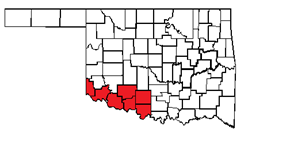
**Epidemiological Profile**

**Regional Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup   
(REOW)**

**Substance Abuse 2018 EPI Profile**

Epidemiology, the science of public health, provides vital information about disorders that threaten the health and well-being of populations. Epidemiological data identify problems and help determine what areas and who are affected by the problems-knowledge that is essential for effective intervention and measure the success of interventions aimed at preventing or reducing these problems. Engagement in thoughtful planning process that includes careful assessments of needs, resources, capacity, readiness, and contextual conditions- prior to selecting strategies- is essential to successful prevention efforts. This data focus- collection, analysis, and use- is entrenched in each step of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) and continually informs the process.

Region 11 is defined by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) as the service area that Wichita Mountains Prevention Network (WMPN) covers as the Regional Prevention Coordinator (RPC). Region 11 consists of Comanche, Cotton, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Tillman, and Stephens counties.

The Regional Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (REOW) is a workgroup whose members are connected to key decision- making and resource allocation bodies in Region 11. The Region 11 REOW was tasked with improving local prevention assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring efforts through the data collection and analysis that accurately assesses the causes and consequences of the use of alcohol and other drugs. Based on these activities pursued, the REOW drives decisions concerning the effective and efficient use of prevention resources throughout the region.

Table 1 below shows the composition of REOW in terms of membership, professional background, and role.

**Table 1: Regional Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Member’s Name** | **Representing Agency/Organization** | **Role** |
| Dr. Anton Wohlers | Cameron University | REOW Chair |
| Cynthia Walker | Lawton Public Schools | REOW Secretary |
| Todd Anthony | Oklahoma ABLE Commission | Provide and analyze data |
| Gina Pratt | Oklahoma ABLE Commission | Data analysis |
| Kimbra Keeler | Pathways to a Healthy Stephens County | PFS Stephens Co. CDW Rep. |
| Taressa Macias | WMPN PFS Coordinator | PFS Stephens Co. CDW Rep. |
| Kim Dwyer | Cotton Co.- Walters Coalition | Data analysis |
| Janette New | Comanche Co. Health Dept. | Provide and analyze data |
| Dennie Christian | Jackson Co. Health Dept. | Provide and analyze data |
| Namon Melvin | Office of Juvenile Affairs | Provide and analyze data |
| Bobby Higdon | Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics | Provide and analyze data |
| Chris Smith | Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics | Provide and analyze data |
| Nichole Wilson | Ft. Sill Health Promotion | Data analysis |
| Lisa Martinez | Ft. Sill Health Promotion | Data analysis |
| Leisha Weatherly | DHS | Provide and analyze data |
| Anita Alford | Department of Corrections | Provide data |
| Onreka Johnson | Next Step | Provide data |
| Tim Jenkins | Lawton Police Dept. | Data analysis |
| Allison Shater | JTCMH | Data analysis |
| Brooke Mahoney | WMPN | Provide and analyze data |
| Kim Booker | WMPN | Provide and analyze data |
| Lisa Barnes | WMPN | Provide and analyze data |

The Region 11 REOW was formed in September 2011 for grant requirements (the SAMHSA/ ODMHSAS Block Grant & Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant “SPFSIG”). From fall of 2011 to winter of 2015 the REOW reviewed data on substance abuse related initiatives. In the spring of 2015, the REOW began reviewing consequence and consumption data for the continuation Block Grant.

**Demographics**

In 2010, there were 219,171 people living in Region 11 a 3.08% increase since 2000. The percentage of the population who were female in 2010 was 49%. The population classified as white was 156,089 (71%), black: 25,517 (12%), Asian: 3,378 (.02%), two or more races: 12,566 (.06%), and Hispanic or Latino: 25,659 (12%). The percentage of Region 11 residents living in poverty in 2009 was 19%. The percentage of adults in Region 11 over the age of twenty-five who graduated high school as of 2009 was 79%. About 16.33% of county residents held at least a four-year college degree. The average median household income for Region 11 from 2006-2010 was $38,196.86.

In Table 2 demographics are broken down into county specific information, as well as Regional.

(Source: 2010 United States Census).

**Table 2: Regional/Community Overview & Demographics**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Comanche**  **County** | **Stephens County** | **Cotton County** | **Jefferson County** | **Jackson County** | **Tillman County** | **Harmon County** | **Region**  **11** |
| **Population 2010** | 124,098 | 45,048 | 6,193 | 6,472 | 26,446 | 7,992 | 2,922 | 219,171 |
| **Population 2000** | 114,996 | 43,182 | 6,614 | 6,818 | 28,439 | 9,287 | 3,283 | 212,619 |
| **Population of females in 2010** | 60,173 | 23,087 | 3,145 | 3,251 | 13,263 | 4,000 | 1,519 | 108,438 |
| **White Persons in 2010** | 79,996 | 38,328 | 5,035 | 5,461 | 19,255 | 5,876 | 2,138 | 156,089 |
| **Black Persons in 2010** | 21,669 | 870 | 128 | 42 | 1,985 | 613 | 210 | 25,517 |
| **AI/AN persons 2010** | 7,266 | 2,286 | 551 | 400 | 479 | 274 | 39 | 11,295 |
| **Asian Persons 2010** | 2,777 | 221 | 13 | 22 | 312 | 21 | 12 | 3,378 |
| **Persons reporting 2 or more races in 2010** | 8,033 | 2,160 | 338 | 302 | 1,284 | 328 | 121 | 12,566 |
| **Persons of Hispanic/Latino Origin 2010** | 13,896 | 2,790 | 344 | 552 | 5,538 | 1,783 | 756 | 25,659 |
| **High School Graduates ages 25+ in 2009** | 87.6% | 83.1% | 81.6% | 77.1% | 81.3% | 73.1% | 69.9% | 79% |
| **Percentage of persons with Bachelor’s degree or higher age 25+ 2009** | 20.1% | 16.2% | 17.3% | 11.8% | 19.9% | 14.7% | 14.3% | 16.3% |
| **Percentage of Persons below poverty level 2009** | 15% | 13.8% | 16.6% | 23.6% | 17.6% | 21.2% | 28.3% | 19.4% |

(Source: United States Census)

Table 3 below shows data on consequence and consumption patterns for alcohol and other drugs in Region 11.

