



**INDIANA STATE  
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL  
OUTCOMES  
WORKGROUP**

**DRUG FACT SHEET  
SUBSTANCE USE  
IN INDIANA  
SFY 2025**

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## OUR VISION

Healthy, safe, and drug-free environments that nurture and assist all Indiana citizens to thrive.

## OUR MISSION

To reduce substance use and abuse across the lifespan of Indiana citizens.

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This report summarizes the use of drugs such as alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, opioids, and stimulants and the status of mental health and suicide in Indiana.

# INTRODUCTION

The Indiana Statewide Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) is comprised of committee members from 16+ state agencies/divisions across the state of Indiana who are knowledgeable about mental, emotional, and behavioral health disorders, as well as prevention, intervention, and treatment issues. The goal of the SEOW committee is to monitor the prevalence of substance misuse and mental illness in Indiana and implement state-based interventions to reduce the occurrence of related behavioral health issues. The SEOW is committed to using epidemiological data and evidence-based practices to assess the needs of all Indiana residents, and to promote physical and mental wellness to combat drug addiction, mental health disorders, and suicide.

This drug fact sheet provides a detailed description of the prevalence, consequences, and other behavioral health indicators of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, opioid, and stimulant use, and the occurrence of mental illness and suicide. This report also shows the changes in data relative to prior years for most measures. In this report, we do not include measures where the data was not updated since the release of last years SEOW report. The full SEOW reports can be found at <https://www.in.gov/fssa/dmha/substance-misuse-prevention-and-mental-health-promotion/prevention-partners/state-epidemiological-outcomes-workgroup/>.





# ALCOHOL

## Prevalence

- In 2023, 46.2% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported current alcohol use [0.3 PP down from previous year] (NSDUH, 2025).
- Relative to other age groups, higher incidence of alcohol use among young adults (18 to 25 year old) with 49.4% reporting past-month use [0.6 PP down from previous year] (NSDUH, 2025).
- About 19.7% Hoosiers (12+ years old) reportedly engaged in binge drinking [27.0% among young adults] (NSDUH, 2025).
- Adult alcohol use decreased slightly to 49.5% in 2023 [1.2 PP up from previous year]; with 55.2% men in 2023 [0.4 PP up from previous year] 44.1 women, [0.4 PP down from previous year] used alcohol in the past month (CDC-BRFSS, 2025).
- About 8.5% of Indiana population (12+ years) reported having Alcohol Use Disorder in the past year [1.5 PP down from previous year] (NSDUH, 2025).

## Consequences

- Con age-adjusted alcohol-attributable mortality rate in Indiana was 12.4 per 100k population in 2022 [2.7 PP down from previous year] (CDC, 2023)
- Alcohol-related collision rate in Indiana was 0.60 per 1,000 population in 2022 (ARIES, 2022).
- About 11.2% of child removals in SFY 2024 was attributable to parental alcohol abuse [1.2 PP up from prev year] (IN-DCS, 2025).



## Key Takeaways

- Adult alcohol use decreased slightly in 2023 (CDC-BRFSS, 2025).
- Share of women consuming alcohol decreased in 2023.
- Binge drinking among young adults (18 to 25 years) in Indiana declined
- Alcohol-attributable mortality decreased in 2023.



# TOBACCO

## Prevalence

- In 2023, 21.3% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported current tobacco use [2.3 PP down from previous year] and 17.4% used cigarettes [2.3 PP down from previous year] (NSDUH, 2025).
- About 14.9% men [2.4 PP down from previous year] and 14.1% women [1.1 PP down from previous year] smoked in 2023 (CDC-BRFSS, 2025).
- Higher incidence of smoking rates among working age adults, high school graduate or less, and among lower income groups (CDC-BRFSS, 2025).
- Data for tobacco use (including e-Cigarette use) among youth will be released by IDOH soon.

## Key Takeaways

- Adult smoking declined from 25.6% in 2011 to 14.5% in 2023, but still above the national average of 14% (CDC-BRFSS, 2025).
- Smoking rates among women in 2021 declined slightly below 2019-levels.
- Focus on E-cigarette use among youth and young adults.



