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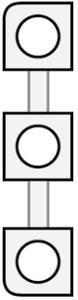
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Wyoming Community Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2013 Community Epidemiological Profile



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Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2013 Community Epidemiological Profile

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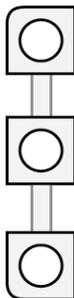
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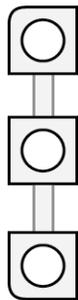
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Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 Community Epidemiological Profile

1. Introduction

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

1.1. Purpose of the SEOW

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

- WDH,
- Wyoming Department of Education,
- Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation,
- Department of Family Services,
- Board of Pharmacy,
- Tribal services from the Arapaho and Shoshoni Tribes,
- Community prevention providers and,
- Researchers from the University of Wyoming, WYSAC.

The SEOW's charter is to provide guidance and information regarding the available data associated with substance abuse and mental health issues throughout the state. In particular, the SEOW is responsible for gathering, reporting, and disseminating information regarding substance abuse and mental health data in Wyoming. It also serves as a decision-making body regarding the deliverables for the SEOW grant. The SEOW helps determine directions to pursue, review results, and make recommendations.

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

1.2. Deliverables

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

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

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.

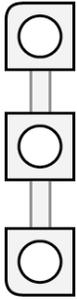
During the process of reviewing the state and community profiles, the SEOW explicitly decided to forego all conclusions and interpretations of the results at this time. The SEOW felt that such data interpretation is best completed when the data is used outside of this reference document, such as in the 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 the data tables.
- Scales used on all graphs are as consistent as possible. For variables represented as percentages, three vertical axis scales are used whenever possible, 0 to 100%, 0 to 50%, and 0 to 10%.





1.5. Data Limitations

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

First, the authors describe how rates were calculated exclusively for this report. Second, the authors describe issues which have created a discontinuity between recent population estimates. As of this report's release date, the most recent census estimates have not yet provided original juvenile (age 0 to 17) and adult (age 18 and over) populations for the years 2000 to 2009. In the third section, the authors describe the methodology used to overcome the issue of age-grouping and how appropriate adult and juvenile populations were constructed.

1.5.1. Rate Calculation

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

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

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

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

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

R is the rate to be calculated

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

P_1 is the estimated populations for the Year

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

R is the rate to be calculated

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

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

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

1.5.2. Discontinuity between Censuses

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

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

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

For the years 2000 to 2009, the population estimates for the juvenile (ages 0 to 17) and adult populations (ages 18 and older) were provided by the United States Census Bureau per a special data request. These estimates are consistent with the publicly available *Intercensal* population estimates.





2. Notable Findings



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



Albany County



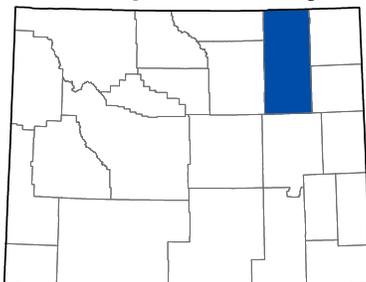
- From 2007 to 2011, Albany County adults experienced the highest arrest rate for liquor law violations for persons 18 and over, totaling more than twice the statewide average (1806 vs. 704 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 7, chart 5).
- In 2007 and 2009, Albany County adults frequently reported currently receiving mental health treatment (17% vs. a statewide average of 12%) (see page 67, chart 58).
- From 2001 to 2012, Albany County youth were among the least likely to be classified as high risk due to perceptions surrounding ease of access to drugs and other substances (24% vs. a statewide average of 28%) (see page 72, chart 63).

Big Horn County



- From 2007 to 2011, Big Horn County experienced the 2nd lowest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, totaling less than a third of the statewide average (770 vs. 2290 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- From 2005 to 2009, Big Horn County had the 2nd lowest rate per 100,000 of alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property crashes, totaling nearly half of the statewide average (109 vs. 196, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).

Campbell County



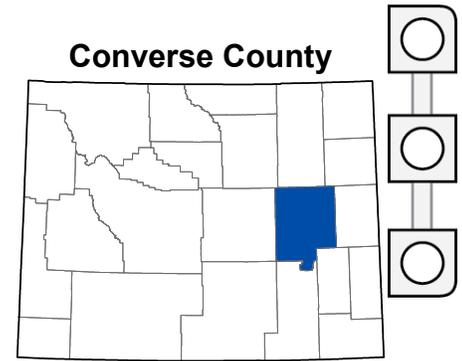
- From 2006 to 2010, Campbell County experienced the 2nd highest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, greatly exceeding the statewide average (2,913 vs. 2,290 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- When combining 2007 and 2009, Campbell County adults most frequently reported experiencing serious psychological distress, two times greater than the statewide average (6% vs. 3%, respectively) (see page 65, chart 56).

Carbon County

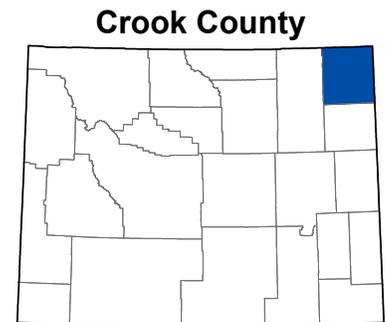


- From 2007 to 2011, relative to other counties, Carbon County experienced the third highest arrest rate for drug abuse violations (851 vs. a statewide rate of 548 per 100,000 population) (see page 44, chart 38).
- From 2008 to 2012 Carbon County 12th graders ranked lowest in the state for the percentage who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which measures the student's disapproval of someone his/her age participating in antisocial behavior (see page 83, chart 74).
- In 2012 Carbon County ranked second lowest in the state for tobacco retail violations (2% vs. a statewide average of 9%) (see page 41, chart 37).

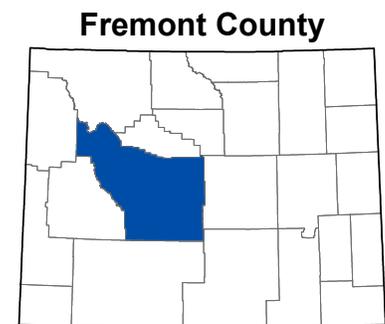
- From 2007 to 2011, Converse County experienced the highest arrest rate for all drug abuse violations, totaling approximately two times greater than the statewide average (1,083 vs. 548 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 44, chart 38).
- From 2008 to 2012, Converse County 10th and 12th graders were the most likely to report thinking most of their peers engaged in smoking during the past 30 days (88% vs. a statewide average of 81%) (see page 36, chart 32).
- From 2007 to 2011, Converse County ranked third highest in liquor law violations (897 vs. 704 per 100,000 people, respectively) (see page 7, chart 5).



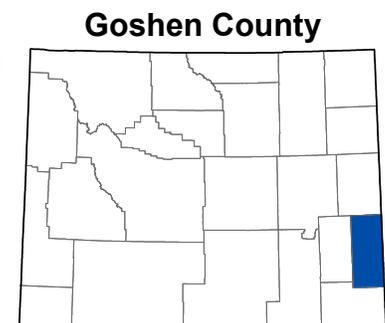
- In 2012, relative to other Wyoming counties, Crook County ranked highest in tobacco retail violations (16% vs. a statewide average of 9%) (see page 41, chart 37).
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Crook County ranked second highest among adult males who currently reported using smokeless tobacco, totaling nearly double the statewide average (31% vs. 16%, respectively) (see page 32, chart 28).
- From 2007 to 2011, Crook County experienced the third highest rate per 100,000 population for alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, (260 vs. 196, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).

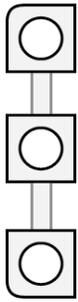


- From 2008 to 2012, Fremont County ranked second for 6th and 8th graders who reported currently smoking (9% vs. a statewide average of 6%, respectively) (see page 29, chart 25).
- From 2008 to 2012, Fremont County ranked first in the state for 6th and 8th graders who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, totaling twice the statewide average (8% vs. 4%, respectively) (see page 48, chart 41).
- From 2006 to 2010, Fremont County experienced the highest rate for alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities, totaling more than twice the statewide average (31 vs. 14 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 11, chart 9).



- In 2008 and 2012, Goshen County ranked first in the state for 6th and 8th graders who reported thinking their peers engaged in binge drinking during the past two weeks (57% vs. a statewide average of 48%) (see page 18, chart 15).
- From 2007 to 2011, Goshen county had the second lowest arrest rate for drug abuse violations, totaling less than one-fifth of the statewide average (91 vs. 593 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 47, chart 40).
- From 2008 to 2012, Goshen County ranked first in the state for 10th and 12th graders who reported currently smoking (29% vs. a statewide average of 20%) (see page 30, chart 26).





Hot Springs County



- In 2012, Hot Springs County, alongside Johnson County, had the lowest tobacco retail violation rates in the state (0%) (see page 41, chart 37).
- From 2007 to 2011, Hot Springs County had the second highest drug offense arrest rate of all the counties in Wyoming (871 vs. statewide average of 548 per 100,000 population) (see page 44, chart 38).
- From 2008 to 2012, Hot Springs County 6th graders were most frequently classified as high-risk because of perceptions surrounding ease of access to substances and illegal drugs (39% vs. a statewide average of 28%) (see page 72, chart 63).

Johnson County



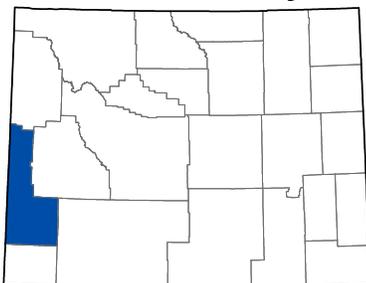
- In 2012, Johnson County ranked tied for having the lowest tobacco retail violation rates in the state (0% vs. 10%, respectively) (see page 41, chart 37).
- From 2008 to 2012, Johnson County 10th and 12th graders ranked highest for the percentage of students classified as high risk because their answers to the scale measuring the students' perceptions of their parents' favorable attitudes toward smoking, alcohol and marijuana use (61% vs. a statewide average of 51%) (see page 74, chart 65).

Laramie County



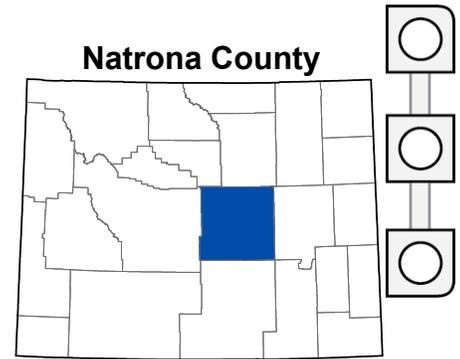
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Laramie County ranked 3rd lowest for self-reported smokeless tobacco use among adult males (10% vs. a statewide average of 16%) (see page 32, chart 28).
- From 2007 to 2011, relative to other counties, Laramie County ranked 4th lowest in the state for alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities, totaling less than half of the statewide average (6 vs. a statewide average of 14 per 100,000 population) (see page 11, chart 9).
- Much of the data used in this profile is not available for Laramie County because the Cheyenne school district did not participate in the 2010 or 2012 Prevention Needs Assessment surveys.

Lincoln County

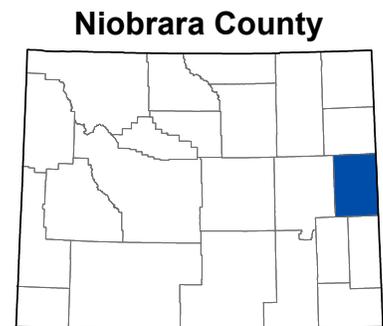


- From 2008 to 2012, Lincoln County youth ranked lowest in the state for students who reported attending community events that sold alcohol, where adults were drinking, or where adults were intoxicated (see pages 22-27 and charts 19-24, respectively).
- From 2008 to 2012, Lincoln County 10th and 12th graders were the least likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past two weeks (14% vs. a statewide average of 25%) (see page 12, chart 10).
- From 2008 to 2012, Lincoln County 6th and 8th graders and 10th and 12th graders were the least likely to be classified as high risk because of intent to use tobacco, drugs, or alcohol (10% and 14% vs. a statewide average of 16% and 28%, respectively) (see pages 75-76 and charts 66-67).

- From 2007 to 2011, Natrona County youth experienced the highest arrest rate for liquor law violations, totaling approximately 1.5 times greater than the statewide average (1,163 vs. 766 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 6, chart 4).
- From 2008 to 2012, Natrona County ranked 3rd highest in the state for 10 and 12th graders reporting smoking marijuana in the past 30 days (19% vs. a statewide average of 14%) (see page 49, chart 42).



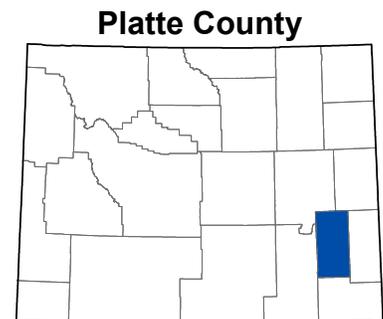
- From 2008 to 2012, Niobrara County 10th and 12th graders ranked 1st in the state for students who reported attending community events that sold alcohol (81%), where adults were drinking (90%), or where adults were intoxicated (74%) (see pages 23, 25, and 27 and charts 20, 22, and 24, respectively).
- From 2007 to 2011, Niobrara County had the lowest arrest rate for adult DUIs, a little more than one third of the statewide average (535 vs. 1,434 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 9, chart 7).
- In 2012, Niobrara County tied for the highest cigarette sale violation rate to underage buyers, totaling two times greater than the statewide average (16% vs. 9%, respectively) (see page 41, chart 37)

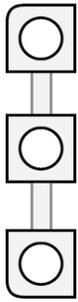


- From 2008 to 2012, Park County 6th and 8th graders ranked 3rd lowest in the state for students who attended community events where adults were drunk or intoxicated (35% vs. a statewide average of 40%) (see page 26, chart 23)
- From 2008 to 2012, Park County 6th and 8th graders ranked second lowest in the percentage of students classified as at-risk because their answers to the scale measuring the number of close friends who use drugs and alcohol. (21% vs. a statewide average of 30%) (see page 77, chart 68).



- From 2007 to 2011, Platte County adults experienced the lowest arrest rates for drunkenness (3 vs. a statewide average of 608 per 100,000 population) (see page 5, chart 3).
- From 2007 to 2011, Platte County youth experienced the highest arrest rate for DUIs (154 vs. a statewide average of 60 per 100,000 population) (see page 8, chart 6).



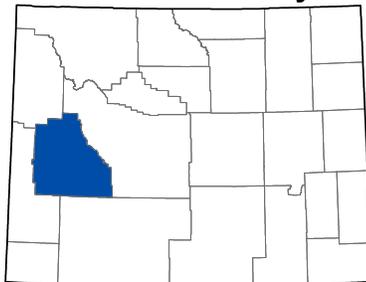


Sheridan County



- From 2007 to 2011, Sheridan County adults experienced the 2nd highest arrest rate for liquor violations, greatly exceeding the statewide average (1,053 vs. 704 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 7, chart 5).
- In 2005 and 2009, relative to other counties, Sheridan County ranked 2nd highest for adults reporting currently receiving mental health treatment (15% vs. a statewide average of 12%) (see page 67, chart 58).
- Much of the data used in this profile is not available for Sheridan County because the school district in Sheridan, Wyoming did not participate in the 2012 Prevention Needs Assessment survey.

Sublette County



- From 2007 to 2011, Sublette County the second highest in the state for alcohol-related crashes (273 vs. 196 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2005 to 2009, Sublette county ranked highest for the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking at least once during the past month (21% vs. a statewide average of 14%) (see page 13, chart 11).
- From 2008 to 2012, Sublette County is tied for the second highest county in the state for 8th graders who said they have a 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 (48% vs. a statewide average of 42%) (see page 84, chart 75).

Sweetwater County



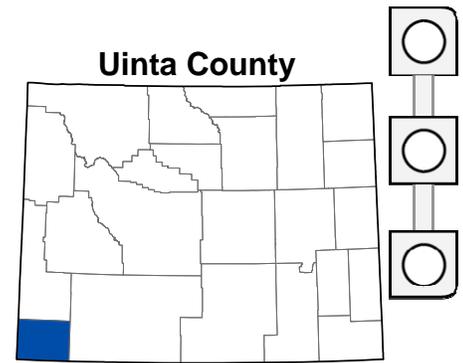
- From 2007 to 2011, Sweetwater County ranked highest in the state for alcohol-related crashes (277 vs. a statewide average of 196 per 100,000) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2007 to 2011, Sweetwater County ranked 4th highest in the state for arrest rates for drunkenness and intoxication (2,875 vs. 2,290 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).

Teton County



- From 2008 to 2012, Teton County ranked 2nd in the state for 10th and 12th graders reporting using marijuana within the past 30 days (20% vs. a statewide average of 14%) (see page 49, chart 42).
- From 2008 to 2012, Teton County ranked lowest for 6th and 8th graders reporting smoking in the past 30 days (2% vs. a statewide average of 6%) (see page 29 and chart 25).
- From 2008 to 2012, Teton County ranked 3rd lowest in the state for social norms toward binge drinking, measured by 6th and 8th graders reporting they believe most students have binge drank on one or more occasions during the past two weeks (39% vs. a statewide average of 48%) (see pages 18 and charts 15).

- From 2008 to 2012, Uinta County 10th and 12th graders were the 2nd least likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past two weeks (18% vs. a statewide average of 25%) (see page 12, chart 10).
- From 2006 to 2010, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Uinta County 10th and 12th graders ranked 2nd lowest regarding their intent to use drugs or other illegal substances as an adult (19% vs. a statewide average of 28%) (see page 83, chart 67).

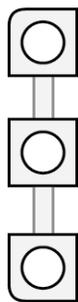


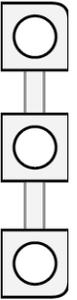
- From 2007 to 2011, Washakie County had the lowest rate per 100,000 for alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property crashes, totaling less than half of the statewide average (93 vs. 196, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2005 to 2009, Washakie County adults were the least likely to report currently receiving mental health treatment, totaling less than half of the statewide average (5% vs. 12%, respectively) (see page 67, chart 58).



- From 2007 to 2011, Weston County experienced the lowest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, less than one third of the statewide average (739 vs. 2,290 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- In 2012, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Weston County experienced the third highest violation rate for tobacco sales to underage buyers (15% vs. 10%, respectively) (see page 41, chart 37).







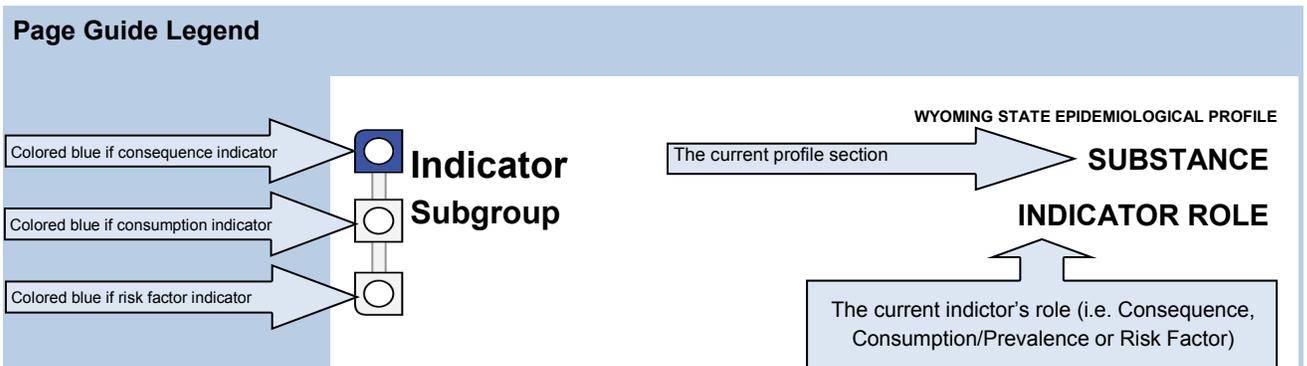
Alcohol

Included Variables

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

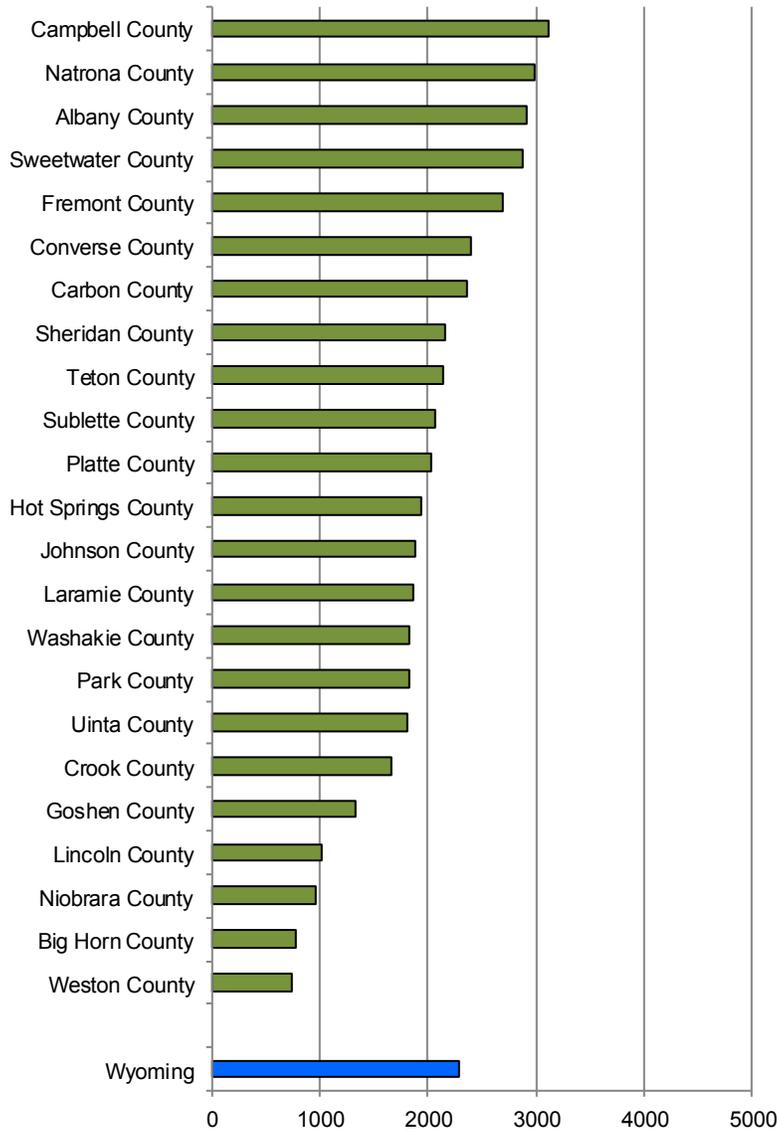
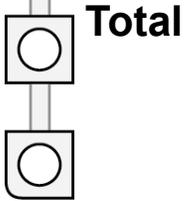
Color and Shade Conventions

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



Alcohol-Related Arrests

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



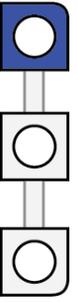
County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	2913
Big Horn County	770
Campbell County	3111
Carbon County	2366
Converse County	2409
Crook County	1660
Fremont County	2700
Goshen County	1340
Hot Springs County	1935
Johnson County	1883
Laramie County	1863
Lincoln County	1015
Natrona County	2991
Niobrara County	965
Park County	1821
Platte County	2028
Sheridan County	2158
Sublette County	2076
Sweetwater County	2875
Teton County	2148
Uinta County	1808
Washakie County	1828
Weston County	739
Wyoming	2290

Chart 1: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Arrests

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

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

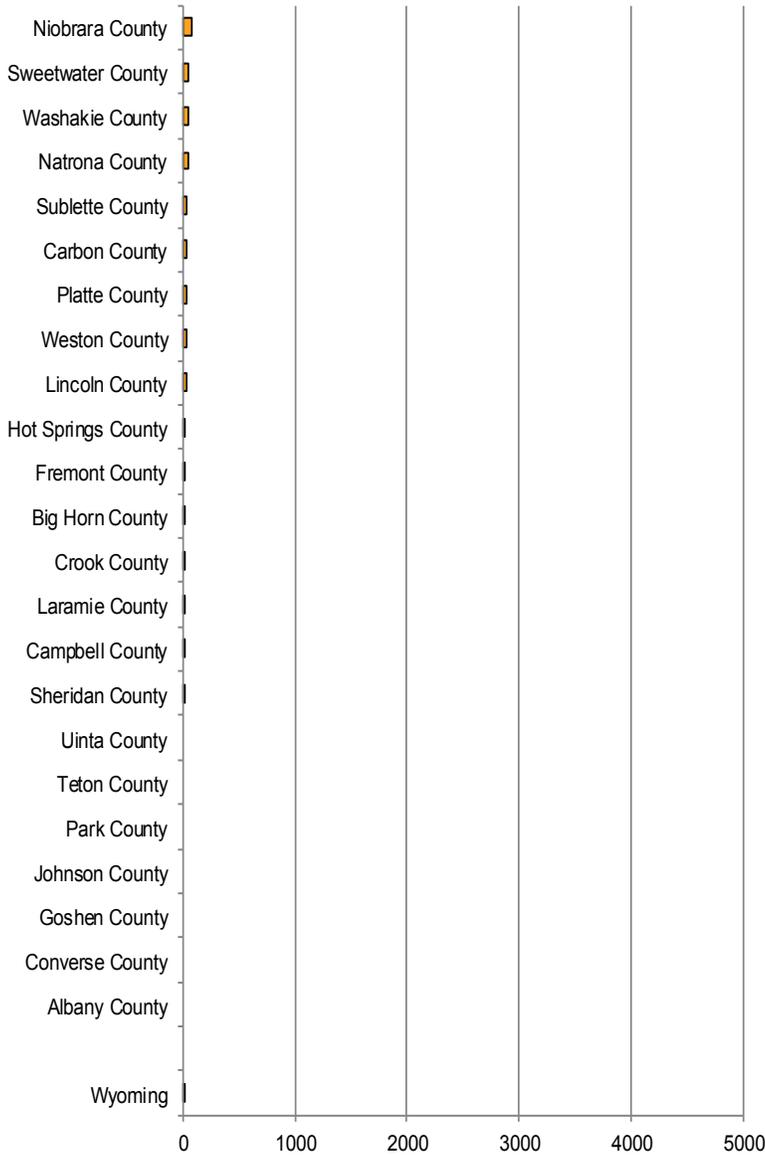
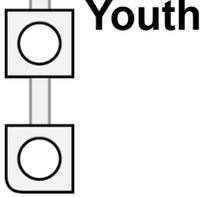
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



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

Drunkennes Arrests

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	0
Big Horn County	13
Campbell County	8
Carbon County	33
Converse County	0
Crook County	12
Fremont County	22
Goshen County	0
Hot Springs County	22
Johnson County	0
Laramie County	9
Lincoln County	24
Natrona County	43
Niobrara County	83
Park County	0
Platte County	33
Sheridan County	6
Sublette County	35
Sweetwater County	48
Teton County	0
Uinta County	0
Washakie County	47
Weston County	26
Wyoming	19

Chart 2: Wyoming Drunkenness Arrests (Under 18)

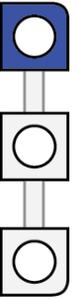
Definition: Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkenness or intoxication, except “driving under the influence”.

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

**ALCOHOL
CONSEQUENCE**

Drunkennes Arrests

Adults



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	323
Big Horn County	142
Campbell County	637
Carbon County	53
Converse County	222
Crook County	151
Fremont County	1058
Goshen County	215
Hot Springs County	177
Johnson County	371
Laramie County	580
Lincoln County	52
Natrona County	1174
Niobrara County	61
Park County	259
Platte County	3
Sheridan County	117
Sublette County	236
Sweetwater County	1287
Teton County	853
Uinta County	701
Washakie County	393
Weston County	28
Wyoming	608

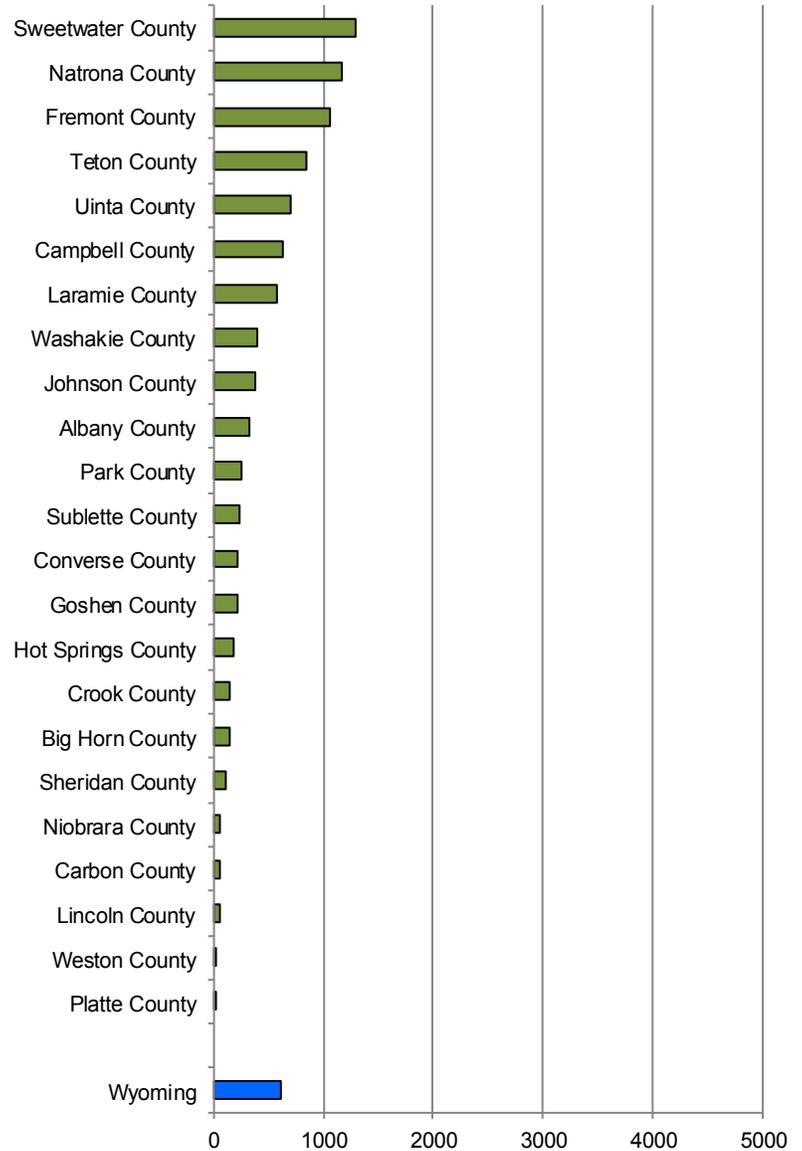


Chart 3: Wyoming Drunkennes Arrests (Age 18+)

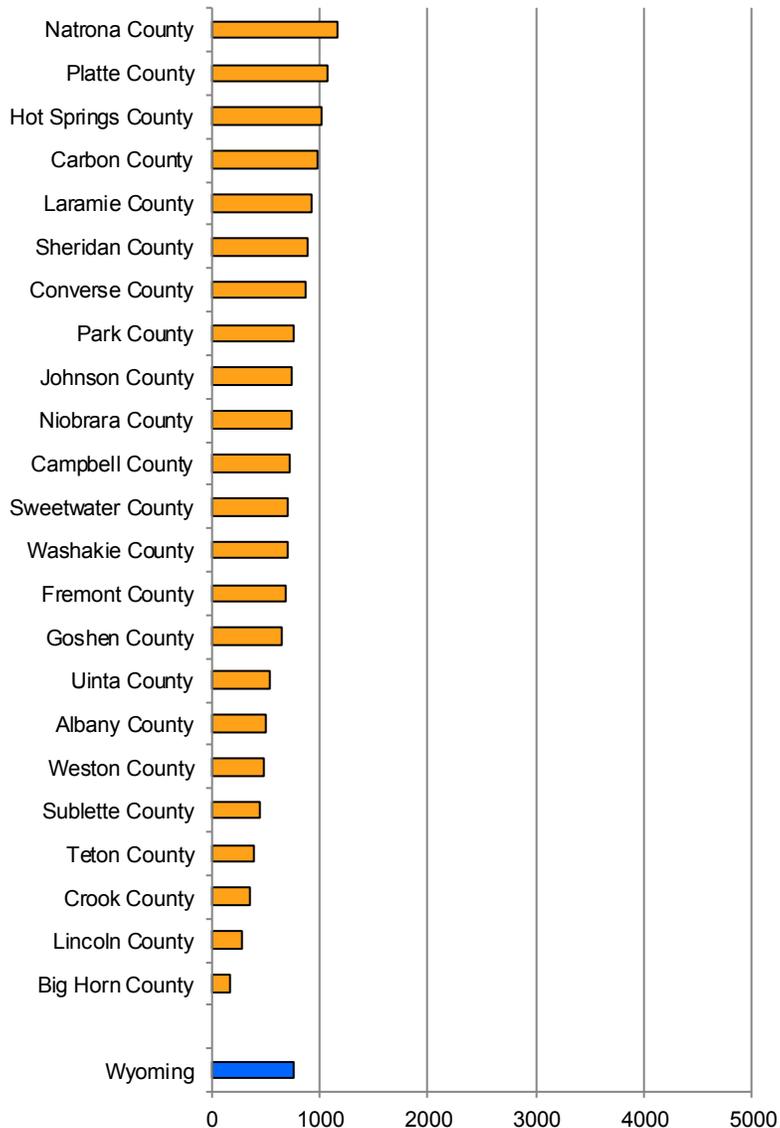
Definition: Rates per 100,000 population for arrests due to drunkennes or intoxication, except “driving under the influence”.

