

# **Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 State Epidemiological Profile**



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# Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 State Epidemiological Profile

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## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>Notable Findings .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>Alcohol</b>	
Included Variables .....	1
<i>Consequences</i>	
Alcohol-Related Mortality .....	2
Drunkenness Arrests .....	4
Liquor Law Violation Arrests .....	6
DUI Arrests .....	8
Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes .....	10
Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities .....	11
Drinking and Driving .....	12
Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking .....	14
Binge Drinking Before and During Pregnancy .....	16
Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy .....	17
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Binge Drinking .....	18
Heavy Drinking .....	24
30-Day Alcohol Use .....	25
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Binge Drinking .....	28
Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use .....	30
Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use .....	32
Alcohol Compliance Rate .....	33
Source of Last Alcohol Drink .....	34
Community Events Where Alcohol was Sold .....	36
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking .....	38
Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated .....	40
Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol .....	42
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse .....	44
<b>Tobacco</b>	
Included Variables .....	47
<i>Consequences</i>	
Tobacco-Related Mortality .....	48
Tobacco-Related Diseases .....	49
Smoking Before and During Pregnancy .....	50
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Current Smoking .....	52
Smokeless Tobacco .....	60
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use .....	62
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use .....	64
Smokefree Restaurants .....	66
Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days .....	68
Tobacco Compliance Rate .....	70
Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers .....	71
<b>Illicit (Illegal) Drugs</b>	
Included Variables .....	73
<i>Consequences</i>	
Drug-Related Mortality .....	74
Drug Abuse Violation Arrests .....	75



<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Illicit Drug Use .....	76
Marijuana Use .....	78
Cocaine Use .....	82
Inhalant Use .....	86
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use .....	88
Social Norms: Marijuana Use .....	90
<b>Licit (Legal) Drugs</b>	
List of Variables .....	93
<i>Consequences</i>	
Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses .....	94
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Over-the-Counter Drugs .....	100
Prescription Drugs .....	102
Schedule II Drugs .....	104
<b>Mental Health</b>	
Included Variables .....	106
<i>Consequences</i>	
Suicide Rates .....	107
Activity Limitation .....	108
<i>Prevalence/Consumption</i>	
Serious Psychological Distress .....	109
Frequent Mental Distress .....	110
Mental Health Treatment .....	111
Suicidal Ideation .....	112
Suicide Plan .....	113
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Suicide Attempt .....	114
Emotional Support .....	115
Care and Sympathy .....	116
<b>General Related Factors</b>	
Included Variables .....	118
<i>Risk/Protective Factors</i>	
Community Disorganization .....	119
Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use .....	121
Intent to Use Drugs .....	123
Friends' Use of Drugs .....	125
Attitude Toward Drug Use .....	127
Perceived Availability of Drugs .....	129
Sensation Seeking .....	131
Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior .....	133
Interactions with Antisocial Peers .....	135
Social Skills .....	137
<b>References</b> .....	139
<b>Index</b> .....	141



# Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 State Epidemiological Profile

## 1. Introduction

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

### 1.1. Purpose of the SEOW

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

- 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 state profile. Its primary purpose is to serve as a reference document for the SEOW itself to understand the available data at the state level regarding alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, prescription drugs, and mental health issues. The data from this report will be later reused in more user-friendly and approachable documents to inform policy makers, legislators, and the public regarding the available state level information about prevention in mental health and substance abuse prevention.

The SEOW will use data from this report in further deliverables that will be completed later in 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%.





## 2. Notable Findings

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

### Alcohol Related Consequences

- Despite slight declines since 2008, during 2010, the overall DUI arrest rate in Wyoming was approximately 3 times higher than the national average (1029 vs. 352, respectively) (see page 8, chart 6).
- Although arrest rates for liquor law violations have been declining since 2008, during 2010, Wyoming's arrest rate was still approximately 5 times higher than the national average (666 vs. 130, respectively) (see page 6, chart 4).
- In 2010, compared to the national average, Wyoming youth were approximately 7 times more likely to be arrested for liquor law violations (736 vs. 102) (see page 7, chart 5).
- From 1995 to 2011, the percentage of high school students who reported drinking and driving has declined to 12% (from 22% in 1995) (see page 12, chart 10).
- Since 1995, there has been a pronounced decline in the percentage of high school students who reported riding in a car with someone who had been drinking (26% in 2011 vs. 42% in 1995) (see page 14, chart 12).

### Alcohol Consumption

- Since 1995, self-reported past 30-day alcohol use among high school students declined (52% vs. 36% in 2011, respectively) (see page 26, chart 26).
- From 2003 to 2009, 18-24 year olds have consistently reported the highest percentage of binge drinking of all age groups. However, binge drinking among this age group has continued to decline; in 2010, the reported percentage binge drinking among 18-24 year olds resembled that of 25-34 year olds (20% and 22%, respectively) (see page 19, chart 17).
- Since 2003, compared to women, men in Wyoming have consistently reported higher rates of binge drinking. In 2010, men were approximately twice as likely as women to report binge drinking in the past month (19% vs. 10%) (see page 20, chart 18).

### Tobacco

- Compared to 1995 levels, in 2011, fewer high school students reported using cigarettes in the past 30 days (40% vs. 22%, respectively) (see page 55, chart 67).
- During 2010, nearly one-sixth of women in Wyoming (15%) reported smoking during the last trimester of their pregnancy, while approximately one-third (30%) reported smoking during the three months prior to their pregnancies (PRAMS) (see page 50, chart 62).
- Since 2002, support for smoke-free restaurants has slowly increased. As of 2010, the majority of adults in Wyoming (73%) reported they support smoke-free restaurants (see page 66, chart 83).
- In 2010, compared to 6th graders, 8th graders were nearly twice as likely to think that the majority their peers smoked during the past month (33% vs. 63%, respectively) (see page 64, chart 80).
- In 2010, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers chewed tobacco in the past month (39% vs. 81%, respectively) (see page 62, chart 76).
- In 2011, compared to their White counterparts, Hispanic high school students were more likely to report having smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days (21% vs. 28%, respectively) (see page 58, chart 72).





### Illicit Drugs

- Since 2000, Wyoming has consistently exceeded the national average for total drug abuse violations, with 550 arrests per 100,000 in 2010 compared to 412 per 100,000 nationally (see page 75, chart 89).
- When compared to the national arrest rate, youth in Wyoming are approximately 2.5 times more likely to be arrested for a drug abuse violation (179 vs. 447 respectively) (see page 75, chart 90).
- In 2010, nearly one-sixth (16%) of 10th and 12th grade students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days (see page 77, chart 93).
- In 2010, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers used illicit drugs during the past month (37% vs. 70%, respectively) (see page 88, chart 105).
- Despite a steady decline since 1997, during 2009 and 2011, a slightly increased number of students indicated using marijuana in the past 30 days (see page 78, chart 94).
- In 2010, White students (9%) were less likely to report use of marijuana during the past 30 days compared to minority students (14% for Hispanics, 18% for Blacks, 24% for Native Americans, and 12% for other racial groups) (see page 80, chart 97).

### Licit Drugs

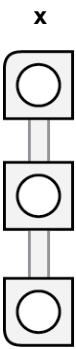
- From 2009 to 2011, based on the available data, most prescription drug-related overdoses were secondary diagnoses rather than primary diagnoses (see page 94, chart 113).
- From 2009 to 2011, based on the available data, the most commonly observed diagnostic category in prescription drug-related overdoses was analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics (see page 96, chart 115).
- In 2010, over-the-counter and prescription drug abuse was reported more frequently among 10th and 12th grade students (4-6%) than 6th and 8th grade students (1-2%) (see page 100, chart 117 and page 102, chart 121).

### Mental Health

- Since 2000, the suicide rate in Wyoming has been nearly two times higher than the national average (21 vs. 12 in 2009) (see page 107, chart 126).
- In 2010, approximately 1 out of 10 adults reported experiencing frequent mental distress over the past 30 days (see page 110, chart 129).
- In 2010, approximately 1 out of 10 high school students reported attempting suicide in the past year (see page 114, chart 133).
- From 2005 to 2011, nearly one-sixth (17%) of high school students reported having suicidal ideations in the past year (see page 112, chart 131).

### General Related Factors

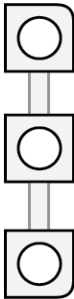
- Since 2001, compared to 6th and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were twice as likely to be considered high-risk for drug and alcohol use because their parents have favorable attitudes toward drug use (24% vs. 52% in 2010, respectively) (see page 121, chart 139).
- In 2010, compared to 6th and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were more likely to have a favorable attitude towards drug use (20% and 35%, respectively) (see page 127, chart 148).
- Despite other differences in reporting behavior, in 2010, similar percentages of 6th and 8th graders and 10th and 12th graders were considered to be at-risk because of drug use among their friends (32% vs. 35%, respectively) (see page 125, chart 145).



## DATA SOURCES

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





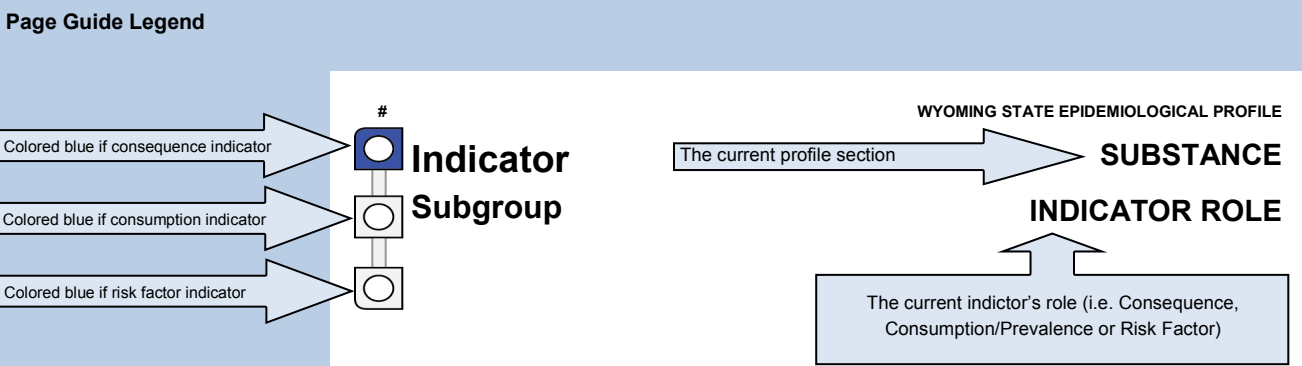
# Alcohol

## Included Variables

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

Color and Shade Conventions

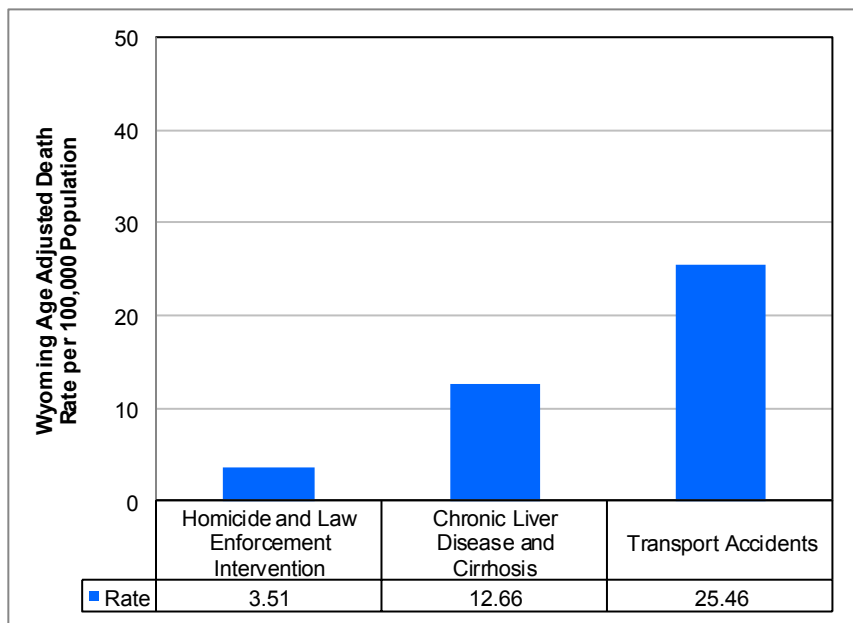
- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group



# Alcohol-Related Mortality

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

### by Cause of Death



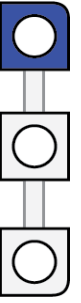
**Chart 1: Wyoming Age Adjusted Death Rates—Homicide & Law Enforcement Intervention, Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis, and Transport Accidents**

**Definition:**

Death rates attributable to alcohol consumption, age adjusted.

**Data Source:**

WVS 2008



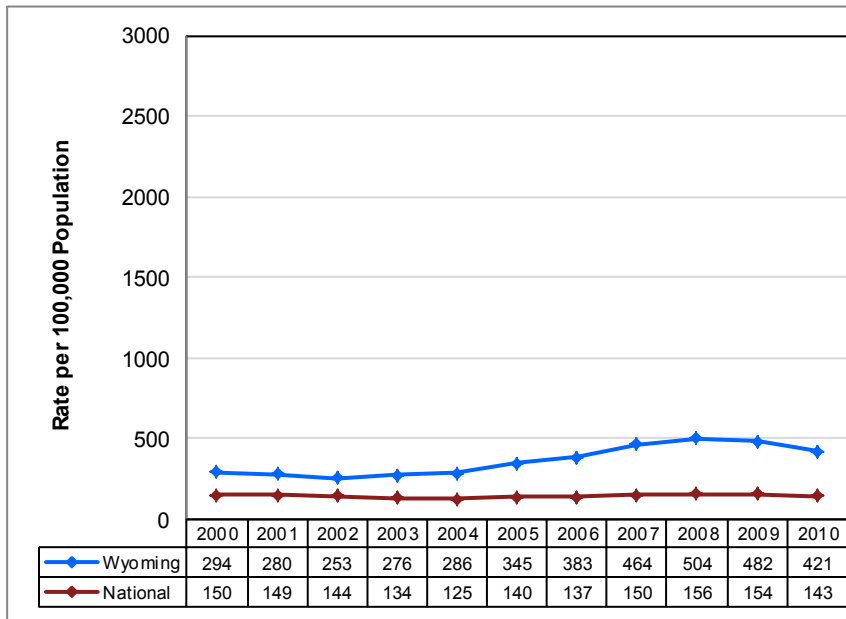
***“Alcohol use creates a paradox more than the use of any other substance, legal or not. It is used all over the world more than any other substance and probably more safely; yet, it can also be a powerful and hazardous drug. Only tobacco use causes more morbidity and mortality” (Compton, 2010, p. 164).***



# Drunkenness Arrests

Total

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 2: Drunkenness Arrests**

**Definition:**

Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkenness or intoxication, except "Driving Under the Influence."

**Data Source:**

UCR 2000–2010

(Data also available from DCI)



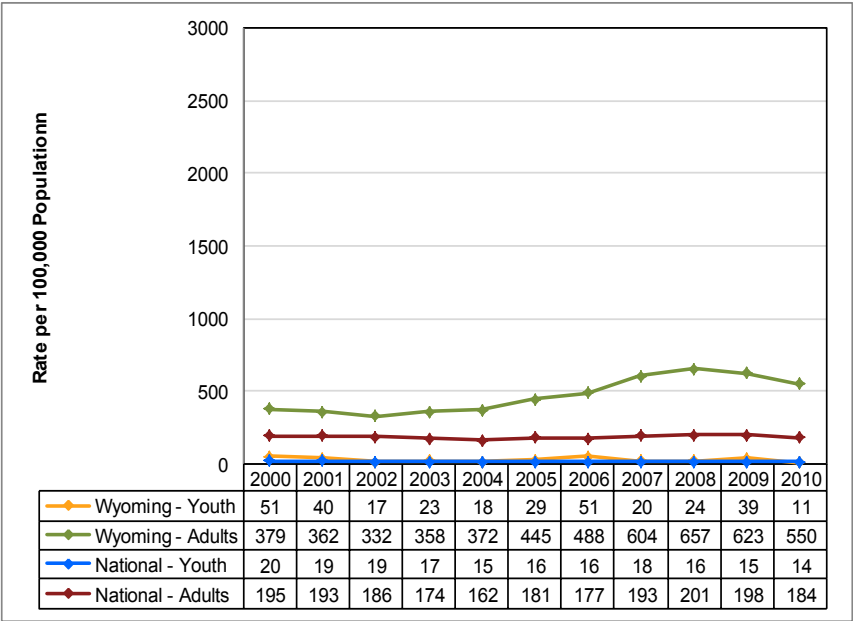
ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES

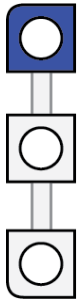
Drunkenness Arrests  
Adults and Youth

Chart 3: Drunkenness Arrests  
(Adults and Youth)

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

**Data Source:**  
UCR 2000–2010  
(Data also available from DCI)



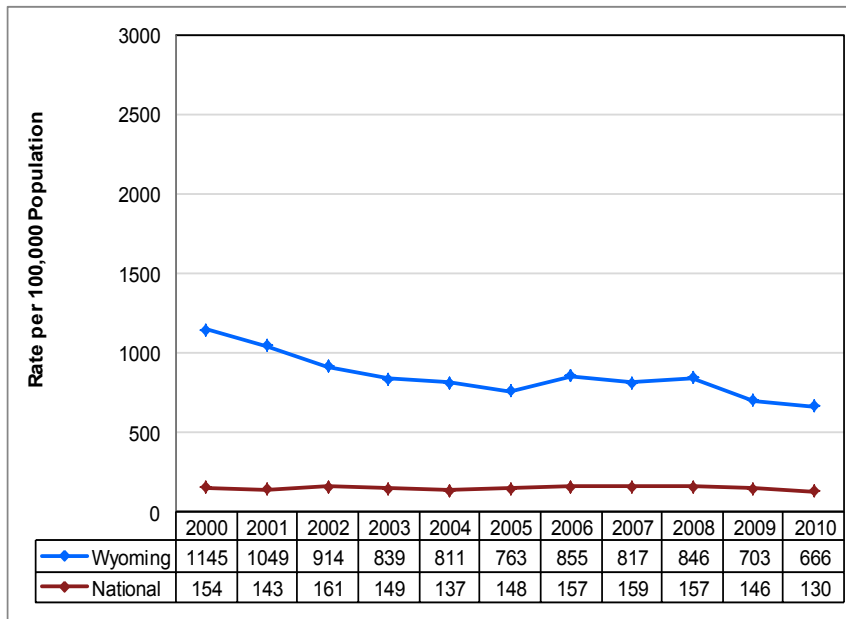


# Liquor Law Violation

## Arrests

### Total

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 4: Liquor Law Violation Arrests**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

UCR 2000–2010

(Data also available from DCI)

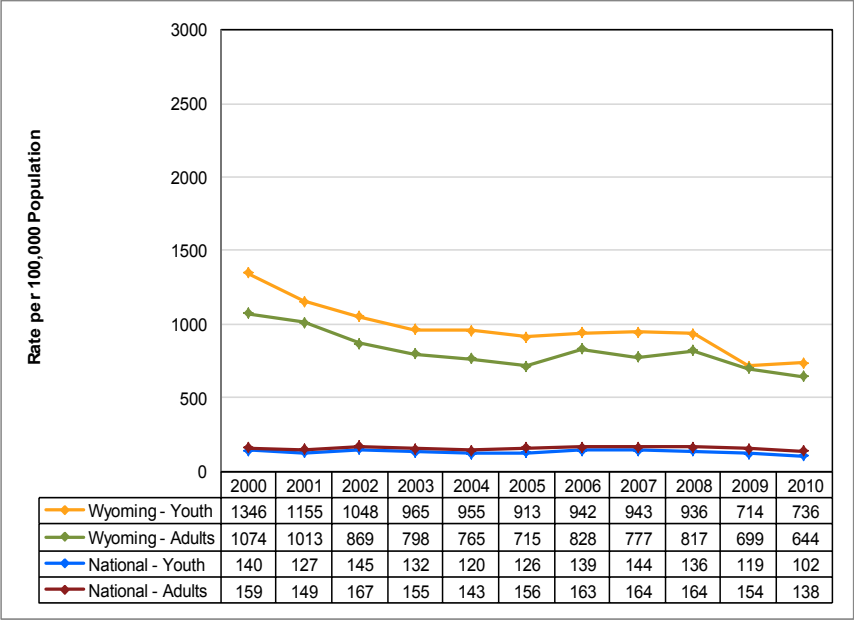
ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES

Liquor Law Violation  
Arrests  
Adults and Youth

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

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

**Data Source:**  
UCR 2000–2010  
(Data also available from DCI)

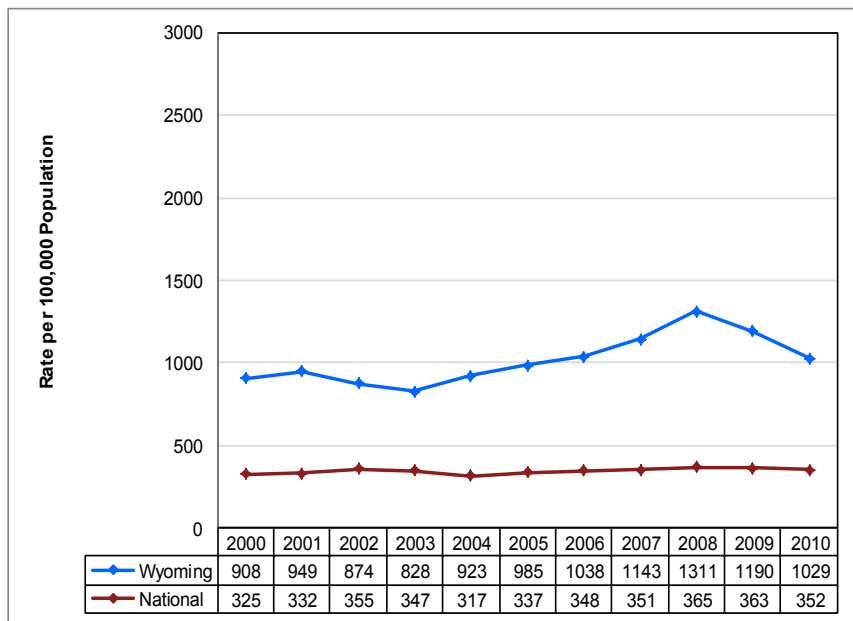




# DUI Arrests

Total

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 6: DUI Arrests**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

UCR 2000–2010

(Data also available from DCI)

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

# DUI Arrests

## Adults and Youth

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

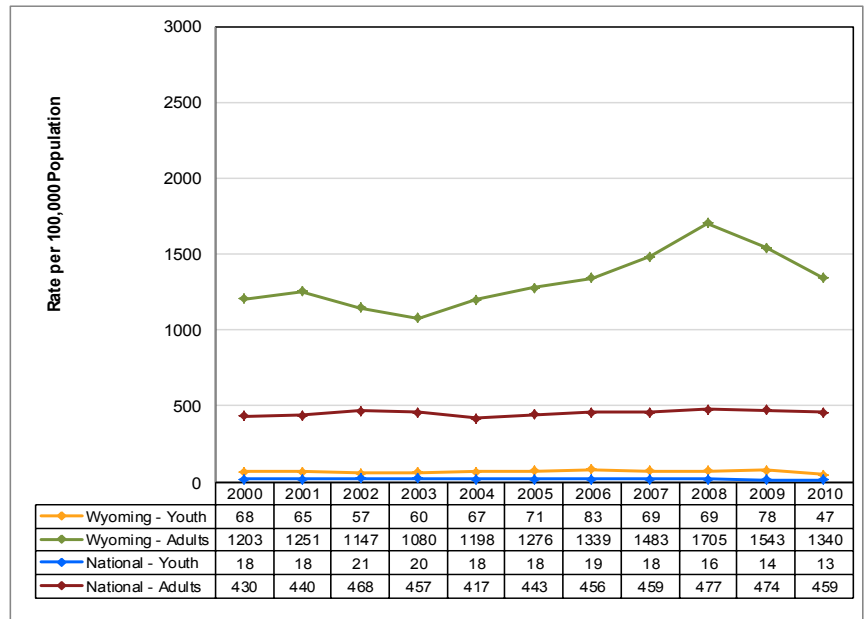
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

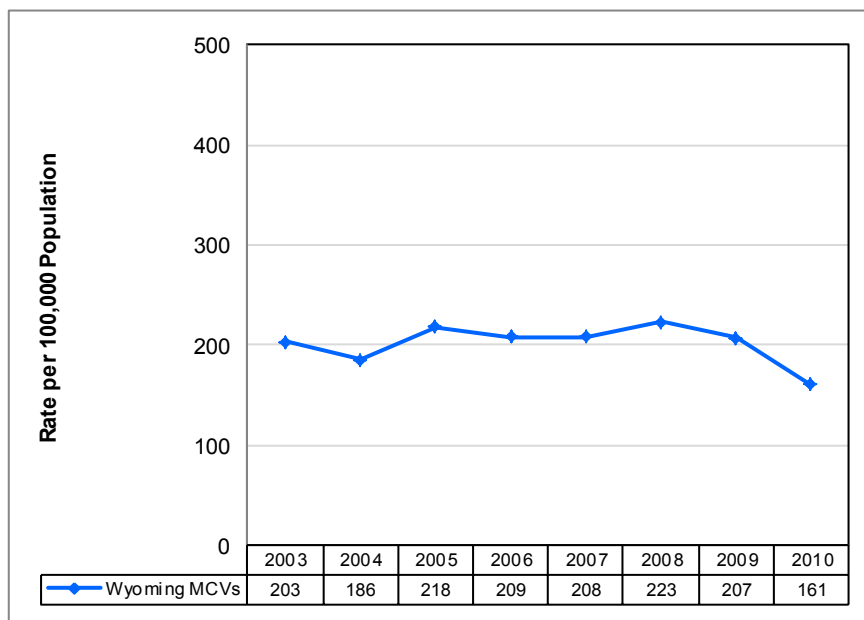
UCR 2000–2010

(Data also available from DCI)



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

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

WYDOT 2003–2010

# Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

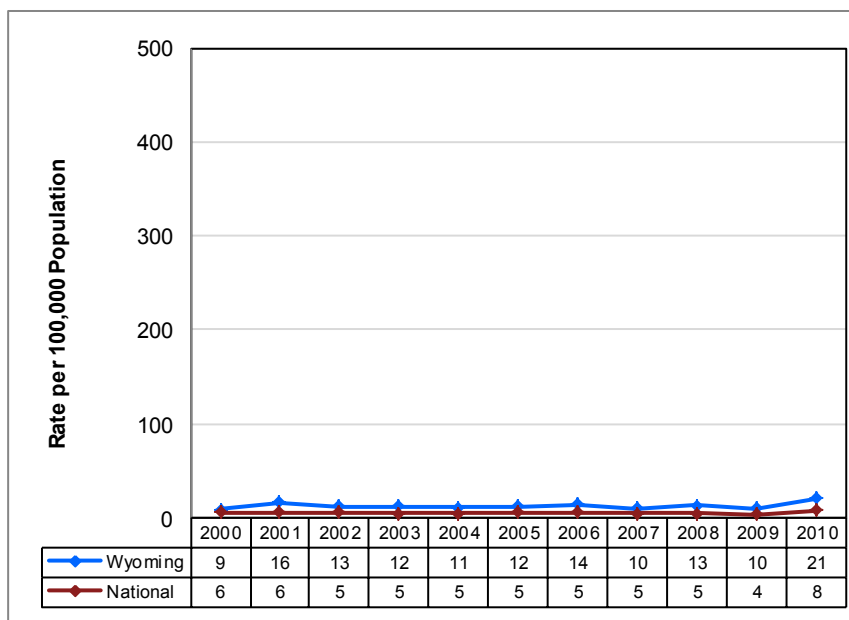
## Total



**Definition:**

**Data Source:**

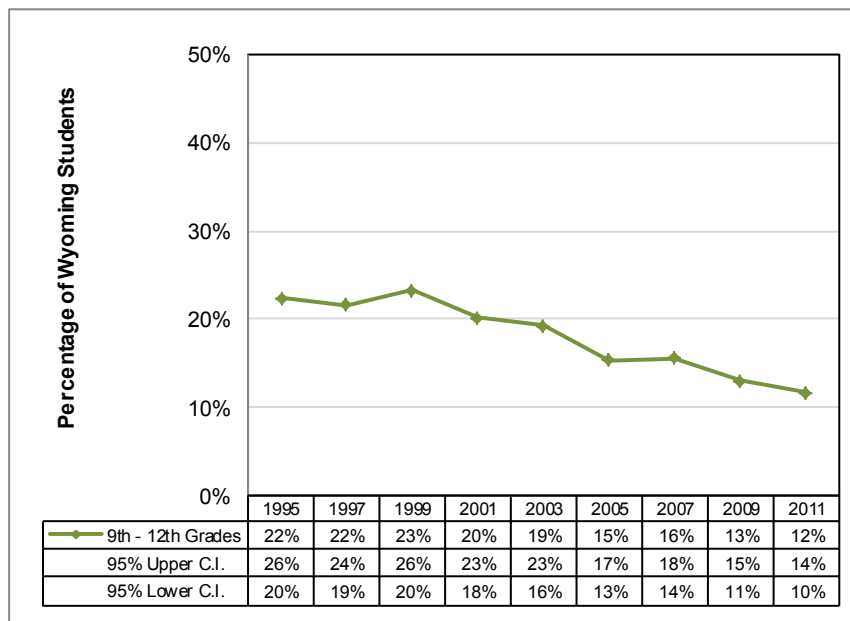
FARS 2000–2010



# Drinking and Driving

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

### Youth



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011



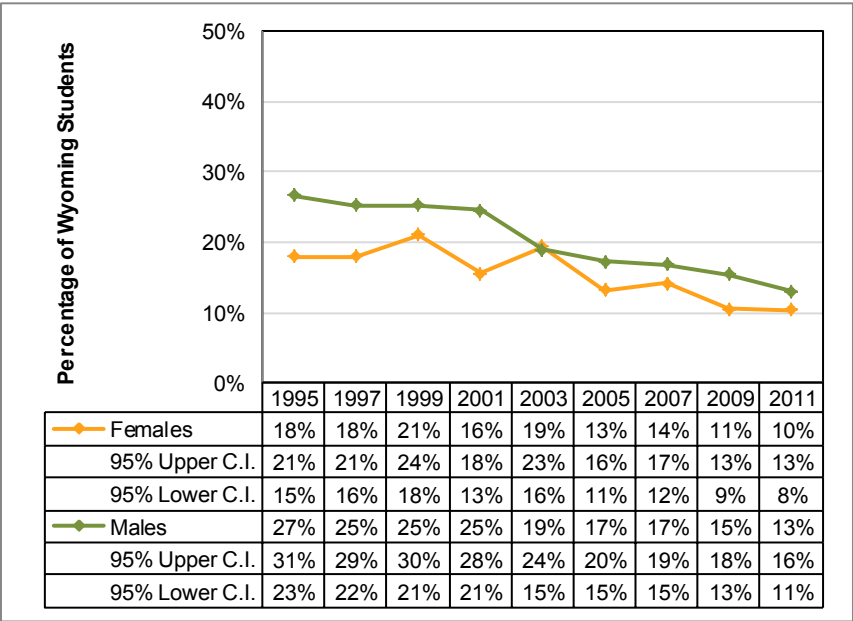
ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES

Drinking and Driving  
Youth  
by Gender

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

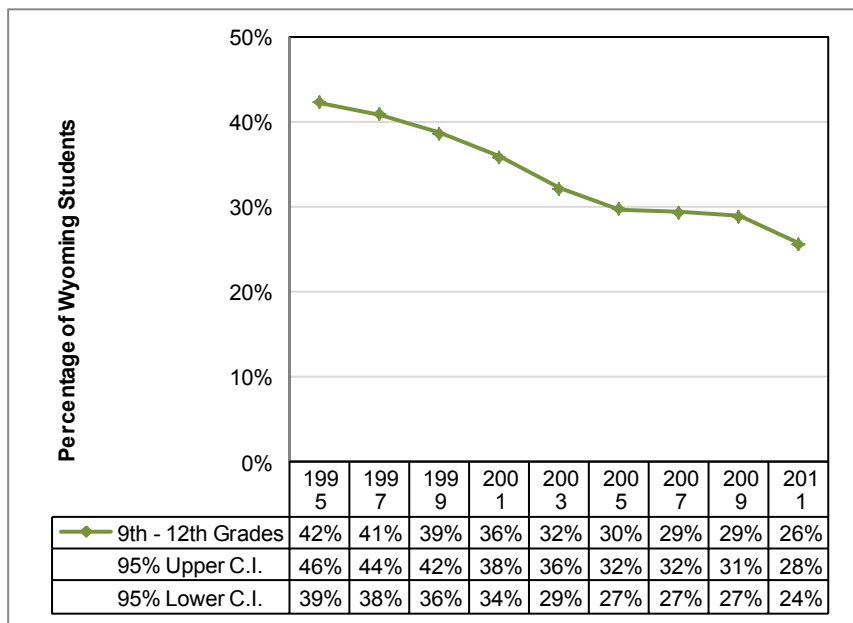
**Definition:**  
The percentage of Wyoming students who reported that they drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey (grades 9 through 12 by gender).

**Data Source:**



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

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

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

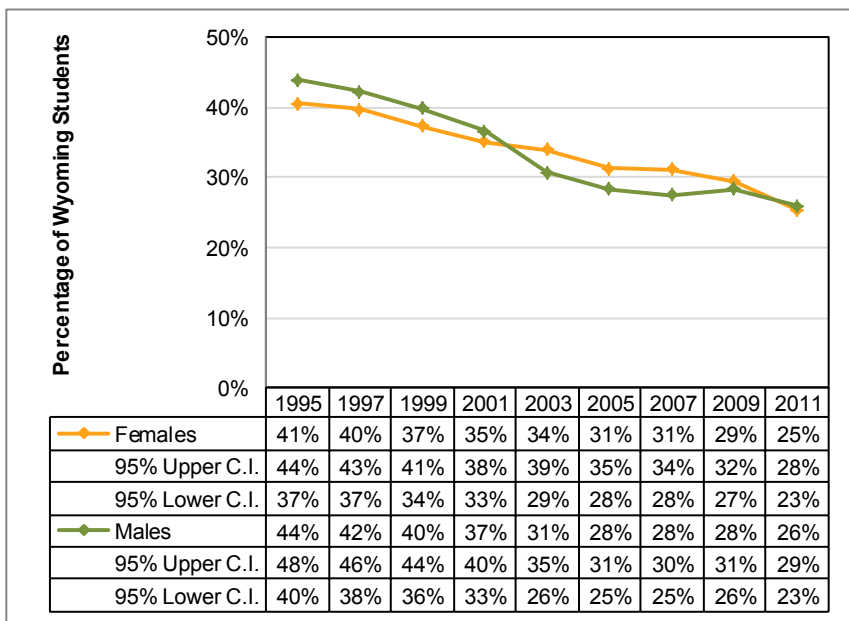
**Chart 13: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

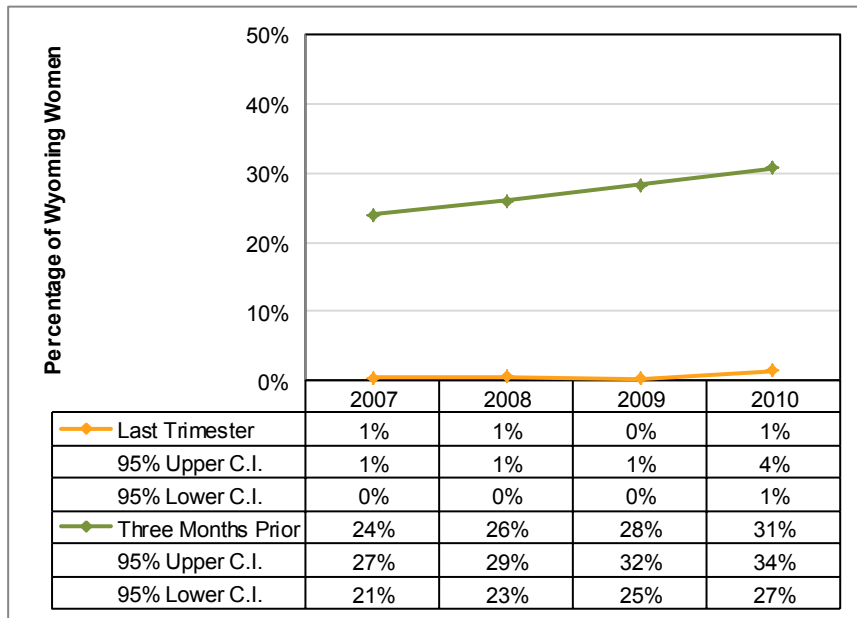
**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011



# Binge Drinking Before and During Pregnancy

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PRAMS 2007–2010

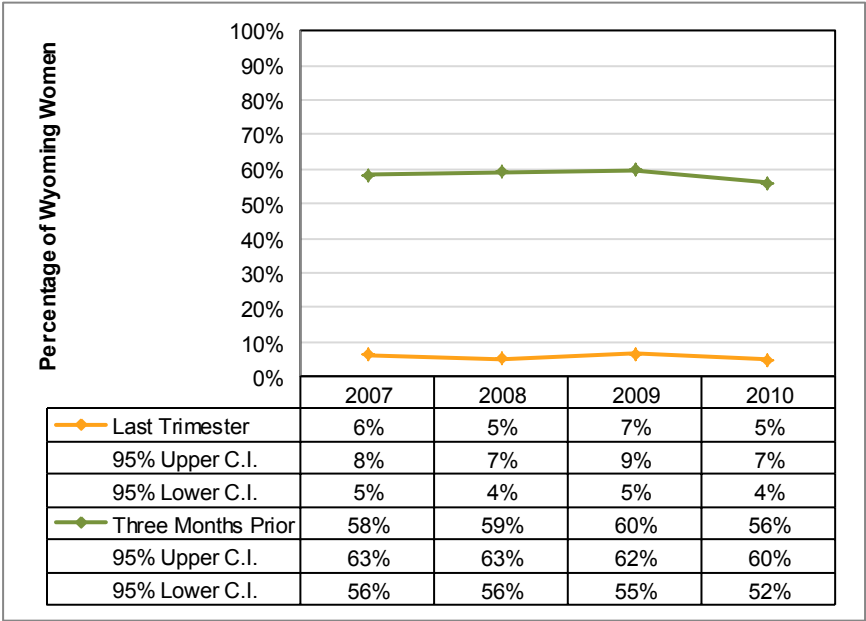
ALCOHOL  
CONSEQUENCES

Alcohol Use Before  
and During Pregnancy

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

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

**Data Source:**  
PRAMS 2007–2010

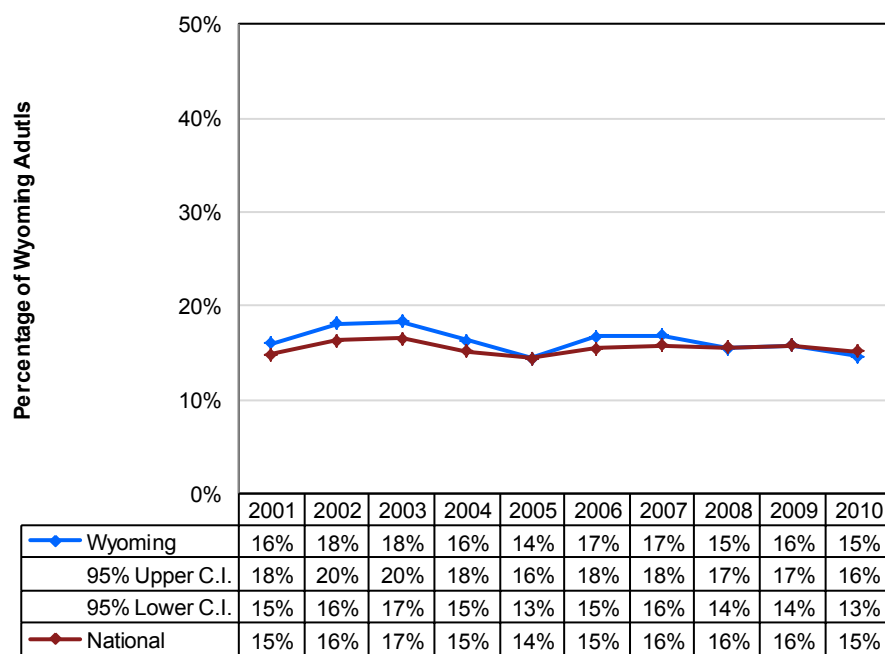




# Binge Drinking

## Adults

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 16: Binge Drinking—  
Adults**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2001–2010

