OKLAHOMA

STATE TREATMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDIES, ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Contract No. 270-94-0027

FINAL REPORT ON STUDY #1,

HOUSEHOLD TELEPHONE SURVEY OF THE GENERAL ADULT POPULATION

Submitted to:

CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Submitted by:

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Executive Summary

Background

With funding from the federal Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) is conducting a family of studies that will supply Oklahoma with information the State needs to plan and provide effective substance abuse services for its citizens in need. The results of the studies will also meet the data reporting requirements of the federal government. A adult household telephone survey is one component of the project, which also includes a targeted household telephone survey of Native Americans and a face-to-face survey of the corrections population, including inmates, probationers and parolees. This document is an executive summary of the administration and results of the Adult Population Telephone Survey.

Methodology

A Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system with random-digit-dialing was used to complete 7,200 telephone interviews. The questionnaire used was developed by the National Technical Center for Substance Abuse Needs Assessment (NTC) with funding from CSAT (refer to the Revised Study Protocols). Interviews were limited to residential phones in Oklahoma, excluding multi-person dwellings, such as military barracks and dormitories. Questions about eight drugs commonly used in Oklahoma (alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, sedatives, stimulants, and inhalants) were asked in the survey.

There were 23,120 telephone numbers randomly selected for the sample. Of those, 12,022 were found to be eligible respondents and 7,200 of those resulted in valid interviews. The overall response rate was about 60%, with an average of 20% of refusals converted into valid interviews.

Screening for alcohol use was based on drinking behaviors differentiated by gender. For males, the screening item asked whether the respondent ever drank five or more drinks in one day at least once in the past 18 months. A drink is defined as a glass of wine or beer, a can of beer, a mixed drink, or a shot or jigger of hard liquor. Females were screened by asking for the average number of drinks consumed on days when the respondent drank in the last 18 months. An average of two or more drinks was the

screening threshold. Any respondents identified by the screen were then asked in detail about alcohol use.

For purposes of the study, illicit drug use was defined as non-medical use of any of the seven drugs studied. Any respondent who answered "yes" to use of an illicit drug was asked in detail about using that drug. In the case of sedatives, medical use may also be problematic since dependence may develop when the drugs are used to treat medical problems. Consequently, respondents who used a sedative for medical purposes were asked the diagnostic items if they reported having a seizure after discontinuing use of the drug.

The definition of need for treatment was developed from a standard clinical assessment text titled the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 3rd revised edition (DSM-III-R). That definition was operationalized in an assessment instrument known as the Diagnostic Interview Schedule and adapted by NTC for CSAT study participants. The nine DSM-III-R criteria are: (1) substance often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than the person intended, (2) persistent desire or one or more unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use, (3) a great deal of time spent in the activities necessary to get the substance, take the substance, or recover from its effects, (4) frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home, or when substance use is physically hazardous, (5) important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of substance use, (6) continued substance use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent social, psychological, or physical problem that is caused or exacerbated by the use of the substance, (7) marked tolerance: need for markedly increased amounts of the substance (at least a 50% increase) in order to achieve intoxication or desired effect, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount, (8) characteristic withdrawal symptoms, and (9) substance often taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms. Based on the number and duration of these symptoms reported, a diagnosis of abuse or treatment need may have been determined.

Statistical analyses were performed on the survey data to produce estimates of substance use and treatment need for each of the eight DMHSAS sub-state planning areas by race and sex. Because regions of the state have very different populations, weights were assigned to estimates according to a population-to-sample-size ratio to adjust for the differences. The results provide regional groups with comparable data with which to assess the service needs in their areas.

A Descriptive Analysis has been prepared for service planners and treatment providers with more detailed information about the survey process and analyses. Some highlights from that Descriptive Analysis follow:

Results

Prevalence of Alcohol Use

- Overall lifetime use of alcohol in Oklahoma was 88.9%, 56.4% in the last 18 months, and 36.4% in the last 30 days. While Native Americans and the "Other" race category had the highest lifetime alcohol use (91% for both), Asian and Pacific Islanders had the highest prevalence of alcohol use in the last 18 months (68.7%) and Whites had highest use in the last 30 days (38.1%). Native Americans, historically thought to have a high prevalence of alcohol use, reported the lowest rate of use for the last 30 days (30.5%).

- Respondents age 18-29 had the highest prevalence of alcohol use for the last 18 months (74.6%) and the last 30 days (48.6%), compared to the statewide prevalence of 56.4 and 36.4, respectively.

Prevalence of Drug Use

- Concerning lifetime use of illicit drugs, marijuana was by far the most prevalent (32.9%), followed by stimulants (9.2%). When the time period was narrowed, marijuana was still the most prevalent at 4.7% in the last 18 months and 1.9% in the last 30 days.

- Persons in the 30-44 age category showed the highest lifetime use for "any illicit drug" (53.8%). However, for use in the last 18 months and last 30 days, 18-29 year olds had the highest prevalence (13.8%, 5.8%, respectively).

- Although their rates of use were not much greater than those of other race groups, Native Americans reported the highest illicit drug use for all three time periods (40.1% lifetime, 7.1% last 18 months, 3.9% last 30 days).

Need for Treatment

- About 2.9% of females were in need of treatment (INT), while 8.8% of males were judged to be in need. That is, about 74% of those who were INT were male. This percent matches data from the DMHSAS treatment system wherein 74% of clients are male.

- INTs had a mean age of 33.8 years, with 80% of them under 45 years old, while 19% of NINTs were 65 years or older, with a mean age of 46.2.

- Those judged to be not in need of treatment (NINT) were more likely than those who were INT to be married (62% to 39%) and less likely to be separated (1.4% to 2.7%) or never married (15% to 36%). This was true even after adjustments were made for age differences between the two groups.

- Those NINT were about as likely as those INT to have attended college (59% vs. 60%). However, of those respondents who attended college, NINT were more likely to have obtained a college degree (56% to 40%). Thus, 44% of the NINT who enrolled in college failed to attain a degree, whereas 60% of the INT who enrolled in college did not get a degree.

- Those INT were more likely to be employed than were the NINT (81% to 63%). This held true, even after the affects of age and gender were removed.

- No income differences were apparent, but those NINT were more likely to refuse to reveal their income (8.8% to 2.3%) and also more likely to say they did not know their income (4.4% to 2.6%).

- Poor emotional health over the past 12 months was reported by 4.2% of those NINT and by 14.1% of those INT. INTs were also nearly twice as likely (32% to 18%) to report "fair" emotional health; leaving 77% of NINTs and 56% of INTs who reported their emotional health to be good.

- Approximately 20% of those assessed to be INT had received substance abuse treatment sometime in their lives. About 1.5% of those found to be currently NINT had ever received treatment.

- Of those estimated to be INT, 5.4% (0.3% of the total adult population) received treatment within the 12 months preceding the interview.

- Need for treatment is distributed throughout the Regional Advisory Board areas (RABs) as shown in Table 1 and in Figure 1. A total of 138,902 or 5.7% of the adult population in the state is estimated to have a need for alcohol and/or other drug treatment. The rate of need is highest in the Central and OKC regions and lowest in the North West.

Table 1

Distribution of Treatment Need in Oklahoma Adults By Regional Advisory Board (RAB)

Region	Region Population	Population As Percent of State	Residents In Need of Treatment For ...					
			Alcohol &/or Drugs		Alcohol w/wo Drugs		Drugs w/wo Alcohol	
			Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count
Central	254,468	10.44%	8.20%	20,854	7.47%	19,009	0.87%	2,204
East Central	255,383	10.47%	4.71%	12,017	4.71%	12,017	0.45%	1,157
North East	315,146	12.92%	4.85%	15,294	4.45%	14,026	1.09%	3,441
North West	133,452	5.47%	4.39%	5,862	4.08%	5,441	1.00%	1,334
OKC	533,084	21.86%	6.90%	36,800	6.30%	33,565	1.27%	6,769
South East	306,804	12.58%	4.63%	14,214	4.38%	13,447	0.80%	2,456
South West	243,851	10.00%	5.06%	12,327	4.93%	12,018	0.33%	798
Tulsa	396,108	16.25%	5.37%	21,288	4.96%	19,647	0.78%	3,101
State	2,438,295	100.00%	5.70%	138,902	5.31%	129,416	0.87%	21,258

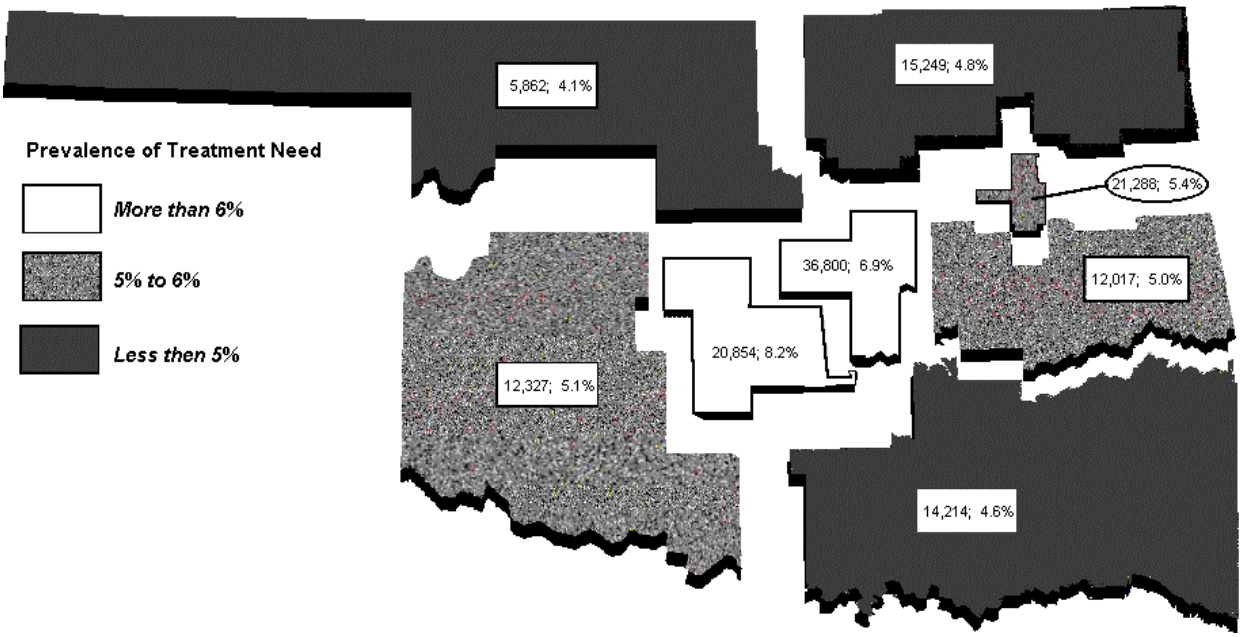

Figure 1

Conclusions

The Oklahoma Treatment Needs Assessment Project has produced information that will be immediately useful to DMHSAS, treatment providers, service recipients and other substance abuse treatment system stakeholders. Results of the household study indicate there are differences in treatment need that can be distinguished by gender, age, race, marital status and other variables. For example, males account for almost three-fourths of Oklahomans in need of treatment, 18–29 year-olds are the age group with the highest prevalence of recent alcohol and illicit drug use, Whites and Asians have the highest prevalence of recent alcohol use among race groups, use of illicit drugs is highest among Native Americans for all time periods, and those single and separated are more likely to be in need of treatment than married persons.

The DMHSAS client database collects client demographic and service information that can be categorized to compare with survey results such as those described above. The numbers of people in need of treatment can be compared to the numbers being served in each Regional Advisory Board area to determine the overall extent to which treatment need is being addressed. Clients served can be categorized by the demographic variables collected in the needs survey for comparison by planners within each region. Goals for reaching population sub-groups in need can then be established. With more analysis of survey results, the distribution of need for treatment by level of care, as identified by the needs survey, can also be compared to the distribution of services currently provided by level of care. This will give planners specific targets for resource allocation and re-alignment within each of the regions.

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Descriptive Analysis

1 Introduction And Background

1.1 Overview of the Oklahoma Studies

The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS), the Single State Authority for alcohol and drug abuse in Oklahoma, is conducting a family of studies that will meet the data reporting requirements of the federal government, as well as supply Oklahoma with information the State needs to plan and provide effective substance abuse services for its citizens in need. Modules of work are in progress to address three population groups: with an adult household telephone survey; a targeted household telephone survey of Native Americans; and a face-to-face survey of the corrections population, including inmates, probationers and parolees. In addition, a social indicator analysis is being performed to correlate social, economic, treatment and criminal justice data with survey results. A final study period will be used to compile data from the four studies and prepare them for distribution to planners, administrators, other policy makers, and researchers.

This document is a report on administration and results of the General Adult Population Telephone Survey. The design and implementation will be described; the quality and accuracy of the dataset will be assessed and necessary adjustments made; and the results will be briefly examined. Detailed analyses will be performed in the future which will use this data to develop social indicators for each sub-state area and to arrive at a more comprehensive measure of treatment need. This project fills an important void since the only recent data on which planners can rely is a study by The Human Services Research Institute (1990) which developed estimates of treatment need in Oklahoma in 1989 and 1990. Comparisons of the current survey estimates with those estimates is presented in the analysis section of this report.

One problem with which service planners contend is the population distribution of the state. Oklahoma has a population of 3.2 million people, half of whom live in and around two metropolitan areas: Oklahoma City and Tulsa. The remainder of the state is sparsely populated. This was a significant limiting factor in planning the substance abuse needs assessment. The Department has 19 mental health catchment areas defined as aggregations or sub-divisions of counties. These areas would have been desirable to use for substance abuse planning as well, but the sparseness of the

population in rural areas would have led to a prohibitively expensive study. For this reason, the 19 mental health service areas were aggregated into eight Regional Advisory Board areas (RABs) for which sub-state estimates will be calculated (see Appendix A, Sub-state Planning Areas Map). In the final analysis stage of the project, data from the adult household study and social indicator study will be used with Native American and corrections study results to create synthetic estimates for all eight RAB areas.

1.1.1 General Aims

The first broad objective for Oklahoma's State Treatment Needs Assessment project is to develop statewide and sub-state treatment need and demand estimates for each of the required core drugs (alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens), as well as sedatives, stimulants, and inhalants, for the general adult population, for Native Americans, and for supervisees of the Department of Corrections, using established CSAT and National Technical Center (NTC) protocols.

T*he second broad objective* for the project is to analyze the compiled population study data with social indicator data and validation studies to prepare reports of treatment need and demand by sub-state planning area to be used by planners, administrators, legislators and other policy makers for the funding, development, location, modification, implementation and evaluation of substance abuse services for Oklahomans.

The third broad objective is to cooperate with CSAT, NTC and with other states by participating in conferences, inter-state projects, data sharing, and reporting as directed by CSAT.

The fourth objective is to use the results of the data collection and analysis efforts to comply with the statutory requirements for reporting for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

1.2 General Adult Telephone Survey: Overview

1.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this telephone survey of the adult population in Oklahoma is to aid substance abuse treatment planning and resource allocation in Oklahoma by providing decision-makers estimates of (1) the prevalence of use and abuse of alcohol, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, hallucinogens, stimulants, sedatives, and inhalants; and (2) the demand for substance abuse treatment, in the state as a whole and (through application of social indicator models) in each of eight sub-state planning areas. Stimulants, particularly Methamphetamines, and inhalants have been included in the proposed analysis because Oklahoma service providers have identified them as frequent drugs of abuse among their clients. Methamphetamine use is increasing in

Oklahoma and the prevalence of inhalant use is important because of the implications for younger users. (The median age of first use for inhalants in recent DMHSAS client data was 14 years--one year earlier than the median age of first use for alcohol and marijuana.) The other substance suggested by NTC (non-narcotic analgesics) has not been observed at rates in the treatment population significant enough to justify inclusion in the study, or its use does not have the same implications for younger Oklahomans who may be brought into the drug culture by early use.

CSAT has encouraged states to conduct a household survey "to establish a baseline for substance use and dependency." Oklahoma has followed the telephone survey protocol developed by NTC. The household telephone survey offers several advantages: it is a cost-effective method for obtaining a scientifically valid sample of responses across a state and within sub-state regions, while providing more information than other methods of data collection. NTC states the telephone survey "should be the centerpiece of a family of integrated studies designed to obtain information for treatment planning" (McAuliffe, *et al.*, 1994).

1.2.2 Literature on Telephone Surveys

The literature on telephone surveys in substance abuse needs assessment is reviewed by Geller and McAuliffe (1994). From their review and other sources, we draw the following conclusions concerning telephone surveying of treatment needs in Oklahoma.

Telephone surveys are quite cost-effective in substance abuse research. Bias attributed to such surveys compared with face-to-face surveys has proven to be of little or no practical significance. This is especially true when response rates are improved through the use of callbacks and refusal conversions. Research has shown that the difference in substance use rates between face-to-face and telephone surveys is much smaller when the telephone survey has a high response rate (Gfroerer and Hughes, 1991).

Some face-to-face surveying can be used to supplement the telephone survey to both assess and limit the amount of bias introduced. In Oklahoma, face-to-face surveys with probationers and parolees under supervision of the Department of Corrections will, in part, serve this purpose.

Random selection of individuals within households is a necessary part of eliminating bias in the survey. This is quite true in Oklahoma where survey experience has shown females, in marriage and/or partnership situations, are the partner most often answering the phone. Oklahoma's needs assessment survey experience followed the same pattern. It was anticipated that male surveys would be more difficult to capture and one-to-one quotas (a policy that each interviewer should attempt to interview one male for every female interview completed) were established to minimize the problem. During preliminary analysis, results showed that the sample was disproportionately female, and more rigorous attempts were made to target males in the household. Eventually, it

became necessary to ask for the adult *male* with the last birthday, rather than just the *adult* with the last birthday. Even after the careful planning and efforts to recruit males, the gender profile of the sample is somewhat more female than the population (about 58% vs. 52%).

Aquilino (1992) compared survey responses of subjects who owned telephones to those who did not. Differences in substance use were so small between the two groups that no significant distortion in estimates would be introduced through the exclusion of households without phones. While it was initially believed those results would support the use of telephone surveying for this project, two significant concerns have arisen which call that into question. First is the concern about the mode effect of telephone interviews themselves; the data here suggest telephone interviews are perceived by respondents as less private than are self-administered interviews such as those used for the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (see Section 3). The second concern is the economic status of households without telephones. Since persons who might seek and/or be provided services from the DMHSAS system are primarily those in economic categories below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and since persons in those categories are more likely to be inaccessible by telephone, the estimated need for treatment among the system's most likely clients would be underestimated. Methods for adjusting for this underrepresentation will be investigated during the final integrative analysis.

1.2.3 Summary of Changes to the NTC Questionnaire

The only changes proposed to the basic methodology defined by NTC are the addition of (1) initial screening questions to identify Native Americans, probationers and parolees who might be surveyed in other project studies; 2) targeting a specific number of the interviews to build profiles of substance users; 3) items specific to corrections inmates, probationers and parolees; and 4) a brief series of questions designed to identify persons who may also have mental health or domestic violence service needs. The importance of including these items is based on (1) DMHSAS being not only the Single State Authority for substance abuse services, but also having responsibility for mental health and domestic violence services in Oklahoma; and (2) the integration and coordination of these three service areas being a high priority because substance abuse often occurs with mental illness (Regier, *et al.*, 1990) and domestic violence (Kantor and Straus, 1989), and exacerbates the problems of both. The added items are not analyzed for this report, but summaries of that information and its relation to substance abuse treatment needs will be reported at project completion.

For the added mental health questions, two sets of items recommended by Ronald C. Kessler, professor and program director at Harvard University Medical School will be used. Dr. Kessler and his colleagues have reviewed and modified items from several scales for inclusion in the revised National Health Interview Survey. They used Item Response Theory to develop a short psychological distress scale (6-10 items) with maximum information value that is reliable across subsamples of the U.S. population

(Kessler and Mroczek, 1994). For domestic violence, they recommended the use of three items taken from the work of Straus (1990) that identify conflict tactics used by respondents. In addition, the Canadian survey on Violence Against Women (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 1993) has been mined for appropriate items. Dr. Kessler has expressed interest in including Oklahoma's responses to these items in a national database and analysis he is preparing.

