

## REGION 11 REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN

### **REGIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP (REOW)**

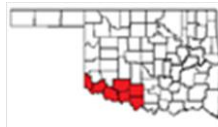
## **2021 SUBSTANCE ABUSE EPI PROFILE**

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.

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.

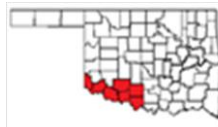


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Table 1 below shows the composition of REOW in terms of membership, professional background, and role.

**TABLE 1: Regional Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup**

Brooke Anthony	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and Analyze Data
Kim Whaley	Duncan Regional Hospital	Stephens County CDW Rep
Jennifer Gormley	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and Analyze Data
Bekah Fountain	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and Analyze Data
Chloe Roughface	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and Analyze Data
Onreka Johnson	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and Analyze Data
Stephanie Morcom	Wichita Mountains Prevention Network	Provide and Analyze Data
Todd Anthony	ABLE Commission	Provide and Analyze Data
Rick Strain	Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics	Data Analysis
Leisa Weatherly	Department of Human Services	Provide and Analyze Data
Dustin Dye	Lawton Police Dept.	Data Analysis
Macdonald Chaava	Community Member	Data Analysis
Mary Gossett	Community Member	Data Analysis
Jason Gardner	Children & Family Services	Provide and Analyze Data
Christina Erman	YouthCare of Oklahoma	Provide and Analyze Data
Sandy Foster	Comanche County Memorial Hospital	Provide and Analyze Data
Rosalyn Hall	Oklahoma Health Department	Provide and Analyze Data
Lori Lovett	Oklahoma Health Department	Provide & Analyze Data
Kaitlyn Knott	Lawton Police Department	Data Analysis
Matt Dimmitt	Lawton Police Department	Data Analysis
Carlos Taylor	Southern Oklahoma Treatment Services	Provide and Analyze Data
Aron Wahkinney	Southern Plains Tribal Health Board	Provide and Analyze Data
Melanie Johnson	Southern Plains Tribal Health Board	Provide and Analyze Data
Courtney Evans	Chickasaw Nation	Provide and Analyze Data
Mendy Spohn	Oklahoma Health Department	Provide and Analyze Data
Terri Kinder	Oklahoma Family Network	Provide and Analyze Data



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Nathan Mackey	Oklahoma Highway Patrol	Data Analysis
Linda Griffith Lambert	Marie Detty	Provide and Analyze Data
Suzan Esley	Marie Detty	Provide and Analyze Data

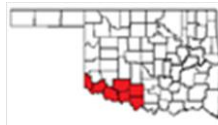
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

According to the estimates from the American Community Survey, in 2019 there were 211,598 people living in Region 11, a 2.02% decrease since 2017. The population of females living in the region was 103,256 (48.8%). The population’s racial breakdown was 145,949 white (69.0%), 22,700 black (10.7%), 9,722 American Indian/Native Alaskan (4.6%), 3,779 Asian (1.8%), 19,434 reporting two or more races (9.2%), and 29,664 of Hispanic or Latino origin (14%). There were 33,814 residents living in poverty, representing 16% of the total regional population. The percentage of adults aged twenty-five and over with a high school diploma or higher was 88.3%. And 19.7% of residents held at least a four-year college degree. The average median income per household in 2019 was \$45,737.71, a 1.12% increase over 2017 when adjusted for inflation.

Table 2 below contains county specific numbers as well as regional totals. These numbers are from the 2019 American Community Survey and reflect those estimates.

**TABLE 2: County Demographic Data for 2019**

	Comanche County	Cotton County	Harmon County	Jackson County	Jefferson County	Stephens County	Tillman County	Region 11
<b>2019 Population</b>	120,749	5,858	2,710	25,063	6,158	43,647	7,413	211,598
<b>2017 Population</b>	123,066	6,000	2,758	25,574	6,270	44,293	7,992	215,953
<b>Female Population</b>	57,036	2,896	1,383	12,505	3,056	22,749	3,631	103,256
<b>White Population</b>	75,751	4,695	1,757	18,005	5,224	35,971	4,546	145,949
<b>Black Population</b>	19,184	133	254	1,716	85	766	562	22,700
<b>American Indian/Native Alaskan Population</b>	5,849	567	12	416	358	2,318	202	9,722
<b>Asian Population</b>	3,172	0	20	331	1	239	16	3,779



