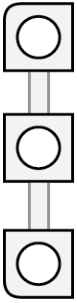


Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 Community Epidemiological Profile



WYSAC Technical Report No. DER-1213

July 2012



Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 Community Epidemiological Profile

By

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

With the assistance of

Reese Jenniges, Assistant Research Scientist

Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

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

Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center

University of Wyoming • Dept. 3925
1000 East University Avenue • Laramie, WY 82071
wysac@uwyo.edu • <http://wysac.uwyo.edu>

(307) 766-2189 • Fax: (307) 766-2759

Under contract to

Wyoming Department of Health Public Health Division

6101 Yellowstone Road, Room 510
Cheyenne, WY 82002

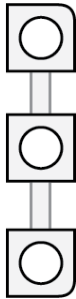
Citation for this document: WYSAC. (2012). *Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 Community Epidemiological Profile*, by D. M. Shields, E. L. Canen, C. M. Cooper, & R. A. Wambeam. (WYSAC Technical Report No. DER-1213). Laramie, WY: Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center, University of Wyoming.

Short reference: WYSAC (2012), Wyoming SEOW 2012 Community Epidemiological Profile.



Table of Contents

Introduction	vi
Notable Findings	x
Alcohol	
Included Variables	1
<i>Consequences</i>	
Alcohol-Related Arrests	2
Drunkenness Arrests	4
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	6
DUI Arrests	8
Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes	10
Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities	11
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Binge Drinking	12
Heavy Drinking	14
30-Day Alcohol Use	16
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Binge Drinking	18
Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use	20
Community Events Where Alcohol was Sold	22
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking	24
Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated	26
Tobacco	
Included Variables	29
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Current Smoking	30
Smokeless Tobacco	33
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use	34
Social Norms: Youth Chewing Tobacco Use	36
Smokefree Places	38
Healthcare Screening	42
Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers	44
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Included Variables	47
<i>Consequences</i>	
Drug Abuse Violation Arrests	48
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Marijuana Use	52
Cocaine Use	54
Inhalant Use	56
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use	58
Social Norms: Marijuana Use	60
Licit (Legal) Drugs	
List of Variables	63
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Over-the-Counter Drugs	64
Prescription Drugs	66



Mental Health

Included Variables..... 69

Prevalence/Consumption

 Frequent Mental Distress..... 70

 Serious Psychological Distress..... 71

 Activity Limitation 72

 Mental Health Treatment..... 73

Risk/Protective Factors

 Emotional Support..... 74

General Related Factors

Included Variables..... 77

Risk/Protective Factors

 Community Disorganization 78

 Perceived Availability of Drugs 79

 Parents’ Attitude Toward Drug Use 80

 Intent to Use Drugs 82

 Friends’ Use of Drugs 84

 Attitude Toward Drug Use..... 86

 Sensation Seeking 88

 Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior 90

 Interactions with Antisocial Peers 91

 Social Skills 92

References 94

Index 96



Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 Community Epidemiological Profile

1. Introduction

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

1.1. Purpose of the SEOW

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

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

This report constitutes the community profile. Its primary purpose is to serve as a reference document for the SEOW itself to understand the available data at the community 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 community 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 2012. These other deliverables include: a database and data collection system that will allow the tracking and reporting of the identified key indicators; county maps; and fact sheets.

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 notable findings section and the report purposely omit any data interpretations.

1.4. Presentation Conventions

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

- A graphic in the upper outside corner of each page indicates whether the variable on that page is a consequence (in which case the upper cell is shaded), consumption or prevalence (middle cell shaded), or risk or protective factor (lower cell shaded).
- Wherever possible, both national and Wyoming data are presented. Unless otherwise specified, all data pertain to Wyoming.
- Data are presented in graphs with data tables.
- In general, time series data are presented in line graphs. If only one or two years of data are available, data are presented in bar graphs.
- When data are presented by race/ethnicity or by school grades, bar graphs are used.
- For data collected at regular intervals, generally every year or every alternate year, associated line graphs are continuous. If, however, data are available only for irregular or inconsistent intervals, interruptions in the regular pattern are represented by un-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%.





1.5. Data Limitations

The information presented in this report is assembled from various sources that provide comprehensive results on a range of social problems (see page xvii for a complete list). Readers are encouraged to visit the website of each data source and consider their limitations. In general, this section discusses issues that have arisen due to how recent population estimates are reported by the US Census Bureau. Accordingly, this section focuses solely on rates for indicators that incorporate US Census Bureau Population Estimates, not the limitations of individual data sources.

First, the authors describe how rates were calculated exclusively for this report. Second, the authors describe issues which have created a discontinuity between recent population estimates. As of this report's release date, the most recent census estimates have not yet provided original juvenile (age 0 to 17) and adult (age 18 and over) populations. In the third section, the authors describe the methodology used to overcome the issue of age-grouping and how appropriate adult and juvenile populations were constructed.

1.5.1. Rate Calculation

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

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

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

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

$$R = \frac{C_1}{P_1} * 100,000 = \frac{45}{15,136} * 100,000 = 297.3$$

Where:

R is the rate to be calculated

C_1 is the counts for the Year from the outcome data source

P_1 is the estimated populations for the Year

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

$$R = \frac{C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n}{P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_n} * 100,000$$

Where:

R is the rate to be calculated

C_1 to C_n are the counts for Year 1 to Year n from the outcome data source

P_1 to P_n are the estimated populations for Year 1 to Year n



1.5.2. Discontinuity between Censuses

Following each decennial census, the Census Bureau revises population estimates for the decade between censuses to match the observed growth from census to census. *Intercensal* Population Estimates are revised population estimates created based on data from two censuses and are used in rate calculations described above. In contrast, *Vintage* Population Estimates are constructed annually after the latest census.

The Census Bureau uses the end point of *Intercensal* Population Estimates to begin a new *Vintage* Population Dataset that is compiled until the next full census (i.e., 2020). This revision can result in large differences between the decennial censuses and *Vintage* Population Estimates (i.e., 2010 census and 2009 estimates, respectively). Specifically, because of population estimation errors within *Vintage* Population Estimates, a discontinuity in rates can occur after *Intercensal* Population estimates are released. To prevent this discontinuity, *Intercensal* estimates have been used in all rate calculations that incorporate population estimates. For the purpose of this report, rates from the following sources are affected:

- Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), alcohol and drug related arrests,
- Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), alcohol and drug related arrests,
- Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT), alcohol related car crashes, and
- Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS), alcohol related traffic fatalities

1.5.3. Juvenile and Adult Population Estimates

Yearly population estimates are provided by the United State Census Bureau. For the years 2000 to 2009, this report utilizes *Intercensal* Datasets¹. *Intercensal* datasets provide population estimates that are divided into five-year age groups. Due to this five-year age grouping, *Intercensal* datasets would provide a population for juveniles that ranges from 0 to 19 years of age (instead of 0 to 18 years of age) and a population for adults that begins at 20 years of age (instead of 18 years of age).

To overcome this issue, WYSAC used data from the American Communities Survey (ACS) to adjust population estimates from 2000 to 2009. Specifically, WYSAC used the ACS to estimate the proportion of 18 and 19 year olds present in each county's population². These proportions were used to adjust the most recent age group estimates. In other words, this adjustment shifted 18 and 19 year olds from the 0 to 19 age group to the 20 years and older age group.

¹For 2010 only, as *Intercensal* estimates are unavailable due the decennial census, this report utilizes *Postcensal* estimates in rate calculations. *Postcensal* population estimates are based on the 2010 decennial census and are annually adjusted until the next decennial census (i.e., 2020) occurs.

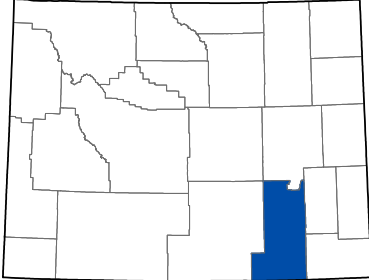
²ACS adjustments are only required for juvenile and adult population estimates at the county level. At the state level, age groupings are readily available for juveniles and adults.



2. Notable Findings

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) examines the distribution of social issues (e.g., substance abuse and mental health) in the state of Wyoming through the use of several data sources. Specifically, the SEOW investigates the consumption patterns, consequences, and risk/protective factors associated with selected social issues. Each year, the SEOW releases a summary report of findings at the county level. The bullet points that follow are notable findings across the multiple data sources and topic areas covered in this summary and are organized by county. All rankings and other statements implying numerical ordering are relative to all Wyoming counties for which data is available.

Albany County



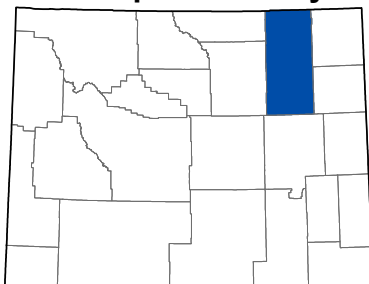
- From 2006 to 2010, Albany County adults experienced the highest arrest rate for liquor law violations, totaling more than twice the statewide average (1871 vs. 749 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 7, chart 5).
- In 2007 and 2009, Albany County adults most frequently reported currently receiving mental health treatment (17% vs. a statewide average of 12%) (see page 73, chart 60).
- From 2006 to 2010, Albany County youth were the least likely to be classified as high risk due to perceptions surrounding ease of access to drugs and other substances (24% vs. a statewide average of 31%) (see page 79, chart 63).

Big Horn County



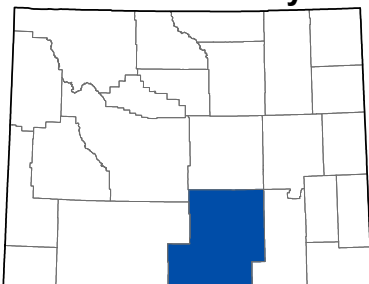
- From 2006 to 2010, Big Horn County experienced the lowest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, totaling less than a third of the statewide average (680 vs. 2356 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- From 2005 to 2009, Big Horn County had the 4th lowest rate per 100,000 of alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property crashes, totaling nearly half of the statewide average (130 vs. 213, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2006 to 2010, Big Horn County 6th and 8th graders were the least likely to report abusing over-the-counter medicine during the past 30 days (approximately .05% vs. a statewide average of 2%) (see page 64, chart 53).

Campbell County



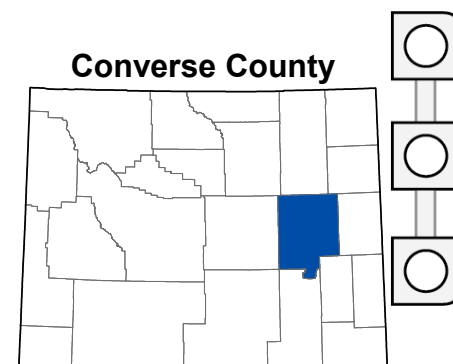
- From 2006 to 2010, Campbell County experienced the highest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, greatly exceeding the statewide average (3200 vs. 2356 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- In 2008 and 2009, Campbell County adults were the most likely to report being asked about their current smoking by a healthcare professional (85% vs. a statewide average of 71%) (see page 42, chart 37).
- In 2007 and 2009, Campbell County adults most frequently reported experiencing serious psychological distress, two times greater than the statewide average (6% vs. 3%, respectively) (see page 71, chart 58).

Carbon County

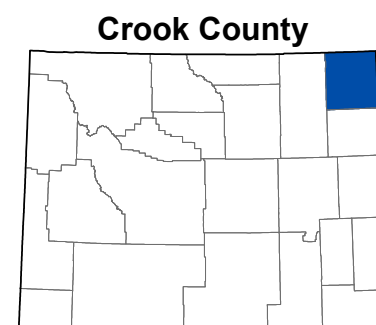


- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Carbon County experienced the 2nd highest arrest rate for drug abuse violations (917 vs. a statewide rate of 553 per 100,000 population) (see page 48, chart 40).
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Carbon County ranked 2nd highest for a lack of emotional support among adults (9% vs. a statewide average of 6%) (see page 74, chart 61).
- From 2006 to 2010, Carbon County 6th graders were most frequently classified as high-risk because of disorganization in their community (43% vs. a statewide average of 34%) (see page 78, chart 62).

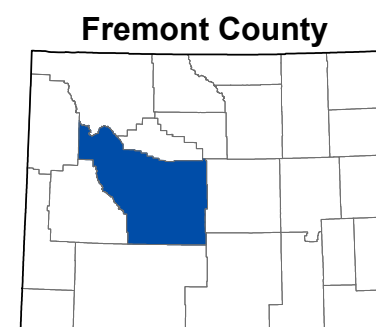
- From 2006 to 2010, Converse County experienced the highest arrest rate for all drug abuse violations, totaling approximately two times greater than the statewide average (1,055 vs. 553 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 48, chart 40).
- From 2006 to 2010, Converse County 10th and 12th graders were the 2nd most likely to report thinking most of their peers engaged in smoking during the past 30 days (88% vs. a statewide average of 84%) (see page 35, chart 30).
- In 2007 and 2009, Converse County adults ranked 2nd highest in activity limitation due to a mental health condition (11% vs. a statewide average of 8%) (see page 72, chart 59).



- In 2008 and 2010, Crook County 6th and 8th graders and 10th and 12th graders most frequently reported believing most of their peers use smokeless tobacco (52% and 90% vs. a statewide average of 41% and 82%, respectively) (see pages 36-37 and charts 31-32).
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Crook County ranked 2nd highest among adult males who currently reported using smokeless tobacco, totaling nearly double the statewide average (31% vs. 16%, respectively) (see page 33, chart 28).
- From 2006 to 2010, Crook County experienced the 2nd highest rate per 100,000 population for alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities, totaling more than twice the statewide average (30 vs. 14, respectively) (see page 11, chart 9).

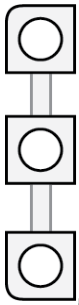


- From 2006 to 2010, Fremont County 6th and 8th graders most frequently reported currently smoking (10% vs. a statewide average of 6%, respectively) (see page 30, chart 25).
- From 2006 to 2010, Fremont County 6th and 8th graders most frequently reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, totaling twice the statewide average (8% vs. 4%, respectively) (see page 52, chart 43).
- From 2006 to 2010, Fremont County experienced the highest rate for alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities, totaling more than twice the statewide average (31 vs. 14 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 11, chart 9).

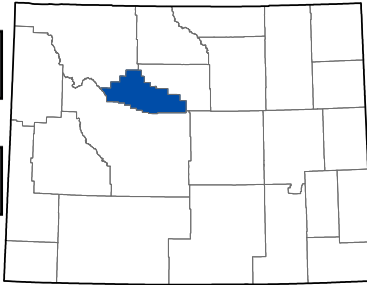


- In 2008 and 2010, Goshen County 6th and 8th graders were the most likely to report thinking their peers engaged in binge drinking during the past two weeks (58% vs. a statewide average of 50%) (see page 18, chart 15).
- From 2006 to 2010, Goshen county had the third lowest arrest rate for drug abuse violations, totaling less than one-third of the statewide average (156 vs. 553 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 48, chart 40).
- From 2006 to 2010, Goshen County 10th and 12th graders most frequently reported currently smoking (33% vs. a statewide average of 21%) (see page 31, chart 26).



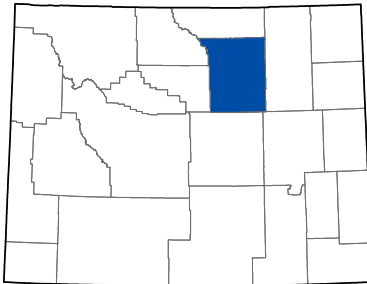


Hot Springs County



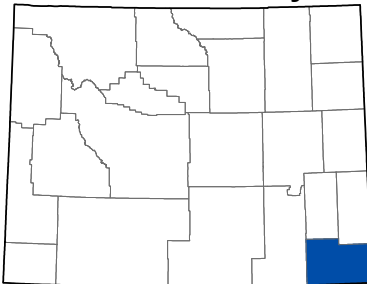
- In 2008, Hot Springs County adults reported the highest percentage of smokefree workplaces (92% vs. a statewide average of 78%) (see page 39, chart 34).
- From 2006 to 2010, Hot Springs County 6th graders were most frequently classified as high-risk because of perceptions surrounding ease of access to substances and illegal drugs (41% vs. a statewide average of 31%) (see page 79, chart 63).
- In 2008 and 2010, Hot Springs County 6th and 8th graders most frequently reported thinking their peers engaged in drinking during the past 30 days (77% vs. a statewide average of 62%) (see page 20, chart 17).

Johnson County



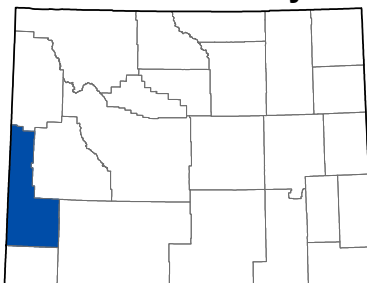
- From 2005 to 2009, Johnson County adult males were the most likely to report being current smokeless tobacco users, totaling twice the statewide average (32% vs. 16%, respectively) (see page 33, chart 28).
- In 2008 and 2009, Johnson County adults were the least likely to report being asked about their current smoking by a healthcare professional (53% vs. a statewide average of 71%) (see page 42, chart 37).
- From 2006 to 2010, Johnson County 12th graders were the least likely to be classified as high risk due to a favorable attitude toward antisocial behavior, while 8th graders were the least likely to be classified as high risk because of interactions with antisocial peers (35% and 31% vs. a statewide average of 43% and 45%, respectively) (see pages 90-91 and charts 74-75).

Laramie County



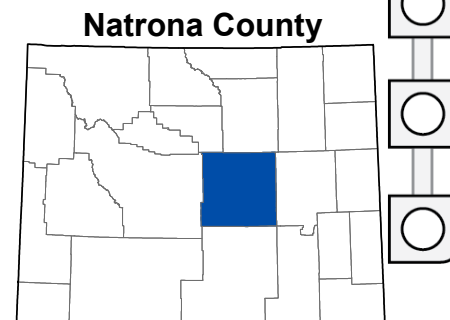
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Laramie County ranked 4th highest for drug abuse violation arrests among youth (491 vs. a statewide average of 401 per 100,000) (see page 50, chart 41).
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Laramie County ranked 3rd lowest for self-reported smokeless tobacco use among adult males (10% vs. a statewide average of 16%) (see page 33, chart 28).
- From 2006 to 2010, relative to other counties, Laramie County ranked 4th lowest for alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities, totaling less than half of the statewide average (6 vs. a statewide average of 14 per 100,000) (see page 11, chart 9).

Lincoln County

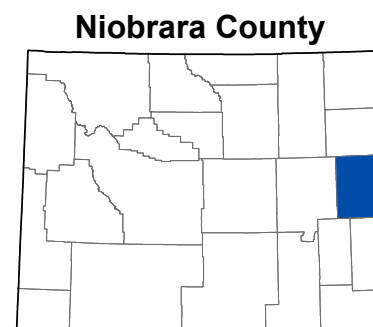


- From 2006 to 2010, Lincoln County youth were the least likely to report attending community events that sold alcohol, where adults were drinking, or where adults were intoxicated (see pages 22-27 and charts 19-24, respectively).
- From 2006 to 2010, Lincoln County 10th and 12th graders were the least likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past two weeks (14% vs. a statewide average of 27%) (see page 12, chart 10).
- From 2006 to 2010, Lincoln County 6th and 8th graders and 10th and 12th graders were the least likely to be classified as high risk because of intent to use tobacco, drugs, or alcohol (8% and 15% vs. a statewide average of 16% and 28%, respectively) (see pages 82-83 and charts 66-67).

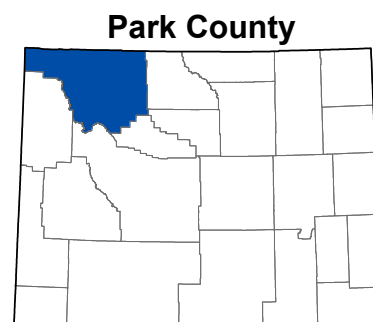
- From 2006 to 2010, Natrona County youth experienced the highest arrest rate for liquor law violations, totaling approximately 1.5 times greater than the statewide average (1344 vs. 846 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 6, chart 4).
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Natrona County ranked 2nd highest for self-reported smoking among adults (26% vs. a statewide average of 20%) (see page 32, chart 27).
- From 2006 to 2010, relative to other counties, Natrona County ranked 2nd highest for self-reported 30-day marijuana use among 6th and 8th graders (6% vs. a statewide average of 4%) (see page 52, chart 43).



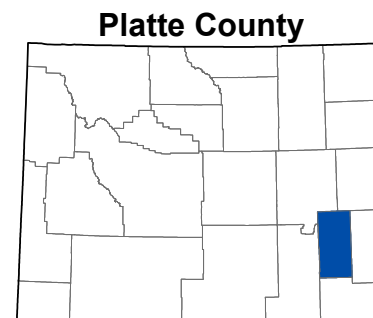
- From 2006 to 2010, Niobrara County 10th and 12th graders were the most likely to report attending community events that sold alcohol (83%), where adults were drinking (88%), or where adults were intoxicated (81%) (see pages 23, 25, and 27 and charts 20, 22, and 24, respectively).
- From 2006 to 2010, Niobrara County had the lowest arrest rate for adult DUIs, totaling less than a third of the statewide average (477 vs. 1471 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 9, chart 7).
- In 2010, Niobrara County had the highest cigarette sale violation rate to underage buyers, totaling two times greater than the statewide average (20% vs. 10%, respectively) (see page 44, chart 39).

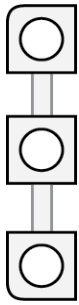


- From 2008 to 2009, Park County adults were the most likely to report being asked about current smokeless tobacco use by a healthcare provider (48% vs. a statewide average of 31%) (see page 43, chart 38).
- From 2006 to 2010, Park County 10th and 12th graders were the least likely to report using inhalants during the past 30 days (2% vs. a statewide average of 3%) (see page 57, chart 48).
- From 2006 to 2010, Park County 10th and 12th graders were the 2nd most likely to be classified as having higher protection rates due to positive social skills (66% vs. a statewide average of 59%) (see page 93, chart 77).

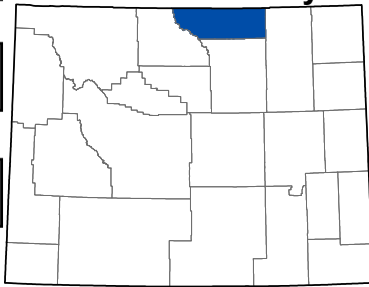


- From 2006 to 2010, Platte County adults experienced the lowest arrest rates for drunkenness (0 vs. a statewide average of 583 per 100,000 population) (see page 5, chart 3).
- From 2006 to 2010, Platte County youth experienced the 2nd highest arrest rate for DUIs (125 vs. a statewide average of 68 per 100,000 population) (see page 8, chart 6).
- From 2005 to 2009, Platte County adults were the least likely to report experiencing frequent mental distress and in 2007 and 2009, Platte County adults were also the least likely to report experiencing serious psychological distress (5% and .05% vs. a statewide average of 9% and 3%, respectively) (see pages 70-71, charts 57-58).



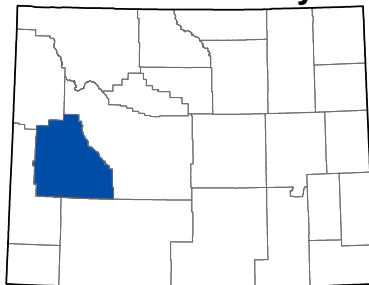


Sheridan County



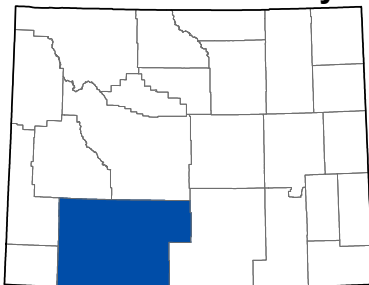
- From 2006 to 2010, Sheridan County adults experienced the 2nd highest arrest rate for liquor violations, greatly exceeding the statewide average (1165 vs. 749 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 7, chart 5).
- In 2007 and 2010, relative to other counties, Sheridan County ranked 2nd highest for adults reporting currently receiving mental health treatment (15% vs. a statewide average of 12%) (see page 73, chart 60).
- In 2008, Sheridan County adults reported the 2nd highest percentage of smokefree restaurants (96% vs. a statewide average of 84%) (see page 40, chart 35).

Sublette County



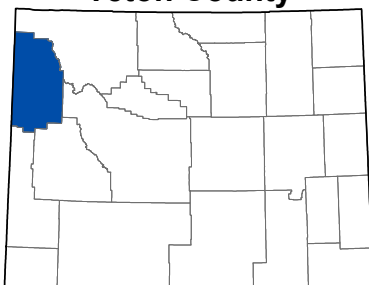
- From 2005 to 2009, Sublette County experienced the highest rate per 100,000 population for alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property crashes, greatly exceeding the statewide average (321 vs. 213, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2005 to 2009, Sublette County adults were the most likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past month (21% vs. a statewide average of 14%) (see page 13, chart 11).
- From 2005 to 2009, Sublette County ranked 4th lowest in lack of emotional support for adults (4% vs. a statewide average of 6%) (see page 74, chart 61).

Sweetwater County



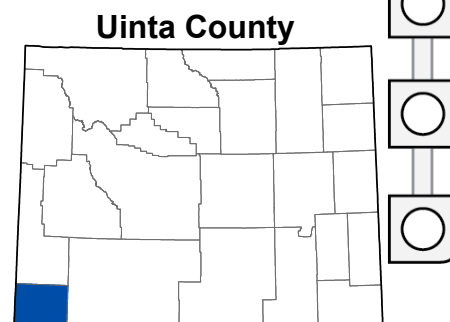
- From 2006 to 2010, Sweetwater County 10th and 12th graders were the most likely to report engaging in binge drinking (42% vs. a state average of 27%) (see page 12, chart 10).
- From 2006 to 2010, Sweetwater County 10th and 12th graders were the most likely to report engaging in 30-day alcohol use (57% vs. a statewide average of 42%) (see page 17, chart 14).
- From 2006 to 2010, Sweetwater County experienced the 2nd highest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, greatly exceeding the statewide average (3076 vs. 2356 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).

Teton County



- From 2006 to 2010, Teton County 10th and 12th graders most frequently reported using marijuana within the past 30 days (27% vs. a statewide average of 16%) (see page 53, chart 44).
- In 2008, Teton County adults reported the highest percentage of smokefree households (95%), restaurants (98%), and bars (96%) (vs. statewide averages of 80%, 84%, and 40% respectively) (see pages 38, 40, 41 and charts 33, 35, and 36 respectively).
- From 2005 to 2009, Teton County adults were the least likely to indicate they are current cigarette smokers (8%) or smokeless tobacco users (9%) (vs. statewide averages of 20% and 16% respectively) (see pages 32-33 and charts 27-28).

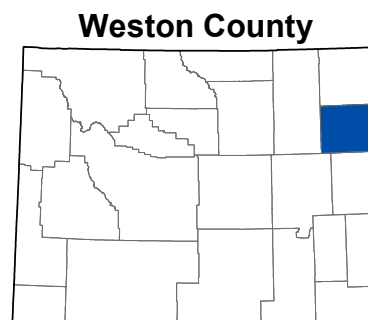
- From 2006 to 2010, Uinta County 10th and 12th graders were the 2nd least likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past two weeks (19% vs. a statewide average of 27%) (see page 12, chart 10).
- From 2006 to 2010, Uinta County adults were the 2nd least likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past two weeks (9% vs. a statewide average of 14%) (see page 13, chart 11).
- From 2006 to 2010, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Uinta County 10th and 12th graders ranked 2nd lowest regarding their intent to use drugs or other illegal substances as an adult (17% vs. a statewide average of 28%) (see page 83, chart 67).

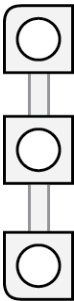


- From 2005 to 2009, Washakie County had the 3rd lowest rate per 100,000 for alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property crashes, totaling less than half of the statewide average (118 vs. 213, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2006 to 2010, Washakie County 10th and 12th graders most frequently reported using cocaine in the past 30 days, totaling more than twice the statewide average (5% vs. 2%, respectively) (see page 55, chart 46).
- From 2005 to 2009, Washakie County adults were the least likely to report currently receiving mental health treatment, totaling less than half of the statewide average (5% vs. 12%, respectively) (see page 73, chart 60).

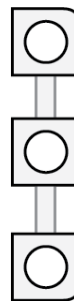


- In 2008, Weston County restaurants were the least likely to report being smokefree (52% vs. a statewide average of 84%) (see page 40, chart 35).
- From 2006 to 2010, Weston County experienced the 2nd lowest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, totaling less than half of the statewide average (855 vs. 2356 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- In 2010, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Weston County experienced the 2nd highest violation rate for tobacco sales to underage buyers, totaling nearly twice the statewide average (19% vs. 10%, respectively) (see page 44, chart 39).





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
PNA	Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment	http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports	http://www.dot.state.wy.us/wydot/safety/safety_statistics





Alcohol

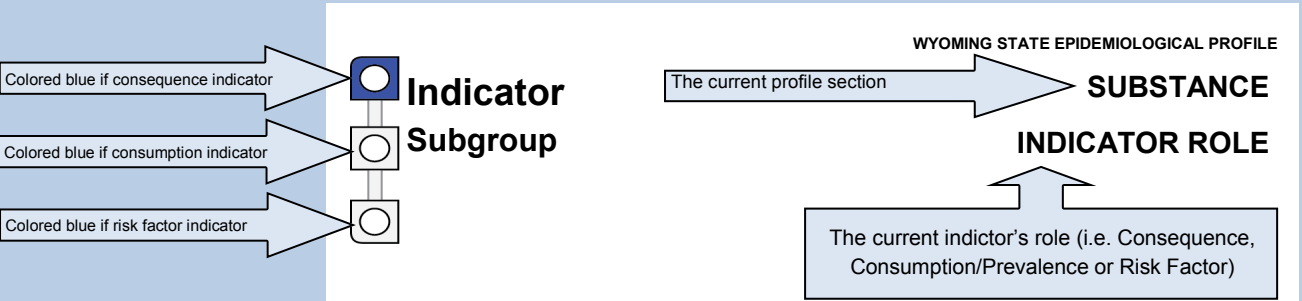
Included Variables

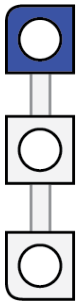
Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Alcohol-Related Arrests	DCI	2
	Drunkenness Arrests	DCI	4
	Liquor Law Violation Arrests	DCI	6
	DUI Arrests	DCI	8
	Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury and Property Crashes	WYDOT	10
	Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities	FARS	11
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Binge Drinking	PNA	12
		BRFSS	13
	Heavy Drinking	BRFSS	14
	30-Day Alcohol Use	PNA	16
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Binge Drinking	PNA	18
	Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use	PNA	20
	Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold	PNA	22
	Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking	PNA	24
	Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated	PNA	26

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend





Alcohol-Related Arrests

Total

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

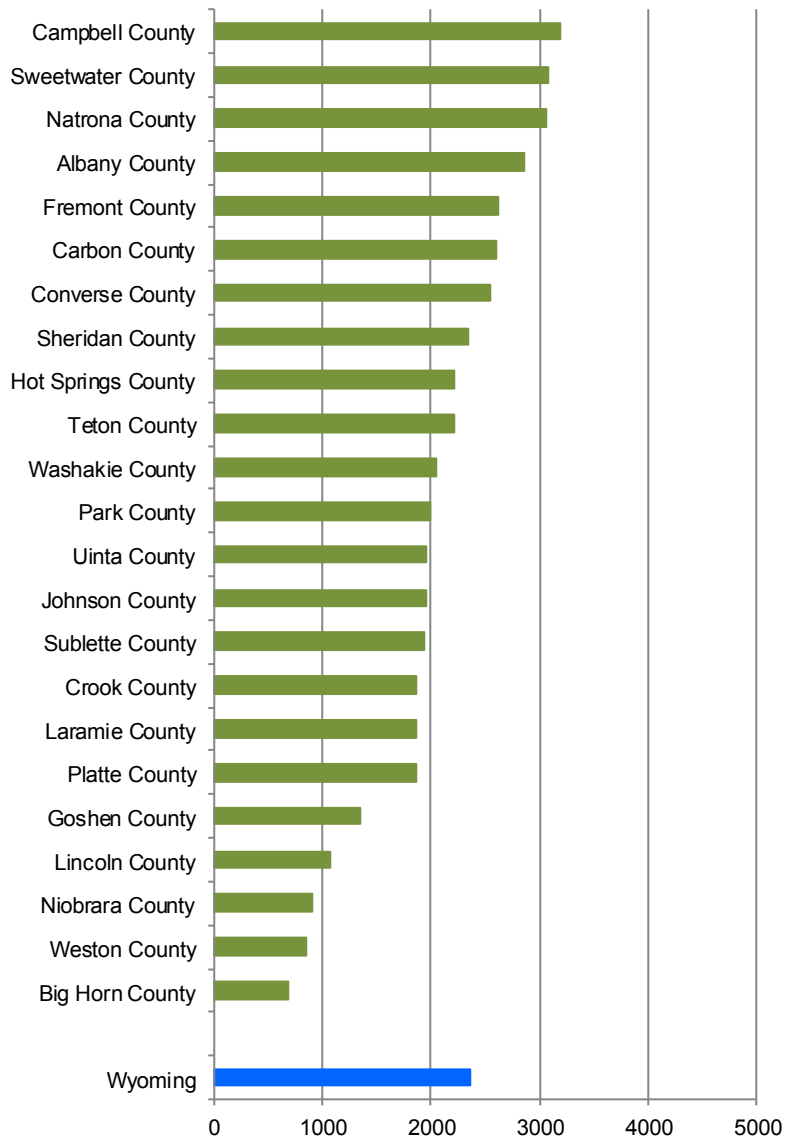


Chart 1: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Arrests

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	2858
Big Horn County	680
Campbell County	3200
Carbon County	2611
Converse County	2550
Crook County	1867
Fremont County	2617
Goshen County	1353
Hot Springs County	2216
Johnson County	1965
Laramie County	1862
Lincoln County	1070
Natrona County	3069
Niobrara County	905
Park County	1987
Platte County	1858
Sheridan County	2346
Sublette County	1946
Sweetwater County	3076
Teton County	2211
Uinta County	1965
Washakie County	2048
Weston County	855
Wyoming	2356

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



"In 2009, over 1.4 million drivers were arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. That's less than one percent of the 147 million self-reported episodes of alcohol-impaired driving among U.S. adults each year" (as cited by Centers for Disease Control, 2011, para. 6; FBI, 2008; Shults et al., 2010).



