Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup:
State Epidemiological Profile

WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-1105
20 June 2011
Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: State Epidemiological Profile

By

Eric L. Canen, M.A., Associate Research Scientist
Humphrey Costello, M.A., Assistant Research Scientist
Christa M. Cooper, M.S.W./E.N.R., Graduate Assistant
Laran Despain, M.S., Assistant Research Scientist
Rodney A. Wambeam, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist

With the assistance of

Esther W. Muturi, B.Pharm, Research Assistant

Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup
Wyoming Department of Health
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division
6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 220 • Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-6494 • Fax: (307) 777-5580

Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center
University of Wyoming • Dept. 3925
1000 East University Avenue • Laramie, WY 82071
wysac@uwyo.edu • http://wysac.uwyo.edu
(307) 766-2189 • Fax: (307) 766-2759

Under contract to
Wyoming Department of Health
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division
6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 220
Cheyenne, WY 82002


# Table of Contents

Introduction........................................................................................................... viii

## Alcohol

### Included Variables

1

### Consequences

#### Alcohol-Related Mortality

- Age-Adjusted Death Rate ................................................................. 2

#### Drunkenness Arrests

- Drunkenness Arrests—Total ......................................................... 4
- Drunkenness Arrests (Adults and Youth)....................................... 5

#### Liquor Law Violations

- Liquor Law Violations—Total ...................................................... 6
- Liquor Law Violations (Adults and Youth).................................... 7

#### DUI Arrests

- DUI Arrests—Total ................................................................. 8
- DUI Arrests (Adults and Youth)................................................. 9

#### Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

- Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes—Total 10

#### Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

- Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities—Total 11

### Drinking and Driving

- Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When they Had Been Drinking 12
- Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Students Who Had Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol 14

### Binge Drinking During Pregnancy

- Maternal Binge Drinking Prevalence ................................. 16

### Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

- Maternal Alcohol Use Prevalence ................................. 17

### Prevalence/Consumption

#### Binge Drinking

- Wyoming adults reporting having 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.................................................. 18
- Binge drinking youth and adults ........................................ 22

#### Heavy Drinking

- Adult Heavy Drinking................................................................. 24

#### 30-Day Alcohol Use

- 30-Day Alcohol Use (Ages 12+) ........................................ 25
- 30-Day Alcohol Use (Youth)................................................... 26

### Risk/Protective Factors

#### Social Norms: Binge Drinking

- The percentage of students who thought that most students in their school binge drank at least once in the past two weeks.................................................. 28

#### Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use

- The percentage of students who thought that most students in their school drank at least once in the past 30 days............................................................................. 30
Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use
   Perception of Risk of Consuming 5 or More Drinks in One Sitting ........................................................... 32

Alcohol Compliance Rate
   The percentage of sales for alcohol by minors which were not successfully completed by the retail establishments ........................................................... 33

Source of Last Alcohol Drink
   Source of Last Alcohol Drink Obtained by Youth .................. 34

Community Events Where Alcohol was Sold
   Attendance by Youth of Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold ........................................................... 36

Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking
   Attendance by Youth of Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking ........................................................... 38

Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated
   Attendance by Youth of Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated ...................................................... 40

Gathering with large amounts of available Alcohol
   Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol ...................................................... 42

Alcohol Dependence or Abuse
   Defined Using Criteria Specified in the American Psychiatric Association's *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual Of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)* ......................... 44

Tobacco
   Included Variables ......................................................................................... 47

Consequences
   Tobacco-Related Mortality
      Age-Adjusted Death Rate ................................................... 48
   Tobacco-Related Diseases
      Stroke .................................................................................. 49
      Heart Disease ..................................................................... 49
   Smoking During Pregnancy
      Maternal Smoking Prevalence ............................................. 50

Prevalence/Consumption
   Current Smoking
      Current Smoking—Adults ................................................... 52
      Current Smoking—Youth .................................................... 55
   Smokeless Tobacco
      Current Smokeless Tobacco Use—Adults ............................. 60
      Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use—Youth ....................... 61

