

Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2013 State Epidemiological Profile



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Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2013 State Epidemiological Profile

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Short reference: WYSAC (2013), Wyoming SEOW 2013 State Epidemiological Profile.



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Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2012 State Epidemiological Profile

1. Introduction

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

1.1. Purpose of the SEOW

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

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

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

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

1.2. Deliverables

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

This report constitutes the state profile. Its primary purpose is to serve as a reference document for the SEOW itself to understand the available data at the state level regarding alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, prescription drugs, and mental health issues. Later, we will reuse the data from this report to create more accessible documents to inform policy makers, legislators, and the public of the available state-level information about mental health and substance abuse prevention.

The SEOW will use data in future deliverables.

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. 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 below the graphs.
- 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%.
- When necessary, a vertical dotted line is inserted into the graph to indicate the point in time which a change in methodology has occurred that necessitates cautious interpretation of the trend.





2. Notable Findings

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

Alcohol Related Consequences

- Despite slight declines since 2008, during 2011, the overall DUI arrest rate in Wyoming was approximately double the national average (869 vs. 390, respectively) (see page 8, chart 6).
- Although arrest rates for liquor law violations have been declining since 2008, during 2011, Wyoming's arrest rate was still approximately 4.5 times higher than the national average (566 vs. 123, respectively) (see page 6, chart 4).
- From 2001 to 2011, compared to the national average, Wyoming youth were approximately 5 times more likely to be arrested for liquor law violations (508 vs. 94) (see page 7, chart 5).
- From 1995 to 2011, the percentage of high school students who reported drinking and driving has declined to 12% (from 22% in 1995) (see page 12, chart 10).
- Since 1995, there has been a pronounced decline in the percentage of high school students who reported riding in a car with someone who had been drinking (26% in 2011 vs. 42% in 1995) (see page 14, chart 12).

Alcohol Consumption

- Since 1995, self-reported past 30-day alcohol use among high school students declined (52% vs. 36% in 2011, respectively) (see page 26, chart 26).
- Since 2003, compared to women, men in Wyoming have consistently reported higher rates of binge drinking. In 2011, men were more than 2.5 times as likely as women to report binge drinking in the past month (27% vs. 11%) (see page 20, chart 18).

Tobacco

- Compared to 2001 levels, in 2012, fewer 10th and 12th graders reported using cigarettes in the past 30 days (18% vs. 26%, respectively) (see page 56, chart 68).
- During 2010, nearly one-sixth of women in Wyoming (15%) reported smoking during the last trimester of their pregnancy, while approximately one-third (30%) reported smoking during the three months prior to their pregnancies (PRAMS) (see page 50, chart 62).
- Since 2002, support for smoke-free restaurants has slowly increased. As of 2010, the majority of adults in Wyoming (73%) reported they support smoke-free restaurants (see page 66, chart 83).
- In 2012, compared to 6th graders, 8th graders were nearly twice as likely to think that the majority of their peers smoked during the past month (31% vs. 59%, respectively) (see page 64, chart 80).
- In 2012, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers chewed tobacco in the past month (37% vs. 78%, respectively) (see page 62, chart 76).
- In 2012, compared to their White and Hispanic counterparts, Black and American Indian high school students were more likely to report having smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days (11% and 14% vs. 19% and 19%, respectively) (see page 58, chart 73).



Illicit Drugs

- Since 2001, Wyoming has consistently exceeded the national average for total drug abuse violations, with 568 arrests per 100,000 in 2010 compared to 377 per 100,000 nationally in 2011 (see page 74, chart 91).
- When compared to the national arrest rate, youth in Wyoming are approximately 3.5 times more likely to be arrested for a drug abuse violation (565 vs. 153 respectively) (see page 74, chart 92).
- In 2012, one seventh (14%) of 10th and 12th grade students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days (see page 76, chart 95).
- In 2012, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers used marijuana during the past month (39% vs. 72%, respectively) (see page 89, chart 111).
- Despite a steady decline since 1997, during 2009 and 2011, a slightly increased number of students indicated using marijuana in the past 30 days (see page 77, chart 96).
- In 2012, White students (8%) were less likely to report use of marijuana during the past 30 days compared to their minority counterparts (13% for Hispanics, 20% for Blacks, 22% for Native Americans, and 12% for other racial groups) (see page 79, chart 99).

Licit Drugs

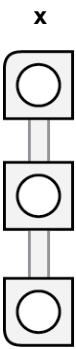
- In 2012, based on the available data, the most commonly observed diagnostic category in prescription drug-related overdoses was psychotropic agents (see page 94, chart 117).
- In 2012, over-the-counter and prescription drug abuse was reported more frequently among 10th and 12th grade students (4%) than 6th and 8th grade students (1%) (see page 100, chart 123).

Mental Health

- Since 2000, the suicide rate in Wyoming has been nearly two times higher than the national average (21 vs. 12 in 2009) (see page 107, chart 130).
- In 2011, approximately 1 out of 10 adults reported experiencing frequent mental distress over the past 30 days (see page 110, chart 135).
- In 2010, approximately 1 out of 10 high school students reported attempting suicide in the past year (see page 114, chart 139).
- In 2012, approximately one in five 8th graders reported having seriously considered attempting suicide (see page 116, chart 142).

General Related Factors

- Since 2001, compared to 6th and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were twice as likely to be considered high-risk for drug and alcohol use because their parents have favorable attitudes toward drug use (22% vs. 49% in 2012, respectively) (see page 120, chart 141).
- In 2012, compared to 6th and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were more likely to have a favorable attitude towards drug use (18% and 31%, respectively) (see page 126, chart 150).
- In 2012, one in four 6th graders classified as high risk because of their answers to a scale that measures the student's perceptions of how easy it would be for them to obtain alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and other illegal drugs (see page 128, chart 153).



Alcohol

Included Variables

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

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend



Alcohol-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

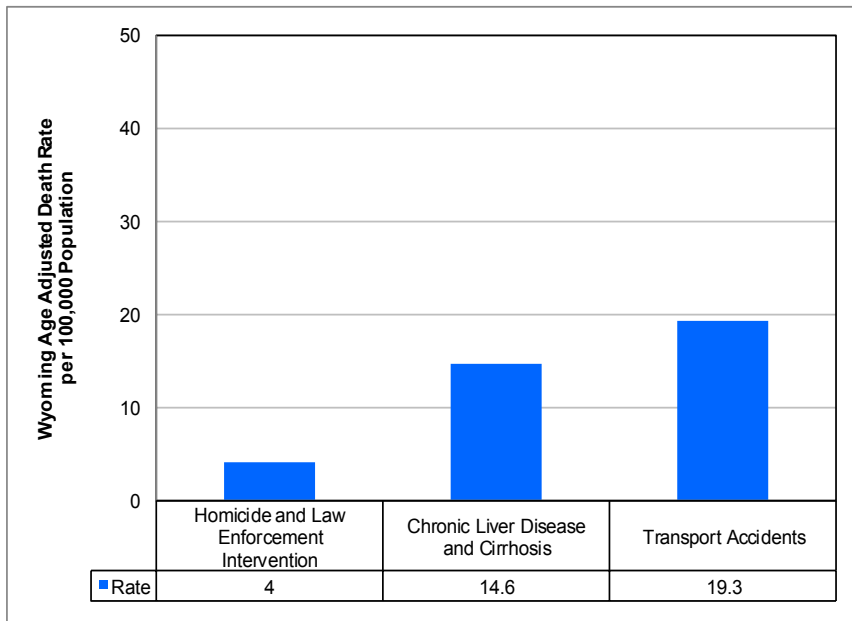


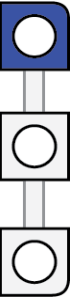
Chart 1: Wyoming Age Adjusted Death Rates—Homicide & Law Enforcement Intervention, Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis, and Transport Accidents

Definition:

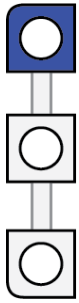
Death rates associated with alcohol consumption, age adjusted.

Data Source:

WVS 2011



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



Drunkenness Arrests

Total

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

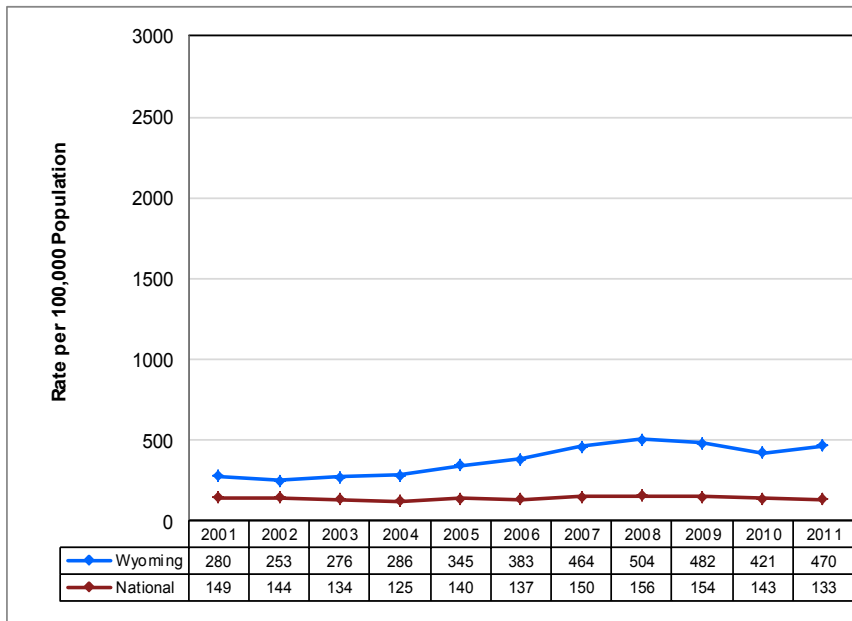


Chart 2: Drunkenness Arrests

Definition:

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

Data Source:

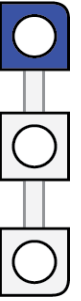
UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Drunkennes Arrests

Adults and Youth



**Chart 3: Drunkenness Arrests
(Adults and Youth)**

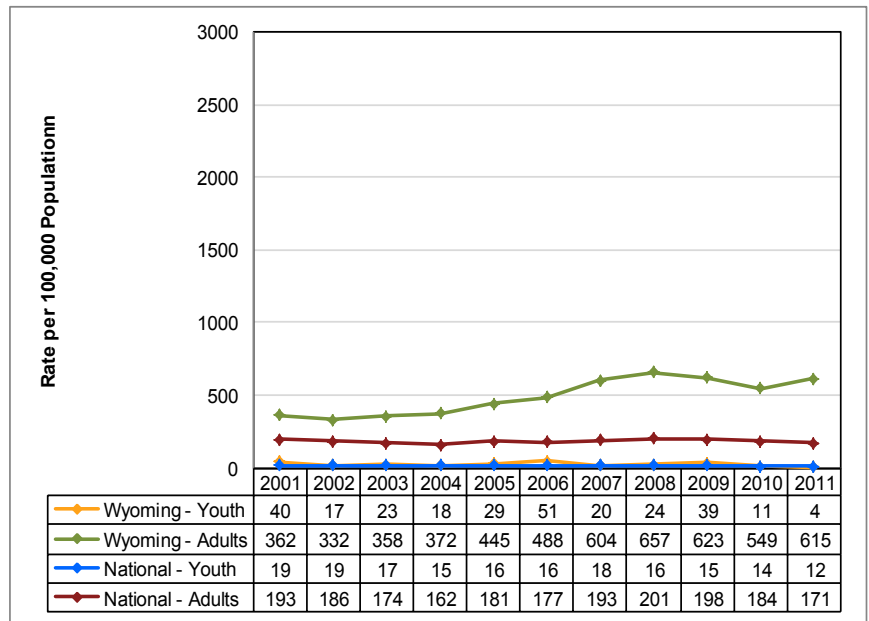
Definition:

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

Data Source:

UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)



Liquor Law Violation

Arrests

Total

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

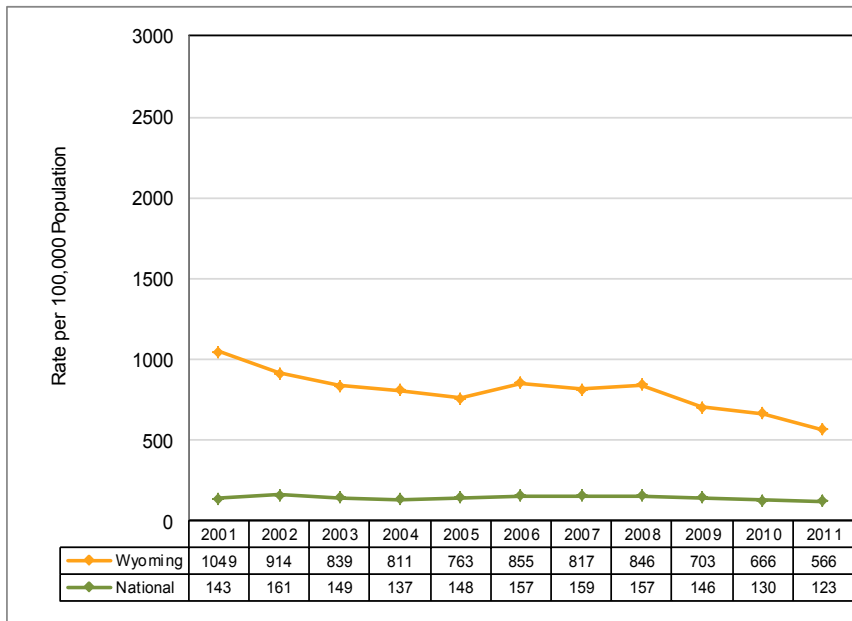


Chart 4: Liquor Law Violation Arrests

Definition:

