



Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

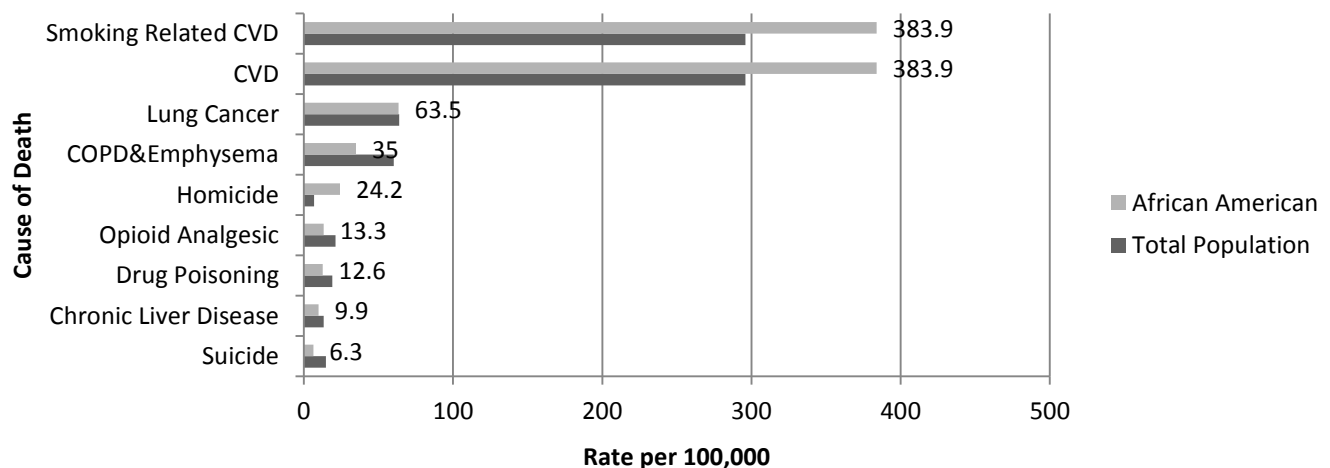
Creating Healthier Oklahoma Families and Communities

Prevention Services

Fact Sheet on African American Substance Use for the State of Oklahoma (2011)

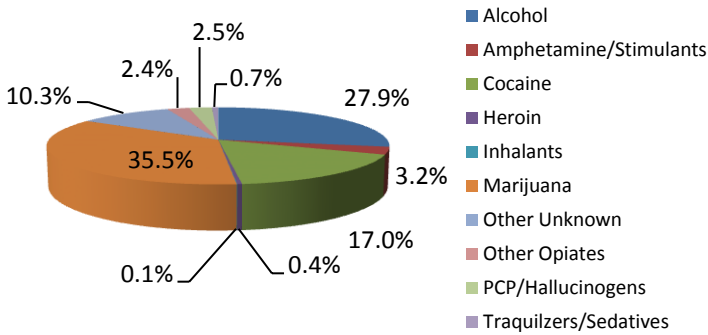
Health disparities are a problem in the United States and often have an effect on overall health outcomes. Health disparities often occur within minority groups. African American populations often have poorer health outcomes so it is necessary to examine current trends related to substance use and abuse and the consequences that can arise from substance use within this population.³

