

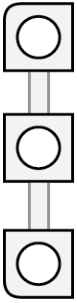


Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: State Epidemiological Profile



WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-1105

20 June 2011



Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: State Epidemiological Profile

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Citation for this document: WYSAC. (2011). *Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: State Epidemiological Profile*, by E. L. Canen, H. Costello, C. M. Cooper, L. Despain & R. A. Wambeam. (WYSAC Technical Report No. CHES-1105). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

Short reference: WYSAC (2011), Wyoming SEOW State Epidemiological Profile.

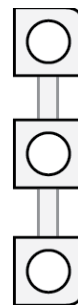
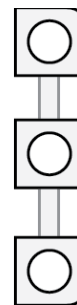
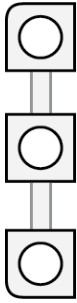


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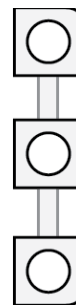


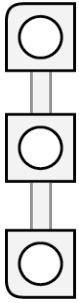
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Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: State Epidemiological Profile

1. Introduction

This report presents the Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) with findings from a comprehensive data review completed by the SEOW and Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC). It includes data on alcohol, tobacco, 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 SEOW grant. The SEOW helps determine directions to pursue, review results, and make recommendations.

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

1.2. Deliverables

As part of 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 SEOW 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.

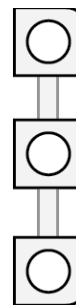
The SEOW appointed a subcommittee to assign priority scores to each potential variable. The subcommittee developed consensus priority scores for each potential variable ranging from one to four, with one being the highest priority, and four the lowest. A score of one reflects great importance of the 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-adjoined 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%.

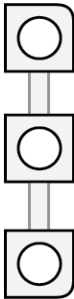




DATA SOURCES

Abbreviation	Data Source	Links
ATS	Adult Tobacco Survey	http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Tobacco
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	State: http://www.health.wyo.gov/PHSD/brfss/index.html
		National: http://www.cdc.gov/brfss
DCI	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation	http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/dci/CrimeInWyomingReports.html
FARS	Fatal Accident Reporting System	http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx
NSDUH	National Survey on Drug Use and Health	http://oas.samhsa.gov/nsduhLatest.htm
PNA	Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment	http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna
PRAMS	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	http://wdh.state.wy.us/familyhealth/mchebi/prams.html
SYNAR	Synar	http://wysac.uwyo.edu/r/30_u072910412009%20Synar%20Report%20FINAL%20(2).pdf
UCR	Uniform Crime Reports	http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/ucr
US Census	United States Census	http://www.census.gov
WASCOP-CC	Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police - Compliance Checks	http://www.wascop.com
WISQARS	Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System	http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports	http://www.dot.state.wy.us/wydot/safety/safety_statistics
WVS	Wyoming Vital Statistics	http://www.health.wyo.gov/rfhd/vital_records/index.html
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey	http://www.k12.wy.us/HS/yrbs/yrbs.asp





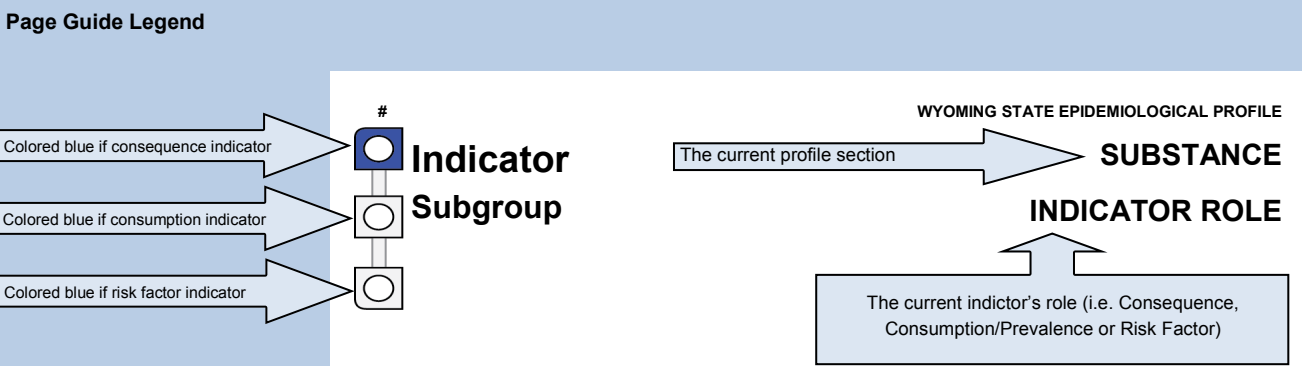
Alcohol

Included Variables

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

Color and Shade Conventions

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





Alcohol-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

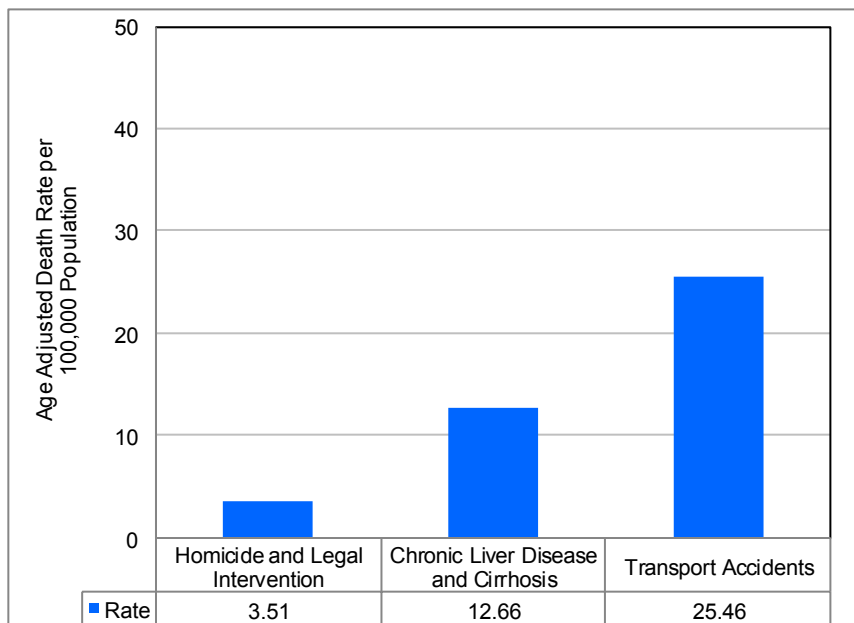
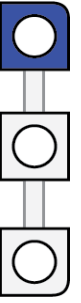


Chart 1: Age-Adjusted Death Rates—Homicide & Legal Intervention, Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis, and Transport Accidents

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

Data Source: WVS 2008



“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).



Drunkenness Arrests

Total

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

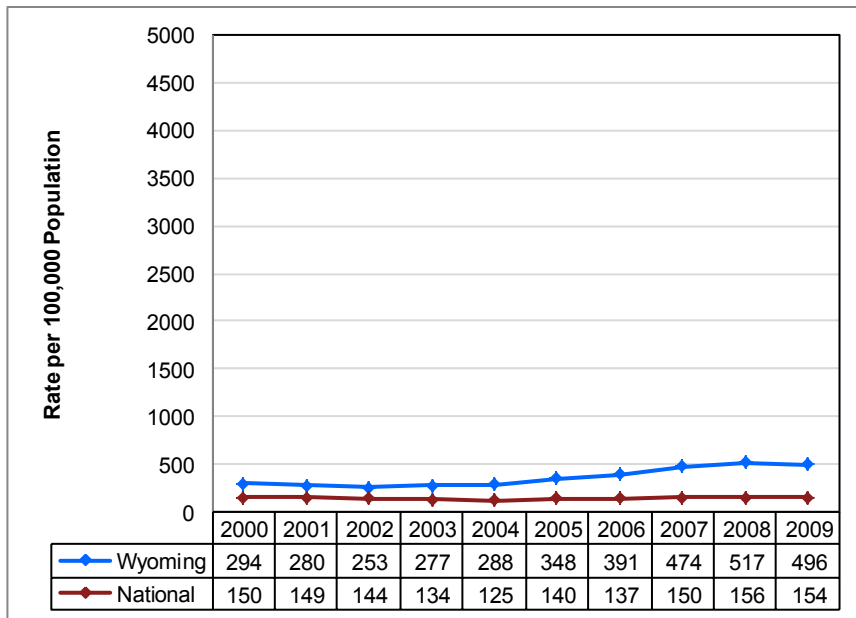


Chart 2: Drunkenness Arrests

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

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

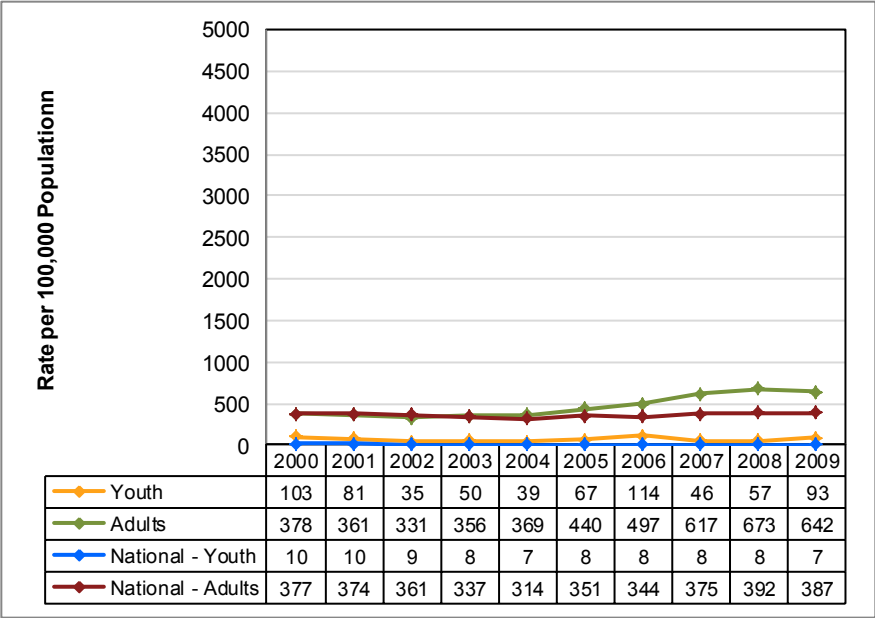
ALCOHOL
CONSEQUENCES

Drunkenness Arrests
Adults and Youth

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

Total

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

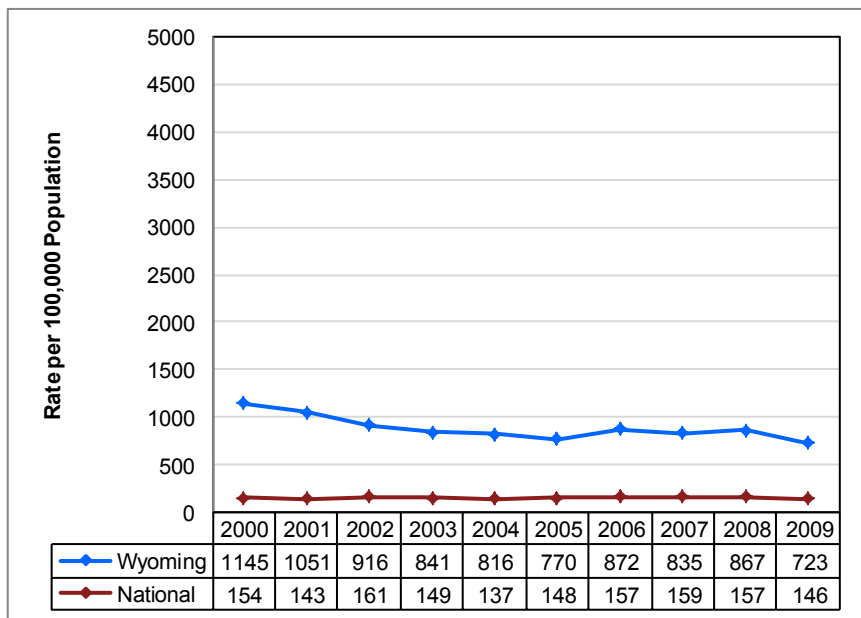


Chart 4: Liquor Law Violations

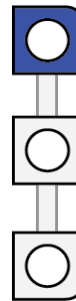
Definition: Rates per 100,000 population for state or local liquor law violation arrests, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence”.

Data Source: UCR 2002—2009
(Data also available from DCI)

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Liquor Law Violations

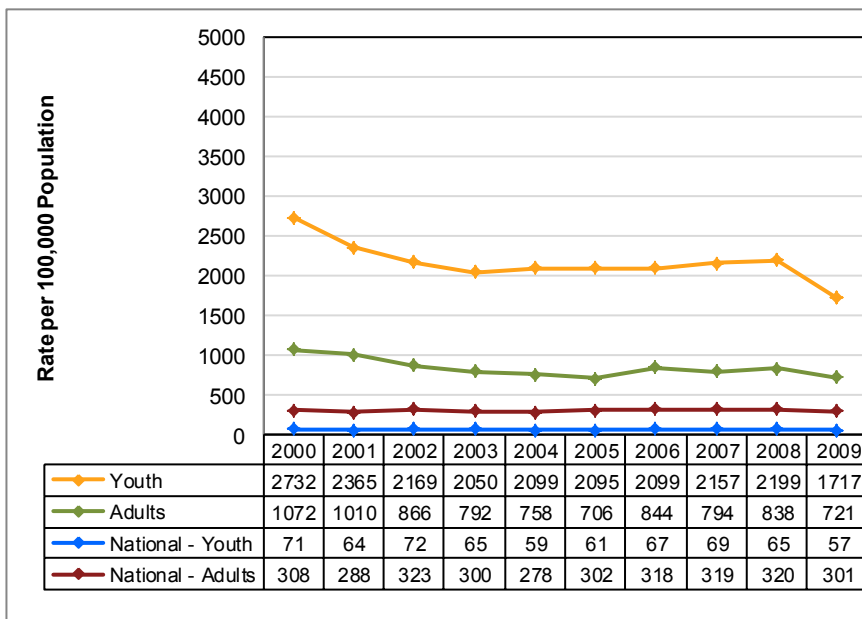
Adults and Youth



**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)





DUI Arrests

Total

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

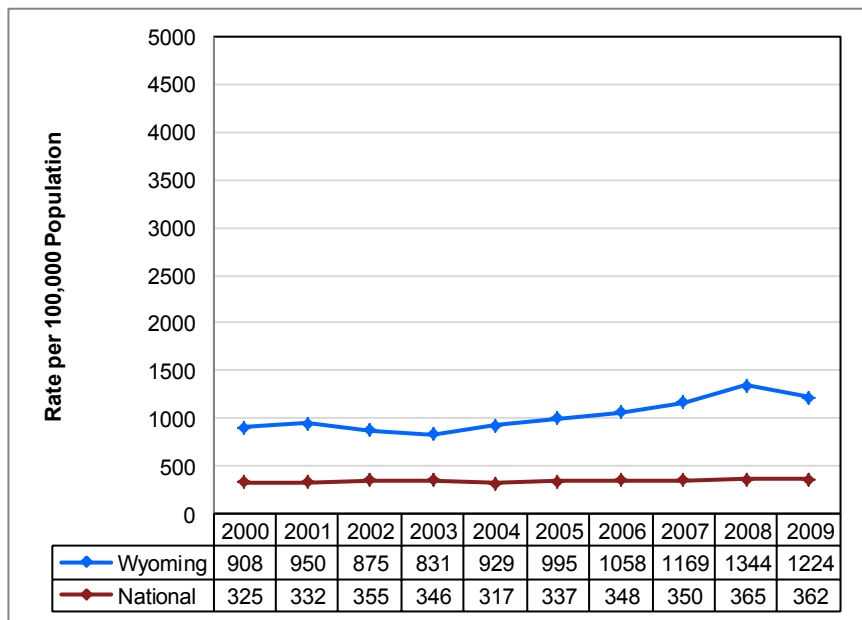


Chart 6: DUI Arrests

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

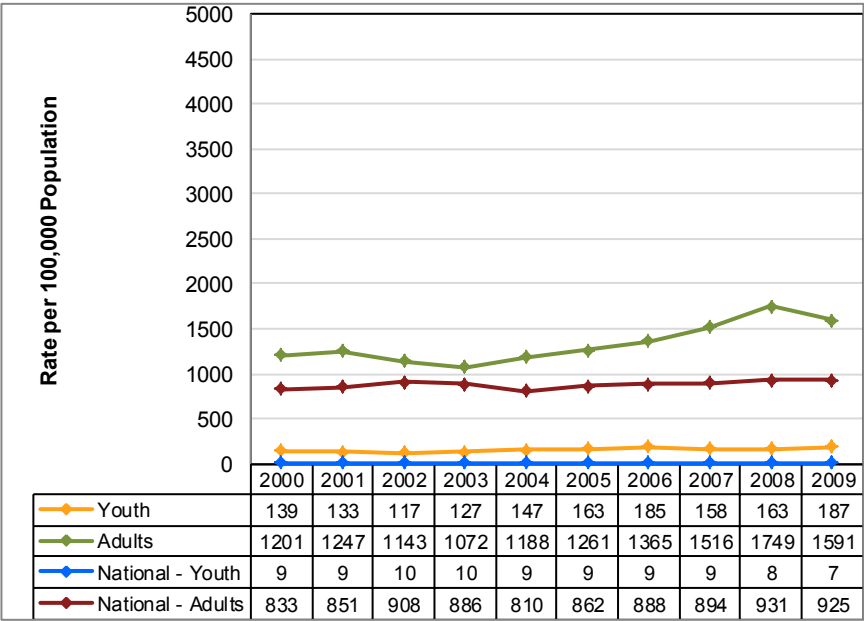


DUI Arrests
Adults and Youth

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)



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

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

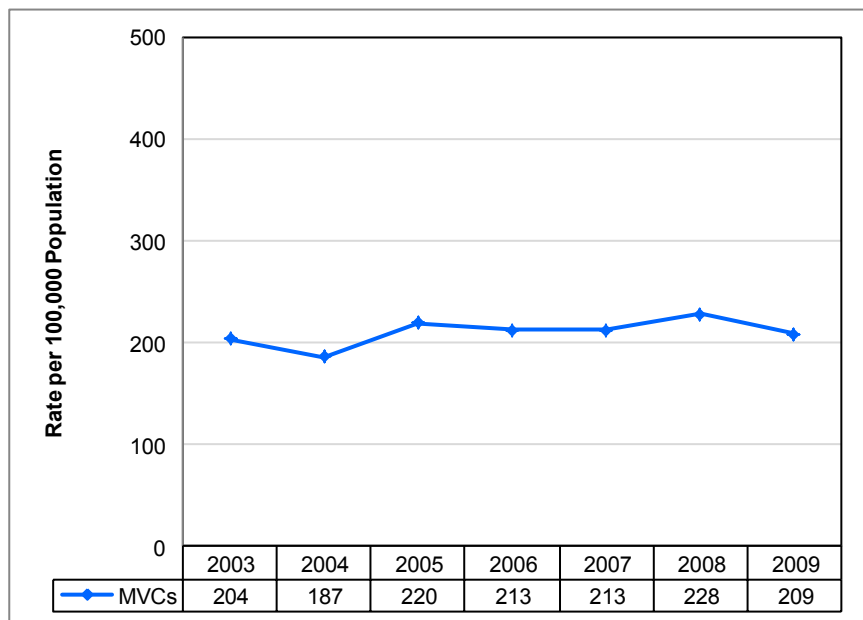


Chart 8: Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

Definition: The rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-related vehicular crashes that resulted in fatalities, injuries or property damage.

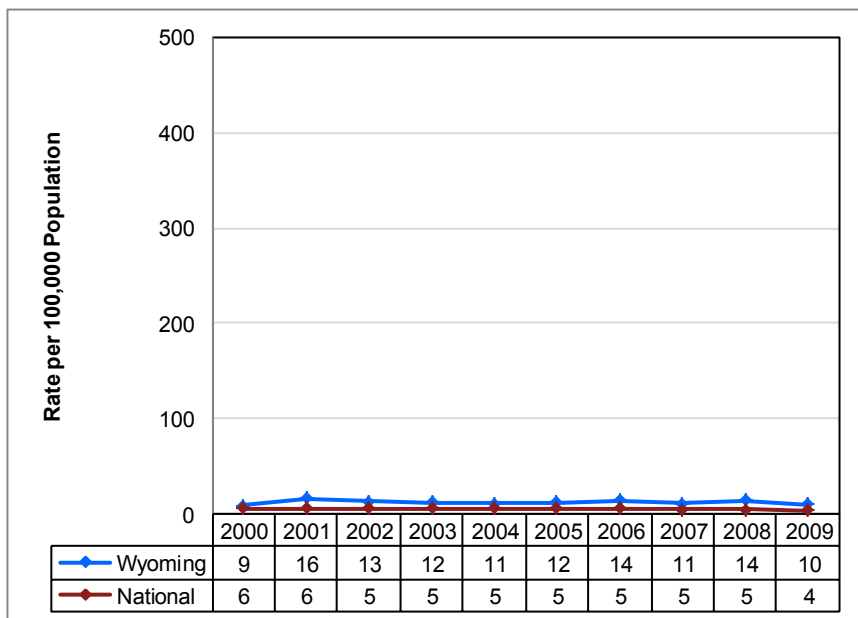
Data Source: WYDOT 2003—2009

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

Total



Data Source: FARS 2000—2009





Drinking and Driving

Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

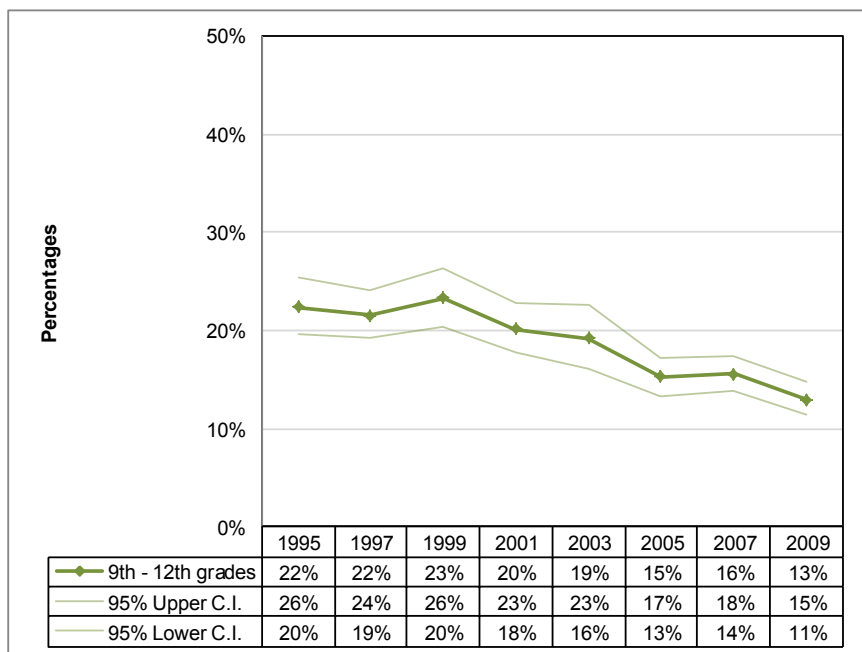


Chart 10: Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When they Had Been Drinking (Grades 9 through 12)

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

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Drinking and Driving

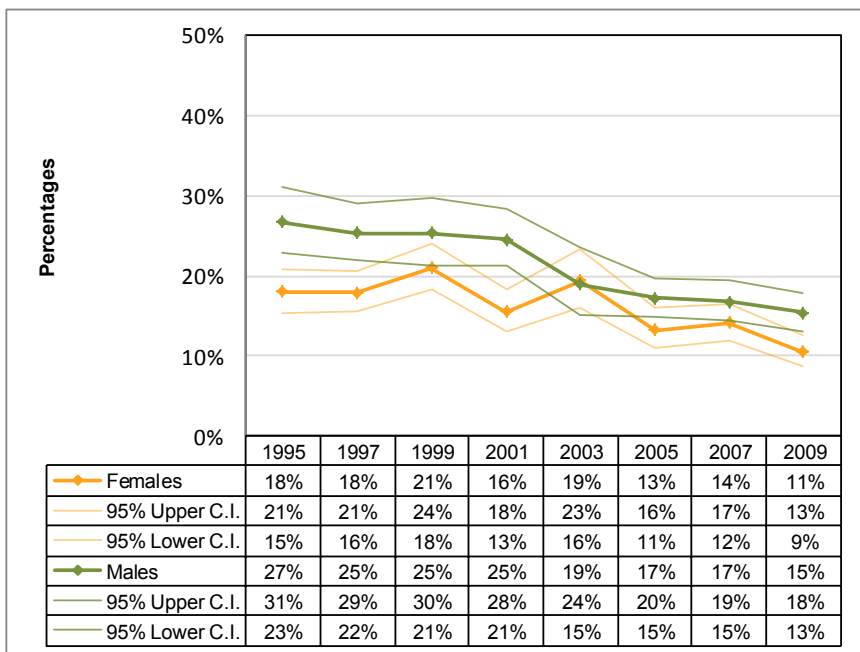
Youth
by Gender



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



Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

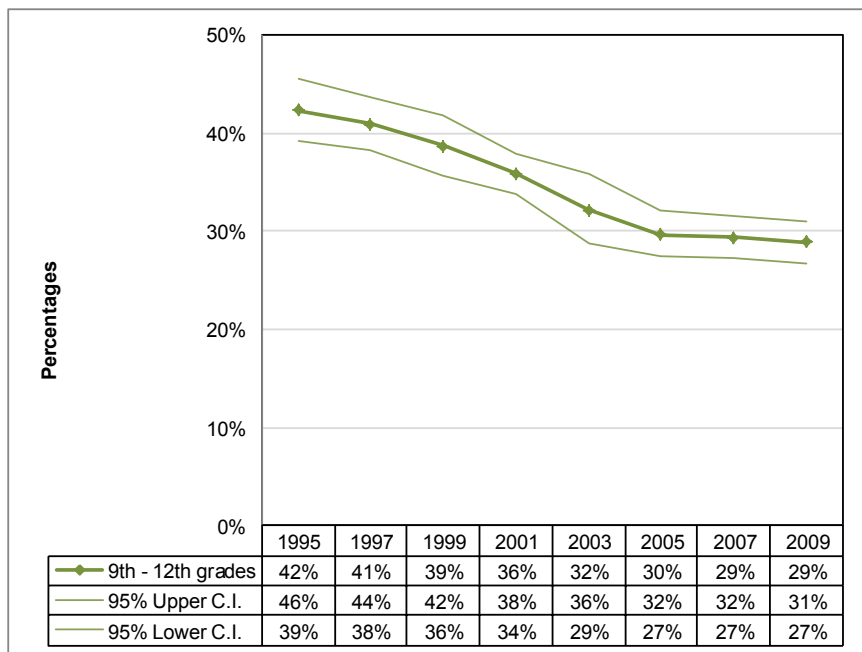


Chart 12: Students Who Had Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12)

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

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

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

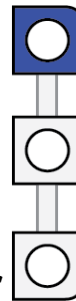
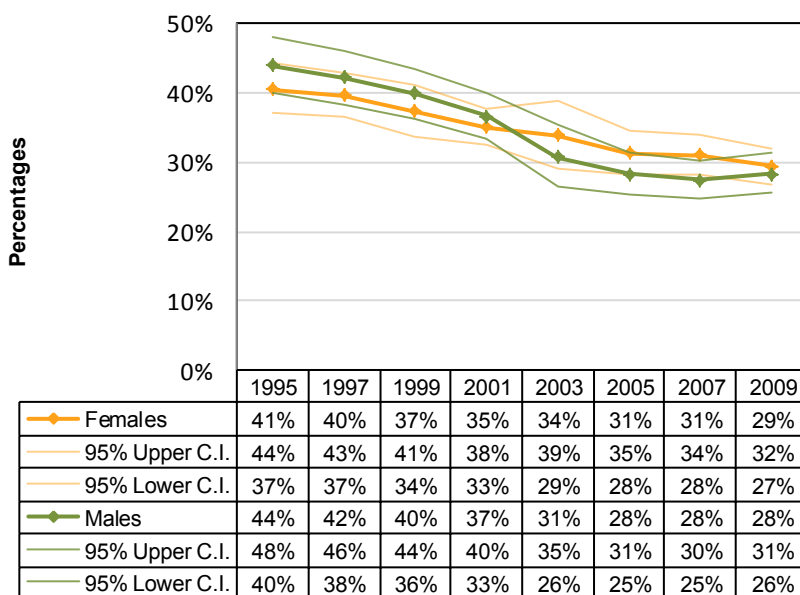


Chart 13: Students Who Had Ridden in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Females and Males)

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

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

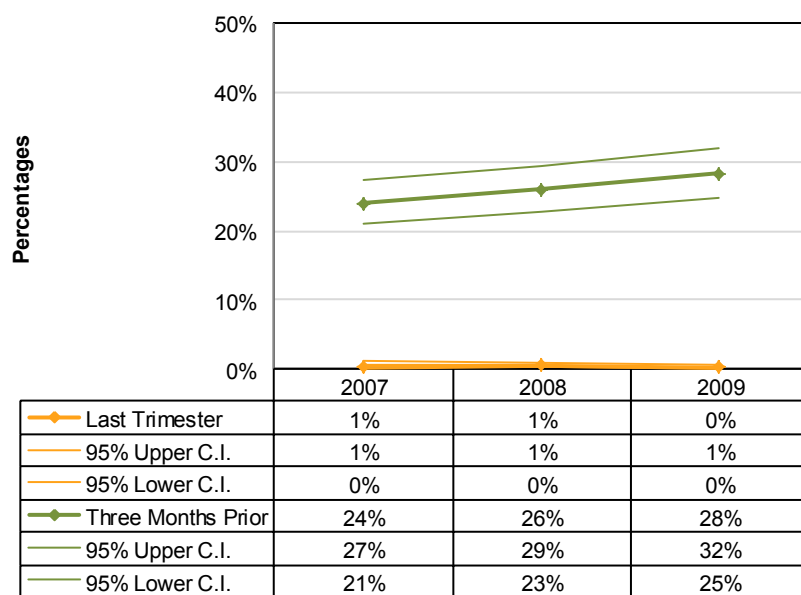


Chart 14: Maternal Binge Drinking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy

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

Data Source: PRAMS 2007—2009

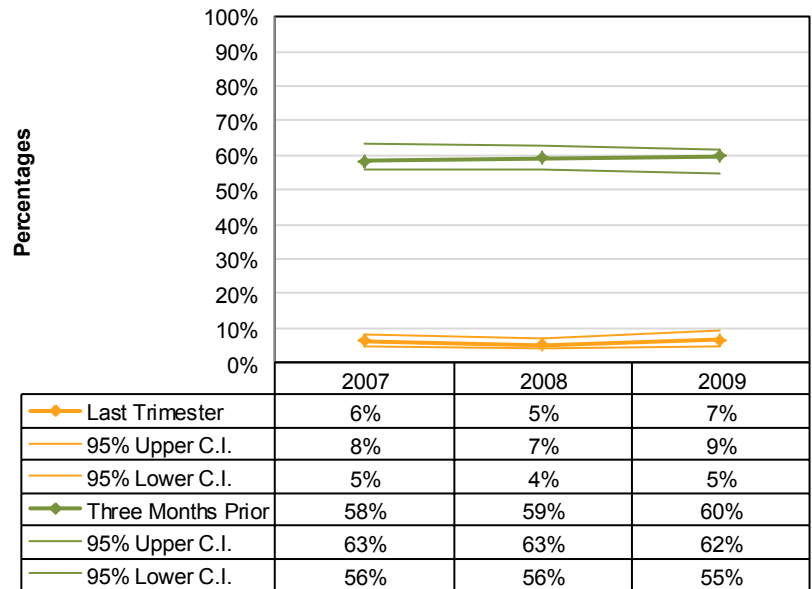
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

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

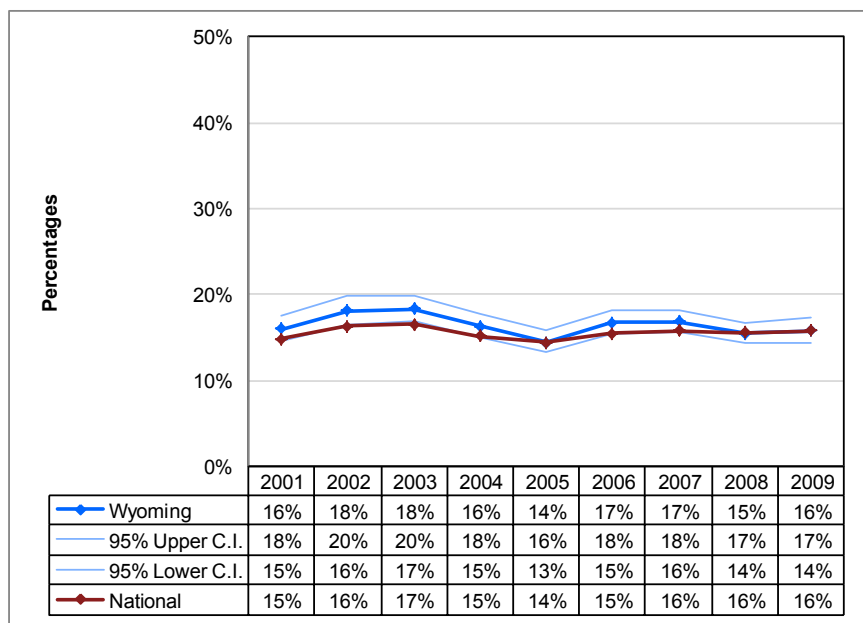




Binge Drinking

Adults

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION



**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

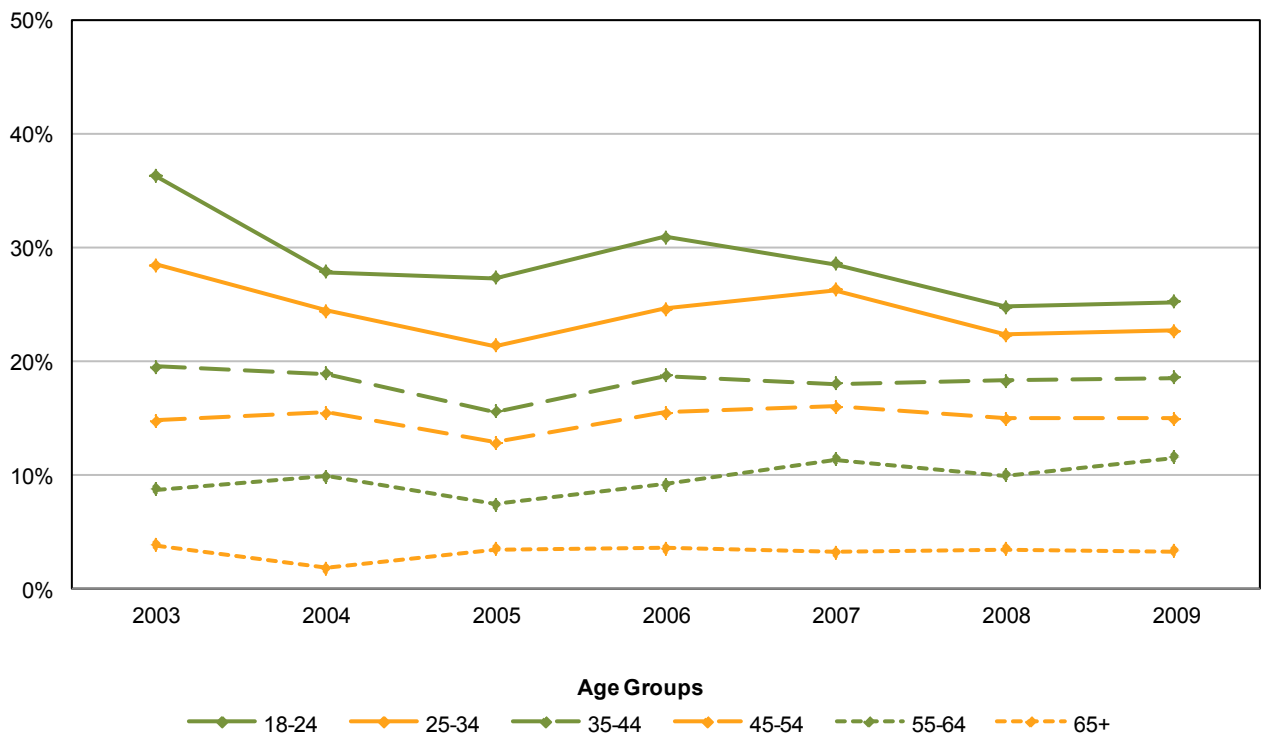
Binge Drinking

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



Ages	Year						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
18-24	36% (30% - 43%)	28% (22% - 34%)	27% (22% - 34%)	19% (16% - 22%)	29% (22% - 36%)	25% (19% - 31%)	25% (18% - 34%)
25-34	28% (24% - 33%)	24% (21% - 28%)	21% (18% - 25%)	25% (21% - 29%)	26% (23% - 30%)	22% (19% - 26%)	23% (19% - 27%)
35-44	20% (16% - 23%)	19% (16% - 22%)	16% (13% - 18%)	19% (16% - 22%)	18% (15% - 21%)	18% (16% - 21%)	19% (16% - 22%)
45-54	15% (18% - 12%)	16% (18% - 13%)	13% (15% - 11%)	16% (18% - 13%)	16% (18% - 14%)	15% (17% - 13%)	15% (17% - 13%)
55-64	9% (7% - 11%)	10% (8% - 13%)	7% (6% - 10%)	9% (7% - 11%)	11% (10% - 14%)	10% (8% - 12%)	12% (10% - 14%)
65+	4% (2% - 6%)	2% (1% - 3%)	4% (2% - 5%)	4% (3% - 5%)	3% (2% - 4%)	4% (3% - 4%)	3% (2% - 4%)