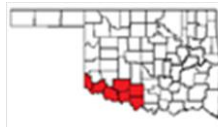
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<b>Population Reporting 2 or More Races</b>	13,929	391	194	1,759	297	2,296	568	19,434
<b>Population of Hispanic/Latino Origin</b>	16,318	466	789	6,043	651	3,392	2,005	29,664
<b>Percentage of Population 25+ with High School Diplomas or Higher</b>	90.8%	84.5%	79.7%	85.1%	83.2%	87.3%	77.5%	88.3%
<b>Percentage of Population 25+ with Bachelor's Degrees or Higher</b>	20.8%	13.7%	20.7%	23.3%	14.7%	16.9%	17.3%	19.7%
<b>Percentage of Population Living Below Poverty Level</b>	16.1%	17.7%	14.1%	16.8%	20.8%	14.0%	18.9%	16.0%
Source: 2019 ACS 1-YR Data Profile Estimates & 2019 ACS 5-YR Data Estimates								

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

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

	<b>ALCOHOL</b>	<b>PRESCRIPTION DRUGS</b>	<b>ILLICIT DRUGS</b>
<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>	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
<b>CONSUMPTION</b>	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



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**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION RATES & CONSEQUENCES:**

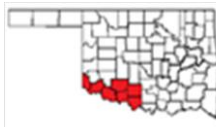
The statistics for Region 11 on the consequences of alcohol consumption, and how they compare to the State of Oklahoma, are listed in Table 4. Those consequences include: violent crime, juvenile and adult alcohol-related arrests, alcohol related automobile crashes, chronic liver disease deaths, suicide deaths, alcohol treatment admissions, and the alcohol related birthrate.

In 2019, Comanche County had the highest rate of violent crime in the region with 7.5 per 1,000 residents, far higher even than Oklahoma’s statewide average of 4.3. Juvenile alcohol arrest rates for all counties in the region were at 0.0 or 0.1 per 1,000 residents, matching the statewide average. Jefferson County had the highest rate of adult alcohol arrests with 6.3; all other counties were below the state rate of 5.5. Jefferson County also has the greatest percentage of alcohol related crashes, 9.3%, almost double the state percentage of 4.3%. Stephens County exceeded the state as well with 5.5%. All counties were below the state rate of 1.6 per 1,000 residents, although Jefferson County came close with 1.5.

**TABLE 4: Alcohol Consequences**

	Violent Crime 2019		Juvenile Alcohol Arrests 2019		Adult Alcohol Arrests 2019		Alcohol-Related Crashes 2019		Alcohol Treatment Admissions FY 2020	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	% of total crashes	#	Rate*
<b>OK</b>	16,840	4.3	351	0.1	21,725	5.5	3,171	4.3	6,629	1.6
<b>Comanche</b>	903	7.5	2	0.0	411	3.4	104	4.8	136	1.1
<b>Cotton</b>	1	0.2	0	0.0	27	4.6	2	1.6	5	0.9
<b>Harmon</b>	6	2.2	0	0.0	14	5.2	0	0.0	1	0.4
<b>Jackson</b>	58	2.3	2	0.1	132	5.3	18	4.6	22	0.9
<b>Jefferson</b>	6	1.0	0	0.0	39	6.3	4	9.3	9	1.5
<b>Stephens</b>	68	1.6	3	0.1	187	4.3	33	5.5	42	1.0
<b>Tillman</b>	24	3.2	0	0.0	11	1.5	3	4.7	5	0.7

Sources: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), Oklahoma Highway Safety



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Office (OHSO), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS), and OK2Share at Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH).

\*Rate per 1,000 population

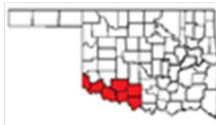
*It is important to note magnitude vs. severity and how many people are being affected. While there are some instances where the county rates are lower than the state, the actual numbers may be high. And there also may be some indicators where counties have high rates, but raw numbers are low. Violent Crime and Alcohol Treatment Admission rates were calculated using 2017-2018 Census data. Alcohol Treatment Admissions reported above are ODMHSAS-funded treatment admissions.*

As indicated by Table 5 below, Cameron University recorded 21 alcohol related violations during a period from 2017 – 2019, down from 37 from 2016 – 2018. 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 5: 2017-19 Cameron University Liquor Law Violations**

	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
On Campus Violations	11	6	4	21
Source: 2019 Cameron University Annual Security & Fire Safety Report				

As indicated in Table 6, in 2019 Jefferson County had the highest percentage of alcohol-related deaths at 100%; however, it is important to note that this county had only 1 crash related fatality. In terms of total deaths, Comanche County is the highest with 5. Comanche also had the highest excessive drinking rate at 14%, which matches the statewide percentage. All other counties in the region reported lower excessive drinking percentages. 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.



