# GEORGIA

**Table 31A Substance Use and Perceptions of Great Risk: Among People Aged 12 or Older in *Georgia*; by Age Group, Annual Average Numbers (in Thousands), 2022 and 2023**

| Measure | 12+ | 12-17 | 18-25 | 26+ | 18+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLICIT DRUGS** | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month[1,2] | 1,374 | 69 | 276 | 1,028 | 1,304 |
| Marijuana Use in the Past Year[3] | 1,815 | 114 | 392 | 1,309 | 1,701 |
| Marijuana Use in the Past Month[3] | 1,209 | 62 | 265 | 882 | 1,147 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month | 1,874 | 193 | 134 | 1,546 | 1,680 |
| First Use of Marijuana in the Past Year among Those at Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use[3,4,5] | 131 | 41 | 46 | 45 | 90 |
| Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month[1,2] | 320 | 16 | 44 | 260 | 304 |
| Cocaine Use in the Past Year | 146 | 1 | 36 | 109 | 145 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Using Cocaine Once a Month | 6,360 | 479 | 726 | 5,156 | 5,881 |
| Heroin Use in the Past Year[6] | -- | -- | 0 | 28 | 28 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Trying Heroin Once or Twice | 7,531 | 507 | 898 | 6,126 | 7,024 |
| Hallucinogen Use in the Past Year | 218 | 9 | 58 | 150 | 209 |
| Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year | 107 | 1 | 4 | 102 | 106 |
| Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse in the Past Year[2] | 324 | 18 | 40 | 266 | 307 |
| Opioid Misuse in the Past Year[2,7] | 328 | 18 | 35 | 275 | 309 |
| **ALCOHOL** | | | | | |
| Alcohol Use in the Past Month | 4,190 | 61 | 552 | 3,578 | 4,129 |
| Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month[8] | 1,918 | 29 | 320 | 1,569 | 1,889 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week | 4,318 | 398 | 511 | 3,408 | 3,920 |
| Alcohol Use in the Past Month[9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 164 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month[8,9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 96 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week[9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 586 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **TOBACCO PRODUCTS** | | | | | |
| Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month[10] | 1,986 | 19 | 214 | 1,753 | 1,967 |
| Cigarette Use in the Past Month | 1,489 | 12 | 119 | 1,357 | 1,477 |
| Nicotine Vaping in the Past Month | 857 | 67 | 258 | 533 | 790 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day | 6,095 | 518 | 713 | 4,864 | 5,577 |
| Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month[9,10] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 67 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cigarette Use in the Past Month[9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 37 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

-- = not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes small area estimation approach. For confidence intervals, see Tables 1 to 41 in *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Estimated Totals (in Thousands) (50 States and the District of Columbia)* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-estimated-totals-state.

NOTE: Estimated numbers appearing as 0 in this table mean that the estimate is greater than 0 but less than 500 because estimated numbers are shown in thousands.

[1] Illicit drug use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana (including vaping), cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Illicit drug use other than marijuana includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Illicit drugs other than marijuana excludes respondents who used only marijuana but includes those who used marijuana in addition to other illicit drugs.

[2] Prescription pain relievers are a type of prescription psychotherapeutic. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is 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; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] These estimates of marijuana use include marijuana vaping.

[4] *First use of marijuana in the past year among those at risk for initiation* = $X_1 \div 2$, where $X_1$ is the number of marijuana initiates in the past 24 months. The age group shown is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not their age at first use.

[5] For details, see Section B of *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-guide-state-tables-and-summary-sae-methodology.

[6] Estimates for youths aged 12 to 17 are not available for past year heroin use because this outcome was extremely rare among youths aged 12 to 17 in the 2022 and 2023 NSDUHs. As a result, estimates for people aged 12 or older are also not produced.

[7] Respondents were classified as misusing opioids in the past year if they reported using heroin or misusing prescription pain relievers in the past year. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs but may include non-opioid prescription drugs. Does not include illegally made fentanyl (IMF).

[8] Binge alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

[9] Underage use is defined for individuals aged 12 to 20; therefore, the "12+" estimate reflects the 12 to 20 age group and not individuals aged 12 or older.

[10] Tobacco products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or snus), cigars, or pipe tobacco. These estimates of tobacco product use do not include nicotine vaping.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2022 and 2023.

