



Behavioral Health Barometer

United States, 2013



Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

SAMHSA

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) by RTI International under contract No. 283-07-0208 with SAMHSA, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). MANILA Consulting Group, Inc., provided graphic design and editorial support under contract No. 283-10-0346.

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Recommended Citation

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Behavioral Health Barometer: United States, 2013*. HHS Publication No. SMA-13-4796. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013.

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FOREWORD



The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an operating division within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is charged with reducing the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America’s communities. SAMHSA is pursuing this mission at a time of significant change. Health reform has been enacted, bringing sweeping changes to how the United States delivers, pays for, and monitors health care. Simultaneously, State budgets are shrinking, and fiscal restraint is a top priority.

This is the first edition of the *Behavioral Health Barometer: United States*, one of a series of State and national reports that provide a snapshot of the state of behavioral health in the Nation. This national report presents a set of substance use and mental health indicators as measured through data collection efforts sponsored by SAMHSA (the National Survey on Drug Use and Health and the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (the Youth Risk Behavior Survey), and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (the Monitoring the Future survey). Also included are data on the use of mental health and substance use treatment services by Medicare enrollees, as reported by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. This array of indicators provides a unique overview of the Nation’s behavioral health at a point in time as well as a mechanism for tracking change and trends over time. As new data become available, indicators highlighted in this report will be updated to reflect the current state of the science and incorporate new measures of interest. The Behavioral Health Barometers provide critical information to a variety of audiences in support of SAMHSA’s mission of reducing the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America’s communities.

This national report, along with a Behavioral Health Barometer for each State and the District of Columbia, will be published on a regular basis as part of SAMHSA’s larger behavioral health quality improvement approach.

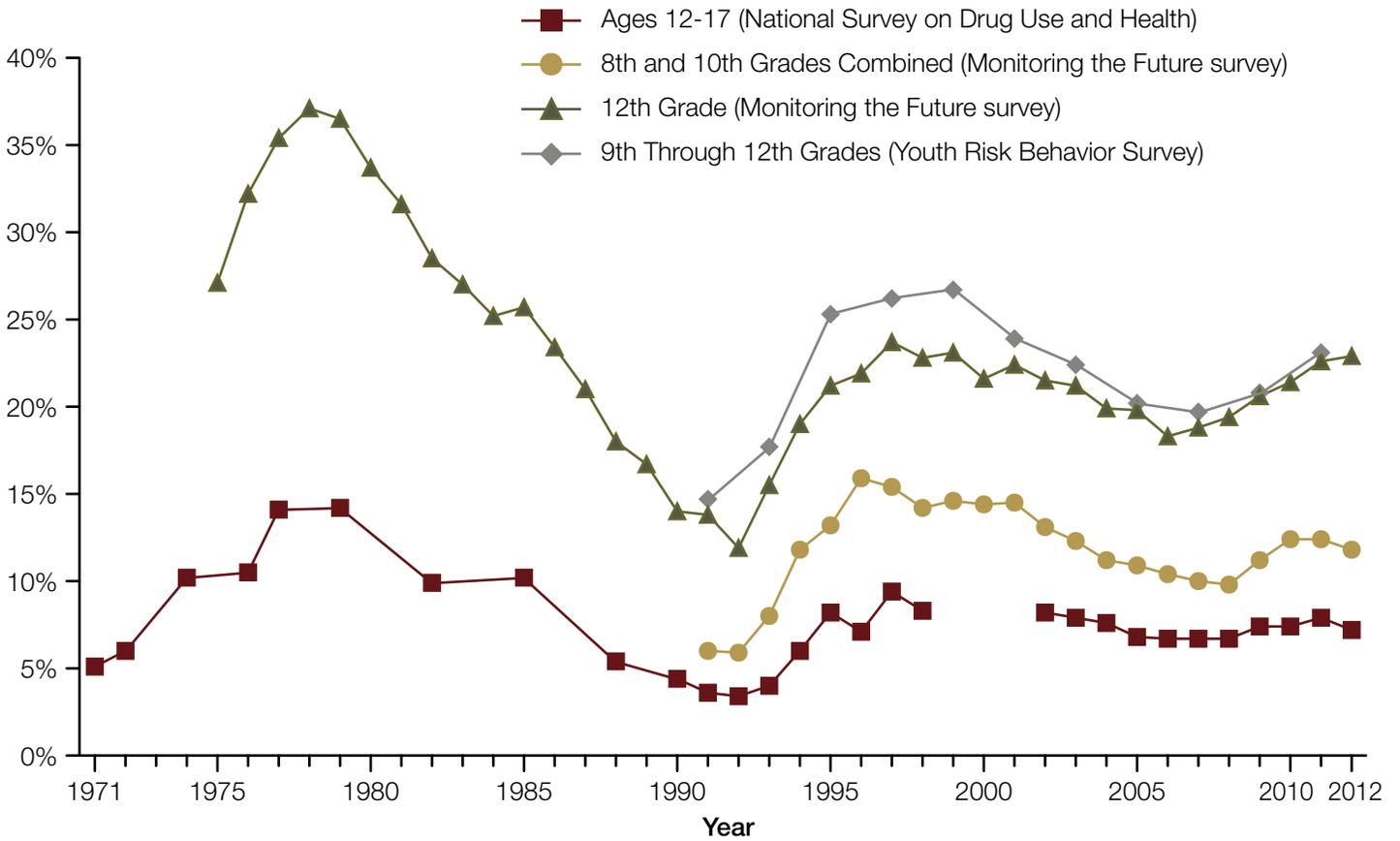
Pamela S. Hyde, J.D., Administrator
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

MARIJUANA USE



Past-Month Marijuana Use among Youth, by National Survey (1971-2012)¹

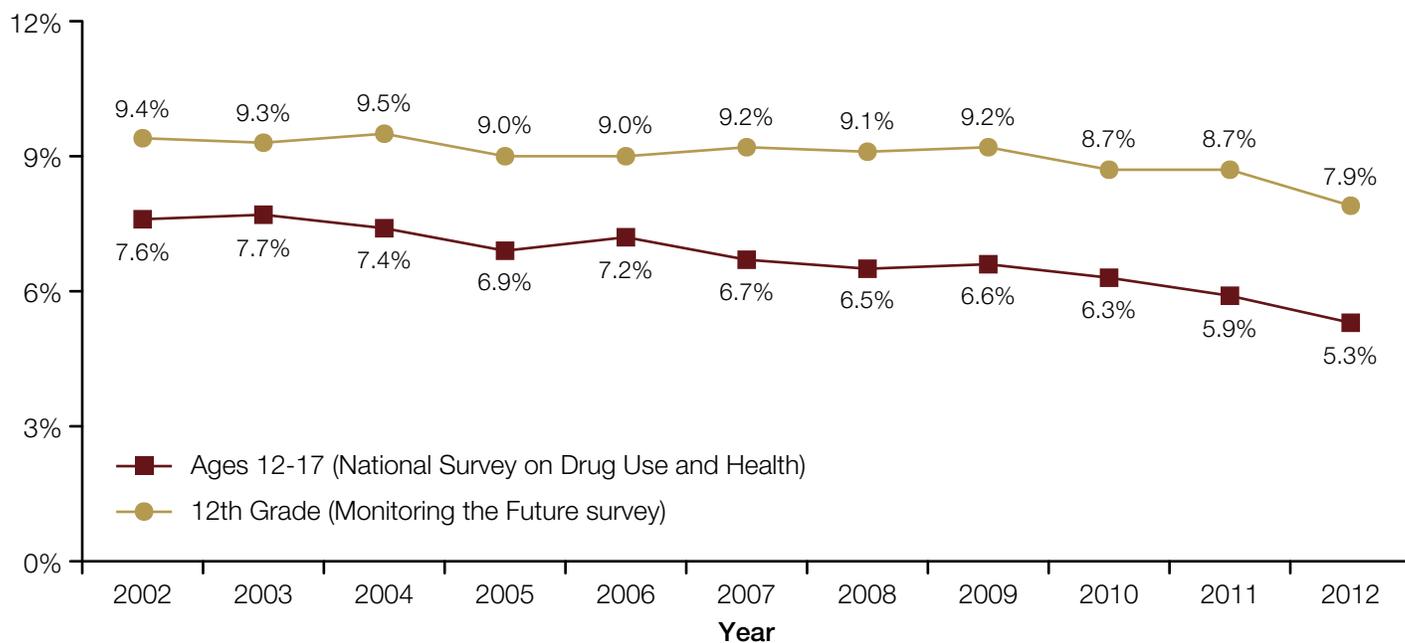


YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

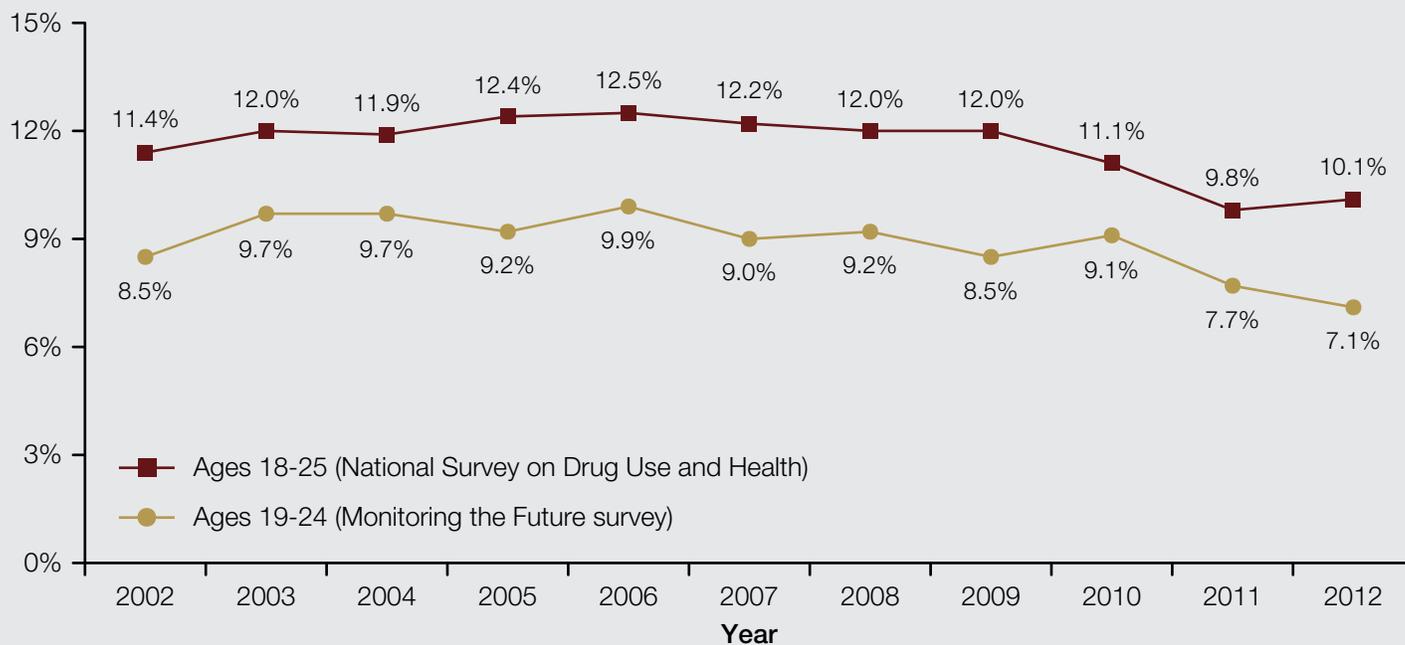
NONMEDICAL PAIN RELIEVER USE



Past-Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use among Youth, by National Survey (2002-2012)²



Past-Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use among Young Adults, by National Survey (2002-2012)²



YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

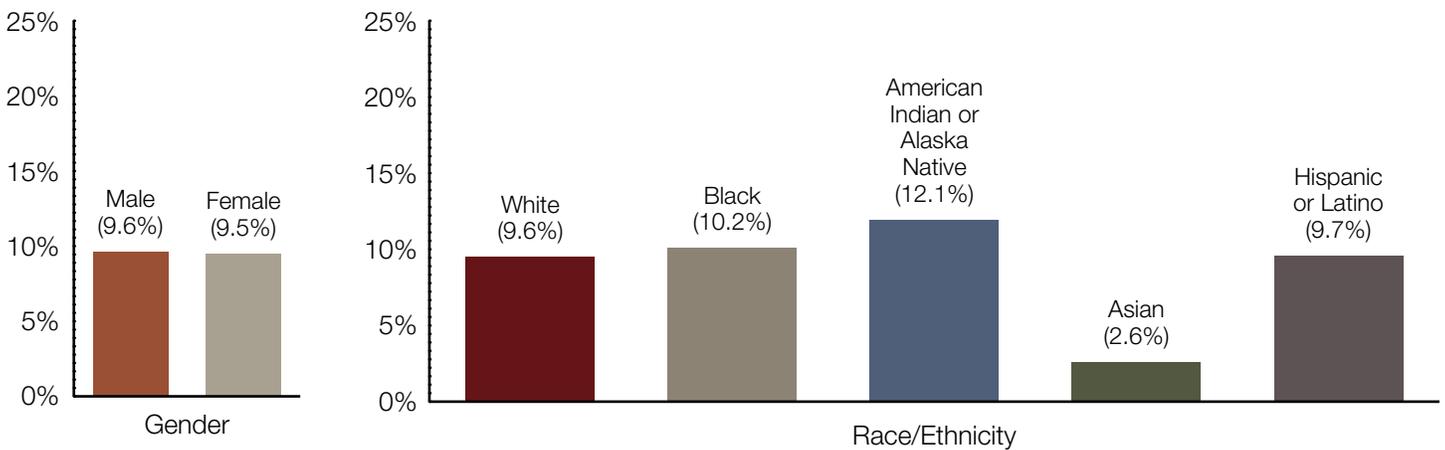
ILLCIT DRUG USE



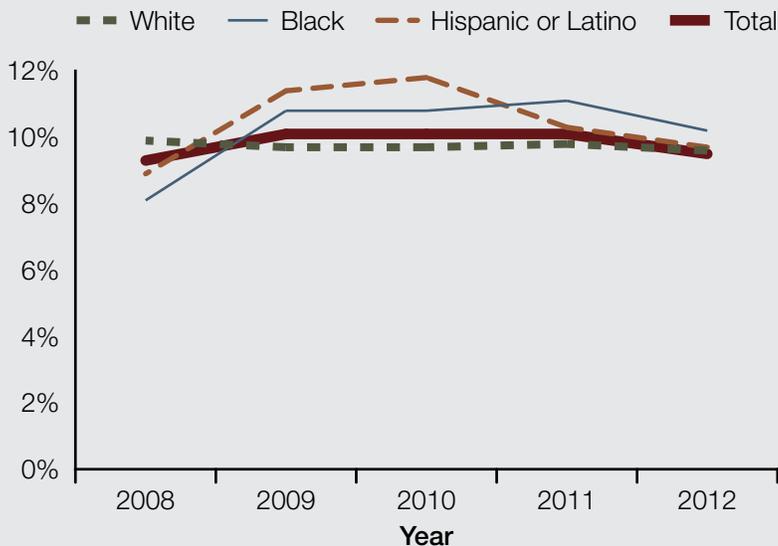
Past-Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 12-17, by Demographic Characteristics (2012)^{3,4}

2.4 million

In the United States, 9.5% of 12- to 17-year-olds (an estimated 2.4 million youths) in 2012 reported using illicit drugs within the month prior to being surveyed.



Past-Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 12-17, by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012)^{5,6}



9.5%

The percentage of U.S. youths using illicit drugs did not change significantly from 2008 (9.3%) to 2012 (9.5%).

From 2008 to 2012, illicit drug use increased among Blacks (from 8.1% to 10.2%), but not among Whites or Hispanics.

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

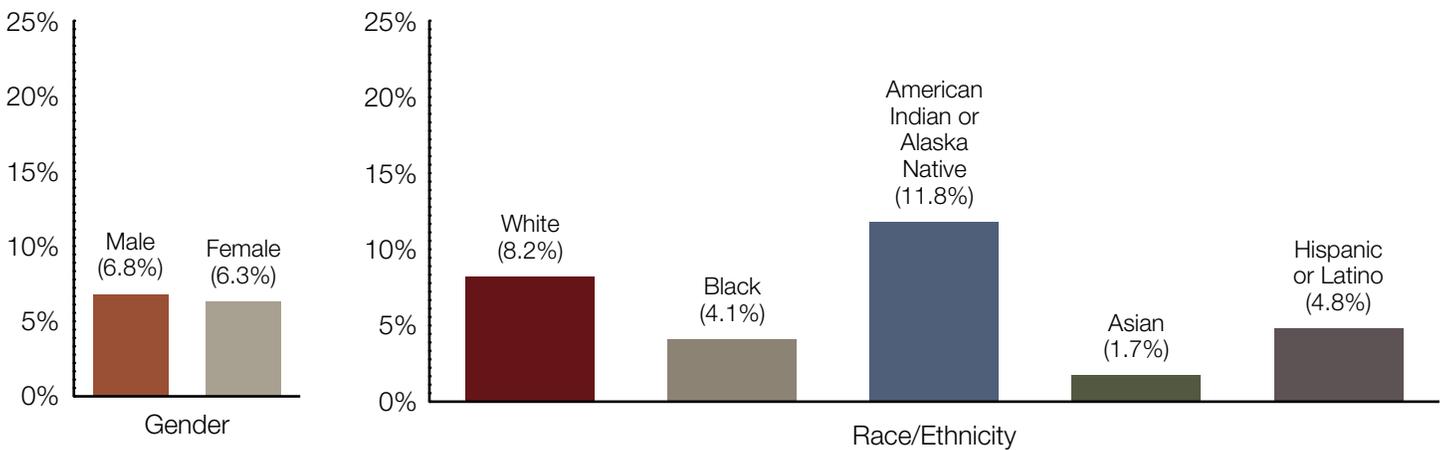
CIGARETTE USE



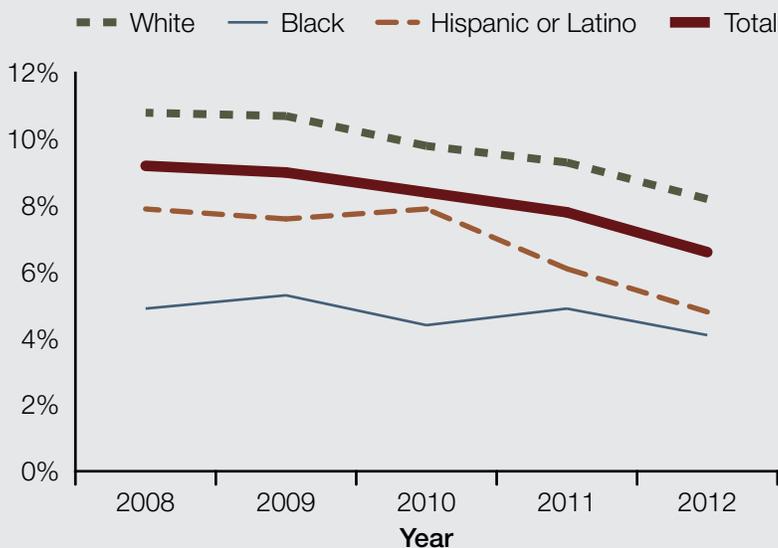
Past-Month Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12-17, by Demographic Characteristics (2012)^{3,4}

11.8%

American Indians and Alaska Natives (11.8%) had a higher rate of cigarette use than Blacks, Asians, or Hispanics in 2012.



Past-Month Cigarette Use among Persons Aged 12-17, by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012)^{5,6}



6.6%

In the United States, 6.6% of 12- to 17-year-olds (an estimated 1.6 million youths) in 2012 reported using cigarettes within the month prior to being surveyed.

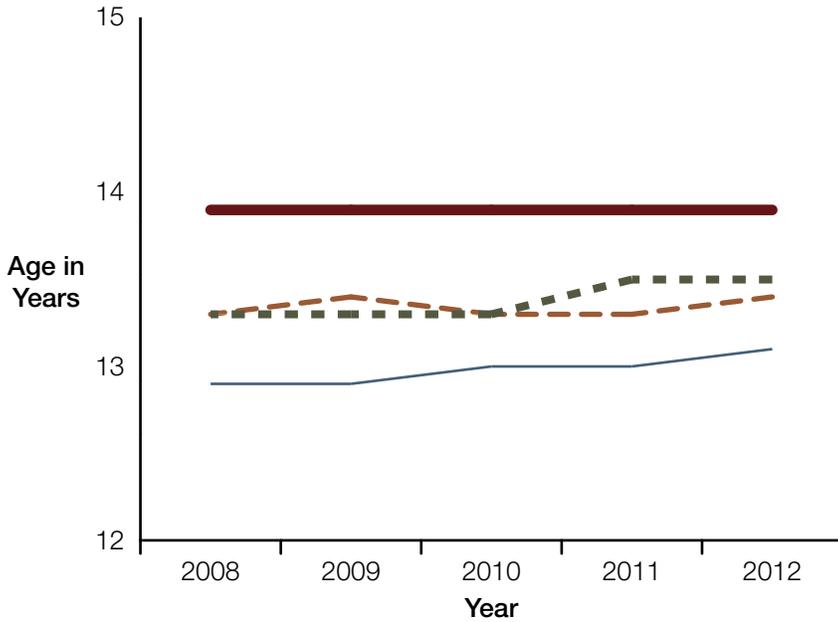
From 2008 to 2012, the percentage of U.S. youths using cigarettes decreased from 9.2% to 6.6%. Among racial/ethnic groups, the decrease in cigarette use was greatest among Whites (from 10.8% to 8.2%) and Hispanics (from 7.9% to 4.8%).

YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

AGE AT FIRST USE AND RISK PERCEPTIONS



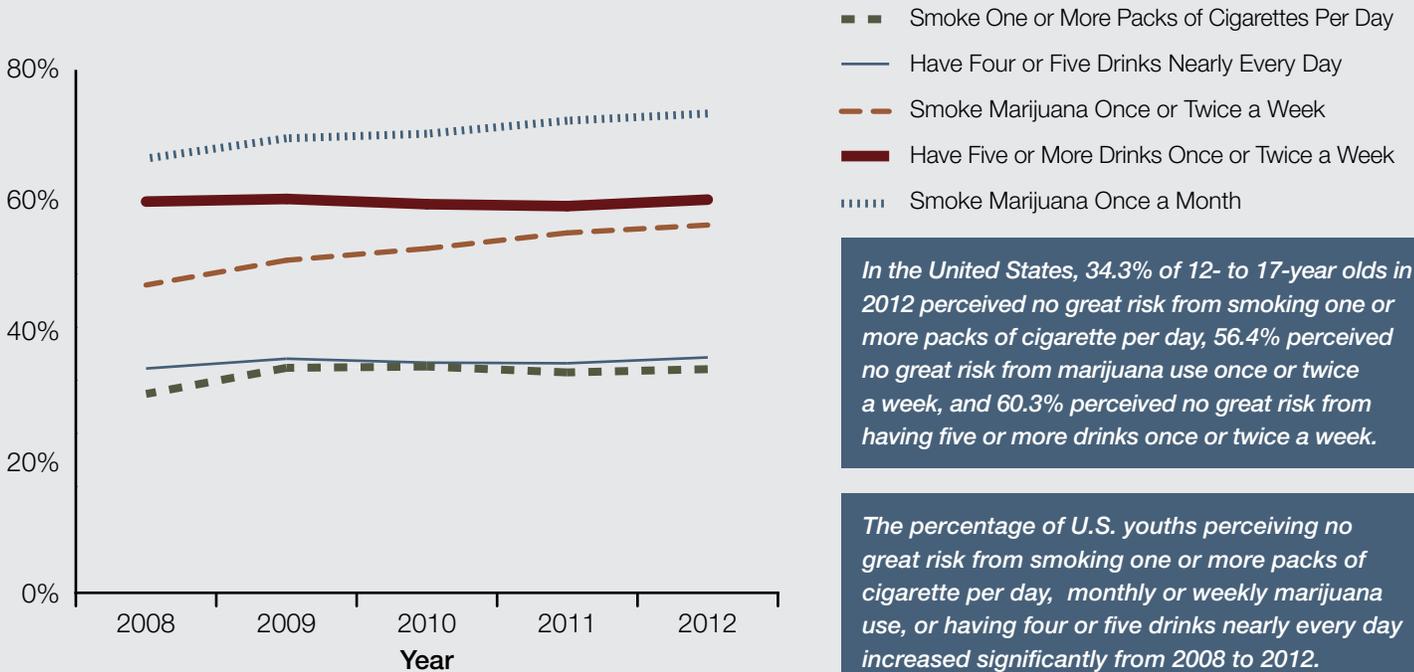
Mean Age of First Use of Selected Substances among Persons Aged 12-17 (2008-2012)⁶



In the United States, the mean age of first marijuana use in 2012 was 13.9 years, and the mean age of first cigarette use was 13.1 years.

- First Use of Alcohol
- First Use of Cigarettes
- - First Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics
- First Use of Marijuana

Persons Aged 12-17 Who Perceived No Great Risk from the Use of Selected Substances (2008-2012)⁶



In the United States, 34.3% of 12- to 17-year olds in 2012 perceived no great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarette per day, 56.4% perceived no great risk from marijuana use once or twice a week, and 60.3% perceived no great risk from having five or more drinks once or twice a week.