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**TABLE 6: Alcohol Consumption/Consequence- Adults:**

	Excessive Drinking 2019	Alcohol-Related Driving Deaths 2019	Percentage of Total Driving Deaths 2019
<b>OK</b>	14%	165	28%
<b>Comanche</b>	14%	5	50%
<b>Cotton</b>	13%	0	0%
<b>Harmon</b>	12%	0	0%
<b>Jackson</b>	13%	2	67%
<b>Jefferson</b>	12%	1	100%
<b>Stephens</b>	12%	2	18%
<b>Tillman</b>	12%	0	0%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2019 OHSO Highway Safety Crash Facts Book

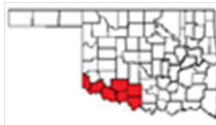
UNDERAGE ALCOHOL USE

The data in Tables 7 & 8 is derived from the 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA). When reviewing this OPNA data, it is important to consider magnitude, as a grade level participation rate of at least 60% is required in order to generate an accurate report. For this reason, data for Harmon County and Tillman County is unavailable for the 2019-2020 school year.

Table 7 shows alcohol consumption rates of youth within the region, including both past 30-day and lifetime usage, according to the OPNA. Jefferson County had the highest rate of past 30-day consumption for 12<sup>th</sup> graders with 42.5%. Jackson County ranked below state averages in nearly every metric (excepting 8<sup>th</sup> grade past 30 day use), most significantly for past 30-Day use among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders (11.5% and 23.7%, respectively), and lifetime use among 10<sup>th</sup> graders (36.9%). Cotton and Jefferson Counties both far exceeded the state average for lifetime use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, 71.8% and 70.0%, respectively, compared to 59.2% statewide.

**TABLE 7: 2019-20 Alcohol Consumption- Youth**

	Past 30-Day Use				Lifetime Use			
	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>OK</b>	6.4	13.6	22.1	31.9	19.9	33.3	47.4	59.2



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<b>Comanche</b>	6.9	10.6	22.4	27.6	19.8	32.5	49.4	60.7
<b>Cotton</b>	-	13.8	27.3	35.9	-	37.9	63.6	71.8
<b>Harmon</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Jackson</b>	3.4	14.1	11.5	23.7	15.8	32.0	36.9	53.2
<b>Jefferson</b>	2.4	9.7	25.0	42.5	12.2	32.3	52.8	70.0
<b>Stephens</b>	6.2	9.6	23.1	34.1	17.4	30.3	41.7	60.8
<b>Tillman</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source: 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages								

- No data available

Table 8 shows the rates of problem alcohol past 30-day use among students in the region. While most counties were in line with state averages, Jefferson County had double the rates of problem alcohol use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, with 30% reporting having binged, 25% having ridden with a drinking driver and 10% having driven while drinking within the previous 30 days. Cotton County had 27.6% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders report having ridden with a drinking driver, much higher than the state average of 16.8%. Comanche County ranked at or below the state averages in problem use across the board, most significantly with only 12.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting having binged, compared to 17.4% for the state.

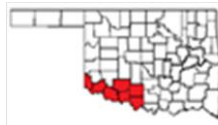
**TABLE 8: 2019-20 Youth Problem Alcohol Use (Past 30 Day)**

	Past 30 Day Binge Use				Past 30 Day Rode with Drinking Driver				Past 30 Day Drinking and Driving			
	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>OK</b>	3.6	7.2	11.2	17.4	14.9	16.8	14.1	12.3	1.1	1.7	2.4	5.0
<b>Comanche</b>	3.8	5.0	10.3	12.7	14.2	16.5	13.1	9.6	0.9	0.9	2.	3.9
<b>Cotton</b>	-	3.4	9.1	23.1	-	27.6	9.1	16.2	-	0.0	0.0	5.4
<b>Harmon</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Jackson</b>	0.8	7.7	8.1	12.9	13.9	17.3	8.7	5.2	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.3
<b>Jefferson</b>	2.5	3.3	16.7	30.0	7.9	23.3	17.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	10.0
<b>Stephens</b>	3.4	5.0	14.8	19.2	15.2	12.3	14.8	9.2	0.4	1.7	2.0	7.5
<b>Tillman</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) – all values are percentages

