**Regional Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup**

**Substance Abuse 2018 Epidemiological Profile for Region 10 BRYAN · CARTER · GARVIN · JOHNSTON · LOVE · MARSHALL· MURRAY · PONTOTOC**

This epidemiological profile for Region 10 was created using the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) model of consumption and consequence indicators. CSAP is a division of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This profile will provide an assessment of the current issues related to substance abuse within Region 10. This region includes the following counties: Bryan, Carter Garvin, Johnston, Love, Marshall, Murray and Pontotoc. This assessment utilizes data to examine consumption and consequence rates, percentages and trends related to alcohol use and the nonmedical use of prescription drugs. Table 3 on Page 4 provides a compiled list of consequence and consumption indicators utilized for the assessment process. This epidemiological profile will serve as the initial baseline regarding the assessment portion of the Strategic Prevention Framework process and will be updated on a yearly basis to track the progress of prevention efforts.

**Table 1: Regional Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Member Name | Representing Agency/Organization | Role |
| Haley Peoples | Wichita Mountains Prevention Network | Provide and analyze data |
| Marissa Musgrove | Wichita Mountains Prevention Network | Provide and analyze data |
| Colleen Hobbs | Carter County Health Department | Provide and analyze data |
| Kristi Combs | Carter County Health Department | Provide and analyze data |
| Christy Byars | Chickasaw Nation | Provide and analyze data |
| Mendy Spohn | Carter, Love, Johnston, Marshall, Bryan County Health Departments | Provide and analyze data |
| Joshua Shahbandeh (Caleb) | Chickasaw Nation | Provide and analyze data |
| Miranda Willis | Chickasaw Nation | Provide and analyze data |
| John Terry | Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics | Provide and analyze data |

The Regional Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup had its first meeting on September 18th, 2015 in Ardmore, OK (Carter Co.). The REOW collected and analyzed community and regional level data to help determine the intermediate variables that are influencing and causing the sale and consumption of alcohol in underage youth and the non-medical use of prescription drugs.

**Regional Overview and Demographics**

Region 10 is located in south central Oklahoma, with several of the counties along the Oklahoma-Texas border. According to the 2010 census findings, this region makes up roughly 5.5% of the state’s population with 204,749 Oklahomans residing in this area. As a region, there was an 8.0% increase from the 2000 census results. Within this population, 75.5% (154,585) were classified as white, 3.0% (6,142.47) were black, 11.6% (23,751) were American Indian, and 6.0% (12,285) were Hispanic or Latino. The percentage of Region 10 residents living at the poverty level in 2009 was 18.2%. The percentage of adults in Region 10 over the age of twenty-five who graduated high school as of 2009 was 81.3%. About 18.0% of county residents held at least a four-year college degree.

**Table 2: Region 10 Demographic Data**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Bryan | Carter | Garvin | Johnston | Love | Marshall | Murray | Pontotoc | Region |
| Population 2010 | 42,416 | 47,557 | 27,576 | 10,957 | 9,423 | 15,840 | 13,488 | 37,492 | 204,749 |
| Population 2005 | 36,534 | 45,621 | 27,210 | 10,513 | 8,831 | 13,184 | 12,623 | 35,143 | 195,724 |
| Population of female in 2010 | 51.1% | 51.2% | 51.1% | 50.7% | 50.9% | 49.9% | 50.2% | 51.5% | 51.0% |
| White Persons 2010 | 76.2% | 74.4% | 81.5% | 73.1% | 78.8% | 73.8% | 78.0% | 71.2% | 75.5% |
| Black persons 2010 | 1.5% | 6.7% | 2.6% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 2.4% | 3.0% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native persons 2010 | 12.9% | 8.9% | 7.8% | 15.5% | 6.2% | 9.7% | 12.1% | 17.4% | 11.6% |
| Asian persons 2010 | 0.5% | 1.1% | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| Persons reporting 2 or more races | 7.1% | 6.6% | 4.9% | 7.9% | 4.9% | 6.0% | 6.2% | 7.2% | 6.5% |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin | 5.0% | 5.3% | 6.2% | 3.9% | 11.8% | 14.0% | 4.9% | 4.1% | 6.0% |
| High school graduates age 25+ 2010 | 84.1% | 83.2% | 80.5% | 81.2% | 78.3% | 79.6% | 79.8% | 84.4% | 81.3% |
| Bachelor’s degree or higher age 25+ | 20.3% | 16.4% | 15.4% | 19.0% | 13.9% | 15.9% | 13.3% | 26.2% | 18.0% |
| Persons below poverty level 2010 | 19.1% | 16.5% | 15.8% | 19.9% | 14.2% | 14.4% | 15.5% | 20.5% | 18.2% |
| Median household income 2010 | $37,230 | $38,385 | $37,785 | $34,556 | $41,629 | $40,419 | $40,870 | $37,484 | $38,544 |
| Teen pregnancy birth rate 2010 | 5.4% | 5.2% | 4.5% | 7.0% | 5.6% | 5.2% | 6.5% | 4.2% | 5.5% |
| Sources: 2010 US Census Bureau, US Department of Health & Human Services: Community Health Status Indicators 2009 | | | | | | | | | |