1.3 Geography, Regional Subdivisions, and Population

"Indian Territory," as the area was originally known, was opened up to non-Native settlers in the land-run programs of the 1890s. The result was a division into definite Native and non-Native territories. In 1907, the two territories were consolidated and became Oklahoma, the 47th state of the United States.

The state of Oklahoma has a population of about 3.2 million persons across 77 counties and 2 major metropolitan areas. Adults, 18 years and older, comprise the population addressed by this study. The total adult population of the state is 2,443,296. The map in Figure 1 shows the current population concentrations in Oklahoma by sub-state planning areas. DMHSAS has established "Regional Advisory Boards" (RABs) in each sub-state area to provide the Department information about local interests and concerns, and to provide feedback to planners and other administrators.

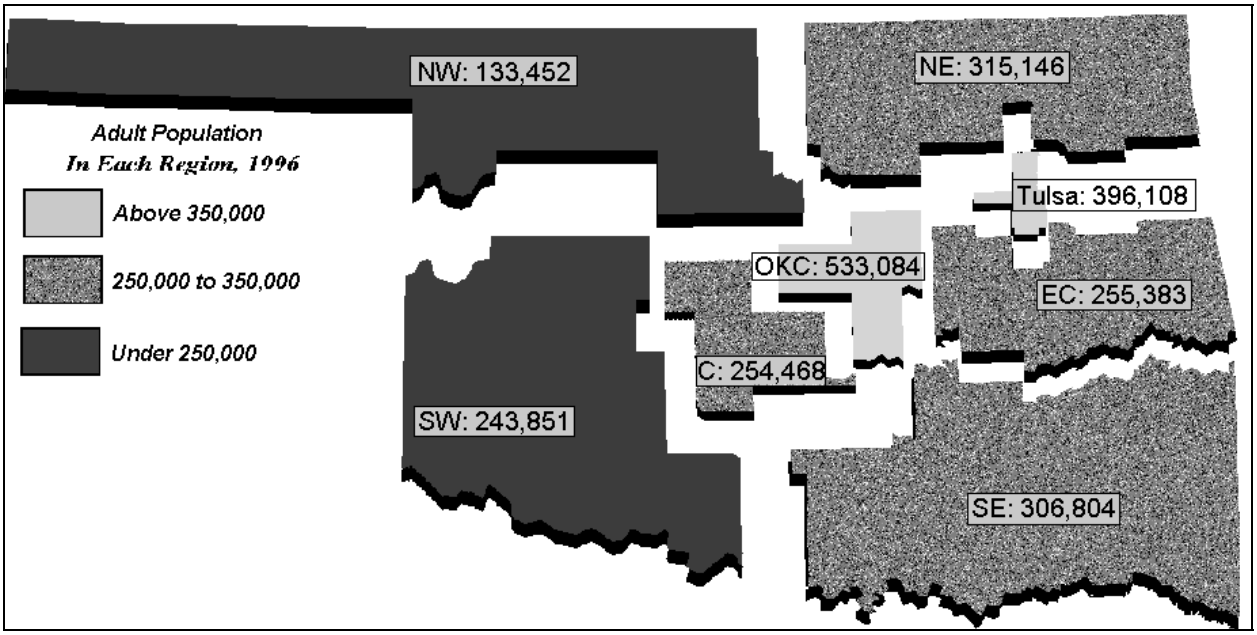

Figure 1

2 Research Design and Execution

2.1 Sample Design and Selection

Sample size for the adult household survey was based on the CSAT and National Technical Center recommendation of 7,500 completed interviews. Due to budget constraints, that number was reduced to 7,200 during original contract negotiations. The following table illustrates the small impact of that change. Estimates of any phenomena which occur in about 5 percent of the population would be susceptible to the sampling errors shown in Table 1. The largest expected change is the addition of .0008 (eight hundredths of one percent) to the expected width of the confidence interval in the North West area.

Table 1

Expected Changes in Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals Due to Total Sample Size Change from 7,500 to 7,200 Assuming *p* (the prevalence rate) = .05								
Area	Sample *n*	Standard Error of *p*	95% CI		Sample *n*	Standard Error of *p*	95% CI	Interval Difference
Central	815	0.00764	.0350 - .0650		849	0.00748	.0353 - .0647	0.0006
East Central	765	0.00788	.0345 - .0655		797	0.00772	.0349 - .0651	0.0006
North East	931	0.00715	.0360 - .0640		970	0.00700	.0363 - .0637	0.0006
North West	411	0.01076	.0289 - .0711		428	0.01055	.0293 - .0707	0.0008
OKC	1525	0.00558	.0391 - .0609		1589	0.00547	.0393 - .0607	0.0004
South East	864	0.00742	.0355 - .0645		900	0.00727	.0358 - .0642	0.0006
South West	751	0.00796	.0344 - .0656		782	0.00780	.0347 - .0653	0.0006
Tulsa	1138	0.00646	.0373 - .0627		1185	0.00633	.0376 - .0624	0.0005
Statewide	7200	0.00257	.0450 - .0550		7500	0.00252	.0451 - .0549	0.0002

Telephone survey contacts. Selection for the adult household survey closely followed the eligibility criteria suggested by the National Technical Center. Each interviewer confirmed that the call was to a residential phone and that the call was to a county in Oklahoma.

The following contacts were excluded from eligibility:

- military barracks,
- student dormitories,
- vacation or second homes,
- persons who are not Oklahoma residents,
- more than five adults share a phone, such as group living arrangements,
- correctional facilities,
- medical facilities,
- hotels, motels,
- car phones or cellular phones not in a residence.

Screening questions were developed to implement these eligibility criteria. Calls to homes with multiple phone lines were not excluded from eligibility simply due to the presence of more than one phone in the household.

2.2 Data Collection and Response Rates

2.2.1 Data Collection

Telephone interviews were performed by the university subcontractor. Interviews were programmed in a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system programmed in the WYNGZ computer language for use on Macintosh computers.

Features of the CATI system include:

- *Automatic error checking* - response values are checked against the proper valid ranges as the interview progresses; interviewers are immediately prompted if the response value is not within the valid response range;

- *Item non-response* - the CATI system can require the interviewer to enter a response to each question, thus minimizing the problem of item nonresponse; and

- *Response tracking* - the CATI system records the telephone number and ID number for each interview, allowing quality control tracking.

Programmers had experience completing several applications of the CATI system using the WYNGZ programming language. At the beginning of the project, the programmer and survey research specialist jointly reviewed the questionnaire, discussing potential problem areas and skip patterns. During programming, the programmer and survey staff were in constant contact to resolve problems and interpretations of the needs of the survey project. After testing by the programming staff, the program was tested by the survey research staff to ensure the language of the questionnaire was preserved, skip patterns were accurately replicated, and response data were accurately and reliably recorded.

Interviewer Recruiting and Training. The university subcontractor employs a mix of adult and student telephone interviewers at the University of Oklahoma campus. Potential interviewers were carefully screened, particularly for clarity of speech on the telephone and also the ability to operate a mouse-driven CATI system. In-person applications are not accepted by the survey research program; potential interviewers must first telephone a survey supervisor. The supervisor then ascertains the ability of the interview candidate to communicate over the telephone; those who do not pass this test are not asked for an in-person interview. Those who are asked to interview in-person must demonstrate an ability to learn the use of a mouse-driven CATI system.

During training, interviewers received instruction in the following topics:

- the purpose of the household survey and the family of studies
- characteristics of quality interviewing
- use of the CATI system
- proper pacing of questions

- focusing on the questionnaire as written; limiting explanations
- writing down responses verbatim
- importance of avoiding bias and probing for clarification when answers are ambiguous
- logistical details regarding interview scheduling and transmitting forms to the survey center
- the importance of emphasizing that participation is voluntary and responses are confidential

Interviewers were instructed to maintain a neutral tone of voice, but one that elicits interest on the part of the respondent. Interviewers were taught the interviews should not be done rapidly, but at a speed that can be followed with only a modest degree of concentration on the part of the respondent. Interviewers were instructed to limit comments to positive prompts such as 'I see' and 'thank you,' and never to interject their opinions during an interview. In addition, interviewers were trained to deal with problems that typically arise during interviews. Role playing techniques were used in this phase of training. Finally, interviewers completed several practice interviews under supervision of survey project staff.

An interviewer manual was prepared during the first six months of the study period. The manual described the study and summarized the information presented at the interviewer training session, including (1) the purpose, importance, and sponsorship of the survey, (2) answers to typical questions asked by respondents, (3) expectations of the interviewer, including work schedules and expected levels of productivity, (4) techniques on how to deal with a difficult respondent, (5) techniques that can be used to minimize refusals, (6) details regarding benefits and payment rates for interviewers, (7) procedure for converting refusals, (8) screening procedures for inclusion in the profile sample, and (9) drug slang that may be used or understood by respondents.

Sample Administration. The Mitofsky-Waksberg Random-Digit-Dialing (RDD) technique was used to generate the required phone numbers. Mitofsky, a CBS television network survey analyst, discovered that residential telephone numbers tend to group in clusters. Once a residential cluster of phone numbers is identified, a larger proportion of phone numbers within the cluster are likely to be residential. The technique results in a much greater call success rate than is the case with ordinary RDD.

The two-stage phone number selection process takes advantage of the clustering of residential phone numbers. A cluster usually consists of the first eight digits of a ten digit phone number; (405) 942-73XX is the cluster for the number (405) 942-7342. Thus, a maximum of 100 numbers exist within each cluster.

Call Administration. Paper and pencil were used to record the disposition of each call made by interviewers. Phone numbers were distributed to interviewers on call sheets; the interviewer recorded a code on a call sheet to represent the disposition of each call for that phone number. All call sheets were collected by supervisors after completion of the interviewing session. Supervisors reviewed the call sheets, then redistributed them

to interviewers as needed for call backs. Use of one call sheet for each phone number simplified the process of distributing phone numbers for call backs in subsequent interviewing sessions.

The disposition code of each call that occurs during an interviewing session was recorded in a personal computer spreadsheet the next day. Results of the calls during the previous day were compiled on a daily basis, along with cumulative results of all calling to date. In addition, the number of completions within each cluster was carefully monitored on a daily basis. These reports allowed monitoring of interviewer productivity, as well as tracking of completion, nonresponse, and refusal rates. Upon contact with a potential respondent household, the “last birthday” method was used to select an adult from the household as the interviewee, i.e., the adult who had had the most recent birthday was selected.

The university survey staff have found that most responses occur during weeknights after 5 p.m., but before 9 p.m. Therefore, most calling was done Monday through Friday, 5 p.m. through 9 p.m. Respondents not contacted during the weekday evening hours were called during daytime hours. Up to eight attempts were made to contact a respondent.

Most refusals occurred almost immediately after contact with the respondent. Careful interviewer training helped minimize refusals, but a number of refusals did occur nevertheless. A portion of refusals were recalled to convert to a response. The importance and confidentiality of the study were stressed by the interviewer in the hopes of obtaining cooperation. Calls that were coded 'Adamant Refusal' were not recalled.

The adult household surveying took place from November 21, 1996 to December 17, 1998. The administration time ranged from three minutes to one hour and thirty-one minutes, with an average length of 11.5 minutes.

Quality Control. Frequent and systematic monitoring of interviewer performance is critical for the purpose of ensuring proper delivery of questions to the respondent. Interviews were monitored by supervisors periodically; more heavily during the first few interviews. Monitoring of interviews occurred without the knowledge of the interviewer. Feedback to the interviewer was provided concerning items such as tone of voice, speed of the interview, follow-up comments, and reading the question exactly as worded.

Subsequent to the completion of interviews during a session of typically 4 to 5 hours, the CATI data file was reviewed by survey supervisors. This review focused on completeness of the interviews, correct entry of phone numbers and ID codes, and clarity and spelling regarding open-ended questions. Incomplete interviews or ambiguous entries in open-ended questions were settled with the interviewer. In some instances, an additional call to the respondent was required to clear up a problem.

Respondents were assured of the confidentiality of their responses. Data regarding individual responses will not be released to anyone external to the research team. Data released to analysts on the research team includes ID code identifiers only; no phone numbers associated with responses were released to the research team. Names and addresses of respondents were neither asked nor recorded if offered. Respondents were told the survey is voluntary and that they might skip any question they did not care to answer but completeness was encouraged. Interviewers were reminded they should not discuss responses with anyone external to the research team.

2.2.2 Response Rates

Tables 2a-c show data from the interviewer telephone logs. Of 23,120 telephone numbers, 12,022 were found to be eligible respondents and 7,200 of those resulted in valid interviews. The overall response rate is about 60%. On average, about 20% of refusals were converted into valid interviews. As indicated in the tables, the total number of eligible respondents includes an estimate of the number of unanswered calls which would have led to contact with an eligible respondent if answered. An estimate of these eligibles is defined as “known” eligibles divided by residential numbers multiplied by unanswered numbers. This method of estimation is recommended by the NTC in their Bulletin #10. A call was judged “ineligible” if it fell into the categories Language barrier, Illness, Hearing problem, Children's phone, Computer/fax/modem, or wrong gender (gender quota). A potential respondent might otherwise be found ineligible in the early screening questions of the interview (dormitory, nursing home, etc.). The regional response rates ranged from 66% in the South East region to 53% in Tulsa (Table 2b).

Table 2a
Call Inventory

RESPONSE RATES FOR ADULT SURVEY										
Call Inventory										
		State	Central	E Central	Northeast	Northwest	OKC	S East	Southwest	Tulsa
	Call Status									
1	Finished	7,200	810	685	925	415	1,508	865	757	1,236
2	Appointment	226	24	16	26	10	31	11	26	80
3	Busy	18	2	-	1	1	2	-	3	9
4	No answer	852	73	57	85	44	133	53	111	289
5	Business	2,670	222	170	258	132	626	289	292	676
6	Refusal	1,157	109	100	168	49	202	103	133	277
7	Language barrier	161	12	2	6	11	60	8	19	42
8	Illness	252	25	22	40	22	39	48	26	28
9	Hearing problem	498	32	58	67	35	60	83	67	91
10	Children's phone	193	33	16	19	12	35	8	27	42
11	Not in service	5,410	399	382	721	435	1,003	636	779	1,031
12	Terminated in Progress	112	13	10	14	4	20	10	12	29
13	Computer / fax / modem	914	85	41	81	77	201	81	94	250
14	Ineligible	825	63	79	135	63	117	87	114	158
15	Partial completion	26	1	2	5	2	3	6	5	2
16	Will call us back	61	4	9	6	3	16	3	2	18
19	Adamant refusal	2,545	299	262	272	119	612	280	220	473

Table 2b
Response Rate Calculation

Eligible Respondents	State	Central	E Central	Northeast	Northwest	OKC	S East	Southwest	Tulsa
Total numbers used...	23,120	2,206	1,911	2,829	1,434	4,668	2,571	2,687	4,731
- Not in service	5,410	399	382	721	435	1,003	636	779	1,031
- Unanswered	870	75	57	86	45	135	53	114	298
Equals:**Working numbers**	16,840	1,732	1,472	2,022	954	3,530	1,882	1,794	3,402
- Businesses	2,670	222	170	258	132	626	289	292	676
Equals:**Residential numbers**	14,170	1,510	1,302	1,764	822	2,904	1,593	1,502	2,726
- Ineligibles	2,843	250	218	348	220	512	315	347	611
Equals:**Known eligibles**	11,327	1,260	1,084	1,416	602	2,392	1,278	1,155	2,115
+ Estimated eligibles*	695	63	47	69	33	111	43	88	231
Equals:**Total eligibles**	12,022	1,323	1,131	1,485	635	2,503	1,321	1,243	2,346
Completed Interviews:									
Completions	7,200	810	685	925	415	1,508	865	757	1,236
Response rate	59.9%	61.2%	60.6%	62.3%	65.4%	60.2%	65.5%	60.9%	52.7%
Refusal conversions	722	62	84	96	44	193	70	58	115
Rate**	19.5%	15.2%	23.2%	21.8%	26.2%	23.7%	18.3%	16.4%	15.3%

Table 2c

Detail on Eligibles									
Components	State	Central	E Central	Northeast	Northwest	OKC	S East	Southwest	Tulsa
Known eligibles	11,327	1,260	1,084	1,416	602	2,392	1,278	1,155	2,115
The sum of ... Refusals (soft),	1,157	109	100	168	49	202	103	133	277
Adamant Refusals,	2,545	299	262	272	119	612	280	220	473
Appointments,	226	24	16	26	10	31	11	26	80
Partial interviews,	138	14	12	19	6	23	16	17	31
Will call us back,	61	4	9	6	3	16	3	2	18
And Completions	7,200	810	685	925	415	1,508	865	757	1,236
Estimated eligibles*	695	63	47	69	33	111	43	88	231
Total eligibles	12,022	1,323	1,131	1,485	635	2,503	1,321	1,243	2,346

Notes for Tables 2a-2c:

*If pursued long enough, some unanswered numbers will produce eligible household respondents. An estimate of these eligibles is defined as Known eligibles divided by Residential numbers multiplied by Unanswered numbers. This method of estimation is recommended by the National Technical Center in NTC Bulletin #10.

**Percent of all refusals

Table 3

Average Calls Completed by Call Category			
Area	Average Calls Needed to Connect*	Average Calls per Callback**	Average Calls per Non-connect
State	2.73	5.33	12.16
Central	2.95	5.40	17.43
E Central	2.86	5.32	13.45
Northeast	2.59	5.16	13.87
Northwest	2.42	5.29	10.08
OKC	2.89	5.86	13.89
S East	2.59	5.03	10.68
Southwest	2.44	5.01	9.56
Tulsa	2.87	5.20	11.20

*A connect is defined as the first occurrence of a connection with a household, business, computer / fax / modem, or a number not in service.
**Callbacks are calls subsequent to an initial connect

2.3 Definitions of Terms and Measures

This survey included items on the core set of drugs defined by the National Technical Center for Substance Abuse Needs Assessment (NTC, see McAuliffe, *et al.*, 1994). The five core drugs are marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin and other opiates, and alcohol. In addition, the Oklahoma study includes sedatives, stimulants and inhalants as other important drugs of abuse.

2.3.1 Illicit Drug Use

Primarily, illicit drug use was defined as non-medical use of any of the seven drugs studied. Any respondent who answered "yes" to use of an illicit drug was asked in detail about using that drug. In the case of sedatives, medical use may also be problematic since dependence may develop when the drugs are used to treat medical problems. Consequently, respondents who used a sedative for medical purposes were asked the diagnostic items if they reported having a seizure after discontinuing use of the drug.

2.3.2 Alcohol Use

Screening for alcohol use was based on drinking behaviors differentiated by gender. For males, the screening item asked whether the respondent ever drank five or more drinks in one day at least once in the past 18 months. A drink is defined as "a glass of wine or beer, a can of beer, a mixed drink, or a shot or jigger of hard liquor" (McAuliffe, 1994, Chapter 6, page 6-16). The reported sensitivity and specificity for the item have been reported as 90.2% and 51.9%, respectively. Females were screened by asking for the average number of drinks consumed on days when the respondent drank in the last 18 months. An average of two or more was the screening threshold. The reported sensitivity and specificity are 90.6% and 36.4%, respectively. Any respondents identified by the screen (males answering "yes" to their item and females reporting an average of two or more drinks) were then asked in detail about alcohol use. See Chapter 6 of McAuliffe, *et al.* (1994) for further details on operationalizations for screening items.

2.3.3 Need for Substance Abuse Treatment

The definition of need for treatment is developed from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 3rd revised edition (DSM-III-R; American Psychological Association, 1987,1989), operationalized in the Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS) by Robins, *et al.* (1981) and adapted by McAuliffe, *et al.* (1994) for this CSAT project. The nine DSM-III-R criteria are shown in Table 4.

From McAuliffe's text comes the following definition:

*"We will define anybody with a lifetime diagnosis of substance abuse or dependence who both used the substance and had a symptom in the past 18 months as in need of some sort of treatment in the past yea*r."