Risk/Protective Factors
   Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use
      The percentage of students who thought that most students in their school chewed tobacco at least once in the past 30 days ........................................................... 62
   Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use
      The percentage of students who thought that most students in their school smoked at least once in the past 30 days ........................................................... 64
Wyoming State Epidemiological Profile

Smokefree Law Covering Restaurants
  Adults Who Would Support a Smokefree Law Covering Restaurants .......................... 66

Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days
  Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year .............................................. 68

Tobacco Compliance Rate
  The percentage of Wyoming retailers who were compliant with tobacco sales regulations. ............................................. 70

Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers
  Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers ................................ 71

Smokers Advised to Quit by Health Professional
  Adult Smokers Who Saw a Health Professional in the Past 12 Months and Were Advised to Quit Smoking .... 72

Smokeless Tobacco Users Advised to Quit by Health Professional
  Adult Smokeless Tobacco Users Who Saw a Health Professional in the Past 12 Months and Were Advised to Quit ............................................................. 73

Illicit Drugs
  Included Variables ........................................................................................................ 75
  Consequences
    Drug-Related Mortality
      Illicit Drug Related Deaths .................................................................................. 76
    Drug Abuse Violations
      Total Drug Abuse Violations .................................................................................. 77
      Drug Abuse Violations (Adults and Youth) ................................................................ 77

Prevalence/Consumption
  Illicit Drug Use
    Past Month Illicit Drug Use (Ages 12+) ................................................................. 78
      Illicit Drug Use by Substance .................................................................................. 79
  Marijuana
    Past Month Marijuana Use ....................................................................................... 80
  Cocaine
    Past Month cocaine Use .......................................................................................... 84
  Inhalants
    30-Day Inhalant Use .................................................................................................. 88

Risk/Protective Factors
  Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use
    Perception of Illicit Drug Use by Students .............................................................. 90
  Social Norms: Marijuana Use
    Perception of Marijuana Use by Most Students .................................................. 92

Licit Drugs
  List of Variables .......................................................................................................... 95
  Prevalence/Consumption
    Prescription Drugs
      Prescription Drug Use to Get High in the Past 30 Days ........................................ 96
    Over-the-Counter Drugs
      Over-the-Counter Drug Use to Get High in the Past 30 Days .................................. 98

Mental Health
  Included Variables ...................................................................................................... 101
  Consequences
Suicide Rates and Accidental Injuries
   Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates ............................................. 102
   Other Accidental Injury ...................................................... 102

Prevalence/Consumption
   Activity Limitation
      Activity Limitation Due to a Mental Health Condition ...... 103
   Psychological Distress
      Serious Psychological Distress ......................................... 104
   Frequent Mental Distress
      Frequent Mental Distress .................................................. 105
   Mental Health Treatment
      Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment ................. 106
   Suicidal Ideation
      Suicidal Ideation in Past Year ........................................ 107

Suicide Plan
   Suicide Plan in Past Year ................................................ 108

Risk/Protective Factors
   Suicide Attempt
      Attempted Suicide in Past Year ...................................... 109
   Emotional Support
      Limited Emotional Support ............................................... 110
   Care and Sympathy
      Agree that People are Caring and Sympathetic Toward
      People with Mental Illness ............................................. 111

General Related Factors
   Included Variables ....................................................................................... 113

Risk/Protective Factors
   Community Disorganization
      Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate .................... 114
   Parents’ Attitude Toward Drug Use
      Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use ................... 116
   Intent to Use Drugs
      Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate ................................. 118
   Friends’ Use of Drugs
      Friends’ Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate ............................ 120
   Attitude Toward Drug Use
      Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use —High-Risk Rate
      Youth .............................................................................. 122
   Perceived Availability of Drugs
      Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate
      Youth .............................................................................. 124
   Sensation Seeking
      Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate ................................... 126
   Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior
      Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High-Risk Rate .... 128
   Interactions with Antisocial Peers
      Interactions with Antisocial Peers —High-Risk Rate ......... 130
   Social Skills
      Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate .................................... 132

References ............................................................................................................... 134
Index ......................................................................................................................... 136
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, and 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 Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division (MHSASD). It is comprised of representatives from:

- WDH,
- Wyoming Department of Education,
- Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation,
- Department of Family Services,
- Board of Pharmacy,
- Tribal services from the Arapaho and Shoshoni Tribes,
- 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 SOEW 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 the 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 SOEW itself to understand the available data at the state level regarding alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, prescription drugs and mental health issues. The data from this report will be later reused in more user friendly and approachable documents to inform policy makers, legislators, and the public regarding the available state level information about prevention in mental health and substance abuse prevention.

