

# NATIVE AMERICANS/AMERICAN INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA AND NATIONWIDE: SUBSTANCE USE PREVALENCE AND COMPARISON WITH OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS

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## I. DEMOGRAPHICS

California is home to one of the largest populations of Native Americans, also known as American Indians, in the United States. In rural California, most Native Americans/American Indians are descendants of California tribes. In metropolitan areas, where the vast majority resides, most are descendants of tribes whose homelands are in other states. Table 1 describes the 2000 census population distribution for the entire state.

**Table 1**  
**Percentage of Native Americans in California and Nationwide, 2004<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Native American/Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more ethnic groups</b>	<b>% of Population Represented by Native Americans</b>
<b>California</b>	35,055,227	558,129	1.6%
<b>Nationwide</b>	285,691,501	4,006,160	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2004  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/IPCharIterationServlet?\\_ts=165337077754](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/IPCharIterationServlet?_ts=165337077754) and  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/IPCharIterationServlet?\\_ts=165337028065](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/IPCharIterationServlet?_ts=165337028065)

<sup>1</sup>Estimated data

Census figures underestimate the number of Native American in the U.S., for a variety of reasons. In California, individuals who consider themselves members of a tribe and are accepted as such by the tribe have that legal status. Many of these individuals are of mixed race, and therefore are subsumed into the “Two or more races” category on the census and other surveys. While only 333,346 American Indians were identified in California on the 2004 U.S. Census’ American Community Survey, those identifying themselves as Native American plus one or more ethnic groups totals 558,129. The California tribes themselves count 627,000 members, who may consider themselves members of specific tribes while reporting two or more races. The same circumstances undoubtedly affect national census figures.

While the question of the total American Indian population is very important for policymakers, comparisons between races and ethnic groups of survey responses based

on percentages may still be informative for researchers and the general public. It may be fair to assume that if underreporting in surveys of alcohol and drug use follows the same pattern of underreporting that appears in the census, the mistakes will cancel each other out in the process of comparison to other races and ethnic groups. The following data are presented for information and background only, without the assurance of scientific validity.

Native Americans are over-represented in low-income populations at almost twice the rate at which they appear in the general population, as is shown by Table 2.

**Table 2**  
**Persons and Families Living below Poverty Level, Native Americans and All Races Nationwide, 2003**

		Native Americans	All Races Combined
<b>Total</b>		2,367,505	273,882,232
<b>Below the Poverty Level</b>	<b>No.</b>	607,734	33,899,812
	<b>%</b>	25.7	12.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau  
<<http://www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-19.pdf>>

California Native American/American Indian communities have a higher birth rate and therefore a higher percentage of youth and lower median age than other ethnic populations. Table 3 shows the proportion of youth in a sample of grades 7, 9, and 11, which is much higher than the proportion of Native Americans in California's population.

**Table 3**  
**Percentages of Native American/American Indian Youth in a Sample of Grades 7, 9, and 11, California, 2003-04**

	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11
<b>Native American (%)</b>	7.0	4.4	3.4
<b>Other Race (%)</b>	93.0	95.6	96.6

Source: Tenth Biennial California Student Survey, <http://www.safestate.org/index.cfm?navID=254>

## **II. PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE, ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE, NATIONAL AND CALIFORNIA SURVEYS**

### **A. Youth**

On the National Survey of Drug Use and Health survey, Native American/American Indian youth report somewhat higher risk factors and lower protective factors for use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs (AOD), as shown in Tables 4 and 5.

