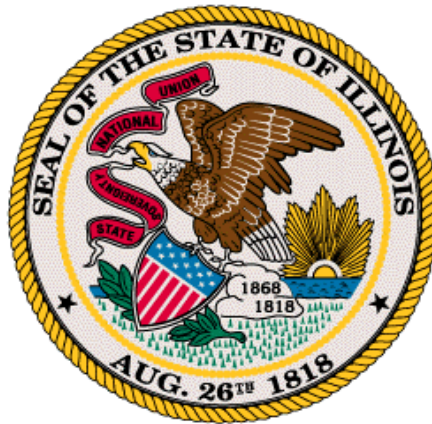

Illinois Household Survey on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use, 1998



George H. Ryan, *Governor*
Linda Reneé Baker, *Secretary*



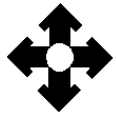
U.S. Center for
Substance Abuse
Treatment



Funded by the U.S. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment under the State Needs Assessment Program.

Illinois Household Survey on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use, 1998

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April 2000

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Contents

	Page
List of Tables.....	iv
Acknowledgements	vii
Executive Summary	ix
I. Introduction	1
II. Results.....	2
A. Sample Characteristics: Demographic Background.....	2
B. Overall Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use	3
III. Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use by Demographic Background.....	5
A. Alcohol	5
B. Tobacco	8
C. Marijuana.....	10
D. Cocaine	12
E. Heroin	13
F. Hallucinogens.....	14
G. Any Illicit Drugs	15
IV. Substance Use and Self-Reported Health Status	17
V. Discussion.....	19
VI. References.....	21
VII. Technical Appendix	23
VIII. Appendix—Tables.....	25

Tables

Table 1.	Demographics of Illinois Household Survey Sample	2
Table 2.	Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month ATOD Use	3
Table 3.	Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Alcohol by Demographic Characteristics	5
Table 4.	Heavy Drinking During the Past Year by Demographic Characteristics	7
Table 5.	Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Tobacco by Demographic Characteristics	8
Table 6.	Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Marijuana by Demographic Characteristics	10
Table 7.	Lifetime Prevalence of Cocaine Use Among Illinois Adults by Demographic Characteristics	12
Table 8.	Lifetime Prevalence of Heroin Use Among Illinois Adults by Demographic Characteristics	13
Table 9.	Lifetime Prevalence of Hallucinogen Use Among Illinois Adults by Demographic Characteristics	14
Table 10.	Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Any Illicit Drug by Demographic Characteristics	15
Table 11.	Self-Reported Health Status by Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of ATOD.....	18
Table A-1.	Survey Response and Cooperation Rates of Illinois Residents	23
Table A-2.	Definition of Illinois OASA Service Network Regions.....	24
Table A-3.	Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Alcohol by Gender and Demographic Characteristics	25
Table A-4.	Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Tobacco by Gender and Demographic Characteristics	26
Table A-5.	Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Marijuana by Gender and Demographic Characteristics	27

Table A-6. Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Hallucinogens by Gender and Demographic Characteristics 28

Table A-7. Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Cocaine by Gender and Demographic Characteristics29

Table A-8. Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Heroin by Gender and Demographic Characteristics 30

Table A-9. Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Any Illicit Drugs by Gender and Demographic Characteristics 31

Table A-10. Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Prescribed Sedatives by Gender and Demographic Characteristics32

Table A-11. Lifetime Prevalence of ATOD Use Among Illinois Adults by OASA Service Regions.....33

Table A-12. Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Use of Alcohol by Gender and Demographic Characteristics.....34

Table A-13. Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Use of Tobacco by Gender and Demographic Characteristics35

Table A-14. Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Use of Any Illicit Drugs by Gender and Demographic Characteristics36

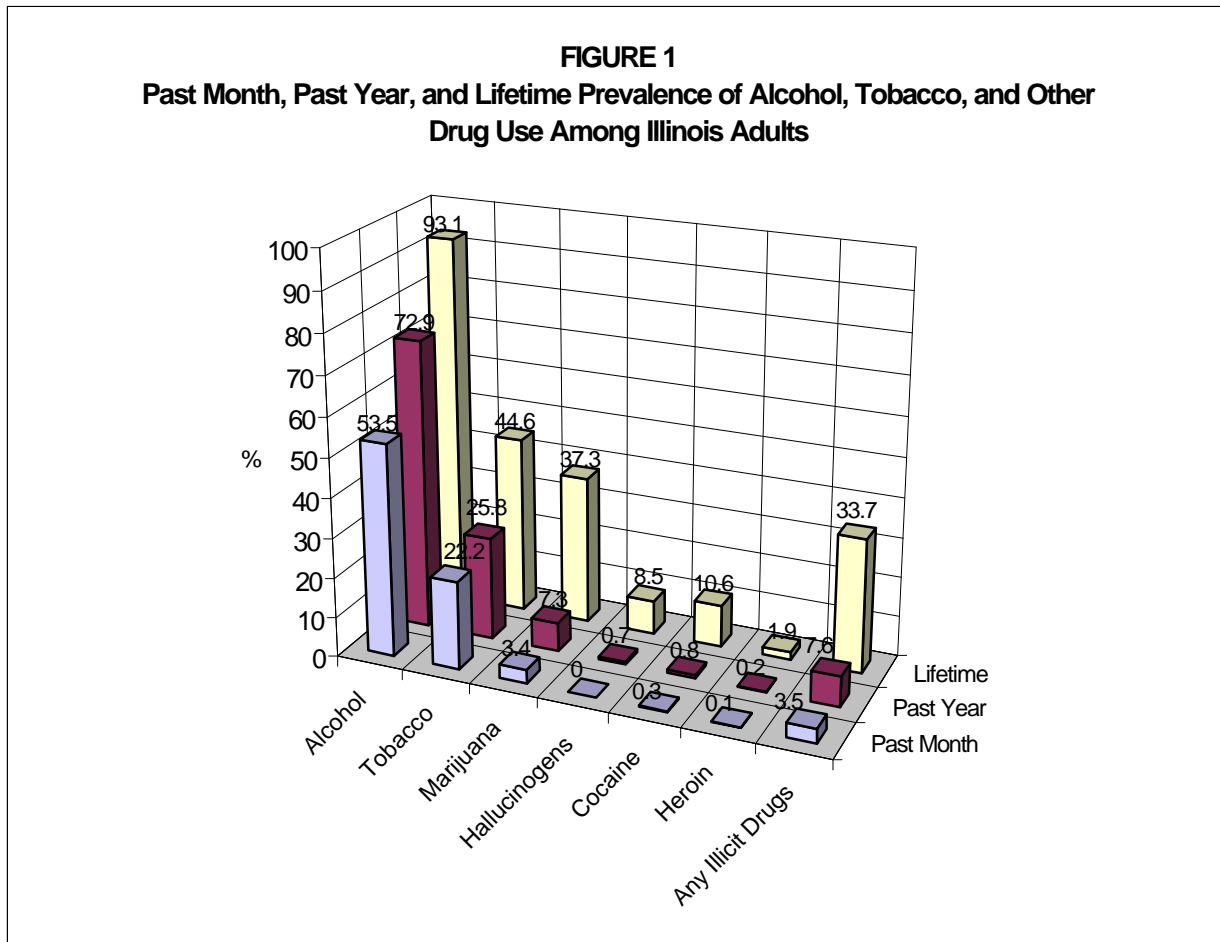
Table A-15. Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Use of Prescribed Sedatives by Gender and Demographic Characteristics37

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use among adult residents of Illinois. The study included telephone interviews with 8,282 Illinois residents age 18 and older. Interviews were conducted between October 1997 and May 1998 by staff of the University of Illinois Survey Research Laboratory.



Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use were estimated for lifetime, the past year, and the past month. **Figure 1** summarizes these findings.

- A majority of the sample (93.1%) reported lifetime use of alcohol. About 45 percent of Illinois residents reported that they have smoked tobacco (i.e., cigarettes, cigars, or a tobacco pipe) regularly at some point in their lifetimes.
- More than a quarter of the sample reported having smoked in the past year, and 22 percent claimed to have smoked in the past month.

- Seventy-three percent of respondents said that they had used alcohol in the last 18 months, and more than half reported drinking during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Approximately 9 percent of the adults interviewed were considered to be heavy drinkers (12.8% of male and 5.4% of female respondents).
- Overall, approximately 38 percent of the sample reported having used at least one illicit drug in their lifetimes. By far, the drug most likely to have ever been used was marijuana (37.3%), followed by cocaine (10.6%).
- Of the total sample, 7.6 percent reported having used at least one illicit drug during the previous 12 months. The drug most commonly used in the preceding year was marijuana (7.3%).
- A total of 3.5 percent of all respondents reported having used one or more illicit drugs in the preceding 30 days. Marijuana was again most likely to have been used (1.8%). Very few residents mentioned using other drugs, including cocaine, during the 30 days before the interview.
- Significant gender differences were found in ATOD prevalence: men were more likely than women to be users of each substance.