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

Liquor Law Violation

Arrests Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	495
Big Horn County	168
Campbell County	718
Carbon County	989
Converse County	875
Crook County	355
Fremont County	676
Goshen County	639
Hot Springs County	1013
Johnson County	749
Laramie County	933
Lincoln County	289
Natrona County	1163
Niobrara County	743
Park County	756
Platte County	1066
Sheridan County	882
Sublette County	453
Sweetwater County	711
Teton County	397
Uinta County	533
Washakie County	708
Weston County	474
Wyoming	766

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

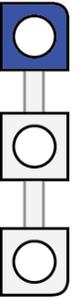
Definition: Rates per 100,000 population for state or local liquor law violation arrests, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence”.

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

**ALCOHOL
CONSEQUENCE**

Liquor Law Violation

**Arrests
Adults**



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	1806
Big Horn County	156
Campbell County	854
Carbon County	765
Converse County	897
Crook County	507
Fremont County	460
Goshen County	511
Hot Springs County	842
Johnson County	549
Laramie County	538
Lincoln County	225
Natrona County	809
Niobrara County	394
Park County	821
Platte County	685
Sheridan County	1053
Sublette County	689
Sweetwater County	516
Teton County	278
Uinta County	317
Washakie County	521
Weston County	231
Wyoming	704

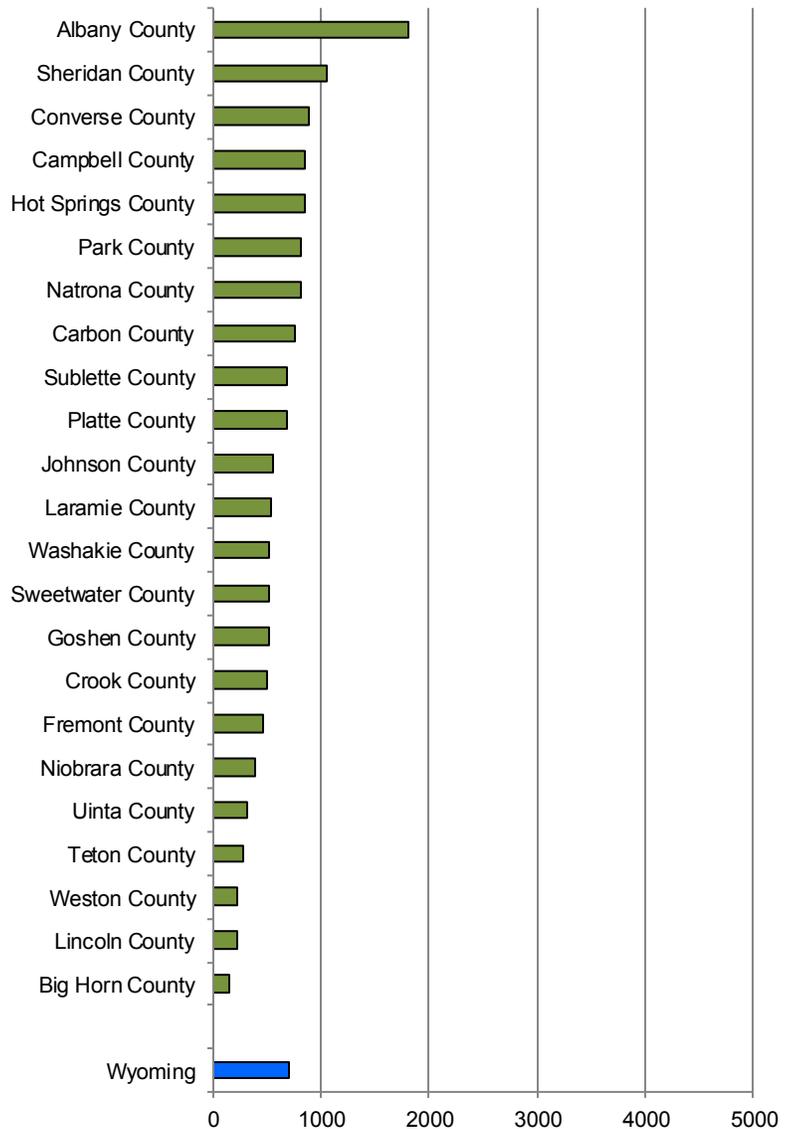


Chart 5: Wyoming Liquor Law Violation Arrests (Age 18+)

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

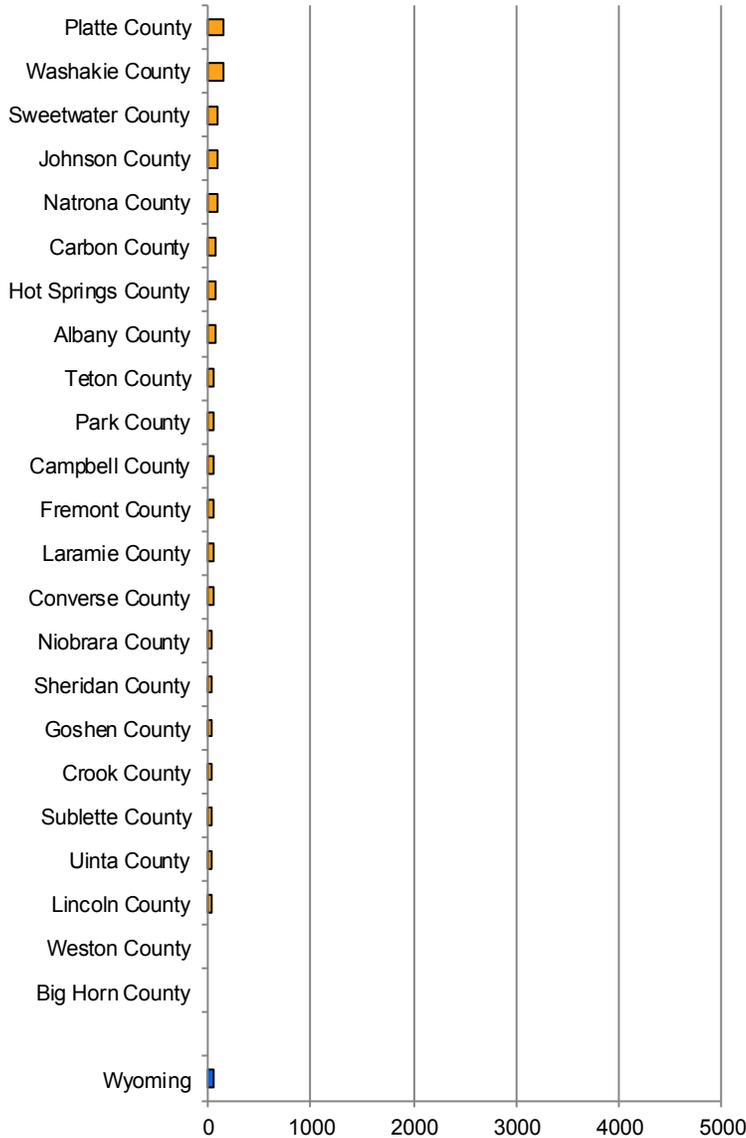
Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

DUI Arrests

Youth



ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	62
Big Horn County	0
Campbell County	54
Carbon County	66
Converse County	53
Crook County	37
Fremont County	54
Goshen County	37
Hot Springs County	66
Johnson County	87
Laramie County	53
Lincoln County	28
Natrona County	81
Niobrara County	41
Park County	54
Platte County	154
Sheridan County	38
Sublette County	35
Sweetwater County	96
Teton County	58
Uinta County	29
Washakie County	151
Weston County	0
Wyoming	60

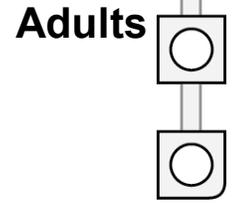
Chart 6: Wyoming DUI Arrests (Under 18)

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

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

**ALCOHOL
CONSEQUENCE**

DUI Arrests



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	1246
Big Horn County	677
Campbell County	2529
Carbon County	1929
Converse County	1790
Crook County	1391
Fremont County	1842
Goshen County	789
Hot Springs County	1113
Johnson County	1254
Laramie County	1025
Lincoln County	1001
Natrona County	1549
Niobrara County	535
Park County	1010
Platte County	1545
Sheridan County	1337
Sublette County	1630
Sweetwater County	1815
Teton County	1428
Uinta County	1323
Washakie County	1225
Weston County	544
Wyoming	1434

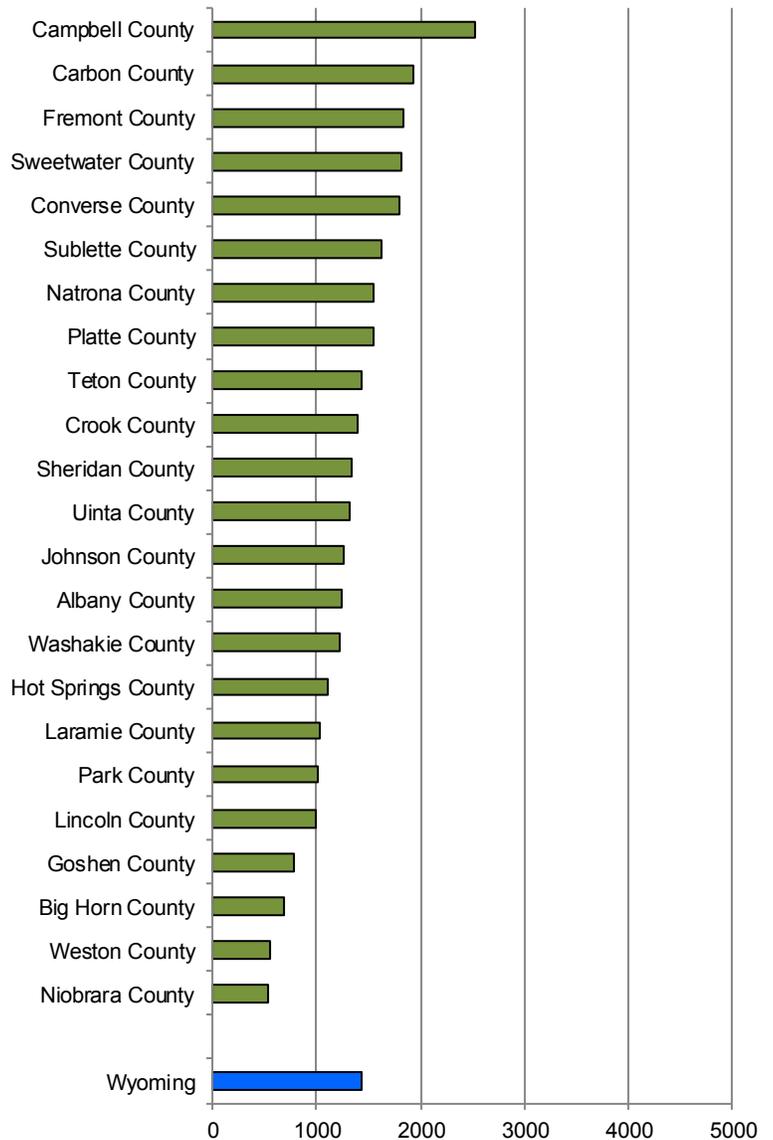


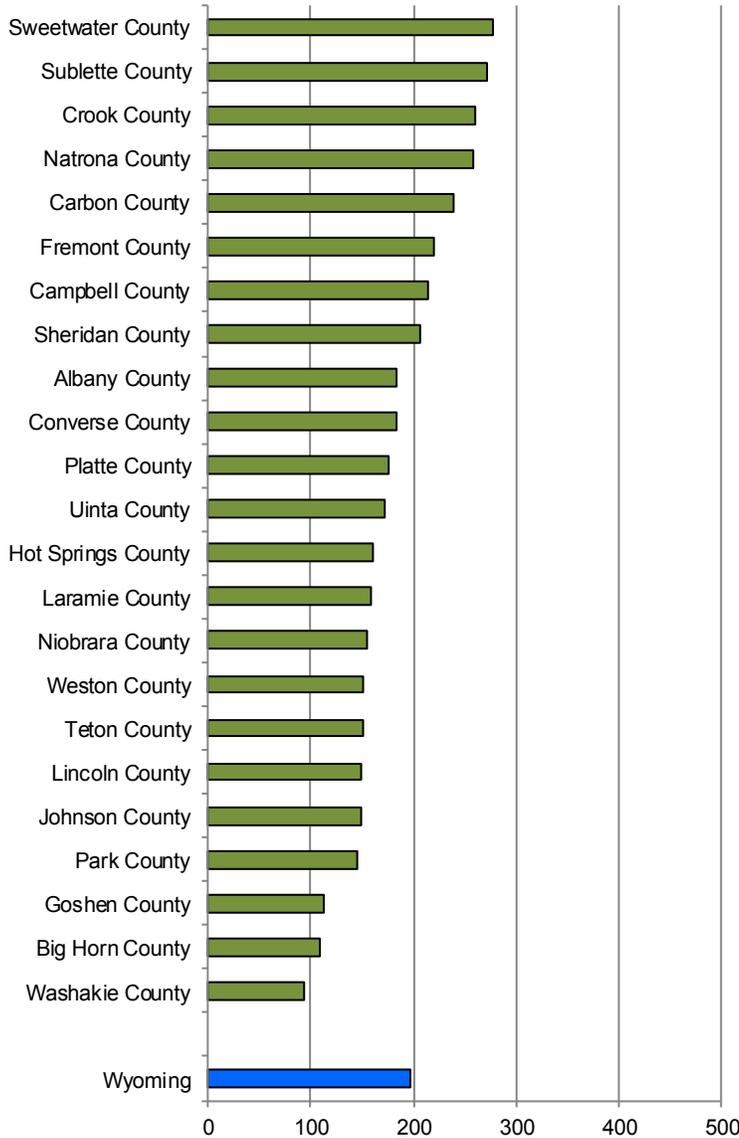
Chart 7: Wyoming DUI Arrests (Age 18+)

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

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	184
Big Horn County	109
Campbell County	214
Carbon County	239
Converse County	184
Crook County	260
Fremont County	219
Goshen County	113
Hot Springs County	160
Johnson County	149
Laramie County	158
Lincoln County	150
Natrona County	258
Niobrara County	154
Park County	145
Platte County	175
Sheridan County	206
Sublette County	273
Sweetwater County	277
Teton County	151
Uinta County	171
Washakie County	93
Weston County	151
Wyoming	196

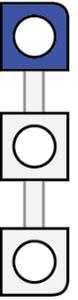
Chart 8: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

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 2007-2011

**ALCOHOL
CONSEQUENCE**

**Alcohol-Related Motor
Vehicle Fatalities**



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

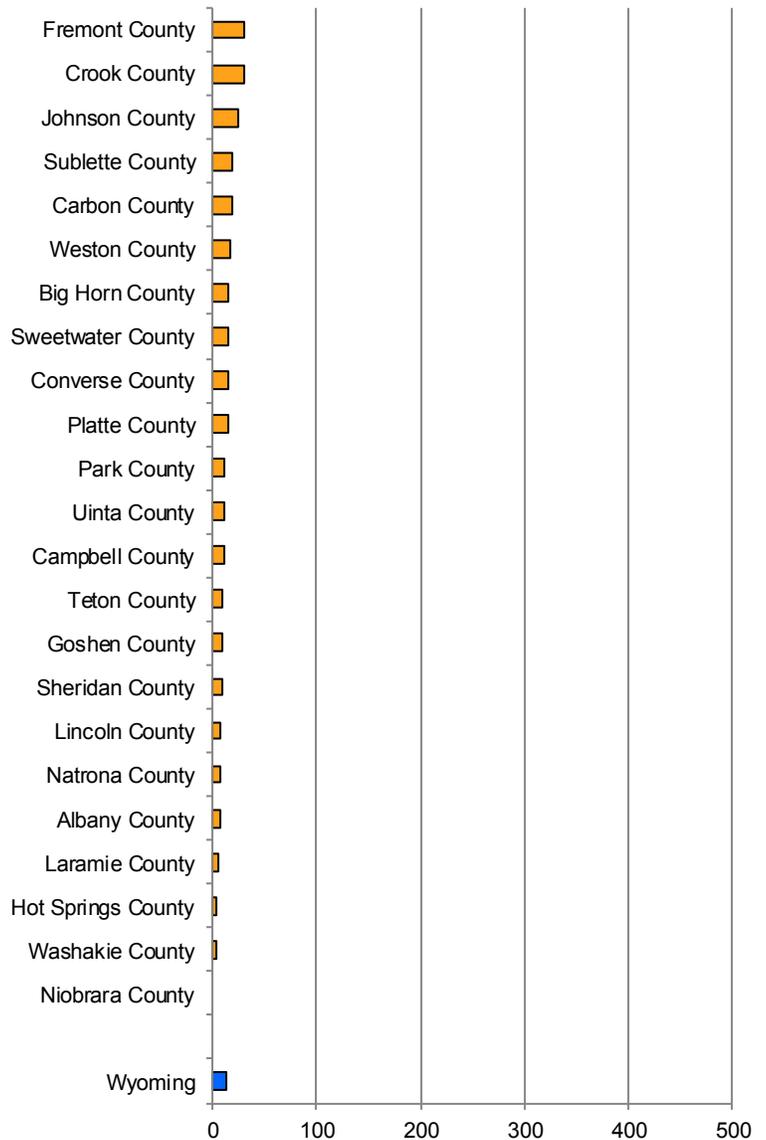


Chart 9: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

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

Data Source: FARS 2006-2010



Binge Drinking

Youth: Grades 10 and 12

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

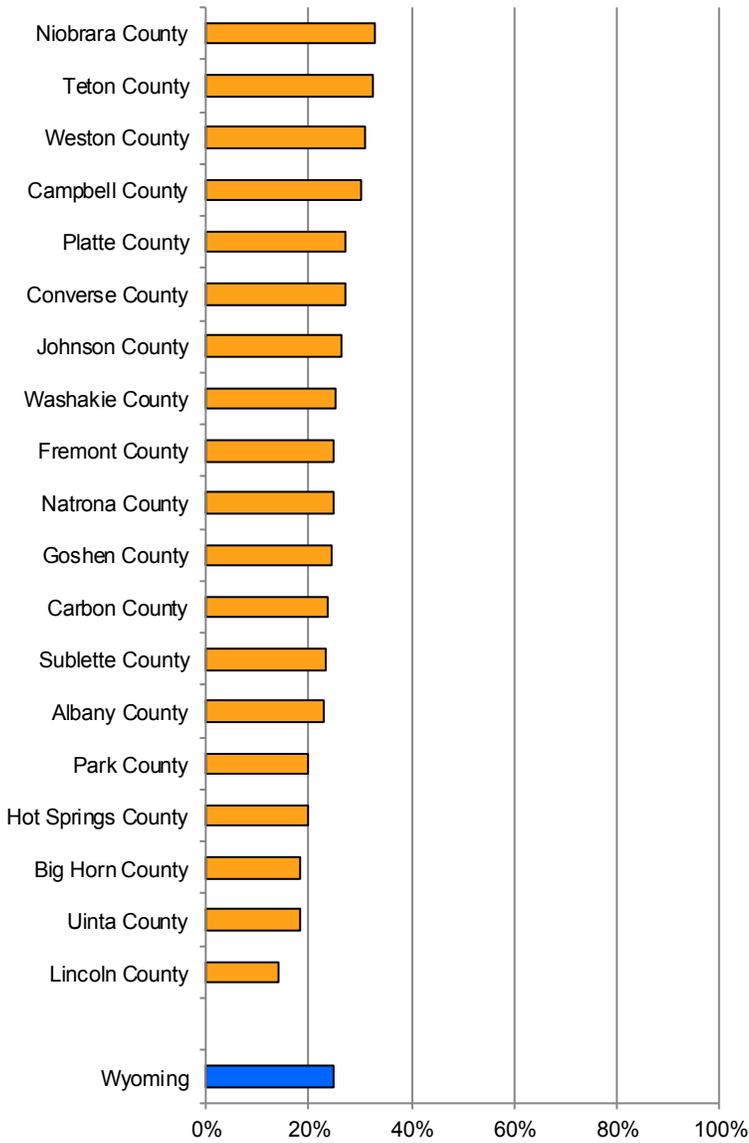


Chart 10: Binge Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

County	Average
Albany County	23%
Big Horn County	18%
Campbell County	30%
Carbon County	24%
Converse County	27%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	25%
Goshen County	25%
Hot Springs County	20%
Johnson County	27%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	14%
Natrona County	25%
Niobrara County	33%
Park County	20%
Platte County	27%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	23%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	33%
Uinta County	18%
Washakie County	25%
Weston County	31%
Wyoming	25%

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking

Adults



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

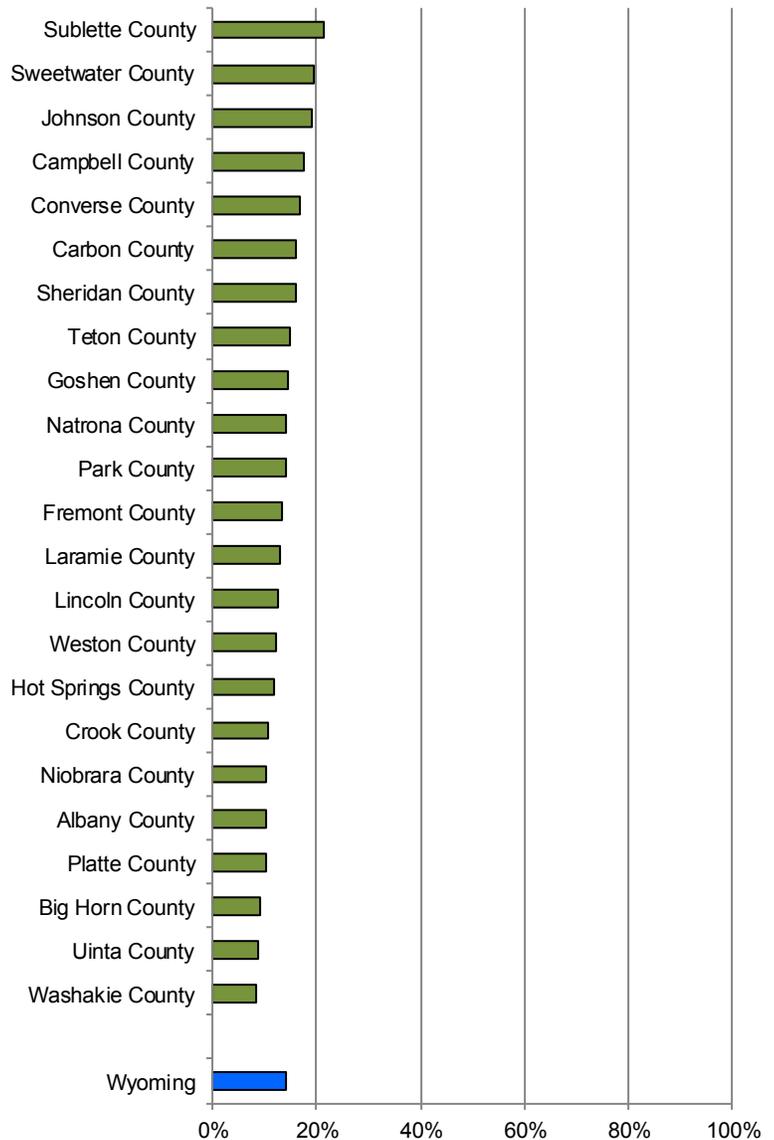


Chart 11: Adult Binge Drinking

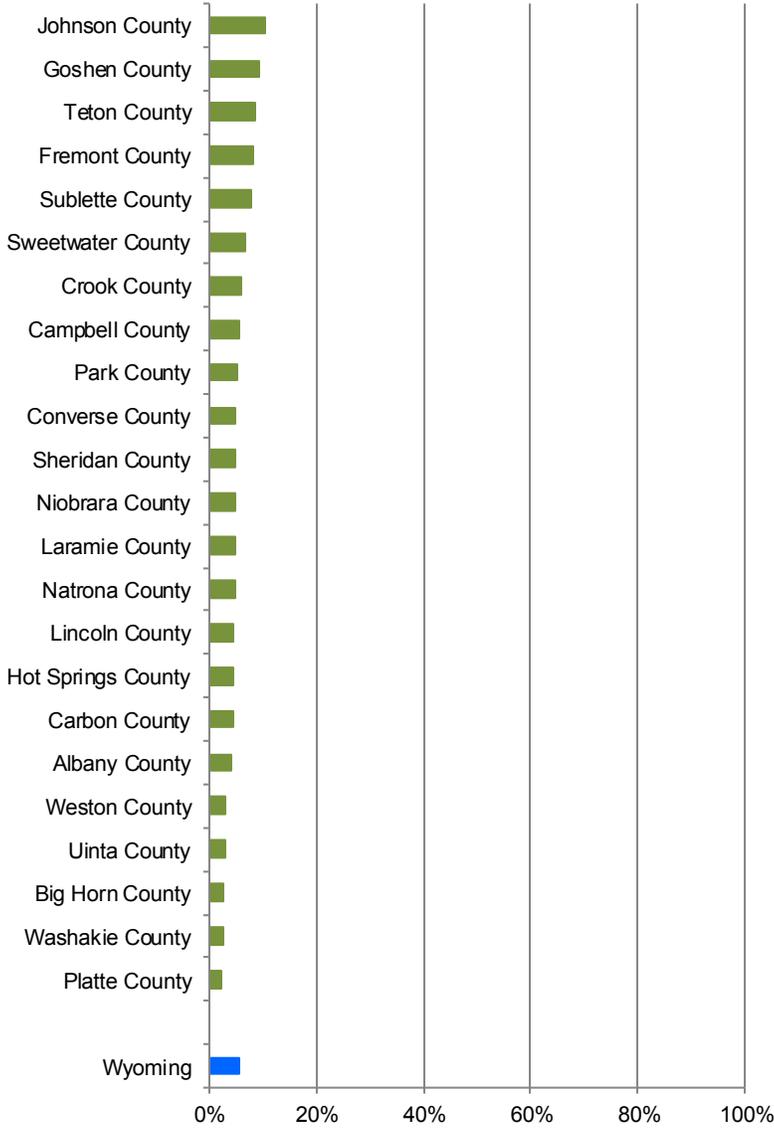
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having 5 or more drinks on an occasion at least one time in the past month.

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009

Heavy Drinking

Adults

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



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

Chart 12: Adult Heavy Drinking

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

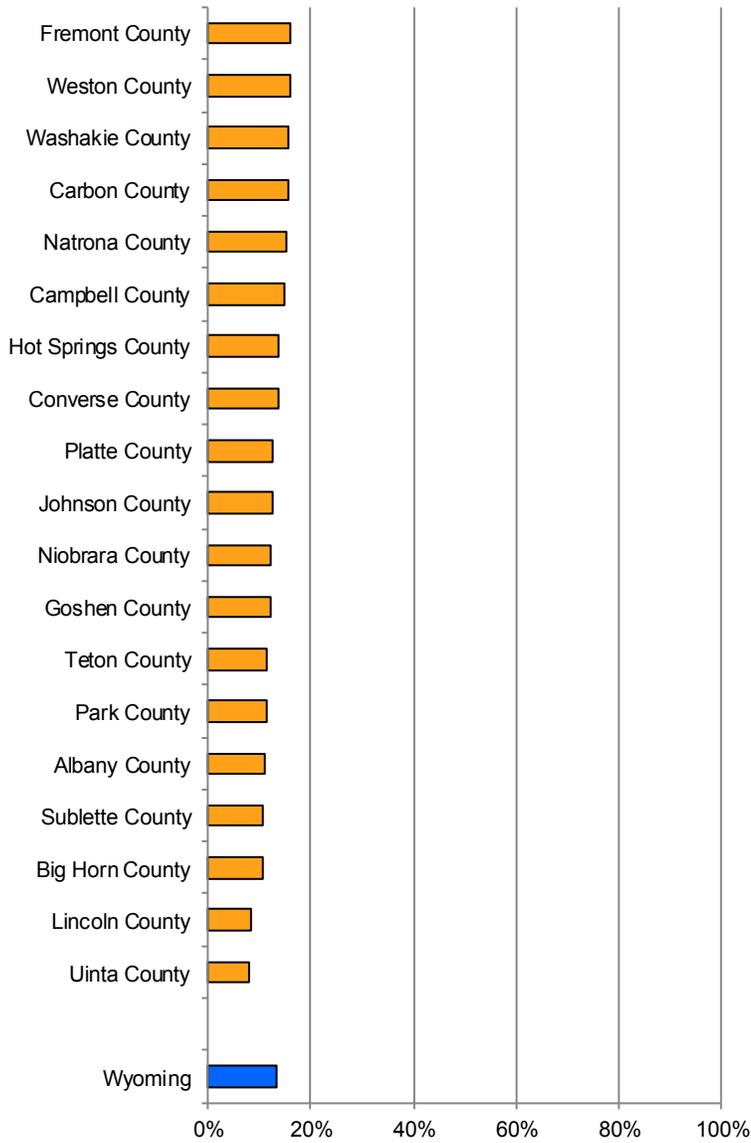


“Excessive drinking both in the form of heavy drinking or binge drinking, is associated with numerous health problems, including chronic diseases such as liver cirrhosis (damage to liver cells); pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas); various cancers, including liver, mouth, throat, larynx (the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

30-Day Alcohol Use

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



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

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

30-Day Alcohol Use

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	32%
Big Horn County	33%
Campbell County	46%
Carbon County	35%
Converse County	42%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	37%
Goshen County	42%
Hot Springs County	35%
Johnson County	40%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	23%
Natrona County	41%
Niobrara County	47%
Park County	34%
Platte County	42%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	40%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	49%
Uinta County	30%
Washakie County	40%
Weston County	46%
Wyoming	39%

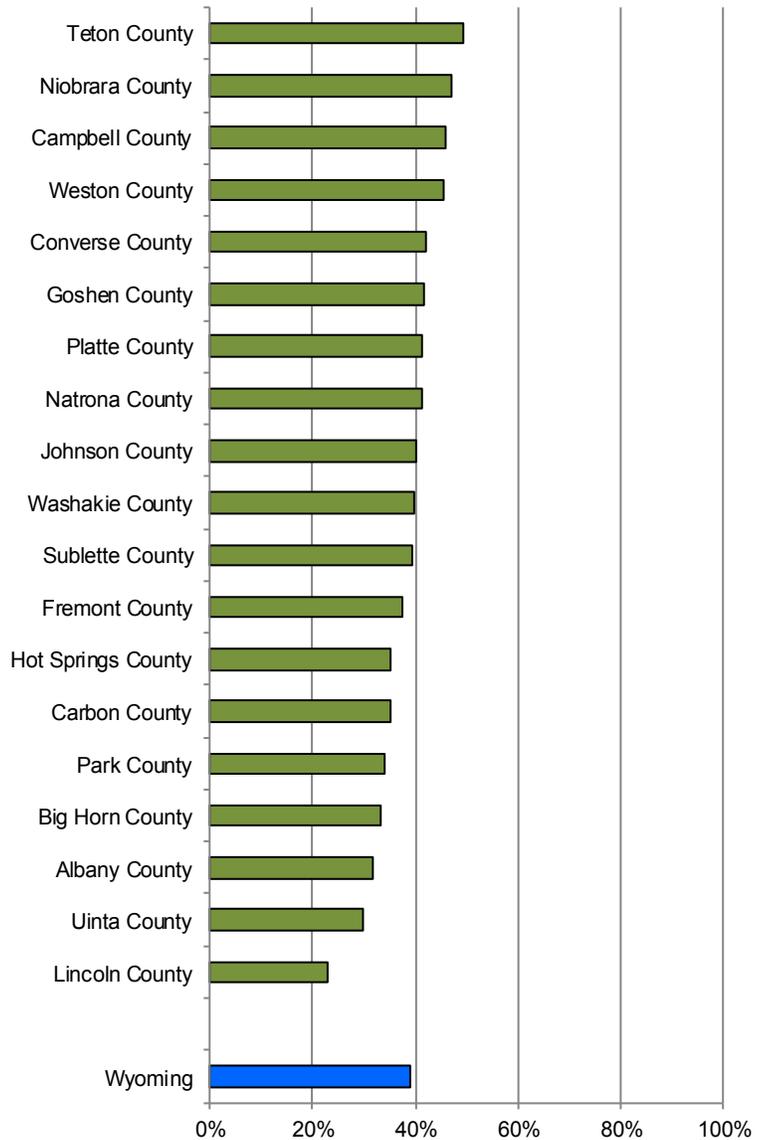


Chart 14: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 10 and 12)

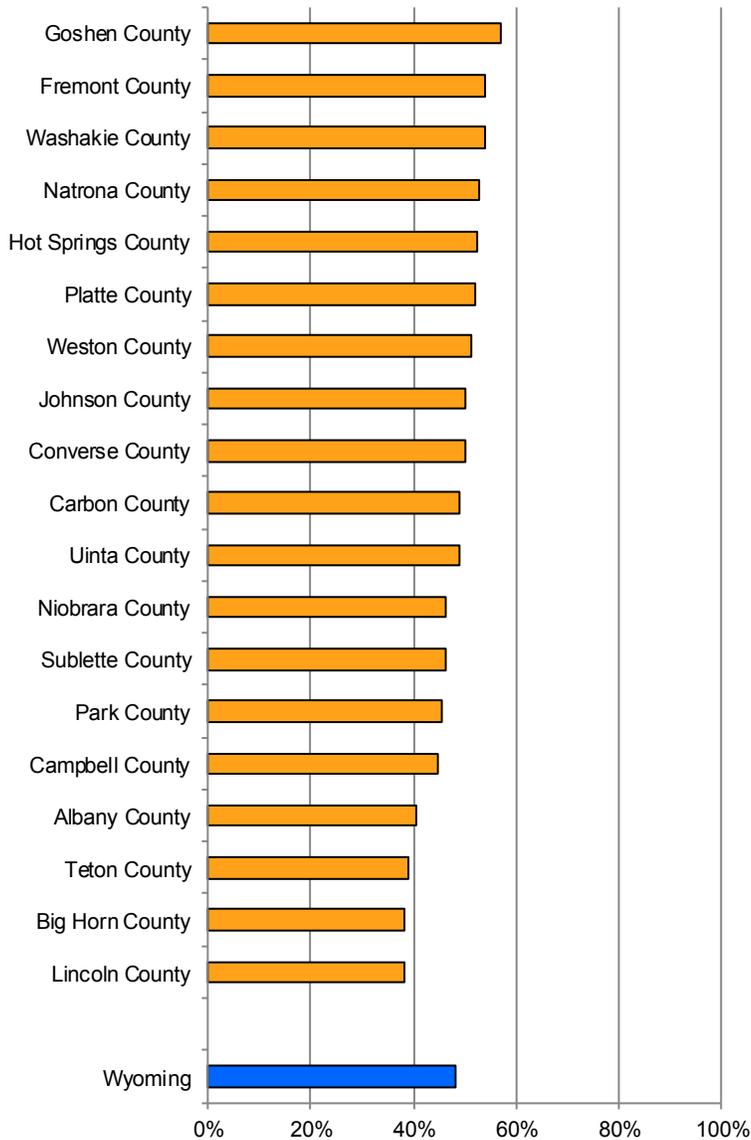
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students that reported having at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**Social Norms:
Binge Drinking
Youth: Grades 6 and 8**

**ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS**



County	Average
Albany County	41%
Big Horn County	38%
Campbell County	45%
Carbon County	49%
Converse County	50%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	54%
Goshen County	57%
Hot Springs County	52%
Johnson County	50%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	38%
Natrona County	53%
Niobrara County	46%
Park County	46%
Platte County	52%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	46%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	39%
Uinta County	49%
Washakie County	54%
Weston County	51%
Wyoming	48%

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

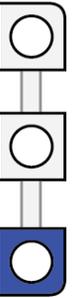
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students have binge drunk on one or more occasions during the past two weeks.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS**

**Social Norms:
Binge Drinking
Youth: Grades 10 and 12**



County	Average
Albany County	77%
Big Horn County	73%
Campbell County	89%
Carbon County	81%
Converse County	86%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	84%
Goshen County	86%
Hot Springs County	82%
Johnson County	87%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	70%
Natrona County	84%
Niobrara County	81%
Park County	82%
Platte County	84%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	88%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	86%
Uinta County	81%
Washakie County	86%
Weston County	86%
Wyoming	84%

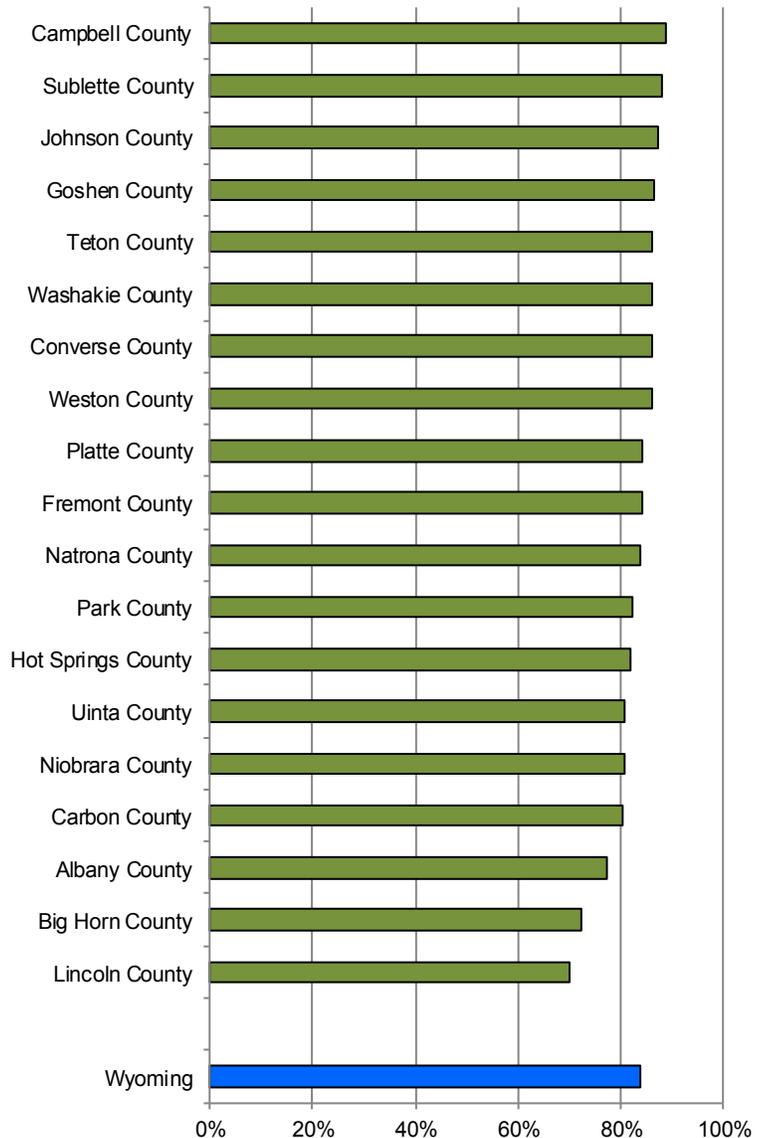


Chart 16: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)

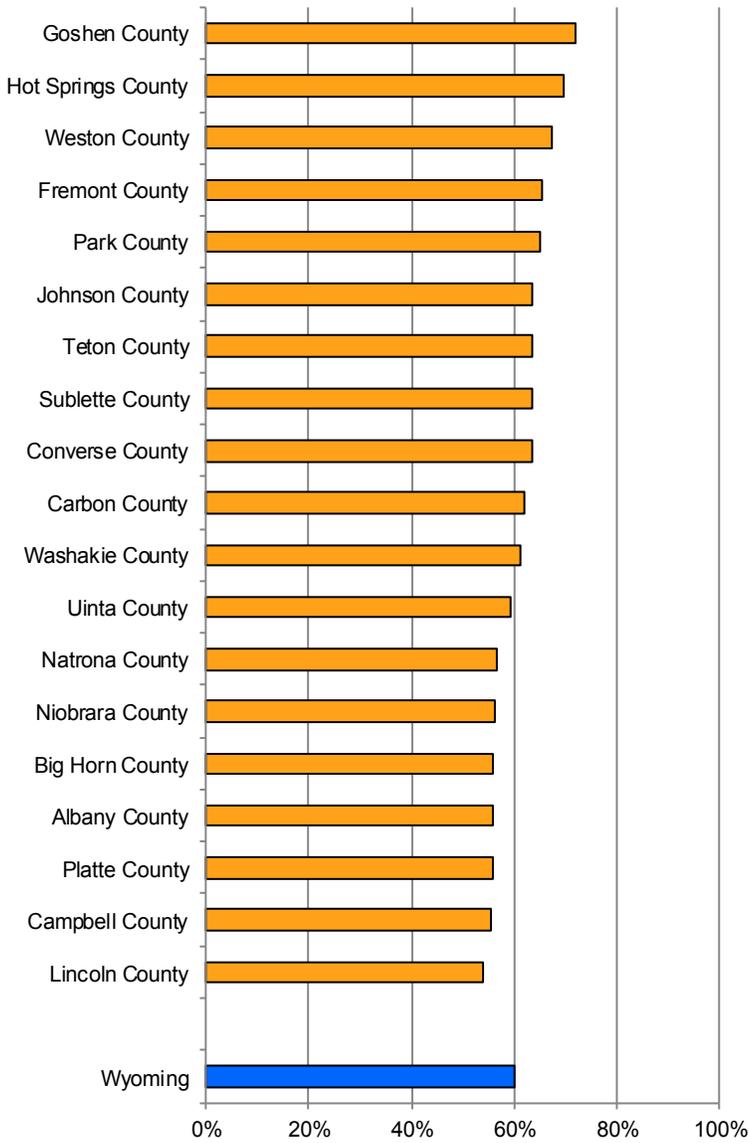
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students have binge drunk on one or more occasions during the past two weeks.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

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

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	56%
Big Horn County	56%
Campbell County	55%
Carbon County	62%
Converse County	64%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	66%
Goshen County	72%
Hot Springs County	70%
Johnson County	64%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	54%
Natrona County	57%
Niobrara County	56%
Park County	65%
Platte County	56%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	64%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	64%
Uinta County	59%
Washakie County	61%
Weston County	67%
Wyoming	60%

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

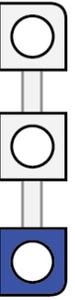
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who thought that most students in their school drank at least once in the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS**

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



County	Average
Albany County	86%
Big Horn County	79%
Campbell County	93%
Carbon County	86%
Converse County	89%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	82%
Goshen County	88%
Hot Springs County	85%
Johnson County	89%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	79%
Natrona County	83%
Niobrara County	88%
Park County	89%
Platte County	90%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	89%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	92%
Uinta County	85%
Washakie County	91%
Weston County	92%
Wyoming	86%

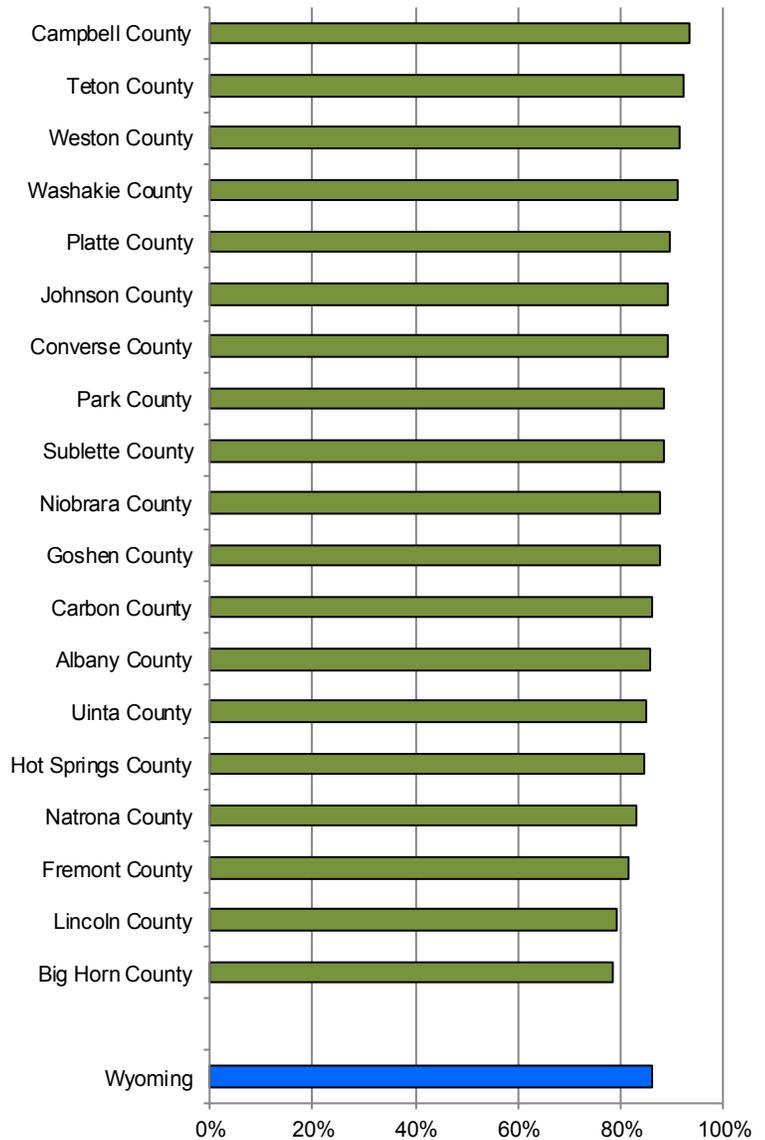
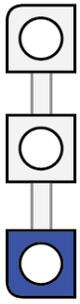


Chart 18: Social Norms: 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

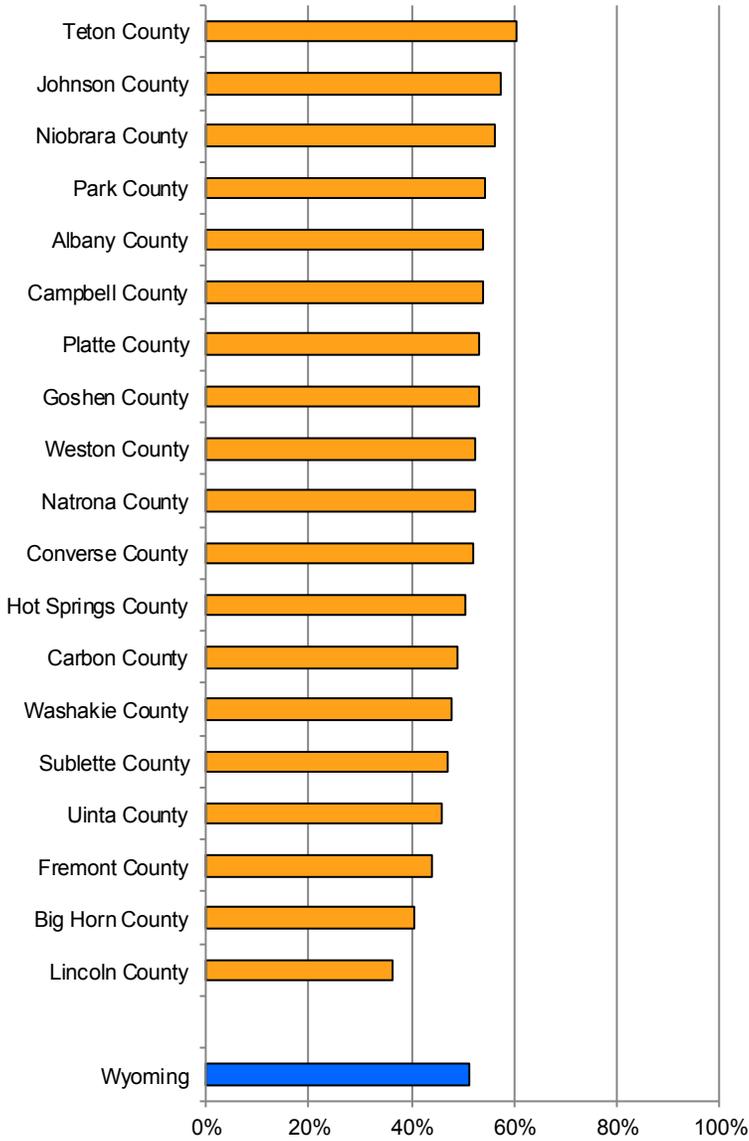


Community Events

Where Alcohol Was Sold

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	54%
Big Horn County	41%
Campbell County	54%
Carbon County	49%
Converse County	52%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	44%
Goshen County	53%
Hot Springs County	51%
Johnson County	57%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	36%
Natrona County	53%
Niobrara County	56%
Park County	54%
Platte County	53%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	47%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	60%
Uinta County	46%
Washakie County	48%
Weston County	53%
Wyoming	51%

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS**

**Community Events
Where Alcohol Was Sold
Youth: Grades 10 and 12**



County	Average
Albany County	75%
Big Horn County	63%
Campbell County	77%
Carbon County	68%
Converse County	74%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	65%
Goshen County	73%
Hot Springs County	68%
Johnson County	78%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	51%
Natrona County	72%
Niobrara County	81%
Park County	73%
Platte County	70%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	70%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	79%
Uinta County	64%
Washakie County	69%
Weston County	70%
Wyoming	71%

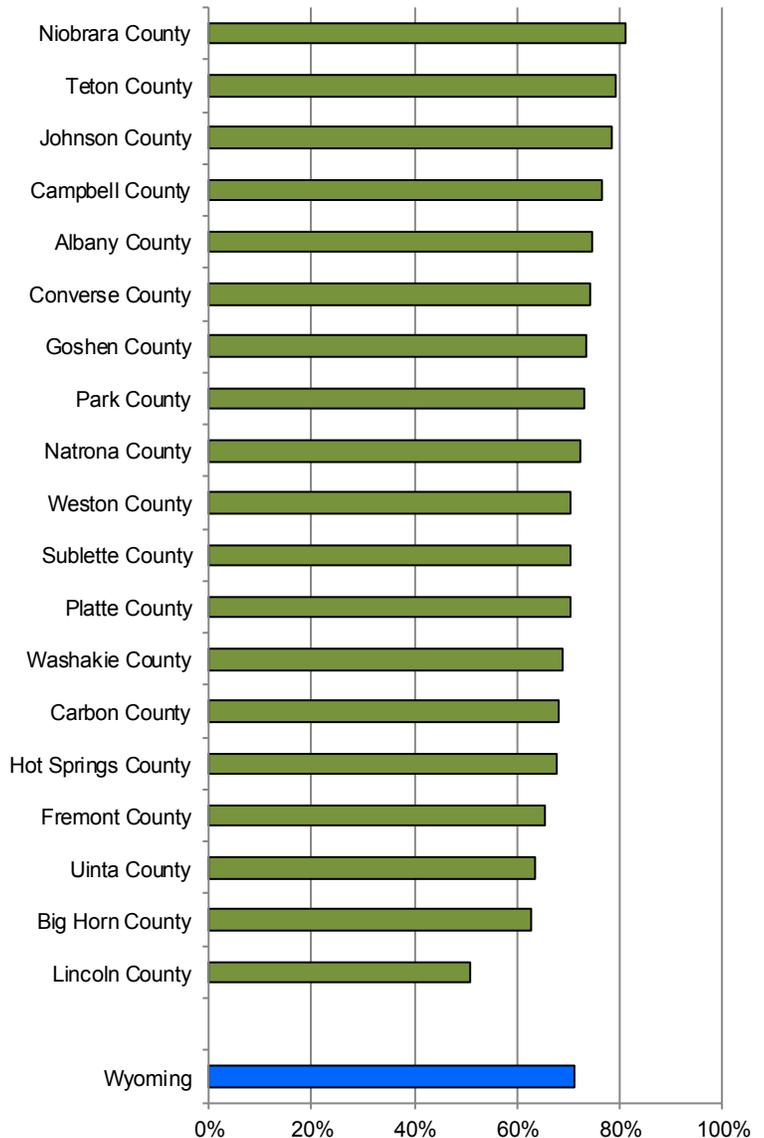


Chart 20: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 10 and 12)

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

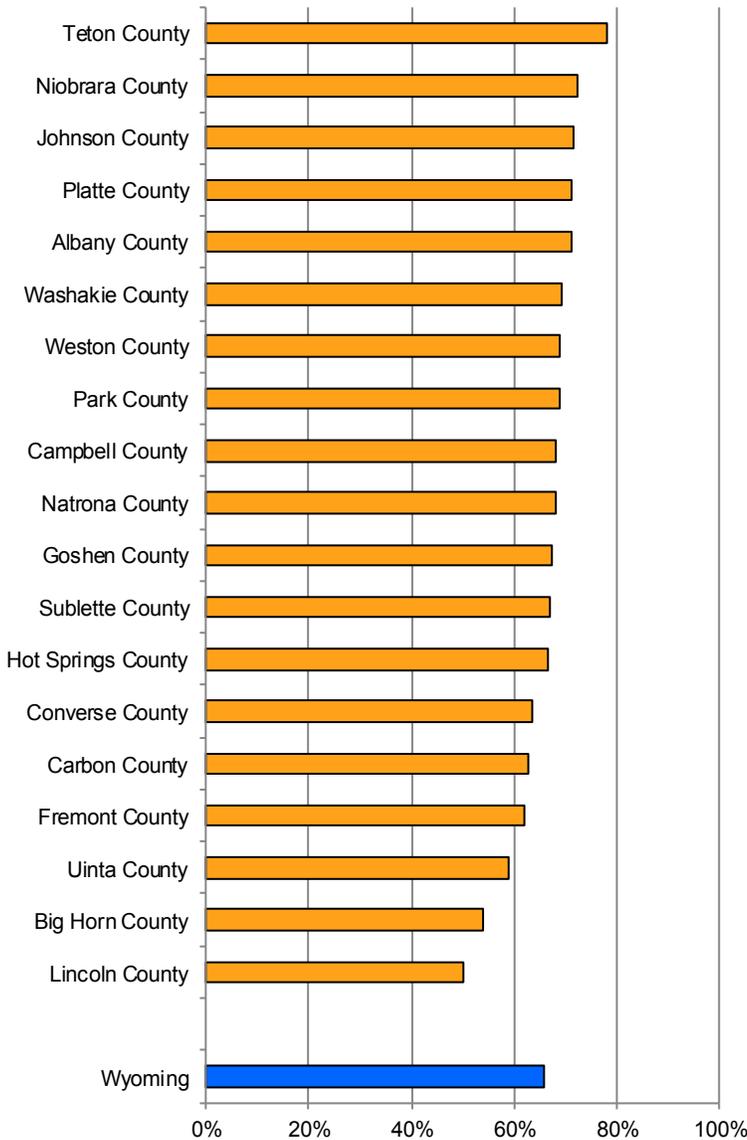
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	71%
Big Horn County	54%
Campbell County	68%
Carbon County	63%
Converse County	64%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	62%
Goshen County	67%
Hot Springs County	67%
Johnson County	72%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	50%
Natrona County	68%
Niobrara County	72%
Park County	69%
Platte County	71%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	67%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	78%
Uinta County	59%
Washakie County	69%
Weston County	69%
Wyoming	66%

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS**

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



County	Average
Albany County	83%
Big Horn County	73%
Campbell County	81%
Carbon County	76%
Converse County	81%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	74%
Goshen County	80%
Hot Springs County	75%
Johnson County	83%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	59%
Natrona County	79%
Niobrara County	90%
Park County	78%
Platte County	80%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	79%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	88%
Uinta County	71%
Washakie County	81%
Weston County	78%
Wyoming	78%

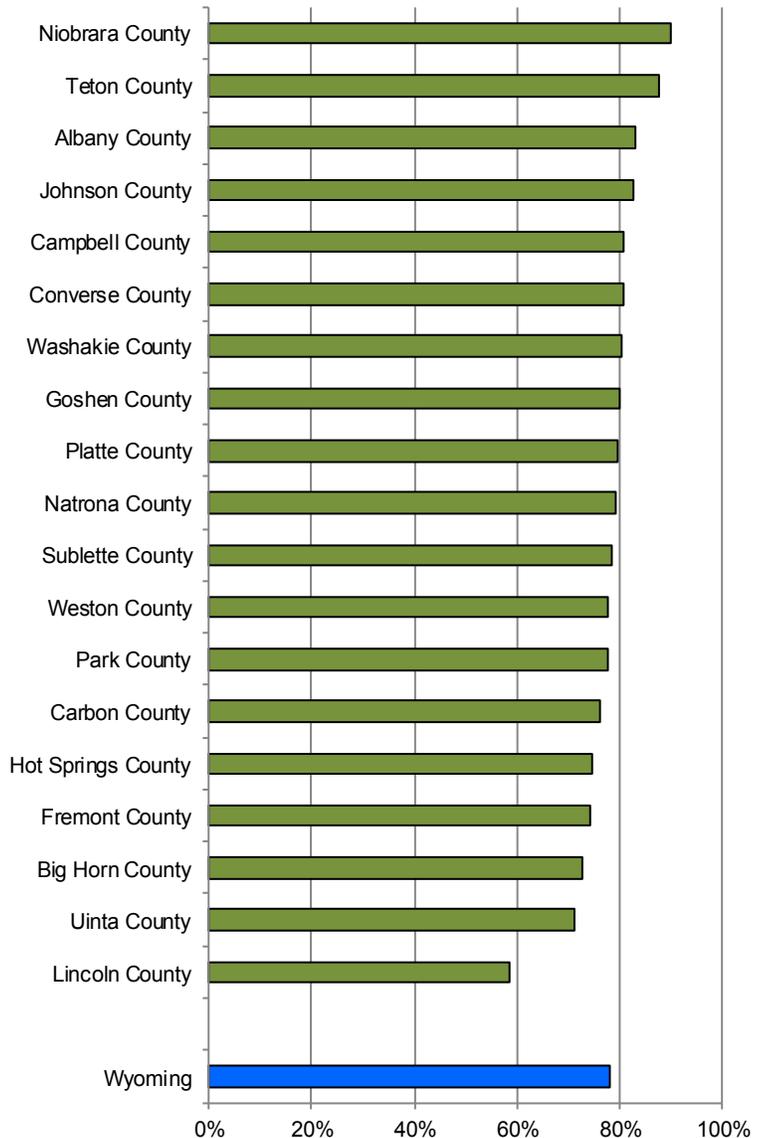


Chart 22: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)

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

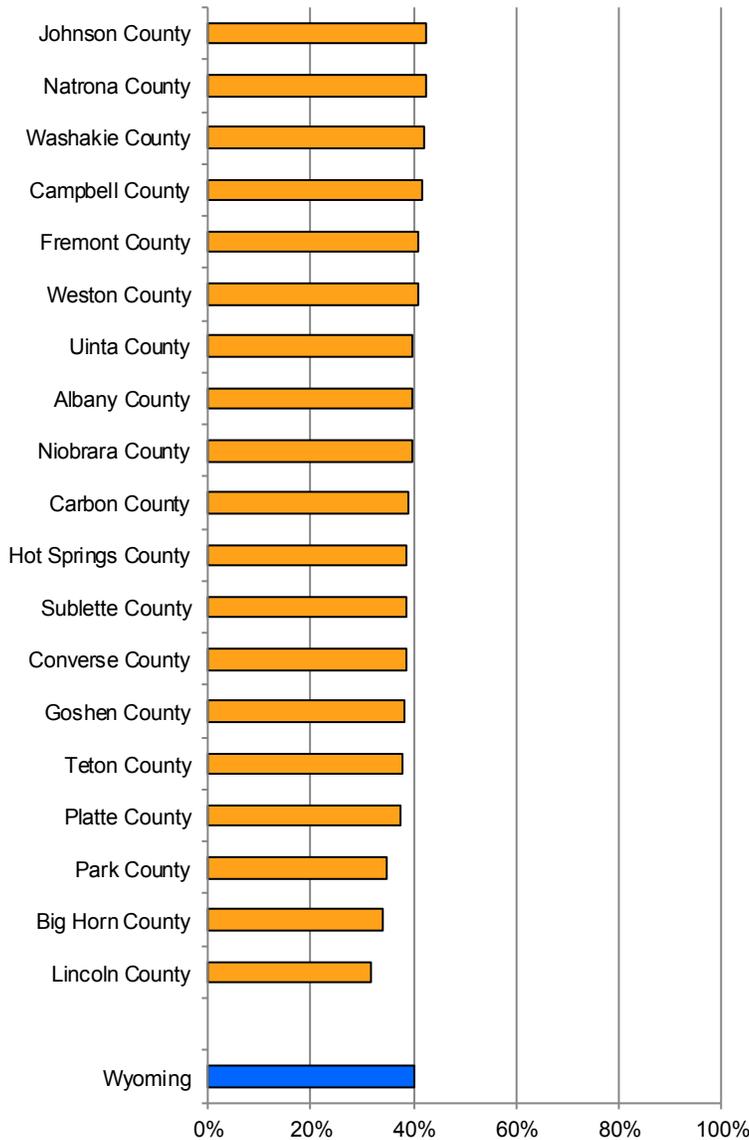
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	40%
Big Horn County	34%
Campbell County	42%
Carbon County	39%
Converse County	39%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	41%
Goshen County	38%
Hot Springs County	39%
Johnson County	43%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	32%
Natrona County	42%
Niobrara County	40%
Park County	35%
Platte County	38%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	39%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	38%
Uinta County	40%
Washakie County	42%
Weston County	41%
Wyoming	40%

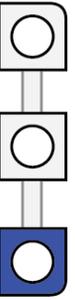
Chart 23: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS**

**Community Events Where
Adults Were Intoxicated
Youth: Grades 10 and 12**



County	Average
Albany County	69%
Big Horn County	63%
Campbell County	73%
Carbon County	62%
Converse County	69%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	66%
Goshen County	66%
Hot Springs County	63%
Johnson County	73%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	49%
Natrona County	67%
Niobrara County	74%
Park County	62%
Platte County	67%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	65%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	74%
Uinta County	63%
Washakie County	63%
Weston County	68%
Wyoming	67%

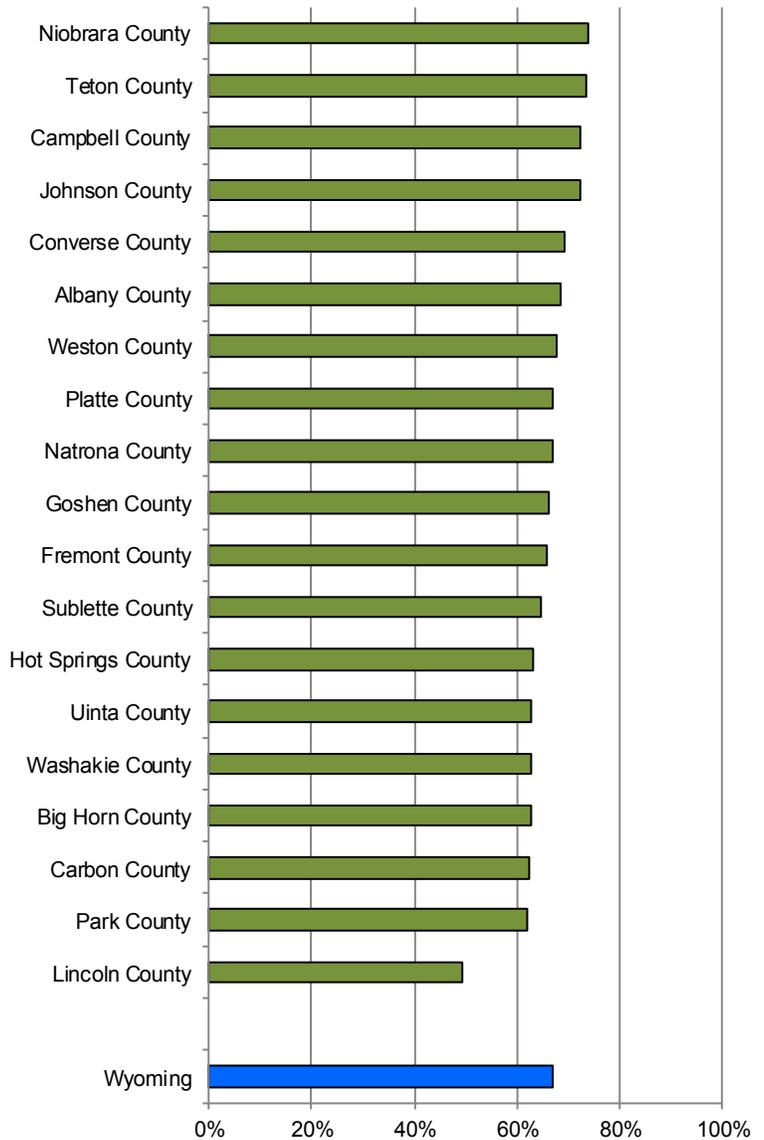
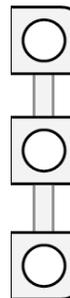


Chart 24: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



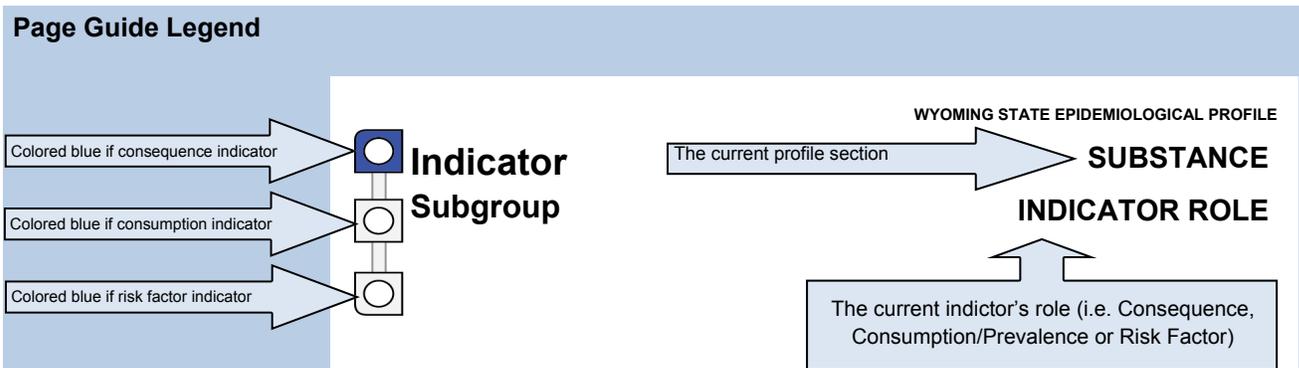
Tobacco

Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Current Smoking - Youth	PNA	29
	Current Smoking - Adults	BRFSS	31
	Smokeless Tobacco	BRFSS	33
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use	PNA	33
	Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use	PNA	35
	Smokefree Places	ATS, RBS	37
	Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers - Youth	SYNAR	41

