



**Results from
the 2022 National
Survey on Drug
Use and Health:
A Companion
Infographic**

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Acknowledgments

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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 *Results from the 2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: A Companion Infographic*. This infographic is a visual presentation of **selected** estimates from the 2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Selected national indicators include substance use, substance use disorders, mental health issues, suicidality, and perceived 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. 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 covers 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 who are homeless 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. The 2022 NSDUH used multimode data collection, in which respondents completed the survey in person or via the web.

Presentation of Estimates

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 2022. 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. These estimates can be found in Appendix A.¹

Definitions

SUBSTANCE USE

Binge drinking 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 the misuse of prescription drugs 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.²

SUD severity level is determined by the number of individual criteria met for a particular substance (or category of substances).² **Mild SUD** means two or three criteria for that substance were met. **Moderate SUD** means four or five criteria for that substance were met. **Severe SUD** means six or more criteria for that substance were met. For SUD measures that include more than one substance, such as any SUD for alcohol or drug use, mild SUD means that all SUDs were mild. Moderate SUD means that the worst SUDs were moderate. Severe SUD means that people had a severe SUD for at least one substance.

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,³ excluding developmental disorders and substance use disorders. **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 *2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.⁴

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 *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.²

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."

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.

12 or older

About 1 in 7
(14.6%) smoked cigarettes
in the past month.

41.1 million
smoked cigarettes.

39.9 million
were 21 or older.

Fewer than 1 in 30
(1.2 million)
were underage.

Among people aged 12 to 20,
3.1% smoked cigarettes in
the past month.

12 or older

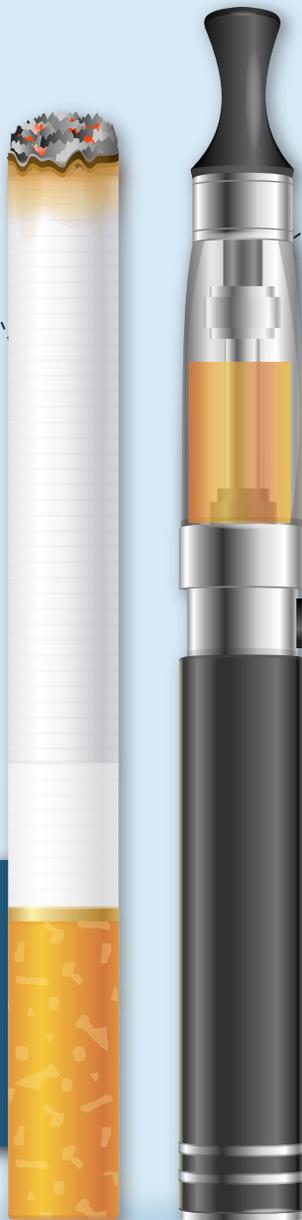
About 1 in 12
(8.3%) vaped nicotine
in the past month.

23.5 million
vaped nicotine.

18.8 million
were 21 or older.

About 1 in 5
(4.7 million)
were underage.

Among people aged 12 to 20,
12.2% vaped nicotine in
the past month.



Note: All 50 states and the District of Columbia prohibit the sale of tobacco products including nicotine for vaping to people younger than 21.

Alcohol Use in the Past Month

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

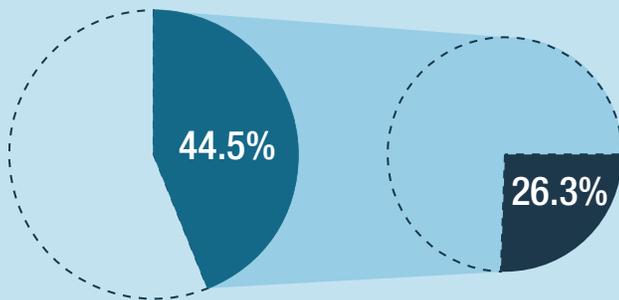
137.4 million
About half
 (48.7%) of people aged 12 or older drank alcohol in the past month.



5.8 million
15.1%
 of underage people aged 12 to 20 drank alcohol in the past month.

Aged 12 or Older Binge Drinking

Heavy Alcohol Use

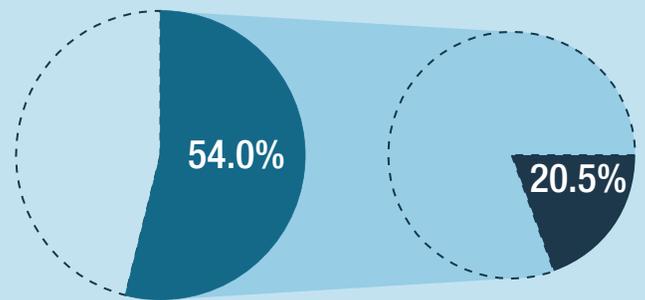


A little less than half of people who drank alcohol in the past month were binge drinkers, or **about 1 in 5 overall.**

About a quarter of people who were binge drinkers in the past month were heavy alcohol users, or **about 1 in 20 overall.**

Underage Binge Drinking (Aged 12 to 20)