Drunkenness Arrests

Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

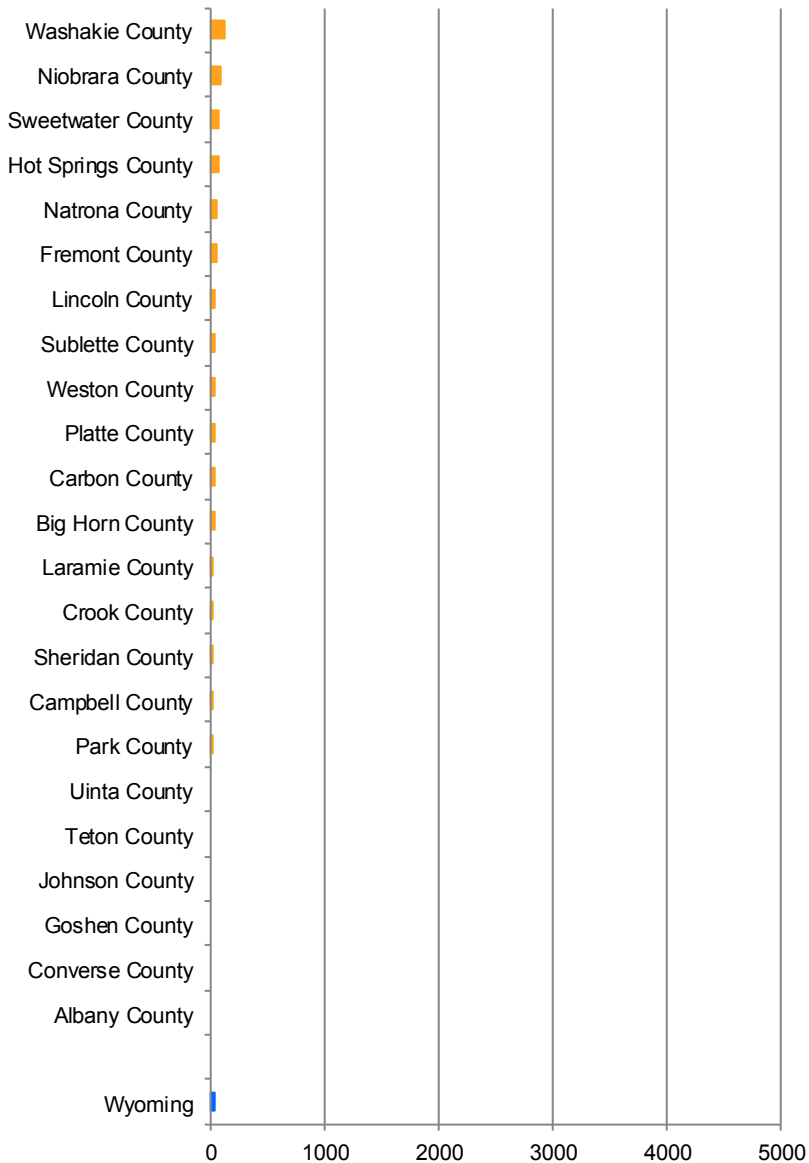


Chart 2: Wyoming Drunkenness Arrests (Under 18)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	0
Big Horn County	27
Campbell County	8
Carbon County	27
Converse County	0
Crook County	13
Fremont County	43
Goshen County	0
Hot Springs County	60
Johnson County	0
Laramie County	15
Lincoln County	41
Natrona County	56
Niobrara County	87
Park County	3
Platte County	31
Sheridan County	13
Sublette County	39
Sweetwater County	69
Teton County	0
Uinta County	0
Washakie County	124
Weston County	38
Wyoming	28

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

Drunkenness Arrests

Adults

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	201
Big Horn County	130
Campbell County	654
Carbon County	28
Converse County	200
Crook County	171
Fremont County	842
Goshen County	166
Hot Springs County	269
Johnson County	356
Laramie County	536
Lincoln County	62
Natrona County	1155
Niobrara County	61
Park County	267
Platte County	0
Sheridan County	140
Sublette County	124
Sweetwater County	1389
Teton County	772
Uinta County	806
Washakie County	473
Weston County	29
Wyoming	583

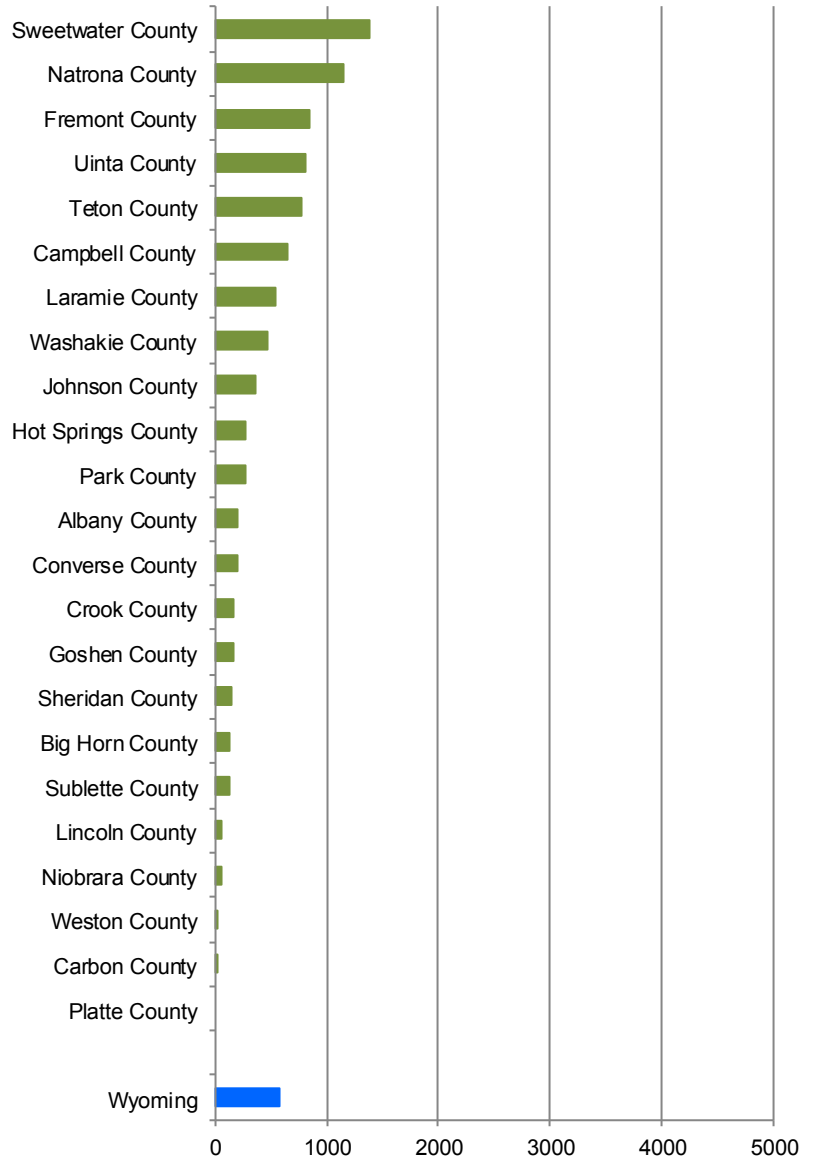


Chart 3: Wyoming Drunkenness Arrests (Age 18+)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

Liquor Law Violation

Arrests Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

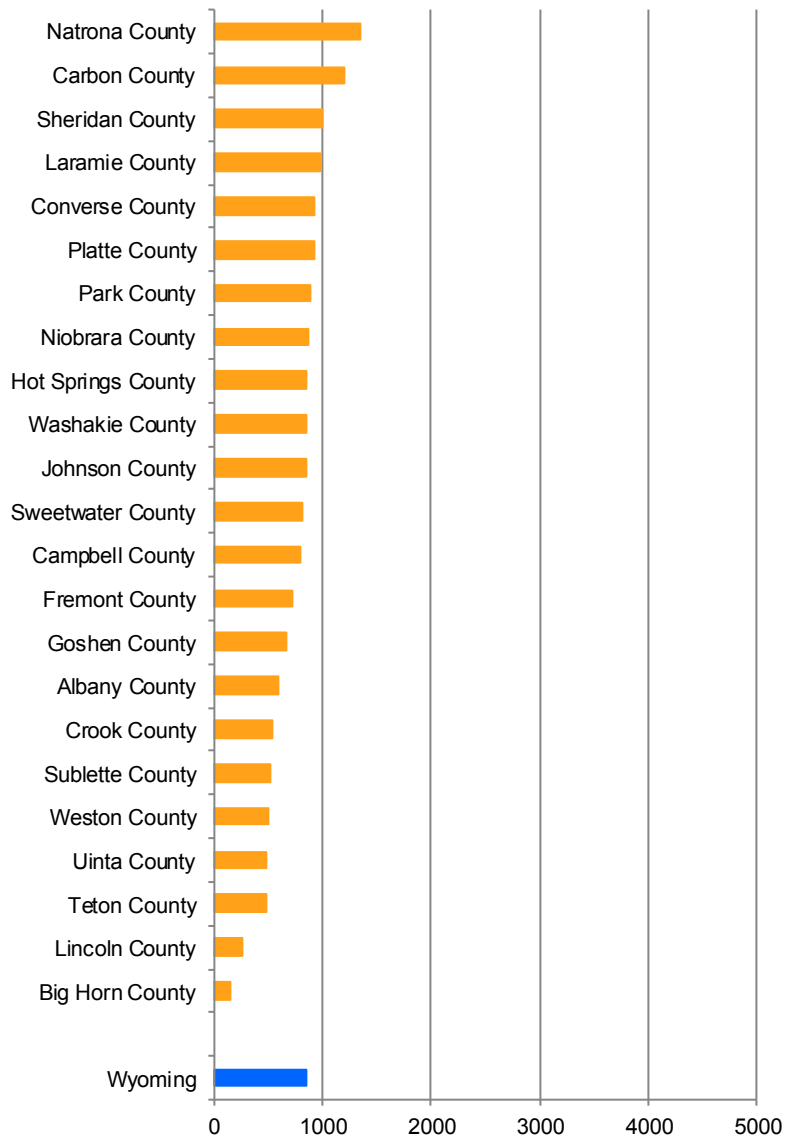


Chart 4: Wyoming Liquor Law Violation Arrests (Under 18)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	593
Big Horn County	155
Campbell County	793
Carbon County	1200
Converse County	933
Crook County	532
Fremont County	726
Goshen County	672
Hot Springs County	859
Johnson County	846
Laramie County	977
Lincoln County	261
Natrona County	1344
Niobrara County	872
Park County	897
Platte County	931
Sheridan County	1007
Sublette County	523
Sweetwater County	813
Teton County	479
Uinta County	486
Washakie County	849
Weston County	501
Wyoming	846

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

Liquor Law Violation

Arrests

Adults

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	1871
Big Horn County	151
Campbell County	884
Carbon County	999
Converse County	958
Crook County	613
Fremont County	431
Goshen County	612
Hot Springs County	936
Johnson County	549
Laramie County	550
Lincoln County	225
Natrona County	874
Niobrara County	345
Park County	905
Platte County	706
Sheridan County	1165
Sublette County	705
Sweetwater County	539
Teton County	324
Uinta County	352
Washakie County	535
Weston County	263
Wyoming	749

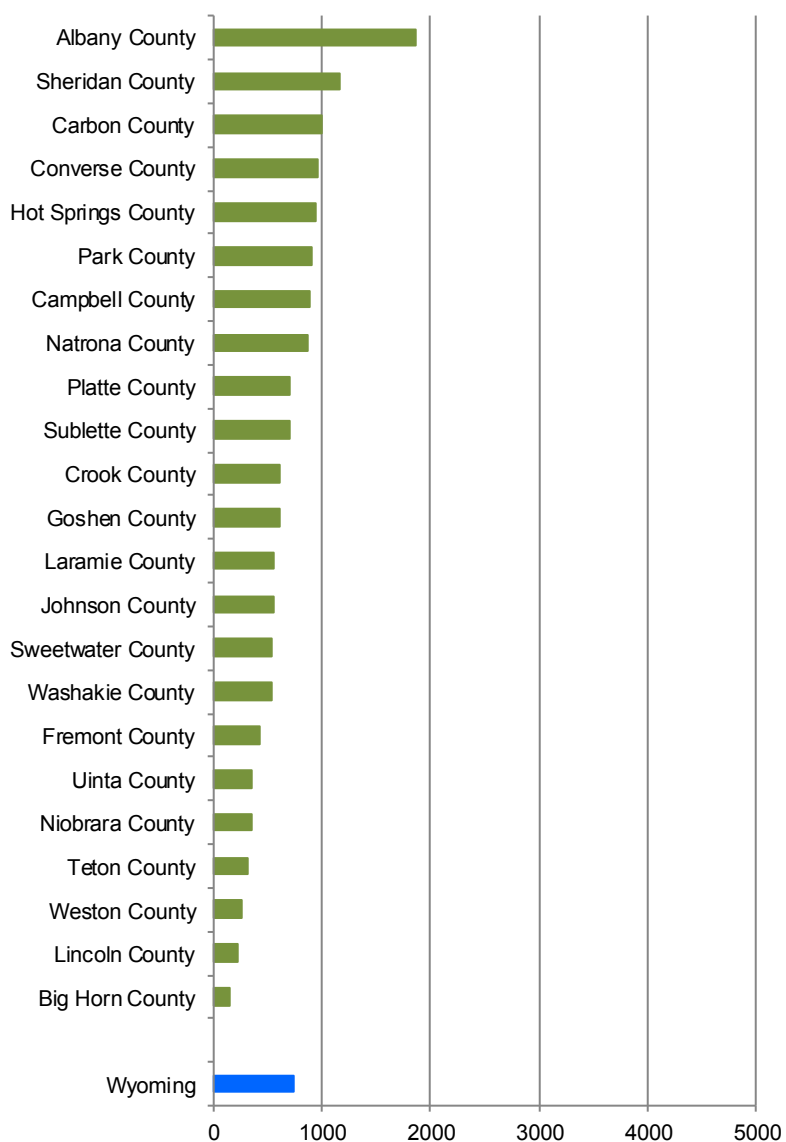


Chart 5: Wyoming Liquor Law Violation Arrests (Age 18+)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

DUI Arrests

Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

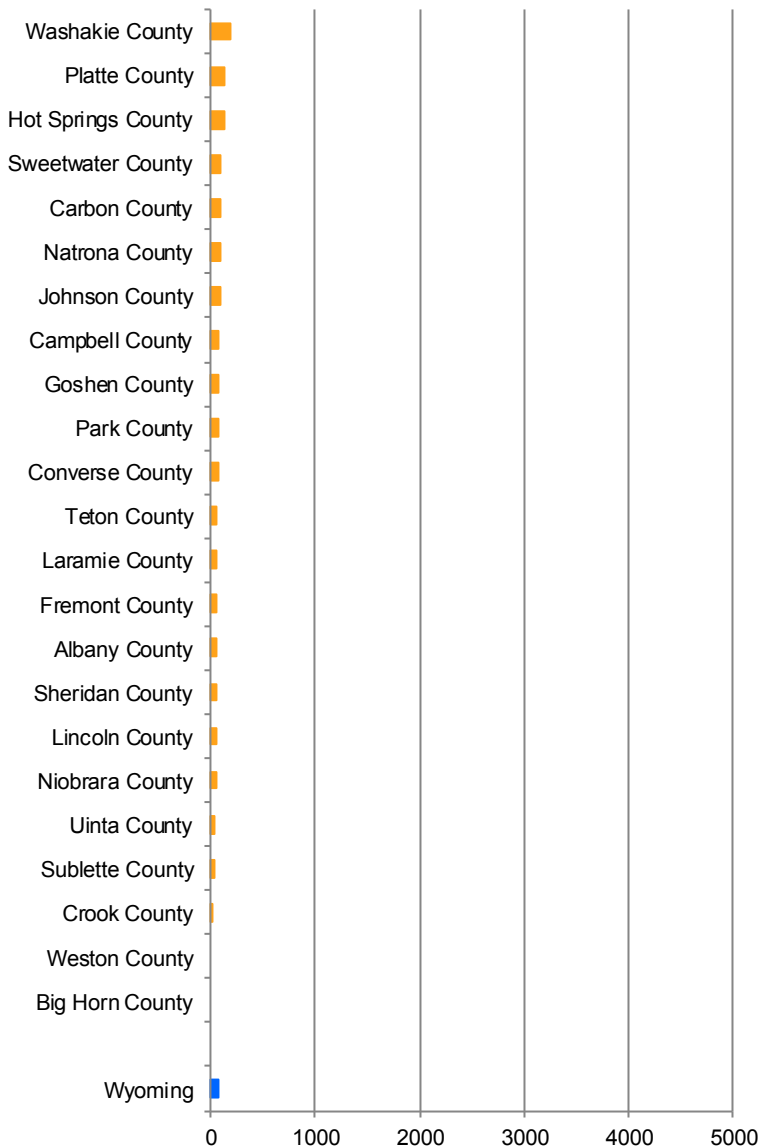


Chart 6: Wyoming DUI Arrests (Under 18)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	54
Big Horn County	0
Campbell County	77
Carbon County	93
Converse County	71
Crook County	13
Fremont County	57
Goshen County	74
Hot Springs County	120
Johnson County	83
Laramie County	59
Lincoln County	45
Natrona County	85
Niobrara County	44
Park County	72
Platte County	125
Sheridan County	51
Sublette County	29
Sweetwater County	95
Teton County	61
Uinta County	36
Washakie County	191
Weston County	0
Wyoming	68

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

DUI Arrests

Adults



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	1208
Big Horn County	573
Campbell County	2581
Carbon County	1980
Converse County	1915
Crook County	1457
Fremont County	1953
Goshen County	738
Hot Springs County	1328
Johnson County	1321
Laramie County	1038
Lincoln County	1064
Natrona County	1547
Niobrara County	477
Park County	1085
Platte County	1370
Sheridan County	1405
Sublette County	1502
Sweetwater County	1922
Teton County	1509
Uinta County	1427
Washakie County	1341
Weston County	655
Wyoming	1471

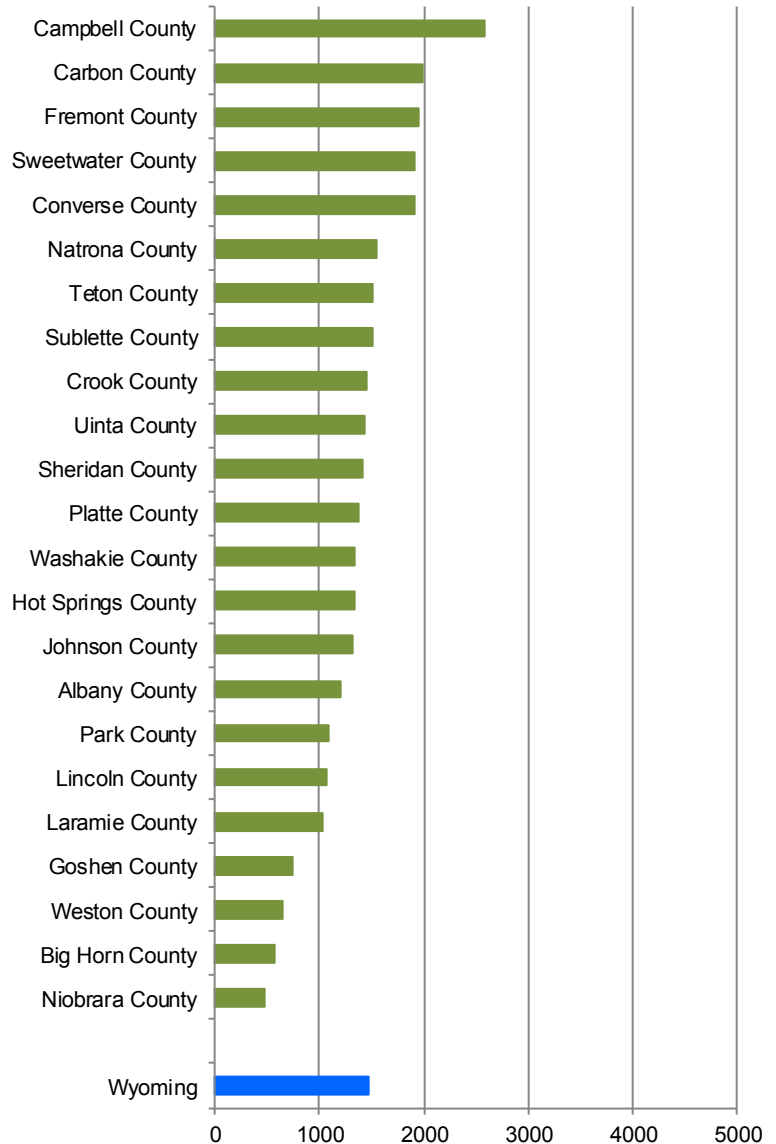


Chart 7: Wyoming DUI Arrests (Age 18+)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

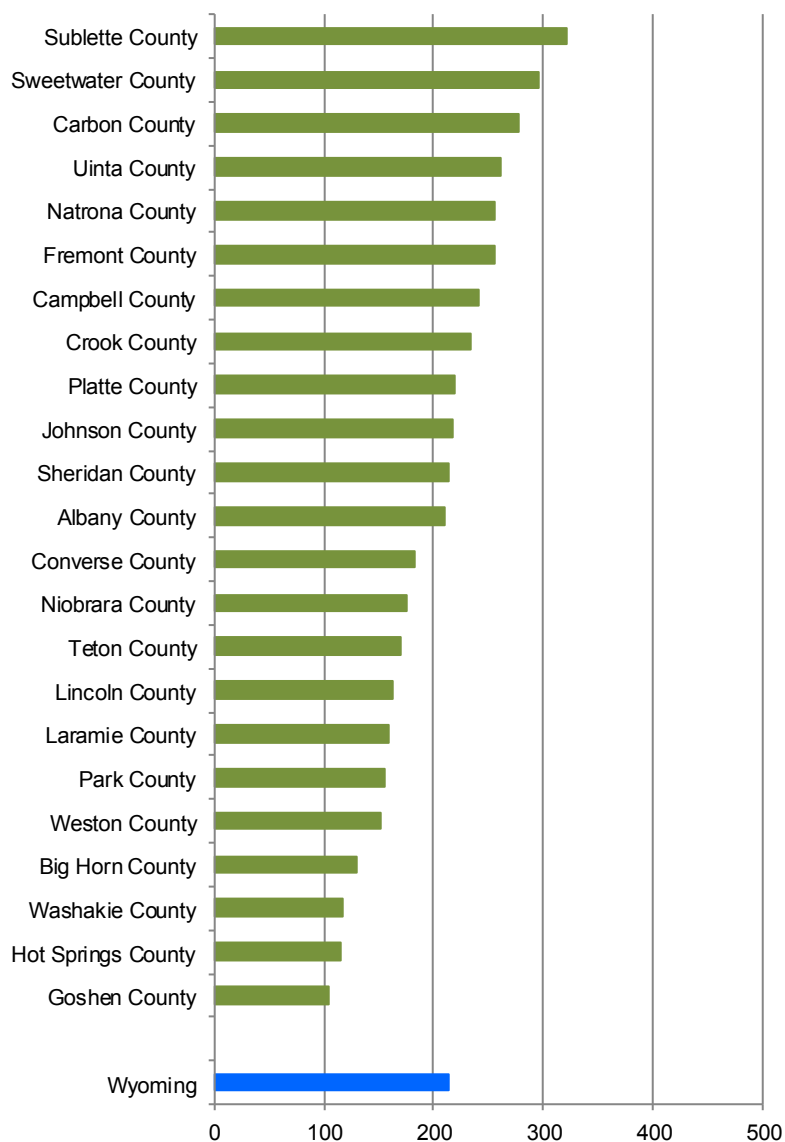


Chart 8: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

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

Data Source: WYDOT 2005-2009

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	211
Big Horn County	130
Campbell County	242
Carbon County	278
Converse County	182
Crook County	234
Fremont County	256
Goshen County	104
Hot Springs County	115
Johnson County	216
Laramie County	159
Lincoln County	162
Natrona County	256
Niobrara County	175
Park County	156
Platte County	219
Sheridan County	215
Sublette County	321
Sweetwater County	295
Teton County	169
Uinta County	260
Washakie County	118
Weston County	153
Wyoming	213

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	6
Big Horn County	16
Campbell County	10
Carbon County	18
Converse County	15
Crook County	30
Fremont County	31
Goshen County	9
Hot Springs County	4
Johnson County	24
Laramie County	6
Lincoln County	8
Natrona County	7
Niobrara County	0
Park County	11
Platte County	14
Sheridan County	8
Sublette County	19
Sweetwater County	15
Teton County	10
Uinta County	11
Washakie County	2
Weston County	17
Wyoming	14

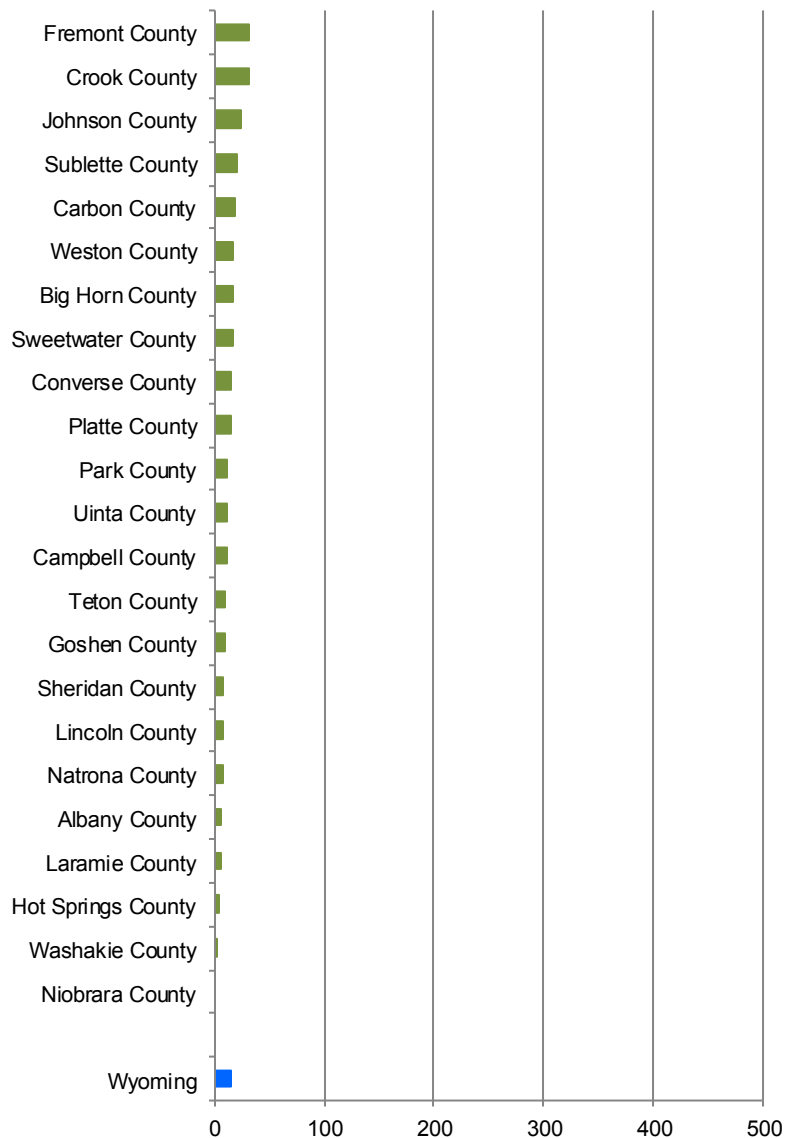


Chart 9: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

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

Data Source: FARS 2006-2010



Binge Drinking

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

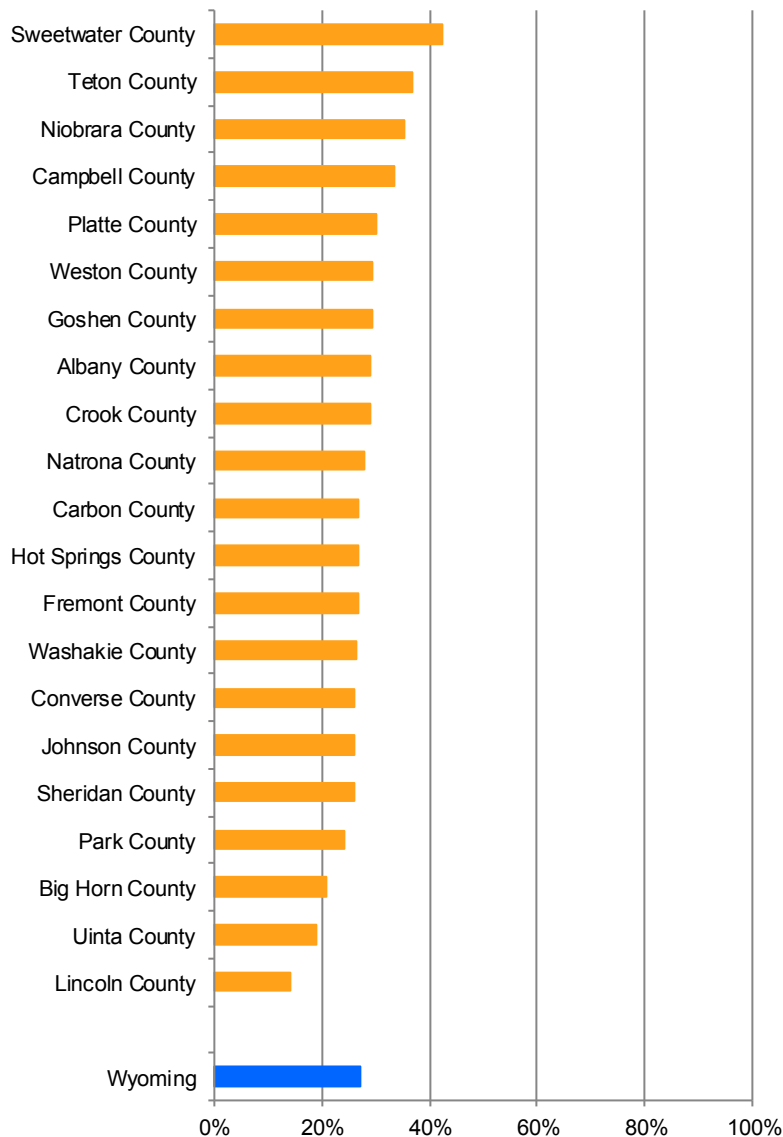


Chart 10: Binge Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students reporting having consumed 5 or more drinks in one sitting in the past two weeks.

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	29%
Big Horn County	21%
Campbell County	34%
Carbon County	27%
Converse County	26%
Crook County	29%
Fremont County	27%
Goshen County	29%
Hot Springs County	27%
Johnson County	26%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	14%
Natrona County	28%
Niobrara County	35%
Park County	24%
Platte County	30%
Sheridan County	26%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	42%
Teton County	37%
Uinta County	19%
Washakie County	27%
Weston County	30%
Wyoming	27%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking

Adults



County	Average
Albany County	10%
Big Horn County	9%
Campbell County	18%
Carbon County	16%
Converse County	17%
Crook County	11%
Fremont County	14%
Goshen County	14%
Hot Springs County	12%
Johnson County	19%
Laramie County	13%
Lincoln County	13%
Natrona County	14%
Niobrara County	10%
Park County	14%
Platte County	10%
Sheridan County	16%
Sublette County	21%
Sweetwater County	19%
Teton County	15%
Uinta County	9%
Washakie County	8%
Weston County	12%
Wyoming	14%

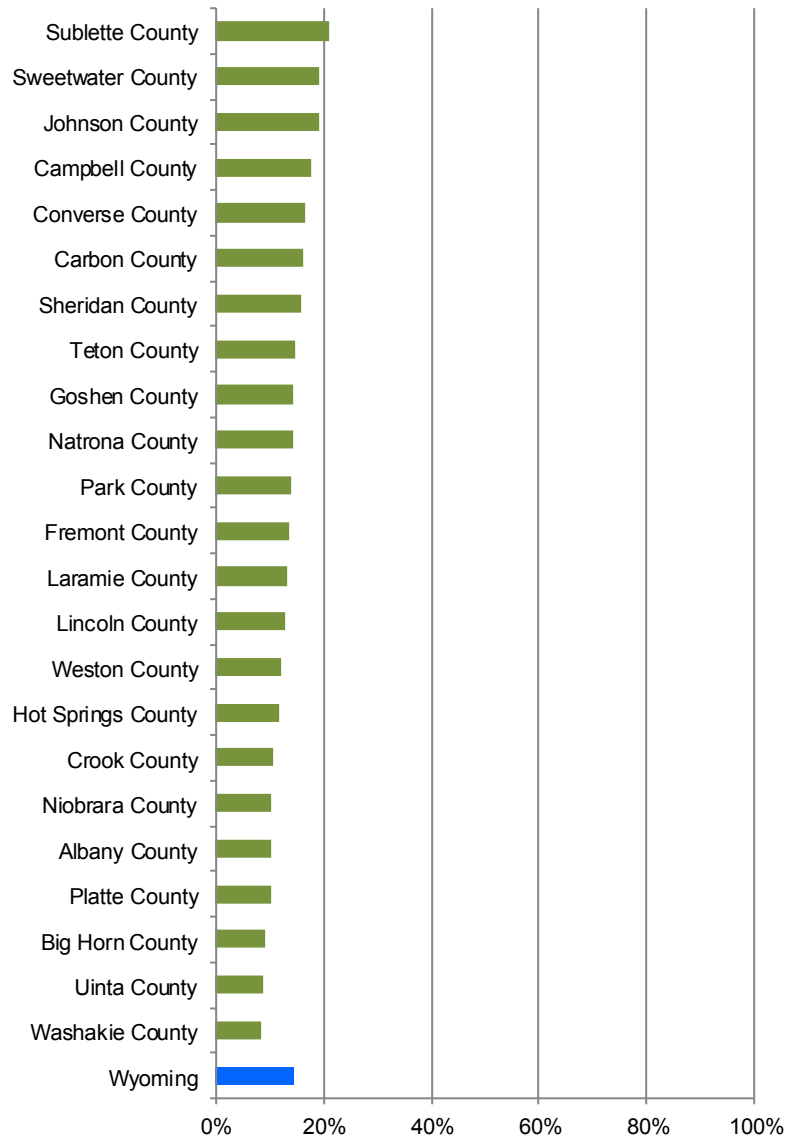


Chart 11: Adult Binge Drinking

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

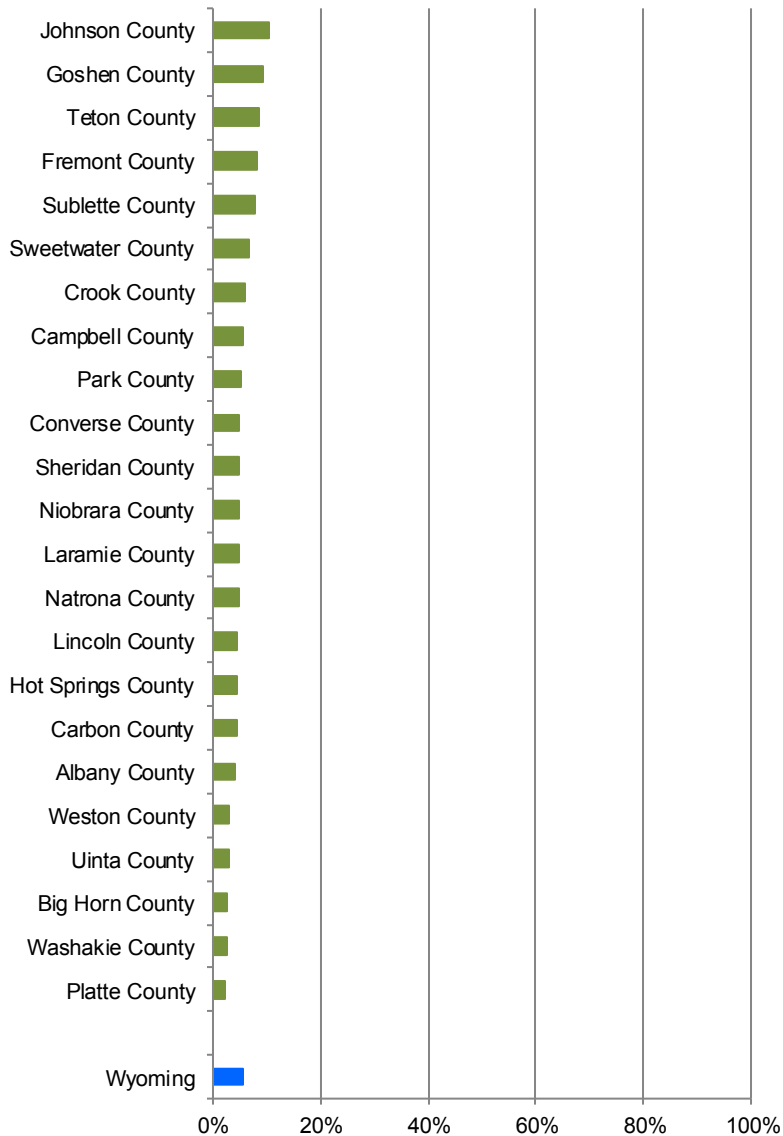
Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009



Heavy Drinking

Adults

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



County	Average
Albany County	4%
Big Horn County	3%
Campbell County	6%
Carbon County	5%
Converse County	5%
Crook County	6%
Fremont County	8%
Goshen County	9%
Hot Springs County	5%
Johnson County	10%
Laramie County	5%
Lincoln County	5%
Natrona County	5%
Niobrara County	5%
Park County	5%
Platte County	2%
Sheridan County	5%
Sublette County	8%
Sweetwater County	7%
Teton County	9%
Uinta County	3%
Washakie County	3%
Weston County	3%
Wyoming	5%

Chart 12: 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 2005-2009

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



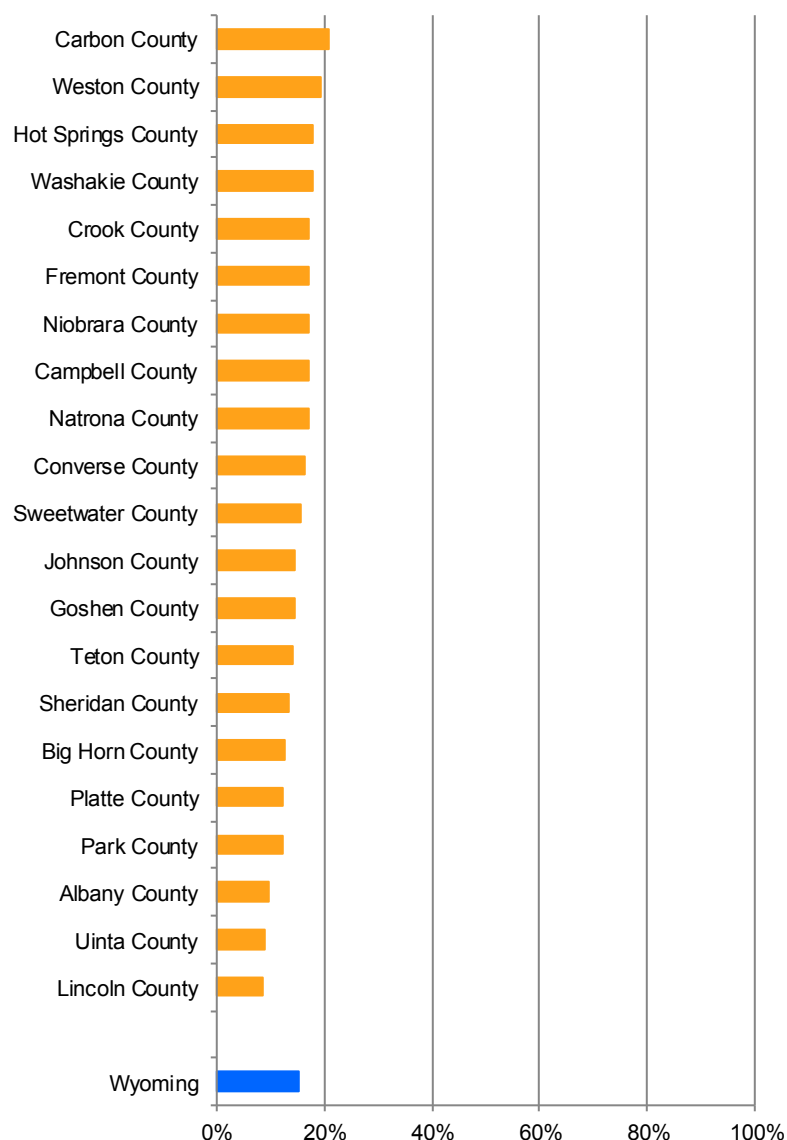
“Excessive drinking both in the form of heavy drinking or binge drinking, is associated with numerous health problems, including chronic diseases such as liver cirrhosis (damage to liver cells); pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas); various cancers, including liver, mouth, throat, larynx (the voice box), and esophagus; high blood pressure; and psychological disorders” (CDC, 2011, para. 13).



