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BRIEF
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U.S. National and State Estimates of Children Living with Parents Using Substances, 2015–2019

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KEY POINTS

- In an average year from 2015–2019, more than 21 million children in the United States lived with a parent who misused substances[a], and more than 2 million lived with a parent who had a substance use disorder (SUD).
- Living with a parent who had a SUD varied by child age, race, ethnicity, and urbanicity.
- Children younger than 12 had a higher likelihood of living with parents with SUD than children 12 and older.
- States varied in the number and percentage of children living with parents who had a SUD. States ranged from less than one percent of children (Nebraska) to nearly five percent (Maine).

INTRODUCTION

Over the course of the current overdose crisis in the United States, researchers, policymakers and practitioners have paid increasing attention to how the rise in substance use disorders (SUDs) affects children. Recent data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that drug overdose deaths increased 30 percent in the U.S. from 2019 to 2020 (Karissa et al., 2022). This increase continues the longstanding increase in overdose deaths and related harms that has perpetuated for decades. Research has established that children living with family members that have a SUD are at increased risk of several poor outcomes. For example, school-age children of parents with SUD can have a variety of emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and social problems (Peleg-Oren & Tehichman 2006). Children of parents with a SUD are more likely to experience maltreatment (Kepple 2018). From 2011 to 2016 increased placement into foster care was related to increases in substance use indicators (Ghertner et al., 2018). There is particular concern for young children. Between 2010 and 2017, the national rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome increased

[a] "Substances" includes marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, methamphetamine, or prescription psychotherapeutics that were misused, which include pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, and sedatives. Note, at the time of publication, 19 states and the District of Columbia have enacted measures to regulate cannabis for adult non-medical use. At the time of data collection (2015-2019), legal, non-medical use of marijuana was less common.

from 4.0 to 7.3 per 1,000 birth hospitalizations (Hirai et al., 2021). Increases in county-level neonatal abstinence syndrome rates are associated with increased entry of infants into foster care (Loch et al. 2021). While parental substance use can cause harm to children, it is also critical to recognize that not all parents using substances maltreat their children. Evidence-based substance use treatment can help parents overcome SUD, stay in recovery, and effectively and safely care for their children (e.g. Hall et al, 2016).

Investment and expansion of efforts to support families dealing with SUD have grown. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Overdose Prevention Strategy includes a variety of programs and interventions that address substance use by parents and caregivers, and that mitigate the consequences of parental substance use on children. For example, the Maternal Opioid Misuse Model, a clinical care model being tested in eight states by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, promotes care coordination and integrated approaches for pregnant and postpartum women with opioid use disorder who are enrolled in Medicaid. In addition, the title IV-E Prevention Program, authorized by the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018 (FFPSA) allows states to use child welfare funding previously limited to foster care and permanency services to provide evidence-based behavioral health services to families whose children may be at risk of entering foster care (called "candidates" in the legislation).

Ensuring adequate availability of services requires understanding the scope of how the overdose crisis affects children. This brief presents estimates of the number and percentage of children in the U.S. whose parents engage in potentially problematic substance misuse, including past-year substance use and SUD by substance type and child demographics. Note, the definition of substances used in this brief does not include alcohol or tobacco.

Prior research has estimated parental substance use, though not comprehensively – that is, across substances, nationally and for states – and not using recent data. One study (Clemans-Cope et al. 2019) estimated 623,000 parents with opioid use disorder lived with a child in an average year from 2015 to 2017. Another study found that in an average year between 2009 and 2014, 8.7 million (12.3 percent) of children lived in households with at least one parent who had a past year drug use disorder (Lipari and Van Horn, 2017). Griesler et al. (2019) found that between 2004 and 2012, 13.5 percent of parents misused prescription opioids. Madras et al. (2019) found that from 2015 to 2018, 8.2 percent of mothers and 9.6 percent of fathers living with adolescent offspring had past-year marijuana use.

Measuring Potentially Problematic Substance Misuse

Potentially problematic substance misuse is measured in two ways in this brief, based on measures available in the National Survey of Drug Use and Health.

Past-year substance misuse includes use of substances, such as cocaine or heroin, as well as misuse of prescription medication, including opioids, stimulants, or others. Marijuana is included as a substance, although some states had legalized its use during the period of study. Alcohol and tobacco are not considered in this definition of substance use, although estimates of alcohol use are included for comparison.

Past-year substance use disorder (SUD) is based on the definition from the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. It includes dependency or abuse of a substance, excluding alcohol and tobacco.

DATA AND METHODS

This analysis uses the restricted use National Survey of Drug Use and Health, pooling data from 2015 to 2019 to increase the sample size and obtain statistically reliable estimates. An important limitation of this analysis is that the data are lagged a few years from the date of publication. Analysis using various independent data sources, including mortality data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Kariisa et al, 2022) as well as other sources (e.g. Niles et al, 2021), demonstrate that SUD prevalence increased substantially since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. While a later year of data was available at the time of analysis (for 2020), concerns with the data that suggested their inclusion could bias the results (for details see Appendix A).

The total sample size of respondents across these years of data was 339,463, of whom 86,215 were parents of children younger than 18. These parents reported having of 163,121 children younger than 18. The analysis examines two measures of substance use: past-year use, and past-year SUD, based on questions that mirror the definition from the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. Substances include marijuana, opioids (including heroin), stimulants (including cocaine and methamphetamines), hallucinogens, and other substances[a]. For context, I include estimates of alcohol use disorder. All differences between estimates described in the text are statistically significant at $p<0.05$. More details on the data and methods, including limitations, can be found in Appendix A.

RESULTS

More than 21 million children lived with a parent misusing substances, and more than two million lived with a parent who had a SUD.

