Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

2015 State Epidemiological Profile

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

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CITATION

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This report presents the Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) with findings from a comprehensive data review completed by the SEOW and the University of Wyoming, Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC). It includes data on alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug use, prescription drug abuse, mental health, and general related factors. For each substance, data are organized into three groups, consequences, consumption, and/or prevalence, and substance-specific risk and protective factors.

Purpose of the SEOW

The SEOW is a program of the Wyoming Department of Health (WDH) directed by the WDH Public Health Division (PHD). It is comprised of representatives from:

- Wyoming Department of Health,
- Wyoming Department of Education,
- Wyoming Department of Corrections,
- Wyoming Department of Transportation,
- Wyoming Board of Pharmacy,
- Tribal services from the Arapaho and Shoshoni Tribes,
- Wyoming Prevention Management Organization,
- Community prevention providers, and
- Researchers from the University of Wyoming, WYSAC.

The SEOW’s charter is to provide guidance and information regarding the available data associated with substance abuse and mental health issues throughout the state. In particular, the SEOW is responsible for gathering, reporting, and disseminating information regarding substance abuse and mental health data in Wyoming. It also serves as a decision-making body regarding the deliverables for the SEOW grant. The SEOW helps determine directions to pursue, review results, and make recommendations.

Its support comes from the WDH and a grant from the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Deliverables

As part of its funding, the SEOW is charged with developing state and community epidemiological profiles of key substance use and mental health indicators. The WDH contracts with WYSAC to complete these deliverables.

This report constitutes the state profile. Its primary purpose is to serve as a reference document to present the key indicators as identified by the SEOW at the state level regarding alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, prescription drugs, and mental health issues. The data presented here are then reused to create more accessible documents that can be used to inform policy makers, legislators, and the public of the available state-level information about mental health and substance abuse prevention.

Procedures

During SEOW meetings in early 2011, the SEOW chose to focus on six areas: alcohol, tobacco, illicit drug use, prescription drug abuse, mental health, and general related factors. The SEOW then decided to subdivide variables in each of these areas into three categories:
consequences, consumption and/or prevalence, and risk and protective factors. These issues were revisited in 2014, and any changes are reflected within this profile.

The SEOW appointed a subcommittee to assign priority scores to each potential variable. The subcommittee developed consensus priority scores for each potential variable ranging from one to four, with one being the highest priority and four being the lowest. A score of one reflects great importance of the concept, strong accord between the concept and the indicator, and high data reliability and availability. A score of four, in contrast, reflects relatively low importance of the concept, weak accord between the concept and the indicator, and low data reliability and availability. Based on a decision of the subcommittee, only those indicators that have a priority one or two were included in the state and community profiles.

During the process of reviewing the state and community profiles, the SEOW explicitly decided to forego all conclusions and interpretations of the results. The SEOW felt that such data interpretation is best completed when the data is used outside of this reference document, such as in the creation of Fact Sheets and Information Briefs that are tailored to particular audiences. As a result, the notable findings section and the report purposely omit any data interpretations.

**Presentation Conventions**

During SEOW meetings in April and June 2011, the Workgroup reviewed early drafts of the state and community profiles and offered guidance on data presentation. Data presentation conventions include:

- A graphic in the upper outside corner of each page indicates whether the variable on that page is a consequence (the upper cell is shaded), consumption and/or prevalence (middle cell shaded), or risk or protective factor (lower cell shaded).
- Wherever possible, both national and Wyoming data are presented. Unless otherwise specified, all data pertain to Wyoming.
- Data are presented in graphs with data tables.
- In general, time series data are presented in line graphs. If only one or two years of data are available, data are presented in bar graphs.
- For data collected at regular intervals, generally every year or every alternate year, associated line graphs are continuous. If, however, data are available only for irregular or inconsistent intervals, interruptions in the regular pattern are represented by un-adjoined points on graphs.
- When necessary, a vertical dotted line is inserted into the graph to indicate the point in time which a change in methodology has occurred that necessitates cautious interpretation of the trend.
- Where available, confidence intervals appear in the data tables below the graphs.
- Scales used on all graphs are as consistent as possible. For variables represented as percentages, three vertical axis scales are used whenever possible: 0 to 100%, 0 to 50%, and 0 to 10%.
Rate Calculation

To make results comparable between Wyoming counties, this report presents calculated rates for data associated with three data types:

- Arrests (UCR)
- Alcohol Related Automobile Fatalities (FARS)
- Alcohol Related Car Crashes (WYDOT)

These aforementioned rates are calculated by forming a ratio of the counts from a given indicator (e.g., the total number of DUI arrests) over the appropriate population count and multiplying it by 100,000. For example, during 2006, Carbon County recorded 45 Alcohol Related Car Crashes resulting in fatalities, injuries, or property damage. During that same year, the Census Bureau estimated a total population of 15,136 in Carbon County.

