



Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year

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. In the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), respondents who used alcohol or drugs in the past year were classified as having an SUD in that period if they met criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5).¹

This report uses pooled data from the 2022, 2023, and 2024 NSDUHs to improve the precision of estimates. NSDUH is an annual survey sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The survey includes residents of households and people in noninstitutional group settings (e.g., shelters, boarding houses, college dormitories, halfway houses). The survey excludes people with no fixed address (e.g., people who are experiencing homelessness and not in shelters), military personnel on active duty, and residents of institutional group settings (e.g., jails, nursing homes, mental health institutions, long-term care facilities). The 2022-2024 NSDUHs used multimode data collection, in which respondents completed the survey in person or via the web.

Highlights

Annual averages of 17.9% of adults aged 18 or older and 8.3% of adolescents aged 12 to 17 had an SUD in the past year. Most statistically significant differences for adult and adolescent characteristics described in this report remained significant even after adjusting for selected sociodemographic and geographic factors using multivariable logistic regression models. Adjusted odds of having an SUD in the past year were

- higher among young adults aged 18 to 25 and adults aged 26 to 49 (odds of 2.8 and 2.3, respectively) than among adults aged 50 or older;
- higher among male adults (odds of 1.6) than among female adults;
- higher among American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) (odds of 1.3) or Multiracial² (odds of 1.2) adults than among White adults and lower among Black (odds of 0.9), Hispanic (odds of 0.7), or Asian (odds of 0.4) adults than among White adults;
- lower among male adolescents (odds of 0.7) than among female adolescents; and
- higher among Multiracial adolescents (odds of 1.3) than among White adolescents and lower among Asian adolescents (odds of 0.4) than among White adolescents.

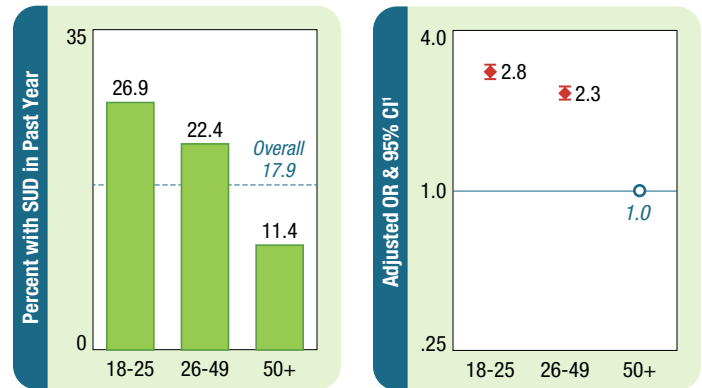
Despite differences in adjusted odds ratios mentioned previously, the percentages of Black or White adults who had an SUD in the past year were similar. Thus, when adjustments were made for potential confounding effects of other characteristics, Black adults were slightly less likely than White adults to have had an SUD in the past year.

Adults Aged 18 or Older

An annual average of **17.9% of adults** aged 18 or older had an SUD in the past year.

SUD in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older; by Age Group, Annual Averages and Adjusted Odds Ratios, 2022-2024

Young adults aged 18 to 25 (26.9%) and adults aged 26 to 49 (22.4%) were more likely than adults aged 50 or older (11.4%) to have had an SUD in the past year. These differences by age remained in multivariable logistic regression models that adjusted for sex, race/ethnicity, education level, region, county type, and poverty level. Thus, the differences in the percentages by age were not explained by other characteristics in the models. The adjusted odds of having an SUD in the past year were 2.8 times higher for young adults and 2.3 times higher for adults aged 26 to 49 than for adults aged 50 or older.