Heavy Alcohol Use



If underage people were current drinkers, they tended to be binge drinkers. Over half of past month underage alcohol users were binge drinkers, or **about 1 in 12 overall.**

Among underage people who were current binge drinkers, 1 in 5 were heavy alcohol users, or **about 1 in 50 overall.**



BINGE DRINKING

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



Males
5 or more



Females
4 or more



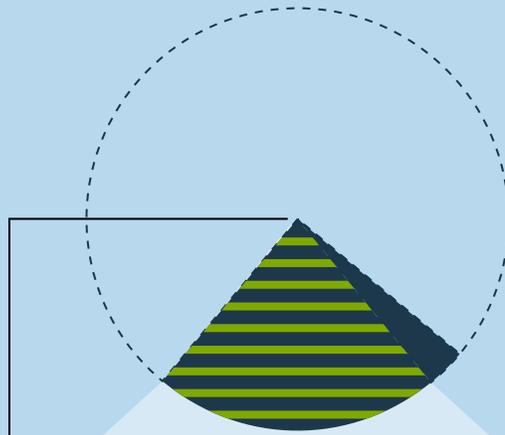
HEAVY ALCOHOL USE

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.

70.3 million
1 in 4
(24.9%) used
illicit drugs in
the past year.



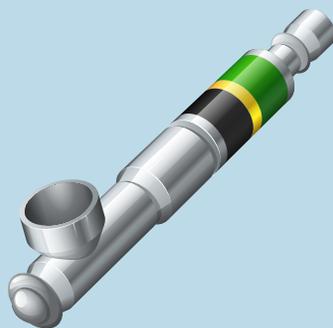
24.7 million
(8.8%) used illicit drugs
other than marijuana in
the past year.



61.9 million
(22%) used marijuana
in the past year.

22.7 million vaped marijuana in the past year.

7.4 million
About 1 in 5
people aged 12 to 20 used
marijuana in the past year.



4.3 million
About 1 in 9
people aged 12 to 20 vaped
marijuana in the past year.



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.

Misuse of CNS Stimulants 10.2 million people

Among people aged 12 or older, 3.6% misused CNS stimulants, including 1.9% who used cocaine, 1.5% who misused prescription stimulants, and 1.0% who used methamphetamine.



Cocaine Use
5.3 million



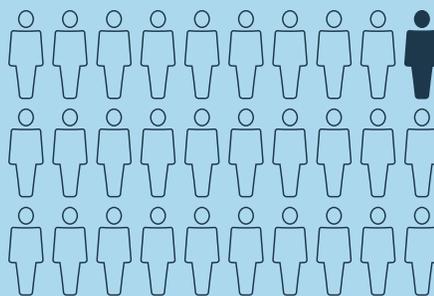
Misuse of Prescription Stimulants
4.3 million



