

SAMHSA American Indian/Alaska Native Data

How to find SAMHSA Data

- SAMHSA's Data Webpage has reports from several different surveys. Reports are organized by type of data, geography, type of report, etc. Visit: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/>.
- The Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality (CBHSQ) promotes the access and use of the nation's substance abuse and mental health data through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA). SAMHDA provides public-use data files, file documentation, and access to restricted-use data files to support a better understanding of this critical area of public health. Visit: <http://www.datafiles.samhsa.gov/>.
- Request data or ask a SAMHSA data question at: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/request-data-ask-a-question>.

About SAMHSA's Data Sets

- The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is the primary source of information on the prevalence, patterns, and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use and abuse and mental disorders in the U.S. civilian, non-institutionalized population, aged 12 and older. The survey generates estimates at the national, state, and substate levels.
- The Treatment Episode Data Set – Admissions (TEDS-A) is a national census data system of annual admissions to substance abuse treatment facilities. State laws require certain substance abuse treatment programs to report all of their admissions and discharges to the state. In all states, treatment programs receiving any public funds are required to provide the data on both publicly and privately funded clients; in some states, programs that do not receive public funds are required to provide data as well. TEDS-A collects this data from the States on all admissions and discharges aged 12 or older.

Summary of Native Youth Data (from SAMHSA and other Sources)

- Among U.S. adolescents ages 12 to 17, Native youth have the highest lifetime prevalence of major depressive episodes.
- Native children are 70 percent more likely to be identified in school as students with an emotional disturbance.
- Suicide is the second leading cause of death—2.5 times the national rate—for Native male youth in the 15 to 24 year old age group.
- In 2013, among persons aged 12 or older, the rate of substance dependence or abuse was higher among American Indians or Alaska Natives (AI/AN) than any other population group.
- In 2013, 38.7 percent of Native adolescents aged 12 to 17 years had a lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use.
- Compared with the national average for adolescents aged 12 to 17, Native adolescents had the highest rates of lifetime tobacco product use, marijuana use, nonmedical use of pain relievers, and nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics.
- From 2003-2011, AI/AN were more likely to need alcohol or illicit drug use treatment than persons of other groups by age, gender, poverty level, and rural/urban residence.

- In 2012, almost 69 percent of Native youth aged 15 to 24 who were admitted to a substance abuse treatment facility reported alcohol as a substance of abuse compared to 45 percent for non-AI/AN admissions.
- Among other issues, underage drinking increases the risk of suicide and homicide, physical and sexual assault, use and misuse of other drugs, and is a risk factor for heavy drinking later in life.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) Data for American Indian/Alaska Natives (AI/AN)