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

Data Source:

UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Liquor Law Violation

Arrests Adults and Youth

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

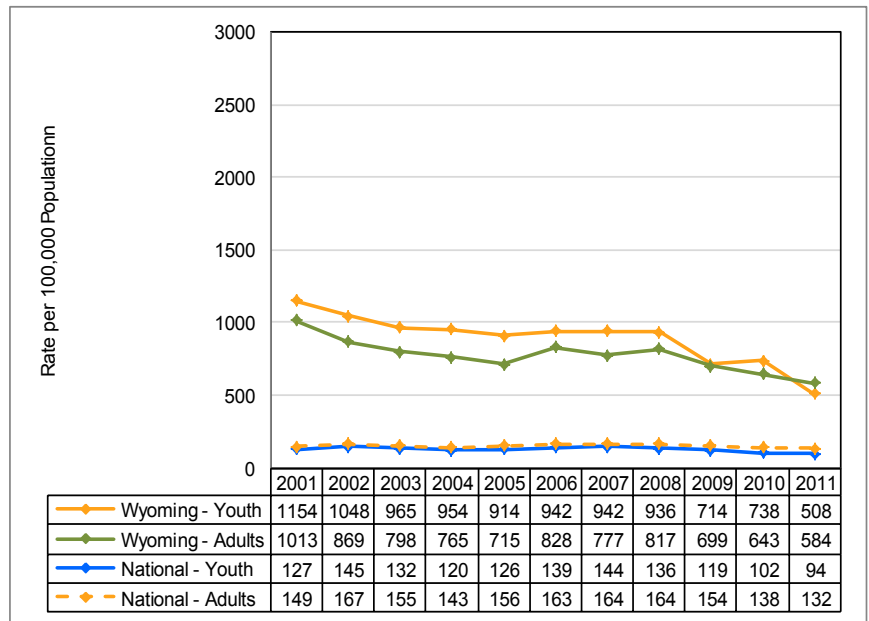
Definition:

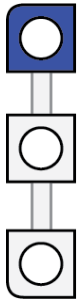
Rates per 100,000 population for state or local liquor law violation arrests, except "drunkenness" and "Driving Under the Influence."

Data Source:

UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)





DUI Arrests

Total

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

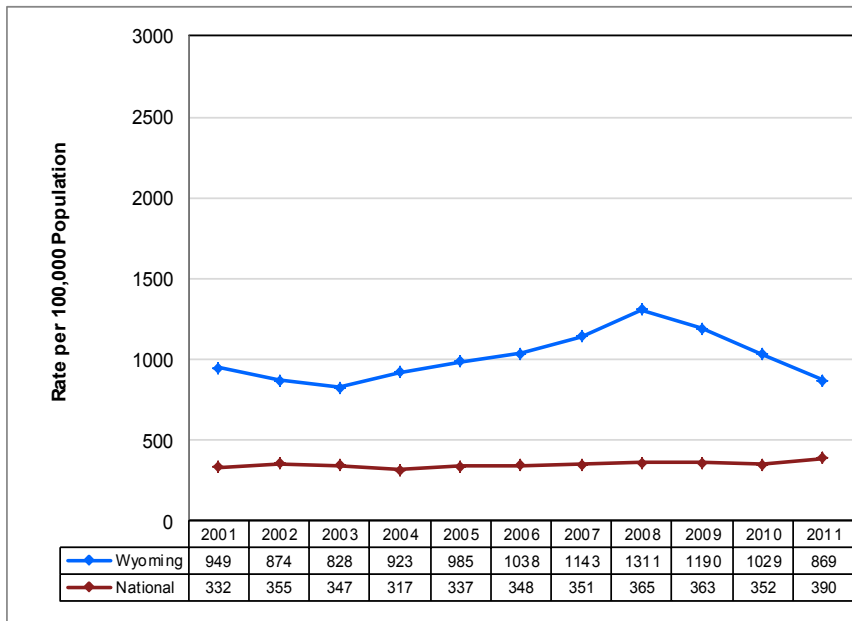


Chart 6: DUI Arrests

Definition:

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

Data Source:

UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

DUI Arrests

Adults and Youth



Chart 7: DUI Arrests (Adults and Youth)

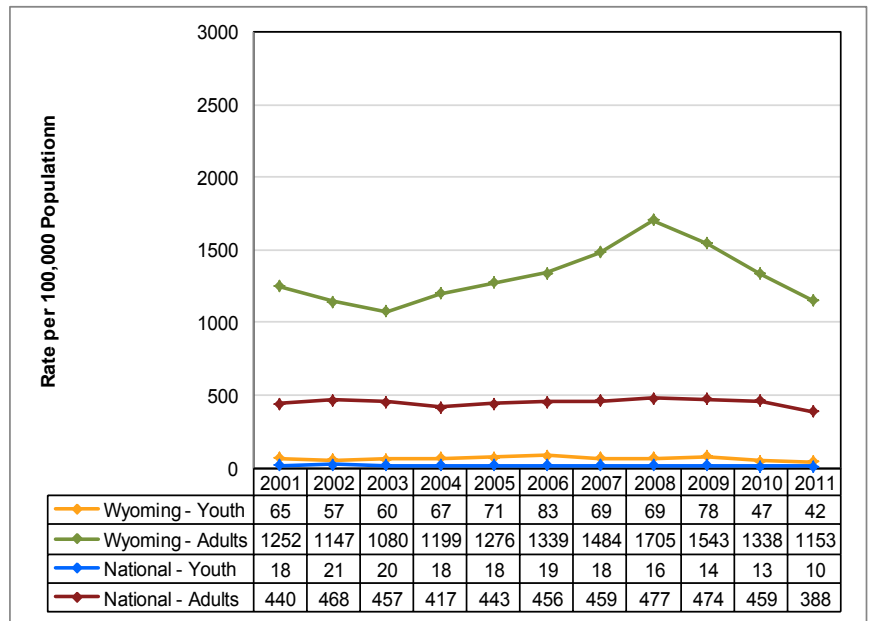
Definition:

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

Data Source:

UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)



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

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

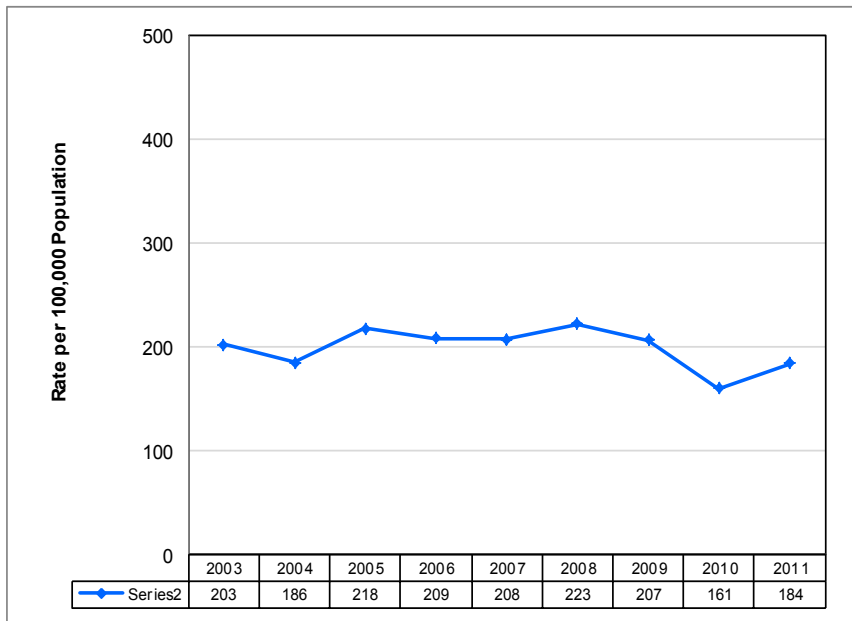


Chart 8: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes

Definition:

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

Data Source:

WYDOT 2003–2011

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

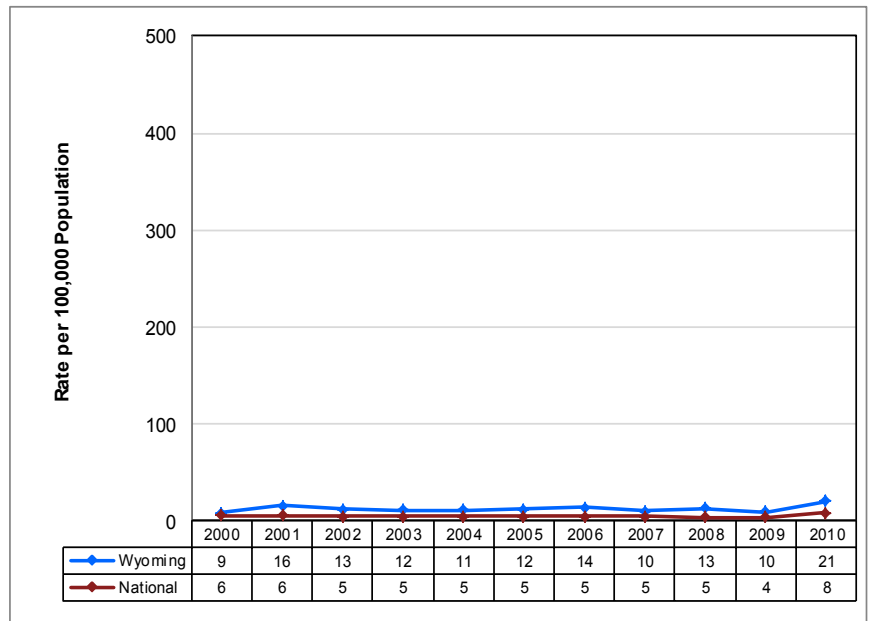
Total



Definition:

Data Source:

FARS 2000–2010





Drinking and Driving

Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

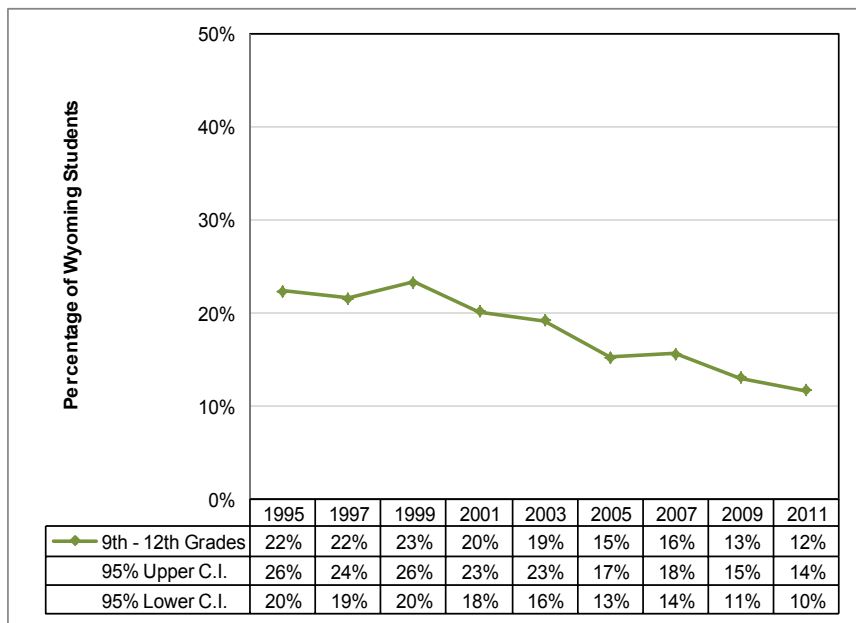


Chart 10: Wyoming Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When They Had Been Drinking (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Drinking and Driving