I. Introduction

During the past decade, the State of Illinois has actively sought to identify the substance abuse treatment needs of its citizens. This report is one in a series that have examined the treatment needs of the adult population (1, 2), homeless persons (3), middle and high school students (4, 5), and other special populations such as DCFS clients and Medicaid recipients (6, 7). This research has been directing the allocation of treatment resources throughout the state and reflects the continuing commitment of the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse to addressing the treatment needs of all Illinois citizens.

This is the third report to focus on substance use patterns within the general adult population. There are several reasons for directing attention at this group. Although the proportion of the general population of adults currently using various

licit and illicit substances may be smaller than that of many “special” population groups, it is nonetheless the general public that yields the largest total numbers of substance users. Many would in fact argue that it is not possible to adequately address substance use patterns within the state without carefully monitoring the general public.

This report provides information regarding (a) the demographic composition of the survey sample; (b) overall prevalence estimates of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; (c) substance use patterns across specific demographic groups; and (d) associations between substance use and self-rated physical and mental health. These findings are followed by a description of the methodology used to conduct this study, presented in a technical appendix.

II. Results

In this section, demographic characteristics of the sample, as well as the alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use prevalence are reported.

A. Sample Characteristics: Demographic Background

Table 1 presents demographic characteristics of the general household sample. The weighted sample statistics show that, of the total sample, more than half were females, which reflects the 1990 census male-female ratio in Illinois. The average age of survey respondents was 40, and a majority (62.2%) were in the older age category (35 or older). More than 70 percent were whites, and 13.2 percent were African Americans. Less than 10 percent were Hispanics. In terms of education, a majority of the sample had completed high school or GED. More than 40 percent of the respondents reported a family income of \$40,000 or more a year before taxes. The median income for Illinois households was in the range of \$30,000–\$39,000. In regard to region of residence, 45 percent of the respondents were in Cook County. Approximately 27 percent were in the Northwest, 17.6 percent in the Central, and a little over 10 percent in the Southern region of Illinois.

Table 1
Demographics of Illinois Household
Survey Sample: 1998 (Weighted)

	N	%
TOTAL	8,282	100
<u>GENDER</u>		
Male	4,066	49.1
Female	4,216	50.9
<u>AGE GROUP</u>		
18–24	1,013	12.2
25–34	2,114	25.5
35+	5,154	62.2
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>		
White	6,016	72.6
African American	1,091	13.2
Hispanic	765	9.2
Other	410	4.9
<u>EDUCATION</u>		
Less than High School	990	12.0
High School	2,569	31.0
More than High School	4,703	56.8
<u>INCOME</u>		
\$0–9,999	628	7.6
\$10,000–19,999	928	11.2
\$20,000–29,999	1,159	14.0
\$30,000–39,999	1,202	14.5
\$40,000 or more	3,499	42.3
<u>REGION</u>		
Cook County	3,747	45.2
Northwest	2,215	26.8
Central	1,459	17.6
Southern	860	10.4

B. Overall Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use

In this report, prevalence rates are defined as the percentage of people who report any use of a given substance during a specified time period, i.e., lifetime, past year, and past month.

Lifetime prevalence, for example, refers to the percentage of the sample that have used a substance at least once in their lifetimes. Likewise, **past year** prevalence measures the percentage of people who have used a substance at any point in the last 12 months, and **past month** prevalence refers to the percentage of respondents who reported using a given substance within the 30 days prior to the interview.

As shown in **Table 2**, an overwhelming majority of the sample reported lifetime use of alcohol. Overall, ninety-three percent of the respondents said that they have drunk alcohol at least once in their lifetimes. The lifetime prevalence of alcohol use in 1994 was also 93.1 percent (2).

Less than half of all respondents (44.6%) reported that they have smoked tobacco regularly at some point in their lifetimes. The figure is about 2 percentage points less than what was estimated in 1994.

A little over 33 percent of the sample reported having used at least one illicit drug in their lifetimes, which is about the same as the 1994 estimate. Both in 1994 and 1997, the drug most likely to have ever been tried was marijuana (32.7% and 37.3%, respectively), followed by cocaine (9.7% and 10.6%, respectively). Heroin was least likely to have been ever tried by survey respondents.

About 73 percent of the sample said that they used alcohol in the last 18 months, and more than a half of the respondents reported drinking during the 30 days prior to the interview. In terms of tobacco use, approximately one-fourth of respondents reported having smoked in the past year, and 22 percent did so in the past month.

Of the total 1998 sample of Illinois adults, 7.6 percent reported having used at least one illicit drug during the previous 12 months, with the most commonly used drug again being marijuana (7.3%). A total of 3.5 percent of the sample reported having used one or more illicit drugs in the preceding 30 days. Again, marijuana was the most popular illicit drug (3.4%). Thirty-day prevalence rates of other drugs, such as hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, were all less than 1%.

Table 2
Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month ATOD Use

Substance	Year	Lifetime		Past Year		Past Month	
		1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994
Alcohol		93.1	93.1	72.9	72.6	53.5	43.2
Tobacco		44.6	46.8	25.8	24.0	22.2	N/A
Marijuana		37.3	32.7	7.3	5.0	3.4	1.8
Hallucinogens		8.5	8.0	0.7	0.7	--	--
Cocaine		10.6	9.7	0.8	0.8	--	--
Heroin		1.9	0.6	--	--	--	--
Any Illicit Drugs		33.7	33.1	7.6	5.4	3.5	2.1

-- Percentage was too small to report (less than 0.5).

The lifetime, past year, and past month prevalence rates of ATOD estimated in 1998 were higher than or equal to the figures obtained in 1994, with the exception of lifetime tobacco use. The lifetime prevalence of tobacco use in 1998 declined approximately two percentage points from the 1994 estimates.

III. Prevalence of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) Use by Demographic Background

In this section, prevalence rates of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin are presented. The lifetime, past year, and past month use of ATOD are cross-tabulated by gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, family income, and region of residence.

A. Alcohol

More than 90 percent of Illinois residents reported having consumed alcohol at some point in their lifetimes. Males were more likely than females to report **lifetime use** of alcoholic beverages. Those age 25 to 34 were more likely than others to claim to have used alcohol. Just below 95 percent of persons age 25 to 34 and 88.4 percent of the youngest group (age 18–24) reported having used alcohol.

Table 3
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Alcohol by Demographic Characteristics

	<u>Lifetime Use</u>	<u>Past Year Use+</u>	<u>Past Month Use</u>
TOTAL	93.1	72.9	53.5
<u>GENDER</u>	***	***	***
Male	95.5	79.3	63.0
Female	90.8	66.6	44.2
<u>AGE GROUP</u>	***	***	***
18–24	88.4	75.1	55.6
25–34	94.8	82.6	62.5
35+	93.4	68.4	49.3
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	***	***	***
White	95.1	76.0	57.6
African American	88.7	58.5	39.5
Hispanic	88.4	71.1	45.2
Other	85.1	69.0	45.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>	***	***	***
Less than High School	84.2	52.1	31.4
High School	92.0	66.3	45.3
More than High School	95.7	80.9	62.7
<u>INCOME</u>	***	***	***
\$0–9,999	81.8	50.0	31.2
\$10,000–19,999	90.0	58.1	35.2
\$20,000–29,999	92.2	70.4	50.6
\$30,000–39,999	95.9	77.8	55.7
\$40,000 or more	96.6	83.7	65.8
<u>REGION</u>	**	***	
Cook County	92.8	73.9	54.8
Northwest	94.6	78.2	59.0
Central	93.1	67.7	48.3
Southern	90.7	63.3	42.1

+ Past 18 months use of alcohol; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

Among the racial/ethnic groups, whites were more likely to report lifetime alcohol use. Ninety-five percent of whites reported that they drank alcohol at some point in their lifetimes, which was more than six percentage points higher than either African Americans or Hispanics.

Education had a positive relationship with lifetime prevalence of alcohol: the higher the level of education, the greater the likelihood of reporting lifetime drinking. Also, there was a positive relationship between income and the use of alcohol: the higher the level of income, the greater the likelihood a respondent had ever consumed alcohol. These findings confirm general patterns found in many other studies with national samples (8, 9).

In regard to region of residence, people in Southern Illinois were least likely and adults living in the Northwest region were most likely to have ever used alcohol (90.7% and 94.6%, respectively).

A total of 72.9 percent of the respondents reported drinking alcoholic beverages in the **18 months** prior to the interview. Alcohol was most likely to have been consumed by males, those age 25–34, whites, those with the highest level of education (more than high school), and those with highest level of family income. Persons living in the Northwest region again had the highest prevalence rate.

More than a half of all adults reported having consumed alcoholic

beverages during the preceding **30 days**. Again, alcohol use was more common among men than among women: 63 percent of the men reported having consumed alcohol during the last 30 days, while 44.2 percent of women did so. As with the lifetime and past year use, persons age 25 to 34 had the highest prevalence rate of recent drinking, and whites were also more likely to consume alcohol than were persons of any other race.

