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SURVEILLANCE REPORT #103

TRENDS IN SUBSTANCE USE AMONG REPRODUCTIVE-AGE FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES, 2002–2013

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HIGHLIGHTS

This surveillance report, prepared by the Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS), National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), presents data on substance use among reproductive-age females (ages 15–44) for 2002–2013. This is the first of a series of reports to be published every 2 years on substance use in this population. Data for this series are compiled from a nationally representative survey, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The following are highlights from the survey for this population.

Alcohol use (any drinking, heavy drinking, and binge drinking in the past 30 days)

- In 2013, 53.5% of all reproductive-age females reported any drinking, 23.0% reported binge drinking, and 4.7% reported heavy drinking.
- Between 2002 and 2013, trends show an overall increase in the prevalence of any drinking and of binge drinking among females ages 21–34. The prevalence for any drinking and binge drinking remained stable among those ages 35–44 and decreased among those ages 15–20. The prevalence of heavy drinking for all age groups remained stable during this period.
- Any drinking and binge drinking increased among all racial/ethnic groups, whereas heavy drinking increased only among non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics.
- Throughout this period, the prevalence of any, binge, and heavy drinking remained highest among those ages 21–25 years and among non-Hispanic Whites.
- Among pregnant females overall, any drinking and binge drinking declined over the study period.

Substance use among current drinkers (in the past 30 days)

- The prevalence of cigarette use among current drinkers decreased for all age and racial/ethnic groups. Overall, it went from 38.1% in 2002 to 28.7% in 2013. It remained the highest among those ages 18–20 and among non-Hispanic Whites.
- There were no overall changes among current drinkers during this time period for any illicit drug use, marijuana use, or nonmedical use of prescription drugs; however, during the second half of the study period, there was a trend toward an increase in marijuana use among current drinkers (9.8% in 2007 to 13.1% in 2013).
- Any illicit drug use among current drinkers increased for those ages 15–20 and 26–34 (especially since 2005) and for Hispanics. Use also increased among non-Hispanic Blacks since 2004. Marijuana use among current drinkers exhibited similar trends, with the addition of increased use for non-Hispanic Whites since 2005. Non-Hispanic Blacks and those ages 15–17 had the highest prevalence of any illicit drug use and marijuana use over the study period.
- Nonmedical use of prescription drugs among current drinkers remained relatively stable, with small decreases for non-Hispanic Whites and for those ages 18–25 and 35–44.

Alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence (in the past 12 months)

- There was an overall decline in the prevalence of alcohol abuse, alcohol dependence, and illicit drug abuse among current drinkers.

Treatment for alcohol and illicit drug use (in the past 12 months)

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

INTRODUCTION

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

Harmful effects of substance use on reproductive-age females

Studies show that for females, rates of substance use are highest among those of reproductive age—53.7%, 23.7%, and 11.2% reported alcohol, cigarette, and illicit drug use, respectively, in 2013 (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] 2014). Substance use can be even more harmful for females than males, with females experiencing more severe consequences in a shorter period of time and from lesser amounts used (SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment 2009).

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

Cigarettes. Smoking cigarettes increases the risk of developing peptic ulcers, Crohn’s disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancers of the

lung, cervix, and pancreas (Cosnes et al. 1996; Karlson et al. 1999). Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among females in the United States, surpassing breast cancer deaths (U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group 2014).

Illicit drugs. Illicit drug use increases the risk of drug-induced death, kidney and liver damage, and infections such as human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis (HHS 2013; Khalsa and Elkashef 2010). Female illicit drug users may also experience menstrual abnormalities including amenorrhea and irregular menstrual cycles (SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment 2009). Marijuana and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics are the most commonly used illicit drugs among reproductive-age females (SAMHSA 2013). Adverse consequences of marijuana use include impaired memory and respiratory function and an increased risk of developing mental health issues (Block et al. 2002; Hall and Degenhardt 2009; Moore et al. 2005; Moore et al. 2007).

Prescription medications. Studies show that borrowing or sharing prescription medications was more common among young females ages 15–18 than among those ages 14 and under (Daniel et al. 2003) and more common among females ages 18–44 than among those ages 45 and older (Petersen et al. 2008). Although many people are under the impression that prescription drugs are safer to use than illegal drugs, misuse of prescription drugs can increase the risk of adverse reactions or accidental overdose and can lead to liver damage, cardiac complications, and neurological dysfunction as well as adverse social consequences such as engaging in unprotected sex (Benotsch et al. 2010; Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists 2012; SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment 2009).

Harmful effects of substance use on pregnant females and their children

Although substance use is less common among pregnant females, with 9.4%, 15.4%, and 5.4% of pregnant females reporting alcohol, cigarette, and illicit drug use, respectively, in 2013, consequences can be more severe for pregnant females and their unborn children than for nonpregnant females (SAMHSA 2014).

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

Cigarettes. Females who smoke cigarettes not only have increased difficulty in conceiving but also can have increased chances of experiencing a miscarriage. Presence of nicotine in the placenta has been associated with low birth weight and small growth during gestational age as well as long-term cognitive effects (Ko et al. 2014; McHugh et al. 2014; Shiono et al. 1995).

Illicit drugs. Pregnant females using illicit drugs may increase their risk of miscarriage, premature rupture of membranes, preeclampsia, and abruptio placentae. There is also an increased risk of preterm birth, intrauterine death, and fetal heart abnormalities (Bada et al. 2005; Little et al. 1989; SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment 2009; Shiono et al. 1995). Several studies on the consequences of

prenatal marijuana use have shown impaired fetal growth and lower cognitive development among exposed children (Day et al. 1994; Goldschmidt et al. 2004; Marroun et al. 2009).

Prescription drugs. Pregnant females using opioids, tranquilizers, and stimulants risk giving birth prematurely, with increased risk of fetal heart defects and fetal death (Bracken and Holford 1981; Broussard et al. 2011). In utero exposure to opioids in particular is becoming an increasingly serious issue, leading to infants suffering from drug-withdrawal complications. Numerous studies have shown that there has been an increase in the number of infants born with neonatal withdrawal syndrome in the United States (Pan and Yi 2013; Patrick et al. 2012, 2015; Tolia et al. 2015). Infants born with neonatal withdrawal syndrome experience hyperactive reflexes, increased muscle tone, and slow weight gain (American Academy of Pediatrics 1998; Hudak et al. 2012).

Concurrent alcohol and drug use

Studies show that females who smoke cigarettes or use marijuana are also more likely to drink alcohol or use other drugs (Drobes 2002; Midanik et al. 2007; Tsai et al. 2010). Concurrent alcohol and drug use is particularly dangerous due to the additive effects, leading to more adverse outcomes and increased chances of developing substance use disorders (SAMHSA Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality 2009). Midanik and colleagues (2007) found that females' concurrent use of alcohol and drugs was significantly related to the prevalence of alcohol dependence, depression, and negative social consequences, including relationship, health, and work issues, therefore increasing the need for treatment.

Treatment

Results from the Alcohol and Drug Services Study showed that compared with the prevalence of substance use disorders in the general population, a low proportion of females

received substance use treatment (Brady and Ashley 2005). Females come across many barriers when seeking treatment for substance use, such as societal stigma towards female users (Hecksher and Hesse 2009). Studies show that females are more likely to report shame and embarrassment upon treatment entry and are less likely to report substance use as the root of their problems (Green 2006; Thom 1987). Pregnant females in particular experience affordability issues due to the additional costs of bearing a child (Jackson and Shannon 2012; SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment 2009). Racial/ethnic minority females experience further barriers toward treatment including less access, lower quality of services, language differences, and mistrust of the healthcare system (Alvidrez 1999; Davis and Ancis 2012; Greenfield et al. 2007).

The majority of alcohol consumption reported by pregnant females occurs during their first trimester (SAMHSA 2014). In a study examining alcohol use in unplanned pregnancies, 56% of females reported alcohol use during the month before they knew they were pregnant (Roberts et al. 2014). Chapman and Wu (2013) found that adolescent mothers in particular reported greater substance use before pregnancy compared with other adolescent females. Because many females are not aware that they are pregnant until several weeks or even months into pregnancy, it is important to examine the trends of substance use among all reproductive-age females. Though females tend to decrease their substance use after they become aware that they are pregnant, the embryo may be affected by substance exposure at any time.

DATA SOURCE

National Survey on Drug Use and Health

Data for this report are drawn from NSDUH, a publically available dataset conducted by SAMHSA since 1971. The survey represents 98% of the noninstitutionalized civilian population ages 12 and older, excluding

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

Study Population and Subgroups

This surveillance report tracks substance use among females as well as cigarette and illicit drug use among female current drinkers ages 15 to 44 years old. This is the same age range that the World Health Organization uses to define reproductive-age females as well as the range that the *Healthy People 2020* report uses to monitor the prevalence of substance use during and prior to pregnancy (HHS 2014; World Health Organization 2013). Key substance use measures are presented overall and by age group (15–17, 18–20, 21–25, 26–34, and 35–44) and by race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, non-Hispanic others, and Hispanics). Because of small sample sizes of pregnant females, only a subset of substance use measures (any drinking and binge drinking) have reliable prevalence estimates and are presented by pregnancy status.

Surveillance Timeframe

Starting in 2002, NSDUH made several methodological changes that represented a new baseline for the following years. Changes included paying a \$30 incentive to participants, implementing improved data quality-control measures, and using new population data from

the 2000 decennial census. This report presents data from 2002 to the latest year available in the NSDUH survey, 2013.

METHODS

This surveillance report tracks substance use among reproductive-age females ages 15–44 for 2002–2013.

Definitions

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

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

respondent took only for the experience or feeling it caused

- Alcohol/Illicit drug dependence
 - Positive response to three or more of the following DSM-IV criteria (all pertain to the past 12 months):
 1. Spent a great deal of time over a period of a month getting, using, or getting over the effects of the substance
 2. Was unable to keep set limits on substance use or used more often than intended
 3. Needed to use substance more than before to get desired effects or noticed that using the same amount had less effect than before
 4. Was unable to cut down or stop using the substance when desired to or attempted to do so
 5. Continued to use substance even though it was causing problems with emotions, nerves, mental health, or physical health
 6. Reduced or gave up participation in important activities due to substance use
 7. Experienced substance-specific withdrawal symptoms at one time that lasted for longer than a day after cutting back or stopping use of the substance
- Alcohol/Illicit drug abuse
 - Had positive response to one or more of the following DSM-IV criteria and was not dependent upon the substance of interest (all pertain to the past 12 months):
 1. Had serious problems due to substance use at home, work, or school
 2. Used substance regularly and then did something where substance use might have put the respondent in physical danger
 3. Used substances that caused actions that repeatedly got the respondent in trouble with the law

4. Had problems caused by substance use with family or friends and continued to use substance
- Needed treatment for alcohol/illicit drug use
Meet any one of the following criteria:
 1. Was dependent on substance of interest in the past 12 months
 2. Abused substance of interest in the past 12 months
 3. Received treatment for substance use at a specialty facility in the past 12 months including a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (in- or outpatient), or mental health center
 - Did not receive treatment for alcohol/illicit drug use (among those who needed treatment)
 - Did not receive treatment for substance use (among those who needed treatment) at a specialty facility in the past 12 months, including a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (in- or outpatient), or mental health center

Analyses

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

To enable readers to assess the precision of the estimates provided, each estimate in the tables is accompanied by a value for the standard error of the estimate (labeled S.E.). Multiplying the standard error by 1.96 provides a margin of error above and below each estimate. This range defines a 95-percent

confidence interval that will have a 95-percent chance of including the true value being estimated. Estimates with very large standard errors can be extremely unreliable. The reliability of estimates (r) was assessed using the relative standard error (RSE), computed as $RSE=100 \times (SE(r)/r)$. Following the recommendations of the National Center for Health Statistics (Klein et al. 2002), estimates with RSE greater than 17.5% were considered of low reliability and are suppressed in the tables and figures.

