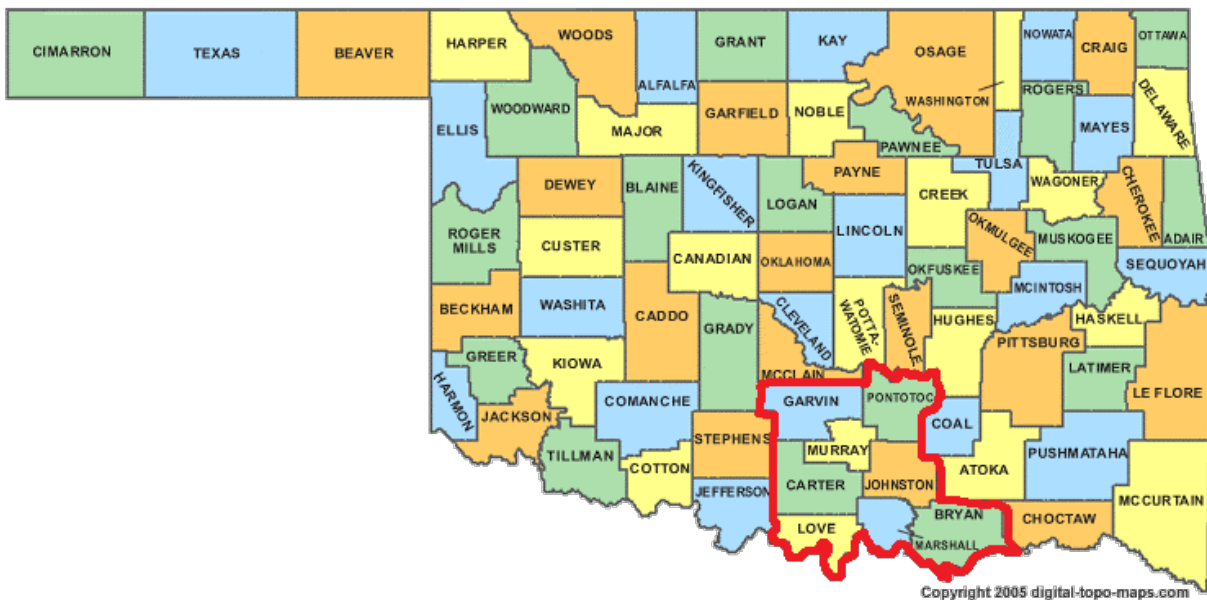


Wichita Mountains Prevention Network

Region 10

Regional Prevention Coordinator's Office



Substance Abuse 2021 Epidemiological Profile:

Bryan • Carter • Garvin • Johnston • Love • Marshall • Murray • Pontotoc

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Introduction

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
Jayci Enerson	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and analyze data
Lisa Jackson	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and analyze data
Chelsey Stevenson	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and analyze data
Cynthia Romine	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and analyze data
Brooke Anthony	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	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 214,443 (2019 population estimate) 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 2019 Estimate	47,995	48,111	27,711	11,085	10,253	16,931	14,073	38,284	214,443
Population of Female in 2019	51.1%	51.3%	50.6%	50.5%	50.1%	51.0%	49.7%	51.4%	51.0%
Population of Males in 2019	48.9%	48.7%	49.4%	49.5%	49.9%	49.0%	50.3%	48.6%	49.0%
<u>Estimated Race as of 2019</u>									
White	75.1%	75%	82.3%	73.2%	83.9%	80.4%	77.0%	68.8%	77.0%
African American or Black	1.9%	6.9%	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%	3.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	14.7%	10%	7.8%	15.6%	7.6%	10.9%	13.8%	19.5%	12.5%
Asian	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%
Persons reporting 2 or more races	7.8%	6.7%	5.7%	7.9%	5.1%	6.2%	6.9%	8.3%	6.8%
<u>Estimate of Ethnicity as of 2019</u>									
Hispanic or Latino	6.1%	7.6%	9.2%	5.6%	15.5%	18.1%	7.2%	5.4%	9.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	70.7%	69.5%	75.0%	69.4%	70.9%	64.8%	71.2%	65.2%	69.6%
<u>Education 2014-2018</u>									
High school graduates age 25+	86%	87.4%	85.7%	83.9%	84.2%	80.8%	83.5%	88.7%	85.0%
Bachelor’s degree or higher age 25+	22.8%	20.6%	14.5%	17.2%	14.5%	15.7%	18.5%	28.1%	19.0%
<u>Household Income and Poverty Level 2014-2018</u>									
Persons below poverty level	16.6%	17.7%	15.1%	19.5%	14.6%	18.0%	14.9%	15.3%	16.5%
Median household income	\$43,245	\$42,049	\$45,066	\$40,077	\$52,007	\$45,828	\$51,490	\$49,235	\$46,124