Table 4

DSM-III-R Criteria for Establishing Substance Abuse Treatment Need	
1.	Substance often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than the person intended.
2.	Persistent desire or one or more unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use.
3.	A great deal of time spent in the activities necessary to get the substance, taking the substance, or recovering from its effects.
4.	Frequent intoxication or withdrawal symptoms when expected to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home, or when substance use is physically hazardous.
5.	Important social, occupational, or recreational activities given up or reduced because of substance use.
6.	Continued substance use despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent social, psychological, or physical problem that is caused or exacerbated by the use of the substance.
7.	Marked tolerance: need for markedly increased amounts of the substance (at least a 50% increase) in order to achieve intoxication or desired effect, or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount.
8.	Characteristic withdrawal symptoms.
9.	Substance often taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms.

The final operationalizations employed in the study are documented in Chapter 3, "Drug Treatment Need," of McAuliffe, *et al.* (1994).

2.3.4 Symptoms of Dependence and Abuse

"Dependence" and "Abuse" are conditions defined by the severity and duration of behaviors, perceptions and sensory experiences of the individual in question. McAuliffe, *et al.* (1994) have defined the project-specific approach to assessing these conditions. Using the questionnaire items designed to measure the nine symptoms of treatment need, this method evaluates the presence or absence of each symptom and its duration. A diagnosis of substance dependence is made if the respondent has three or more symptoms and the durations of two or more symptoms are sufficient for that substance. If no diagnosis of dependence is fitting then the criteria for substance abuse are evaluated. An individual is given a diagnosis of substance abuse if he/she is determined **not** dependent but has one or more symptoms with durations of two or more indicator behaviors deemed of sufficient length as specified in McAuliffe's Chapter 25.

2.4 Data Processing and Analysis

Weights were assigned according to the population-to-sample-size ratio in the particular stratum occupied by an observation. Strata were defined by combinations of sub-state planning regions (8 levels), gender (2 levels), and age (4 levels). The 64 different weights thus assigned ranged from 243 to 647. The median weight was 326, the average 338, and the standard deviation was 62.

Subsequent to review by the survey supervisors, data entered by the CATI system were transposed into a rectangular format for analysis with SAS and SUDAAN statistical software applications for the personal computer. A code book was developed indicating valid response ranges for each variable and the name used to represent each variable in the data file. The code book also contains documentation regarding skip patterns used in the questionnaire.

2.4.1 Data Quality

The 7,200 completed surveys were supplied to DMHSAS on a CD-ROM. The final dataset had been pre-cleaned and screened, and a number of additional interviews had been rejected as not up to standards because of missing data, interviewer judgments of the interview, or other issues of data quality.

The dataset was evaluated and tested a second time at DMHSAS and a few remaining data-quality issues were resolved. The resolution of those problems and concerns is documented in the following.

2.4.2.1 Miscoding

Open-ended responses required editing and recoding to correct spelling, replace those entries which duplicated an offered response category, and, in one instance, to provide data for an item omitted from the CATI questionnaire.

Hispanic Ethnicity was edited to standardize the spelling of “Hispanic-American,” the most common open-ended response, and to place those responses indicating Spanish descent into the appropriate category.

Race was found to contain several responses meaning the same thing but worded differently. The most common response was “American” or some variant, which were all edited for standard spelling. The second most common response was “Hispanic” or a nationality reflecting Hispanic ancestry, all of which were consolidated under a standardized spelling. The confusion for Hispanic individuals reflected here parallels that found in other data collection activities at DMHSAS. Many persons of Hispanic descent want that designation to cover their race. Even being asked for “Race” membership after just stating Hispanic heritage is troubling for some. Other common responses found in this data were “Mix” and “Human Race.” Other corrections included recoding responses written in as “East Indian” or “Vietnamese” to the standard main-item category “Asian.”

Asian Categories include “Asian Indian” as response number 11, but the open-ended responses contained some reports of that category nonetheless. These responses were recoded to the appropriate value. Spelling was standardized on other responses.

Native American Tribe contained a number of spelling errors which were corrected.

Injected Drugs contained miscodings because the option “Injected methamphetamines?” was not included in the CATI questionnaire. The open-ended responses were culled for references to methamphetamines (“crank,” “speed,” “meth,” etc.) and the missing item was created from those responses. Fifty-three respondents were coded that way; however, it is likely that some individuals who have injected methamphetamines did not get coded as such because they were not asked directly about that drug. Other corrections included recoding to indicate opiate injection when morphine, Demerol and Dilaudid appeared in the open-ended responses. The final correction in this area involved spelling mistakes.

Unemployed categories given in the open-ended responses were often re-statements of the categories offered in the original item. Instances of “retired,” “disabled,” and “full-time student,” among others were found and recoded.

3 Prevalence and Correlates of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

3.1 Comparisons with National Household Survey

In the course of investigating the prevalence rates for alcohol and other drugs, it was decided that comparison with the National Household Survey would be a touchstone for preliminary evaluation of the findings. One difference that may be important to our future work in needs assessment is that found in the way recent use was reported in the two surveys.

Figure 2 shows the prevalence estimates from this telephone survey compared with those from the 1997 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. There is not a large difference in actual rates, but the Oklahoma telephone survey prevalence estimates decrease more rapidly from "lifetime" to "last 18 months" to "last 30 days." Compared with the self-administered-answer-sheet methodology used in the National Household Survey, telephone interviews may be less successful at capturing more recent substance use and other sensitive behaviors.

The evidence suggests, in the telephone interviews being studied here, those experiences more distant in time are reported with greater honesty than are those more recent experiences and behaviors. Respondents apparently feel more comfortable with the perceived anonymity of the answer-sheet interview. While such researchers as Aquilino (1992) and McAuliffe, *et al.* (1994) find no substantive difference between those with phones and those without phones in face-to-face reports of drug use, the real concern here goes beyond the issue of a restricted sampling frame. The key issue is the mode effect of telephone interviews themselves. Apparently, telephone interviews are perceived as higher risk environments than are interviewer-mediated self-administered interviews. This finding is corroborated by supporting documentation accompanying the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's recent RFP # 277-99-6041: "CSAP State Prevention Needs Assessment Studies: Alcohol and Other Drugs." CSAP requires a school survey and justifies the requirement by showing the prevalence rates obtained from the self-administered survey to be higher than those from telephone surveys of similar students.

Such a mode effect, if it exists and if it cannot be ameliorated nor adjustments be employed to compensate for it, may influence how Oklahoma conducts future needs assessment surveys.

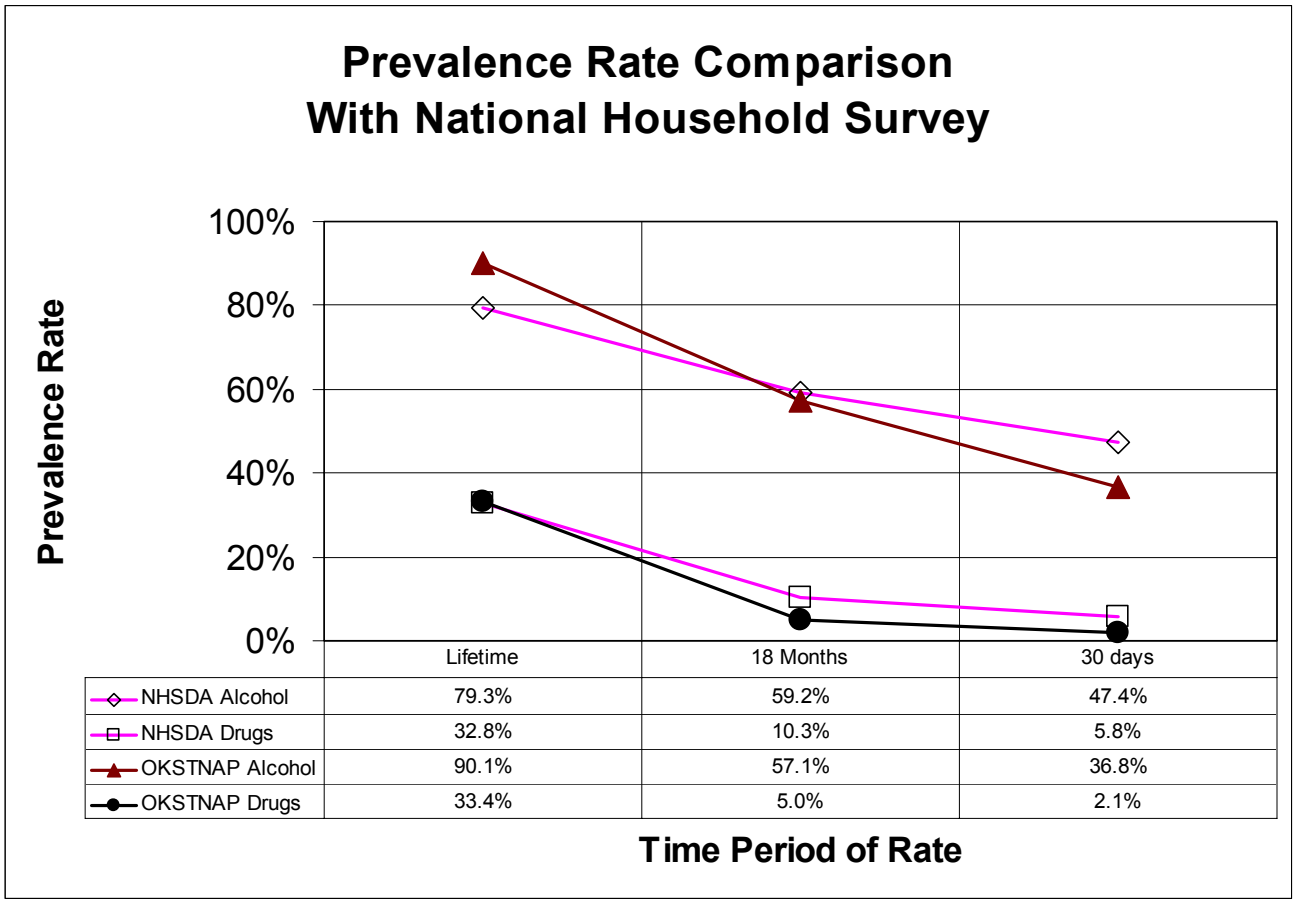

Figure 2

3.2 Estimates of the Prevalence of Alcohol Use

Table 5 shows estimated alcohol use by race, sex, and time period, and Table 6 displays alcohol use by *age*, sex and time period. The rate estimates are those obtained by weighting each observation according to the population proportion represented by the sex, age and region subgroup from which it is collected.

All tables in this section report estimates of the number of users, the rate of use in the population, the standard errors of those estimates and confidence intervals around the estimates.

Table 5

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**925,652**	**535,857**	**325,929**	**87.2**	**50.5**	**30.7**
	se	*5,946*	*8,495*	*8,070*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*0.8*
	ci	*919,706 - 931,598*	*527,362 - 544,352*	*317,859 - 333,999*	*86.6 - 87.7*	*49.7 - 51.3*	*29.9 - 31.5*
	Male	**916,435**	**645,893**	**448,730**	**94.2**	**66.4**	**46.1**
	se	*4,475*	*8,756*	*9,437*	*0.5*	*0.9*	*1.0*
	ci	*911,960 - 920,910*	*637,137 - 654,649*	*439,293 - 458,167*	*93.7 - 94.7*	*65.5 - 67.3*	*45.2 - 47.1*
	Total	**1,842,087**	**1,181,750**	**774,660**	**90.5**	**58.1**	**38.1**
	se	*7,529*	*12,209*	*12,412*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.6*
	ci	*1,834,558 - 1,849,616*	*1,169,541 - 1,193,959*	*762,248 - 787,072*	*90.2 - 90.9*	*57.5 - 58.7*	*37.5 - 38.7*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**61,949**	**31,528**	**16,016**	**79.5**	**40.4**	**20.5**
	se	*1,996*	*2,441*	*2,027*	*2.6*	*3.1*	*2.6*
	ci	*59,953 - 63,945*	*29,087 - 33,969*	*13,989 - 18,043*	*76.9 - 82.0*	*37.3 - 43.6*	*17.9 - 23.1*
	Male	**57,041**	**38,246**	**27,159**	**90.2**	**60.5**	**43.0**
	se	*1,549*	*2,446*	*2,484*	*2.5*	*3.9*	*3.9*
	ci	*55,492 - 58,590*	*35,800 - 40,692*	*24,675 - 29,643*	*87.8 - 92.7*	*56.6 - 64.4*	*39.0 - 46.9*
	Total	**118,990**	**69,775**	**43,175**	**84.3**	**49.4**	**30.6**
	se	*2,556*	*3,516*	*3,290*	*1.8*	*2.5*	*2.3*
	ci	*116,434 - 121,546*	*66,259 - 73,290*	*39,885 - 46,465*	*82.5 - 86.1*	*46.9 - 51.9*	*28.2 - 32.9*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**6,358**	**4,609**	**2,601**	**87.9**	**63.7**	**35.9**
	se	*482*	*721*	*758*	*6.7*	*10.0*	*10.5*
	ci	*5,876 - 6,840*	*3,887 - 5,330*	*1,843 - 3,359*	*81.2 - 94.5*	*53.7 - 73.7*	*25.5 - 46.4*
	Male	**13,666**	**10,785**	**4,812**	**90.0**	**71.0**	**31.7**
	se	*729*	*1,133*	*1,166*	*4.8*	*7.5*	*7.7*
	ci	*12,937 - 14,395*	*9,652 - 11,918*	*3,645 - 5,978*	*85.2 - 94.8*	*63.6 - 78.5*	*24.0 - 39.4*
	Total	**20,024**	**15,393**	**7,412**	**89.3**	**68.7**	**33.1**
	se	*874*	*1,345*	*1,395*	*3.9*	*6.0*	*6.2*
	ci	*19,150 - 20,899*	*14,048 - 16,739*	*6,018 - 8,807*	*85.4 - 93.2*	*62.7 - 74.7*	*26.8 - 39.3*
Native American	**Female**	**73,029**	**40,144**	**19,787**	**88.5**	**48.7**	**24.0**
	se	*1,617*	*2,500*	*2,154*	*2.0*	*3.0*	*2.6*
	ci	*71,412 - 74,646*	*37,644 - 42,644*	*17,633 - 21,941*	*86.5 - 90.5*	*45.6 - 51.7*	*21.4 - 26.6*
	Male	**73,986**	**47,896**	**29,438**	**93.6**	**60.6**	**37.3**
	se	*1,391*	*2,734*	*2,758*	*1.8*	*3.5*	*3.5*
	ci	*72,595 - 75,377*	*45,162 - 50,630*	*26,680 - 32,196*	*91.9 - 95.4*	*57.2 - 64.1*	*33.8 - 40.8*
	Total	**147,015**	**88,040**	**49,224**	**91.0**	**54.5**	**30.5**
	se	*2,148*	*3,732*	*3,538*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*
	ci	*144,867 - 149,163*	*84,308 - 91,771*	*45,687 - 52,762*	*89.7 - 92.3*	*52.2 - 56.8*	*28.3 - 32.7*
Other	**Female**	**21,640**	**12,270**	**6,796**	**88.6**	**50.2**	**27.8**
	se	*882*	*1,371*	*1,236*	*3.6*	*5.6*	*5.1*
	ci	*20,758 - 22,522*	*10,899 - 13,641*	*5,560 - 8,032*	*85.0 - 92.2*	*44.6 - 55.8*	*22.8 - 32.9*
	Male	**23,944**	**13,272**	**8,891**	**93.8**	**52.0**	**34.8**
	se	*774*	*1,573*	*1,514*	*3.0*	*6.2*	*5.9*
	ci	*23,170 - 24,718*	*11,699 - 14,845*	*7,377 - 10,406*	*90.7 - 96.8*	*45.8 - 58.1*	*28.9 - 40.7*
	Total	**45,583**	**25,542**	**15,687**	**91.2**	**51.1**	**31.4**
	se	*1,179*	*2,089*	*1,959*	*2.4*	*4.2*	*3.9*
	ci	*44,404 - 46,763*	*23,454 - 27,631*	*13,728 - 17,646*	*88.9 - 93.6*	*46.9 - 55.3*	*27.5 - 35.3*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**1,097,808**	**628,905**	**373,238**	**86.7**	**49.6**	**29.5**
	se	*6,335*	*10,135*	*8,869*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*0.7*
	ci	*1,091,473 - 1,104,143*	*618,770 - 639,041*	*364,369 - 382,106*	*86.2 - 87.2*	*48.8 - 50.4*	*28.8 - 30.2*
	Male	**1,099,209**	**764,127**	**524,464**	**93.8**	**65.2**	**44.8**
	se	*4,687*	*10,547*	*10,547*	*0.4*	*0.9*	*0.9*
	ci	*1,094,522 - 1,103,897*	*753,580 - 774,673*	*513,918 - 535,011*	*93.4 - 94.2*	*64.3 - 66.1*	*43.9 - 45.7*
	Total	**2,197,017**	**1,393,032**	**897,702**	**90.1**	**57.1**	**36.8**
	se	*9,755*	*14,633*	*14,633*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.6*
	ci	*2,187,262 - 2,206,772*	*1,378,399 - 1,407,665*	*883,069 - 912,335*	*89.7 - 90.5*	*56.5 - 57.7*	*36.2 - 37.4*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 6

