



Wyoming  
Department  
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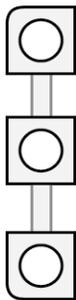
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# Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 State Epidemiological Profile

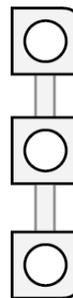


WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-1426

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# Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 State Epidemiological Profile



By

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## Wyoming Department of Health Public Health Division

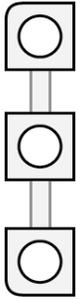
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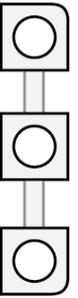
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Short reference: WYSAC (2014), Wyoming SEOW 2014 State Epidemiological Profile.

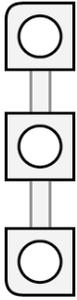
Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> .....	vi
<b>Notable Findings</b> .....	viii
<b>Data Sources</b> .....	x
<b>Alcohol</b>	
Included Variables .....	1
<i>Consequences</i>	
Alcohol-Related Mortality .....	2
Drunkenness Arrests .....	4
Liquor Law Violation Arrests .....	6
DUI Arrests .....	8
Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes .....	10
Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities .....	11
Drinking and Driving .....	12
Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking .....	14
Binge Drinking During Pregnancy .....	16
Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy .....	17
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Binge Drinking .....	18
Heavy Drinking .....	24
30-Day Alcohol Use .....	25
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Binge Drinking .....	28
Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use .....	30
Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use .....	32
Alcohol Compliance Rate .....	33
Source of Last Alcohol Drink .....	34
Community Events Where Alcohol was Sold .....	36
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking .....	38
Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated .....	40
Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol .....	42
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse .....	44
<b>Tobacco</b>	
Included Variables .....	47
<i>Consequences</i>	
Tobacco-Related Mortality .....	48
Tobacco-Related Diseases .....	49
Smoking Before and During Pregnancy .....	50
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Current Smoking .....	52
Smokeless Tobacco .....	60
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use .....	62
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use .....	64
Smokefree Environments .....	66
Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days .....	68
Tobacco Compliance Rate .....	70
Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers .....	71
<b>Illicit (Illegal) Drugs</b>	
Included Variables .....	72
<i>Consequences</i>	
Drug-Related Mortality .....	73





Drug Abuse Violation Arrests .....	74
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Illicit Drug Use .....	75
Marijuana Use .....	77
Cocaine Use .....	81
Inhalant Use .....	85
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use .....	87
Social Norms: Marijuana Use .....	89
<b>Licit (Legal) Drugs</b>	
List of Variables .....	91
<i>Consequences</i>	
Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses .....	92
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Over-the-Counter Drugs .....	98
Prescription Drugs .....	100
Schedule II Drugs .....	102
Non-medical Use of Prescription Drugs .....	103
Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use .....	104
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Included Variables .....	106
<i>Consequences</i>	
Suicide Rates .....	107
Activity Limitation .....	108
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Serious Psychological Distress .....	109
Frequent Mental Distress .....	110
Mental Health Treatment .....	111
Suicidal Ideation .....	112
Suicide Plan .....	113
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Suicide Attempt .....	114
Emotional Support .....	115
Care and Sympathy .....	115
<b>General Related Factors</b>	
Included Variables .....	117
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Community Disorganization .....	118
Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use .....	120
Intent to Use Drugs .....	122
Friends' Use of Drugs .....	124
Attitude Toward Drug Use .....	126
Perceived Availability of Drugs .....	128
Sensation Seeking .....	130
Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior .....	132
Interactions with Antisocial Peers .....	134
Social Skills .....	136
<b>References</b> .....	138
<b>Index</b> .....	140



# Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 State Epidemiological Profile

## 1. Introduction

This report presents the Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) with findings from a comprehensive data review completed by the SEOW and 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 or prevalence, and substance-specific risk and protective factors.

### 1.1. 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).

### 1.2. 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. WDH contracts with WYSAC to complete these deliverables.

This report constitutes the state profile. Its primary purpose is to serve as a reference document for the SEOW itself to understand the available data at the state level regarding alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, prescription drugs, and mental health issues. Later, we will reuse the data from this report to create more accessible documents to inform policy makers, legislators, and the public of the available state-level information about mental health and substance abuse prevention.

The SEOW will use data in future deliverables.

## 1.3. Procedures

During SEOW meetings in early 2011, the SEOW chose to focus on six areas: alcohol, tobacco, and 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 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.

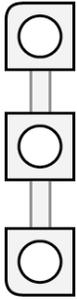
During the process of reviewing the state and community profiles, the SEOW explicitly decided to forego all conclusions and interpretations of the results at this time. The SEOW felt that such data interpretation is best completed when the data is used outside of this reference document, such as in the 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.

## 1.4. 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 (in which case the upper cell is shaded), consumption 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
- When data are presented by race/ethnicity or by school grades, bar graphs are used
- 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-adjointed points on graphs
- 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%.
- 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.





## 2. Notable Findings

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) examines the distribution of social issues (e.g., substance abuse and mental health) in the state of Wyoming through the use of several data sources. Specifically, the SEOW investigates the consumption patterns, consequences, and risk/protective factors associated with selected social issues. Each year, the SEOW releases a summary report of findings at the state level. The bullet points that follow are notable findings across the multiple data sources and topic areas covered in this summary.

### Alcohol Related Consequences

- Despite slight declines since 2008, during 2012, the overall DUI arrest rate in Wyoming was approximately double the national average (719 vs. 315, respectively) (see page 8, chart 6).
- Although arrest rates for liquor law violations have been declining since 2008, during 2012, Wyoming's arrest rate was still approximately 4.5 times higher than the national average (521 vs. 109, respectively) (see page 6, chart 4).
- In 2012, compared to the national average, Wyoming youth were approximately 5.5 times more likely to be arrested for liquor law violations (484 vs. 85) (see page 7, chart 5).
- From 1995 to 2013, the percentage of high school students who reported drinking and driving has declined to 10% (from 22% in 1995) (see page 12, chart 10).
- Since 1995, there has been a pronounced decline in the percentage of high school students who reported riding in a car with someone who had been drinking (22% in 2013 vs. 42% in 1995) (see page 14, chart 12).

### Alcohol Consumption

- Self-reported past 30-day alcohol use among high school students has declined from 52% in 1995 to 34% in 2013 (see page 26, chart 26).
- Since 2003, compared to women, men in Wyoming have consistently reported higher rates of binge drinking. In 2013, men were more than 2 times as likely as women to report binge drinking in the past month (23% vs. 11%) (see page 20, chart 18).

### Tobacco

- Since 1995, there has been a pronounced decline in the percentage of high school students who reported smoking in the past 30 days (17% in 2013 vs. 40% in 1995) (see page 55, chart 67).
- During 2011, nearly one-sixth of women in Wyoming (16%) reported smoking during the last trimester of their pregnancy, while approximately one-third (30%) reported smoking during the three months prior to their pregnancies (see page 50, chart 62).
- In 2013, the majority of Wyoming citizens supported smoke-free restaurants (78%), smoke-free workplaces (79%), and did not allow smoking within their households (87%) (see page 66, charts 83 & 84; page 67, chart 85).
- In 2012, compared to 6th graders, 8th graders were nearly twice as likely to think that the majority of their peers smoked during the past month (31% vs. 59%, respectively) (see page 64, chart 80).
- In 2012, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers chewed tobacco in the past month (37% vs. 78%, respectively) (see page 62, chart 76).
- In 2012, over half (56%) of Wyoming smokers had quit at least one day in the past year (see page 68, chart 86).



### Illicit Drugs

- Since 2001, Wyoming has consistently exceeded the national average for total drug abuse violations, with 527 arrests per 100,000 in 2012 compared to 382 per 100,000 nationally in 2012 (see page 74, chart 91).
- When compared to the national arrest rate in 2012, youth in Wyoming are approximately 3.5 times more likely to be arrested for a drug abuse violation (565 vs. 145 respectively) (see page 74, chart 92).
- In 2012, one seventh (14%) of 10th and 12th grade students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days (see page 76, chart 95).
- In 2012, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers used marijuana during the past month (39% vs. 72%, respectively) (see page 89, chart 111).
- Despite a slight increase from past years in the number of students who indicated using marijuana in the past 30 days during 2009 (17%) and 2011 (19%), there was a slight decrease in 2013 (18%) (see page 77, chart 96).
- Since 2007-2008 (7% vs. 8%), Wyoming has been consistently below the national average for past month illicit drug use (7% vs. 9%, 2011-2012) (see page 75, chart 93).

### Licit Drugs

- In 2012, based on the available data, the most commonly observed diagnostic category in prescription drug-related overdoses was psychotropic agents (see page 94, chart 117).
- In 2012, over-the-counter and prescription drug abuse was reported more frequently among 10th and 12th grade students (4%) than 6th and 8th grade students (1%) (see page 100, chart 123).

### Mental Health

- Since 2000, the suicide rate in Wyoming has been nearly two times the national average (22 vs. 12 in 2010) (see page 107, chart 130).
- In 2012, approximately 1 out of every 10 adults reported experiencing frequent mental distress over the past 30 days (see page 110, chart 134).
- From 2011 to 2013, the percentage of high school students who reported attempting suicide in the past year dropped from 11% to 9% (see page 114, chart 138).
- In 2012, approximately one in five 8th graders reported having seriously considered attempting suicide (see page 116, chart 142).

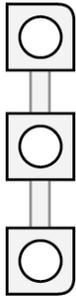
### General Related Factors

- Since 2001, compared to 6th and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were twice as likely to be considered high-risk for drug and alcohol use because their parents have favorable attitudes toward drug use (22% vs. 49% in 2012, respectively) (see page 120, chart 141).
- In 2012, compared to 6th and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were more likely to have a favorable attitude towards drug use (18% and 31%, respectively) (see page 126, chart 150).
- In 2012, one in four 6th graders classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's perceptions of how easy it would be for them to obtain alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and other illegal drugs (see page 128, chart 153).



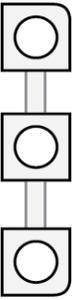
## DATA SOURCES

Abbreviation	Data Source	Links
ACS	American Communities Survey	<a href="http://www.census.gov/acs/www/">http://www.census.gov/acs/www/</a>
ATS	Adult Tobacco Survey	<a href="http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Tobacco/">http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Tobacco/</a>
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System State Data	<a href="http://health.wyo.gov/phsd/brfss/index.html">http://health.wyo.gov/phsd/brfss/index.html</a>
	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System National Data	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/">http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/</a>
DCI	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation	<a href="http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/">http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/</a>
FARS	Fatal Accident Reporting System	<a href="http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx">http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx</a>
Hospital Data	Hospital Discharge Database	Contact Joe Grandpre - joe.grandpre@wyo.gov
NSDUH	National Survey on Drug Use and Health	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH.aspx">http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH.aspx</a>
PNA	Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment	<a href="http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna">http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna</a>
PRAMS	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	<a href="http://health.wyo.gov/familyhealth/prams/index.html">http://health.wyo.gov/familyhealth/prams/index.html</a>
SYNAR	SYNAR	No Internet Link Available
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports	<a href="http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr">http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr</a>
US Census	United States Census	<a href="http://www.census.gov/">http://www.census.gov/</a>
WASCOP-CC	WASCOP-Compliance Checks	No Internet Link Available
WISQUARS	Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html">http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html</a>
WVS	Wyoming Vital Statistics	<a href="http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html">http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html</a>
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports	<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>
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	<a href="http://edu.wyoming.gov/data/yrbs/">http://edu.wyoming.gov/data/yrbs/</a>



# Alcohol

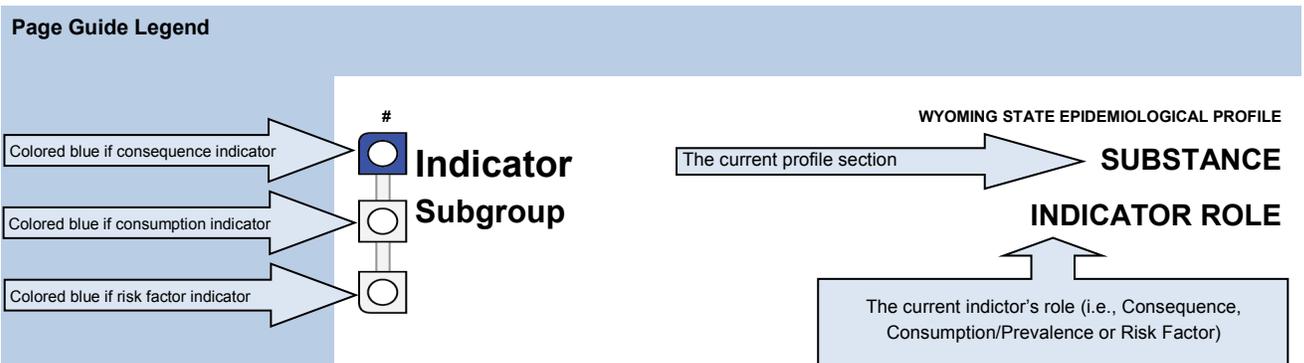
## Included Variables



Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
<b>Consequence</b>			
	Alcohol-Related Mortality	WVS	2
	Drunkenness Arrests	UCR	4
	Liquor Law Violations	UCR	6
	DUI Arrests	UCR	8
	Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury and Property Crashes	WYDOT	10
	Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities	FARS	11
	Drinking and Driving	YRBS	12
	Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking	YRBS	14
	Binge Drinking During Pregnancy	PRAMS	16
	Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy	PRAMS	17
<b>Prevalence/Consumption</b>			
	Binge Drinking - Adults	BRFSS	18
	Binge Drinking - Youth and Adults, Age Groups	NSDUH	22
	Heavy Drinking	BRFSS	24
	30-Day Alcohol Use - Ages 12+	NSDUH	25
	30-Day Alcohol Use - Youth	YRBS	26
	30-Day Alcohol Use - Youth	PNA	27
<b>Risk/Protective Factors</b>			
	Social Norms: Binge Drinking	PNA	28
	Social Norms: Past 30 Day Alcohol Use	PNA	30
	Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use	NSDUH	32
	Alcohol Compliance Rate	WASCOB-CC	33
	Source of Last Alcohol Drink - Youth	PNA	34
	Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold	PNA	36
	Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking	PNA	38
	Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated	PNA	40
	Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol	PNA	42
	Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	NSDUH	44

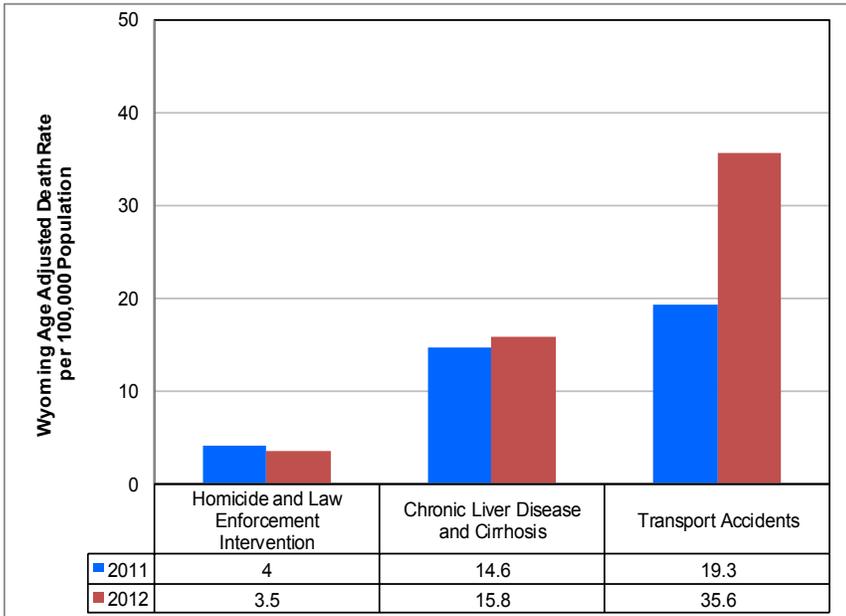
### Color and Shade Conventions

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



**Alcohol-Related  
Mortality  
by Cause of Death**

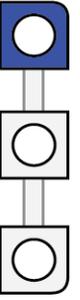
**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**



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

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

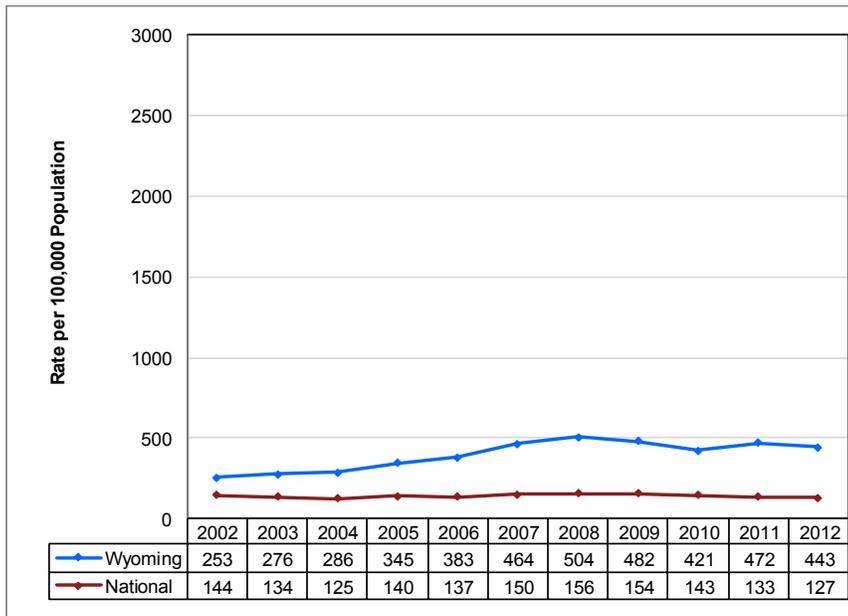
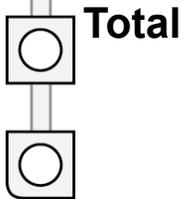
**Data Source:**  
WVS 2011, 2012



***“Alcohol use creates a paradox more than the use of any other substance, legal or not. It is used all over the world more than any other substance and probably more safely; yet, it can also be a powerful and hazardous drug. Only tobacco use causes more morbidity and mortality” (Compton, 2010, p. 164).***

# Drunkennes Arrests

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 2: Drunkenness Arrests**

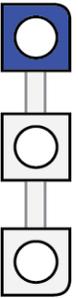
**Definition:**  
Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkenness or intoxication, except “Driving Under the Influence.”

**Data Source:**  
UCR 2002–2012  
(Data also available from DCI)

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**

**Drunkness Arrests**

**Adults and Youth**



**Chart 3: Drunkness Arrests  
(Adults and Youth)**

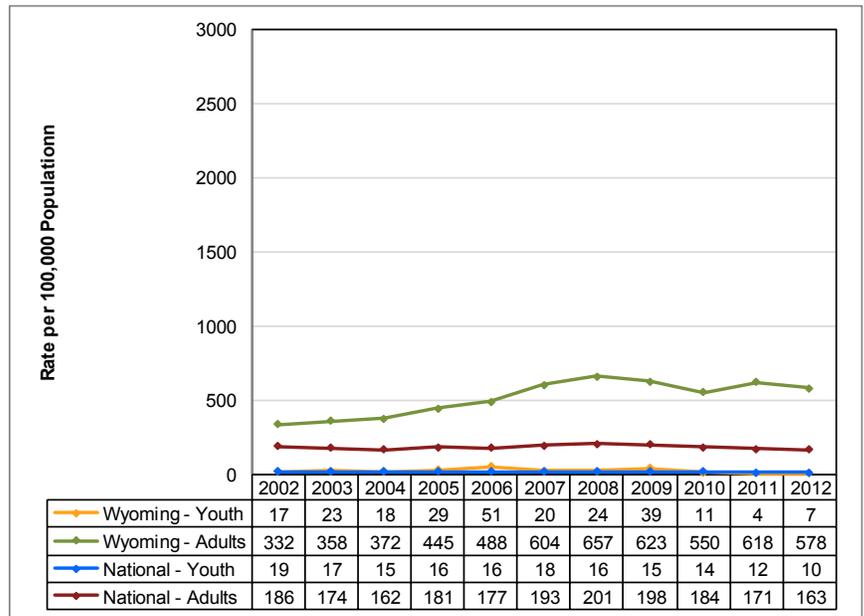
**Definition:**

Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkness or intoxication, except “Driving Under the Influence.”

**Data Source:**

UCR 2002–2012

(Data also available from DCI)

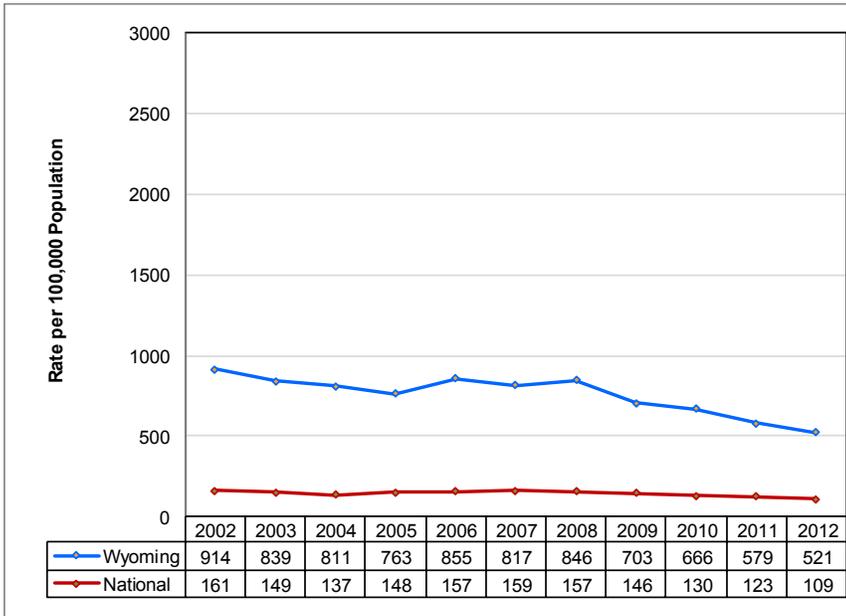


# Liquor Law Violation

## Arrests

### Total

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 4: 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.”

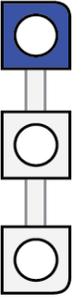
**Data Source:**  
UCR 2002–2012  
(Data also available from DCI)

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**

**Liquor Law Violation**

**Arrests**

**Adults and Youth**



**Chart 5: Liquor Law Violation Arrests (Adults and Youth)**

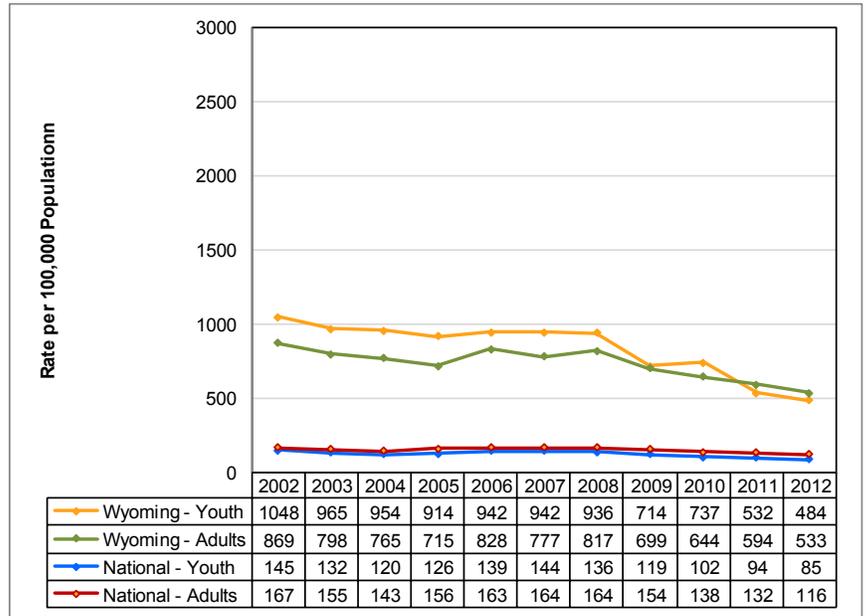
**Definition:**

Rates per 100,000 population for state or local liquor law violation arrests, except “drunkenness” and “Driving Under the Influence.”

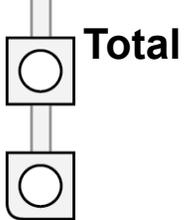
**Data Source:**

UCR 2002–2012

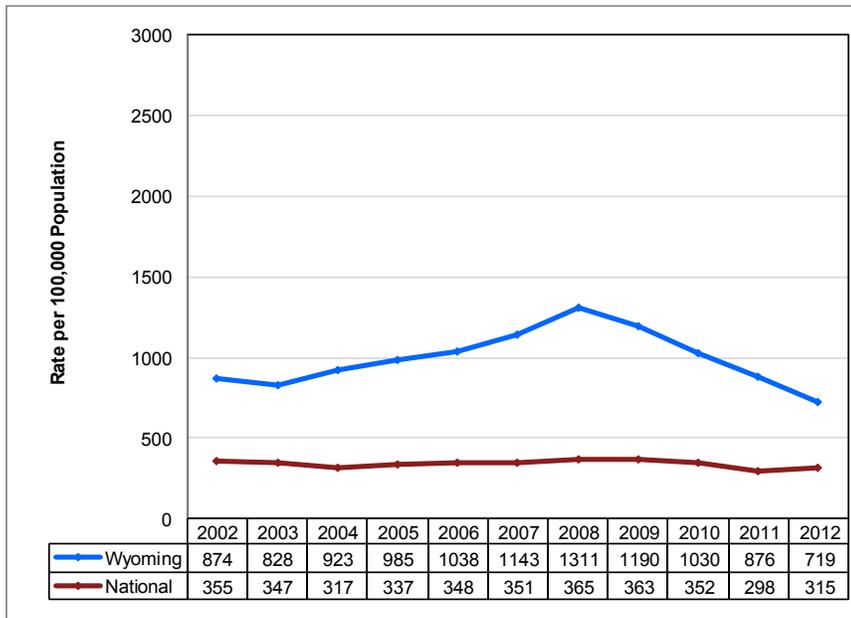
(Data also available from DCI)



# DUI Arrests



## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



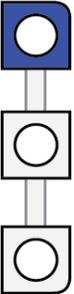
**Chart 6: DUI Arrests**

**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 2002–2012  
 (Data also available from DCI)

# ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

# DUI Arrests Adults and Youth



**Chart 7: DUI Arrests (Adults and Youth)**

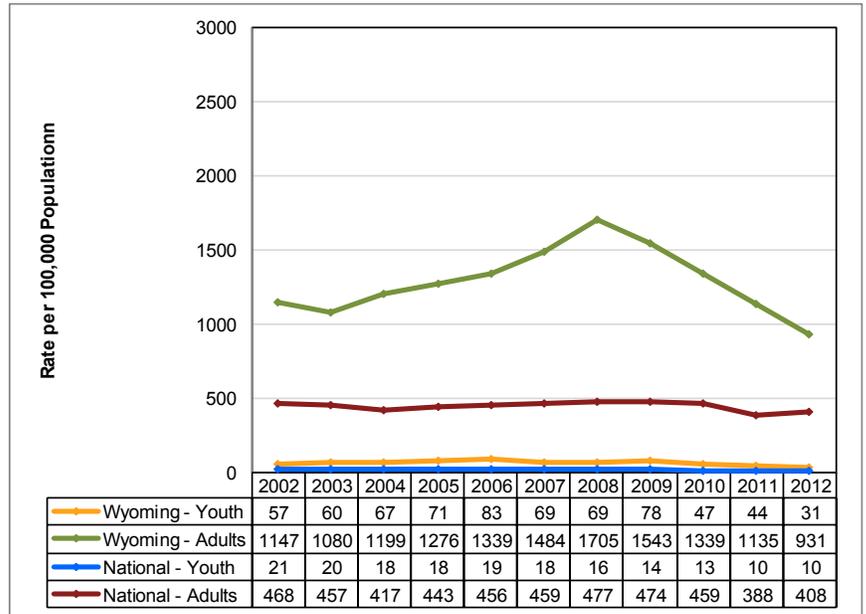
**Definition:**

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:**

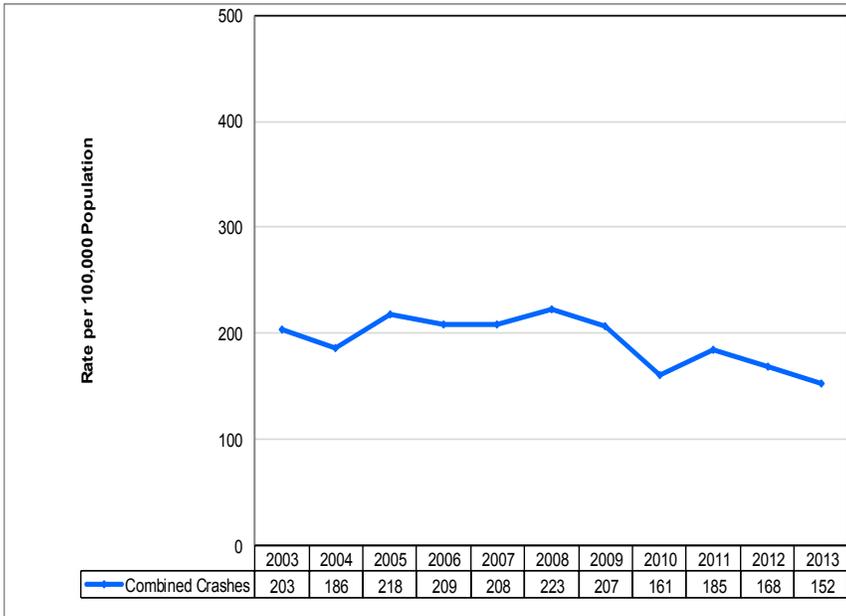
UCR 2002–2012

(Data also available from DCI)



**Alcohol-Related  
Combined Fatal, Injury,  
and Property Crashes  
Total**

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**



**Chart 8: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes**

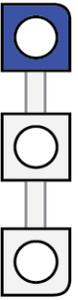
**Definition:**  
The rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related vehicular crashes that resulted in fatalities, injuries or property damage (where Blood Alcohol Content by volume is greater than .01).

**Data Source:**  
WYDOT 2003–2013

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**

**Alcohol-Related Motor  
Vehicle Fatalities**

**Total**



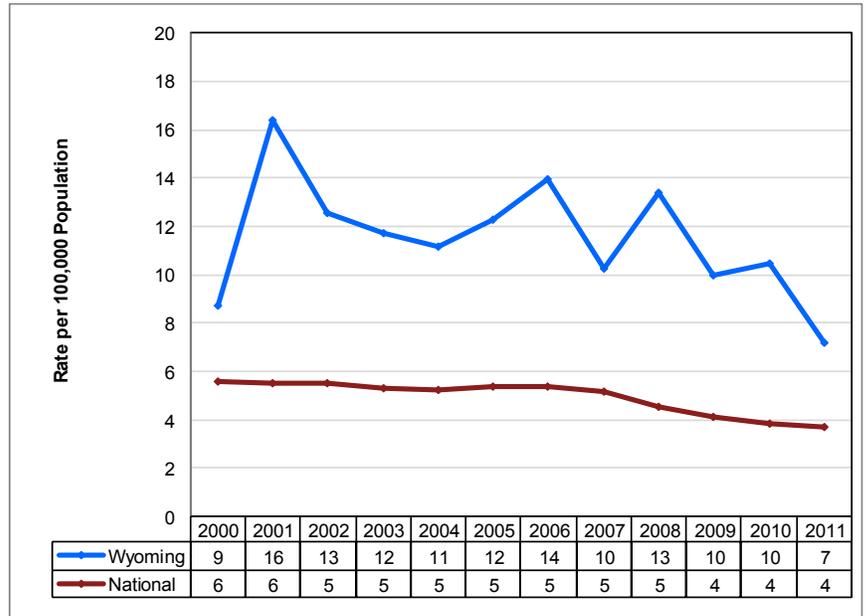
**Chart 9: Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities**

**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 2000–2011

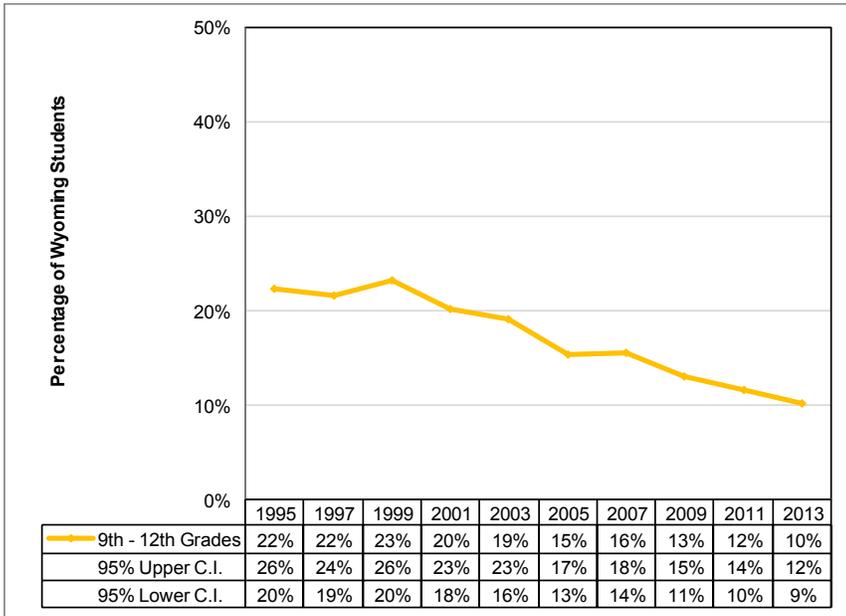


# Drinking and Driving

## Youth



## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 10: Wyoming Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When They Had Been Drinking (Grades 9 through 12)**

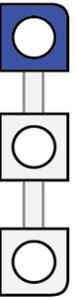
**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported that they drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12).

**Data Source:**  
YRBS 1995–2013

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**

**Drinking and Driving**

**Youth  
by Gender**



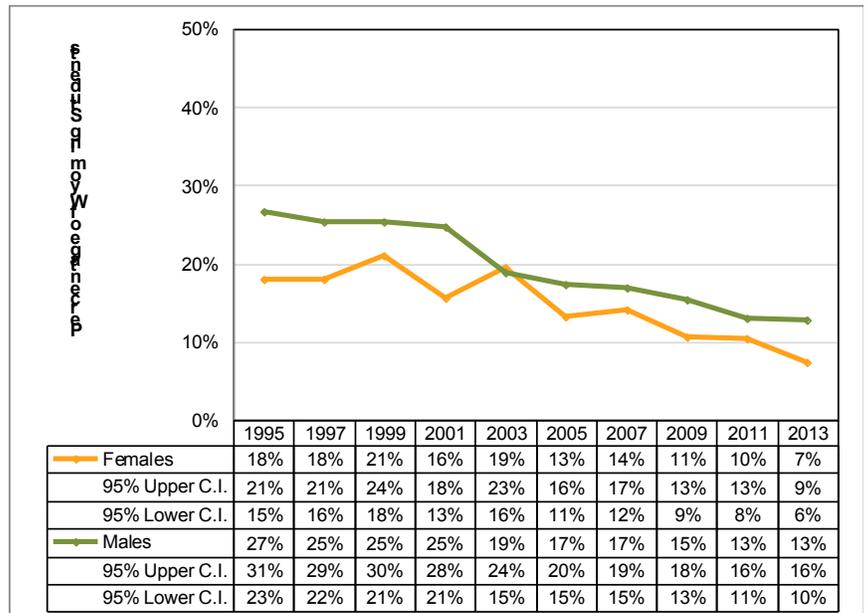
**Chart 11: Wyoming Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When They Had Been Drinking (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**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 by gender).

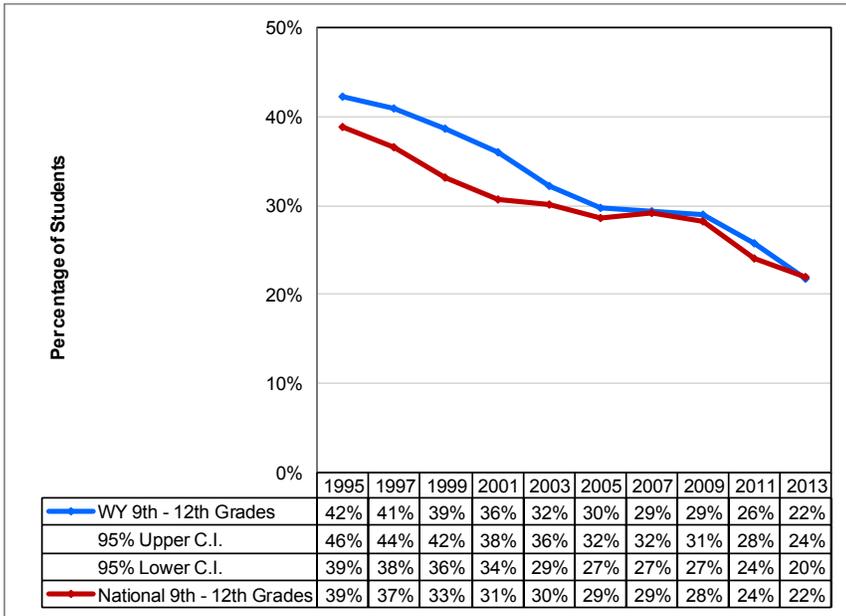
**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2013



**Rode in a Car with  
Someone Who Had  
Been Drinking  
Youth**

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**



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

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming 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

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**

**Rode in a Car with  
Someone Who Had  
Been Drinking  
Youth by Gender**

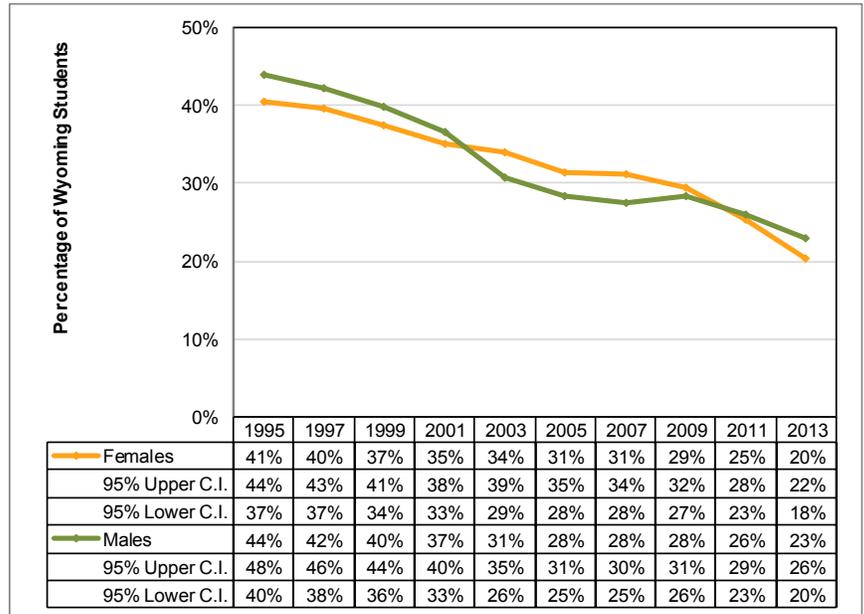
**Chart 13: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

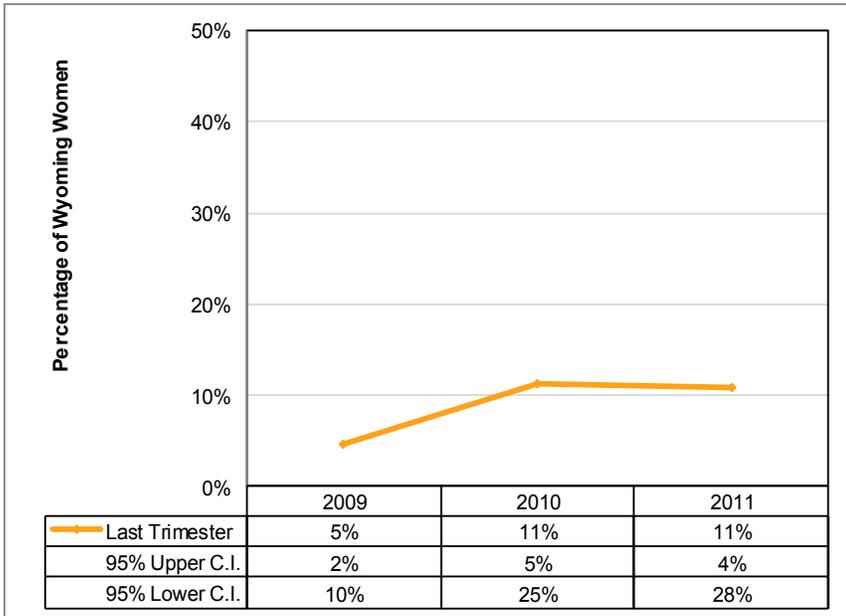
**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2013



# Binge Drinking During Pregnancy

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 14: Wyoming Maternal Binge Drinking Prevalence— During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy**

**Definition:**

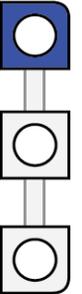
Maternal binge drinking (i.e., consuming more than 4 drinks in one sitting) during the last trimester.