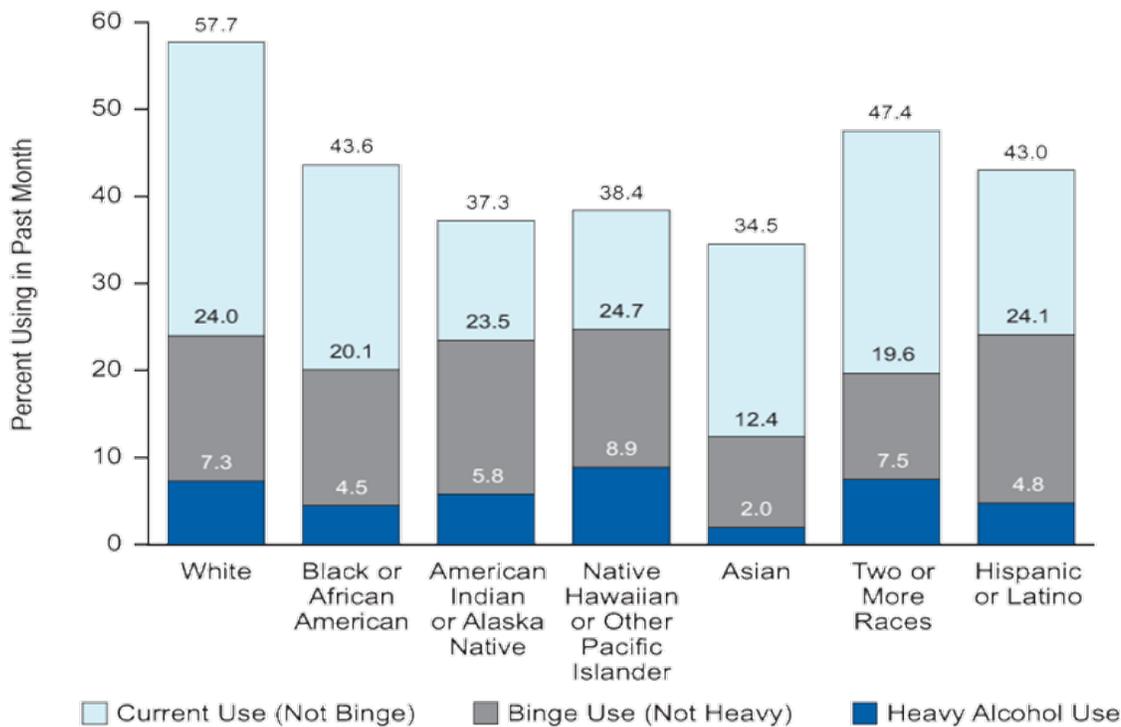
Illicit Drug Use

- In 2013, among persons aged 12 or older, the rate of past month drug use was 3.1 percent among Asians, 8.8 percent among Hispanics, 9.5 percent among whites, 10.5 percent among blacks, 12.3 percent among AI/AN, 14.0 percent among Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and 17.4 percent among persons reporting two or more races.

Alcohol

- Among persons aged 12 or older, whites in 2013 were more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to report past month use of alcohol (57.7 percent) (Figure 1). The rates were 34.5 percent for Asians, 37.3 percent for AI/AN, 38.4 percent for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 43.0 for Hispanics, 43.6 percent for blacks, 47.4 percent for persons reporting two or more races.

Figure 1



- The rate of binge alcohol use in 2013 was lowest among Asians (12.4 percent) (Figure 1). Rates for other racial/ethnic groups were 19.6 percent for persons reporting two or more races, 20.1 percent for blacks, 23.5 percent for American Indians or Alaska Natives, 24.0 percent for whites, 24.1 percent for Hispanics, and 24.7 percent for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.

- Among youths aged 12 to 17 in 2013, rates of past month alcohol use were 8.0 percent among Asians, 8.2 percent for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 9.0 percent for those reporting two or more races, 9.3 percent for American Indians or Alaska Natives, 9.7 percent for blacks, 10.7 percent for Hispanics, and 12.9 percent for whites. The rates for Hispanic and white youths were lower than those reported in 2012 (12.8 and 14.6 percent, respectively).
- Among persons aged 12 to 20, past month alcohol use rates in 2013 were 15.2 percent among Asians, 17.8 percent for blacks, 17.8 percent for those reporting two or more races, 17.8 percent for American Indians or Alaska Natives, 20.6 percent for Hispanics, and 25.8 percent for whites. The rates of past month alcohol use among Hispanics and whites were lower than those reported in 2012 (23.2 and 27.4 percent, respectively).
- In 2013, among persons aged 12 to 20, binge drinking was reported by 7.6 percent of Asians, 8.4 percent of blacks, 11.1 percent of persons reporting two or more races, 12.1 percent Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 13.5 percent of Hispanics, 13.9 percent of AI/AN, and 16.8 percent of whites.