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## Binge Drinking

### Adults by Age Groups

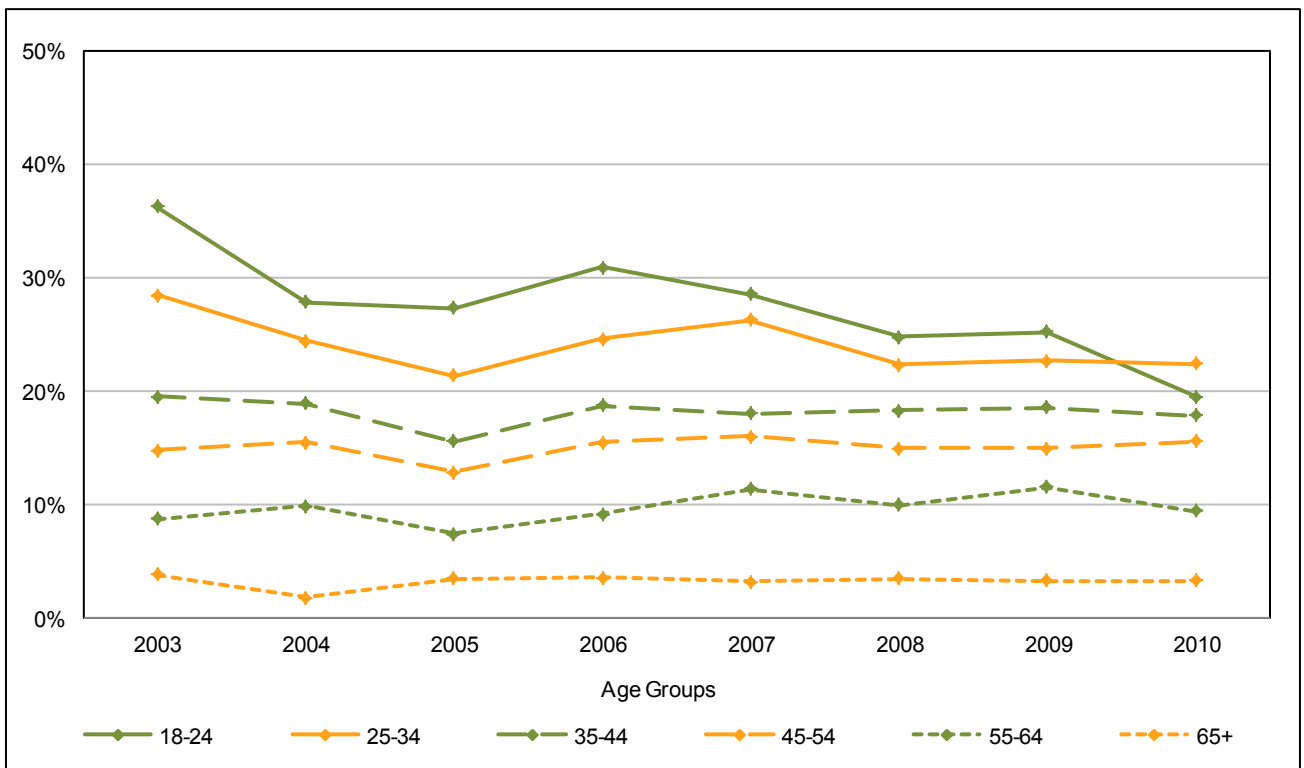
**Chart 17: Binge Drinking**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010



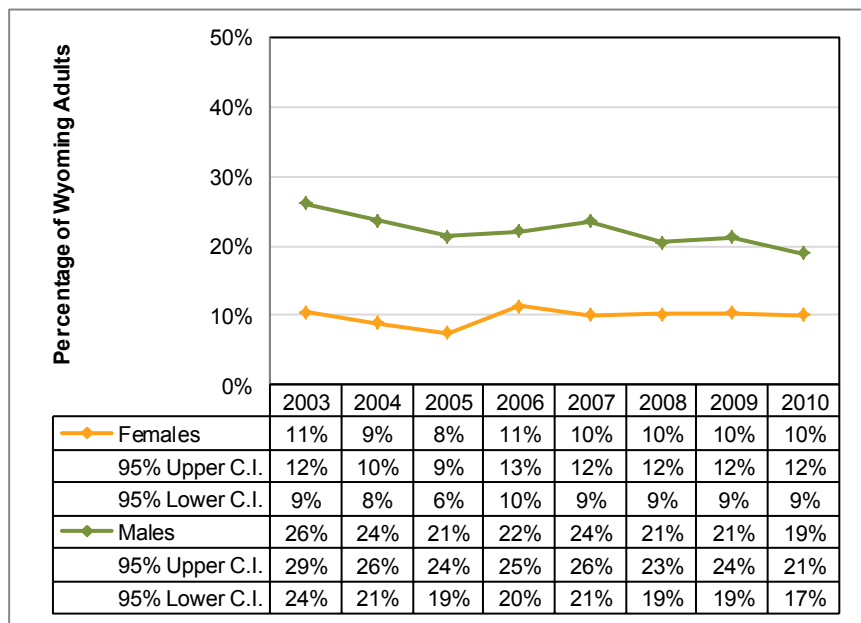
Ages	Year							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
18-24	36%	28%	27%	31%	29%	25%	25%	20%
25-34	29%	24%	21%	25%	26%	22%	23%	22%
35-44	20%	19%	16%	19%	18%	18%	19%	18%
45-54	15%	16%	13%	16%	16%	15%	15%	16%
55-64	9%	10%	7%	9%	11%	10%	12%	9%
65+	4%	2%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%



# Binge Drinking

## Adults by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



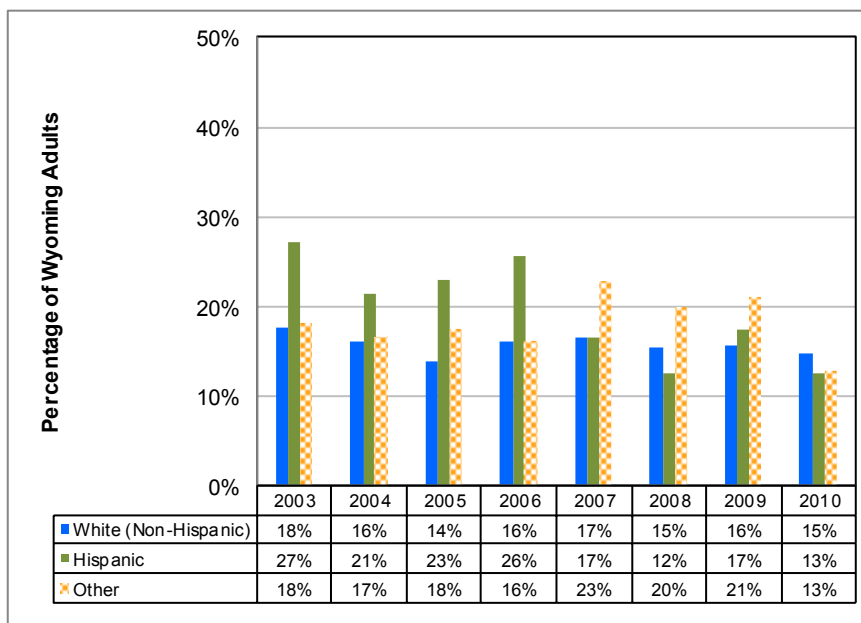
**Chart 18: Binge Drinking  
(Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010





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

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

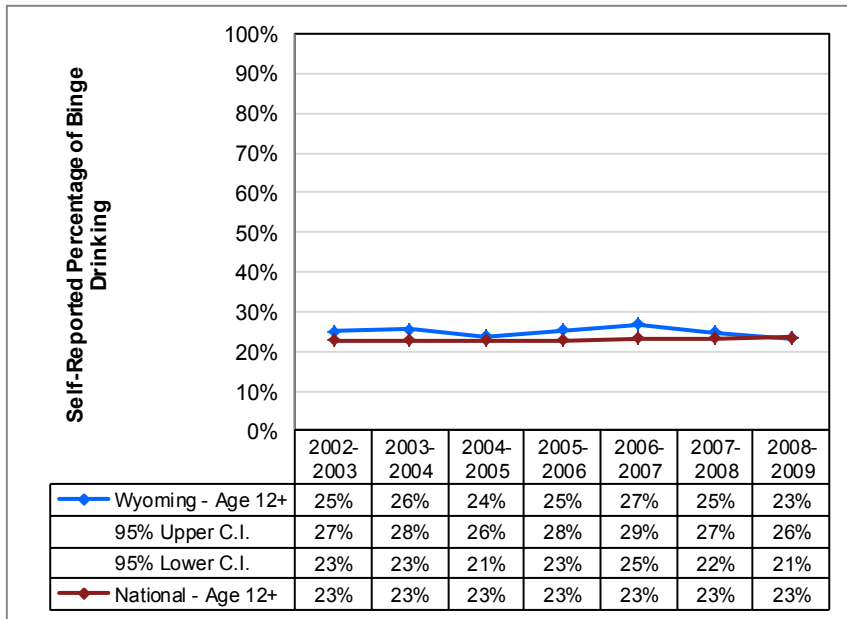
***(Holder, 2000).***



# Binge Drinking

## by Age Groups

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



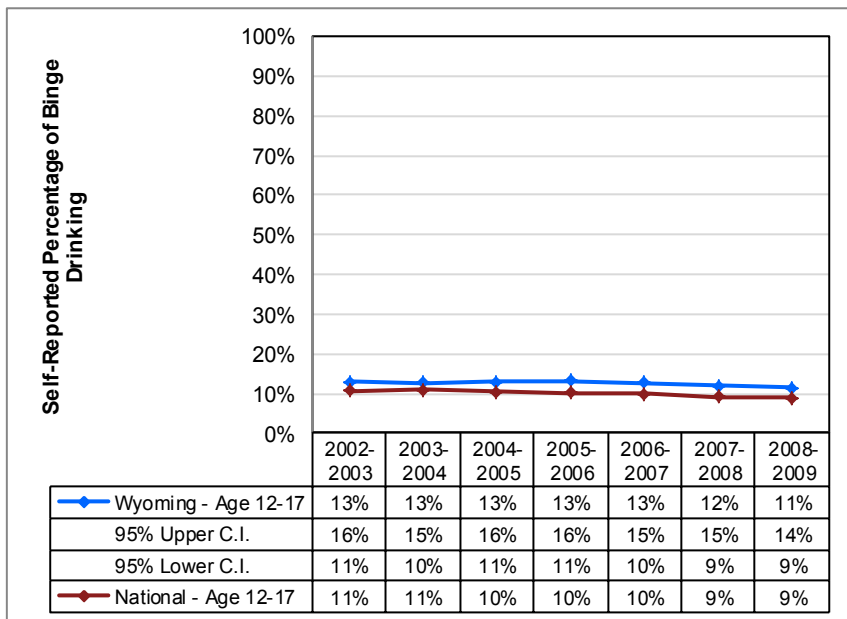
**Chart 20: Binge Drinking (Ages 12+)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## Binge Drinking by Age Groups



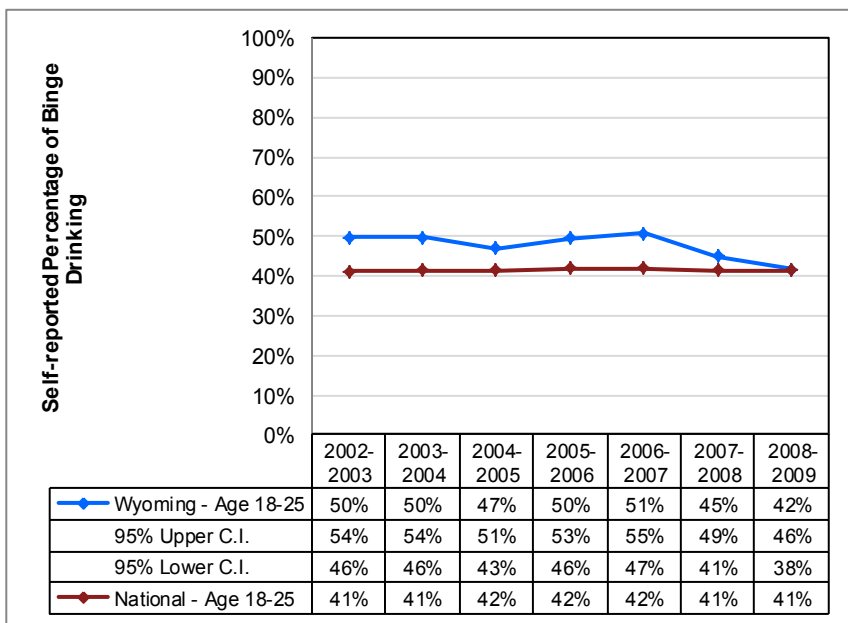
**Chart 22: Binge Drinking (Ages 18-25)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009



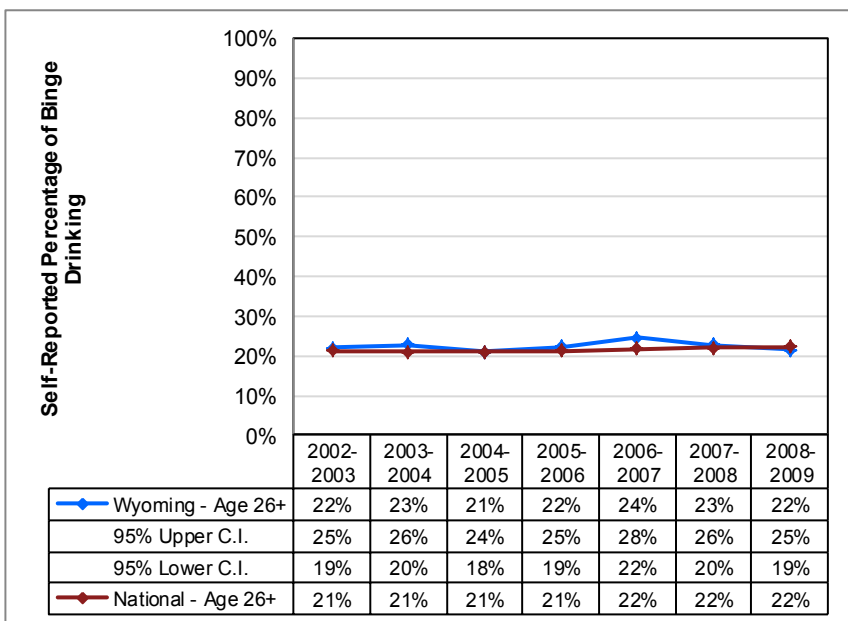
**Chart 23: Binge Drinking—Adults by Age, (Ages 26+)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009

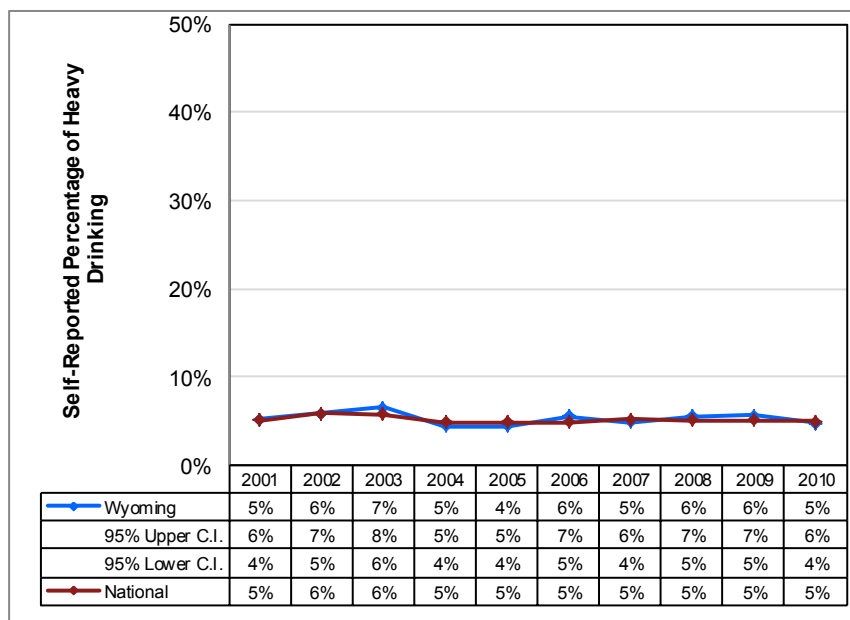




# Heavy Drinking

## Adults

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 24: Adult Heavy Drinking**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2001–2010

ALCOHOL  
CONSUMPTION

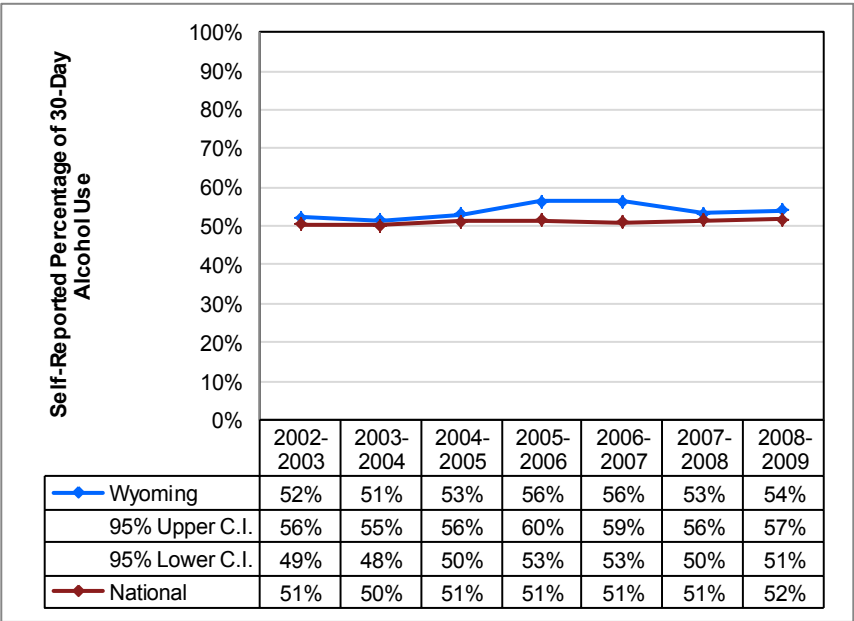
30-Day Alcohol Use  
Adults and Youth



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

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

**Data Source:**  
NSDUH 2002–2009





# Past Month Alcohol



## Use

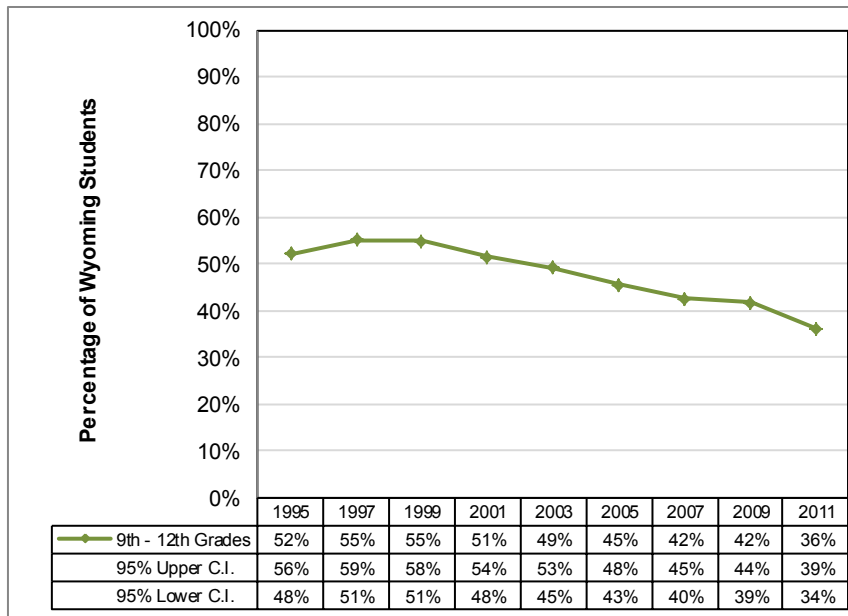


## Youth



## by School Level & Grade

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 26: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

# 30-Day Alcohol Use

## Youth by School Level & Grade

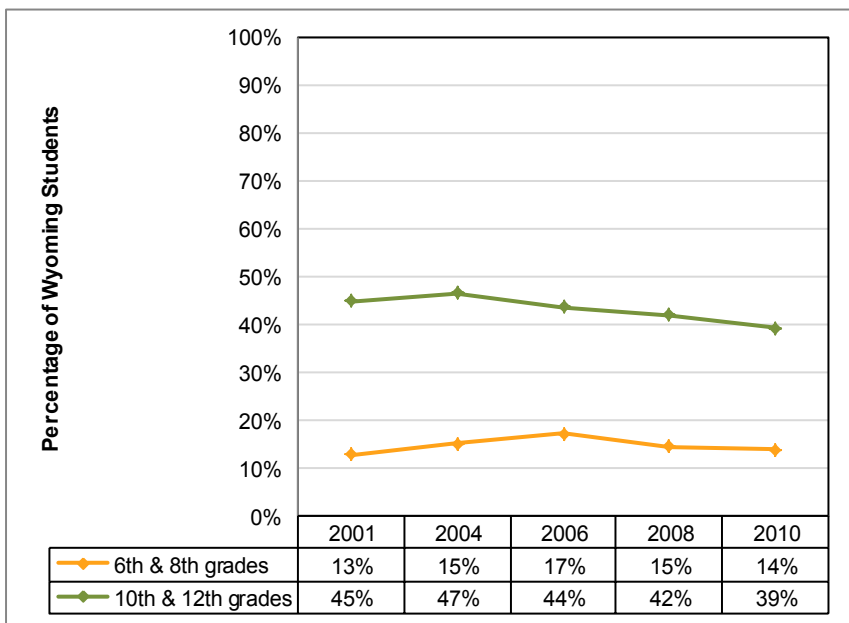
**Chart 27: Wyoming Students'  
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use  
(Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



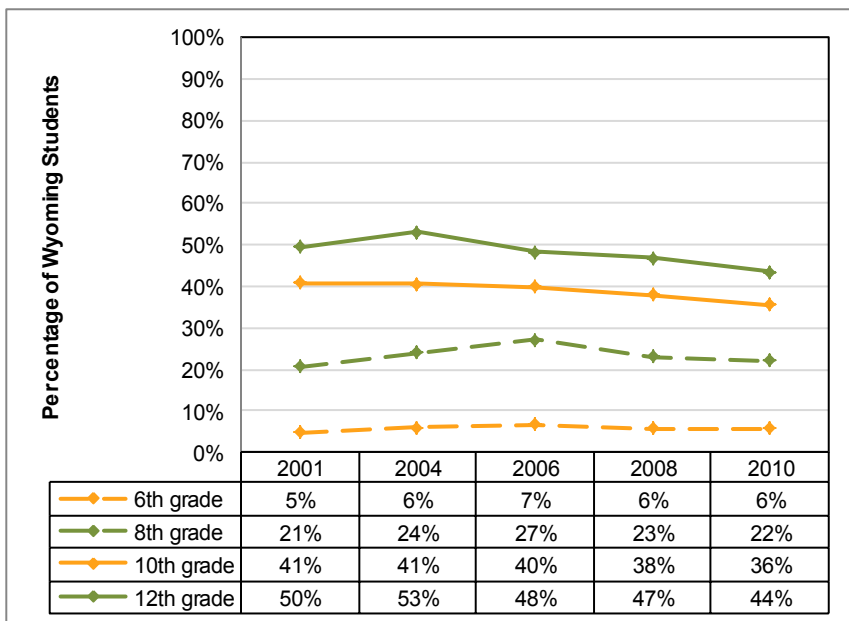
**Chart 28: Wyoming Students'  
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use  
(Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**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.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

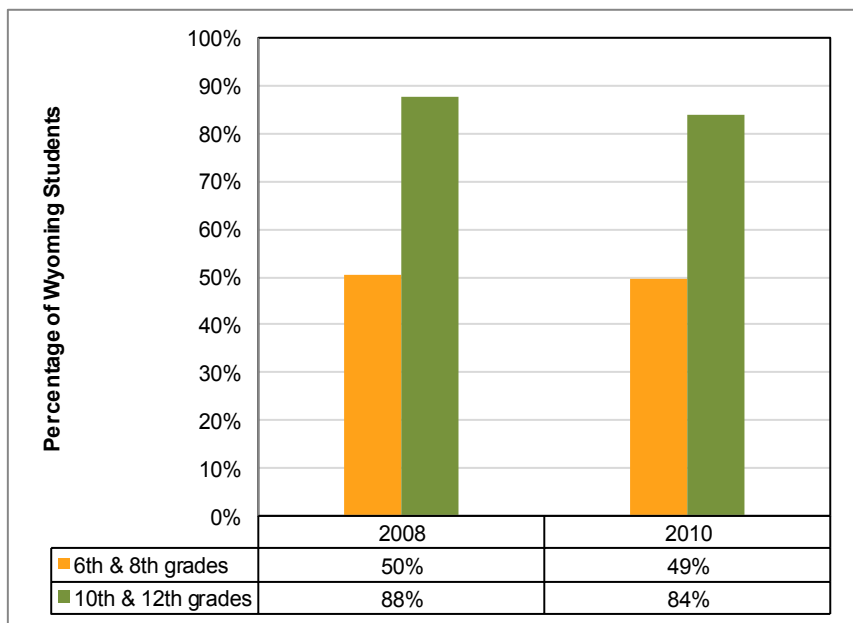


# Social Norms: Binge Drinking

## Youth

### by School Level & Grade

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 29: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



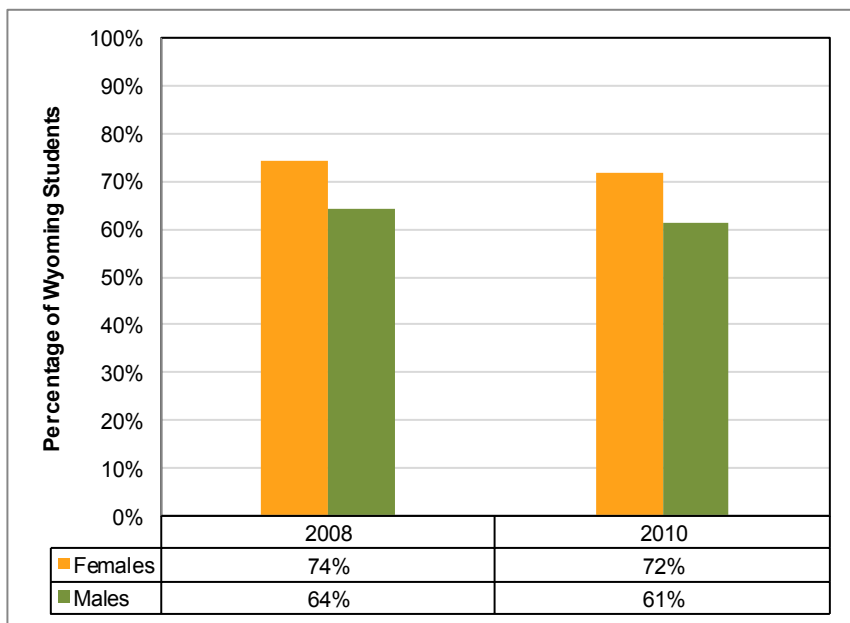
**Chart 31: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



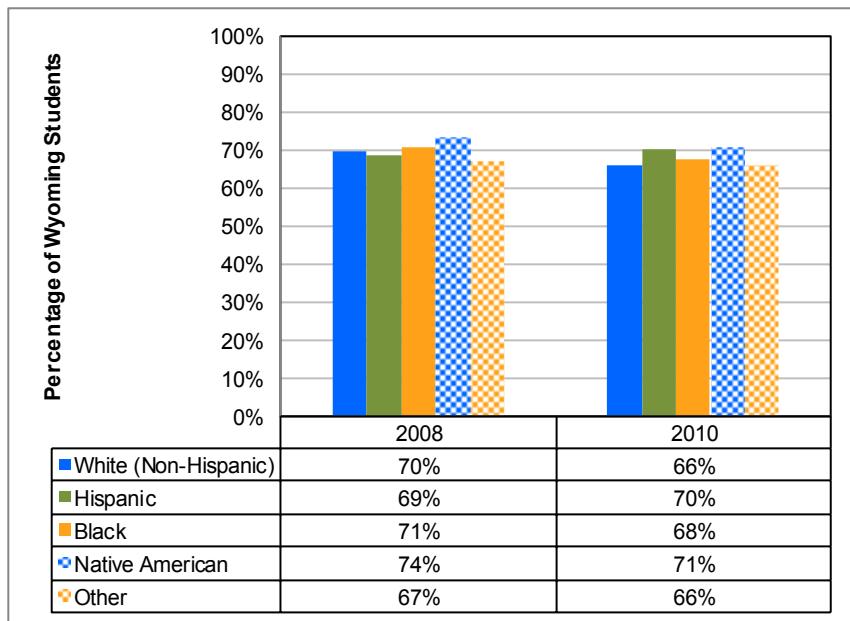
**Chart 32: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

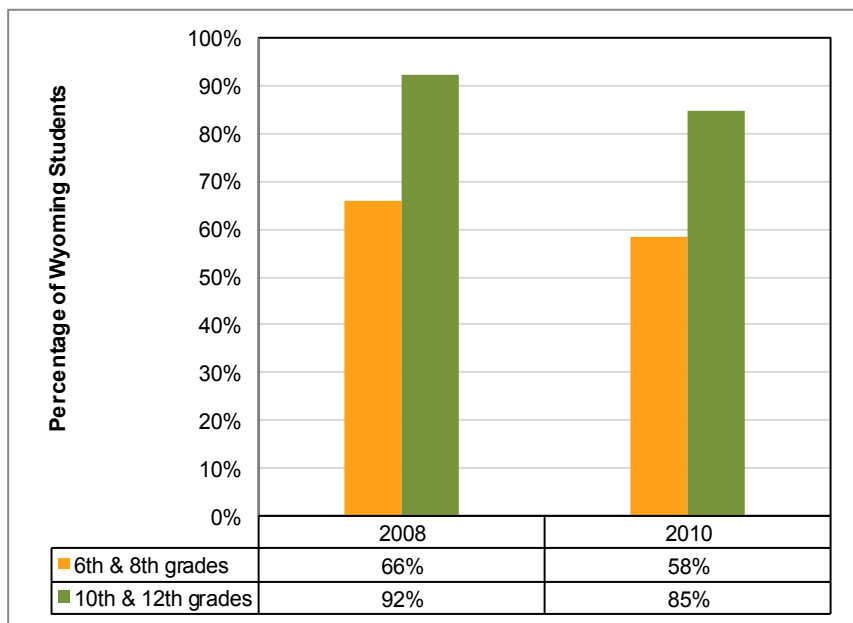
**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



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

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 33: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

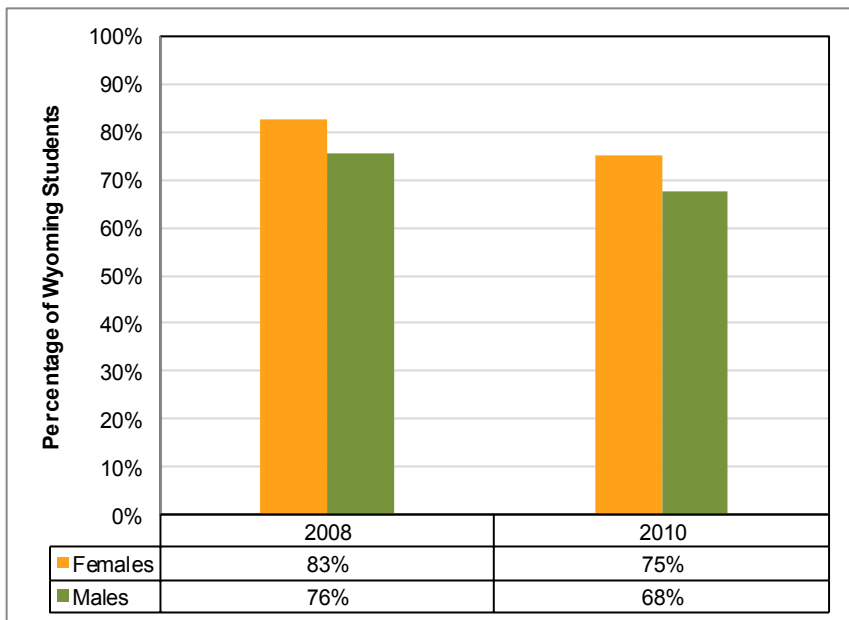
**Chart 35: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



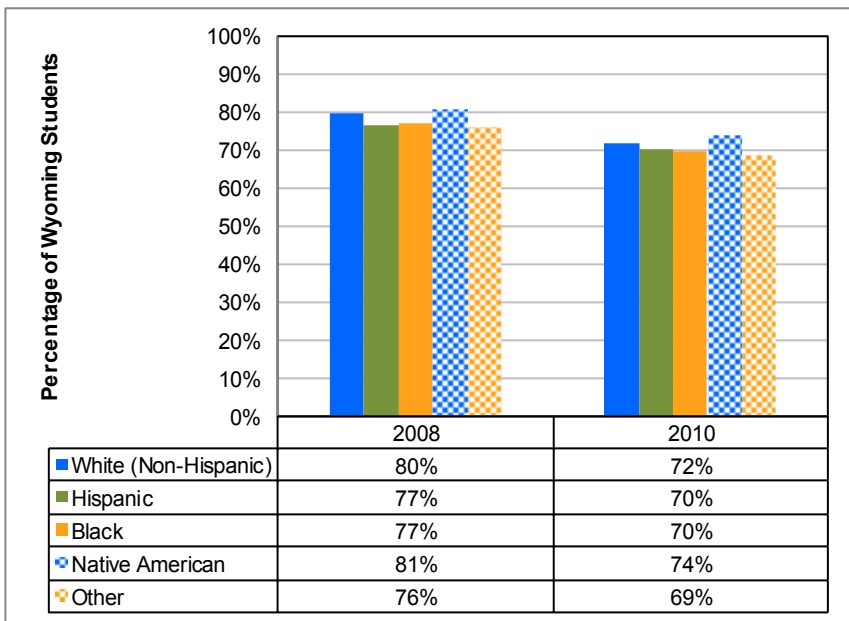
**Chart 36: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

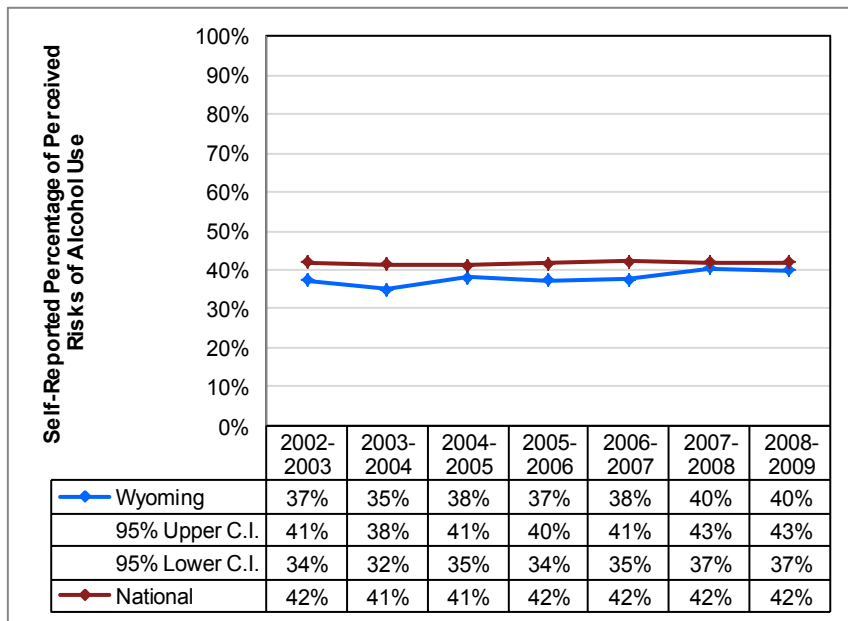
PNA 2008, 2010





# Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009

ALCOHOL  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS

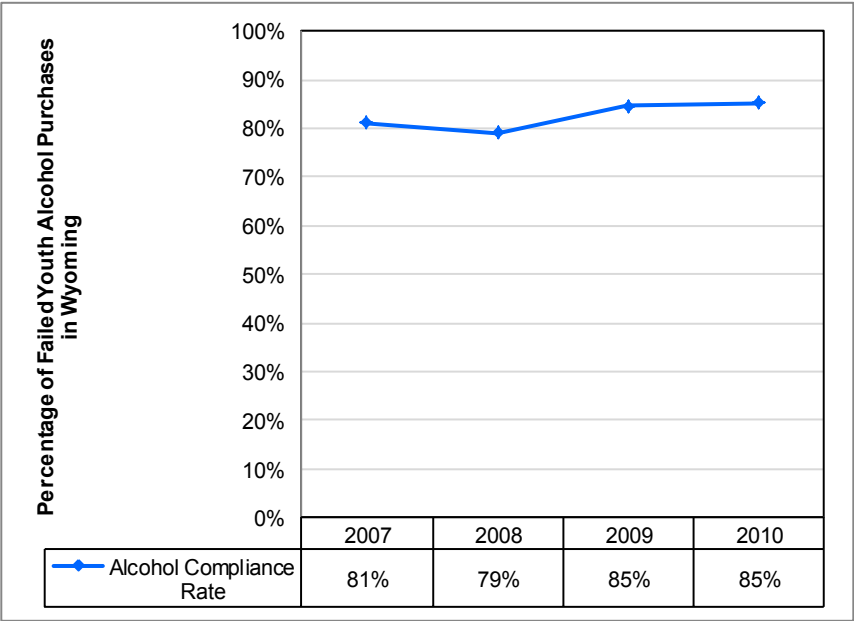
Alcohol Compliance  
Rate



Chart 38: Alcohol Compliance

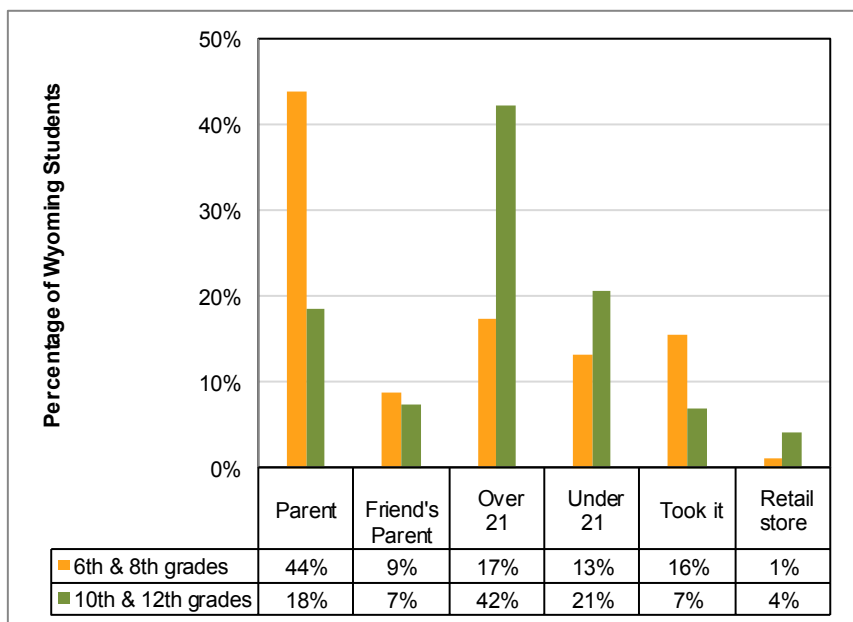
**Definition:**  
The percentage of purchases of alcohol by minors which failed.

