



**2024 Companion
Infographic Report:**
Results from the 2021
to 2024 National Surveys
on Drug Use and Health

SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

2024 Companion Infographic Report:

Results from the 2021 to 2024 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health

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

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Introduction

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) presents the *2024 Companion Infographic Report: Results from the 2021 to 2024 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. This infographic is a visual presentation of selected estimates from the 2021-2024 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs). 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 includes 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 experiencing homelessness 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. Since 2021, NSDUH has used multimode data collection, in which respondents complete 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 2024. 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.² These estimates can be found in Appendix A.

Comparisons of estimated percentages between years were performed according to statistical testing procedures described in the *2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.² Based on results of linear tests of trends involving 4 years of data, the report summarizes whether an outcome of interest showed a statistically significant change from 2021 through 2024. Linear trend testing indicates whether estimates have decreased, increased, or showed no change over the period of interest. Linear trends or differences in estimates were considered statistically significant at the .05 level of significance.

On the infographics, the overall linear trend test results are presented in a small box near the trend graph labeled "Overall Trend." The results should be read as in the following examples:

Overall Trend



Increased

Overall, the estimates from 2021 to 2024 were statistically increasing.

Overall Trend



Decreased

Overall, the estimates from 2021 to 2024 were statistically decreasing.

Overall Trend



No change

Overall, the estimates from 2021 to 2024 showed no significant change.

When 4 years of comparable data are not available, pairwise differences across years are presented in a small box near the estimates labeled "Differences across Years." The results should be read as in the following examples:

2024 > 2023

The estimate for 2024 was significantly greater than the estimate for 2023.

2024 < 2022

The estimate for 2024 was significantly less than the estimate for 2022.

2023 ○ 2022

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

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 opioids or the use of heroin. 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).³ 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 opioids 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,⁴ 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 *2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.²

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-5.³

Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptom severity is based on the GAD-7 scale. GAD-7 scores indicate the following: 0 to 4 = no or minimal symptoms of GAD, 5 to 9 = mild symptoms, 10 to 14 = moderate symptoms, and 15 to 21 = severe symptoms.

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 or counseling in the past 12 months for the use of alcohol or drugs in an inpatient location, in an outpatient location, through the use of medications for alcohol use disorder or opioid use disorder, via telehealth treatment, or in a prison, jail, or juvenile detention center.

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.

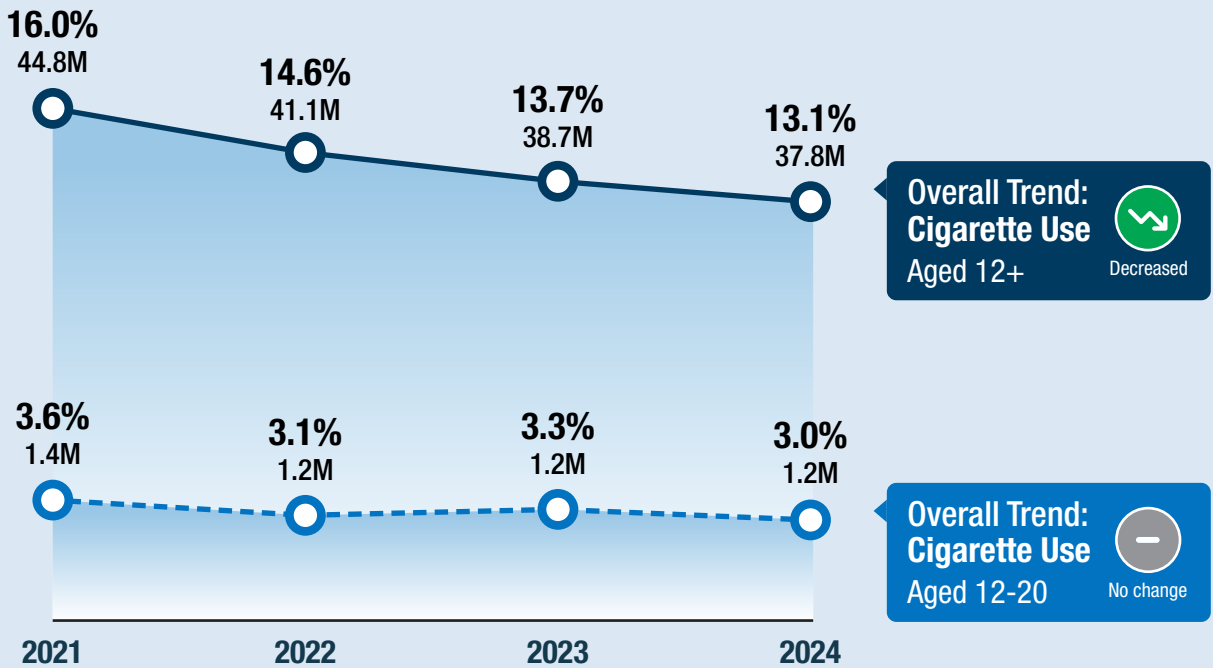
RECOVERY

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



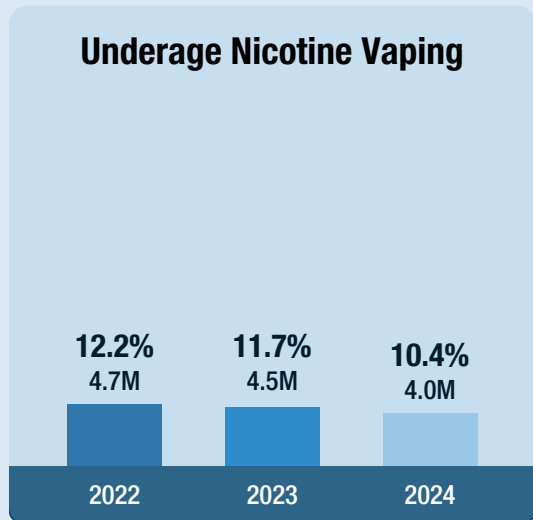
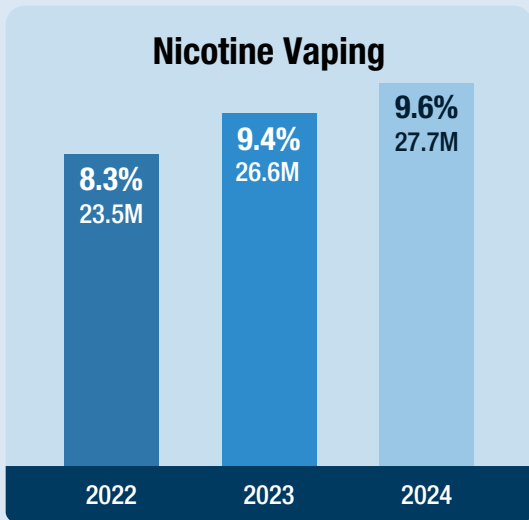
Nicotine Vaping

Differences across Years: **Nicotine Vaping**

- 2024 > 2023
- 2024 > 2022
- 2023 > 2022

Differences across Years: **Underage Nicotine Vaping**

- 2024 < 2023
- 2024 < 2022
- 2023 < 2022



Nicotine vaping estimates from 2021 are not comparable with estimates from 2022 to 2024 and have been excluded.

