

Supplementary Online Content

Martins SS, Sarvet A, Santaella-Tenorio J, Saha T, Grant BF, Hasin DS. Changes in US lifetime heroin use and heroin use disorder prevalence from the 2001-2002 to 2012-2013 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. *JAMA Psychiatr*. Published online March 29, 2017. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2017.0113

eTable 1. Heroin Use and Demographic Correlates in the 2001-2002 NESARC and the 2012-2013 NESARC-III

eTable 2. DSM-IV Heroin Use Disorder and Demographic Correlates in the 2001-2002 NESARC and the 2012-2013 NESARC-III

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. Heroin Use and Demographic Correlates in the 2001-2002 NESARC and the 2012-2013 NESARC-III

		Unadjusted Lifetime Heroin Use							
		2001-2002 NESARC (n = 43,093)				2012-2013 NESARC-III (n = 36,309)			
		%	95% CI	PD	95% CI	%	95% CI	PD	95% CI
<i>Overall</i>		0.33	(0.28-0.40)	NA	NA	1.61	(1.46-1.78)	NA	NA
<i>Sex</i>									
	<i>Male</i>	0.52	(0.42-0.64)	0.36	(0.24-0.48)	2.41	(2.13-2.73)	1.55	(1.22-1.88)
	<i>Female</i>	0.16	(0.11-0.24)	REF		0.86	(0.73-1.02)	REF	
<i>Race</i>									
	<i>Non-Hispanic White</i>	0.34	(0.27-0.42)	0.02	(-0.1-0.14)	1.90	(1.68-2.14)	0.85	(0.53-1.18)
	<i>Nonwhite^a</i>	0.32	(0.24-0.43)	REF		1.05	(0.86-1.27)	REF	
<i>Age, y</i>									
	<i>18-29</i>	0.26	(0.16-0.44)	-0.09	(-0.25-0.08)	1.81	(1.44-2.28)	0.35	(-0.12-0.83)
	<i>30-44</i>	0.36	(0.26-0.49)	0.01	(-0.14-0.16)	1.75	(1.45-2.11)	0.29	(-0.13-0.71)
	<i>≥45</i>	0.35	(0.27-0.45)	REF		1.46	(1.25-1.7)	REF	
<i>Marital Status</i>									
	<i>Married or living as married</i>	0.23	(0.17-0.32)	REF		1.10	(0.91-1.32)	REF	
	<i>Widowed, separated, or divorced</i>	0.48	(0.35-0.66)	0.25	(0.08-0.43)	2.33	(1.98-2.75)	1.23	(0.81-1.66)
	<i>Unmarried</i>	0.51	(0.35-0.73)	0.28	(0.08-0.48)	2.29	(1.91-2.74)	1.19	(0.71-1.67)
<i>Education</i>									
	<i>Less than High School</i>	0.41	(0.27-0.62)	0.12	(-0.07-0.31)	2.01	(1.59-2.52)	0.71	(0.21-1.21)
	<i>High School</i>	0.39	(0.27-0.56)	0.11	(-0.05-0.27)	2.15	(1.8-2.56)	0.85	(0.39-1.31)
	<i>Some College or more</i>	0.28	(0.22-0.36)	REF		1.30	(1.11-1.51)	REF	
<i>Poverty level^b</i>									
	<i><100% FPL</i>	0.44	(0.27-0.72)	0.16	(-0.07-0.39)	2.42	(2.02-2.9)	1.20	(0.69-1.72)
	<i>100-200% FPL</i>	0.42	(0.29-0.62)	0.14	(-0.04-0.32)	1.95	(1.62-2.35)	0.74	(0.34-1.13)
	<i>>200% FPL</i>	0.28	(0.22-0.36)	REF		1.22	(1.04-1.43)	REF	
<i>Urbanicity</i>									
	<i>Rural</i>	0.23	(0.13-0.41)	REF		1.28	(0.97-1.69)	REF	
	<i>Urban</i>	0.36	(0.29-0.44)	0.12	(-0.03-0.27)	1.70	(1.53-1.88)	0.42	(0.02-0.81)

<i>Region</i>									
	<i>Northeast</i>	0.38	(0.24-0.6)	REF		1.54	(1.18-2)	REF	
	<i>Midwest</i>	0.22	(0.14-0.35)	-0.16	(-0.36-0.04)	1.54	(1.21-1.95)	0.00	(-0.54-0.54)
	<i>South</i>	0.32	(0.23-0.45)	-0.06	(-0.26-0.15)	1.60	(1.36-1.88)	0.06	(-0.42-0.54)
	<i>West</i>	0.42	(0.31-0.59)	0.05	(-0.18-0.27)	1.74	(1.48-2.05)	0.21	(-0.29-0.7)

