

2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Among the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) Population Aged 12 or Older

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



NSDUH Scope and Target Population

- Conducted by the Federal Government since 1971
- Comprehensive household interview survey of substance use, substance use disorders, mental health, and the receipt of treatment services for these disorders in the United States
- Produces estimates representative of the population at national and state levels
- Covers the civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older in all 50 states and Washington, DC:
 - Includes households, college dorms, homeless in shelters, civilians on military bases
 - Excludes active military, long-term hospital residents, prison populations, homeless not in shelters
- NSDUH 2022 sample included 71,369 people (including 290 NHOPI people)

Data from 2022 should not be compared or pooled with data from 2020 or prior years

Why not?

1

Mode effect: Web data collection began in 2020. There were significant differences in estimates between web and in-person modes of data collection.

2

Seasonal effect: There were systematic differences between two-quarter estimates from 2015 to 2019 and corresponding four-quarter estimates. Because 2020 data were mostly collected in only two quarters, these data cannot be compared with the full year of 2022 data.

3

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) definition changes: Starting in 2020, SUDs were defined according to criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5). Therefore, SUD estimates cannot be compared with 2019 or earlier.

Updated 2021 Estimates

- Prior analyses showed differences in estimates between web and in-person modes of data collection.
- Because the proportion of interviews completed via the web or in-person was not stable between 2021 and 2022, differences in estimates could be due to mode effects rather than real changes in the population.
- In 2022, weighting procedures were updated to stabilize the effect of mode on estimates across years.¹
 - These procedures also were applied to the 2021 analysis weights.
 - Updated 2021 estimates were generated for the 2022 Detailed Tables to facilitate comparisons with 2022 estimates.
 - These updated 2021 estimates should be used for comparison with 2022 estimates.

¹ See Section 3.3.3 in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2023). *2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-methodological-summary-and-definitions>.

About This Presentation

- The racial and ethnic groups discussed in this presentation are mutually exclusive. People who were of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity could be of any race but are not included in the estimates for any of the racial categories. Estimates for people who were not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are reported by race. People reporting two or more races and who were not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are noted as “Multiracial” in this presentation. People reporting their race as Black or African American are subsequently referred to as Black. People reporting their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino are subsequently referred to as Hispanic.
- Statistical testing was performed for comparisons of estimates across age groups and among racial and ethnic groups according to procedures described in the 2022 Methodological Summary and Definitions report.¹ For consistency with the typical criteria for statistical testing in NSDUH, age group differences were considered statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. For testing among racial and ethnic groups, a more conservative level of .01 was used for considering differences to be statistically significant. Statistically significant differences resulting from these testing procedures are described using terms such as “higher,” “lower,” “more likely,” or “less likely.” Statements use terms such as “similar” or “the same” when a difference was not statistically significant. When estimates are presented without reference to differences across groups, statistical significance is not implied.