**Substance Abuse Consumption & Consequences Table**

The information in this table was utilized to determine the effects of substance use and abuse within Region 10 and its individual counties.

**Table 3: Substance Abuse Consumption & Consequences Table with Indicators**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TABLE:  **Substance Consumption and Consequence Indicators** | | |
| ***Construct*** | ***Alcohol*** | ***Indicator/Measure*** |
| Consequence | Violent Crime Rates | Violent crime counts were reported by Uniform Crime Reports for the years 2015-2016. Combined rate calculated for the years 2015-2016. |
| Alcohol Related Juvenile Arrest Rate | Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation alcohol related juvenile arrest counts for 2015 or 2016. Rates were calculated for 2015 or 2016. |
| Alcohol Related Adult Arrest Rate | Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation alcohol related adult arrest counts for 2015 or 2016. Rates were calculated for 2015 or 2016. |
| Alcohol Related Car Crash Fatality Percentages | Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) number of crashes resulting in a fatality where alcohol is involved. Combined percentages were calculated for the years 2015-2016. |
| Chronic Liver Disease Mortality Rate | National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) chronic liver disease death rates were calculated for the years 2004-2013. (ICD Codes\*: K70, K73, K74). |
| Suicide Rate | Oklahoma State Department of Health. State of the State’s Health Report. Percentages were calculated for 2015 and 2016. |
| Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate | ODMHSAS funded facility alcohol stated as drug of choice, treatment admission counts. Combined rates were calculated for the years 2015-2016. |
| Alcohol Related Birth Rate | Alcohol related birth rates were calculated by the number of women age 18-44 reporting alcohol use during pregnancy on the birth certificate for the years 2003-2008. |
| ***Construct*** | ***Alcohol*** | ***Indicator/Measure*** |
| Consumption | Youth 30 Day Use | Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reporting using alcohol in the past 30 days for the years 2010, 2014 and 2016. |
| Youth Binge Drinking | Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reporting binge drinking (5+ drinks on one occasion) for the years 2010, 2014 and 2016. |
| Youth drinking and Driving | Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reported drinking and driving in the past 30 days for the years 2010, 2014 and 2016. |
| Youth Riding with Drinking Driver | Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reported riding with a driver that has been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days for the years 2010, 2014 and 2016. |
| Adult Binge Drinking | Oklahoma State Department of Health. State of the State’s Health Report. Percentages were calculated for 2013, 2015 and 2016. |
| Adult Heavy Drinking | Oklahoma State Department of Health. State of the State’s Health Report. Percentages were calculated for 2013, 2015 and 2016. |
| ***Construct*** | ***Prescription Drugs*** | ***Indicator/Measure*** |
| Consequence | Property Crime Rates | Property crime counts reported by Uniform Crime Report for the years 2015-2016. A combined rate was calculated for the years 2015-2016. |
| Opiate Overdose Death Rates | National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) opiate overdose death rates were calculated for the years 2007-2016. (ICD Codes\*: X40-49, X60-69, X85-90, Y10-19, Y35.2). |
| Prescription Drug Treatment Admission Rates | ODMHSAS funded facility prescription drug stated as drug of choice, treatment counts. Combined rates were calculated for the years 2015-2016. |
| ***Construct*** | ***Prescription/Illicit Drugs*** | ***Indicator/Measure*** |
| Consumption | Youth 30 Day Prescription Drug Use | Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reporting using prescription drugs in the past 30 days for the years 2010, 2014 and 2016. |
| Youth Lifetime Use Prescription Drug Use | Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reporting using prescription drugs in their lifetime for the years 2010, 2014 and 2016. |
|  | Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions | ODMHSAS funded illicit drug treatment, including marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine. Calculated for the years 2016-2017. |
| *\*ICD Codes were selected based on the 2011 CDC-10-CM guidelines for coding and reporting* | | |