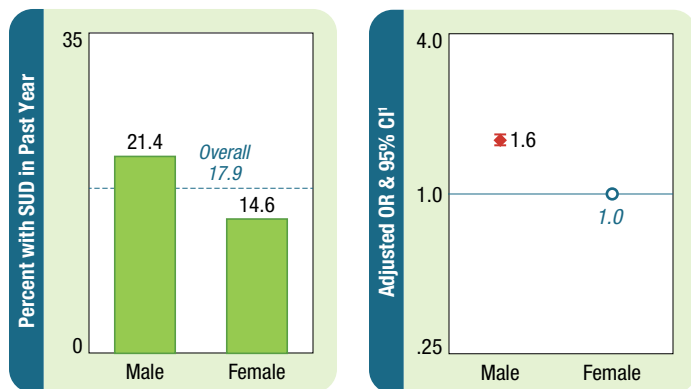


CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio.

¹ Reference values are indicated by an open circle (○) in the graph. Significant p values ($p < 0.05$) of adjusted ORs are indicated by a solid diamond (◆) in the graph.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2022-2024.

SUD in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older; by Sex, Annual Averages and Adjusted Odds Ratios, 2022-2024



CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio.

¹ Reference values are indicated by an open circle (○) in the graph. Significant p values ($p < 0.05$) of adjusted ORs are indicated by a solid diamond (◆) in the graph.

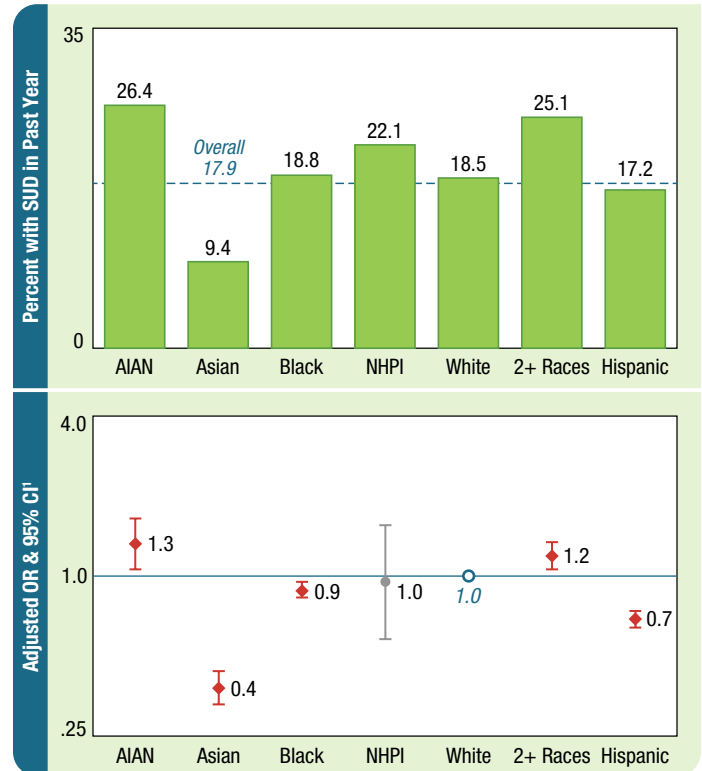
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2022-2024.

Male adults aged 18 or older were more likely than female adults to have had an SUD in the past year (21.4% vs. 14.6%). This difference remained significant after adjustments were made for sociodemographic and geographic characteristics. Thus, the differences in the percentages by sex were not explained by other characteristics in the models. Male adults had 1.6 times higher odds of having an SUD in the past year than female adults.

Adults Aged 18 or Older *(continued)*

SUD in the Past Year among Adults Aged 18 or Older; by Race/Ethnicity, Annual Averages and Adjusted Odds Ratios, 2022-2024