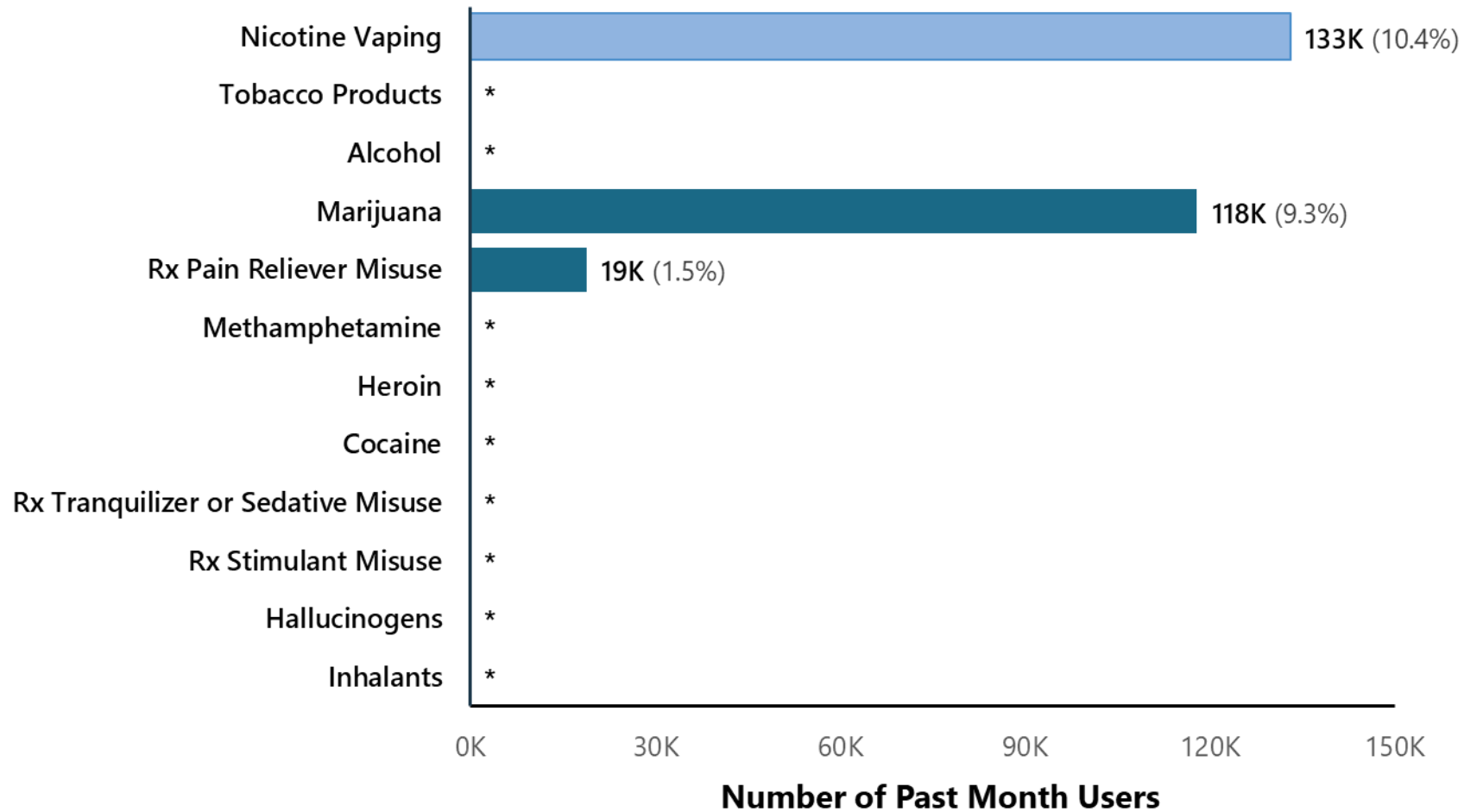
¹ See Section 3.2.3 in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2023). *2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-methodological-summary-and-definitions>.

Suppression Due to Low Precision

- The following estimates for NHOPI people are not presented due to low precision:
 - Substance use
 - past month: binge alcohol, tobacco product, or nicotine vaping
 - past year: pain reliever, heroin, or opioid
 - Substance use disorder (SUD) by age groups or severity level
 - Perceived need for substance use treatment
 - Major depressive episode, mental health treatment, or suicidal thoughts or behaviors among adolescents
 - Receipt of mental health services, co-occurring SUD and Any Mental Illness (AMI), substance use by mental illness, recovery, and receipt of substance use treatment or mental health services among adults