**Alcohol Consumption & Consequences**

**Youth Alcohol Consumption Data**

**Table 4: Youth Consumption**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 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 | 15.0 | 24.6 | 36.9 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 13.8 | 21.8 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 21.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 9.7 |
| Bryan\* | 9.6 | 20.1 | 33.6 | 35.9 | 7.1 | 12.1 | 22.7 | 31.4 | 14.7 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 16.2 |
| Carter | 4.0 | 12.8 | 23.1 | 36.2 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 23.2 | 19.8 | 18.7 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 11.3 |
| Garvin | 5.9 | 31.1 | 32.4 | 44.4 | 3.1 | 21.1 | 17.6 | 34.1 | 21.2 | 25.3 | 23.0 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 23.4 |
| Johnston\* | NA | NA | 43.3 | 50.0 | NA | NA | 29.7 | 32.4 | NA | NA | 25.4 | 39.5 | NA | NA | 6.2 | 18.4 |
| Love\* | 7.0 | 30.9 | 36.7 | 46.4 | 4.9 | 19.3 | 28.1 | 30.9 | 30.1 | 25.0 | 29.2 | 36.2 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 20.6 |
| Marshall | 10.0 | 10.9 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 17.3 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 20.8 | 27.0 | 17.5 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| Murray\* | 7.6 | 21.0 | NA | N/A | 4.5 | 14.8 | NA | NA | 22.4 | 41.9 | NA | NA | 3.0 | 4.9 | NA | NA |
| Pontotoc | 3.8 | 13.1 | 22.6 | 28.4 | 2.0 | 5.8 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 15.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 5.2 |
| Source: 2010\* and 2014 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages  Source: Highlighted State/Counties participated in 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Consumption patterns give an indication of the amount of alcohol being consumed. The consumption of alcohol has a direct association with the consequences related to the alcohol consequences listed in Table 6. The data listed in Table 4 are representative of a bi-annual prevention survey administered to each individual school district. The Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) asks questions about current use regarding alcohol, illicit drugs, and nonmedical prescription drug use to assess consumption patterns. For Region 10 we have data from the years, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. However, we have insufficient data points for all counties on all years therefore making it difficult to identify trends. Highlighted state and counties participated in the 2016 OPNA. Participation in the 2010, 2014 and 2016 OPNA is described below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **County** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **Total** |
| Bryan | 32.1% | 27.6% | 21.2% | 25.5% | 26.6% |
| Carter | 40.2% | 39.2% | 35.7% | 25.8% | 35.6% |
| Garvin | 25.8% | 28.4% | 28.0% | 17.8% | 25.0% |
| Johnston\* | 9.2% | 7.3% | 43.8% | 27.0% | 22.3% |
| Love\* | 68.2% | 86.2% | 78.3% | 74.2% | 77.2% |
| Marshall | 33.4% | 14.1% | 29.1% | 17.8% | 24.0% |
| Murray\* | 39.0% | 38.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 20.0% |
| Pontotoc | 68.7% | 67.1% | 55.2% | 52.9% | 61.4% |