Table 1 reports the number and percentage of children living with a parent who misused substances or had a SUD in the past year, on average from 2015-2019. An estimated 21.6 million children lived with a parent misusing any substance in the past year, representing 16.2 percent of all children. Over two million children lived with a parent with a SUD, representing 1.9 percent of all children.

Table 1. Number and Percentage of Children Living with A Parent Who Misused a Substance or Had a Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year, by Substance, Annual Average 2015–2019

	Use		Use Disorder	
Substance	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Any substance*	21,626,682	16.2%	2,076,143	1.9%
Hallucinogens	944,747	0.7%	40,808	<0.1%
Marijuana	16,288,364	12.2%	869,864	0.8%
Opioids	5,591,554	4.2%	724,738	0.7%
Stimulants	3,292,091	2.5%	636,599	0.6%
Other substances	806,548	0.6%	94,494	0.1%
Alcohol	97,827,779	73.2%	4,978,793	4.7%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019. N (respondents)=86,215, N (children)=163,121.
* includes marijuana and misuse of prescriptions, and excludes alcohol. See Appendix Tables B1 and B2 for standard errors and confidence intervals.

Of all substances, marijuana was the most common, with 12.2 percent of children living with a parent using marijuana. Opioids – including heroin – were the next most common, with 4.2 percent of children living with a parent misusing an opioid in the past year.

As a point of comparison, Table 1 reports children living with parents using alcohol. Not surprisingly, 73.2 percent of children had a parent that drank alcohol in the past year (of any amount or frequency). Nearly five million (4.7 percent) children lived with a parent who had an alcohol use disorder.

Living with a parent who had a SUD varied by child age, race, ethnicity, and urbanicity

Table 2 shows estimates of the number and percentage of children living with a parent who misused a substance in the past year or had a SUD, by the demographic characteristics of the child, on average from 2015-2019.

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Children Living with A Parent Who Misused a Substance or Had a Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year, by Demographics, Annual Average 2015–2019

	Use		Use Disorder	
Characteristic	**Number**	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Age <3	3,976,686	19.0%	377,539	1.9%
Age 3–5	4,200,876	18.6%	424,915	2.5%
Age 6–11	7,453,027	16.3%	440,956	2.4%
Age 12–17	5,998,775	13.5%	666,435	1.8%
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	273,450	32.9%	54,706	8.0%
Asian, non-Hispanic	402,765	5.0%	22,582	0.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	3,197,123	19.9%	287,763	2.2%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	117,289	16.7%	23,733	4.0%
White, non-Hispanic	13,556,620	17.9%	1,263,530	2.1%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	512,945	26.9%	48,317	3.1%
Hispanic, any race	3,566,490	11.8%	375,513	1.6%
Urban	17,889,398	16.4%	1,698,604	2.0%
Rural	3,737,284	15.2%	1,263,530	2.1%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015-2019. N (respondents)=86,215, N (children)=163,121.
Note: Substances include marijuana and misuse of prescriptions, and exclude alcohol and tobacco. See Appendix Tables B3 and B4 for standard errors and confidence intervals, and detailed estimates by substance type.

Younger children more likely than older children to live with parents having potentially problematic substance use

On average from 2015-2019, a higher proportion of children younger than six lived with a parent misusing substances in the past year when compared to children age six and older. Children younger than 12 had a higher likelihood of living with a parent who had a SUD than children 12 and older. For example, 2.5 percent of children younger than three lived with a parent having a SUD compared to 1.5 percent of children 12 and older. Other differences by age are not statistically significant at conventional levels.

The youngest children (under age three) were the most likely to live with a parent misusing substances or having a SUD than older children, across almost all types of substances. For example, 14.9 percent of children younger than three lived with a parent who used marijuana, compared with 9.7 percent of children age 12 and older. For opioids, 4.6 percent of children younger than six lived with a parent who used or misused opioids compared with 3.7 percent of children age 12 and older. Interestingly, these trends are not consistent for alcohol use and alcohol use disorder. Children age three to 11 had the highest rates of having a parent with alcohol use disorder, relative to children younger than three and older than 12. Estimates can be seen in Appendix Tables B3 and B4.

Substance misuse trends vary across race and ethnic groups

There was a wide difference across race and ethnic groups among both parents who misused substances or had a SUD. Asian, non-Hispanic children were the least likely to live with a parent who misused substances (5 percent) or had a SUD (0.4 percent). Hispanic children of any race were the next least likely to live with a parent who misused substances (11.8 percent) or had a SUD (1.6 percent). American Indian/Alaska Native children were the most likely to live with a parent who misused substances (32.9 percent) or had a SUD (8.0 percent). Black and White non-Hispanic children were more likely than Asian non-Hispanic and Hispanic children to live with parents with potentially problematic substance use, but did not differ substantially from each other. Estimates for Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children – though reported in the table - are imprecise due to sample size issues, and comparing SUD estimate for this group to other groups is not recommended.

When looking at specific substances, in general American Indian/Alaska Native children and children of multiple races were the most likely to live with parents misusing specific substances. However, for other race and ethnic groups the trends diverged. For marijuana, Black non-Hispanic children were more likely than Hispanic and White non-Hispanic children to live with parents who used marijuana or had a marijuana use disorder. For opioids, White non-Hispanic children were more likely than Black non-Hispanic , Hispanic, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children to live with parents who misused opioids or had an opioid use disorder. For stimulants, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children were among the most likely to have parents with a stimulant use disorder. The differences across children of Hispanic, White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic descent, and children of multiple races, were not statistically or substantively significant. See Appendix Tables B3 and B4 for estimates.

