

2023 Companion Infographic Report: Results from the 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health

SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

2023 Companion Infographic Report:

Results from the 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health

Acknowledgments

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Originating Office

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
Office of Population Surveys

Introduction

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) presents the *2023 Companion Infographic Report: Results from the 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*.

This infographic is a visual presentation of selected estimates from the 2021, 2022, and 2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Selected national indicators include substance use, substance use disorders, mental health issues, suicidality, substance use treatment, mental health treatment, and recovery from substance use problems or mental health issues among the noninstitutionalized population aged 12 or older in the United States.

This infographic accompanies the more comprehensive NSDUH annual national report.¹ Together, they provide researchers, clinicians, policymakers, and the public with data that can be used to better understand and improve the nation's behavioral health.

Survey Background

NSDUH is an annual survey sponsored by SAMHSA within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. NSDUH covers residents of households and people in noninstitutional group settings (e.g., shelters, boarding houses, college dormitories, migratory workers' camps, halfway houses). The survey excludes people with no fixed address (e.g., people who are homeless and not in shelters), military personnel on active duty, and residents of institutional group settings, such as jails,

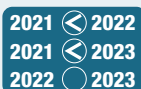
nursing homes, mental health institutions, and long-term care hospitals. The 2021, 2022, and 2023 NSDUHs used multimode data collection, in which respondents completed the survey in person or via the web.

Presentation of Estimates and Statistical Testing

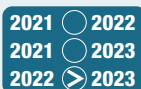
This report focuses on substance use and mental health indicators among people aged 12 or older in the United States based on NSDUH data from 2021 through 2023. All estimates (e.g., percentages and numbers) presented in the report are derived from survey data that are subject to sampling errors and have met the criteria for statistical precision. These estimates can be found in Appendix A.²

Comparisons of estimated percentages between years were performed according to statistical testing procedures described in the *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.³ Differences in estimates were considered statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. 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 years, statistical significance is not implied. Statistical tests for overall trends from the baseline year to the current year will not be conducted until at least four comparable NSDUH data points are available.

On the infographics, the three significance testing results are presented in a small box next to the three years of measure estimates. The results should be read as in the following examples:



The estimate for 2021 was significantly less than the estimate for 2022.
The estimate for 2021 was significantly less than the estimate for 2023.
The estimate for 2022 was not significantly different from the estimate for 2023.



The estimate for 2021 was not significantly different from the estimate for 2022.
The estimate for 2021 was not significantly different from the estimate for 2023.
The estimate for 2022 was significantly greater than the estimate for 2023.

Definitions

SUBSTANCE USE

Binge alcohol use means consumption of four or more drinks on the same occasion for females and five or more drinks on the same occasion for males on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. **Heavy alcohol use** means binge drinking on 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

Illegally made fentanyl (IMF) refers to fentanyl that is produced by clandestine laboratories instead of the pharmaceutical industry. Therefore, IMF cannot be obtained from a doctor or pharmacy. It comes in forms such as powder, pills, or blotter paper.

Illicit drug use includes the use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription drugs (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives). **Misuse of prescription drugs** means use in any way not directed by a doctor, such as use without a prescription of one's own, or use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told to take a drug. Estimates for illicit drug use and misuse of prescription drugs do not include IMF.

Central nervous system stimulant misuse includes the misuse of prescription stimulants or the use of cocaine or methamphetamine.

Opioid misuse includes the misuse of prescription pain relievers or the use of heroin. Prescription pain relievers could include some nonopioids because respondents could occasionally specify the misuse of other prescription pain relievers that are not opioids. Estimates for opioid misuse do not include IMF.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

Substance use disorders (SUDs) are characterized by 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. Respondents who used alcohol or drugs in the past 12 months were classified as having SUDs in that period if they met criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5).⁴ Respondents who used marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, or prescription psychotherapeutic drugs were classified as having a **drug use disorder (DUD)** if they had a disorder related to any of these substances that they used in the past year. Respondents were classified as having an **opioid use disorder (OUD)** if they had a disorder related to their use of heroin or prescription pain relievers in the past year. Respondents who used alcohol in the past year were classified as having an **alcohol use disorder (AUD)** if they met criteria for an AUD in the past year. Respondents were classified as having an SUD if they had an AUD or a DUD in the past year.

Definitions

MENTAL HEALTH

Any mental illness (AMI) among adults refers to the presence of a mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder in the past year of sufficient duration to meet criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition,⁵ excluding developmental disorders and SUDs.

Serious mental illness (SMI) among adults refers to the presence of a mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities. AMI and SMI were estimated based on a statistical prediction model. For more details on the estimation of AMI and SMI, see the *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.⁶

National Survey on Drug Use and Health respondents were classified as having a **major depressive episode (MDE)** in the past 12 months if (1) they had at least one period of 2 weeks or longer in the past year when for most of the day nearly every day they felt depressed or lost interest or pleasure in daily activities; and (2) they also had problems with sleeping, eating, energy, concentration, self-worth, or having recurrent thoughts of death or recurrent suicidal ideation. The MDE questions are based on diagnostic criteria from the DSM-5.⁴

Respondents aged 12 or older were asked whether at any time during the past 12 months they had **seriously thought** about trying to kill themselves, whether they **made a plan** to kill themselves, or whether they **tried to kill themselves** in the past 12 months, regardless of whether they had serious thoughts of suicide in that period. Questions about **suicidal thoughts and behaviors among adolescents aged 12 to 17** included response choices for “I’m not sure” and “I don’t want to answer,” in addition to standard response choices for “yes” and “no.”

TREATMENT

Substance use treatment means the receipt of treatment in the past 12 months for the use of alcohol or drugs in an inpatient location, in an outpatient location, via telehealth, or in a prison, jail, or juvenile detention center or the receipt of medication-assisted treatment for alcohol use or opioid use.

Mental health treatment means the receipt of treatment or counseling for any problem with mental health, emotions, or behavior in the past 12 months in an inpatient location, in an outpatient location, through the use of prescription medication, via telehealth treatment, or in a prison, jail, or juvenile detention center.

RECOVERY

Respondents aged 18 or older were asked whether they thought they ever had a problem with their use of drugs or alcohol or whether they ever had a problem with their mental health. Respondents who reported that they ever had a problem with their drug or alcohol use were asked whether they considered themselves (at the time they were interviewed) to be in recovery or to have recovered from their drug or alcohol use problem. Similarly, respondents aged 18 or older who reported that they ever had a problem with their mental health were asked whether they considered themselves (at the time they were interviewed) to be in recovery or to have recovered from their mental health issue.

Cigarette Use and Nicotine Vaping in the Past Month

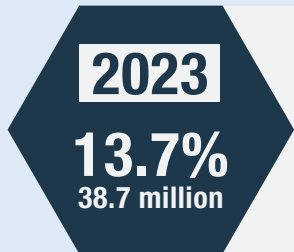
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their cigarette use and nicotine vaping in the 30 days before the interview.

Cigarette Use

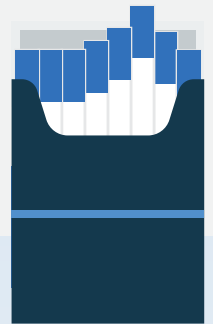
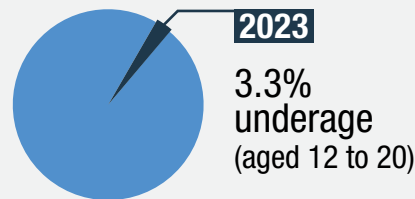
Differences across Years:
Cigarette Use

2023 < 2022
2023 < 2021
2022 < 2021

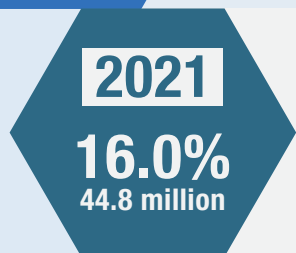
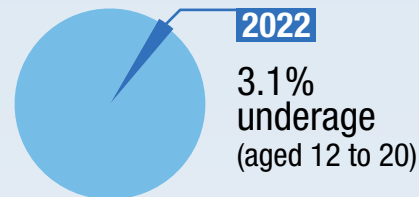
There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Underage Cigarette Use.



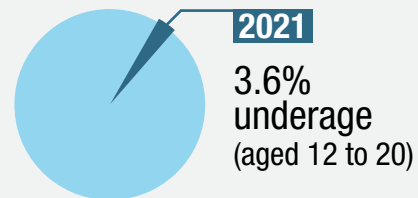
In 2023, 13.7% of people smoked cigarettes.
An estimated 1.2 million of those people were underage.



In 2022, 14.6% of people smoked cigarettes.
An estimated 1.2 million of those people were underage.



In 2021, 16.0% of people smoked cigarettes.
An estimated 1.4 million of those people were underage.