We present results from secondary data analysis for NSDUH data, as publicly available reports on these surveys do not cover all the indicators, categories, and age groupings applicable to this report. Prevalence estimates from the NSDUH included in this report may differ slightly from those presented in reports issued by SAMHSA, as SAMHSA analysts use a restricted-use dataset for their analyses.

Limitations

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

Definitions. Another limitation is that data sources use different definitions for some of the measures included in this report. NIAAA defines binge drinking for females as consuming four or more drinks on at least one occasion in the past 30 days, whereas NSDUH defines it as consuming five or more drinks in the same time period. Because of this higher cutoff, NSDUH may underestimate (by NIAAA standards) the amount of binge drinking that occurs among females by not including those who consume four drinks. NIAAA defines heavy or at-risk drinking among females as consuming more than three drinks on any day, or more than seven drinks per week. NSDUH defines heavy drinking as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on five or more days in the past 30 days. Using this definition, over- or underestimation of heavy drinking depends on the prevalence of various drinking patterns in the population (e.g., weekend binge drinking and daily light-to-moderate drinking) and the time period for which respondents are asked to recall their drinking (e.g., past week or past month). Because no detailed drinking information was available in the NSDUH public-use data for adjusting the definitions of binge drinking and heavy drinking so that they would match those set by NIAAA, the prevalence of these two drinking measures in this surveillance report will follow NSDUH definitions by default, rather than NIAAA definitions.

Underreporting. Due to the personal nature of the questions regarding substance use, some respondents may underreport their use. NSDUH corrects for this by using ACASI to ask most of the survey questions. By using ACASI over face-to-face interviews, the levels of honest reporting, privacy, and confidentiality increase. For substance use, demographic, and other key variables, NSDUH replaces missing values by imputation methodology, using predictive mean neighborhoods (SAMHSA 2001). To increase the usable sample size, imputed values were used wherever possible.

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

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LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
Figure 1-1	Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013	14
Figure 1-2	Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by age group, 2002–2013	14
Figure 1-3	Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	15
Figure 2-1	Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013	16
Figure 2-2	Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, 2002–2013	17
Figure 2-3	Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	18
Figure 2-4	Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	19
Figure 3-1	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013	20
Figure 3-2	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	21
Figure 3-3	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	22
Figure 3-4	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, 2002–2013	23
Figure 4-1	Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.....	24
Figure 4-2	Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.....	25
Figure 4-3	Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.....	25

Figure 4-4	Prevalence of need for treatment for illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.....	26
Figure 4-5	Prevalence of need for treatment for illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.....	26

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 1-1	Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013	27
Table 1-2	Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by age group, 2002–2013	32
Table 1-3	Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	33
Table 1-4	Prevalence of any drinking and binge drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by pregnancy status and age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	34
Table 2-1	Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	35
Table 2-2	Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	36
Table 3-1	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	37
Table 3-2	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	38
Table 3-3	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	39
Table 3-4	Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	40
Table 4-1	Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	41
Table 4-2	Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013	42

Figure 1-1. Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.

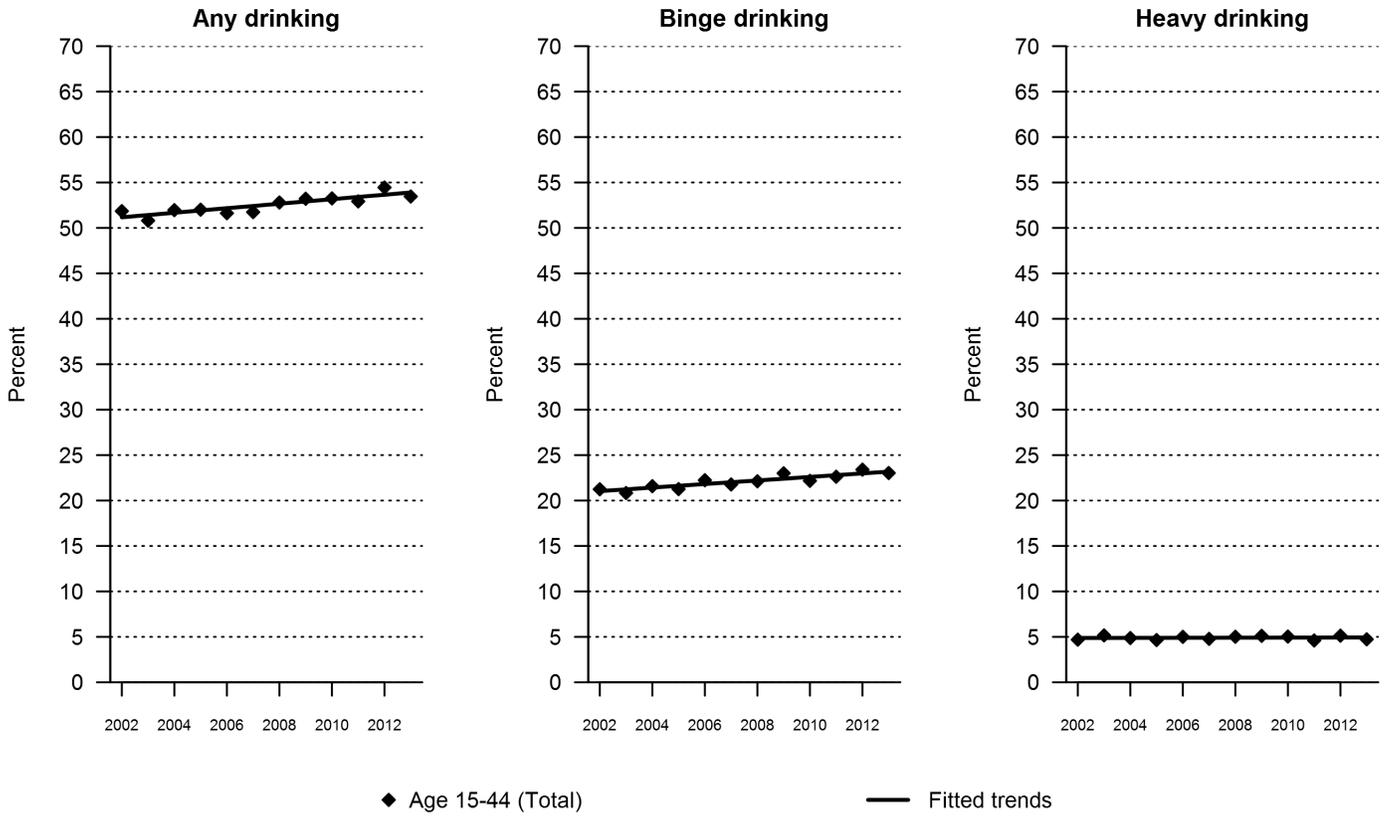


Figure 1-2. Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by age group, 2002–2013.