Binge Drinking



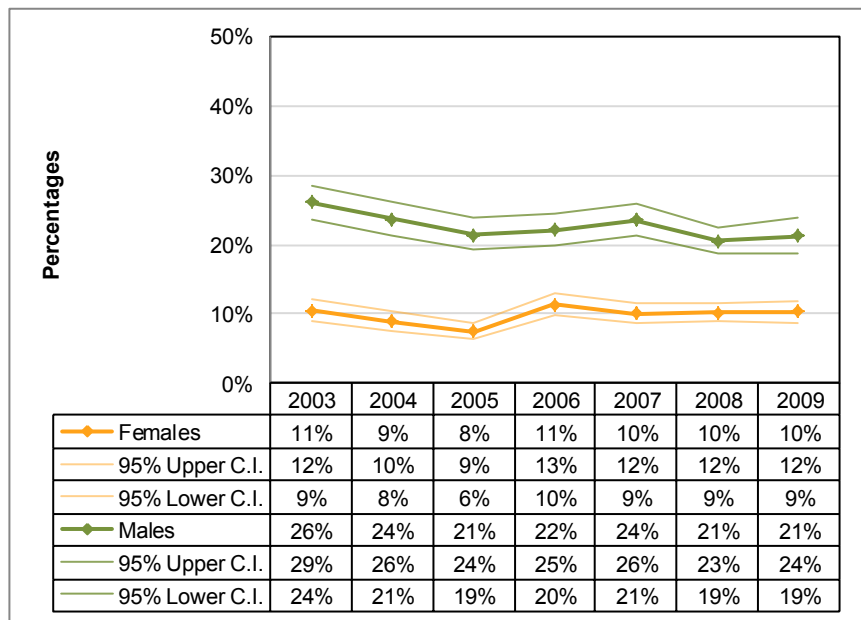
Adults

by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



ALCOHOL

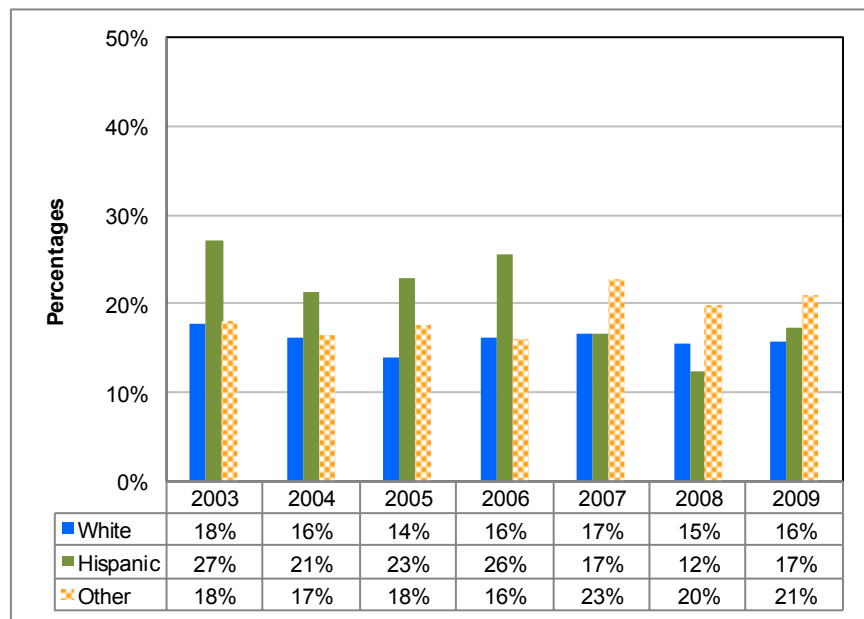
PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION



**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

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking



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

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

(Holder, 2000)



Binge Drinking

by Age Groups

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

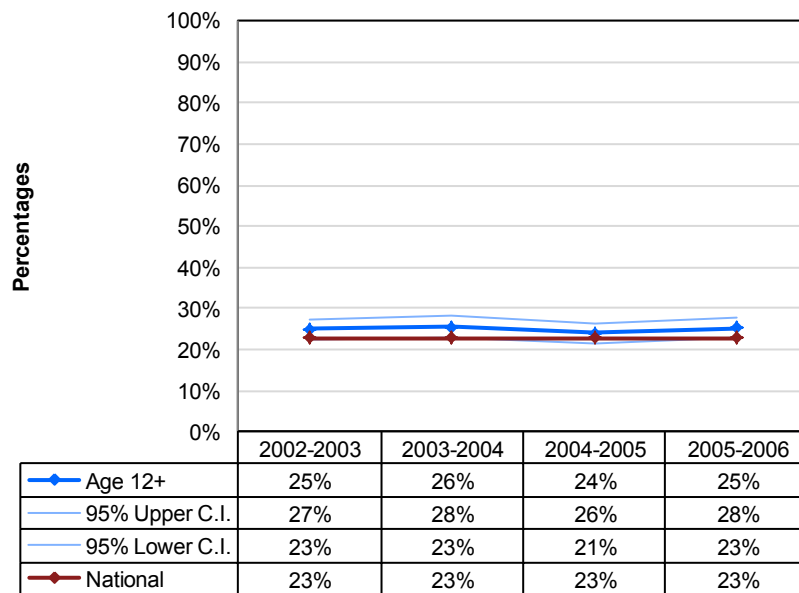


Chart 20: Binge Drinking (Ages 12+)

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

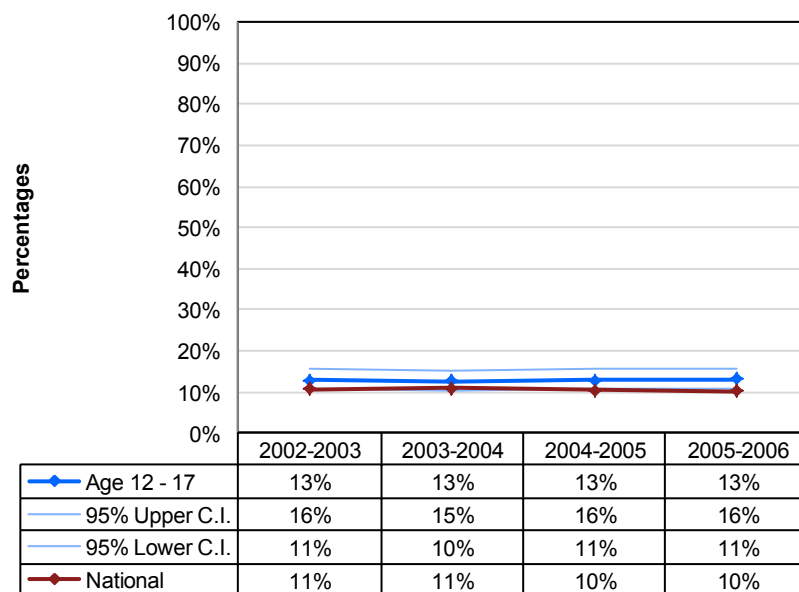


Chart 21: Binge Drinking (Ages 12-17)

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

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking by Age Groups



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

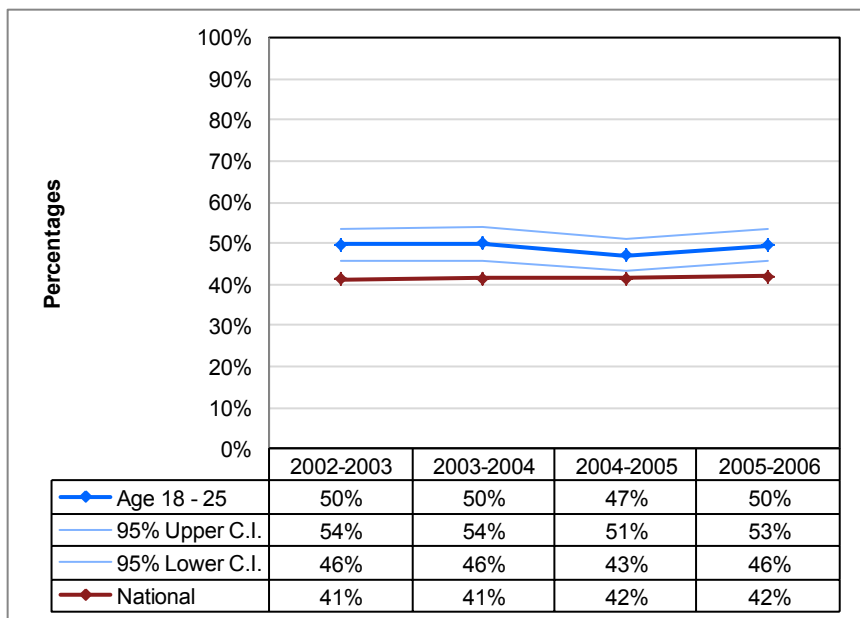
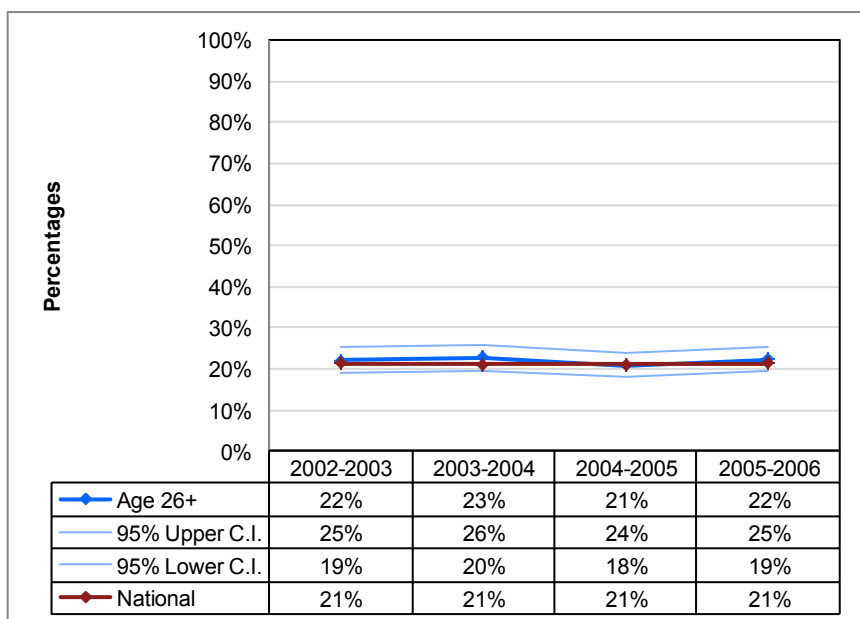


Chart 23: Binge Drinking—Adults by Age, (Ages 26+)

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





Heavy Drinking

Adults

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

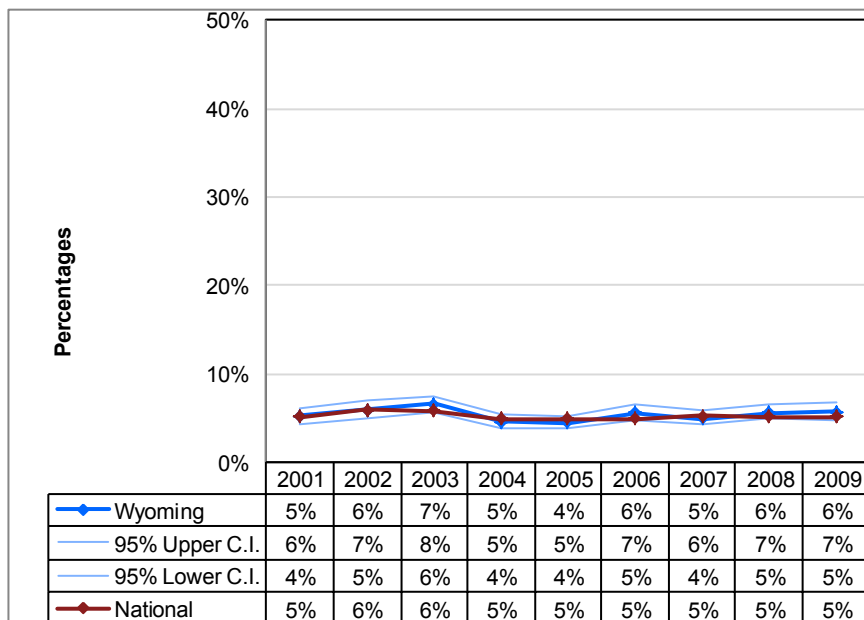


Chart 24: Adult Heavy Drinking

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

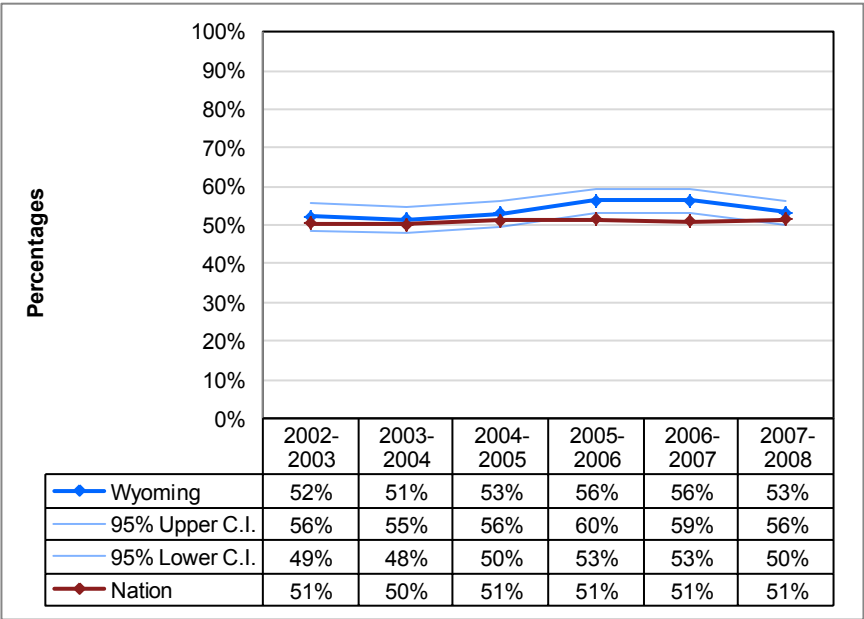
30-Day Alcohol Use
Adults and Youth



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

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

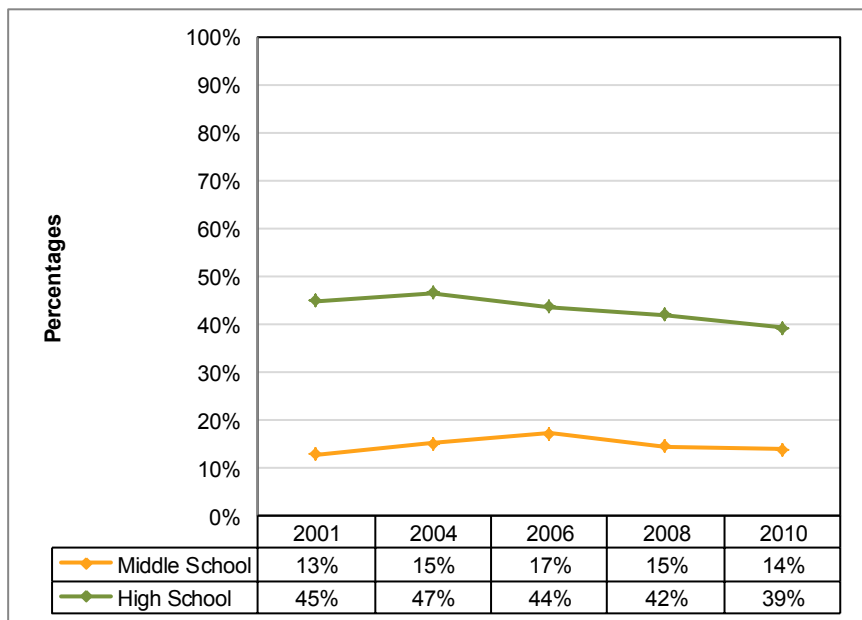


Chart 26: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Middle School and High School)

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

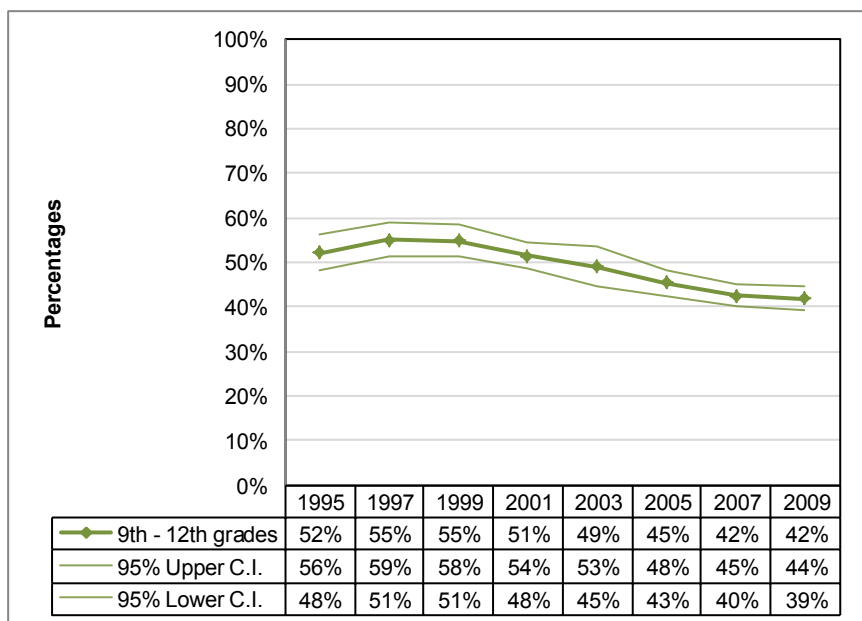


Chart 27: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 9 through 12)

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

ALCOHOL PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

30-Day Alcohol Use

Youth by School Level & Grade



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

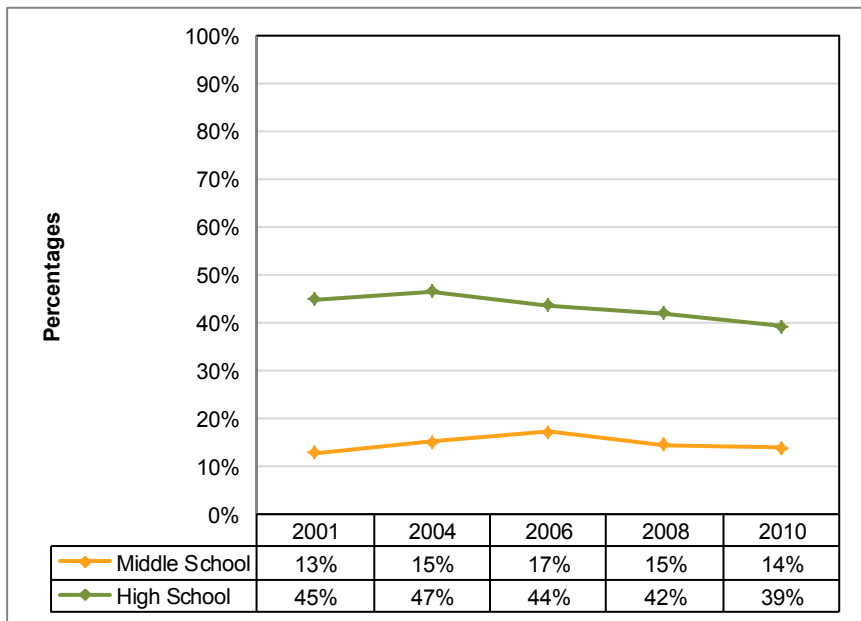
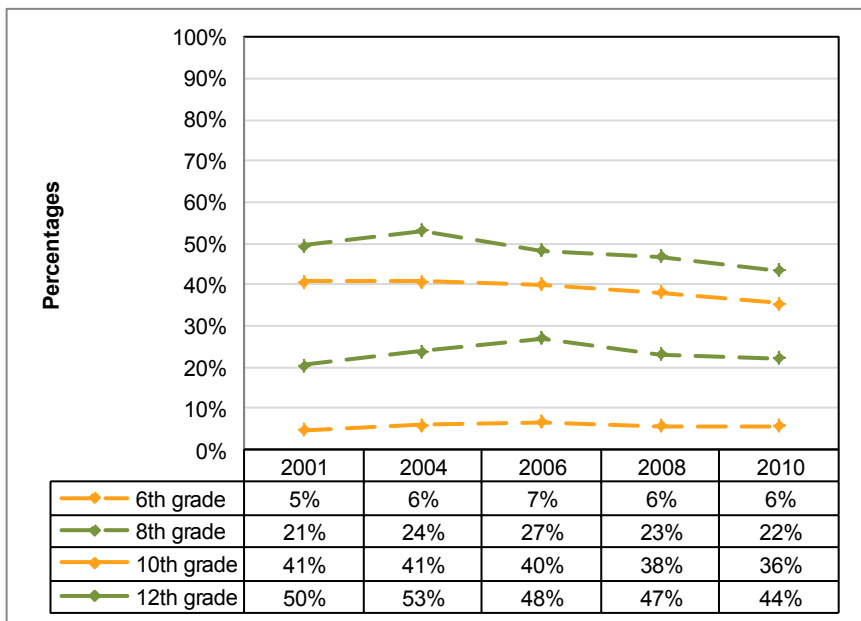


Chart 29: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

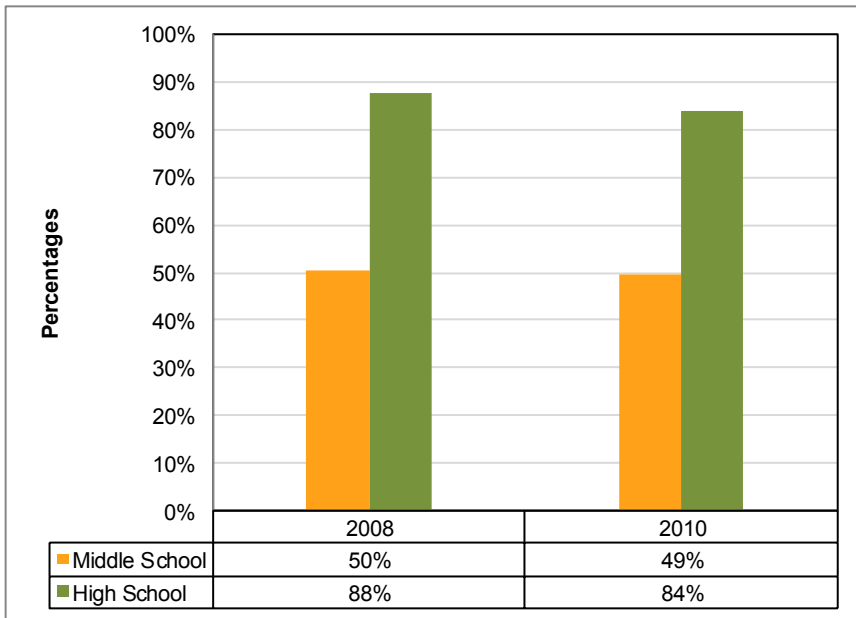


Chart 30: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Middle School and High School)

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

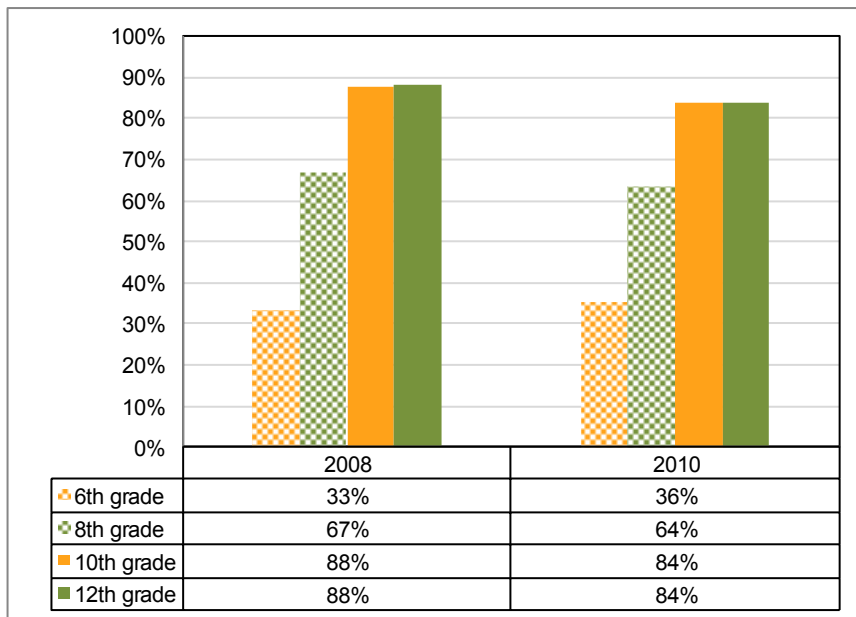


Chart 31: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

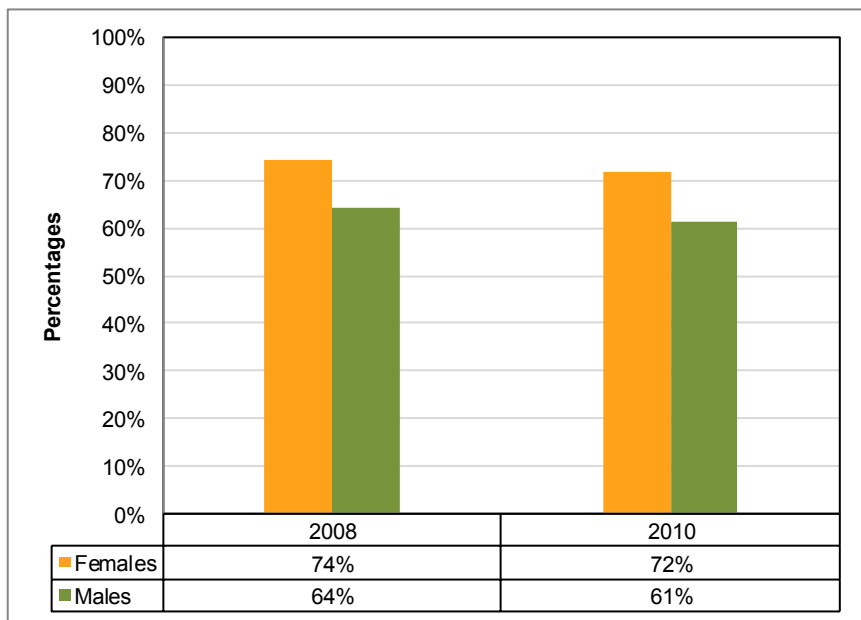
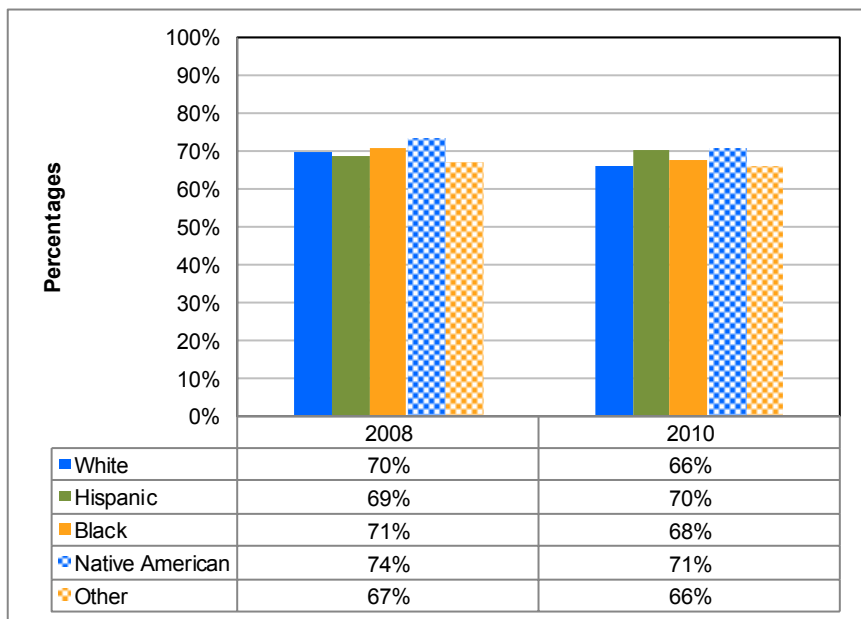


Chart 33 Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)

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

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

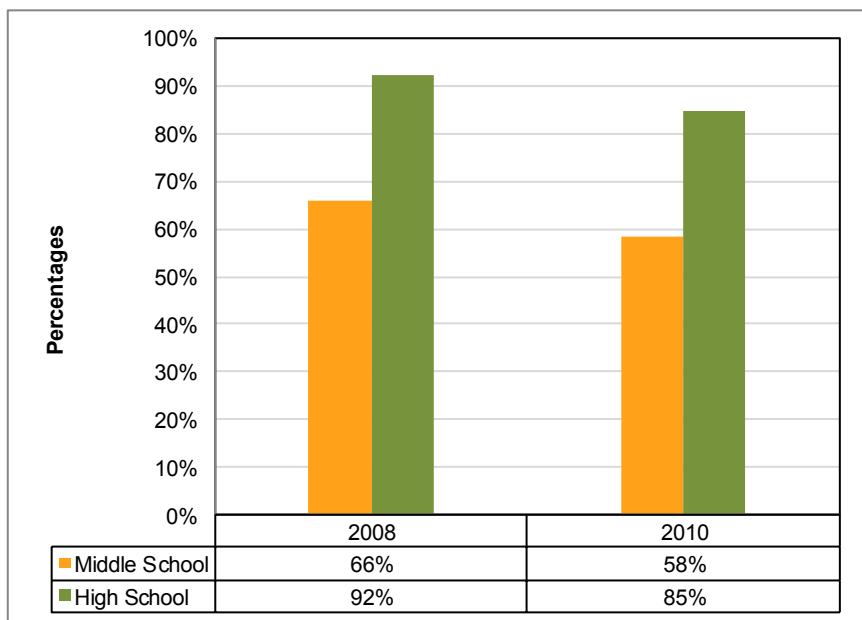


Chart 34: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Middle School and High School)

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

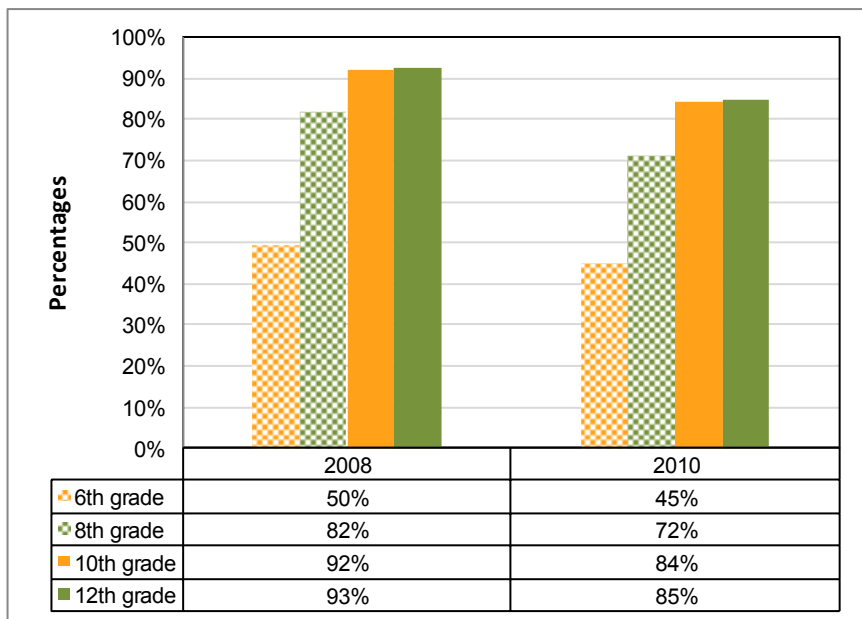


Chart 35: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

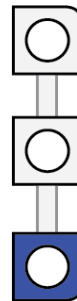


Chart 36: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Females and Males)

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

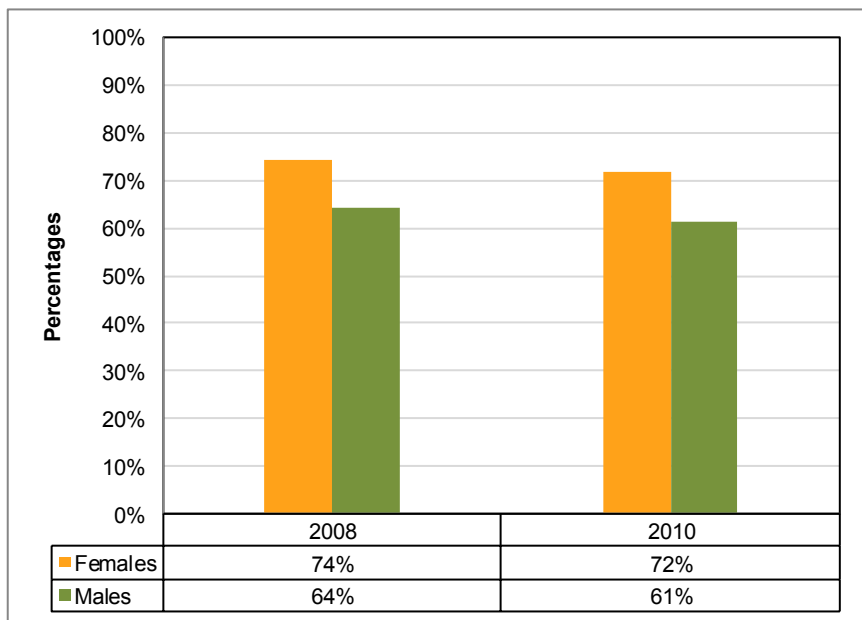
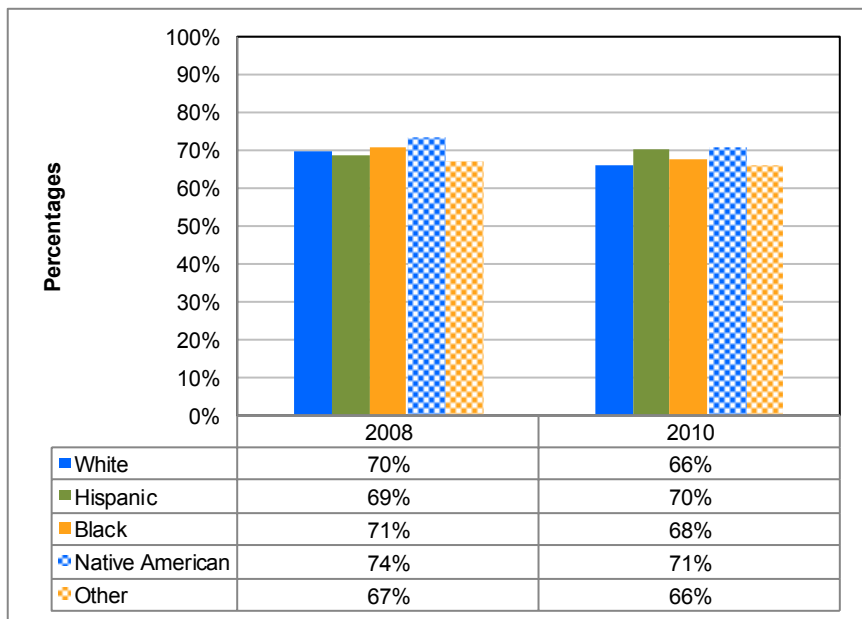


Chart 37: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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



Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

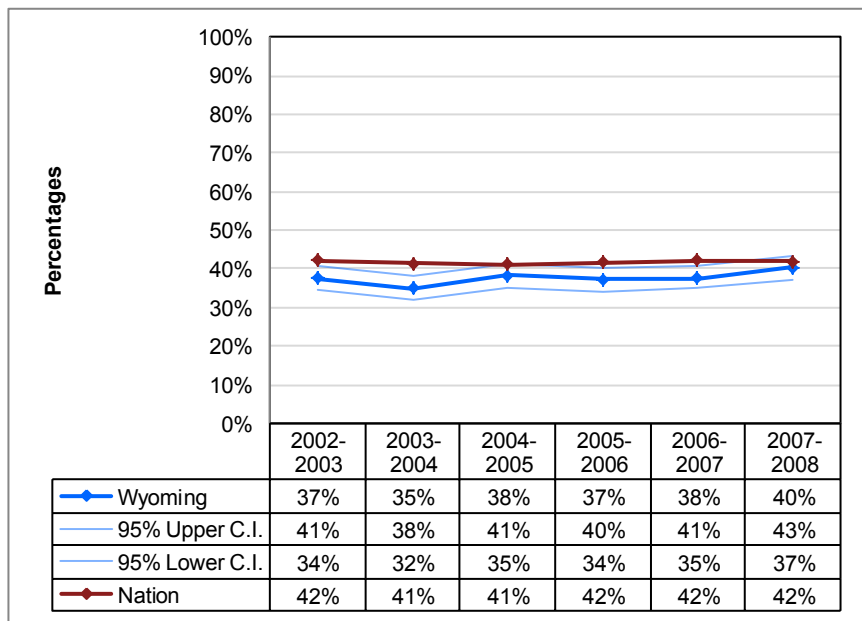


Chart 38: Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use (Ages 12+)

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

Data Source: NSDUH 2002—2008

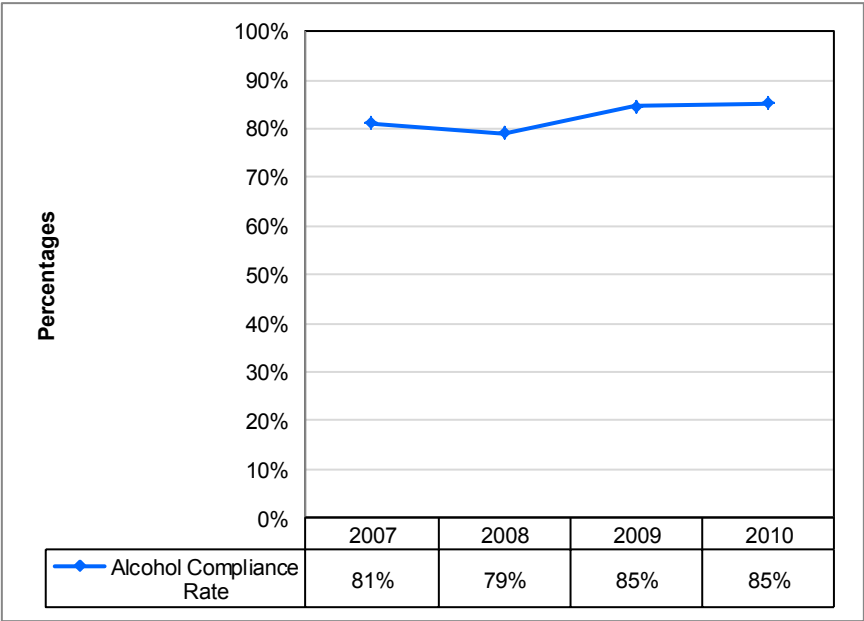
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