The SEOW will use data from this report in further deliverables that will be completed later in 2011. These other deliverables include: a database and data collection system that will allow the tracking and reporting of the identified key indicators; a dissemination plan to decide how, what, and where to distribute the information considered by the SEOW; and a report identifying the gaps in data collection regarding substance use and mental health.
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. SEOW members discussed thematic priorities, methodological concerns, data reliability, and procedures for reviewing variables and data sources. WYSAC presented the SEOW with a broad list of variables for potential inclusion in the state and community profiles. 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.

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 executive summary 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 both graphs and tables. On graphs, confidence intervals are represented by thin lines above and below thicker lines showing point estimates
- 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%.
### DATA SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATS</td>
<td>Adult Tobacco Survey</td>
<td><a href="http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Tobacco">http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Tobacco</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCI</td>
<td>Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation</td>
<td><a href="http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/dci/CrimeInWyomingReports.html">http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/dci/CrimeInWyomingReports.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDUH</td>
<td>National Survey on Drug Use and Health</td>
<td><a href="http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduhLatest.htm">http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduhLatest.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment</td>
<td><a href="http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna">http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASCOP-CC</td>
<td>Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police - Compliance Checks</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wascop.com">http://www.wascop.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYDOT</td>
<td>Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dot.state.wy.us/wydot/safety/safety_statistics">http://www.dot.state.wy.us/wydot/safety/safety_statistics</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Alcohol

#### Included Variables

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

**Color and Shade Conventions**

- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group
### Alcohol-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

Chart 1: Age-Adjusted Death Rates—Homicide & Legal Intervention, Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis, and Transport Accidents

**Definition:** Death rates attributable to alcohol consumption, age adjusted.

**Data Source:** WVS 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide and Legal Intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Accidents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“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).
**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 2000—2009
(Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 3: Drunkenness Arrests (Adults and Youth)

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

Data Source: UCR 2000—2009 (Data also available from DCI)
Liquor Law Violations

Chart 4: Liquor Law Violations

**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—2009
(Data also available from DCI)
Chart 5: Liquor Law Violations (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—2009 (Data also available from DCI)
**Chart 6: DUI Arrests**

**Definition:** Rates per 100,000 population for Driving Under the Influence arrests (i.e. Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.)

**Data Source:** UCR 2000—2009 (Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 7: DUI Arrests (Adults and Youth)

**Definition:** Rates per 100,000 population for Driving Under the Influence arrests (i.e. Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.)

**Data Source:** UCR 2000—2009 (Data also available from DCI)
Chart 8: 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.

**Data Source:** WYDOT 2003—2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>MVCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Chart 9: Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities**

**Definition:** The rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related vehicular fatalities (where BAC > .01).

**Data Source:** FARS 2000—2009
ALCOHOL
CONSEQUENCES

Drinking and Driving
Youth

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

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

Data Source: YRBS 1995—2009
Chart 11: 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 high school students who reported that they drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12 by gender)

**Data Source:** YRBS 1995—2009
Chart 12: Students Who Had Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition: The percentage of high school students who reported that they had ridden in a car (or other vehicle) with someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12)

Data Source: YRBS 1995—2009
Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking
Youth by Gender

Chart 13: Students Who Had Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of high school students who reported that they had ridden in a car (or other vehicle) with someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12 by gender)

**Data Source:** YRBS 1995—2009
Binge Drinking During Pregnancy

Chart 14: Maternal Binge Drinking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy

Definition: Maternal binge drinking prior to pregnancy and during the last trimester

Data Source: PRAMS 2007—2009
Chart 15: 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—2009
**Binge Drinking**

**Chart 16: Binge Drinking—Adults**

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2001—2009
**ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION**