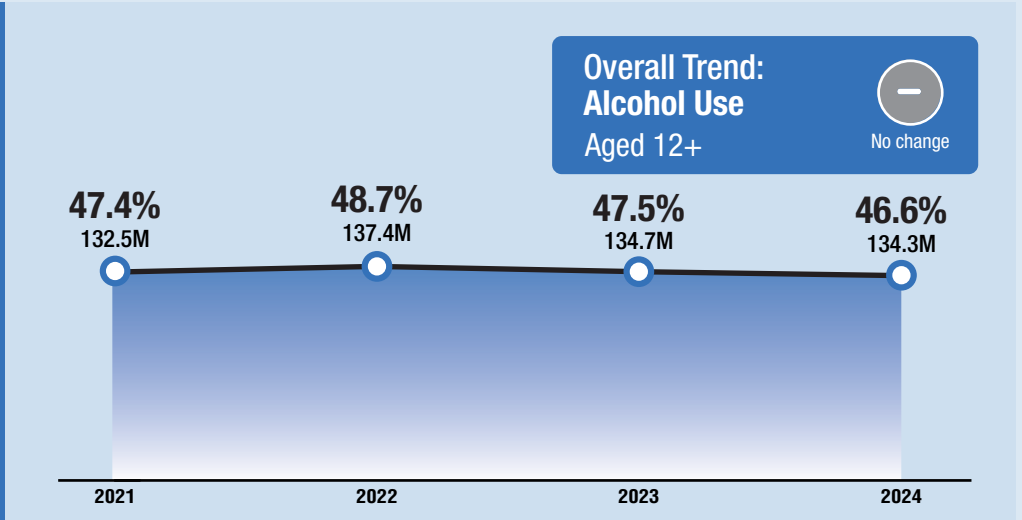
Alcohol Use in the Past Month

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



ALCOHOL USE

1 drink on at least 1 day

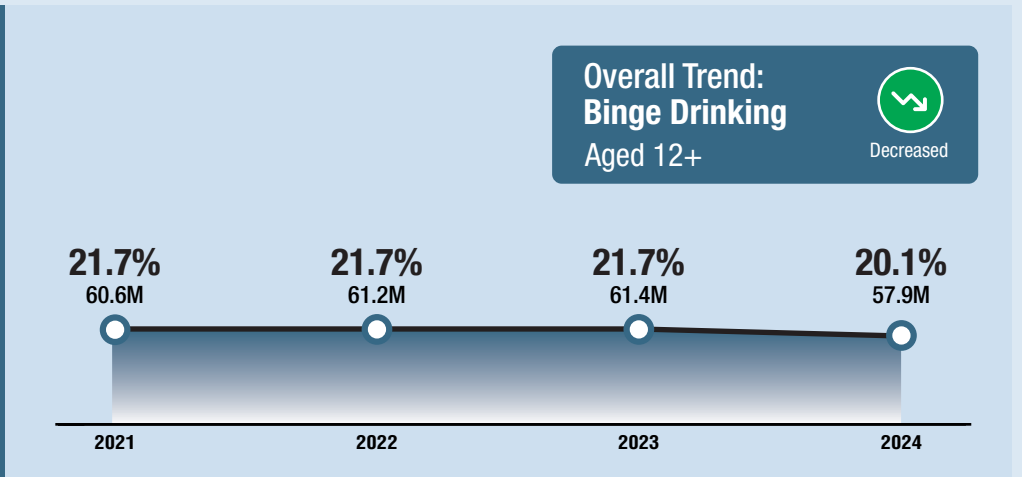




BINGE DRINKING

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

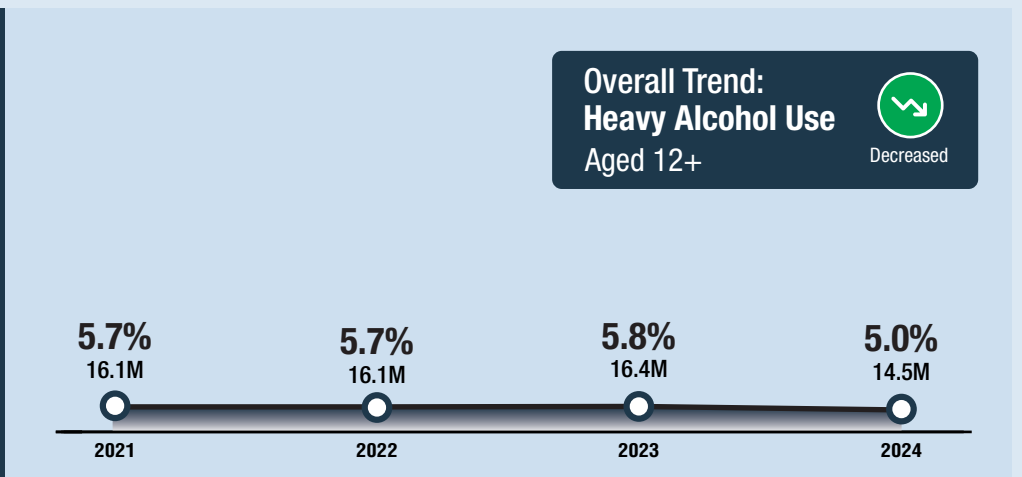


 **Males**
5 or more
  **Females**
4 or more





HEAVY ALCOHOL USE

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


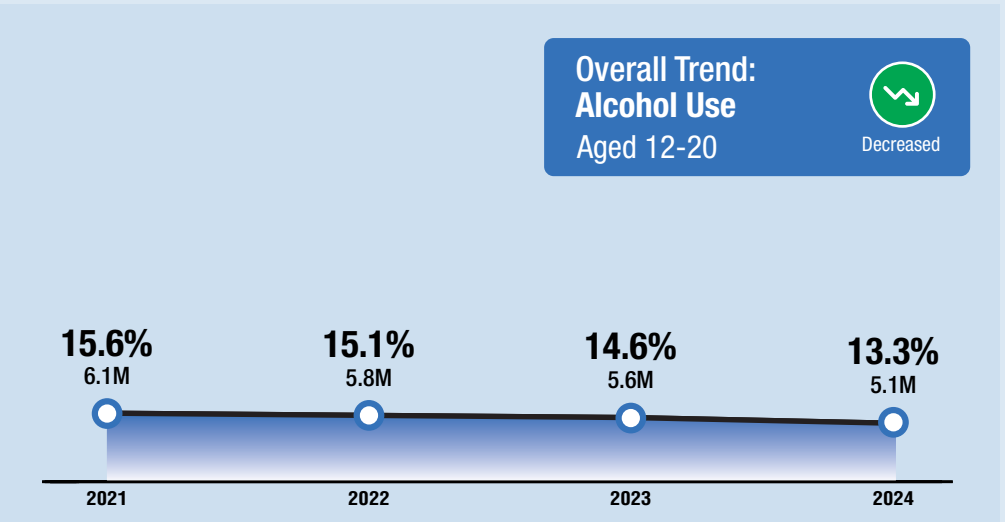
Underage Alcohol Use in the Past Month

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 to 20 about their alcohol use in the 30 days before the interview.



ALCOHOL USE

1 drink on at least 1 day

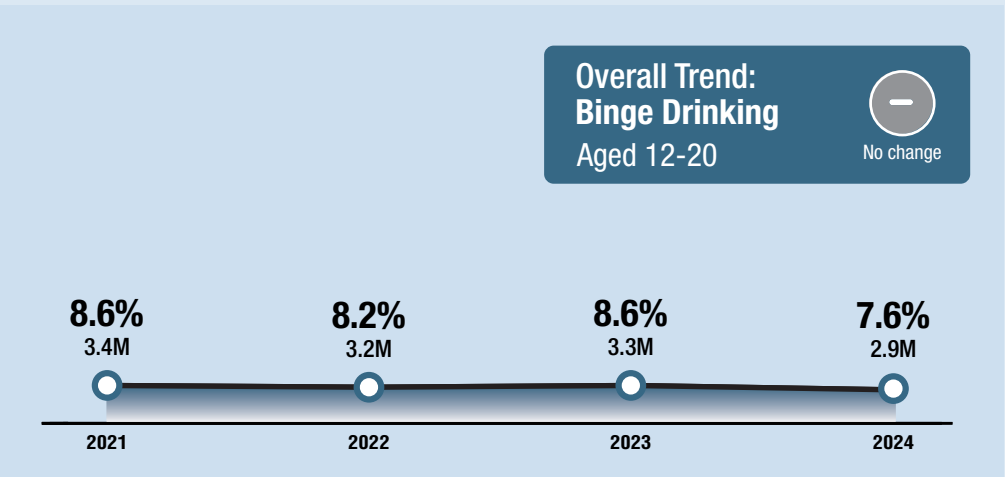




BINGE DRINKING

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

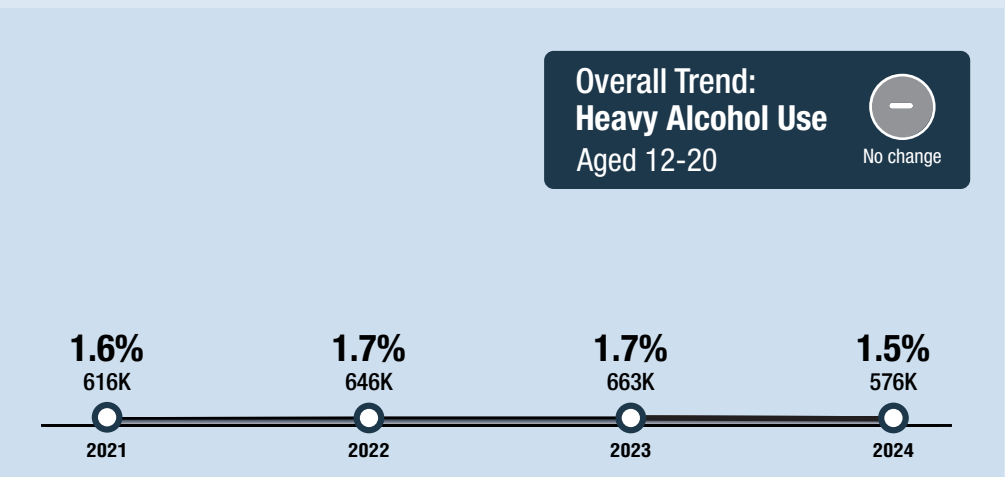


 **Males** 5 or more
 **Females** 4 or more



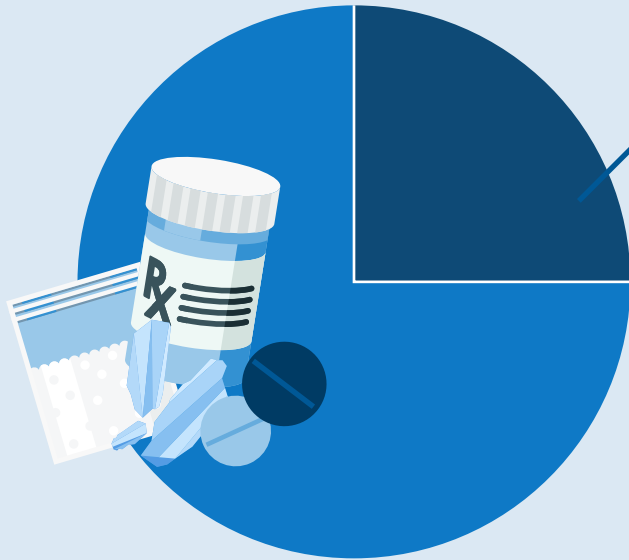

HEAVY ALCOHOL USE

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.