Substance Use in the Past Month

Past Month Substance Use: Among NHOPI People Aged 12 or Older



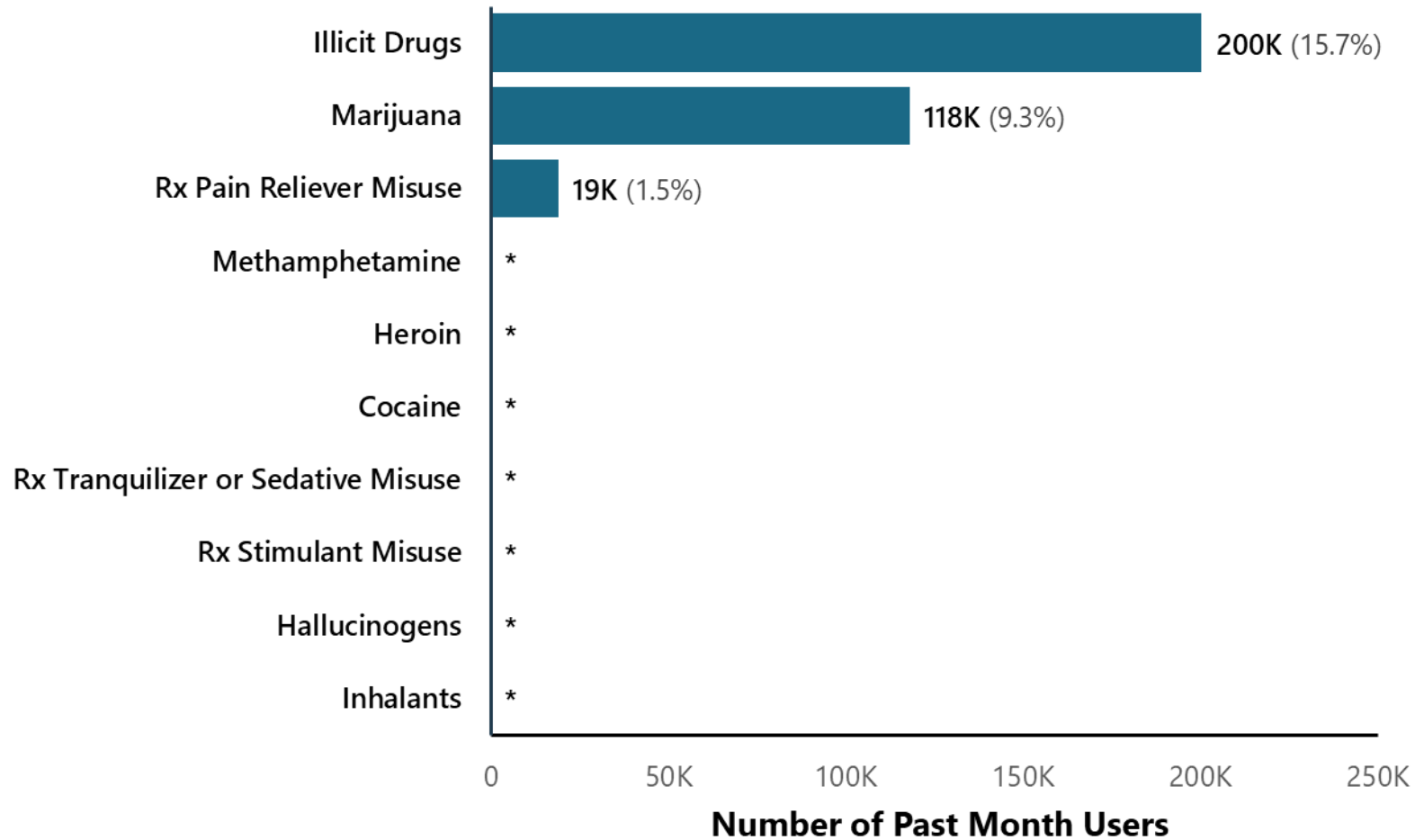
* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Rx = prescription.

Note: The estimated numbers of current users of different substances are not mutually exclusive because people could have used more than one type of substance in the past month.