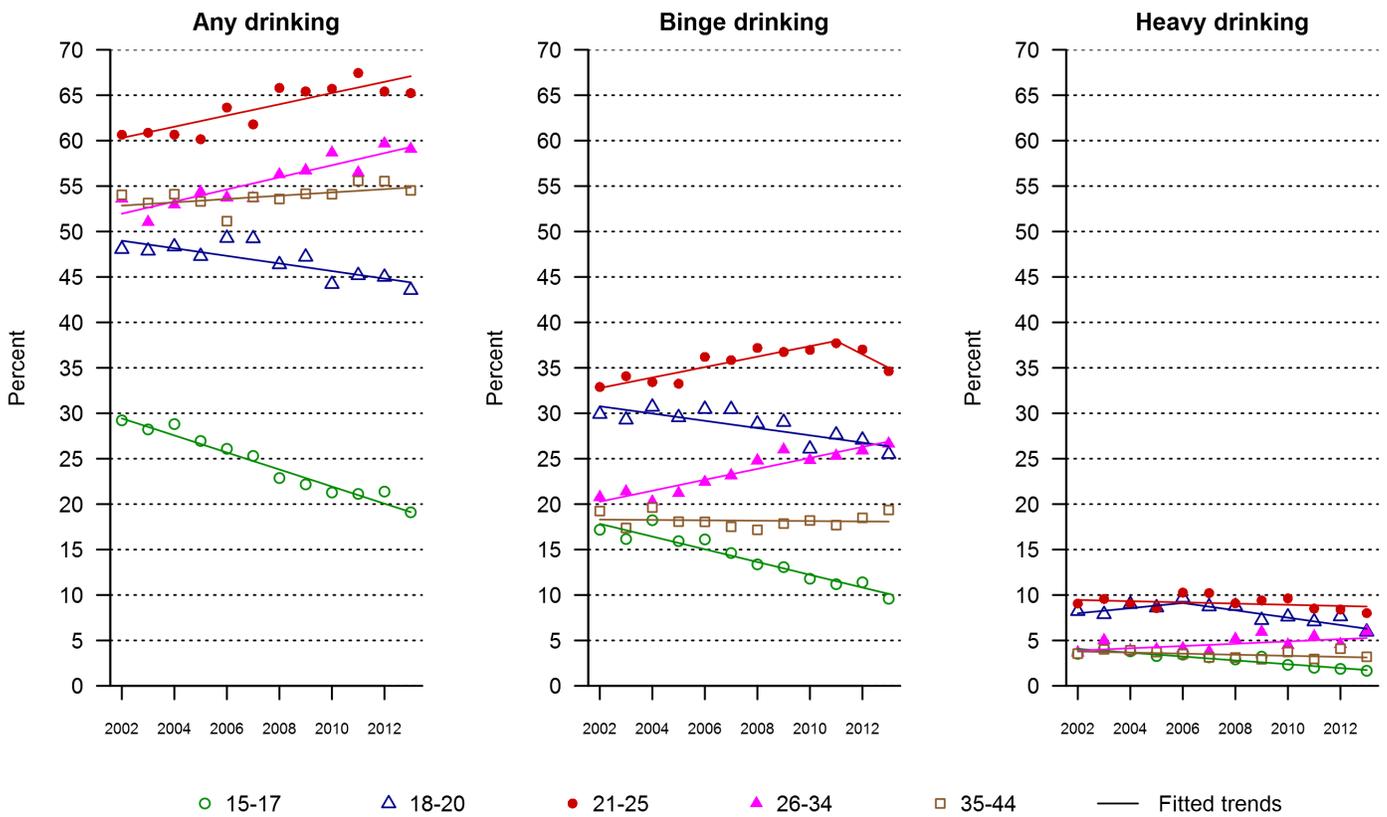


Figure 1-3. Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

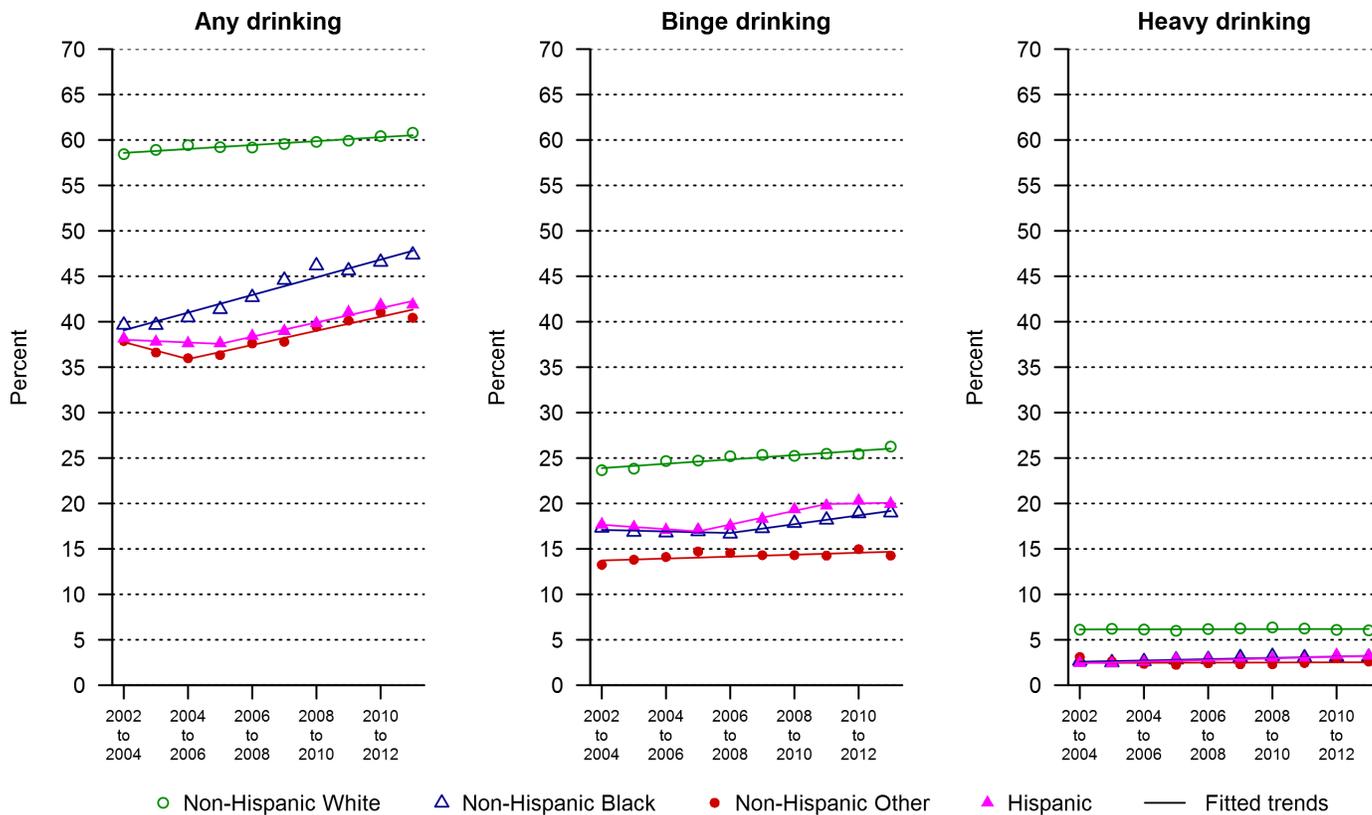


Figure 2-1. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.

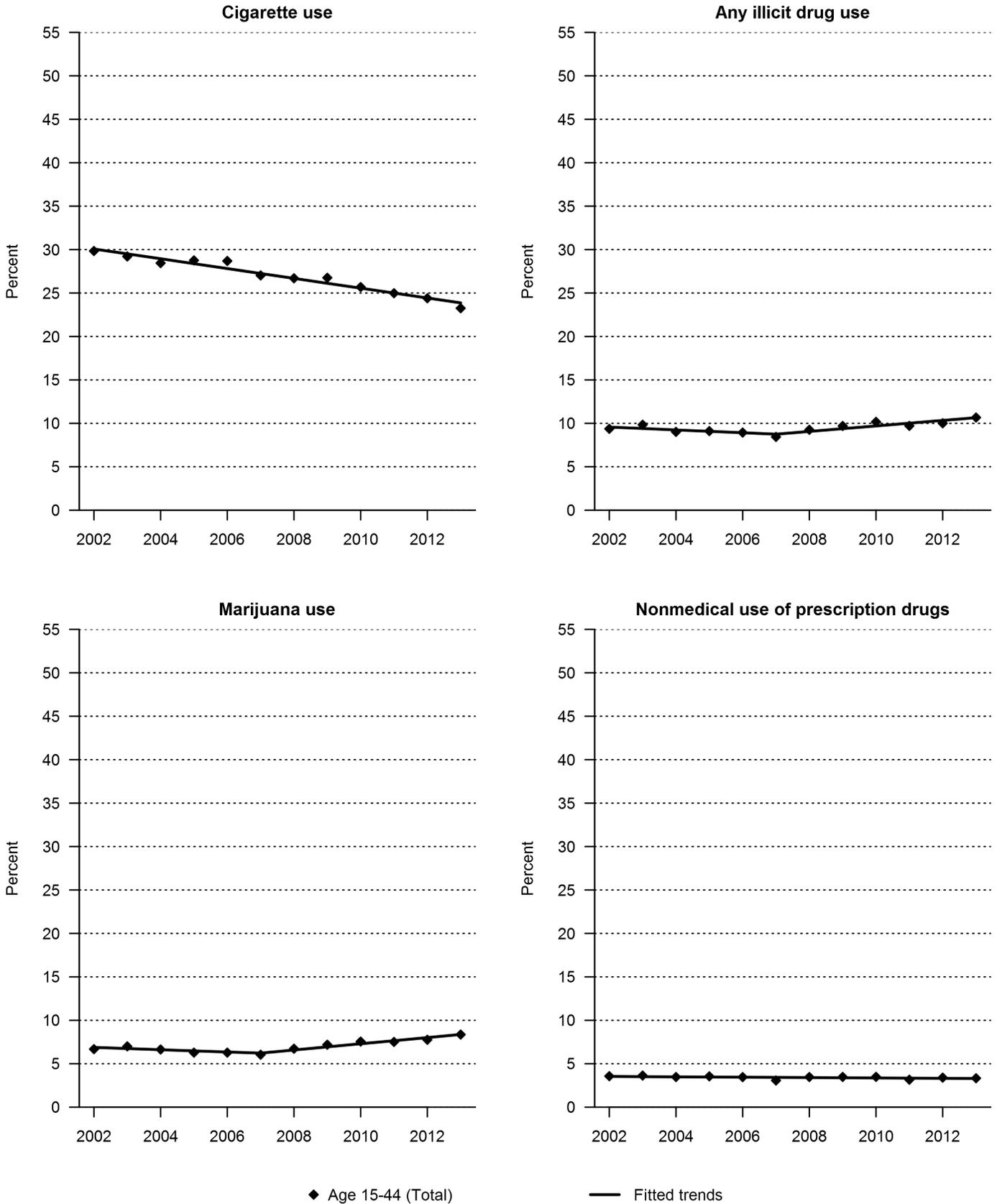


Figure 2-2. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.