**Data Source:**

PRAMS 2009–2011

**ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES**

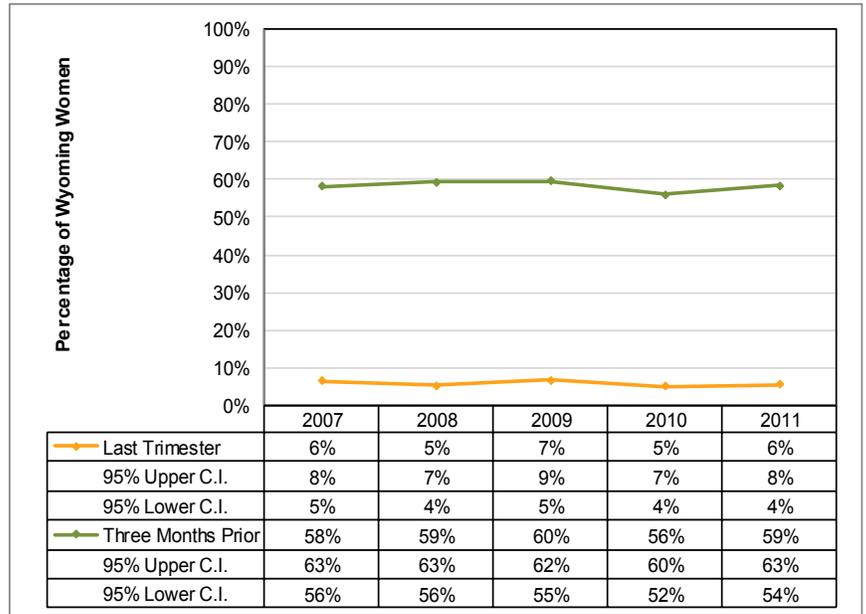
**Alcohol Use Before  
and During Pregnancy**



**Chart 15: Wyoming Maternal Alcohol Use Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy**

**Definition:**  
Maternal alcohol consumption prior to pregnancy and during the last trimester.

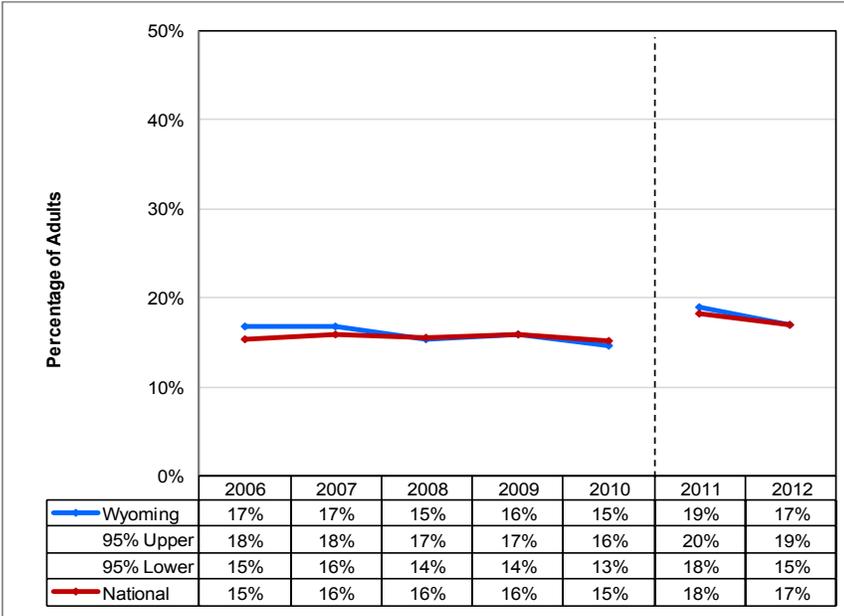
**Data Source:**  
PRAMS 2007–2011



# Binge Drinking

## Adults

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 16: Binge Drinking—Adults**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**

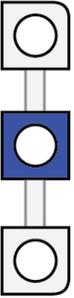
BRFSS 2006–2012

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

# Binge Drinking

## Adults by Age Groups



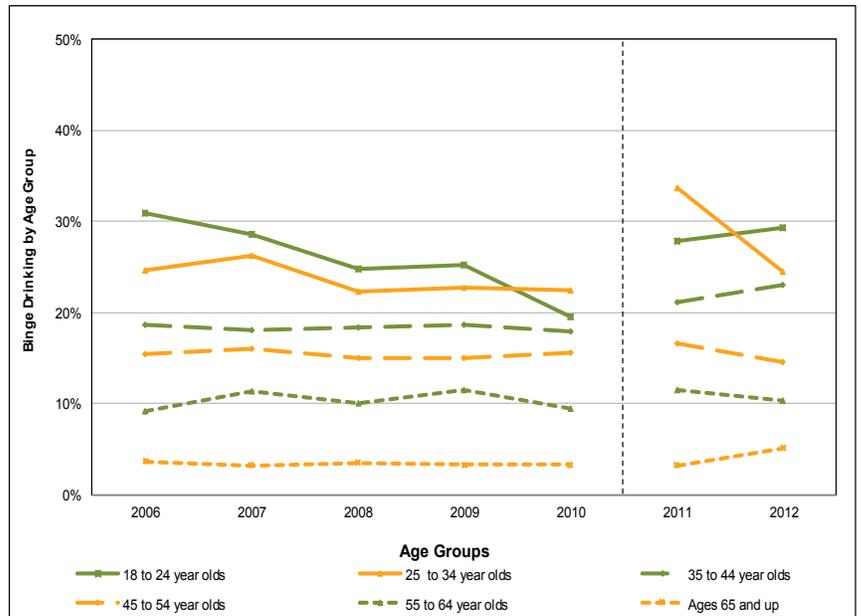
**Chart 17: Binge Drinking**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2006–2012



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.

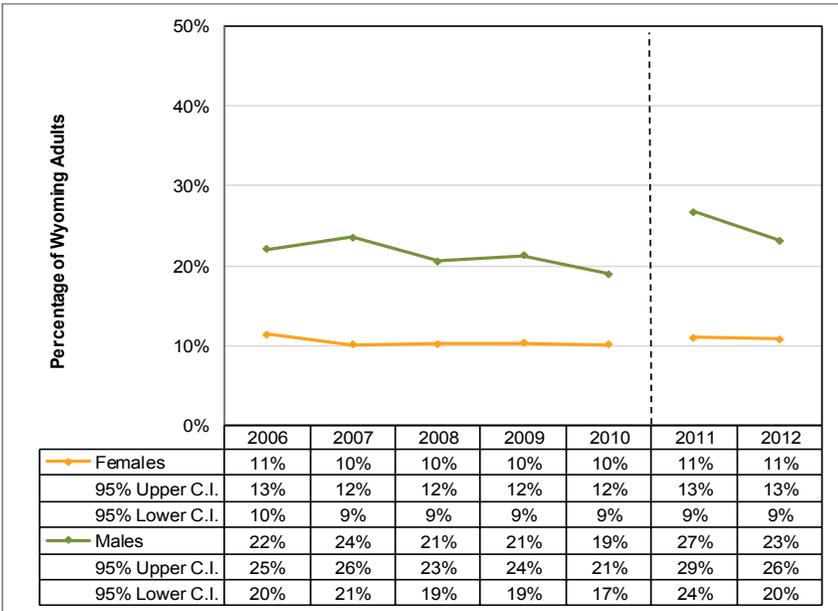
**Table 1. Binge Drinking by Age Group**

Ages	Year						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
18-24	31%	29%	25%	25%	20%	28%	29%
95% Upper C.I.	38%	36%	31%	34%	27%	34%	37%
95% Lower C.I.	25%	22%	19%	18%	14%	22%	22%
25-34	25%	26%	22%	23%	22%	34%	25%
95% Upper C.I.	29%	30%	26%	27%	27%	38%	30%
95% Lower C.I.	21%	23%	19%	19%	18%	30%	20%
35-44	19%	18%	18%	19%	18%	21%	23%
95% Upper C.I.	22%	21%	21%	22%	22%	25%	29%
95% Lower C.I.	16%	15%	16%	16%	15%	18%	18%
45-54	16%	16%	15%	15%	16%	17%	15%
95% Upper C.I.	18%	18%	17%	17%	18%	20%	18%
95% Lower C.I.	13%	14%	13%	13%	13%	14%	12%
55-64	9%	11%	10%	12%	9%	12%	10%
95% Upper C.I.	11%	14%	12%	14%	11%	14%	13%
95% Lower C.I.	7%	10%	9%	10%	8%	9%	8%
65+	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	5%
95% Upper C.I.	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	7%
95% Lower C.I.	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	4%

# Binge Drinking

## Adults by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 18: Binge Drinking (Females and Males)**

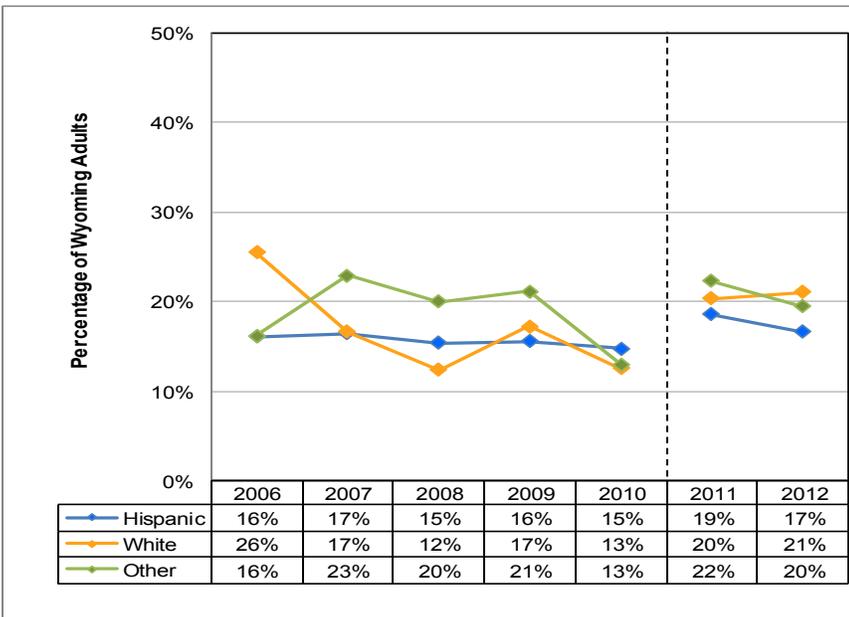
**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2006–2012

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 19: Binge Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2006–2012

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.



***Based on controlled research of community-level interventions, the following five components reduced alcohol-involved crashes, lowered sales to minors, increased the responsible alcohol serving practices of bars and restaurants, and increased community support and awareness of alcohol problems:***

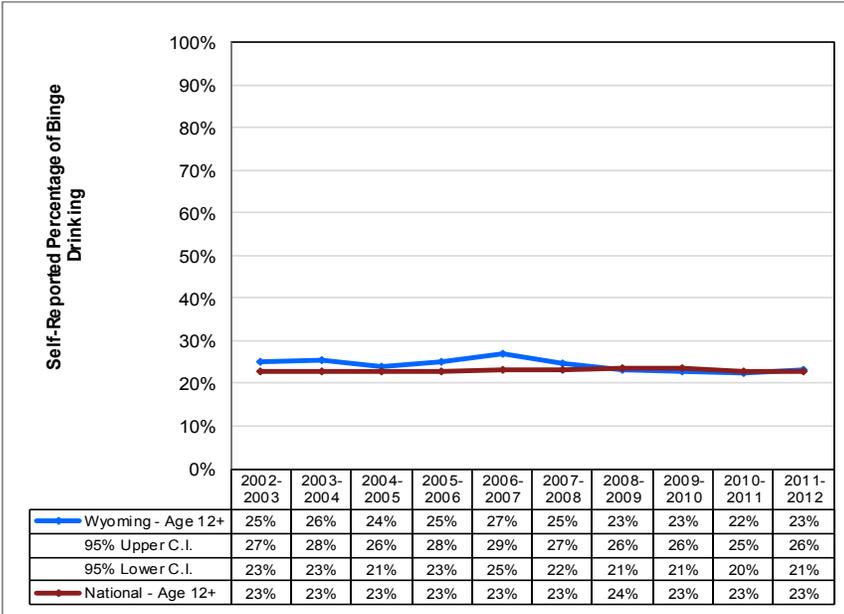
- ***Community mobilization, organization, and support***
- ***Standards of responsible beverage service at alcohol outlets to reduce the number of intoxicated customers***
- ***Increasing the perceived and actual probability of law enforcement identifying intoxicated drivers***
- ***Reduction of retail alcohol availability to minors***
- ***Reducing retail availability of alcohol through zoning and other municipal controls***

***(Holder, 2000).***

# Binge Drinking

## by Age Groups

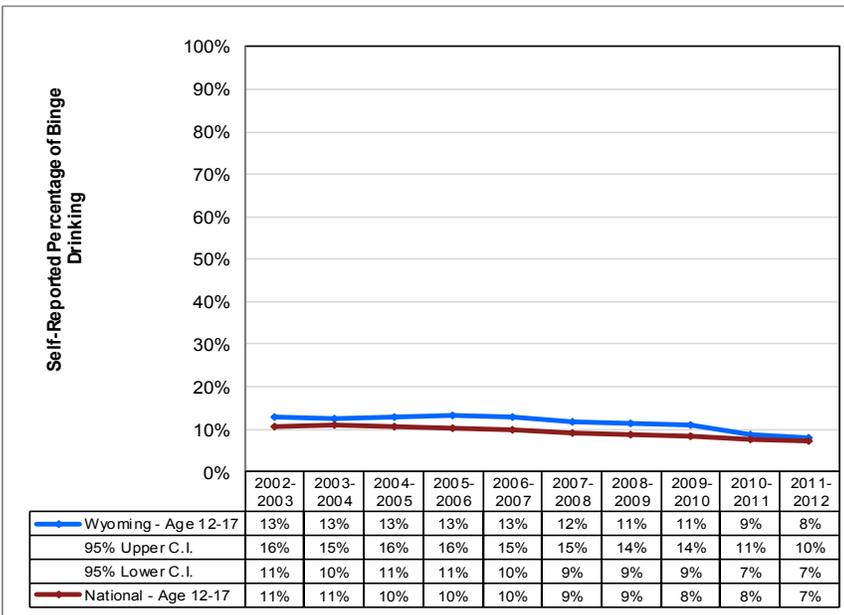
# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 20: Binge Drinking (Ages 12+)**

**Definition:**  
The percentage of people who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:**  
NSDUH 2002–2012



**Chart 21: Binge Drinking (Ages 12-17)**

**Definition:**  
The percentage of people who reported drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

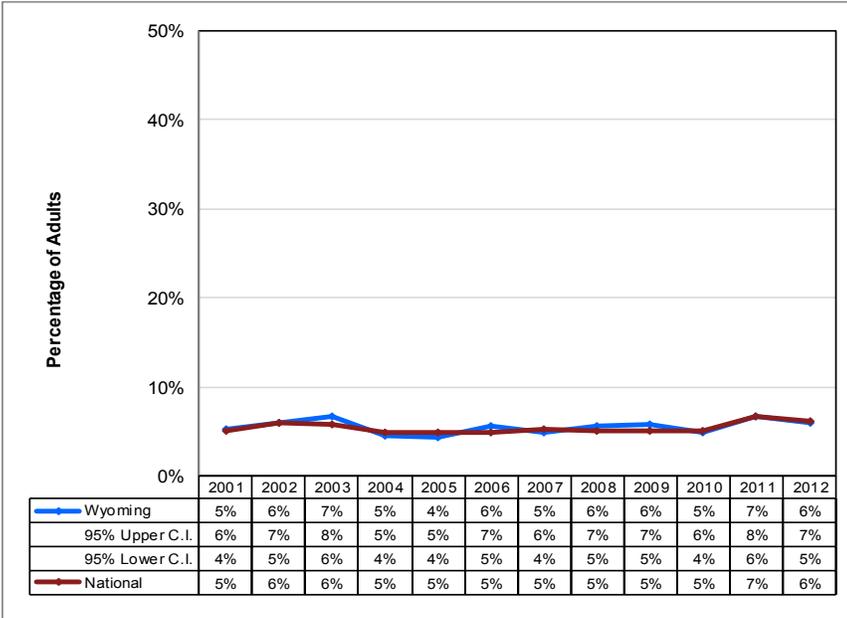
**Data Source:**  
NSDUH 2002–2012



# Heavy Drinking

## Adults

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 24: Adult Heavy Drinking**

**Definition:**

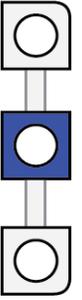
The percentage of men who reported drinking more than 60 drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days, or women reporting drinking more than 30 drinks of alcohol in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2001–2012

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## 30-Day Alcohol Use Adults and Youth



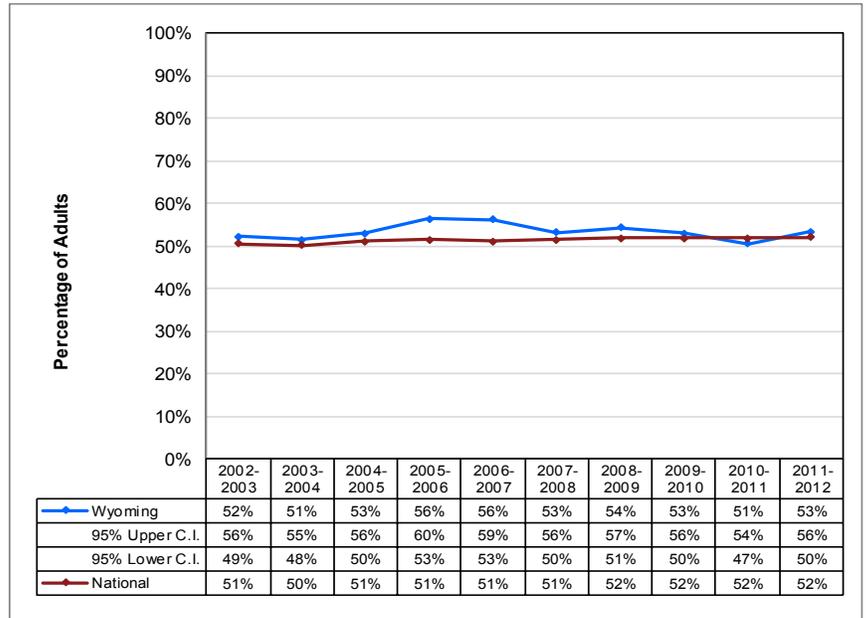
**Chart 25: 30-Day Alcohol Use (Ages 12+)**

**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.

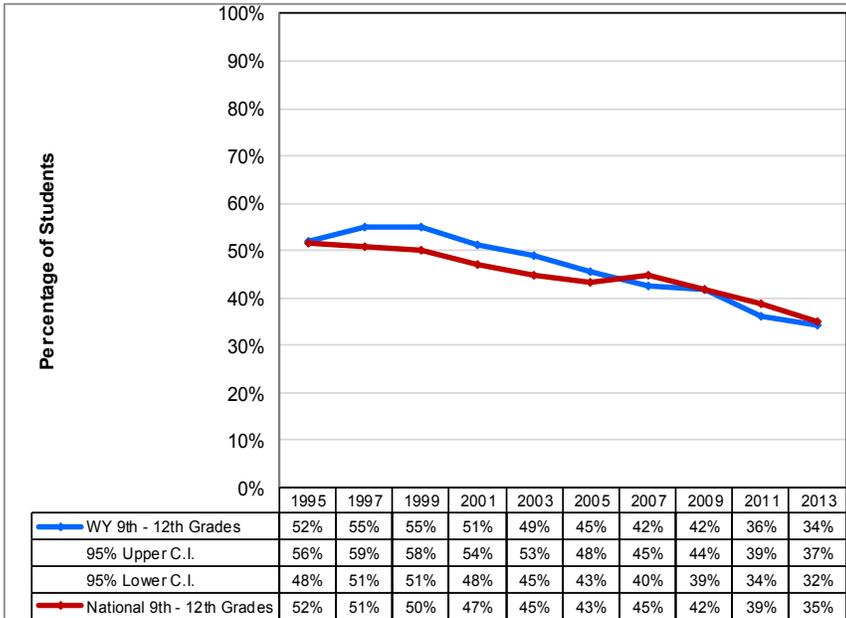
**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2012



**Past Month Alcohol Use Youth by School Level & Grade**

**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**



**Chart 26: 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

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

# 30-Day Alcohol Use

## Youth by School Level & Grade



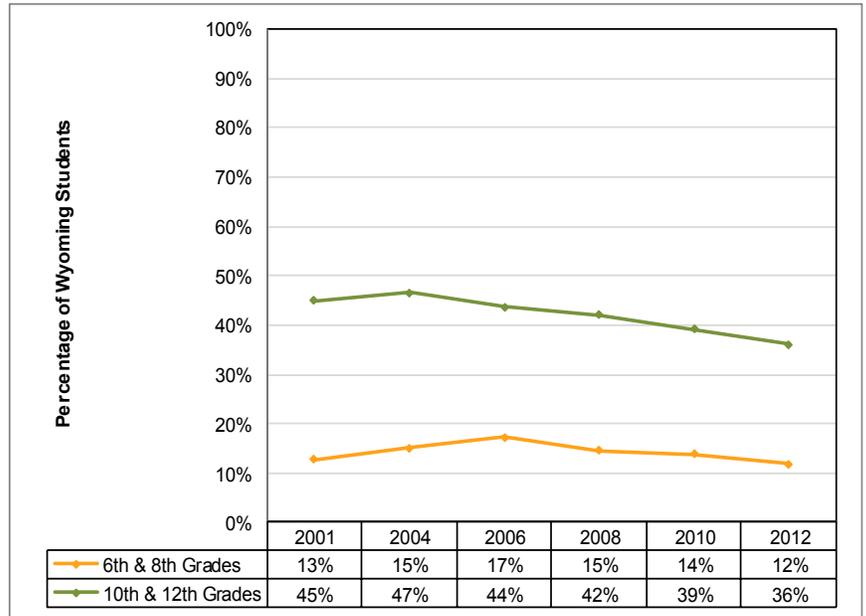
**Chart 27: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**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 2001–2012



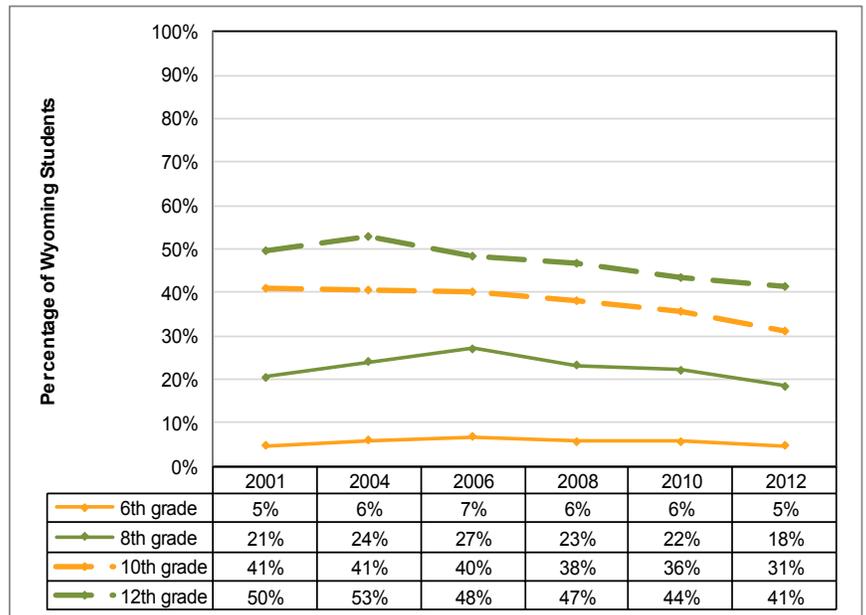
**Chart 28: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**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 2001–2012

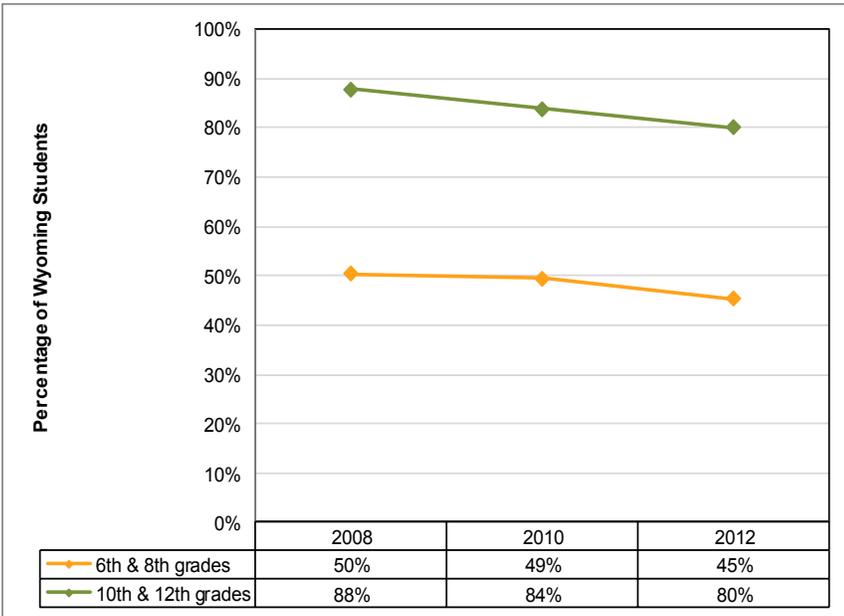


# Social Norms: Binge Drinking

## Youth

### by School Level & Grade

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 29: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008-2012



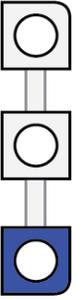
**Chart 30: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**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 2008-2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

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



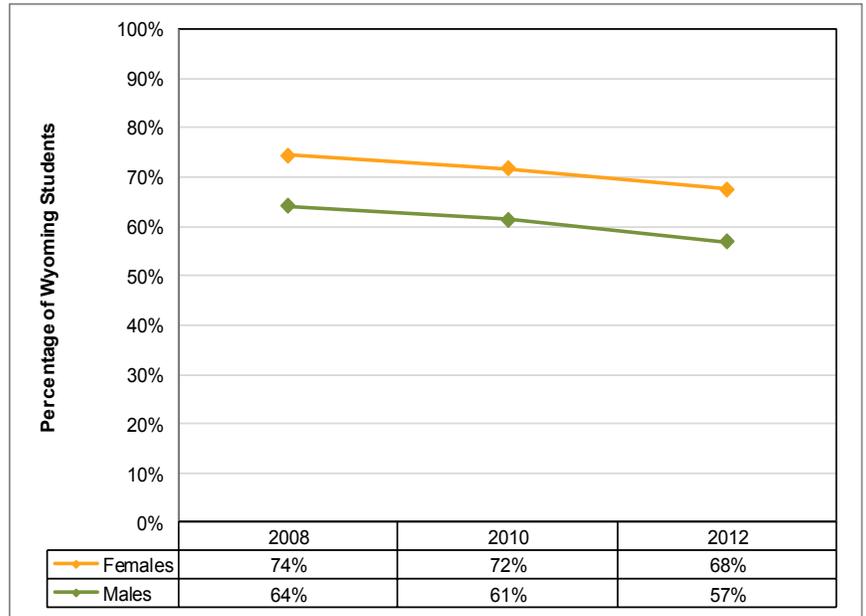
**Chart 31: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Females and Males)**

**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 2008-2012



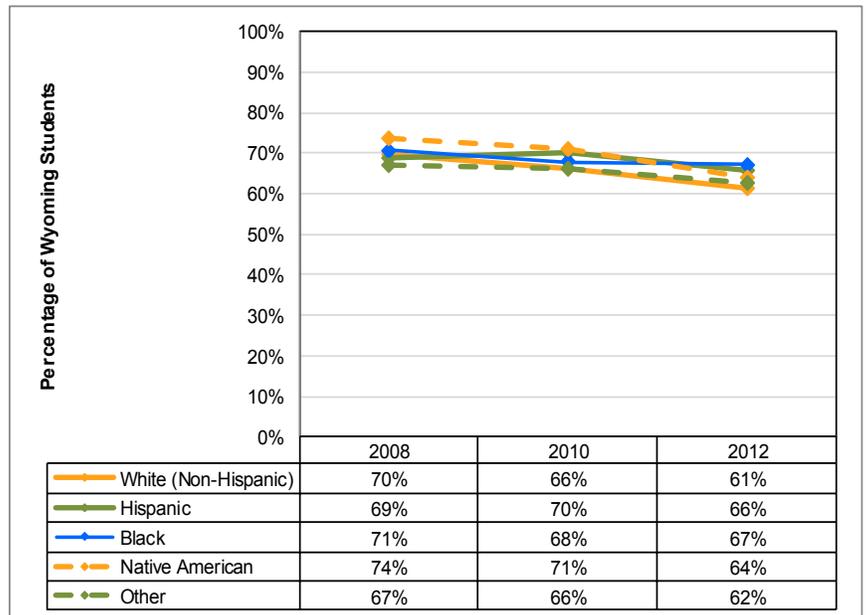
**Chart 32: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

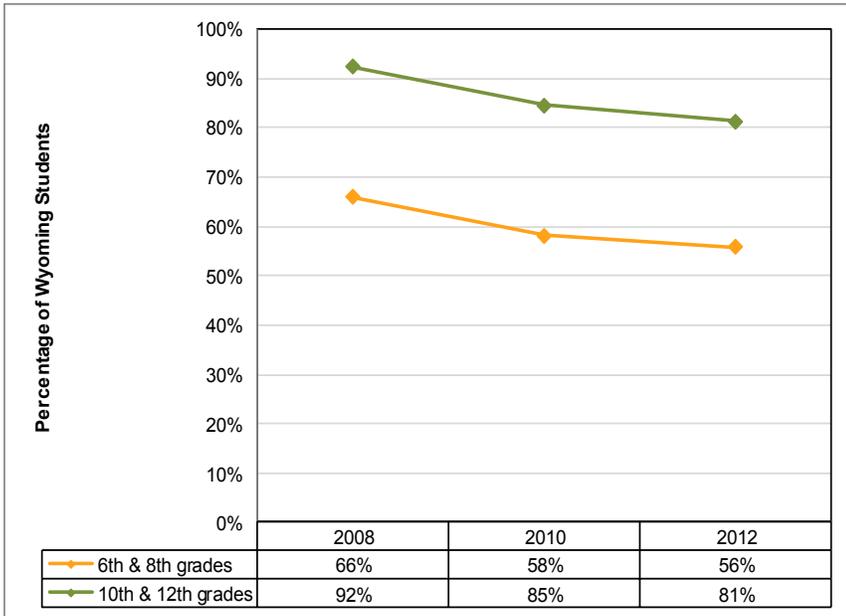
**Data Source:**

PNA 2008-2012



**Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use Youth by School Level & Grade**

**ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**Chart 33: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008-2012



**Chart 34: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 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 2008-2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

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

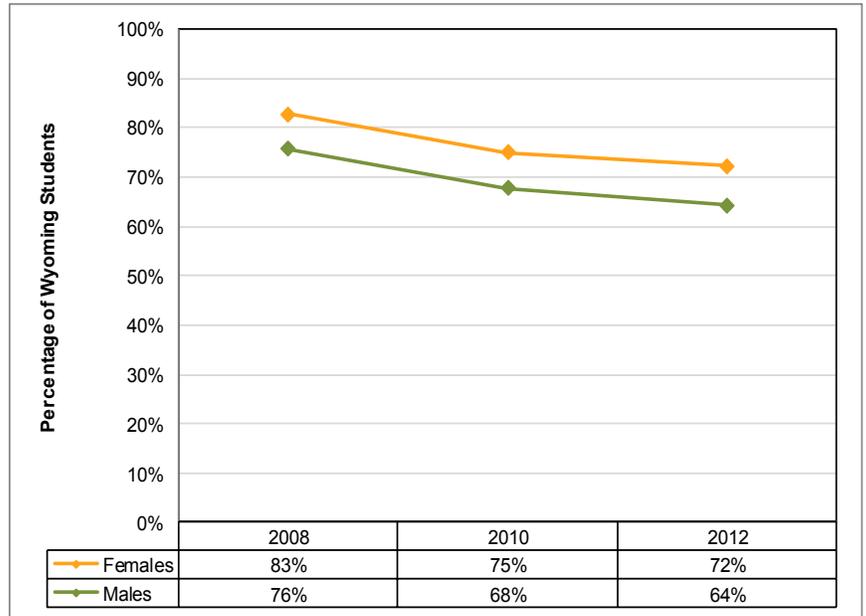
**Chart 35: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Females and Males)**

**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 2008-2012



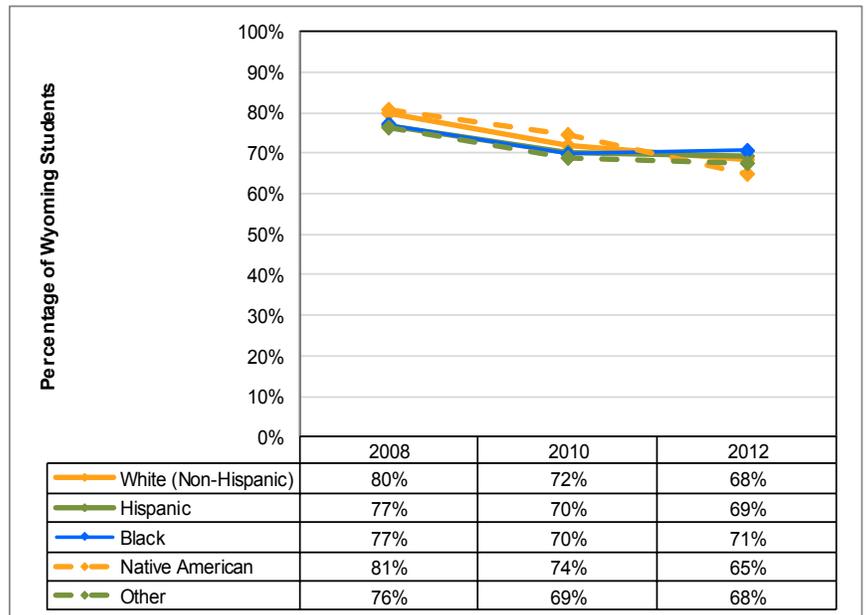
**Chart 36: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

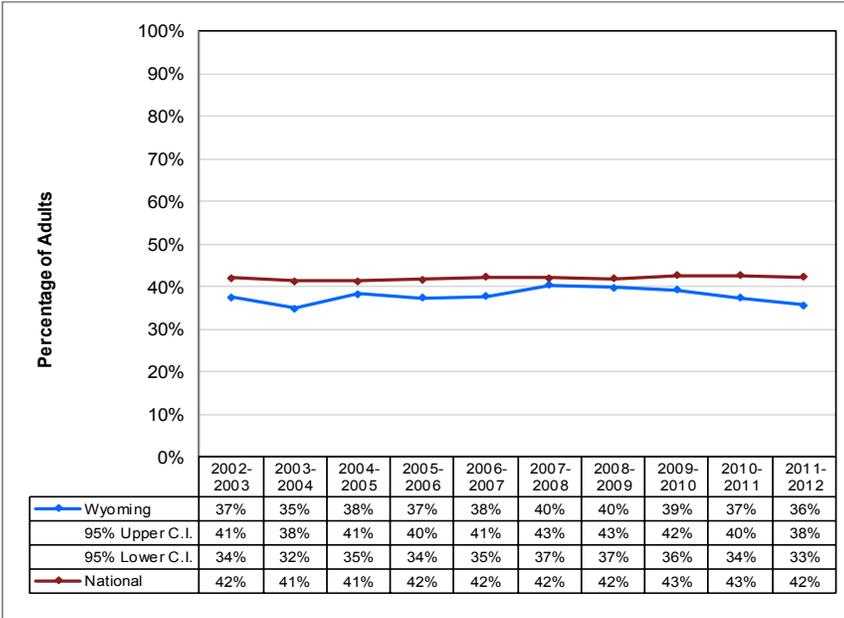
**Data Source:**

PNA 2008-2012



# Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 37: Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use (Ages 12+)**

**Definition:**  
Perception of risk of consuming 5 or more drinks in one sitting.

**Data Source:**  
NSDUH 2002–2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

**Alcohol Compliance  
Rate**



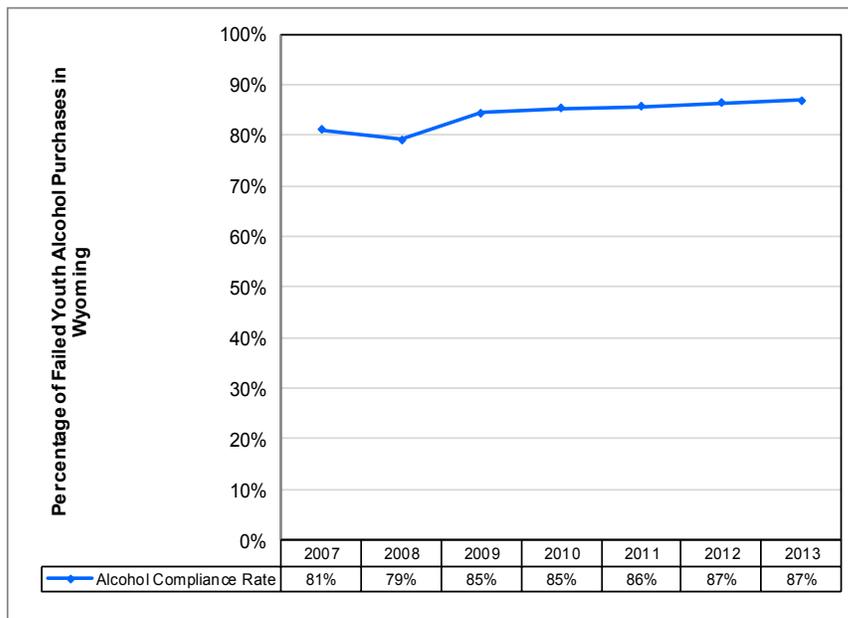
**Chart 38: Alcohol Compliance**

**Definition:**

The percentage of purchases of alcohol by minors which failed.

