

**Racial/Ethnic  
Differences  
in Substance  
Use, Substance  
Use Disorders,  
and Substance  
Use Treatment  
Utilization  
among People  
Aged 12 or Older  
(2015-2019)**

**Treatment**

Substance Use Treatment

Adults

Adolescents

Ethnicity

Race

Illicit Drugs

Outpatient Treatment

Rehabilitation

Prescription Drug Misuse

Alcohol



***SAMHSA***  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration

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# Highlights

This chartbook uses combined 2015 to 2019 data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) to present nationally representative estimates of substance use, substance use disorders, and substance use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older within different racial/ethnic groups in the United States. The percentages are annual averages.

## Substance Use

- Estimates of past year illicit drug use among people aged 12 or older were highest for people reporting two or more races and for American Indian or Alaska Native people (28.5 and 25.9 percent, respectively) compared with the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups, followed by the estimate for Black people (20.8 percent).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use among people aged 12 or older was highest for White people (70.3 percent) compared with the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups, followed by the estimate for people reporting two or more races (61.4 percent). The estimate of past year alcohol use was higher for Hispanic people (58.7 percent) than the estimates for Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Asian people (56.8, 53.2, 52.7, and 51.7 percent, respectively).

- Across all alcohol and drug classes and drugs, Asian people had either the lowest estimate or one of the lowest estimates of past year substance use compared with estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.

## Substance Use Disorders

- Estimates of past year illicit drug use disorder among people aged 12 or older were higher for people reporting two or more races (5.0 percent) and for American Indian or Alaska Native people (4.8 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups.
- The estimate of past year alcohol use disorder among people aged 12 or older was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native people (8.3 percent) than the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups. The estimate of past year alcohol use disorder was higher for White people (5.8 percent) than the estimates for Black, Hispanic, and Asian people (4.8, 5.2, and 3.3 percent, respectively).



- The estimate of past year substance use disorder (SUD) among people aged 12 or older was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native people (11.2 percent) than the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups except those reporting two or more races. The estimate of past year SUD was higher for White people (7.8 percent) than the estimates for Black, Hispanic, and Asian people (7.1, 7.1, and 4.1 percent, respectively).
- Across all alcohol and drug classes and drugs, Asian people had either the lowest estimate or one of the lowest estimates of past year illicit drug use disorder, alcohol use disorder, and SUD compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups and correlates.
- American Indian or Alaska Native people had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among people aged 12 or older who needed alcohol use treatment (22.4 percent) than their White, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (10.9, 10.5, and 4.4 percent, respectively). However, these patterns in the estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization by race/ethnicity were not consistent for people within some subgroups, such as those defined by poverty status and health insurance status.
- American Indian or Alaska Native people had a higher estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among people aged 12 or older who needed substance use treatment (24.8 percent) than their Black, White, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (15.8, 14.9, 12.6, and 5.9 percent, respectively). However, estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization among people who needed substance use treatment were more similar across racial/ethnic groups within subgroups defined by gender, age, poverty status, health insurance status, and treatment facility type.
- Asian people had either the lowest estimate or one of the lowest estimates of past year illicit drug use treatment, alcohol use treatment, and substance use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed treatment across all racial/ethnic groups and correlates.

### Substance Use Treatment Utilization

- White people had the highest estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location among people aged 12 or older who needed treatment (23.5 percent) compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native and the estimate for people reporting two or more races. These patterns in the estimates of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization by racial/ethnic group did not change for people within most subgroups defined by gender, age, health insurance status, and treatment facility type.

# 1

## Introduction

On April 1, 2021, the Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy released *The Biden-Harris Administration's Statement of Drug Policy Priorities for Year One*,<sup>[1](#)</sup> which presented the seven priorities for drug policy of the Biden-Harris administration's first year. The second priority enumerated in the statement was “advancing racial equity in our [their] approach to drug policy.” The discussion of this priority in the statement drew attention to several studies that have documented disparities in substance use treatment access and outcomes for racial and ethnic minorities.<sup>[2-4](#)</sup> Several other studies have also identified racial and ethnic disparities in treatment access, citing lower rates of substance use treatment utilization among Black and Hispanic people who need treatment than among their White counterparts.<sup>[5,6](#)</sup> Given this important priority for the Biden-Harris administration, there is an increasing need for surveillance of national rates of substance use, substance use disorders (SUDs), and substance use treatment utilization across racial/ethnic groups.

The purpose of this chartbook is to provide more recent, nationally representative estimates of substance use, SUDs, and substance use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older across different racial/ethnic groups in the United States. These data may serve as a benchmark for examining future national-level changes in substance use, SUDs, and substance use treatment utilization among people in different racial/ethnic groups in the United States, particularly in the context of relevant policy changes.

This chartbook uses combined 2015 to 2019 data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the primary source of statistical information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 12 years or older. NSDUH also includes several modules of questions that focus on substance use, SUDs, and substance use treatment. Conducted by the Federal Government since 1971, the survey collects data through face-to-face interviews with a representative sample of the population at the respondent's place of residence. NSDUH is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and is planned and managed by SAMHSA's Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. Data collection and analysis are conducted under contract with RTI International.

Methods for this chartbook are presented in Chapter 2. The chartbook presents information on racial/ethnic differences in substance use among all people aged 12 or older (Chapter 3), SUDs among all people aged 12 or older (Chapter 4), past year illicit drug use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed treatment (Chapter 5), past year alcohol use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed treatment (Chapter 6), and past year substance use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed treatment (Chapter 7).

Data on racial/ethnic differences in substance use, SUDs, and substance use treatment utilization also are examined

in the context of other characteristics, such as age, gender, and health insurance status. Chapters 3 to 7 are organized uniformly, each with an introduction that describes relevant points for interpreting the data presented and a variety of figures showing racial/ethnic differences in substance use, SUDs, and substance use treatment utilization. All the figures present annual average percentages for the 2015 to 2019 period and 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) to show the precision of the estimates. Because of small sample sizes for some racial/ethnic groups even with 5 years of data, some estimates may be imprecise, as indicated by the wide CIs. In these situations, large apparent differences between groups may not be statistically significant. In cases where the estimates are too imprecise, statistical comparisons may not be conducted and/or estimates may be suppressed. All unsuppressed estimates are available in Appendix A (estimates of past year substance use among all people aged 12 or older), Appendix B (estimates of past year SUDs among all people aged 12 or older), Appendix C (estimates of past year illicit drug use treatment need among all people aged 12 or older and estimates of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed treatment), Appendix D (estimates of alcohol use treatment need among all people aged 12 or older and estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed treatment), and Appendix E (estimates of substance use treatment need among all people aged 12 or older and estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed treatment).



# 2

## Methods

### 2.1 Data Sources

Data in this chartbook come from the 2015 to 2019 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). Each annual survey is administered to a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 12 or older. Respondents include residents of households and noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories) and civilians living on military bases. The survey excludes people experiencing homelessness who do not use shelters, military personnel on active duty, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals.

NSDUH collects data from a probability sample of the population aged 12 or older in all 50 states and the District of Columbia using a multistage design. For the 2015 to 2019 NSDUHs, states were first stratified into state sampling regions (SSRs). Within each SSR, the first stage of selection was census tracts. Within sampled census tracts, adjacent census blocks were combined to form the second-stage sampling units, or area segments. In each of the area segments, a listing of all addresses was made from which national samples of addresses were selected. If a sampled address was determined to be an eligible dwelling unit, sample individuals were randomly selected using an automated screening procedure programmed in a handheld computer carried by the interviewers. Up to two eligible individuals from a dwelling unit could be selected for the interview. Adolescents aged 12 to 17 and young adults aged 18 to 25 are oversampled at this stage.

The NSDUH interview can be completed in English or Spanish, and both versions have the same content. If the sample individual prefers to complete the interview in Spanish, a certified bilingual interviewer is sent to the address to conduct the interview. Because the interview is not translated into any other language, if a sample individual does not speak English or Spanish, the interview is not conducted.

Immediately after completion of the household screening, interviewers attempt to conduct the NSDUH interview with each sample individual in the household. The interviewer asks the selected respondent to identify a private area in the home to conduct the interview away from other household members. The interview averages about an hour and collects data on a variety of topics, including drug and alcohol use, mental illness, substance use disorders (SUDs), and the use of services for mental disorders and/or SUDs. Questions about less-sensitive topics, such as demographic characteristics, are interviewer administered. Questions about sensitive topics—including criminal justice contact, substance use, and mental health issues—are administered via audio computer-assisted self-interviewing, which provides maximum privacy for respondents in the household setting to promote accurate reporting of data on sensitive topics. More information on the study design of NSDUH can be found in the 2015 to 2019 key substance use and mental health indicator reports.<sup>7–11</sup>

## 2.2 Chartbook Methodology

### Sample

This chartbook presents data on people aged 12 or older. From 2015 to 2019, approximately 68,000 people were surveyed annually.

Data are presented for racial/ethnic groups based on federal guidelines for collecting and reporting race/ethnicity data.<sup>12</sup> Because respondents could choose more than one racial group, a “two or more races” category is included for those who reported more than one category (i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander, Asian, Other). Respondents choosing both Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander but no other category are classified as being in the “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” category instead of in the “two or more races” category. Except for the “Hispanic or Latino” group, the racial/ethnic groups do not include Hispanics. The category “Hispanic or Latino” includes Hispanics of any race.

Of the total sample of people aged 12 or older in the 2015 through 2019 NSDUH data, 59.4 percent were White, 12.5 percent were Black, 1.3 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native, 4.4 percent were Asian, 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, 3.6 percent were two or more races, and 18.3 percent were Hispanic. The total sample size of people included in this chartbook is approximately 339,500 people.

Characteristics of the population for this chartbook are presented in the detailed tables in the appendices. [Table A.1](#) presents the demographic characteristics of all people, regardless of substance use or substance use treatment status. [Tables C.1, D.1, and E.1](#) present the demographic characteristics of people with SUDs who needed illicit drug use treatment, who needed alcohol use treatment, and who needed substance use treatment, respectively.

## Measures

### Past Year Substance Use

In NSDUH, questions about the lifetime use of alcohol and illicit drugs (including marijuana, cocaine [including crack], heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription drugs [pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives]) are asked of all respondents aged 12 or older. Lifetime users of each substance class also are asked in the interview about their substance use in the past 12 months.

### Past Year Alcohol Use

Alcohol use includes occasions when the respondent had at least one drink of any type of alcoholic beverage. Times when the respondent had only a sip or two from a drink are not counted.

### Past Year Illicit Drug Use

As noted previously, NSDUH obtains information on 10 categories of illicit drugs (marijuana, cocaine

[including crack], heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription drugs [pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives]).

### Past Year Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers and Fentanyl Products

NSDUH collects data on four categories of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs (i.e., pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives) covering numerous medications that are or have been available by prescription. NSDUH respondents are asked to report their misuse of these drugs, defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told to take a drug; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Misuse of over-the-counter drugs is not included. Findings in this chartbook include data for past year misuse of prescription pain relievers and misuse of fentanyl products.

### Past Year SUDs

SUDs represent clinically significant impairment caused by the recurrent use of alcohol or other drugs (or both), including health problems; disability; and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home. NSDUH includes a series of questions to estimate the percentage of the population aged 12 or older with SUDs in the past 12 months. Respondents were asked questions about SUDs if they previously reported use of alcohol or illicit drugs in the past 12 months. These SUD questions assess the presence

of any SUD in the past 12 months and are based on criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV).<sup>13</sup>

### Past Year Substance Use Treatment

NSDUH respondents who used alcohol or illicit drugs in their lifetime are asked whether they ever received substance use treatment, and those who received substance use treatment in their lifetime are asked whether they received treatment in the 12 months prior to the survey interview (i.e., in the past year). Substance use treatment refers to treatment or counseling received for alcohol or illicit drug use or for medical problems associated with the use of alcohol or illicit drugs. NSDUH collects information on the receipt of substance use treatment at any location and the receipt of substance use treatment at a specialty facility. This chartbook focuses on treatment received at any location. Receipt of any substance use treatment includes treatment that was received in the past year at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (outpatient or inpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, prison or jail or from a self-help group (e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous). People could report receiving treatment at more than one location. Estimates of substance use treatment are presented for people who needed treatment. For these estimates, treatment need was defined as having a past year SUD or having received substance use treatment.

The measurement of past year substance use treatment utilization that was applied for this chartbook assesses any use of treatment versus no use of treatment. It does not assess the quality or effectiveness of the substance use treatment, nor does it assess the duration or number of visits for inpatient or outpatient services. Thus, the results in this chartbook do not reflect the total amount or quality of treatment being used by any group.

### Need for Past Year Substance Use Treatment

NSDUH includes questions that are used to identify people who needed substance use treatment (i.e., treatment for problems related to the use of alcohol or illicit drugs) in the past year. For NSDUH, people are defined as needing substance use treatment if they had an SUD in the past year or if they received substance use treatment in the past year.

### Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment

Reasons for not receiving substance use treatment were assessed for all respondents who had a past year SUD and who reported having an unmet need for substance use treatment in the past year. "Unmet need" was defined as feeling the need for treatment or counseling for substance use in the past 12 months but not receiving any. Unmet need could include people with SUDs who did not receive any substance use treatment and also those with SUDs who received inadequate treatment, who needed additional treatment, or who delayed seeking treatment but received it later.

Respondents who reported an unmet need for substance use treatment were asked to report why they did not receive treatment. Reasons that were presented to respondents include cost or insurance coverage (no insurance, could not afford cost, health insurance does not cover any treatment, or health insurance does not pay enough for treatment), a low perceived need (did not feel the need for treatment or felt that they could handle the problem without treatment), a concern over prejudice and discrimination (felt that substance use treatment use might cause neighbors/ community to have a negative opinion or might have a negative effect on employment), structural barriers to service use (no transportation, inconvenient, did not find program that offered type of treatment that was wanted, no openings in program, did not know where to go for treatment, or did not have time), not ready to stop using substances, and did not think treatment would help, as well as an open-ended response option for other reasons. Respondents could choose more than one reason for not receiving treatment. Therefore, the estimates of people who reported different barriers to using substance use treatment are not mutually exclusive.

### Other Characteristics

This chartbook also presents estimates of racial/ethnic differences in substance use and in substance use treatment utilization according to other characteristics. Chapter 3 presents estimates of past year substance use among people aged 12 or older for selected correlates. Chapter 4 presents

estimates of past year SUDs among people aged 12 or older for selected correlates. Chapter 5 presents estimates for selected correlates of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed illicit drug use treatment. Chapter 6 presents estimates for selected correlates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed alcohol use treatment. Chapter 7 presents estimates for selected correlates of past year substance use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older who needed substance use treatment.

Detailed tables in the appendices present estimates of substance use, substance use disorder, and substance use treatment utilization among people aged 12 or older by a variety of additional correlates. Estimates are presented by gender, age group (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, 35 to 49, or 50 or older), marital status (married, widowed, divorced or separated, or never married), employment status (full time, part time, unemployed, or other/not in the labor force), highest level of education (less than high school, high school graduate, some college, or college graduate), poverty status (less than 100 percent of the federal poverty level [FPL], 100 to 199 percent of the FPL, or 200 percent or greater of the FPL), health insurance status (uninsured, private insurance only, Medicaid and/or Medicare only, another type of insurance only, or multiple insurance types), overall health status (excellent, very good, good, or fair/poor), and the presence of an SUD (none, any). SUDs include dependence or abuse, which are based on definitions found

in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV).<sup>13</sup>

The FPL is defined based on family size, number of children in the household, and total family income. The FPL is calculated as a percentage of the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty level amount by dividing the total family income by the appropriate poverty level amount. FPLs vary by year but are the same for each state. For more information, visit <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html>. Adults aged 18 to 22 who were living in a college dormitory were excluded from the FPL calculations.

## Analyses

Weighted data were used to make inferences for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. All analyses used a multiprocedure package—SUDAAN® Software for Statistical Analysis of Correlated Data—to account for NSDUH's complex survey design.<sup>14</sup> The detailed tables provide estimates of the percentages of past year substance use, past year SUDs, and past year substance use treatment utilization and associated standard errors (SEs); the figures present the percentages and the 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs).

All estimates presented in this chartbook have met the criteria for statistical reliability. Estimates that do not meet these criteria are suppressed and do not appear in tables, figures, or text. The suppression criteria for various NSDUH

estimates are described in Section 3.2.2 of the 2019 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.<sup>15</sup>

All significance tests were two-sided and tested at an alpha level of .05. In cases of comparisons stratified by a covariate (e.g., gender, age group, health insurance status), an overall chi-square test was conducted to evaluate overall racial/ethnic differences in substance use, SUDs, and substance use treatment utilization across the levels of the covariate. This was done to control for Type I error due to multiple comparisons. If this overall test was not significant, comparisons of racial/ethnic differences within each covariate group were not conducted. In addition, suppressed estimates are not included in statistical tests of comparisons. For example, a statement that “Whites had the highest percentage” means that the estimate among Whites was higher than the estimate among all nonsuppressed racial/ethnic subgroups. However, the estimate among Whites was not necessarily higher than the estimate among a subgroup for which the estimate was suppressed.

Unless explicitly stated that a difference is not statistically significant, all differences that are described are statistically significant at the .05 level. Statistically significant differences are described using terms such as “higher,” “lower,” “more likely,” or “less likely.” Statements that use terms such as “similar,” “comparable,” or “no difference” to describe the relationship between estimates denote that a difference is not statistically significant. When a set of estimates



is presented for population subgroups or for another characteristic of interest without a statement of comparison, statistically significant differences among these estimates are not implied, and testing may not have been conducted. Evaluation of significant differences in estimates based on SE or CI overlap should not be used for formal significance testing because it can lead to a false-positive or to a false-negative conclusion.[16,17](#)

# 3

## Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Substance Use

### 3.1 Introduction

Several national and local studies have documented different rates and trajectories of substance use across racial/ethnic groups.<sup>18–20</sup> However, most of the studies that have examined these differences in detail have focused on patterns of substance use among adolescents, and the data from these studies are now at least a decade old. This chapter provides more recent national estimates of past year substance use among people aged 12 or older by race/ethnicity.

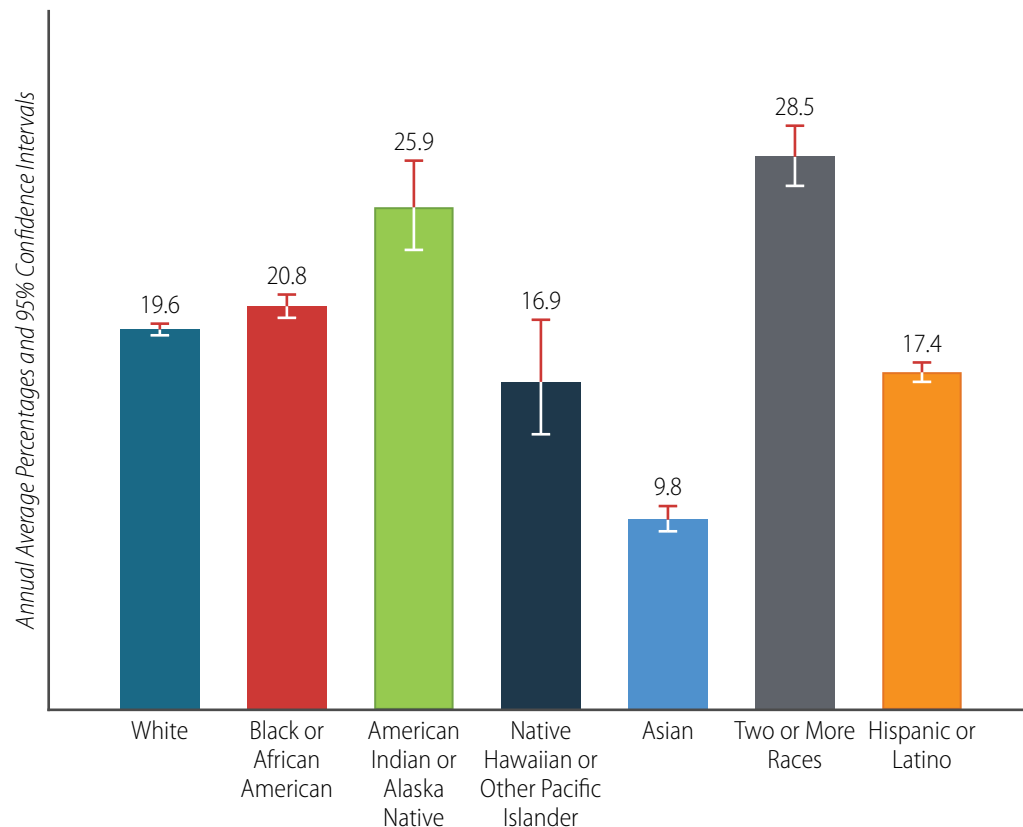
In this chapter, overall annual average estimates for the 2015 to 2019 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health are presented for past year illicit drug use, alcohol use, marijuana use, methamphetamine use, prescription pain reliever misuse,<sup>21</sup> and fentanyl product misuse among people aged 12 or older. Following each figure with overall annual averages, there are figures presenting estimates of use or misuse of the substance within racial/ethnic groups by other correlates (e.g., gender, age group). These estimates allow us to examine racial/ethnic differences in substance use by these characteristics.

Throughout this chapter, annual average estimates are presented for White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and Hispanic people and for people reporting two or more races. Detailed estimates, including standard errors, can be found in Appendix A.

### 3.2 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Illicit Drug Use among People Aged 12 or Older

As noted in Chapter 2, past year illicit drug use includes the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives.<sup>21</sup>

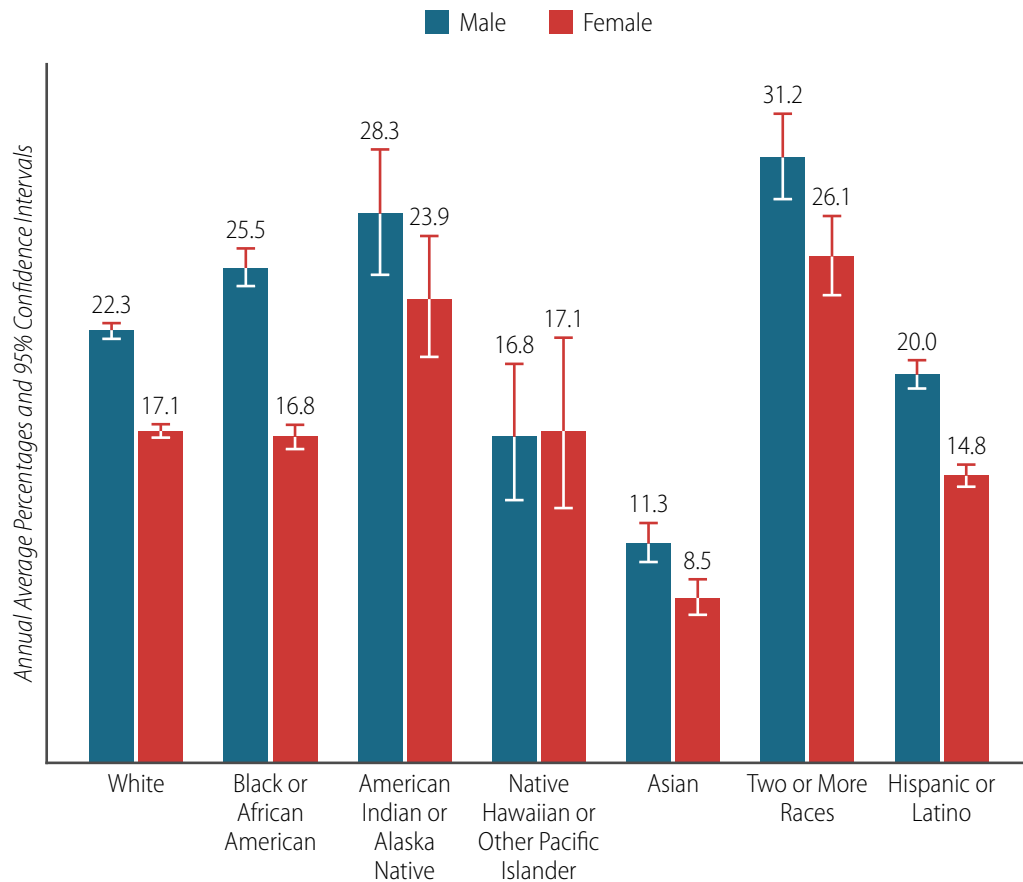
**FIGURE 3.1** Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- Estimates of past year illicit drug use among people aged 12 or older were highest for people reporting two or more races and for American Indian or Alaska Native people (28.5 and 25.9 percent, respectively), followed by the estimate for Black people (20.8 percent) (Figure 3.1).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year illicit drug use (9.8 percent) compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

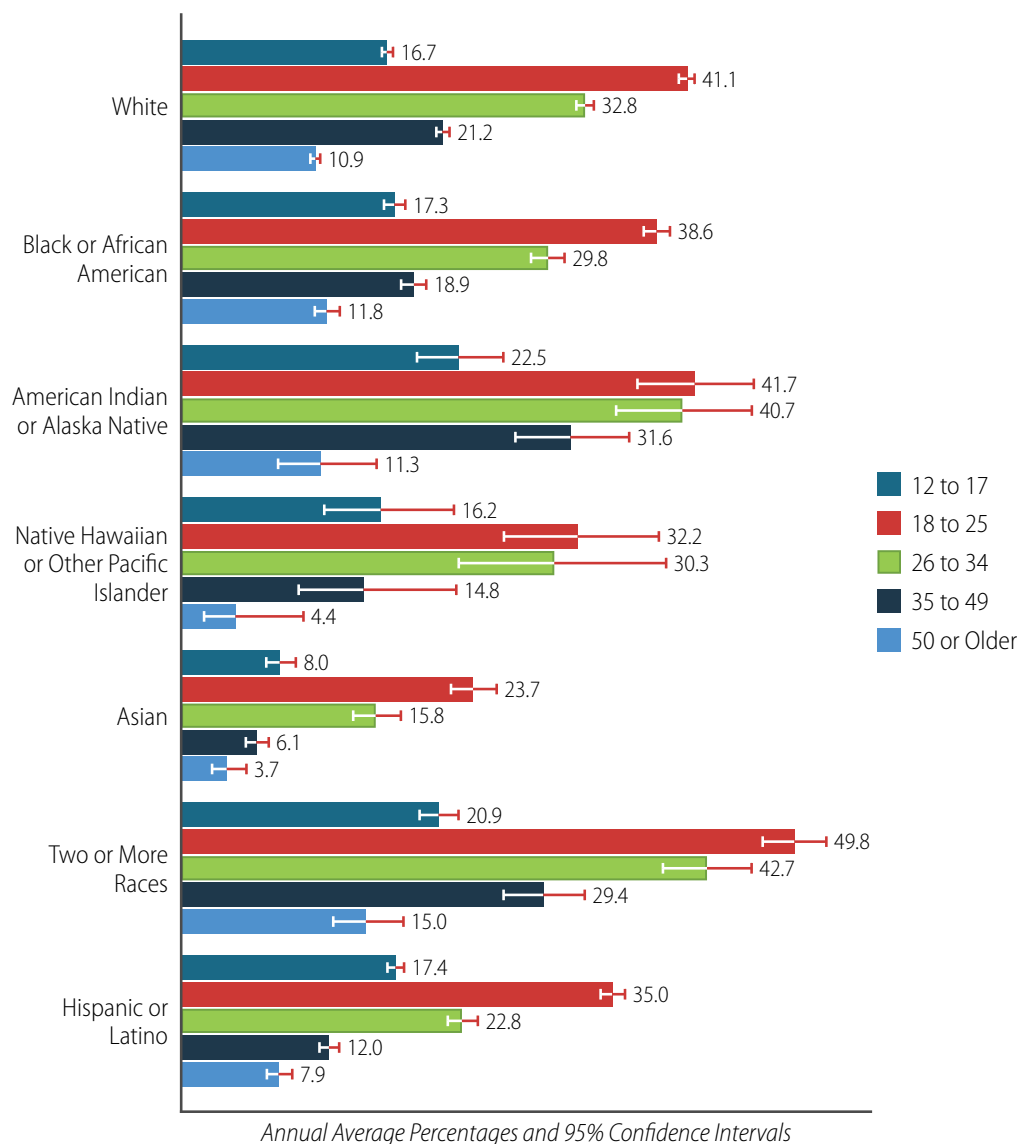
**FIGURE 3.2** Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The pattern of past year illicit drug use by race/ethnicity varied for males and females aged 12 or older (Figure 3.2).
- Males reporting two or more races had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use (31.2 percent) than males in all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native (28.3 percent).
- Asian males had a lower estimate of past year illicit drug use (11.3 percent) than males in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Estimates of past year illicit drug use were higher for females reporting two or more races (26.1 percent) and for American Indian or Alaska Native females (23.9 percent) than for females in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- White females had a similar estimate of past year illicit drug use (17.1 percent) compared with Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and Black females (17.1 and 16.8 percent, respectively).
- Asian females had the lowest estimate of past year illicit drug use (8.5 percent) compared with the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups.

**FIGURE 3.3** Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, American Indian or Alaska Native adolescents and adolescents reporting two or more races had higher estimates of past year illicit drug use (22.5 and 20.9 percent, respectively) than Hispanic, Black, White, and Asian adolescents (17.4, 17.3, 16.7, and 8.0 percent, respectively) (Figure 3.3).
- The estimate of past year illicit drug use among young adults aged 18 to 25 was highest for young adults reporting two or more races (49.8 percent) compared with the estimates for young adults in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, those reporting two or more races and American Indian or Alaska Native adults had higher estimates of past year illicit drug use (42.7 and 40.7 percent, respectively) than adults in all other racial/ethnic groups.

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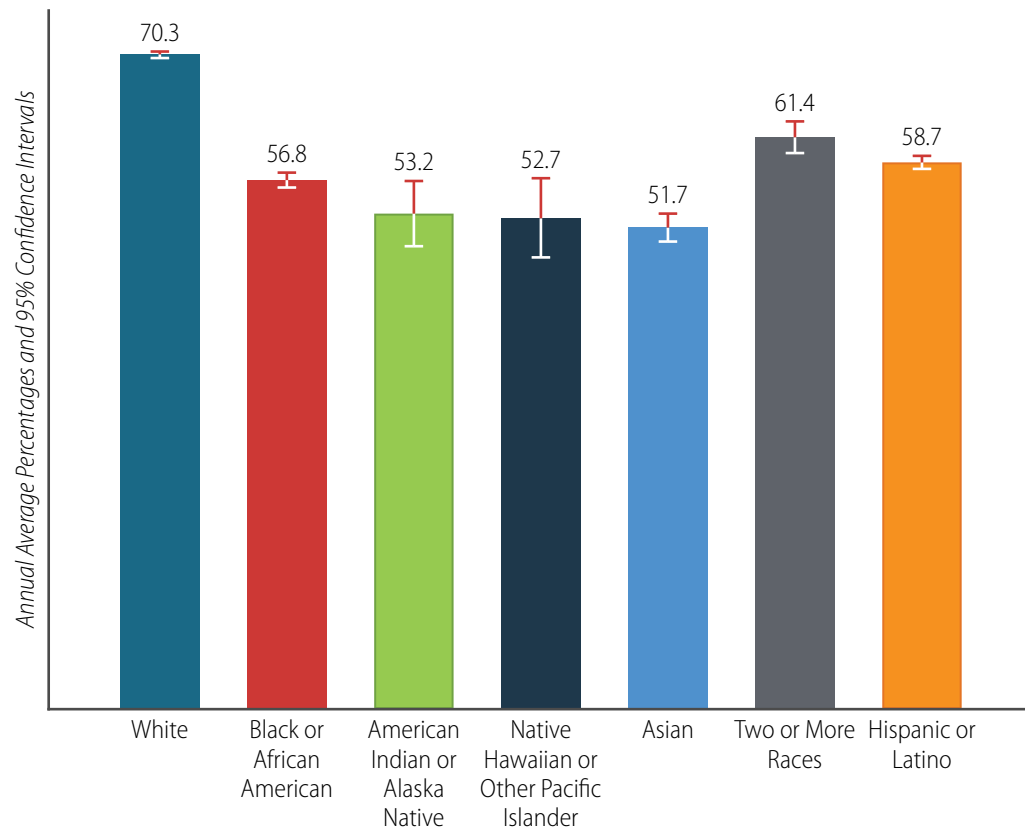
**FIGURE 3.3** *(continued)*

- Among adults aged 35 to 49, estimates of past year illicit drug use were higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adults (31.6 percent) and adults reporting two or more races (29.4 percent) than for their White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (21.2, 18.9, 12.0, and 6.1 percent, respectively).
- Across all age groups except 50 or older, Asian people had the lowest estimates of past year illicit drug use.
- Among adults aged 50 or older, the estimate of past year illicit drug use for adults reporting two or more races (15.0 percent) was higher than the estimates for adults in all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native.



### 3.3 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Alcohol Use among People Aged 12 or Older

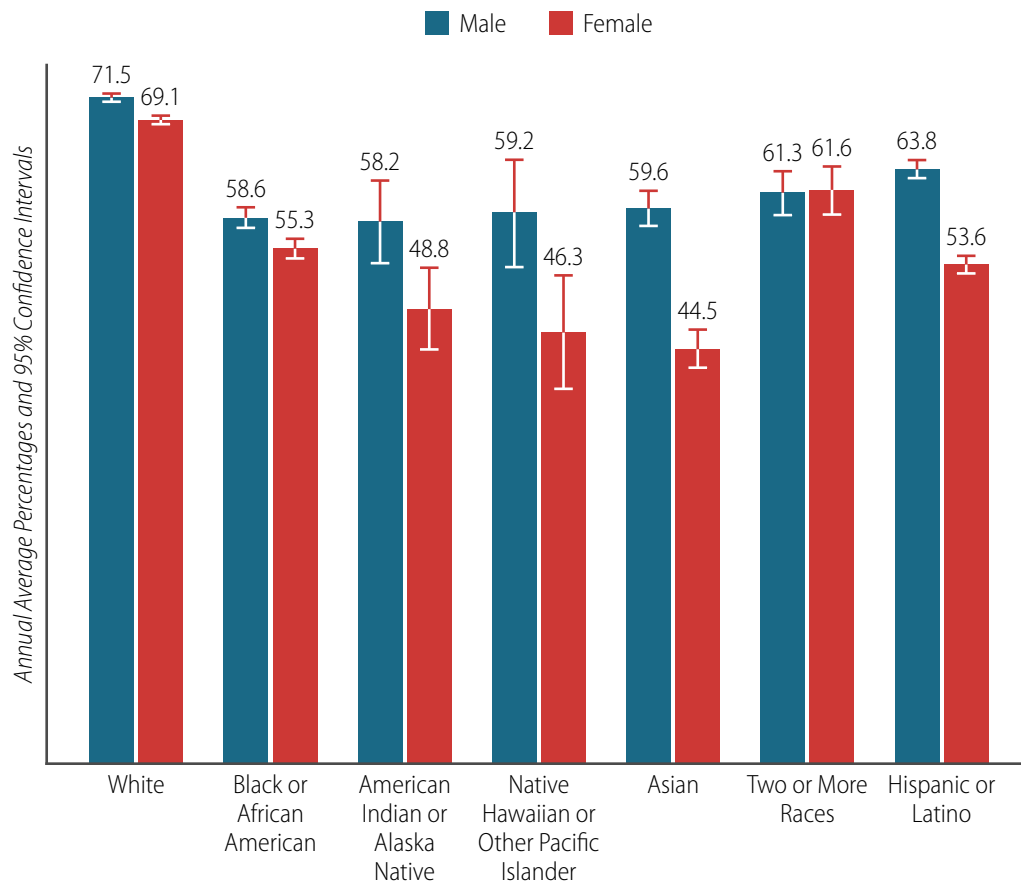
**FIGURE 3.4** Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year alcohol use among people aged 12 or older was highest for White people (70.3 percent) compared with the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups, followed by the estimate for people reporting two or more races (61.4 percent) (Figure 3.4).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use was higher for Hispanic people (58.7 percent) than for Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Asian people (56.8, 53.2, 52.7, and 51.7 percent, respectively).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year alcohol use (51.7 percent) compared with the estimates for people in all racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

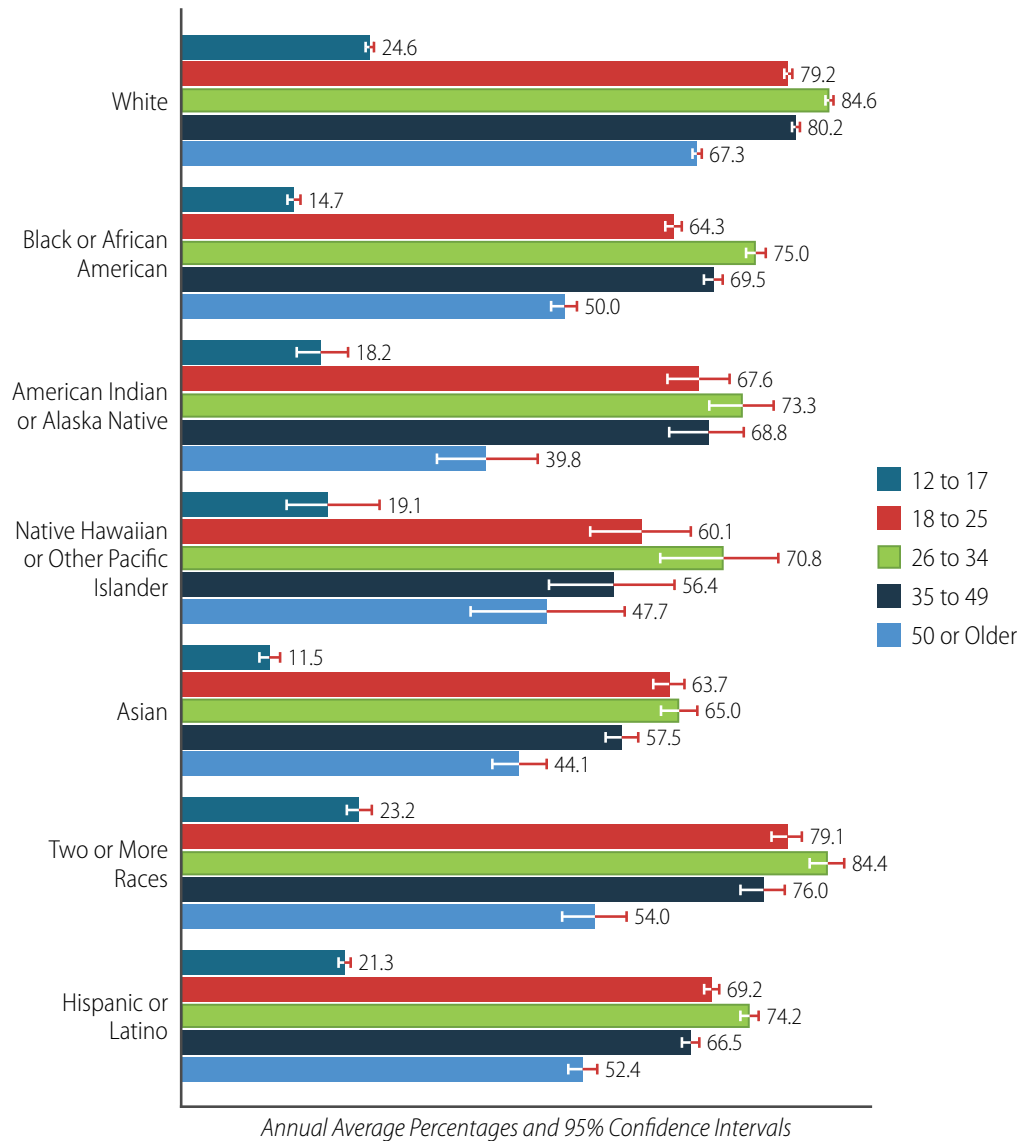
**FIGURE 3.5** Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The pattern of past year alcohol use by race/ethnicity varied for males and females aged 12 or older (Figure 3.5).
- Among males aged 12 or older, White males had the highest estimate of past year alcohol use (71.5 percent) compared with the estimates for males in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- The estimate of past year alcohol use was higher for White females (69.1 percent) than the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Asian females had the lowest estimate of past year alcohol use (44.5 percent) compared with the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (46.3 percent) and American Indian or Alaska Native (48.8 percent).

**FIGURE 3.6** Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, White adolescents and those reporting two or more races had higher estimates of past year alcohol use (24.6 and 23.2 percent, respectively) than their Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, Black, or Asian counterparts (21.3, 18.2, 14.7, and 11.5 percent, respectively) (Figure 3.6). The lowest estimate was for Asian adolescents.
- Estimates of past year alcohol use among young adults aged 18 to 25 were highest for White young adults (79.2 percent) and those reporting two or more races (79.1 percent) compared with young adults in all other racial/ethnic groups.

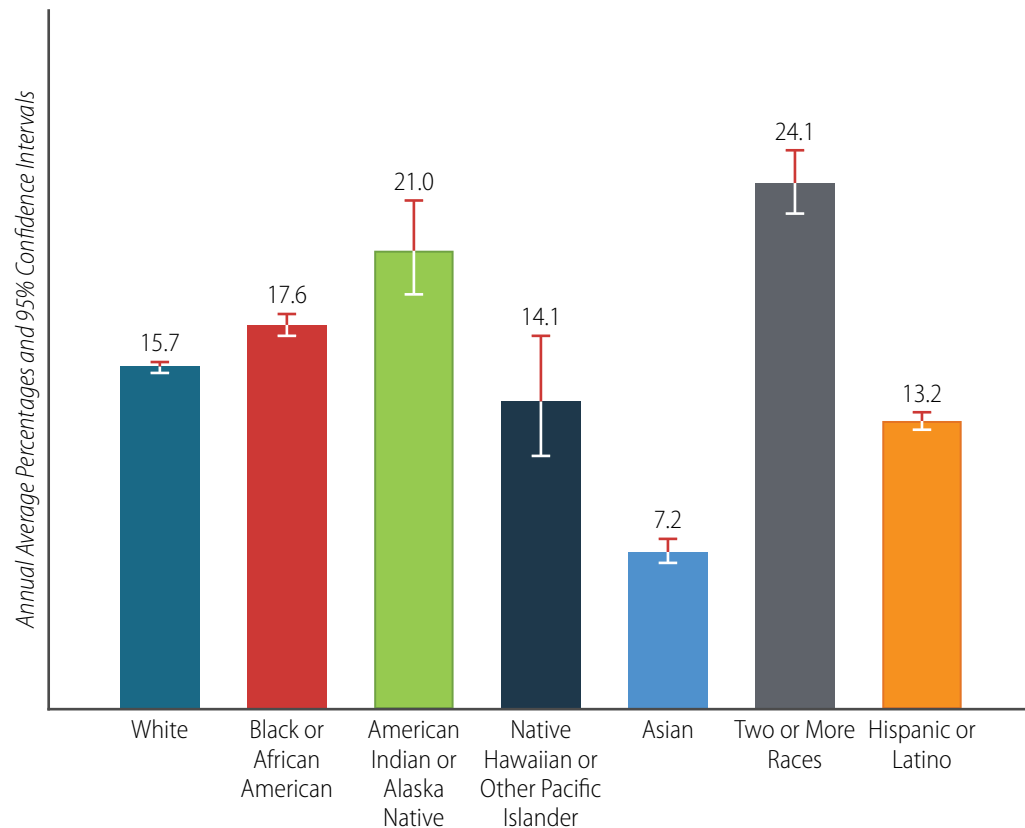
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**FIGURE 3.6** *(continued)*

- Among adults aged 26 to 34, White adults and adults reporting two or more races had the highest estimates of past year alcohol use (84.6 and 84.4 percent, respectively) compared with adults in all other racial/ethnic groups. The estimate of past year alcohol use for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander adults in this age group (70.8 percent) was similar compared with the estimates for their Black, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian counterparts (75.0, 74.2, 73.3, and 65.0, respectively).
- Among adults aged 35 to 49, the estimate of past year alcohol use was highest for White adults (80.2 percent), followed by the estimate for adults reporting two or more races (76.0 percent). Estimates of past year alcohol use for Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander adults in this age group (57.5 and 56.4 percent, respectively) were lower than the estimates for adults in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among adults aged 50 or older, the estimate of past year alcohol use was highest for White adults (67.3 percent).