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

Substance Consumption and Consequence Indicators		
<i>Construct</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Indicator/Measure</i>
Consequence	Index Crime Rates	Index crime counts were reported by Uniform Crime Report for 2019.
	Alcohol Related Juvenile Arrest Rate	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation alcohol related juvenile arrest counts for 2018.
	Alcohol Related Adult Arrest Rate	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation alcohol related adult arrest counts for 2018.
	Alcohol Related Car Crashes	Alcohol related car crashes were reported by Oklahoma Highway Safety Office for the years 2012-2018.
	Suicide Rate	Oklahoma State Department of Health. State of the State's Health Report. Rates were calculated for the years 2014-2018.
	Alcohol Treatment Admission Rate	ODMHSAS funded facility alcohol stated as drug of choice, treatment admission counts. Rates were calculated for the years 2018.
<i>Construct</i>	<i>Alcohol</i>	<i>Indicator/Measure</i>
Consumption	Youth 30 Day Use	Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reporting using alcohol in the past 30 days for 2016.
	Youth Binge Drinking	Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reporting binge drinking (5+ drinks on one occasion) for 2016.
	Youth drinking and Driving	Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reported drinking and driving in the past 30 days for 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 2016.
	Adult Binge Drinking	Oklahoma State Department of Health. State of the State's Health Report. Percentages were calculated for 2013 through 2017.
	Adult Heavy Drinking	Oklahoma State Department of Health. State of the State's Health Report. Percentages were calculated for 2013 through 2017.

Construct	Prescription Drugs	Indicator/Measure
Consequence	Property Crime Rates	Property crime counts reported by Uniform Crime Report for the years 2017-2018. A combined rate was calculated for the years 2017 and 2018.
	Opiate Analgesic Death Rates	National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) opiate overdose death rates were calculated for the years 2009-2018. (ICD Codes*: X40-44, X60-64, X85, Y10-14).
	Prescription Drug Treatment Admission Rates	ODMHSAS funded facility prescription drug stated as drug of choice, treatment counts. Combined rates were calculated for 2018.
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 year 2016.
	Youth Lifetime Use Prescription Drug Use	Percentage of youth that took the OPNA survey reporting misusing prescription drugs in their lifetime for the year of 2016.
	Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions	ODMHSAS funded illicit drug treatment, including marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine. Calculated for the years FY16-FY19.
<i>*ICD Codes were selected based on the 2011 CDC-10-CM guidelines for coding and reporting</i>		

Alcohol Consumption & Consequences

Youth Alcohol Consumption Data:

Table 4: Youth Consumption 2019-2020

	Youth Past 30 Day Use				Youth Past 30 Day Binge Use				Youth Riding with Drinking Driver				Youth Drinking and Driving			
	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
OK	6.4	13.6	22.1	31.9	3.6	7.2	11.2	17.4	14.9	16.8	14.1	12.3	1.1	1.7	2.4	5.0
Bryan	6.6	14.9	30.0	32.6	2.5	8.4	17.7	19.4	18.9	18.1	12.5	10.7	0.3	1.9	4.6	5.4
Carter	10.8	15.1	35.2	40.3	4.8	7.4	24.9	23.4	21.4	22.3	24.3	10.4	2.2	1.9	6.7	3.9
Garvin	6.1	18.1	16.0	36.4	4.7	11.1	4.7	17.4	19.2	20.1	15.5	14.0	0.0	2.3	2.4	6.2
Johnston	3.0	22.6	n/a	n/a	3.1	15.4	n/a	n/a	14.5	24.5	n/a	n/a	1.6	3.8	n/a	n/a
Love	14.8	23.8	n/a	n/a	8.2	13.9	n/a	n/a	31.8	20.3	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.3	n/a	n/a
Pontotoc	6.3	7.0	15.1	32.1	4.4	4.2	7.8	13.6	23.6	11.8	18.4	9.2	0.8	1.9	1.1	5.2
Source: Listed are 6 out of the 8 Counties that participated in 2019-2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages																
The 2 Counties that did not participate are: Marshall and Murray																