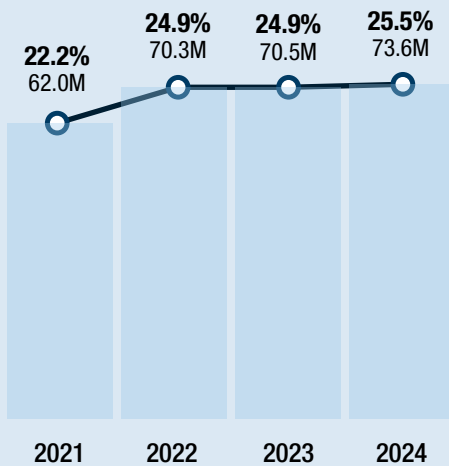


73.6 million

1 in 4
(25.5%) used
illicit drugs in the
past year in 2024

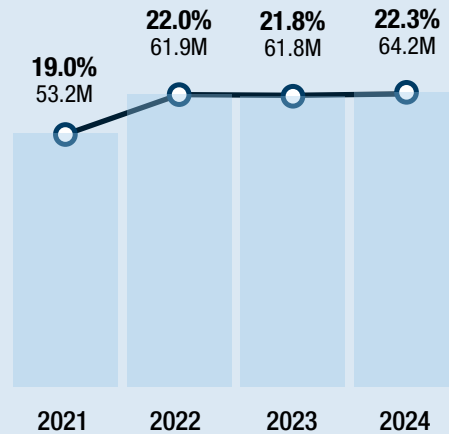
Any Illicit Drug Use

Overall Trend:
Aged 12+ Increased



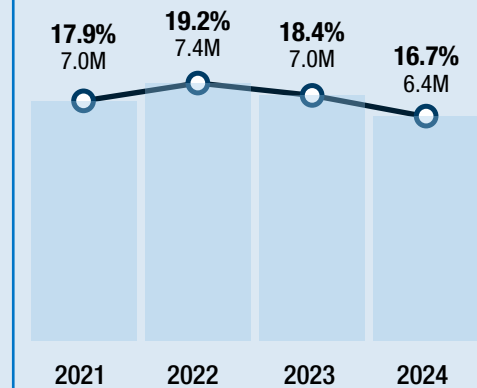
Marijuana Use

Overall Trend:
Aged 12+ Increased



Underage Marijuana Use

Overall Trend:
Aged 12-20 No change



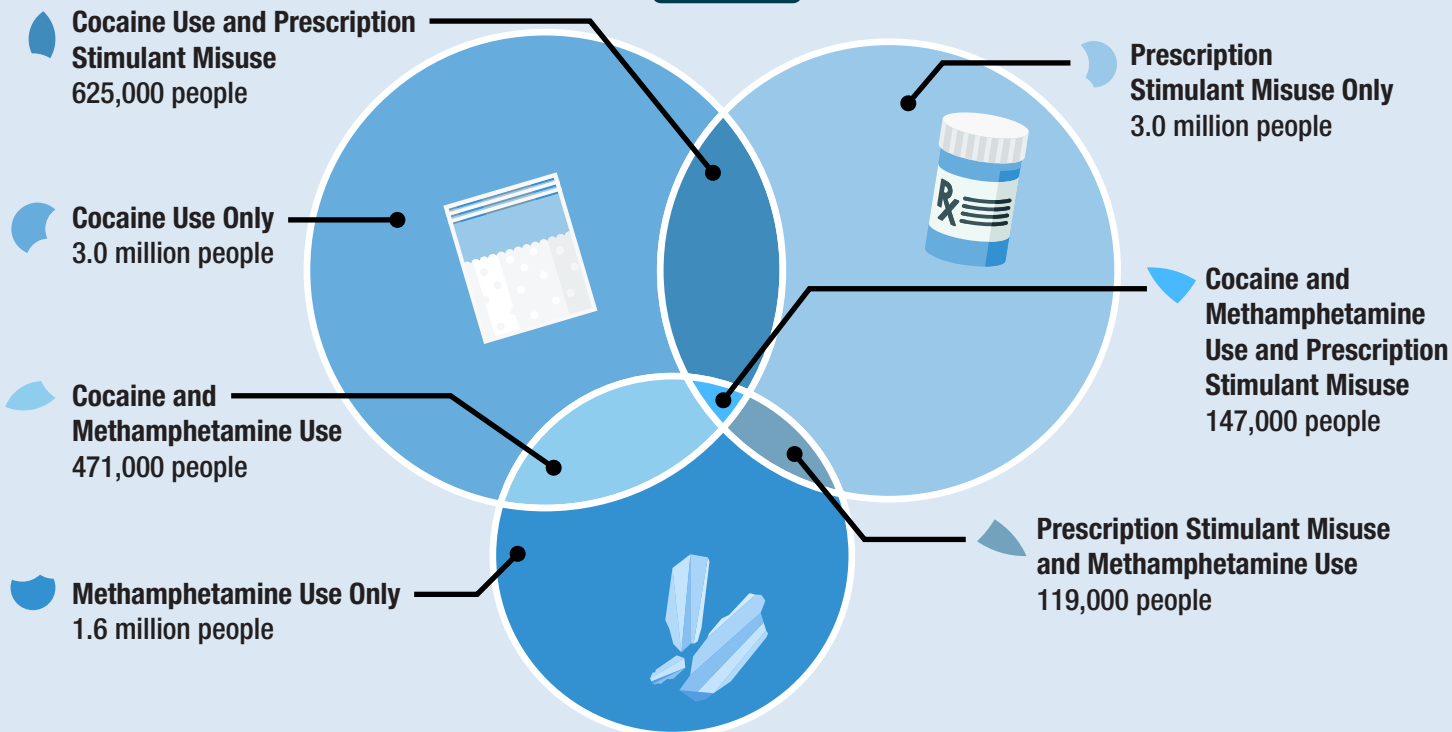
Illicit drug use includes the use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription drugs (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives).

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

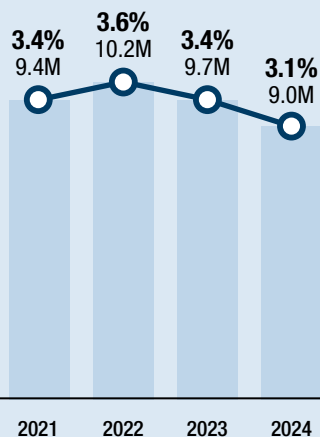
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their use of types of central nervous system (CNS) stimulants in the 12 months before the interview.

2024



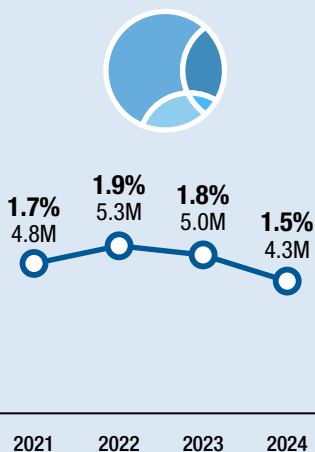
Any CNS Stimulant Misuse

Overall Trend -
No change



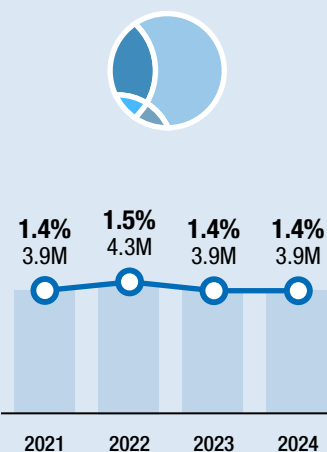
Cocaine Use

Overall Trend ~
Decreased



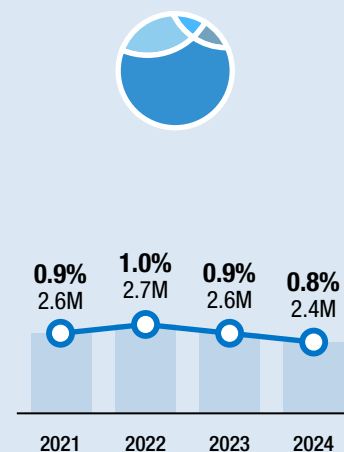
Prescription Stimulant Misuse

Overall Trend -
No change




Methamphetamine Use

Overall Trend -
No change

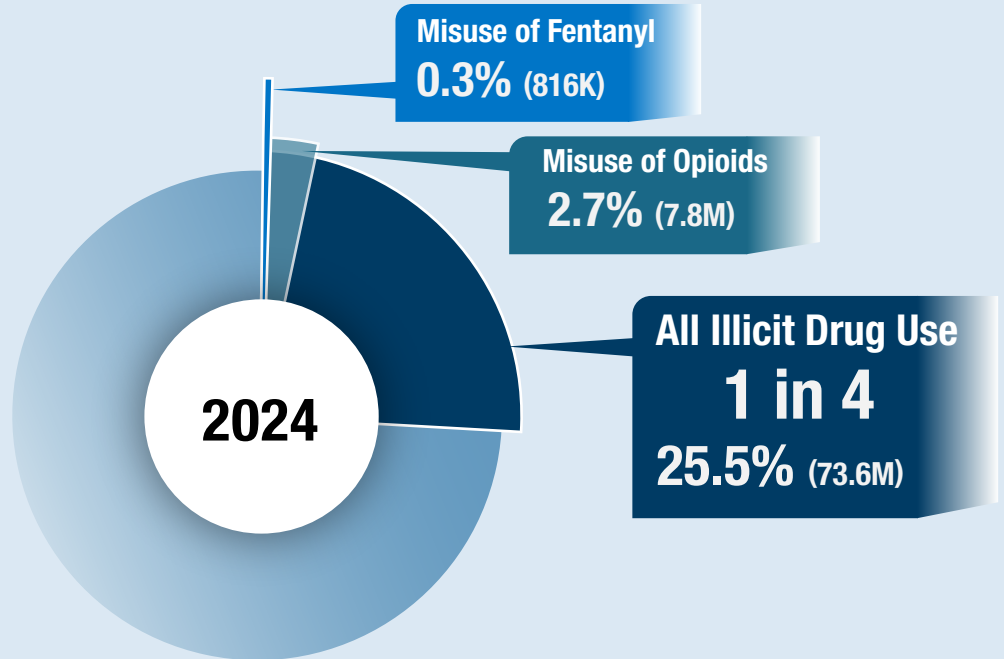


Opioid Misuse and Fentanyl Misuse in the Past Year

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

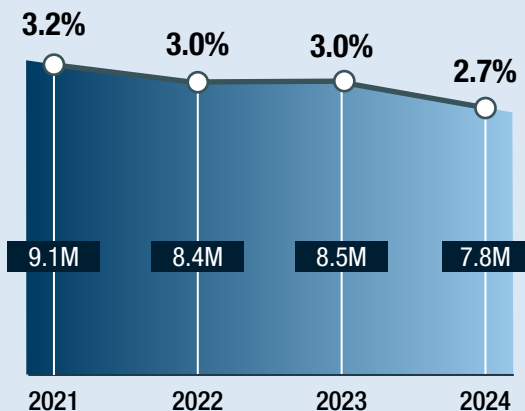


In 2024, about **1 in 4** people used an illicit drug.



Opioid Misuse

Overall Trend: **Opioid Misuse**  Decreased



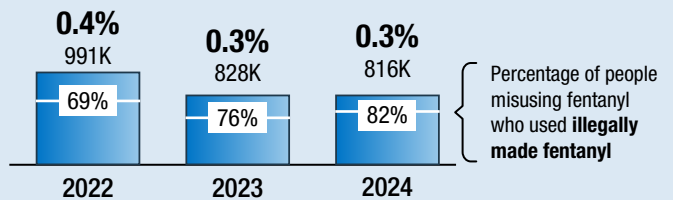
Fentanyl Misuse

Use of Illegally Made Fentanyl:

Year	Percentage	Number of People
2022	69%	686K
2023	76%	627K
2024	82%	668K

Percentage of people misusing fentanyl who used illegally made fentanyl

Differences across Years: There were no significant differences across years for estimates of fentanyl misuse.

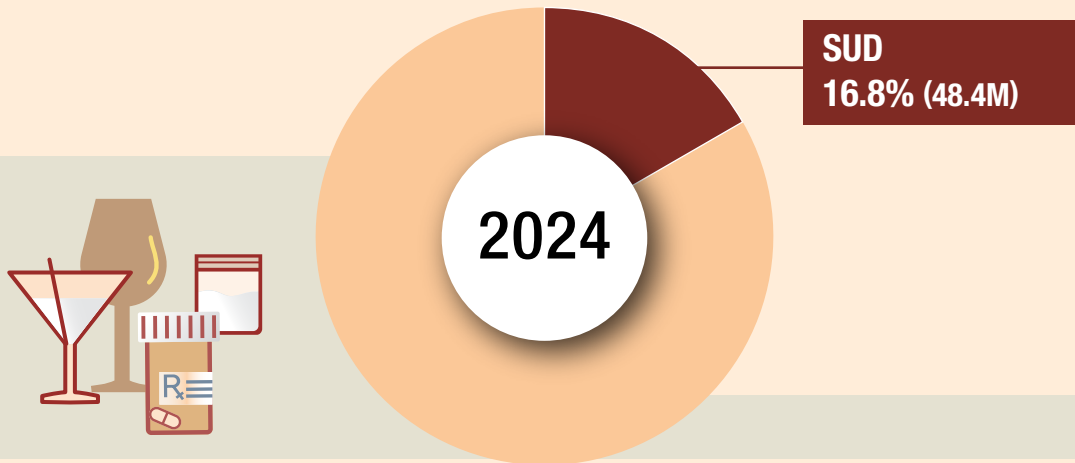


Misuse of fentanyl includes use of illegally made fentanyl or the misuse of prescription fentanyl in the past year. Estimates are not available for 2021 data.