**Findings from 2010-2014 OPNA:**

The OPNA consumption data listed in Table 4 indicates youth alcohol consumption is a concern for Region 10. Data collected from the years of 2010-2014, in comparison to the state, Region 10 had several counties with higher percentages for all grades among all the OPNA alcohol consumption indicators listed. Of the 12th grade students who reported Past 30 Day Use, all of the counties, with the exception of Carter, Marshall, Murray, and Pontotoc, had higher percentages than the state. Among 6th-12th grade students who reported riding with a drinking driver, Bryan, Garvin, Love, and Johnston Counties reported consistently higher rates in comparison to the state. Garvin County 12th grade students reported a higher incidence of drinking and driving at (23.4) percent, which was higher than the state at (11.5) percent. Carter County reported a high incidence of drinking and driving at (11.2) percent, which was close to the state average of (11.5) percent. Carter County had higher and close percentages among all the grades within the drinking and driving indicator compared to the state.

**Findings from 2016 OPNA:**

The 2016 OPNA indicates that among the 6-10th grade students in Bryan County, who reported Past 30 Day Use, had higher percentages than the state. The 12th grade students reported (35.9) percent which was lower than the state. Among the 6th-12th grade students in Carter and Pontotoc Counties, who reported Past 30 Day Use, their percentages were lower than the state. However, the 12th grade students in Carter County were close to the state average of (36.9) with a percentage of (36.2). 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 represents the students who participated in the survey.

**Adult Alcohol Consumption Data**

**Table 5: Adult Consumption**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Adult Heavy/Chronic Drinking | | | | Adult Binge Drinking | | | |
|  | 2013 | 2015 | 2016 | | 2013 | 2015 | 2016 |
| OK | 4.2 (A) | 4.2(A) | 3.7 (A) | | 12.7 (B) | 13.1 (B) | 11.9 (A) |
| Bryan | 3.6 (A) | 4.8 (B) | 5.3 (B) | | 11.3 (A) | 13.2 (B) | 11.8 (A) |
| Carter | 2.8 (A) | 3.4 (A) | 3.4 (A) | | 8.0 (A) | 7.9 (A) | 7.6 (A) |
| Garvin | 2.2 (A) | 2.3 (A) | 3.0 (A) | | 6.4 (A) | 6.7 (A) | 7.9 (A) |
| Johnston | 3.5 (A) | 3.6 (A) | 3.4 (A) | | 15.8 (C) | 10.1 (A) | 9.0 (A) |
| Love | 2.0 (A) | 1.8 (A) | 2.6 (A) | | 16.7 (C) | 9.8 (A) | 10.1 (A) |
| Marshall | 3.3 (A) | 3.4 (A) | 3.2 (A) | | 8.0 (A) | 9.4 (A) | 8.4 (A) |
| Murray | 3.4 (A) | 3.6 (A) | 3.3 (A) | | 11.6 (A) | 10.1 (A) | 8.8 (A) |
| Pontotoc | 4.2 (A) | 4.2 (B) | 2.2 (A) | | 8.6 (A) | 8.4 (A) | 7.1 (A) |
| Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | A and B: Better C: National Average  D and F: Worse | | | |

Grades were created by comparing each indicator to the national average. Throughout 2013-2016, the state and Region 10 were better than the national average as regards to binge drinking and heavy and chronic drinking among adults. In 2015 and 2016, Region 10 reported improvement in all counties as it was better than the national average of adult binge drinkers.

