

## Results of the Variance Component Analysis of Sample Allocation by Age in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health

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### Abstract

Since 1999, person sampling rates for the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) have been set by state for five age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, and 50 or older. The sample design requires equal sample sizes of 22,500 persons for each of three age groups: 12 to 17, 18 to 25, and 26 or older. The sample allocation of 22,500 persons to the three 26 and older age groups was set in 1999 and then adjusted for the 2001 sample. Using parametric variance modeling, the sampling statistician can represent the variance of key estimates as a function of sample design parameters. This paper examines some alternative sample allocations to age groups based on an update of variance model parameters for nine key NSDUH estimates. The results show a larger percentage of the population in the older age groups as well as increasing use and dependence in these age groups. Thus the sample allocation to the oldest age group increases.

**Key Words:** variance component analysis, parametric variance modeling, sampling, surveys

### 1. Introduction to the NSDUH Sample Design

The NSDUH target population is the civilian, non-institutionalized population aged 12 or older in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Of this population, approximately 67,500 people are interviewed each year. The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample where the primary sampling units are called segments. Segments are composed of adjacent census blocks and have boundaries marked by geopolitical and geographical landmarks, such as county boarders, rivers, roads, and mountains. Segments are selected in a 5-year coordinated design that allows for 50% overlap in sample between two-year periods. This overlapping sample increases the precision of trend estimates.

Once a segment is selected, all of the dwelling units within the selected segment are listed to create a sampling frame for the selection of dwelling units. Thus defining segments by geographical landmarks helps those listing the segment to more accurately define its boundaries while in the field. Once dwelling units are selected from the listed frame, Brewer's method is used to select 0, 1, or 2 persons per household.

### 2. Variance Modeling

Parametric variance models allow the sampling statistician to represent the variance of key estimates as a function of sample design parameters. The required parameters include variance components, unequal weighting effects, average cluster sizes and coefficients of variation for dwelling units (DUs) per segment, and average cluster sizes and coefficients of variation for respondents per DU. Weighted estimates for the key parameters are also calculated. Data from the 2003 NSDUH were used to estimate the parameters needed for these models.

Since many aspects of the sample design are fixed by the five-year coordinated design (e.g., number of sampling units and total sample size by state), the models focus on two goals: (1) to predict the expected variance for the 2005 study for selected measures, and (2) to review the allocation of the 26 and older sample among those 26 to 35, 36 to 49, and 50 or older.

### 2.1 Variance Components

The variance components for state sampling region ( $\sigma_{SSR}^2$ ), segment ( $\sigma_{seg}^2$ ), dwelling unit ( $\sigma_{DU}^2$ ), and person ( $\sigma_{person}^2$ ) were estimated using the method of moments in SAS PROC NESTED with equal weights. Variance components were computed for the nine substance use and treatment variables, controlling for age group.<sup>1</sup> These variance components are shown as a percentage of total variance for nine selected measures in Table 1.

**Table 1. Variance Components as a Percentage of Total Variance, Controlling for Age Groups: Based on 2003 NSDUH**

Variable	Mean	Variance as a percent of total variance			
		$\sigma_{SSR}^2$	$\sigma_{seg}^2$	$\sigma_{DU}^2$	$\sigma_{person}^2$
Past Month Use, Cigarettes	0.254	1.20	2.01	25.47	71.31
Past Month Use, Alcohol	0.501	2.05	2.86	19.11	75.98
Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.082	0.76	1.04	15.87	82.33
Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	0.037	0.02	1.03	7.93	91.02
Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.010	0.00	0.19	15.83	83.98
Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.018	0.11	0.33	5.08	94.47
Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.027	0.16	0.25	4.85	94.75
Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.008	0.11	0.28	7.93	91.67
Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.005	0.03	0.44	0.00	99.54

### 2.2 Unequal Weighting Effects

The unequal weighting effect for a domain,  $d$ , is defined as

$$UWE_d = \frac{n_d \sum_{i \in d} w_i^2}{\left( \sum_{i \in d} w_i \right)^2}$$

This unequal weighting effect can be estimated using the population coefficient of variation of domain weights,

$$UWE_d = 1 + CV_{w_d}^2.$$

Table 2 shows unequal weighting effects for 2003 national estimates by five age groups.