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
18-29	**Female**	**238,256**	**179,897**	**105,642**	**90.5**	**68.3**	**40.1**
	se	*2,897*	*4,478*	*4,741*	*1.1*	*1.7*	*1.8*
	ci	*235,359 - 241,153*	*175,419 - 184,375*	*100,901 - 110,383*	*89.4 - 91.6*	*66.6 - 70.0*	*38.3 - 41.9*
	Male	**257,530**	**222,961**	**157,178**	**93.0**	**80.5**	**56.8**
	se	*2,768*	*4,429*	*5,537*	*1.0*	*1.6*	*2.0*
	ci	*254,762 - 260,298*	*218,532 - 227,390*	*151,641 - 162,715*	*92.0 - 94.0*	*78.9 - 82.1*	*54.8 - 58.8*
	Total	**495,786**	**402,858**	**262,821**	**91.8**	**74.6**	**48.6**
	se	*3,782*	*6,483*	*7,563*	*0.7*	*1.2*	*1.4*
	ci	*492,004 - 499,568*	*396,375 - 409,341*	*255,258 - 270,384*	*91.1 - 92.5*	*73.4 - 75.8*	*47.2 - 50.0*
30-44	**Female**	**338,527**	**222,395**	**132,361**	**94.0**	**61.7**	**36.8**
	se	*2,521*	*4,682*	*4,682*	*0.7*	*1.3*	*1.3*
	ci	*336,006 - 341,048*	*217,713 - 227,077*	*127,679 - 137,043*	*93.3 - 94.7*	*60.4 - 63.0*	*35.5 - 38.1*
	Male	**344,276**	**254,978**	**178,188**	**95.8**	**71.0**	**49.6**
	se	*2,156*	*5,030*	*5,749*	*0.6*	*1.4*	*1.6*
	ci	*342,120 - 346,432*	*249,948 - 260,008*	*172,439 - 183,937*	*95.2 - 96.4*	*69.6 - 72.4*	*48.0 - 51.2*
	Total	**682,802**	**477,374**	**310,549**	**94.9**	**66.3**	**43.2**
	se	*3,597*	*7,195*	*7,195*	*0.5*	*1.0*	*1.0*
	ci	*679,205 - 686,399*	*470,179 - 484,569*	*303,354 - 317,744*	*94.4 - 95.4*	*65.3 - 67.3*	*42.2 - 44.2*
45-54	**Female**	**191,970**	**103,931**	**61,392**	**92.0**	**49.8**	**29.4**
	se	*2,297*	*3,967*	*3,549*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*1.7*
	ci	*189,673 - 194,267*	*99,964 - 107,898*	*57,843 - 64,941*	*90.9 - 93.1*	*47.9 - 51.7*	*27.7 - 31.1*
	Male	**190,512**	**124,947**	**85,385**	**97.0**	**63.6**	**43.5**
	se	*1,375*	*4,126*	*4,322*	*0.7*	*2.1*	*2.2*
	ci	*189,137 - 191,887*	*120,821 - 129,073*	*81,063 - 89,707*	*96.3 - 97.7*	*61.5 - 65.7*	*41.3 - 45.7*
	Total	**382,482**	**228,878**	**146,777**	**94.4**	**56.5**	**36.2**
	se	*2,837*	*5,674*	*5,674*	*0.7*	*1.4*	*1.4*
	ci	*379,645 - 385,319*	*223,204 - 234,552*	*141,103 - 152,451*	*93.7 - 95.1*	*55.1 - 57.9*	*34.8 - 37.6*
55-64	**Female**	**129,863**	**52,373**	**32,348**	**84.0**	**33.9**	**20.9**
	se	*2,475*	*3,248*	*2,784*	*1.6*	*2.1*	*1.8*
	ci	*127,388 - 132,338*	*49,125 - 55,621*	*29,564 - 35,132*	*82.4 - 85.6*	*31.8 - 36.0*	*19.1 - 22.7*
	Male	**138,606**	**80,525**	**52,312**	**93.4**	**54.3**	**35.3**
	se	*1,781*	*3,710*	*3,561*	*1.2*	*2.5*	*2.4*
	ci	*136,825 - 140,387*	*76,815 - 84,235*	*48,751 - 55,873*	*92.2 - 94.6*	*51.8 - 56.8*	*32.9 - 37.7*
	Total	**268,469**	**132,898**	**84,659**	**88.6**	**43.9**	**27.9**
	se	*3,031*	*5,152*	*4,546*	*1.0*	*1.7*	*1.5*
	ci	*265,438 - 271,500*	*127,746 - 138,050*	*80,113 - 89,205*	*87.6 - 89.6*	*42.2 - 45.6*	*26.4 - 29.4*
65-99	**Female**	**178,682**	**58,743**	**33,804**	**69.7**	**22.9**	**13.2**
	se	*4,100*	*3,844*	*3,075*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.2*
	ci	*174,582 - 182,782*	*54,899 - 62,587*	*30,729 - 36,879*	*68.1 - 71.3*	*21.4 - 24.4*	*12.0 - 14.4*
	Male	**158,596**	**74,796**	**48,511**	**88.1**	**41.5**	**26.9**
	se	*2,701*	*3,962*	*3,602*	*1.5*	*2.2*	*2.0*
	ci	*155,895 - 161,297*	*70,834 - 78,758*	*44,910 - 52,113*	*86.6 - 89.6*	*39.3 - 43.7*	*24.9 - 28.9*
	Total	**337,278**	**133,538**	**82,316**	**77.3**	**30.6**	**18.9**
	se	*5,236*	*5,673*	*4,800*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*1.1*
	ci	*332,042 - 342,514*	*127,865 - 139,211*	*77,516 - 87,115*	*76.1 - 78.5*	*29.3 - 31.9*	*17.8 - 20.0*
All Reported Ages*	**Female**	**1,077,298**	**617,339**	**365,547**	**85.0**	**48.7**	**28.9**
	se	*6,335*	*10,135*	*8,869*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*0.7*
	ci	*1,070,963 - 1,083,633*	*607,204 - 627,474*	*356,678 - 374,416*	*84.5 - 85.5*	*47.9 - 49.5*	*28.2 - 29.6*
	Male	**1,089,520**	**758,207**	**521,574**	**93.0**	**64.7**	**44.5**
	se	*4,687*	*10,547*	*10,547*	*0.4*	*0.9*	*0.9*
	ci	*1,084,833 - 1,094,207*	*747,660 - 768,754*	*511,027 - 532,121*	*92.6 - 93.4*	*63.8 - 65.6*	*43.6 - 45.4*
	Total	**2,166,817**	**1,375,546**	**887,122**	**88.8**	**56.4**	**36.4**
	se	*9,755*	*14,633*	*14,633*	*0.4*	*0.6*	*0.6*
	ci	*2,157,062 - 2,176,572*	*1,360,913 - 1,390,179*	*872,489 - 901,755*	*88.4 - 89.2*	*55.8 - 57.0*	*35.8 - 37.0*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

3.3 Estimates of the Prevalence of Other Drug Use

Illicit drug use estimates are presented in the following tables, beginning with the use of "any" illicit drug (Table 7) and continuing with Tables 8 – 14 for each individual drug in the study, by race and sex. A similar set of "age by sex" tables, are presented in Tables 15 – 22.

As in the previous section, all tables report estimates of the number of users, the rate of use in the population, the standard errors of those estimates and confidence intervals around the estimates.

Table 7

PREVALENCE OF ILLICIT DRUG USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**279,944**	**28,835**	**8,891**	**26.4**	**2.7**	**0.8**
	se	*7,221*	*2,973*	*1,699*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*272,723 - 287,165*	*25,862 - 31,808*	*7,192 - 10,590*	*25.7 - 27.0*	*2.4 - 3.0*	*0.7 - 1.0*
	Male	**388,355**	**68,419**	**27,464**	**39.9**	**7.0**	**2.8**
	se	*8,853*	*5,059*	*3,308*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*379,502 - 397,208*	*63,360 - 73,478*	*24,156 - 30,772*	*39.0 - 40.8*	*6.5 - 7.6*	*2.5 - 3.2*
	Total	**668,299**	**97,254**	**36,355**	**32.8**	**4.8**	**1.8**
	se	*11,395*	*5,901*	*3,663*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*656,904 - 679,694*	*91,353 - 103,155*	*32,692 - 40,017*	*32.3 - 33.4*	*4.5 - 5.1*	*1.6 - 2.0*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**15,595**	**2,607**	**1,508**	**20.0**	**3.3**	**1.9**
	se	*1,996*	*959*	*749*	*2.6*	*1.2*	*1.0*
	ci	*13,599 - 17,591*	*1,648 - 3,566*	*759 - 2,256*	*17.4 - 22.6*	*2.1 - 4.6*	*1.0 - 2.9*
	Male	**33,742**	**6,498**	**2,923**	**53.4**	**10.3**	**4.6**
	se	*2,510*	*1,542*	*1,068*	*4.0*	*2.4*	*1.7*
	ci	*31,232 - 36,252*	*4,955 - 8,040*	*1,855 - 3,991*	*49.4 - 57.4*	*7.8 - 12.7*	*2.9 - 6.3*
	Total	**49,338**	**9,105**	**4,431**	**34.9**	**6.4**	**3.1**
	se	*3,403*	*1,835*	*1,313*	*2.4*	*1.3*	*0.9*
	ci	*45,935 - 52,740*	*7,269 - 10,940*	*3,118 - 5,744*	*32.5 - 37.4*	*5.1 - 7.7*	*2.2 - 4.1*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**2,200**	**358**	**e**	**30.4**	**5.0**	**e**
	se	*702*	*349*	*e*	*9.7*	*4.8*	*e*
	ci	*1,499 - 2,902*	*10 - 707*	*e*	*20.7 - 40.1*	*0.1 - 9.8*	*e*
	Male	**6,194**	**441**	**e**	**40.8**	**2.9**	**e**
	se	*1,244*	*434*	*e*	*8.2*	*2.9*	*e*
	ci	*4,950 - 7,438*	*6 - 875*	*e*	*32.6 - 49.0*	*0.0 - 5.8*	*e*
	Total	**8,394**	**799**	**e**	**37.4**	**3.6**	**e**
	se	*1,435*	*558*	*e*	*6.4*	*2.5*	*e*
	ci	*6,959 - 9,829*	*241 - 1,357*	*e*	*31.0 - 43.8*	*1.1 - 6.1*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**26,809**	**3,968**	**2,395**	**32.5**	**4.8**	**2.9**
	se	*2,360*	*1,089*	*850*	*2.9*	*1.3*	*1.0*
	ci	*24,449 - 29,169*	*2,878 - 5,057*	*1,545 - 3,245*	*29.6 - 35.4*	*3.5 - 6.1*	*1.9 - 3.9*
	Male	**37,906**	**7,486**	**3,973**	**48.0**	**9.5**	**5.0**
	se	*2,868*	*1,644*	*1,225*	*3.6*	*2.1*	*1.6*
	ci	*35,038 - 40,774*	*5,843 - 9,130*	*2,749 - 5,198*	*44.3 - 51.6*	*7.4 - 11.6*	*3.5 - 6.6*
	Total	**64,715**	**11,454**	**6,369**	**40.1**	**7.1**	**3.9**
	se	*3,764*	*1,987*	*1,486*	*2.3*	*1.2*	*0.9*
	ci	*60,951 - 68,478*	*9,467 - 13,441*	*4,882 - 7,855*	*37.7 - 42.4*	*5.9 - 8.3*	*3.0 - 4.9*
Other	**Female**	**7,489**	**949**	**587**	**30.7**	**3.9**	**2.4**
	se	*1,261*	*540*	*410*	*5.2*	*2.2*	*1.7*
	ci	*6,228 - 8,749*	*409 - 1,489*	*177 - 998*	*25.5 - 35.8*	*1.7 - 6.1*	*0.7 - 4.1*
	Male	**8,903**	**1,971**	**1,170**	**34.9**	**7.7**	**4.6**
	se	*1,517*	*848*	*664*	*5.9*	*3.3*	*2.6*
	ci	*7,386 - 10,420*	*1,123 - 2,819*	*506 - 1,834*	*28.9 - 40.8*	*4.4 - 11.0*	*2.0 - 7.2*
	Total	**16,392**	**2,920**	**1,757**	**32.8**	**5.8**	**3.5**
	se	*1,979*	*1,009*	*780*	*4.0*	*2.0*	*1.6*
	ci	*14,413 - 18,370*	*1,910 - 3,929*	*978 - 2,537*	*28.8 - 36.8*	*3.8 - 7.9*	*2.0 - 5.1*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**333,904**	**37,039**	**13,703**	**26.4**	**2.9**	**1.1**
	se	*8,869*	*3,801*	*2,534*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*325,036 - 342,773*	*33,238 - 40,840*	*11,169 - 16,237*	*25.7 - 27.1*	*2.6 - 3.2*	*0.9 - 1.3*
	Male	**479,931**	**86,001**	**36,297**	**41.0**	**7.3**	**3.1**
	se	*10,547*	*5,859*	*3,516*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*469,385 - 490,478*	*80,142 - 91,860*	*32,782 - 39,813*	*40.1 - 41.9*	*6.8 - 7.8*	*2.8 - 3.4*
	Total	**813,835**	**123,040**	**50,001**	**33.4**	**5.0**	**2.1**
	se	*14,633*	*7,316*	*4,878*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*799,203 - 828,468*	*115,724 - 130,356*	*45,123 - 54,878*	*32.8 - 34.0*	*4.7 - 5.3*	*1.9 - 2.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 8

PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**276,370**	**27,139**	**8,891**	**26.0**	**2.6**	**0.8**
	se	*7,115*	*2,867*	*1,699*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*269,255 - 283,485*	*24,272 - 30,006*	*7,192 - 10,590*	*25.4 - 26.7*	*2.3 - 2.8*	*0.7 - 1.0*
	Male	**384,038**	**63,697**	**25,945**	**39.5**	**6.6**	**2.7**
	se	*8,853*	*4,864*	*3,211*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*375,185 - 392,891*	*58,833 - 68,561*	*22,734 - 29,156*	*38.6 - 40.4*	*6.1 - 7.1*	*2.3 - 3.0*
	Total	**660,408**	**90,836**	**34,836**	**32.5**	**4.5**	**1.7**
	se	*11,395*	*5,697*	*3,663*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*649,013 - 671,803*	*85,138 - 96,533*	*31,173 - 38,498*	*31.9 - 33.0*	*4.2 - 4.7*	*1.5 - 1.9*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**15,595**	**2,217**	**1,118**	**20.0**	**2.8**	**1.4**
	se	*1,996*	*889*	*639*	*2.6*	*1.1*	*0.8*
	ci	*13,599 - 17,591*	*1,328 - 3,106*	*478 - 1,757*	*17.4 - 22.6*	*1.7 - 4.0*	*0.6 - 2.3*
	Male	**33,323**	**6,498**	**2,923**	**52.7**	**10.3**	**4.6**
	se	*2,510*	*1,542*	*1,068*	*4.0*	*2.4*	*1.7*
	ci	*30,813 - 35,833*	*4,955 - 8,040*	*1,855 - 3,991*	*48.7 - 56.7*	*7.8 - 12.7*	*2.9 - 6.3*
	Total	**48,918**	**8,714**	**4,041**	**34.6**	**6.2**	**2.9**
	se	*3,389*	*1,793*	*1,257*	*2.4*	*1.3*	*0.9*
	ci	*45,529 - 52,307*	*6,921 - 10,508*	*2,784 - 5,297*	*32.2 - 37.0*	*4.9 - 7.4*	*2.0 - 3.8*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**2,200**	**358**	**e**	**30.4**	**5.0**	**e**
	se	*702*	*349*	*e*	*9.7*	*4.8*	*e*
	ci	*1,499 - 2,902*	*10 - 707*	*e*	*20.7 - 40.1*	*0.1 - 9.8*	*e*
	Male	**6,194**	**441**	**e**	**40.8**	**2.9**	**e**
	se	*1,244*	*434*	*e*	*8.2*	*2.9*	*e*
	ci	*4,950 - 7,438*	*6 - 875*	*e*	*32.6 - 49.0*	*0.0 - 5.8*	*e*
	Total	**8,394**	**799**	**e**	**37.4**	**3.6**	**e**
	se	*1,435*	*558*	*e*	*6.4*	*2.5*	*e*
	ci	*6,959 - 9,829*	*241 - 1,357*	*e*	*31.0 - 43.8*	*1.1 - 6.1*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**26,527**	**3,968**	**2,102**	**32.2**	**4.8**	**2.6**
	se	*2,352*	*1,089*	*800*	*2.9*	*1.3*	*1.0*
	ci	*24,175 - 28,879*	*2,878 - 5,057*	*1,301 - 2,902*	*29.3 - 35.0*	*3.5 - 6.1*	*1.6 - 3.5*
	Male	**36,378**	**6,074**	**2,851**	**46.0**	**7.7**	**3.6**
	se	*2,868*	*1,517*	*1,067*	*3.6*	*1.9*	*1.4*
	ci	*33,510 - 39,246*	*4,557 - 7,591*	*1,784 - 3,917*	*42.4 - 49.7*	*5.8 - 9.6*	*2.3 - 5.0*
	Total	**62,905**	**10,042**	**4,952**	**38.9**	**6.2**	**3.1**
	se	*3,748*	*1,874*	*1,325*	*2.3*	*1.2*	*0.8*
	ci	*59,157 - 66,653*	*8,168 - 11,915*	*3,627 - 6,277*	*36.6 - 41.3*	*5.1 - 7.4*	*2.2 - 3.9*
Other	**Female**	**7,130**	**587**	**587**	**29.2**	**2.4**	**2.4**
	se	*1,239*	*410*	*410*	*5.1*	*1.7*	*1.7*
	ci	*5,892 - 8,369*	*177 - 998*	*177 - 998*	*24.1 - 34.3*	*0.7 - 4.1*	*0.7 - 4.1*
	Male	**8,903**	**1,530**	**1,170**	**34.9**	**6.0**	**4.6**
	se	*1,517*	*746*	*664*	*5.9*	*2.9*	*2.6*
	ci	*7,386 - 10,420*	*784 - 2,276*	*506 - 1,834*	*28.9 - 40.8*	*3.1 - 8.9*	*2.0 - 7.2*
	Total	**16,033**	**2,118**	**1,757**	**32.1**	**4.2**	**3.5**
	se	*1,964*	*854*	*780*	*3.9*	*1.7*	*1.6*
	ci	*14,069 - 17,997*	*1,263 - 2,972*	*978 - 2,537*	*28.2 - 36.0*	*2.5 - 5.9*	*2.0 - 5.1*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**329,690**	**34,591**	**13,019**	**26.0**	**2.7**	**1.0**
	se	*8,869*	*3,801*	*2,534*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*320,821 - 338,558*	*30,790 - 38,392*	*10,485 - 15,553*	*25.3 - 26.7*	*2.4 - 3.0*	*0.8 - 1.2*
	Male	**473,667**	**79,426**	**33,656**	**40.4**	**6.8**	**2.9**
	se	*10,547*	*5,859*	*3,516*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*463,121 - 484,214*	*73,567 - 85,285*	*30,140 - 37,171*	*39.5 - 41.3*	*6.3 - 7.3*	*2.6 - 3.2*
	Total	**803,357**	**114,017**	**46,675**	**32.9**	**4.7**	**1.9**
	se	*14,633*	*7,316*	*4,878*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*788,724 - 817,990*	*106,701 - 121,334*	*41,797 - 51,552*	*32.3 - 33.5*	*4.4 - 5.0*	*1.7 - 2.1*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 9

PREVALENCE OF COCAINE USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**67,293**	**2,667**	**540**	**6.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**
	se	*4,141*	*849*	*425*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.0*
	ci	*63,152 - 71,434*	*1,817 - 3,516*	*115 - 965*	*6.0 - 6.7*	*0.2 - 0.3*	*0.0 - 0.1*
	Male	**110,606**	**9,533**	**3,743**	**11.4**	**1.0**	**0.4**
	se	*6,129*	*2,043*	*1,362*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*104,477 - 116,735*	*7,490 - 11,576*	*2,380 - 5,105*	*10.7 - 12.0*	*0.8 - 1.2*	*0.2 - 0.5*
	Total	**177,899**	**12,199**	**4,283**	**8.7**	**0.6**	**0.2**
	se	*7,325*	*2,238*	*1,424*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*170,574 - 185,224*	*9,961 - 14,438*	*2,858 - 5,707*	*8.4 - 9.1*	*0.5 - 0.7*	*0.1 - 0.3*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**1,444**	**e**	**e**	**1.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*639*	*e*	*e*	*0.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*804 - 2,083*	*e*	*e*	*1.0 - 2.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**6,106**	**e**	**e**	**9.7**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,460*	*e*	*e*	*2.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*4,646 - 7,567*	*e*	*e*	*7.4 - 12.0*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**7,550**	**e**	**e**	**5.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,610*	*e*	*e*	*1.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5,941 - 9,160*	*e*	*e*	*4.2 - 6.5*	*e*	*e*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**281**	**e**	**e**	**3.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*276*	*e*	*e*	*3.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5 - 558*	*e*	*e*	*0.1 - 7.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**2,141**	**e**	**e**	**14.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*884*	*e*	*e*	*5.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,257 - 3,024*	*e*	*e*	*8.3 - 19.9*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**2,422**	**e**	**e**	**10.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*937*	*e*	*e*	*4.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,485 - 3,359*	*e*	*e*	*6.6 - 15.0*	*e*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**6,686**	**631**	**294**	**8.1**	**0.8**	**0.4**
	se	*1,378*	*446*	*297*	*1.7*	*0.5*	*0.4*
	ci	*5,308 - 8,065*	*185 - 1,076*	*-3 - 591*	*6.4 - 9.8*	*0.2 - 1.3*	*0.0 - 0.7*
	Male	**8,952**	**1,204**	**e**	**11.3**	**1.5**	**e**
	se	*1,738*	*695*	*e*	*2.2*	*0.9*	*e*
	ci	*7,213 - 10,690*	*509 - 1,900*	*e*	*9.1 - 13.5*	*0.6 - 2.4*	*e*
	Total	**15,638**	**1,835**	**294**	**9.7**	**1.1**	**0.2**
	se	*2,229*	*824*	*291*	*1.4*	*0.5*	*0.2*
	ci	*13,409 - 17,868*	*1,011 - 2,659*	*3 - 585*	*8.3 - 11.1*	*0.6 - 1.6*	*0.0 - 0.4*
Other	**Female**	**1,354**	**361**	**e**	**5.5**	**1.5**	**e**
	se	*657*	*359*	*e*	*2.7*	*1.5*	*e*
	ci	*697 - 2,011*	*2 - 721*	*e*	*2.9 - 8.2*	*0.0 - 3.0*	*e*
	Male	**1,160**	**441**	**e**	**4.5**	**1.7**	**e**
	se	*656*	*437*	*e*	*2.6*	*1.7*	*e*
	ci	*504 - 1,817*	*4 - 877*	*e*	*2.0 - 7.1*	*0.0 - 3.4*	*e*
	Total	**2,514**	**802**	**e**	**5.0**	**1.6**	**e**
	se	*929*	*565*	*e*	*1.9*	*1.1*	*e*
	ci	*1,585 - 3,444*	*237 - 1,367*	*e*	*3.2 - 6.9*	*0.5 - 2.7*	*e*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**77,380**	**3,659**	**e**	**6.1**	**0.3**	**e**
	se	*5,068*	*1,267*	*e*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*72,312 - 82,448*	*2,392 - 4,926*	*e*	*5.7 - 6.5*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*e*
	Male	**130,514**	**11,178**	**3,743**	**11.1**	**1.0**	**0.3**
	se	*7,031*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*123,483 - 137,546*	*8,834 - 13,521*	*2,571 - 4,914*	*10.5 - 11.7*	*0.8 - 1.2*	*0.2 - 0.4*
	Total	**207,894**	**14,837**	**4,576**	**8.5**	**0.6**	**0.2**
	se	*7,316*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*200,578 - 215,211*	*12,398 - 17,275*	*2,138 - 7,015*	*8.2 - 8.8*	*0.5 - 0.7*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 10