**Data Source:**  
WASCOP-CC 2007–2010



# Source of Last Alcoholic Drink Youth by School Level

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 39: Wyoming Students' Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from a parent, friend's parent, an individual over the age of 21, an individual under the age of 21, a retail store, or taking it.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2010

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

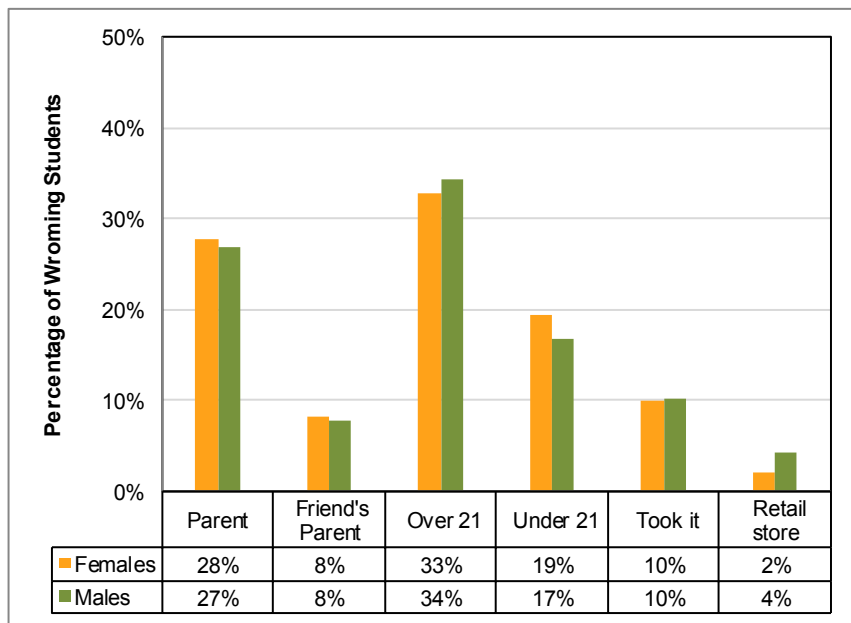
**Chart 40: Wyoming Students' Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from a parent, friend's parent, an individual over the age of 21, an individual under the age of 21, a retail store, or taking it.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2010



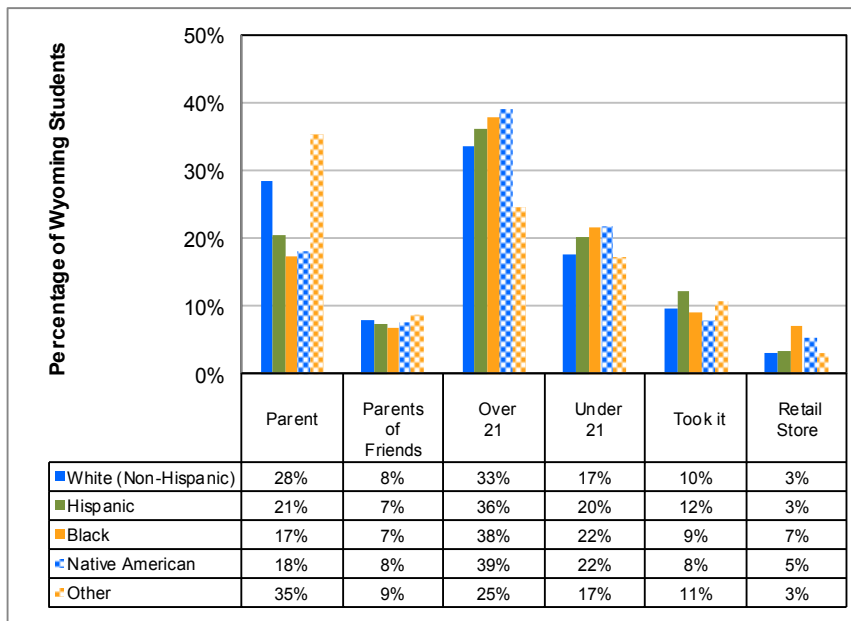
**Chart 41: Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming students who reported getting their last drink of alcohol from a parent, friend's parent, an individual over the age of 21, an individual under the age of 21, a retail store, or taking it.

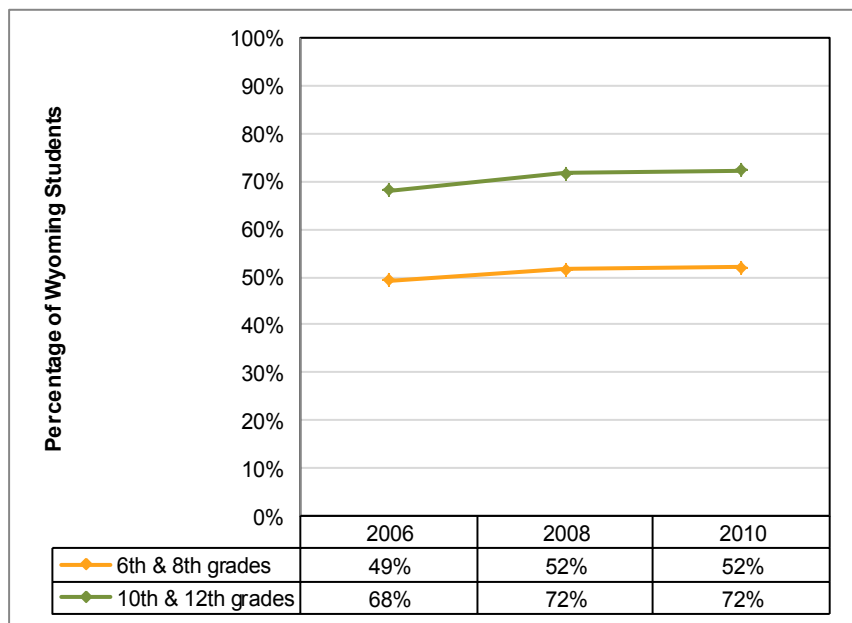
**Data Source:**

PNA 2010



# Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold Youth by School Level

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 42: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2010



## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

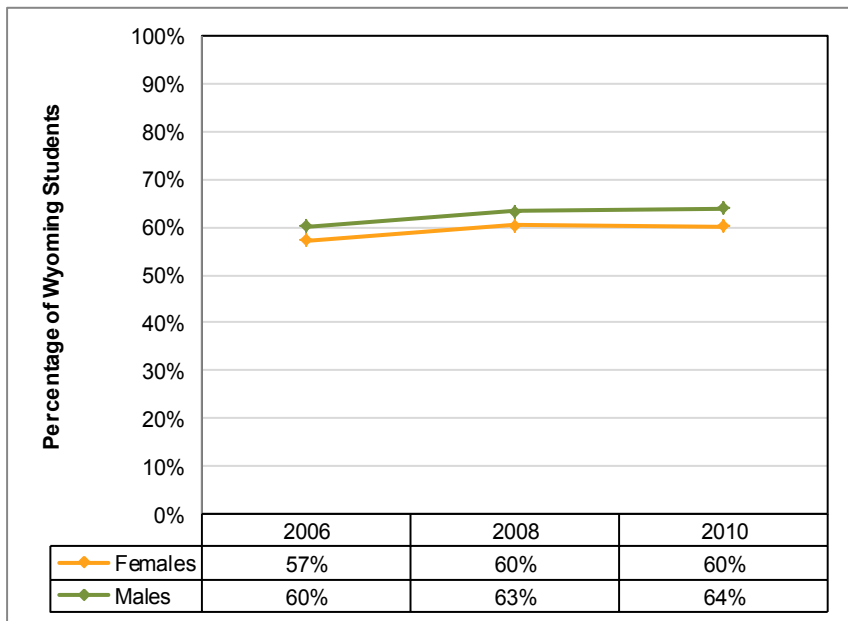
**Chart 43: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Females and Males)**

**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



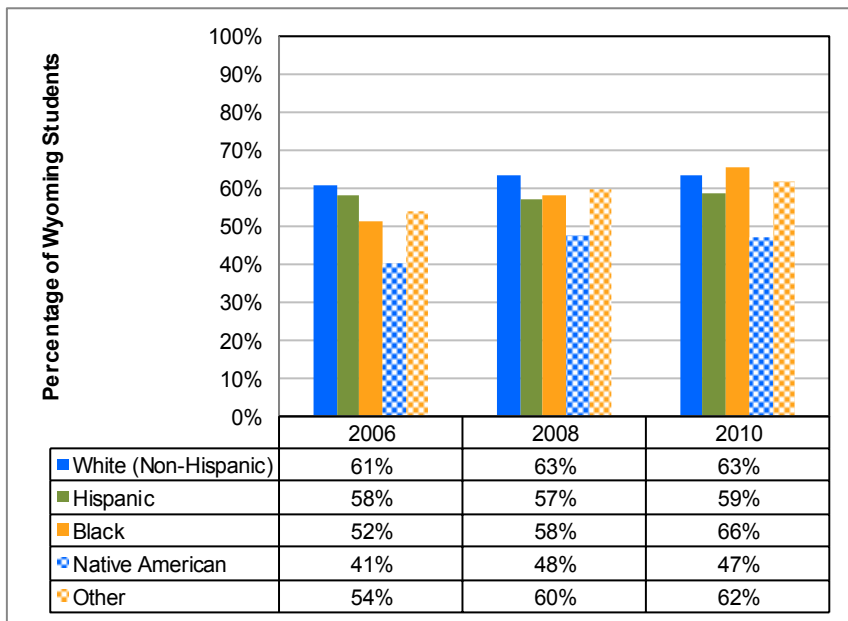
**Chart 44: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

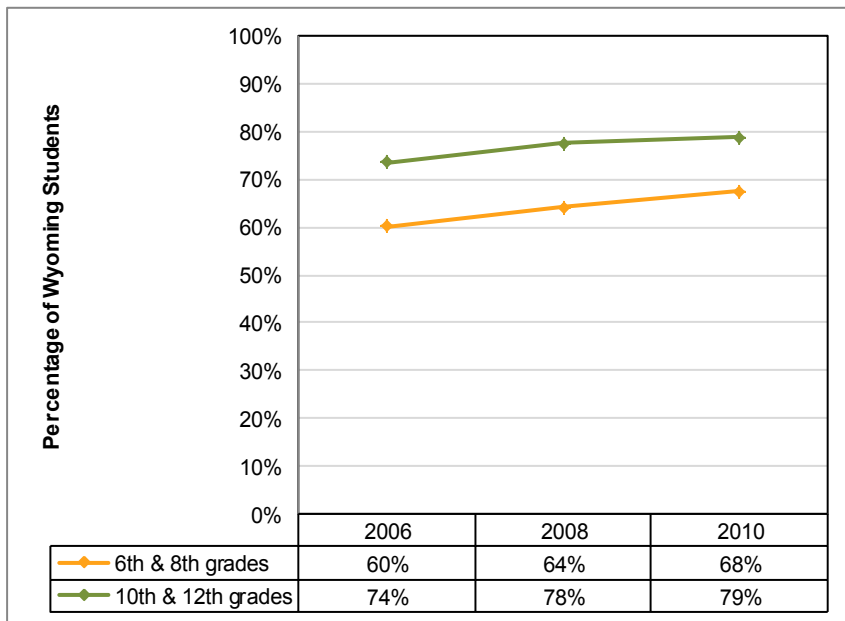
**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2010



# Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking Youth by School Level

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 45: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2010

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

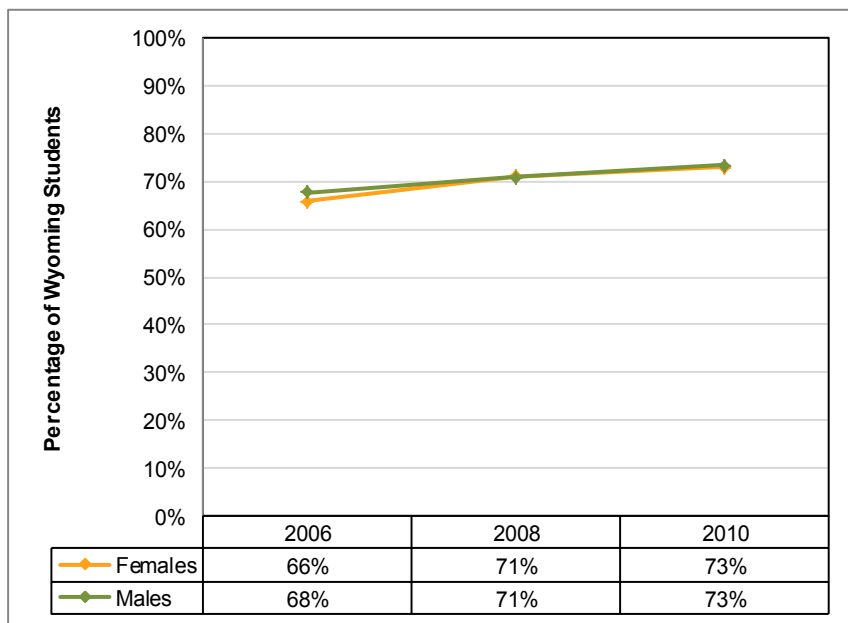
**Chart 46: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Females and Males)**

**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



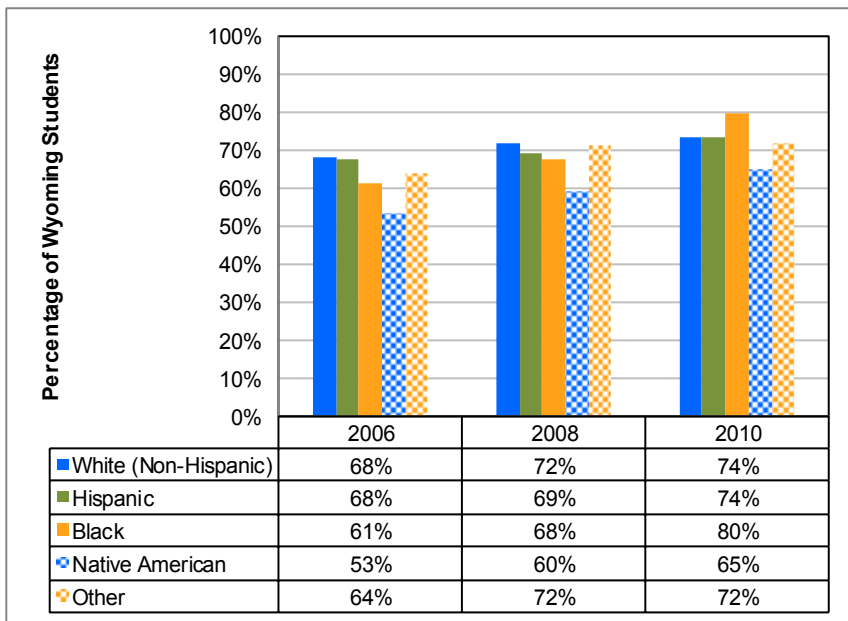
**Chart 47: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

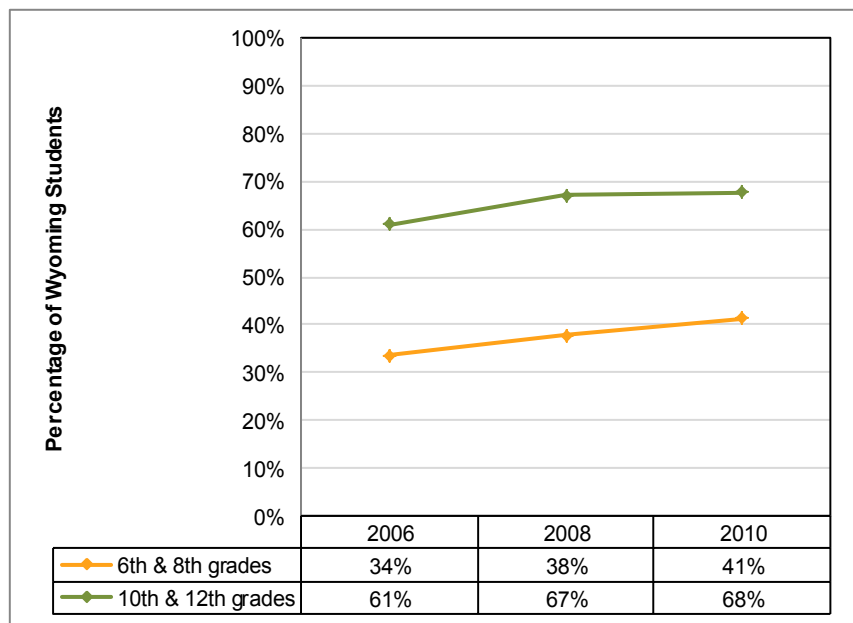
**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2010



# Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated Youth by School Level

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 48: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2010

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

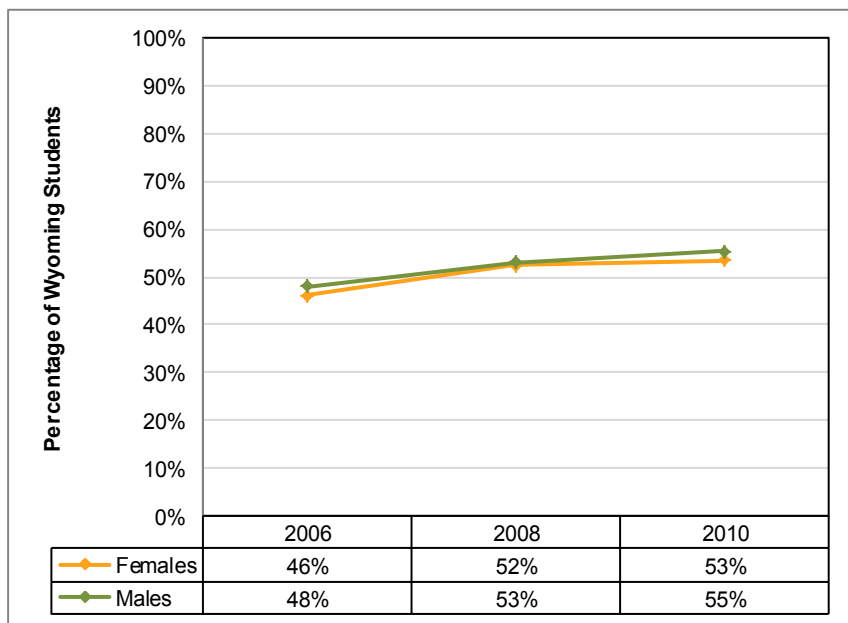
**Chart 49: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Females and Males)**

**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



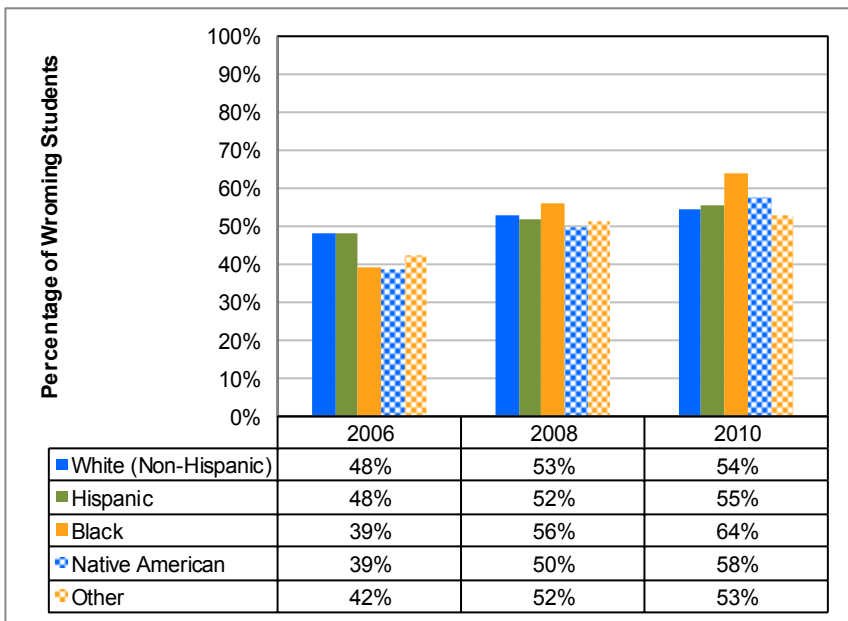
**Chart 50: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

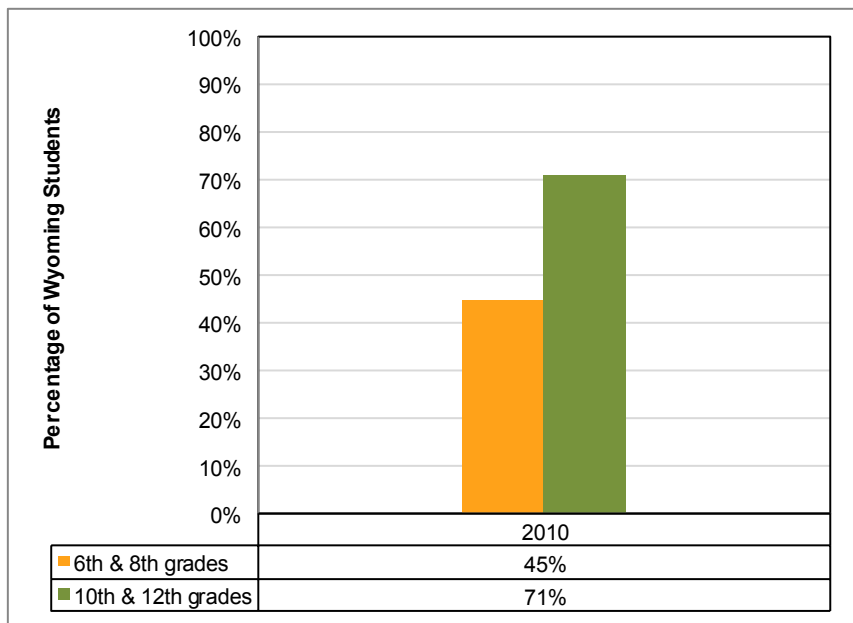
PNA 2006–2010



# Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

### Youth by School Level and Grade



**Chart 51: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

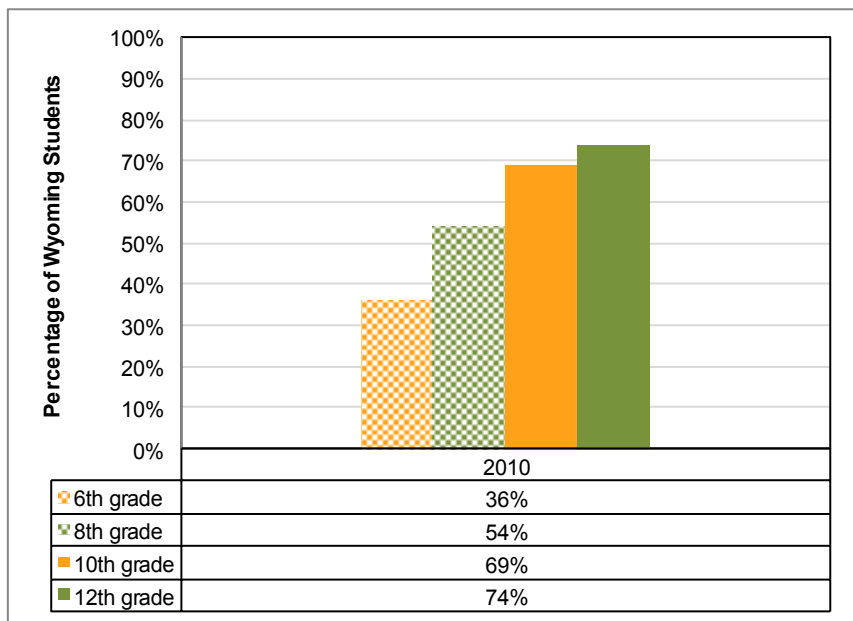
**Definition:**

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

\*Data missing

**Data Source:**

PNA 2010



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

**Definition:**

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

\*Data missing

**Data Source:**

PNA 2010

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

# Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol

## Youth by Gender & Race Ethnicity

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

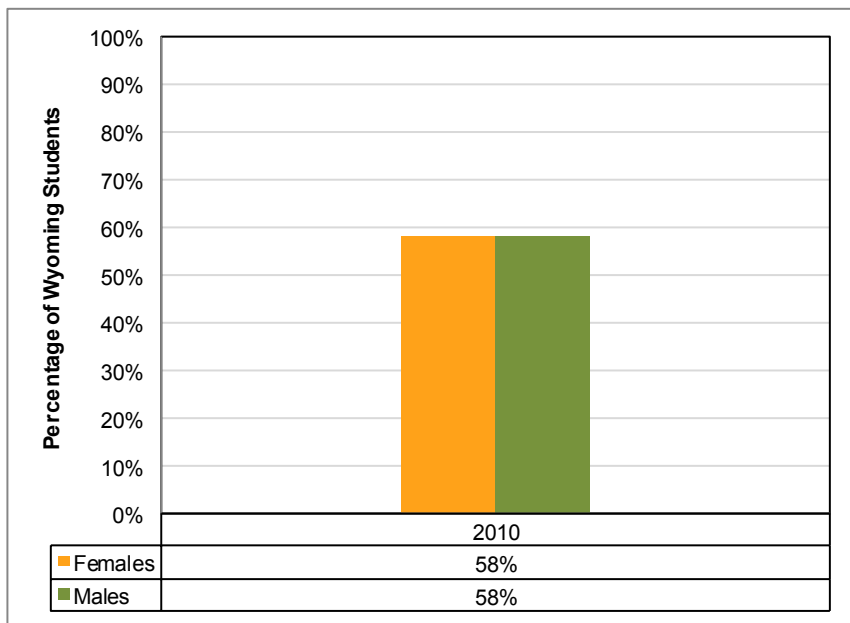
**Definition:**

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

\*Data missing

**Data Source:**

PNA 2010



**Chart 54: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

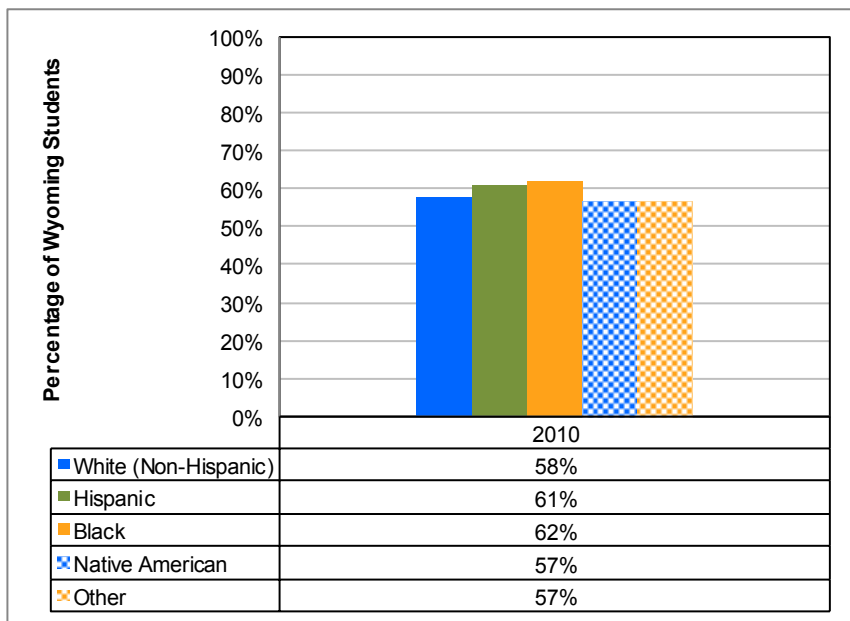
**Definition:**

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

\*Data missing

**Data Source:**

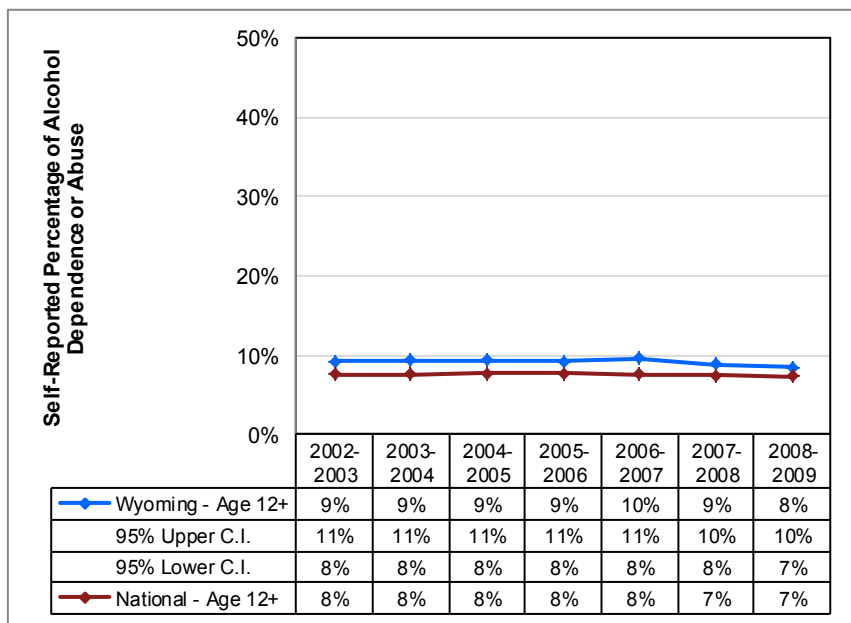
PNA 2010



# Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

## by Age Groups

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



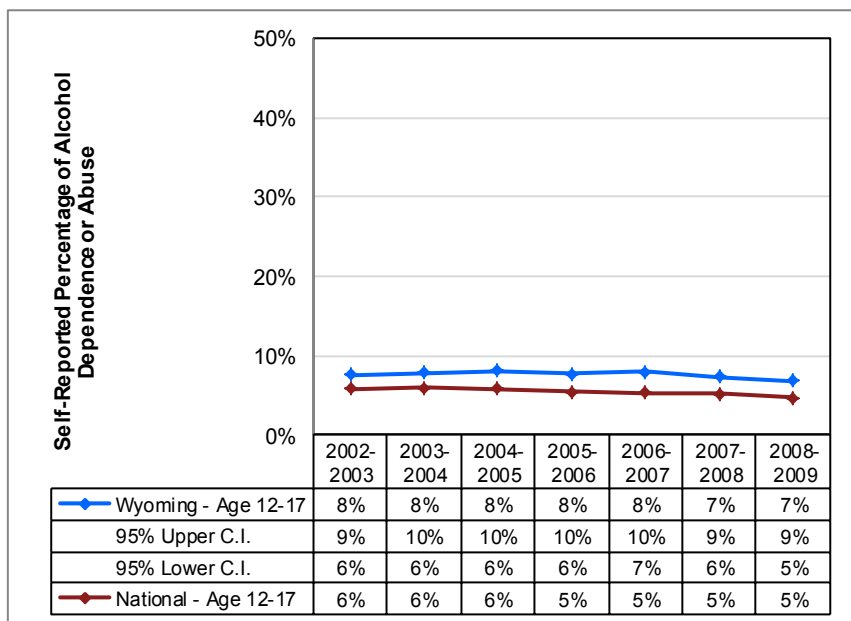
**Chart 55: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12+)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009



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

**Definition:**

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

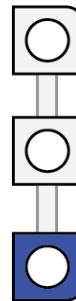
**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009



## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

# Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age Groups



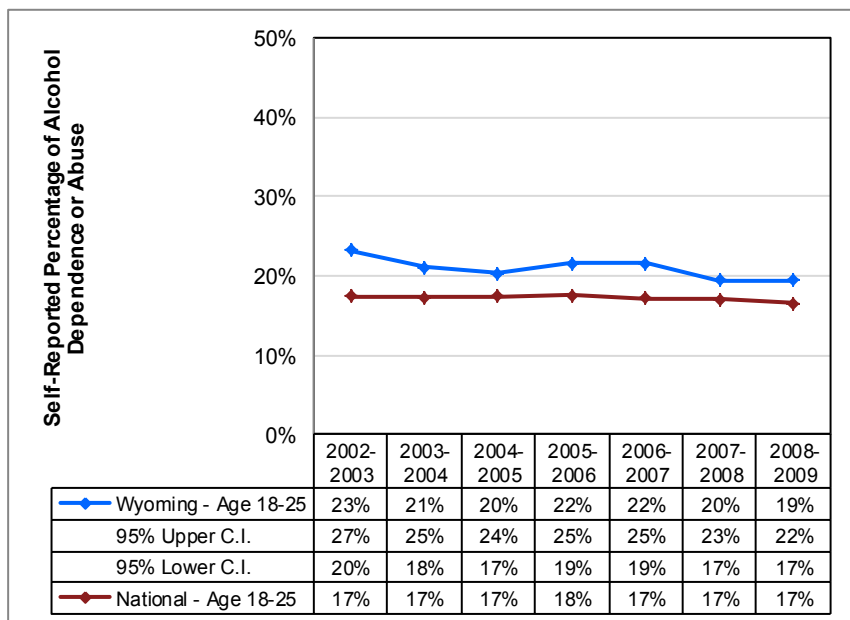
**Chart 57: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 18-25)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009



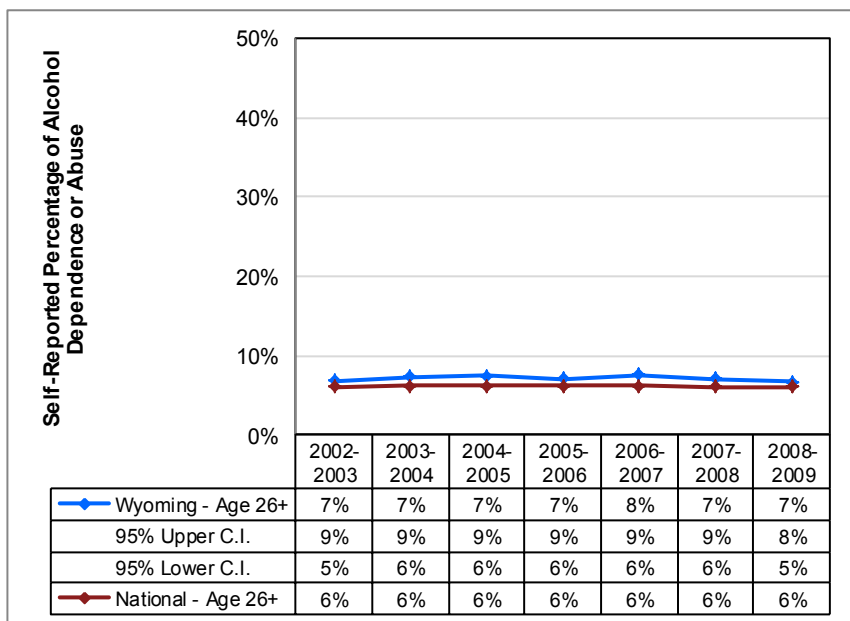
**Chart 58: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 26+)**

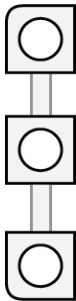
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009







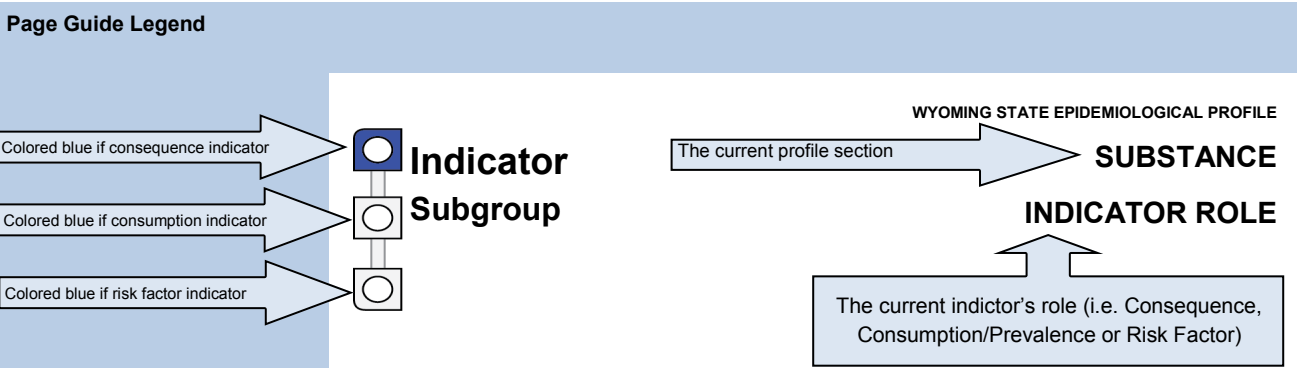
# Tobacco

## Included Variables

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

### Color and Shade Conventions

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

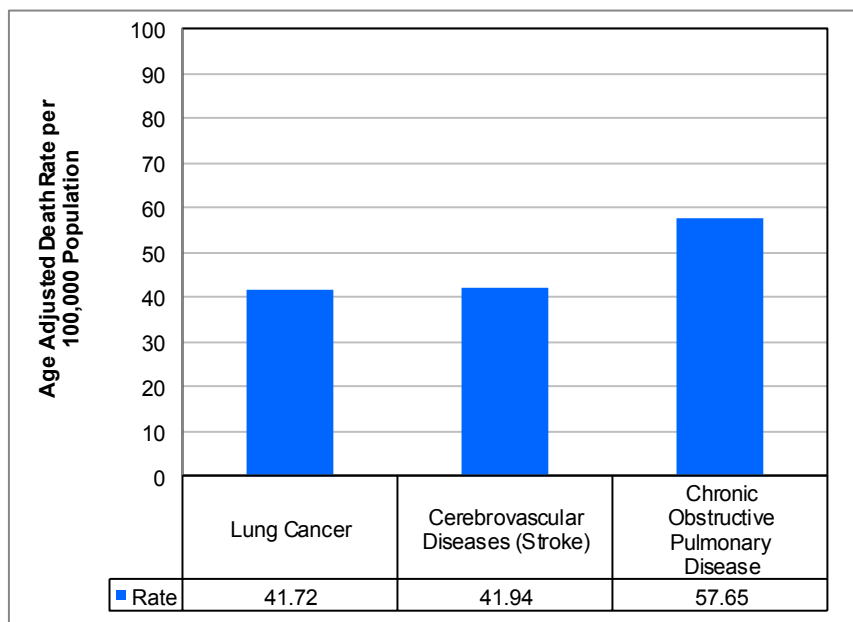


# Tobacco-Related

## Mortality

### by Cause of Death

## TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 59: Wyoming Age Adjusted Death Rate—Lung Cancer, Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke), and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

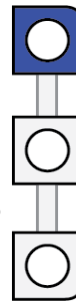
WVS 2008

*Note.* Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing these diseases, smoking is not the only cause of these diseases. Therefore, these estimates should be interpreted with due caution.

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

## TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

## Tobacco-Related Diseases Adults



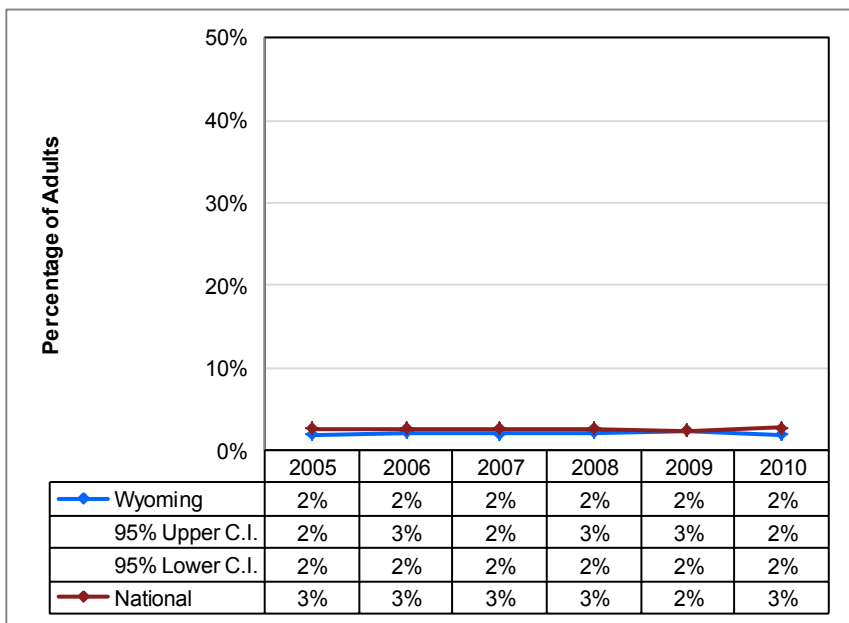
**Chart 60: Self-Reported  
Incidence of Stroke**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having had a stroke.

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2005–2010



*Note.* Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing these diseases, smoking is not the only cause of these diseases. Therefore, these estimates should be interpreted with due caution.