<sup>1</sup> To control for age group, regressions were run with each substance use or treatment variable as a dependent variable and age groups as covariates. Then PROC NESTED with equal weights was run on the residuals of these models.

**Table 2. Unequal Weighting Effects for the National Estimates: Based on 2003 NSDUH**

Age Group	Unequal Weighting Effect
12 or older	3.438
12 to 17	1.654
18 to 25	1.713
26 to 34	1.721
25 to 49	1.600
50 or older	1.583

**2.3 Cluster Sizes and Cluster Size Variation**

The parametric model also requires the average cluster size and the coefficient of variation of the cluster size at the segment and dwelling unit levels (number of responding dwelling units and number of responding persons, respectively). Table 3 shows average cluster sizes and coefficients of variation for respondents per dwelling unit and responding dwelling units per segment.

**Table 3. Average Cluster Sizes and Coefficients of Variation: Based on 2003 NSDUH**

Age	Weighted n	n	Respondents/DU		Respondents /Segment	
			$\bar{m}_{d,du}$	$CV_{m_{d,du}}$	$\bar{m}_{d,seg}$	$CV_{m_{d,seg}}$
12-17	24,995,358	22,665	0.174	2.593	3.148	0.848
18-25	31,728,286	22,738	0.174	2.629	3.158	1.025
26-34	34,960,678	6,570	0.050	4.759	0.913	1.340
35-49	65,031,338	9,831	0.075	3.722	1.365	1.049
50+	80,966,351	5,980	0.046	4.975	0.831	1.353
26+	180,958,366	22,381	0.171	2.473	3.109	0.794
18+	212,686,652	45,119	0.346	1.751	6.267	0.689
12+	237,682,009	67,784	0.519	1.437	9.414	0.598

**2.4 Estimates by Age Group**

The NSDUH sample allocation attempts to control the sample distribution by age group through specification of age specific sampling rates by age group (within state). In addition, the five age groups are used as main effect poststratification controls in the weight calibration process. For the purposes of modeling the variance for sample allocation, age groups are treated as sampling strata. Table 4 shows the variation in key estimates by the 5 age groups used in setting sampling rates.

**Table 4. Estimates by Age Group: Weighted Results Based on 2003 NSDUH**

Variable	12-17	18-25	26-34	35-49	50+
Past Month Use, Cigarettes	0.122	0.402	0.334	0.297	0.168
Past Month Use, Alcohol	0.177	0.614	0.602	0.586	0.444
Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.112	0.203	0.107	0.078	0.018
Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	0.057	0.084	0.047	0.037	0.009
Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.006	0.022	0.015	0.011	0.002
Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.028	0.052	0.026	0.015	0.002
Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.014	0.054	0.042	0.030	0.013
Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.010	0.017	0.008	0.009	0.002
Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.002	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.002

**3. Variance Models**

For the purposes of studying optimum designs, we will focus on estimates for the following age domains: persons 26 to 34, persons 35 to 49, persons 50 or older, persons 26 or older, persons 18 or older, and persons 12 or older. The precision of estimates for these domains are subject to the allocation of the 26 and older sample, and these age domain definitions are of interest since they were used in various tables in the 2003 national findings reports (Office of Applied Studies, 2004a; Office of Applied Studies, 2004b).

**Model 1:** For the first three age specific domains (26 to 34, 35 to 49, or 50 or older) designated by the subscript *a*,

$$Var(\hat{p}_a) = \frac{p_a(1-p_a)}{n_a} UWE_a \{ \sigma_{seg}^2 \bar{m}_{a,seg} (1 + CV_{m_{a,seg}}^2) + \sigma_{DU}^2 \bar{m}_{a,DU} (1 + CV_{m_{a,DU}}^2) + \sigma_{person}^2 \}$$

(Chromy and Myers, 2001).