Children in urban areas more likely than those in rural areas to live with parents with past year substance misuse, though differences for SUD not significant

On average from 2015-2019, in urban areas, nearly 17.9 million children lived with a parent misusing a substance in the past year, and nearly 1.7 million lived with a parent with a SUD. In rural areas, 3.7 million children lived with a parent misusing a substance, and over 1.2 million lived with a parent having a SUD. Children in urban areas were more likely to live with a parent misusing a substance in the past year than those in rural areas (16.4 percent vs 15.2 percent). The difference for SUD is not statistically significant. There were no statistically significant differences between urban and rural areas for specific substances.

States varied in the number and percentage of children living with a parent who had a SUD

States ranged from having less than one percent of children living with a parent who had a SUD (Nebraska), to nearly five percent (Maine), on average from 2015-2019. Table 3 reports the estimated number and percentage of children living with a parent who had a SUD. Sample size limitations prevent many direct comparisons between states. As such, these estimates are most useful in understanding prevalence in a specific state, rather than comparing across states.

Table 3. Number and Percentage of Children Living with a Parent Having a Substance Use Disorder, by State, Annual Average 2015–2019

State	Number	Percent
Alabama	43,165	2.9%
Alaska	7,834	3.1%
Arizona	50,550	2.3%
Arkansas	19,269	2.0%
California	279,455	2.1%
Colorado	65,918	3.2%
Connecticut	22,580	2.0%
Delaware	8,800	3.1%
District of Columbia	5,449	3.6%
Florida	115,010	1.9%
Georgia	74,316	2.2%
Hawaii	4,794	1.2%
Idaho	14,940	2.0%
Illinois	49,402	1.1%
Indiana	56,313	2.5%
Iowa	14,283	1.4%
Kansas	18,620	1.7%
Kentucky	58,393	4.0%
Louisiana	39,153	2.5%
Maine	18,701	4.9%
Maryland	25,536	1.3%

State	Number	Percent
Massachusetts	29,350	1.5%
Michigan	70,473	2.3%
Minnesota	41,195	2.0%
Mississippi	18,165	1.9%
Missouri	38,990	1.9%
Montana	12,546	3.5%
Nebraska	5,185	0.8%
Nevada	34,233	3.5%
New Hampshire	12,613	3.0%
New Jersey	31,651	1.1%
New Mexico	18,717	2.7%
New York	134,107	2.3%
North Carolina	55,343	1.8%
North Dakota	5,032	1.9%
Ohio	78,743	2.0%
Oklahoma	38,572	2.7%
Oregon	25,031	1.9%
Pennsylvania	65,981	1.7%
Rhode Island	6,405	2.0%
South Carolina	27,368	1.9%
South Dakota	5,977	1.9%

State	Number	Percent
Tennessee	47,397	2.1%
Texas	126,319	1.2%
Utah	25,390	1.6%
Vermont	4,855	2.8%
Virginia	33,438	1.3%

State	Number	Percent
Washington	44,444	1.9%
West Virginia	10,196	1.9%
Wisconsin	32,758	1.6%
Wyoming	3,187	1.6%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019. N (respondents)=86,215, N (children)=163,121.
Note: Substances include marijuana and misuse of prescriptions, and exclude alcohol and tobacco. See Appendix Tables B5 and B6 for standard errors and confidence intervals, and detailed estimates by substance type.

DISCUSSION

This study presents recent estimates of children in the U.S. living with parents who used substances in the past year or who had an SUD in the past year. Estimates are presented for the nation, by demographic group, and by state, and are reported as annual averages over the 2015–2019 period. The results provide an understanding of the scope of how many children might be put at risk by the current overdose crisis. In particular, differences across race and ethnic groups and urbanicity demonstrate that potentially problematic substance misuse is not homogenous across the country. Substance misuse patterns vary by geography and by demographic group in important ways. Policies and interventions should avoid "one size fits all" approaches. Instead, strategies should adapt to both the type of substance misused, but also the local, cultural, linguistic, and social circumstances of people misusing substances.

The estimates can be useful for policymakers, analysts, service providers, and advocates at the national and state levels in several ways. The estimates can support policy, programmatic, and budgetary decision making as leaders seek to provide solutions to the crisis. Leaders can use these results for estimating the scope and budget for substance use treatment and recovery services, as well as wraparound services to support the whole family dealing with potentially problematic substance use. For example, as states implement the Title IV-E Foster Care Prevention Services Program, authorized by the Family First Prevention Services Act of 2018, these estimates can inform the scope of behavioral health services for children that could be considered "candidates" for foster care. For example, because parental substance use is a strong predictor of child welfare system involvement, these estimates could help states predict the need for behavioral health services paid for by title IV-E funds.

In assessing effects of parental SUD for children, not all the children estimated in this brief are at risk of negative outcomes. In particular, not all children with parents that have an SUD are at risk of maltreatment or require child welfare services for their safety. Additionally, the stigma associated with child welfare system involvement may have negative consequences for parents and children beyond the problematic substance use itself. One study suggests that increased reporting to child protective services of pregnant women who engage in substance use may lead to a lower likelihood of adequate prenatal care and (Austin et al., 2022). Parental substance misuse does not necessarily constitute child maltreatment – even though some states consider parental substance use as child abuse (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2019). Many parents who use substances might be

capable of caring for their children, and many parents who have a SUD and are seeking treatment might enter recovery and safely care for their children. Such evidence-based treatment is more available now than ever before – even if services are still insufficient when compared with need (Martin et al. 2022; Ghertner and Ali 2020).

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APPENDIX A. DATA AND METHODS

This brief uses data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), a nationally representative survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population age 12 and older. I conducted analysis using restricted use NSDUH data, accessed in a research data center authorized by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Survey years 2015 to 2019 were pooled to ensure adequate sample size. All cells smaller than 10 were suppressed and are not reported in this brief. The NSDUH asks respondents if they are parents, and if yes, how many children they have within four age groups: younger than 2, ages 3–5, ages 6–11, and ages 12–17. These variables are not available on the public use data sets. The total sample size for the five years of data is 339,463, of whom 86,215 report being parents of minor children. These parent respondents reported having 163,121 minor children.