Substance Use Disorders in the Past Year

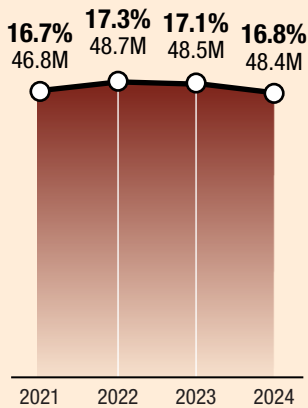
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about the effects of their drug or alcohol use on their lives in the 12 months before the interview.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD)



Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

Overall Trend No change



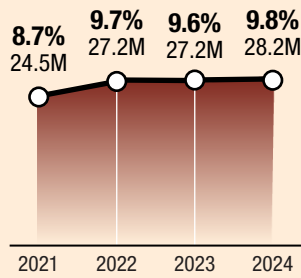
SUD is characterized by impairment caused by the recurrent use of alcohol or other drugs (or both), including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.

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.

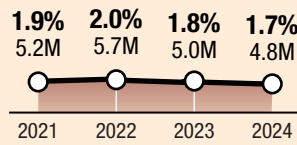
Drug Use Disorder (DUD)

Overall Trend Increased



Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

Overall Trend No change



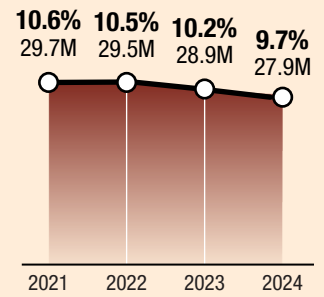
Respondents were classified as having an **OUD** if they had a disorder related to their use of heroin or prescription opioids in the past year.

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.

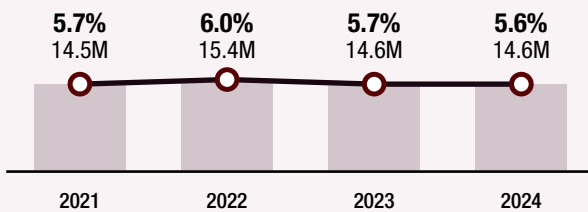
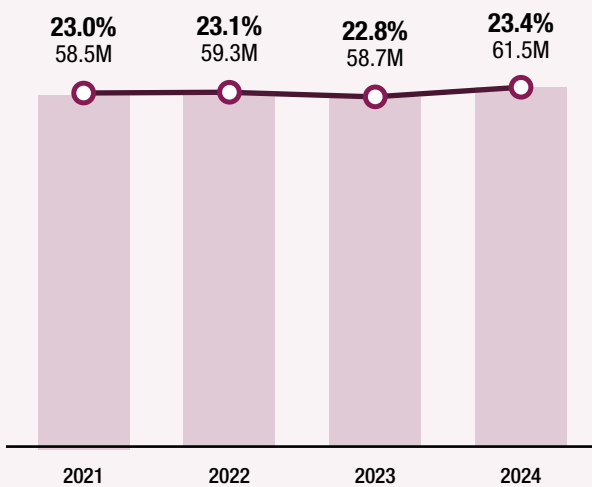
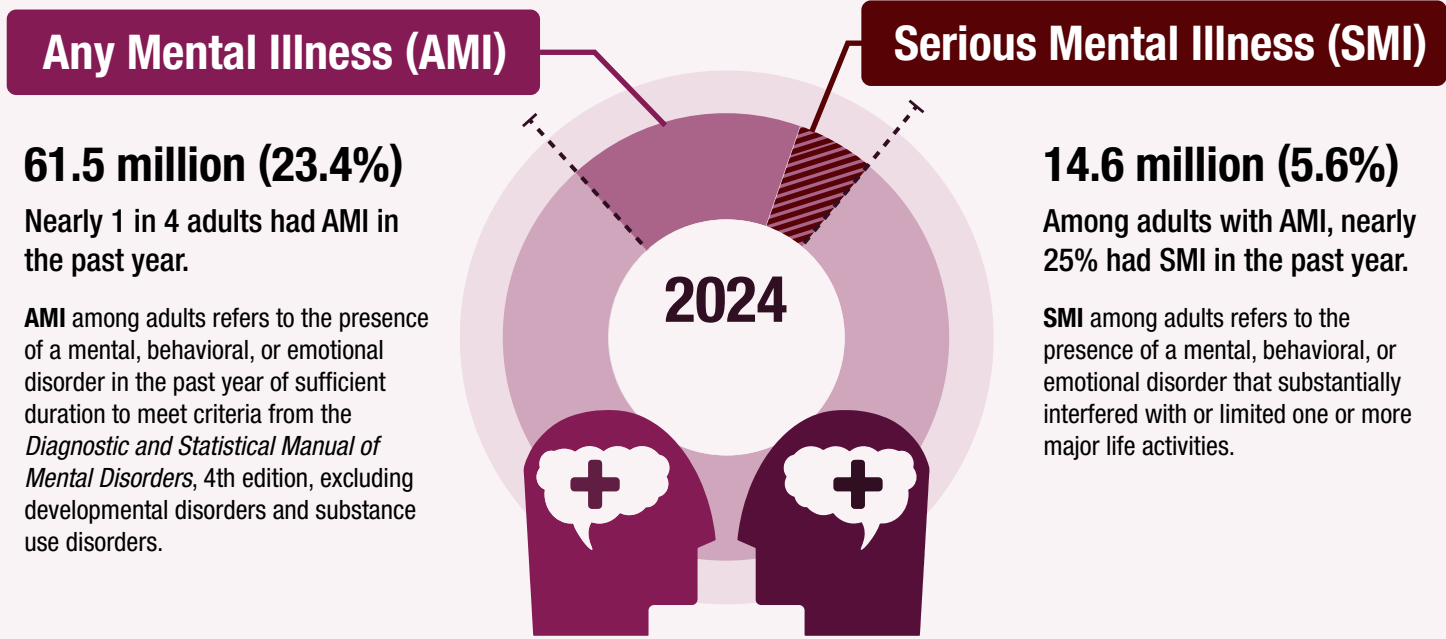
Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)

Overall Trend Decreased



Mental Illness in the Past Year

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



AMI and SMI were estimated based on a statistical prediction model. For more details on the estimation of AMI and SMI, see the *2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.

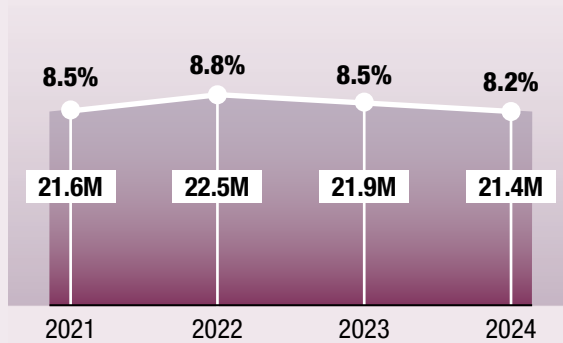
Major Depressive Episode | Co-Occurring Any Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year | Symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder in the Past 2 Weeks

NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older about their mental health in the 12 months before the interview and about their symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder 2 weeks before the interview based on the 7-item generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7) scale.



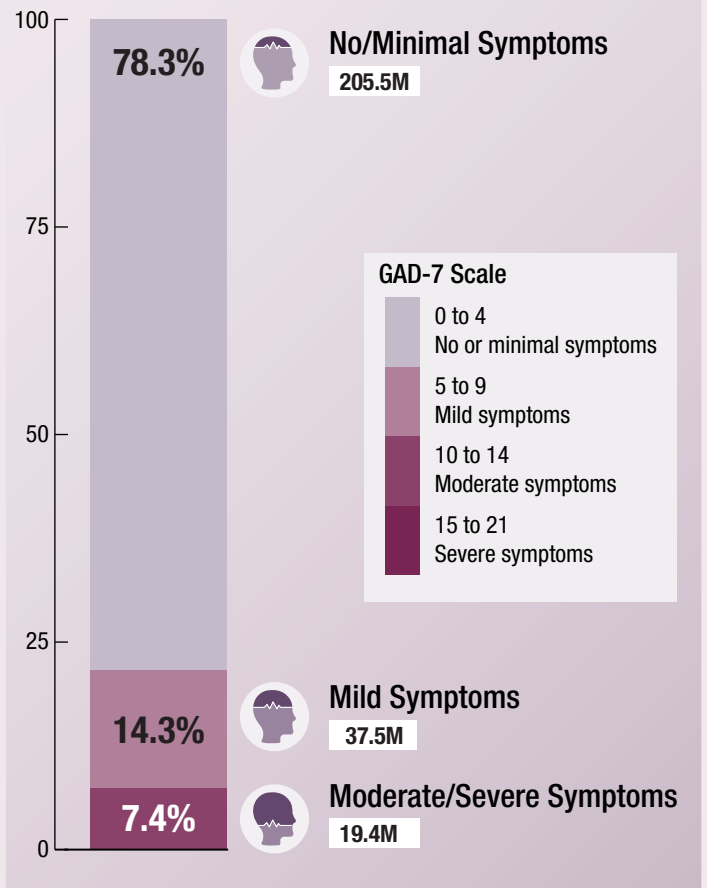
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)

Overall Trend: **MDE** -
No change



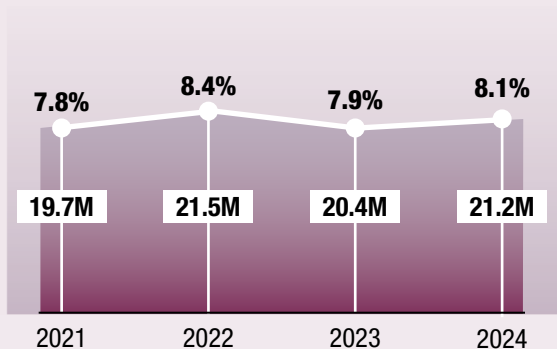
Symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder

2024



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

Overall Trend: **Co-Occurring AMI and SUD** -
No change



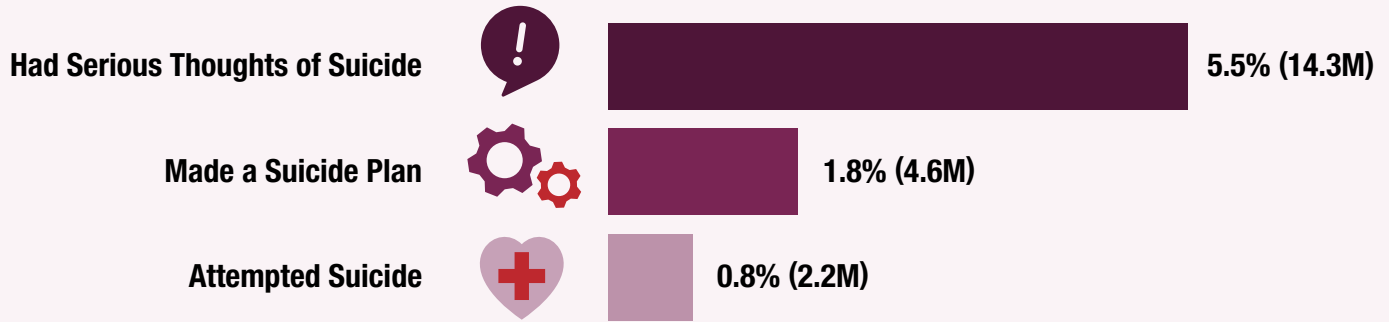
NSDUH respondents were classified as having an **MDE** in the past 12 months if (1) they had at least one period of 2 weeks or longer in the past year when for most of the day nearly every day they felt depressed or lost interest or pleasure in daily activities; and (2) they also had problems with sleeping, 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.