Youth
by Gender



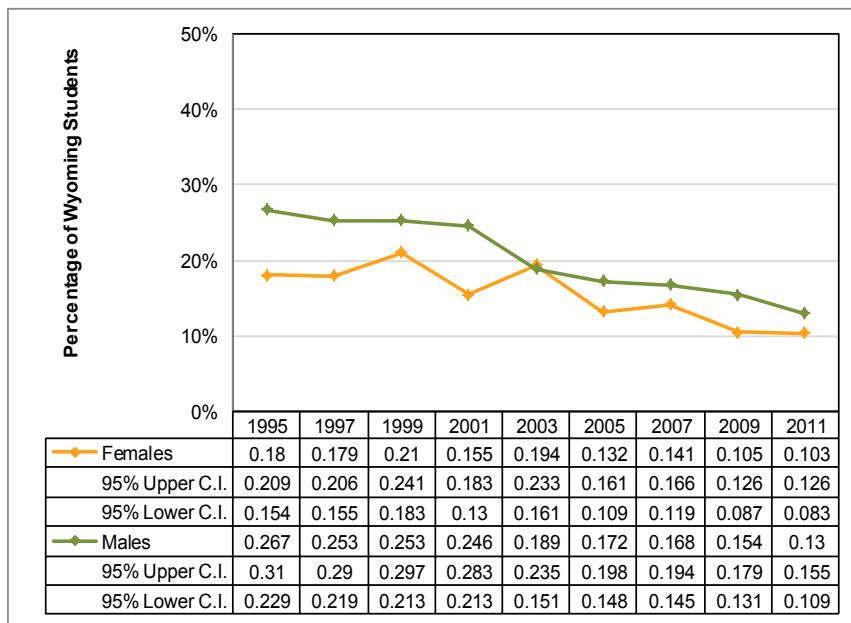
Chart 11: Wyoming Students Who Drove a Vehicle One or More Times When They Had Been Drinking (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

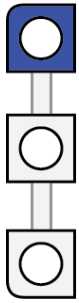
Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011





Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Youth

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

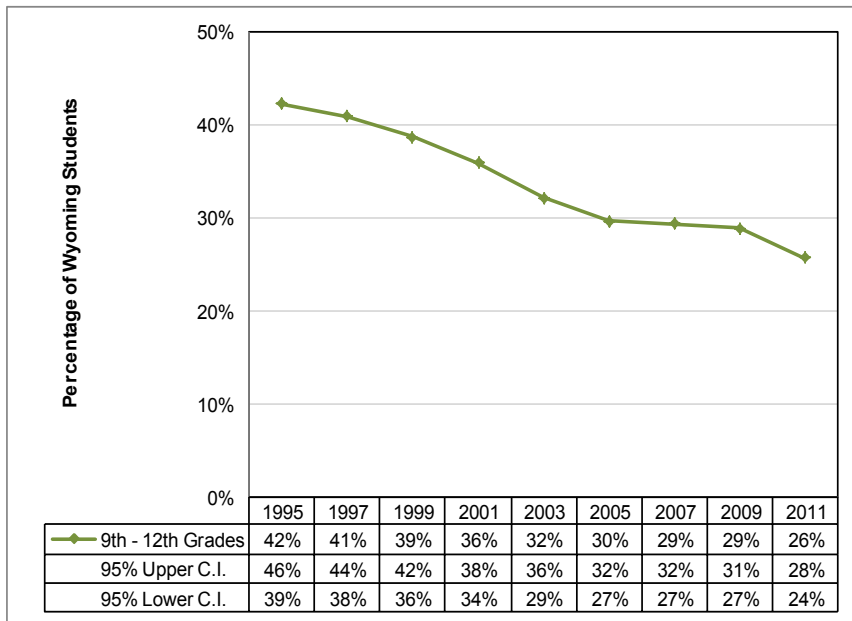


Chart 12: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

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

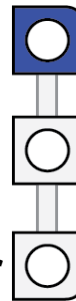


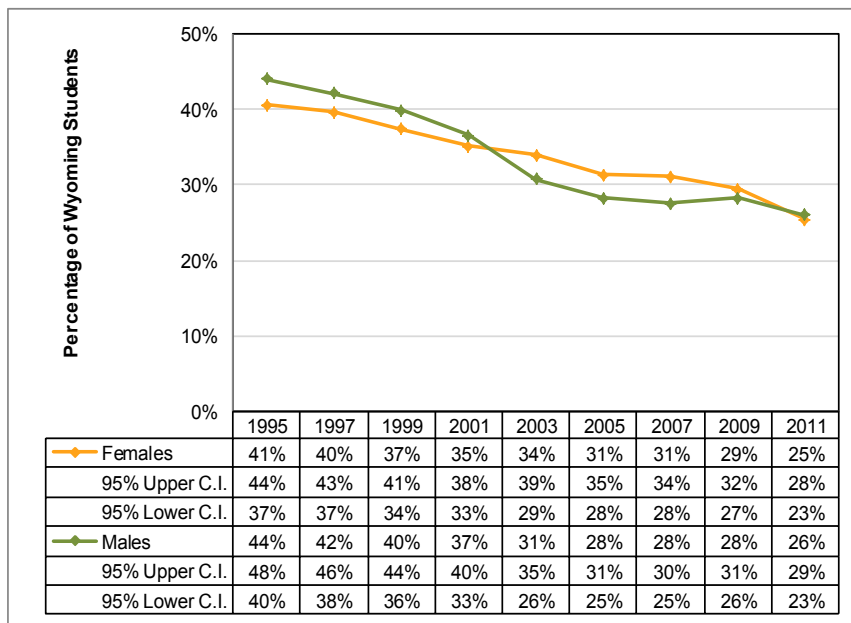
Chart 13: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011



Binge Drinking Before and During Pregnancy

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

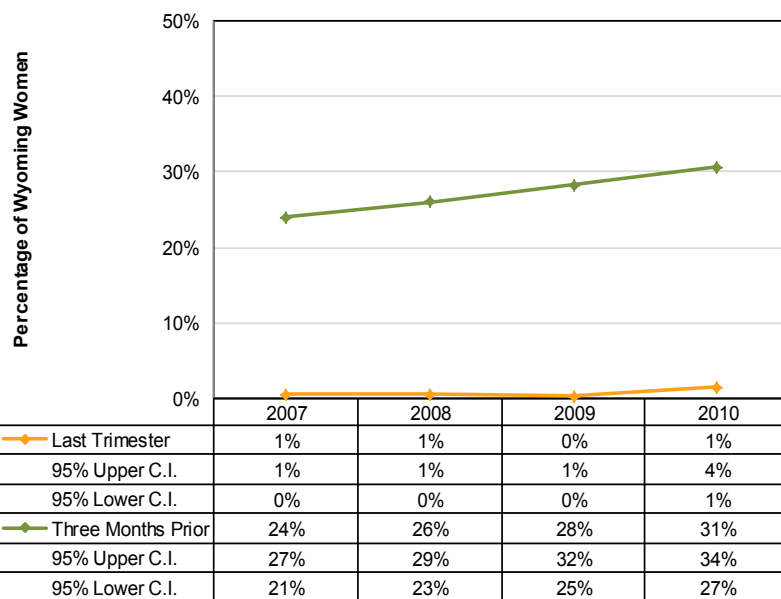


Chart 14: Wyoming Maternal Binge Drinking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PRAMS 2007–2010

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy

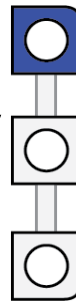


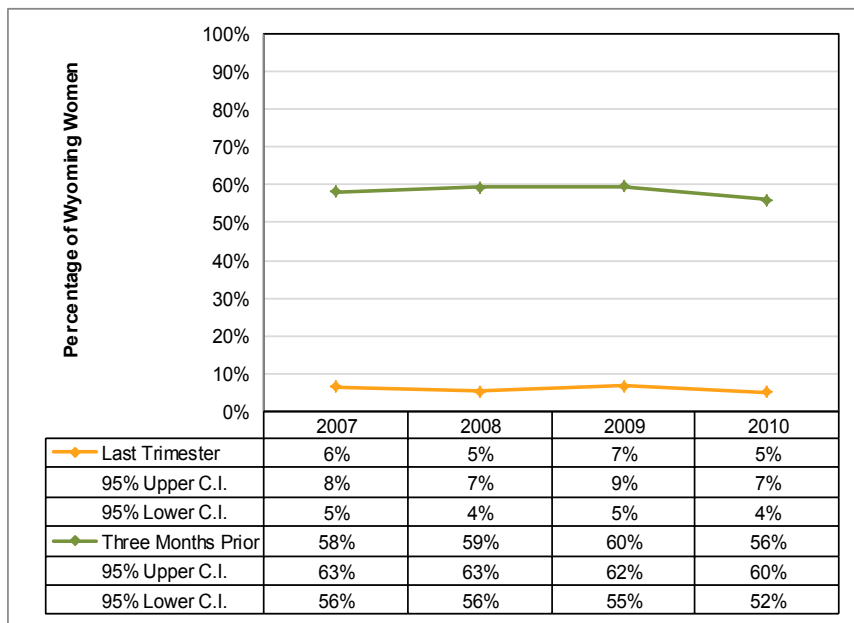
Chart 15: Wyoming Maternal Alcohol Use Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Three Months of Pregnancy

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PRAMS 2007–2010





Binge Drinking

Adults

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

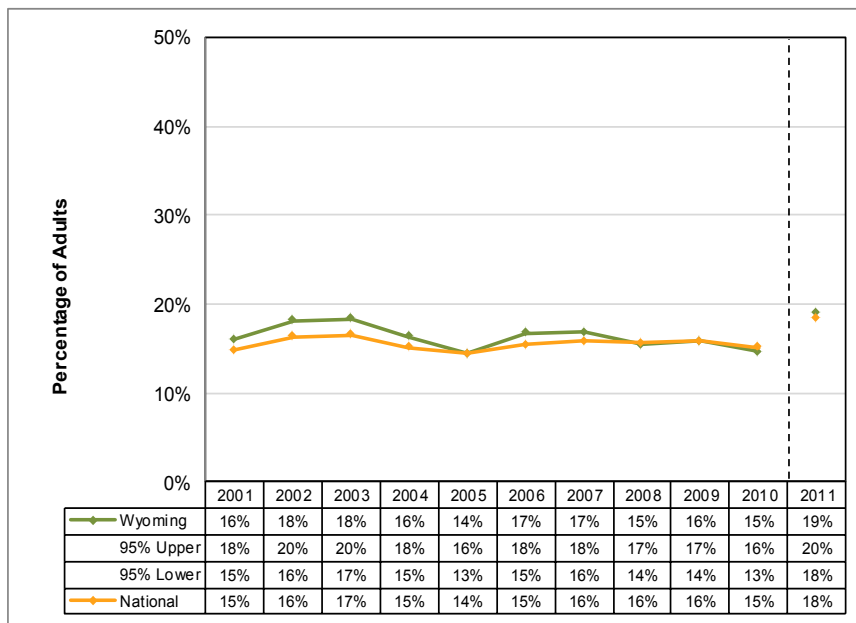


Chart 16: Binge Drinking—Adults

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2001–2011

Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking

Adults by Age Groups

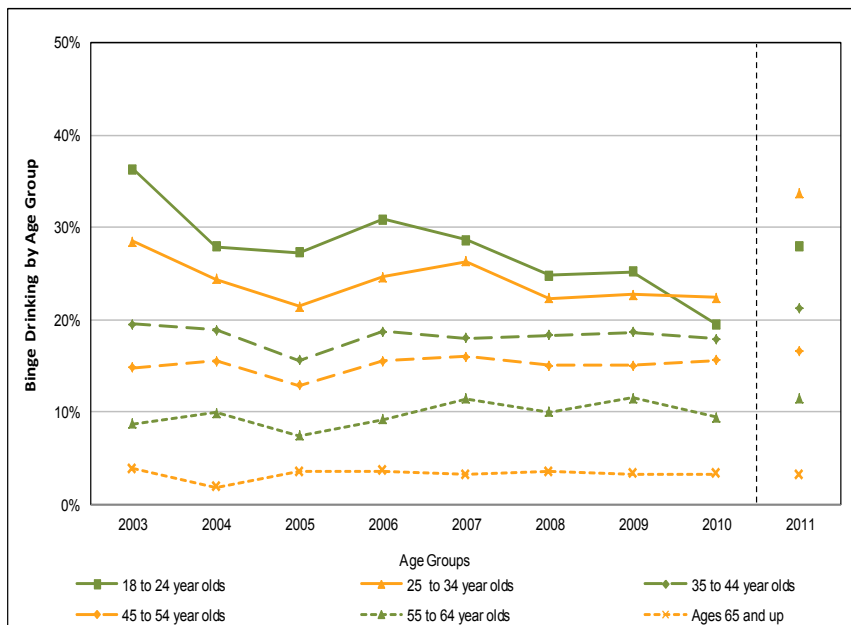
Chart 17: Binge Drinking

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2011



Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.