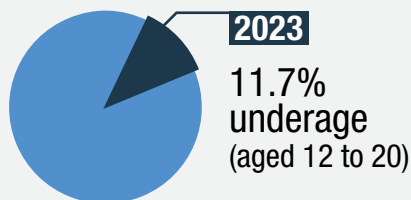
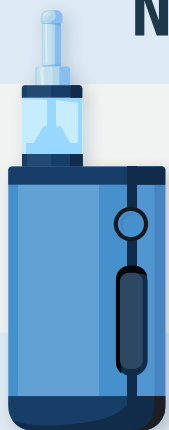


Nicotine Vaping

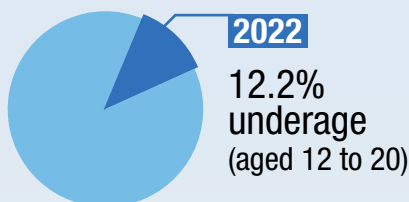
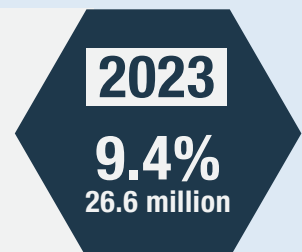
Differences across Years:
Nicotine Vaping

2023 > 2022

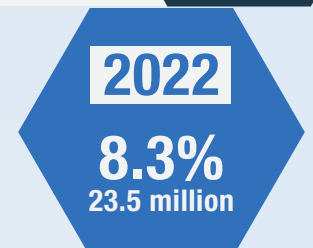
There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Underage Nicotine Vaping.



In 2023, 9.4% of people vaped nicotine.
An estimated 4.5 million of those people were underage.



In 2022, 8.3% of people vaped nicotine.
An estimated 4.7 million of those people were underage.






i Nicotine vaping estimates from 2021 are not comparable with estimates from 2022 and 2023 and have been excluded.

Alcohol Use in the Past Month

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their alcohol use in the 30 days before the interview.

In 2023, **nearly half (47.5%)** of the population drank alcohol in the past month.

| | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  Alcohol Use | 47.4% 132.5 million | 48.7% 137.4 million | 47.5% 134.7 million |
| Underage Alcohol Use (Aged 12 to 20) | 15.6%, 6.1 million | 15.1%, 5.8 million | 14.6%, 5.6 million |
|  Binge Alcohol Use | 21.7% 60.6 million | 21.7% 61.2 million | 21.7% 61.4 million |
| Underage Binge Alcohol Use (Aged 12 to 20) | 8.6%, 3.4 million | 8.2%, 3.2 million | 8.6%, 3.3 million |
|  Heavy Alcohol Use | 5.7% 16.1 million | 5.7% 16.1 million | 5.8% 16.4 million |
| Underage Heavy Alcohol Use (Aged 12 to 20) | 1.6%, 616,000 | 1.7%, 646,000 | 1.7%, 663,000 |

Differences across Years:
Alcohol Use

2023 < 2022
2023 ○ 2021
2022 > 2021

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Underage Alcohol Use, Binge Alcohol Use, Underage Binge Alcohol Use, Heavy Alcohol Use, and Underage Heavy Alcohol Use.



BINGE DRINKING

Number of drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day



Males
5 or more



Females
4 or more

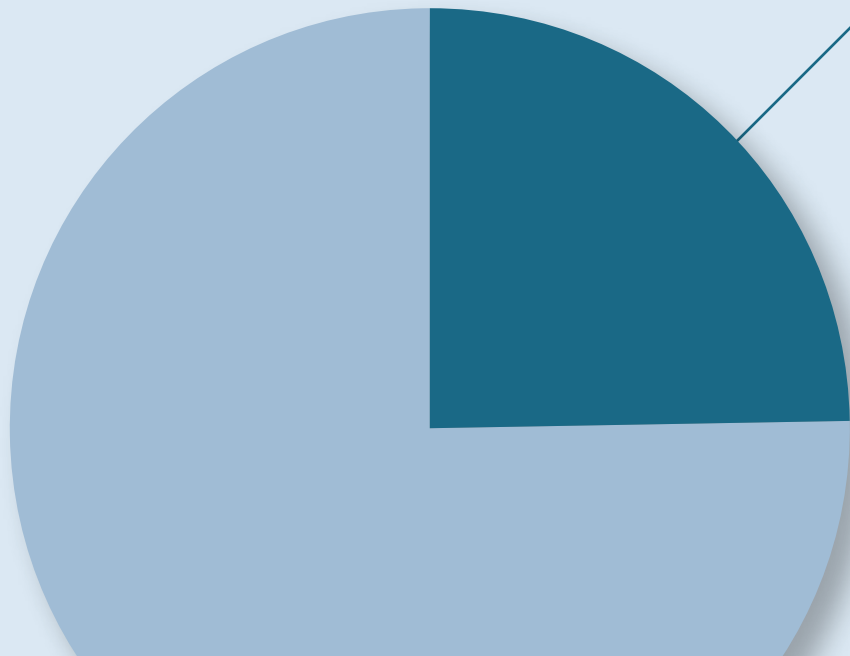


HEAVY ALCOHOL USE

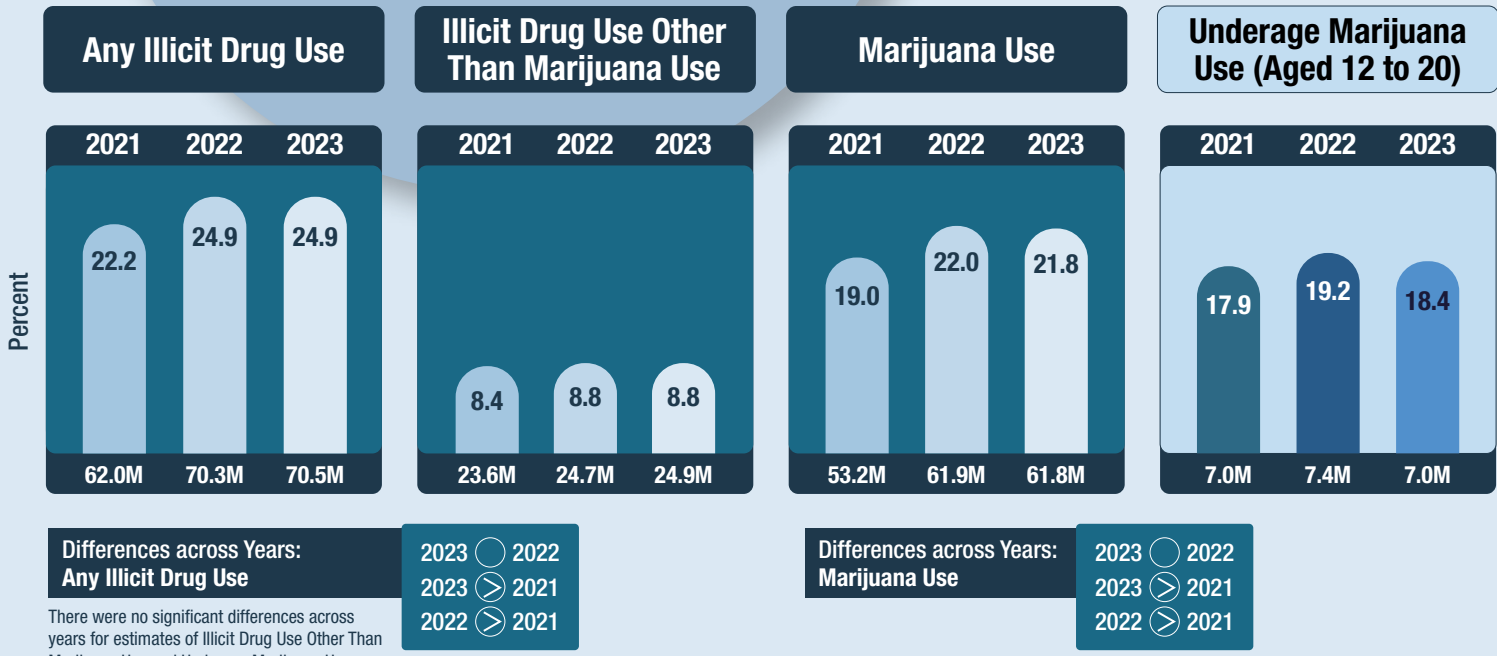
Binge drinking on 5 or more days in the past 30 days

Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their use of drugs in the 12 months before the interview.



70.5 million
1 in 4
 (24.9%) used
 illicit drugs in the
 past year in 2023



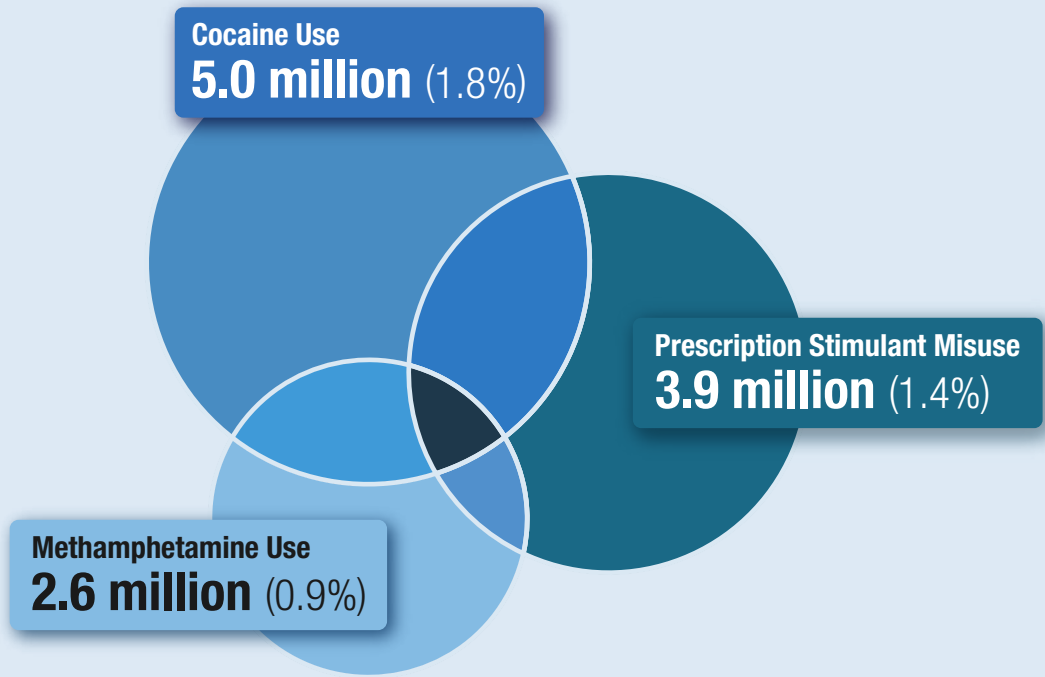
Illicit drug use includes the use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription drugs (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives).