**Table 4**

**Percentage of Youths Ages 12 to 17 Reporting Individual and Peer Risk and Protective Factors, by Race /Ethnic Groups Nationwide, 2002 and 2003 Annual Averages**

<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native (%)</b>	<b>All Races Combined (%)</b>
Perceived Moderate to No Risk if Smoke 1 or More Packs of Cigarette Per Day	46.7	36.3
Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week Have 4 or 5 Alcoholic Drinks Once or Twice a Week	57.5	46.9
Peers not Disapprove if Smoke 1 or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day	20.0	15.0
Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice a Week	22.3	19.7
Have 1 or 2 Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Every Day	21.2	17.2
<b>Protective Factor</b>		
Participation in Youth Activities 2 or More	73.8	85.7
Religiosity Attended Religious Services 25 or More Times in The Past Year	18.4	33.0
Religious Beliefs Influence How Youths Make Decisions	64.0	68.7
Important for Friends to Share Religious Beliefs	38.9	35.2

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA)  
<http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4/AmIndianYouthRF/AmIndianYouthRF.htm>

**Table 5**

**Percentages of Youths Ages 12 to 17 Reporting Family Risk and Protective Factors, by Race /Ethnicity Nationwide, 2002 and 2003 Annual Averages**

<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>American Indian or Alaska Native (%)</b>	<b>All Races Combined (%)</b>
Parents Do Not Strongly Disapprove if Smoke 1 or More Packs of Cigarettes Per day	17.9	10.3

Try Marijuana Once or Twice	15.7	10.7
Have 1 or 2 Alcoholic Drinks Nearly Everyday	15.2	11.2
<b>Parental Monitoring</b>		
Parents Seldom/Never Provided Help With Homework	22.6	18.8
Parents Seldom/Never Limited Amount of Time Out with Friends on School Nights	33.8	29.3
Parents Seldom/Never Made Youth Do Chores Around House	11.9	12.6
Parents Seldom/Never Limited Amount of Time Watching Television	64.6	62.8
<b>Protective Parent-Child Communication</b>		
Talked to at Least 1 Parent about Dangers of Substance Abuse	54.8	58.5
Parental Encouragement		
Parents Let Youth Know They Had Done a Good Job	84.1	85.8
Parents Told Youth They Were Proud of Something They Had Done	84.5	85.3

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA)  
<<http://oas.samhsa.gov/2k4/AmIndianYouthRF/AmIndianYouthRF.htm>>

One of the greatest risk factors for substance use/abuse among youth is the presence of a parent AOD user. This is reflected in Table 6, wherein Native American children exhibited parental risk factors at a rate almost 10 times that of their representation in the national population as a whole (.7% from Table 1).

**Table 6**  
**Percentage of children with parental risk factors Nationwide, 2004 (n = 3529).**

Race	Native American	Other Races Combined
Parents AOD Risk	6.9%	93%

Source: Children of Mothers with Serious Substance Abuse Problems: An Accumulation of Risks. Conners, N.A. *et al.* (2004) American Journal of Drugs and Alcohol Abuse, <[http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m0978/is\\_1\\_30/ai\\_n6170827/pg\\_4](http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0978/is_1_30/ai_n6170827/pg_4)>

In consonance with higher risk factors, national data show patterns of higher substance use/abuse among Native American/American Indian youth, as shown in Tables 7 and 8.

**Table 7**

**Illicit Drug Use, Marijuana Use, and Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics: Percentages, 2003 and 2004**

	Past Month Use		
	<i>Illicit Drug Use</i>	<i>Marijuana Use</i>	<i>Binge Alcohol Use</i>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Origin and Race</b>			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8.5	6.1	28.2
Asian	2.8	1.7	13.3
Black or African-American	8.7	7.2	20.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	*	*
Two or more races	12.4	8.6	26.2
White	7.6	5.8	25.1
Hispanic or Latino	6.7	4.7	25.9

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2003 and 2004 subsample

<<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k4nsduh/2k4tabs/Sect7peTabs66to129.htm#tab7.122a>>

\*Low precision; no estimate offered

**Table 8**

**Estimated Lifetime Prevalence of Drug Use for American Indian and Non-Indian 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>-, and 12<sup>th</sup> Graders (by Percent) Nationwide 1997-1998**

Drug	8 <sup>th</sup> Graders		10 <sup>th</sup> Graders		12 <sup>th</sup> Graders	
	Native-Americans (%)	All Races Combined (%)	Native-Americans (%)	All Races Combined (%)	Native-Americans (%)	All Races Combined (%)
Alcohol	65	54	84	72	83	82
Alcohol Intoxication	46	25	71	49	68	64
Marijuana	67	23	82	42	74	50
Inhalant	14	21	22	18	10	16
Cocaine	8	4	19	7	20	9
Stimulants	15	12	26	17	20	17
Sedatives	3	N/A	5	N/A	2	8