Ages	Year								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
18-24	36%	28%	27%	31%	29%	25%	25%	20%	28%
25-34	29%	24%	21%	25%	26%	22%	23%	22%	34%
35-44	20%	19%	16%	19%	18%	18%	19%	18%	21%
45-54	15%	16%	13%	16%	16%	15%	15%	16%	17%
55-64	9%	10%	7%	9%	11%	10%	12%	9%	12%
65+	4%	2%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%

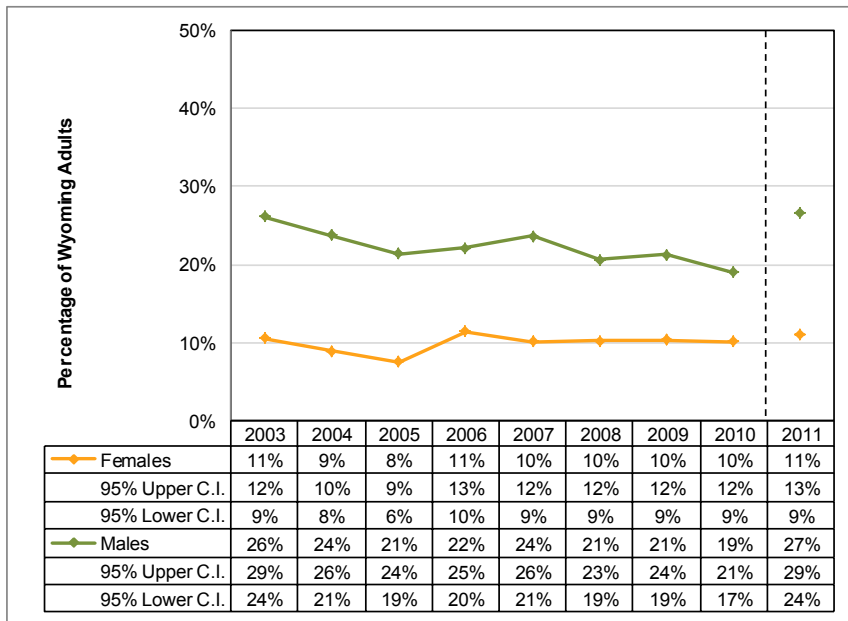


Binge Drinking

Adults

by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



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

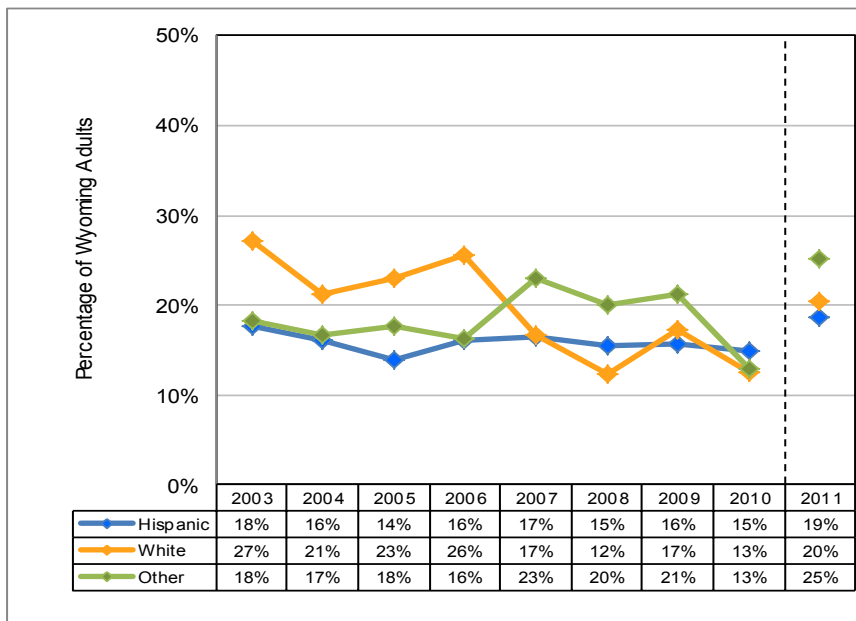
Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2011

Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.



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

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2011

Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.



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

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

(Holder, 2000).

Binge Drinking

by Age Groups

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

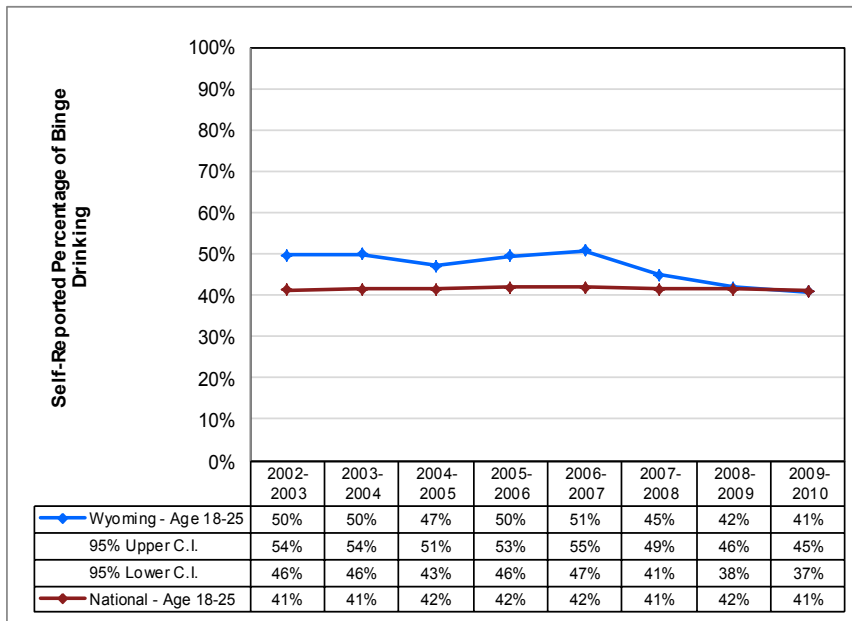


Chart 20: Binge Drinking (Ages 12+)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010

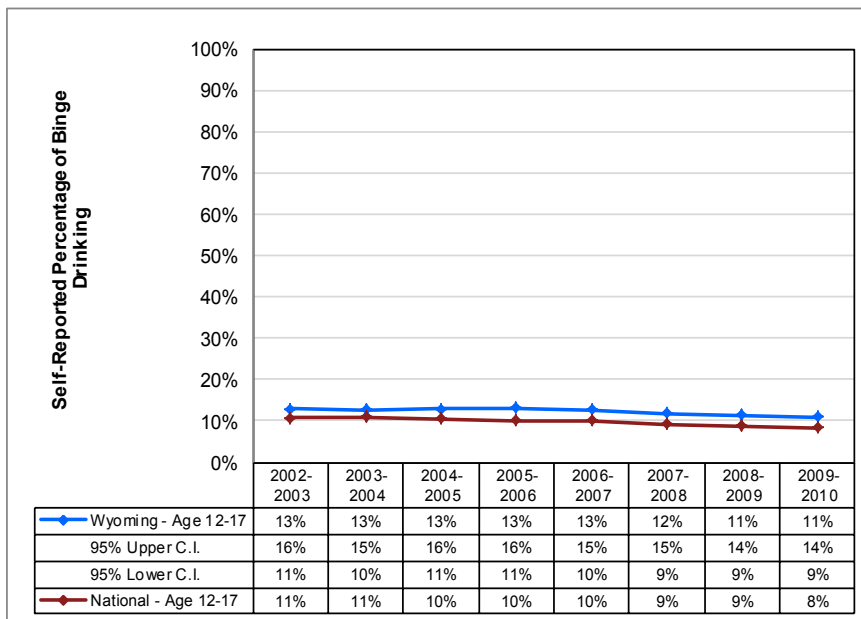


Chart 21: Binge Drinking (Ages 12-17)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Binge Drinking by Age Groups



Chart 22: Binge Drinking (Ages 18-25)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010

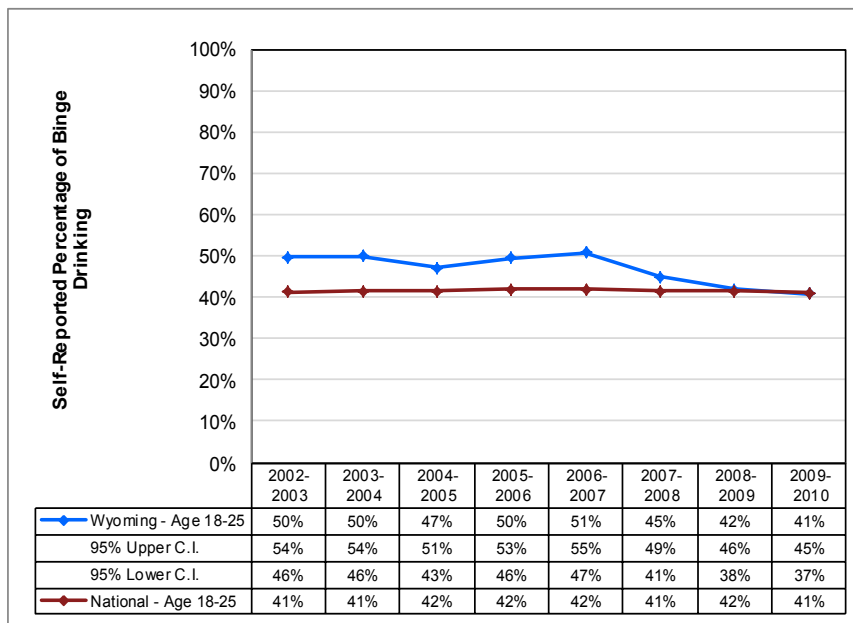


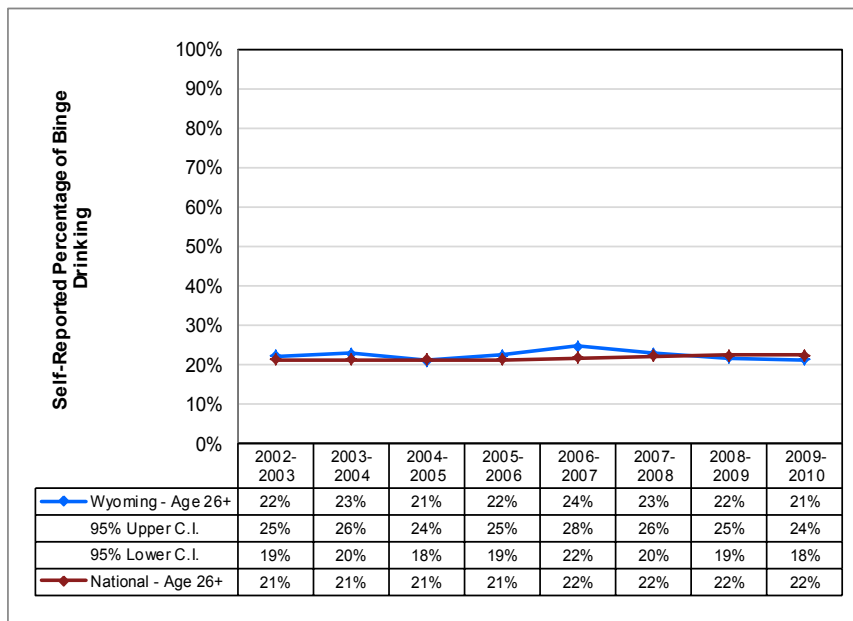
Chart 23: Binge Drinking—Adults by Age, (Ages 26+)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010





Heavy Drinking

Adults

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

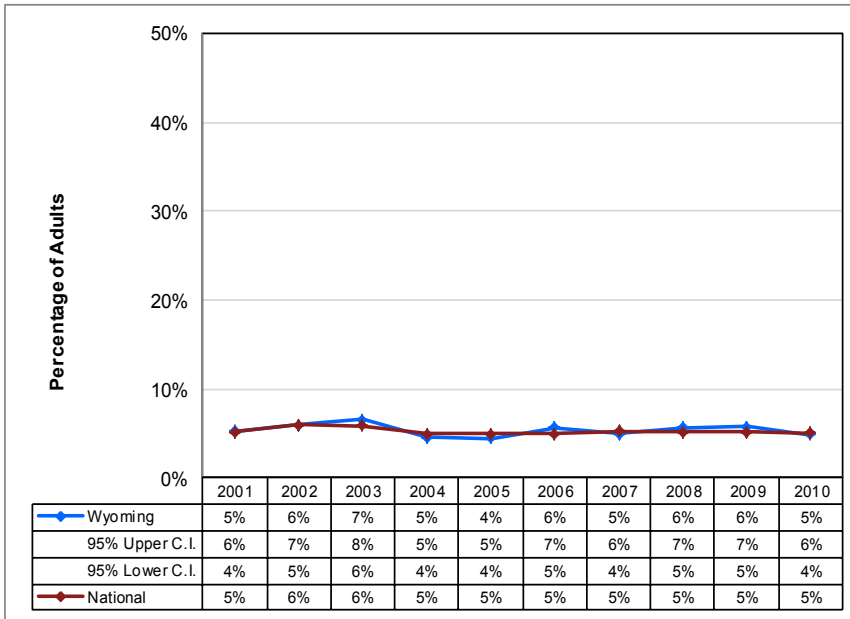


Chart 24: Adult Heavy Drinking

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2001–2010

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

30-Day Alcohol Use

Adults and Youth



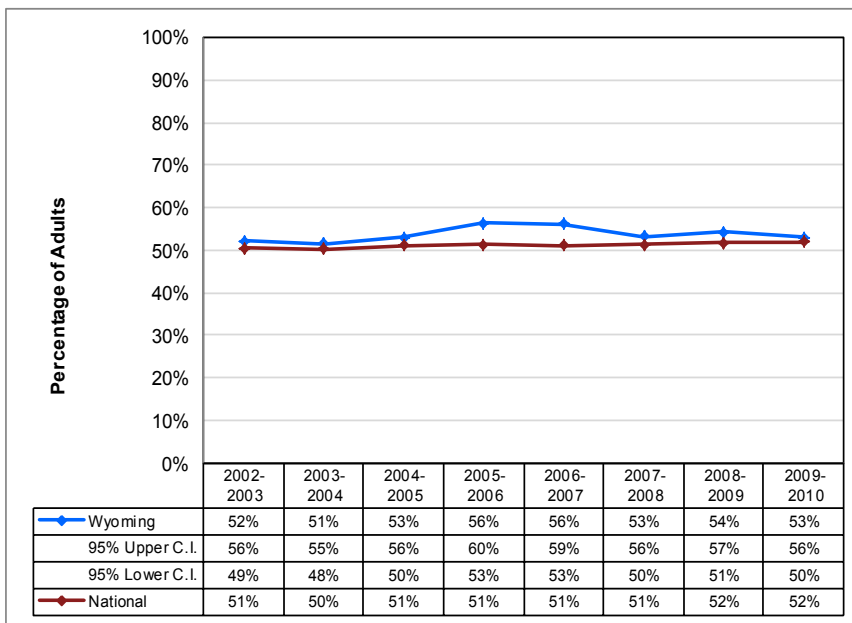
**Chart 25: 30-Day Alcohol Use
(Ages 12+)**