The percentage of U.S. youths perceiving no great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarette per day, monthly or weekly marijuana use, or having four or five drinks nearly every day increased significantly from 2008 to 2012.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

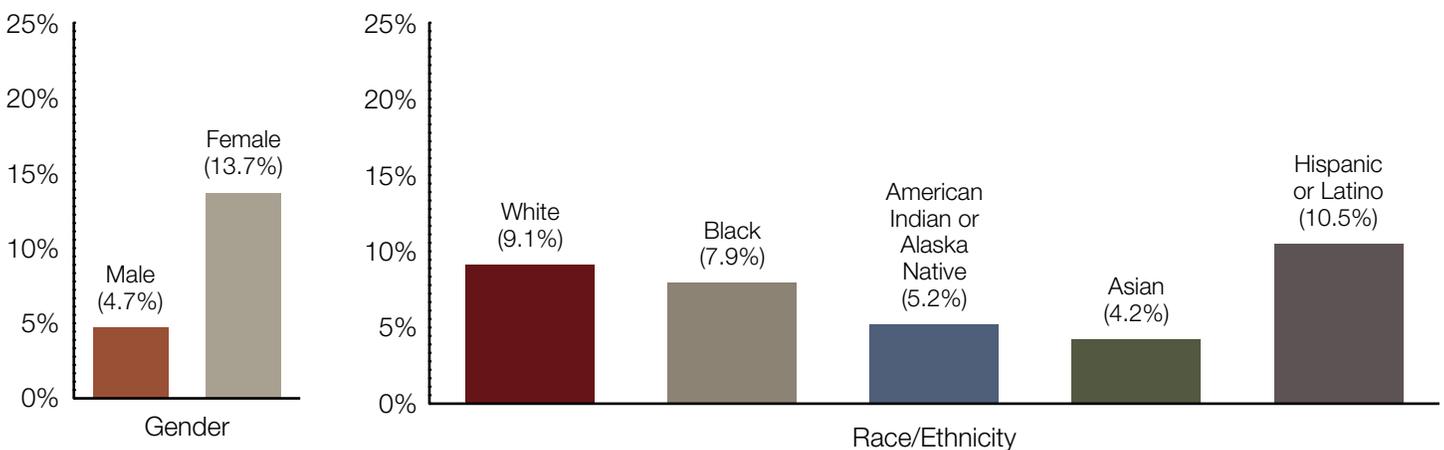
DEPRESSION



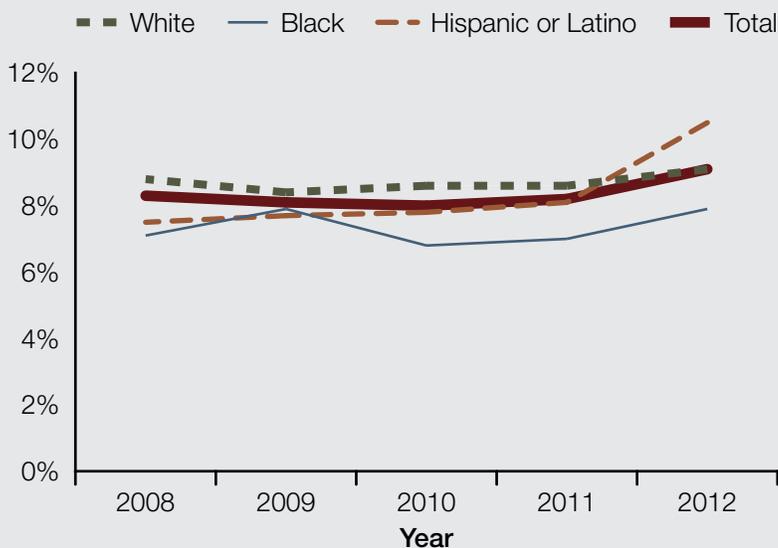
Past-Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) among Persons Aged 12-17, by Demographic Characteristics (2012)^{3,4,7}

13.7%

The rate of MDE among U.S. youths in 2012 was about three times higher among females (13.7%) than among males (4.7%).



Past-Year Major Depressive Episode (MDE) among Persons Aged 12-17, by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012)^{5,6,7}



9.1%

In the United States, 9.1% of 12- to 17-year-olds (an estimated 2.2 million youths) in 2012 had at least one MDE within the year prior to being surveyed.

From 2008 to 2012, the rate of MDE among U.S. youths increased from 8.3% to 9.1%. The rate of MDE increased among Hispanics (from 7.5% to 10.5%) but not among Whites or Blacks.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

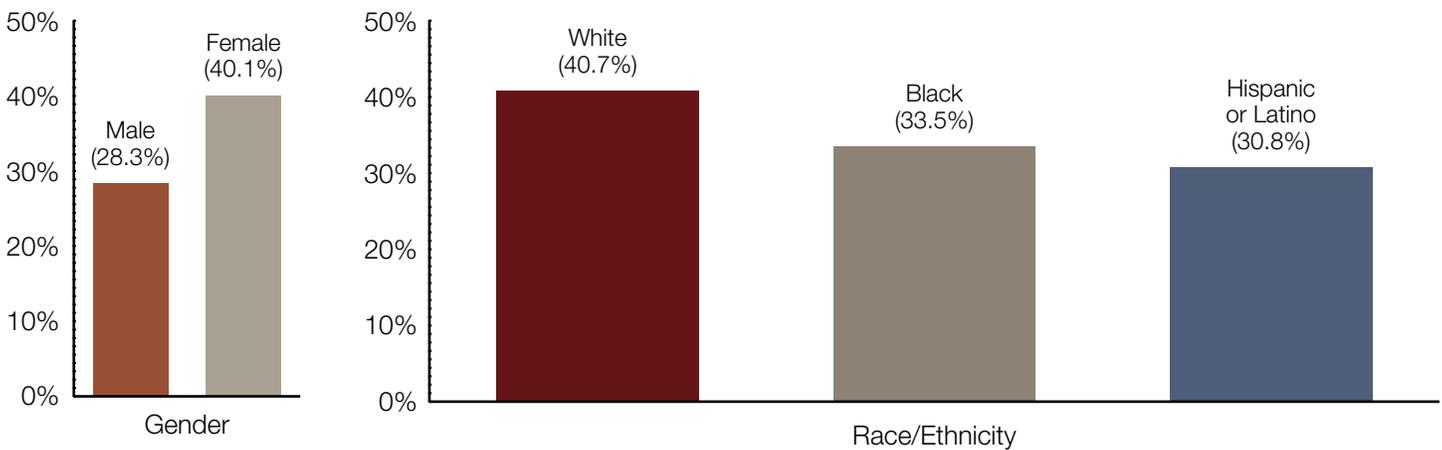
TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION



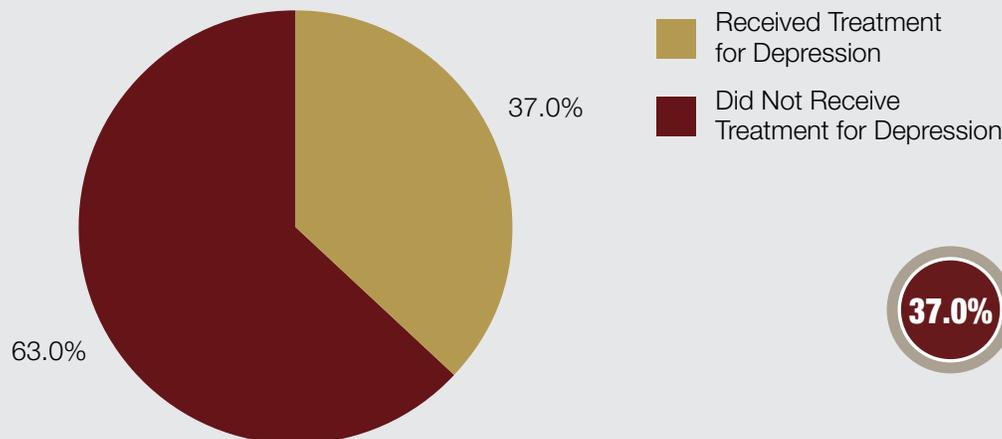
Past-Year Depression Treatment among Persons Aged 12-17 with MDE, by Demographic Characteristics (2012)^{3,5,8}

In 2012, among U.S. youths who reported having an MDE within the year prior to being surveyed, a higher percentage of females (40.1%) than males (28.3%) received treatment for their depression.

Hispanic youths who had an MDE in the past year were less likely to have received treatment for depression (30.8%) than White youths (40.7%).



Past-Year Depression Treatment among Persons Aged 12-17 with MDE (2012)^{3,8}



37.0%

In the United States, 37.0% of 12- to 17-year-olds with MDE (an estimated 813,000 youths) in 2012 received treatment for depression within the year prior to being surveyed. This rate has not changed significantly since 2008.

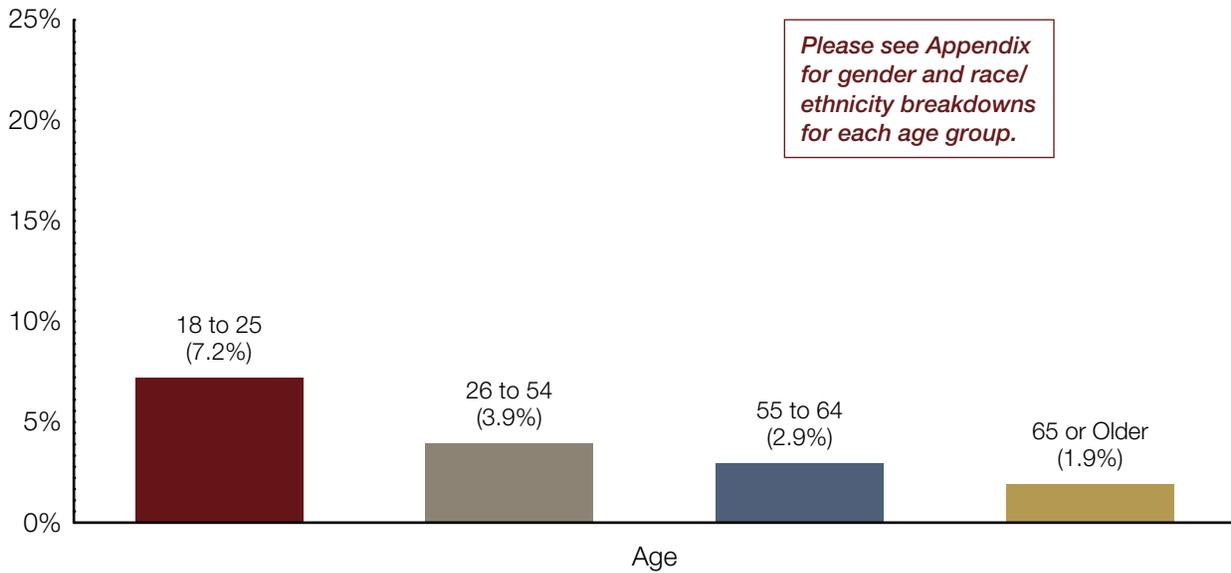
ADULT MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

THOUGHTS OF SUICIDE

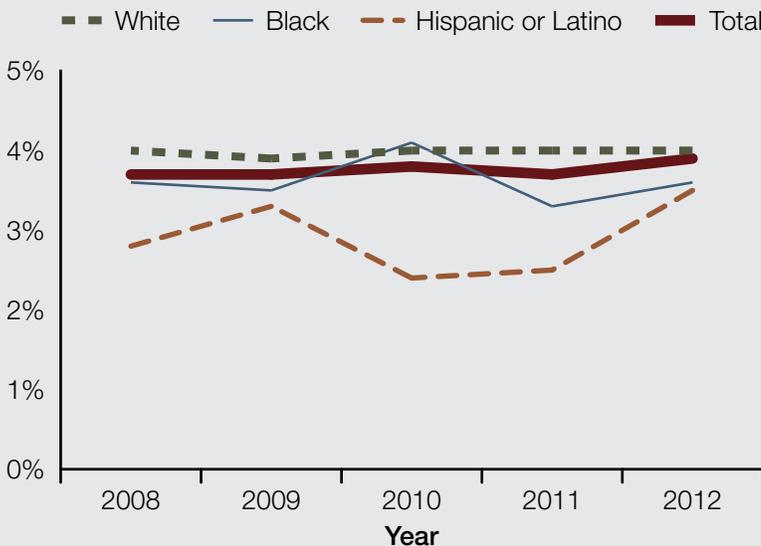


Past-Year Serious Thoughts of Suicide among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age (2012)^{3,9}

In the United States, 3.9% of adults (an estimated 9.0 million individuals) in 2012 reported having serious thoughts of suicide within the year prior to being surveyed.



Past-Year Serious Thoughts of Suicide among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012)^{5,6,9}



3.5%

In 2012, the percentage of adults reporting thoughts of suicide was similar for Whites (4.0%), Blacks (3.6%), and Hispanics (3.5%). The 3.5% prevalence rate among Hispanics in 2012 is an increase from the previous year (2.5%).