Alcohol Compliance
Rate

Chart 39: Alcohol Compliance Rate

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

Data Source: WASCOP-CC
2007—2010



Source of Last Alcohol Drink Youth by School Level

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

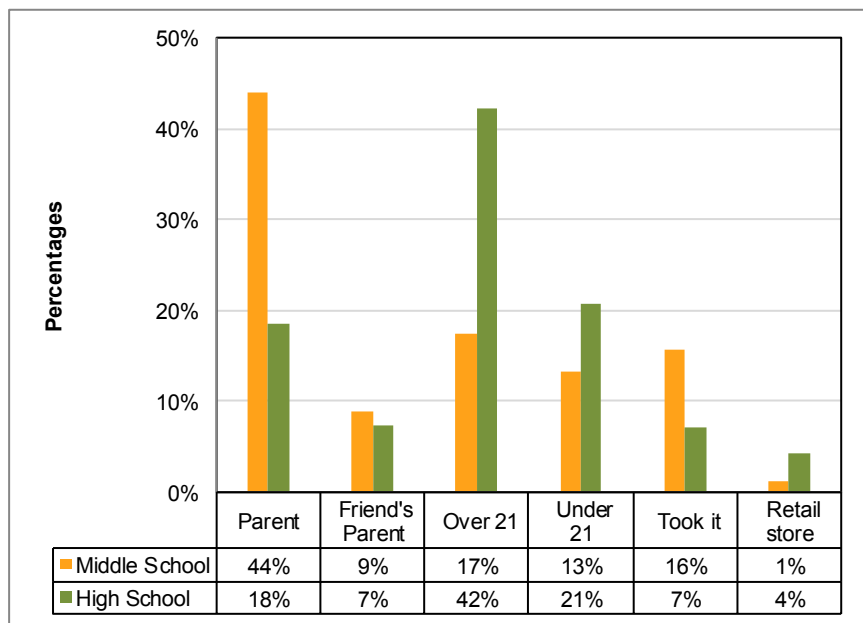


Chart 40: Source of Last Alcohol Drink (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2010

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Source of Last Alcohol Drink Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



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

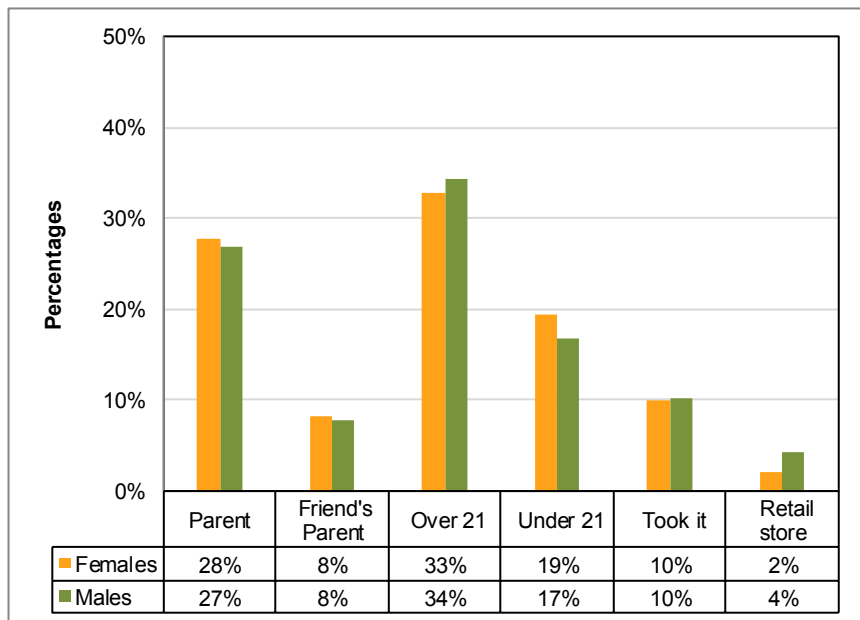
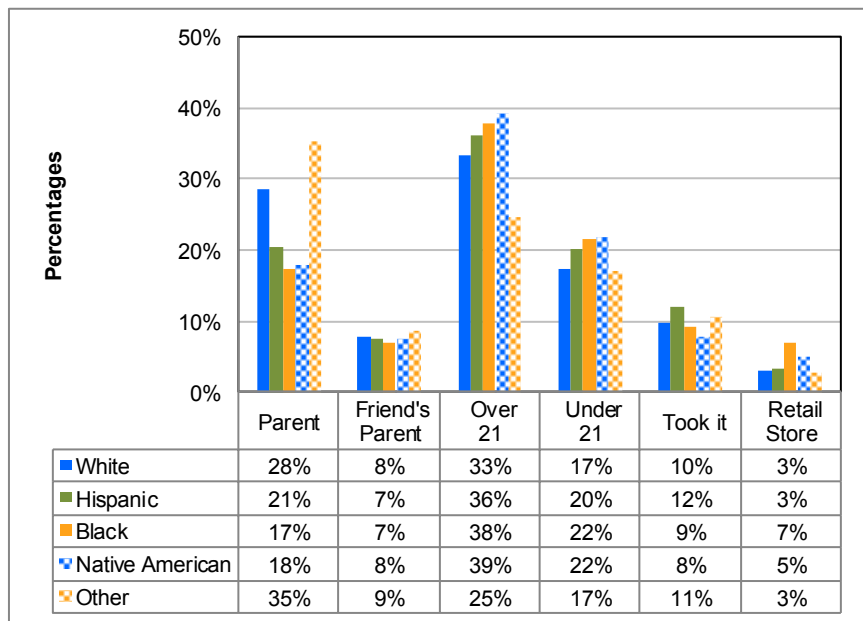


Chart 42: Source of Last Alcohol Drink (Race/Ethnicity)

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

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

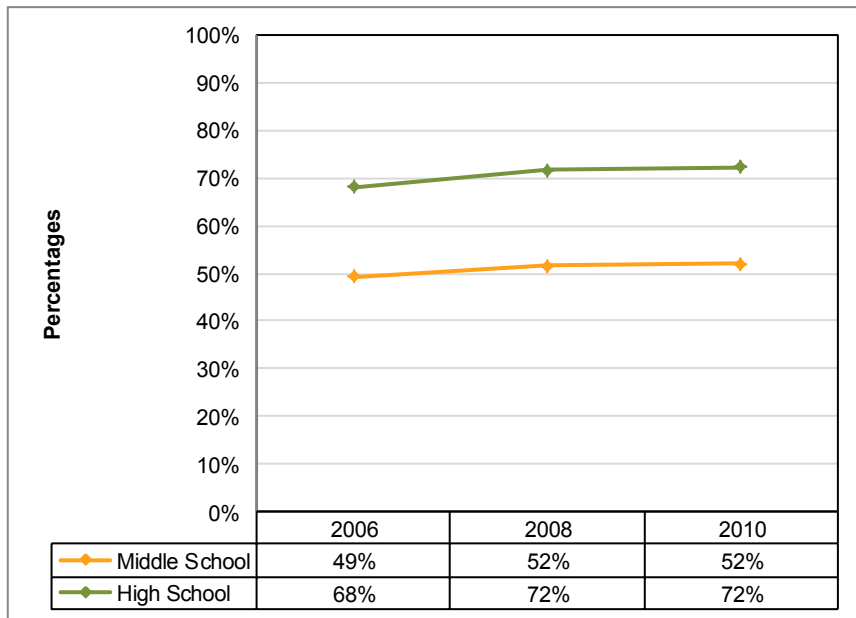


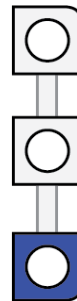
Chart 43: Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

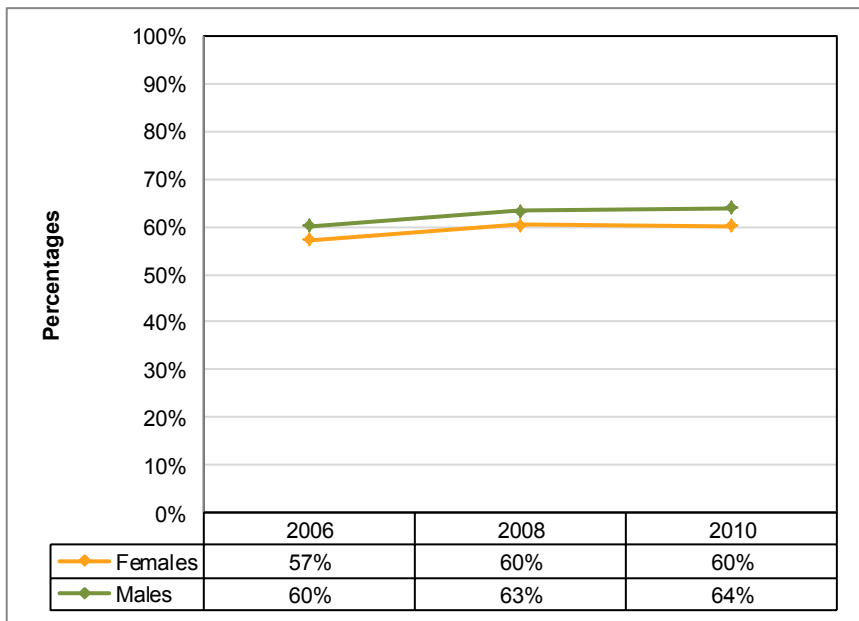
Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



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

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

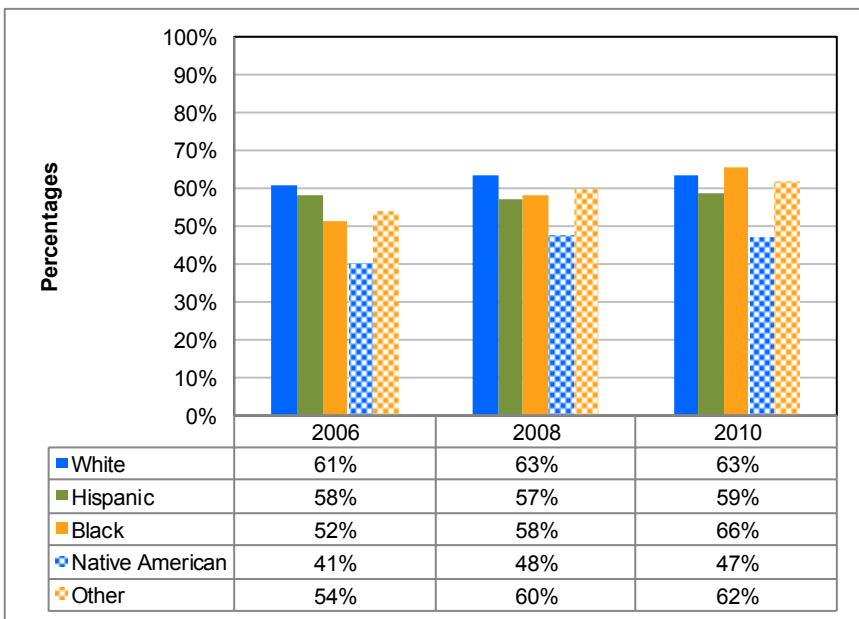
Data Source: PNA 2006—2010



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

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010



Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking Youth by School Level

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

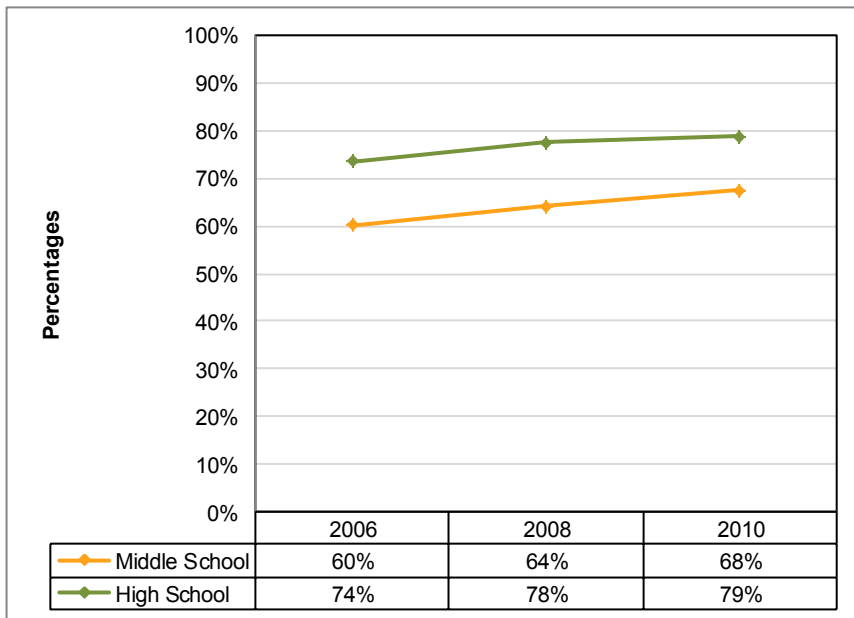


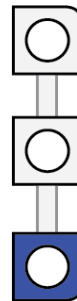
Chart 46: Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

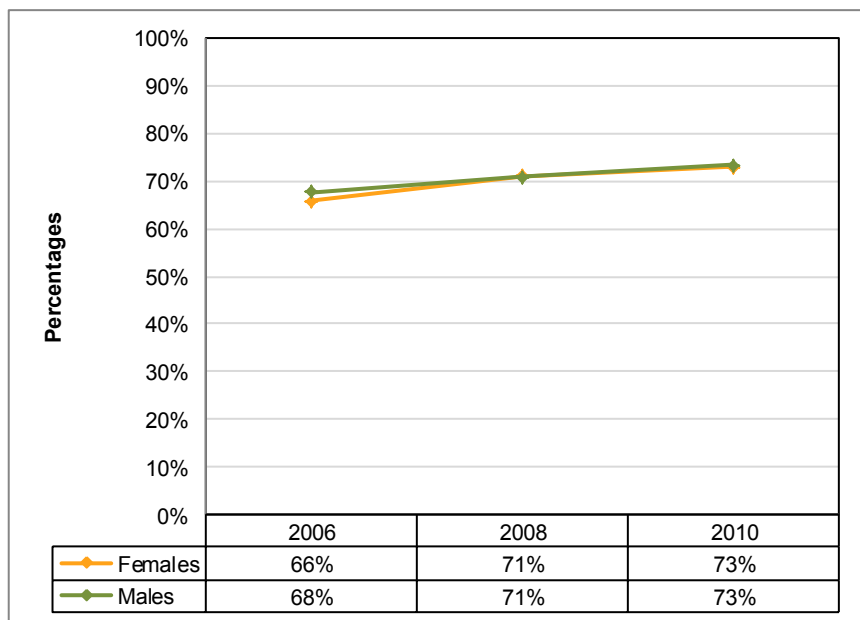
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking Youth Gender & Race/Ethnicity



**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 .

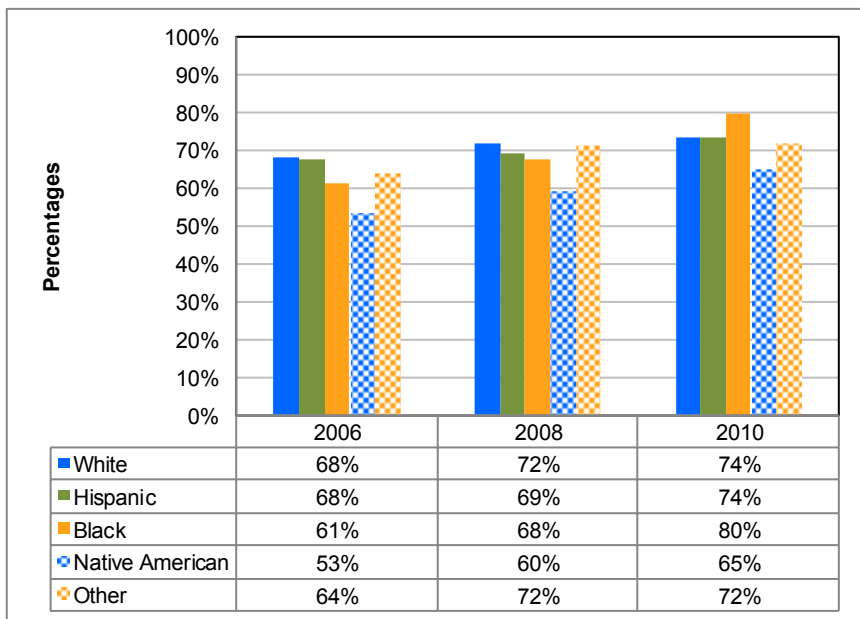
Data Source: PNA 2006—2010



**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



Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated Youth by School Level

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

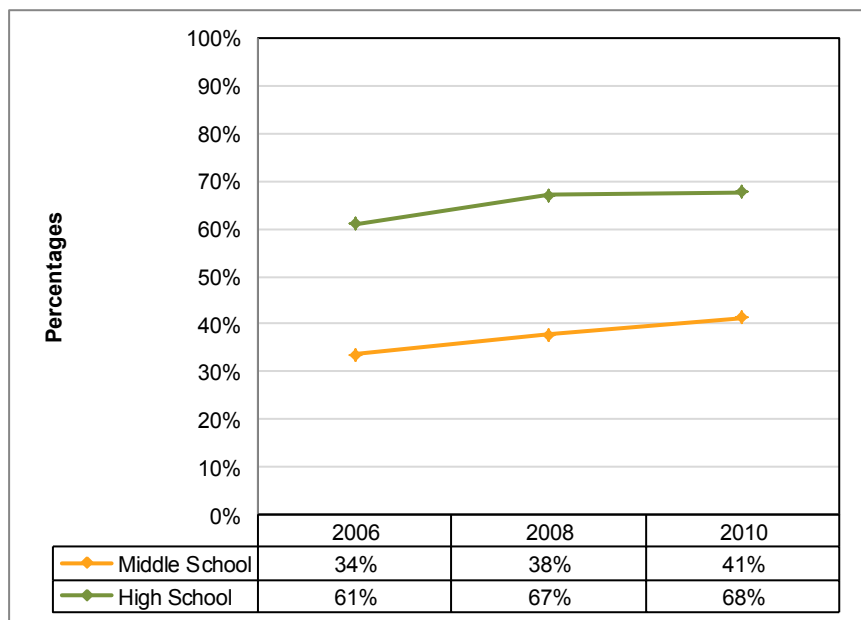


Chart 49: Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Middle School and High School)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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

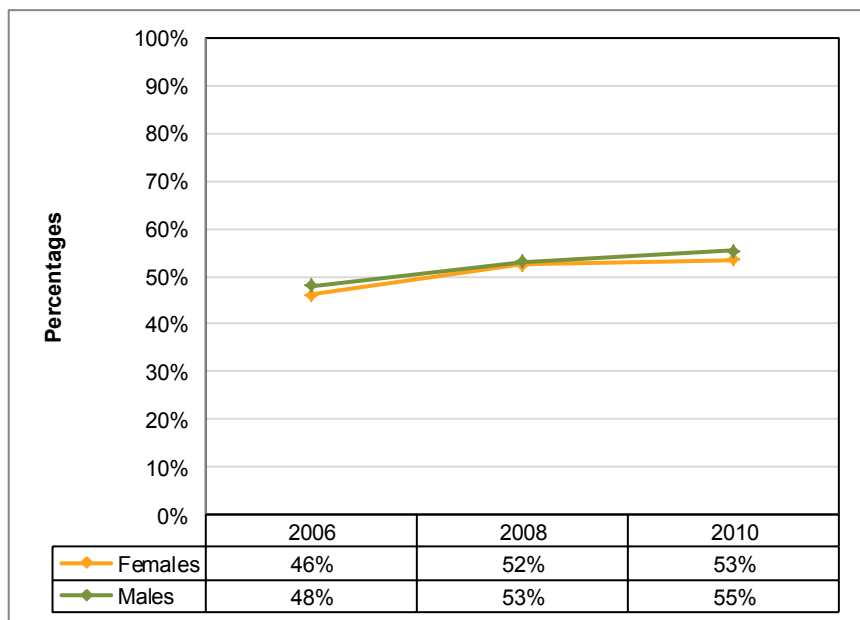
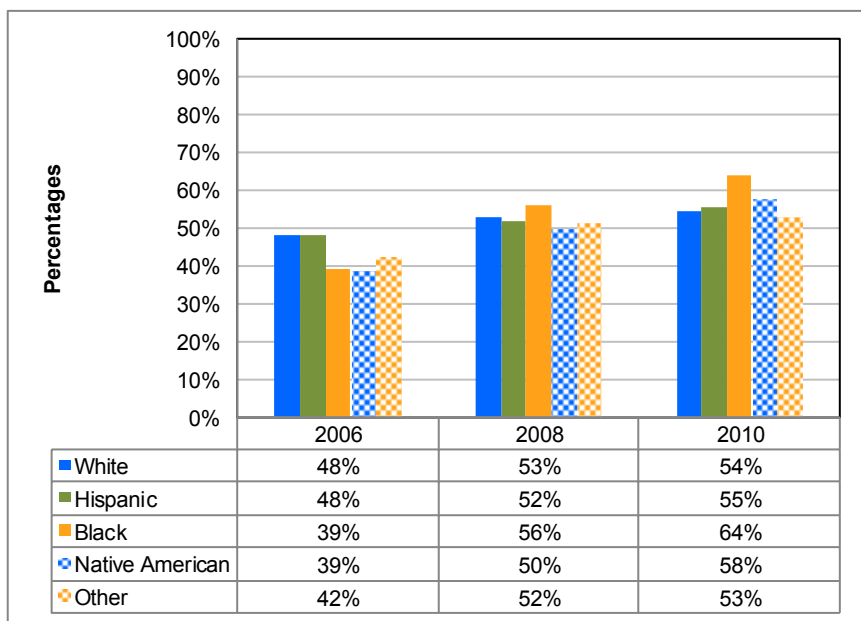


Chart 51: Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006—2010



Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Youth by School Level and Grade

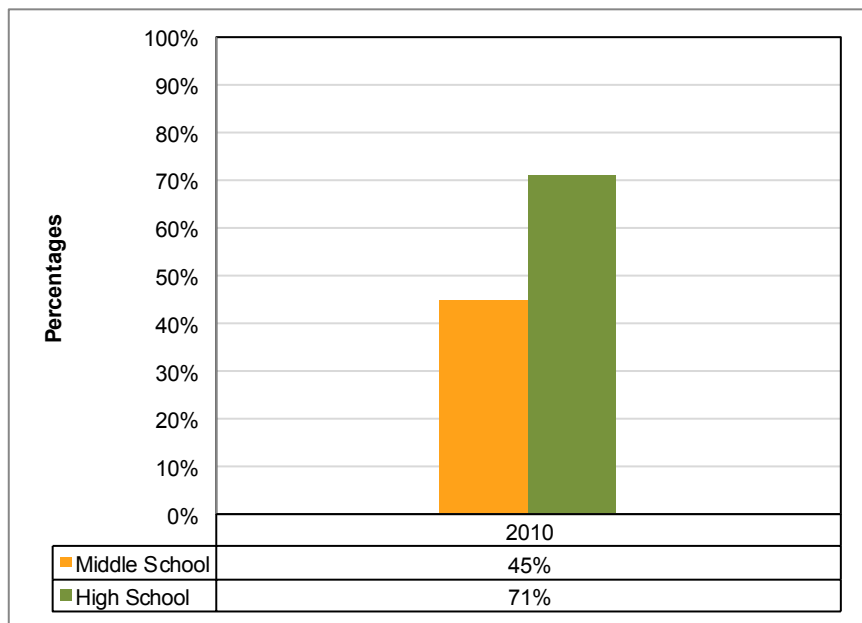


Chart 52: Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Middle School and High School)

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

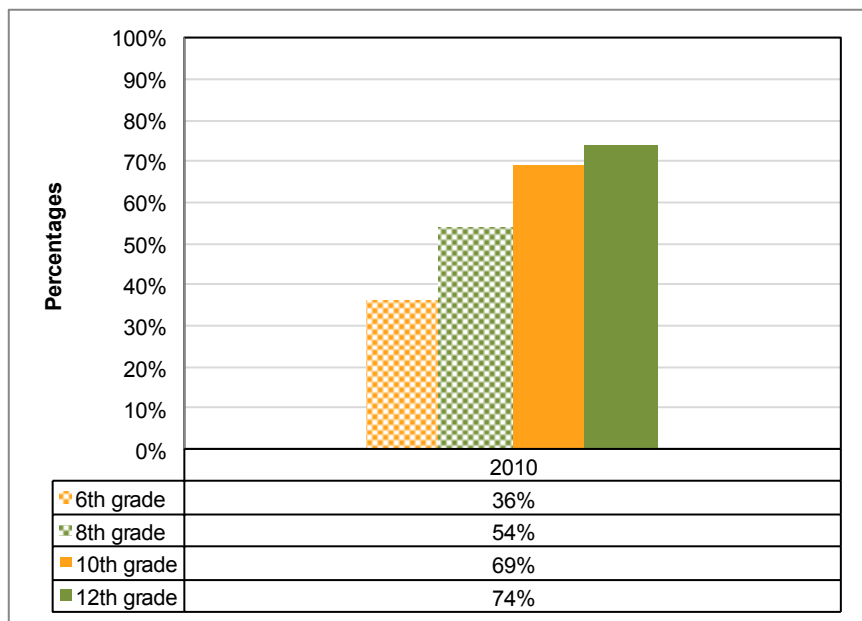


Chart 53: Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

Gathering with Large
Amounts of Available Alcohol
Youth
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

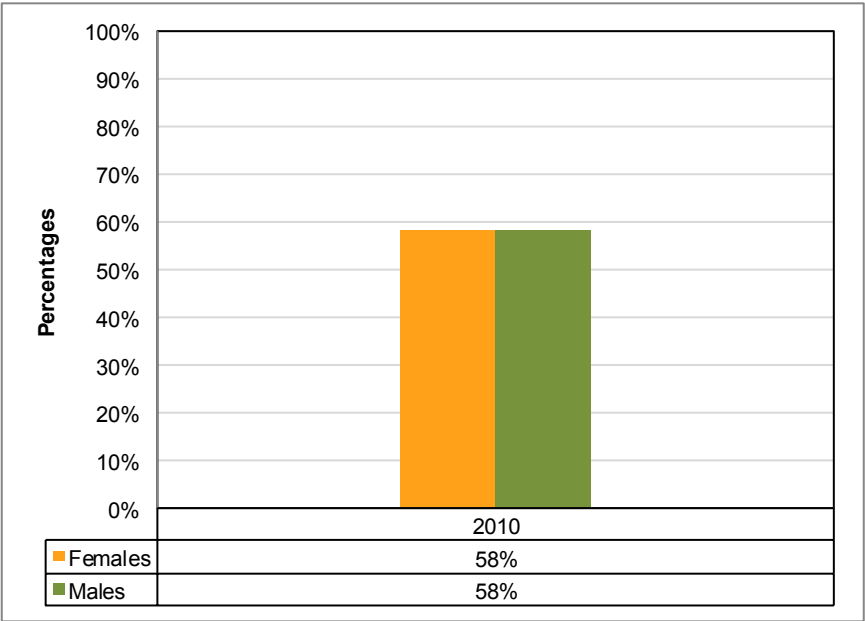
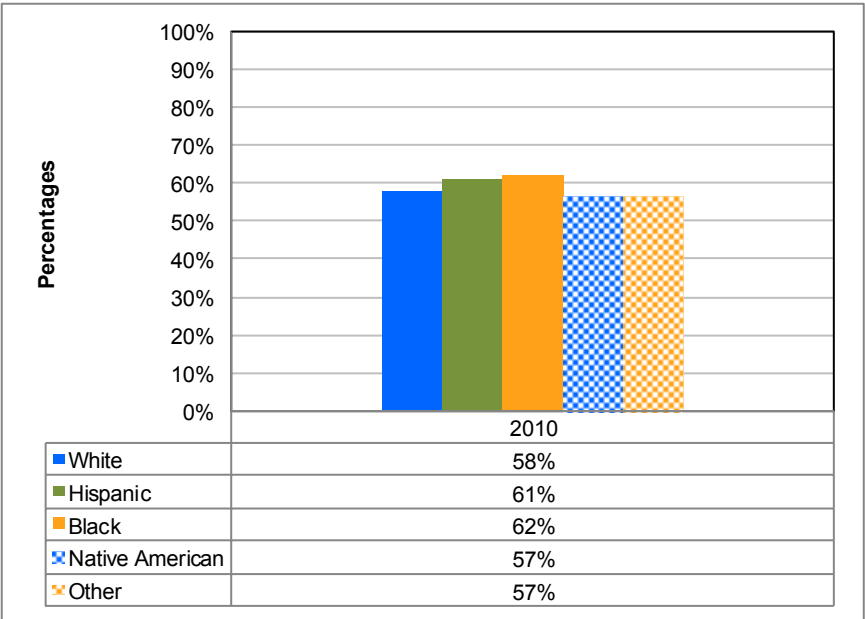


Chart 55: Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Race/Ethnicity)

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



Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age Groups

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

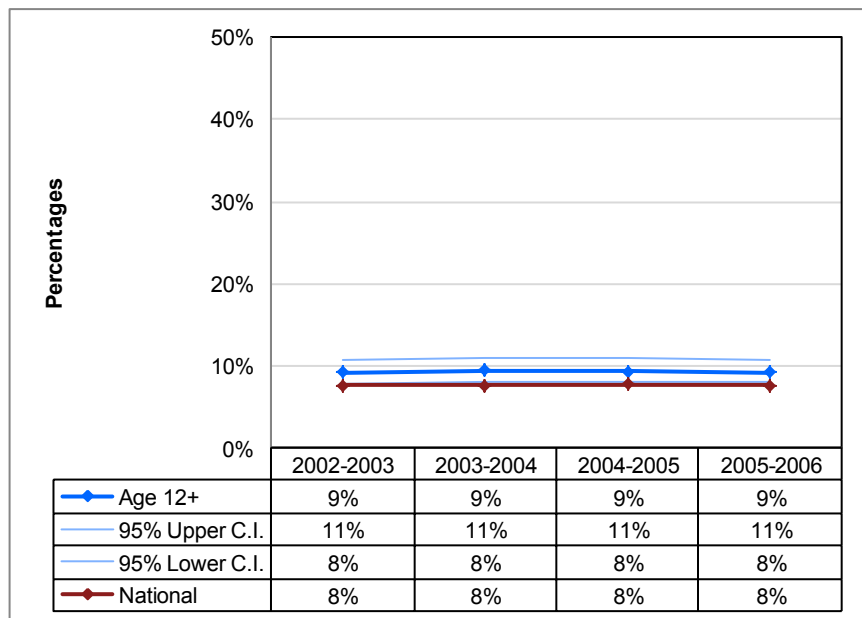


Chart 56: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12+)

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

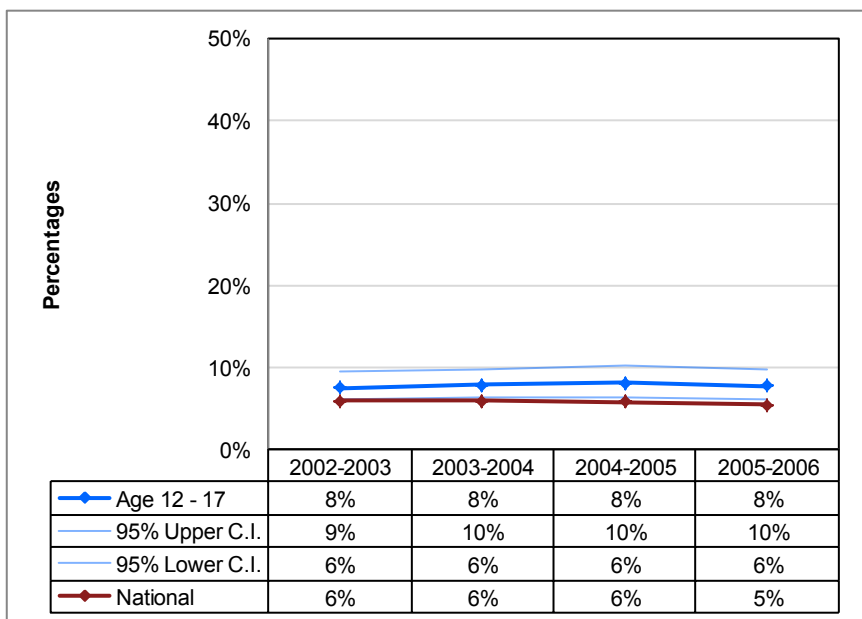


Chart 57: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12-17)

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

Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age Groups

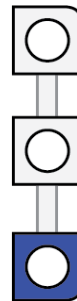


Chart 58: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 18-25)

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

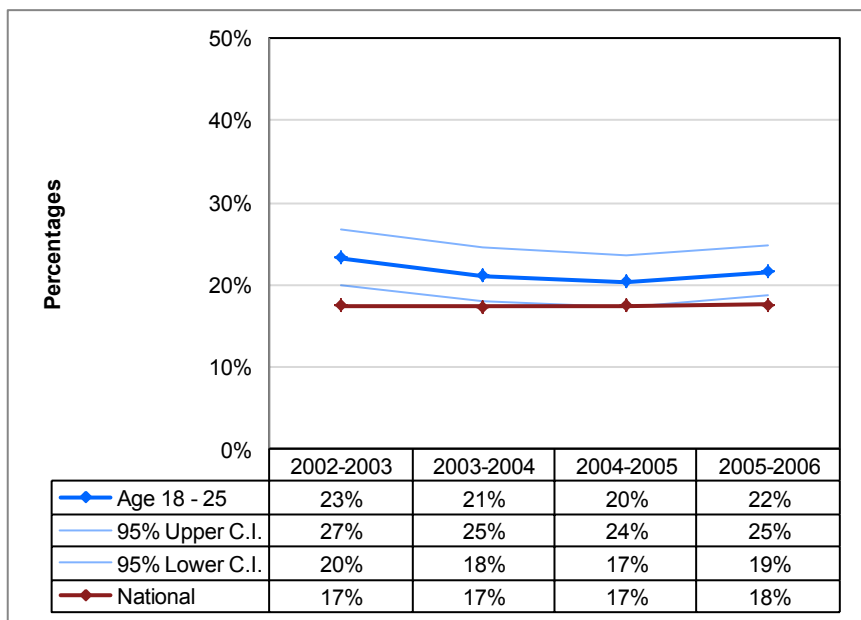
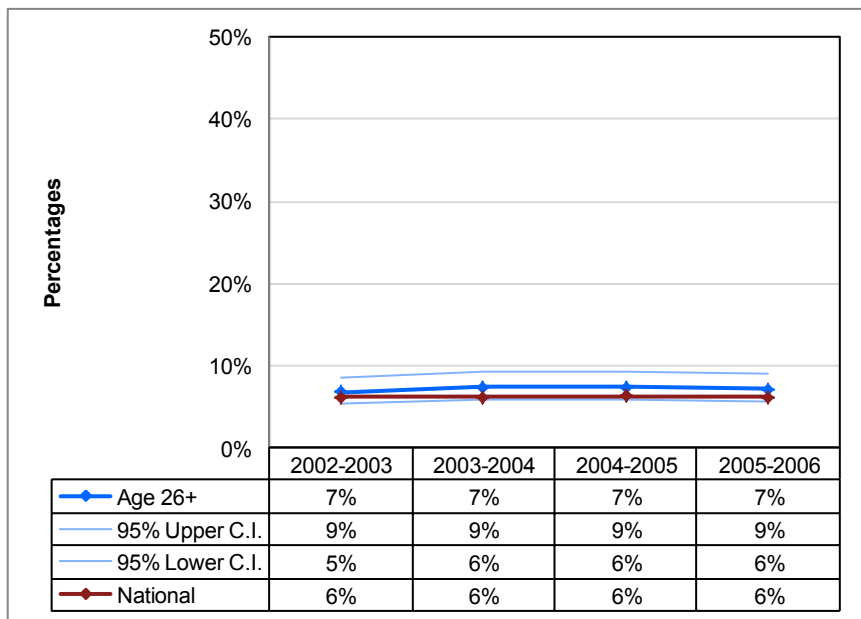
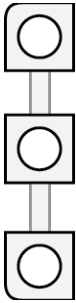


Chart 59: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 26+)