Color and Shade Conventions

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





Current Smoking

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

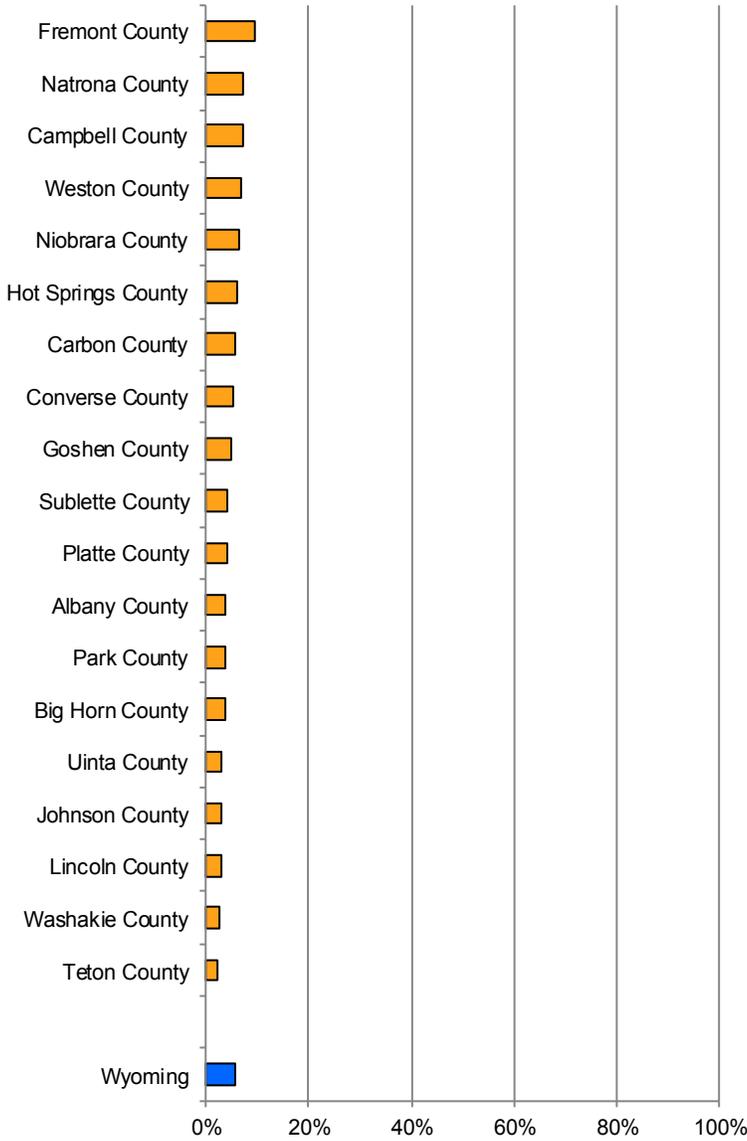


Chart 25: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

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

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Current Smoking Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	16%
Big Horn County	14%
Campbell County	27%
Carbon County	18%
Converse County	21%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	26%
Goshen County	29%
Hot Springs County	22%
Johnson County	19%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	11%
Natrona County	21%
Niobrara County	15%
Park County	16%
Platte County	22%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	20%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	22%
Uinta County	12%
Washakie County	19%
Weston County	19%
Wyoming	20%

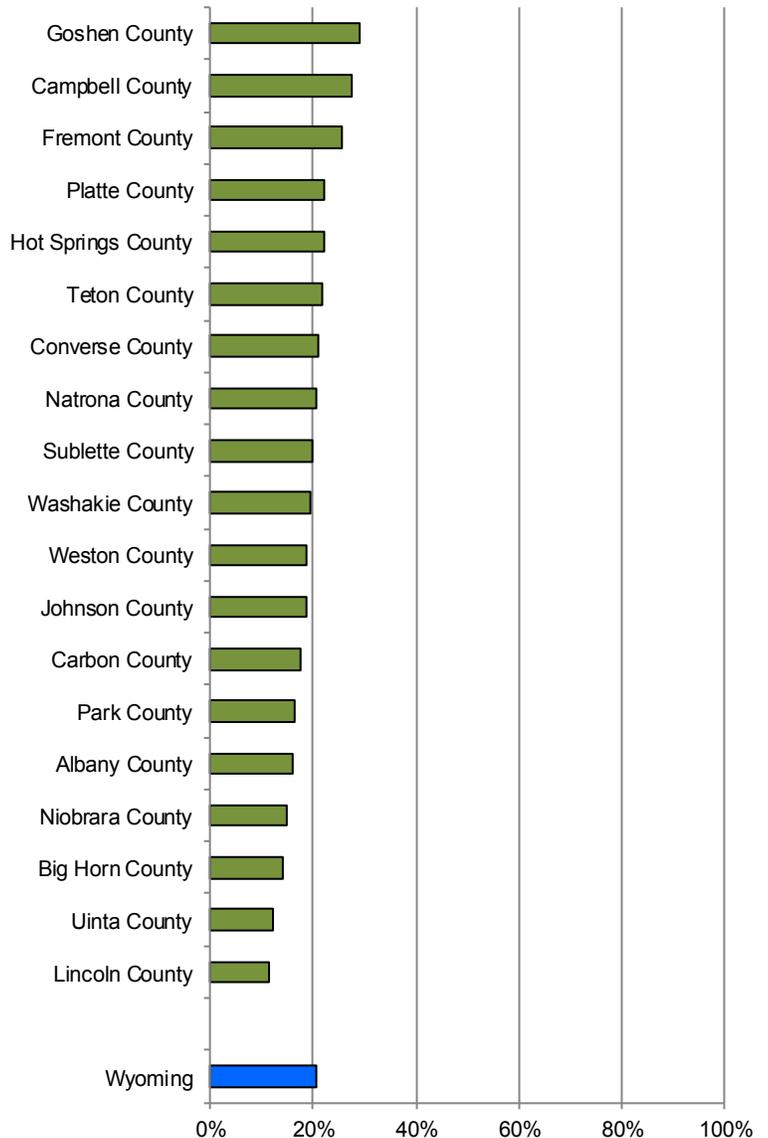


Chart 26: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 10 and 12)

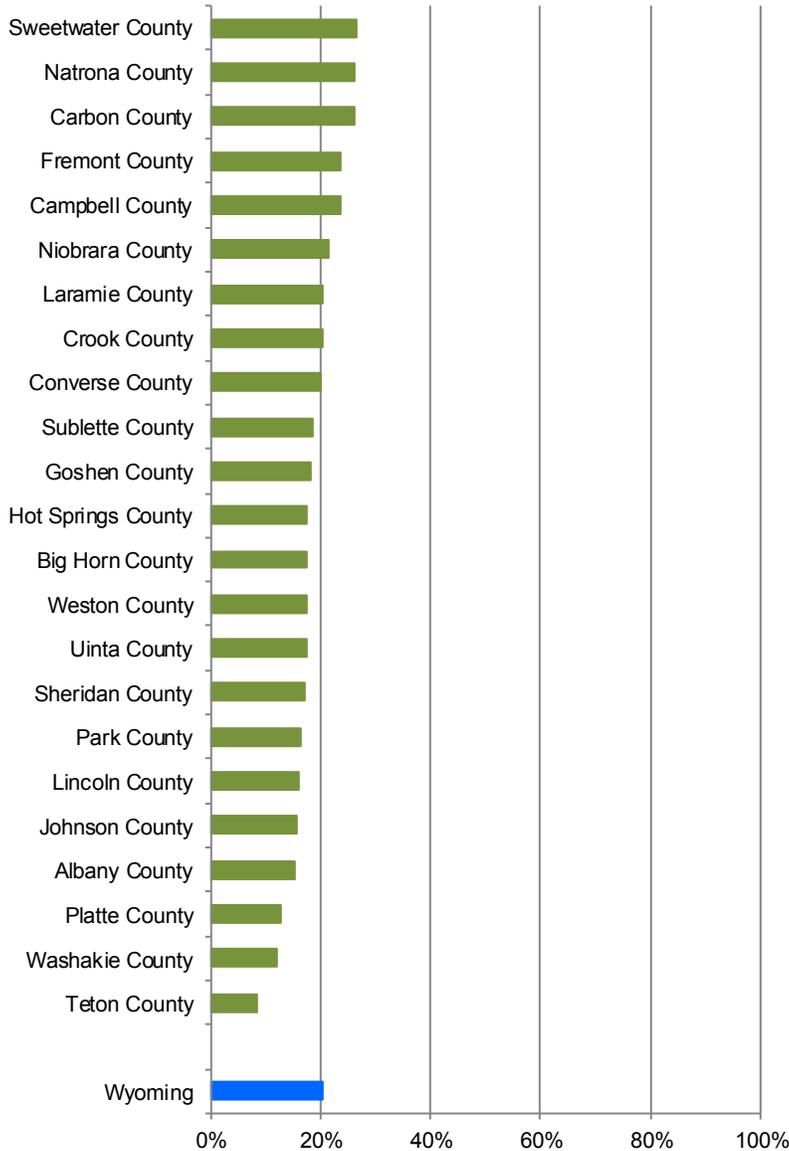
Definition: The percentage of students who reported smoking a cigarette in the past 30 days on one or more occasions.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Current Smoking Adults

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



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

Chart 27: Wyoming Adult Current Smoking Rate

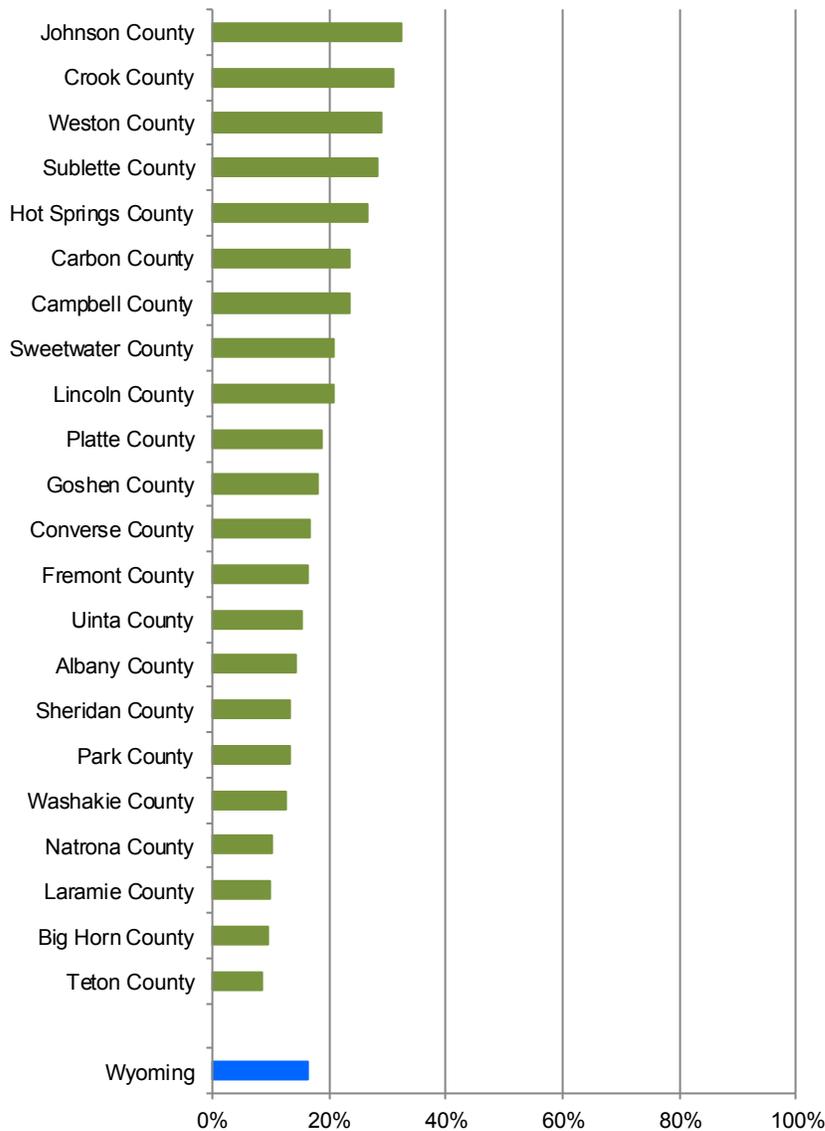
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and are currently smoking everyday or some days.

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009

**TOBACCO
CONSUMPTION**

Smokeless Tobacco

Adult Males

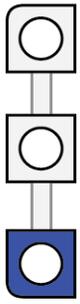


County	Average
Albany County	14%
Big Horn County	9%
Campbell County	23%
Carbon County	24%
Converse County	17%
Crook County	31%
Fremont County	17%
Goshen County	18%
Hot Springs County	27%
Johnson County	32%
Laramie County	10%
Lincoln County	21%
Natrona County	10%
Niobrara County	NA
Park County	13%
Platte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

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

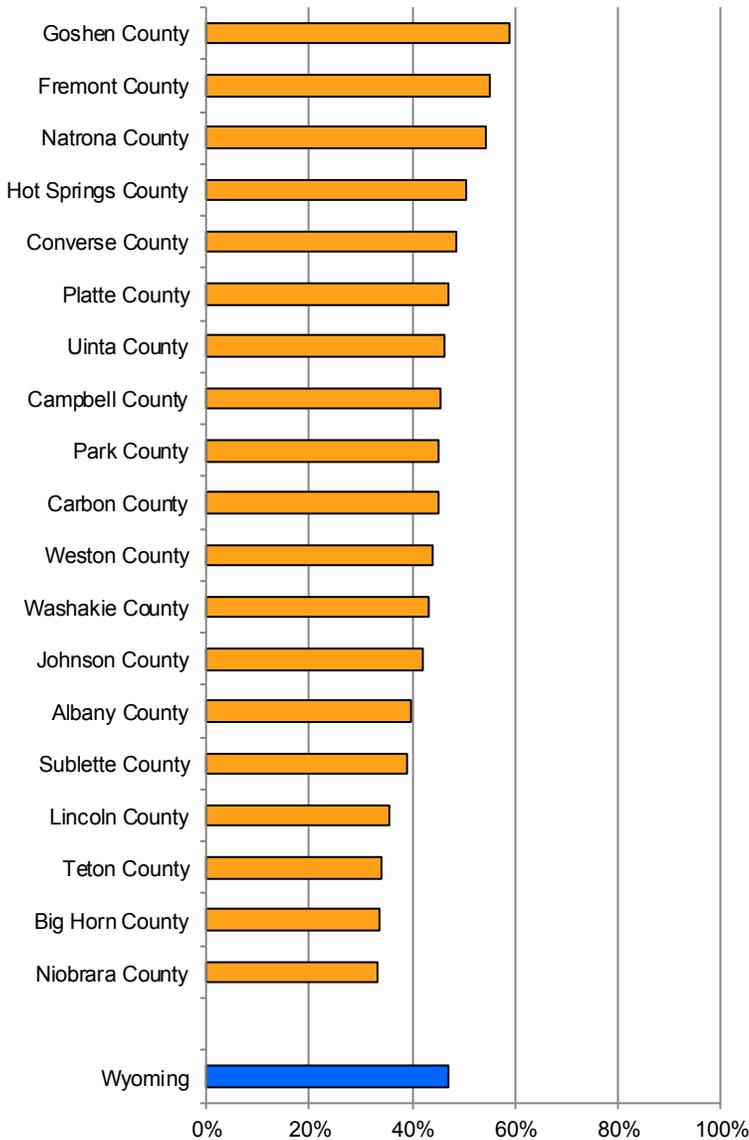
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming men reporting currently using smokeless tobacco.

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009



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

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



County	Average
Albany County	40%
Big Horn County	34%
Campbell County	46%
Carbon County	45%
Converse County	49%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	55%
Goshen County	59%
Hot Springs County	51%
Johnson County	42%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	36%
Natrona County	54%
Niobrara County	33%
Park County	45%
Platte County	47%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	39%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	34%
Uinta County	46%
Washakie County	43%
Weston County	44%
Wyoming	47%

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

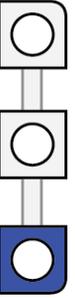
Definition: The percentage of students who believe that most students in their school have used cigarettes on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

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



County	Average
Albany County	75%
Big Horn County	68%
Campbell County	89%
Carbon County	81%
Converse County	88%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	85%
Goshen County	88%
Hot Springs County	80%
Johnson County	84%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	70%
Natrona County	84%
Niobrara County	61%
Park County	79%
Platte County	88%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	87%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	77%
Uinta County	77%
Washakie County	85%
Weston County	82%
Wyoming	83%

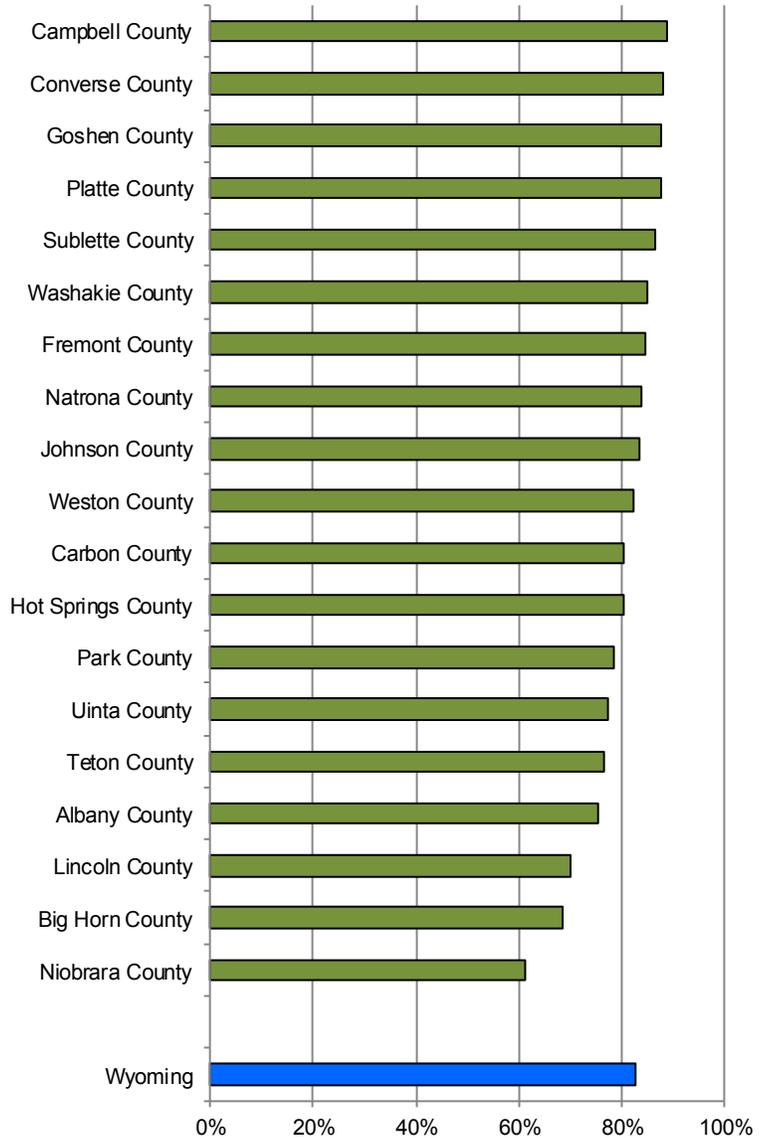
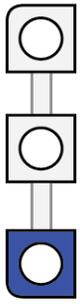


Chart 30: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



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

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

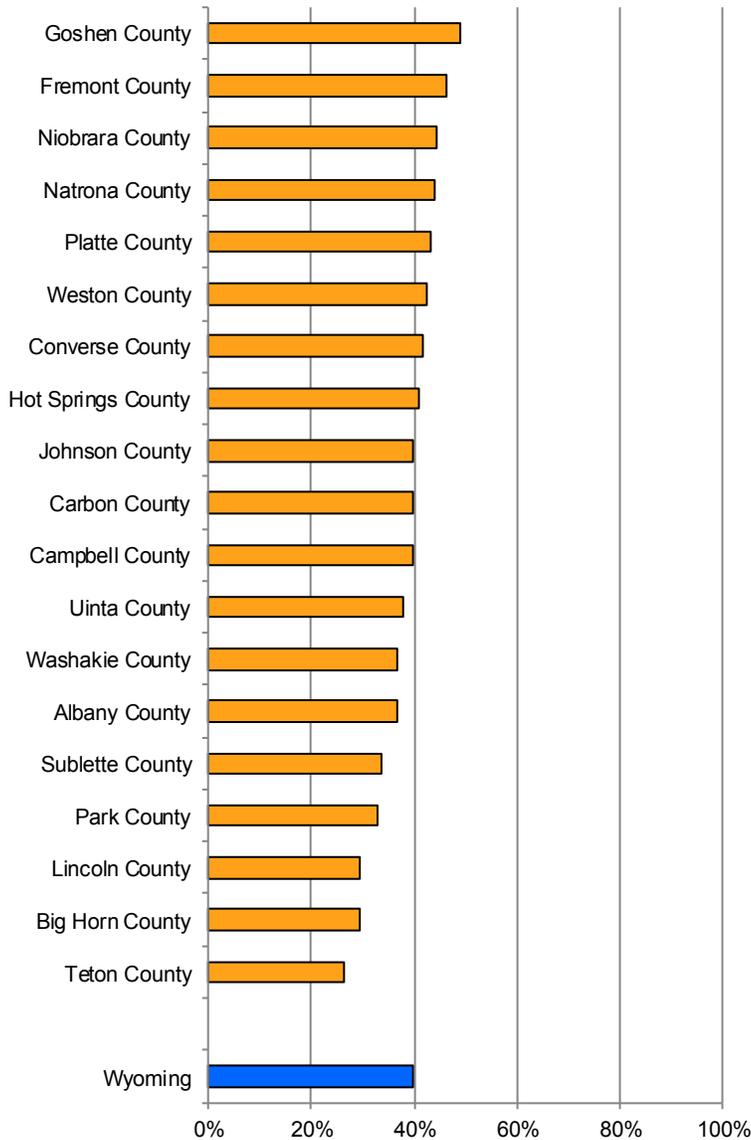


Chart 31: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

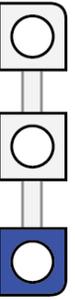
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	37%
Big Horn County	29%
Campbell County	40%
Carbon County	40%
Converse County	42%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	46%
Goshen County	49%
Hot Springs County	41%
Johnson County	40%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	29%
Natrona County	44%
Niobrara County	44%
Park County	33%
Platte County	43%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	34%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	26%
Uinta County	38%
Washakie County	37%
Weston County	43%
Wyoming	40%

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

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



County	Average
Albany County	77%
Big Horn County	70%
Campbell County	86%
Carbon County	80%
Converse County	88%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	82%
Goshen County	85%
Hot Springs County	83%
Johnson County	84%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	65%
Natrona County	81%
Niobrara County	78%
Park County	76%
Platte County	88%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	88%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	67%
Uinta County	77%
Washakie County	80%
Weston County	82%
Wyoming	81%

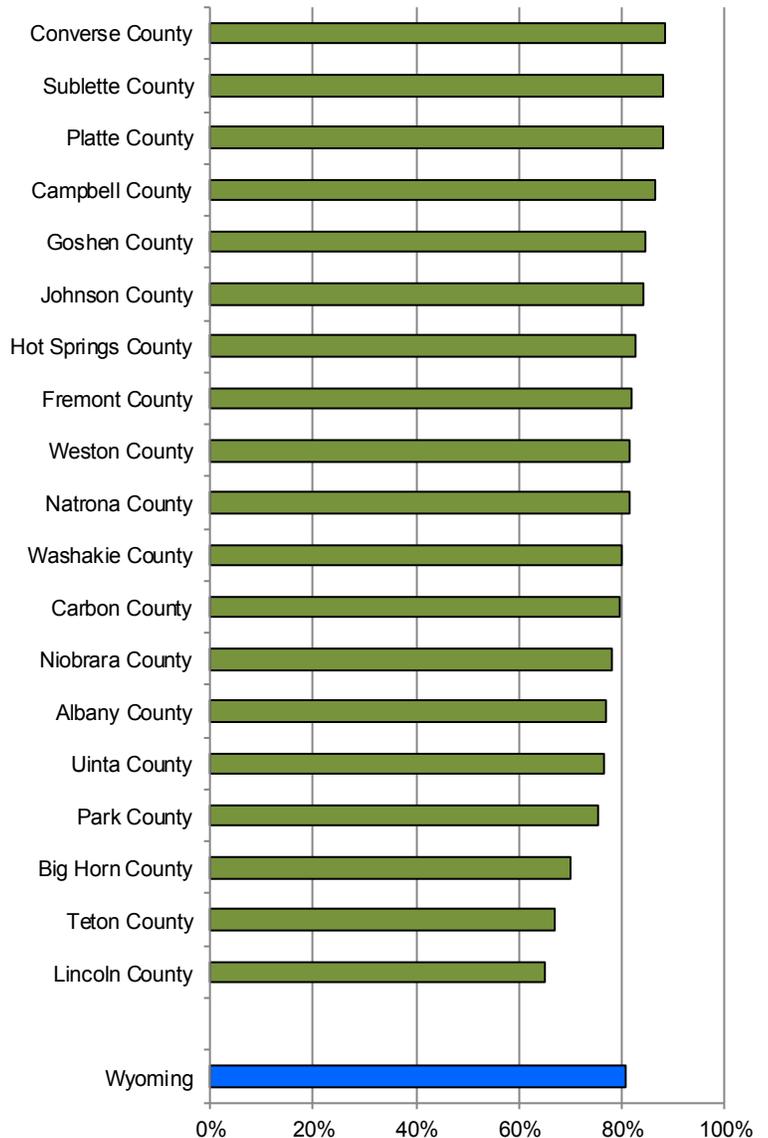
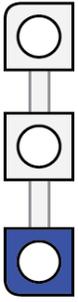


Chart 32: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Smokefree Places: Smokefree Households Adults

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

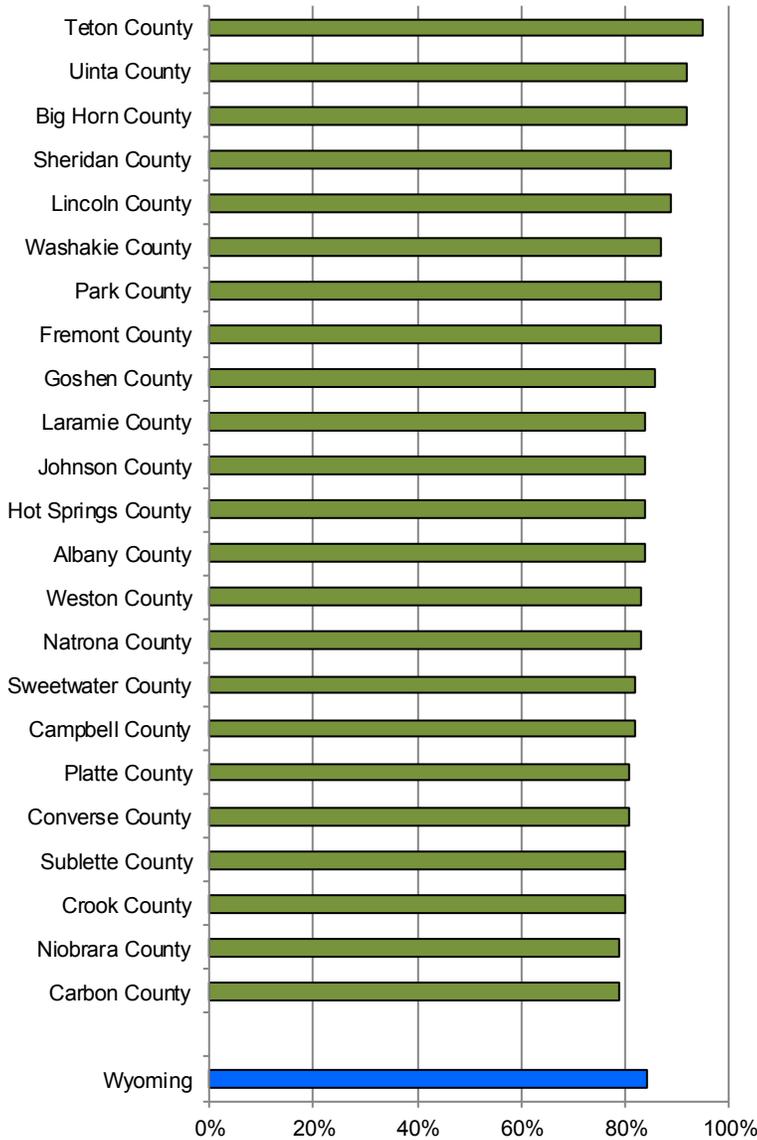


Chart 33: Smokefree Households in Wyoming

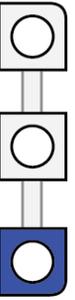
Definition: The percentage of adults who indicated they do not allow smoking anywhere in their home.

Data Source: ATS 2008-2009

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

**TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Smokefree Places:
Smokefree Workplaces
Adults**



County	Average
Albany County	92% (88% - 97%)
Big Horn County	80% (58% - 78%)
Campbell County	86% (63% - 80%)
Carbon County	88% (72% - 88%)
Converse County	80% (79% - 93%)
Crook County	66% (69% - 87%)
Fremont County	67% (75% - 90%)
Goshen County	68% (56% - 76%)
Hot Springs County	87% (87% - 98%)
Johnson County	82% (81% - 94%)
Laramie County	83% (82% - 94%)
Lincoln County	79% (75% - 91%)
Natrona County	71% (58% - 77%)
Niobrara County	92% (68% - 89%)
Park County	85% (79% - 94%)
Platte County	78% (63% - 83%)
Sheridan County	73% (78% - 92%)
Sublette County	88% (72% - 88%)
Sweetwater County	85% (78% - 92%)
Teton County	83% (68% - 83%)
Uinta County	83% (74% - 89%)
Washakie County	86% (75% - 91%)
Weston County	76% (78% - 95%)
Wyoming	84% (83% - 85%)

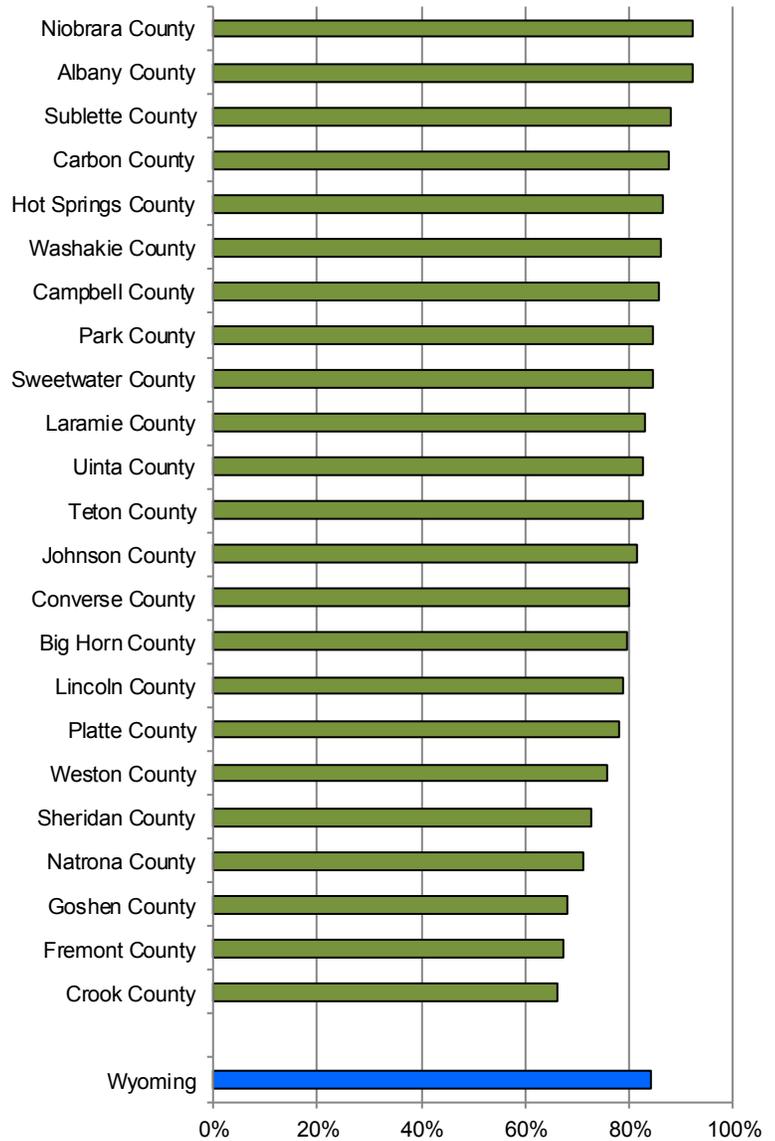
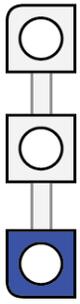


Chart 34: Smokefree Workplaces in Wyoming

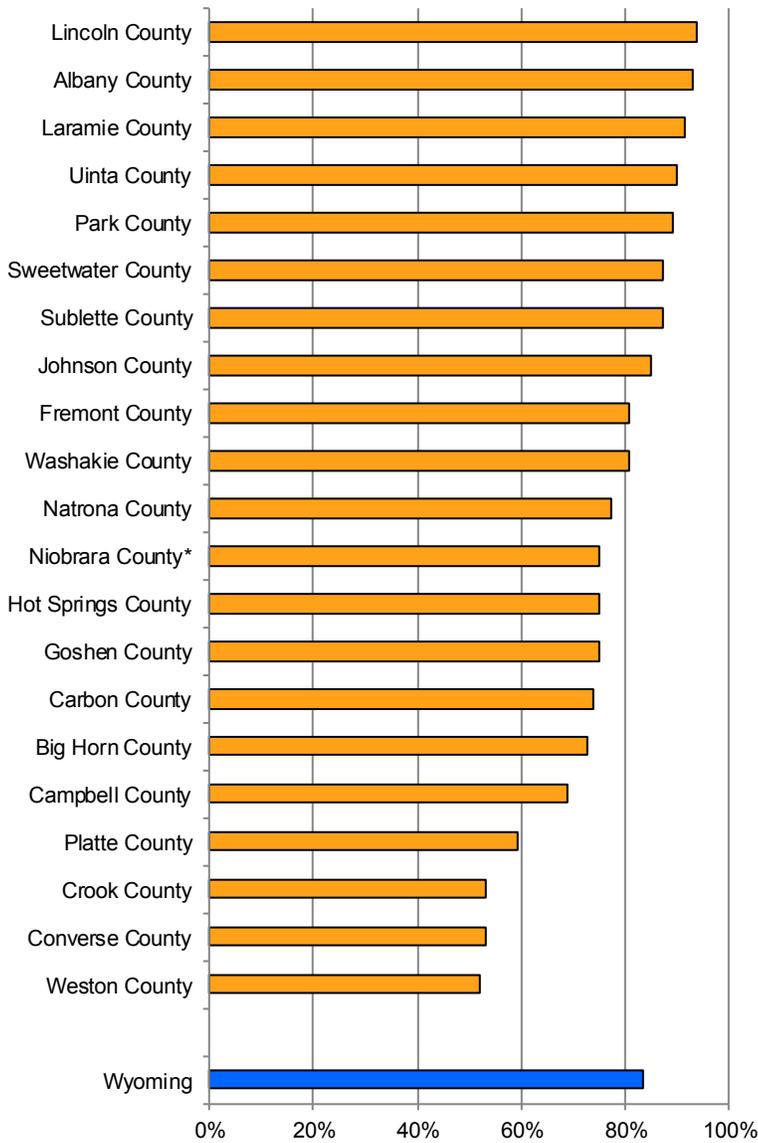
Definition: The percentage of adults who indicated that smoking is not allowed in any of their work areas.