**Alcohol Consequences Data**

**Table 6: Alcohol Consequences**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Violent Crime  2015-2016 | | Alcohol Related Juvenile Arrests  2015 or 2016 | | Alcohol Related Adult Arrests  2015 or 2016 | | Alcohol Crash Mortality BAC=.08+  2015-2016 | | Chronic Liver Disease Deaths  2014-2016 | | Suicide  2015-2016 | | ODMHSAS Alcohol Treatment Admissions  2015-2016 | | Alcohol-related Birth Rate  2003-2008 | |
| **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Percent of total crashes^** | **#** | **Rate^** | **2015**  **Rate^** | **2016**  **Rate^** | **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate@** |
| OK | 34154 | 4.6 | 597# | 0.2 | 27671# | 7.4 | 348 | 4.6 | 1826 | 16.2 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 9366 | 1.2 | 1663 | 5.3 |
| Bryan | 89# | 2.1 | 10# | 0.2 | 417# | 9.8 | 10 | 11.8 | 17 | 13.4 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 109 | 1.3 | 7 | 2.3 |
| Carter | 39 | 0.4 | 3# | 0.1 | 706# | 14.8 | 5 | 5.3 | 36 | 25.2 | 24.3 | 25.5 | 112 | 1.2 | 16 | 3.9 |
| Garvin | 69 | 1.3 | 4# | 0.1 | 155# | 5.6 | 4 | 7.3 | 12 | 14.5 | 29.2 | 28.3 | 37 | 0.7 | 14 | 6.4 |
| Johnston | 33 | 1.5 | 1# | 0.1 | 80# | 7.3 | - | - | ̴ | ̴ | 17.5 | 19.1 | 22 | 1.0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Love | 17 | 0.9 | - | - | 65# | 6.9 | 1 | 10.6 | ̴ | ̴ | 21.6 | 30.8 | 12 | 1.0 | 3 | 4.5 |
| Marshall | 37 | 1.2 | 1# | 0.1 | 78# | 4.9 | 1 | 6.3 | ̴ | ̴ | 16.5 | 17.7 | 25 | 0.8 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Murray | 13 | 0.5 | 1# | 0.1 | 116# | 8.6 | 4 | 14.8 | ̴ | ̴ | 26.8 | 22.7 | 23 | 0.9 | 5 | 5.0 |
| Pontotoc | 51 | 0.7 | 7# | 0.2 | 616# | 16.4 | 6 | 8.0 | 28 | 24.8 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 83 | 1.1 | 17 | 5.4 |
| Sources: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS),  Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

\*Rate per 1,000 population. ^Rate per 100,000 population. - No Data. #All years not represented. ̴ Suppressed Data.

Population based on 2010 Census.

According to the NVSS, alcohol related mortalities are a significant concern for this region. Carter and Pontotoc counties have a high chronic liver disease fatality rate when compared with the state rate of (16.2). Carter County has the highest rate for the region at (25.2), followed by Pontotoc County at (24.8). Alcohol related motor vehicle mortality percentages are also high for this region. With the exception of Johnston County (no data provided), every county has a higher percentage of alcohol related motor vehicle mortalities compared to the state percentage. Murray County has the highest percentage at (14.8), followed by Bryan County at (11.8) and Love at (10.6). A relationship between alcohol and suicide has been found, relating up to 20% of suicides due to alcohol use (CSAP Indicators). The state rate for suicide in 2015 was (20.3). Garvin County had the highest rate of suicide (29.2), followed by Murray (26.8) and Carter (24.3). All Region 10 counties, with the exception of Bryan, Johnston, Marshall and Pontotoc have an elevated suicide rate when compared to the state.

Violent Crime rates were also analyzed due to the nature of the correlational relationship between alcohol and violent crimes (CSAP Indicators). The state rate for violent crime is (4.6). The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation data showed that the alcohol related arrests for juveniles for the state is (0.2). Bryan and Pontotoc Counties have the highest alcohol related arrest rate for juveniles in Region 10 (0.2). However, adult alcohol related arrests are consistently higher for most of the counties within this region. Carter and Pontotoc Counties have the highest rates. Carter adult alcohol related arrest rate is (14.8) and Pontotoc is (16.4).

The data collected regarding treatment admissions are only representative of those individuals that were admitted into a facility funded by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health Substance Abuse Services. The state rate for 2015-2016 was (1.2). Bryan County had a higher treatment admission rates than the state with Pontotoc having the highest rate at (1.3). Alcohol related birth rates for this region are lower than the state rate, with the exception of Garvin County and Pontotoc County. Garvin County had the highest rate at (6.4) and Pontotoc County was only slightly higher than the state rate at (5.4) compared to the state rate at (5.3).

The data surrounding the alcohol indicators listed in Table 6 indicate that the region has higher rates than the state related to some of the alcohol consequences. The data suggests that mortality, crime, car fatalities and treatment rates related to alcohol use are a significant concern for Region 10 as a whole.