# MARIJUANA

## Prevalence

- In 2023, 13.1% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported current marijuana use [0.8 PP up from previous year] (NSDUH, 2025).
- Relative to other age groups, higher incidence of marijuana use among young adults (18 to 25 year old) with 22.5% reporting past-month use [3.0 PP down from previous year] (NSDUH, 2025).
- About 49.8% of total treatment episodes had reported marijuana use as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance in SFY 2023 [2.7 PP up from previous year]; where 19.9% of episodes had reported marijuana as primary substance [1.8 PP up from previous year] (IN-DMHA, 2025).

## Key Takeaways

- Marijuana use among young adults (18 to 25 years) has been increasing since 2016.
- One of our SEOW strategic priorities that will be monitored continually.



# OPIOID

## RX OPIOIDS AND HEROIN

### Prevalence

- As of 2024Q4, the opioid dispensation rate\* in Indiana was 153 per 1,000 population [24.6 points down from 2022 Q4] (IDOH, 2025). \*Includes opioid analgesics, opioid antidiarrheal/antitussives and opioid antagonists and treatment addiction medications
- About 3.1% Hoosiers (12 years and older) reported misusing prescription pain relievers in the prior year during the 2022 survey [1.2 PP up from previous year] (NSDUH, 2025).
- About 16.7% of total treatment admissions had reported opioid\* use as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance in SFY 2023 [0.1 PP down from previous year]; where 8.1% of episodes had reported opioid as primary substance [0.7 PP up from previous year] (IN-DMHA,2025). Includes non-prescription methadone and other opiates/synthetics (such as buprenorphine, butorphanol, codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, meperidine, morphine, opium, oxycodone, pentazocine, propoxyphene, tramadol, and other narcotic analgesics, opiates, or synthetics)

### Heroin Prevalence

- From the 2021 survey, about 0.1% of the Indiana population aged 12 years and older used heroin in the past year (NSDUH, 2021).
- Among all treatment admissions in SFY 2023, 17% reported heroin use as primary, secondary or tertiary substance [4.8PP down from previous year]; and 10.7% of episodes reporting heroin as primary substance [3.9PP down from previous year] (IN-DMHA,2025).

### Key Takeaways

- Drug overdose deaths involving opioids declined in 2022 and 2023 (CDC,2024 and IDOH, 2023).



### Consequences

- There were 2,670 deaths due to drug poisoning in 2022 [142 deaths down from previous year] with age adjusted rate of 40.8 per 100k population (IDOH, 2023).
- Drug overdose mortality rate involving any opioids\* in 2023 was 25.0 per 100k population [6.9 points down from previous year] (IDOH,2025). \*includes opium, heroin, natural/semi-synthetic opioids, methadone, synthetic opioids (fentanyl/ tramadol), other narcotics
- Number of visits to Emergency Department due to any opioid overdose were 6729 visits in 2022 [1,464 visits down from previous year] (IDOH, 2023).



# STIMULANTS

## (COCAINE AND METHAMPHETAMINE)

### Cocaine Prevalence and consequences

- From the 2022 NSDUH data, about 1.4% Hoosiers reported using cocaine in the previous year [no change from 2022 data] and 2.6% of young adults (18 to 25 year old) used cocaine during the same period (NSDUH).
- About 10.7% of total treatment admissions had reported cocaine use as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance in SFY 2023 [0.3 down from previous year]; where 3.8% of episodes had reported cocaine use as primary substance [same as previous year] (IN-DMHA,2025).

### Methamphetamine Prevalence and consequences

- From 2022 data, 1.2% of Hoosiers reported using methamphetamine in the previous year [0.2 PP up from previous year] (NSDUH, 2022).
- Among all treatment admissions in SFY 2023, 42.5% reported methamphetamine use as primary, secondary or tertiary substance [same as previous year]; and 26.1% of episodes reporting methamphetamine use as primary substance [same as from previous year] (INDMHA, 2025).
- In 2024, the number of clandestine meth labs seized in Indiana was 27 [6 lab seizures up from 2023] and the number of arrests made at the meth labs by Indiana law enforcement agencies was 24 [13 arrests up from 2023](ISP, 2025).