**Binge Drinking**

**Adults by Age Groups**

**Chart 17: Binge Drinking**

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2003—2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>36% (30% - 43%)</td>
<td>28% (22% - 34%)</td>
<td>27% (22% - 34%)</td>
<td>19% (16% - 22%)</td>
<td>29% (22% - 36%)</td>
<td>25% (19% - 31%)</td>
<td>25% (18% - 34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>28% (24% - 33%)</td>
<td>24% (21% - 28%)</td>
<td>21% (18% - 25%)</td>
<td>25% (21% - 29%)</td>
<td>26% (23% - 30%)</td>
<td>22% (19% - 26%)</td>
<td>23% (19% - 27%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>20% (16% - 23%)</td>
<td>19% (16% - 22%)</td>
<td>16% (13% - 18%)</td>
<td>19% (16% - 22%)</td>
<td>18% (15% - 21%)</td>
<td>18% (16% - 21%)</td>
<td>19% (16% - 22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>15% (18% - 12%)</td>
<td>16% (18% - 13%)</td>
<td>13% (15% - 11%)</td>
<td>16% (18% - 13%)</td>
<td>16% (18% - 14%)</td>
<td>15% (17% - 13%)</td>
<td>15% (17% - 13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>9% (7% - 11%)</td>
<td>10% (8% - 13%)</td>
<td>7% (6% - 10%)</td>
<td>9% (7% - 11%)</td>
<td>11% (10% - 14%)</td>
<td>10% (8% - 12%)</td>
<td>12% (10% - 14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>4% (2% - 6%)</td>
<td>2% (1% - 3%)</td>
<td>4% (2% - 5%)</td>
<td>4% (3% - 5%)</td>
<td>3% (2% - 4%)</td>
<td>4% (3% - 4%)</td>
<td>3% (2% - 4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Chart 18: Binge Drinking (Females and Males)**

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2003 — 2009

---

**Chart 19: Binge Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2003 — 2009
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)
Chart 20: Binge Drinking (Ages 12+)

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

**Data Source:** NSDUH 2002—2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age 12+</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 21: Binge Drinking (Ages 12-17)

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

**Data Source:** NSDUH 2002—2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Age 12 - 17</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-2004</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Chart 22: Binge Drinking (Ages 18-25)

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

Data Source: NSDUH 2002—2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 23: Binge Drinking—Adults by Age, (Ages 26+)

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

Data Source: NSDUH 2002—2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Heavy Drinking**

**Adults**

**Chart 24: Adult Heavy Drinking**

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming men reporting 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—2009
ALCOHOL
PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

30-Day Alcohol Use
Adults and Youth

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

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

**Data Source:** NSDUH 2002—2008
30-Day Alcohol Use
Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 26: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: YRBS 2001—2009

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

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

Data Source: YRBS 1995—2009
Chart 28: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010

Chart 29: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010
Social Norms: Binge Drinking
Youth by School Level & Grade

Chart 30: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

Chart 31: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010
Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use
Youth
by School Level & Grade

Chart 34: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 35: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

Chart 38: Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use (Ages 12+)

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

Data Source: NSDUH 2002—2008
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Chart 39: Alcohol Compliance Rate

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

**Data Source:** WASCOP-CC 2007—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Alcohol Compliance Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 40: Source of Last Alcohol Drink (Middle School and High School)

Definition: The percentage of students who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from the listed sources.

Data Source: PNA 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Last Alcohol Drink</th>
<th>Middle School</th>
<th>High School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend's Parent Parent</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 21</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 21</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took it</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail store</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Last Alcohol Drink</th>
<th>Middle School</th>
<th>High School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend's Parent Parent</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 21</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 21</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took it</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail store</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Chart 41: Source of Last Alcohol Drink (Females and Males)

Definition: The percentage of students who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from the listed sources.

Data Source: PNA 2010

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

Definition: The percentage of students who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from the listed sources.

Data Source: PNA 2010
Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold

Youth by School Level

Chart 43: Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

Chart 44: Community Events
Where Alcohol Was Sold
(Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of
students reporting having attend-
ed sometime during the past year
community events where alcohol
was sold.