The term in right brackets is treated as a fixed design effect for each domain estimate to be optimized. We designate this general primary stratification and clustering effect for the combined age domain, *d*, by  $C_{eff,d}$ . This term reflects the combined effects of primary sample stratification and clustering. Table 5 shows these combined effects for the six domains of interest and the nine NSDUH measures. Since the 5-year design is set, the number of segments will not be allowed to vary in the optimization process. The number of dwelling units in the sample is driven by the screening requirements for persons 12 to 17 and 18 to 25. The persons per DU allocation will be assumed to remain about the same as in 2003 unless we change the within dwelling unit sample selection procedures. The concentration of sample persons in dwelling units could be manipulated by setting parameters for the selection of pairs from dwelling units with 2 or more eligible persons (e.g., see Chromy and Penne 2002); for the purposes of conducting this sample allocation, the 2003 pair sampling approach will be assumed. Note that the allocation procedure will be applied to allow adjustment only to the persons per age group  $n_a$  for

$$a = 4, 5, 6 \text{ subject to } \sum_{a=4}^6 n_a = 22,500.$$

**Table 5. Combined Effects of Primary Sample Stratification and Clustering ( $C_{eff,d}$ ): Based on 2003 NSDUH**

Variable	Age Domain					
	26-34	35-49	50+	26+	18+	12+
Past Month Use, Cigarettes	1.067	1.049	1.065	1.075	1.122	1.170
Past Month Use, Alcohol	1.060	1.046	1.058	1.066	1.101	1.137
Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	1.039	1.027	1.037	1.043	1.073	1.102
Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	1.031	1.025	1.030	1.033	1.048	1.063
Past Month Use, Cocaine	1.033	1.022	1.031	1.038	1.067	1.097
Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	1.014	1.010	1.013	1.015	1.025	1.034
Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	1.011	1.008	1.011	1.013	1.022	1.031
Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	1.018	1.013	1.017	1.021	1.035	1.050
Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007

4. Adjustment to Allocation

Model 2: For all persons 26 or older:

$$Var(\hat{p}_{26+}) = \sum_{a=3}^5 W_a^2 \frac{P_a(1 - P_a)}{n_a} UWE_a * \\ \{ \sigma_{seg}^2 \bar{m}_{26+,seg} (1 + CV_{m_{26+,seg}}^2) + \\ \sigma_{DU}^2 \bar{m}_{26+,DU} (1 + CV_{m_{26+,DU}}^2) + \sigma_{person}^2 \}$$

Model 3: For all persons 18 and older (4 groups combined):

$$Var(\hat{p}_{18+}) = \sum_{a=2}^5 W_a^2 \frac{P_a(1 - P_a)}{n_a} UWE_a * \\ \{ \sigma_{seg}^2 \bar{m}_{18+,seg} (1 + CV_{m_{18+,seg}}^2) + \\ \sigma_{DU}^2 \bar{m}_{18+,DU} (1 + CV_{m_{18+,DU}}^2) + \sigma_{person}^2 \}$$

For model 3, the sample size for age group 2 (18 to 25) has already been previously determined based on precision requirements for the age group ( $n_2 = 22,500$ ).

Model 4: The variance model for all persons 12 and older (5 age groups combined)

$$Var(\hat{p}_{12+}) = \sum_{a=1}^5 W_a^2 \frac{P_a(1 - P_a)}{n_a} UWE_a * \\ \{ \sigma_{seg}^2 \bar{m}_{12+,seg} (1 + CV_{m_{12+,seg}}^2) + \\ \sigma_{DU}^2 \bar{m}_{12+,DU} (1 + CV_{m_{12+,DU}}^2) + \sigma_{person}^2 \}$$

For model 4, the sample sizes for both age group 1 (12 to 17) and age group 2 (18 to 25) have been previously determined ( $n_1 = n_2 = 22,500$ ).