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





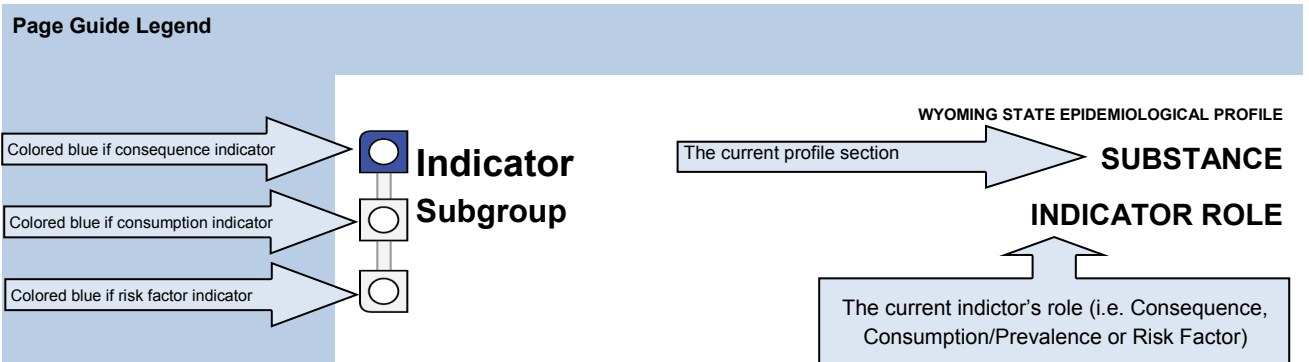
Tobacco

Included variables

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

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Tobacco-Related

Mortality

Adults

TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

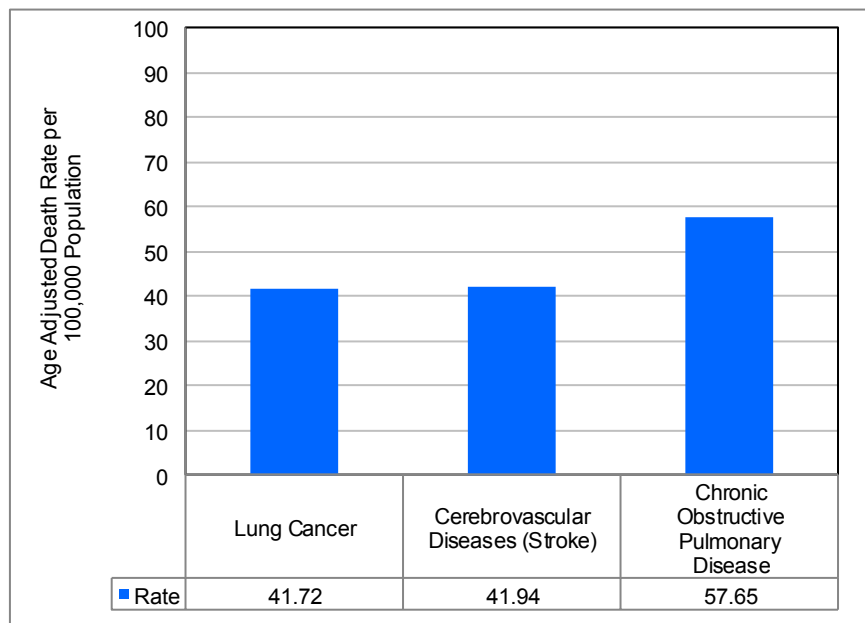


Chart 60: Age Adjusted Death Rate—Lung Cancer, Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke), and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

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

Tobacco-Related Diseases Adults

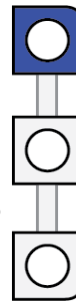


Chart 61: Stroke

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005—2009

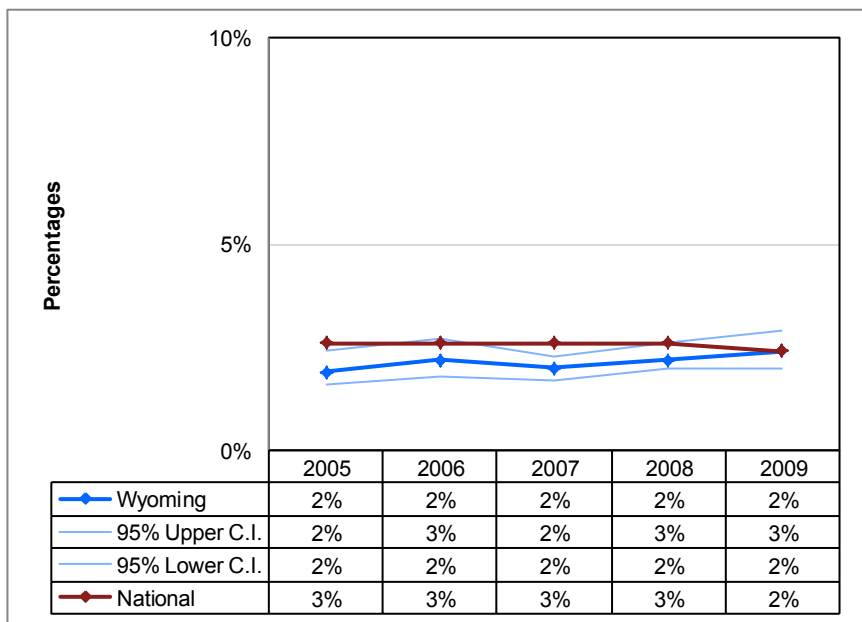
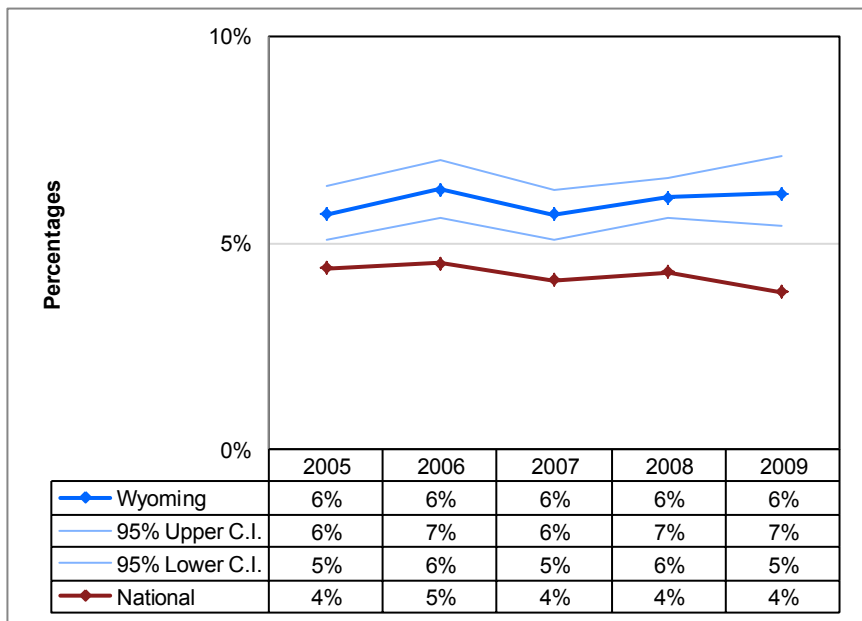


Chart 62: Heart Disease

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005—2009



Smoking During Pregnancy Adults

TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

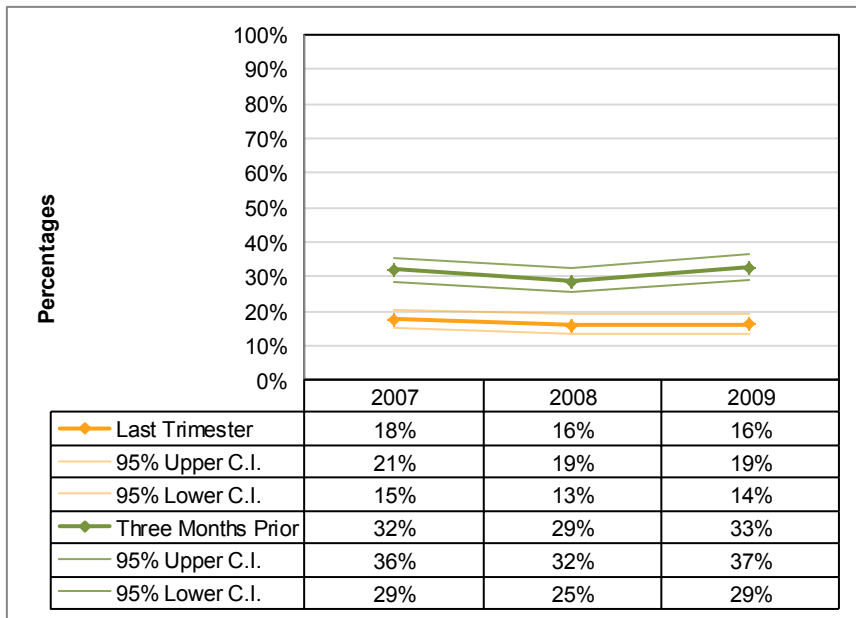


Chart 63: Maternal Smoking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During Last Trimester

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

TOBACCO PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

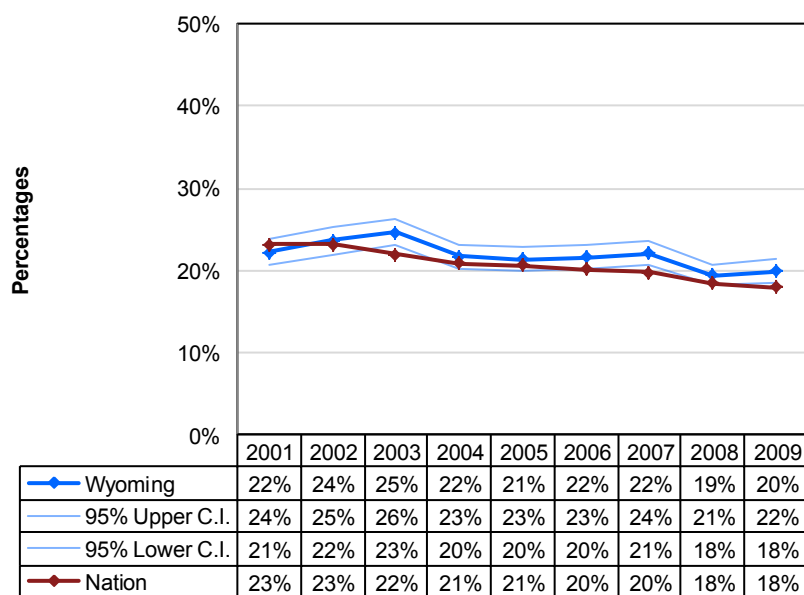


Chart 64: 30 Day Cigarette Use

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

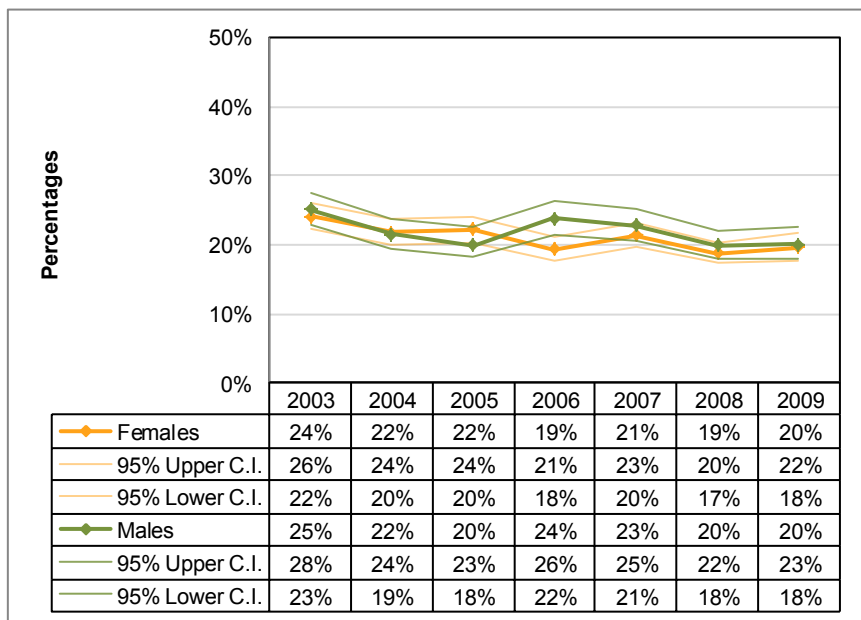
TOBACCO PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

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.

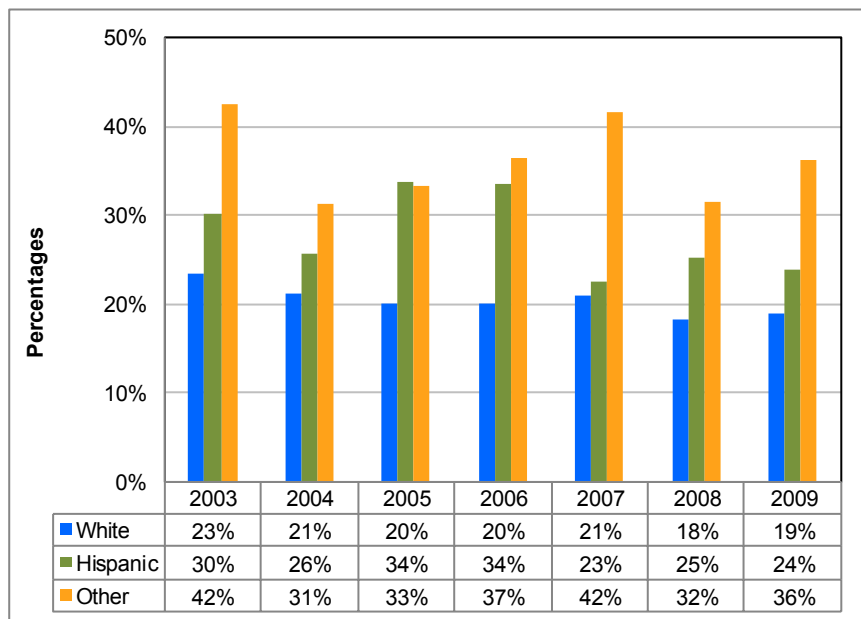
Data Source: BRFSS 2003—
2009



**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

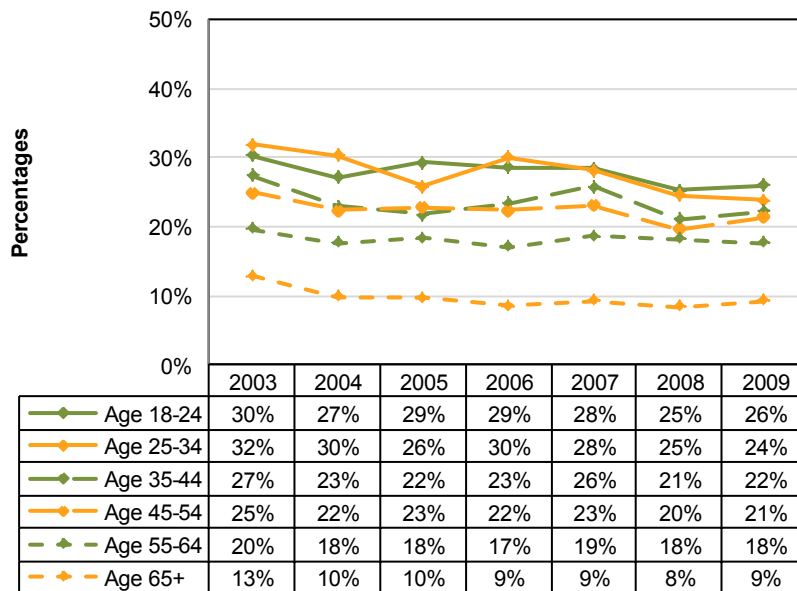




Current Smoking

Adults by Age Groups

TOBACCO PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION



**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**

TOBACCO
PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

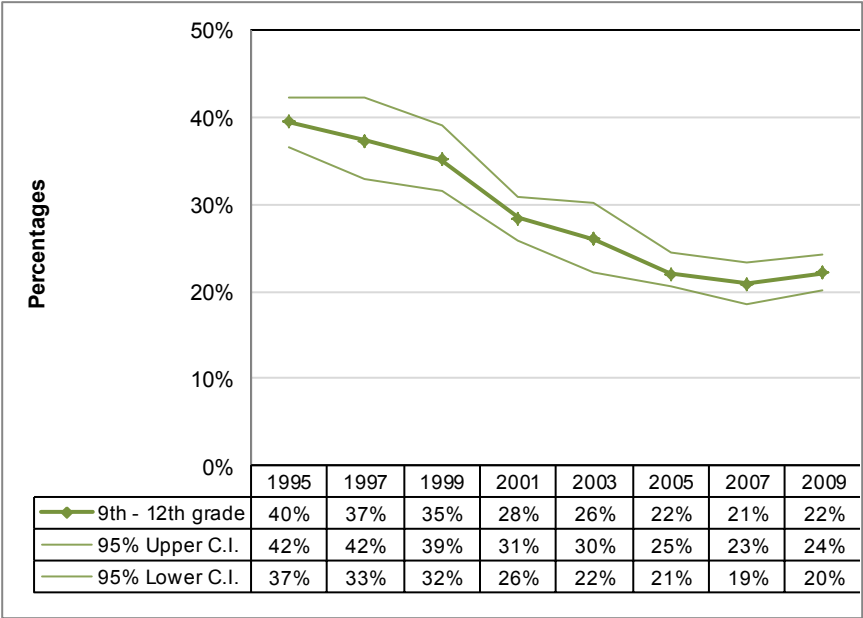
Current Smoking

Youth
by Grade

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

TOBACCO

PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Youth

by School Level & Grade

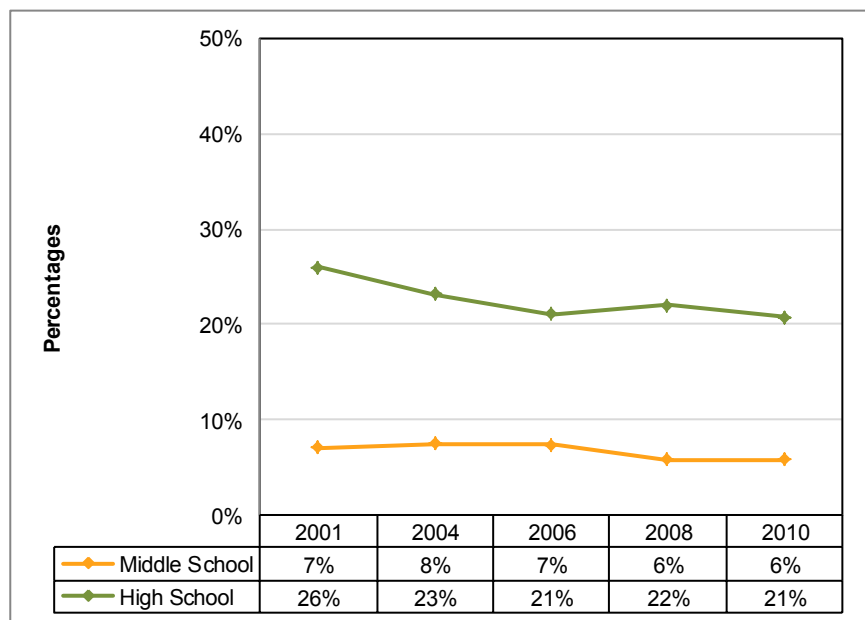


Chart 69: 30 Day Cigarette Use (Middle School and High School)

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

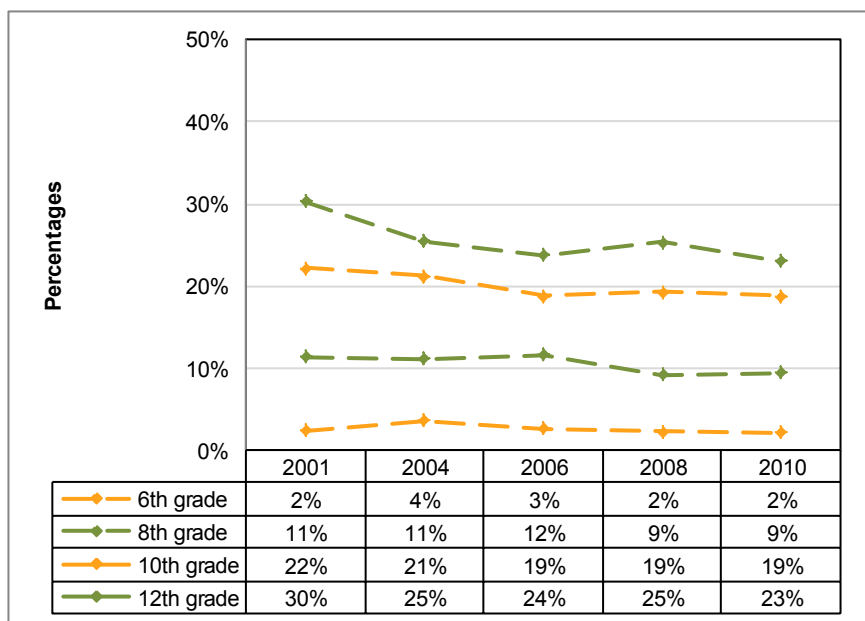


Chart 70: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 6 through 12)

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

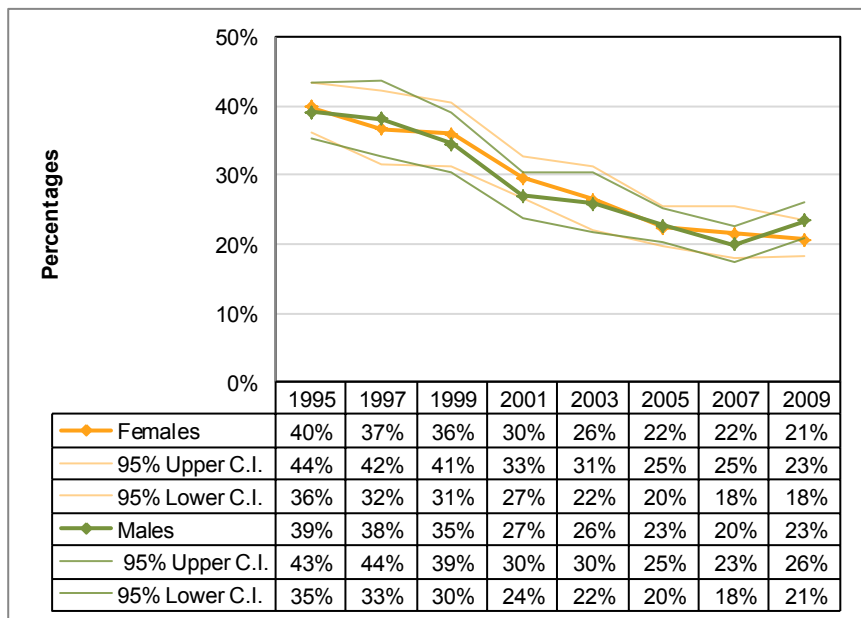
Current Smoking

Youth by Gender

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

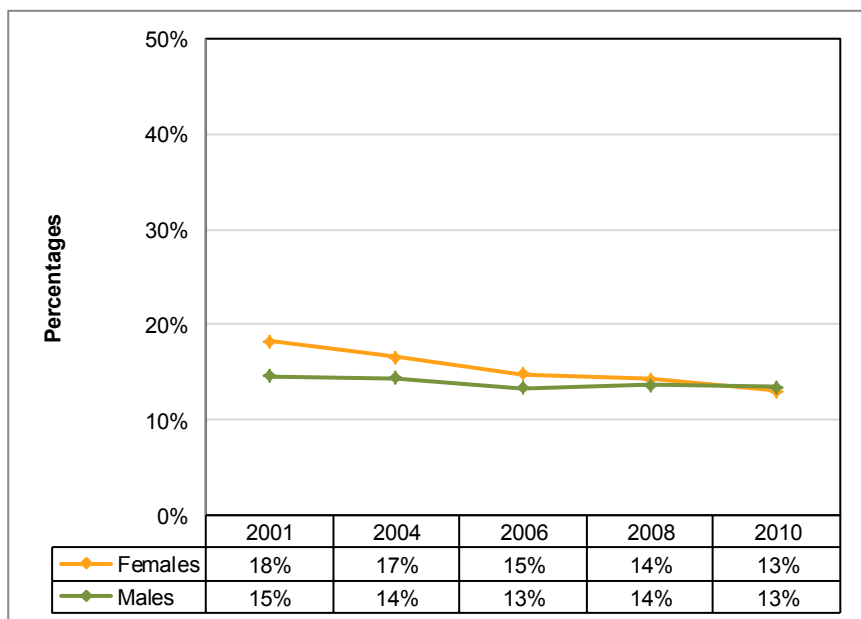


*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****

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



Current Smoking

TOBACCO

PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Youth

by Race/Ethnicity

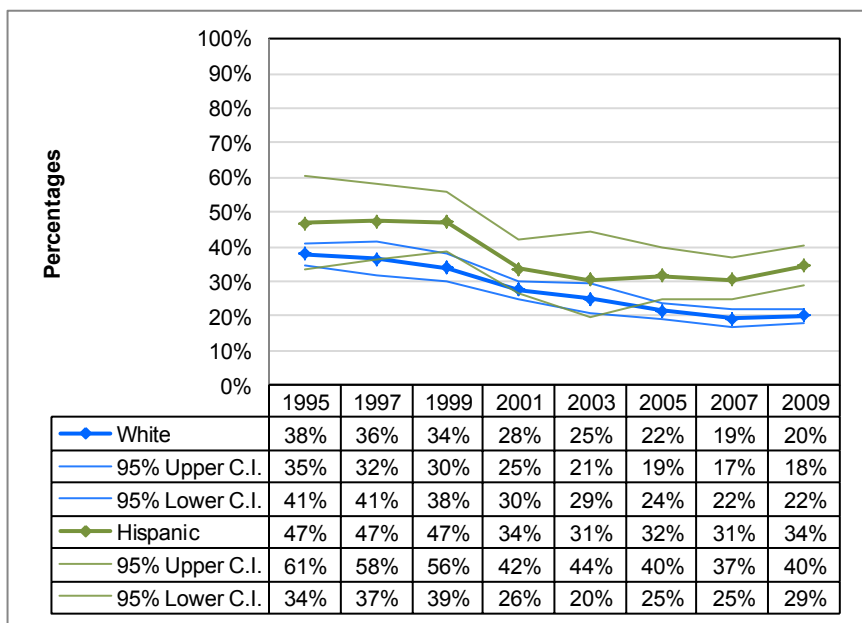


Chart 73: Past Month Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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*****

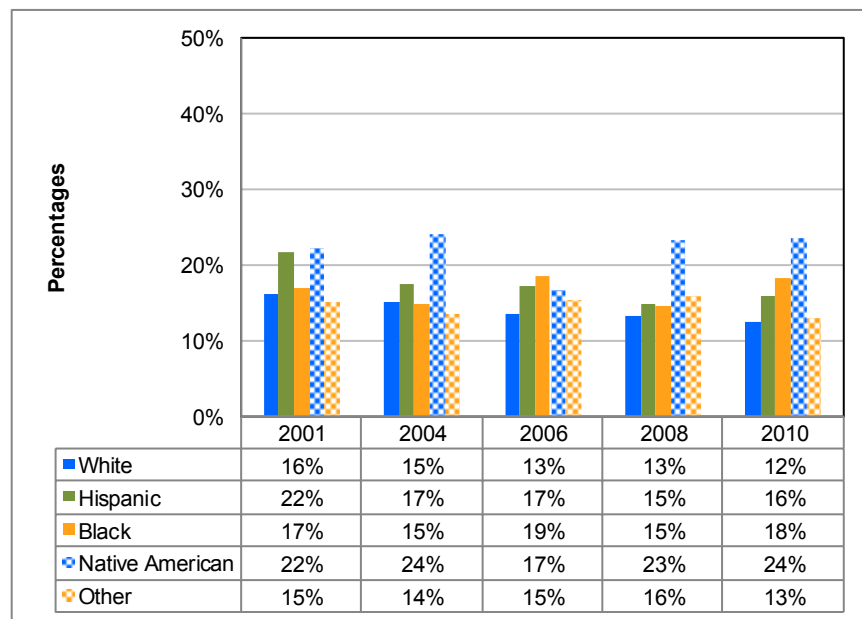


Chart 74: 30 Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

TOBACCO PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION



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



Smokeless Tobacco

Adult Males

TOBACCO PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

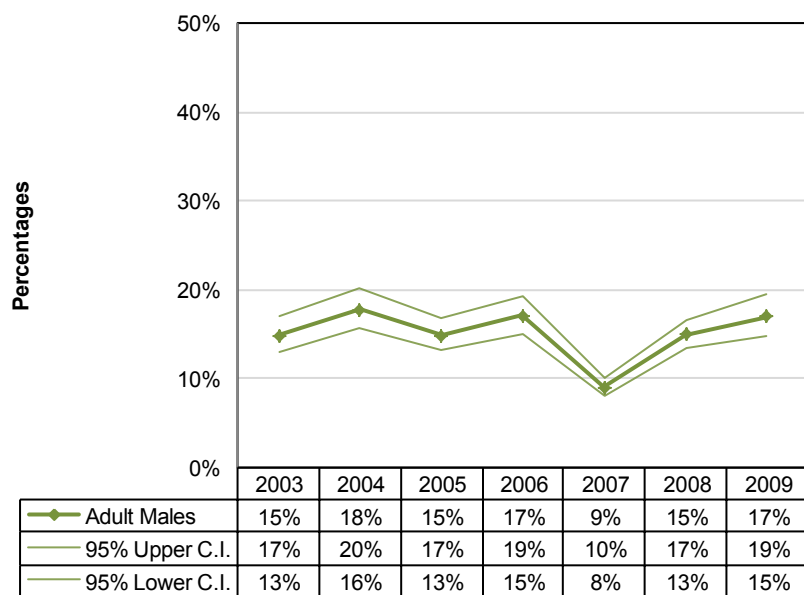


Chart 75: Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Adult Males)

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2003—2009

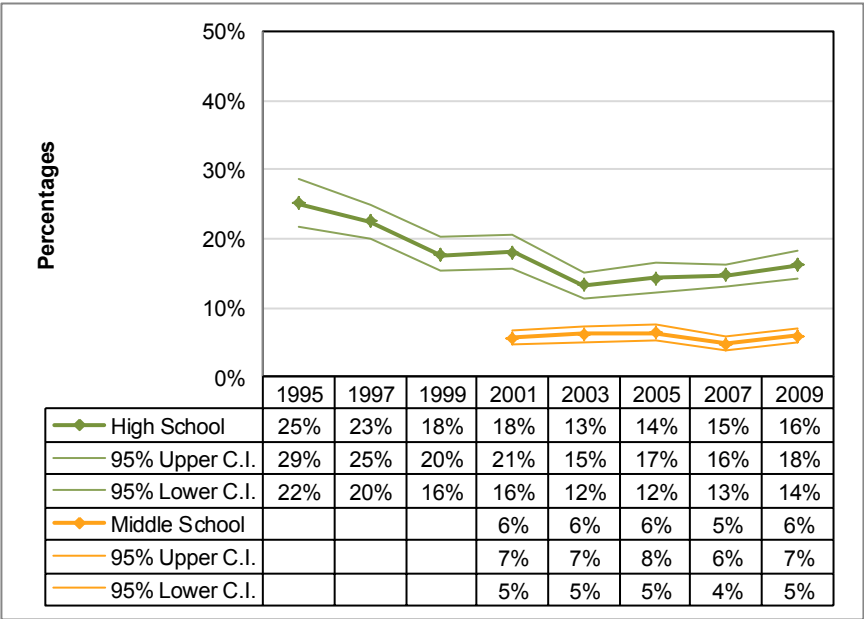
TOBACCO
PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

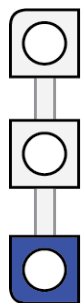
Smokeless Tobacco
Youth
by School Level

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

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

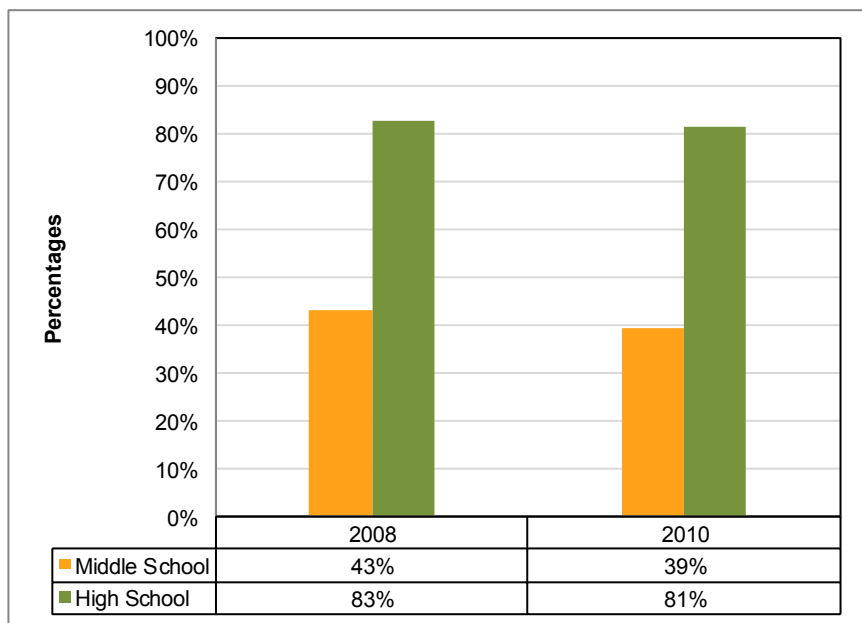


Chart 77: Social Norms: Past 30 Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Middle School and High School)

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

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

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

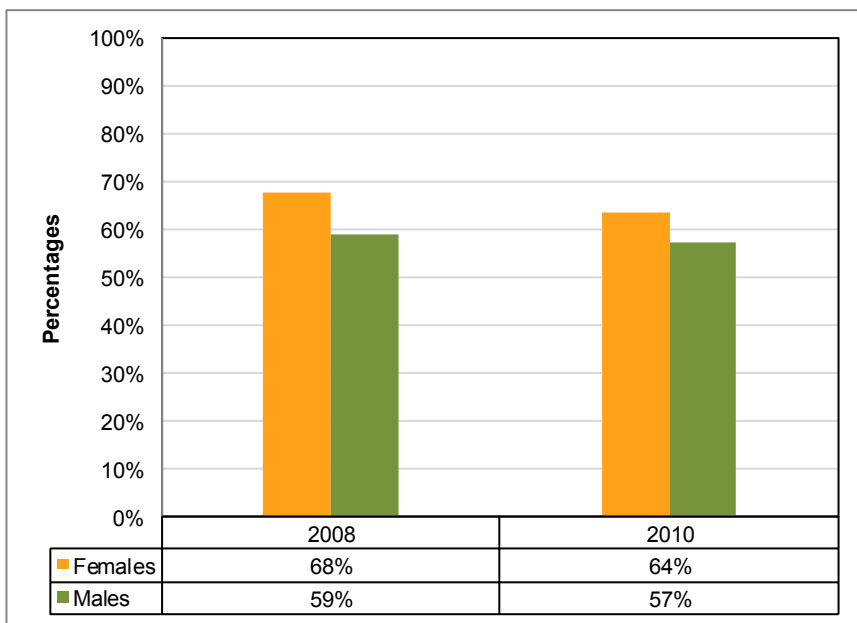
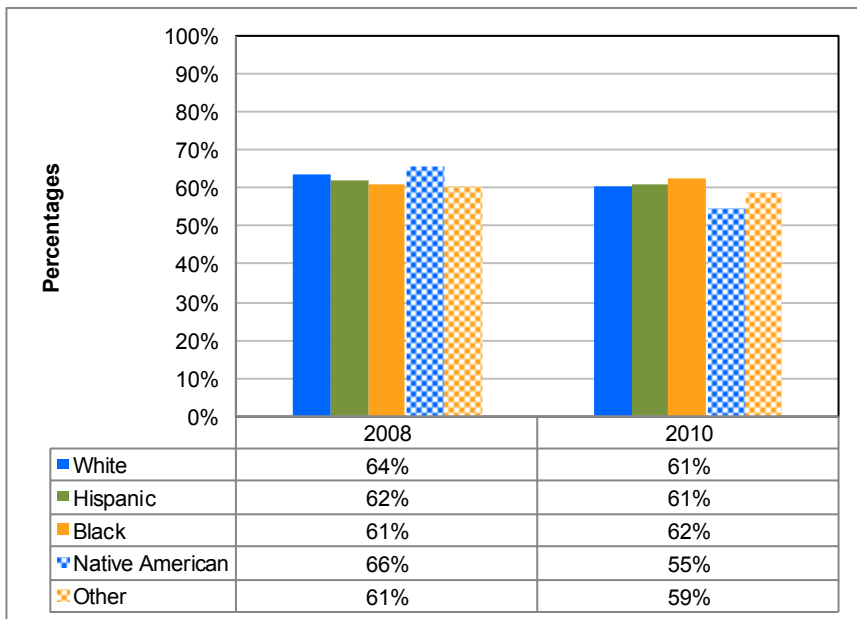


Chart 79: Social Norms: Past 30 Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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





Social Norms:



Youth Cigarette Use



Youth

by Grade

TOBACCO

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

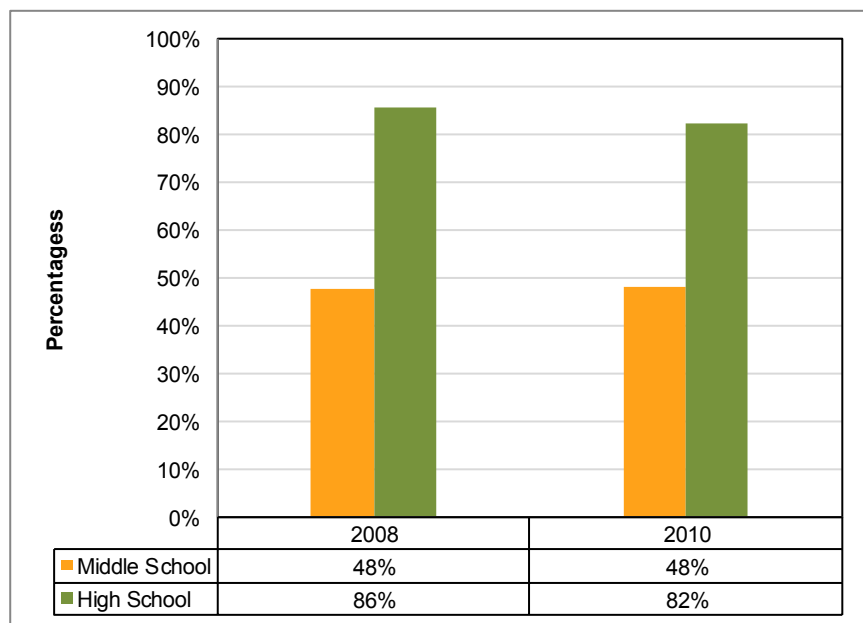


Chart 80: Social Norms: Past 30 Day Cigarette Use (Middle School and High School)