### Key Takeaways

- Higher share of patients seeking substance use treatment appear to be using methamphetamine (as a primary or secondary or tertiary source).
- The meth lab seizures has decreased from 1,808 in 2013 to 27 in 2024.

# POLYSUBSTANCE ABUSE



## Prevalence

- In SFY 2023, 30.7% of Hoosiers who received substance use treatment had reported using opioids (including heroin, non-prescription methadone and other opiates/synthetics) as a primary, secondary or tertiary substance (INDMHA, 2023).
- Among these opioid users, methamphetamine use was highest (52.4%), followed by Marijuana use (36%) and alcohol use (19%) (IN-DMHA, 2023).
- Similar patterns for opioid dependent [or opioid as primary use] treatment patients.

## Key Takeaways

- Strong evidence of polysubstance use among opioid users.
- Xylazine consumed with other substances has been an emerging trend.

# MENTAL HEALTH

## Prevalence

- From 2023 data, about 23.7% Hoosiers (18 years and older) reported having any mental illness\* in the past year [0.7PP down from previous time period] (NSDUH, 2025). \*Any Mental Illness (AMI) is defined as those having a diagnosable mental/behavioral/emotional disorder
- About 6.3% Hoosiers in 2023 reported having serious mental illness\* in the past year [0.1 PP down from previous time period] (NSDUH, 2025). Serious Mental Illness (SMI)\* are subset of individuals with AMI, but with serious functional impairment
- In 2023, about 8.7% Hoosiers (18 years or older) reported having at least one major depressive episode [0.5 PP down from previous time period] (NSDUH, 2025).

## Heterogeneity by gender and race

- About 15.8% men [0.4 PP up from previous year] and 32.1% women [2.4 PP up from previous year] reported being told that they had depression (CDC-BRFSS, 2025)
- No change in depression rates among all race groups in 2023 – White race [25.5%]; African-American race [20.0%]; Hispanic race [16.3%].

## Consequences

- Age-adjusted suicide mortality rate in Indiana was 17 per 100k population [2018-2023] (CDC, 2023).
- The age-adjusted suicide mortality rate (2018 to 2023 average) was higher for men (28.6 per 100k population) relative to women (5.8 per 100k population) (CDC, 2025).



## Key Takeaways

- Depression rates increased more for women (CDC-BRFSS, 2025).
- Suicide mortality rates have been increasing for Indiana.
- Evidence of increasing depression rates across all race groups.



# PROBLEM GAMBLING

## Prevalence

### Indiana Problem Gambling Study

- From March to May 2021, a survey was conducted, revealing that approximately 84.8% of adults in Indiana stated that they had engaged in at least one form of gambling within the previous year (Jun et al., 2021).
- Within the past year, 71.7% of individuals reported that they had played any type of lottery.
- A total of 20.5% of people had taken part in any sports gaming activities within the previous year.
- Regarding visiting casinos for gambling purposes,

46.2% of adults in Indiana reported that they had done so within the past year.

- Additionally, 72.3% of individuals stated their participation in various other forms of gambling activities.
- Among the participants, 40.4% reported engaging in any casino gambling.



# VIRAL HEPATITIS/HIV/AIDS

## Prevalence

- The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS experienced a slight increase, rising from 185.6 in 2020 to 193 in 2021.
- Similarly, the prevalence rate of Chlamydia showed a modest increase, with numbers rising from 487.7 in 2020 to 510.6 in 2021.
- Furthermore, the prevalence rate of Gonorrhea reflected a slight increase from 207 in 2020 to 212.8 in 2021.
- In 2022, the rate of new acute Hepatitis B cases in Indiana was reported as 1.2
- The rate of Chronic Hepatitis B in Indiana for 2022 was reported at 11.8
- For the year 2021, the rate of new acute Hepatitis C cases in Indiana was reported as 2.2
- The rate of Chronic Hepatitis C cases in Indiana for 2021 was reported at 70.4.





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This report was funded by the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA). The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the DMHA



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