

Data Sources

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)
National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI)
Oklahoma State Dept. of Health (OSDH)
Oklahoma Violent Death Reporting System (OVDRS)
Oklahoma Youth Tobacco Survey (OYTS)
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
Surgeon Generals Report 1994 (SG)
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

*“for a tree to become tall, it must grow
through roots among the rocks”*

-Friederich Nietzsche

The following agencies participated in the development of this profile:

Oklahoma Dept. of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services
Oklahoma State Dept. of Health
Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth
Oklahoma State Dept. of Education
Oklahoma Dept. of Corrections
Oklahoma Dept. of Public Safety Highway Patrol
Oklahoma Health Care Authority
Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs
Oklahoma Association of Police Chiefs
Oklahoma City Area Inter-Tribal Health Board Epidemiology Center
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
University of Oklahoma School of Social Work
VA Medical Center
Cherokee Nation Behavioral Health Services
ABLE Commission

For a detailed copy of the Epidemiological Profile visit
Oklahoma Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services
at www.odmhsas.org

Assessment is the first step
towards effective prevention and
treatment



**“a man is a bundle of
relations, a know of
roots, whose flower and
fruitage is the world”**

Ralph Waldo Emerson

**PROMOTING HEALTHY COMMUNITIES
AND PROVIDING THE HIGHEST QUALITY
CARE TO ENHANCE THE WELL BEING OF
ALL OKLAHOMANS**

2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Oklahoma State Epidemiology Profile of Substance Use is a planning tool for substance abuse prevention planners at the state, county and community level. The primary purpose is to support goals of reducing substance abuse in the state. The objectives of the State Epidemiology Outcomes Workgroup is to provide a detailed statewide assessment regarding the consumption patterns and consequences of substance use; build capacity to address those needs; and plan, implement, and evaluate evidence-based programs, policies and practices designed to address the intervening variables related to identifying substance-related problems. Obtaining these objectives will be a multi-year process beginning in 2007 with a global assessment of how Oklahoma compares with the United States as a whole in regards to substance use. Future profiles will focus at a regional and county level for communities to better address their prevention efforts.

The Oklahoma SEOW represents many different agencies and representatives working together towards a deeper understanding of Oklahoma substance consumption and consequences across the lifespan. The Oklahoma SEOW hopes to bridge the way for broader data sharing across multiple agencies that will benefit Oklahoma in the future.

“Drug use prevention is not about one program or activity... it is about making it part of the ground water-the way communities do business”

CONSUMPTION & CONSEQUENCES ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

<u>ALCOHOL</u>	<u>TOBACCO</u>	<u>ILLICIT DRUGS</u>
41% of high school students reported drinking in the last month (YRBS 2005)	29% of high school students reported recent cigarette use (YRBS 2005)	More youth have used marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, ecstasy in their lifetime compared to the US (YRBS 2005)
27% of students reported binge drinking in the past month (YRBS 2005)	20% of male students reported using spit tobacco compared to 14% for the US (YRBS 2005)	13% of female students reported using inhalants compared to 8% in 2003. (YRBS 2005)
42% of adults reported recent consumption compared to 56% for the US (BRFSS 2005)	People who begin to smoke at an early age are more likely to develop severe levels of nicotine addiction (SG 1994)	Marijuana use increased with grade 19% in 9th grade compared to 26% in 12th grade (YRBS 2005)
13% of adults reported binge drinking in the past 30 days (BRFSS 2005)	25% of adults reported current smoking (BRFSS 2005)	39% of adults reported lifetime marijuana use (NSDUH 2005)
Oklahoma men are 4 times more likely to binge drink than women (BRFSS 2005)	Adult smoking rate among males (27%) is higher than among females (24%) in Oklahoma (BRFSS 2005)	31% of adults reported lifetime use of illicit drugs other than marijuana (NSDUH 2005)
21% of 12th graders reported drinking and driving in the last month (YRBS 2005)	19% of adults reported smoking everyday compared to 15% for the US (BRFSS 2005)	More Oklahomans (12+) reported lifetime use of tranquilizers, and stimulants (NSDUH 2004)
56 Oklahoma youth die each year as a result of alcohol consumption	Smoking is the leading behavioral cause of death in Oklahoma (OSDH 2006)	In 2005 there were 522 drug overdose deaths in Oklahoma (OVDRS 2005)
44% of non-natural deaths for 13-20 yr olds have a positive blood alcohol level (NSDUH 2004)	30% of Oklahoma mothers smoked during pregnancy (PRAMS 2003)	Possession of marijuana constituted 49% of the total drug arrests (OSBI 2006)