Data Source: ATS 2008-2009



Smokefree Places: Smokefree Restaurants

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

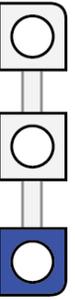
Chart 35: Smokefree Restaurants in Wyoming

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

Data Source: Restaurant and Bar Survey, 2008

**TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Smokefree Places:
Smokefree Bars**



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

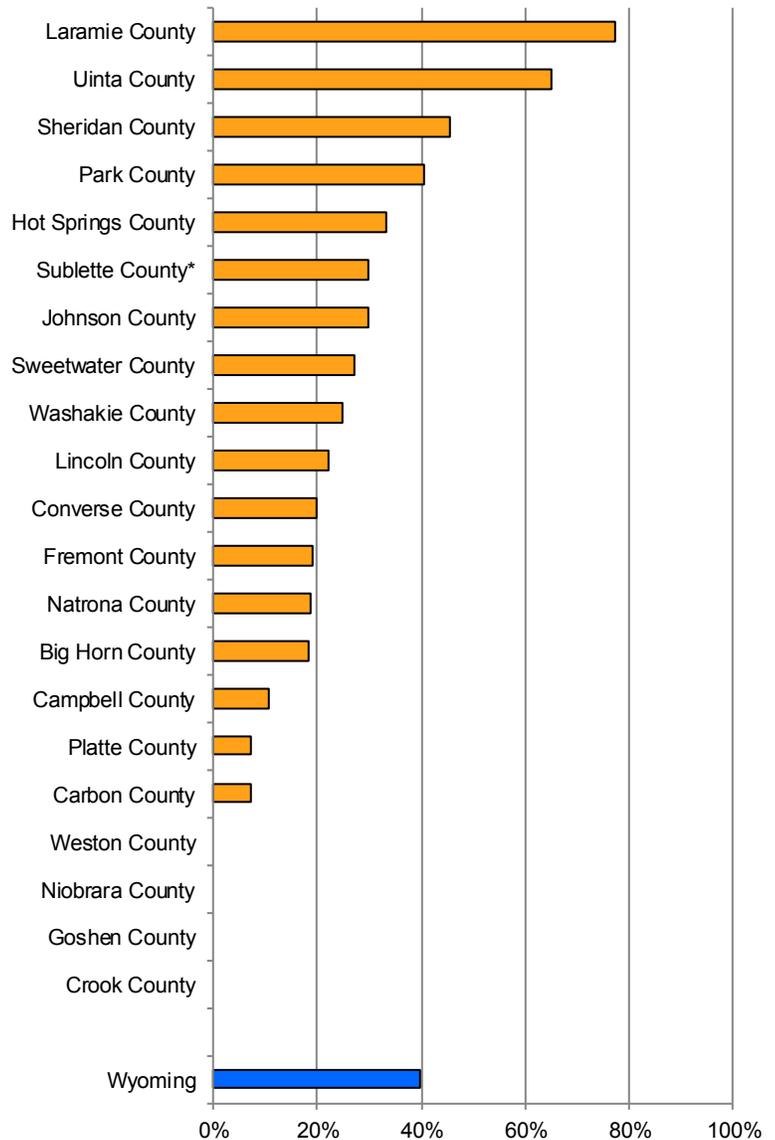


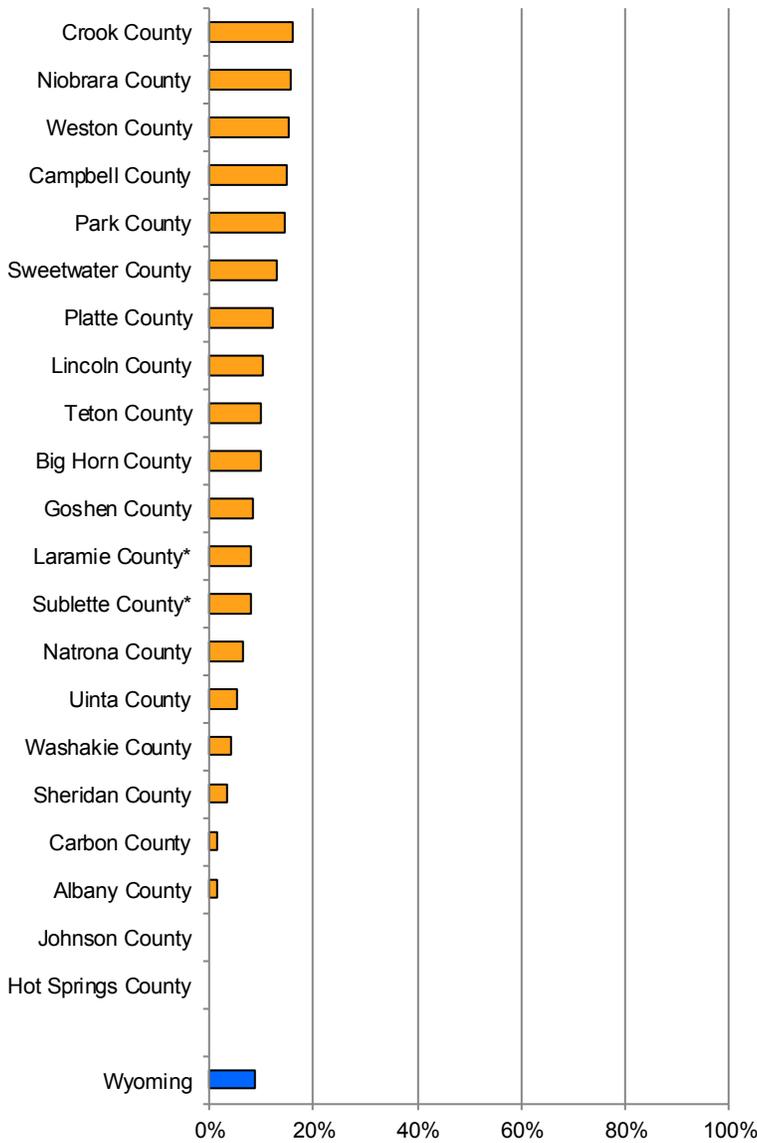
Chart 36: Smokefree Bars in Wyoming

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

Data Source: Restaurant and Bar Survey, 2008

Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers Youth

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

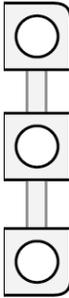


County	Average
Albany County	2%
Big Horn County	10%
Campbell County	15%
Carbon County	2%
Converse County	17%
Crook County	16%
Fremont County	18%
Goshen County	8%
Hot Springs County	0%
Johnson County	0%
Laramie County	8%
Lincoln County	10%
Natrona County	6%
Niobrara County	16%
Park County	14%
Platte County	12%
Sheridan County	4%
Sublette County	8%
Sweetwater County	13%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	5%
Washakie County	4%
Weston County	15%
Wyoming	9%

Chart 37: 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 2012



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

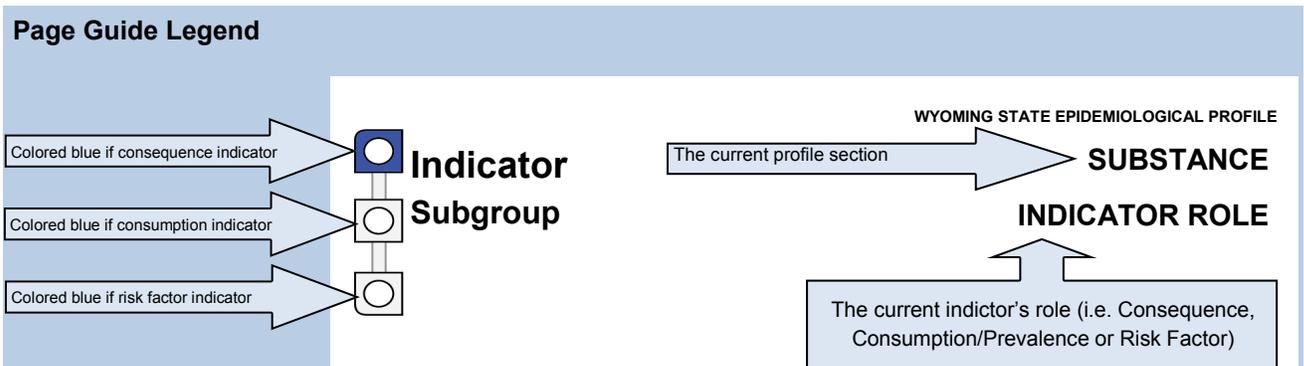


Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

Indicator Role			
Consequence	Drug Abuse Violation Arrests	DCI	44
Prevalence/Consumption	Marijuana Use	PNA	48
	Cocaine Use	PNA	50
	Inhalant Use	PNA	52
Risk/Protective Factors	Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use	PNA	54
	Social Norms: Marijuana Use	PNA	56

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests Total



ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE

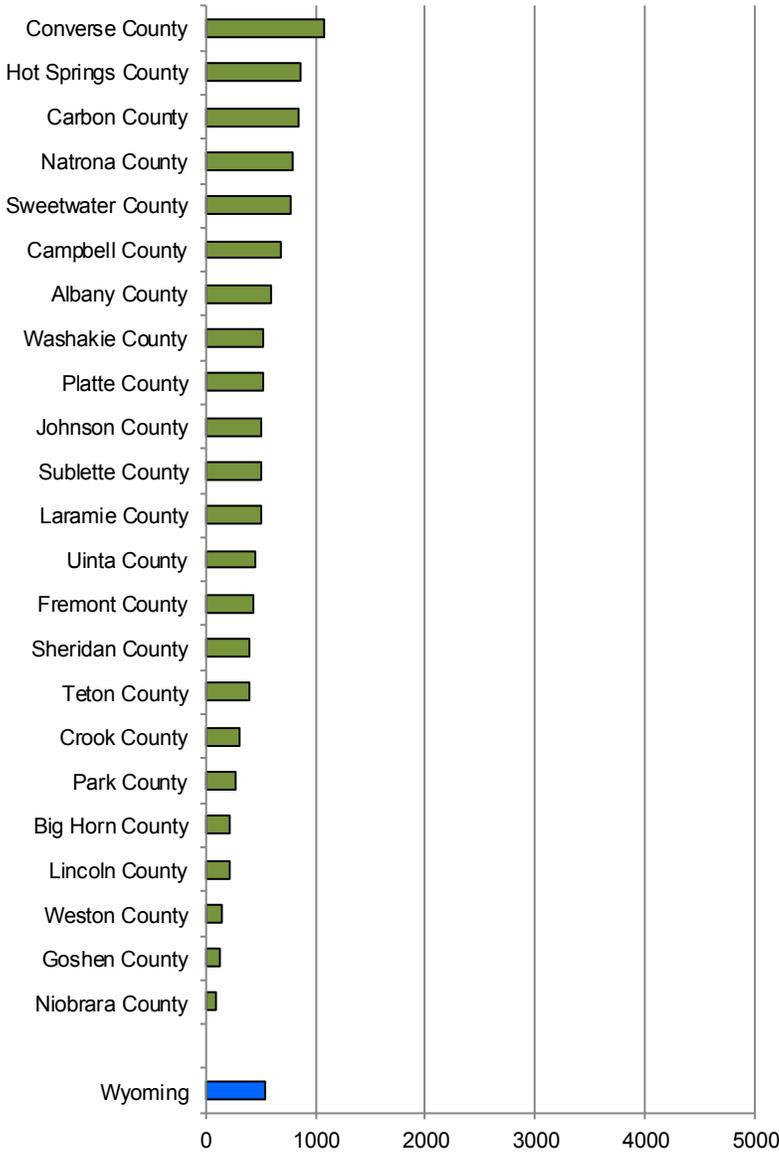


Chart 38: Wyoming Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests

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

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

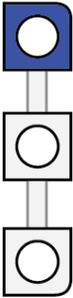
County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	595
Big Horn County	215
Campbell County	680
Carbon County	851
Converse County	1083
Crook County	312
Fremont County	431
Goshen County	130
Hot Springs County	871
Johnson County	512
Laramie County	500
Lincoln County	210
Natrona County	785
Niobrara County	97
Park County	268
Platte County	523
Sheridan County	399
Sublette County	500
Sweetwater County	766
Teton County	396
Uinta County	455
Washakie County	528
Weston County	154
Wyoming	548

**ILLICIT DRUGS
CONSEQUENCE**

Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests

Total



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

Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests Youth



ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE

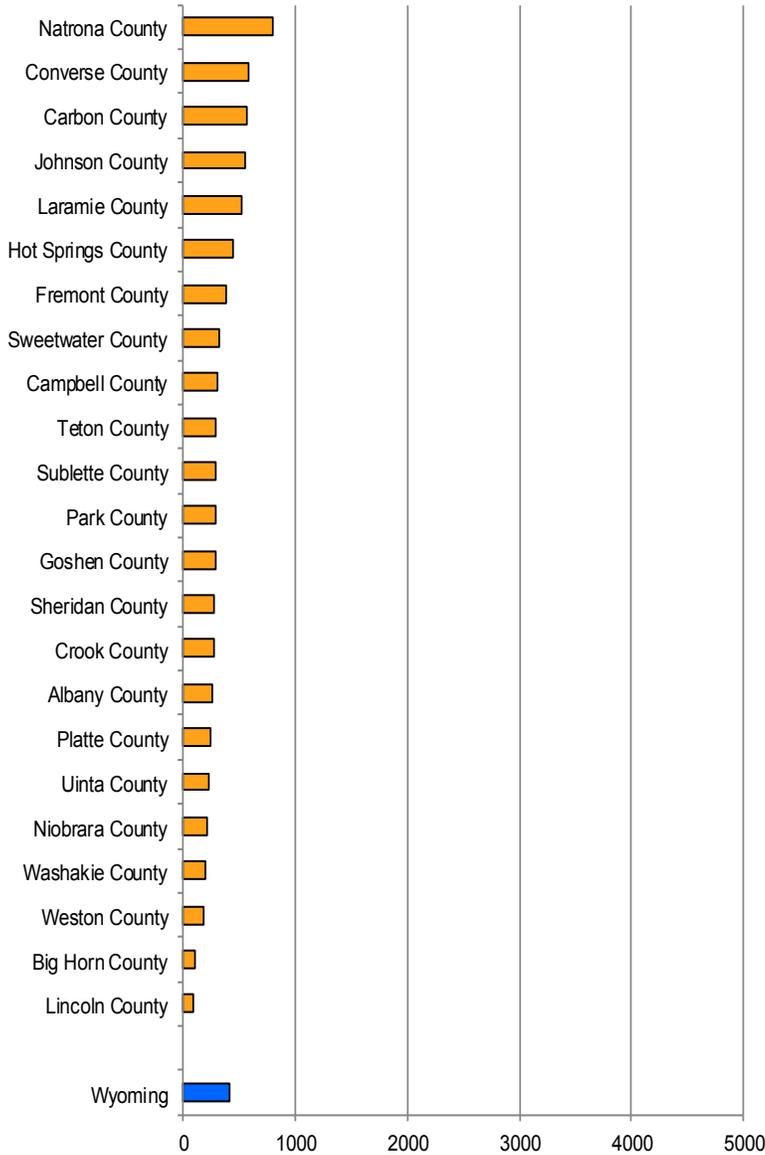


Chart 39: Wyoming Drug Abuse Violation Arrests (Under 18)

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

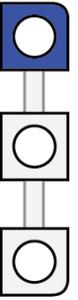
Data Source: DCI 2007-2011

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	260
Big Horn County	101
Campbell County	309
Carbon County	561
Converse County	585
Crook County	270
Fremont County	379
Goshen County	280
Hot Springs County	444
Johnson County	548
Laramie County	521
Lincoln County	93
Natrona County	795
Niobrara County	218
Park County	284
Platte County	248
Sheridan County	276
Sublette County	291
Sweetwater County	313
Teton County	293
Uinta County	224
Washakie County	198
Weston County	187
Wyoming	405

**ILLCIT DRUGS
CONSEQUENCE**

Drug Abuse Violation

**Arrests
Adults**



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	659
Big Horn County	254
Campbell County	826
Carbon County	940
Converse County	1250
Crook County	324
Fremont County	449
Goshen County	91
Hot Springs County	984
Johnson County	503
Laramie County	493
Lincoln County	251
Natrona County	782
Niobrara County	70
Park County	263
Platte County	598
Sheridan County	435
Sublette County	561
Sweetwater County	934
Teton County	420
Uinta County	554
Washakie County	640
Weston County	144
Wyoming	593

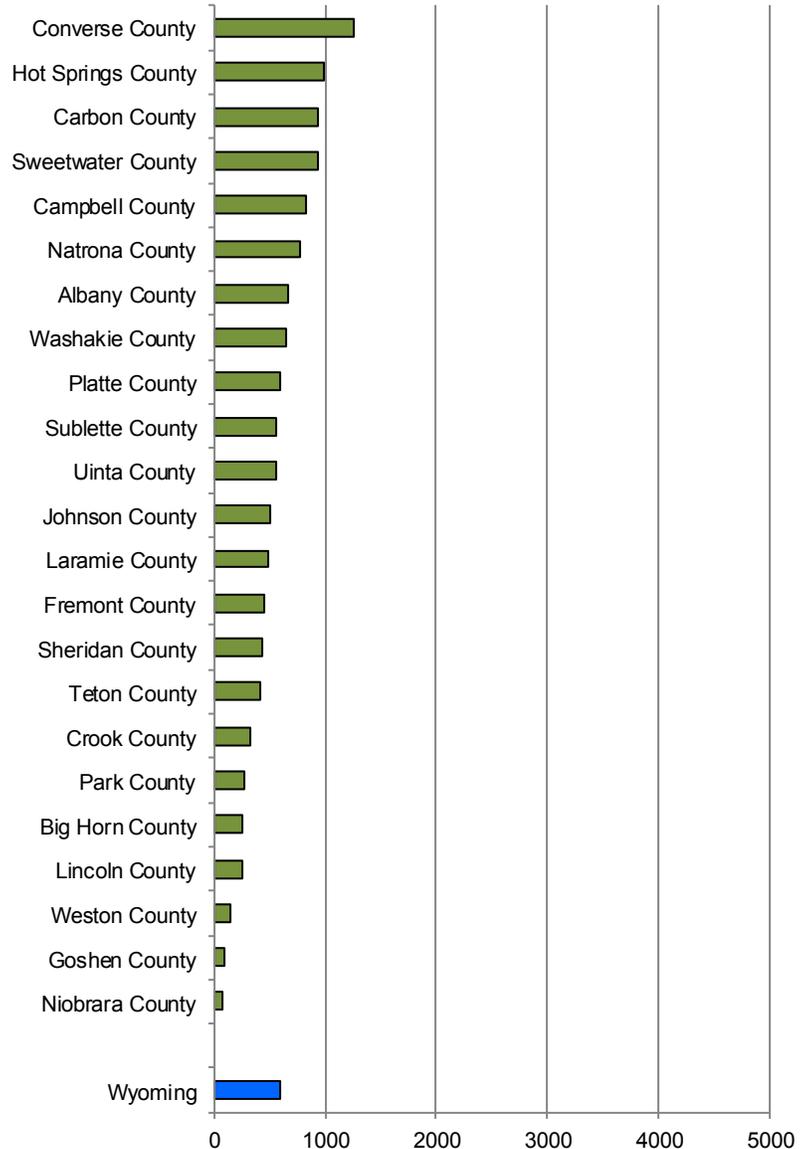


Chart 40: Wyoming Drug Abuse Violation Arrests (Age 18+)

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

Data Source: DCI 2007-2011



Marijuana

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

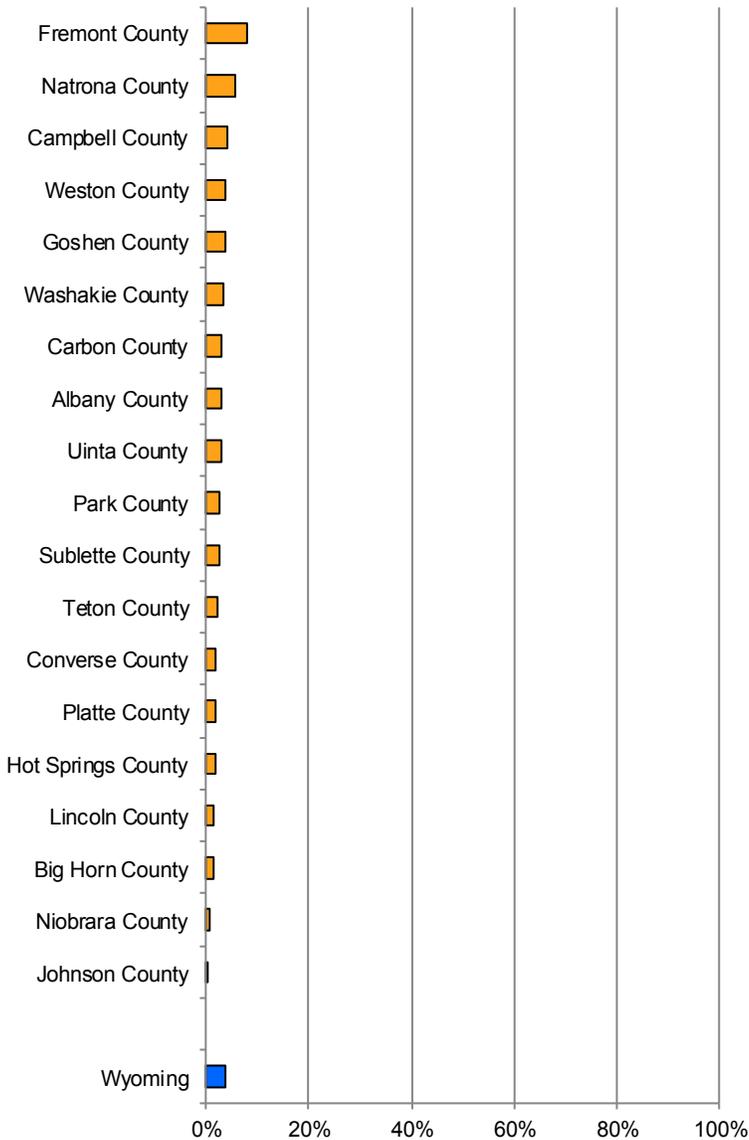


Chart 41: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	3%
Big Horn County	1%
Campbell County	4%
Carbon County	3%
Converse County	2%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	8%
Goshen County	4%
Hot Springs County	2%
Johnson County	0%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	1%
Natrona County	6%
Niobrara County	1%
Park County	3%
Platte County	2%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	2%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	2%
Uinta County	3%
Washakie County	4%
Weston County	4%
Wyoming	4%

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ILLCIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION**

Marijuana
Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	11%
Big Horn County	5%
Campbell County	18%
Carbon County	11%
Converse County	16%
Crook County	NA
Fremont County	18%
Goshen County	13%
Hot Springs County	9%
Johnson County	21%
Laramie County	NA
Lincoln County	9%
Natrona County	19%
Niobrara County	5%
Park County	13%
Platte County	12%
Sheridan County	NA
Sublette County	10%
Sweetwater County	NA
Teton County	20%
Uinta County	12%
Washakie County	13%
Weston County	11%
Wyoming	14%

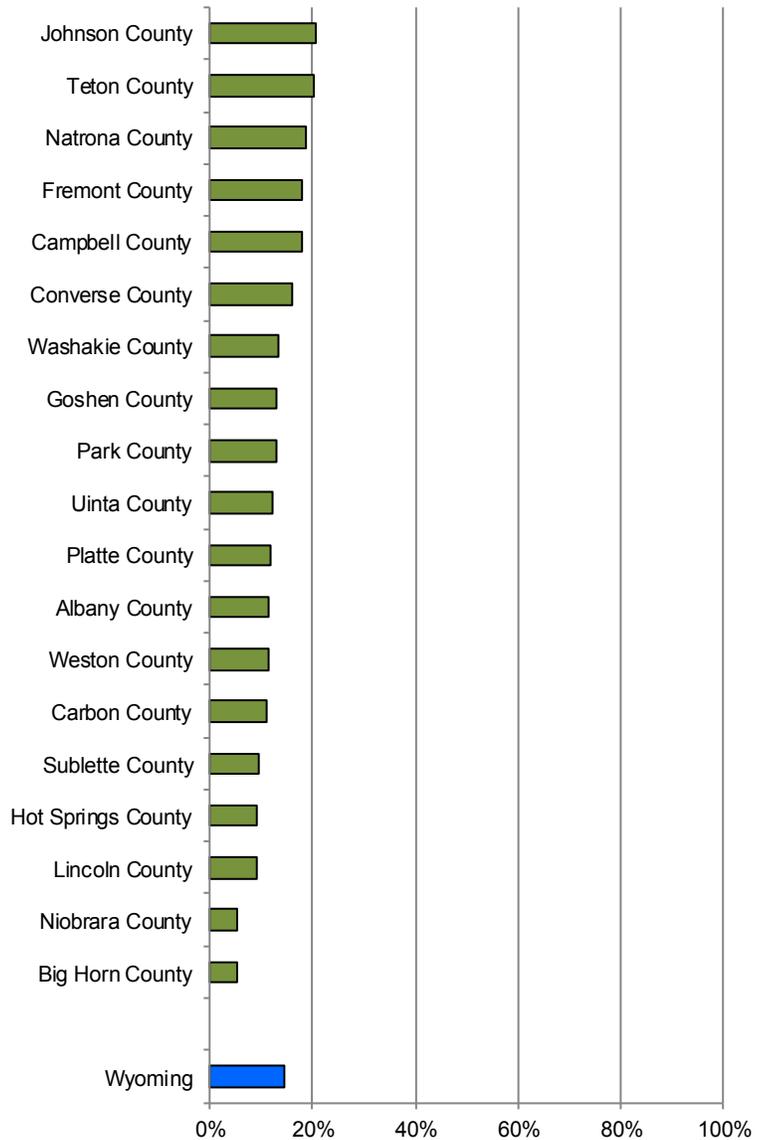


Chart 42: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Cocaine

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

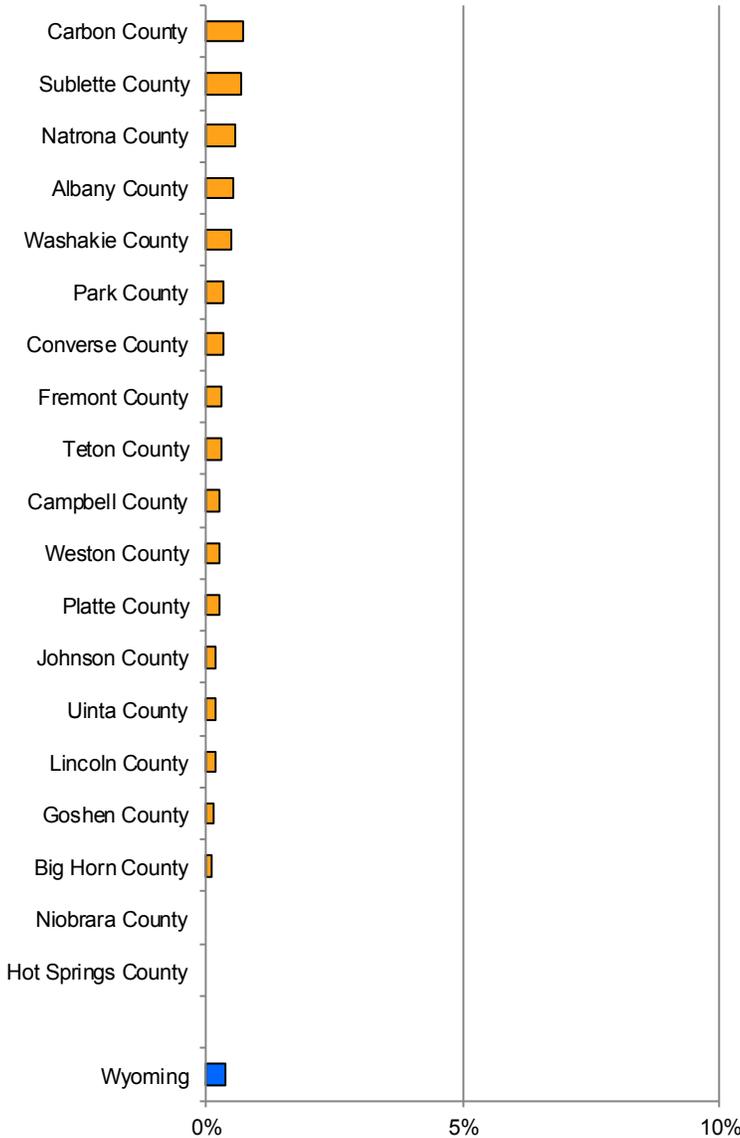


Chart 43: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

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

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ILLCIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION**

Cocaine

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

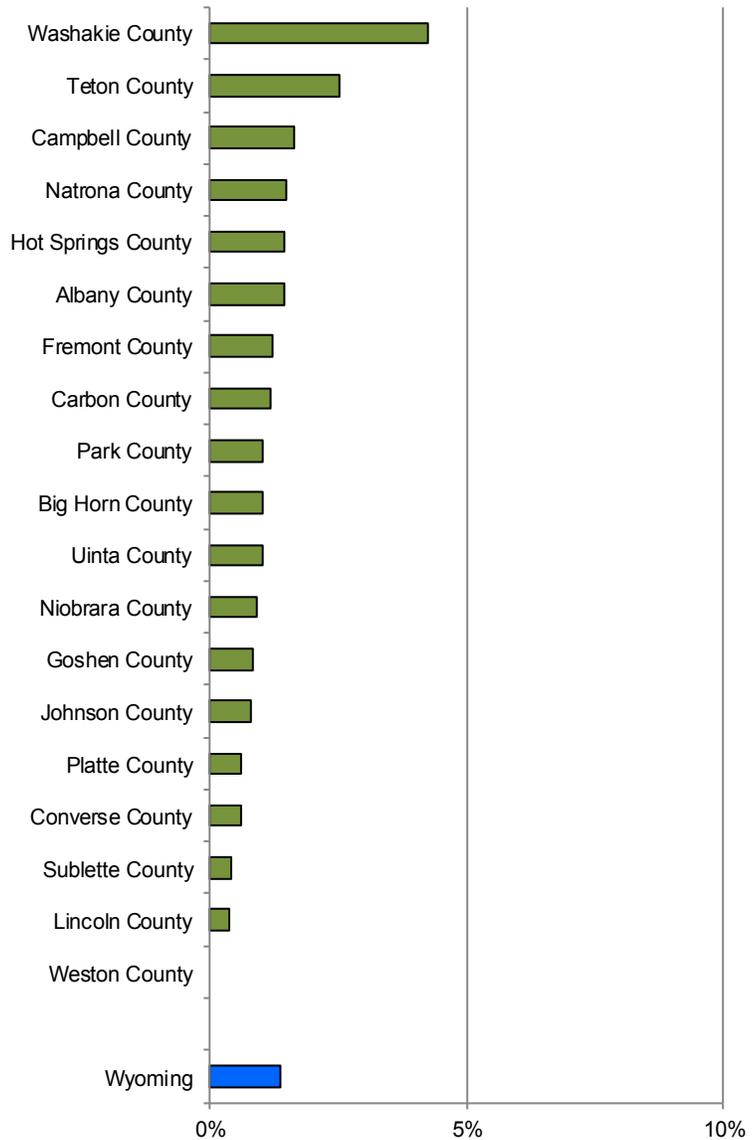


Chart 44: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

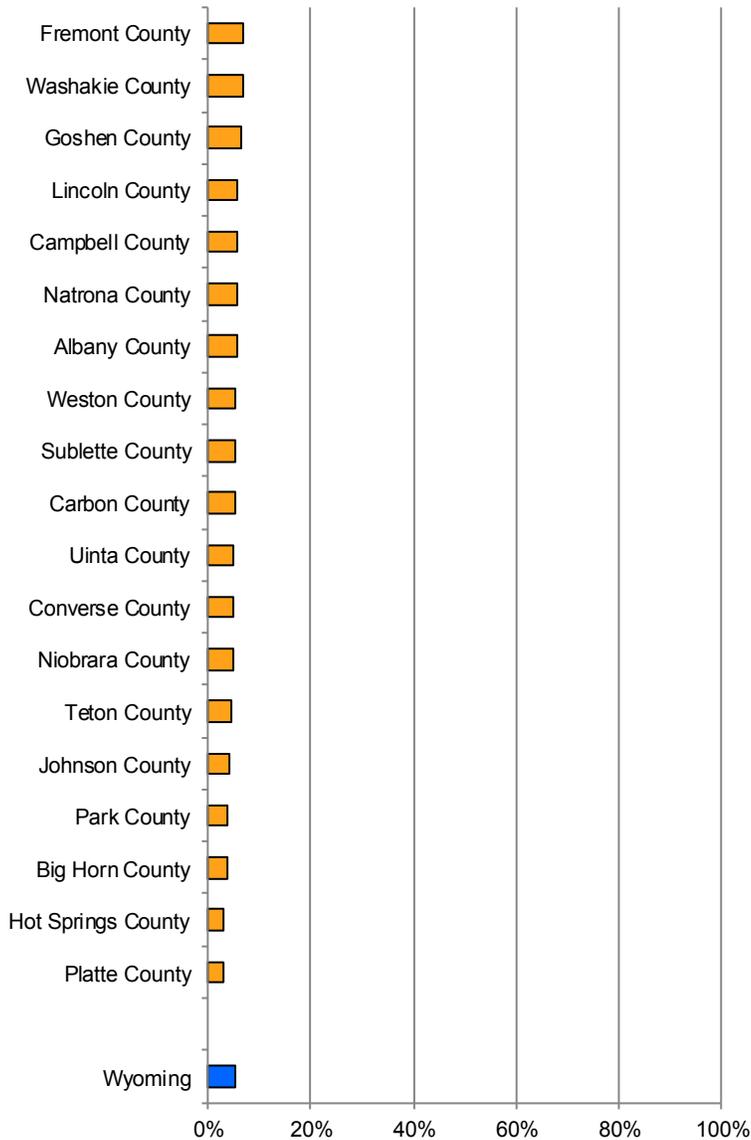
Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Inhalants