Tobacco

- In 2013, the prevalence of past month use of tobacco product was 10.1 percent for Asians, 18.8 percent for Hispanics, 25.8 percent for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 27.1 percent for blacks, 27.7 percent for whites, 31.2 percent for persons reporting two or more races, and 40.1 percent for AI/AN. The rate of past month tobacco use among American Indians or Alaska Natives was higher than the rates for all other groups except persons reporting two or more races. The rate of past month tobacco use among Asians was lower than the rates among other groups. The rate of past month tobacco use in 2013 for whites was lower than the rate in 2012 (29.2 percent). Otherwise, there were no statistically significant changes in past month use of any tobacco product between 2012 and 2013 across racial/ethnic groups.
- The rate of past month cigarette use in 2013 was 8.5 percent for Asians, 16.8 percent for Hispanics, 21.2 percent for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 22.7 percent for whites, 23.0 percent for blacks, 27.1 percent for persons reporting two or more races, and 36.5 for AI/AN. Rates of past month cigarette use in 2013 were similar to rates in 2012 across racial/ethnic groups.
- Rates of past month cigar use in 2013 were 2.0 percent for Asians, 2.1 percent for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 3.7 percent for Hispanics, 4.8 percent for whites, 5.5 for persons reporting two or more races, and 6.1 percent for AI/AN. There were no statistically significant changes in past month cigar use between 2012 and 2013 across racial/ethnic groups, except for whites (5.3 vs. 4.8 percent, respectively).
- Rates of past month smokeless tobacco use in 2013 were 0.7 percent for Asians, 1.3 percent for Hispanics, 1.8 percent for blacks, 3.1 percent for persons reporting two or more races, 3.9 for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, 4.3 percent for whites, and 5.3 percent for AI/AN. Rates of past month smokeless tobacco use in 2013 was similar to rates in 2012 across racial/ethnic groups.

Substance Dependence or Abuse

- In 2013, among persons aged 12 or older, the rate of substance dependence or abuse was 4.6 percent among Asians, 7.4 percent among blacks, 8.4 percent among whites, 8.6 percent among Hispanics, 10.9 percent among persons reporting two or more races, 11.3 percent among Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and 14.9 percent among American Indians or Alaska Natives. Except for Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, the rate for Asians was lower than the rates for the other racial/ethnic groups.

2012 AI/AN Mental Health Data from NSDUH

2012 AI/AN Youth (Aged 12 to 17)

Treatment

- 11.0 percent have had specialty mental health service in the past year.
- 9.0 percent used outpatient services.
- 2.6 percent used inpatient services.
- 16.8 percent used mental health services in an education setting.
- 0.8 percent received mental health services in a general medical setting.
- 3.9 percent received mental health services in both a specialty setting and a nonspecialty setting (i.e., either an education or a general medical setting).
- 0.8 percent received mental health services in a juvenile justice setting in the past 12 months.

NOTE: Respondents could indicate multiple sources; thus, response categories are not mutually exclusive.

2012 AI/AN Adult (Age 18 or older)

- 5.9 percent had serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

Major Depressive Episode (MDE)

- 5.2 percent had a MDE.
- 2.6 percent had a MDE with severe impairment.

NOTE: The information on treatment for MDE among AI/AN youth is not given due to low precision of the estimates. Information on suicide ideation among youth is not collected.

TEDS-A Data on AI/ANs

- According to the TEDS-A, in 2012, there were about 1.7 million admissions to substance abuse treatment facilities. Of these, 43,576 (2.5 percent) were AI/AN.
- 76.6 percent (33,401) of the AI/AN admissions reported alcohol as a substance of abuse. By comparison, 56.2 percent of non-AI/AN admissions reported alcohol as a substance of abuse.
- 23.1 percent (10,057) of AI/AN admissions were aged 15 to 24. A similar percentage of non-AI/AN admissions were within this age group.
- Among admissions aged 15 to 24, 68.5 percent (6,885) of AI/AN admissions reported alcohol as a substance of abuse. In the same age group, 45.2 percent (182,258) of non-AI/AN admissions reported alcohol as a substance of abuse.
- Among admissions for primary alcohol use, 80.5 percent (21,098) of AI/AN admissions reported that their age of first intoxication with alcohol was 17 or under. Among non-AI/AN admissions, the percentage was 72.8 percent (470,262).