### 3.4 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Marijuana Use among People Aged 12 or Older

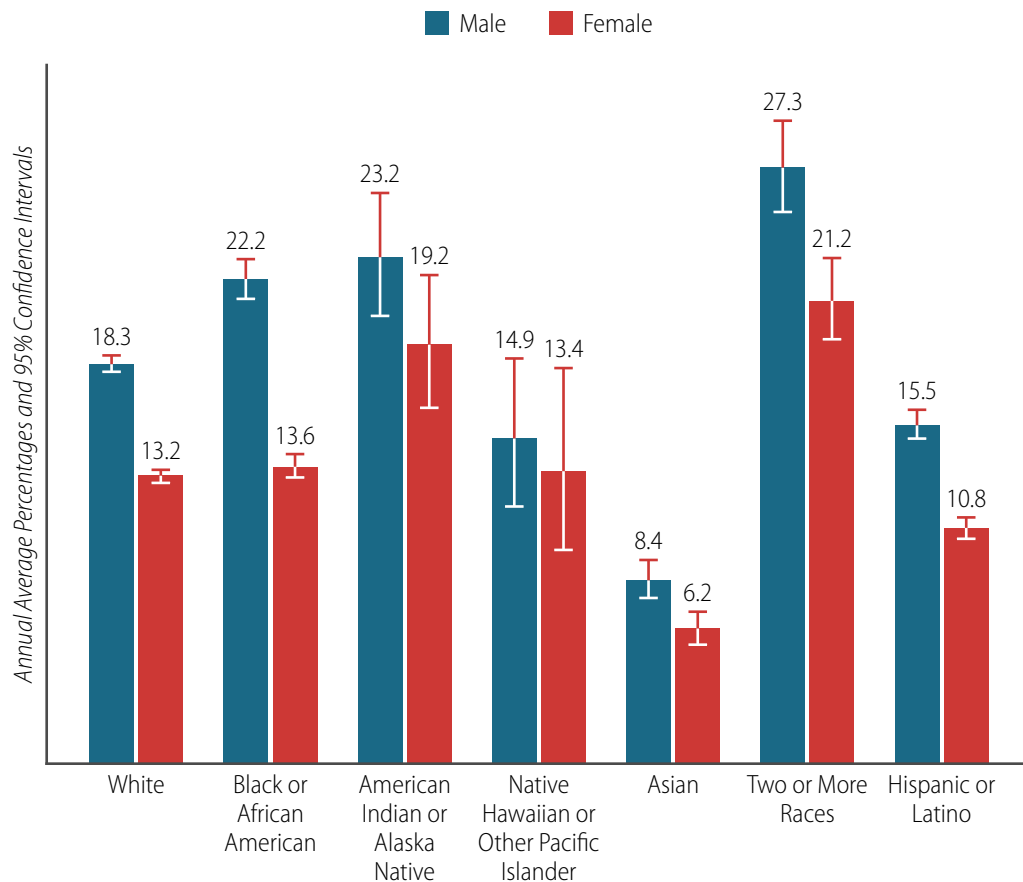
**FIGURE 3.7** Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- The estimate of past year marijuana use among people aged 12 or older was highest for people reporting two or more races (24.1 percent), followed by the estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native people (21.0 percent) and for Black people (17.6 percent) (Figure 3.7).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year marijuana use compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups (7.2 percent).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**FIGURE 3.8** Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

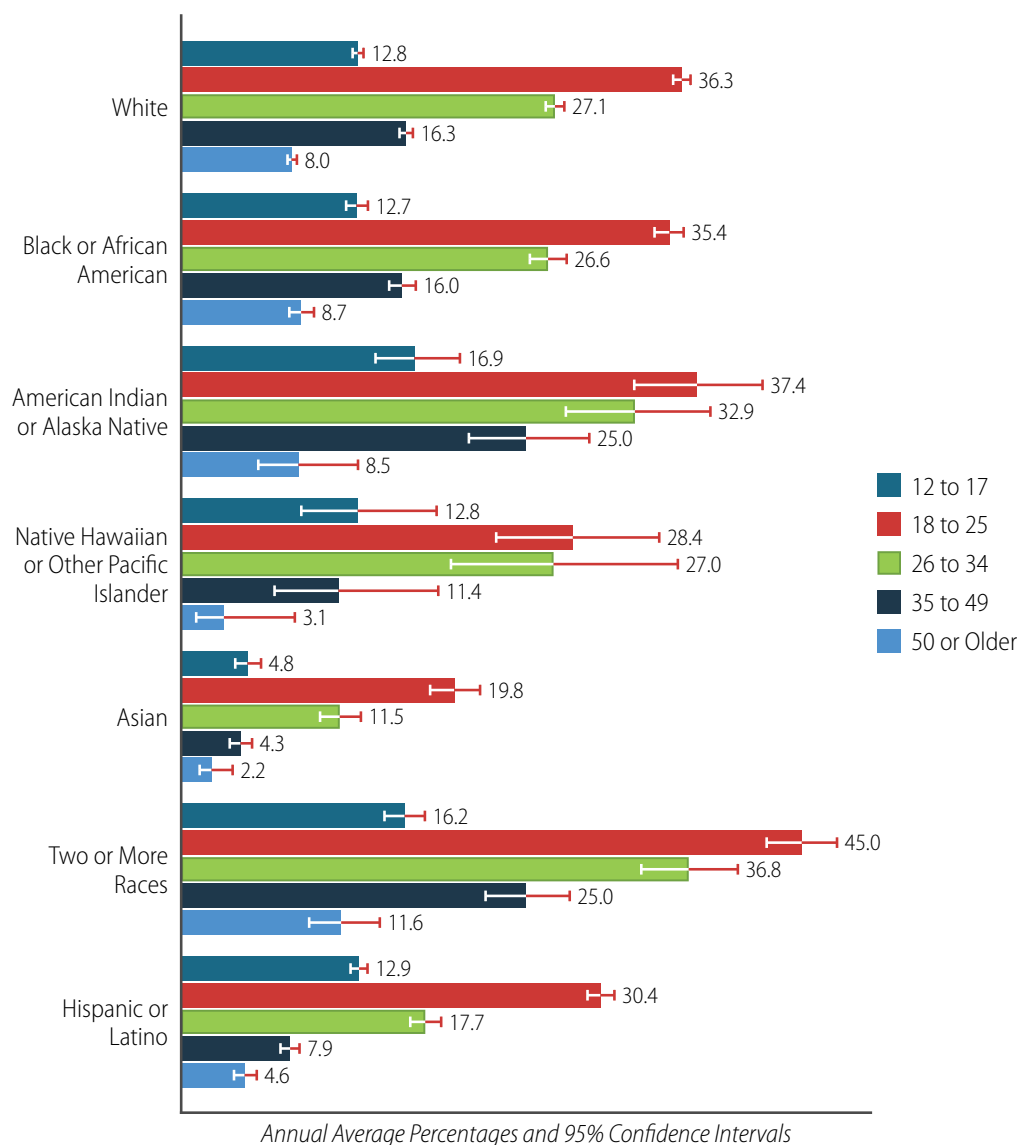


Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The pattern of past year marijuana use by race/ethnicity varied for males and females aged 12 or older (Figure 3.8).
- Males reporting two or more races had the highest estimate of past year marijuana use compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups (27.3 percent), followed by American Indian or Alaska Native males (23.2 percent) and Black males (22.2 percent).
- Asian males had the lowest estimate of past year marijuana use (8.4 percent) compared with males in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Estimates of past year marijuana use were higher for females reporting two or more races (21.2 percent) and for American Indian or Alaska Native females (19.2 percent) than the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- White females had a similar estimate of past year marijuana use (13.2 percent) compared with the estimates for Black and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander females (13.6 and 13.4 percent, respectively).
- Asian females had the lowest estimate of past year marijuana use (6.2 percent) compared with females in all other racial/ethnic groups.



**FIGURE 3.9** Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, American Indian or Alaska Native adolescents and adolescents reporting two or more races had higher estimates of past year marijuana use (16.9 and 16.2 percent, respectively) than Hispanic, White, Black, and Asian adolescents (12.9, 12.8, 12.7, and 4.8 percent, respectively) (Figure 3.9).
- The estimate of past year marijuana use among young adults aged 18 to 25 was highest for young adults reporting two or more races (45.0 percent) compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, those reporting two or more races and American Indian or Alaska Native adults had higher estimates of past year marijuana use (36.8 and 32.9 percent, respectively) than White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian adults (27.1, 26.6, 17.7, and 11.5 percent, respectively).

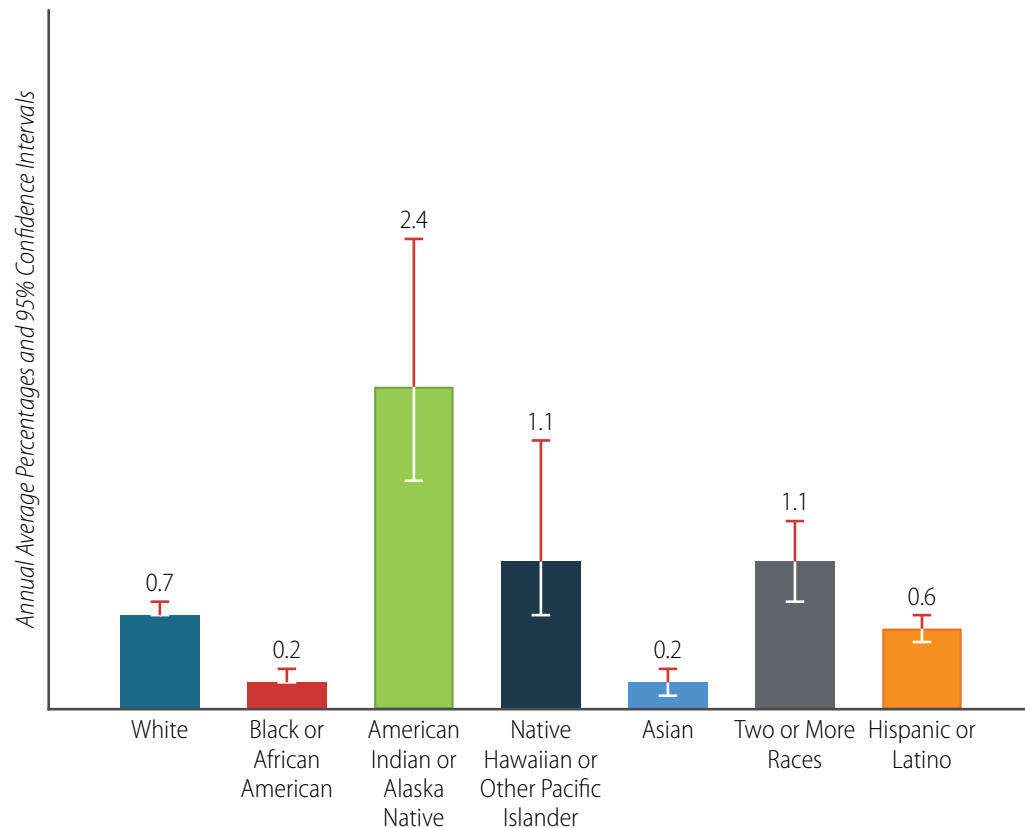
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**FIGURE 3.9** *(continued)*

- Among adults aged 35 to 49, estimates of past year marijuana use were higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adults and adults reporting two or more races (both 25.0 percent) than the estimates for their White, Black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (16.3, 16.0, 11.4, 7.9, and 4.3 percent, respectively).
- Across all racial/ethnic and age groups except Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders aged 50 or older, Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year marijuana use.
- Among adults aged 50 or older, the estimate of past year marijuana use was higher for adults reporting two or more races (11.6 percent) than for adults in all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native.

### 3.5 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Methamphetamine Use among People Aged 12 or Older

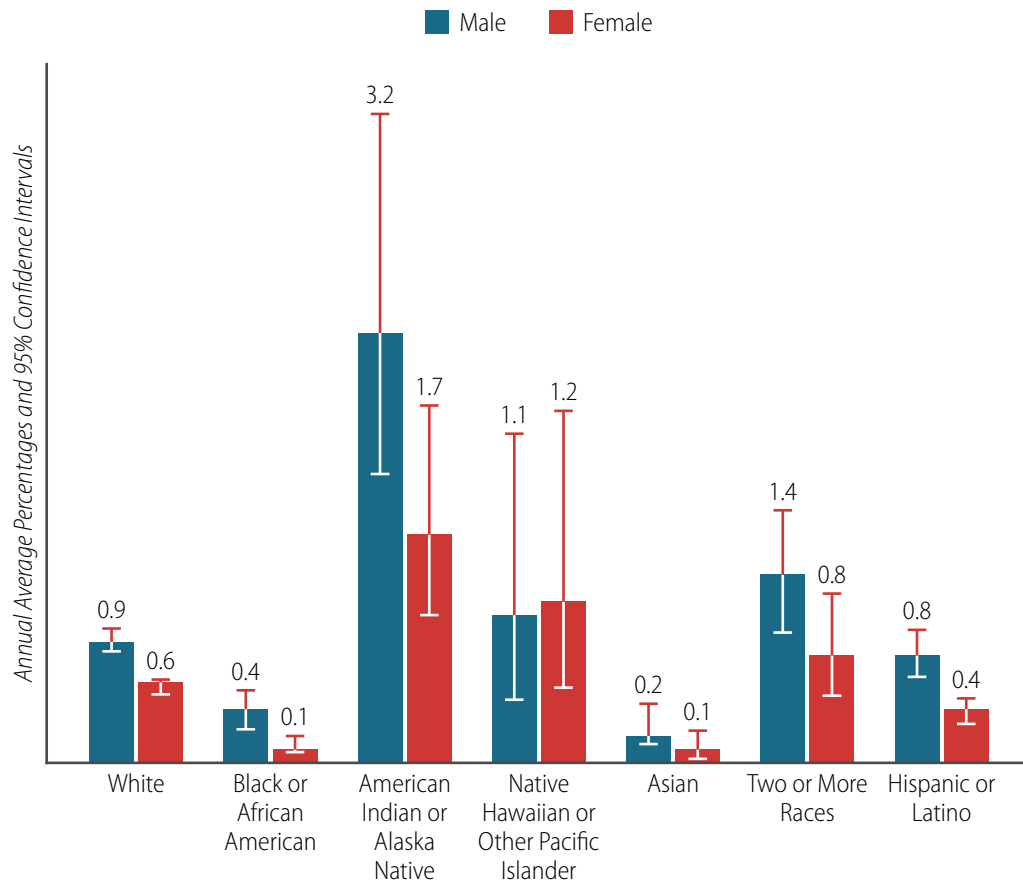
**FIGURE 3.10** Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year methamphetamine use among people aged 12 or older was highest for American Indian or Alaska Native people (2.4 percent) compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 3.10).
- The estimates of past year methamphetamine use were lower for Black people (0.2 percent) and Asian people (0.2 percent) than the estimates for people of all other racial/ethnic groups.

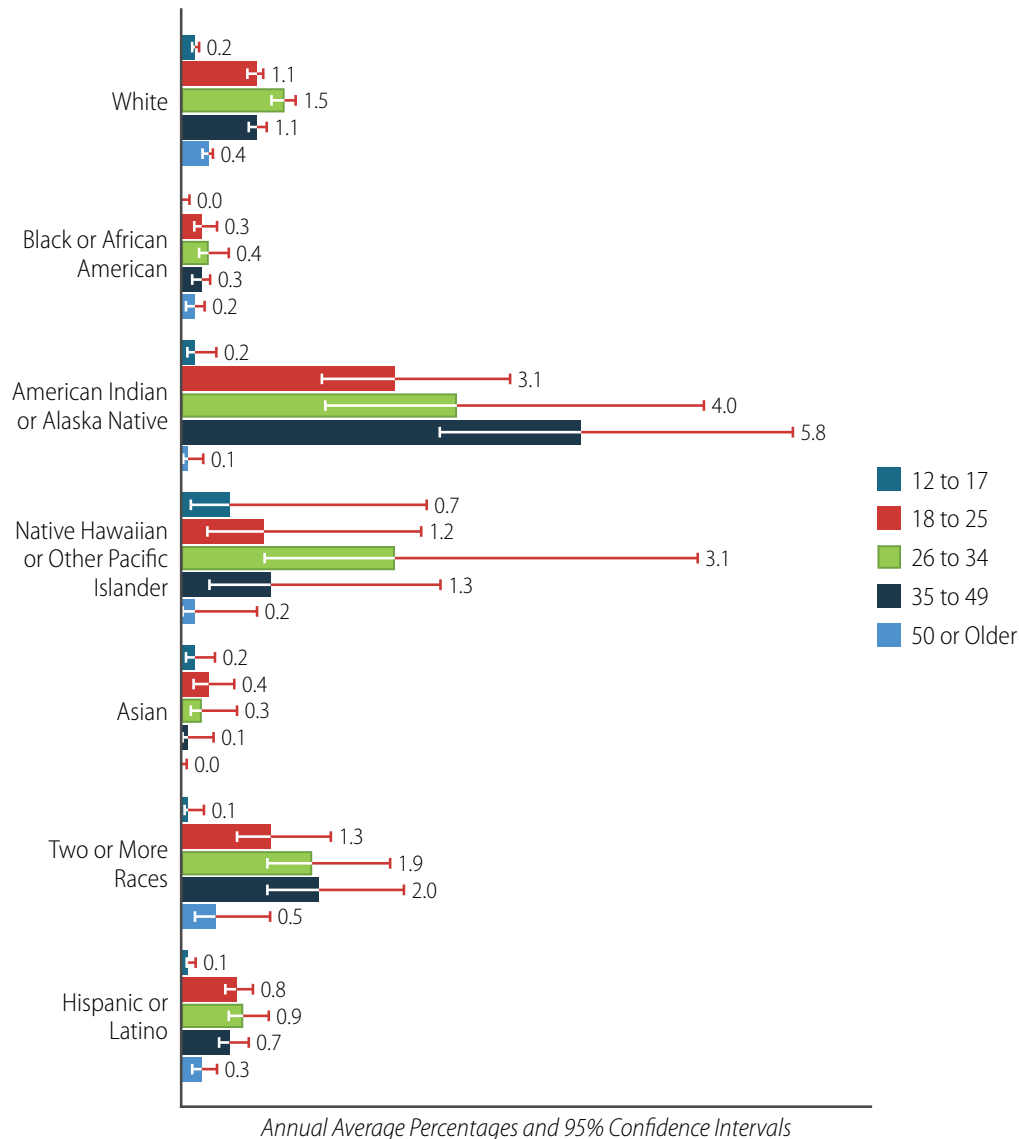
**FIGURE 3.11** Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- American Indian or Alaska Native males aged 12 or older had the highest estimate of past year methamphetamine use (3.2 percent) compared with the estimates for males in all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 3.11).
- The estimate of past year methamphetamine use was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native females (1.7 percent) than the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander females had a similar estimate of past year methamphetamine use (1.2 percent) compared with the estimates for Hispanic females, White females, and females reporting two or more races (0.4, 0.6, and 0.8 percent, respectively).
- Asian and Black females had the lowest estimates of past year methamphetamine use (both 0.1 percent) compared with the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups.

**FIGURE 3.12** Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



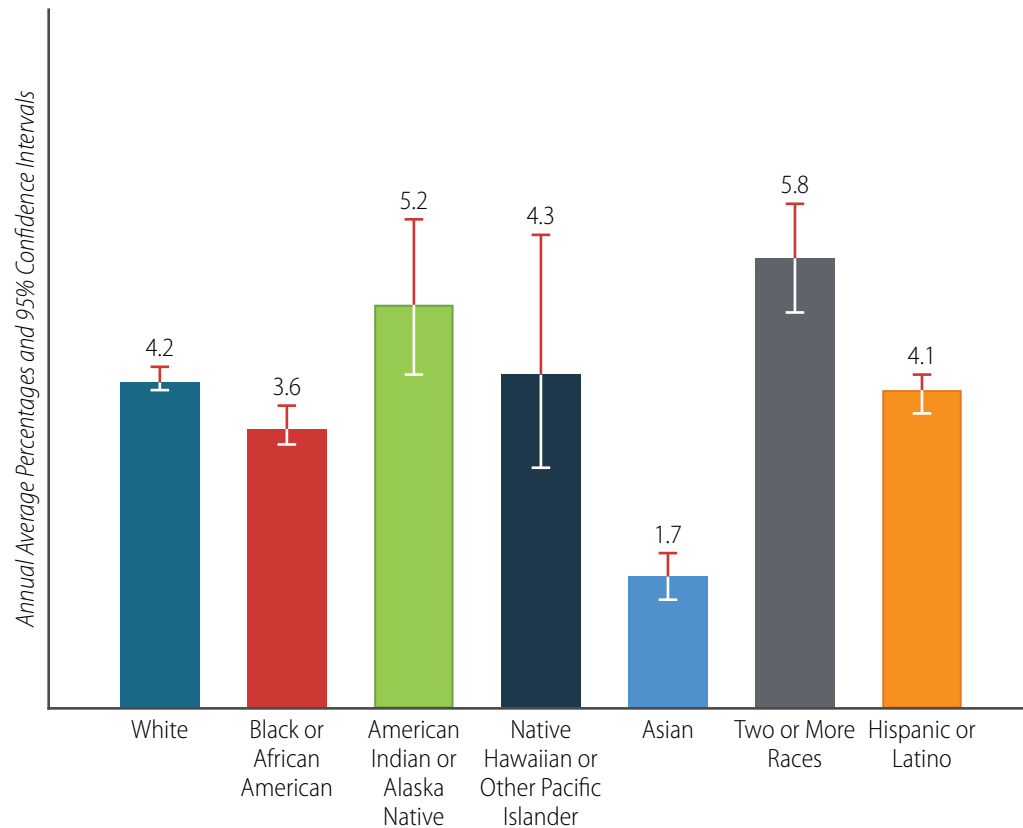
- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the estimate of past year methamphetamine use was lower for Black adolescents (0.0 percent) compared with the estimates for White and Hispanic adolescents (0.2 and 0.1 percent, respectively) (Figure 3.12).
- The estimate of past year methamphetamine use among young adults aged 18 to 25 was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native young adults (3.1 percent) than the estimates for young adults in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, American Indian or Alaska Native adults had a higher estimate of past year methamphetamine use (4.0 percent) than the estimates for Hispanic, Black, and Asian adults (0.9, 0.4, and 0.3 percent, respectively).
- Among adults aged 35 to 49, the estimate of past year methamphetamine use was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adults (5.8 percent) than the estimates for adults in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among adults aged 50 or older, the estimate of past year methamphetamine use was lower for Asian adults (0.0 percent) than the estimates for adults reporting two or more races (0.5 percent) and their White, Hispanic, and Black counterparts (0.4, 0.3, and 0.2 percent, respectively).

Note: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

### 3.6 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse among People Aged 12 or Older

**FIGURE 3.13** Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

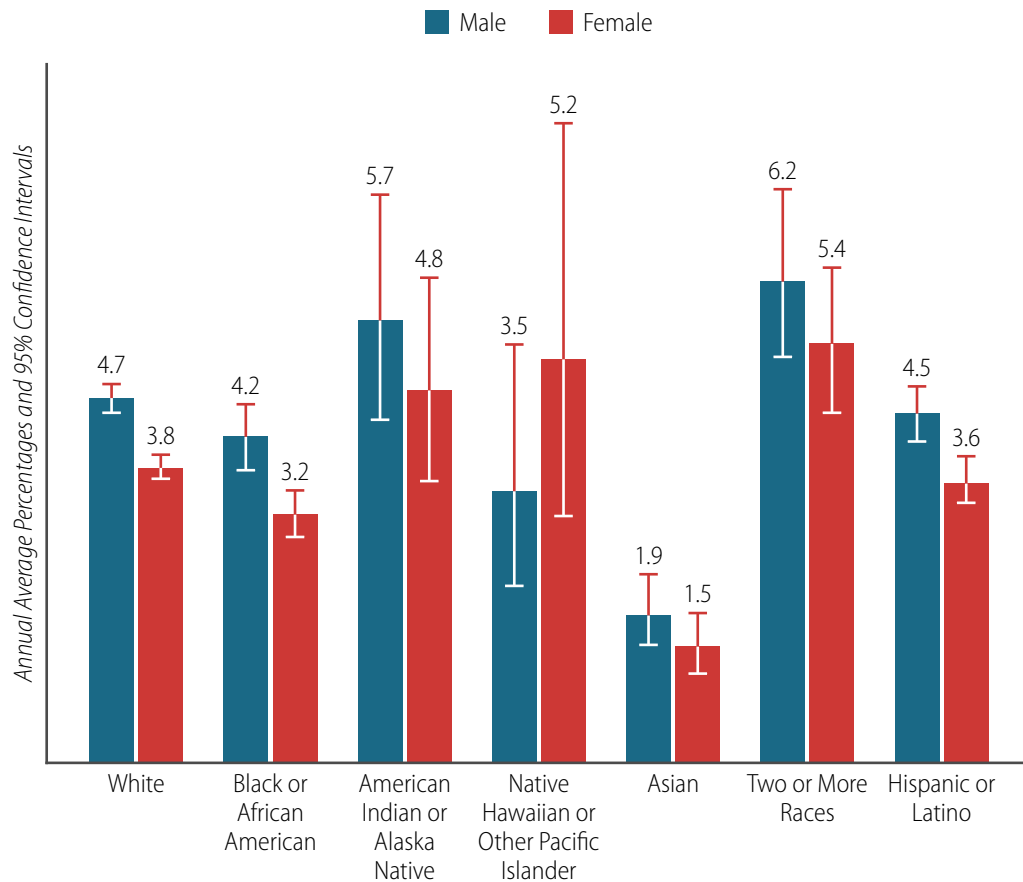


Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse among people aged 12 or older was higher for people reporting two or more races (5.8 percent) compared with the estimates for White, Hispanic, Black, and Asian people (4.2, 4.1, 3.6, and 1.7 percent, respectively) (Figure 3.13).
- The estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse was lower for Black people (3.6 percent) than the estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native, White, and Hispanic people (5.2, 4.2, and 4.1 percent, respectively).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse (1.7 percent) compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.



**FIGURE 3.14** Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

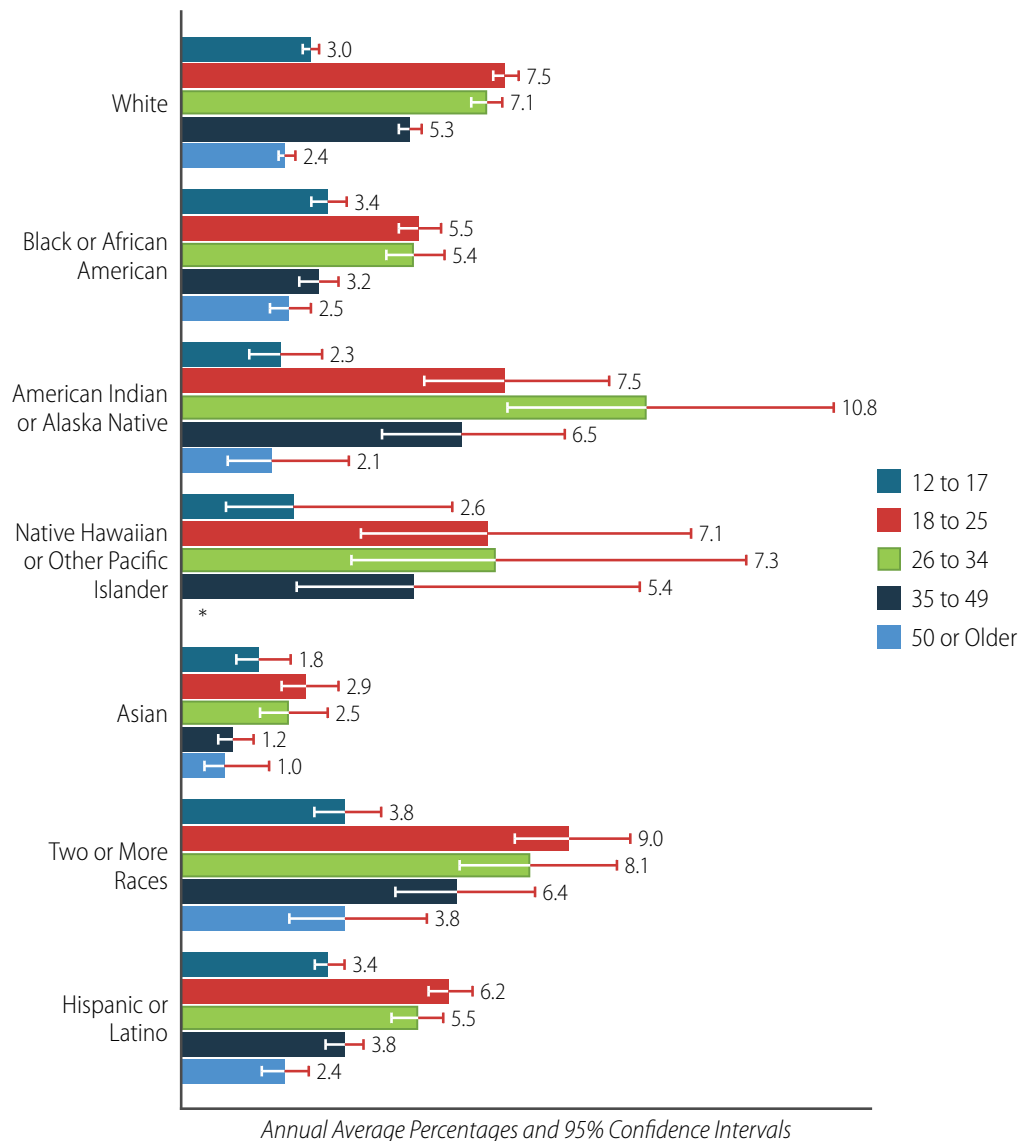
- The pattern of past year prescription pain reliever misuse among people aged 12 or older by race/ethnicity varied for males and females (Figure 3.14).
- Males reporting two or more races had a higher estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse (6.2 percent) than males in all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native.
- Asian males had a lower estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse (1.9 percent) than males in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- The estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse was higher for females reporting two or more races (5.4 percent) than the estimates for White, Hispanic, Black, and Asian females (3.8, 3.6, 3.2, and 1.5 percent, respectively).

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**FIGURE 3.14** *(continued)*

- White females had a similar estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse (3.8 percent) compared with the estimates for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Hispanic females (5.2, 4.8, and 3.6 percent, respectively).
- Asian females had the lowest estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse (1.5 percent) compared with the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups.

**FIGURE 3.15** Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



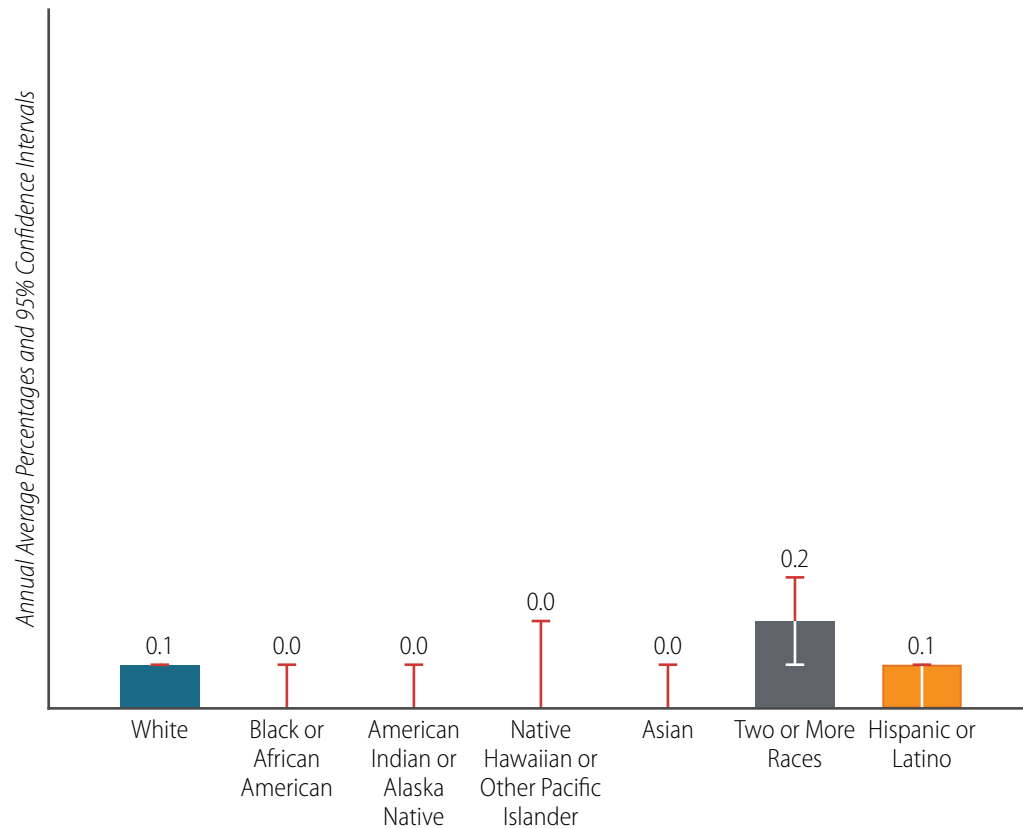
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, adolescents reporting two or more races had a higher estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse (3.8 percent) than American Indian or Alaska Native and Asian adolescents (2.3 and 1.8 percent, respectively) (Figure 3.15).
- The estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse among young adults aged 18 to 25 was higher for young adults reporting two or more races (9.0 percent) than the estimates for young adults in all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, American Indian or Alaska Native adults had a higher estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse (10.8 percent) than Hispanic, Black, and Asian adults (5.5, 5.4, and 2.5 percent, respectively).
- Among adults aged 35 to 49, the estimate of past year prescription pain reliever misuse was higher for White adults (5.3 percent) than the estimates for Hispanic, Black, and Asian adults (3.8, 3.2, and 1.2 percent, respectively).

### 3.7 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Fentanyl Product Misuse among People Aged 12 or Older

**FIGURE 3.16** Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



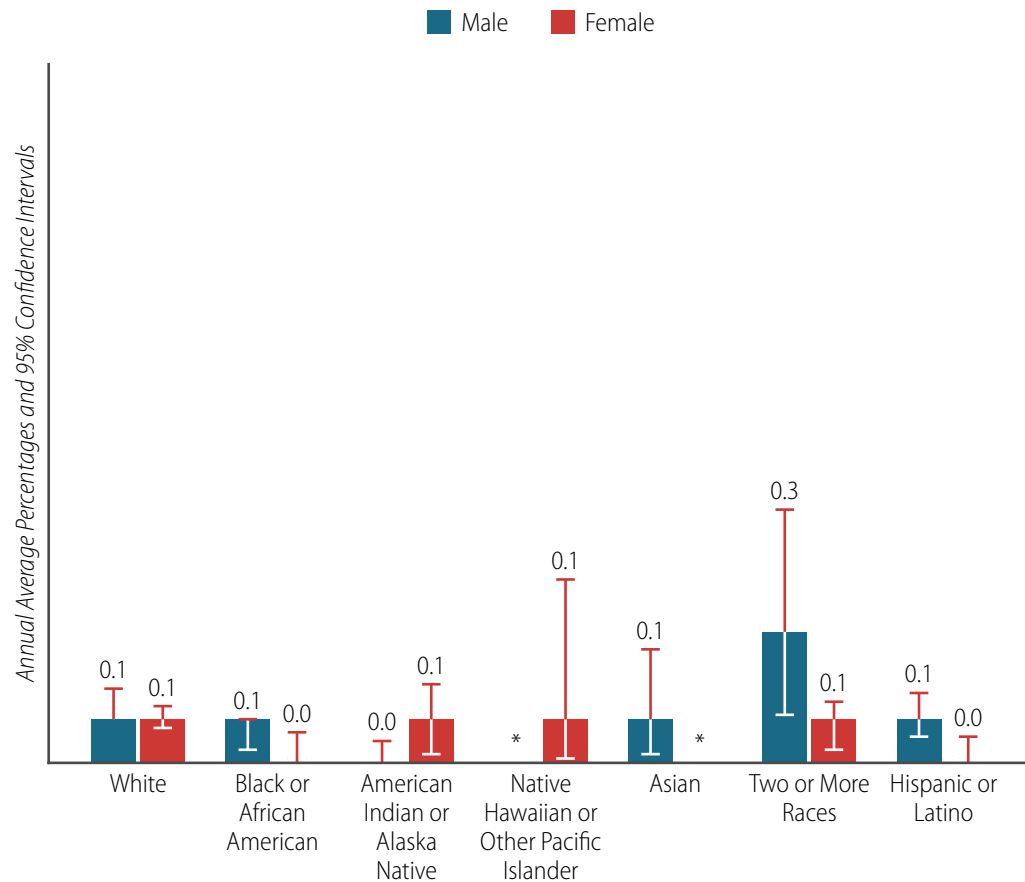
- The estimate of past year fentanyl product misuse among people aged 12 or older was higher for White people (0.1 percent) than for people in all other racial/ethnic groups except people reporting two or more races (0.2 percent) (Figure 3.16).

Note: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Note: Due to rounding, the estimates for White and Hispanic people appear to be the same. Before rounding, the estimate for White people (0.12 percent) is higher than the estimate for Hispanic people (0.06 percent).

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**FIGURE 3.17** Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

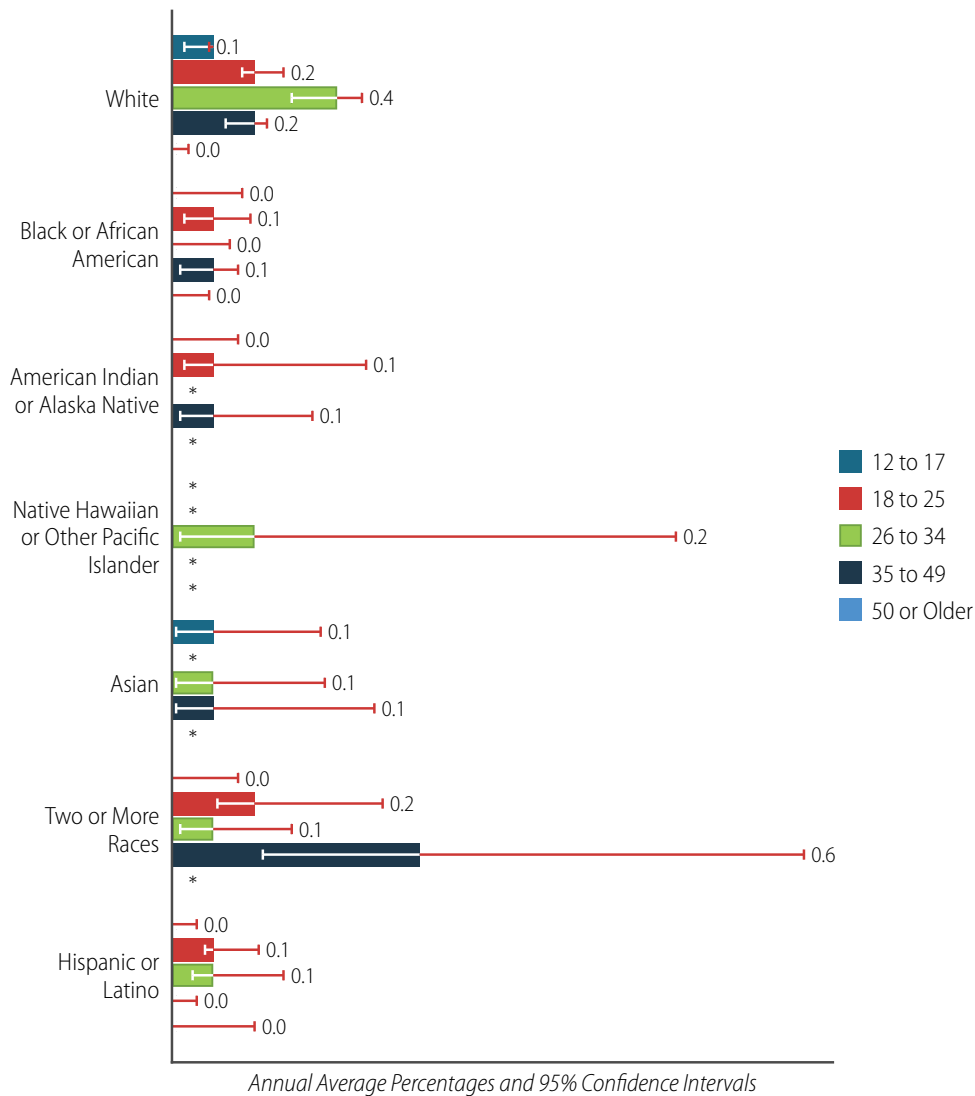


Note: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- These estimates do not support making comparisons within gender groups.

**FIGURE 3.18** Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year fentanyl product misuse among young adults aged 18 to 25 was higher for White young adults (0.2 percent) than the estimates for Black and Hispanic young adults (both 0.1 percent) (Figure 3.18).
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, White adults had a higher estimate of past year fentanyl product misuse (0.4 percent) than adults reporting two or more races, Asian, and Hispanic adults (all 0.1 percent) and Black adults (0.0 percent).
- Among adults aged 35 to 49, the estimate of past year fentanyl product misuse was higher for White adults (0.2 percent) than the estimates for Black and Hispanic adults (0.1 and 0.0 percent, respectively).

### 3.8 Summary

White people had the highest estimate of past year alcohol use compared with people in all other racial/ethnic groups. This pattern generally held true across gender and age groups. Estimates for past year illicit drug use, on the other hand, were higher for people reporting two or more races and American Indian or Alaska Native people than for people in all other racial/ethnic groups. This pattern also held true across gender and age groups. A similar pattern was seen for specific drug classes and drugs, including marijuana, methamphetamine, and the misuse of prescription pain relievers. Across all alcohol and drug classes and drugs, Asian people had either the lowest or one of the lowest estimates of past year substance use compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.



# 4

## Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Substance Use Disorders

### 4.1 Introduction

Several national studies have documented different rates and trajectories of substance use disorders (SUDs) across racial/ethnic groups. However, for most of these studies, the data that were analyzed are nearly a decade old.<sup>[22–25](#)</sup> This chapter provides more recent national estimates of past year SUDs among people aged 12 or older by race/ethnicity.

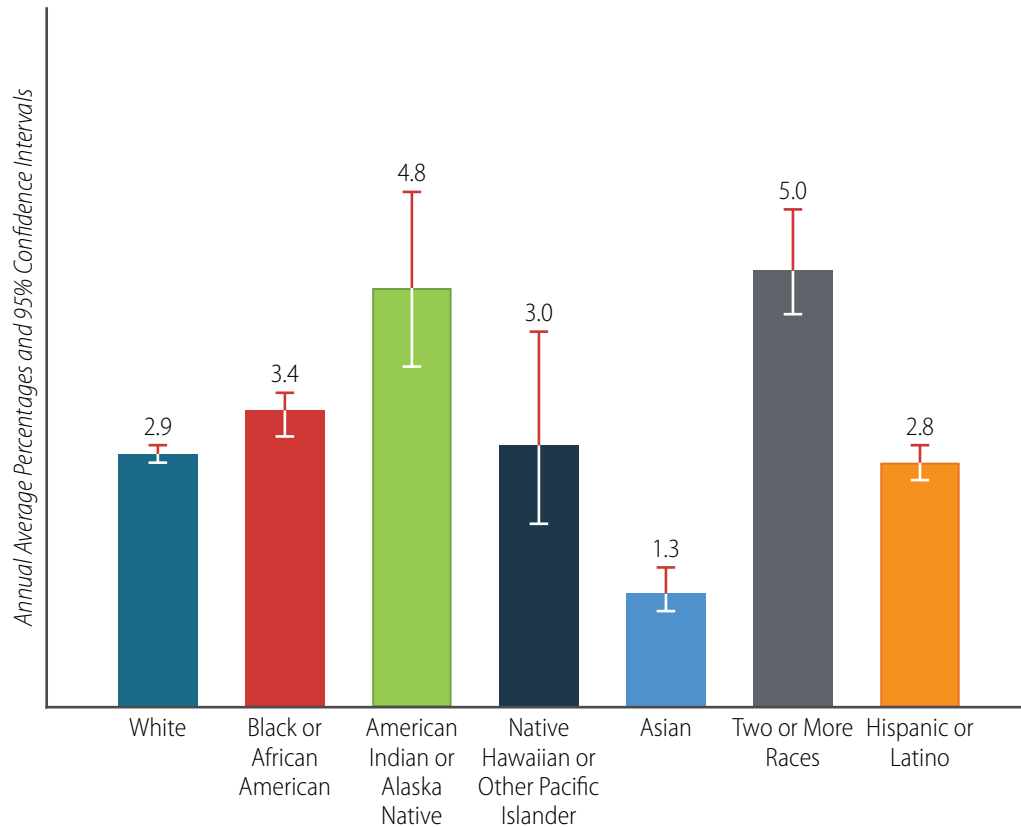
In this chapter, overall annual average estimates for the 2015 to 2019 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) are presented for past year illicit drug use disorder, alcohol use disorder, and substance (alcohol and/or illicit drug) use disorder among people aged 12 or older. Figures with overall annual averages are followed by figures presenting estimates of the disorder within racial/ethnic groups by other correlates (e.g., gender, age group). These estimates allow us to examine racial/ethnic differences in SUDs by these characteristics.

Throughout this chapter, annual average estimates are presented for White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and Hispanic people and for people reporting two or more races. Detailed estimates, including standard errors, for the figures in this section can be found in Appendix B.

## 4.2 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Illicit Drug Use Disorder among People Aged 12 or Older

Past year illicit drug use disorder represents clinically significant impairment caused by the recurrent use of one or more illicit drugs, including health problems; disability; and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home. Illicit drugs include marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, and the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs (i.e., pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives). NSDUH questions that assess the presence of illicit drug use disorder in the past 12 months are based on criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV).<sup>13</sup>

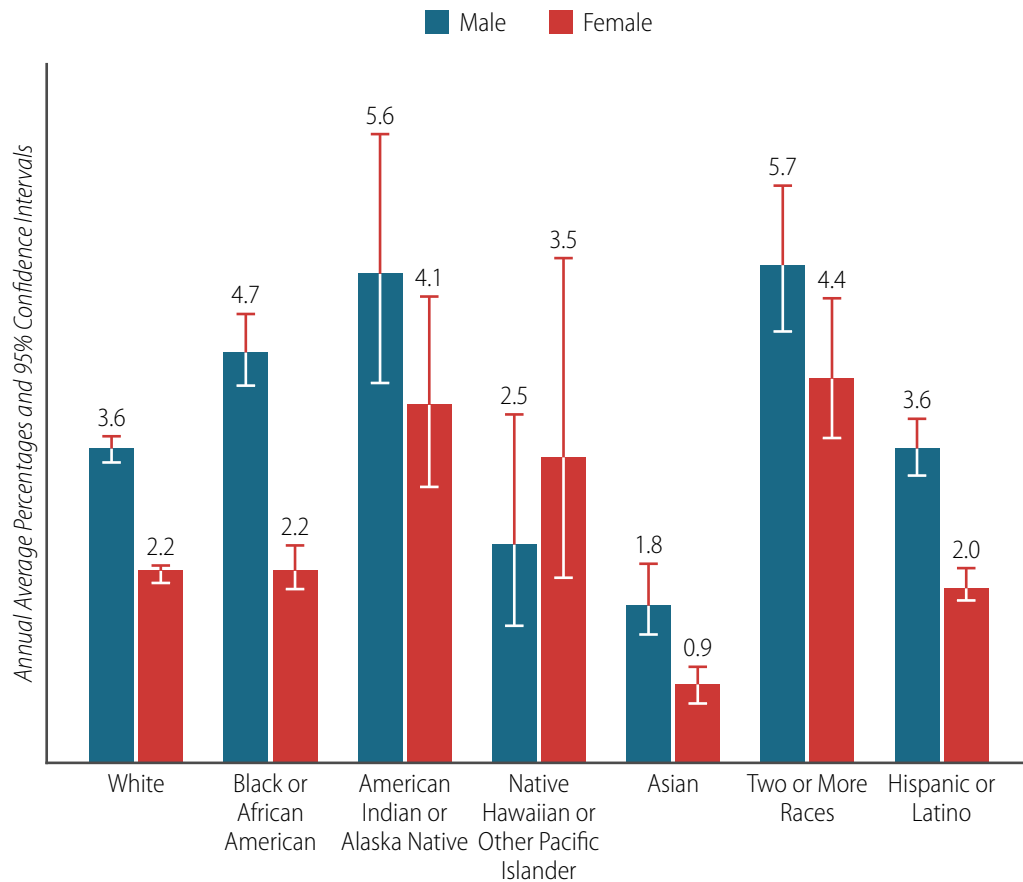
**FIGURE 4.1** Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Estimates of past year illicit drug use disorder among people aged 12 or older were highest for people reporting two or more races (5.0 percent) and for American Indian or Alaska Native people (4.8 percent) (Figure 4.1).
- The estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder was higher for Black people (3.4 percent) than the estimates for White, Hispanic, and Asian people (2.9, 2.8, and 1.3 percent, respectively).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.