PREVALENCE OF INHALANTS USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**12,298**	**281**	**e**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**e**
	se	*1,911*	*319*	*e*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*e*
	ci	*10,387 - 14,209*	*-37 - 600*	*e*	*1.0 - 1.3*	*0.0 - 0.1*	*e*
	Male	**31,701**	**4,192**	**1,294**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**
	se	*3,502*	*1,459*	*876*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*28,199 - 35,203*	*2,733 - 5,652*	*418 - 2,170*	*2.9 - 3.6*	*0.3 - 0.6*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Total	**43,999**	**4,474**	**1,294**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**
	se	*4,070*	*1,424*	*814*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.0*
	ci	*39,930 - 48,069*	*3,049 - 5,898*	*480 - 2,108*	*2.0 - 2.4*	*0.1 - 0.3*	*0.0 - 0.1*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**1,509**	**e**	**e**	**2.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*752*	*e*	*e*	*1.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*757 - 2,261*	*e*	*e*	*1.2 - 3.6*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**1,509**	**e**	**e**	**1.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*748*	*e*	*e*	*0.5*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*761 - 2,257*	*e*	*e*	*0.5 - 1.6*	*e*	*e*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**908**	**e**	**e**	**6.0**	**e**	**e**
	se	*623*	*e*	*e*	*4.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*286 - 1,531*	*e*	*e*	*1.9 - 10.1*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**908**	**e**	**e**	**4.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*630*	*e*	*e*	*2.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*278 - 1,538*	*e*	*e*	*1.2 - 6.9*	*e*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**1,701**	**358**	**358**	**2.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**
	se	*693*	*355*	*355*	*0.8*	*0.4*	*0.4*
	ci	*1,007 - 2,394*	*4 - 713*	*4 - 713*	*1.2 - 2.9*	*0.0 - 0.9*	*0.0 - 0.9*
	Male	**3,550**	**332**	**e**	**4.5**	**0.4**	**e**
	se	*1,090*	*332*	*e*	*1.4*	*0.4*	*e*
	ci	*2,460 - 4,641*	*- 664*	*e*	*3.1 - 5.9*	*0.0 - 0.8*	*e*
	Total	**5,251**	**691**	**358**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**
	se	*1,292*	*485*	*355*	*0.8*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*3,958 - 6,543*	*206 - 1,175*	*3 - 714*	*2.5 - 4.1*	*0.1 - 0.7*	*0.0 - 0.4*
Other	**Female**	**684**	**e**	**e**	**2.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*481*	*e*	*e*	*2.0*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*203 - 1,165*	*e*	*e*	*0.8 - 4.8*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**684**	**e**	**e**	**1.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*485*	*e*	*e*	*1.0*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*199 - 1,169*	*e*	*e*	*0.4 - 2.3*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**14,683**	**e**	**e**	**1.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,534*	*e*	*e*	*0.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*12,149 - 17,216*	*e*	*e*	*1.0 - 1.4*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**38,415**	**4,524**	**1,294**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**
	se	*3,516*	*1,172*	*1,172*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*34,899 - 41,930*	*3,353 - 5,696*	*122 - 2,466*	*3.0 - 3.6*	*0.3 - 0.5*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Total	**53,097**	**5,164**	**e**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**e**
	se	*4,878*	*2,439*	*e*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*48,220 - 57,975*	*2,725 - 7,603*	*e*	*2.0 - 2.4*	*0.1 - 0.3*	*e*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 11

PREVALENCE OF HALLUCINOGENS USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**55,582**	**3,218**	**e**	**5.2**	**0.3**	**e**
	se	*3,929*	*1,062*	*e*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*51,653 - 59,511*	*2,156 - 4,280*	*e*	*4.9 - 5.6*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*e*
	Male	**120,243**	**10,989**	**2,298**	**12.4**	**1.1**	**0.2**
	se	*6,324*	*2,238*	*1,070*	*0.7*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*113,919 - 126,567*	*8,751 - 13,227*	*1,228 - 3,368*	*11.7 - 13.0*	*0.9 - 1.4*	*0.1 - 0.4*
	Total	**175,825**	**14,208**	**2,298**	**8.6**	**0.7**	**0.1**
	se	*7,529*	*2,442*	*1,017*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*168,296 - 183,354*	*11,766 - 16,649*	*1,281 - 3,315*	*8.3 - 9.0*	*0.6 - 0.8*	*0.1 - 0.2*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**663**	**390**	**390**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.5**
	se	*476*	*390*	*390*	*0.6*	*0.5*	*0.5*
	ci	*187 - 1,138*	*- 780*	*- 780*	*0.2 - 1.5*	*0.0 - 1.0*	*0.0 - 1.0*
	Male	**4,849**	**e**	**e**	**7.7**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,296*	*e*	*e*	*2.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*3,553 - 6,145*	*e*	*e*	*5.6 - 9.7*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**5,511**	**e**	**e**	**3.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,398*	*e*	*e*	*1.0*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*4,114 - 6,909*	*e*	*e*	*2.9 - 4.9*	*e*	*e*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**2,944**	**e**	**e**	**19.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*995*	*e*	*e*	*6.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,949 - 3,938*	*e*	*e*	*12.8 - 25.9*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**2,944**	**e**	**e**	**13.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,027*	*e*	*e*	*4.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,917 - 3,971*	*e*	*e*	*8.5 - 17.7*	*e*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**6,693**	**631**	**e**	**8.1**	**0.8**	**e**
	se	*1,378*	*446*	*e*	*1.7*	*0.5*	*e*
	ci	*5,315 - 8,071*	*185 - 1,076*	*e*	*6.4 - 9.8*	*0.2 - 1.3*	*e*
	Male	**10,512**	**2,802**	**1,274**	**13.3**	**3.6**	**1.6**
	se	*1,936*	*1,051*	*743*	*2.5*	*1.3*	*0.9*
	ci	*8,576 - 12,448*	*1,751 - 3,853*	*531 - 2,017*	*10.9 - 15.8*	*2.2 - 4.9*	*0.7 - 2.6*
	Total	**17,205**	**3,433**	**1,274**	**10.7**	**2.1**	**0.8**
	se	*2,391*	*1,147*	*743*	*1.5*	*0.7*	*0.5*
	ci	*14,814 - 19,596*	*2,286 - 4,580*	*531 - 2,017*	*9.2 - 12.1*	*1.4 - 2.8*	*0.3 - 1.2*
Other	**Female**	**1,219**	**361**	**e**	**5.0**	**1.5**	**e**
	se	*599*	*359*	*e*	*2.5*	*1.5*	*e*
	ci	*621 - 1,818*	*2 - 721*	*e*	*2.5 - 7.4*	*0.0 - 3.0*	*e*
	Male	**360**	**e**	**e**	**1.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*358*	*e*	*e*	*1.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2 - 717*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 2.8*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**1,579**	**361**	**e**	**3.2**	**0.7**	**e**
	se	*700*	*360*	*e*	*1.4*	*0.7*	*e*
	ci	*880 - 2,279*	*2 - 721*	*e*	*1.8 - 4.6*	*0.0 - 1.4*	*e*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**64,479**	**4,601**	**e**	**5.1**	**0.4**	**e**
	se	*3,801*	*1,267*	*e*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*60,678 - 68,280*	*3,334 - 5,868*	*e*	*4.8 - 5.4*	*0.3 - 0.5*	*e*
	Male	**140,457**	**13,791**	**3,572**	**12.0**	**1.2**	**0.3**
	se	*7,031*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*133,426 - 147,488*	*11,447 - 16,135*	*2,400 - 4,744*	*11.4 - 12.6*	*1.0 - 1.4*	*0.2 - 0.4*
	Total	**204,936**	**18,392**	**3,962**	**8.4**	**0.8**	**0.2**
	se	*7,316*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*197,619 - 212,252*	*15,953 - 20,831*	*1,523 - 6,401*	*8.1 - 8.7*	*0.7 - 0.9*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 12

PREVALENCE OF STIMULANTS USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**75,191**	**2,638**	**980**	**7.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**
	se	*4,460*	*849*	*531*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*70,731 - 79,651*	*1,788 - 3,487*	*449 - 1,511*	*6.7 - 7.5*	*0.2 - 0.3*	*0.0 - 0.1*
	Male	**120,602**	**13,320**	**3,596**	**12.4**	**1.4**	**0.4**
	se	*6,324*	*2,432*	*1,265*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.1*
	ci	*114,278 - 126,926*	*10,888 - 15,752*	*2,331 - 4,860*	*11.8 - 13.1*	*1.1 - 1.6*	*0.2 - 0.5*
	Total	**195,792**	**15,958**	**4,575**	**9.6**	**0.8**	**0.2**
	se	*7,732*	*2,645*	*1,424*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*188,060 - 203,524*	*13,312 - 18,603*	*3,151 - 6,000*	*9.2 - 10.0*	*0.7 - 0.9*	*0.2 - 0.3*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**844**	**e**	**e**	**1.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*483*	*e*	*e*	*0.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*361 - 1,328*	*e*	*e*	*0.5 - 1.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**4,166**	**e**	**e**	**6.6**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,220*	*e*	*e*	*1.9*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2,946 - 5,386*	*e*	*e*	*4.7 - 8.5*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**5,010**	**e**	**e**	**3.5**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,327*	*e*	*e*	*0.9*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*3,683 - 6,337*	*e*	*e*	*2.6 - 4.5*	*e*	*e*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**1,149**	**e**	**e**	**7.6**	**e**	**e**
	se	*644*	*e*	*e*	*4.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*505 - 1,793*	*e*	*e*	*3.3 - 11.8*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**1,149**	**e**	**e**	**5.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*650*	*e*	*e*	*2.9*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*499 - 1,799*	*e*	*e*	*2.2 - 8.0*	*e*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**6,867**	**631**	**294**	**8.3**	**0.8**	**0.4**
	se	*1,428*	*446*	*297*	*1.7*	*0.5*	*0.4*
	ci	*5,439 - 8,295*	*185 - 1,076*	*-3 - 591*	*6.6 - 10.1*	*0.2 - 1.3*	*0.0 - 0.7*
	Male	**11,469**	**1,283**	**889**	**14.5**	**1.6**	**1.1**
	se	*1,928*	*743*	*632*	*2.4*	*0.9*	*0.8*
	ci	*9,541 - 13,397*	*540 - 2,026*	*257 - 1,521*	*12.1 - 17.0*	*0.7 - 2.6*	*0.3 - 1.9*
	Total	**18,336**	**1,914**	**1,183**	**11.4**	**1.2**	**0.7**
	se	*2,407*	*872*	*695*	*1.5*	*0.5*	*0.4*
	ci	*15,929 - 20,743*	*1,042 - 2,786*	*488 - 1,877*	*9.9 - 12.8*	*0.6 - 1.7*	*0.3 - 1.2*
Other	**Female**	**1,486**	**e**	**e**	**6.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*647*	*e*	*e*	*2.7*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*838 - 2,133*	*e*	*e*	*3.4 - 8.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**1,529**	**369**	**e**	**6.0**	**1.4**	**e**
	se	*743*	*365*	*e*	*2.9*	*1.4*	*e*
	ci	*786 - 2,272*	*4 - 734*	*e*	*3.1 - 8.9*	*0.0 - 2.9*	*e*
	Total	**3,015**	**e**	**e**	**6.0**	**e**	**e**
	se	*989*	*e*	*e*	*2.0*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2,025 - 4,004*	*e*	*e*	*4.1 - 8.0*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**84,956**	**3,269**	**1,274**	**6.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**
	se	*5,068*	*1,267*	*1,267*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*79,888 - 90,024*	*2,002 - 4,536*	*7 - 2,540*	*6.3 - 7.1*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Male	**140,442**	**15,392**	**4,485**	**12.0**	**1.3**	**0.4**
	se	*7,031*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*133,411 - 147,473*	*13,048 - 17,735*	*3,313 - 5,657*	*11.4 - 12.6*	*1.1 - 1.5*	*0.3 - 0.5*
	Total	**225,398**	**18,660**	**5,758**	**9.2**	**0.8**	**0.2**
	se	*9,755*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*215,643 - 235,153*	*16,222 - 21,099*	*3,319 - 8,197*	*8.8 - 9.6*	*0.7 - 0.9*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 13

PREVALENCE OF SEDATIVES USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**40,569**	**3,427**	**1,254**	**3.8**	**0.3**	**0.1**
	se	*3,398*	*956*	*637*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*37,171 - 43,967*	*2,471 - 4,383*	*617 - 1,891*	*3.5 - 4.1*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*0.1 - 0.2*
	Male	**75,324**	**10,155**	**4,229**	**7.7**	**1.0**	**0.4**
	se	*5,156*	*2,043*	*1,459*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*0.2*
	ci	*70,168 - 80,480*	*8,112 - 12,198*	*2,769 - 5,688*	*7.2 - 8.3*	*0.8 - 1.3*	*0.3 - 0.6*
	Total	**115,893**	**13,582**	**5,483**	**5.7**	**0.7**	**0.3**
	se	*6,104*	*2,238*	*1,628*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*109,789 - 121,997*	*11,343 - 15,820*	*3,855 - 7,111*	*5.4 - 6.0*	*0.6 - 0.8*	*0.2 - 0.3*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**337**	**e**	**e**	**0.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*335*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2 - 672*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 0.9*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**2,809**	**e**	**e**	**4.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,049*	*e*	*e*	*1.7*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,759 - 3,858*	*e*	*e*	*2.8 - 6.1*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**3,146**	**e**	**e**	**2.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,115*	*e*	*e*	*0.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2,030 - 4,261*	*e*	*e*	*1.4 - 3.0*	*e*	*e*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**839**	**e**	**e**	**5.5**	**e**	**e**
	se	*576*	*e*	*e*	*3.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*264 - 1,415*	*e*	*e*	*1.7 - 9.3*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**839**	**e**	**e**	**3.7**	**e**	**e**
	se	*581*	*e*	*e*	*2.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*259 - 1,420*	*e*	*e*	*1.2 - 6.3*	*e*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**4,368**	**294**	**294**	**5.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**
	se	*1,155*	*297*	*297*	*1.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*
	ci	*3,212 - 5,523*	*-3 - 591*	*-3 - 591*	*3.9 - 6.7*	*0.0 - 0.7*	*0.0 - 0.7*
	Male	**5,483**	**394**	**e**	**6.9**	**0.5**	**e**
	se	*1,383*	*395*	*e*	*1.8*	*0.5*	*e*
	ci	*4,100 - 6,865*	*-1 - 789*	*e*	*5.2 - 8.7*	*0.0 - 1.0*	*e*
	Total	**9,850**	**688**	**294**	**6.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**
	se	*1,809*	*485*	*291*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*8,041 - 11,660*	*203 - 1,172*	*3 - 585*	*5.0 - 7.2*	*0.1 - 0.7*	*0.0 - 0.4*
Other	**Female**	**1,195**	**e**	**e**	**4.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*584*	*e*	*e*	*2.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*611 - 1,779*	*e*	*e*	*2.5 - 7.3*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**360**	**e**	**e**	**1.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*358*	*e*	*e*	*1.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2 - 717*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 2.8*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**1,555**	**e**	**e**	**3.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*690*	*e*	*e*	*1.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*865 - 2,244*	*e*	*e*	*1.7 - 4.5*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**46,469**	**3,721**	**1,548**	**3.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**
	se	*3,801*	*1,267*	*1,267*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*42,668 - 50,269*	*2,454 - 4,988*	*281 - 2,815*	*3.4 - 4.0*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Male	**85,944**	**10,969**	**4,229**	**7.3**	**0.9**	**0.4**
	se	*5,859*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*80,085 - 91,803*	*8,625 - 13,312*	*3,057 - 5,401*	*6.8 - 7.8*	*0.7 - 1.1*	*0.3 - 0.5*
	Total	**132,413**	**14,689**	**5,777**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**
	se	*7,316*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*125,096 - 139,729*	*12,251 - 17,128*	*3,338 - 8,215*	*5.1 - 5.7*	*0.5 - 0.7*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 14

PREVALENCE OF HEROIN USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND RACE

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Race	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
White	**Female**	**6,890**	**575**	**294**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**
	se	*1,380*	*425*	*319*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*
	ci	*5,509 - 8,270*	*150 - 1,000*	*-25 - 612*	*0.5 - 0.8*	*0.0 - 0.1*	*0.0 - 0.1*
	Male	**18,509**	**e**	**e**	**1.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,627*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*15,882 - 21,136*	*e*	*e*	*1.6 - 2.2*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**25,399**	**958**	**294**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
	se	*3,052*	*610*	*203*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*
	ci	*22,346 - 28,451*	*348 - 1,569*	*90 - 497*	*1.1 - 1.4*	*0.0 - 0.1*	*0.0 - 0.0*
Black (African-American)	**Female**	**294**	**e**	**e**	**0.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*296*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*-3 - 590*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 0.8*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**1,875**	**e**	**e**	**3.0**	**e**	**e**
	se	*828*	*e*	*e*	*1.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,047 - 2,703*	*e*	*e*	*1.7 - 4.3*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**2,169**	**e**	**e**	**1.5**	**e**	**e**
	se	*889*	*e*	*e*	*0.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,279 - 3,058*	*e*	*e*	*0.9 - 2.2*	*e*	*e*
Asian or Pacific Islander	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**420**	**e**	**e**	**2.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*415*	*e*	*e*	*2.7*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5 - 834*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 5.5*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**420**	**e**	**e**	**1.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*415*	*e*	*e*	*1.9*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5 - 835*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 3.7*	*e*	*e*
Native American	**Female**	**281**	**e**	**e**	**0.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*281*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1 - 562*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 0.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**1,869**	**e**	**e**	**2.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*830*	*e*	*e*	*1.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,040 - 2,699*	*e*	*e*	*1.3 - 3.4*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**2,151**	**e**	**e**	**1.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*888*	*e*	*e*	*0.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,262 - 3,039*	*e*	*e*	*0.8 - 1.9*	*e*	*e*
Other	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**423**	**e**	**e**	**1.7**	**e**	**e**
	se	*419*	*e*	*e*	*1.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*4 - 842*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 3.3*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**423**	**e**	**e**	**0.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*420*	*e*	*e*	*0.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*3 - 843*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 1.7*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Races	**Female**	**7,465**	**e**	**e**	**0.6**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,267*	*e*	*e*	*0.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*6,198 - 8,732*	*e*	*e*	*0.5 - 0.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**23,423**	**e**	**e**	**2.0**	**e**	**e**
	se	*3,516*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*19,907 - 26,938*	*e*	*e*	*1.7 - 2.3*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**30,888**	**e**	**e**	**1.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,439*	*e*	*e*	*0.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*28,449 - 33,326*	*e*	*e*	*1.2 - 1.4*	*e*	*e*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).