The effects of education and income on the past month prevalence of drinking remained positive and significant. The past 30-day prevalence rate for respondents with more than a high school education was 62.7 percent, which was more than 30 percentage points higher than that of persons with less than a high school education. As found with lifetime and past year alcohol use, respondents with the highest level of income were most likely to have consumed alcohol. More than 65 percent of respondents in the highest income category (\$40,000 or more) reported drinking in the last 30 days, while less than one-third of the respondents in the lowest income category (less than \$10,000) reported past month drinking. While the Northwest region again had the highest past month use of alcohol, the overall regional differences were found to be insignificant.

In general, significant differences in the prevalence rates of alcohol use were observed between the groups by gender, age, race/ethnicity, education, and income.

Heavy Drinking

Respondents also were asked about the average number of drinks consumed per day on those days they drank during the last 18 months. Illinois adults consumed an average of 1.78 drinks per day. For purposes of this report, an average of five or more drinks for males and four or more drinks for females were considered to be “heavy drinking.” Of the total sample, 9.1 percent were found to be heavy drinkers. As shown in **Table 4**, males were more likely to drink heavily than females. Approximately **13 percent of male respondents** claimed to have consumed five or more drinks per day, compared to **5.4 percent of female respondents** who reported drinking four or more drinks daily. Heavy drinkers were more likely to be found among persons in the youngest age group (age 18–24: 22.2%), Hispanics (18.1%), and those with less than a high school education (13%). Income and region of residence were not associated with heavy use of alcohol.

Table 4
Heavy Drinking During the Past Year by
Demographic Characteristics

	Total	Percent
<u>GENDER</u>		9.1 ***
Male		12.8
Female		5.4
<u>AGE GROUP</u>		***
18–24		22.2
25–34		12.9
35+		5.0
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>		***
White		9.1
African American		3.7
Hispanic		18.1
Other		6.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>		***
Less than High School		13.0
High School		10.0
More than High School		7.8
<u>INCOME</u>		
\$0–9,999		9.9
\$10,000–19,999		10.4
\$20,000–29,999		11.1
\$30,000–39,999		10.3
\$40,000 or more		8.7
<u>REGION</u>		
Cook County		9.3
Northwest		7.9
Central		10.3
Southern		9.0

*** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

B. Tobacco

Lifetime prevalence of regular tobacco use (smoking cigarettes, cigars, or a tobacco pipe) was 44.6 percent (see **Table 5**). Males were more likely than females to report that they have smoked tobacco regularly at some time in their lives (50.6% vs. 38.8%), and the oldest respondents (those 35 and above) were most likely to have used tobacco. Whites also were more likely to report ever having used tobacco on regular basis. Education was found to have a negative relationship with lifetime prevalence: the higher the level of education, the less likely the respondent was to report ever smoking on a regular basis. In

regard to annual family income, those at the highest level of income (\$40,000 and over) showed the lowest lifetime prevalence rate of tobacco use. People living in Cook County were least likely to have ever used tobacco, but regional differences were insignificant.

The effects of gender, age, education, and income remained significant when examining **past year prevalence** of tobacco use. Approximately 29 percent of males and 22.6 percent of females smoked in the past year. **The youngest age group reported the highest past year prevalence rate (30.5%).**

Table 5
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Tobacco by Demographic Characteristics

	<u>Lifetime Use</u>	<u>Past Year Use</u>	<u>Past Month Use</u>
TOTAL	44.6	25.8	22.2
<u>GENDER</u>	***	***	***
Male	50.6	29.1	24.4
Female	38.8	22.6	20.1
<u>AGE GROUP</u>	***	***	***
18–24	37.1	30.5	25.1
25–34	36.6	28.9	24.8
35+	49.3	23.5	20.6
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	***		
White	46.8	26.2	22.8
African American	41.2	25.6	21.5
Hispanic	33.9	23.3	19.5
Other	40.7	23.7	19.9
<u>EDUCATION</u>	***	***	***
Less than High School	51.7	30.8	28.1
High School	49.3	30.0	26.3
More than High School	40.5	22.3	18.7
<u>INCOME</u>	**	***	**
\$0–9,999	45.2	27.1	23.4
\$10,000–19,999	49.6	29.8	26.4
\$20,000–29,999	46.4	28.4	25.4
\$30,000–39,999	46.6	28.9	24.2
\$40,000 or more	43.2	24.2	20.9
<u>REGION</u>			
Cook County	43.5	26.4	22.5
Northwest	44.2	24.1	20.5
Central	47.0	26.5	23.9
Southern	46.6	26.0	22.7

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

Among racial groups, again whites (26.2%) were most likely to use tobacco. Also, those with a high school or less than high school education were more likely than those with more than high school education to report using tobacco in the past year. As with the lifetime use of tobacco, those with the highest level of income were least likely to report past year use of tobacco, and region of residence was found to be unassociated with tobacco use.

About one-fifth of the sample claimed to have used tobacco during the **30 days** prior to the interview. Males, the youngest, whites, and the least educated

were significantly more likely to smoke. As with the lifetime and past year use of tobacco, people in the highest income category were less likely to have smoked during the past month.

In general, across all three measures of prevalence, significant differences were found by gender, age, education, and annual family income. Most interesting are the age differences in tobacco use. Whereas older persons are most likely to report having ever smoked tobacco on a regular basis, younger persons are more likely to report recent (i.e., past year) or current (i.e., within the past 30 days) use.

C. Marijuana

Lifetime prevalence of marijuana use was 37.3 percent among adults in Illinois. Males were more likely to have ever used marijuana than females, with more than 40 percent of male and 30 percent of female adults reporting they had used marijuana at least once. In terms of age, lifetime prevalence was highest among those age 25 to 34. Among racial groups, African Americans were more likely than others to report having ever used marijuana, and Hispanics were least likely to report lifetime marijuana use. As with alcohol use, education was positively associated with

lifetime prevalence of marijuana: 42 percent of those with more than a high school education had used marijuana, and 23.7 percent of those with less than high school education had done so. The lifetime prevalence of marijuana also had a positive relationship with level of income; a similar pattern was observed between income and alcohol use. Residents in Cook County and Northwest Illinois were more likely to have used marijuana at some point in their lifetimes (41.6% and 39.7%, respectively) than were those residing in Central (29.5%) and Southern (26.2%) Illinois.

Table 6
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Marijuana by Demographic Characteristics

	<u>Lifetime Use</u>	<u>Past Year Use</u>	<u>Past Month Use</u>
TOTAL	37.3	7.3	3.4
<u>GENDER</u>	***	***	***
Male	44.5	9.7	4.8
Female	30.4	5.1	2.0
<u>AGE GROUP</u>	***	***	***
18–24	46.4	22.0	11.5
25–34	49.3	10.4	4.6
35+	30.7	3.2	1.2
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	***	**	**
White	37.7	7.4	3.3
African American	43.2	8.9	4.9
Hispanic	29.7	4.7	2.4
Other	31.9	7.8	2.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>	***	**	
Less than High School	23.7	5.4	2.9
High School	33.5	6.7	3.4
More than High School	42.4	8.1	3.4
<u>INCOME</u>	***		
\$0–9,999	28.0	7.8	2.9
\$10,000–19,999	28.3	7.3	3.8
\$20,000–29,999	35.2	8.0	3.5
\$30,000–39,999	39.1	8.1	4.5
\$40,000 or more	46.5	8.1	3.5
<u>REGION</u>	***	***	
Cook County	41.6	8.7	4.0
Northwest	39.7	8.0	3.5
Central	29.5	4.5	2.5
Southern	26.2	4.5	2.1

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

The overall **past year** prevalence of marijuana use was just above 7 percent. Males were almost twice as likely as females to report using marijuana during the preceding 12 months. Compared to other age groups, the youngest respondents (age 18–24) were more likely to have used marijuana during the past year. Again, African Americans were most likely of the racial/ethnic groups to report having ever used marijuana, and Hispanics were least likely to report its use. As with lifetime use, persons with more than a high school education were more likely to have used marijuana during the past year. Persons in Cook County and Northwest Illinois had

higher prevalence rates of past year marijuana use (8.7% and 8.0%, respectively) than did those living in the Central and Southern regions of the state (4.5% in each region). Income and education were not associated with past year use of marijuana.

Approximately 3 percent of all adults interviewed reported using marijuana during the **past month**. As with past year use, males, African Americans, and those age 18–24 were most likely to indicate they had used marijuana during the previous 30 days.