To calculate the rate per 100,000 population for 2006, the following formula is used:

\[
R = \frac{C_1}{P_1} \times 100,000 = \frac{45}{15,136} \times 100,000 = 297.3
\]

Where:
- \(R\) is the rate to be calculated
- \(C_1\) is the counts for the Year from the outcome data source
- \(P_1\) is the estimated populations for the Year

To calculate the rate per 100,000 population across multiple years, the following formula is used:

\[
R = \frac{C_1 + C_2 + \cdots + C_n}{P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_n} \times 100,000
\]

Where:
- \(R\) is the rate to be calculated
- \(C_1 \text{ to } C_n\) are the counts for Year 1 to Year \(n\) from the outcome data source
- \(P_1 \text{ to } P_n\) are the estimated populations for Year 1 to Year \(n\)

Data Limitations

The information presented in this report is assembled from various sources that provide comprehensive results on a range of social problems. Readers are encouraged to visit the website of each data source and consider their limitations.
# Data Sources

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Links</th>
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<td>ACS</td>
<td>American Communities Survey</td>
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<td>ATS</td>
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<td>DCI</td>
<td>Wyoming Division of Criminal</td>
<td><a href="http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/dci-criminal-justice-information-systems-">http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/dci-criminal-justice-information-systems-</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Investigation</td>
<td>section/uniform-crime-reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Data</td>
<td>Hospital Discharge Database</td>
<td>Contact Joe Grandpre - <a href="mailto:joe.grandpre@wyo.gov">joe.grandpre@wyo.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>NSDUH</td>
<td>National Survey on Drug Use and</td>
<td><a href="https://nsduhweb.rti.org/respweb/homepage.cfm">https://nsduhweb.rti.org/respweb/homepage.cfm</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://pnasurvey.org/">http://pnasurvey.org/</a></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>health.epidemiology-unit/data/</td>
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<td>Synar</td>
<td>SYNAR</td>
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<td>Uniform Crime Reports</td>
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<td>and Reporting System</td>
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<td>Wyoming Department of Transportation</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/dot_safety/safety_statistics.html">http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/dot_safety/safety_statistics.html</a></td>
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<td>Crash Reports</td>
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<td>YRBS</td>
<td>Youth Risk Behavior Survey</td>
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# Alcohol

## Included Variables

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<td>Binge Drinking - Adults</td>
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<td>Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold</td>
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<td>Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking</td>
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<td>Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated</td>
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<td>Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol</td>
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<td>Alcohol Dependence or Abuse</td>
<td>NSDUH</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Color and Shade Conventions

- **United States**
- **Wyoming, all demographic groups**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**

### Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator
Alcohol-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

Chart 1: Wyoming Age Adjusted Death Rates—Homicide & Law Enforcement Intervention, Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis, and Transportation Accidents

Definition:
Death rates associated with alcohol consumption, age adjusted.

Data Source:
WVS 2011, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide and Law Enforcement Intervention</td>
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<td>3.5</td>
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<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</td>
<td>14.6</td>
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<td>Transport Accidents</td>
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<td>35.6</td>
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</table>
**Chart 2: Drunkenness Arrests**

**Definition:**
Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkenness or intoxication, except driving under the influence.

**Data Source:**
UCR 2003–2013 (Data also available from DCI)
**Drunkenness Arrests**

**Adults and Youth**

**Chart 3: Drunkenness Arrests (Youth)**

**Definition:**
Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkenness or intoxication, except driving under the influence.

**Data Source:**
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)

**Chart 4: Drunkenness Arrests (Adults)**

**Definition:**
Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkenness or intoxication, except driving under the influence.

**Data Source:**
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 5: Liquor Law Violation Arrests

Definition:
Rates per 100,000 population for state or local liquor law violation arrests, except drunkenness and driving under the influence.

Data Source:
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)
Chart 6: Liquor Law Violation Arrests (Youth)

Definition:
Rates per 100,000 population for state or local liquor law violation arrests, except drunkenness and driving under the influence.

Data Source:
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)

Chart 7: Liquor Law Violation Arrests (Adults)

Definition:
Rates per 100,000 population for state or local liquor law violation arrests, except drunkenness and driving under the influence.

Data Source:
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 8: DUI Arrests

Definition:
The rate per 100,000 population for arrests due to driving under the influence (i.e., driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics).

Data Source:
UCR 2003–2013 (Data also available from DCI)
DUI Arrests

Alcohol Consequences

**Chart 9: DUI Arrests (Youth)**

**Definition:**
The rate per 100,000 population for arrests due to driving under the influence (i.e., driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics).

**Data Source:**
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)

**Chart 10: DUI Arrests (Adults)**

**Definition:**
The rate per 100,000 population for arrests due to driving under the influence (i.e., driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics).

**Data Source:**
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 11: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

Definition:
The rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related vehicular crashes that resulted in fatalities, injuries, or property damage (where Blood Alcohol Content by volume is greater than .01).

Data Source:
WYDOT 2004–2014
Chart 12: Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

Definition:
The rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities (where Blood Alcohol Content by volume is greater than .01).

Data Source:
FARS 2003–2013
## Chart 13: Wyoming Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When They Had Been Drinking (Grades 9 through 12)

### Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported that they drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12).

### Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>9th - 12th Grades</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1997</td>
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<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>19%</td>
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<td>15%</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
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</table>

### Percentage of Wyoming Students

![Graph showing percentage of Wyoming students who drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12).](image-url)
Drinking and Driving

Youth by Gender

Chart 14: Wyoming Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When They Had Been Drinking (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported that they drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12 by gender).

