

2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

July 2022



SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

About This Presentation

- The estimates in these slides have been rounded for the purposes of presentation. Any appearance of estimates not summing exactly to a known total are due to this rounding.
- Some slides present the same analysis across multiple years. The underlying populations from which these estimates are derived change across years since the number of people in the United States changes across years. Thus, a change in proportions does not equal a constant change in the weighted count.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

- NSDUH is a comprehensive household interview survey of substance use, substance use disorders, mental health, and the receipt of treatment services for these disorders in the United States.
- NSDUH covers the civilian, noninstitutionalized population, aged 12 or older:
 - Includes: Households, college dorms, homeless in shelters, civilians on military bases
- Sample includes all 50 states and DC

Who is Not Covered by NSDUH?

- Children under age 12
- Populations with potential serious mental health/substance use issues:
 - Institutionalized populations:
 - » Incarcerated
 - » Hospitalized
 - » Nursing homes
 - Homeless populations not in homeless shelters

How Do We Use NSDUH?

- Provides a window into the state of substance use and mental health issues in the United States
- Provides insights that can be studied in the context of data from other agencies to help in decision-making about what types of resources are needed and where resources should be directed
- Helps to guide policy in addressing:
 - Problematic substance use
 - Prevalence of mental illness
 - The intersection of substance use and mental health issues
 - State-level treatment and prevention needs by providing data at the state level

Changes to NSDUH in 2020

- Data typically collected from January to December; **collected in Q1 and Q4 only during 2020**
- Changed to multi-mode collection in Q4 of 2020: **web survey added**
- Change from DSM-IV to **DSM-5** impacted SUD estimates
- **New and expanded item content:** nicotine vaping, receipt of telehealth services, adolescent suicide, COVID-19 impacts
- Approximately 67,500 persons are interviewed annually; the final 2020 sample consisted of **36,284 completed interviews**

Data not shown – low precision

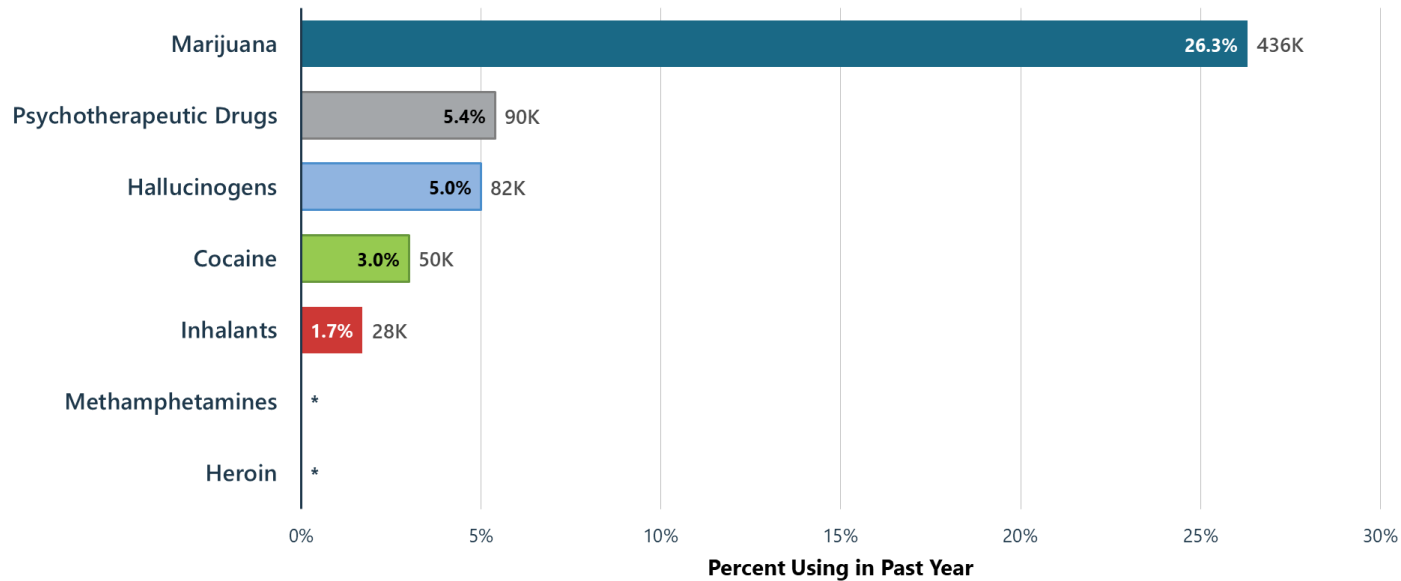
Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Summary not shown – low precision