D. Cocaine

Overall, 10.6 percent of Illinois respondents claimed to have used cocaine at some time in their lives. As in the case of other substances, males had a substantially higher prevalence rate than did females: lifetime prevalence for males was 14 percent, which was about twice that of females. Compared to persons in other age categories, adults age 25–34 had the highest lifetime prevalence rate for cocaine (14.8%). Prevalence rates for the younger and older age groups were 7.5 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively. Whites were more likely to report lifetime use of cocaine than other race/ethnic groups, and Hispanics were least likely to report ever having used the drug. As with the lifetime use of alcohol and marijuana, education and income were, in general, positively associated with the lifetime use of cocaine. Those with the highest levels of income or education were more likely to have ever used cocaine. Regional differences in lifetime use of cocaine also were observed, with Cook County and Northwest Illinois having higher prevalence rates (12.3 and 11.6%, respectively) than Central (7.0%) and Southern (6.3%) Illinois.

Both past year and past month prevalence rates of cocaine use were less than one percent.

**Table 7
Lifetime Prevalence of Cocaine Use
Among Illinois Adults by Demographic
Characteristics**

	TOTAL	Percent
		10.6
<u>GENDER</u>		***
Male		14.0
Female		7.2
<u>AGE GROUP</u>		***
18–24		7.5
25–34		14.8
35+		9.5
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>		**
White		11.2
African American		9.9
Hispanic		7.7
Other		8.8
<u>EDUCATION</u>		***
Less than High School		7.5
High School		9.5
More than High School		11.8
<u>INCOME</u>		***
\$0–9,999		7.9
\$10,000–19,999		7.8
\$20,000–29,999		8.5
\$30,000–39,999		12.5
\$40,000 or more		13.4
<u>REGION</u>		***
Cook County		12.3
Northwest		11.6
Central		7.0
Southern		6.3

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

E. Heroin

Of the total sample of Illinois households, 1.9 percent reported having used heroin at least once in their lifetimes. About 3 percent of males and less than one percent of females had ever used heroin. Compared to other respondents, **persons age 18 to 24 were found to have a higher prevalence rate of heroin use (2.9%)** than those age 25–34 (1.8%) and those 35 or older (1.7%). Heroin also was more likely to be used by African Americans than other racial groups. Hispanics were least likely to have ever used heroin (1.0%). Persons with higher levels of education were also somewhat more likely to report ever having used heroin. However, the differences between racial/ethnic groups and educational levels were not significant. Annual family income also was found to be unrelated to heroin use. Persons living in Cook County had a higher rate of lifetime use (2.5%) than did those residing elsewhere in Illinois.

Past year and past month prevalence rates of heroin use were less than 1 percent each.

Table 8
Lifetime Prevalence of Heroin Use
Among Illinois Adults by Demographic
Characteristics

	TOTAL	Percent
<u>GENDER</u>		1.9
Male		**
Female		2.9
<u>AGE GROUP</u>		0.9
18–24		2.9
25–34		1.8
35+		1.7
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>		
White		1.8
African American		2.7
Hispanic		1.0
Other		2.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>		
Less than High School		1.7
High School		1.6
More than High School		2.1
<u>INCOME</u>		
\$0–9,999		1.8
\$10,000–19,999		1.6
\$20,000–29,999		1.5
\$30,000–39,999		1.8
\$40,000 or more		2.3
<u>REGION</u>		**
Cook County		2.5
Northwest		1.4
Central		1.4
Southern		1.5

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

F. Hallucinogens

Lifetime prevalence of the use of hallucinogens, such as LSD, “ecstasy,” mushrooms, or peyote, in Illinois was 8.5 percent. The rate for males was substantially higher than that for females. Prevalence for male respondents was approximately 13 percent, which was about three times that for females. As observed with heroin use, younger respondents were more likely to have tried hallucinogens. Whites also were found to have a higher prevalence rate than African Americans, Hispanics, and other ethnic groups, and hallucinogens were more likely to be used by those with higher levels of education. More than 9 percent of the respondents with greater than a high school education reported lifetime use of hallucinogens, compared to 5.2 percent of those not having completed high school. Family income also had an impact on hallucinogen use: the higher the income level, the higher the prevalence rates. Persons in Northwest Illinois and Cook County were more likely to use hallucinogens (9.4% and 9.0%, respectively), compared to adults in Southern (6.3%) and Central (7.2%) Illinois.

As with the use of cocaine and heroin, past year and past month prevalence rates of hallucinogen use were less than 1 percent.

Table 9
Lifetime Prevalence of Hallucinogen Use Among Illinois Adults by Demographic Characteristics

	TOTAL	Percent
		8.5
<u>GENDER</u>		***
Male		12.5
Female		4.7
<u>AGE GROUP</u>		***
18–24		12.2
25–34		11.3
35+		6.7
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>		***
White		10.1
African American		4.3
Hispanic		4.6
Other		5.1
<u>EDUCATION</u>		***
Less than High School		5.2
High School		8.0
More than High School		9.5
<u>INCOME</u>		***
\$0–9,999		6.4
\$10,000–19,999		5.9
\$20,000–29,999		7.0
\$30,000–39,999		9.8
\$40,000 or more		11.3
<u>REGION</u>		**
Cook County		9.0
Northwest		9.4
Central		7.2
Southern		6.3

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

G. Any Illicit Drugs

Table 10 presents the lifetime, past year, and past month prevalence of any illicit drug use, including marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens.

Overall, **lifetime prevalence** of illicit drug use was 37.7 percent. Lifetime illicit drug use was more likely to be reported by males, persons age 25 to 34, African Americans, those with more than a high school education, those with higher levels of family income, and adults living in Cook County and Northwest Illinois.

Approximately eight percent of all adults reported having used one or more illicit drugs during the **past year**. Males were about twice as likely as females to have used illicit drugs (10.1% vs. 5.2%, respectively). The youngest respondents (age 18–24) were more likely to have used illicit drugs during the past year. About 10 percent of African Americans, 8 percent of whites, and 5 percent of Hispanics reported past year use of illicit drugs. Education also had a positive association with past year use.

Table 10
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Any Drug by Demographic Characteristics

	<u>Lifetime Use</u>	<u>Past Year Use</u>	<u>Past Month Use</u>
TOTAL	37.7	7.6	3.5
<u>GENDER</u>	***	***	***
Male	44.9	10.1	5.0
Female	30.8	5.2	2.1
<u>AGE GROUP</u>	***	***	***
18–24	46.7	22.6	11.6
25–34	49.9	10.9	4.9
35+	31.0	3.3	1.3
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>	***	**	***
White	38.1	7.5	3.4
African American	43.4	9.7	5.7
Hispanic	30.1	5.1	2.4
Other	31.8	8.0	2.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>	***	*	
Less than High School	24.2	6.5	3.7
High School	33.7	7.0	3.6
More than High School	42.9	8.3	3.4
<u>INCOME</u>	***		
\$0–9,999	28.0	8.3	2.9
\$10,000–19,999	28.6	7.7	3.9
\$20,000–29,999	35.6	8.2	3.6
\$30,000–39,999	39.8	8.3	4.7
\$40,000 or more	46.8	8.3	3.6
<u>REGION</u>	***	***	**
Cook County	42.0	9.0	4.2
Northwest	40.2	8.3	3.5
Central	30.0	4.7	2.5
Southern	26.3	4.8	2.1

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001 (Chi-Square Test).

Persons with higher levels of education were more likely to have used at least one of these substances. As with lifetime use, Cook County had the highest past year prevalence rate of illicit drug use, followed by the Northwest region of the state.

Less than 4 percent of all adults reported **past month use** of illicit drugs. Five percent of males used illicit drugs in the past 30 days, compared to 2.1 percent of females. There was also a large difference across age groups. Prevalence for the youngest group (age 18 to 24) was 11.6 percent, which was twice that of persons in the 25 to 34 age group (4.9%) and more than six times that of the oldest age group (1.3%). African Americans were more likely than others to report having used illicit drugs during the past month (5.7% for African Americans, 3.4% for whites, 2.4% for Hispanics, and 2.2% for members of other racial groups). Respondents living in Cook County were more likely than those in other counties to have used one or more

illicit drugs recently. Education and income were not associated with recent use of illicit drugs.

In summary, in this household sample of Illinois adults, differences in drug use prevalence were found across gender, age, race/ethnicity, and region.

Because a large number of gender differences have been documented in these data, additional analyses that examine prevalence estimates by race/ethnicity, education, income, and geographical region separately for males and females are presented in appendix **Tables A-3** through **A-10**. In addition, Appendix **Table A-11** presents prevalence estimates separately for each of the state's 20 OASA service network regions. Finally, Appendix **Tables A-12** through **A-15** report alcohol, tobacco, any illicit drug, and prescribed sedative use prevalence for Illinois adults age 55 and older.

IV. Substance Use and Self-Reported Health Status

In addition to questions regarding substance use, respondents also were asked to rate their physical and emotional health as “good,” “fair,” or “poor.” In this section of this report, differences in self-reported health status between substance users and non-users will be presented.