Methamphetamine Use
2.7 million

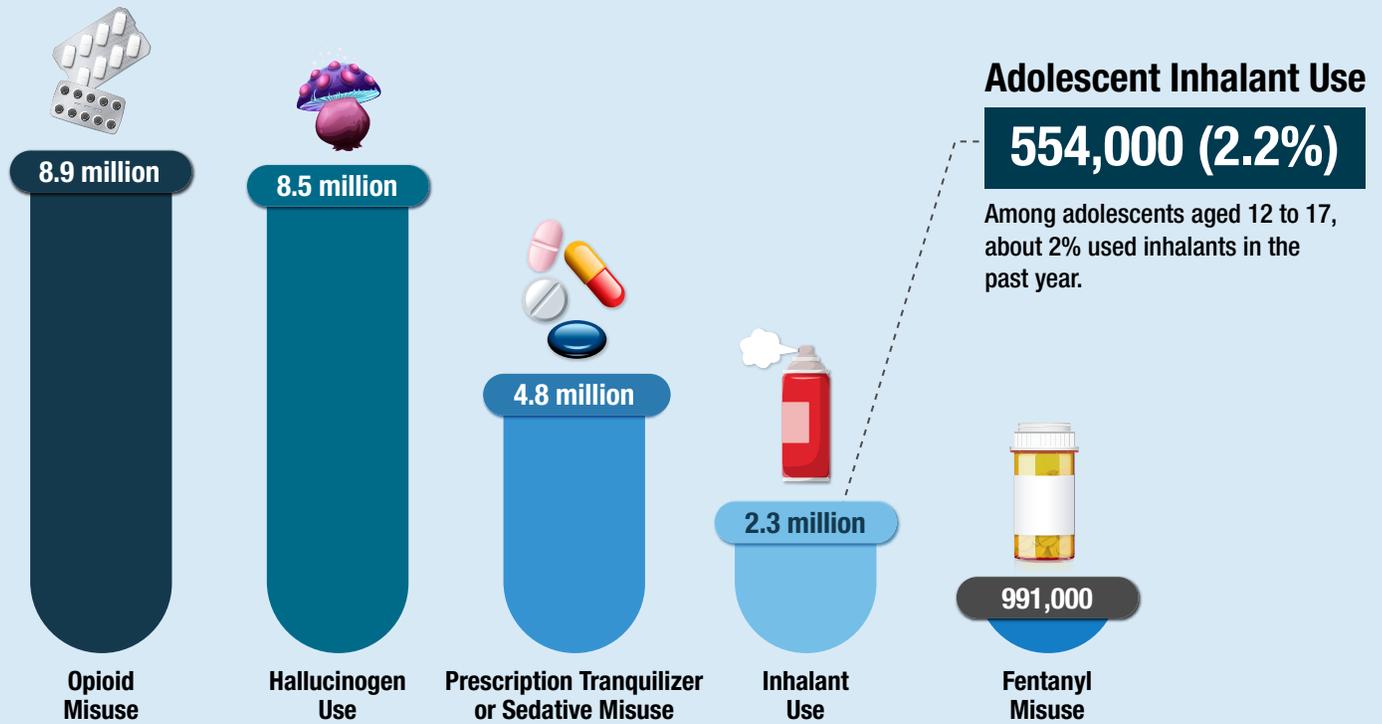
1 in 30

people aged 12 or older misused CNS stimulants (cocaine, prescription stimulants, or methamphetamine).

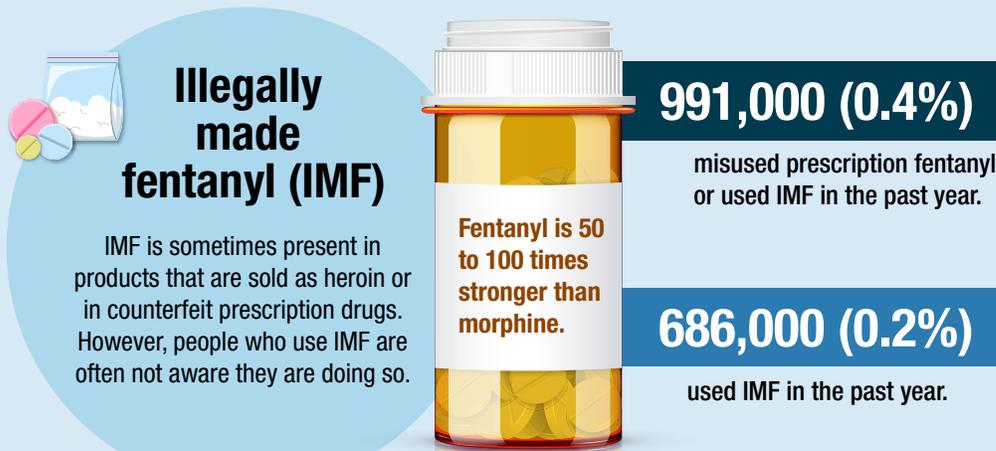


Opioid Misuse | Hallucinogen Use | Prescription Tranquilizer or Sedative Misuse | Inhalant Use | Fentanyl Misuse in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their use of these drugs in the 12 months before the interview.



Fentanyl Misuse in the Past Year



Misuse of fentanyl is relatively rare,

with around 1 in 250 people having misused fentanyl in the past year.

This includes IMF, which was used by around 1 in 500 people in the past year.

Because people who used IMF may have been unaware that they used it, caution must be taken in interpreting estimates of IMF use; these estimates are almost certainly a substantial underestimate of true IMF use.⁵

Drug Use Disorder | Opioid Use Disorder | Alcohol Use Disorder 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)

48.7 million (17.3%)

Among people aged 12 or older, about 17% had an SUD in the past year.



Drug Use Disorder (DUD)

27.2 million (9.7%)

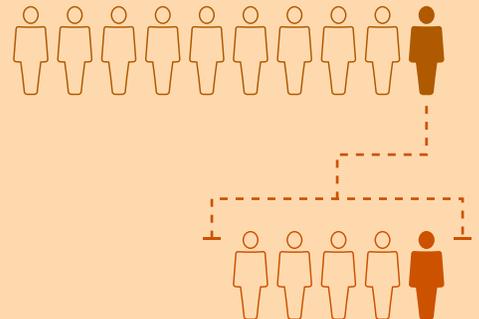
About 1 in 10 people had a DUD in the past year.



Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

6.1 million (2.2%)

Among people aged 12 or older with a past year DUD, a little over 1 in 5 had an OUD, or about 2% overall.



Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)

29.5 million (10.5%)

About 1 in 10 people had an AUD in the past year.



Substance use disorder (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.² 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 pain relievers 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.