**Nonmedical Use of Prescription Drugs Consumption & Consequences**

**Consumption Data**

**Table 7: OPNA 30 Day Prescription Drug Misuse**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 30 Day Misuse | | | | Lifetime Misuse | | | |
| **6th Grate** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** | **6th Grade** | **8th Grade** | **10th Grade** | **12th Grade** |
| OK | 2.5 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 9.4 | 14.0 | 17.7 |
| Bryan\* | 3.9 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 18.2 | 12.6 |
| Carter | 3.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 10.8 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 14.9 | 18.0 |
| Garvin | 2.9 | 6.8 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 20.3 | 13.3 |
| Johnston\* | NA | NA | 6.06 | 10.53 | NA | NA | 16.67 | 13.16 |
| Love\* | 6.34 | 2.70 | 6.67 | 8.70 | 7.81 | 7.21 | 11.11 | 26.09 |
| Marshall | 0.9 | 10.9 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 10.9 | 18.0 | 7.6 |
| Murray\* | 0 | 3.23 | NA | NA | 5.97 | 12.90 | NA | NA |
| Pontotoc | 2.0 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 12.1 | 15.6 |
| Source: 2010\* and 2014 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages  Source: Highlighted State/Counties participated in 2016 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages | | | | | | | | |

**Findings from 2010-2014 OPNA:**

In comparison to the state, 6th and 12th grade Carter County students had higher percentages of 30 Day Misuse. Love County 6th grade students had more than two times the state’s percentage for 30 Day Misuse and higher rate for 12th graders as well. 8th and 10th grade students from Garvin County also had higher percentages than the state for 30 Day Misuse. Of all of the youth in Region 10 reporting misuse in the last 30 days, Carter County 6th and 12th grade students had the highest percentages, (14.3), when compared to the region and the state.

For lifetime misuse, Love County 6th grade students (7.81) reported a higher rate than the State (6.0). Carter County 10th graders (19.5) and 12th graders (25.1), as well as Marshall County 12th grade students (18.0) also reported notably higher rates than the reported state rates for 10th (17.4) and 12th (18.1) grades, respectively.

**Findings from 2016 OPNA:**

In comparison to the state, 6th-12th grade Carter County students had higher percentages of 30 Day Misuse. Of all of the youth in Region 10, who participated in the 2016 OPNA, reporting misuse in the last 30 days, Bryan County’s 10th grade students had the highest percentage at (10.9), when compared to the region and the state (6.5). Carter County’s 12th grade students had the highest percentage at (10.8) when compared to the region and the state (7.3).

For lifetime misuse, Bryan County’s 10th grade students reported a higher rate than the state (18.2). Carter County 8th grade students (10.8), 10th grade students (14.9) and 12th grade students (18.0) also reported notably higher rates than the state rates for 8th (9.4), 10th (14.0) and 12th (17.7) grades, respectively.

**Table 8: Illicit Drugs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ODMHSAS Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions Ages 12-17** | | | | | | | | |
|  | **FY2016** | | | | **FY2017** | | | |
| Marijuana | Meth | Heroin | Cocaine | Marijuana | Meth | Heroin | Cocaine |
| OK | 821 | 184 | 10 | 30 | 703 | 161 | 12 | 21 |
| Bryan | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Carter | 9 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Garvin | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Love | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murray | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pontotoc | 26 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 869 | 202 | 10 | 30 | 757 | 170 | 12 | 21 |
| **Source: Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Service** | | | | | | | | |

Region 10, along with the REOW, strives to stay up-to-date on current and developing illicit drug information in our region. According to this table, there is a low rate of admissions in Region 10 for illicit drug treatment in comparison with the state. The RPC acknowledges that illicit drug use is a problem in our communities and that is often tied to alcohol abuse and prescription drug misuse and abuse.