NVSS 2007 Oklahoma Fatalities by Cause



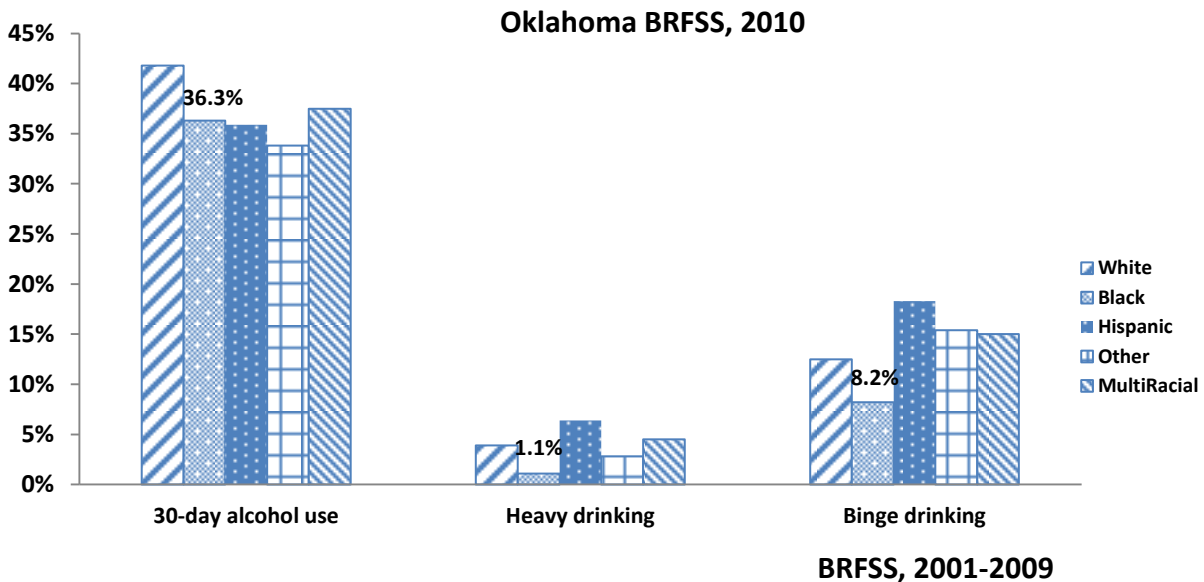
- From 2005-2007 among Oklahoma African American women, 14.79% of live births had low birthweight. Low birthweights for the US total population was lower at 8.22%. (percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams)¹
- From 2004-2006 the Infant Mortality Rate among Oklahoma African American women was 13.0 per 1,000 compared to the US total population rate of 6.8¹
- 6.8 per 100,000 Oklahoma African Americans completed death by suicide from 1997-2001⁴
- 383 deaths per 100,000 in the Oklahoma African American population were attributed to cardiovascular disease (CVD) related to smoking
- Homicides and cardiovascular disease death rates among Oklahoma African Americans were higher than the national rate

TEDS 2010, African American Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions

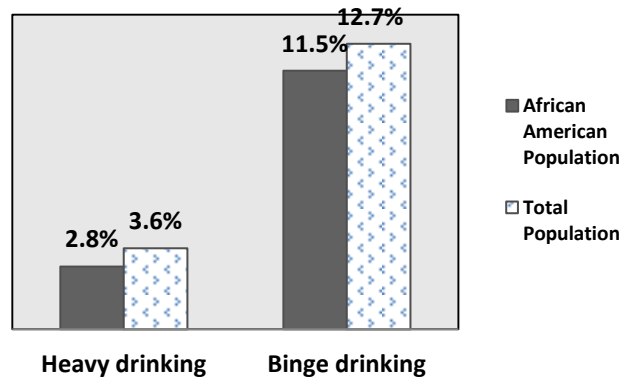


- According to the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), in 2010 12.4% of all treatment admissions were among Oklahoma African Americans⁷
- Among all substances and Oklahoma races PCP was highest in the Oklahoma African American race group⁷
- 1 in 30 of the Nation's African Americans aged 12 or older used prescription painkillers for nonmedical reasons in the last year²

Adult Problem Drinking: According to 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS):



- 36.3% of Oklahoma African Americans had at least one drink of alcohol within the past 30 days
- 1.1% of Oklahoma African Americans reported heavy/chronic drinking
- 8.2% of Oklahoma African Americans reported binge drinking in the past 30 days
- National data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that 44.3% of African Americans used alcohol in the past month and 9.5%

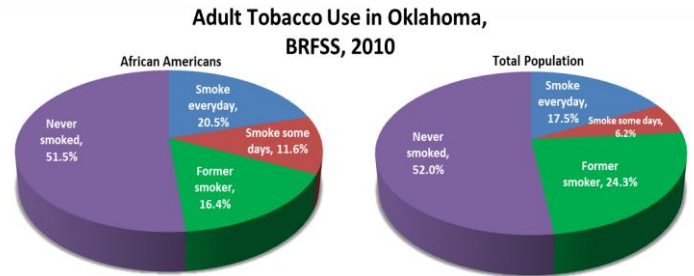
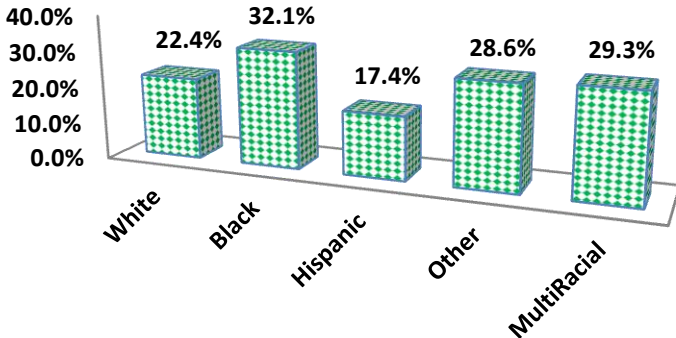