The percentage of U.S. adults reporting suicidal thoughts did not change significantly from 2008 to 2012.

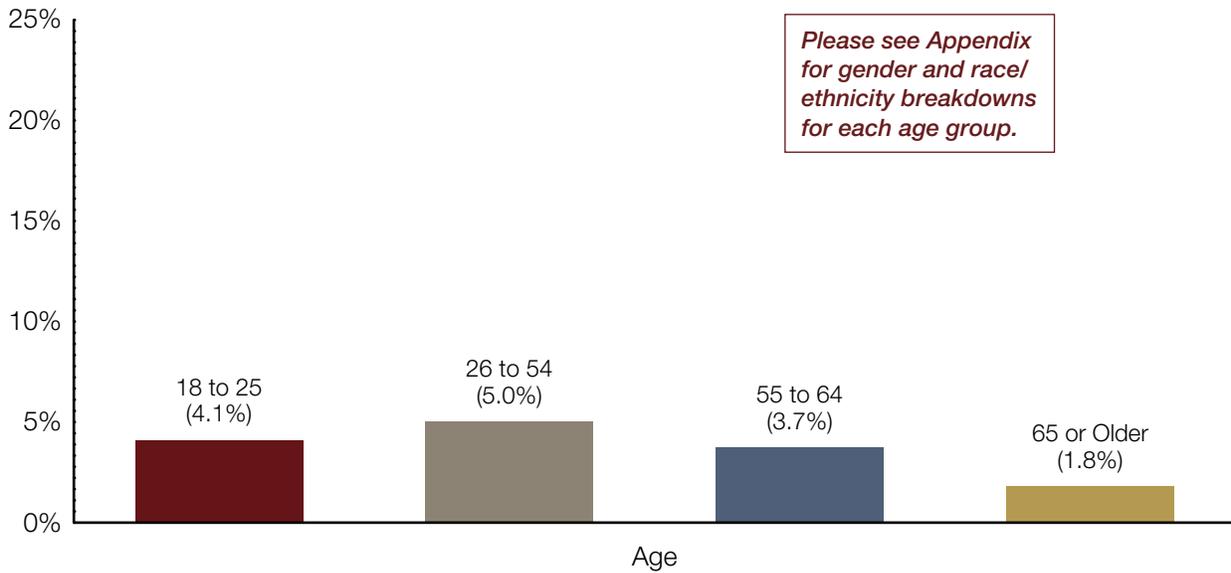
ADULT MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

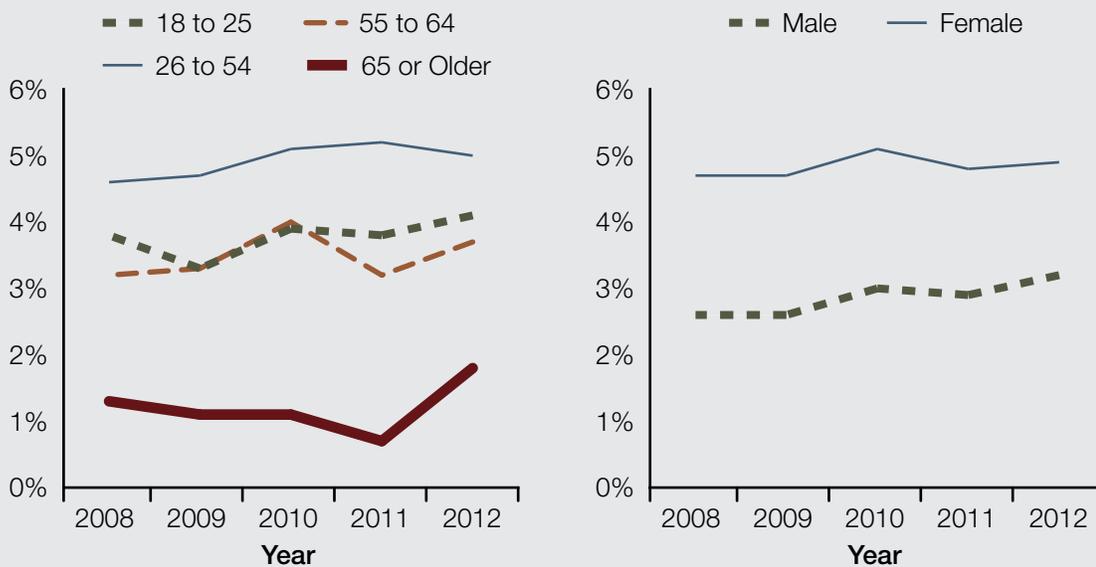


Past-Year Serious Mental Illness (SMI) among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Age (2012)^{3,10}

In 2012, 4.1% of U.S. adults (an estimated 9.6 million individuals) reported having SMI within the year prior to being surveyed.



Past-Year SMI among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics (2008-2012)^{6,10}



In 2012, 26- to 54-year-olds had the highest rate of SMI among adult age groups, and females had a higher rate of SMI than males.

From 2008 to 2012, SMI rates remained relatively stable for all adult age groups and for females, though the rate for males increased from 2.6% in 2008 to 3.2% in 2012.

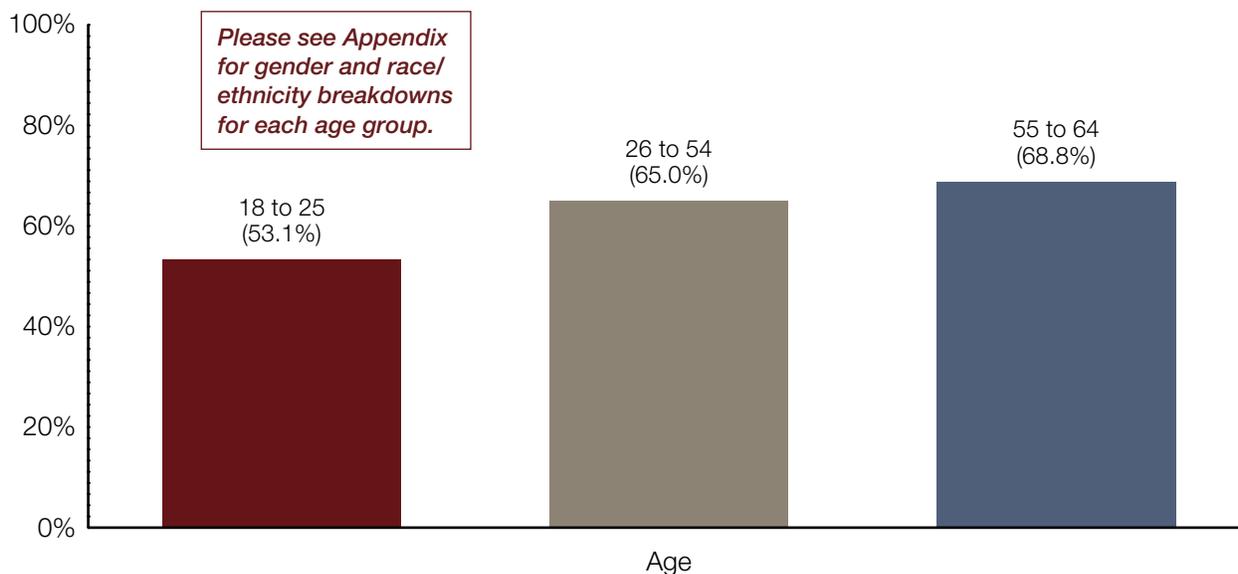
ADULT MENTAL HEALTH AND TREATMENT

TREATMENT FOR SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS

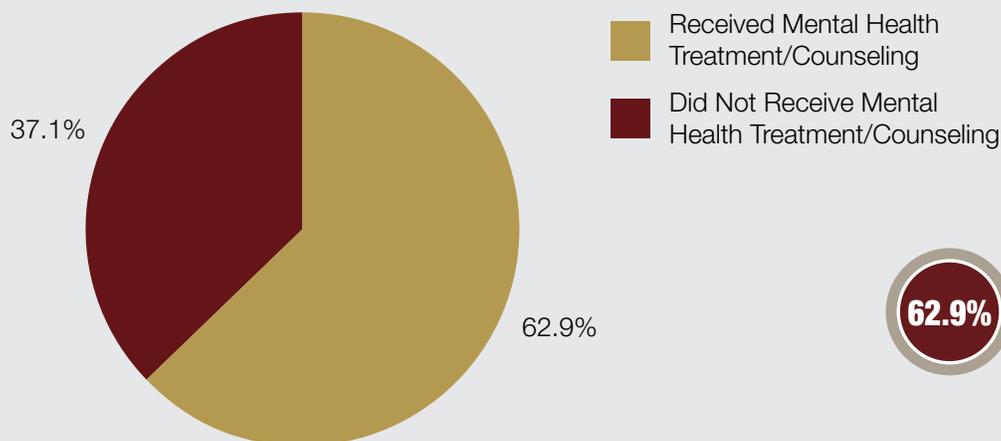


Past-Year Mental Health Treatment/Counseling among Persons Aged 18 or Older with SMI, by Demographic Characteristics (2012)^{3,10,11,12}

Among U.S. adults with SMI, females had a higher rate of mental health treatment (66.0%) than males (57.8%).



Past-Year Mental Health Treatment/Counseling among Persons Aged 18 or Older with SMI (2012)^{3,10,12}



62.9%

In 2012, 62.9% of U.S. adults with SMI (an estimated 6.0 million individuals) received mental health treatment within the year prior to being surveyed. This rate is not significantly different from the rate in 2008 (65.7%).

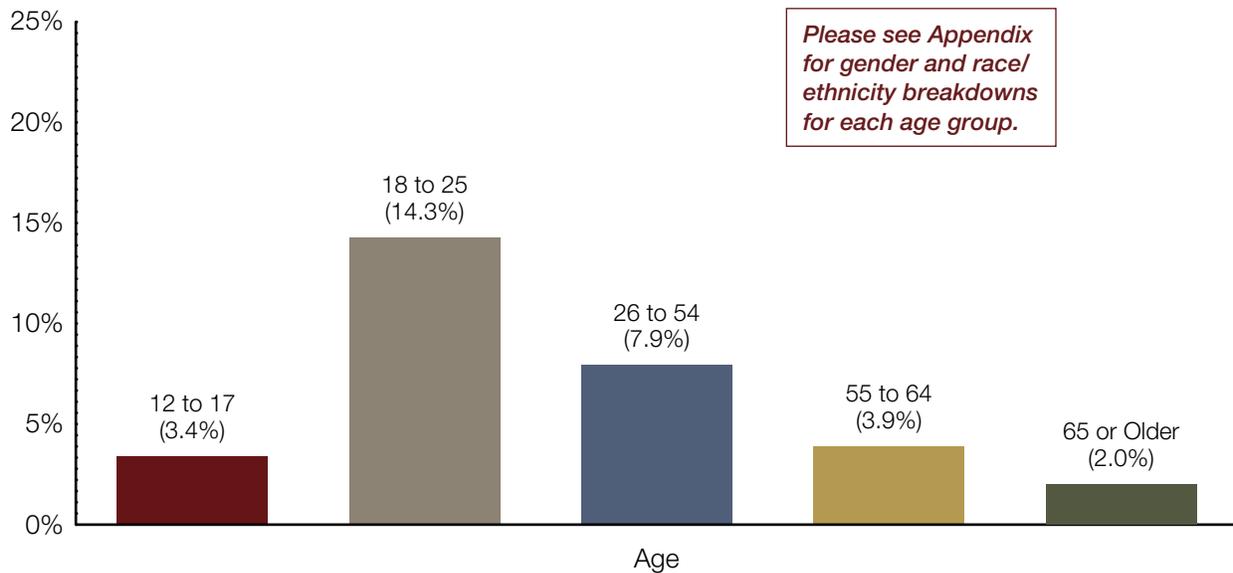
SUBSTANCE USE

ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



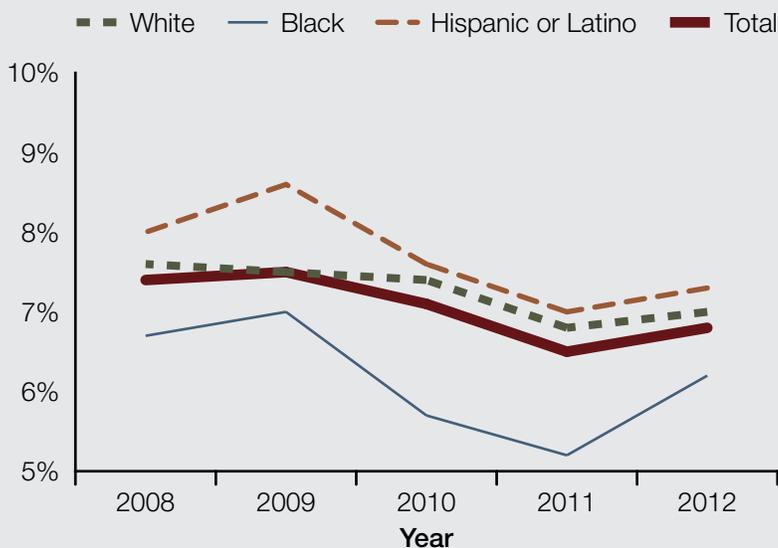
Past-Year Alcohol Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age (2012)³

In 2012, 18- to 25-year-olds had the highest rate of alcohol dependence or abuse (14.3%) among persons aged 12 or older.