To assess the accuracy of the model, the standard errors for selected measures were calculated by the model and by SUDAAN. (The means were the same, as is theoretically expected.) Table 6 shows the summary statistics for standard errors and percent differences in standard errors of selected prevalence estimates calculated by the model and by SUDAAN. Overall, the model produced a standard error that is slightly low, about 1 to 2 percent below the SUDAAN standard error.

Table 6. Summary Statistics for the Standard Errors and Percent Differences in Standard Errors of Selected Measures when Calculated by the Model and by SUDAAN: Based on 2003 NSDUH

Statistic	Std Err Model (%)	Std Err SUDAAN (%)	Relative Difference in Std Err
Mean	0.234	0.240	-1.1
Min	0.043	0.042	-13.5
Q1	0.076	0.078	-4.9
Median	0.150	0.152	-2.4
Q3	0.339	0.358	2.3
Max	0.831	0.862	1.8

Note: The Relative Difference was calculated as (Model Estimate – SUDAAN Estimate) / SUDAAN Estimate, where both the Model and SUDAAN use 2003 weights.

The last allocation adjustment was implemented in 2001 based on an analysis of 1999 data. Several changing factors, including data trends, changes in the questionnaire, and population sizes, influence the need for adjustment in allocation.

Trends in substance use and changes to the survey that affect estimates could lead to different sample allocations since estimates are calculated for each selected measure. In 2002, methodological changes to the NSDUH survey including a survey name change and the addition of a \$30 incentive have made estimates prior to 2002 incomparable with estimates from 2002 and after. Also, using the most recent estimates for sample allocation will help account for new drug trends. Thus, it is necessary to update estimates used for sample allocation periodically.

Table 8 shows the proportional to size, planned, and actual sample distributions from 1999-2004 and two possible planned sample distributions for 2005. The proportional to size sample distributions from 1999 to 2003 and the projected distribution for 2004 show a shift in the population to a larger percentage of people in the 50+ age category.

Table 8. Sample Distributions by Year and Age Group: Based on 2003 NSDUH

Year	Age	Proportional to Size		Planned		Actual	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1999	26-34	4470	0.199	9352	0.416	7878	0.406
	35-49	8408	0.374	6900	0.307	6246	0.322
	50+	9621	0.428	6248	0.278	5292	0.273
2000	26-34	4345	0.193	9352	0.416	9552	0.408
	35-49	8409	0.374	6900	0.307	7158	0.305
	50+	9746	0.433	6248	0.278	6724	0.287
2001	26-34	4264	0.190	6500	0.289	6893	0.298
	35-49	8374	0.372	10000	0.444	10036	0.434
	50+	9862	0.438	6000	0.267	6209	0.268
2002	26-34	4411	0.196	6500	0.289	6374	0.298
	35-49	8169	0.363	10000	0.444	9620	0.449
	50+	9920	0.441	6000	0.267	5421	0.253
2003	26-34	4347	0.193	6500	0.289	6570	0.294
	35-49	8086	0.359	10000	0.444	9831	0.439
	50+	10067	0.447	6000	0.267	5980	0.267
2004	26-34	N/A	N/A	6500	0.289	N/A	N/A
	35-49	N/A	N/A	10000	0.444	N/A	N/A
	50+	N/A	N/A	6000	0.267	N/A	N/A
2005 Soln 1	26-34	N/A	N/A	4595	0.204	N/A	N/A
	35-49	N/A	N/A	8065	0.358	N/A	N/A
	50+	N/A	N/A	9840	0.437	N/A	N/A
2005 Soln 2	26-34	N/A	N/A	6200	0.276	N/A	N/A
	35-49	N/A	N/A	9935	0.442	N/A	N/A
	50+	N/A	N/A	6365	0.283	N/A	N/A

Note: N/A indicates data not available.