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ILLCIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION**

Inhalants

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

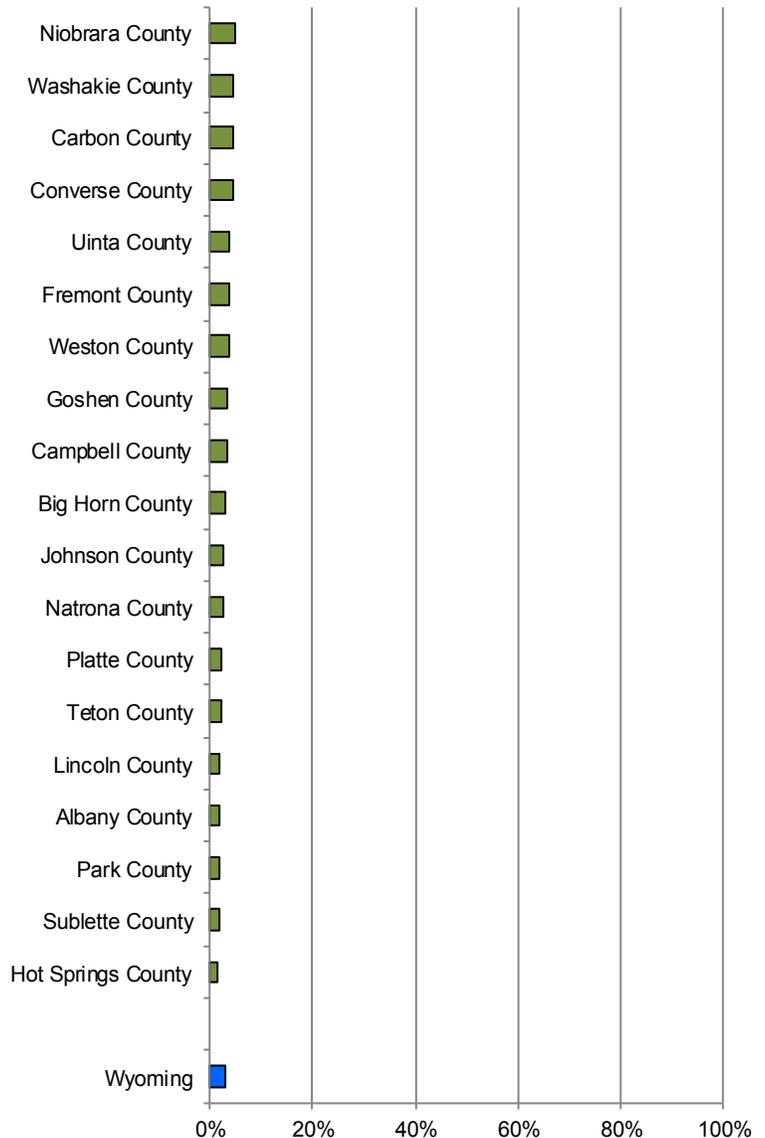


Chart 46: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**Social Norms:
Illicit Drug Use
Youth: Grades 6 and 8**

**ILLICIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

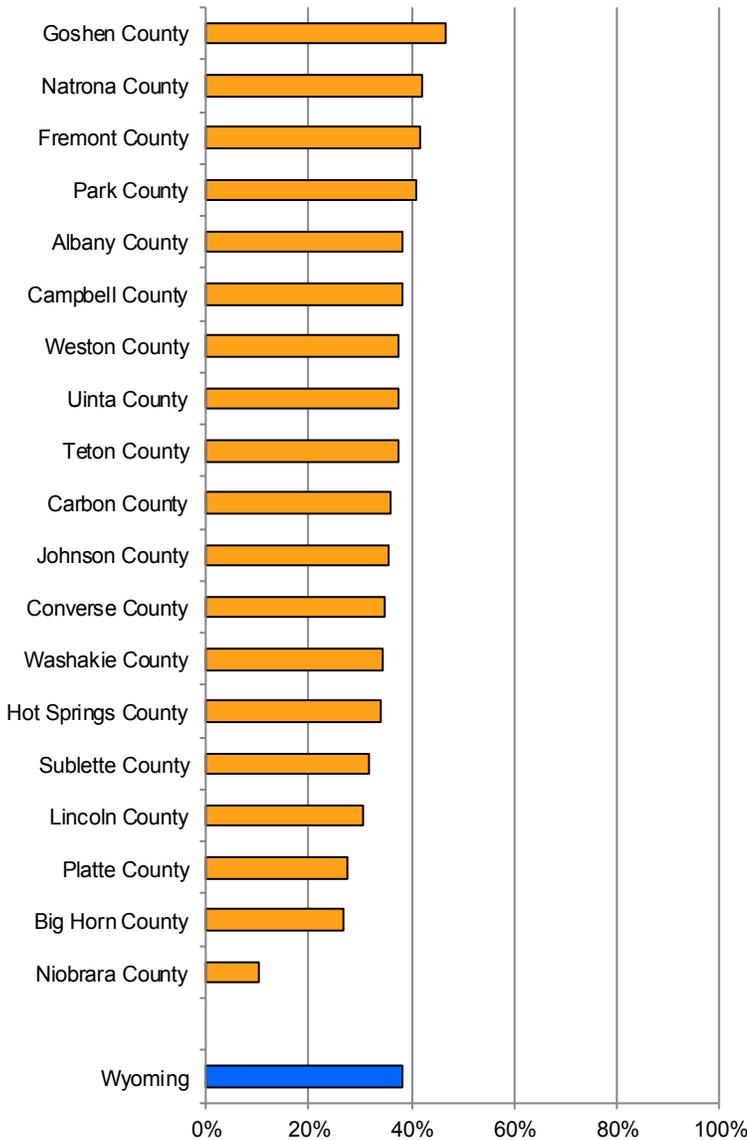


Chart 47: Social Norms 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8)

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

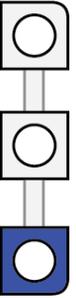
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	38%
Big Horn County	27%
Campbell County	38%
Carbon County	36%
Converse County	35%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	42%
Goshen County	47%
Hot Springs County	34%
Johnson County	36%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	31%
Natrona County	42%
Niobrara County	10%
Park County	41%
Platte County	27%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	32%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	37%
Uinta County	38%
Washakie County	34%
Weston County	38%
Wyoming	38%

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ILLICIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

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



County	Average
Albany County	72%
Big Horn County	59%
Campbell County	81%
Carbon County	67%
Converse County	73%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	64%
Goshen County	70%
Hot Springs County	65%
Johnson County	72%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	63%
Natrona County	72%
Niobrara County	53%
Park County	74%
Platte County	68%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	73%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	79%
Uinta County	74%
Washakie County	75%
Weston County	68%
Wyoming	72%

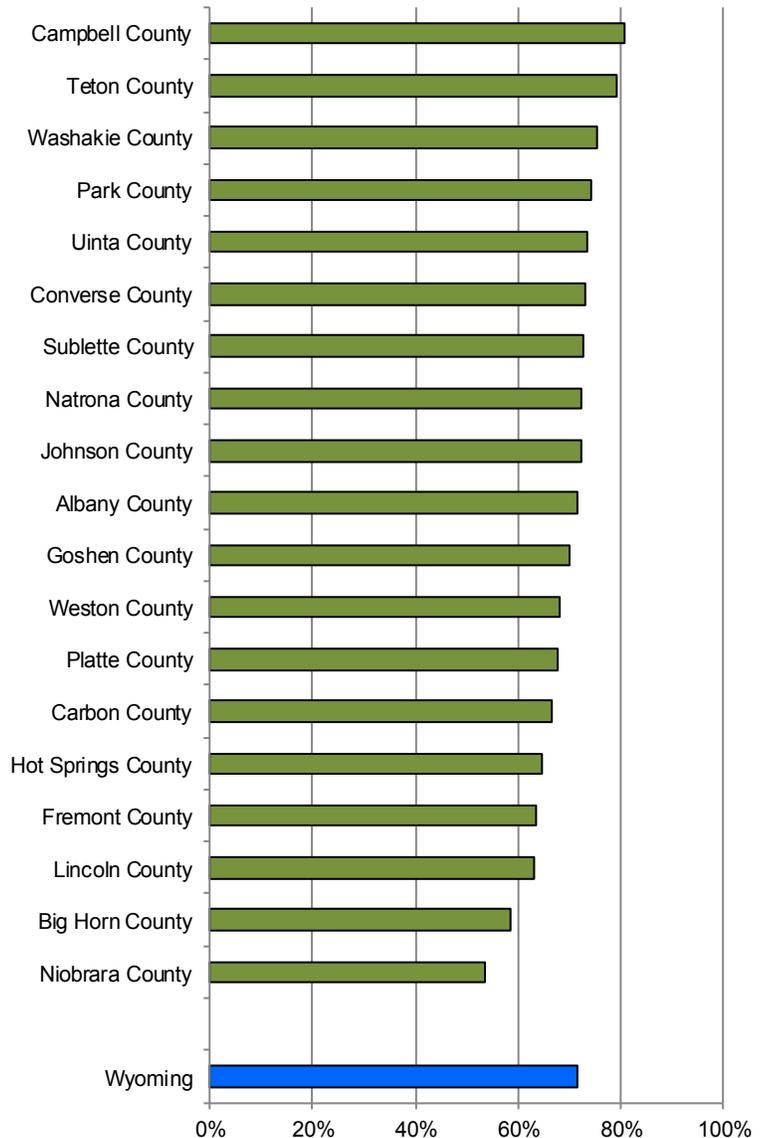


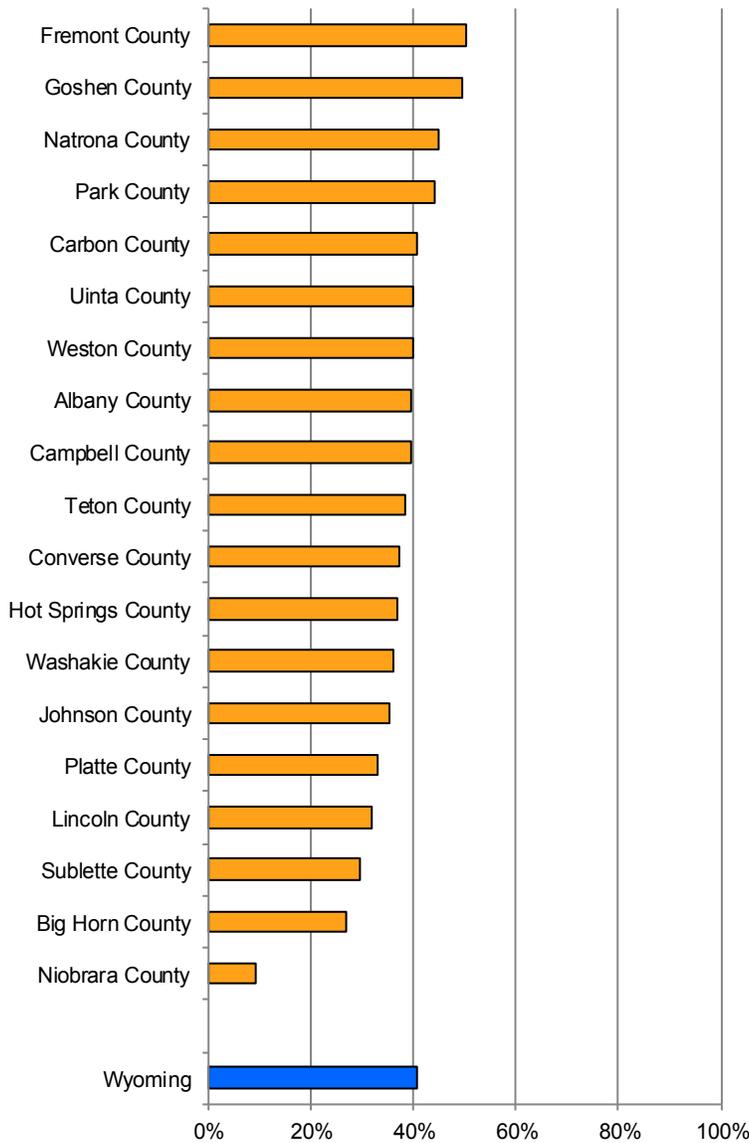
Chart 48: Social Norms 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**Social Norms:
Marijuana Use
Youth: Grades 6 and 8**

**ILLICIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**



County	Average
Albany County	40%
Big Horn County	27%
Campbell County	39%
Carbon County	41%
Converse County	37%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	50%
Goshen County	49%
Hot Springs County	37%
Johnson County	35%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	32%
Natrona County	45%
Niobrara County	9%
Park County	44%
Platte County	33%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	30%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	38%
Uinta County	40%
Washakie County	36%
Weston County	40%
Wyoming	41%

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

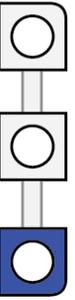
Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who believe that most students in their school have used marijuana on one or more occasions during the past 30 days.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**ILLCIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Social Norms:
Marijuana Use
Youth: Grades 10 and 12**



County	Average
Albany County	77%
Big Horn County	64%
Campbell County	87%
Carbon County	73%
Converse County	79%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	73%
Goshen County	76%
Hot Springs County	76%
Johnson County	80%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	66%
Natrona County	78%
Niobrara County	59%
Park County	80%
Platte County	77%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	80%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	86%
Uinta County	78%
Washakie County	83%
Weston County	76%
Wyoming	78%

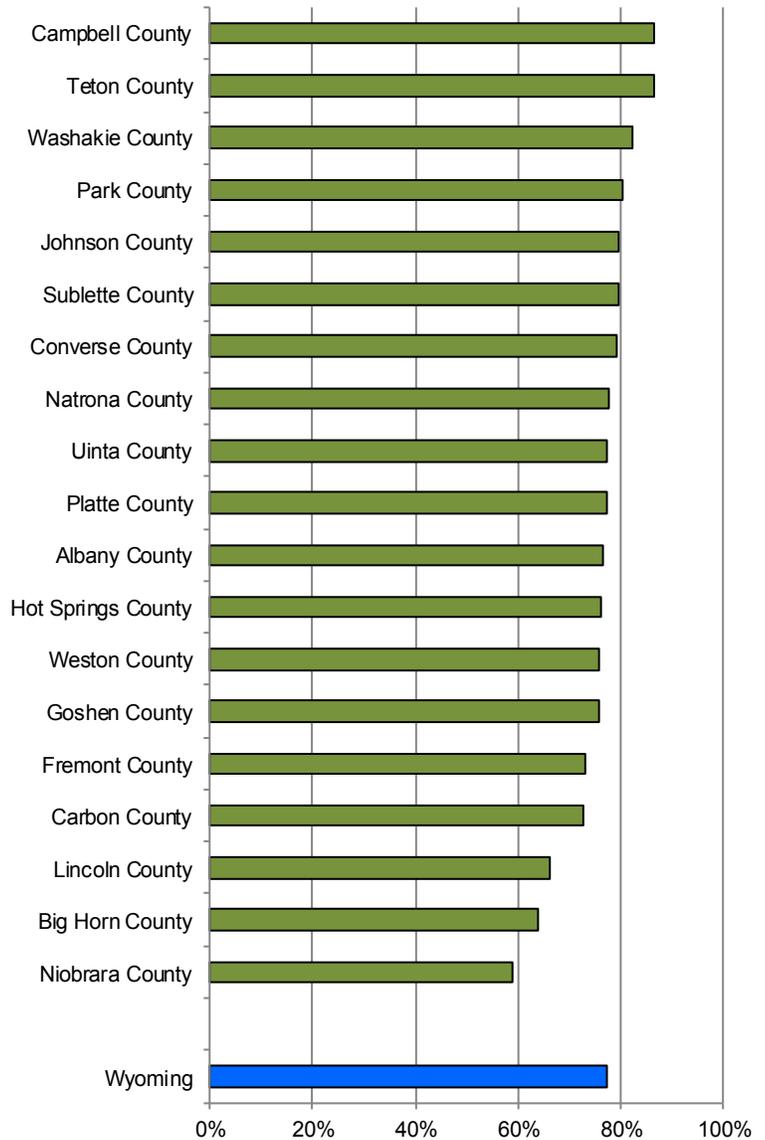


Chart 50: Social Norms 30-day Marijuana Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

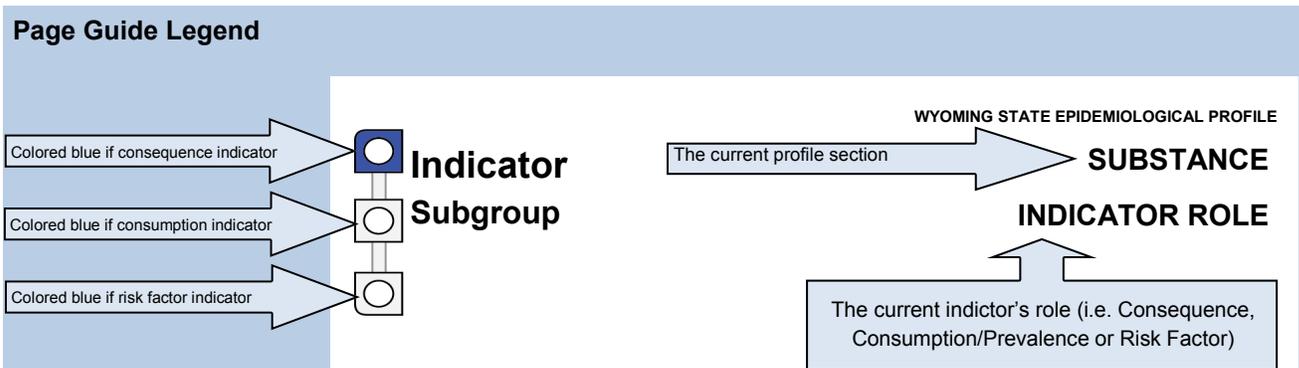


Licit (Legal) Drugs

Indicator Role			
Prevalence/Consumption	Over-the-Counter Drugs	PNA	63
	Prescription Drugs	PNA	65

Color and Shade Conventions

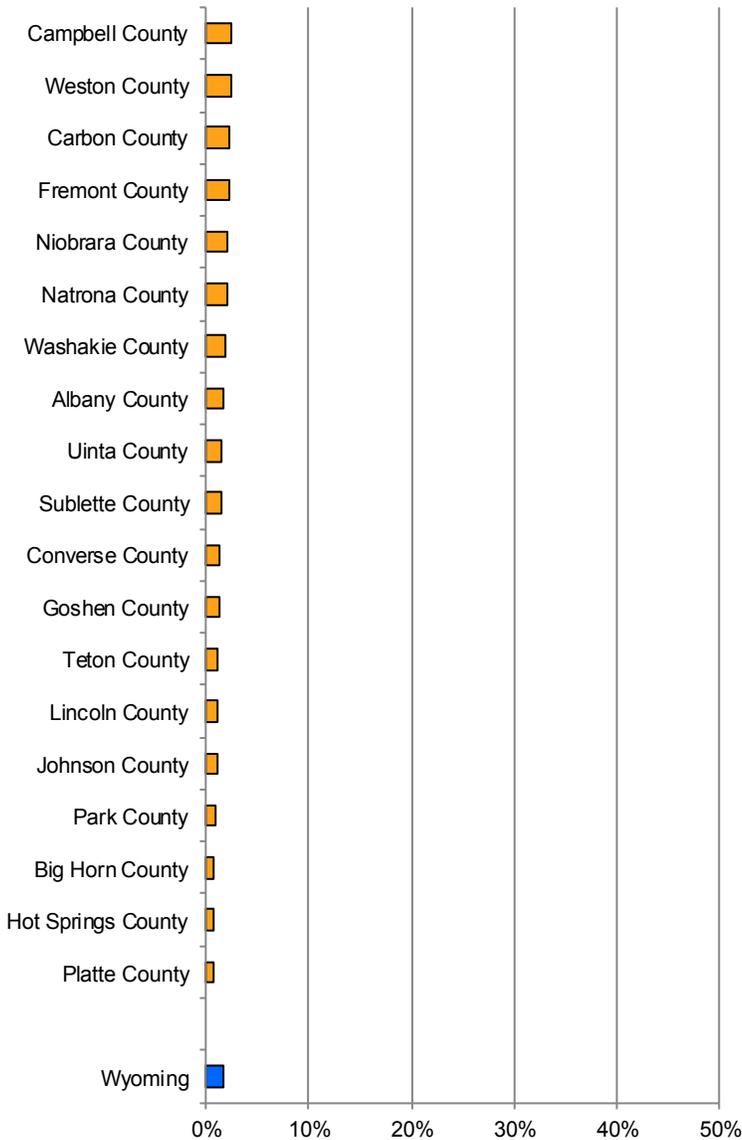
- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group



Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

Chart 51: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**LICIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION**

Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

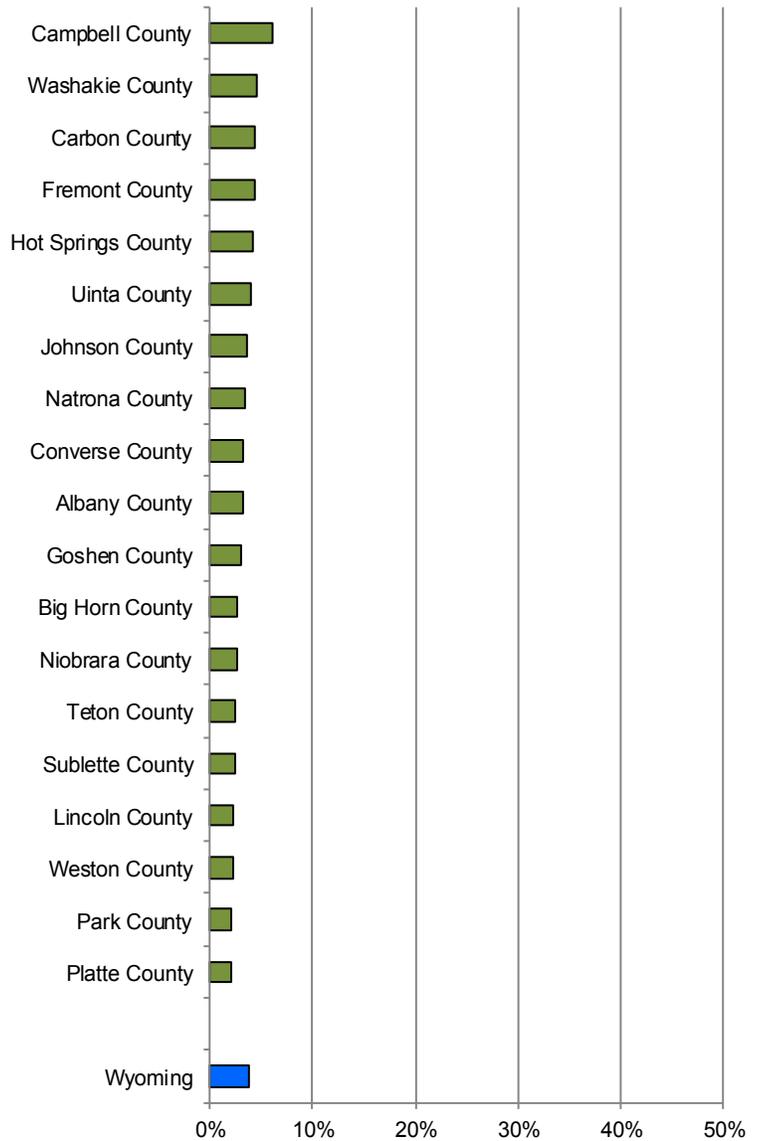


Chart 52: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Over-the-Counter Drug Abuse (Grades 10 and 12)

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

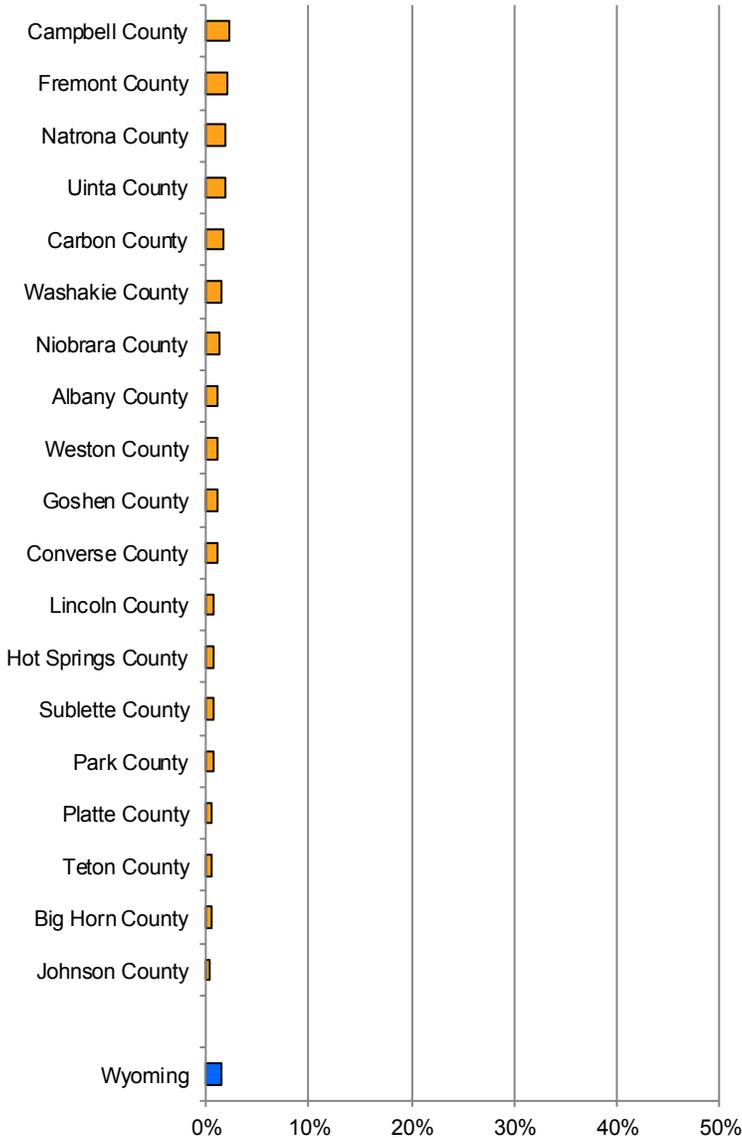
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Prescription Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

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

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**LICIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION**

Prescription Drugs

Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

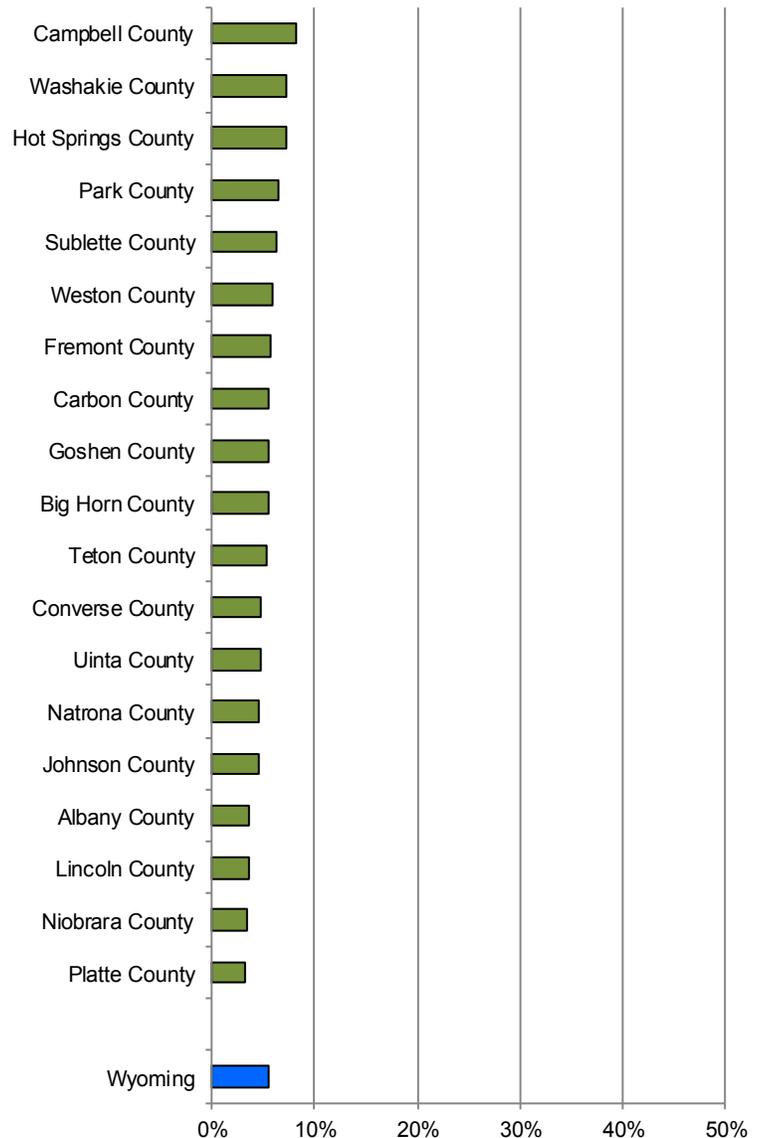


Chart 54: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Abuse (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



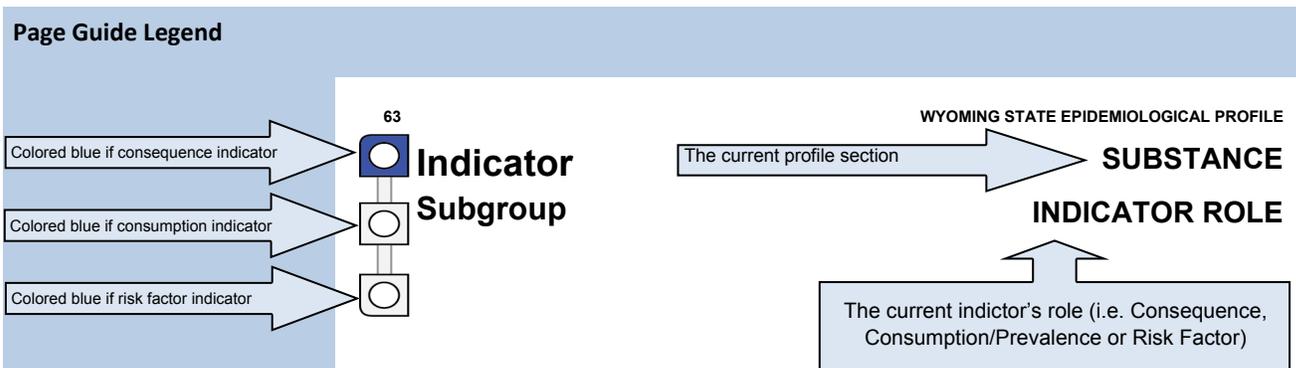
Mental Health

Included Variables

Indicator Role			
Prevalence/Consumption	Frequent Mental Distress	BRFSS	68
	Serious Psychological Distress	BRFSS	69
	Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health	BRFSS	70
	Mental Health Treatment	BRFSS	71
Risk/Protective Factors	Emotional Support	BRFSS	72