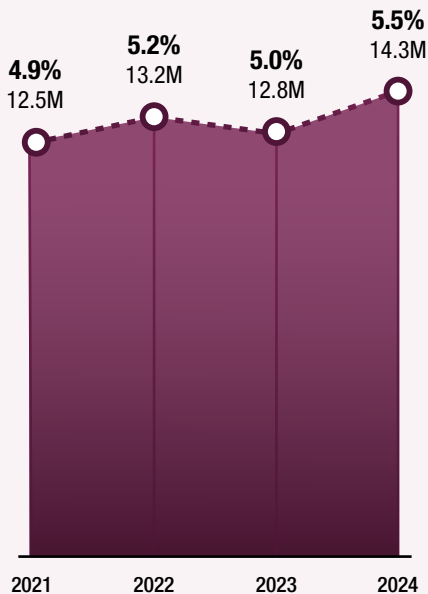
2024

An estimated **14.3 million** adults had serious thoughts of suicide, **4.6 million** made a suicide plan, and **2.2 million** attempted suicide.



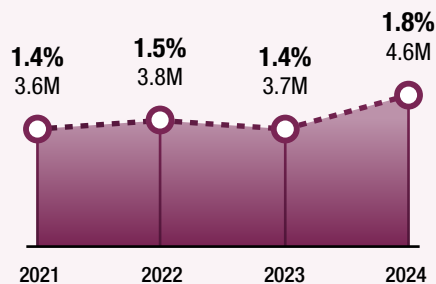
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide

Overall Trend



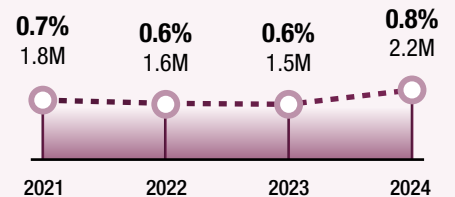
Made a Suicide Plan

Overall Trend



Attempted Suicide

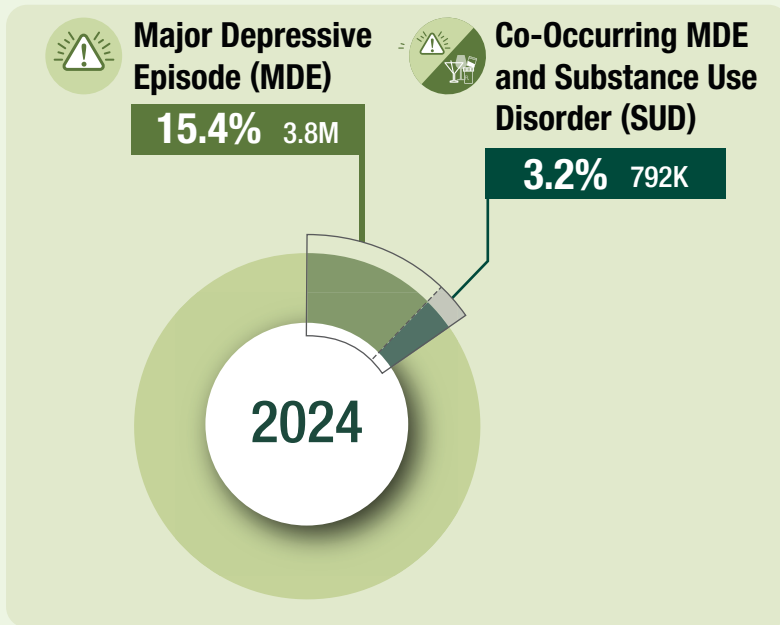
Overall Trend



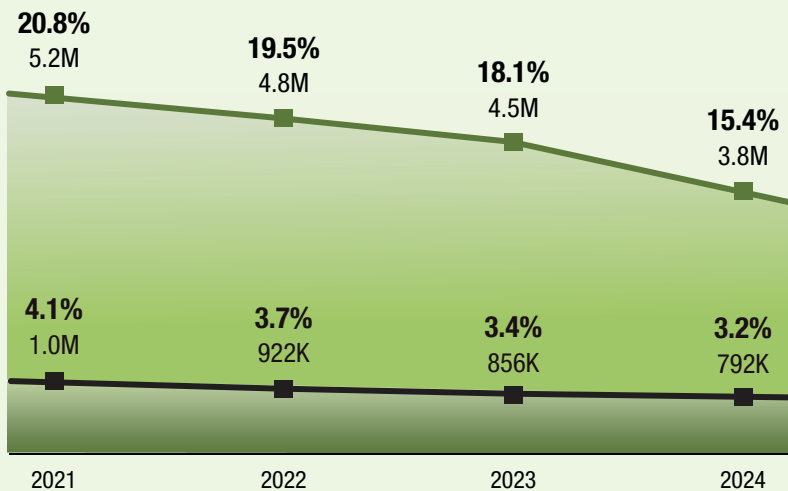
Major Depressive Episode | Co-Occurring Major Depressive Episode and Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year

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

2024



MDE



Overall Trend: MDE Decreased

Overall Trend: Co-Occurring MDE and SUD Decreased

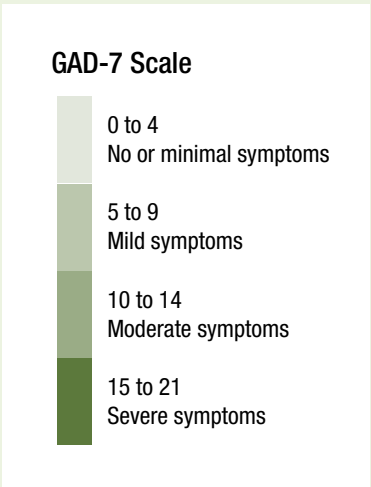
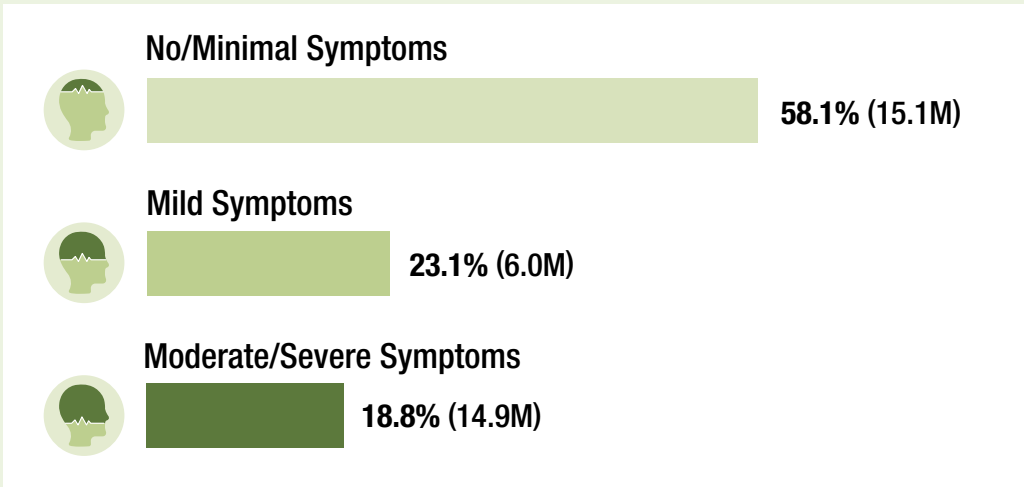
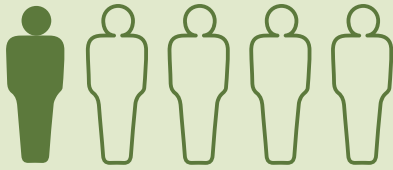
NSDUH respondents were classified as having an **MDE** in the past 12 months if (1) they had at least one period of 2 weeks or longer in the past year when for most of the day nearly every day they felt depressed or lost interest or pleasure in daily activities; and (2) they also had problems with sleeping, 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.

Symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder in the Past 2 Weeks

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 to 17 about their symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) in the 2 weeks before the interview based on the 7-item generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7) scale.

Symptoms of GAD

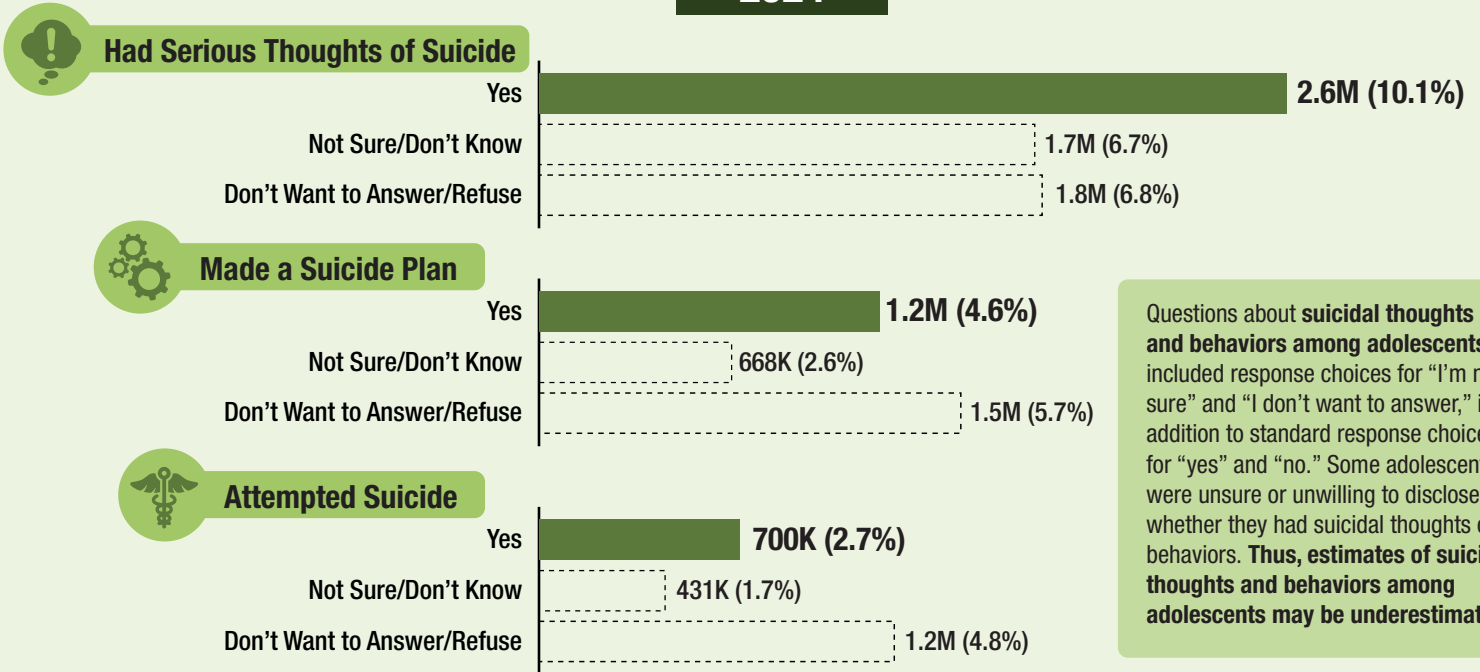
In 2024, about **1 in 5 adolescents** had moderate or severe symptoms of GAD, including 10.6% with moderate symptoms and 8.2% with severe symptoms.