AIAN (26.4%) or Multiracial (25.1%) adults aged 18 or older were more likely than White adults (18.5%) to have had an SUD in the past year. Hispanic (17.2%) or Asian (9.4%) adults were less likely than White adults to have had an SUD in the past year. Percentages among Black or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI) adults did not differ significantly from the percentage among White adults. Except for Black adults, these significant and nonsignificant differences remained after adjustments were made for sociodemographic and geographic characteristics. Adults who were AIAN or Multiracial (odds of 1.3 and 1.2, respectively) continued to have higher odds of having an SUD in the past year than adults who were White. Hispanic (odds of 0.7) or Asian (odds of 0.4) adults had lower odds of having an SUD in the past year than White adults. Although percentages of Black (18.8%) or White adults who had an SUD in the past year were similar, the adjusted odds were slightly lower for Black adults (odds of 0.9) than for White adults. Thus, when adjustments were made for potential confounding effects of other characteristics, Black adults were slightly less likely than White adults to have had an SUD in the past year.



AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; CI = confidence interval; NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; OR = odds ratio.

¹ Reference values are indicated by an open circle (○) in the graph. Significant p values ($p < 0.05$) of adjusted ORs are indicated by a solid diamond (◆) in the graph.

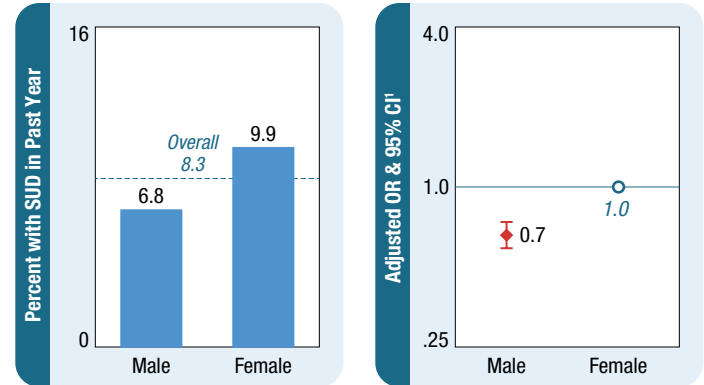
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2022-2024.

Adolescents Aged 12 to 17

An annual average of **8.3% of adolescents** aged 12 to 17 had an SUD in the past year.

SUD in the Past Year among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; by Sex, Annual Averages and Adjusted Odds Ratios, 2022-2024

Male adolescents aged 12 to 17 were less likely than female adolescents to have had an SUD in the past year (6.8% vs. 9.9%). This difference remained significant after adjustments were made for sociodemographic characteristics. Males (odds of 0.7) continued to be less likely than females to have had an SUD in the past year. Thus, the differences in the percentages by sex were not explained by other characteristics in the models.

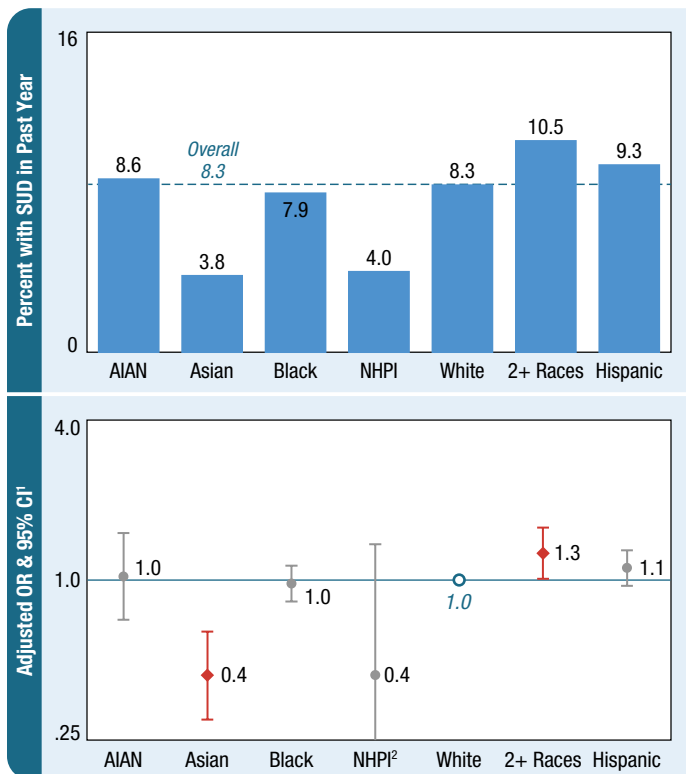


CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio.