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Frequent Mental Distress

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

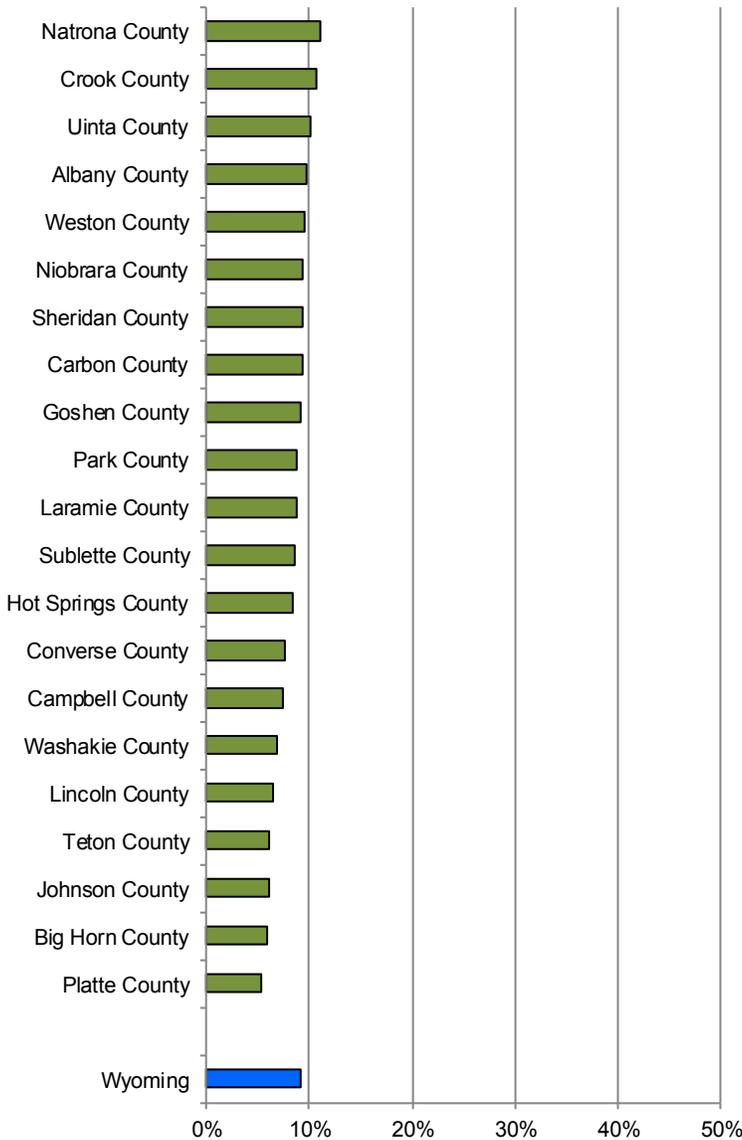


Chart 55: Frequent Mental Distress

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009

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

**MENTAL HEALTH
PREVALENCE**

Psychological Distress

Adults



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

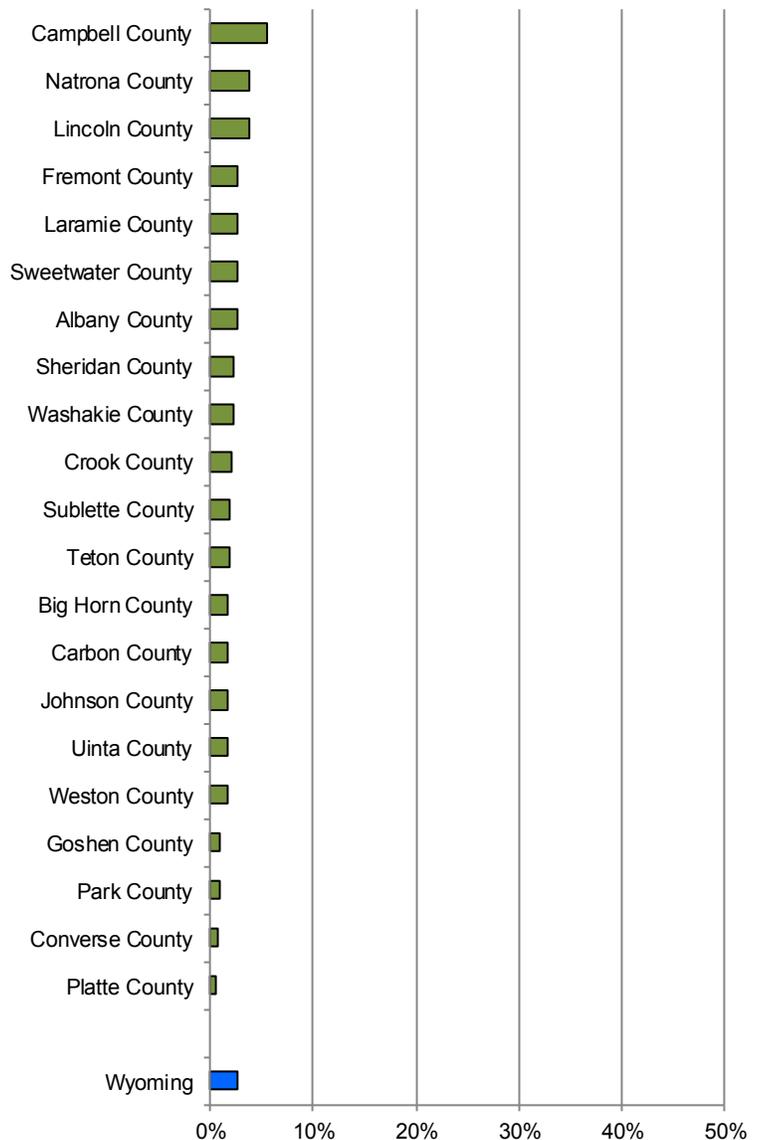


Chart 56: Serious Psychological Distress

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

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

Activity Limitation

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

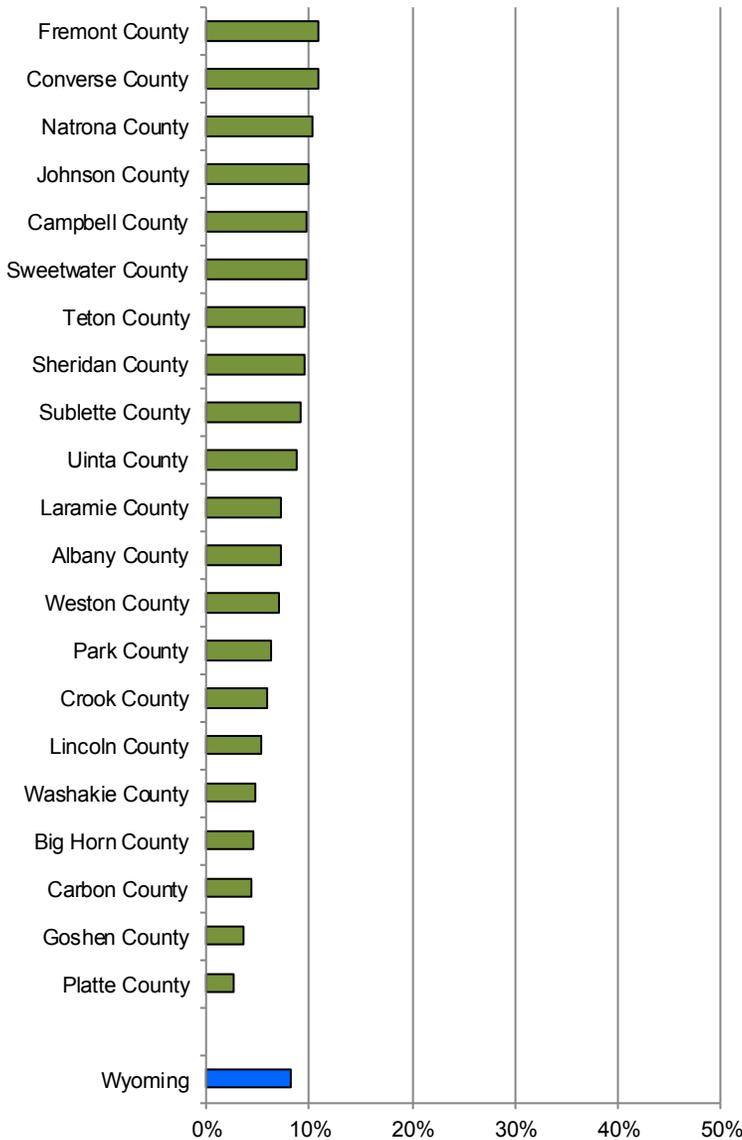


Chart 57: Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health Condition

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2007, 2009

County	Average
Albany County	7%
Big Horn County	5%
Campbell County	10%
Carbon County	4%
Converse County	11%
Crook County	6%
Fremont County	11%
Goshen County	4%
Hot Springs County	0%
Johnson County	10%
Laramie County	7%
Lincoln County	5%
Natrona County	10%
Niobrara County	0%
Park County	6%
Platte County	3%
Sheridan County	10%
Sublette County	9%
Sweetwater County	10%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	9%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	7%
Wyoming	8%

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

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



County	Average
Albany County	17%
Big Horn County	6%
Campbell County	10%
Carbon County	8%
Converse County	9%
Crook County	9%
Fremont County	12%
Goshen County	10%
Hot Springs County	0%
Johnson County	15%
Laramie County	11%
Lincoln County	9%
Natrona County	14%
Niobrara County	0%
Park County	11%
Platte County	12%
Sheridan County	15%
Sublette County	8%
Sweetwater County	14%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	11%
Washakie County	5%
Weston County	8%
Wyoming	12%

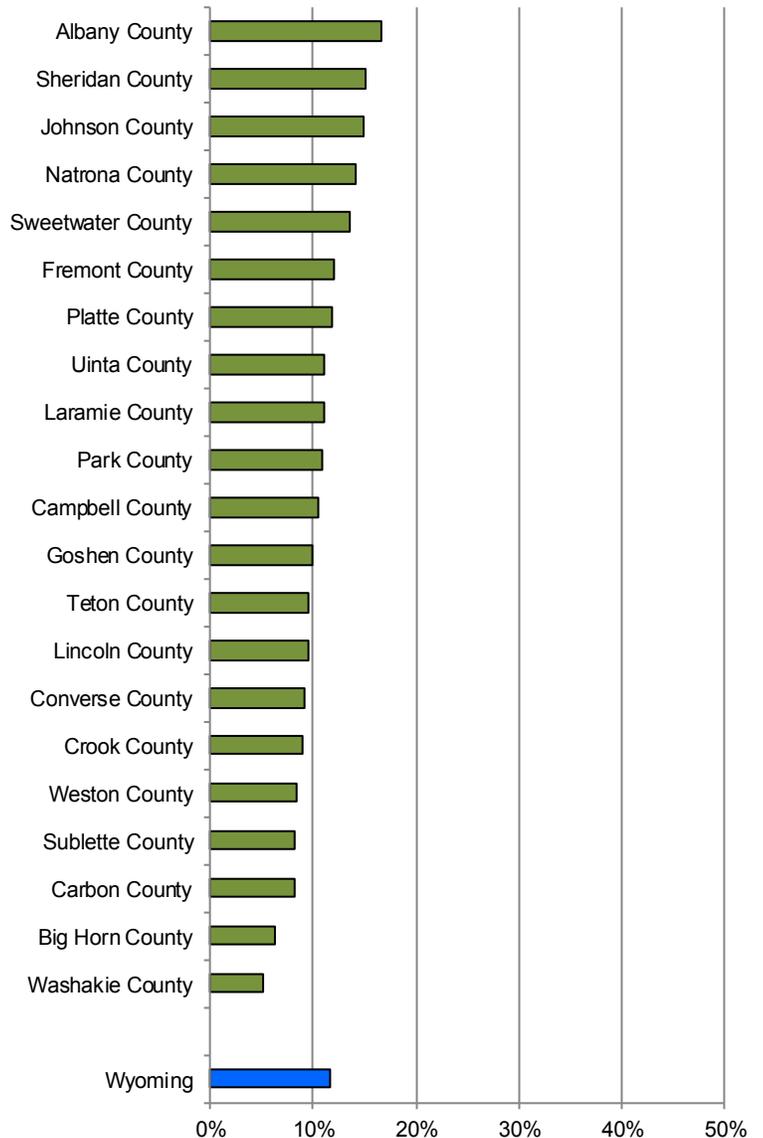


Chart 58: Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment

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.

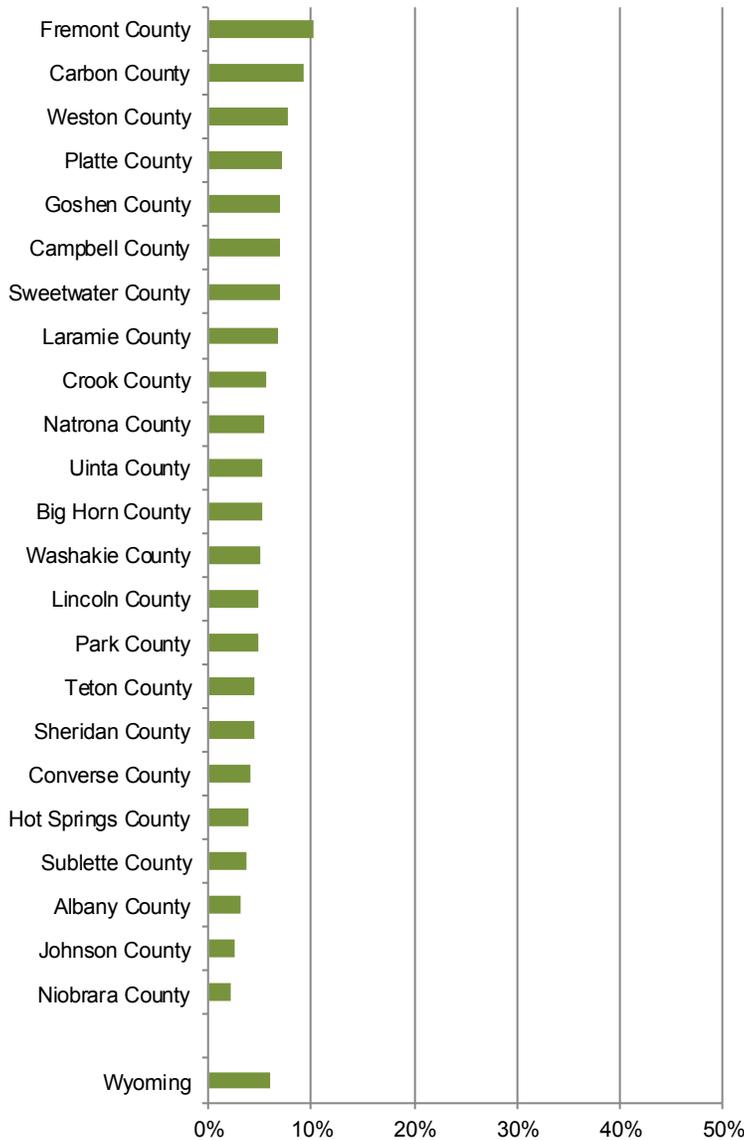
Note. Data from Hot Springs County and Niobrara County were combined in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009

Emotional Support

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

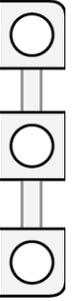


County	Average
Albany County	3%
Big Horn County	5%
Campbell County	7%
Carbon County	9%
Converse County	4%
Crook County	6%
Fremont County	10%
Goshen County	7%
Hot Springs County	4%
Johnson County	3%
Laramie County	7%
Lincoln County	5%
Natrona County	5%
Niobrara County	2%
Park County	5%
Platte County	7%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

Chart 61: Limited Emotional Support

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

Data Source: BRFSS 2005-2009



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



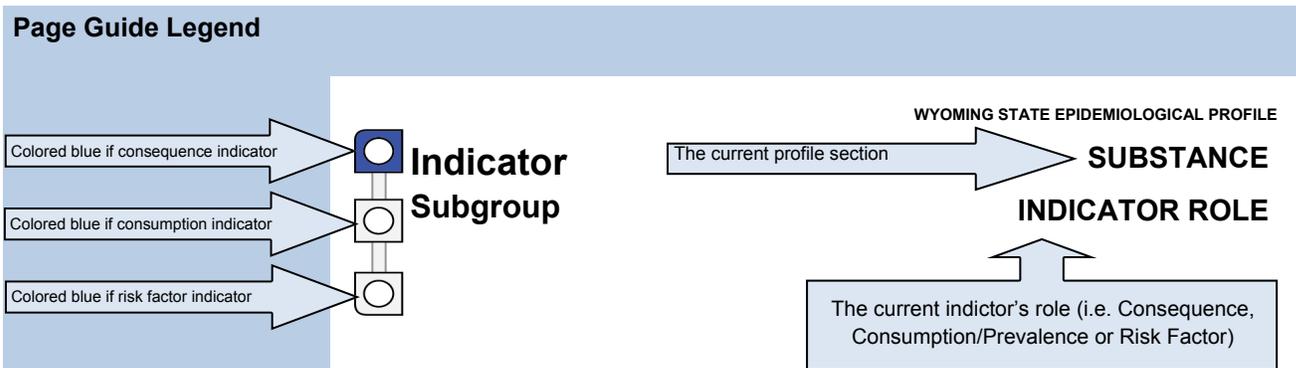
General Related Factors

Included Variables

Indicator Role			
Risk/Protective Factors	Community Disorganization	PNA	75
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	PNA	76
	Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	77
	Intent to Use Drugs	PNA	79
	Friends' Use of Drugs	PNA	81
	Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	83
	Sensation Seeking	PNA	85
	Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior	PNA	87
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	PNA	88
	Social Skills	PNA	89

Color and Shade Conventions

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



Community
Disorganization
Youth: Grade 6

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

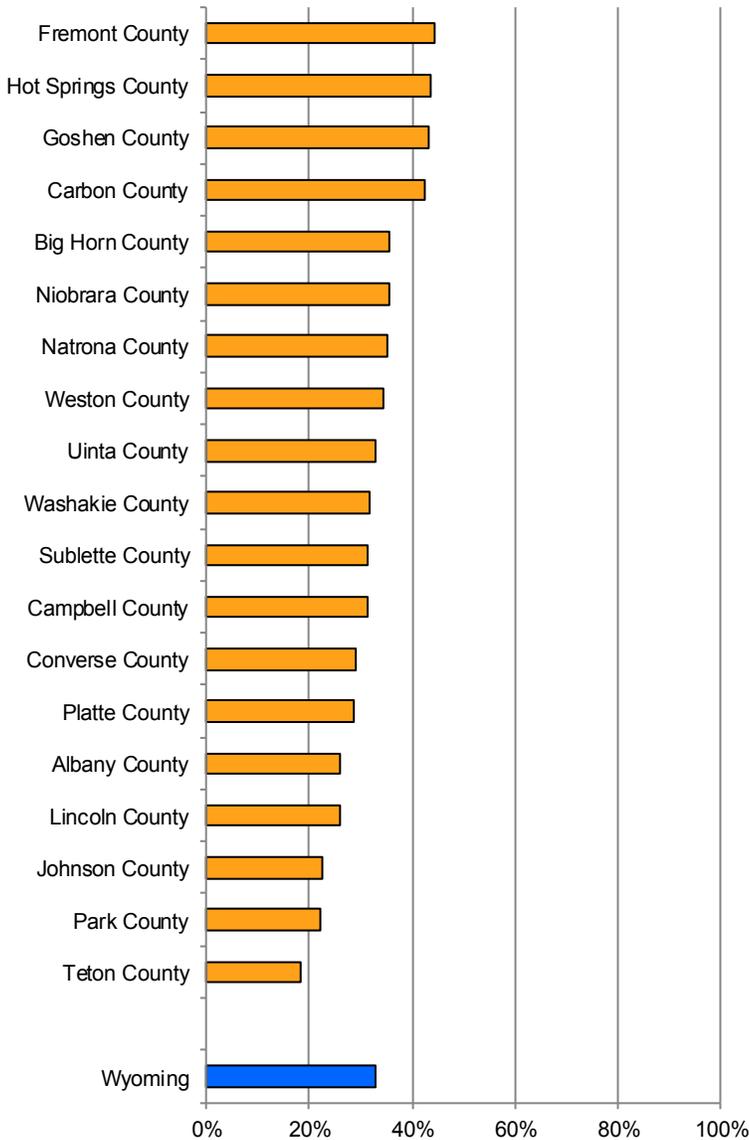


Chart 62: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (Grade 6)

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

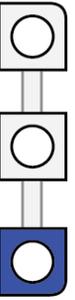
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	26%
Big Horn County	36%
Campbell County	31%
Carbon County	42%
Converse County	29%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	44%
Goshen County	43%
Hot Springs County	43%
Johnson County	22%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	26%
Natrona County	35%
Niobrara County	35%
Park County	22%
Platte County	29%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	32%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	18%
Uinta County	33%
Washakie County	32%
Weston County	35%
Wyoming	33%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

**Perceived Availability
of Drugs**
Youth: Grade 6



County	Average
Albany County	24%
Big Horn County	23%
Campbell County	32%
Carbon County	27%
Converse County	27%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	30%
Goshen County	33%
Hot Springs County	39%
Johnson County	27%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	23%
Natrona County	29%
Niobrara County	31%
Park County	28%
Platte County	25%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	28%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	22%
Uinta County	26%
Washakie County	30%
Weston County	31%
Wyoming	28%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

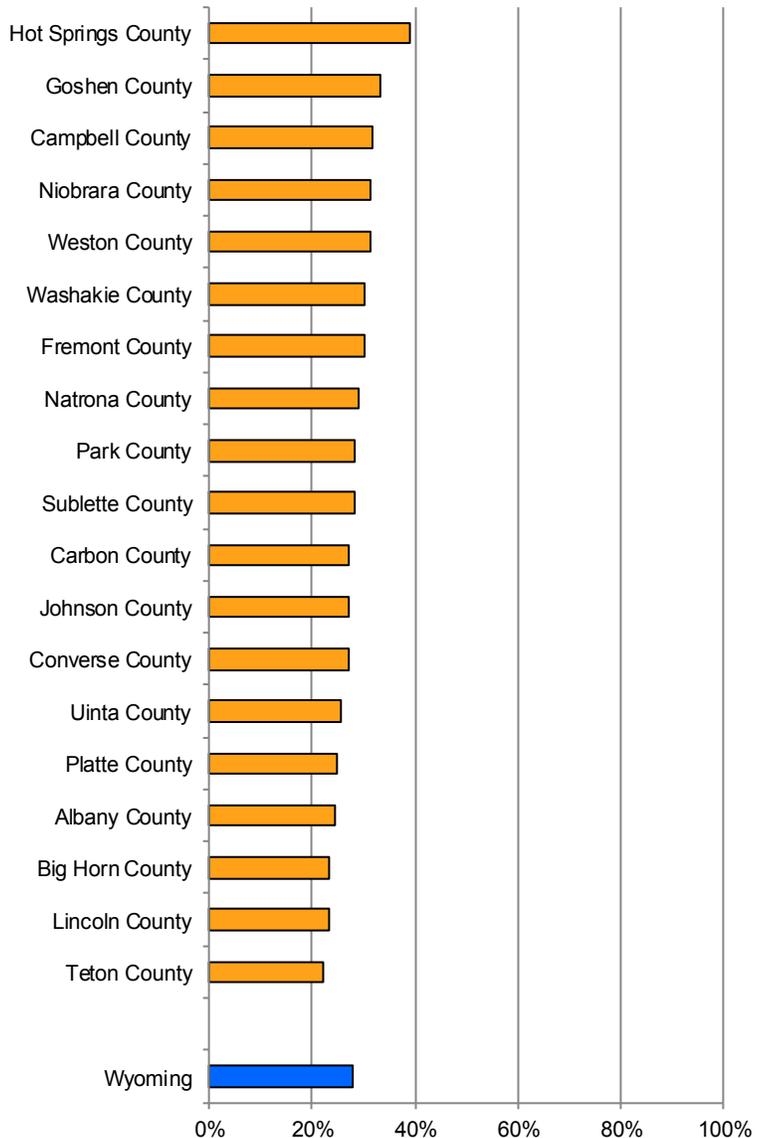


Chart 63: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grade 6)

Definition: The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which measures the student’s perception of how easy it would be for the student to obtain alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

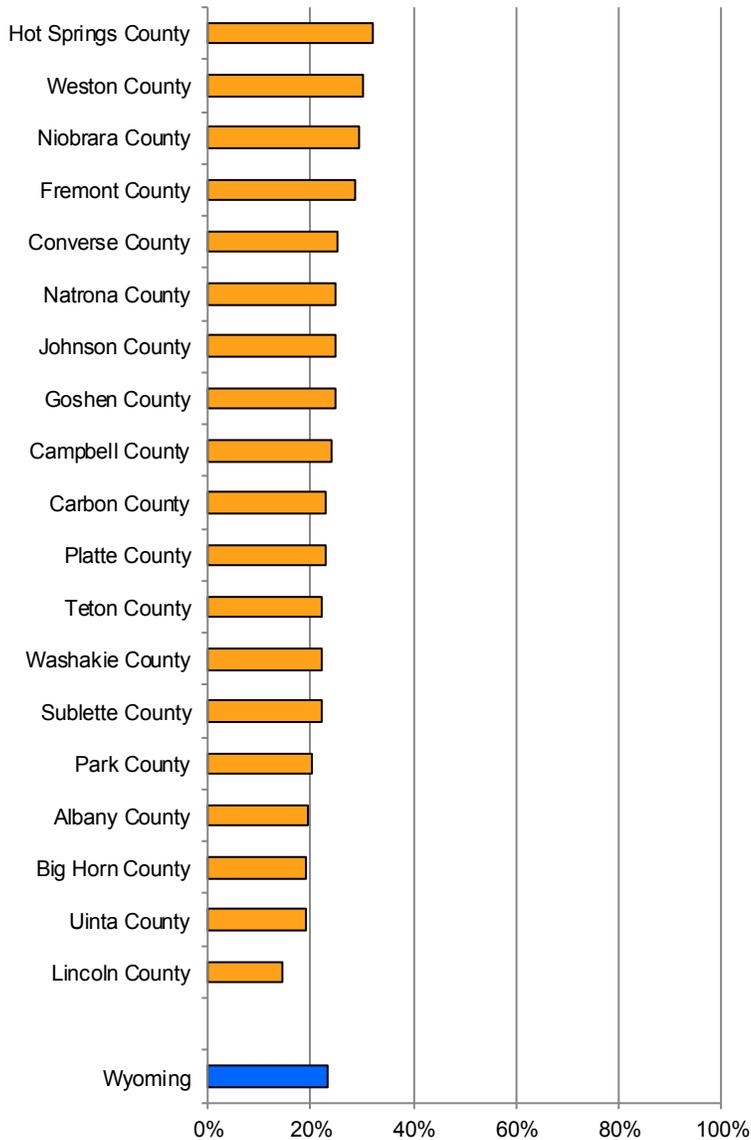


Chart 64: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

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

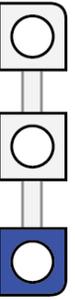
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	20%
Big Horn County	19%
Campbell County	24%
Carbon County	23%
Converse County	25%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	29%
Goshen County	25%
Hot Springs County	32%
Johnson County	25%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	15%
Natrona County	25%
Niobrara County	29%
Park County	20%
Platte County	23%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	22%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	22%
Uinta County	19%
Washakie County	22%
Weston County	30%
Wyoming	23%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

**Parents' Attitude
Toward Drug Use**
Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	46%
Big Horn County	45%
Campbell County	55%
Carbon County	52%
Converse County	55%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	51%
Goshen County	54%
Hot Springs County	53%
Johnson County	61%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	33%
Natrona County	53%
Niobrara County	58%
Park County	46%
Platte County	54%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	54%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	57%
Uinta County	42%
Washakie County	52%
Weston County	60%
Wyoming	51%

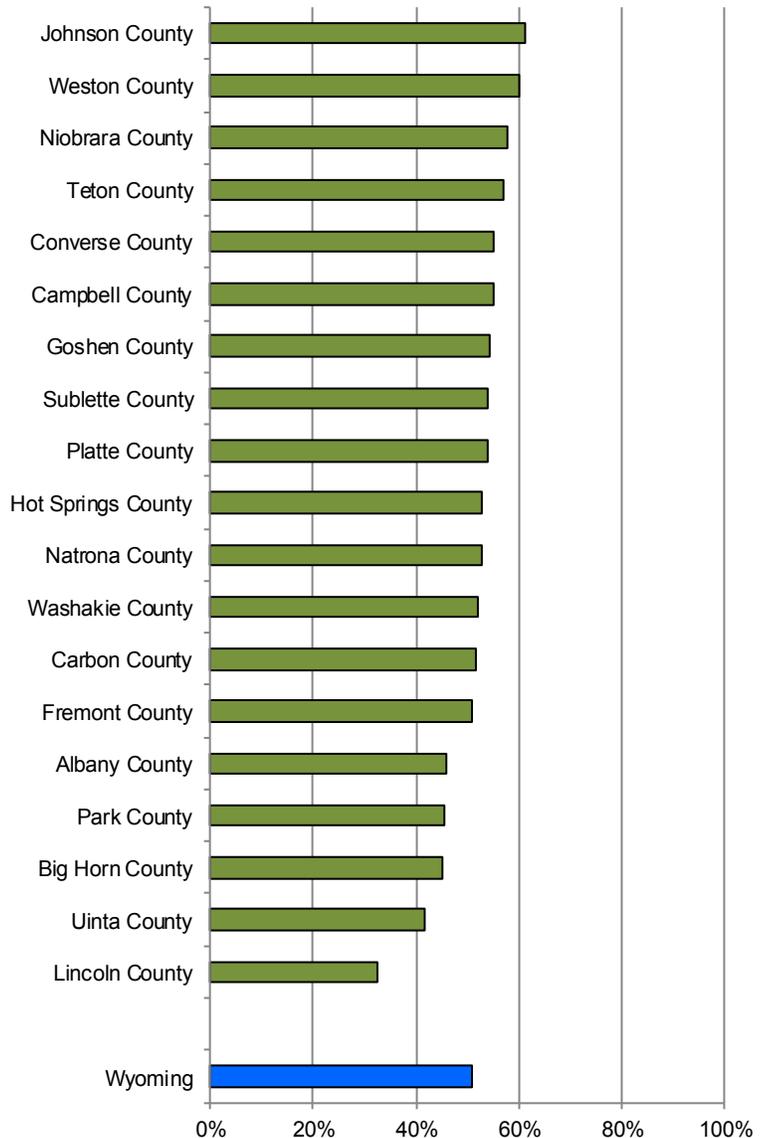
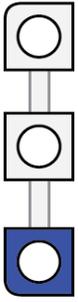


Chart 65: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates..



Intent to Use Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

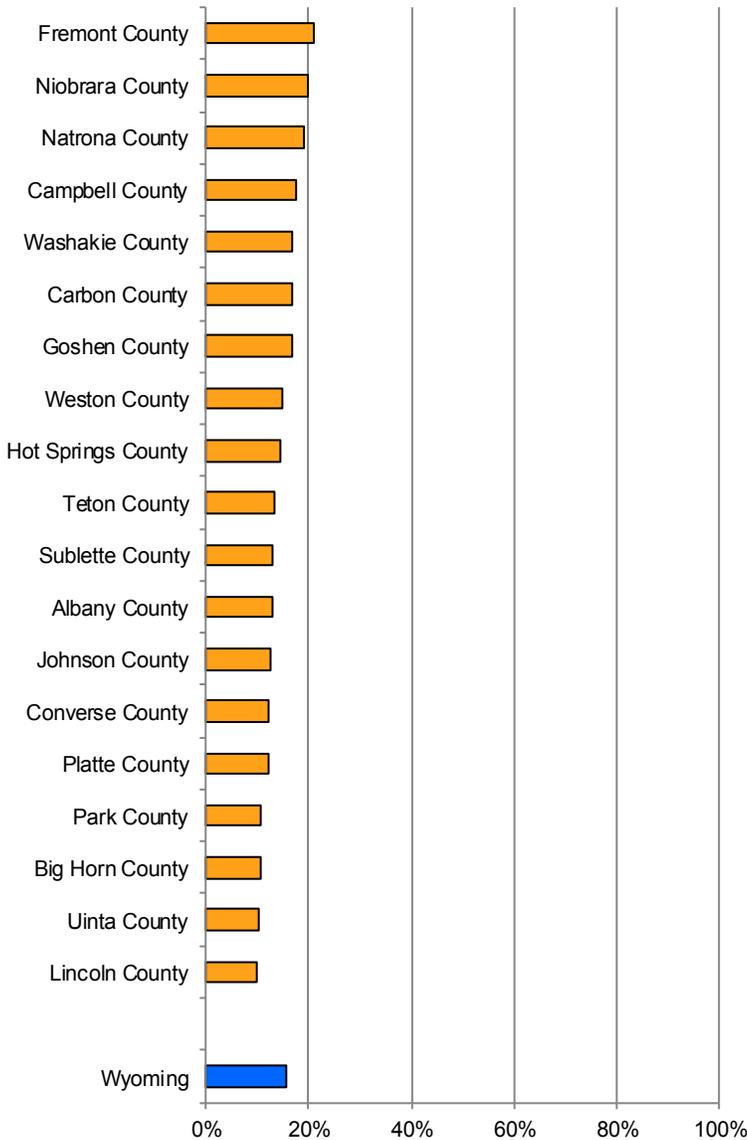


Chart 66: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

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

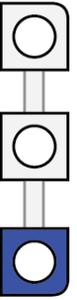
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	13%
Big Horn County	11%
Campbell County	17%
Carbon County	17%
Converse County	12%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	21%
Goshen County	17%
Hot Springs County	15%
Johnson County	13%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	10%
Natrona County	19%
Niobrara County	20%
Park County	11%
Platte County	12%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	13%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	13%
Uinta County	10%
Washakie County	17%
Weston County	15%
Wyoming	16%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Intent to Use Drugs
Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	26%
Big Horn County	20%
Campbell County	34%
Carbon County	29%
Converse County	28%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	32%
Goshen County	31%
Hot Springs County	26%
Johnson County	29%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	14%
Natrona County	32%
Niobrara County	19%
Park County	22%
Platte County	26%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	28%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	39%
Uinta County	19%
Washakie County	29%
Weston County	24%
Wyoming	28%

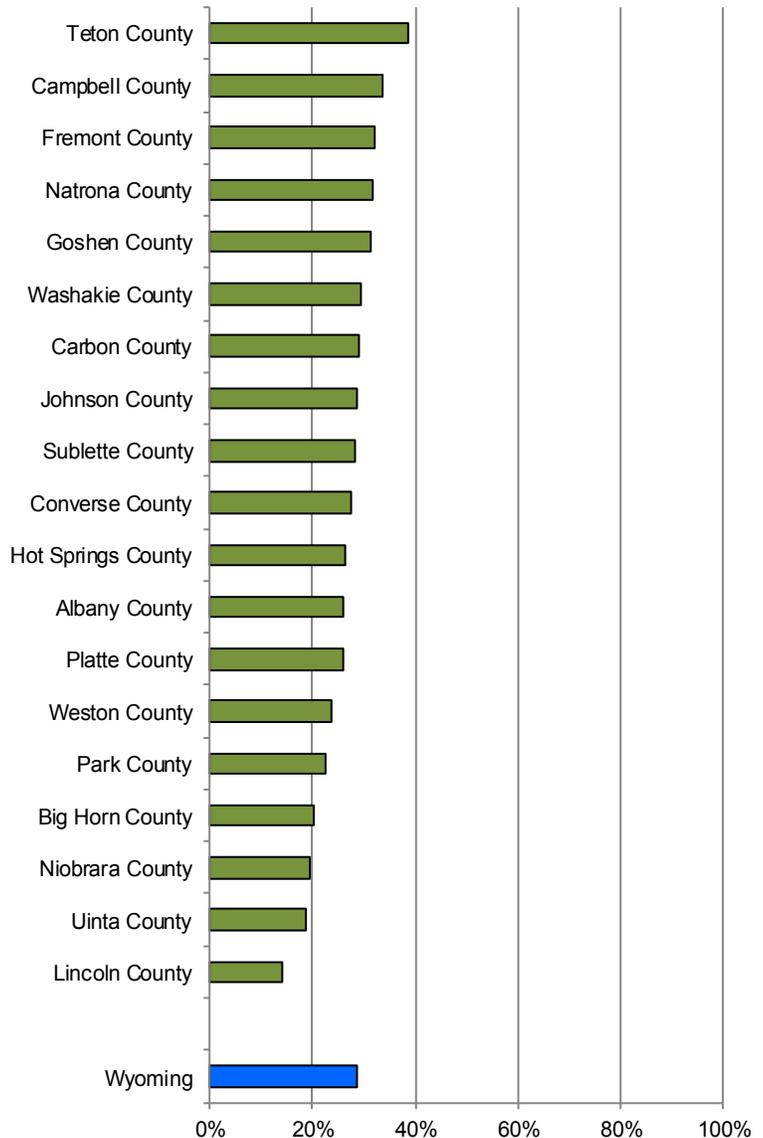
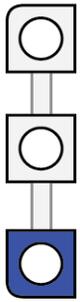