30-Day Alcohol Use

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



County	Average
Albany County	10%
Big Horn County	13%
Campbell County	17%
Carbon County	21%
Converse County	17%
Crook County	17%
Fremont County	17%
Goshen County	15%
Hot Springs County	18%
Johnson County	15%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	9%
Natrona County	17%
Niobrara County	17%
Park County	12%
Platte County	12%
Sheridan County	14%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	16%
Teton County	14%
Uinta County	9%
Washakie County	18%
Weston County	19%
Wyoming	15%

Chart 13: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

30-Day Alcohol Use

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	39%
Big Horn County	35%
Campbell County	49%
Carbon County	42%
Converse County	41%
Crook County	42%
Fremont County	39%
Goshen County	46%
Hot Springs County	40%
Johnson County	37%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	24%
Natrona County	43%
Niobrara County	51%
Park County	37%
Platte County	46%
Sheridan County	40%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	57%
Teton County	54%
Uinta County	30%
Washakie County	42%
Weston County	47%
Wyoming	42%

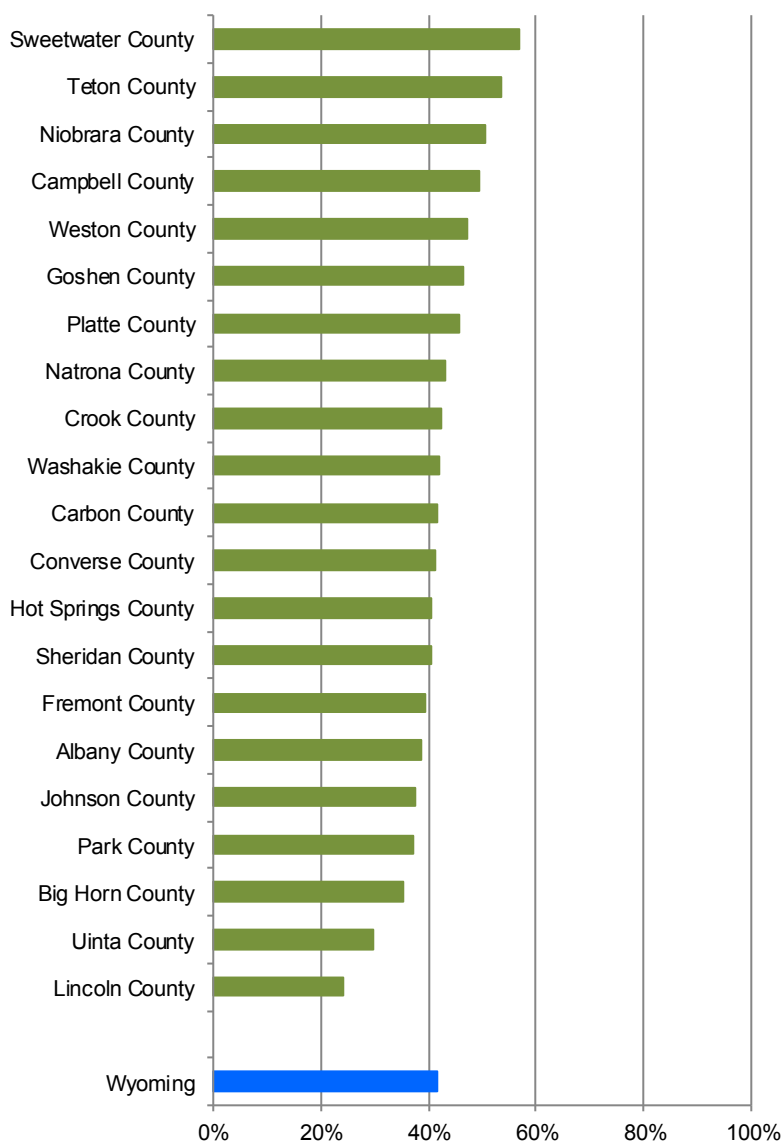
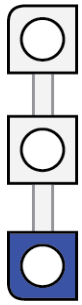


Chart 14: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use Grades 10 and 12)

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

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010



Social Norms: Binge Drinking Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

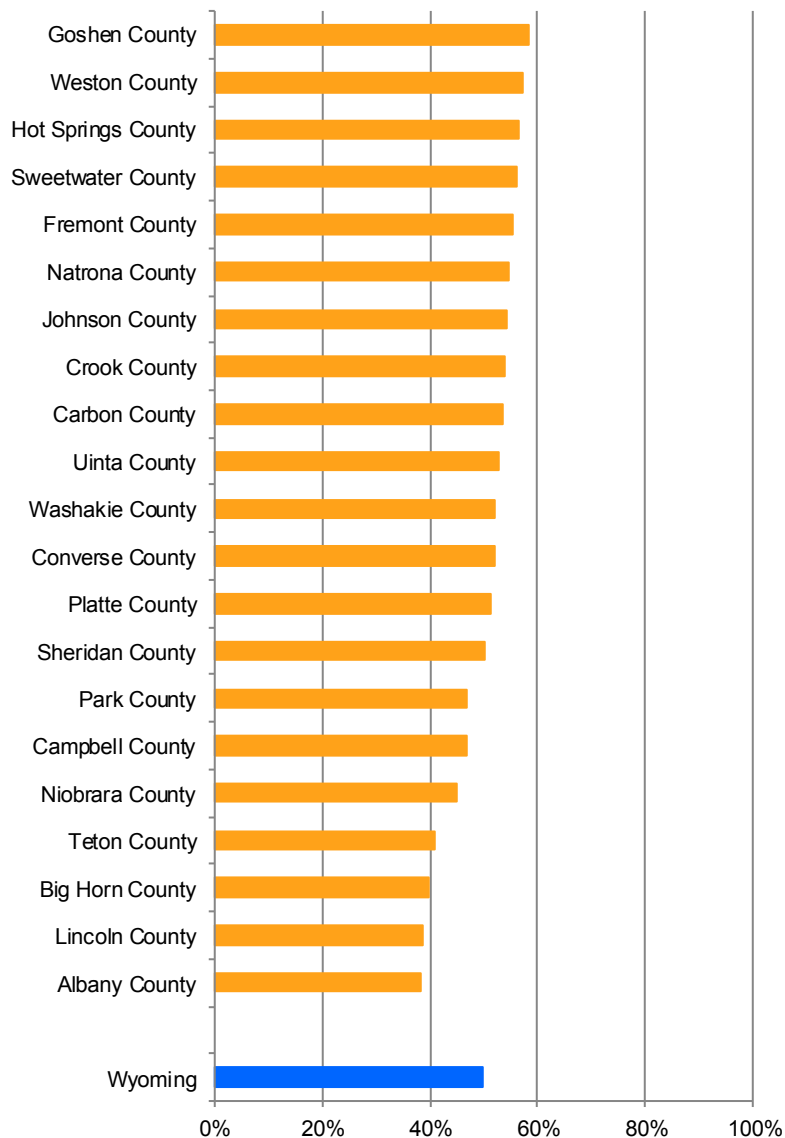


Chart 15: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students have binge drunk on one or more occasions during the past two weeks.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

County	Average
Albany County	38%
Big Horn County	40%
Campbell County	47%
Carbon County	54%
Converse County	52%
Crook County	54%
Fremont County	55%
Goshen County	58%
Hot Springs County	56%
Johnson County	54%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	39%
Natrona County	54%
Niobrara County	45%
Park County	47%
Platte County	51%
Sheridan County	50%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	56%
Teton County	41%
Uinta County	53%
Washakie County	52%
Weston County	57%
Wyoming	50%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Binge Drinking Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	79%
Big Horn County	75%
Campbell County	90%
Carbon County	83%
Converse County	85%
Crook County	88%
Fremont County	86%
Goshen County	86%
Hot Springs County	84%
Johnson County	88%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	71%
Natrona County	85%
Niobrara County	80%
Park County	87%
Platte County	85%
Sheridan County	87%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	91%
Teton County	89%
Uinta County	81%
Washakie County	86%
Weston County	91%
Wyoming	86%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

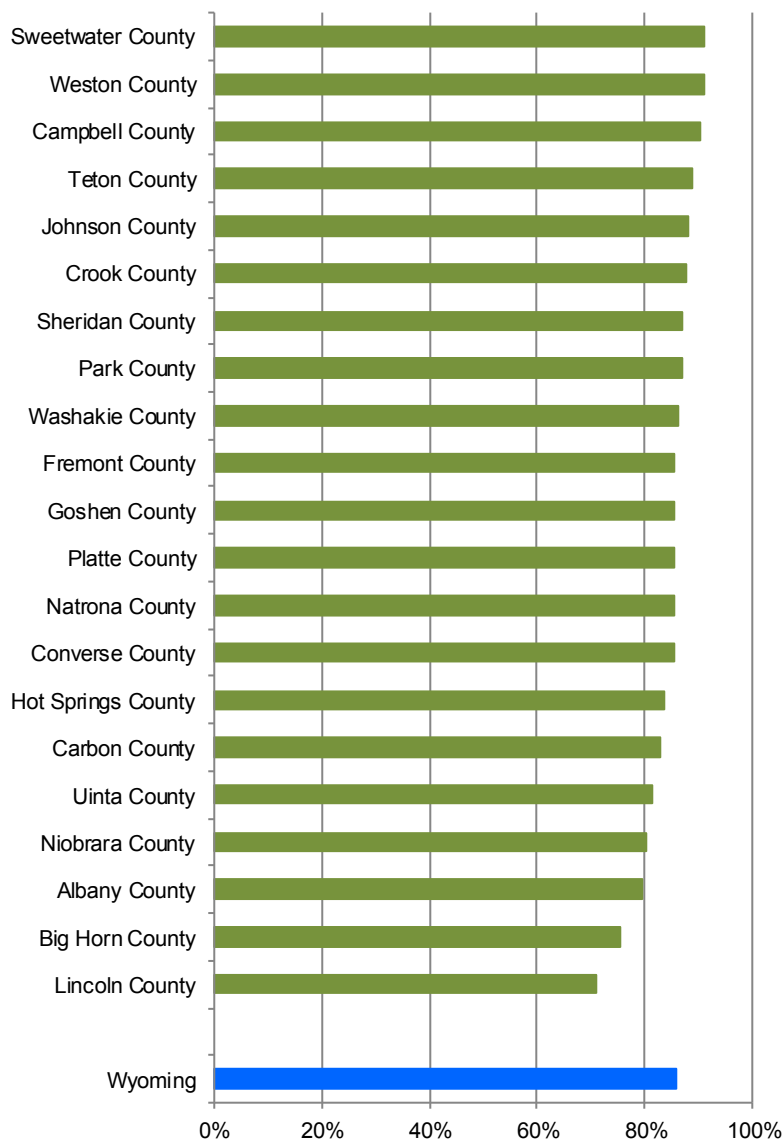
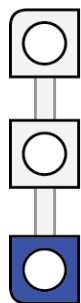


Chart 16: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students have binge drunk on one or more occasions during the past two weeks.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010



Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

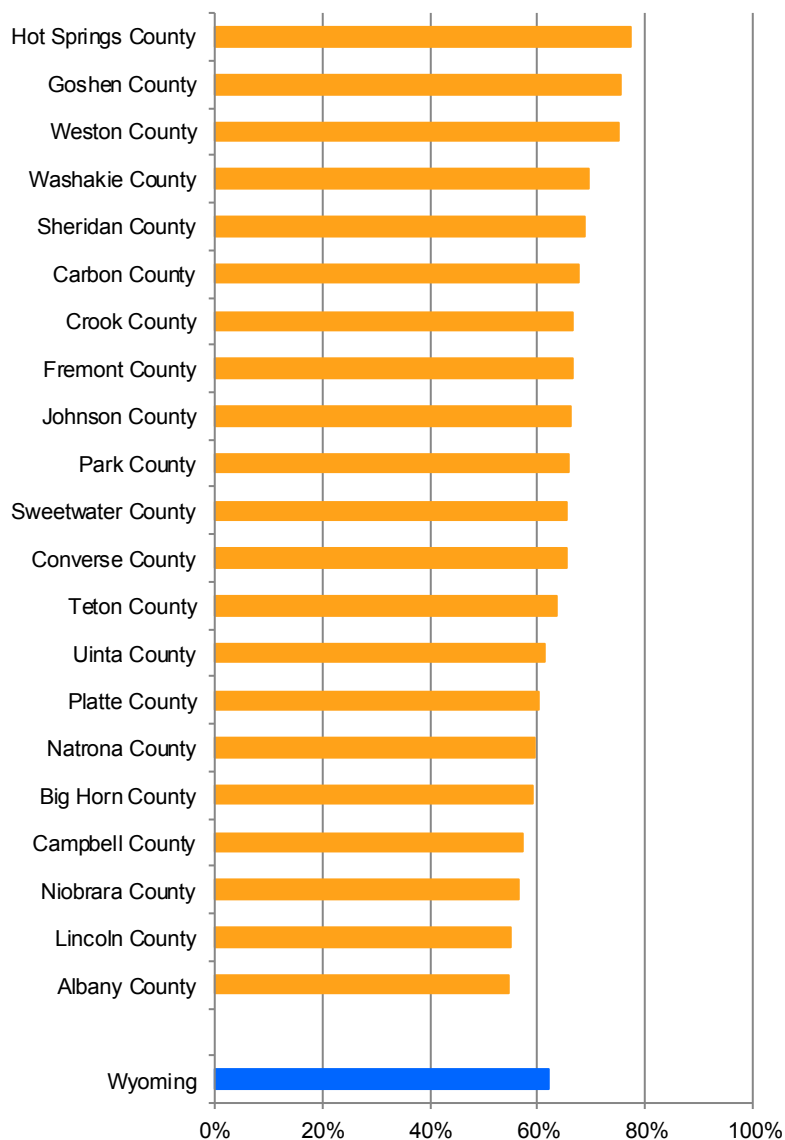


Chart 17: Social Norms: 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

County	Average
Albany County	55%
Big Horn County	59%
Campbell County	57%
Carbon County	68%
Converse County	66%
Crook County	67%
Fremont County	66%
Goshen County	75%
Hot Springs County	77%
Johnson County	66%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	55%
Natrona County	60%
Niobrara County	57%
Park County	66%
Platte County	60%
Sheridan County	69%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	66%
Teton County	64%
Uinta County	61%
Washakie County	69%
Weston County	75%
Wyoming	62%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	87%
Big Horn County	85%
Campbell County	94%
Carbon County	89%
Converse County	88%
Crook County	93%
Fremont County	84%
Goshen County	90%
Hot Springs County	87%
Johnson County	89%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	80%
Natrona County	87%
Niobrara County	90%
Park County	90%
Platte County	91%
Sheridan County	89%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	88%
Teton County	95%
Uinta County	85%
Washakie County	89%
Weston County	94%
Wyoming	89%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

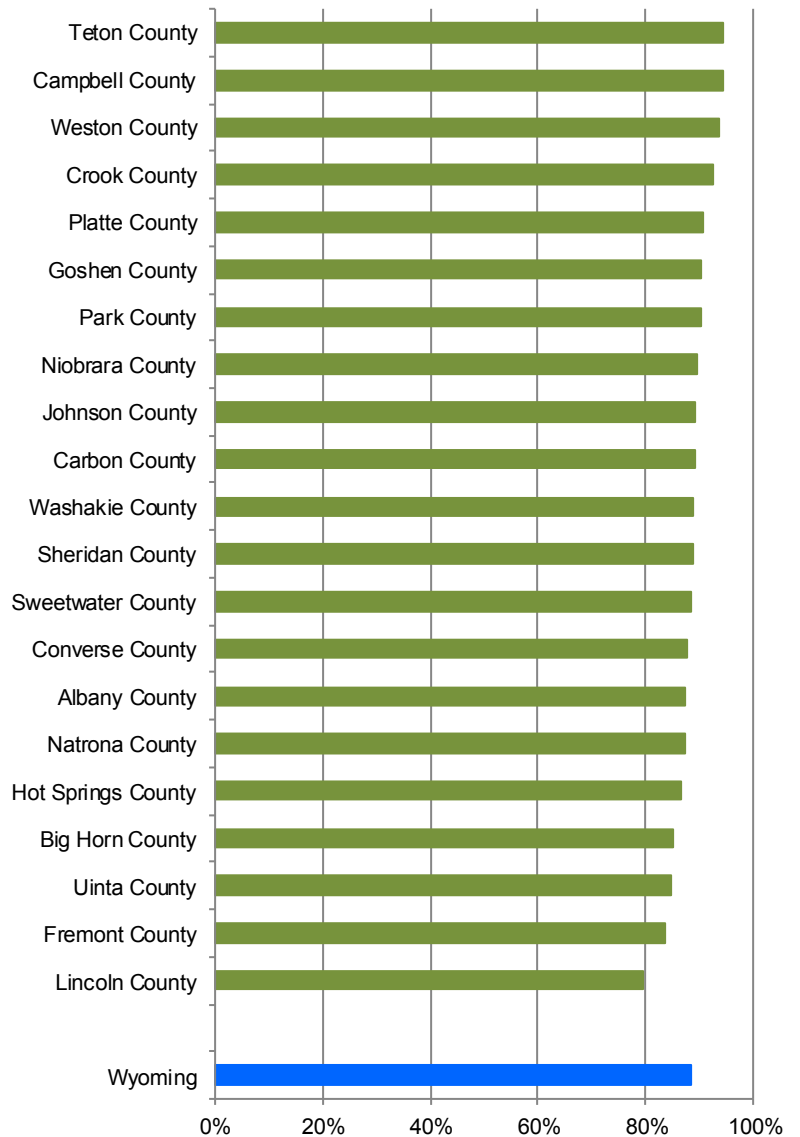
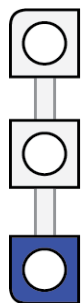


Chart 18: Social Norms: 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

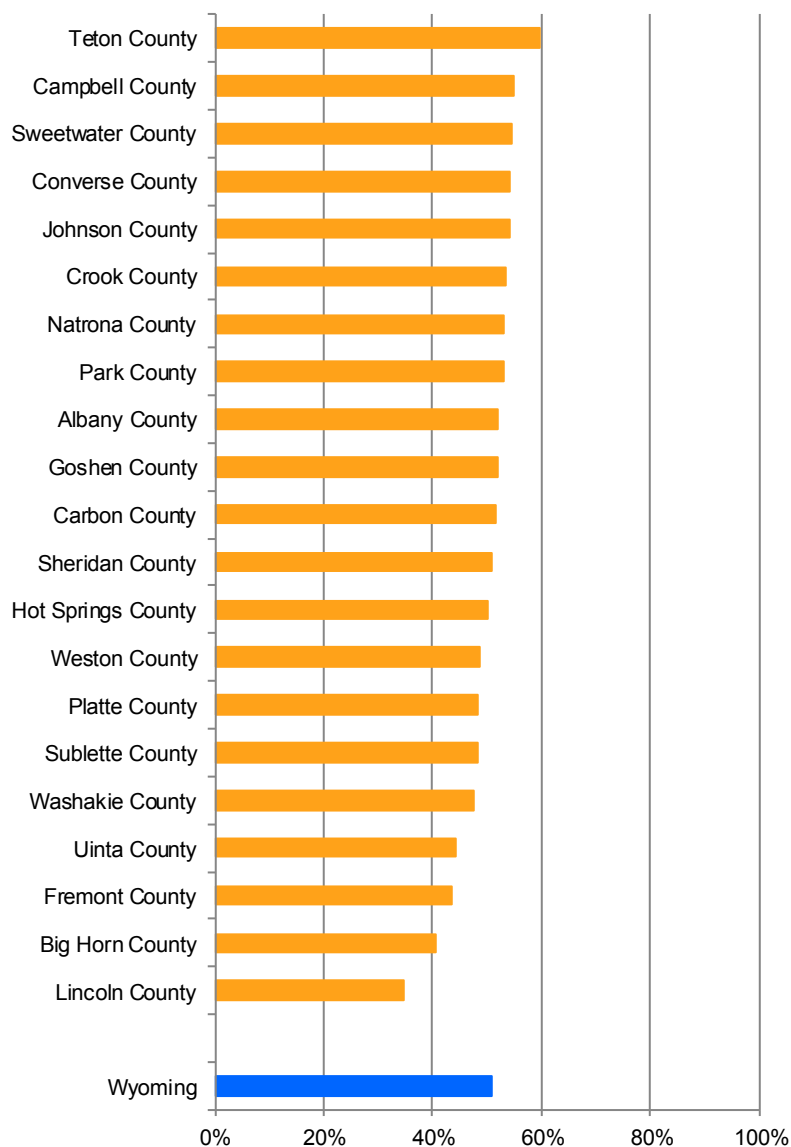


Community Events

Where Alcohol Was Sold

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	52%
Big Horn County	40%
Campbell County	55%
Carbon County	52%
Converse County	54%
Crook County	53%
Fremont County	43%
Goshen County	52%
Hot Springs County	50%
Johnson County	54%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	35%
Natrona County	53%
Niobrara County	55%
Park County	53%
Platte County	48%
Sheridan County	51%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	54%
Teton County	60%
Uinta County	44%
Washakie County	48%
Weston County	49%
Wyoming	51%

Chart 19: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	75%
Big Horn County	62%
Campbell County	78%
Carbon County	68%
Converse County	77%
Crook County	75%
Fremont County	65%
Goshen County	73%
Hot Springs County	72%
Johnson County	77%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	49%
Natrona County	72%
Niobrara County	83%
Park County	72%
Platte County	71%
Sheridan County	70%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	81%
Teton County	82%
Uinta County	64%
Washakie County	67%
Weston County	71%
Wyoming	71%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

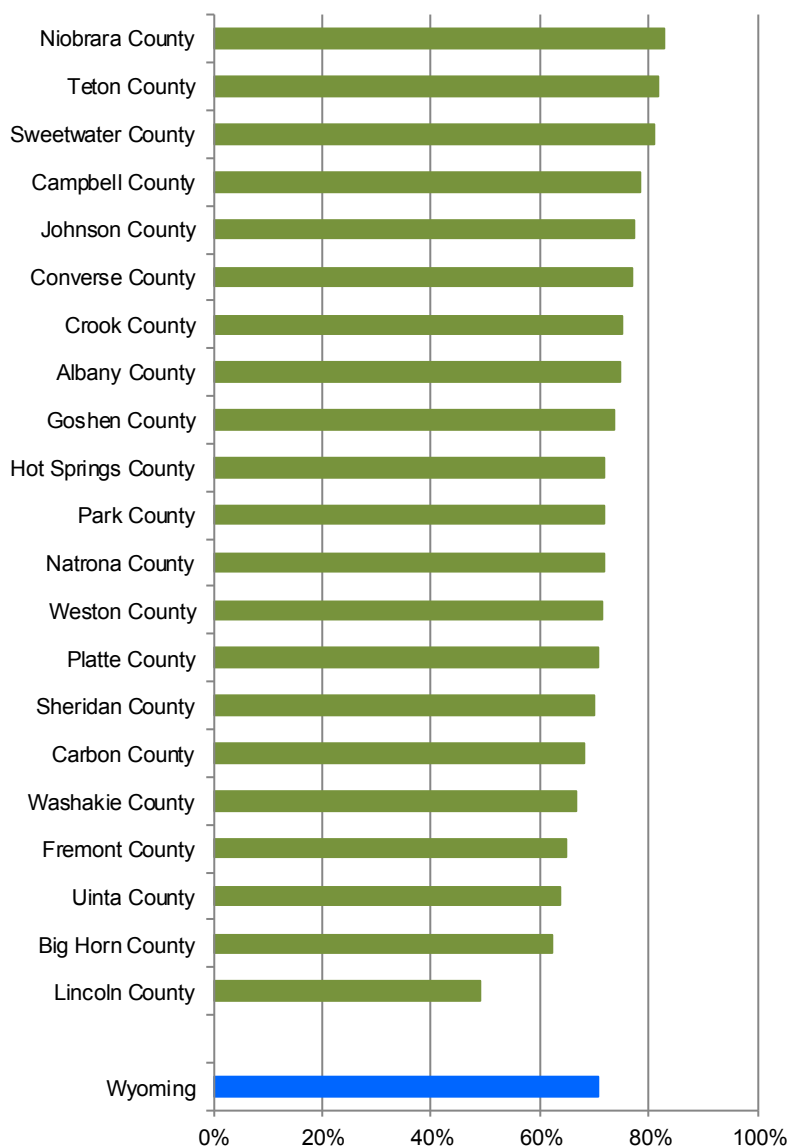
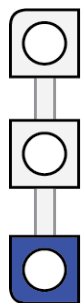


Chart 20: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 10 and 12)

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

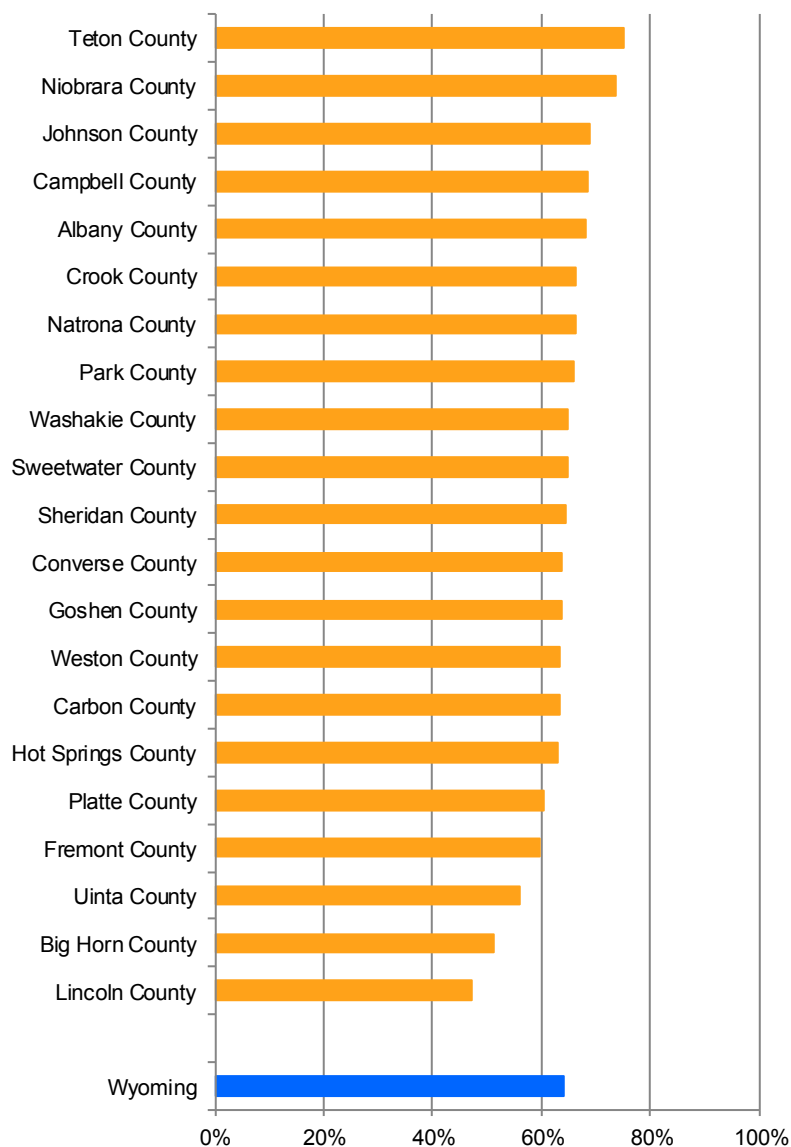
Data Source: PNA 2006-2010



Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	68%
Big Horn County	51%
Campbell County	68%
Carbon County	63%
Converse County	64%
Crook County	66%
Fremont County	60%
Goshen County	64%
Hot Springs County	63%
Johnson County	69%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	47%
Natrona County	66%
Niobrara County	74%
Park County	66%
Platte County	60%
Sheridan County	64%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	65%
Teton County	75%
Uinta County	56%
Washakie County	65%
Weston County	63%
Wyoming	64%

Chart 21: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	82%
Big Horn County	72%
Campbell County	81%
Carbon County	75%
Converse County	81%
Crook County	76%
Fremont County	73%
Goshen County	80%
Hot Springs County	79%
Johnson County	82%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	56%
Natrona County	77%
Niobrara County	88%
Park County	76%
Platte County	79%
Sheridan County	78%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	86%
Teton County	88%
Uinta County	70%
Washakie County	76%
Weston County	78%
Wyoming	77%

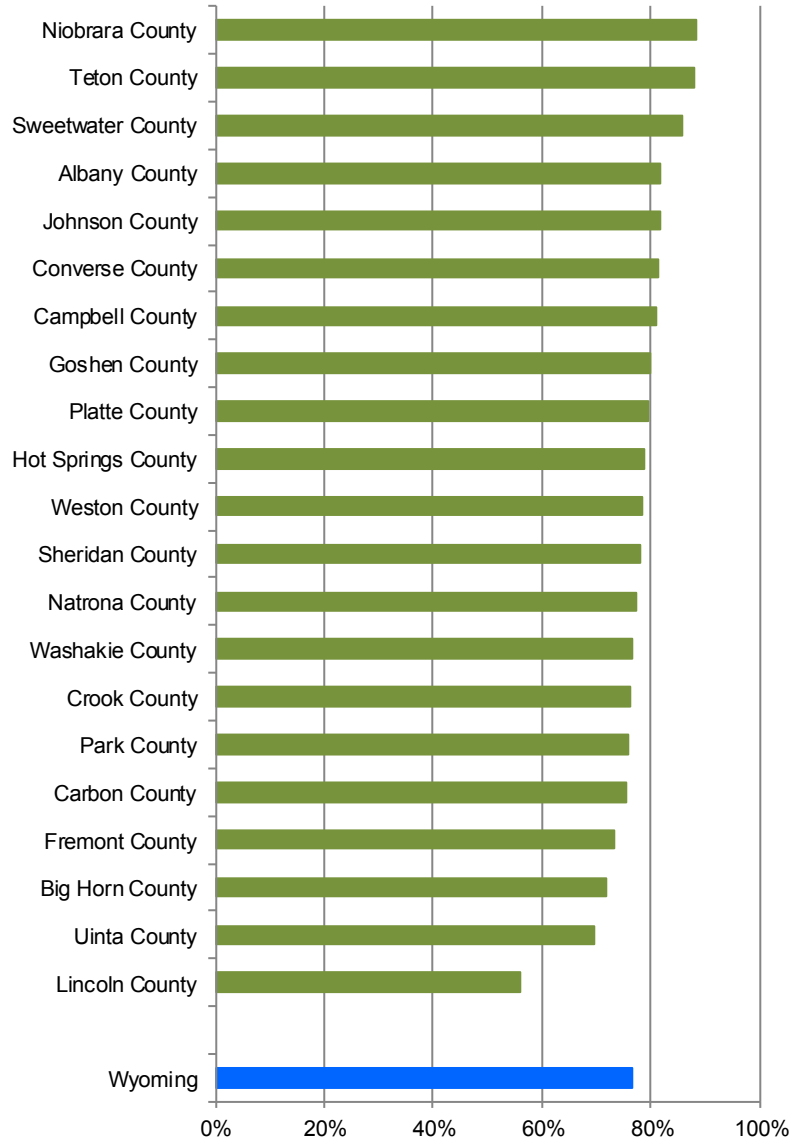
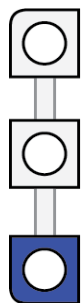


Chart 22: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

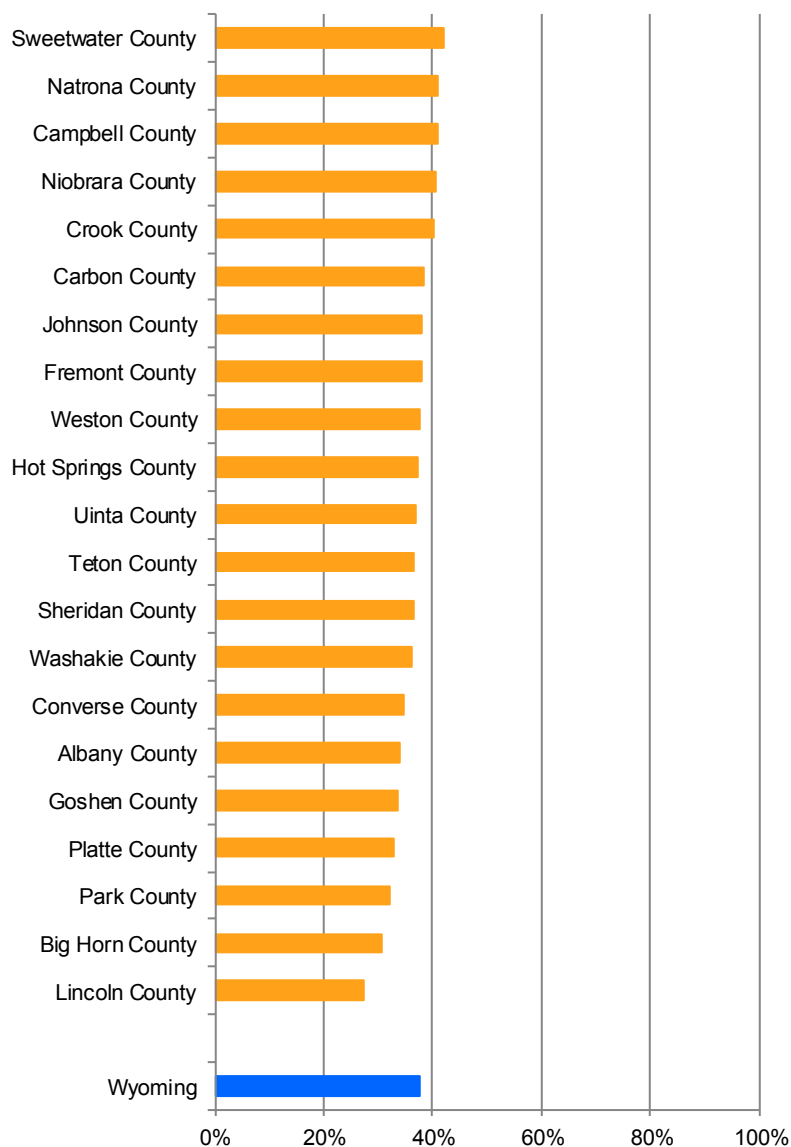
Data Source: PNA 2006-2010



Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	34%
Big Horn County	31%
Campbell County	41%
Carbon County	38%
Converse County	35%
Crook County	40%
Fremont County	38%
Goshen County	34%
Hot Springs County	37%
Johnson County	38%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	27%
Natrona County	41%
Niobrara County	41%
Park County	32%
Platte County	33%
Sheridan County	37%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	42%
Teton County	37%
Uinta County	37%
Washakie County	36%
Weston County	38%
Wyoming	38%

Chart 23: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	68%
Big Horn County	61%
Campbell County	72%
Carbon County	62%
Converse County	67%
Crook County	69%
Fremont County	63%
Goshen County	63%
Hot Springs County	63%
Johnson County	68%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	49%
Natrona County	65%
Niobrara County	81%
Park County	61%
Platte County	66%
Sheridan County	64%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	79%
Teton County	76%
Uinta County	61%
Washakie County	60%
Weston County	67%
Wyoming	65%

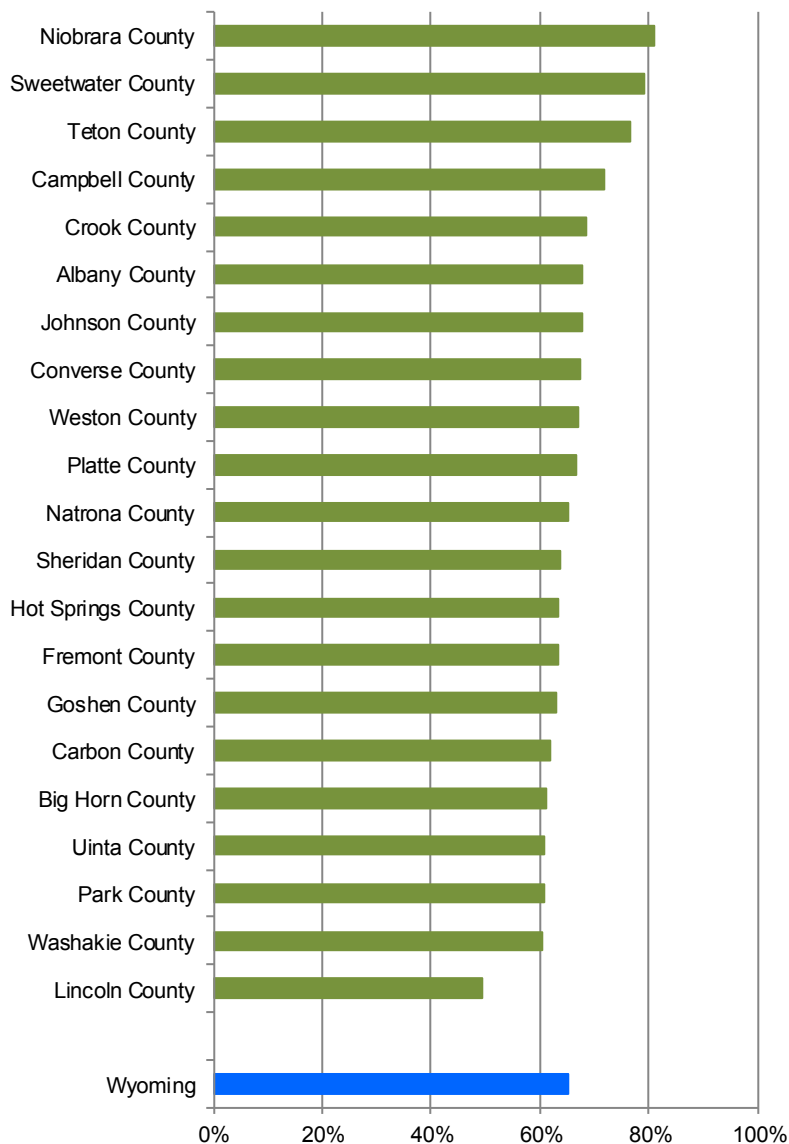


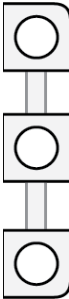
Chart 24: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010





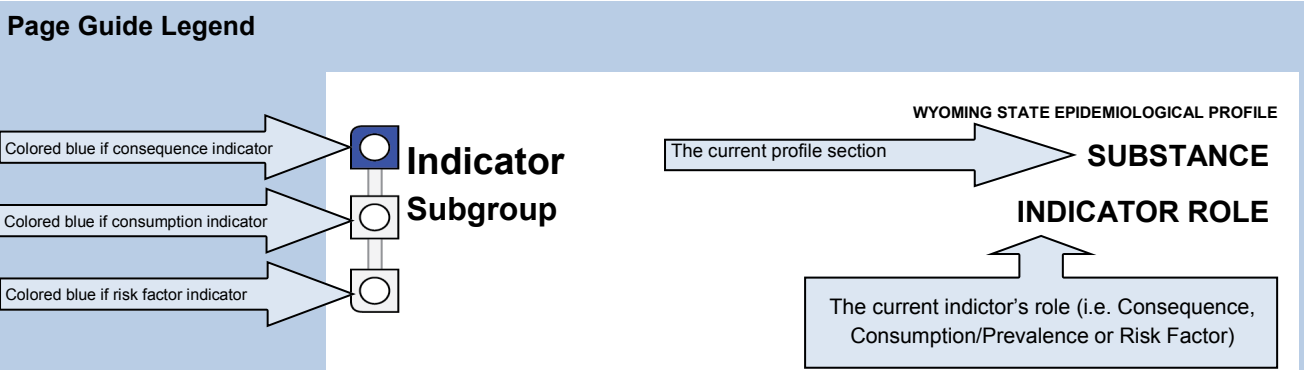
Tobacco

Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Current Smoking - Youth	PNA	30
	Current Smoking - Adults	BRFSS	32
	Smokeless Tobacco	BRFSS	33
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use	PNA	34
	Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use	PNA	36
	Smokefree Places	ATS, RBS	38
	Healthcare Screening - Adults	ATS	42
	Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers - Youth	SYNAR	44