**Data Source:** PNA 2006—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 45: Community Events
Where Alcohol Was Sold (Race/
Ethnicity)

**Definition:** The percentage of
students reporting having attend-
ed sometime during the past year
community events where alcohol
was sold.

**Data Source:** PNA 2006—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong></td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Native American</strong></td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking
Youth by School Level

Chart 46: Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Middle School and High School)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2006—2010
Chart 47: Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2006—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 48: Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2006—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated

Youth by School Level

Chart 49: Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010

Chart 51: Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Females</strong></td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Males</strong></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic</strong></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Native American</strong></td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol

Youth by School Level and Grade

Chart 52: Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Middle School and High School)

**Definition:** The percentage of students reporting that they attended a gathering during the past 12 months where large amounts of alcohol were available.

*Data missing

**Data Source:** PNA 2006—2010

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

**Definition:** The percentage of students reporting that they attended a gathering during the past 12 months where large amounts of alcohol were available.

*Data missing

**Data Source:** PNA 2006—2010
Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol
by Gender & Race Ethnicity

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

**Definition:** The percentage of students reporting that they attended a gathering during the past 12 months where large amounts of alcohol were available.

*Data missing*

Data Source: PNA 2010

![Bar Chart](image1)

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

**Definition:** The percentage of students reporting that they attended a gathering during the past 12 months where large amounts of alcohol were available.

*Data missing*

Data Source: PNA 2010

![Bar Chart](image2)
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age Groups

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

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

**Data Source:** NSDUH 2002—2006

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

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

**Data Source:** NSDUH 2002—2006
**ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

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

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

**Data Source:** NSDUH 2002—2006

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

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

**Data Source:** NSDUH 2002—2006
## Tobacco

### Included variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Role</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consequence</strong></td>
<td>Tobacco-Related Cause of Death</td>
<td>WVS</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco-Related Diseases</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smoking During Pregnancy</td>
<td>PRAMS</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevalence/Consumption</strong></td>
<td>Current Smoking - Adults</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current Smoking - Youth</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smokeless Tobacco Use - Adults</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smokeless Tobacco Use - Youth</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk/Protective Factors</strong></td>
<td>Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smokefree Law Covering Restaurants</td>
<td>ATS</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco Compliance Rate</td>
<td>WASCOP</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers</td>
<td>SYNAR</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smokers Advised to Quilt by Health Professional</td>
<td>ATS</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smokeless Tobacco Users Advised to Quit by Health Professional</td>
<td>ATS</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Color and Shade Conventions

- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group
Tobacco-Related Mortality

Adults

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

**Definition:** Deaths per 100,000 people from lung cancer, cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), age adjusted.

**Data Source:** WVS 2008

“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

Chart 61: Stroke

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005—2009

Chart 62: Heart Disease

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005—2009
Smoking During Pregnancy
Adults

Chart 63: Maternal Smoking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During Last Trimester

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

Data Source: PRAMS 2007—2009
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, 2606, p. 2606).
Current Smoking

Adults

Chart 64: 30 Day Cigarette Use

**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 2001—2009
Current Smoking
Adults
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 65: 30 Day Cigarette Use
(Females and Males)

**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—2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 66: 30 Day Cigarette Use
(Race/Ethnicity)

**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—2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 67: 30 Day Cigarette Use (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—2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age 18-24</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 25-34</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 35-44</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 45-54</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 55-64</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 65+</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages
Chart 68: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12)

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

**Data Source:** YRBS 1995—2009
Current Smoking
Youth
by School Level & Grade

Chart 69: 30 Day Cigarette Use (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010

Chart 70: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 6 through 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010
TOBACCO
PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Chart 71: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:** YRBS 1995—2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 72: 30 Day Cigarette Use (Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I.</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****
Current Smoking
Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Chart 73: Past Month Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: YRBS 1995—2009

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

Chart 74: 30 Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010
“Cigarette use is still considered the gateway to alcohol and drug use disorders in the young”
(Compton, 2010, p. 184)
Chart 75: Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Adult Males)

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2003—2009
Chart 76: Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use (9th through 12th Grades)

**Definition:** The percentage of 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—2009
Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use
Youth by School Level

Chart 77: Social Norms: Past 30 Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 78: Social Norms: Past 30 Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Females and Males)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 79: Social Norms: Past 30 Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use
by Grade

Chart 80: Social Norms: Past 30 Day Cigarette Use (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008—2010

Chart 81: Social Norms Past 30 Day Cigarette Use (Grade 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008—2010
Tobacco Risk/Protective Factor

Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use

Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 82: Social Norms 30 Day Cigarette Use (Females and Males)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 83: Social Norms 30 Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Smokefree Law
Covering Restaurants
Adults

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming adults who say they would support a smokefree law covering restaurants.