Table 15

PREVALENCE OF ILLICIT DRUG USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
18-29	**Female**	**94,238**	**22,956**	**7,883**	**35.8**	**8.7**	**3.0**
	se	*4,741*	*2,634*	*1,580*	*1.8*	*1.0*	*0.6*
	ci	*89,497 - 98,979*	*20,322 - 25,590*	*6,303 - 9,464*	*34.0 - 37.6*	*7.7 - 9.7*	*2.4 - 3.6*
	Male	**143,617**	**51,421**	**23,266**	**51.9**	**18.6**	**8.4**
	se	*5,537*	*4,429*	*3,045*	*2.0*	*1.6*	*1.1*
	ci	*138,080 - 149,154*	*46,992 - 55,850*	*20,221 - 26,311*	*49.9 - 53.9*	*17.0 - 20.2*	*7.3 - 9.5*
	Total	**237,855**	**74,377**	**31,150**	**44.0**	**13.8**	**5.8**
	se	*7,563*	*5,402*	*3,782*	*1.4*	*1.0*	*0.7*
	ci	*230,292 - 245,418*	*68,975 - 79,779*	*27,368 - 34,931*	*42.6 - 45.4*	*12.8 - 14.8*	*5.1 - 6.5*
30-44	**Female**	**170,575**	**12,225**	**4,916**	**47.4**	**3.4**	**1.4**
	se	*5,043*	*1,801*	*1,081*	*1.4*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*165,532 - 175,618*	*10,424 - 14,026*	*3,835 - 5,996*	*46.0 - 48.8*	*2.9 - 3.9*	*1.1 - 1.7*
	Male	**216,621**	**27,515**	**11,232**	**60.3**	**7.7**	**3.1**
	se	*5,749*	*3,234*	*2,156*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*0.6*
	ci	*210,872 - 222,370*	*24,281 - 30,749*	*9,076 - 13,388*	*58.7 - 61.9*	*6.8 - 8.6*	*2.5 - 3.7*
	Total	**387,196**	**39,739**	**16,148**	**53.8**	**5.5**	**2.2**
	se	*7,195*	*3,597*	*2,158*	*1.0*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*380,001 - 394,391*	*36,142 - 43,337*	*13,989 - 18,306*	*52.8 - 54.8*	*5.0 - 6.0*	*1.9 - 2.5*
45-54	**Female**	**52,835**	**1,263**	**623**	**25.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**
	se	*3,549*	*626*	*418*	*1.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*49,286 - 56,384*	*637 - 1,889*	*205 - 1,040*	*23.6 - 27.0*	*0.3 - 0.9*	*0.1 - 0.5*
	Male	**81,896**	**5,525**	**1,800**	**41.7**	**2.8**	**0.9**
	se	*4,126*	*1,375*	*786*	*2.1*	*0.7*	*0.4*
	ci	*77,770 - 86,022*	*4,150 - 6,901*	*1,014 - 2,585*	*39.6 - 43.8*	*2.1 - 3.5*	*0.5 - 1.3*
	Total	**134,731**	**6,788**	**2,422**	**33.2**	**1.7**	**0.6**
	se	*5,674*	*1,621*	*811*	*1.4*	*0.4*	*0.2*
	ci	*129,057 - 140,405*	*5,167 - 8,409*	*1,612 - 3,233*	*31.8 - 34.6*	*1.3 - 2.1*	*0.4 - 0.8*
55-64	**Female**	**9,067**	**315**	**e**	**5.9**	**0.2**	**e**
	se	*1,701*	*309*	*e*	*1.1*	*0.2*	*e*
	ci	*7,366 - 10,768*	*5 - 624*	*e*	*4.8 - 7.0*	*0.0 - 0.4*	*e*
	Male	**22,751**	**819**	**e**	**15.3**	**0.6**	**e**
	se	*2,671*	*594*	*e*	*1.8*	*0.4*	*e*
	ci	*20,080 - 25,422*	*225 - 1,413*	*e*	*13.5 - 17.1*	*0.2 - 1.0*	*e*
	Total	**31,818**	**1,134**	**e**	**10.5**	**0.4**	**e**
	se	*3,031*	*606*	*e*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*e*
	ci	*28,787 - 34,848*	*528 - 1,740*	*e*	*9.5 - 11.5*	*0.2 - 0.6*	*e*
65-99	**Female**	**3,440**	**e**	**e**	**1.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,025*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2,415 - 4,465*	*e*	*e*	*0.9 - 1.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**11,375**	**e**	**e**	**6.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,981*	*e*	*e*	*1.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*9,394 - 13,356*	*e*	*e*	*5.2 - 7.4*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**14,815**	**e**	**e**	**3.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,182*	*e*	*e*	*0.5*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*12,633 - 16,996*	*e*	*e*	*2.9 - 3.9*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Ages*	**Female**	**330,155**	**36,759**	**13,422**	**26.1**	**2.9**	**1.1**
	se	*8,869*	*3,801*	*2,534*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*321,286 - 339,023*	*32,958 - 40,560*	*10,888 - 15,956*	*25.4 - 26.8*	*2.6 - 3.2*	*0.9 - 1.3*
	Male	**476,260**	**85,280**	**36,298**	**40.6**	**7.3**	**3.1**
	se	*10,547*	*5,859*	*3,516*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*465,713 - 486,807*	*79,421 - 91,140*	*32,782 - 39,813*	*39.7 - 41.5*	*6.8 - 7.8*	*2.8 - 3.4*
	Total	**806,415**	**122,039**	**49,719**	**33.1**	**5.0**	**2.0**
	se	*14,633*	*7,316*	*4,878*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*791,782 - 821,047*	*114,723 - 129,355*	*44,842 - 54,597*	*32.5 - 33.7*	*4.7 - 5.3*	*1.8 - 2.2*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

Table 16

PREVALENCE OF MARIJUANA USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	*Sex*	*Lifetime*	*Last 18 Months*	*Last 30 Days*	*Lifetime*	*Last 18 Months*	*Last 30 Days*
18-29	**Female**	**93,490**	**21,497**	**7,493**	**35.5**	**8.2**	**2.8**
	se	*4,741*	*2,634*	*1,580*	*1.8*	*1.0*	*0.6*
	ci	*88,749 - 98,231*	*18,863 - 24,131*	*5,913 - 9,074*	*33.7 - 37.3*	*7.2 - 9.2*	*2.2 - 3.4*
	Male	**141,887**	**47,644**	**21,736**	**51.3**	**17.2**	**7.9**
	se	*5,537*	*4,153*	*3,045*	*2.0*	*1.5*	*1.1*
	ci	*136,350 - 147,424*	*43,491 - 51,797*	*18,691 - 24,781*	*49.3 - 53.3*	*15.7 - 18.7*	*6.8 - 9.0*
	Total	**235,376**	**69,141**	**29,230**	**43.6**	**12.8**	**5.4**
	se	*7,563*	*4,862*	*3,241*	*1.4*	*0.9*	*0.6*
	ci	*227,813 - 242,939*	*64,279 - 74,003*	*25,988 - 32,471*	*42.2 - 45.0*	*11.9 - 13.7*	*4.8 - 6.0*
30-44	**Female**	**169,030**	**11,235**	**4,622**	**46.9**	**3.1**	**1.3**
	se	*5,043*	*1,801*	*1,081*	*1.4*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*163,987 - 174,073*	*9,434 - 13,036*	*3,542 - 5,703*	*45.5 - 48.3*	*2.6 - 3.6*	*1.0 - 1.6*
	Male	**213,617**	**24,717**	**10,119**	**59.5**	**6.9**	**2.8**
	se	*5,749*	*2,874*	*1,796*	*1.6*	*0.8*	*0.5*
	ci	*207,868 - 219,366*	*21,843 - 27,591*	*8,323 - 11,915*	*57.9 - 61.1*	*6.1 - 7.7*	*2.3 - 3.3*
	Total	**382,647**	**35,952**	**14,742**	**53.2**	**5.0**	**2.0**
	se	*7,195*	*3,597*	*2,158*	*1.0*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*375,452 - 389,842*	*32,355 - 39,550*	*12,583 - 16,900*	*52.2 - 54.2*	*4.5 - 5.5*	*1.7 - 2.3*
45-54	**Female**	**52,235**	**1,263**	**623**	**25.0**	**0.6**	**0.3**
	se	*3,549*	*626*	*418*	*1.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*48,686 - 55,784*	*637 - 1,889*	*205 - 1,040*	*23.3 - 26.7*	*0.3 - 0.9*	*0.1 - 0.5*
	Male	**81,498**	**5,525**	**1,800**	**41.5**	**2.8**	**0.9**
	se	*4,126*	*1,375*	*786*	*2.1*	*0.7*	*0.4*
	ci	*77,372 - 85,624*	*4,150 - 6,901*	*1,014 - 2,585*	*39.4 - 43.6*	*2.1 - 3.5*	*0.5 - 1.3*
	Total	**133,733**	**6,788**	**2,422**	**33.0**	**1.7**	**0.6**
	se	*5,674*	*1,621*	*811*	*1.4*	*0.4*	*0.2*
	ci	*128,059 - 139,407*	*5,167 - 8,409*	*1,612 - 3,233*	*31.6 - 34.4*	*1.3 - 2.1*	*0.4 - 0.8*
55-64	**Female**	**8,072**	**315**	**e**	**5.2**	**0.2**	**e**
	se	*1,547*	*309*	*e*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*e*
	ci	*6,525 - 9,618*	*5 - 624*	*e*	*4.2 - 6.2*	*0.0 - 0.4*	*e*
	Male	**22,001**	**819**	**e**	**14.8**	**0.6**	**e**
	se	*2,671*	*594*	*e*	*1.8*	*0.4*	*e*
	ci	*19,330 - 24,672*	*225 - 1,413*	*e*	*13.0 - 16.6*	*0.2 - 1.0*	*e*
	Total	**30,073**	**1,134**	**e**	**9.9**	**0.4**	**e**
	se	*3,031*	*606*	*e*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*e*
	ci	*27,042 - 33,103*	*528 - 1,740*	*e*	*8.9 - 10.9*	*0.2 - 0.6*	*e*
65-99	**Female**	**3,116**	**e**	**e**	**1.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,025*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2,091 - 4,141*	*e*	*e*	*0.8 - 1.6*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**10,992**	**e**	**e**	**6.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,981*	*e*	*e*	*1.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*9,011 - 12,973*	*e*	*e*	*5.0 - 7.2*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**14,108**	**e**	**e**	**3.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,182*	*e*	*e*	*0.5*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*11,926 - 16,290*	*e*	*e*	*2.7 - 3.7*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Ages*	**Female**	**325,943**	**34,310**	**12,738**	**25.7**	**2.7**	**1.0**
	se	*8,869*	*3,801*	*2,534*	*0.7*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*317,074 - 334,811*	*30,509 - 38,111*	*10,204 - 15,272*	*25.0 - 26.4*	*2.4 - 3.0*	*0.8 - 1.2*
	Male	**469,995**	**78,705**	**33,655**	**40.1**	**6.7**	**2.9**
	se	*10,547*	*5,859*	*3,516*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*459,448 - 480,542*	*72,846 - 84,565*	*30,139 - 37,170*	*39.2 - 41.0*	*6.2 - 7.2*	*2.6 - 3.2*
	Total	**795,938**	**113,015**	**46,392**	**32.6**	**4.6**	**1.9**
	se	*14,633*	*7,316*	*4,878*	*0.6*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*781,305 - 810,570*	*105,699 - 120,331*	*41,515 - 51,270*	*32.0 - 33.2*	*4.3 - 4.9*	*1.7 - 2.1*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

Table 17

PREVALENCE OF COCAINE USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
	Female	**17,960**	**1,748**	**e**	**6.8**	**0.7**	**e**
	se	*2,371*	*790*	*e*	*0.9*	*0.3*	*e*
	ci	*15,589 - 20,331*	*958 - 2,538*	*e*	*5.9 - 7.7*	*0.4 - 1.0*	*e*
	Male	**38,228**	**9,369**	**3,323**	**13.8**	**3.4**	**1.2**
18-29	*se*	*3,876*	*1,938*	*1,384*	*1.4*	*0.7*	*0.5*
	ci	*34,352 - 42,104*	*7,431 - 11,307*	*1,939 - 4,707*	*12.4 - 15.2*	*2.7 - 4.1*	*0.7 - 1.7*
	Total	**56,188**	**11,117**	**3,323**	**10.4**	**2.1**	**0.6**
	se	*4,862*	*2,161*	*1,080*	*0.9*	*0.4*	*0.2*
	ci	*51,326 - 61,050*	*8,956 - 13,278*	*2,242 - 4,403*	*9.5 - 11.3*	*1.7 - 2.5*	*0.4 - 0.8*
	Female	**51,562**	**1,630**	**834**	**14.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**
	se	*3,602*	*720*	*360*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*47,960 - 55,164*	*910 - 2,350*	*474 - 1,194*	*13.3 - 15.3*	*0.3 - 0.7*	*0.1 - 0.3*
	Male	**68,854**	**1,809**	**420**	**19.2**	**0.5**	**0.1**
30-44	*se*	*4,671*	*719*	*359*	*1.3*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*64,183 - 73,525*	*1,090 - 2,527*	*60 - 779*	*17.9 - 20.5*	*0.3 - 0.7*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Total	**120,416**	**3,439**	**1,254**	**16.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**
	se	*5,756*	*719*	*719*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*114,660 - 126,172*	*2,719 - 4,158*	*534 - 1,973*	*15.9 - 17.5*	*0.4 - 0.6*	*0.1 - 0.3*
	Female	**6,611**	**e**	**e**	**3.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,461*	*e*	*e*	*0.7*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5,150 - 8,072*	*e*	*e*	*2.5 - 3.9*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**19,481**	**e**	**e**	**9.9**	**e**	**e**
45-54	*se*	*2,554*	*e*	*e*	*1.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*16,927 - 22,035*	*e*	*e*	*8.6 - 11.2*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**26,092**	**e**	**e**	**6.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,837*	*e*	*e*	*0.7*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*23,256 - 28,929*	*e*	*e*	*5.7 - 7.1*	*e*	*e*
	Female	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**2,455**	**e**	**e**	**1.7**	**e**	**e**
55-64	*se*	*890*	*e*	*e*	*0.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,564 - 3,345*	*e*	*e*	*1.1 - 2.3*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**2,455**	**e**	**e**	**0.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*909*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,545 - 3,364*	*e*	*e*	*0.5 - 1.1*	*e*	*e*
	Female	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**383**	**e**	**e**	**0.2**	**e**	**e**
65-99	*se*	*360*	*e*	*e*	*0.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*23 - 743*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 0.4*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Female	**76,133**	**3,378**	**e**	**6.0**	**0.3**	**e**
	se	*5,068*	*1,267*	*e*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*71,065 - 81,201*	*2,111 - 4,645*	*e*	*5.6 - 6.4*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*e*
All	**Male**	**129,401**	**11,178**	**3,742**	**11.0**	**1.0**	**0.3**
Reported	*se*	*7,031*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*
Ages*	*ci*	*122,370 - 136,432*	*8,834 - 13,521*	*2,571 - 4,914*	*10.4 - 11.6*	*0.8 - 1.2*	*0.2 - 0.4*
	Total	**205,534**	**14,555**	**4,576**	**8.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**
	se	*7,316*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*198,217 - 212,850*	*12,117 - 16,994*	*2,138 - 7,015*	*8.1 - 8.7*	*0.5 - 0.7*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

Table 18

PREVALENCE OF INHALANTS USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
18-29	**Female**	**5,768**	**358**	**358**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**
	se	*1,317*	*263*	*263*	*0.5*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*4,451 - 7,085*	*95 - 622*	*95 - 622*	*1.7 - 2.7*	*0.0 - 0.2*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Male	**11,911**	**4,192**	**1,294**	**4.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**
	se	*2,215*	*1,384*	*831*	*0.8*	*0.5*	*0.3*
	ci	*9,696 - 14,126*	*2,808 - 5,577*	*464 - 2,125*	*3.5 - 5.1*	*1.0 - 2.0*	*0.2 - 0.8*
	Total	**17,679**	**4,551**	**1,653**	**3.3**	**0.8**	**0.3**
	se	*2,701*	*1,621*	*1,080*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*14,978 - 20,380*	*2,930 - 6,172*	*572 - 2,733*	*2.8 - 3.8*	*0.5 - 1.1*	*0.1 - 0.5*
30-44	**Female**	**7,996**	**e**	**e**	**2.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,441*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*6,555 - 9,437*	*e*	*e*	*1.8 - 2.6*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**19,145**	**e**	**e**	**5.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,515*	*e*	*e*	*0.7*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*16,630 - 21,660*	*e*	*e*	*4.6 - 6.0*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**27,141**	**e**	**e**	**3.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,878*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*24,263 - 30,019*	*e*	*e*	*3.4 - 4.2*	*e*	*e*
45-54	**Female**	**637**	**e**	**e**	**0.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*418*	*e*	*e*	*0.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*220 - 1,055*	*e*	*e*	*0.1 - 0.5*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**6,965**	**e**	**e**	**3.5**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,572*	*e*	*e*	*0.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5,393 - 8,536*	*e*	*e*	*2.7 - 4.3*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**7,602**	**e**	**e**	**1.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,621*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5,981 - 9,223*	*e*	*e*	*1.5 - 2.3*	*e*	*e*
55-64	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
65-99	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Ages*	**Female**	**14,401**	**e**	**e**	**1.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,534*	*e*	*e*	*0.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*11,867 - 16,935*	*e*	*e*	*0.9 - 1.3*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**38,021**	**4,524**	**1,294**	**3.2**	**0.4**	**0.1**
	se	*3,516*	*1,172*	*1,172*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*34,505 - 41,536*	*3,353 - 5,696*	*122 - 2,466*	*2.9 - 3.5*	*0.3 - 0.5*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Total	**52,422**	**4,883**	**e**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**e**
	se	*4,878*	*2,439*	*e*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*47,544 - 57,299*	*2,444 - 7,322*	*e*	*1.9 - 2.3*	*0.1 - 0.3*	*e*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

Table 19

PREVALENCE OF HALLUCINOGENS USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
	Female	**19,962**	**2,914**	**390**	**7.6**	**1.1**	**0.2**
	se	*2,634*	*1,054*	*263*	*1.0*	*0.4*	*0.1*
	ci	*17,328 - 22,596*	*1,860 - 3,967*	*127 - 654*	*6.6 - 8.6*	*0.7 - 1.5*	*0.1 - 0.3*
	Male	**43,743**	**11,934**	**3,212**	**15.8**	**4.3**	**1.2**
18-29	*se*	*4,153*	*2,215*	*1,107*	*1.5*	*0.8*	*0.4*
	ci	*39,590 - 47,896*	*9,719 - 14,149*	*2,105 - 4,319*	*14.3 - 17.3*	*3.5 - 5.1*	*0.8 - 1.6*
	Total	**63,704**	**14,848**	**3,602**	**11.8**	**2.7**	**0.7**
	se	*4,862*	*2,701*	*1,080*	*0.9*	*0.5*	*0.2*
	ci	*58,842 - 68,566*	*12,147 - 17,549*	*2,522 - 4,683*	*10.9 - 12.7*	*2.2 - 3.2*	*0.5 - 0.9*
	Female	**35,021**	**1,406**	**e**	**9.7**	**0.4**	**e**
	se	*2,881*	*720*	*e*	*0.8*	*0.2*	*e*
	ci	*32,140 - 37,902*	*686 - 2,126*	*e*	*8.9 - 10.5*	*0.2 - 0.6*	*e*
	Male	**69,418**	**1,463**	**360**	**19.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**
30-44	*se*	*4,671*	*719*	*359*	*1.3*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*64,747 - 74,089*	*744 - 2,182*	*1 - 719*	*18.0 - 20.6*	*0.2 - 0.6*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Total	**104,439**	**2,869**	**e**	**14.5**	**0.4**	**e**
	se	*5,756*	*719*	*e*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*98,683 - 110,195*	*2,149 - 3,588*	*e*	*13.7 - 15.3*	*0.3 - 0.5*	*e*
	Female	**8,249**	**e**	**e**	**4.0**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,461*	*e*	*e*	*0.7*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*6,787 - 9,710*	*e*	*e*	*3.3 - 4.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**23,315**	**e**	**e**	**11.9**	**e**	**e**
45-54	*se*	*2,751*	*e*	*e*	*1.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*20,564 - 26,066*	*e*	*e*	*10.5 - 13.3*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**31,564**	**e**	**e**	**7.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*3,242*	*e*	*e*	*0.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*28,322 - 34,806*	*e*	*e*	*7.0 - 8.6*	*e*	*e*
	Female	**319**	**e**	**e**	**0.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*309*	*e*	*e*	*0.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*9 - 628*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 0.4*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**1,524**	**e**	**e**	**1.0**	**e**	**e**
55-64	*se*	*742*	*e*	*e*	*0.5*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*782 - 2,266*	*e*	*e*	*0.5 - 1.5*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**1,843**	**e**	**e**	**0.6**	**e**	**e**
	se	*909*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*934 - 2,752*	*e*	*e*	*0.3 - 0.9*	*e*	*e*
	Female	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**690**	**e**	**e**	**0.4**	**e**	**e**
65-99	*se*	*540*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*150 - 1,231*	*e*	*e*	*0.1 - 0.7*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**690**	**e**	**e**	**0.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*436*	*e*	*e*	*0.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*254 - 1,127*	*e*	*e*	*0.1 - 0.3*	*e*	*e*
	Female	**63,550**	**4,320**	**e**	**5.0**	**0.3**	**e**
	se	*3,801*	*1,267*	*e*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*59,750 - 67,351*	*3,053 - 5,586*	*e*	*4.7 - 5.3*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*e*
All	**Male**	**138,691**	**13,397**	**3,572**	**11.8**	**1.1**	**0.3**
Reported	*se*	*7,031*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*
Ages*	*ci*	*131,659 - 145,722*	*11,053 - 15,741*	*2,400 - 4,744*	*11.2 - 12.4*	*0.9 - 1.3*	*0.2 - 0.4*
	Total	**202,241**	**17,717**	**3,962**	**8.3**	**0.7**	**0.2**
	se	*7,316*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*194,925 - 209,557*	*15,278 - 20,155*	*1,523 - 6,401*	*8.0 - 8.6*	*0.6 - 0.8*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