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 15: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported riding in a car (or other vehicle) with someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
Chart 16: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported riding in a car (or other vehicle) with someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
Chart 17: Binge Drinking (Adults)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2006–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
Binge Drinking
Adults by Age Groups

Chart 18: Binge Drinking

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2006–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.

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<td>5% Upper C.I.</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Binge Drinking by Age Group
**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

**Chart 19: Binge Drinking (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2006–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.

**Chart 20: Binge Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2006–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
Binge Drinking by Age Groups

Chart 21: Binge Drinking (Ages 12+)

**Definition:**
The percentage of people who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2003–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wyoming - Age 12+</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>National - Age 12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 22: Binge Drinking (Ages 12-17)

**Definition:**
The percentage of people who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2003–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wyoming - Age 12-17</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>National - Age 12-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Chart 23: Binge Drinking (Ages 18-25)

Definition:
The percentage of people who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2003–2013

Chart 24: Binge Drinking(Ages 26+)

Definition:
The percentage of people who reported drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2003–2013
Heavy Drinking

Adults

Chart 25: Heavy Drinking (Adult)

Definition:
The percentage of men who reported drinking more than 60 drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days, or women reporting drinking more than 30 drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Chart 26: 30-Day Alcohol Use (Ages 12+)

**Definition:**
The percentage of people who reported having at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2003–2013
Past Month Alcohol Use
Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 27: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported drinking at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995-2013
30-Day Alcohol Use
Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 28: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported drinking at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 29: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported drinking at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Social Norms: Binge Drinking

Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 30: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school binge drank at least once in the past two weeks.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

Chart 31: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school binge drank at least once in the past two weeks.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Binge Drinking Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 32: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school binge drank at least once in the past two weeks.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 33: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school binge drank at least once in the past two weeks.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 34: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school drank at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

Chart 35: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school drank at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use

Youth

by School Level & Grade

Chart 35: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school drank at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 36: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school drank at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

![Chart 36](chart36.png)

Chart 37: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school drank at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

![Chart 37](chart37.png)
Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

Definition:
Perception of risk of consuming five or more drinks in one sitting.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2003–2013
Chart 39: Alcohol Compliance

**Definition:**
The percentage of purchases of alcohol by minors which failed.

**Data Source:**
WASCOP-CC 2007–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Alcohol Compliance Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Failed Youth Alcohol Purchases in Wyoming

Alcohol Compliance Rate

2007 | 81%
2008 | 79%
2009 | 85%
2010 | 85%
2011 | 86%
2012 | 87%
2013 | 87%
2014 | 85%
Source of Last Alcoholic Drink

Youth by School Level

Chart 40: Wyoming Students’ Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from a parent, friend’s parent, an individual over the age of 21, an individual under the age of 21, took it, or purchased it from a retail store.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Last Alcoholic Drink</th>
<th>6th &amp; 8th grades</th>
<th>10th &amp; 12th grades</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend's Parent</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 21</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 21</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took it</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail store</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Chart 41: Wyoming Students' Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from a parent, friend's parent, an individual over the age of 21, an individual under the age of 21, took it, or purchased it from a retail store.

Data Source:
PNA 2014

Parent | Friend's Parent | Over 21 | Under 21 | Took it | Retail Store
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Females | 27% | 8% | 33% | 19% | 11% | 2%
Males | 29% | 7% | 31% | 18% | 11% | 4%

Chart 42: Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from a parent, friend's parent, an individual over the age of 21, an individual under the age of 21, took it, or purchased it from a retail store.

Data Source:
PNA 2014

White (Non-Hispanic) | 29% | 8% | 32% | 18% | 10% | 3%
Hispanic | 23% | 8% | 33% | 20% | 10% | 5%
Black | 16% | 7% | 22% | 28% | 14% | 13%
Native American | 17% | 3% | 41% | 21% | 17% | 1%
Other | 30% | 10% | 24% | 20% | 14% | 3%
Chart 43: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported having attended community events where alcohol was sold sometime during the past year.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 44: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported having attended community events where alcohol was sold sometime during the past year.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 45: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported having attended community events where alcohol was sold sometime during the past year.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking

Youth by School Level

Chart 46: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported having attended community events where adults were drinking sometime during the past year.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Chart 47: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Females and Males)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported having attended community events where adults were drinking sometime during the past year.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2006–2014

Chart 48: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported having attended community events where adults were drinking sometime during the past year.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2006–2014
Chart 49: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported having attended community events where adults were drunk/intoxicated sometime during the past year.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 50: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported having attended community events where adults were drunk/intoxicated sometime during the past year.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014

<table>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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Chart 51: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported having attended community events where adults were drunk/intoxicated sometime during the past year.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol
by School Level and Grade

**Chart 52: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported that they attended a gathering where large amounts of alcohol were available sometime during the past year.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2010-2014

**Chart 53: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported that they attended a gathering where large amounts of alcohol were available sometime during the past year.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2010-2014
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol
Youth by Gender & Race Ethnicity

Chart 54: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Females and Males)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 reporting that they attended a gathering where large amounts of alcohol were available sometime during the past year.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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</table>