¹ Reference values are indicated by an open circle (○) in the graph. Significant *p* values (*p* < 0.05) of adjusted ORs are indicated by a solid diamond (◆) in the graph.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2022-2024.

SUD in the Past Year among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; by Race/Ethnicity, Annual Averages and Adjusted Odds Ratios, 2022-2024



Multiracial adolescents (10.5%) were more likely than White adolescents to have had an SUD in the past year. Asian adolescents (3.8%) were less likely than White adolescents (8.3%) to have had an SUD in the past year. Percentages among AIAN adolescents, Black adolescents, NHPI adolescents, or Hispanic adolescents did not differ significantly from the percentage among White adolescents. These significant and nonsignificant differences remained after adjustments were made for sociodemographic characteristics. Thus, differences in the percentages by race/ethnicity were not explained by other characteristics in the models. Multiracial adolescents had 1.3 times higher odds and Asian adolescents had 0.4 times lower odds of having an SUD in the past year than White adolescents.

AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; CI = confidence interval; NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; OR = odds ratio.

¹ Reference values are indicated by an open circle (○) in the graph. Significant *p* values (*p* < 0.05) of adjusted ORs are indicated by a solid diamond (◆) in the graph.


² Outcome has a CI value that falls outside the range of values shown in the graph.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2022-2024.

Methods

The final sample size for analyses of the pooled 2022, 2023, and 2024 NSDUH data included approximately 166,264 adults aged 18 or older and 43,025 adolescents aged 12 to 17. Descriptive analyses were conducted to estimate the annual average prevalence and corresponding standard errors of SUD in the past year first overall for both adults and adolescents and then within selected sociodemographic groups for each age group. Bivariate logistic regression modeling was applied to test the association between a given sociodemographic or geographic characteristic and SUD in the past year regardless of other confounding characteristics. Multivariable logistic regression modeling was applied to test the association between a given sociodemographic or geographic characteristic and SUD in the past year when adjustments were made for the potential confounding effects of other sociodemographic and geographic characteristics. Results of bivariate modeling are shown as unadjusted odds ratios, and results of multivariable modeling are shown as adjusted odds ratios. Results of bivariate and multivariable modeling include corresponding 95% confidence intervals and *p* values. All analyses used the final analysis weights and SUDAAN[®] software to account for NSDUH's complex sample design.³

Endnotes

1. American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596> 
2. "Multiracial" refers to people reporting two or more races and who were not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. The terms "Multiracial" and "Two or More Races" are used interchangeably in this report. Definitions are provided in Appendix A of the [Results from the 2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables](#).
3. RTI International. (2020). *SUDAAN[®] language manual, Release 11.0.4*.

Data Source: The **National Survey on Drug Use and Health** (NSDUH) is a household survey of people aged 12 or older. NSDUH collects information on substance use, mental health, and receipt of substance use and mental health treatment in the United States. NSDUH uses a complex sampling method. Interviews are conducted in person and via the web. Estimates presented are weighted to represent the noninstitutionalized, civilian U.S. population.