As **Table 11** indicates, past year and past month users of alcohol were more likely than non-users to report “good” physical health.¹ Lifetime marijuana users were also more likely to rate their physical health as “good” than were non-users. Those who had used tobacco or heroin during the preceding year or month were less likely to report good physical health compared to non-users. Past month and past year cocaine users were also more

likely to report poor health. Respondents who have ever used any illicit drugs were more likely to report good health than were lifetime non-users.

In terms of emotional health, substance users were less likely to rate their health good and more likely to report poor health than were non-users. This pattern was especially noticeable between recent users and non-users of illicit drugs, such as hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin. The cross-sectional nature of these data makes it difficult to determine if this consistent association between mental health ratings and substance use is a consequence of use of these substances as a form of self-medication or the negative effects of substance use on mental health.

¹ Heavy use of alcohol (an average of five or more drinks for males and four or more drinks for females per day of drinking) was not found to be related to self-reported physical health. However, heavy drinkers were less likely to report “good” emotional health. These findings are not presented in Table 11.

Table 11
Self-Reported Health Status, by Lifetime, Past Year, and Past Month Use of ATOD

	Total	Self-Reported Physical Health				Self-Reported Emotional Health			
		Good 79.2	Fair 16.3	Poor 4.5	p	Good 78.0	Fair 18.7	Poor 3.3	p
Alcohol									
Lifetime	Yes	79.4	16.1	4.4		77.6	19.0	3.3	**
	No	76.3	18.6	5.1		83.2	14.5	2.3	
Past Year	Yes	82.5	14.0	3.6	***	77.9	19.3	2.9	**
	No	70.5	22.6	7.0		78.5	17.3	4.3	
Past Month	Yes	83.8	13.1	3.1	***	78.7	18.5	2.8	*
	No	74.0	20.0	6.0		77.3	19.0	3.8	
Tobacco									
Lifetime	Yes	74.4	19.6	6.0	***	72.7	22.7	4.6	***
	No	83.1	13.6	3.3		82.3	15.5	2.2	
Past Year	Yes	75.0	19.7	5.3	***	70.2	25.0	4.8	***
	No	80.7	15.1	4.2		80.7	16.5	2.7	
Past Month	Yes	74.9	19.8	5.3	***	68.8	26.0	5.2	***
	No	80.4	15.3	4.3		80.7	16.6	2.7	
Marijuana									
Lifetime	Yes	82.5	14.4	3.1	***	72.5	23.7	3.8	***
	No	77.3	17.4	5.3		81.3	15.8	3.0	
Past Year	Yes	77.0	18.1	4.9	***	59.7	34.2	6.1	***
	No	79.4	16.1	4.5		79.5	17.5	3.0	
Past Month	Yes	74.8	21.2	4.0	+	57.9	36.3	5.8	***
	No	79.4	16.1	4.5		78.7	18.1	3.2	
Hallucinogens									
Lifetime	Yes	79.6	14.8	5.7		68.8	26.5	4.7	***
	No	79.2	16.4	4.4		78.9	18.0	3.1	
Past Year	Yes	75.9	19.0	5.2		39.7	50.0	10.3	***
	No	79.3	16.3	4.5		78.3	18.5	3.2	
Past Month	Yes	77.8	22.2	0.0		44.4	55.6	0.0	***
	No	79.2	16.3	4.5		78.1	18.6	3.3	
Cocaine									
Lifetime	Yes	77.6	18.2	4.2		69.1	27.5	3.4	***
	No	79.4	16.1	4.5		79.1	17.7	3.2	
Past Year	Yes	64.2	23.9	11.9	**	47.8	47.8	4.5	***
	No	79.3	16.2	4.4		78.2	18.5	3.3	
Past Month	Yes	55.0	30.0	15.0	*	42.9	42.9	14.3	***
	No	79.3	16.3	4.5		78.1	18.7	3.2	
Heroin									
Lifetime	Yes	73.1	18.6	8.3	*	62.8	30.8	6.4	***
	No	79.3	16.2	4.4		78.3	18.5	3.2	
Past Year	Yes	60.0	20.0	20.0	*	26.7	53.3	20.0	***
	No	79.2	16.3	4.5		78.1	18.7	3.2	
Past Month	Yes	57.1	0.0	42.9	***	28.6	28.6	42.9	***
	No	79.2	16.3	4.5		78.1	18.7	3.2	
Any Illicit Drugs									
Lifetime	Yes	82.5	14.5	3.1	***	72.4	23.8	3.7	***
	No	77.2	17.4	5.4		81.4	15.7	3.0	
Past Year	Yes	76.5	18.1	5.4		59.4	34.3	6.3	***
	No	79.4	16.1	4.4		79.5	17.5	3.0	
Past Month	Yes	73.8	21.4	4.8	+	57.6	35.9	6.6	***
	No	79.4	16.1	4.5		78.8	18.1	3.1	

+ p<0.1; * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001.

V. Discussion

In this section, study findings are briefly summarized and study limitations are discussed.

Summary

From the 1998 Illinois Household Survey, it was found that males were consistently more likely to use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs than were females. Age also was associated with ATOD use, although the relationship was not as clear as with gender. Adults age 25–34 were more likely to report lifetime, past year, and past month use of alcohol, but adults in the youngest age group (18–24) were most likely to report heavy drinking. Adults in the oldest age group (35+) were most likely to report lifetime use of tobacco, but they had the lowest current prevalence rate. Lifetime use of any illicit drug was most frequently reported among adults age 25–34, with the youngest age group (18–24) reporting more recent (past year and past month) use.

Racial and ethnic differences also were noted for alcohol, tobacco, and any illicit drug use. Whites were more likely to report alcohol and tobacco use, and African Americans were more likely to report any illicit drug use.

Education, in general, had a positive association with alcohol use and a negative association with tobacco use. Education also had positive associations with lifetime and past year use of any illicit drug: more educated respondents were more likely to report use of any illicit drugs.

Annual family income also was found to be positively associated with alcohol and any illicit drug use. Regarding tobacco use, those earning between \$10,000–\$19,999 reported the highest prevalence of lifetime, past year, and past month use.

Adults living in the Northwest region of Illinois reported the highest lifetime and

past year alcohol use, while those in Southern Illinois reported the lowest. No regional differences were found in tobacco use. In terms of any illicit drug use, adults in Cook County were most likely to report lifetime, past year, and past month use. Persons in Southern Illinois had the lowest rates of lifetime and past month use.

Study Limitations

We wish to note several limitations of this study. Most importantly, the collection of accurate information regarding the substance use behaviors of the general public is both difficult and expensive. Although telephone surveys, such as the one employed to collect the information presented in this report, are perhaps the least expensive alternative, it has been documented that higher prevalence estimates can be obtained using other survey methods, including both face-to-face interviews (10, 11, 12), and self-administered methods (13, 14, 15). Survey methods that produce higher substance use prevalence estimates are commonly thought to be more accurate. This assumption, though, has not been adequately tested (16). In addition, telephone surveys do not provide complete coverage of the general population. Prior research has documented that persons without telephone service are at increased risk for substance use (17). The prevalence rates presented in this report should thus be considered conservative estimates of the substance use patterns of Illinois adults.

Other limitations include the survey's low response rate (47.3%). Response rates to social surveys have been declining for many years (18, 19). Lower response rates generally suggest that less confidence should be placed on the survey's findings, especially if the outcome measures of interest, substance use in this case, are known to co-vary with willingness to participate in surveys. Although there is no

definitive evidence available, it is likely that substance users may be less accessible to survey interviews and may thus be under-represented among survey

respondents. If so, this under-representation also would contribute to under-estimations of substance use in this study.

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Technical Appendix

Study Design

The questionnaire for this study was designed by the National Technical Center for Substance Abuse Needs Assessment (NTC) of the Harvard Medical School, and the data were collected by the University of Illinois Survey Research Laboratory from October 1997 to May 1998. All study procedures were reviewed and approved by the University of Illinois at Chicago Institutional Review Board.

A total of 24,004 samples were drawn initially. They were stratified by 20 service network regions described in **Table A-2**. Eighty-six percent (20,667) of the total sample were found to have working telephones, 88.7 percent of which belonged to households. The total eligible cases were 17,630, 64.7 percent of which completed screening. The response rate—the proportion of the eligible respondents who completed the final interview—was 47.2 percent. The cooperation rate was 80 percent. These response and cooperation rates were estimated using standard procedures recommended by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (20).

Table A-1
Survey Response and Cooperation Rates
of Illinois Residents

	N	%
Total Sample	24,004	100.0
Total Eligible	17,630	97.9
Eligible Cases	17,630	100.0
Screening Completed	11,414	64.7
Interview Attempted	10,402	59.0
Interview Completed	8,326	47.2
Response Rate		47.2
Cooperation Rate		80.0

- **Response rate:** proportion of the estimated eligible respondents who completed the interview ($8,326/17,630 \times 100 = 47.2$).
- **Cooperation rate:** proportion of the respondents who were finally contacted by interviewer and completed the interview ($8,326/10,402 \times 100 = 80.0$).