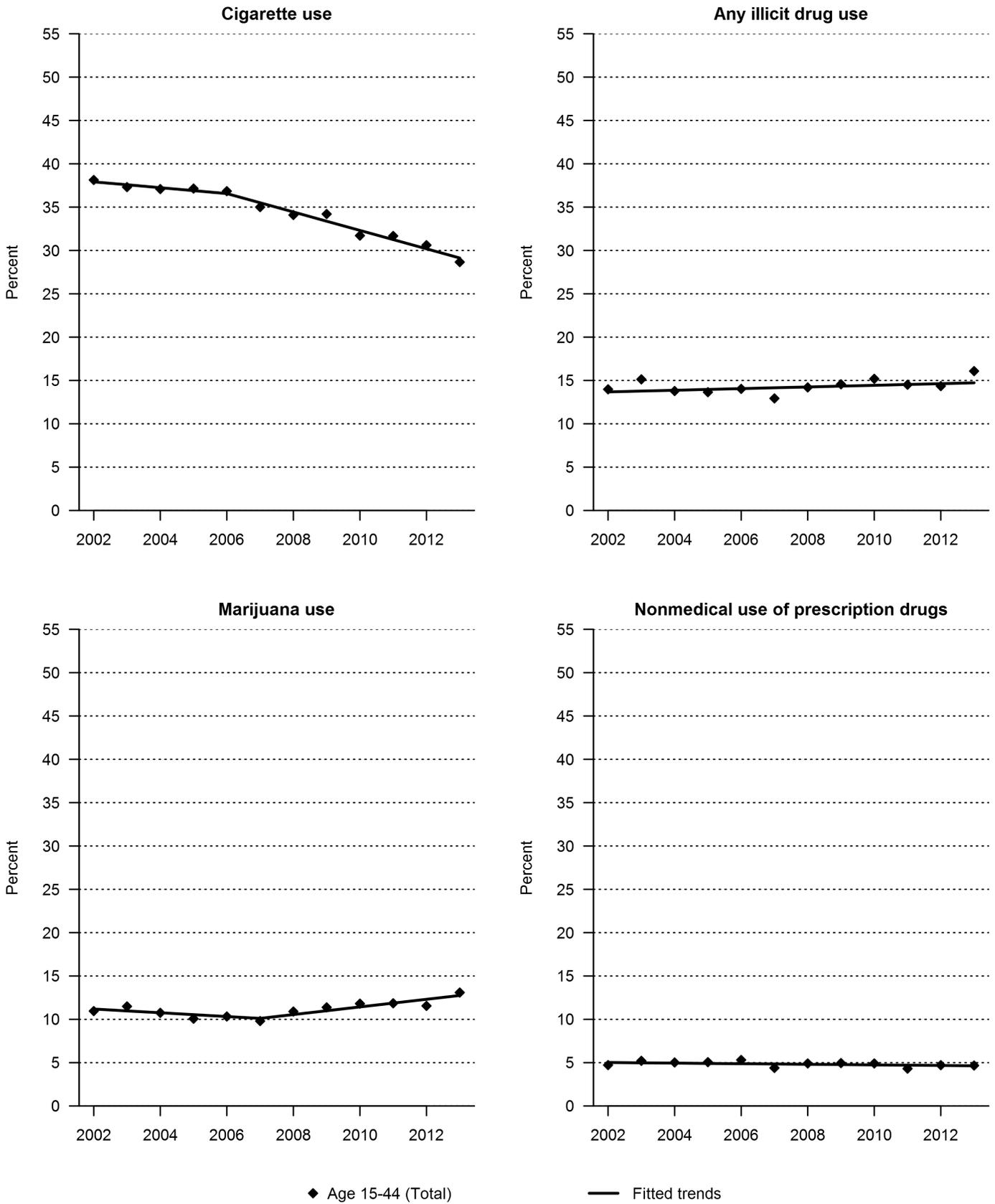


Figure 2-3. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

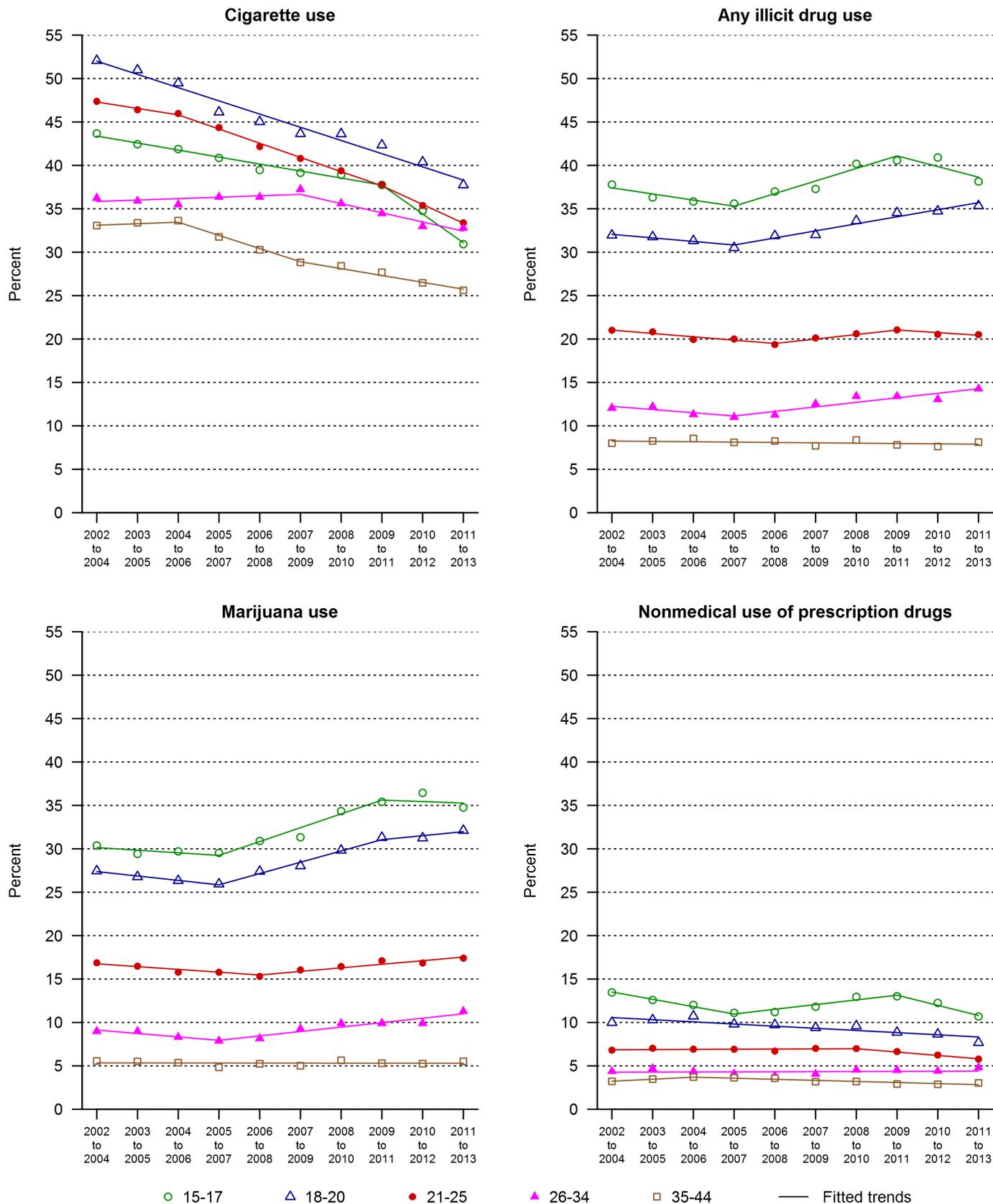


Figure 2-4. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

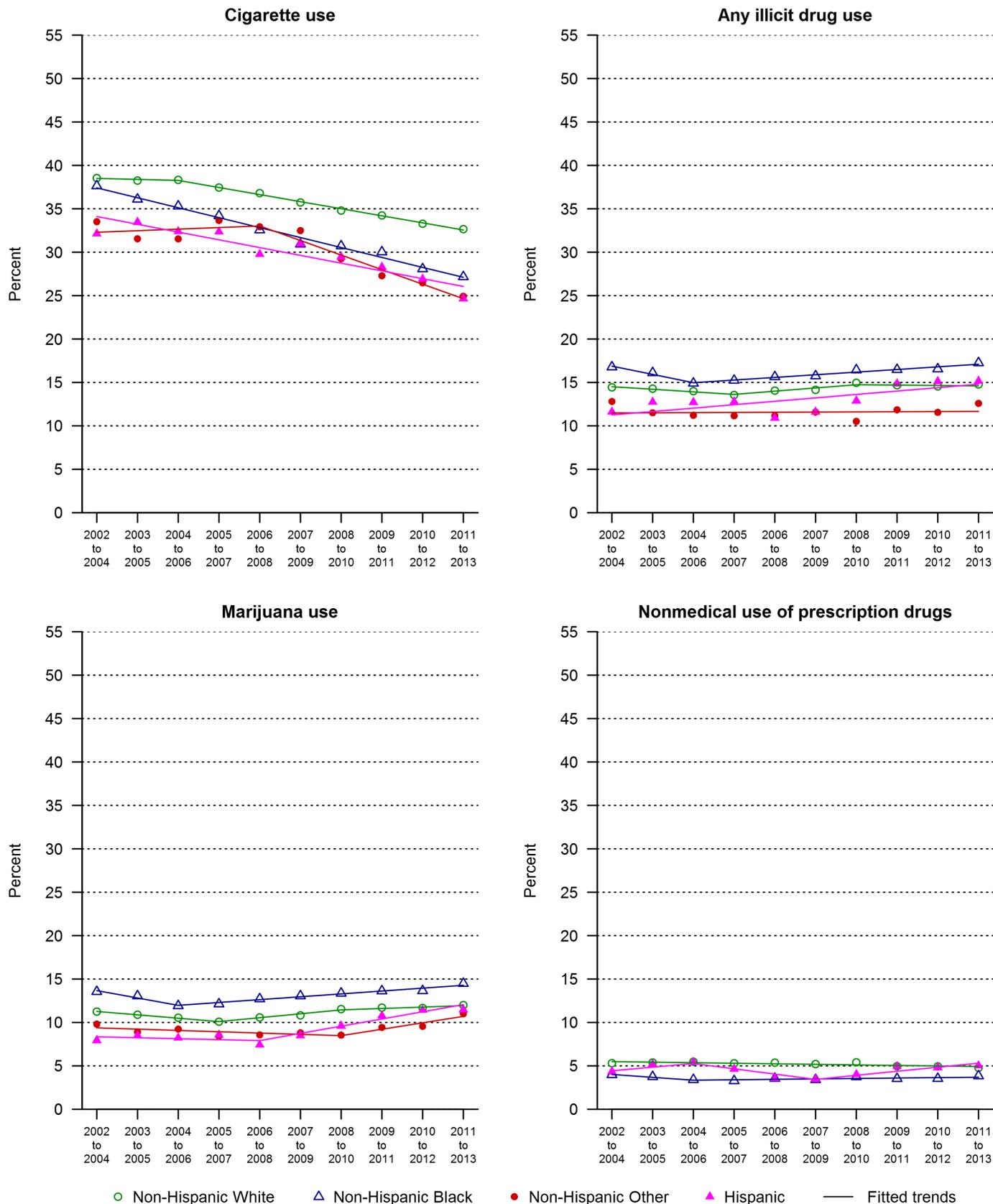


Figure 3-1. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.