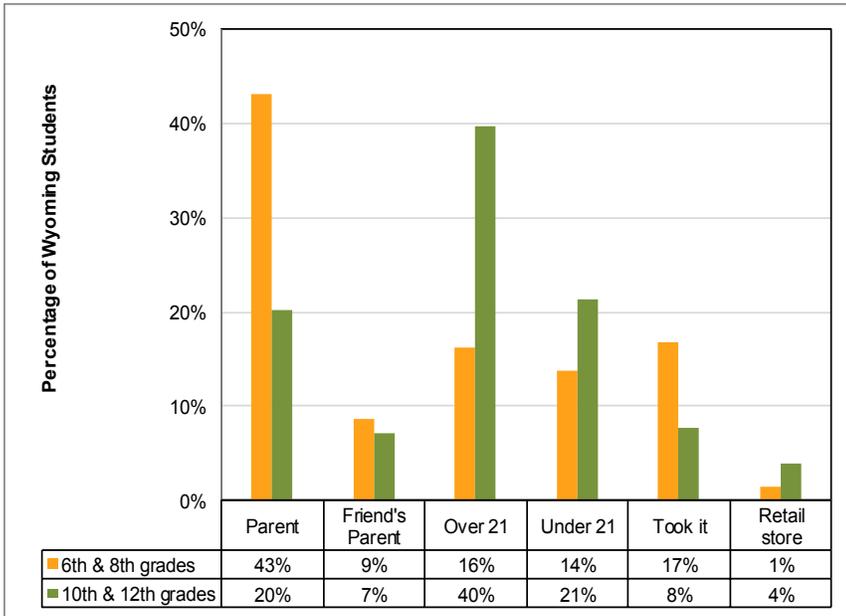
**Data Source:**

WASCOP-CC 2007–2013



**Source of Last Alcoholic Drink Youth by School Level**

**ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**Chart 39: Wyoming Students' Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Grades 6 and 8, and 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, a retail store, or taking it.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

**Source of Last  
Alcoholic Drink  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

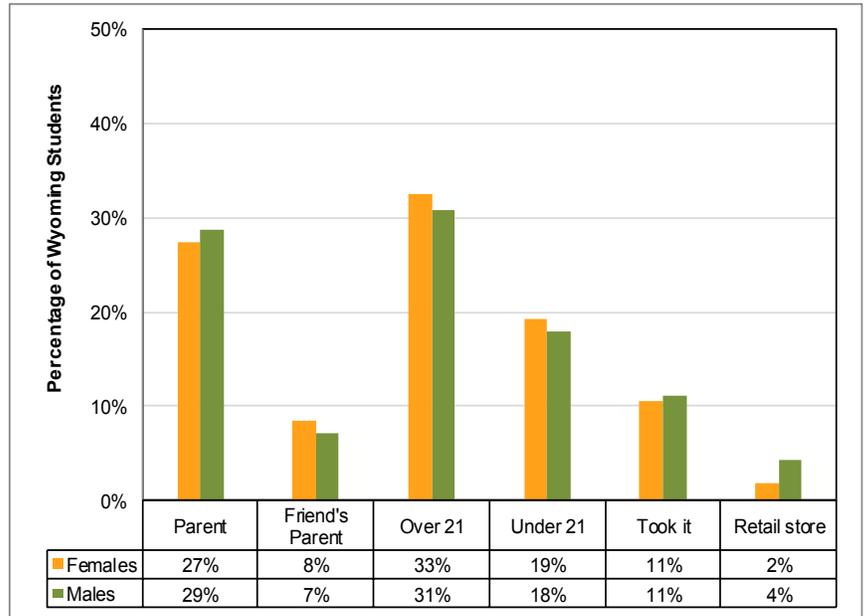
**Chart 40: Wyoming Students' Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Females and Males)**

**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, a retail store, or taking it.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2012



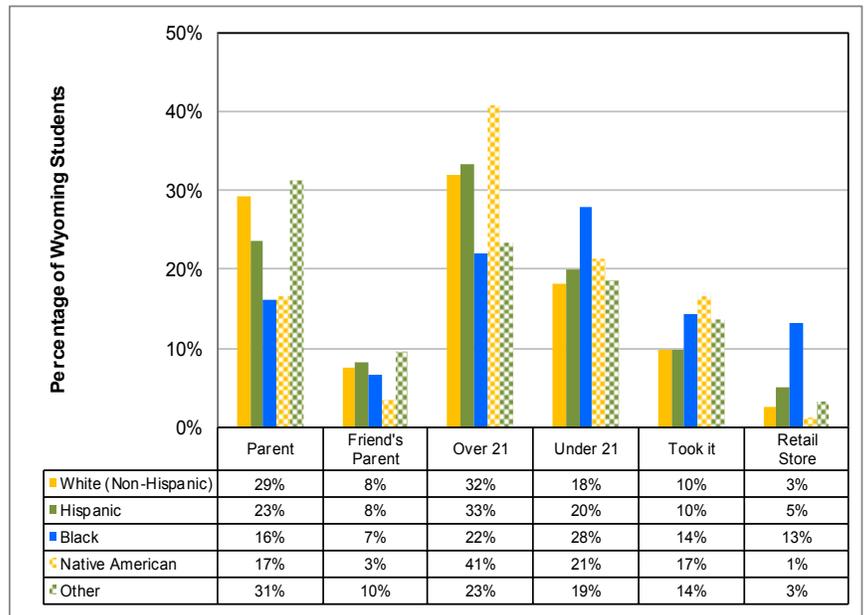
**Chart 41: Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Race/Ethnicity)**

**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, a retail store, or taking it.

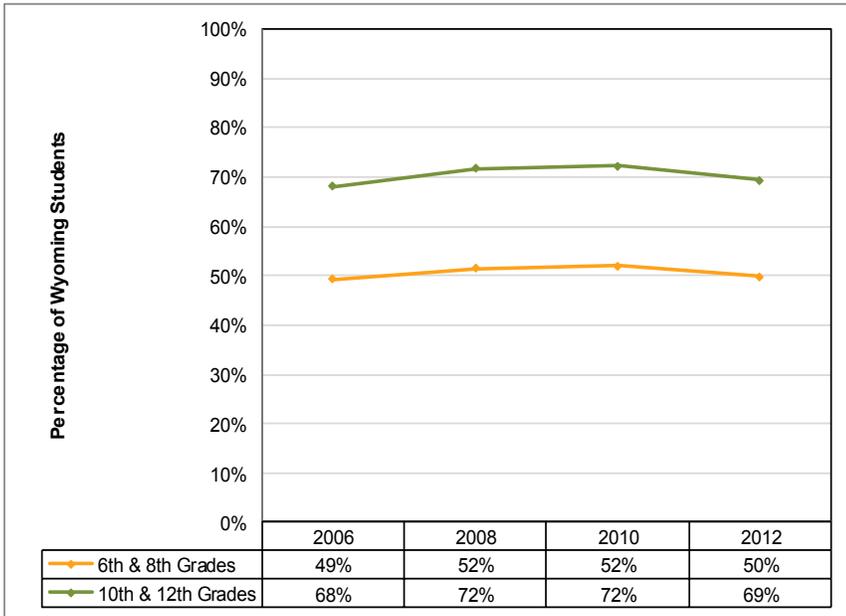
**Data Source:**

PNA 2012



**Community Events Where  
Alcohol Was Sold  
Youth  
by School Level**

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**



**Chart 42: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008–2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

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



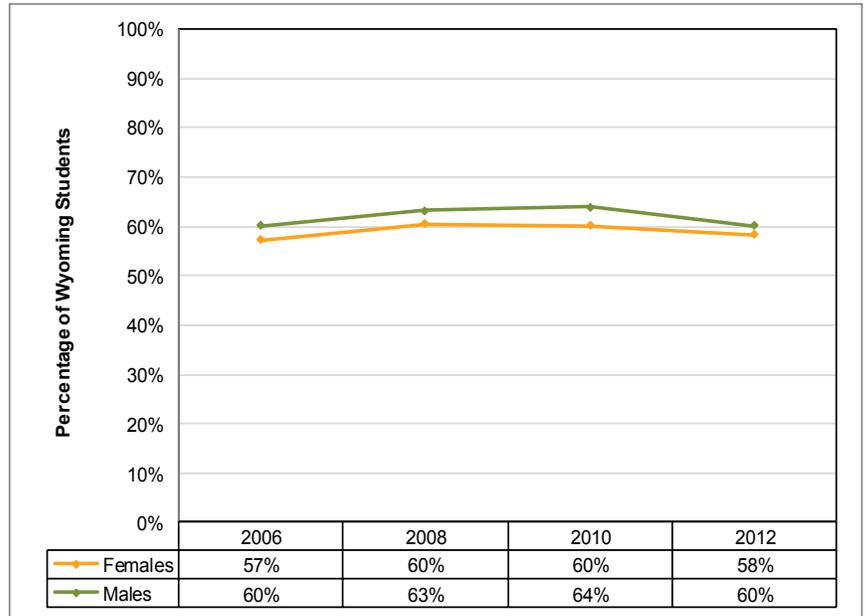
**Chart 43: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008–2012



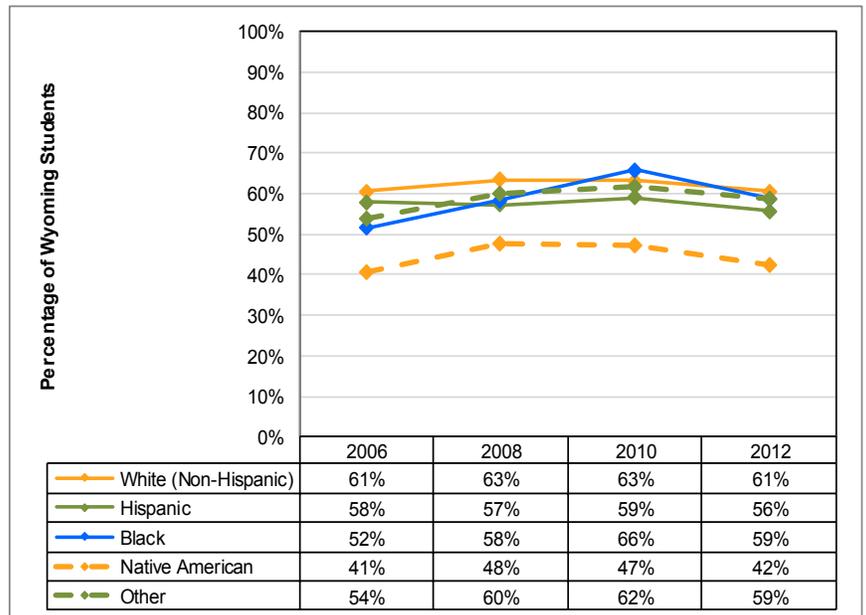
**Chart 44: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

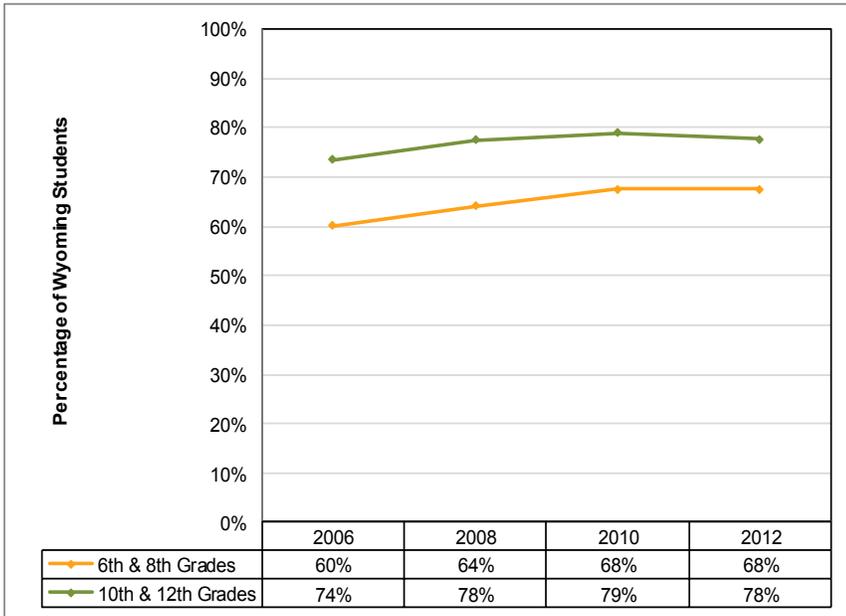
**Data Source:**

PNA 2008–2012



**Community Events Where  
Adults Were Drinking  
Youth  
by School Level**

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**



**Chart 45: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008–2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

**Community Events Where  
Adults Were Drinking  
Youth  
Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



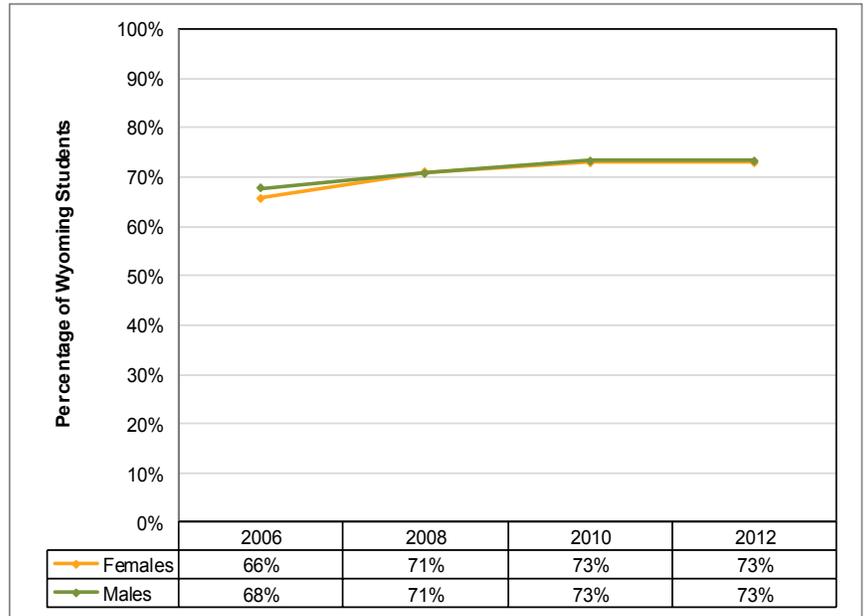
**Chart 46: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008–2012



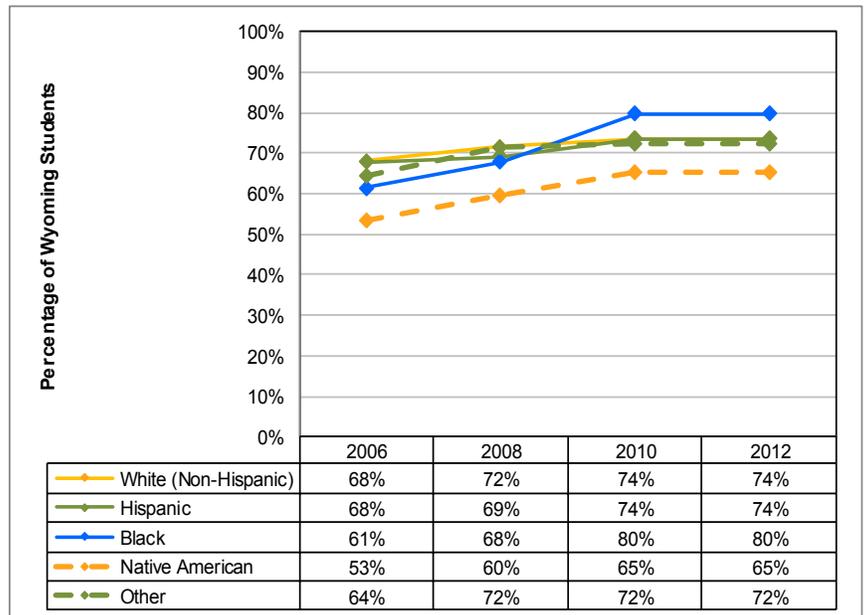
**Chart 47: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

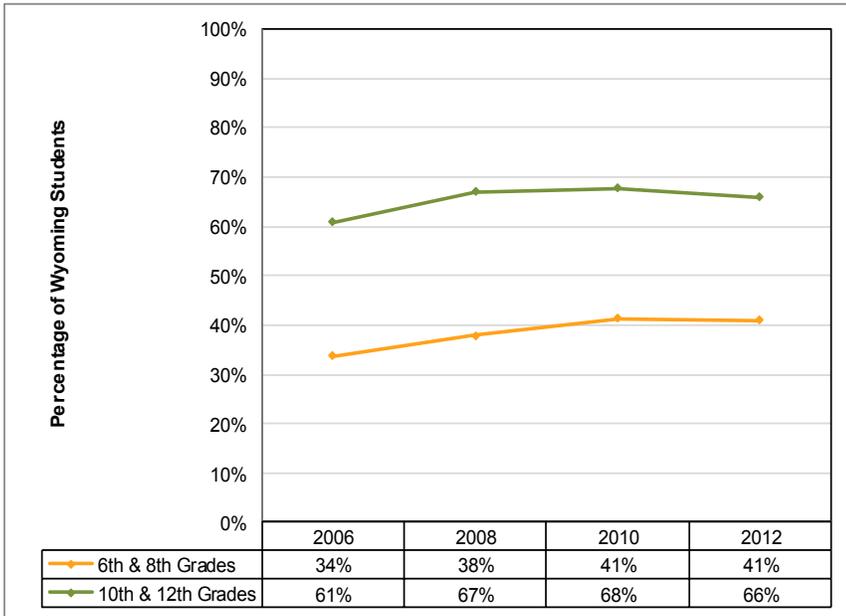
**Data Source:**

PNA 2008–2012



**Community Events Where  
Adults Were Intoxicated  
Youth  
by School Level**

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**



**Chart 48: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008–2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

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



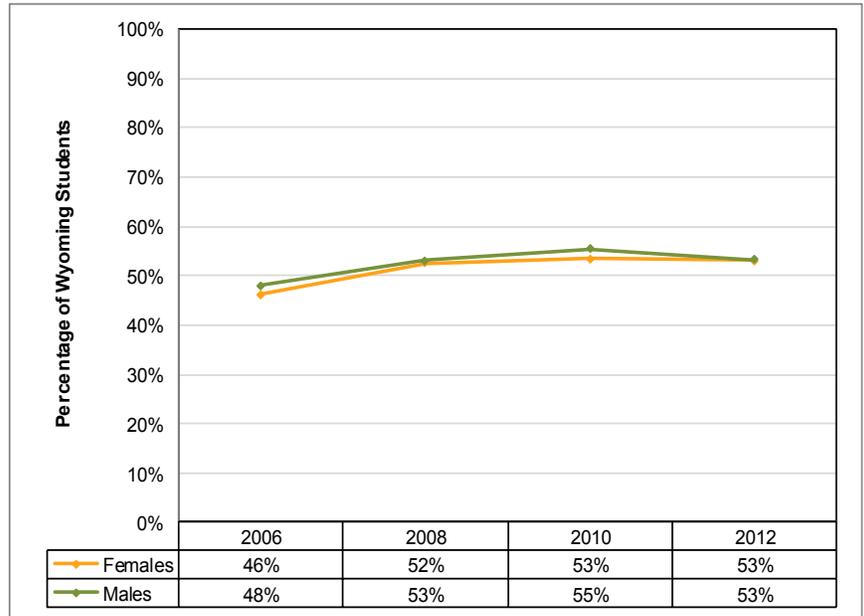
**Chart 49: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Females and Males)**

**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 2008–2012



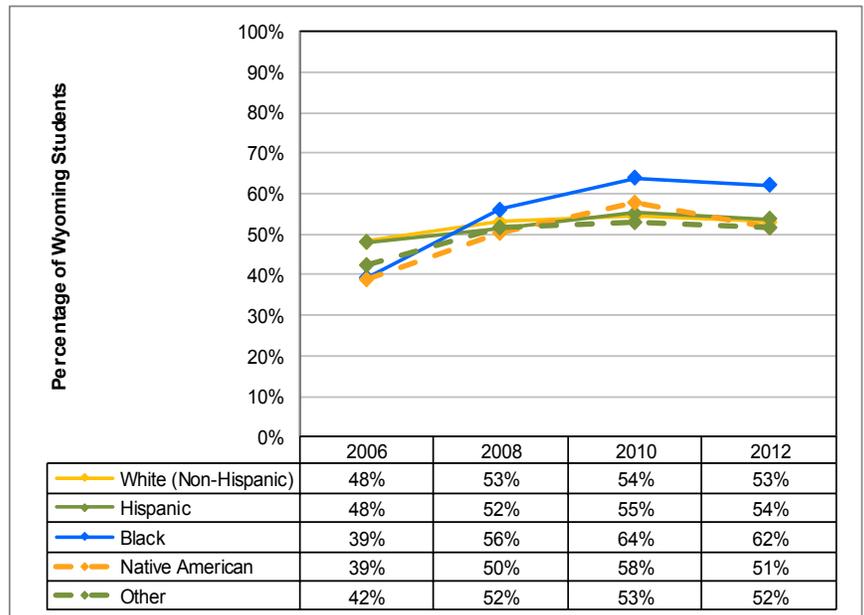
**Chart 50: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Race/Ethnicity)**

**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 2008–2012





# Gatherings with Large

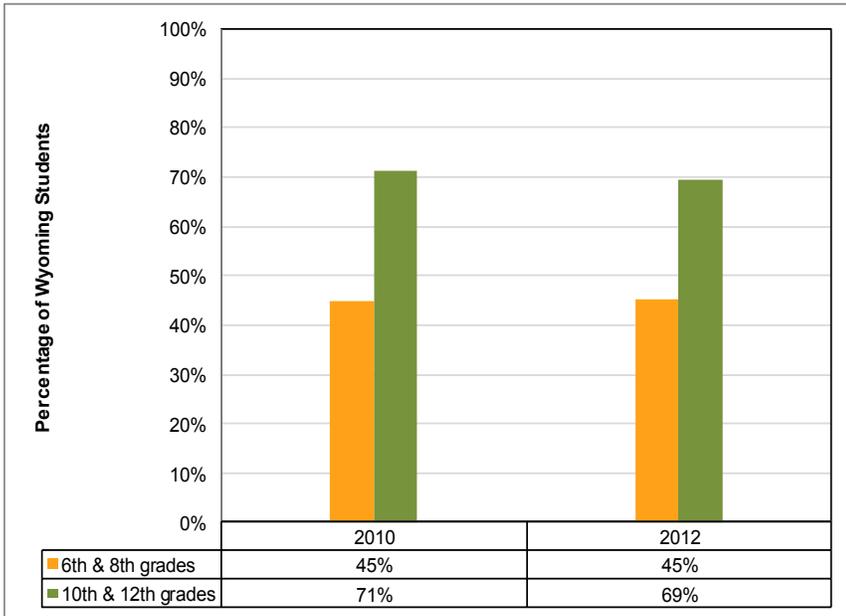


# Amounts of Available Alcohol



# Youth by School Level and Grade

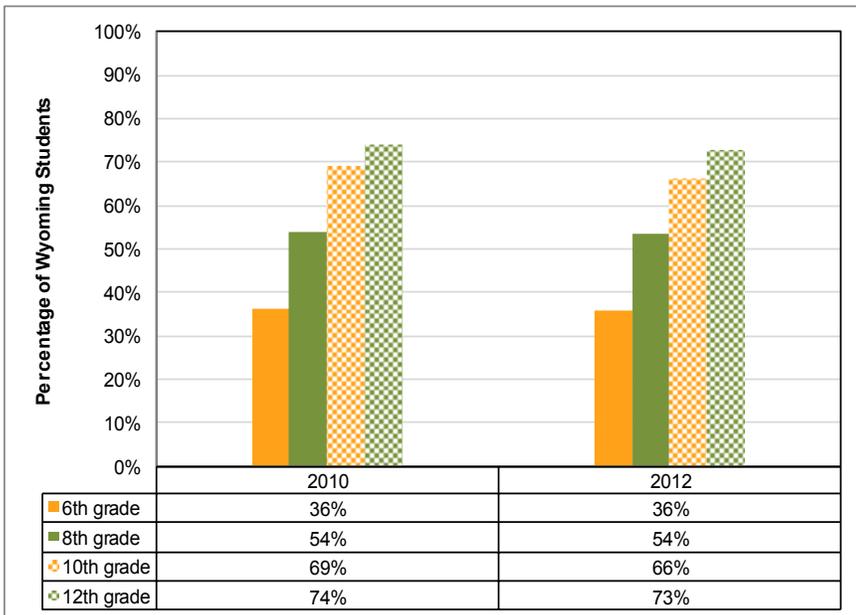
## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 51: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6 and 8, and 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, 2012



**Chart 52: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6, 8, 10, 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, 2012

**ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

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



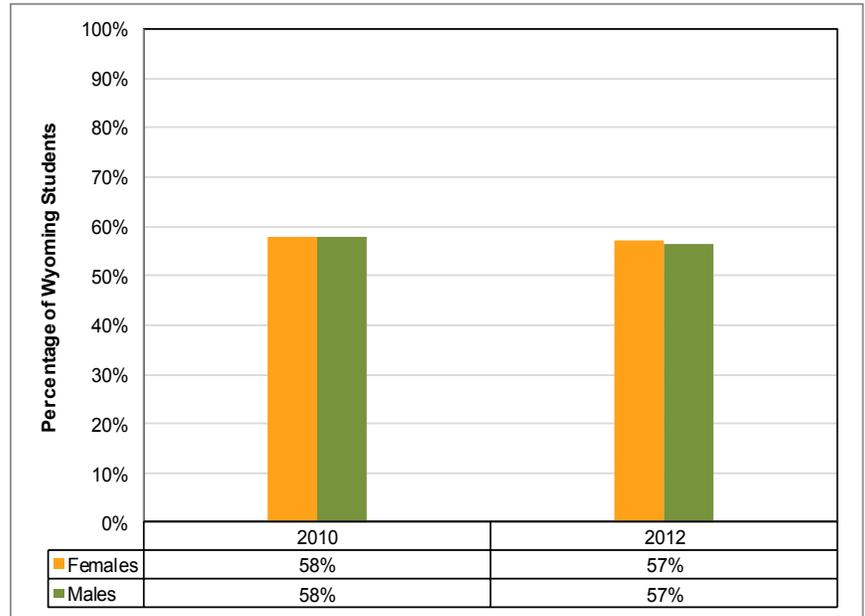
**Chart 53: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students reporting that they attended a gathering where large amounts of alcohol were available sometime during the past year.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2010, 2012



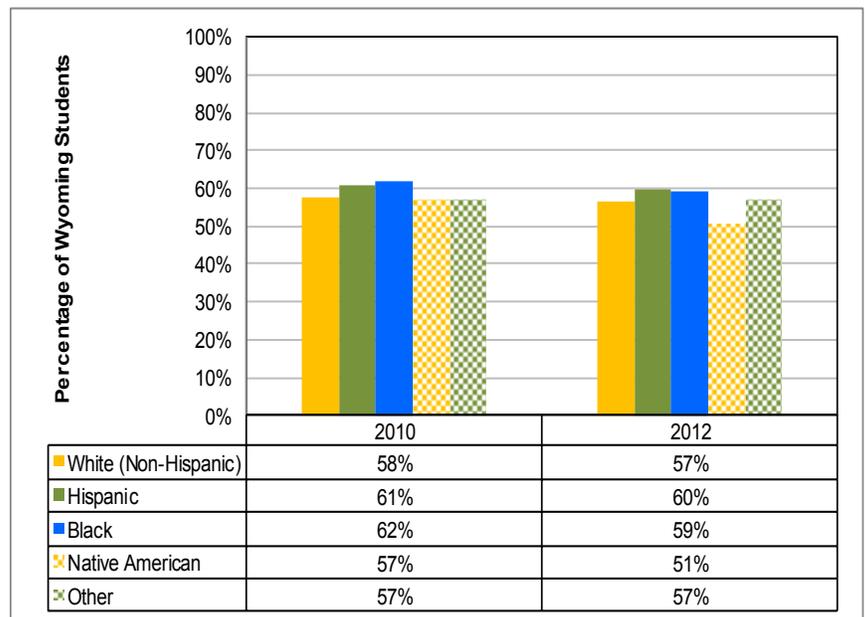
**Chart 54: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students reporting that they attended a gathering where large amounts of alcohol were available sometime during the past year.

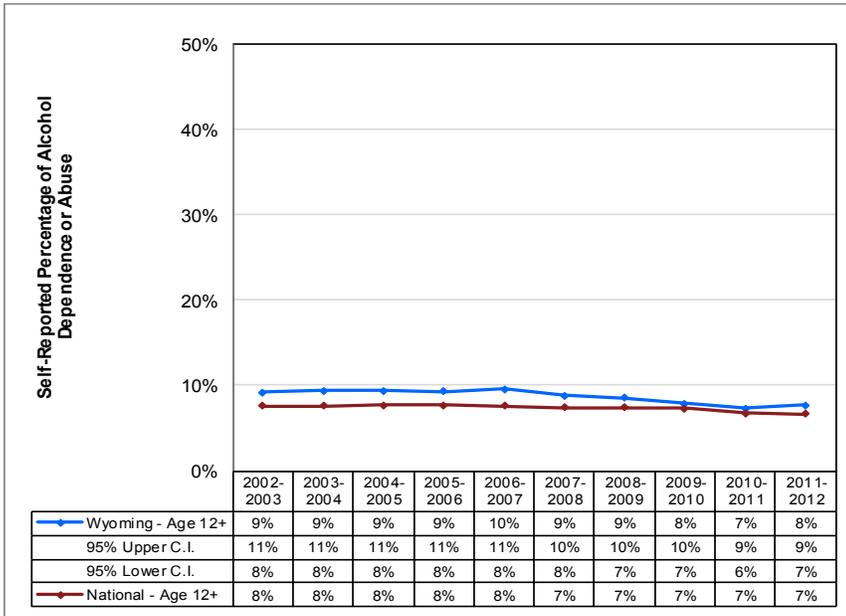
**Data Source:**

PNA 2010, 2012



# Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age Groups

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



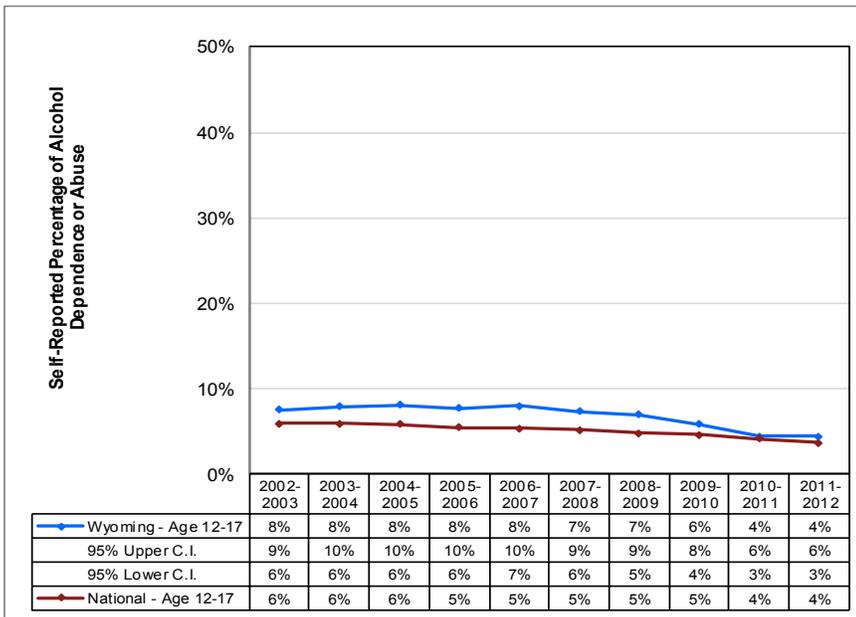
**Chart 55: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12+)**

**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 2002–2012



**Chart 56: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12-17)**

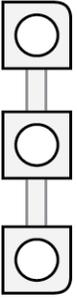
**Definition:**

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:**

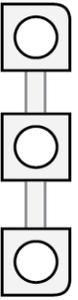
NSDUH 2002–2012





# Tobacco

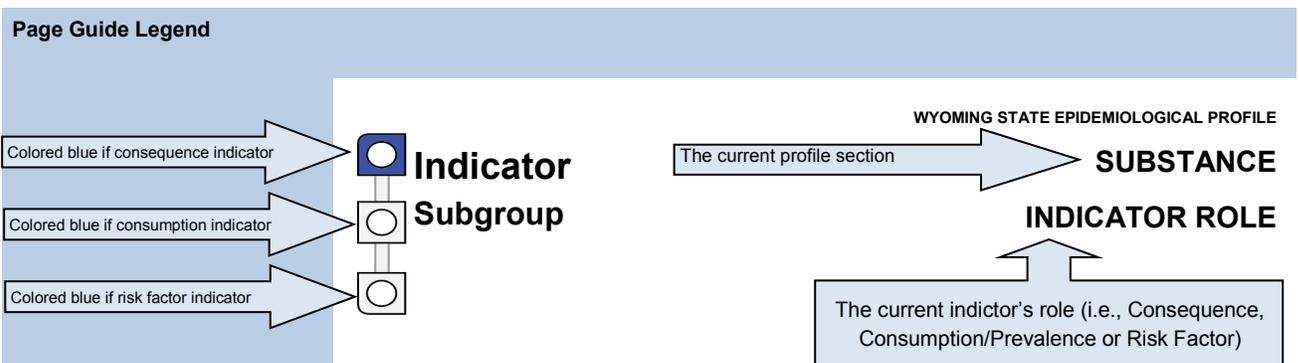
## Included Variables



Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
<b>Consequence</b>			
	Tobacco-Related Mortality	WVS	48
	Tobacco-Related Diseases	BRFSS	49
	Smoking Before and During Pregnancy	PRAMS	50
<b>Prevalence/Consumption</b>			
	Current Smoking - Adults	BRFSS	52
	Current Smoking - Youth	YRBS	55
	Current Smoking - Youth	PNA	56
	Smokeless Tobacco Use - Adults	BRFSS	60
	Smokeless Tobacco Use - Youth	YRBS	61
<b>Risk/Protective Factors</b>			
	Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use	PNA	62
	Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use	PNA	64
	Smokefree Restaurants	ATS/NATS	66
	Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days	BRFSS	68
	Tobacco Compliance Rate	WASCOF-CC	70
	Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers	SYNAR	71

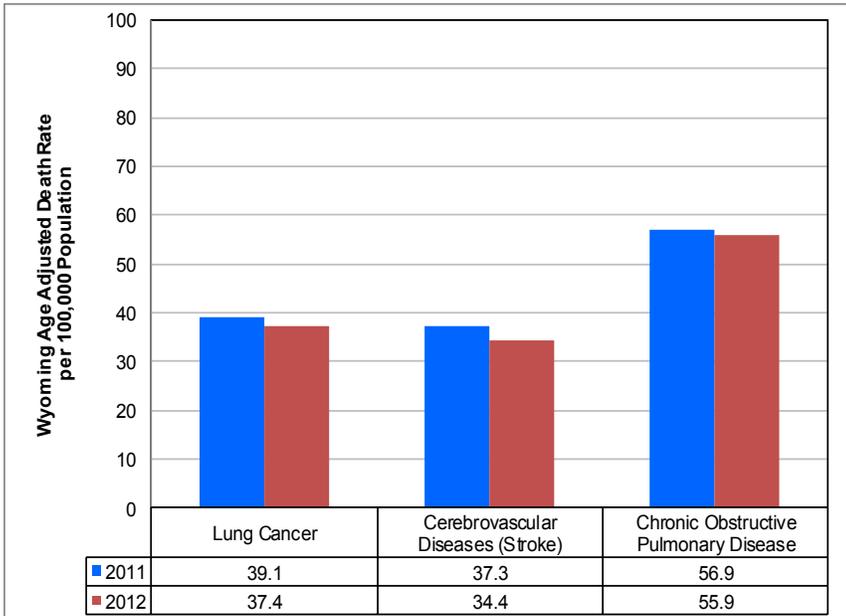
### Color and Shade Conventions

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



# Tobacco-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

## TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 59: 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.

***“Smoking results in more deaths each year in the United States than acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS]; alcohol, cocaine, and heroin use; homicide; suicide; motor vehicle crashes; and fires, combined (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2000)” (Compton, 2010).***

# TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

# Tobacco-Related Diseases Adults

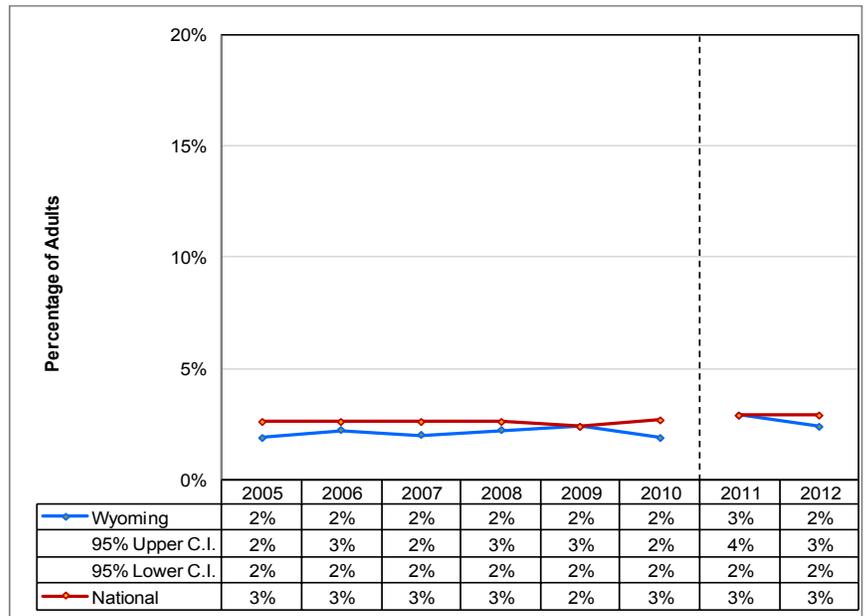
**Chart 60: Self-Reported Incidence of Stroke**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having had a stroke.

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2005–2012



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.

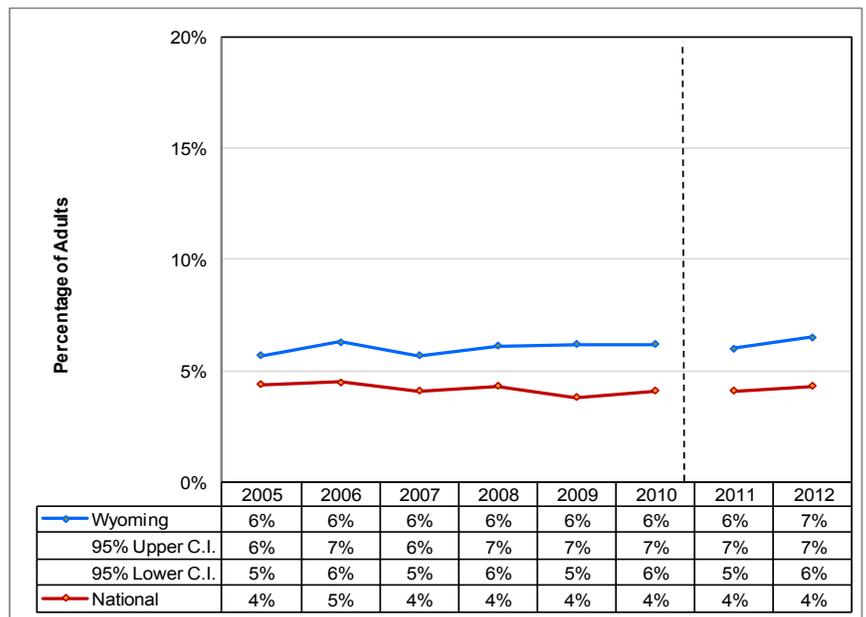
**Chart 61: Self-Reported Incidence of Heart Disease**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2005–2012

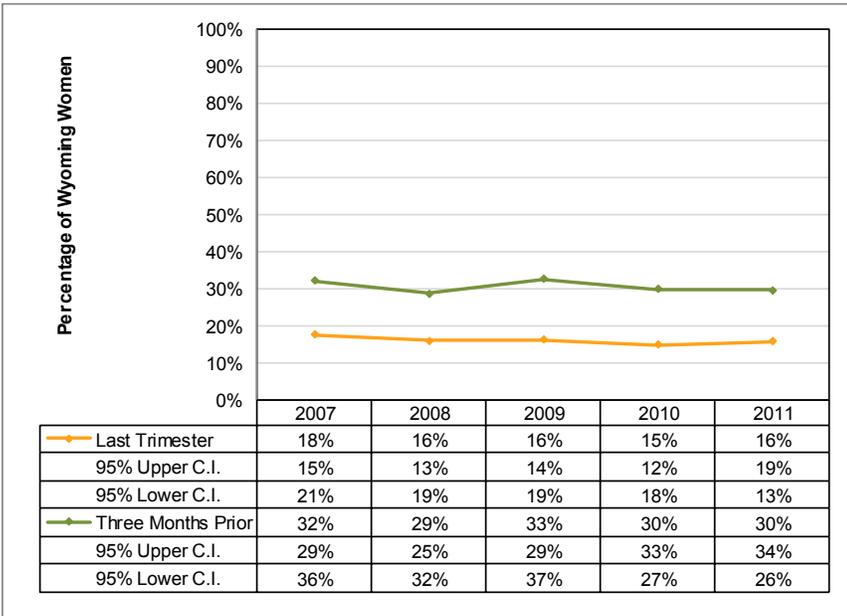


Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years. Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing a stroke, smoking is not the only cause of strokes.

# Smoking Before and During Pregnancy

## Adults

### TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 62: Maternal Smoking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Trimester**

**Definition:**  
Maternal smoking three months prior to pregnancy and during the last trimester.

**Data Source:**  
PRAMS 2007–2011

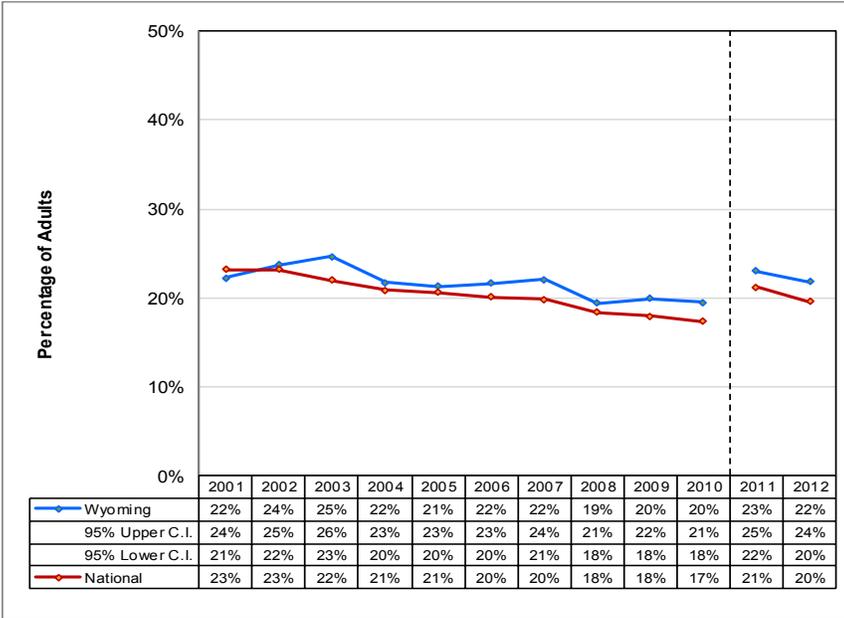


***Based on data from the 1991–1992 National comorbidity study, 41% of people with a mental illness in the past month were current smokers compared to 22.5% of people with no history of mental illness. “Persons with a mental disorder in the past month consumed approximately 44.3% of cigarettes smoked by this nationally representative sample” (Lasser, Boyd, Woolhandler, Himmelstein, McCormick, & Bor, 2000, p. 2606).***

# Current Smoking

## Adults

# TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



**Chart 63: Current Smoking**

**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 2001–2012

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**



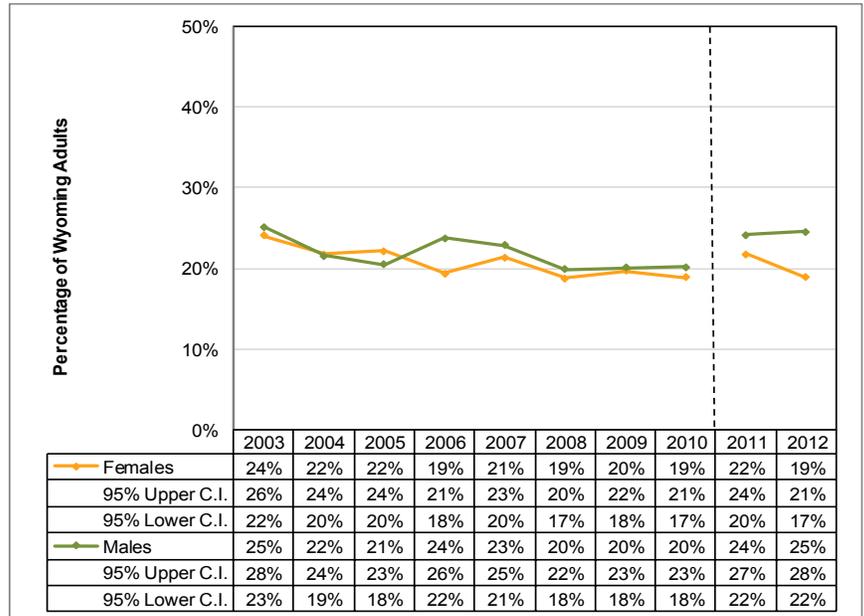
**Chart 64: Current Smoking (Females and Males)**

**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 2003–2012



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.

