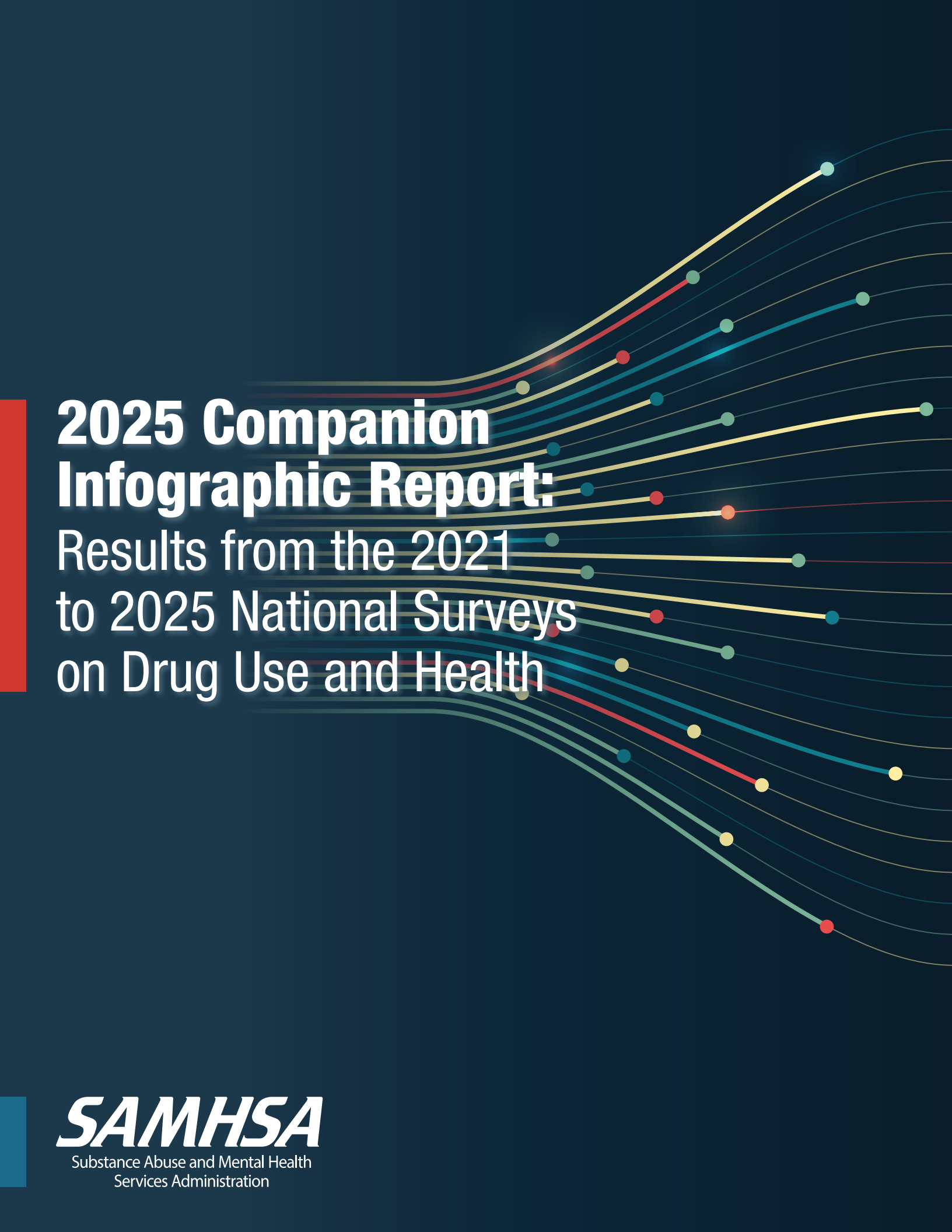




2025 Companion Infographic Report: Results from the 2021 to 2025 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health

2025 Companion Infographic Report:

Results from the 2021 to 2025 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health

The *2025 Companion Infographic Report: Results from the 2021 to 2025 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* was prepared for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) under contract number 75S20322C00001 with SAMHSA, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Elizabeth Crane served as Contracting Officer's Representative, and Carlos Graham served as Alternate Contracting Officer's Representative.

Recommended Citation

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2026). *2025 Companion infographic report: Results from the 2021 to 2025 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health* (SAMHSA Publication No. PEP26-07-011). Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/data-we-collect/nsduh-national-survey-drug-use-and-health/national-releases>

Originating Office

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857.

Electronic Access

Products may be downloaded at <https://library.samhsa.gov/>.

Disclaimer

Nothing in this document constitutes a direct or indirect endorsement by SAMHSA or HHS of any nonfederal entity's products, services, or policies.

Public Domain Notice

This publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission from SAMHSA. Citation of the source is appreciated. However, this publication may not be reproduced or distributed for a fee without the specific, written authorization of the Office of Communications, SAMHSA, HHS.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality

SAMHSA Publication Number PEP26-07-011
Released 2026

Introduction

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) presents the *2025 Companion Infographic Report: Results from the 2021 to 2025 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. This infographic is a visual presentation of selected estimates from the 2021-2025 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, 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. 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 2025. 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 *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.² Based on results of linear tests of trends involving 4 or more years of data, the report summarizes whether an outcome of interest showed a statistically significant change from the baseline year (e.g., 2021) through 2025. 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.

Examples and Interpretation of Statistical Testing Results

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, the estimates from the baseline year to 2025 were statistically increasing.



Overall, the estimates from the baseline year to 2025 were statistically decreasing.



Overall, the estimates from the baseline year to 2025 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:



The estimate for 2025 was significantly greater than the estimate for 2024.



The estimate for 2025 was significantly less than the estimate for 2024.



The estimate for 2025 was not significantly different from the estimate for 2024.

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 (continued)

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*, 5th edition,³ 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 that was updated using clinical interviews in the 2023 and 2024 NSDUHs. For more details on the estimation of AMI and SMI, see the *2025 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

Beginning in 2024, the **seven-item generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7)** scale was added to the questionnaire assessing how respondents felt over the past 2 weeks. Symptoms of GAD include feeling nervous or on edge, excessively worrying about different things, having difficulty controlling thoughts of worry, having trouble relaxing, being restless, feeling irritable, and feeling that something awful might happen. Responses to the GAD-7 questions are compiled into a score for symptoms of GAD-7 with a range of 0 to 21. 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

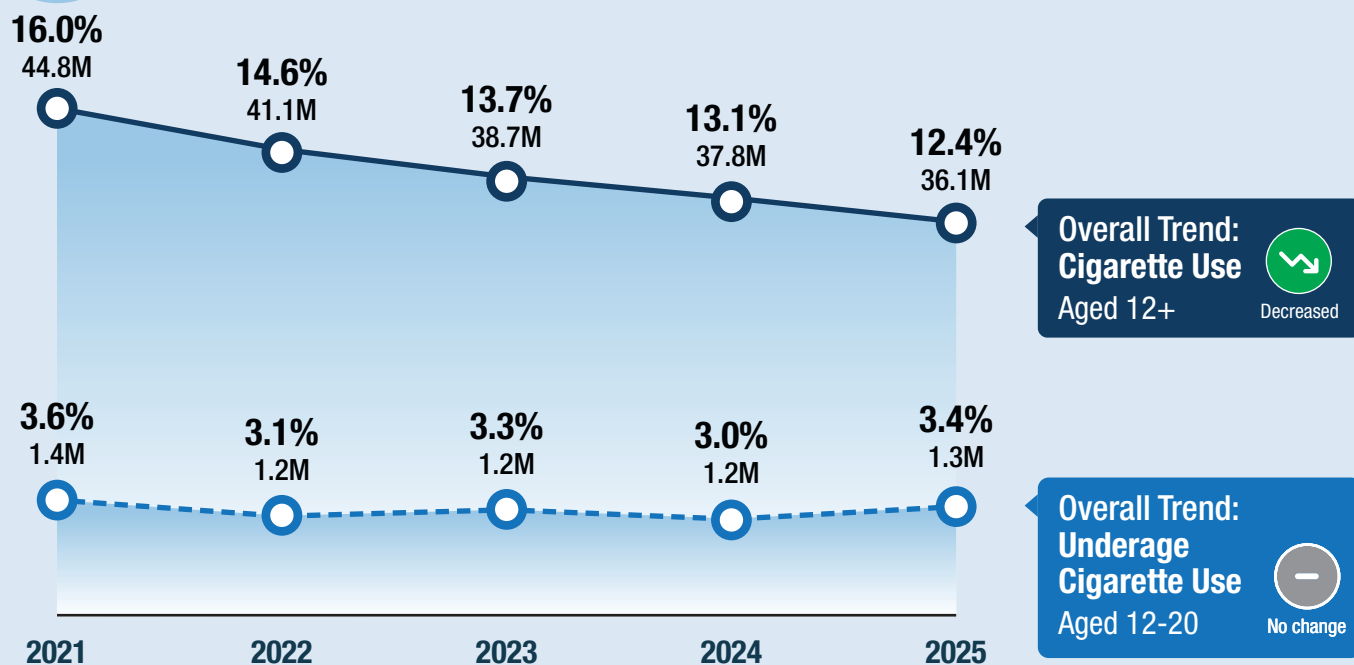
Respondents aged 18 or older were asked whether they thought they ever had a problem with their use of drugs or alcohol or whether they ever had a problem with their mental health. Respondents who reported that they ever had a problem with their drug or alcohol use were asked whether they considered 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.



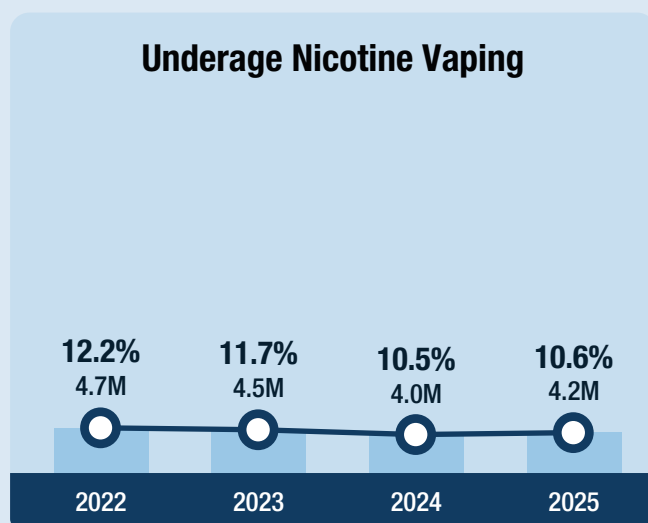
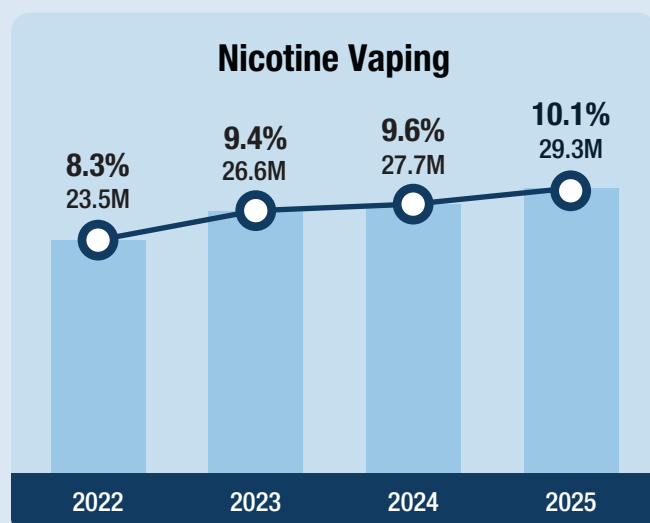
Cigarette Use