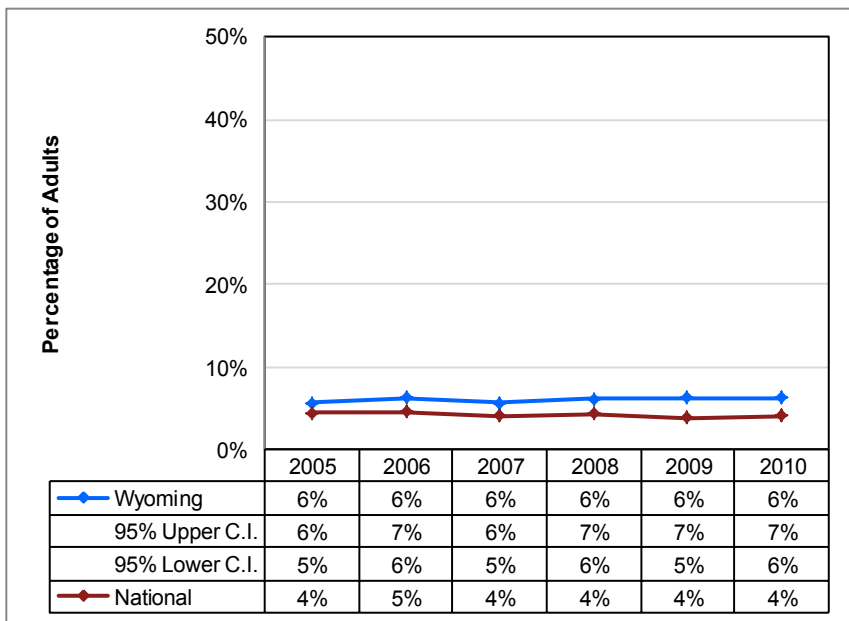
**Chart 61: Self-Reported  
Incidence of Heart Disease**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

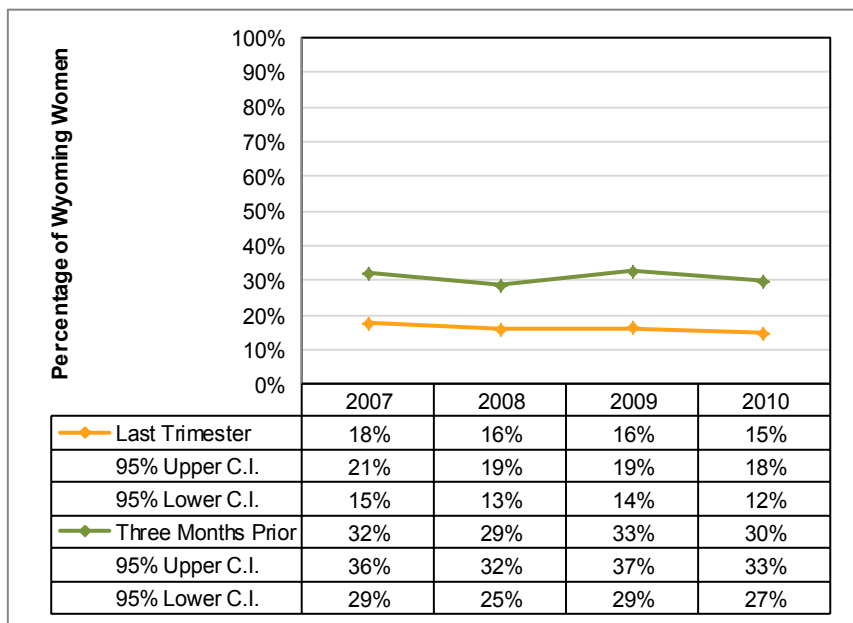
BRFSS 2005–2010



*Note.* Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing these diseases, smoking is not the only cause of these diseases. Therefore, these estimates should be interpreted with due caution.

# Smoking Before and During Pregnancy Adults

## TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PRAMS 2007–2010



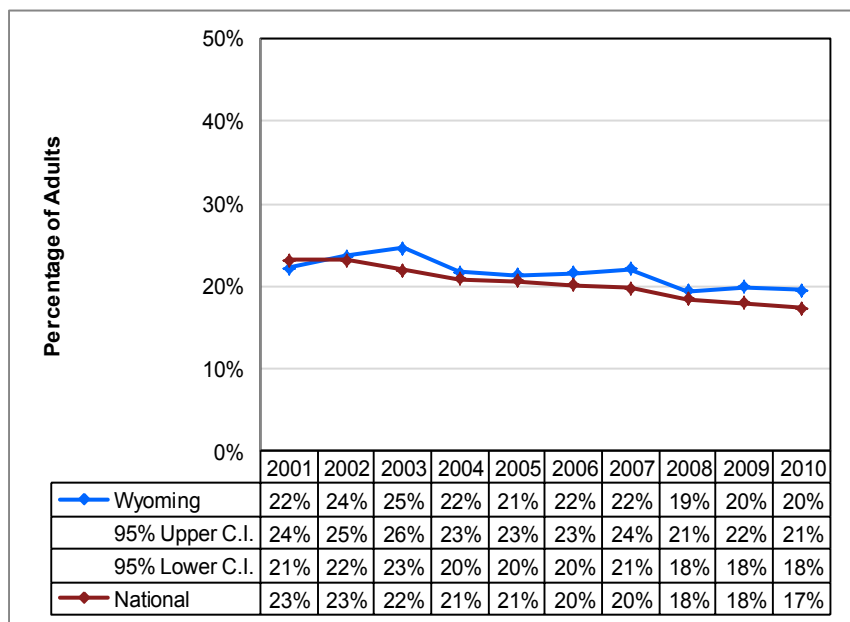
***Based on data from the 1991–1992 National comorbidity study, 41% of people with a mental illness in the past month were current smokers compared to 22.5% of people with no history of mental illness. “Persons with a mental disorder in the past month consumed approximately 44.3% of cigarettes smoked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



# Current Smoking

## Adults

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



**Chart 63: Current Smoking**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2001–2010



## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

## Current Smoking Adults by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

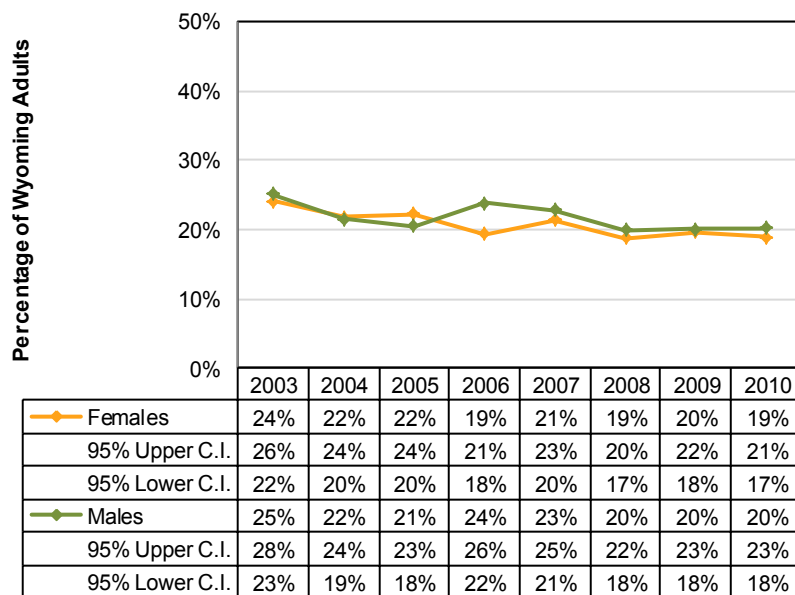
**Chart 64: Current Smoking  
(Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010



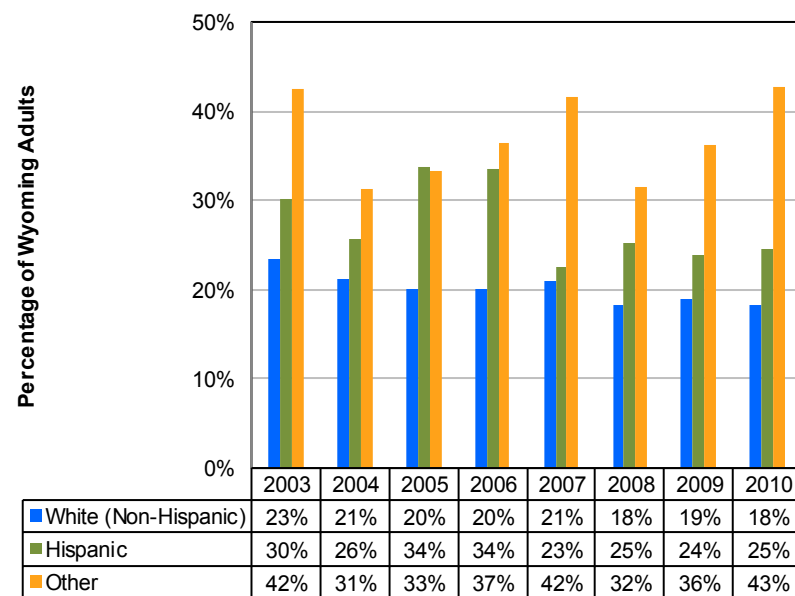
**Chart 65: Current Smoking  
(Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010

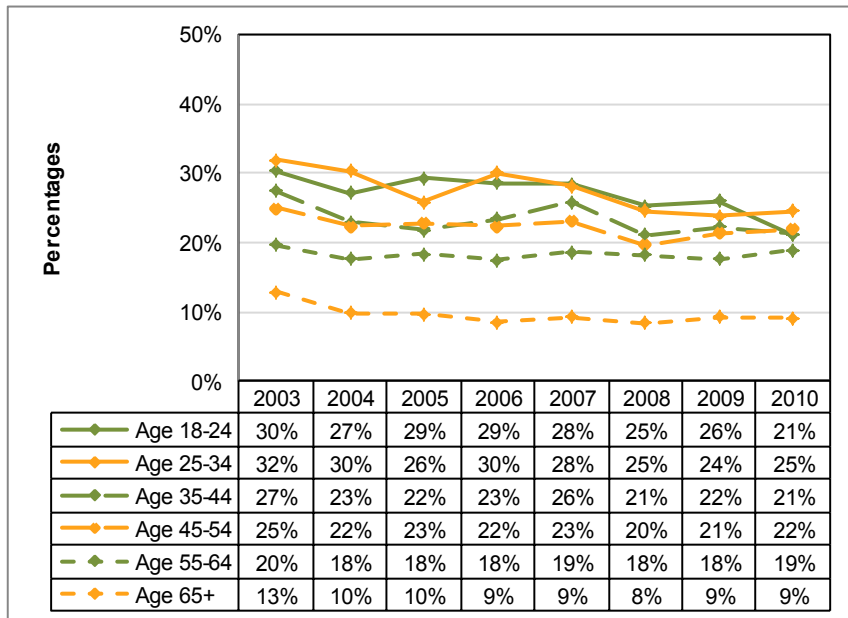




# Current Smoking

## Adults by Age Groups

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



**Chart 66: Current Smoking (Age Groups)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010

TOBACCO  
CONSUMPTION

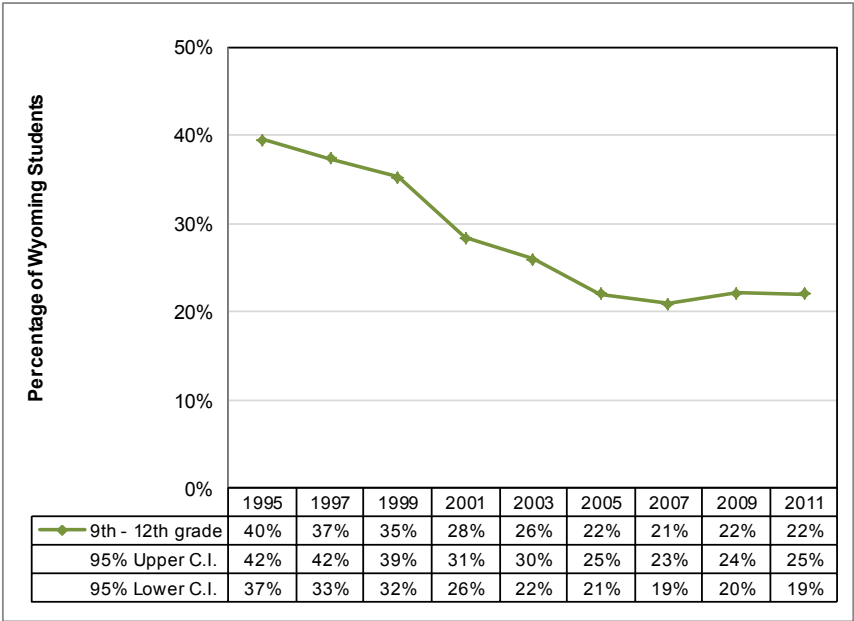
Current Smoking

Youth  
by Grade

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

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

**Data Source:**  
YRBS 1995–2011

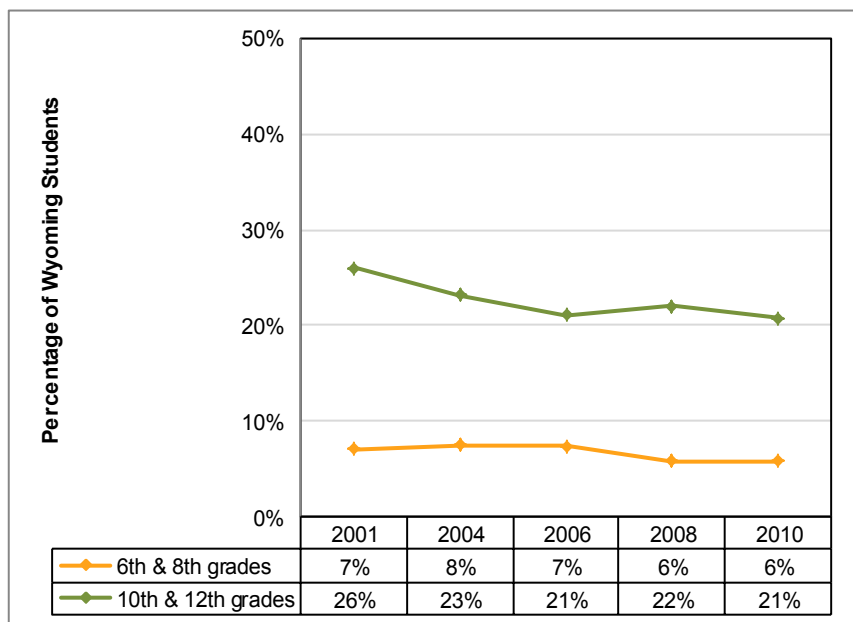


# Current Smoking

## Youth

### by School Level & Grade

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



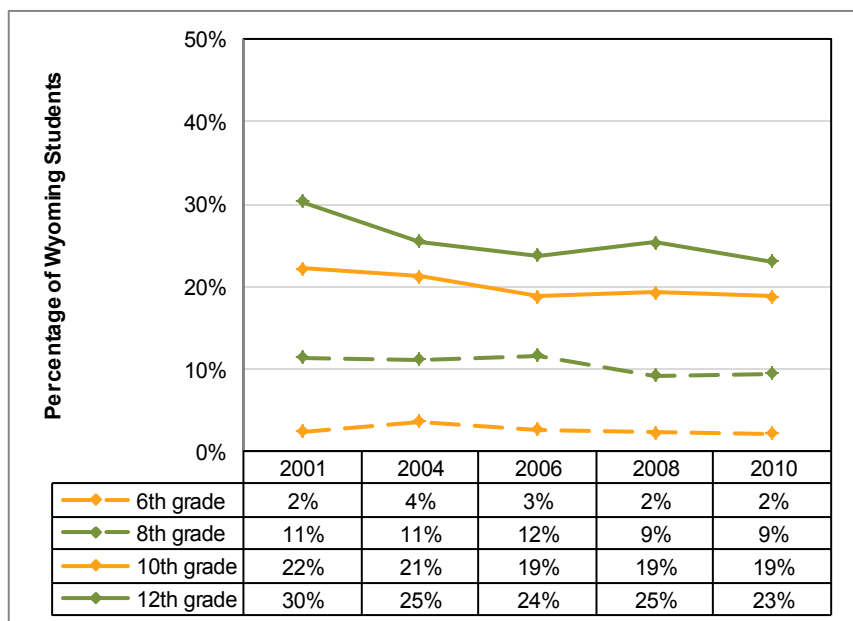
**Chart 68: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



**Chart 69: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

## Current Smoking

### Youth by Gender

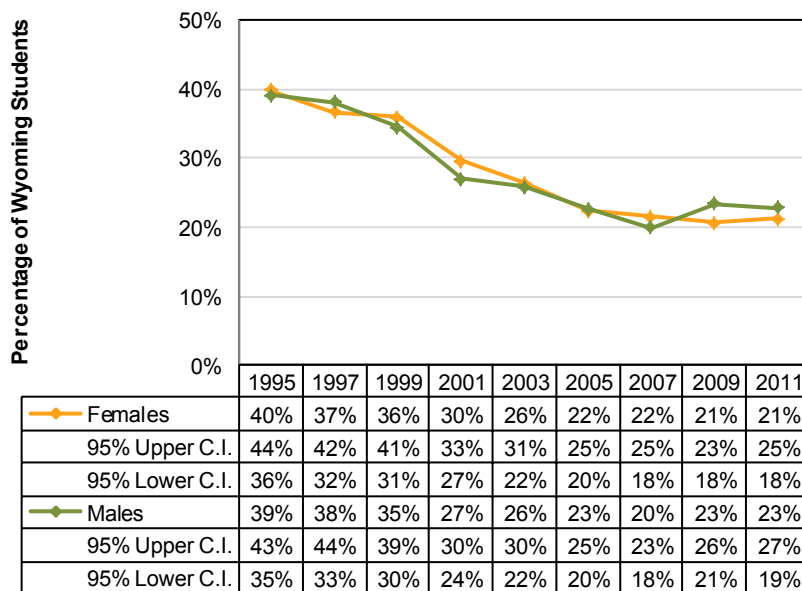
**Chart 70: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011



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

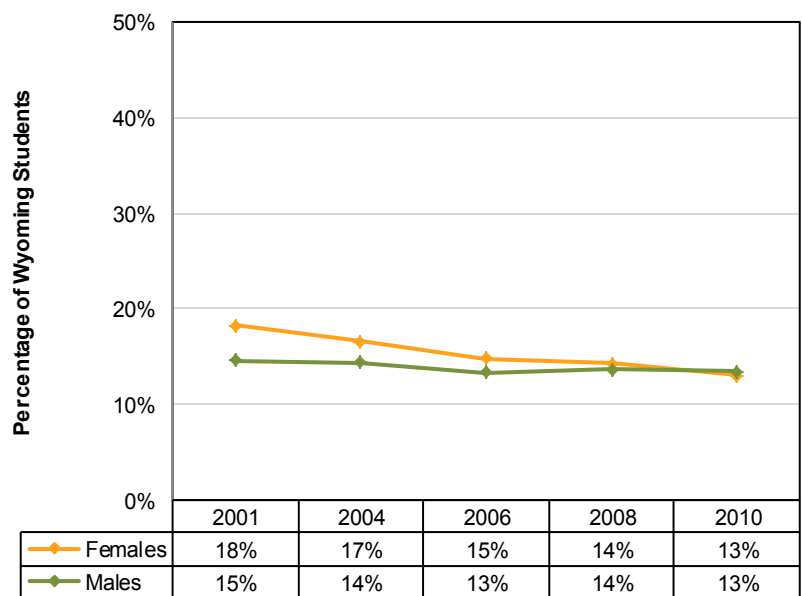
**Chart 71: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

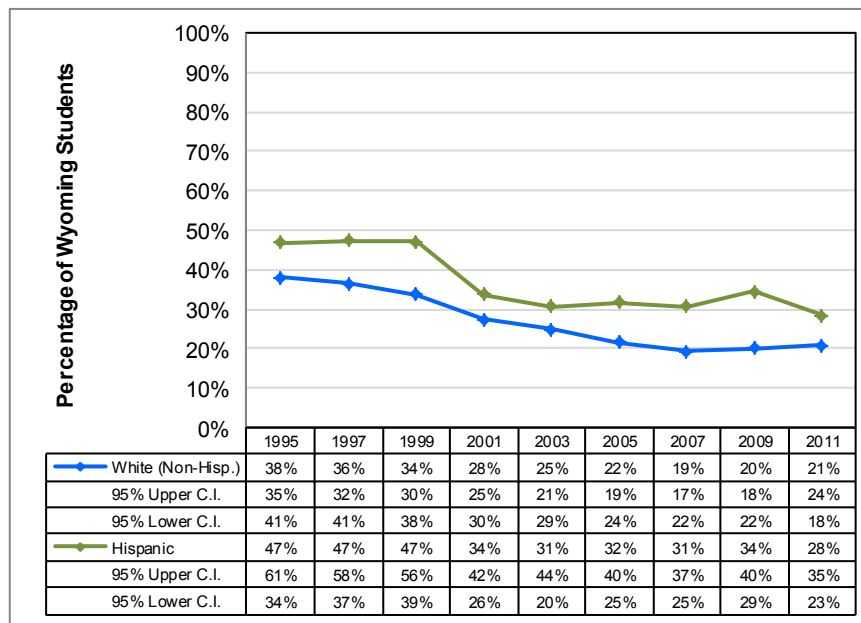
PNA 2001–2010



# Current Smoking

## Youth by Race/Ethnicity

### TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



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

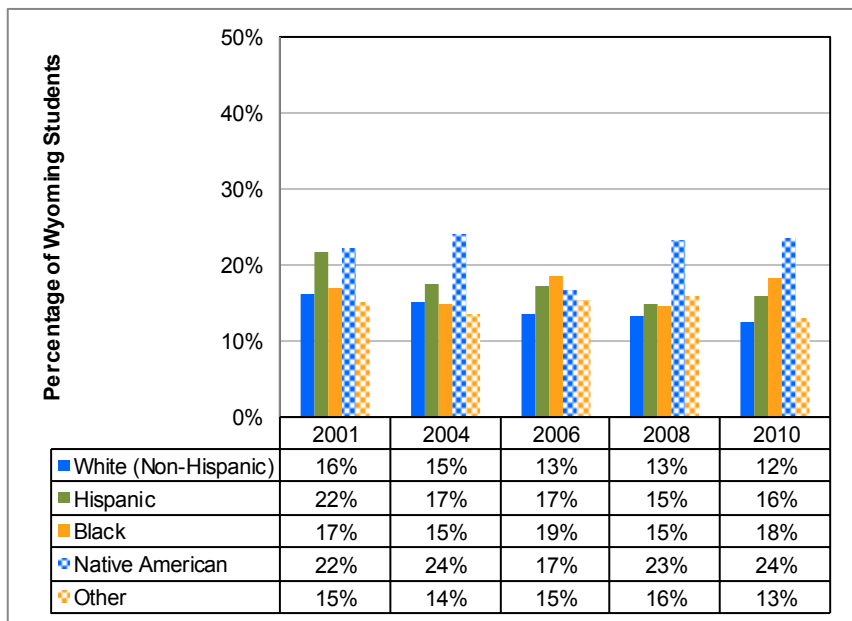
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011

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



**Chart 73: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

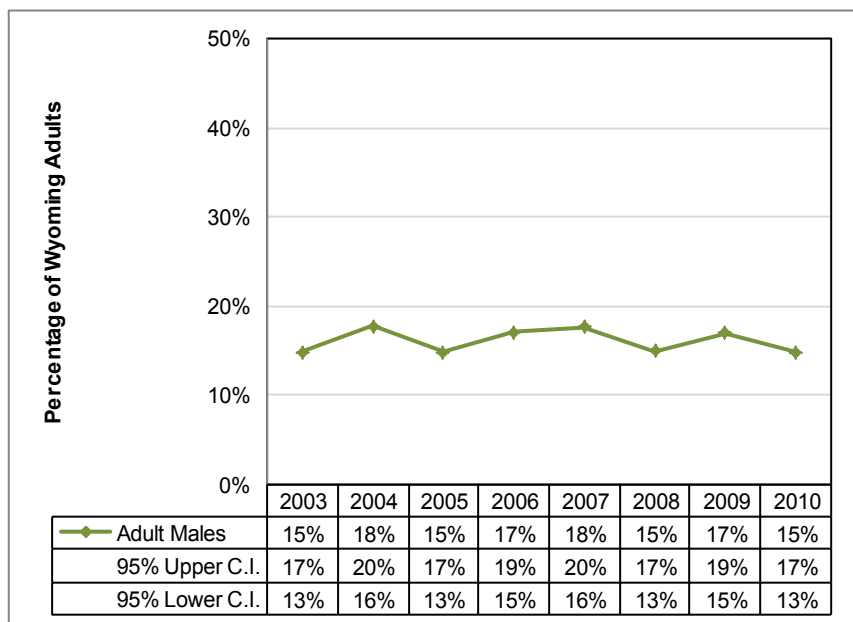


***“Cigarette use is still considered the gateway to alcohol and drug use disorders in the young”  
(Compton, 2010, p. 184).***

# Smokeless Tobacco

## Adult Males

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



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

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming men reporting using smokeless tobacco currently.

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010



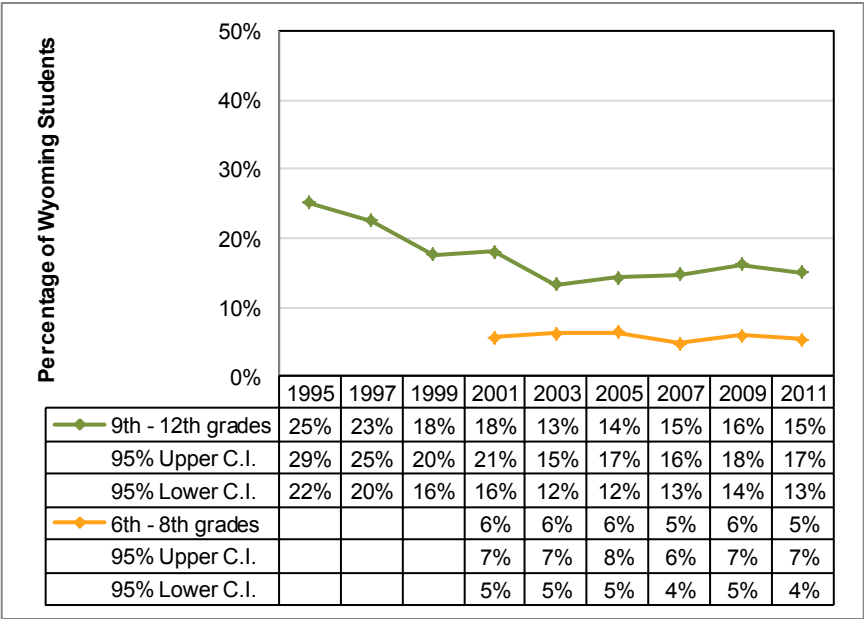
TOBACCO  
CONSUMPTION

Smokeless Tobacco  
Youth  
by School Level

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

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

**Data Source:**  
YRBS 1995–2011

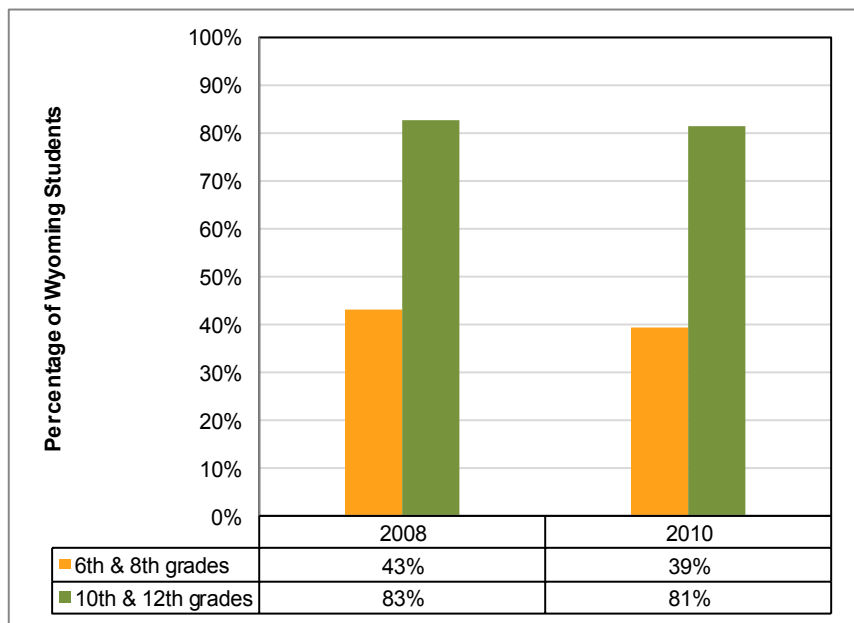


# Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use

## Youth

### by School Level

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

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

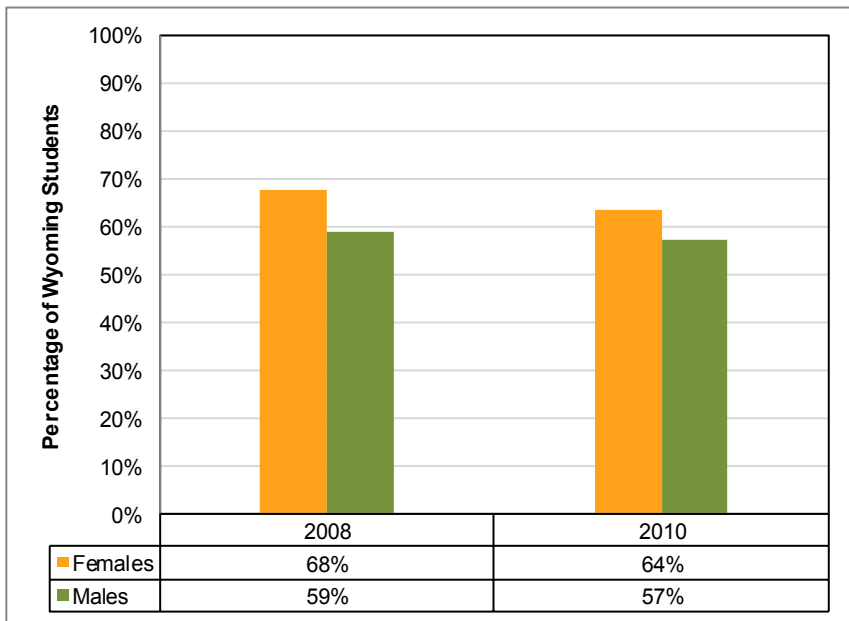
**Chart 77: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



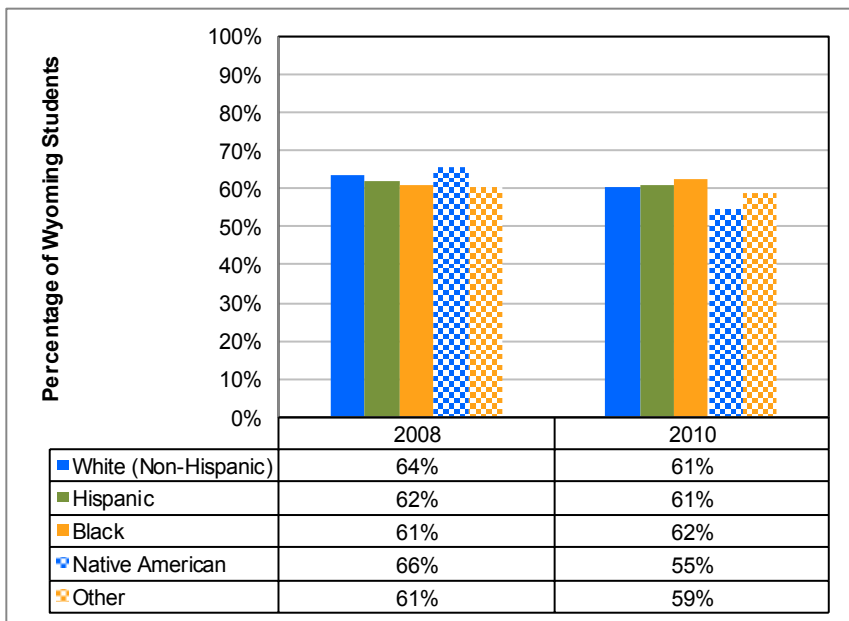
**Chart 78: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

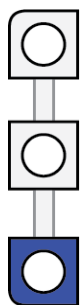
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

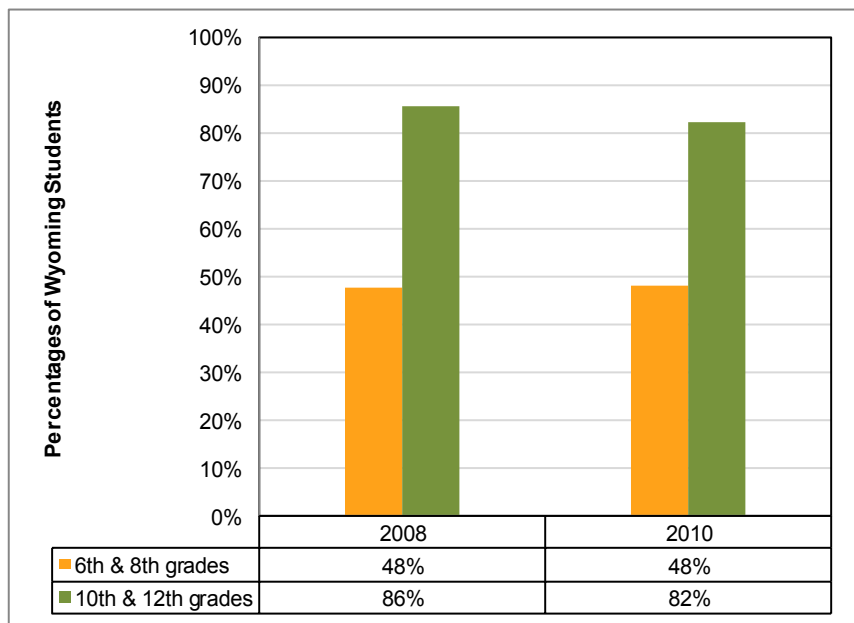
PNA 2008, 2010





# Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use Youth by Grade

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



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

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



**Chart 80: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grade 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

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



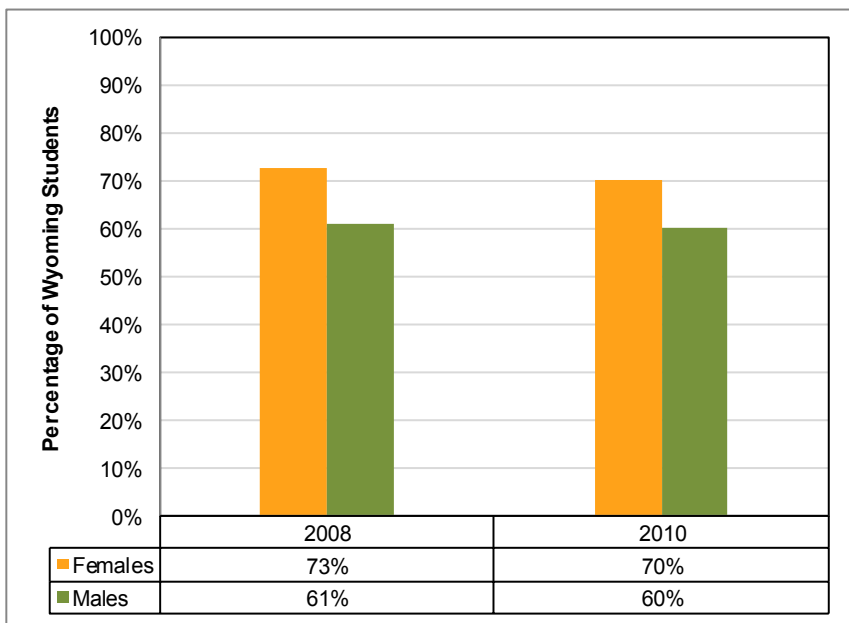
**Chart 81: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



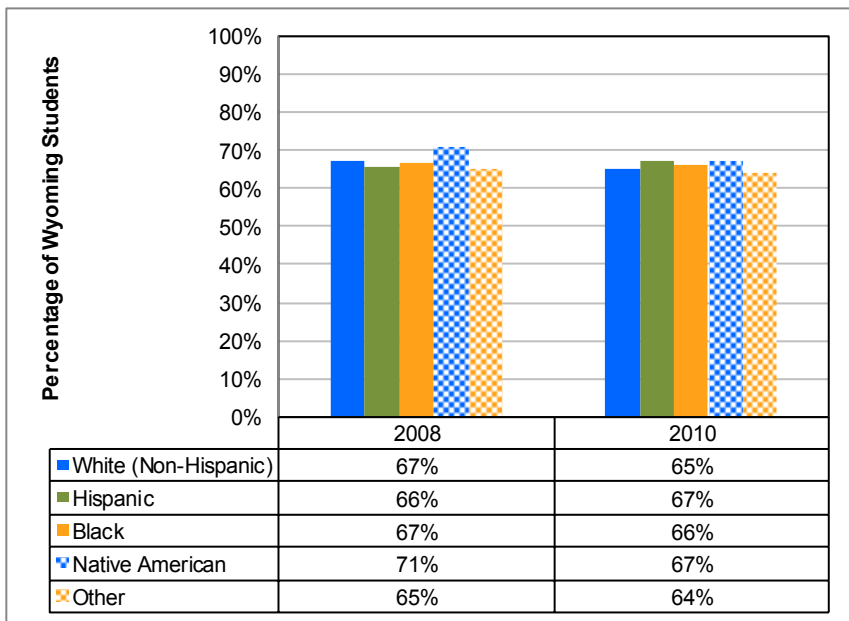
**Chart 82: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010

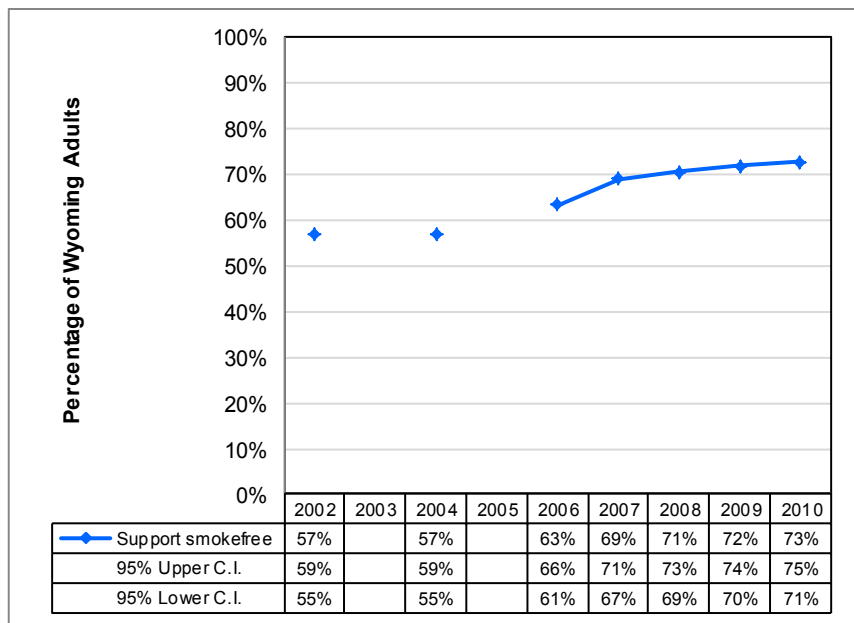




# Smokefree Restaurants

## Adults

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



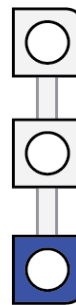
**Chart 83: In Support of  
Smokefree Restaurants**

**Definition:**

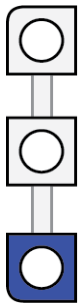
The percentage of Wyoming adults who say that smoking indoors in restaurants should never be allowed.