Definition:

The percentage of people who reported having at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010



Past Month Alcohol Use

Youth

by School Level & Grade

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

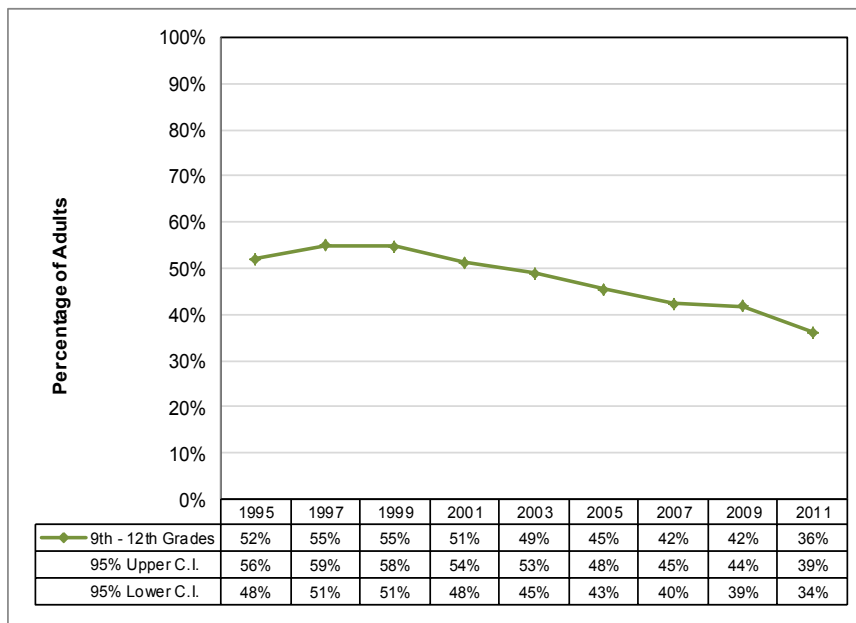


Chart 26: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

30-Day Alcohol Use

Youth by School Level & Grade

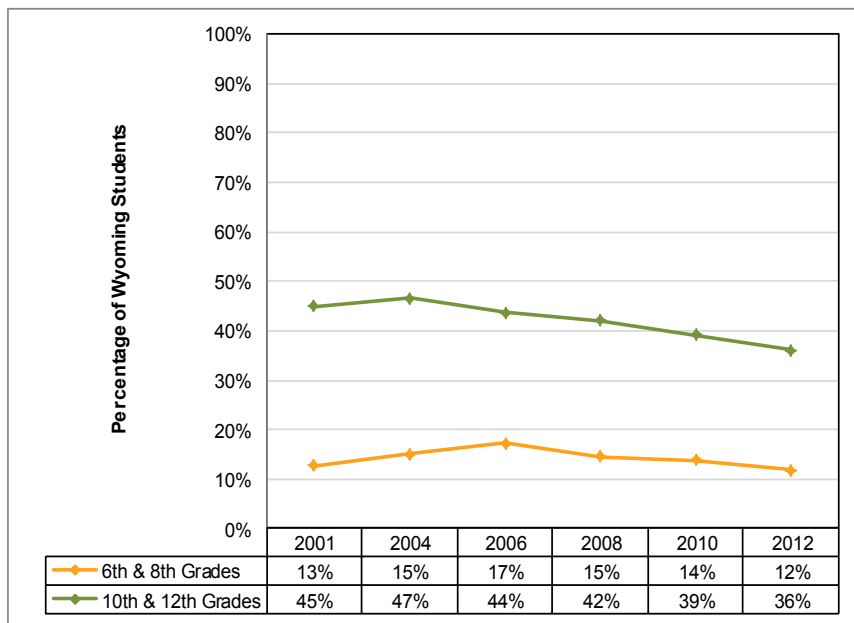
**Chart 27: Wyoming Students'
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use
(Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



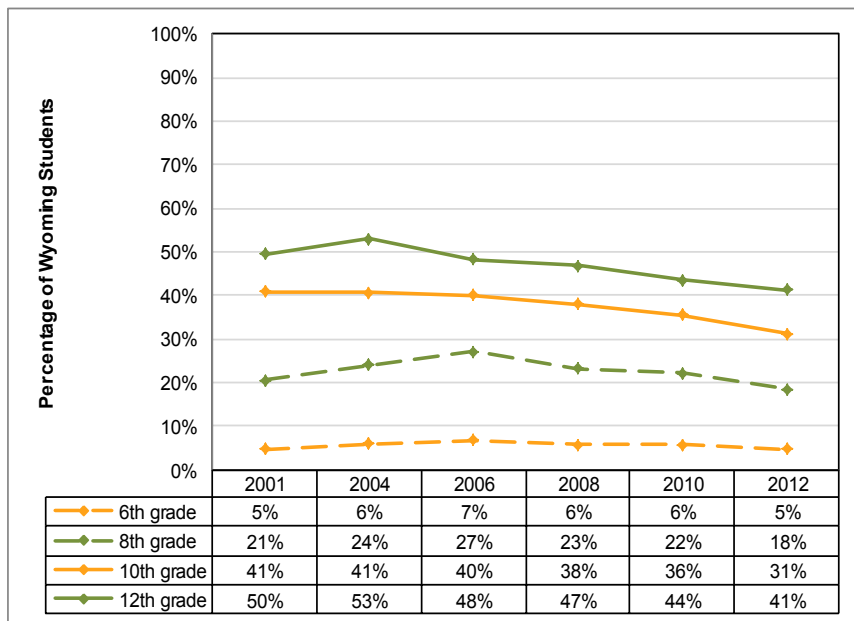
**Chart 28: Wyoming Students'
Past 30-Day Alcohol Use
(Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



Social Norms: Binge Drinking

Youth

by School Level & Grade

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

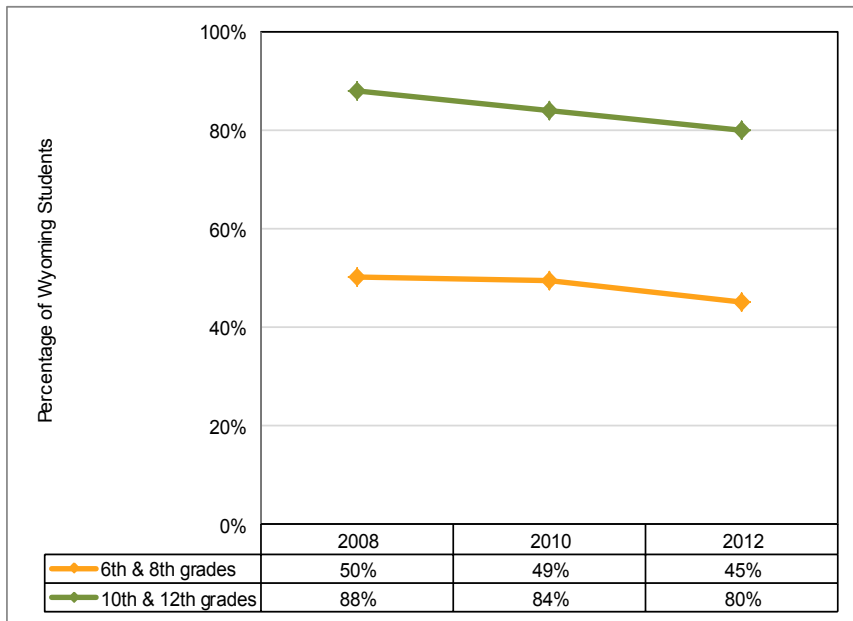


Chart 29: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

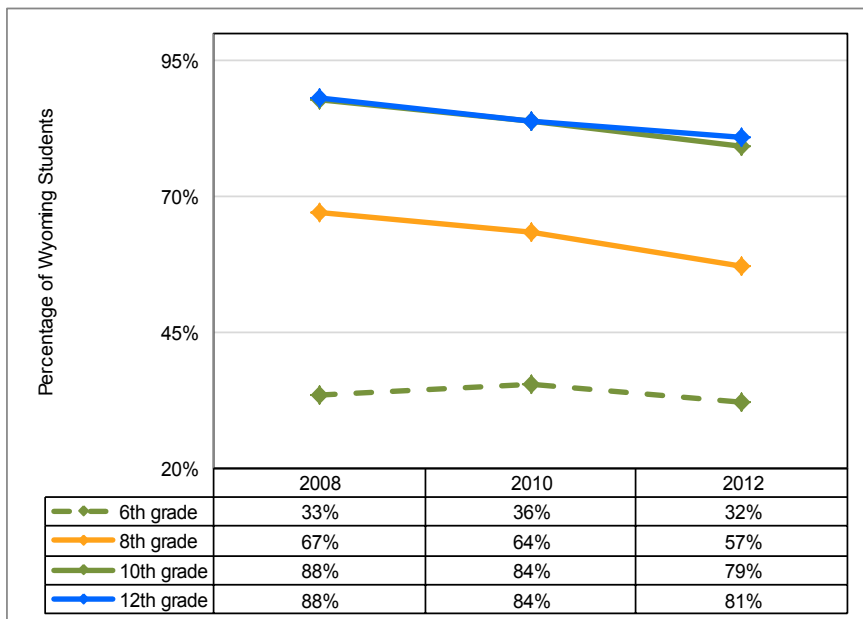


Chart 30: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

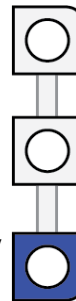


Chart 31: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

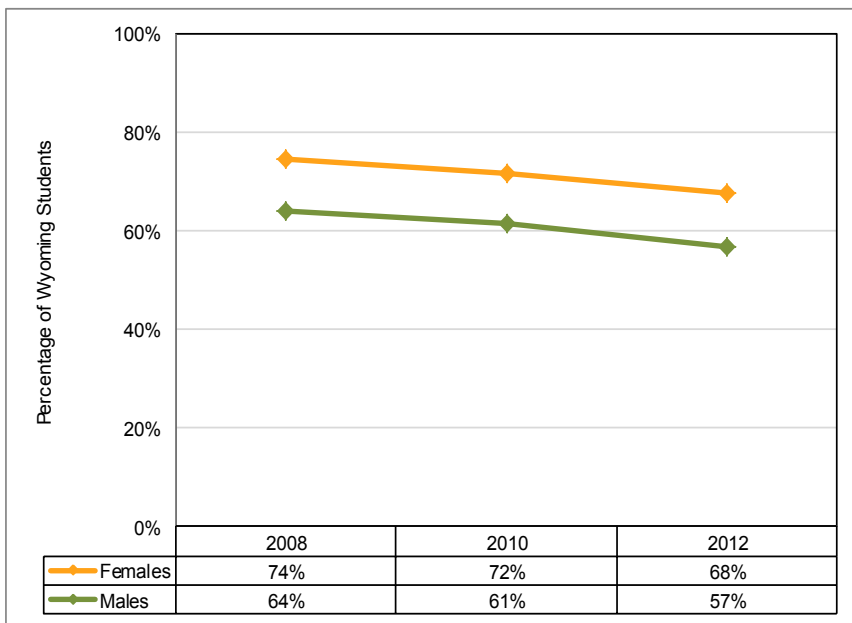


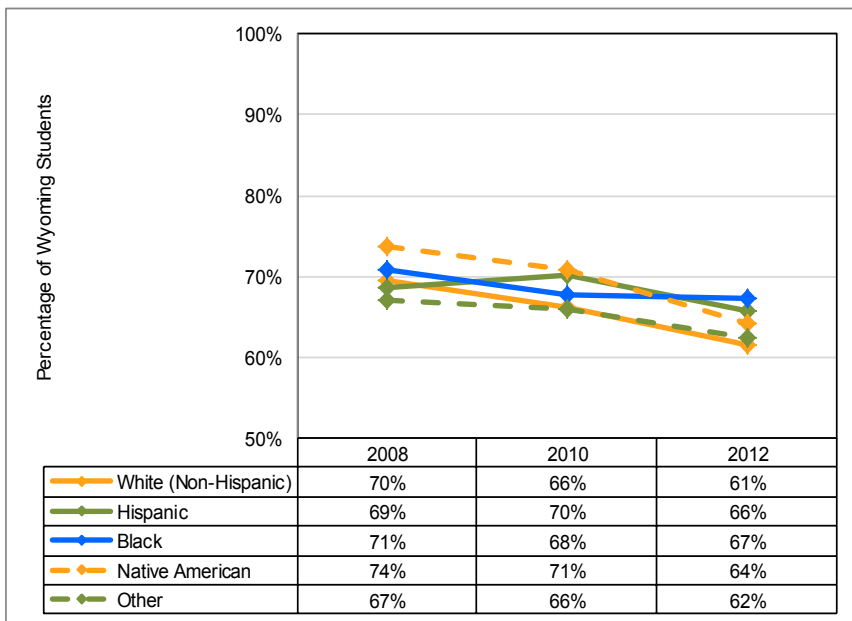
Chart 32: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012