All analysis takes account of the complex survey design of the NSDUH, using appropriate sampling information to create estimates, along with 95 percent confidence intervals. I conducted standard tests of statistical significance using the *p*-value of 0.05 as the criterion for significance. All differences discussed in the brief are statistically significant, unless otherwise noted. To determine if any two estimates have a statistically significant difference, and are not the result of sampling error, readers are encouraged to consult the estimates and confidence intervals in the detailed tables in Appendix B.

The measure of substance use disorder is based on the definition in the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). The NSDUH asks detailed questions about several substances, and interested readers are invited to review the NSDUH documentation for more information. Substances are categorized into five groups for these analyses: marijuana, opioids (including heroin, prescription opioids, illicit fentanyl, and other illicit forms of opioids), stimulants (cocaine and methamphetamine), hallucinogens, and other. Although alcohol is not the focus of this analysis, I provide estimates of alcohol use disorder for comparative purposes.

The restricted use data from the NSDUH defines respondents as living in a rural or urban area based on the census Bureau's designation of the respondent's census block. For more information, see documentation from the U.S. Census Bureau: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html. This brief uses the self-reported race and ethnicity categories as defined by the NSDUH.

This analysis faces several important limitations. First, the data used in the analysis are lagged a few years from the date of publication. Analysis using various independent data sources, including mortality data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Kariisa et al, 2022) as well as other sources (e.g. Niles et al, 2021), demonstrate that SUD prevalence increased substantially since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. While a later year of data from the NSDUH was available at the time of analysis (for 2020), in consultation with experts in SAMHSA, the decision was made to exclude that year, for two main reasons. First, for the survey years used in this analysis, the DSM-IV criteria to define a SUD was used. The 2020 NSDUH began using the DSM-5 criteria to define an SUD, and according to SAMHSA documentation DSM-IV and DSM-5 criteria are not comparable. The second reason for not including data from 2020 is that the COVID-19 pandemic necessitated methodological changes in data collection, including no data collected from mid-March through September 2020, the introduction of web data collection in October 2020 with limited in-person data collection, and questionnaire changes in October 2020. According to SAMHSA, "Because these changes in data collection coincided with the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and any related

behavioral or mental health changes, we cannot fully separate the effects of methodological changes from true changes in the outcomes."

Another important limitation to this analysis includes the inability to produce precise estimates of specific groups due to the survey's small sample size. Even pooling data across multiple years was insufficient to avoid suppressing estimates for some race and ethnic groups and types of substances. Importantly, the NSDUH is designed to be nationally-representative, and while state-level estimates can be produced, their precision varies due to the sampling design of the NSDUH. For this reason, the precision around some state-specific estimates can be quite large relative to the estimates, and comparisons across specific states should be done with caution and always considering standard errors and confidence intervals.

APPENDIX B. SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table B1. Number and Percentage of Children Living with a Parent Who Use a Substance in the Past Year, by Substance, Annual Average 2015–2019

	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
Substance	**Estimate**	**95% low**	**95% high**	**Estimate**	**95% low**	**95% high**
Any substance*	21,626,682	21,075,013	22,178,351	16.2%	15.8%	16.6%
Hallucinogens	944,747	852,873	1,036,622	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Marijuana	16,288,364	15,820,937	16,755,791	12.2%	11.9%	12.5%
Opioids	5,591,554	5,341,115	5,841,993	4.2%	4.0%	4.4%
Stimulants	3,292,091	3,093,736	3,490,447	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%
Other substances	806,548	697,846	915,249	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Alcohol	97,827,779	96,389,489	99,266,069	73.2%	72.7%	73.8%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019. N (respondents) = 86,215; N (children) = 163,121.
* Includes marijuana and misuse of prescriptions and excludes alcohol and tobacco.

Table B2. Number and Percentage of Children Living with a Parent Who Had a Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year, by Substance, Annual Average 2015–2019

	Number			Percentage		
Substance	**Estimate**	**95% low**	**95% high**	**Estimate**	**95% low**	**95% high**
Any substance*	6,488,433	6,202,739	6,774,127	6.1%	5.8%	6.3%
Hallucinogens	869,864	774,755	964,974	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%
Marijuana	636,599	553,392	719,806	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Opioids	4,978,793	4,740,826	5,216,759	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%
Stimulants	724,738	628,314	821,163	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Other substances	40,808	19,569	62,048	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Alcohol	2,076,143	1,914,493	2,237,793	1.9%	1.8%	2.1%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019. N (respondents) = 86,215; N (children) = 163,121.
* Includes marijuana and misuse of prescriptions and excludes alcohol and tobacco.

Table B3. Number and Percent of Children Living with a Parent Who Used a Substance in the Past Year, by Substance and Demographics, Annual Average 2015–2019

