



# **Errata for Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health**

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality  
Rockville, Maryland

January 2023

# Errata for Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality  
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During analyses for the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, a minor error was identified that affected a small number of comparative statements of statistically significant differences in the *Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* report. All but 10 of the comparative statements in the 2020 report were correct. [Table 1](#) lists the places in the report where statements needed to be corrected, along with the corrected statements and reasons for the corrections. In the “Reason for Change” column in [Table 1](#), reference to differences means that estimates were either different or not different at the .05 level of statistical significance. Reference to the places where corrections were made is based on the layout in the formatted PDF that is available at <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt35325/NSDUHFFRPDFWHTMLFiles2020/2020NSDUHFFR1PDFW102121.pdf>.

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**Table 1 Corrections to Text in the 2020 Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators Report**

Page	Column	Paragraph	Current Text	Corrected Text	Reason for Change
15	Left	Paragraph 2 under “Cocaine Use”	The percentage was lowest among adolescents aged 12 to 17 (less than 0.1 percent or 2,000 people). This percentage increased with age (0.1 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25 or 49,000 people; 0.3 percent of adults aged 26 or older or 606,000 people).	The percentage was lower among adolescents aged 12 to 17 (less than 0.1 percent or 2,000 people) than among young adults aged 18 to 25 (0.1 percent or 49,000 people) or adults aged 26 or older (0.3 percent or 606,000 people).	The percentage for past year crack cocaine use among young adults aged 18 to 25 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage among adults aged 26 or older.
18	Left	Paragraph 2 under “Pain Reliever Misuse”	The percentage was highest among young adults aged 18 to 25 (4.1 percent or 1.4 million people), followed by adults aged 26 or older (3.4 percent or 7.5 million people), then by adolescents aged 12 to 17 (1.6 percent or 396,000 people).	The percentage was lower among adolescents aged 12 to 17 (1.6 percent or 396,000 people) than among young adults aged 18 to 25 (4.1 percent or 1.4 million people) or adults aged 26 or older (3.4 percent or 7.5 million people).	The percentage for past year pain reliever misuse among young adults aged 18 to 25 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage among adults aged 26 or older.
20	Left	Paragraph 2 under “Opioid Misuse”	The percentage was highest among young adults aged 18 to 25 (4.1 percent or 1.4 million people), followed by adults aged 26 or older (3.5 percent or 7.7 million people), then by adolescents aged 12 to 17 (1.6 percent or 396,000 people) (Tables A.13B to A.15B).	The percentage was lower among adolescents aged 12 to 17 (1.6 percent or 396,000 people) than among young adults aged 18 to 25 (4.1 percent or 1.4 million people) or adults aged 26 or older (3.5 percent or 7.7 million people) (Tables A.13B to A.15B).	The percentage for past year opioid misuse among young adults aged 18 to 25 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage among adults aged 26 or older.
26	Right	Paragraph 4	Finally, adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2020 were less likely than young adults aged 18 to 25 or adults aged 26 or older to perceive great risk from using heroin or cocaine weekly.	Adolescents aged 12 to 17 in 2020 were less likely than young adults aged 18 to 25 or adults aged 26 or older to perceive great risk from using heroin weekly. Finally, adults aged 26 or older were more likely than adolescents aged 12 to 17 or young adults aged 18 to 25 to perceive great risk from using cocaine weekly.	The percentage for perceived risk from weekly cocaine use among adolescents aged 12 to 17 was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage among young adults aged 18 to 25.

**Table 1 Corrections to Text in the 2020 Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators Report (continued)**