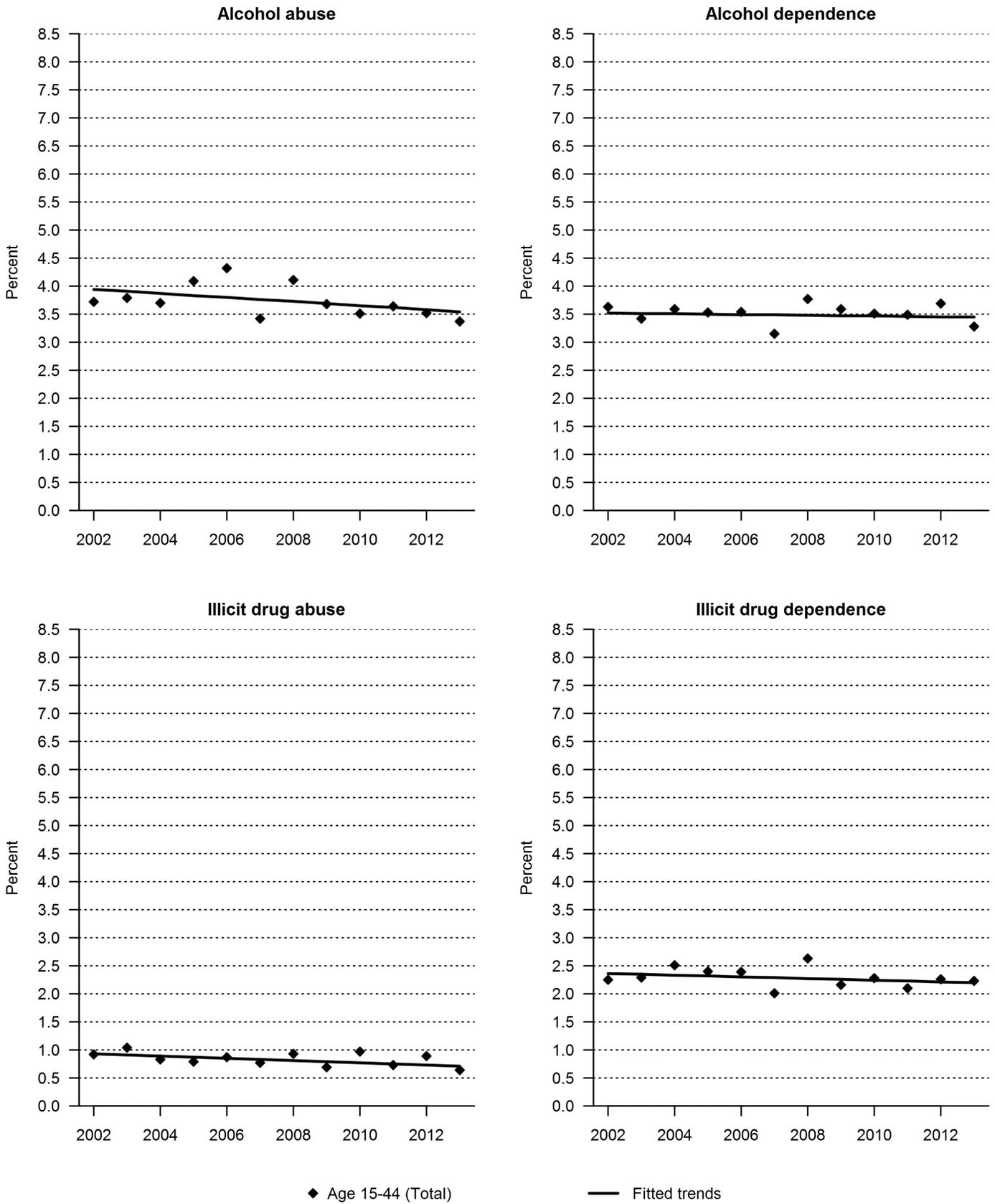


Figure 3-2. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

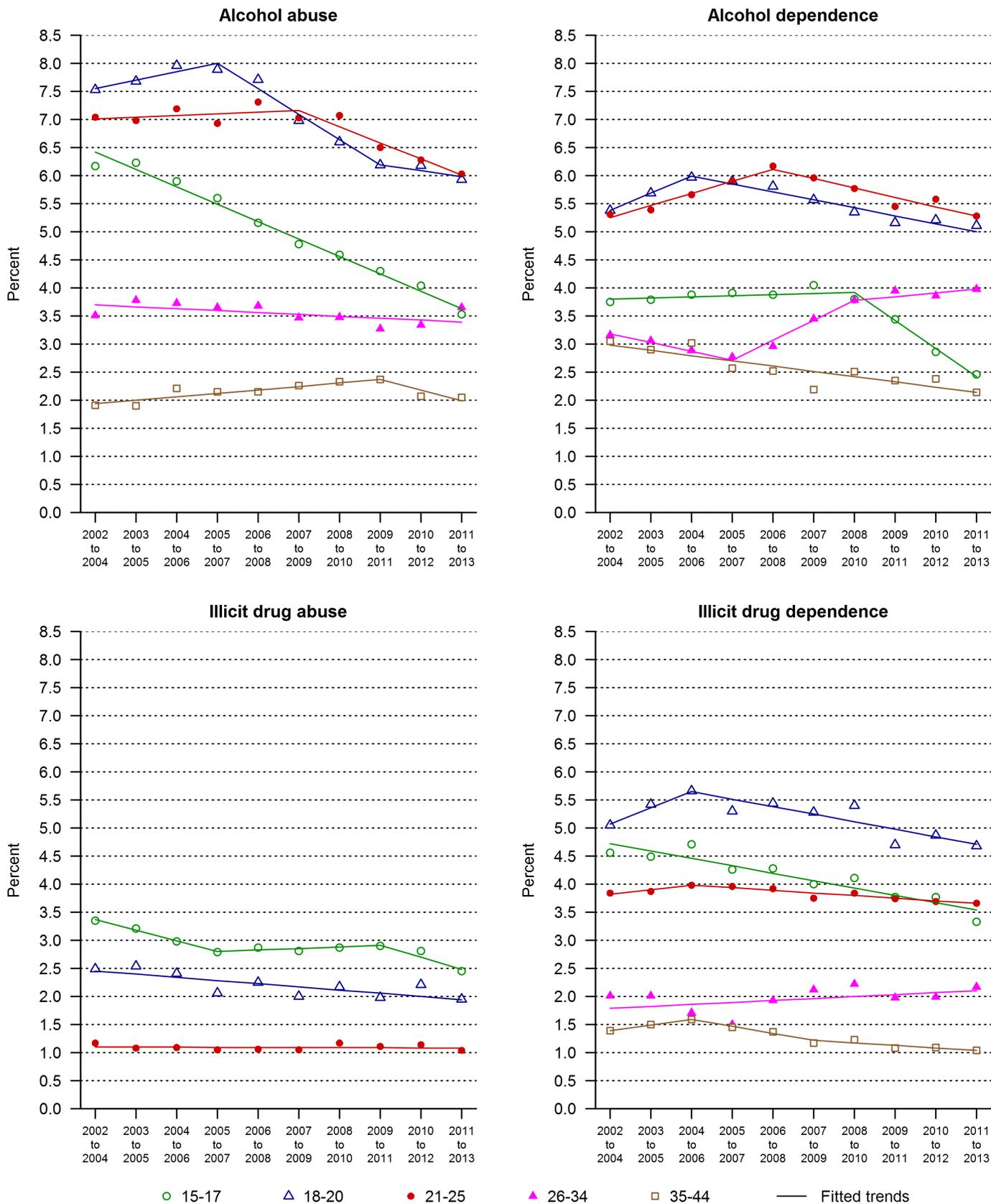


Figure 3-3. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

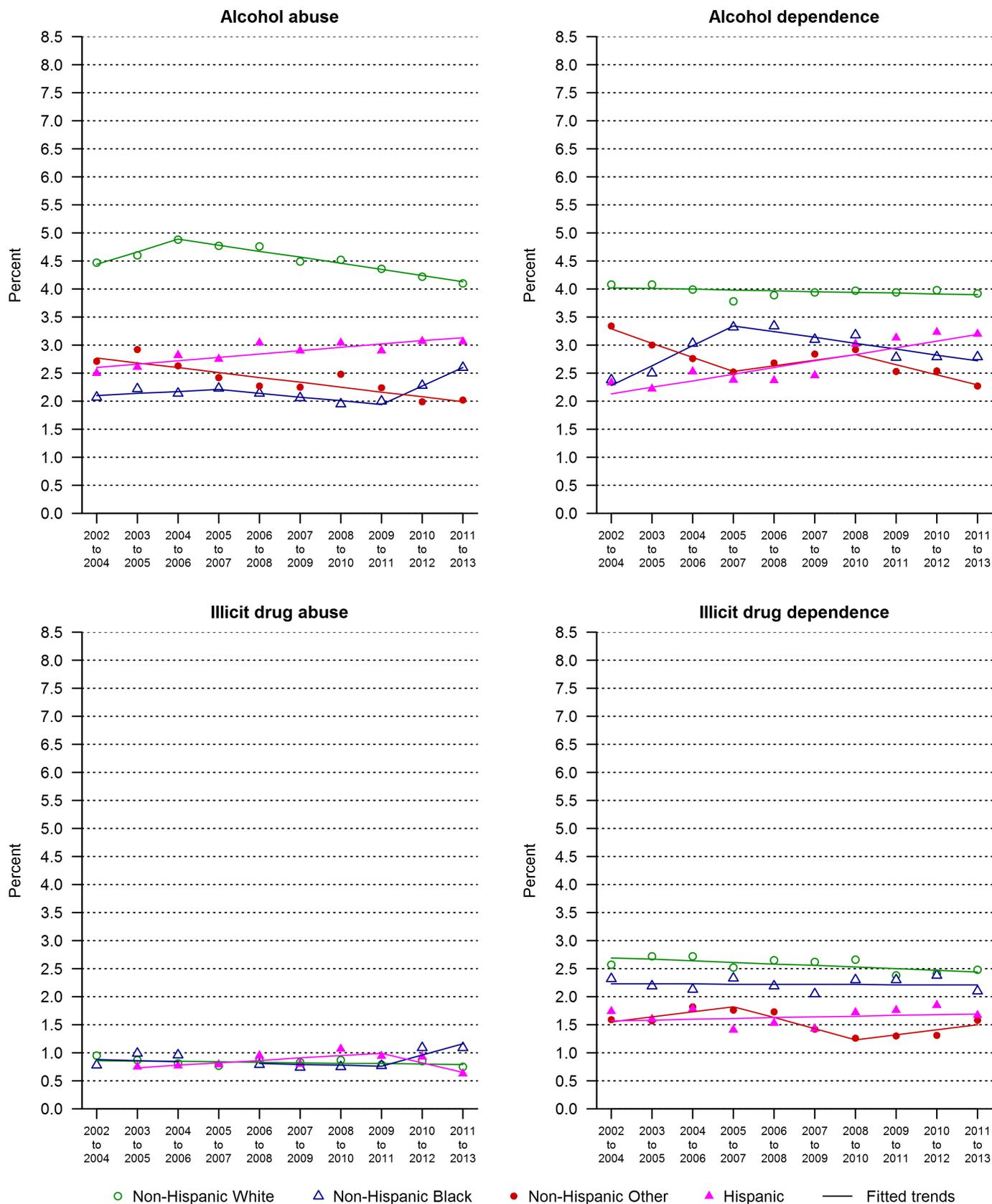
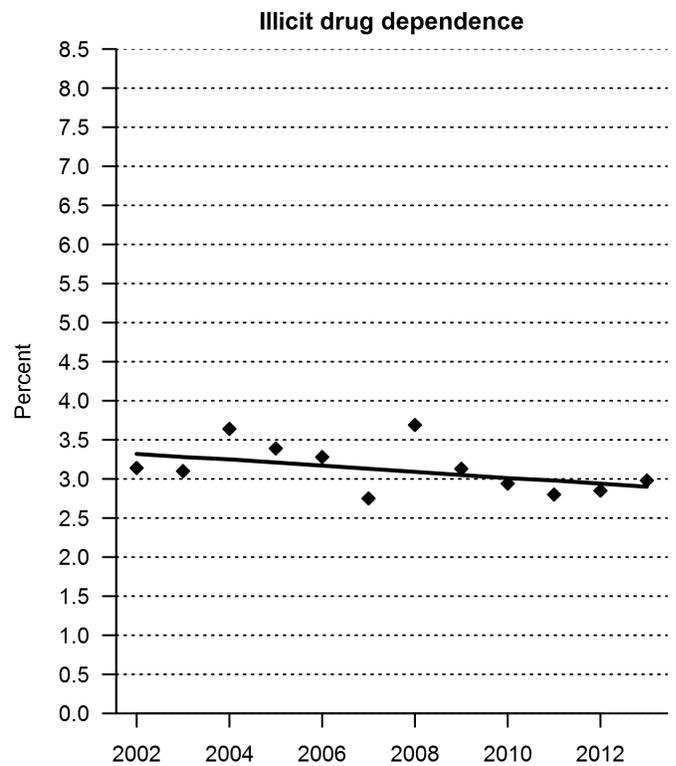
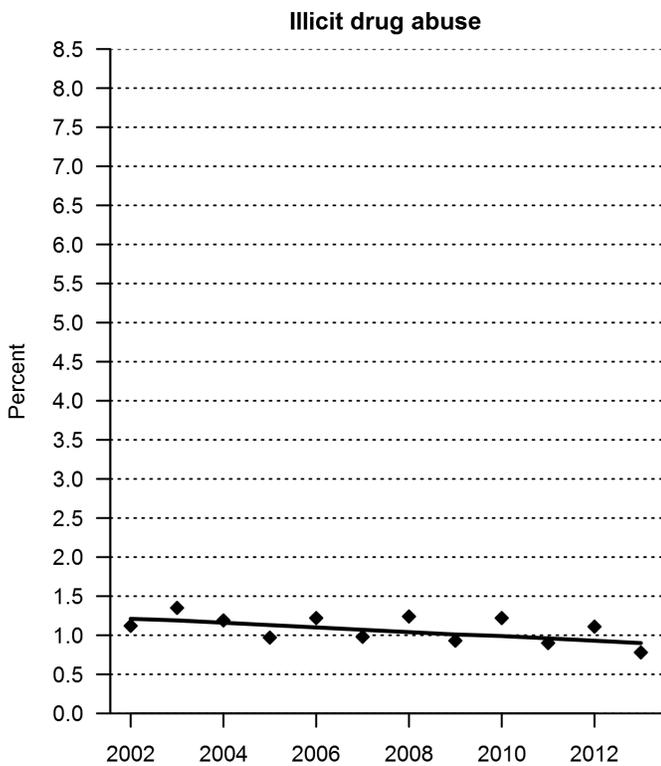
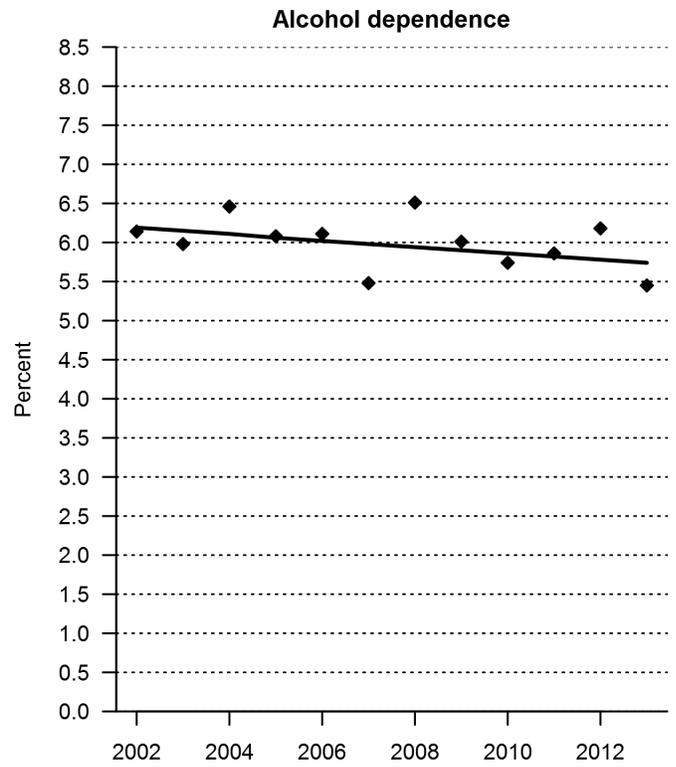
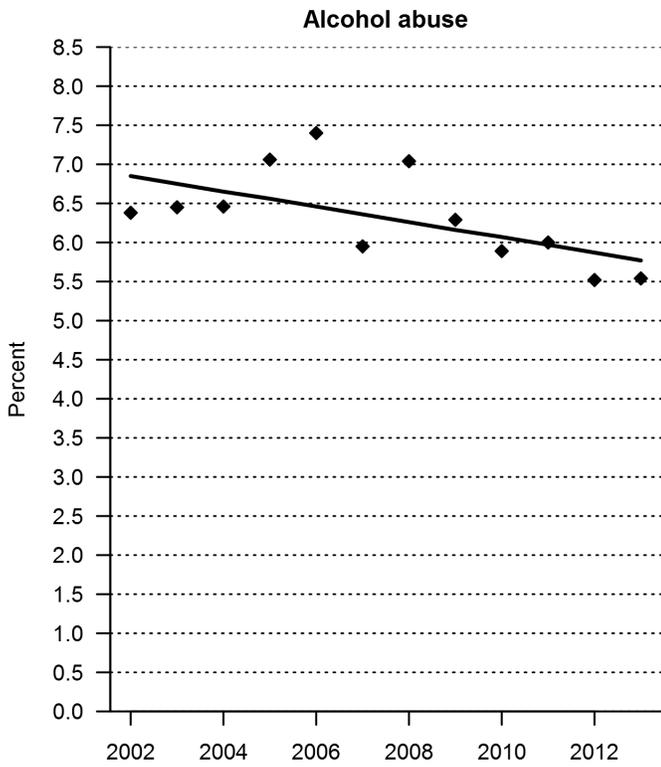