	N				Percent			
Category	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**
Any substance[a]								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	273,450	34,915	205,017	341,883	32.90%	2.90%	27.20%	38.60%
Asian, non-Hispanic	402,765	38,475	327,355	478,176	5.00%	0.50%	4.10%	5.90%
Black, non-Hispanic	3,197,123	110,178	2,981,178	3,413,067	19.90%	0.50%	18.90%	21.00%
Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	117,289	29,534	59,403	175,174	16.70%	3.80%	9.30%	24.10%
Hispanic, any race	3,566,490	122,289	3,326,807	3,806,172	11.80%	0.40%	11.00%	12.60%
White, non-Hispanic	13,556,620	224,911	13,115,803	13,997,438	17.90%	0.30%	17.40%	18.40%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	512,945	34,579	445,172	580,718	26.90%	1.60%	23.90%	30.00%
Urban	17,889,398	266,675	17,366,724	18,412,071	16.4%	0.2%	16.0%	16.8%
Rural	3,737,284	118,834	3,504,375	3,970,194	15.2%	0.4%	14.4%	15.9%
Age <3	3,976,686	82,497	3,814,996	4,138,377	19.0%	0.4%	18.3%	19.7%
Age 3-5	4,200,876	83,844	4,036,546	4,365,207	18.6%	0.3%	17.9%	19.3%
Age 6-11	7,453,027	131,970	7,194,371	7,711,683	16.3%	0.3%	15.8%	16.8%
Age 12-17	5,998,775	131,235	5,741,559	6,255,992	13.5%	0.3%	13.0%	14.1%
Hallucinogens[b]								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	16,586	5,357	6,087	27,085	2.00%	0.60%	0.70%	3.30%
Asian, non-Hispanic	31,847	9,335	13,551	50,143	0.40%	0.10%	0.20%	0.60%
Black, non-Hispanic	159,998	20,518	119,783	200,214	1.00%	0.10%	0.70%	1.20%
Hispanic, any race	109,639	18,841	72,712	146,567	0.40%	0.10%	0.20%	0.50%
White, non-Hispanic	585,641	35,728	515,614	655,667	0.80%	0.00%	0.70%	0.90%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	37,472	10,486	16,918	58,025	2.00%	0.50%	0.90%	3.00%
Urban	809,794	44,294	722,980	896,608	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Rural	134,953	16,602	102,414	167,493	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Age <3	200,550	15,967	169,255	231,845	1.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Age 3-5	250,010	18,092	214,550	285,471	1.1%	0.1%	1.0%	1.3%
Age 6-11	322,769	24,773	274,215	371,323	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%

Category	N				Percent			
	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high
Age 12-17	173,941	19,961	134,819	213,064	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%
Marijuana								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	187,674	22,224	144,116	231,232	22.60%	2.30%	18.10%	27.00%
Asian, non-Hispanic	233,362	28,324	177,847	288,876	2.90%	0.30%	2.20%	3.60%
Black, non-Hispanic	2,722,013	99,693	2,526,618	2,917,408	17.00%	0.50%	16.00%	18.00%
Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	105,209	29,136	48,102	162,315	15.00%	3.80%	7.60%	22.40%
Hispanic, any race	2,334,976	93,666	2,151,393	2,518,559	7.70%	0.30%	7.10%	8.30%
White, non-Hispanic	10,264,035	192,066	9,887,593	10,640,476	13.50%	0.20%	13.10%	14.00%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	441,095	32,395	377,602	504,589	23.20%	1.50%	20.30%	26.10%
Urban	13,488,999	223,824	13,050,313	13,927,686	12.4%	0.2%	12.0%	12.8%
Rural	2,799,364	96,100	2,611,013	2,987,716	11.4%	0.3%	10.7%	12.0%
Age <3	3,119,659	71,409	2,979,699	3,259,619	14.9%	0.3%	14.3%	15.5%
Age 3-5	3,284,477	74,085	3,139,273	3,429,681	14.5%	0.3%	13.9%	15.1%
Age 6-11	5,597,429	112,217	5,377,488	5,817,370	12.2%	0.2%	11.8%	12.7%
Age 12-17	4,289,482	111,005	4,071,915	4,507,048	9.7%	0.2%	9.2%	10.2%
Opioids								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	88,115	20,285	48,357	127,872	10.60%	2.20%	6.30%	14.90%
Asian, non-Hispanic	101,254	17,800	66,367	136,142	1.30%	0.20%	0.80%	1.70%
Black, non-Hispanic	604,978	42,332	522,009	687,947	3.80%	0.30%	3.30%	4.30%
Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	39,378	17,874	4,345	74,411	5.60%	2.50%	0.80%	10.50%
Hispanic, any race	1,157,128	66,401	1,026,985	1,287,271	3.80%	0.20%	3.40%	4.20%
White, non-Hispanic	3,494,553	100,852	3,296,886	3,692,219	4.60%	0.10%	4.40%	4.90%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	106,149	14,628	77,478	134,820	5.60%	0.70%	4.10%	7.00%
Urban	4,567,880	118,099	4,336,410	4,799,349	4.2%	0.1%	4.0%	4.4%
Rural	1,023,674	57,448	911,079	1,136,270	4.2%	0.2%	3.7%	4.6%
Age <3	965,186	34,490	897,587	1,032,786	4.6%	0.2%	4.3%	4.9%
Age 3-5	1,027,938	36,663	956,081	1,099,796	4.6%	0.2%	4.2%	4.9%
Age 6-11	1,942,749	59,893	1,825,361	2,060,138	4.2%	0.1%	4.0%	4.5%
Age 12-17	1,655,680	64,852	1,528,573	1,782,787	3.7%	0.1%	3.5%	4.0%