**Table 3: Substance Consumption and Consequence Data**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Alcohol** | **Prescription Drugs** | **Illicit Drugs** |
| **Consequence** | Violent Crime  Juvenile & Adult Arrests  Alcohol Related Crashes  Chronic Liver Disease Deaths  Suicide  Treatment Admissions  Alcohol- Related Birth Rate | Property Crime  Opioid Analgesic Deaths  Prescription Drug Treatment Admissions | Property Crime  Drug Poisoning Deaths  Treatment Admissions for Marijuana and Methamphetamine |
| **Consumption** | Current Use (30 Day)  Binge  Chronic/Heavy Use  Women Childbearing Age  Chronic/Heavy  Riding with Drinking Driver  Drinking and Driving | Lifetime Use  Current Use (30 Day) | Current Use (30 Day):  Marijuana  Methamphetamine  Inhalants  Lifetime Use:  Marijuana  Methamphetamine  Inhalants |

**ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE & CONSUMPTION:**

Table 4 shows statistics for Region 11 counties in comparison with the State of Oklahoma on alcohol consequences including; violent crime, juvenile and adult alcohol arrests, alcohol related crashes, chronic liver disease deaths, suicide deaths, alcohol treatment admissions, and alcohol related birth rate.

Based on data from Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Jefferson and Tillman had higher rates per 1,000 population, compared to the State of Oklahoma on violent crimes from 2007-2016. Stephens County has the highest rate in Region 11 with .13% per 1,000 population, compared to the state .14. Region 11 was lower than the State rate in all 7 counties for juvenile alcohol arrests in 2016. Stephens County also had the highest rate in Region 11 with 4.8% per 1,000 population for adult alcohol arrests in 2016. Of the total number of car crashes in Comanche County, 5.49% were alcohol related from 20013-2016. There were 545 alcohol related crashes in Comanche County during that time according to the Oklahoma Highway Safety Office. This is higher than the State of Oklahoma percentage 5.11% for alcohol related crashes from 2013-2016. However, Jefferson County had the highest rate of alcohol related crashes with 10.9%- higher than state and the highest in Region 11. Stephens County is higher than the State of Oklahoma from 2007-2016 on chronic liver disease deaths, according to National Vital Statistics System. Stephens County, also, had a higher rate than the state with 21 per 1,000 population for suicide deaths from 2007-2016. Comanche, Cotton and Harmon Counties closely mirror the state on the rate of alcohol treatment admissions from FY’14-‘17 at a rate of 1 per 1,000 population, based on data from the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Jackson County has a higher alcohol related birth rate than the State of Oklahoma from 2003-2008.

**Table 4: Alcohol Consequences**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Violent Crime**  **2013-2016** | | **Juvenile Alcohol Arrests**  **2016** | | **Adult**  **Alcohol Arrests**  **2016** | | **Alcohol- Related Crashes 2013-2016** | | **Chronic Liver Disease Deaths**  **2007-2016** | | **Suicide Deaths**  **2007-2016** | | **Alcohol Treatment Admissions FY’14-17** | | **Alcohol-related Birth Rate**  **2003-2008** | |
| **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **% of total crashes** | **#** | **Rate^** | **#** | **Rate^** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate@** |
| **OK** | 66887 | .43 | 551 | .14 | 27,496 | 7 | 14,420 | 5.11 | 3,184 | 8.4 | 6,667 | 17.6 | 18,353 | 1.2 | 1,663 | 5.3 |
| **Comanche** | 101 | .20 | 1 | 0 | 431 | 3.5 | 545 | **5.49** | 100 | 8.1 | 180 | 14.6 | 525 | 1.1 | 28 | 2.4 |
| **Cotton** | 3 | .14 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 3.87 | 30 | **7.17** | N/A | - | 13 | **-** | 24 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **Harmon** | 1 | .01 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4.79 | 2 | 2.35 | N/A | - | N/A | **-** | 11 | 1.0 | . | N/A |
| **Jackson** | 31 | .30 | 1 | .11 | 89 | 3.49 | 60 | 3.73 | 16 | - | 32 | 12.3 | 88 | .86 | 22 | **8.2** |
| **Jefferson** | 13 | **.51** | 1 | 0 | 21 | 3.37 | 23 | **10.9** | N/A | . | 14 | **-** | 18 | .72 | 0 | 0.00 |
| **Stephens** | 46 | .26 | 7 | .13 | 215 | 4.88 | 127 | 5.08 | 47 | **10.5** | 94 | **21** | 112 | .63 | 9 | 2.7 |
| **Tillman** | 21 | .**69** | 0 | 0 | 31 | 4.15 | 11 | 4.54 | N/A | . | 10 | **-** | 25 | .83 | . | N/A |
| Sources: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), Oklahoma Highway Safety Office (OHSO), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS), Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), and Center for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

\*Rate per 1,000 population

^Rate per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)

@Rate per 1,000 live births

-Suppressed due to low sample size

*It is important to note magnitude vs. severity and how many people are being affected. While there are some instances where the county rates are lower than the state, the actual numbers may be high. And there also may be some indicators where counties have high rates, but raw numbers are low. Violent Crime and Alcohol Treatment Admission rates were calculated using 2010-2016 Census data. Alcohol Treatment Admissions reported above are ODMHSAS-funded treatment admissions.*

Additional alcohol consequence data is shown in the table below. Table 5 shows data on alcohol related arrests in the year 2014 per county. This consequence data includes driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. Comanche County had the highest number 485 total alcohol-related arrests in 2014, with the majority of the arrests being DUI. Of the 485 total arrests, 37 were ages 21 and under.