Past Month Illicit Drug Use

Past Month Illicit Drug Use: Among NHOPI People Aged 12 or Older

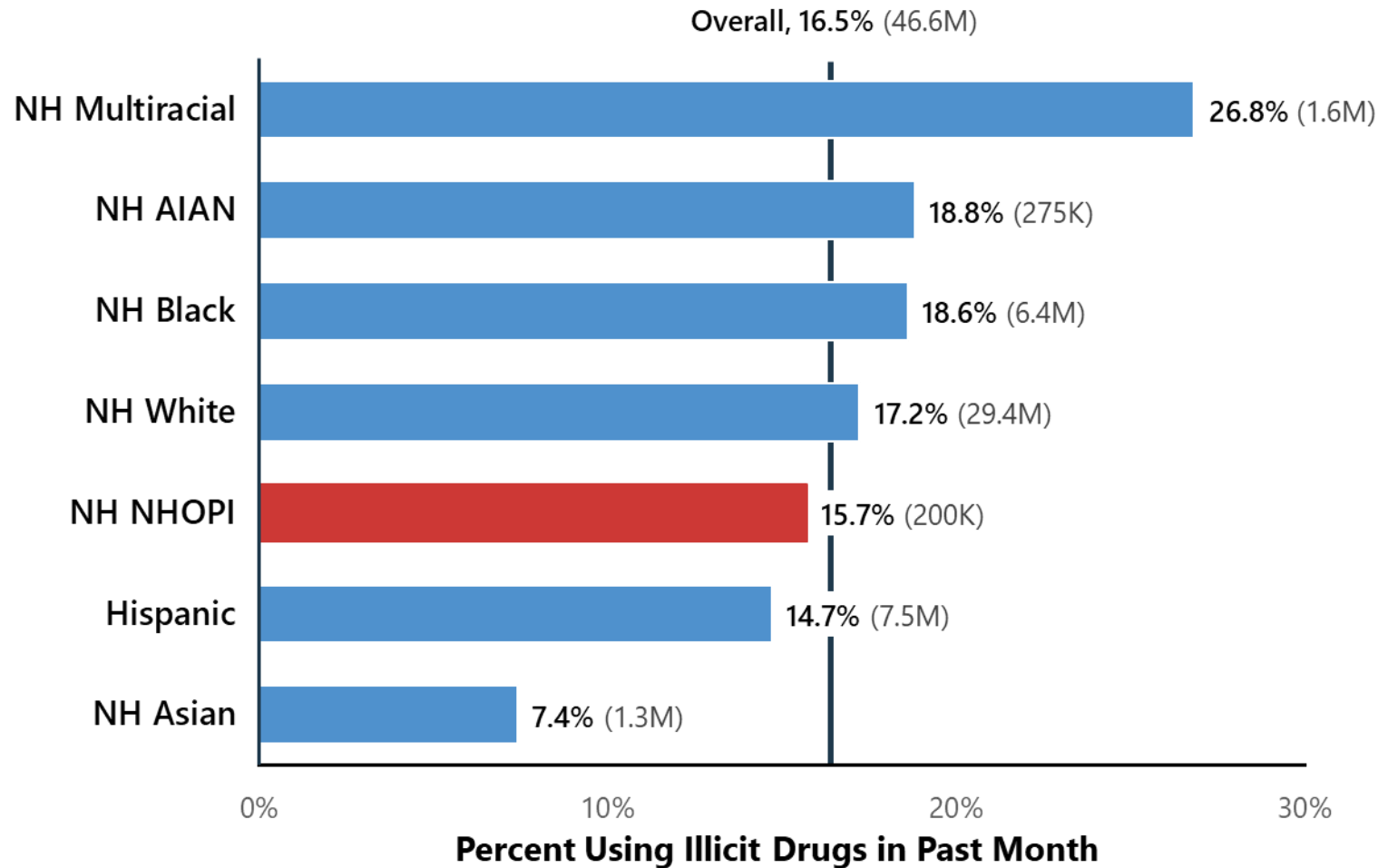


* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Rx = prescription.

Note: The estimated numbers of past month users of different illicit drugs are not mutually exclusive because people could have used more than one type of illicit drug in the past month.