**Consequences Data**

**Table 9: Nonmedical use of Prescription Drug Consequences**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Property Crime  2015-2016 | | Opioid Analgesic Deaths  2007-2016 | | ODMHSAS Opioid Treatment Admissions  2015-2016 | | |
| **#** | **Rate\*** | **#** | **Rate^** | **#** | **Rate\*** |
| OK | 231092 | 30.8 | 4633 | 12.4 | 4166 | 0.6 |
| Bryan | 1000# | 23.6 | 68 | 16.0 | 42 | 0.5 |
| Carter | 397 | 4.2 | 94 | 19.8 | 39 | 0.4 |
| Garvin | 583 | 10.6 | 41 | 14.9 | 23 | 0.4 |
| Johnston | 187 | 8.5 | 26 | 23.7 | 7 | 0.3 |
| Love | 57 | 3.0 | 14 | 14.9 | 6 | 0.3 |
| Marshall | 347 | 10.6 | 11 | 6.9 | 11 | 0.3 |
| Murray | 55 | 2.0 | 30 | 22.2 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Pontotoc | 308 | 4.1 | 66 | 17.6 | 22 | 0.3 |
| Sources: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), CDC Wonder Database, Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) | | | | | | | |

\*Rate per 1,000 population. ^Rate per 100,000 population. #All years not represented.

Population based on 2010 Census

Incidents of property crime have been found to have been committed by individuals seeking to obtain money in order to access drugs (CSAP Indicators). Within Region 10, Bryan County had the highest rate (23.6) followed by Garvin and Marshall Counties which both had a rate of (10.6). Murray County had the lowest rate of property crime at (2.0). (Uniform Crime Reports) When examining the rates of opioid analgesic death rates, the rates are alarming. The highest two rates for opioid analgesic deaths in Region 10 were Johnston County (23.7) and Murray County (22.2). Bryan, Carter and Garvin Counties had the highest rates of prescription drug treatment admissions in the Region.

**Additional Data Findings**

**Figure 1: Oklahoma Highway Safety Office Crash Counts**

**Figure 2: Oklahoma Highway Safety Office Drivers involved in alcohol related incidents.**

**Alcohol-Related Crashes (Source: Oklahoma Highway Safety Office)**

This information supplements fatal alcohol-related crashes with BAC .01 or greater. Alcohol-related crashes have fluctuated over the past 5 years. In 2012-2014 and 2016, Bryan and Carter Counties saw a steep increase in alcohol related crashes. In 2012-2013 and 2016, Bryan County saw an increase in the number of drivers who were under the influence which resulted in alcohol related crashes.

**Table 10: Crash Injuries Among Underage Alcohol Impaired Persons**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crash Injuries Among Alcohol Impaired Persons <21 Years of Age by Year of Injury | | | | | | |
| Criteria:   1. State 2. Alcohol Impairment = Yes | | | | | | |
| Year of Injury | Total Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes | Driver Fatalities  (<21 Years of Age) | Passenger Fatalities (<21 Years of Age) | Pedestrian Fatalities (<21 Years of Age) | Alcohol Impaired Condition (<21 Years of Age) | Age Range (Years) |
| 2014 | 151 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 270 | <16-20 |
| 2015 | 161 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 298 | <16-20 |
| 2016 | 173 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 935 | <16-25 |
| Source: Oklahoma Highway Safety Office | | | | | | |

2014-2016 state data indicating injuries related to crashes by alcohol-impaired drivers less than 21 years of age. In 2016, drivers with alcohol impaired condition more than tripled from 2015 indicating a serious issue with underage drinking. Data was not able to be obtained at the county level for Region 10.

**Table 11: Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests-Ages 10-17**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | OK | Bryan | Carter | Garvin | Johnston | Love | Marshall | Murray | Pontotoc |
| 2010 | | 42.5 | 24.2 | 37.0 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 13.7 | 34.1 | 14.1 |
| 2011 | | 61.6 | 59.8 | 121.4 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 91.2 | 13.3 |
| 2012 | | 58.2 | 158.2 | 81.6 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 155.2 | 18.6 |
| 2013 | | 115.3 | 66.2 | 198.9 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.5 |
| 2014 | | 116.9 | 43.6 | 285.3 | 65.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 66.8 | 106.1 |
| 2015 | | 106.0 | 0.0 | 145.7 | 126.2 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 106.3 |
| 2016 | | 112.0 | 106.5 | 0.0 | 158.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.2 | 66.1 | 76.9 |
|  | **Source: Kids Count Data Center - Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation**  **Rates are calculated per 100,000** | | | | | | | | | |