**Table 5: Alcohol- Related Arrests:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Driving under the influence** | **Liquor Laws** | **Drunkenness** | **Total Alcohol- Related Arrests** |
| Comanche | 240 | 60 | 185 | 485 |
| Cotton | 39 | 0 | 26 | 65 |
| Harmon | 6 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Jackson | 61 | 10 | 58 | 129 |
| Jefferson | 2 | 0 | 14 | 16 |
| Stephens | 123 | 23 | 121 | 267 |
| Tillman | 19 | 0 | 12 | 31 |

Source: 2014 Uniform Crime Report

As indicated by Table 6 below, there were 46 alcohol related violations on Cameron University campus housing from 2014-2015. Cameron University’s Drug and Alcohol Abuse policy states “The abuse of drugs and alcohol interferes with the processes of learning, teaching, research and public service, which are functions of Cameron University. Pursuant to local, state, and federal laws and its own rules and regulations, Cameron University prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students and employees on university-owned or controlled premises, in the workplace, or as part of any university sponsored activities. Any student or employee who violates Cameron’s policy will be subject to severe disciplinary action along with punishments as mandated by state and federal laws.”

**Table 6: Alcohol Consequences- Young Adults:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CU Liquor Law Violations |  |  |  |  |
| Year | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | Total |
| CU Discipline | 28 | 6 | 20 | 54 |

Source: 2017 Cameron University Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

As indicated in Table 7 below, from 2012-2016, Comanche County had 37% alcohol impaired driving deaths, which is higher than the State of OK at 28%. Alcohol-impaired driving deaths are the percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement. Also higher than the State was Stephens County at 40%. Comanche County also had a higher excessive drinking percentage (14%) than the State (13%). Excessive drinking is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average.

**Table 7: Alcohol Consumption/Consequence- Adults:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Excessive Drinking 2016 | Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths **2012-2016** |
| OK | 13% | 28% |
| Comanche | **14%** | **37%** |
| Cotton | 13% | 27% |
| Harmon | 11% | 0% |
| Jackson | 13% | 21% |
| Jefferson | 12% | 0% |
| Stephens | 12% | **40%** |
| Tillman | 12% | 0% |

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2016 County Health Rankings and Roadmaps

Table 8 shows alcohol consumption for Youth past 30 Day Use. According to the 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) data, Stephens County has higher percentages of youth past 30 day use of alcohol for 8th, 10th and 12th compared to the State percent. Cotton County had a higher percentage than State for the past 30 day alcohol use in 6th, 8th and 10th grades. Comanche, Tillman and Jackson had higher than state in 8th grade. Stephens County, also, has a higher percentage for youth past 30 day binge use compared to the State of Oklahoma in 10th & 12th grades. Jackson and Tillman had higher percentage in youth past 30 day binge drinking than state in 8th grade, while Cotton had a higher percentage than state in 10th grade. Comanche County was slightly higher than state in 8th grade with youth riding with drinking driver. Tillman was higher than state in 8th, 10th and 12th grades. Stephens County percentage was higher than state for youth riding with drinking driver in 10th and 12th grades, while Cotton County was higher than state in 6th, 10th & 12th grades. Comanche County has a higher percent than state in youth drinking and driving in 12th grade. Cotton County is higher than state in youth drinking and driving in 8th and 12th. Jackson is higher than state in grades 8th and 10th. Stephens County is higher than state in youth drinking and driving in 6th, 10th and 12th grades; while Tillman County is higher than state in 8th grade.

When reviewing this OPNA data, it is important to also consider magnitude, the population size for each county, the 2016 OPNA participation rates/overall raw numbers of students who participated, and the availability of trend data for previous OPNA survey years. A grade- level participation rate of at least 60% is needed for the data to be generalized to the county; otherwise, the data in that grade represent the students who participated in the survey. In 2016, Comanche County had an OPNA participation rate of 54.9%, with 3,197 students participating. Cotton County had 66% participation with 196 students. Tillman County had 80.4% participation rate with 312 students participating. Stephens County had a participation rate of 50% with 1,140 students participating. Comanche County has the largest population of roughly 125,000. Trend data is available for Comanche and Stephens Counties from 2006-2016, whereas the other counties have gaps in years participating in the survey.

**Table 8: Alcohol Consumption- Youth (30 Day)**

**Underage Drinking**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Youth Past 30 Day Use %** | | | | **Youth Past 30 Day Binge Use** | | | | **Youth Riding with Drinking Driver** | | | | **Youth Drinking and Driving** | | | |
| **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12 Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** |
| **OK** | 6.2 | 14.9 | 24.6 | 36.9 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 13.8 | 21.8 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 21 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 9.7 |
| **Comanche** | 5.8 | **16.4** | 24.5 | 35.7 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 13.2 | 19.7 | 14.5 | **19.9** | 18.6 | 20.4 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 4 | **10.1** |
| **Cotton** | **7.3** | **20** | **42.5** | 34.9 | 3.7 | 7.4 | **27.5** | 20.9 | **21.4** | 16.4 | **20** | **21** | **1.9** | 0 | **8.1** | **18.6** |
| **Harmon** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Jackson** | 3.2 | **20.3** | 12.3 | 24 | 3.2 | **11.3** | 10.7 | 12 | 14.8 | 18.5 | 17.5 | 14 | 0 | **3.7** | 7 | **10** |
| **Jefferson** | **-** | - | **-** | **-** | **-** | - | **-** | **-** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Stephens** | 5.6 | **15.1** | **31.1** | **43.3** | 3.5 | 8.2 | **17.4** | **29** | 15.4 | 13.7 | **20.4** | **22.3** | **1.1** | 1.7 | **6.1** | **12.0** |
| Tillman | - | **19.2** | 30 | 26.2 | **-** | **10.1** | 11.3 | 13.9 | **-** | **25.6** | **20.1** | **25** | **-** | **6.3** | 2.8 | 7.9 |
| Source: 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*. No data available*

Table 9 shows Alcohol Consumption Lifetime Use of Comanche County Youth. Comanche County 8th and 10th graders the lifetime use percentages are higher than the State of Oklahoma. Cotton County has higher percentages than the State in 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. Stephens County has a higher percentage than the State for 8th, 10th and 12th graders. Tillman County has a higher percentage than the State for 8th, 10th and 12th graders. Jackson County has higher percentages than state for 8th graders.