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 year 2016. However, we have insufficient data points for all counties on all years therefore making it difficult to identify trends. Noting that in the above chart only 3 out of the 8 counties participated in the 2016 OPNA. The 5 counties that did not participate in the 2016 OPNA are: Garvin, Love, Marshall, Murray, and Johnston. Due to the lack of participation for the 2018 OPNA Survey, we were not able to include any new data for the Region.

Adult Alcohol Consumption Data:

Table 5: Adult Consumption 2013-2017

	Adult Heavy/Chronic Drinking				Adult Binge Drinking			
	2013	2015	2016	2017	2013	2015	2016	2017
OK	4.2 (A)	4.2(A)	3.7 (A)	4.2(A)	12.7 (B)	13.1 (B)	11.9 (A)	13.4(B)
Bryan	3.6 (A)	4.8 (B)	5.3 (B)	4.8(B)	11.3 (A)	13.2 (B)	11.8 (A)	12.7(A)
Carter	2.8 (A)	3.4 (A)	3.4 (A)	3.1(A)	8.0 (A)	7.9 (A)	7.6 (A)	9.3(A)
Garvin	2.2 (A)	2.3 (A)	3.0 (A)	4.1(A)	6.4 (A)	6.7 (A)	7.9 (A)	11.1(A)
Johnston	3.5 (A)	3.6 (A)	3.4 (A)	2.9(A)	15.8 (C)	10.1 (A)	9.0 (A)	9.3(A)
Love	2.0 (A)	1.8 (A)	2.6 (A)	4.1(A)	16.7 (C)	9.8 (A)	10.1 (A)	10.9(A)
Marshall	3.3 (A)	3.4 (A)	3.2 (A)	2.7(A)	8.0 (A)	9.4 (A)	8.4 (A)	8.5(A)
Murray	3.4 (A)	3.6 (A)	3.3 (A)	2.9(A)	11.6 (A)	10.1 (A)	8.8 (A)	9.1(A)
Pontotoc	4.2 (A)	4.2 (B)	2.2 (A)	2.7(A)	8.6 (A)	8.4 (A)	7.1 (A)	8.9(A)
Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health								
The numbers shown are percentages.				A and B: Better C: National Average D and F: Worse				

Grades were created by comparing each indicator to the national average. Throughout 2013-2017, the state and Region 10 were better than the national average as regards to binge drinking and heavy and chronic drinking among adults. From 2016-2017, Region 10 reported a decrease in Bryan, Carter, Johnston, Marshall, and Murray counties in regards to adult heavy/chronic drinking. In the same time frame, all counties showed an increase in all counties in regards to adult binge drinking.

Alcohol Consequences Data:

Table 6: Alcohol Consequences

	Index Crime 2019		Alcohol Related Juvenile Arrests 2019		Alcohol Related Adult Arrests 2019		Alcohol Related Crashes 2019		Suicide 2015-2019	ODMHSAS Alcohol Treatment Admissions FY19	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	% of total Crashes^	Rate ^	Count	Rate*
OK	126,305	31.91	351	0.08	21,725	5.49	3,171	100.0	20	4,302	1.13
Bryan	1,276	26.77	1	0.02	624	13.00	63	19.8	22	45	0.94
Carter	1,549	32.21	6	0.12	406	8.43	30	9.5	25	29	0.60
Garvin	869	31.29	4	0.14	95	3.42	27	8.5	25	19	0.68
Johnston	82	7.51	0	0	62	5.59	14	4.4	25	9	0.81
Love	213	20.88	1	0.9	65	6.33	16	5.0	24	3	0.29
Marshall	364	21.56	0	0	64	3.78	26	8.2	25	6	0.35
Murray	233	16.68	2	0.14	131	9.30	15	4.7	16	15	1.06
Pontotoc	936	24.40	8	0.20	445	11.62	14	4.4	17	32	0.33

*Rate per 1,000 population. ^Rate per 100,000 population.
Population based on 2019 Census.