Misuse of prescription drugs means use in any way not directed by a doctor, such as use without a prescription of one's own, or use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told to take a drug.

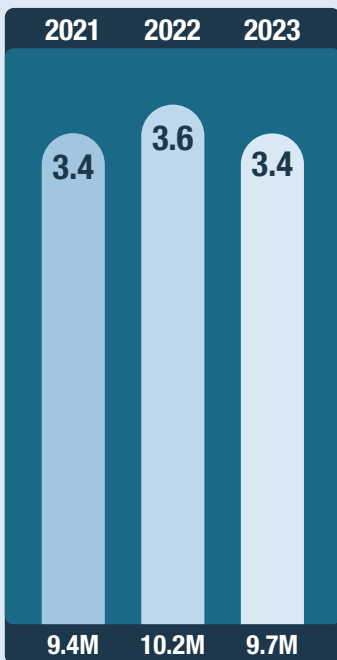
Central Nervous System Stimulant Misuse in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their use of types of central nervous system (CNS) stimulants in the 12 months before the interview.

9.7 million
about 1 in 30
(3.4%) misused a
CNS stimulant in the
past year in 2023



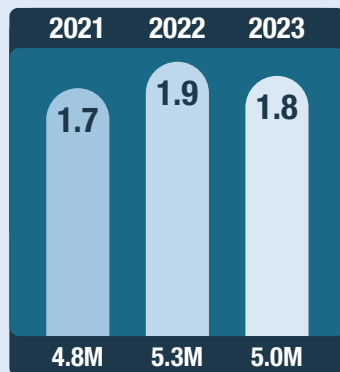
Any CNS Stimulant Misuse



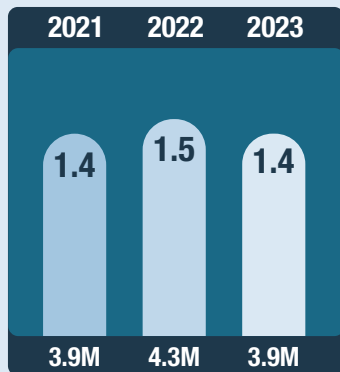
Differences across Years:

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Any CNS Stimulant Misuse, Cocaine Use, Prescription Stimulant Misuse, and Methamphetamine Use.

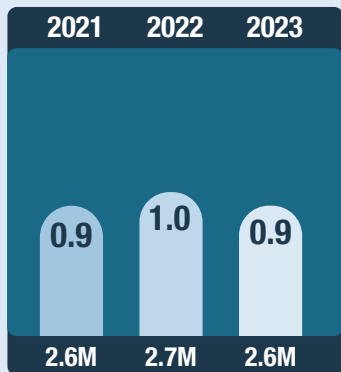
Cocaine Use



Prescription Stimulant Misuse



Methamphetamine Use

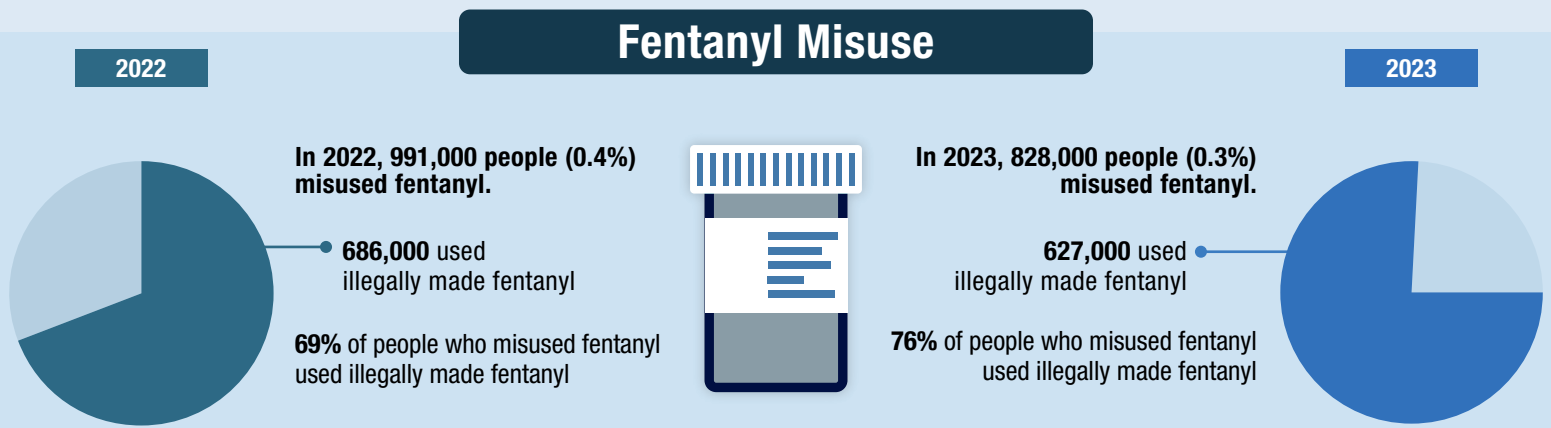
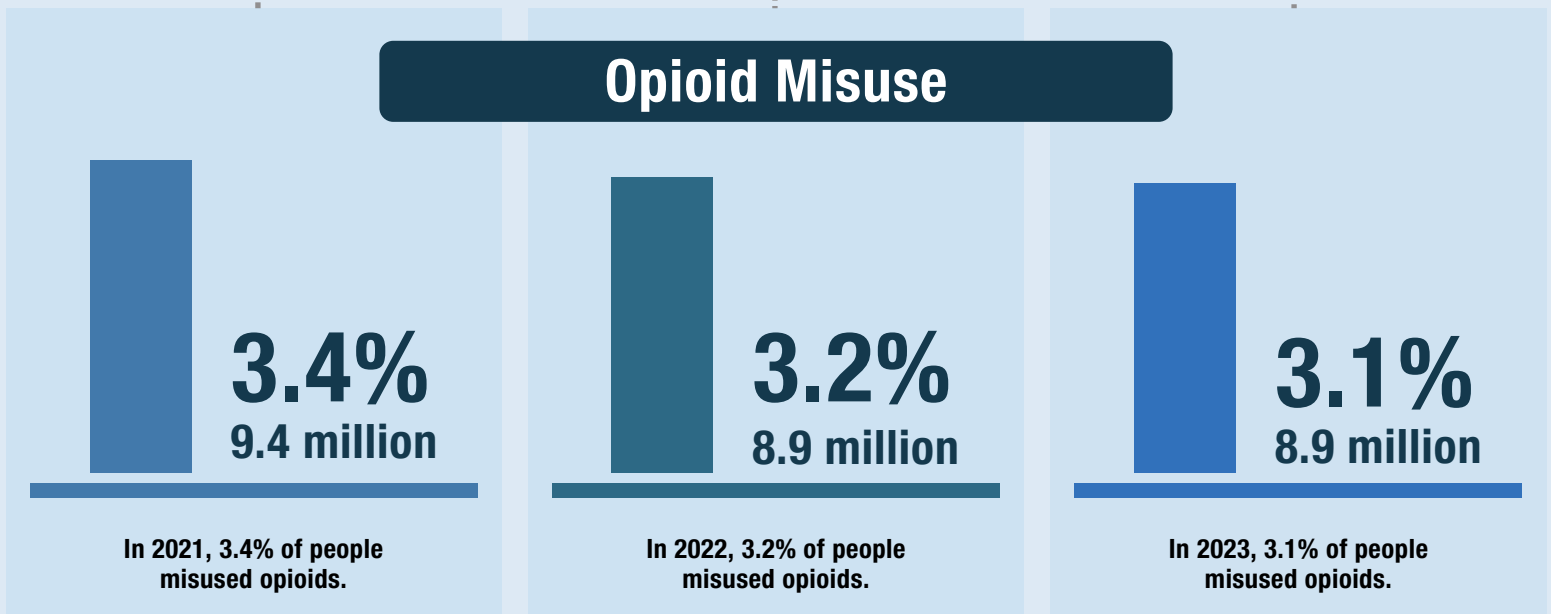
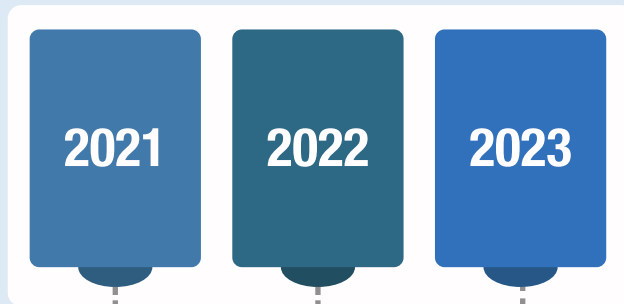


Opioid Misuse and Fentanyl Misuse in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their use of opioids and fentanyl in the 12 months before the interview.

Differences across Years:

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Opioid Misuse and Fentanyl Misuse.