**Data Source:**

ATS 2002, 2004, 2006-2009  
NATS 2010



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

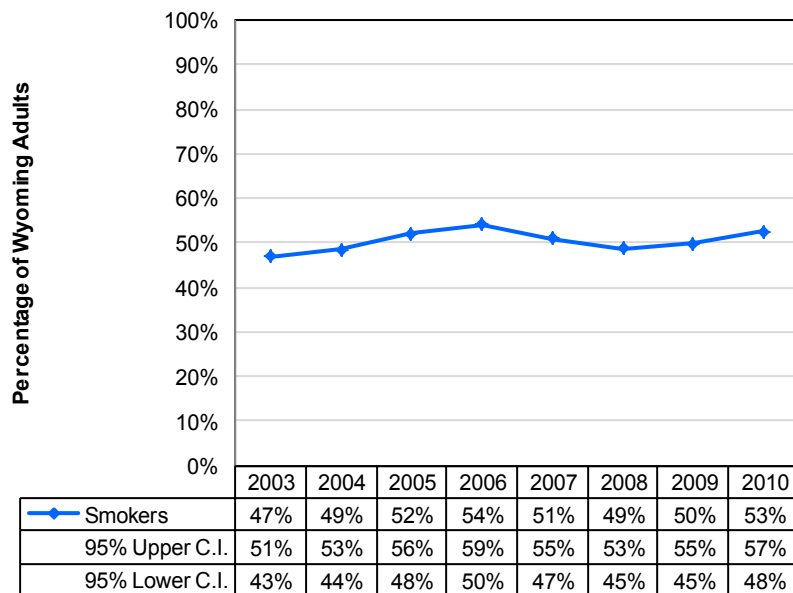


# Smokers Who Quit

## 1+ Days

### Adults

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



**Chart 84: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010



# TOBACCO

## RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

# Smokers Who Quit

## 1+ Days

## Adults

## by Gender

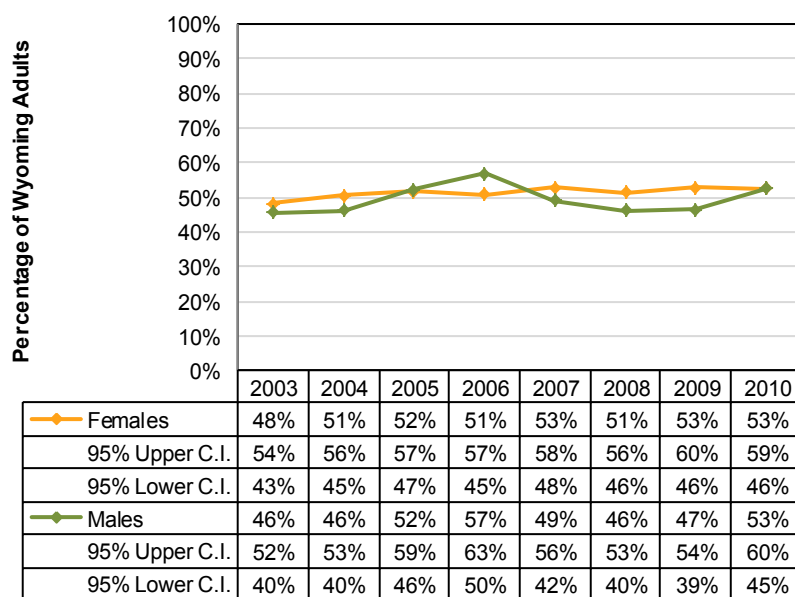
**Chart 85: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year (Females and Males)**

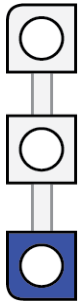
### Definition:

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

### Data Source:

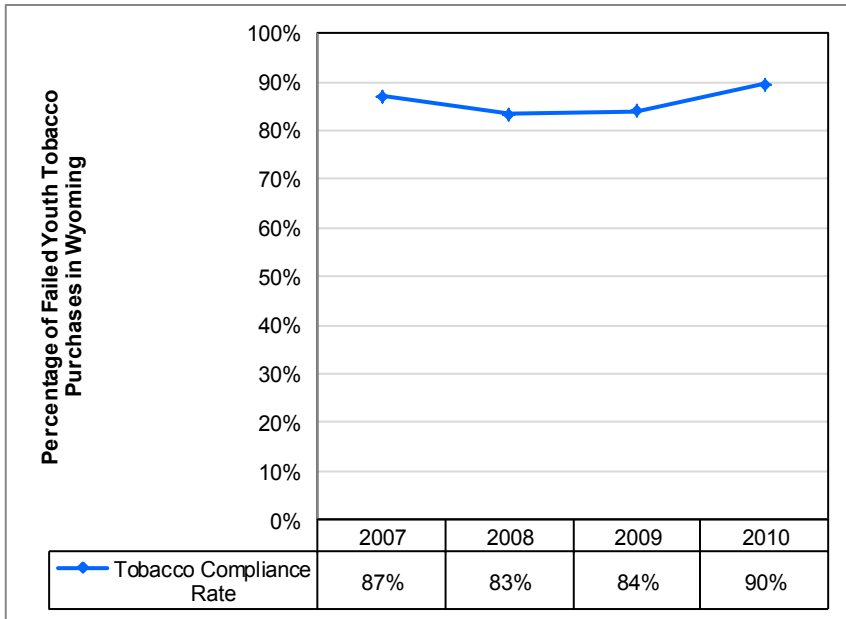
BRFSS 2003–2010





# Tobacco Compliance Rate

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



**Chart 86: Tobacco Compliance Rate**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

WASCOP-CC 2007–2010

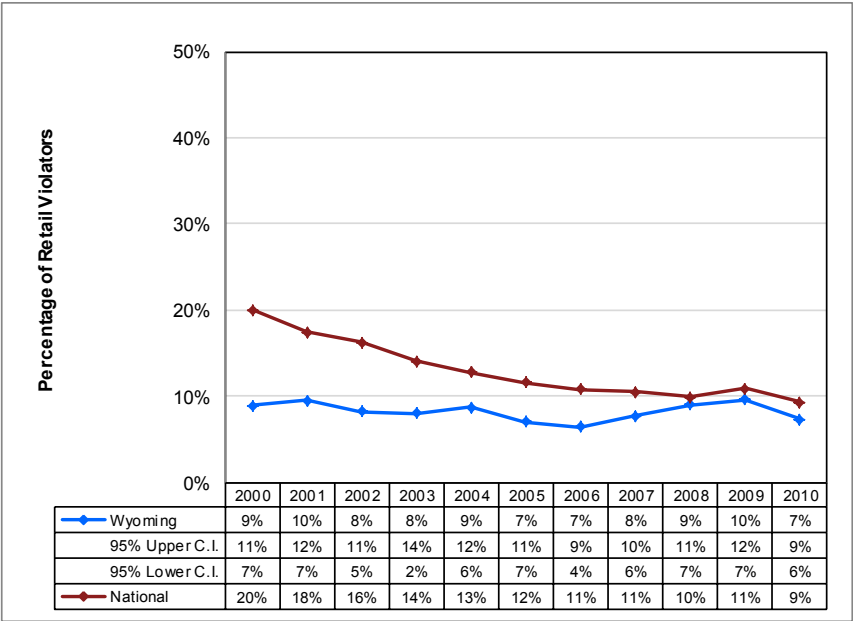
TOBACCO  
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

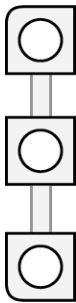
Cigarette Sales to  
Underage Buyers  
Youth

Chart 87: Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers

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

**Data Source:**  
SYNAR 2000–2010





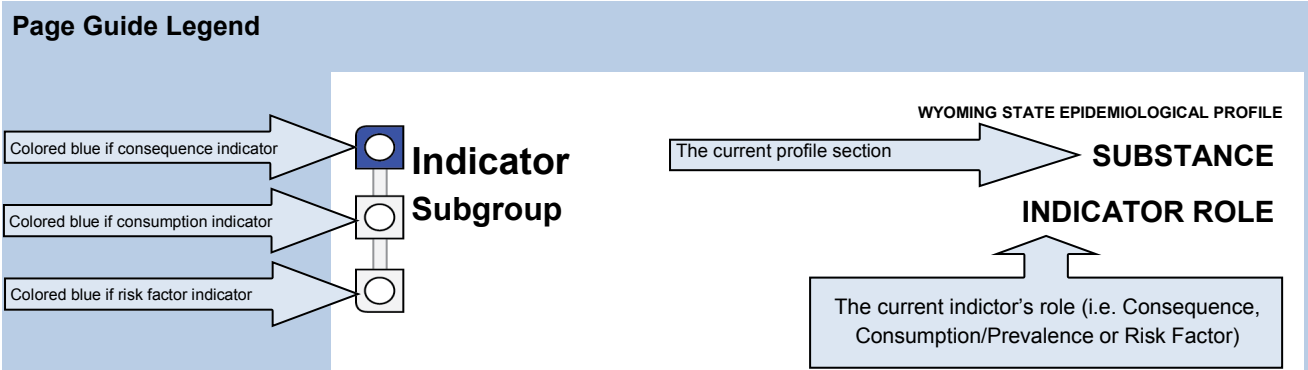


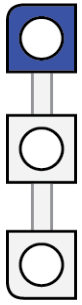
# Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Drug-Related Mortality	WVS	74
	Drug Abuse Violation Arrests	UCR	75
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Illicit Drug Use	NSDUH	76
		PNA	77
	Marijuana Use	YRBS	78
		PNA	79
	Cocaine Use	YRBS	82
		PNA	83
	Inhalants	PNA	86
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use	PNA	88
	Social Norms: Marijuana Use	PNA	90

Color and Shade Conventions

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

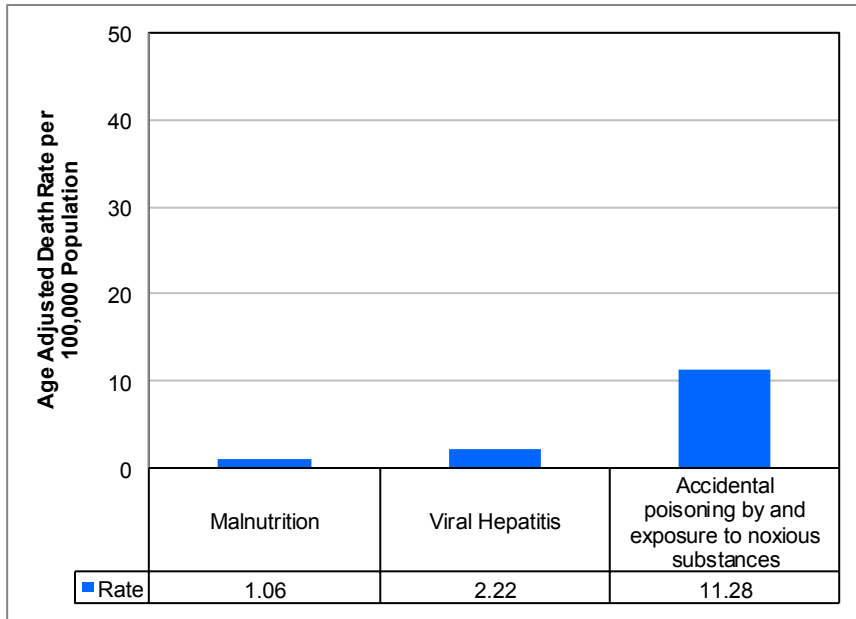




# Drug-Related Mortality

## by Cause of Death

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 88: Wyoming Illicit Drug Related Deaths**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

WVS 2008

***“Drug abuse has been implicated in premature deaths of adolescents because of homicide, suicide, and accidents” (Powers, 2007, p. 350).***

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

## Drug Abuse Violation

### Arrests

### Adults and Youth

**Chart 89: Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests**

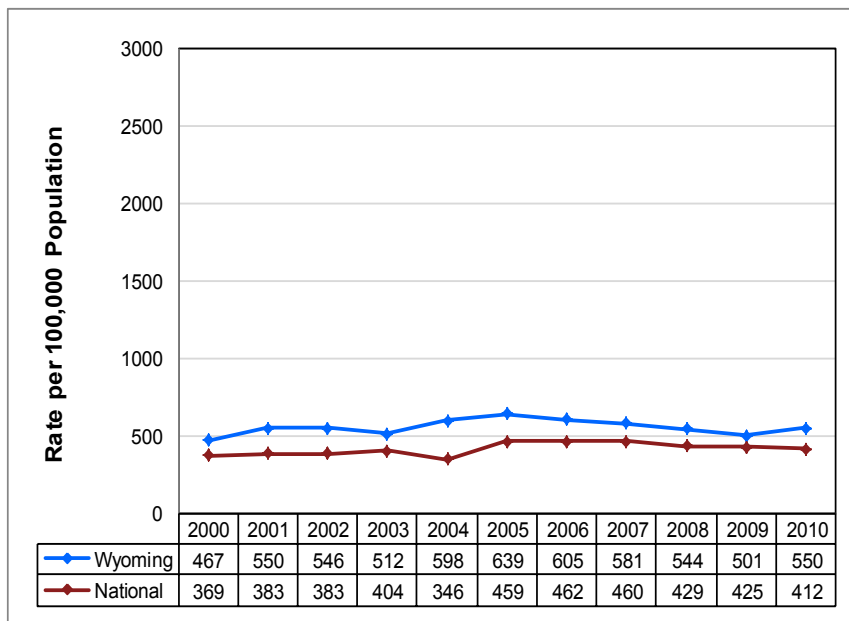
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

UCR 2000–2010

(Data also available from DCI)



**Chart 90: Drug Abuse Violation Arrests (Adults and Youth)**

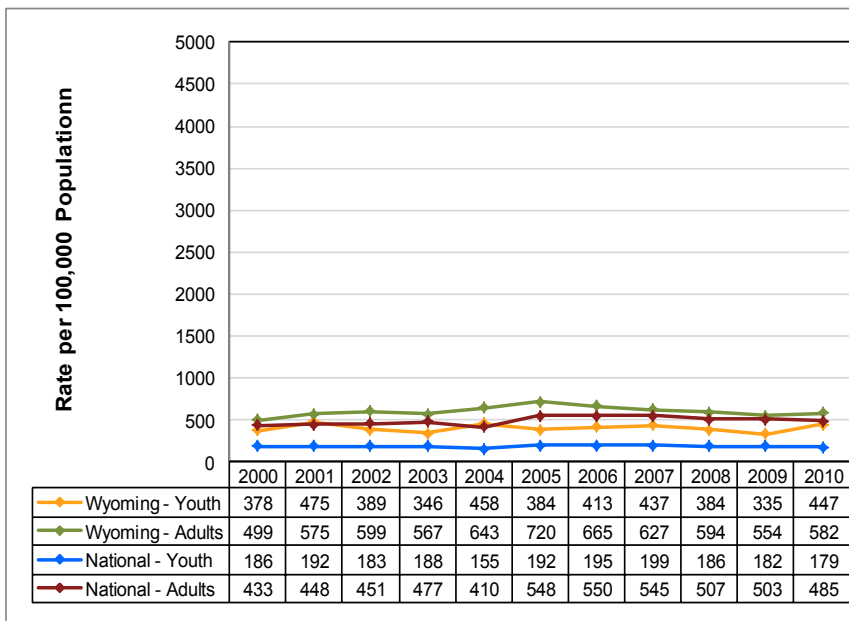
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

UCR 2000–2010

(Data also available from DCI)

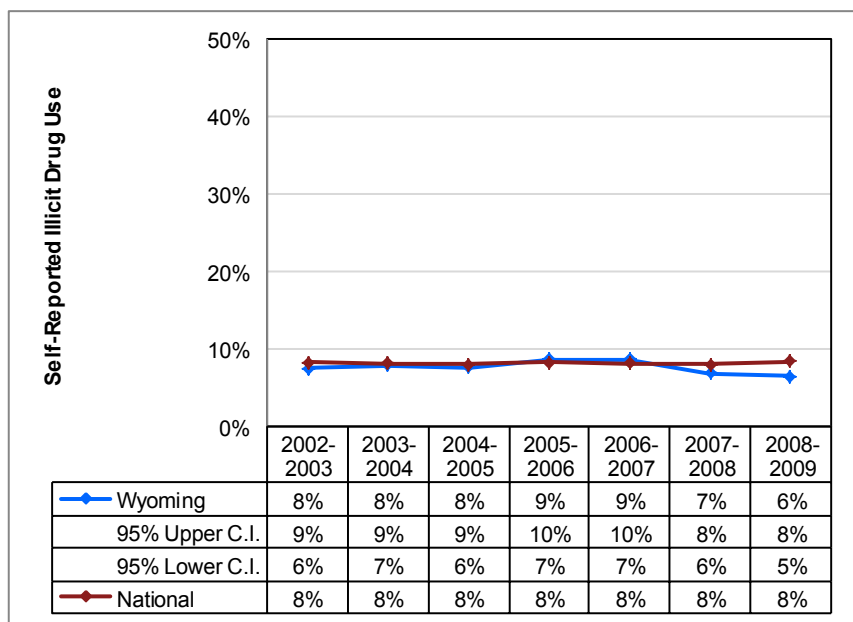




# Illicit Drug Use

## Youth

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 91: Past Month Illicit Drug Use (Ages 12+)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

NSDUH 2002–2009

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



## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Illicit Drug Use Youth School Level by Substance

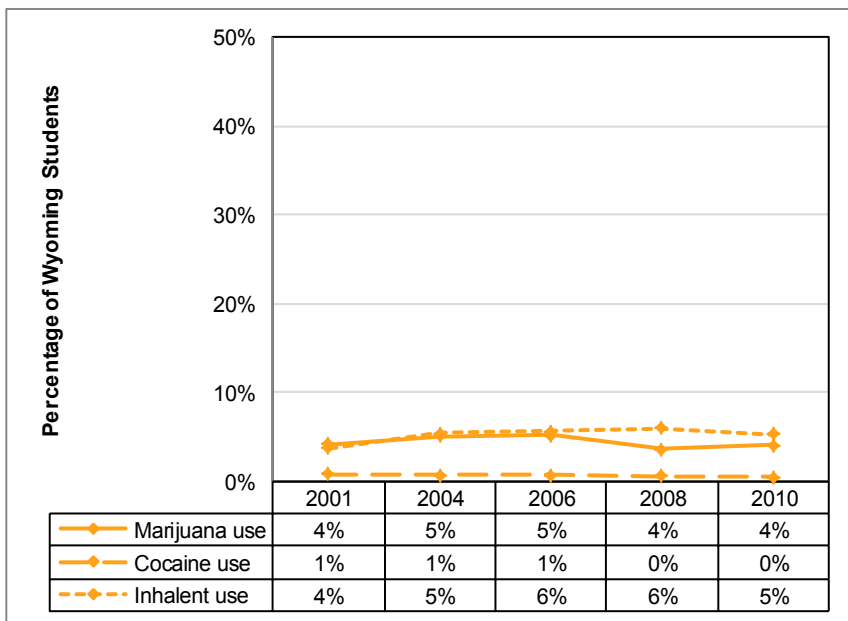
**Chart 92: Wyoming Students' Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming middle school students reporting the use of marijuana, cocaine or inhalants in the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



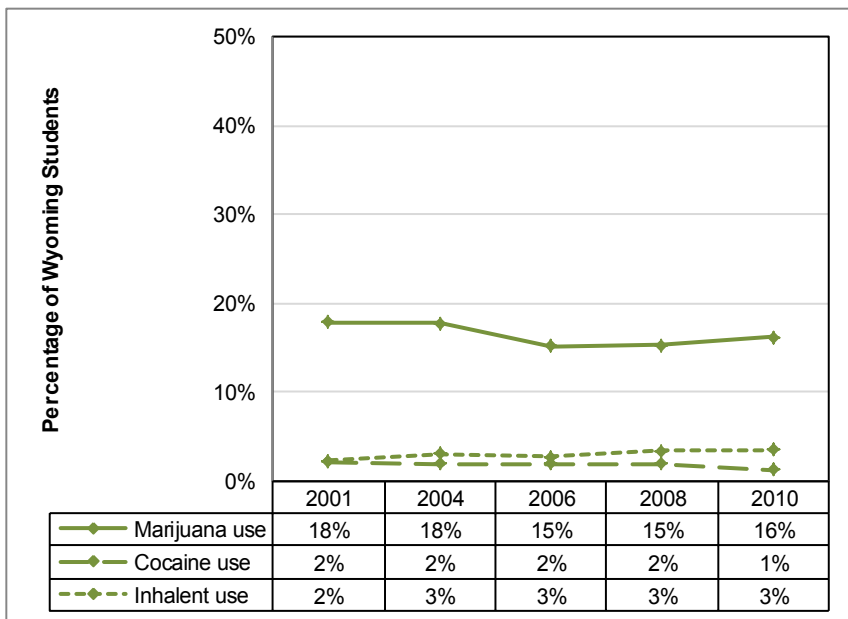
**Chart 93: Wyoming Students' Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

The percentage of Wyoming high school students reporting the use of marijuana, cocaine or inhalants in the 30 days before the survey.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

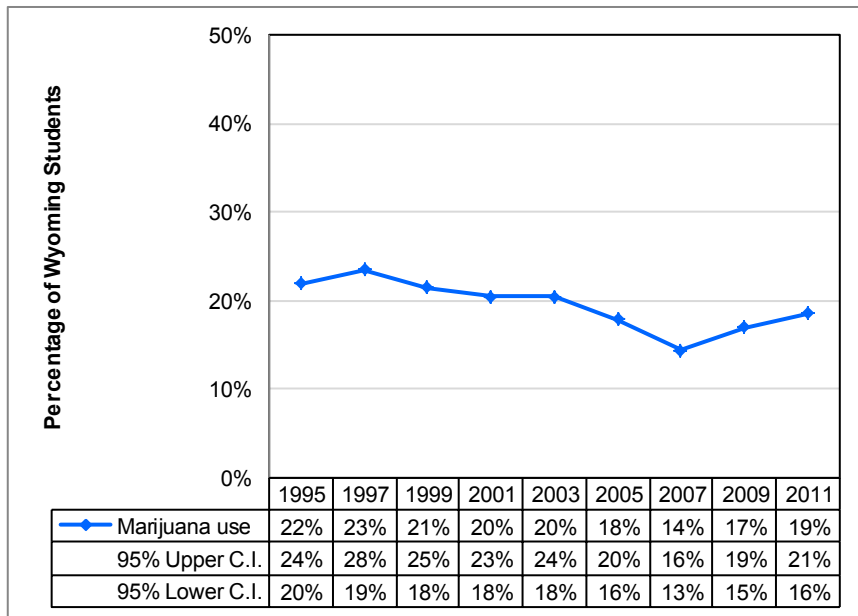




# Marijuana

## Youth

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 94: Wyoming Students'  
Past Month Marijuana Use  
(Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011

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

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

# Marijuana

## Youth by Gender

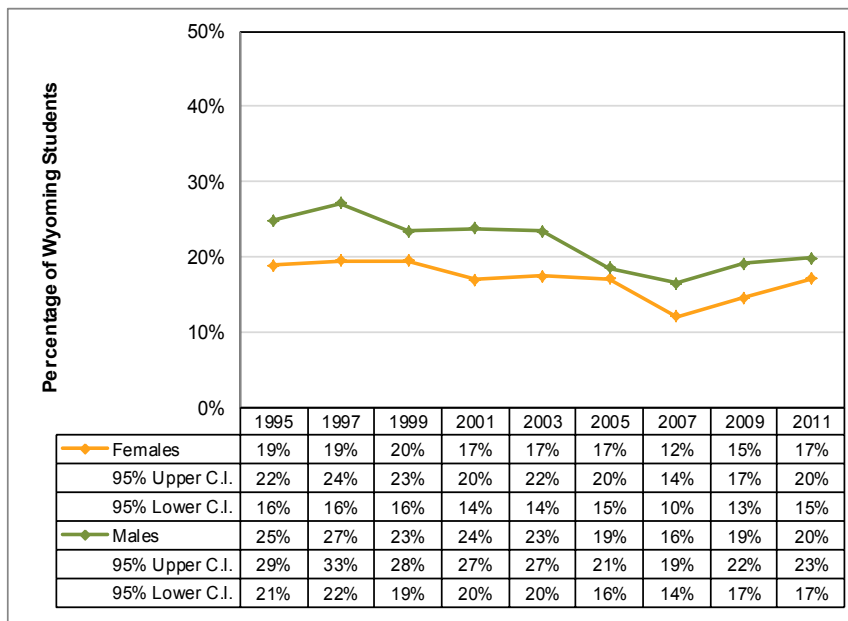
**Chart 95: Wyoming Students' Past Month Marijuana Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011



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

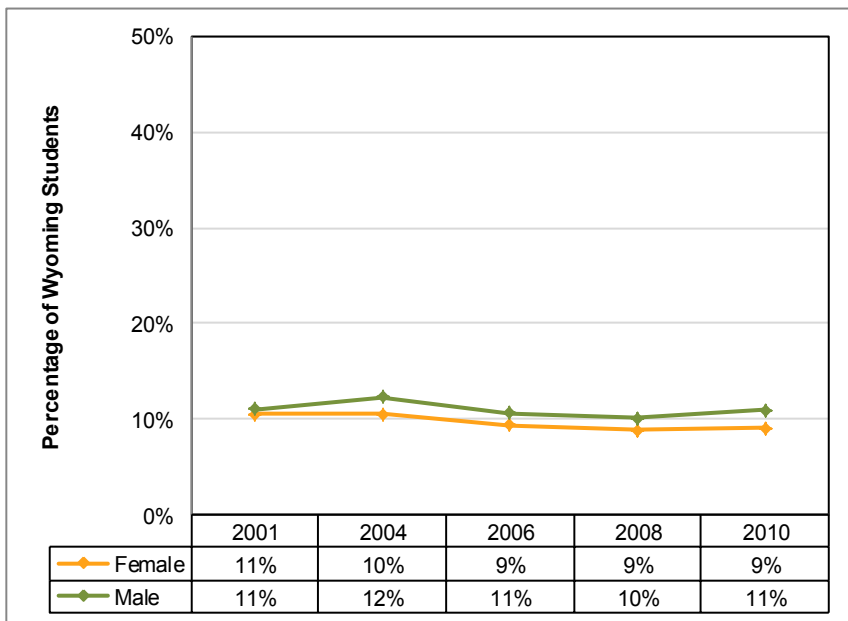
**Chart 96: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



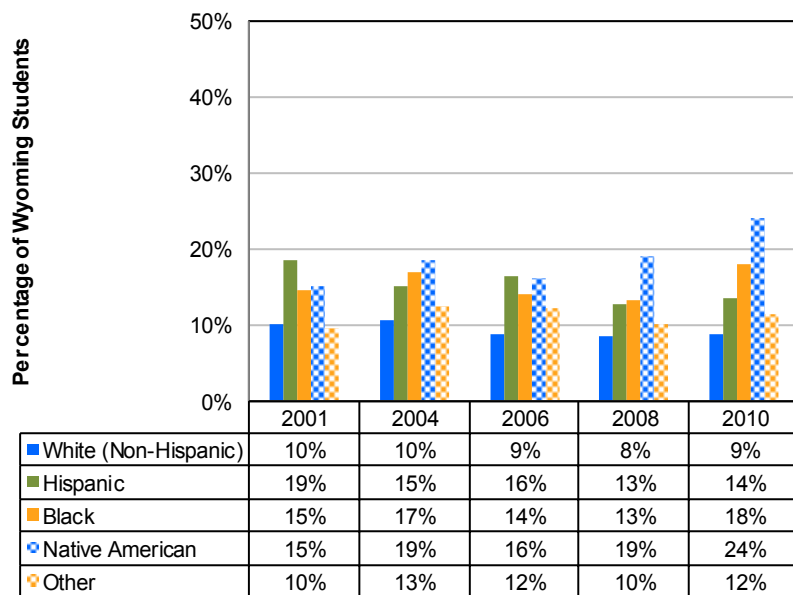


# Marijuana

## Youth

### by Race/Ethnicity

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 97: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

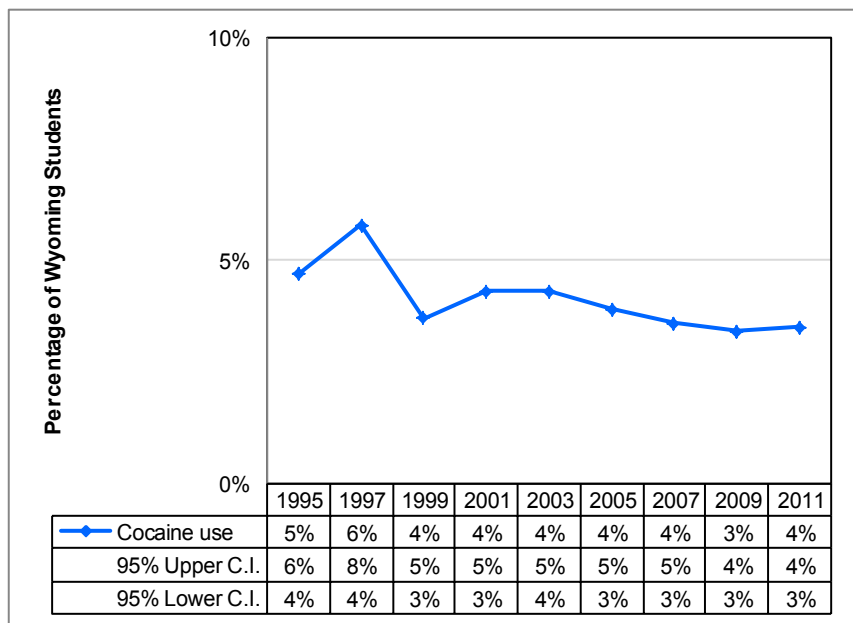


***“More young people ages 12–17 abuse prescription drugs than any illicit drug except marijuana” (ONDCP, 2008, p. 1).***

# Cocaine

## Youth by Gender

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 98: Wyoming Students'  
Past Month Cocaine Use  
(Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

# Cocaine

## Youth by Gender

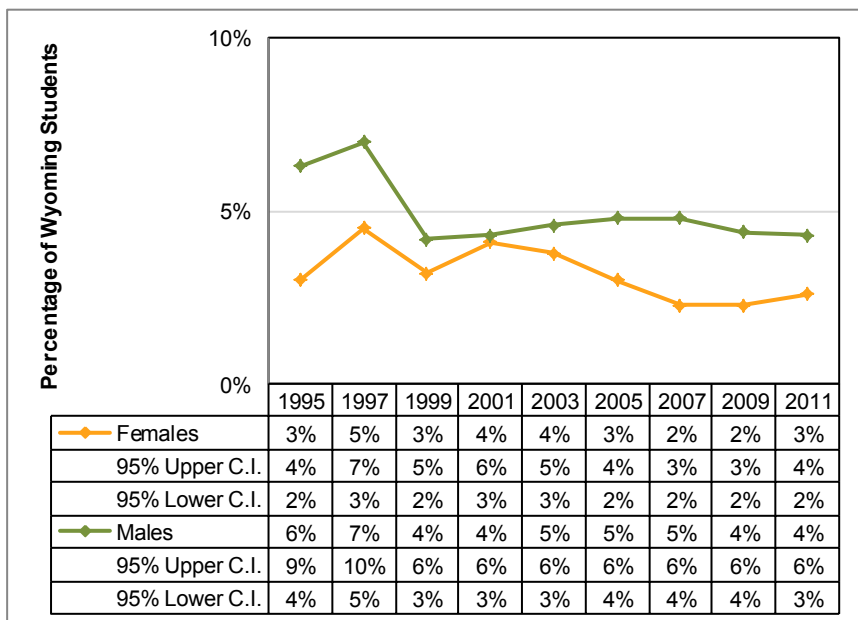
**Chart 99: Wyoming Students' Past Month Cocaine Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011



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

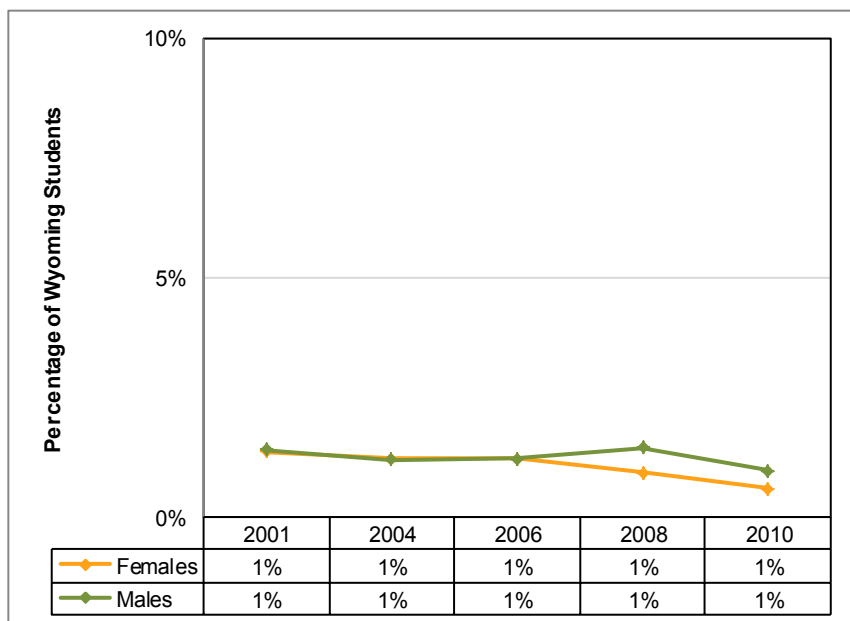
**Chart 100: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



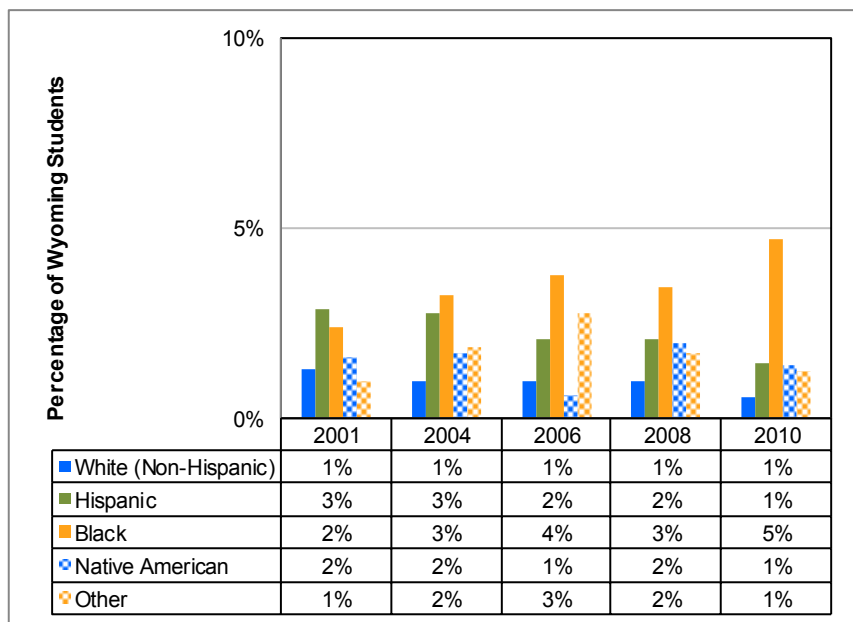


# Cocaine

## Youth

### by Race/Ethnicity

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 101: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010





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



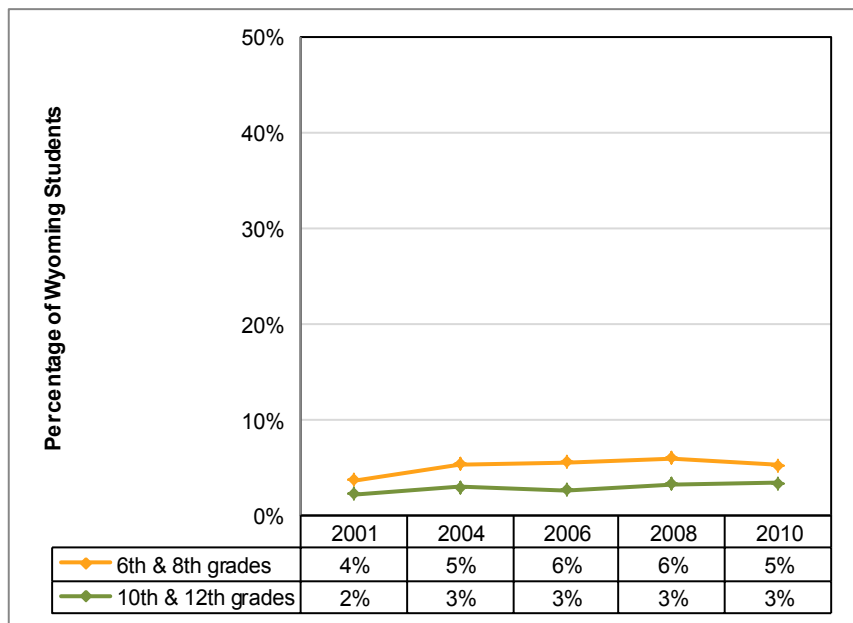
# Inhalants



## Youth by School Level



## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 102: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

### Inhalants

### Youth by Gender

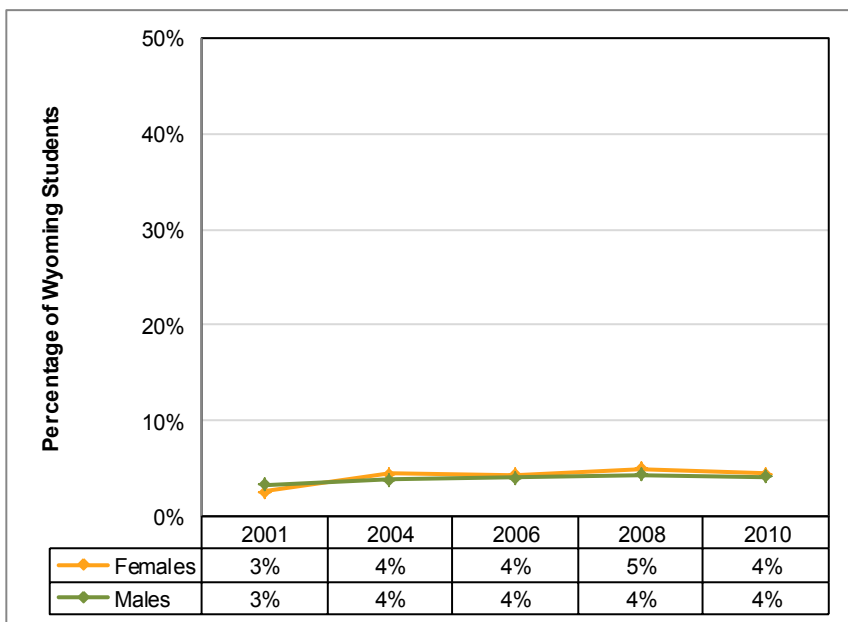
**Chart 103: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



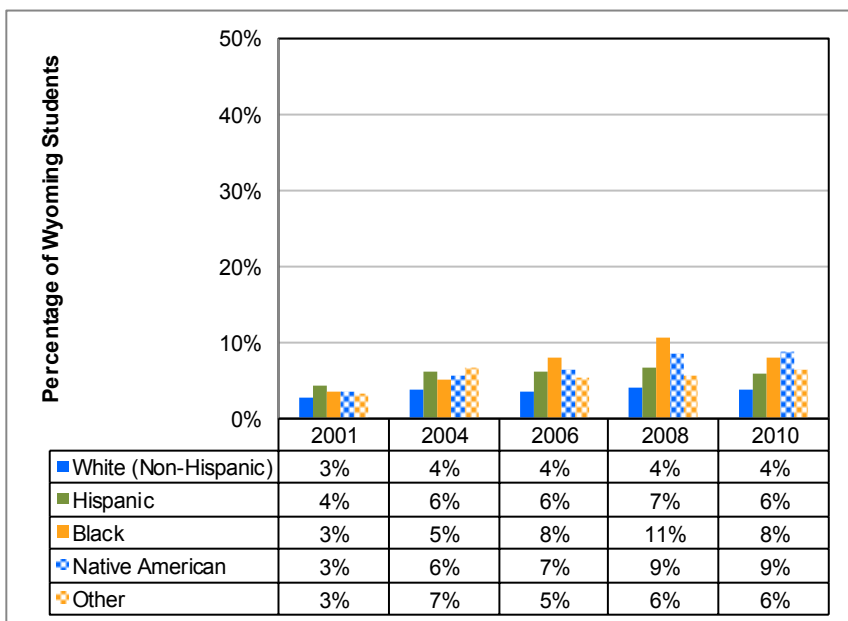
**Chart 104: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

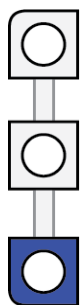
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010





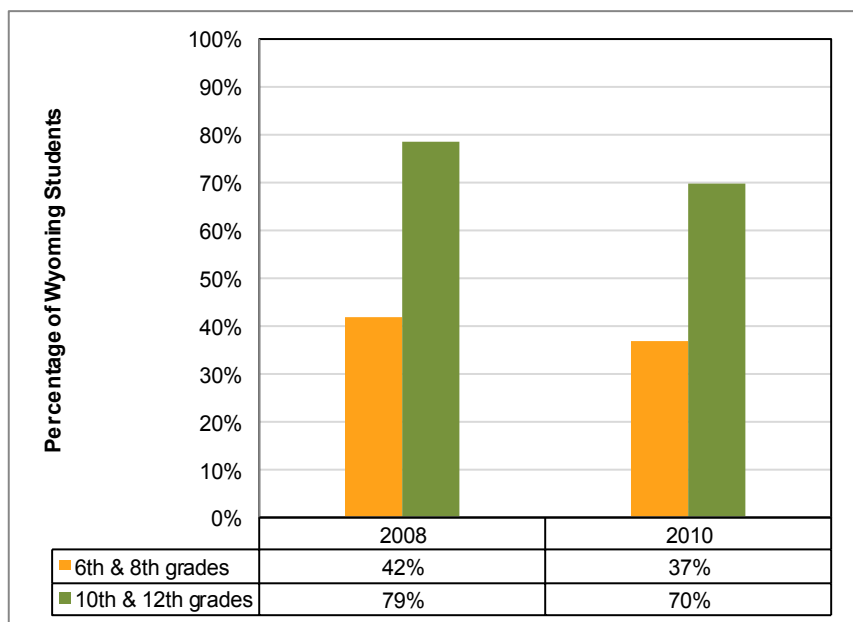
## Social Norms:

## Illicit Drug Use

### Youth

### by School Level & Grade

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



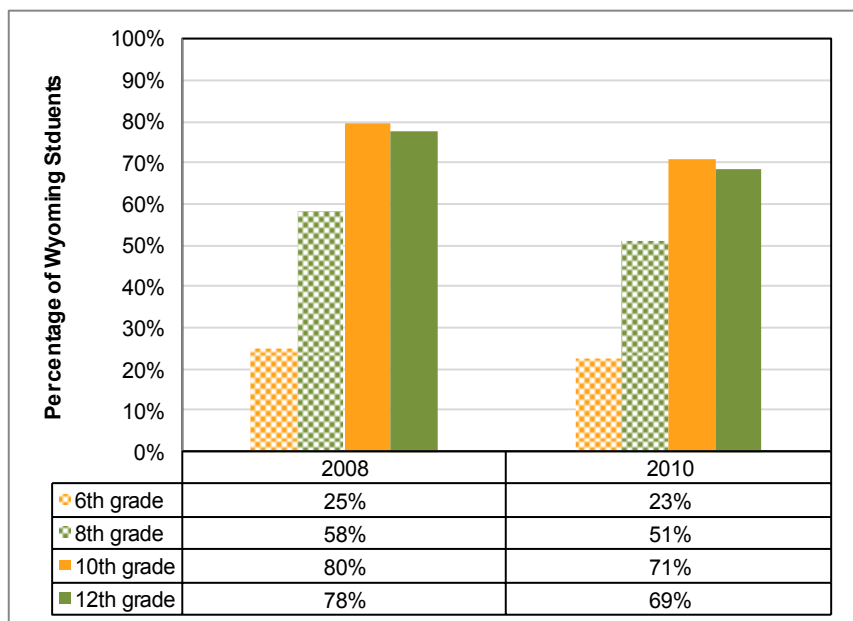
**Chart 105: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