Final sample weights were computed to adjust differential probability of selection across Illinois regions, gender, and age groups. All analyses presented in this report are based on weighted data. Missing data were imputed using a multiple imputation procedure (21, 22).

Table A-2
Definition of Illinois OASA Service Networks

1	Lake County
2	Counties: Boone, Carroll, DeKalb, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside, Winnebago
3	Cook County with Census Tract Numbers 101–109, 201–209, 310–321, 401–410, 501–515, 601–634, 701–720, 801–819, 901–903, 1001–1007, 1101–1105, 1201–1204, 1301–1305, 1401–1408, 1501–1512, 1601–1613, 1701–1711, 1801–1803, 1901–1914, 2001–2006, 3201–3206, 7608–7609, 301–309 [Rogers Park, West Ridge, Uptown, Lincoln Square, North Center, Lake View, Lincoln Park, Near North, Edison Park, Northwood Park, Jefferson Park, Forest Glen, North Park, Albany Park, Portage Park, Irving Park, Dunning, Montclare, Belmont-Cragin, Hermosa, Avondale, Logan Square, Humboldt Park, West Town, Loop, O’Hare, Edgewater]
4	Cook County with Census Tract Numbers 2101–2109, 2201–2229, 2301–2318, 2401–2436, 2501–2524, 2601–2610, 2701–2719, 2801–2843, 2901–2927, 3001–3020, 3101–3115, 3301–3305, 3401–3406, 3501–3515, 3601–3605, 5601–5613, 5701–5705, 5801–5811, 5901–5907, 6001–6016, 6101–6122, 6201–6204, 6301–6309, 6401–6408, 6501–6505, 6601–6611 [Austin, West Garfield Park, East Garfield Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, Lower West Side, Garfield Ridge, Archer Heights, Brighton Park, McKinley Park, Bridgeport, New City, West Elsdon, Gage Park, Clearing, West Lawn, Chicago Lawn, Ashburn, Beverly, Mount Greenwood, Morgan Park]
5	Cook County with Census Tract Numbers 3701–3704, 3801–3820, 3901–3907, 4001–4008, 4101–4114, 4201–4212, 4301–4314, 4401–4409, 4501–4503, 4601–4610, 4701, 4801–4805, 4901–4914, 5001–5003, 5101–5105, 5201–5206, 5301–5306, 5401, 5501–5502, 6701–6720, 6801–6814, 6901–6915, 7001–7005, 7101–7115, 7201–7207, 7301–7307, 7401–7404, 7501–7506 [Near North Side, Armour Square, Douglas, Oakland, Fuller Park, Grand Boulevard, Kenwood, Washington Park, Hyde Park, Woodlawn, South Shore, Chatham, Avalon Park, South Chicago, Burnside, Calumet Heights, Roseland, Pullman, South Deering, East Side, West Ullman, Riverdale, Hegewisch, West Englewood, Englewood, Greater Grand Crossing, Auburn Gresham, Washington Heights]
6	Cook County Townships: Barrington, Elk Grove, Evanston, Hanover, Maine, New Trier, Nilas, Northfield, Palatine, Schaumburg, Wheeling
7	Cook County Townships: Berwyn, Cicero, Lyden, Lyons, Norwood Park, Oak Park, Proviso, River Forest, Riverside, Stickney
8	Cook County Townships: Bloom, Bremen, Calumet, Lemont, Orland, Palos, Rich, Thornton, Worth
9	Counties: DuPage, Kane, Kendall, McHenry
10	Counties: Grundy, Kankakee, Will
11	Counties: Bureau, Fulton, Henderson, Henry, Knox, LaSalle, Marshall, McDonough, Mercer, Putnam, Rock Island, Stark, Warren
12	Counties: Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford
13	Counties: Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Hancock, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Morgan, Pike, Schuyler, Scott
14	Counties: Christian, Logan, Mason, Menard, Sangamon
15	Counties: DeWitt, Livingston, Macon, McLean, Piatt
16	Counties: Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, Vermillion
17	Counties: Clark, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Moultrie, Shelby
18	Counties: Bond, Clinton, Jackson, Madison, Monroe, Perry, Randolph, St Clair, Washington
19	Counties: Clay, Crawford, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland, Saline, Wabash, Wayne, White, Williamson
20	Counties: Alexander, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Union

VI. Appendix—Tables

Table A-3
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Alcohol
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use			Past Month Use		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	95.5	90.8	93.1	79.3	66.6	72.9	63.0	44.2	53.5
<u>AGE GROUP</u>									
18–24	89.4	87.1	88.4	78.6	71.0	75.1	60.2	50.0	55.6
25–34	96.5	92.8	94.8	88.3	76.1	82.6	72.6	50.9	62.5
35+	96.5	90.6	93.4	75.3	62.5	68.4	59.2	40.9	49.3
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>									
White	96.8	93.4	95.1	81.1	71.0	76.0	66.3	49.1	57.6
African American	91.9	86.5	88.7	67.4	52.3	58.5	50.9	31.5	39.5
Hispanic	93.8	81.9	88.4	81.8	58.2	71.1	56.6	31.6	45.2
Other	89.7	79.7	85.1	75.8	61.0	69.0	56.3	32.1	45.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>									
High School or Less	92.3	77.1	84.2	66.7	39.1	52.1	44.4	20.0	31.4
High School	93.5	90.5	92.0	73.8	59.4	66.3	55.6	35.8	45.3
More than High School	97.2	94.1	95.7	84.9	76.9	80.9	70.7	54.5	62.7
<u>INCOME</u>									
\$0–9,999	90.6	77.0	81.8	62.2	43.3	50.0	43.5	24.4	31.2
\$10,000–19,999	92.2	88.4	90.0	66.4	52.2	58.1	43.0	29.8	35.2
\$20,000–29,999	94.1	90.7	92.2	77.1	64.8	70.4	60.1	42.7	50.6
\$30,000–39,999	96.9	94.8	95.9	81.5	73.5	77.8	63.8	46.6	55.7
\$40,000 or more	97.1	96.0	96.6	85.5	81.3	83.7	72.0	57.8	65.8
<u>REGION</u>									
Cook County	95.2	90.6	92.8	80.4	68.0	73.9	63.9	46.3	54.8
Northwest	96.1	93.3	94.6	83.2	73.5	78.2	68.3	50.4	59.0
Central	96.2	89.8	93.1	75.9	58.9	67.7	59.8	36.0	48.3
Southern	94.8	86.3	90.7	71.8	54.2	63.3	52.2	31.6	42.1

Table A-4
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Tobacco
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	TOTAL	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use			Past Month Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP										
18-24		42.1	31.2	37.1	35.2	24.9	30.5	28.1	21.4	25.1
25-34		38.6	34.2	36.6	30.6	26.8	28.9	25.8	23.7	24.8
35+		58.2	41.7	49.3	26.8	20.7	23.5	22.9	18.6	20.6
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White		51.8	41.9	46.8	28.4	24.1	26.2	24.4	21.3	22.8
African American		51.5	34.2	41.2	31.2	21.7	25.6	23.9	19.9	21.5
Hispanic		42.2	23.9	33.9	30.7	14.4	23.3	25.2	12.6	19.5
Other		48.2	31.9	40.7	30.2	16.0	23.7	23.9	16.0	19.9
EDUCATION										
High School or Less		65.5	39.5	51.7	37.3	25.0	30.8	33.7	23.1	28.1
High School		56.4	42.7	49.3	34.7	25.7	30.0	29.5	23.3	26.3
More than High School		44.5	36.5	40.5	24.4	20.2	22.3	19.8	17.6	18.7
INCOME										
\$0-9,999		56.1	39.3	45.2	34.5	23.0	27.1	28.3	20.7	23.4
\$10,000-19,999		58.6	43.2	49.6	33.4	27.2	29.8	27.4	25.7	26.4
\$20,000-29,999		52.6	41.3	46.4	34.3	23.5	28.4	30.0	21.6	25.4
\$30,000-39,999		49.4	43.3	46.6	31.1	26.3	28.9	25.5	22.7	24.2
\$40,000 or more		48.3	36.6	43.2	26.6	21.1	24.2	22.7	18.5	20.9
REGION										
Cook County		49.9	37.5	43.5	31.2	22.0	26.4	25.4	19.8	22.5
Northwest		48.3	40.3	44.2	26.3	21.9	24.1	22.0	19.1	20.5
Central		53.7	39.8	47.0	28.8	24.0	26.5	25.6	22.0	23.9
Southern		53.7	39.1	46.6	27.4	24.6	26.0	24.2	21.1	22.7