Misuse of fentanyl includes use of illegally made fentanyl or the misuse of prescription fentanyl in the past year.

Estimates for fentanyl misuse are not available for 2021 data.

Substance Use Disorders in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about the effects of their drug or alcohol use on their lives in the 12 months before the interview.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

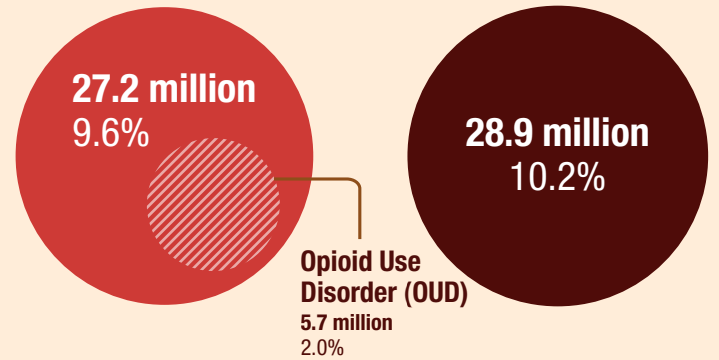
2023

In 2023, 17.1% of people (48.5 million) had a past year SUD.



Drug Use Disorder (DUD)

Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)



Differences across Years:

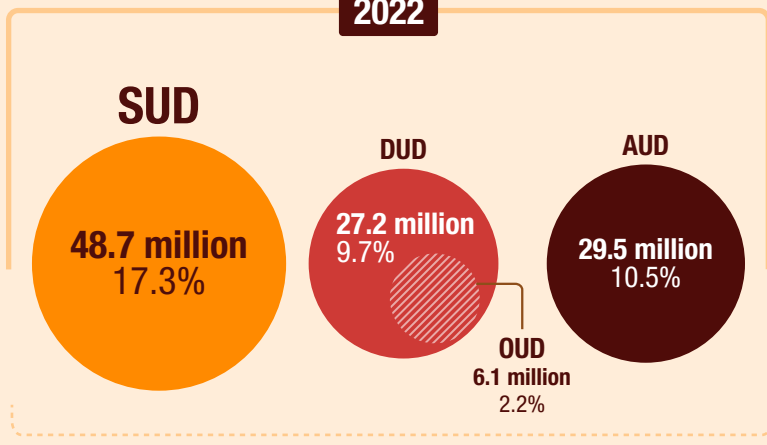
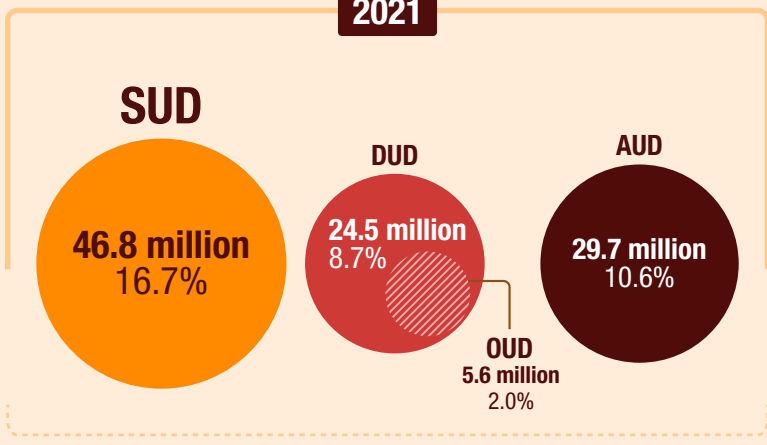
There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Substance Use Disorder, Opioid Use Disorder, and Alcohol Use Disorder.

Differences across Years:
Drug Use Disorder



2021

2022



SUD is characterized by 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. Respondents were classified as having an SUD in the past year if they met criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition. Respondents who used marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, or prescription psychotherapeutic drugs were classified as having a **DUD** if they had a disorder related to any of these substances that they used in the past year. Respondents were classified as having an **OUD** if they had a disorder related to their use of heroin or prescription pain relievers in the past year. Respondents who used alcohol in the past year were classified as having an **AUD** if they met criteria for an AUD in the past year. Respondents were classified as having an SUD if they had an AUD or a DUD in the past year.

Mental Illness in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older about their mental health in the 12 months before the interview.

Any Mental Illness (AMI)

58.7 million (22.8%)

Nearly 1 in 4 adults aged 18 or older had AMI in the past year.

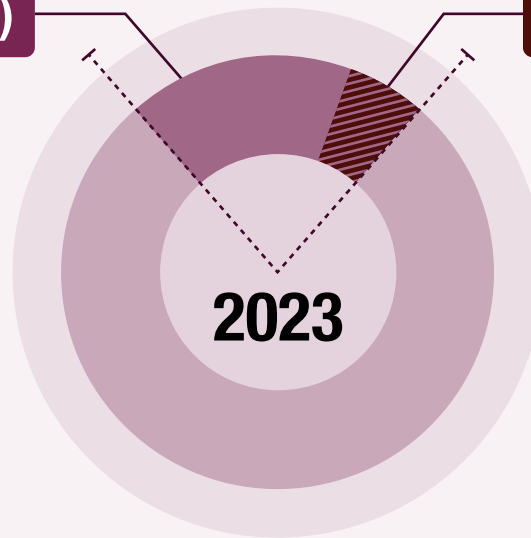
AMI among adults refers to the presence of a mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder in the past year of sufficient duration to meet criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition, excluding developmental disorders and substance use disorders.

Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

14.6 million (5.7%)

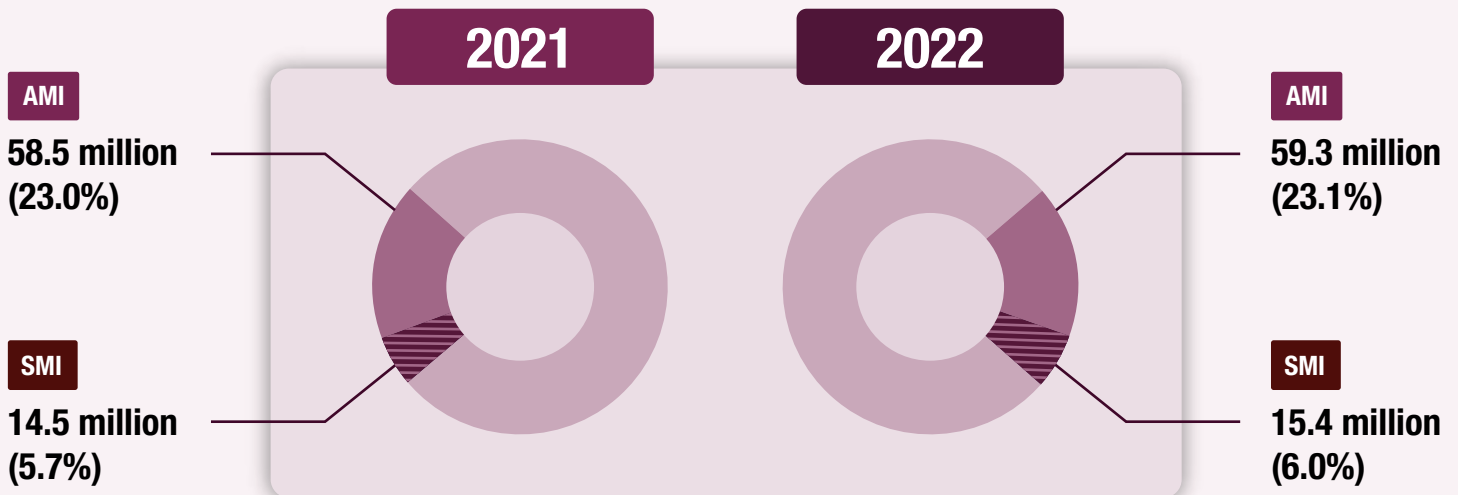
Among adults aged 18 or older with AMI, 25% had SMI in the past year.

SMI among adults refers to the presence of a mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder that substantially interfered with or limited one or more major life activities.



Differences across Years:

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of AMI and SMI.

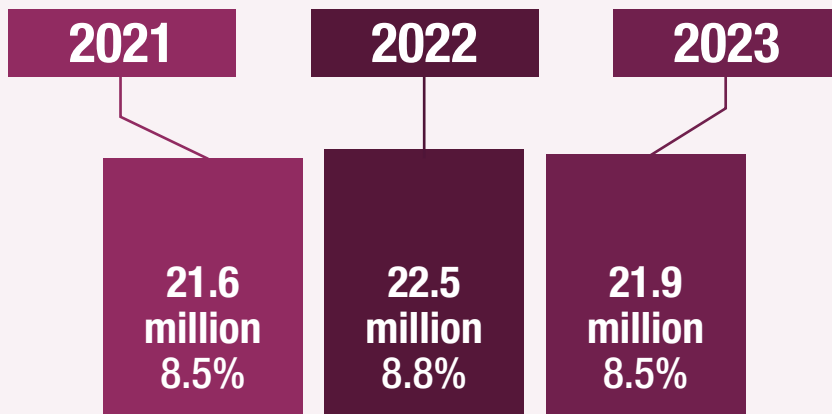


AMI and SMI were estimated based on a statistical prediction model. For more details on the estimation of AMI and SMI, see the *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.

Major Depressive Episode | Co-Occurring Any Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older about their mental health in the 12 months before the interview.