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

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

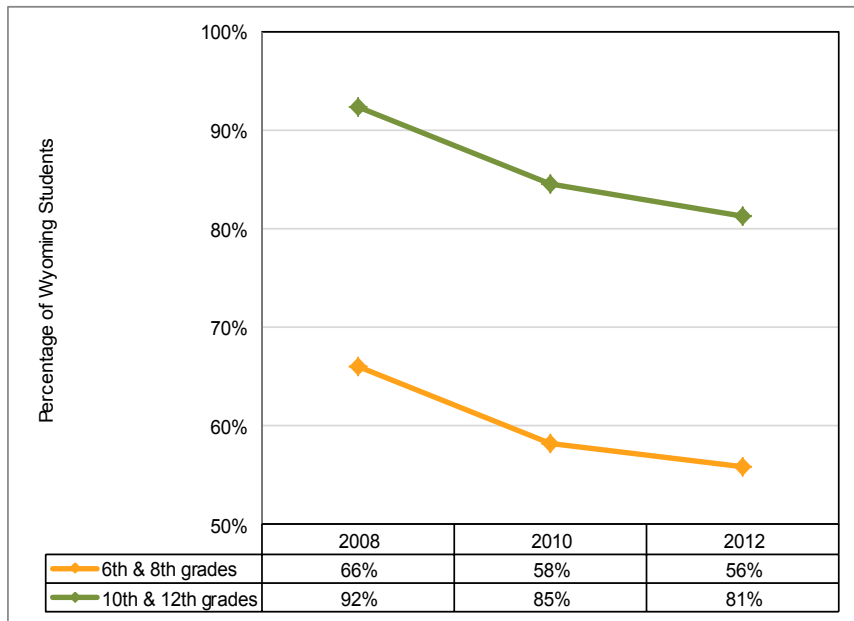


Chart 33: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

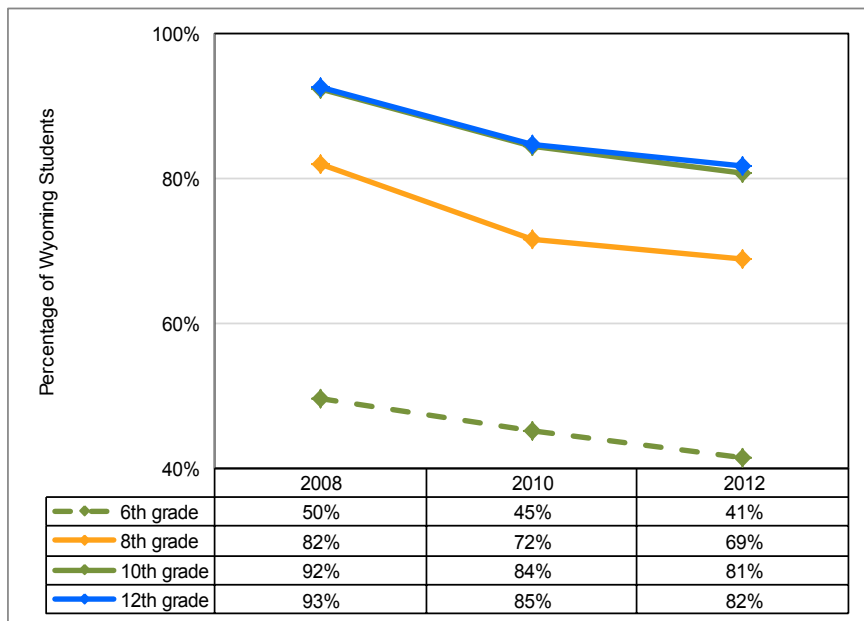


Chart 34: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

Chart 35: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

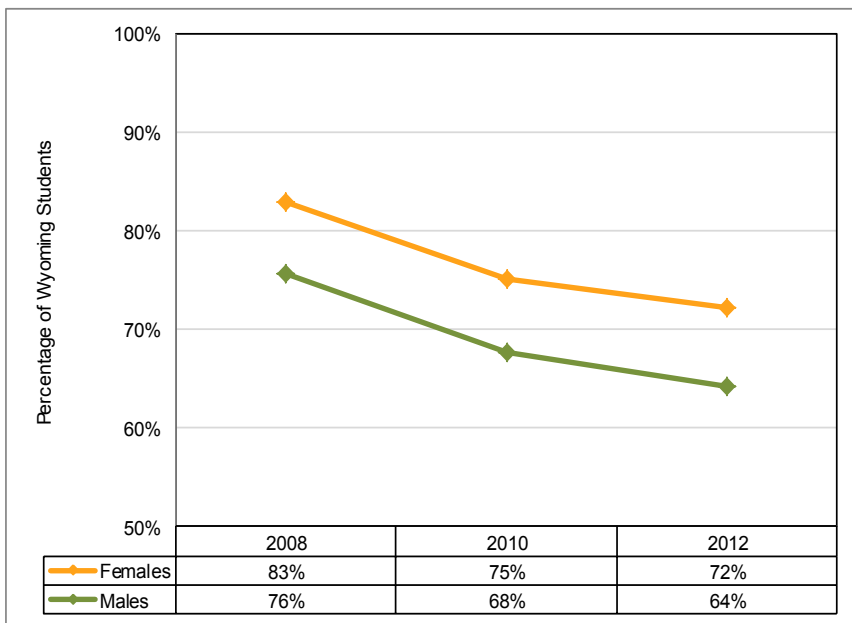


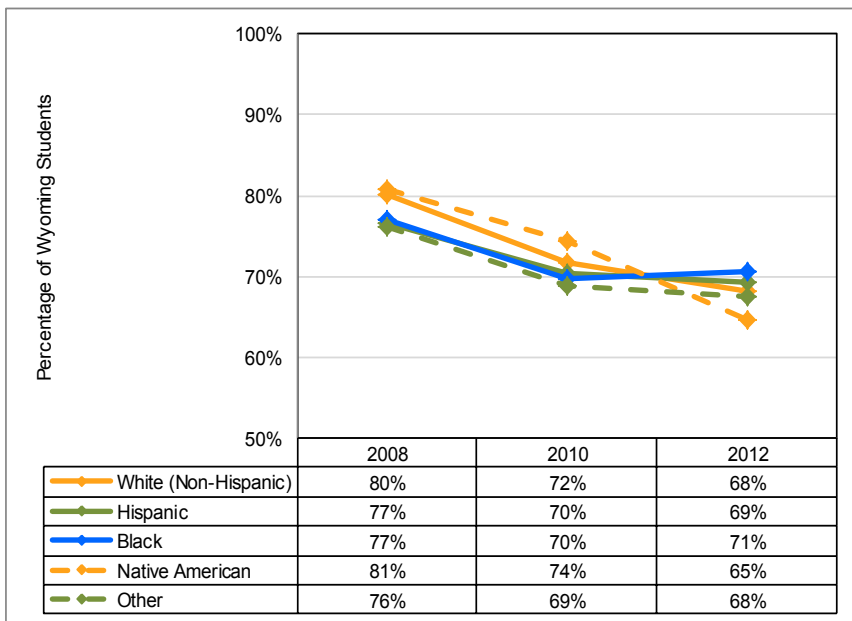
Chart 36: Social Norm: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Race/Ethnicity)

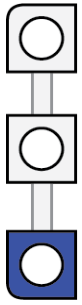
Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012





Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

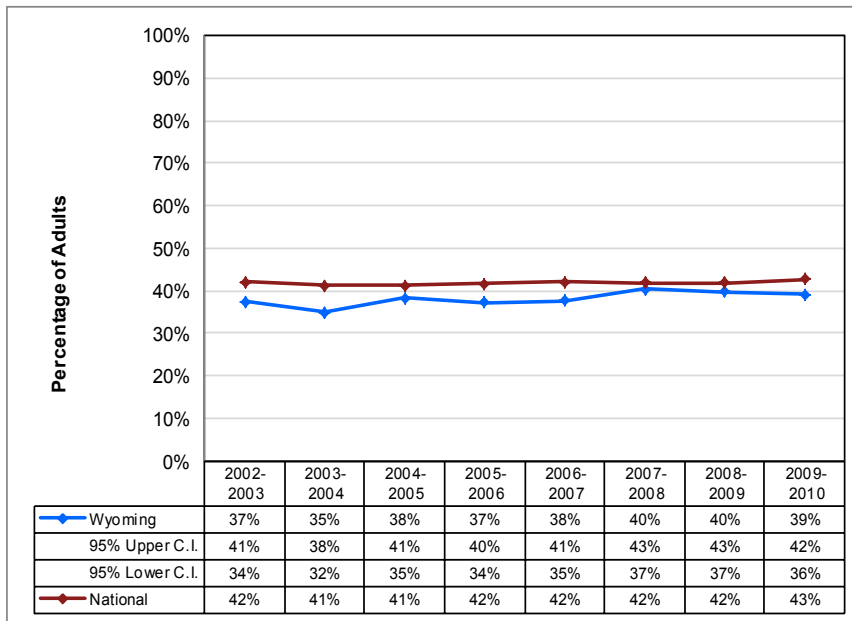


Chart 37: Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use (Ages 12+)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010

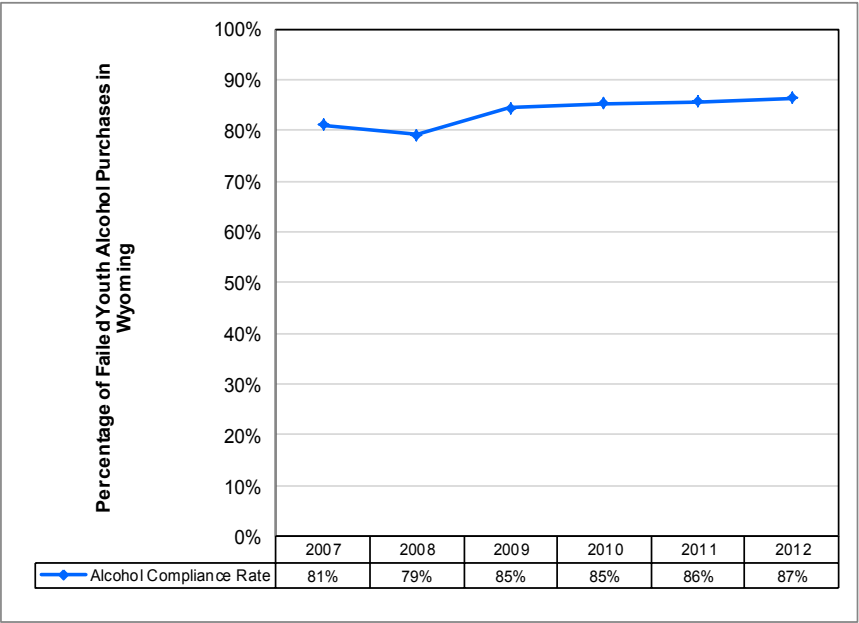
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

Alcohol Compliance
Rate

Chart 38: Alcohol Compliance

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

Data Source:
WASCOP-CC 2007–2012



Source of Last Alcoholic Drink Youth by School Level

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

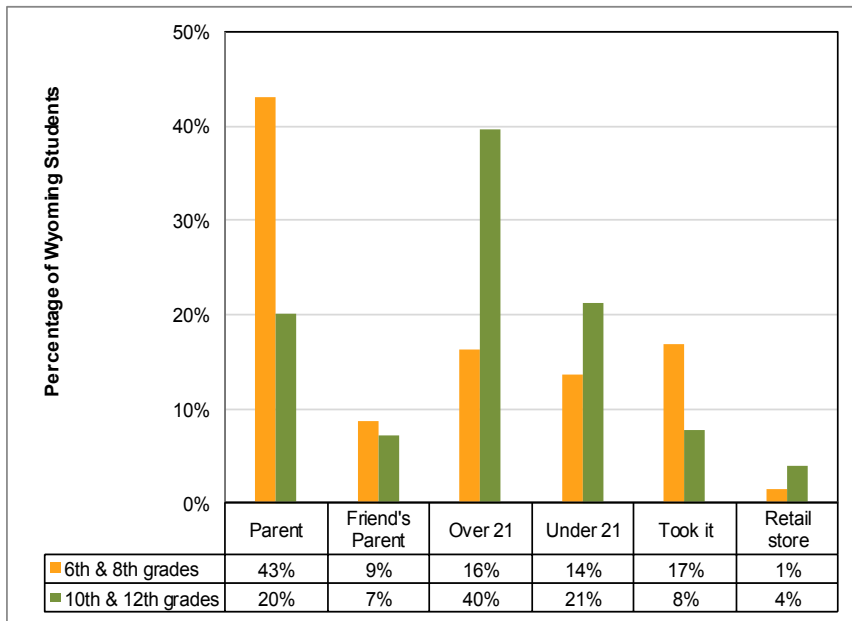


Chart 39: Wyoming Students' Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2012