**Table 9: Alcohol Consumption- Youth (Lifetime)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Lifetime Use** | | | |
| **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** |
| OK | 21.5 | 36.2 | 52.7 | 65 |
| **Comanche** | 21.1 | **38.1** | **56.3** | **65** |
| **Cotton** | **27.3** | **41.8** | **62.5** | **65.1** |
| **Harmon** | - | - | - | - |
| **Jackson** | 19.3 | **44.4** | 45.6 | 60 |
| **Jefferson** | - | - | - | - |
| **Stephens** | 19.5 | **37.8** | **55.9** | **71.3** |
| **Tillman** | - | **48.1** | **54.3** | 60 |
| Source: 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages | | | | |

* *No data available*

Table 10 shows alcohol consumption for adults. According to the 2003-2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data, Comanche County has a higher percentage of adult heavy/chronic drinking, adult binge drinking, women of childbearing age binge drinking, and women of childbearing age heavy/ chronic drinking compared to the State of Oklahoma. Women of childbearing age are defined as 18-44 years of age. Additionally Jackson, Jefferson, and Stephens counties all had higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma for adult heavy/chronic drinking.

According to BRFSS in 2012, 14.4% of Oklahoma adults indicated binge drinking in the last 30 days. In 2010, 1.7% of Oklahoma adults reported drinking and driving in the past 30 days. BRFSS is a telephone survey of adults. Additionally, according to the Oklahoma Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2013 report, 46.8% of Oklahoma women binge drank in the 3 months prior to pregnancy; with the highest risks being unmarried women ages 20-29 with less than a high school education, and median income of less than $24,999. That same report stated that 15% of non-pregnant women in the United States reported binge drinking in the last 30 days, and among pregnant women the rate was 1.4% in the last 30 days

**Table 10: Alcohol Consumption- Adult**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Adult Heavy/Chronic Drinking1** | **Adult Binge Drinking** | **Women of Childbearing Age Heavy/Chronic Drinking** | **Women of Childbearing Age**  **Binge Drinking** |
| **OK** | 3.6 | 13 | 2.5 | 10.1 |
| **Comanche** | **4.8** | **14.4** | **3.3** | **11.0** |
| **Cotton** | **.** | 11.0 | **.** | **.** |
| **Harmon** | **.** | **.** | **.** | **.** |
| **Jackson** | **3.9** | 8.7 | **.** | **.** |
| **Jefferson** | **4.6** | 11.7 | **.** | **.** |
| **Stephens** | **4.6** | 8.2 | **.** | 6.7 |
| **Tillman** | **.** | 12.1 | **.** | **.** |
| Source: 2003-2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) – all values are percentages | | | | |

*. No data available*

**DRUG CONSEQUENCE & CONSUMPTION:**

Table 11 shows the following drug consequences: property crime; opioid analgesic deaths; drug poisoning deaths; and treatment admissions for prescription drugs, marijuana, and methamphetamine. From 2013-2016 Comanche County property crime rate (44 per 1,000 population) was higher than the State rate of 33 per 1,000 population. Stephens and Harmon Counties were also close to the state rate for property crime. Stephens County shows higher rates (per 100,000 populations) than the State of Oklahoma on opioid analgesic deaths. Stephens and Jefferson Counties are also higher than state on drug poisoning deaths in 2007-2016. Stephens County is equal to the state rate per 1,000 population for opiate treatment admissions during the 2014-2017 ODMHSAS fiscal years. Jefferson County’s rate on marijuana treatment admissions is higher than the region for FY 2014-2017 at 0.7 per 1,000 population. Jackson had the highest regional rate at 1.3 per 1,000 population for methamphetamine treatment admissions. The treatment admissions below are for people treated by ODMHSAS providers only.

**Table 11: Drug Consequences**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Property Crime**  **2013-2016** | | **Opioid Analgesic Deaths**  **1999-2010** | | **Drug Poisoning Deaths**  **2007-2016** | | **Opiate Treatment Admissions**  **FY 2014-2017** | | **Marijuana Treatment Admissions**  **FY 2014-2017** | | **Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions**  **FY 2014-2017** | |
| **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate^** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate\*** |
| **OK** | 471,954 | 30 | N/A | 8.7 | 68,913 | 19.3 | 8071 | 0.5 | 12648 | 0.8 | 27,496 | 1.8 |
| **Comanche** | 27,709 | **44** | N/A | 5 | 163 | 13.2 | 132 | 0.3 | 276 | 0.6 | 579 | 1.2 |
| **Cotton** | 177 | 6 | N/A | . | - | - | 10 | 0.4 | 14 | 0.6 | 19 | 0.9 |
| **Harmon** | 471 | **32** | N/A | . | - | - | 4 | 0.4 | 7 | 0.6 | 12 | 1.1 |
| **Jackson** | 3635 | 28 | N/A | . | 38 | 14.6 | 33 | 0.3 | 56 | 0.5 | 131 | 1.3 |
| **Jefferson** | 269 | 8 | N/A | . | 30 | **31.3** | 5 | 0.2 | 18 | 0.7 | 23 | 0.9 |
| **Stephens** | 6755 | **30** | N/A | **12.1** | 115 | **25.7** | 95 | 0.5 | 70 | 0.4 | 196 | 1.1 |
| **Tillman** | 866 | 22 | N/A | . | 12 | N/A | 9 | 0.3. | 18 | 0.6 | 33 | 1.1 |
| Sources: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Oklahoma Department of Mental Health Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) and Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) (WONDER) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*\*Rate per 1,000 population*

*^Rate per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)*

*. No data*

*Property crime and treatment admission rates were calculated using 2016 Census data for population.*

Table 12 shows 2016 OPNA data on prescription drug misuse of youth in the past 30 days. Comanche County has higher percentages in every grade for non-medical use of prescription drugs compared to the State of Oklahoma. Jackson County has a higher percentage in 6th and 10th grade compared to the State of Oklahoma; Tillman County has a higher percentage in 8th grade than state. Additional data based on the 2013 and 2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) show that 10.1% of Oklahoma adults ages 18-25 and 4.0% of adults ages 26 and over indicated non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in the past year. These State percentages are higher than the National average in both age categories (8.3% and 3.3% respectively).