**FIGURE 4.2** Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

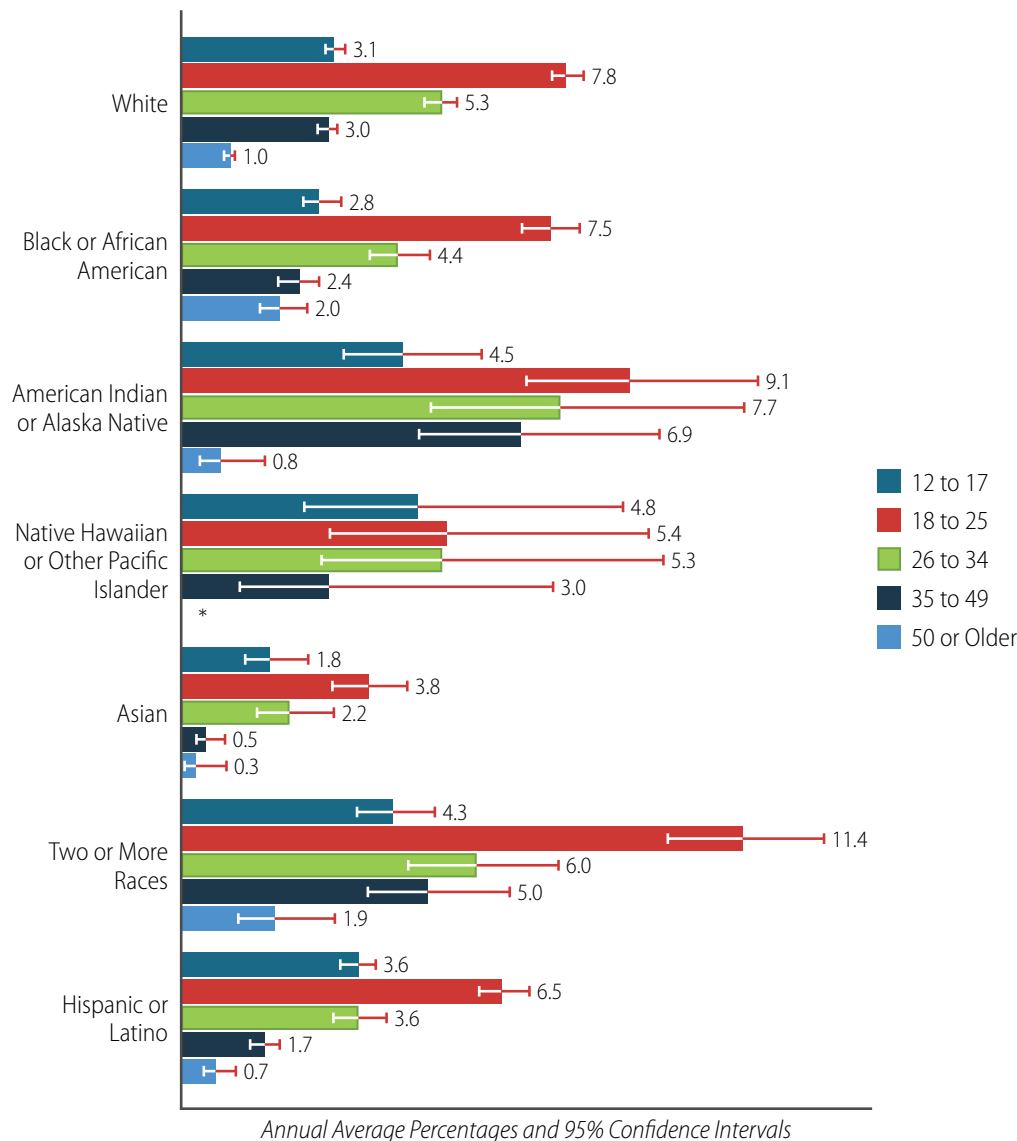
- The pattern of past year illicit drug use disorder by race/ethnicity varied for males and females aged 12 or older (Figure 4.2).
- Males reporting two or more races had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder (5.7 percent) than Black, Hispanic, White, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Asian males (4.7, 3.6, 3.6, 2.5, and 1.8 percent, respectively).
- Asian males had a lower estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder than males in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- Estimates of past year illicit drug use disorder were higher for females reporting two or more races (4.4 percent) and for American Indian or Alaska Native females (4.1 percent) than for females in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (3.5 percent).

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**FIGURE 4.2** *(continued)*

- White females had a similar estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder (2.2 percent) compared with Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Black, and Hispanic females (3.5, 2.2, and 2.0 percent, respectively).
- Asian females had the lowest estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder (0.9 percent) compared with females in all other racial/ethnic groups.

**FIGURE 4.3** Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, Asian adolescents had a lower estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder (1.8 percent) than their counterparts in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (4.8 percent) (Figure 4.3). The estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adolescents (4.5 percent) than the estimates for Black adolescents (2.8 percent) and Asian adolescents.
- The estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder among young adults aged 18 to 25 was highest for young adults reporting two or more races (11.4 percent) compared with the estimates for young adults in all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native (9.1 percent).
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, American Indian or Alaska Native adults had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder (7.7 percent) than Black, Hispanic, and Asian adults (4.4, 3.6, and 2.2 percent, respectively).

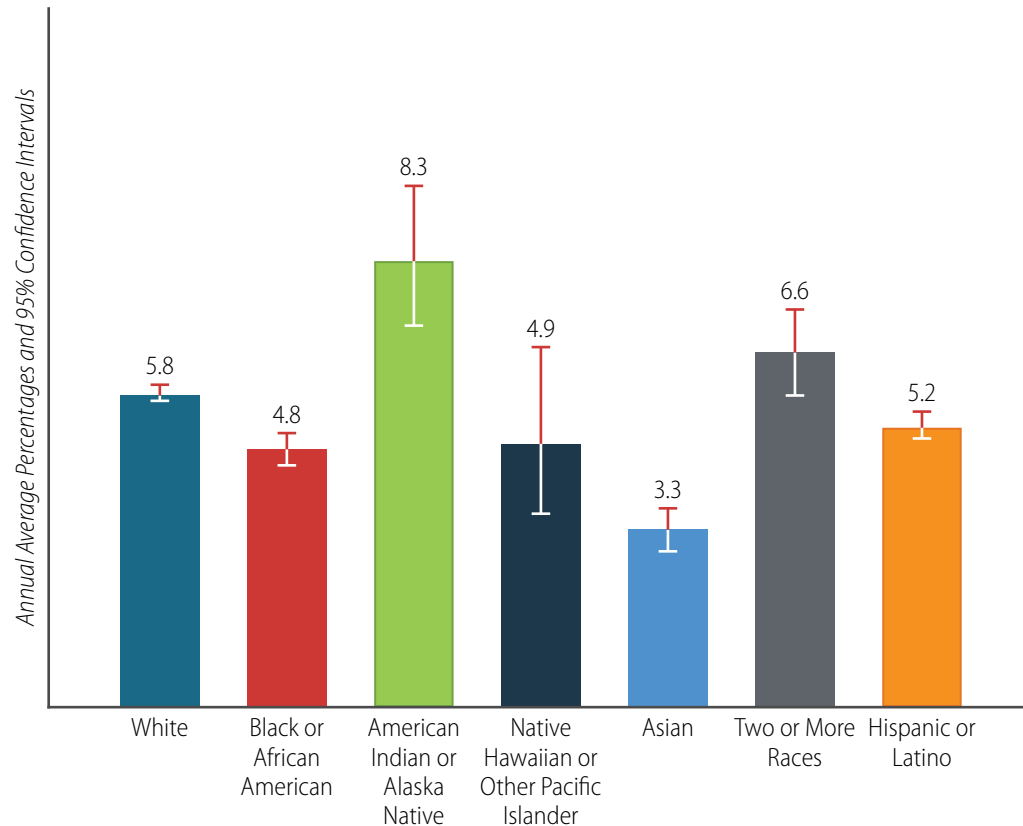
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**FIGURE 4.3** *(continued)*

- Among adults aged 35 to 49, estimates of past year illicit drug use disorder were higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adults (6.9 percent) and for adults reporting two or more races (5.0 percent) than the estimates for their White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (3.0, 2.4, 1.7, and 0.5 percent, respectively).
- Across all racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and all age groups except 50 or older, Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder.
- Among adults aged 50 or older, the estimate of past year illicit drug use disorder was higher for Black adults (2.0 percent) than the estimates for their White, American Indian or Alaska Native, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (1.0, 0.8, 0.7, and 0.3 percent, respectively).

### 4.3 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Alcohol Use Disorder among People Aged 12 or Older

**FIGURE 4.4** Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

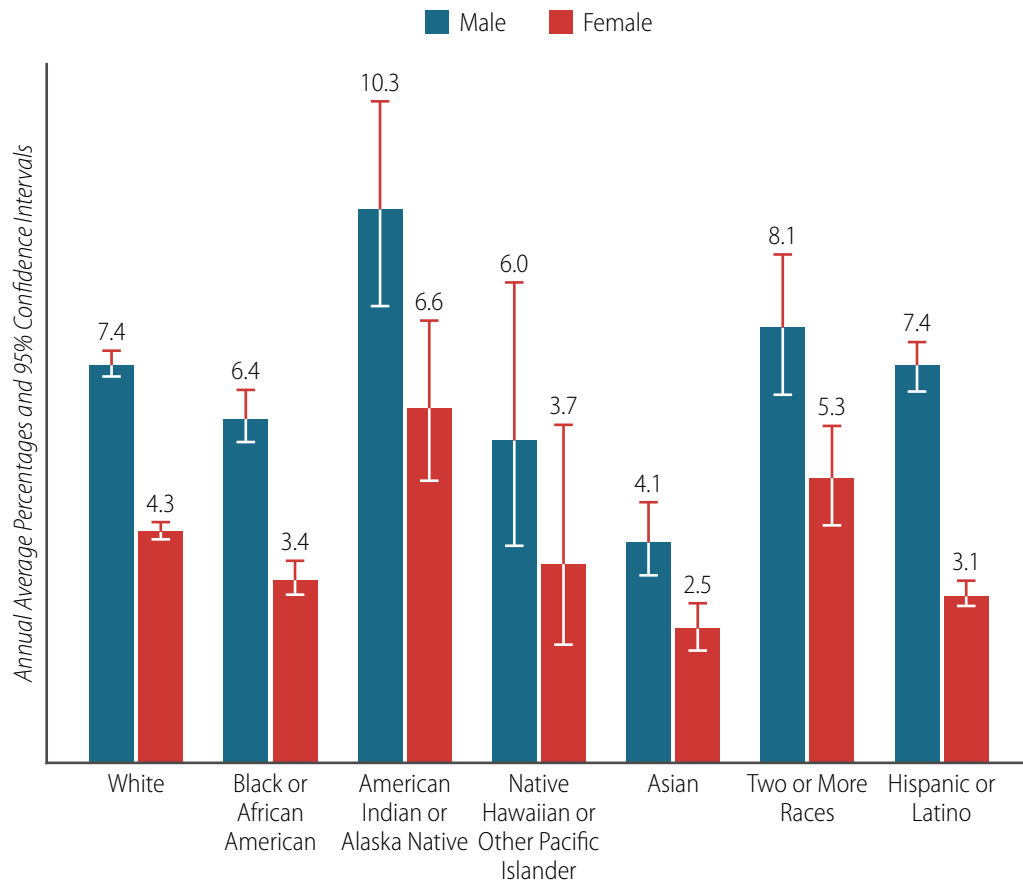


Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year alcohol use disorder among people aged 12 or older was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native people (8.3 percent) than the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 4.4).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use disorder was higher for White people (5.8 percent) than the estimates for Hispanic, Black, and Asian people (5.2, 4.8, and 3.3 percent, respectively).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year alcohol use disorder compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.



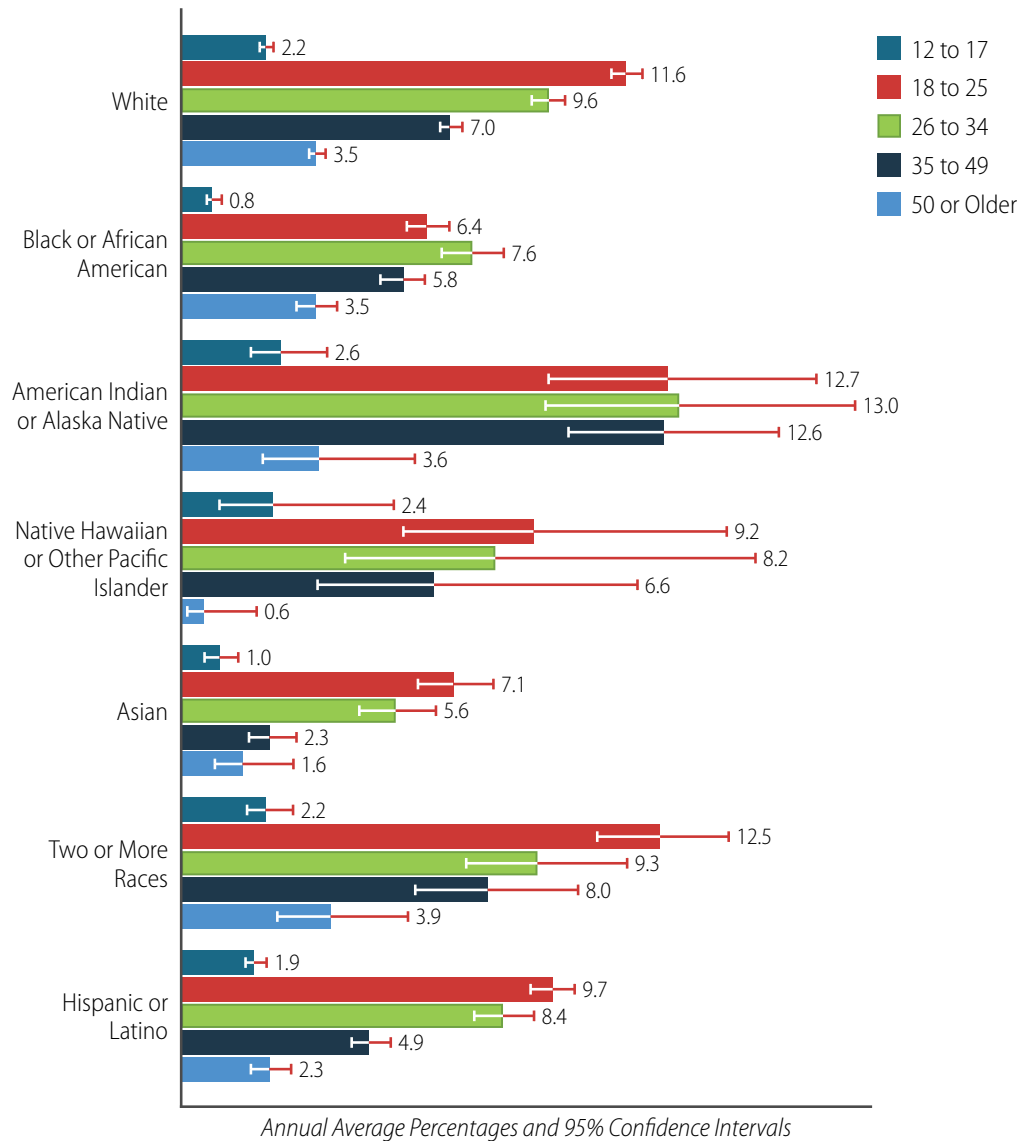
**FIGURE 4.5** Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The pattern of past year alcohol use disorder by race/ethnicity varied for males and females aged 12 or older (Figure 4.5).
- Among males aged 12 or older, American Indian or Alaska Native males had the highest estimate of past year alcohol use disorder (10.3 percent) compared with males in all other racial/ethnic groups except those reporting two or more races (8.1 percent).
- Asian males had the lowest estimate of past year alcohol use disorder (4.1 percent) compared with males in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (6.0 percent).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use disorder was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native females (6.6 percent) than the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups except those reporting two or more races (5.3 percent).
- White females had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use disorder (4.3 percent) than Black, Hispanic, and Asian females (3.4, 3.1, and 2.5 percent, respectively).
- Asian females had the lowest estimate of past year alcohol use disorder compared with females in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (3.7 percent).

**FIGURE 4.6** Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- The estimate of past year alcohol use disorder among adolescents aged 12 to 17 was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adolescents (2.6 percent) than the estimates for Asian and Black adolescents (1.0 and 0.8 percent, respectively) (Figure 4.6).
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25, American Indian or Alaska Native young adults had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use disorder (12.7 percent) than Asian and Black young adults (7.1 and 6.4 percent, respectively).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use disorder among young adults aged 18 to 25 was higher for young adults reporting two or more races (12.5 percent) than the estimates for Hispanic young adults (9.7 percent), Asian young adults, and Black young adults.
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, American Indian or Alaska Native adults had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use disorder (13.0 percent) than Hispanic, Black, and Asian adults (8.4, 7.6, and 5.6 percent, respectively).

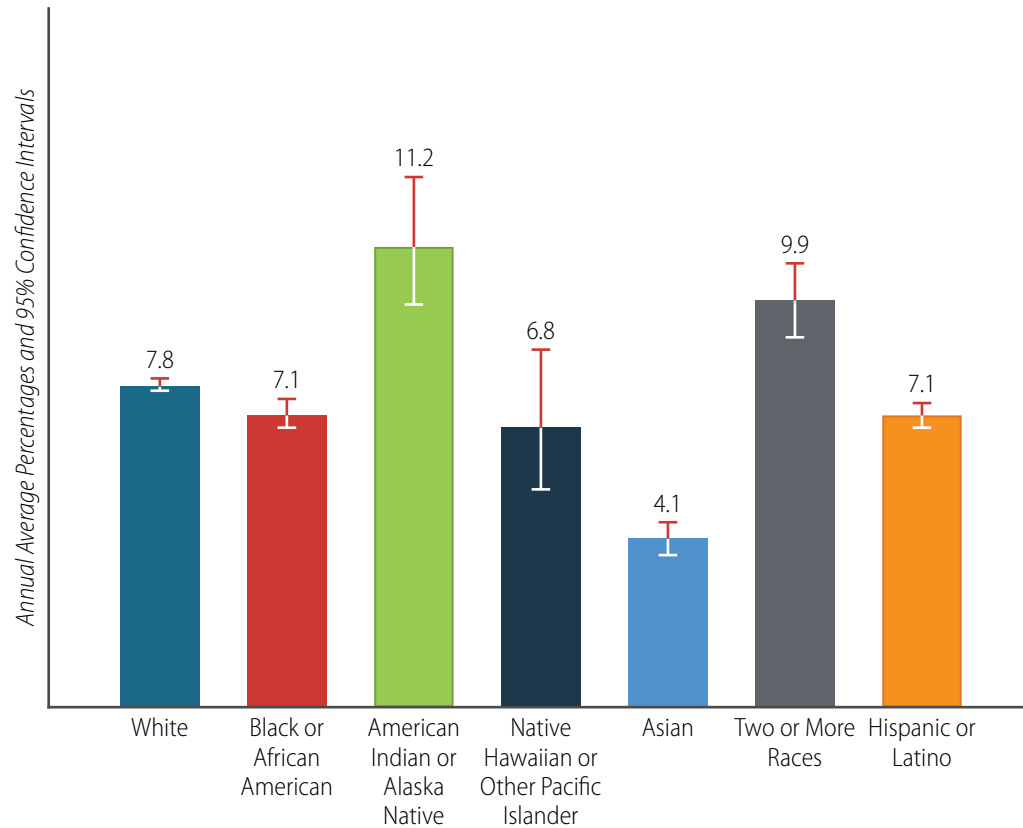
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**FIGURE 4.6** *(continued)*

- Among adults aged 35 to 49, the estimate of past year alcohol use disorder was highest for American Indian or Alaska Native adults (12.6 percent) compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among adults aged 50 or older, the estimate of past year alcohol use disorder for adults reporting two or more races (3.9 percent) was similar to the estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native, White, and Black adults (3.6, 3.5, and 3.5 percent, respectively).

#### 4.4 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year SUD among People Aged 12 or Older

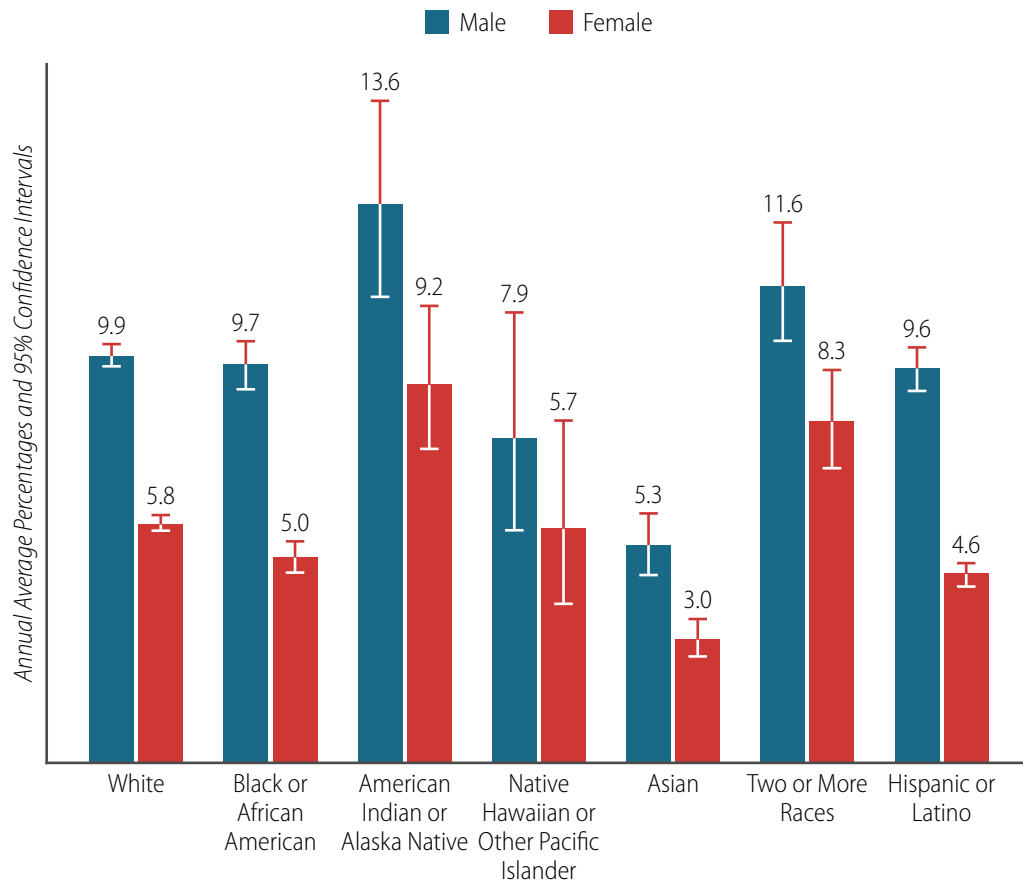
**FIGURE 4.7** Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year SUD among people aged 12 or older was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native people (11.2 percent) than the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups except those reporting two or more races (Figure 4.7).
- The estimate of past year SUD was higher for White people (7.8 percent) than the estimates for Black, Hispanic, and Asian people (7.1, 7.1, and 4.1 percent, respectively).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year SUD compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.

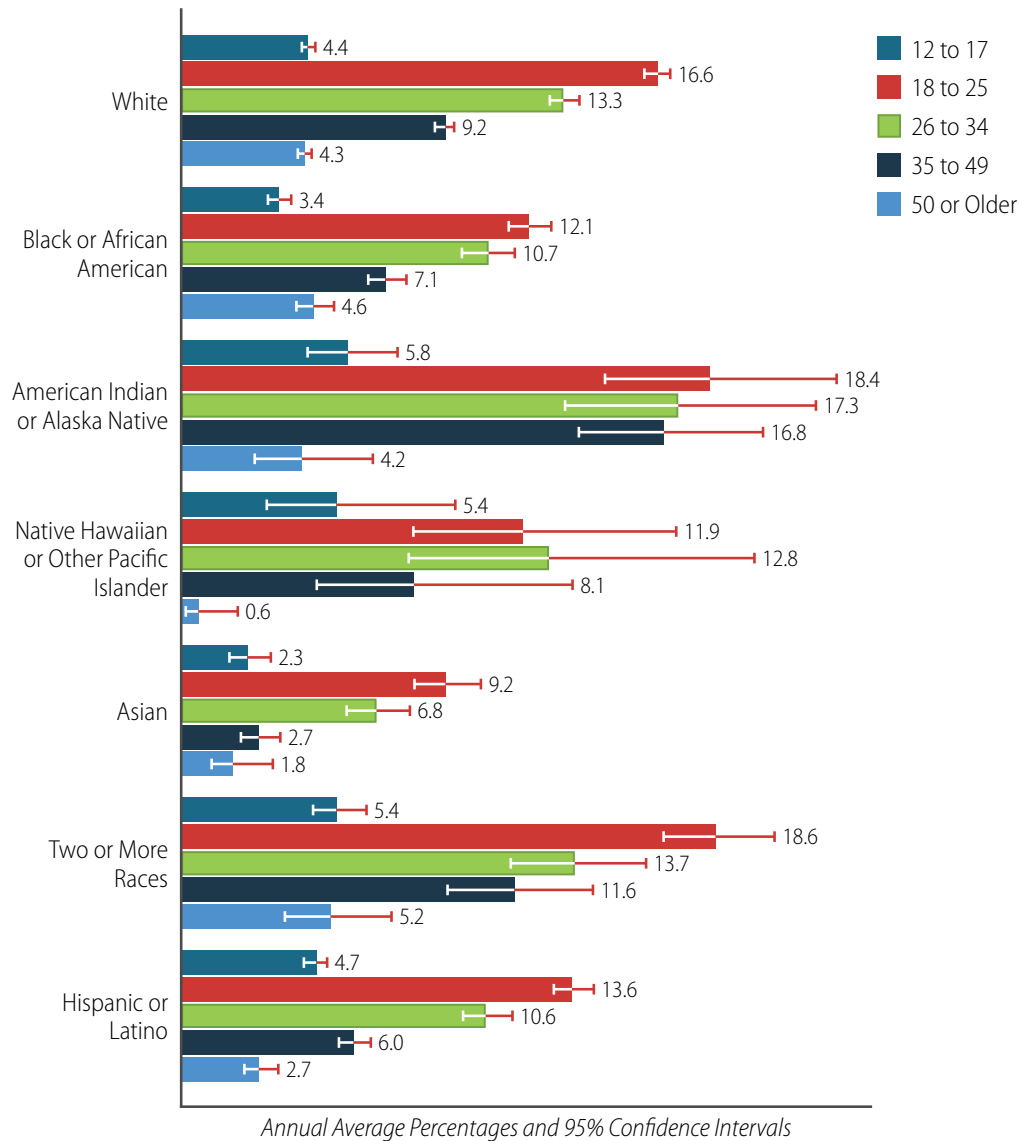
**FIGURE 4.8** Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The pattern of past year SUD by race/ethnicity varied for males and females aged 12 or older (Figure 4.8).
- Among males aged 12 or older, American Indian or Alaska Native males had the highest estimate of past year SUD (13.6 percent) compared with males in all other racial/ethnic groups except those reporting two or more races.
- Asian males had the lowest estimate of past year SUD (5.3 percent) compared with males in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- The estimate of past year SUD was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native females (9.2 percent) than the estimates for females in all other racial/ethnic groups except those reporting two or more races.
- White females had a higher estimate of past year SUD (5.8 percent) than Black, Hispanic, and Asian females (5.0, 4.6, and 3.0 percent, respectively).
- Asian females had the lowest estimate of past year SUD compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.

**FIGURE 4.9** Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, the estimate of past year SUD was lower for Asian adolescents (2.3 percent) than the estimates for adolescents in all other racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (Figure 4.9). The estimate of past year SUD was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adolescents (5.8 percent) than the estimate for Black adolescents (3.4 percent).
- The estimate of past year SUD among young adults aged 18 to 25 was higher for young adults reporting two or more races (18.6 percent) compared with the estimates for young adults in all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native.
- Among adults aged 26 to 34, American Indian or Alaska Native adults had a higher estimate of past year SUD (17.3 percent) than Black, Hispanic, and Asian adults (10.7, 10.6, and 6.8 percent, respectively).

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**FIGURE 4.9** *(continued)*

- Among adults aged 35 to 49, the estimate of past year SUD was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native adults (16.8 percent) than the estimates for adults in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among adults aged 50 or older, the estimate of past year SUD for adults reporting two or more races (5.2 percent) was similar to the estimates for Black, White, and American Indian or Alaska Native adults (4.6, 4.3, and 4.2 percent, respectively).

## 4.5 Summary

American Indian or Alaska Native people had the highest estimate of past year alcohol use disorder compared with people in all other racial/ethnic groups. This pattern generally held true across gender and age groups. A similar pattern was seen for SUDs. Estimates of past year illicit drug use disorder were higher for people reporting two or more races and for American Indian or Alaska Native people than the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups. This pattern also held true across gender and age groups. Across all alcohol and drug classes/drugs, Asian people had either the lowest estimate or one of the lowest estimates of past year illicit drug use disorder, alcohol use disorder, and SUD compared with all other racial/ethnic groups and correlates.

# 5

## Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization among People Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment

### 5.1 Introduction

In Chapters 3 and 4, an examination of the estimates of past year illicit drug use and illicit drug use disorder among people aged 12 or older indicated racial/ethnic differences in both illicit drug use and illicit drug use disorder.

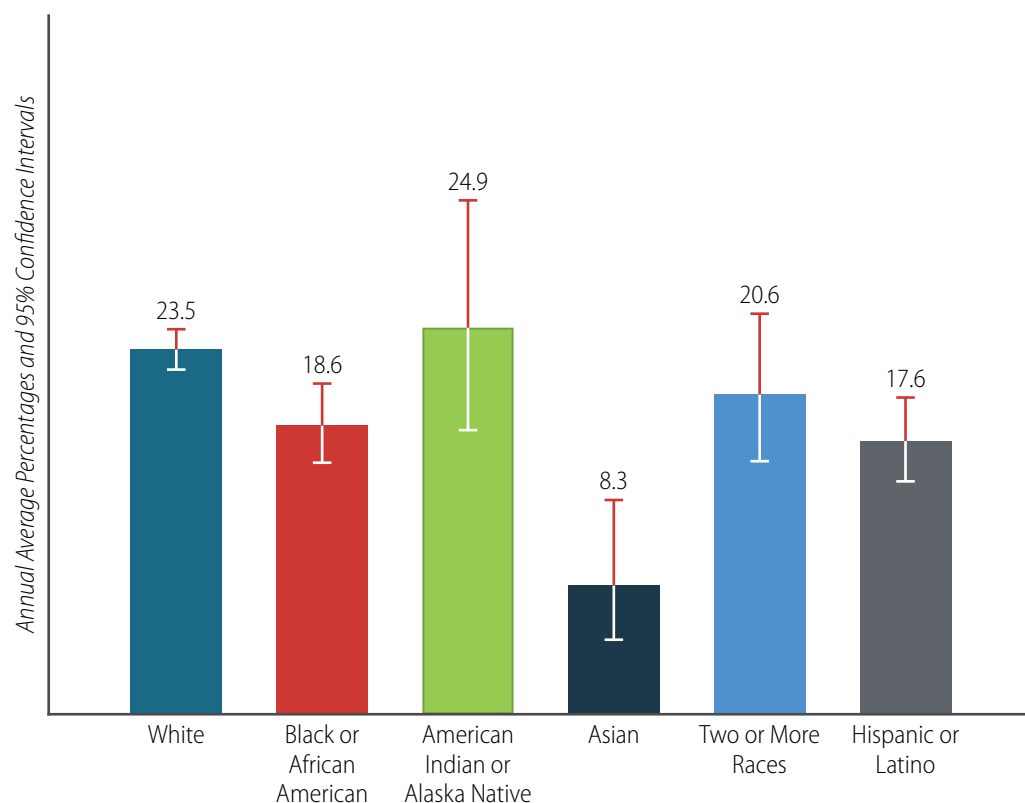
In this chapter, overall annual average estimates for the 2015 to 2019 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) are presented for past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location among people aged 12 or older who needed illicit drug use treatment. For NSDUH, people are defined as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition, criteria<sup>13</sup> for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Estimates of illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location within racial/ethnic groups are presented by correlates to examine racial/ethnic differences in illicit drug use treatment utilization by these characteristics. Correlates include gender, age group, poverty status, health insurance status, and type of treatment facility (any, specialty, or nonspecialty facility<sup>26</sup> and hospital–inpatient, rehabilitation facility–inpatient, rehabilitation facility–outpatient, mental health center–outpatient, emergency room, private doctor’s office, self-help group, and prison or jail).



Throughout this chapter, annual average estimates are presented for White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Hispanic people and for people reporting two or more races. Because of small sample sizes, estimates for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander people could not be reported. Detailed estimates, including standard errors, for the figures in this section can be found in Appendix C.

## 5.2 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Treatment, by Selected Correlates

**FIGURE 5.1** Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

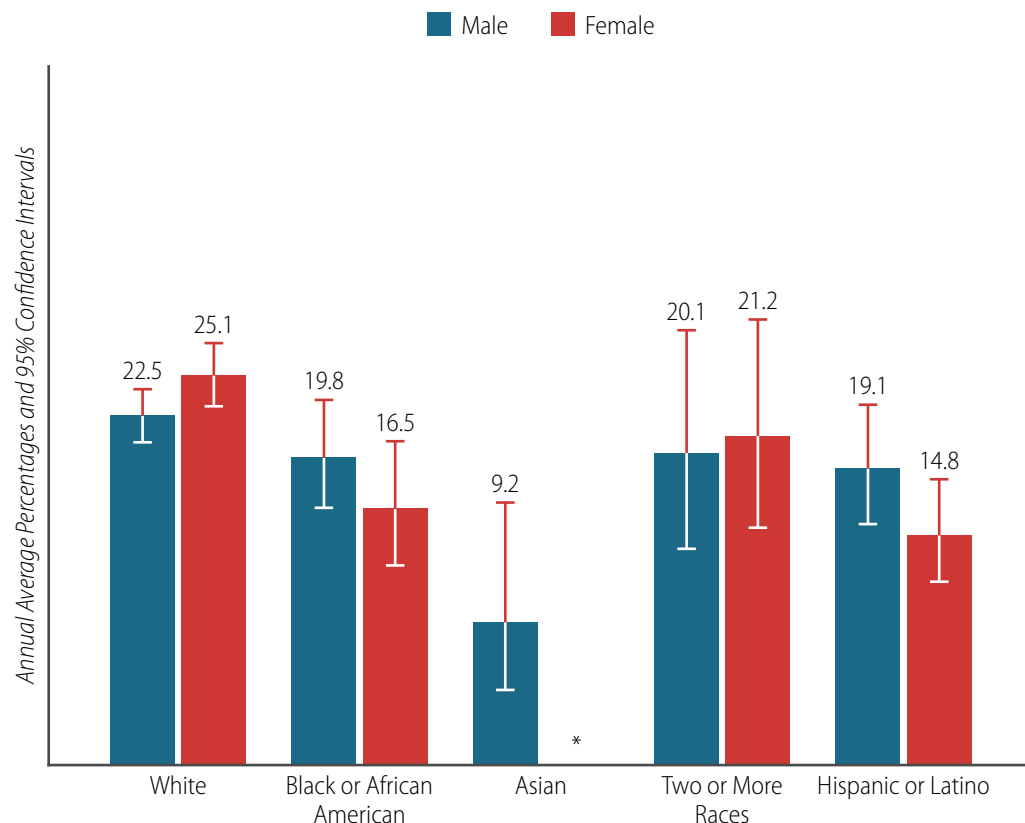


Note: Estimate of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed treatment was lower for Asian people (8.3 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 5.1).
- White people (23.5 percent) had the highest estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native people and the estimate for people reporting two or more races.

**FIGURE 5.2** Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



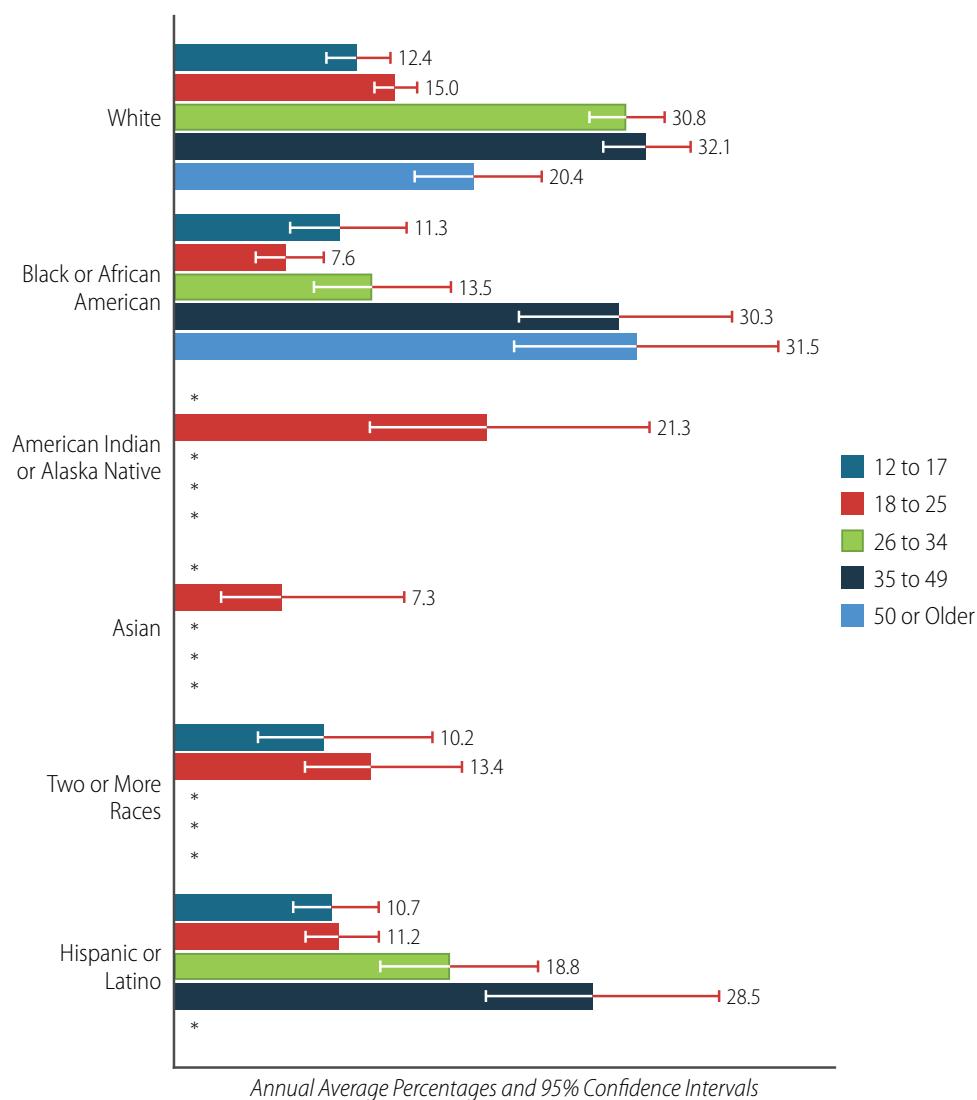
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location among males who needed treatment was lower for Asian males (9.2 percent) than for White, Black, and Hispanic males (22.5, 19.8, and 19.1 percent, respectively) and for males reporting two or more races (20.1 percent) (Figure 5.2).
- Estimates of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location among males who needed treatment were similar for White, Black, and Hispanic males and males reporting two or more races.
- White females who needed illicit drug use treatment (25.1 percent) had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location compared with the estimates for their Black and Hispanic counterparts (16.5 and 14.8 percent, respectively).

**FIGURE 5.3** Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



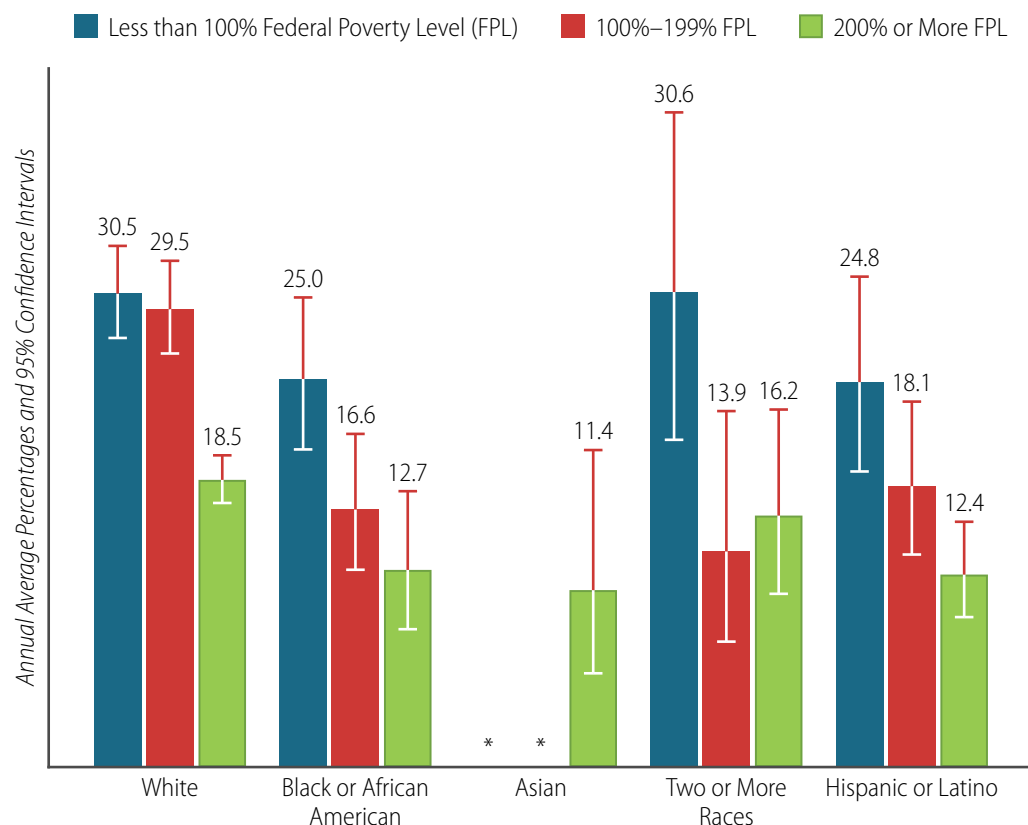
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who needed illicit drug use treatment, the estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location was higher for White young adults (15.0 percent) than for their Hispanic, Black, and Asian counterparts (11.2, 7.6, and 7.3 percent, respectively) (Figure 5.3).
- The estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location among adults aged 26 to 34 who needed treatment was higher for White adults in this age group (30.8 percent) than for their Hispanic and Black counterparts (18.8 and 13.5 percent, respectively).
- Among adults aged 50 or older who needed illicit drug use treatment, the estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location for Black adults (31.5 percent) was higher than the estimate for White adults (20.4 percent).

**FIGURE 5.4** Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



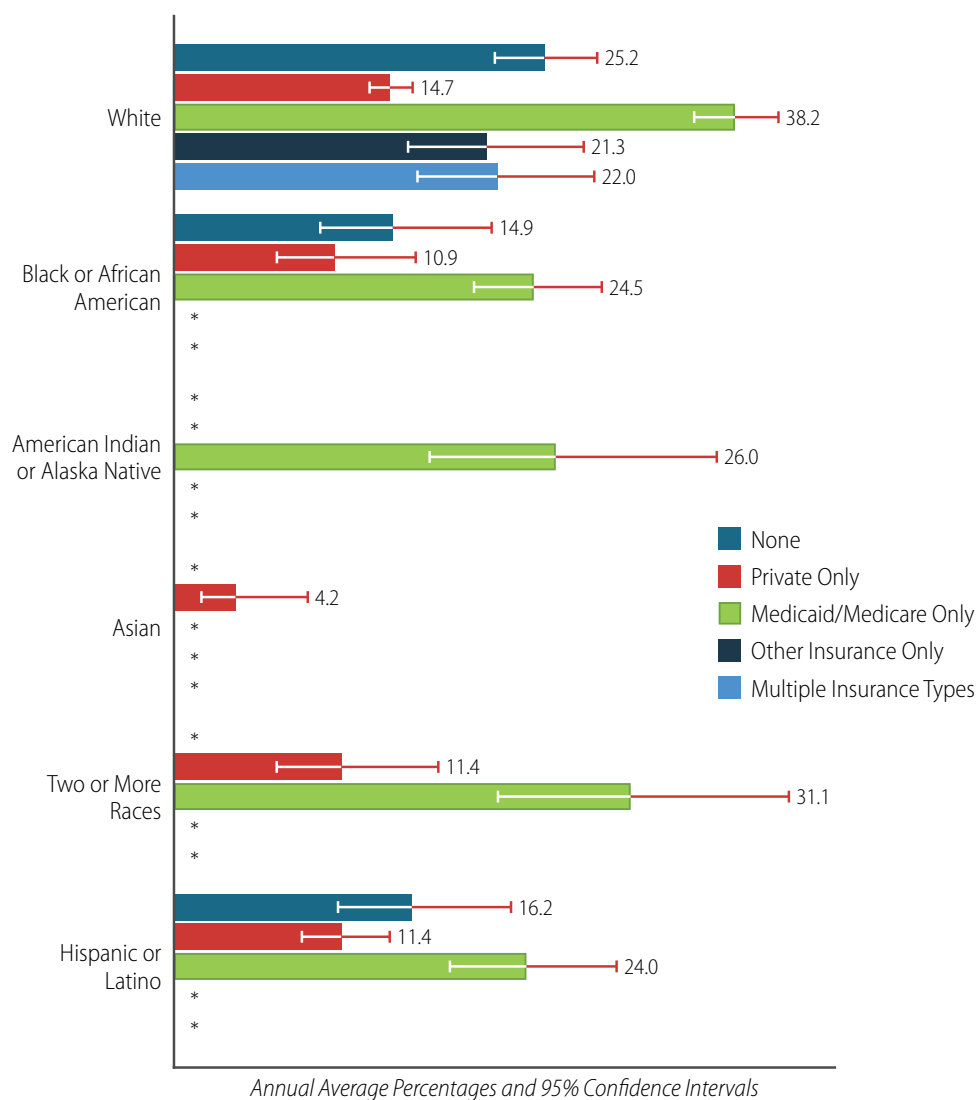
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among people who had a family income of 100 to 199 percent of the federal poverty level and needed illicit drug use treatment, White people (29.5 percent) had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location than their Hispanic and Black counterparts (18.1 and 16.6 percent, respectively) and their counterparts reporting two or more races (13.9 percent) (Figure 5.4).
- White people who had a family income of 200 percent or more of the federal poverty level and needed illicit drug use treatment (18.5 percent) had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location than their Black and Hispanic counterparts (12.7 and 12.4 percent, respectively).

**FIGURE 5.5** Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Health Insurance Status: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



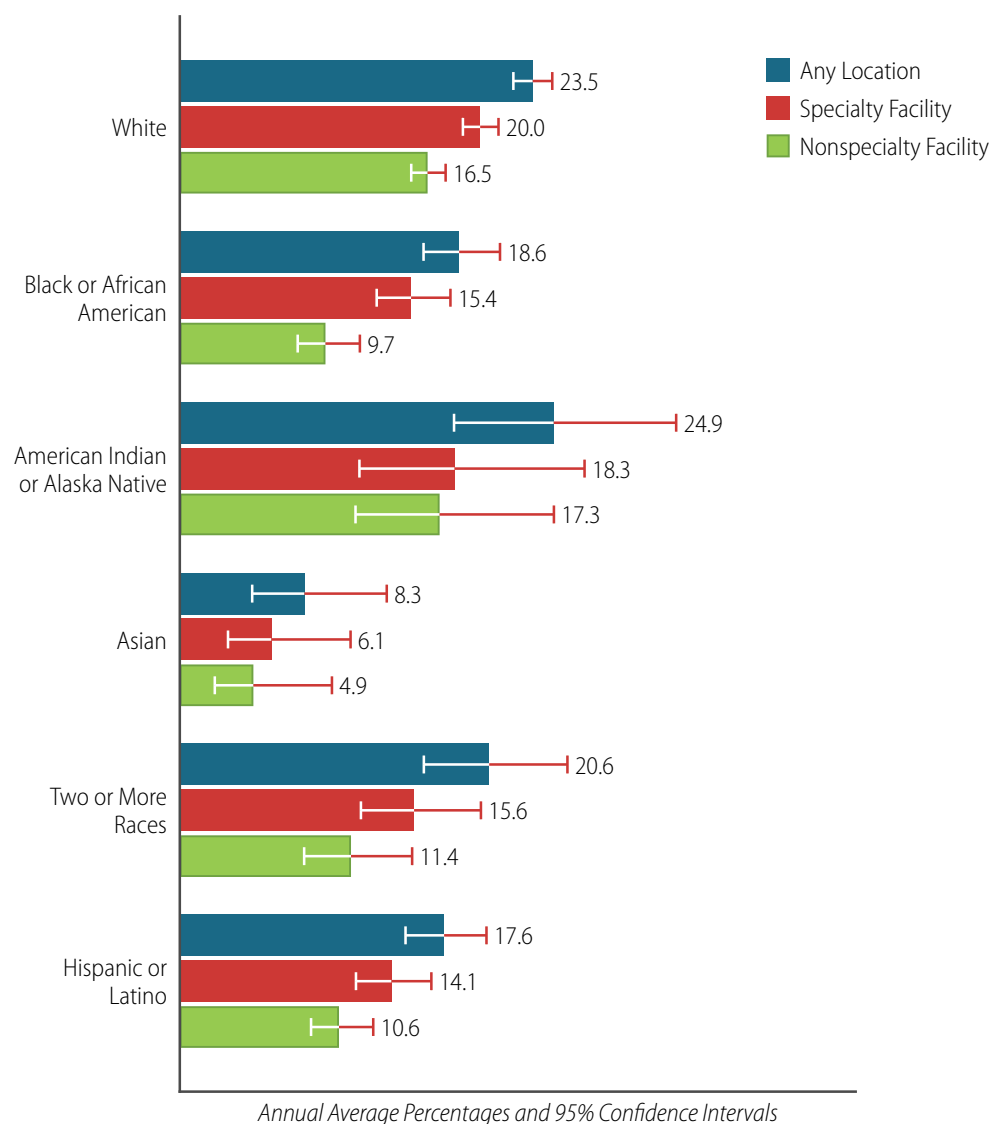
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among people who had no health insurance and needed illicit drug use treatment, the estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location was higher for White people (25.2 percent) than for their Hispanic and Black counterparts (16.2 and 14.9 percent, respectively) (Figure 5.5).
- White people who had only Medicaid or Medicare and needed illicit drug use treatment had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location (38.2 percent) than their American Indian or Alaska Native, Black, and Hispanic counterparts (26.0, 24.5, and 24.0 percent, respectively).