Color and Shade Conventions

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

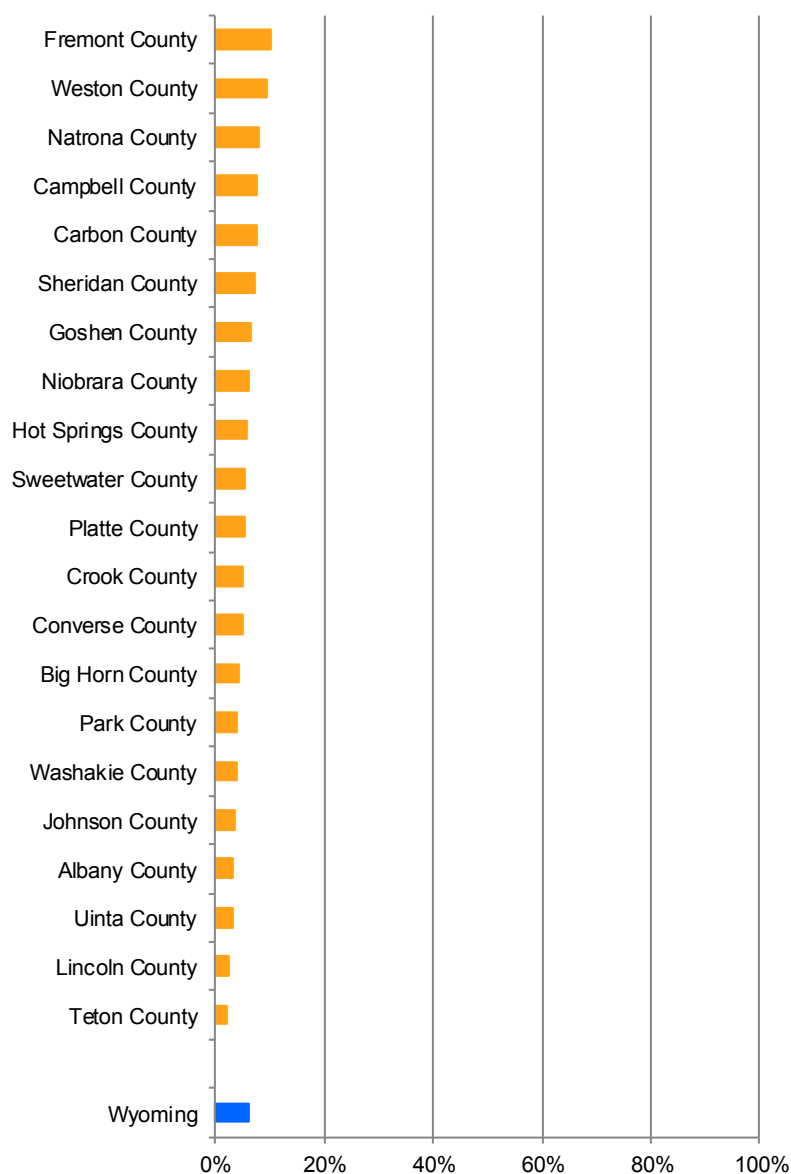




Current Smoking

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



County	Average
Albany County	3%
Big Horn County	4%
Campbell County	8%
Carbon County	8%
Converse County	5%
Crook County	5%
Fremont County	10%
Goshen County	7%
Hot Springs County	6%
Johnson County	4%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	2%
Natrona County	8%
Niobrara County	6%
Park County	4%
Platte County	5%
Sheridan County	7%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	6%
Teton County	2%
Uinta County	3%
Washakie County	4%
Weston County	9%
Wyoming	6%

Chart 25: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Current Smoking Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	19%
Big Horn County	18%
Campbell County	28%
Carbon County	20%
Converse County	22%
Crook County	28%
Fremont County	27%
Goshen County	33%
Hot Springs County	21%
Johnson County	18%
Laramie County	20%
Lincoln County	13%
Natrona County	22%
Niobrara County	14%
Park County	17%
Platte County	23%
Sheridan County	23%
Sublette County	21%
Sweetwater County	27%
Teton County	24%
Uinta County	12%
Washakie County	21%
Weston County	20%
Wyoming	21%

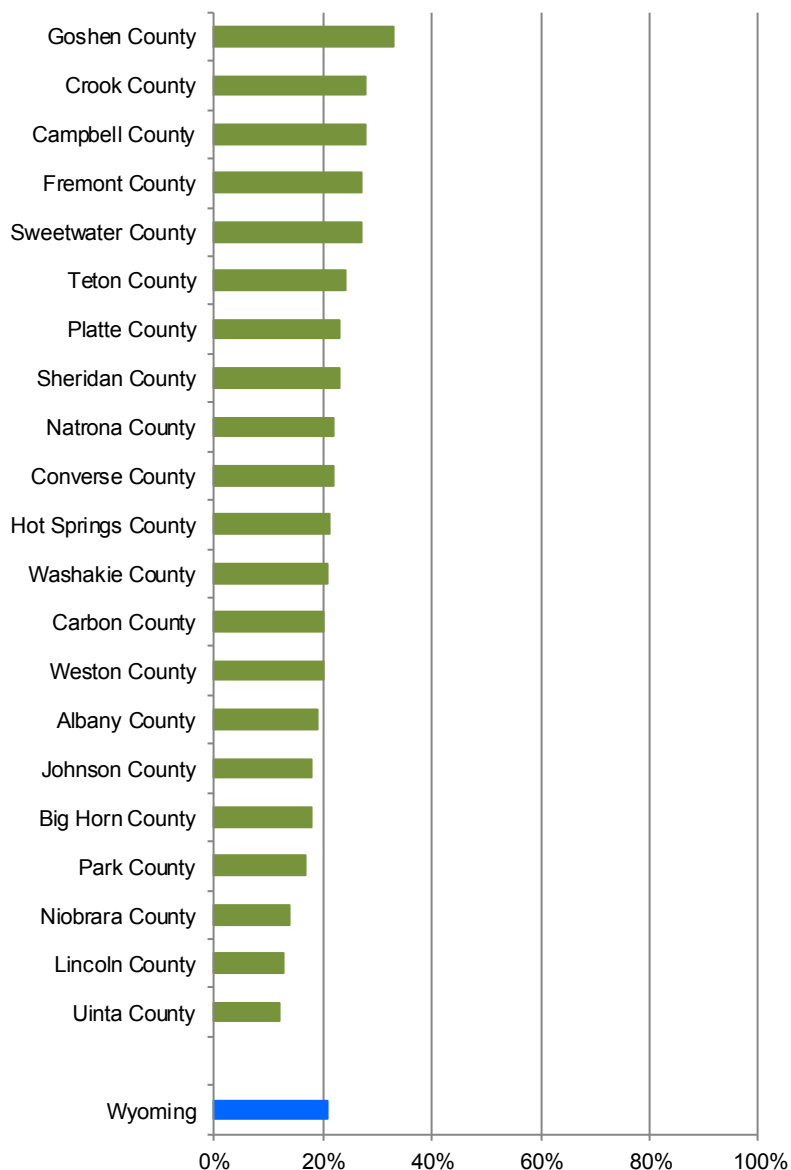


Chart 26: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Current Smoking

Adults

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

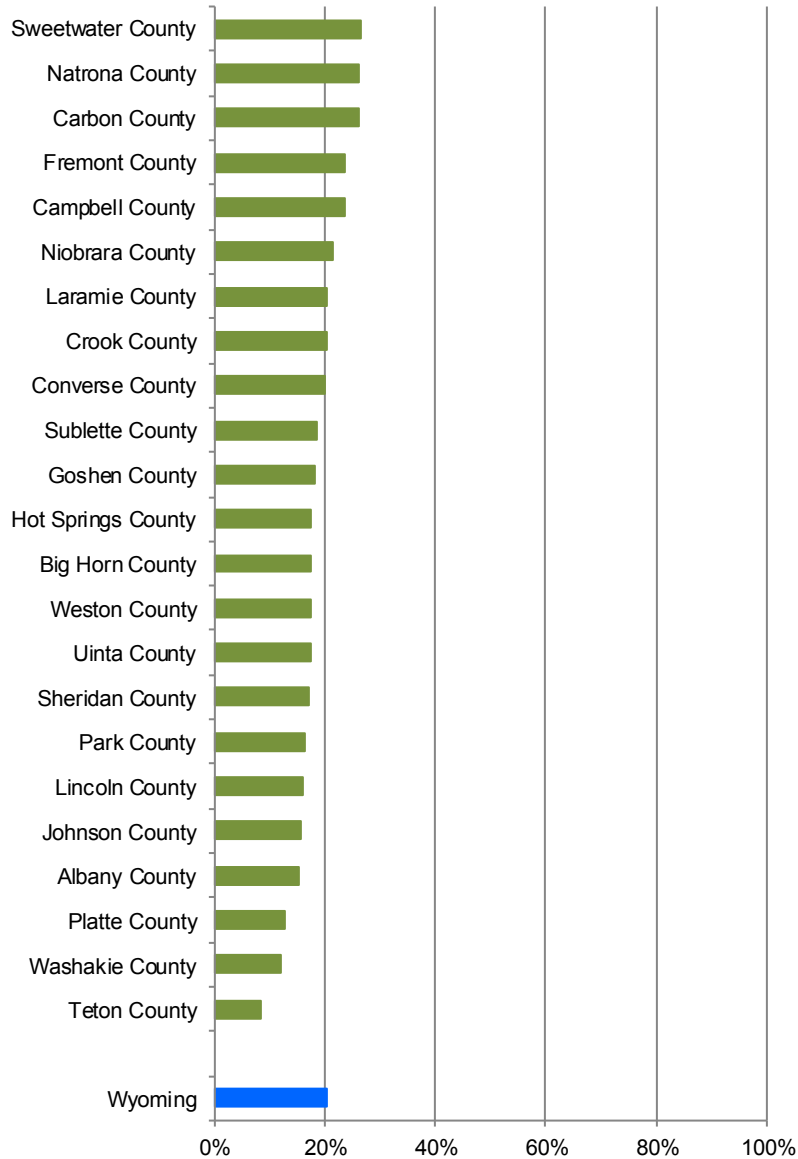


Chart 27: Wyoming Adult Current Smoking Rate

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 2005-2009

County	Average
Albany County	15%
Big Horn County	18%
Campbell County	23%
Carbon County	26%
Converse County	20%
Crook County	20%
Fremont County	24%
Goshen County	18%
Hot Springs County	18%
Johnson County	16%
Laramie County	20%
Lincoln County	16%
Natrona County	26%
Niobrara County	22%
Park County	16%
Platte County	13%
Sheridan County	17%
Sublette County	18%
Sweetwater County	26%
Teton County	8%
Uinta County	17%
Washakie County	12%
Weston County	17%
Wyoming	20%

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Smokeless Tobacco

Adult Males

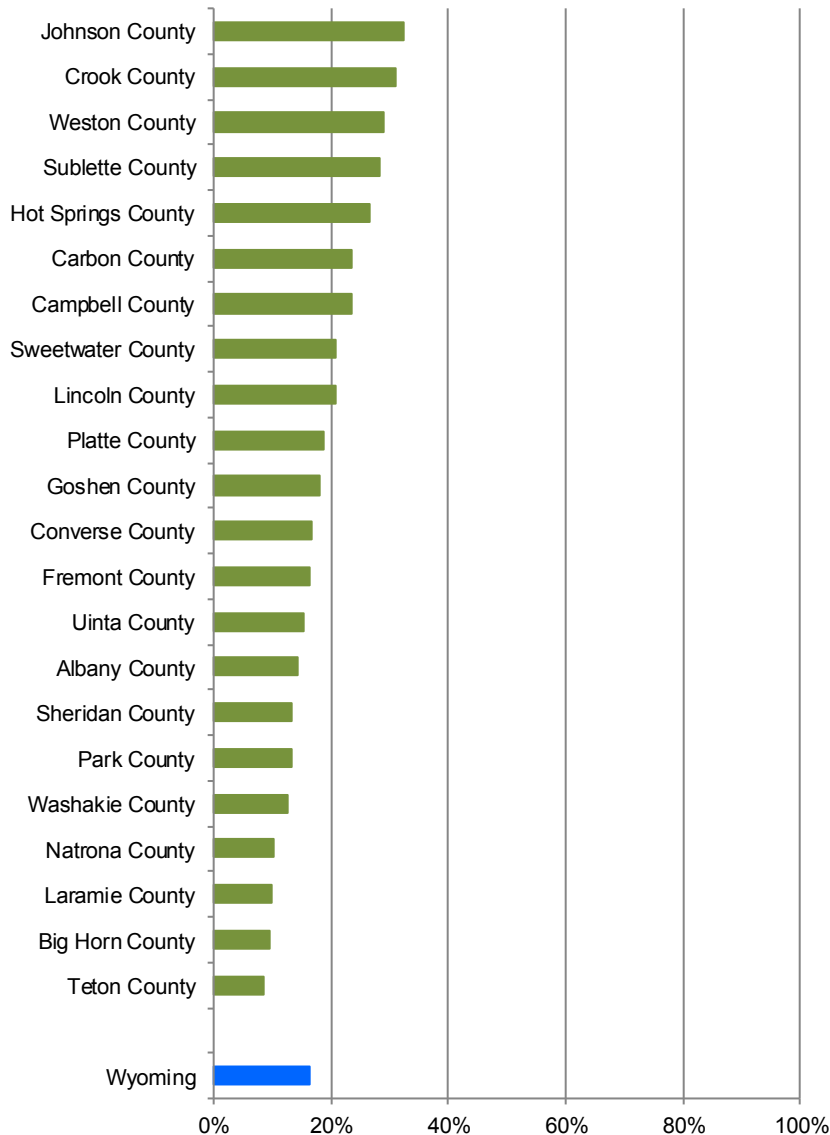
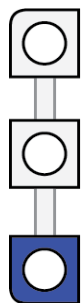


Chart 28: Wyoming Adult Males Who Report Currently Using Smokeless Tobacco

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009

County	Average
Albany County	14%
Big Horn County	9%
Campbell County	23%
Carbon County	24%
Converse County	17%
Crook County	31%
Fremont County	17%
Goshen County	18%
Hot Springs County	27%
Johnson County	32%
Laramie County	10%
Lincoln County	21%
Natrona County	10%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	13%
Platte County	19%
Sheridan County	13%
Sublette County	28%
Sweetwater County	21%
Teton County	9%
Uinta County	16%
Washakie County	13%
Weston County	29%
Wyoming	16%



Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use Youth: Grades 6 and 8

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

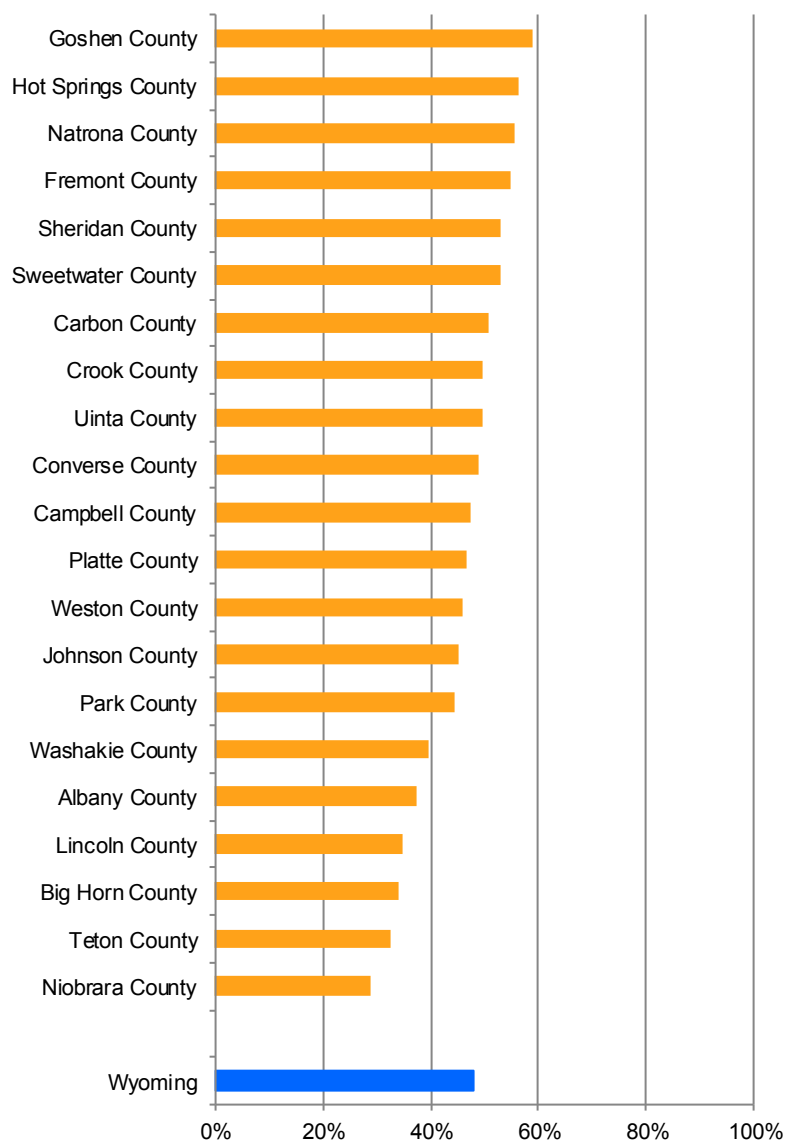


Chart 29: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of students who believe that most students in their school have used cigarettes on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

County	Average
Albany County	37%
Big Horn County	34%
Campbell County	47%
Carbon County	51%
Converse County	49%
Crook County	50%
Fremont County	55%
Goshen County	59%
Hot Springs County	56%
Johnson County	45%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	35%
Natrona County	56%
Niobrara County	29%
Park County	44%
Platte County	47%
Sheridan County	53%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	53%
Teton County	33%
Uinta County	49%
Washakie County	40%
Weston County	46%
Wyoming	48%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	77%
Big Horn County	72%
Campbell County	89%
Carbon County	83%
Converse County	88%
Crook County	87%
Fremont County	85%
Goshen County	86%
Hot Springs County	79%
Johnson County	84%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	72%
Natrona County	85%
Niobrara County	69%
Park County	83%
Platte County	88%
Sheridan County	83%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	88%
Teton County	76%
Uinta County	76%
Washakie County	84%
Weston County	88%
Wyoming	84%

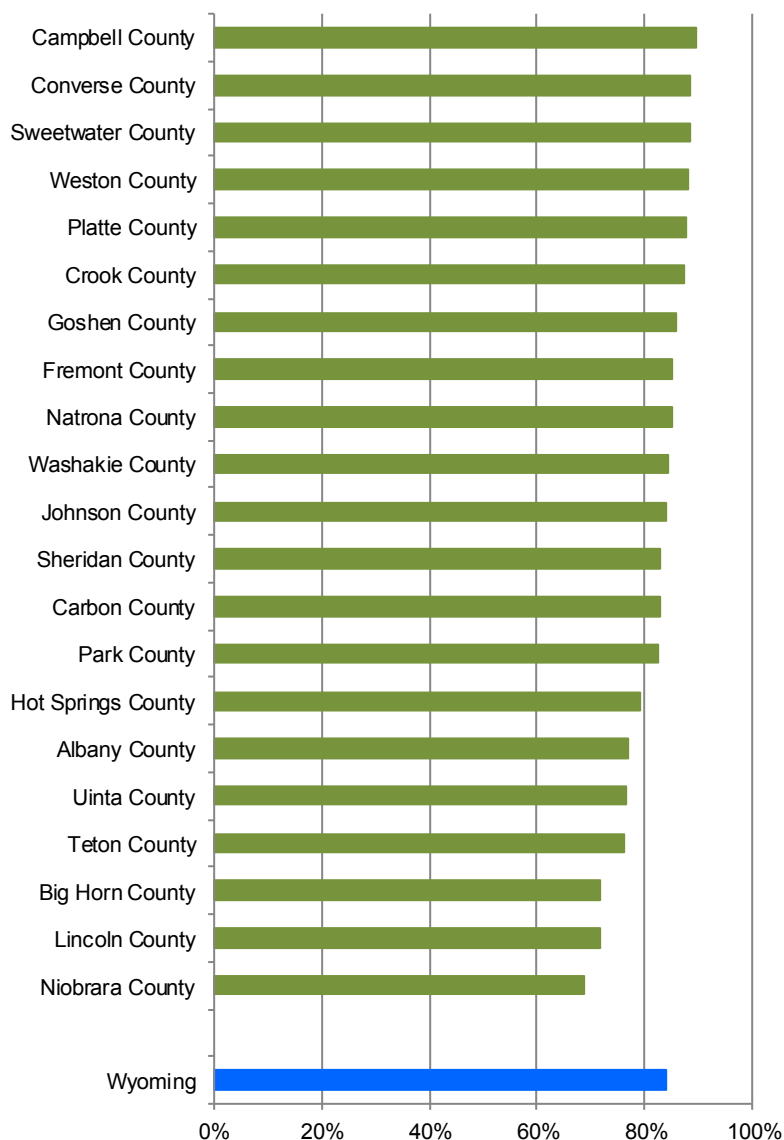
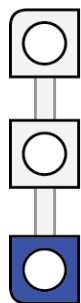


Chart 30: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of students who believe that most students in their school have used cigarettes on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010



Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use Youth: Grades 6 and 8

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

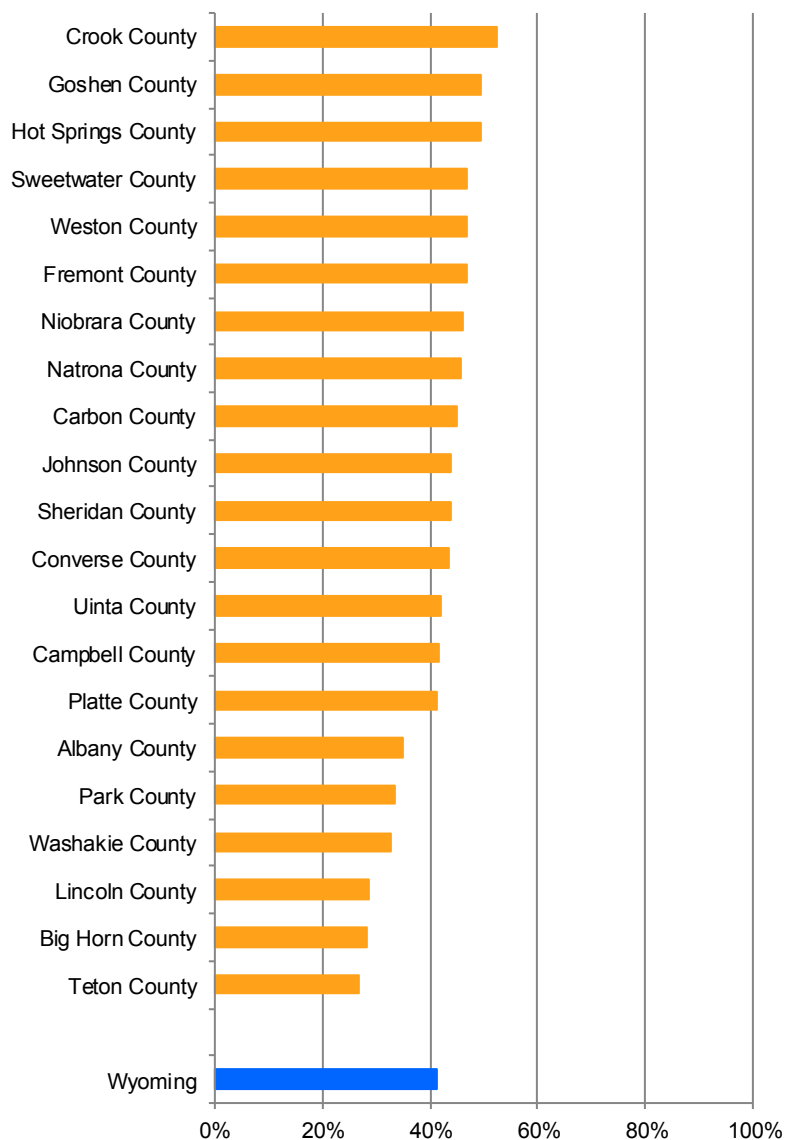


Chart 31: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of students who believe that most students in their school have used chewing tobacco on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

County	Average
Albany County	35%
Big Horn County	28%
Campbell County	42%
Carbon County	45%
Converse County	44%
Crook County	52%
Fremont County	47%
Goshen County	49%
Hot Springs County	49%
Johnson County	44%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	29%
Natrona County	46%
Niobrara County	46%
Park County	34%
Platte County	41%
Sheridan County	44%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	47%
Teton County	27%
Uinta County	42%
Washakie County	33%
Weston County	47%
Wyoming	41%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	78%
Big Horn County	72%
Campbell County	88%
Carbon County	81%
Converse County	88%
Crook County	90%
Fremont County	82%
Goshen County	83%
Hot Springs County	85%
Johnson County	86%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	66%
Natrona County	82%
Niobrara County	86%
Park County	78%
Platte County	88%
Sheridan County	82%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	86%
Teton County	65%
Uinta County	78%
Washakie County	78%
Weston County	86%
Wyoming	82%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

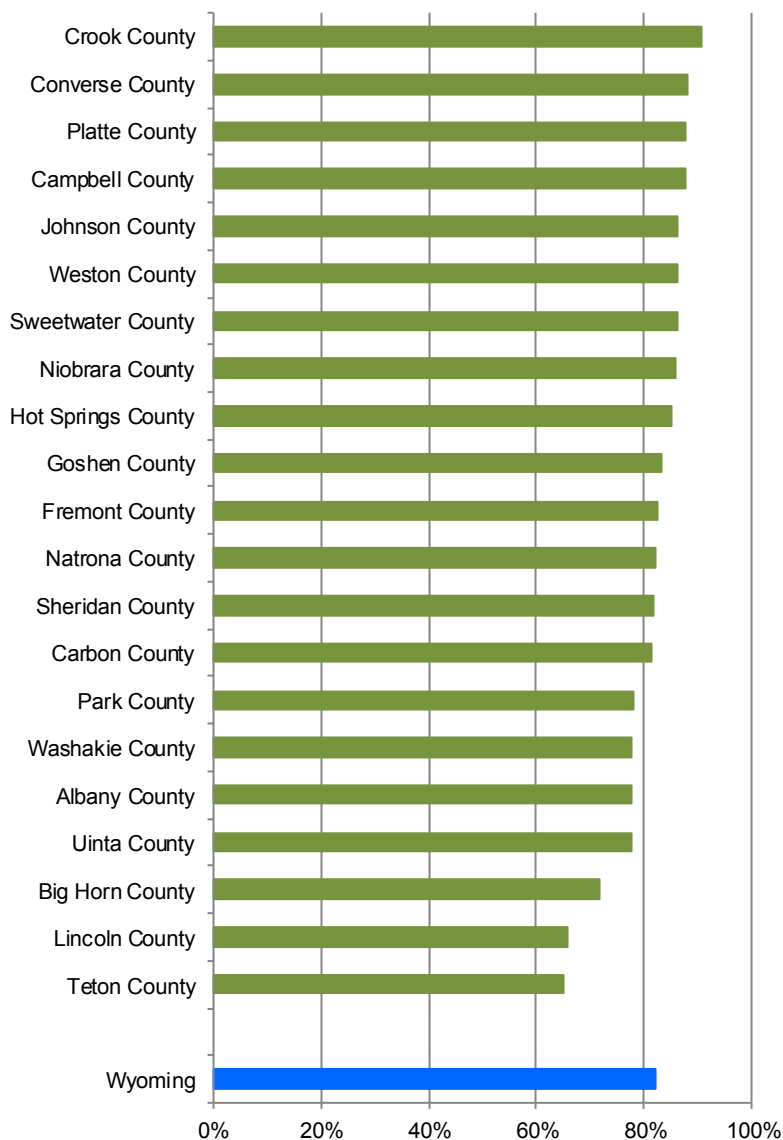
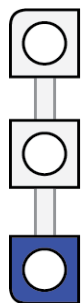


Chart 32: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of students who believe that most students in their school have used chewing tobacco on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010



Smokefree Places: Smokefree Households Adults

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

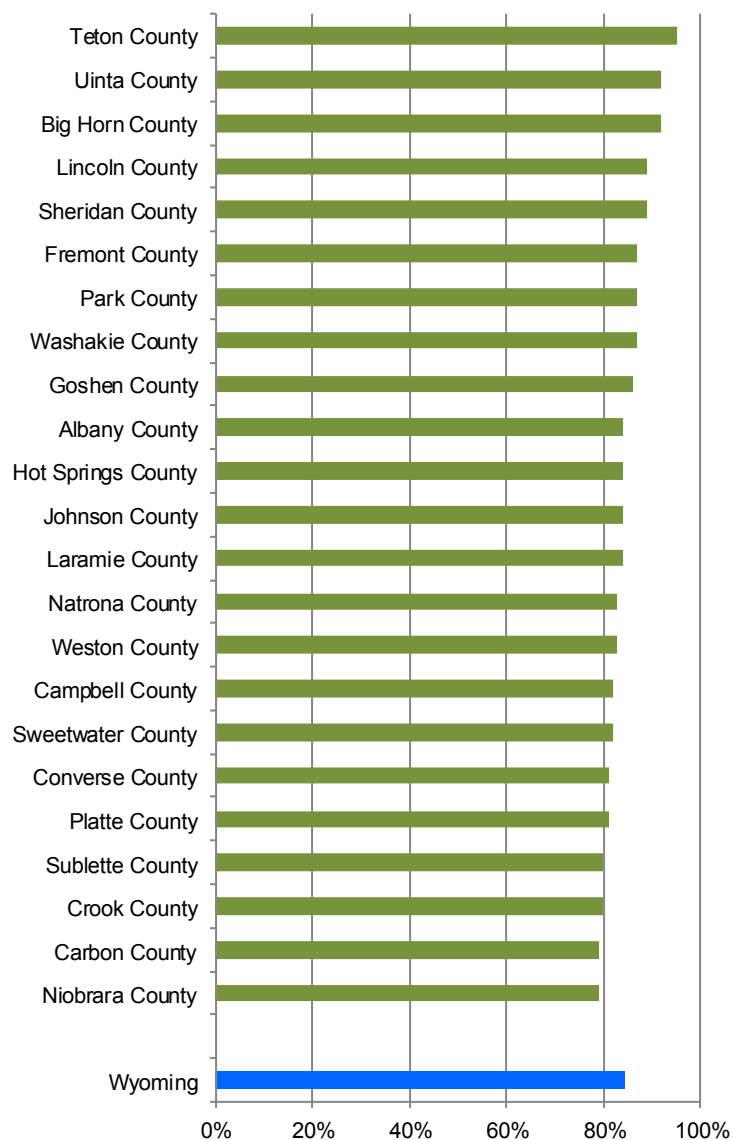


Chart 33: Smokefree Households in Wyoming

Definition: The percentage of adults who indicated they do not allow smoking anywhere in their home.

Data Source: ATS 2008-2009

County	Average
Albany County	84% (79% - 89%)
Big Horn County	92% (88% - 96%)
Campbell County	82% (77% - 87%)
Carbon County	79% (73% - 85%)
Converse County	81% (76% - 86%)
Crook County	80% (74% - 86%)
Fremont County	87% (82% - 92%)
Goshen County	86% (82% - 90%)
Hot Springs County	84% (79% - 89%)
Johnson County	84% (79% - 89%)
Laramie County	84% (79% - 89%)
Lincoln County	89% (85% - 93%)
Natrona County	83% (78% - 88%)
Niobrara County	79% (73% - 85%)
Park County	87% (82% - 92%)
Platte County	81% (75% - 87%)
Sheridan County	89% (85% - 93%)
Sublette County	80% (74% - 86%)
Sweetwater County	82% (77% - 87%)
Teton County	95% (92% - 98%)
Uinta County	92% (88% - 96%)
Washakie County	87% (82% - 92%)
Weston County	83% (77% - 89%)
Wyoming	84% (83% - 85%)

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Smokefree Places: Smokefree Workplaces Adults



County	Average
Albany County	92% (88% - 97%)
Big Horn County	68% (58% - 78%)
Campbell County	71% (63% - 80%)
Carbon County	80% (72% - 88%)
Converse County	86% (79% - 93%)
Crook County	78% (69% - 87%)
Fremont County	83% (75% - 90%)
Goshen County	66% (56% - 76%)
Hot Springs County	92% (87% - 98%)
Johnson County	88% (81% - 94%)
Laramie County	88% (82% - 94%)
Lincoln County	83% (75% - 91%)
Natrona County	67% (58% - 77%)
Niobrara County	79% (68% - 89%)
Park County	86% (79% - 94%)
Platte County	73% (63% - 83%)
Sheridan County	85% (78% - 92%)
Sublette County	80% (72% - 88%)
Sweetwater County	85% (78% - 92%)
Teton County	76% (68% - 83%)
Uinta County	82% (74% - 89%)
Washakie County	83% (75% - 91%)
Weston County	87% (78% - 95%)
Wyoming	80% (78% - 82%)

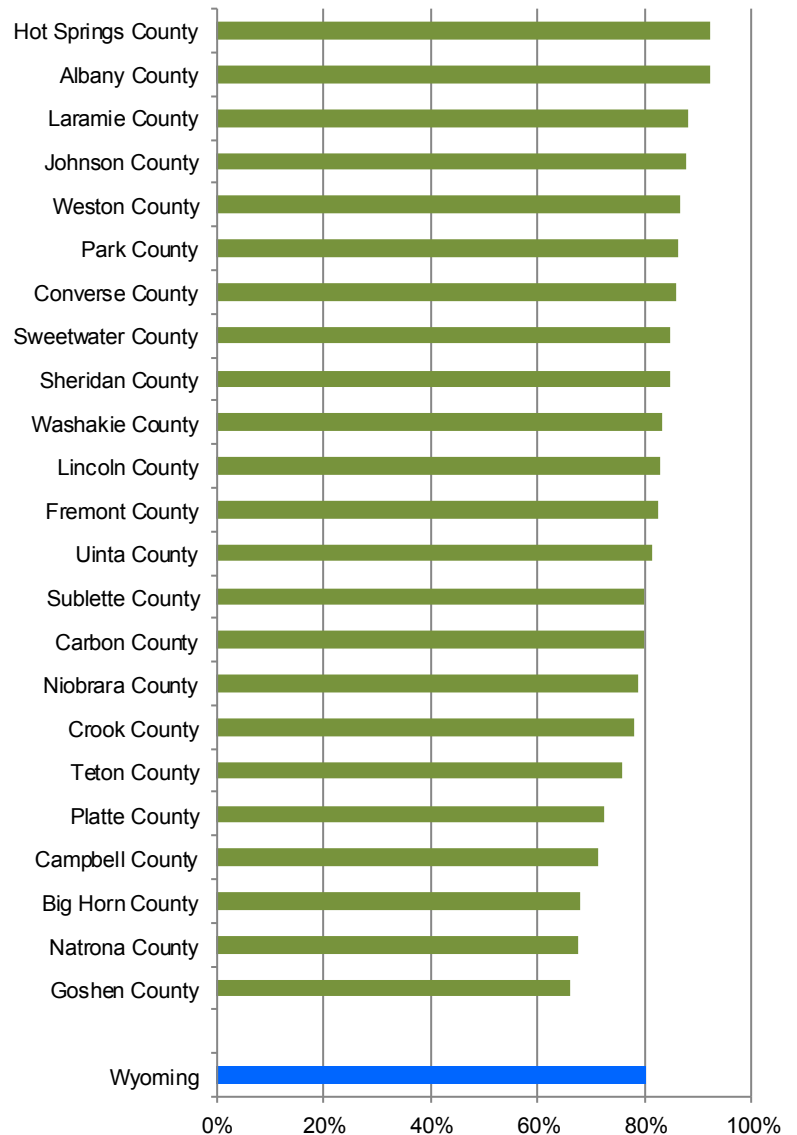
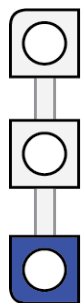


Chart 34: Smokefree Workplaces in Wyoming

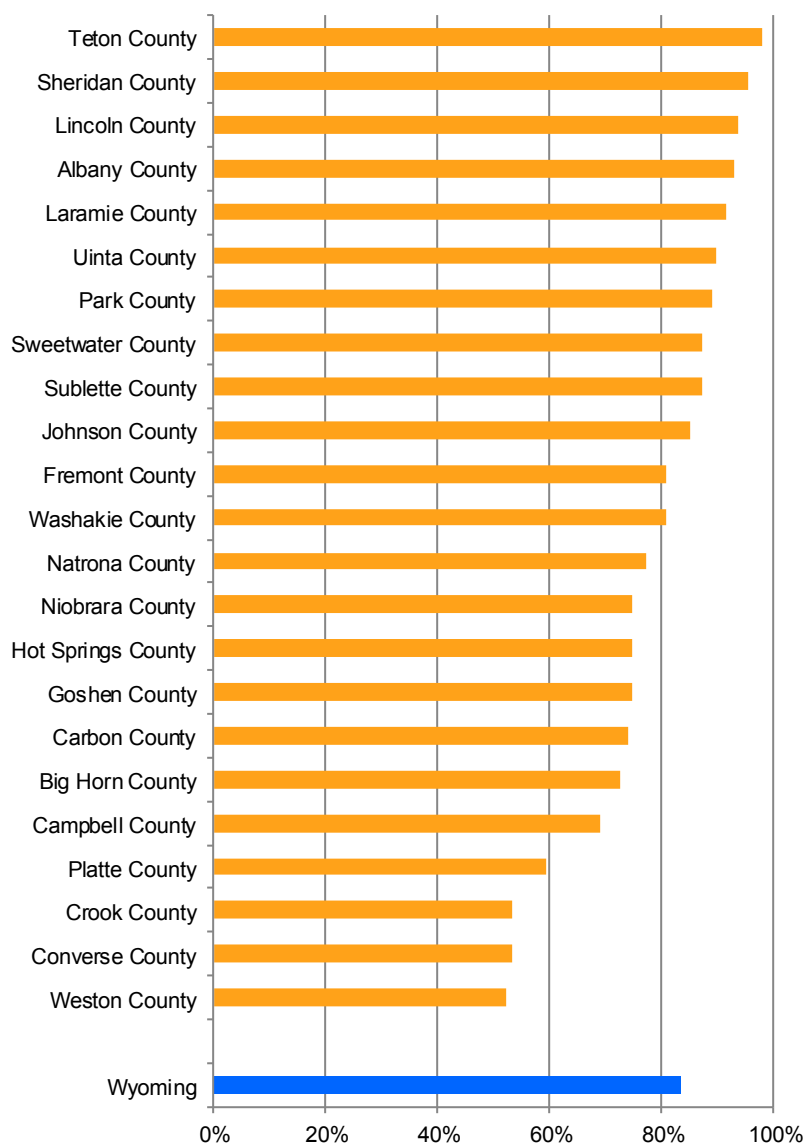
Definition: The percentage of adults who indicated that smoking is not allowed in any of their work areas.

Data Source: ATS 2008-2009



Smokefree Places: Smokefree Restaurants

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	93%
Big Horn County	73%
Campbell County	69%
Carbon County	74%
Converse County	53%
Crook County	53%
Fremont County	81%
Goshen County	75%
Hot Springs County	75%
Johnson County	85%
Laramie County	92%
Lincoln County	94%
Natrona County	77%
Niobrara County	75%
Park County	89%
Platte County	59%
Sheridan County	96%
Sublette County	88%
Sweetwater County	88%
Teton County	98%
Uinta County	90%
Washakie County	81%
Weston County	52%
Wyoming	84%

Chart 35: Smokefree Restaurants in Wyoming

Definition: The percentage of restaurants that indicated they are entirely non-smoking indoors for both customers and employees.

