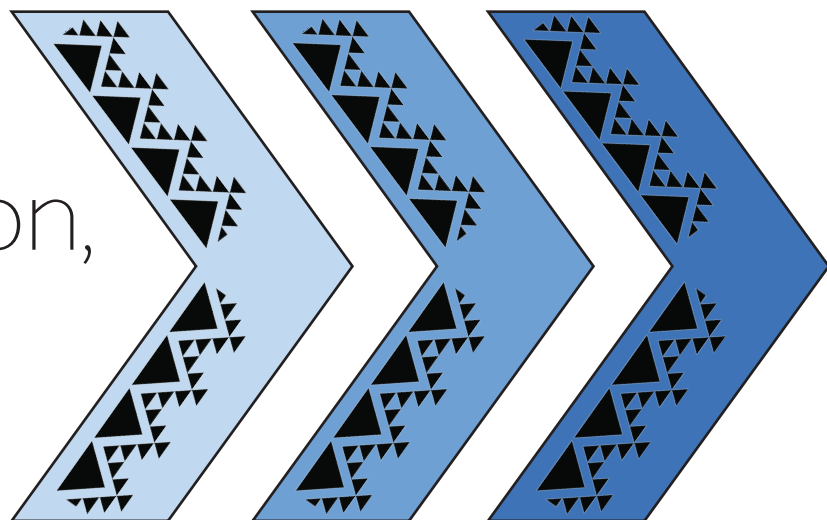


Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment, & Aftercare



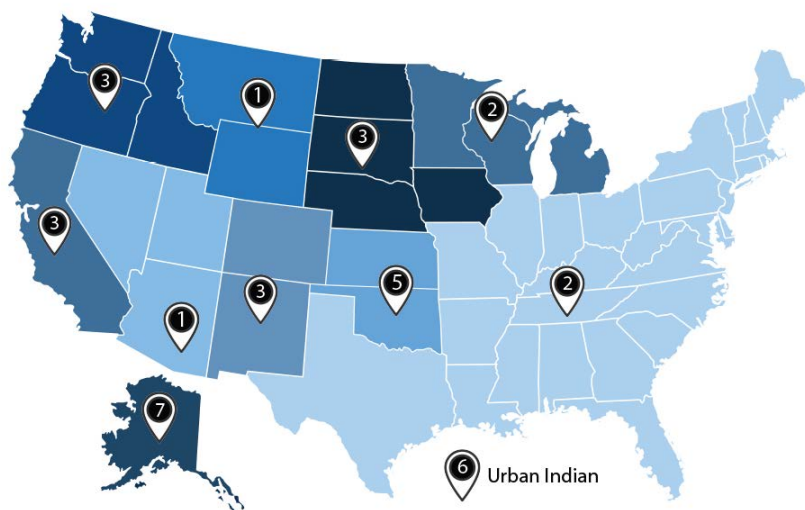
»»» The Substance Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Aftercare (SAPTA) program continues to implement evidence-based and practice-based models with culturally appropriate approaches to prevention, treatment, and aftercare within Tribal and Urban communities.

»»» In May 2022, the IHS Division of Behavioral Health, Office of Clinical and Preventive Services awarded 36 Tribal, Tribal organization, and Urban Indian organization SAPTA grants totaling \$13.6 million, over a 5-year period.

»»» The [36 SAPTA grantees](#) will focus on substance abuse prevention, treatment, and aftercare. The primary purpose of this program is to reduce the prevalence of substance abuse and decrease the overall use of addicting and illicit substances among AI/AN populations.

»»» The rates of substance abuse among AI/ANs are generally much higher than those of the general U.S. population. Data indicates AI/ANs have the highest rates of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, inhalant, and hallucinogen use disorders compared to other ethnic groups.

(Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse, 2009)



[Awarded Tribal, Tribal organization, and Urban Indian Organization SAPTA Grants by IHS Area](#)



300%

Drug addiction among AI/ANs is 300% higher than the national average.

(National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2014)

1 in 5

AI/AN young adults (aged 18-25 years) has a substance use disorder including 11% with illicit drugs and 10% with alcohol.

(SAMHSA, 2019)

13%

of AI/ANs need substance use treatment, but only 3.5% actually receive any treatment. Many AI/ANs have limited access to substance abuse services due to transportation issues, lack of health insurance, poverty, and a shortage of appropriate treatment options in their communities. (SAMHSA, 2019)



Division of Behavioral Health
Office of Clinical and Preventative Services
Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention
Program www.ihs.gov/sasp