Chart 55: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 reporting that they attended a gathering where large amounts of alcohol were available sometime during the past year.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<td>Native American</td>
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<td>51%</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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</table>
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age Groups

Chart 56: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12+)

Definition:
NSDUH defines alcohol dependence or abuse using criteria specified in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), which include such symptoms as recurrent alcohol use resulting in physical danger, trouble with the law due to alcohol use, increased tolerance to alcohol, and giving up or reducing other important activities in favor of alcohol use.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002-2013

Chart 57: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12-17)

Definition:
NSDUH defines alcohol dependence or abuse using criteria specified in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), which include such symptoms as recurrent alcohol use resulting in physical danger, trouble with the law due to alcohol use, increased tolerance to alcohol, and giving up or reducing other important activities in favor of alcohol use.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002-2013
**ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Chart 58: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 18-25)**

**Definition:**
NSDUH defines alcohol dependence or abuse using criteria specified in the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which include such symptoms as recurrent alcohol use resulting in physical danger, trouble with the law due to alcohol use, increased tolerance to alcohol, and giving up or reducing other important activities in favor of alcohol use.

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2002–2013

---

**Chart 59: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 26+)**

**Definition:**
NSDUH defines alcohol dependence or abuse using criteria specified in the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which include such symptoms as recurrent alcohol use resulting in physical danger, trouble with the law due to alcohol use, increased tolerance to alcohol, and giving up or reducing other important activities in favor of alcohol use.

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2002–2013
# Tobacco

## Included Variables

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<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>YRBS</td>
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<td>Smokeless Tobacco Use - Adults</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
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<td>Smokeless Tobacco Use - Youth</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
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<td><strong>Risk/Protective Factors</strong></td>
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<td>Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
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<td>Support for Smokefree Environments</td>
<td>ATS/NATS</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
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<td>Tobacco Compliance Rate</td>
<td>WASCOP-CC</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers</td>
<td>SYNAR</td>
<td>65</td>
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## Color and Shade Conventions

- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group

## Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

The current profile section

The current indicator's role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence, or Risk Factor)
Tobacco-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

Chart 60: Wyoming Age Adjusted Death Rate—Lung Cancer, Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke), and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Definition:
Wyoming deaths per 100,000 population from lung cancer, cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), age adjusted.

Data Source:
WVS 2011, 2012

Note: Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing these diseases, smoking is not the only cause of these diseases.
TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

Chart 61: Self-Reported Incidence of Stroke (Adult)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having had a stroke.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2005–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years. Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing a stroke, smoking is not the only cause of strokes.

Chart 62: Self-Reported Incidence of Heart Disease (Adult)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting coronary heart disease, angina, or a heart attack.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2005–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years. Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing a stroke, smoking is not the only cause of strokes.
Current Smoking
Adults

Chart 63: Current Smoking (Adult)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking everyday or some days.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2001–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Current Smoking
Adults
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 64: Current Smoking (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking everyday or some days.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.

Chart 65: Current Smoking (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking everyday or some days.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
Current Smoking
Adults by Age Groups

Chart 66: Current Smoking (Age Groups)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking everyday or some days.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2013

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Chart 67: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported smoking cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
Current Smoking

Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 68: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 69: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Chart 70: Past Month Cigarette Use (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2014

***YRBS data not comparable to PNA data***

Chart 71: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Current Smoking

Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Chart 72: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Ethnicity)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013

Chart 73: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****
**Smokeless Tobacco**

**Adult Males**

**Chart 74: Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Adult Males)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming men who reported currently using smokeless tobacco.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2003–2013

Note: A large gender disparity exists in smokeless tobacco use. Consistently 3% or less of adult women in Wyoming report using smokeless tobacco. The use rates by males is much higher. Given this disparity, the SEOW chose to prioritize
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Chart 75: Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use (Grades 6 through 8, and 9 through 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013

Wyoming State Epidemiological Profile 2015

1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013
9th - 12th grades 25% 23% 18% 18% 13% 14% 15% 16% 15% 14%
95% Upper C.I. 29% 25% 20% 21% 15% 16% 18% 17% 16%
95% Lower C.I. 22% 20% 16% 16% 12% 12% 13% 14% 13% 13%
6th - 8th grades 6% 6% 6% 5% 6% 5% 4%
95% Upper C.I. 7% 8% 8% 6% 7% 7% 0%
95% Lower C.I. 5% 5% 5% 4% 5% 4% 0%
Social Norms:

Chewing Tobacco Use

Youth by School Level

Chart 76: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school used chewing tobacco at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014
**Social Norms: **

**Chewing Tobacco Use**

**Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

**Chart 77: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used chewing tobacco at least once in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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**Chart 78: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used chewing tobacco at least once in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
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<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>48%</td>
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<td>Native American</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use
Youth by Grade

Chart 79: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school smoked at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

Chart 80: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school smoked at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014
TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use

Chart 81: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Females and Males)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school smoked at least once in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
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<tr>
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<td>73%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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Chart 82: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school smoked at least once in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

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<th>White (Non-Hispanic)</th>
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<th>Black</th>
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<td>67%</td>
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<td>67%</td>
<td>71%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>63%</td>
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</tbody>
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Smokefree Environments

Chart 83: In Support of Smokefree Restaurants

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults who say that smoking indoors in restaurants should never be allowed.