**Table 12: Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Youth (30 Day)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Past 30 Day Misuse** | | | |
| **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** |
| OK | 2.5 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 |
| Comanche | **2.7** | **5.8** | **8.4** | **8.9** |
| Cotton | 1.8 | 1.8 | 5 | 2.3 |
| Harmon | - | - | - | - |
| Jackson | **3.3** | 3.8 | **7.0** | 4 |
| Jefferson | - | - | - | - |
| Stephens | 1.9 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| Tillman | - | **7.6** | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Source: 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages | | | | |

*- No data*

Table 13 below shows the percentage of youth indicating they had used a prescription drug without a doctor telling them to do so in their lifetime. Comanche County had higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma in every grade surveyed for the non-medical use of prescription drugs during their lifetime. Tillman County was higher than state in 8th and 12th grade percentages. Cotton County is higher than state in 6th and 12th grades.

**Table 13: Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Youth (Lifetime)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Lifetime Use** | | | |
| **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** |
| OK | 5.4 | 9.4 | 14 | 18 |
| Comanche | **6.5** | **10.9** | **18.4** | **22.3** |
| Cotton | **7.3** | 1.8 | **15** | **7** |
| Harmon | - | - | - | - |
| Jackson | 3.3 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 10 |
| Jefferson | - | - | - | - |
| Stephens | 4.6 | 6 | 12.3 | 13.7 |
| Tillman | - | **17.7** | **9.9** | **18.5** |
| Source: 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages | | | | |

*- No data*

Table 14 below shows marijuana and methamphetamine use in region 11 among high school youth.

*Marijuana Use:* Comanche County has higher percentages of youth marijuana past 30 day uses in 6th, 8th and 12th grades than the State of Oklahoma. Tillman County was higher in 8th grade compared to the State. Additionally, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in 2014 Oklahoma had 14.14% of 18-25 year olds and 4.5% of adults ages 26 and over indicating marijuana use in the past 30 days.

*Methamphetamine Use:* Comanche County has higher percentages of methamphetamine youth past 30 day use in 6th and 10th grade compared to the State of Oklahoma. Stephens County had higher use in 8th grade compared to state; while Tillman County had a higher percentage in 8th grade than both state and region 11.

*Inhalant Use:* Comanche County had higher percentages than the State in 10th and 12th grade on past 30 day inhalant use. Cotton County was higher than the state percentage in 6th and 8th and 10th graders on past 30 day inhalant use; Jackson County was higher than the state percentages in 8th and 12th grade, Stephens County was higher in 10th and 12th grades; and Tillman County was higher than state in 8th grade.

**Table 14: Illicit Drug Consumption Youth (30 Day)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Youth 30 Day Use** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Marijuana** | | | | **Methamphetamine** | | | | **Inhalant** | | | |
| **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** |
| **OK** | 1.4 | 5.9 | 12.2 | 17.2 | .12 | .18 | .31 | .50 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | .94 |
| **Comanche** | **1.8** | **6.7** | 12 | **19.1** | **.20** | 0 | **.32** | 0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | **1.3** | **1.5** |
| **Cotton** | 0 | 1.9 | 10 | 4.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3.6** | **3.7** | **2.5** | 0 |
| **Harmon** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Jackson** | 0 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **7.4** | 0 | **4** |
| **Jefferson** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Stephens** | 1.1 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 0 | **.50** | 0 | .47 | 2.3 | 2.3 | **3.4** | .95 |
| **Tillman** | - | **14.1** | 10 | 7.8 | - | **1.3** | 0 | 0 | - | **6.3** | 0 | 0 |
| Source: 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 15 shows youth lifetime use for marijuana, methamphetamine, and inhalants.

*Marijuana Use:* Comanche County has higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma for every grade surveyed for lifetime marijuana use. Cotton County has higher percentages than the State in 10th grade for lifetime use. Tillman County has higher percentages than the State in 8th grade for lifetime use.

*Methamphetamine Use:* Comanche County has a higher percentage for meth lifetime use in 10th grade. Stephens County has higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma for 10th and is equal to state in 6th grade for lifetime meth use. Tillman is higher than the state for 8th grade.

*Inhalant Use:* Comanche County has higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma for lifetime inhalant use in 6th, 8th and 12th grades. Cotton County is higher than state in 6th grade. Jackson is higher than state lifetime inhalant use in 8th and 12th grades, with 12th grade being more than double the states percentages. Stephens County is higher than the State for 10th and 12th grades on lifetime inhalant use. Tillman County is higher than the State for 8th and 10th grade inhalant lifetime use.

**Table 15: Illicit Drug Consumption Youth (Lifetime)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Youth Lifetime Use** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Marijuana** | | | | **Methamphetamine** | | | | **Inhalant** | | | |
| **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** |
| **OK** | 3.7 | 13.2 | 27.2 | 38.3 | .38 | .52 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 5 |
| **Comanche** | **5.1** | **18.3** | **33.4** | **40.9** | .30 | .11 | **1.3** | .96 | **7.4** | **8.0** | 5.2 | **6.1** |
| **Cotton** | 3.6 | 9.1 | **32.5** | 30.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **12.7** | 5.5 | 5 | 0 |
| **Harmon** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| **Jackson** | 0 | 9.3 | 19.3 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **12.7** | 5.3 | **12** |
| **Jefferson** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | **-** | - |
| **Stephens** | 1.5 | 11.2 | 22.9 | 27.4 | **.38** | .50 | **2.0** | 1.4 | 6.4 | 7.7 | **8** | **5.7** |
| **Tillman** | - | **22.8** | 15.5 | 30.8 | - | **2.5** | 0 | 0 | **-** | **11.4** | **8.5** | 3.1 |
| Source: 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages | | | | | | | | | | | | |

As indicated by Table 16 below, there were 11 drug law violations on Cameron University campus from 2013-2015, with 10 disciplined by CU and 1 arrested.

**Table 16: Cameron University Drug Law Violations**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CU Drug Law Violations |  |  |  |  |
| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | Total |
| Arrest | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| CU Discipline | 3 | 2 | 5 | 10 |

Source: 2016 Cameron University Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Table 17 below shows drug-related arrests from 2016 for each county in Region 11. Comanche County is highest with 642 drug- related arrests; Stephens County is second highest in Region 11 with 134 drug related arrests.