Total Population includes all races in Oklahoma

Adult Tobacco Use: According to 2010 BRFSS survey,

- African Americans account for the highest percentage of current smokers among the total population in the US

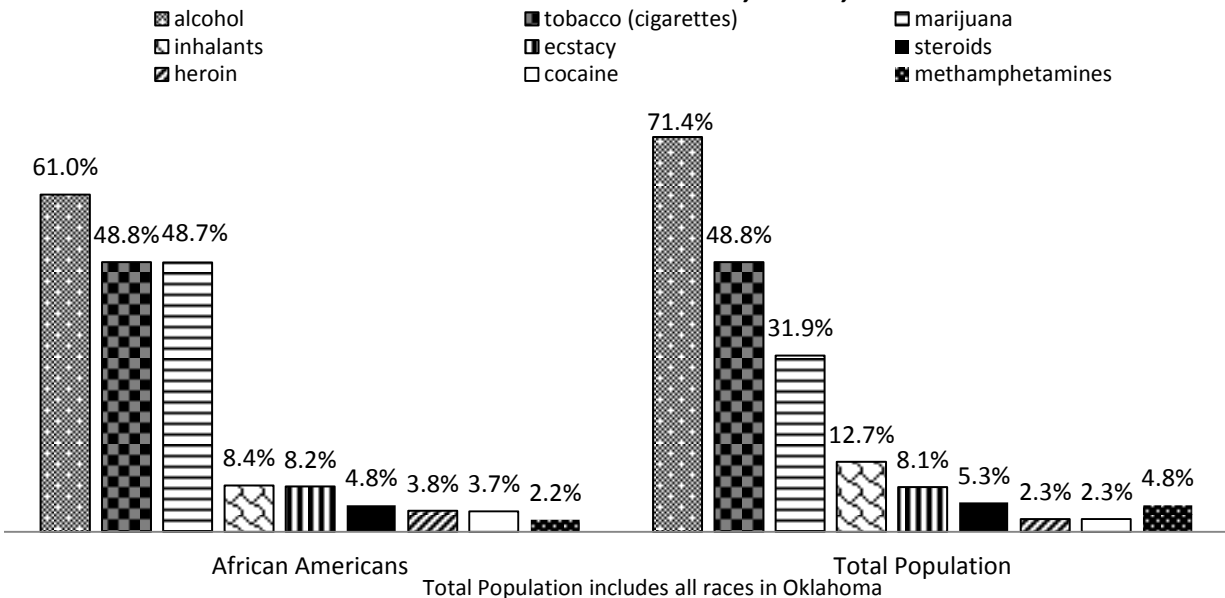
Current Adult Oklahoma Smokers, BRFSS, 2010



Youth Substance Use: According to the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) of 9th through 12th grade African Americans students in public high schools in Oklahoma:

- 48.8% have tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs), a 10.8% decrease since 2005.
- 13% have smoked cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days.
- 6.4% have smoked at least one cigarette every day for 30 days compared to 13.3% among all public high school students.
- 61% have had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime, an 8.7% decrease since 2005.
- 32.1% have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days, a 3.5% increase since 2005.
- 14.9% have had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple hours in the past 30 days, a 3% increase since 2005.
- 28.1% have used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days, a 4.9% increase since 2005.
- 3.7% have used cocaine in their lifetime compared to 7.4% of all public high school students.
- 8.4% have used inhalants in their lifetime, a 2% increase since 2005.
- 3.8% have used heroin in their lifetime
- 2.2% have used methamphetamines in their lifetime
- 8.2% have used ecstasy in their lifetime
- 4.8% have taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription in their lifetime
- 4.3% have used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body in their lifetime compared to 1.7% of all public high school students
- 48.7% have used marijuana in their lifetime compared to 31.9% among all public high school students.

Youth Lifetime Substance Use, YRBS, 2009



References

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