**FIGURE 5.6** Type of Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

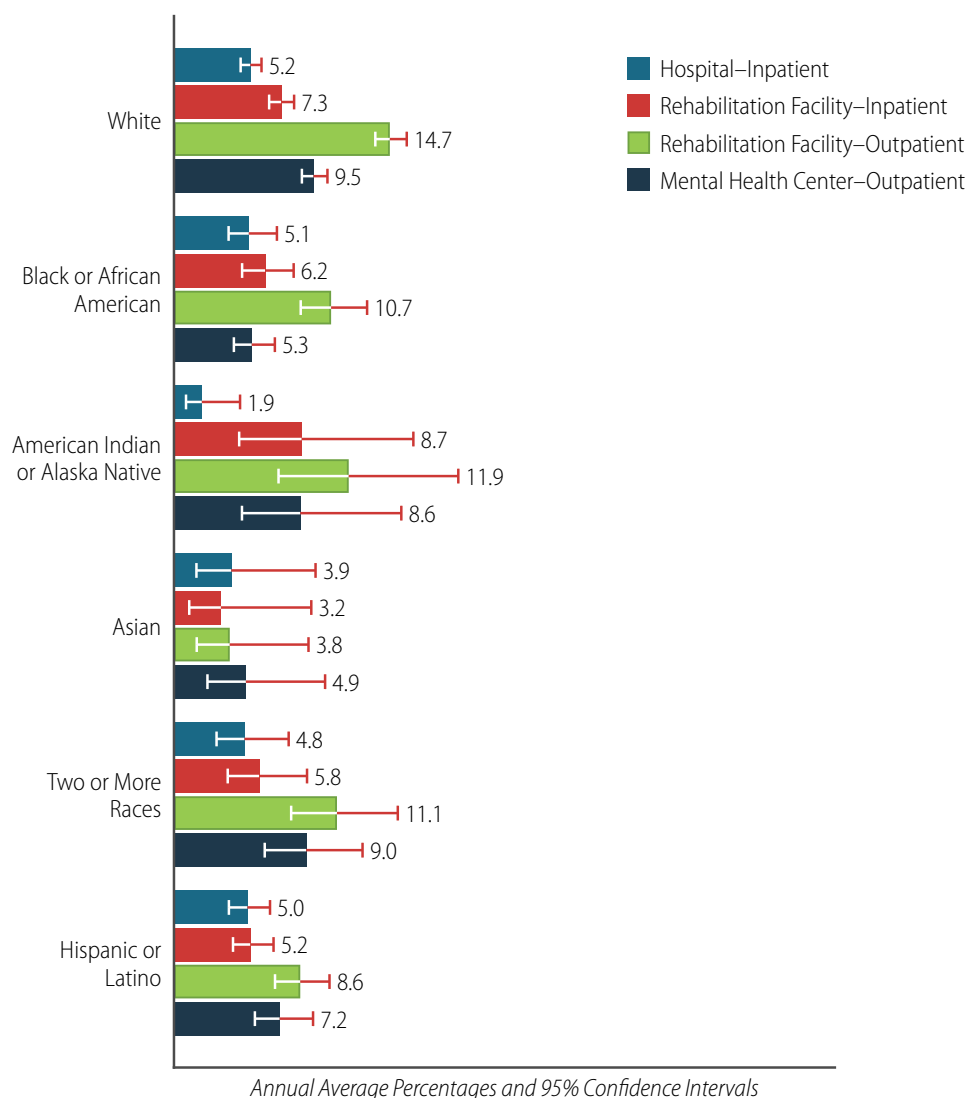


- The estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a specialty facility among people who needed treatment was lower for Asian people (6.1 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 5.6).
- White people (20.0 percent) had the highest estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a specialty facility among people who needed treatment compared with estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native people (18.3 percent).
- The estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a nonspecialty facility among people who needed treatment was lower for Asian people (4.9 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups.
- White people (16.5 percent) had the highest estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a nonspecialty facility among people who needed treatment compared with estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native people (17.3 percent).

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**FIGURE 5.6A** Type of Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



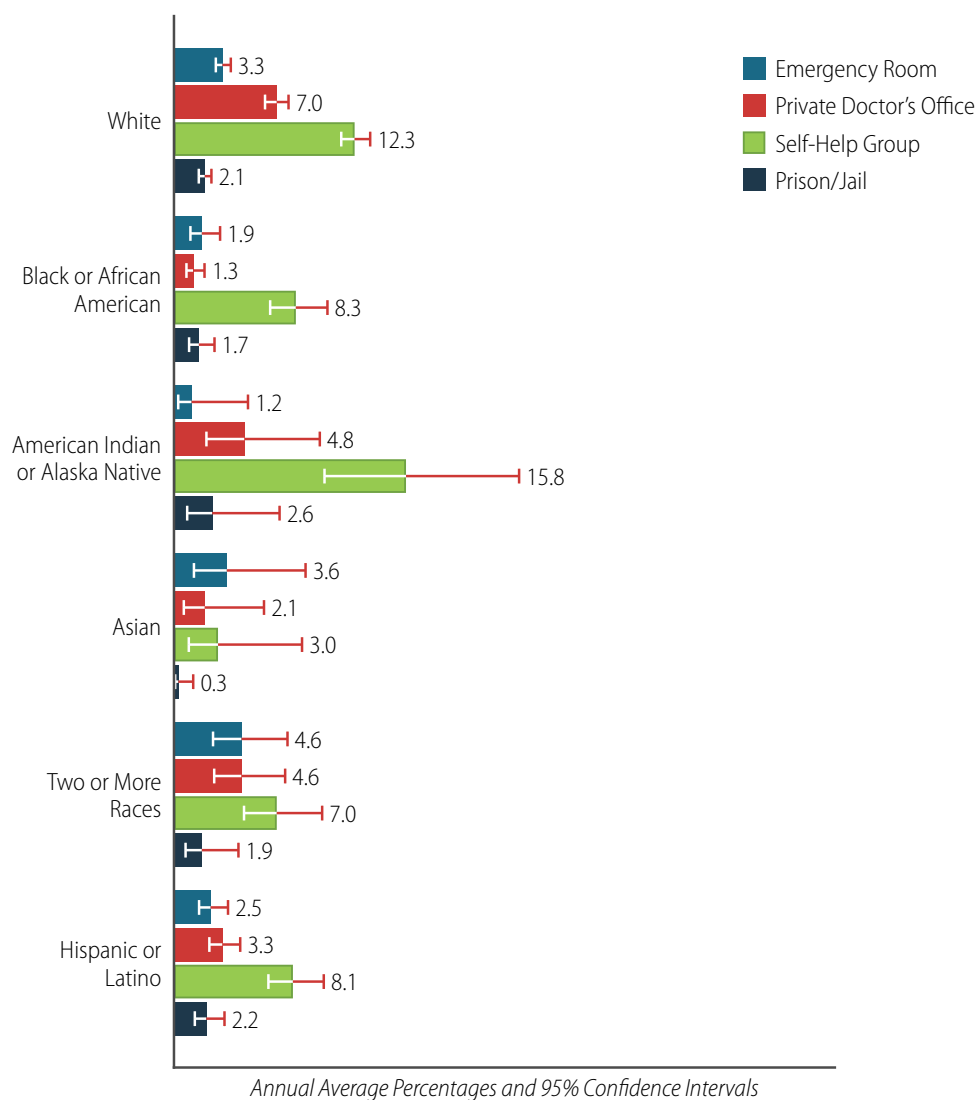
- White people (14.7 percent) had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a rehabilitation facility as outpatients among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for their Black, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (10.7, 8.6, and 3.8 percent, respectively) (Figure 5.6A).
- White people (9.5 percent) had a higher estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a mental health center as outpatients among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for their Hispanic, Black, and Asian counterparts (7.2, 5.3, and 4.9 percent, respectively).

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**FIGURE 5.6B** Type of Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- Among people who needed illicit drug use treatment, the estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization in an emergency room for White people (3.3 percent) was higher than the estimates for their Black and American Indian or Alaska Native counterparts (1.9 and 1.2 percent, respectively) (Figure 5.6B).
- White people (7.0 percent) had the highest estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a private doctor's office among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for their Hispanic, Asian, and Black counterparts (3.3, 2.1, and 1.3 percent, respectively).
- The estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a self-help group among people who needed treatment was lower for Asian people (3.0 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups except those who reported two or more races.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- White people (12.3 percent) had the highest estimate of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at a self-help group among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups except American Indian or Alaska Native people (15.8 percent).

### 5.3 Summary

Among people who needed illicit drug use treatment in the past year, estimates of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location were higher for White people, American Indian or Alaska Native people, and people who reported two or more races than for their counterparts in other racial/ethnic groups. These patterns in the estimates of illicit drug use treatment utilization by racial/ethnic group did not change for people within most subgroups defined by gender, age, health insurance status, and treatment facility type. Asian people had the lowest or one of the lowest estimates of past year illicit drug use treatment utilization at any location across all racial/ethnic groups and correlates.

# 6

## Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization among People Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment

### 6.1 Introduction

In Chapters 3 and 4, an examination of the estimates of past year alcohol use and alcohol use disorder among people aged 12 or older indicated racial/ethnic differences in both alcohol use and alcohol use disorder.

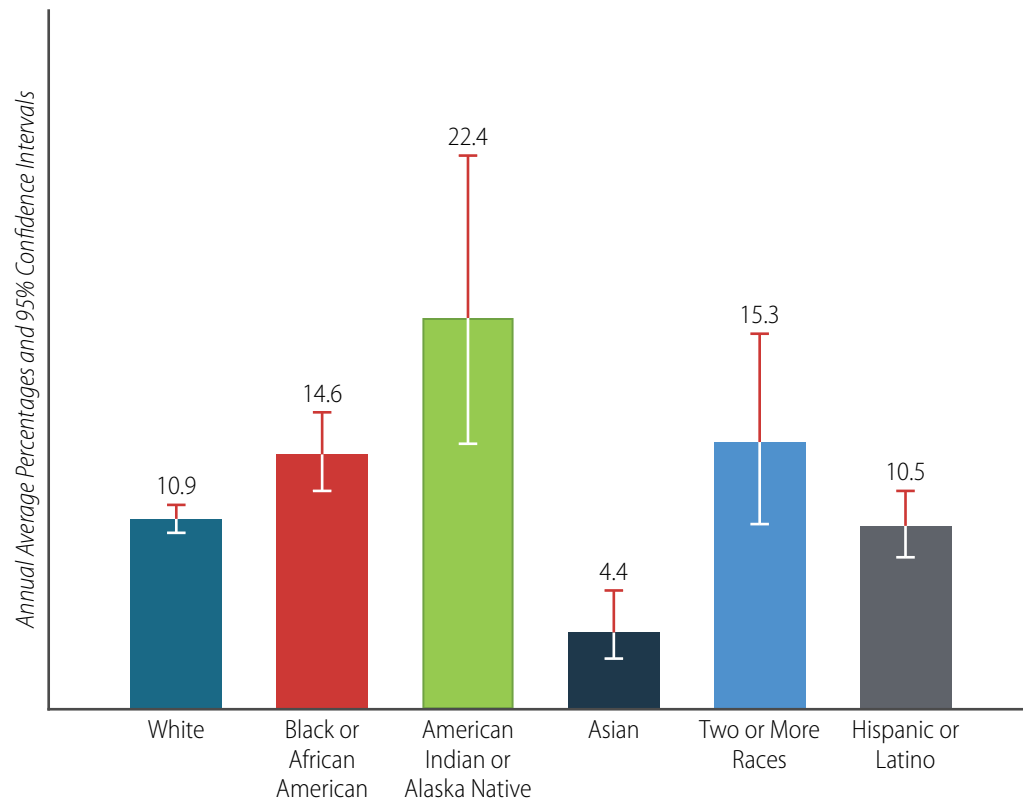
In this chapter, overall annual average estimates for the 2015 to 2019 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) are presented for past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among people aged 12 or older who needed alcohol use treatment. For NSDUH, people are defined as needing alcohol use treatment if they meet the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition, criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).<sup>13</sup>

Estimates of alcohol use treatment utilization at any location within racial/ethnic groups are presented by correlates to examine racial/ethnic differences in alcohol use treatment utilization by these characteristics. Correlates include gender, age group, poverty status, health insurance status, and type of treatment facility (any, specialty, or nonspecialty<sup>26</sup> and hospital–inpatient, rehabilitation facility–inpatient, rehabilitation facility–outpatient, mental health center–outpatient, emergency room, private doctor’s office, self-help group, and prison or jail).

Throughout this chapter, annual average estimates are presented for White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Hispanic people and for people reporting two or more races. Because of small sample sizes, most estimates for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander people could not be reported. Detailed estimates, including standard errors, for the figures in this section can be found in Appendix D.

## 6.2 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment, by Selected Correlates

**FIGURE 6.1** Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

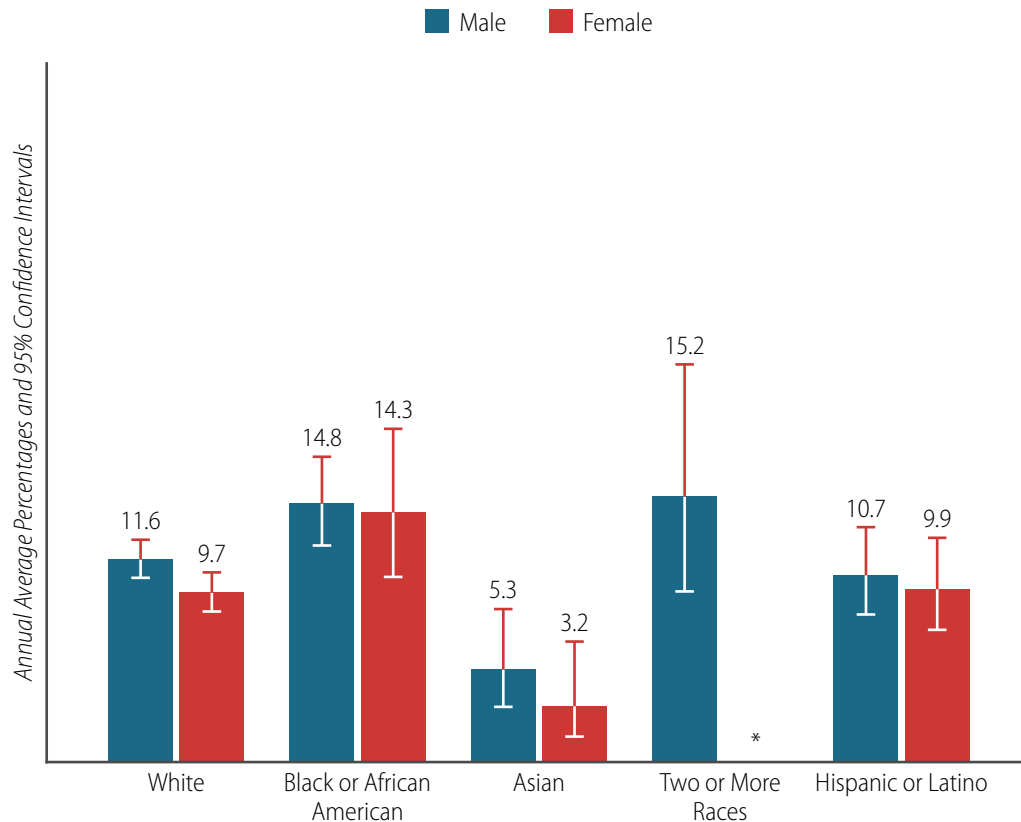


Note: Estimate of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed alcohol use treatment was lower for Asian people (4.4 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 6.1).
- American Indian or Alaska Native people (22.4 percent) had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed alcohol use treatment than their White (10.9 percent), Hispanic (10.5 percent), and Asian counterparts.

**FIGURE 6.2** Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



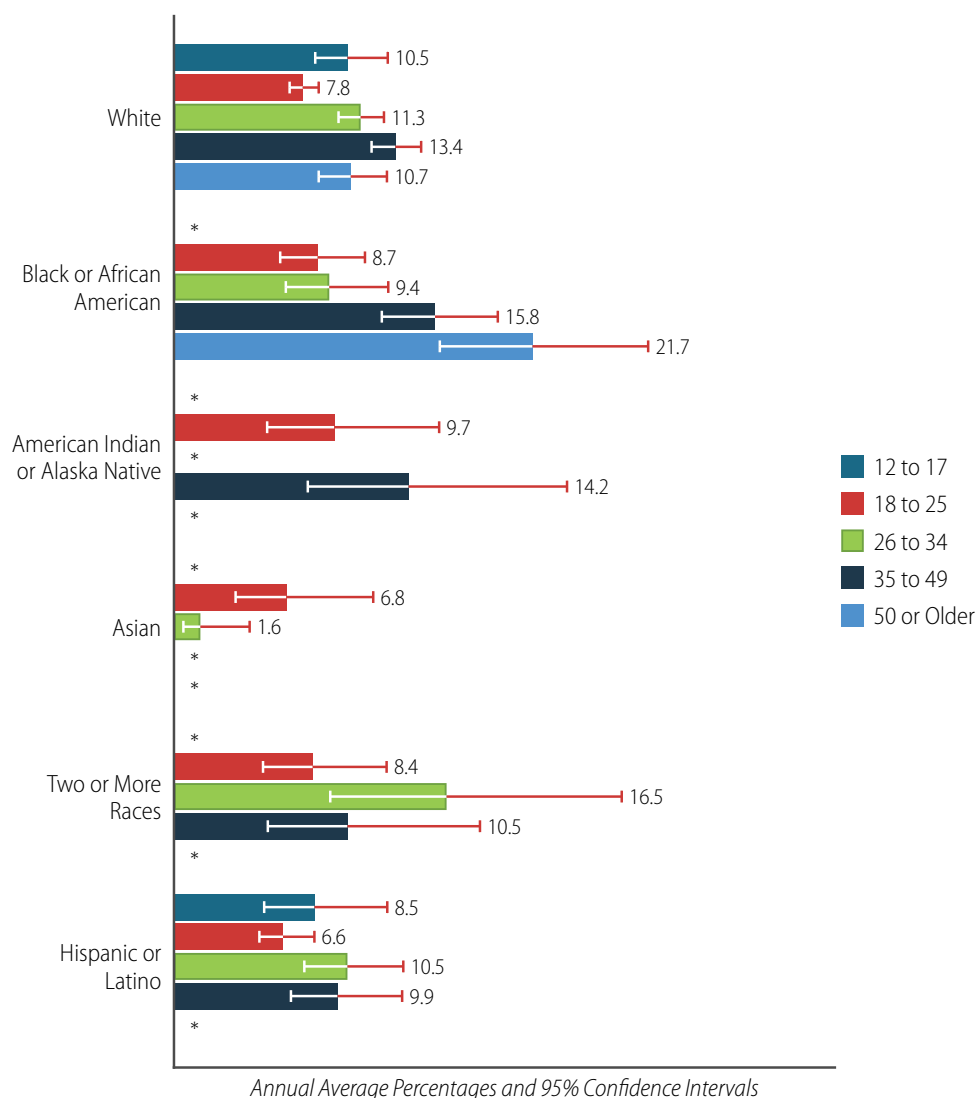
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among males who needed alcohol use treatment was lower for Asian males (5.3 percent) than for males reporting two or more races (15.2 percent) and for Black (14.8 percent), White (11.6 percent), and Hispanic males (10.7 percent) (Figure 6.2).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among males who needed alcohol use treatment was higher for Black males than the estimates for their White, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts.
- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among females who needed alcohol use treatment was lower for Asian females (3.2 percent) than the estimates for their Black, Hispanic, and White counterparts (14.3, 9.9, and 9.7, respectively).
- Black females who needed alcohol use treatment had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location compared with their White and Asian counterparts.

**FIGURE 6.3** Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



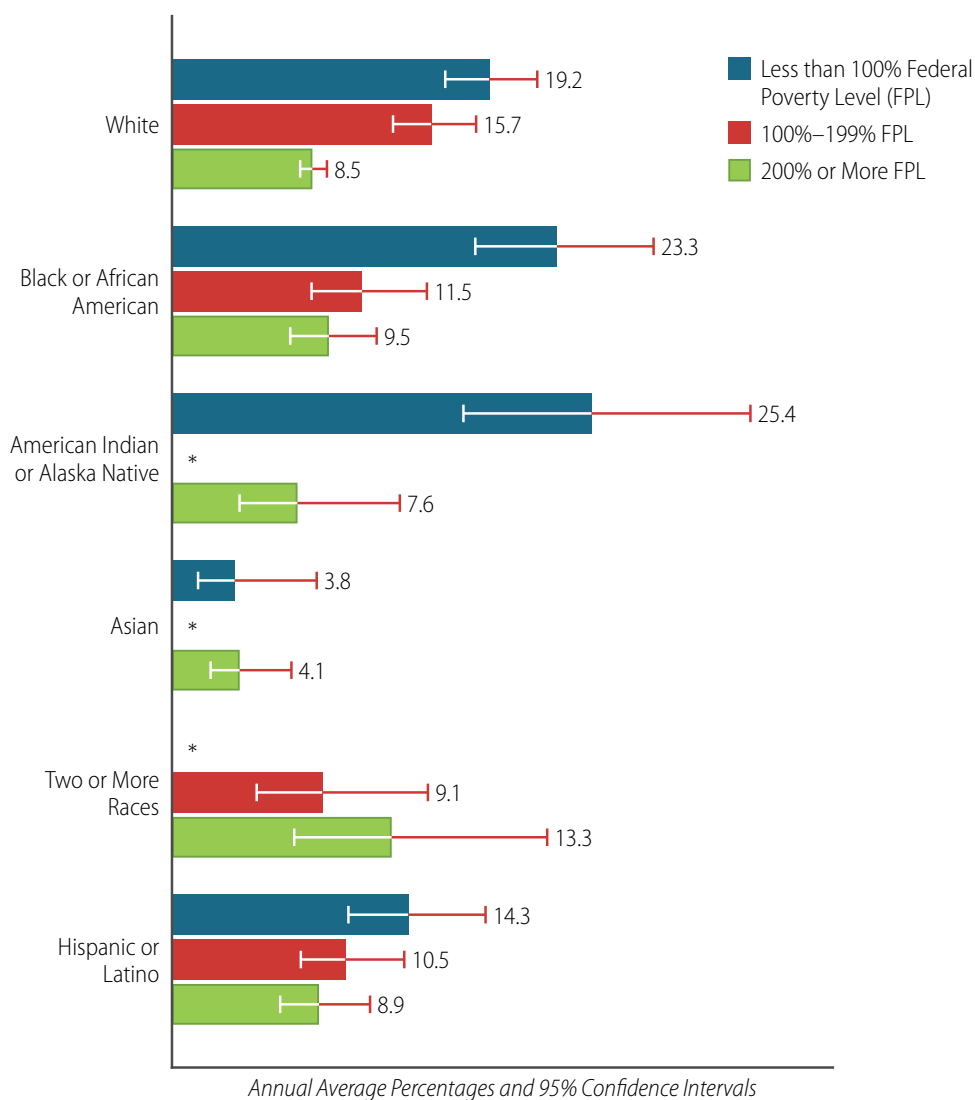
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who needed alcohol use treatment, the estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location were similar across all racial/ethnic groups (Figure 6.3).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among adults aged 26 to 34 who needed alcohol use treatment was lower for Asian adults (1.6 percent) than the estimates for their counterparts reporting two or more races (16.5 percent) and for their White, Hispanic, and Black counterparts (11.3, 10.5, and 9.4 percent, respectively).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among adults aged 35 to 49 who needed alcohol use treatment was higher for Black adults (15.8 percent) than the estimate for Hispanic adults (9.9 percent).
- Among adults aged 50 or older who needed alcohol use treatment, the estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location for Black adults (21.7 percent) was higher than the estimate for White adults (10.7 percent).

**FIGURE 6.4** Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

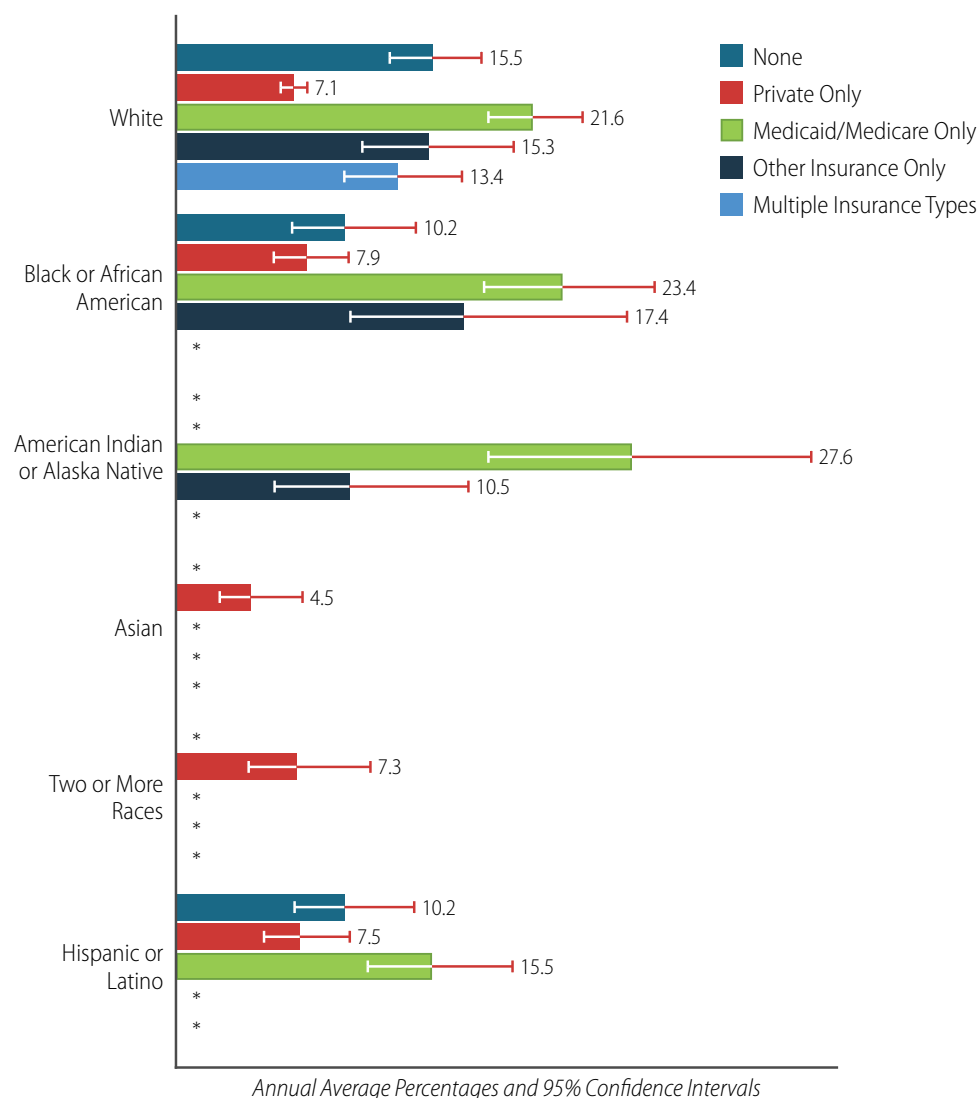
Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among people who had a family income below the federal poverty level and needed alcohol use treatment was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native people (25.4 percent) than the estimates for their Hispanic and Asian counterparts (14.3 and 3.8 percent, respectively) (Figure 6.4). Among people who had a family income below the federal poverty level and needed alcohol use treatment, the estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location was higher for Black people (23.3 percent) than the estimates for their Hispanic and Asian counterparts (14.3 and 3.8 percent, respectively).
- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among people who had a family income of 100 to 199 percent of the federal poverty level and needed alcohol use treatment was higher for White people (15.7 percent) than for their Black and Hispanic counterparts (11.5 and 10.5 percent, respectively) and for their counterparts reporting two or races (9.1 percent).



**FIGURE 6.5** Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Health Insurance Status: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



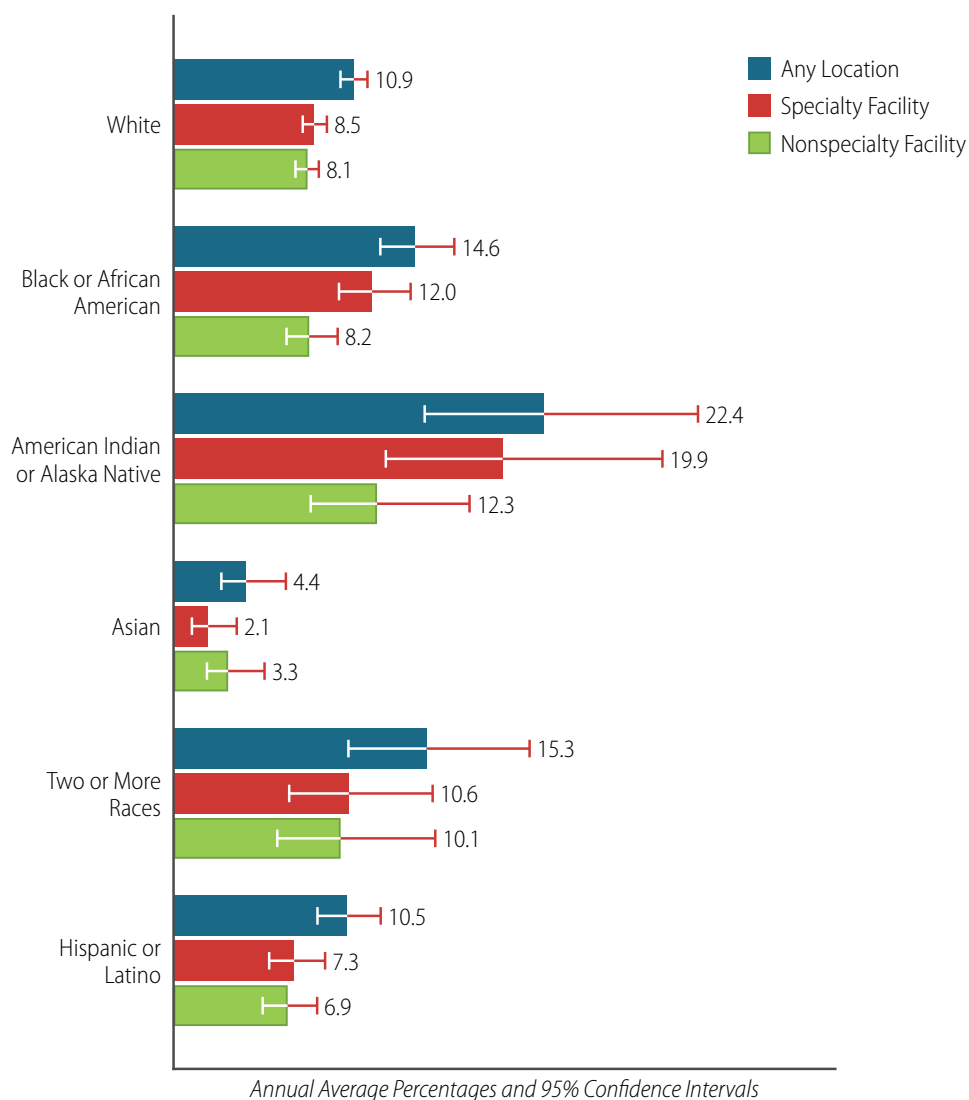
- Hispanic people who had only Medicaid or Medicare and needed alcohol use treatment had a lower estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location (15.5 percent) than the estimates for their American Indian or Alaska Native, Black, and White counterparts (27.6, 23.4, and 21.6 percent, respectively) (Figure 6.5).

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**FIGURE 6.6** Type of Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

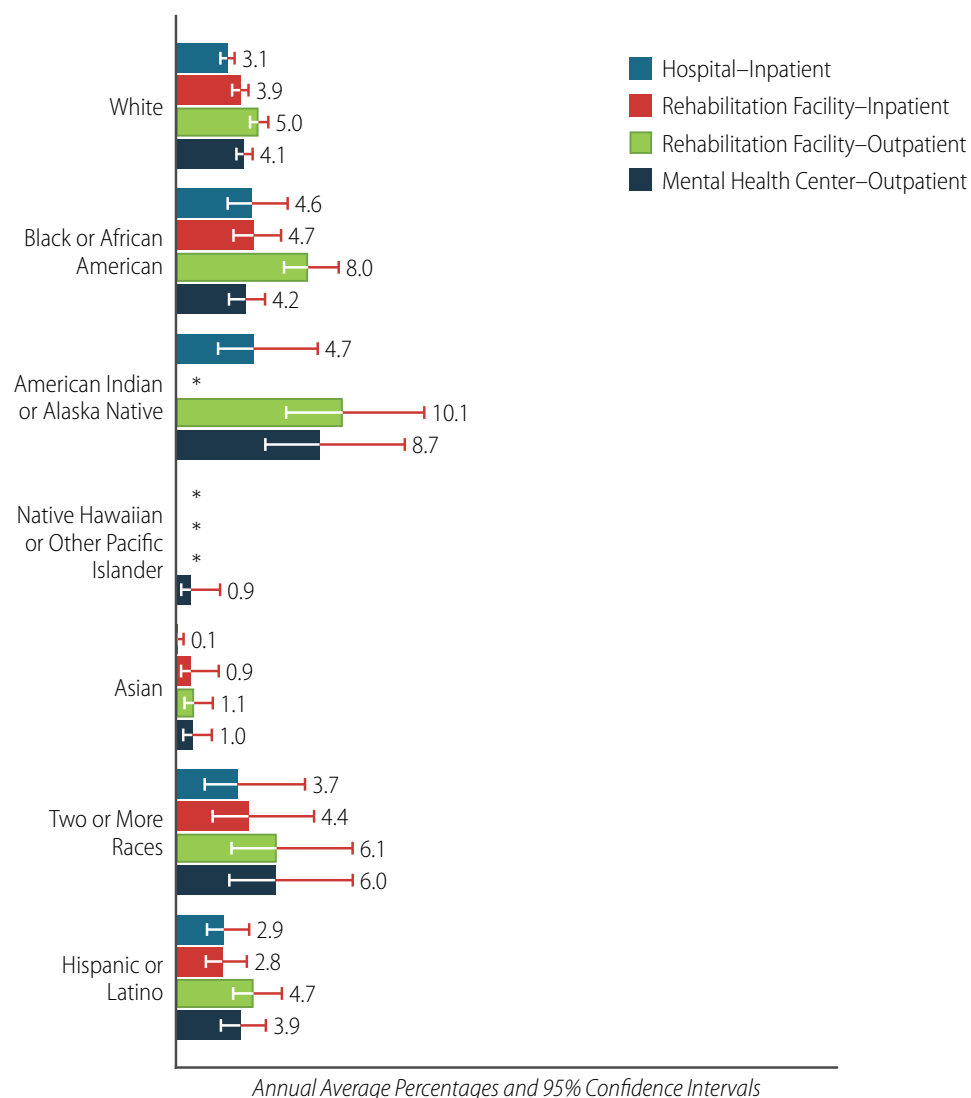


Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a specialty facility among people who needed alcohol use treatment was lower for Asian people (2.1 percent) than the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 6.6).
- American Indian or Alaska Native people had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a specialty facility among people who needed alcohol use treatment (19.9 percent) compared with the estimates for their White (8.5 percent), Hispanic (7.3 percent), and Asian counterparts.
- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a nonspecialty facility among people who needed alcohol use treatment was lower for Asian people (3.3 percent) than the estimates for people in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Among people who needed alcohol use treatment, people reporting two or more races and American Indian or Alaska Native, Black, and White people had similar estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a nonspecialty facility (10.1, 12.3, 8.2, and 8.1 percent, respectively).

**FIGURE 6.6A** Type of Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

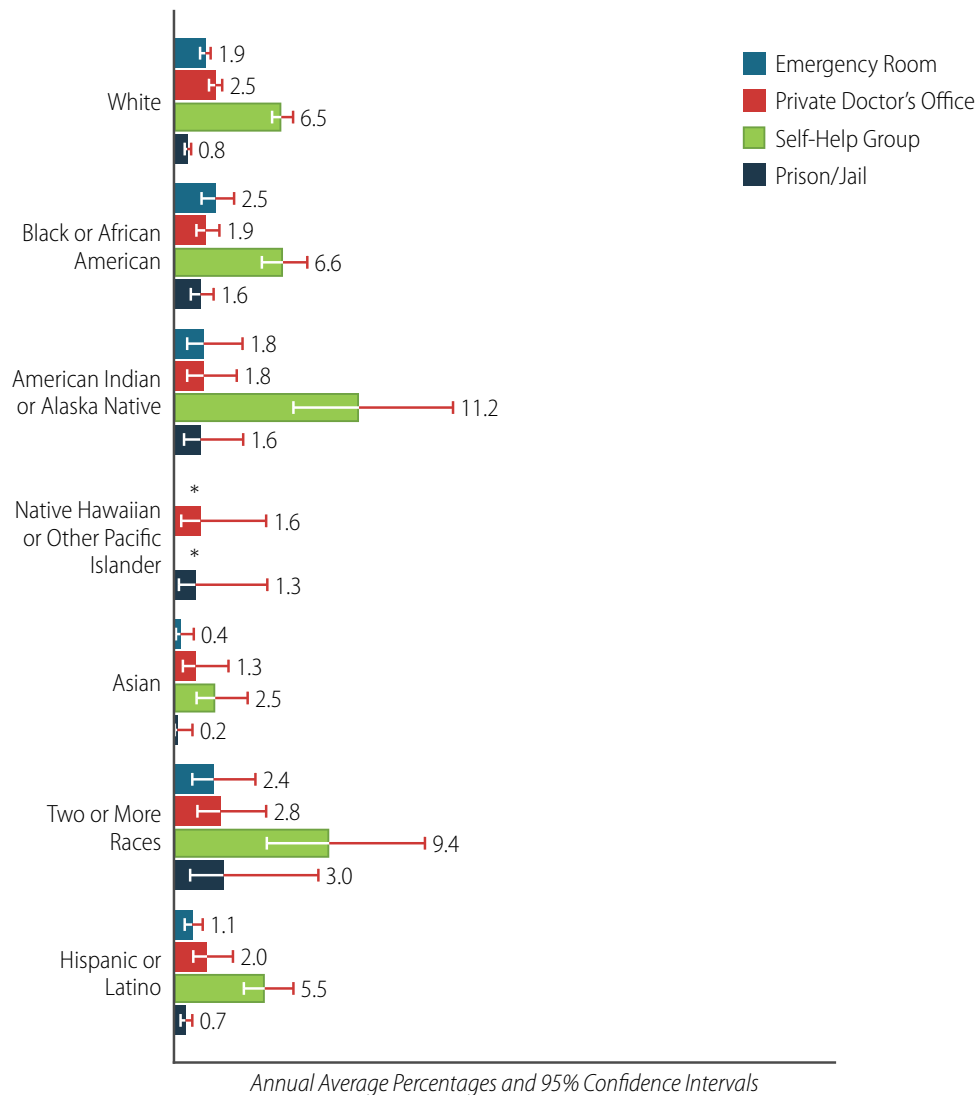


\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Asian people had the lowest estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a hospital as an inpatient, at a rehabilitation facility as an inpatient, and at a rehabilitation facility as an outpatient among people who needed alcohol use treatment compared with estimates for all racial/ethnic groups (Figure 6.6A).
- American Indian or Alaska Native people had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a rehabilitation facility as an outpatient among people who needed alcohol use treatment (10.1 percent) compared with their White, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (5.0, 4.7, and 1.1 percent, respectively).
- American Indian or Alaska Native people (8.7 percent) had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a mental health center as an outpatient among people who needed alcohol use treatment compared with their Black, White, Hispanic, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander counterparts (4.2, 4.1, 3.9, 1.0, and 0.9 percent, respectively).

**FIGURE 6.6B** Type of Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at an emergency room was higher for White people who needed alcohol use treatment (1.9 percent) than for their Hispanic and Asian counterparts (1.1 and 0.4 percent, respectively) (Figure 6.6B).
- Among people who needed alcohol use treatment, American Indian or Alaska Native people (11.2 percent) had a higher estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a self-help group than their Hispanic counterparts (5.5 percent).
- Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a self-help group among people who needed alcohol use treatment (2.5 percent) compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.
- The estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at a prison or jail among people who needed alcohol use treatment was higher for Black people (1.6 percent) than for their White, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (0.8, 0.7, and 0.2 percent, respectively).

### 6.3 Summary

Among people who needed alcohol use treatment in the past year, estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location were higher for American Indian or Alaska Native and Black people and for people reporting two or more races than for their counterparts in other racial/ethnic groups. However, these patterns in the estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization by race/ethnicity were not consistent for people within some subgroups, such as poverty status and health insurance status. For example, the estimate of past year alcohol use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed alcohol use treatment and had a family income of 100 to 199 percent of the federal poverty level was higher for White people than the estimates for their Black and Hispanic counterparts and for their counterparts reporting two or more races. Asian people had either the lowest estimate or one of the lowest estimates of past year alcohol use treatment utilization among people who needed alcohol use treatment across all racial/ethnic groups and correlates.

# 7

## Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization among People Who Needed Substance Use Treatment

### 7.1 Introduction

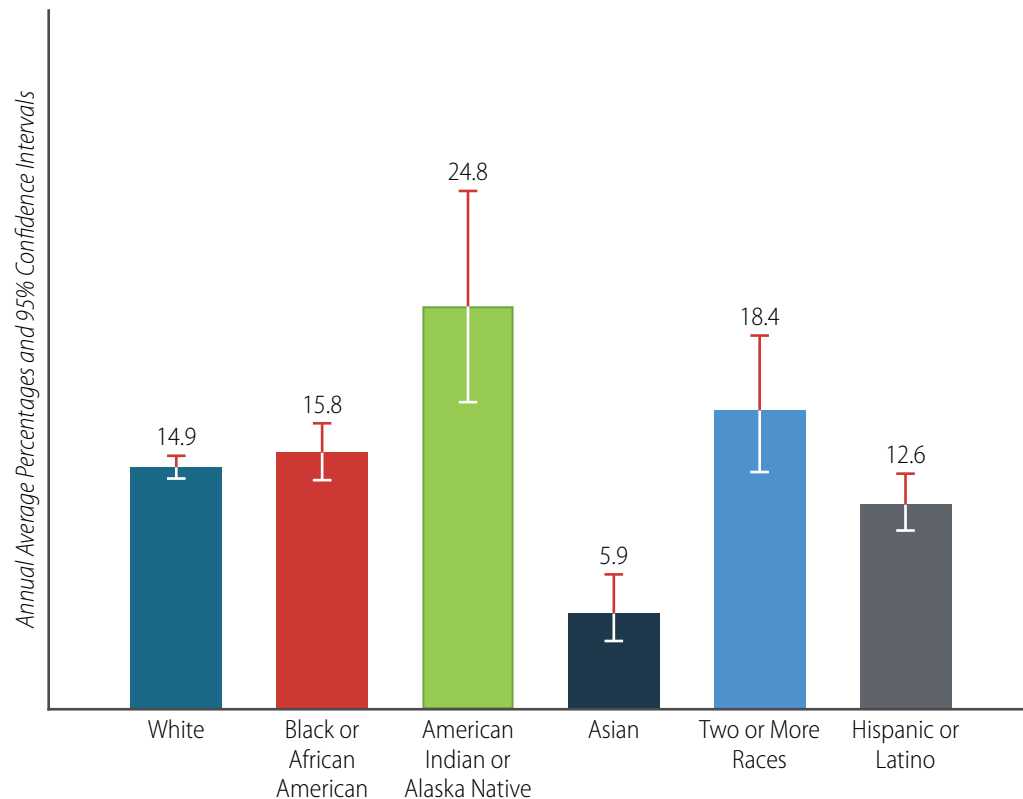
In Chapters 3 and 4, an examination of the estimates of past year substance use and substance use disorder (SUD) among people aged 12 or older indicated racial/ethnic differences in both substance use and SUD.

In this chapter, overall annual average estimates for the 2015 to 2019 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) are presented for past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among people aged 12 or older who needed substance use treatment. For NSDUH, people are defined as needing substance use treatment if they met the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition, criteria<sup>13</sup> for an SUD or received treatment for substance use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and substance rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center). Estimates of substance use treatment utilization at any location within racial/ethnic groups are presented by correlates to examine racial/ethnic differences in substance use treatment utilization by these characteristics. Correlates include gender, age group, poverty status, health insurance status, and type of treatment facility (any, specialty, or nonspecialty facility<sup>26</sup> and hospital–inpatient, rehabilitation facility–inpatient, rehabilitation facility–outpatient, mental health center–outpatient, emergency room, private doctor’s office, self-help group, and prison or jail).

Throughout this chapter, annual average estimates are presented for White, Black, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Hispanic people and for people reporting two or more races. Because of small sample sizes, nearly all estimates for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander people could not be reported. Detailed estimates, including standard errors, for the figures in this section can be found in Appendix E.