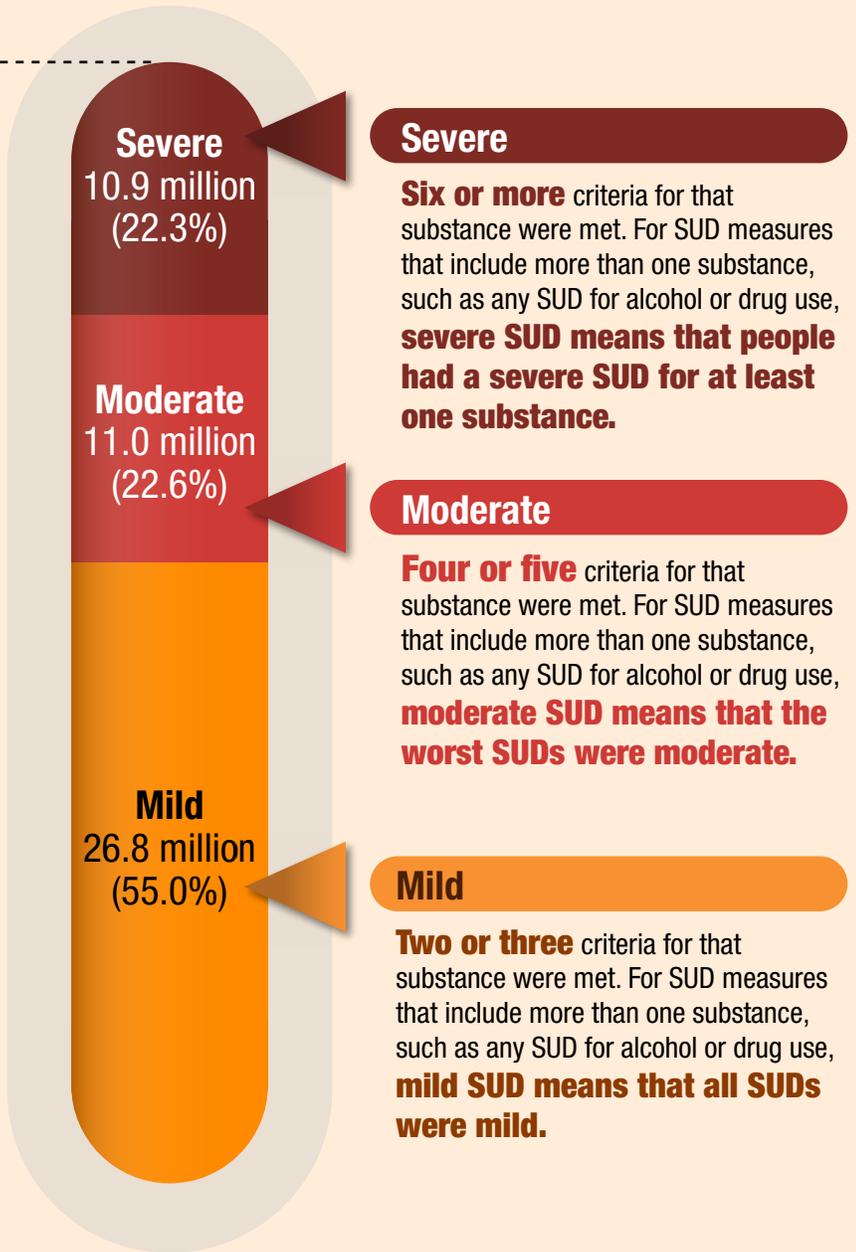
Severity Levels in the Past Year

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.

48.7 million
More than 1 in 6
(17.3%) people aged 12 or older had a substance use disorder (SUD) in the past year.

Among people who had an SUD in the past year,

- about 1 in 5 had a severe disorder,
- about 1 in 5 had a moderate disorder, and
- more than half had a mild disorder.



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.²

Note: The percentages on this page may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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

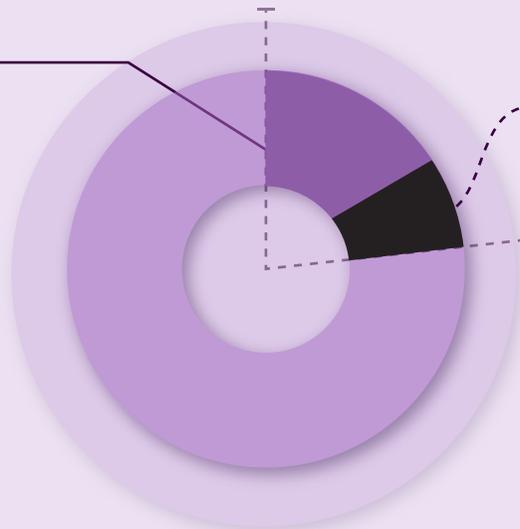
NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older about their mental health in the 12 months before the interview.

Any Mental Illness (AMI)

59.3 million (23.1%)

Almost 1 in 4 adults aged 18 or older had AMI in the past year.

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,³ excluding developmental disorders and substance use disorders.



Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

15.4 million (6.0%)

Among adults aged 18 or older with AMI, 26% had SMI in the past year.

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 *2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.⁴

Major Depressive Episode (MDE)

1 in 11 adults 8.8%

aged 18 or older had a past year MDE.



NSDUH 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 *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.²

Co-Occurring AMI and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

1 in 12 adults 8.4%

aged 18 or older had both AMI and an SUD in the past year. Over one third of adults aged 18 or older who had AMI also had an SUD in the past year.



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 suicide plans, or attempted suicide in the 12 months before the interview.