Abbreviations: FPL, federal poverty level; NA, not applicable; NESARC, National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions; PD, Prevalence Difference

^aNonwhites include non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islanders, or Native American

^bDetermined by family income and family size using the federal poverty guidelines published annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Individuals or families making less than 100% of the FPL are considered to be below the poverty level.

eTable 2. DSM-IV Heroin Use Disorder and Demographic Correlates in the 2001-2002 NESARC and the 2012-2013 NESARC-III

	Unadjusted Lifetime DSM-IV Heroin Use Disorder ^a							
	2001-2002 NESARC (n = 43,093)				2012-2013 NESARC-III (n = 36,309)			
	%	95% CI	PD	95% CI	%	95% CI	PD	95% CI
<i>Overall</i>	0.21	(0.17-0.27)	NA	NA	0.69	(0.58-0.81)	NA	NA
<i>Sex</i>								
<i>Male</i>	0.32	(0.25-0.42)	0.21	(0.12-0.31)	1.04	(0.84-1.28)	0.68	(0.44-0.91)
<i>Female</i>	0.11	(0.07-0.18)	REF		0.36	(0.28-0.46)	REF	
<i>Race</i>								
<i>Non-Hispanic White</i>	0.19	(0.14-0.26)	-0.06	(-0.16-0.04)	0.82	(0.67-1)	0.38	(0.16-0.6)
<i>Nonwhite^b</i>	0.25	(0.18-0.36)	REF		0.43	(0.32-0.6)	REF	
<i>Age, y</i>								
18-29	0.21	(0.12-0.37)	-0.01	(-0.15-0.13)	1.01	(0.72-1.41)	0.49	(0.13-0.86)
30-44	0.20	(0.13-0.3)	-0.02	(-0.13-0.08)	0.77	(0.59-0.99)	0.25	(0.03-0.47)
≥45	0.22	(0.16-0.31)	REF		0.51	(0.4-0.66)	REF	
<i>Marital Status</i>								
<i>Married or living as married</i>	0.13	(0.08-0.19)	REF		0.38	(0.28-0.52)	REF	
<i>Widowed, separated, or divorced</i>	0.30	(0.21-0.44)	0.18	(0.05-0.3)	0.88	(0.69-1.11)	0.50	(0.28-0.71)
<i>Unmarried</i>	0.38	(0.25-0.58)	0.25	(0.08-0.42)	1.30	(1-1.69)	0.92	(0.55-1.3)
<i>Education</i>								
<i>Less than High School</i>	0.24	(0.14-0.41)	0.08	(-0.06-0.22)	0.87	(0.6-1.25)	0.40	(0.08-0.72)
<i>High School</i>	0.29	(0.18-0.44)	0.12	(-0.01-0.26)	1.11	(0.86-1.43)	0.64	(0.34-0.95)
<i>Some College or more</i>	0.16	(0.11-0.23)	REF		0.47	(0.37-0.6)	REF	
<i>Poverty level^f</i>								
<100% FPL	0.40	(0.24-.68)	0.25	(0.03-0.47)	1.14	(0.87-1.49)	0.64	(0.31-0.97)
100-200% FPL	0.26	(0.17-0.41)	0.11	(-0.01-0.24)	0.79	(0.59-1.07)	0.29	(0.06-0.53)
>200% FPL	0.15	(0.11-0.21)	REF		0.50	(0.39-0.64)	REF	
<i>Urbanicity</i>								
<i>Rural</i>	0.13	(0.06-0.25)	REF		0.53	(0.34-0.83)	REF	
<i>Urban</i>	0.23	(0.18-0.3)	0.11	(0-0.21)	0.73	(0.61-0.86)	0.19	(-0.06-0.45)

<i>Region</i>									
	<i>Northeast</i>	0.25	(0.13-0.47)	REF			0.77	(0.51-1.14)	REF
	<i>Midwest</i>	0.14	(0.08-0.23)	-0.11	(-0.28-0.06)		0.71	(0.5-1.02)	-0.05 (-0.45-0.34)
	<i>South</i>	0.23	(0.16-0.34)	-0.02	(-0.2-0.16)		0.71	(0.55-0.91)	-0.06 (-0.41-0.29)
	<i>West</i>	0.22	(0.14-0.34)	-0.03	(-0.21-0.15)		0.57	(0.39-0.83)	-0.20 (-0.57-0.17)

Abbreviations: FPL, federal poverty level; NA, not applicable; NESARC, National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions; PD, Prevalence Difference

^aDSM-IV heroin use disorder refers to DSM-IV drug abuse or dependence.

^bNonwhites include non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islanders, or Native American

^cDetermined by family income and family size using the federal poverty guidelines published annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Individuals or families making less than 100% of the FPL are considered to be below the poverty level.