# GEORGIA

## Table 31B Substance Use Disorder, Substance Use Treatment, and Mental Health Measures: Among People Aged 12 or Older in *Georgia*; by Age Group, Annual Average Numbers (in Thousands), 2022 and 2023

| Measure | 12+ | 12-17 | 18-25 | 26+ | 18+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER IN THE PAST YEAR** | | | | | |
| Substance Use Disorder[1,2] | 1,576 | 83 | 293 | 1,199 | 1,492 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1] | 885 | 23 | 159 | 703 | 862 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1,3] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 61 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drug Use Disorder[1,2] | 927 | 74 | 200 | 653 | 854 |
| Pain Reliever Use Disorder[1] | 204 | 15 | 17 | 172 | 189 |
| Opioid Use Disorder[1,4] | 212 | 15 | 15 | 183 | 198 |
| **SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT IN THE PAST YEAR** | | | | | |
| Received Substance Use Treatment[2,5,6,7] | 343 | 40 | 50 | 253 | 303 |
| Classified as Needing Substance Use Treatment[1,2,6,7,8] | 1,729 | 105 | 303 | 1,321 | 1,624 |
| Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment among those Classified as Needing Substance Use Treatment[1,2,6,7,8] | 1,427 | 70 | 259 | 1,097 | 1,357 |
| **MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE PAST YEAR** | | | | | |
| Any Mental Illness[7,9] | -- | -- | 373 | 1,533 | 1,906 |
| Serious Mental Illness[7,9] | -- | -- | 118 | 394 | 511 |
| Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness[1,2,7,9] | -- | -- | 147 | 509 | 656 |
| Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness[1,2,7,9] | -- | -- | 59 | 167 | 225 |
| Received Mental Health Treatment[10] | -- | 270 | 271 | 1,407 | 1,679 |
| Major Depressive Episode[7,11] | -- | 156 | 184 | 494 | 677 |
| Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide[7,12] | -- | 111 | 140 | 295 | 435 |
| Made Any Suicide Plans[7,12] | -- | 53 | 55 | 94 | 149 |
| Attempted Suicide[7,12] | -- | 35 | 23 | 31 | 54 |

-- = not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes small area estimation approach. For confidence intervals, see Tables 1 to 41 in *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Estimated Totals (in Thousands) (50 States and the District of Columbia)* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-estimated-totals-state.

NOTE: Estimated numbers appearing as 0 in this table mean that the estimate is greater than 0 but less than 500 because estimated numbers are shown in thousands.

[1] Substance use disorder (SUD) estimates are based on *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5) criteria. SUD is defined as meeting the criteria for drug or alcohol use disorder. See *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2023-methodological-summary-and-definitions for details on who was eligible to receive questions on SUD.

[2] Drug use includes the use of marijuana (including vaping), cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine in the past year or any use (i.e., not necessarily misuse) of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives in the past year.

[3] Underage use is defined for individuals aged 12 to 20; therefore, the "12+" estimate reflects the 12 to 20 age group and not individuals aged 12 or older.

[4] Opioid use disorder is defined as meeting the criteria for heroin or pain reliver use disorder.

[5] 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. Substance use treatment measures include data from respondents who indicated that they received treatment but did not specify the substance(s) for which it was received.

[6] Because of the high proportion of respondents in the "substance unspecified" category for treatment, the estimates in this table have added uncertainty.

[7] For details, see Section B of *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-guide-state-tables-and-summary-sae-methodology.

[8] Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met DSM-5 criteria for a drug or alcohol use disorder or received 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 drugs or alcohol in their lifetime.

[9] Mental illness aligns with *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition criteria 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 estimates are based on indicators of AMI and SMI rather than direct measures of diagnostic criteria.

[10] 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. In general, adolescent and adult estimates are reported separately for mental health measures; thus, 12 or older estimates were not produced.

[11] Major depressive episode (MDE) is based on the DSM-5 definition, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when an individual experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. There are minor wording differences in the questions in the adult and adolescent MDE modules. Therefore, data from youths aged 12 to 17 were not combined with data from adults aged 18 or older to produce an estimate for those aged 12 or older.

[12] The adult and youth suicide questions are in different sections of the questionnaire and have different response options. Because of this, data from youths aged 12 to 17 were not combined with data from adults aged 18 or older to produce an estimate for those aged 12 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2022 and 2023.

# GEORGIA

## Table 32A Substance Use and Perceptions of Great Risk: Among People Aged 12 or Older in *Georgia*; by Age Group, Annual Average Percentages, 2022 and 2023