According to the 2018 Uniform Crime Report, Carter County had the highest rate of index crime (31.26) in the region. However, all counties in Region 10 had an index crime rate lower than the state rate of 32.95 per 1,000 population. For the purpose of the UCR, index crimes are listed as murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation data showed that the rate of alcohol related arrests for juveniles for the state is 0.10. Bryan, Carter, Garvin, and Pontotoc Counties have the highest alcohol related arrest rate for juveniles in Region 10 and are at or above the state rate (0.10). Bryan (9.07), Carter (10.07), Murray (9.68), and Pontotoc (10.46) Counties had a rate of alcohol related adult arrests that was higher than the state rate (5.36), with Pontotoc having the highest rate within Region 10.

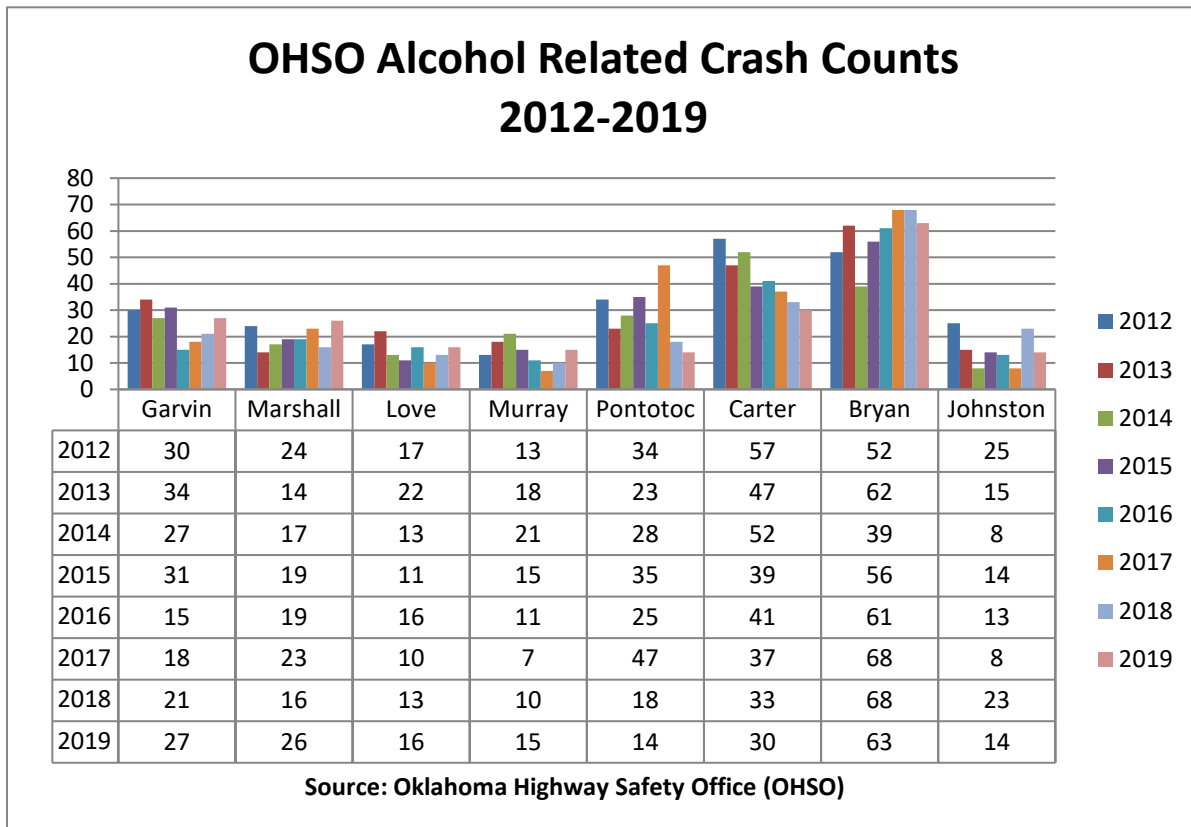
A relationship between alcohol and suicide has been found, relating up to 20% of suicides due to alcohol use (CSAP indicators). The state rate for suicide between 2014 and 2018 was 20.0 per 100,000 population. During this time, Carter (25.0), Garvin (25.0), Johnston (22.0), Love (28.0), and Marshall (27.0) Counties were higher than the state rate, with Love and Marshall having the highest rates in the region. Bryan county was on par with the state rate at 20.0.