Page	Column	Paragraph	Current Text	Corrected Text	Reason for Change
28	Right	Paragraph 2 under “Alcohol Use Disorder”	Age group differences in the percentage of people with alcohol use disorder in the past year were consistent with the age group differences in the 2020 detailed tables for alcohol use in the past year <sup>70</sup> and differences described previously for binge and heavy alcohol use in the past month.	Age group differences in the percentage of people with alcohol use disorder in the past year were consistent with the age group differences described previously for binge and heavy alcohol use in the past month.	The percentage for past year alcohol use disorder among young adults aged 18 to 25 who used alcohol in the past year was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage among adults aged 26 or older who used alcohol in the past year.
38	Right	Paragraph 1 under “Receipt of Any Substance Use Treatment among People with a Past Year SUD”	Percentages were similar among age groups: 7.6 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 17, 4.4 percent of young adults aged 18 to 25, and 7.0 percent of adults aged 26 or older with a past year SUD. Corresponding numbers of people with a past year SUD who received any substance use treatment in the past year were 120,000 adolescents, 363,000 young adults, and 2.1 million adults aged 26 or older.	Among people with a past year SUD, adults aged 26 or older were more likely to receive any substance use treatment in the past year (7.0 percent or 2.1 million people) compared with young adults aged 18 to 25 (4.4 percent or 363,000 people). Among adolescents aged 12 to 17 with a past year SUD, 7.6 percent (or 120,000 people) received any substance use treatment in the past year.	The percentage for adults aged 26 or older with a past year SUD was higher than the corresponding percentage for young adults aged 18 to 25. Among people with a past year SUD, there were no differences between the estimates for adolescents and the estimates for other age groups.
42	Left	Paragraph 3 under “Treatment for Depression among Adults”	The percentage of adults in 2020 with a past year MDE or a past year MDE with severe impairment who received treatment for depression in the past year increased with age.	The percentage of adults in 2020 with a past year MDE who received treatment for depression in the past year increased with age.	The percentage for adults aged 18 to 25 with a past year MDE with severe impairment who received treatment for depression in the past year was not significantly different from the corresponding percentage for adults aged 26 to 49. The original statement was correct for the receipt of treatment for depression among adults with a past year MDE.

**Table 1 Corrections to Text in the 2020 Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators Report (continued)**

Page	Column	Paragraph	Current Text	Corrected Text	Reason for Change
42	Right	Paragraph 1	Similarly, the percentage of adults in 2020 with a past year MDE with severe impairment who received treatment for depression in the past year was highest among adults aged 50 or older (80.9 percent or 3.5 million people out of 4.4 million people with an MDE with severe impairment), followed by adults aged 26 to 49 (68.7 percent or 4.5 million people out of 6.5 million people with an MDE with severe impairment), then by young adults (63.8 percent or 2.5 million people out of 4.0 million people with an MDE with severe impairment).	The percentage of adults in 2020 with a past year MDE with severe impairment who received treatment for depression in the past year was higher among adults aged 50 or older (80.9 percent or 3.5 million people out of 4.4 million people with an MDE with severe impairment) than among young adults aged 18 to 25 (63.8 percent or 2.5 million people out of 4.0 million people with an MDE with severe impairment) or adults aged 26 to 49 (68.7 percent or 4.5 million people out of 6.5 million people with an MDE with severe impairment).	The percentage for adults aged 18 to 25 was not significantly different from the percentage for adults aged 26 to 49.
45	Left	Paragraph 1	As with adults with AMI, young adults aged 18 to 25 with SMI in the past year were less likely than adults aged 26 to 49 or adults aged 50 or older with SMI to receive any of these services in the past year. Specifically, 57.6 percent of young adults with SMI (or 1.9 million people) received any of these mental health services in the past year compared with 63.0 percent of adults aged 26 to 49 with SMI (or 4.4 million people) and 72.9 percent of adults aged 50 or older with SMI (or 2.9 million people). Adults aged 50 or older with SMI also were more likely than those aged 26 to 49 with SMI to have received any of these mental health services in the past year.	There were no significant differences by age group in the receipt of these mental health services among adults with SMI.	There were no significant differences across age groups. Estimates are not included in the revised text because they ranged from 57.6 percent among young adults aged 18 to 25 to 72.9 percent among adults aged 50 or older.

**Table 1 Corrections to Text in the 2020 Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators Report (continued)**

<b>Page</b>	<b>Column</b>	<b>Paragraph</b>	<b>Current Text</b>	<b>Corrected Text</b>	<b>Reason for Change</b>
46	Right	Paragraph 2	The percentage of adults in 2020 with SMI in the past year who had a perceived unmet need for mental health services was highest among young adults aged 18 to 25 (63.4 percent or 2.1 million people), followed by adults aged 26 to 49 (48.0 percent or 3.3 million people), then by adults aged 50 or older (41.4 percent or 1.6 million people) (Figure 53).	The percentage of adults in 2020 with SMI in the past year who had a perceived unmet need for mental health services was higher among young adults aged 18 to 25 (63.4 percent or 2.1 million people) than among adults aged 26 to 49 (48.0 percent or 3.3 million people) or among adults aged 50 or older (41.4 percent or 1.6 million people) (Figure 53).	The percentage for adults aged 26 to 49 was not significantly different from the percentage for adults aged 50 or older.

AMI = any mental illness; MDE = major depressive episode; SMI = serious mental illness; SUD = substance use disorder.



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