Nicotine Vaping

Overall Trend: Nicotine Vaping Aged 12+ Increased

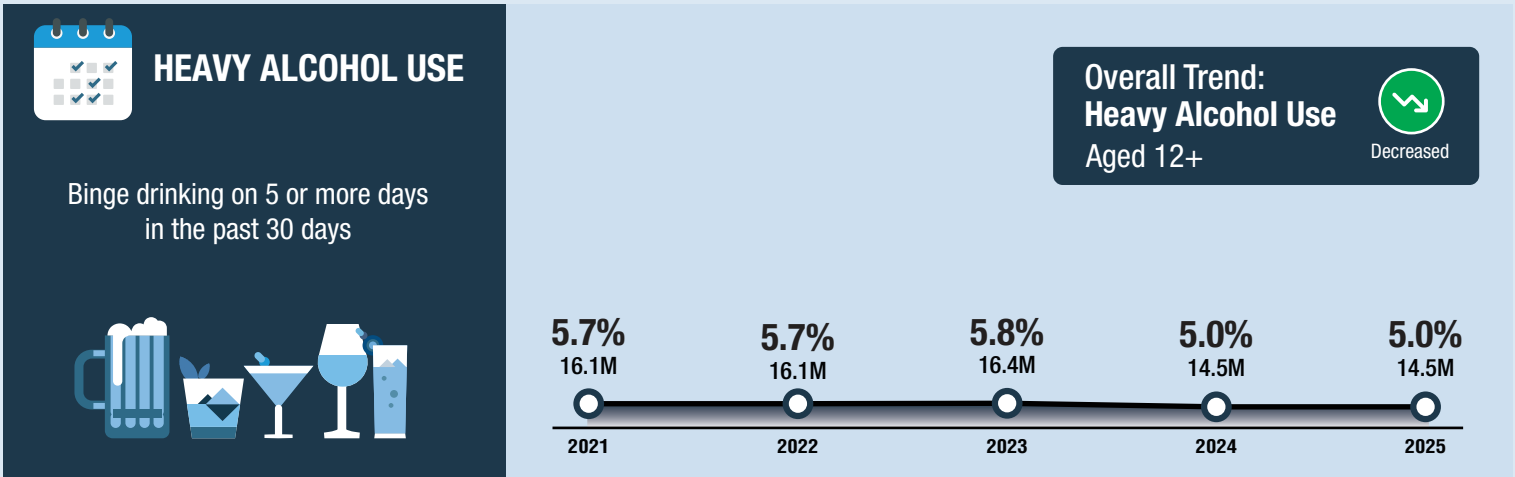
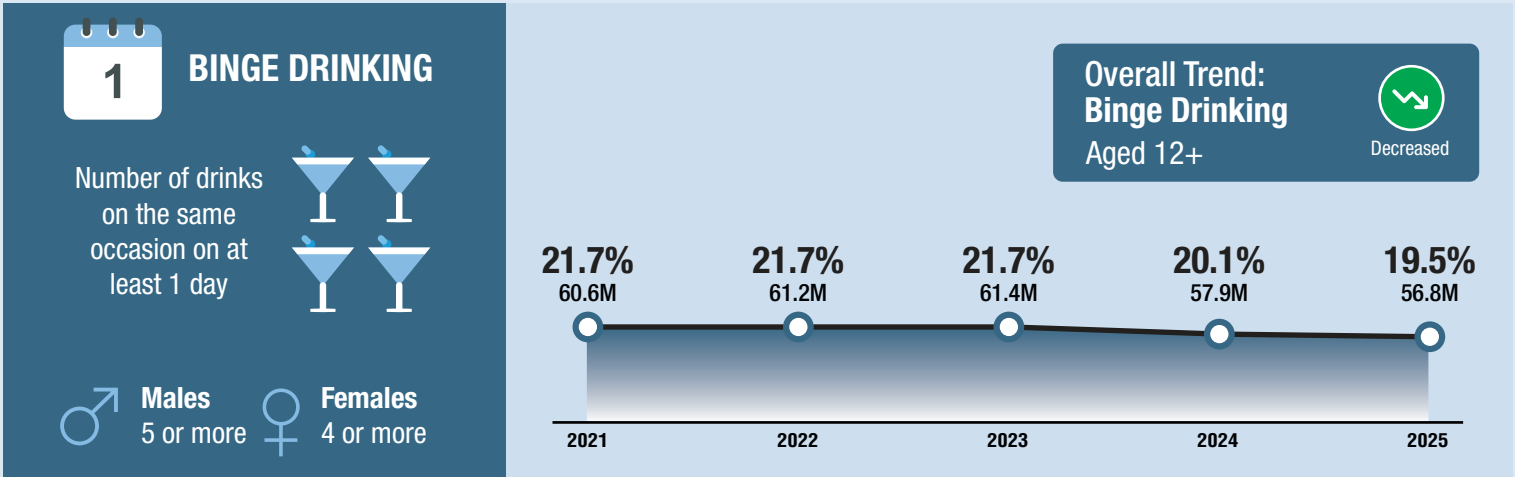
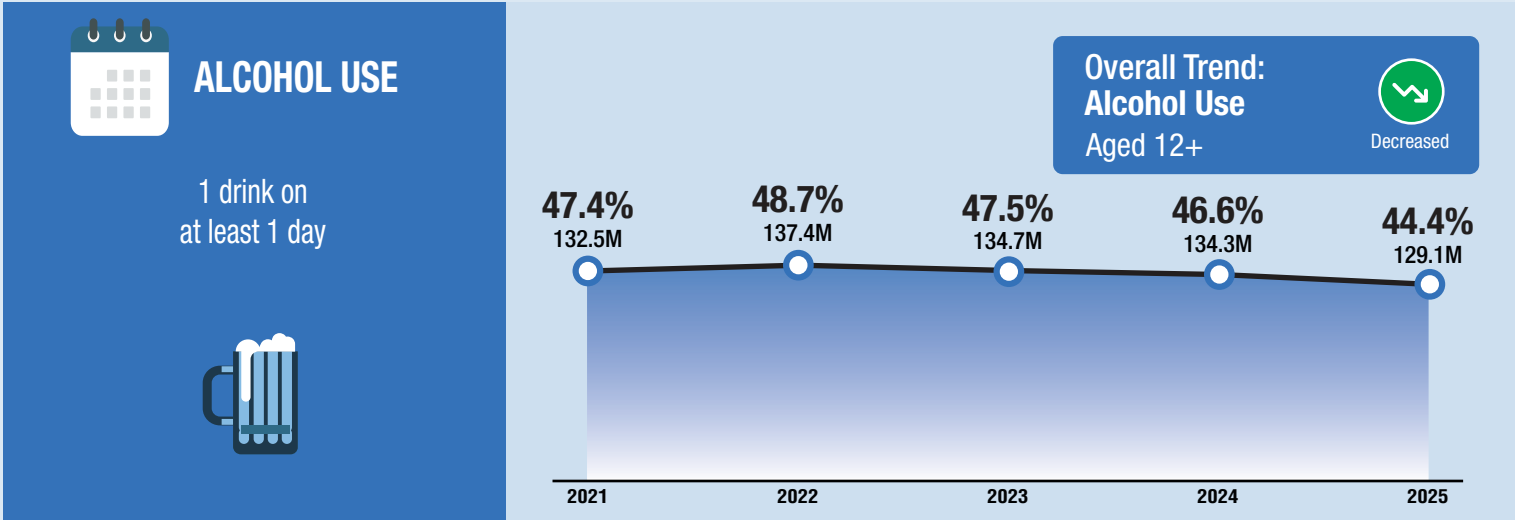
Overall Trend: Underage Nicotine Vaping Aged 12-20 Decreased



Nicotine vaping estimates from 2021 are not comparable with estimates from 2022 to 2025 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.



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

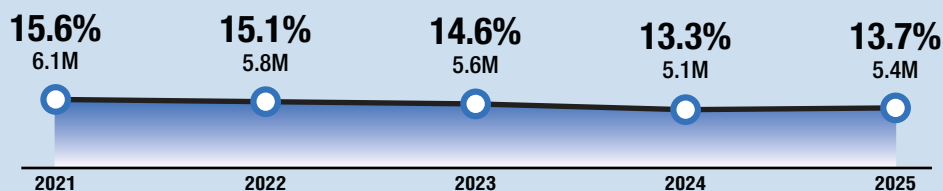
1 drink on
at least 1 day



Overall Trend:
Alcohol Use
Aged 12-20



Decreased



BINGE DRINKING

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



Males
5 or more

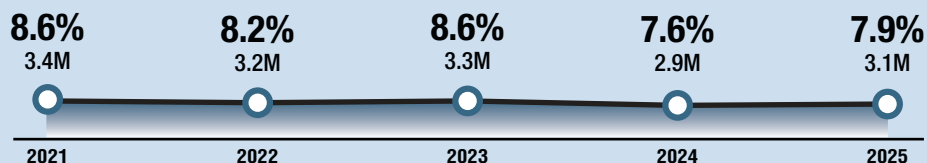


Females
4 or more

Overall Trend:
Binge Drinking
Aged 12-20



No change



HEAVY ALCOHOL USE

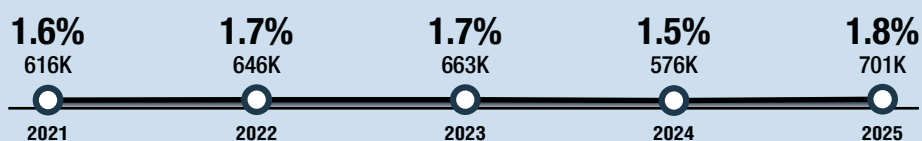
Binge drinking on 5 or more days
in the past 30 days



Overall Trend:
Heavy Alcohol Use
Aged 12-20

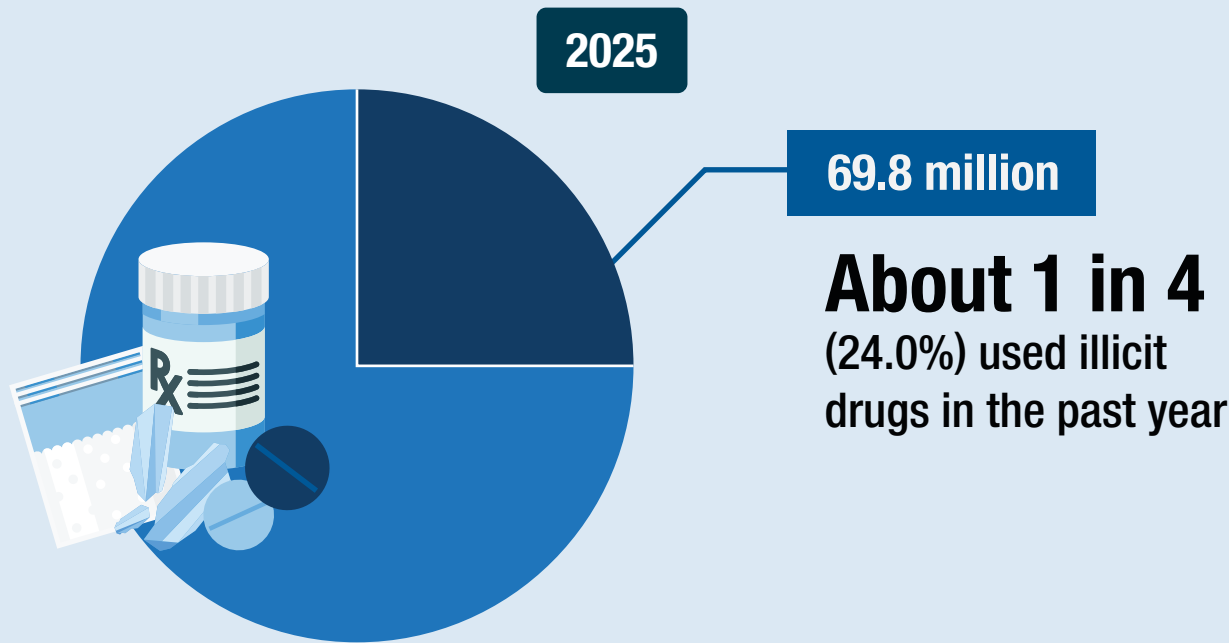


No change



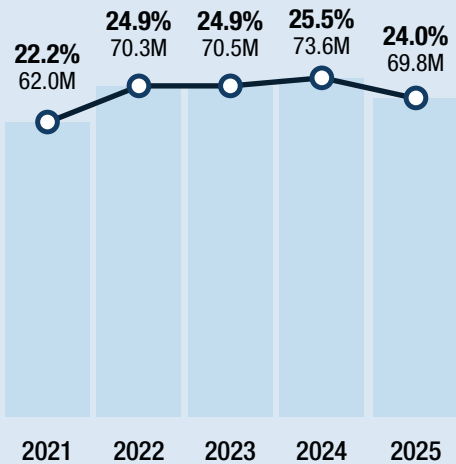
Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year