Heroin	4	2	4	2	5	2
Psychedelics	19	5	26	11	27	15
Tranquilizers	1	5	4	7	21	9
PCP	4	N/A	4	N/A	6	4
Cigarettes	79	47	87	60	75	65
Smokeless Tobacco	45	17	41	26	41	25
<b>Sample Size (numbers)</b>	431	18,700	244	15,400	196	15,800

Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2003 and 2004 sub-sample

<<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k4nsduh/2k4tabs/Sect7peTabs66to129.htm#tab7.122a>>

In California, the California Student Survey (CSS) is administered in the school system every 2 years to over 10,000 students. According to the CSS, Native American/American Indian youth use alcohol and other drugs at rates slightly higher than youth of other ethnicities. Detailed tables are at <http://www.safestate.org/index.cfm?navID=254>

Native American youth report that they experience problems related to AOD use in the same proportion that their numbers represent in the 9<sup>th</sup> grade school population but in a higher proportion for 11<sup>th</sup> graders, as shown in Table 10.

**Table 10**

**Percentages of Students experiencing Problems Caused by Alcohol or Drugs, Grades 9 and 11, California, 2003-04**

	<b>Grade 9</b>	<b>Grade 11</b>
Native American (%)	7.0	4.4
Other Race (%)	93.0	95.6

Source: Tenth Biennial California Student Survey, <http://www.safestate.org/index.cfm?navID=254>

**B. Adults**

Native American/American Indian adults report a higher percentage of risk factors for AOD use/abuse than do adults of other ethnicities, as seen in Table 11. Overall, these rates appear to be fairly stable, as some survey responses increased slightly and others decreased slightly, as shown in Table 11.

**Table 11**

**Prevalence of Selected Risk Factors for Native American Collected Nationwide in Periods 1(1993-1996) and 2 (1997-2000)**

	<b>Period 1</b> % * (95% CI <sup>1+</sup> )		<b>Period 2</b> % (95% CI)	
<b>Year</b>	<b>1994 -1995</b>		<b>1997-2000</b>	
Obesity	22.8	(20.0, 25.7)	23.9	(21.9, 25.9)
Current Cigarette Smoking	30.2	(27.5, 33.0)	32.2	(29.9, 34.4)
Awareness of having diabetes	9.8	(7.3, 12.2)	9.7	(8.3, 11.1)
<b>Year</b>	<b>1994 and 1996</b>		<b>1998 and 2000</b>	
No leisure-time physical activity <sup>++</sup>	31.4	(27.8, 35.0)	32.5	(29.5, 35.5)
<b>Year</b>	<b>1993 and 1995</b>		<b>1997 and 1999</b>	
Binge Drinking	16.3	(13.9, 18.8)	16.7	(14.2, 19.2)
Drinking and Driving	2.8	(1.4, 4.1)	2.6	(1.8, 3.5)

Source: Surveillance for Health Behaviors of American Indians and Alaska Natives: Findings from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 1997-2000

<<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5207a1.htm>>

<sup>1</sup>CI = confidence interval. A confidence interval gives an estimated range of values which is likely to include 90% or more of cases. These confidence intervals include 95% or more of cases.

Nationwide, Native Americans/American Indians as a group report lower rates of current use of alcohol than other groups, but higher rates of binge use (5 or more drinks on any one occasion) and heavy use.

**Table 12**

**Percentage of Adults in Listed Population Who Currently Use Alcohol among Native Americans and Other Races Nationwide, 2002**

	<b>Current Use (%)</b>	<b>Binge Use (%)</b>	<b>Heavy Use (%)</b>
<b>Percentage of Total Population</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>
<b>Origin and Race</b>			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	44.7	27.9	8.7
Asian	37.1	12.4	2.6
Black/African-American	39.9	21.0	4.4
Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	*	25.2	8.3

Two or more races	49.9	19.8	7.5
White	55.0	23.4	7.5
Hispanic/Latino	42.8	24.8	5.9

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Office of Applied Studies. (2003). Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables – \*Low precision; no estimate offered

Native American/American Indian adults also report slightly higher rates of abuse or dependence on alcohol or illicit drugs than other ethnicities, as shown in Table 13.