Table 20

PREVALENCE OF STIMULANTS USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
18-29	**Female**	**20,350**	**1,373**	**699**	**7.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**
	se	*2,634*	*790*	*527*	*1.0*	*0.3*	*0.2*
	ci	*17,716 - 22,984*	*583 - 2,163*	*172 - 1,225*	*6.7 - 8.7*	*0.2 - 0.8*	*0.1 - 0.5*
	Male	**36,360**	**9,481**	**2,893**	**13.1**	**3.4**	**1.0**
	se	*3,876*	*2,215*	*1,107*	*1.4*	*0.8*	*0.4*
	ci	*32,484 - 40,236*	*7,266 - 11,696*	*1,786 - 4,000*	*11.7 - 14.5*	*2.6 - 4.2*	*0.6 - 1.4*
	Total	**56,711**	**10,854**	**3,591**	**10.5**	**2.0**	**0.7**
	se	*4,862*	*2,161*	*1,080*	*0.9*	*0.4*	*0.2*
	ci	*51,848 - 61,573*	*8,693 - 13,015*	*2,511 - 4,672*	*9.6 - 11.4*	*1.6 - 2.4*	*0.5 - 0.9*
30-44	**Female**	**51,355**	**1,615**	**e**	**14.3**	**0.5**	**e**
	se	*3,602*	*720*	*e*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*e*
	ci	*47,753 - 54,957*	*894 - 2,335*	*e*	*13.3 - 15.3*	*0.3 - 0.7*	*e*
	Male	**73,625**	**5,119**	**1,592**	**20.5**	**1.4**	**0.4**
	se	*4,671*	*1,437*	*719*	*1.3*	*0.4*	*0.2*
	ci	*68,954 - 78,296*	*3,681 - 6,556*	*873 - 2,310*	*19.2 - 21.8*	*1.0 - 1.8*	*0.2 - 0.6*
	Total	**124,980**	**6,733**	**1,886**	**17.4**	**0.9**	**0.3**
	se	*5,756*	*1,439*	*719*	*0.8*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*119,224 - 130,736*	*5,294 - 8,172*	*1,166 - 2,605*	*16.6 - 18.2*	*0.7 - 1.1*	*0.2 - 0.4*
45-54	**Female**	**9,751**	**e**	**e**	**4.7**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,670*	*e*	*e*	*0.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*8,081 - 11,421*	*e*	*e*	*3.9 - 5.5*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**26,778**	**398**	**e**	**13.6**	**0.2**	**e**
	se	*2,947*	*393*	*e*	*1.5*	*0.2*	*e*
	ci	*23,831 - 29,725*	*5 - 791*	*e*	*12.1 - 15.1*	*0.0 - 0.4*	*e*
	Total	**36,529**	**e**	**e**	**9.0**	**e**	**e**
	se	*3,242*	*e*	*e*	*0.8*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*33,287 - 39,771*	*e*	*e*	*8.2 - 9.8*	*e*	*e*
55-64	**Female**	**1,238**	**e**	**e**	**0.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*619*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*619 - 1,856*	*e*	*e*	*0.4 - 1.2*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**2,125**	**e**	**e**	**1.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*890*	*e*	*e*	*0.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,235 - 3,016*	*e*	*e*	*0.8 - 2.0*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**3,363**	**e**	**e**	**1.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,212*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2,151 - 4,575*	*e*	*e*	*0.7 - 1.5*	*e*	*e*
65-99	**Female**	**324**	**e**	**e**	**0.1**	**e**	**e**
	se	*256*	*e*	*e*	*0.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*68 - 580*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 0.2*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**766**	**e**	**e**	**0.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*540*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*226 - 1,306*	*e*	*e*	*0.1 - 0.7*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**1,090**	**e**	**e**	**0.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*436*	*e*	*e*	*0.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*654 - 1,526*	*e*	*e*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Ages*	**Female**	**83,017**	**2,987**	**e**	**6.6**	**0.2**	**e**
	se	*5,068*	*1,267*	*e*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*77,950 - 88,085*	*1,720 - 4,254*	*e*	*6.2 - 7.0*	*0.1 - 0.3*	*e*
	Male	**139,654**	**14,997**	**4,485**	**11.9**	**1.3**	**0.4**
	se	*7,031*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*132,623 - 146,685*	*12,654 - 17,341*	*3,313 - 5,657*	*11.3 - 12.5*	*1.1 - 1.5*	*0.3 - 0.5*
	Total	**222,672**	**17,985**	**5,477**	**9.1**	**0.7**	**0.2**
	se	*9,755*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*212,917 - 232,427*	*15,546 - 20,424*	*3,038 - 7,916*	*8.7 - 9.5*	*0.6 - 0.8*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

Table 21

PREVALENCE OF SEDATIVES USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
18-29	**Female**	**12,035**	**1,004**	**667**	**4.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**
	se	*2,107*	*527*	*527*	*0.8*	*0.2*	*0.2*
	ci	*9,928 - 14,142*	*477 - 1,530*	*140 - 1,193*	*3.8 - 5.4*	*0.2 - 0.6*	*0.1 - 0.5*
	Male	**21,803**	**7,521**	**3,821**	**7.9**	**2.7**	**1.4**
	se	*3,045*	*1,938*	*1,384*	*1.1*	*0.7*	*0.5*
	ci	*18,758 - 24,848*	*5,584 - 9,459*	*2,437 - 5,205*	*6.8 - 9.0*	*2.0 - 3.4*	*0.9 - 1.9*
	Total	**33,838**	**8,525**	**4,488**	**6.3**	**1.6**	**0.8**
	se	*3,782*	*2,161*	*1,621*	*0.7*	*0.4*	*0.3*
	ci	*30,056 - 37,620*	*6,364 - 10,686*	*2,867 - 6,108*	*5.6 - 7.0*	*1.2 - 2.0*	*0.5 - 1.1*
30-44	**Female**	**28,703**	**2,436**	**881**	**8.0**	**0.7**	**0.2**
	se	*2,521*	*720*	*360*	*0.7*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*26,182 - 31,224*	*1,716 - 3,156*	*521 - 1,241*	*7.3 - 8.7*	*0.5 - 0.9*	*0.1 - 0.3*
	Male	**46,209**	**3,053**	**408**	**12.9**	**0.9**	**0.1**
	se	*3,952*	*1,078*	*359*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*0.1*
	ci	*42,257 - 50,161*	*1,975 - 4,131*	*48 - 767*	*11.8 - 14.0*	*0.6 - 1.2*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Total	**74,913**	**5,489**	**1,289**	**10.4**	**0.8**	**0.2**
	se	*5,036*	*1,439*	*719*	*0.7*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*69,876 - 79,949*	*4,050 - 6,928*	*569 - 2,008*	*9.7 - 11.1*	*0.6 - 1.0*	*0.1 - 0.3*
45-54	**Female**	**4,494**	**e**	**e**	**2.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,253*	*e*	*e*	*0.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*3,242 - 5,747*	*e*	*e*	*1.6 - 2.8*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**15,284**	**e**	**e**	**7.8**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,358*	*e*	*e*	*1.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*12,926 - 17,642*	*e*	*e*	*6.6 - 9.0*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**19,779**	**e**	**e**	**4.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,432*	*e*	*e*	*0.6*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*17,347 - 22,210*	*e*	*e*	*4.3 - 5.5*	*e*	*e*
55-64	**Female**	**637**	**e**	**e**	**0.4**	**e**	**e**
	se	*464*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*173 - 1,101*	*e*	*e*	*0.1 - 0.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**1,477**	**e**	**e**	**1.0**	**e**	**e**
	se	*742*	*e*	*e*	*0.5*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*735 - 2,219*	*e*	*e*	*0.5 - 1.5*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**2,113**	**e**	**e**	**0.7**	**e**	**e**
	se	*909*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*1,204 - 3,023*	*e*	*e*	*0.4 - 1.0*	*e*	*e*
65-99	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**383**	**e**	**e**	**0.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*360*	*e*	*e*	*0.2*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*23 - 743*	*e*	*e*	*0.0 - 0.4*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Ages*	**Female**	**45,869**	**3,440**	**1,548**	**3.6**	**0.3**	**0.1**
	se	*3,801*	*1,267*	*1,267*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*42,068 - 49,670*	*2,173 - 4,707*	*281 - 2,815*	*3.3 - 3.9*	*0.2 - 0.4*	*0.0 - 0.2*
	Male	**85,156**	**10,574**	**4,229**	**7.3**	**0.9**	**0.4**
	se	*5,859*	*2,344*	*1,172*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*0.1*
	ci	*79,297 - 91,015*	*8,231 - 12,918*	*3,057 - 5,401*	*6.8 - 7.8*	*0.7 - 1.1*	*0.3 - 0.5*
	Total	**131,025**	**14,014**	**5,777**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**
	se	*7,316*	*2,439*	*2,439*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
	ci	*123,708 - 138,341*	*11,575 - 16,453*	*3,338 - 8,215*	*5.1 - 5.7*	*0.5 - 0.7*	*0.1 - 0.3*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

Table 22

PREVALENCE OF HEROIN USE AMONG ADULTS IN OKLAHOMA
BY AGE AND SEX

		Population Estimates			*Rate Estimates (%)*		
Age Group	***Sex***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***	***Lifetime***	***Last 18 Months***	***Last 30 Days***
18-29	**Female**	**1,469**	**e**	**e**	**0.6**	**e**	**e**
	se	*790*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*678 - 2,259*	*e*	*e*	*0.3 - 0.9*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**3,335**	**e**	**e**	**1.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,107*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*2,227 - 4,442*	*e*	*e*	*0.8 - 1.6*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**4,803**	**e**	**e**	**0.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,621*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*3,183 - 6,424*	*e*	*e*	*0.6 - 1.2*	*e*	*e*
30-44	**Female**	**5,396**	**e**	**e**	**1.5**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,081*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*4,316 - 6,477*	*e*	*e*	*1.2 - 1.8*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**10,201**	**383**	**e**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**e**
	se	*1,796*	*359*	*e*	*0.5*	*0.1*	*e*
	ci	*8,405 - 11,997*	*24 - 743*	*e*	*2.3 - 3.3*	*0.0 - 0.2*	*e*
	Total	**15,597**	**e**	**e**	**2.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,158*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*13,439 - 17,756*	*e*	*e*	*1.9 - 2.5*	*e*	*e*
45-54	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**8,841**	**e**	**e**	**4.5**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,768*	*e*	*e*	*0.9*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*7,073 - 10,609*	*e*	*e*	*3.6 - 5.4*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**9,160**	**e**	**e**	**2.3**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,621*	*e*	*e*	*0.4*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*7,539 - 10,781*	*e*	*e*	*1.9 - 2.7*	*e*	*e*
55-64	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
65-99	**Female**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**	**e**
	se	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*	*e*
All Reported Ages*	**Female**	**7,184**	**e**	**e**	**0.6**	**e**	**e**
	se	*1,267*	*e*	*e*	*0.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*5,917 - 8,451*	*e*	*e*	*0.5 - 0.7*	*e*	*e*
	Male	**22,703**	**e**	**e**	**1.9**	**e**	**e**
	se	*3,516*	*e*	*e*	*0.3*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*19,187 - 26,218*	*e*	*e*	*1.6 - 2.2*	*e*	*e*
	Total	**29,886**	**e**	**e**	**1.2**	**e**	**e**
	se	*2,439*	*e*	*e*	*0.1*	*e*	*e*
	ci	*27,447 - 32,325*	*e*	*e*	*1.1 - 1.3*	*e*	*e*

Note "*se*" Designates standard errors of the prevalence estimates, calculated using SuDaAn survey analysis software.
"*ci*" Designates 95% confidence intervals calculated around the point estimates using the standard errors.
"*e*" Designates cells in which use was not detected by the survey or in which the standard errors of the estimated prevalance rate are greater than or equal to that estimated rate ("Student's T" is less than or equal to 1).
* Totals differ from race totals due to missing values in age categories.

4 Need for Treatment of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

4.1 Overall Prevalence of Treatment Need

The evaluation of symptoms and durations found in the data reveal substance abuse treatment needs as displayed in the following table.

Table 23

TREATMENT NEED AMONG ADULT OKLAHOMANS
BY AGE AND SEX

Age Group	*Gender*	*Total Adult Population*	*Treatment Needed*					
			Alcohol and/or Drugs (Any Treatment Need)		*Alcohol (with or without Drugs)*		*Drugs (with or without Alcohol)*	
			Number INT	Percent INT	Number INT	Percent INT	Number INT	Percent INT
18.29	Female	263,391	15,062	5.7%	13,187	5.0%	3,229	1.2%
	Male	276,840	45,003	16.3%	42,000	15.2%	9,243	3.3%
	Total	540,231	60,065	11.1%	55,186	10.2%	12,473	2.3%
30.44	Female	360,186	16,148	4.5%	15,611	4.3%	1,345	0.4%
	Male	359,292	35,084	9.8%	32,114	8.9%	5,222	1.5%
	Total	719,479	51,232	7.1%	47,725	6.6%	6,567	0.9%
45.54	Female	208,784	4,012	1.9%	4,012	1.9%	e	e
	Male	196,473	14,789	7.5%	14,391	7.3%	1,122	0.6%
	Total	405,257	18,801	4.6%	18,403	4.5%	1,122	0.3%
55.64	Female	154,668	e	e	e	e	e	e
	Male	148,394	5,263	3.5%	4,842	3.3%	421	0.3%
	Total	303,061	5,263	1.7%	4,842	1.6%	421	0.1%
65.99	Female	256,275	339	0.1%	339	0.1%	e	e
	Male	180,075	2,168	1.2%	2,168	1.2%	e	e
	Total	436,350	2,507	0.6%	2,507	0.6%	e	e
No Age Given	Female	23,628	640	2.7%	358	1.5%	281	1.2%
	Male	10,780	394	3.7%	394	3.7%	394	3.7%
	Total	34,407	1,034	3.0%	752	2.2%	675	2.0%
Total	Female	1,266,932	36,201	2.9%	33,507	2.6%	4,855	0.4%
	Male	1,171,854	102,701	8.8%	95,908	8.2%	16,402	1.4%
	Total	2,438,786	138,902	5.7%	129,416	5.3%	21,258	0.9%

Notes: "*e*" - Designates cells in which the need for treatment was not estimable using this data.

Tables 24 and 25 show the distribution of symptoms and durations by Regional Advisory Boards.

Table 24

Alcohol Treatment Need Severity Assessments By Regional Advisory Board									
Lifetime Severity Assessment	AREA								
	Central	East Central	North East	North West	OKC	South East	South West	Tulsa	StateWide
Abuse									
Number	-	-	394	-	-	383	733	898	2,407
Percent	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Percent of INTs	-	-	2.8	-	-	3.0	6.3	4.6	1.9
Mild Dependence									
Number	2,076	701	650	356	2,744	713	309	2,223	9,773
Percent of Population	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Percent of INTs	12.5	6.0	4.7	7.4	8.4	5.6	2.7	11.3	7.9
Moderate Dependence									
Number	10,908	7,043	8,752	2,832	20,369	7,968	6,496	14,346	78,713
Percent of Population	4.3	2.8	2.8	2.1	3.8	2.6	2.7	3.6	3.2
Percent of INTs	65.6	60.5	62.7	58.9	62.6	62.3	56.2	73.0	63.7
Severe Dependence									
Number	3,642	3,893	4,162	1,616	9,438	3,736	4,011	2,180	32,679
Percent of Population	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.3
Percent of INTs	21.9	33.5	29.8	33.6	29.0	29.2	34.7	11.1	26.4
Total In Need of Treatment									
Number	16,626	11,637	13,959	4,804	32,552	12,800	11,549	19,647	123,572
Percent of Population	6.5	4.6	4.4	3.6	6.1	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.1
Percent of INTs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area Population	254,468	255,383	315,146	133,452	533,084	306,804	243,851	396,108	2,438,296

NOTES: Definitions are from the DSM-III-R, detailed operationalizations can be found in McAuliffe, et al., 1994, Chapter 25.

Substance Dependence The respondent has a diagnosis of substance dependence if she/he has three or more symptoms (see Table xx for the 9 symptoms) and two or more symptoms have persisted for at least one month or have occurred repeatedly over a longer period of time.

Mild Three or four symptoms are present, but functional impairment is absent.
Moderate Three or four symptoms are present with functional impairment; or Five to six symptoms are present without functional impairment.
Severe Seven or more symptoms are present.

Substance Abuse The respondent has a diagnosis of substance abuse if she/he does not meet the criteria for a lifetime diagnosis of substance dependence for that substance, has one or more symptoms, and has more than one symptom duration of sufficient length.

Table 25

Drug Treatment Need Severity Assessments By Regional Advisory Board									
Lifetime Severity Assessment	AREA								
	Central	East Central	North East	North West	OKC	South East	South West	Tulsa	StateWide
User									
Number	-	450	394	-	881	329	309	420	2,784
Percent of Population	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent of INTs	-	39.0	14.5	-	17.1	13.4	38.8	19.4	16.1
Mild Dependence									
Number	-	369	244	-	441	-	-	-	1,053
Percent of Population	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0
Percent of INTs	-	31.9	9.0	-	8.6	-	-	-	6.1
Moderate Depend.									
Number	1,483	-	1,382	756	1,601	1,360	489	420	7,490
Percent of Population	0.6	-	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Percent of INTs	100.0	-	50.8	56.7	31.1	55.4	61.2	19.4	43.4
Severe Depend.									
Number	-	337	701	578	2,227	767	-	1,321	5,931
Percent of Population	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	0.3	0.2
Percent of INTs	-	29.2	25.8	43.3	43.2	31.2	-	61.2	34.4
Total In Need of Treatment (INT)									
Number	1,483	1,157	2,720	1,334	5,150	2,456	798	2,161	17,259
Percent of Population	8.9	9.9	19.5	27.8	15.8	19.2	6.9	11.0	14.0
Percent of INTs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area Population	254,468	255,383	315,146	133,452	533,084	306,804	243,851	396,108	2,438,296

NOTES: Definitions are from the DSM-III-R, detailed operationalizations can be found in McAuliffe, et al., 1994, Chapter 25.

Substance Dependence The respondent has a diagnosis of substance dependence if she/he has three or more symptoms (see Table xx for the 9 symptoms) and two or more symptoms have persisted for at least one month or have occurred repeatedly over a longer period of time.

Mild Three or four symptoms are present, but functional impairment is absent.

Moderate Three or four symptoms are present with functional impairment; or Five to six symptoms are present without functional impairment.

Severe Seven or more symptoms are present.

Substance Abuse The respondent has a diagnosis of substance abuse if she/he does not meet the criteria for a lifetime diagnosis of substance dependence for that substance, has one or more symptoms, and has more than one symptom duration of sufficient length.

4.2 Relating Need for Treatment to Recent Demand

Table 26 displays a comparison of treatment need with clients served in the system in FY 1998.