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



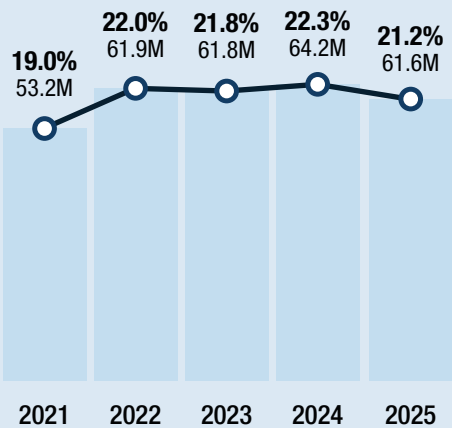
Any Illicit Drug Use

Overall Trend:
Aged 12+



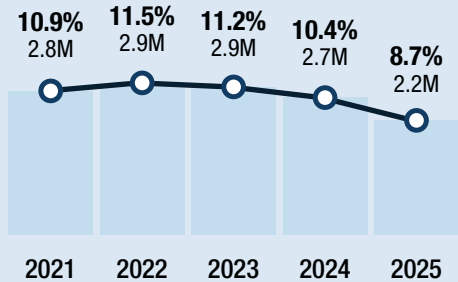
Marijuana Use

Overall Trend:
Aged 12+



Adolescent Marijuana Use

Overall Trend:
Aged 12-17



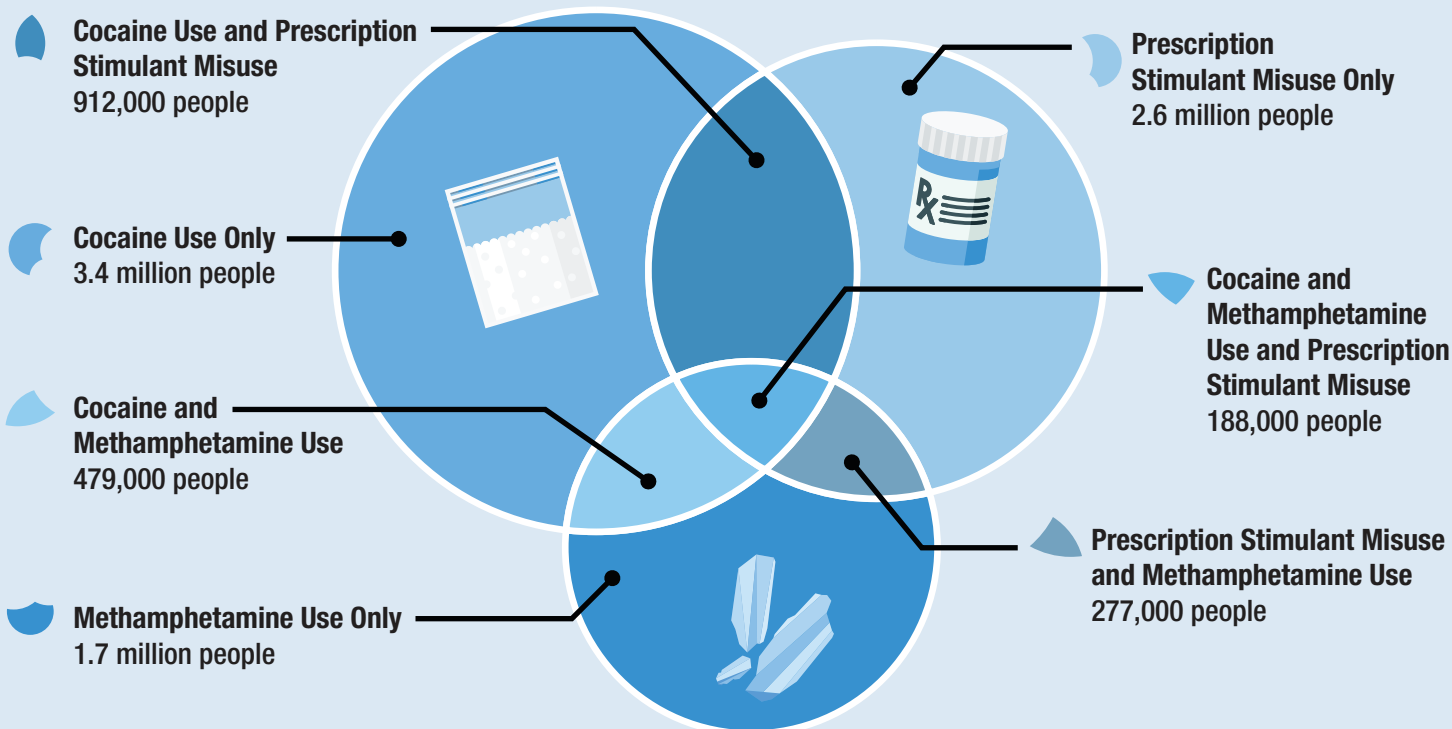
Illicit drug use includes the use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamine, as well as the misuse of prescription drugs (pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives).

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

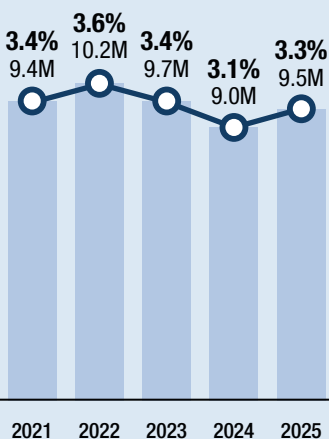
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their use of types of central nervous system (CNS) stimulants in the 12 months before the interview.

2025



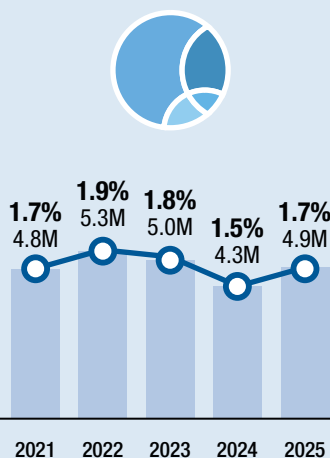
Any CNS Stimulant Misuse

Overall Trend No change



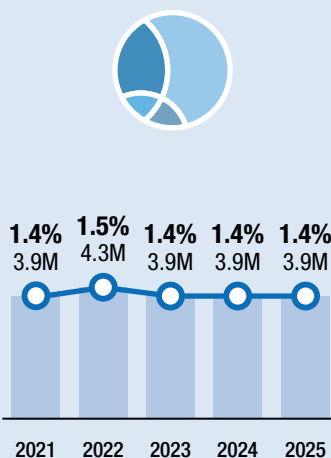
Cocaine Use

Overall Trend No change



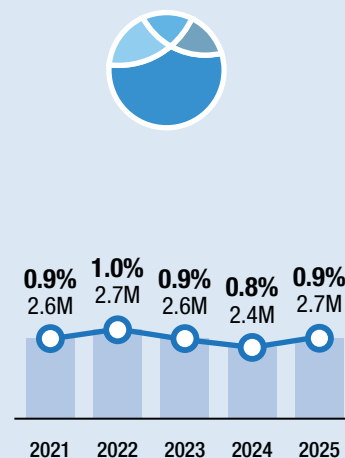
Prescription Stimulant Misuse

Overall Trend No change



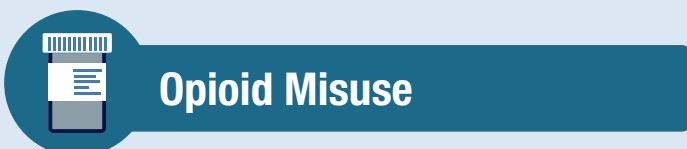
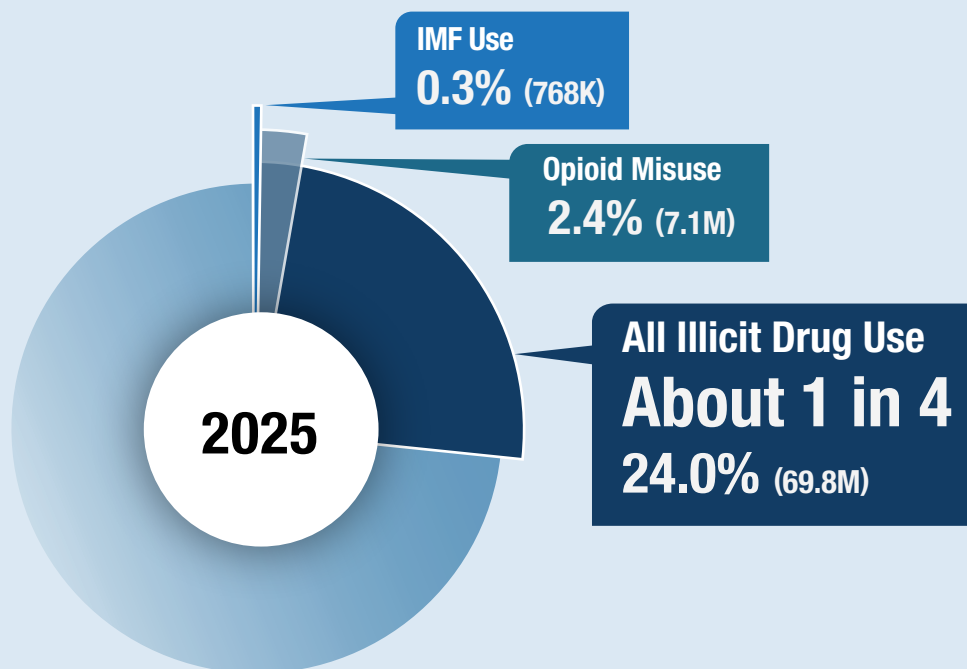
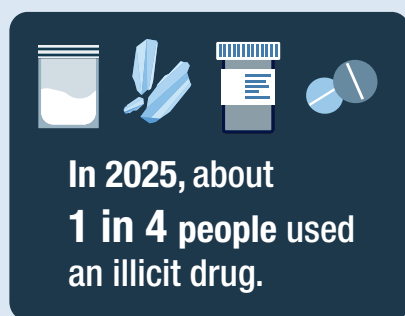
Methamphetamine Use

Overall Trend No change

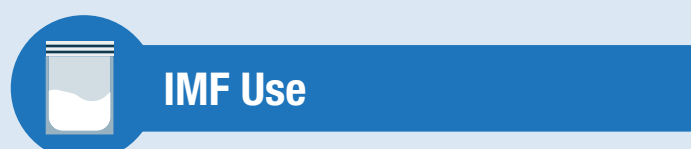


Opioid Misuse and Illegally Made Fentanyl Use in the Past Year

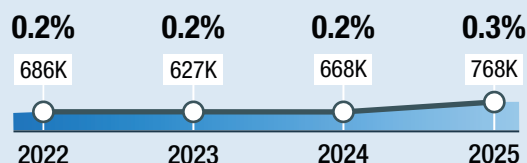
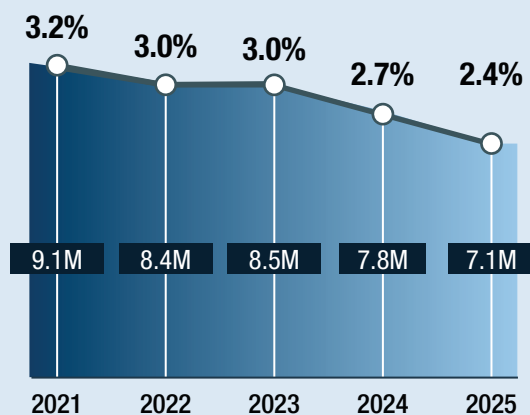
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about their use of opioids and illegally made fentanyl (IMF) in the 12 months before the interview.