Please see Appendix for gender and race/ethnicity breakdowns for each age group.

Past-Year Alcohol Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity (2008-2012)^{5,6}



From 2008 to 2012, the rate of alcohol dependence or abuse decreased among Whites, and from 2009 to 2012 the rate of alcohol dependence or abuse decreased among Hispanics.

6.8%

In the United States, 6.8% of persons aged 12 or older (an estimated 17.7 million individuals) in 2012 were dependent on or abused alcohol within the year prior to being surveyed. This rate is a decrease from 2008 (7.4%).

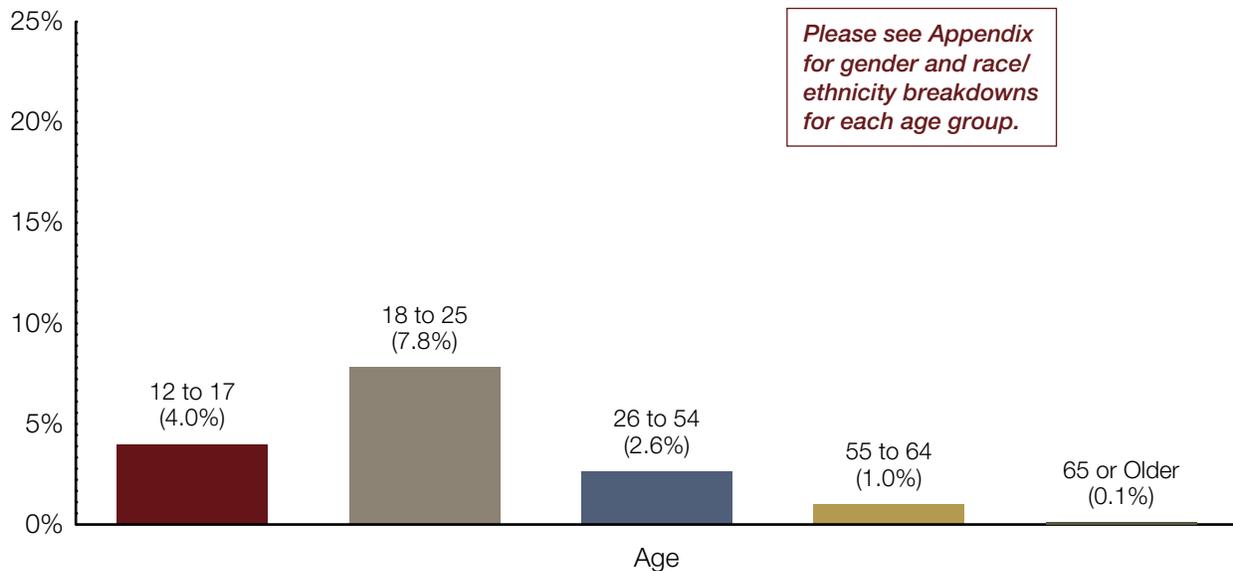
SUBSTANCE USE

ILLCIT DRUG DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE



Past-Year Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Demographic Characteristics (2012)³

In 2012, 18- to 25-year-olds had the highest rate of illicit drug dependence or abuse (7.8%) among persons 12 or older.



2.8%

In the United States, 2.8% of persons aged 12 or older (an estimated 7.3 million individuals) in 2012 were dependent on or abused illicit drugs within the year prior to being surveyed. This rate in 2012 is the same as the rate in 2008, but is higher than the rate in 2011 (2.5%).

In 2012, illicit drug dependence or abuse was more prevalent among males (3.8%) than among females (1.9%).

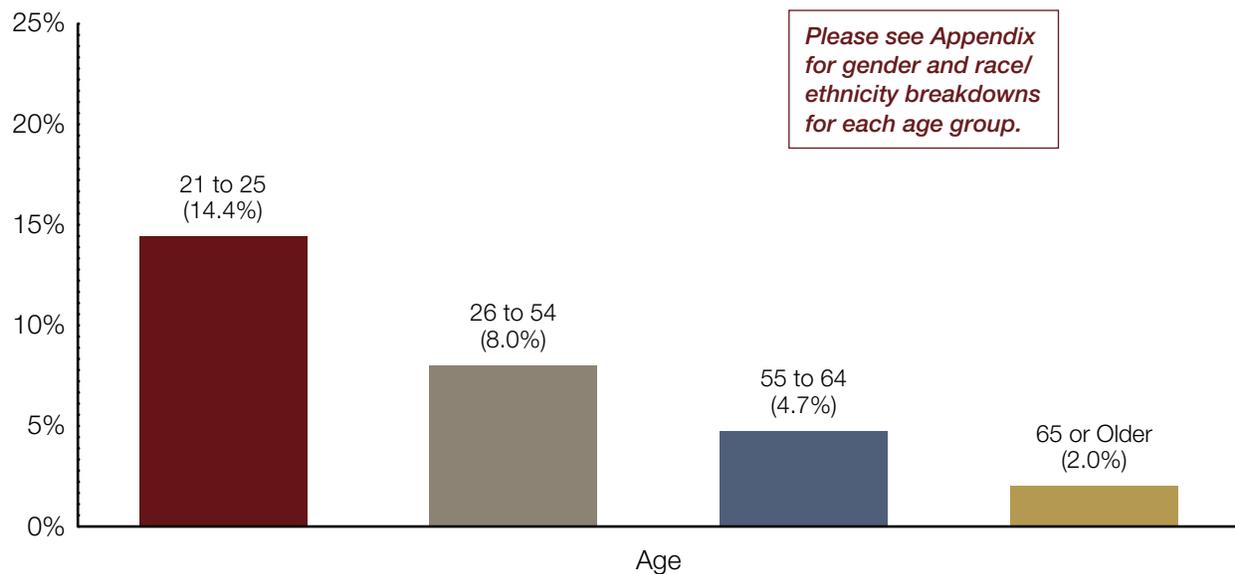
SUBSTANCE USE

HEAVY ALCOHOL USE



Past-Month Heavy Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 21 or Older, by Age (2012)³

In 2012, 21- to 25-year-olds had the highest rate of heavy alcohol use among persons aged 21 and older.



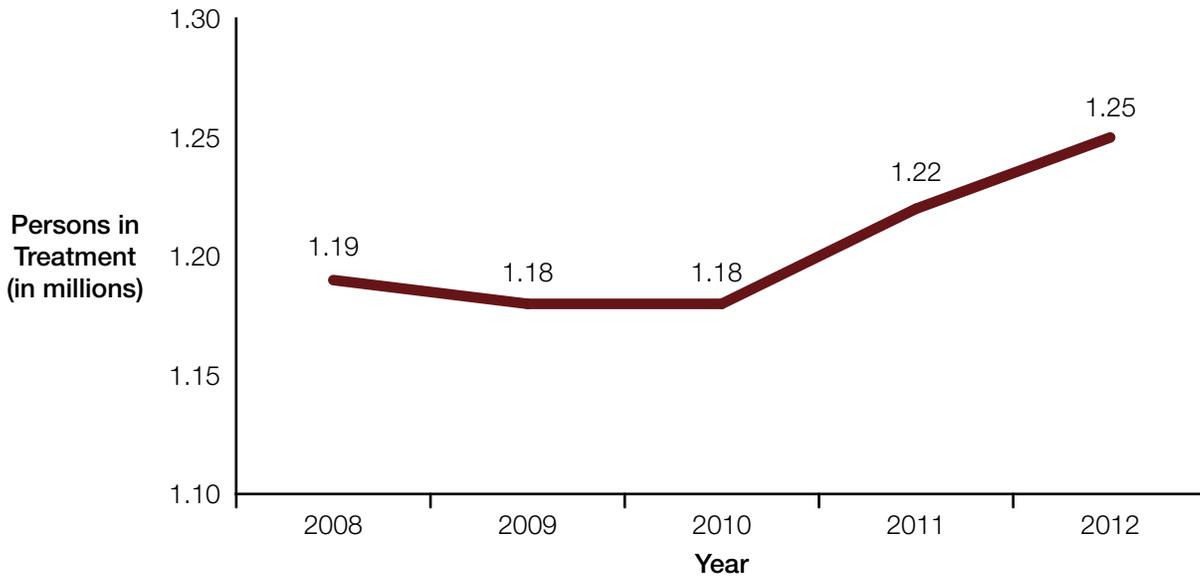
In the United States, 6.9% of persons aged 21 or older (an estimated 15.4 million individuals) in 2012 reported heavy alcohol use within the month prior to being surveyed. This rate has not changed significantly since 2008.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT ENROLLMENT AND TREATMENT FOCUS

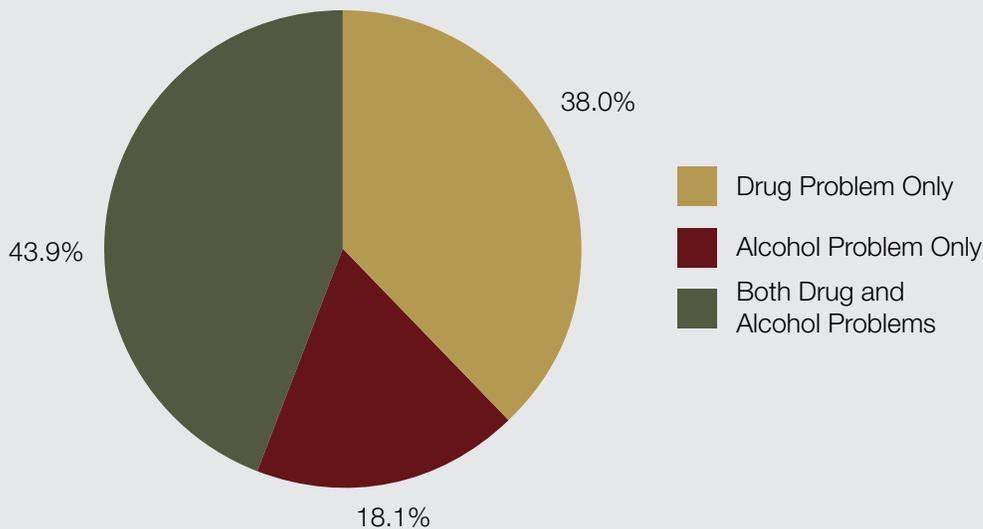


Enrollment in Substance Use Treatment: Single-Day Counts (2008-2012)^{13,14}

In 2012, in a single-day count, 1.25 million persons in the United States were enrolled in substance use treatment—an increase from 1.19 million persons in 2008.



Substance Use Problems among Persons Enrolled in Substance Use Treatment: Single-Day Count (2012)^{13,15}



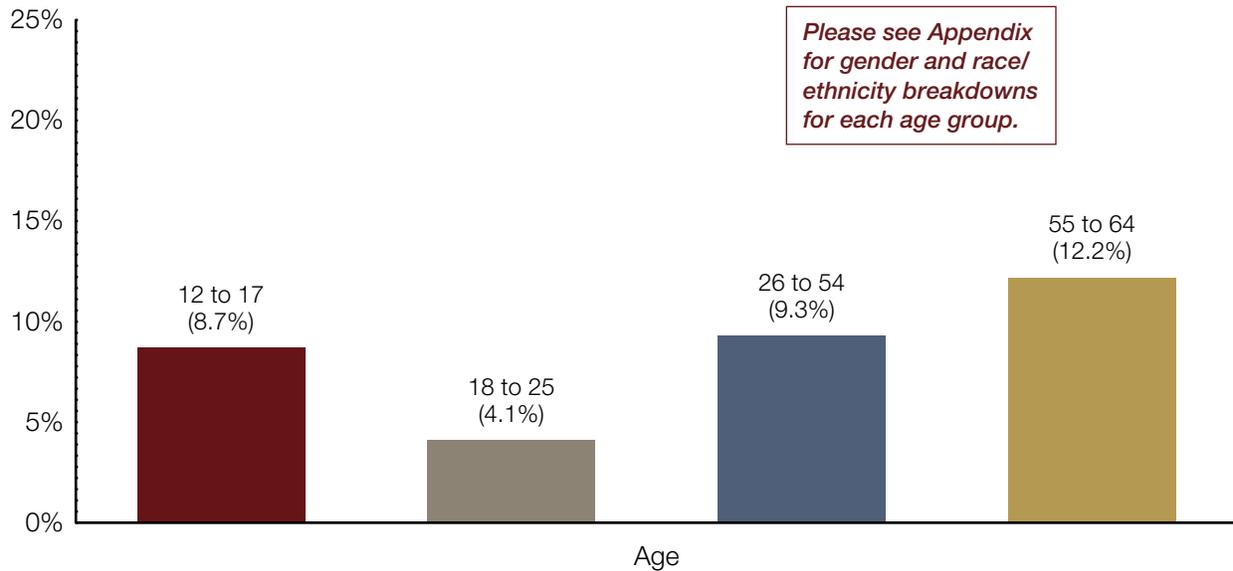
Among persons enrolled in substance use treatment in the United States in a single-day count in 2012, 38.0% were in treatment for a drug problem only, 18.1% were in treatment for an alcohol problem only, and 43.9% were in treatment for problems with both drugs and alcohol.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT

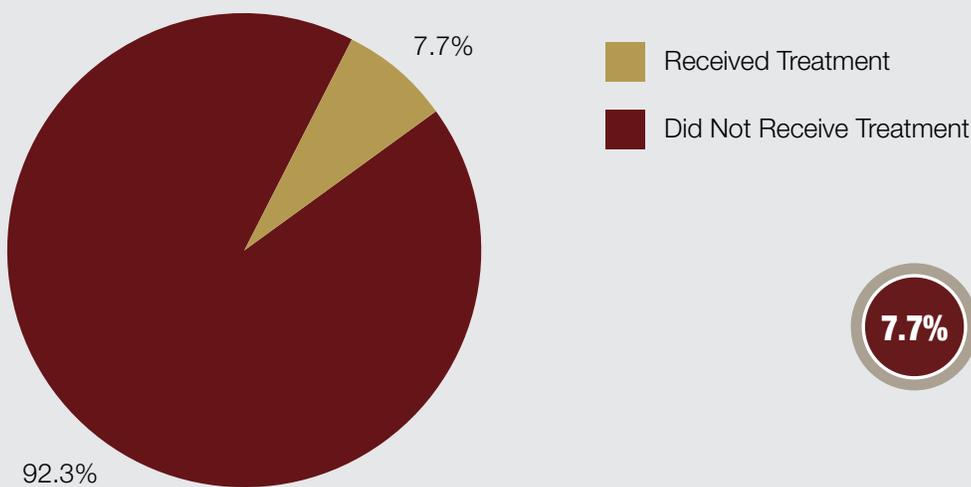
ALCOHOL



Past-Year Alcohol Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Alcohol Dependence or Abuse, by Age (2012)^{3,11}



Past-Year Alcohol Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (2012)³



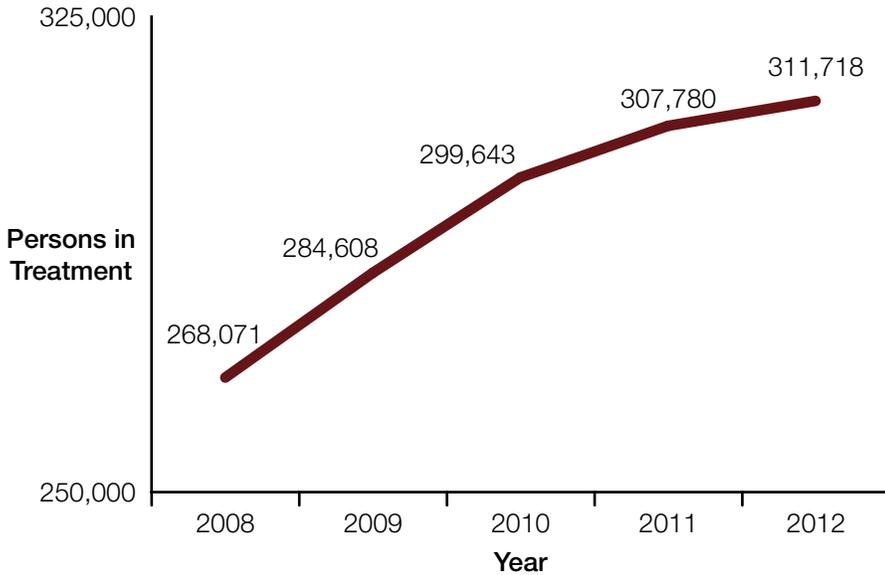
7.7%

In the United States, 7.7% of persons aged 12 or older who were dependent on or abused alcohol in 2012 (an estimated 1.4 million individuals) received treatment for alcohol use within the year prior to being surveyed.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT OPIOIDS (MEDICATION-ASSISTED THERAPY)

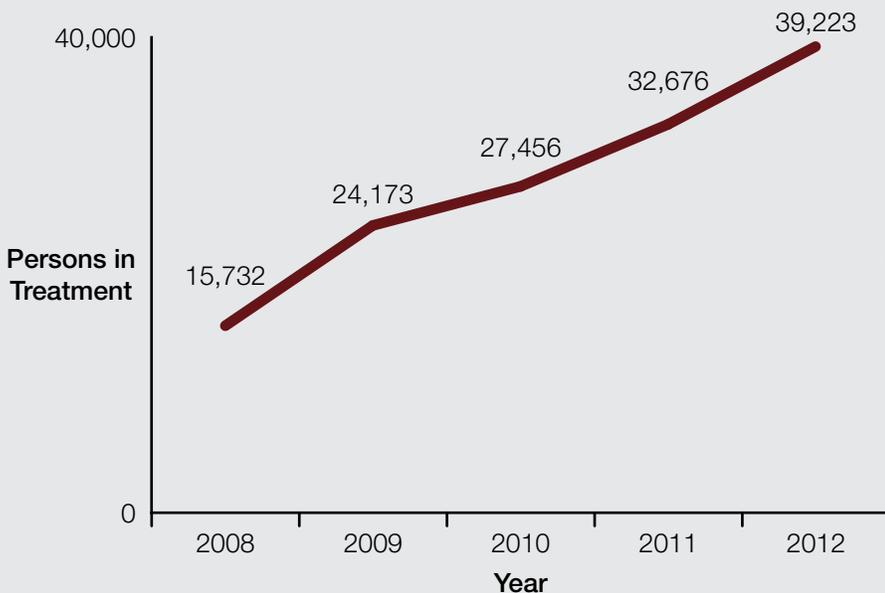


Persons in Substance Use Treatment Receiving Methadone: Single-Day Counts (2008-2012)^{13,14}



From 2008 to 2012, the number of persons in the United States who received methadone as part of their substance use treatment increased by about 16%.

Persons in Substance Use Treatment Receiving Buprenorphine: Single-Day Counts (2008-2012)^{13,14,15}



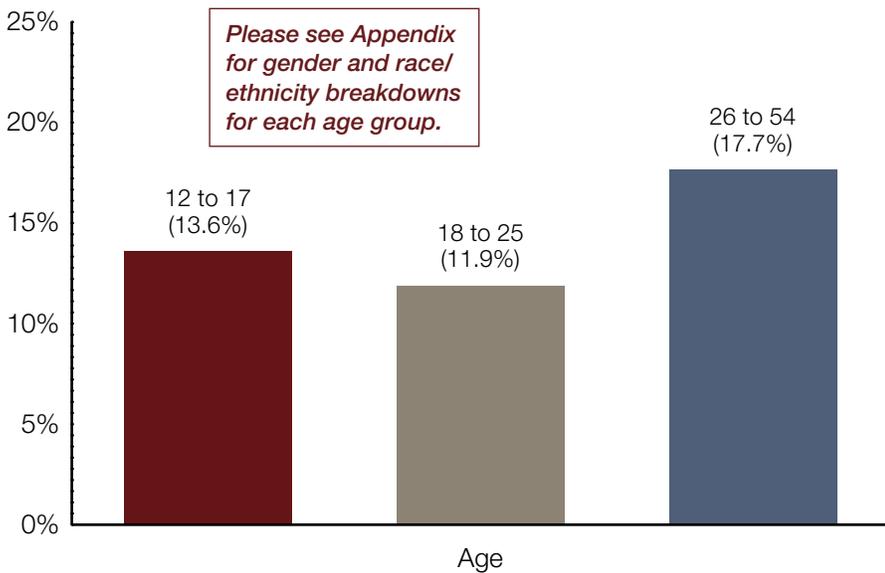
150%

From 2008 to 2012, the number of persons in the United States who received buprenorphine as part of their substance use treatment increased by about 150%.

SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT ILLICIT DRUGS

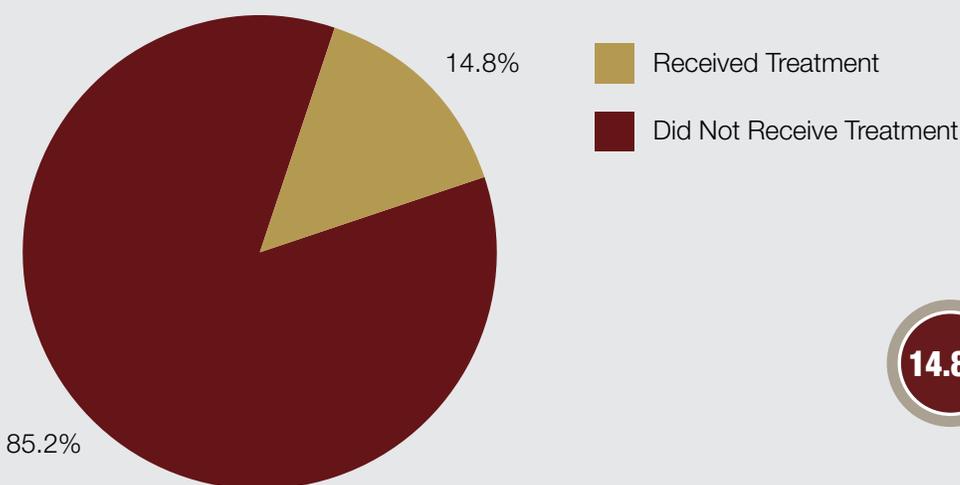


Past-Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse, by Age (2012)^{3,16}



In 2012, 26- to 54-year-olds with illicit drug dependence or abuse had a higher rate of illicit drug use treatment than 18- to 25-year-olds.

Past-Year Illicit Drug Use Treatment among Persons Aged 12 or Older with Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (2012)³



The Nation's rate of illicit drug use treatment among persons 12 or older with illicit drug dependence or abuse did not change significantly from 2008 to 2012.

14.8%

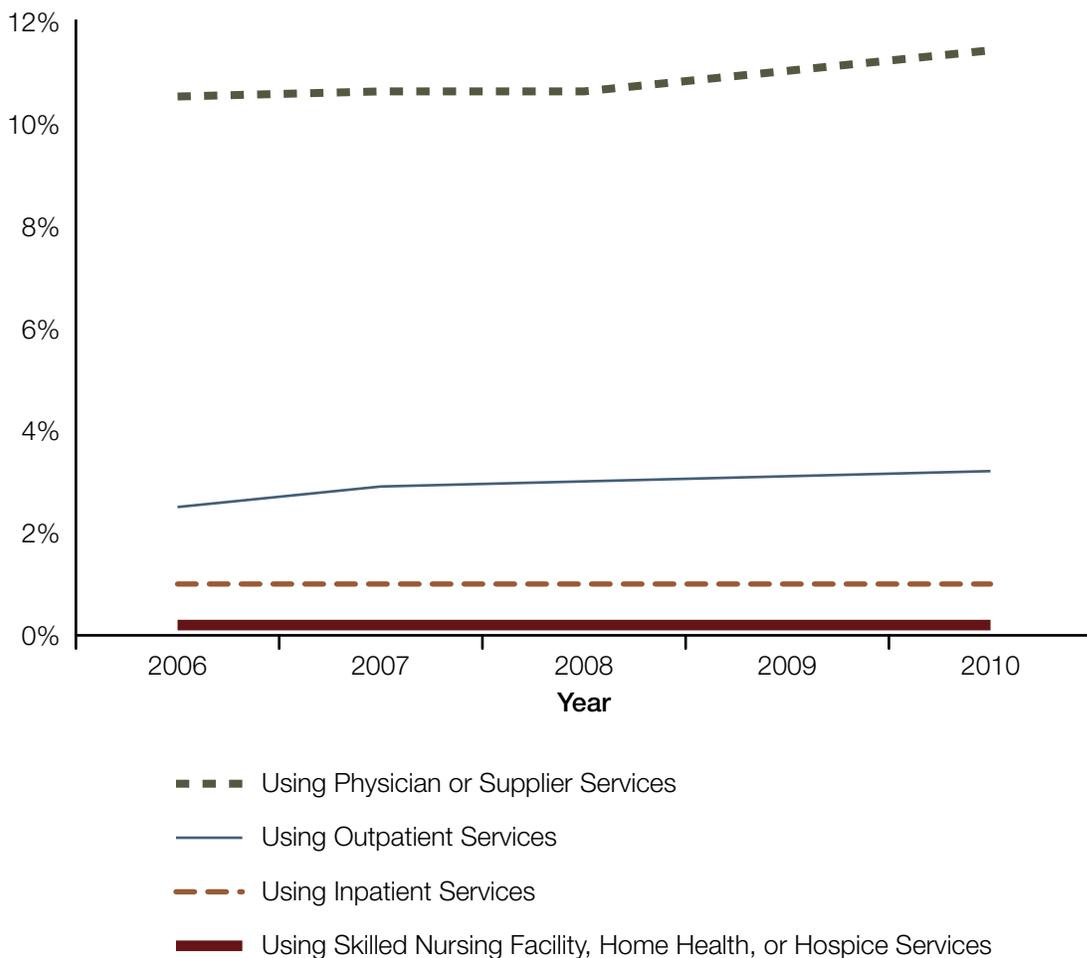
In the United States, only 14.8% of persons aged 12 or older with illicit drug dependence or abuse (an estimated 1.1 million individuals) in 2012 received treatment for their illicit drug use within the year prior to being surveyed.