Data Source: Restaurant and Bar Survey, 2008

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Smokefree Places: Smokefree Bars



County	Average
Albany County	78%
Big Horn County	18%
Campbell County	11%
Carbon County	7%
Converse County	20%
Crook County	0%
Fremont County	19%
Goshen County	0%
Hot Springs County	33%
Johnson County	30%
Laramie County	77%
Lincoln County	22%
Natrona County	19%
Niobrara County	0%
Park County	41%
Platte County	7%
Sheridan County	46%
Sublette County	30%
Sweetwater County	27%
Teton County	96%
Uinta County	65%
Washakie County	25%
Weston County	0%
Wyoming	40%

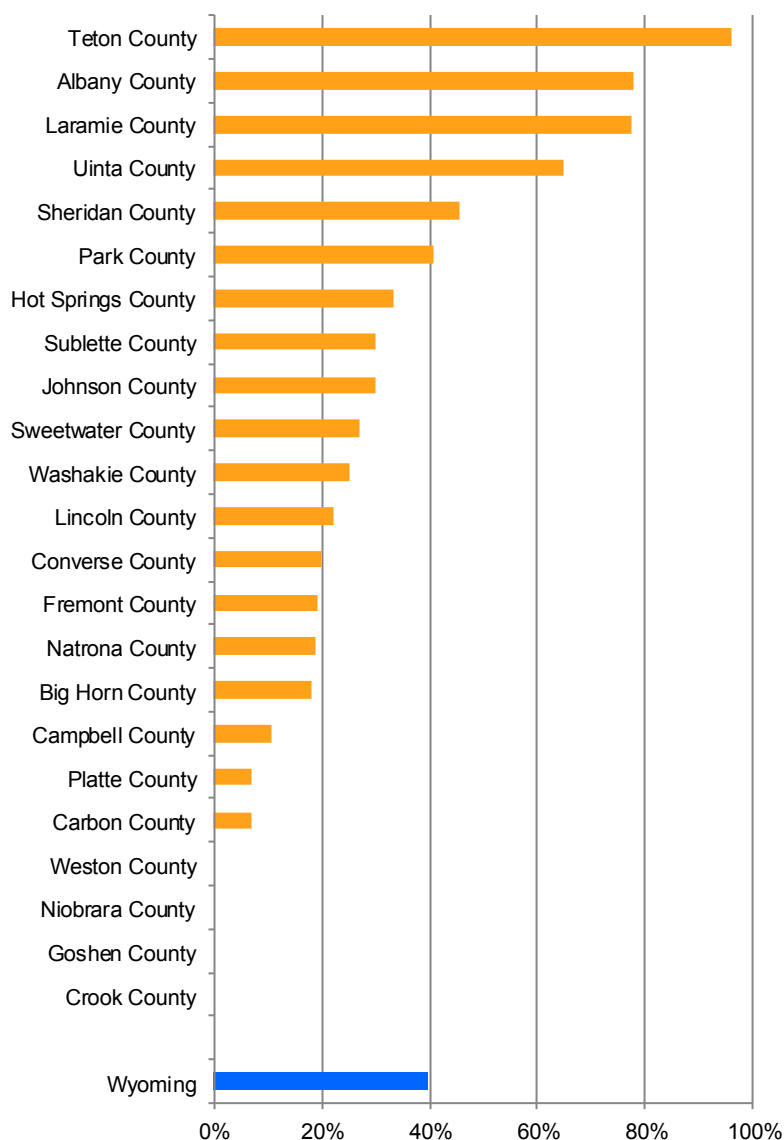
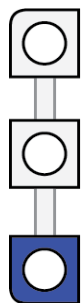


Chart 36: Smokefree Bars in Wyoming

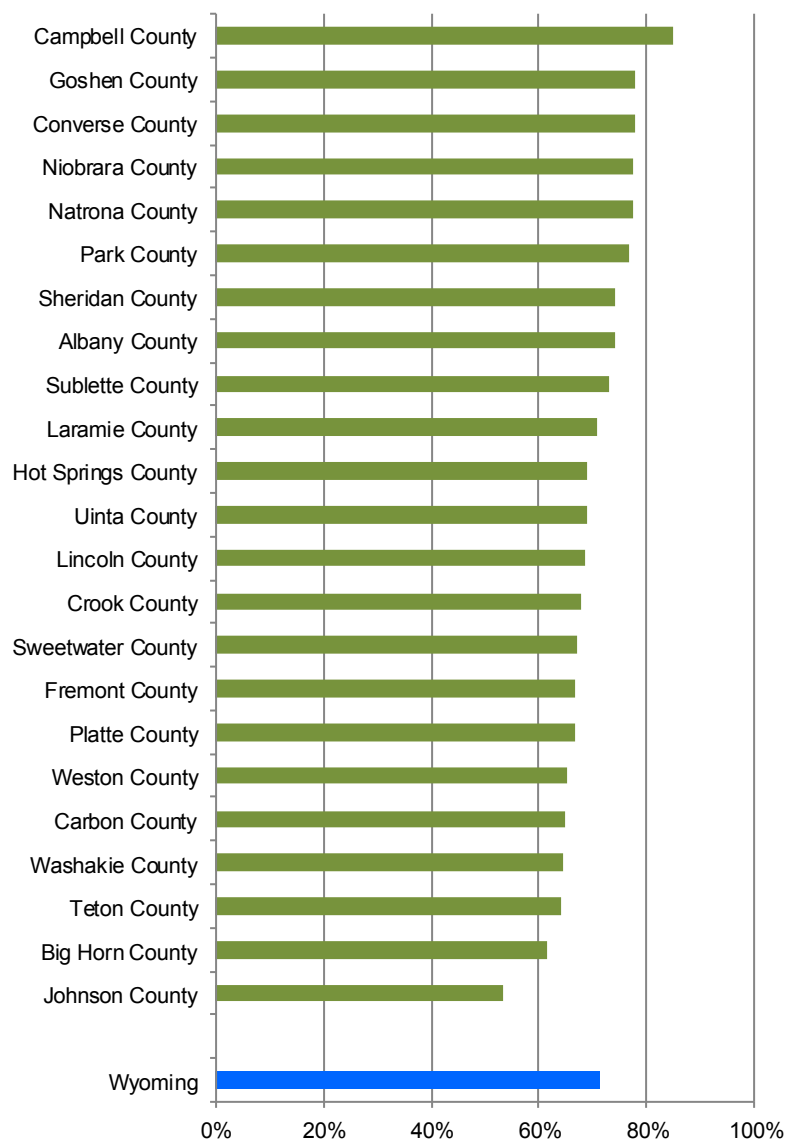
Definition: The percentage of bars that indicated they are entirely non-smoking indoors for both customers and employees.

Data Source: Restaurant and Bar Survey, 2008



Healthcare Screening: Smoking Adults

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	74% (46% - 61%)
Big Horn County	62% (54% - 69%)
Campbell County	85% (57% - 71%)
Carbon County	65% (56% - 72%)
Converse County	78% (57% - 72%)
Crook County	68% (57% - 74%)
Fremont County	67% (59% - 74%)
Goshen County	78% (59% - 74%)
Hot Springs County	69% (60% - 75%)
Johnson County	53% (60% - 75%)
Laramie County	71% (62% - 76%)
Lincoln County	68% (61% - 77%)
Natrona County	78% (62% - 76%)
Niobrara County	78% (64% - 78%)
Park County	77% (67% - 79%)
Platte County	67% (67% - 81%)
Sheridan County	74% (68% - 81%)
Sublette County	73% (70% - 84%)
Sweetwater County	67% (70% - 84%)
Teton County	64% (71% - 85%)
Uinta County	69% (71% - 84%)
Washakie County	64% (71% - 85%)
Weston County	65% (80% - 90%)
Wyoming	71% (70% - 72%)

Chart 37: Healthcare Screening for Smoking in Wyoming

Definition: The percentage of adults who saw a healthcare professional in the past 12 months, and reported whether any doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional asked if they smoke.

Data Source: ATS 2008-2009

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Healthcare Screening: Smokeless Tobacco Adults



County	Average
Albany County	36% (28% - 44%)
Big Horn County	33% (25% - 40%)
Campbell County	44% (36% - 51%)
Carbon County	33% (26% - 41%)
Converse County	44% (36% - 51%)
Crook County	30% (22% - 37%)
Fremont County	32% (24% - 39%)
Goshen County	28% (21% - 34%)
Hot Springs County	35% (28% - 42%)
Johnson County	25% (19% - 31%)
Laramie County	39% (31% - 46%)
Lincoln County	35% (28% - 42%)
Natrona County	33% (26% - 41%)
Niobrara County	44% (36% - 52%)
Park County	48% (40% - 57%)
Platte County	24% (17% - 31%)
Sheridan County	43% (35% - 50%)
Sublette County	40% (32% - 48%)
Sweetwater County	25% (18% - 32%)
Teton County	19% (13% - 25%)
Uinta County	30% (23% - 36%)
Washakie County	32% (24% - 39%)
Weston County	35% (26% - 43%)
Wyoming	35% (34% - 36%)

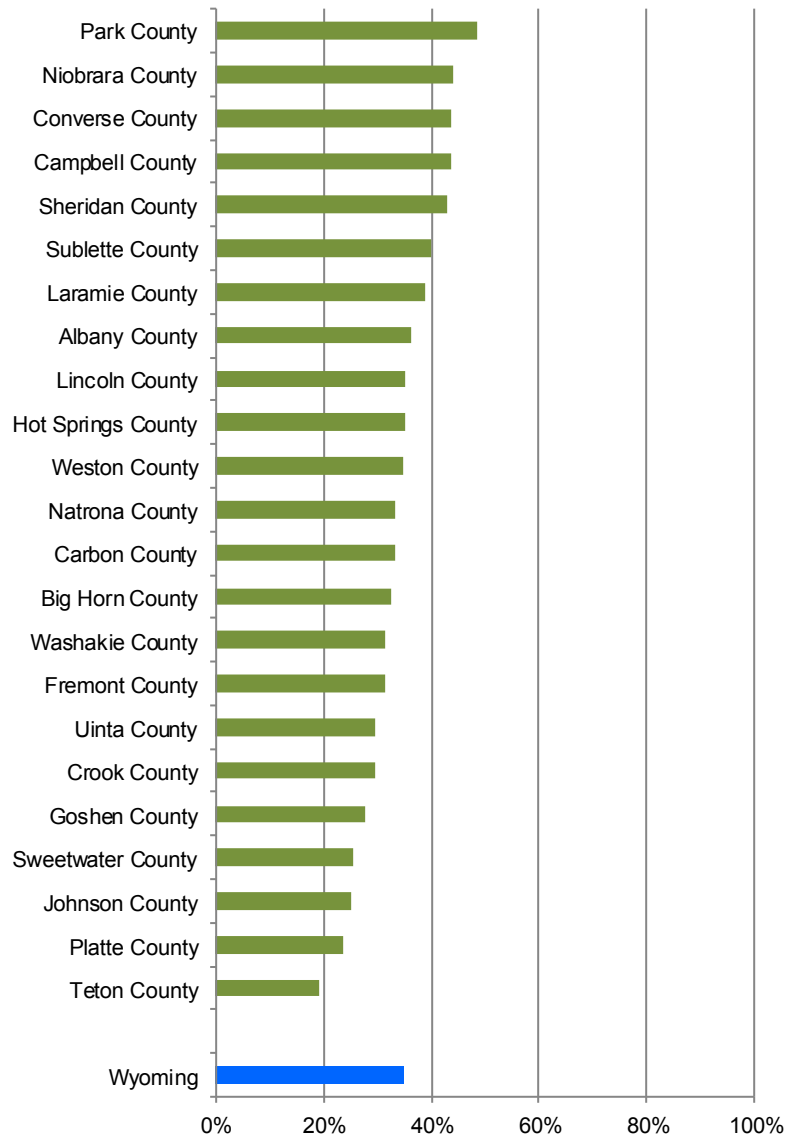
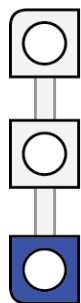


Chart 38: Healthcare Screening for Smokeless Tobacco in Wyoming

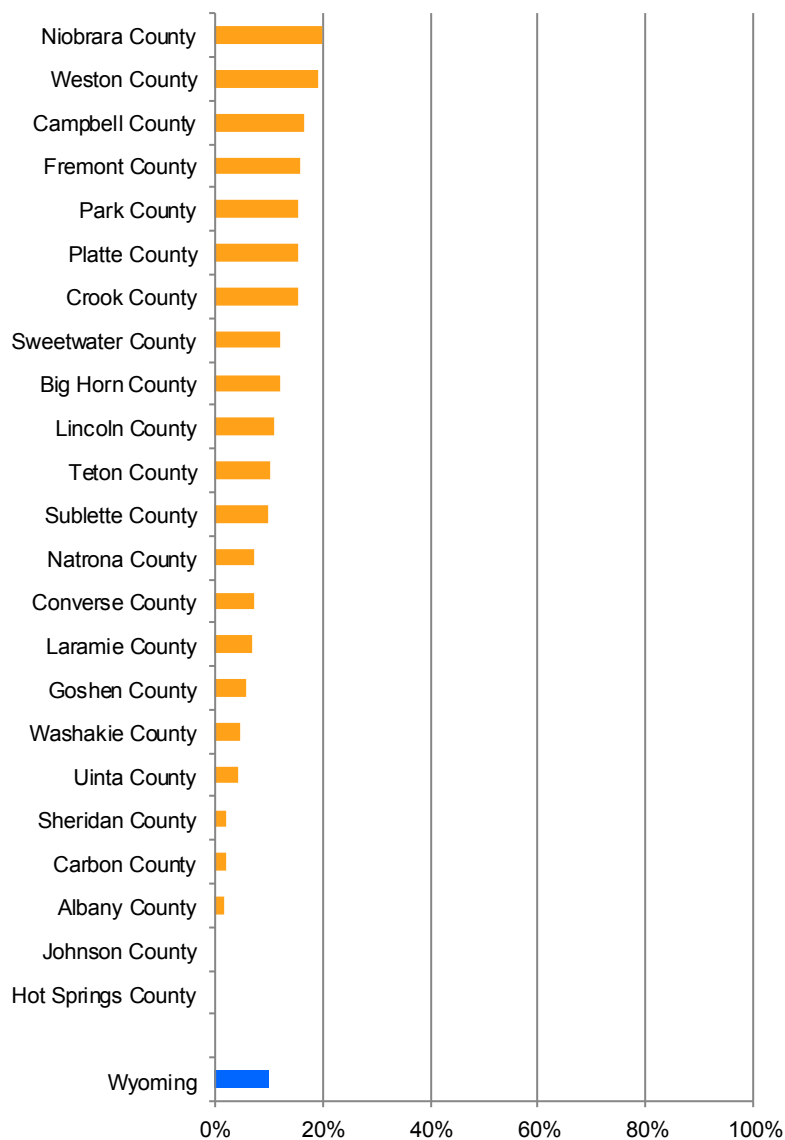
Definition: The percentage of adults who saw a healthcare professional in the past 12 months, and reported whether any doctor, nurse, or other healthcare professional asked if they use smokeless tobacco.

Data Source: ATS 2008-2009



Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers Youth

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	2%
Big Horn County	12%
Campbell County	17%
Carbon County	2%
Converse County	7%
Crook County	15%
Fremont County	16%
Goshen County	6%
Hot Springs County	0%
Johnson County	0%
Laramie County	7%
Lincoln County	11%
Natrona County	7%
Niobrara County	20%
Park County	16%
Platte County	15%
Sheridan County	2%
Sublette County	10%
Sweetwater County	12%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	4%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	19%
Wyoming	10%

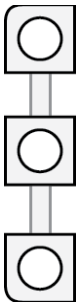
Chart 39: Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers

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

Data Source: SYNAR 2007-2010



Nicotine reaches the brain within 10 seconds after smoke is inhaled. It has been found in every part of the body and in breast milk. (Centers for Disease Control, 2004, p. 616)



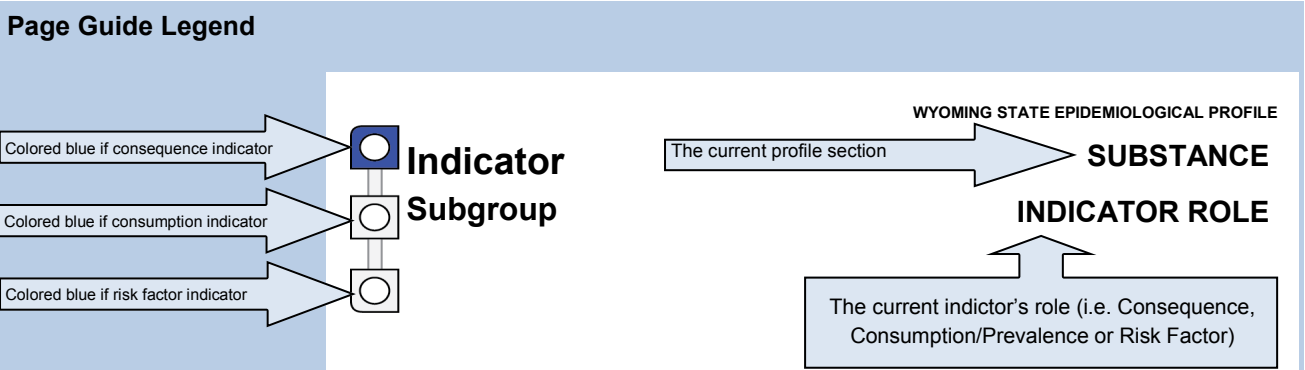


Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Drug Abuse Violation Arrests	DCI	48
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Marijuana Use	PNA	52
	Cocaine Use	PNA	54
	Inhalant Use	PNA	56
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use	PNA	58
	Social Norms: Marijuana Use	PNA	60

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests

Total

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE

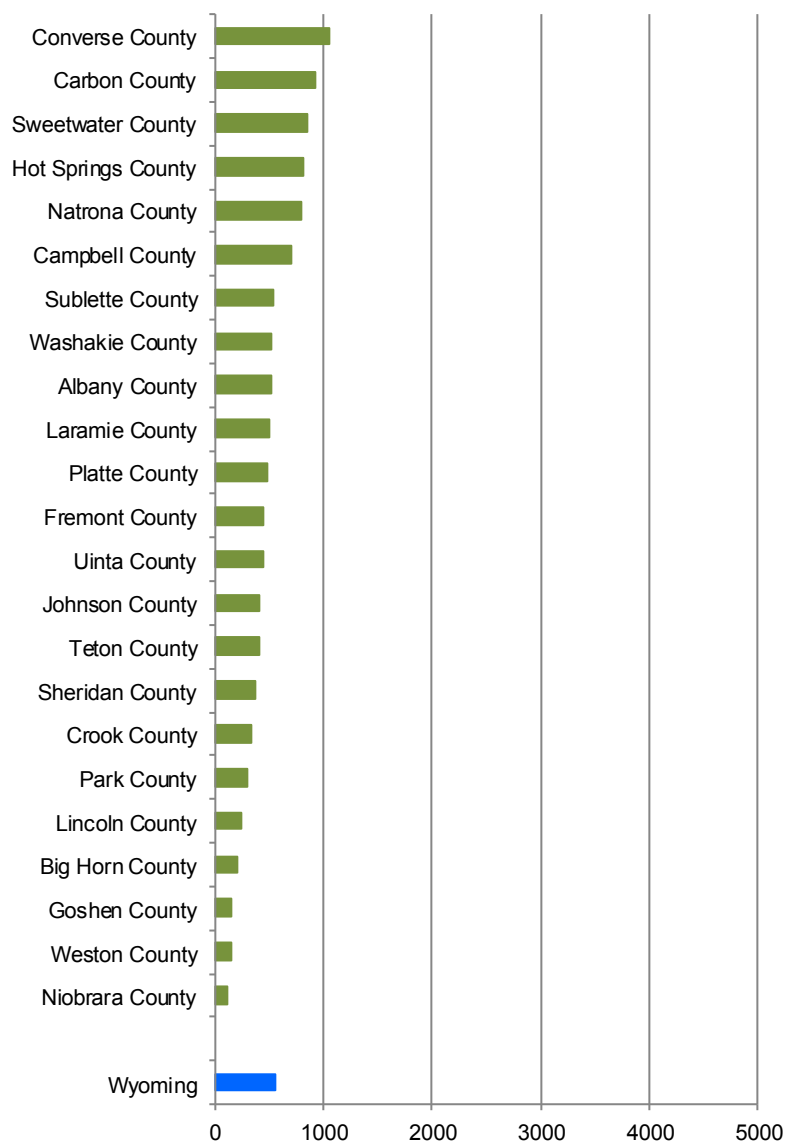


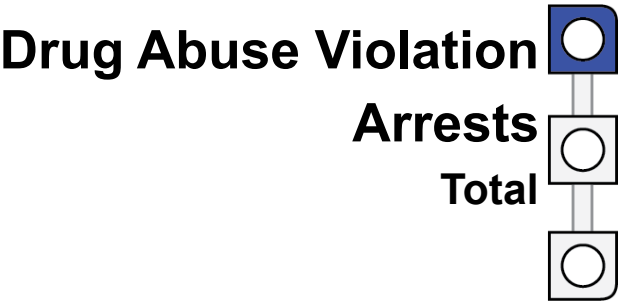
Chart 40: Wyoming Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	512
Big Horn County	203
Campbell County	701
Carbon County	917
Converse County	1055
Crook County	343
Fremont County	444
Goshen County	156
Hot Springs County	814
Johnson County	412
Laramie County	495
Lincoln County	246
Natrona County	803
Niobrara County	115
Park County	291
Platte County	490
Sheridan County	376
Sublette County	534
Sweetwater County	847
Teton County	403
Uinta County	438
Washakie County	513
Weston County	156
Wyoming	553

ILLICIT DRUGS
CONSEQUENCE



"In 2010, an estimated 22.6 million Americans aged 12 or older were current (past month) illicit drug users" (SAMSHA, 2011, p. 1).

Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests

Youth

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE

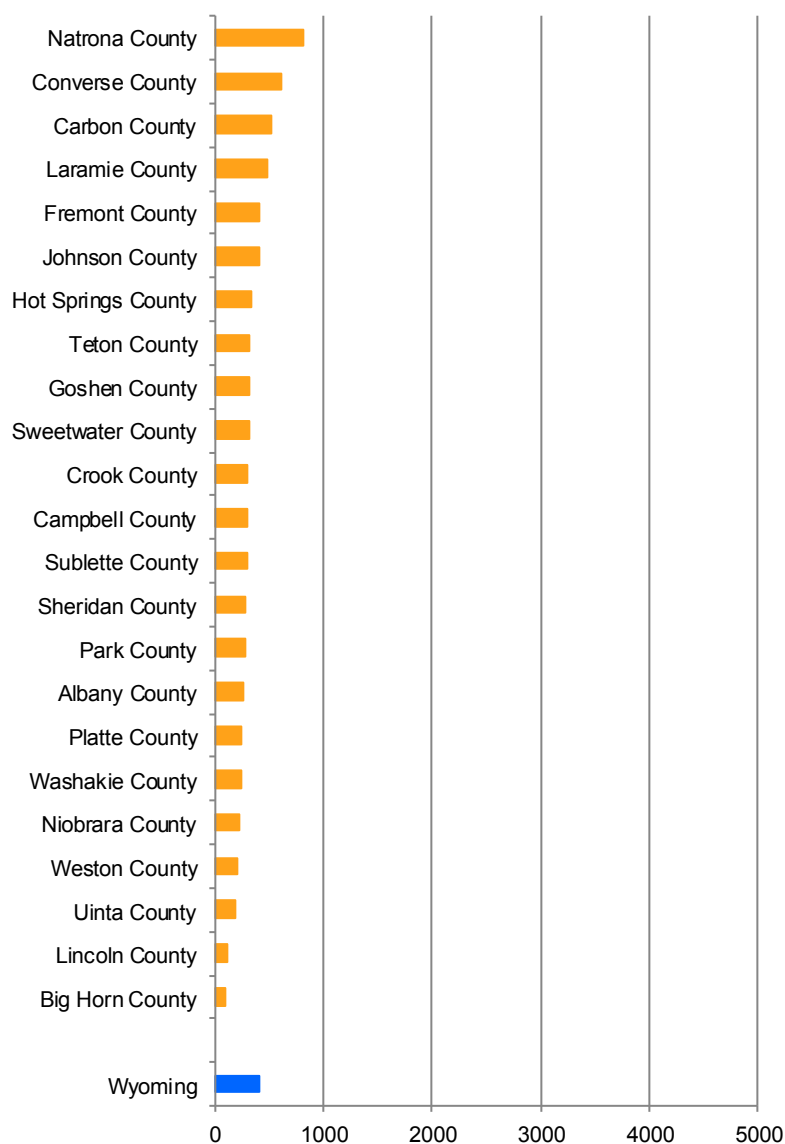


Chart 41: Wyoming Drug Abuse Violation Arrests (Under 18)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	257
Big Horn County	94
Campbell County	305
Carbon County	524
Converse County	602
Crook County	306
Fremont County	408
Goshen County	310
Hot Springs County	340
Johnson County	405
Laramie County	491
Lincoln County	110
Natrona County	808
Niobrara County	218
Park County	273
Platte County	241
Sheridan County	276
Sublette County	300
Sweetwater County	310
Teton County	313
Uinta County	191
Washakie County	238
Weston County	200
Wyoming	401

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE

Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests
Adults

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	560
Big Horn County	240
Campbell County	858
Carbon County	1037
Converse County	1208
Crook County	354
Fremont County	456
Goshen County	114
Hot Springs County	941
Johnson County	413
Laramie County	496
Lincoln County	295
Natrona County	801
Niobrara County	91
Park County	296
Platte County	561
Sheridan County	404
Sublette County	601
Sweetwater County	1045
Teton County	424
Uinta County	544
Washakie County	606
Weston County	143
Wyoming	601

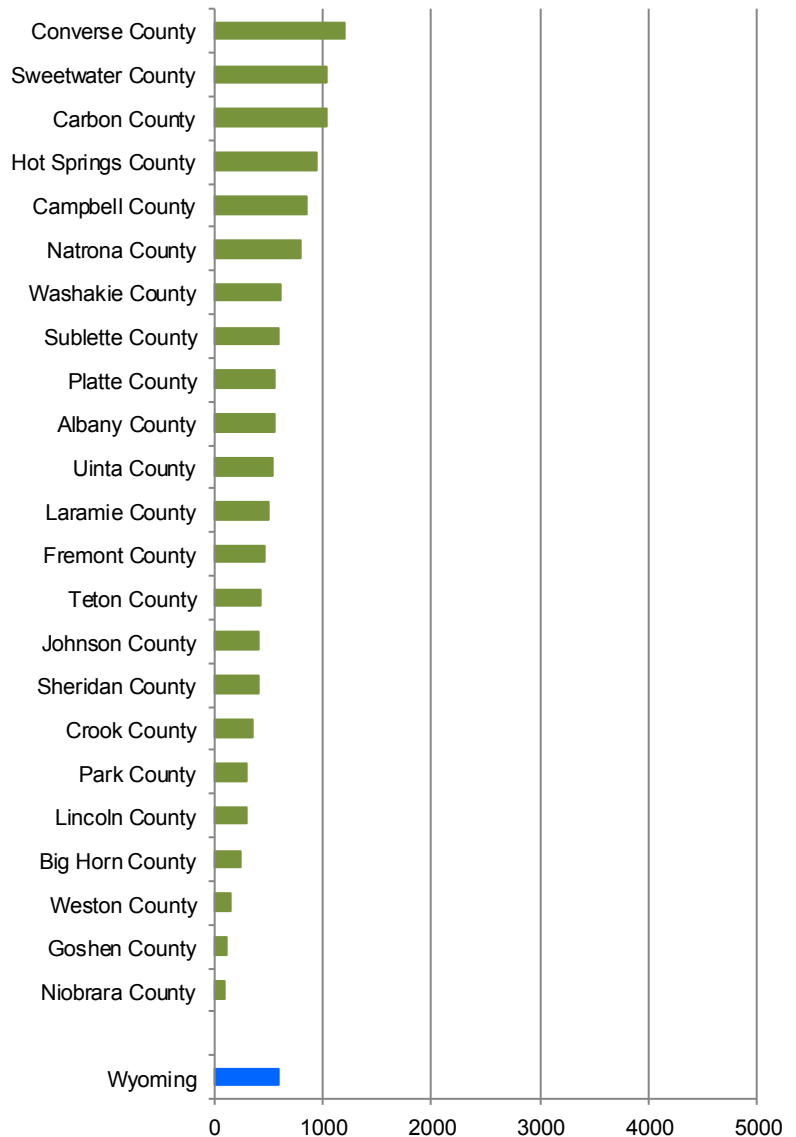


Chart 42: Wyoming Drug Abuse Violation Arrests (Age 18+)

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

Data Source: DCI 2006-2010

Marijuana

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

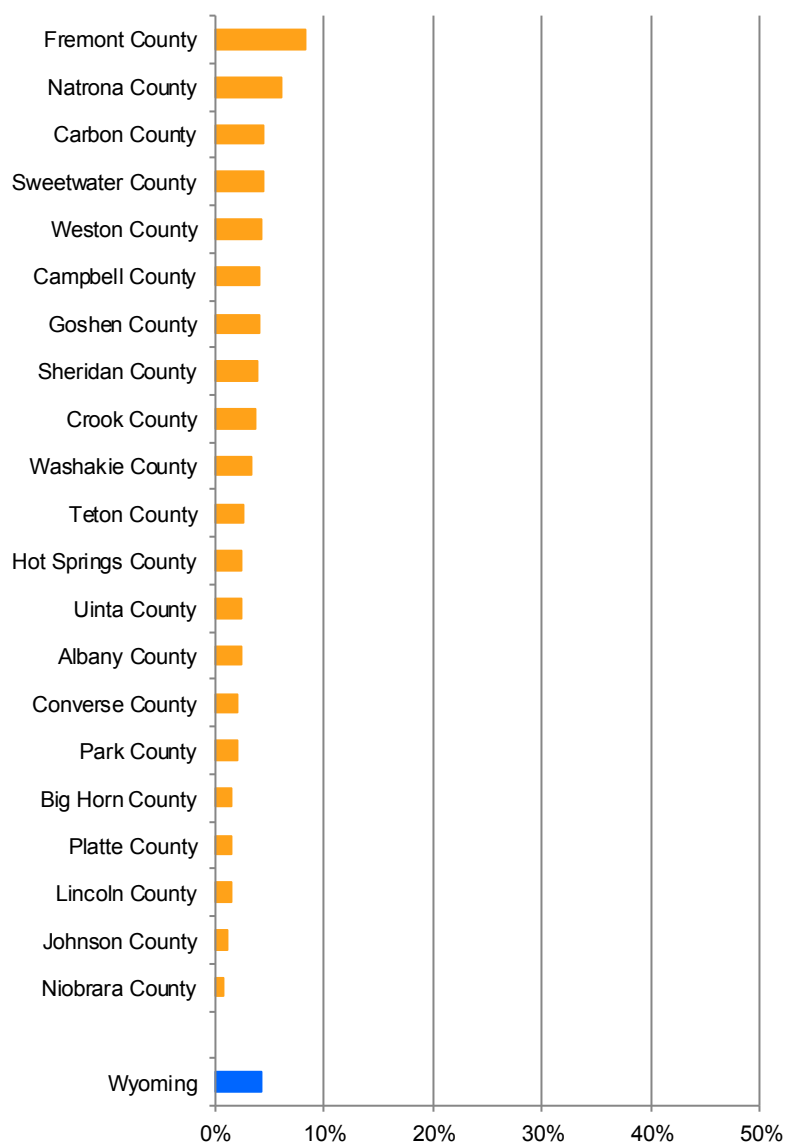


Chart 43: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	2%
Big Horn County	2%
Campbell County	4%
Carbon County	5%
Converse County	2%
Crook County	4%
Fremont County	8%
Goshen County	4%
Hot Springs County	2%
Johnson County	1%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	1%
Natrona County	6%
Niobrara County	1%
Park County	2%
Platte County	2%
Sheridan County	4%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	4%
Teton County	3%
Uinta County	2%
Washakie County	3%
Weston County	4%
Wyoming	4%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Marijuana

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	15%
Big Horn County	11%
Campbell County	17%
Carbon County	15%
Converse County	10%
Crook County	11%
Fremont County	16%
Goshen County	17%
Hot Springs County	9%
Johnson County	14%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	7%
Natrona County	17%
Niobrara County	7%
Park County	12%
Platte County	11%
Sheridan County	19%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	23%
Teton County	27%
Uinta County	10%
Washakie County	14%
Weston County	8%
Wyoming	16%

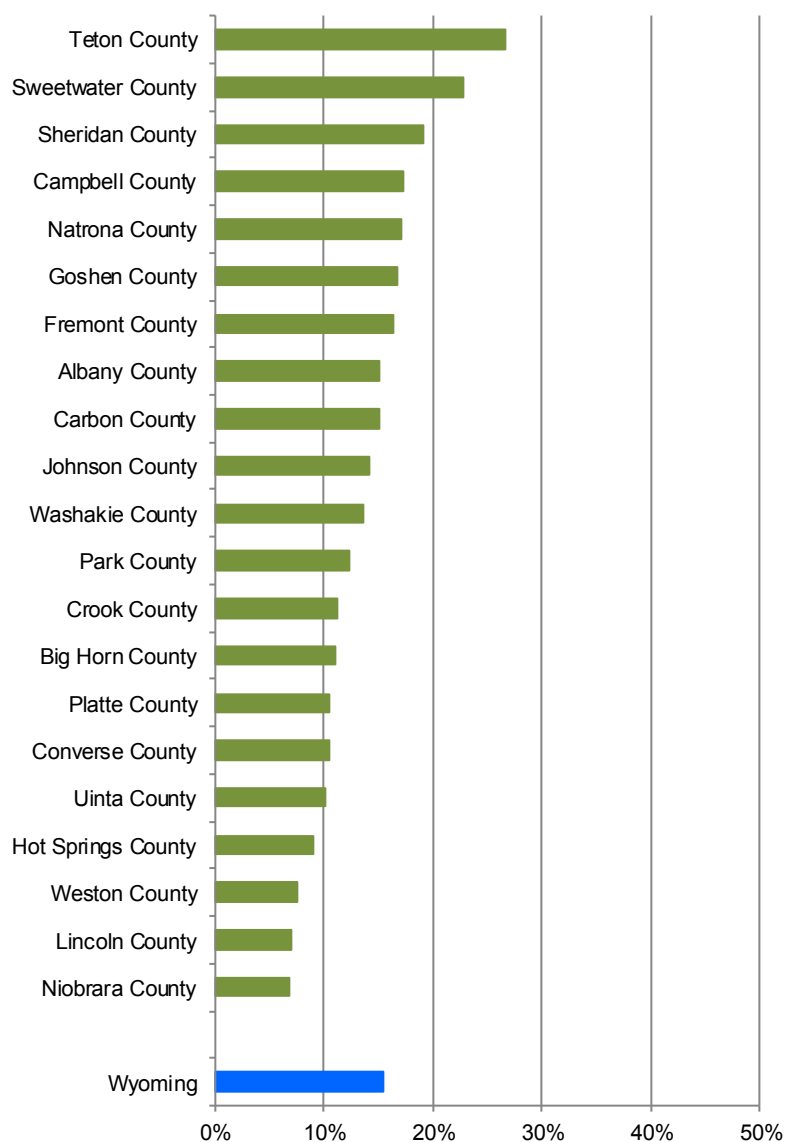


Chart 44: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Cocaine

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

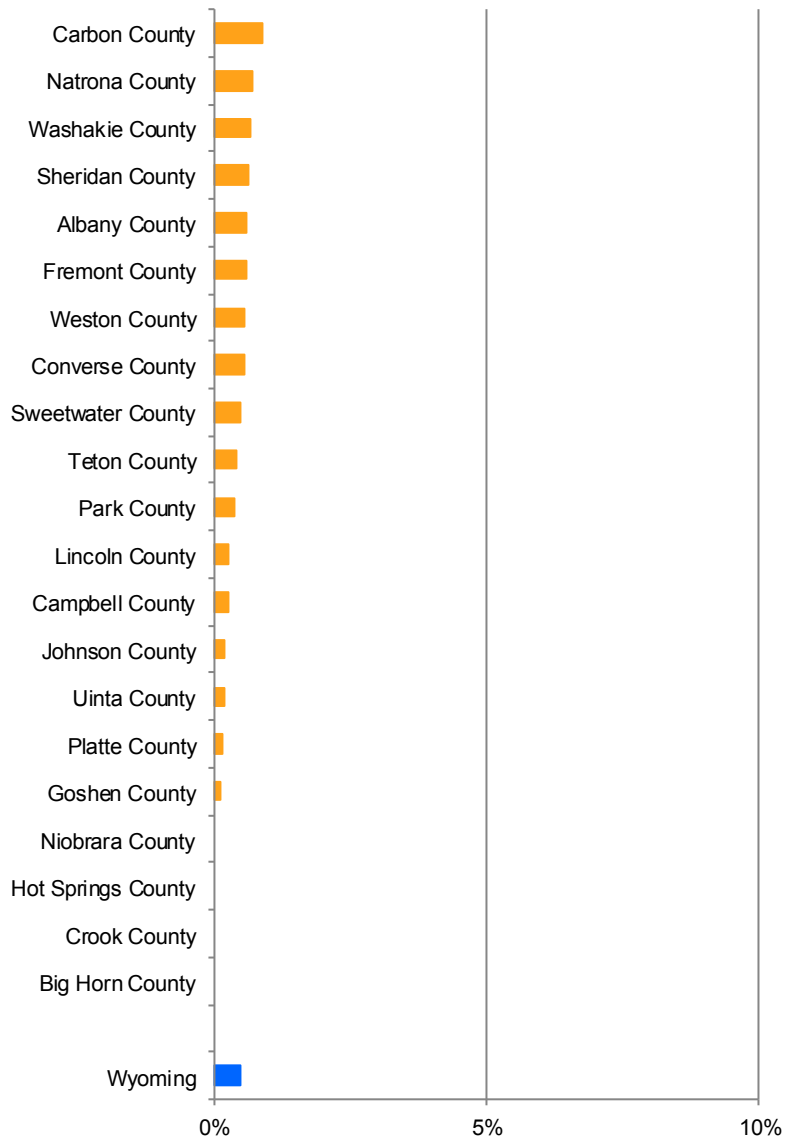


Chart 45: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	0.61%
Big Horn County	0.00%
Campbell County	0.25%
Carbon County	0.88%
Converse County	0.55%
Crook County	0.00%
Fremont County	0.60%
Goshen County	0.13%
Hot Springs County	0.00%
Johnson County	0.20%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	0.26%
Natrona County	0.71%
Niobrara County	0.00%
Park County	0.39%
Platte County	0.17%
Sheridan County	0.62%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	0.50%
Teton County	0.41%
Uinta County	0.19%
Washakie County	0.67%
Weston County	0.57%
Wyoming	0.49%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Cocaine

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	2%
Big Horn County	2%
Campbell County	2%
Carbon County	2%
Converse County	1%
Crook County	1%
Fremont County	1%
Goshen County	1%
Hot Springs County	1%
Johnson County	1%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	1%
Natrona County	2%
Niobrara County	2%
Park County	1%
Platte County	1%
Sheridan County	2%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	1%
Teton County	3%
Uinta County	1%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	0%
Wyoming	2%