Overall Trend:
Opioid Misuse



Overall Trend:
IMF Use

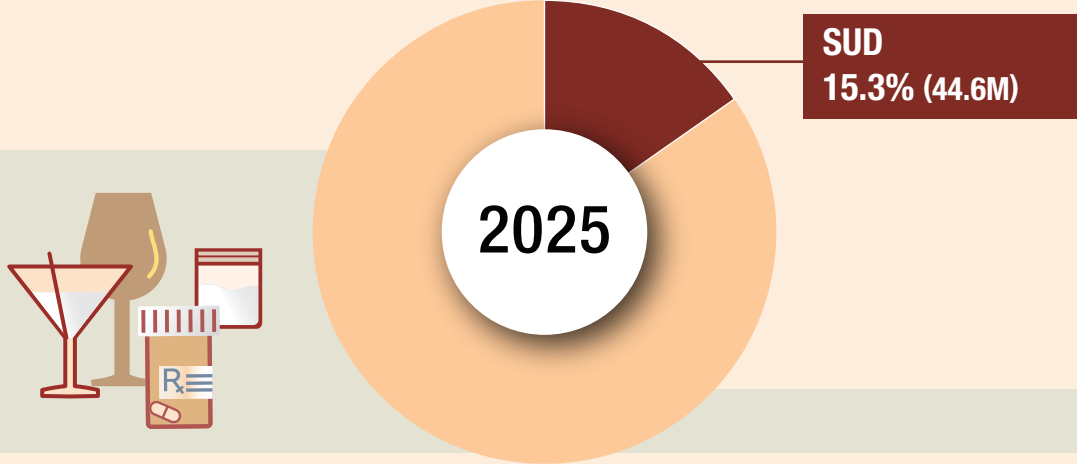


Estimates for IMF use are not available for 2021 data.

Substance Use Disorders in the Past Year

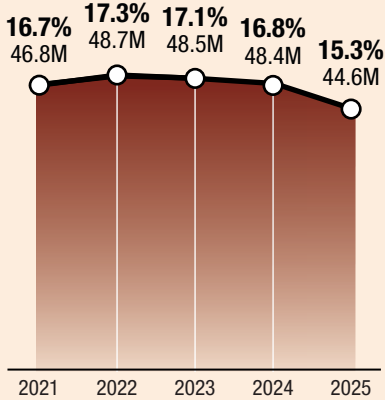
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 or older about the effects of their drug or alcohol use on their lives in the 12 months before the interview.

Substance Use Disorder (SUD)



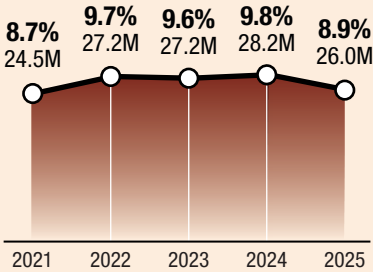
Substance Use Disorder (SUD)

Overall Trend  Decreased



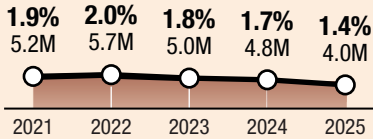
Drug Use Disorder (DUD)

Overall Trend  No change



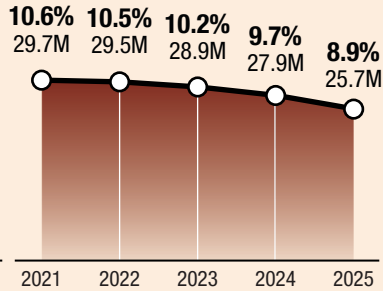
Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

Overall Trend  Decreased



Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD)

Overall Trend  Decreased



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.³

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.

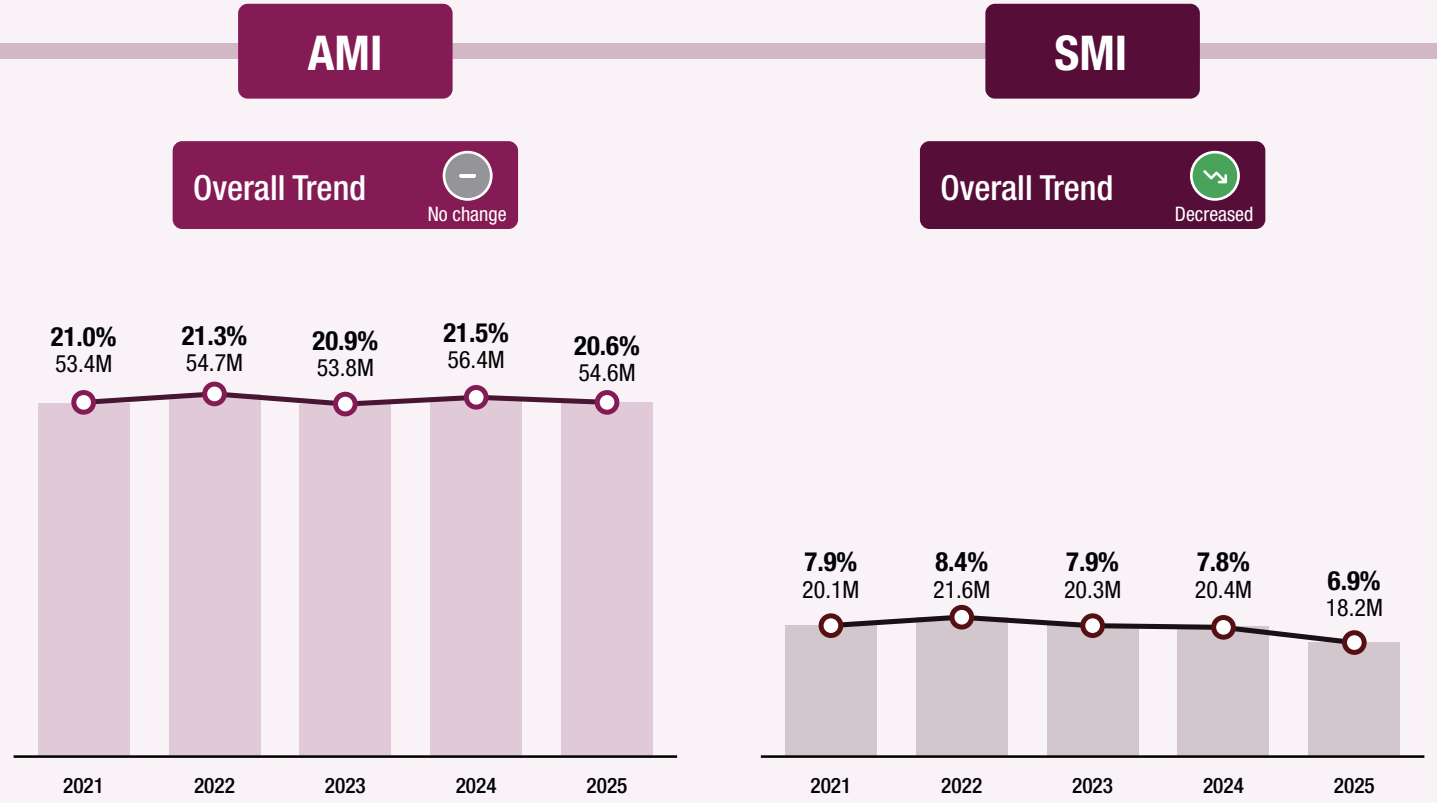
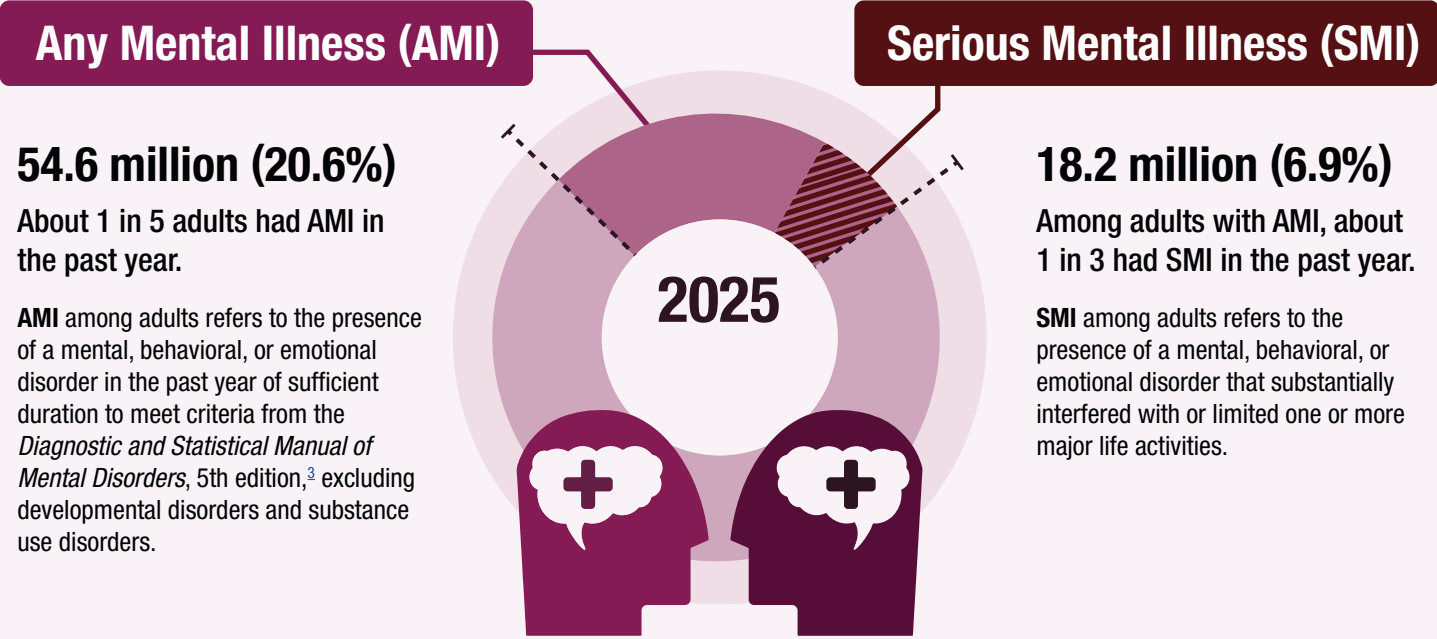
Respondents were classified as having an **OUD** if they had a disorder related to their use of heroin or prescription opioids in the past year.

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.

Mental Illness in the Past Year

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



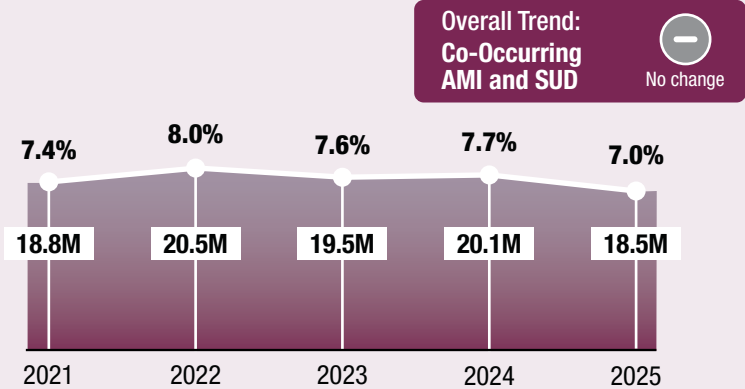
AMI and SMI were estimated based on a statistical prediction model. For more details on the estimation of AMI and SMI, see the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report.²

Co-Occurring Any Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorder | Major Depressive Episode | Co-Occurring Major Depressive Episode 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.

