

Presenting Disorders, Race, and Gender of All Admitted Clients Served in FY05

The total number of admitted clients served during FY05 (July 1, 2004 to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005) according to ODMHSAS data, (2006) was 58,642. The following shows the percentages of clients by sex and race.

Percent of Admitted Clients Served for FY05					
	White	Black	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total
<b>Female</b>	38%	6%	4%	2%	<b>49%</b>
<b>Male</b>	38%	7%	4%	2%	<b>51%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The majority of admitted clients served in the ODMHSAS system were White, which causes all other race categories to be under-represented. The number of admitted clients served were counted by sex, race, and presenting problem.

Presenting Problem by Sex and Race for All Admitted Clients Served in FY05-Counts									
Presenting Problem	Female				Male				Total
	White	Black	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>	
Depression	7,989	941	501	369	4,689	596	303	211	<b>15,599</b>
Emotional/Social Disturbance <sup>2</sup>	6,027	1,147	424	357	6,519	1,393	524	398	<b>16,789</b>
Substance Abuse <sup>3</sup>	5,217	934	868	272	8,278	1,647	1,141	392	<b>18,749</b>
Suicidal/Self Abusive	1,026	83	105	88	1,089	102	122	85	<b>2,700</b>
Anxiety/Panic	1,024	74	43	43	576	45	21	36	<b>1,862</b>
Other	894	166	132	133	1,114	252	128	124	<b>2,943</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,177</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>22,265</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>58,642</b>

Percents of total clients served were calculated.

Presenting Problem by Sex and Race for All Admitted Clients Served in FY05-Percents									
Presenting Problem	Female				Male				Total
	White	Black	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>	
Depression	14%	2%	1%	1%	8%	1%	1%	0%	<b>27%</b>
Emotional/Social Disturbance <sup>2</sup>	10%	2%	1%	1%	11%	2%	1%	1%	<b>29%</b>
Substance Abuse <sup>3</sup>	9%	2%	1%	0%	14%	3%	2%	1%	<b>32%</b>
Suicidal/Self Abusive	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	<b>5%</b>
Anxiety/Panic	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	<b>3%</b>
Other	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	<b>5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The data were adjusted by the Oklahoma population according to the U.S. Census, (2000) and then multiplied by 10,000 to get a rate per 10,000 people in the population.

Presenting Problem by Sex and Race for All Admitted Clients Served in FY05- Population Adjusted								
Presenting Problem	Female				Male			
	White	Black	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>	White	Black	Indian	Other <sup>1</sup>
Depression	59.53	71.37	36.02	35.79	36.45	46.32	22.64	21.30
Emotional/Social Disturbance <sup>2</sup>	44.91	86.99	30.48	34.62	50.67	108.26	39.15	40.18
Substance Abuse <sup>3</sup>	38.88	70.84	62.40	26.38	64.35	128.01	85.26	39.58
Suicidal/Self Abusive	7.65	6.29	7.55	8.53	8.46	7.93	9.12	8.58
Anxiety/Panic	7.63	5.61	3.09	4.17	4.48	3.50	1.57	3.63
Other	6.66	12.59	9.49	12.90	8.66	19.59	9.56	12.52

In FY05, Oklahoma data revealed that 234 (13%)<sup>1</sup> Black women who were identified as having a co-occurring disorder (COD) were presented with Depression compared to: 121 (7%) American Indian women and 89 (5%) women who were listed as category: Other<sup>1</sup>—this is compared to 1,408 (76%) White women with Depression.

Also, FY05 data indicated 91 (9%)<sup>3</sup> Black women who were identified as COD were presented with a substance abuse disorder; with 98 (9%) reported among American Indian women and 33 (3%) women in the category—Other<sup>2</sup>—this compared to 815 (79%) White women with substance abuse disorders (ODMHSAS, 2006).

In FY05, Oklahoma data revealed that 358 (11%)<sup>4</sup> Black men were presented with Schizophrenia compared to 108 (7%) American Indian men and 8 (3%) men who were listed as category—Other<sup>1</sup>; this is compared 1,038 (78%) White men with Schizophrenia.