**Juvenile Arrests – Violent Crime**

2010-2016 state and county-level data shows rates of arrests of juveniles for violent crimes. The rates of arrests are calculated on a yearly basis for every 100,000 youth ages 10 through 17. Arrest rate include all arrests for violent crimes during a given year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Violent offenses include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. From the years 2013-2015, Carter County consistently remained the highest county in number and rate of arrests of juveniles for violent crimes in Region 10. Bryan and Murray Counties experienced a dip in arrests between 2013 and 2014. Garvin has experienced an increase in juvenile arrests (126.2) in 2015 and (158.7) in 2016. Johnston County has reported no juvenile arrests over the past seven years.

**Table 12: Drug Related Car Crashes**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drug Related Car Crashes 2015-2016 | | | | | |
|  | 2015 | 2016 |  |  |  |
| OK | 506 | 528 |  |  |  |
| Bryan | 20 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Carter | 15 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Garvin | 9 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Johnston | 8 | 7 |  |  |  |
| Love | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |
| Marshall | 6 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Murray | 0 | 7 |  |  |  |
| Pontotoc | 11 | 9 |  |  |  |
| Source: Oklahoma Department of Highway Safety & Department of Public Safety Crash Report | | | | | |

Throughout 2015-2016, Bryan and Carter Counties have had the most drug related car crashes in Region 10.

**Data Gaps and Limitations:**

The REOW identified data gaps and determined that underage youth and alcohol consumption could be improved by:

Increased OPNA participation in all 8 counties. OPNA participation is an important aspect to not only the RPC’s, but to multiple businesses and organizations throughout the region. WMPN will help focus on improving the OPNA participation rates in the upcoming testing years, with the goal of 70%.

Local Law Enforcement data was difficult to obtain. WMPN and coalition members will continue to build capacity with local law enforcement agencies so that a mutual trust and understanding can be developed. Through this understanding, law enforcement will be more willing to provide the local data for the betterment of the community.

Getting more people at the table in regards to the subcommittee and REOW. We have discussed strategies to increase this, and are continuing to develop ideas to help build the capacity of the coalition. Once we have more stakeholders at the table we can address more of the issues at hand, getting more accomplished.

**Summary of Findings**

Alcohol consumption is a significant problem in Region 10, which is evident in these reported statistics. In comparison to the state, Region 10 had several counties with higher percentages for all grades among all the OPNA alcohol consumption indicators listed. According to the 2016 OPNA, among Bryan County’s 6-10th grade students who reported Past 30 Day Use, with the exceptions of Carter and Pontotoc, had higher percentages than the state. Among 8th-12th graders who reported riding with a drinking driver, Bryan County reported higher rates in comparison to the state. Bryan County also had higher percentages among all the grades within the Past 30 Day Bing Use indicator compared to the state.

The nonmedical use of prescription drugs is an emerging issue in the nation and is a high priority for Oklahoma. For the year 2013-2014 the Substance Abuse in Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) named Oklahoma as having the highest prevalence of prescription painkiller abuse for the population age 12 and older. This issue is also reflected in Region 10. Prescription drug treatment admissions, which are collected by county of residence, are high in Bryan County (0.5), Carter County (0.4), and Pontotoc County (0.4). (ODMHSAS) In addition, seven of Region 10’s eight counties are higher than the state in opioid analgesic deaths. (NVSS) As the data and statistics show, Region 10 has a prevalent problem with underage alcohol use and prescription drug misuse.

**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 2010 BRFSS data to give a current picture of substance use/abuse in Oklahoma. http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about.htm

**CSAP Indicators ·** Provided in the Appendix. CSAP is a division of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

**National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) ·** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.  *CDC Wonder* [1999-2007].<http://wonder.cdc.gov/>

**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 nonmedical prescription drug use.

**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 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.

**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 administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The UCR Program was conceived, developed and implemented to serve law enforcement as a tool for operational and administrative purposes.

**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 responsible for protecting and improving the public’s health status through strategies that focus on prevention.

**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.

**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.

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