## 7.2 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Treatment, by Selected Correlates

**FIGURE 7.1** Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



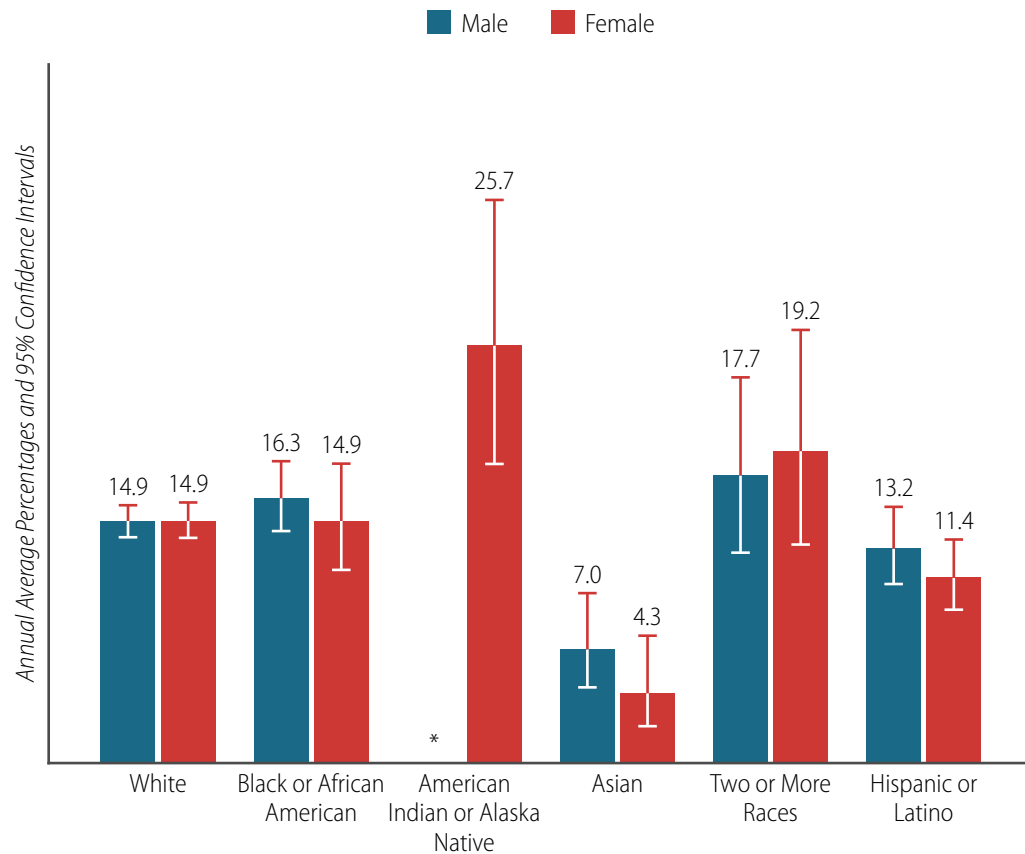
Note: Estimate of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed treatment was lower for Asian people (5.9 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 7.1).
- American Indian or Alaska Native people (24.8 percent) had a higher estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among people who needed treatment than their Black (15.8 percent), White (14.9 percent), Hispanic (12.6 percent), and Asian counterparts.



**FIGURE 7.2** Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



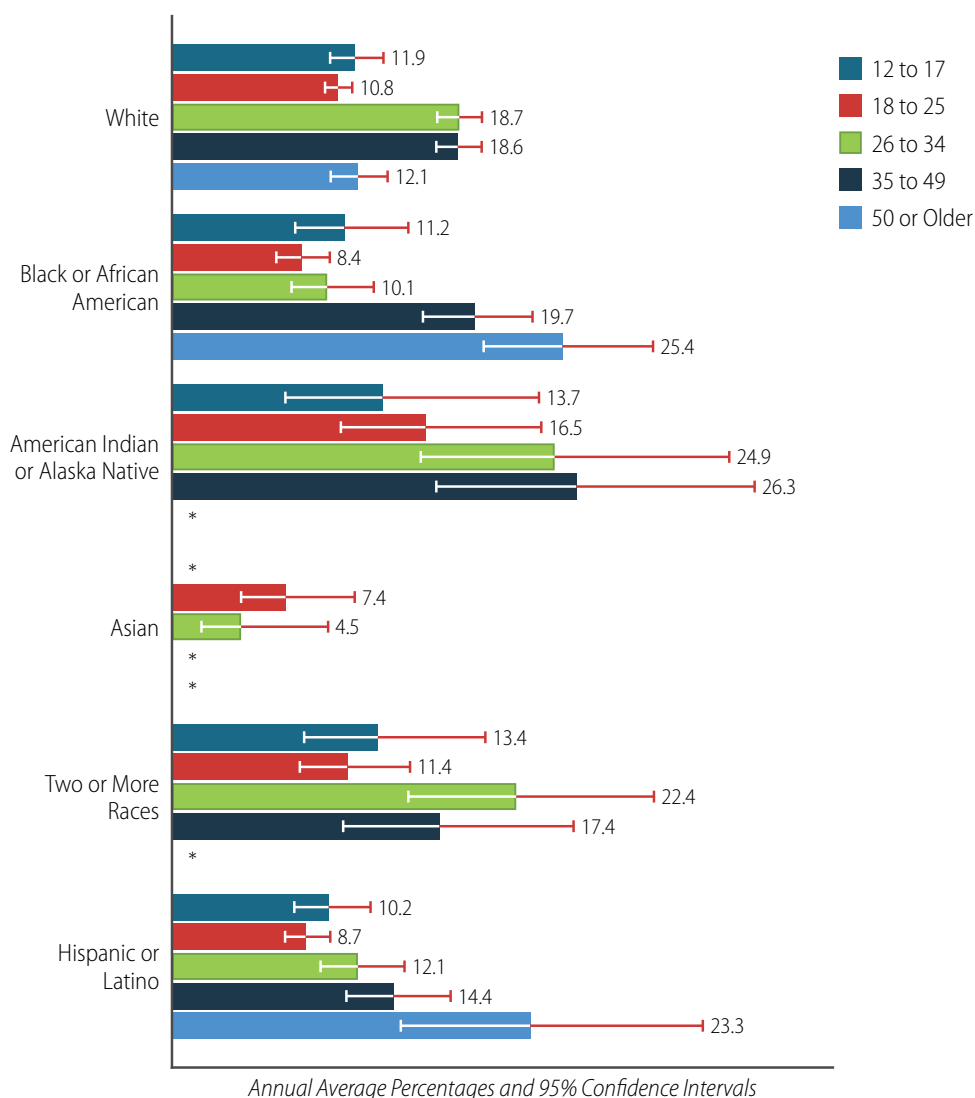
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among males who needed treatment was lower for Asian males (7.0 percent) than for males reporting two or more races (17.7 percent) and for Black (16.3 percent), White (14.9 percent), and Hispanic males (13.2 percent) (Figure 7.2).
- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among females who needed treatment was lower for Asian females (4.3 percent) than for their counterparts in all other racial/ethnic groups.
- American Indian or Alaska Native females who needed substance use treatment (25.7 percent) had a higher estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location compared with the estimates for their White (14.9 percent), Black (14.9 percent), Hispanic (11.4 percent), and Asian counterparts.

**FIGURE 7.3** Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

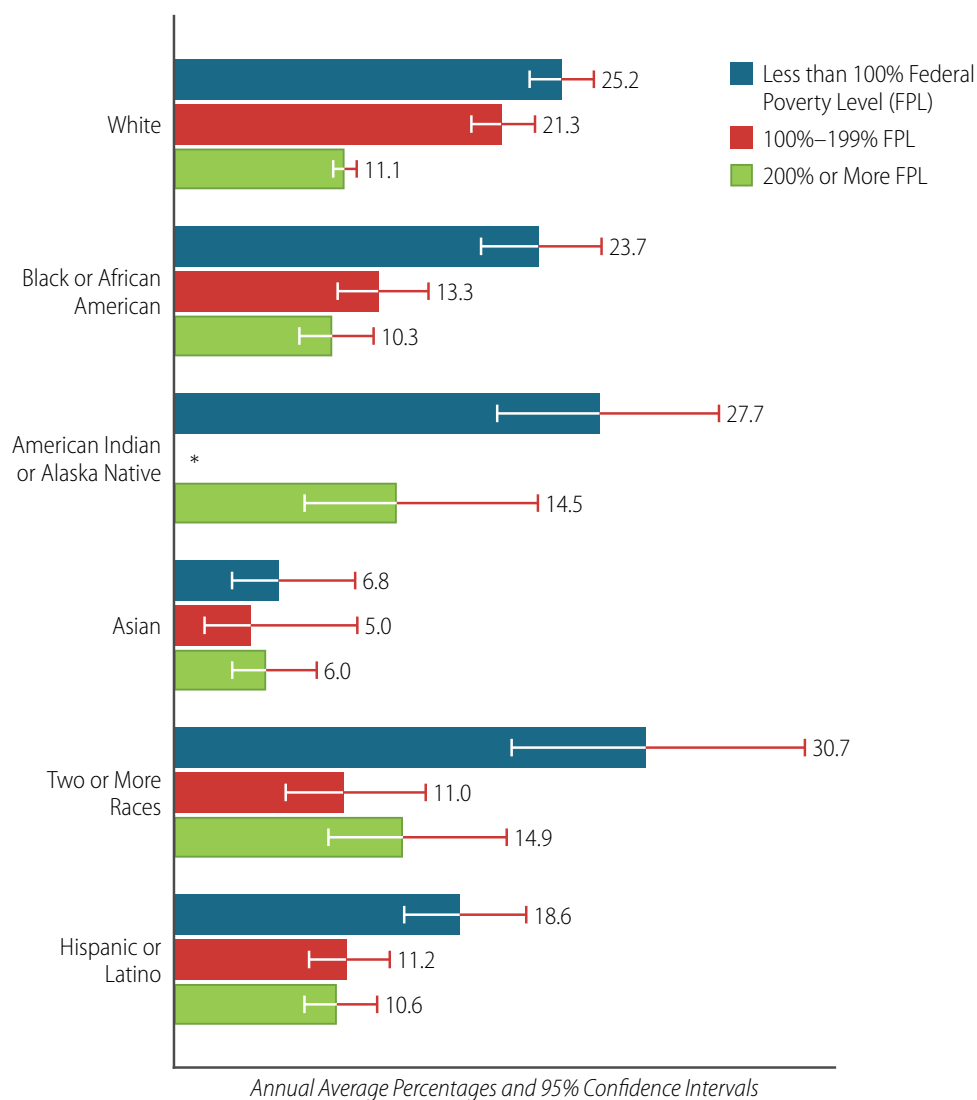
- Estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among adolescents aged 12 to 17 who needed treatment were similar for White, Black, and Hispanic adolescents (11.9, 11.2, and 10.2 percent, respectively) (Figure 7.3).
- Among young adults aged 18 to 25 who needed substance use treatment, the estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location was higher for White young adults (10.8 percent) than for their Hispanic and Black counterparts (8.7 and 8.4 percent, respectively).
- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among adults aged 26 to 34 who needed treatment was higher for White adults in this age group (18.7 percent) than for their Hispanic, Black, and Asian counterparts (12.1, 10.1, and 4.5 percent, respectively).

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**FIGURE 7.3** *(continued)*

- Among adults aged 35 to 49 who needed substance use treatment, the estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location was lower for Hispanic adults in this age group (14.4 percent) than for their American Indian or Alaska Native, Black, and White counterparts (26.3, 19.7, and 18.6 percent, respectively).
- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among adults aged 50 or older who needed treatment was lower for White adults in this age group (12.1 percent) than for their Black and Hispanic counterparts (25.4 and 23.3 percent, respectively).

**FIGURE 7.4** Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



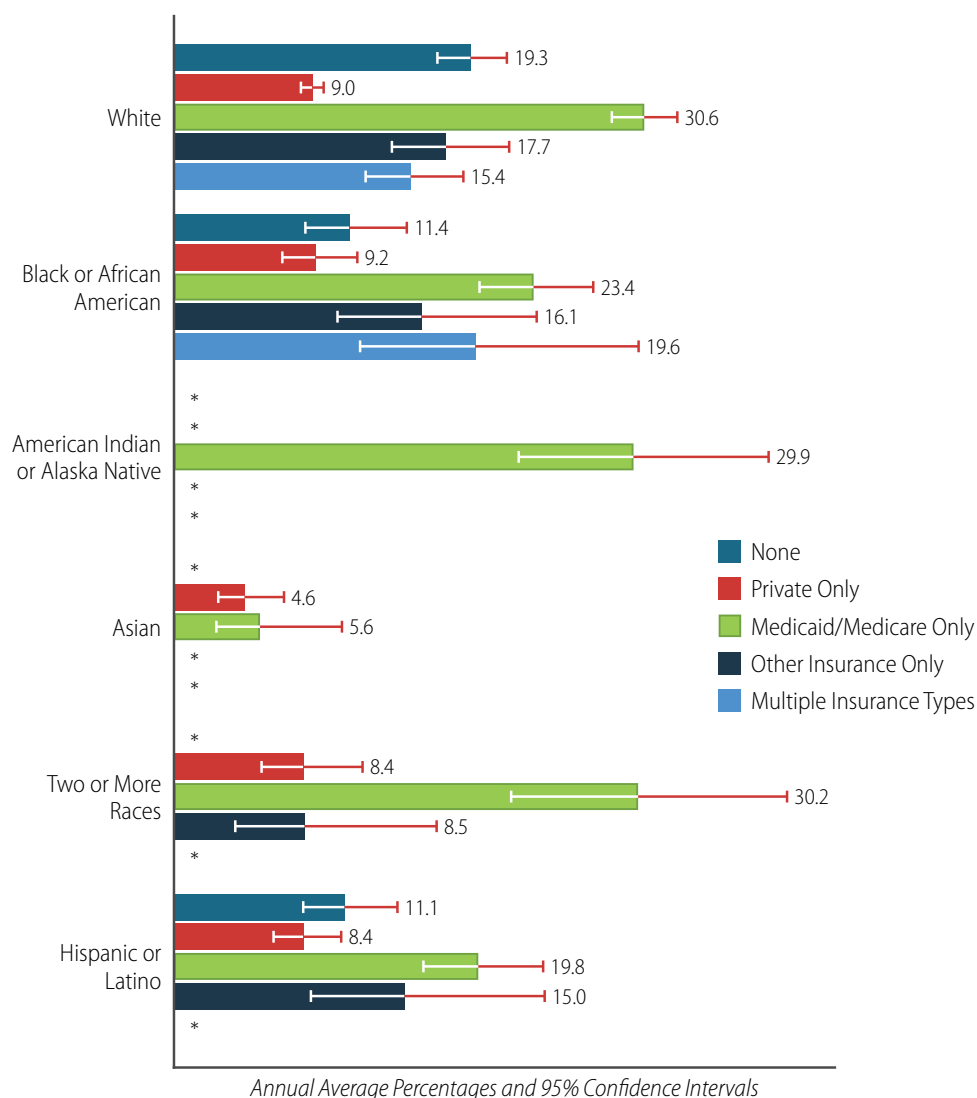
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among people who had a family income below the federal poverty level and needed substance use treatment, the estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location was lower for Asian people (6.8 percent) than for their counterparts in all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 7.4).
- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among people who had a family income of 100 to 199 percent of the federal poverty level and needed substance use treatment was higher for White people (21.3 percent) than for their Black, Hispanic, and Asian counterparts (13.3, 11.2, and 5.0 percent, respectively) and for their counterparts reporting two or more races (11.0 percent).
- Among people who had a family income of 200 percent or more of the federal poverty level and needed substance use treatment, the estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location was lower for Asian people (6.0 percent) than for their counterparts in all other racial/ethnic groups.

**FIGURE 7.5** Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Health Insurance Status: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



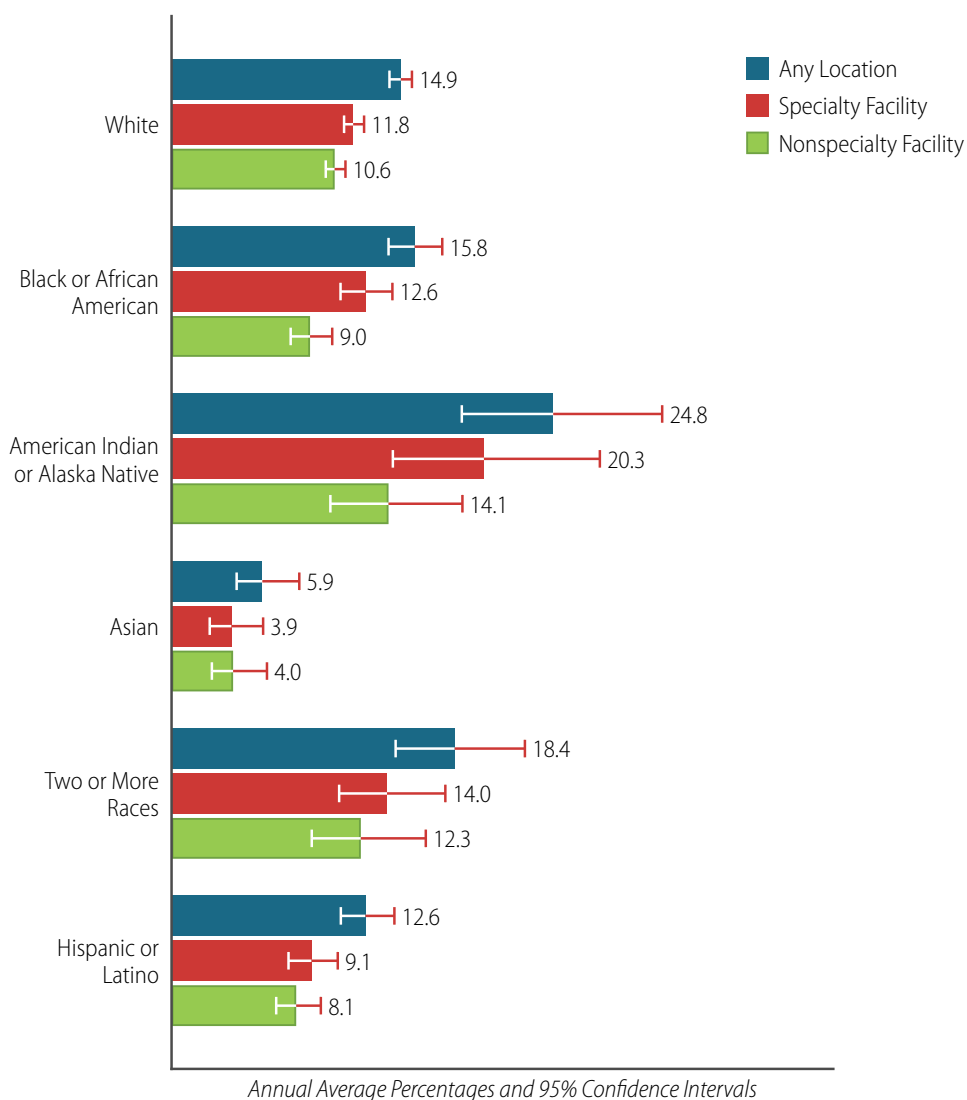
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location among people who had no health insurance and needed substance use treatment was higher for White people (19.3 percent) than for their Black and Hispanic counterparts (11.4 and 11.1 percent, respectively) (Figure 7.5).
- Among people who had only private health insurance and needed substance use treatment, the estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location was lower for Asian people (4.6 percent) than for their Black, White, and Hispanic counterparts (9.2, 9.0, and 8.4 percent, respectively) and for their counterparts reporting two or more races (8.4 percent).
- Hispanic people who had only Medicaid or Medicare and needed substance use treatment had a lower estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location (19.8 percent) than the estimates for their White and American Indian or Alaska Native counterparts (30.6 and 29.9 percent, respectively) and for their counterparts reporting two or more races (30.2 percent).

**FIGURE 7.6** Type of Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages

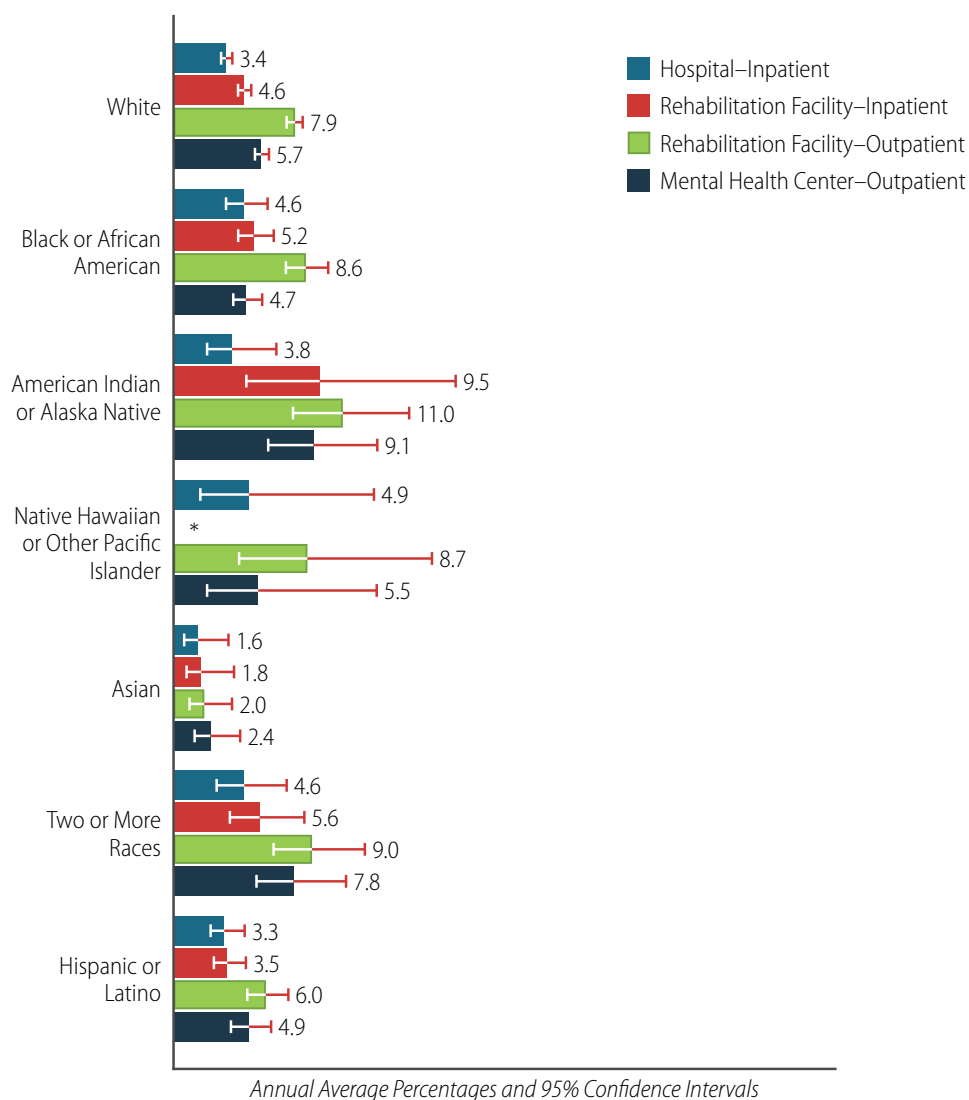


- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a specialty facility among people who needed treatment was lower for Asian people (3.9 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 7.6).
- American Indian or Alaska Native people had a higher estimate of substance use treatment utilization at a specialty facility among people who needed treatment (20.3 percent) compared with the estimates for their Black (12.6 percent), White (11.8 percent), Hispanic (9.1 percent), and Asian counterparts.
- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a nonspecialty facility among people who needed treatment was lower for Asian people (4.0 percent) than for all other racial/ethnic groups.
- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a nonspecialty facility among people who needed treatment was higher for White people (10.6 percent) than for their Black (9.0 percent), Hispanic (8.1 percent), and Asian counterparts.

Note: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**FIGURE 7.6A** Type of Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



- Among people who needed substance use treatment, Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a rehabilitation facility as outpatients compared with estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 7.6A).
- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a rehabilitation facility as inpatients among people who needed treatment was higher for Black people (5.2 percent) than for their Hispanic and Asian counterparts (3.5 and 1.8 percent, respectively).
- Hispanic people (6.0 percent) had a lower estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a rehabilitation facility as outpatients among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for their Black and White counterparts (8.6 and 7.9 percent, respectively).

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\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

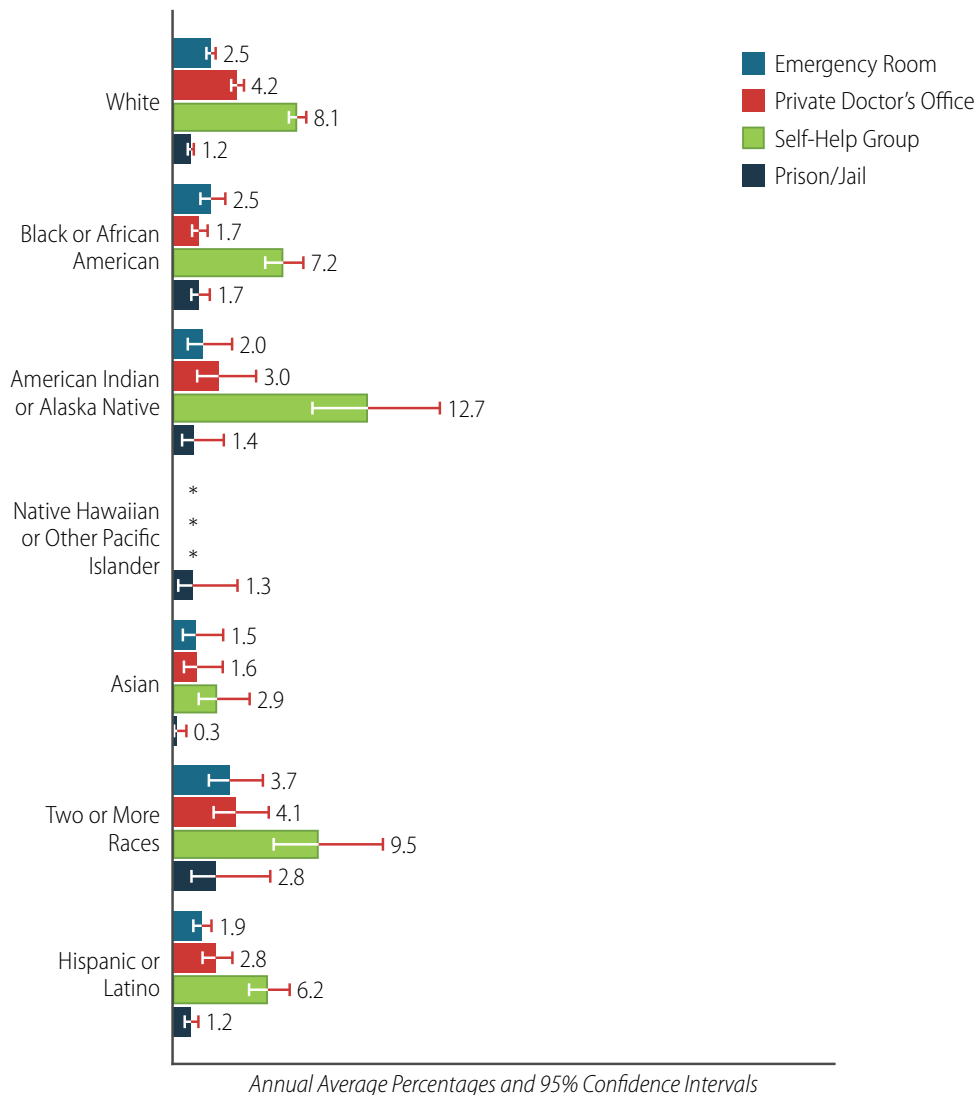
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**FIGURE 7.6A** *(continued)*

- The estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a rehabilitation facility as outpatients among people who needed treatment was higher for American Indian or Alaska Native people (11.0 percent) than for their Hispanic and Asian counterparts.
- American Indian or Alaska Native people (9.1 percent) had a higher estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a mental health center as outpatients among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for their Hispanic, Black, and Asian counterparts (4.9, 4.7, and 2.4 percent, respectively).
- Among people who needed substance use treatment, Asian people had the lowest estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a mental health center as outpatients compared with the estimates for all racial/ethnic groups except Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.



**FIGURE 7.6B** Type of Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



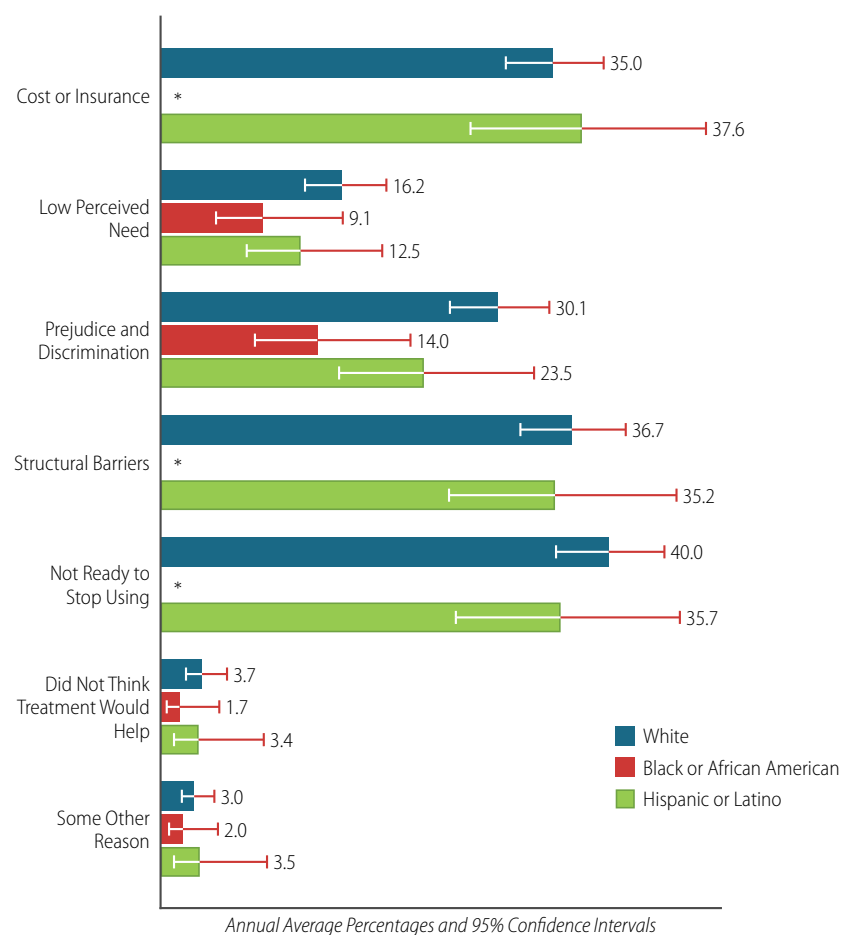
\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization at an emergency room among people who needed treatment were similar for Black, White, American Indian or Alaska Native, Hispanic, and Asian people (2.5, 2.5, 2.0, 1.9, and 1.5 percent, respectively) (Figure 7.6B).
- White people (4.2 percent) had a higher estimate of past year substance use treatment utilization at a private doctor's office among people who needed treatment compared with the estimates for their Hispanic, Black, and Asian counterparts (2.8, 1.7, and 1.6 percent, respectively).
- Asian people (2.9 percent) had the lowest estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization at a self-help group among people who needed substance use treatment compared with the estimates for all other racial/ethnic groups.

### 7.3 Racial/Ethnic Differences in Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment among People Aged 12 or Older Who Had a Perceived Need for Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year

**FIGURE 7.7** Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing but Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Perceived a Need for Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



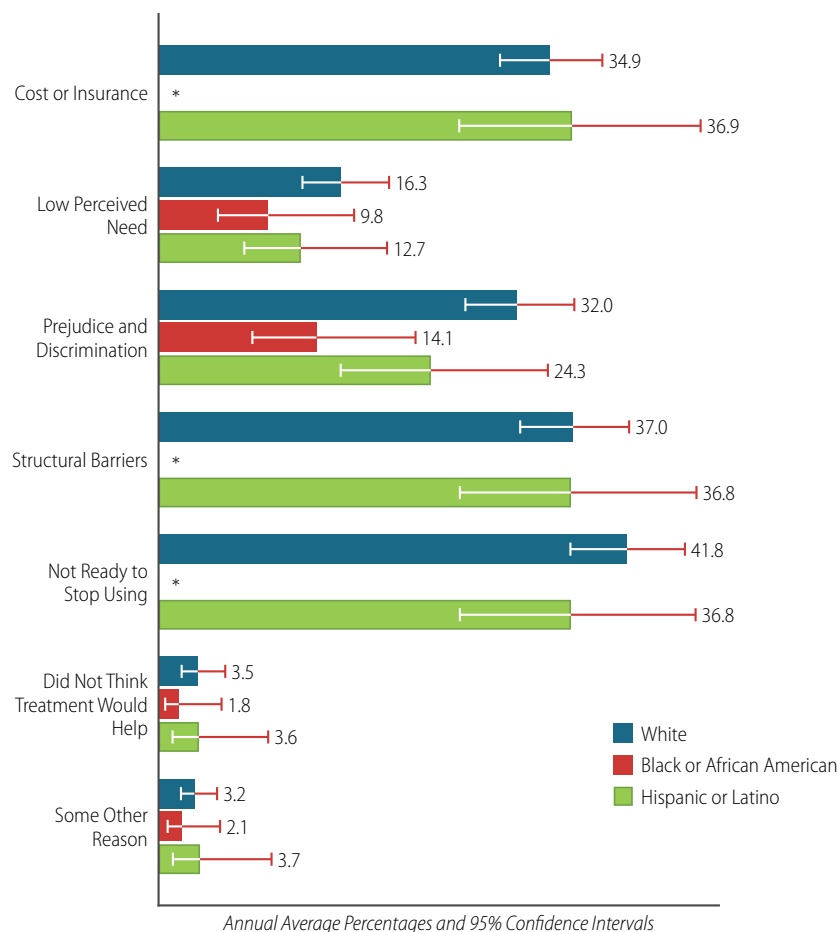
- Among persons aged 12 or older classified as needing but not receiving treatment at a specialty facility, the estimate of not receiving substance use treatment in the past year due to concerns about prejudice and discrimination was higher for White people (30.1 percent) than the estimate for Black people (14.0 percent) (Figure 7.7).

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and Two or More Races not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**FIGURE 7.8** Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing but Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at Any Facility and Who Perceived a Need for Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019, Annual Averages



\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Note: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and Two or More Races not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

- Among persons aged 12 or older classified as needing but not receiving treatment at any facility, the estimate of not receiving substance use treatment in the past year due to concerns about prejudice and discrimination was higher for White people (32.0 percent) than the estimate for Black people (14.1 percent) ([Figure 7.8](#)).

## 7.4 Summary

Among people who needed substance use treatment in the past year, estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location were higher for American Indian or Alaska Native people than for their counterparts in most other racial/ethnic groups. However, estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization among people who needed substance use treatment were more similar across racial/ethnic groups within subgroups defined by gender, age, poverty status, health insurance status, and treatment facility type. For example, estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization at an emergency room among people who needed treatment were similar for Black, White, Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian people. Asian people had the lowest or one of the lowest estimates of past year substance use treatment utilization at any location across all racial/ethnic groups and correlates.

# End Notes

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# A

## Substance Use among People Aged 12 or Older, Detailed Tables



**Table A.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (62.8 Percent)	Black or African American (12.0 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.6 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4 Percent)	Asian (5.6 Percent)	Two or More Races (1.8 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (16.8 Percent)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	48.5 (0.13)	48.8 (0.17)	45.8 (0.36)	46.3 (1.37)	50.1 (2.27)	47.4 (0.68)	46.9 (0.91)	49.9 (0.32)
Female	51.5 (0.13)	51.2 (0.17)	54.2 (0.36)	53.7 (1.37)	49.9 (2.27)	52.6 (0.68)	53.1 (0.91)	50.1 (0.32)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	9.2 (0.06)	7.7 (0.06)	10.4 (0.14)	10.4 (0.55)	10.6 (0.92)	8.7 (0.26)	16.7 (0.42)	13.1 (0.16)
18 to 25	12.6 (0.09)	10.9 (0.10)	14.8 (0.20)	14.7 (0.77)	14.8 (1.02)	14.1 (0.38)	16.8 (0.47)	16.6 (0.19)
26 to 34	14.5 (0.10)	12.9 (0.11)	15.8 (0.26)	15.5 (0.83)	17.4 (1.46)	18.8 (0.48)	15.2 (0.57)	17.8 (0.24)
35 to 49	22.3 (0.12)	20.8 (0.13)	22.8 (0.29)	22.0 (1.14)	25.6 (1.78)	27.9 (0.60)	17.1 (0.59)	26.2 (0.28)
50 or Older	41.4 (0.20)	47.6 (0.23)	36.2 (0.46)	37.4 (1.66)	31.6 (2.55)	30.5 (0.91)	34.2 (1.13)	26.3 (0.40)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	49.0 (0.21)	53.4 (0.24)	30.9 (0.48)	36.3 (1.76)	46.1 (2.60)	59.1 (0.80)	33.6 (1.09)	44.0 (0.44)
Widowed	5.5 (0.09)	6.5 (0.11)	5.6 (0.26)	7.1 (1.27)	3.6 (1.09)	2.9 (0.36)	5.6 (0.72)	2.8 (0.19)
Divorced or Separated	13.1 (0.12)	13.5 (0.16)	15.4 (0.34)	17.6 (1.33)	14.2 (1.96)	5.8 (0.41)	15.8 (0.87)	12.4 (0.29)
Never Married	32.3 (0.18)	26.7 (0.19)	48.1 (0.47)	39.0 (1.55)	36.1 (2.32)	32.3 (0.69)	45.1 (1.08)	40.8 (0.39)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	47.2 (0.17)	47.5 (0.20)	45.1 (0.44)	40.5 (1.42)	47.1 (2.18)	50.9 (0.66)	41.7 (0.89)	47.3 (0.37)
Employed Part Time	13.6 (0.09)	14.3 (0.12)	11.9 (0.24)	11.5 (0.96)	11.5 (1.54)	13.6 (0.45)	14.7 (0.63)	12.5 (0.22)
Unemployed	4.6 (0.05)	3.2 (0.05)	9.0 (0.20)	8.3 (0.65)	6.8 (1.02)	4.3 (0.26)	6.1 (0.41)	6.5 (0.16)
Other <sup>3</sup>	34.5 (0.17)	35.0 (0.21)	33.9 (0.45)	39.7 (1.53)	34.6 (2.35)	31.2 (0.66)	37.5 (0.98)	33.7 (0.37)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	12.8 (0.14)	8.2 (0.11)	17.1 (0.36)	20.0 (1.24)	12.5 (1.60)	6.1 (0.40)	12.0 (0.72)	30.3 (0.47)
High School Graduate	24.7 (0.16)	24.3 (0.19)	31.0 (0.41)	32.4 (1.58)	34.5 (2.11)	10.8 (0.48)	27.3 (0.98)	25.9 (0.31)
Some College	30.9 (0.15)	32.0 (0.19)	32.3 (0.38)	34.5 (1.65)	35.7 (2.36)	21.0 (0.62)	38.2 (1.06)	27.7 (0.35)
College Graduate	31.6 (0.23)	35.5 (0.25)	19.6 (0.39)	13.1 (1.29)	17.3 (2.27)	62.0 (0.90)	22.6 (0.95)	16.1 (0.34)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	14.8 (0.14)	9.2 (0.12)	27.8 (0.42)	34.8 (1.46)	25.9 (1.99)	11.6 (0.45)	18.8 (0.69)	25.8 (0.36)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	20.0 (0.14)	16.7 (0.15)	26.3 (0.33)	25.2 (1.45)	21.9 (1.78)	15.2 (0.52)	23.0 (0.84)	28.9 (0.36)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	65.2 (0.22)	74.0 (0.21)	45.9 (0.50)	40.0 (1.68)	52.1 (2.33)	73.2 (0.68)	58.2 (0.96)	45.3 (0.48)

(continued)

**Table A.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (62.8 Percent)	Black or African American (12.0 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.6 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4 Percent)	Asian (5.6 Percent)	Two or More Races (1.8 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (16.8 Percent)
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	9.5 (0.09)	6.4 (0.08)	11.5 (0.24)	8.2 (0.67)	11.9 (1.42)	5.9 (0.32)	8.8 (0.50)	20.8 (0.31)
Private Only	51.9 (0.20)	55.8 (0.24)	40.8 (0.43)	31.8 (1.40)	47.5 (2.29)	67.7 (0.78)	46.0 (0.90)	41.3 (0.41)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	19.3 (0.15)	15.0 (0.15)	31.5 (0.39)	35.9 (1.66)	21.4 (1.78)	14.1 (0.58)	25.4 (0.78)	27.6 (0.40)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	3.8 (0.06)	3.3 (0.06)	5.2 (0.17)	13.8 (0.94)	5.9 (0.80)	3.7 (0.26)	5.3 (0.36)	4.2 (0.13)
Multiple Insurance Types	15.5 (0.15)	19.5 (0.19)	11.1 (0.31)	10.3 (1.24)	13.3 (1.84)	8.7 (0.54)	14.6 (0.88)	6.2 (0.20)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	22.2 (0.12)	22.4 (0.15)	21.0 (0.29)	17.5 (1.27)	24.1 (1.84)	28.2 (0.59)	19.4 (0.64)	21.0 (0.27)
Very Good	36.4 (0.14)	39.0 (0.16)	31.6 (0.34)	25.8 (1.14)	33.9 (2.09)	38.1 (0.67)	35.0 (0.85)	29.8 (0.33)
Good	28.4 (0.14)	26.9 (0.16)	31.3 (0.36)	34.2 (1.49)	29.1 (1.99)	26.5 (0.63)	29.8 (0.83)	32.4 (0.31)
Fair/Poor	13.0 (0.11)	11.7 (0.13)	16.0 (0.31)	22.4 (1.40)	12.9 (1.54)	7.1 (0.40)	15.8 (0.79)	16.8 (0.31)
<b>Illicit Drug Use Disorder</b>								
No	97.1 (0.04)	97.1 (0.05)	96.6 (0.12)	95.2 (0.51)	97.0 (0.54)	98.7 (0.12)	95.0 (0.29)	97.2 (0.09)
Yes	2.9 (0.04)	2.9 (0.05)	3.4 (0.12)	4.8 (0.51)	3.0 (0.54)	1.3 (0.12)	5.0 (0.29)	2.8 (0.09)
<b>Alcohol Use Disorder</b>								
No	94.5 (0.06)	94.2 (0.07)	95.2 (0.14)	91.7 (0.65)	95.1 (0.78)	96.7 (0.21)	93.4 (0.41)	94.8 (0.13)
Yes	5.5 (0.06)	5.8 (0.07)	4.8 (0.14)	8.3 (0.65)	4.9 (0.78)	3.3 (0.21)	6.6 (0.41)	5.2 (0.13)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	92.5 (0.07)	92.2 (0.09)	92.9 (0.18)	88.8 (0.79)	93.2 (0.85)	95.9 (0.22)	90.1 (0.48)	92.9 (0.15)
Yes	7.5 (0.07)	7.8 (0.09)	7.1 (0.18)	11.2 (0.79)	6.8 (0.85)	4.1 (0.22)	9.9 (0.48)	7.1 (0.15)

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table A.2 Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	19.0 (0.12)	19.6 (0.15)	20.8 (0.29)	25.9 (1.17)	16.9 (1.49)	9.8 (0.35)	28.5 (0.79)	17.4 (0.24)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	21.8 (0.16)	22.3 (0.21)	25.5 (0.49)	28.3 (1.65)	16.8 (1.78)	11.3 (0.51)	31.2 (1.12)	20.0 (0.37)
Female	16.4 (0.14)	17.1 (0.18)	16.8 (0.32)	23.9 (1.59)	17.1 (2.23)	8.5 (0.47)	26.1 (1.04)	14.8 (0.29)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	16.7 (0.16)	16.7 (0.23)	17.3 (0.44)	22.5 (1.79)	16.2 (2.67)	8.0 (0.61)	20.9 (0.81)	17.4 (0.34)
18 to 25	38.5 (0.24)	41.1 (0.33)	38.6 (0.54)	41.7 (2.41)	32.2 (3.22)	23.7 (0.95)	49.8 (1.32)	35.0 (0.50)
26 to 34	29.3 (0.29)	32.8 (0.36)	29.8 (0.69)	40.7 (2.82)	30.3 (4.32)	15.8 (0.99)	42.7 (1.84)	22.8 (0.62)
35 to 49	18.2 (0.20)	21.2 (0.27)	18.9 (0.52)	31.6 (2.36)	14.8 (3.23)	6.1 (0.47)	29.4 (1.68)	12.0 (0.41)
50 or Older	10.4 (0.18)	10.9 (0.20)	11.8 (0.52)	11.3 (2.02)	4.4 (1.87)	3.7 (0.70)	15.0 (1.45)	7.9 (0.52)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	12.0 (0.17)	13.1 (0.20)	11.6 (0.55)	18.4 (2.37)	11.3 (2.50)	5.2 (0.45)	17.8 (1.39)	9.6 (0.39)
Widowed	7.8 (0.43)	7.7 (0.47)	8.7 (1.28)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	11.0 (3.15)	7.7 (1.58)
Divorced or Separated	20.8 (0.37)	23.3 (0.47)	17.1 (0.89)	27.4 (3.28)	* (*)	6.8 (1.61)	27.9 (2.91)	14.7 (0.86)
Never Married	33.4 (0.22)	37.1 (0.31)	30.6 (0.48)	38.3 (1.90)	27.0 (2.46)	20.8 (0.83)	43.3 (1.17)	28.8 (0.43)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	20.7 (0.17)	22.1 (0.21)	20.6 (0.40)	23.5 (1.75)	17.4 (2.03)	10.4 (0.52)	30.9 (1.25)	18.2 (0.37)
Employed Part Time	24.2 (0.29)	24.2 (0.34)	25.7 (0.88)	33.7 (4.20)	24.9 (5.24)	14.9 (1.20)	39.6 (2.08)	24.3 (0.67)
Unemployed	32.7 (0.50)	36.4 (0.75)	35.2 (0.97)	43.0 (3.90)	20.6 (4.81)	15.3 (1.71)	40.3 (2.92)	25.9 (1.07)
Other <sup>3</sup>	14.3 (0.18)	14.1 (0.22)	17.3 (0.50)	24.6 (1.94)	13.9 (2.47)	6.8 (0.51)	24.1 (1.38)	13.7 (0.40)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	17.3 (0.29)	20.9 (0.44)	23.5 (0.77)	32.0 (2.81)	19.4 (4.75)	8.7 (1.53)	29.3 (2.53)	10.5 (0.41)
High School Graduate	19.1 (0.21)	18.4 (0.26)	22.1 (0.55)	25.2 (2.16)	18.7 (2.98)	11.0 (1.11)	27.2 (1.64)	18.8 (0.49)
Some College	22.7 (0.21)	22.5 (0.25)	23.2 (0.53)	28.2 (2.32)	17.4 (2.68)	14.3 (0.87)	35.0 (1.48)	23.2 (0.54)
College Graduate	16.9 (0.24)	18.2 (0.28)	14.4 (0.59)	15.4 (2.71)	11.1 (3.06)	8.5 (0.47)	25.3 (1.95)	18.1 (0.68)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	23.9 (0.28)	29.3 (0.46)	25.2 (0.56)	31.2 (2.14)	19.0 (2.77)	12.1 (0.85)	36.5 (1.70)	16.3 (0.47)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	19.8 (0.24)	21.4 (0.33)	21.5 (0.54)	26.8 (2.47)	19.8 (3.50)	10.2 (0.90)	29.5 (1.52)	15.8 (0.42)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	17.6 (0.15)	17.9 (0.17)	17.6 (0.39)	20.8 (1.78)	14.6 (1.97)	9.3 (0.41)	25.4 (1.01)	18.9 (0.37)

(continued)

