Substance Abuse and Mental Health ▤ Data Archive

SAMHDA

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000

Bibliographic Description

Title:	National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000
Alternate Title:	NHSDA 2000
Principal Investigator(s):	United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies
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Scope of Study

Summary:	The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) series measures the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. The surveys are designed to provide quarterly, as well as annual, estimates. Information is provided on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among members of United States households aged 12 and older. Questions include age at first use as well as lifetime, annual, and past-month usage for the following drug classes: marijuana, cocaine (and crack), hallucinogens, heroin, inhalants, alcohol, tobacco, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs, including pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives. The survey covers substance abuse treatment history and perceived need for treatment, and includes questions from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) of Mental Disorders that allow diagnostic criteria to be applied. Respondents are also asked about personal and family income sources and amounts, health care access and coverage, illegal activities and arrest record, problems resulting from the use of drugs, and needle-sharing. Questions introduced in previous NHSDA administrations were retained in the 2000 survey, including questions asked only of respondents aged 12 to 17. These "youth experiences" items covered a variety of topics, such as neighborhood environment, illegal activities, gang involvement, drug use by friends, social support, extracurricular activities, exposure to substance abuse prevention and education programs, and perceived adult attitudes toward drug use and activities such as school work. Also retained were questions on mental health and access to care, perceived risk of using drugs, perceived availability of drugs, driving behavior and personal behavior, and cigar smoking. Questions on the tobacco brand used most often were introduced with the 1999 survey and retained in the 2000 survey. Demographic data include gender, race, age, ethnicity, marital status, educational level, job status, veteran status, and current household composition.
Subject Term(s):	addiction, alcohol, alcohol abuse, alcohol consumption, amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, controlled drugs, drinking behavior, drug abuse, drug dependence, drug treatment, drug use, drugs, hallucinogens, heroin, households, inhalants, marijuana, mental health, mental health services, methamphetamine, prescription drugs, sedatives, smoking, stimulants, substance abuse, substance abuse treatment, tranquilizers
Geographic Coverage:	United States
Time Period:	2000
Date(s) of Collection:	2000
Unit of Observation:	individual
Universe:	The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 12 and older, including residents of noninstitutional group quarters such as college dormitories, group homes, shelters, rooming houses, and civilians dwelling on military installations.
Data Type:	survey data

Data Collection Notes: Users are advised to review the errata file prior to conducting any analyses.

Data were collected and prepared for release by Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC.

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse survey administration and sample design changed with the implementation of the 1999 survey. Since 1999, the survey sample has employed a 50-State design with an independent, multistage area probability sample for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Therefore, estimates produced from the 1999, 2000, and 2001 surveys are not comparable to those produced from the 1998 and earlier surveys.

For selected variables, statistical imputation was performed following logical inference to replace missing responses. These variables are identified in the codebook as "...LOGICALLY ASSIGNED" for the logical procedure, or by the designation "IMPUTATION-REVISED" in the variable label when the statistical procedure was also performed. The names of statistically imputed variables begin with the letters "IR". For each imputation-revised variable there is a corresponding imputation indicator variable that indicates whether a case's value on the variable resulted from an interview response or was imputed. Missing values for some demographic variables were imputed by the unweighted hot-deck technique used in previous NHSDAs. Beginning in 1999, imputation of missing values for many other variables was accomplished using predictive mean neighborhoods (PMN), a new procedure developed specifically for the NHSDA. Both the hot-deck and PMN imputation procedures are described in the codebook.

To protect the privacy of respondents, all variables that could be used to identify individuals have been encrypted or collapsed in the public use file. To further ensure respondent confidentiality, the data producer used data substitution and deletion of state identifiers and a subsample of records in the creation of the public use file.

Previously published estimates may not be exactly reproducible from the variables in the public use file due to the disclosure protection procedures that were implemented.

The data definition and dictionary files for Stata are designed to be compatible with StataSE, Version 8. This is a large data file requiring that approximately 250 megabytes of Random Access Memory be allocated to Stata. Operations within Stata, including conversion of the ASCII data to Stata format, are likely to be slow. Analysts may wish to download subsets of data from the SAMHDA Data Analysis System (DAS) for use with Stata.

Methodology

Sample: A multistage area probability sample for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia was used since 1999. A coordinated five-year sample design was developed for 1999 through 2003. Although there is no overlap with the 1998 sample, the design facilitated an overlap in first-stage units (area segments) between each two successive years in the five-year design. This design was intended to increase the precision of estimates in year-to-year trend analyses because of the expected positive correlation resulting from the overlapping sample. To obtain the required precision at the state level and to improve the precision of cigarette brand data for youths at the national level, youths and young adults were oversampled. The result was that each state's sample was approximately equally distributed among three major age groups: 12 to 17 years, 18 to 25 years, and 26 years or older. The achieved sample for the 2000 computer-assisted interview (CAI) sample was 71,764 persons. The public use file has 58,680 records due to the subsampling step used in the disclosure protection procedures. Minimum item response requirements were defined for cases to be retained for weighting and further analysis (i.e., "usable" cases). These requirements, as well as full sampling methodology, are detailed in the codebook.

Mode of Data collection: audio computer-assisted self interview (ACASI), computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI)

Extent of Processing: Performed consistency checks. Created online analysis version with question text. Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

Access and Availability

Note: Some instruments administered as part of this study may contain contents from copyrighted instruments. Reproductions of the instruments are provided solely as documentation for the analysis of the data associated with this collection. Please contact the data producers for information on permissions to use the instruments for other purposes.

Restrictions: Users are reminded by the United States Department of Health and Human Services that these data are to be used solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information and not for the investigation of specific individuals or treatment facilities.

Original Release: 2002-10-11

Version History: The last update of this study occurred on 2013-06-25.

2013-06-25 - Released Methodological Resources documentation and updated xml file to include variable groupings.

2006-12-07 - On October 4, 2006, the data producer resupplied the data file and codebook documentation. In this new data file, 21 variables were modified, 9 variables were dropped, and 8 new variables were added. Some of these changes were to correct for data errors, but most of these changes were done to provide consistency with the 2004 NSDUH study. Of these changes, the most important change to note is that two study design variables (VEREP and VESTR) were revised to provide consistency with the 2004 study, which collapsed the strata in order to maximize the number of people in each replicate.

2004-03-30 - Coding errors were corrected in the following variables: IILSDRC, II2LSDRC, IIPCPRC, II2PCPRC, IIMTHRC, II2MTHRC, NRCH17_2, MTHYR, and MTHMON.

2003-03-11 - An errata file was added to the data collection.

Dataset(s): DS1: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000