MEDICARE ENROLLEES BEHAVIORAL HEALTH TREATMENT



Use of Medicare Part A or B Services for Behavioral Health Treatment among Fee-for-Service Medicare Enrollees (2006-2010)^{17,18,19}

In 2010, among the 35.9 million fee-for-service Medicare enrollees who used Part A or B services for behavioral health treatment, 11.4% used physician or supplier services, 3.2% used outpatient services, 1.0% used inpatient services, and 0.2% used skilled nursing facility, home health, or hospice services. These rates are increases from 2006.

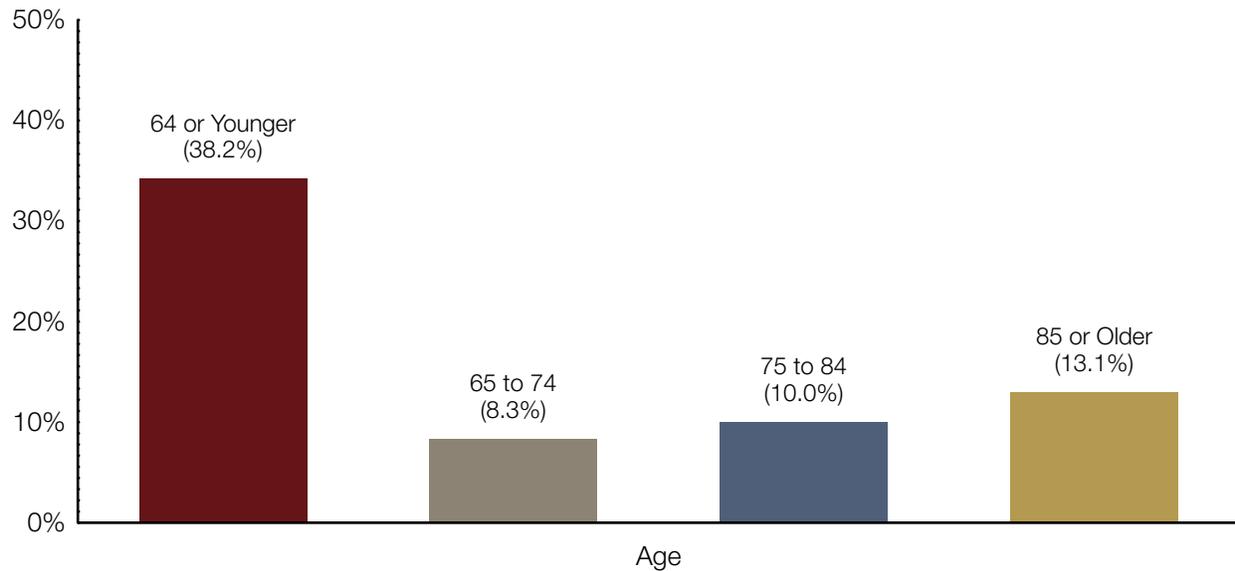


MEDICARE ENROLLEES

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT



Use of Medicare Part A or B Services for Mental Health Treatment among Fee-for-Service Medicare Enrollees, by Age (2010)²⁰



Use of Medicare Part A or B Services for Substance Use Treatment among Fee-for-Service Medicare Enrollees, by Age (2010)²⁰

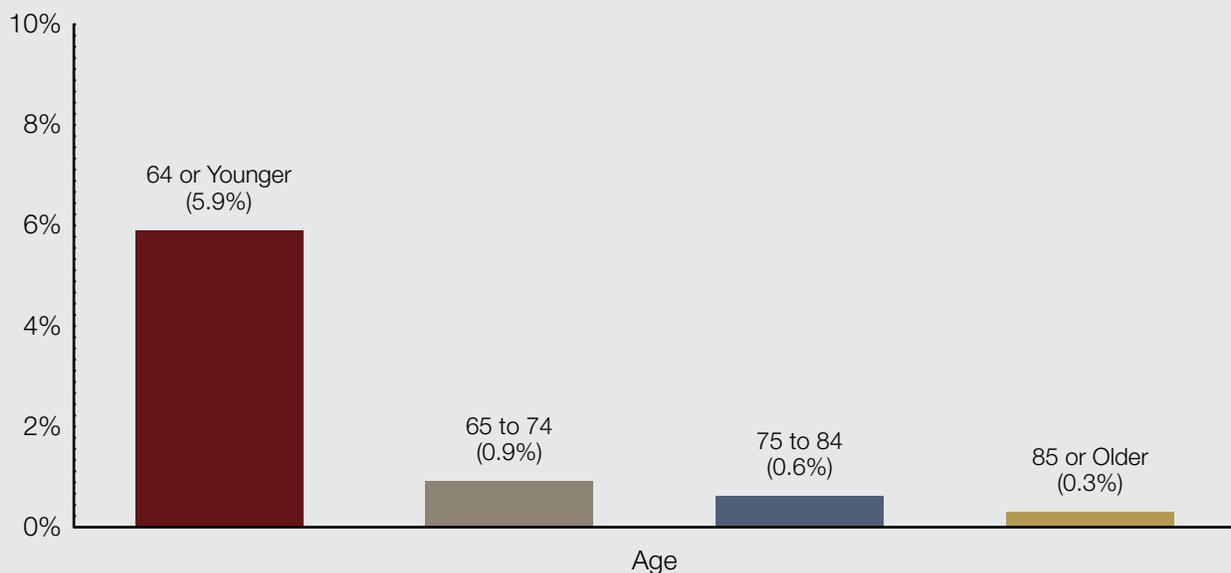


FIGURE NOTES



- ¹ National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data for 1999-2001 are not presented because of design changes in the survey that preclude comparisons of estimates from 2002-2012 with estimates prior to 1999.
- ² Monitoring the Future data are for “narcotics other than heroin.”
- ³ Data in this figure were derived from the 2012 NSDUH.
- ⁴ The category of Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander was omitted due to low precision of data.
- ⁵ The categories of American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Asian were omitted due to low precision of data.
- ⁶ Data in this figure were derived from the 2008-2012 NSDUHs.
- ⁷ Respondents with unknown past-year major depressive episode (MDE) data were excluded.
- ⁸ Respondents with unknown past-year MDE and treatment data were excluded.
- ⁹ Estimates were based only on responses to suicide items in the NSDUH Mental Health module. Respondents with unknown suicide information were excluded.
- ¹⁰ Estimates of serious mental illness (SMI) presented in this publication may differ from estimates in other publications as a result of revisions made to the NSDUH mental illness estimation models in 2013. Other NSDUH mental illness measures presented were not affected. For further information, see the forthcoming NSDUH short report, *Revised Estimates of Mental Illness From the National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, which will be available on the SAMHSA Web site at <http://samhsa.gov/data/default.aspx> in late 2013.
- ¹¹ The category of 65 or Older was omitted due to low precision of data.
- ¹² Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded. Estimates were based only on responses to items in the NSDUH Adult Mental Health Service Utilization module.
- ¹³ Single-day counts reflect the number of persons who were enrolled in substance use treatment on March 31, 2008; March 31, 2009; March 31, 2010; March 31, 2011; and March 30, 2012.
- ¹⁴ Data in this figure were derived from the 2008-2012 National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS).

FIGURE NOTES



¹⁵ Data in this figure were derived from the 2012 N-SSATS.

¹⁶ The categories of 55-64 and 65 or Older were omitted due to low precision of data.

¹⁷ Behavioral health diagnoses included ICD-9-CM codes 293-302 and 306-314 for mental health and ICD-9-CM codes 291-292 and 303-305 for substance abuse.

¹⁸ Data in this figure were derived from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Medicare Standard Analytic Files for Medicare Parts A and B and the CMS Limited Data Set (LDS) Standard Analytic Files. Estimates of the number of enrollees who used inpatient, home health, hospice, and skilled nursing facility services were derived using 100% of claims files. Estimates of the number of enrollees who used outpatient and physician/supplier services were derived using 5% of claims files. Estimates of the total number of fee-for-service enrollees were derived from the CMS Medicare & Medicaid Statistical Supplement, 2007-2011 editions.

¹⁹ Enrollees were considered using a service classification for behavioral health if they had a claim for that service with a behavioral health diagnosis in the first or primary diagnostic field. Behavioral diagnoses included ICD-9-CM codes 291-292 and 295-314. Physician or supplier services refers to services provided by noninstitutional providers such as physicians, physician assistants, psychologists, clinical social workers, and nurse practitioners that are submitted on a CMS-1500 claim form. Outpatient services refer to claims submitted by institutions for outpatient services. Institutional services include services rendered in hospital outpatient departments, rural health clinics, renal dialysis facilities, outpatient rehabilitation facilities, and community mental health centers.

²⁰ Data in this figure were derived from the CMS Medicare Standard Analytic Files for Medicare Parts A and B.

DEFINITIONS



Any mental illness (AMI) among adults aged 18 or older is defined as currently or at any time in the past year having had a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder (excluding developmental and substance use disorders) of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Adults who had a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder in the past year, regardless of their level of functional impairment, were defined as having any mental illness.

Dependence on or abuse of alcohol or illicit drugs is defined using DSM-IV criteria.

Heavy alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of 5 or more days in the past 30 days.

Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, or prescription-type drugs used nonmedically, based on data from original NSDUH questions, not including methamphetamine use items added in 2005 and 2006.

Illicit drug use treatment and **alcohol use treatment** refer to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. They include treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

Major depressive episode (MDE) is defined as in the DSM-IV, which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms.

Mental health treatment/counseling is defined as having received inpatient or outpatient care or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health.

Nonmedical use of prescription-type psychotherapeutics includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Number of persons enrolled in substance use treatment refers to the number of clients in treatment at alcohol and drug abuse facilities (both public and private) throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and other U.S. jurisdictions.

Serious mental illness (SMI) is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a substance use disorder, that met DSM-IV criteria and resulted in serious functional impairment.

Treatment for depression is defined as seeing or talking to a medical doctor or other professional or using prescription medication for depression in the past year.

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APPENDIX

Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Persons Aged 18 or Older with Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		18 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	8,620	3.8	2,266	6.7	4,703	3.9	1,027	2.9	624	1.6
Non-Hispanic	7,683	3.9	1,864	6.8	4,255	4.2	967	3.0	597	1.6
White	6,157	4.0	1,356	6.8	3,400	4.4	865	3.2	537	1.7
Black	954	3.6	313	6.6	563	3.8	48	1.4	30	0.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	82	7.2	19	8.8	49	7.9	5	3.0	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	40	5.0	11	7.9	11	2.3	*	*	*	*
Asian	291	2.7	105	6.5	160	2.5	17	1.3	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	937	2.9	403	6.2	448	2.3	60	1.9	27	0.9
Males	3,924	3.6	988	5.8	2,146	3.6	486	2.8	304	1.8
Non-Hispanic	3,531	3.8	809	6.0	1,966	4.0	463	3.0	292	1.8
White	2,879	3.8	610	6.1	1,590	4.2	418	3.2	261	1.9
Black	383	3.2	118	5.3	240	3.6	15	1.0	10	0.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	39	7.7	7	7.1	21	8.1	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	4	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	131	2.7	46	5.7	76	2.5	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	393	2.4	178	5.3	180	1.8	23	1.5	12	1.0
Females	4,696	4.0	1,278	7.6	2,557	4.1	541	3.0	319	1.4
Non-Hispanic	4,152	4.0	1,054	7.7	2,288	4.4	504	3.1	305	1.5
White	3,278	4.1	746	7.5	1,810	4.6	447	3.3	275	1.6
Black	572	3.9	195	7.8	323	3.9	33	1.7	20	1.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	42	6.8	12	10.2	28	7.9	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	3.5	6	9.6	7	2.8	*	*	*	*
Asian	159	2.8	59	7.4	84	2.4	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	544	3.4	224	7.2	268	2.8	37	2.2	14	0.9