Category	N				Percent			
	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high
Stimulants								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	72,125	22,440	28,144	116,107	8.70%	2.40%	4.00%	13.40%
Asian, non-Hispanic	43,619	12,425	19,266	67,973	0.50%	0.20%	0.20%	0.80%
Black, non-Hispanic	229,903	25,237	180,439	279,367	1.40%	0.20%	1.10%	1.70%
Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	26,743	11,940	3,341	50,144	3.80%	1.70%	0.50%	7.10%
Hispanic, any race	606,580	46,425	515,590	697,571	2.00%	0.20%	1.70%	2.30%
White, non-Hispanic	2,223,767	77,712	2,071,454	2,376,079	2.90%	0.10%	2.70%	3.10%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	89,354	13,880	62,149	116,559	4.70%	0.70%	3.30%	6.10%
Urban	2,634,409	90,728	2,456,585	2,812,233	2.4%	0.1%	2.3%	2.6%
Rural	657,682	49,046	561,553	753,812	2.7%	0.2%	2.3%	3.0%
Age <3	714,951	33,448	649,395	780,507	3.4%	0.2%	3.1%	3.7%
Age 3-5	715,721	32,322	652,371	779,072	3.2%	0.1%	2.9%	3.4%
Age 6-11	1,068,201	46,128	977,792	1,158,610	2.3%	0.1%	2.1%	2.5%
Age 12-17	793,218	47,763	699,604	886,832	1.8%	0.1%	1.6%	2.0%
Other substances[c]								
Asian, non-Hispanic	47,511	19,344	9,597	85,424	0.60%	0.20%	0.10%	1.10%
Black, non-Hispanic	78,442	22,370	34,597	122,287	0.50%	0.10%	0.20%	0.80%
Hispanic, any race	136,128	25,557	86,037	186,218	0.50%	0.10%	0.30%	0.60%
White, non-Hispanic	536,813	38,420	461,512	612,115	0.70%	0.10%	0.60%	0.80%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	4,103	1,536	1,093	7,113	0.20%	0.10%	0.10%	0.40%
Urban	677,125	53,430	572,404	781,846	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Rural	129,423	16,810	96,475	162,370	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Age <3	109,052	11,584	86,346	131,757	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Age 3-5	129,222	13,021	103,701	154,743	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Age 6-11	299,912	30,925	239,301	360,524	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%
Age 12-17	268,362	28,590	212,326	324,398	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Alcohol								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	553,349	39,046	476,820	629,878	67%	2%	62%	71%
Asian, non-Hispanic	4,284,068	172,232	3,946,499	4,621,636	53.30%	1.20%	50.90%	55.70%

Category	N				Percent			
	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high
Black, non-Hispanic	10,967,537	240,651	10,495,870	11,439,205	68.40%	0.70%	67.00%	69.90%
Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	411,162	48,129	316,830	505,494	59%	4%	50%	67%
Hispanic, any race	19,706,109	340,933	19,037,893	20,374,324	65.20%	0.60%	64.00%	66.40%
White, non-Hispanic	60,412,182	569,741	59,295,511	61,528,853	79.70%	0.30%	79.10%	80.30%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	1,493,372	61,099	1,373,621	1,613,123	78.40%	1.50%	75.50%	81.30%
Urban	79,444,510	719,673	78,033,976	80,855,043	73%	0%	72%	74%
Rural	18,383,269	345,084	17,706,916	19,059,622	75%	1%	73%	76%
Age <3	15,190,308	179,956	14,837,601	15,543,015	73%	0%	72%	73%
Age 3-5	16,821,629	190,021	16,449,195	17,194,063	74%	0%	74%	75%
Age 6-11	33,732,372	325,741	33,093,932	34,370,812	74%	0%	73%	74%
Age 12-17	32,101,931	345,102	31,425,544	32,778,318	72%	0%	72%	73%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019. N (respondents) = 86,215; N (children) = 163,121.

[a] Includes marijuana and misuse of prescriptions and excludes alcohol.

[b] Data for all racial and ethnic groups and urban/rural suppressed because of small sample sizes.

[c] Data for Asian, non-Hispanic and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic suppressed because of small sample sizes.

[d] Data for Asian, non-Hispanic and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic suppressed because of small sample sizes.

[e] Data for Asian, non-Hispanic and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic suppressed because of small sample sizes.

[f] Data for Asian, non-Hispanic; American Indian/Alaska Native; and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic suppressed because of small sample sizes.

Table B4. Number and Percent of Children Living with a Parent Who Had a Substance Use Disorder in the Past Year, by Substance and Demographics, Annual Average 2015–2019

	N				Percent			
Category	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**
Any substance[a]								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	54,706	17,273	20,852	88,560	8.00%	2.20%	3.60%	12.40%
Asian, non-Hispanic	22,582	8,234	6,443	38,721	0.40%	0.10%	0.10%	0.60%
Black, non-Hispanic	287,763	32,468	224,127	351,398	2.20%	0.20%	1.70%	2.70%
Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	23,733	16,307	-8,229	55,695	4.00%	2.70%	-1.20%	9.30%
Hispanic, any race	375,513	36,671	303,639	447,386	1.60%	0.10%	1.30%	1.90%
White, non-Hispanic	1,263,530	58,116	1,149,624	1,377,435	2.10%	0.10%	1.90%	2.30%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	48,317	10,717	27,312	69,323	3.10%	0.70%	1.80%	4.40%
Urban	1,698,604	76,149	1,549,355	1,847,852	2.0%	0.1%	1.8%	2.1%
Rural	377,539	32,182	314,464	440,614	1.9%	0.2%	1.6%	2.2%
Age <3	424,915	22,475	380,865	468,964	2.5%	0.1%	2.3%	2.8%
Age 3-5	440,956	25,373	391,226	490,686	2.4%	0.1%	2.2%	2.7%
Age 6-11	666,435	35,925	596,023	736,847	1.8%	0.1%	1.6%	2.0%
Age 12-17	543,837	38,304	468,763	618,911	1.5%	0.1%	1.3%	1.8%
Hallucinogens[b]								
Age <3	8,181	2,814	2,665	13,697	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Age 3-5	12,376	3,839	4,852	19,900	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Age 6-11	9,188	4,022	1,305	17,071	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 12-17	11,064	5,928	-556	22,683	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Marijuana[c]								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	14,386	4,260	6,037	22,736	2.10%	0.60%	0.90%	3.30%
Black, non-Hispanic	190,784	22,645	146,401	235,167	1.50%	0.20%	1.10%	1.80%
Hispanic, any race	183,508	24,255	135,970	231,047	0.80%	0.10%	0.60%	1.00%
White, non-Hispanic	426,421	30,532	366,579	486,263	0.70%	0.10%	0.60%	0.80%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	28,310	7,287	14,028	42,592	1.80%	0.50%	0.90%	2.70%
Urban	752,283	46,550	661,047	843,518	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%	1.0%