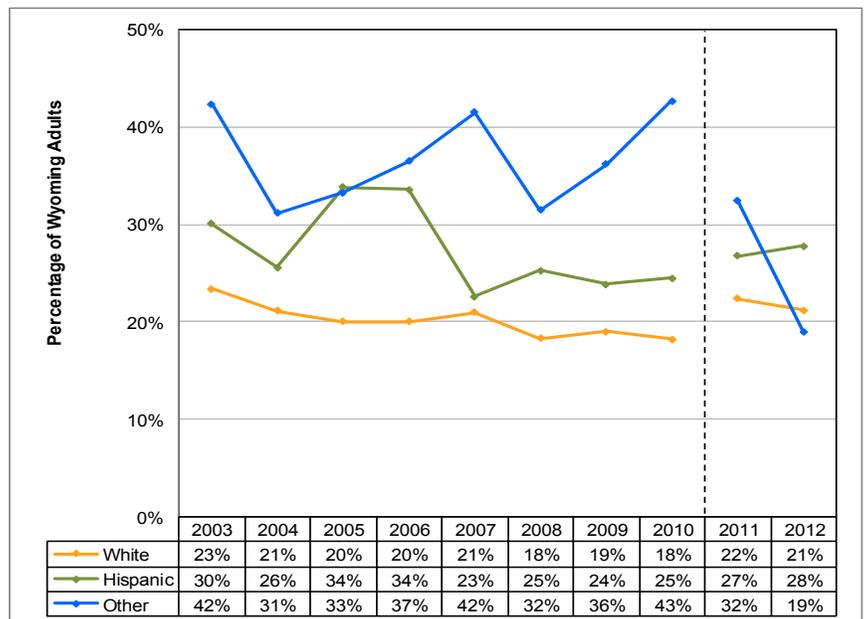
**Chart 65: Current Smoking (Race/Ethnicity)**

**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 2003–2012

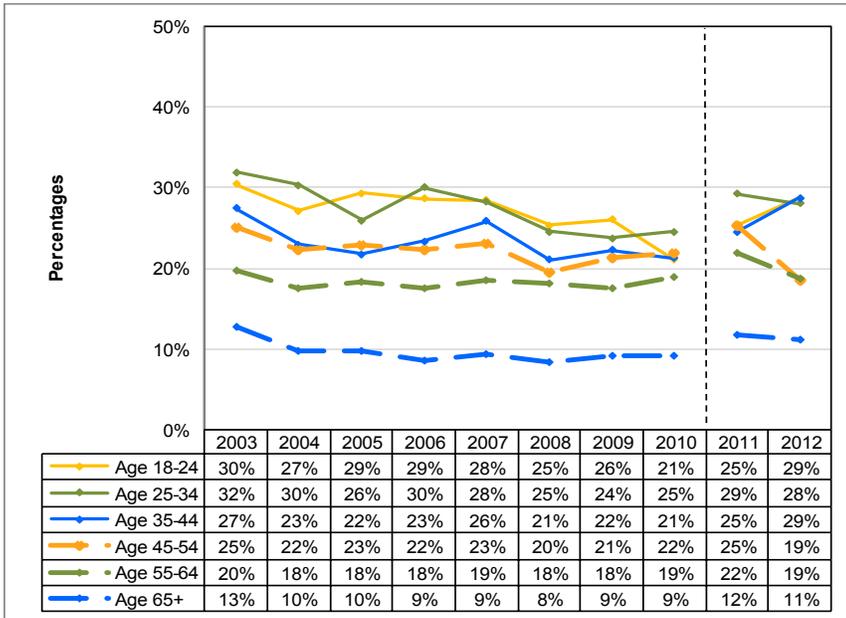


Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.

# Current Smoking

## Adults by Age Groups

# TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



**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 2003–2012

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**

**Youth  
by Grade**



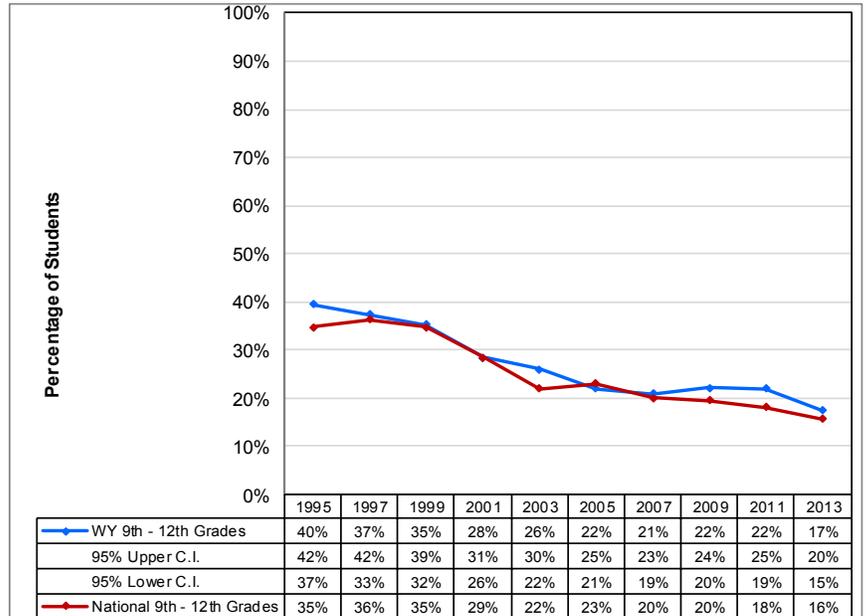
**Chart 67: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12)**

**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

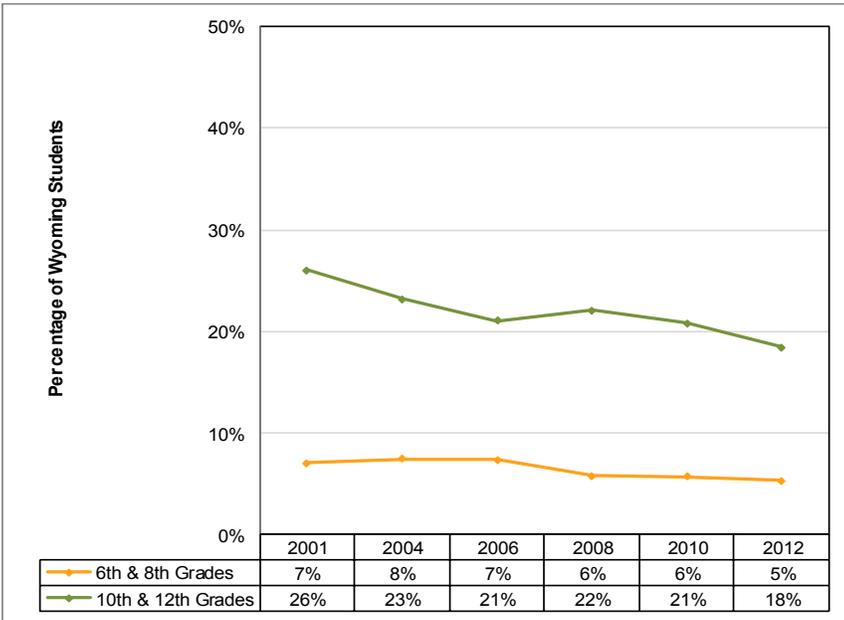




# Current Smoking

## Youth by School Level & Grade

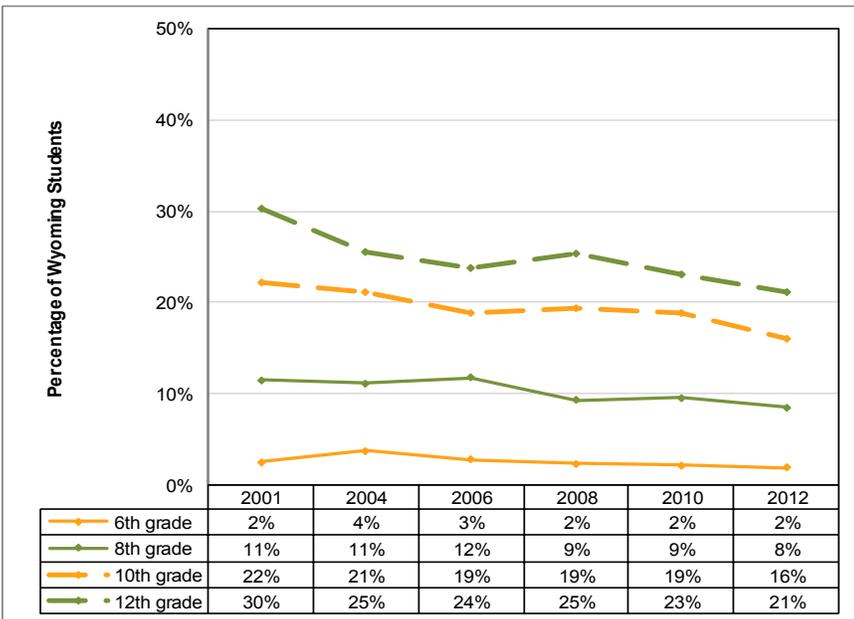
# TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



**Chart 68: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2001–2012



**Chart 69: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6, 8, and 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 2001–2012

**TOBACCO  
CONSUMPTION**

**Current Smoking**

**Youth  
by Gender**



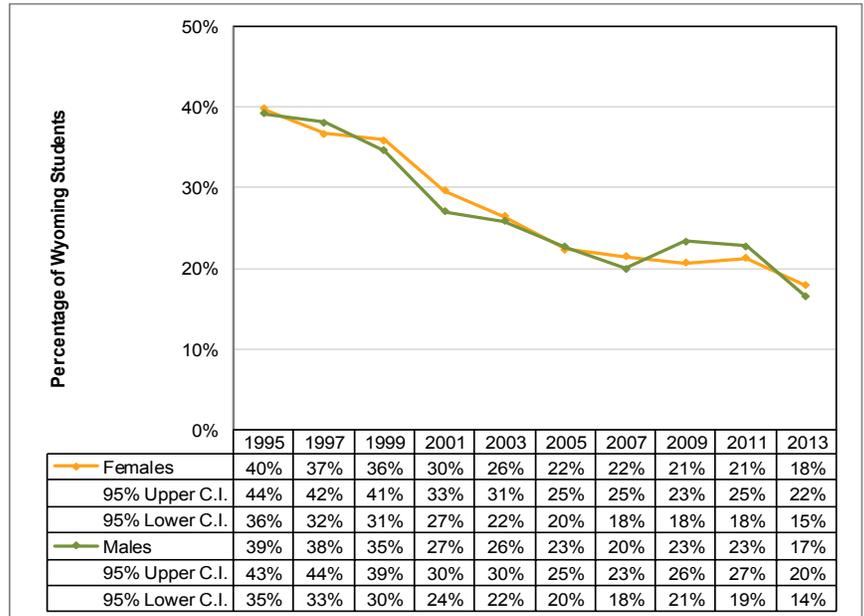
**Chart 70: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**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



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

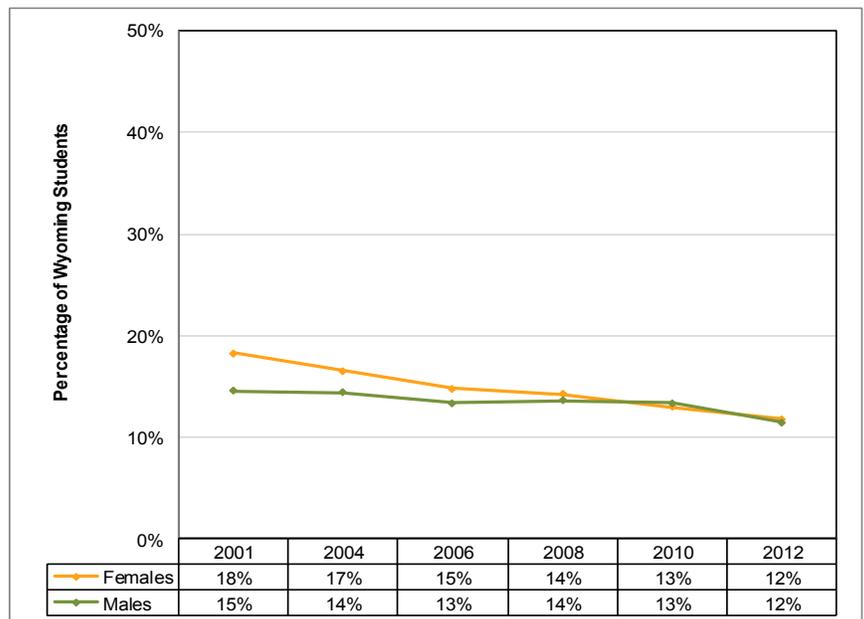
**Chart 71: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

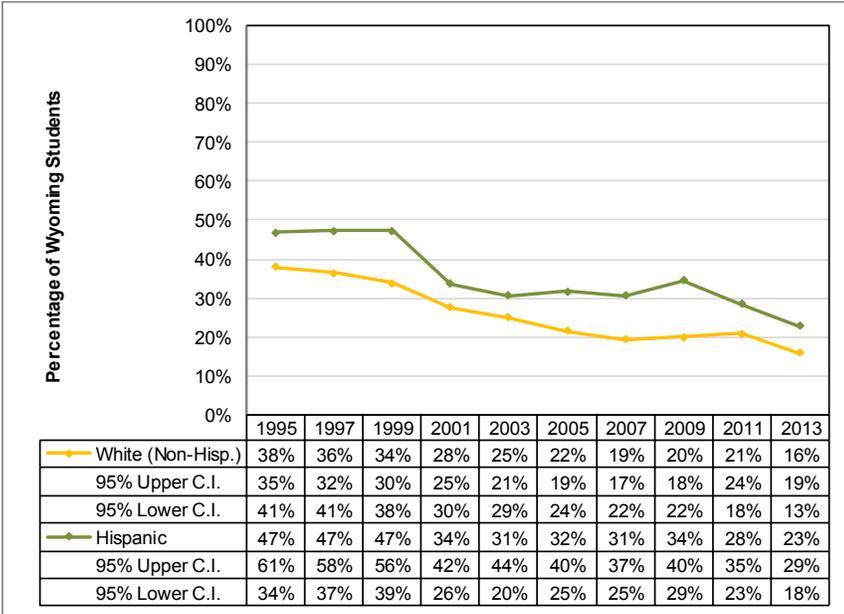
PNA 2001–2012



# Current Smoking

## Youth by Race/Ethnicity

# TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

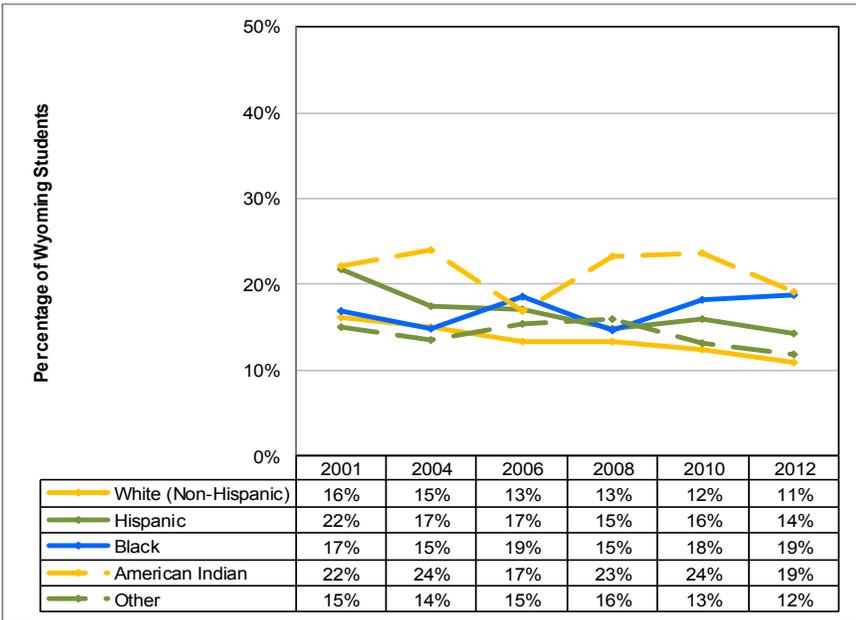


**Chart 72: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**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

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



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

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

**Data Source:**  
PNA 2001–2012

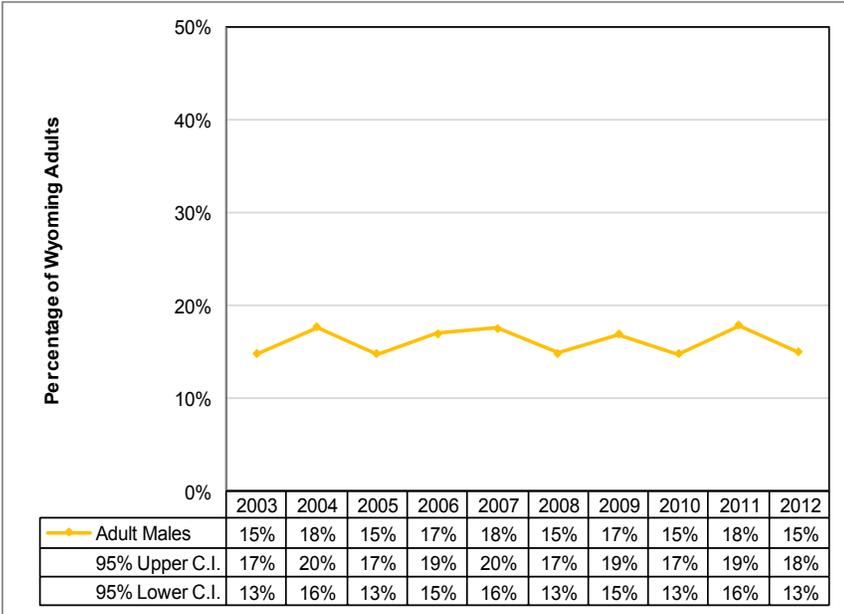


***“Cigarette use is still considered the gateway to alcohol and drug use disorders in the young”  
(Compton, 2010, p. 184).***

# Smokeless Tobacco

## Adult Males

### TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



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

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

**Data Source:**  
BRFSS 2003–2012

**TOBACCO  
CONSUMPTION**

**Smokeless Tobacco**

**Youth  
by School Level**



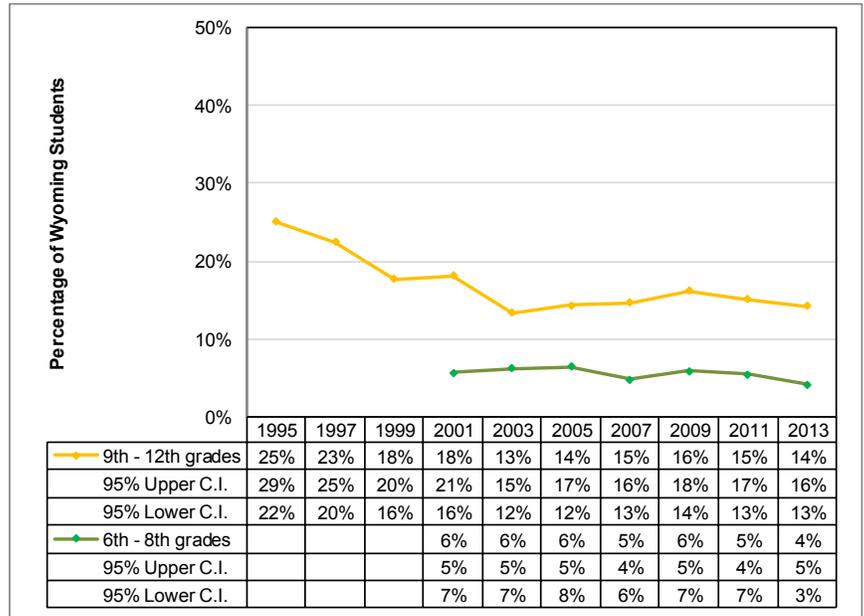
**Chart 75: Past Month  
Smokeless Tobacco Use  
(Grades 6 through 8, and 9  
through 12)**

**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.

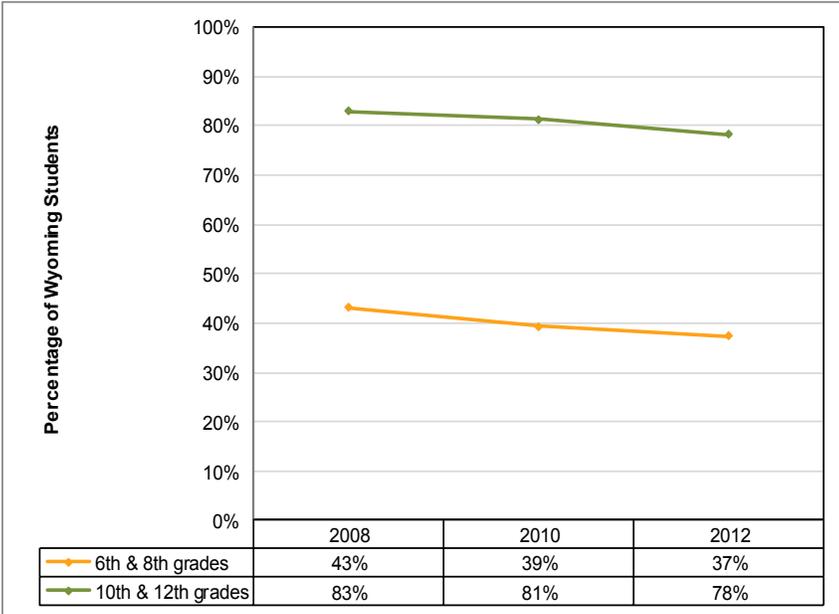
**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2013



**Social Norms:  
Chewing Tobacco Use  
Youth  
by School Level**

**TOBACCO  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**



**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 2008-2012

**TOBACCO  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**

**Social Norms:  
Chewing Tobacco Use  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

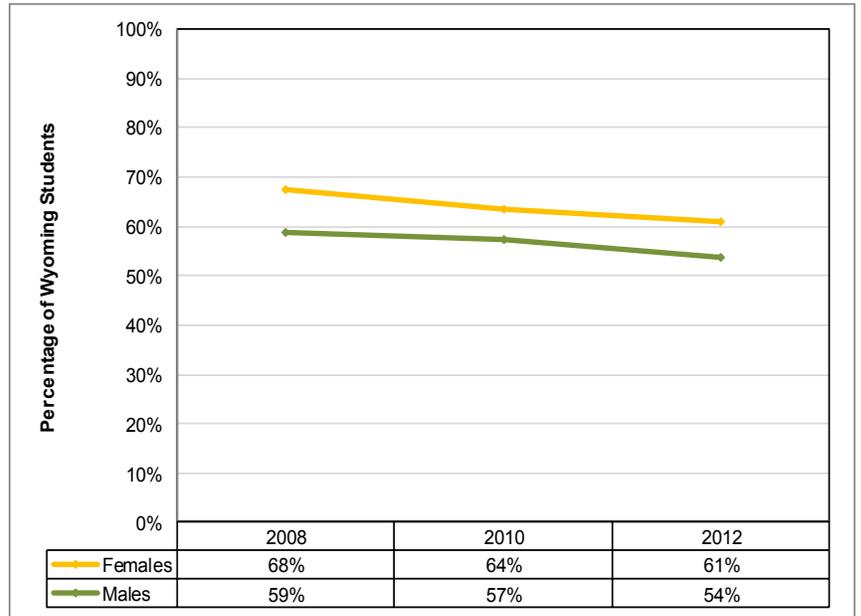
**Chart 77: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008-2012



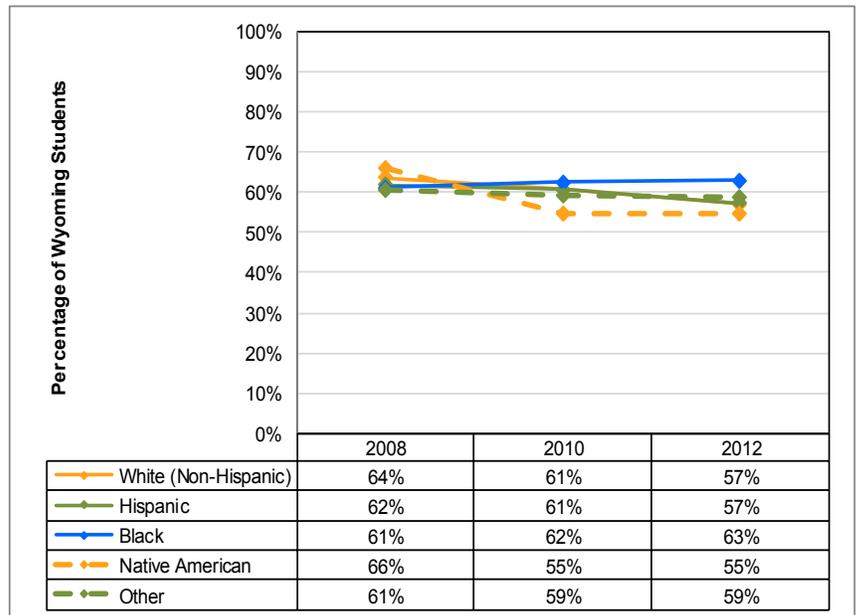
**Chart 78: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

**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.

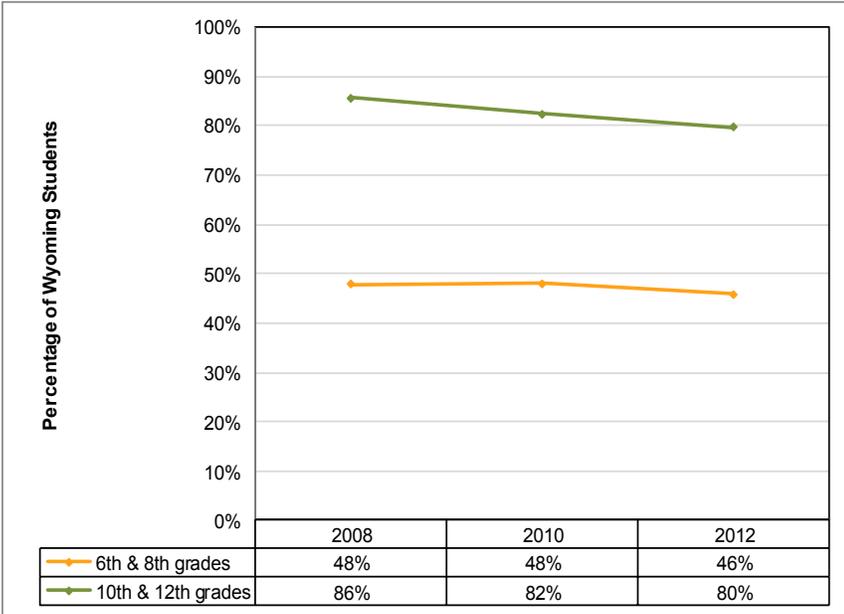
**Data Source:**

PNA 2008-2012



**Social Norms:**  
**Youth Cigarette Use**  
 Youth  
 by Grade

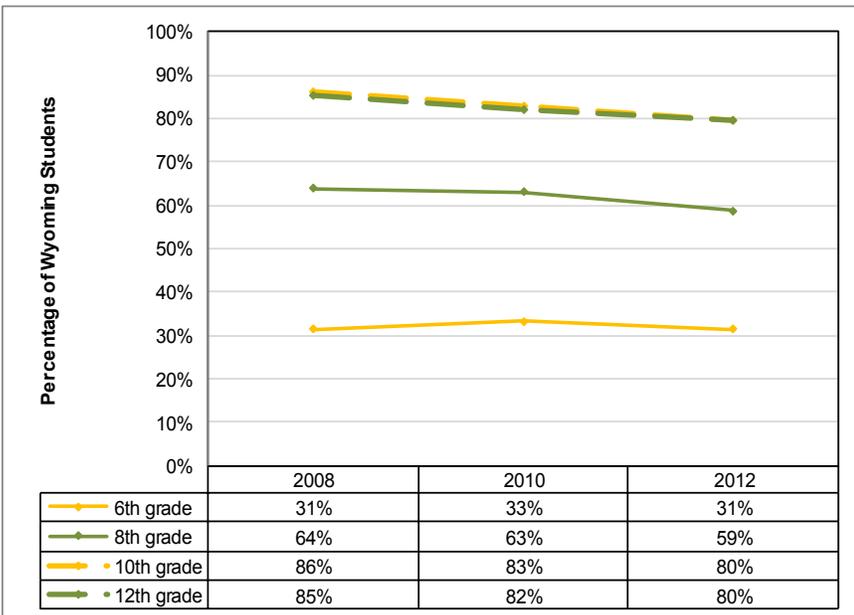
**TOBACCO**  
**RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**



**Chart 79: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008-2012



**Chart 80: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grade 6, 8, 10, 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 2008-2012

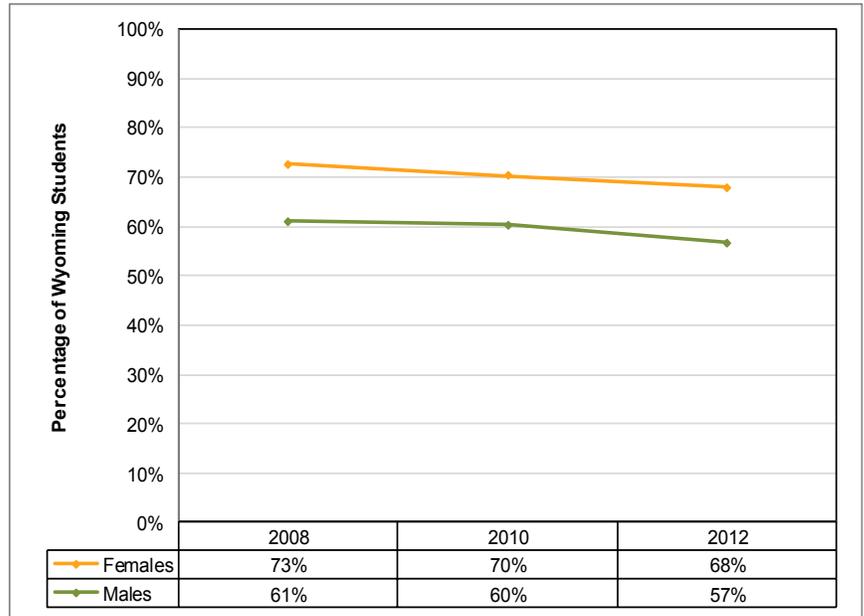
**TOBACCO  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**

**Social Norms:  
Youth Cigarette Use  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

**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.

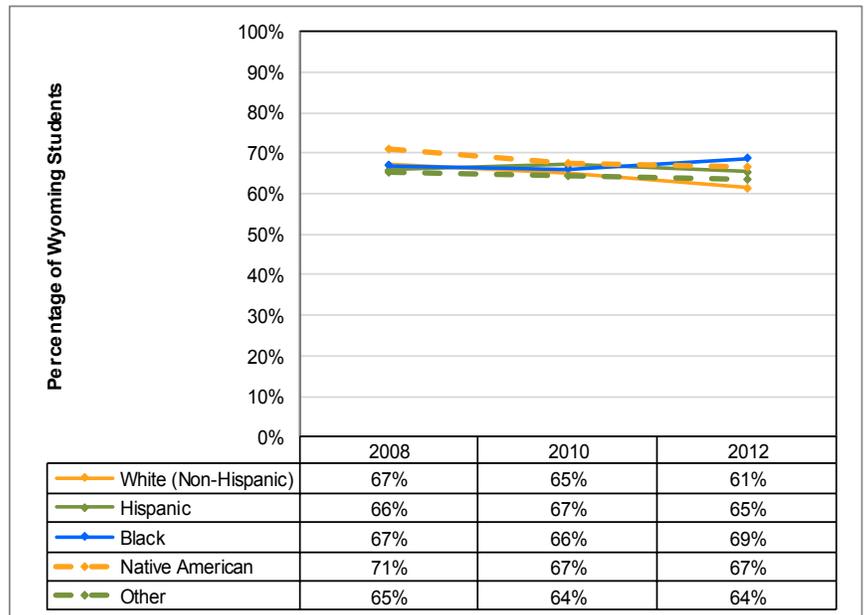
**Data Source:**  
PNA 2008-2012



**Chart 82: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

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

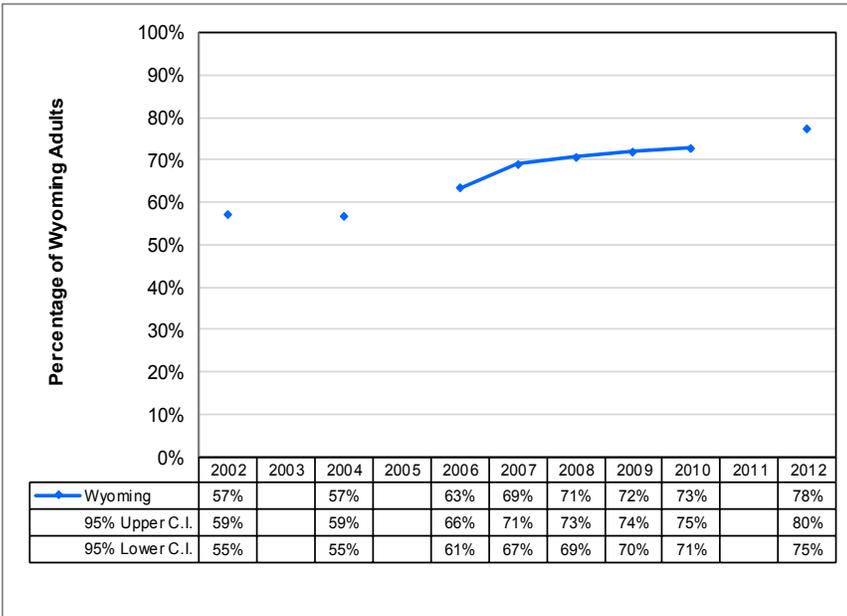
**Data Source:**  
PNA 2008-2012



# Smokefree Environments

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

### Adults



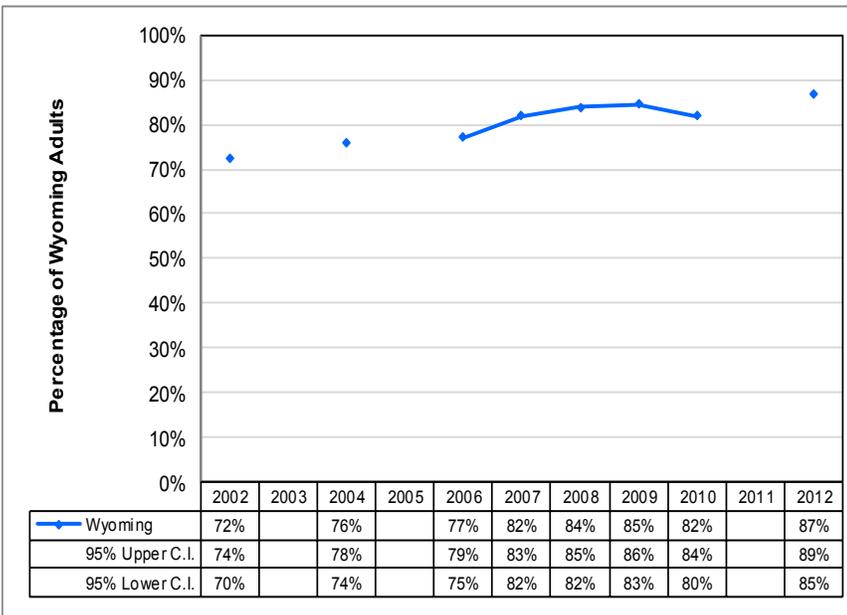
**Chart 83: In Support of Smokefree Restaurants**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

ATS 2002, 2004, 2006-2009, 2010, 2012



**Chart 84: In Support of Smokefree Homes**

**Definition:**

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

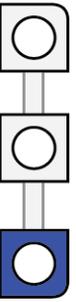
**Data Source:**

ATS 2002, 2004, 2006-2009, 2010, 2012

**TOBACCO  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**

**Smokefree Environments:**

**Adults**



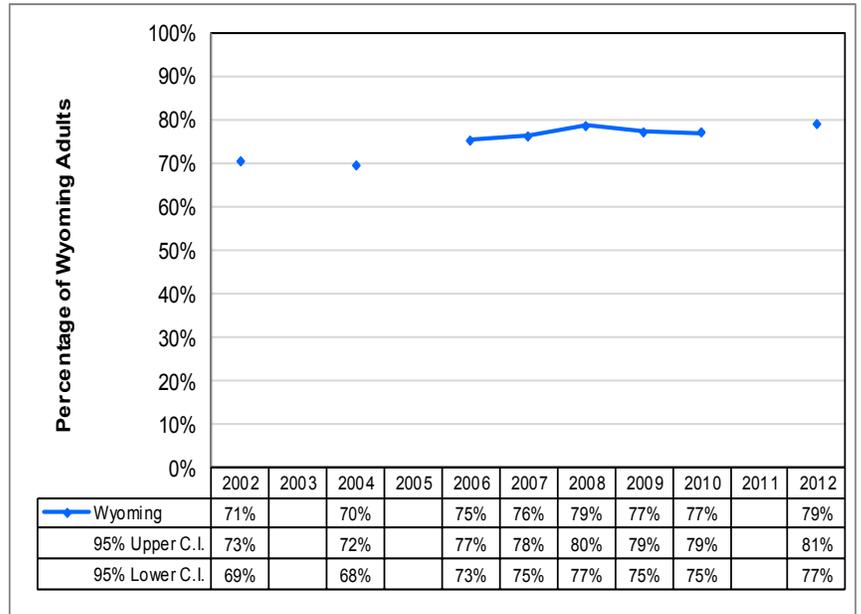
**Chart 85: In Support of  
Smokefree Workplaces**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

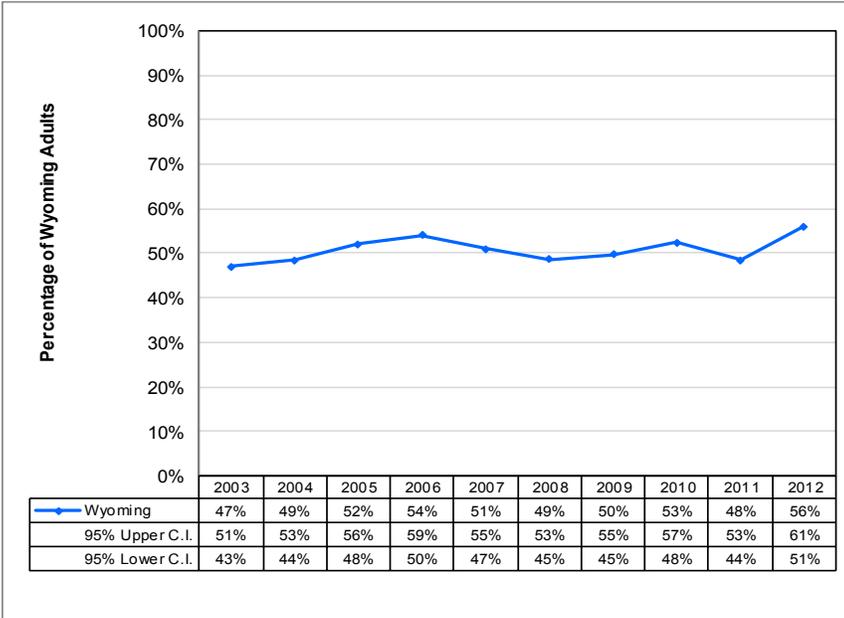
ATS 2002, 2004, 2006-2009, 2010, 2012



***“American smokers spent about \$400 billion on cigarettes in 2001 (Federal Trade commission 2003), making smoking tobacco the most expensive addictive behavior in the United States” (Compton, 2010, p. 369).***

**Smokers Who Quit**  
**1+ Days**  
**Adults**

**TOBACCO**  
**RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**



**Chart 86: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ 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 2003–2012

**TOBACCO  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**

**Smokers Who Quit**

**1+ Days**

**Adults**

**by Gender**



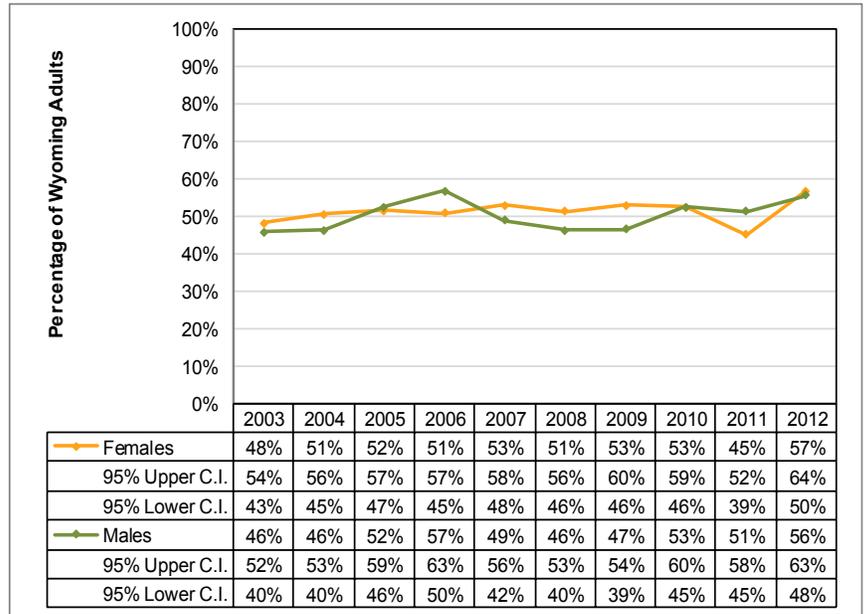
**Chart 87: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year (Females and Males)**

**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.

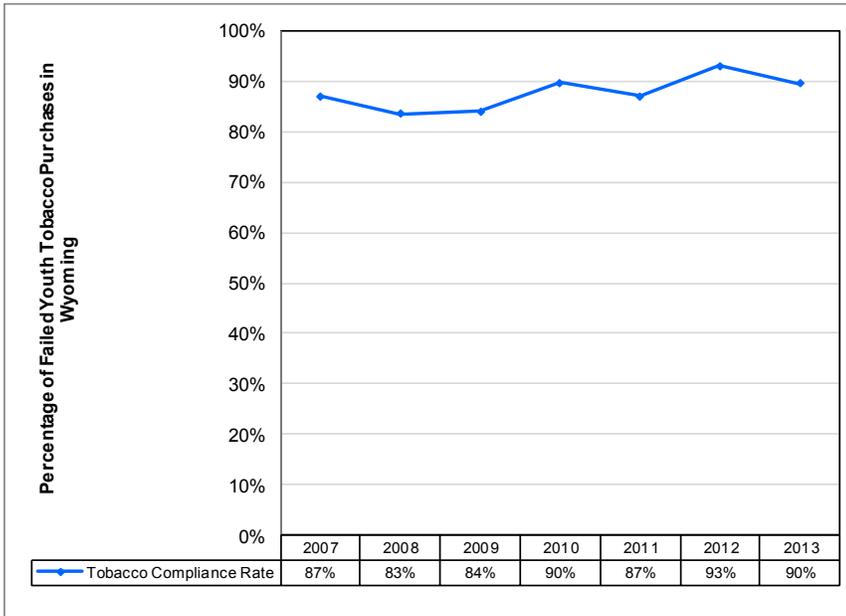
**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2012



# Tobacco Compliance Rate

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



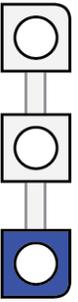
**Chart 88: Tobacco Compliance Rate**

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

**Data Source:**  
WASCOP-CC 2007–2013

**TOBACCO  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**

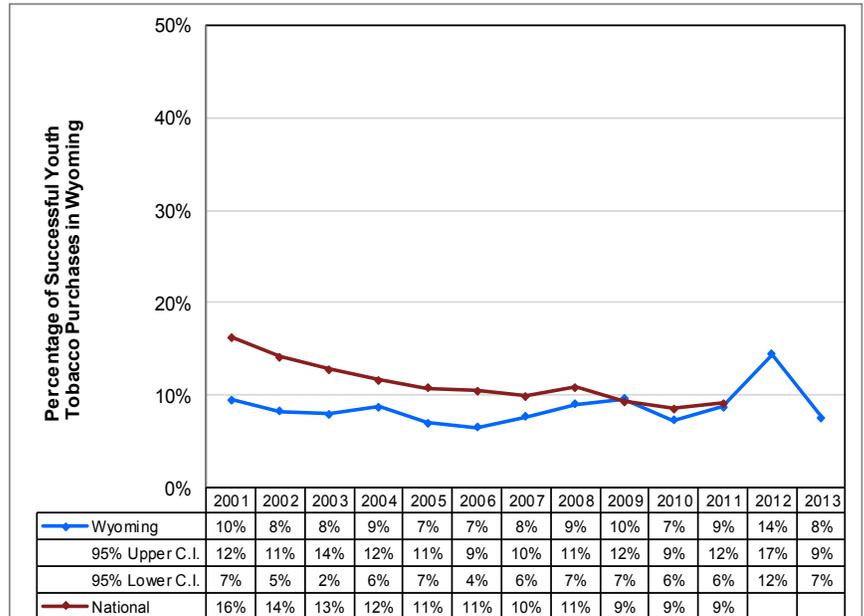
**Cigarette Sales to  
Underage Buyers  
Youth**

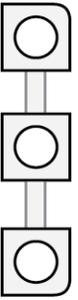


**Chart 89: Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers**

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

**Data Source:**  
Synar 2000–2013





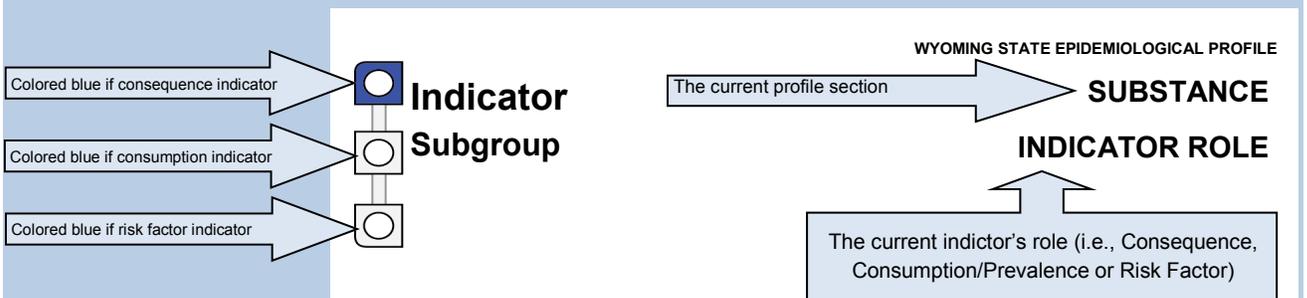
# Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
<b>Consequence</b>			
	Drug-Related Mortality	WVS	73
	Drug Abuse Violations	UCR	74
<b>Prevalence/Consumption</b>			
	Illicit Drug Use	NSDUH	75
		PNA	76
	Marijuana Use	YRBS	77
		PNA	78
	Cocaine Use	YRBS	81
		PNA	82
	Inhalants	PNA	85
<b>Risk/Protective Factors</b>			
	Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use	PNA	87
	Social Norms: Marijuana Use	PNA	89

### Color and Shade Conventions

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

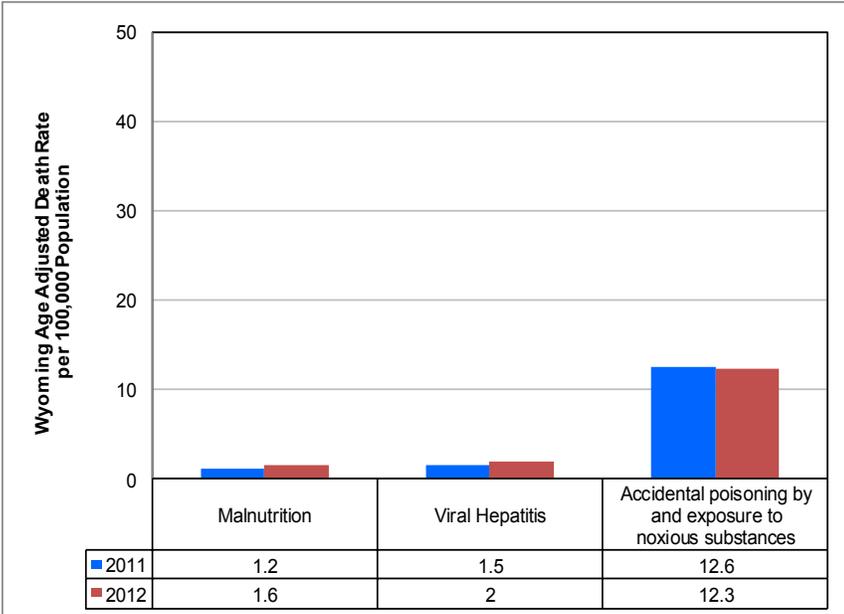
### Page Guide Legend



# Drug-Related Mortality

## by Cause of Death

### ILLCIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 90: Wyoming Illicit Drug Related Deaths**

**Definition:**  
Age adjusted death rates per 100,000 population for malnutrition, viral hepatitis, and accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances causes of death.