Table A-5
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Marijuana
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	TOTAL	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use			Past Month Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP										
18–24		46.6	46.3	46.4	23.8	19.9	22.0	14.6	7.9	11.5
25–34		55.0	42.9	49.3	12.8	7.6	10.4	6.1	2.9	4.6
35+		39.1	23.4	30.7	5.0	1.7	3.2	1.8	0.7	1.2
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White		44.1	31.3	37.7	9.7	5.1	7.4	4.6	2.0	3.3
African American		55.7	34.5	43.2	13.2	5.9	8.9	7.6	3.0	4.9
Hispanic		38.1	19.5	29.7	6.7	2.3	4.7	3.4	1.1	2.4
Other		39.6	22.6	31.9	9.0	6.4	7.8	2.7	1.6	2.2
EDUCATION										
High School or Less		33.5	15.1	23.7	7.5	3.4	5.4	4.1	1.9	2.9
High School		43.1	24.6	33.5	9.6	4.0	6.7	4.7	2.2	3.4
More than High School		47.6	37.1	42.4	10.2	6.1	8.1	4.9	2.0	3.4
INCOME										
\$0–9,999		39.2	21.9	28.0	11.7	5.7	7.8	4.5	2.0	2.9
\$10,000–19,999		33.1	25.0	28.3	11.5	4.4	7.3	7.6	1.1	3.8
\$20,000–29,999		39.2	31.9	35.2	10.5	6.0	8.0	4.8	2.4	3.5
\$30,000–39,999		46.3	30.9	39.1	9.4	6.7	8.1	5.5	3.4	4.5
\$40,000 or more		50.9	40.7	46.5	10.1	5.6	8.1	4.5	2.3	3.5
REGION										
Cook County		50.3	33.5	41.6	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.3	2.7	4.0
Northwest		46.2	33.7	39.7	10.0	6.2	8.0	4.9	2.2	3.5
Central		36.3	22.1	29.5	6.2	2.7	4.5	3.9	1.0	2.5
Southern		31.0	21.1	26.2	7.2	1.7	4.5	3.6	0.5	2.1

Table A-6
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Hallucinogens
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	TOTAL	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP		12.5	4.7	8.5	1.2	0.3	0.7
18-24		16.2	7.2	12.2	6.9	1.7	4.5
25-34		16.0	6.1	11.3	0.6	--	0.5
35+		10.0	3.8	6.7	--	--	--
RACE/ETHNICITY							
White		14.4	5.8	10.1	1.2	--	0.8
African American		7.8	1.9	4.3	0.2	--	--
Hispanic		5.8	3.2	4.6	1.7	--	0.9
Other		8.5	1.1	5.1	0.9	--	0.5
EDUCATION							
High School or Less		8.2	2.5	5.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
High School		12.1	4.1	8.0	1.9	--	1.0
More than High School		13.5	5.6	9.5	0.8	--	0.5
INCOME							
\$0-9,999		9.0	4.9	6.4	1.8	1.0	1.3
\$10,000-19,999		8.6	4.1	5.9	1.0	--	--
\$20,000-29,999		10.0	4.6	7.0	0.6	--	--
\$30,000-39,999		13.9	5.2	9.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
\$40,000 or more		15.2	6.3	11.3	1.4	--	0.9
REGION							
Cook County		13.3	5.1	9.0	0.9	--	0.6
Northwest		14.5	4.7	9.4	1.3	--	0.8
Central		10.2	4.0	7.2	1.3	--	0.8
Southern		7.9	4.6	6.3	1.4	--	0.7

-- Percentage was too small to report (less than 0.5).

Table A-7
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Cocaine
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	TOTAL	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP		14.0	7.2	10.6	1.3	0.3	0.8
18-24		10.6	3.7	7.5	2.9	1.7	2.4
25-34		17.4	11.7	14.8	1.9	--	1.1
35+		13.2	6.2	9.5	0.6	--	--
RACE/ETHNICITY							
White		14.3	8.1	11.2	1.0	0.5	0.7
African American		15.7	5.9	9.9	2.7	--	1.1
Hispanic		11.5	3.2	7.7	2.2	--	1.2
Other		11.7	5.3	8.8	--	--	--
EDUCATION							
High School or Less		12.0	3.4	7.5	3.7	0.6	2.0
High School		13.8	5.6	9.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
More than High School		14.5	9.0	11.8	1.1	--	0.6
INCOME							
\$0-9,999		12.6	5.4	7.9	2.2	0.7	1.3
\$10,000-19,999		9.9	6.3	7.8	1.0	--	0.5
\$20,000-29,999		11.2	6.2	8.5	1.9	--	0.9
\$30,000-39,999		15.3	9.2	12.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
\$40,000 or more		16.5	9.3	13.4	1.2	--	0.8
REGION							
Cook County		16.2	8.8	12.3	1.8	0.5	1.1
Northwest		16.1	7.4	11.6	1.0	--	0.6
Central		9.3	4.5	7.0	1.1	--	0.6
Southern		8.4	4.1	6.3	--	--	--

-- Percentage was too small to report (less than 0.5).

Table A-8
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Lifetime Use of Heroin
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	2.90	0.9	1.9
<u>AGE GROUP</u>			
18–24	4.2	1.3	2.9
25–34	2.6	1.0	1.8
35+	2.8	0.8	1.7
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>			
White	2.9	0.8	1.8
African American	4.0	1.7	2.7
Hispanic	1.9	--	1.0
Other	3.1	1.1	2.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>			
High School or Less	2.8	0.8	1.7
High School	2.5	0.7	1.6
More than High School	3.2	1.0	2.1
<u>INCOME</u>			
\$0–9,999	4.0	0.5	1.8
\$10,000–19,999	3.1	0.6	1.6
\$20,000–29,999	2.1	0.9	1.5
\$30,000–39,999	1.7	2.0	1.8
\$40,000 or more	3.5	0.7	2.3
<u>REGION</u>			
Cook County	3.5	1.5	2.5
Northwest	2.4	--	1.4
Central	2.4	--	1.4
Southern	2.9	--	1.5

-- Percentage was too small to report (less than 0.5).

Table A-9
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Any Illicit Drugs
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	TOTAL	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use			Past Month Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP		44.9	30.8	37.7	10.1	5.2	7.6	5.0	2.1	3.5
18–24		47.0	46.3	46.7	24.7	20.0	22.6	14.6	8.1	11.6
25–34		55.6	43.4	49.9	13.4	8.0	10.9	6.5	3.1	4.9
35+		39.4	23.8	31.0	5.2	1.7	3.3	2.0	0.7	1.3
RACE/ETHNICITY										
White		44.5	31.8	38.1	9.8	5.2	7.5	4.7	2.0	3.4
African American		55.9	34.6	43.4	14.8	6.2	9.7	9.2	3.3	5.7
Hispanic		38.6	19.8	30.1	7.4	2.3	5.1	3.4	1.1	2.4
Other		39.6	22.5	31.8	9.4	6.4	8.0	2.7	1.6	2.2
EDUCATION										
High School or Less		34.4	15.2	24.2	9.7	3.6	6.5	5.6	2.1	3.7
High School		43.2	24.8	33.7	9.8	4.4	7.0	4.9	2.4	3.6
More than High School		48.0	37.8	42.9	10.4	6.1	8.3	4.9	2.0	3.4
INCOME										
\$0–9,999		39.0	21.9	28.0	13.0	5.7	8.3	4.5	2.0	2.9
\$10,000–19,999		33.1	25.4	28.6	11.7	4.8	7.7	7.8	1.1	3.9
\$20,000–29,999		39.6	32.3	35.6	10.9	6.0	8.2	5.1	2.4	3.6
\$30,000–39,999		47.2	31.4	39.8	9.7	6.7	8.3	5.8	3.4	4.7
\$40,000 or more		51.3	41.0	46.8	10.3	5.7	8.3	4.5	2.4	3.6
REGION										
Cook County		50.6	34.0	42.0	12.1	6.1	9.0	5.7	2.8	4.2
Northwest		46.7	34.1	40.2	10.5	6.2	8.3	4.9	2.2	3.5
Central		36.9	22.6	30.0	6.5	2.8	4.7	4.0	1.0	2.5
Southern		31.2	21.1	26.3	7.2	2.2	4.8	3.6	0.5	2.1

Table A-10
Percentage of Illinois Adults Reporting Use of Prescribed Sedatives
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	TOTAL	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP							
18-24		6.8	5.3	6.1	4.5	3.5	4.1
25-34		8.7	11.0	9.8	5.6	8.0	6.7
35+		13.4	23.4	18.8	7.3	12.9	10.3
RACE/ETHNICITY							
White		12.6	20.3	16.5	7.2	12.2	9.7
African American		8.3	12.8	10.9	6.3	6.6	6.4
Hispanic		4.1	15.3	9.2	1.7	7.5	4.3
Other		11.3	14.6	12.8	5.0	7.7	6.2
EDUCATION							
High School or Less		13.1	18.2	15.8	7.8	10.9	9.5
High School		11.1	20.3	15.9	6.4	12.5	9.6
More than High School		10.8	17.6	14.2	6.0	9.7	7.8
INCOME							
\$0-9,999		15.3	16.6	16.2	12.2	11.5	11.7
\$10,000-19,999		11.0	21.2	17.0	6.0	13.0	10.1
\$20,000-29,999		11.6	18.4	15.3	5.8	9.6	7.9
\$30,000-39,999		11.1	19.4	15.0	8.2	12.3	10.1
\$40,000 or more		10.6	18.5	14.1	5.1	10.4	7.4
REGION							
Cook County		11.1	15.8	13.5	6.9	9.6	8.3
Northwest		11.1	20.0	15.7	5.7	10.6	8.3
Central		11.1	21.9	16.3	5.8	13.3	9.4
Southern		12.3	21.4	16.7	6.8	12.0	9.3