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 2018 was (1.13). All of the counties in Region 10 had a lower treatment admission rate than the state.

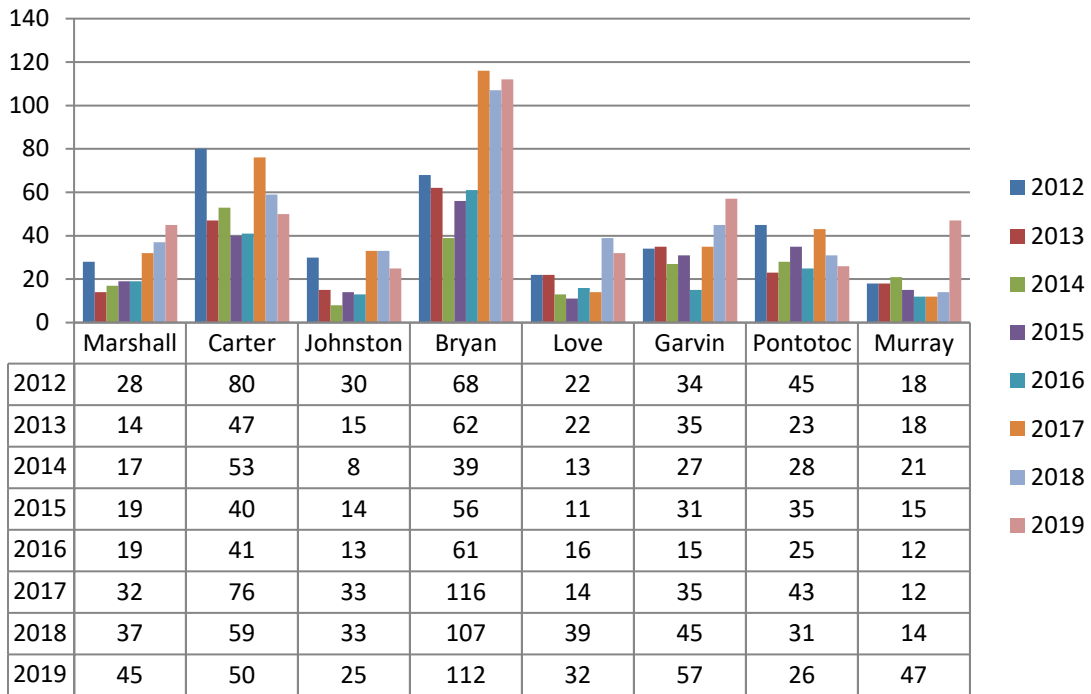
The data surrounding the alcohol indicators listed in Table 6 indicate that the region has higher rates than the state related to some of the alcohol consequences. The data suggests that alcohol related crashes, crime, and treatment rates related to alcohol use are a significant concern for Region 10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

Table 7: Alcohol Related Car Crash Counts 2012-2018



According to OHSO, Bryan and Carter Counties consistently indicated a higher number of alcohol related crashes from 2012-2018. While Carter County’s alcohol related crash counts have decreased, Bryan County’s counts have increased from 2015-2018.