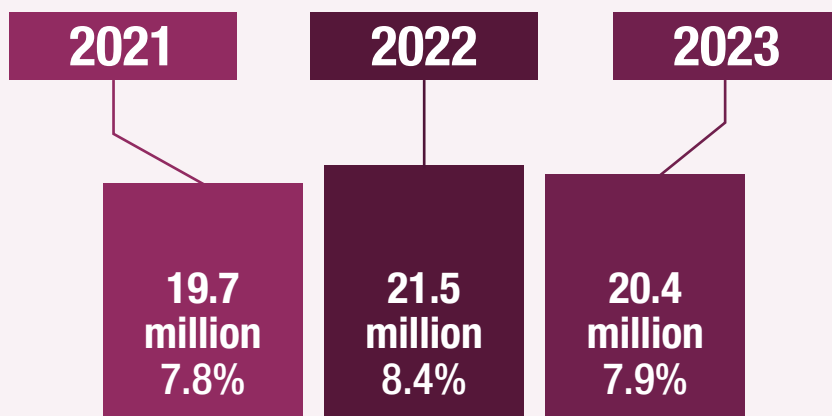
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)



Differences across Years:

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of MDE.

Co-Occurring Any Mental Illness (AMI) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)



**Differences across Years:
Co-Occurring AMI and SUD**



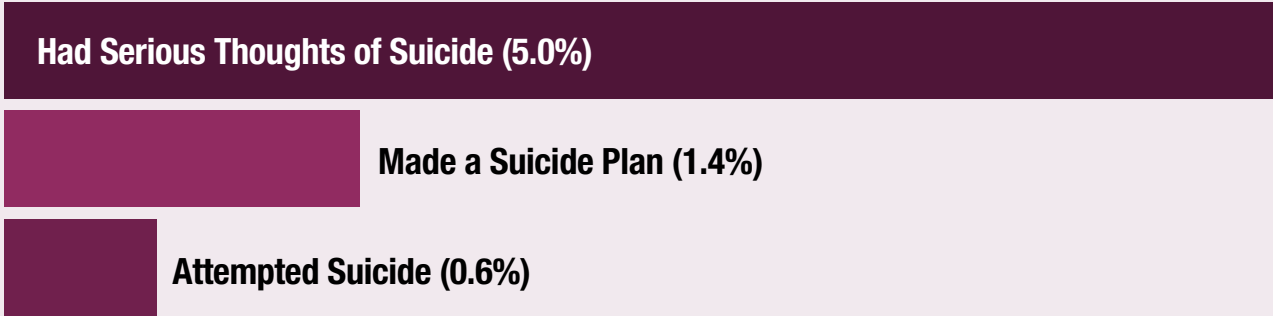
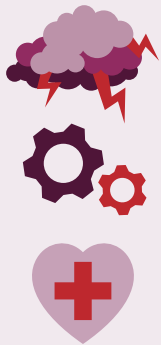
NSDUH respondents were classified as having an **MDE** in the past 12 months if (1) they had at least one period of 2 weeks or longer in the past year when for most of the day nearly every day they felt depressed or lost interest or pleasure in daily activities; and (2) they also had problems with sleeping, eating, energy, concentration, self-worth, or having recurrent thoughts of death or recurrent suicidal ideation. The MDE questions are based on diagnostic criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors among Adults in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older whether they had serious thoughts of suicide, made a suicide plan, or attempted suicide in the 12 months before the interview.

2023

An estimated **12.8 million** adults had serious thoughts of suicide, **3.7 million** made a suicide plan, and **1.5 million** attempted suicide.

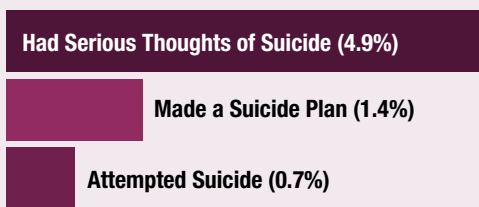


Differences across Years:

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of had serious thoughts of suicide, made a suicide plan, and attempted suicide.

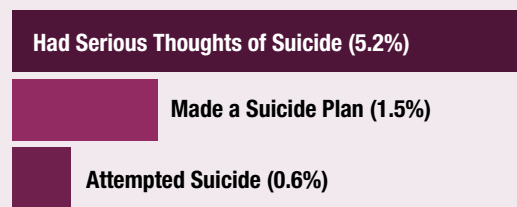
2021

An estimated **12.5 million** adults had serious thoughts of suicide, **3.6 million** made a suicide plan, and **1.8 million** attempted suicide.



2022

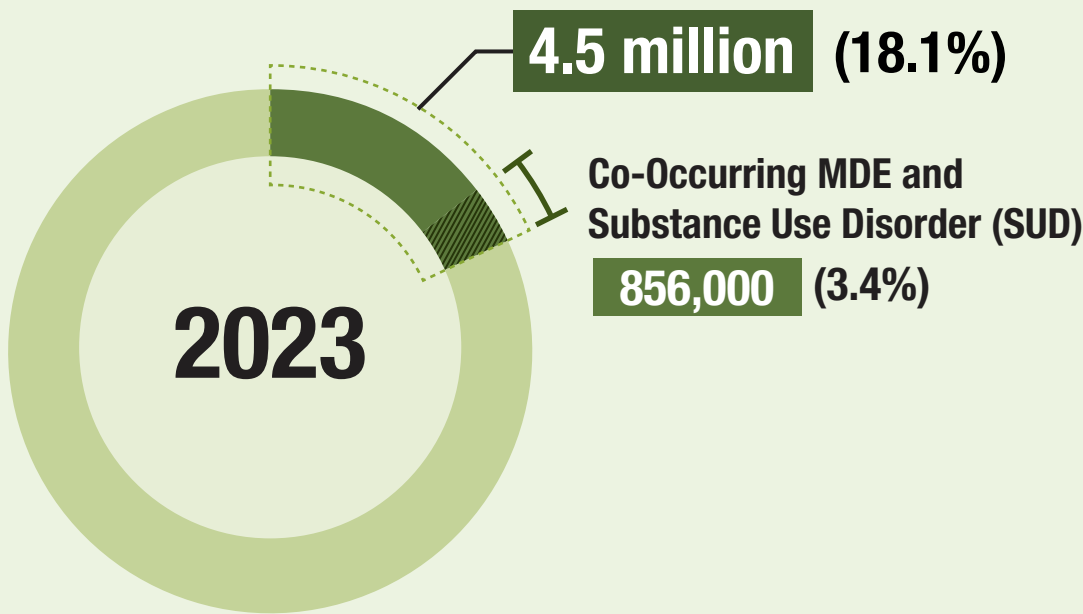
An estimated **13.2 million** adults had serious thoughts of suicide, **3.8 million** made a suicide plan, and **1.6 million** attempted suicide.



Major Depressive Episode | Co-Occurring Major Depressive Episode and Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 to 17 about their mental health in the 12 months before the interview.

Major Depressive Episode (MDE)

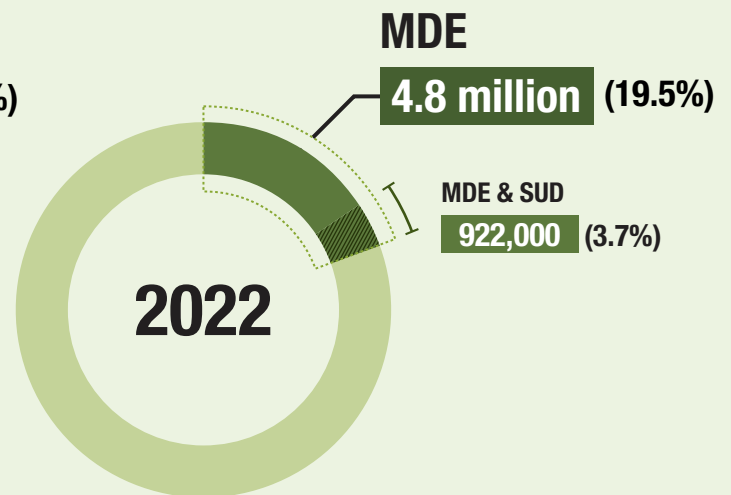
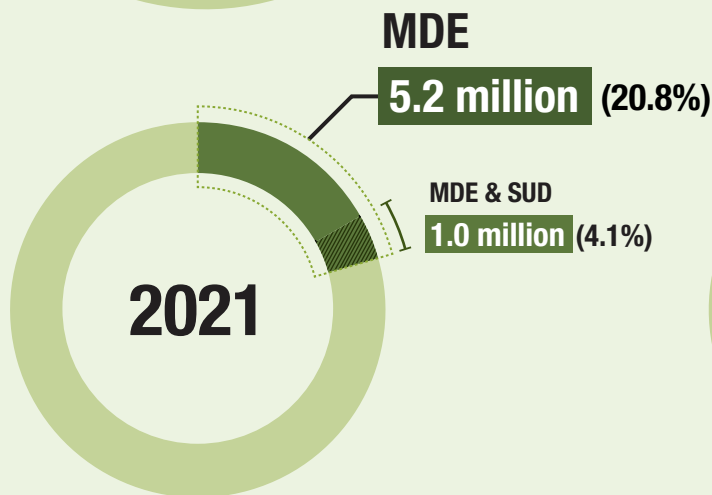


Among adolescents aged 12 to 17, about 4.5 million had an MDE in the past year. Of those, 856,000 had a co-occurring SUD.

Differences across Years: MDE

- 2023 ○ 2022
- 2023 < 2021
- 2022 ○ 2021

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Co-Occurring MDE and SUD.