Chart 67: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Friends' Use of Drugs

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

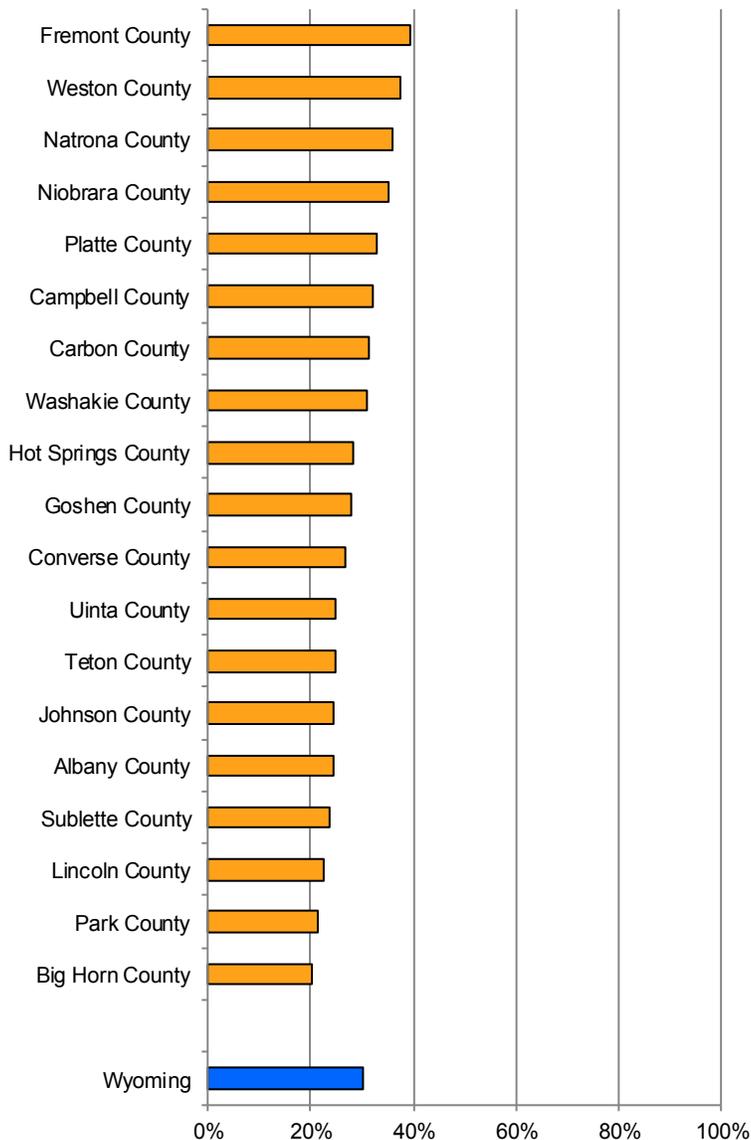


Chart 68: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	24%
Big Horn County	20%
Campbell County	32%
Carbon County	32%
Converse County	27%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	40%
Goshen County	28%
Hot Springs County	28%
Johnson County	24%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	22%
Natrona County	36%
Niobrara County	35%
Park County	21%
Platte County	33%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	24%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	25%
Uinta County	25%
Washakie County	31%
Weston County	37%
Wyoming	30%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Friends' Use of Drugs
Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	32%
Big Horn County	26%
Campbell County	42%
Carbon County	32%
Converse County	36%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	40%
Goshen County	38%
Hot Springs County	33%
Johnson County	35%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	20%
Natrona County	37%
Niobrara County	18%
Park County	29%
Platte County	33%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	35%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	44%
Uinta County	25%
Washakie County	29%
Weston County	31%
Wyoming	35%

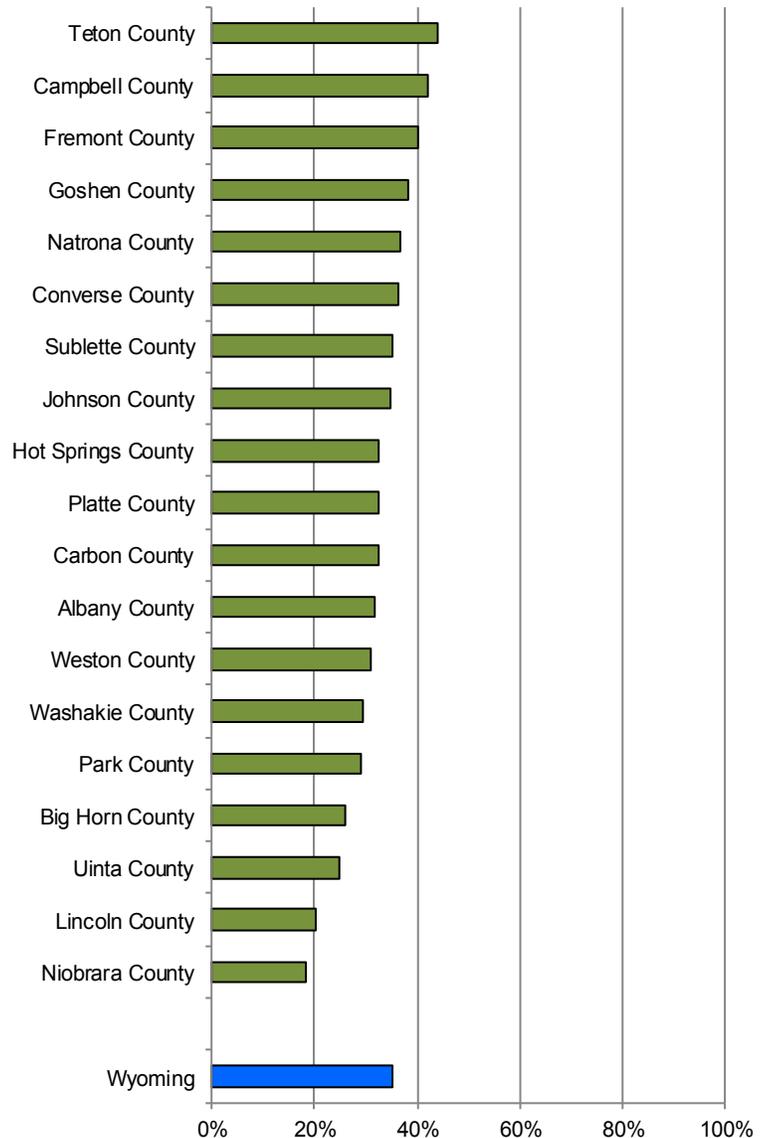


Chart 69: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

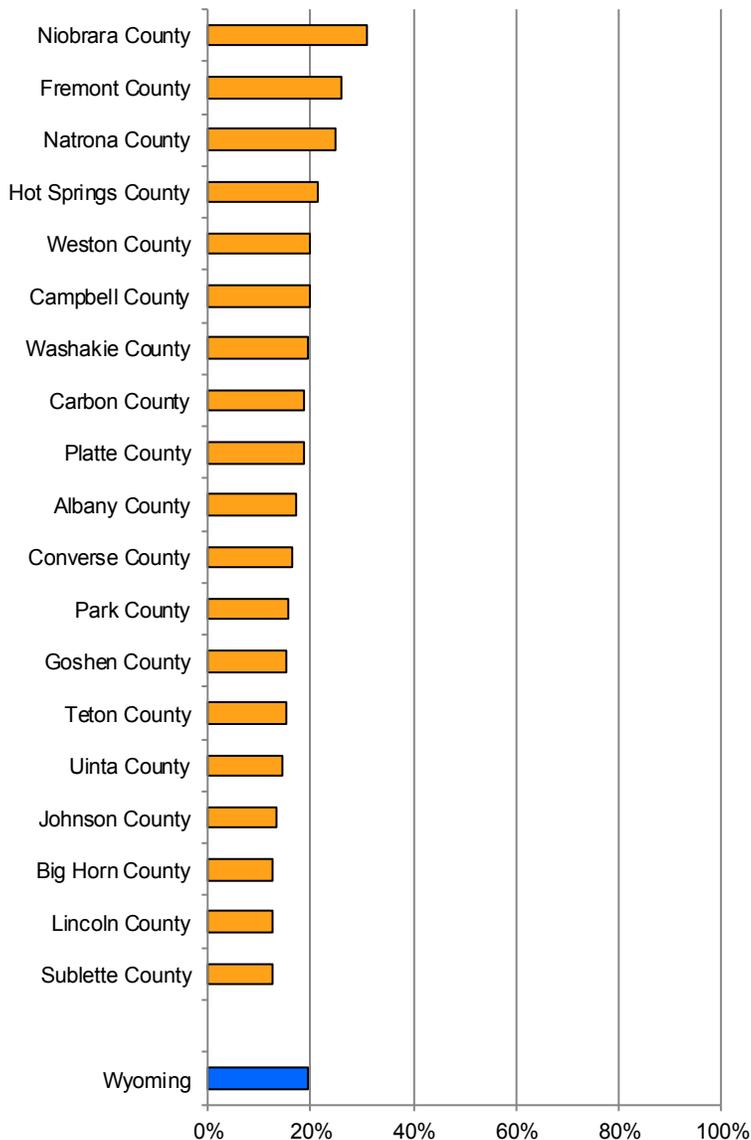


Chart 70: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

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

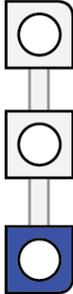
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	17%
Big Horn County	13%
Campbell County	20%
Carbon County	19%
Converse County	17%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	26%
Goshen County	15%
Hot Springs County	21%
Johnson County	13%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	12%
Natrona County	25%
Niobrara County	31%
Park County	16%
Platte County	19%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	12%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	15%
Uinta County	15%
Washakie County	20%
Weston County	20%
Wyoming	19%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward
Drug Use
Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	31%
Big Horn County	26%
Campbell County	40%
Carbon County	33%
Converse County	35%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	36%
Goshen County	36%
Hot Springs County	33%
Johnson County	35%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	20%
Natrona County	37%
Niobrara County	22%
Park County	30%
Platte County	33%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	37%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	43%
Uinta County	26%
Washakie County	33%
Weston County	29%
Wyoming	34%

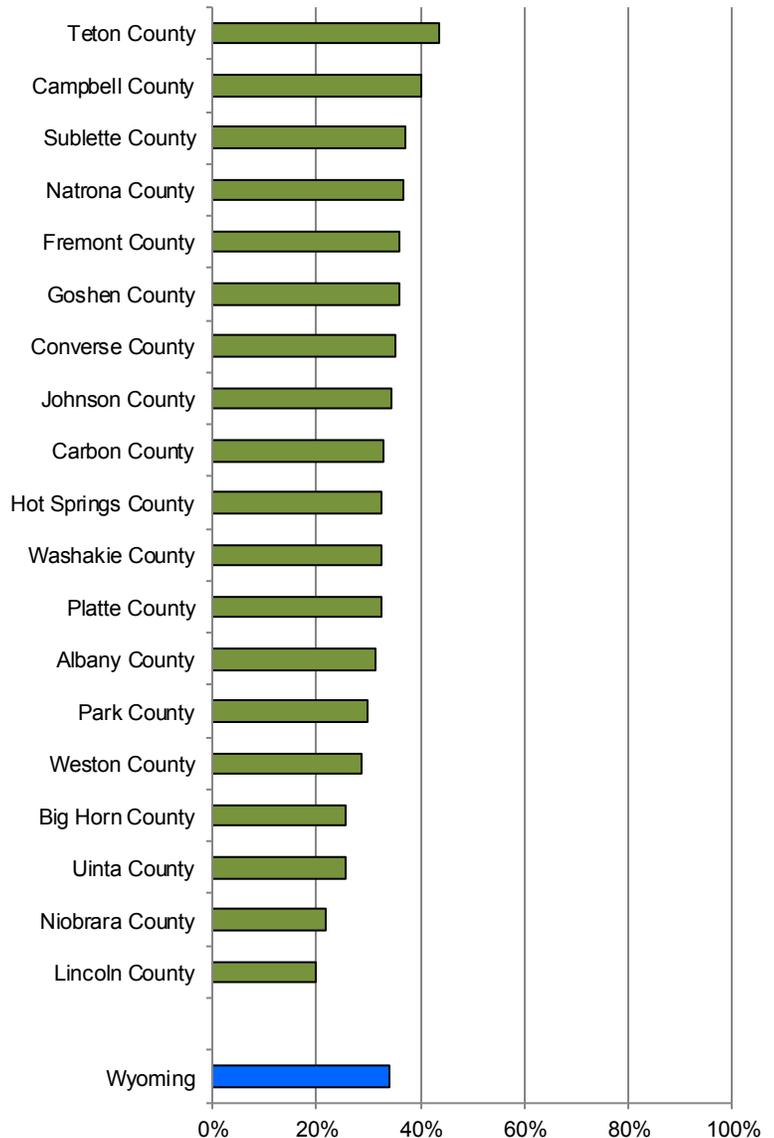
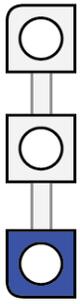


Chart 71: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Sensation Seeking

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

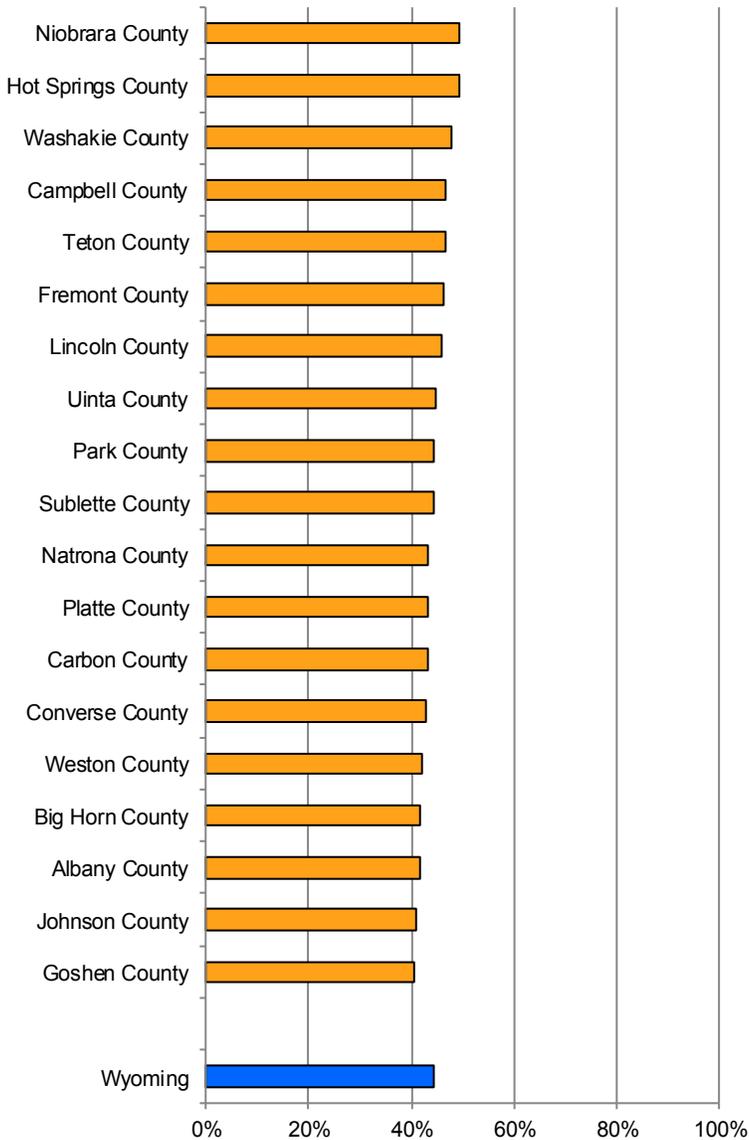


Chart 72: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

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

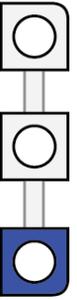
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	42%
Big Horn County	42%
Campbell County	47%
Carbon County	43%
Converse County	43%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	46%
Goshen County	41%
Hot Springs County	49%
Johnson County	41%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	46%
Natrona County	43%
Niobrara County	50%
Park County	45%
Platte County	43%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	44%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	47%
Uinta County	45%
Washakie County	48%
Weston County	42%
Wyoming	45%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Sensation Seeking
Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	44%
Big Horn County	41%
Campbell County	49%
Carbon County	42%
Converse County	50%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	46%
Goshen County	43%
Hot Springs County	44%
Johnson County	54%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	44%
Natrona County	43%
Niobrara County	49%
Park County	44%
Platte County	43%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	48%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	50%
Uinta County	44%
Washakie County	51%
Weston County	49%
Wyoming	46%

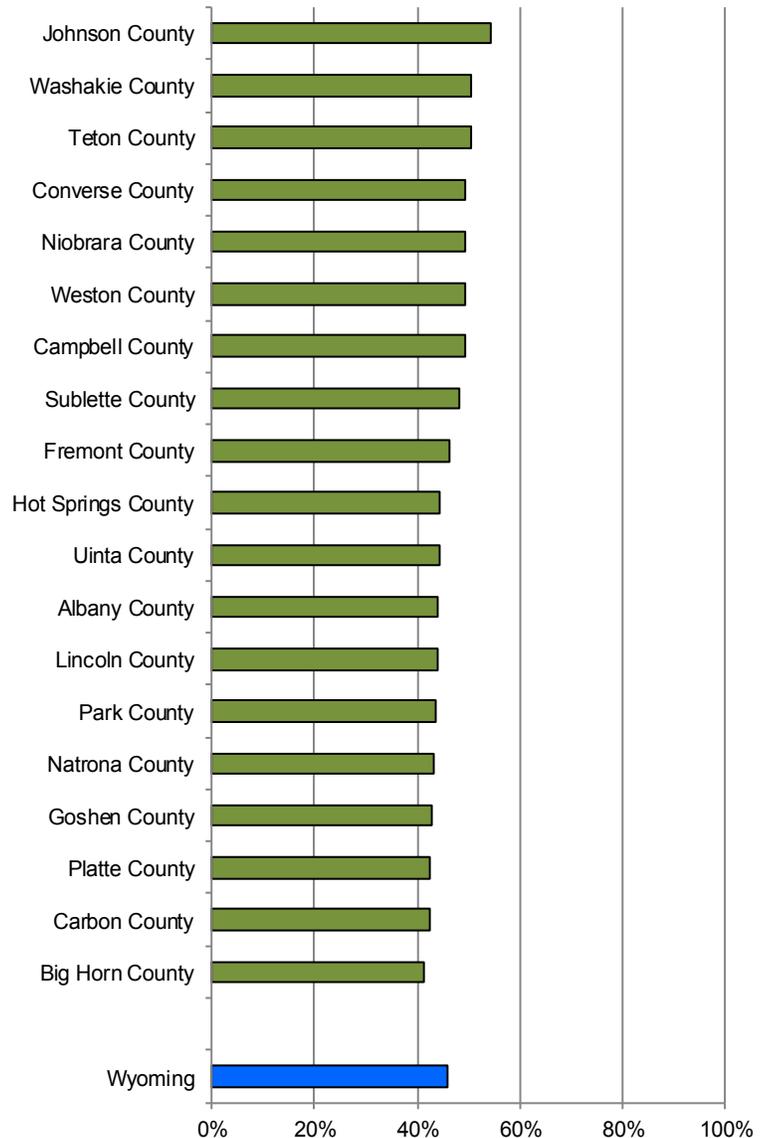


Chart 73: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior Youth: Grade 12

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

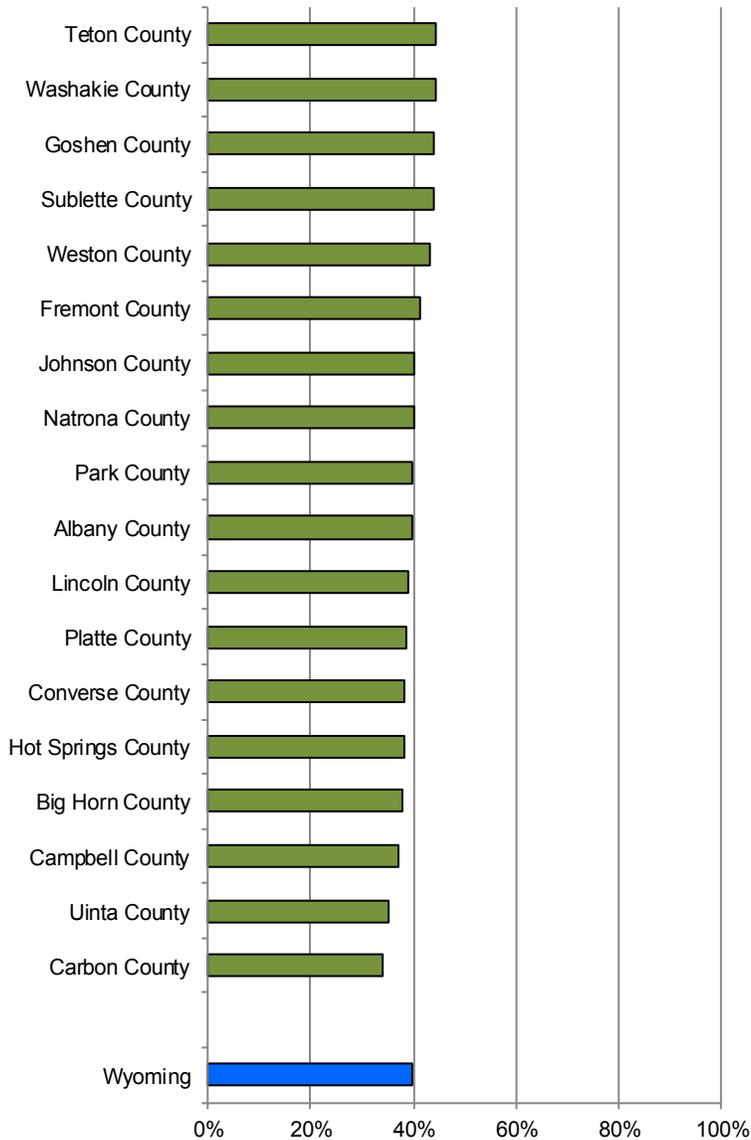


Chart 74: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High-Risk Rate (Grade 12)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	40%
Big Horn County	38%
Campbell County	37%
Carbon County	34%
Converse County	38%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	41%
Goshen County	44%
Hot Springs County	38%
Johnson County	40%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	39%
Natrona County	40%
Niobrara County	na
Park County	40%
Platte County	39%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	44%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	45%
Uinta County	35%
Washakie County	44%
Weston County	43%
Wyoming	40%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

**GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS**

**Interactions with
Antisocial Peers
Youth: Grade 8**



County	Average
Albany County	41%
Big Horn County	34%
Campbell County	38%
Carbon County	43%
Converse County	33%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	48%
Goshen County	39%
Hot Springs County	55%
Johnson County	25%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	32%
Natrona County	43%
Niobrara County	na
Park County	32%
Platte County	37%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	48%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	40%
Uinta County	37%
Washakie County	36%
Weston County	39%
Wyoming	42%

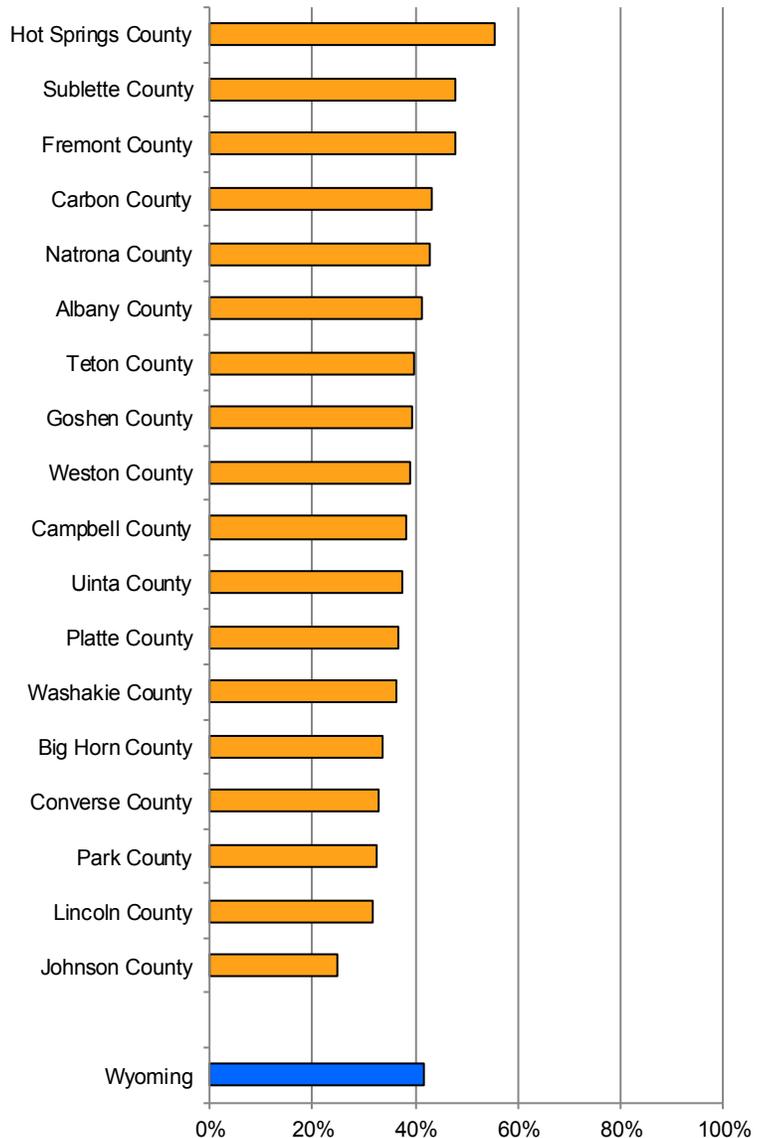
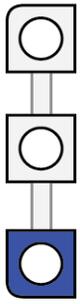


Chart 75: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Grade 8)

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

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



Social Skills

Youth: Grades 6 and 8

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

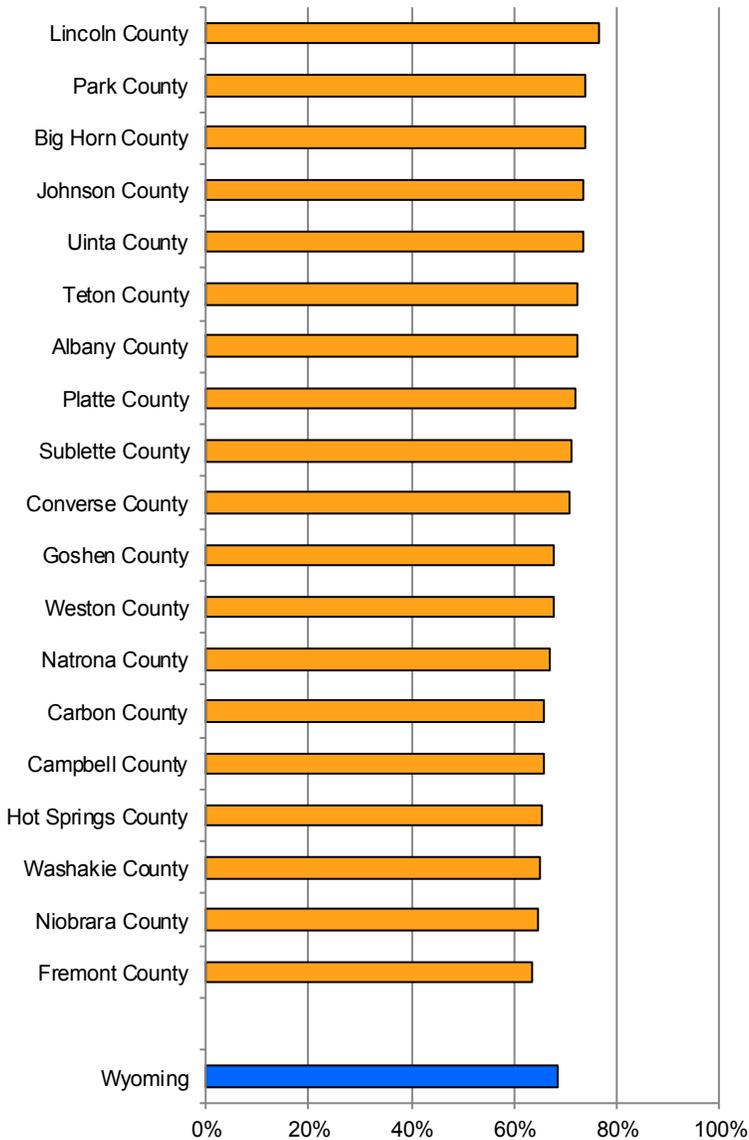


Chart 76: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Grades 6 and 8)

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

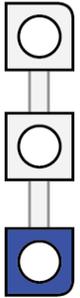
Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

County	Average
Albany County	72%
Big Horn County	74%
Campbell County	66%
Carbon County	66%
Converse County	71%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	64%
Goshen County	68%
Hot Springs County	65%
Johnson County	74%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	77%
Natrona County	67%
Niobrara County	65%
Park County	74%
Platte County	72%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	71%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	72%
Uinta County	74%
Washakie County	65%
Weston County	68%
Wyoming	69%

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Skills
Youth: Grades 10 and 12



County	Average
Albany County	64%
Big Horn County	68%
Campbell County	56%
Carbon County	57%
Converse County	58%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	59%
Goshen County	61%
Hot Springs County	64%
Johnson County	61%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	72%
Natrona County	60%
Niobrara County	59%
Park County	67%
Platte County	65%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	60%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	62%
Uinta County	66%
Washakie County	62%
Weston County	59%
Wyoming	61%

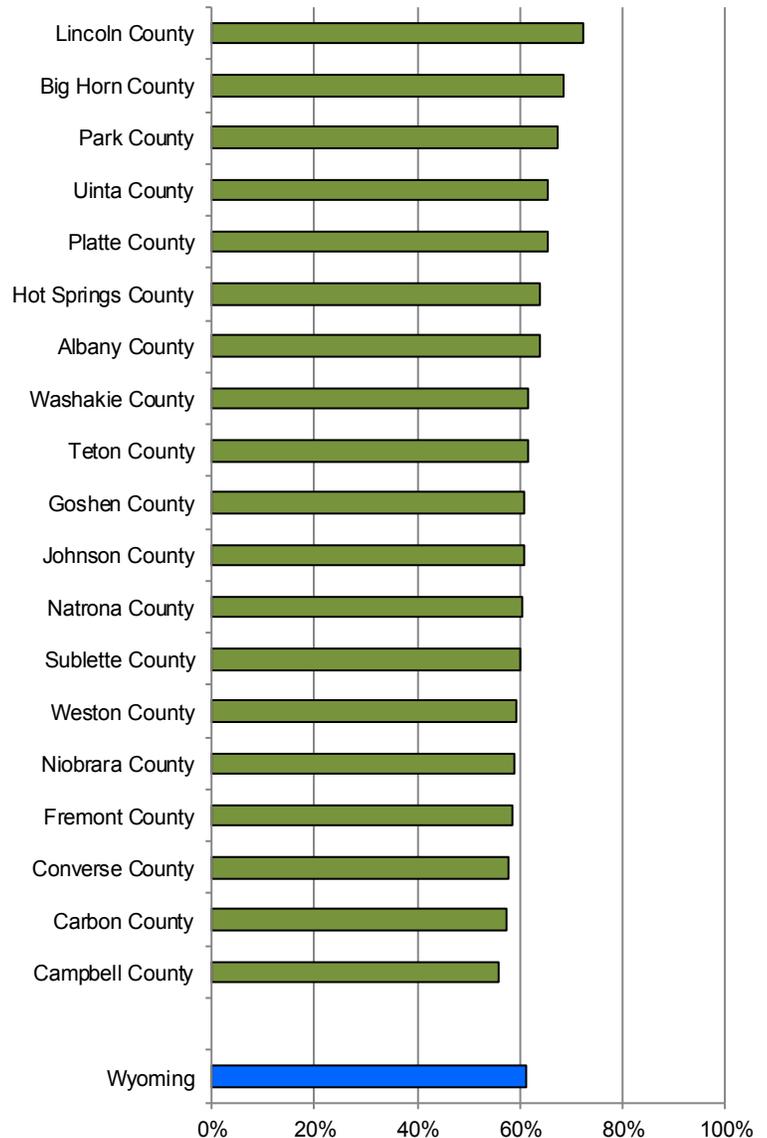


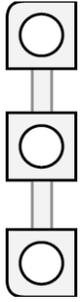
Chart 77: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

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

Note. There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

Data Source: PNA 2008-2012

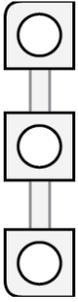
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