Data Source:

Chart 84: In Support of Smokefree Homes

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults who say that smoking anywhere in their home is never allowed.

Data Source:
Chart 85: In Support of Smokefree Workplaces

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults who say that smoking anywhere in the workplace should never be allowed.

Data Source:
Smokers Who Quit One or More Days

Adults

Chart 86: Daily Smokers Who Quit One or More Days in the Past Year

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adult daily smokers who report having quit smoking one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit. Denominator is Wyoming adults who smoke every day.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2013
Chart 87: Daily Smokers Who Quit One or More Days in the Past Year (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adult daily smokers who report having quit smoking one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit. Denominator is Wyoming adults who smoke every day.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2013
Tobacco Compliance Rate

Chart 88: Tobacco Compliance Rate

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming retailers who were compliant with tobacco sales regulations.

Data Source:
WASCOP-CC 2007–2014
TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Chart 89: Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming retailers who were not compliant with tobacco sales regulations.

Data Source:
Synar 2000–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
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<td>2006</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<td>8%</td>
</tr>
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<td>2014</td>
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<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

### Included Variables

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<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<td>Drug-Related Mortality</td>
<td>WVS</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
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<td>Drug Abuse Violations</td>
<td>UCR</td>
<td>69</td>
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<td><strong>Prevalence/Consumption</strong></td>
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<td>NSDUH</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>71</td>
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<td>Marijuana Use</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>72</td>
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<td>75</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>PNA</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td><strong>Risk/Protective Factors</strong></td>
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<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Norms: Marijuana Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Color and Shade Conventions

- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group

### Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

### The current profile section

**SUBSTANCE INDICATOR ROLE**

The current indicator's role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence, or Risk Factor)
Drug-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

Chart 90: Wyoming Illicit Drug Related Deaths

Definition:
Age adjusted death rates per 100,000 population for malnutrition, viral hepatitis, and accidental poisoning due to noxious substances.

Data Source:
WVS 2011 & 2012
ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

Chart 91: Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests

**Definition:**
The arrest rate per 100,000 population for national and state offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

**Data Source:**
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)

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<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>346</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>462</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>565</td>
<td>377</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 92: Drug Abuse Violation Arrests (Adults and Youth)

**Definition:**
The arrest rate per 100,000 population for national and state offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

**Data Source:**
UCR 2003–2013
(Data also available from DCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wyoming - Youth</th>
<th>Wyoming - Adults</th>
<th>National - Youth</th>
<th>National - Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
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<td>567</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>477</td>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td>550</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>556</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>545</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>554</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>582</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>447</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illicit Drug Use

Adults and Youth

Chart 93: Past Month Illicit Drug Use (Ages 12+)

Definition:
The percentage of people reporting illicit drug use in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2003–2013
ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Chart 94: Wyoming Students’ Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming middle school students who reported using marijuana, cocaine or inhalants in the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 95: Wyoming Students’ Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported using marijuana, cocaine or inhalants in the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Marijuana

Youth

Chart 96: Students’ Past Month Marijuana Use (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:
The percentage of high school students who reported using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Chart 97: Wyoming Students' Past Month Marijuana Use (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****

Chart 98: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
**Marijuana**

**Youth**

**by Race/Ethnicity**

---

**ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION**

**Chart 99: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grade 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014

---

### Percentage of Wyoming Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White (Non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 100: Wyoming Students’ Past Month Cocaine Use (Grades 9 through 12)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported using any form of cocaine (powder, crack or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2011
Cocaine

Youth by Gender

Chart 101: Wyoming Students' Past Month Cocaine Use (Females and Males)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported using any form of cocaine (powder, crack or freebase) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2011

---

Chart 102: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Females and Males)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using any form of cocaine, or crack one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014
**Cocaine**

by Race/Ethnicity

**Chart 103: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using any form of cocaine, or crack one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014
Inhalants
Youth
by School Level

Chart 104: Wyoming Students’ 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported using an inhalant in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Chart 105: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Females and Males)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using an inhalant in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014

![Graph showing 30-Day Inhalant Use (Females and Males)]

Chart 106: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 reported using an inhalant in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014

![Graph showing 30-Day Inhalant Use by Race/Ethnicity]
Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use
Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 107: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school used illicit drugs at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th &amp; 8th grades</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th &amp; 12th grades</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 108: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grade Level)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used illicit drugs at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLICIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Chart 109: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used illicit drugs at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
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Chart 110: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used illicit drugs at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Norms: Marijuana Use
Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 111: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th &amp; 8th grades</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th &amp; 12th grades</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 112: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLICIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Chart 113: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

Chart 114: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who thought that most students in their school used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014
Licit (Legal) Drugs

Included Variables

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses</td>
<td>WHA</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence/Consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over-the-Counter Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Medical Prescription Drug Use</td>
<td>NSDUH</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk/Protective Factors</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule II Drugs</td>
<td>PDMP</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Color and Shade Conventions**

- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group

**Page Guide Legend**

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator
Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

Total Poisonings

Chart 115: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (By Diagnosis Type)