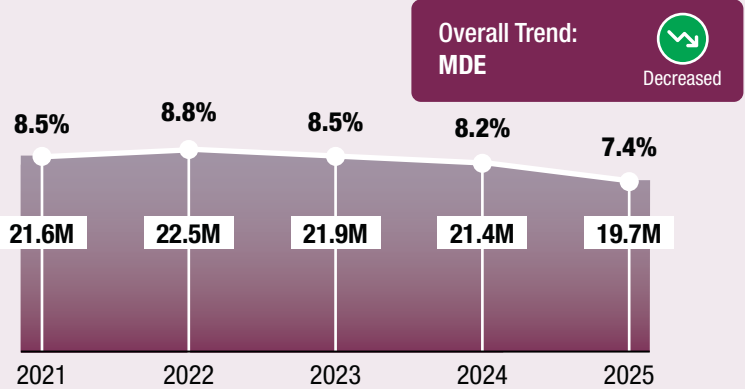


Co-Occurring Any Mental Illness (AMI) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)



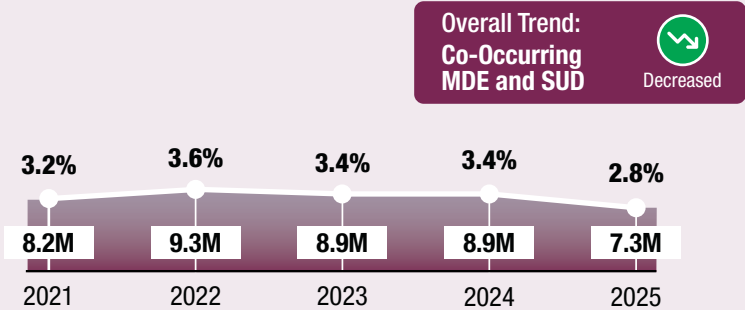


Major Depressive Episode (MDE)





Co-Occurring MDE and SUD



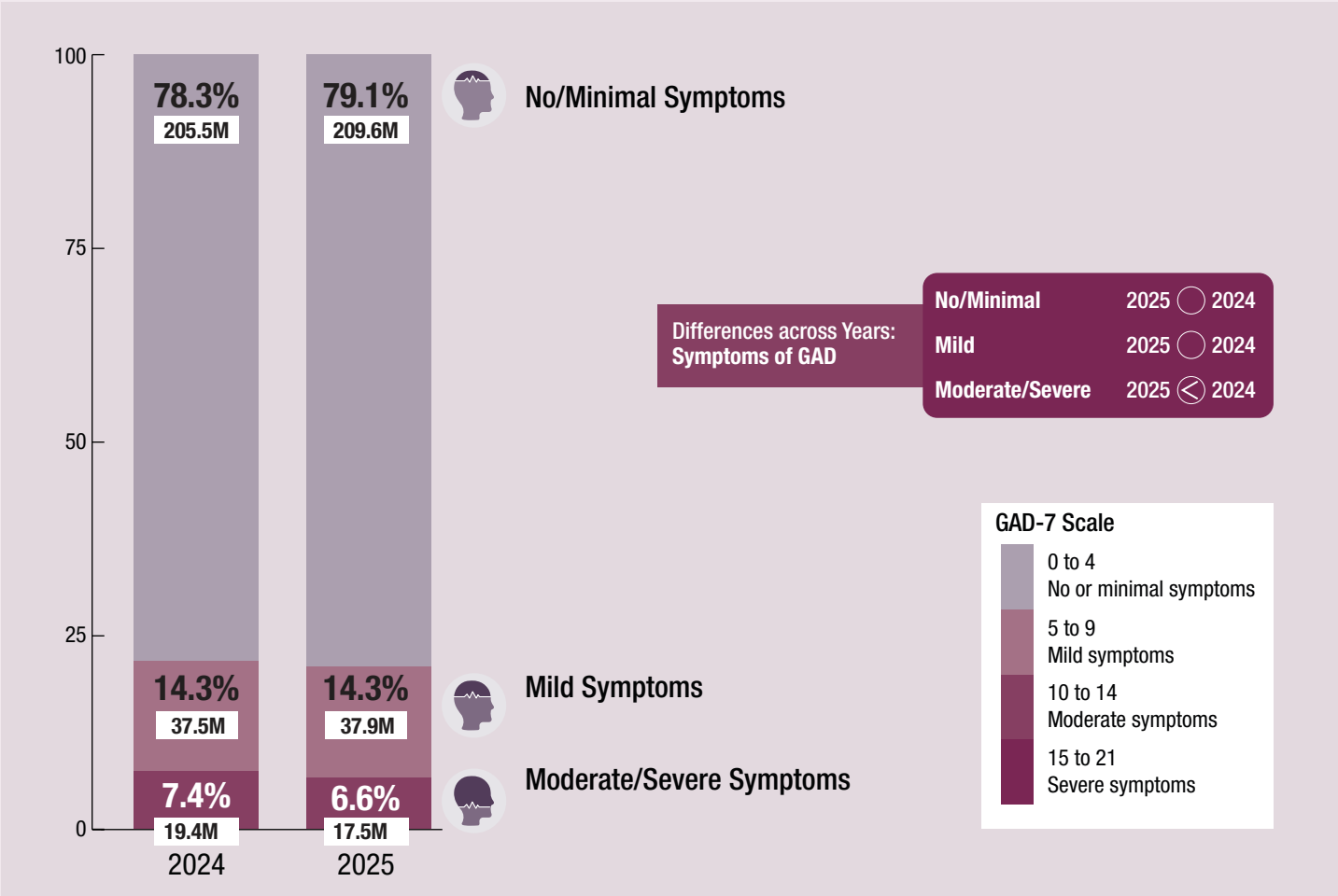
NSDUH respondents were classified as having an **MDE** in the past 12 months if (1) they had at least one period of 2 weeks or longer in the past year when for most of the day nearly every day they felt depressed or lost interest or pleasure in daily activities; and (2) they also had problems with sleeping, 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.³

Symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder in the Past 2 Weeks

NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older 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 2025, about **1 in 15 adults** had moderate or severe symptoms of GAD, including 4.2% with moderate symptoms and 2.4% with severe symptoms.



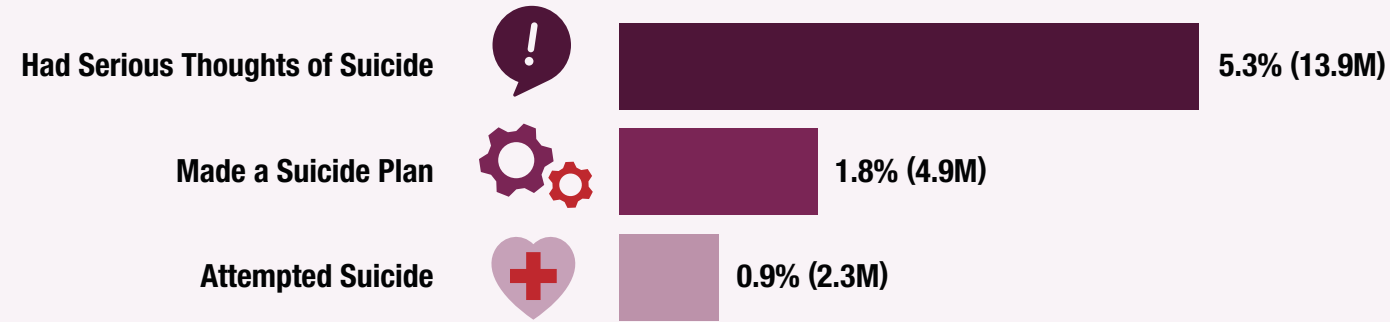
Beginning in 2024, the **seven-item generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7)** scale was added to the questionnaire assessing how respondents felt over the past 2 weeks. Symptoms of GAD include feeling nervous or on edge, excessively worrying about different things, having difficulty controlling thoughts of worry, having trouble relaxing, being restless, feeling irritable, and feeling that something awful might happen.

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors among Adults in the Past Year

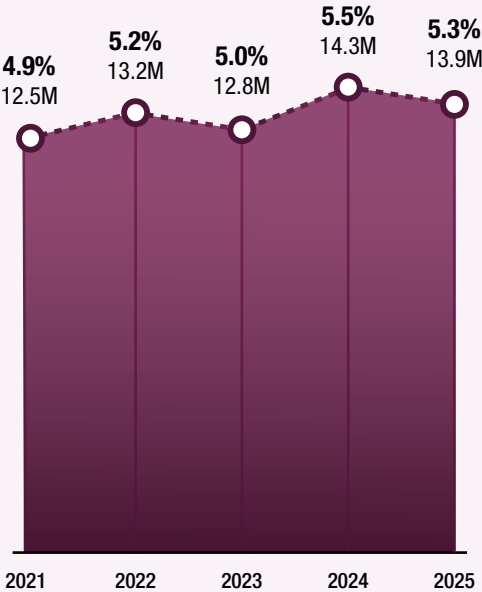
NSDUH asked respondents aged 18 or older whether they had serious thoughts of suicide, made a suicide plan, or attempted suicide in the 12 months before the interview.

2025

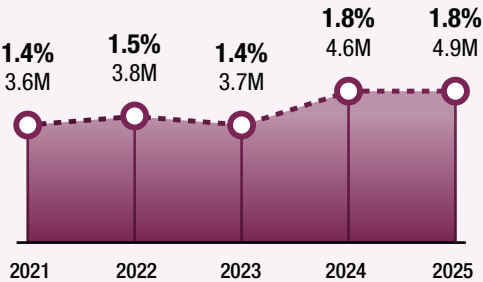
An estimated **13.9 million** adults had serious thoughts of suicide, **4.9 million** made a suicide plan, and **2.3 million** attempted suicide.



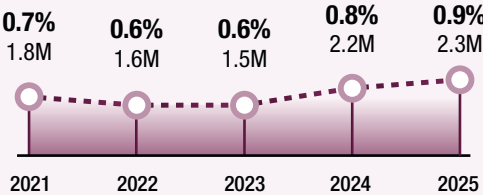
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide



Made a Suicide Plan



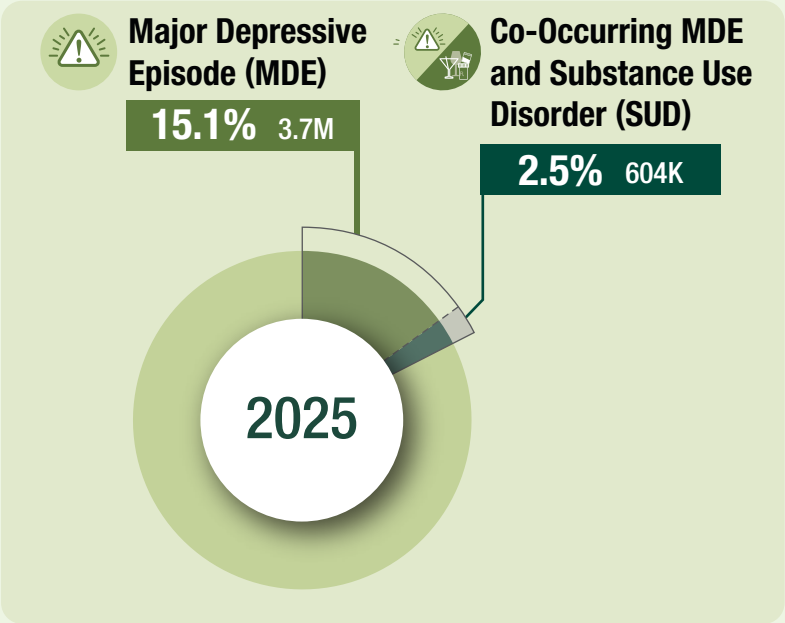
Attempted Suicide



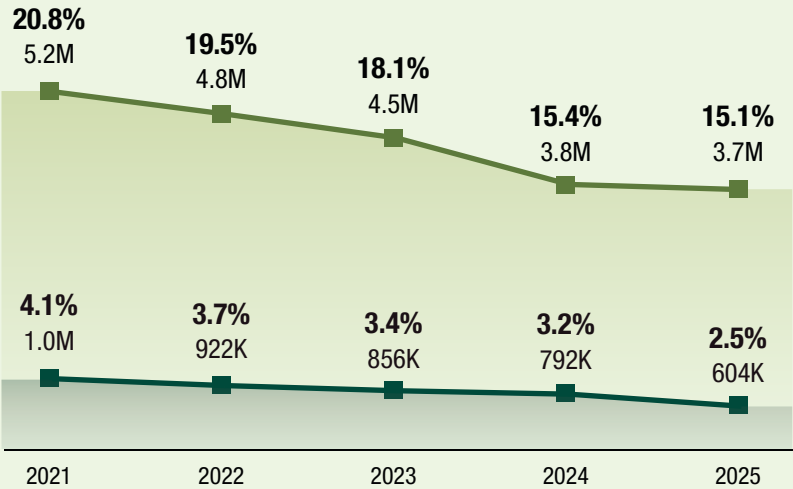
Major Depressive Episode | Co-Occurring Major Depressive Episode and Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year