**Table 13**

**Prevalence of Substance Abuse/Dependence by Race/Ethnicity: Estimates for Adults (ages 12 and older) Nationwide, 2001**

	<b>Adults Who Currently Abuse/Are Dependent on Alcohol or Illicit Drugs (%)</b>	<b>Adults Who Abused Alcohol or an Illicit Drugs in the Past Year (%)</b>	<b>Adults Who Were Dependent on Alcohol or an Illicit Drugs in the Past Year (%)</b>
	<i>Total US population</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Origin and Race</b>			
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14.1	7.2	8.2
Asian	4.2	2.4	2.0
Black or African-American	9.5	3.5	6.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8.9	3.4	6.1
Two or more races	13.0	5.2	8.0
White	9.3	5.2	4.7
Hispanic or Latino	10.4	6.0	5.1

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Office of Applied Studies. (2003). Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables.

**C. Pregnant Women**

AOD use among pregnant women is of special concern because of the effects on the developing fetus attributable to intro-uterine exposure to AOD, as shown in Table 14. Native American/American Indian women also receive prenatal care at rates slightly lower than women of other ethnicities, according to Table 15.

**Table 14**

**Alcohol or Drug Treatment Admissions for Pregnant Women in California, Native Americans and all Races Combined, 2003**

	<b>Native Americans</b>	<b>All Other Races</b>
<b>Frequency</b>	191	4,202
<b>Percent (%)</b>	4.3	95.7

Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs) Report 2003-04

**Table 15**

**Women Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, Native Americans and all Races Combined in California, 1997-99**

	<b>Native Americans</b>		<b>All Other Races</b>	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>1997</b>	1,801	70.9	421,839	81.8
<b>1998</b>	1,834	72.1	421,032	82.4
<b>1999</b>	1,782	72.5	424,238	83.6

Source: California Department of Health Services

<<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/reports/others/hp2000finalreview.pdf>>

**III. SPECIAL POPULATIONS**

**A. Criminal Justice**

Native Americans report rates of drinking and driving nationwide very slightly higher than other ethnicities, as shown in Table 16.

**Table 16**

**Percentage of Native Americans Nationwide who Reported Drinking and Driving, by Sex and Region Nationwide, 1997 and 1999**

	<b>Both Sexes</b>			<b>Men</b>			<b>Women</b>		
	%	(95% CI)	No.	%	(95% CI)	No.	%	(95% CI)	No.
All Other Races (36 States)	2.4	(2.3, 2.5)	198,984	3.7	(3.5,3.9)	82,724	1.1	(1.0,1.2)	116,260
Native American (36 States)	2.6	(1.8, 3.5)	3,629	4.0	(2.5,5.5)	1,591	1.1	(0.5,1.7)	2,038

Source: Information taken from the Surveillance for Health Behaviors of American Indians and Alaska Natives: Findings from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 1997-2000  
 <<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5207a1.htm>>

Even though Native Americans/American Indians are only slightly more likely to drink and drive than other races/ethnicities, they are much more likely to come to the attention of the criminal justice system due to alcohol-related violations, as shown in Table 17.

**Table 17**

**Alcohol Related Violations Nationwide, 2001**

	<i>Number of Related Violations per 100,000 population</i>	
	<b>Native-Americans</b>	<b>All Races Combined</b>
Driving Under Influence	479	332
Liquor Laws	405	143
Drunkenness	360	145

Source: U.S. Department of Justice – A BJS Statistical Profile – American Indians and Crime, 1992-2002

The pattern of higher rates of arrest is exhibited by both adults and youth, as shown in Table 18.