NSDUH respondents were classified as having an **MDE** in the past 12 months if (1) they had at least one period of 2 weeks or longer in the past year when for most of the day nearly every day they felt depressed or lost interest or pleasure in daily activities; and (2) they also had problems with sleeping, eating, energy, concentration, self-worth, or having recurrent thoughts of death or recurrent suicidal ideation. The MDE questions are based on diagnostic criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors among Adolescents in the Past Year

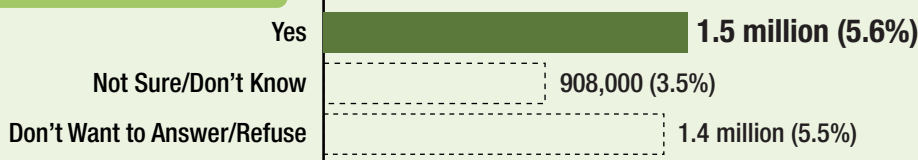
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 to 17 whether they had serious thoughts of suicide, made a suicide plan, or attempted suicide in the 12 months before the interview.

In 2023, 12.3% of adolescents had serious thoughts of suicide, 5.6% made a suicide plan, and 3.3% attempted suicide.

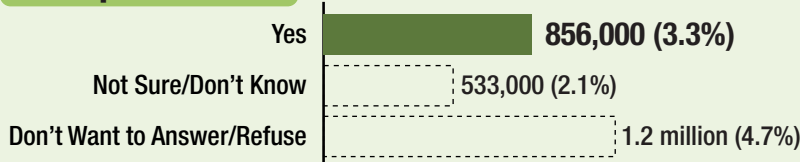
Serious Thoughts of Suicide



Made a Suicide Plan



Attempted Suicide



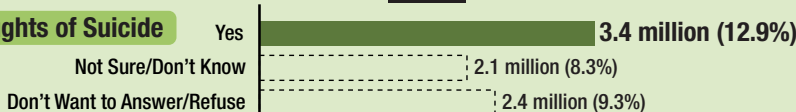
Differences across Years:

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of had serious thoughts of suicide, made a suicide plan, and attempted suicide.

Questions about **suicidal thoughts and behaviors among adolescents** included response choices for “I’m not sure” and “I don’t want to answer,” in addition to standard response choices for “yes” and “no.” Some adolescents were unsure or unwilling to disclose whether they had suicidal thoughts or behaviors. Thus, estimates of suicidal thoughts and behaviors among adolescents may be underestimated.

2021

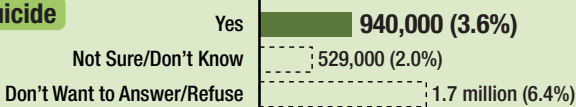
Serious Thoughts of Suicide



Made a Suicide Plan

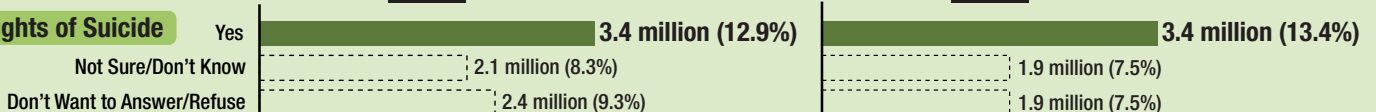


Attempted Suicide

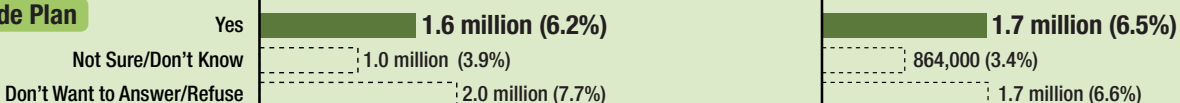


2022

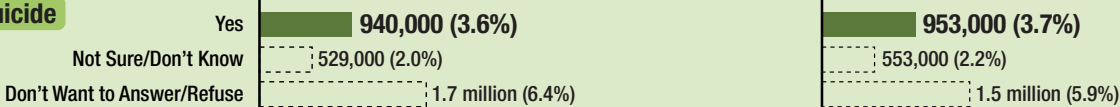
Serious Thoughts of Suicide



Made a Suicide Plan



Attempted Suicide



Substance Use Treatment | Mental Health Treatment

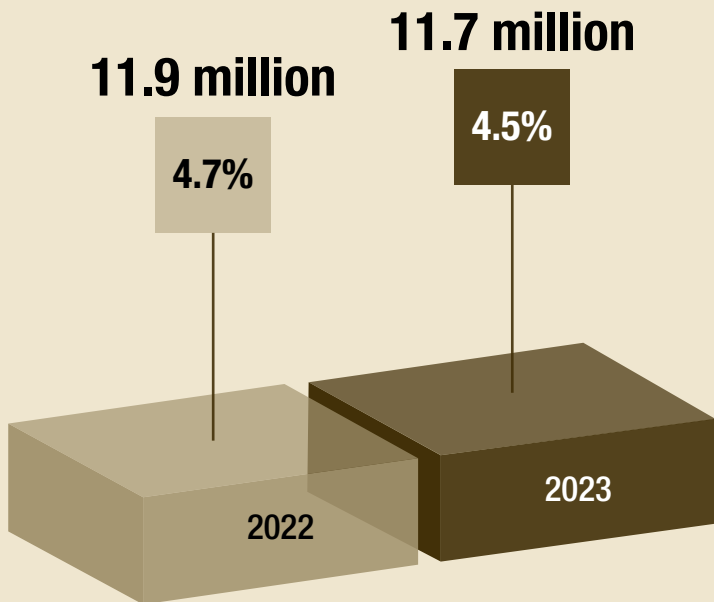
NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older about their receipt of substance use treatment and mental health treatment in the 12 months before the interview.

In 2023, **11.7 million** adults aged 18 or older received substance use treatment, and **59.2 million** adults received mental health treatment.

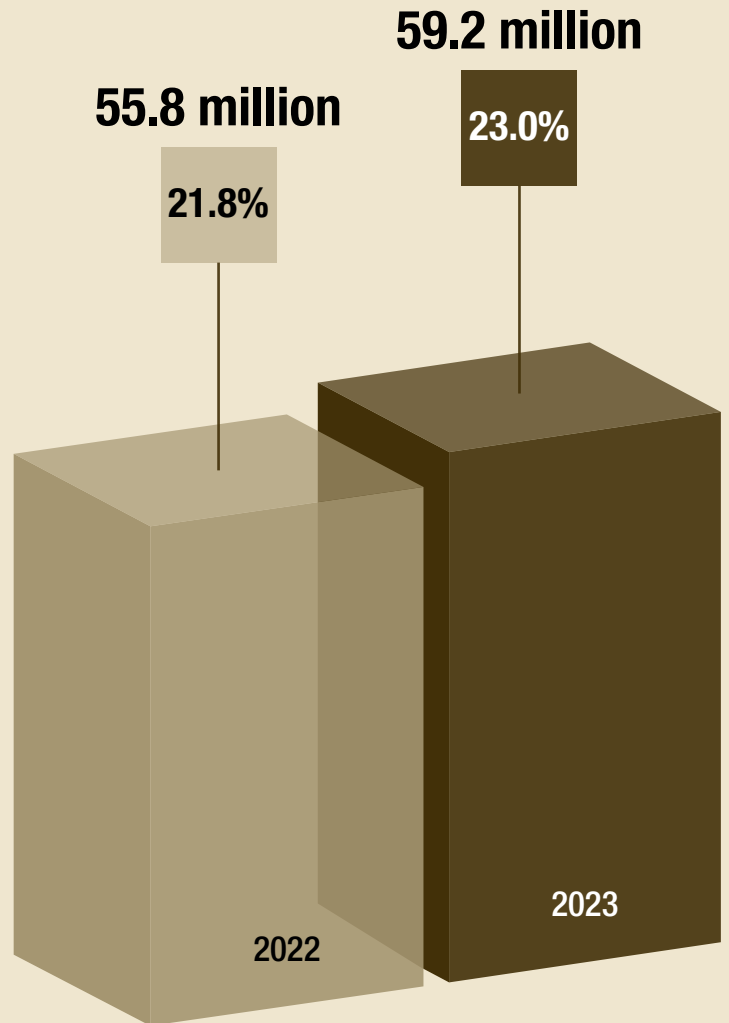
Differences across Years: **Mental Health Treatment** 2023 > 2022

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Substance Use Treatment.

Substance Use Treatment



Mental Health Treatment



i Estimates from 2021 are not comparable with estimates from 2022 and 2023 and have been excluded.

Substance use treatment means the receipt of treatment in the past 12 months for the use of alcohol or drugs in an inpatient location, in an outpatient location, via telehealth, or in a prison, jail, or juvenile detention center or the receipt of medication-assisted treatment for alcohol use or opioid use.

Mental health treatment means the receipt of treatment or counseling for any problem with mental health, emotions, or behavior in the past 12 months in an inpatient location, in an outpatient location, through the use of prescription medication, via telehealth treatment, or in a prison, jail, or juvenile detention center.