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.

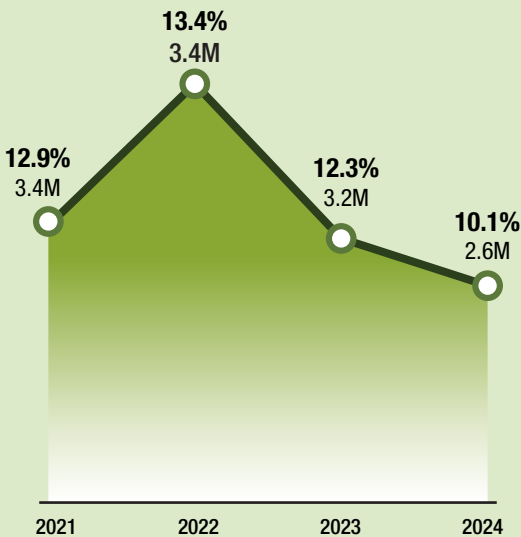
2024



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.**

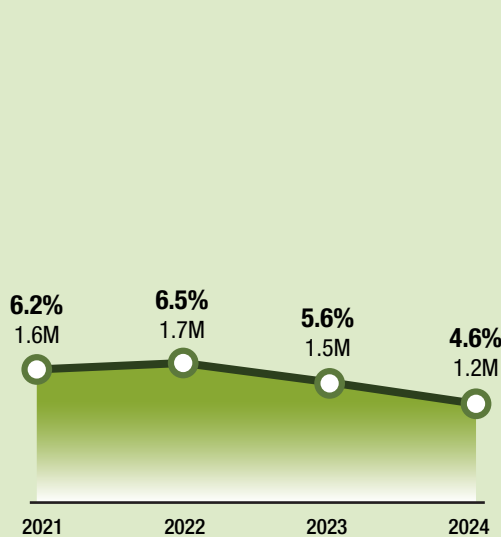
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide

Overall Trend



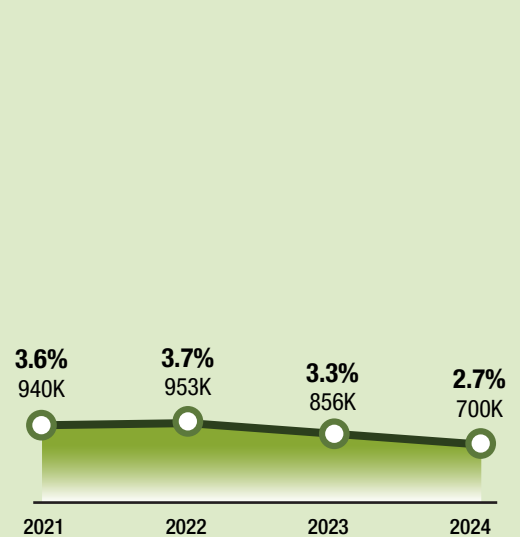
Made a Suicide Plan

Overall Trend



Attempted Suicide

Overall Trend



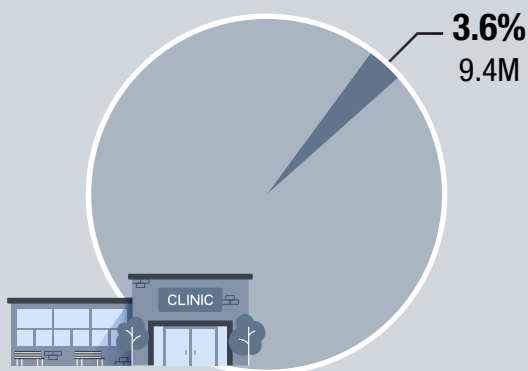
Substance Use Treatment | Mental Health Treatment

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 2024, **9.4 million** adults received substance use treatment, and **60.1 million** adults received mental health treatment.

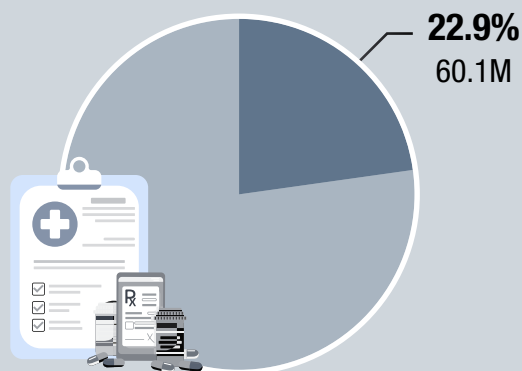
2024

Substance Use Treatment



Treatment in an outpatient location was the most common setting.

Mental Health Treatment



Prescription medication was the most common mental health treatment.

i Estimates from 2021, 2022, and 2023 are not comparable with estimates from 2024 and have been excluded.

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

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 had recovered or were in recovery.



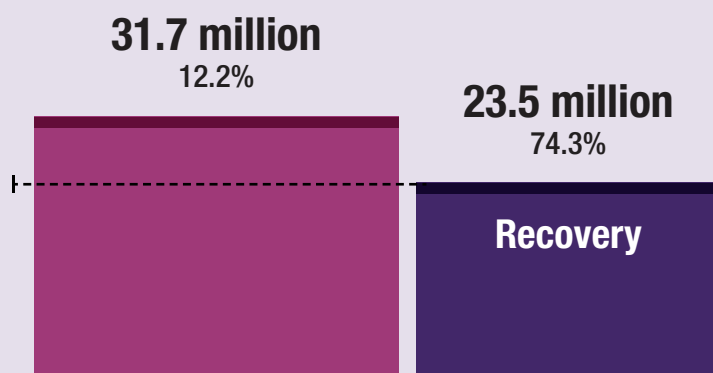
Ever Had a Substance Use Problem

2024

Among the **31.7 million adults** who perceived ever having a substance use problem, **23.5 million adults (74.3%)** considered themselves to have recovered or to be in recovery.