Definition:
Rate per 100,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related poisonings in Wyoming. Poisonings are defined as an “overdose of... substances and wrong substance[s] given or taken in error” (ICD-9-CM, 2006). Primary diagnoses are the most resource intensive condition a patient presents when admitted (e.g., heart attack) while secondary diagnoses refer to factors that may or may not have contributed to the primary diagnosis, but are present nonetheless (e.g., drug use).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary Diagnosis</th>
<th>Secondary Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>183.8</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>155.5</td>
<td>46.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>141.6</td>
<td>58.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>150.4</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>123.5</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart: Rate per 100,000 Hospital Discharges

- Primary Diagnosis: Orange line
- Secondary Diagnosis: Green line

Data sources:
- Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012, 2014
- Wyoming State Epidemiological Profile 2015
Chart 116: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings

**Definition:**
Rate per 100,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related accidental poisonings in Wyoming. *Accidental* poisonings are those classified as having an *external cause* and are considered supplemental to regular poisonings.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012, 2014

*Note. The International Classification of Diseases, 9th edition (ICD-9), is a coding manual used by health professionals to classify medical conditions for billing purposes. The ICD-9 allows health professionals to record supplementary information about a diagnosis called "E-codes" to identify external causes that are *additional* to an initial injury diagnosis. For this reason, all accidental poisonings are classified as supplemental.*
Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

Poisonings by Drug Type

Chart 117: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (Drug Type)

**Definition:** Rate per 100,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related poisonings in Wyoming, organized by drug type. Poisonings are defined as an “overdose of... substances and wrong substance[s] given or taken in error” (ICD-9-CM, 2006). Primary diagnoses are the most resource intensive condition a patient presents when admitted (e.g., heart attack) while secondary diagnoses refer to factors that may or may not have contributed to the primary diagnosis, but are present nonetheless (e.g., drug use).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Drug(s)</th>
<th>Poisoning (Primary)</th>
<th>Poisoning (Secondary)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotropic Agents</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic Agents and AABC</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormones and Synthetic Substitutes</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticonvulsants and APD</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and Other AI</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS Drugs</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>147.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>52.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>199.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** Provided rates are crude. Where possible, to aid with visual presentation, selected diagnostic categories have been combined. Accidental poisonings are excluded from presented estimates (see page 89).

Please refer to page 91 for a complete list of the ICD-9 codes used.

---

**Table 2. Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (Average Rate Per 100,000 Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis/Drug Type for presented years.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Drug(s)</th>
<th>Poisoning (Primary)</th>
<th>Poisoning (Secondary)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotropic Agents</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic Agents and AABC</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormones and Synthetic Substitutes</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticonvulsants and APD</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and Other AI</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS Drugs</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>147.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>52.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>199.9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LICIT DRUGS
CONSEQUENCES

Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription
Drug-Related Overdoses
Accidental Poisonings by Drug Type

Table 3. Wyoming Prescription
Drug-Related Accidental
Poisonings (Rate Per 100,000
Hospital Discharges by Drug Type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Drug(s)</th>
<th>Accidental Poisoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Drugs</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotropic Agents</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS Drugs</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and Other AI</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturates</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** The International Classification of Diseases, 9th edition (ICD-9), is a coding manual used by health professionals to classify medical conditions for billing purposes. The ICD-9 allows health professionals to record supplementary information about a diagnosis called "E-codes" to identify external causes that are additional to an initial injury diagnosis. For this reason, all accidental poisonings are classified as supplemental.

Chart 118: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings (Drug Type)

**Definition:** Rate per 100,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related accidental poisonings in Wyoming, organized by drug type. Accidental poisonings are those classified as having an external cause and are considered supplemental to regular poisonings.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012, 2014
Table 4: List of Prescription Drug-Related Overdose ICD-9 Codes.