**Table 18**

**Arrests by Alcohol Violations, Race, and Age Nationwide, 2001**

<b>Type of Violations</b>	<i>Number of Arrests per 100,000 population</i>			
	All Ages		Youth, age 17 or under	
	<b>Native Americans</b>	<b>All Races Combined</b>	<b>Native Americans</b>	<b>All Races Combined</b>
<b>Total Alcohol Violations</b>	1,240	623	681	362
Driving under the Influence (DUI)	479	332	52	41
Liquor Laws	405	143	571	279
Drunkenness	356	148	57	42

Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2001, in U.S. Department of Justice – A BJS Statistical Profile – American Indians and Crime, 1992-2002

In contrast to total alcohol-related arrests, Native Americans/American Indians are much less likely than other ethnicities to be convicted of a federal drug offense, as shown in Table 19.

**Table 19**

**Offenders Entering Federal Prison, by Race and Offense Type Nationwide, 2001**

Type of Offense	OFFENDERS ENTERING FEDERAL PRISON	
	Native-Americans (%)	All Races Combined (%)
Violent	54.9	8.4
Property	17.1	16.1
Drug	12.2	40.1
Other	15.8	35.4
All Offenses	100.0	100.0

Source: BJS, Federal Justice Statistics Program, Bureau of Prisons Sentry File, 2001 in U.S. Department of Justice – A BJS Statistical Profile – American Indians and Crime, 1992-2002

**B. AOD TREATMENT**

**1. California Treatment Admissions**

Native Americans entered AOD treatment in California at a rate twice that of their representation in the total population, as shown in Table 20.

**Table 20**

**Primary Alcohol/Drug Problem at Treatment Admission, by Race/Ethnicity–2003-04**

Substance	Native Americans		All Other Races	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Admissions</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>% of Admissions</i>
Heroin	691	18.4	47427	20.1
Alcohol	1010	26.9	49351	20.9
Methamphetamine	1359	36.2	72617	30.9
Other Amphetamines	10	.3	925	0.4
Cocaine/Crack	151	4.0	26812	11.4
Marijuana/Hash	427	11.4	329724	12.6
Other	102	2.7	8513	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3750</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>235539</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs)

The percentage of total methamphetamine admissions represented by Native Americans has changed frequently in the past 10 years. Native Americans enter treatment for methamphetamine dependence at rates considerably higher than their representation in the California population (1.6% from Table 1) as a whole, as shown in Table 21.

**Table 21**

**Ethnicity of those seeking Methamphetamine Treatment in California, from California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs), 1995-96, 2002-03, and 2003-04**

	Native Americans		All Other Races	
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>1995-96</b>	653	2.4	25850	97.6
<b>2002-03</b>	1314	1.9	67162	98.1
<b>2003-04</b>	2995	4.1	66969	95.9

Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs)

Among persons with disabilities admitted to AOD treatment in California, Native American/American Indian individuals were represented in a higher proportion than they are in the population as a whole. This is shown in Table 22.

**Table 22**

**AOD Admissions, Persons with Disabilities, Native-Americans and Non-Native Americans in California, 2004**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
Native Americans	1,014	2.9
Non-Native Americans	33,658	97.1
Total	34,672	100

Source: California Alcohol and Drug Data System (CADDs)

**2. Nationwide Treatment Admissions**

The population of Native Americans in California has a lower percentage of individuals using alcohol, cocaine, marijuana, and heroin than in the general population. However, there is a higher proportion of Native Americans using opiates, stimulants, tranquilizers, sedatives, and inhalants. The percentage of Native Americans using PCP is disproportionately higher, as shown in Table 23.

**Table 23**  
**Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse According to Age Group, and Ethnicity in California, 2004**