Data Source: ATS 2004, 2006—2009
"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

Chart 85: 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—2009
TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Chart 86: 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—2009
Chart 87: Tobacco Compliance Rate

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

Data Source: WASCOP-CC 2007—2010
Chart 88: 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—2009
Smokers Advised to Quit by Health Professional

Chart 89: Adult Smokers Who Saw a Health Professional in the Past 12 Months and Were Advised to Quit Smoking

Definition: The percentage of adult smokers who saw a health professional in the past 12 months and were advised to quit smoking

Data Source: ATS 2002—2009

“After the assessment, health care providers need to advise patients on decreasing or stopping their use of the substance. Even if a person needs to be advised 10 times that he or she should stop smoking, for example, and a given professional is the seventh to do so, then the patient is one step closer to quitting”

(Compton, 2010, p. 171).
TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Smokeless Tobacco Users Advised to Quit by Health Professional

Chart 90: Adult Smokeless Tobacco Users Who Saw a Health Professional in the Past 12 Months and Were Advised to Quit

**Definition:** The percentage of adult smokeless tobacco users who saw a health professional in the past 12 months and were advised to quit

**Data Source:** ATS 2002—2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Smokeless Tobacco Users (%)</th>
<th>95% Upper C.I. (%)</th>
<th>95% Lower C.I. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Illicit Drugs

Included Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Role</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Drug-Related Mortality</td>
<td>WVS</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drug Abuse Violations</td>
<td>UCR</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence/Consumption</td>
<td>Illicit Drug Use</td>
<td>NSDUH</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana Use</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cocaine Use</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalents</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk/Protective Factors</td>
<td>Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Norms: Marijuana Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

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

The current profile section

SUBSTANCE

INDICATOR ROLE

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

Chart 91: 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 2008

"Drug abuse has been implicated in premature deaths of adolescents because of homicide, suicide, and accidents" (Powers, 2007, p. 350).
ILLICIT DRUGS
CONSEQUENCES

Chart 92: Total Drug Abuse Violations

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 2000—2009 (Data also available from DCI)

Chart 93: Drug Abuse Violations (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 2000—2009 (Data also available from DCI)
**Illicit Drug Use**

**Youth**

**Chart 94: 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—2008

“A majority [56%] of teens agree that prescription drugs are easier to get than illegal drugs and four out of ten believe they are much safer to use than illegal drugs—even if they weren’t prescribed by a doctor” (PATS, 2006, p. 20).
**Chapter 95: Illicit Drug Use (Middle School)**

**Definition:** The percentage of middle school students reporting the use of marijuana, cocaine or inhalants 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>Inhalant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart 96: Illicit Drug Use (High School)**

**Definition:** The percentage of high school students reporting the use of marijuana, cocaine or inhalants 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Cocaine</th>
<th>Inhalant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Marijuana**

**Youth**

*Chart 97: Past Month Marijuana Use*

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

**Data Source:** YRBS 1995—2009

“*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**

**PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION**

---

**Chart 98: Past Month Marijuana Use (Females and Males)**

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

**Data Source:** YRBS 1995—2009

---

**Chart 99: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)**

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

---

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

---
**Chart 100: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
"More young people ages 12–17 abuse prescription drugs than any illicit drug except marijuana" (ONDCP, 2008, p. 1).
Cocaine
Youth
by Gender

Chart 101: Past Month Cocaine Use

**Definition:** The percentage of 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—2009
ILLICIT DRUGS
PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Chart 102: Past Month Cocaine Use (Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of 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—2009

---

Chart 103: 30-Day Cocaine Use (Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who reported using cocaine in the past 30 days on one or more occasions