Overall Trend:
Ever Had a Substance Use Problem

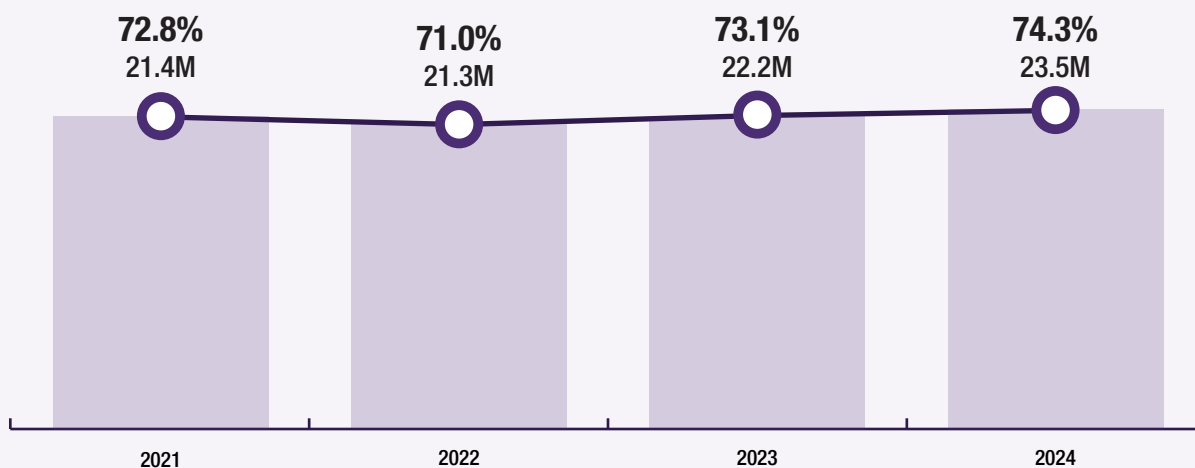
No change



In Recovery from a Substance Use Problem

Overall Trend:
In Recovery from a Substance Use Problem

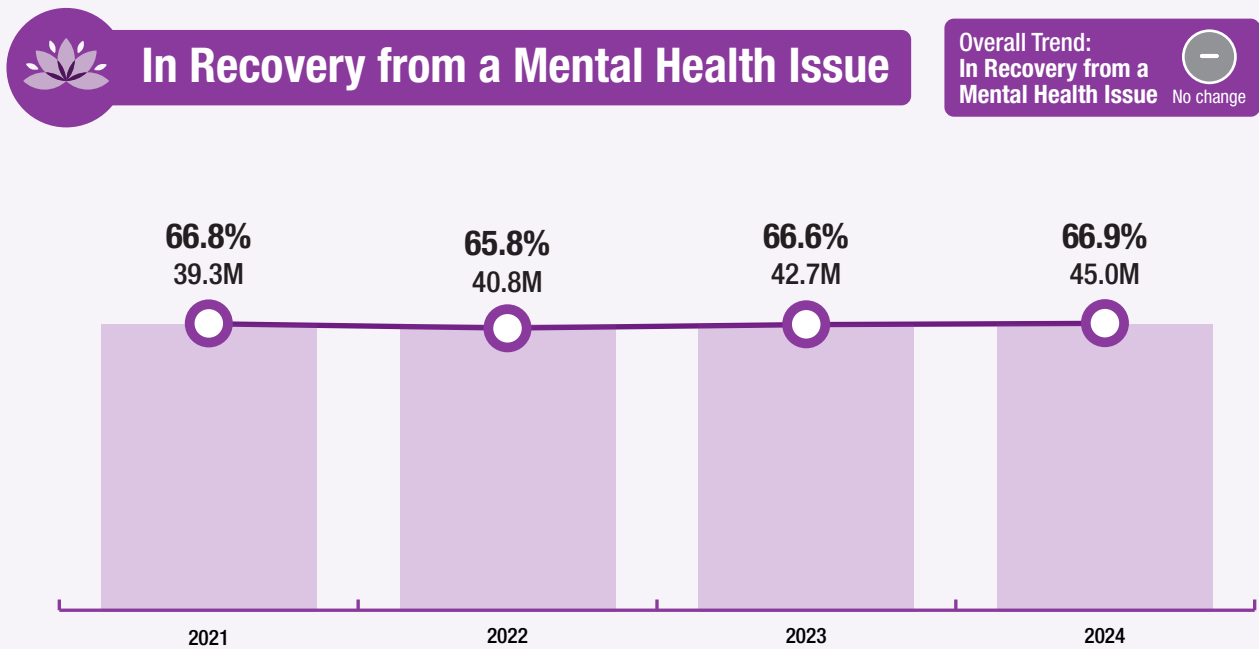
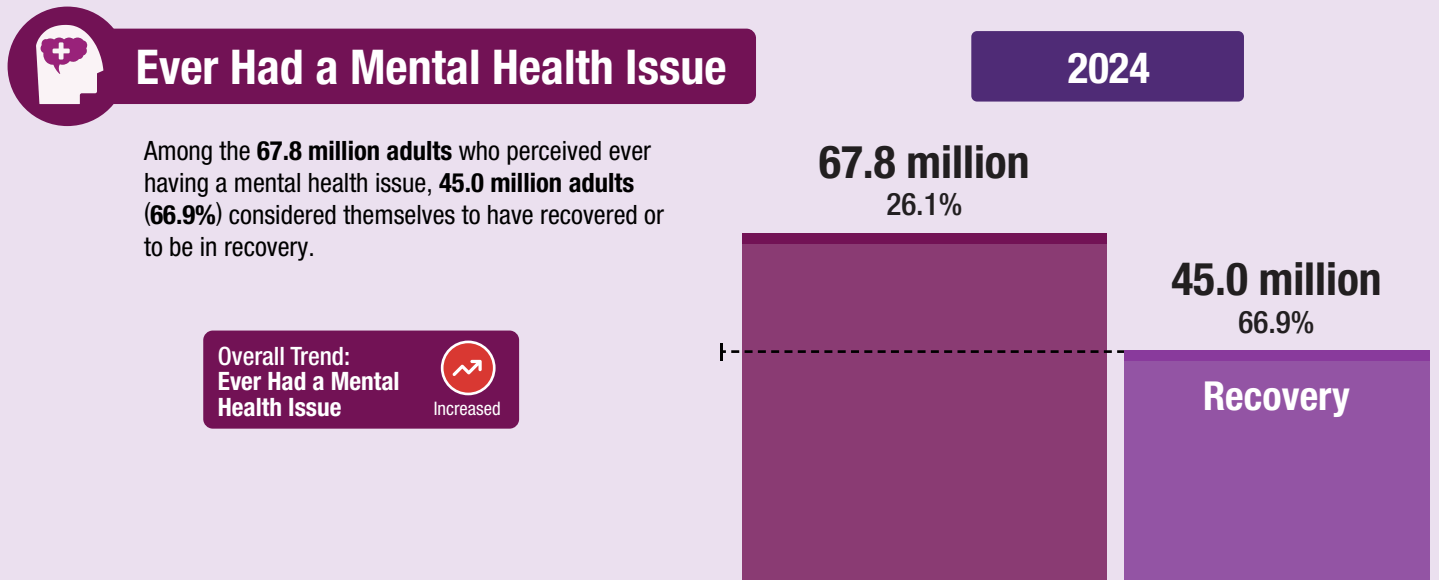
No change



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



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

Endnotes


1. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2025). *Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (HHS Publication No. PEP25-07-007, NSDUH Series H-60). <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/nsduh-national-survey-drug-use-and-health/national-releases>
2. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2025). *2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological summary and definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/nsduh-national-survey-drug-use-and-health/methodology>
3. American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596> 
4. American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.).

Table 1. Substance Use: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2024

Substance Use	2021		2022		2023		2024		2021-2024
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
PAST MONTH									
Cigarette Use	16.0	(0.36)	14.6	(0.32)	13.7	(0.28)	13.1	(0.27)	Decreased
Underage Cigarette Use (Aged 12-20)	3.6	(0.24)	3.1	(0.22)	3.3	(0.21)	3.0	(0.20)	No Change
Nicotine Vaping	—	—	8.3 ^b	(0.18)	9.4 ^{ac}	(0.19)	9.6 ^b	(0.19)	Not Tested
Underage Nicotine Vaping (Aged 12-20)	—	—	12.2 ^c	(0.39)	11.7 ^c	(0.40)	10.4 ^{ab}	(0.36)	Not Tested
Alcohol Use	47.4	(0.44)	48.7	(0.42)	47.5	(0.42)	46.6	(0.40)	No Change
Underage Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	15.6	(0.50)	15.1	(0.45)	14.6	(0.49)	13.3	(0.44)	Decreased
Binge Alcohol Use	21.7	(0.34)	21.7	(0.31)	21.7	(0.30)	20.1	(0.29)	Decreased
Underage Binge Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	8.6	(0.40)	8.2	(0.36)	8.6	(0.38)	7.6	(0.33)	No Change
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	5.7	(0.20)	5.7	(0.16)	5.8	(0.16)	5.0	(0.16)	Decreased
Underage Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ (Aged 12-20)	1.6	(0.17)	1.7	(0.18)	1.7	(0.17)	1.5	(0.14)	No Change
PAST YEAR									
Illicit Drug Use									
Marijuana Use	22.2	(0.36)	24.9	(0.35)	24.9	(0.32)	25.5	(0.35)	Increased
Underage Marijuana Use (Aged 12-20)	19.0	(0.36)	22.0	(0.33)	21.8	(0.31)	22.3	(0.34)	Increased
Underage Marijuana Use (Aged 12-20)	17.9	(0.55)	19.2	(0.48)	18.4	(0.48)	16.7	(0.45)	No Change
Misuse of Central Nervous System Stimulants	3.4	(0.14)	3.6	(0.13)	3.4	(0.13)	3.1	(0.11)	No Change
Cocaine Use	1.7	(0.09)	1.9	(0.10)	1.8	(0.09)	1.5	(0.08)	Decreased
Misuse of Prescription Stimulants	1.4	(0.08)	1.5	(0.07)	1.4	(0.07)	1.4	(0.07)	No Change
Methamphetamine Use	0.9	(0.09)	1.0	(0.08)	0.9	(0.07)	0.8	(0.06)	No Change
Hallucinogen Use	2.7	(0.12)	3.0	(0.12)	3.1	(0.10)	3.6	(0.13)	Increased
Misuse of Opioids	3.2	(0.15)	3.0	(0.12)	3.0	(0.12)	2.7	(0.11)	Decreased
Misuse of Fentanyl²									
Illegally Made Fentanyl	—	—	0.4	(0.04)	0.3	(0.03)	0.3	(0.03)	Not Tested
Illegally Made Fentanyl	—	—	0.2	(0.03)	0.2	(0.02)	0.2	(0.03)	Not Tested

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

Decreased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant decrease from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more years or because 4 years of comparable data were not available; if 4 years of comparable data were not available, refer to footnotes a-c for results of pairwise tests of years.

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

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

^c The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2024 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

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

² 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, 2021-2024.

Table 2. Substance Use: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2024

Substance Use	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error
PAST MONTH								
Cigarette Use	44,763	(1,006)	41,062	(897)	38,692	(783)	37,780	(774)
Underage Cigarette Use (Aged 12-20)	1,399	(100)	1,211	(86)	1,248	(83)	1,172	(79)
Nicotine Vaping	—	—	23,503	(513)	26,605	(553)	27,675	(552)
Underage Nicotine Vaping (Aged 12-20)	—	—	4,719	(166)	4,458	(174)	4,020	(152)
Alcohol Use	132,512	(1,237)	137,446	(1,195)	134,729	(1,203)	134,330	(1,144)
Underage Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	6,109	(246)	5,843	(204)	5,575	(219)	5,139	(190)
Binge Alcohol Use	60,621	(951)	61,157	(868)	61,428	(855)	57,863	(826)
Underage Binge Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	3,379	(181)	3,154	(152)	3,283	(162)	2,946	(136)
Heavy Alcohol Use ¹	16,069	(565)	16,089	(454)	16,412	(456)	14,541	(458)
Underage Heavy Alcohol Use ¹ (Aged 12-20)	616	(71)	646	(70)	663	(65)	576	(56)
PAST YEAR								
Illicit Drug Use								
Marijuana Use	61,995	(1,005)	70,338	(983)	70,537	(918)	73,637	(1,015)
Underage Marijuana Use (Aged 12-20)	53,181	(997)	61,901	(940)	61,816	(876)	64,194	(974)
Underage Marijuana Use (Aged 12-20)	6,996	(277)	7,422	(232)	6,997	(235)	6,436	(194)
Misuse of Central Nervous System Stimulants	9,379	(381)	10,188	(378)	9,659	(355)	9,031	(327)
Cocaine Use	4,760	(259)	5,274	(274)	5,012	(264)	4,257	(221)
Misuse of Prescription Stimulants	3,910	(217)	4,298	(211)	3,922	(193)	3,899	(209)
Methamphetamine Use	2,640	(242)	2,705	(219)	2,621	(212)	2,384	(184)
Hallucinogen Use	7,572	(330)	8,509	(327)	8,795	(294)	10,423	(388)
Misuse of Opioids	9,069	(406)	8,409	(327)	8,520	(329)	7,795	(318)
Misuse of Fentanyl²								
Illegally Made Fentanyl	—	—	991	(114)	828	(83)	816	(96)
Illegally Made Fentanyl	—	—	686	(94)	627	(69)	668	(88)

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

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

² 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, 2021-2024.

Table 3. Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2024

Substance Use Disorder	2021		2022		2023		2024		2021-2024
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
Substance Use Disorder	16.7	(0.30)	17.3	(0.27)	17.1	(0.27)	16.8	(0.28)	No Change
Drugs	8.7	(0.22)	9.7	(0.22)	9.6	(0.22)	9.8	(0.23)	Increased
Opioids	1.9	(0.10)	2.0	(0.12)	1.8	(0.10)	1.7	(0.10)	No Change
Alcohol	10.6	(0.26)	10.5	(0.22)	10.2	(0.20)	9.7	(0.20)	Decreased

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; no estimate reported.
 Decreased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant decrease from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.
 Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.
 No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.
 Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more years or because 4 years of comparable data were not available; if 4 years of comparable data were not available, refer to footnotes a-c for results of pairwise tests of years.
 NOTE: 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, 2021-2024.