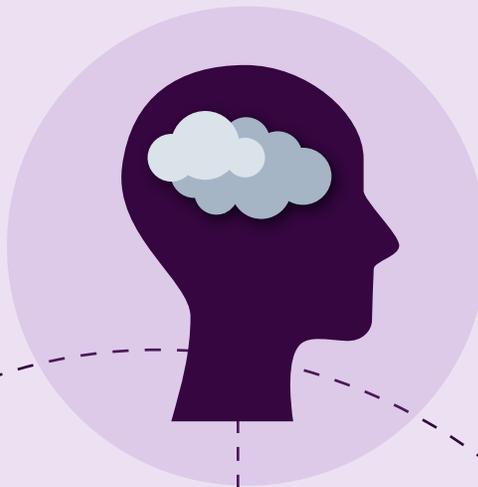
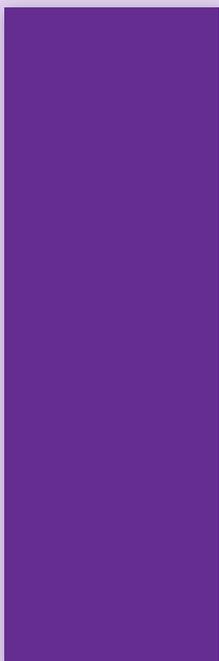


1 in 20

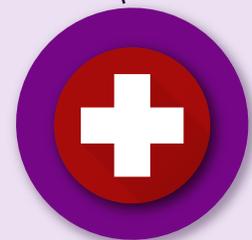
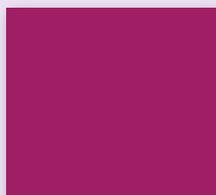
adults aged 18 or older had serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.



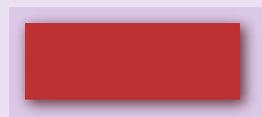
13.2 million
(5.2%)
had
serious thoughts
of suicide.



3.8 million
(1.5%)
made **suicide plans**.



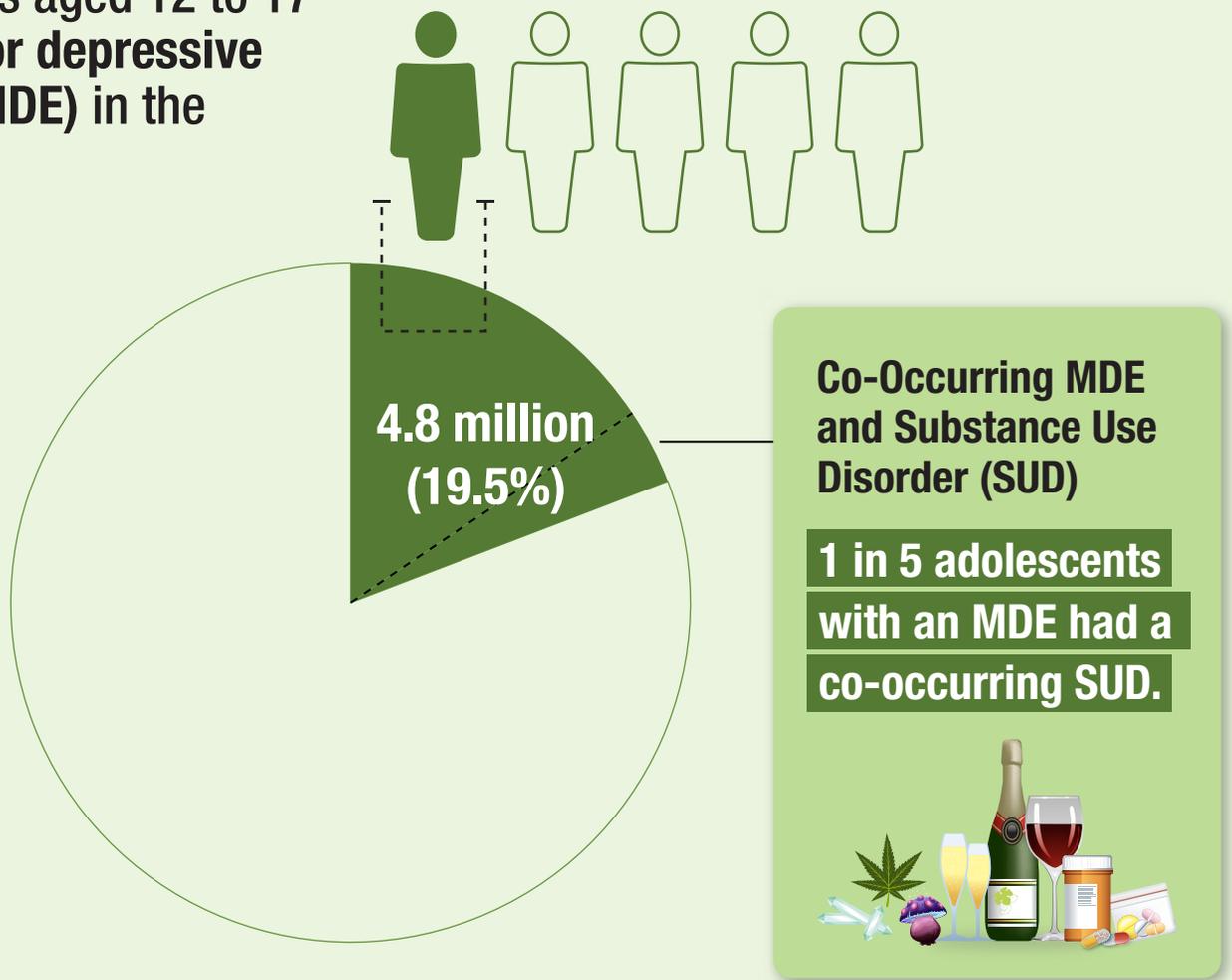
1.6 million
(0.6%)
attempted
suicide.