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

2025



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.³

Symptoms of Generalized Anxiety Disorder in the Past 2 Weeks

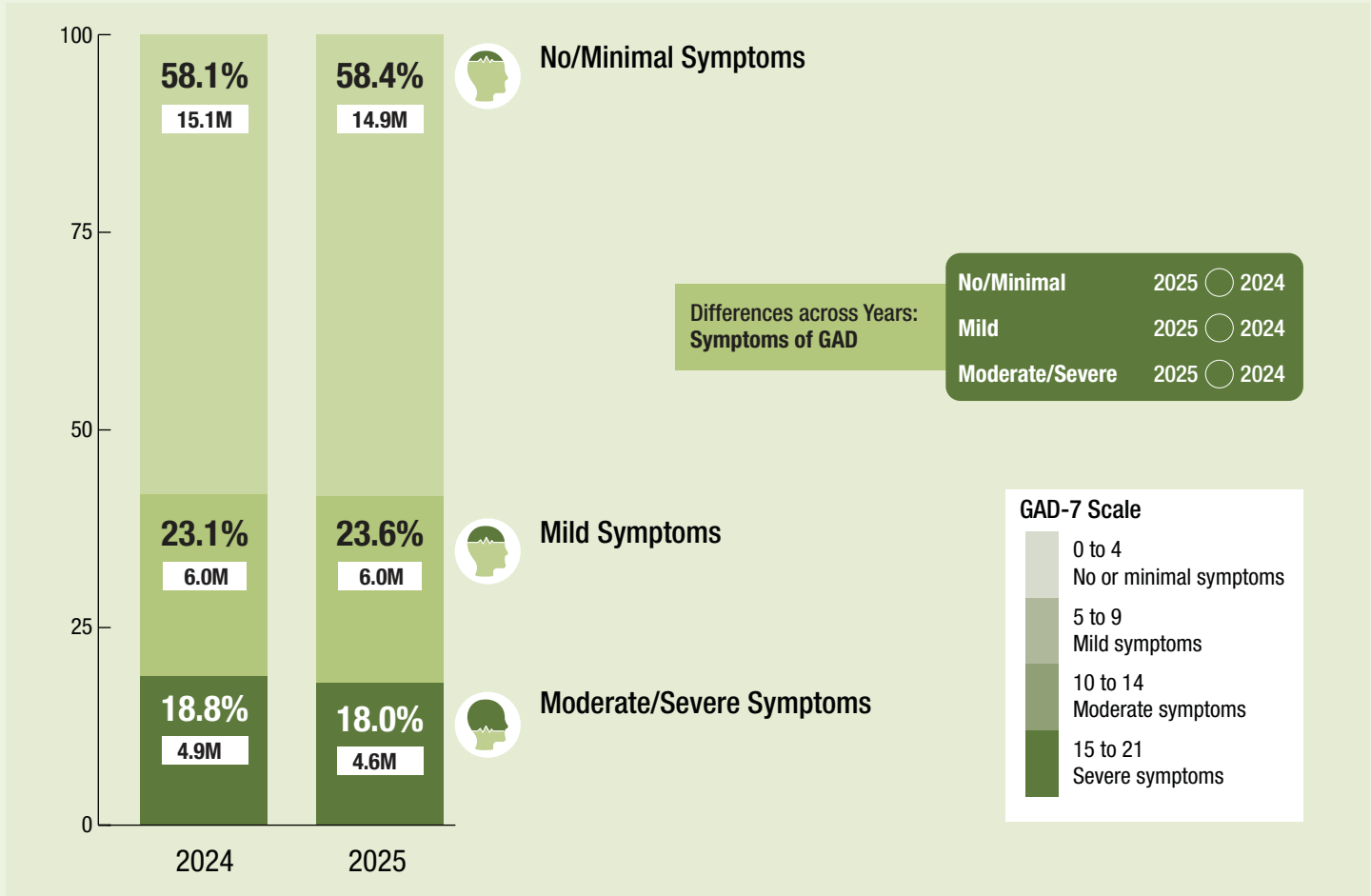
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 to 17 about their symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) in the 2 weeks before the interview based on the 7-item generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7) scale.



Symptoms of GAD

In 2025, about **1 in 6 adolescents** had moderate or severe symptoms of GAD, including 10.6% with moderate symptoms and 7.4% with severe symptoms.





Beginning in 2024, the **seven-item generalized anxiety disorder (GAD-7)** scale was added to the questionnaire assessing how respondents felt over the past 2 weeks. Symptoms of GAD include feeling nervous or on edge, excessively worrying about different things, having difficulty controlling thoughts of worry, having trouble relaxing, being restless, feeling irritable, and feeling that something awful might happen.

Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors among Adolescents in the Past Year

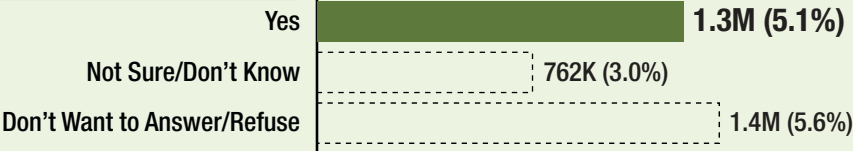
NSDUH asked respondents aged 12 to 17 whether they had serious thoughts of suicide, made a suicide plan, or attempted suicide in the 12 months before the interview.

2025

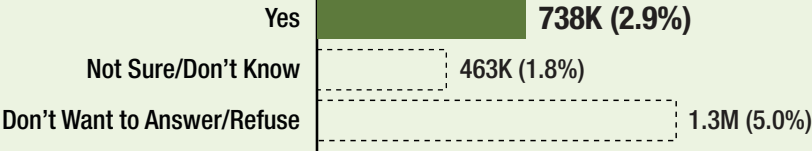
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide



Made a Suicide Plan



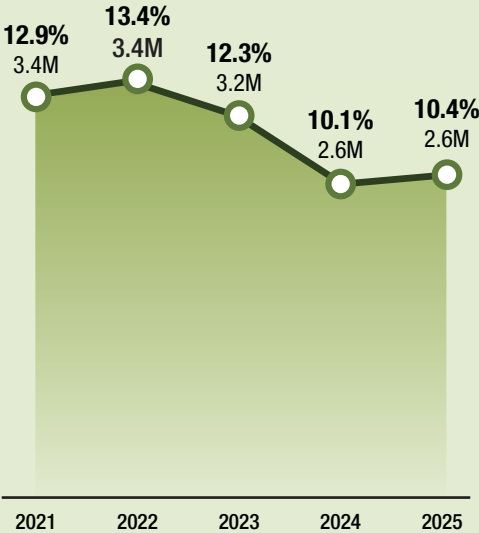
Attempted Suicide



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.**

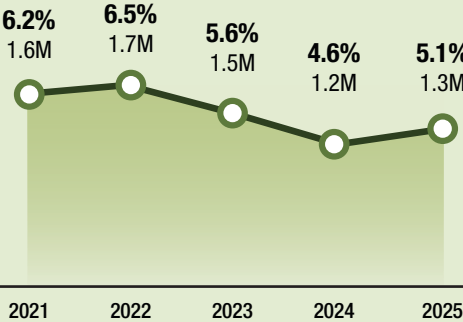
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide

Overall Trend Decreased



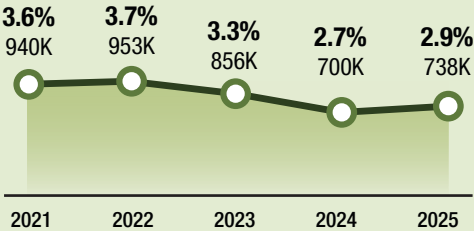
Made a Suicide Plan

Overall Trend Decreased



Attempted Suicide

Overall Trend Decreased

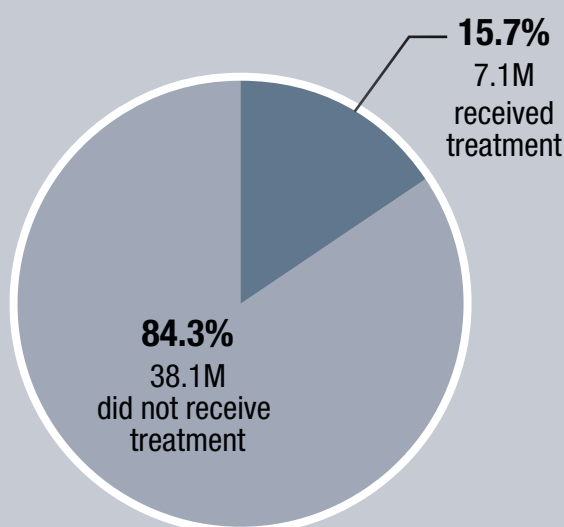


Substance Use Treatment | Mental Health Treatment

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.

2025

Substance Use Treatment among Adults Who Needed Treatment

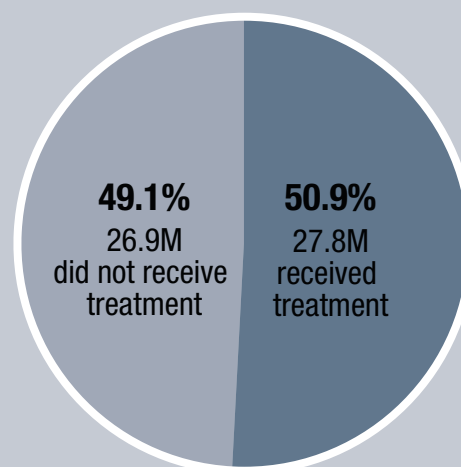


45.2 million adults needed substance use treatment



Treatment in an outpatient location was the most common setting.

Mental Health Treatment among Adults Who Had Any Mental Illness



54.6 million adults had any mental illness



Prescription medication was the most common mental health treatment.

i Estimates from 2021 through 2024 are not comparable with estimates from 2025 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.



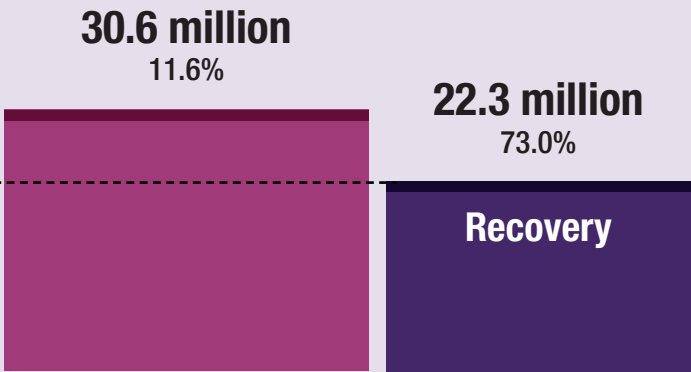
Ever Had a Substance Use Problem

2025

Among the **30.6 million adults** who perceived ever having a substance use problem, **22.3 million adults (73.0%)** considered themselves to have recovered or to be in recovery.

Overall Trend:
Ever Had a
Substance Use
Problem

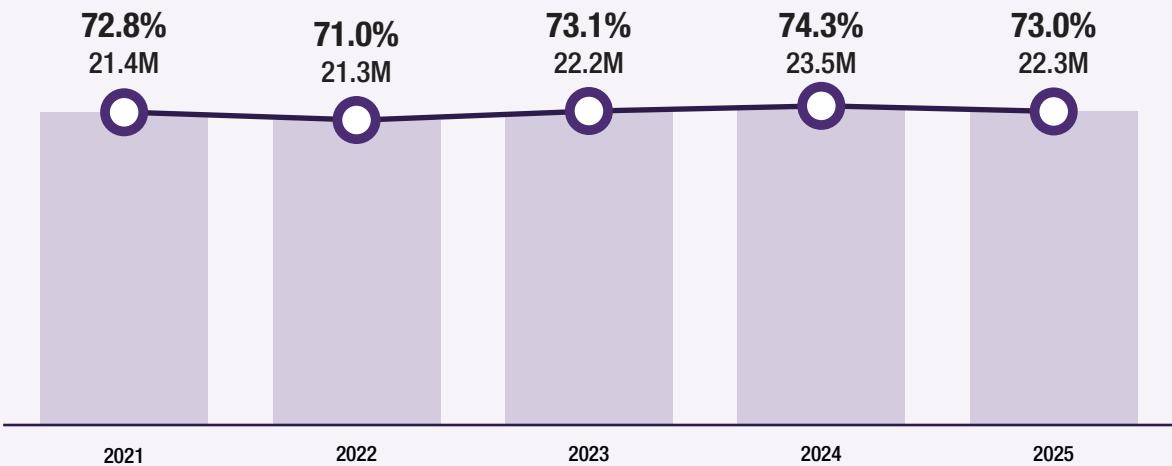

No change



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.