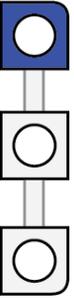
**Data Source:**  
WVS 2011 & 2012

**ILLICIT DRUGS  
CONSEQUENCES**

**Drug Abuse Violation**

**Arrests**

**Adults and Youth**



**Chart 91: Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests**

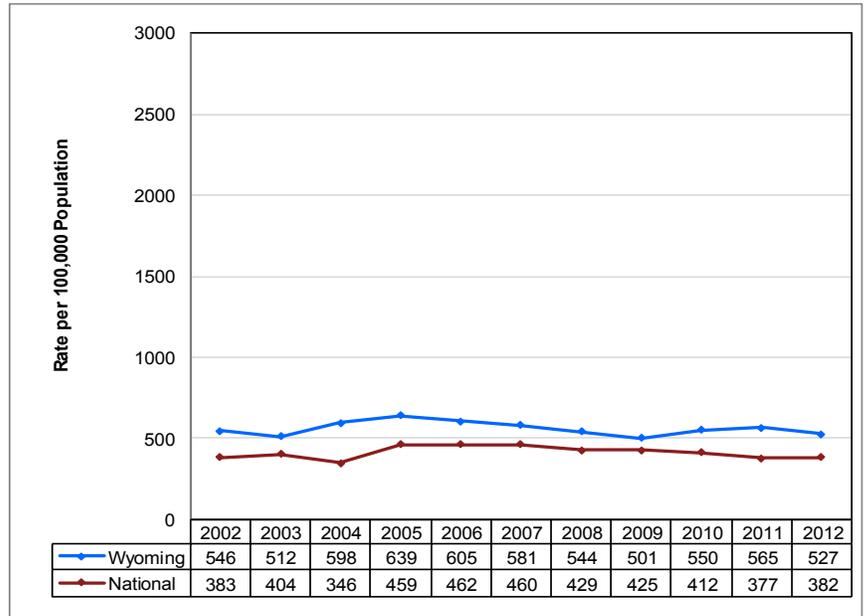
**Definition:**

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 2002–2012

(Data also available from DCI)



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

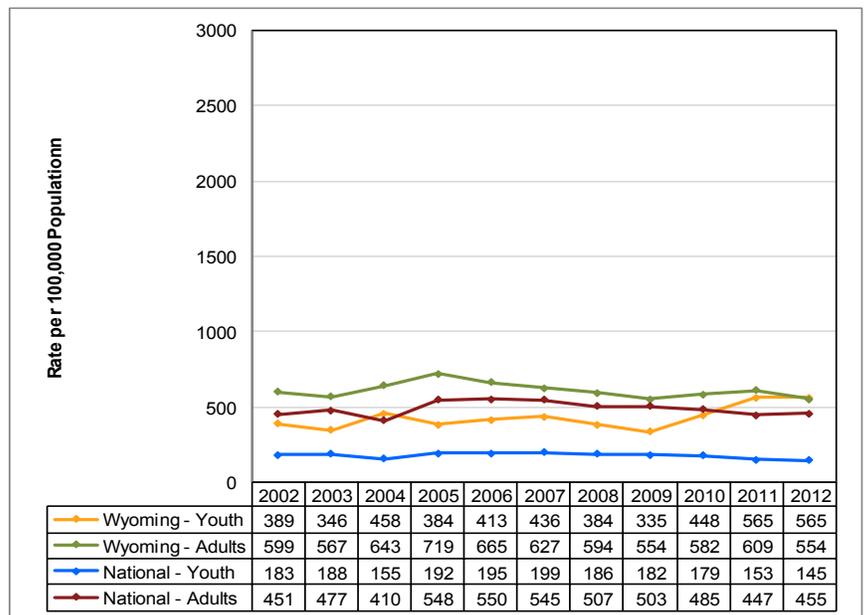
**Definition:**

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 2002–2012

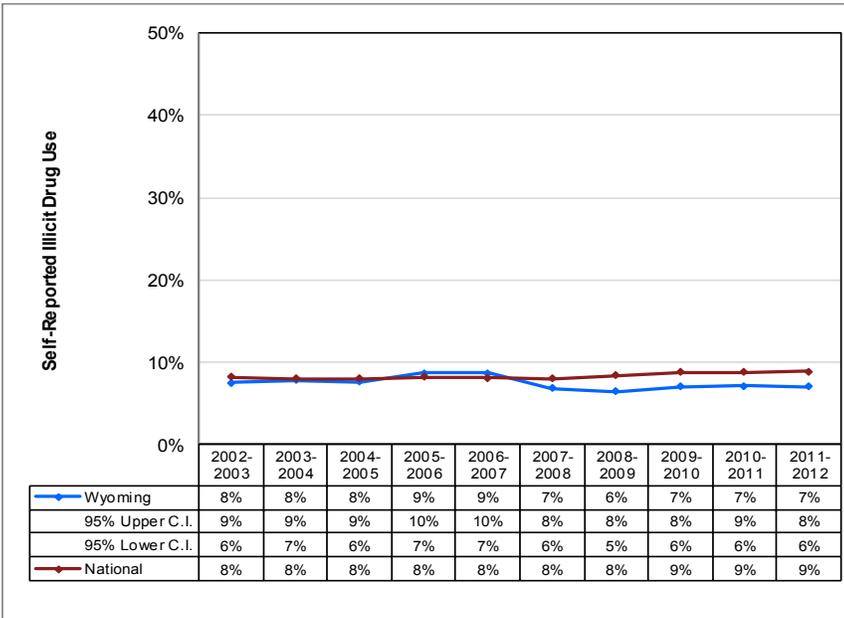
(Data also available from DCI)



# Illicit Drug Use

## Adults and Youth

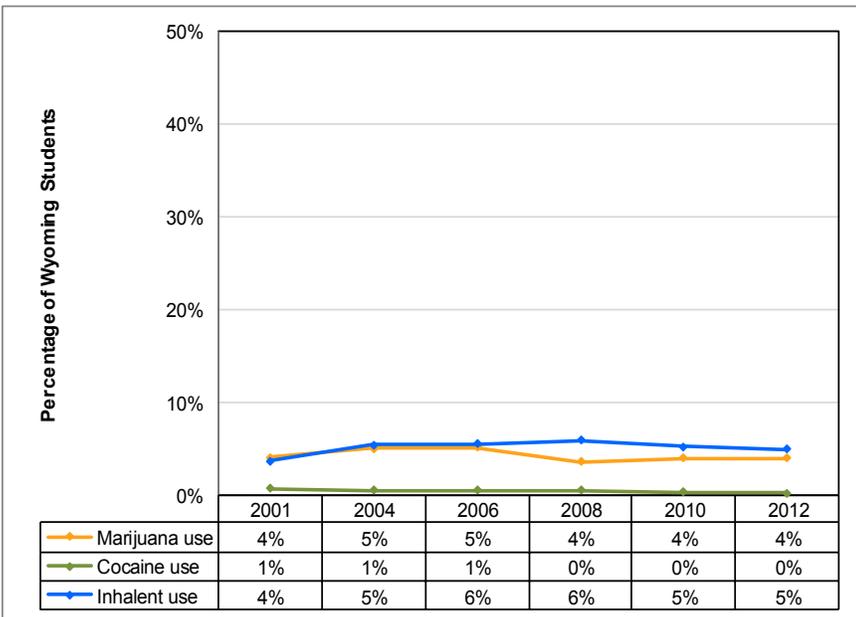
# ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**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 2002–2012



**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 2001–2012

**ILLICIT DRUGS  
CONSUMPTION**

**Illicit Drug Use  
Youth  
School Level by Substance**



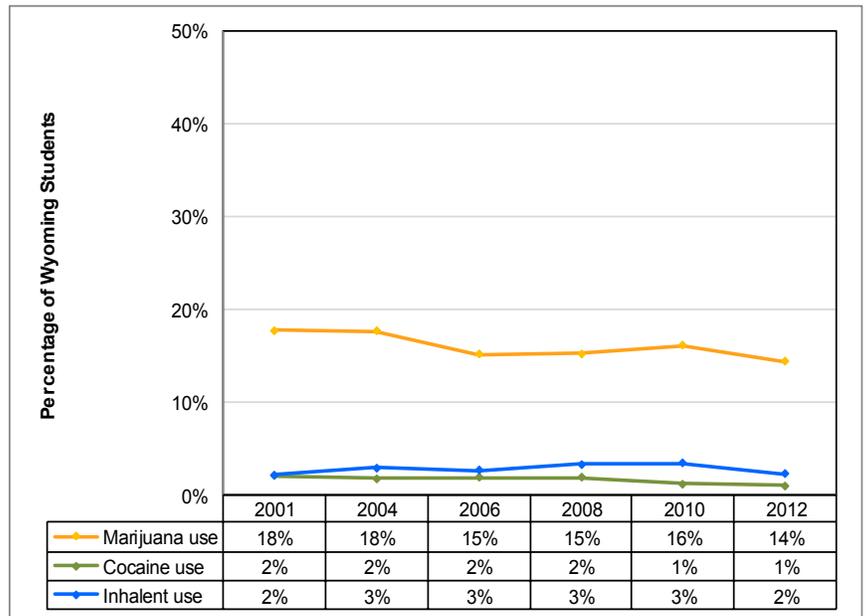
**Chart 95: Wyoming Students' Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

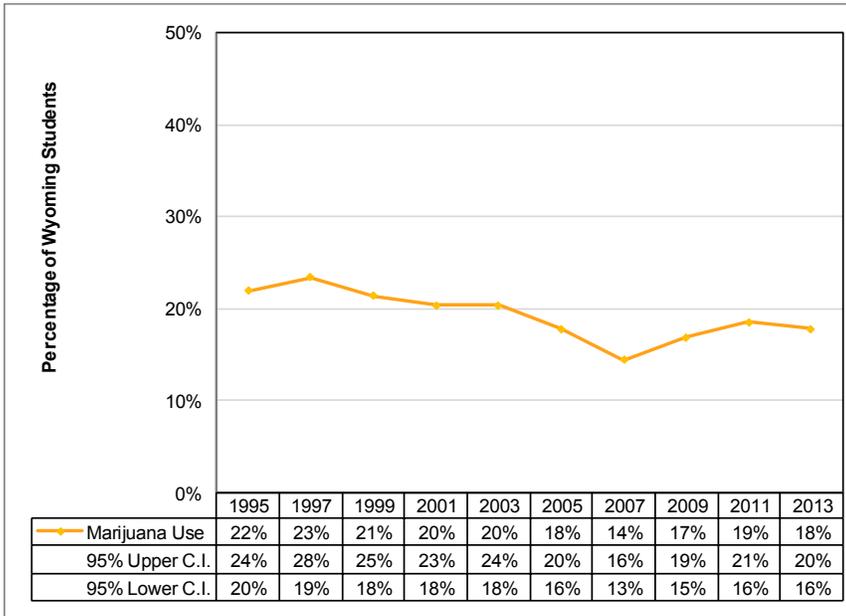
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



**Marijuana**  
**Youth**

**ILLICIT DRUGS  
 CONSUMPTION**



**Chart 96: Wyoming Students' Past Month Marijuana Use (Grades 9 through 12)**

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

**Data Source:**  
 YRBS 1995–2013

***“Teens are turning away from street drugs and using prescription drugs to get high. New users of prescription drugs have caught up with new users of marijuana” (ONDCP, 2007, p. 1).***

**ILLICIT DRUGS  
CONSUMPTION**

**Marijuana**

**Youth  
by Gender**



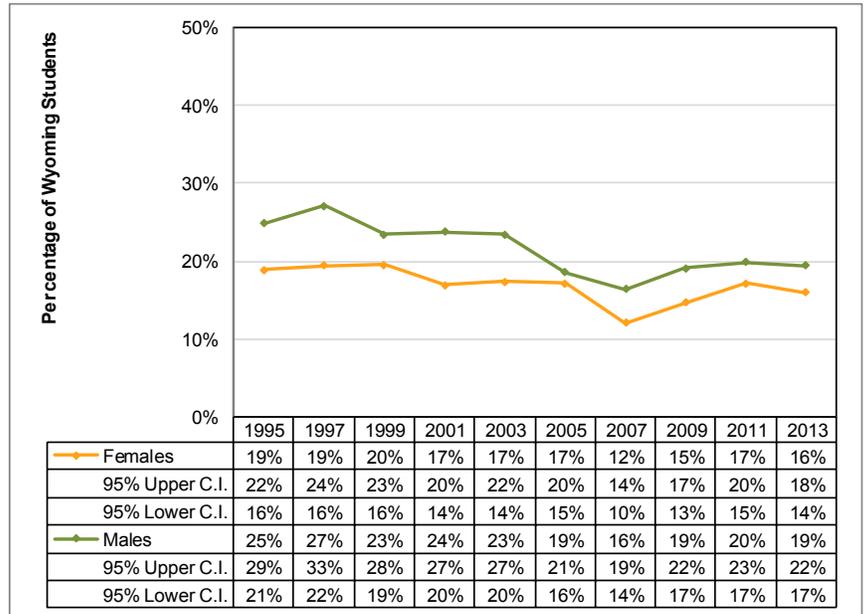
**Chart 97: Wyoming Students' Past Month Marijuana Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming 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\*\*\*\*\*

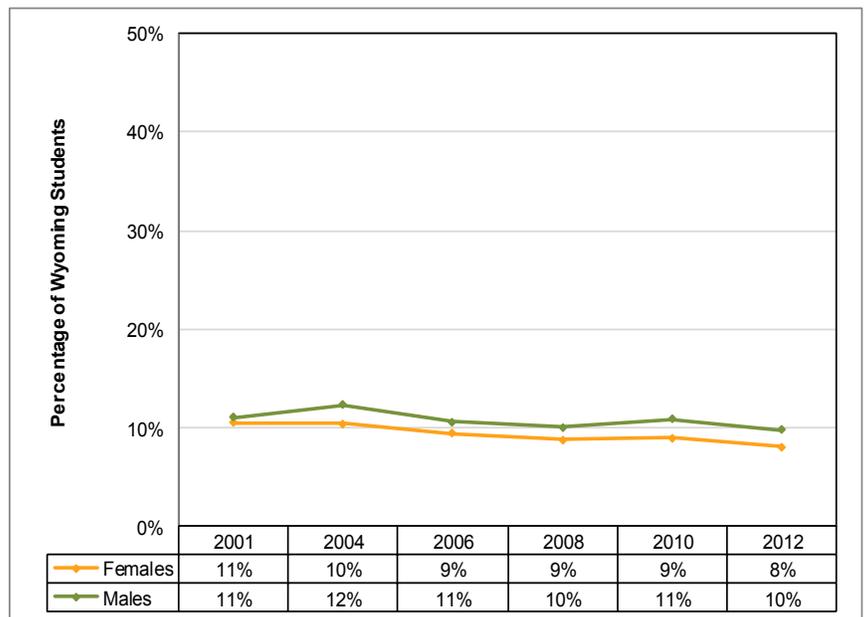
**Chart 98: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

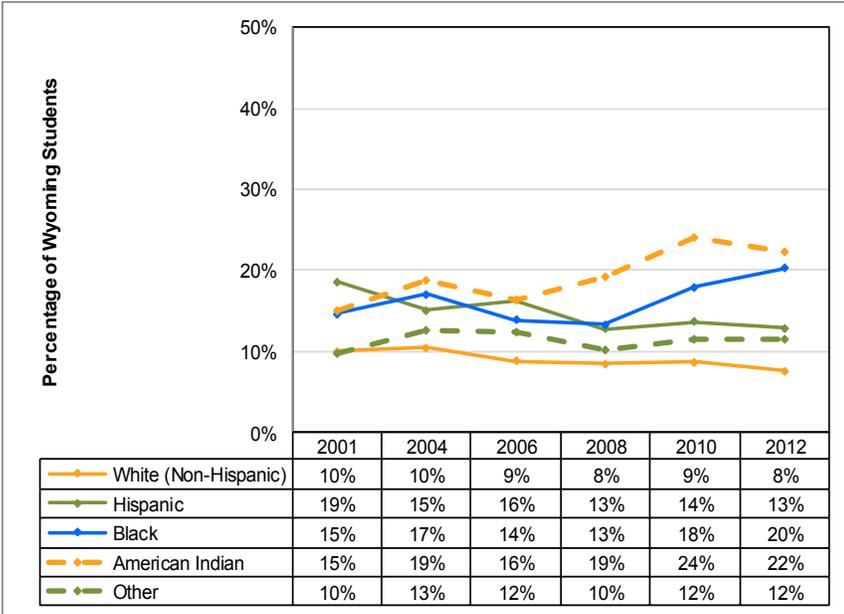
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



**Marijuana**  
**Youth**  
**by Race/Ethnicity**

**ILLICIT DRUGS**  
**CONSUMPTION**



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

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

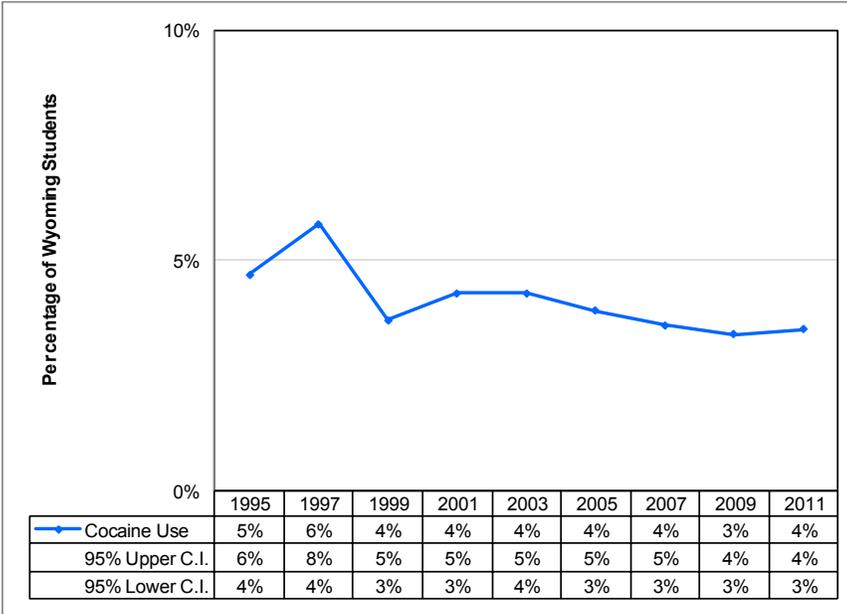
**Data Source:**  
 PNA 2001–2012



***“More young people ages 12–17 abuse prescription drugs than any illicit drug except marijuana” (ONDCP, 2008, p. 1).***

**Cocaine**  
**Youth**

**ILLICIT DRUGS  
CONSUMPTION**



**Chart 100: Wyoming Students' Past Month Cocaine Use (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming 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

# ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Cocaine

### Youth by Gender



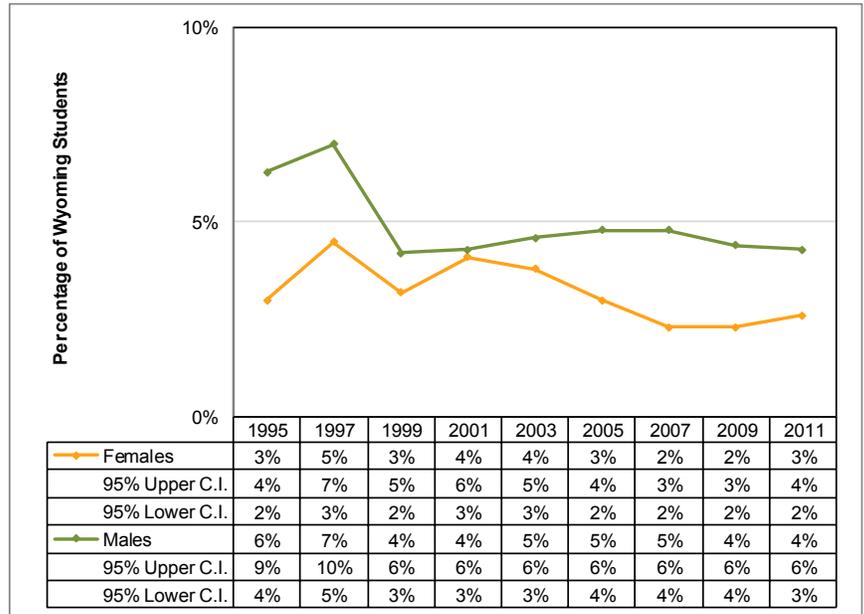
**Chart 101: Wyoming Students' Past Month Cocaine Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming 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



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

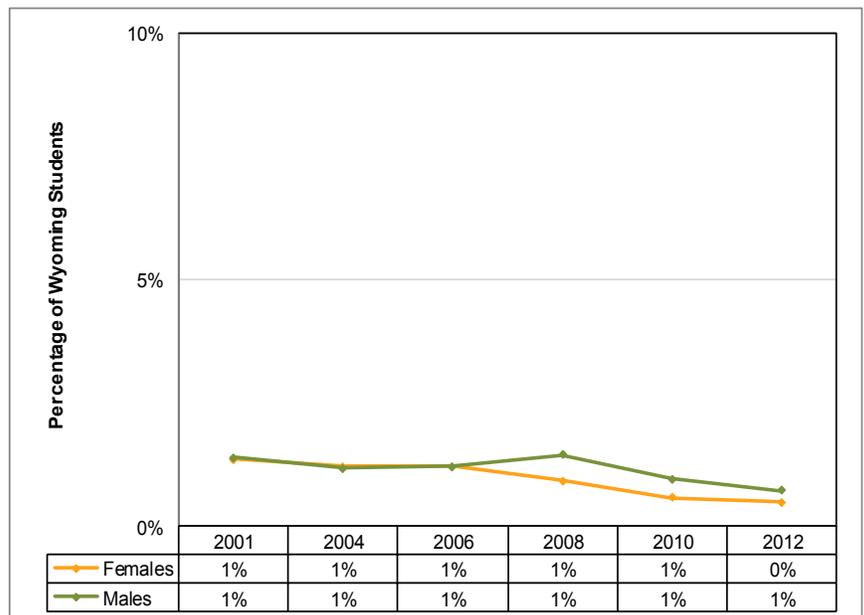
**Chart 102: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming 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:**

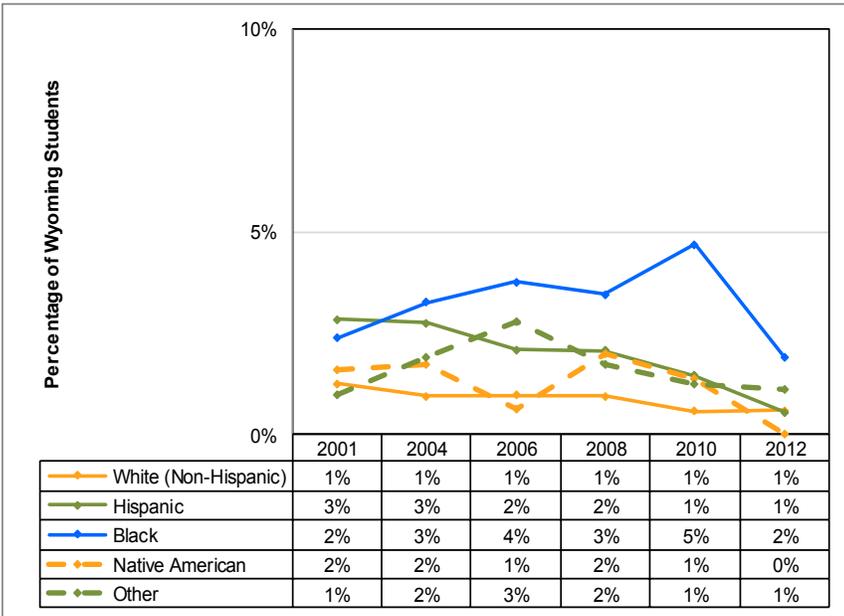
PNA 2001–2012



# Cocaine

## Youth by Race/Ethnicity

### ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming 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:**

PNA 2001–2012

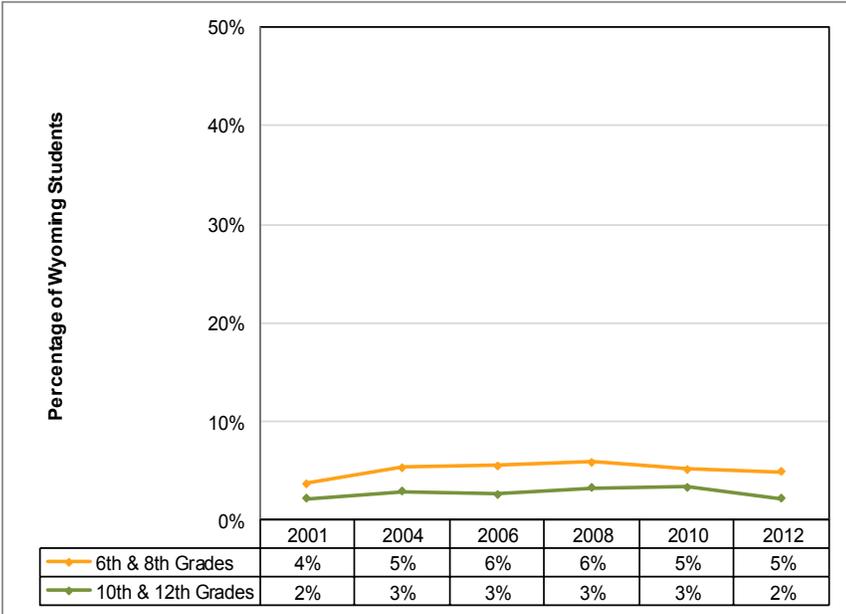


***“Most youths who use drugs begin to do so at about age 12 or 13. Young teens often move from the use of alcohol, cigarettes, and inhalants to the use of generally illegal substances, marijuana usually being the first. Social attitudes, norms, and availability contribute to this common progression” (Compton, 2010, p. 184).***

# Inhalants

## Youth by School Level

### ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 104: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2001–2012

# ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Inhalants

### Youth by Gender



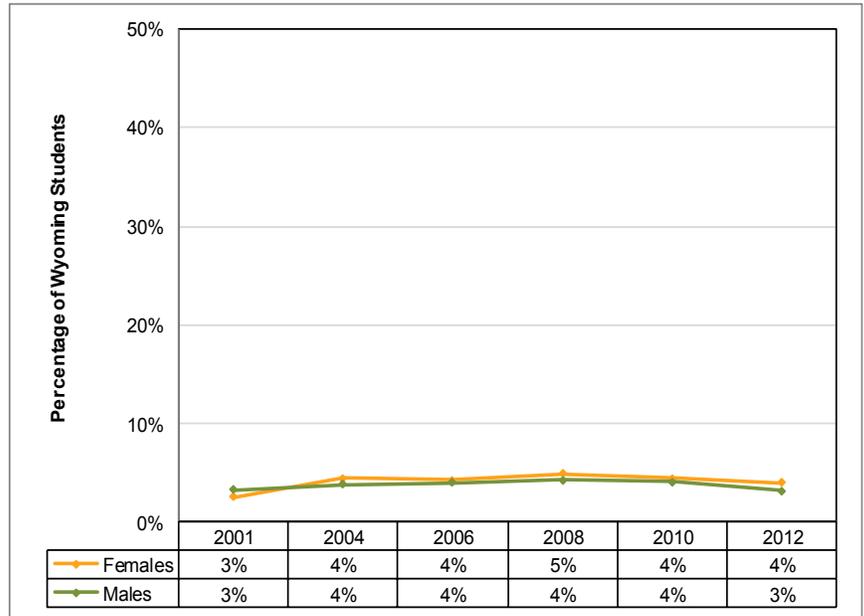
**Chart 105: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



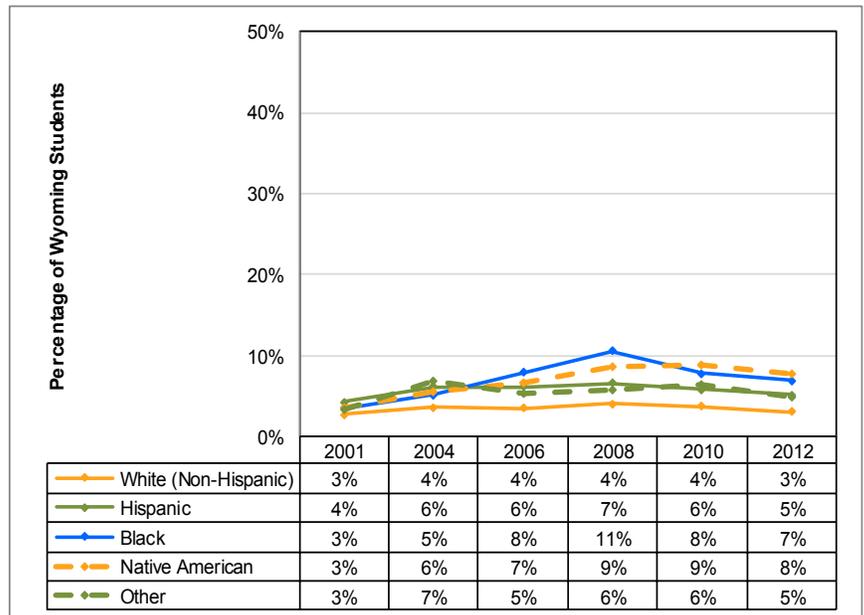
**Chart 106: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

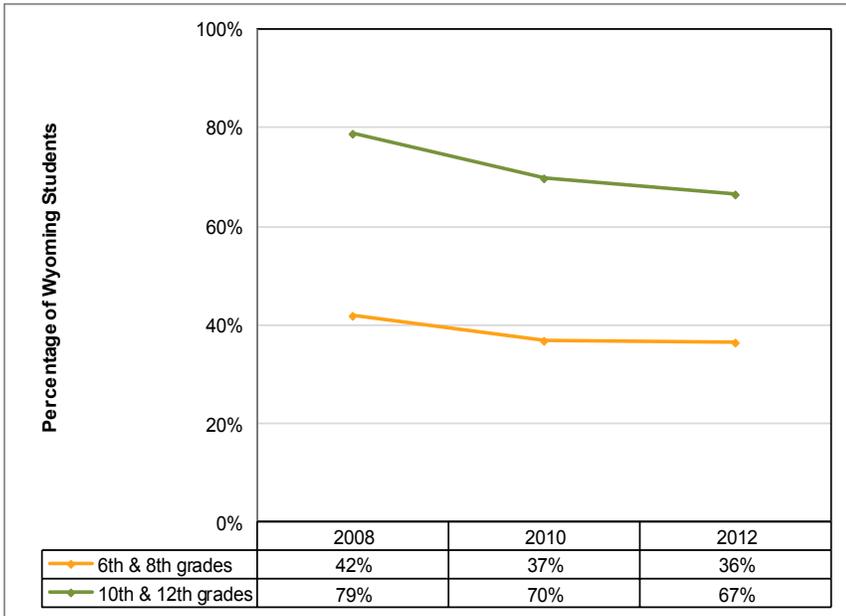
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



**Social Norms:  
Illicit Drug Use  
Youth  
by School Level & Grade**

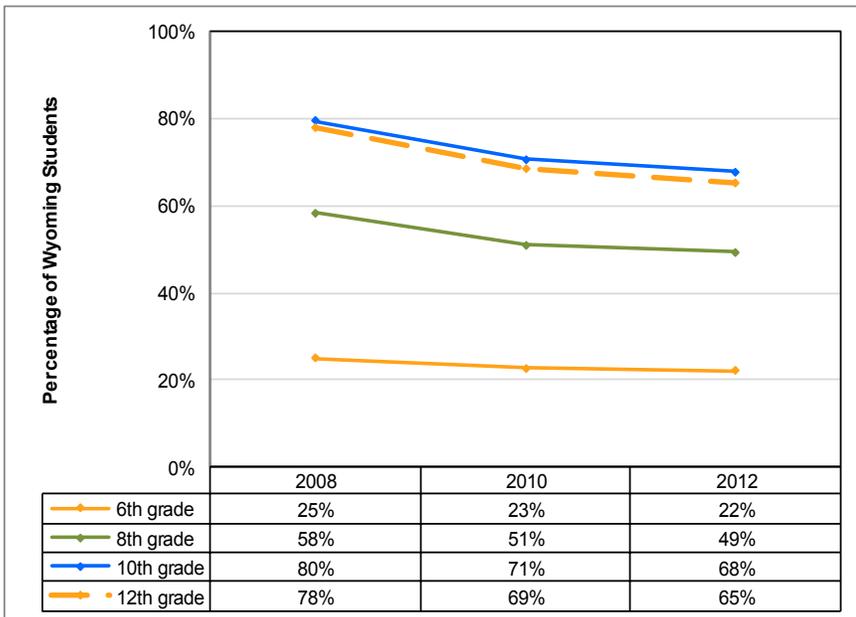
**ILLICIT DRUGS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**Chart 107: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008-2012



**Chart 108: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6, 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 2008-2012

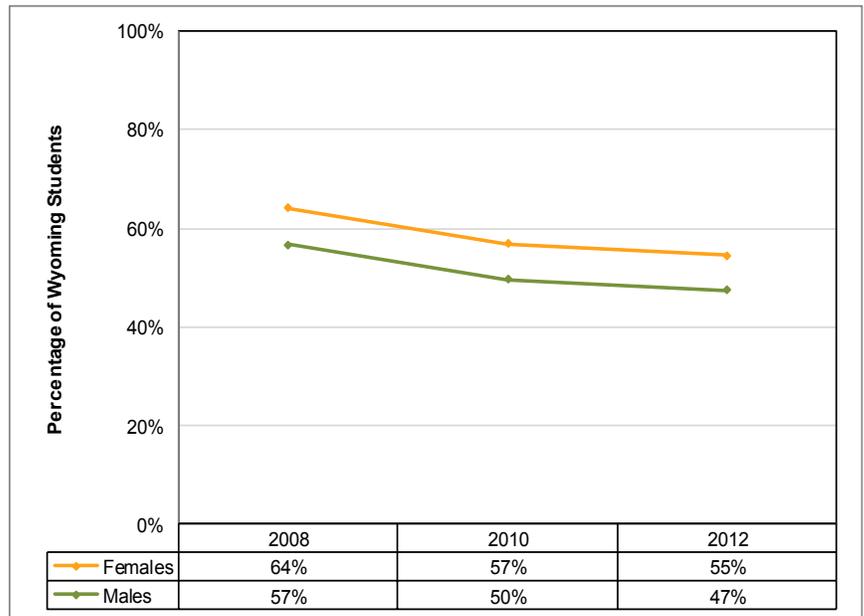
**ILLICIT DRUGS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Social Norms:  
Illicit Drug Use  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

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

**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.

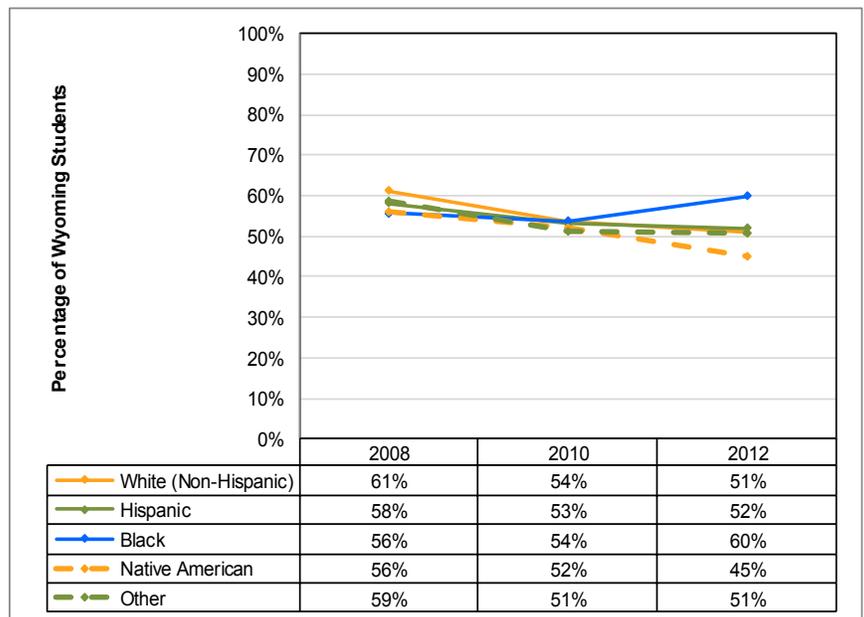
**Data Source:**  
PNA 2008-2012



**Chart 110: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

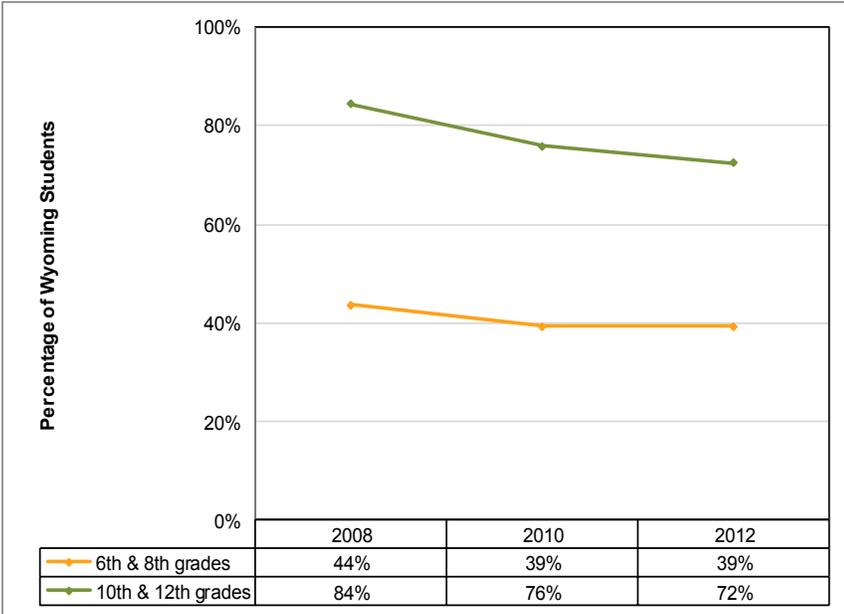
**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school used illicit drugs at least once in the past 30 days.