	N				Percent			
Category	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**
Rural	117,582	14,459	89,243	145,921	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Age <3	198,024	14,262	170,070	225,978	1.2%	0.1%	1.0%	1.3%
Age 3-5	199,383	15,133	169,723	229,042	1.1%	0.1%	0.9%	1.3%
Age 6-11	265,361	22,352	221,551	309,171	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Age 12-17	207,097	22,630	162,743	251,451	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Opioids[d]								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	9,969	3,503	3,103	16,835	1.50%	0.50%	0.50%	2.40%
Black, non-Hispanic	55,726	13,667	28,940	82,512	0.40%	0.10%	0.20%	0.60%
Hispanic, any race	87,904	18,235	52,164	123,644	0.40%	0.10%	0.20%	0.50%
White, non-Hispanic	542,313	39,879	464,152	620,474	0.90%	0.10%	0.80%	1.00%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	14,921	6,826	1,541	28,300	1.00%	0.40%	0.10%	1.80%
Urban	574,324	44,840	486,440	662,209	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Rural	150,414	20,455	110,322	190,506	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
Age <3	132,821	12,692	107,945	157,696	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%
Age 3-5	138,972	14,067	111,402	166,542	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%
Age 6-11	242,764	20,646	202,298	283,230	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Age 12-17	210,182	23,930	163,279	257,085	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Stimulants[e]								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	34,615	16,406	2,461	66,769	5.10%	2.20%	0.70%	9.40%
Black, non-Hispanic	35,149	9,877	15,791	54,507	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%	0.40%
Hispanic, any race	136,854	22,929	91,914	181,794	0.60%	0.10%	0.40%	0.80%
White, non-Hispanic	412,542	30,364	353,030	472,054	0.70%	0.00%	0.60%	0.80%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	10,420	3,228	4,092	16,747	0.70%	0.20%	0.30%	1.10%
Urban	475,524	35,481	405,983	545,065	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Rural	161,075	24,554	112,951	209,199	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
Age <3	133,643	13,430	107,321	159,966	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
Age 3-5	130,663	13,466	104,270	157,055	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%
Age 6-11	203,483	19,531	165,203	241,763	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Age 12-17	168,809	21,244	127,172	210,447	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%

	N				Percent			
Category	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**	**Estimate**	**SE**	**95% low**	**95% high**
Other substances[f]								
Black, non-Hispanic	25,274	18,901	-11,771	62,319	0.20%	0.10%	-0.10%	0.50%
Hispanic, any race	8,931	3,921	1,246	16,616	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
White, non-Hispanic	55,266	10,795	34,109	76,424	0.10%	0.00%	0.10%	0.10%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	2,482	1,349	-161	5,125	0.20%	0.10%	0.00%	0.30%
Urban	79,745	21,583	37,443	122,046	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Rural	14,749	4,520	5,889	23,609	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Age <3	17,001	4,716	7,758	26,245	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Age 3-5	21,650	4,997	11,856	31,443	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Age 6-11	28,478	10,416	8,064	48,893	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Age 12-17	27,365	7,472	12,719	42,011	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Alcohol								
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	61,665	13,490	35,225	88,106	9.00%	1.70%	5.60%	12.40%
Asian, non-Hispanic	115,161	18,995	77,932	152,390	1.80%	0.30%	1.20%	2.40%
Black, non-Hispanic	581,726	39,297	504,706	658,746	4.50%	0.30%	3.90%	5.10%
Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	46,079	20,562	5,778	86,380	7.80%	3.30%	1.30%	14.30%
Hispanic, any race	965,232	59,832	847,962	1,082,501	4.00%	0.20%	3.50%	4.50%
White, non-Hispanic	3,105,688	94,714	2,920,051	3,291,325	5.10%	0.10%	4.80%	5.40%
More than one race, non-Hispanic	103,242	15,244	73,364	133,120	6.70%	1.00%	4.80%	8.60%
Urban	4,097,028	115,065	3,871,504	4,322,552	4.7%	0.1%	4.5%	5.0%
Rural	881,765	48,029	787,630	975,899	4.5%	0.2%	4.0%	4.9%
Age <3	762,957	31,370	701,472	824,442	4.5%	0.2%	4.2%	4.9%
Age 3-5	945,518	36,706	873,576	1,017,461	5.2%	0.2%	4.8%	5.6%
Age 6-11	1,777,248	61,260	1,657,181	1,897,316	4.9%	0.2%	4.5%	5.2%
Age 12-17	1,498,773	61,537	1,378,163	1,619,384	4.2%	0.2%	3.9%	4.6%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015-2019. N respondents=86,215, N children=163,121.

Notes: [a] Includes marijuana and misuse of prescriptions, excludes alcohol and tobacco. [b] Data for all race-ethnic groups and urban/rural suppressed due to small sample sizes. [c] Data for "Asian, non-Hispanic" and "Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic" suppressed due to small sample sizes. [d] Data for "Asian, non-Hispanic" and "Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic" suppressed due to small sample sizes. [e] Data for "Asian, non-Hispanic" and "Hawaiian/Pacific

Islander, non-Hispanic" suppressed due to small sample sizes. [f] Data for "Asian, non-Hispanic," "American Indian/Alaska Native" and "Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic" suppressed due to small sample sizes.