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

APPENDIX

Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Adults Aged 18 or Older with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		18 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	8,926	3.9	1,283	3.8	5,952	4.9	1,226	3.5	465	1.2
Non-Hispanic	7,909	4.0	1,066	3.9	5,298	5.2	1,131	3.5	413	1.1
White	6,621	4.3	836	4.2	4,408	5.7	981	3.7	396	1.3
Black	815	3.1	133	2.8	589	3.9	82	2.3	11	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	81	7.1	8	3.8	61	9.8	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20	2.5	7	5.1	9	1.9	*	*	*	*
Asian	213	2.0	42	2.6	153	2.3	15	1.2	2	0.1
Hispanic or Latino	1,017	3.1	217	3.3	654	3.3	95	3.0	52	1.8
Males	3,180	2.9	426	2.5	2,153	3.6	434	2.5	168	1.0
Non-Hispanic	2,851	3.0	358	2.6	1,924	3.9	418	2.7	152	1.0
White	2,414	3.2	295	2.9	1,613	4.2	359	2.7	147	1.1
Black	253	2.1	33	1.5	190	2.8	27	1.7	4	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	6.9	3	3.1	23	8.6	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	2.0	2	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	80	1.6	13	1.6	67	2.2	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	329	2.0	69	2.0	228	2.2	16	1.1	16	1.3
Females	5,745	4.8	856	5.1	3,799	6.2	792	4.3	297	1.3
Non-Hispanic	5,058	4.9	708	5.2	3,374	6.5	713	4.3	262	1.3
White	4,207	5.2	542	5.4	2,796	7.1	621	4.6	248	1.4
Black	561	3.8	100	4.0	399	4.9	55	2.9	7	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	46	7.3	5	4.4	37	10.7	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	2.9	5	7.5	6	2.3	*	*	*	*
Asian	132	2.3	29	3.6	86	2.5	*	*	2	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	687	4.3	148	4.8	425	4.4	78	4.7	36	2.3

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

APPENDIX

Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Persons Aged 18 or Older with Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Who Received Mental Health Treatment/Counseling in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		18 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	5,832	65.5	665	52.0	3,990	67.2	892	72.9	285	61.3
Non-Hispanic	5,319	67.4	578	54.4	3,632	68.7	848	75.1	261	63.3
White	4,585	69.4	481	57.6	3,105	70.6	749	76.6	250	63.1
Black	464	57.2	53	40.3	354	60.5	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	512	50.5	87	40.2	358	54.7	*	*	*	*
Males	1,887	59.5	189	44.4	1,283	59.9	322	74.3	*	*
Non-Hispanic	1,718	60.5	164	45.8	1,160	60.6	317	75.9	*	*
White	1,501	62.4	144	48.8	1,000	62.3	282	78.4	*	*
Black	120	48.0	9	27.6	98	52.5	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	169	51.5	25	36.6	123	53.8	*	*	*	*
Females	3,944	68.7	476	55.8	2,706	71.3	570	72.1	*	*
Non-Hispanic	3,602	71.3	414	58.7	2,472	73.3	531	74.6	*	*
White	3,084	73.4	337	62.4	2,105	75.3	468	75.5	*	*
Black	344	61.3	44	44.5	256	64.2	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	343	50.0	61	41.9	235	55.2	*	*	*	*

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

APPENDIX

Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older with Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	17,919	7.0	1,054	4.3	5,276	15.6	9,586	7.9	1,359	3.8	644	1.6
Non-Hispanic	15,043	6.9	806	4.1	4,336	15.8	8,024	7.9	1,268	3.9	608	1.7
White	12,339	7.3	665	4.7	3,525	17.6	6,529	8.4	1,049	3.9	570	1.8
Black	1,860	6.2	76	2.1	482	10.1	1,110	7.4	164	4.7	27	0.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	172	13.5	9	6.7	48	22.3	83	13.4	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	61	6.8	6	7.3	27	19.3	28	5.7	*	*	*	*
Asian	344	2.9	17	1.6	160	9.9	157	2.4	10	0.8	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	2,876	7.7	247	4.9	941	14.4	1,562	7.9	91	2.8	35	1.2
Males	11,569	9.4	483	3.8	3,215	18.9	6,431	10.8	987	5.7	452	2.6
Non-Hispanic	9,548	9.1	356	3.5	2,614	19.2	5,229	10.6	918	5.9	432	2.7
White	7,770	9.4	298	4.1	2,124	21.1	4,221	11.0	729	5.5	398	2.9
Black	1,242	9.0	31	1.7	294	12.9	753	11.1	141	9.0	22	1.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	114	19.4	4	4.8	26	27.3	57	21.4	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	28	6.5	2	3.7	17	24.5	9	3.7	*	*	*	*
Asian	229	4.1	9	1.7	99	12.1	111	3.6	10	1.9	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	2,021	10.6	128	4.9	601	17.5	1,203	11.7	69	4.5	21	1.7
Females	6,349	4.8	570	4.7	2,061	12.2	3,155	5.1	372	2.0	191	0.9
Non-Hispanic	5,494	4.9	450	4.7	1,721	12.5	2,795	5.4	350	2.1	177	0.9
White	4,569	5.2	367	5.3	1,401	14.1	2,308	5.9	321	2.4	172	1.0
Black	618	3.8	45	2.5	188	7.5	357	4.4	23	1.2	5	0.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	57	8.3	6	8.9	21	18.1	26	7.4	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	33	7.1	4	10.8	9	13.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	116	1.9	8	1.6	61	7.6	46	1.3	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	855	4.6	120	4.9	340	10.9	359	3.7	21	1.3	14	0.9

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

APPENDIX

Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older with Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	7,023	2.8	1,104	4.5	2,629	7.8	3,017	2.5	231	0.7	42	0.1
Non-Hispanic	5,891	2.7	841	4.3	2,171	7.9	2,630	2.6	214	0.7	34	0.1
White	4,459	2.6	639	4.5	1,654	8.3	2,000	2.6	147	0.6	18	0.1
Black	1,084	3.6	132	3.6	372	7.8	513	3.4	56	1.6	12	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	77	6.0	12	8.8	30	13.9	29	4.7	6	3.7	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	1.8	4	4.9	11	8.0	1	0.3	*	*	*	*
Asian	118	1.0	19	1.7	52	3.2	45	0.7	*	*	2	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	1,132	3.0	263	5.2	457	7.0	388	2.0	16	0.5	7	0.3
Males	4,463	3.6	568	4.5	1,666	9.8	2,032	3.4	165	1.0	32	0.2
Non-Hispanic	3,705	3.5	420	4.2	1,357	10.0	1,745	3.5	158	1.0	26	0.2
White	2,757	3.3	315	4.3	1,037	10.3	1,293	3.4	101	0.8	11	0.1
Black	722	5.3	75	4.1	223	9.8	365	5.4	48	3.1	10	0.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	50	8.6	5	7.0	20	20.8	21	8.0	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	1.9	1	2.6	6	8.6	1	0.4	*	*	*	*
Asian	81	1.5	8	1.4	35	4.3	36	1.2	*	*	2	0.4
Hispanic or Latino	758	4.0	148	5.7	309	9.0	287	2.8	7	0.5	6	0.5
Females	2,560	2.0	536	4.4	963	5.7	985	1.6	66	0.4	10	0.0
Non-Hispanic	2,186	1.9	421	4.4	815	5.9	885	1.7	57	0.3	9	0.0
White	1,702	2.0	325	4.7	617	6.2	707	1.8	47	0.3	7	0.0
Black	362	2.2	57	3.2	149	5.9	147	1.8	8	0.4	2	0.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	27	3.9	7	10.9	10	8.1	8	2.3	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	1.8	3	7.2	5	7.3	0	0.2	*	*	*	*
Asian	37	0.6	11	2.1	17	2.1	9	0.3	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	374	2.0	115	4.7	148	4.8	100	1.0	9	0.6	1	0.1

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

APPENDIX

Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Persons Aged 21 or Older with Heavy Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		21 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	14,969	6.9	3,048	14.9	9,547	7.9	1,620	4.6	754	1.9
Non-Hispanic	13,297	7.1	2,629	15.9	8,423	8.3	1,512	4.7	733	2.0
White	11,483	7.8	2,296	18.8	7,189	9.3	1,328	5.0	670	2.1
Black	1,295	5.3	206	7.4	906	6.1	129	3.7	54	1.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	96	9.1	17	13.2	64	10.3	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	49	6.4	9	10.8	38	7.7	*	*	*	*
Asian	200	2.0	65	6.2	113	1.7	20	1.7	1	0.1
Hispanic or Latino	1,672	5.6	420	10.9	1,124	5.7	107	3.3	21	0.8
Males	11,201	10.8	2,128	21.0	7,189	12.1	1,293	7.5	591	3.5
Non-Hispanic	9,858	11.1	1,805	22.2	6,281	12.8	1,202	7.7	570	3.6
White	8,546	12.0	1,584	26.1	5,391	14.1	1,056	8.0	515	3.8
Black	925	8.5	134	10.7	652	9.6	94	5.9	45	3.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	65	13.7	10	18.2	41	15.4	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	37	10.3	6	12.9	30	12.9	*	*	*	*
Asian	151	3.2	46	8.6	84	2.8	20	3.7	1	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	1,343	8.9	322	16.0	908	8.8	91	6.0	21	1.7
Females	3,768	3.4	920	8.9	2,358	3.8	326	1.8	163	0.7
Non-Hispanic	3,439	3.5	823	9.7	2,142	4.1	311	1.9	163	0.8
White	2,936	3.8	711	11.6	1,798	4.6	273	2.0	155	0.9
Black	370	2.7	72	4.7	255	3.1	35	1.8	9	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	31	5.3	7	9.2	22	6.4	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	12	3.0	3	8.5	8	3.2	*	*	*	*
Asian	48	0.9	19	3.8	29	0.8	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	329	2.2	97	5.3	215	2.2	16	0.9	*	*

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

APPENDIX



Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older with Alcohol Dependence or Abuse Who Received Alcohol Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	1,422	7.9	72	6.8	331	6.3	884	9.2	115	8.4	20	3.1
Non-Hispanic	1,233	8.2	53	6.5	269	6.2	781	9.7	113	8.9	16	2.6
White	1,006	8.2	45	6.7	227	6.5	619	9.5	99	9.4	16	2.8
Black	164	8.8	3	4.6	28	5.9	118	10.6	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	17.6	*	*	5	10.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1.8	*	*	0	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	15	4.3	*	*	4	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	189	6.6	19	7.6	62	6.6	103	6.6	*	*	*	*
Males	976	8.4	35	7.2	224	7.0	627	9.7	79	8.0	12	2.7
Non-Hispanic	828	8.7	24	6.9	181	6.9	538	10.3	77	8.4	8	1.8
White	662	8.5	20	6.8	153	7.2	417	9.9	63	8.7	8	2.0
Black	120	9.7	2	5.9	19	6.5	86	11.4	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	3	10.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	13	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	148	7.3	10	8.2	43	7.1	89	7.4	*	*	*	*
Females	446	7.0	37	6.4	108	5.2	257	8.2	36	9.8	*	*
Non-Hispanic	404	7.4	28	6.3	88	5.1	244	8.7	36	10.4	*	*
White	344	7.5	24	6.7	75	5.3	202	8.7	*	*	*	*
Black	44	7.1	2	3.6	9	4.9	32	9.1	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	10.6	*	*	2	10.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	2	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	41	4.8	8	7.0	19	5.7	14	3.8	*	*	*	*

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.

APPENDIX

Numbers in Thousands and Percentages of Persons Aged 12 or Older with Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse Who Received Illicit Drug Use Treatment in the Past Year, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity within Age Group: 2008-2012 NSDUH

Gender and Race/Ethnicity	Total		12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 54		55 to 64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Adults	981	14.0	128	11.6	303	11.5	526	17.4	*	*	*	*
Non-Hispanic	857	14.5	98	11.6	262	12.1	477	18.1	*	*	*	*
White	683	15.3	74	11.5	222	13.4	370	18.5	*	*	*	*
Black	126	11.6	11	8.1	26	7.1	87	17.0	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	4	3.7	*	*	2	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	124	11.0	30	11.5	41	8.9	49	12.8	*	*	*	*
Males	626	14.0	76	13.3	201	12.1	339	16.7	*	*	*	*
Non-Hispanic	545	14.7	57	13.7	174	12.8	304	17.4	*	*	*	*
White	424	15.4	42	13.3	146	14.1	228	17.6	*	*	*	*
Black	91	12.7	9	11.4	16	7.2	65	17.7	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	4	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	82	10.8	18	12.4	28	8.9	36	12.4	*	*	*	*
Females	355	13.9	52	9.7	101	10.5	187	19.0	*	*	*	*
Non-Hispanic	312	14.3	40	9.5	89	10.9	173	19.6	*	*	*	*
White	259	15.2	32	9.8	76	12.3	143	20.2	*	*	*	*
Black	35	9.6	2	3.8	10	6.9	22	15.1	*	*	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Asian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino	43	11.4	12	10.4	13	8.7	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2008-2012.



HHS Publication No. SMA-13-4796
2013

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality
www.samhsa.gov