**Data Source:**  
PNA 2008-2012



**Social Norms:  
Marijuana Use  
Youth  
by School Level & Grade**

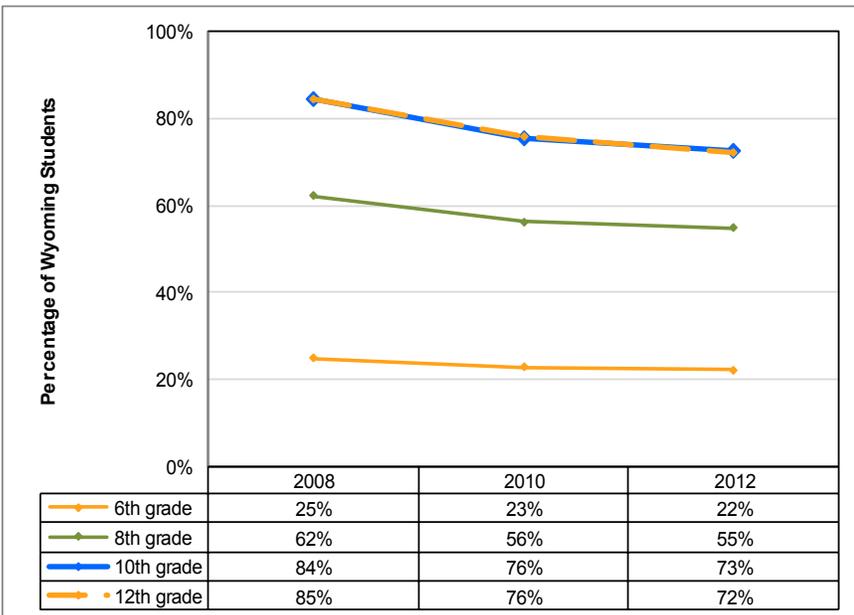
**ILLICIT DRUGS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**Chart 111: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008-2012



**Chart 112: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 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 2008-2012

**ILLCIT DRUGS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Social Norms:  
Marijuana Use  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

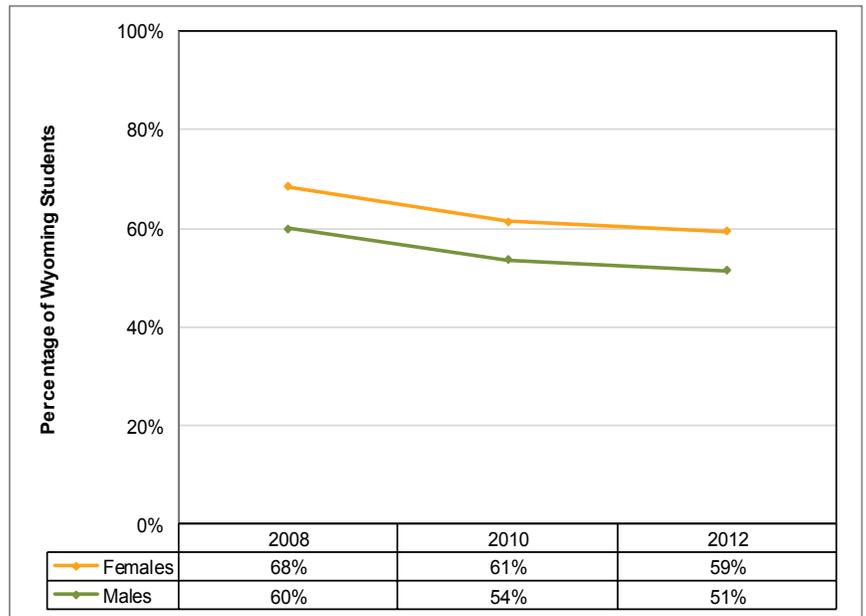
**Chart 113: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)**

**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 2008-2012



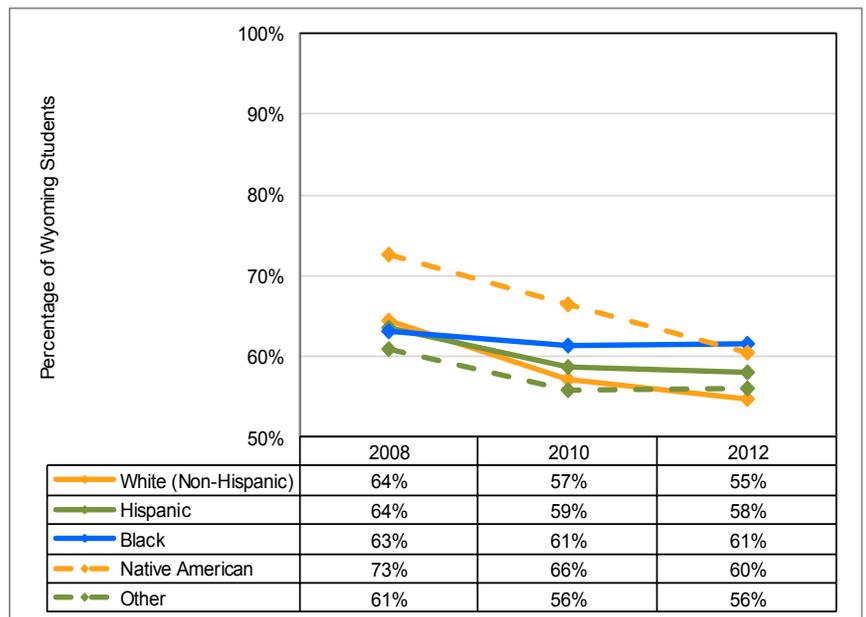
**Chart 114: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

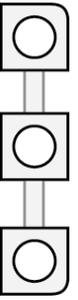
**Definition:**

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 2008-2012



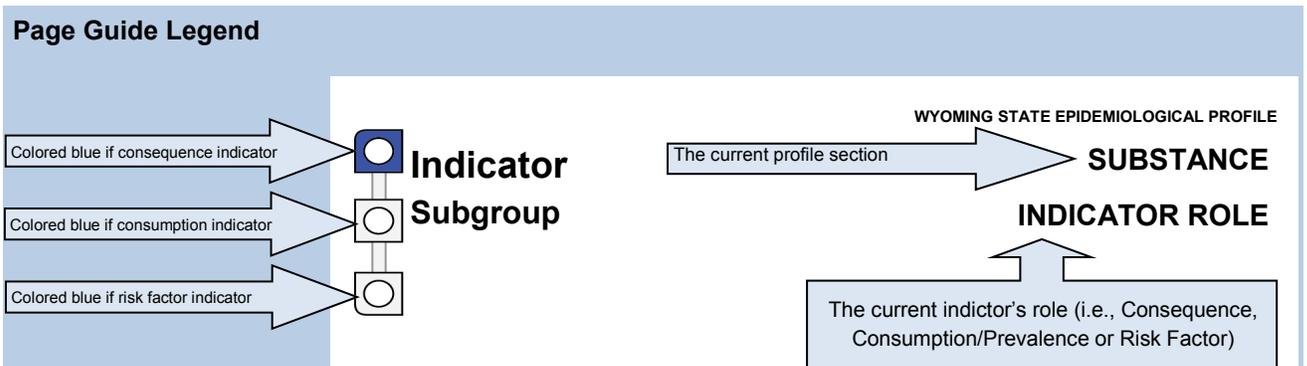


# Licit (Legal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
<b>Consequence</b>			
	Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses	WHA	92
<b>Prevalence/Consumption</b>			
	Over-the-Counter Drugs	PNA	98
	Prescription Drugs	PNA	100
	Schedule II Drugs	PDMP	102
		NSDUH	103
	Non-Medical Prescription Drug Use	NSDUH	104

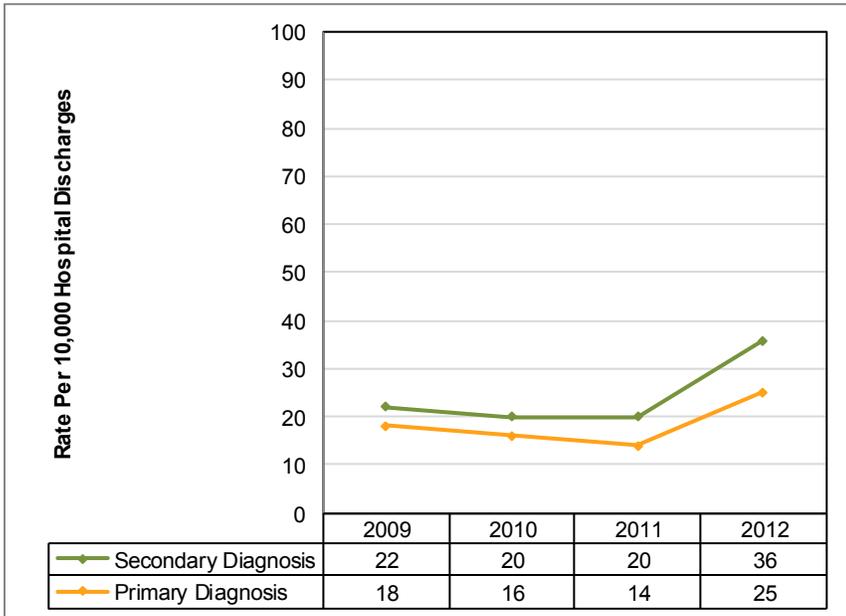
### Color and Shade Conventions

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



**Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription  
Drug-Related Overdoses  
Total Poisonings**

**LICIT DRUGS  
CONSEQUENCES**



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

**Definition:**

Rate per 10,000 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).

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

***"Although most people take prescription medication responsibly, an estimated 52 million people (20 percent of those aged 12 and older) have used prescription drugs for nonmedical reasons at least once in their lifetimes" (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2011, p.1).***

**LICIT DRUGS  
CONSEQUENCES**

**Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription  
Drug-Related Overdoses  
Total Accidental Poisonings**

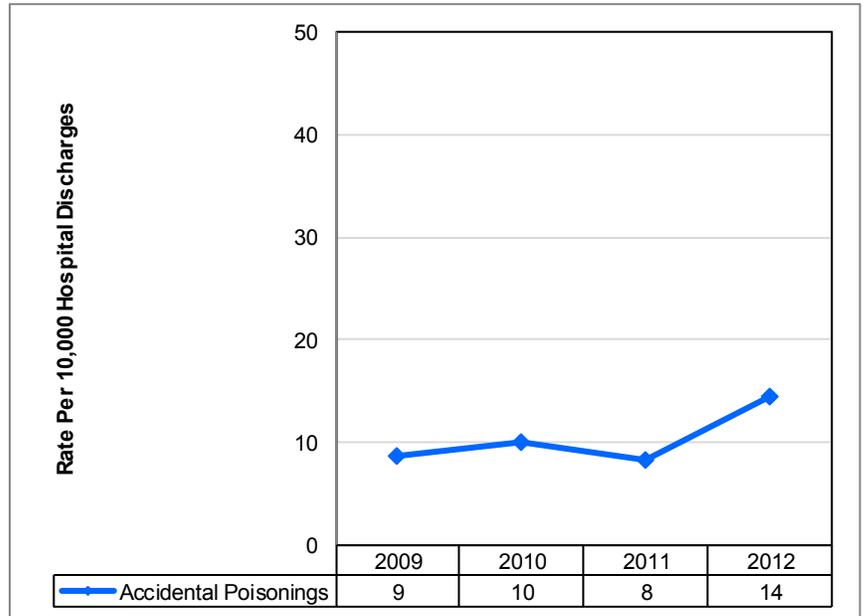


**Chart 116: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings**

**Definition:**

Rate per 10,000 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



*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 secondary diagnoses, as this diagnosis is supplementary.

**\*\*Accidental poisonings should be treated as a sub-set of poisonings and not as separate incidents.\*\***

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

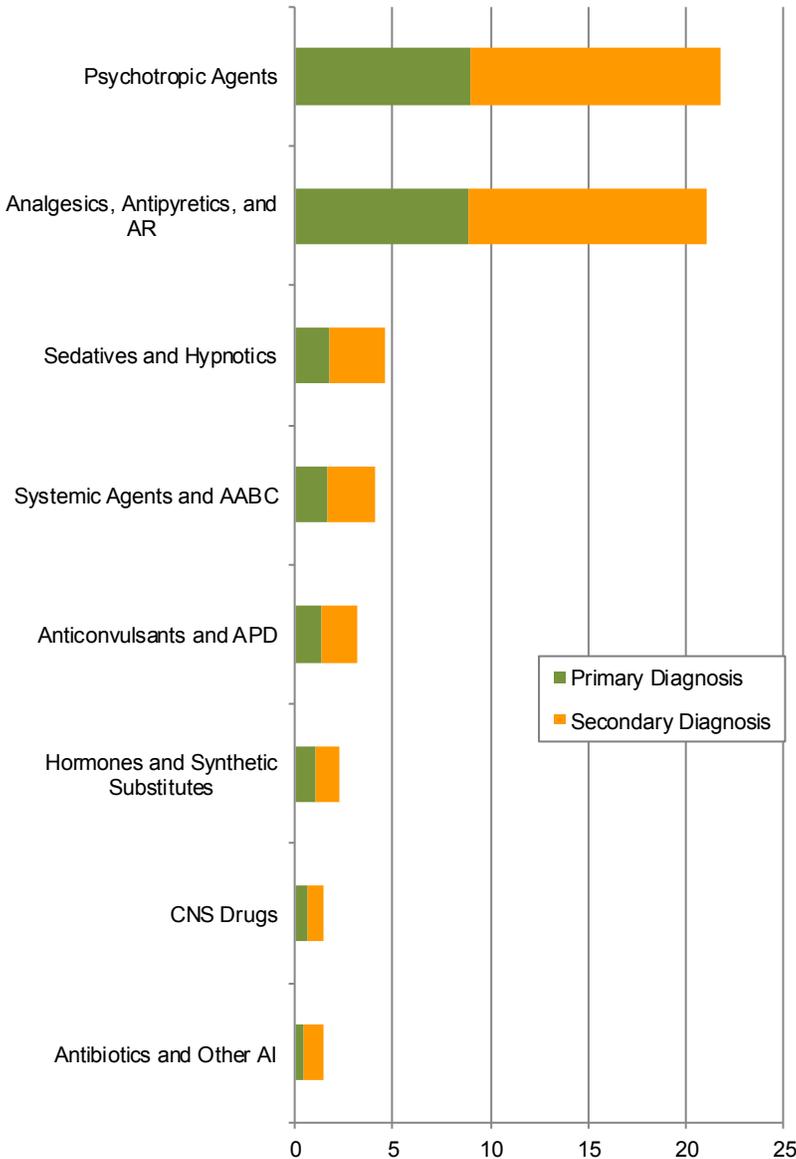
## LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

**Table 2. Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (Rate Per 10,000 Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis/Drug Type).**

Type of Drug(s)	Poisoning (Primary)	Poisoning (Secondary)	Total
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	7	8	15
Psychotropic Agents	6	8	14
Systemic Agents, AABC	1	2	3
Sedatives and Hypnotics	1	2	3
Hormones and Synthetics	1	1	2
Anticonvulsants and APD	1	1	2
CNS Drugs	0.4	0.5	0.9
Antibiotics and AI	0.3	0.5	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>

*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 97).

**Please refer to page 98 for a complete list of the ICD-9 codes used.**



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

**Definition:** Rate per 10,000 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

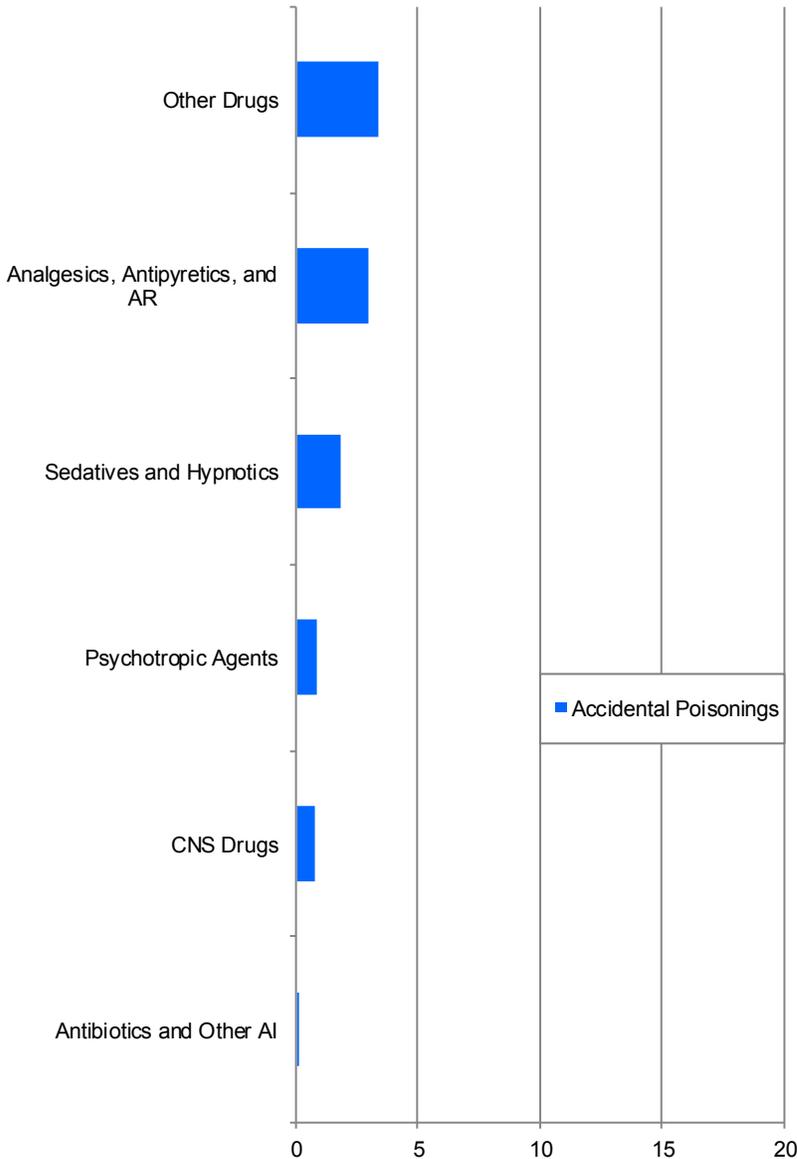
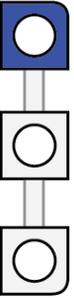
**Chart Abbreviation Guide**

Abbreviation	Meaning
AABC	Agents Affecting Blood Constituents
AI	Anti-infectives
AR	Anti-rheumatics
APD	Anti-Parkinsonism Drugs
CNS	Central Nervous System

LICIT DRUGS  
CONSEQUENCES

# Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

## Accidental Poisonings by Drug Type



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

**Definition:** Rate per 10,000 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

**Table 3. Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings (Rate Per 10,000 Hospital Discharges by Drug Type).**

Type of Drug(s)	Poisoning (Primary and Secondary)	Accidental Poisoning
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	15	3
Psychotropic Agents	14	1
Sedatives and Hypnotics	3	2
Other Drugs	0.0	3
Systemic Agents, AABC	3	0
Hormones and Synthetics	2	0
Anticonvulsants and APD	2	0
CNS Drugs	0.9	1
Antibiotics and Other AI	0.8	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10</b>

*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 secondary diagnoses, as this diagnosis is supplementary.

**\*\*Accidental poisonings should be treated as a sub-set of poisonings and not as separate incidents.\*\***

# Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription

## Drug-Related Overdoses

### ICD-9 Code List

### by Drug Group

## LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

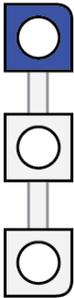
Chart Category	ICD-9 Code	ICD-9 Code Description	Drug Examples
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	965	Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics†	Opiates and related narcotics, methadone, salicylates (e.g., aspirin), acetaminophen
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	E850	Accidental poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and anti-rheumatics†	Opiates and related narcotics, methadone, salicylates (e.g., aspirin), acetaminophen
Psychotropic Agents	969	Poisoning by psychotropic agents‡	Psychostimulants, antidepressants, phenothiazine-based tranquilizers (e.g., chlorpromazine), butyrophenone-based tranquilizers (e.g., haloperidol), antipsychotics
Psychotropic Agents	E854	Accidental poisoning by other psychotropic agents‡	Psychostimulants, antidepressants, central nervous system stimulants (e.g., analeptics)
Sedatives and Hypnotics	967	Poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics	Barbiturates, chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, bromine compounds
Sedatives and Hypnotics	E851	Accidental poisoning by barbiturates	Amylobarbitone, barbitone, butabarbitalone
Sedatives and Hypnotics	E852	Accidental poisoning by other sedatives and hypnotics	Chloral hydrate, paraldehyde, bromine compounds
Sedatives and Hypnotics	E853	Accidental poisoning by tranquilizers	Phenothiazine-based tranquilizers (e.g., chlorpromazine), butyrophenone-based tranquilizers (e.g., haloperidol), benzodiazepine-based tranquilizers (e.g., diazepam)
Other Drugs	E858	Accidental poisoning by other drugs	Hormones and synthetic substitutes, primarily synthetic agents, agents primarily affecting cardiovascular system
Systemic Agents, AABC	963	Poisoning by primarily systemic agents	Antiallergic and antiemetic drugs, immunosuppressive drugs, acidifying agents, enzymes
Systemic Agents, AABC	964	Poisoning by agents primarily affecting blood constituents	Folic acid, anticoagulants, vitamin K, iron
Hormones and Synthetics	962	Poisoning by hormones and synthetic substitutes	Adrenal cortical steroids, insulin and antidiabetic agents, ovarian hormones
Anticonvulsants and APD	966	Poisoning by anticonvulsants and anti-Parkinsonism drugs	Oxazolidine derivatives (e.g., paramethadione), hydantoin derivatives (e.g., phenytoin)
CNS Drugs	968	Poisoning by other central nervous system depressants and anesthetics	CNS muscle-tone depressants (e.g., carbamate), intravenous anesthetics (e.g., ketamine)
CNS Drugs	E855	Accidental poisoning by other drugs acting on central and autonomic nervous system	Anticonvulsants and APDs, local anesthetics (e.g., lidocaine)
Antibiotics and Other AI	960	Poisoning by antibiotics	Penicillin, antifungal antibiotics
Antibiotics and Other AI	961	Poisoning by other anti-infectives	Sulfonamides, heavy metal anti-infectives, antiviral drugs
Antibiotics and Other AI	E856	Accidental poisoning by antibiotics	Penicillin, antifungal antibiotics
Antibiotics and Other AI	E857	Accidental poisoning by other anti-infectives	Sulfonamides, heavy metal anti-infectives, antiviral drugs

**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 94-97). 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 ex-

† Excludes 8.50.0 (Heroin)

‡ Excludes 8.54.1 (Hallucinogens)

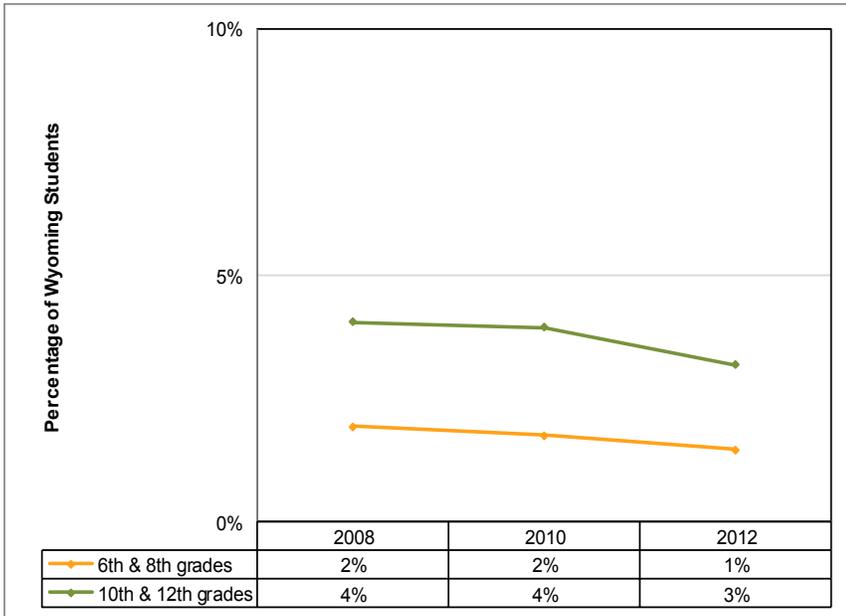


***“[In] 2010, enough Opioid Pain Relievers were sold to medicate every American adult with a typical dose of 5 mg of hydrocodone every 4 hours for 1 month” (Center for Disease Control, 2011, p. 1489).***

# Over-the-Counter Drugs

## Youth by School Level & Grade

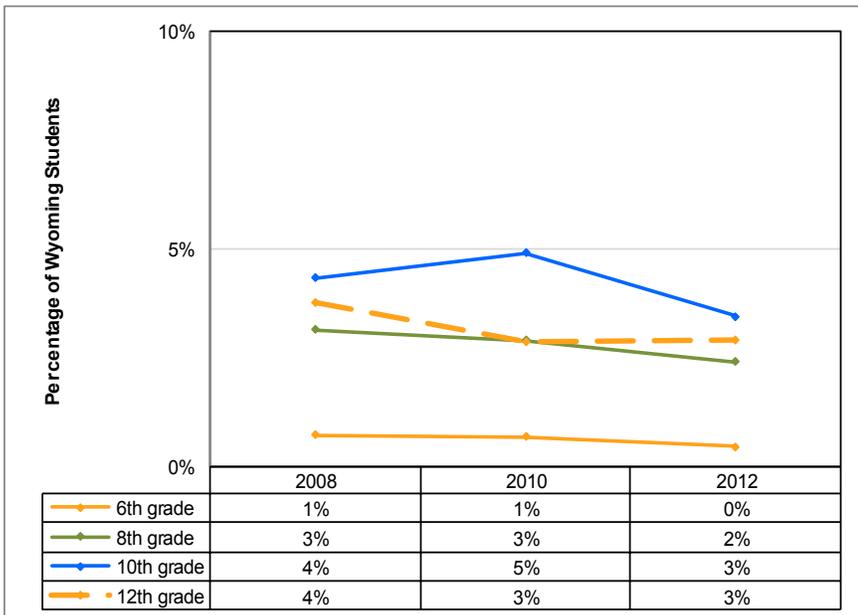
### LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 119: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter (OTC) Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008-2012



**Chart 120: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 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 2008-2012

**LICIT DRUGS  
CONSUMPTION**

**Over-the-Counter Drugs**

**Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



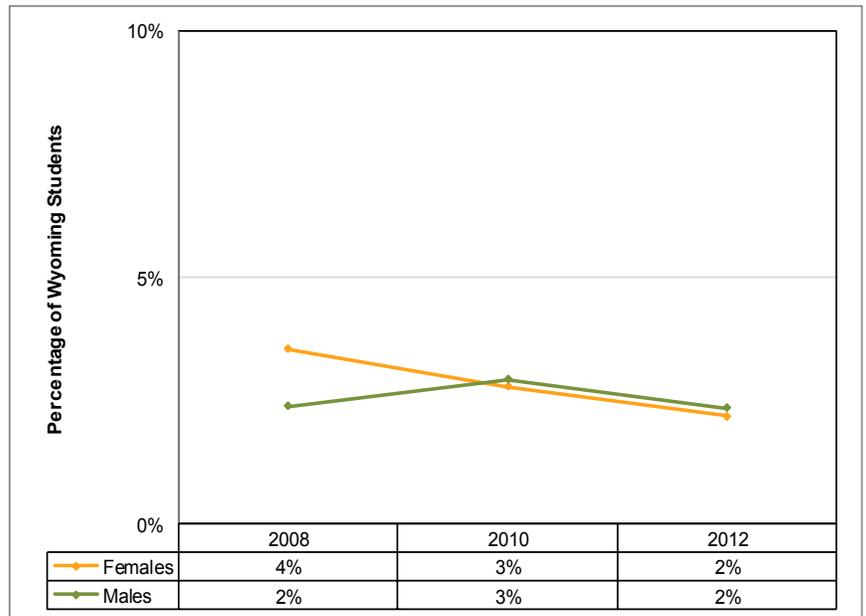
**Chart 121: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008-2012



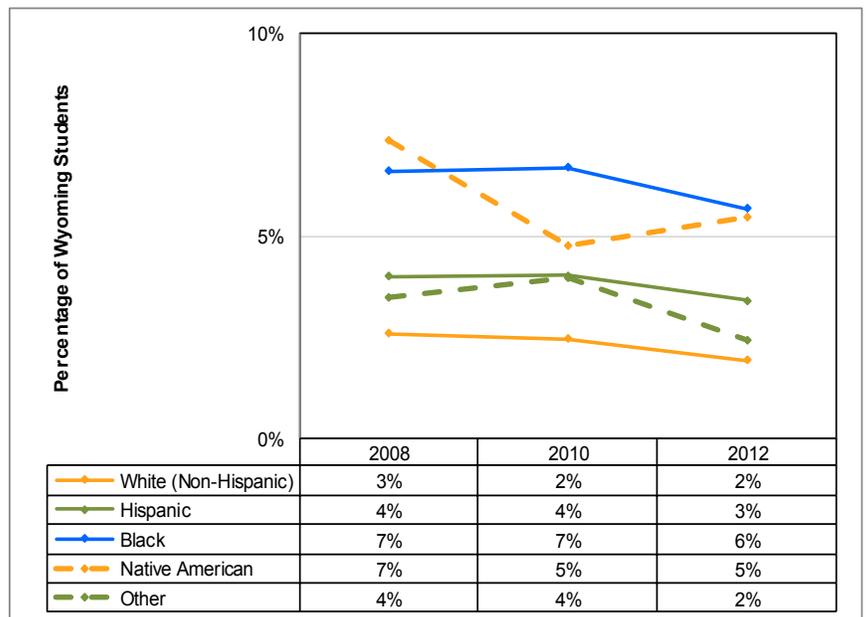
**Chart 122: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

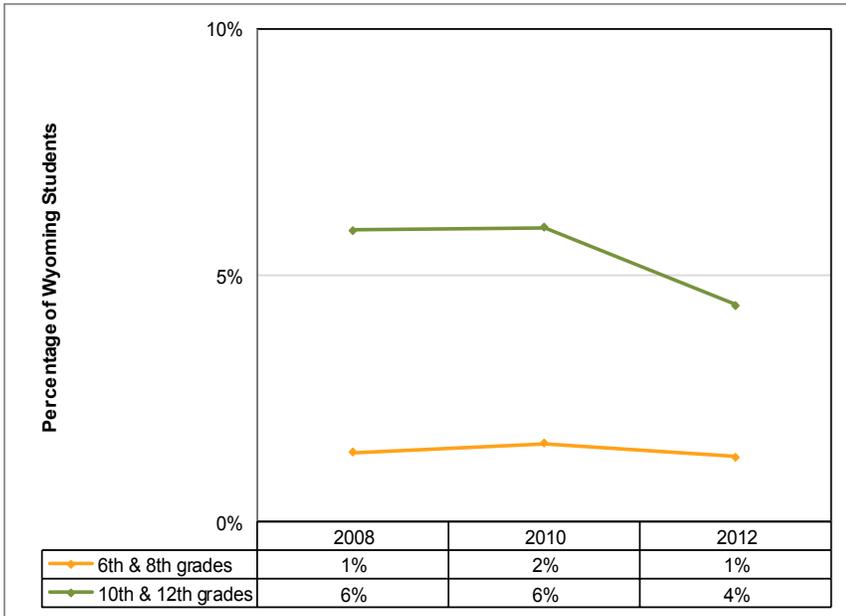
PNA 2008-2012



# Prescription Drugs

## Youth by School Level & Grade

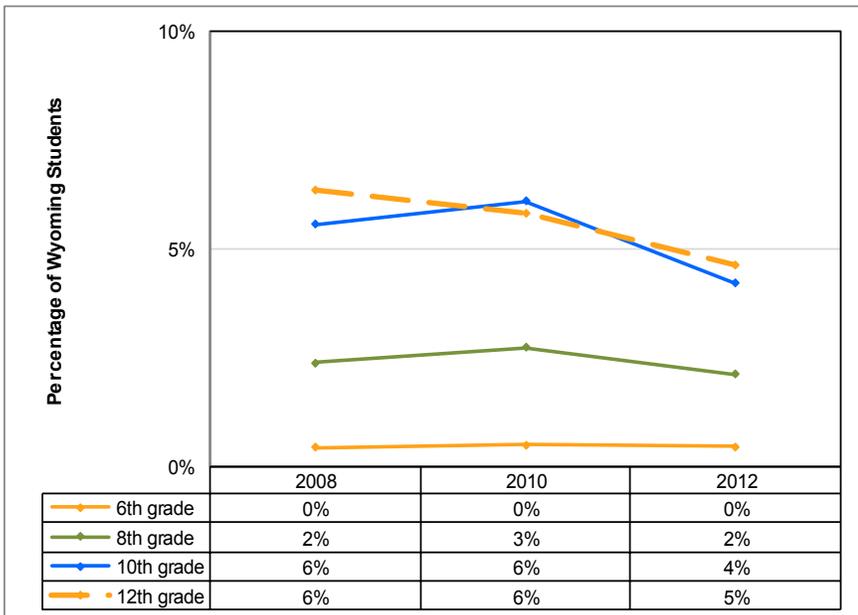
### LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 123: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, and 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 2008-2012



**Chart 124: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 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 2008-2012

**LICIT DRUGS  
CONSUMPTION**

**Prescription Drugs  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



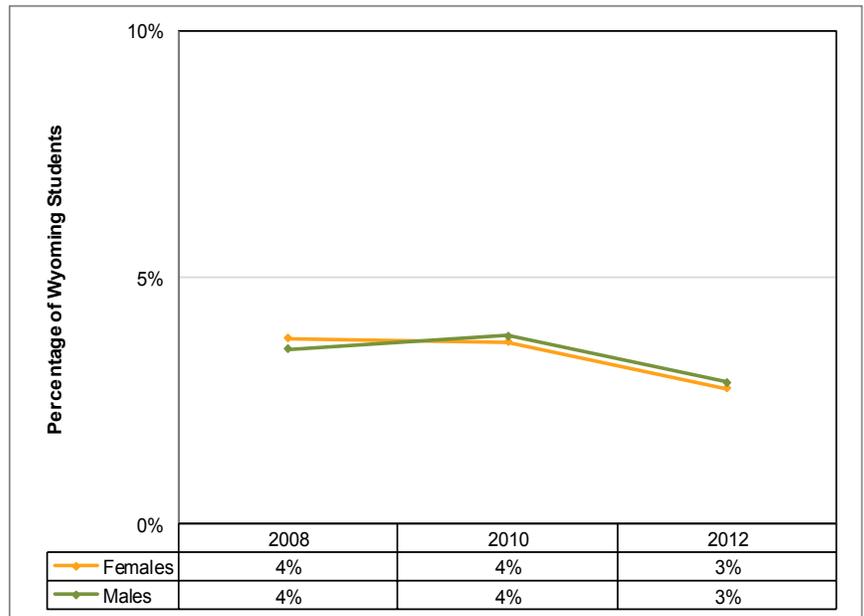
**Chart 125: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008-2012



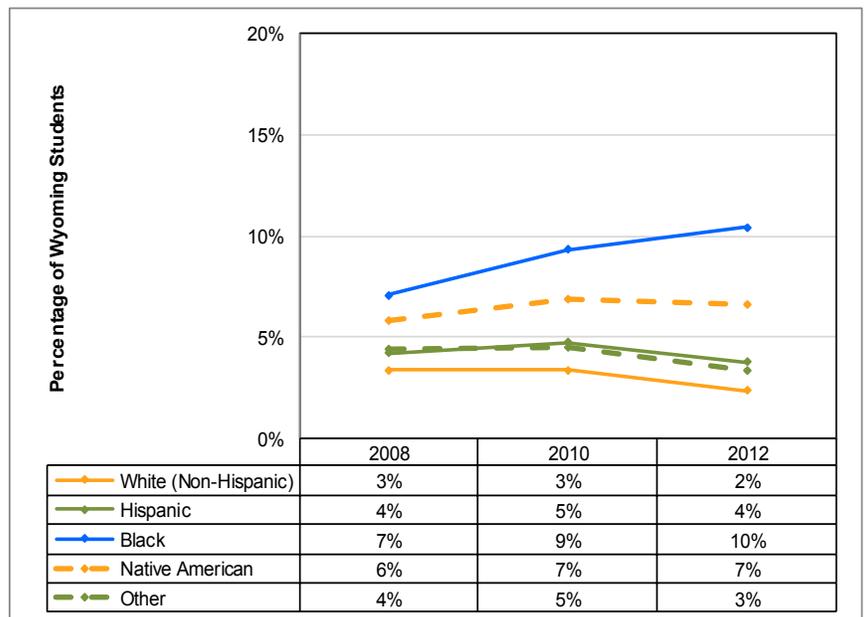
**Chart 126: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)**

**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:**

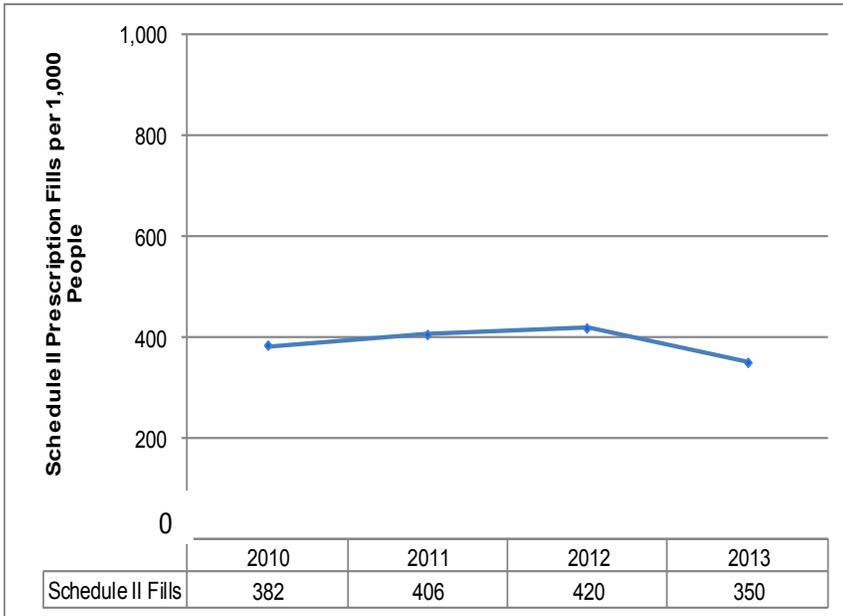
PNA 2008-2012



# Schedule II Prescription

## Fills Adults

### LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 127: 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

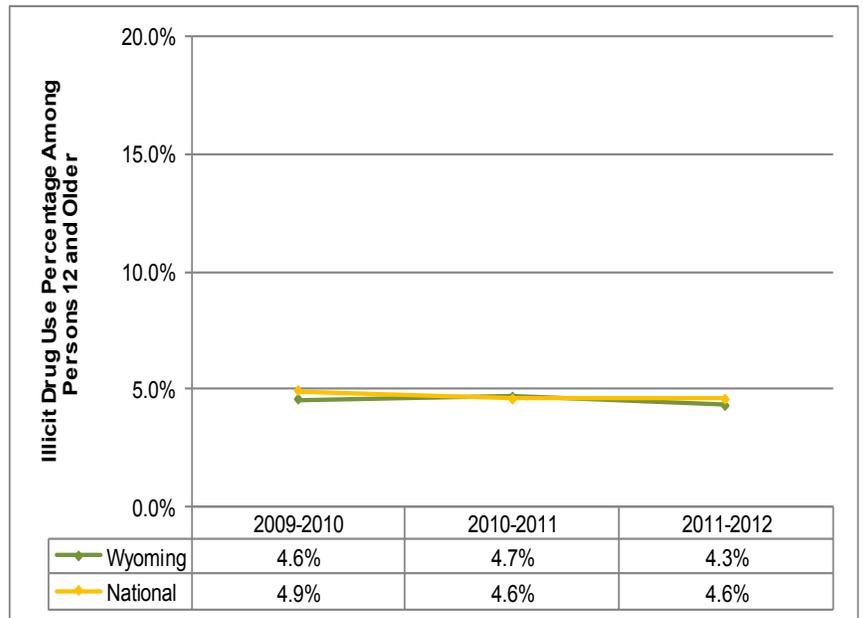
*\*Note.* In 2010, a total of 157 pharmacies reported prescription drug fills; in 2011, a total of 173 pharmacies reported prescription drug fills.