- No data available





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## DRUG USE: CONSUMPTION & CONSEQUENCES

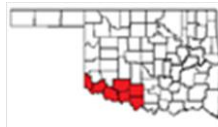
Table 9 shows the following drug consequences: property crime, opioid analgesic deaths, opiate treatment admissions, marijuana treatment admissions, and methamphetamine treatment admissions. In 2019, Comanche County had the highest rate of property crimes at 28.9 per 1,000 residents, slightly higher than the state crime rate of 28.4, while Jefferson County had the lowest property crime rate with 8.3. Cotton, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Stephens and Tillman Counties all had property crime rates lower than the statewide rate. Property crime included burglary, larceny-theft, arson and motor vehicle theft. Nearly every county in the region had rates of marijuana treatment admissions higher than the state average (0.7), with Harmon County the lone exception with 0.4. Jackson County had the highest rate of marijuana treatment admissions with 1.6 per 1,000 residents. For methamphetamine admissions, Jefferson and Stephens Counties came in at 1.6 per 1,000 residents, slightly ahead of the statewide rate of 1.5. Jackson County had a rate higher than the state, with 2.1. Comanche, Cotton, Harmon and Tillman Counties all had methamphetamine admission rates at or below the state average.

**TABLE 9: Drug Consequences**

	Property Crime* 2019		Opioid Analgesic Deaths 2014 - 2018		Opiate Treatment Admissions FY' 2020		Marijuana Treatment Admissions FY'2020		Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions FY'2020	
	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*	#	Rate*
<b>OK</b>	112,503	28.4	N/A	9.8	1,825	0.5	2,610	0.7	5,612	1.5
<b>Comanche</b>	3,489	28.9	62	N/A	57	0.5	123	1.0	134	1.1
<b>Cotton</b>	61	10.4	2	N/A	1	0.2	6	1.0	6	1.0
<b>Harmon</b>	51	18.8	2	N/A	1	0.4	1	0.4	4	1.5
<b>Jackson</b>	447	17.8	10	N/A	7	0.3	32	1.3	52	2.1
<b>Jefferson</b>	51	8.3	4	N/A	2	0.3	10	1.6	10	1.6
<b>Stephens</b>	1041	23.9	26	N/A	27	0.6	39	0.9	71	1.6
<b>Tillman</b>	145	19.6	3	N/A	0	0.0	9	1.2	6	0.8

Source: 2019 Uniform Crime Reports, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services

\*Rate per 1,000 population  
 - No data.



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Tables 10 – 13 are derived from data contained in the 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA). Please note that data from Harmon and Tillman Counties were unavailable.

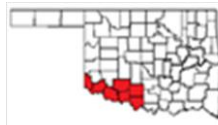
Table 10 contains information on the prescription drug misuse of youth in the past 30 days. While most of Jackson County’s numbers fall below the state average, non-medical misuse or prescription drugs among 12<sup>th</sup> graders is 5.1%, much higher than the statewide 3.4%. Stephens County 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported a rate of 5.7%, compared to the 3.7% in the state. Comanche County also far outpaced the state, with 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders reporting 5.6% and 6.1% misuse, respectively. Meanwhile, Cotton County reported an interesting 3.4% for 8<sup>th</sup> graders, then 0.0% misuse among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, but 2.6% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

**TABLE 10: 2019-20 Youth Past 30 Day Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs**

	Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs Past 30 Day Misuse			
	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>OK</b>	2.3	3.6	3.7	3.4
<b>Comanche</b>	3.1	5.6	6.1	3.5
<b>Cotton</b>	-	3.4	0.0	2.6
<b>Harmon</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Jackson</b>	1.7	1.0	1.9	5.1
<b>Jefferson</b>	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
<b>Stephens</b>	2.6	3.6	5.7	1.6
<b>Tillman</b>	-	-	-	-
Source: 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages				

- No data

Table 11 shows the percentage of lifetime non-medical use of prescription drugs for youth. Jefferson County shows a 2.8% rate of lifetime misuse among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, compared to the state average of 10.8%. Comanche County significantly exceeds the state average for lifetime use for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, with 14.1% and 14.5%, respectively. Stephens County 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders also outpace statewide rates, with 13.9% and 15.2% of students reporting misuse.