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

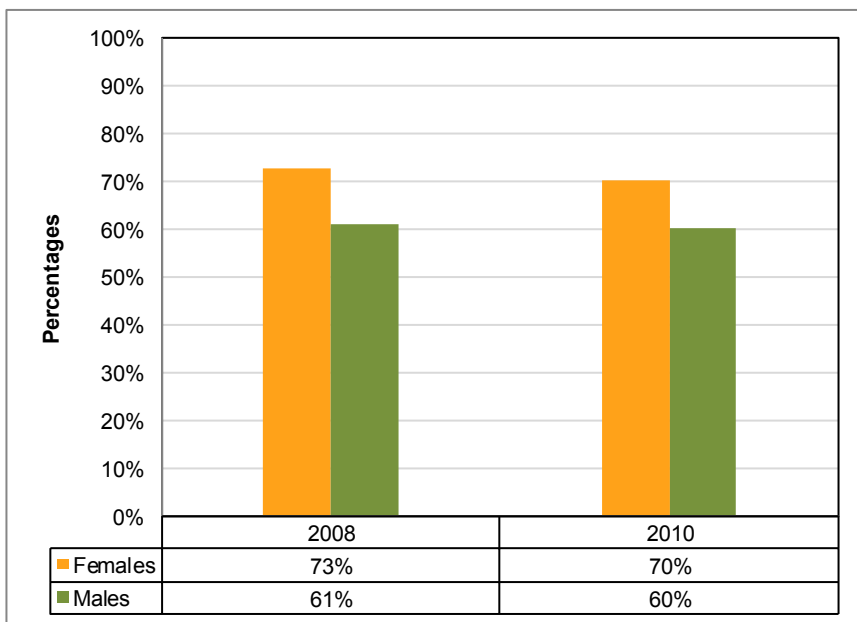
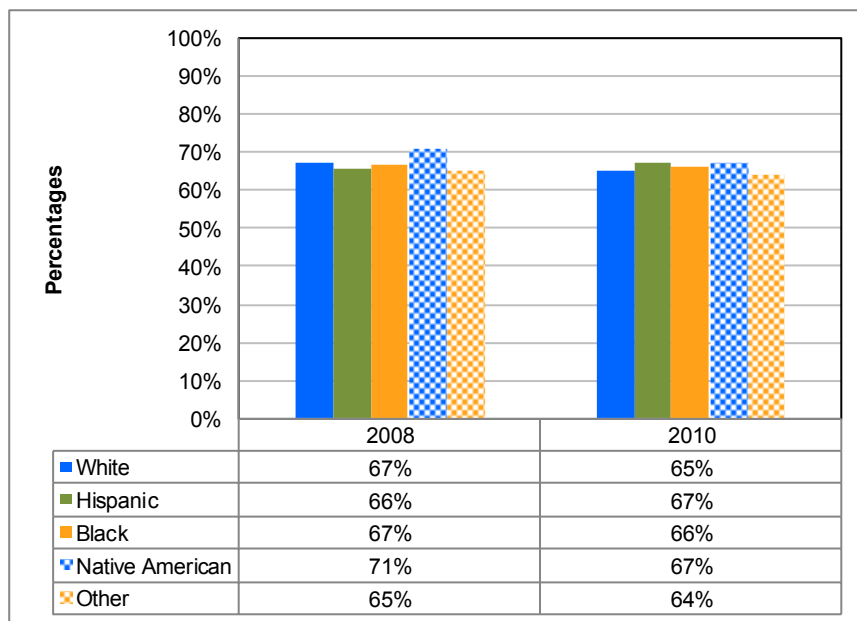


Chart 83: Social Norms 30 Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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





Smokefree Law



Covering Restaurants

Adults



TOBACCO

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

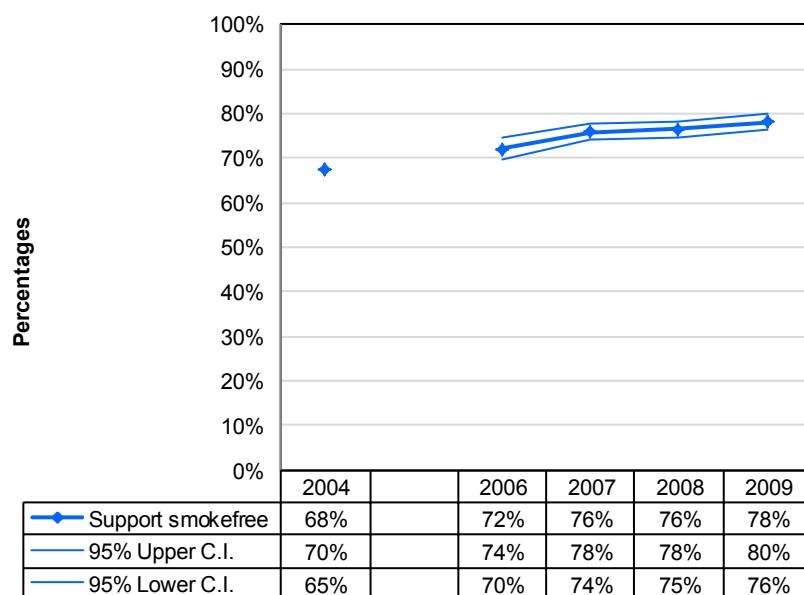


Chart 84: Adults who would support a smokefree law covering restaurants

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

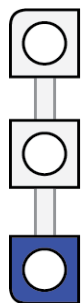
Data Source: ATS 2004, 2006—2009

TOBACCO

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



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



Smokers Who Quit

1+ Days

Adults

**TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**

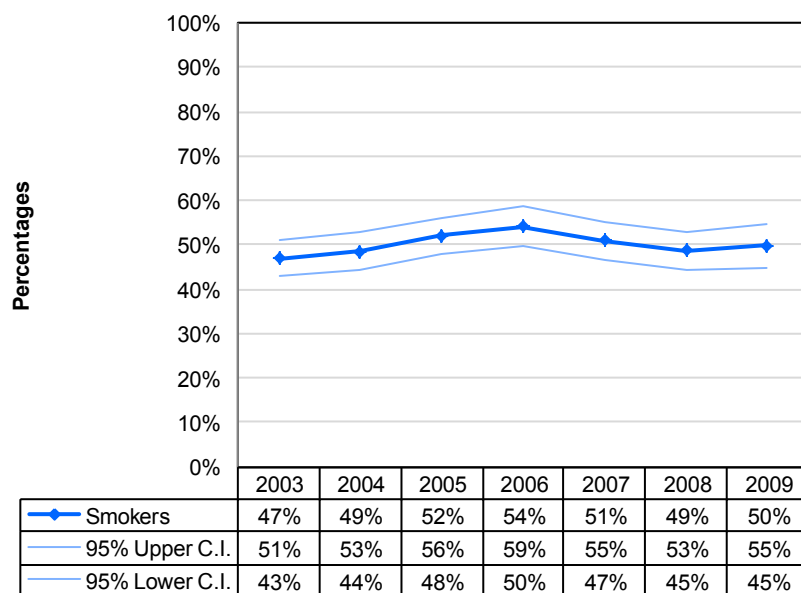


Chart 85: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year

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

Smokers Who Quit

1+ Days

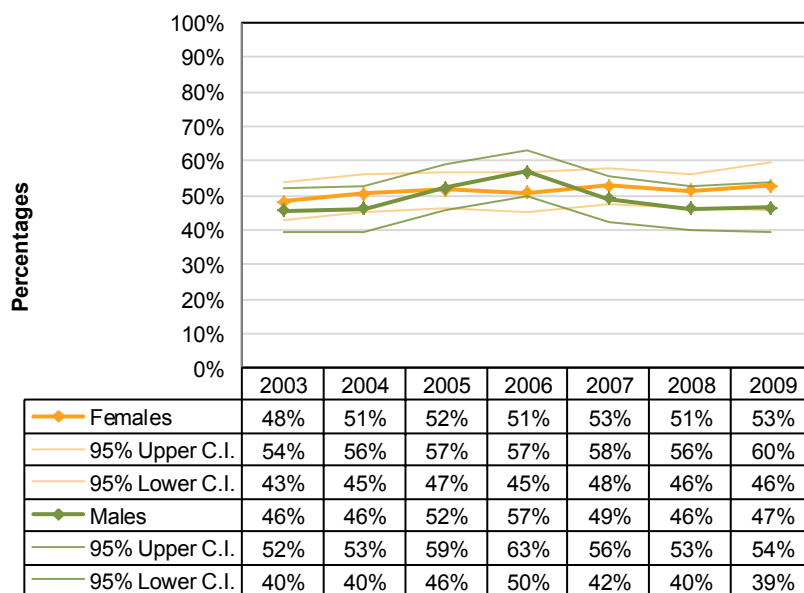
Adults

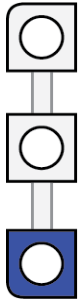
by Gender

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





Tobacco Compliance Rate

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

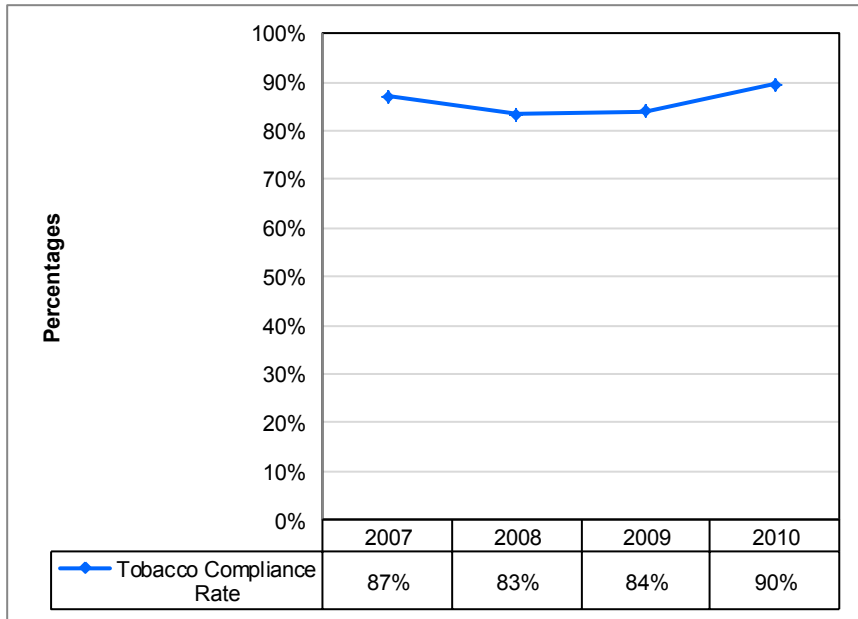


Chart 87: Tobacco Compliance Rate

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

Data Source: WASCOP-CC
2007—2010

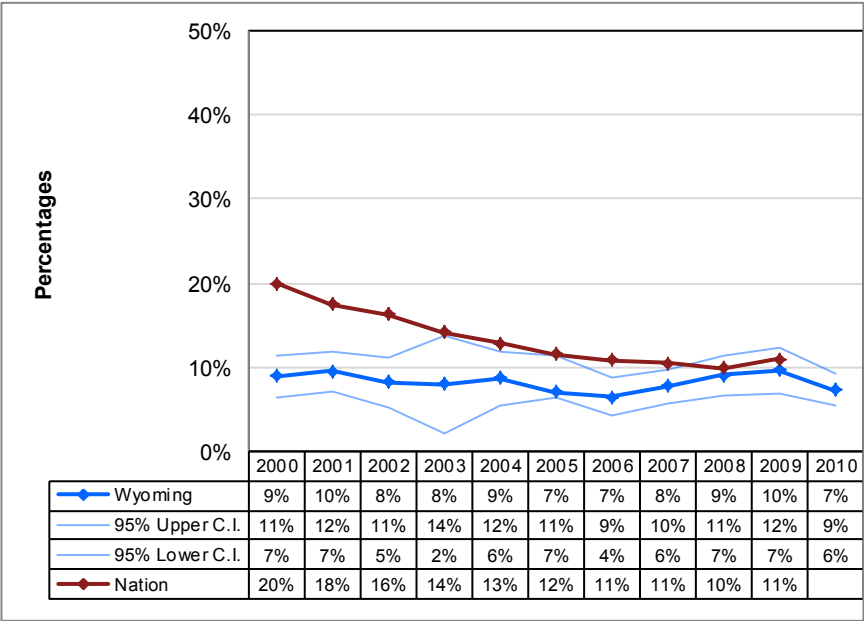
TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

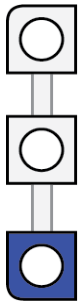
Cigarette Sales to
Underage Buyers
Youth

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 Adults

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

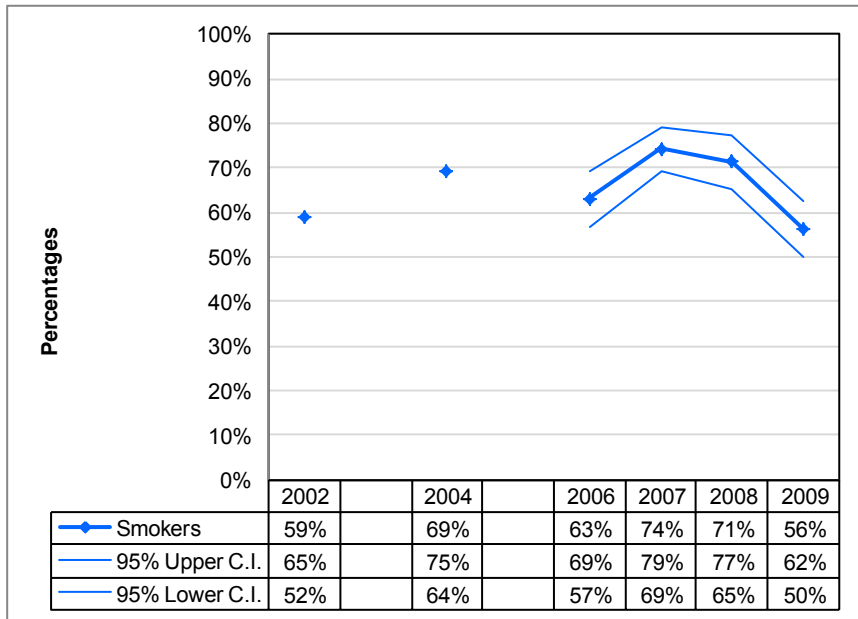


Chart 89: Adult Smokers Who Saw a Health Professional in the Past 12 Months and Were Advised to Quit Smoking

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).

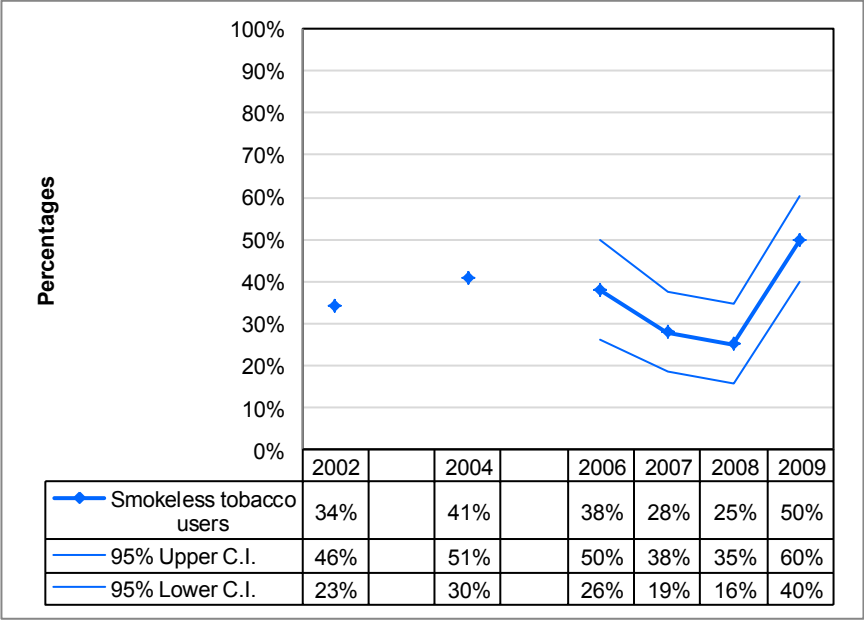
TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Smokeless Tobacco
Users Advised to Quit
by Health Professional
Adults

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







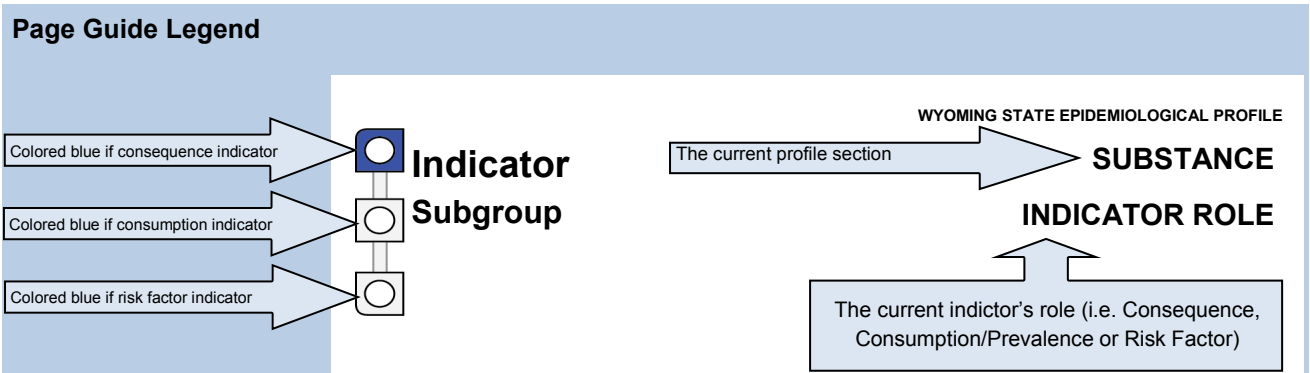
Illicit Drugs

Included Variables

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

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Drug-Related Mortality

by Cause of Death

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

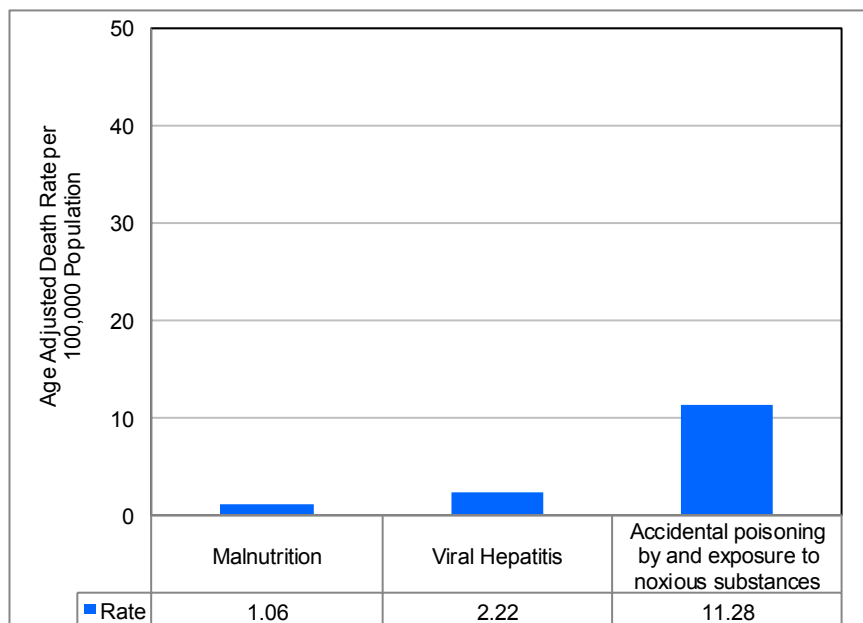


Chart 91: Illicit Drug Related Deaths

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

Drug Abuse Violations

Adults and Youth

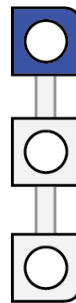


Chart 92: Total Drug Abuse Violations

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)

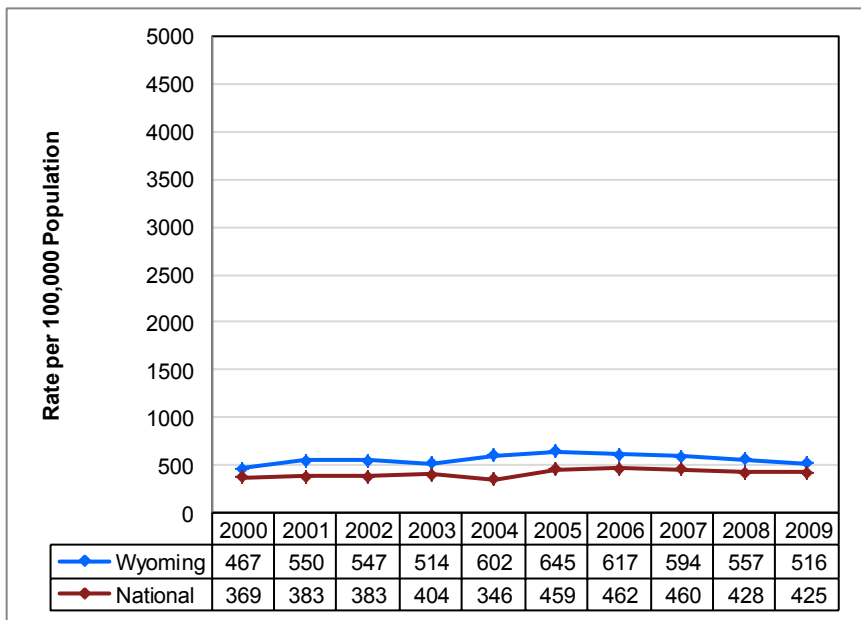
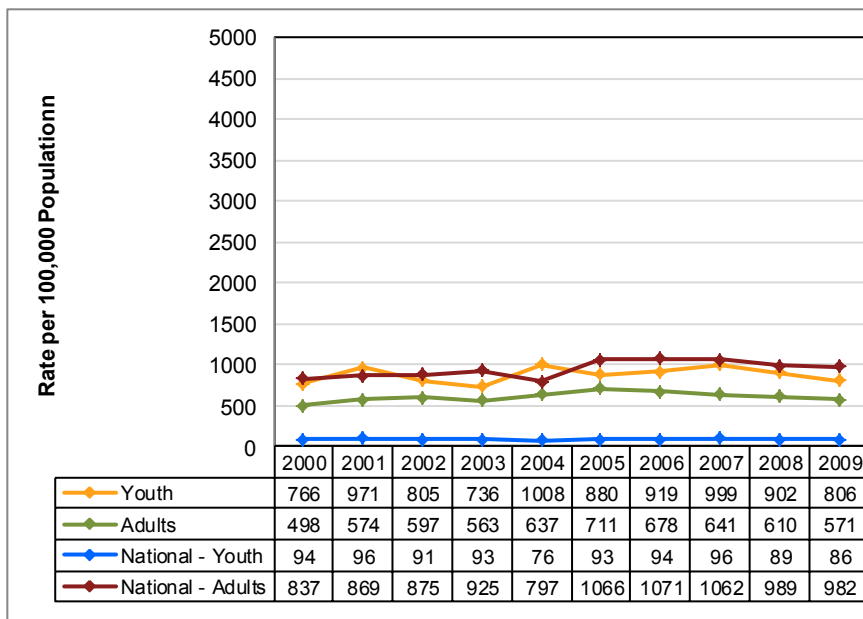


Chart 93: Drug Abuse Violations (Adults and Youth)

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

ILLICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

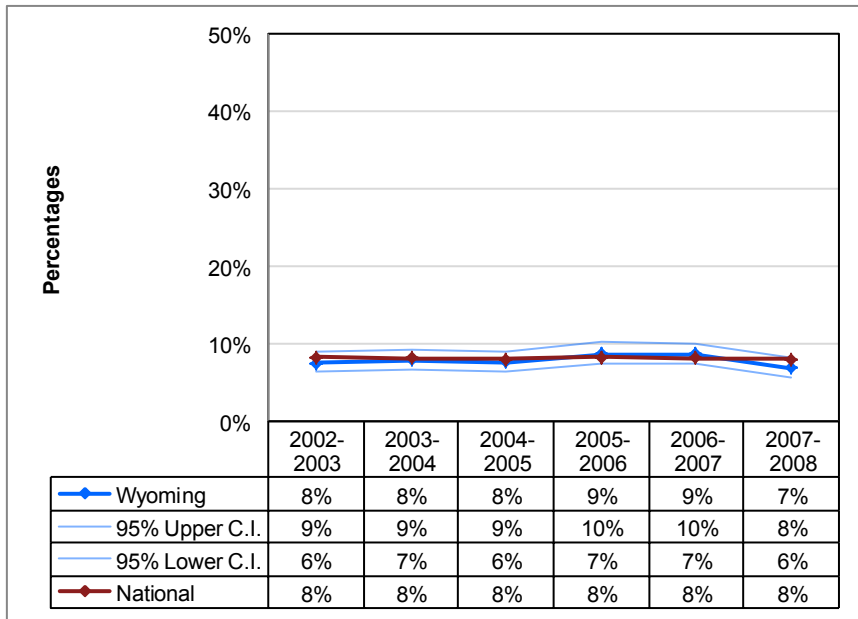


Chart 94: Past Month Illicit Drug Use (Ages 12+)

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).

ILLICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

Illicit Drug Use Youth School Level by Substance

**Chart 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

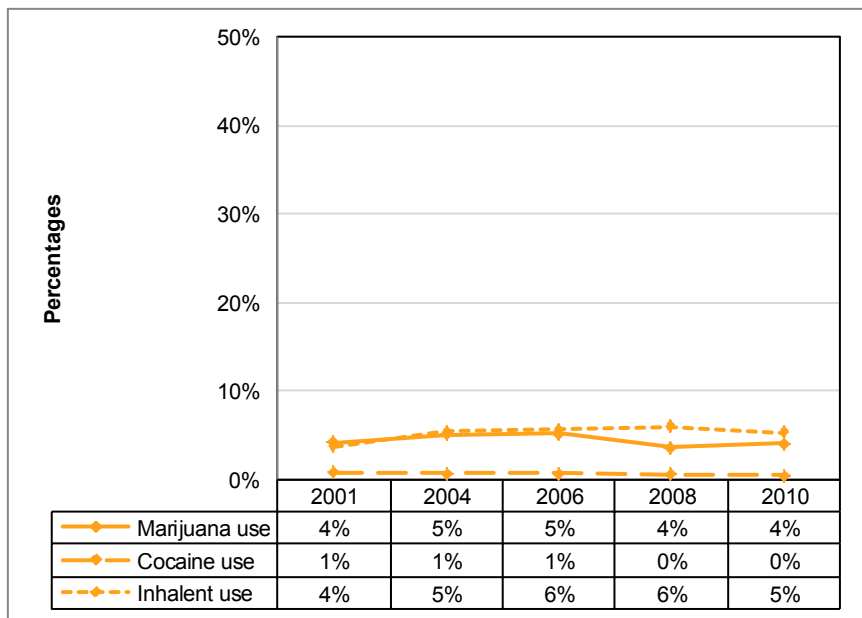
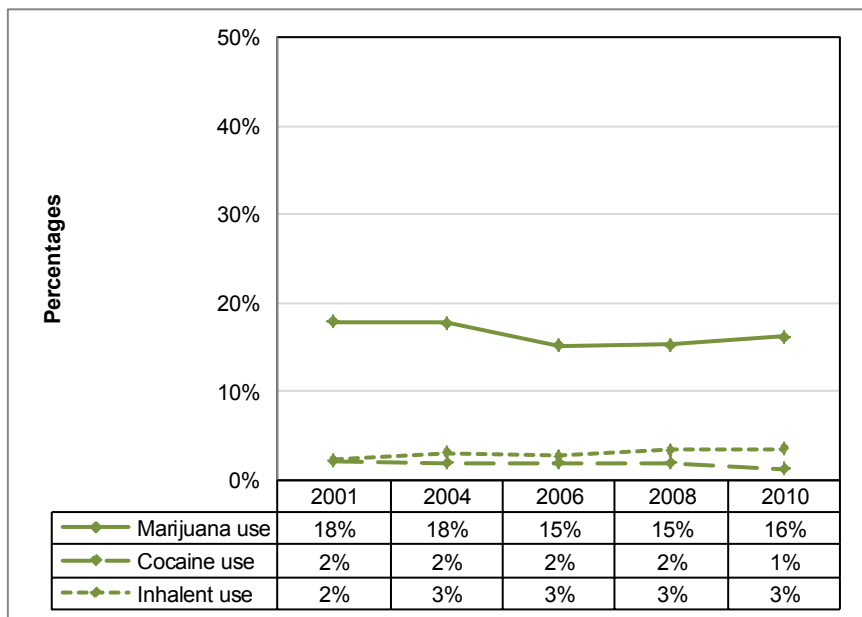


Chart 96: Illicit Drug Use (High School)

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





Marijuana

Youth

ILLICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

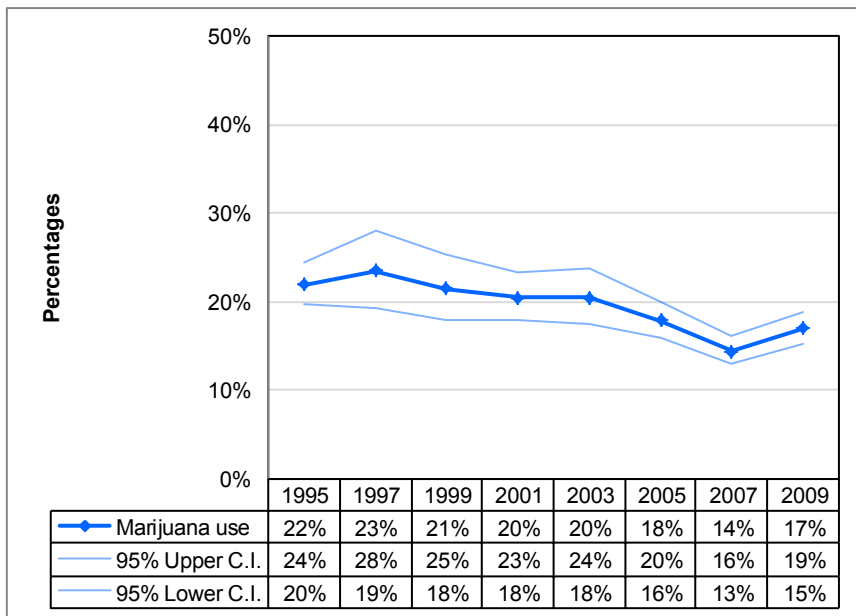


Chart 97: Past Month Marijuana Use

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

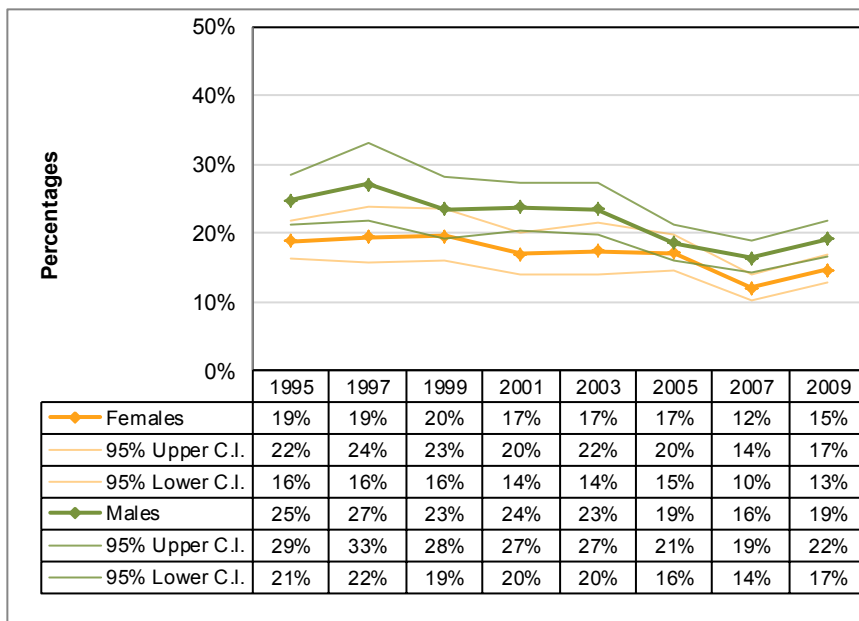
Marijuana

Youth by Gender

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

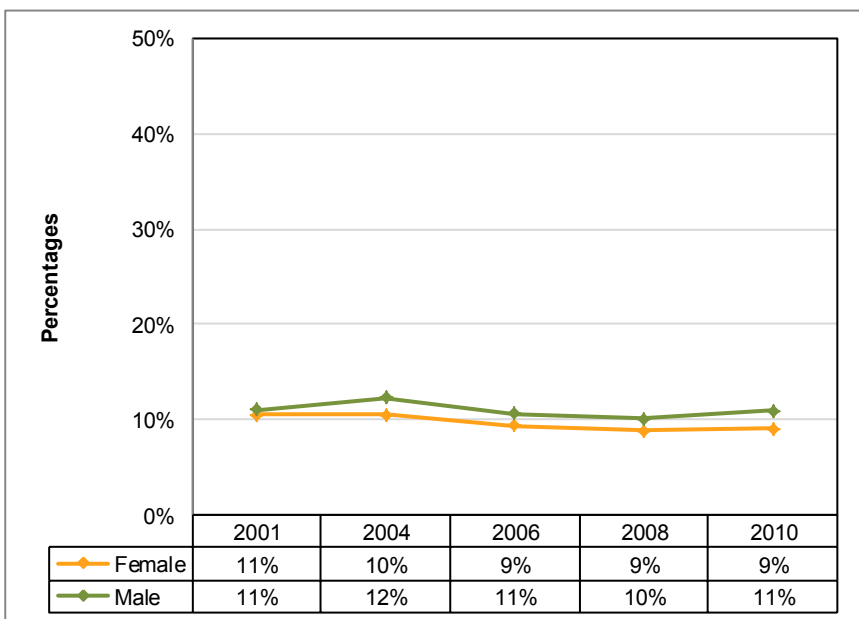


*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****

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.