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.

About 1 in 5 adolescents aged 12 to 17 had a **major depressive episode (MDE)** in the past year.



NSDUH 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 *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.²

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 suicide plans, or attempted suicide in the 12 months before the interview.



Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide

Over 1 in 8 adolescents aged 12 to 17 had serious thoughts of suicide in the past year.

3.4 million



Made Any Suicide Plans

Roughly 1 in 15 adolescents aged 12 to 17 made suicide plans in the past year.

1.7 million



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.

953,000



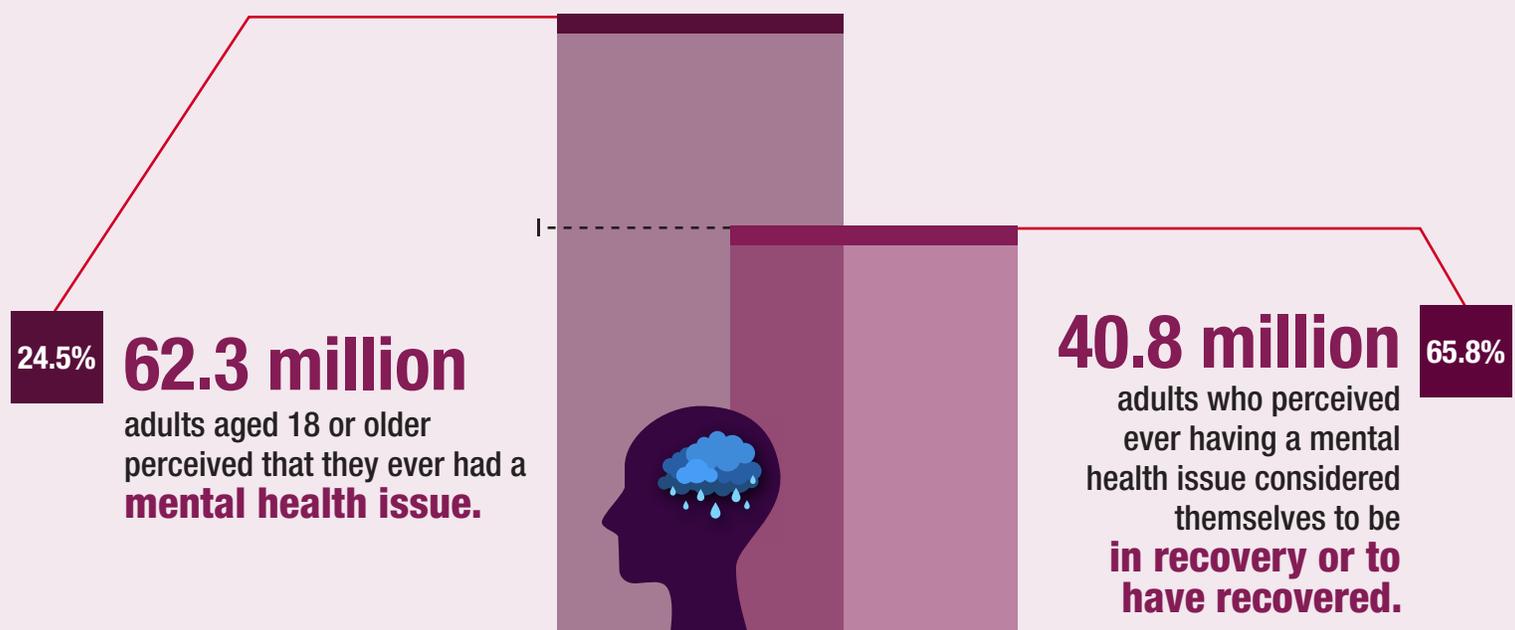
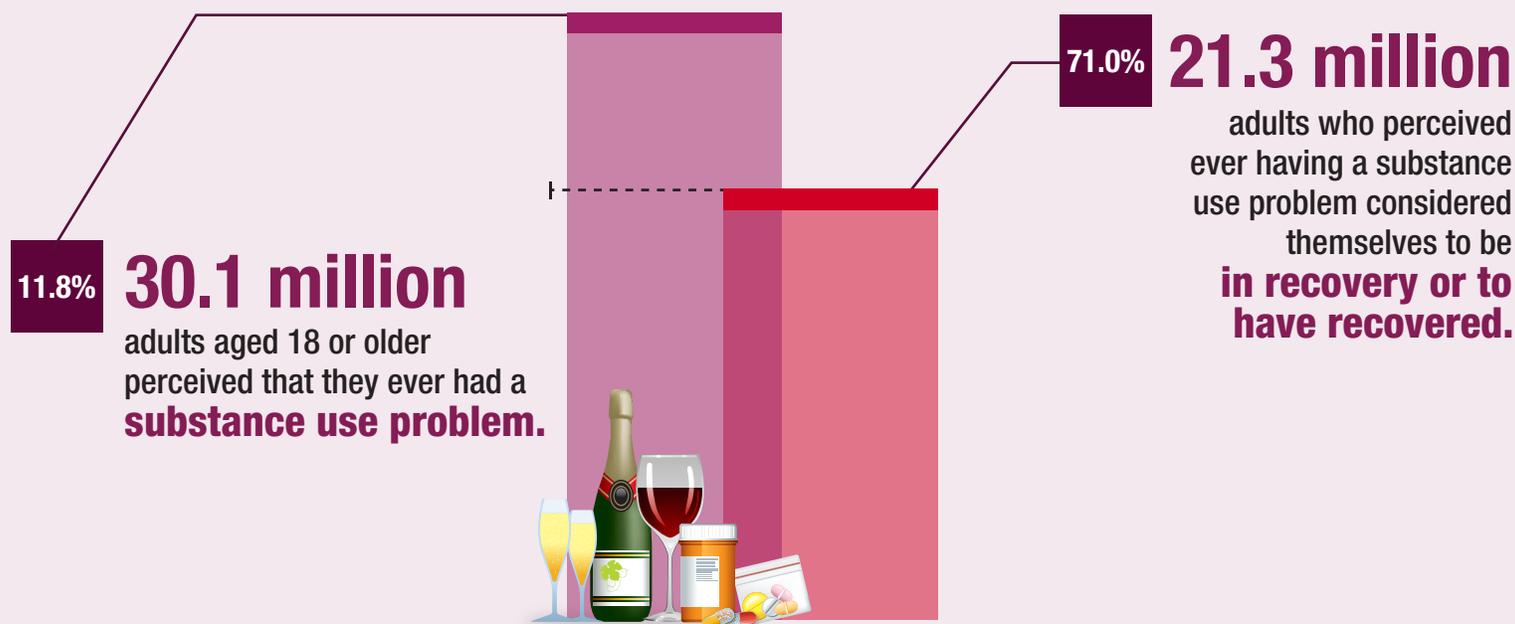
Attempted Suicide