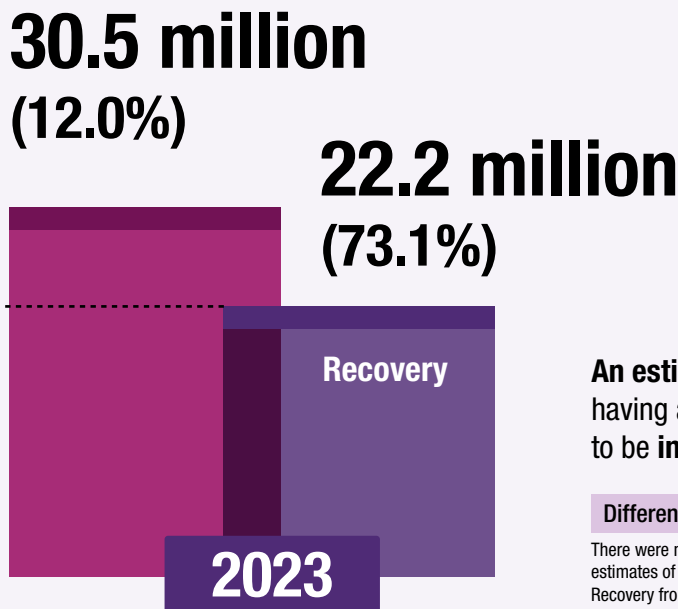
Recovery from a Substance Use Problem

NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older whether they thought they ever had a problem with their use of drugs or alcohol. Respondents were then asked whether they thought they were recovered or in recovery.

Ever Had a Substance Use Problem

+

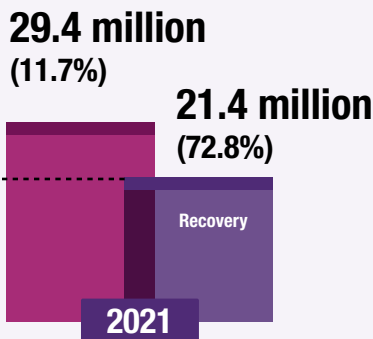
Recovery from a Substance Use Problem



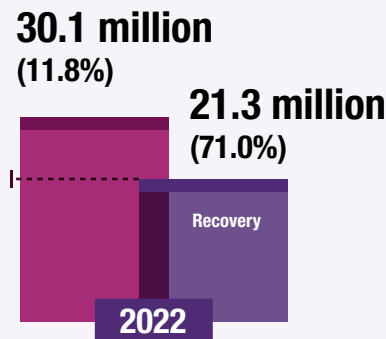
An estimated **22.2 million adults** who perceived ever having a substance use problem considered themselves to be **in recovery or to have recovered**.

Differences across Years:

There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Ever Had a Substance Use Problem and Recovery from a Substance Use Problem.



An estimated **21.4 million adults** who perceived ever having a substance use problem considered themselves to be **in recovery or to have recovered**.



An estimated **21.3 million adults** who perceived ever having a substance use problem considered themselves to be **in recovery or to have recovered**.

Respondents who reported that they thought they had problems with substances were then asked whether they thought they were recovered or in recovery. It is important to note that the terms “problem” and “recovery” were not defined for respondents. Therefore, how respondents subjectively defined these terms may have varied.

Recovery from a Mental Health Issue

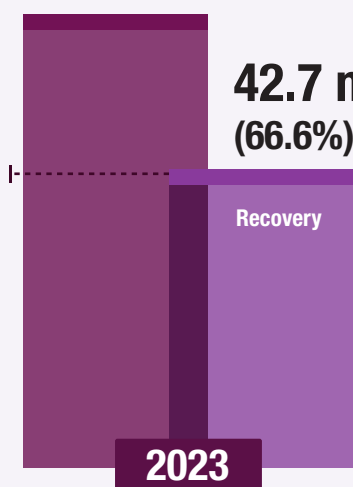
NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older whether they thought they ever had a problem with their mental health. Respondents were then asked whether they thought they were recovered or in recovery.

Ever Had a Mental Health Issue

+

Recovery from a Mental Health Issue

64.4 million
(25.3%)



42.7 million
(66.6%)

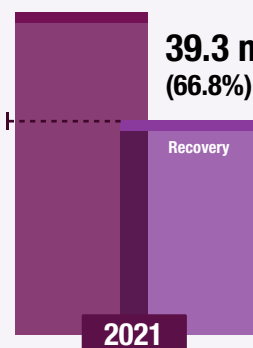
An estimated **42.7 million adults** who perceived ever having a mental health issue considered themselves to be **in recovery or to have recovered**.

Differences across Years:
Ever Had a Mental Health Issue



There were no significant differences across years for estimates of Recovery from a Mental Health Issue.

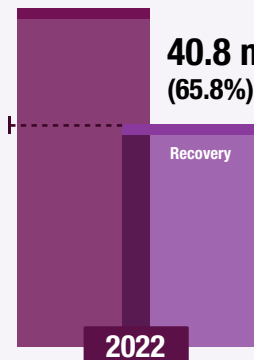
59.2 million
(23.5%)



39.3 million
(66.8%)

An estimated **39.3 million adults** who perceived ever having a mental health issue considered themselves to be **in recovery or to have recovered**.

62.3 million
(24.5%)



40.8 million
(65.8%)

An estimated **40.8 million adults** who perceived ever having a mental health issue considered themselves to be **in recovery or to have recovered**.

Respondents who reported that they thought they had problems with mental health were then asked whether they thought they were recovered or in recovery. It is important to note that the terms “problem” and “recovery” were not defined for respondents. Therefore, how respondents subjectively defined these terms may have varied.

Endnotes

1. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2024). *Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (HHS Publication No. PEP24-07-021, NSDUH Series H-59). Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2023-nsduh-annual-national-report>
2. For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Section 3.2.2 in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2024). *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological summary and definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2023-methodological-summary-and-definitions>
3. See Section 3.2.3 in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2024). *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological summary and definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2023-methodological-summary-and-definitions>
4. American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596>
5. American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.).
6. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2024). *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological summary and definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2023-methodological-summary-and-definitions>

Table 1. Substance Use: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2021-2023

| Substance Use | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error |
| PAST MONTH | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigarette Use | 44,763 | (1,006) | 16.0 ^{bc} | (0.36) | 41,062 | (897) | 14.6 ^{ac} | (0.32) | 38,692 | (783) | 13.7 ^{ab} | (0.28) |
| Underage Cigarette Use (Aged 12-20) | 1,399 | (100) | 3.6 | (0.24) | 1,211 | (86) | 3.1 | (0.22) | 1,248 | (83) | 3.3 | (0.21) |
| Nicotine Vaping | — | — | — | — | 23,503 | (513) | 8.3 ^c | (0.18) | 26,605 | (553) | 9.4 ^b | (0.19) |
| Underage Nicotine Vaping (Aged 12-20) | — | — | — | — | 4,719 | (166) | 12.2 | (0.39) | 4,458 | (174) | 11.7 | (0.40) |
| Alcohol Use | 132,512 | (1,237) | 47.4 ^b | (0.44) | 137,446 | (1,195) | 48.7 ^{ac} | (0.42) | 134,729 | (1,203) | 47.5 ^b | (0.42) |
| Underage Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20) | 6,109 | (246) | 15.6 | (0.50) | 5,843 | (204) | 15.1 | (0.45) | 5,575 | (219) | 14.6 | (0.49) |
| Binge Alcohol Use | 60,621 | (951) | 21.7 | (0.34) | 61,157 | (868) | 21.7 | (0.31) | 61,428 | (855) | 21.7 | (0.30) |
| Underage Binge Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20) | 3,379 | (181) | 8.6 | (0.40) | 3,154 | (152) | 8.2 | (0.36) | 3,283 | (162) | 8.6 | (0.38) |
| Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ | 16,069 | (565) | 5.7 | (0.20) | 16,089 | (454) | 5.7 | (0.16) | 16,412 | (456) | 5.8 | (0.16) |
| Underage Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ (Aged 12-20) | 616 | (71) | 1.6 | (0.17) | 646 | (70) | 1.7 | (0.18) | 663 | (65) | 1.7 | (0.17) |
| PAST YEAR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Use | 61,995 | (1,005) | 22.2 ^{bc} | (0.36) | 70,338 | (983) | 24.9 ^a | (0.35) | 70,537 | (918) | 24.9 ^a | (0.32) |
| Marijuana Use | 53,181 | (997) | 19.0 ^{bc} | (0.36) | 61,901 | (940) | 22.0 ^a | (0.33) | 61,816 | (876) | 21.8 ^a | (0.31) |
| Underage Marijuana Use (Aged 12-20) | 6,996 | (277) | 17.9 | (0.55) | 7,422 | (232) | 19.2 | (0.48) | 6,997 | (235) | 18.4 | (0.48) |
| Misuse of Central Nervous System Stimulants | 9,379 | (381) | 3.4 | (0.14) | 10,188 | (378) | 3.6 | (0.13) | 9,659 | (355) | 3.4 | (0.13) |
| Cocaine Use | 4,760 | (259) | 1.7 | (0.09) | 5,274 | (274) | 1.9 | (0.10) | 5,012 | (264) | 1.8 | (0.09) |
| Misuse of Stimulants | 3,910 | (217) | 1.4 | (0.08) | 4,298 | (211) | 1.5 | (0.07) | 3,922 | (193) | 1.4 | (0.07) |
| Methamphetamine | 2,640 | (242) | 0.9 | (0.09) | 2,705 | (219) | 1.0 | (0.08) | 2,621 | (212) | 0.9 | (0.07) |
| Hallucinogens Use | 7,572 | (330) | 2.7 ^c | (0.12) | 8,509 | (327) | 3.0 | (0.12) | 8,795 | (294) | 3.1 ^a | (0.10) |
| Misuse of Opioids | 9,420 | (416) | 3.4 | (0.15) | 8,918 | (337) | 3.2 | (0.12) | 8,902 | (341) | 3.1 | (0.12) |
| Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana Use² | 23,579 | (602) | 8.4 | (0.22) | 24,692 | (545) | 8.8 | (0.19) | 24,882 | (547) | 8.8 | (0.19) |
| Misuse of Fentanyl³ | — | — | — | — | 991 | (114) | 0.4 | (0.04) | 828 | (83) | 0.3 | (0.03) |
| Illegally Made Fentanyl | — | — | — | — | 686 | (94) | 0.2 | (0.03) | 627 | (69) | 0.2 | (0.02) |

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; no estimate reported.