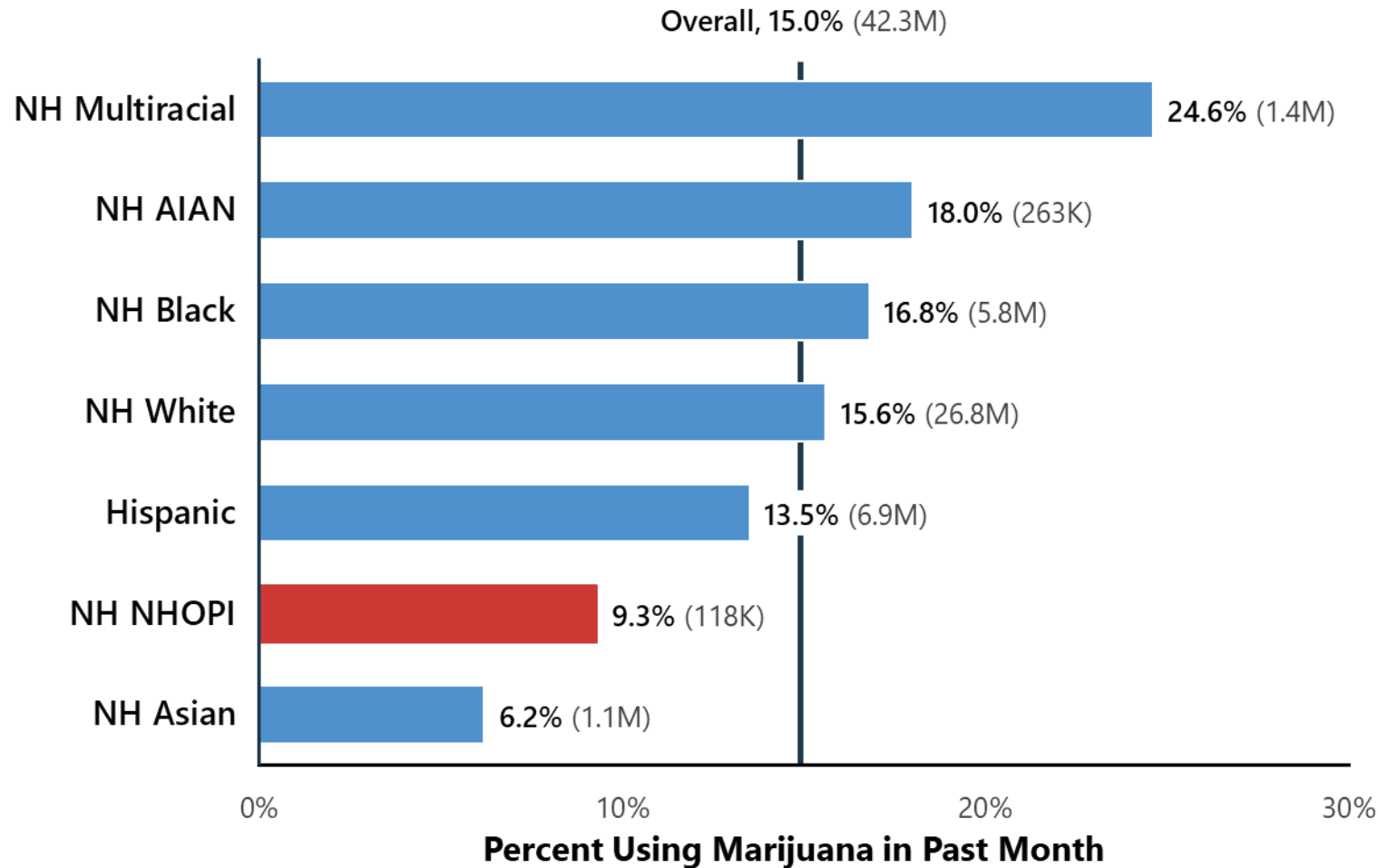
Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month by Racial and Ethnic Groups: Among People Aged 12 or Older



- **No significant differences** in prevalence of illicit drug use between **NHOPI** people and other racial or ethnic groups

NH = Not Hispanic or Latino; AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; Black = Black or African American; Hispanic = Hispanic or Latino; NHOPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