**Table A.2 Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	27.2 (0.36)	36.0 (0.58)	31.6 (0.90)	45.0 (4.35)	17.7 (4.48)	14.1 (1.41)	44.8 (2.77)	15.6 (0.47)
Private Only	19.5 (0.16)	20.8 (0.20)	17.9 (0.38)	20.3 (1.87)	15.6 (1.98)	9.8 (0.42)	26.5 (0.99)	18.3 (0.38)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	21.9 (0.25)	23.4 (0.38)	23.2 (0.52)	28.4 (1.75)	21.3 (3.52)	9.8 (1.03)	33.2 (1.67)	18.4 (0.45)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	22.4 (0.52)	23.1 (0.70)	23.2 (1.33)	32.2 (2.75)	* (*)	14.8 (1.72)	30.3 (2.66)	19.4 (1.12)
Multiple Insurance Types	8.2 (0.24)	7.3 (0.25)	12.4 (0.84)	11.1 (2.57)	* (*)	4.9 (1.25)	15.9 (2.15)	11.8 (0.90)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	16.4 (0.20)	16.7 (0.24)	18.4 (0.48)	22.9 (2.56)	12.4 (2.75)	9.2 (0.62)	24.7 (1.44)	16.1 (0.46)
Very Good	19.5 (0.18)	19.6 (0.22)	22.0 (0.48)	25.4 (2.00)	15.0 (2.51)	10.8 (0.64)	28.4 (1.18)	19.7 (0.41)
Good	19.6 (0.19)	21.0 (0.25)	20.6 (0.50)	27.3 (1.86)	22.2 (2.75)	9.0 (0.59)	29.2 (1.40)	16.5 (0.40)
Fair/Poor	20.9 (0.34)	22.4 (0.44)	22.0 (0.80)	26.8 (2.97)	18.5 (4.43)	9.9 (1.32)	32.0 (2.29)	16.6 (0.69)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	15.1 (0.11)	15.6 (0.14)	17.0 (0.26)	19.5 (1.20)	12.9 (1.43)	7.7 (0.32)	22.6 (0.75)	13.7 (0.22)
Yes	67.4 (0.43)	66.6 (0.53)	70.8 (1.17)	76.4 (2.83)	* (*)	58.9 (2.55)	82.0 (1.93)	66.7 (1.08)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Illicit drug use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported because of potential underreporting in lifetime prescription psychotherapeutics estimates.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table A.3 Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	65.4 (0.16)	70.3 (0.18)	56.8 (0.40)	53.2 (1.78)	52.7 (2.16)	51.7 (0.77)	61.4 (0.87)	58.7 (0.37)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	67.8 (0.20)	71.5 (0.23)	58.6 (0.56)	58.2 (2.26)	59.2 (2.95)	59.6 (0.96)	61.3 (1.20)	63.8 (0.50)
Female	63.1 (0.21)	69.1 (0.23)	55.3 (0.54)	48.8 (2.24)	46.3 (3.12)	44.5 (1.04)	61.6 (1.32)	53.6 (0.48)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	21.7 (0.20)	24.6 (0.28)	14.7 (0.43)	18.2 (1.71)	19.1 (3.09)	11.5 (0.69)	23.2 (0.83)	21.3 (0.40)
18 to 25	73.8 (0.22)	79.2 (0.27)	64.3 (0.55)	67.6 (2.07)	60.1 (3.36)	63.7 (1.04)	79.1 (1.01)	69.2 (0.50)
26 to 34	79.7 (0.26)	84.6 (0.27)	75.0 (0.65)	73.3 (2.14)	70.8 (3.95)	65.0 (1.21)	84.4 (1.15)	74.2 (0.61)
35 to 49	74.4 (0.24)	80.2 (0.26)	69.5 (0.62)	68.8 (2.49)	56.4 (4.21)	57.5 (1.09)	76.0 (1.47)	66.5 (0.58)
50 or Older	62.6 (0.30)	67.3 (0.31)	50.0 (0.86)	39.8 (3.37)	47.7 (5.19)	44.1 (1.81)	54.0 (2.15)	52.4 (0.96)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	70.0 (0.26)	75.0 (0.27)	58.1 (0.95)	54.5 (3.92)	49.2 (4.17)	50.2 (1.16)	69.3 (2.01)	63.1 (0.68)
Widowed	48.4 (0.83)	54.1 (0.94)	36.2 (2.17)	* (*)	* (*)	23.1 (5.06)	* (*)	28.1 (2.60)
Divorced or Separated	69.3 (0.45)	72.8 (0.53)	62.5 (1.22)	56.4 (4.29)	* (*)	56.2 (3.85)	65.8 (2.94)	64.0 (1.26)
Never Married	67.6 (0.23)	72.3 (0.28)	61.6 (0.50)	62.3 (1.92)	58.3 (2.94)	61.6 (0.98)	69.1 (1.00)	62.5 (0.51)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	78.9 (0.19)	82.8 (0.20)	71.2 (0.55)	64.7 (2.59)	66.3 (3.16)	64.5 (0.97)	79.4 (1.16)	74.9 (0.48)
Employed Part Time	70.1 (0.34)	74.0 (0.38)	59.4 (1.08)	57.1 (4.12)	* (*)	57.2 (1.83)	73.7 (1.78)	65.2 (0.85)
Unemployed	63.1 (0.55)	69.7 (0.76)	58.7 (1.03)	69.5 (3.16)	* (*)	48.3 (2.97)	66.8 (3.15)	58.0 (1.21)
Other <sup>3</sup>	53.0 (0.28)	58.6 (0.35)	44.3 (0.73)	43.9 (2.79)	43.0 (4.40)	35.6 (1.33)	48.6 (1.77)	43.8 (0.64)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	49.1 (0.43)	53.0 (0.64)	48.8 (0.99)	53.1 (3.62)	* (*)	30.7 (2.75)	54.7 (3.29)	46.0 (0.75)
High School Graduate	62.1 (0.29)	64.3 (0.38)	55.9 (0.71)	53.8 (2.92)	44.0 (3.92)	40.6 (2.15)	59.3 (2.21)	63.3 (0.71)
Some College	74.5 (0.25)	76.7 (0.29)	69.0 (0.72)	61.5 (2.83)	67.8 (3.56)	55.4 (1.69)	75.0 (1.47)	75.2 (0.56)
College Graduate	79.6 (0.24)	83.3 (0.24)	70.0 (0.89)	60.9 (5.55)	* (*)	60.7 (0.97)	78.6 (2.20)	81.7 (0.74)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	50.1 (0.36)	57.1 (0.55)	48.3 (0.63)	47.3 (2.66)	44.4 (3.94)	40.6 (1.67)	55.8 (1.79)	43.2 (0.64)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	55.4 (0.31)	57.8 (0.41)	53.5 (0.70)	51.8 (3.56)	43.6 (4.18)	40.4 (1.79)	56.4 (1.96)	54.5 (0.64)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	71.8 (0.17)	74.7 (0.18)	63.8 (0.58)	59.2 (2.46)	60.7 (3.13)	55.8 (0.88)	65.2 (1.18)	70.1 (0.47)

(continued)

**Table A.3 Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	64.6 (0.39)	71.6 (0.55)	64.5 (0.91)	65.6 (3.79)	* (*)	48.1 (2.38)	71.1 (2.82)	57.9 (0.70)
Private Only	73.4 (0.17)	77.1 (0.18)	65.9 (0.55)	62.2 (2.56)	59.4 (3.23)	57.2 (0.79)	68.7 (1.00)	70.4 (0.48)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	48.4 (0.33)	54.2 (0.47)	45.0 (0.65)	42.9 (2.39)	40.9 (4.18)	31.5 (2.07)	49.5 (1.70)	42.5 (0.64)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	65.6 (0.62)	70.3 (0.77)	60.7 (1.54)	61.6 (3.58)	* (*)	54.0 (3.09)	63.3 (3.13)	60.6 (1.56)
Multiple Insurance Types	59.9 (0.45)	62.7 (0.48)	47.3 (1.52)	* (*)	* (*)	42.8 (3.32)	52.7 (3.44)	54.2 (1.62)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	66.0 (0.26)	72.3 (0.30)	52.4 (0.74)	48.8 (4.15)	46.3 (4.39)	53.2 (1.16)	57.7 (1.61)	58.0 (0.65)
Very Good	70.6 (0.21)	74.4 (0.23)	62.1 (0.62)	57.7 (2.20)	57.4 (3.76)	56.7 (1.07)	65.7 (1.44)	65.2 (0.55)
Good	64.2 (0.26)	69.5 (0.32)	56.6 (0.75)	54.7 (2.87)	55.8 (4.06)	46.9 (1.50)	63.0 (1.69)	58.3 (0.62)
Fair/Poor	52.2 (0.45)	54.3 (0.57)	52.7 (0.97)	49.3 (3.83)	* (*)	36.8 (2.97)	53.8 (2.60)	48.8 (0.99)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	63.0 (0.17)	68.2 (0.19)	54.2 (0.42)	48.3 (1.96)	49.8 (2.28)	49.8 (0.80)	58.2 (0.93)	56.0 (0.39)
Yes	94.1 (0.21)	94.5 (0.27)	91.6 (0.65)	92.2 (1.63)	92.8 (2.54)	95.0 (1.37)	90.9 (1.33)	94.7 (0.46)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table A.4 Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	15.2 (0.10)	15.7 (0.13)	17.6 (0.26)	21.0 (1.09)	14.1 (1.40)	7.2 (0.29)	24.1 (0.73)	13.2 (0.21)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	17.9 (0.15)	18.3 (0.19)	22.2 (0.46)	23.2 (1.43)	14.9 (1.72)	8.4 (0.44)	27.3 (1.07)	15.5 (0.34)
Female	12.6 (0.12)	13.2 (0.15)	13.6 (0.27)	19.2 (1.55)	13.4 (2.11)	6.2 (0.38)	21.2 (0.95)	10.8 (0.25)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	12.5 (0.14)	12.8 (0.20)	12.7 (0.40)	16.9 (1.56)	12.8 (2.47)	4.8 (0.47)	16.2 (0.74)	12.9 (0.31)
18 to 25	34.0 (0.24)	36.3 (0.32)	35.4 (0.54)	37.4 (2.38)	28.4 (3.02)	19.8 (0.92)	45.0 (1.30)	30.4 (0.50)
26 to 34	24.2 (0.27)	27.1 (0.34)	26.6 (0.68)	32.9 (2.68)	27.0 (4.21)	11.5 (0.75)	36.8 (1.79)	17.7 (0.57)
35 to 49	13.9 (0.18)	16.3 (0.25)	16.0 (0.49)	25.0 (2.23)	11.4 (2.96)	4.3 (0.41)	25.0 (1.55)	7.9 (0.35)
50 or Older	7.5 (0.15)	8.0 (0.17)	8.7 (0.46)	8.5 (1.81)	3.1 (1.58)	2.2 (0.59)	11.6 (1.30)	4.6 (0.42)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	9.0 (0.15)	10.0 (0.18)	9.2 (0.50)	16.2 (2.25)	9.9 (2.37)	3.5 (0.39)	14.3 (1.23)	6.3 (0.32)
Widowed	5.1 (0.33)	5.5 (0.40)	4.7 (1.01)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	8.1 (2.50)	2.8 (0.66)
Divorced or Separated	16.2 (0.34)	18.5 (0.44)	13.9 (0.78)	19.1 (2.78)	* (*)	3.0 (0.87)	22.7 (2.66)	10.3 (0.76)
Never Married	28.8 (0.21)	31.9 (0.29)	27.5 (0.46)	32.8 (1.82)	23.6 (2.33)	17.2 (0.74)	39.1 (1.15)	24.2 (0.42)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	16.8 (0.15)	17.9 (0.19)	17.7 (0.36)	18.2 (1.50)	15.0 (1.91)	7.8 (0.42)	26.4 (1.15)	14.0 (0.33)
Employed Part Time	20.2 (0.26)	20.1 (0.32)	22.7 (0.85)	29.9 (4.17)	* (*)	11.9 (1.16)	34.8 (2.03)	20.1 (0.61)
Unemployed	27.4 (0.46)	30.3 (0.70)	31.0 (0.90)	36.8 (3.53)	15.0 (4.17)	12.1 (1.61)	36.2 (2.81)	20.4 (0.93)
Other <sup>3</sup>	10.9 (0.15)	10.8 (0.19)	14.1 (0.46)	20.3 (1.86)	11.5 (2.36)	4.5 (0.41)	20.0 (1.21)	9.7 (0.34)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	13.3 (0.25)	17.0 (0.40)	19.0 (0.67)	25.5 (2.63)	* (*)	5.0 (0.92)	25.1 (2.45)	6.7 (0.32)
High School Graduate	15.4 (0.19)	14.8 (0.24)	19.2 (0.52)	20.5 (1.89)	15.1 (2.75)	7.1 (0.78)	23.9 (1.51)	14.6 (0.43)
Some College	18.5 (0.19)	18.3 (0.23)	20.3 (0.49)	24.2 (2.17)	15.4 (2.54)	11.4 (0.75)	29.7 (1.33)	18.4 (0.49)
College Graduate	13.3 (0.21)	14.3 (0.25)	12.1 (0.55)	10.9 (2.31)	9.7 (2.92)	6.5 (0.40)	21.2 (1.81)	14.2 (0.63)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	19.2 (0.25)	24.0 (0.44)	21.2 (0.47)	24.4 (1.70)	16.0 (2.64)	8.2 (0.67)	32.2 (1.64)	11.8 (0.38)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	15.7 (0.21)	17.2 (0.30)	18.1 (0.52)	21.9 (2.35)	16.1 (3.36)	7.3 (0.65)	24.4 (1.35)	11.6 (0.36)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	14.0 (0.13)	14.2 (0.15)	14.9 (0.36)	17.5 (1.63)	12.3 (1.78)	7.0 (0.35)	21.2 (0.93)	14.8 (0.34)

(continued)

**Table A.4 Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	22.3 (0.33)	29.7 (0.54)	27.9 (0.84)	42.8 (4.35)	13.8 (4.02)	11.1 (1.27)	40.0 (2.74)	11.6 (0.41)
Private Only	15.7 (0.14)	16.8 (0.17)	15.1 (0.37)	16.8 (1.74)	12.8 (1.70)	7.6 (0.36)	22.6 (0.91)	14.4 (0.34)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	17.2 (0.23)	18.7 (0.35)	19.2 (0.47)	22.0 (1.70)	18.1 (3.49)	6.3 (0.92)	27.9 (1.53)	13.2 (0.39)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	17.8 (0.46)	18.5 (0.65)	19.4 (1.20)	24.6 (2.49)	* (*)	10.3 (1.39)	25.5 (2.61)	14.7 (0.93)
Multiple Insurance Types	5.8 (0.19)	5.0 (0.21)	10.3 (0.81)	8.6 (2.35)	* (*)	2.2 (0.87)	11.9 (1.86)	9.1 (0.78)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	13.5 (0.18)	13.7 (0.23)	16.2 (0.44)	19.0 (2.29)	11.1 (2.72)	7.2 (0.55)	21.8 (1.42)	12.5 (0.41)
Very Good	15.8 (0.16)	15.8 (0.19)	18.9 (0.45)	20.5 (1.64)	12.7 (2.30)	8.3 (0.57)	24.6 (1.10)	15.6 (0.37)
Good	15.5 (0.17)	16.6 (0.23)	17.0 (0.47)	22.7 (1.77)	16.9 (2.33)	6.0 (0.43)	24.3 (1.31)	12.4 (0.34)
Fair/Poor	15.8 (0.29)	17.0 (0.39)	17.9 (0.75)	20.8 (2.78)	17.4 (4.41)	6.6 (0.84)	25.4 (2.11)	11.2 (0.56)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	12.0 (0.10)	12.5 (0.12)	14.4 (0.25)	16.3 (1.11)	10.6 (1.32)	5.6 (0.26)	19.1 (0.69)	10.1 (0.19)
Yes	54.2 (0.43)	53.2 (0.54)	58.8 (1.18)	58.0 (3.01)	* (*)	46.0 (2.49)	69.3 (2.28)	53.8 (1.10)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table A.5 Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	0.6 (0.02)	0.7 (0.03)	0.2 (0.04)	2.4 (0.45)	1.1 (0.33)	0.2 (0.04)	1.1 (0.15)	0.6 (0.05)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	0.8 (0.03)	0.9 (0.05)	0.4 (0.07)	3.2 (0.67)	1.1 (0.45)	0.2 (0.07)	1.4 (0.23)	0.8 (0.09)
Female	0.5 (0.02)	0.6 (0.03)	0.1 (0.03)	1.7 (0.39)	1.2 (0.48)	0.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.19)	0.4 (0.05)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.0 (0.02)	0.2 (0.09)	0.7 (0.59)	0.2 (0.09)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.03)
18 to 25	0.9 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)	0.3 (0.08)	3.1 (0.68)	1.2 (0.65)	0.4 (0.14)	1.3 (0.33)	0.8 (0.10)
26 to 34	1.2 (0.06)	1.5 (0.09)	0.4 (0.10)	4.0 (1.32)	3.1 (1.42)	0.3 (0.15)	1.9 (0.44)	0.9 (0.15)
35 to 49	0.9 (0.05)	1.1 (0.06)	0.3 (0.06)	5.8 (1.27)	1.3 (0.71)	0.1 (0.08)	2.0 (0.49)	0.7 (0.11)
50 or Older	0.3 (0.03)	0.4 (0.04)	0.2 (0.06)	0.1 (0.06)	0.2 (0.15)	0.0 (0.01)	0.5 (0.24)	0.3 (0.09)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	0.2 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	0.2 (0.06)	1.0 (0.40)	0.3 (0.20)	0.0 (0.03)	0.3 (0.13)	0.2 (0.05)
Widowed	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.05)	0.1 (0.09)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	0.4 (0.29)
Divorced or Separated	1.4 (0.10)	1.7 (0.15)	0.0 (0.03)	3.4 (1.36)	* (*)	0.4 (0.32)	2.5 (0.78)	0.9 (0.20)
Never Married	1.1 (0.05)	1.4 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)	4.0 (0.91)	2.2 (0.92)	0.2 (0.08)	1.3 (0.26)	1.0 (0.11)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	0.5 (0.03)	0.6 (0.04)	0.2 (0.04)	1.9 (0.56)	0.8 (0.48)	0.1 (0.05)	0.9 (0.25)	0.5 (0.06)
Employed Part Time	0.6 (0.05)	0.7 (0.07)	0.1 (0.07)	2.1 (0.73)	2.8 (1.67)	0.1 (0.09)	1.3 (0.42)	0.6 (0.12)
Unemployed	2.1 (0.16)	3.2 (0.29)	0.6 (0.18)	7.4 (1.79)	5.1 (2.44)	0.8 (0.44)	2.6 (0.77)	1.6 (0.30)
Other <sup>3</sup>	0.7 (0.04)	0.7 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)	2.4 (0.57)	0.4 (0.21)	0.2 (0.06)	1.1 (0.25)	0.7 (0.10)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	1.2 (0.08)	2.0 (0.16)	0.5 (0.13)	3.7 (0.84)	* (*)	0.1 (0.07)	1.3 (0.47)	0.6 (0.11)
High School Graduate	1.0 (0.05)	1.1 (0.07)	0.2 (0.06)	3.9 (1.16)	1.5 (0.61)	0.5 (0.20)	1.6 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)
Some College	0.7 (0.04)	0.8 (0.05)	0.2 (0.07)	1.8 (0.42)	1.1 (0.69)	0.3 (0.12)	1.5 (0.34)	0.7 (0.10)
College Graduate	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.1 (0.09)	0.5 (0.27)	0.2 (0.19)	0.1 (0.04)	0.3 (0.18)	0.2 (0.08)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	1.5 (0.08)	2.6 (0.16)	0.3 (0.09)	4.7 (1.17)	2.3 (0.89)	0.4 (0.16)	2.7 (0.63)	0.8 (0.11)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	0.9 (0.05)	1.3 (0.09)	0.3 (0.07)	1.8 (0.48)	1.1 (0.70)	0.1 (0.08)	1.1 (0.23)	0.6 (0.08)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	0.4 (0.02)	0.4 (0.02)	0.2 (0.04)	0.9 (0.31)	0.6 (0.33)	0.1 (0.04)	0.5 (0.12)	0.5 (0.07)

(continued)

**Table A.5 Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	1.8 (0.11)	3.2 (0.21)	0.4 (0.14)	3.1 (1.24)	* (*)	0.5 (0.38)	3.0 (0.78)	0.8 (0.12)
Private Only	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.28)	0.7 (0.37)	0.1 (0.04)	0.5 (0.13)	0.3 (0.05)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	1.3 (0.07)	1.8 (0.11)	0.4 (0.09)	3.9 (1.09)	2.7 (1.08)	0.2 (0.10)	2.0 (0.44)	0.9 (0.12)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.15)	0.1 (0.08)	3.1 (0.95)	0.3 (0.30)	0.3 (0.23)	0.5 (0.23)	0.4 (0.16)
Multiple Insurance Types	0.2 (0.03)	0.2 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)	1.1 (0.59)	* (*)	0.1 (0.06)	0.4 (0.18)	0.4 (0.13)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	0.3 (0.03)	0.3 (0.03)	0.2 (0.08)	2.8 (1.15)	* (*)	0.2 (0.06)	0.8 (0.30)	0.3 (0.07)
Very Good	0.5 (0.02)	0.5 (0.03)	0.2 (0.05)	1.5 (0.67)	0.9 (0.60)	0.1 (0.06)	0.5 (0.15)	0.4 (0.07)
Good	0.8 (0.04)	1.0 (0.06)	0.2 (0.06)	2.5 (0.56)	2.3 (0.86)	0.2 (0.07)	1.9 (0.37)	0.7 (0.09)
Fair/Poor	1.3 (0.08)	1.7 (0.12)	0.4 (0.13)	3.0 (0.75)	1.5 (0.69)	0.4 (0.23)	1.0 (0.37)	1.1 (0.16)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	0.2 (0.01)	0.2 (0.02)	0.1 (0.02)	0.5 (0.15)	0.2 (0.09)	0.1 (0.03)	0.4 (0.09)	0.1 (0.02)
Yes	6.0 (0.22)	6.4 (0.27)	2.2 (0.36)	17.3 (3.29)	* (*)	2.4 (0.79)	6.7 (1.18)	6.9 (0.59)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table A.6 Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	4.0 (0.05)	4.2 (0.06)	3.6 (0.13)	5.2 (0.51)	4.3 (0.75)	1.7 (0.15)	5.8 (0.36)	4.1 (0.11)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	4.5 (0.07)	4.7 (0.09)	4.2 (0.21)	5.7 (0.73)	3.5 (0.77)	1.9 (0.23)	6.2 (0.55)	4.5 (0.18)
Female	3.6 (0.06)	3.8 (0.08)	3.2 (0.15)	4.8 (0.66)	5.2 (1.25)	1.5 (0.20)	5.4 (0.48)	3.6 (0.15)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	3.1 (0.08)	3.0 (0.10)	3.4 (0.21)	2.3 (0.42)	2.6 (1.19)	1.8 (0.32)	3.8 (0.39)	3.4 (0.18)
18 to 25	6.7 (0.11)	7.5 (0.15)	5.5 (0.25)	7.5 (1.08)	7.1 (1.89)	2.9 (0.34)	9.0 (0.68)	6.2 (0.26)
26 to 34	6.2 (0.14)	7.1 (0.18)	5.4 (0.34)	10.8 (1.91)	7.3 (2.24)	2.5 (0.39)	8.1 (0.92)	5.5 (0.30)
35 to 49	4.5 (0.09)	5.3 (0.13)	3.2 (0.23)	6.5 (1.07)	5.4 (1.91)	1.2 (0.20)	6.4 (0.82)	3.8 (0.22)
50 or Older	2.4 (0.09)	2.4 (0.10)	2.5 (0.24)	2.1 (0.67)	* (*)	1.0 (0.36)	3.8 (0.79)	2.4 (0.27)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	2.8 (0.07)	3.0 (0.09)	2.3 (0.22)	2.4 (0.55)	3.7 (1.32)	1.3 (0.24)	3.6 (0.74)	2.8 (0.19)
Widowed	2.3 (0.26)	2.1 (0.27)	2.8 (0.72)	* (*)	* (*)	0.4 (0.27)	3.0 (1.75)	4.5 (1.49)
Divorced or Separated	4.5 (0.17)	5.2 (0.23)	2.8 (0.41)	6.3 (1.52)	* (*)	2.0 (0.76)	6.3 (1.36)	2.9 (0.35)
Never Married	5.9 (0.09)	6.7 (0.14)	4.6 (0.19)	7.8 (0.93)	6.5 (1.44)	2.6 (0.28)	6.9 (0.50)	5.6 (0.20)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	4.3 (0.08)	4.7 (0.10)	3.5 (0.20)	5.2 (0.87)	4.0 (1.12)	1.6 (0.24)	6.3 (0.57)	4.1 (0.19)
Employed Part Time	4.5 (0.13)	4.7 (0.16)	4.0 (0.35)	5.4 (1.43)	5.4 (2.14)	2.3 (0.41)	6.3 (0.74)	4.8 (0.34)
Unemployed	7.9 (0.27)	9.8 (0.45)	5.8 (0.48)	10.0 (2.07)	7.9 (3.24)	3.3 (0.79)	7.9 (1.34)	7.2 (0.65)
Other <sup>3</sup>	3.3 (0.08)	3.3 (0.10)	3.4 (0.22)	4.7 (0.76)	4.2 (1.40)	1.5 (0.27)	5.6 (0.75)	3.5 (0.20)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	4.5 (0.15)	5.5 (0.24)	5.0 (0.40)	7.8 (1.76)	3.3 (1.34)	2.1 (0.77)	9.1 (1.61)	3.2 (0.23)
High School Graduate	4.4 (0.10)	4.5 (0.13)	3.6 (0.23)	6.4 (0.95)	4.2 (1.28)	2.9 (0.62)	5.7 (0.66)	4.7 (0.25)
Some College	4.9 (0.10)	5.1 (0.12)	3.8 (0.25)	4.2 (0.69)	6.2 (1.70)	2.2 (0.33)	7.0 (0.84)	5.1 (0.27)
College Graduate	3.0 (0.09)	3.3 (0.11)	2.4 (0.27)	3.3 (1.12)	2.6 (1.40)	1.3 (0.20)	3.7 (0.68)	3.4 (0.32)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	5.5 (0.13)	6.8 (0.22)	4.7 (0.29)	6.8 (1.03)	6.6 (1.75)	2.5 (0.45)	8.0 (0.98)	4.4 (0.26)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	4.5 (0.10)	5.1 (0.15)	3.6 (0.22)	5.6 (0.97)	4.4 (1.37)	2.3 (0.47)	6.8 (0.85)	4.0 (0.21)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	3.6 (0.06)	3.7 (0.07)	3.0 (0.18)	3.6 (0.57)	3.2 (0.97)	1.4 (0.17)	4.6 (0.41)	3.9 (0.18)

(continued)

**Table A.6 Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	6.7 (0.19)	9.4 (0.34)	5.8 (0.47)	7.9 (2.30)	5.5 (2.32)	1.6 (0.36)	10.4 (1.70)	4.2 (0.24)
Private Only	3.7 (0.07)	4.0 (0.08)	3.1 (0.18)	3.2 (0.57)	4.0 (1.09)	1.3 (0.15)	4.6 (0.38)	3.7 (0.18)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	5.1 (0.12)	5.7 (0.18)	4.3 (0.25)	6.6 (0.86)	6.0 (1.90)	2.5 (0.45)	7.5 (0.87)	4.6 (0.25)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	4.7 (0.26)	4.9 (0.37)	3.2 (0.44)	7.0 (1.78)	1.7 (0.93)	2.7 (0.82)	6.0 (1.44)	5.5 (0.65)
Multiple Insurance Types	2.0 (0.11)	1.9 (0.13)	1.9 (0.28)	2.1 (0.81)	* (*)	2.7 (1.04)	3.6 (1.03)	2.5 (0.40)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	2.6 (0.07)	2.7 (0.09)	2.4 (0.20)	3.9 (0.96)	1.5 (0.86)	1.1 (0.19)	3.1 (0.49)	2.8 (0.19)
Very Good	3.8 (0.08)	3.9 (0.10)	3.6 (0.20)	4.9 (0.76)	3.4 (1.06)	1.7 (0.27)	5.0 (0.48)	4.2 (0.20)
Good	4.8 (0.10)	5.3 (0.13)	4.0 (0.24)	5.1 (0.79)	6.8 (1.87)	2.1 (0.33)	6.5 (0.63)	4.2 (0.22)
Fair/Poor	5.7 (0.18)	6.2 (0.24)	4.7 (0.37)	6.7 (1.51)	6.5 (2.65)	2.7 (0.69)	9.4 (1.52)	5.0 (0.39)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	2.6 (0.04)	2.6 (0.05)	2.5 (0.10)	2.8 (0.40)	2.7 (0.65)	1.3 (0.14)	3.3 (0.30)	2.9 (0.10)
Yes	21.8 (0.36)	23.2 (0.43)	18.0 (0.93)	24.5 (3.23)	* (*)	12.0 (1.60)	27.9 (2.09)	19.6 (0.90)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table A.7 Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.02)	0.2 (0.05)	0.1 (0.01)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)	* (*)	0.1 (0.05)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.02)
Female	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.1 (0.06)	* (*)	0.1 (0.03)	0.0 (0.01)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	0.0 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.02)	* (*)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)
18 to 25	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.1 (0.04)	0.1 (0.08)	* (*)	* (*)	0.2 (0.09)	0.1 (0.03)
26 to 34	0.2 (0.03)	0.4 (0.04)	0.0 (0.03)	* (*)	0.2 (0.17)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.05)	0.1 (0.05)
35 to 49	0.1 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.1 (0.03)	0.1 (0.06)	* (*)	0.1 (0.07)	0.6 (0.29)	0.0 (0.01)
50 or Older	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	0.0 (0.03)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.02)	* (*)	* (*)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)
Widowed	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.03)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Divorced or Separated	0.1 (0.02)	0.1 (0.03)	0.1 (0.04)	0.1 (0.07)	* (*)	0.2 (0.25)	0.2 (0.17)	0.1 (0.05)
Never Married	0.2 (0.02)	0.3 (0.03)	0.1 (0.02)	0.0 (0.04)	* (*)	0.0 (0.02)	0.3 (0.14)	0.1 (0.02)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.03)	* (*)	0.0 (0.04)	0.1 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)
Employed Part Time	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.02)	* (*)	0.1 (0.08)	0.3 (0.27)	* (*)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.03)
Unemployed	0.4 (0.06)	0.6 (0.10)	0.2 (0.07)	0.1 (0.13)	* (*)	0.0 (0.01)	0.3 (0.21)	0.4 (0.16)
Other <sup>3</sup>	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.02)	0.1 (0.02)	* (*)	* (*)	0.1 (0.04)	0.3 (0.14)	0.0 (0.02)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	0.1 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.1 (0.04)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	0.4 (0.24)	0.1 (0.03)
High School Graduate	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.02)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.04)	* (*)	0.1 (0.11)	0.2 (0.17)	0.1 (0.03)
Some College	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.03)	* (*)	0.0 (0.01)	0.1 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
College Graduate	0.0 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.02)	0.1 (0.10)	0.2 (0.19)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.03)	0.1 (0.03)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	0.2 (0.02)	0.3 (0.04)	0.1 (0.02)	0.0 (0.03)	* (*)	0.2 (0.17)	0.5 (0.24)	0.1 (0.04)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	0.1 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.0 (0.02)	* (*)	0.1 (0.14)	0.1 (0.07)	0.1 (0.09)	0.1 (0.02)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.1 (0.04)	* (*)	0.0 (0.01)	0.1 (0.03)	0.1 (0.02)

(continued)

**Table A.7 Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.07)	* (*)	0.0 (0.04)	0.3 (0.25)	* (*)	0.8 (0.49)	0.1 (0.05)
Private Only	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.03)	* (*)	0.0 (0.03)	0.1 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	0.2 (0.02)	0.3 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)	0.1 (0.04)	* (*)	0.1 (0.08)	0.1 (0.05)	0.1 (0.02)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	0.1 (0.03)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.04)	* (*)	* (*)	0.0 (0.01)	0.5 (0.39)	0.1 (0.07)
Multiple Insurance Types	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	0.1 (0.07)	* (*)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.01)	* (*)	0.1 (0.07)	0.3 (0.20)	0.0 (0.01)
Very Good	0.1 (0.01)	0.1 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.04)	* (*)	* (*)	0.1 (0.05)	0.1 (0.02)
Good	0.1 (0.01)	0.2 (0.02)	0.0 (0.02)	0.1 (0.04)	0.1 (0.10)	0.0 (0.04)	0.1 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
Fair/Poor	0.2 (0.03)	0.3 (0.04)	0.1 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)	* (*)	* (*)	0.2 (0.13)	0.1 (0.03)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	* (*)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.00)
Yes	1.1 (0.08)	1.3 (0.10)	0.3 (0.11)	0.3 (0.14)	* (*)	0.4 (0.29)	1.1 (0.37)	0.8 (0.19)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

# B

## Substance Use Disorder among People Aged 12 or Older, Detailed Tables

**Table B.1 Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	2.9 (0.04)	2.9 (0.05)	3.4 (0.12)	4.8 (0.51)	3.0 (0.54)	1.3 (0.12)	5.0 (0.29)	2.8 (0.09)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	3.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.08)	4.7 (0.21)	5.6 (0.72)	2.5 (0.60)	1.8 (0.20)	5.7 (0.42)	3.6 (0.16)
Female	2.1 (0.04)	2.2 (0.05)	2.2 (0.13)	4.1 (0.55)	3.5 (0.90)	0.9 (0.11)	4.4 (0.40)	2.0 (0.10)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	3.2 (0.08)	3.1 (0.10)	2.8 (0.19)	4.5 (0.70)	4.8 (1.56)	1.8 (0.32)	4.3 (0.40)	3.6 (0.18)
18 to 25	7.3 (0.12)	7.8 (0.16)	7.5 (0.30)	9.1 (1.19)	5.4 (1.58)	3.8 (0.38)	11.4 (0.81)	6.5 (0.26)
26 to 34	4.6 (0.12)	5.3 (0.17)	4.4 (0.31)	7.7 (1.59)	5.3 (1.68)	2.2 (0.39)	6.0 (0.77)	3.6 (0.27)
35 to 49	2.5 (0.08)	3.0 (0.10)	2.4 (0.21)	6.9 (1.23)	3.0 (1.44)	0.5 (0.14)	5.0 (0.72)	1.7 (0.15)
50 or Older	1.0 (0.05)	1.0 (0.06)	2.0 (0.24)	0.8 (0.31)	* (*)	0.3 (0.17)	1.9 (0.48)	0.7 (0.16)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	1.1 (0.04)	1.2 (0.05)	1.3 (0.18)	2.6 (0.68)	1.3 (0.86)	0.4 (0.13)	1.6 (0.33)	0.9 (0.10)
Widowed	0.8 (0.13)	0.8 (0.14)	1.1 (0.60)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	3.6 (1.80)	0.7 (0.37)
Divorced or Separated	2.8 (0.14)	3.2 (0.18)	2.2 (0.34)	4.6 (1.40)	* (*)	1.3 (0.55)	5.4 (1.23)	1.6 (0.26)
Never Married	6.2 (0.10)	6.8 (0.14)	5.5 (0.21)	8.6 (1.13)	5.0 (1.27)	3.4 (0.33)	8.4 (0.55)	5.5 (0.23)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	2.6 (0.05)	2.7 (0.07)	2.8 (0.16)	4.1 (0.71)	2.2 (0.72)	1.0 (0.15)	4.2 (0.41)	2.4 (0.13)
Employed Part Time	3.9 (0.11)	3.8 (0.13)	4.4 (0.37)	4.2 (1.01)	4.2 (1.82)	2.0 (0.33)	8.0 (0.88)	4.2 (0.27)
Unemployed	8.5 (0.29)	10.1 (0.47)	7.7 (0.59)	11.5 (2.16)	8.1 (2.86)	3.4 (0.82)	9.6 (1.30)	7.1 (0.59)
Other <sup>3</sup>	2.4 (0.06)	2.2 (0.08)	2.9 (0.20)	4.8 (0.72)	2.6 (1.08)	1.4 (0.25)	4.9 (0.58)	2.4 (0.14)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	3.6 (0.13)	4.5 (0.21)	5.4 (0.43)	6.8 (1.32)	3.7 (1.67)	1.2 (0.44)	6.1 (1.07)	1.9 (0.17)
High School Graduate	3.3 (0.08)	3.2 (0.11)	3.5 (0.21)	6.3 (1.22)	2.1 (0.72)	2.3 (0.43)	5.0 (0.56)	3.3 (0.21)
Some College	3.5 (0.08)	3.4 (0.09)	3.4 (0.24)	3.4 (0.60)	4.0 (1.30)	2.2 (0.34)	6.8 (0.68)	3.5 (0.20)
College Graduate	1.6 (0.06)	1.7 (0.07)	1.5 (0.19)	1.9 (0.75)	1.3 (0.82)	0.8 (0.13)	2.3 (0.46)	1.9 (0.22)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	4.9 (0.13)	6.5 (0.22)	4.7 (0.27)	6.4 (1.23)	5.5 (1.64)	2.4 (0.38)	8.9 (1.05)	3.0 (0.21)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	3.4 (0.09)	3.6 (0.13)	3.6 (0.22)	5.1 (0.80)	2.5 (0.93)	1.9 (0.43)	5.0 (0.54)	2.8 (0.17)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	2.2 (0.04)	2.2 (0.05)	2.5 (0.16)	3.2 (0.55)	2.0 (0.52)	1.0 (0.12)	3.7 (0.31)	2.7 (0.13)

(continued)



**Table B.1 Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	5.3 (0.17)	7.5 (0.31)	5.6 (0.44)	5.7 (1.57)	3.1 (1.45)	3.4 (0.78)	7.7 (0.95)	2.9 (0.20)
Private Only	2.4 (0.05)	2.5 (0.06)	2.3 (0.14)	2.5 (0.54)	1.8 (0.54)	1.2 (0.13)	4.4 (0.38)	2.5 (0.12)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	4.4 (0.11)	4.8 (0.16)	4.4 (0.23)	7.2 (1.07)	5.8 (1.79)	1.7 (0.33)	7.1 (0.84)	3.4 (0.22)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	3.6 (0.22)	3.5 (0.28)	4.2 (0.65)	5.5 (1.05)	4.4 (2.09)	2.1 (0.61)	5.8 (1.04)	3.3 (0.50)
Multiple Insurance Types	0.8 (0.06)	0.7 (0.06)	1.4 (0.23)	1.7 (0.70)	* (*)	0.2 (0.10)	1.7 (0.38)	1.8 (0.30)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	1.7 (0.06)	1.6 (0.06)	2.4 (0.20)	4.0 (1.15)	0.8 (0.47)	0.8 (0.14)	3.4 (0.47)	1.9 (0.16)
Very Good	2.6 (0.06)	2.5 (0.07)	3.3 (0.19)	5.2 (0.91)	3.2 (0.96)	1.3 (0.20)	4.8 (0.42)	3.0 (0.15)
Good	3.4 (0.07)	3.6 (0.10)	3.3 (0.19)	4.7 (0.69)	3.9 (1.05)	1.5 (0.22)	5.3 (0.53)	3.0 (0.18)
Fair/Poor	4.4 (0.14)	4.7 (0.19)	5.0 (0.43)	5.1 (1.00)	* (*)	3.0 (0.79)	7.2 (1.09)	3.3 (0.28)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
Yes	38.6 (0.41)	36.5 (0.49)	47.2 (1.22)	42.8 (3.42)	* (*)	32.5 (2.61)	51.2 (2.39)	39.9 (1.05)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable; estimate is zero; no substance use disorder includes no illicit drug use disorder.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table B.2 Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	5.5 (0.06)	5.8 (0.07)	4.8 (0.14)	8.3 (0.65)	4.9 (0.78)	3.3 (0.21)	6.6 (0.41)	5.2 (0.13)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	7.1 (0.09)	7.4 (0.12)	6.4 (0.25)	10.3 (0.97)	6.0 (1.22)	4.1 (0.35)	8.1 (0.66)	7.4 (0.23)
Female	3.9 (0.06)	4.3 (0.08)	3.4 (0.16)	6.6 (0.75)	3.7 (1.00)	2.5 (0.22)	5.3 (0.47)	3.1 (0.12)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	1.9 (0.06)	2.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.10)	2.6 (0.50)	2.4 (1.04)	1.0 (0.22)	2.2 (0.30)	1.9 (0.14)
18 to 25	10.2 (0.15)	11.6 (0.20)	6.4 (0.28)	12.7 (1.77)	9.2 (2.11)	7.1 (0.50)	12.5 (0.87)	9.7 (0.29)
26 to 34	8.8 (0.16)	9.6 (0.22)	7.6 (0.41)	13.0 (2.04)	8.2 (2.62)	5.6 (0.51)	9.3 (1.06)	8.4 (0.40)
35 to 49	6.2 (0.11)	7.0 (0.15)	5.8 (0.29)	12.6 (1.39)	6.6 (2.04)	2.3 (0.31)	8.0 (1.07)	4.9 (0.26)
50 or Older	3.3 (0.09)	3.5 (0.11)	3.5 (0.27)	3.6 (0.97)	0.6 (0.36)	1.6 (0.49)	3.9 (0.85)	2.3 (0.27)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	3.8 (0.08)	4.0 (0.10)	3.2 (0.27)	4.4 (0.79)	3.6 (1.24)	2.2 (0.32)	5.0 (1.02)	3.4 (0.21)
Widowed	2.2 (0.22)	2.2 (0.26)	2.6 (0.60)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	3.1 (1.62)	0.7 (0.32)
Divorced or Separated	6.1 (0.21)	7.0 (0.28)	4.3 (0.44)	8.9 (2.06)	* (*)	2.8 (0.94)	5.8 (1.34)	4.4 (0.45)
Never Married	8.8 (0.12)	10.2 (0.17)	6.7 (0.26)	12.9 (1.37)	7.2 (1.66)	5.8 (0.41)	9.8 (0.70)	7.9 (0.26)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	6.9 (0.09)	7.5 (0.11)	5.3 (0.21)	8.3 (1.08)	7.4 (1.48)	3.7 (0.28)	8.3 (0.73)	6.9 (0.22)
Employed Part Time	6.3 (0.15)	6.7 (0.20)	4.3 (0.37)	11.1 (2.29)	4.3 (1.90)	4.2 (0.69)	9.5 (1.07)	6.1 (0.34)
Unemployed	8.9 (0.31)	10.3 (0.49)	7.3 (0.54)	16.5 (2.53)	6.1 (2.42)	5.7 (1.34)	7.1 (1.45)	8.5 (0.71)
Other <sup>3</sup>	3.5 (0.09)	3.4 (0.11)	4.4 (0.28)	7.0 (1.03)	1.9 (0.99)	2.2 (0.34)	4.9 (0.72)	3.0 (0.19)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	5.3 (0.18)	5.5 (0.27)	6.9 (0.48)	12.1 (1.99)	3.5 (1.34)	3.1 (1.10)	7.1 (1.56)	4.4 (0.27)
High School Graduate	5.5 (0.11)	5.3 (0.15)	5.3 (0.30)	9.0 (1.09)	4.1 (1.24)	4.2 (0.88)	7.0 (0.82)	6.0 (0.28)
Some College	6.4 (0.11)	6.6 (0.14)	5.0 (0.28)	8.5 (1.08)	7.4 (1.80)	4.8 (0.55)	9.1 (0.89)	6.8 (0.28)
College Graduate	5.8 (0.11)	6.4 (0.14)	4.3 (0.31)	5.0 (1.28)	4.0 (1.86)	2.9 (0.25)	5.4 (0.85)	6.1 (0.39)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	5.9 (0.15)	7.3 (0.26)	5.4 (0.29)	11.0 (1.42)	6.9 (2.24)	4.1 (0.49)	8.2 (0.96)	4.2 (0.24)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	5.0 (0.11)	5.1 (0.16)	4.8 (0.29)	7.7 (1.25)	4.4 (1.22)	3.8 (0.54)	6.6 (0.79)	5.0 (0.22)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	5.5 (0.07)	5.8 (0.08)	4.5 (0.20)	6.4 (0.83)	4.0 (0.86)	3.0 (0.26)	6.0 (0.54)	6.0 (0.21)

(continued)

**Table B.2 Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	7.9 (0.20)	9.5 (0.34)	8.0 (0.54)	11.5 (2.50)	* (*)	4.6 (0.86)	8.6 (1.24)	6.2 (0.30)
Private Only	6.1 (0.08)	6.7 (0.10)	4.3 (0.20)	5.5 (0.81)	4.4 (0.87)	3.3 (0.23)	7.7 (0.66)	5.8 (0.21)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	4.8 (0.13)	5.0 (0.18)	4.7 (0.27)	9.6 (1.11)	7.2 (2.23)	3.7 (0.73)	6.2 (0.76)	4.0 (0.22)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	6.7 (0.30)	7.3 (0.44)	5.2 (0.63)	12.7 (2.13)	5.2 (2.62)	3.5 (0.84)	6.4 (1.36)	6.4 (0.75)
Multiple Insurance Types	2.5 (0.12)	2.4 (0.13)	3.3 (0.42)	3.8 (1.42)	* (*)	1.2 (0.68)	2.7 (0.88)	3.0 (0.45)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	4.5 (0.11)	4.9 (0.14)	3.5 (0.24)	6.9 (1.53)	1.9 (0.73)	2.5 (0.44)	4.4 (0.92)	4.3 (0.25)
Very Good	5.7 (0.09)	6.0 (0.12)	4.8 (0.26)	7.4 (0.91)	4.6 (1.21)	3.5 (0.29)	6.4 (0.55)	5.6 (0.23)
Good	5.9 (0.11)	6.4 (0.14)	4.9 (0.26)	9.9 (1.18)	6.7 (1.88)	3.3 (0.38)	7.1 (0.77)	5.3 (0.23)
Fair/Poor	5.9 (0.18)	5.8 (0.23)	6.3 (0.46)	7.9 (1.64)	7.1 (2.80)	4.4 (1.18)	8.6 (1.38)	5.6 (0.38)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
Yes	73.7 (0.35)	74.6 (0.43)	67.5 (1.09)	73.7 (2.55)	71.9 (5.29)	80.0 (2.33)	66.7 (2.02)	74.3 (0.86)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable; estimate is zero; no substance use disorder includes no alcohol use disorder.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table B.3 Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	7.5 (0.07)	7.8 (0.09)	7.1 (0.18)	11.2 (0.79)	6.8 (0.85)	4.1 (0.22)	9.9 (0.48)	7.1 (0.15)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	9.6 (0.11)	9.9 (0.14)	9.7 (0.30)	13.6 (1.21)	7.9 (1.33)	5.3 (0.38)	11.6 (0.73)	9.6 (0.27)
Female	5.4 (0.07)	5.8 (0.10)	5.0 (0.19)	9.2 (0.88)	5.7 (1.11)	3.0 (0.23)	8.3 (0.61)	4.6 (0.14)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	4.3 (0.09)	4.4 (0.12)	3.4 (0.21)	5.8 (0.79)	5.4 (1.60)	2.3 (0.36)	5.4 (0.47)	4.7 (0.21)
18 to 25	14.9 (0.17)	16.6 (0.23)	12.1 (0.38)	18.4 (2.05)	11.9 (2.31)	9.2 (0.59)	18.6 (0.98)	13.6 (0.35)
26 to 34	12.0 (0.19)	13.3 (0.26)	10.7 (0.47)	17.3 (2.22)	12.8 (3.02)	6.8 (0.56)	13.7 (1.20)	10.6 (0.44)
35 to 49	7.9 (0.13)	9.2 (0.17)	7.1 (0.34)	16.8 (1.63)	8.1 (2.20)	2.7 (0.34)	11.6 (1.28)	6.0 (0.28)
50 or Older	4.1 (0.10)	4.3 (0.12)	4.6 (0.33)	4.2 (1.02)	0.6 (0.36)	1.8 (0.52)	5.2 (0.93)	2.7 (0.30)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	4.6 (0.09)	5.0 (0.12)	4.0 (0.31)	6.8 (0.99)	4.0 (1.28)	2.5 (0.34)	6.3 (1.05)	4.0 (0.22)
Widowed	2.8 (0.24)	2.8 (0.29)	3.5 (0.84)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	4.4 (1.87)	1.2 (0.47)
Divorced or Separated	8.1 (0.23)	9.3 (0.30)	5.6 (0.51)	12.4 (2.43)	* (*)	3.4 (1.01)	9.6 (1.66)	5.4 (0.48)
Never Married	12.9 (0.15)	14.7 (0.21)	10.7 (0.31)	17.6 (1.50)	10.6 (1.92)	7.9 (0.47)	15.1 (0.82)	11.5 (0.31)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	8.6 (0.10)	9.3 (0.13)	7.2 (0.24)	10.8 (1.23)	8.7 (1.56)	4.2 (0.30)	11.0 (0.79)	8.2 (0.24)
Employed Part Time	8.8 (0.18)	9.1 (0.22)	7.8 (0.49)	13.3 (2.44)	8.0 (2.58)	5.5 (0.73)	13.7 (1.21)	8.8 (0.40)
Unemployed	14.7 (0.38)	17.4 (0.61)	12.6 (0.70)	22.7 (3.04)	13.0 (3.74)	7.6 (1.46)	14.2 (1.74)	12.9 (0.80)
Other <sup>3</sup>	5.2 (0.10)	5.1 (0.13)	6.2 (0.32)	10.1 (1.17)	3.1 (1.10)	3.2 (0.41)	8.3 (0.91)	4.7 (0.23)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	7.8 (0.20)	8.9 (0.32)	10.2 (0.56)	16.5 (2.25)	6.8 (2.14)	4.1 (1.19)	11.3 (1.72)	5.7 (0.30)
High School Graduate	7.7 (0.13)	7.6 (0.18)	7.7 (0.34)	12.4 (1.43)	5.7 (1.41)	5.5 (0.93)	10.3 (0.94)	8.1 (0.32)
Some College	8.8 (0.13)	9.0 (0.16)	7.5 (0.33)	10.8 (1.27)	9.1 (1.89)	6.1 (0.61)	13.3 (1.01)	8.9 (0.32)
College Graduate	6.8 (0.12)	7.5 (0.15)	5.2 (0.35)	6.2 (1.47)	5.3 (2.06)	3.4 (0.26)	6.8 (0.92)	7.2 (0.41)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	9.3 (0.19)	12.0 (0.31)	8.6 (0.36)	14.7 (1.82)	10.2 (2.39)	5.6 (0.59)	13.8 (1.22)	6.3 (0.29)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	7.4 (0.14)	7.7 (0.20)	7.2 (0.33)	10.9 (1.42)	5.8 (1.44)	4.8 (0.64)	10.3 (0.93)	6.8 (0.25)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	7.0 (0.08)	7.3 (0.10)	6.2 (0.24)	8.4 (0.94)	5.5 (0.96)	3.6 (0.27)	8.4 (0.58)	7.6 (0.23)