Nearly 1 in 25 adolescents aged 12 to 17 attempted suicide in the past year.



Adult Recovery in the Past Year

NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older whether they thought they ever had a problem with their use of drugs or alcohol. Respondents were also asked whether they ever had a problem with their mental health.



Respondents who reported that they thought they had problems with substances or mental health were then asked if they thought they were recovered or in recovery.

It is important to note that the terms “problem” and “recovery” were not defined for respondents. Therefore, how respondents subjectively defined these terms may have varied. NSDUH describes this as “perceived recovery” as respondents could have considered themselves to have recovered or be in recovery from substance use problems or mental health issues and also be classified as having substance use disorders, a major depressive episode, or any mental illness in the past year.

Endnotes

1. For a discussion of the criteria for suppressing (i.e., not publishing) unreliable estimates, see Section 3.2.2 in the following reference: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2023). *2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological summary and definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-methodological-summary-and-definitions>
2. American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596> 
3. American Psychiatric Association. (1994). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed.).
4. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2023). *2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological summary and definitions*. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2022-methodological-summary-and-definitions>
5. Macmadu, A., Carroll, J. J., Hadland, S. E., Green, T. C., & Marshall, B. D. L. (2017). Prevalence and correlates of fentanyl-contaminated heroin exposure among young adults who use prescription opioids non-medically. *Addictive Behaviors*, 68, 35-38. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2017.01.014> 

Appendix A

Table 1. Substance Use: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands, Percentages, and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2022