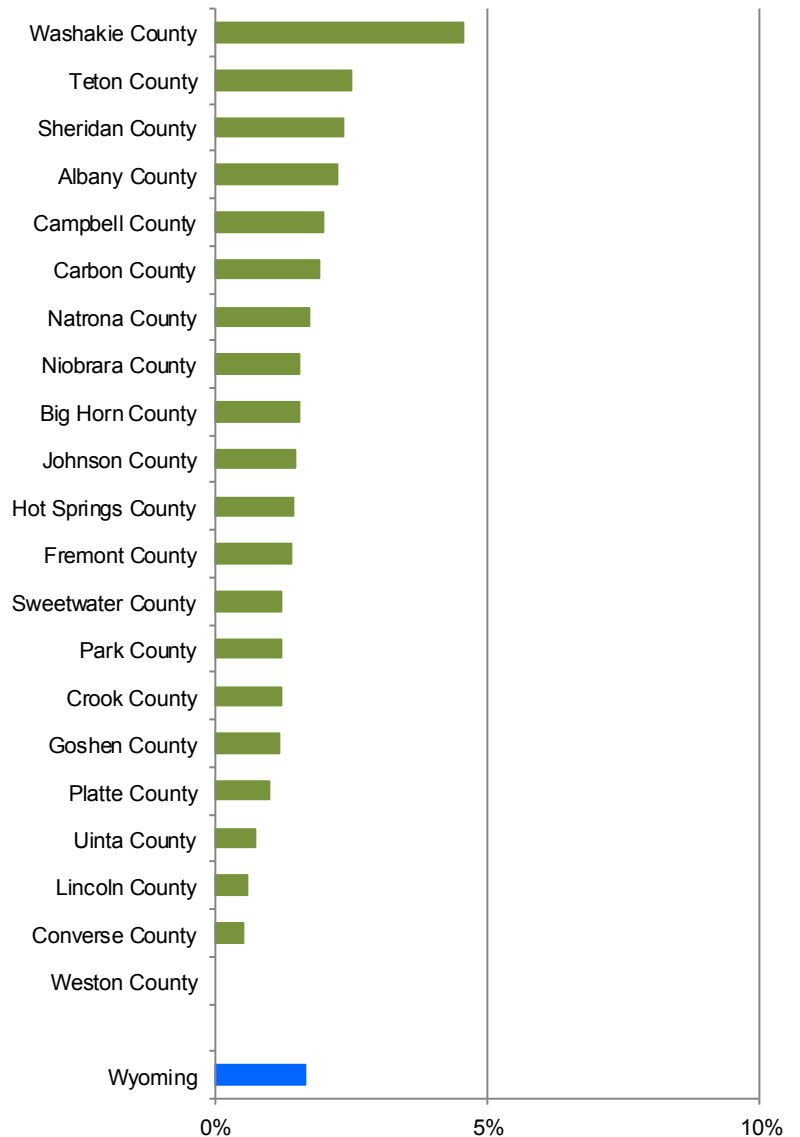


Chart 46: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Inhalants



Youth: Grades 6 and 8



ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

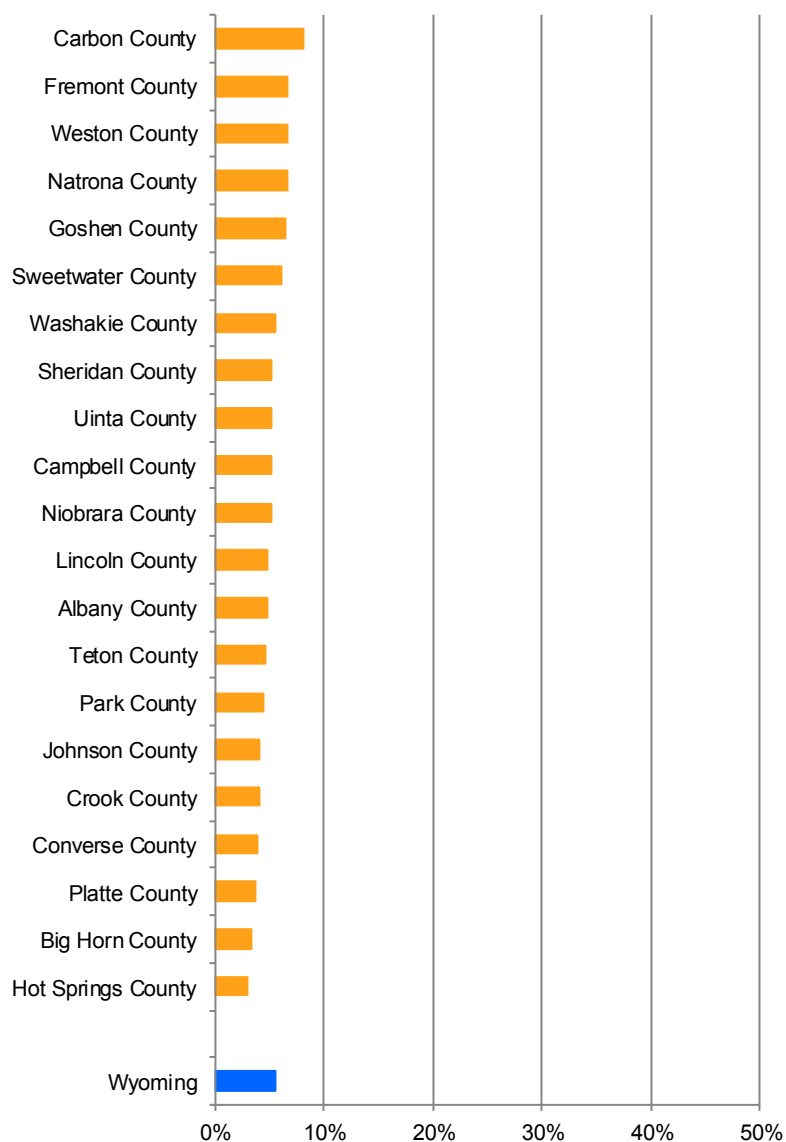


Chart 47: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	5%
Big Horn County	3%
Campbell County	5%
Carbon County	8%
Converse County	4%
Crook County	4%
Fremont County	7%
Goshen County	7%
Hot Springs County	3%
Johnson County	4%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	5%
Natrona County	7%
Niobrara County	5%
Park County	4%
Platte County	4%
Sheridan County	5%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	6%
Teton County	5%
Uinta County	5%
Washakie County	6%
Weston County	7%
Wyoming	6%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Inhalants

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	3%
Big Horn County	4%
Campbell County	4%
Carbon County	5%
Converse County	5%
Crook County	3%
Fremont County	3%
Goshen County	4%
Hot Springs County	3%
Johnson County	3%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	3%
Natrona County	3%
Niobrara County	6%
Park County	2%
Platte County	3%
Sheridan County	3%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	4%
Teton County	2%
Uinta County	3%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	3%
Wyoming	3%

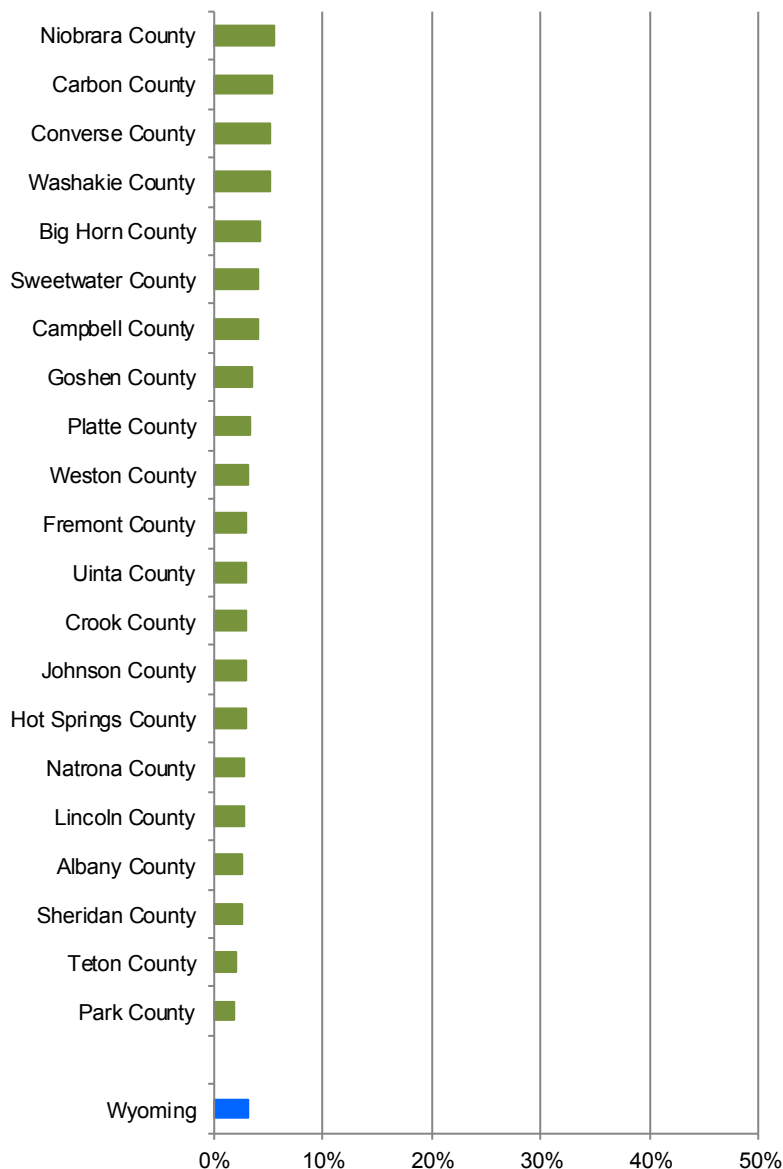
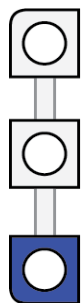


Chart 48: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Social Norms:

Illicit Drug Use

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

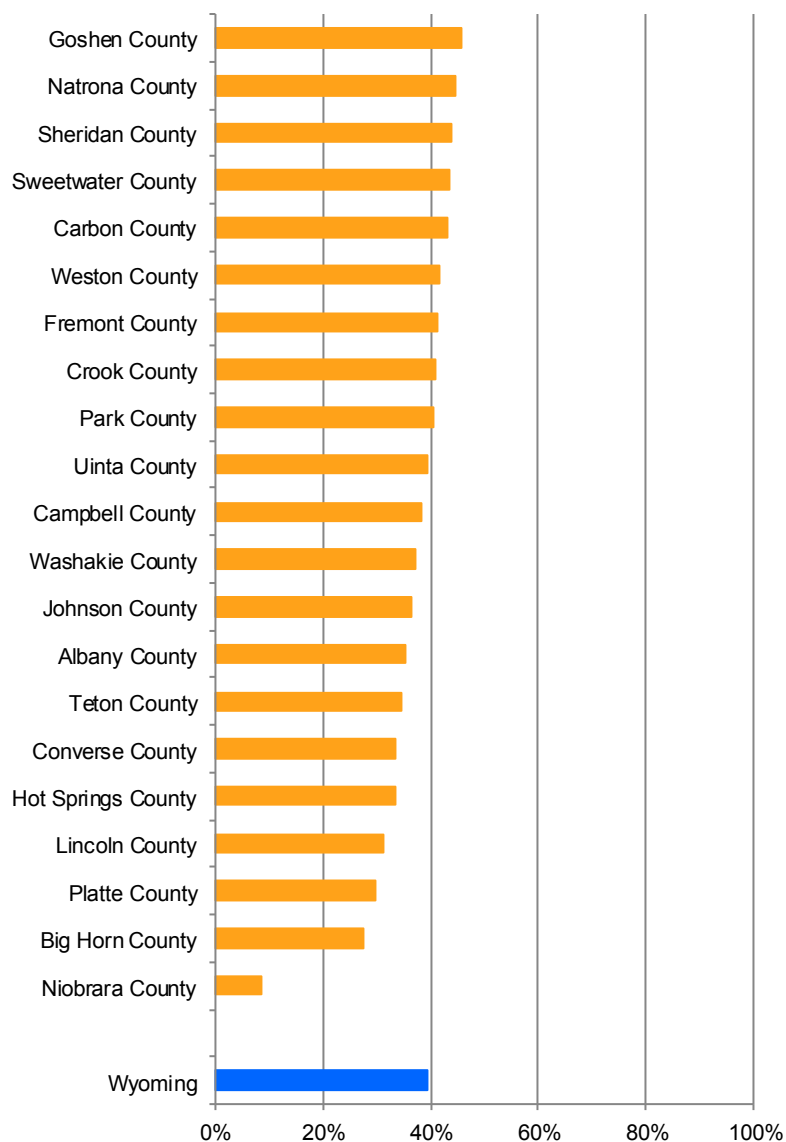


Chart 49: Social Norms 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students in their school have used illegal drugs on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

County	Average
Albany County	35%
Big Horn County	28%
Campbell County	38%
Carbon County	43%
Converse County	34%
Crook County	41%
Fremont County	41%
Goshen County	46%
Hot Springs County	33%
Johnson County	36%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	31%
Natrona County	45%
Niobrara County	9%
Park County	41%
Platte County	30%
Sheridan County	44%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	44%
Teton County	35%
Uinta County	39%
Washakie County	37%
Weston County	42%
Wyoming	39%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	74%
Big Horn County	68%
Campbell County	81%
Carbon County	67%
Converse County	70%
Crook County	64%
Fremont County	64%
Goshen County	72%
Hot Springs County	67%
Johnson County	72%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	64%
Natrona County	78%
Niobrara County	58%
Park County	76%
Platte County	70%
Sheridan County	74%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	75%
Teton County	79%
Uinta County	71%
Washakie County	73%
Weston County	72%
Wyoming	74%

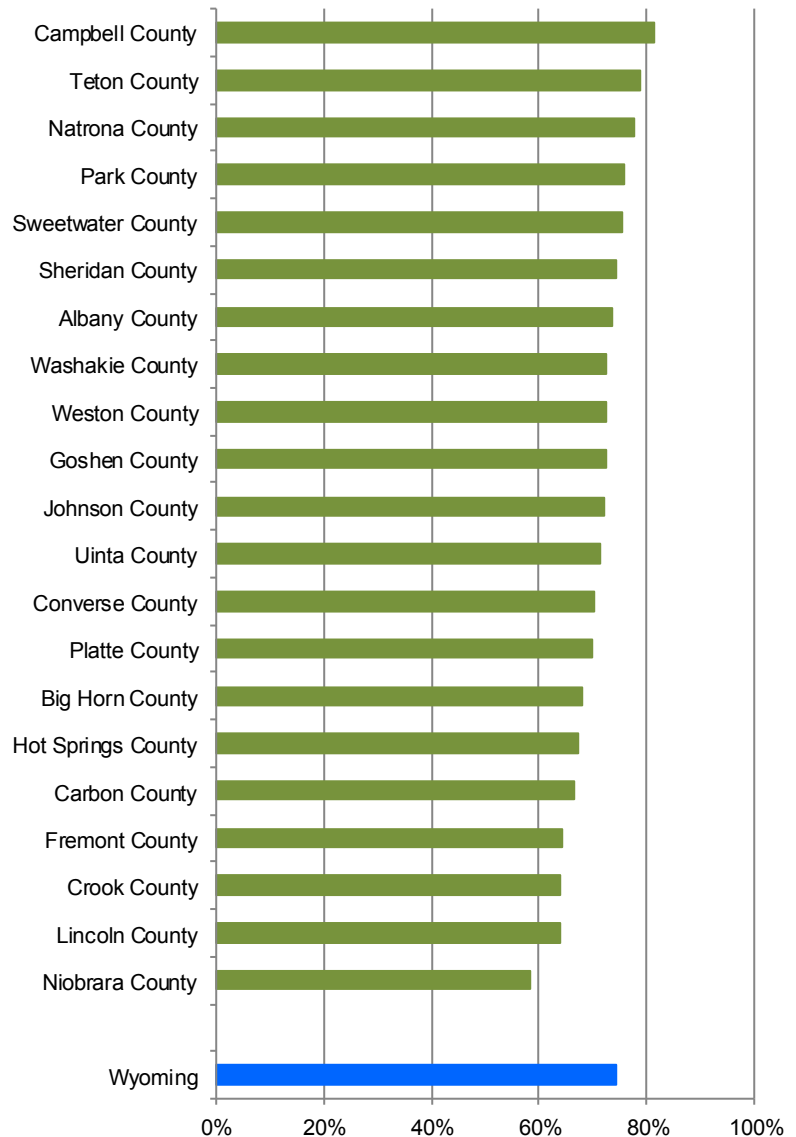
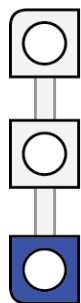


Chart 50: Social Norms 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students in their school have used illegal drugs on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

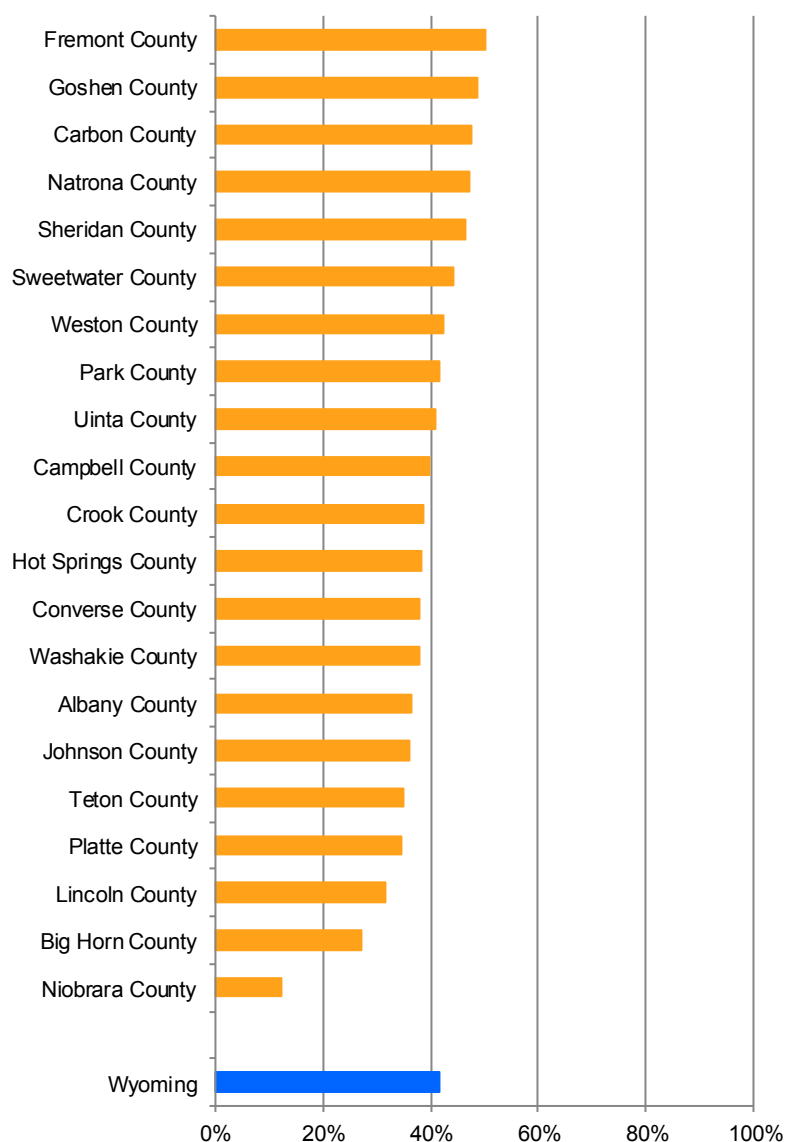


Social Norms:

Marijuana Use

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	36%
Big Horn County	27%
Campbell County	40%
Carbon County	48%
Converse County	38%
Crook County	39%
Fremont County	50%
Goshen County	49%
Hot Springs County	38%
Johnson County	36%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	32%
Natrona County	47%
Niobrara County	12%
Park County	42%
Platte County	34%
Sheridan County	47%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	44%
Teton County	35%
Uinta County	41%
Washakie County	38%
Weston County	42%
Wyoming	41%

Chart 51: Social Norms 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students in their school have used marijuana on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Norms: Marijuana Use Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	78%
Big Horn County	72%
Campbell County	87%
Carbon County	75%
Converse County	77%
Crook County	72%
Fremont County	75%
Goshen County	80%
Hot Springs County	80%
Johnson County	81%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	66%
Natrona County	83%
Niobrara County	61%
Park County	81%
Platte County	78%
Sheridan County	82%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	81%
Teton County	86%
Uinta County	76%
Washakie County	81%
Weston County	78%
Wyoming	80%

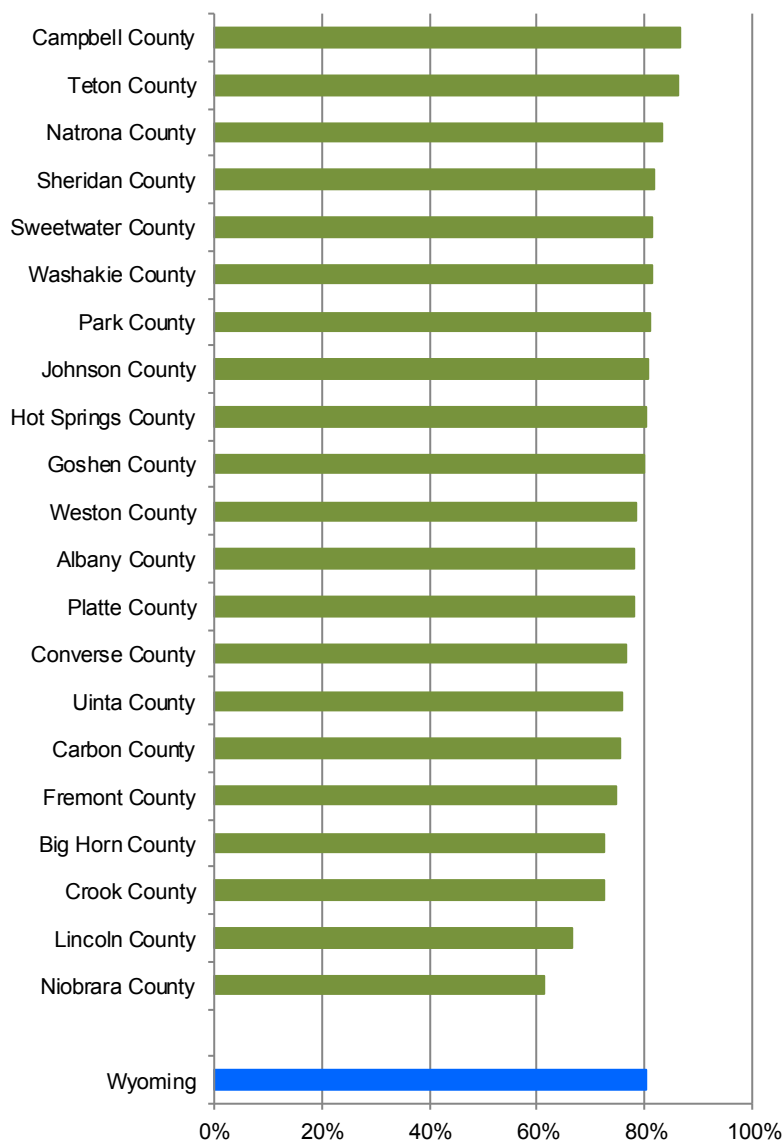


Chart 52: Social Norms 30-day Marijuana Use (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students in their school have used marijuana on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008, 2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



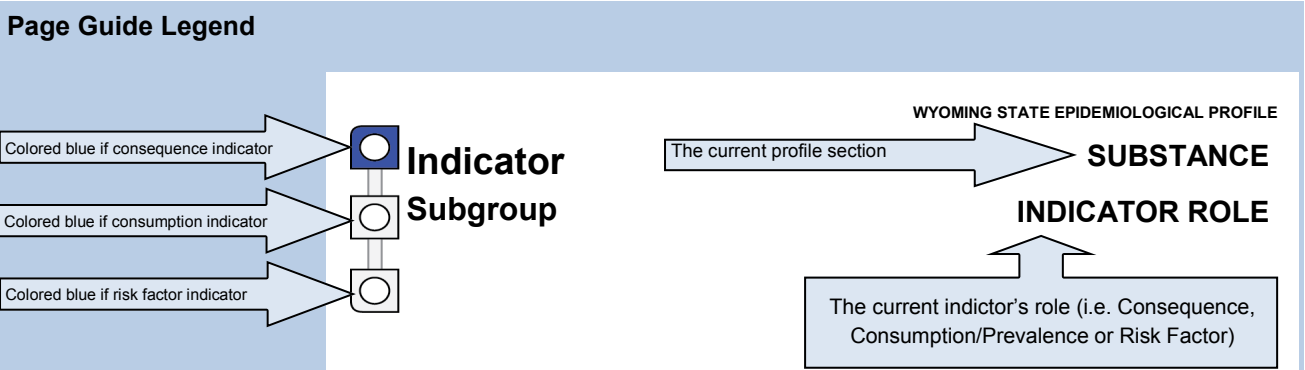


Licit (Legal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption	Over-the-Counter Drugs	PNA	64
	Prescription Drugs	PNA	66

Color and Shade Conventions

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

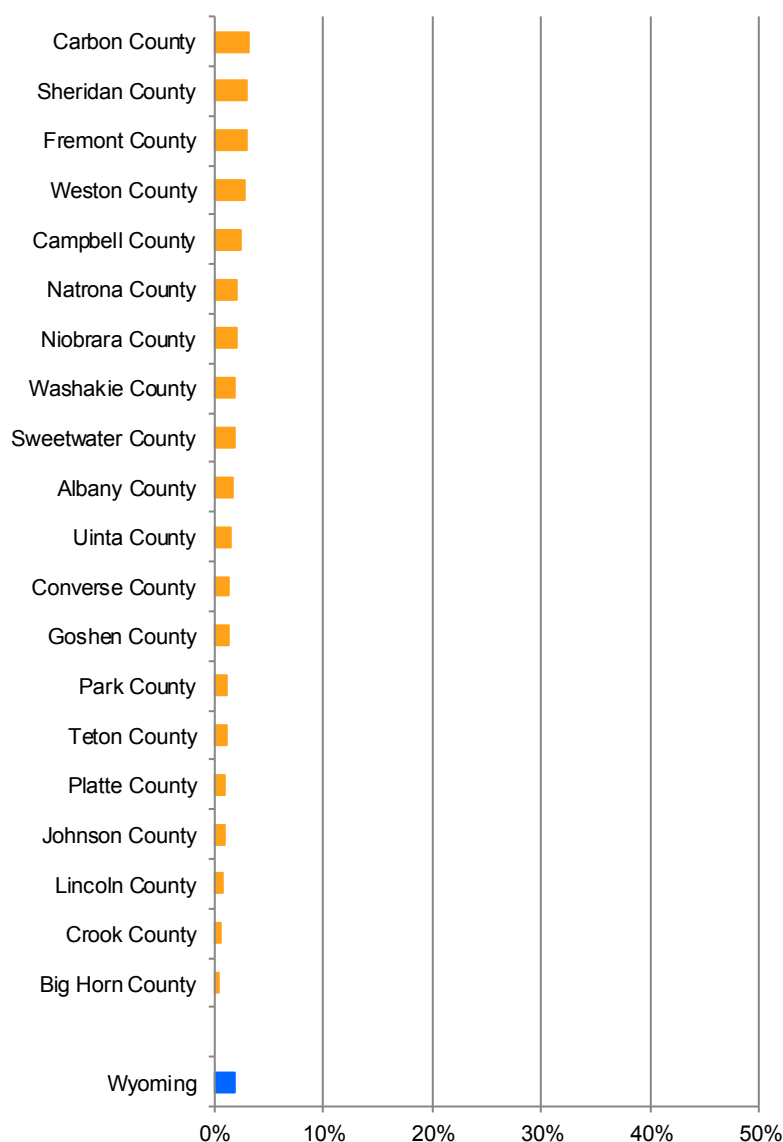




Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



County	Average
Albany County	2%
Big Horn County	0%
Campbell County	2%
Carbon County	3%
Converse County	1%
Crook County	1%
Fremont County	3%
Goshen County	1%
Hot Springs County	NA
Johnson County	1%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	1%
Natrona County	2%
Niobrara County	2%
Park County	1%
Platte County	1%
Sheridan County	3%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	2%
Teton County	1%
Uinta County	1%
Washakie County	2%
Weston County	3%
Wyoming	2%

Chart 53: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	4%
Big Horn County	3%
Campbell County	6%
Carbon County	5%
Converse County	3%
Crook County	4%
Fremont County	4%
Goshen County	4%
Hot Springs County	3%
Johnson County	4%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	2%
Natrona County	4%
Niobrara County	3%
Park County	3%
Platte County	2%
Sheridan County	5%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	5%
Teton County	2%
Uinta County	4%
Washakie County	6%
Weston County	3%
Wyoming	4%

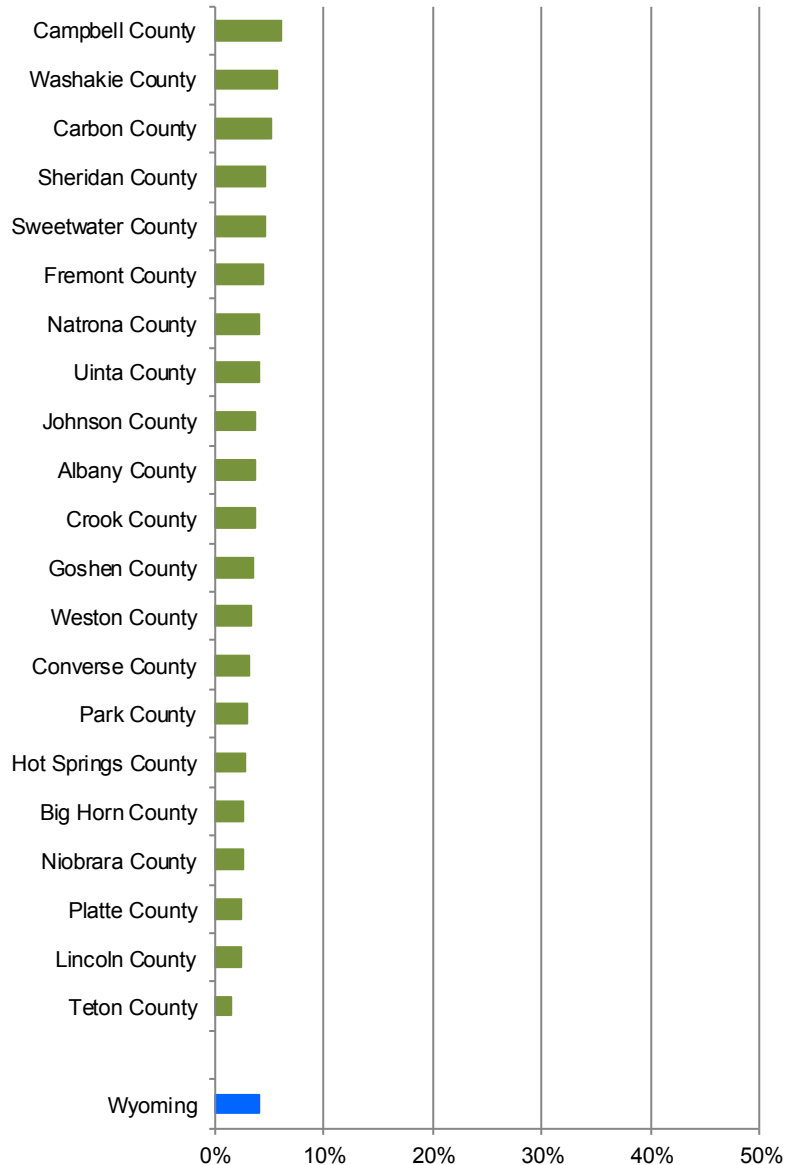


Chart 54: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

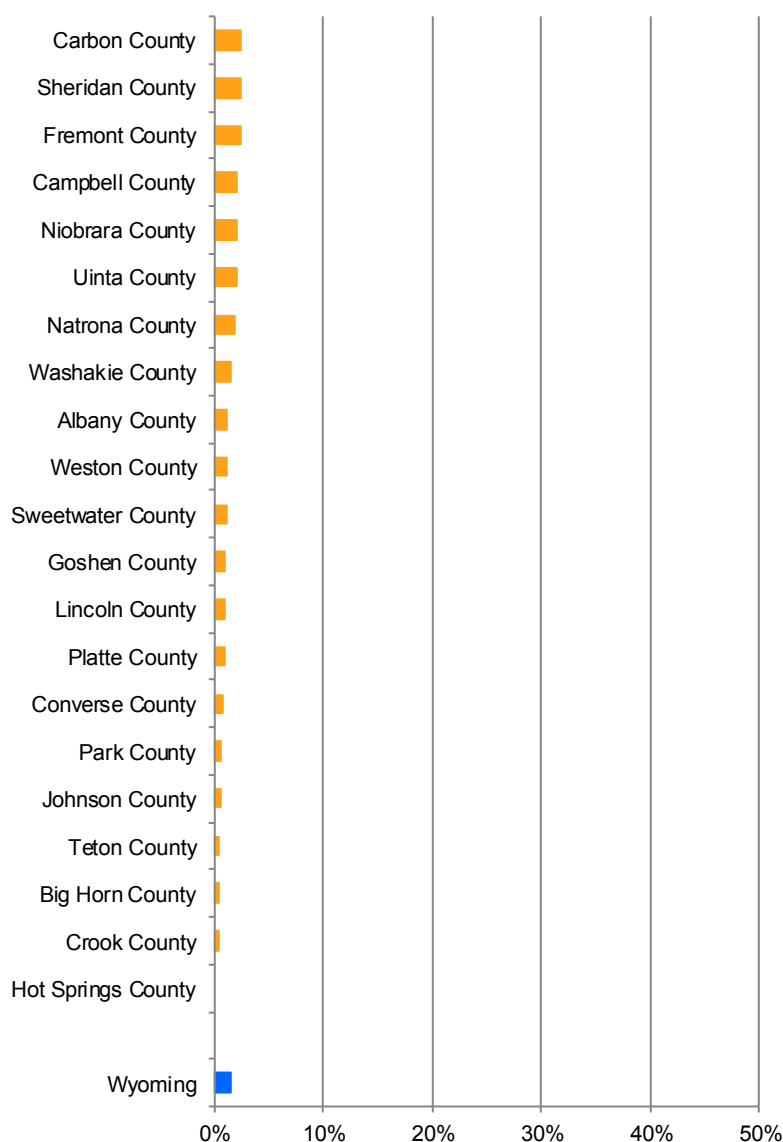
Data Source: PNA 2006-2010



Prescription Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



County	Average
Albany County	1%
Big Horn County	0%
Campbell County	2%
Carbon County	2%
Converse County	1%
Crook County	0%
Fremont County	2%
Goshen County	1%
Hot Springs County	0%
Johnson County	1%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	1%
Natrona County	2%
Niobrara County	2%
Park County	1%
Platte County	1%
Sheridan County	2%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	1%
Teton County	0%
Uinta County	2%
Washakie County	2%
Weston County	1%
Wyoming	2%

Chart 55: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Abuse (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Prescription Drugs

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	4%
Big Horn County	7%
Campbell County	9%
Carbon County	7%
Converse County	5%
Crook County	5%
Fremont County	6%
Goshen County	6%
Hot Springs County	5%
Johnson County	4%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	4%
Natrona County	5%
Niobrara County	5%
Park County	7%
Platte County	4%
Sheridan County	6%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	5%
Teton County	5%
Uinta County	5%
Washakie County	8%
Weston County	8%
Wyoming	6%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

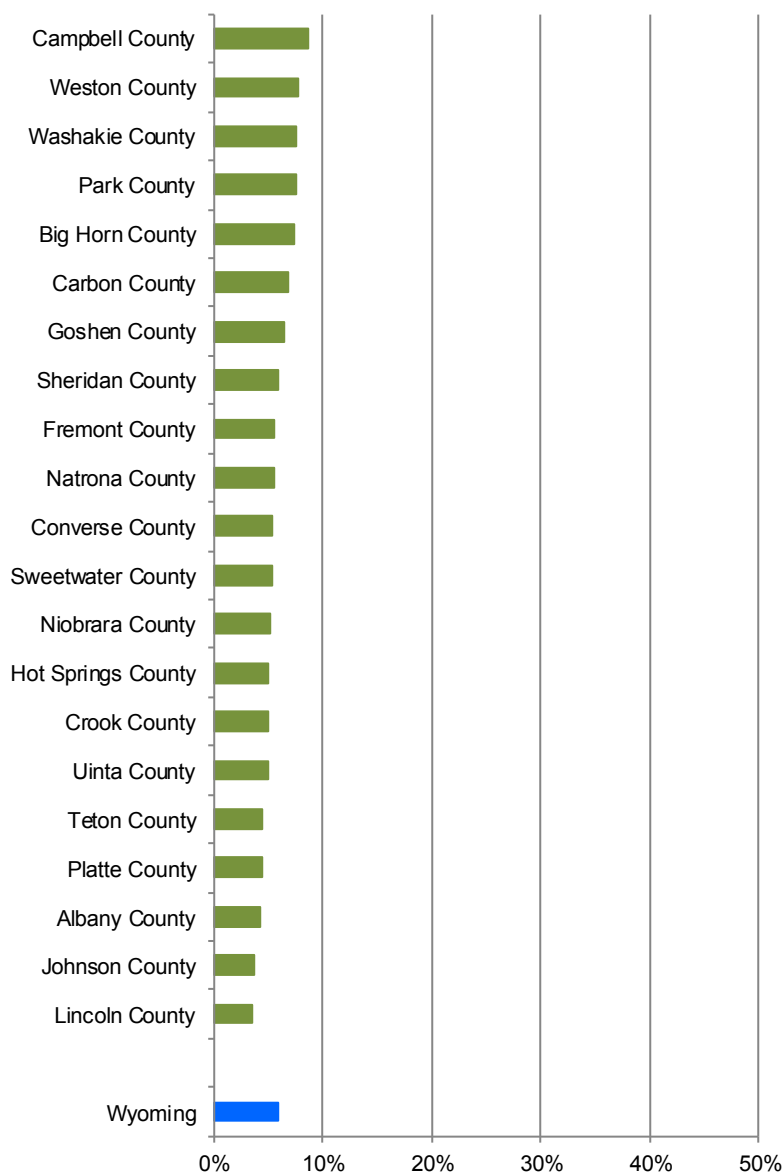
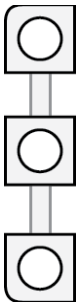


Chart 56: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Abuse (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010