Illicit Drug Use in Past Year: Among AI/AN People Aged 12+

PAST YEAR, 2020 NSDUH, AIAN 12+



* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

11

ABOUT THIS PRESENTATION:

The estimates in these slides have been rounded for the purposes of presentation. Any appearance of estimates not summing exactly to a known total are due to this rounding.

Some slides present the same analysis across multiple years. The underlying populations from which these estimates are derived change across years since the number of people in the United States changes across years. Thus, a change in proportions does not equal a constant change in the weighted count.

TALKING POINTS:

- The 2020 NSDUH defines illicit drug use as the use of marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the **misuse** of prescription stimulants, tranquilizers, sedatives, and pain relievers.

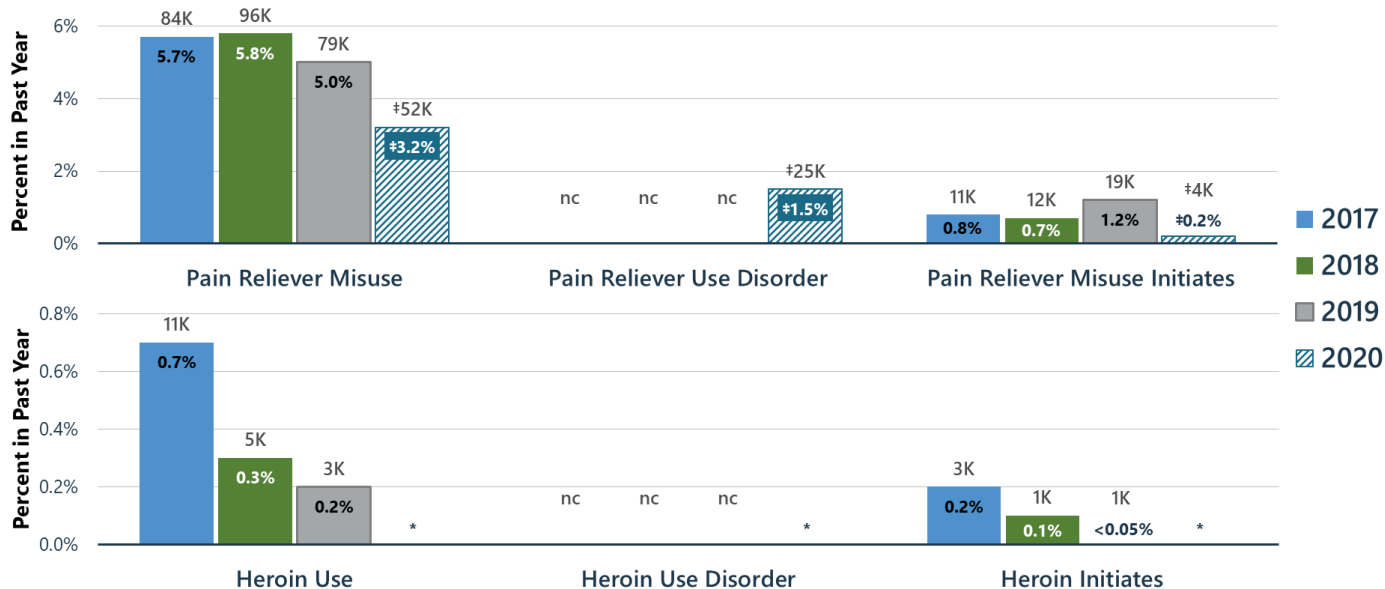
- In NSDUH, **misuse of prescription drugs** was defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told to take a drug; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor.
- The most commonly used illicit drug in the past year was marijuana.