Figure 3-4. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.



◆ Age 15-44 (Total)

— Fitted trends

Figure 4-1. Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.

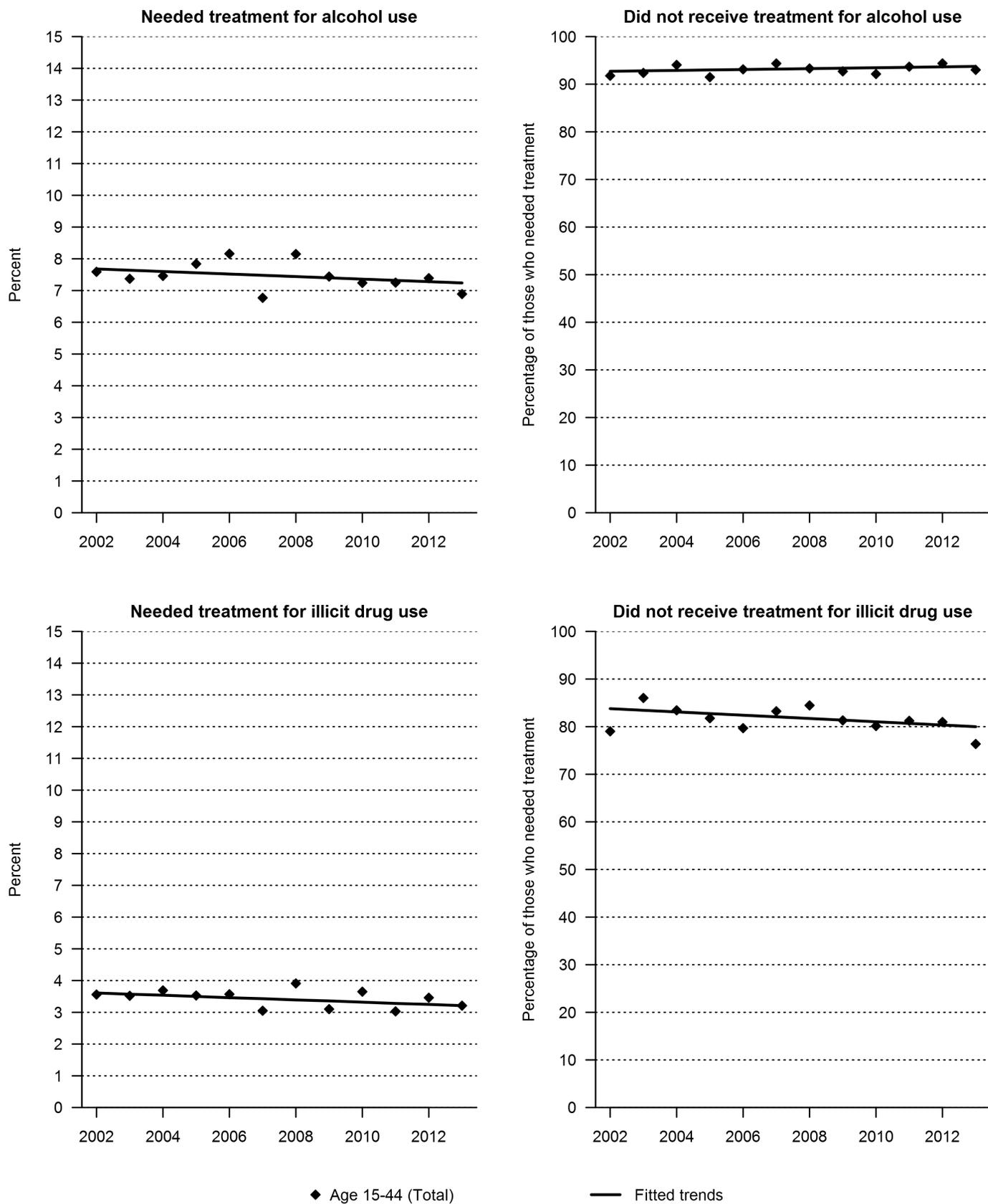


Figure 4-2. Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

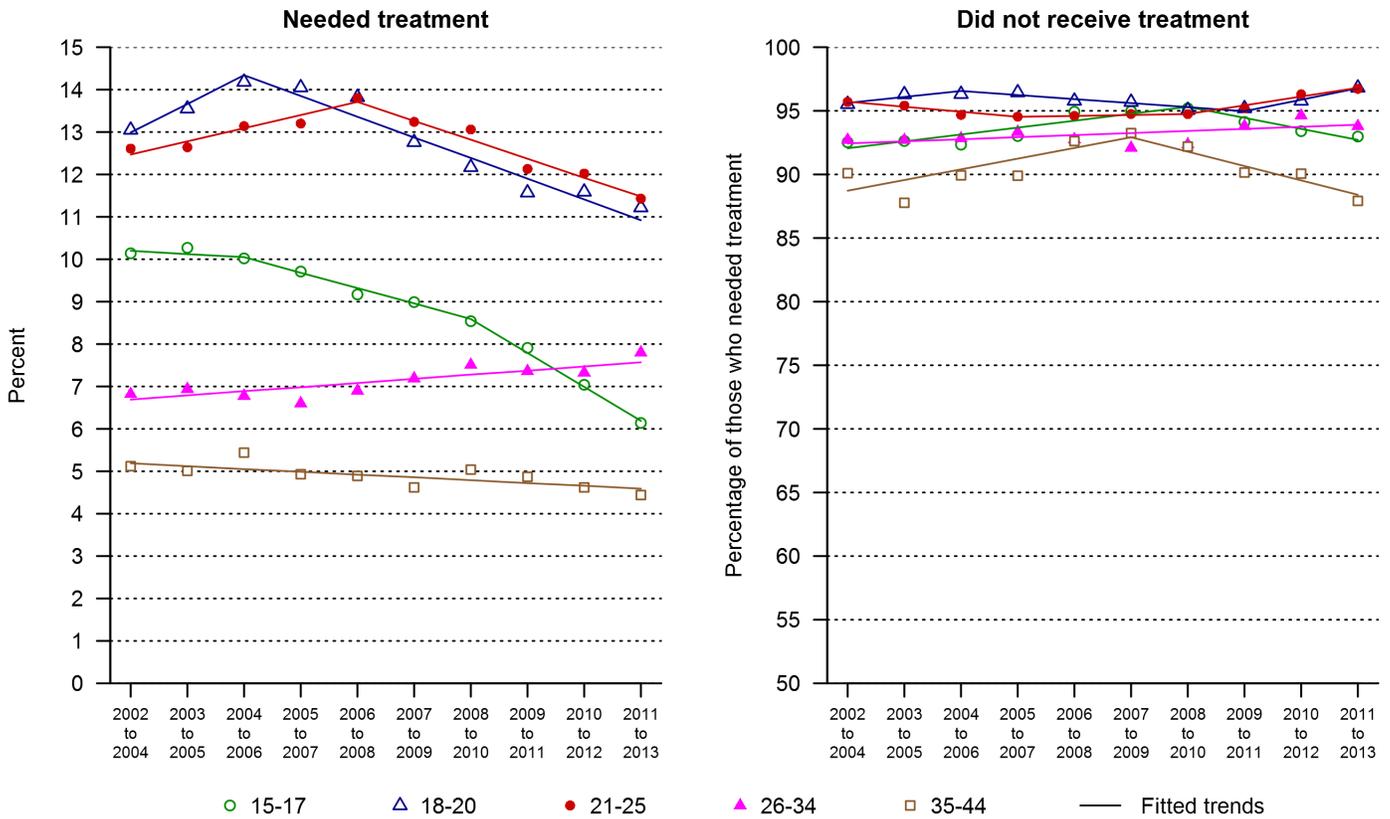


Figure 4-3. Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

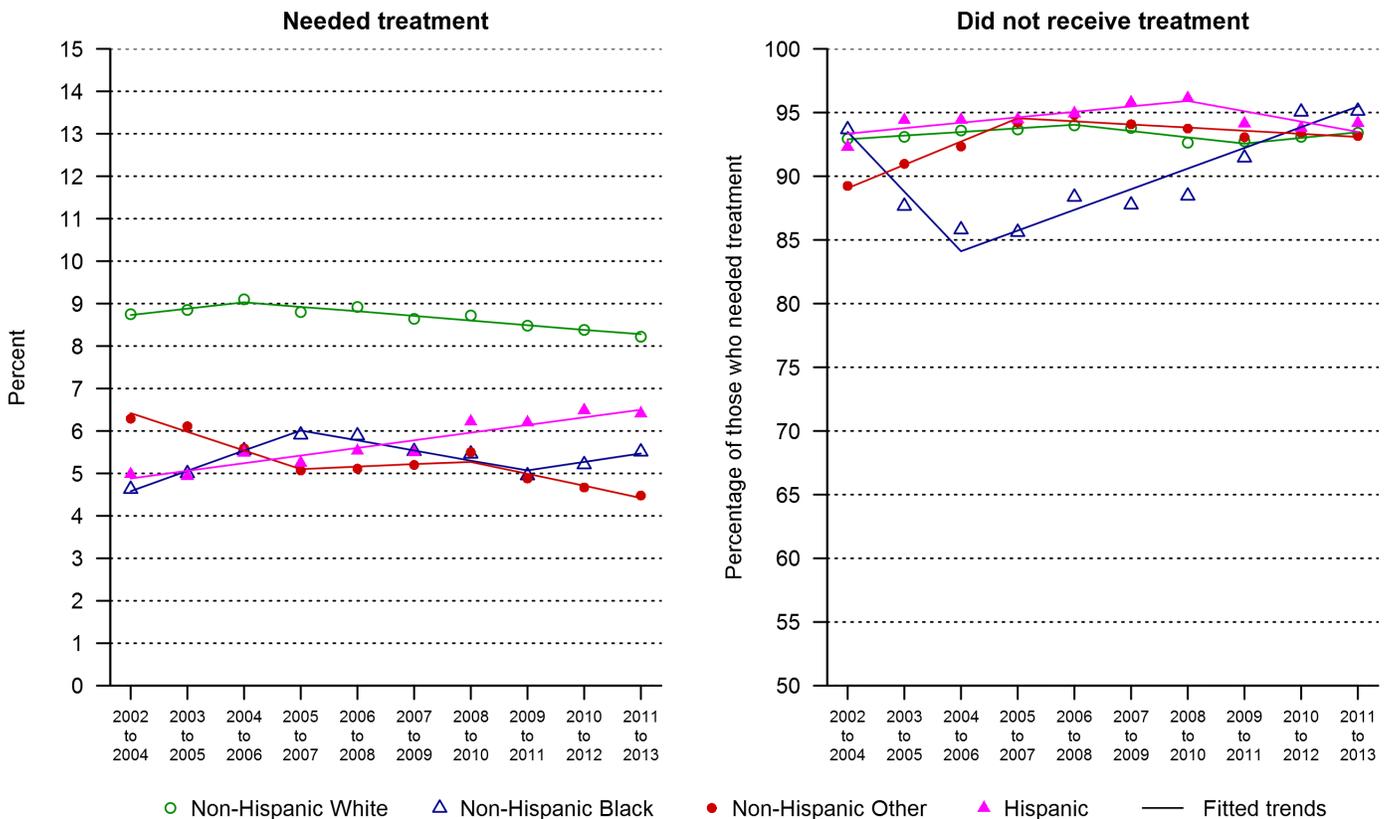


Figure 4-4. Prevalence of need for treatment for illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

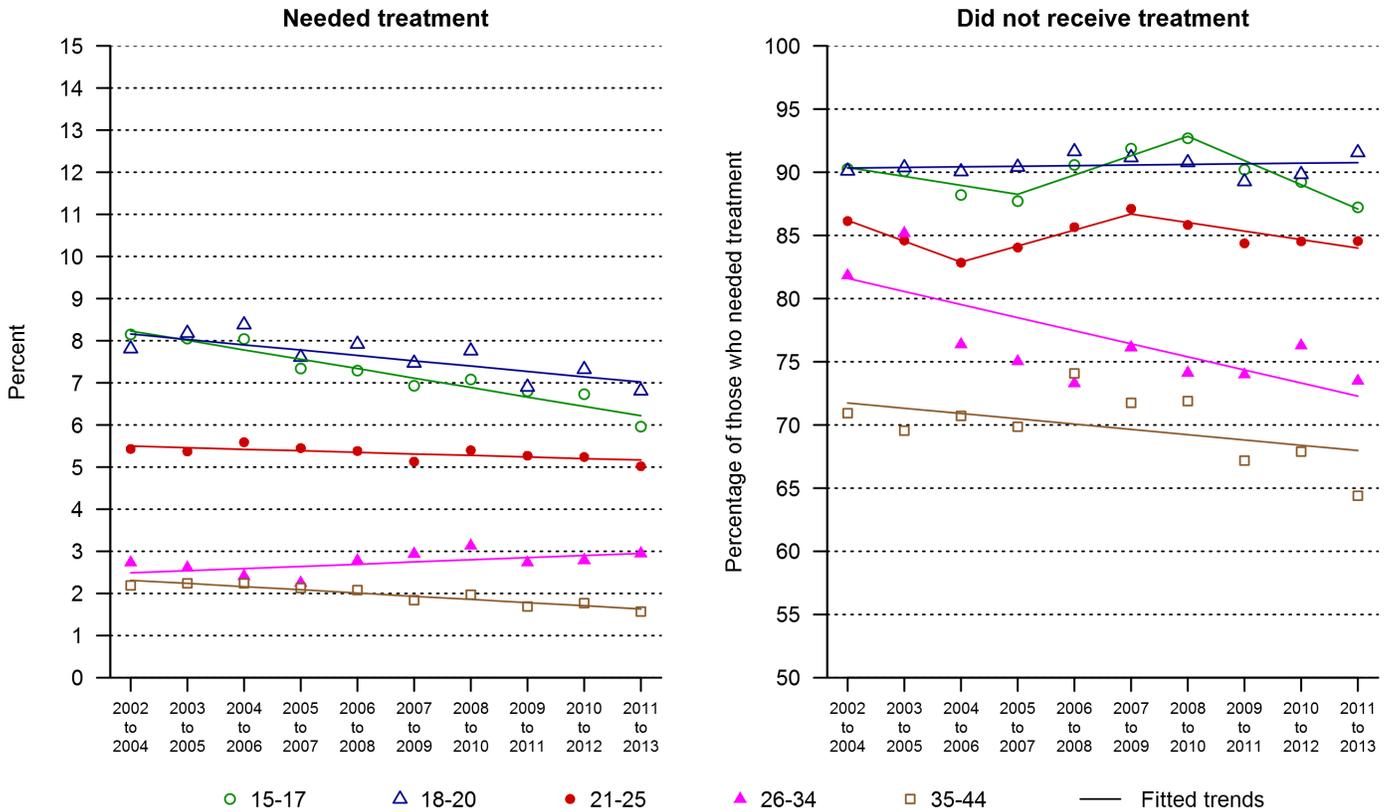


Figure 4-5. Prevalence of need for treatment for illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

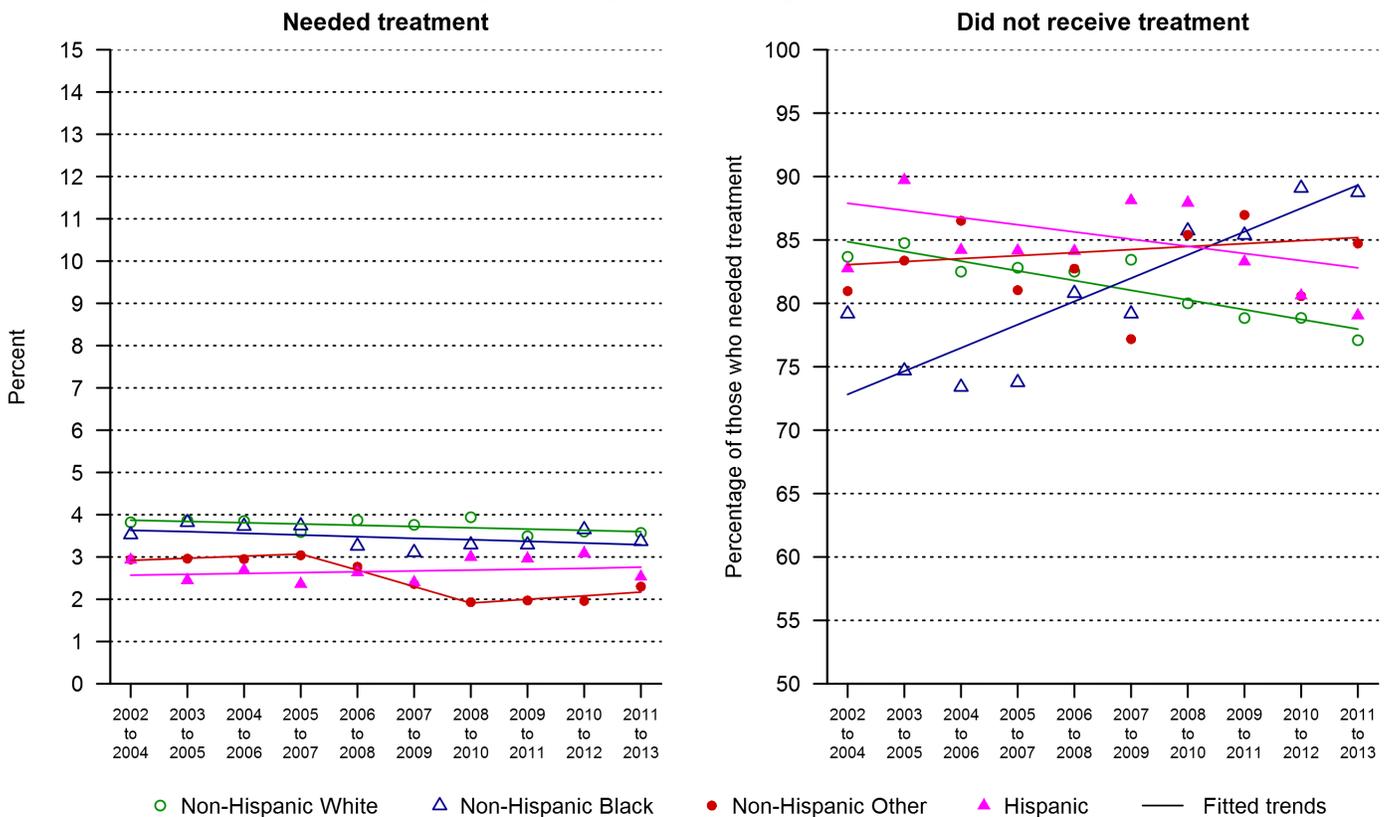


Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Substance use (past 30 days)				
Any drinking				
2013	10,418	39,333,571	53.5	0.7
2012	10,509	40,129,316	54.5	0.6
2011	10,703	38,802,142	52.9	0.6
2010	11,221	38,823,400	53.3	0.5
2009	10,821	39,183,868	53.2	0.6
2008	10,646	38,745,969	52.8	0.6
2007	10,676	38,069,346	51.7	0.6
2006	10,358	37,707,392	51.6	0.6
2005	10,980	38,279,546	52.0	0.6
2004	10,719	37,803,198	52.0	0.6
2003	10,517	36,791,230	50.8	0.6
2002	10,664	37,702,189	51.9	0.6
Binge drinking				
2013	5,066	16,945,617	23.0	0.6
2012	5,313	17,249,585	23.4	0.5
2011	5,404	16,587,000	22.6	0.5
2010	5,612	16,163,968	22.2	0.4