**Chart 106: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

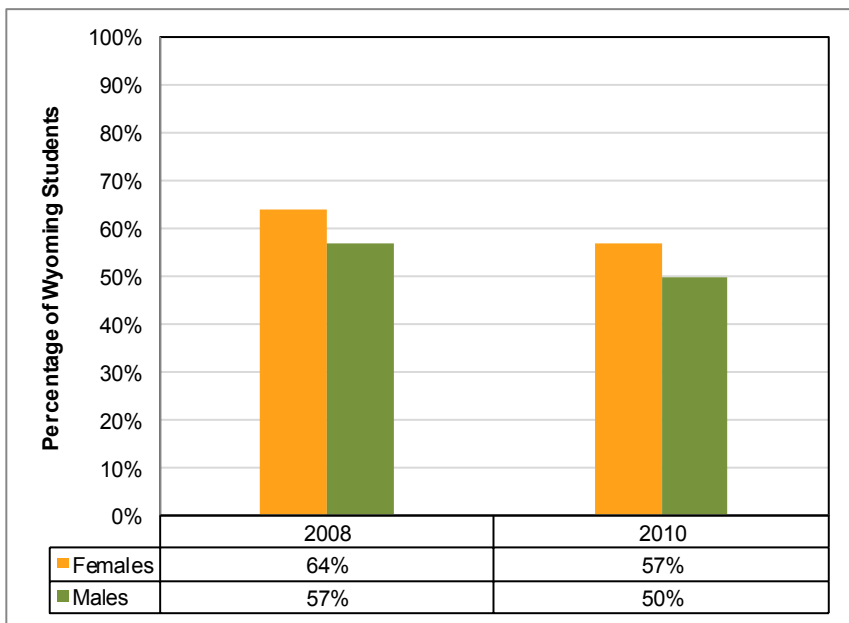
**Chart 107: Social Norm: 30-Day  
Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8,  
and 10 and 12, Females and  
Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



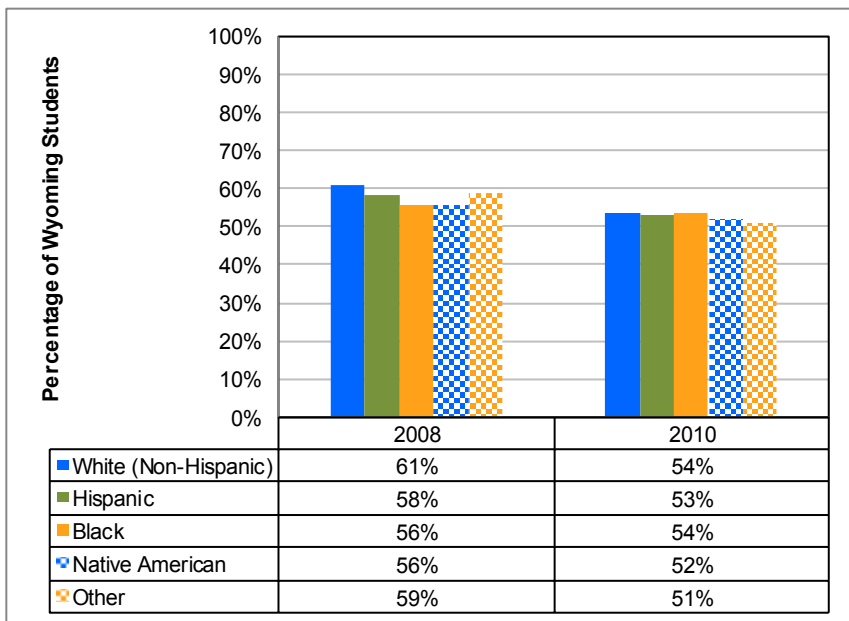
**Chart 108: Social Norm: 30-Day  
Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8,  
and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

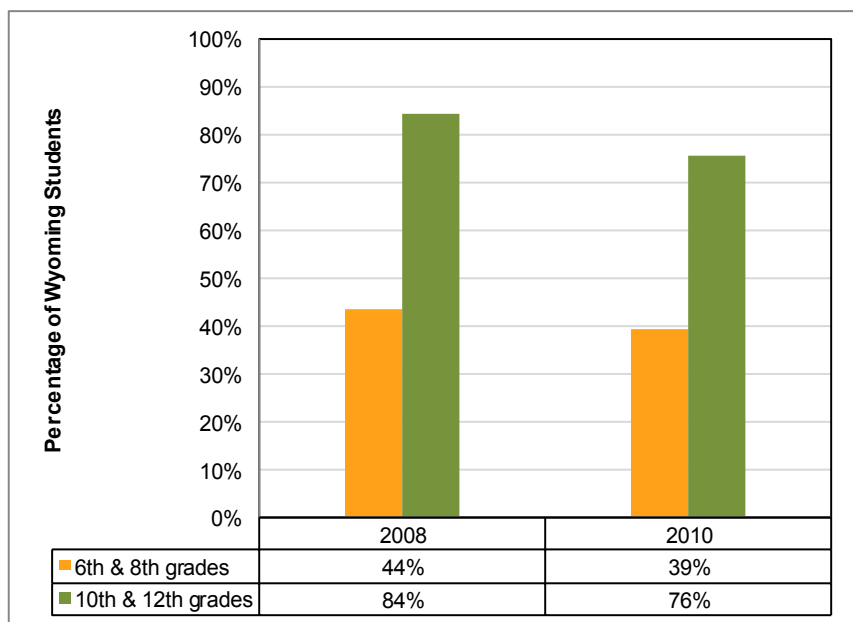
**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



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

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 109: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



**Chart 110: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

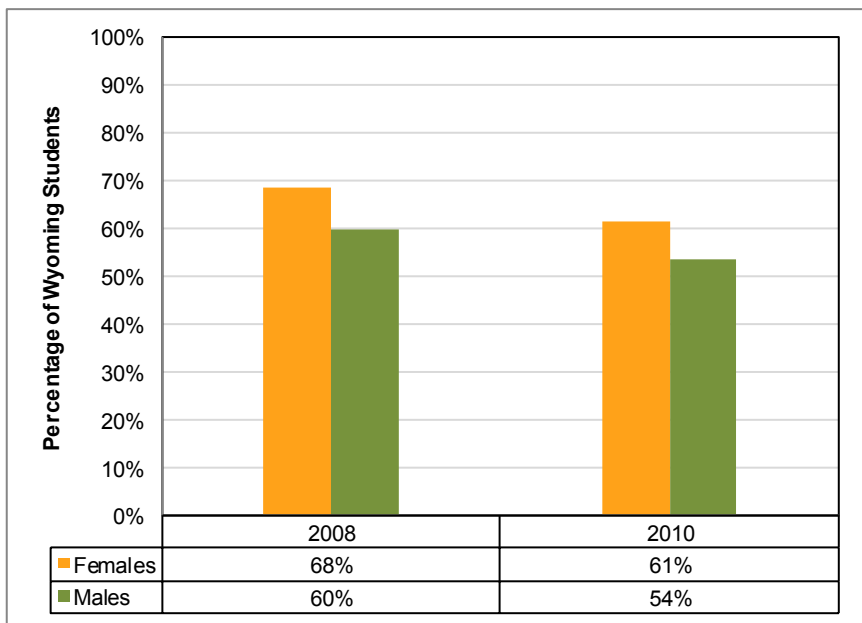
**Chart 111: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



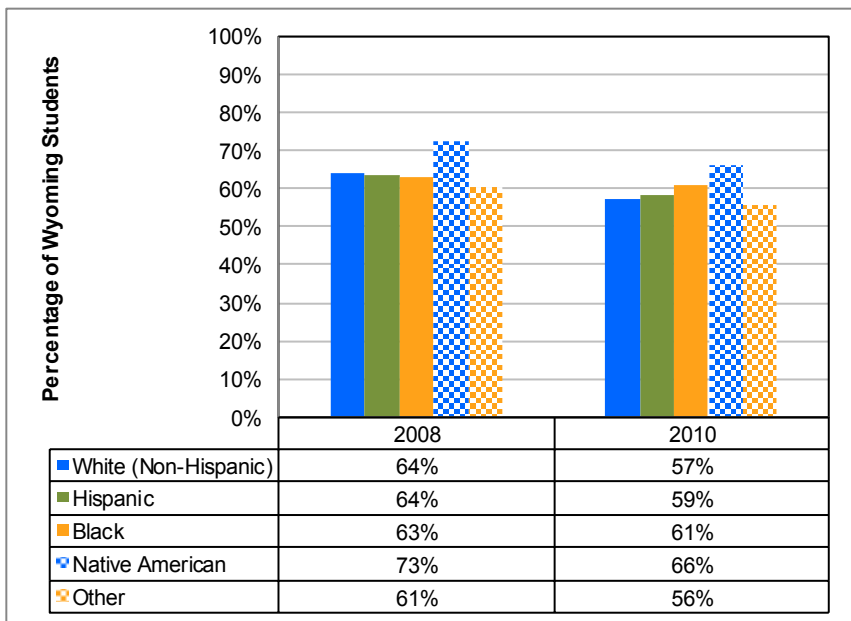
**Chart 112: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010







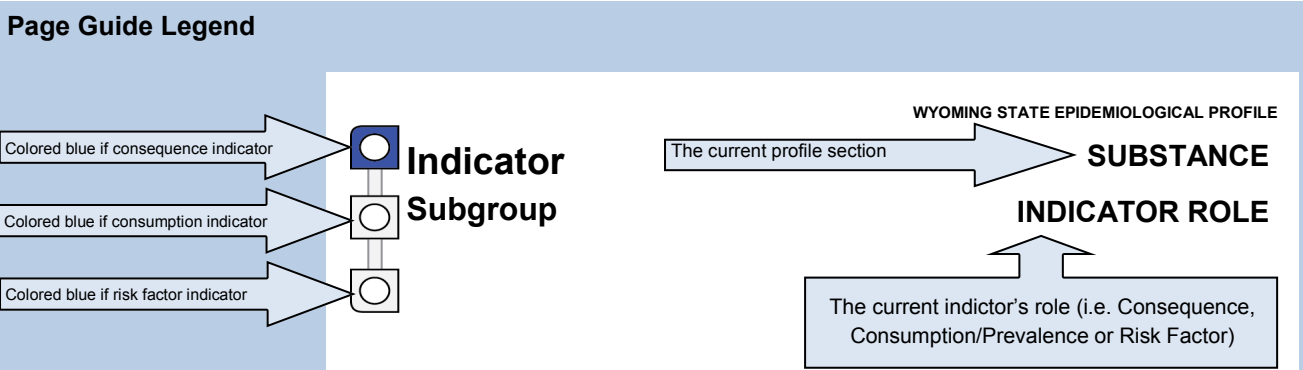


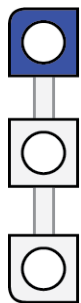
# Licit (Legal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence	Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses	WHA	94
Prevalence/Consumption	Over-the-Counter Drugs	PNA	100
	Prescription Drugs	PNA	102
	Schedule II Drugs	PDMP	104

Color and Shade Conventions

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

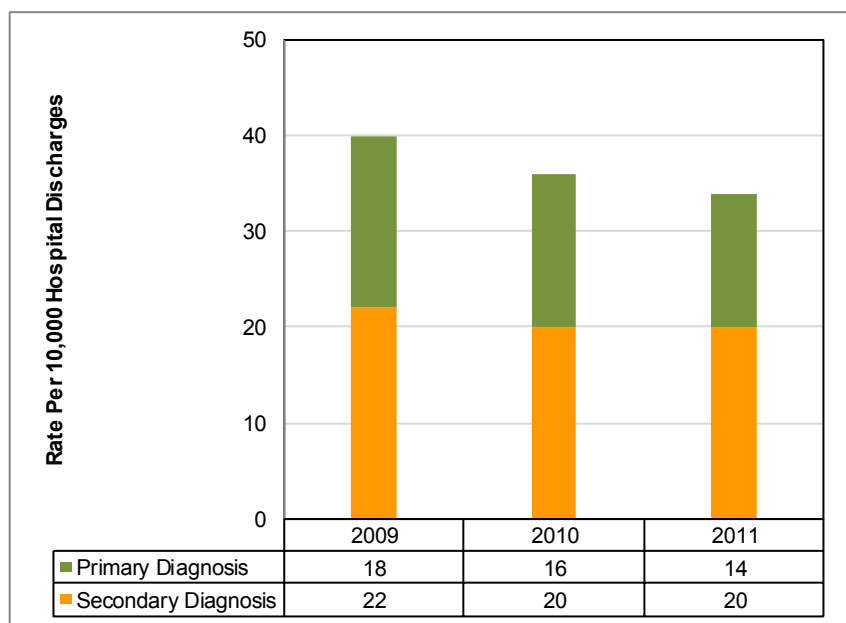




# Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

## Total Poisonings

## LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 113: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (By Diagnosis Type)**

**Definition:**

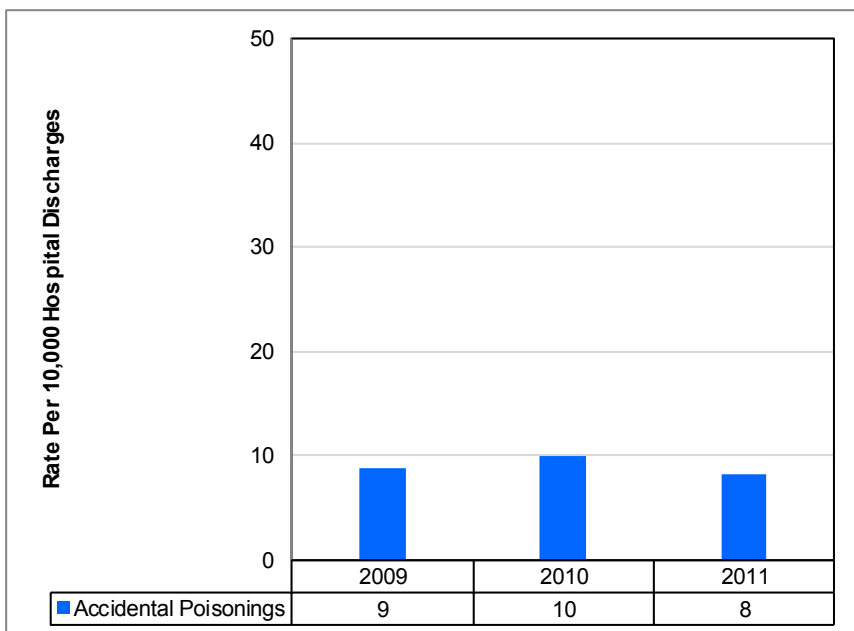
Rate per 10,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related poisonings in Wyoming. Poisonings are defined as an "overdose of... substances and wrong substance[s] given or taken in error" (ICD-9-CM, 2006). Primary diagnoses are the most resource intensive condition a patient presents when admitted (e.g., heart attack) while secondary diagnoses refer to factors that may or may not have contributed to the primary diagnosis, but are present nonetheless (e.g., drug use).

**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2011

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

## LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

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



**Chart 114: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings**

**Definition:**

Rate per 10,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related accidental poisonings in Wyoming. *Accidental* poisonings are those classified as having an *external cause* and are considered supplemental to regular poisonings.

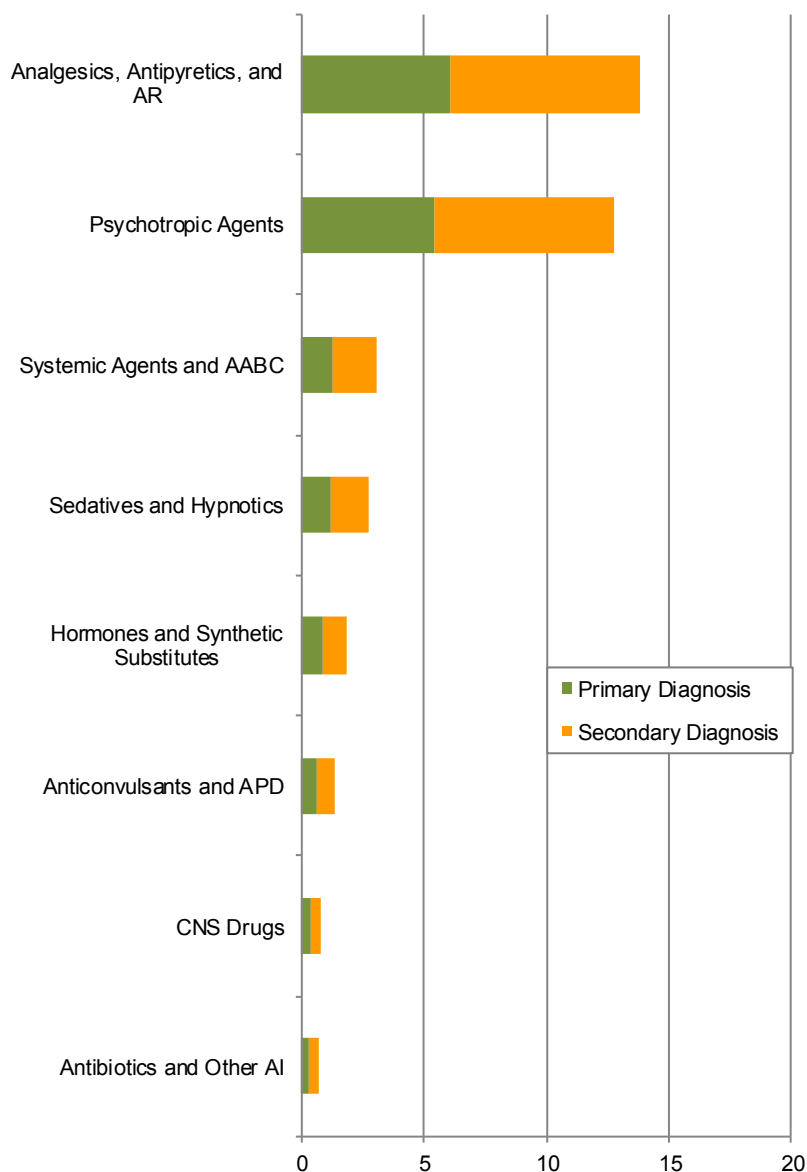
**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2011

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

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

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

## LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES



**Table 1. Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (Rate Per 10,000 Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis/Drug Type).**

Type of Drug(s)	Poisoning (Primary)	Poisoning (Secondary)	Total
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	6	8	14
Psychotropic Agents	5	7	12
Systemic Agents, AABC	1	2	3
Sedatives and Hypnotics	1	2	3
Hormones and Synthetics	1	1	2
Anticonvulsants and APD	1	1	2
CNS Drugs	0.4	0.4	0.8
Antibiotics and AI	0.3	0.4	0.7
Total	16	22	38

*Note.* Provided rates are crude. Where possible, to aid with visual presentation, selected diagnostic categories have been combined. Accidental poisonings are excluded from presented estimates (see page 97).

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

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

**Definition:** Rate per 10,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related poisonings in Wyoming, organized by drug type. Poisonings are defined as an “overdose of... substances and wrong substance[s] given or taken in error” (ICD-9-CM, 2006). Primary diagnoses are the most resource intensive condition a patient presents when admitted (e.g., heart attack) while secondary diagnoses refer to factors that may or may not have contributed to the primary diagnosis, but are present nonetheless (e.g., drug use).

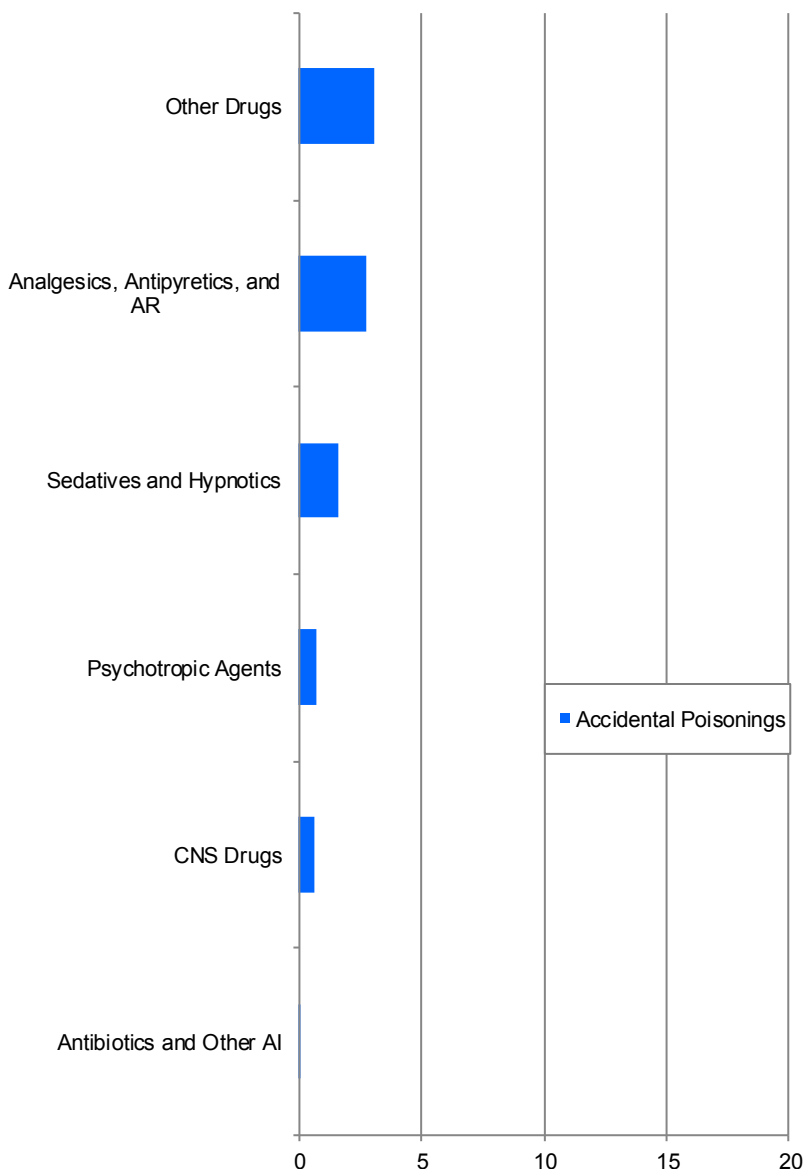
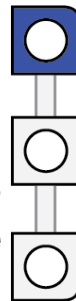
**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2011

**Chart Abbreviation Guide**

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

## LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

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



**Chart 116: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings (Drug Type)**

**Definition:** Rate per 10,000 Hospital Discharges for prescription drug-related accidental poisonings in Wyoming, organized by drug type. *Accidental* poisonings are those classified as having an *external cause* and are considered supplemental to regular poisonings.

**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2011

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

Type of Drug(s)	Poisoning (Primary and Secondary)	Accidental Poisoning
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	14	3
Psychotropic Agents	12	1
Sedatives and Hypnotics	3	2
Other Drugs	0	3
Systemic Agents, AABC	3	0
Hormones and Synthetics	2	0
Anticonvulsants and APD	2	0
CNS Drugs	0.8	1
Antibiotics and Other AI	0.7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>

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

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

# Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

## ICD-9 Code List by Drug Group

## LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

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

**Table 3. List of Prescription Drug-Related Overdose ICD-9 Codes.**

**Definition:** The ICD-9 is a diagnostic code-book used to classify medical diseases and symptomology. Table 2 provides a complete listing of the ICD-9 diagnostic codes included in the presented charts for prescription-drug related overdoses (see pages 94-97). Codes 960-969 refer to poisonings, while "E" codes refer to accidental poisonings. Because heroin and hallucinogens are classified as Schedule I Substances (i.e., they do not have an accepted medical use), these substances were intentionally excluded.

† Excludes 8.50.0 (Heroin)

‡ Excludes 8.54.1 (Hallucinogens)



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

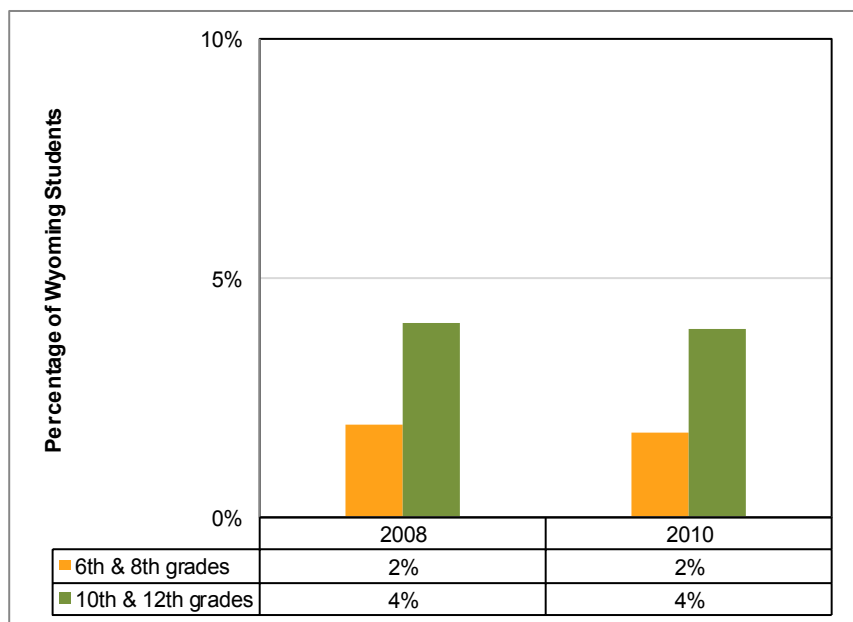


# Over-the-Counter Drugs

## Youth

### by School Level & Grade

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



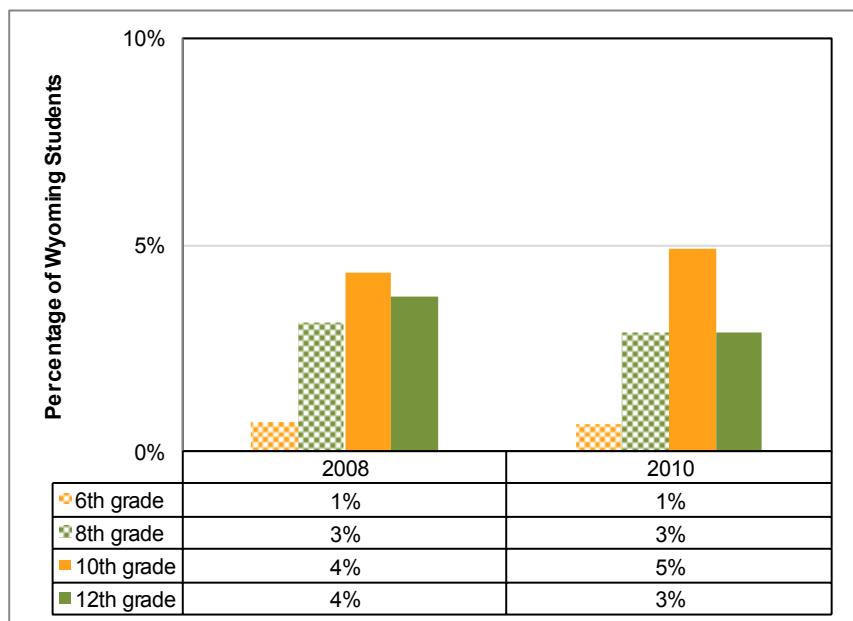
**Chart 117: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter (OTC) Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



**Chart 118: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

# Over-the-Counter Drugs

## Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

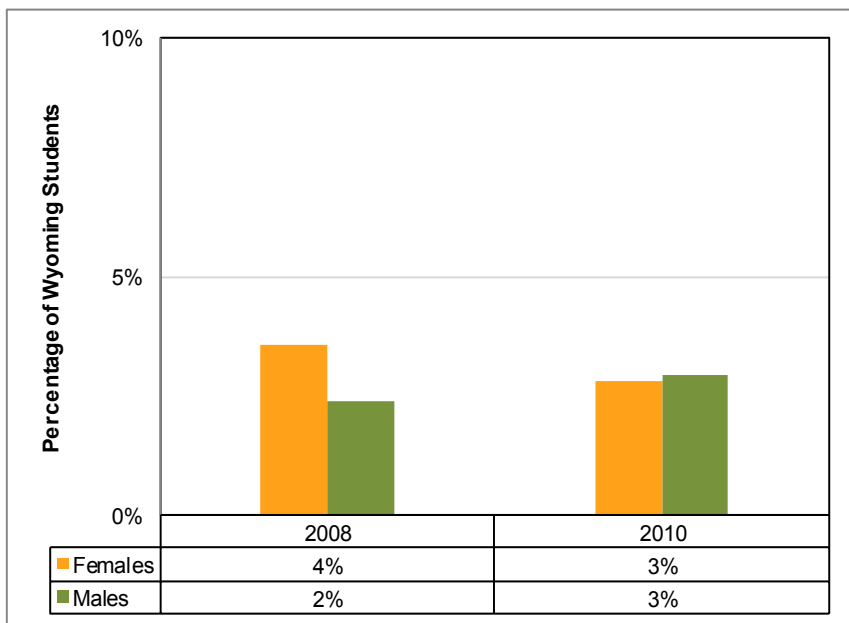
**Chart 119: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



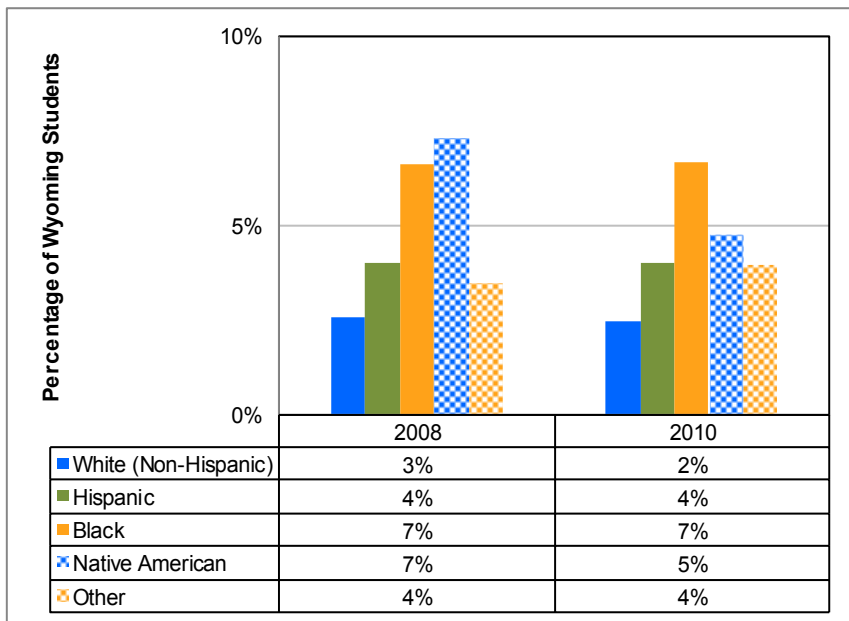
**Chart 120: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)**

**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 2008, 2010



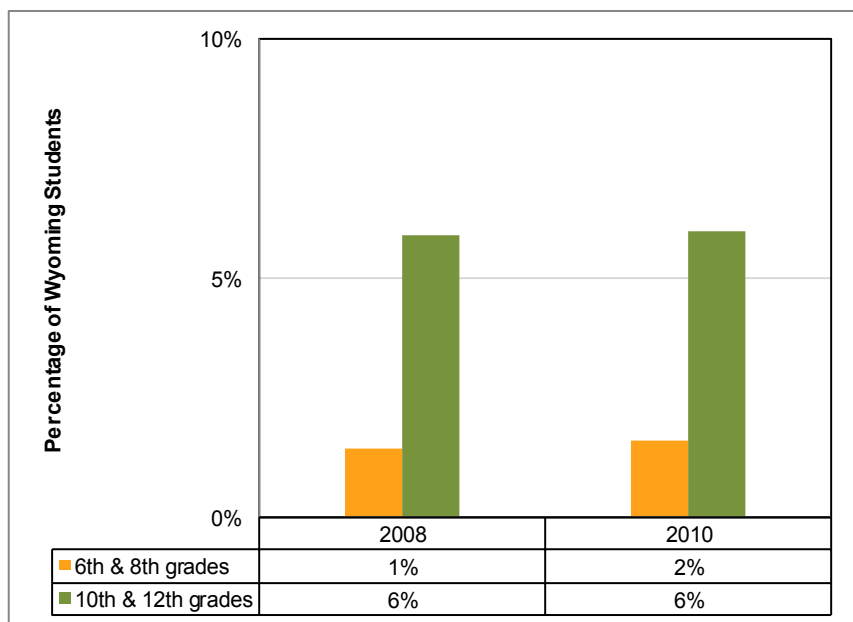


# Prescription Drugs

## Youth

### by School Level & Grade

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



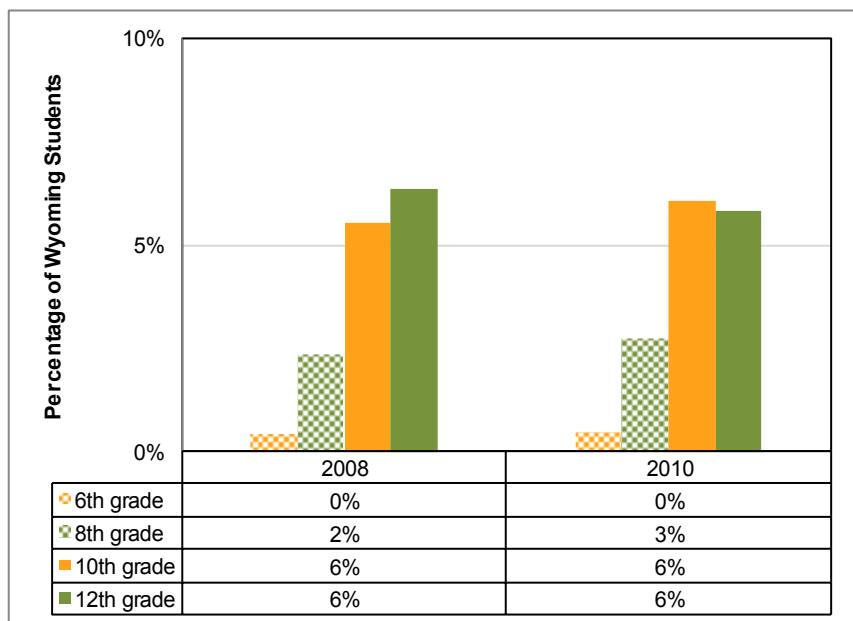
**Chart 121: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010



**Chart 122: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2008, 2010

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Prescription Drugs Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

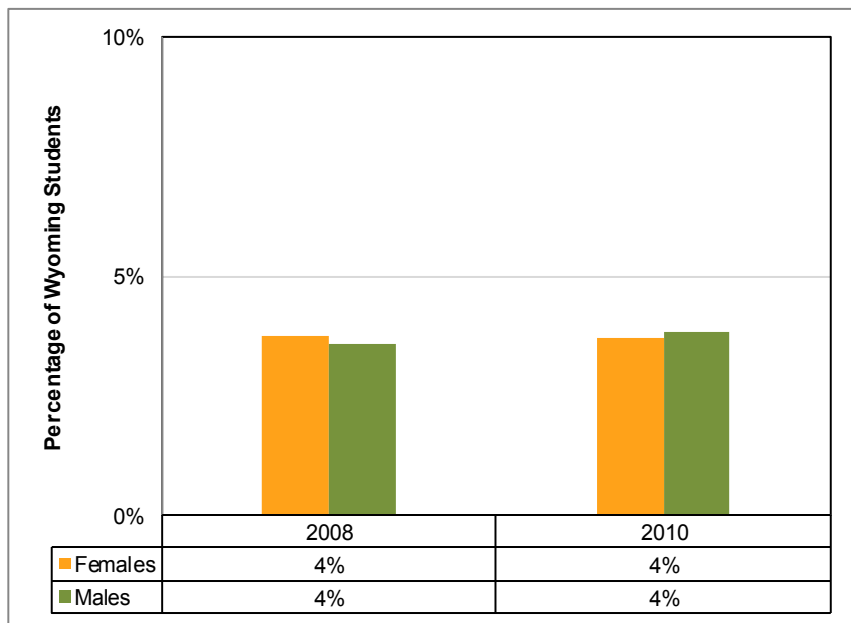
**Chart 123: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)**

**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 2008, 2010



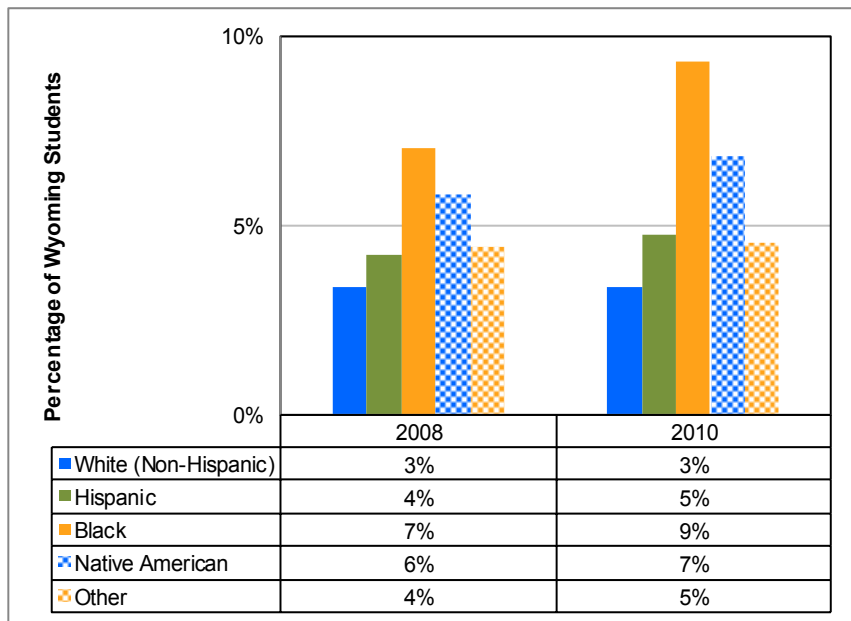
**Chart 124: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)**

**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:**

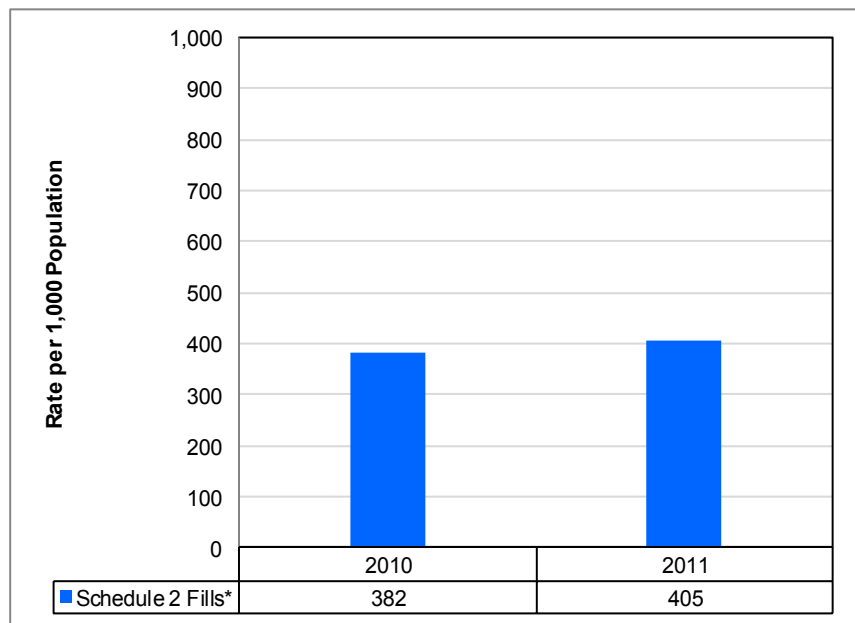
PNA 2008, 2010





# Schedule II Prescription Fills

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 125: Wyoming Schedule II Prescription Drug Fills**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program 2010, 2011