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**Table 11: 2019-20 Youth Lifetime Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs**

	Lifetime Use			
	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>OK</b>	8.1	9.8	10.8	12.4
<b>Comanche</b>	9	11.9	14.1	14.5
<b>Cotton</b>	-	10.3	12.1	7.7
<b>Harmon</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Jackson</b>	6.3	10.4	7.3	12.9
<b>Jefferson</b>	5.0	9.7	2.8	15.0
<b>Stephens</b>	10.0	8.0	13.9	15.2
<b>Tillman</b>	-	-	-	-

Source: 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages

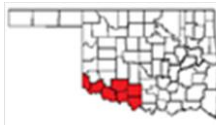
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Table 12 shows the past 30 day use of marijuana, methamphetamines and inhalants among youth.

*Marijuana Use:* Comanche County has higher rates of youth marijuana use for all grades than the State of Oklahoma. Stephens County saw 22.8% consumption among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The sharpest difference between a county and the state was in Jefferson County, where 12<sup>th</sup> graders indicated a consumption rate of 0.0% and 12.5% for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, respectively, compared to state averages of 14.0% and 19.8% for the same groups.

*Methamphetamine Use:* Most counties within the region report 0.0% or 0.1% for methamphetamine use. The exception is Cotton County, which reported 2.6% use for 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the past 30 days, compared to the state rate of 0.1%.

*Inhalant Use:* For almost all counties, inhalant use appears highest for 6<sup>th</sup> graders before tapering off by 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Comanche, Jackson and Stephens Counties all have higher use rates for 6<sup>th</sup> graders than the State of Oklahoma. Jefferson County has the highest percentage reported, with 9.7% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders having used inhalants in the past 30 days, as opposed to the state average of 3.4%.



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**Table 12: 2019-20 Youth Past 30 Day Illicit Drug Consumption**

	Marijuana				Methamphetamine				Inhalant			
	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>OK</b>	1.6	6.6	14.0	19.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.4	1.7	0.8
<b>Comanche</b>	1.9	7.2	14.5	23.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.1	3.3	1.5	1.0
<b>Cotton</b>	-	6.9	9.1	15.4	-	0.0	0.0	2.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Harmon</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Jackson</b>	0.8	5.6	8.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.0	0.6	1.7
<b>Jefferson</b>	0.0	6.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	2.8	0.0
<b>Stephens</b>	1.8	5.6	13.1	22.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	3.6	0.0
<b>Tillman</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

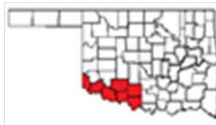
Source: 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages

Table 13 displays lifetime use among youth for marijuana, methamphetamine, and inhalants.

*Marijuana Use:* Jefferson County had lower rates of lifetime use for all grades, compared to state averages. The sharpest departure from the state average was Cotton County, which showed 39.4% use for 10<sup>th</sup> graders, whereas the state rate for the same grade is 27.2%. The highest percentage of marijuana use was Comanche County 12<sup>th</sup> graders at 44.7%.

*Methamphetamine Use:* Use for all counties appears in line with state numbers, with the exception of Cotton County, where 3.0% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 12.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using methamphetamine in the past 30 days (state average is 1.1% and 1.2%, respectively).

*Inhalant Use:* No lifetime data was available in the 2020 OPNA.



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**Table 13: 2019-20 Youth Lifetime Illicit Drug Consumption**

	Marijuana				Methamphetamine				Inhalant			
	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade	6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>OK</b>	4.0	13.4	27.2	39.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	-
<b>Comanche</b>	4.0	14.7	31.0	44.7	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.5	-	-	-	-
<b>Cotton</b>	-	10.5	39.4	41.0	-	0.0	3.0	12.8	-	-	-	-
<b>Harmon</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Jackson</b>	1.7	11.1	18.0	25.8	0.0	0.5	1.1	2.4	-	-	-	-
<b>Jefferson</b>	0.0	6.5	13.9	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
<b>Stephens</b>	3.2	10.8	23.4	39.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.8	-	-	-	-
<b>Tillman</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2020 Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment (OPNA) - all values are percentages

-No data available

Table 14 shows drug law violations for Cameron University from 2017 – 2019. All were referred for disciplinary action, rather than arrest, and 2019 shows a clear downward trend.

