



National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1992

Bibliographic Description

Title: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1992

Alternate Title: NHSDA 1992

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: This 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, anabolic steroids, and tobacco among members of United States households aged 12 and older. Data are also provided on treatment for drug use and on illegal activities related to drug use. Questions include age at first use, as well as lifetime, annual, and past-month usage for the following drug classes: marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, alcohol, tobacco, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics. Respondents were also asked about problems resulting from their use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, their perceptions of the risks involved, insurance coverage, and personal and family income sources and amounts. Demographic data include gender, race, ethnicity, educational level, job status, income level, household composition, and population density.

Subject Term(s): alcohol abuse, alcohol consumption, amphetamines, barbiturates, cocaine, demographic characteristics, drug abuse, drug use, drugs, hallucinogens, heroin, households, inhalants, marijuana, methamphetamine, prescription drugs, sedatives, smoking, steroid use, stimulants, substance abuse, substance abuse treatment, tobacco use, tranquilizers, youths

Geographic Coverage: United States

Time Period: 1992

Date(s) of Collection: 1992-01-09 - 1992-12-31

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, and shelters, as well as civilians dwelling on military installations.

Data Type: survey data

Data Collection Notes: Data were collected by Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC, and prepared for release by National Opinion Research Center, Chicago, IL.

For selected variables, statistical imputation was performed following logical imputation to replace missing responses. These variables are identified by the designation "IMPUTATION-REVISED" in the variable label, and the names of these 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, logical imputation, or statistical imputation. The names of imputation indicator variables begin with the letters "II".

To protect confidentiality of respondents, all variables that could be used to identify individuals have been deleted from the public use file. Furthermore, some continuous variables, including Census variables, have been categorized, and a special code, "data suppressed for reasons of confidentiality," has been assigned wherever necessary to prevent identification of small geographic areas. These modifications and suppressions should not affect analytic uses of the public use file.

For some drugs that have multiple names, questions regarding the use of that drug may be asked for each distinct name. For example, even though methamphetamine, methedrine and desoxyn are the same drug, their use was measured in three separate variables.

Methodology

Sample: Multistage area probability sample design involving five selection stages: (a) primary areas (e.g., counties), (b) subareas within primary areas (blocks or block groups), (c) dwelling (listing) units (housing units or group quarters) within subareas, (d) age group domains within listing units, and (e) individuals within sampled age groups. Each dwelling was classified by race/ethnicity based on the head of the dwelling. The three race/ethnicity classifications were Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black (Black), and non-Hispanic non-Black (Whites and others). Interviewers sampled individuals after determining age group domains for each household. The age group selection probabilities were based on the desired sample sizes for each age group by race/ethnicity. The probabilities of selecting a person within an age group were based on the number of persons in the age group in each dwelling. Six Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of special interest were oversampled: Washington, DC, New York, Miami, Chicago, Denver, and Los Angeles. These MSAs were oversampled to allow separate estimation for low socioeconomic status (SES) urbanized areas and for all other areas of each MSA. Blacks, Hispanics, and youths aged 12-17 were also oversampled.

Mode of Data collection: -

Extent of Processing: Performed consistency checks. Standardized missing values. 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: 1997-04-11

Version History: The last update of this study occurred on 2013-05-06.

2013-05-06 - Data collection instrument released.

2008-08-18 - New files were added. These files included one or more of the following: Stata setup, SAS transport (CPORT), SPSS system, Stata system, SAS supplemental syntax, and Stata supplemental syntax files, and tab-delimited ASCII data file. Modified value labels and missing values for variable GQTYPE to correct previous errors. The variable CASEID was also added to the dataset.

1999-06-16 - SAS and SPSS data definition statements have been updated to include value labels and missing values sections.

1997-06-27 - A machine-readable codebook in Portable Document Format (PDF) is now available.

Dataset(s): DS1: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1992