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





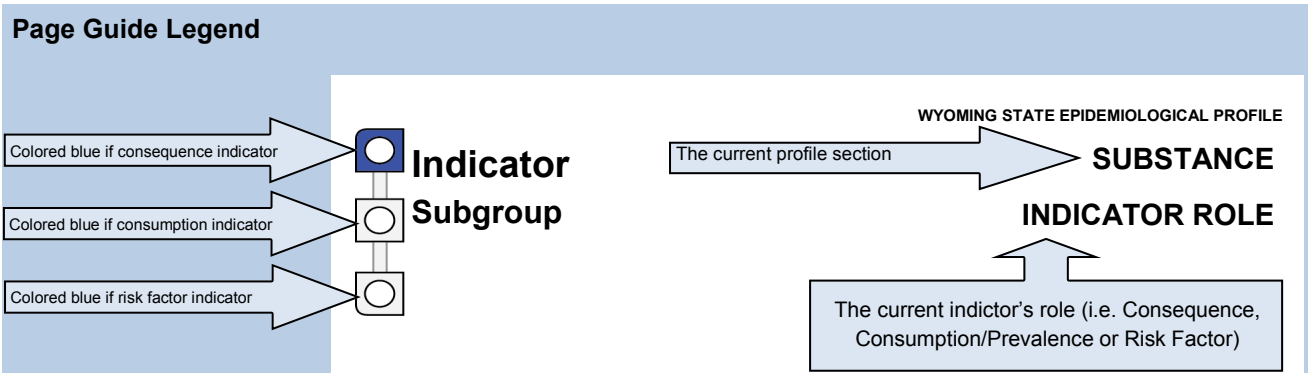
# Mental Health

## Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Suicide Rates	WISQARS	107
	Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health	BRFSS	108
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Serious Psychological Distress	BRFSS	109
	Frequent Mental Distress	BRFSS	110
	Mental Health Treatment	BRFSS	111
	Suicidal Ideation	YRBS	112
	Suicide Plan	YRBS	113
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Suicide Attempt	YRBS	114
	Emotional Support	BRFSS	115
	Care and Sympathy	BRFSS	116

Color and Shade Conventions

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

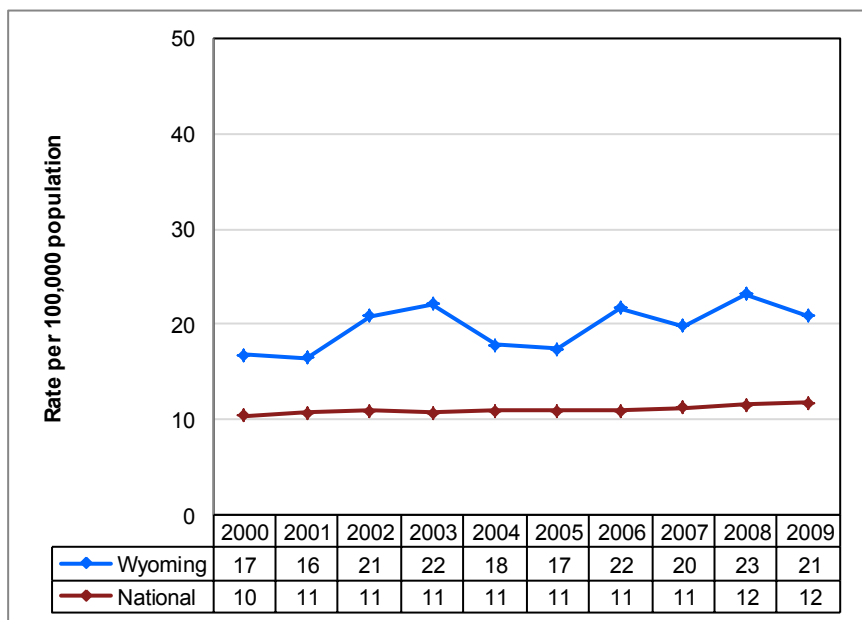




# Rates of Suicide

## Youth and Adults

## MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES



**Chart 126: Wyoming Age  
Adjusted Suicide Rates**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

WISQARS 2000–2009

MENTAL HEALTH  
CONSEQUENCES

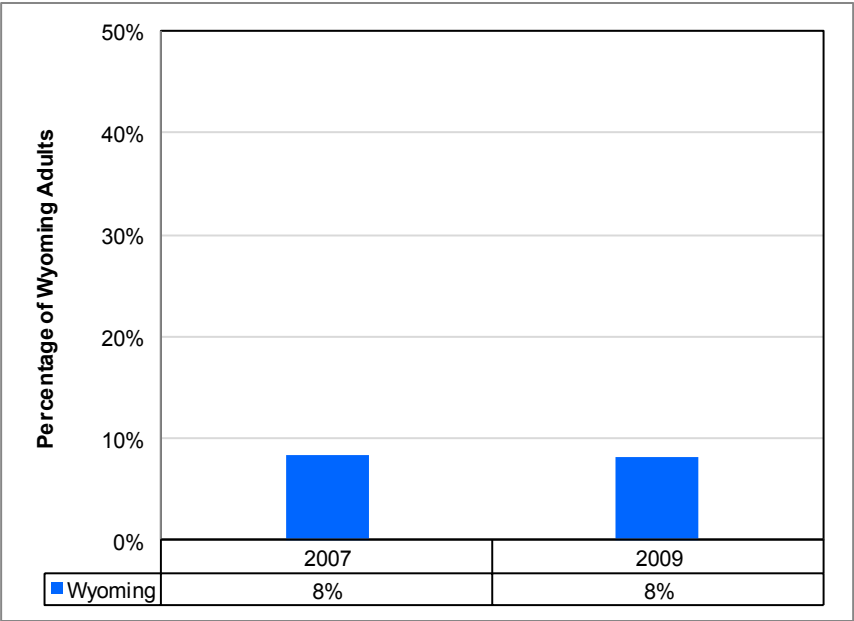
Activity Limitation

Adults

Chart 127: Activity Limitation  
Due to Mental Health Condition

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

**Data Source:**  
BRFSS 2007, 2009



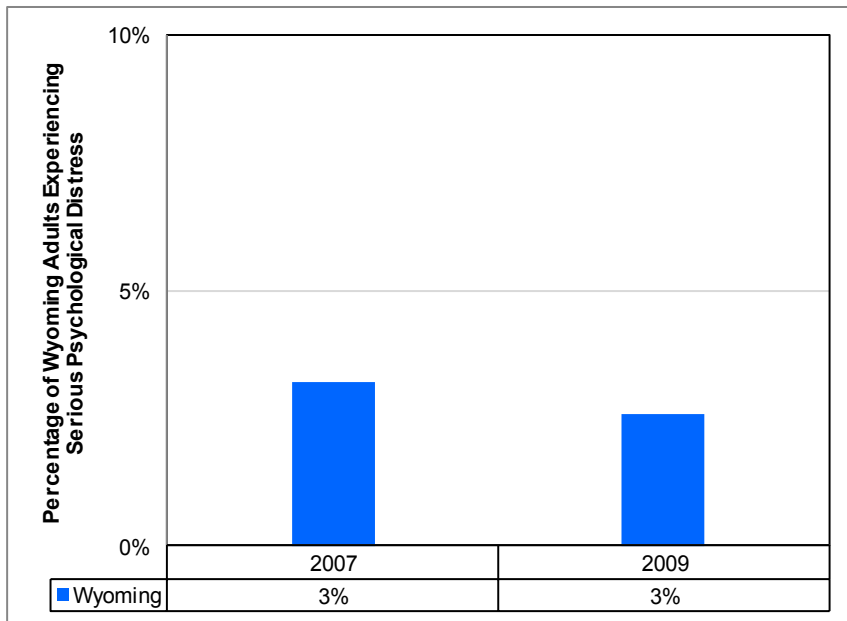




# Psychological Distress

## Adults

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



**Chart 128: Serious Psychological Distress**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2007, 2009

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

## Frequent Mental Distress

## Adults



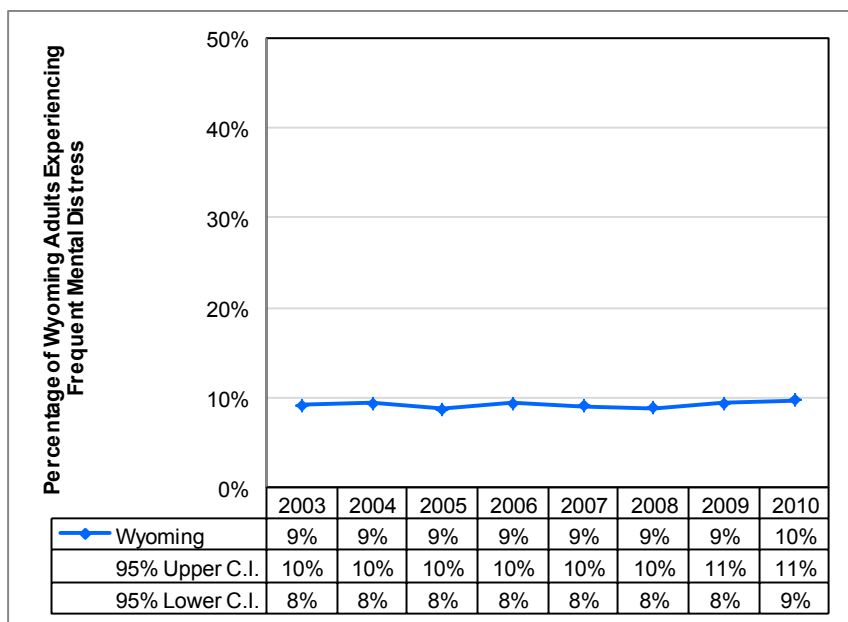
### Chart 129: Frequent Mental Distress

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2003–2010



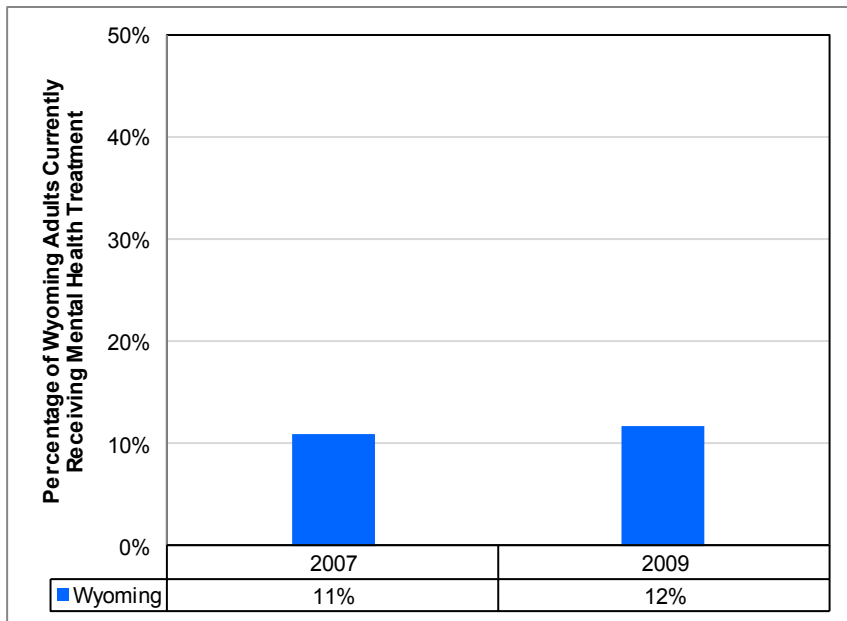


# Mental Health

## Treatment

### Adults

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



**Chart 130: Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2007, 2009

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

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

# Suicidal Ideation

Youth  
High School

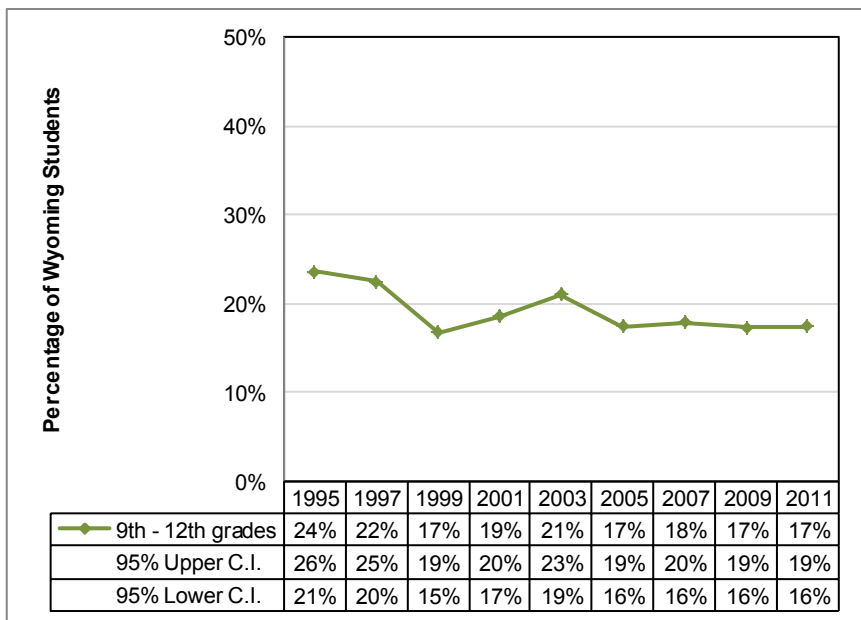
**Chart 131: Suicidal Ideation in  
Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011

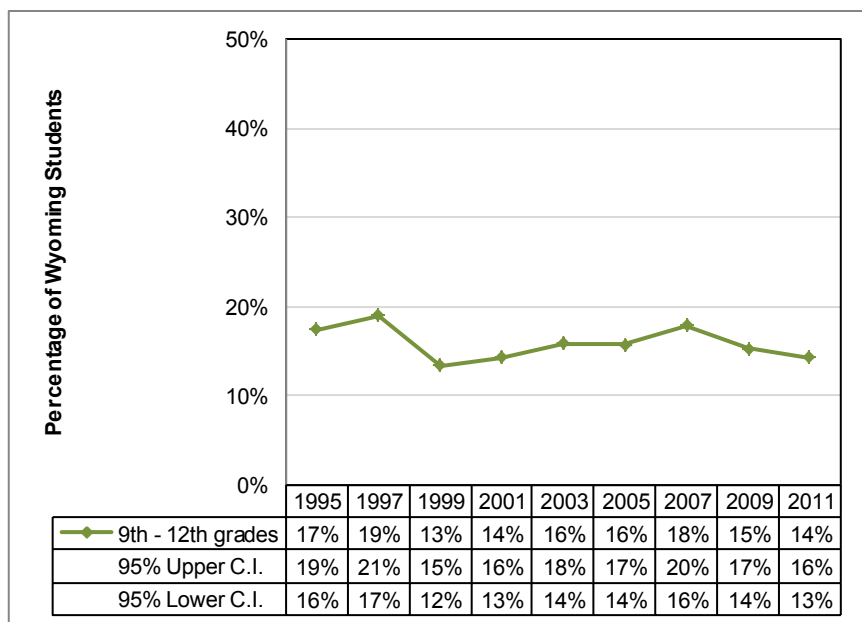




# Suicide Plan

## Youth High School

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



**Chart 132: Suicide Plan in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

YRBS 1995–2011

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

MENTAL HEALTH  
RISK/PROTECTIVE  
FACTORS

Suicide Attempt

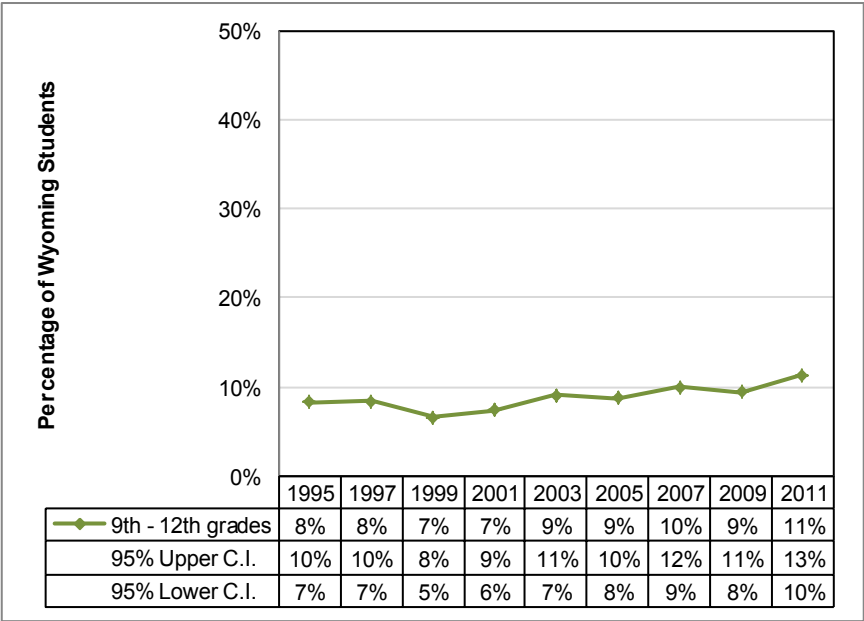
Youth

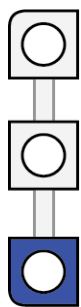
High School

Chart 133: Attempted Suicide in the Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

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

**Data Source:**  
YRBS 1995–2011

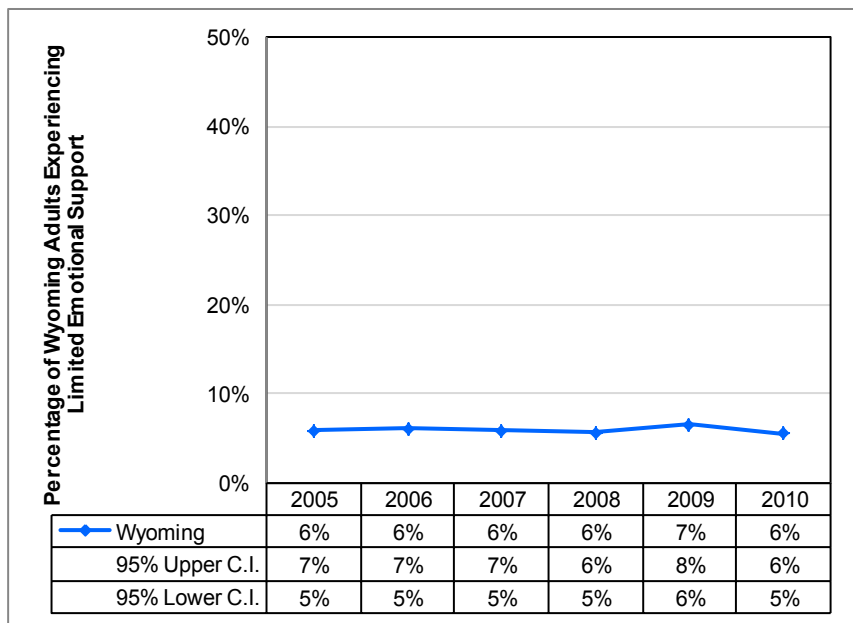




# Emotional Support

## Adults

## MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 134: Limited Emotional Support**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2005–2010

## MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Care and Sympathy

Adults



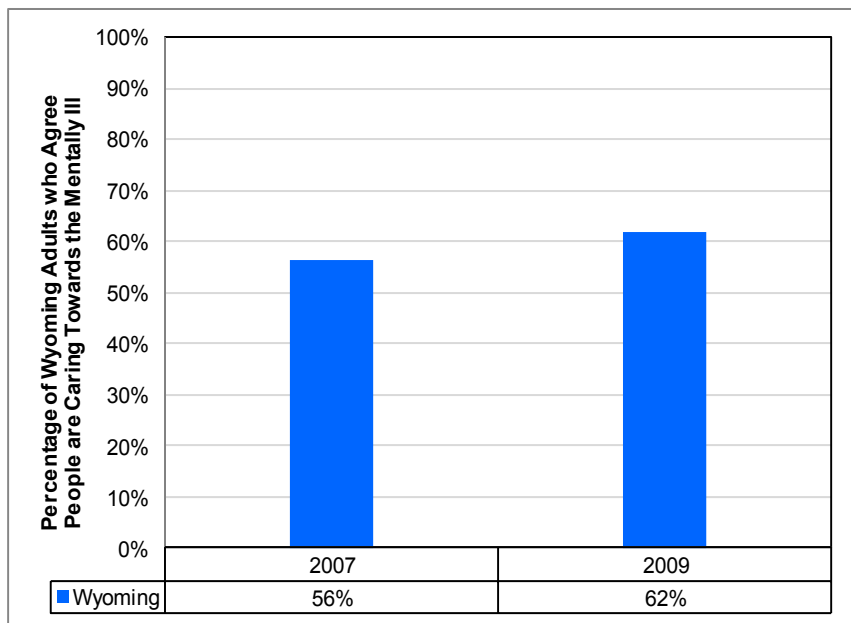
**Chart 135: Agree that People Are Caring and Sympathetic Toward People With Mental Illness**

**Definition:**

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

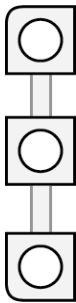
**Data Source:**

BRFSS 2007, 2009



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







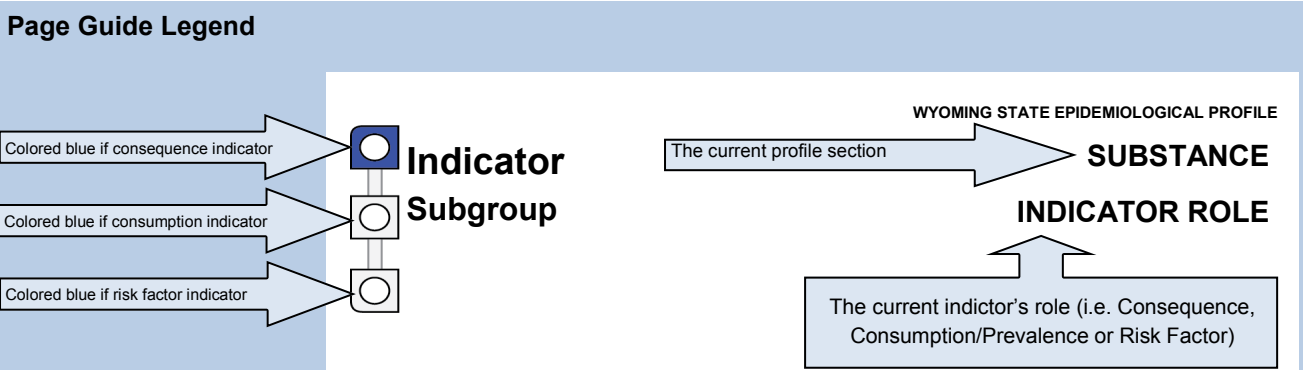
# General Related Factors

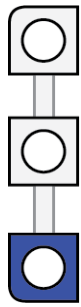
## Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Community Disorganization	PNA	119
	Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	121
	Intent to Use Drugs	PNA	123
	Friends' Use of Drugs	PNA	125
	Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	127
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	PNA	129
	Sensation Seeking	PNA	131
	Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior	PNA	133
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	PNA	135
	Social Skills	PNA	137

### Color and Shade Conventions

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





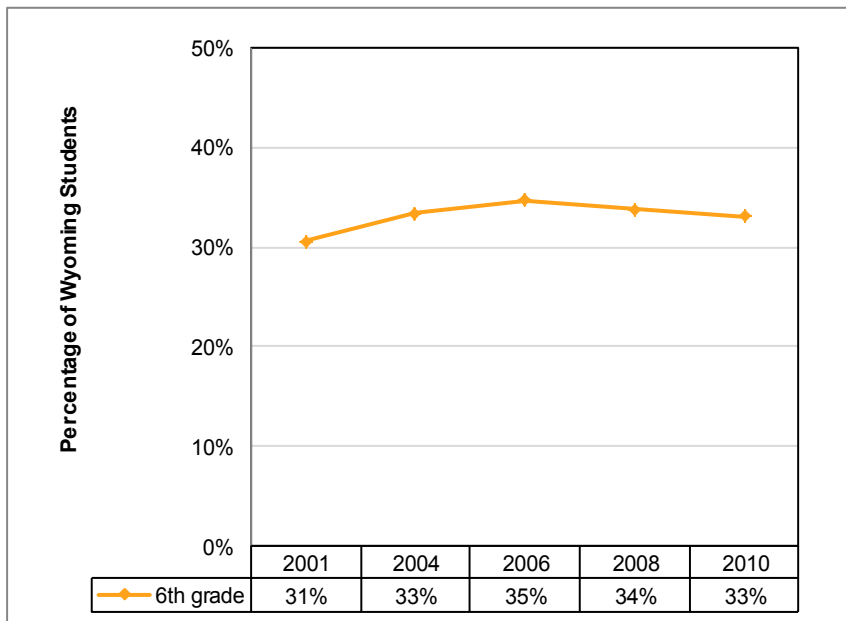
# Community

## Disorganization

### Youth

### by Grade

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVEFACTORS



**Chart 136: Community Disorganization—Wyoming |Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Community Disorganization Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

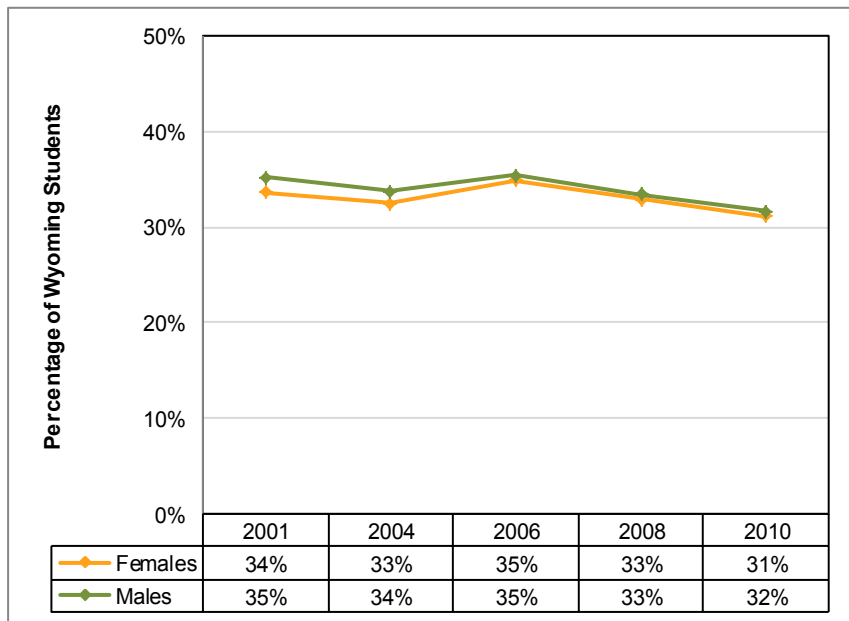
**Chart 137: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



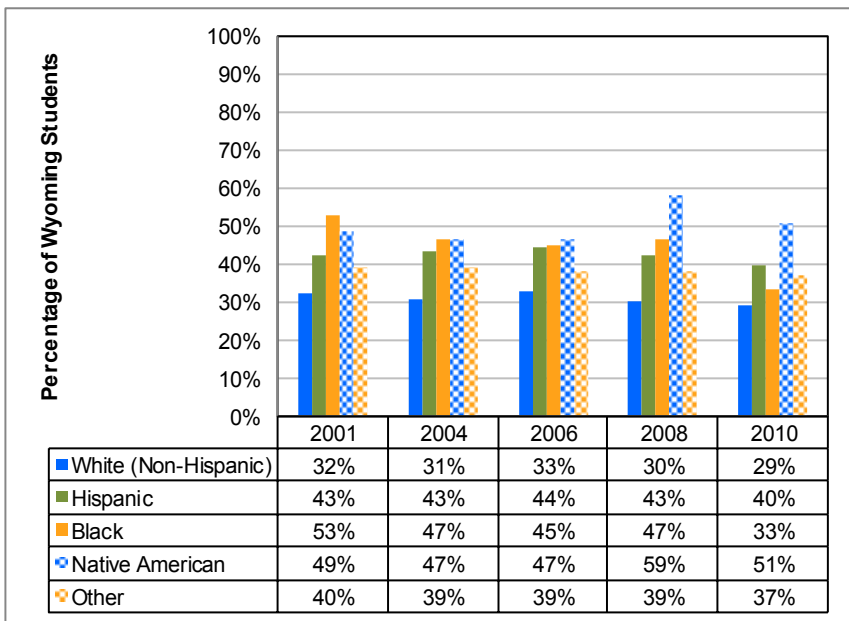
**Chart 138: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

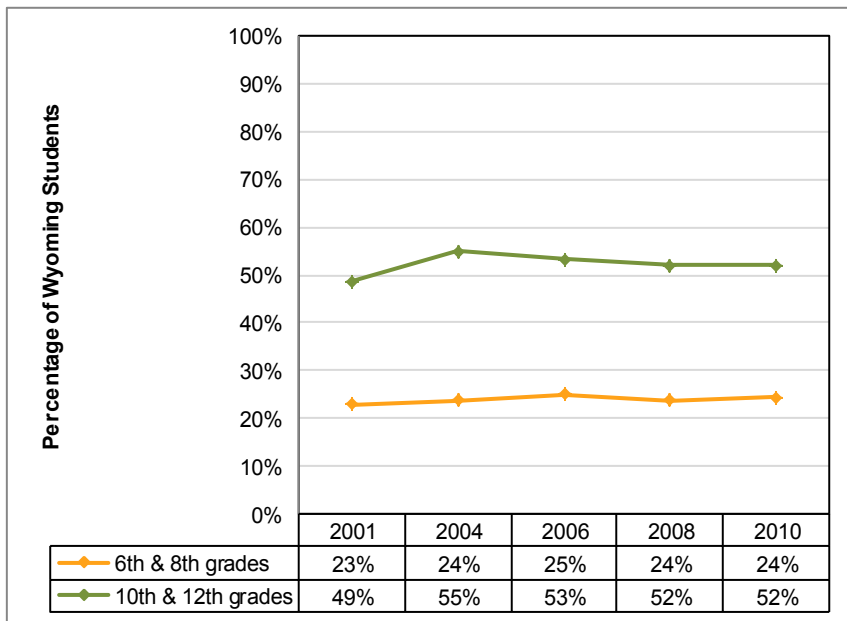
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



# Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by School Level

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 139: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use— Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8 , and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

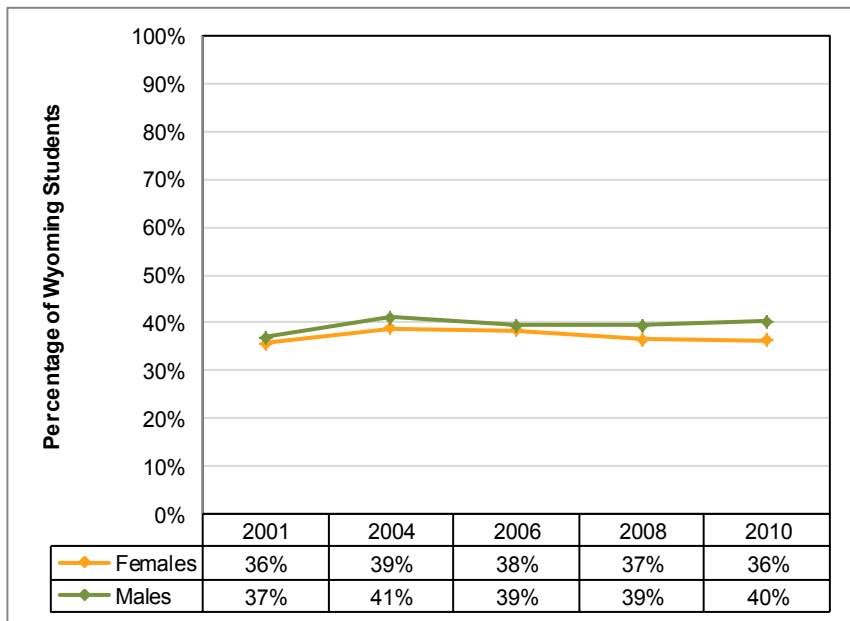
## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

**Chart 140: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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



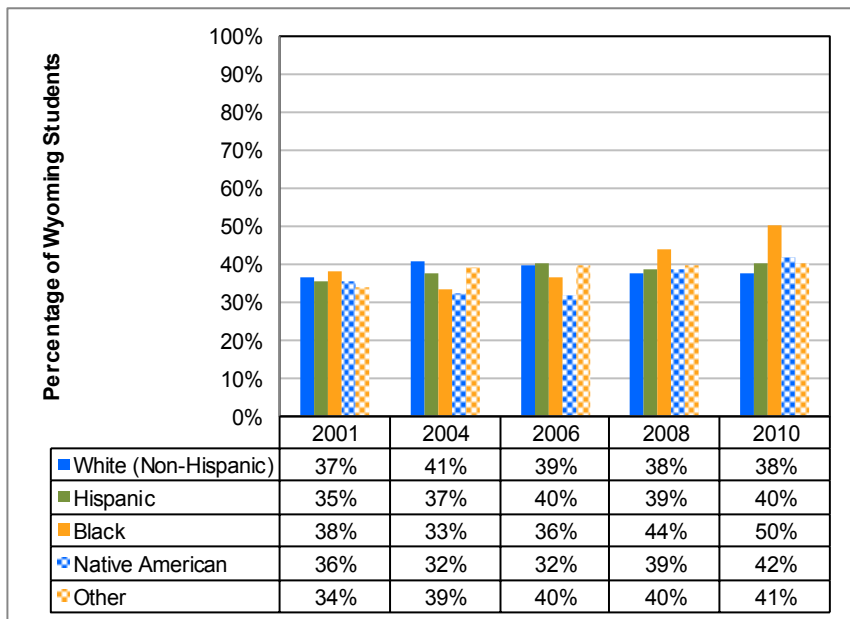
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

**Chart 141: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

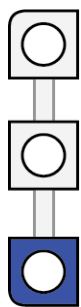
**Definition:**

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



**Data Source:**

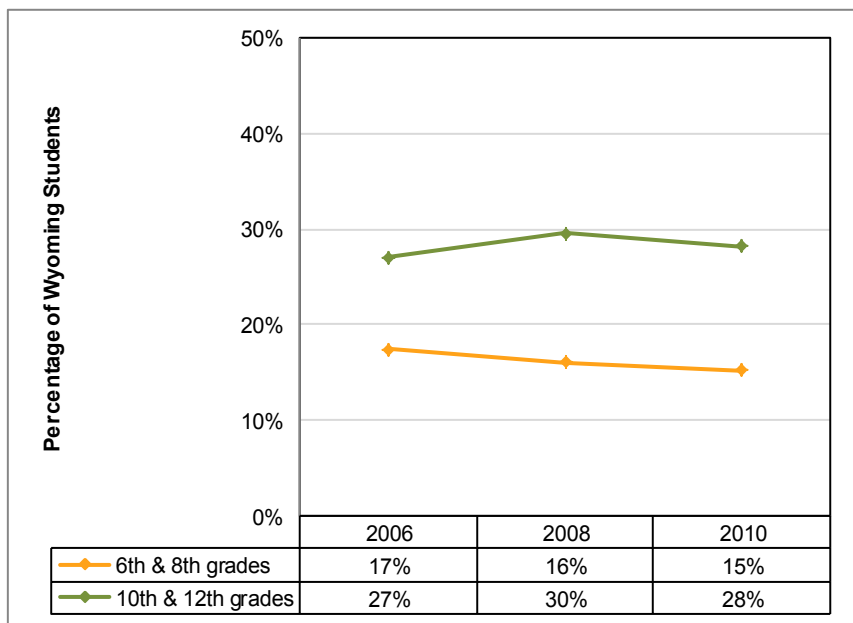
PNA 2001–2010



# Intent to Use Drugs

## Youth by School Level

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 142: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



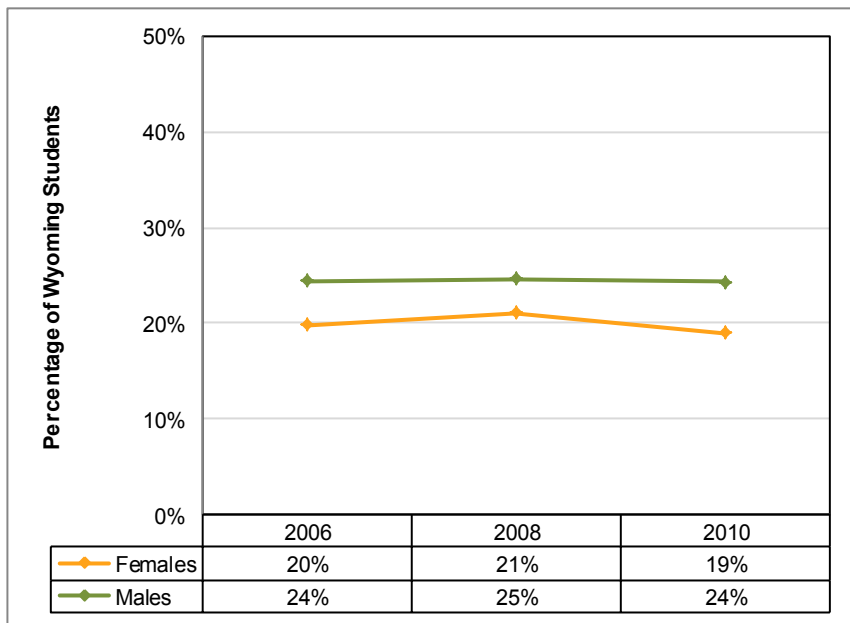
**Chart 143: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2010



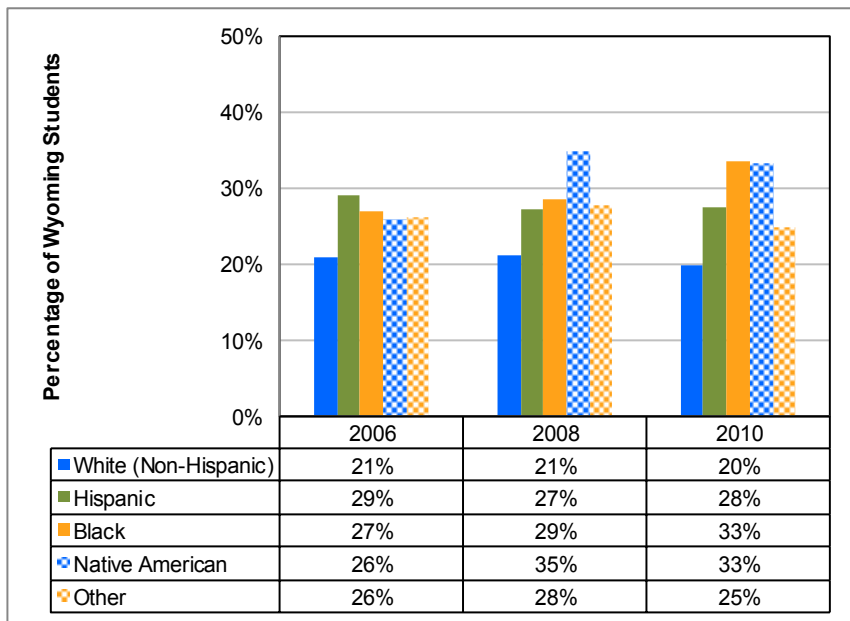
**Chart 144: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

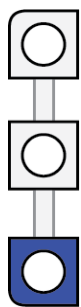
The percentage of Wyoming students classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the degree to which the student thinks that he/she will use alcohol, tobacco and drugs as an adult.