^a The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2021 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2022 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^c The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2023 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

¹ Heavy alcohol users are a subset of binge alcohol users.

² Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana Use excludes respondents who used only marijuana but includes those who used marijuana in addition to other illicit drugs.

³ Misuse of fentanyl includes use of illegally made fentanyl or the misuse of prescription fentanyl in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2023.

Table 2. Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2021-2023

| Substance Use Disorder | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error |
| Substance Use Disorder | 46,787 | (847) | 16.7 | (0.30) | 48,722 | (774) | 17.3 | (0.27) | 48,464 | (768) | 17.1 | (0.27) |
| Drugs | 24,467 | (620) | 8.7 ^{bc} | (0.22) | 27,230 | (634) | 9.7 ^a | (0.22) | 27,153 | (615) | 9.6 ^a | (0.22) |
| Opioids | 5,583 | (299) | 2.0 | (0.11) | 6,117 | (336) | 2.2 | (0.12) | 5,679 | (307) | 2.0 | (0.11) |
| Alcohol | 29,734 | (717) | 10.6 | (0.26) | 29,542 | (620) | 10.5 | (0.22) | 28,859 | (579) | 10.2 | (0.20) |

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Substance use disorder estimates are based on criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.

^a The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2021 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2022 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^c The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2023 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2023.

Table 3. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2021-2023

| Mental Health | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error |
| Any Mental Illness (AMI)¹ | 58,451 | (951) | 23.0 | (0.37) | 59,286 | (883) | 23.1 | (0.34) | 58,657 | (845) | 22.8 | (0.33) |
| Serious Mental Illness ¹ | 14,526 | (457) | 5.7 | (0.18) | 15,360 | (447) | 6.0 | (0.17) | 14,601 | (422) | 5.7 | (0.16) |
| Major Depressive Episode | 21,553 | (557) | 8.5 | (0.22) | 22,475 | (519) | 8.8 | (0.20) | 21,899 | (527) | 8.5 | (0.20) |
| AMI and Substance Use Disorder^{1,2} | 19,692 | (529) | 7.8 ^b | (0.21) | 21,543 | (496) | 8.4 ^a | (0.19) | 20,440 | (509) | 7.9 | (0.20) |
| Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide | 12,521 | (418) | 4.9 | (0.16) | 13,200 | (413) | 5.2 | (0.16) | 12,821 | (388) | 5.0 | (0.15) |
| Made a Suicide Plan | 3,624 | (212) | 1.4 | (0.08) | 3,753 | (179) | 1.5 | (0.07) | 3,704 | (188) | 1.4 | (0.07) |
| Attempted Suicide | 1,811 | (158) | 0.7 | (0.06) | 1,623 | (133) | 0.6 | (0.05) | 1,458 | (116) | 0.6 | (0.04) |

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; no estimate reported.

^a The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2021 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2022 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^c The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2023 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

¹ Mental illness aligns with criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition, and is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder. Estimates of serious mental illness (SMI) are a subset of estimates of any mental illness (AMI) because SMI is limited to people with AMI that resulted in serious functional impairment. These mental illness estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic criteria.

² Substance use disorder estimates are based on criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2023.

Table 4. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2021-2023

| Mental Health | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error |
| Major Depressive Episode (MDE) | 5,186 | (152) | 20.8 ^c | (0.61) | 4,823 | (134) | 19.5 | (0.54) | 4,517 | (128) | 18.1 ^a | (0.52) |
| MDE and Substance Use Disorder¹ | 1,018 | (80) | 4.1 | (0.32) | 922 | (63) | 3.7 | (0.25) | 856 | (57) | 3.4 | (0.23) |
| Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 3,355 | (128) | 12.9 | (0.49) | 3,427 | (113) | 13.4 | (0.44) | 3,189 | (121) | 12.3 | (0.47) |
| No | 18,004 | (182) | 69.4 ^{bc} | (0.70) | 18,347 | (157) | 71.7 ^a | (0.61) | 18,880 | (152) | 73.1 ^a | (0.59) |
| Not Sure/Don't Know | 2,149 | (121) | 8.3 | (0.47) | 1,911 | (92) | 7.5 | (0.36) | 2,065 | (99) | 8.0 | (0.38) |
| Don't Want to Answer/Refuse | 2,419 | (105) | 9.3 ^{bc} | (0.41) | 1,909 | (87) | 7.5 ^{ac} | (0.34) | 1,696 | (82) | 6.6 ^{ab} | (0.32) |
| Made a Suicide Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,604 | (97) | 6.2 | (0.37) | 1,666 | (88) | 6.5 | (0.34) | 1,457 | (82) | 5.6 | (0.32) |
| No | 21,294 | (148) | 82.1 ^c | (0.57) | 21,372 | (124) | 83.5 ^c | (0.48) | 22,044 | (118) | 85.3 ^{ab} | (0.46) |
| Not Sure/Don't Know | 1,019 | (90) | 3.9 | (0.35) | 864 | (64) | 3.4 | (0.25) | 908 | (62) | 3.5 | (0.24) |
| Don't Want to Answer/Refuse | 2,009 | (103) | 7.7 ^{bc} | (0.40) | 1,692 | (83) | 6.6 ^{ac} | (0.33) | 1,420 | (75) | 5.5 ^{ab} | (0.29) |
| Attempted Suicide | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 940 | (75) | 3.6 | (0.29) | 953 | (71) | 3.7 | (0.28) | 856 | (61) | 3.3 | (0.23) |
| No | 22,802 | (132) | 87.9 ^c | (0.51) | 22,589 | (110) | 88.3 ^c | (0.43) | 23,234 | (100) | 89.9 ^{ab} | (0.39) |
| Not Sure/Don't Know | 529 | (60) | 2.0 | (0.23) | 553 | (52) | 2.2 | (0.20) | 533 | (47) | 2.1 | (0.18) |
| Don't Want to Answer/Refuse | 1,656 | (96) | 6.4 ^c | (0.37) | 1,500 | (76) | 5.9 ^c | (0.30) | 1,207 | (70) | 4.7 ^{ab} | (0.27) |

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; no estimate reported.

^a The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2021 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2022 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^c The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2023 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

¹ Substance use disorder estimates are based on criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2023.

Table 5. Received Treatment in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2021-2023

| Treatment | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error |
| Substance Use Treatment¹ | — | — | — | — | 11,922 | (438) | 4.7 | (0.17) | 11,659 | (396) | 4.5 | (0.15) |
| Mental Health Treatment² | — | — | — | — | 55,836 | (875) | 21.8 ^c | (0.34) | 59,175 | (863) | 23.0 ^b | (0.34) |

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; no estimate reported.

^a The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2021 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2022 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^c The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2023 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

¹ Substance use treatment includes treatment for drug or alcohol use through inpatient treatment/counseling; outpatient treatment/counseling; medication-assisted treatment; telehealth treatment; or treatment received in a prison, jail, or juvenile detention center. Substance use treatment questions are asked of respondents who used alcohol or drugs in their lifetime.

² Mental health treatment includes treatment for mental health, emotions, or behavior through inpatient treatment/counseling; outpatient treatment/counseling; use of prescription medication; telehealth treatment; or treatment received in a prison, jail, or juvenile detention center.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2023.

Table 6. Recovery: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Percentages, 2021-2023

| Perceived Problem/Issue and Perceived Recovery | 2021 | | | | 2022 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error | Number in Thousands | Standard Error | Percentage | Standard Error |
| Ever Had a Substance Use Problem¹ | 29,430 | (716) | 11.7 | (0.28) | 30,054 | (633) | 11.8 | (0.25) | 30,511 | (660) | 12.0 | (0.26) |
| In Recovery from a Substance Use Problem ² | 21,415 | (681) | 72.8 | (1.13) | 21,262 | (618) | 71.0 | (0.99) | 22,219 | (636) | 73.1 | (0.97) |
| Ever Had a Mental Health Issue³ | 59,170 | (941) | 23.5 ^c | (0.37) | 62,279 | (897) | 24.5 | (0.35) | 64,434 | (917) | 25.3 ^a | (0.36) |
| In Recovery from a Mental Health Issue ⁴ | 39,253 | (938) | 66.8 | (0.74) | 40,793 | (879) | 65.8 | (0.63) | 42,663 | (873) | 66.6 | (0.62) |

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; no estimate reported.

^a The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2021 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2022 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

^c The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2023 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

¹ Respondents with unknown information for ever having a problem with their drug or alcohol use were excluded.

² Respondents were asked if they perceived themselves to be in recovery or to have recovered from a substance use problem only if they reported ever having a drug or alcohol use problem. Respondents with unknown information for ever having a substance use problem or for perceived recovery from their substance use problem were excluded.

³ Respondents with unknown information for ever having a problem with their mental health were excluded.

⁴ Respondents were asked if they perceived themselves to be in recovery or to have recovered from a mental health issue only if they reported ever having a mental health issue. Respondents with unknown information for ever having a mental health issue or for perceived recovery from their mental health issue were excluded.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2023.

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

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Services Administration

SAMHSA's mission is to lead public health and service delivery efforts that promote mental health, prevent substance misuse, and provide treatments and supports to foster recovery while ensuring equitable access and better outcomes.

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