Drug	Native Americans	All Races Combined		Age of Admission														
		No	%	0-11 years	12-17 years	18-20 years	21-25 years	26-30 years	31-35 years	36-40 years	41-45 years	46-50 years	51-55 years	56-60 years	61-65 years	66 years and over	Unknown	Total
Alcohol only	3.3	16,49	9.1	0.1	9.5	2.7	6.5	7.2	10.3	14.9	17.1	14.0	9.2	5.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Alcohol with secondary drug	3.6	19,516	10.8	0.0	11.0	4.3	10.4	10.0	13.5	16.5	16.1	10.7	4.9	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Cocaine (smoked)	1.5	17,245	9.5	0.0	0.9	1.9	5.8	7.7	13.5	21.4	24.0	14.8	6.8	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Cocaine (other route)	3.6	3,690	2.0	0.0	3.9	6.4	15.8	15.1	14.3	15.5	14.1	9.0	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Marijuana	3.7	24,465	13.5	0.1	42.1	11.4	16.7	9.5	6.7	5.5	4.2	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Heroin	2.9	33,361	18.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	8.5	9.8	10.9	15.2	19.3	17.1	10.8	4.5	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Other opiates	2.0	3,369	1.9	0.0	1.0	4.7	12.3	10.5	13.5	14.2	15.8	13.1	8.7	3.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
PCP	11.8	890	0.5	0.0	1.9	3.1	15.4	17.4	20.9	18.9	13.6	6.0	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Hallucinogens	3.4	147	0.1	0.0	16.3	17.0	23.8	15.6	6.1	6.8	6.1	4.1	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Amphetamines	4.2	59,714	33.1	0.0	4.6	7.5	20.3	17.0	16.8	15.1	11.1	5.2	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other Stimulants	4.0	100	0.1	0.0	13.0	8.0	19.0	20.0	14.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Tranquilizers	1.2	253	0.1	0.0	3.6	2.8	7.5	11.1	18.2	15.0	17.8	14.2	5.9	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	100.0
Sedatives	3.3	364	0.2	0.0	6.9	4.4	12.9	12.4	12.6	11.3	15.1	12.6	7.1	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.0	100.0
Inhalants	1.9	108	0.1	0.0	57.4	6.5	6.5	4.6	4.6	5.6	4.6	6.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other/Unknown	1.7	930	0.5	1.3	27.1	6.6	11.7	8.6	11.1	10.3	11.1	7.2	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Total	3.5	180,642	100.0	0.0	9.7	5.5	13.6	11.9	12.9	14.5	14.1	9.6	5.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0

Source: Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS)

<http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/CA04.htm>

The disproportion between rates of treatment admission and representation in the total population noted for Native Americans in California is higher when the entire U.S. is considered, as in Table 24.

**Table 24**

**Past-Year Treatment Received, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Estimates for Adults (ages 12 and older) Nationwide, 2002**

	<b>Percentage of Adults Receiving Treatment for Alcohol and/or Illicit Drugs (%)</b>	<b>Percentage of each Race/Ethnic Group in U.S. Population in 2000</b>
<b>Origin and Race</b>		
American Indian /Alaskan Native	4.8	0.9
Asian	0.2	3.6
Black /African-American	2.2	12.3
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	0.5	0.1
Two or more races	2.1	2.4
White	1.4	75.1
Hispanic or Latino	1.3	12.5

**Sources:**

-Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Office of Applied Studies. (2003). Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables.

-U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 <<http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html? lang=en>>

**C. HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS**

The Drug Admissions Warning Network (DAWN) records the number of emergency room visits attributable to drugs nationwide. Native American/American Indian drug-related emergency room admissions represent a much smaller proportion relative to their representation in the total population, as shown in Table 25.

**Table 25**

**Percentage of DAWN Hospital Emergency Department Visits, by Race/Ethnicity Nationwide, 1994-2000**

<b>YEARS</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
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<b>Total Visits</b>	899,601	900,287	906,367	942,382	981,764	1,014,243	1,099,306
<b>RACE/ ETHNICITY</b>							
<b>WHITE</b>							
<b>Total Visits</b>	499,194	503,778	496,036	524,359	555,379	589,670	632,313
<b>AGE GROUPS</b>	<i>Percent</i>						
12-17	7.70	7.77	8.34	8.22	7.55	6.08	6.98
18-25	13.38	12.62	12.22	12.84	12.95	13.78	14.05
26-34	17.23	16.88	16.51	15.94	15.48	15.11	13.83
35+	61.54	63.09	62.87	62.85	63.83	64.95	65.05
Unknown	0.16	0.16	0.04	0.15	0.17	0.08	0.08
<b>YEARS</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE</b>							
<b>Total Visits</b>	2,427	1,619	3,047	1,685	1,669	1,280	1,980
<b>AGE GROUPS</b>	<i>Percent</i>						
12-17	5.62	4.29	12.97	5.58	6.79	5.26	2.01
18-25	14.93	7.95	15.64	13.83	10.21	12.82	14.49
26-34	16.64	19.61	14.10	16.16	28.55	20.72	15.01
35+	62.82	68.06	57.29	64.39	54.45	61.20	68.23
Unknown	*	0.08	*	0.04	*	*	0.28