Substance Use	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error
PAST MONTH				
Cigarette Use	41,062	(897)	14.6	(0.32)
Underage Cigarette Use (Aged 12-20)	1,211	(85)	3.1	(0.22)
Cigarette Use (Aged 21 or Older)	39,852	(1,040)	16.4	(0.36)
Nicotine Vaping	23,503	(513)	8.3	(0.18)
Underage Nicotine Vaping (Aged 12-20)	4,719	(151)	12.2	(0.39)
Nicotine Vaping (Aged 21 or Older)	18,784	(532)	7.7	(0.19)
Alcohol Use	137,446	(1,195)	48.7	(0.42)
Underage Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	5,843	(173)	15.1	(0.45)
Binge Alcohol Use	61,157	(868)	21.7	(0.31)
Underage Binge Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	3,154	(141)	8.2	(0.36)
Heavy Alcohol Use	16,089	(454)	5.7	(0.16)
Underage Heavy Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	646	(70)	1.7	(0.18)
PAST YEAR				
Illicit Drug Use	70,338	(983)	24.9	(0.35)
Marijuana Use	61,901	(940)	22.0	(0.33)
Underage Marijuana Use (Aged 12-20)	7,422	(186)	19.2	(0.48)
Marijuana Vaping	22,714	(544)	8.1	(0.19)
Underage Marijuana Vaping (Aged 12-20)	4,254	(143)	11.0	(0.37)
Misuse of Central Nervous System Stimulants	10,188	(378)	3.6	(0.13)
Cocaine Use	5,274	(274)	1.9	(0.10)
Misuse of Prescription Stimulants	4,298	(211)	1.5	(0.07)
Methamphetamine	2,705	(219)	1.0	(0.08)
Inhalant Use	2,254	(140)	0.8	(0.05)
Inhalant Use among Adolescents (Aged 12-17)	554	(47)	2.2	(0.18)
Hallucinogen Use	8,509	(327)	3.0	(0.12)
Misuse of Prescription Tranquilizers or Sedatives	4,848	(247)	1.7	(0.09)
Misuse of Opioids	8,918	(337)	3.2	(0.12)
Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana Use¹	24,692	(545)	8.8	(0.19)
Misuse of Fentanyl²	991	(114)	0.4	(0.04)
Illegally Made Fentanyl Use	686	(94)	0.2	(0.03)

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹ Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana Use excludes respondents who used only marijuana but includes those who used marijuana in addition to other illicit drugs.

² Misuse of fentanyl includes the 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, 2022.

Appendix A

Table 2. Substance Use Disorder (SUD) and Severity Level in the Past Year: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands, Percentages, and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2022

SUD and Severity Level	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error
SUD	48,722	(774)	17.3	(0.27)
Mild SUD among People with an SUD	26,812	(404)	55.0	(0.83)
Moderate SUD among People with an SUD	11,025	(334)	22.6	(0.68)
Severe SUD among People with an SUD	10,886	(337)	22.3	(0.69)
Drugs	27,230	(634)	9.7	(0.22)
Opioids	6,117	(336)	2.2	(0.12)
Alcohol	29,542	(620)	10.5	(0.22)

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

NOTE: SUD estimates are based on criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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

Table 3. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands, Percentages, and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2022

Mental Health	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error
Any Mental Illness (AMI)¹	59,286	(883)	23.1	(0.34)
Serious Mental Illness (SMI) ¹	15,360	(447)	6.0	(0.17)
Major Depressive Episode	22,475	(519)	8.8	(0.20)
AMI and Substance Use Disorder^{1,2}	21,543	(496)	8.4	(0.19)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide	13,200	(413)	5.2	(0.16)
Made Any Suicide Plans	3,753	(179)	1.5	(0.07)
Attempted Suicide	1,623	(133)	0.6	(0.05)

* Low precision; 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 status.

² 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, 2022.

Appendix A

Table 4. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; Numbers in Thousands, Percentages, and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2022

Mental Health	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)	4,823	(134)	19.5	(0.54)
MDE and Substance Use Disorder¹	922	(63)	3.7	(0.25)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide				
Yes	3,427	(113)	13.4	(0.44)
No	18,347	(157)	71.7	(0.61)
Not Sure/Don't Know	1,911	(92)	7.5	(0.36)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	1,909	(87)	7.5	(0.34)
Made Any Suicide Plans				
Yes	1,666	(88)	6.5	(0.34)
No	21,372	(124)	83.5	(0.48)
Not Sure/Don't Know	864	(64)	3.4	(0.25)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	1,692	(83)	6.6	(0.33)
Attempted Suicide				
Yes	953	(71)	3.7	(0.28)
No	22,589	(110)	88.3	(0.43)
Not Sure/Don't Know	553	(52)	2.2	(0.20)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	1,500	(76)	5.9	(0.30)

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹ 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, 2022.

Table 5. Perceived Substance Use Problems or Mental Health Issues and Perceived Recovery: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands, Percentages, and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2022

Perceived Problem/Issue and Perceived Recovery	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error
Ever Had a Substance Use Problem¹	30,054	(633)	11.8	(0.25)
In Recovery from a Substance Use Problem ²	21,262	(618)	71.0	(0.99)
Ever Had a Mental Health Issue³	62,279	(897)	24.5	(0.35)
In Recovery from a Mental Health Issue ⁴	40,793	(879)	65.8	(0.63)

* Low precision; no estimate reported.

¹ Excluded were respondents with unknown information for ever having a substance use problem.

² Respondents were asked if 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. Excluded were respondents with unknown information for ever having a substance use problem or for perceived recovery from their substance use problem.

³ Excluded were respondents with unknown information for ever having a problem with their mental health.

⁴ Respondents were asked if 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. Excluded were respondents with unknown information for ever having a mental health issue or for perceived recovery from their mental health issue.

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

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

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