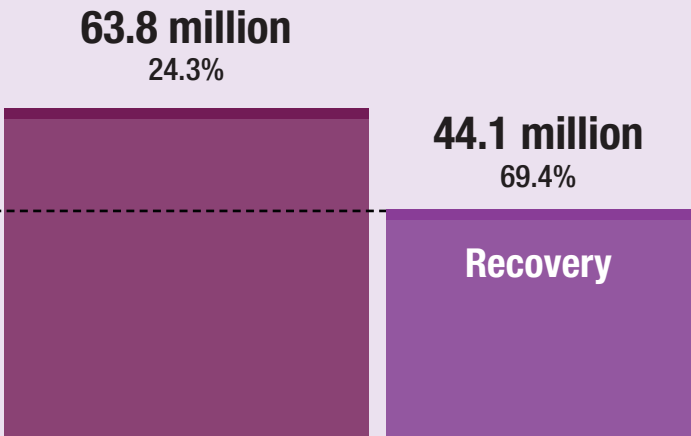
Ever Had a Mental Health Issue

2025

Among the **63.8 million adults** who perceived ever having a mental health issue, **44.1 million adults (69.4%)** considered themselves to have recovered or to be in recovery.

Overall Trend:
Ever Had a Mental
Health Issue

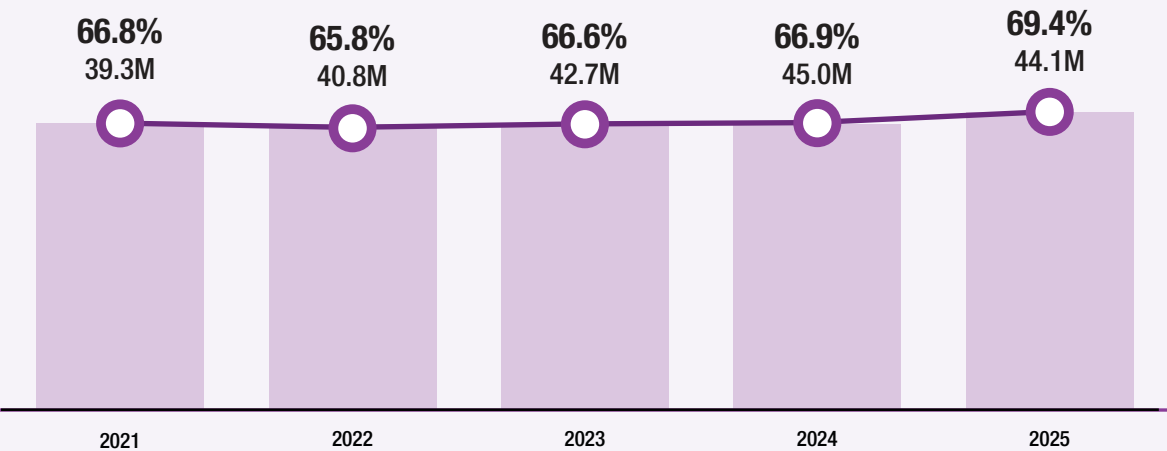

Increased



In Recovery from a Mental Health Issue

Overall Trend:
In Recovery from a
Mental Health Issue


Increased



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. (2026). *Key substance use and mental health indicators in the United States: Results from the 2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (HHS Publication No. PEP26-07-010, NSDUH Series H-61). <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. (2026). *2025 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> 

Table 1. Substance Use: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2025

Substance Use	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2021-2025
	Percentage	Standard Error	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)	12.4	(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)	3.4	(0.24)	No Change
Nicotine Vaping ^{1,2}	—	—	8.3	(0.18)	9.4	(0.20)	9.6	(0.19)	10.1	(0.23)	Increased
Underage Nicotine Vaping ^{1,2} (Aged 12-20)	—	—	12.2	(0.39)	11.7	(0.40)	10.5	(0.36)	10.6	(0.38)	Decreased
Alcohol Use	47.4	(0.44)	48.7	(0.42)	47.5	(0.42)	46.6	(0.40)	44.4	(0.43)	Decreased
Underage Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	15.6	(0.50)	15.1	(0.45)	14.6	(0.49)	13.3	(0.44)	13.7	(0.53)	Decreased
Binge Alcohol Use	21.7	(0.34)	21.7	(0.31)	21.7	(0.30)	20.1	(0.29)	19.5	(0.32)	Decreased
Underage Binge Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	8.6	(0.40)	8.2	(0.36)	8.6	(0.38)	7.6	(0.33)	7.9	(0.40)	No Change
Heavy Alcohol Use ³	5.7	(0.20)	5.7	(0.16)	5.8	(0.16)	5.0	(0.16)	5.0	(0.17)	Decreased
Underage Heavy Alcohol Use ³ (Aged 12-20)	1.6	(0.17)	1.7	(0.18)	1.7	(0.17)	1.5	(0.14)	1.8	(0.17)	No Change
PAST YEAR											
Illicit Drug Use⁴											
Marijuana Use	22.2	(0.36)	24.9	(0.35)	24.9	(0.32)	25.5	(0.35)	24.0	(0.35)	Increased
Adolescent Marijuana Use (Aged 12-17)	19.0	(0.36)	22.0	(0.33)	21.8	(0.31)	22.3	(0.34)	21.2	(0.33)	Increased
Misuse of Central Nervous System Stimulants	10.9	(0.51)	11.5	(0.42)	11.2	(0.41)	10.4	(0.41)	8.7	(0.42)	Decreased
Cocaine Use	3.4	(0.14)	3.6	(0.13)	3.4	(0.13)	3.1	(0.11)	3.3	(0.14)	No Change
Misuse of Prescription Stimulants	1.7	(0.09)	1.9	(0.10)	1.8	(0.09)	1.5	(0.08)	1.7	(0.10)	No Change
Methamphetamine Use	1.4	(0.08)	1.5	(0.07)	1.4	(0.07)	1.4	(0.07)	1.4	(0.07)	No Change
Hallucinogen Use	0.9	(0.09)	1.0	(0.08)	0.9	(0.07)	0.8	(0.06)	0.9	(0.08)	No Change
Misuse of Opioids	2.7	(0.12)	3.0	(0.12)	3.1	(0.10)	3.6	(0.13)	3.1	(0.13)	Increased
Illegally Made Fentanyl Use ¹	3.2	(0.15)	3.0	(0.12)	3.0	(0.12)	2.7	(0.11)	2.4	(0.11)	Decreased
	—	—	0.2	(0.03)	0.2	(0.02)	0.2	(0.03)	0.3	(0.04)	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 the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more years.

¹ The baseline year for this measure is 2022.

² Some 2022-2024 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates to the editing procedures for nicotine vaping.

³ Heavy alcohol users are a subset of binge alcohol users.

⁴ Does not include illegally made fentanyl.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2025.

Table 2. Substance Use: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2025

Substance Use	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	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	(1,263)	41,062	(1,052)	38,692	(958)	37,780	(904)	36,107	(951)
Underage Cigarette Use (Aged 12-20)	1,399	(100)	1,211	(86)	1,248	(83)	1,172	(79)	1,349	(98)
Nicotine Vaping ¹	—	—	23,497	(598)	26,594	(637)	27,680	(648)	29,274	(760)
Underage Nicotine Vaping ¹ (Aged 12-20)	—	—	4,711	(165)	4,454	(174)	4,029	(152)	4,175	(172)
Alcohol Use	132,512	(2,364)	137,446	(2,294)	134,729	(2,114)	134,330	(2,127)	129,088	(2,176)
Underage Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	6,109	(246)	5,843	(204)	5,575	(219)	5,139	(190)	5,392	(242)
Binge Alcohol Use	60,621	(1,391)	61,157	(1,252)	61,428	(1,132)	57,863	(1,119)	56,756	(1,162)
Underage Binge Alcohol Use (Aged 12-20)	3,379	(181)	3,154	(152)	3,283	(162)	2,946	(136)	3,110	(172)
Heavy Alcohol Use ²	16,069	(620)	16,089	(511)	16,412	(484)	14,541	(492)	14,534	(518)
Underage Heavy Alcohol Use ² (Aged 12-20)	616	(71)	646	(70)	663	(65)	576	(56)	701	(70)
PAST YEAR										
Illicit Drug Use³	61,995	(1,367)	70,338	(1,364)	70,537	(1,292)	73,637	(1,352)	69,791	(1,367)
Marijuana Use	53,181	(1,285)	61,901	(1,262)	61,816	(1,189)	64,194	(1,257)	61,590	(1,256)
Adolescent Marijuana Use (Aged 12-17)	2,845	(155)	2,947	(126)	2,894	(121)	2,694	(113)	2,223	(119)
Misuse of Central Nervous System Stimulants	9,379	(407)	10,188	(397)	9,659	(375)	9,031	(342)	9,486	(425)
Cocaine Use	4,760	(266)	5,274	(282)	5,012	(268)	4,257	(225)	4,937	(300)
Misuse of Prescription Stimulants	3,910	(227)	4,298	(211)	3,922	(197)	3,899	(213)	3,940	(221)
Methamphetamine Use	2,640	(246)	2,705	(223)	2,621	(217)	2,384	(186)	2,653	(236)
Hallucinogen Use	7,572	(352)	8,509	(343)	8,795	(307)	10,423	(409)	9,139	(386)
Misuse of Opioids	9,069	(420)	8,409	(337)	8,520	(346)	7,795	(328)	7,080	(344)
Illegally Made Fentanyl Use	—	—	686	(95)	627	(69)	668	(89)	768	(129)

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

NOTE: Some 2021-2024 standard errors of numbers in thousands may differ from previously published estimates because of a change to the standard error estimation method. See Chapter 3 of the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report for details.

¹ Some 2022-2024 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates to the editing procedures for nicotine vaping.

² Heavy alcohol users are a subset of binge alcohol users.

³ Does not include illegally made fentanyl.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2025.

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, 2021-2025

Substance Use Disorder	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2021-2025
	Percentage	Standard Error	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)	15.3	(0.28)	Decreased
Drugs	8.7	(0.22)	9.7	(0.22)	9.6	(0.22)	9.8	(0.23)	8.9	(0.22)	No Change
Opioids	1.9	(0.10)	2.0	(0.12)	1.8	(0.10)	1.7	(0.10)	1.4	(0.09)	Decreased
Alcohol	10.6	(0.26)	10.5	(0.22)	10.2	(0.20)	9.7	(0.20)	8.9	(0.21)	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 the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more 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, 2021-2025.

Table 4. Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year: Among People Aged 12 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2025

Substance Use Disorder	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	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	(1,121)	48,722	(1,011)	48,464	(1,002)	48,351	(1,009)	44,576	(992)
Drugs	24,467	(720)	27,230	(716)	27,153	(730)	28,184	(741)	25,969	(723)
Opioids	5,211	(289)	5,741	(333)	5,043	(296)	4,822	(291)	3,972	(259)
Alcohol	29,734	(852)	29,542	(751)	28,859	(663)	27,913	(666)	25,746	(690)

* 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.

NOTE: Some 2021-2024 standard errors of numbers in thousands may differ from previously published estimates because of a change to the standard error estimation method. See Chapter 3 of the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report for details.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2025.