**Table 17: Drug-Related Arrests**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Total Drug- Related Arrests** |
| Comanche | 642 |
| Cotton | 6 |
| Harmon | 5 |
| Jackson | 67 |
| Jefferson | 12 |
| Stephens | 134 |
| Tillman | 30 |

Source: 2016 Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Number of Drug-Related Arrests (OSBI)

**Data Gaps & Limitations:**

The REOW identified data gaps and determined underage drinking data could be improved through the following:

1. Expanding the number of schools that participate in the Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA). Improving the OPNA participation rate to at least 70% will help with reliability and vigor. WMPN will focus on increasing the number of schools involved. OPNA recruitment will be through face to face visits, Superintendent meetings, phone calls, emails, relationship building, coalition connections, offering to assist with administering the surveys, and discussing the importance of participation for the school districts and communities regarding potential future funding.
2. Lack of available data for 18-20 year olds per county for underage drinking. Although Comanche County has multiple higher education facilities, getting surveys administered on college campuses or technology centers requires more extensive efforts and IRB. There are individuals on the REOW and community coalitions however, who have access to 18-20 year old students. Additionally a barrier is getting individuals ages 18-20, who are not college students. The RPC and REOW will research survey examples online and work with our evaluators to find survey questions that could provide more data on this demographic. Then the RPC will work on continuing relationships with these individuals and find opportunities to disseminate the surveys to this age group.
3. Limited access to substance abuse related information for Ft. Sill military soldiers and families. WMPN has been working with the Army Substance Abuse Program and Nichole Wilson on the REOW. Nichole is the Assistant Research Fellow for the Community Health Promotion Council on the Resiliency Training Campus at Ft. Sill. She works directly with the Commanding General and has been working on a data base for sharing military substance abuse related issues with civilians. Partnerships such as these will continue to allow the REOW to work on the data gaps.
4. Issues with collecting current county specific adult consumption data for all constructs. A lot of data is readily available for State and National reports, but limited at the county level. WMPN will continue to work with the ODMHSAS and local agencies to determine ways to collect county specific data needed for adult consumption patterns.
5. Conviction rates versus dismissed cases have been difficult to obtain data. One way to follow up is through ABLE cases and potentially investigating after doing alcohol compliance checks that WMPN does locally. WMPN will also try to create partnerships with the judicial system and work with the already established law enforcement connections on data.

**2016 Summary of Findings:**

For Alcohol Consequence Data:

Jefferson and Tillman had higher rates per 1,000 population, compared to the State of Oklahoma on violent crimes from 2007-2016. Stephens County has the highest rate in Region 11 with .13% per 1,000 population, compared to the state .14. Region 11 was lower than the State rate in all 7 counties for juvenile alcohol arrests in 2016. Stephens County also had the highest rate in Region 11 with 4.8% per 1,000 population for adult alcohol arrests in 2016. Of the total number of car crashes in Comanche County, 5.49% were alcohol related from 20013-2016. There were 545 alcohol related crashes in Comanche County during that time according to the Oklahoma Highway Safety Office. This is higher than the State of Oklahoma percentage 5.11% for alcohol related crashes from 2013-2016. However, Jefferson County had the highest rate of alcohol related crashes with 10.9%- higher than state and the highest in Region 11. Stephens County is higher than the State of Oklahoma from 2007-2016 on chronic liver disease deaths, according to National Vital Statistics System. Stephens County, also, had a higher rate than the state with 21 per 1,000 population for suicide deaths from 2007-2016. Comanche, Cotton and Harmon Counties closely mirror the state on the rate of alcohol treatment admissions from FY’14-‘17 at a rate of 1 per 1,000 population, based on data from the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Jackson County has a higher alcohol related birth rate than the State of Oklahoma from 2003-2008.

This consequence data includes driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. Comanche County had the highest number 485 total alcohol-related arrests in 2014, with the majority of the arrests being DUI. Of the 485 total arrests, 37 were ages 21 and under.

Alcohol Consumption Data:

Comanche County had 37% alcohol impaired driving deaths, which is higher than the State of OK at 28%. Alcohol-impaired driving deaths are the percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement. Also higher than the State was Stephens County at 40%. Comanche County also had a higher excessive drinking percentage (14%) than the State (13%). Excessive drinking is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average.

According to the 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) data, Stephens County has higher percentages of youth past 30 day use of alcohol for 8th, 10th and 12th compared to the State percent. Cotton County had a higher percentage than State for the past 30 day alcohol use in 6th, 8th and 10th grades. Comanche, Tillman and Jackson had higher than state in 8th grade. Stephens County, also, has a higher percentage for youth past 30 day binge use compared to the State of Oklahoma in 10th & 12th grades. Jackson and Tillman had higher percentage in youth past 30 day binge drinking than state in 8th grade, while Cotton had a higher percentage than state in 10th grade. Comanche County was slightly higher than state in 8th grade with youth riding with drinking driver. Tillman was higher than state in 8th, 10th and 12th grades.

Stephens County percentage was higher than state for youth riding with drinking driver in 10th and 12th grades, while Cotton County was higher than state in 6th, 10th & 12th grades. Comanche County has a higher percent than state in youth drinking and driving in 12th grade. Cotton County is higher than state in youth drinking and driving in 8th and 12th. Jackson is higher than state in grades 8th and 10th. Stephens County is higher than state in youth drinking and driving in 6th, 10th and 12th grades; while Tillman County is higher than state in 8th grade.

Drug Consequence Data:

From 2013-2016 Comanche County property crime rate (44 per 1,000 population) was higher than the State rate of 33 per 1,000 population. Stephens and Harmon Counties were also close to the state rate for property crime. Stephens County shows higher rates (per 100,000 populations) than the State of Oklahoma on opioid analgesic deaths. Stephens and Jefferson Counties are also higher than state on drug poisoning deaths in 2007-2016. Stephens County is equal to the state rate per 1,000 population for opiate treatment admissions during the 2014-2017 ODMHSAS fiscal years. Jefferson County’s rate on marijuana treatment admissions is higher than the region for FY 2014-2017 at 0.7 per 1,000 population. Jackson had the highest regional rate at 1.3 per 1,000 population for methamphetamine treatment admissions. The treatment admissions below are for people treated by ODMHSAS providers only.