Table 9 shows the specified and achieved expected relative standard errors by age group for solutions 1 and 2 from the optimization program. Solution 1 uses the same bounds within

each age group, regardless of the type of measure, and is driven by measures of past month cigarette and alcohol use. Solution 2 adjusts the bounds within the domains by relaxing bounds on alcohol and tobacco measures and is driven by past month use of illicit drugs except marijuana.

As shown in Table 8, Solution 1 places more sample in the 50+ age group than Solution 2 since the 50+ age group has a much higher prevalence of cigarette and alcohol use than illicit drug use. The 50+ age group is also the age group with the lowest response rate, which would make this solution more expensive to field. However, Solution 2 is similar to the current allocation and has a less prevalent driving measure, illicit drug use except marijuana. Since Solution 2 is similar to the current allocation, has a less prevalent driving measure, and maintains a smaller 50+ sample thereby maintaining similar survey cost, Solution 2 was recommended.

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**Table 9. Expected Relative Standard Errors for Solutions 1 and 2, By Age Group: Based on 2003 NSDUH**

Age	Variable	Solution 1				Solution 2			
		Specified		Achieved		Specified		Achieved	
		SRSE	RSE	SRSE	RSE	SRSE	RSE	SRSE	RSE
26-34	<b>Past Month Use, Cigarettes</b>	<b>0.060000</b>	<b>0.0283</b>	<b>0.059993</b>	<b>0.0283</b>	0.060000	0.0283	0.051647	0.0243
	Past Month Use, Alcohol	0.060000	0.0162	0.059783	0.0162	0.060000	0.0162	0.051466	0.0139
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.0577	0.059180	0.0569	0.060000	0.0577	0.050947	0.0490
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	0.060000	0.0904	0.058955	0.0888	0.060000	0.0904	0.050754	0.0765
	Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.060000	0.1629	0.059017	0.1602	0.060000	0.1629	0.050807	0.1380
	Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.1224	0.058464	0.1193	0.060000	0.1224	0.050331	0.1027
	Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.060000	0.0954	0.058400	0.0929	0.060000	0.0954	0.050276	0.0800
	Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.2254	0.058595	0.2201	0.060000	0.2254	0.050443	0.1895
	Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.060000	0.2316	0.058256	0.2249	0.060000	0.2316	0.050152	0.1936
35-49	Past Month Use, Cigarettes	0.060000	0.0308	0.043277	0.0222	0.060000	0.0308	0.038992	0.0200
	Past Month Use, Alcohol	0.060000	0.0168	0.043216	0.0121	0.060000	0.0168	0.038937	0.0109
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.0689	0.042823	0.0492	0.060000	0.0689	0.038583	0.0443
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	0.060000	0.1023	0.042777	0.0729	0.060000	0.1023	0.038541	0.0657
	Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.060000	0.1876	0.042704	0.1335	0.060000	0.1876	0.038476	0.1203
	Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.1620	0.042461	0.1147	0.060000	0.1620	0.038257	0.1033
	Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.060000	0.1141	0.042418	0.0807	0.060000	0.1141	0.038218	0.0727
	Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.2080	0.042514	0.1474	0.060000	0.2080	0.038304	0.1328
	Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.060000	0.2625	0.042386	0.1855	0.060000	0.2625	0.038189	0.1671
50+	Past Month Use, Cigarettes	0.060000	0.0444	0.039265	0.0291	0.060000	0.0444	0.048820	0.0362
	Past Month Use, Alcohol	0.060000	0.0224	0.039139	0.0146	0.060000	0.0224	0.048664	0.0182
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.1497	0.038750	0.0967	0.060000	0.1497	0.048180	0.1202
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	0.060000	0.2083	0.038618	0.1340	0.060000	0.2083	0.048016	0.1667
	Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.060000	0.4225	0.038643	0.2721	0.060000	0.4225	0.048047	0.3383
	Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.4801	0.038301	0.3064	0.060000	0.4801	0.047622	0.3810
	Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.060000	0.1757	0.038259	0.1120	0.060000	0.1757	0.047570	0.1393
	Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.060000	0.4668	0.038381	0.2986	0.060000	0.4668	0.047722	0.3712
	Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.060000	0.4387	0.038174	0.2791	0.060000	0.4387	0.047465	0.3470
26+	<b>Past Month Use, Cigarettes</b>	<b>0.025958</b>	<b>0.0152</b>	<b>0.025957</b>	<b>0.0152</b>	0.030000	0.0175	0.026705	0.0156
	<b>Past Month Use, Alcohol</b>	<b>0.025958</b>	<b>0.0082</b>	<b>0.025957</b>	<b>0.0082</b>	0.030000	0.0095	0.027720	0.0088
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.025958	0.0355	0.025539	0.0349	0.024438	0.0334	0.024233	0.0331
	<b>Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana</b>	0.025958	0.0528	0.025616	0.0521	<b>0.024438</b>	<b>0.0497</b>	<b>0.024438</b>	<b>0.0497</b>
	Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.025958	0.0973	0.025744	0.0965	0.024438	0.0916	0.024208	0.0907
	Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.025958	0.0817	0.025398	0.0799	0.024438	0.0769	0.023200	0.0730
	Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.025958	0.0547	0.025451	0.0536	0.030000	0.0632	0.025064	0.0528
	Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.025958	0.1155	0.025541	0.1136	0.024438	0.1087	0.024303	0.1081
	Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.025958	0.1301	0.025414	0.1273	0.030000	0.1503	0.024767	0.1241
18+	Past Month Use, Cigarettes	0.025000	0.0137	0.022364	0.0123	0.025000	0.0137	0.022982	0.0126
	Past Month Use, Alcohol	0.025000	0.0077	0.022828	0.0071	0.025000	0.0077	0.024333	0.0075
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.025000	0.0286	0.019837	0.0227	0.022000	0.0252	0.018918	0.0217
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	0.025000	0.0439	0.020034	0.0352	0.022000	0.0386	0.019198	0.0337
	Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.025000	0.0831	0.020605	0.0685	0.022000	0.0731	0.019481	0.0648
	Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.025000	0.0629	0.018718	0.0471	0.022000	0.0554	0.017316	0.0436
	Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.025000	0.0484	0.020751	0.0401	0.025000	0.0484	0.020456	0.0396
	Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.025000	0.0971	0.020066	0.0780	0.022000	0.0855	0.019183	0.0745
	Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.025000	0.1186	0.021060	0.0999	0.025000	0.1186	0.020553	0.0975
12+	Past Month Use, Cigarettes	0.025000	0.0143	0.020947	0.0120	0.022500	0.0129	0.021520	0.0123
	Past Month Use, Alcohol	0.025000	0.0083	0.020819	0.0069	0.022500	0.0075	0.022177	0.0074
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs	0.025000	0.0280	0.017931	0.0200	0.020000	0.0224	0.017129	0.0192
	Past Month Use, Illicit Drugs except Marijuana	0.025000	0.0425	0.017839	0.0303	0.020000	0.0340	0.017122	0.0291
	Past Month Use, Cocaine	0.025000	0.0848	0.019217	0.0652	0.020000	0.0679	0.018183	0.0617
	Past Year Dependence, Illicit Drugs	0.025000	0.0610	0.016666	0.0407	0.020000	0.0488	0.015470	0.0377
	Past Year Dependence, Alcohol	0.025000	0.0498	0.019274	0.0384	0.022500	0.0448	0.019003	0.0378
	Past Year Treatment, Illicit Drugs	0.025000	0.0955	0.018062	0.0690	0.020000	0.0764	0.017292	0.0661
	Past Year Treatment, Alcohol Use	0.025000	0.1223	0.019512	0.0954	0.022500	0.1100	0.019047	0.0932

RSE = Relative Standard Error, SRSE = Standardized Relative Standard Error

Note: Bolded lines indicate drivers