**TABLE 14: 2017-19 Cameron University Drug Law Violations**

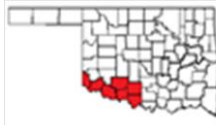
	2017	2018	2019	Total
On Campus Violations	10	0	1	11
Violations in Campus Housing	9	0	1	10

Source: 2019 Cameron University Annual Security & Fire Safety Report

Table 15 below shows drug-related arrests for both adults and youth within Region 11 in 2019.

**TABLE 15: 2019 Drug-Related Arrests (Adults & Youth)**

	ADULTS	YOUTH
<b>OK</b>	15,365	1,002
<b>Comanche</b>	688	40
<b>Cotton</b>	16	6
<b>Harmon</b>	4	0
<b>Jackson</b>	59	7
<b>Jefferson</b>	29	0
<b>Stephens</b>	95	1
<b>Tillman</b>	10	2
<b>REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>56</b>



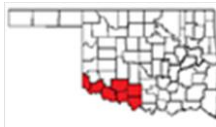
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Source: 2019 Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Number of Drug-Related Arrests (OSBI)

### **DATA GAPS & LIMITATIONS**

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

- 1) Lack of data on Harmon and Tillman Counties within the OPNA.
- 2) Lack of available data for 18-20 year olds for non-priority counties 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 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



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with the judicial system and work with the already established law enforcement connections on data.

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

#### ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE DATA

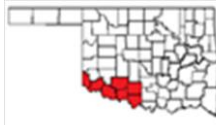
In 2019, Comanche County had the highest rate of violent crime in the region with 7.5 per 1,000 residents, far higher even than Oklahoma's statewide average of 4.3. Juvenile alcohol arrest rates for all counties in the region were at 0.0 or 0.1 per 1,000 residents, matching the statewide average. Jefferson County had the highest rate of adult alcohol arrests with 6.3; all other counties were below the state rate of 5.5. Jefferson County also has the greatest percentage of alcohol related crashes, 9.3%, almost double the state percentage of 4.3%. Stephens County exceeded the state as well with 5.5%. All counties were below the state rate of 1.6 per 1,000 residents, although Jefferson County came close with 1.5.

#### ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DATA

In 2019, Jefferson County had the highest percentage of alcohol-related deaths at 100%; however, it is important to note that this county had only 1 crash related fatality. In terms of total deaths, Comanche County is the highest with 5. Comanche also had the highest excessive drinking rate at 14%, which matches the statewide percentage. All other counties in the region reported lower excessive drinking percentages. 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 OPNA, Jefferson County had the highest rate of past 30-day consumption for 12<sup>th</sup> graders with 42.5%. Jackson County ranked below state averages in nearly every metric (excepting 8<sup>th</sup> grade past 30 day use), most significantly for past 30-Day use among 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders (11.5% and 23.7%, respectively), and lifetime use among 10<sup>th</sup> graders (36.9%). Cotton and Jefferson Counties both far exceeded the state average for lifetime use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, 71.8% and 70.0%, respectively, compared to 59.2% statewide.

Concerning past 30 day youth problem alcohol use, while most counties were in line with state



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averages, Jefferson County had double the rates of problem alcohol use among 12<sup>th</sup> graders, with 30% reporting having binge, 25% having ridden with a drinking driver and 10% having driven while drinking within the previous 30 days. Cotton County had 27.6% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders report having ridden with a drinking driver, much higher than the state average of 16.8%. Comanche County ranked at or below the state averages in problem use across the board, most significantly with only 12.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting having binge, compared to 17.4% for the state.

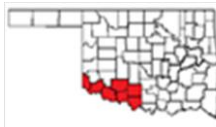
### DRUG CONSEQUENCE DATA

In 2019, Comanche County had the highest rate of property crimes at 28.9 per 1,000 residents, slightly higher than the state crime rate of 28.4, while Jefferson County had the lowest property crime rate with 8.3. Cotton, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Stephens and Tillman Counties all had property crime rates lower than the statewide rate. Property crime included burglary, larceny-theft, arson and motor vehicle theft. Nearly every county in the region had rates of marijuana treatment admissions higher than the state average (0.7), with Harmon County the lone exception with 0.4. Jackson County had the highest rate of marijuana treatment admissions with 1.6 per 1,000 residents. For methamphetamine admissions, Jefferson and Stephens Counties came in at 1.6 per 1,000 residents, slightly ahead of the statewide rate of 1.5. Jackson County had a rate higher than the state, with 2.1. Comanche, Cotton, Harmon and Tillman Counties all had methamphetamine admission rates at or below the state average.