Drug Consumption Data:

*Non-medical Use of Prescription Drugs:* 2016 OPNA data on prescription drug misuse of youth in the past 30 days. Comanche County has higher percentages in every grade for non-medical use of prescription drugs compared to the State of Oklahoma. Jackson County has a higher percentage in 6th and 10th grade compared to the State of Oklahoma; Tillman County has a higher percentage in 8th grade than state. Additional data based on the 2013 and 2014 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health (NSDUHs) show that 10.1% of Oklahoma adults ages 18-25 and 4.0% of adults ages 26 and over indicated non-medical use of prescription pain relievers in the past year. These State percentages are higher than the National average in both age categories (8.3% and 3.3% respectively). The percentage of youth indicating they had used a prescription drug without a doctor telling them to do so in their lifetime. Comanche County had higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma in every grade surveyed for the non-medical use of prescription drugs during their lifetime. Tillman County was higher than state in 8th and 12th grade percentages. Cotton County is higher than state in 6th and 12th grades.

*Marijuana Use:* Comanche County has higher percentages of youth marijuana past 30 day uses in 6th, 8th and 12th grades than the State of Oklahoma. Tillman County was higher in 8th grade compared to the State. Additionally, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) in 2014 Oklahoma had 14.14% of 18-25 year olds and 4.5% of adults ages 26 and over indicating marijuana use in the past 30 days. Comanche County has higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma for every grade surveyed for lifetime marijuana use. Cotton County has higher percentages than the State in 10th grade for lifetime use. Tillman County has higher percentages than the State in 8th grade for lifetime use.

*Methamphetamine Use:* Comanche County has higher percentages of methamphetamine youth past 30 day use in 6th and 10th grade compared to the State of Oklahoma. Stephens County had higher use in 8th grade compared to state; while Tillman County had a higher percentage in 8th grade than both state and region 11. Comanche County has a higher percentage for meth lifetime use in 10th grade. Stephens County has higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma for 10th and is equal to state in 6th grade for lifetime meth use. Tillman is higher than the state for 8th grade.

*Inhalant Use:* Comanche County had higher percentages than the State in 10th and 12th grade on past 30 day inhalant use. Cotton County was higher than the state percentage in 6th and 8th and 10th graders on past 30 day inhalant use; Jackson County was higher than the state percentages in 8th and 12th grade, Stephens County was higher in 10th and 12th grades; and Tillman County was higher than state in 8th grade. Comanche County has higher percentages than the State of Oklahoma for lifetime inhalant use in 6th, 8th and 12th grades. Cotton County is higher than state in 6th grade. Jackson is higher than state lifetime inhalant use in 8th and 12th grades, with 12th grade being more than double the states percentages. Stephens County is higher than the State for 10th and 12th grades on lifetime inhalant use. Tillman County is higher than the State for 8th and 10th grade inhalant lifetime use.

**Glossary:**

**Alcohol Use ·** Measures of use of alcohol in the respondent’s lifetime, the past year, and the past month

**Binge Use of Alcohol ·** Binge use of alcohol was defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days.

**Current Use ·** Any reported use of a specific drug in the past 30 days.

**Driving Under the Influence ·** Respondents were asked whether in the past 12 months they had driven a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol and illegal drugs used together, alcohol only, or illegal drugs only.

**Incidence** **·** Substance use incidence refers to the use of a substance for the first time (new use). Incidence estimates are based on questions about age at first use of substances, year and month of first use for recent initiates, the respondent’s date of birth, and interview date.

**Inhalant Use ·** Measures of use of inhalants in the respondent’s lifetime, the past year, and the past month

**Lifetime Use ·** Lifetime use indicates use of a specific drug at least once in the respondent’s lifetime. This measure includes respondents who also reported last using the drug in the past 30 days or past 12 months.

**Marijuana Use ·** Measures of use of marijuana in the respondent’s lifetime, the past year, and the past month

**Methamphetamine Use ·** Measures of use of methamphetamine (also known as crank, crystal, ice, or speed), Desoxyn®, or Methedrine® in the respondent’s lifetime, the past year, and the past month.

**Need for Alcohol Use Treatment** Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an alcohol use problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependence on alcohol; (2) abuse of alcohol; or (3) received treatment for an alcohol use problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers).

**Need for Illicit Drug or Alcohol Use Treatment ·** Respondents were classified as needing treat-ment for an illicit drug or alcohol use problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependence on illicit drugs or alcohol; (2) abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol; or (3) received treatment for an illicit drug or alcohol use problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers).

**Need for Illicit Drug Use Treatment ·** Respondents were classified as needing treatment for an illicit drug use problem if they met at least one of three criteria during the past year: (1) dependence on illicit drugs; (2) abuse of illicit drugs; or (3) received treatment for an illicit drug use problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug/alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient /outpatient], hospitals [inpatient], mental health centers).

**Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs** **·** Using drugs that were not prescribed to you by a doctor, or using drugs in a manner not intended by the prescribing clinician (e.g., to get high). Nonmedical use does not include taking prescription medications as directed by a health practitioner or the use of over-the-counter medications.

**Other Drugs ·** Illicit drugs include marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including phencyclidine (PCP), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and Ecstasy (MDMA)), heroin, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically, which include stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and pain relievers. Illicit drug use refers to use of any of these drugs.

**Past Month Use ·** This measure indicates use of a specific drug in the 30 days prior to the interview. Respondents who indicated past month use of a specific drug also were classified as lifetime and past year users.

**Past Year Use ·** This measure indicates use of a specific drug in the 12 months prior to the interview. This definition includes those respondents who used the drug in the 30 days prior to the interview. Respondents who indicated past year use of a specific drug also were classified as lifetime users.

**Prevalence ·** Prevalence is a general term used to describe the estimates for lifetime, past year, and past month substance use, dependence or abuse, or other behaviors or interest within a given period (e.g., the past 12 months).

**Treatment for a Substance Use Problem ·** Respondents were asked if they had received treatment for illicit drug use, alcohol use, or both illicit drug and alcohol use in the past 12 months in any of the following locations: a hospital overnight as an inpatient, a residential drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility where they stayed overnight, a drug or alcohol rehabilitation facility as an outpatient, a mental health facility as an outpatient, an emergency room, a private doctor’s office, prison or jail, a self-help group or some other place.