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010





Marijuana

Youth

by Race/Ethnicity

ILLICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

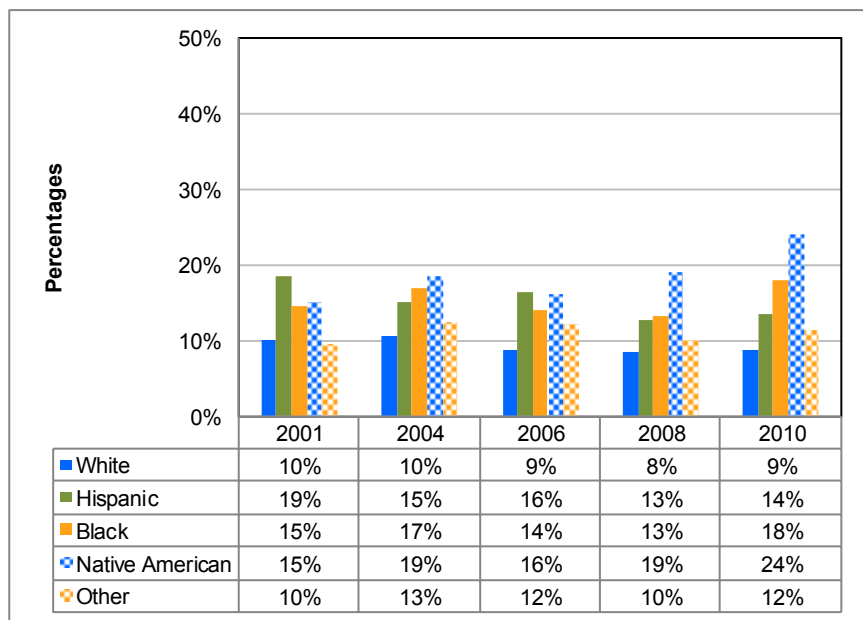


Chart 100: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source: PNA 2001—2010

ILLCIT DRUGS
PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION



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



Cocaine



Youth

by Gender



ILLICIT DRUGS

PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

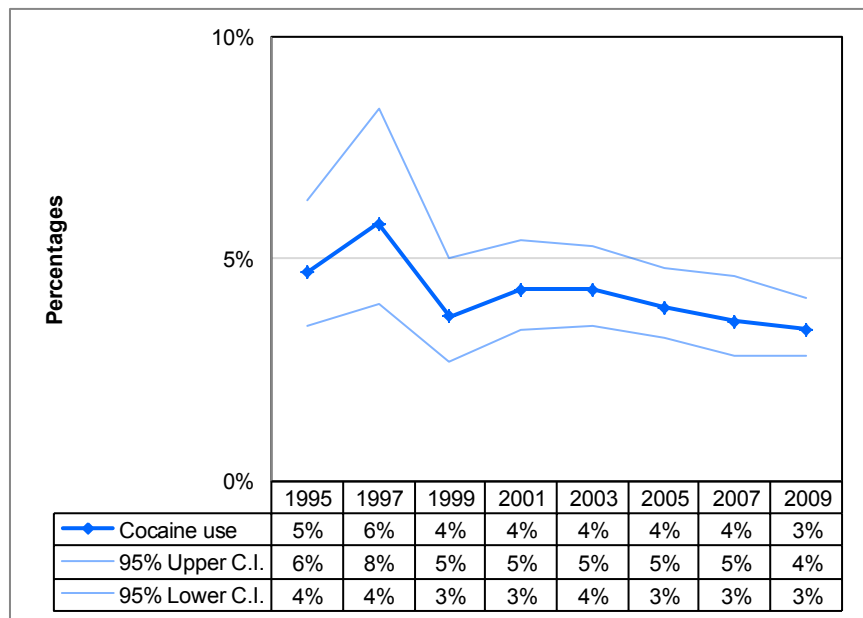


Chart 101: Past Month Cocaine Use

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

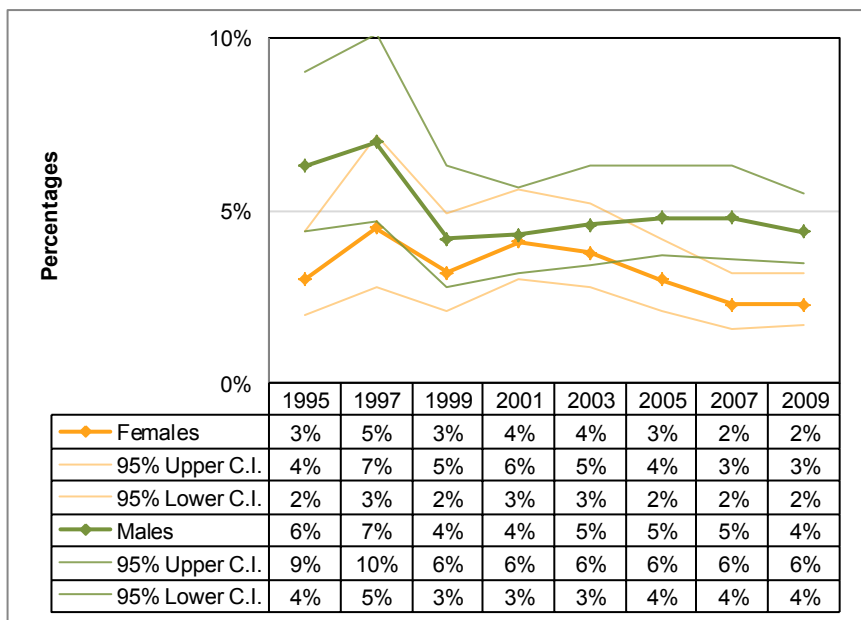
Cocaine

Youth by Gender

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

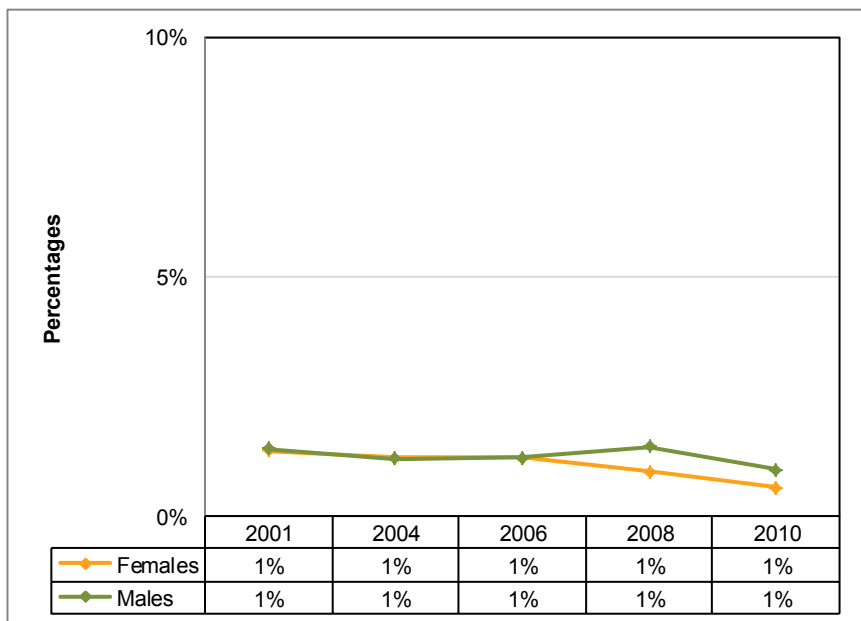


*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****

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



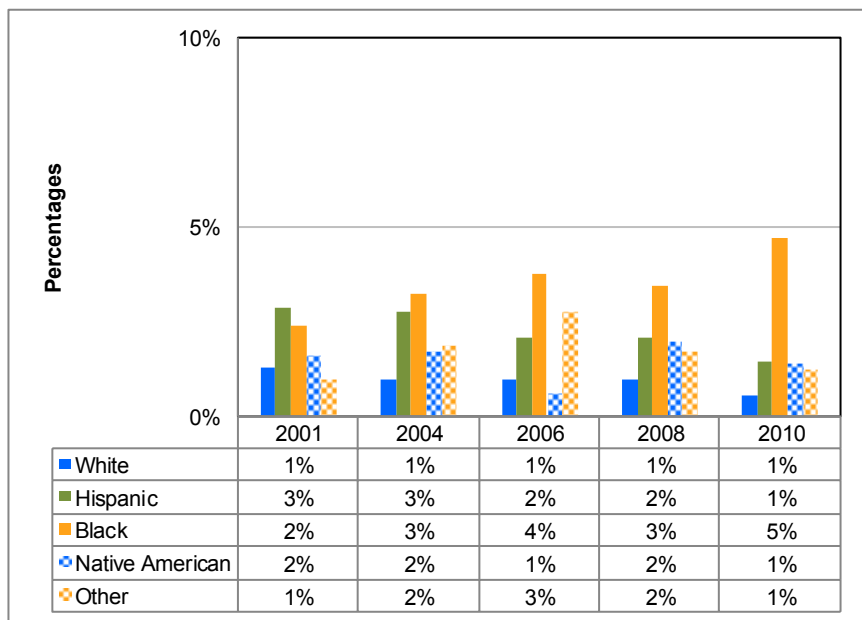


Cocaine

Youth

by Race/Ethnicity

ILLICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION



**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

ILLICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION



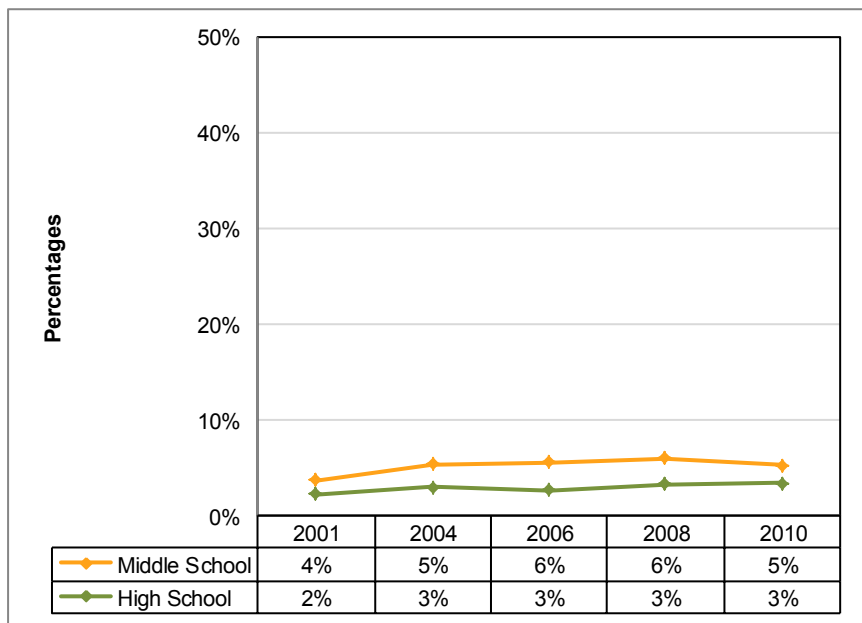
“Most youths who use drugs begin to do so at about age 12 or 13. Young teens often move from the use of alcohol, cigarettes, and inhalants to the use of generally illegal substances, marijuana usually being the first. Social attitudes, norms, and availability contribute to this common progression” (Compton,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

Inhalants

ILLICIT DRUGS

PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

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

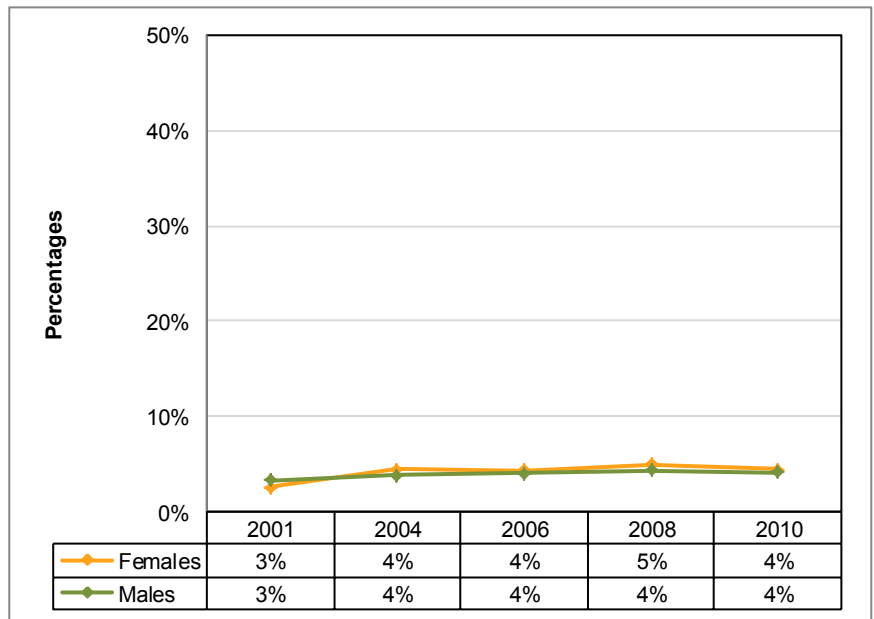
Inhalants

Youth by Gender

**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

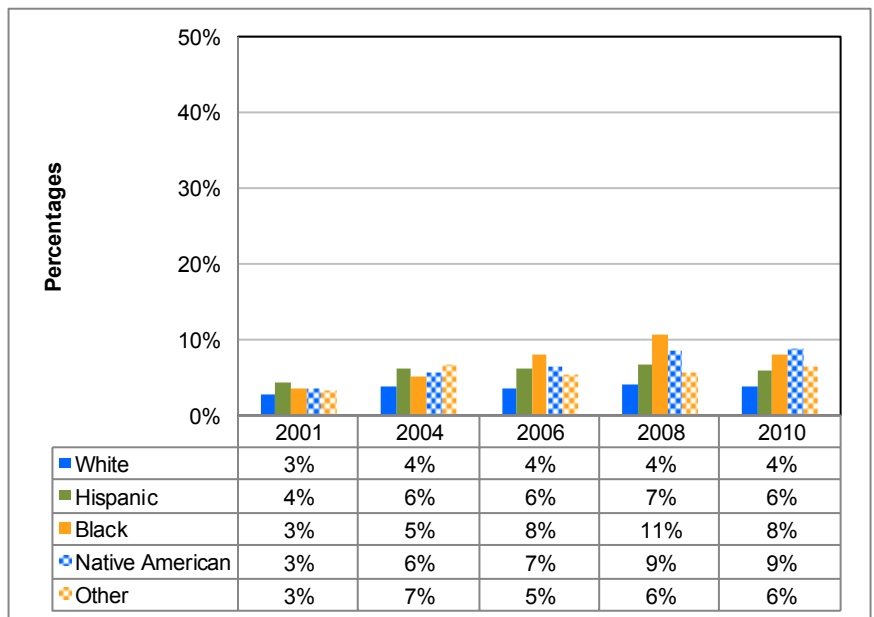
Data Source: PNA 2001—2010



**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



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

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

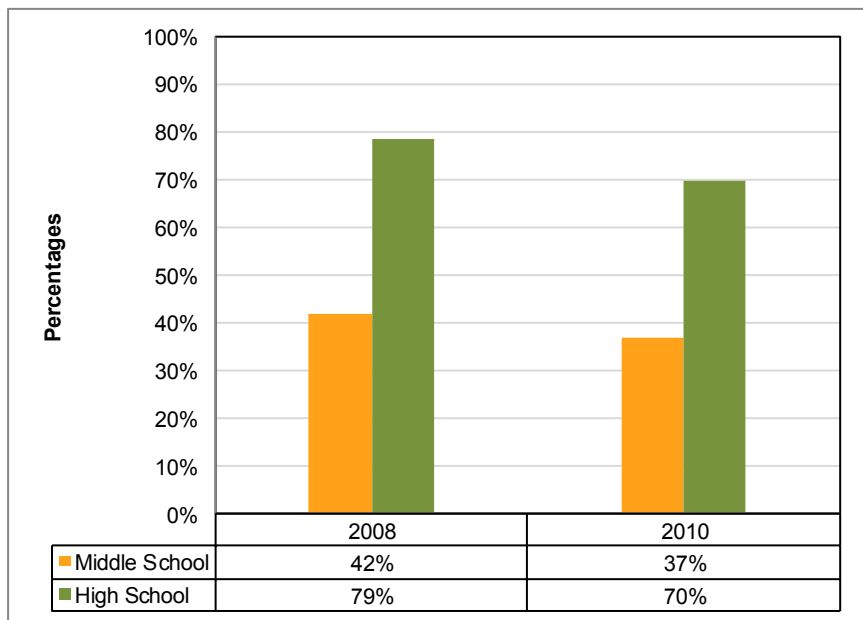


Chart 108: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Middle School and High School)

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

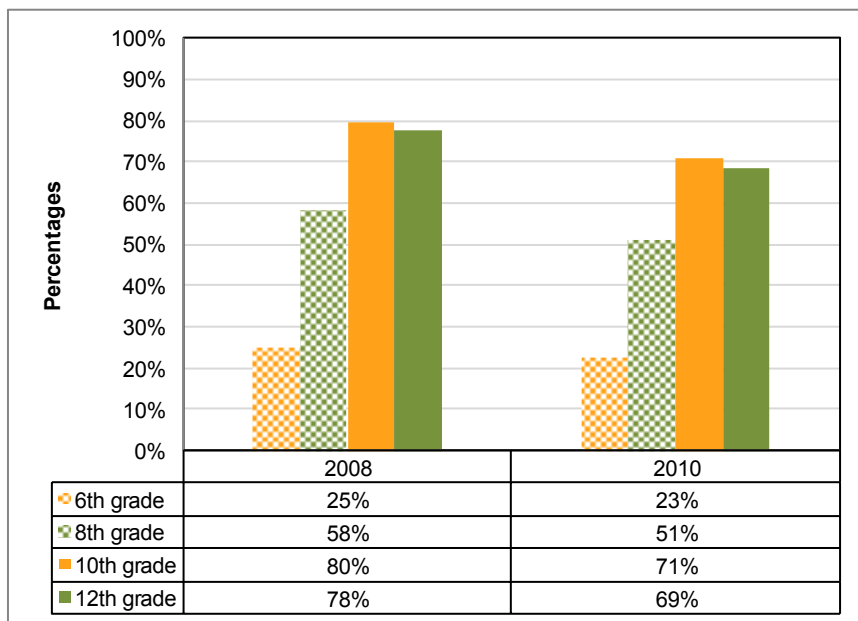


Chart 109: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

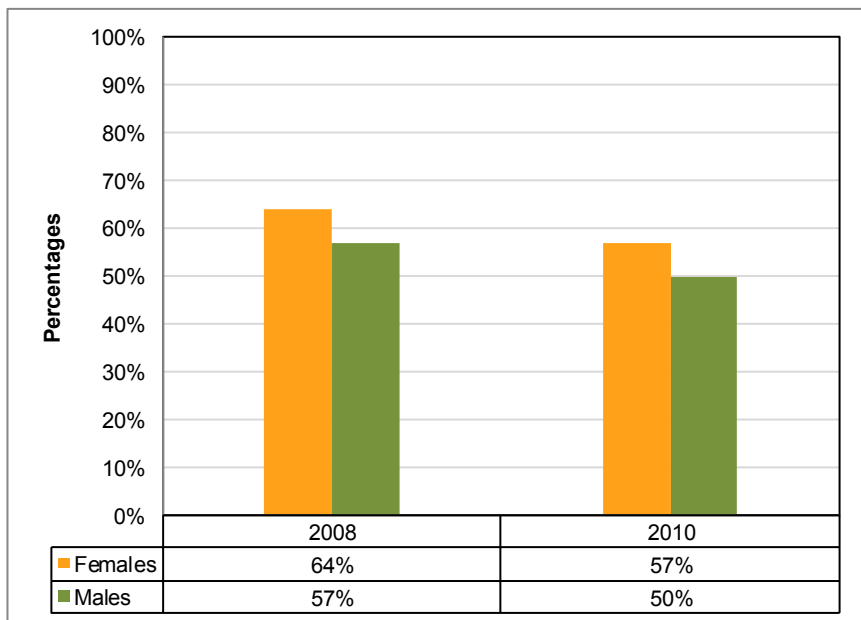
ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

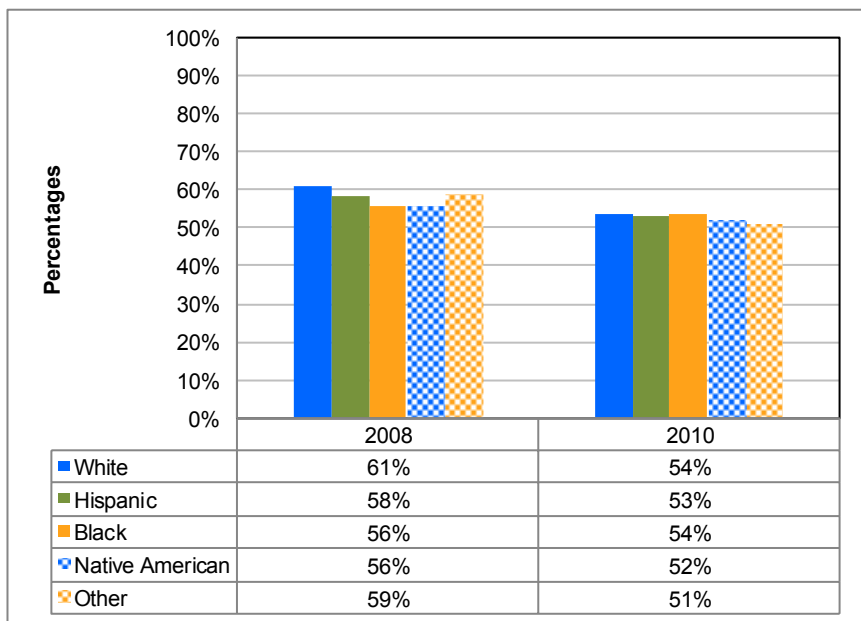
Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010



**Chart 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



Social Norms: Marijuana Use Youth by School Level & Grade

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

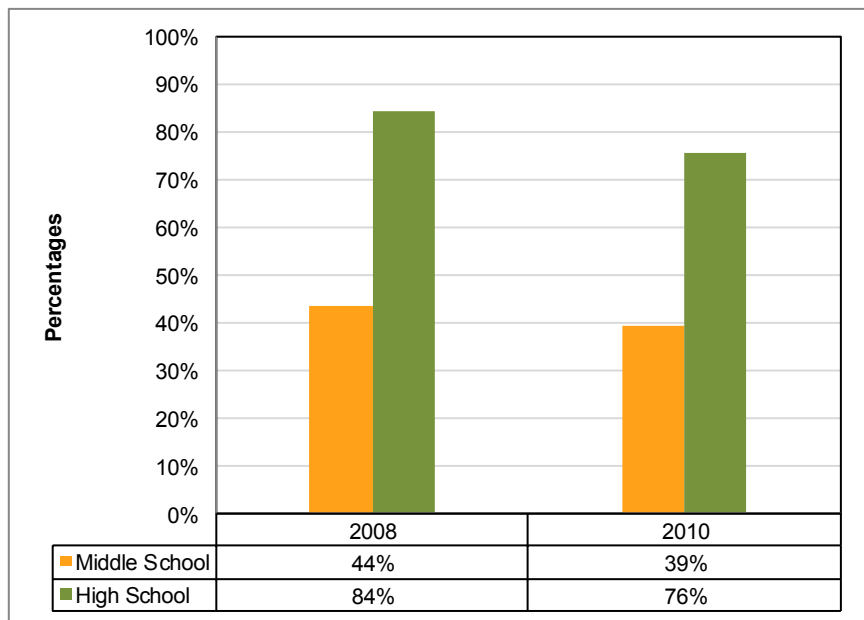


Chart 112: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Middle School and High School)

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



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

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

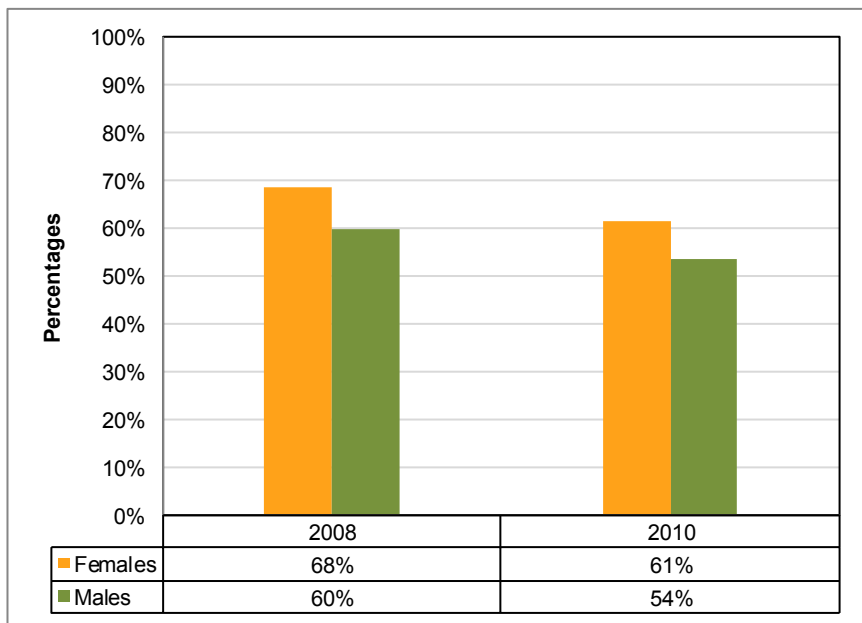
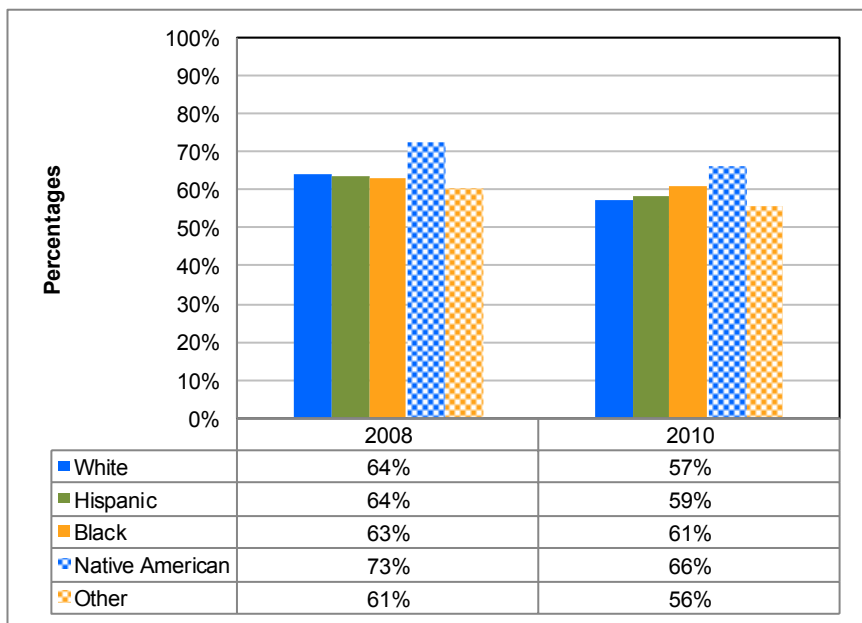


Chart 115: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)

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

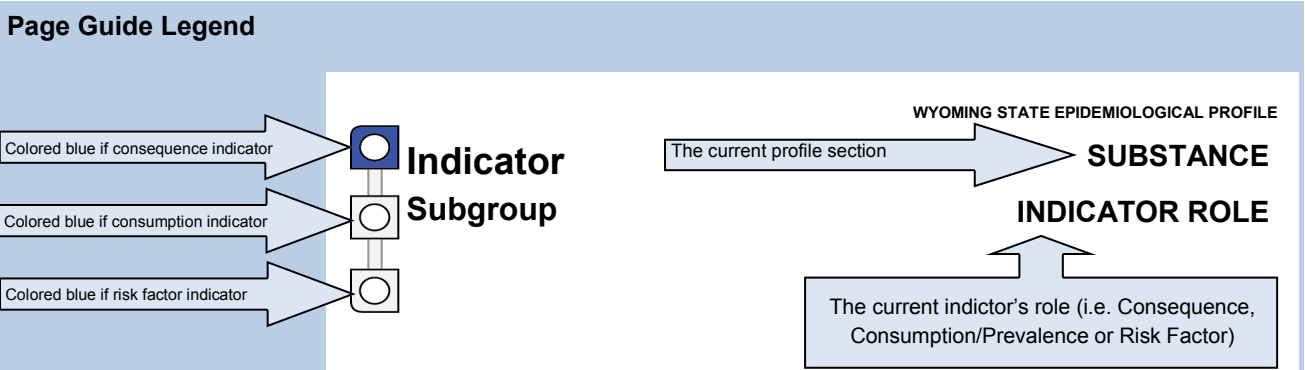
Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Prescription Drugs	PNA	96
	Over-the-Counter Drugs	PNA	98

“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

LICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

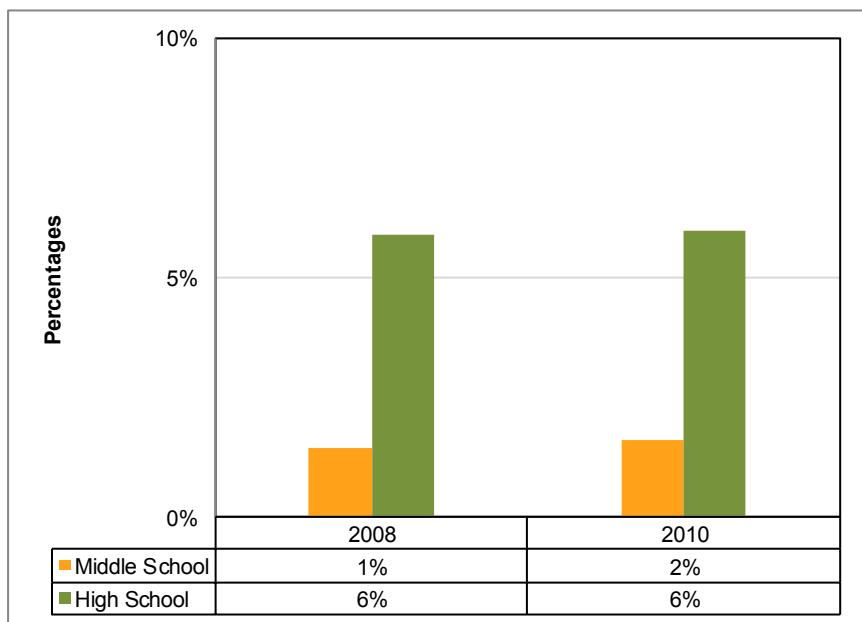


Chart 116: Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Middle School and High School)

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

LICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

Prescription Drugs Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

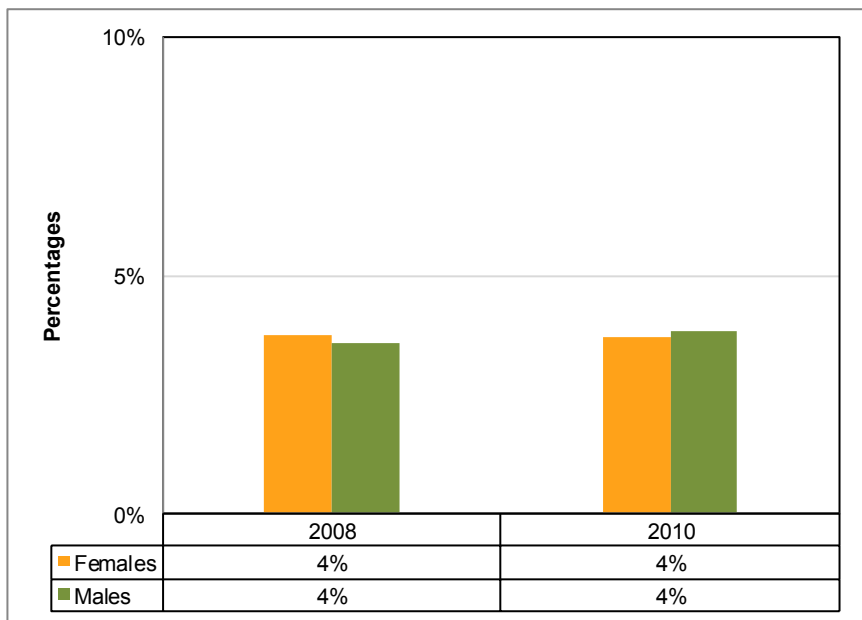
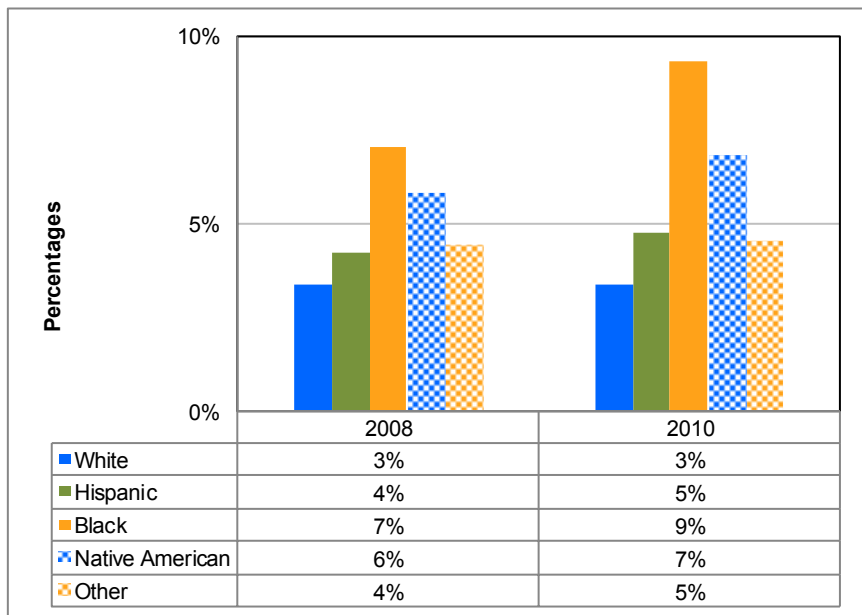


Chart 119: Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)

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





Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth

by School Level & Grade

LICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

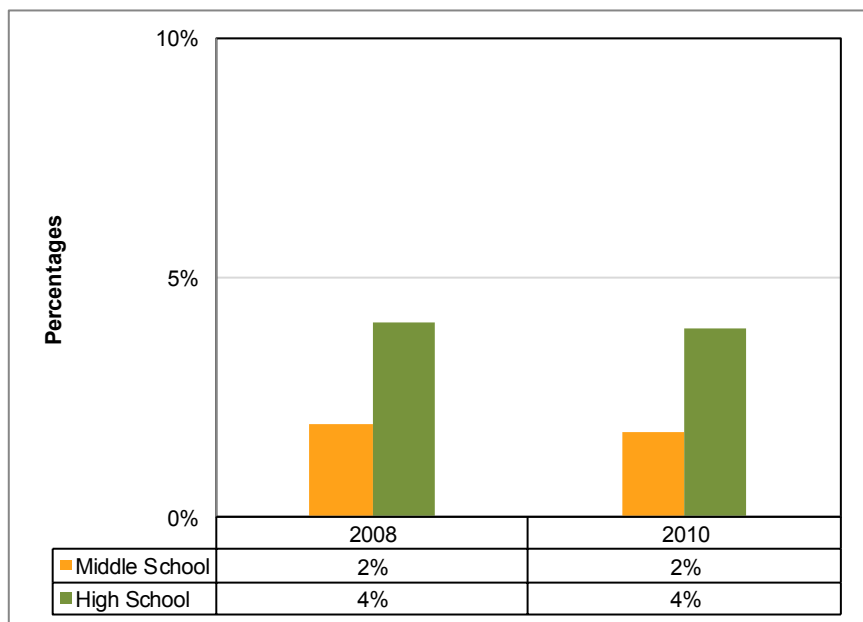


Chart 120: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high sometime in the past 30 days (Middle School and High School)

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

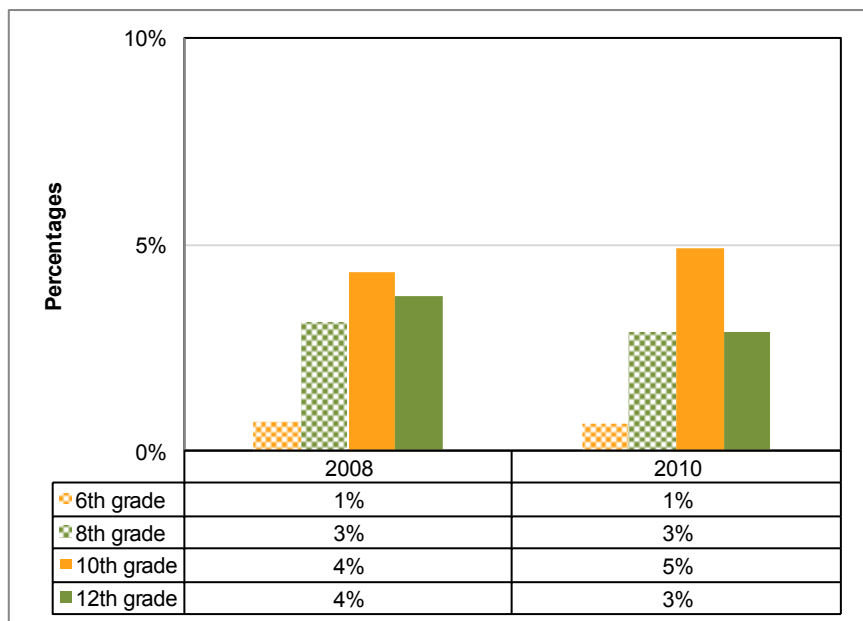


Chart 121: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high sometime in the past 30 days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

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

LICIT DRUGS PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 122: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high some-time 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

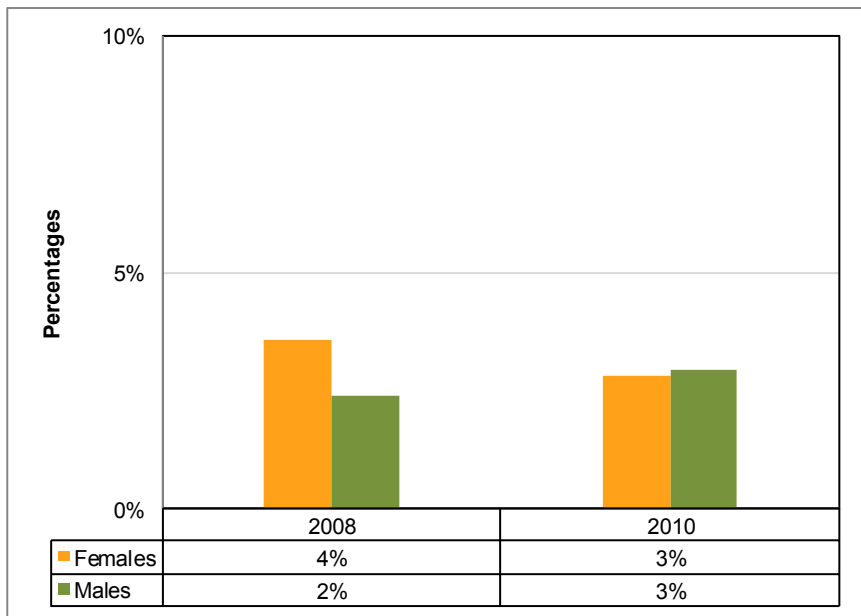
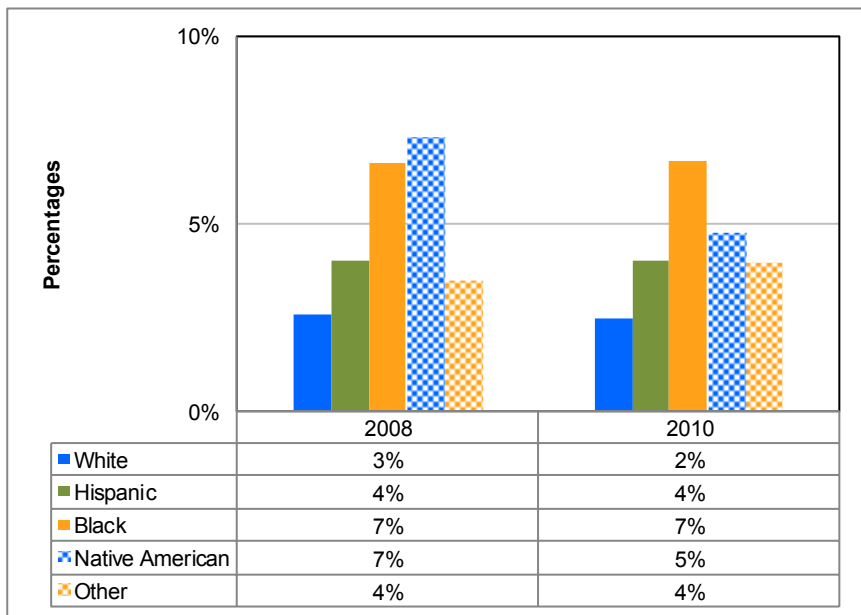


Chart 123: Over-the-counter medicine use to get high some-time in the past 30 days (Race/Ethnicity)

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







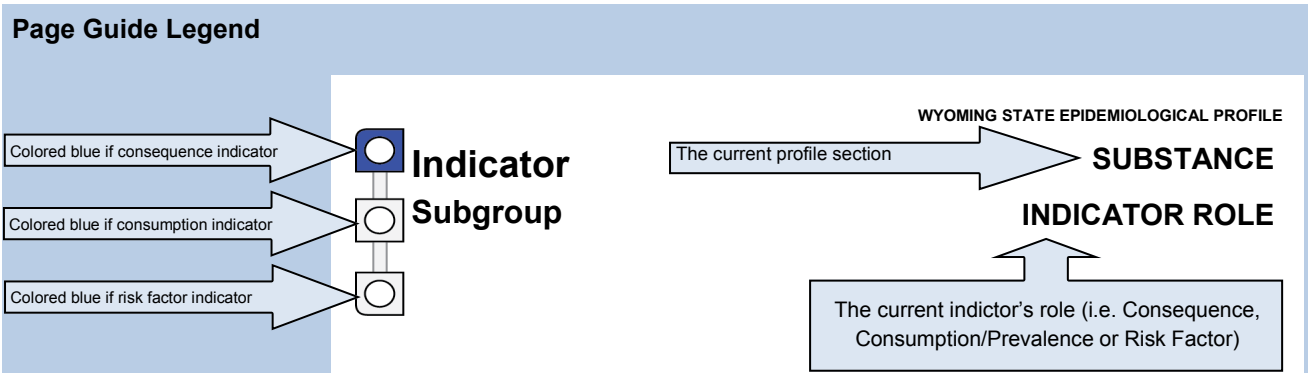
Mental Health

Included Variables

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

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Rates of Suicide and Accidental Injuries

MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

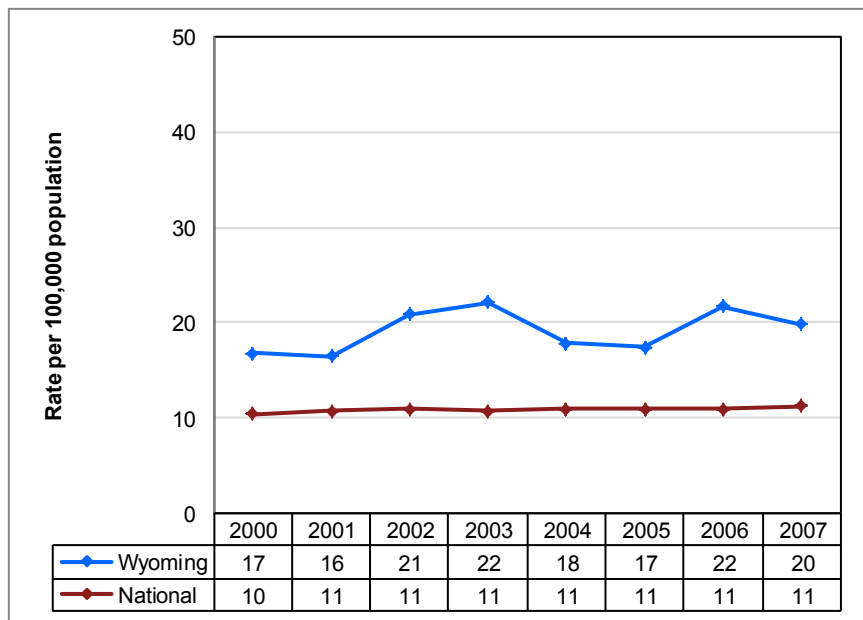


Chart 124: Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates

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

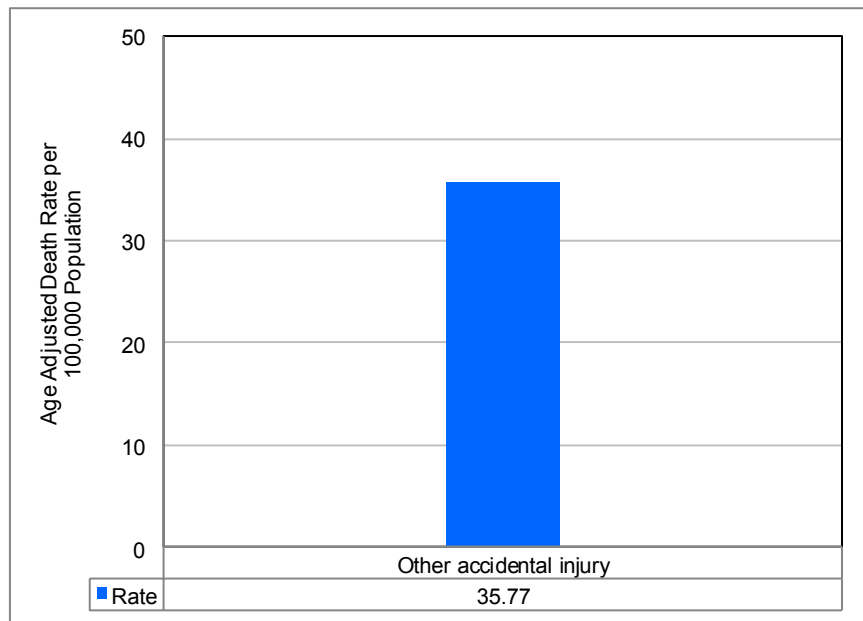


Chart 125: Other Accidental Injury

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

Data Source: WVS 2008

MENTAL HEALTH
CONSEQUENCES

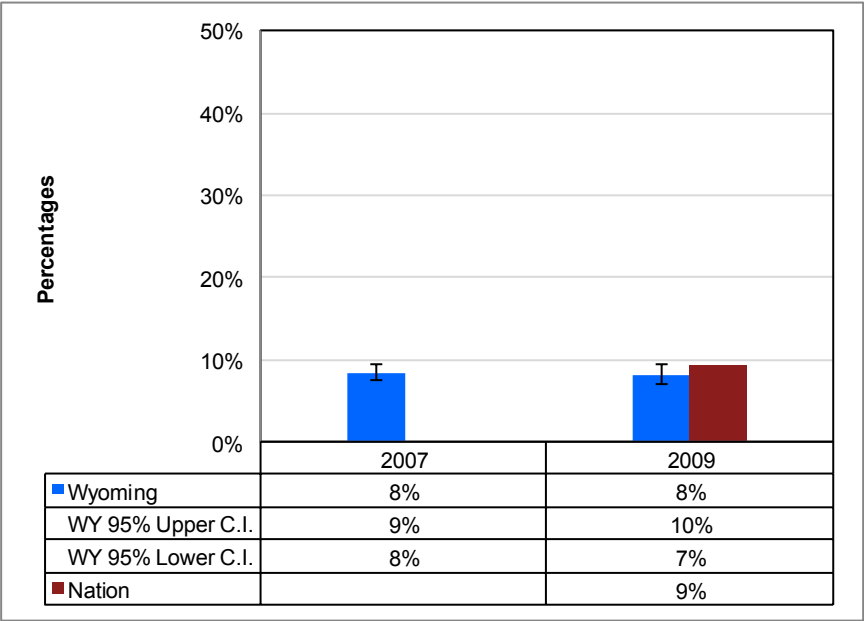
Activity Limitation

Adults

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





Psychological Distress

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

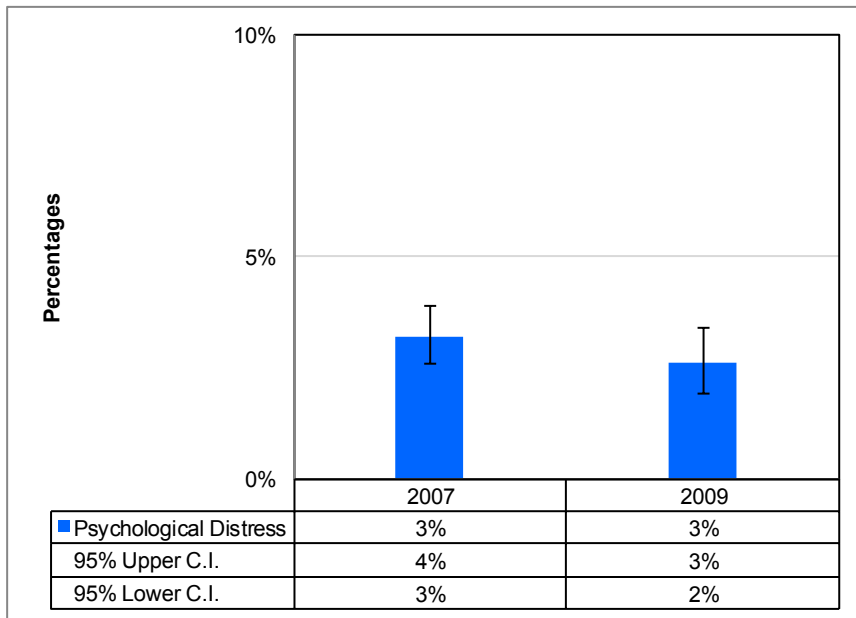


Chart 127: Serious Psychological Distress

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

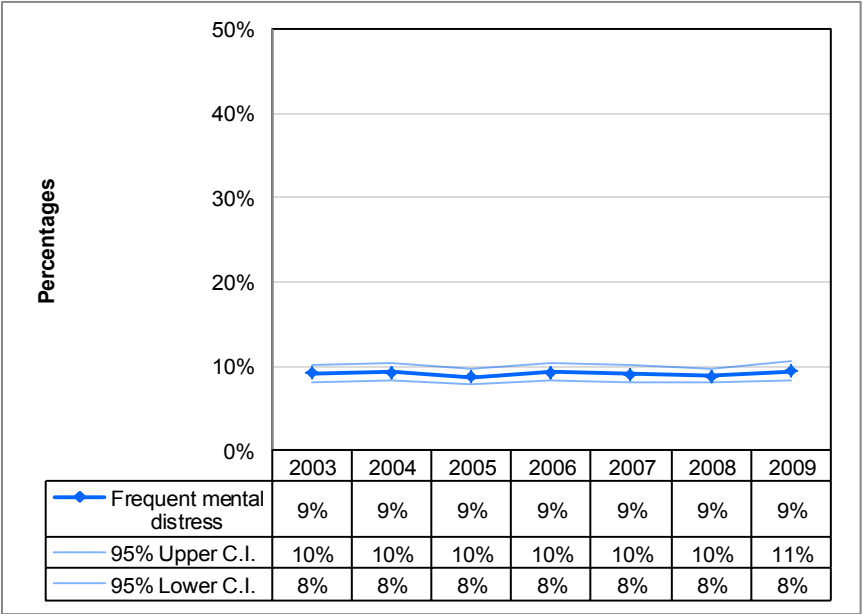
Frequent Mental Distress

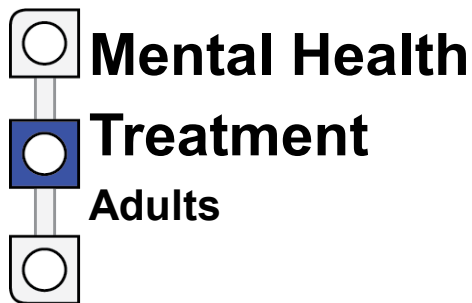
Adults

Chart 128: Frequent Mental Dis-
tress

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 PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

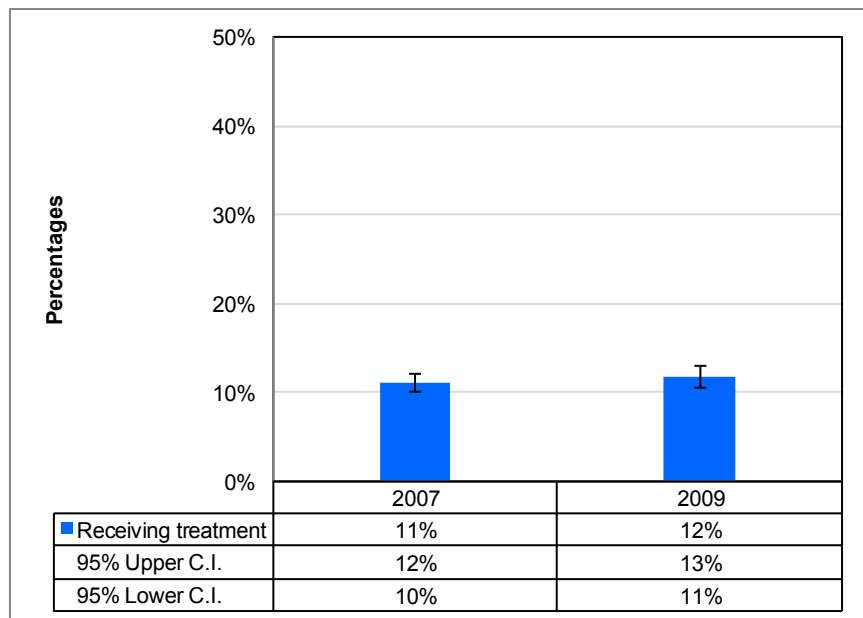


Chart 129: Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment

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

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

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

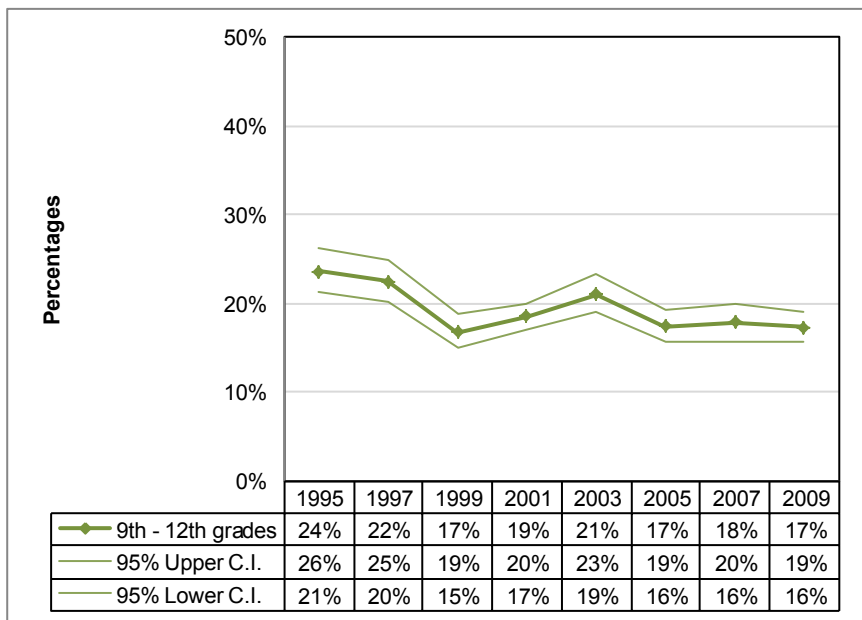
Suicidal Ideation

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

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE/ CONSUMPTION

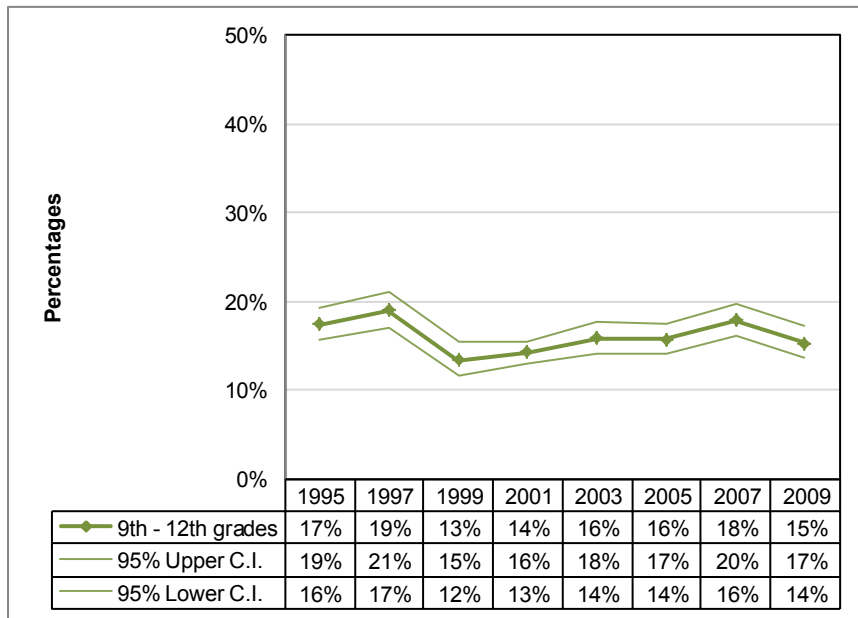


Chart 131: Suicide Plan in Past Year, (Grades 9 through 12)

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).

MENTAL HEALTH
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

Suicide Attempt

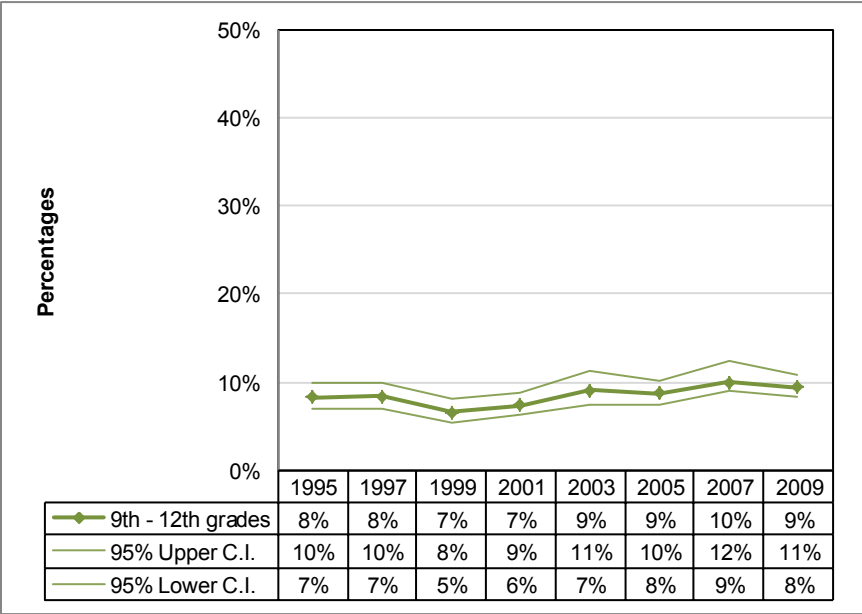
Youth

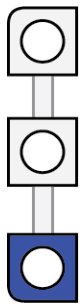
High School

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

MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

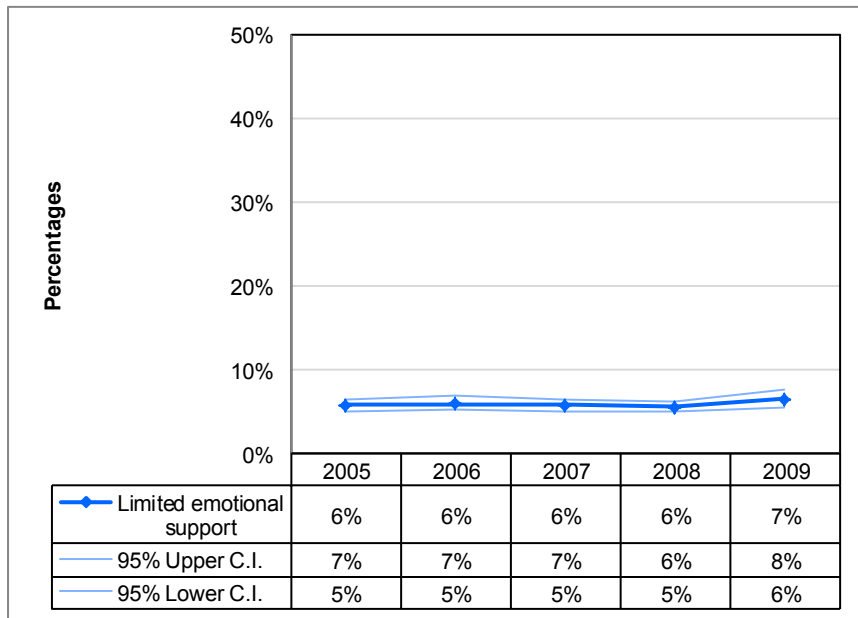


Chart 133: Limited Emotional Support

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

MENTAL HEALTH
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

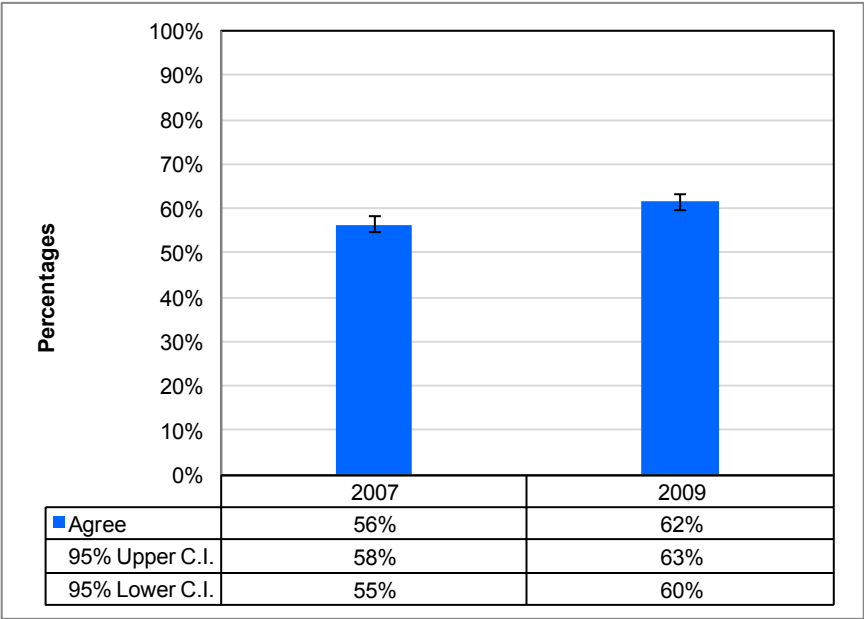
Care and Sympathy

Adults

Chart 134: Agree that People Are Caring and Sympathetic Toward People With Mental Illness

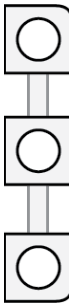
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting either slightly or strongly agreeing with the statement that people are generally caring and sympathetic to people with mental illness.

Data Source: BRFSS 2007, 2009



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





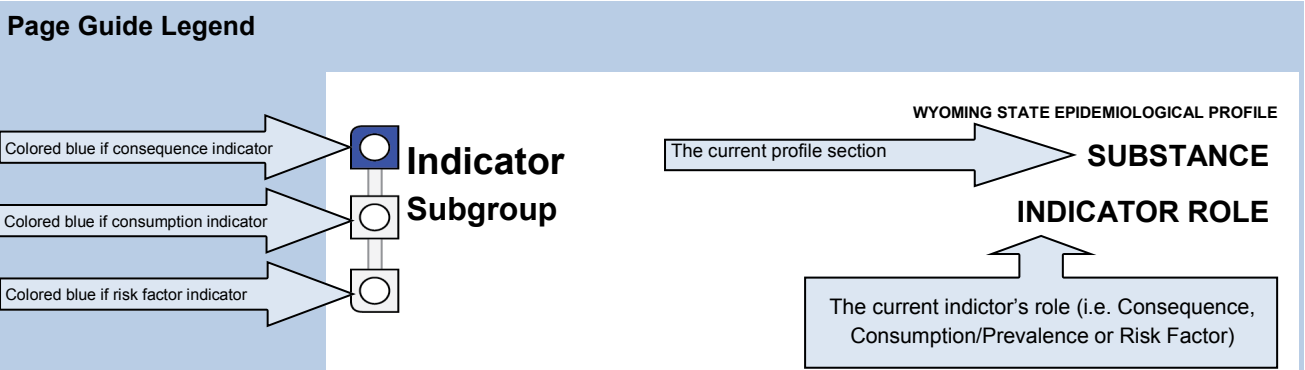
General Related Factors

Included Variables

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

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Community
Disorganization
Youth
by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVEFACTORS

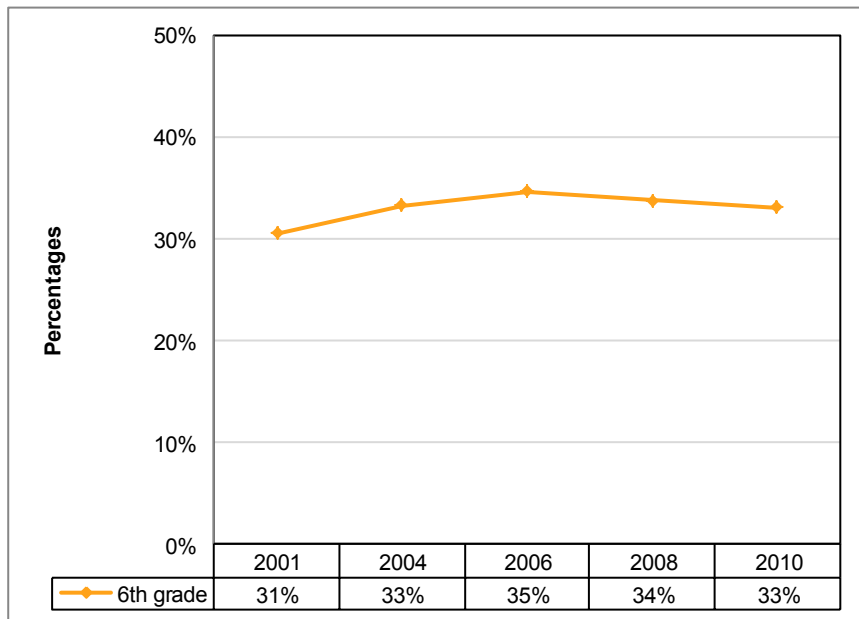


Chart 135: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Disorganization Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

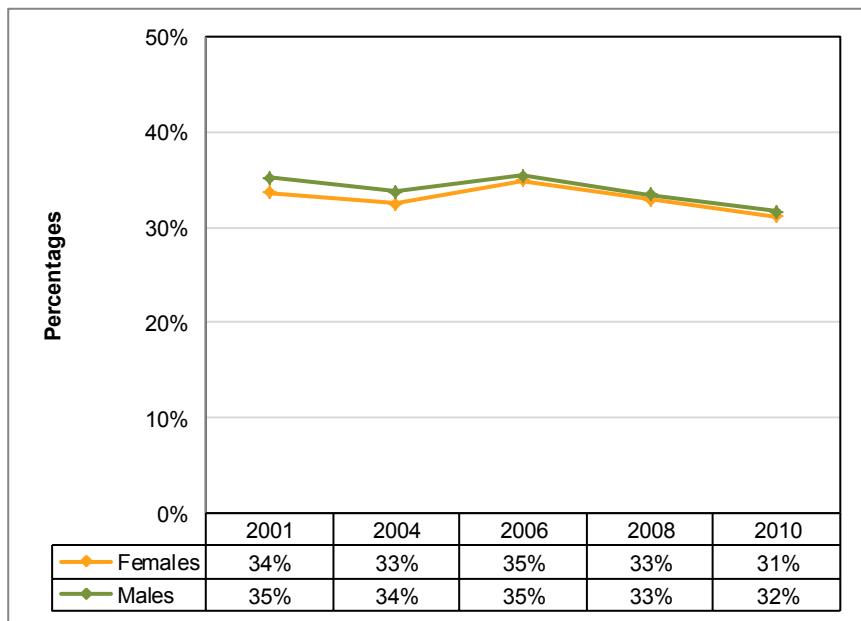
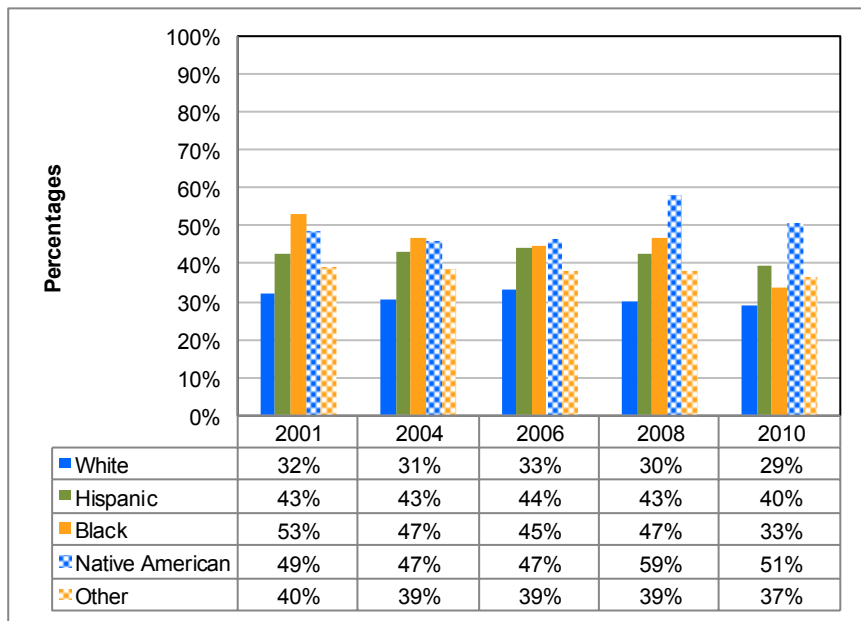


Chart 137: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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



Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

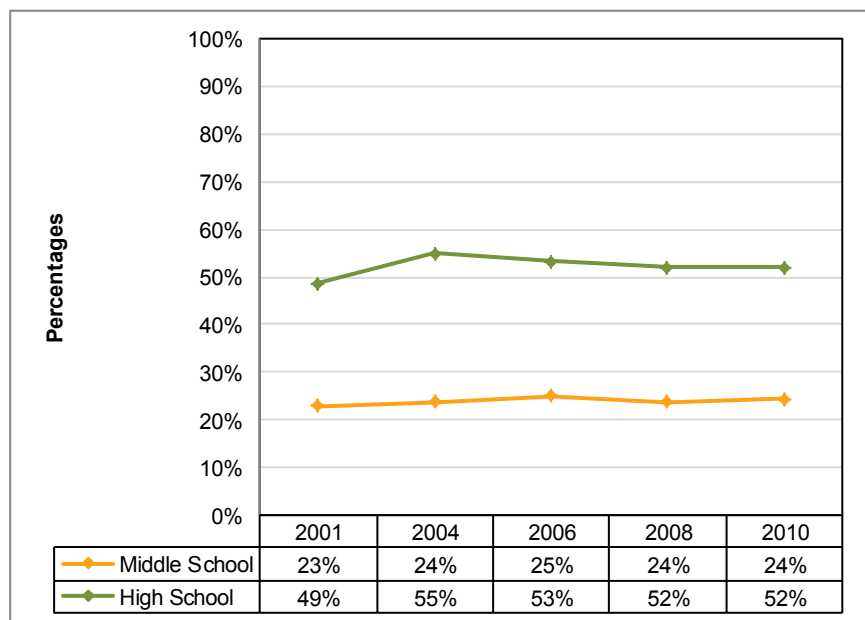


Chart 138: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (High School and Middle School)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

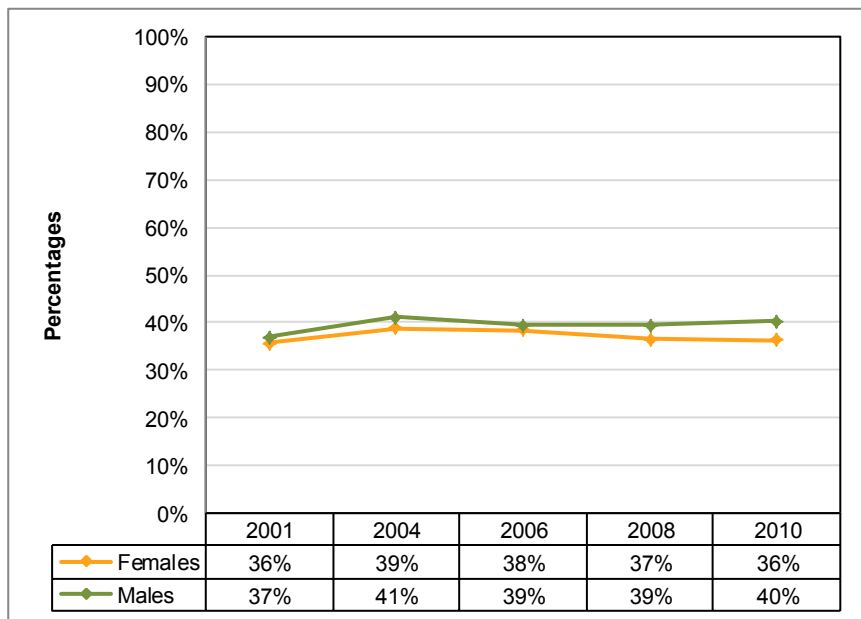
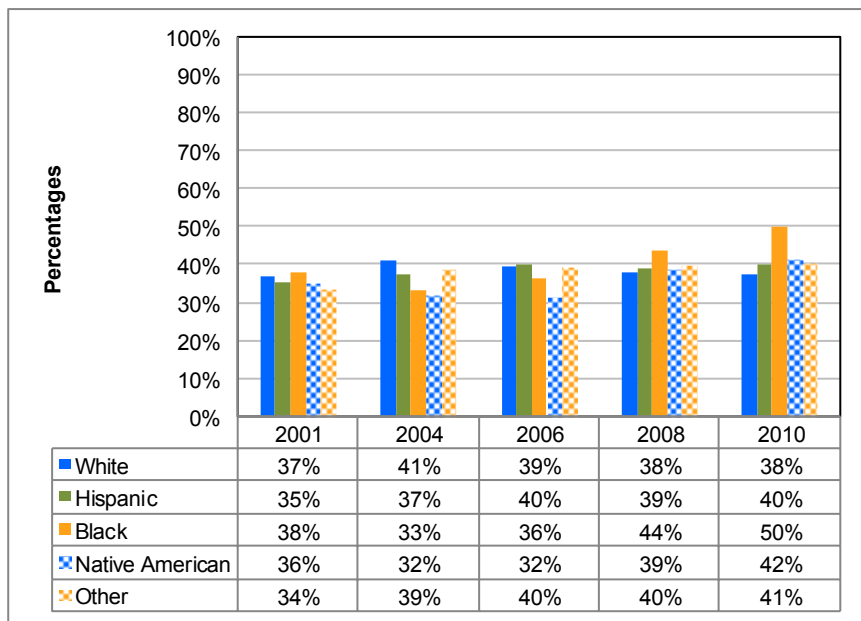
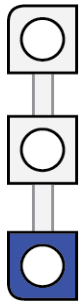


Chart 140: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

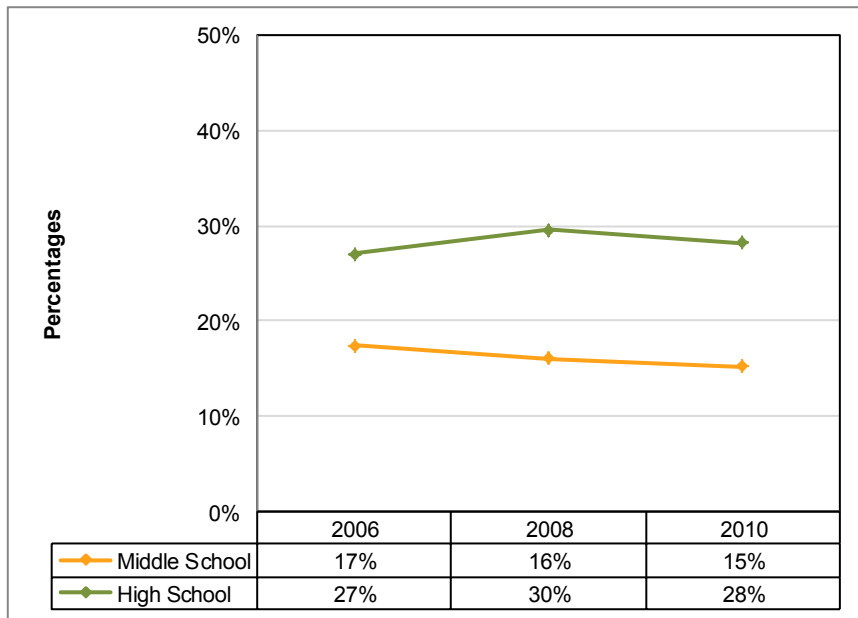


Chart 141: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

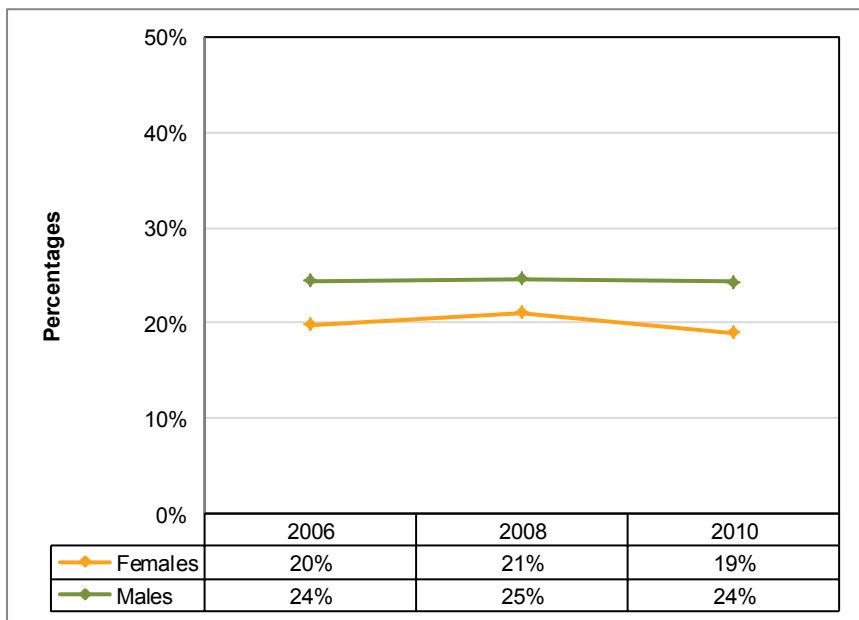
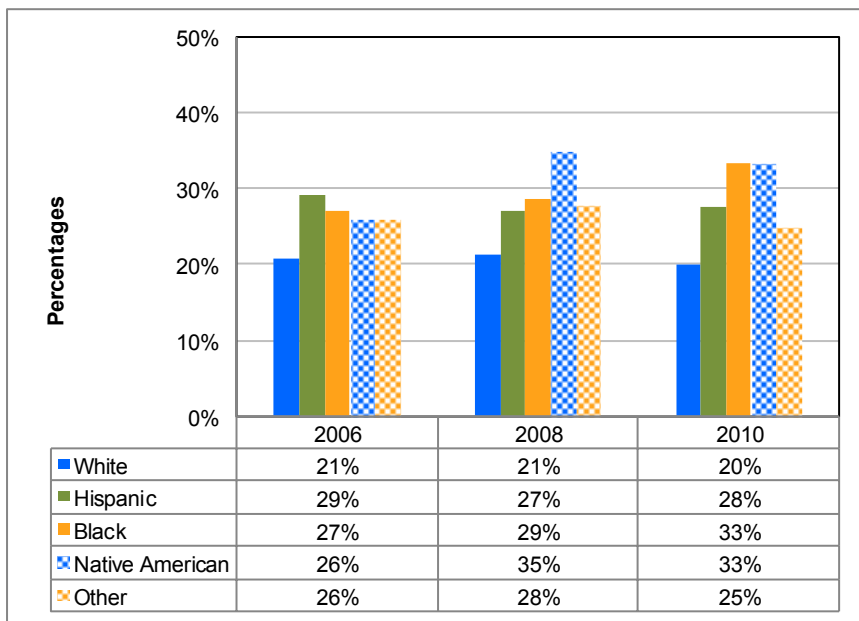
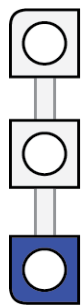