Table 5. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2025

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2021-2025
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
Any Mental Illness (AMI)¹	21.0	(0.36)	21.3	(0.33)	20.9	(0.31)	21.5	(0.30)	20.6	(0.33)	No Change
Serious Mental Illness (SMI) ¹	7.9	(0.21)	8.4	(0.21)	7.9	(0.20)	7.8	(0.18)	6.9	(0.18)	Decreased
AMI and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)^{1,2}	7.4	(0.21)	8.0	(0.19)	7.6	(0.19)	7.7	(0.20)	7.0	(0.19)	No Change
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)	8.5	(0.22)	8.8	(0.20)	8.5	(0.20)	8.2	(0.18)	7.4	(0.20)	Decreased
Co-Occurring MDE and SUD²	3.2	(0.13)	3.6	(0.13)	3.4	(0.13)	3.4	(0.13)	2.8	(0.12)	Decreased
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks³											
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.3	(0.31)	79.1	(0.35)	Not Tested
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3	(0.26)	14.3	(0.29)	Not Tested
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.4 ^b	(0.18)	6.6 ^a	(0.19)	Not Tested
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7 ^b	(0.14)	4.2 ^a	(0.15)	Not Tested
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7 ^b	(0.11)	2.4 ^a	(0.12)	Not Tested
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide	4.9	(0.16)	5.2	(0.16)	5.0	(0.15)	5.5	(0.16)	5.3	(0.18)	No Change
Made a Suicide Plan	1.4	(0.08)	1.5	(0.07)	1.4	(0.07)	1.8	(0.10)	1.8	(0.11)	Increased
Attempted Suicide	0.7	(0.06)	0.6	(0.05)	0.6	(0.04)	0.8	(0.07)	0.9	(0.08)	Increased

* 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 the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

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

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

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2025 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

¹ Mental illness aligns with criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5), 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. Some 2021-2024 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates that were made to the mental illness model beginning in 2025. See Chapter 3 of the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report for details.

² SUD estimates are based on 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. 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, 2021-2025.

Table 6. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2025

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	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	53,420	(1,236)	54,707	(1,109)	53,829	(1,059)	56,437	(1,091)	54,631	(1,132)
Serious Mental Illness (SMI) ¹	20,062	(600)	21,552	(612)	20,335	(566)	20,380	(537)	18,201	(517)
AMI and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)^{1,2}	18,807	(588)	20,467	(547)	19,457	(551)	20,128	(577)	18,452	(564)
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)	21,553	(646)	22,475	(590)	21,899	(596)	21,414	(549)	19,674	(575)
Co-Occurring MDE and SUD²	8,187	(351)	9,337	(352)	8,877	(349)	8,883	(346)	7,304	(328)
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks³										
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	205,465	(2,912)	209,598	(3,226)
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,451	(861)	37,949	(906)
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,374	(532)	17,516	(557)
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,232	(408)	11,215	(411)
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,142	(305)	6,300	(324)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide	12,521	(457)	13,200	(452)	12,821	(423)	14,339	(457)	13,946	(500)
Made a Suicide Plan	3,624	(215)	3,753	(186)	3,704	(191)	4,639	(264)	4,855	(287)
Attempted Suicide	1,811	(158)	1,623	(135)	1,458	(118)	2,202	(179)	2,283	(204)

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

NOTE: Some 2021-2024 standard errors of numbers in thousands may differ from previously published estimates because of a change to the standard error estimation method. See Chapter 3 of the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report for details.

¹ Mental illness aligns with criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5), 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. Some 2021-2024 estimates may differ from previously published estimates due to updates that were made to the mental illness model beginning in 2025. See Chapter 3 of the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report for details.

² SUD estimates are based on 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. 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, 2021-2025.

Table 7. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2025

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2021-2025
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
Major Depressive Episode (MDE)	20.8	(0.61)	19.5	(0.54)	18.1	(0.52)	15.4	(0.48)	15.1	(0.52)	Decreased
MDE and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)¹	4.1	(0.32)	3.7	(0.25)	3.4	(0.23)	3.2	(0.25)	2.5	(0.21)	Decreased
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks²											
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	58.1	(0.68)	58.4	(0.70)	Not Tested
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.1	(0.54)	23.6	(0.64)	Not Tested
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.8	(0.53)	18.0	(0.57)	Not Tested
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	(0.42)	10.6	(0.47)	Not Tested
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2	(0.36)	7.4	(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)	10.4	(0.44)	Decreased
No	69.4	(0.70)	71.7	(0.61)	73.1	(0.59)	76.4	(0.60)	75.9	(0.63)	Increased
Not Sure/Don't Know	8.3	(0.47)	7.5	(0.36)	8.0	(0.38)	6.7	(0.34)	7.2	(0.41)	Decreased
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	9.3	(0.41)	7.5	(0.34)	6.6	(0.32)	6.8	(0.35)	6.6	(0.38)	Decreased
Made a Suicide Plan											
Yes	6.2	(0.37)	6.5	(0.34)	5.6	(0.32)	4.6	(0.26)	5.1	(0.33)	Decreased
No	82.1	(0.57)	83.5	(0.48)	85.3	(0.46)	87.2	(0.43)	86.3	(0.49)	Increased
Not Sure/Don't Know	3.9	(0.35)	3.4	(0.25)	3.5	(0.24)	2.6	(0.21)	3.0	(0.25)	Decreased
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	7.7	(0.40)	6.6	(0.33)	5.5	(0.29)	5.7	(0.32)	5.6	(0.33)	Decreased
Attempted Suicide											
Yes	3.6	(0.29)	3.7	(0.28)	3.3	(0.23)	2.7	(0.20)	2.9	(0.25)	Decreased
No	87.9	(0.51)	88.3	(0.43)	89.9	(0.39)	90.8	(0.38)	90.3	(0.41)	Increased
Not Sure/Don't Know	2.0	(0.23)	2.2	(0.20)	2.1	(0.18)	1.7	(0.16)	1.8	(0.22)	No Change
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	6.4	(0.37)	5.9	(0.30)	4.7	(0.27)	4.8	(0.27)	5.0	(0.29)	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 the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

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

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

^b The difference between this estimate and the estimate for 2025 is statistically significant at the .05 level.

¹ SUD 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, 2021-2025.

Table 8. Mental Health in the Past Year: Among Adolescents Aged 12 to 17; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2025

Mental Health	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	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	(195)	4,823	(165)	4,517	(155)	3,840	(139)	3,706	(150)
MDE and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)¹	1,018	(83)	922	(64)	856	(59)	792	(62)	604	(53)
GAD-7 Score in Past 2 Weeks²										
No or Minimal	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,072	(375)	14,856	(361)
Mild	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,003	(182)	6,016	(212)
Moderate or Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,876	(159)	4,582	(172)
Moderate	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,740	(120)	2,706	(130)
Severe	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,136	(97)	1,876	(100)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide										
Yes	3,355	(141)	3,427	(138)	3,189	(133)	2,613	(114)	2,625	(126)
No	18,004	(495)	18,347	(459)	18,880	(432)	19,794	(446)	19,235	(438)
Not Sure/Don't Know	2,149	(135)	1,911	(99)	2,065	(112)	1,740	(95)	1,825	(111)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	2,419	(124)	1,909	(95)	1,696	(87)	1,754	(95)	1,672	(102)
Made a Suicide Plan										
Yes	1,604	(100)	1,666	(96)	1,457	(86)	1,186	(68)	1,288	(87)
No	21,294	(560)	21,372	(508)	22,044	(478)	22,580	(485)	21,878	(481)
Not Sure/Don't Know	1,019	(94)	864	(67)	908	(66)	668	(56)	762	(66)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	2,009	(117)	1,692	(90)	1,420	(80)	1,466	(89)	1,430	(89)
Attempted Suicide										
Yes	940	(75)	953	(73)	856	(62)	700	(54)	738	(66)
No	22,802	(597)	22,589	(531)	23,234	(504)	23,524	(498)	22,896	(495)
Not Sure/Don't Know	529	(62)	553	(53)	533	(49)	431	(43)	463	(56)
Don't Want to Answer/Refuse	1,656	(106)	1,500	(85)	1,207	(73)	1,246	(75)	1,261	(79)

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

NOTE: Some 2021-2024 standard errors of numbers in thousands may differ from previously published estimates because of a change to the standard error estimation method. See Chapter 3 of the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report for details.

¹ SUD 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, 2021-2025.

Table 9. Received Treatment in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2025

Treatment	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2021-2025
	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Percentage	Standard Error	Trend
Needed Substance Use Treatment^{1,2}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	(0.30)	Not Tested
Received Substance Use Treatment ^{2,3}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	(0.72)	Not Tested
Did Not Receive Substance Use Treatment ^{2,3}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.3	(0.72)	Not Tested
Any Mental Illness (AMI)⁴	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	20.6	(0.33)	Not Tested
Received Mental Health Treatment ^{5,6}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.9	(0.84)	Not Tested
Did Not Receive Mental Health Treatment ^{5,6}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49.1	(0.84)	Not Tested

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; ns = not relevant to the focus of this table; no estimate reported.

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

¹ Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5), criteria for a substance use disorder or received treatment in the past year for their alcohol or drug use.

² 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.

³ Estimates in this row are among adults who needed substance use treatment in the past year.

⁴ AMI aligns with DSM-5 criteria and is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder. These estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic criteria. Estimates for 2021-2024 are not shown due to the focus on treatment.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Estimates in this row are among adults who had mental illness in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2025.

Table 10. Received Treatment in the Past Year: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2025

Treatment	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	Number in Thousands	Standard Error
Needed Substance Use Treatment^{1,2}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,170	(993)
Received Substance Use Treatment ^{2,3}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,083	(372)
Did Not Receive Substance Use Treatment ^{2,3}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,087	(870)
Any Mental Illness (AMI)⁴	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	54,631	(1,132)
Received Mental Health Treatment ^{5,6}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,781	(752)
Did Not Receive Mental Health Treatment ^{5,6}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,850	(703)

* Low precision; — = not available or not comparable due to methodological changes; ns = not relevant to the focus of this table; no estimate reported.

NOTE: Some 2021-2024 standard errors of numbers in thousands may differ from previously published estimates because of a change to the standard error estimation method. See Chapter 3 of the *2025 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Methodological Summary and Definitions* report for details.

¹ Respondents were classified as needing substance use treatment if they met the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition (DSM-5), criteria for a substance use disorder or received treatment in the past year for their alcohol or drug use.

² 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.

³ Estimates in this row are among adults who needed substance use treatment in the past year.

⁴ AMI aligns with DSM-5 criteria and is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a developmental or substance use disorder. These estimates are based on a predictive model and are not direct measures of diagnostic criteria. Estimates for 2021-2024 are not shown due to the focus on treatment.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Estimates in this row are among adults who had mental illness in the past year.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2021-2025.

Table 11. Recovery: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Percentages, Corresponding Standard Errors, and Results from Linear Trend Tests, 2021-2025

Perceived Problem/Issue and Perceived Recovery	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2021-2025
	Percentage	Standard Error	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)	11.6	(0.26)	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)	73.0	(0.97)	No Change
Ever Had a Mental Health Issue³	23.5	(0.37)	24.5	(0.35)	25.3	(0.36)	26.1	(0.35)	24.3	(0.36)	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)	69.4	(0.68)	Increased

* 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 the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Increased = the linear trend test showed a statistically significant increase from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

No Change = the linear trend test showed no statistically significant change from the baseline year to 2025 at the .05 level.

Not Tested = trend testing was not conducted because estimates were suppressed for 1 or more years.

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, 2021-2025.

Table 12. Recovery: Among Adults Aged 18 or Older; Numbers in Thousands and Corresponding Standard Errors, 2021-2025

Perceived Problem/Issue and Perceived Recovery	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number in Thousands	Standard Error	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)	30,571	(826)
In Recovery from a Substance Use Problem ²	21,415	(681)	21,262	(618)	22,219	(636)	23,525	(687)	22,301	(687)
Ever Had a Mental Health Issue³	59,170	(1,281)	62,279	(1,164)	64,434	(1,220)	67,817	(1,303)	63,816	(1,205)
In Recovery from a Mental Health Issue ⁴	39,253	(938)	40,793	(879)	42,663	(873)	44,968	(983)	44,073	(988)

* 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, 2021-2025.



Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

SAMHSA Publication No. PEP26-07-011
Released 2026

Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

*SAMHSA's mission is to lead public health
and service delivery efforts that promote
mental health, prevent substance misuse, and
provide treatments and supports to foster
recovery while ensuring access and better
outcomes for all.*

1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727)
1-800-487-4889 (TDD)

www.samhsa.gov