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse and Heroin Use in Past Year: Among AI/AN People Aged 12+

PAST YEAR, 2017-2020 NSDUH, AIAN 12+



* Estimate not shown due to low precision; nc = not comparable.

† Estimates on the 2020 bars are italicized to indicate caution should be used when comparing estimates between 2020 and prior years because of methodological changes for 2020. Due to these changes, significance testing between 2020 and prior years was not performed. See the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions for details.



14

ABOUT THIS PRESENTATION:

The estimates in these slides have been rounded for the purposes of presentation. Any appearance of estimates not summing exactly to a known total are due to this rounding.

Some slides present the same analysis across multiple years. The underlying populations from which these estimates are derived change across years since the number of people in the United States changes across years. Thus, a change in proportions does not equal a constant change in the weighted count.

TALKING POINTS:

- Estimates for heroin could not be calculated with sufficient precision.

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Summary not shown – low precision

Other Illicit Substances

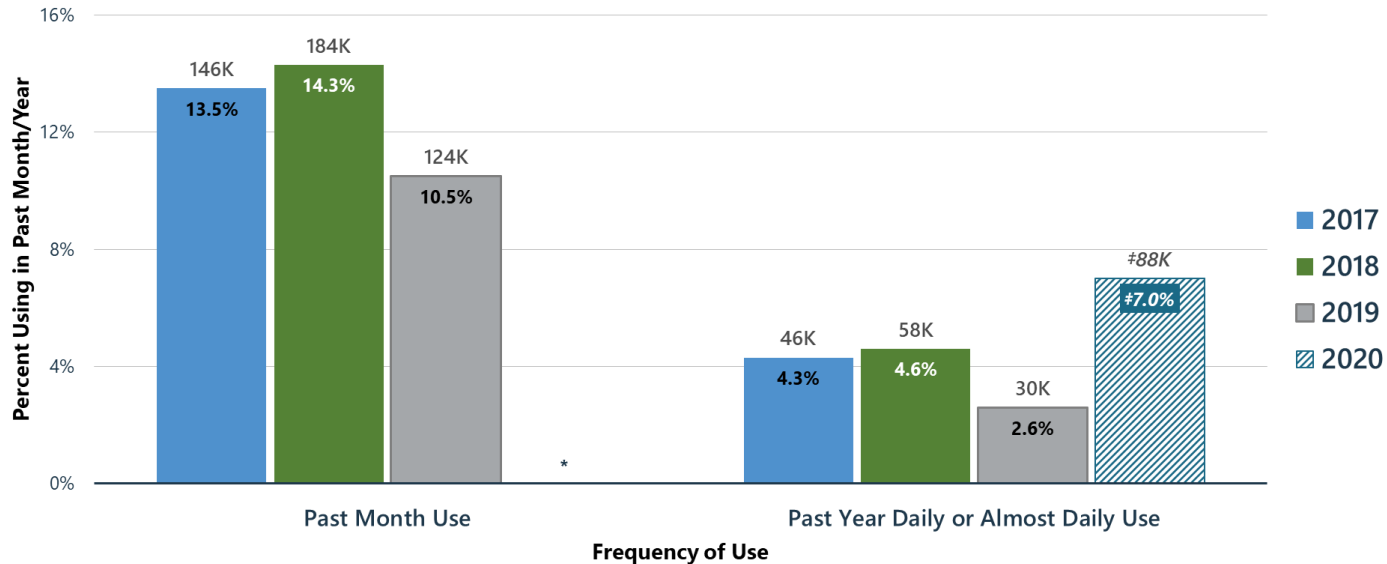
Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Frequency of Marijuana Use: Among AI/AN Young Adults Aged 26+

PAST MONTH/YEAR, 2017-2020 NSDUH, AIAN 26+



* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

† Estimates on the 2020 bars are italicized to indicate caution should be used when comparing estimates between 2020 and prior years because of methodological changes for 2020. Due to these changes, significance testing between 2020 and prior years was not performed. See the *2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Methodological Summary and Definitions* for details.

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

26

ABOUT THIS PRESENTATION:

The estimates in these slides have been rounded for the purposes of presentation. Any appearance of estimates not summing exactly to a known total are due to this rounding.