(continued)

**Table B.3 Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	11.5 (0.25)	14.6 (0.41)	11.9 (0.64)	14.8 (2.73)	8.9 (3.34)	6.9 (1.07)	13.7 (1.43)	8.1 (0.34)
Private Only	7.7 (0.09)	8.4 (0.11)	5.9 (0.23)	7.3 (0.91)	5.6 (0.97)	4.0 (0.25)	10.3 (0.71)	7.3 (0.22)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	7.9 (0.15)	8.6 (0.22)	7.8 (0.32)	13.9 (1.38)	10.6 (2.44)	4.6 (0.77)	11.0 (1.05)	6.4 (0.28)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	9.2 (0.36)	9.8 (0.50)	8.4 (0.88)	16.3 (2.21)	8.1 (3.19)	4.7 (0.92)	10.0 (1.56)	8.3 (0.82)
Multiple Insurance Types	3.1 (0.13)	2.9 (0.14)	4.3 (0.46)	4.7 (1.55)	2.6 (1.57)	1.3 (0.69)	4.0 (0.95)	4.2 (0.49)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	5.6 (0.12)	5.9 (0.14)	5.2 (0.30)	9.2 (1.76)	2.3 (0.78)	3.1 (0.46)	6.7 (0.98)	5.7 (0.29)
Very Good	7.4 (0.11)	7.7 (0.13)	7.3 (0.31)	10.3 (1.33)	6.6 (1.42)	4.3 (0.33)	9.1 (0.63)	7.5 (0.26)
Good	8.2 (0.12)	9.0 (0.17)	7.2 (0.31)	13.1 (1.33)	10.1 (2.06)	4.3 (0.41)	10.6 (0.87)	7.3 (0.27)
Fair/Poor	8.9 (0.22)	9.3 (0.28)	9.3 (0.56)	11.0 (1.91)	8.1 (2.93)	6.2 (1.36)	14.1 (1.66)	7.6 (0.43)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



# Illicit Drug Use Treatment among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment, Detailed Tables

**Table C.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (62.7 Percent)	Black or African American (14.1 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4 Percent)	Asian (2.5 Percent)	Two or More Races (3.2 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (16.2 Percent)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	61.9 (0.58)	61.1 (0.71)	64.9 (1.53)	52.3 (3.74)	* (*)	65.6 (3.62)	51.8 (2.81)	64.7 (1.55)
Female	38.1 (0.58)	38.9 (0.71)	35.1 (1.53)	47.7 (3.74)	* (*)	34.4 (3.62)	48.2 (2.81)	35.3 (1.55)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	9.6 (0.24)	7.9 (0.27)	8.4 (0.60)	9.1 (1.47)	* (*)	11.7 (2.12)	13.6 (1.29)	16.0 (0.83)
18 to 25	30.4 (0.50)	28.2 (0.62)	30.6 (1.35)	27.4 (3.33)	* (*)	39.4 (4.07)	35.9 (2.42)	36.6 (1.43)
26 to 34	23.9 (0.54)	24.8 (0.67)	20.1 (1.31)	24.9 (3.70)	* (*)	32.2 (4.13)	19.9 (2.28)	23.0 (1.47)
35 to 49	20.5 (0.50)	22.6 (0.65)	17.3 (1.28)	32.9 (3.74)	* (*)	11.0 (2.76)	17.9 (2.18)	16.2 (1.26)
50 or Older	15.6 (0.67)	16.5 (0.82)	23.6 (2.12)	5.7 (2.14)	* (*)	* (*)	12.7 (2.79)	8.3 (1.50)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	18.4 (0.63)	21.4 (0.81)	12.2 (1.46)	17.6 (4.21)	* (*)	* (*)	10.1 (1.91)	14.2 (1.41)
Widowed	1.6 (0.25)	1.7 (0.30)	1.6 (0.88)	0.1 (0.10)	* (*)	* (*)	3.5 (1.69)	1.2 (0.63)
Divorced or Separated	13.7 (0.58)	16.0 (0.73)	10.8 (1.43)	18.4 (3.73)	* (*)	5.2 (2.11)	15.6 (3.03)	7.7 (1.30)
Never Married	66.2 (0.72)	60.9 (0.88)	75.3 (1.95)	63.8 (4.37)	* (*)	79.2 (4.58)	70.8 (3.31)	76.9 (1.92)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	41.2 (0.64)	43.6 (0.81)	36.3 (1.59)	31.7 (3.88)	* (*)	38.3 (4.54)	32.4 (2.55)	39.3 (1.59)
Employed Part Time	17.6 (0.45)	18.0 (0.54)	14.6 (1.20)	10.8 (2.38)	* (*)	20.4 (3.02)	22.4 (2.19)	17.7 (1.19)
Unemployed	13.1 (0.41)	11.1 (0.48)	19.8 (1.39)	17.7 (3.04)	* (*)	10.0 (2.38)	10.9 (1.46)	15.8 (1.17)
Other <sup>3</sup>	28.1 (0.58)	27.4 (0.75)	29.3 (1.63)	39.9 (3.88)	* (*)	31.2 (4.21)	34.3 (2.87)	27.2 (1.30)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	17.0 (0.50)	13.5 (0.56)	27.9 (1.76)	28.6 (4.05)	* (*)	5.8 (2.07)	15.4 (2.40)	23.2 (1.65)
High School Graduate	29.6 (0.61)	28.8 (0.78)	32.6 (1.69)	42.5 (5.12)	* (*)	21.2 (3.64)	27.7 (2.54)	30.9 (1.56)
Some College	36.8 (0.66)	38.1 (0.79)	31.2 (1.67)	24.3 (4.03)	* (*)	35.7 (3.89)	47.6 (3.28)	34.9 (1.74)
College Graduate	16.6 (0.55)	19.6 (0.76)	8.2 (1.00)	4.6 (1.79)	* (*)	37.3 (4.40)	9.2 (1.79)	11.0 (1.21)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	26.4 (0.60)	22.1 (0.67)	40.1 (1.80)	46.6 (5.61)	* (*)	20.7 (3.16)	35.2 (3.08)	28.8 (1.63)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	24.1 (0.54)	22.2 (0.66)	27.7 (1.43)	26.9 (3.87)	* (*)	21.0 (4.01)	22.5 (2.21)	28.8 (1.41)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	49.5 (0.67)	55.8 (0.84)	32.2 (1.62)	26.5 (4.18)	* (*)	58.4 (4.04)	42.3 (2.79)	42.4 (1.62)

(continued)

**Table C.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (62.7 Percent)	Black or African American (14.1 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4 Percent)	Asian (2.5 Percent)	Two or More Races (3.2 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (16.2 Percent)
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	17.7 (0.50)	17.0 (0.63)	18.6 (1.28)	10.6 (2.72)	* (*)	14.5 (2.97)	13.5 (1.63)	21.3 (1.31)
Private Only	42.0 (0.63)	47.2 (0.82)	27.1 (1.43)	15.5 (3.14)	* (*)	57.4 (3.92)	37.8 (2.74)	34.9 (1.48)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	31.0 (0.64)	27.1 (0.74)	42.8 (1.68)	52.4 (5.18)	* (*)	18.0 (2.94)	38.2 (3.01)	35.0 (1.67)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	4.8 (0.29)	3.9 (0.32)	6.6 (0.94)	16.9 (3.07)	* (*)	7.9 (2.24)	5.9 (0.98)	5.1 (0.76)
Multiple Insurance Types	4.5 (0.30)	4.7 (0.40)	5.0 (0.83)	4.6 (1.74)	* (*)	2.1 (0.95)	4.6 (0.99)	3.7 (0.60)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	13.0 (0.38)	12.3 (0.46)	14.6 (1.11)	14.0 (3.23)	* (*)	16.2 (2.79)	12.6 (1.66)	14.1 (1.09)
Very Good	32.9 (0.57)	33.6 (0.73)	31.3 (1.51)	27.4 (3.32)	* (*)	39.5 (4.22)	32.5 (2.36)	30.8 (1.42)
Good	33.7 (0.60)	34.5 (0.75)	29.9 (1.49)	34.4 (4.02)	* (*)	28.6 (3.78)	32.5 (2.62)	34.9 (1.54)
Fair/Poor	20.4 (0.53)	19.6 (0.63)	24.2 (1.56)	24.2 (3.67)	* (*)	15.7 (3.49)	22.4 (2.75)	20.2 (1.51)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	7.4 (0.34)	8.0 (0.45)	7.0 (1.00)	8.3 (2.46)	* (*)	4.6 (1.87)	6.0 (1.36)	6.0 (1.04)
Yes	92.6 (0.34)	92.0 (0.45)	93.0 (1.00)	91.7 (2.46)	* (*)	95.4 (1.87)	94.0 (1.36)	94.0 (1.04)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the DSM-IV.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table C.2 Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	21.4 (0.51)	23.5 (0.66)	18.6 (1.30)	24.9 (3.78)	* (*)	8.3 (2.22)	20.6 (2.44)	17.6 (1.37)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	21.1 (0.68)	22.5 (0.87)	19.8 (1.77)	* (*)	* (*)	9.2 (2.96)	20.1 (3.58)	19.1 (1.96)
Female	21.9 (0.79)	25.1 (1.04)	16.5 (2.03)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	21.2 (3.41)	14.8 (1.68)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	11.7 (0.78)	12.4 (1.11)	11.3 (2.00)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	10.2 (2.94)	10.7 (1.47)
18 to 25	13.0 (0.53)	15.0 (0.74)	7.6 (1.17)	21.3 (4.85)	* (*)	7.3 (2.96)	13.4 (2.69)	11.2 (1.27)
26 to 34	26.0 (1.05)	30.8 (1.30)	13.5 (2.36)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	18.8 (2.73)
35 to 49	31.2 (1.28)	32.1 (1.52)	30.3 (3.71)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	28.5 (4.07)
50 or Older	23.9 (1.87)	20.4 (2.20)	31.5 (4.62)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	20.1 (1.39)	20.7 (1.59)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	21.2 (4.37)
Widowed	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Divorced or Separated	33.2 (2.15)	33.9 (2.43)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Never Married	19.2 (0.62)	22.4 (0.84)	16.1 (1.55)	16.2 (4.33)	* (*)	8.0 (2.65)	20.3 (2.93)	13.6 (1.34)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	19.7 (0.80)	22.2 (0.99)	15.1 (2.41)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	12.4 (2.71)	15.1 (2.04)
Employed Part Time	17.4 (1.17)	18.5 (1.30)	14.5 (3.66)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	14.5 (3.88)
Unemployed	23.7 (1.49)	28.8 (2.13)	17.6 (2.70)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	17.7 (3.31)
Other <sup>3</sup>	26.3 (1.07)	27.4 (1.30)	26.4 (2.89)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	28.8 (5.28)	24.3 (2.89)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	28.4 (1.49)	30.3 (2.08)	24.3 (3.20)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	28.1 (4.20)
High School Graduate	26.5 (1.11)	30.3 (1.39)	20.8 (2.92)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	28.9 (4.61)	16.9 (2.56)
Some College	20.6 (0.84)	23.7 (1.08)	15.6 (2.02)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	15.1 (3.57)	14.4 (1.90)
College Graduate	13.1 (1.29)	13.2 (1.42)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	27.8 (1.13)	30.5 (1.51)	25.0 (2.50)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	30.6 (5.43)	24.8 (3.20)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	24.1 (1.09)	29.5 (1.52)	16.6 (2.22)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	13.9 (3.72)	18.1 (2.51)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	16.9 (0.63)	18.5 (0.78)	12.7 (2.24)	* (*)	* (*)	11.4 (3.56)	16.2 (3.01)	12.4 (1.56)

(continued)

**Table C.2 Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	21.3 (1.36)	25.2 (1.78)	14.9 (2.95)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	16.2 (2.98)
Private Only	13.5 (0.59)	14.7 (0.75)	10.9 (2.37)	* (*)	* (*)	4.2 (1.70)	11.4 (2.75)	11.4 (1.51)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	32.0 (1.06)	38.2 (1.46)	24.5 (2.22)	26.0 (5.01)	* (*)	* (*)	31.1 (5.10)	24.0 (2.90)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	21.6 (2.37)	21.3 (3.05)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Multiple Insurance Types	21.9 (2.58)	22.0 (3.07)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	16.0 (1.27)	17.5 (1.56)	15.4 (3.03)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	13.9 (3.82)
Very Good	18.3 (0.81)	19.8 (1.02)	17.4 (2.13)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	14.9 (3.24)	13.8 (1.87)
Good	23.2 (0.97)	26.4 (1.25)	18.4 (2.11)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	23.2 (4.25)	17.3 (2.22)
Fair/Poor	26.9 (1.35)	28.5 (1.66)	22.6 (3.56)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	26.2 (4.04)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
Yes	15.1 (0.45)	16.8 (0.59)	12.5 (1.16)	18.1 (3.58)	* (*)	3.8 (1.28)	15.6 (2.35)	12.3 (1.11)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable; estimate is 100 percent; includes the group of respondents who have received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received illicit drug use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the DSM-IV.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table C.3 Type of Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Treatment Location <sup>1</sup>	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Any Location<sup>2</sup></b>	21.4 (0.51)	23.5 (0.66)	18.6 (1.30)	24.9 (3.78)	* (*)	8.3 (2.22)	20.6 (2.44)	17.6 (1.37)
<b>Specialty Facility<sup>3</sup></b>	17.9 (0.46)	20.0 (0.60)	15.4 (1.25)	18.3 (3.80)	* (*)	6.1 (1.98)	15.6 (2.03)	14.1 (1.28)
Hospital–Inpatient	5.1 (0.28)	5.2 (0.36)	5.1 (0.83)	1.9 (0.84)	* (*)	3.9 (1.84)	4.8 (1.21)	5.0 (0.71)
Rehabilitation Facility–Inpatient	6.7 (0.32)	7.3 (0.43)	6.2 (0.88)	8.7 (2.89)	* (*)	3.2 (1.80)	5.8 (1.34)	5.2 (0.70)
Rehabilitation Facility–Outpatient	12.7 (0.41)	14.7 (0.55)	10.7 (1.15)	11.9 (3.06)	* (*)	3.8 (1.74)	11.1 (1.83)	8.6 (0.94)
Mental Health Center–Outpatient	8.4 (0.35)	9.5 (0.44)	5.3 (0.70)	8.6 (2.66)	* (*)	4.9 (1.90)	9.0 (1.67)	7.2 (1.00)
<b>Nonspecialty Facility<sup>4</sup></b>	14.2 (0.43)	16.5 (0.58)	9.7 (1.05)	17.3 (3.35)	* (*)	4.9 (1.85)	11.4 (1.82)	10.6 (1.05)
Emergency Room	3.0 (0.20)	3.3 (0.26)	1.9 (0.49)	1.2 (0.90)	* (*)	3.6 (1.72)	4.6 (1.24)	2.5 (0.49)
Private Doctor’s Office	5.3 (0.27)	7.0 (0.41)	1.3 (0.31)	4.8 (1.83)	* (*)	2.1 (1.16)	4.6 (1.19)	3.3 (0.53)
Self-Help Group	10.7 (0.39)	12.3 (0.50)	8.3 (0.99)	15.8 (3.35)	* (*)	3.0 (1.67)	7.0 (1.33)	8.1 (0.96)
Prison/Jail	2.0 (0.17)	2.1 (0.22)	1.7 (0.42)	2.6 (1.37)	* (*)	0.3 (0.23)	1.9 (0.82)	2.2 (0.50)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Any treatment location includes hospitals (inpatient), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), mental health centers, emergency rooms, private doctors’ offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

<sup>3</sup> Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

<sup>4</sup> Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors’ offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

# D

## Alcohol Use Treatment among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment, Detailed Tables

**Table D.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (66.6 Percent)	Black or African American (10.8 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.3 Percent)	Asian (3.2 Percent)	Two or More Races (2.2 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (15.9 Percent)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	63.2 (0.46)	62.3 (0.59)	61.5 (1.55)	58.3 (3.42)	* (*)	59.5 (2.79)	57.6 (3.05)	70.0 (1.10)
Female	36.8 (0.46)	37.7 (0.59)	38.5 (1.55)	41.7 (3.42)	* (*)	40.5 (2.79)	42.4 (3.05)	30.0 (1.10)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	3.2 (0.10)	2.9 (0.12)	2.0 (0.21)	3.0 (0.60)	5.0 (2.15)	2.5 (0.59)	5.6 (0.77)	4.8 (0.34)
18 to 25	22.9 (0.36)	21.3 (0.43)	18.8 (0.91)	20.5 (2.95)	* (*)	30.5 (2.33)	30.4 (2.42)	29.9 (0.96)
26 to 34	23.1 (0.40)	21.2 (0.49)	24.1 (1.24)	26.2 (3.46)	* (*)	32.0 (2.75)	21.6 (2.29)	28.5 (1.19)
35 to 49	25.3 (0.42)	25.5 (0.51)	27.0 (1.31)	30.4 (3.62)	* (*)	20.1 (2.42)	20.8 (2.53)	24.6 (1.16)
50 or Older	25.5 (0.56)	29.1 (0.71)	28.3 (1.69)	* (*)	* (*)	14.9 (4.03)	21.7 (3.75)	12.1 (1.20)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	32.2 (0.60)	35.4 (0.74)	19.7 (1.50)	18.8 (3.24)	* (*)	37.7 (3.83)	24.1 (3.92)	28.1 (1.41)
Widowed	2.4 (0.23)	2.6 (0.28)	3.7 (1.07)	1.9 (1.24)	* (*)	* (*)	2.4 (1.20)	0.8 (0.36)
Divorced or Separated	14.9 (0.45)	16.6 (0.59)	13.6 (1.22)	* (*)	* (*)	4.8 (1.50)	12.3 (2.66)	10.6 (1.01)
Never Married	50.5 (0.59)	45.5 (0.71)	62.9 (1.77)	57.2 (4.62)	* (*)	54.9 (4.18)	61.2 (4.02)	60.6 (1.52)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	56.2 (0.53)	58.0 (0.66)	46.2 (1.45)	36.0 (4.00)	* (*)	55.3 (2.89)	47.4 (3.19)	58.0 (1.28)
Employed Part Time	14.8 (0.35)	15.7 (0.44)	10.2 (0.85)	14.6 (2.68)	* (*)	16.9 (2.30)	18.9 (2.05)	13.2 (0.72)
Unemployed	7.5 (0.25)	5.9 (0.29)	13.1 (0.92)	14.2 (2.25)	8.5 (3.08)	7.2 (1.68)	7.7 (1.89)	9.9 (0.77)
Other <sup>3</sup>	21.5 (0.48)	20.4 (0.58)	30.5 (1.53)	35.2 (4.32)	* (*)	20.6 (2.77)	26.1 (3.18)	19.0 (1.03)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	12.0 (0.37)	7.7 (0.35)	22.7 (1.40)	26.0 (3.66)	* (*)	5.6 (1.91)	12.4 (2.51)	23.5 (1.21)
High School Graduate	23.6 (0.45)	21.7 (0.54)	31.8 (1.54)	32.1 (3.76)	* (*)	13.0 (2.33)	27.0 (2.89)	27.0 (1.12)
Some College	33.7 (0.49)	34.3 (0.60)	30.6 (1.38)	35.0 (4.82)	* (*)	28.9 (2.94)	44.8 (3.34)	32.2 (1.16)
College Graduate	30.7 (0.51)	36.3 (0.67)	14.9 (1.04)	6.9 (1.69)	* (*)	52.5 (3.15)	15.8 (2.25)	17.3 (1.04)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	16.7 (0.40)	12.2 (0.42)	33.4 (1.49)	46.2 (4.75)	* (*)	14.6 (1.74)	25.2 (2.68)	21.0 (1.09)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	18.8 (0.40)	15.2 (0.45)	26.1 (1.34)	26.0 (4.92)	* (*)	17.7 (2.36)	22.5 (2.47)	27.8 (1.04)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	64.6 (0.52)	72.6 (0.60)	40.5 (1.49)	27.8 (3.56)	* (*)	67.7 (2.82)	52.3 (3.13)	51.3 (1.24)

(continued)

**Table D.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (66.6 Percent)	Black or African American (10.8 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.3 Percent)	Asian (3.2 Percent)	Two or More Races (2.2 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (15.9 Percent)
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	13.7 (0.34)	10.7 (0.37)	18.5 (1.18)	10.9 (2.10)	* (*)	8.2 (1.53)	11.3 (1.65)	24.4 (1.06)
Private Only	56.7 (0.56)	63.1 (0.66)	35.2 (1.45)	19.2 (2.85)	* (*)	68.8 (3.09)	51.6 (3.12)	45.1 (1.27)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	17.9 (0.43)	13.9 (0.47)	32.9 (1.56)	42.0 (4.16)	* (*)	15.9 (2.70)	25.3 (2.73)	21.9 (1.07)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	4.6 (0.21)	4.1 (0.25)	5.9 (0.64)	19.3 (2.97)	* (*)	3.9 (0.96)	5.0 (1.03)	5.0 (0.58)
Multiple Insurance Types	7.1 (0.33)	8.1 (0.41)	7.6 (0.91)	* (*)	* (*)	3.2 (1.80)	6.9 (2.07)	3.6 (0.52)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	17.7 (0.39)	18.4 (0.47)	15.0 (1.00)	13.9 (2.72)	9.0 (3.14)	21.7 (3.22)	12.5 (2.41)	17.0 (0.94)
Very Good	37.3 (0.49)	39.8 (0.62)	30.8 (1.41)	21.7 (2.73)	* (*)	41.7 (3.01)	34.0 (2.74)	31.5 (1.15)
Good	30.8 (0.47)	29.8 (0.56)	32.7 (1.49)	41.9 (4.52)	* (*)	27.0 (2.75)	33.5 (3.07)	33.6 (1.18)
Fair/Poor	14.2 (0.38)	12.0 (0.45)	21.4 (1.30)	22.5 (3.42)	* (*)	9.6 (2.40)	20.0 (2.82)	17.9 (1.04)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	3.3 (0.23)	3.0 (0.24)	5.7 (0.96)	* (*)	* (*)	0.6 (0.42)	4.9 (1.96)	2.8 (0.51)
Yes	96.7 (0.23)	97.0 (0.24)	94.3 (0.96)	* (*)	* (*)	99.4 (0.42)	95.1 (1.96)	97.2 (0.51)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the DSM-IV.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table D.2 Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	11.2 (0.36)	10.9 (0.42)	14.6 (1.14)	22.4 (4.22)	* (*)	4.4 (0.97)	15.3 (2.77)	10.5 (0.97)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	11.8 (0.48)	11.6 (0.56)	14.8 (1.29)	* (*)	* (*)	5.3 (1.38)	15.2 (3.28)	10.7 (1.27)
Female	10.3 (0.52)	9.7 (0.57)	14.3 (2.15)	* (*)	* (*)	3.2 (1.27)	* (*)	9.9 (1.33)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	10.5 (0.91)	10.5 (1.11)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	8.5 (1.86)
18 to 25	7.7 (0.37)	7.8 (0.45)	8.7 (1.29)	9.7 (2.58)	* (*)	6.8 (2.04)	8.4 (1.87)	6.6 (0.84)
26 to 34	10.9 (0.59)	11.3 (0.70)	9.4 (1.56)	* (*)	* (*)	1.6 (0.87)	16.5 (4.45)	10.5 (1.51)
35 to 49	12.9 (0.62)	13.4 (0.76)	15.8 (1.78)	14.2 (3.93)	* (*)	* (*)	10.5 (3.17)	9.9 (1.69)
50 or Older	13.1 (1.04)	10.7 (1.05)	21.7 (3.21)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	8.2 (0.66)	7.4 (0.65)	11.2 (2.69)	* (*)	* (*)	2.1 (1.22)	* (*)	10.4 (2.67)
Widowed	21.9 (4.99)	15.5 (4.15)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Divorced or Separated	17.3 (1.42)	17.0 (1.65)	22.0 (4.54)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	14.3 (3.56)
Never Married	11.3 (0.47)	11.5 (0.60)	12.9 (1.19)	16.1 (3.74)	* (*)	6.1 (1.59)	11.8 (1.99)	10.1 (1.14)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	8.6 (0.39)	8.5 (0.45)	10.3 (1.41)	11.1 (3.57)	* (*)	2.1 (0.80)	8.7 (2.33)	9.0 (1.25)
Employed Part Time	8.5 (0.71)	8.4 (0.80)	12.1 (3.59)	* (*)	* (*)	6.5 (2.77)	10.5 (2.85)	6.3 (1.55)
Unemployed	19.4 (1.66)	23.1 (2.46)	16.1 (2.66)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	12.2 (2.92)
Other <sup>3</sup>	17.3 (0.97)	16.0 (1.11)	21.3 (2.88)	* (*)	* (*)	8.2 (3.08)	* (*)	17.2 (2.60)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	16.6 (1.32)	17.9 (1.95)	17.6 (2.57)	15.7 (4.41)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	13.5 (2.69)
High School Graduate	13.4 (0.82)	13.7 (1.00)	16.1 (2.71)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	10.3 (1.64)
Some College	11.3 (0.53)	11.2 (0.61)	14.4 (1.96)	* (*)	* (*)	6.2 (2.08)	* (*)	8.7 (1.33)
College Graduate	7.5 (0.57)	7.4 (0.65)	7.2 (1.86)	* (*)	* (*)	3.6 (1.34)	* (*)	10.4 (2.45)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	18.9 (1.08)	19.2 (1.42)	23.3 (2.75)	25.4 (4.45)	* (*)	3.8 (1.65)	* (*)	14.3 (2.10)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	13.7 (0.88)	15.7 (1.28)	11.5 (1.77)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	9.1 (2.56)	10.5 (1.58)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	8.6 (0.36)	8.5 (0.41)	9.5 (1.32)	7.6 (2.37)	* (*)	4.1 (1.19)	13.3 (3.82)	8.9 (1.37)

(continued)

**Table D.2 Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	13.1 (0.99)	15.5 (1.41)	10.2 (1.88)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	10.2 (1.82)
Private Only	7.1 (0.36)	7.1 (0.41)	7.9 (1.14)	* (*)	* (*)	4.5 (1.23)	7.3 (1.82)	7.5 (1.31)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	20.5 (1.08)	21.6 (1.45)	23.4 (2.63)	27.6 (5.02)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	15.5 (2.22)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	14.2 (1.63)	15.3 (2.32)	17.4 (4.24)	10.5 (2.91)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Multiple Insurance Types	15.1 (1.80)	13.4 (1.80)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	7.9 (0.68)	6.8 (0.70)	12.4 (2.18)	* (*)	* (*)	2.3 (1.29)	* (*)	11.1 (3.21)
Very Good	8.4 (0.44)	8.7 (0.54)	8.6 (1.25)	* (*)	* (*)	4.8 (1.68)	10.5 (2.55)	6.7 (1.04)
Good	13.6 (0.76)	13.7 (0.91)	16.4 (2.47)	* (*)	* (*)	5.6 (1.94)	* (*)	11.3 (1.60)
Fair/Poor	17.6 (1.10)	17.4 (1.37)	22.0 (3.18)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	14.8 (2.56)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
Yes	8.2 (0.30)	8.1 (0.35)	9.4 (0.87)	14.4 (2.41)	* (*)	3.9 (0.88)	10.9 (2.30)	7.8 (0.85)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable; estimate is 100 percent; includes the group of respondents who have received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received alcohol use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the DSM-IV.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table D.3 Type of Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Treatment Location <sup>1</sup>	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Any Location<sup>2</sup></b>	11.2 (0.36)	10.9 (0.42)	14.6 (1.14)	22.4 (4.22)	* (*)	4.4 (0.97)	15.3 (2.77)	10.5 (0.97)
<b>Specialty Facility<sup>3</sup></b>	8.7 (0.32)	8.5 (0.37)	12.0 (1.10)	19.9 (4.25)	* (*)	2.1 (0.65)	10.6 (2.18)	7.3 (0.85)
Hospital–Inpatient	3.2 (0.20)	3.1 (0.22)	4.6 (0.91)	4.7 (1.46)	* (*)	0.1 (0.07)	3.7 (1.43)	2.9 (0.63)
Rehabilitation Facility–Inpatient	3.8 (0.22)	3.9 (0.25)	4.7 (0.72)	* (*)	* (*)	0.9 (0.49)	4.4 (1.47)	2.8 (0.61)
Rehabilitation Facility–Outpatient	5.2 (0.25)	5.0 (0.28)	8.0 (0.84)	10.1 (2.10)	* (*)	1.1 (0.40)	6.1 (1.79)	4.7 (0.74)
Mental Health Center–Outpatient	4.1 (0.21)	4.1 (0.25)	4.2 (0.55)	8.7 (2.10)	0.9 (0.50)	1.0 (0.40)	6.0 (1.82)	3.9 (0.68)
<b>Nonspecialty Facility<sup>4</sup></b>	7.8 (0.29)	8.1 (0.36)	8.2 (0.79)	12.3 (2.42)	* (*)	3.3 (0.86)	10.1 (2.38)	6.9 (0.83)
Emergency Room	1.8 (0.13)	1.9 (0.16)	2.5 (0.49)	1.8 (0.77)	* (*)	0.4 (0.22)	2.4 (0.90)	1.1 (0.27)
Private Doctor’s Office	2.3 (0.16)	2.5 (0.20)	1.9 (0.35)	1.8 (0.70)	1.6 (1.03)	1.3 (0.62)	2.8 (0.99)	2.0 (0.58)
Self-Help Group	6.4 (0.26)	6.5 (0.32)	6.6 (0.70)	11.2 (2.42)	* (*)	2.5 (0.75)	9.4 (2.38)	5.5 (0.76)
Prison/Jail	0.9 (0.09)	0.8 (0.10)	1.6 (0.34)	1.6 (0.79)	1.3 (1.00)	0.2 (0.19)	3.0 (1.67)	0.7 (0.17)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Any treatment location includes hospitals (inpatient), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), mental health centers, emergency rooms, private doctors’ offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

<sup>3</sup> Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

<sup>4</sup> Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors’ offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



# Substance Use Treatment among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment, Detailed Tables

**Table E.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (65.9 Percent)	Black or African American (11.6 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4 Percent)	Asian (3.0 Percent)	Two or More Races (2.5 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (15.7 Percent)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	62.5 (0.40)	61.8 (0.50)	62.1 (1.20)	56.4 (3.04)	* (*)	60.9 (2.49)	54.6 (2.40)	67.8 (0.99)
Female	37.5 (0.40)	38.2 (0.50)	37.9 (1.20)	43.6 (3.04)	* (*)	39.1 (2.49)	45.4 (2.40)	32.2 (0.99)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	5.2 (0.11)	4.3 (0.12)	4.9 (0.31)	4.9 (0.70)	8.2 (2.45)	4.9 (0.79)	8.9 (0.79)	8.5 (0.38)
18 to 25	24.5 (0.31)	22.4 (0.38)	24.0 (0.84)	22.8 (2.58)	24.4 (4.95)	31.7 (2.18)	30.2 (1.84)	31.3 (0.85)
26 to 34	23.5 (0.34)	22.4 (0.43)	23.1 (0.97)	24.5 (2.74)	* (*)	31.6 (2.39)	21.8 (1.84)	26.8 (1.00)
35 to 49	24.0 (0.36)	24.8 (0.44)	23.1 (1.02)	31.5 (2.93)	* (*)	18.4 (2.13)	20.3 (2.00)	22.4 (0.94)
50 or Older	22.9 (0.48)	26.1 (0.60)	24.9 (1.46)	16.3 (3.83)	3.9 (2.08)	13.5 (3.39)	18.9 (2.79)	11.0 (1.04)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	29.0 (0.49)	32.5 (0.62)	16.6 (1.17)	20.4 (2.86)	* (*)	33.6 (3.35)	20.3 (2.86)	24.5 (1.15)
Widowed	2.2 (0.19)	2.4 (0.22)	3.3 (0.84)	1.4 (0.91)	* (*)	2.1 (1.35)	2.3 (0.91)	0.7 (0.28)
Divorced or Separated	14.6 (0.37)	16.6 (0.47)	11.9 (0.99)	22.8 (4.03)	* (*)	4.6 (1.28)	13.8 (2.19)	9.9 (0.87)
Never Married	54.2 (0.50)	48.6 (0.60)	68.2 (1.46)	55.4 (3.62)	* (*)	59.7 (3.62)	63.6 (3.04)	65.0 (1.29)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	52.0 (0.44)	54.2 (0.54)	42.9 (1.13)	34.7 (3.20)	* (*)	50.3 (2.67)	42.2 (2.45)	52.3 (1.11)
Employed Part Time	15.5 (0.30)	16.0 (0.36)	12.4 (0.74)	12.9 (2.12)	* (*)	17.9 (1.97)	19.1 (1.63)	14.6 (0.67)
Unemployed	8.9 (0.23)	7.2 (0.26)	15.4 (0.83)	14.8 (1.94)	12.5 (3.42)	7.6 (1.49)	9.2 (1.40)	11.1 (0.67)
Other <sup>3</sup>	23.7 (0.40)	22.7 (0.48)	29.3 (1.22)	37.6 (3.38)	* (*)	24.3 (2.58)	29.5 (2.52)	22.0 (0.90)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	13.3 (0.32)	9.3 (0.32)	23.5 (1.12)	27.1 (3.05)	11.4 (3.42)	6.0 (1.68)	14.2 (1.99)	23.7 (1.05)
High School Graduate	25.2 (0.40)	23.6 (0.49)	32.3 (1.23)	33.2 (3.29)	* (*)	14.4 (2.05)	27.1 (2.16)	28.1 (0.95)
Some College	34.5 (0.42)	35.3 (0.52)	31.4 (1.14)	33.2 (4.13)	* (*)	29.7 (2.62)	45.1 (2.59)	32.7 (1.03)
College Graduate	27.0 (0.44)	31.8 (0.57)	12.8 (0.83)	6.4 (1.46)	* (*)	49.9 (2.79)	13.6 (1.69)	15.6 (0.87)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	19.3 (0.37)	14.9 (0.38)	35.1 (1.22)	45.3 (4.14)	* (*)	16.0 (1.70)	28.2 (2.18)	23.6 (0.96)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	20.2 (0.34)	17.1 (0.40)	26.6 (1.02)	26.8 (3.89)	20.9 (4.57)	17.8 (2.20)	23.1 (1.92)	27.8 (0.88)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	60.5 (0.45)	68.0 (0.53)	38.3 (1.20)	28.0 (3.05)	* (*)	66.2 (2.62)	48.7 (2.34)	48.6 (1.04)

(continued)

**Table E.1 Demographic Characteristics of People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White (65.9 Percent)	Black or African American (11.6 Percent)	American Indian or Alaska Native (0.9 Percent)	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (0.4 Percent)	Asian (3.0 Percent)	Two or More Races (2.5 Percent)	Hispanic or Latino (15.7 Percent)
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	14.7 (0.30)	12.2 (0.34)	18.6 (0.96)	10.4 (1.67)	* (*)	9.8 (1.50)	12.0 (1.29)	23.6 (0.87)
Private Only	52.5 (0.47)	58.7 (0.56)	33.0 (1.15)	18.8 (2.44)	* (*)	66.4 (2.70)	46.0 (2.41)	42.0 (1.07)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	21.6 (0.38)	17.7 (0.43)	35.4 (1.20)	44.0 (3.61)	* (*)	15.9 (2.30)	30.6 (2.30)	25.8 (0.95)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	4.7 (0.18)	4.1 (0.21)	6.3 (0.61)	19.1 (2.43)	6.7 (2.61)	4.9 (0.99)	5.1 (0.77)	4.9 (0.50)
Multiple Insurance Types	6.5 (0.26)	7.3 (0.33)	6.7 (0.67)	7.7 (3.18)	* (*)	3.0 (1.45)	6.4 (1.45)	3.7 (0.44)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	16.4 (0.31)	16.7 (0.37)	15.2 (0.84)	14.0 (2.24)	7.9 (2.41)	20.9 (2.73)	12.5 (1.74)	16.5 (0.79)
Very Good	36.1 (0.41)	38.0 (0.51)	31.9 (1.12)	22.3 (2.55)	* (*)	41.0 (2.63)	32.3 (2.06)	31.4 (0.99)
Good	31.6 (0.40)	31.0 (0.48)	31.7 (1.19)	41.4 (3.73)	* (*)	27.2 (2.39)	33.4 (2.32)	33.8 (1.00)
Fair/Poor	15.9 (0.33)	14.3 (0.39)	21.1 (1.03)	22.3 (2.81)	* (*)	10.9 (2.17)	21.8 (2.20)	18.2 (0.90)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	4.6 (0.20)	4.5 (0.24)	5.7 (0.73)	9.8 (3.30)	6.0 (2.68)	1.9 (0.71)	6.2 (1.48)	3.7 (0.52)
Yes	95.4 (0.20)	95.5 (0.24)	94.3 (0.73)	90.2 (3.30)	94.0 (2.68)	98.1 (0.71)	93.8 (1.48)	96.3 (0.52)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the DSM-IV.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table E.2 Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Total</b>	14.6 (0.32)	14.9 (0.37)	15.8 (0.89)	24.8 (3.32)	* (*)	5.9 (1.02)	18.4 (2.14)	12.6 (0.88)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	14.7 (0.42)	14.9 (0.50)	16.3 (1.09)	* (*)	* (*)	7.0 (1.45)	17.7 (2.74)	13.2 (1.21)
Female	14.4 (0.48)	14.9 (0.56)	14.9 (1.66)	25.7 (4.16)	* (*)	4.3 (1.35)	19.2 (3.36)	11.4 (1.10)
<b>Age</b>								
12 to 17	11.6 (0.67)	11.9 (0.88)	11.2 (1.86)	13.7 (4.12)	* (*)	* (*)	13.4 (2.97)	10.2 (1.26)
18 to 25	10.0 (0.34)	10.8 (0.45)	8.4 (0.88)	16.5 (3.30)	* (*)	7.4 (1.83)	11.4 (1.81)	8.7 (0.75)
26 to 34	16.2 (0.58)	18.7 (0.74)	10.1 (1.36)	24.9 (5.15)	* (*)	4.5 (1.92)	22.4 (4.08)	12.1 (1.39)
35 to 49	17.9 (0.64)	18.6 (0.75)	19.7 (1.81)	26.3 (5.32)	* (*)	* (*)	17.4 (3.80)	14.4 (1.72)
50 or Older	14.9 (0.93)	12.1 (0.94)	25.4 (2.81)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	23.3 (5.03)
<b>Marital Status<sup>1,2</sup></b>								
Married	10.9 (0.64)	10.4 (0.65)	13.1 (2.60)	* (*)	* (*)	2.8 (1.25)	* (*)	12.4 (2.50)
Widowed	22.7 (4.26)	18.8 (3.83)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
Divorced or Separated	22.3 (1.24)	22.1 (1.41)	24.8 (3.92)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	22.1 (4.45)
Never Married	14.5 (0.40)	15.8 (0.53)	14.0 (1.02)	16.4 (3.10)	* (*)	7.2 (1.55)	16.6 (2.05)	11.5 (0.94)
<b>Employment<sup>2</sup></b>								
Employed Full Time	11.1 (0.38)	11.7 (0.44)	10.6 (1.26)	17.8 (4.51)	* (*)	3.3 (1.15)	10.1 (2.01)	9.8 (1.11)
Employed Part Time	12.2 (0.68)	12.5 (0.77)	11.3 (2.34)	* (*)	* (*)	7.3 (2.77)	17.9 (3.91)	10.9 (2.23)
Unemployed	22.6 (1.25)	26.7 (1.78)	18.2 (2.03)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	15.8 (2.37)
Other <sup>3</sup>	20.9 (0.81)	20.5 (0.89)	24.2 (2.32)	* (*)	* (*)	9.7 (2.61)	27.6 (5.11)	19.2 (2.11)
<b>Education<sup>4</sup></b>								
Less than High School	21.4 (1.09)	24.0 (1.54)	20.1 (2.07)	18.2 (4.17)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	17.7 (2.50)
High School Graduate	18.5 (0.70)	20.1 (0.88)	18.5 (2.17)	27.3 (4.96)	* (*)	* (*)	24.1 (4.59)	11.6 (1.43)
Some College	14.4 (0.48)	15.2 (0.59)	13.6 (1.46)	* (*)	* (*)	6.1 (1.74)	14.1 (3.11)	11.2 (1.21)
College Graduate	8.4 (0.53)	8.4 (0.60)	8.2 (1.77)	* (*)	* (*)	4.0 (1.44)	* (*)	11.1 (2.25)
<b>Poverty Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
Below the Federal Poverty Level	23.4 (0.81)	25.2 (1.06)	23.7 (2.00)	27.7 (3.69)	* (*)	6.8 (1.97)	30.7 (4.91)	18.6 (2.02)
100% to 199% of the Federal Poverty Level	17.3 (0.75)	21.3 (1.05)	13.3 (1.50)	* (*)	* (*)	5.0 (2.29)	11.0 (2.29)	11.2 (1.33)
200% or More of the Federal Poverty Level	10.9 (0.34)	11.1 (0.39)	10.3 (1.22)	14.5 (3.81)	* (*)	6.0 (1.37)	14.9 (2.93)	10.6 (1.20)

(continued)

**Table E.2 Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Selected Characteristics: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages (continued)**

Demographic Characteristic	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
None	15.9 (0.83)	19.3 (1.15)	11.4 (1.67)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	11.1 (1.55)
Private Only	8.8 (0.32)	9.0 (0.38)	9.2 (1.24)	* (*)	* (*)	4.6 (1.06)	8.4 (1.65)	8.4 (1.11)
Medicaid/Medicare Only	26.6 (0.83)	30.6 (1.08)	23.4 (1.89)	29.9 (4.17)	* (*)	5.6 (1.96)	30.2 (4.61)	19.8 (1.98)
Other Insurance Only <sup>6</sup>	17.0 (1.42)	17.7 (1.94)	16.1 (3.28)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	8.5 (3.16)	15.0 (3.83)
Multiple Insurance Types	17.0 (1.60)	15.4 (1.62)	19.6 (4.60)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)
<b>Overall Health</b>								
Excellent	10.1 (0.64)	9.5 (0.70)	12.6 (1.79)	* (*)	* (*)	3.8 (1.48)	8.4 (2.85)	12.2 (2.61)
Very Good	11.6 (0.44)	12.0 (0.54)	12.1 (1.31)	22.1 (5.02)	* (*)	7.2 (1.96)	13.5 (2.46)	9.1 (1.01)
Good	16.7 (0.64)	17.4 (0.77)	17.2 (1.89)	* (*)	* (*)	5.6 (1.63)	22.7 (4.08)	13.4 (1.44)
Fair/Poor	21.9 (0.92)	23.4 (1.17)	21.5 (2.58)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	17.8 (2.38)
<b>Substance Use Disorder<sup>7</sup></b>								
No	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)	N/A (N/A)
Yes	10.5 (0.27)	10.8 (0.32)	10.7 (0.72)	16.6 (2.25)	* (*)	4.1 (0.77)	13.0 (1.86)	9.3 (0.76)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

N/A = not applicable; estimate is 100 percent; includes the group of respondents who have received treatment for substance use in the past year.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

<sup>1</sup> Marital status for 2015 was excluded because marital status questions were self-administered in 2015. These questions were interviewer administered in 2016 to 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 14 were excluded from marital status and employment analysis because these domains are undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>3</sup> The other employment category includes retired people, disabled people, homemakers, students, or other people not in the labor force.