2009	5,545	16,934,553	23.0	0.5
2008	5,479	16,229,413	22.1	0.4
2007	5,449	16,018,085	21.8	0.5
2006	5,341	16,241,604	22.2	0.5
2005	5,507	15,647,349	21.3	0.5
2004	5,523	15,698,084	21.6	0.4
2003	5,282	15,088,144	20.8	0.5
2002	5,250	15,441,751	21.2	0.4
Heavy drinking				
2013	1,075	3,476,690	4.7	0.3
2012	1,205	3,780,767	5.1	0.3
2011	1,176	3,372,511	4.6	0.3
2010	1,348	3,670,960	5.0	0.2
2009	1,344	3,765,655	5.1	0.2
2008	1,321	3,673,326	5.0	0.2
2007	1,357	3,514,803	4.8	0.2
2006	1,361	3,651,507	5.0	0.2
2005	1,357	3,421,946	4.7	0.2
2004	1,370	3,545,628	4.9	0.2
2003	1,340	3,739,583	5.2	0.2
2002	1,285	3,409,581	4.7	0.2
Cigarette use				
2013	5,026	17,109,212	23.3	0.5
2012	5,189	17,985,744	24.4	0.4
2011	5,631	18,318,032	25.0	0.6
2010	5,901	18,730,477	25.7	0.5
2009	6,116	19,707,455	26.8	0.5
2008	6,153	19,589,062	26.7	0.5
2007	6,202	19,887,034	27.0	0.5
2006	6,234	20,956,637	28.7	0.5
2005	6,718	21,166,573	28.8	0.6
2004	6,762	20,702,322	28.5	0.5
2003	6,732	21,153,147	29.2	0.5
2002	6,791	21,693,783	29.8	0.6
Illicit drug use				
2013	2,878	7,849,153	10.7	0.4
2012	2,792	7,377,701	10.0	0.3
2011	2,873	7,121,639	9.7	0.4
2010	3,053	7,415,670	10.2	0.3
2009	2,936	7,142,086	9.7	0.3
2008	2,719	6,796,758	9.3	0.3
2007	2,553	6,212,435	8.4	0.2
2006	2,540	6,531,060	8.9	0.3
2005	2,838	6,702,332	9.1	0.3
2004	2,750	6,560,048	9.0	0.3
2003	2,811	7,127,035	9.8	0.3
2002	2,800	6,815,982	9.4	0.3