Some slides present the same analysis across multiple years. The underlying populations from which these estimates are derived change across years since the number of people in the United States changes across years. Thus, a change in proportions does not equal a constant change in the weighted count.

TALKING POINTS:

- Estimates for past month marijuana use could not be calculated with sufficient precision.

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Summary: Marijuana Use in 2020

- **Among AI/AN adults aged 26 or older in 2020:**
 - 7.0 percent (or 88,000 people) used marijuana daily or almost daily in the past year

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Summary not shown – low precision

Polysubstance Use and Mental Illness

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Summary not shown – low precision

Mental Health

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Co-Occurring Mental and Substance Use Disorders

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

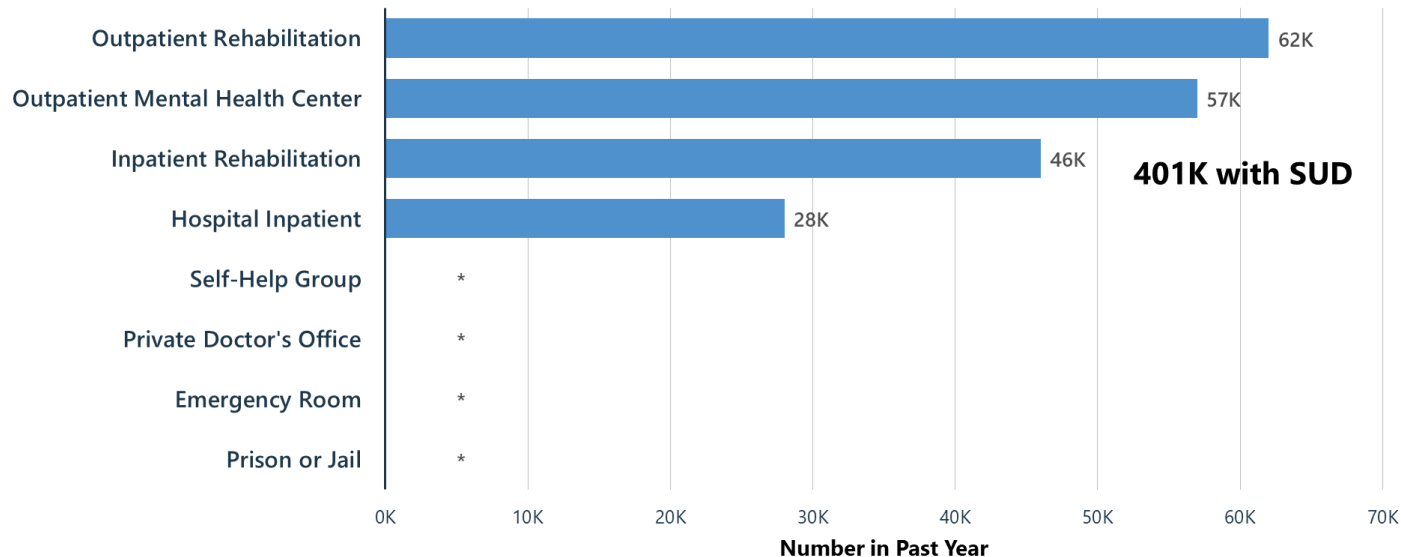
Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Locations Where Substance Use Treatment was Received in Past Year: Among AI/AN People Aged 12+

PAST YEAR, 2020 NSDUH, AIAN 12+



* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

Locations where people received substance use treatment are *not* mutually exclusive because respondents could report that they received treatment in more than one location in the past year.



55

ABOUT THIS PRESENTATION:

The estimates in these slides have been rounded for the purposes of presentation. Any appearance of estimates not summing exactly to a known total are due to this rounding.

Some slides present the same analysis across multiple years. The underlying populations from which these estimates are derived change across years since the number of people in the United States changes across years. Thus, a change in proportions does not equal a constant change in the weighted count.

TALKING POINTS:

- Estimates of the location of substance use treatment were similar across location types.

Data not shown – low precision

Data not shown – low precision

Summary not shown – low precision