**Data Source:**

PNA 2006–2010



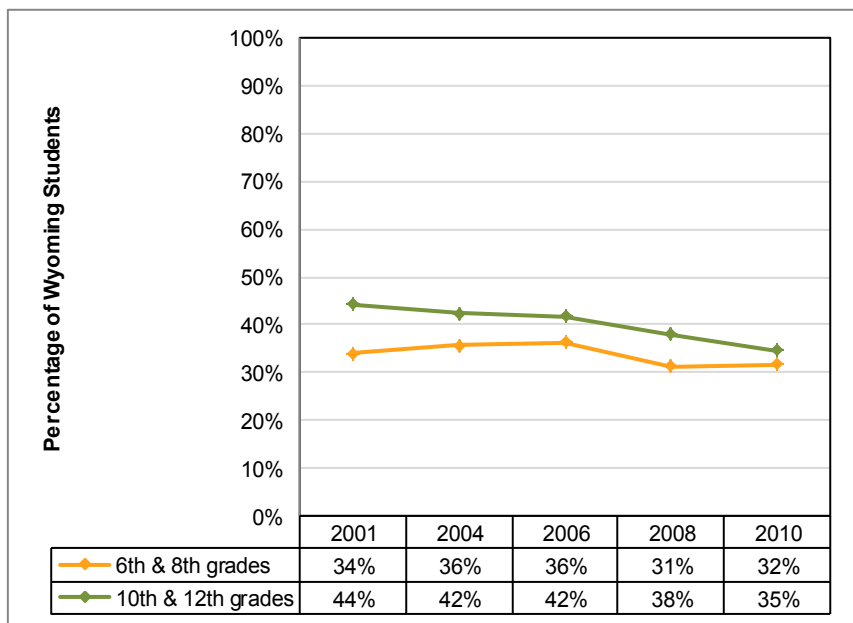




# Friends' Use of Drugs

## Youth by School Level

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 145: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Friends' Use of Drugs

### Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



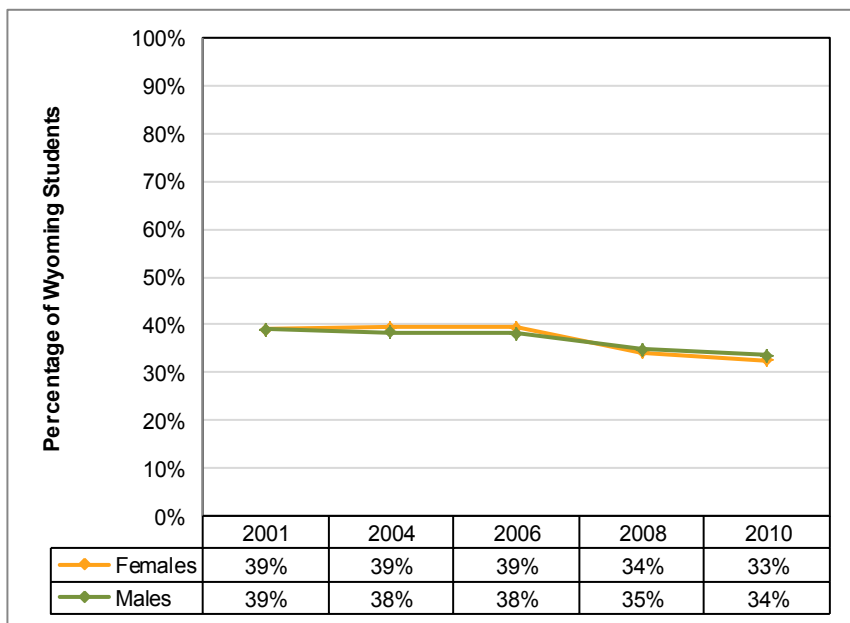
**Chart 146: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



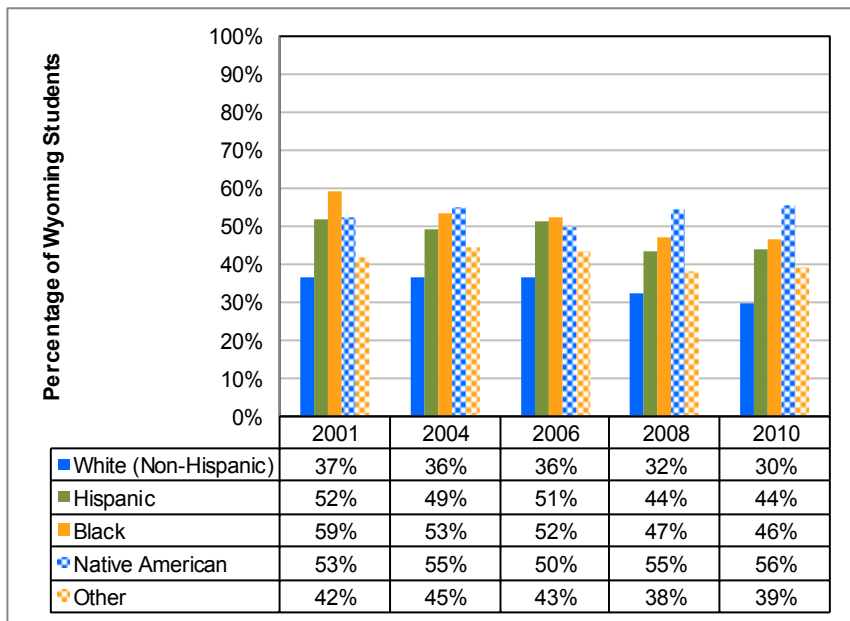
**Chart 147: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

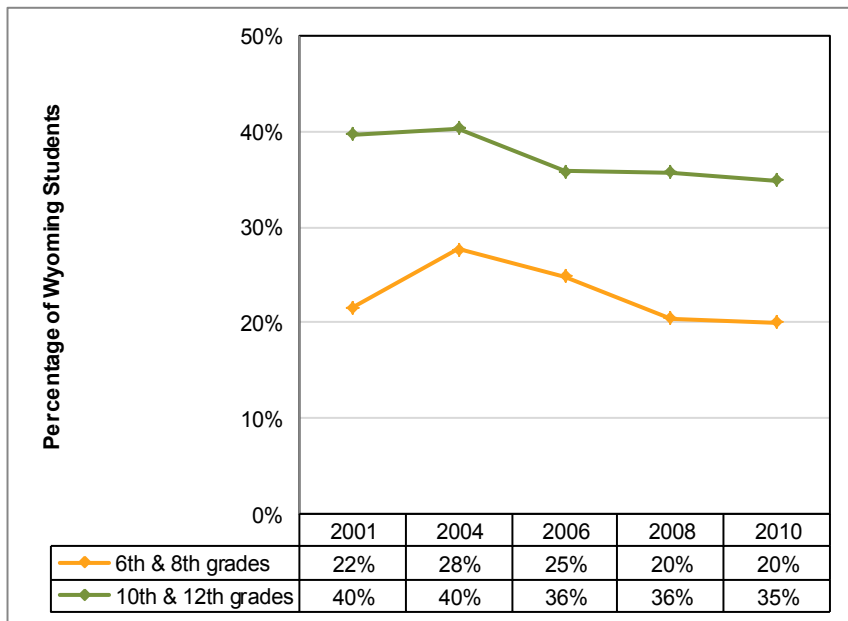
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



# Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by School Level

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 148: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth

### by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

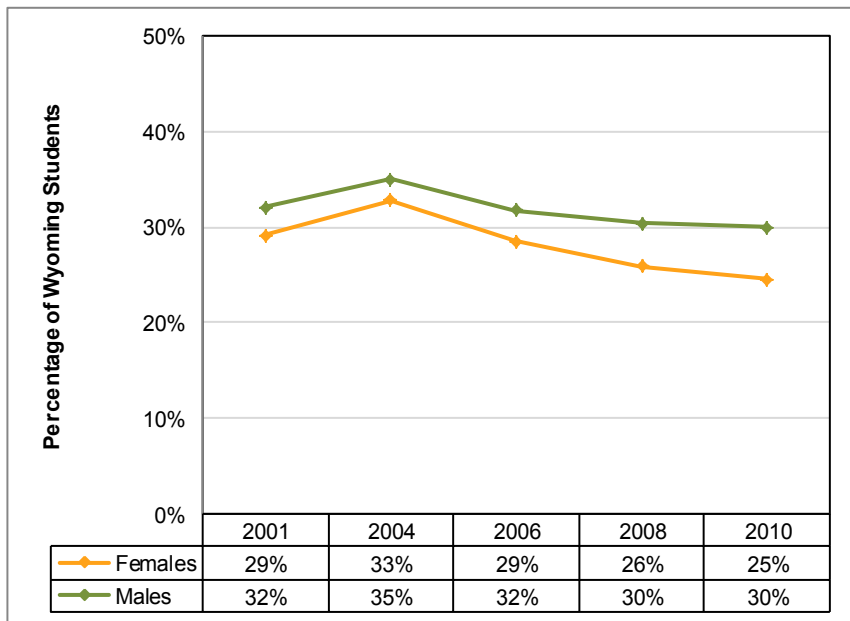
**Chart 149: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



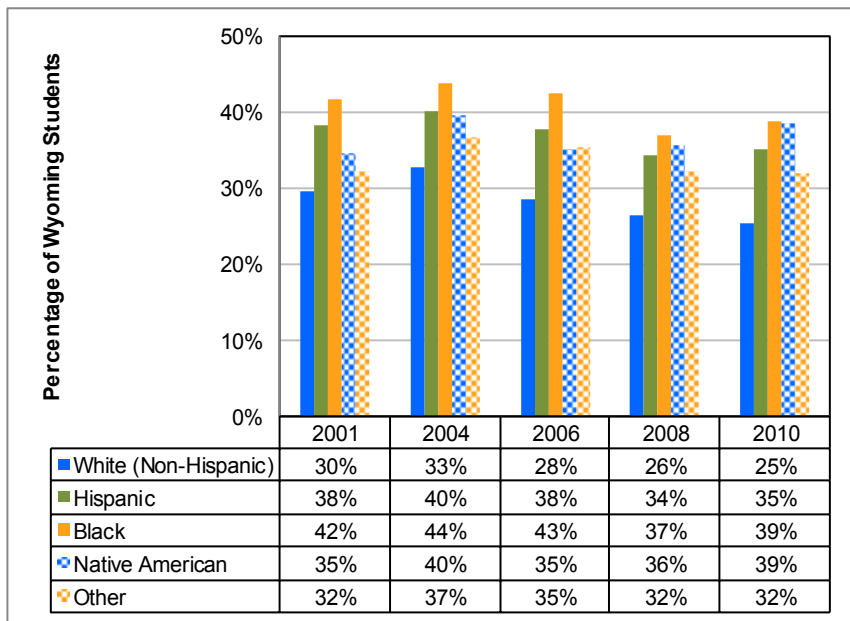
**Chart 150: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

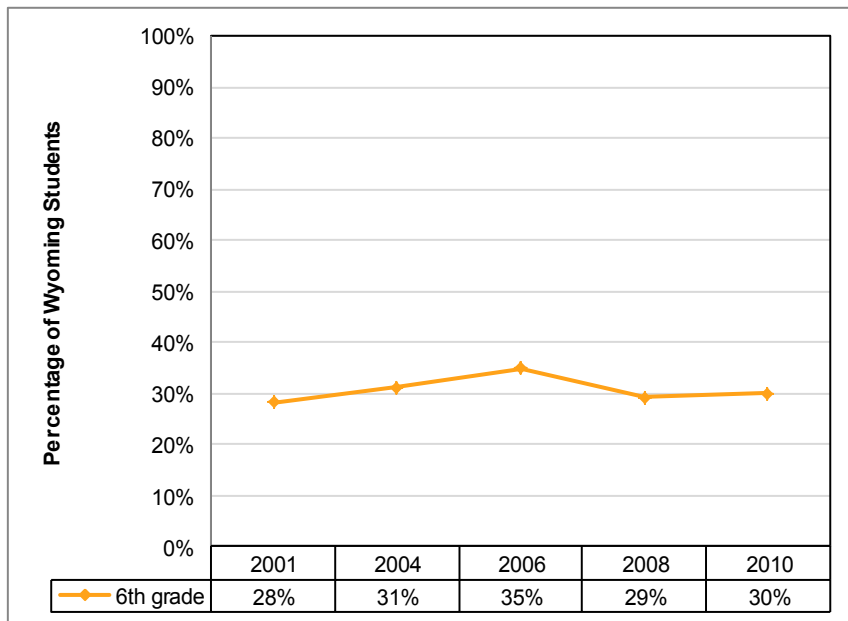
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



# Perceived Availability of Drugs Youth by Grade

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 151: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

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

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

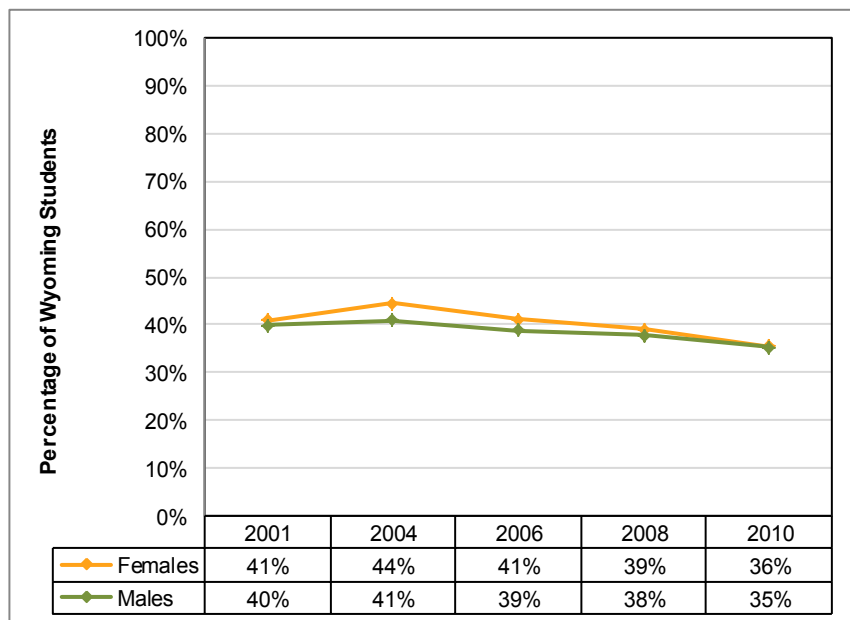
**Chart 152: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



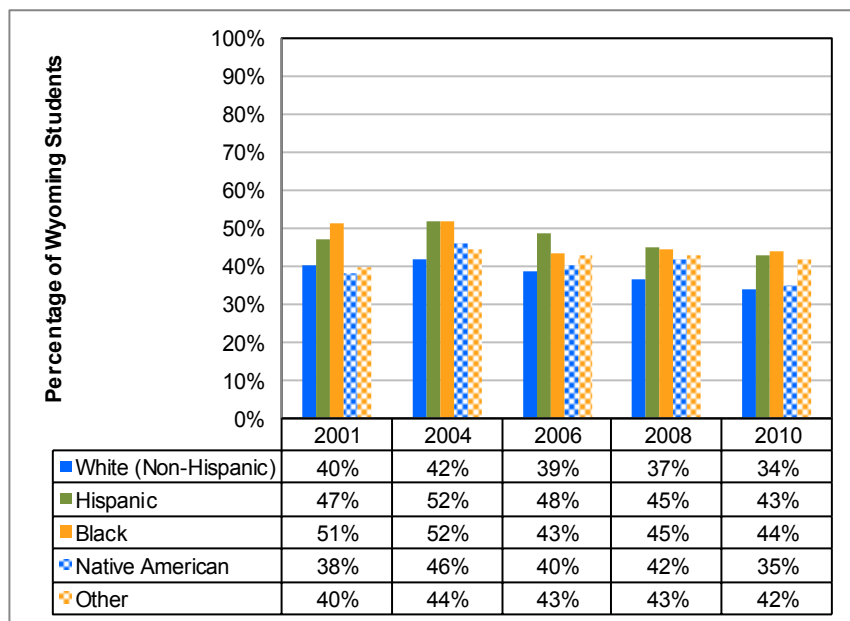
**Chart 153: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)**

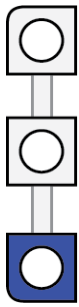
**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

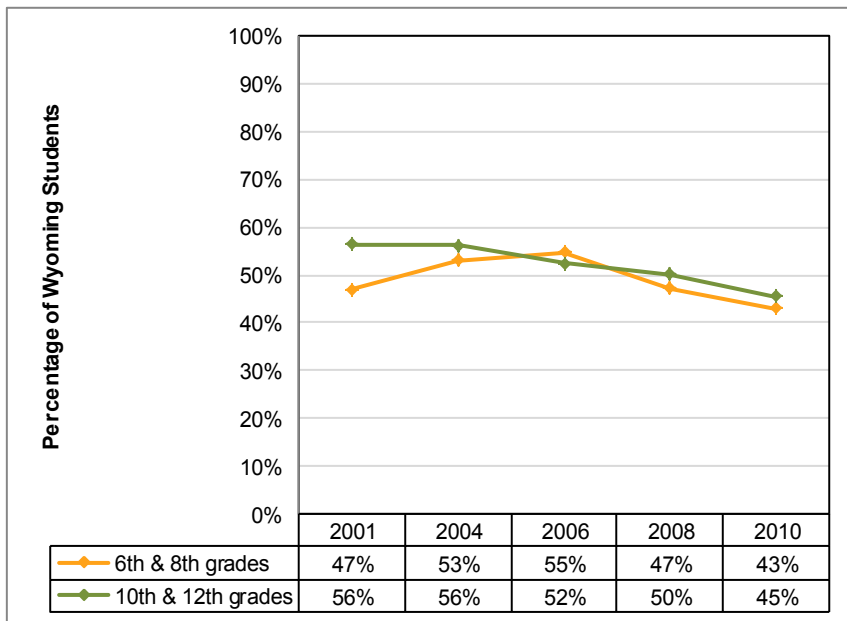




# Sensation Seeking

## Youth by School Level

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 154: Sensation Seeking—  
Wyoming Student High-Risk  
Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10  
and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Sensation Seeking Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



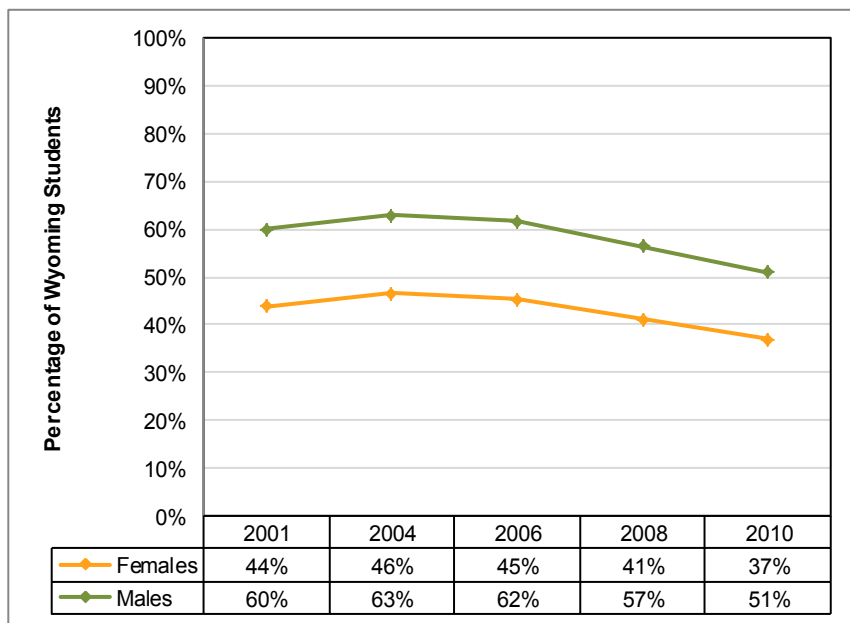
**Chart 155: Sensation Seeking—  
Wyoming Student High-Risk  
Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10  
and 12, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



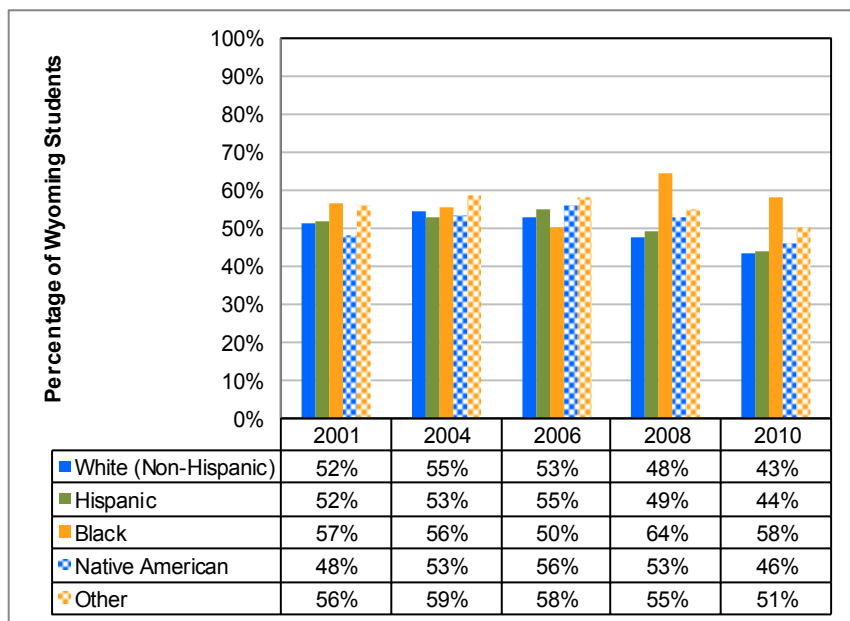
**Chart 156: Sensation Seeking—  
Wyoming Student High-Risk  
Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10  
and 12, Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

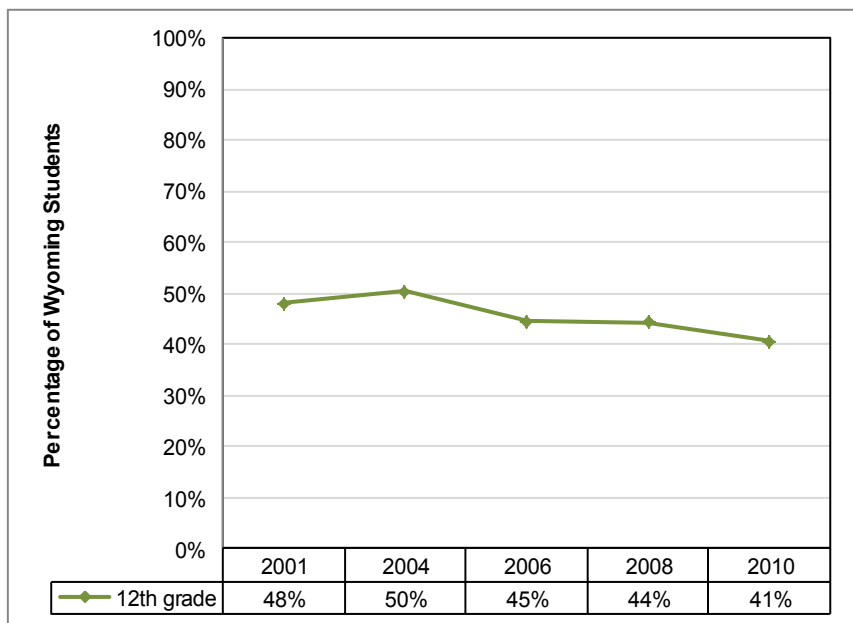
PNA 2001–2010





# Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior Youth by Grade

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 157: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (12th Grade)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

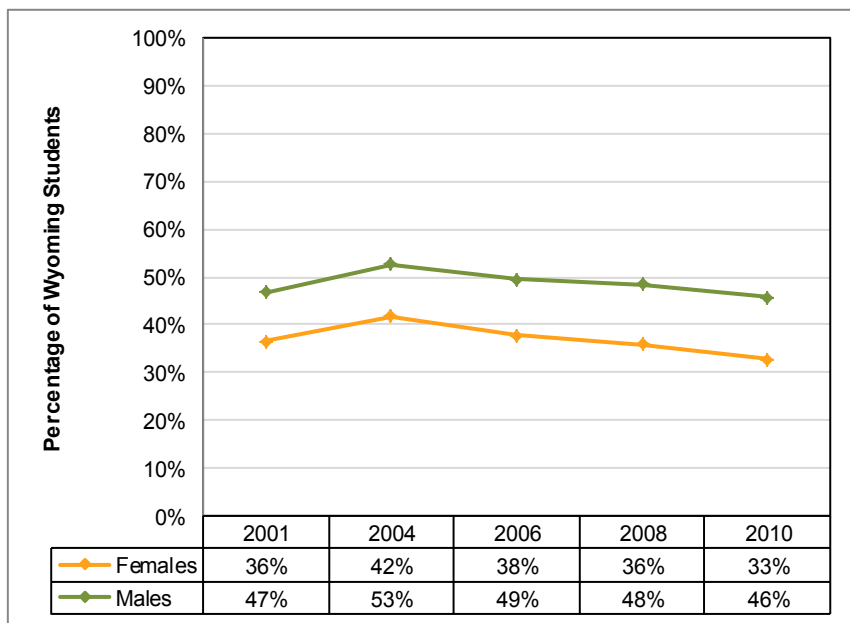
## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

**Chart 158: Favorable Attitude  
Toward Antisocial Behavior—  
Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate  
(12th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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



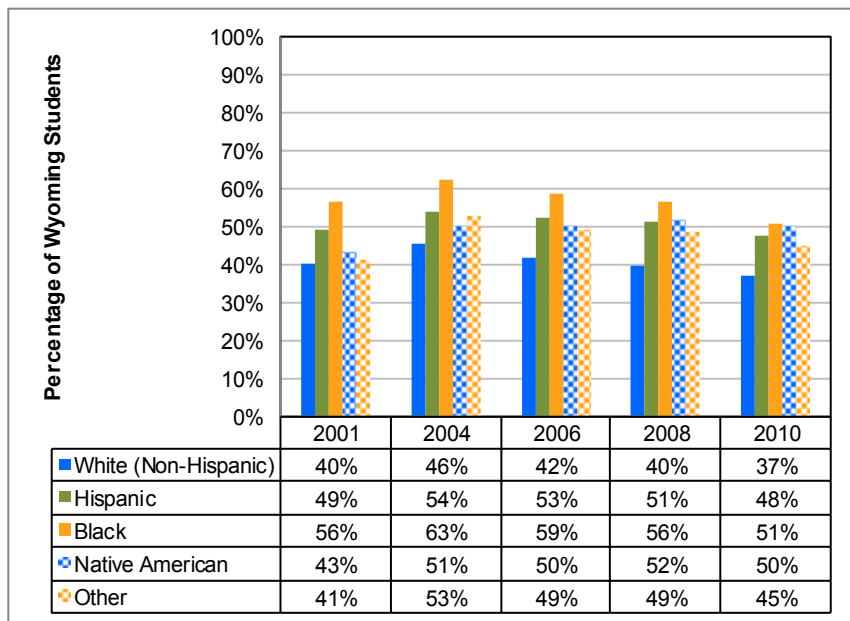
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

**Chart 159: Favorable Attitude  
Toward Antisocial Behavior—  
High-Risk Rate (12th Grade,  
Race/Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

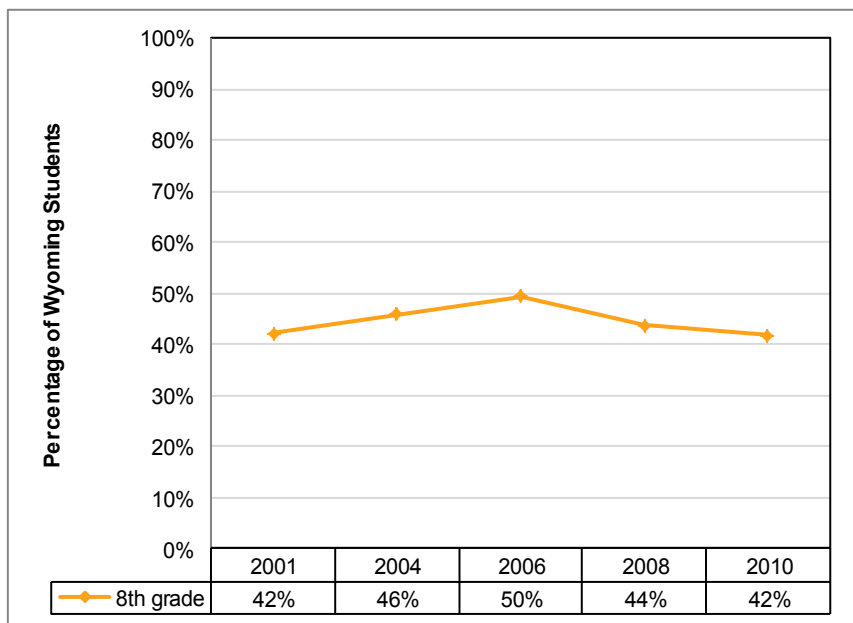


**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

# Interaction with Antisocial Peers Youth by Grade

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 160: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

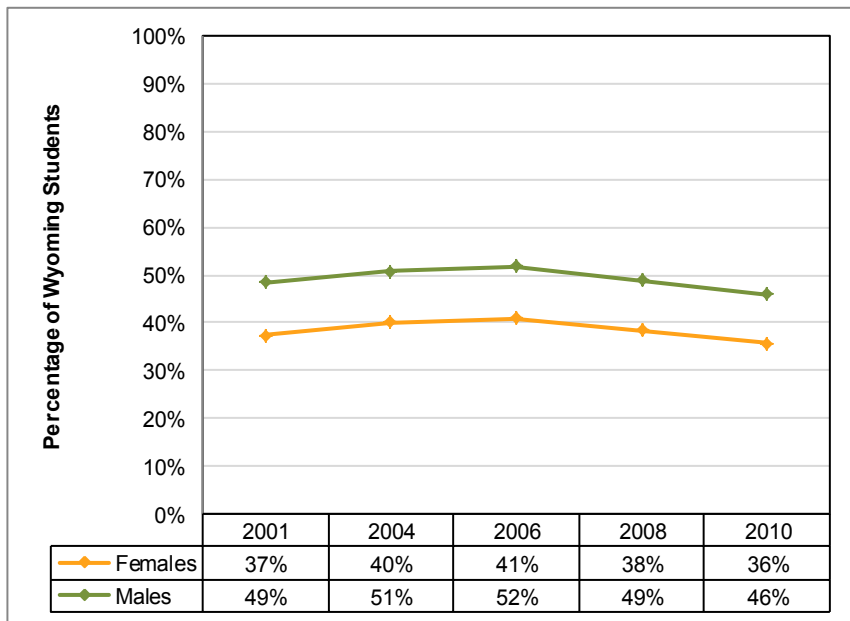
## Interaction with Antisocial Peers Youth

### by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

**Chart 161: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade, Females and Males)**

**Definition:**

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



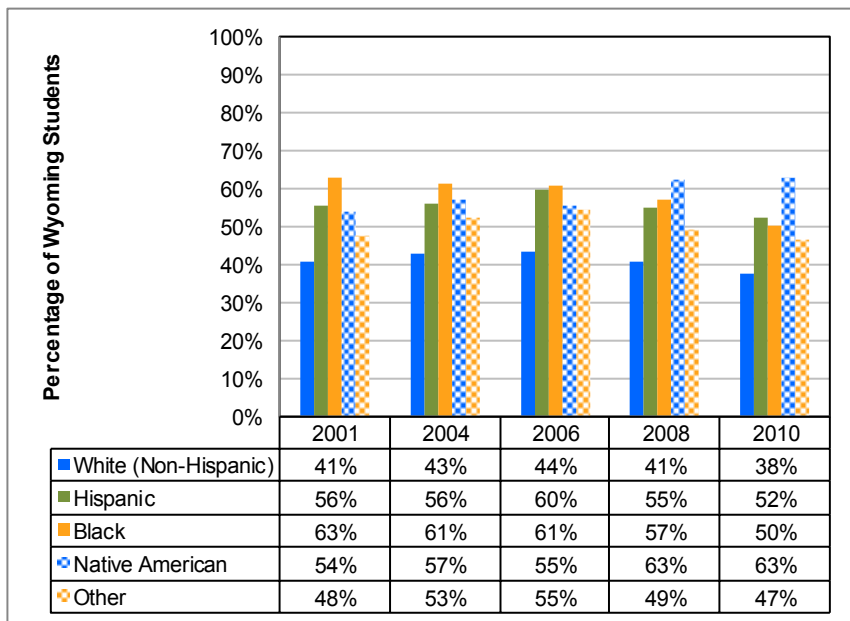
**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

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

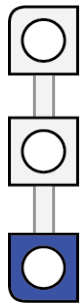
**Definition:**

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



**Data Source:**

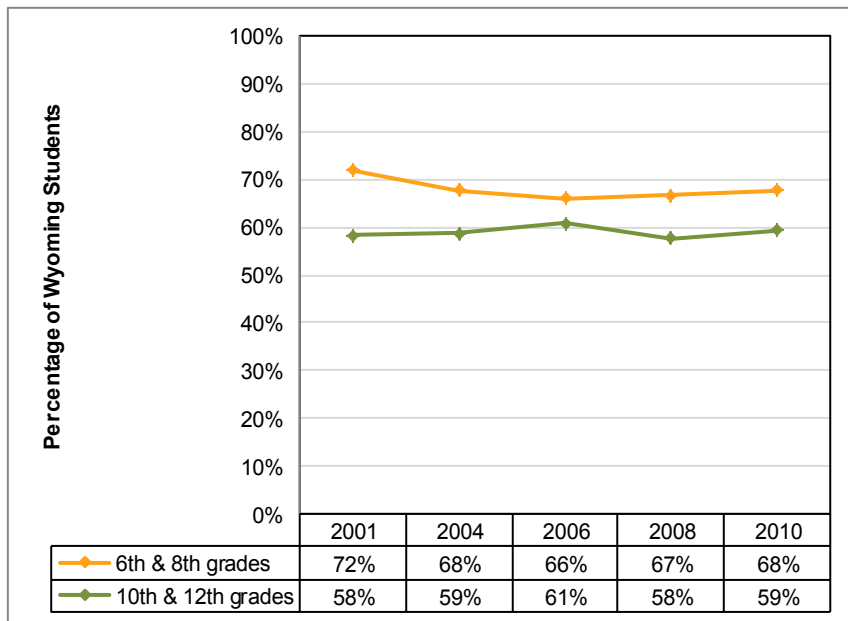
PNA 2001–2010



# Social Skills

## Youth by School Level

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 163: Social Skills—  
Wyoming Student Low-  
Protection Rate (Grades 6 and  
8, and 10 and 12)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Social Skills Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



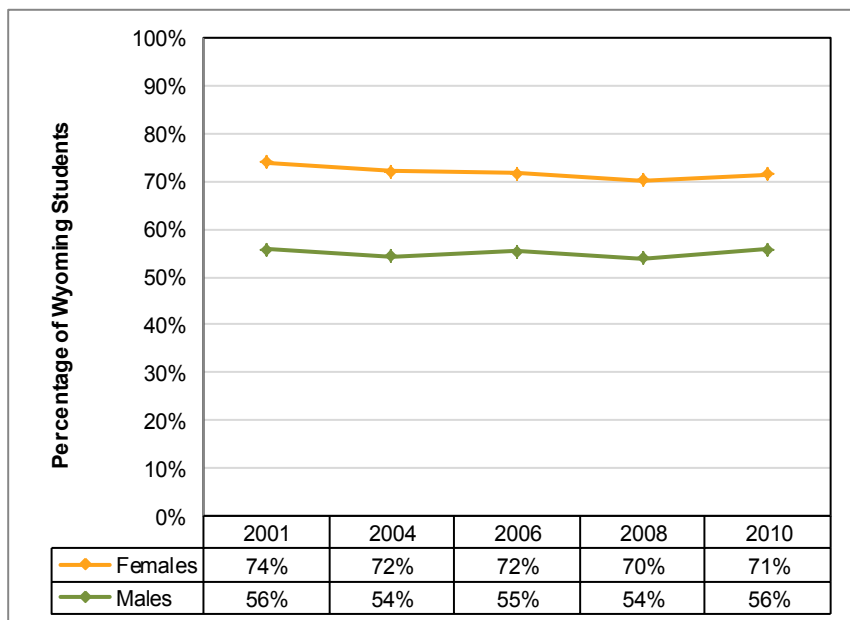
**Chart 164: Social Skills—  
Wyoming Student Low-  
Protection Rate (Grades 6 and  
8, and 10 and 12, Females and  
Males)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010



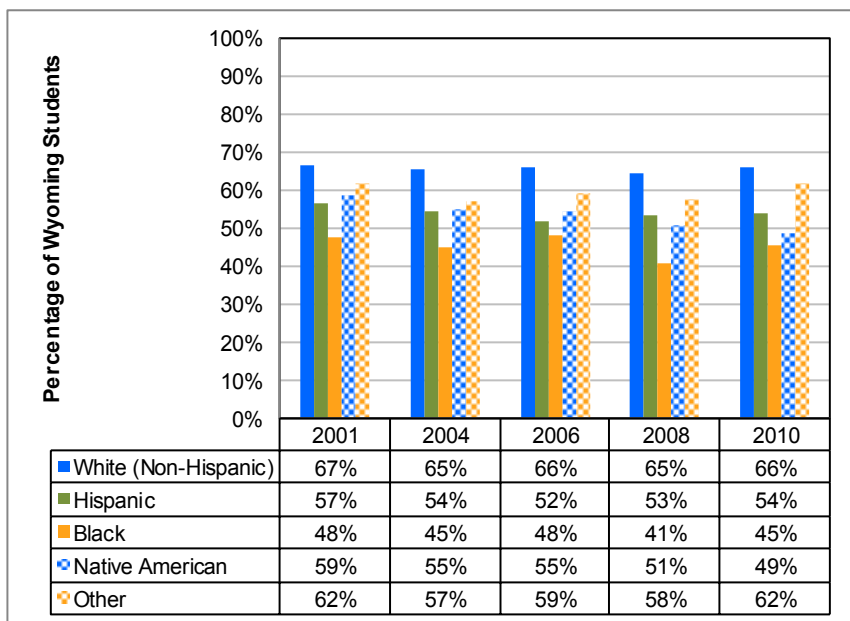
**Chart 165: Social Skills—  
Wyoming Student Low-  
Protection Rate (Grades 6 and  
8, and 10 and 12, Race/  
Ethnicity)**

**Definition:**

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

**Data Source:**

PNA 2001–2010





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## INDEX BY SOURCE

### Adult Tobacco Survey (ATS)/National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS)

#### Tobacco

Smokefree restaurants ..... 66

### Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

#### Alcohol

Binge Drinking ..... 18-20

Heavy Drinking ..... 24

#### Tobacco

Tobacco–Related Diseases ..... 49

Current Smokers Adults ..... 52-54

Smokeless Tobacco ..... 60-61

Smokers who Quit 1+ Days - Adults ..... 68-69

#### Mental Health

Adults' Activity Limitation ..... 108

Psychological Distress ..... 109

Frequent Mental Distress ..... 110

Mental Health Treatment ..... 111

Emotional Support ..... 115

Care and Sympathy ..... 116

### Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

#### Alcohol

Alcohol–Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities ..... 11

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

#### Alcohol

Binge Drinking ..... 22-23

30-Day Alcohol Use Adults and Youth ..... 25

Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use ..... 32

Alcohol Dependence or Abuse ..... 44-45

#### Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

Illicit (Illegal) Drug Use ..... 76

### Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

#### Alcohol

Binge Drinking Before and During Pregnancy ..... 16

Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy ..... 17

## INDEX

### BY SOURCE



Tobacco	
Smoking Before and During Pregnancy .....	50
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)	
Licit (Legal) Drugs	
Schedule II Drugs .....	104
Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA)	
Alcohol	
30-Day Alcohol Use - Youth .....	27
Social Norm: Binge Drinking .....	28-29
Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use .....	30-31
Source of Last Alcohol Drink .....	34-35
Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold .....	36-37
Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking .....	38-39
Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated .....	40-41
Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol .....	42-43
Tobacco	
30-Day Cigarette Use - Youth .....	56-58
Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use .....	62-63
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use .....	64-65
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Illicit (Illegal) Drug Use - Youth .....	77
Marijuana Use - Youth .....	79-80
Cocaine Use - Youth .....	83-84
Inhalant Use - Youth .....	86-87
Social Norm: Past 30-Day Illicit Drug Use .....	88-89
Social Norm: Past 30-Day Marijuana Use .....	90-91
Licit (Legal) Drugs	
Over-the-Counter Medicine Abuse - Youth .....	100-101
Prescription Drug Abuse - Youth .....	102-103
General Related Factors'	
Community Disorganization .....	119-120
Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use .....	121-122
Intent to Use Drugs .....	123-124
Friends' Use of Drugs .....	125-126
Attitude Toward Drug Use .....	127-128

## INDEX BY SOURCE

Perceived Availability of Drugs.....	129-130
Sensation Seeking .....	131-132
Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior .....	133-134
Interaction with Antisocial Peers .....	135-136
Social Skills .....	137-138
Synar Compliance Checks (Synar)	
Tobacco	
Cigarette Sale to Underage Buyers .....	71
Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS)	
Mental Health	
Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates .....	107
Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police (WASCOP-CC)	
Alcohol	
Alcohol Compliance Rate.....	33
Tobacco	
Tobacco Compliance Rate.....	70
Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports (WYDOT)	
Alcohol	
Alcohol–Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes .....	10
Wyoming Hospital Association	
Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses	
Poisonings and Accidental Poisonings .....	94-99
Wyoming Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Data also available at Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI)	
Alcohol	
Drunkenness Arrests.....	4-5
Liquor Law Violation Arrests .....	6-7
DUI Arrests.....	8-9
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Drug Abuse Violation Arrests .....	75
Wyoming Vital Statistics (WVS)	
Alcohol	
Alcohol–Related Mortality .....	2
Tobacco	
Tobacco–Related Mortality .....	48



Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Drug–Related Mortality .....	74
Mental Health	
Rates of Suicide .....	103
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)	
Alcohol	
Drinking and Driving .....	12-13
Rode in a Car with Someone who had been Drinking.....	14-15
Past Month Alcohol Use - Youth.....	26
Tobacco	
Past Month Cigarette Use.....	55-58
Youth Smokeless Tobacco Use .....	61
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs	
Marijuana Use .....	78-79
Cocaine Use .....	82-83
Mental Health	
Suicidal Ideation .....	112
Suicidal Plan .....	113
Suicide Attempt.....	114