Table A-11
Lifetime Prevalence of ATOD Use Among Illinois Adults
by OASA Service Networks*

Network	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin	Hallucinogens	Any Illicit Drug
1	94.1	44.1	46.8	12.6	1.6	16.3	46.7
2	93.2	48.5	37.7	11.3	2.1	12.0	38.2
3	93.5	43.2	52.1	16.4	3.3	17.7	52.7
4	89.1	44.0	36.1	7.4	2.7	11.4	36.4
5	92.3	45.5	44.2	5.8	2.6	11.5	44.7
6	95.5	40.7	37.9	8.5	2.0	10.2	38.5
7	94.1	47.0	37.6	9.0	1.6	13.1	37.7
8	93.2	41.7	40.2	5.5	1.9	9.7	40.2
9	96.0	41.4	39.2	8.0	0.9	10.4	39.8
10	93.4	47.0	37.9	8.4	1.7	10.7	38.0
11	92.9	46.5	27.8	6.3	1.3	7.1	28.5
12	95.5	46.4	32.9	7.7	0.5	6.3	32.9
13	90.9	47.4	25.8	5.7	2.4	5.7	25.8
14	95.4	51.5	32.7	7.7	1.0	6.1	32.7
15	92.6	45.3	32.0	6.5	1.7	7.8	32.0
16	92.9	43.6	31.9	9.8	1.3	8.0	32.0
17	90.2	44.2	26.5	7.1	1.8	9.7	26.5
18	93.9	47.4	29.1	7.1	1.9	6.9	29.1
19	85.4	44.1	20.5	4.9	0.7	4.9	20.6
20	88.2	52.9	29.4	6.0	2.0	6.0	29.4
Total	93.1	44.6	37.3	8.5	1.9	10.6	37.7

* See **Table A-2** on p. 24 for the definition of 20 service network regions.

Table A-12
Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Use of Alcohol
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use			Past Month Use		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	95.7	85.9	90.1	68.2	49.9	57.7	52.6	31.3	40.4
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>									
White	96.0	87.1	90.9	70.3	52.7	60.3	55.2	34.9	43.6
African American	95.7	82.3	87.6	52.6	36.6	43.0	37.9	15.3	24.3
Hispanic	93.1	78.9	85.1	72.4	39.5	53.7	37.9	18.4	26.9
Other	94.6	82.4	87.5	71.1	47.1	57.3	54.1	25.0	37.1
<u>EDUCATION</u>									
High School or Less	94.7	73.8	81.9	53.3	28.1	37.8	37.5	12.7	22.2
High School	95.1	88.4	91.0	65.2	47.0	54.0	45.4	27.4	34.3
More than High School	96.5	90.4	93.3	76.4	64.8	70.4	63.5	45.9	54.4
<u>INCOME</u>									
\$0–9,999	92.2	74.9	79.0	41.5	29.6	32.5	21.5	13.2	15.2
\$10,000–19,999	90.8	86.0	87.6	50.4	38.9	42.7	33.6	20.9	25.1
\$20,000–29,999	96.9	89.6	92.4	67.7	58.5	62.0	44.2	40.1	41.6
\$30,000–39,999	96.6	91.4	94.2	71.8	61.7	67.1	59.1	37.2	48.9
\$40,000 or more	97.3	92.3	95.5	79.2	71.2	76.3	66.0	51.2	60.7
<u>REGION</u>									
Cook County	96.9	89.6	92.6	72.2	56.8	63.0	56.9	37.4	45.3
Northwest	96.2	87.0	91.0	74.2	56.5	64.2	60.2	39.0	48.2
Central	94.9	83.2	88.3	60.9	41.6	50.0	45.4	21.0	31.6
Southern	93.3	77.1	84.7	60.0	30.0	44.1	39.9	15.9	27.0

Table A-13
Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Use of Tobacco
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use			Past Month Use		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	67.7	40.0	51.8	20.1	14.5	16.9	16.2	13.0	14.3
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>									
White	67.1	40.7	52.1	18.5	14.8	16.4	15.4	13.5	14.3
African American	72.2	40.9	53.3	30.2	15.4	21.3	23.5	13.1	17.2
Hispanic	64.3	28.9	43.9	10.3	10.5	10.4	6.9	7.9	7.5
Other	65.8	31.4	46.1	29.7	5.9	15.9	16.2	5.9	10.2
<u>EDUCATION</u>									
High School or Less	77.5	33.2	50.3	23.1	12.7	16.7	20.2	12.3	15.4
High School	66.8	42.4	51.8	20.7	14.4	16.9	16.5	12.7	14.2
More than High School	64.2	41.4	52.4	18.1	15.2	16.6	13.7	13.5	13.6
<u>INCOME</u>									
\$0–9,999	68.8	40.7	47.4	26.2	13.7	16.7	24.6	12.3	15.2
\$10,000–19,999	74.8	39.8	51.2	22.0	16.0	18.0	16.9	14.8	15.5
\$20,000–29,999	73.1	46.7	56.7	30.0	17.0	21.9	23.8	17.0	19.6
\$30,000–39,999	61.7	41.4	52.3	19.5	11.7	15.9	14.1	11.6	12.9
\$40,000 or more	65.5	38.5	55.7	16.7	15.9	16.4	14.0	13.5	13.8
<u>REGION</u>									
Cook County	68.0	41.5	52.2	24.2	14.9	18.7	18.6	14.0	15.8
Northwest	65.3	41.6	51.8	17.4	13.3	15.1	13.6	10.4	11.8
Central	66.5	36.3	49.4	15.9	13.9	14.7	13.1	12.5	12.7
Southern	72.5	38.8	54.5	20.8	16.5	18.5	18.7	14.2	16.3

Table A-14
Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Lifetime Use of Any Illicit Drugs
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	12.8	6.1	8.9
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>			
White	10.4	5.7	7.7
African American	28.4	11.4	18.2
Hispanic	10.3	2.6	6.0
Other	16.2	--	6.8
<u>EDUCATION</u>			
High School or Less	8.9	2.6	5.0
High School	8.0	4.4	5.7
More than High School	17.9	9.6	13.6
<u>INCOME</u>			
\$0–9,999	15.4	5.4	7.8
\$10,000–19,999	4.2	5.3	5.0
\$20,000–29,999	10.8	10.8	10.8
\$30,000–39,999	10.1	3.1	6.9
\$40,000 or more	18.4	10.6	15.6
<u>REGION</u>			
Cook County	22.8	8.9	14.5
Northwest	8.1	6.2	7.0
Central	5.6	4.3	4.8
Southern	6.7	1.2	3.8

-- Percentage was too small to report (less than 0.5).

Table A-15
Percentage of Illinois Adults Age 55 and Older Reporting Use of Prescribed Sedatives
by Gender and Demographic Characteristics

	Lifetime Use			Past Year Use		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL	14.3	25.7	20.9	8.9	14.2	11.9
<u>RACE/ETHNICITY</u>						
White	15.3	27.5	22.2	9.2	15.6	12.8
African American	10.5	17.8	14.9	9.6	8.1	8.7
Hispanic	6.9	18.4	13.4	6.9	10.5	9.0
Other	11.1	21.6	17.2	2.8	11.8	8.0
<u>EDUCATION</u>						
High School or Less	13.9	21.1	18.3	9.0	13.2	11.6
High School	16.0	25.5	21.8	10.0	15.0	13.0
More than High School	13.1	28.7	21.1	7.6	13.9	10.8
<u>INCOME</u>						
\$0–9,999	20.3	20.9	20.8	17.2	13.1	14.1
\$10,000–19,999	16.8	23.0	21.0	11.0	14.2	13.1
\$20,000–29,999	16.8	29.2	24.6	8.2	13.7	11.6
\$30,000–39,999	16.8	29.7	22.7	12.2	18.1	14.9
\$40,000 or more	10.8	34.8	19.5	5.2	18.0	9.9
<u>REGION</u>						
Cook County	13.0	19.5	16.9	10.2	12.2	11.4
Northwest	15.5	34.2	26.1	8.6	16.2	12.9
Central	13.6	26.9	21.1	6.7	16.2	12.1
Southern	16.9	27.8	22.7	8.8	13.7	11.4