# Schedule II Prescription Fills Adults

**Chart 128: Non-medical Use of Prescription Drugs**

**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).



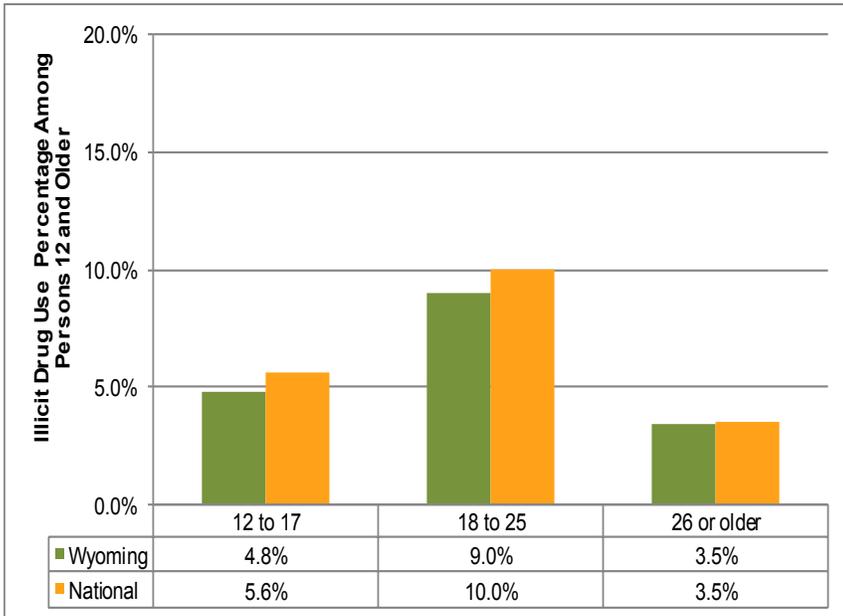
**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2009-2012

# Non-Medical Rx Use

## Adults

### LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 129: Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use**

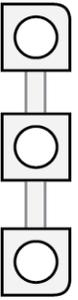
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2011-2012





# Mental Health

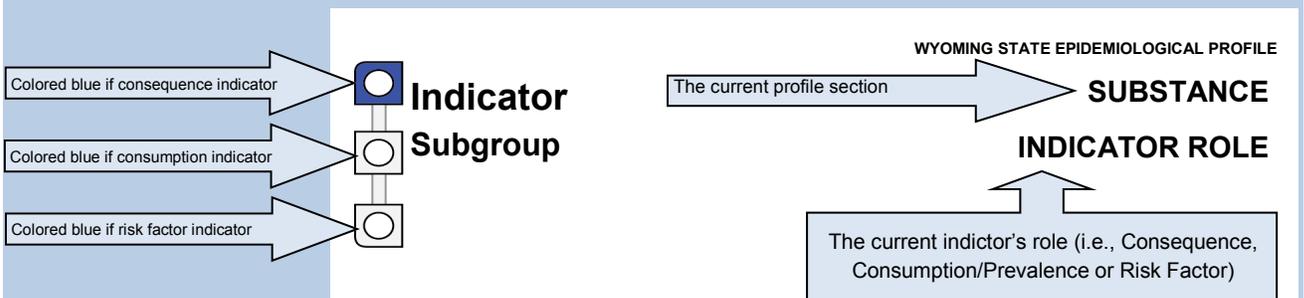
## Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
<b>Consequence</b>			
	Suicide Rates	WISQARS	107
	Students Who Attempted Suicide	PNA	107
	Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health	BRFSS	108
<b>Prevalence/Consumption</b>			
	Serious Psychological Distress	BRFSS	109
	Frequent Mental Distress	BRFSS	110
	Mental Health Treatment	BRFSS	111
	Suicidal Ideation	YRBS	112
	Suicide Plan	YRBS	113
<b>Risk/Protective Factors</b>			
	Suicide Attempt	YRBS	114

### Color and Shade Conventions

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

### Page Guide Legend

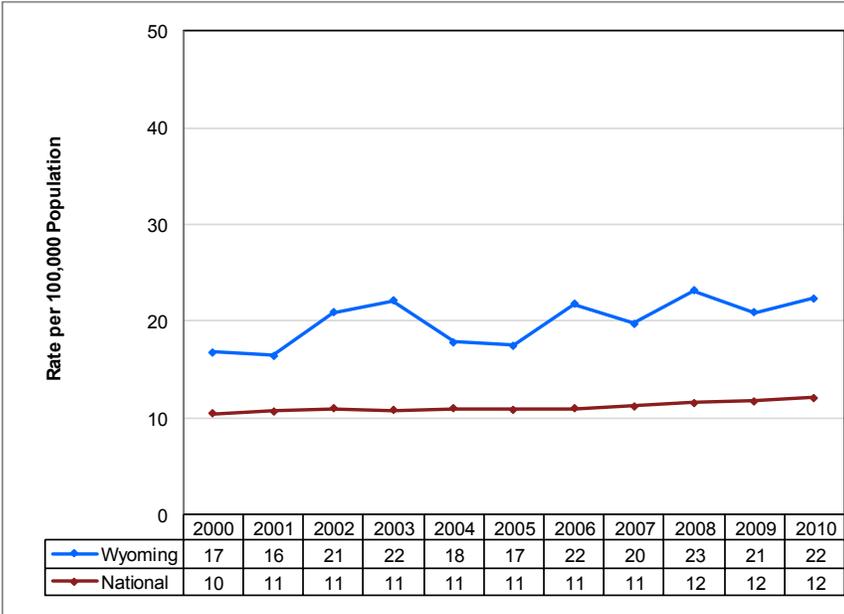


# Rates of Suicide

## Youth and Adults



## MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 130: Wyoming Age Adjusted Suicide Rates**

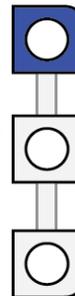
**Definition:**  
The age adjusted suicide injury death rates per 100,000 population for all races, both sexes, and all ages.

**Data Source:**  
WISQARS 2000–2010

# MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

# Activity Limitation

Adults



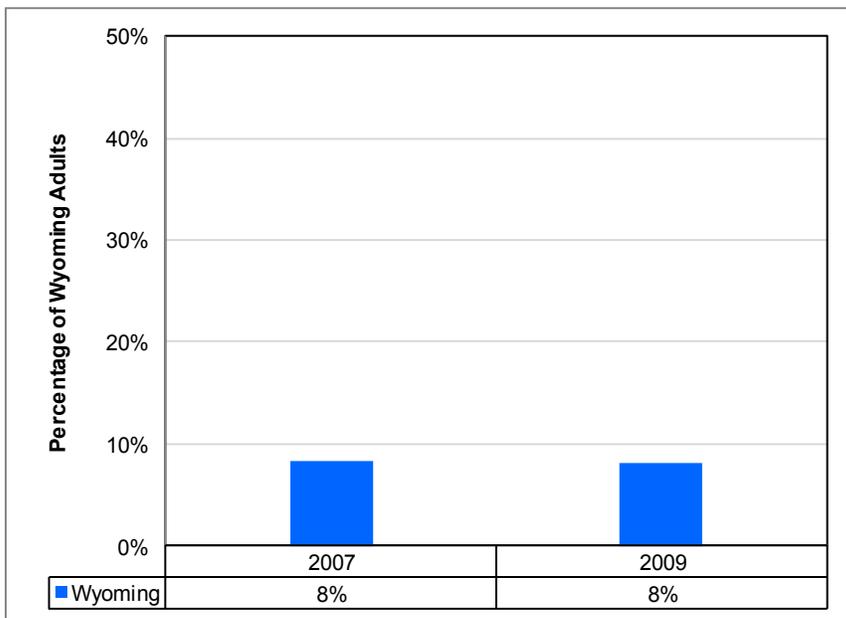
**Chart 131: Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health Condition**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported activity limitations due to mental or emotional problems.

**Data Source:**

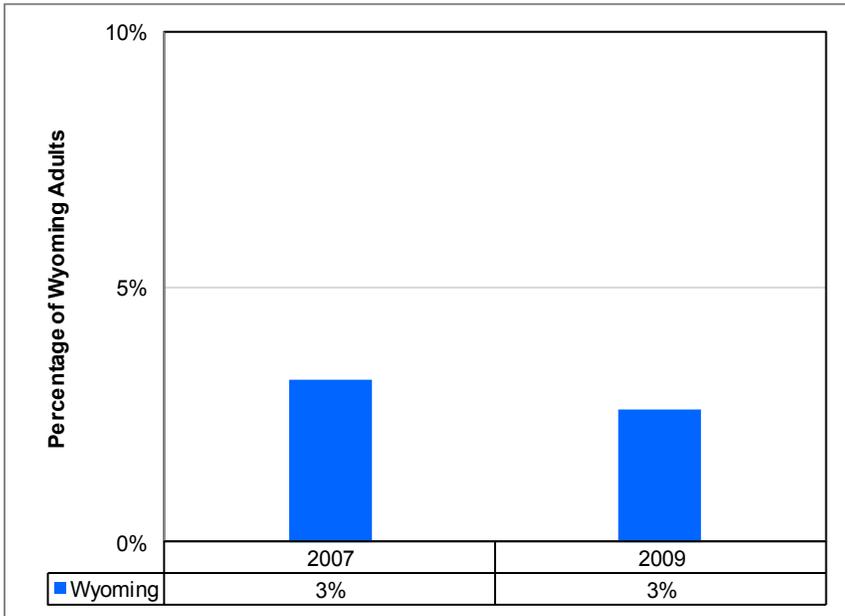
BRFSS 2007, 2009



# Psychological Distress

## Youth and Adults

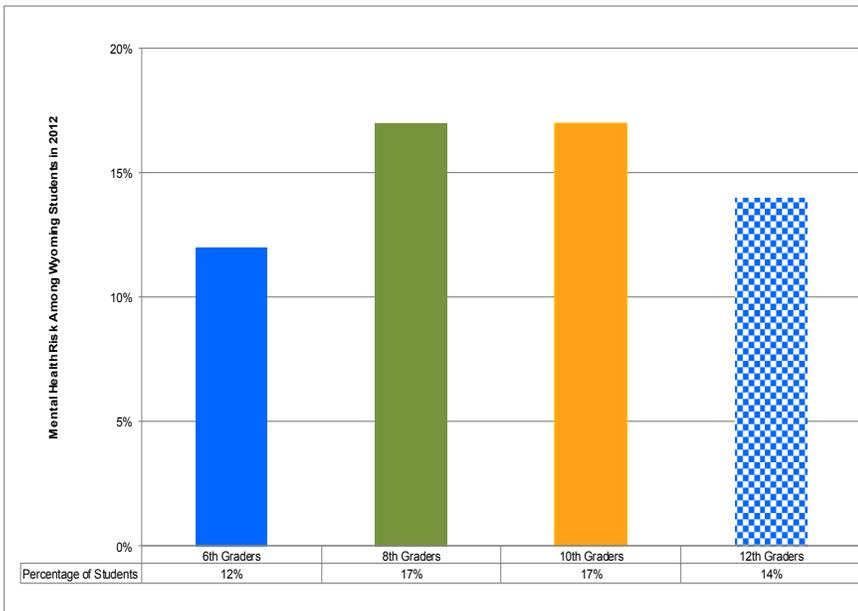
### MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



**Chart 132: Serious Psychological Distress**

**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming adults with a total score of 13 or above (out of a possible 24) based on responses to six mental health questions.

**Data Source:**  
BRFSS 2007, 2009



**Chart 133: Mental Health Risk**

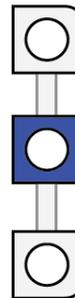
**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming students who are considered to be at risk. Risk was determined using a six-item mental health measure, to assess students' risk of serious mental illness and psychological distress.

**Data Source:**  
PNA 2012

**MENTAL HEALTH  
PREVALENCE**

**Frequent Mental Distress**

**Adults**



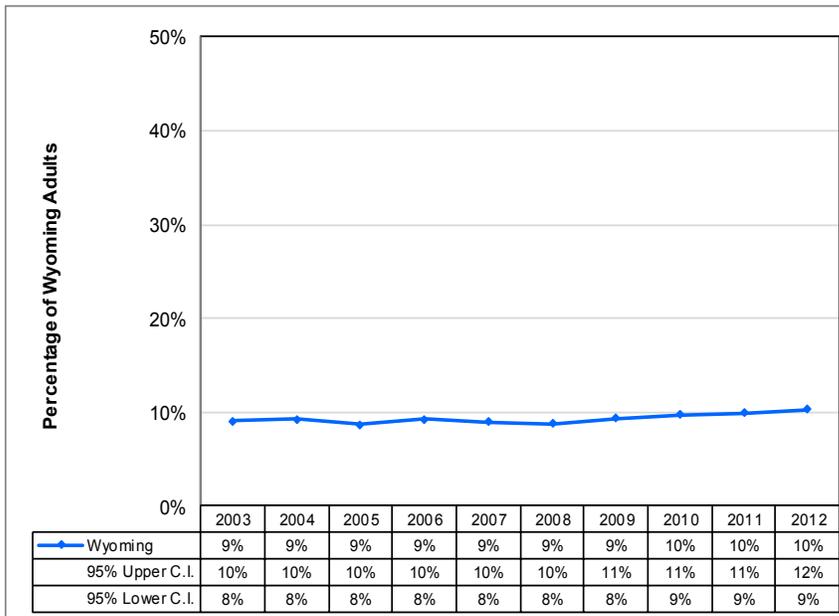
**Chart 134: Frequent Mental Distress**

**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.

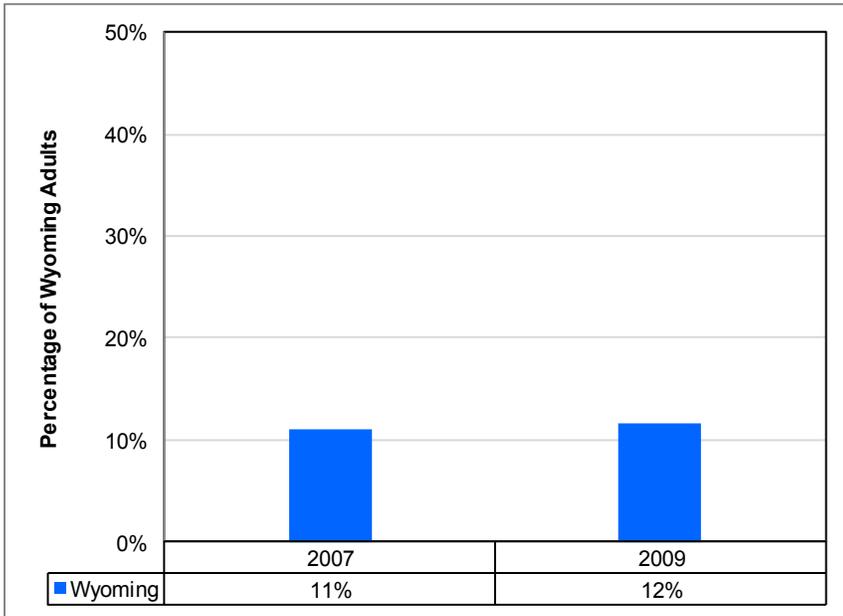
**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2012



**Mental Health Treatment Adults**

**MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE**



**Chart 135: Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment**

**Definition:**  
 The percentage of Wyoming adults who report currently taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for a mental health condition or emotional problem.

**Data Source:**  
 BRFSS 2007, 2009

*For women, and young women, the receipt of mental health treatment services has been associated with greater odds of stimulant misuse (Wu, Pilowsky, Schlenger, & Galvin, 2007).*

**MENTAL HEALTH  
PREVALENCE**

**Suicidal Ideation**

**Youth  
High School**



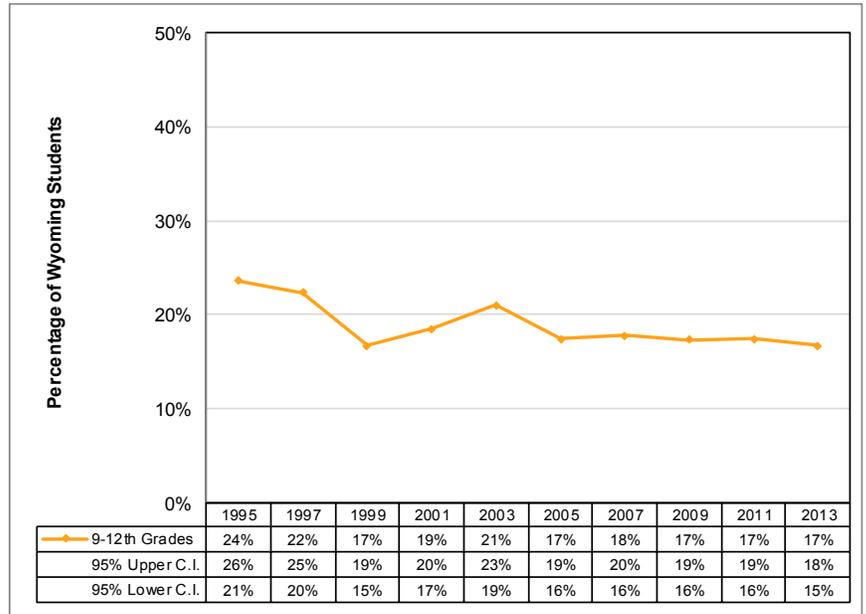
**Chart 136: Suicidal Ideation in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

**Data Source:**

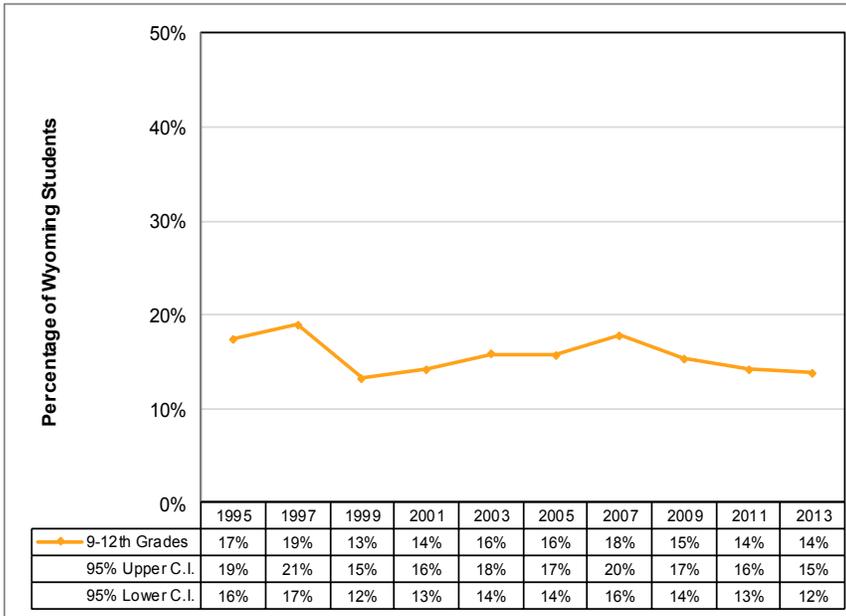
YRBS 1995–2013



# Suicide Plan

## Youth High School

### MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



**Chart 137: Suicide Plan in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2013

***“Suicide accounts for 2.6 times more deaths annually than human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-associated illnesses do and 1.8 times more than homicide does (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control 2008)”  
(Compton, 2010, p. 213).***

**MENTAL HEALTH  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

**Suicide Attempt**

**Youth  
High School**



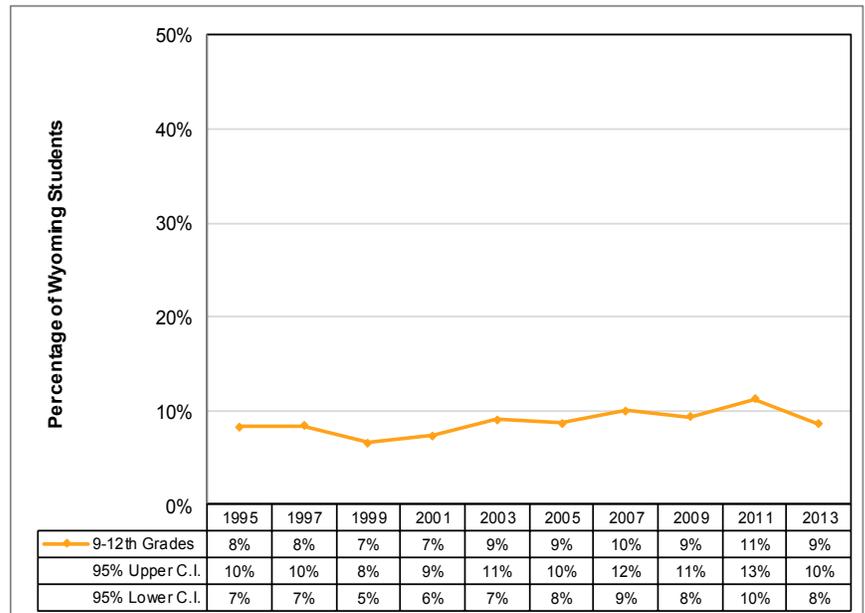
**Chart 138: Attempted Suicide in the Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2013



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

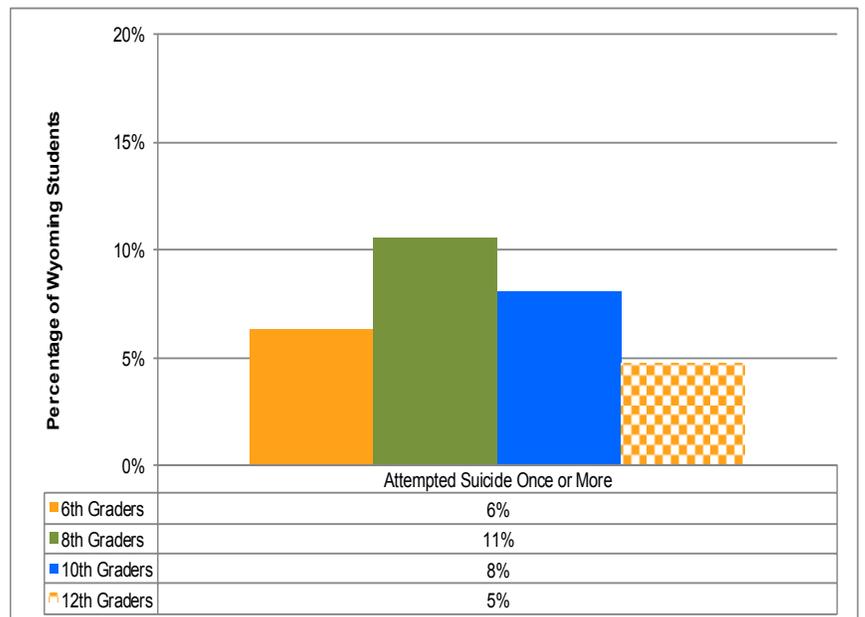
**Chart 139: Students Who Attempted Suicide One or More Times**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students who reported having attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months before the survey.

**Data Source:**

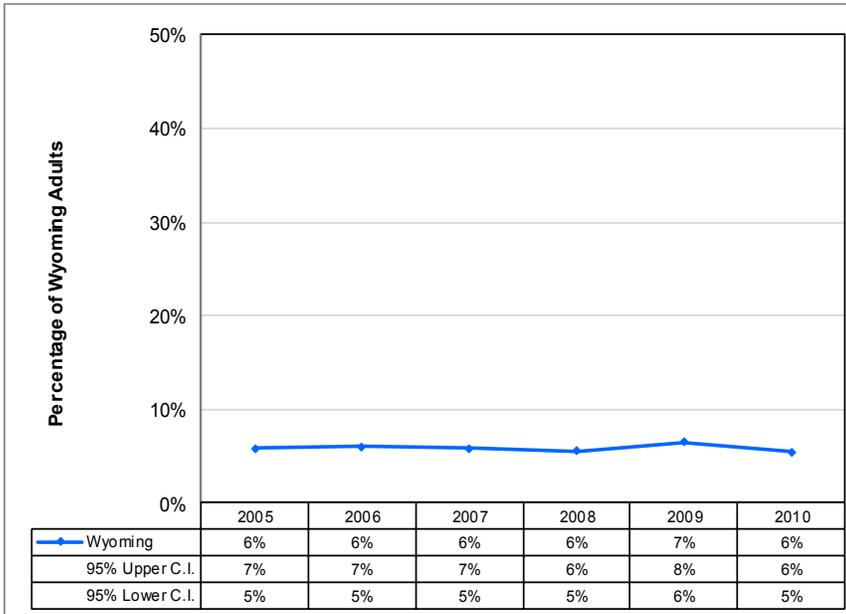
PNA 2012



# Emotional Support

## Adults

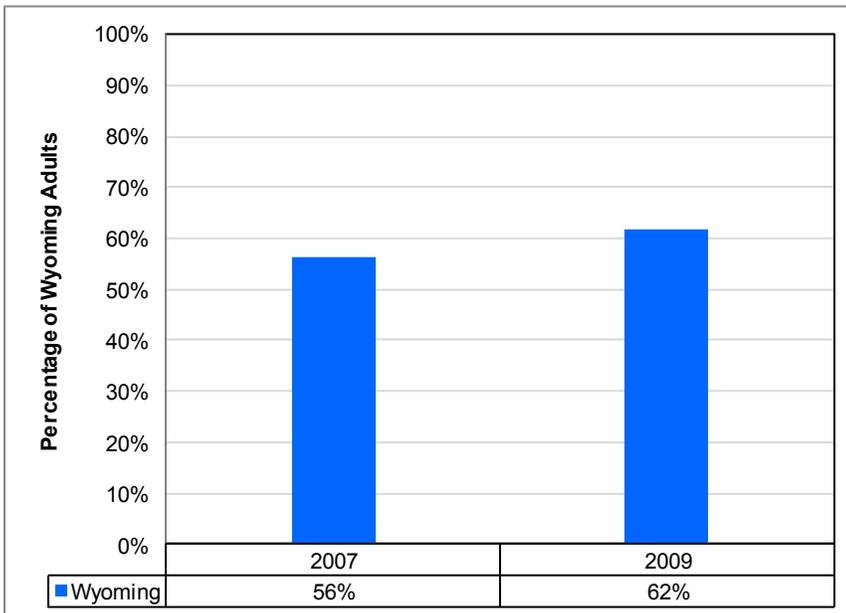
### MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 140: Limited Emotional Support**

**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported that they rarely or never get the social or emotional support they need.

**Data Source:**  
BRFSS 2005–2010



**Chart 141: Agree that People Are Caring and Sympathetic Toward People With Mental Illness**

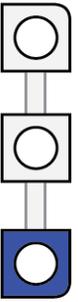
**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming adults who reported either slightly or strongly agreeing with the statement that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.

**Data Source:**  
BRFSS 2007, 2009

**MENTAL HEALTH  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS**

**Care and Sympathy**

Adults



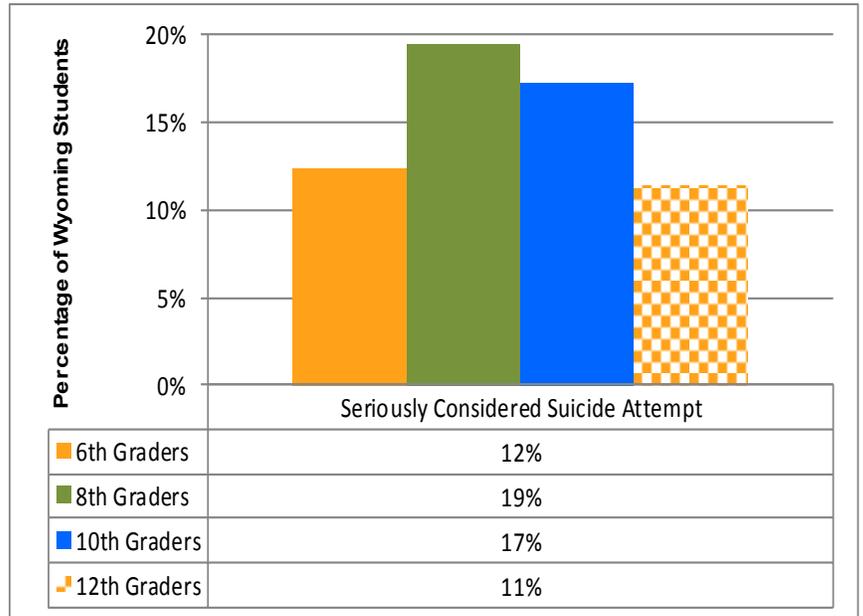
**Chart 142: Students Reporting Having Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide**

**Definition:**

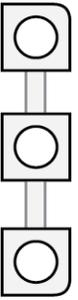
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported have seriously considered attempting suicide.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2012



***Based on interviews with the close relatives and medical care providers of those who die by suicide, depression is the most frequent psychological disorder likely to be associated with suicide. This is also valid when a depressive episode co-occurs with personality disorders, schizophrenia, and substance use disorders. Co-occurring psychological disorders also increase the risk of suicide (Mann & Currier, 2007).***



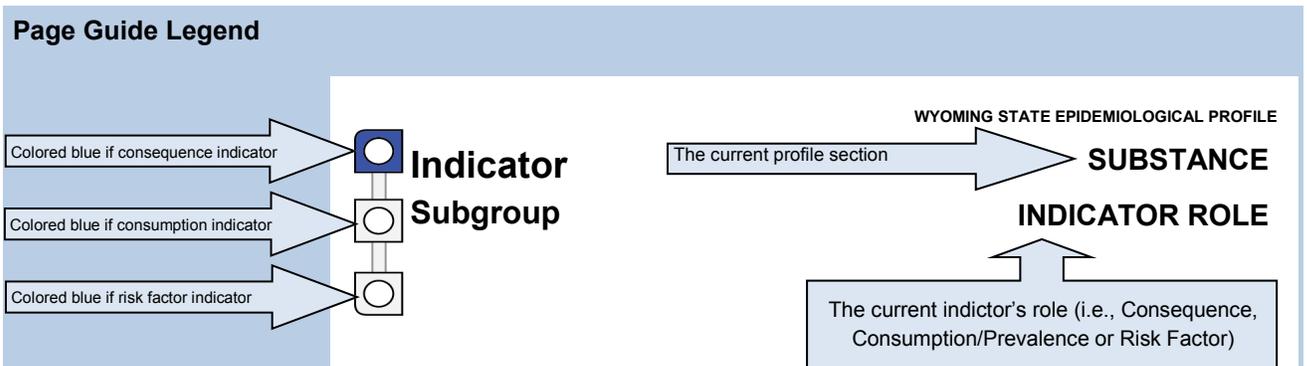
# General Related Factors

## Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
<b>Risk/Protective Factors</b>			
	Community Disorganization	PNA	118
	Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	120
	Intent to Use Drugs	PNA	122
	Friends' Use of Drugs	PNA	124
	Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	126
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	PNA	128
	Sensation Seeking	PNA	130
	Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior	PNA	132
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	PNA	134
	Social Skills	PNA	136

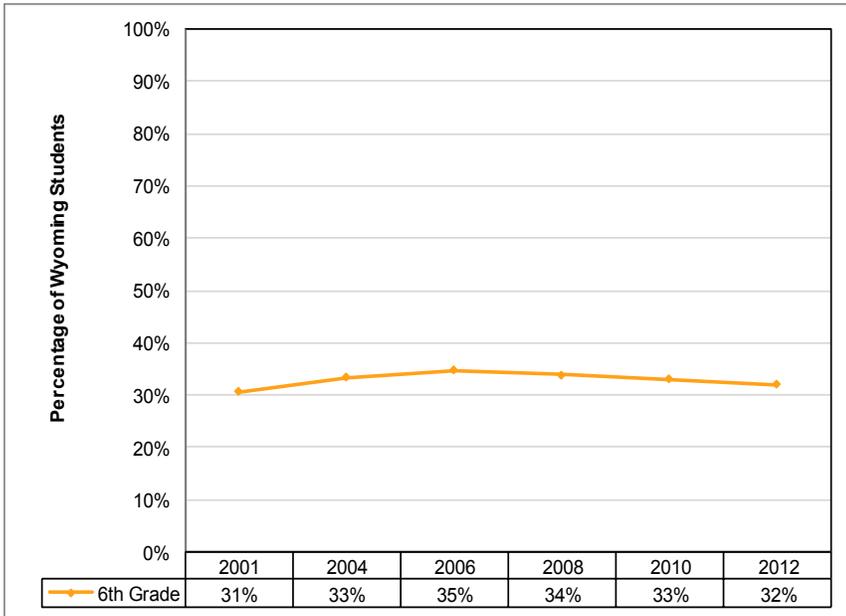
### Color and Shade Conventions

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



**Community  
Disorganization  
Youth  
by Grade**

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVEFACTORS**



**Chart 138: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Community  
Disorganization  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

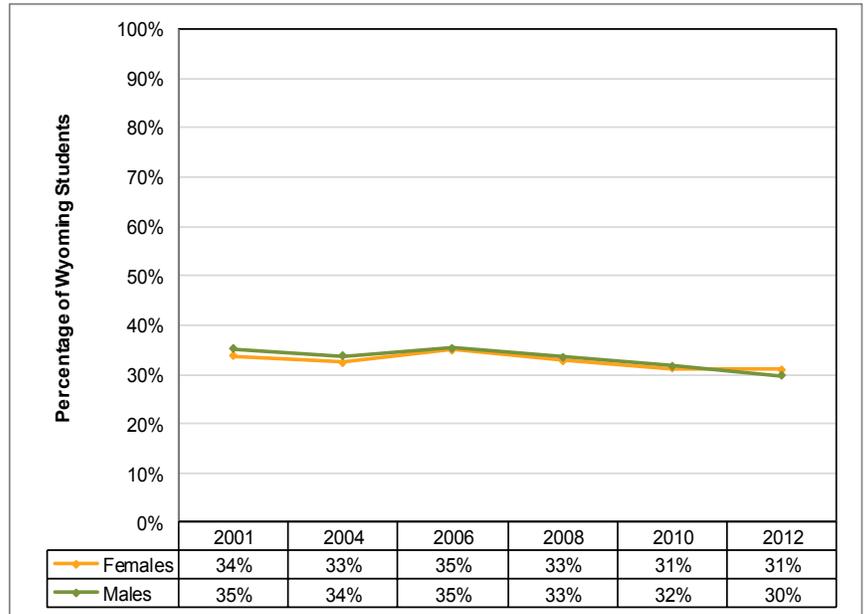
**Chart 139: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012



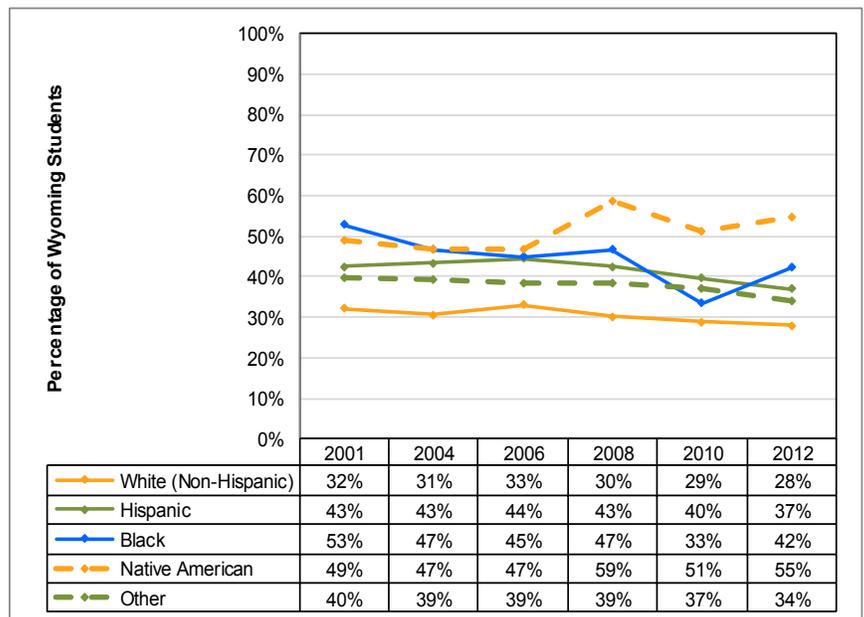
**Chart 140: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.

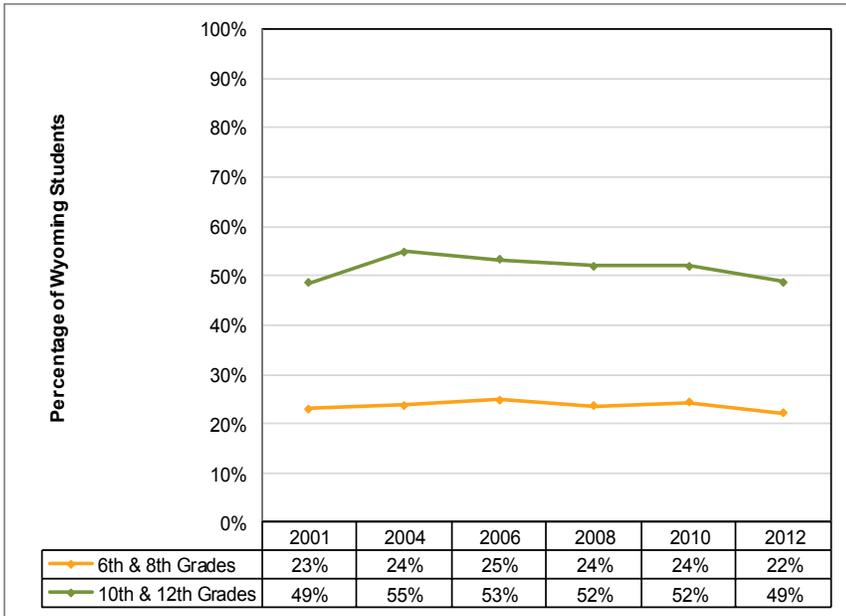
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



Parents' Attitude  
Toward Drug Use  
Youth  
by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 141: 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 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 2001–2012

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Parents' Attitude  
Toward Drug Use  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

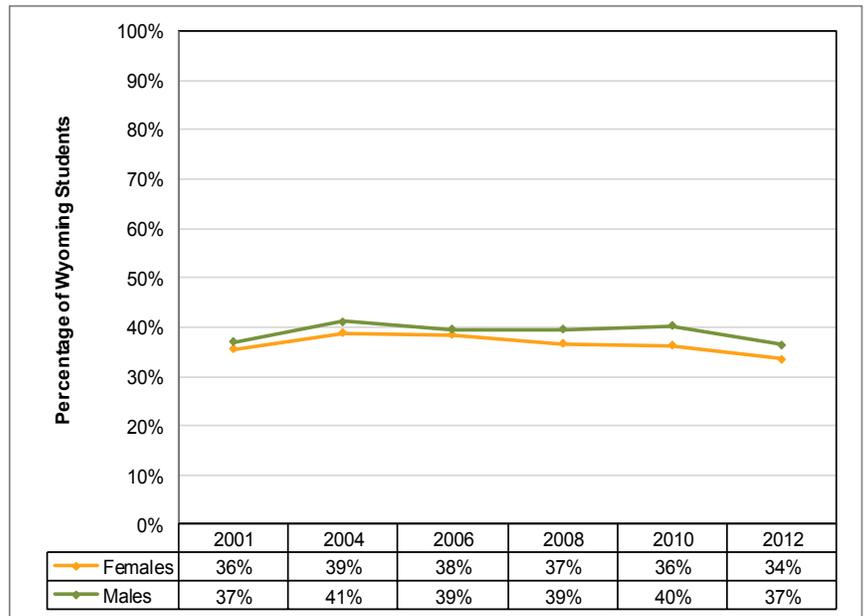
**Chart 142: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use— Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012



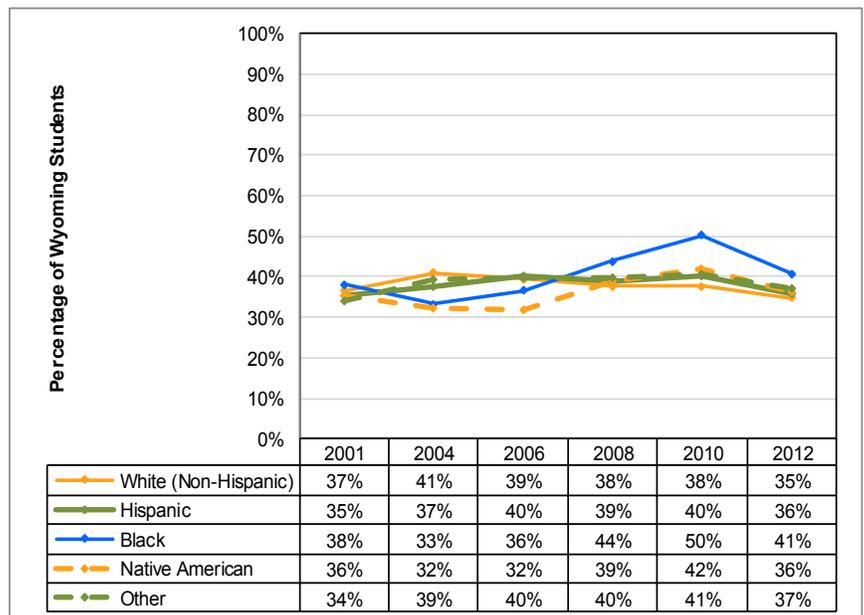
**Chart 143: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use— High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

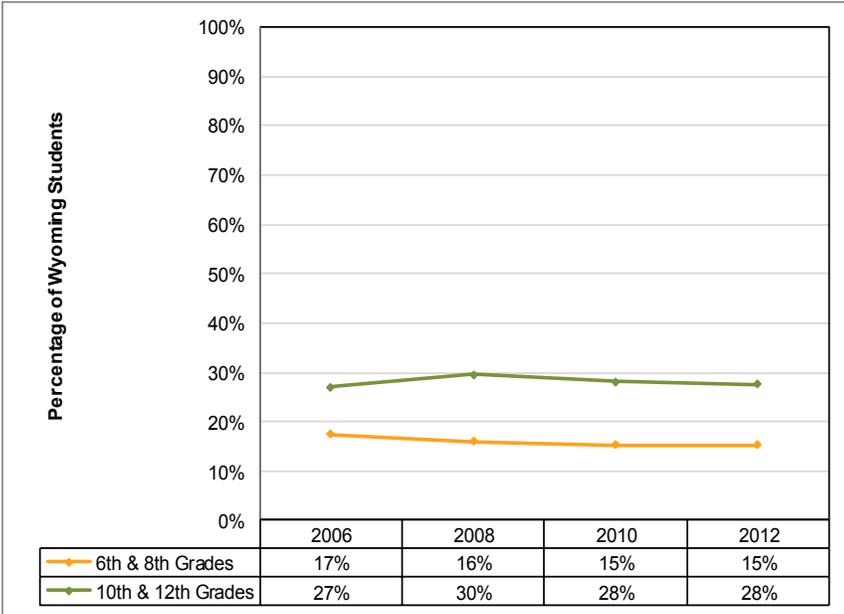


# Intent to Use Drugs

## Youth by School Level



### GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 144: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

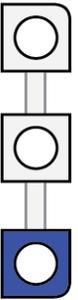
The percentage of Wyoming students classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the degree to which the student thinks that he/she will use alcohol, tobacco and drugs as an adult.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2012

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Intent to Use Drugs  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



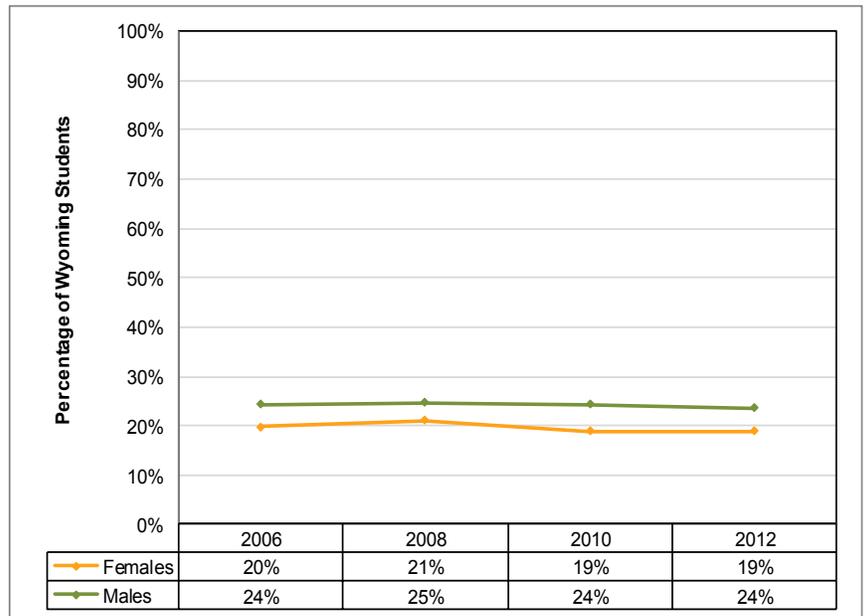
**Chart 145: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2006–2012



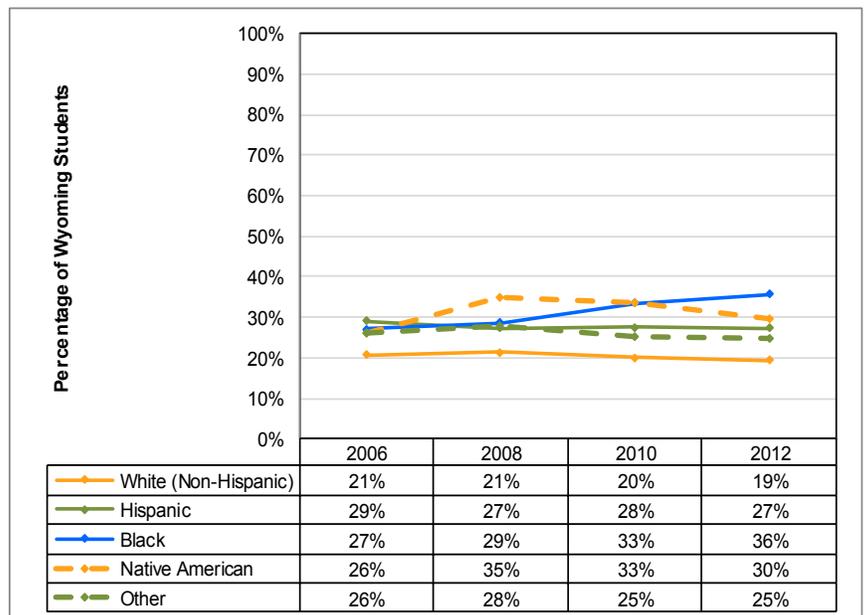
**Chart 146: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.