Appendix

Table A.1 Past Year Substance Use Disorder among Adults Aged 18 or Older, by Sociodemographic and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages, 2022-2024 NSDUHs

Characteristics	Percentage	SE of Percentage	Unadjusted Odds Ratio			Adjusted Odds Ratio			Adjusted OR & 95% CI		
			OR	95% CI OR	P Value	OR	95% CI OR	P Value	0.25	1.0	4.0
Overall	17.9	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Age											
18-25	26.9	0.36	2.86	(2.69-3.03)	0.0000	2.81	(2.64-2.99)	0.0000			◆
26-49	22.4	0.27	2.24	(2.12-2.37)	0.0000	2.34	(2.21-2.48)	0.0000			◆
50 or Older	11.4	0.25	1.00	-	—	1.00	-	—		○	
Sex											
Male	21.4	0.28	1.58	(1.51-1.66)	0.0000	1.59	(1.52-1.67)	0.0000			◆
Female	14.6	0.21	1.00	-	—	1.00	-	—		○	
Race/Ethnicity											
NH AIAN	26.4	2.13	1.58	(1.27-1.96)	0.0000	1.32	(1.06-1.64)	0.0135			◆
NH Asian	9.4	0.60	0.46	(0.40-0.53)	0.0000	0.38	(0.33-0.44)	0.0000	◆		
NH Black or African American	18.8	0.47	1.02	(0.96-1.09)	0.4820	0.88	(0.83-0.95)	0.0004			◆
NH NHI	22.1	3.98	1.25	(0.80-1.97)	0.3297	0.95	(0.58-1.55)	0.8307		○	
NH White	18.5	0.21	1.00	-	—	1.00	-	—		○	
NH Two or More Races	25.1	1.10	1.48	(1.31-1.66)	0.0000	1.19	(1.06-1.34)	0.0045			◆
Hispanic or Latino	17.2	0.43	0.91	(0.86-0.97)	0.0058	0.69	(0.64-0.74)	0.0000	◆		
Education Level											
Less Than High School	17.8	0.53	0.94	(0.87-1.03)	0.1706	0.99	(0.91-1.08)	0.7765			◆
High School Graduate	18.7	0.33	1.00	-	—	1.00	-	—		○	
Some College/Associate's Degree	19.9	0.32	1.08	(1.02-1.15)	0.0064	1.09	(1.03-1.16)	0.0051			◆
College Graduate	15.6	0.27	0.80	(0.76-0.85)	0.0000	0.87	(0.81-0.92)	0.0000			◆
Region											
Northeast	18.3	0.42	0.95	(0.88-1.02)	0.1631	0.93	(0.86-1.00)	0.0388			◆
Midwest	18.7	0.35	0.98	(0.92-1.04)	0.4956	0.90	(0.85-0.96)	0.0016			◆
South	16.6	0.26	0.85	(0.80-0.90)	0.0000	0.80	(0.75-0.85)	0.0000			◆
West	19.1	0.38	1.00	-	—	1.00	-	—		○	
County Type											
Large Metro	18.1	0.24	1.00	-	—	1.00	-	—		○	
Small Metro	18.2	0.29	1.01	(0.96-1.06)	0.7765	0.94	(0.89-0.99)	0.0114			◆
Nonmetro – Urbanized	17.2	0.68	0.94	(0.85-1.04)	0.2368	0.84	(0.77-0.93)	0.0004			◆
Nonmetro – Less Urbanized	16.6	0.59	0.90	(0.82-0.99)	0.0252	0.84	(0.77-0.92)	0.0003			◆
Nonmetro – Completely Rural	13.9	1.58	0.73	(0.56-0.95)	0.0180	0.71	(0.55-0.92)	0.0094			◆
Poverty Level											
Less Than 100%	22.2	0.45	1.41	(1.33-1.50)	0.0000	1.36	(1.27-1.45)	0.0000			◆
100-199%	18.4	0.39	1.12	(1.05-1.18)	0.0003	1.11	(1.04-1.19)	0.0013			◆
200% or More	16.8	0.21	1.00	-	—	1.00	-	—		○	
Aged 18-22 in College Dorm	26.5	5.58	1.79	(1.02-3.14)	0.0435	1.25	(0.69-2.29)	0.4616			◆

* Low precision; — = not applicable; no estimate reported.

AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; CI = confidence interval; NH = Not Hispanic or Latino; NHI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; OR = odds ratio; SE = standard error.