Table 26

Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Indigent* Adult Clients Served in FY 1998
Under Substance Abuse Contracts

Area	*Number In Need Under 2 FPL**	*Clients Served*	*Percent of INT Served*	*Treatment Gap*
Central	4,084	867	21.2%	78.8%
East Central	3,266	1,136	34.8%	65.2%
North East	6,221	1,745	28.0%	72.0%
North West	3,064	402	13.1%	86.9%
OKC	13,154	3,711	28.2%	71.8%
South East	4,371	707	16.2%	83.8%
South West	5,767	1,145	19.9%	80.1%
Tulsa	4,878	3,296	67.6%	32.4%
Statewide	44,806	13,009	29.0%	71.0%

* Indigent is defined by the DMHSAS system as having household income and composition rated at or below 200% of the federal poverty level. Only INTs from the survey data who fell at or under the 2-FPL line were included in this table.

4.3 Relating Need for Treatment to Individual Characteristics

Table 27 shows the relationship of individual characteristics such as education, income, and employment to this study's assessment of treatment need.

Table 27

Profiles					
	Those In Need Of Treatment			Those Not In Need Of Treatment	
Category	Percent Of This Category Who Are In Need Of Treatment (INT)	Percent Of Those In Need Of Treatment Who Are In This Category	Relative Risk of Being INT Compared to Base Category	Percent Of This Category Who Are Not In Need Of Treatment (NINT)	Percent Of Those Not In Need Of Treatment Who Are InThis Category
Total Adult Population	5.7	100.0	0.0	94.3	100.0
Race					
White	5.7	84.0	*(BASE)*	94.3	83.4
African American	4.0	4.0	0.7	96.0	5.9
Asian or Pacific Is.	4.9	1.0	0.9	95.1	1.0
Native American	8.1	9.0	1.4	91.9	6.5
Other	5.1	2.0	0.9	94.9	3.2
Gender					
Female	2.9	26.1	*(BASE)*	97.1	53.5
Male	8.8	73.9	3.1	91.2	46.5
Marital Status					
Divorced	9.5	21.1	2.6	90.6	12.2
Separated	10.8	2.7	3.0	89.2	1.4
Widowed	0.7	1.1	0.2	99.3	9.1
Now married	3.6	38.6	*(BASE)*	96.4	62.0
Never married	12.9	36.4	3.5	87.2	14.9
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4
Education					
No school	4.4	0.3	0.6	95.6	0.3
Grades 1-8	2.4	1.1	0.3	97.6	2.8
Some high school	7.7	10.4	1.0	92.3	7.6
High school grad	5.3	28.2	0.7	94.7	30.5
Some college	7.7	35.8	*(BASE)*	92.3	25.9
Associate degree	8.6	10.0	1.1	91.4	6.5
Four year degree	4.0	12.4	0.5	96.0	18.0
Advanced degree	1.3	1.8	0.2	98.7	8.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Employment					
Unemployed	3.0	18.5	0.4	97.0	36.7
Part-Time Emp.	8.6	13.2	1.2	91.4	8.5
On Leave	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Full-Time Empl	7.0	68.0	*(BASE)*	93.0	54.5
Refused	9.7	0.3	1.4	90.3	0.2
Income					
$0 - $10k	5.8	8.6	1.2	94.2	8.5
$10k - $20k	7.8	21.2	1.6	92.2	15.2
$20k - $30k	8.0	23.7	1.7	92.0	16.4
$30k - $40k	5.8	14.1	1.2	94.2	13.7
$40,000 or over	4.8	27.4	*(BASE)*	95.2	32.9
Don't Know	3.4	2.6	0.7	96.6	4.4
Refused	1.5	2.3	0.3	98.5	8.8
Missing	9.1	0.2	1.9	90.9	0.1
Age					
18.29	11.1	43.2	*(BASE)*	88.9	20.9
30.44	7.1	36.9	0.6	92.9	29.1
45.54	4.6	13.5	0.4	95.4	16.8
55.64	1.7	3.8	0.2	98.3	13.0
65.99	0.6	1.8	0.1	99.4	18.9
Missing	3.0	0.7	0.3	97.0	1.5

Table 27 (continued)

Profiles (continued)					
	Those In Need Of Treatment			Those Not In Need Of Treatment	
Category	Percent Of This Category Who Are In Need Of Treatment (INT)	Percent Of Those In Need Of Treatment Who Are In This Category	Relative Risk of Being INT Compared to Base Category	Percent Of This Category Who Are Not In Need Of Treatment (NINT)	Percent Of Those Not In Need Of Treatment Who Are InThis Category
Emotional Health					
Poor	17.0	14.1	4.2	83.0	4.2
Fair	9.4	31.5	2.3	90.6	18.4
Good	4.0	53.7	*(BASE)*	96.0	77.1
Don't Know	11.7	0.6	2.9	88.3	0.3
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Ever Received Treatment					
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	82.3
No	23.0	79.9	*(BASE)*	77.0	16.1
Yes	44.8	19.7	1.9	55.3	1.5
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1
Received Treatment This Year					
No	5.4	94.6	*(BASE)*	94.6	99.7
Yes	61.3	5.4	11.4	38.7	0.2
Refused	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1

4.3.1 Poverty Status

About 8.8% of those who responded to questions about income and family composition fall below the federal poverty level (FPL). About one-eighth of the respondents (931 respondents, 12.9%) answered "Don't know" or refused to answer when asked about income or family composition. The *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book 1997-98* gives the poverty rate for adults in Oklahoma as about 16.3%, or roughly *double* the rate found among those supplying income information in our survey. It is believed access to telephones is the main reason for this failure to approximate Census counts. The Census also shows about 8.8% of Oklahoma Households to be without telephones. The survey estimate of 8.8% impoverished, plus the rate of 8.8% phonelessness comes closer to the census poverty figure, about 17.6%. This assumes that most of those without phones are impoverished, an assumption we believe is substantially valid. The design of the income item in the Oklahoma instrument was aimed at capturing income in such a way that three goals were obtained: (1) to report the information in the form shown on the original instrument ($0-$9,999; $10,000-$20,000, etc.); (2) To determine poverty status; and (3) to minimize refusals on the item by using categories rather than specific amounts. Thus, there are approximately 40 separate fields which may contain data on income depending on household composition.

While treatment need, on the whole, does not seem to differ across poverty levels (see Figure 3), the **increase** in prevalence of treatment need from those not well out of poverty (over 200% FPL) to those near poverty (101% to 200% FPL), to the impoverished (under 100% FPL) differs greatly by gender. Figure 4, and the "relative

risk" column of Table 28 show the increased risk of those in the lower poverty categories being assessed INT. Females below 200% FPL have a 60% greater risk of being found INT than do females above 200% FPL. The risk for males is 14% greater. Impoverished females have a risk 82% greater than females above 200% FPL while for males the risk is only 19% greater.

Table 28

Poverty Status and Need for Treatment					
Gender	**Federal Poverty Level (FPL)**	**Total Population**	**INT**		**Relative Risk**
			Population	***Percent***	***Compared to "Over 200%"***
Female	NoData*	188,008	1,944	1.0%	0.40
	100% or Less	116,295	5,440	4.7%	1.82
	101% to 200%	271,890	11,088	4.1%	1.59
	Over 200%	690,738	17,729	2.6%	Fem. Base
	Total	1,266,932	36,201	2.9%	1.11
Male	NoData*	125,375	5,082	4.1%	0.45
	100% or Less	70,522	7,546	10.7%	1.19
	101% to 200%	203,188	20,732	10.2%	1.14
	Over 200%	772,769	69,341	9.0%	Male Base
	Total	1,171,854	102,701	8.8%	0.98
Total	NoData*	313,383	7,026	2.2%	0.38
	100% or Less	186,817	12,986	7.0%	1.17
	101% to 200%	475,079	31,820	6.7%	1.13
	Over 200%	1,463,507	87,070	5.9%	Total Base
	Total	2,438,786	138,902	5.7%	0.96

*"No Data" designates the group of respondents in the sample who refused to give, or did not know, their income or household composition.

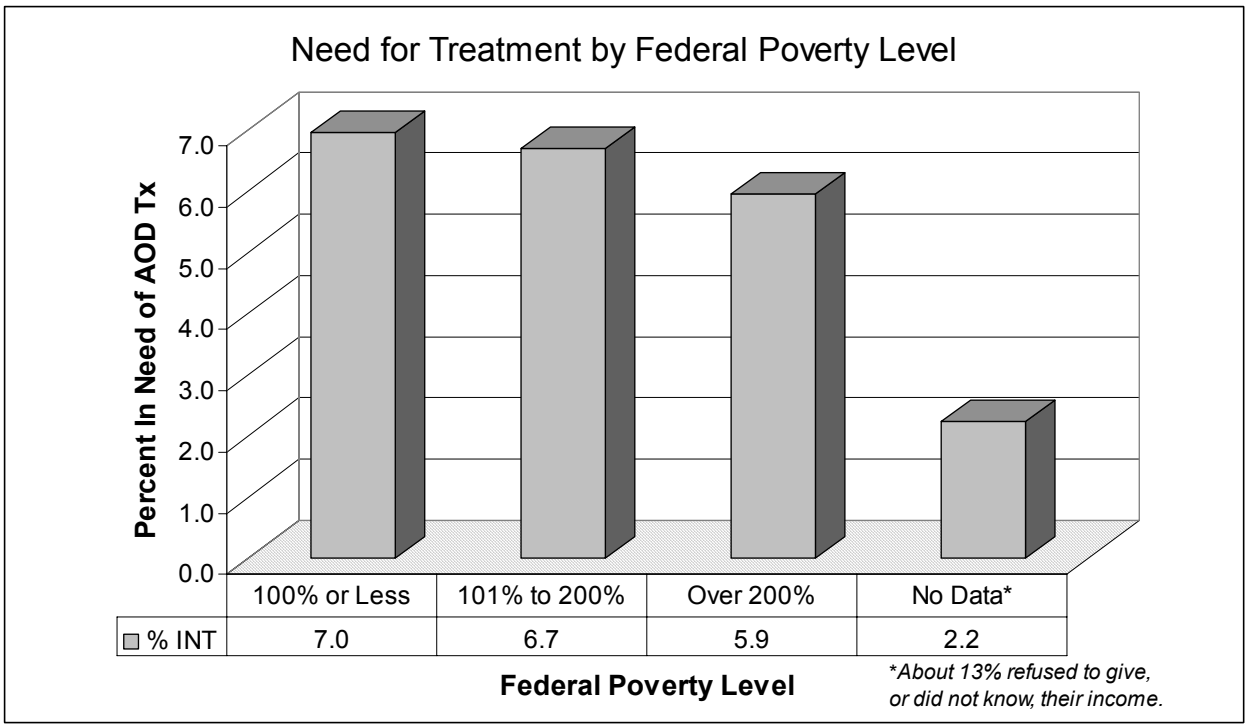

Figure 3

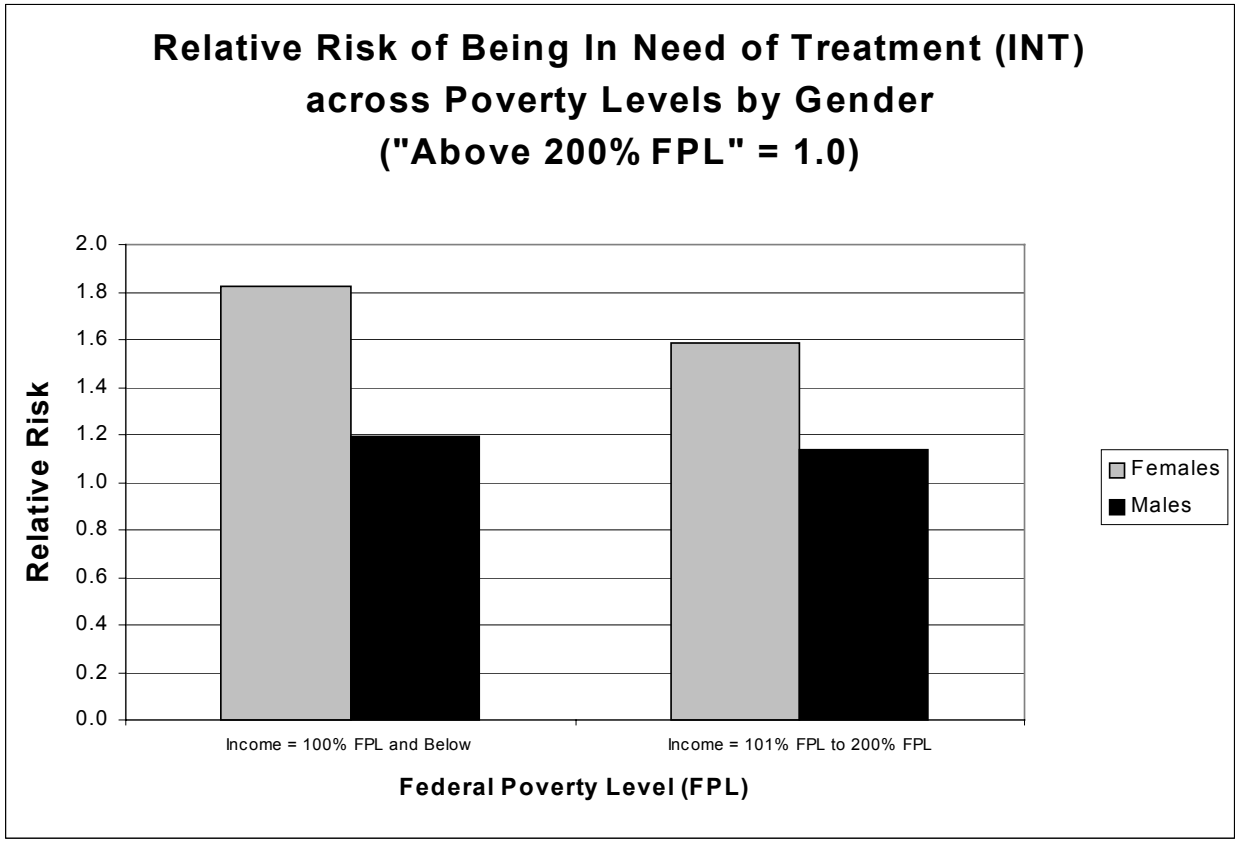

Figure 4

5 Conclusions

The Oklahoma Treatment Needs Assessment Project has produced information that will be immediately useful to DMHSAS, providers, service recipients and other substance abuse treatment system stakeholders. Results of the household study indicate there are differences in treatment need that can be distinguished by gender, age, marital status, level of educational attainment, federal poverty status and employment status. The DMHSAS client database collects client demographic and service information that can also be categorized by these variables. As a result, three important sets of calculations can be made to provide valuable information for treatment resource planners. First, the numbers of people in need of AOD treatment can be compared to the numbers of persons being served in each Regional Advisory Board area to determine the overall extent to which treatment need is being addressed. Planners can compare the percent of met need across regions, along with resource distribution to establish a plan for re-distributing resources, or for justifying and allocating new resources. Second, those being treated can be categorized by the same demographic variables as were collected in the needs survey and compared to their distributions among those needing treatment. The results of this comparison will give planners within each region goals for outreach and help develop strategies for reaching population sub-groups in need. Finally, because the Oklahoma client database collects information on individual services provided to clients by the level of care within which the services were received, the distribution of need for treatment by level of care, as identified by the needs survey, can be compared to the distribution of services currently provided by level of care. This will give planners specific targets for resource allocation and re-alignment within each of the regions.

In Section 4.2, a table relating need and individual characteristics is displayed. The categories by which need data are aggregated in that table can also be used to compile data from the Oklahoma client data system. Once constructed, the two tables of need and met need can be compared. These comparisons will be completed in the final analysis of the data that synthesizes results from all components of the Oklahoma study. However, a few examples of similar comparisons can be provided using adult survey results and recent client demographic information. In the table below, the distribution of adult substance abuse clients served by region is compared to the distribution of those estimated in need of substance abuse treatment by the survey. As can be seen, the number served ranges from 28 to 87 percent of the number estimated in need of treatment. As noted in the executive summary, about 74 percent of those estimated in need of treatment are males. Using the client information that is further disaggregated by gender in the table, it can be seen that the distribution of males are about 74 percent of those served.

The comparisons described above will be compiled by state and by region, and distributed to stakeholder groups, along with the reports on the other components of the

Oklahoma Substance Abuse Treatment Needs Assessment Project, to support the state's treatment planning activities.

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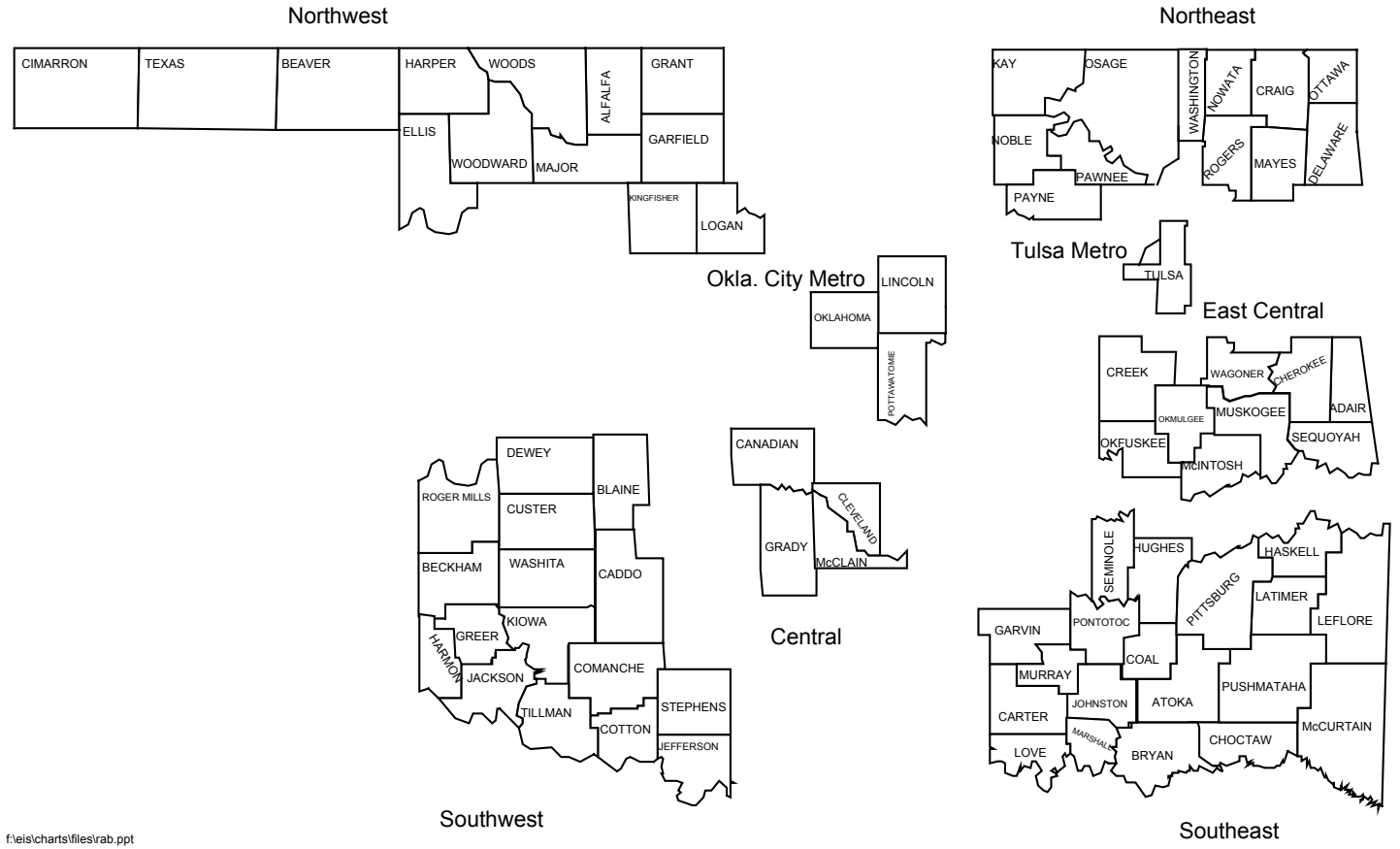
6 Appendices

Appendix A: Regional Advisory Boards (RABs)

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Regional Advisory Boards



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