Chart 143: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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





Friends' Use of Drugs

Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

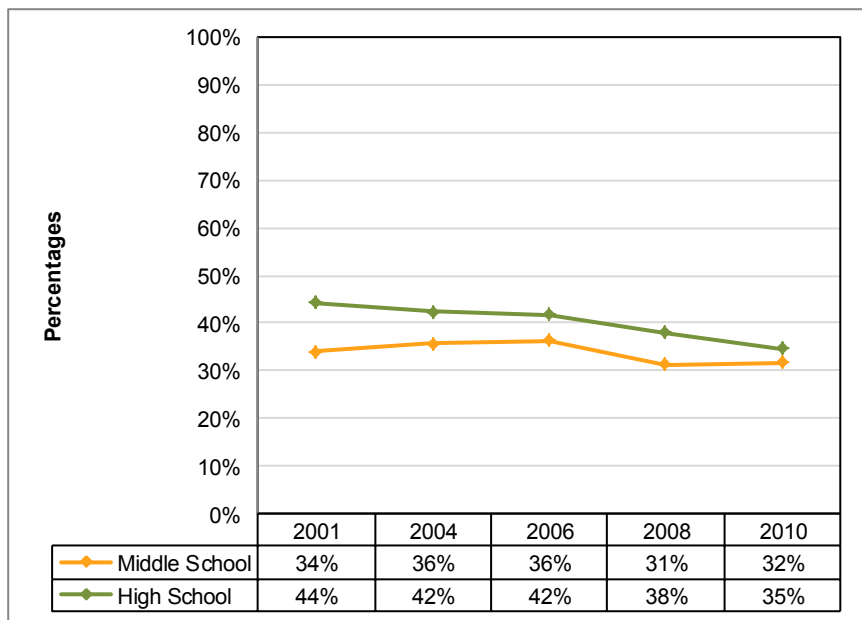


Chart 144: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Friends' Use of Drugs

Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

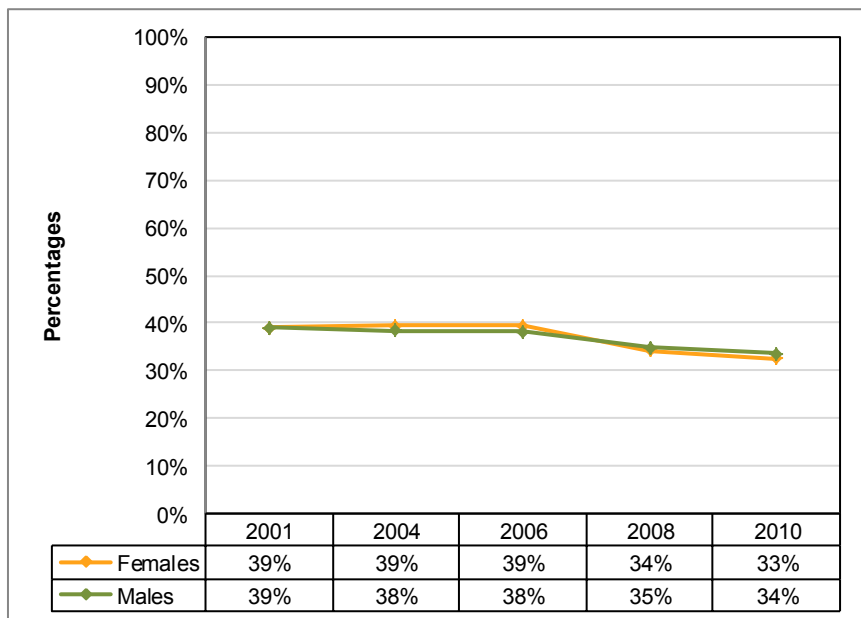
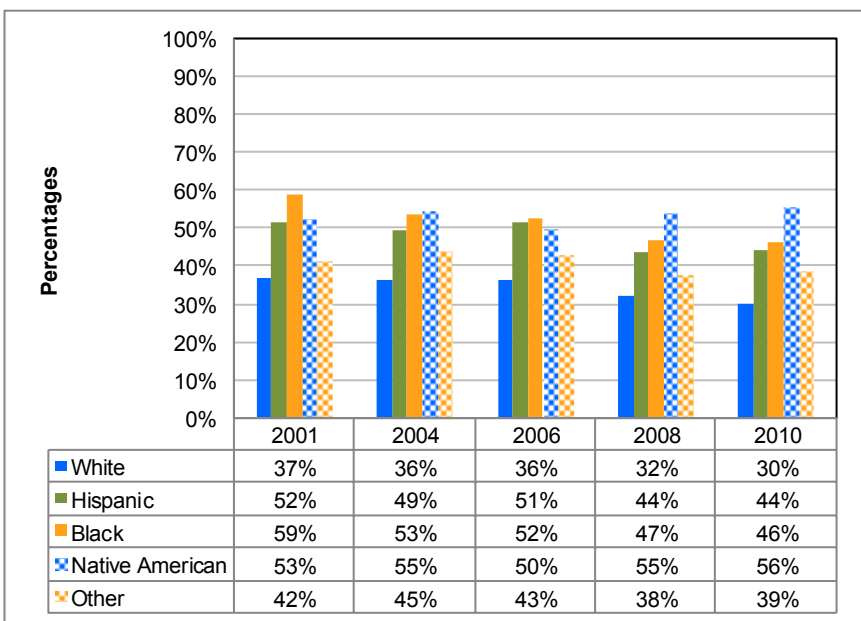
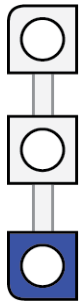


Chart 146: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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





Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

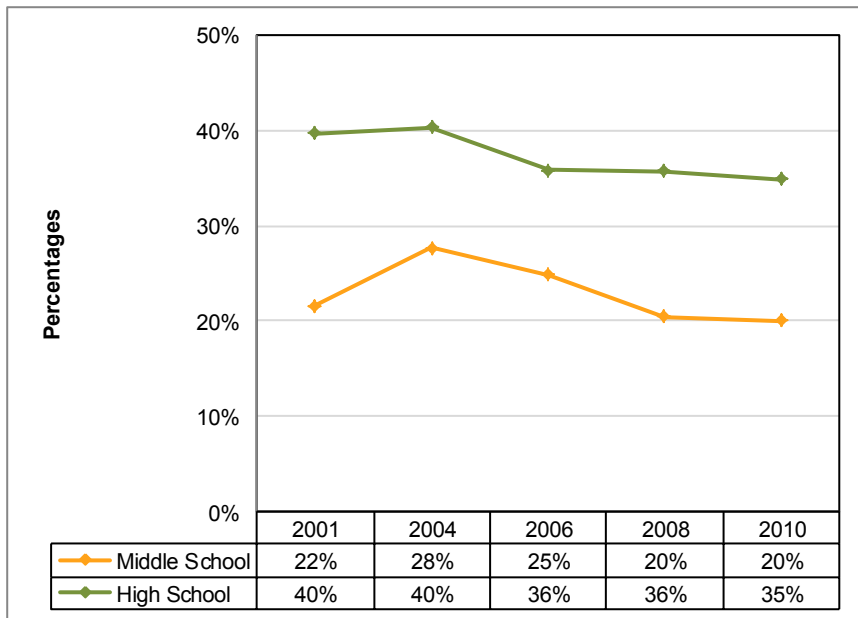


Chart 147: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

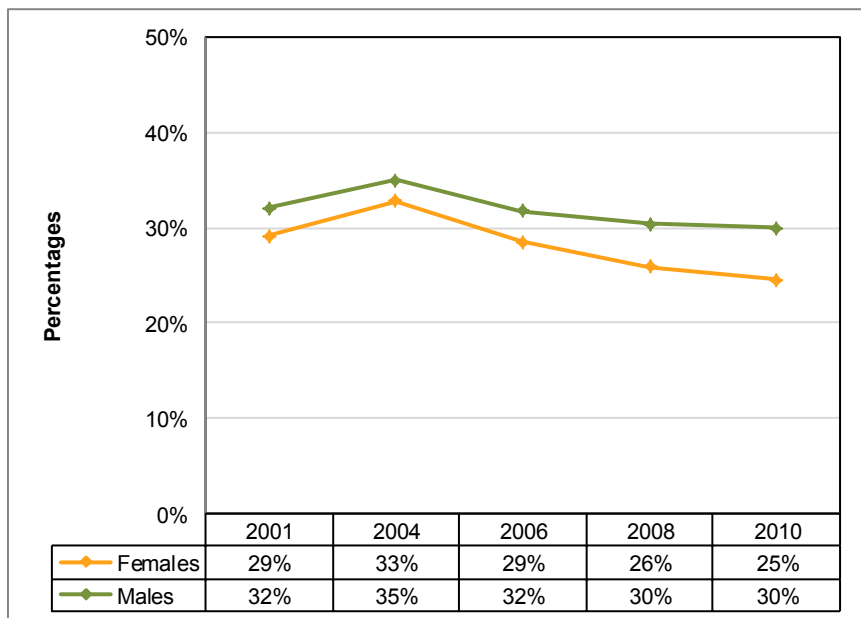
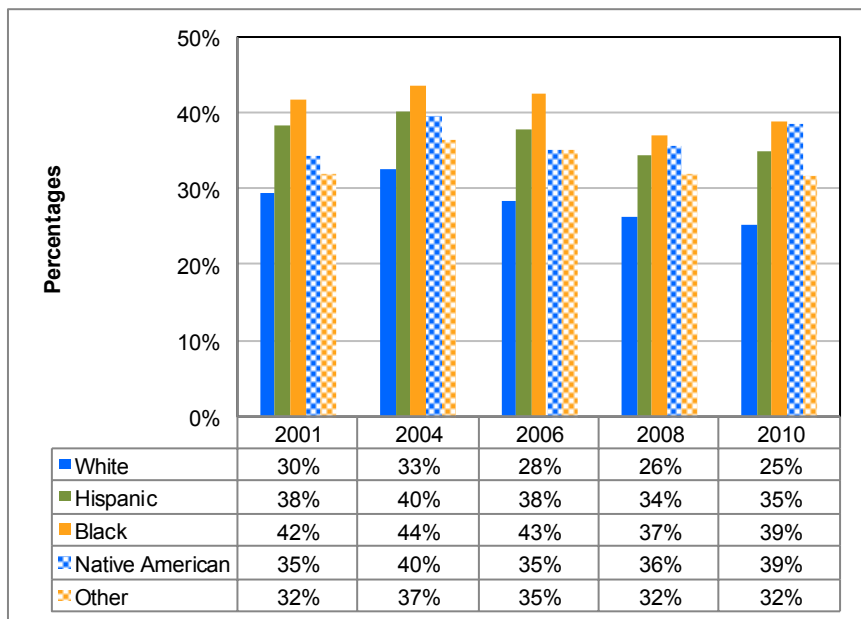


Chart 149: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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



Perceived Availability of Drugs Youth by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

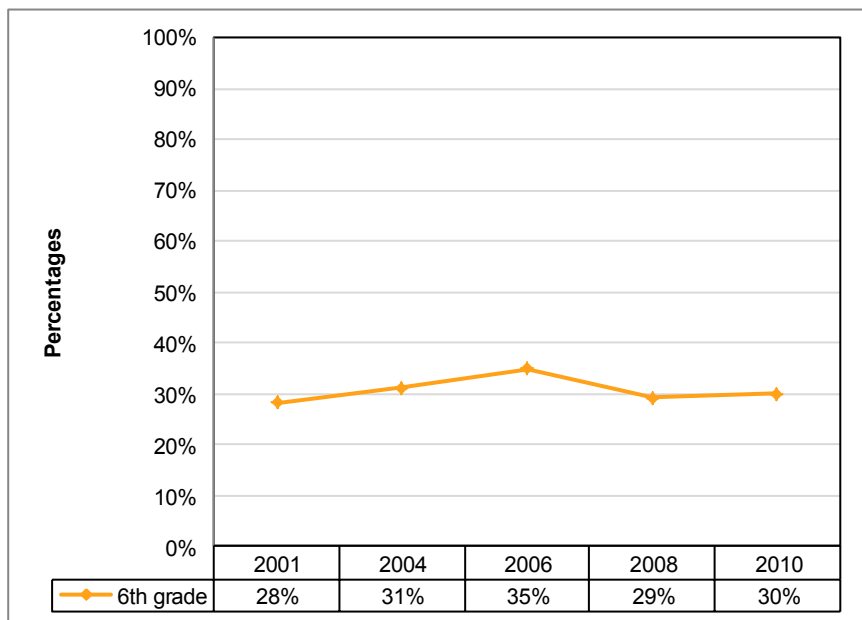


Chart 150: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)

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).

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Perceived Availability of Drugs Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

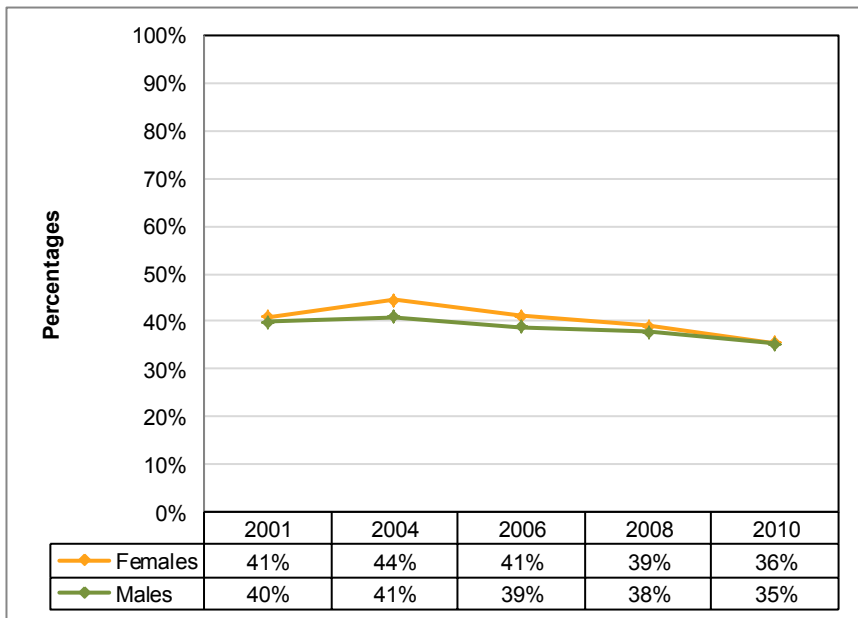
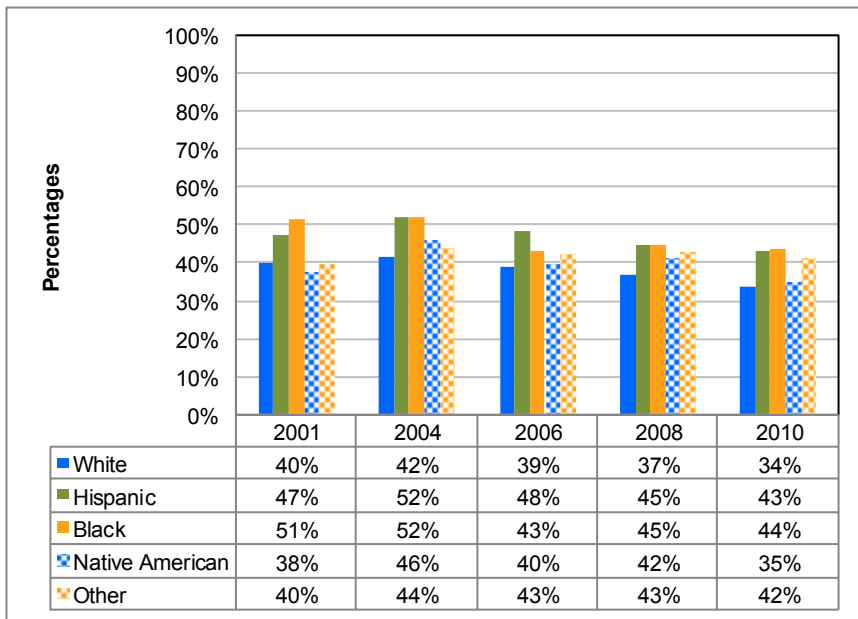
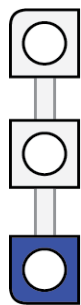


Chart 152: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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

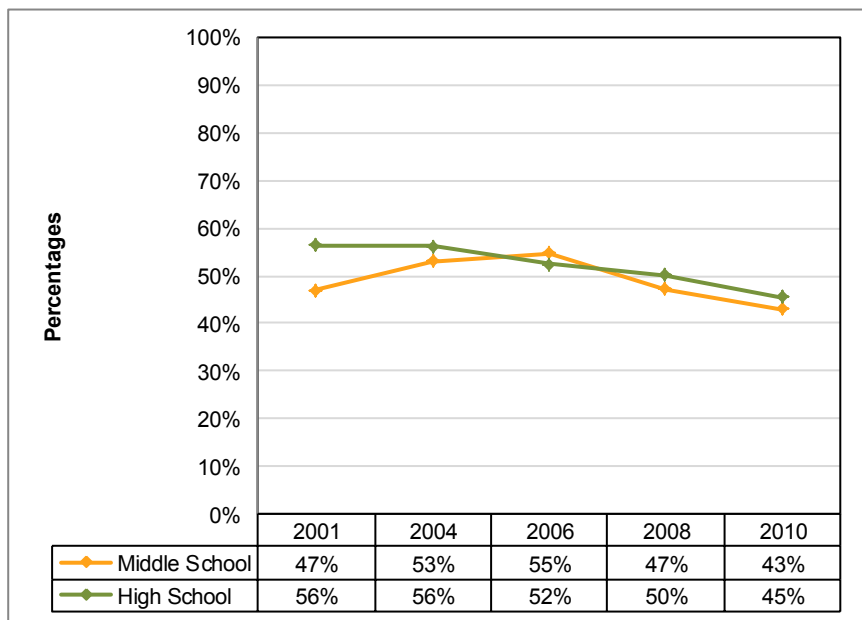




Sensation Seeking

Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**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

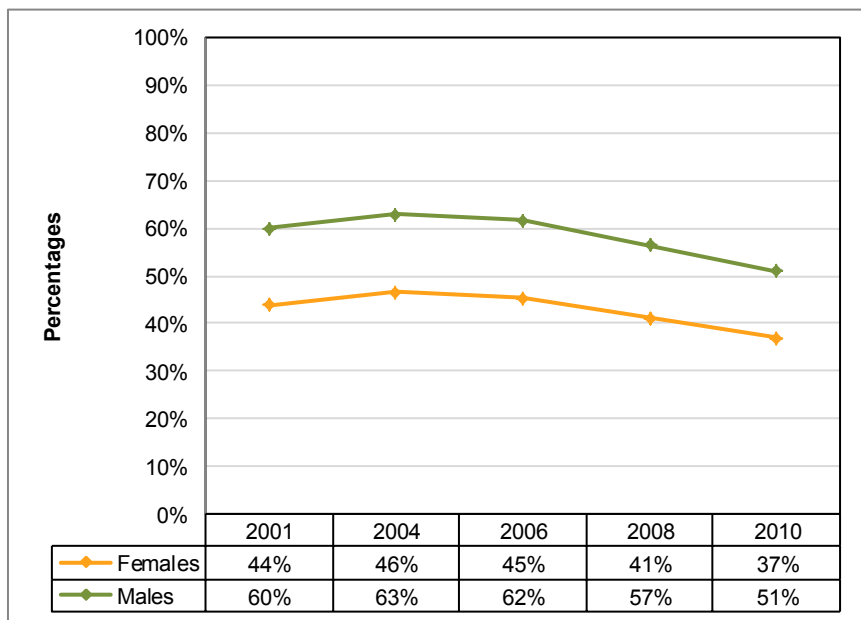
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Sensation Seeking Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

**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.

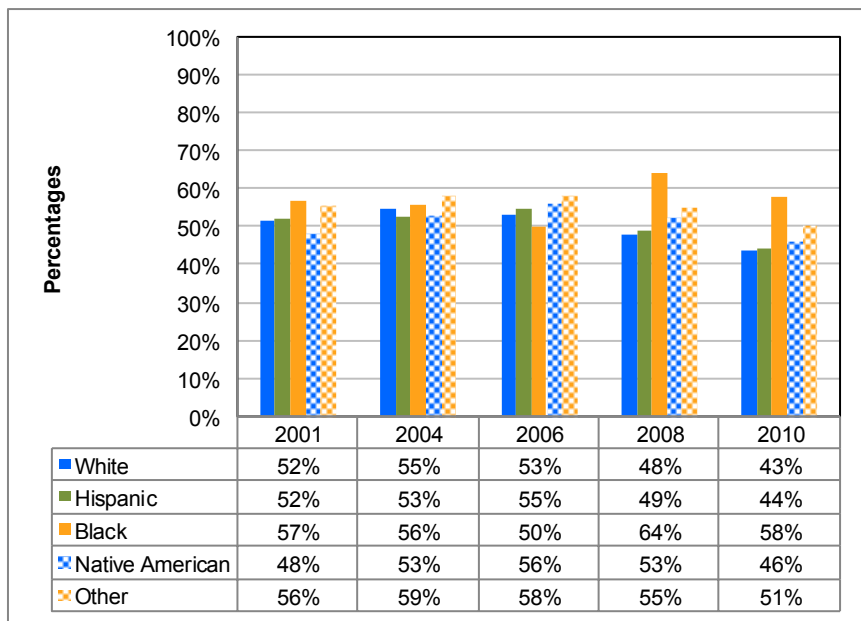
Data Source: PNA 2001—2010

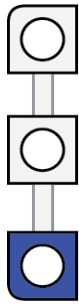


**Chart 155: Sensation Seeking—
High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

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.

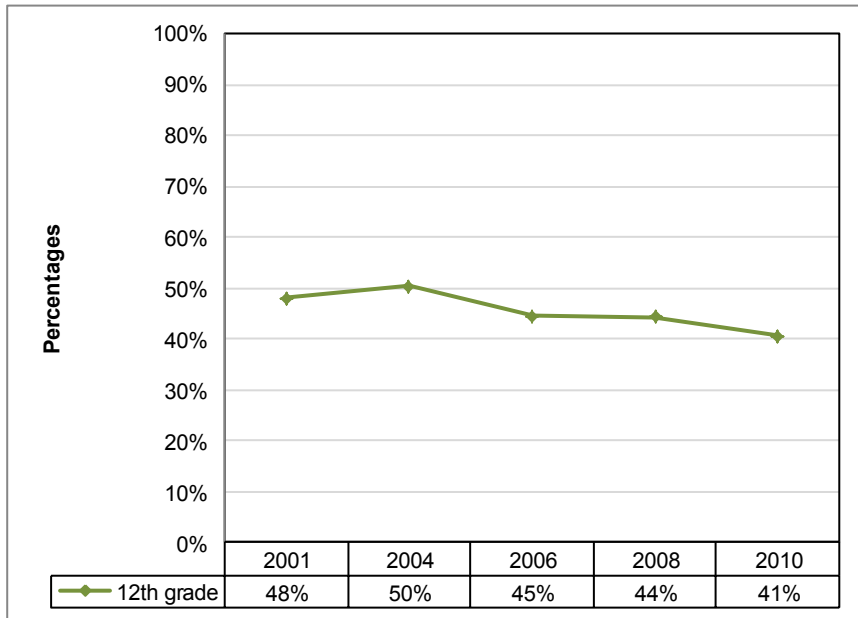
Data Source: PNA 2001—2010





Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior Youth by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**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.

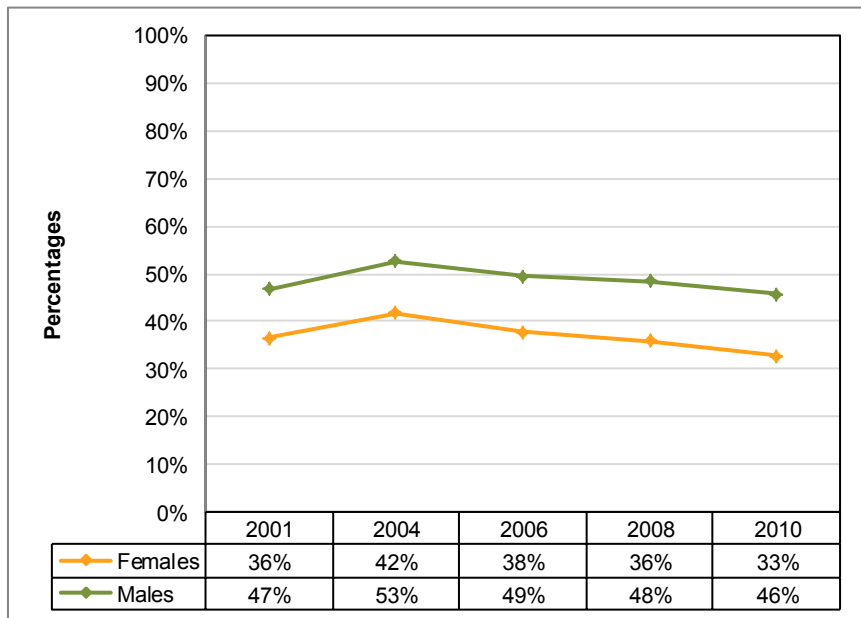
Data Source: PNA 2001—2010

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)

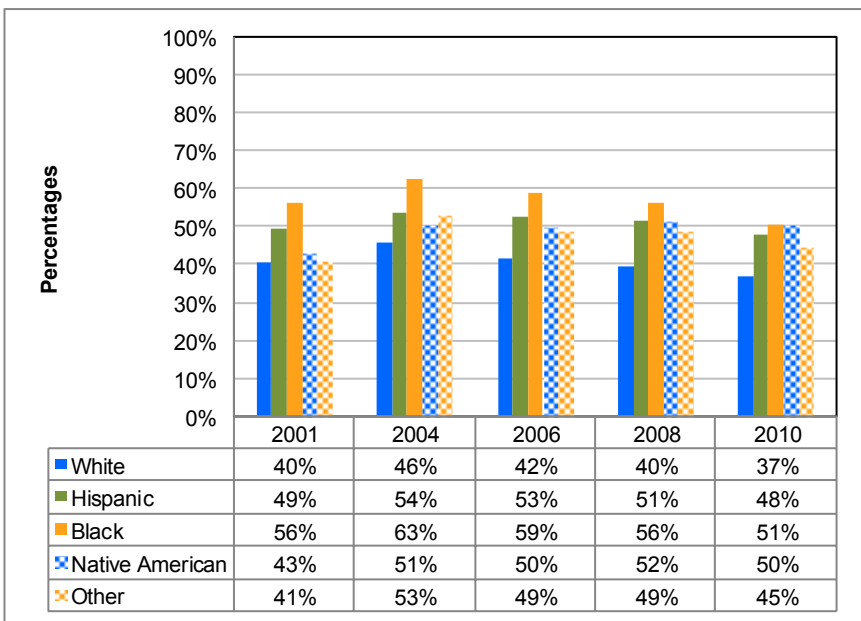
Definition: The percentage of students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which measures the student's disapproval of someone his/her age participating in antisocial behavior. The student is asked about his/her approval of stealing, fighting with others, attacking someone 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

Interaction with Antisocial Peers Youth by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

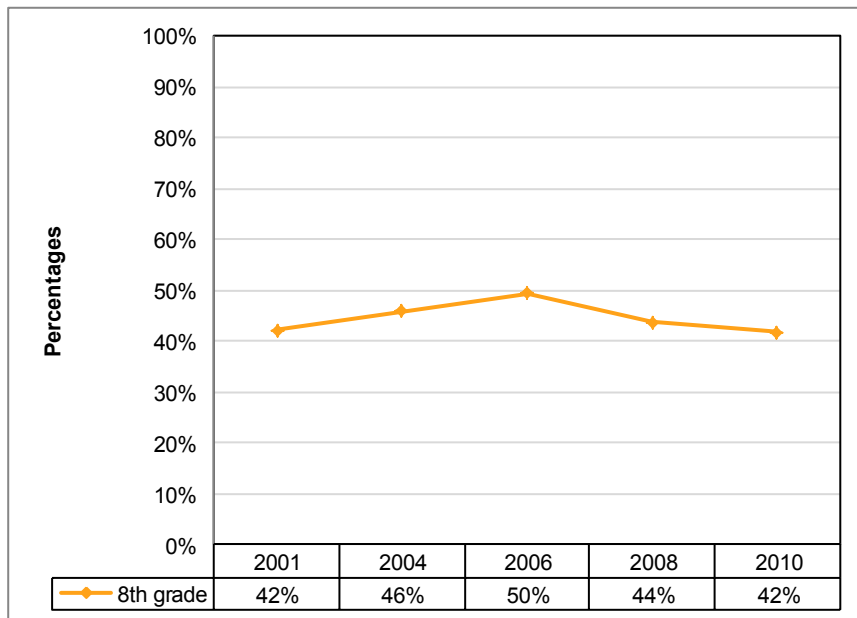


Chart 159: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (8th Grade)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Interaction with Antisocial Peers Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

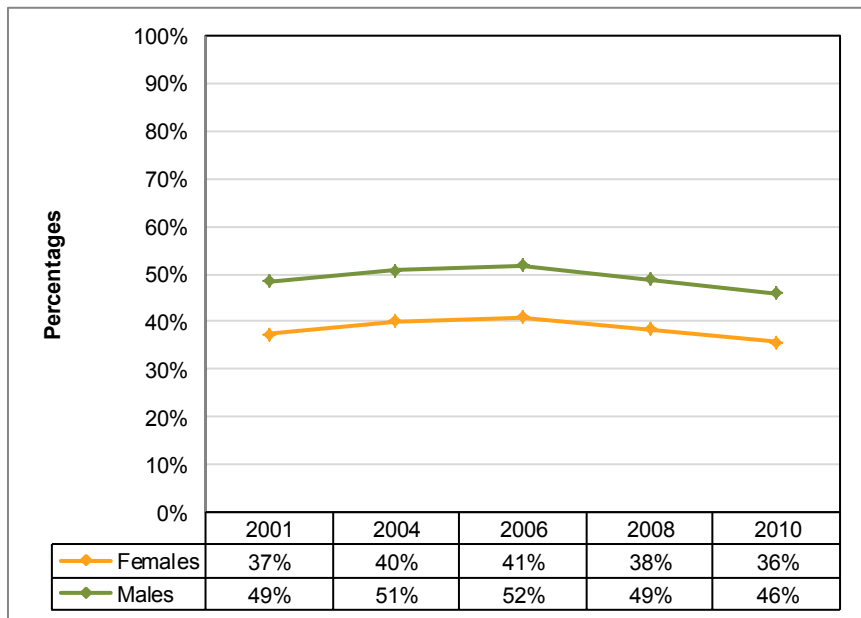
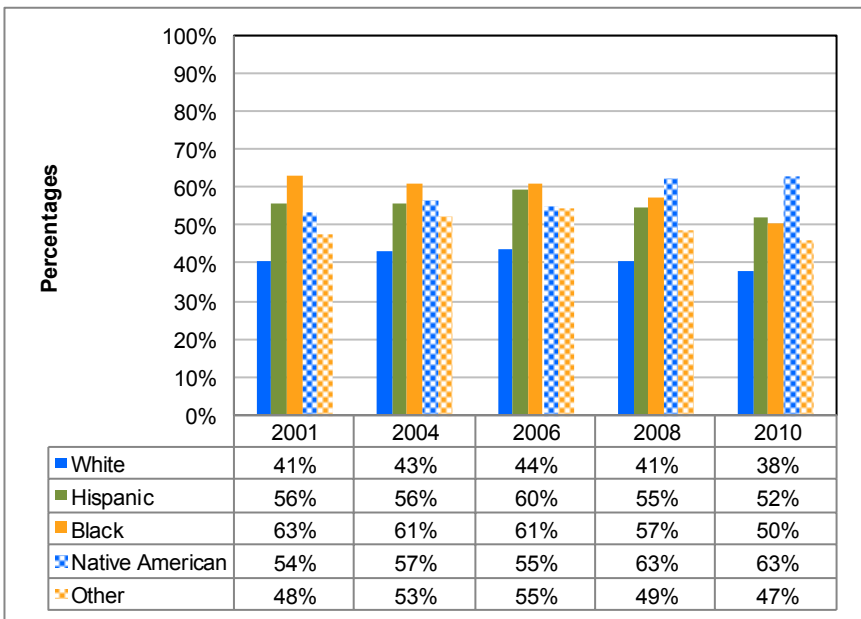
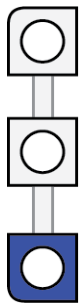


Chart 161: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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





Social Skills

Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

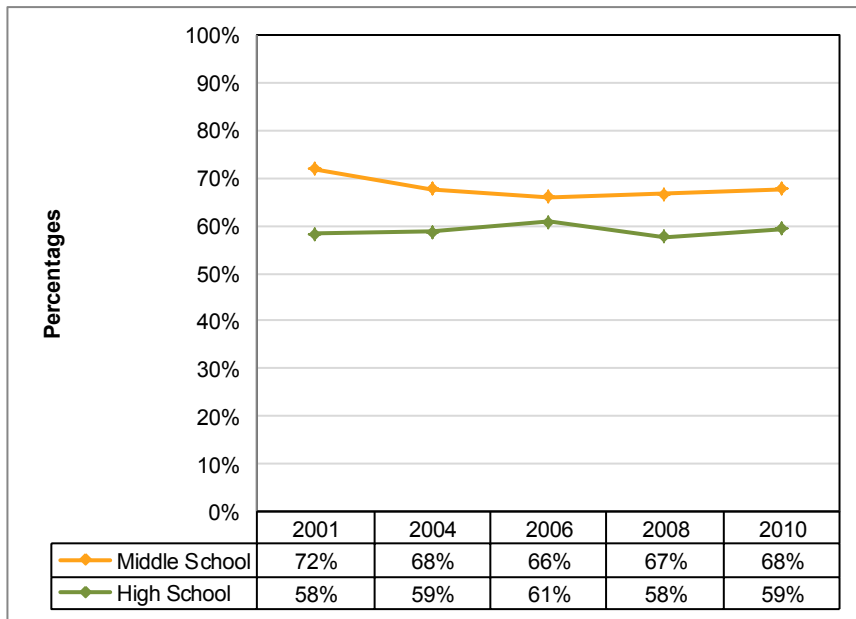


Chart 162: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Middle School and High School)

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Skills Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



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

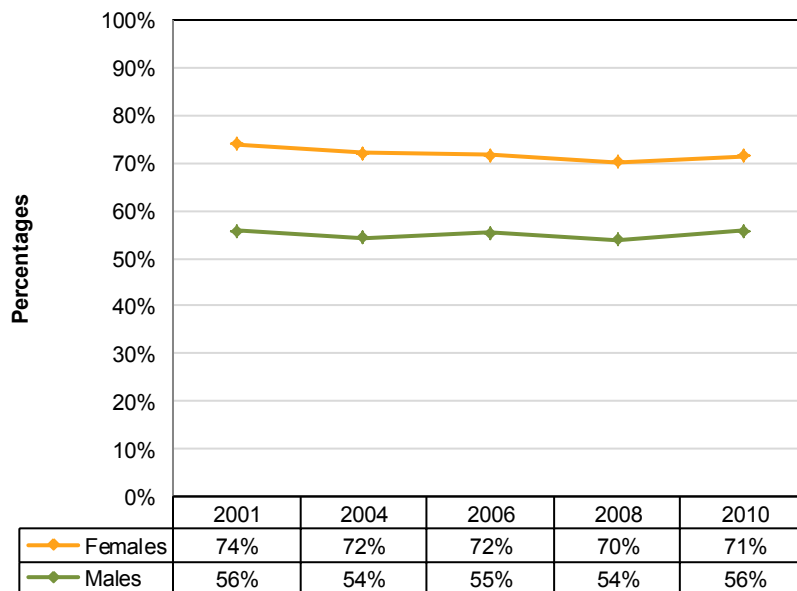
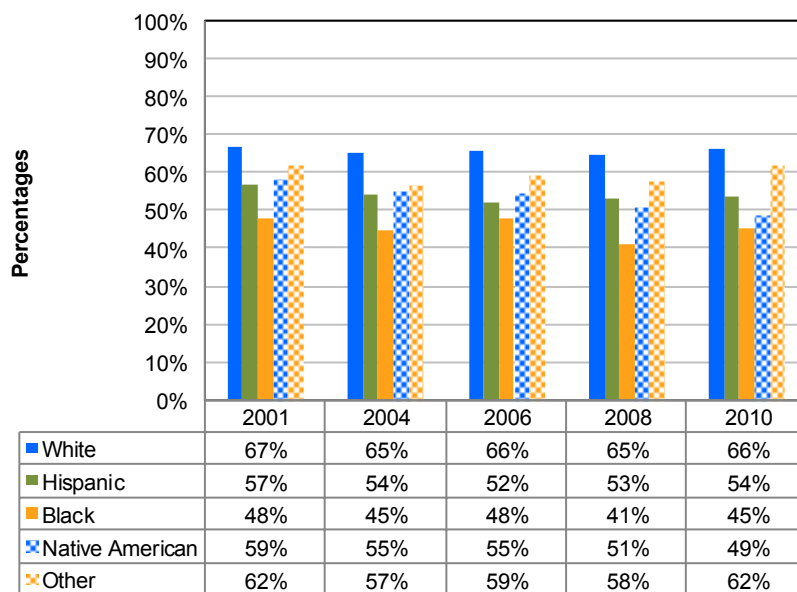


Chart 164: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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





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