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****
Cocaine
Youth
by Race/Ethnicity

Chart 104: 30-Day Cocaine Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010
“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

Chart 105: 30-Day Inhalant Use
(Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010
**ILLICIT DRUGS**
**PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION**

**Chart 106: 30-Day Inhalant Use (Females and Males)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart #107: 30-Day Inhalant Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use

**Youth by School Level & Grade**

#### Chart 108: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Middle School and High School)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Chart 109: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLICIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

Chart 110: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Females and Males)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

![Chart 110](chart110)

Chart 111: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

![Chart 111](chart111)
**Social Norms:**

**Marijuana Use**

**Youth by School Level & Grade**

**Chart 112: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Middle School and High School)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart 113: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 114: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

Chart 115: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010
Licit Drugs

Included Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Role</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence/Consumption</td>
<td>Prescription Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over-the-Counter Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“The new ‘party drugs’ for teenagers are prescription and over-the-counter drugs” (Compton, 2010, p. 182).

Color and Shade Conventions

- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group
Prescription Drugs
Youth
by School Level & Grade

Chart 116: Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

Chart 117: Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010
Chart 118: Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 119: Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over-the-Counter Drugs
Youth
by School Level & Grade

Chart 120: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high sometime in the past 30 days (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 121: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high sometime in the past 30 days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 122: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high sometime in the past 30 days (Females and Males)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

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

Chart 123: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high sometime in the past 30 days (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Mental Health

## Included Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Role</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Suicide Rates</td>
<td>WISQARS</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accidental Injury Rates</td>
<td>WVS</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence/Consumption</td>
<td>Serious Psychological Distress</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health Treatment</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suicidal Ideation</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suicide Plan</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk/Protective Factors</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emotional Support</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Care and Sympathy</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Color and Shade Conventions

- **United States**
- **Wyoming, all demographic groups**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**
Rates of Suicide and Accidental Injuries

Chart 124: Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates

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

Data Source: WISQARS 2000—2007

Chart 125: Other Accidental Injury

Definition: Other accidental deaths per age-adjusted death rate per 100,000 people,

Data Source: WVS 2008
MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Chart 126: Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health Condition

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting activity limitations due to mental or emotional problems.

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WY 95% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WY 95% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Psychological Distress
Adults

Chart 127: 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
MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Chart 128: Frequent Mental Distress

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting 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—2009
Mental Health Treatment: Adults

Chart 129: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentages</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receiving treatment</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
Suicidal Ideation
Youth
High School

Chart 130: Suicidal Ideation in Past Year, Grades 9-12

Definition: The percentage of student seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

Data Source: YRBS 1995—2009
Suicide Plan
Youth
High School

Chart 131: Suicide Plan in Past Year, (Grades 9 through 12)

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

Data Source: YRBS 1995—2009

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

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

**Data Source:** YRBS 1995—2009
Emotional Support

Adults

Chart 133: Limited Emotional Support

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005—2009
Chart 134: Agree that People Are Caring and Sympathetic Toward People With Mental Illness

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Upper C.I.</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% Lower C.I.</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Role</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk/Protective Factors</td>
<td>Community Disorganization</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parents’ Attitude Toward Drug Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intent to Use Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friends’ Use of Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attitude Toward Drug Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perceived Availability of Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sensation Seeking</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Skills</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

WYOMING STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE
Chart 135: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the Community Disorganization Scale. The scale questions ask about crime, fighting, graffiti and abandoned buildings in the student's neighborhood as signs of neighborhood decay.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
Chart 136: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the Community Disorganization Scale. The scale questions ask about crime, fighting, graffiti and abandoned buildings in the student’s neighborhood as signs of neighborhood decay.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 137: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the Community Disorganization Scale. The scale questions ask about crime, fighting, graffiti and abandoned buildings in the student’s neighborhood as signs of neighborhood decay.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 138: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (High School and Middle School)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which measures how much the student thinks his/her parents would approve of the student using alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
Chart 139: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which measures how much the student thinks his/her parents would approve of the student using alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

Chart 140: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which measures how much the student thinks his/her parents would approve of the student using alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
Intent to Use Drugs
Youth
by School Level