**Definition:** The ICD-9 is a diagnostic codebook used to classify medical diseases and symptomology. Table 2 provides a complete listing of the ICD-9 diagnostic codes included in the presented charts for prescription-drug related overdoses (see pages 86-89). Codes 960-969 refer to poisonings, while "E" codes refer to accidental poisonings. Because heroin and hallucinogens are classified as Schedule I Substances (i.e., they do not have an accepted medical use), these substances were intentionally excluded.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart Category</th>
<th>ICD-9 Code</th>
<th>ICD-9 Code Description</th>
<th>Drug Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics†</td>
<td>Opiates and related narcotics, methadone, salicylates (e.g., aspirin), acetaminophen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR</td>
<td>E850</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and anti-rheumatics†</td>
<td>Opiates and related narcotics, methadone, salicylates (e.g., aspirin), acetaminophen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotropic Agents</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>Poisoning by psychotropic agents‡</td>
<td>Psychostimulants, antidepressants, phenothiazine-based tranquilizers (e.g., chlorpromazine), butyrophenone-based tranquilizers (e.g., haloperidol), antipsychotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotropic Agents</td>
<td>E854</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by other psychotropic agents‡</td>
<td>Psychostimulants, antidepressants, central nervous system stimulants (e.g., analeptics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>Poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics</td>
<td>Barbiturates, chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, bromine compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>E851</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by barbiturates</td>
<td>Amylobarbitone, barbitone, butabarbitone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>E852</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by other sedatives and hypnotics</td>
<td>Chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, bromine compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>E853</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by tranquilizers</td>
<td>Phenothiazine-based tranquilizers (e.g., chlorpromazine), butyrophenone-based tranquilizers (e.g., haloperidol), benzodiazepine-based tranquilizers (e.g., diazepam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Drugs</td>
<td>E858</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by other drugs</td>
<td>Hormones and synthetic substitutes, primarily synthetic agents, agents primarily affecting cardiovascular system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic Agents, AABC</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>Poisoning by primarily systemic agents</td>
<td>Antiallergic and antiemetic drugs, immunosuppressive drugs, acidifying agents, enzymes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic Agents, AABC</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>Poisoning by agents primarily affecting blood constituents</td>
<td>Folic acid, anticoagulants, vitamin K, iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormones and Synthetics</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>Poisoning by hormones and synthetic substitutes</td>
<td>Adrenal cortical steroids, insulin and antidiabetic agents, ovarian hormones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticonvulsants and APD</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>Poisoning by anticonvulsants and anti-Parkinsonism drugs</td>
<td>Oxazolidine derivatives (e.g., paramethadione), hydantoin derivatives (e.g., phenytoin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS Drugs</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>Poisoning by other central nervous system depressants and anesthetics</td>
<td>CNS muscle-tone depressants (e.g., carbamate), intravenous anesthetics (e.g., ketamine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS Drugs</td>
<td>E855</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by other drugs acting on central and autonomic nervous system</td>
<td>Anticonvulsants and APDs, local anesthetics (e.g., lidocaine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and Other AI</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>Poisoning by antibiotics</td>
<td>Penicillin, antifungal antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and Other AI</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>Poisoning by other anti-infectives</td>
<td>Sulfonamides, heavy metal anti-infectives, antiviral drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and Other AI</td>
<td>E856</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by antibiotics</td>
<td>Penicillin, antifungal antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and Other AI</td>
<td>E857</td>
<td>Accidental poisoning by other anti-infectives</td>
<td>Sulfonamides, heavy metal anti-infectives, antiviral drugs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Excludes 8.50.0 (Heroin)
‡ Excludes 8.54.1 (Hallucinogens)
Over-the-Counter Drugs
Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 119: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter (OTC) Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported using an OTC medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th &amp; 8th grades</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th &amp; 12th grades</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 120: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using an OTC medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LICIT DRUGS**

**CONSUMPTION**

**Over-the-Counter Drugs**

**Youth**

**by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

---

**Chart 121: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using an OTC medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Chart 122 Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using an OTC medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White (Non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Prescription Drugs**

**Youth by School Level & Grade**

**LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION**

**Chart 123: Wyoming Students’ Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported using a prescription medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th &amp; 8th grades</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th &amp; 12th grades</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart 124: Wyoming Students’ Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grade Level)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using a prescription medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 125: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using a prescription medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 126: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported using a prescription medication to get high in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-Medical Rx Use

Chart 127: Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use (Age 12+)

Definition:
The percentage of self-reported non-medical prescription drug use in Wyoming and the United States.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2005-2013

Chart 128: Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use (by Age Group)

Definition:
The percentage of self-reported non-medical prescription drug use in Wyoming and the United States.

Data Source:
NSDUH 2005-2013


Chart 129. Wyoming Schedule II Prescription Drug Fills

**Definition:**
The rate per 1,000 population of Schedule II prescription drug fills in Wyoming. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) classifies Schedule II drugs as those that have an accepted medical use, but also have an elevated potential for abuse and addiction (e.g., Oxycodone, Diazepam).

**Data Source:**
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program 2010-2013

*Note. In 2010, a total of 157 pharmacies reported prescription drug fills; in 2011, a total of 173 pharmacies reported prescription drug fills.*
Mental Health

Included Variables

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<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide Rates</td>
<td>WISQARS</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence/Consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>101</td>
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<td>Students Who Attempted Suicide</td>
<td>YRBS/PNA</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk/Protective Factors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide Plan</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>103</td>
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<td>Suicidal Ideation</td>
<td>YRBS/PNA</td>
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<tr>
<td>At-Risk for Serious Mental Health Issues</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color and Shade Conventions

- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group

Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

The current profile section

The current indicator's role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence, or Risk Factor)
Rates of Suicide
Youth and Adults

Chart 130: Wyoming Age Adjusted Suicide Rates

Definition:
The age adjusted suicide injury death rates per 100,000 population for all races, both sexes, and all ages.

Data Source:
WISQARS 2000–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
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</table>
Mental Distress Adults

Chart 131: Frequent Mental Distress

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported their mental health (which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions) was not good for 14 or more of the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2003–2013
Suicide Attempts
Youth
High School

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

Chart 132: Attempted Suicide in the Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported attempting suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013

Chart 133: Students Who Attempted Suicide One or More Times (Grade Level)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported having attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months before the survey.