Note: Reference values are in italics and indicated by an open circle (○) in the table. Significant p values (p < 0.05) of adjusted ORs are in bold and indicated by a solid diamond (◆) with marked CIs (±) in the table.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2022-2024.

Table A.2 Past Year Substance Use Disorder among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17, by Sociodemographic and Geographic Characteristics: Annual Averages, 2022-2024 NSDUHs

Characteristics	Percentage	SE of Percentage	Unadjusted Odds Ratio			Adjusted Odds Ratio			Adjusted OR & 95% CI		
			OR	95% CI OR	P Value	OR	95% CI OR	P Value	0.25	1.0	4.0
Overall	8.3	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sex											
Male	6.8	0.27	0.66	(0.59-0.74)	0.0000	0.66	(0.59-0.74)	0.0000		◆	
Female	9.9	0.32	1.00	.	—	1.00	.	—		○	
Race/Ethnicity											
NH AIAN	8.6	1.40	1.04	(0.72-1.49)	0.8410	1.03	(0.71-1.50)	0.8664		●	
NH Asian	3.8	0.69	0.44	(0.30-0.64)	0.0000	0.44	(0.30-0.64)	0.0000	◆		
NH Black or African American	7.9	0.48	0.95	(0.82-1.10)	0.5283	0.97	(0.83-1.13)	0.6888		●	
NH NHPI ¹	4.0	2.21	0.47	(0.15-1.43)	0.1832	0.44	(0.14-1.36)	0.1538	◆		
NH White	8.3	0.28	1.00	.	—	1.00	.	—		○	
NH Two or More Races	10.5	0.99	1.30	(1.05-1.62)	0.0184	1.26	(1.01-1.57)	0.0431	◆		
Hispanic or Latino	9.3	0.50	1.13	(0.99-1.31)	0.0766	1.11	(0.95-1.29)	0.1930		●	
Region											
Northeast	7.6	0.46	0.83	(0.70-0.99)	0.0431	0.85	(0.71-1.02)	0.0725		●	
Midwest	8.0	0.45	0.88	(0.74-1.04)	0.1361	0.89	(0.75-1.06)	0.1936		●	
South	8.3	0.33	0.92	(0.79-1.06)	0.2561	0.92	(0.79-1.07)	0.2668		●	
West	9.0	0.51	1.00	.	—	1.00	.	—		○	
County Type											
Large Metro	7.9	0.28	1.00	.	—	1.00	.	—		○	
Small Metro	9.4	0.40	1.21	(1.07-1.36)	0.0026	1.18	(1.04-1.34)	0.0097	◆		
Nonmetro – Urbanized	7.6	0.84	0.97	(0.76-1.24)	0.7931	0.95	(0.74-1.21)	0.6718		●	
Nonmetro – Less Urbanized	7.1	0.70	0.89	(0.72-1.11)	0.3177	0.87	(0.69-1.09)	0.2165		●	
Nonmetro – Completely Rural	9.3	2.25	1.21	(0.71-2.04)	0.4852	1.18	(0.70-2.01)	0.5300		●	
Poverty Level											
Less Than 100%	7.8	0.41	0.97	(0.84-1.11)	0.6545	0.91	(0.78-1.06)	0.2345		●	
100-199%	9.6	0.49	1.22	(1.07-1.40)	0.0029	1.17	(1.02-1.34)	0.0273	◆		
200% or More	8.0	0.28	1.00	.	—	1.00	.	—		○	

* Low precision; — = not applicable; no estimate reported.

AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native; CI = confidence interval; NH = Not Hispanic or Latino; NHPI = Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; OR = odds ratio; SE = standard error.

Note: Reference values are in italics and indicated by an open circle (○) in the table. Significant p values (p < 0.05) of adjusted ORs are in bold and indicated by a solid diamond (◆) with marked CIs (±) in the table.

¹ Outcome has a CI value that falls outside the range of values shown in the table.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2022-2024.