Also, FY05 data point out that 252 (11%)<sup>5</sup> Black men were presented with Depression compared 123 (7%) American Indian men and 56 (3%) men placed in the category Other<sup>2</sup>; this is compared to 1,351 (78%) White men with Depression (ODMHSAS, 2006).

The data were adjusted using the Oklahoma population according to the U.S. Census, (2000) and then multiplied by 10,000 to get a rate per 10,000 people in the population.

- **There were 16 per 10,000 White females,**
- **23 per 10,000 Black (or African-American, your choice) females, and**
- **12 per 10,000 Native American females who presented with Depression and were identified as COD.**

#### Summary observations

Utilization of the “rate per 10,000 people” is a method to equalize the comparisons between the identified groups. When examining the numbers displayed, one can think, “to how many out of every 10,000 people in this group does this apply.”

Because of socio-economic disparities that have been well-documented in other literature, minorities may be over represented in this data that was drawn from publicly funded services. Non-minorities are more likely to experience greater economic affluence. Persons with greater economic affluence may have received privately funded services that would not be reflected in these tables. Thus, while the data represent the people who received state-funded or state-supplemented services, it may not be representative of the State’s entire population – if privately funded mental health and substance abuse treatment services had been included.

Note that Hispanic ethnicity is a separate question from race. Persons can be of any race and be of a Hispanic/Latino/Spanish-speaking ethnic background. Therefore, Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is not reflected in the current tables.

The information source is the total number of admitted clients served by ODMHSAS-funded programs between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005, inclusive, as reported in the Integrated Client Information System (ICIS).

The data show that in the ODMHSAS-funded system:

Among females presenting with Depression who were identified as having a Co-Occurring Disorder (COD), the rates per 10,000 were 16 Whites, 23 Blacks, and 12 Native Americans. **Thus the rate of Black females presenting with Depression plus COD was 44 percent higher than that of White females\*. The rate among White females was 33 percent higher than that among Native American females\*.**

Among "Other Males" (men who were not identified as White, Black or Native American), the incidence rate of substance abuse was 4,000 per 10,000 compared to 71 per 10,000 for white males. Thus, the rate of identified substance abuse among "other males" was 62 times that of white males and 152 times that of "other" females. The disparities in incidence rates between males and females identified as White, Black, or Native American were not nearly comparable.

Black females were 20 percent more likely than White females (71 vs 60 per 10,000) to present with depression alone, nearly twice as likely (87 vs 44 per 10,000) to present with an emotional/social disturbance, and 82 percent more likely (71 vs 39 per 10,000) to present with a substance abuse problem. Black females were 20 to 25 percent less likely than White females to present with suicidal or self-abusive behavior, or with anxiety/panic attacks.

\*The statistical significance of the noted differences in the incidence rates has not been established.

Summary observations prepared by *Venita Johnson* ODMHSAS Consumer Survey Coordinator, Decision Support Services.

**The conclusions that should be drawn using this data are limited the percentage of minorities served was very low, making rates for minorities very small. This bias should be taken into consideration when using this data.**

<sup>1</sup> *Includes Asian, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Multi-Race, and Other*

<sup>2</sup> *Emotional/ Social Disturbance includes: Emotional Maladjustment/Disturbance, Social Performance Deficit Emotional Maladj/Distur, Emotional, Other Psychotic Symptoms Behavioral Disturbance, Perceptual Problems, and Disorientation*

<sup>3</sup> *Substance Abuse includes: Poly Dependency, Drug/Other Abuse, Drug/Other Dependency, Alcohol Dependency, Alcohol Abuse, Poly Abuse, At Risk for Relapse (Both), At Risk for Relapse (Drugs), and At Risk for Relapse (Alcohol)*

Oklahoma Departments of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, 2006,  
[www.odmhsas.org](http://www.odmhsas.org)

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)