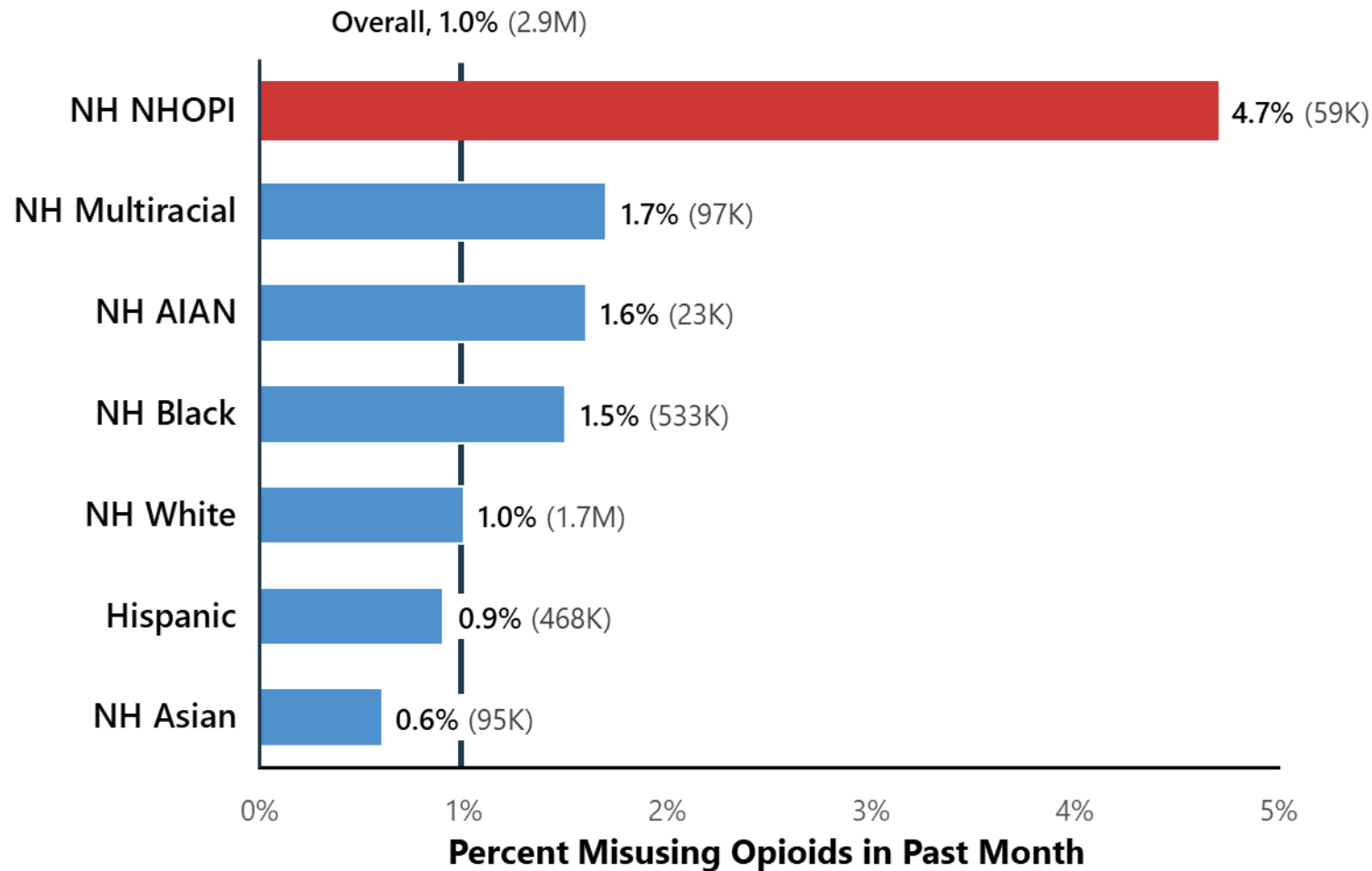
Marijuana Use in the Past Month by Racial and Ethnic Groups: Among People Aged 12 or Older



- **NHOPI** people were **less likely** than Multiracial, AIAN, Black, or White people to use marijuana in the past month

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Opioid Misuse in the Past Month by Racial and Ethnic Groups: Among People Aged 12 or Older