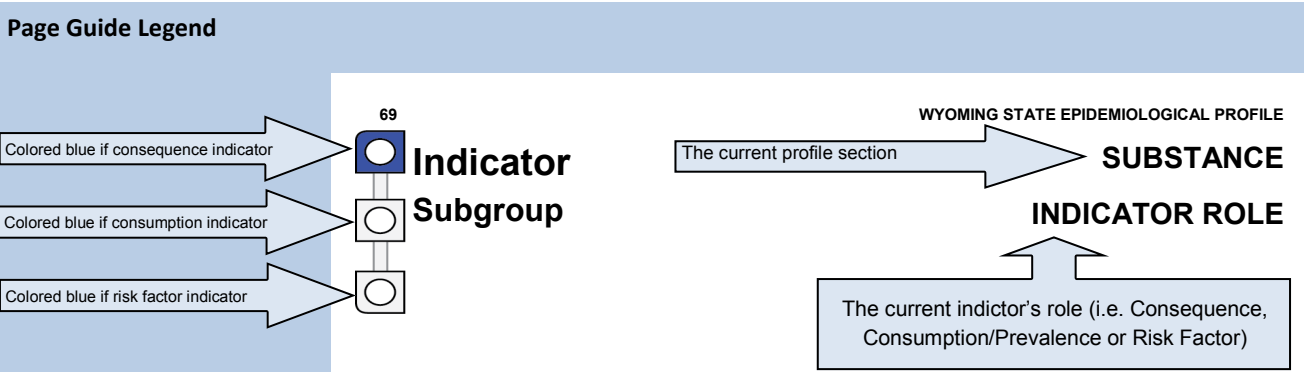
Mental Health

Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Frequent Mental Distress	BRFSS	70
	Serious Psychological Distress	BRFSS	71
	Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health	BRFSS	72
	Mental Health Treatment	BRFSS	73
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Emotional Support	BRFSS	74

Color and Shade Conventions

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

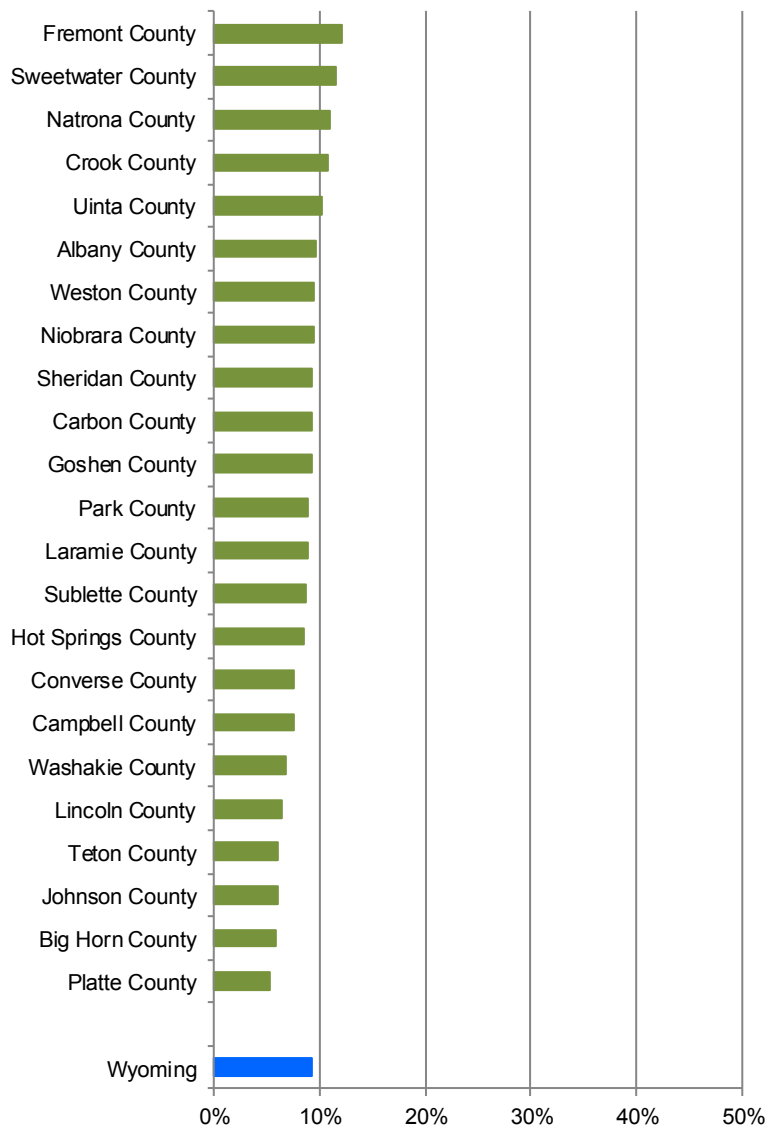




Frequent Mental Distress

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



County	Average
Albany County	10%
Big Horn County	6%
Campbell County	8%
Carbon County	9%
Converse County	8%
Crook County	11%
Fremont County	12%
Goshen County	9%
Hot Springs County	8%
Johnson County	6%
Laramie County	9%
Lincoln County	6%
Natrona County	11%
Niobrara County	9%
Park County	9%
Platte County	5%
Sheridan County	9%
Sublette County	9%
Sweetwater County	12%
Teton County	6%
Uinta County	10%
Washakie County	7%
Weston County	9%
Wyoming	9%

Chart 57: Frequent Mental Distress

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

Psychological Distress

Adults

County	Average
Albany County	3%
Big Horn County	2%
Campbell County	6%
Carbon County	2%
Converse County	1%
Crook County	2%
Fremont County	3%
Goshen County	1%
Hot Springs County	NA
Johnson County	2%
Laramie County	3%
Lincoln County	4%
Natrona County	4%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	1%
Platte County	0%
Sheridan County	2%
Sublette County	2%
Sweetwater County	3%
Teton County	2%
Uinta County	2%
Washakie County	2%
Weston County	2%
Wyoming	3%

Note. Data from Hot Springs County and Niobrara County were combined in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

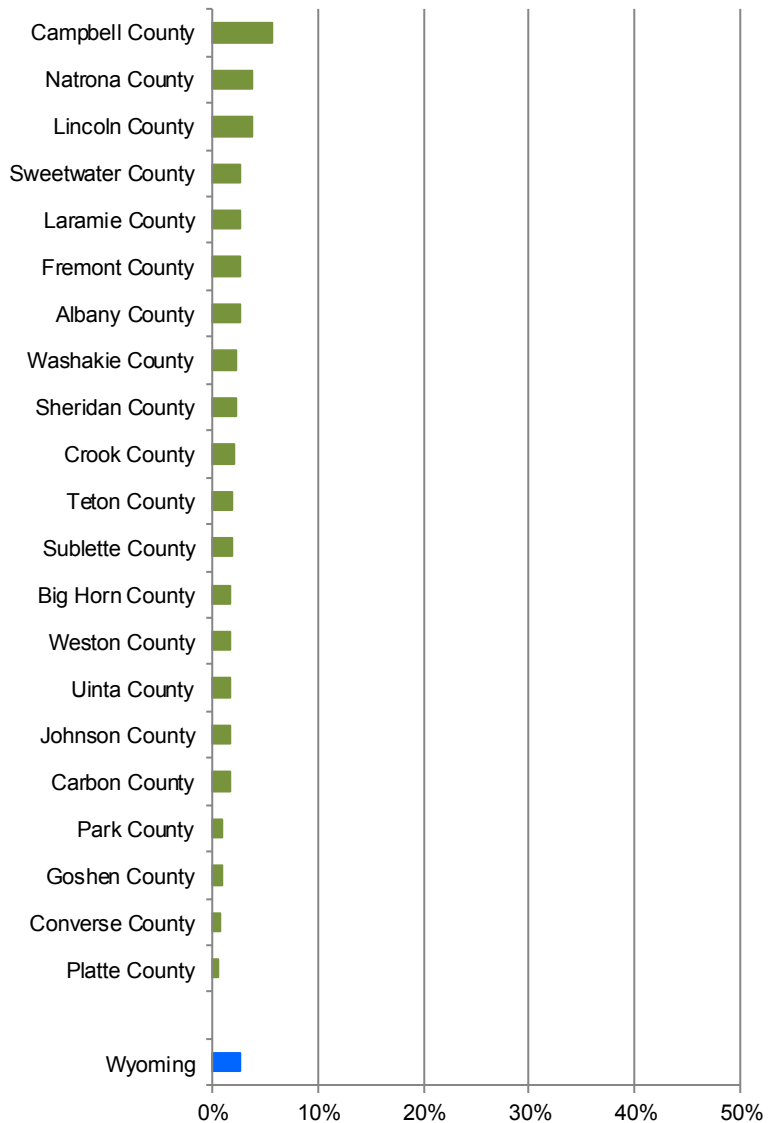


Chart 58: Serious Psychological Distress

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.

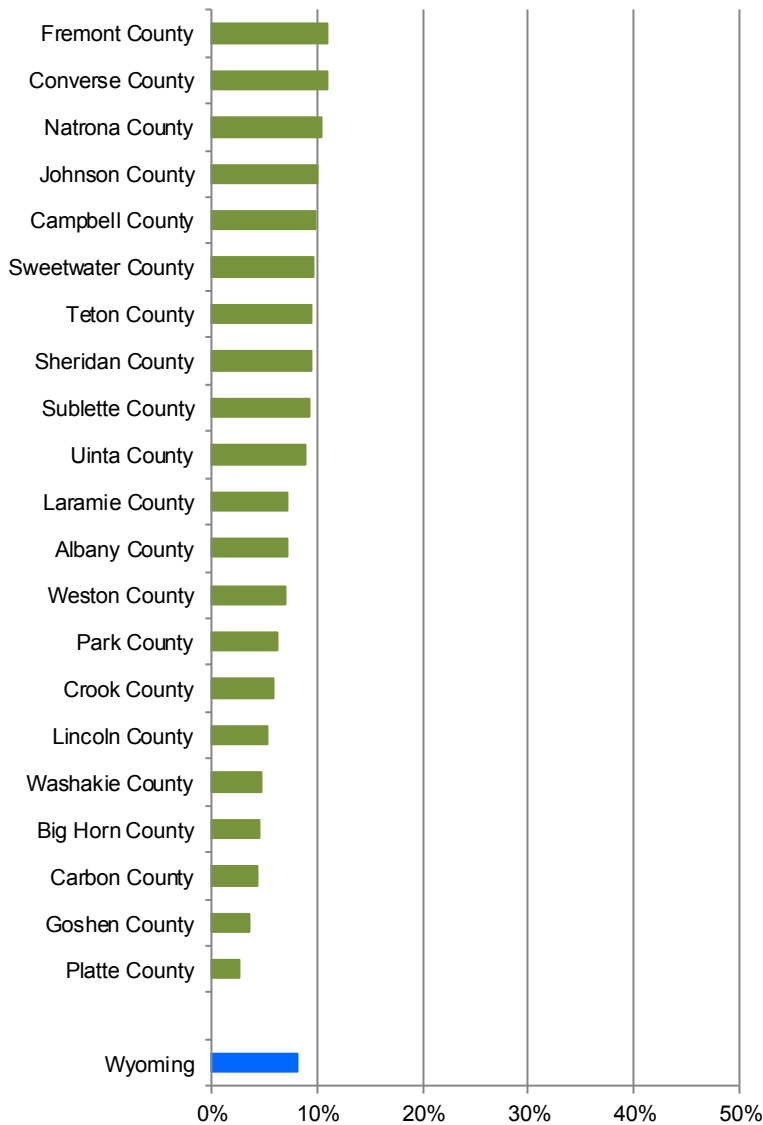
Data Source: BRFSS 2007, 2009



Activity Limitation

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



County	Average
Albany County	7%
Big Horn County	4%
Campbell County	10%
Carbon County	4%
Converse County	11%
Crook County	6%
Fremont County	11%
Goshen County	4%
Hot Springs County	NA
Johnson County	10%
Laramie County	7%
Lincoln County	5%
Natrona County	10%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	6%
Platte County	3%
Sheridan County	10%
Sublette County	9%
Sweetwater County	10%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	9%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	7%
Wyoming	8%

Note. Data from Hot Springs County and Niobrara County were combined in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Chart 59: 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

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

Mental Health Treatment Adults

County	Average
Albany County	17%
Big Horn County	6%
Campbell County	10%
Carbon County	8%
Converse County	9%
Crook County	9%
Fremont County	12%
Goshen County	10%
Hot Springs County	NA
Johnson County	15%
Laramie County	11%
Lincoln County	9%
Natrona County	14%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	11%
Platte County	12%
Sheridan County	15%
Sublette County	8%
Sweetwater County	14%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	11%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	8%
Wyoming	12%

Note. Data from Hot Springs County and Niobrara County were combined in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

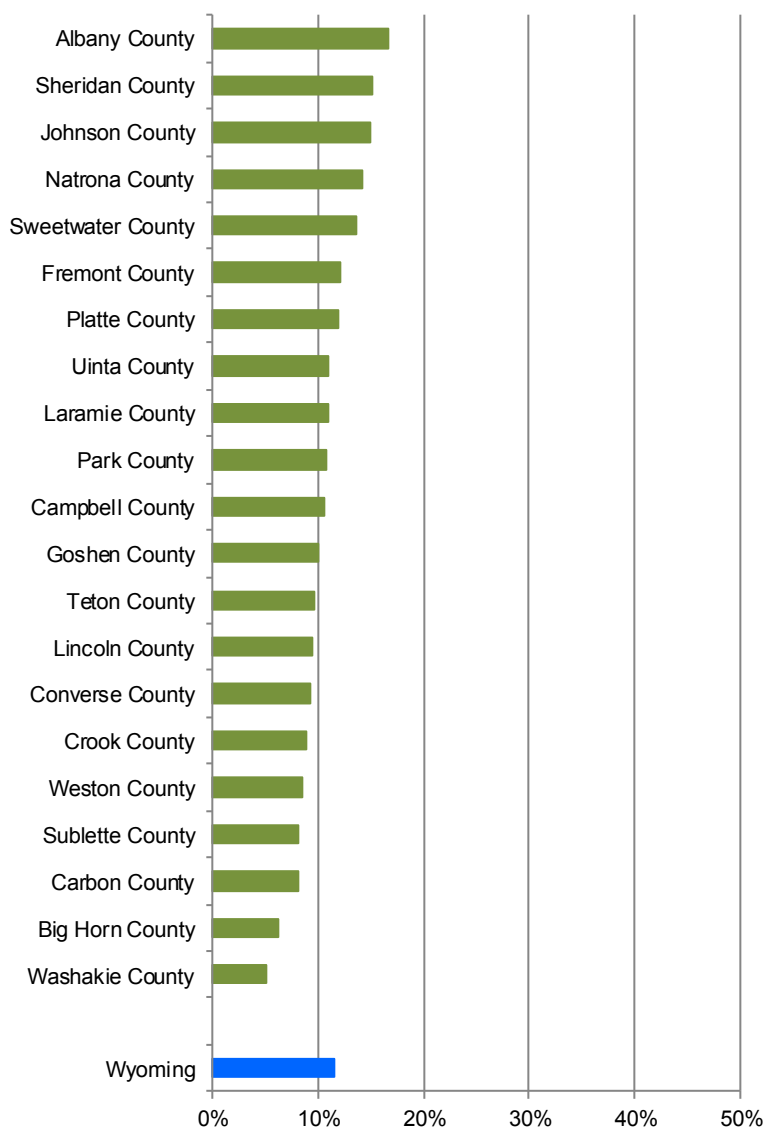
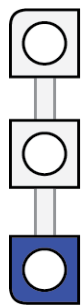


Chart 60: Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment

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.

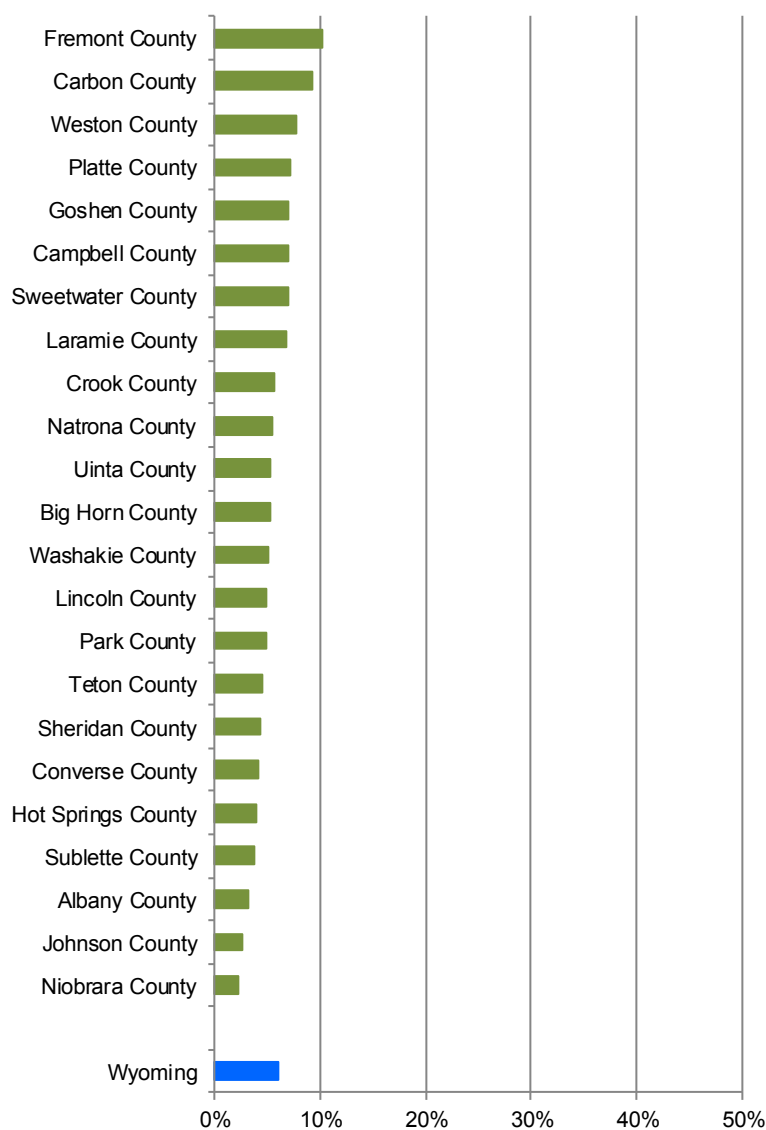
Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009



Emotional Support

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

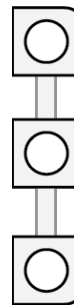


County	Average
Albany County	3%
Big Horn County	5%
Campbell County	7%
Carbon County	9%
Converse County	4%
Crook County	6%
Fremont County	10%
Goshen County	7%
Hot Springs County	4%
Johnson County	3%
Laramie County	7%
Lincoln County	5%
Natrona County	5%
Niobrara County	2%
Park County	5%
Platte County	7%
Sheridan County	4%
Sublette County	4%
Sweetwater County	7%
Teton County	5%
Uinta County	5%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	8%
Wyoming	6%

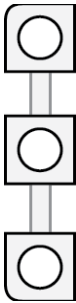
Chart 61: Limited Emotional Support

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009



"In 2009, there were an estimated 45.1 million adults aged 18 or older in the United States with any mental illness in the past year. This represents 19.9 percent of all adults in this country" (SAMSHA, 2010, p. 9).





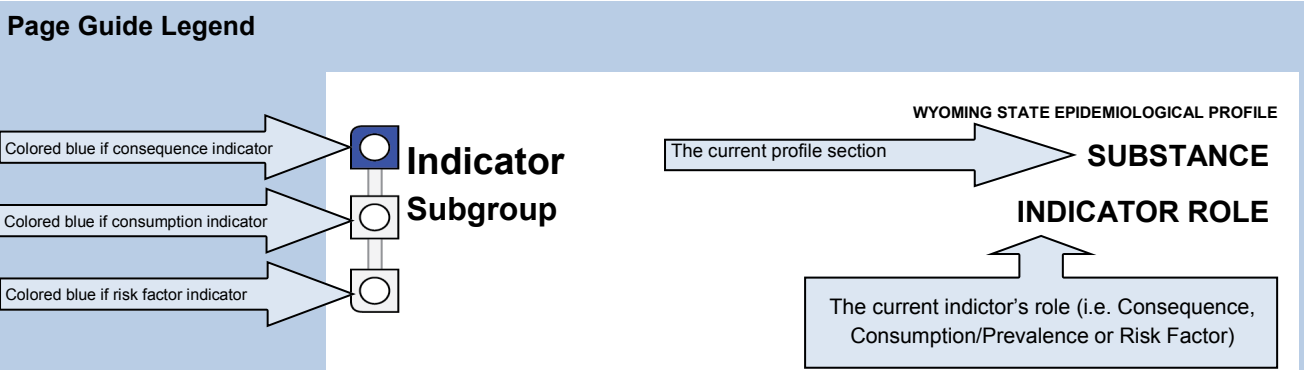
General Related Factors

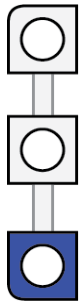
Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Community Disorganization	PNA	78
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	PNA	79
	Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	80
	Intent to Use Drugs	PNA	82
	Friends' Use of Drugs	PNA	84
	Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	86
	Sensation Seeking	PNA	88
	Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior	PNA	90
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	PNA	91
	Social Skills	PNA	92

Color and Shade Conventions

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





Community Disorganization

Youth: Grade 6

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

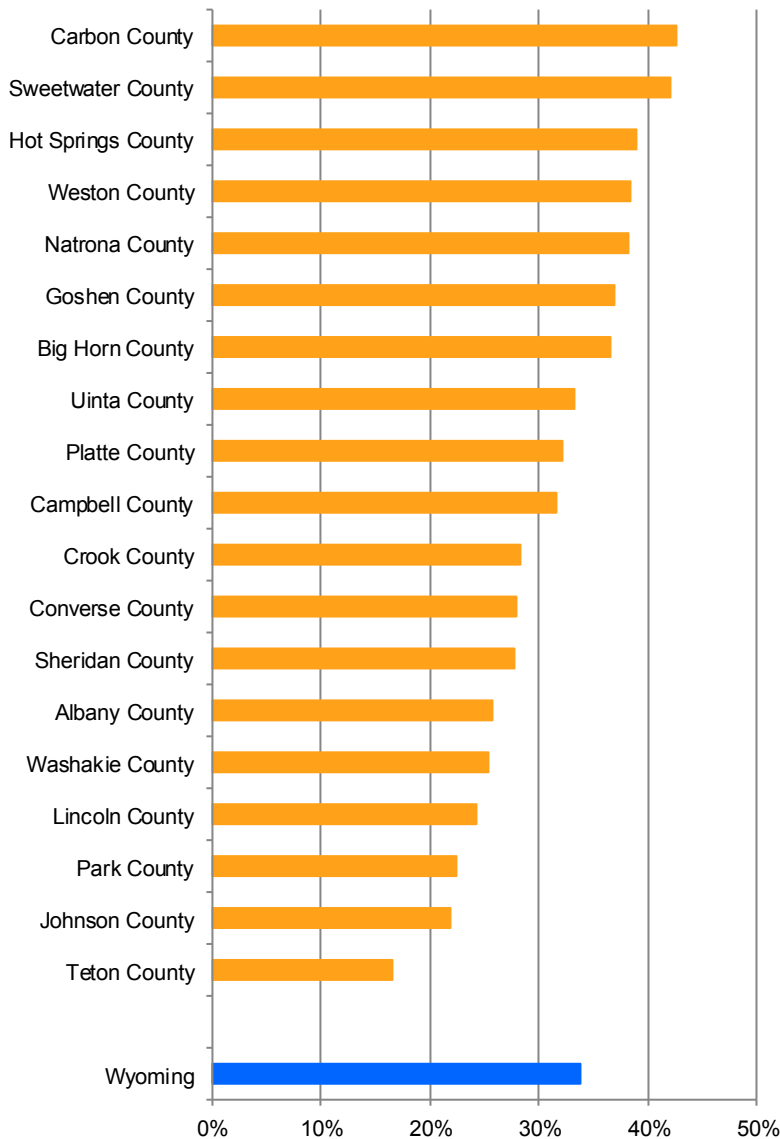


Chart 62: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (Grade 6)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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.

County	Average
Albany County	26%
Big Horn County	37%
Campbell County	32%
Carbon County	43%
Converse County	28%
Crook County	28%
Fremont County	44%
Goshen County	37%
Hot Springs County	39%
Johnson County	22%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	24%
Natrona County	38%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	22%
Platte County	32%
Sheridan County	28%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	42%
Teton County	17%
Uinta County	33%
Washakie County	25%
Weston County	38%
Wyoming	34%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Perceived Availability of Drugs

Youth: Grade 6



County	Average
Albany County	24%
Big Horn County	28%
Campbell County	38%
Carbon County	36%
Converse County	26%
Crook County	28%
Fremont County	32%
Goshen County	32%
Hot Springs County	41%
Johnson County	29%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	27%
Natrona County	32%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	31%
Platte County	28%
Sheridan County	30%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	32%
Teton County	25%
Uinta County	28%
Washakie County	30%
Weston County	34%
Wyoming	31%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

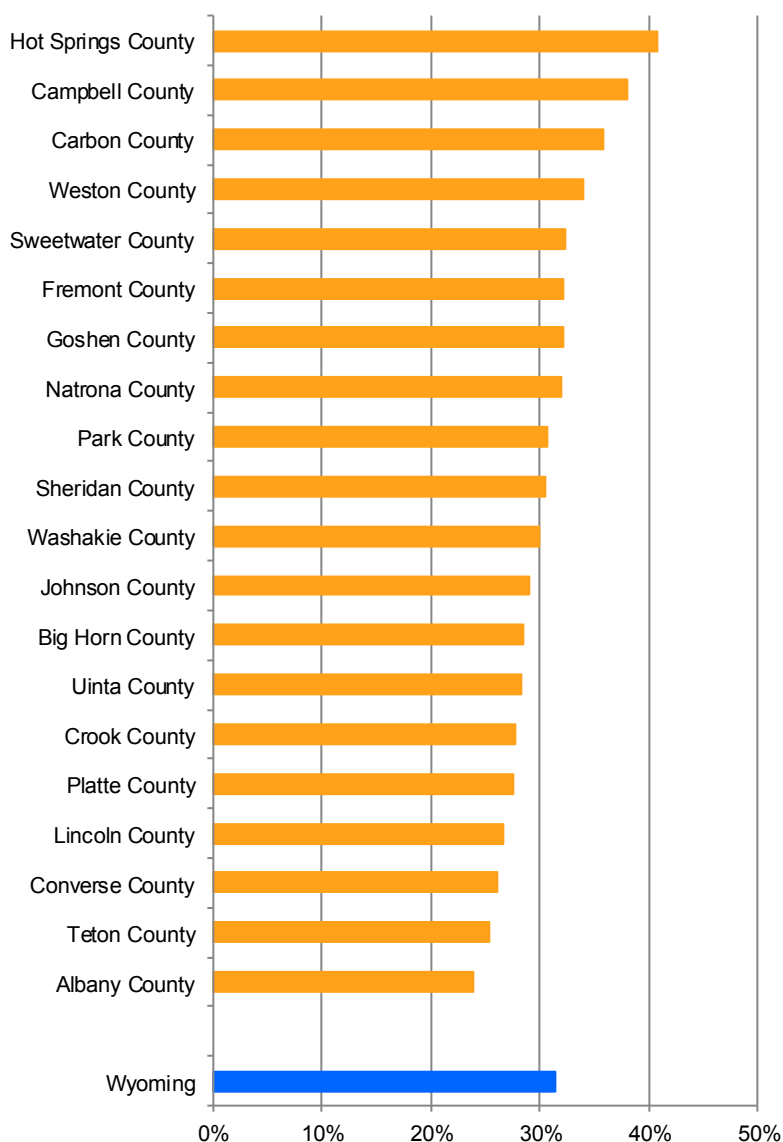


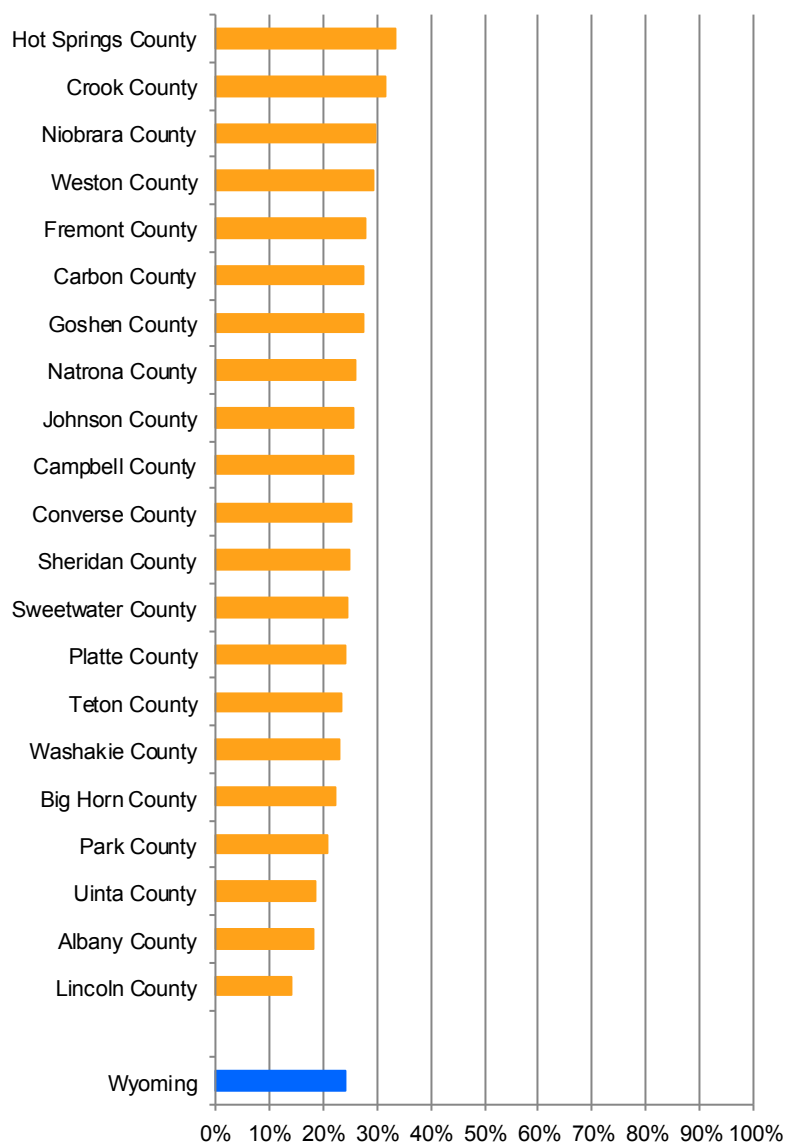
Chart 63: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grade 6)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	18%
Big Horn County	22%
Campbell County	26%
Carbon County	28%
Converse County	25%
Crook County	32%
Fremont County	28%
Goshen County	27%
Hot Springs County	33%
Johnson County	26%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	14%
Natrona County	26%
Niobrara County	30%
Park County	21%
Platte County	24%
Sheridan County	25%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	25%
Teton County	24%
Uinta County	18%
Washakie County	23%
Weston County	29%
Wyoming	24%

Chart 64: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	49%
Big Horn County	48%
Campbell County	58%
Carbon County	56%
Converse County	54%
Crook County	61%
Fremont County	52%
Goshen County	56%
Hot Springs County	55%
Johnson County	57%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	33%
Natrona County	53%
Niobrara County	66%
Park County	47%
Platte County	55%
Sheridan County	54%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	63%
Teton County	60%
Uinta County	42%
Washakie County	51%
Weston County	63%
Wyoming	52%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

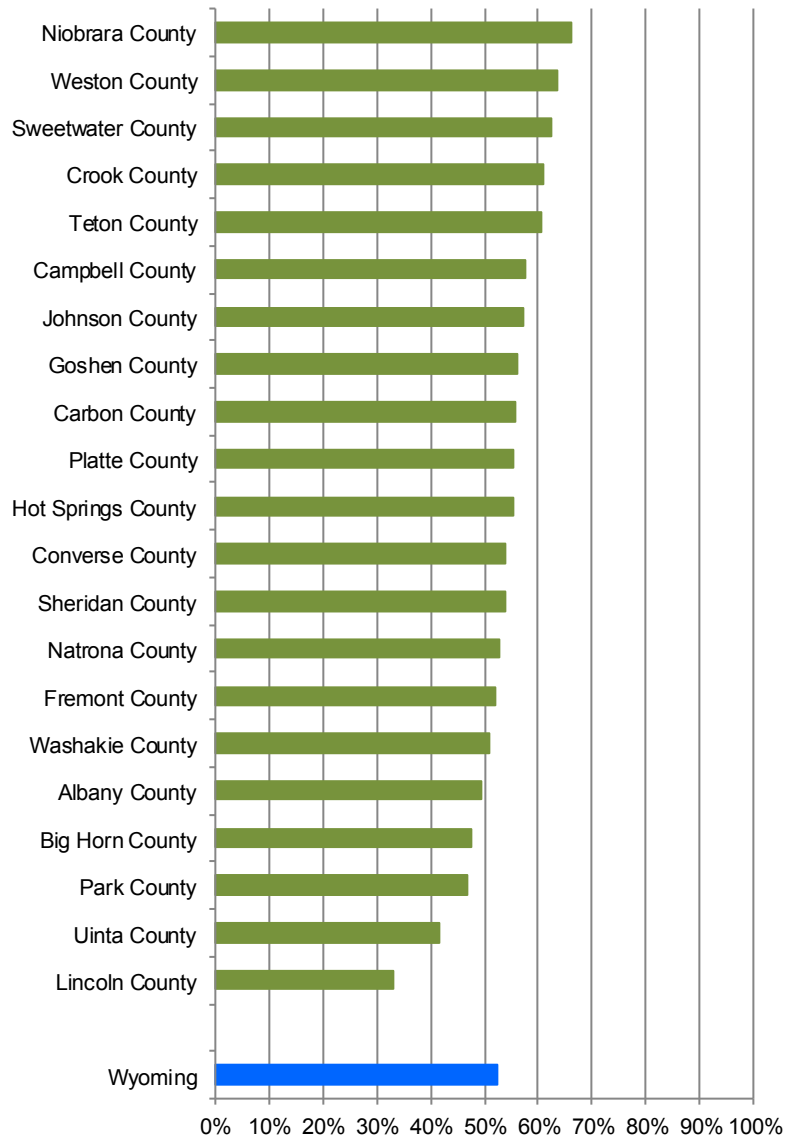
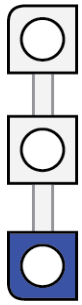


Chart 65: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010



Intent to Use Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

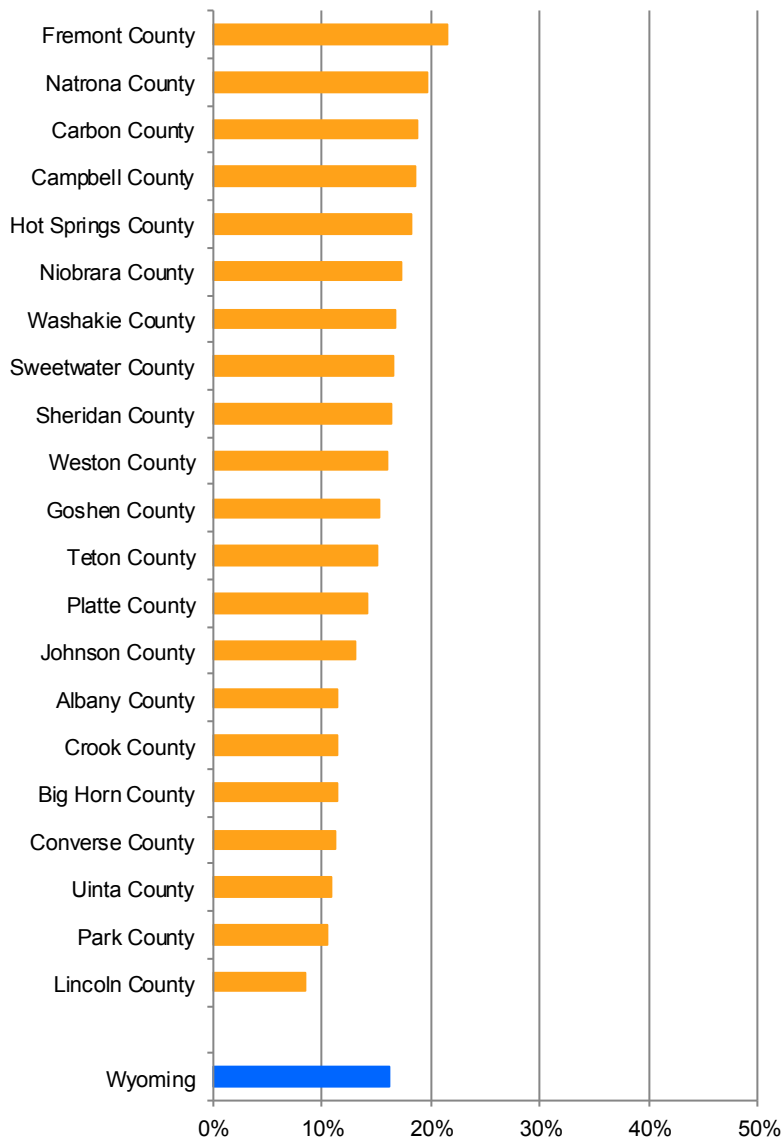


Chart 66: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	11%
Big Horn County	11%
Campbell County	19%
Carbon County	19%
Converse County	11%
Crook County	11%
Fremont County	21%
Goshen County	15%
Hot Springs County	18%
Johnson County	13%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	8%
Natrona County	20%
Niobrara County	17%
Park County	11%
Platte County	14%
Sheridan County	16%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	17%
Teton County	15%
Uinta County	11%
Washakie County	17%
Weston County	16%
Wyoming	16%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Intent to Use Drugs

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	28%
Big Horn County	20%
Campbell County	34%
Carbon County	27%
Converse County	29%
Crook County	27%
Fremont County	33%
Goshen County	33%
Hot Springs County	25%
Johnson County	25%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	15%
Natrona County	31%
Niobrara County	20%
Park County	22%
Platte County	26%
Sheridan County	30%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	37%
Teton County	40%
Uinta County	17%
Washakie County	28%
Weston County	20%
Wyoming	28%

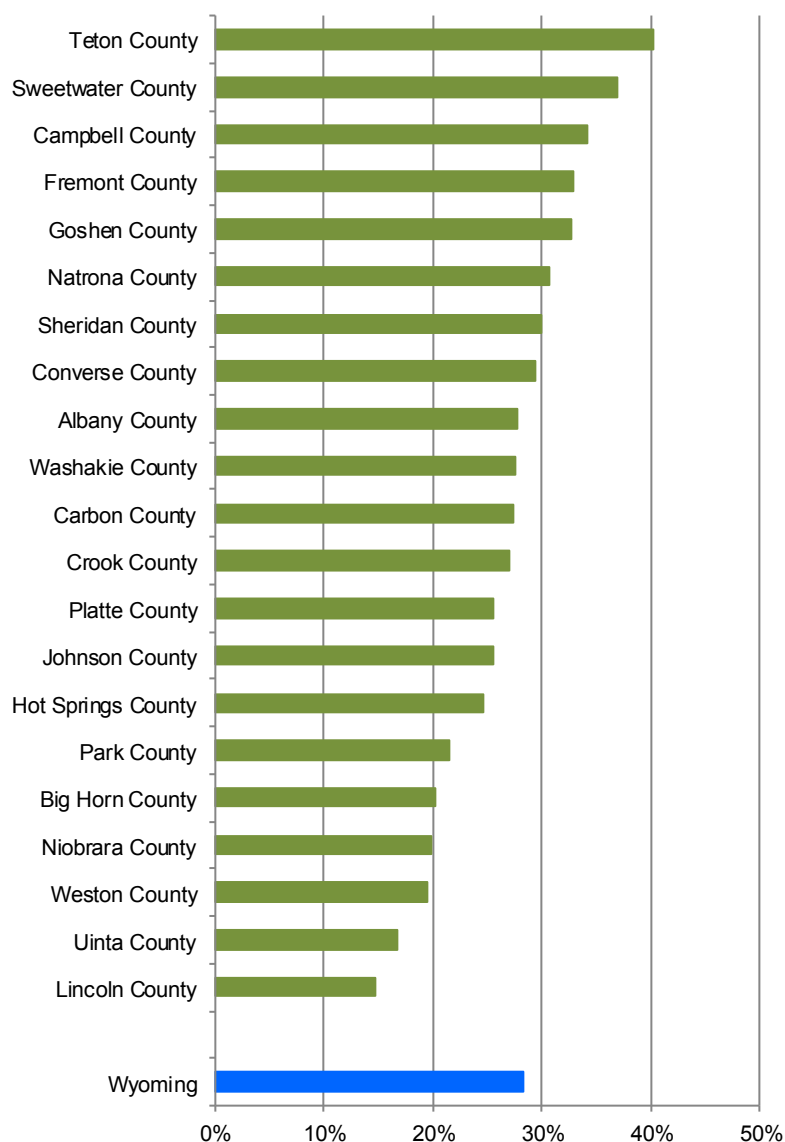
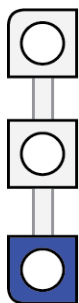


Chart 67: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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.