**Epidemiological Data Sources/Citations:**

**Behavioral Risk Factor Surveil­lance Survey (BRFSS)** • Estab­lished in 1984 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Behavioral Risk Fac­tor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based system of health surveys that collects information on health risk behaviors, preven­tive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury. For many states, the BRFSS is the only available source of timely, accu­rate data on health-related behav­iors. Oklahoma has participated in BRFSS since 1995. This report focused on 2007 BRFSS data to give a current picture of substance use/abuse in Oklahoma. <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about.htm>

**Cameron University (CU)** • Cameron University is the largest four-year higher education institution in southwest Oklahoma. Cameron University offers associate, baccalaureate and master's degrees in approximately 50 degree programs, from a variety of subjects while enjoying a multitude of social and cultural activities and mixing with a diverse student population. Annually CU produces a security and fire safety report, which includes crime (3 years trend) statistics. Data is tracked for drug and liquor law violations, arrests, and disciplinary actions on campus and off campus.

**Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS)** • FARS contains data on all fatal traffic crashes within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The data system was conceived, designed, and developed by the National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) to assist the traffic safety community in identifying traffic safety problems, developing and implementing vehicle and driver countermeasures, and evaluating motor vehicle safety standards and highway safety initiatives.

**National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)** • The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides annual data on drug use in the United States. The NSDUH is sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service and a part of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The sur­vey provides yearly national and state-level estimates of alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug, and non-medical prescription drug use. Other health-related questions also appear from year to year, including questions about mental health. The NSDUH findings were used to evaluate substance use/abuse from the age of 12. This sur­vey is not a school based survey so it provides a different perspec­tive than the YRBS for youth. <https://nsduhweb.rti.org>

**National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)** • The National Vital Statistics System is the oldest and most successful example of inter-governmental data sharing in Public Health and the shared relationships, standards, and procedures form the mechanism by which NCHS collects and disseminates the Nation's official vital statistics. These data are provided through contracts between NCHS and vital registration systems operated in the various jurisdictions legally responsible for the registration of vital events – births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths.

**Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (OBN)** • The Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcot­ics and Dangerous Drugs Control is a law enforcement agency with a goal of minimizing the abuse of controlled substances through law enforcement measures directed primarily at drug trafficking, illicit drug manufacturing, and major suppliers of illicit drugs.

**Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Ser­vices (ODMHSAS)** • The ODMH­SAS was established in 1953 and continues to evolve to meet the needs of all Oklahomans. Collabo­rating with leaders from multiple state agencies, advocacy orga­nizations, consumers and family members, providers, community leaders and elected officials, the way has been paved for meaning­ful mental health and substance abuse services transformation in Oklahoma. The ODMHSAS is responsible for providing services to Oklahomans who are affected by mental illness and substance abuse. Treatment data was extracted by ODMHSAS in October 2015 and represents treatment admissions by ODMHSAS providers for up to three drugs (substances) of choice along with children and co-dependents.

**Oklahoma Highway Safety Office (OHSO)** • The Oklahoma Highway Safety Office (OHSO) was established in 1967 by the Oklahoma Legislature, to combat an alarming increase in the number and severity of traffic crashes and fatalities. The OHSO works closely with local governmental organizations, state agencies, law enforcement agencies, and others to develop programs to address highway safety issues. The programs are federally funded through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Most programs and activities fall into the areas of traffic safety education, training, and enforcement enhancement.

**Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (OPNA)** • The Oklahoma Prevention Needs As­sessment is a paper/pencil survey administered in opposite years of the YRBS in schools to 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade students. The survey is designed to assess students’ involvement in a spe­cific set of problem behaviors, as well as their exposure to a set of scientifically validated risk and protective factors. \* The major limita­tion of this survey is that it is not a random sample; schools choose whether or not they participate, making it a convenience sample.

**Oklahoma State Bureau of Inves­tigation (OSBI)** • The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is part of a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort.

**Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH)** • The OSDH is a department of the government of Oklahoma responsible for protect­ing the health of all Oklahomans and providing other essential human services and through its system of local health services delivery, is ultimately responsible for protecting and improving the public’s health status through strategies that focus on preventing disease. The OSDH serves as the primary public health protection agency in the state.

**Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)** • PRAMS was initiated in 1987 with a goal to improve the health of mothers and infants by reducing adverse outcomes such as low birth weight, infant mortality and morbidity, and maternal morbidity. PRAMS provides state-specific data for planning and assessing health programs and for describing maternal experiences that may contribute to maternal and infant health.

**Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF)** • The RWJF strives to build a Culture of Health, by better understanding how different types of programs, policies and systems affect health, equity and well-being. Building on decades of support for evidence-based approaches to health improvement, RWJF's research programs are working to identify root causes of inequitable health outcomes in America, and potential solutions which engage multiple sectors and disciplines.

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)** • The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Ad­ministration (SAMHSA), part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), focuses at­tention, programs and funding on promoting a life in the community with jobs, homes and meaning­ful relationships with family and friends for people with or at risk for mental or substance use disor­ders. The Agency is achieving that vision through an action-oriented, measurable mission of building resilience and facilitating recovery.

**The Uniform Crime Report (UCR)** • The UCR was conceived, devel­oped, and implemented by law en­forcement for the express purpose of serving as a tool for operational and administrative purposes. Under the auspices of the Inter­national Association of Chiefs of Police, the UCR Program was developed in 1930. Prior to that date, no comprehensive system of crime information on a national scale existed. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation assumed the statewide administration of the UCR Program on September 1, 1973. Statistical information was collected and compiled through the year 2007 with a comparative analysis of the years 2006 and 2005.

**United States Census Bureau** • The Census Bureau serves as the leading source of quality data about the Nation’s people and economy. The bureau of the Com­merce Department, responsible for taking the census, provides demographic information and analyses about the population of the United States. Census data was used for all Oklahoma de­mographics. <http://www.census.gov/main/www/aboutus.html>

**Youth Risk Factor Behavioral Survey (YRBS)** • The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults, including behaviors that contrib­ute to unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmit­ted diseases (STDs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections; unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC and state and local school-based surveys conducted by state and local education and health agen­cies. Oklahoma has participated in the YRBS since 2003.