Data Source:
PNA 2012, 2014

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****
Chart 134: Suicide Plan in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported making a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>9-12th Grades</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>National</th>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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<td>15%</td>
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<td>16%</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Suicidal Ideation
Youth
High School

**Mental Health Risk/Protective Factors**

**Chart 135: Suicidal Ideation in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013

---

**Chart 136: Suicidal Ideation in Past Year (Grades 6, 8, 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who reported have seriously considered attempting suicide in the 12 months before the survey.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2012, 2014

---

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****
**MENTAL HEALTH RISK PREVALENCE**

**Chart 137: Mental Health Risk**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who are considered to be at-risk for serious mental health issues. Risk was determined using a six-item mental health measure.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2012, 2014
## General Related Factors

### Included Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Risk/Protective Factors</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Disorganization</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived Availability of Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intent to Use Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
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<td>Friends' Use of Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>116</td>
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<td>Sensation Seeking</td>
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<td>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>124</td>
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<td>Social Skills</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>126</td>
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</table>

### Color and Shade Conventions

- **United States**
- **Wyoming, all demographic groups**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**

### Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

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**WYOMING STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE**

**SUBSTANCE INDICATOR ROLE**

The current indicator's role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence, or Risk Factor)
Chart 138: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers on a Community Disorganization Scale that asks about crime, fighting, graffiti, and abandoned buildings in the student's neighborhood as signs of neighborhood decay.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Chart 139: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers on a Community Disorganization Scale that asks about crime, fighting, graffiti, and abandoned buildings in the student's neighborhood as signs of neighborhood decay.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 140: Community Disorganization—High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers on a Community Disorganization Scale that asks about crime, fighting, graffiti, and abandoned buildings in the student's neighborhood as signs of neighborhood decay.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Perceived Availability of Drugs
Youth
by Grade

Chart 141: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's perception of how easy it would be for the student to obtain alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
**Chart 142: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's perception of how easy it would be for the student to obtain alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014

**Chart 143: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's perception of how easy it would be for the student to obtain alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014
Parents’ Attitude Toward Drug Use
Youth by School Level

Chart 144: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures to what degree the student thinks his/her parents would approve of the student using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Parents’ Attitude Toward Drug Use—Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 145: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures to what degree the student thinks his/her parents would approve of the student using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 146: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures to what degree the student thinks his/her parents would approve of the student using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Intent to Use Drugs
Youth by School Level

Chart 147: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the degree to which the student thinks that he/she will use alcohol, tobacco and drugs as an adult.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Intent to Use Drugs by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 148: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the degree to which the student thinks that he/she will use alcohol, tobacco and drugs as an adult.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
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<tr>
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<td>20%</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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</table>

Chart 149: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the degree to which the student thinks that he/she will use alcohol, tobacco and drugs as an adult.

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2014

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<tr>
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<td>21%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>33%</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Chart 150: Friends’ Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the number of close friends that have used alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014
Friends’ Use of Drugs—Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

**Chart 151: Friends’ Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the number of close friends that have used alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014

**Chart 152: Friends’ Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the number of close friends that have used alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014
Attitude Toward Drug Use
Youth by School Level

Chart 153: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student’s approval of someone his/her age using alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Drug Use
Youth
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 154: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student’s approval of someone his/her age using alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 155: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student’s approval of someone his/her age using alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Chart 156: Sensation Seeking—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures how often the student says that he/she participates in dangerous activities regardless of the consequences.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Sensation Seeking
Youth
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 157: Sensation Seeking—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures how often the student says that he/she participates in dangerous activities regardless of the consequences.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 158: Sensation Seeking—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures how often the student says that he/she participates in dangerous activities regardless of the consequences.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
**Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior by Grade**

**Chart 159: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's disapproval of someone his/her age participating in antisocial behavior. The student is asked about his/her approval of stealing, fighting with others, attacking someone with the intent to cause harm, and skipping school.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 160: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's disapproval of someone his/her age participating in antisocial behavior. The student is asked about his/her approval of stealing, fighting with others, attacking someone with the intent to cause harm, and skipping school.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 161: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's disapproval of someone his/her age participating in antisocial behavior. The student is asked about his/her approval of stealing, fighting with others, attacking someone with the intent to cause harm, and skipping school.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
**Chart 162: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**
The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers on a scale that measures the number of close friends that have been arrested, suspended from school, attempted to steal a vehicle and/or attacked someone with the intent to cause harm.

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>6th and 8th Grades</th>
<th>10th and 12th Grades</th>
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</thead>
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<td>36%</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>39%</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Interaction with Antisocial Peers
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 163: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers on a scale that measures the number of close friends that have been arrested, suspended from school, attempted to steal a vehicle and/or attacked someone with the intent to cause harm.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 164: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who are classified as high risk because of their answers on a scale that measures the number of close friends that have been arrested, suspended from school, attempted to steal a vehicle and/or attacked someone with the intent to cause harm.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
Chart 165: Social Skills—Wyoming Student Low-Protection Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students who are not classified as higher protection because of their answers to a scale that measures the student’s assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Skills
Youth
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 166: Social Skills—Wyoming Student Low-Protection Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who are not classified as higher protection because of their answers to a scale that measures the student’s assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014

Chart 167: Social Skills—Wyoming Student Low-Protection Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming students in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 who are not classified as higher protection because of their answers to a scale that measures the student’s assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2014