Chart 141: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010
Intent to Use Drugs
Youth
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 142: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 143: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Friends’ Use of Drugs**

**Youth by School Level**

**Chart 144: Friends’ Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Middle School and High School)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
Chart 145: Friends’ Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

Chart 146: Friends’ Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
Chart 147: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
Chart 148: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 149: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perceived Availability of Drugs
Youth by Grade

Chart 150: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)

Definition: The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010

“Because prescription drugs are legal, they are easily accessible, often from a home medicine cabinet” (ONDCP, 2010, p. 1).
Chart 151: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition: The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010

Chart 152: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition: The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010
Chart 153: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
Chart 154: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

---

Chart 155: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
### Chart 156: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High-Risk Rate (12th Grade)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 157: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition: The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010

Chart 158: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition: The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010
Chart 159: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (8th Grade)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010
Chart 160: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010

![Chart 160: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)](chart160)

Chart 161: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which 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—2010

![Chart 161: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)](chart161)
Social Skills

Youth by School Level

Chart 162: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010
Chart 163: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Females and Males)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are not classified as lower protection because their answers to the scale, which measures the student’s assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010

Chart 164: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

**Definition:** The percentage of students who are not classified as lower protection because their answers to the scale, which measures the student’s assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

**Data Source:** PNA 2001—2010
REFERENCES


### Index

#### By Source

**Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)**

- **Tobacco**
  - Smoke free law covering restaurants: 66
  - Adult Smokers who were Advised to Quit by Health Professionals: 72
  - Adult Smokeless Tobacco Users who were Advised to Quit by Health Professionals: 73

**Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**

- **Alcohol**
  - Binge Drinking: 18–20
  - Heavy Drinking: 24

- **Tobacco**
  - Tobacco–Related Diseases; Stroke, Heart Disease: 49
  - Current Smokers Adults: 52–54
  - Smokeless Tobacco: 60
  - Smokers who Quit 1+days Adults: 68–69

**Mental Health**

- Adults’ Activity Limitation: 103
- Psychological Distress: 104
- Frequent Mental Distress: 105
- Mental Health Treatment: 106
- Emotional Support: 110
- Care and Sympathy: 111

**Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)**

- **Alcohol**
  - Alcohol–Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities: 11

**National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)**

- **Alcohol**
  - Binge Drinking: 22–23
  - 30-Day Alcohol Use Adults and Youth: 25
  - Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use: 32
  - Alcohol Dependence or Abuse: 44–45
INDEX
BY SOURCE

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
  Alcohol
    Binge Drinking During Pregnancy ...............................................................16
    Alcohol Use During Pregnancy .................................................................17
  Tobacco
    Smoking During Pregnancy.........................................................................50
  Synar Compliance Checks (Synar)
    Tobacco
      Cigarette Sale to Underage Buyers ..........................................................71
  Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police
    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 Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Data also available at Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)
    Alcohol
      Drunkenness Arrests ................................................................................4–5
      Liquor Law Violations ..............................................................................6–7
      DUI Arrests .............................................................................................8–9
    Illicit Drugs
      Drug Abuse Violations .............................................................................77
  Wyoming Vital Statistics (WVS)
    Other Accidental injury ...............................................................................102
    Alcohol
      Alcohol–Related Mortality ........................................................................2
    Tobacco
      Tobacco–related Mortality ..........................................................................48
    Illicit Drugs
      Drug–Related Mortality ...............................................................................76
  Mental Health
    Rates of Suicide and Accidental injuries ....................................................102
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Alcohol
- Drinking and Driving ................................................................. 12–13
- Ridden in a Car with Someone who had been Drinking .............. 14–15
- 30-Day Alcohol Use ..................................................................... 26

Tobacco
- Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12) ....................... 55
- Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males) .. 57
- Past Month Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity) ................................ 58
- Youth Smokeless Tobacco Use .................................................... 61

Illicit Drugs
- Cocaine Use .............................................................................. 84–85

Mental Health
- Suicidal Ideation ......................................................................... 107
- Suicidal Plan ................................................................................ 108
- Suicidal Attempt .......................................................................... 109