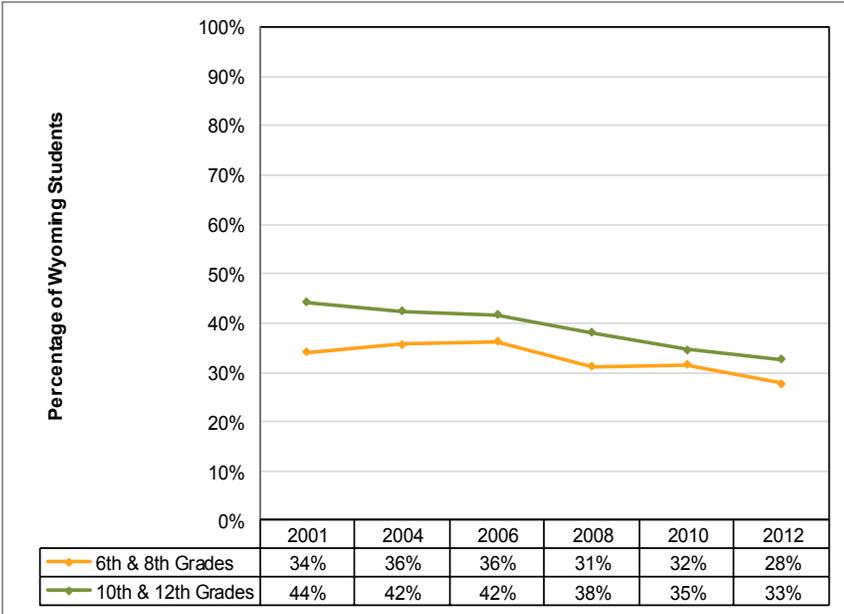
**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2012



**Friends' Use of Drugs**  
**Youth**  
**by School Level**

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS**  
**RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**Chart 147: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.

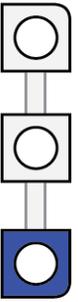
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Friends' Use of Drugs**

**Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



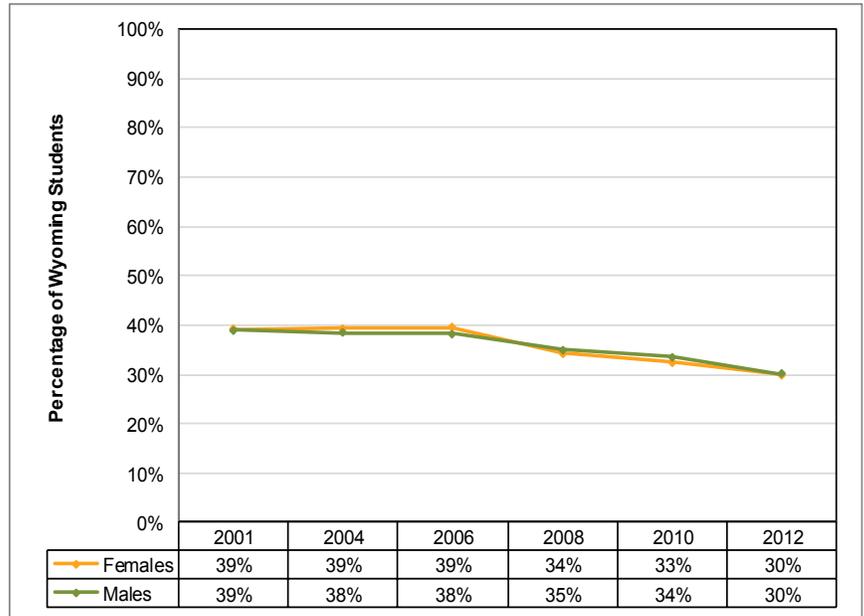
**Chart 148: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012



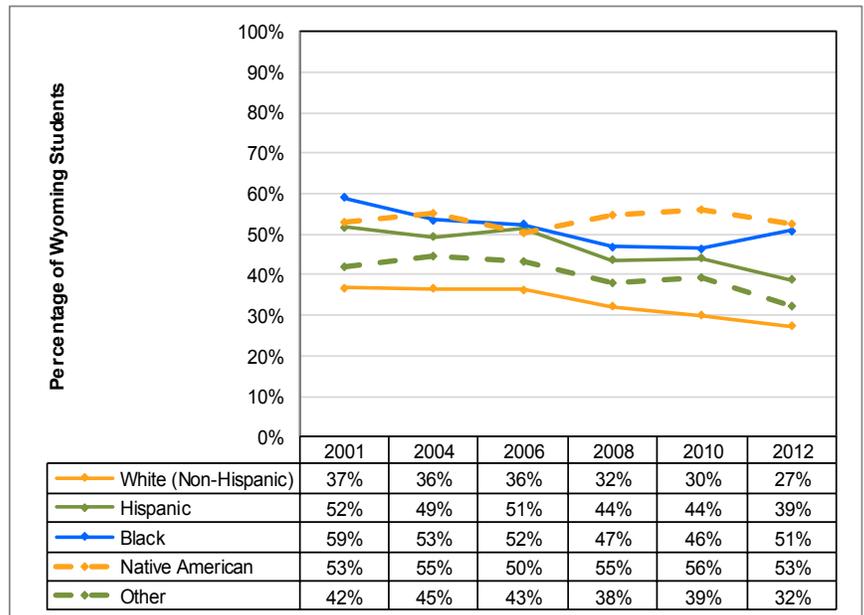
**Chart 149: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.

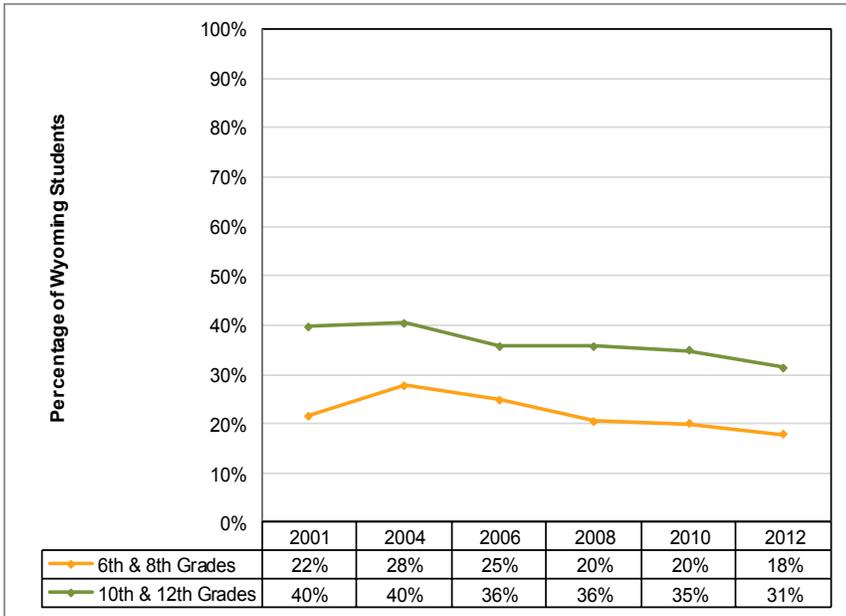
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



Attitude Toward  
Drug Use  
Youth  
by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 150: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Attitude Toward  
Drug Use  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

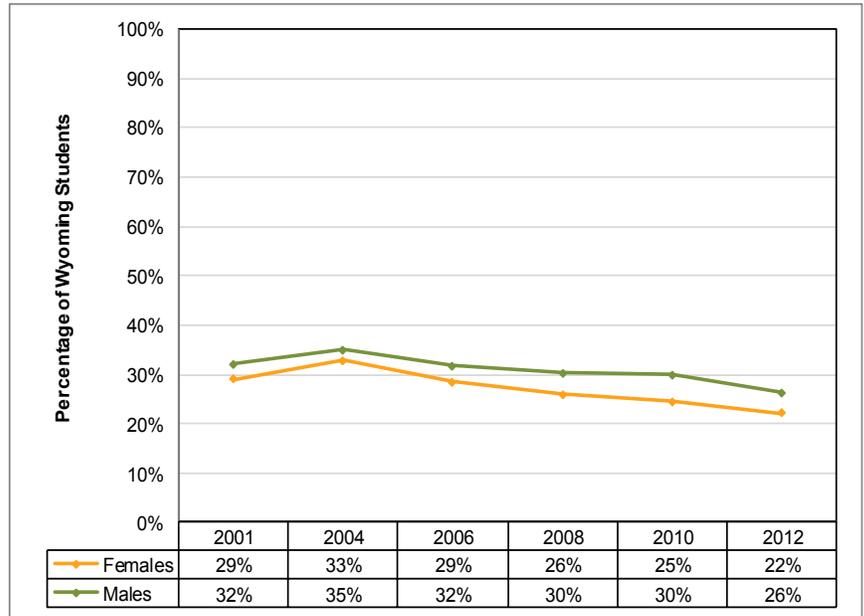
**Chart 151: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012



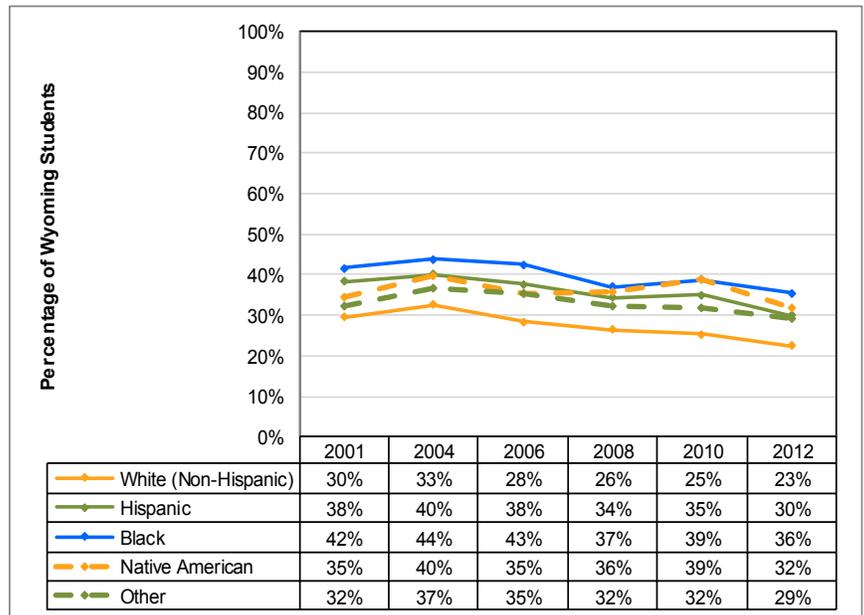
**Chart 152: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

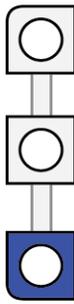
**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012




**Perceived Availability  
of Drugs  
Youth  
by Grade**

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**Chart 153: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

***“Because prescription drugs are legal, they are easily accessible, often from a home medicine cabinet” (ONDCP, 2010, p. 1).***

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Perceived Availability  
of Drugs  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



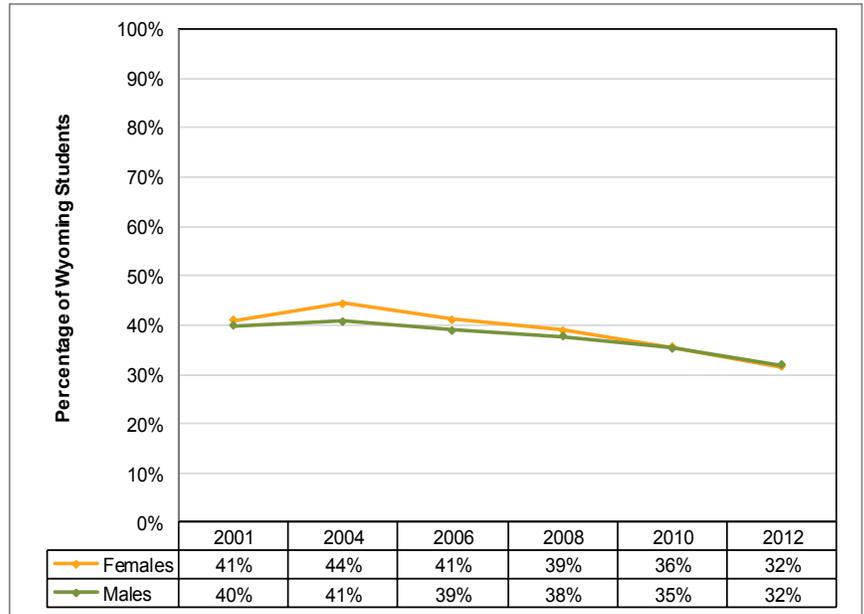
**Chart 154: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012



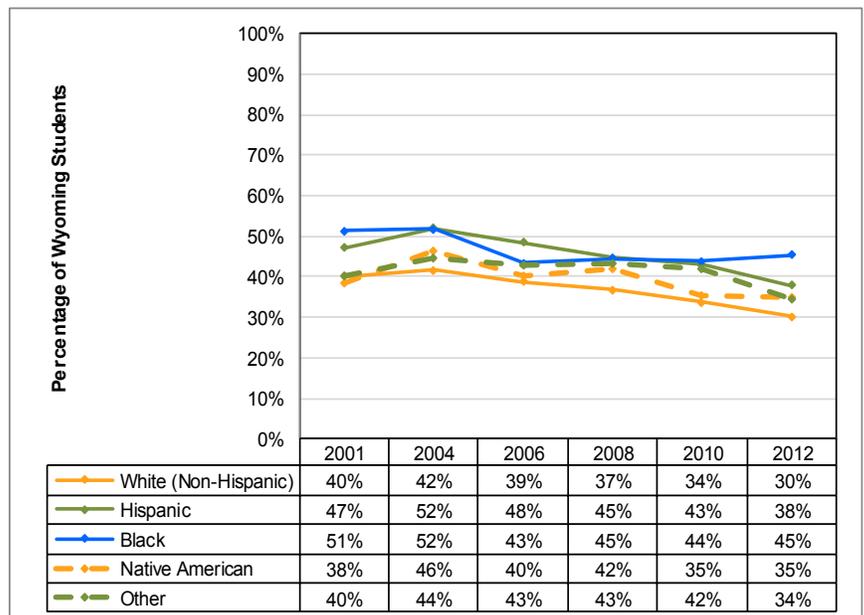
**Chart 155: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

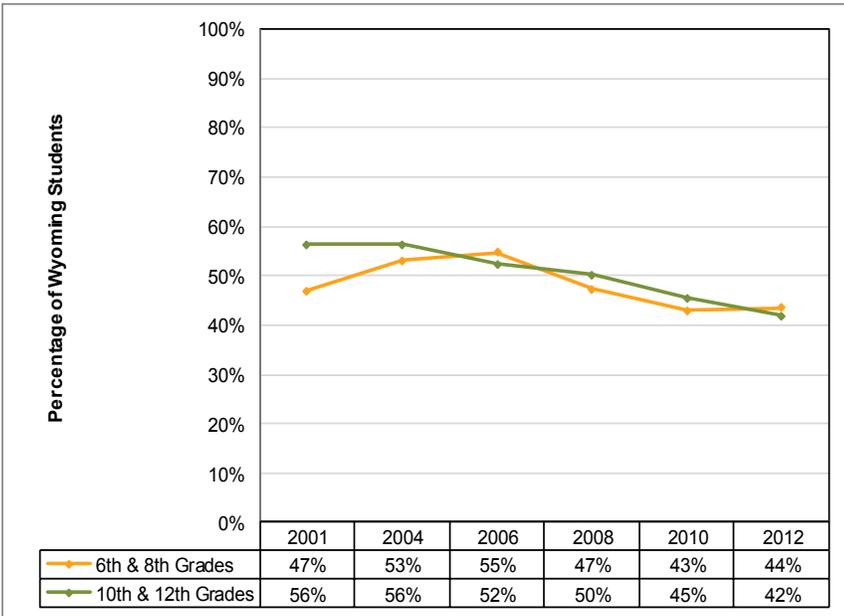


# Sensation Seeking

## Youth by School Level



### GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 156: Sensation Seeking— Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

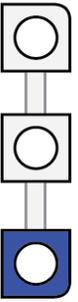
The percentage of Wyoming students classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures how often the student says that he/she participates in dangerous activities regardless of the consequences.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Sensation Seeking  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



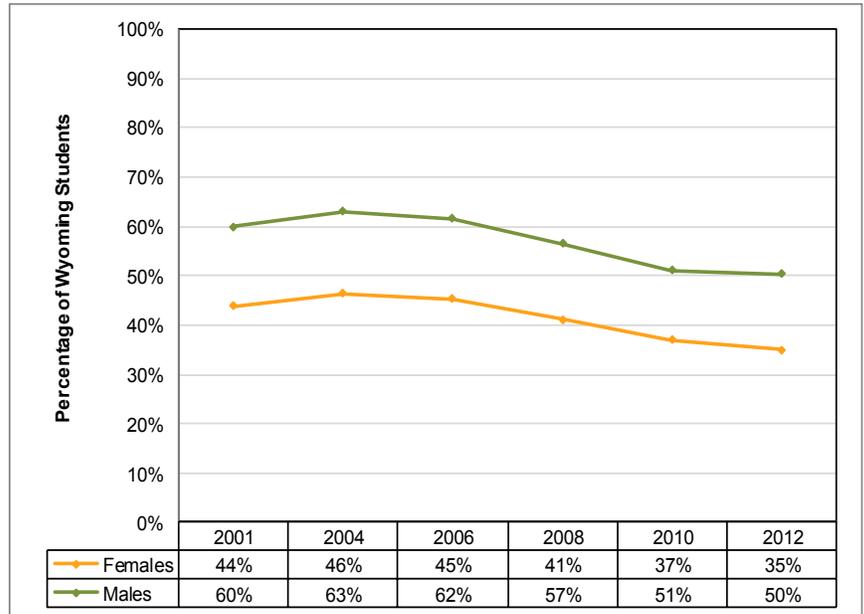
**Chart 157: Sensation Seeking—  
Wyoming Student High-Risk  
Rate (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012



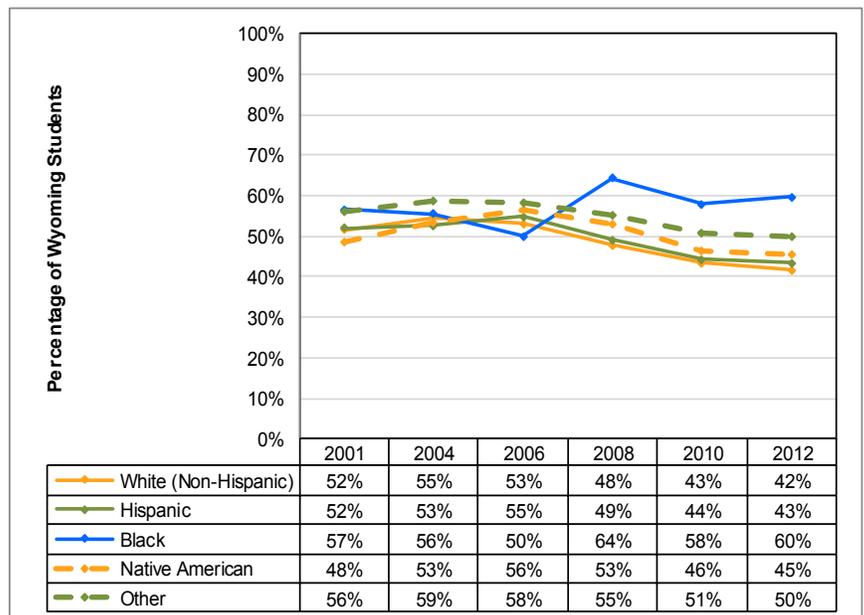
**Chart 158: Sensation Seeking—  
Wyoming Student High-Risk  
Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.

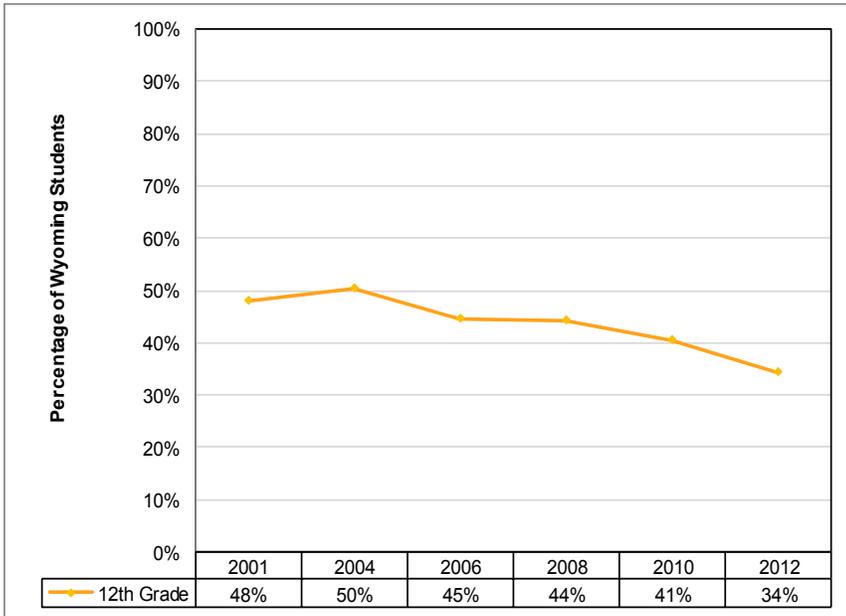
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



Attitude Toward  
Antisocial Behavior  
Youth  
by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 159: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior— Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (12th Grade)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

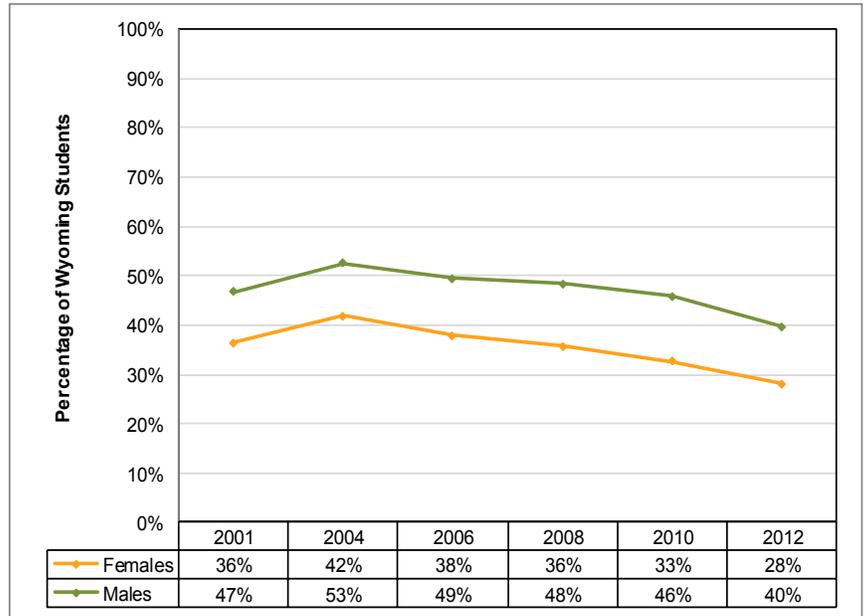
**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Attitude Toward  
Antisocial Behavior  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

**Chart 160: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior— Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (12th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.



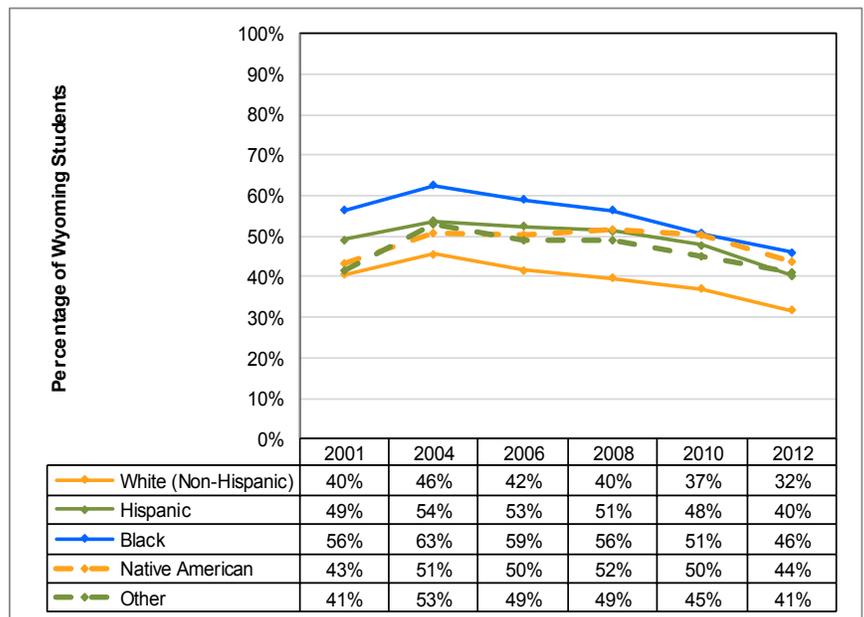
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012

**Chart 161: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior— High-Risk Rate (12th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

**Interaction with  
Antisocial Peers  
Youth  
by Grade**

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**Chart 162: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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 2001–2012

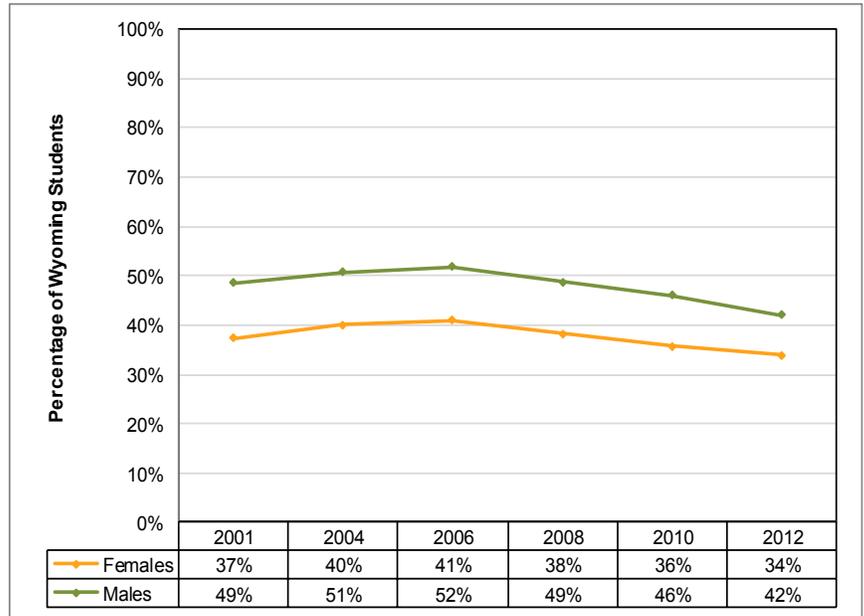
**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Interaction with  
Antisocial Peers  
Youth  
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

**Chart 163: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.



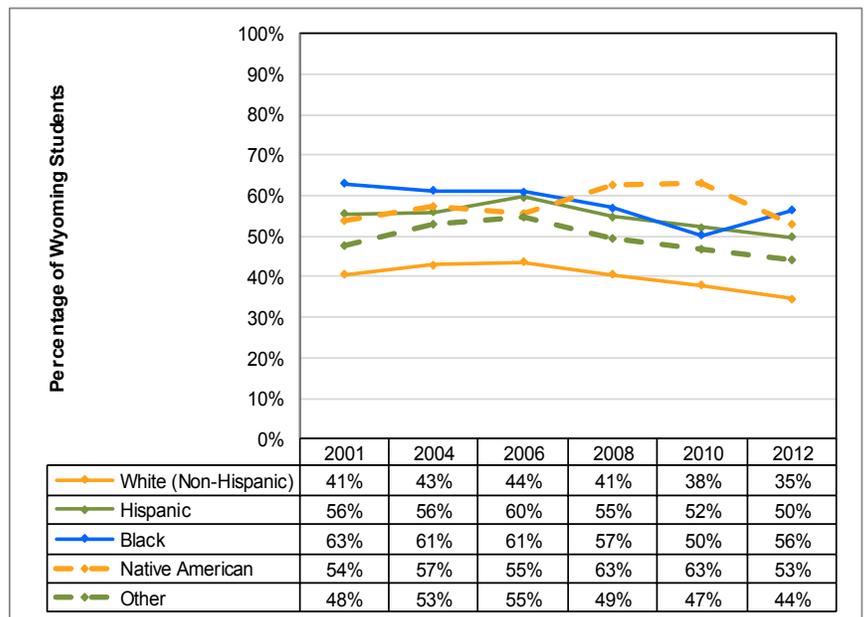
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012

**Chart 164: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students 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.

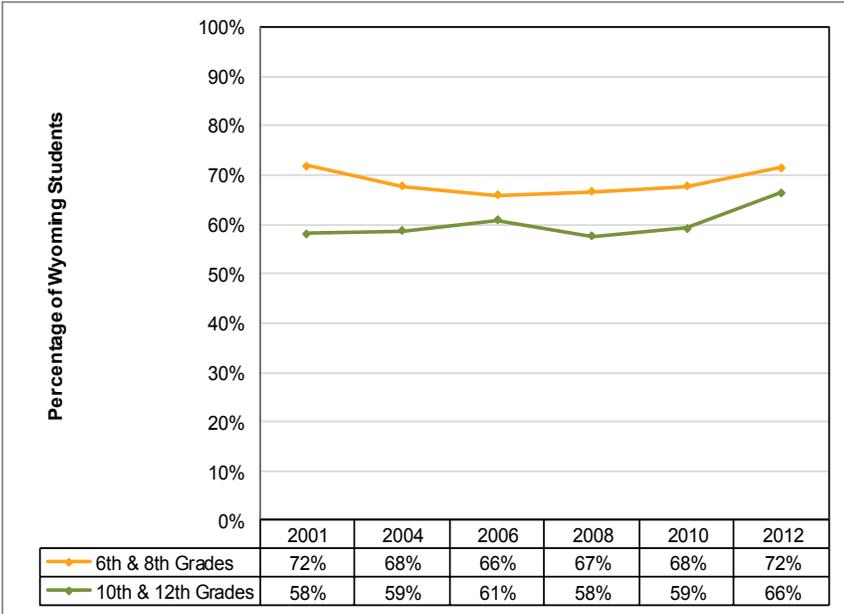


**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012

**Social Skills**  
**Youth**  
**by School Level**

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS**  
**RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



**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 lower protection because of their answers to a scale that measures the student’s assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

**Data Source:**  
 PNA 2001–2012

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Social Skills**  
**Youth**  
**by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**



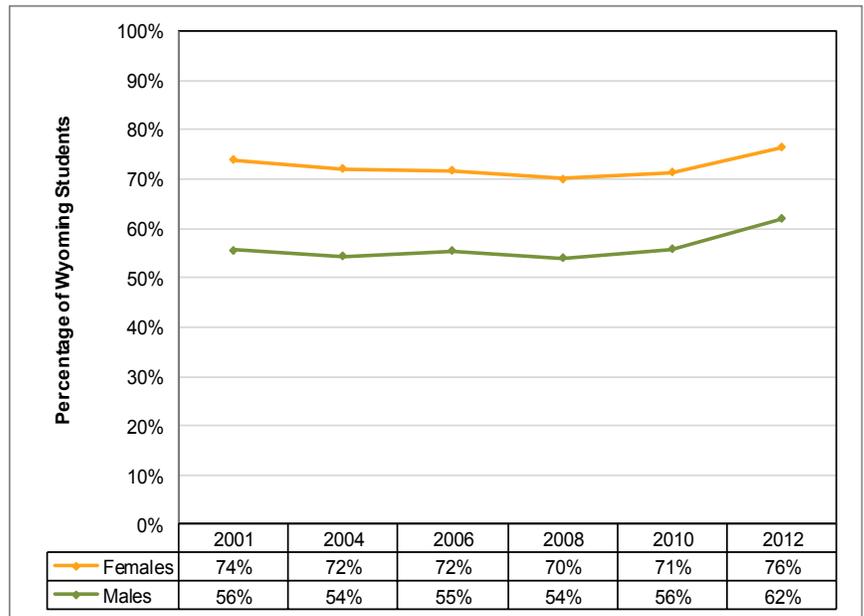
**Chart 166: Social Skills—  
Wyoming Student Low-  
Protection Rate (Females and  
Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2012



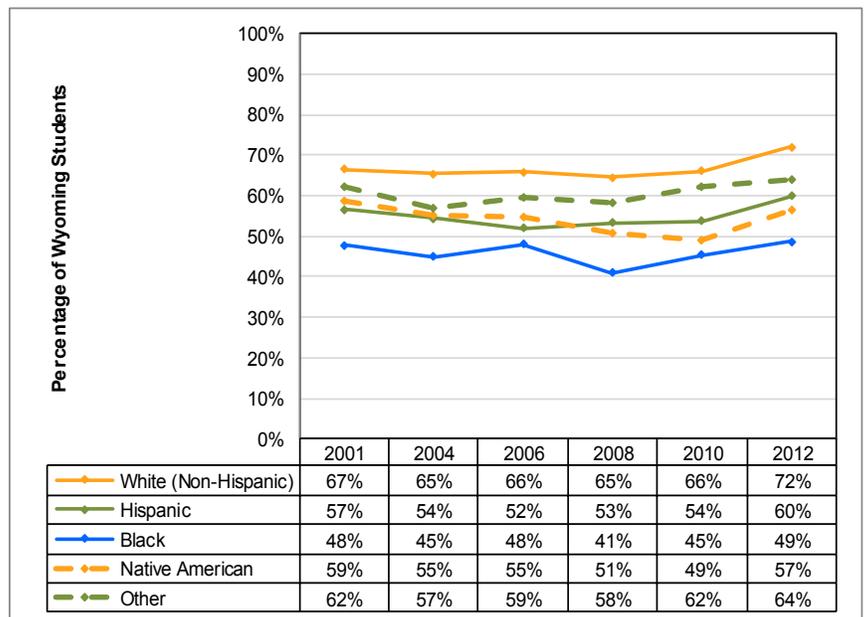
**Chart 167: Social Skills—  
Wyoming Student Low-  
Protection Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

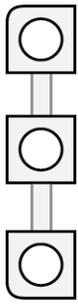
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

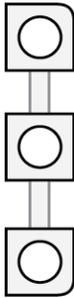
PNA 2001–2012



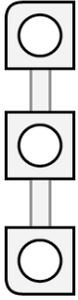


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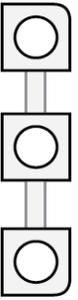


# INDEX BY SOURCE



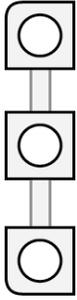
Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)/National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS)	
Tobacco	
Smokefree restaurants.....	66
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	
Alcohol	
Binge Drinking .....	18
Heavy Drinking.....	24
Tobacco	
Tobacco–Related Diseases .....	49
Current Smokers Adults .....	52
Smokeless Tobacco.....	60
Smokers who Quit 1+ Days - Adults .....	68
Mental Health	
Adults’ Activity Limitation.....	108
Psychological Distress .....	109
Frequent Mental Distress .....	110
Mental Health Treatment.....	111
Emotional Support.....	115
Care and Sympathy .....	115
Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)	
Alcohol	
Alcohol–Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities .....	11
National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)	
Alcohol	
Binge Drinking.....	22
30-Day Alcohol Use Adults and Youth.....	25
Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use .....	32
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse.....	44
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Illicit (Illegal) Drug Use .....	75
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	
Alcohol	
Binge Drinking Before and During Pregnancy .....	16
Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy .....	17

**INDEX  
BY SOURCE**

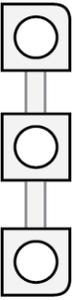


Tobacco	
Smoking Before and During Pregnancy .....	50
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)	
Licit (Legal) Drugs	
Schedule II Drugs .....	102
Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA)	
Alcohol	
30-Day Alcohol Use - Youth .....	27
Social Norm: Binge Drinking .....	28
Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use.....	30
Source of Last Alcohol Drink .....	34
Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold .....	36
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking.....	38
Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated.....	40
Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol.....	42
Tobacco	
30-Day Cigarette Use - Youth .....	56
Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use.....	62
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use .....	64
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Illicit (Illegal) Drug Use - Youth.....	75
Marijuana Use - Youth.....	77
Cocaine Use - Youth .....	81
Inhalant Use - Youth.....	85
Social Norm: Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use.....	87
Social Norm: Past 30-Day Marijuana Use.....	89
Licit (Legal) Drugs	
Over-the-Counter Medicine Abuse - Youth .....	98
Prescription Drug Abuse - Youth.....	100
General Related Factors'	
Community Disorganization .....	118
Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use.....	120
Intent to Use Drugs .....	122
Friends' Use of Drugs.....	124
Attitude Toward Drug Use .....	126
Perceived Availability of Drugs.....	128

## INDEX BY SOURCE



Sensation Seeking .....	130
Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior .....	132
Interaction with Antisocial Peers .....	134
Social Skills .....	136
Synar Compliance Checks (Synar)	
Tobacco	
Cigarette Sale to Underage Buyers .....	71
Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS)	
Mental Health	
Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates .....	107
Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP-CC)	
Alcohol	
Alcohol Compliance Rate .....	33
Tobacco	
Tobacco Compliance Rate .....	70
Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports (WYDOT)	
Alcohol	
Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes .....	10
Wyoming Hospital Association	
Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses	
Poisonings and Accidental Poisonings .....	92
Wyoming Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Data also available at Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	
Alcohol	
Drunkenness Arrests .....	4
Liquor Law Violation Arrests .....	6
DUI Arrests .....	8
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Drug Abuse Violation Arrests .....	74
Wyoming Vital Statistics (WVS)	
Alcohol	
Alcohol-Related Mortality .....	2
Tobacco	
Tobacco-Related Mortality .....	48
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	



Drug-Related Mortality .....	73
 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)	
Alcohol	
Drinking and Driving .....	12
Rode in a Car with Someone who had been Drinking.....	14
Past Month Alcohol Use - Youth.....	26
Tobacco	
Past Month Cigarette Use.....	55
Youth Smokeless Tobacco Use .....	61
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Marijuana Use .....	77
Cocaine Use .....	81
Mental Health	
Suicidal Ideation .....	112
Suicidal Plan .....	113
Suicide Attempt.....	114