OHSO Persons Involved in Alcohol-Related Incidents 2012-2018



Source: Oklahoma Highway Safety Office

Table 8: Persons Involved in Alcohol Related Incidents 2012-2018

This information supplements fatal alcohol-related crashes with BAC .01 or greater. Alcohol-related incidents have fluctuated over the past 5 years. From 2012-2018 there has been a significant increase in the number of persons involved in Alcohol-Related Incidents for Bryan County in 2017, and 2018.

Nonmedical Use of Prescription Drugs Consumption & Consequences

NMUPD Youth Consumption Data:

Table 9: OPNA 30 Day Prescription Drug Misuse

	30 Day Misuse				Lifetime Misuse			
	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	6 th Grade	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
OK	2.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	8.1	9.8	10.8	12.4
Bryan	3.2	2.9	3.2	1.7	8.2	8.9	9.9	6.9
Carter	3.5	5.0	8.9	2.6	9.4	9.9	16.1	13.0
Pontotoc	2.8	0.9	5.2	2.0	8.0	4.6	10.4	10.2
Garvin	0.8	4.4	2.7	4.6	8.0	12.2	11.8	15.3
Johnston	0.0	1.9	n/a	n/a	4.5	7.5	n/a	n/a
Love	2.3	6.2	n/a	n/a	8.1	13.6	n/a	n/a
Source: Listed are 6 out of the 8 Counties that participated in 2019-2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages The 2 Counties that did not participate are: Marshall and Murray.								

In comparison to the state, 6th-10th grade Carter County students had higher percentages of 30 Day Misuse. Of all of the youth in Region 10, who participated in the 2019-2021 OPNA, reporting misuse in the last 30 days, Carter County’s 10th grade students had the highest percentage at (8.9), when compared to the region and the state (3.7). Love County’s 8th grade students had the highest percentage at (6.2) when compared to the region and the state (3.6).

For lifetime misuse, Garvin County’s 8th-12th grade students reported higher percentages than the state. Overall, Carter County’s 10th grade students and Garvin County’s 12th grade students also reported notably highest percentages for the region and state percentages, respectively. (See Data and Limitations in regard to the 2019-2020 OPNA Data).

NMUPD Consequences Data:

Table 10: Nonmedical use of Prescription Drug Consequences

	Property Crime 2019		Opioid Analgesic Deaths 2009-2018		ODMHSAS Opioid Treatment Admissions FY19	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate^	Count	Rate*
OK	110,177	27.8	4,314	11.5	3,125	0.79
Bryan	1,167	24.5	64	14.8	36	0.75
Carter	1,317	27.4	95	19.9	76	1.58
Garvin	792	16.5	45	16.7	13	0.47
Johnston	66	6.0	28	27.3	8	0.72
Love	189	18.5	14	Unreliable	6	0.58
Marshall	336	19.9	12	Unreliable	10	0.59
Murray	207	14.8	22	17.8	16	1.14
Pontotoc	843	21.9	65	18.3	25	0.65

*Rate per 1,000 population. ^Rate per 100,000 population. #All years not represented.
Population based on 2010 Census

It is found that incidents of property crime can be committed by individuals seeking to obtain money in order to access drugs (CSAP Indicators). Within Region 10, Carter County had the highest rate (28.2) of property crime followed by Garvin (26.8) and Bryan (24.8) Counties. Johnston County had the lowest rate of property crime at (8.7). (Uniform Crime Reports 2017, 2018)

When examining the rates of opioid analgesic death rates most counties in the Region have a higher rates compared to the state, with the exception of Love and Marshall Counties. Johnston County had the highest rate of opioid analgesic deaths in the Region (27.3) which comes in almost 16 points higher than the state rate (11.5).

Most counties in the Region had higher opioid treatment admission rates than the state (0.46), with the exception of Garvin County (0.18). Among Region 10 counties, Pontotoc had the highest admission rate (4.97).