Table B5. Number of Children Living with a Parent Who Had a Substance Use Disorder, by State, Annual Average 2015–2019

State	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high
Alabama	43,165	8,021	27,444	58,886
Alaska	7,834	1,887	4,135	11,532
Arizona	50,550	17,881	15,503	85,597
Arkansas	19,269	5,253	8,974	29,565
California	279,455	33,556	213,686	345,224
Colorado	65,918	16,973	32,652	99,184
Connecticut	22,580	7,785	7,322	37,837
Delaware	8,800	1,880	5,115	12,484
District of Columbia	5,449	1,609	2,296	8,602
Florida	115,010	19,617	76,562	153,457
Georgia	74,316	16,779	41,430	107,202
Hawaii	4,794	1,638	1,584	8,003
Idaho	14,940	3,317	8,439	21,441
Illinois	49,402	10,713	28,405	70,399
Indiana	56,313	14,233	28,416	84,210
Iowa	14,283	4,570	5,326	23,239
Kansas	18,620	7,211	4,487	32,753
Kentucky	58,393	11,134	36,570	80,217
Louisiana	39,153	7,564	24,329	53,978
Maine	18,701	5,504	7,913	29,489
Maryland	25,536	7,213	11,398	39,674
Massachusetts	29,350	10,682	8,415	50,286
Michigan	70,473	11,807	47,331	93,615
Minnesota	41,195	19,016	3,925	78,464
Mississippi	18,165	3,767	10,782	25,548
Missouri	38,990	8,953	21,442	56,538
Montana	12,546	3,256	6,165	18,927
Nebraska	5,185	1,861	1,538	8,833
Nevada	34,233	7,932	18,686	49,781
New Hampshire	12,613	1,925	8,840	16,386
New Jersey	31,651	8,306	15,370	47,931
New Mexico	18,717	5,247	8,434	29,001
New York	134,107	24,549	85,992	182,222
North Carolina	55,343	12,376	31,087	79,599
North Dakota	5,032	1,411	2,267	7,797
Ohio	78,743	11,271	56,653	100,833
Oklahoma	38,572	8,889	21,150	55,995
Oregon	25,031	7,152	11,014	39,048
Pennsylvania	65,981	14,453	37,653	94,309
Rhode Island	6,405	1,805	2,866	9,943

State	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high
South Carolina	27,368	6,966	13,715	41,022
South Dakota	5,977	1,765	2,518	9,436
Tennessee	47,397	10,791	26,247	68,548
Texas	126,319	26,623	74,139	178,500
Utah	25,390	7,187	11,305	39,476
Vermont	4,855	1,689	1,545	8,164
Virginia	33,438	8,343	17,087	49,790
Washington	44,444	14,843	15,353	73,536
West Virginia	10,196	2,756	4,794	15,598
Wisconsin	32,758	10,038	13,083	52,432
Wyoming	3,187	895	1,432	4,941

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019. N (respondents) = 86,215; N (children) = 163,121. Substances include marijuana and misuse of prescriptions, excludes alcohol and tobacco.

Table B6. Percent of Children Living with a Parent Who Had a Substance Use Disorder, by State, Annual Average 2015–2019

State	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high
Alabama	2.3%	0.8%	0.8%	3.9%
Alaska	2.0%	0.6%	0.9%	3.1%
Arizona	2.1%	0.2%	1.6%	2.6%
Arkansas	3.2%	0.7%	1.7%	4.7%
California	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	3.3%
Colorado	3.1%	0.6%	1.8%	4.3%
Connecticut	3.6%	1.0%	1.6%	5.6%
Delaware	1.9%	0.3%	1.3%	2.5%
District of Columbia	2.2%	0.5%	1.2%	3.1%
Florida	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1.9%
Georgia	2.0%	0.5%	1.2%	2.9%
Hawaii	1.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.6%
Idaho	2.5%	0.6%	1.3%	3.6%
Illinois	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	2.2%
Indiana	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	3.0%
Iowa	4.0%	0.8%	2.4%	5.6%
Kansas	2.5%	0.5%	1.5%	3.4%
Kentucky	4.9%	1.4%	2.2%	7.6%
Louisiana	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	2.1%
Maine	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%	2.6%
Maryland	2.3%	0.4%	1.5%	3.0%
Massachusetts	2.0%	0.9%	0.2%	3.9%
Michigan	1.9%	0.4%	1.1%	2.6%
Minnesota	1.9%	0.4%	1.1%	2.7%
Mississippi	3.5%	0.9%	1.8%	5.2%
Missouri	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%
Montana	3.5%	0.8%	1.9%	5.0%
Nebraska	3.0%	0.5%	2.0%	3.9%
Nevada	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.7%
New Hampshire	2.7%	0.7%	1.2%	4.1%
New Jersey	2.3%	0.4%	1.5%	3.1%
New Mexico	1.8%	0.4%	1.0%	2.5%
New York	1.9%	0.5%	0.9%	3.0%
North Carolina	2.0%	0.3%	1.4%	2.6%
North Dakota	2.7%	0.6%	1.5%	3.9%
Ohio	1.9%	0.6%	0.8%	3.0%
Oklahoma	1.7%	0.4%	1.0%	2.4%
Oregon	2.0%	0.6%	0.9%	3.2%
Pennsylvania	1.9%	0.5%	1.0%	2.8%
Rhode Island	1.9%	0.5%	0.8%	3.0%
South Carolina	2.1%	0.5%	1.2%	3.1%

State	Estimate	SE	95% low	95% high
South Dakota	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%
Tennessee	1.6%	0.5%	0.8%	2.5%
Texas	2.8%	0.9%	0.9%	4.6%
Utah	1.3%	0.3%	0.7%	1.9%
Vermont	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%	3.1%
Virginia	1.9%	0.5%	0.9%	2.9%
Washington	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	2.6%
West Virginia	1.6%	0.4%	0.7%	2.4%
Wisconsin	2.3%	0.8%	0.8%	3.9%
Wyoming	2.0%	0.6%	0.9%	3.1%

Source: National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2015–2019. N (respondents) = 86,215; N (children) = 163,121. Includes marijuana and misuse of prescriptions, excludes alcohol and tobacco

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