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.
— Continued

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Marijuana use				
2013	2,361	6,153,449	8.4	0.3
2012	2,285	5,721,242	7.8	0.3
2011	2,330	5,505,576	7.5	0.3
2010	2,388	5,503,244	7.6	0.2
2009	2,311	5,296,411	7.2	0.3
2008	2,085	4,937,741	6.7	0.2
2007	1,928	4,442,958	6.0	0.2
2006	1,937	4,585,594	6.3	0.2
2005	2,127	4,620,375	6.3	0.2
2004	2,148	4,829,163	6.6	0.3
2003	2,142	5,072,767	7.0	0.2
2002	2,224	4,855,243	6.7	0.2
Nonmedical use of prescription drugs				
2013	811	2,448,784	3.3	0.3
2012	854	2,509,292	3.4	0.2
2011	861	2,313,558	3.2	0.2
2010	982	2,544,470	3.5	0.2
2009	1,026	2,564,178	3.5	0.2
2008	955	2,547,350	3.5	0.1
2007	895	2,262,174	3.1	0.2
2006	891	2,523,817	3.5	0.2
2005	1,011	2,615,453	3.6	0.2
2004	969	2,523,864	3.5	0.2
2003	935	2,638,082	3.6	0.2
2002	913	2,595,348	3.6	0.2
Substance abuse and dependence (past 12 months)				
Alcohol abuse				
2013	856	2,479,787	3.4	0.2
2012	971	2,596,019	3.5	0.2
2011	1,020	2,671,804	3.6	0.2
2010	1,111	2,558,521	3.5	0.2
2009	1,116	2,709,681	3.7	0.2
2008	1,130	3,013,684	4.1	0.2
2007	1,091	2,515,095	3.4	0.2
2006	1,175	3,156,175	4.3	0.2
2005	1,296	3,007,302	4.1	0.2
2004	1,209	2,691,157	3.7	0.2
2003	1,165	2,747,520	3.8	0.2
2002	1,171	2,701,816	3.7	0.2
Illicit drug abuse				
2013	260	474,231	0.6	0.1
2012	275	658,800	0.9	0.1
2011	287	537,849	0.7	0.1
2010	336	706,221	1.0	0.1
2009	297	507,063	0.7	0.1
2008	323	685,906	0.9	0.1
2007	291	565,229	0.8	0.1
2006	305	636,959	0.9	0.1
2005	296	582,406	0.8	0.1
2004	341	604,268	0.8	0.1
2003	350	751,324	1.0	0.1
2002	320	671,126	0.9	0.1

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.
— Continued

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Alcohol dependence				
2013	810	2,412,760	3.3	0.2
2012	891	2,716,008	3.7	0.2
2011	879	2,556,623	3.5	0.2
2010	921	2,560,434	3.5	0.2
2009	989	2,642,877	3.6	0.2
2008	1,027	2,767,613	3.8	0.2
2007	972	2,319,623	3.2	0.1
2006	969	2,585,669	3.5	0.2
2005	1,016	2,598,343	3.5	0.2
2004	975	2,611,383	3.6	0.2
2003	882	2,474,528	3.4	0.2
2002	929	2,640,959	3.6	0.2
Illicit drug dependence				
2013	667	1,637,479	2.2	0.2
2012	687	1,669,021	2.3	0.1
2011	665	1,539,977	2.1	0.1
2010	741	1,660,836	2.3	0.2
2009	750	1,587,832	2.2	0.1
2008	792	1,929,526	2.6	0.1
2007	693	1,479,539	2.0	0.1
2006	733	1,749,130	2.4	0.1
2005	823	1,769,654	2.4	0.2
2004	784	1,825,998	2.5	0.1
2003	692	1,655,705	2.3	0.1
2002	733	1,634,470	2.3	0.1
Substance use among current drinkers (past 30 days)				
Cigarette use				
2013	3,353	11,271,809	28.7	0.7
2012	3,557	12,285,301	30.6	0.7
2011	3,890	12,288,232	31.7	0.7
2010	4,044	12,310,146	31.7	0.7
2009	4,269	13,402,654	34.2	0.8
2008	4,223	13,209,460	34.1	0.7
2007	4,282	13,324,665	35.0	0.8
2006	4,319	13,893,221	36.8	0.7
2005	4,659	14,217,069	37.1	0.8
2004	4,699	14,016,394	37.1	0.7
2003	4,595	13,726,005	37.3	0.7
2002	4,769	14,375,868	38.1	0.7
Illicit drug use				
2013	2,180	6,325,450	16.1	0.7
2012	2,147	5,759,085	14.4	0.5
2011	2,226	5,629,992	14.5	0.6
2010	2,387	5,898,349	15.2	0.5
2009	2,305	5,703,255	14.6	0.5
2008	2,169	5,500,819	14.2	0.5
2007	2,030	4,922,538	12.9	0.4
2006	2,048	5,289,519	14.0	0.5
2005	2,213	5,226,100	13.7	0.5
2004	2,204	5,209,901	13.8	0.5
2003	2,230	5,567,549	15.1	0.6
2002	2,226	5,272,174	14.0	0.5

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.
— Continued

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Marijuana use				
2013	1,869	5,147,680	13.1	0.6
2012	1,823	4,633,300	11.6	0.4
2011	1,913	4,599,019	11.9	0.5
2010	1,957	4,583,932	11.8	0.4
2009	1,895	4,458,499	11.4	0.4
2008	1,741	4,224,927	10.9	0.5
2007	1,614	3,731,283	9.8	0.3
2006	1,638	3,893,370	10.3	0.4
2005	1,747	3,853,531	10.1	0.4
2004	1,798	4,062,475	10.8	0.4
2003	1,787	4,227,230	11.5	0.4
2002	1,857	4,126,835	11.0	0.4
Nonmedical use of prescription drugs				
2013	566	1,838,159	4.7	0.5
2012	633	1,890,781	4.7	0.2
2011	619	1,672,023	4.3	0.3
2010	734	1,906,583	4.9	0.3
2009	789	1,938,419	5.0	0.3
2008	725	1,902,360	4.9	0.3
2007	673	1,673,009	4.4	0.3
2006	691	2,000,758	5.3	0.3
2005	755	1,937,051	5.1	0.3
2004	752	1,898,857	5.0	0.3
2003	701	1,915,184	5.2	0.4
2002	685	1,778,570	4.7	0.3
Substance abuse and dependence among current drinkers (past 12 months)				
Alcohol abuse				
2013	737	2,178,152	5.5	0.3
2012	829	2,215,637	5.5	0.3
2011	876	2,326,630	6.0	0.3
2010	958	2,286,567	5.9	0.3
2009	957	2,464,449	6.3	0.3
2008	971	2,728,732	7.0	0.3
2007	959	2,263,509	6.0	0.3
2006	1,009	2,791,346	7.4	0.3
2005	1,113	2,701,182	7.1	0.3
2004	1,057	2,442,483	6.5	0.3
2003	997	2,374,336	6.5	0.3
2002	1,034	2,403,553	6.4	0.3
Illicit drug abuse				
2013	155	307,270	0.8	0.1
2012	184	444,493	1.1	0.1
2011	185	348,538	0.9	0.1
2010	220	472,958	1.2	0.1
2009	210	363,897	0.9	0.1
2008	213	479,697	1.2	0.1
2007	203	372,064	1.0	0.1
2006	222	461,522	1.2	0.1
2005	202	373,191	1.0	0.1
2004	244	449,934	1.2	0.1
2003	247	495,541	1.4	0.1
2002	230	422,386	1.1	0.1

Table 1-1. Prevalence of substance use, abuse, and dependence among females ages 15–44, 2002–2013.
— Continued

Substance Use Category and Year	Unweighted N (sample)	Weighted N (population)	Percent	S.E.
Alcohol dependence				
2013	704	2,142,580	5.5	0.3
2012	795	2,478,634	6.2	0.4
2011	780	2,272,564	5.9	0.4
2010	789	2,229,813	5.7	0.3
2009	874	2,353,201	6.0	0.3
2008	890	2,523,720	6.5	0.3
2007	861	2,086,419	5.5	0.3
2006	841	2,303,385	6.1	0.4
2005	901	2,328,419	6.1	0.3
2004	870	2,440,309	6.5	0.3
2003	771	2,198,821	6.0	0.3
2002	803	2,314,585	6.1	0.3
Illicit drug dependence				
2013	460	1,173,531	3.0	0.3
2012	474	1,145,028	2.9	0.2
2011	486	1,085,105	2.8	0.2
2010	512	1,139,807	2.9	0.2
2009	567	1,227,638	3.1	0.2
2008	587	1,429,059	3.7	0.2
2007	530	1,046,910	2.8	0.2
2006	545	1,236,465	3.3	0.2
2005	615	1,295,794	3.4	0.2
2004	589	1,376,167	3.6	0.2
2003	494	1,139,504	3.1	0.2
2002	552	1,182,596	3.1	0.2

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

Table 1-2. Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by age group, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

Table 1-3. Prevalence of any drinking, binge drinking, and heavy drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

Table 1-4. Prevalence of any drinking and binge drinking in the past 30 days among females ages 15-44, by pregnancy status and age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

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

Table 2-1. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

Table 2-2. Prevalence of cigarette use, any illicit drug use, marijuana use, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs in the past 30 days among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

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

Table 3-1. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

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

Table 3-2. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

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

Table 3-3. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

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

Table 3-4. Prevalence of alcohol and illicit drug abuse and dependence in the past 12 months among current drinkers, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

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

Table 4-1. Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by age group, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate

Table 4-2. Prevalence of need for treatment for alcohol use and illicit drug use and percentage for not receiving treatment among those who needed treatment in the past 12 months, females ages 15–44, by race/Hispanic origin, 3-year moving annual averages, 2002–2013.

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

S.E. = standard error of the estimate