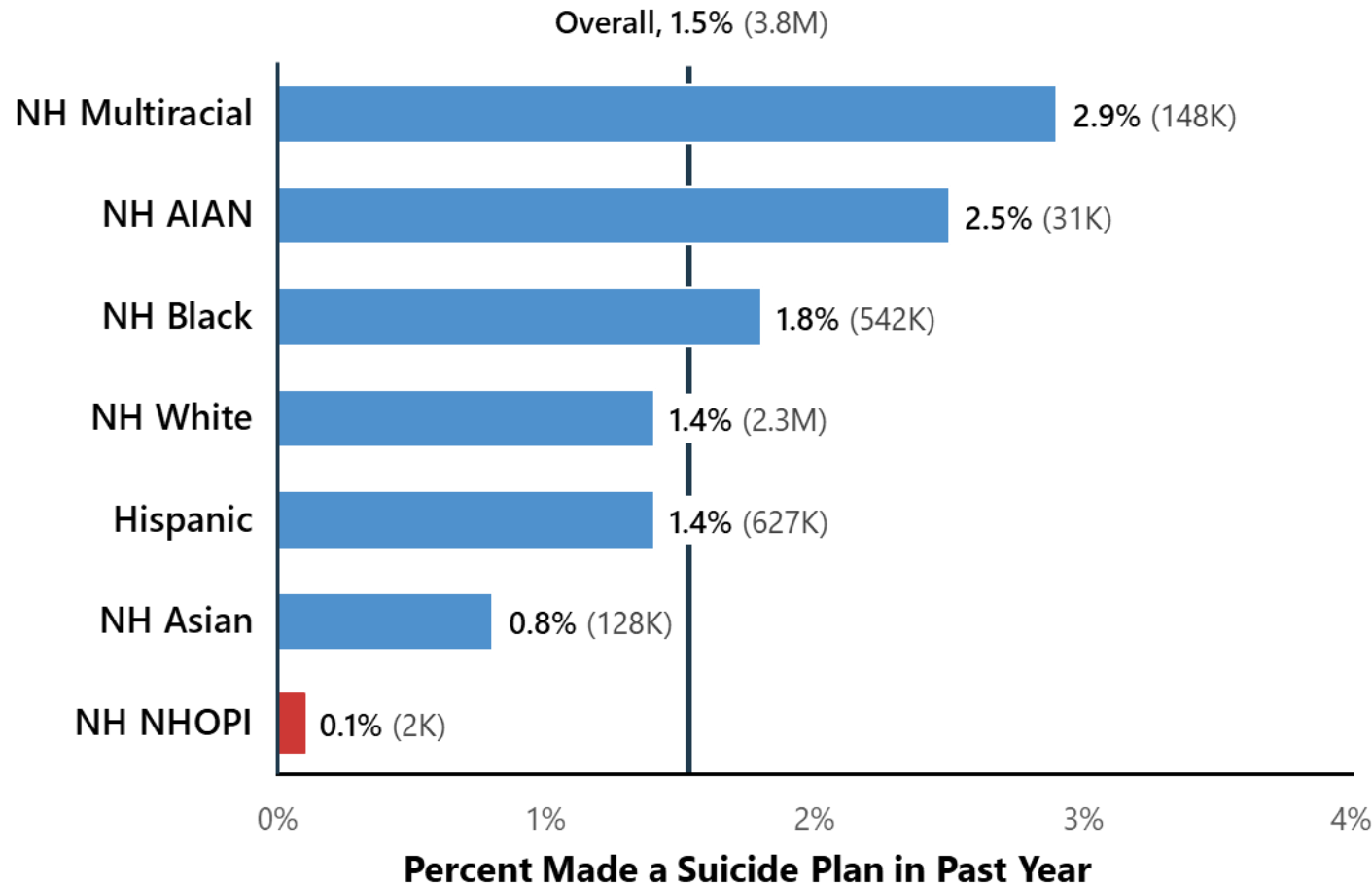


- **NHOPI** people were **just as likely** to have misused opioids as people from all other racial and ethnic groups

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Serious Thoughts of Suicide, Suicide Plans, and Suicide Attempts