| Measure | 12+ | 12-17 | 18-25 | 26+ | 18+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLICIT DRUGS** | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month[1,2] | 14.98 | 7.59 | 23.89 | 14.48 | 15.79 |
| Marijuana Use in the Past Year[3] | 19.79 | 12.49 | 33.89 | 18.43 | 20.60 |
| Marijuana Use in the Past Month[3] | 13.17 | 6.75 | 22.90 | 12.42 | 13.88 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month | 20.42 | 21.15 | 11.59 | 21.77 | 20.34 |
| First Use of Marijuana in the Past Year among Those at Risk for Initiation of Marijuana Use[3,4,5] | 2.45 | 5.08 | 7.13 | 1.07 | 1.95 |
| Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month[1,2] | 3.48 | 1.72 | 3.80 | 3.66 | 3.68 |
| Cocaine Use in the Past Year | 1.59 | 0.16 | 3.07 | 1.54 | 1.75 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Using Cocaine Once a Month | 69.36 | 52.34 | 62.81 | 72.58 | 71.22 |
| Heroin Use in the Past Year[6] | -- | -- | 0.03 | 0.40 | 0.34 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Trying Heroin Once or Twice | 82.15 | 55.45 | 77.72 | 86.24 | 85.05 |
| Hallucinogen Use in the Past Year | 2.38 | 1.02 | 5.06 | 2.12 | 2.53 |
| Methamphetamine Use in the Past Year | 1.16 | 0.09 | 0.31 | 1.44 | 1.28 |
| Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse in the Past Year[2] | 3.54 | 1.94 | 3.48 | 3.75 | 3.71 |
| Opioid Misuse in the Past Year[2,7] | 3.57 | 1.99 | 3.02 | 3.87 | 3.75 |
| **ALCOHOL** | | | | | |
| Alcohol Use in the Past Month | 45.68 | 6.67 | 47.74 | 50.37 | 50.00 |
| Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month[8] | 20.91 | 3.20 | 27.69 | 22.09 | 22.87 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week | 47.07 | 43.55 | 44.23 | 47.99 | 47.46 |
| Alcohol Use in the Past Month[9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 12.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month[8,9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 7.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week[9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 44.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **TOBACCO PRODUCTS** | | | | | |
| Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month[10] | 21.65 | 2.08 | 18.49 | 24.69 | 23.82 |
| Cigarette Use in the Past Month | 16.23 | 1.31 | 10.33 | 19.11 | 17.88 |
| Nicotine Vaping in the Past Month | 9.34 | 7.28 | 22.31 | 7.50 | 9.57 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day | 66.44 | 56.59 | 61.67 | 68.49 | 67.53 |
| Tobacco Product Use in the Past Month[9,10] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 5.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cigarette Use in the Past Month[9] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 2.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- |

-- = not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes small area estimation approach. For confidence intervals, see Tables 1 to 41 in *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-state-prevalence-estimates.

[1] Illicit drug use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of marijuana (including vaping), cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Illicit drug use other than marijuana includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Illicit drugs other than marijuana excludes respondents who used only marijuana but includes those who used marijuana in addition to other illicit drugs.

[2] Prescription pain relievers are a type of prescription psychotherapeutic. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is 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; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

[3] These estimates of marijuana use include marijuana vaping.

[4] *First use of marijuana in the past year among those at risk for initiation* (%) = 100 * {[$X_1$ ÷ (0.5 * $X_1$ + $X_2$)] ÷ 2}, where $X_1$ is the number of marijuana initiates in the past 24 months, $X_2$ is the number of individuals who never used marijuana, and (0.5 * $X_1$ + $X_2$) denotes the at-risk population. Estimates are based on simultaneous modeling of $X_1$ and $X_2$ components using the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes small area estimation approach. The age group shown is based on a respondent's age at the time of the interview, not their age at first use.

[5] For details, see Section B of *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-guide-state-tables-and-summary-sae-methodology.

[6] Estimates for youths aged 12 to 17 are not available for past year heroin use because this outcome was extremely rare among youths aged 12 to 17 in the 2022 and 2023 NSDUHs. As a result, estimates for people aged 12 or older are also not produced.

[7] Respondents were classified as misusing opioids in the past year if they reported using heroin or misusing prescription pain relievers in the past year. Prescription pain relievers do not include over-the-counter drugs but may include non-opioid prescription drugs. Does not include illegally made fentanyl (IMF).

[8] Binge alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks (for males) or four or more drinks (for females) on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

[9] Underage use is defined for individuals aged 12 to 20; therefore, the "12+" estimate reflects the 12 to 20 age group and not individuals aged 12 or older.

[10] Tobacco products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., snuff, dip, chewing tobacco, or snus), cigars, or pipe tobacco. These estimates of tobacco product use do not include nicotine vaping.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2022 and 2023.