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010



Friends' Use of Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

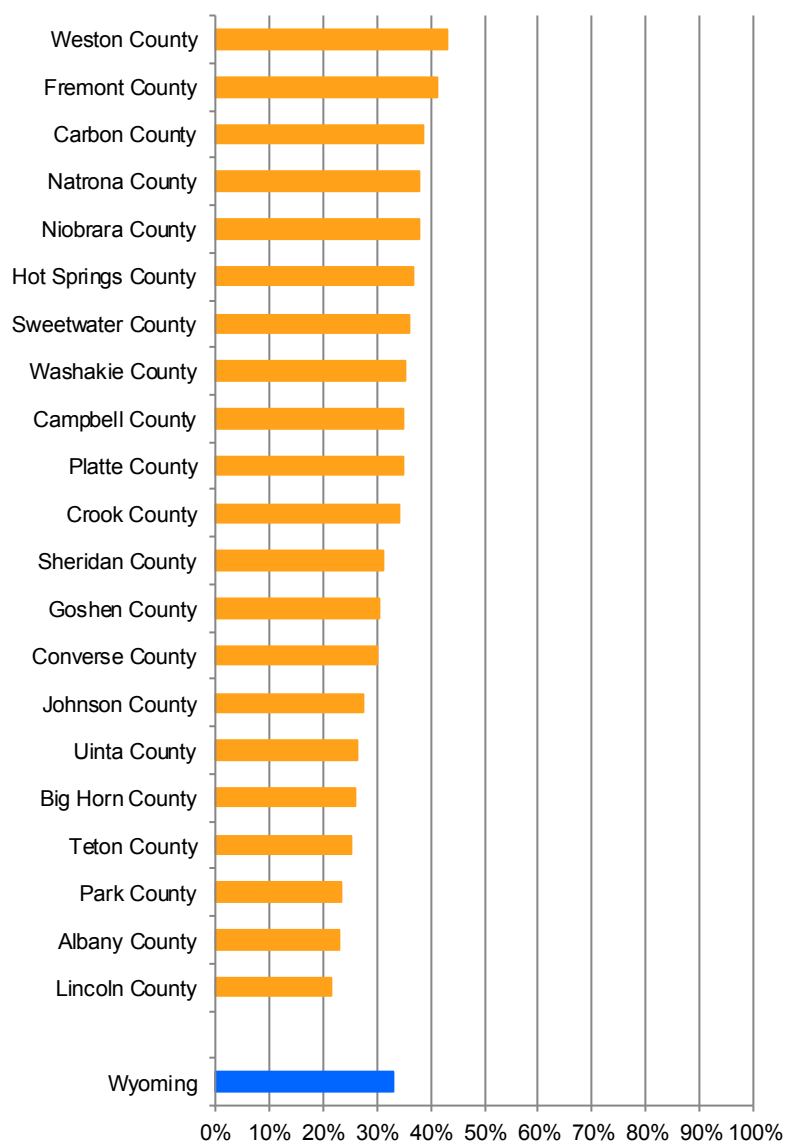


Chart 68: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	23%
Big Horn County	26%
Campbell County	35%
Carbon County	38%
Converse County	30%
Crook County	34%
Fremont County	41%
Goshen County	31%
Hot Springs County	37%
Johnson County	27%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	21%
Natrona County	38%
Niobrara County	38%
Park County	23%
Platte County	35%
Sheridan County	31%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	36%
Teton County	25%
Uinta County	26%
Washakie County	35%
Weston County	43%
Wyoming	33%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Friends' Use of Drugs

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	37%
Big Horn County	29%
Campbell County	45%
Carbon County	36%
Converse County	39%
Crook County	36%
Fremont County	43%
Goshen County	45%
Hot Springs County	37%
Johnson County	34%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	21%
Natrona County	40%
Niobrara County	21%
Park County	32%
Platte County	36%
Sheridan County	38%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	47%
Teton County	50%
Uinta County	26%
Washakie County	33%
Weston County	34%
Wyoming	38%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

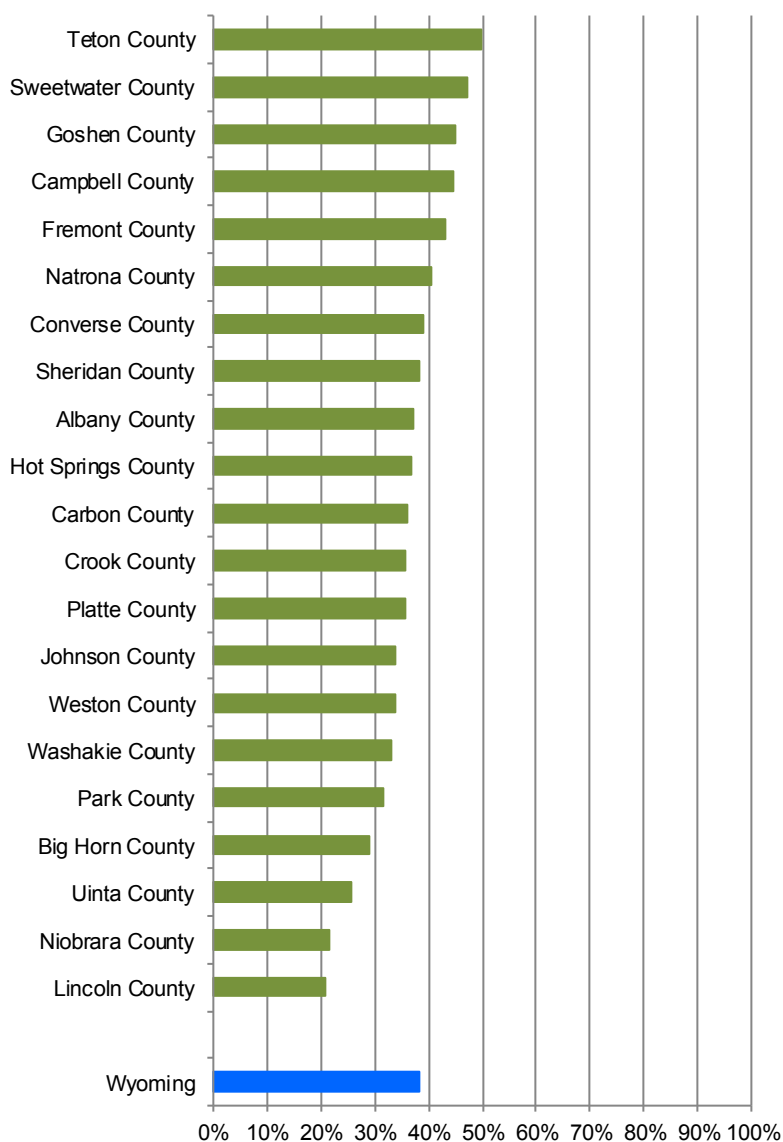


Chart 69: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

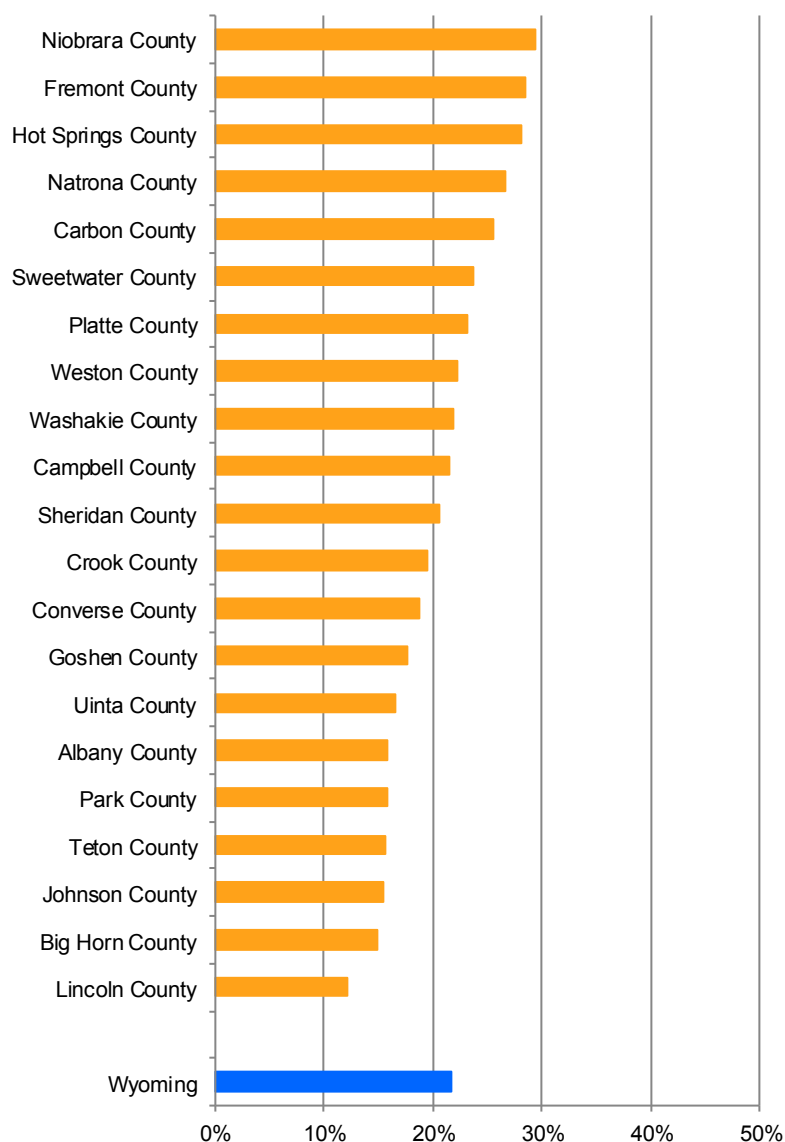


Chart 70: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	16%
Big Horn County	15%
Campbell County	21%
Carbon County	26%
Converse County	19%
Crook County	19%
Fremont County	28%
Goshen County	18%
Hot Springs County	28%
Johnson County	16%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	12%
Natrona County	27%
Niobrara County	29%
Park County	16%
Platte County	23%
Sheridan County	21%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	24%
Teton County	16%
Uinta County	17%
Washakie County	22%
Weston County	22%
Wyoming	22%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Drug Use

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	36%
Big Horn County	26%
Campbell County	40%
Carbon County	34%
Converse County	35%
Crook County	34%
Fremont County	36%
Goshen County	40%
Hot Springs County	35%
Johnson County	33%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	20%
Natrona County	38%
Niobrara County	30%
Park County	30%
Platte County	34%
Sheridan County	37%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	44%
Teton County	47%
Uinta County	25%
Washakie County	31%
Weston County	30%
Wyoming	35%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

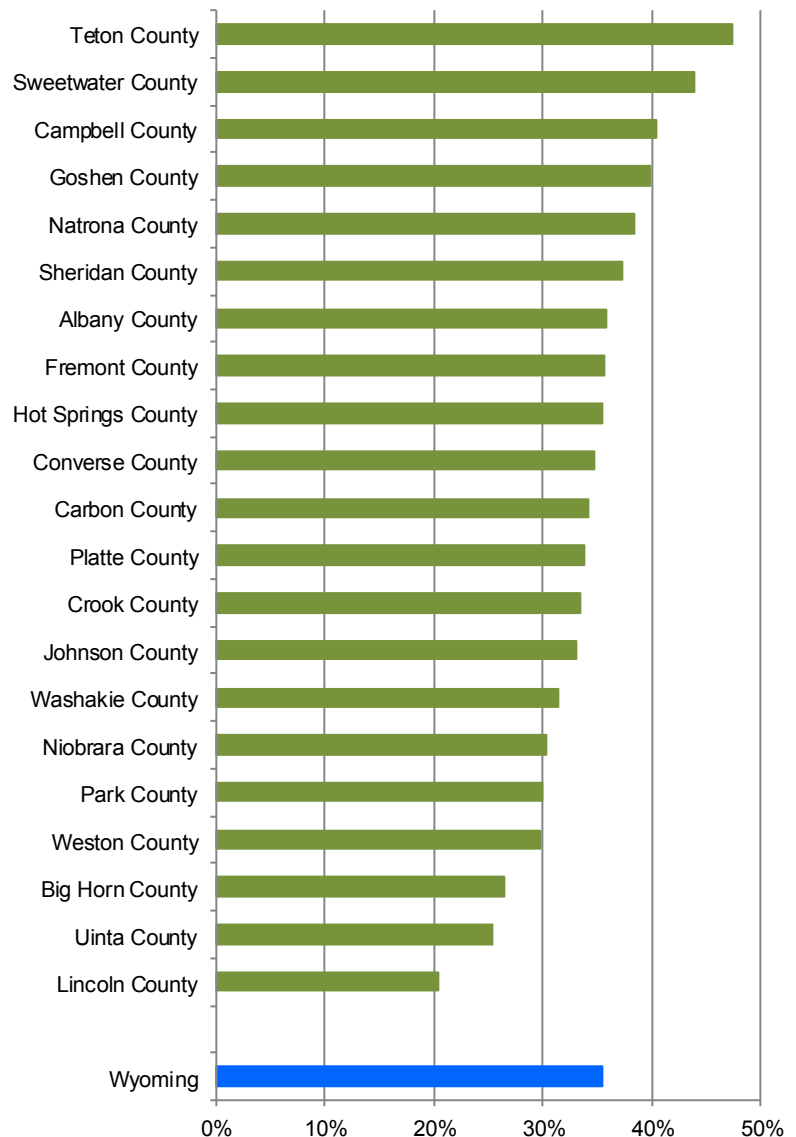
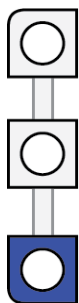


Chart 71: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010



Sensation Seeking

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

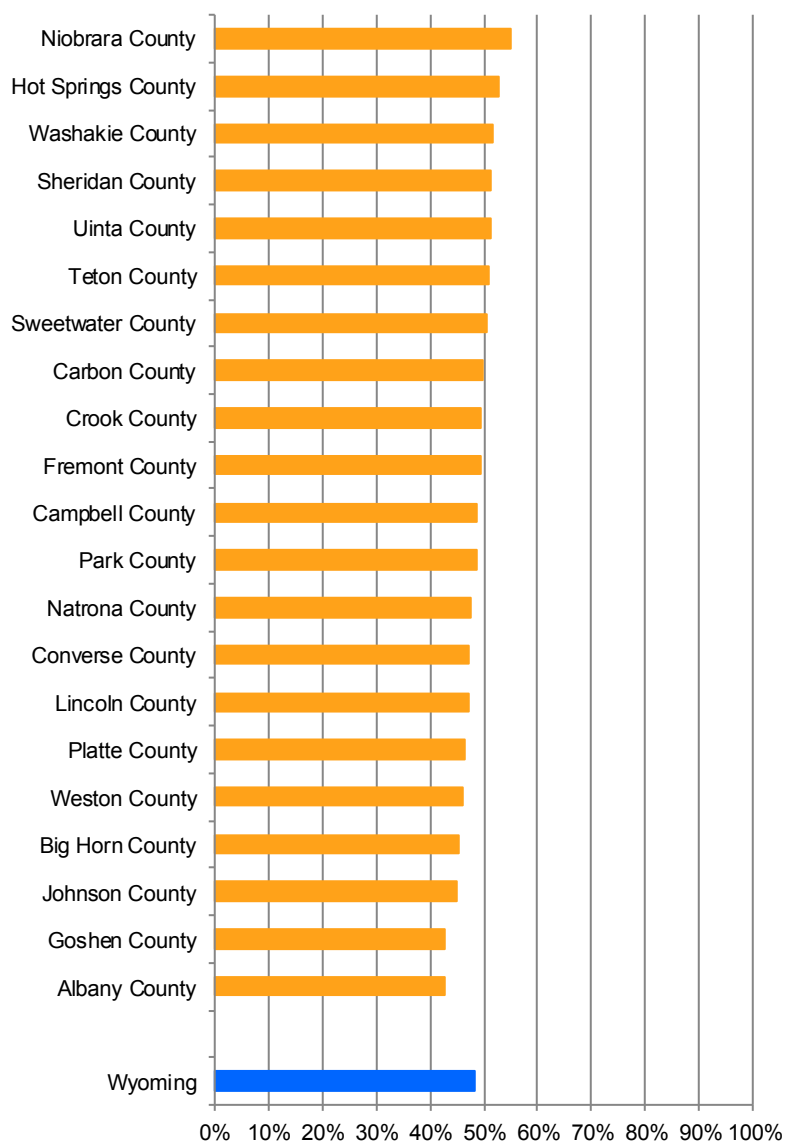


Chart 72: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	43%
Big Horn County	45%
Campbell County	49%
Carbon County	50%
Converse County	47%
Crook County	50%
Fremont County	50%
Goshen County	43%
Hot Springs County	53%
Johnson County	45%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	47%
Natrona County	48%
Niobrara County	55%
Park County	49%
Platte County	46%
Sheridan County	51%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	51%
Teton County	51%
Uinta County	51%
Washakie County	52%
Weston County	46%
Wyoming	48%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Sensation Seeking

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	50%
Big Horn County	49%
Campbell County	52%
Carbon County	48%
Converse County	52%
Crook County	57%
Fremont County	48%
Goshen County	50%
Hot Springs County	51%
Johnson County	53%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	47%
Natrona County	47%
Niobrara County	57%
Park County	49%
Platte County	48%
Sheridan County	48%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	54%
Teton County	54%
Uinta County	47%
Washakie County	53%
Weston County	52%
Wyoming	49%

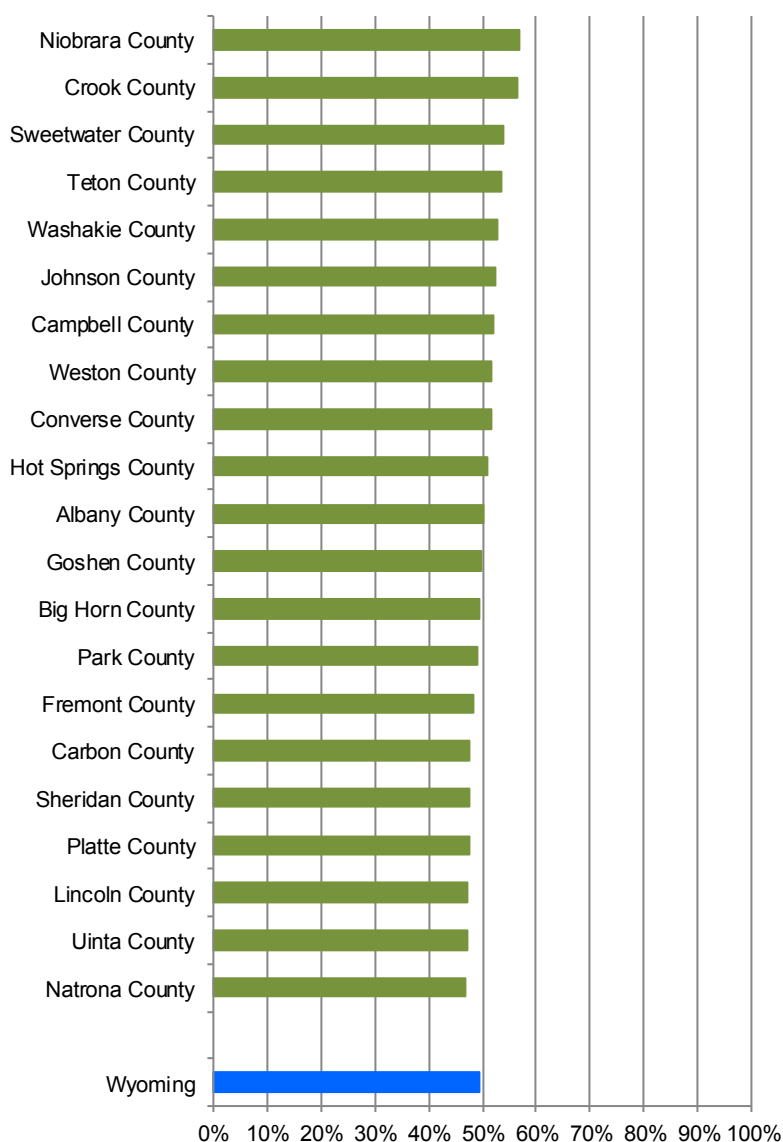
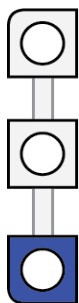


Chart 73: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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.

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010



Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior Youth: Grade 12

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

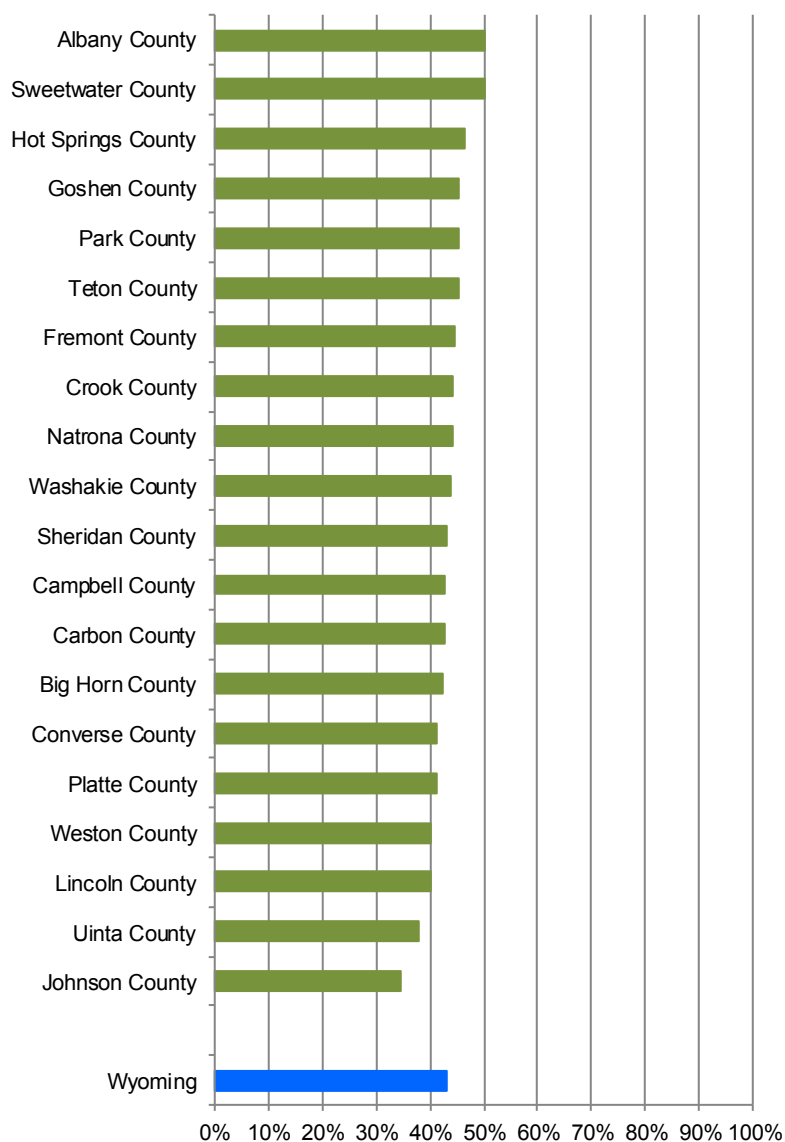


Chart 74: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High-Risk Rate (Grade 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	50%
Big Horn County	43%
Campbell County	43%
Carbon County	43%
Converse County	41%
Crook County	44%
Fremont County	44%
Goshen County	46%
Hot Springs County	46%
Johnson County	35%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	40%
Natrona County	44%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	45%
Platte County	41%
Sheridan County	43%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	50%
Teton County	45%
Uinta County	38%
Washakie County	44%
Weston County	40%
Wyoming	43%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie and Niobrara County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Interactions with Antisocial Peers

Youth: Grade 8



County	Average
Albany County	42%
Big Horn County	36%
Campbell County	41%
Carbon County	50%
Converse County	39%
Crook County	38%
Fremont County	49%
Goshen County	39%
Hot Springs County	45%
Johnson County	31%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	33%
Natrona County	44%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	33%
Platte County	34%
Sheridan County	42%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	57%
Teton County	44%
Uinta County	41%
Washakie County	41%
Weston County	41%
Wyoming	45%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie and Niobrara County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

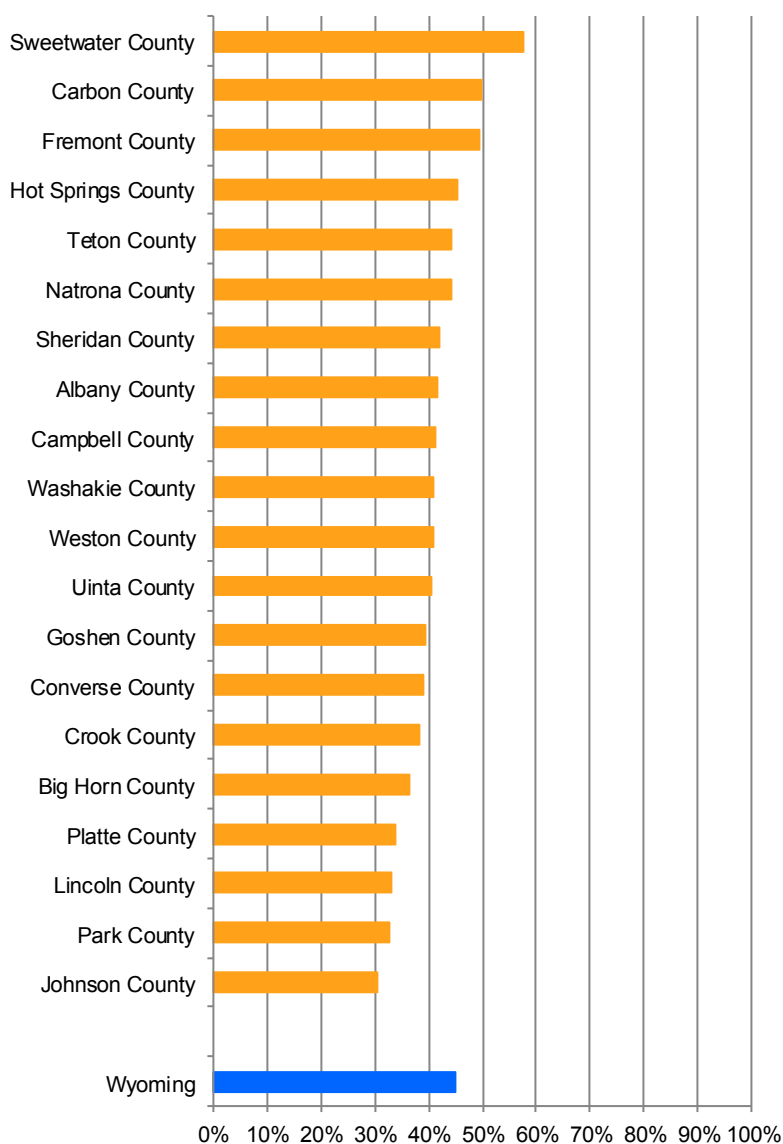


Chart 75: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Grade 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010



Social Skills

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

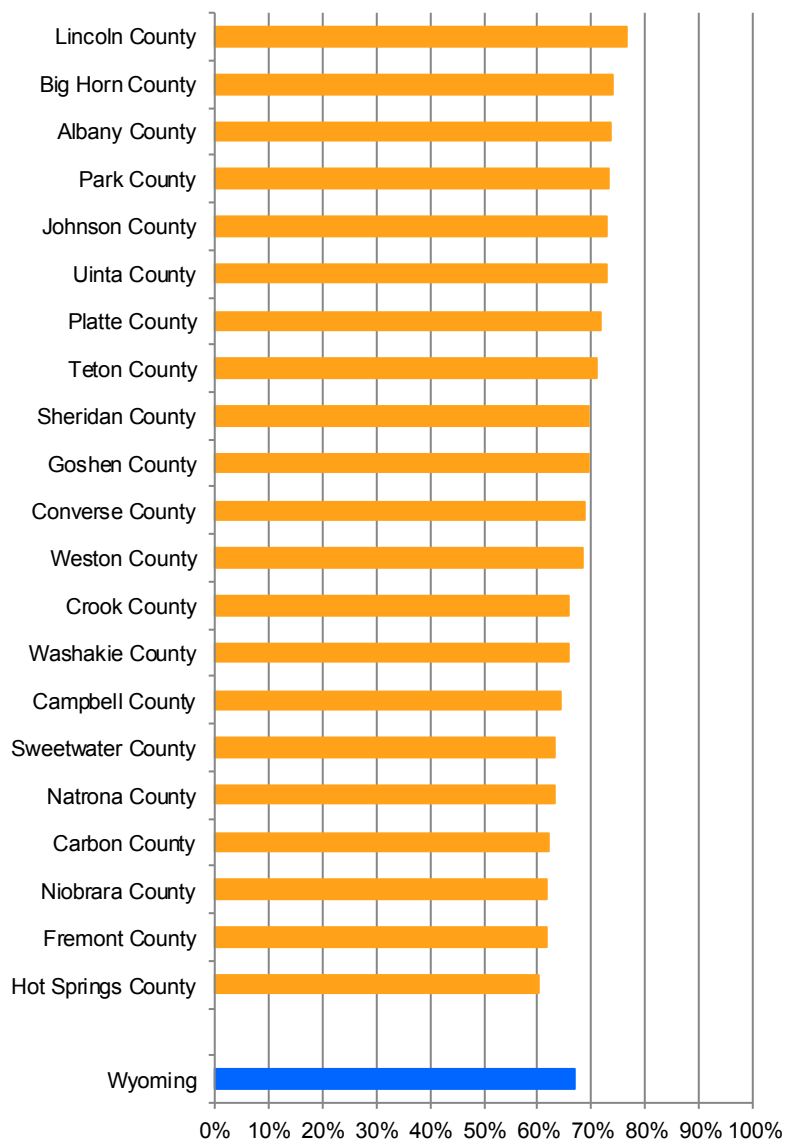


Chart 76: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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 2006-2010

County	Average
Albany County	74%
Big Horn County	74%
Campbell County	64%
Carbon County	62%
Converse County	69%
Crook County	66%
Fremont County	62%
Goshen County	69%
Hot Springs County	60%
Johnson County	73%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	77%
Natrona County	63%
Niobrara County	62%
Park County	73%
Platte County	72%
Sheridan County	69%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	63%
Teton County	71%
Uinta County	73%
Washakie County	66%
Weston County	69%
Wyoming	67%

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Skills

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	59%
Big Horn County	64%
Campbell County	54%
Carbon County	54%
Converse County	55%
Crook County	53%
Fremont County	57%
Goshen County	59%
Hot Springs County	57%
Johnson County	61%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	70%
Natrona County	59%
Niobrara County	57%
Park County	66%
Platte County	64%
Sheridan County	63%
Sublette County	NA
Sweetwater County	49%
Teton County	58%
Uinta County	65%
Washakie County	59%
Weston County	61%
Wyoming	59%

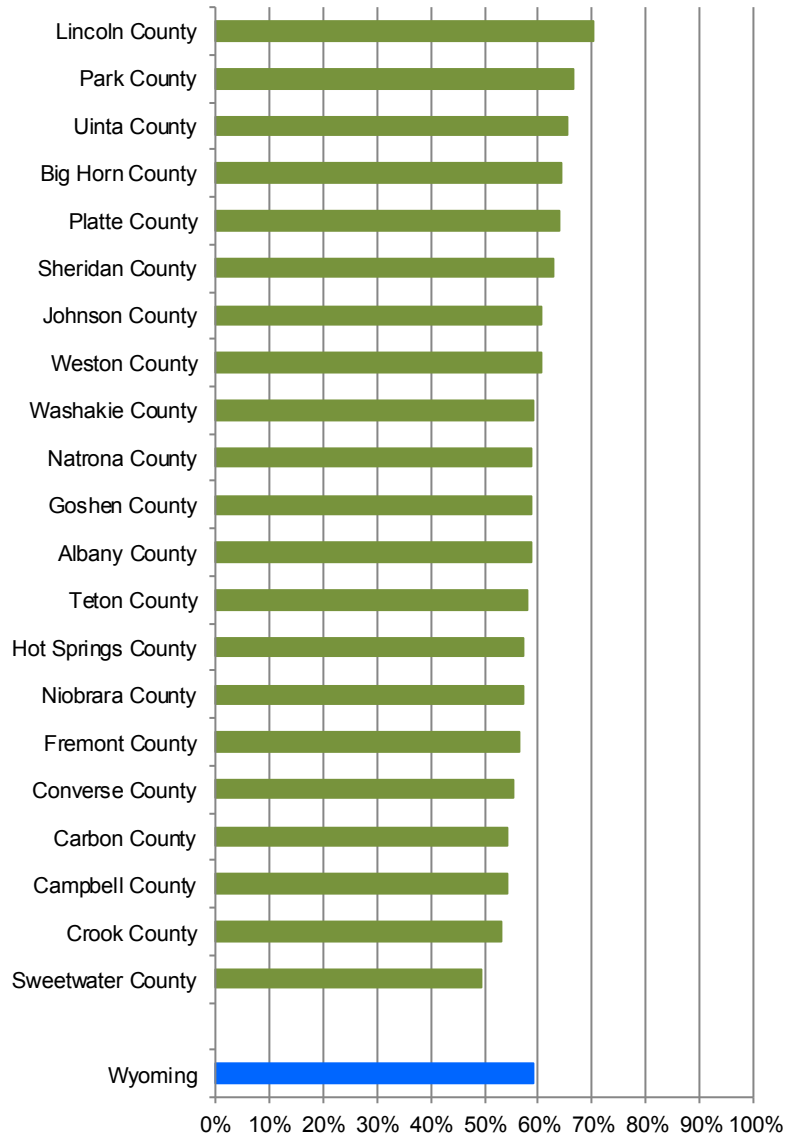



Chart 77: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming 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.

Note. There are missing data from Sublette County in 2006 and Laramie County in 2010. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: PNA 2006-2010

REFERENCES

- 
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (2010). *Alcohol and crime: Data from 2002 to 2008*. Retrieved from: http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/acf/24_victim_injury.cfm
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2004). *Highlights: How smoking harms people of all ages*. Online: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2004/highlights/harm/index.htm
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2011). *Impaired driving: Get the facts*. Retrieved from: http://www.cdc.gov/MotorVehicleSafety/Impaired_Driving/impaired-drv_factsheet.html
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2011). *Alcohol and public health, frequently asked questions*. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/faqs.htm#healthProb>
- Compton, M. T. (2010). *Clinical manual of prevention in mental health*. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (2009). *Crime in the United States 2008: Uniform Crime Reports*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved from: http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2009/data/table_29.html
- Holder, H. D. (2000). Community prevention of alcohol problems. *Addictive Behaviors*, 25(6), 843-859.
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (2011). *Prescription drugs: Abuse and addiction*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from: <http://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/rrprescription.pdf>
- Powers, R. A. (2007). Alcohol and drug abuse prevention. *Psychiatric Annals*, 37(5), 349-358.
- Shults, R. A., Beck L., & Dellinger, A. M. (September 2010). *Self-Reported Alcohol-Impaired Driving Among Adults in the United States, 2006 and 2008*. Presented at the Safety 2010 World Conference, London, England.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (2010). *Results from the 2009 national survey on drug use and health: Mental health findings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k9NSDUH/MH/2K9MHRResults.pdf>
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (2011). *Results from the 2010 national survey on drug use and health: Summary of national findings*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.pdf>



INDEX BY DATA SOURCE



Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)

Tobacco

Smokefree Places	38-39
Healthcare Screening - Adults	42-43

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Alcohol

Binge Drinking - Adults.....	13
Heavy Drinking	14

Tobacco

Current Smokers - Adults.....	32
Smokeless Tobacco - Males	33

Mental Health

Frequent Mental Distress	70
Psychological Distress	71
Activity Limitation	72
Mental Health Treatment.....	73
Emotional Support.....	74

Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Alcohol

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities	11
--	----

Restaurant and Bar Survey (RBS)

Tobacco

Smokefree Places	38-41
------------------------	-------

SYNAR

Tobacco

Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers - Youth.....	44
---	----

Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports (WYDOT)

Alcohol

Alcohol-Related Combined Crashes.....	10
---------------------------------------	----

Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)

Alcohol

Alcohol-related Arrests.....	2-3
Drunkenness Arrests.....	4-5
Liquor Law Violation Arrests	6-7
DUI Arrests.....	8-9

Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

Drug Abuse Violation Arrests -Total	48
Drug Abuse Violation Arrests - Youth	50

INDEX BY DATA SOURCE

Drug Abuse Violation Arrests- Adults	51
Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA)	
Alcohol	
Binge Drinking	12-13
30 Day Alcohol Use - Youth	16-17
Social Norms: Binge Drinking.....	18-19
Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use	20-21
Community Events Where Alcohol was Sold	22-23
Community Events Where Adults were Drinking	24-25
Community Events Where Adults were Intoxicated	26-27
Tobacco	
Current Smoking	30-32
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use	34-35
Social Norms: Youth Chewing Tobacco Use	36-37
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Youth Marijuana Use	52-53
Youth Cocaine Use	54-55
Youth Inhalants Use	56-57
Social Norms: Illicit Drug use	58-59
Social Norms Marijuana Use	60-61
Licit (Legal) Drugs	
Over- the Counter Drugs	64-65
Prescription Drugs	66-67
General Related Factors	
Community Disorganization	78
Perceived Availability of Drugs	79
Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use.....	80-81
Intent to Use Drugs	82-83
Friends' Use of Drugs.....	84-85
Attitude toward Drug Use	86-87
Sensation Seeking	88-89
Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior	90
Interactions with Antisocial Peers	91
Social Skills	92-93