Table 4. Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2024

Substance Use Disorder	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error
Substance Use Disorder	46,787	(847)	48,722	(774)	48,464	(768)	48,351	(805)
Drugs	24,467	(620)	27,230	(634)	27,153	(615)	28,184	(655)
Opioids	5,211	(284)	5,741	(327)	5,043	(285)	4,822	(286)
Alcohol	29,734	(717)	29,542	(620)	28,859	(579)	27,913	(582)

* 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.
 Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2024.

Table 5. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2024

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024		2021-2024
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
Any Mental Illness (AMI)¹	23.0	(0.37)	23.1	(0.34)	22.8	(0.33)	23.4	(0.31)	No Change
Serious Mental Illness ¹	5.7	(0.18)	6.0	(0.17)	5.7	(0.16)	5.6	(0.16)	No Change
Major Depressive Episode	8.5	(0.22)	8.8	(0.20)	8.5	(0.20)	8.2	(0.18)	No Change
AMI and Substance Use Disorder^{1,2}	7.8	(0.21)	8.4	(0.19)	7.9	(0.20)	8.1	(0.20)	No Change
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks³									
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.3	(0.31)	Not Tested
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	(0.26)	Not Tested
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.4	(0.18)	Not Tested
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	(0.14)	Not Tested
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	(0.11)	Not Tested
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide	4.9	(0.16)	5.2	(0.16)	5.0	(0.15)	5.5	(0.16)	No Change
Made a Suicide Plan	1.4	(0.08)	1.5	(0.07)	1.4	(0.07)	1.8	(0.10)	Increased
Attempted Suicide	0.7	(0.06)	0.6	(0.05)	0.6	(0.04)	0.8	(0.07)	No Change

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

Decreased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant decrease from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more years or because 4 years of comparable data were not available.

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 SMI are a subset of estimates of 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.

³ Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptom severity is based on the GAD-7 scale. GAD-7 scores indicate the following: 0 to 4 = no or minimal symptoms of GAD, 5 to 9 = mild symptoms, 10 to 14 = moderate symptoms, and 15 to 21 = severe symptoms. The moderate or severe category includes respondents with a GAD-7 score of 10 or greater.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2024.

Table 6. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2024

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error
Any Mental Illness (AMI)¹	58,451	(951)	59,286	(883)	58,657	(845)	61,506	(814)
Serious Mental Illness ¹	14,526	(457)	15,360	(447)	14,601	(422)	14,599	(422)
Major Depressive Episode	21,553	(557)	22,475	(519)	21,899	(527)	21,414	(477)
AMI and Substance Use Disorder^{1,2}	19,692	(529)	21,543	(496)	20,440	(509)	21,221	(536)
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks³								
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	205,465	(810)
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,451	(693)
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,374	(472)
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,232	(375)
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,142	(293)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide	12,521	(418)	13,200	(413)	12,821	(388)	14,339	(417)
Made a Suicide Plan	3,624	(212)	3,753	(179)	3,704	(188)	4,639	(253)
Attempted Suicide	1,811	(158)	1,623	(133)	1,458	(116)	2,202	(176)

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

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 SMI are a subset of estimates of 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.

³ Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptom severity is based on the GAD-7 scale. GAD-7 scores indicate the following: 0 to 4 = no or minimal symptoms of GAD, 5 to 9 = mild symptoms, 10 to 14 = moderate symptoms, and 15 to 21 = severe symptoms. The moderate or severe category includes respondents with a GAD-7 score of 10 or greater.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2024.

Table 7. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2024

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024		2021-2024 Trend
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)	20.8	(0.61)	19.5	(0.54)	18.1	(0.52)	15.4	(0.48)	Decreased
MDE and Substance Use Disorder¹	4.1	(0.32)	3.7	(0.25)	3.4	(0.23)	3.2	(0.25)	Decreased
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks²									
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.1	(0.68)	Not Tested
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.1	(0.54)	Not Tested
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	(0.53)	Not Tested
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	(0.42)	Not Tested
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	(0.36)	Not Tested
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide									
Yes	12.9	(0.49)	13.4	(0.44)	12.3	(0.47)	10.1	(0.40)	Decreased
No	69.4	(0.70)	71.7	(0.61)	73.1	(0.59)	76.4	(0.60)	Increased
Not Sure/Don't Know	8.3	(0.47)	7.5	(0.36)	8.0	(0.38)	6.7	(0.34)	Decreased
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	9.3	(0.41)	7.5	(0.34)	6.6	(0.32)	6.8	(0.35)	Decreased
Made a Suicide Plan									
Yes	6.2	(0.37)	6.5	(0.34)	5.6	(0.32)	4.6	(0.26)	Decreased
No	82.1	(0.57)	83.5	(0.48)	85.3	(0.46)	87.2	(0.43)	Increased
Not Sure/Don't Know	3.9	(0.35)	3.4	(0.25)	3.5	(0.24)	2.6	(0.21)	Decreased
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	7.7	(0.40)	6.6	(0.33)	5.5	(0.29)	5.7	(0.32)	Decreased
Attempted Suicide									
Yes	3.6	(0.29)	3.7	(0.28)	3.3	(0.23)	2.7	(0.20)	Decreased
No	87.9	(0.51)	88.3	(0.43)	89.9	(0.39)	90.8	(0.38)	Increased
Not Sure/Don't Know	2.0	(0.23)	2.2	(0.20)	2.1	(0.18)	1.7	(0.16)	No Change
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	6.4	(0.37)	5.9	(0.30)	4.7	(0.27)	4.8	(0.27)	Decreased

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

Decreased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant decrease from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more years or because 4 years of comparable data were not available.

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

² Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptom severity is based on the GAD-7 scale. GAD-7 scores indicate the following: 0 to 4 = no or minimal symptoms of GAD, 5 to 9 = mild symptoms, 10 to 14 = moderate symptoms, and 15 to 21 = severe symptoms. The moderate or severe category includes respondents with a GAD-7 score of 10 or greater.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2024.

Table 8. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2024

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)	5,186	(152)	4,823	(134)	4,517	(128)	3,840	(119)
MDE and Substance Use Disorder¹	1,018	(80)	922	(63)	856	(57)	792	(61)
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks²								
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,072	(175)
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,003	(139)
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,876	(138)
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,740	(109)
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,136	(93)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide								
Yes	3,355	(128)	3,427	(113)	3,189	(121)	2,613	(103)
No	18,004	(182)	18,347	(157)	18,880	(152)	19,794	(156)
Not Sure/Don't Know	2,149	(121)	1,911	(92)	2,065	(99)	1,740	(89)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	2,419	(105)	1,909	(87)	1,696	(82)	1,754	(90)
Made a Suicide Plan								
Yes	1,604	(97)	1,666	(88)	1,457	(82)	1,186	(66)
No	21,294	(148)	21,372	(124)	22,044	(118)	22,580	(113)
Not Sure/Don't Know	1,019	(90)	864	(64)	908	(62)	668	(55)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	2,009	(103)	1,692	(83)	1,420	(75)	1,466	(84)
Attempted Suicide								
Yes	940	(75)	953	(71)	856	(61)	700	(53)
No	22,802	(132)	22,589	(110)	23,234	(100)	23,524	(98)
Not Sure/Don't Know	529	(60)	553	(52)	533	(47)	431	(42)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	1,656	(96)	1,500	(76)	1,207	(70)	1,246	(71)

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

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

² Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) symptom severity is based on the GAD-7 scale. GAD-7 scores indicate the following: 0 to 4 = no or minimal symptoms of GAD, 5 to 9 = mild symptoms, 10 to 14 = moderate symptoms, and 15 to 21 = severe symptoms. The moderate or severe category includes respondents with a GAD-7 score of 10 or greater.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2024.

Table 9. Received Treatment in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2024

Treatment	2021		2022		2023		2024		2021-2024
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
Substance Use Treatment¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	(0.14)	Not Tested
Mental Health Treatment²	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.9	(0.32)	Not Tested

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

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because 4 years of comparable data were not available.

¹ Substance use treatment includes treatment for drug or alcohol use through inpatient treatment/counseling, outpatient treatment/counseling, medications for alcohol use disorder or opioid use disorder, 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. These estimates include data from respondents who reported that they received any substance use treatment but did not report the substance for which they received treatment.

² Mental health treatment includes treatment/counseling received as an inpatient or as an outpatient, use of prescription medication to help with mental health, 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, 2021-2024.

Table 10. Received Treatment in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2024

Treatment	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error
Substance Use Treatment¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,442	(379)
Mental Health Treatment²	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,072	(848)

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

¹ Substance use treatment includes treatment for drug or alcohol use through inpatient treatment/counseling, outpatient treatment/counseling, medications for alcohol use disorder or opioid use disorder, 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. These estimates include data from respondents who reported that they received any substance use treatment but did not report the substance for which they received treatment.

² Mental health treatment includes treatment/counseling received as an inpatient or as an outpatient, use of prescription medication to help with mental health, 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, 2021-2024.

Table 11. Recovery: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2024

Perceived Problem/Issue and Perceived Recovery	2021		2022		2023		2024		2021-2024
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
Ever Had a Substance Use Problem¹	11.7	(0.28)	11.8	(0.25)	12.0	(0.26)	12.2	(0.27)	No Change
In Recovery from a Substance Use Problem ²	72.8	(1.13)	71.0	(0.99)	73.1	(0.97)	74.3	(0.94)	No Change
Ever Had a Mental Health Issue³	23.5	(0.37)	24.5	(0.35)	25.3	(0.36)	26.1	(0.35)	Increased
In Recovery from a Mental Health Issue ⁴	66.8	(0.74)	65.8	(0.63)	66.6	(0.62)	66.9	(0.65)	No Change

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

Decreased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant decrease from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from 2021 to 2024 at the .05 level.

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more years or because 4 years of comparable data were not available.

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

² Respondents were asked whether 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 whether 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, 2021-2024.

Table 12. Recovery: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2024

Perceived Problem/Issue and Perceived Recovery	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error
Ever Had a Substance Use Problem¹	29,430	(829)	30,054	(769)	30,511	(761)	31,735	(808)
In Recovery from a Substance Use Problem ²	21,415	(332)	21,262	(297)	22,219	(293)	23,525	(298)
Ever Had a Mental Health Issue³	59,170	(1,281)	62,279	(1,164)	64,434	(1,220)	67,817	(1,303)
In Recovery from a Mental Health Issue ⁴	39,253	(433)	40,793	(392)	42,663	(400)	44,968	(439)

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

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

² Respondents were asked whether 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 whether 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, 2021-2024.

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