# GEORGIA

## Table 32B Substance Use Disorder, Substance Use Treatment, and Mental Health Measures: Among People Aged 12 or Older in *Georgia*; by Age Group, Annual Average Percentages, 2022 and 2023

| Measure | 12+ | 12-17 | 18-25 | 26+ | 18+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER IN THE PAST YEAR** | | | | | |
| Substance Use Disorder[1,2] | 17.17 | 9.11 | 25.37 | 16.88 | 18.07 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1] | 9.65 | 2.54 | 13.80 | 9.89 | 10.44 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1,3] (People Aged 12 to 20) | 4.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drug Use Disorder[1,2] | 10.11 | 8.05 | 17.34 | 9.20 | 10.34 |
| Pain Reliever Use Disorder[1] | 2.22 | 1.61 | 1.47 | 2.42 | 2.29 |
| Opioid Use Disorder[1,4] | 2.32 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 2.58 | 2.40 |
| **SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT IN THE PAST YEAR** | | | | | |
| Received Substance Use Treatment[2,5,6,7] | 3.74 | 4.32 | 4.30 | 3.57 | 3.67 |
| Classified as Needing Substance Use Treatment[1,2,6,7,8] | 18.85 | 11.49 | 26.20 | 18.60 | 19.66 |
| Not Receiving Substance Use Treatment among those Classified as Needing Substance Use Treatment[1,2,6,7,8,9] | 80.41 | 63.78 | 83.67 | 80.99 | 81.50 |
| **MENTAL HEALTH MEASURES IN THE PAST YEAR** | | | | | |
| Any Mental Illness[7,10] | -- | -- | 32.26 | 21.59 | 23.08 |
| Serious Mental Illness[7,10] | -- | -- | 10.19 | 5.54 | 6.19 |
| Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Any Mental Illness[1,2,7,10] | -- | -- | 12.69 | 7.17 | 7.94 |
| Co-Occurring Substance Use Disorder and Serious Mental Illness[1,2,7,10] | -- | -- | 5.06 | 2.35 | 2.73 |
| Received Mental Health Treatment[11] | -- | 29.51 | 23.48 | 19.81 | 20.33 |
| Major Depressive Episode[7,12] | -- | 17.03 | 15.90 | 6.95 | 8.20 |
| Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide[7,13] | -- | 12.17 | 12.07 | 4.15 | 5.26 |
| Made Any Suicide Plans[7,13] | -- | 5.80 | 4.76 | 1.32 | 1.81 |
| Attempted Suicide[7,13] | -- | 3.84 | 1.97 | 0.44 | 0.65 |

-- = not available.

NOTE: Estimates are based on the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes small area estimation approach. For confidence intervals, see Tables 1 to 41 in *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Model-Based Prevalence Estimates (50 States and the District of Columbia)* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-state-prevalence-estimates.

[1] Substance use disorder (SUD) estimates are based on *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5) criteria. SUD is defined as meeting the criteria for drug or alcohol use disorder. See *2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2023-methodological-summary-and-definitions for details on who was eligible to receive questions on SUD.

[2] Drug use includes the use of marijuana (including vaping), cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine in the past year or any use (i.e., not necessarily misuse) of prescription pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives in the past year.

[3] Underage use is defined for individuals aged 12 to 20; therefore, the "12+" estimate reflects the 12 to 20 age group and not individuals aged 12 or older.

[4] Opioid use disorder is defined as meeting the criteria for heroin or pain reliver use disorder.

[5] 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. Substance use treatment measures include data from respondents who indicated that they received treatment but did not specify the substance(s) for which it was received.

[6] Because of the high proportion of respondents in the "substance unspecified" category for treatment, the estimates in this table have added uncertainty.

[7] For details, see Section B of *2022-2023 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology* at https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-2023-nsduh-guide-state-tables-and-summary-sae-methodology.

[8] Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met DSM-5 criteria for a drug or alcohol use disorder or received 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 drugs or alcohol in their lifetime.

[9] *Not receiving substance use treatment among those needing treatment* (%) = 100 * [$X_1 \div (X_1 + X_2)$], where $X_1$ is the number of people not receiving treatment who needed treatment, $X_2$ is the number people receiving treatment who needed treatment, and ($X_1$+ $X_2$) denotes the number of people who needed treatment. Estimates are based on simultaneous modeling of $X_1$ and $X_2$ components using the survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes small area estimation approach.

[10] Mental illness aligns with *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition criteria 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 estimates are based on indicators of AMI and SMI rather than direct measures of diagnostic criteria.

[11] 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. In general, adolescent and adult estimates are reported separately for mental health measures; thus, 12 or older estimates were not produced.

[12] Major depressive episode (MDE) is based on the DSM-5 definition, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when an individual experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. There are minor wording differences in the questions in the adult and adolescent MDE modules. Therefore, data from youths aged 12 to 17 were not combined with data from adults aged 18 or older to produce an estimate for those aged 12 or older.

[13] The adult and youth suicide questions are in different sections of the questionnaire and have different response options. Because of this, data from youths aged 12 to 17 were not combined with data from adults aged 18 or older to produce an estimate for those aged 12 or older.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Surveys on Drug Use and Health, 2022 and 2023.