Source: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2001a

Native American/American Indian drug-related emergency room visits nationwide, an indicator of the severity of AOD abuse or dependence, occurred with less frequency relative to other ethnic groups, as shown in Table 26.

**Table 26**

**Drug Related ED Visits, by detailed Race/Ethnicity Nationwide, Q3-Q4 2003**

<b>Race /Ethnicity</b>	<b>Estimated Visits (Total Numbers and Percent)</b>
All Other Races	413,864 (99.46%)
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,391 (.54%)

Source: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2003 (03/04) Update

**C. HIV Status**

HIV status is an indicator of various high-risk health behaviors, including intravenous drug use, in a population. Among Native Americans/American Indians with HIV, however, injection drug use is less common than among other races, as is shown in Table 27.

**Table 27**

**HIV Positive Test Results Tested at Publicly Funded Sites, Native Americans and All Races Combined in California, 2001**

<i>Risk category/mode of exposure</i>	<b>Native Americans</b>		<b>All Other Races</b>		<b>All Races Combined</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	536	3.80%	13398	8.0%	13934	8.20%
Gay and IDU	45	3.70%	1178	0.7%	1223	0.70%
Partner of IDU person	251	3.10%	7834	4.7%	8085	4.80%
Parent HIV	0	0	23	0.0%	23	< 0.1%
Other	1791	89.40%	144683	86.6%	146474	86.30%
Total	2623	100	167116	100.0%	169739	100%

Source: California Department of Health Services, <<http://dhs.ca.gov/aids/Reports/PDF/2002HIVCTAnnualReport091605.pdf>>

**D. MORTALITY**

Mortality from alcohol- or drug-related causes is an important indicator of the extent of substance abuse in a community. Mortality rates are lower for Native Americans/American Indians than for other ethnicities for all causes, except for cirrhosis and alcohol-related deaths, as shown in Table 28. This indicates that while Native Americans/American Indians have markedly lower prevalence of disease-related behaviors, those who use alcohol are somewhat more likely to be abusers or heavy users.

**Table 30**

**Deaths by Cause for Native Americans and all Races Combined in California, 2000-02**

Cause of Death	Native Americans		All Races Combined	
	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>			
HIV	2.3		4.3	
All Cancer	84.5		178.7	
Major Vascular Diseases	158.0		312.2	
Heart Disease	115.4		231.1	
Stroke	31.0		60.8	
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	26.2		43.4	
Cirrhosis	16.3		11.7	
Motor Vehicle Crashes	8.3		11.3	
Suicide	3.5		9.0	
Homicide	3.4		6.3	
Drug-Induced	4.8		7.1	
Alcohol-Induced	14.0		10.7	
Total	430.6		770.9	

Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC) - National Center of Health Statistics (NCHS)  
<http://209.217.72.34/HDAA/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=112>

While alcohol-related mortality is higher in the Native American/American Indian community, drug-related mortality is much lower than in other ethnic groups, as is shown in Table 29.

**Table 29**

**Drug-Related Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Native Americans and all Races Combined in Californians, 2002**

Cause of Death	Native Americans		All Races Combined	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
<b>Homicide</b>	26	5.0	2,485	7.10
<b>Suicide</b>	23	4.5	3,228	9.22
<b>Motor Vehicle Crash</b>	45	10.6	4,273	12.34
<b>Drugs and their Adverse Effects</b>	0*	0*	19*	0.05*

Source: Center for Diseases Control and Prevention  
<http://webapp.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10.html>

\*Rates based on 20 or fewer deaths may be unstable. Use with caution