<sup>4</sup> Respondents aged 12 to 17 were excluded from education analysis because this domain is undefined for this age group of respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

<sup>6</sup> Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

<sup>7</sup> Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the DSM-IV.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table E.3 Type of Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Treatment Location <sup>1</sup>	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Any Location<sup>2</sup></b>	14.6 (0.32)	14.9 (0.37)	15.8 (0.89)	24.8 (3.32)	* (*)	5.9 (1.02)	18.4 (2.14)	12.6 (0.88)
<b>Specialty Facility<sup>3</sup></b>	11.4 (0.28)	11.8 (0.33)	12.6 (0.86)	20.3 (3.42)	* (*)	3.9 (0.86)	14.0 (1.75)	9.1 (0.81)
Hospital–Inpatient	3.5 (0.17)	3.4 (0.18)	4.6 (0.68)	3.8 (1.10)	4.9 (2.53)	1.6 (0.66)	4.6 (1.12)	3.3 (0.55)
Rehabilitation Facility–Inpatient	4.5 (0.19)	4.6 (0.22)	5.2 (0.59)	9.5 (3.32)	* (*)	1.8 (0.72)	5.6 (1.21)	3.5 (0.52)
Rehabilitation Facility–Outpatient	7.5 (0.23)	7.9 (0.27)	8.6 (0.70)	11.0 (1.90)	8.7 (3.04)	2.0 (0.66)	9.0 (1.49)	6.0 (0.68)
Mental Health Center–Outpatient	5.5 (0.20)	5.7 (0.23)	4.7 (0.48)	9.1 (1.78)	5.5 (2.54)	2.4 (0.72)	7.8 (1.46)	4.9 (0.66)
<b>Nonspecialty Facility<sup>4</sup></b>	10.0 (0.26)	10.6 (0.33)	9.0 (0.68)	14.1 (2.17)	* (*)	4.0 (0.89)	12.3 (1.87)	8.1 (0.74)
Emergency Room	2.4 (0.12)	2.5 (0.15)	2.5 (0.41)	2.0 (0.68)	* (*)	1.5 (0.61)	3.7 (0.87)	1.9 (0.29)
Private Doctor’s Office	3.6 (0.16)	4.2 (0.21)	1.7 (0.25)	3.0 (0.93)	* (*)	1.6 (0.59)	4.1 (0.89)	2.8 (0.48)
Self-Help Group	7.6 (0.24)	8.1 (0.29)	7.2 (0.63)	12.7 (2.09)	* (*)	2.9 (0.81)	9.5 (1.79)	6.2 (0.67)
Prison/Jail	1.3 (0.09)	1.2 (0.10)	1.7 (0.30)	1.4 (0.62)	1.3 (0.79)	0.3 (0.17)	2.8 (1.18)	1.2 (0.22)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Any treatment location includes hospitals (inpatient), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), mental health centers, emergency rooms, private doctors’ offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

<sup>3</sup> Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

<sup>4</sup> Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors’ offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table E.4 Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing but Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Perceived a Need for Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment <sup>1</sup>	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
Cost or Insurance <sup>2</sup>	34.4 (1.88)	35.0 (2.23)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	37.6 (5.43)
Low Perceived Need <sup>3</sup>	14.6 (1.39)	16.2 (1.84)	9.1 (2.78)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	12.5 (3.03)
Prejudice and Discrimination <sup>4</sup>	26.8 (1.84)	30.1 (2.26)	14.0 (3.48)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	23.5 (4.45)
Structural Barriers <sup>5</sup>	36.2 (1.93)	36.7 (2.40)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	35.2 (5.23)
Not Ready to Stop Using	39.2 (2.05)	40.0 (2.47)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	35.7 (5.16)
Did Not Think Treatment Would Help	3.5 (0.70)	3.7 (0.90)	1.7 (0.99)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	3.4 (1.77)
Some Other Reason <sup>6</sup>	3.1 (0.59)	3.0 (0.72)	2.0 (0.97)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	3.5 (1.83)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

NOTE: Perceived need for substance use treatment includes people who did not receive but felt they needed illicit drug or alcohol use treatment, as well as people who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Cost or insurance includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: could not afford cost, health insurance does not cover any treatment, or health insurance does not pay enough for treatment.

<sup>3</sup> Low perceived need includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: did not feel need for treatment or could handle the problem without treatment.

<sup>4</sup> Prejudice and discrimination includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: might cause neighbors/community to have negative opinion, might have negative effect on job, or did not want others to find out.

<sup>5</sup> Structural barriers include the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: no transportation/inconvenient, did not find program that offered type of treatment that was wanted, no openings in a program, did not know where to go for services, or did not have time.

<sup>6</sup> Respondents who reported the reason for not receiving treatment or not receiving additional treatment as some other reason than the reasons listed above were classified as not having used treatment for some other reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table E.5 Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing but Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at Any Facility and Who Perceived a Need for Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: Percentages and Standard Errors, 2015–2019, Annual Averages**

Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment <sup>1</sup>	Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
Cost or Insurance <sup>2</sup>	34.4 (2.00)	34.9 (2.33)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	36.9 (5.57)
Low Perceived Need <sup>3</sup>	15.0 (1.47)	16.3 (1.96)	9.8 (2.99)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	12.7 (3.19)
Prejudice and Discrimination <sup>4</sup>	27.8 (1.97)	32.0 (2.48)	14.1 (3.65)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	24.3 (4.73)
Structural Barriers <sup>5</sup>	37.1 (2.01)	37.0 (2.48)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	36.8 (5.45)
Not Ready to Stop Using	40.2 (2.16)	41.8 (2.61)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	36.8 (5.43)
Did Not Think Treatment Would Help	3.5 (0.74)	3.5 (0.95)	1.8 (1.06)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	3.6 (1.88)
Some Other Reason <sup>6</sup>	3.3 (0.65)	3.2 (0.79)	2.1 (1.04)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	* (*)	3.7 (1.94)

\* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Perceived need for substance use treatment includes people who did not receive but felt they needed illicit drug or alcohol use treatment, as well as people who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents could indicate multiple reasons for not receiving treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>2</sup> Cost or insurance includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: could not afford cost, health insurance does not cover any treatment, or health insurance does not pay enough for treatment.

<sup>3</sup> Low perceived need includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: did not feel need for treatment or could handle the problem without treatment.

<sup>4</sup> Prejudice and discrimination includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: might cause neighbors/community to have negative opinion, might have negative effect on job, or did not want others to find out.

<sup>5</sup> Structural barriers include the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: no transportation/inconvenient, did not find program that offered type of treatment that was wanted, no openings in a program, did not know where to go for services, or did not have time.

<sup>6</sup> Respondents who reported the reason for not receiving treatment or not receiving additional treatment as some other reason than the reasons listed above were classified as not having used treatment for some other reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



# Supporting Tables of Estimates for Figures

**Table F.1 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.1: Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

<b>Illicit Drug Use</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	19.6	20.8	25.9	16.9	9.8	28.5	17.4
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	19.91	21.37	28.28	20.05	10.54	30.06	17.86
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	19.32	20.24	23.69	14.18	9.17	26.96	16.94

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Illicit drug use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported because of potential underreporting in lifetime prescription psychotherapeutics estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.2 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.2: Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	22.3	25.5	28.3	16.8	11.3	31.2	20.0
Female	17.1	16.8	23.9	17.1	8.5	26.1	14.8
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	22.66	26.51	31.61	20.56	12.36	33.45	20.75
Female	17.45	17.42	27.15	21.91	9.46	28.18	15.37
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	21.85	24.57	25.15	13.54	10.35	29.05	19.29
Female	16.76	16.17	20.92	13.13	7.63	24.10	14.23

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Illicit drug use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported because of potential underreporting in lifetime prescription psychotherapeutics estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.3 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.3: Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	16.7	17.3	22.5	16.2	8.0	20.9	17.4
18 to 25	41.1	38.6	41.7	32.2	23.7	49.8	35.0
26 to 34	32.8	29.8	40.7	30.3	15.8	42.7	22.8
35 to 49	21.2	18.9	31.6	14.8	6.1	29.4	12.0
50 or Older	10.9	11.8	11.3	4.4	3.7	15.0	7.9
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	17.20	18.20	26.16	22.15	9.31	22.52	18.10
18 to 25	41.69	39.69	46.50	38.79	25.62	52.39	36.04
26 to 34	33.51	31.13	46.34	39.38	17.84	46.32	24.09
35 to 49	21.79	19.90	36.38	22.34	7.11	32.77	12.83
50 or Older	11.29	12.88	15.87	9.93	5.30	18.05	9.02
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	16.30	16.47	19.15	11.62	6.91	19.36	16.75
18 to 25	40.41	37.56	37.05	26.21	21.91	47.22	34.06
26 to 34	32.09	28.41	35.32	22.54	13.97	39.12	21.65
35 to 49	20.72	17.86	27.14	9.54	5.25	26.18	11.23
50 or Older	10.49	10.85	7.87	1.86	2.51	12.35	6.96

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Illicit drug use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics even though those estimates are not reported because of potential underreporting in lifetime prescription psychotherapeutics estimates.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.4 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.4: Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

<b>Alcohol Use</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	70.3	56.8	53.2	52.7	51.7	61.4	58.7
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	70.62	57.61	56.67	56.96	53.20	63.13	59.42
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	69.93	56.03	49.69	48.49	50.19	59.70	57.96

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.5 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.5: Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	71.5	58.6	58.2	59.2	59.6	61.3	63.8
Female	69.1	55.3	48.8	46.3	44.5	61.6	53.6
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	71.94	59.73	62.60	64.83	61.50	63.60	64.80
Female	69.57	56.35	53.24	52.42	46.60	64.11	54.52
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	71.06	57.52	53.73	53.31	57.73	58.89	62.86
Female	68.65	54.24	44.47	40.24	42.51	58.95	52.63

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.6 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.6: Alcohol Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	24.6	14.7	18.2	19.1	11.5	23.2	21.3
18 to 25	79.2	64.3	67.6	60.1	63.7	79.1	69.2
26 to 34	84.6	75.0	73.3	70.8	65.0	84.4	74.2
35 to 49	80.2	69.5	68.8	56.4	57.5	76.0	66.5
50 or Older	67.3	50.0	39.8	47.7	44.1	54.0	52.4
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	25.16	15.57	21.78	25.89	12.91	24.88	22.12
18 to 25	79.76	65.33	71.57	66.51	65.68	81.00	70.22
26 to 34	85.13	76.29	77.32	77.93	67.36	86.53	75.36
35 to 49	80.75	70.67	73.42	64.38	59.65	78.77	67.62
50 or Older	67.94	51.65	46.53	57.88	47.70	58.13	54.30
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	24.07	13.87	15.08	13.76	10.21	21.62	20.54
18 to 25	78.71	63.18	63.46	53.38	61.61	77.04	68.25
26 to 34	84.08	73.72	68.92	62.52	62.62	82.02	72.98
35 to 49	79.72	68.22	63.69	48.00	55.39	72.99	65.35
50 or Older	66.73	48.28	33.38	37.77	40.61	49.72	50.52

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.7 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.7: Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

<b>Marijuana Use</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	15.7	17.6	21.0	14.1	7.2	24.1	13.2
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	15.94	18.08	23.26	17.10	7.83	25.55	13.57
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	15.42	17.05	18.97	11.61	6.68	22.67	12.75

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.8 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.8: Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	18.3	22.2	23.2	14.9	8.4	27.3	15.5
Female	13.2	13.6	19.2	13.4	6.2	21.2	10.8
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	18.70	23.11	26.14	18.56	9.33	29.45	16.21
Female	13.46	14.18	22.38	18.12	6.96	23.16	11.28
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	17.95	21.29	20.51	11.78	7.59	25.27	14.89
Female	12.86	13.11	16.30	9.79	5.45	19.44	10.30

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.9 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.9: Marijuana Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	12.8	12.7	16.9	12.8	4.8	16.2	12.9
18 to 25	36.3	35.4	37.4	28.4	19.8	45.0	30.4
26 to 34	27.1	26.6	32.9	27.0	11.5	36.8	17.7
35 to 49	16.3	16.0	25.0	11.4	4.3	25.0	7.9
50 or Older	8.0	8.7	8.5	3.1	2.2	11.6	4.6
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	13.22	13.54	20.21	18.52	5.79	17.67	13.51
18 to 25	36.93	36.43	42.15	34.66	21.67	47.55	31.41
26 to 34	27.78	27.95	38.37	36.01	13.03	40.36	18.85
35 to 49	16.80	17.01	29.59	18.64	5.14	28.17	8.58
50 or Older	8.39	9.63	12.82	8.24	3.73	14.40	5.48
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	12.43	11.96	14.09	8.71	3.92	14.74	12.28
18 to 25	35.67	34.32	32.85	22.84	18.05	42.45	29.46
26 to 34	26.43	25.28	27.89	19.56	10.07	33.36	16.61
35 to 49	15.83	15.08	20.86	6.77	3.52	22.07	7.20
50 or Older	7.71	7.84	5.59	1.09	1.34	9.28	3.83

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table F.10 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.10: Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

<b>Methamphetamine Use</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	0.7	0.2	2.4	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.6
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	0.79	0.32	3.48	2.01	0.27	1.38	0.69
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	0.68	0.17	1.67	0.65	0.09	0.81	0.50

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.11 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.11: Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	0.9	0.4	3.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.8
Female	0.6	0.1	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.4
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	1.00	0.54	4.83	2.45	0.44	1.88	0.99
Female	0.62	0.20	2.66	2.62	0.24	1.26	0.48
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	0.83	0.25	2.15	0.47	0.14	0.97	0.64
Female	0.51	0.08	1.10	0.56	0.03	0.50	0.29

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.12 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.12: Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
18 to 25	1.1	0.3	3.1	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.8
26 to 34	1.5	0.4	4.0	3.1	0.3	1.9	0.9
35 to 49	1.1	0.3	5.8	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.7
50 or Older	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	0.26	0.12	0.51	3.56	0.49	0.33	0.21
18 to 25	1.19	0.52	4.77	3.48	0.77	2.17	1.04
26 to 34	1.66	0.69	7.58	7.49	0.81	3.03	1.27
35 to 49	1.24	0.42	8.87	3.76	0.47	3.23	0.98
50 or Older	0.46	0.34	0.32	1.10	0.08	1.29	0.52
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	0.16	0.02	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.08
18 to 25	0.96	0.19	2.04	0.38	0.18	0.81	0.64
26 to 34	1.31	0.26	2.09	1.21	0.14	1.25	0.69
35 to 49	0.98	0.16	3.75	0.41	0.02	1.25	0.55
50 or Older	0.31	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.16

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent; confidence intervals of less than 0.005 percent round to 0.00 percent when shown to the nearest hundredth of a percent.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.13 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.13: Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

<b>Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	4.2	3.6	5.2	4.3	1.7	5.8	4.1
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	4.37	3.92	6.30	6.08	2.01	6.52	4.29
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	4.12	3.39	4.28	3.08	1.43	5.09	3.84

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.14 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.14: Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	4.7	4.2	5.7	3.5	1.9	6.2	4.5
Female	3.8	3.2	4.8	5.2	1.5	5.4	3.6
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	4.88	4.62	7.32	5.39	2.43	7.39	4.85
Female	3.97	3.51	6.25	8.24	1.93	6.38	3.95
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	4.51	3.77	4.42	2.28	1.52	5.23	4.14
Female	3.66	2.91	3.63	3.18	1.15	4.51	3.35

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.15 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.15: Misuse of Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	1.8	3.8	3.4
18 to 25	7.5	5.5	7.5	7.1	2.9	9.0	6.2
26 to 34	7.1	5.4	10.8	7.3	2.5	8.1	5.5
35 to 49	5.3	3.2	6.5	5.4	1.2	6.4	3.8
50 or Older	2.4	2.5	2.1	*	1.0	3.8	2.4
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	3.20	3.84	3.27	6.29	2.54	4.64	3.79
18 to 25	7.83	6.03	9.93	11.83	3.65	10.42	6.76
26 to 34	7.45	6.11	15.14	13.11	3.40	10.11	6.08
35 to 49	5.58	3.65	8.90	10.64	1.68	8.21	4.23
50 or Older	2.65	3.01	3.89	*	2.04	5.70	2.96
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	2.82	3.02	1.58	1.04	1.28	3.09	3.10
18 to 25	7.24	5.05	5.64	4.17	2.33	7.74	5.74
26 to 34	6.73	4.76	7.57	3.95	1.83	6.46	4.88
35 to 49	5.05	2.74	4.66	2.68	0.86	4.97	3.35
50 or Older	2.26	2.06	1.08	*	0.54	2.51	1.87

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.16 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.16: Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Misuse of Fentanyl Products	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	0.14	0.07	0.10	0.21	0.12	0.30	0.09
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.04

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent; confidence intervals of less than 0.005 percent round to 0.00 percent when shown to the nearest hundredth of a percent.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.17 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.17: Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

Gender	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	0.1	0.3	0.1
Female	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.0
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	0.17	0.10	0.05	*	0.26	0.58	0.16
Female	0.13	0.07	0.18	0.42	*	0.14	0.06
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	0.12	0.03	0.00	*	0.02	0.11	0.06
Female	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.01	*	0.03	0.01

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent; confidence intervals of less than 0.005 percent round to 0.00 percent when shown to the nearest hundredth of a percent.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.18 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 3.18: Misuse of Fentanyl Products in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.0	0.0
18 to 25	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.1
26 to 34	0.4	0.0	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
35 to 49	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	0.0
50 or Older	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	0.09	0.17	0.16	*	0.36	0.16	0.06
18 to 25	0.27	0.19	0.47	*	*	0.51	0.21
26 to 34	0.46	0.14	*	1.22	0.37	0.29	0.27
35 to 49	0.23	0.16	0.34	*	0.49	1.53	0.06
50 or Older	0.04	0.09	*	*	*	*	0.20
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	0.03	0.01	0.00	*	0.01	0.00	0.01
18 to 25	0.17	0.03	0.03	*	*	0.11	0.08
26 to 34	0.29	0.01	*	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05
35 to 49	0.13	0.02	0.02	*	0.01	0.22	0.01
50 or Older	0.01	0.00	*	*	*	*	0.01

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates of less than 0.05 percent round to 0.0 percent when shown to the nearest tenth of a percent; confidence intervals of less than 0.005 percent round to 0.00 percent when shown to the nearest hundredth of a percent.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.19 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.1: Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

<b>Illicit Drug Use Disorder</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	2.9	3.4	4.8	3.0	1.3	5.0	2.8
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	2.95	3.61	5.90	4.28	1.57	5.65	3.00
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	2.76	3.13	3.90	2.12	1.12	4.50	2.64

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.20 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.2: Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	3.6	4.7	5.6	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.6
Female	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.5	0.9	4.4	2.0
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	3.74	5.14	7.20	3.99	2.28	6.61	3.94
Female	2.26	2.49	5.34	5.78	1.10	5.32	2.23
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	3.44	4.32	4.35	1.57	1.47	4.94	3.29
Female	2.06	1.99	3.16	2.12	0.68	3.72	1.86

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.21 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.3: Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	3.1	2.8	4.5	4.8	1.8	4.3	3.6
18 to 25	7.8	7.5	9.1	5.4	3.8	11.4	6.5
26 to 34	5.3	4.4	7.7	5.3	2.2	6.0	3.6
35 to 49	3.0	2.4	6.9	3.0	0.5	5.0	1.7
50 or Older	1.0	2.0	0.8	*	0.3	1.9	0.7
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	3.33	3.25	6.10	8.97	2.58	5.15	3.95
18 to 25	8.17	8.09	11.71	9.49	4.59	13.05	7.07
26 to 34	5.60	5.05	11.43	9.79	3.10	7.66	4.17
35 to 49	3.17	2.80	9.71	7.55	0.89	6.67	2.00
50 or Older	1.09	2.56	1.70	*	0.92	3.12	1.11
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	2.93	2.48	3.30	2.50	1.30	3.57	3.23
18 to 25	7.53	6.92	7.01	3.02	3.07	9.88	6.05
26 to 34	4.94	3.83	5.07	2.85	1.54	4.61	3.09
35 to 49	2.77	1.97	4.83	1.19	0.31	3.79	1.40
50 or Older	0.87	1.60	0.38	*	0.07	1.16	0.46

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table F.22 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.4: Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

<b>Alcohol Use Disorder</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	5.8	4.8	8.3	4.9	3.3	6.6	5.2
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	5.98	5.10	9.65	6.67	3.71	7.43	5.51
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	5.70	4.54	7.09	3.58	2.87	5.82	5.00

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.23 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.5: Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	7.4	6.4	10.3	6.0	4.1	8.1	7.4
Female	4.3	3.4	6.6	3.7	2.5	5.3	3.1
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	7.67	6.94	12.31	8.94	4.85	9.46	7.83
Female	4.48	3.76	8.23	6.29	2.97	6.27	3.39
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	7.19	5.97	8.50	4.04	3.49	6.85	6.91
Female	4.16	3.13	5.25	2.20	2.09	4.42	2.92

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.24 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.6: Alcohol Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	2.2	0.8	2.6	2.4	1.0	2.2	1.9
18 to 25	11.6	6.4	12.7	9.2	7.1	12.5	9.7
26 to 34	9.6	7.6	13.0	8.2	5.6	9.3	8.4
35 to 49	7.0	5.8	12.6	6.6	2.3	8.0	4.9
50 or Older	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.6	1.6	3.9	2.3
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	2.41	1.06	3.81	5.55	1.49	2.92	2.23
18 to 25	12.04	7.00	16.58	14.24	8.15	14.29	10.27
26 to 34	10.02	8.42	17.59	14.99	6.65	11.64	9.21
35 to 49	7.34	6.36	15.60	11.91	3.01	10.36	5.47
50 or Older	3.77	4.07	6.10	1.97	2.93	5.92	2.87
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	2.05	0.67	1.82	1.00	0.61	1.72	1.68
18 to 25	11.23	5.89	9.59	5.80	6.18	10.86	9.12
26 to 34	9.15	6.80	9.51	4.28	4.65	7.44	7.65
35 to 49	6.76	5.20	10.11	3.56	1.77	6.11	4.45
50 or Older	3.34	3.01	2.13	0.16	0.88	2.51	1.82

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.25 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.7: Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Substance Use Disorder	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Total	7.8	7.1	11.2	6.8	4.1	9.9	7.1
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Total	8.00	7.49	12.87	8.69	4.54	10.84	7.35
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Total	7.66	6.80	9.78	5.31	3.66	8.95	6.78

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.26 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.8: Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

Gender	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Male	9.9	9.7	13.6	7.9	5.3	11.6	9.6
Female	5.8	5.0	9.2	5.7	3.0	8.3	4.6
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Male	10.19	10.26	16.11	10.96	6.07	13.15	10.11
Female	6.03	5.39	11.12	8.33	3.50	9.56	4.86
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Male	9.65	9.09	11.34	5.66	4.57	10.27	9.05
Female	5.65	4.63	7.64	3.87	2.59	7.17	4.29

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.27 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 4.9: Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
12 to 17	4.4	3.4	5.8	5.4	2.3	5.4	4.7
18 to 25	16.6	12.1	18.4	11.9	9.2	18.6	13.6
26 to 34	13.3	10.7	17.3	12.8	6.8	13.7	10.6
35 to 49	9.2	7.1	16.8	8.1	2.7	11.6	6.0
50 or Older	4.3	4.6	4.2	0.6	1.8	5.2	2.7
<b>High CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	4.67	3.83	7.53	9.54	3.12	6.45	5.08
18 to 25	17.02	12.88	22.81	17.23	10.43	20.65	14.36
26 to 34	13.86	11.61	22.09	19.95	7.96	16.18	11.53
35 to 49	9.50	7.84	20.25	13.62	3.45	14.33	6.60
50 or Older	4.54	5.32	6.67	1.97	3.19	7.32	3.38
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
12 to 17	4.20	3.02	4.40	2.98	1.68	4.59	4.27
18 to 25	16.12	11.40	14.75	8.08	8.12	16.79	12.97
26 to 34	12.83	9.77	13.36	7.92	5.76	11.47	9.81
35 to 49	8.83	6.51	13.84	4.72	2.08	9.27	5.49
50 or Older	4.06	4.01	2.56	0.16	1.06	3.61	2.20

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Substance use disorders include illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.28 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.1: Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Total	23.5	18.6	24.9	8.3	20.6	17.6
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Total	24.80	21.32	33.05	13.78	25.81	20.42
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Total	22.21	16.23	18.26	4.82	16.25	15.03

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received illicit drug use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.29 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.2: Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

Gender	White	Black or African American	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>					
Male	22.5	19.8	9.2	20.1	19.1
Female	25.1	16.5	*	21.2	14.8
<b>High CI Values</b>					
Male	24.21	23.52	16.91	28.01	23.21
Female	27.18	20.86	*	28.70	18.41
<b>Low CI Values</b>					
Male	20.79	16.57	4.84	13.93	15.52
Female	23.11	12.86	*	15.29	11.81

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received illicit drug use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.30 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.3: Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
12 to 17	12.4	11.3	*	*	10.2	10.7
18 to 25	15.0	7.6	21.3	7.3	13.4	11.2
26 to 34	30.8	13.5	*	*	*	18.8
35 to 49	32.1	30.3	*	*	*	28.5
50 or Older	20.4	31.5	*	*	*	*
<b>High CI Values</b>						
12 to 17	14.74	15.84	*	*	17.60	13.94
18 to 25	16.56	10.20	32.38	15.68	19.61	13.95
26 to 34	33.41	18.86	*	*	*	24.79
35 to 49	35.18	38.00	*	*	*	37.12
50 or Older	25.04	41.15	*	*	*	*
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
12 to 17	10.38	7.91	*	*	5.72	8.12
18 to 25	13.65	5.57	13.34	3.21	8.92	8.96
26 to 34	28.29	9.53	*	*	*	14.05
35 to 49	29.23	23.49	*	*	*	21.24
50 or Older	16.39	23.16	*	*	*	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received illicit drug use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.31 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.4: Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status: 2015–2019**

Poverty Status	White	Black or African American	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>					
Less than 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	30.5	25.0	*	30.6	24.8
100%–199% FPL	29.5	16.6	*	13.9	18.1
200% or More FPL	18.5	12.7	11.4	16.2	12.4
<b>High CI Values</b>					
Less than 100% FPL	33.57	30.25	*	42.17	31.59
100%–199% FPL	32.61	21.46	*	22.93	23.54
200% or More FPL	20.08	17.77	20.42	23.03	15.80
<b>Low CI Values</b>					
Less than 100% FPL	27.64	20.46	*	21.08	19.04
100%–199% FPL	26.64	12.71	*	8.08	13.69
200% or More FPL	17.01	8.88	6.04	11.16	9.66

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received illicit drug use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

NOTE: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table F.32 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.5: Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Health Insurance Status: 2015–2019**

Health Insurance Status	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
None	25.2	14.9	*	*	*	16.2
Private Only	14.7	10.9	*	4.2	11.4	11.4
Medicaid/Medicare Only	38.2	24.5	26.0	*	31.1	24.0
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	21.3	*	*	*	*	*
Multiple Insurance Types	22.0	*	*	*	*	*
<b>High CI Values</b>						
None	28.82	21.63	*	*	*	22.95
Private Only	16.25	16.46	*	9.11	18.00	14.69
Medicaid/Medicare Only	41.16	29.13	36.96	*	41.87	30.14
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	27.90	*	*	*	*	*
Multiple Insurance Types	28.62	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
None	21.85	9.96	*	*	*	11.17
Private Only	13.32	7.01	*	1.87	7.00	8.71
Medicaid/Medicare Only	35.42	20.43	17.41	*	22.06	18.79
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	15.94	*	*	*	*	*
Multiple Insurance Types	16.58	*	*	*	*	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received illicit drug use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.33 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.6: Type of Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	23.5	18.6	24.9	8.3	20.6	17.6
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	20.0	15.4	18.3	6.1	15.6	14.1
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	16.5	9.7	17.3	4.9	11.4	10.6
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	24.80	21.32	33.05	13.78	25.81	20.42
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	21.22	18.02	26.95	11.37	20.05	16.75
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	17.70	11.99	24.91	10.13	15.47	12.88
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	22.21	16.23	18.26	4.82	16.25	15.03
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	18.85	13.11	11.96	3.21	12.06	11.73
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	15.41	7.85	11.70	2.33	8.28	8.74

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Any treatment location includes hospitals (inpatient), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), mental health centers, emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

<sup>2</sup>Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

<sup>3</sup>Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.34 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.6A: Type of Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Hospital–Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	5.2	5.1	1.9	3.9	4.8	5.0
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	7.3	6.2	8.7	3.2	5.8	5.2
Outpatient	14.7	10.7	11.9	3.8	11.1	8.6
Mental Health Center–						
Outpatient	9.5	5.3	8.6	4.9	9.0	7.2
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Hospital–Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	5.96	7.01	4.50	9.64	7.81	6.54
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	8.18	8.15	16.30	9.35	9.06	6.78
Outpatient	15.85	13.15	19.36	9.16	15.24	10.59
Mental Health Center–						
Outpatient	10.45	6.87	15.48	10.29	12.84	9.47
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Hospital–Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	4.54	3.72	0.82	1.53	2.90	3.74
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	6.48	4.64	4.44	1.04	3.66	4.02
Outpatient	13.71	8.63	7.12	1.55	7.98	6.88
Mental Health Center–						
Outpatient	8.71	4.08	4.63	2.28	6.18	5.51

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.35 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 5.6B: Type of Past Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Illicit Drug Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Emergency Room	3.3	1.9	1.2	3.6	4.6	2.5
Private Doctor's Office	7.0	1.3	4.8	2.1	4.6	3.3
Self-Help Group	12.3	8.3	15.8	3.0	7.0	8.1
Prison/Jail	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.3	1.9	2.2
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Emergency Room	3.87	3.14	5.04	8.96	7.73	3.68
Private Doctor's Office	7.80	2.08	9.93	6.13	7.57	4.51
Self-Help Group	13.36	10.45	23.50	8.72	10.09	10.20
Prison/Jail	2.55	2.76	7.19	1.31	4.39	3.44
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Emergency Room	2.85	1.12	0.29	1.36	2.66	1.71
Private Doctor's Office	6.20	0.85	2.21	0.67	2.74	2.41
Self-Help Group	11.39	6.55	10.25	1.01	4.77	6.43
Prison/Jail	1.69	1.03	0.90	0.08	0.79	1.42

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing illicit drug use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.36 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.1: Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Received Alcohol Use Treatment	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Total	10.9	14.6	22.4	4.4	15.3	10.5
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Total	11.72	16.97	31.70	6.79	21.52	12.52
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Total	10.09	12.50	15.18	2.89	10.57	8.70

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received alcohol use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.37 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.2: Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>					
Male	11.6	14.8	5.3	15.2	10.7
Female	9.7	14.3	3.2	*	9.9
<b>High CI Values</b>					
Male	12.73	17.48	8.76	22.77	13.45
Female	10.86	19.08	6.90	*	12.84
<b>Low CI Values</b>					
Male	10.55	12.40	3.16	9.77	8.45
Female	8.62	10.60	1.46	*	7.57

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received alcohol use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.38 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.3: Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
12 to 17	10.5	*	*	*	*	8.5
18 to 25	7.8	8.7	9.7	6.8	8.4	6.6
26 to 34	11.3	9.4	*	1.6	16.5	10.5
35 to 49	13.4	15.8	14.2	*	10.5	9.9
50 or Older	10.7	21.7	*	*	*	*
<b>High CI Values</b>						
12 to 17	12.94	*	*	*	*	12.91
18 to 25	8.76	11.56	16.05	12.06	12.87	8.50
26 to 34	12.71	12.97	*	4.58	27.10	13.88
35 to 49	14.96	19.60	23.79	*	18.52	13.81
50 or Older	12.89	28.70	*	*	*	*
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
12 to 17	8.55	*	*	*	*	5.46
18 to 25	7.00	6.43	5.64	3.73	5.39	5.17
26 to 34	9.96	6.77	*	0.57	9.46	7.89
35 to 49	11.96	12.58	8.10	*	5.68	7.08
50 or Older	8.76	16.09	*	*	*	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received alcohol use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.39 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.4: Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status: 2015–2019**

Poverty Status	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Less than 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	19.2	23.3	25.4	3.8	*	14.3
100%–199% FPL	15.7	11.5	*	*	9.1	10.5
200% or More FPL	8.5	9.5	7.6	4.1	13.3	8.9
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Less than 100% FPL	22.11	29.15	35.01	8.76	*	18.98
100%–199% FPL	18.41	15.43	*	*	15.49	14.06
200% or More FPL	9.38	12.39	13.79	7.23	22.71	11.99
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Less than 100% FPL	16.54	18.36	17.64	1.58	*	10.68
100%–199% FPL	13.38	8.45	*	*	5.13	7.80
200% or More FPL	7.76	7.16	4.09	2.34	7.40	6.55

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received alcohol use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table F.40 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.5: Received Alcohol Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Health Insurance Status: 2015–2019**

Health Insurance Status	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
None	15.5	10.2	*	*	*	10.2
Private Only	7.1	7.9	*	4.5	7.3	7.5
Medicaid/Medicare Only	21.6	23.4	27.6	*	*	15.5
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	15.3	17.4	10.5	*	*	*
Multiple Insurance Types	13.4	*	*	*	*	*
<b>High CI Values</b>						
None	18.49	14.52	*	*	*	14.42
Private Only	7.95	10.45	*	7.66	11.77	10.52
Medicaid/Medicare Only	24.61	28.97	38.45	*	*	20.37
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	20.44	27.30	17.70	*	*	*
Multiple Insurance Types	17.31	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
None	12.94	7.03	*	*	*	7.18
Private Only	6.34	5.92	*	2.65	4.40	5.33
Medicaid/Medicare Only	18.91	18.65	18.91	*	*	11.61
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	11.28	10.56	5.97	*	*	*
Multiple Insurance Types	10.19	*	*	*	*	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Received alcohol use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.41 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.6: Type of Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	10.9	14.6	22.4	4.4	15.3	10.5
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	8.5	12.0	19.9	2.1	10.6	7.3
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	8.1	8.2	12.3	3.3	10.1	6.9
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	11.72	16.97	31.70	6.79	21.52	12.52
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	9.27	14.33	29.55	3.82	15.66	9.16
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	8.78	9.92	17.89	5.50	15.82	8.68
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	10.09	12.50	15.18	2.89	10.57	8.70
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	7.81	10.00	12.83	1.11	6.99	5.78
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	7.37	6.83	8.29	2.02	6.27	5.39

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Any treatment location includes hospitals (inpatient), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), mental health centers, emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

<sup>2</sup>Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

<sup>3</sup>Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.42 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.6A: Type of Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Hospital–Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	3.1	4.6	4.7	*	0.1	3.7	2.9
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	3.9	4.7	*	*	0.9	4.4	2.8
Outpatient	5.0	8.0	10.1	*	1.1	6.1	4.7
Mental Health Center–							
Outpatient	4.1	4.2	8.7	0.9	1.0	6.0	3.9
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Hospital–Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	3.55	6.76	8.58	*	0.46	7.81	4.43
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	4.39	6.36	*	*	2.59	8.36	4.29
Outpatient	5.59	9.85	15.03	*	2.23	10.69	6.41
Mental Health Center–							
Outpatient	4.64	5.39	13.85	2.67	2.17	10.70	5.44
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Hospital–Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	2.69	3.13	2.55	*	0.01	1.74	1.88
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility–	3.40	3.48	*	*	0.31	2.22	1.81
Outpatient	4.48	6.54	6.67	*	0.52	3.36	3.46
Mental Health Center–							
Outpatient	3.66	3.21	5.41	0.32	0.44	3.23	2.72

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.43 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 6.6B: Type of Past Year Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Alcohol Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Emergency Room	1.9	2.5	1.8	*	0.4	2.4	1.1
Private Doctor's Office	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.8	2.0
Self-Help Group	6.5	6.6	11.2	*	2.5	9.4	5.5
Prison/Jail	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.2	3.0	0.7
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Emergency Room	2.22	3.64	4.15	*	1.20	4.93	1.74
Private Doctor's Office	2.92	2.75	3.80	5.58	3.30	5.58	3.57
Self-Help Group	7.21	8.07	16.89	*	4.46	15.19	7.23
Prison/Jail	1.04	2.40	4.19	5.65	1.12	8.74	1.11
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Emergency Room	1.58	1.67	0.80	*	0.12	1.11	0.65
Private Doctor's Office	2.12	1.36	0.80	0.44	0.54	1.42	1.17
Self-Help Group	5.94	5.32	7.23	*	1.37	5.62	4.23
Prison/Jail	0.65	1.02	0.61	0.30	0.05	0.98	0.40

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing alcohol use treatment if they met criteria for an alcohol use disorder or received treatment for alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.44 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.1: Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Total	14.9	15.8	24.8	5.9	18.4	12.6
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Total	15.62	17.59	31.88	8.30	22.96	14.48
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Total	14.16	14.10	18.86	4.23	14.56	11.00

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.45 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.2: Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender: 2015–2019**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>						
Male	14.9	16.3	*	7.0	17.7	13.2
Female	14.9	14.9	25.7	4.3	19.2	11.4
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Male	15.87	18.58	*	10.46	23.74	15.77
Female	16.04	18.43	34.66	7.84	26.66	13.76
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Male	13.90	14.28	*	4.66	12.95	11.02
Female	13.86	11.89	18.41	2.27	13.45	9.44

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.46 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.3: Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group: 2015–2019**

Age Group	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
12 to 17	11.9	11.2	13.7	*	13.4	10.2
18 to 25	10.8	8.4	16.5	7.4	11.4	8.7
26 to 34	18.7	10.1	24.9	4.5	22.4	12.1
35 to 49	18.6	19.7	26.3	*	17.4	14.4
50 or Older	12.1	25.4	*	*	*	23.3
<b>High CI Values</b>						
12 to 17	13.76	15.38	23.88	*	20.39	12.92
18 to 25	11.73	10.27	24.03	11.89	15.49	10.30
26 to 34	20.17	13.13	36.26	10.16	31.36	15.13
35 to 49	20.15	23.46	37.91	*	26.13	18.13
50 or Older	14.03	31.30	*	*	*	34.54
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
12 to 17	10.29	8.02	7.38	*	8.60	7.96
18 to 25	9.96	6.79	10.99	4.50	8.32	7.36
26 to 34	17.26	7.78	16.19	1.92	15.38	9.67
35 to 49	17.20	16.33	17.20	*	11.14	11.35
50 or Older	10.33	20.28	*	*	*	14.89

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.47 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.4: Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status: 2015–2019**

<b>Poverty Status</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>						
Less than 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	25.2	23.7	27.7	6.8	30.7	18.6
100%–199% FPL	21.3	13.3	*	5.0	11.0	11.2
200% or More FPL	11.1	10.3	14.5	6.0	14.9	10.6
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Less than 100% FPL	27.32	27.82	35.46	11.79	41.05	22.92
100%–199% FPL	23.49	16.56	*	11.93	16.38	14.04
200% or More FPL	11.89	12.99	23.68	9.29	21.65	13.22
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Less than 100% FPL	23.14	19.98	21.03	3.78	21.97	14.98
100%–199% FPL	19.35	10.65	*	1.99	7.27	8.79
200% or More FPL	10.36	8.16	8.50	3.79	10.05	8.49

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents aged 18 to 22 currently living in a college dormitory were excluded from the poverty calculation.

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



**Table F.48 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.5: Received Substance Use Treatment at Any Location in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity and Health Insurance Status: 2015–2019**

<b>Health Insurance Status</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Two or More Races</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>
<b>Percentages</b>						
None	19.3	11.4	*	*	*	11.1
Private Only	9.0	9.2	*	4.6	8.4	8.4
Medicaid/Medicare Only	30.6	23.4	29.9	5.6	30.2	19.8
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	17.7	16.1	*	*	8.5	15.0
Multiple Insurance Types	15.4	19.6	*	*	*	*
<b>High CI Values</b>						
None	21.66	15.15	*	*	*	14.54
Private Only	9.74	11.93	*	7.16	12.27	10.88
Medicaid/Medicare Only	32.75	27.28	38.69	10.93	39.89	24.02
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	21.81	23.60	*	*	17.09	24.12
Multiple Insurance Types	18.83	30.23	*	*	*	*
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
None	17.14	8.55	*	*	*	8.41
Private Only	8.26	7.05	*	2.88	5.70	6.48
Medicaid/Medicare Only	28.49	19.88	22.43	2.76	21.94	16.23
Other Insurance Only <sup>1</sup>	14.18	10.64	*	*	3.99	8.91
Multiple Insurance Types	12.47	12.11	*	*	*	*

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Other health insurance is defined as having CHAMPUS, TRICARE, CHAMPVA, the VA, military health care, or any other type of health insurance.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.49 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.6: Type of Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Substance Use Treatment Utilization	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	14.9	15.8	24.8	5.9	18.4	12.6
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	11.8	12.6	20.3	3.9	14.0	9.1
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	10.6	9.0	14.1	4.0	12.3	8.1
<b>High CI Values</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	15.62	17.59	31.88	8.30	22.96	14.48
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	12.51	14.35	27.83	5.95	17.79	10.80
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	11.30	10.44	18.90	6.20	16.52	9.70
<b>Low CI Values</b>						
Any Location <sup>1</sup>	14.16	14.10	18.86	4.23	14.56	11.00
Specialty Facility <sup>2</sup>	11.21	10.98	14.38	2.48	10.89	7.60
Nonspecialty Facility <sup>3</sup>	10.02	7.74	10.32	2.62	9.11	6.80

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Estimates of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Any treatment location includes hospitals (inpatient), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), mental health centers, emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

<sup>2</sup>Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

<sup>3</sup>Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.50 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.6A: Type of Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Substance Use Treatment Utilization at a Specialty Facility	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Hospital–Inpatient	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.9	1.6	4.6	3.3
Rehabilitation Facility–Inpatient	4.6	5.2	9.5	*	1.8	5.6	3.5
Rehabilitation Facility–Outpatient	7.9	8.6	11.0	8.7	2.0	9.0	6.0
Mental Health Center–Outpatient	5.7	4.7	9.1	5.5	2.4	7.8	4.9
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Hospital–Inpatient	3.82	6.11	6.68	13.02	3.57	7.35	4.62
Rehabilitation Facility–Inpatient	5.05	6.51	18.33	*	3.93	8.50	4.70
Rehabilitation Facility–Outpatient	8.39	10.05	15.31	16.79	3.80	12.43	7.46
Mental Health Center–Outpatient	6.20	5.76	13.24	13.20	4.33	11.21	6.34
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Hospital–Inpatient	3.09	3.41	2.18	1.74	0.69	2.80	2.41
Rehabilitation Facility–Inpatient	4.19	4.20	4.73	*	0.85	3.66	2.62
Rehabilitation Facility–Outpatient	7.35	7.30	7.76	4.26	1.04	6.50	4.79
Mental Health Center–Outpatient	5.29	3.88	6.15	2.18	1.37	5.39	3.73

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Specialty treatment facilities include hospitals (inpatient only), rehabilitation facilities (inpatient or outpatient), or mental health centers.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.51 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.6B: Type of Past Year Substance Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility among People Aged 12 or Older Who Needed Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Type of Substance Use Treatment Utilization at a Nonspecialty Facility	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Asian	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
<b>Percentages</b>							
Emergency Room	2.5	2.5	2.0	*	1.5	3.7	1.9
Private Doctor's Office	4.2	1.7	3.0	*	1.6	4.1	2.8
Self-Help Group	8.1	7.2	12.7	*	2.9	9.5	6.2
Prison/Jail	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.3	2.8	1.2
<b>High CI Values</b>							
Emergency Room	2.80	3.43	3.87	*	3.29	5.87	2.53
Private Doctor's Office	4.64	2.28	5.43	*	3.26	6.25	3.89
Self-Help Group	8.69	8.50	17.37	*	5.01	13.67	7.61
Prison/Jail	1.38	2.42	3.33	4.22	0.90	6.35	1.68
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
Emergency Room	2.20	1.81	0.99	*	0.67	2.36	1.35
Private Doctor's Office	3.81	1.27	1.60	*	0.74	2.67	1.95
Self-Help Group	7.56	6.02	9.09	*	1.70	6.57	4.97
Prison/Jail	0.99	1.22	0.62	0.37	0.10	1.23	0.79

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple locations of treatment; thus, these response categories are not mutually exclusive.

NOTE: Nonspecialty treatment facilities include emergency rooms, private doctors' offices, self-help groups, or prisons/jails.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.52 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.7: Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing but Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at a Specialty Facility and Who Perceived a Need for Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Race/Ethnicity	Cost or Insurance <sup>1</sup>	Low Perceived Need <sup>2</sup>	Prejudice and Discrimination <sup>3</sup>	Structural Barriers <sup>4</sup>	Not Ready to Stop Using	Did Not Think Treatment Would Help	Some Other Reason <sup>5</sup>
<b>Percentages</b>							
White	35.0	16.2	30.1	36.7	40.0	3.7	3.0
Black or African American	*	9.1	14.0	*	*	1.7	2.0
Hispanic or Latino	37.6	12.5	23.5	35.2	35.7	3.4	3.5
<b>High CI Values</b>							
White	39.54	20.15	34.69	41.51	44.96	5.93	4.80
Black or African American	*	16.26	22.30	*	*	5.24	5.12
Hispanic or Latino	48.67	19.78	33.33	46.04	46.34	9.21	9.50
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
White	30.81	12.89	25.82	32.11	35.29	2.27	1.90
Black or African American	*	4.95	8.42	*	*	0.55	0.76
Hispanic or Latino	27.66	7.69	15.93	25.74	26.35	1.20	1.20

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

NOTE: Perceived need for substance use treatment includes people who did not receive but felt they needed illicit drug or alcohol use treatment, as well as people who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

NOTE: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and Two or More Races not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Cost/insurance includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: could not afford cost, health insurance does not cover any treatment, or health insurance does not pay enough for treatment.

<sup>2</sup>Low perceived need includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: did not feel need for treatment or could handle the problem without treatment.

<sup>3</sup>Prejudice and discrimination includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: might cause neighbors/community to have negative opinion, might have negative effect on job, or did not want others to find out.

<sup>4</sup>Structural barriers include the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: no transportation/inconvenient, did not find program that offered type of treatment that was wanted, no openings in a program, did not know where to go for services, or did not have time.

<sup>5</sup>Respondents who reported the reason for not receiving treatment or not receiving additional treatment as some other reason than the reasons listed above were classified as not having used treatment for some other reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.

**Table F.53 Percentages and CI Values for Figure 7.8: Reasons for Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year among People Aged 12 or Older Classified as Needing but Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment at Any Facility and Who Perceived a Need for Substance Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Race/Ethnicity: 2015–2019**

Race/Ethnicity	Cost or Insurance <sup>1</sup>	Low Perceived Need <sup>2</sup>	Prejudice and Discrimination <sup>3</sup>	Structural Barriers <sup>4</sup>	Not Ready to Stop Using	Did Not Think Treatment Would Help	Some Other Reason <sup>5</sup>
<b>Percentages</b>							
White	34.9	16.3	32.0	37.0	41.8	3.5	3.2
Black or African American	*	9.8	14.1	*	*	1.8	2.1
Hispanic or Latino	36.9	12.7	24.3	36.8	36.8	3.6	3.7
<b>High CI Values</b>							
White	39.60	20.57	37.10	41.99	46.97	5.95	5.22
Black or African American	*	17.45	22.93	*	*	5.62	5.49
Hispanic or Latino	48.37	20.39	34.74	48.00	47.92	9.78	10.08
<b>Low CI Values</b>							
White	30.47	12.84	27.38	32.27	36.75	2.06	2.00
Black or African American	*	5.30	8.37	*	*	0.59	0.81
Hispanic or Latino	26.83	7.65	16.25	26.89	26.89	1.25	1.28

\*Low precision; no estimate reported.

CI = confidence interval.

NOTE: Respondents who reported White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and two or more races are not Hispanic or Latino.

NOTE: Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met criteria for an illicit drug or alcohol use disorder or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center) as defined in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*.

NOTE: Received substance use treatment includes treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail. Estimates include people who received treatment specifically for illicit drugs or alcohol, as well as people who received treatment for unspecified substance(s).

NOTE: Perceived need for substance use treatment includes people who did not receive but felt they needed illicit drug or alcohol use treatment, as well as people who received treatment at a location other than a specialty facility but felt they needed additional treatment.

NOTE: Estimates of American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Asian, and Two or More Races not reported due to low precision.

<sup>1</sup>Cost/insurance includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: could not afford cost, health insurance does not cover any treatment, or health insurance does not pay enough for treatment.

<sup>2</sup>Low perceived need includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: did not feel need for treatment or could handle the problem without treatment.

<sup>3</sup>Prejudice and discrimination includes the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: might cause neighbors/community to have negative opinion, might have negative effect on job, or did not want others to find out.

<sup>4</sup>Structural barriers include the following reasons for not using substance use treatment services: no transportation/inconvenient, did not find program that offered type of treatment that was wanted, no openings in a program, did not know where to go for services, or did not have time.

<sup>5</sup>Respondents who reported the reason for not receiving treatment or not receiving additional treatment as some other reason than the reasons listed above were classified as not having used treatment for some other reason.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019.



## List of Contributors

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