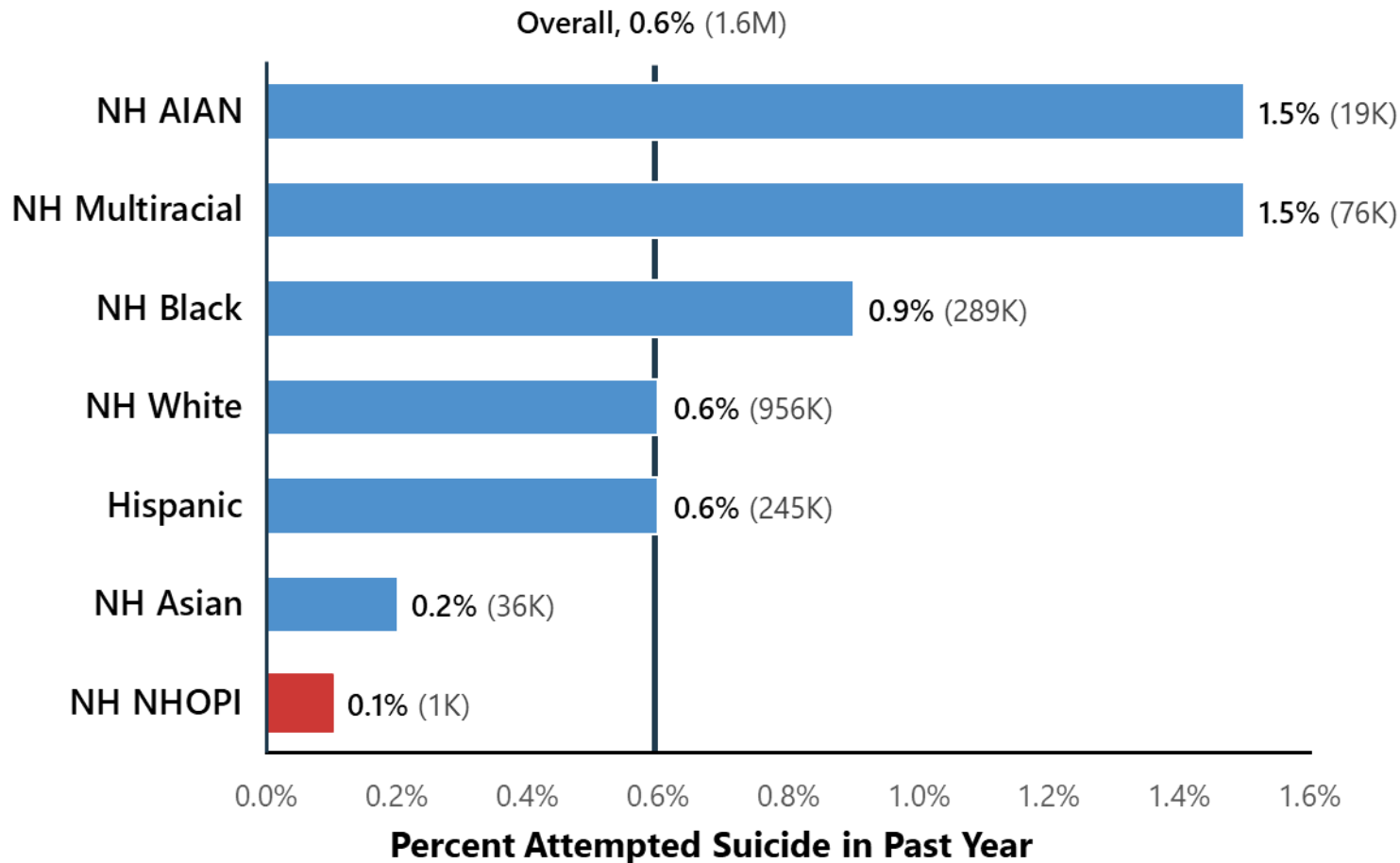
Made a Suicide Plan in the Past Year by Racial and Ethnic Groups: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older



- **NHOPI** adults were **less likely** to have had made a suicide plan than adults in all other racial and ethnic groups

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Attempted Suicide in the Past Year by Racial and Ethnic Groups: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older



- **NHOPI** adults were **less likely** to have attempted suicide than Multiracial, Black, White, and Hispanic adults

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