### DRUG CONSUMPTION DATA:

*Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs:* While most of Jackson County's numbers fall below the state average, non-medical misuse or prescription drugs among 12<sup>th</sup> graders is 5.1%, much higher than the statewide 3.4%. Stephens County 10<sup>th</sup> graders reported a rate of 5.7%, compared to the 3.7% in the state. Comanche County also far outpaced the state, with 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders reporting 5.6% and 6.1% misuse, respectively. Meanwhile, Cotton County reported an interesting 3.4% for 8<sup>th</sup> graders, then 0.0% misuse among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, but 2.6% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Jefferson County shows a 2.8% rate of lifetime misuse among 10<sup>th</sup> graders, compared to the state average of 10.8%. Comanche County significantly exceeds the state average for lifetime use for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, with 14.1% and 14.5%, respectively. Stephens County 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders also outpace statewide rates, with 13.9% and 15.2% of students reporting misuse.





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*Marijuana Use:* Comanche County has higher rates of past 30 day youth marijuana use than the State of Oklahoma. Stephens County recorded 22.8% consumption among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The greatest difference between a county and the state for past 30 day use was in Jefferson County, where 12<sup>th</sup> graders indicated a consumption rate of 0.0% and 12.5% for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, respectively, compared to state averages of 14.0% and 19.8% for the same groups. Jefferson County had lower rates of lifetime use for all grades, compared to state averages. The sharpest departure from the state average was Cotton County, which showed 39.4% use for 10<sup>th</sup> graders, whereas the state rate for the same grade is 27.2%. The highest percentage of lifetime marijuana use was Comanche County 12<sup>th</sup> graders at 44.7%.

*Methamphetamine Use:* Most counties within the region report 0.0% or 0.1% for methamphetamine use. The exception is Cotton County, which reported 2.6% use for 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the past 30 days, compared to the state rate of 0.1%. Lifetime use for all counties appears in line with state numbers, with the exception of Cotton County, where 3.0% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders and 12.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using methamphetamine in the past 30 days (state average is 1.1% and 1.2%, respectively).

*Inhalant Use:* For almost all counties, inhalant use appears highest for 6<sup>th</sup> graders before tapering off by 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Comanche, Jackson and Stephens Counties all have higher use rates for 6<sup>th</sup> graders than the State of Oklahoma. Jefferson County has the highest percentage reported, with 9.7% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders having used inhalants in the past 30 days, as opposed to the state average of 3.4%. No lifetime data was available in the 2020 OPNA.

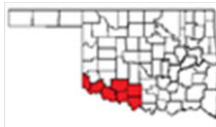
## **GLOSSARY**

**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.



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**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

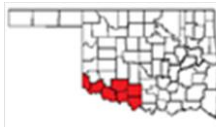
**Methamphetamine Use** • Measures of use of methamphetamine (also known as crank, crystal, ice, or speed), Desoxyn®, or Methedrine® in the respondent's lifetime, the past year, and the past month.

**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 treatment 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.



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**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).

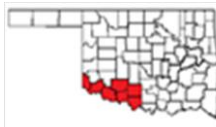
**Treatment for a Substance Use Problem** • Respondents were asked if they had received treatment for illicit drug use, alcohol use, or both illicit drug and alcohol use in the past 12 months in any of the following locations: a hospital overnight as an inpatient, a residential drug or alcohol rehabilitation 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**

**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



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trend) statistics. Data is tracked for drug and liquor law violations, arrests, and disciplinary actions on campus and off campus.

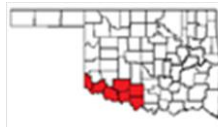
**Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS)** • FARS contains data on all fatal traffic crashes within the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The data system was conceived, designed, and developed by the National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) to assist the traffic safety community 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.



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**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.

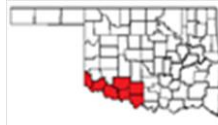
**Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI)** • The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is part of a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort.

**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. The OK2Share database is ran through their department.

**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



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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.