Additional Data Findings

Table 11: Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions 12+

ODMHSAS Illicit Drug Treatment Admissions Ages 12+																
	FY2017				FY2018				FY2019				FY2020			
	Marijuana	Meth	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana	Meth	Heroin	Cocaine
OK	2,983	5,625	865	319	3,045	5,838	1,078	330	2,610	5,623	1,259	289	1,948	5,857	1,521	251
Bryan	31	80	1	1	34	59	3	2	20	55	3	1	36	64	11	0
Carter	33	92	4	1	43	99	2	1	45	72	9	3	57	90	7	3
Garvin	14	34	0	0	8	48	3	2	15	38	1	1	7	30	3	0
Johnston	1	10	0	0	5	21	0	0	5	11	0	0	3	23	1	0
Love	3	7	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	13	0	0	6	10	0	1
Marshall	3	10	2	0	3	24	1	0	3	16	2	2	6	11	0	1
Murray	3	14	0	0	6	17	0	0	6	17	0	0	4	30	0	0
Pontotoc	67	83	2	1	48	76	4	2	42	103	1	0	18	103	6	1

Source: Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

According to this table, the number of admissions in Region 10 for illicit drug treatment has fluctuated since FY16. Carter County saw an increase in treatment admissions for marijuana, meth and heroin from FY16 to FY19. Overall, most counties in the Region did not see significant change in illicit drug treatment admissions.

Table 12: Drug Related Car Crashes 2017-2019

Drug Related Car Crashes 2017-2019			
	2017	2018	2019
OK	990	914	896
Bryan	16	16	11
Carter	14	18	15
Garvin	11	9	10
Johnston	6	10	7
Love	2	6	7
Marshall	5	10	4
Murray	5	5	9
Pontotoc	18	11	8

Source: Oklahoma Department of Highway Safety & Department of Public Safety Crash Report

From 2018 to 2019, Region 10 showed an improvement in the number of drug-related car crashes in Bryan, Carter, Johnston, Marshall and Pontotoc Counties. The remaining three counties in Region 10 showed an increase in the number of drug-related car crashes or showed no change from 2018 to 2019.

Data Gaps and Limitations:

Data gaps and limitations were identified and we will continue to strive for the resources and data needed to close said gaps.

Increased OPNA participation in all 8 counties is necessary for accurate data concerning our youth and substance abuse prevention. 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%. Due to the lack of participation for the 2018 OPNA Survey, we were not able to include any new data for the Region. Even so, participation for the 2019-2020 OPNA survey increased regionally and we are looking forward to more inclusive data for our region.

Access to adult consumption data has been a challenge as survey participation in the 18 and up age range continues to be a difficult task.

Local Law Enforcement data was difficult to obtain. Wichita Mountains Prevention Network (WMPN) and coalition members will continue to build capacity with local law enforcement

agencies so that a mutual trust and understanding can develop. 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, and get more accomplished.

Summary of Findings

Alcohol consumption and related consequences are 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, Bryan County's 6-10th grade students who reported Past 30 Day Use, 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.

The nonmedical use of prescription drugs is an emerging issue in the nation and is a high priority for Oklahoma. This issue is also reflected in Region 10. Carter County had a higher rate of 30 day and lifetime use of prescription misuse than the state in all grades surveyed during the 2016 OPNA. Most counties in Region 10 have higher opioid analgesic death rates than the state, with Johnston County coming in almost 16 points higher than the state rate. The opioid treatment admission rates show that most of the regional counties have higher admission rates than the state.

Illicit drug treatment admissions have fluctuated since FY2016 in most Region 10 counties, but do not show significant change. We are still working to collect consumption data to be able to get a clearer picture of the illicit drug use in our region.

Suicide rates for Region 10 are a significant concern as most of the counties have suicide rates higher than the state rate. All counties in Region 10 have lower property crime rates than the state, even though several are close to the state rate.

Substance use and misuse as well as the corresponding consequences continue to be a concern in Region 10. This is why we must be diligent in our efforts to provide prevention to the counties that we serve. We will continue to address topics that statistically demonstrate issues as well as preparing for issues that are on the rise in our Region.

Glossary

Abuse • A respondent was defined with abuse of a substance if he or she met one or more of the four criteria for abuse included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994) and did not meet the definition for dependence for that substance. Additional criteria for alcohol and marijuana abuse are that if respondents reported a specific number of days that they used these drugs in the past 12 months, they must have used these drugs on six or more days in that period. These questions have been included in the survey since 2000.

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

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.

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.

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 of 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.

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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