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

Chart 40: Wyoming Students' Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2012

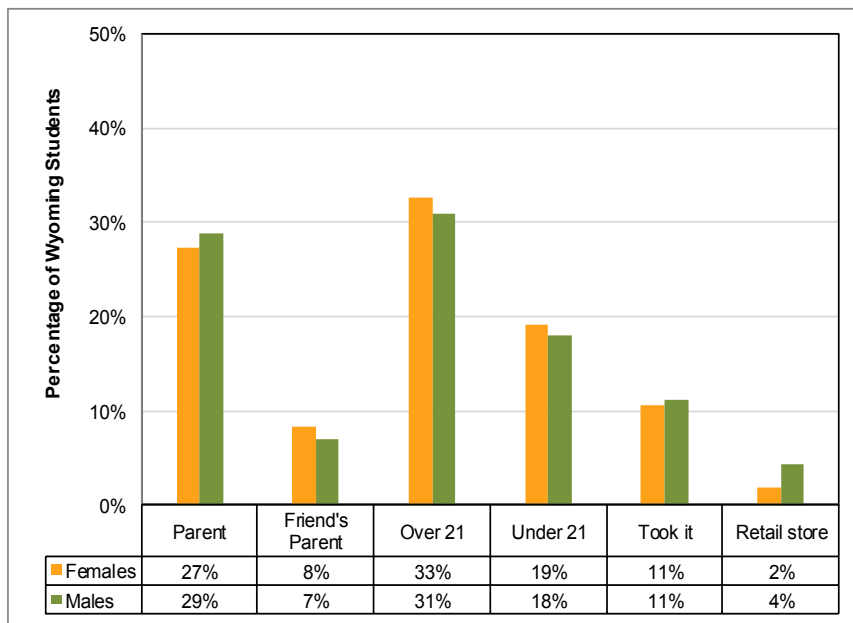


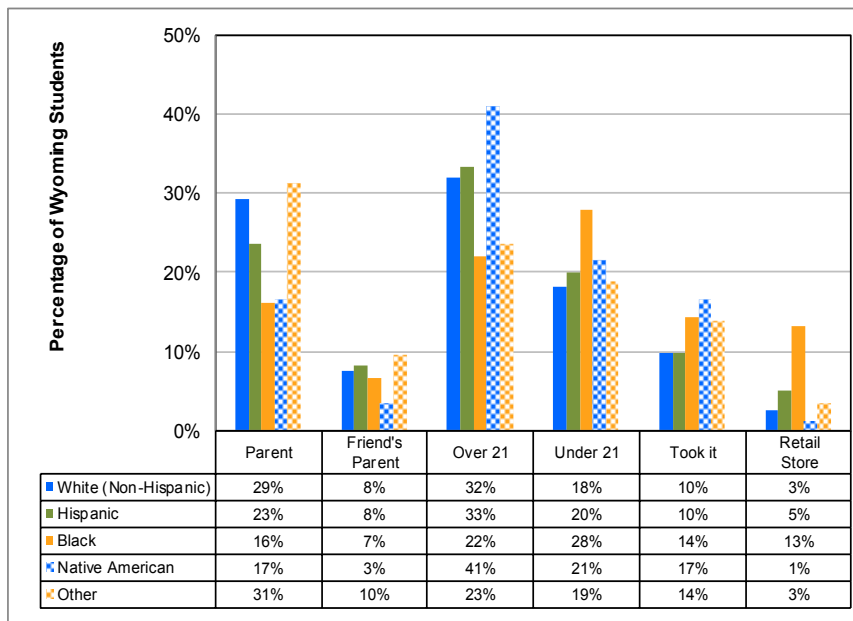
Chart 41: Source of Last Alcoholic Drink (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2012



Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold Youth by School Level

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

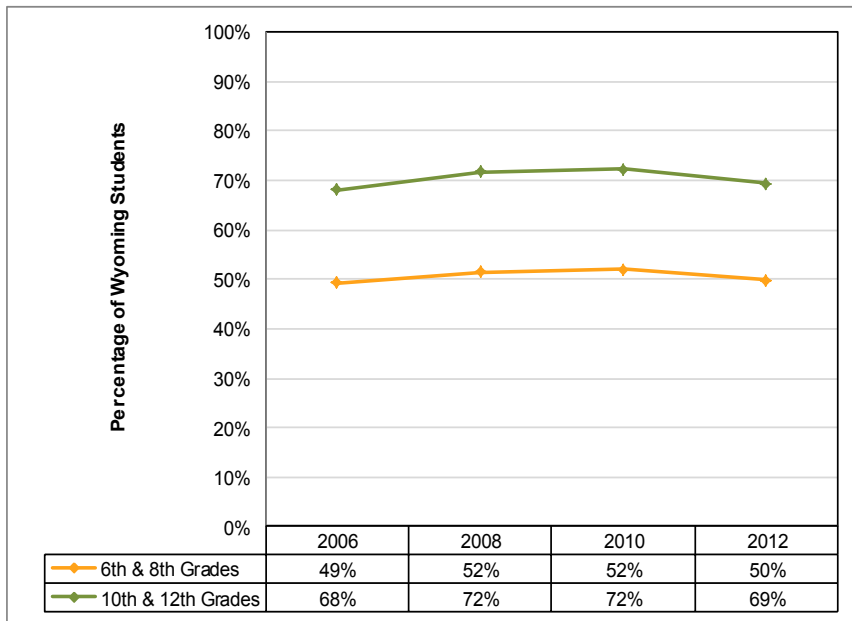


Chart 42: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

Chart 43: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012

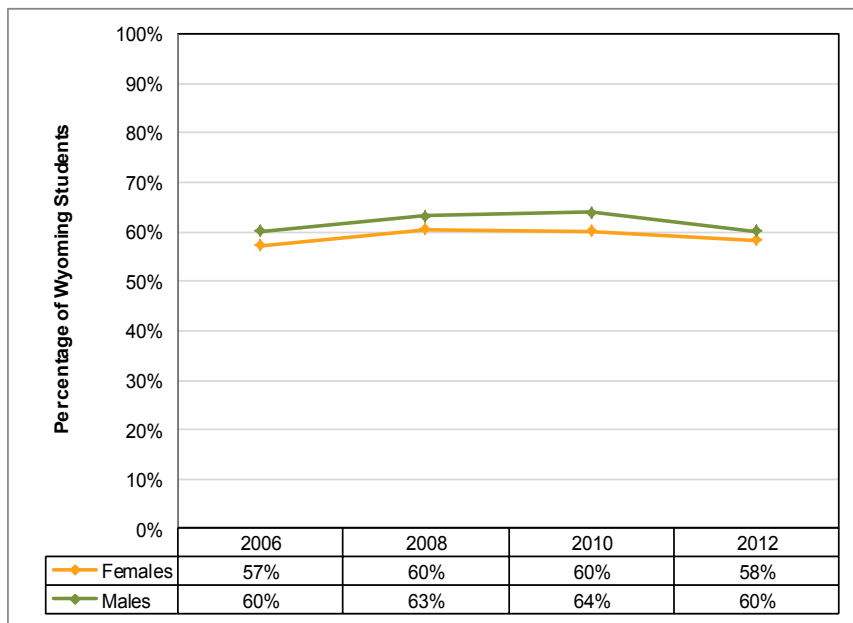


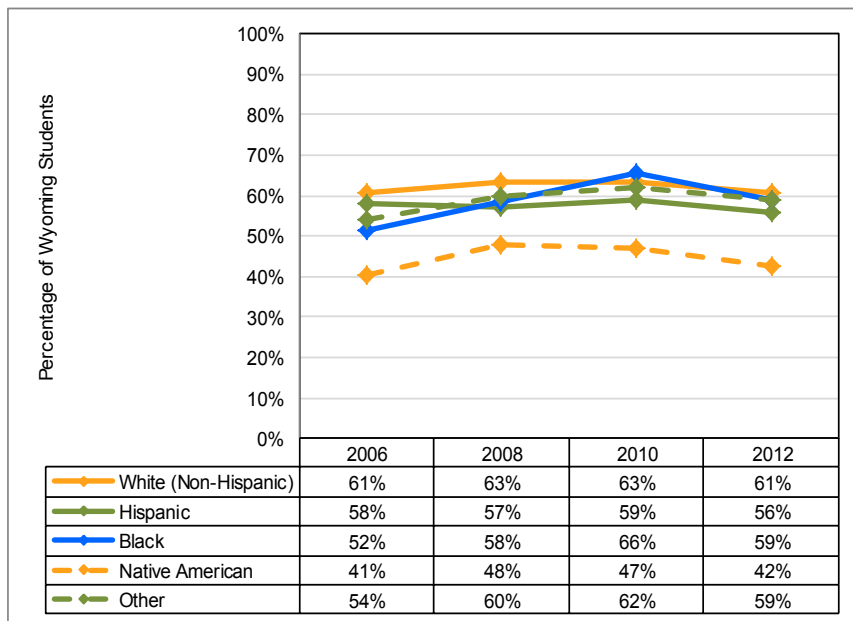
Chart 44: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012



Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking Youth by School Level

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

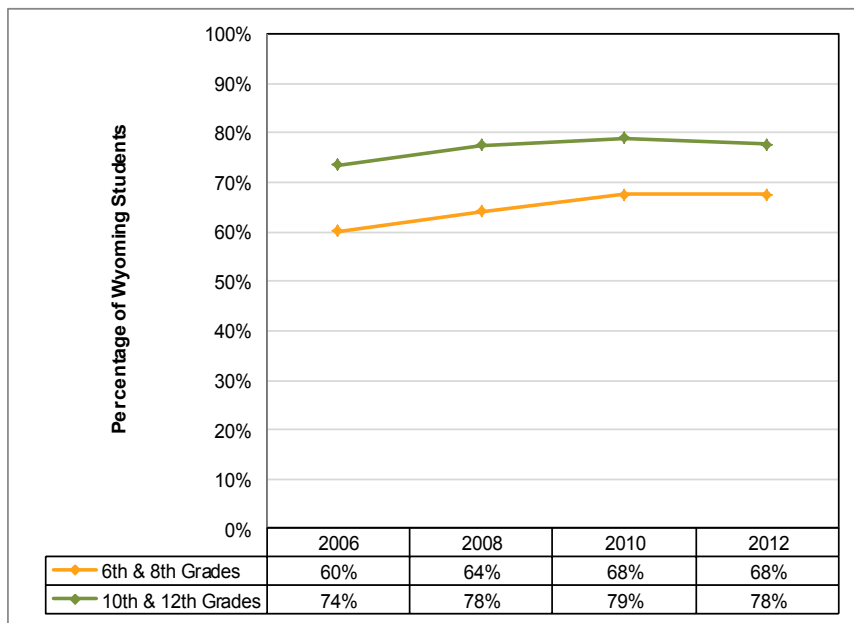


Chart 45: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking

Youth

Gender & Race/Ethnicity

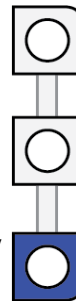


Chart 46: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012

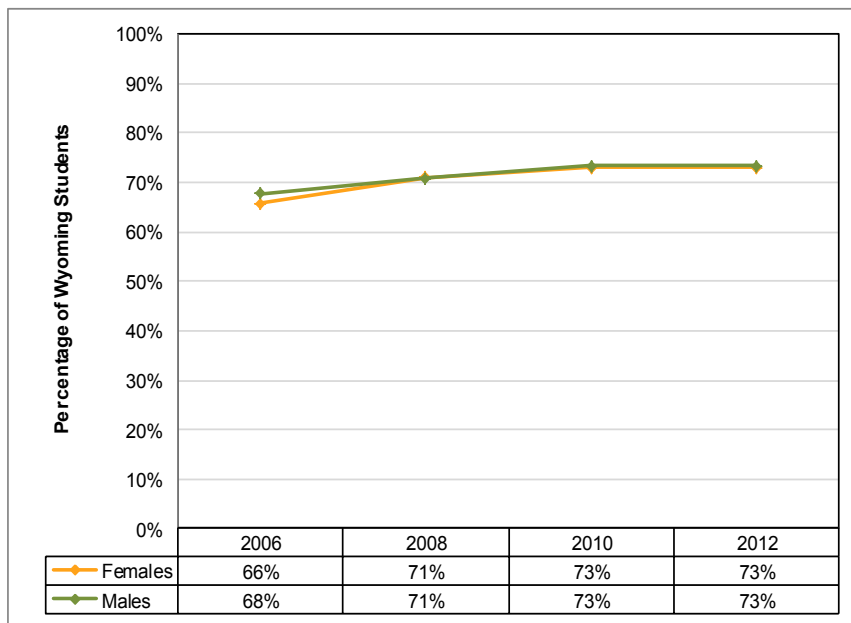


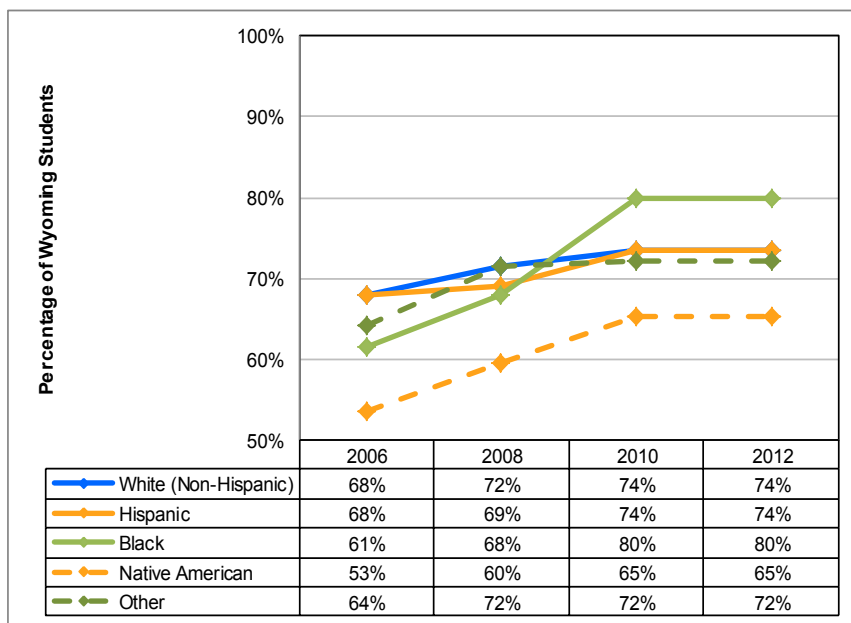
Chart 47: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012



Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated Youth by School Level

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

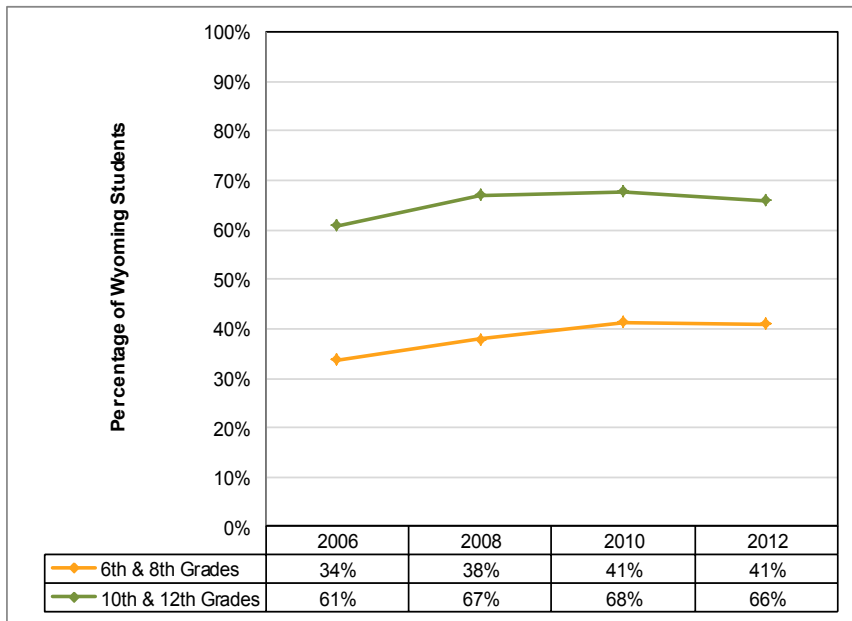


Chart 48: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated

Youth

by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

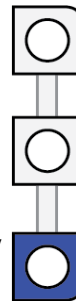


Chart 49: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012

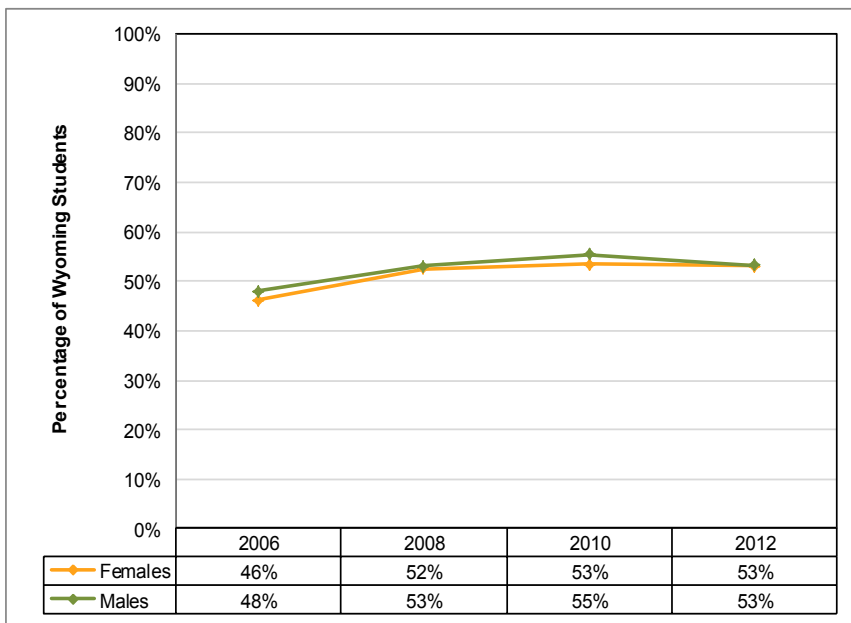


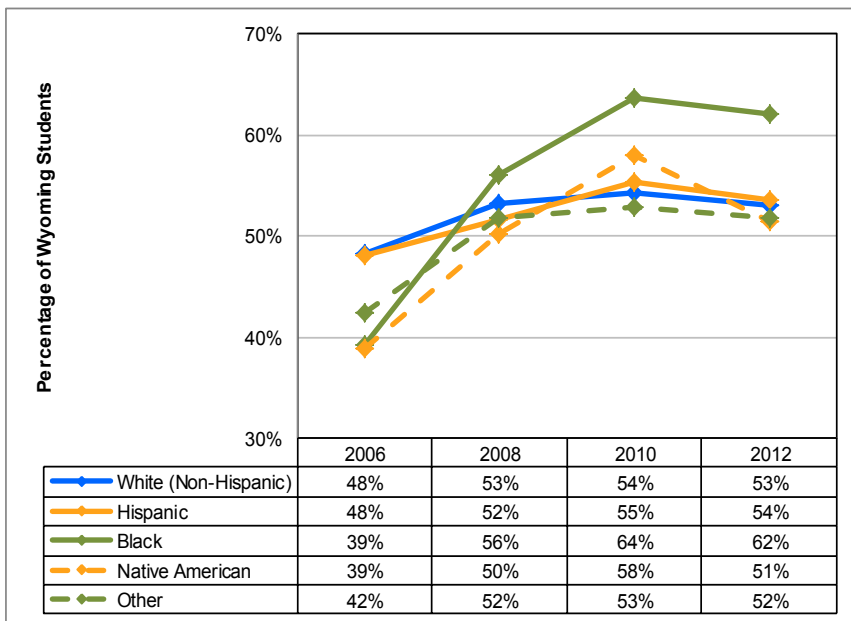
Chart 50: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Race/Ethnicity)

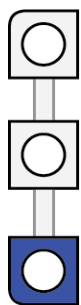
Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012





Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol

Youth

by School Level and Grade

ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

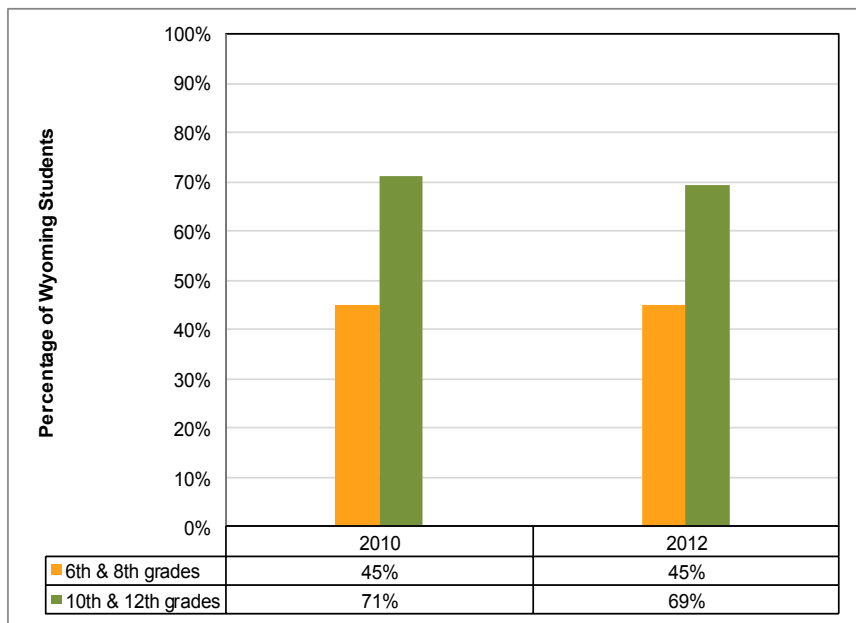


Chart 51: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2010, 2012

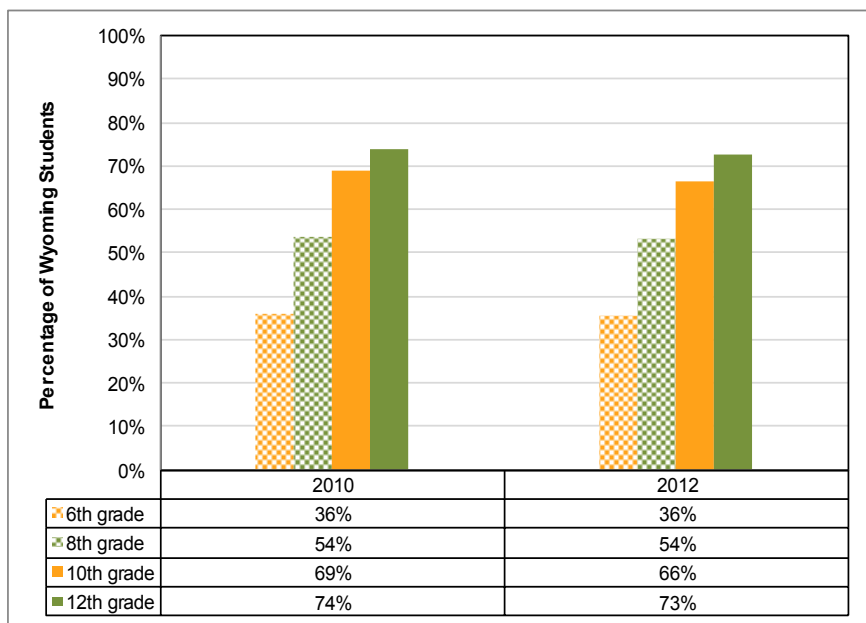


Chart 52: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2010, 2012

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol

Youth by Gender & Race Ethnicity

Chart 53: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2010, 2012

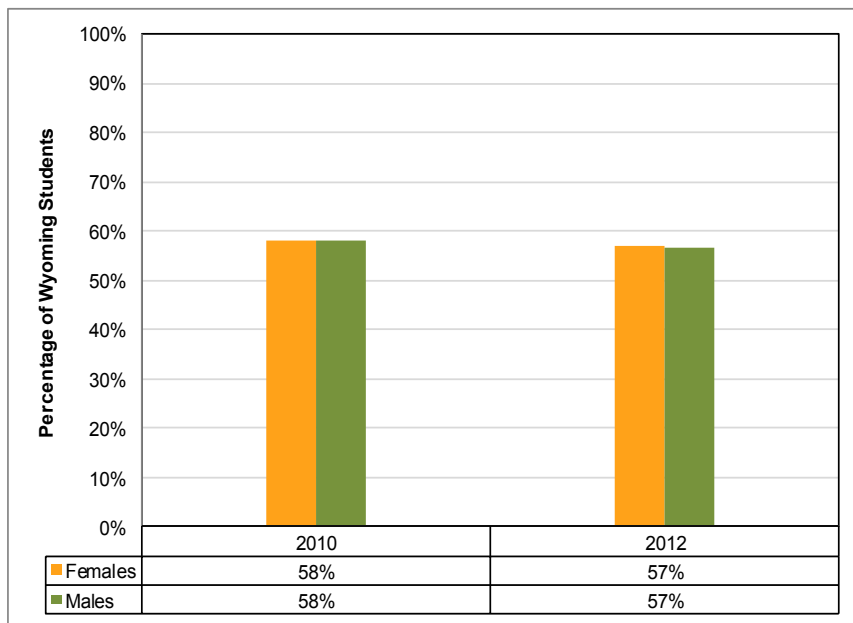


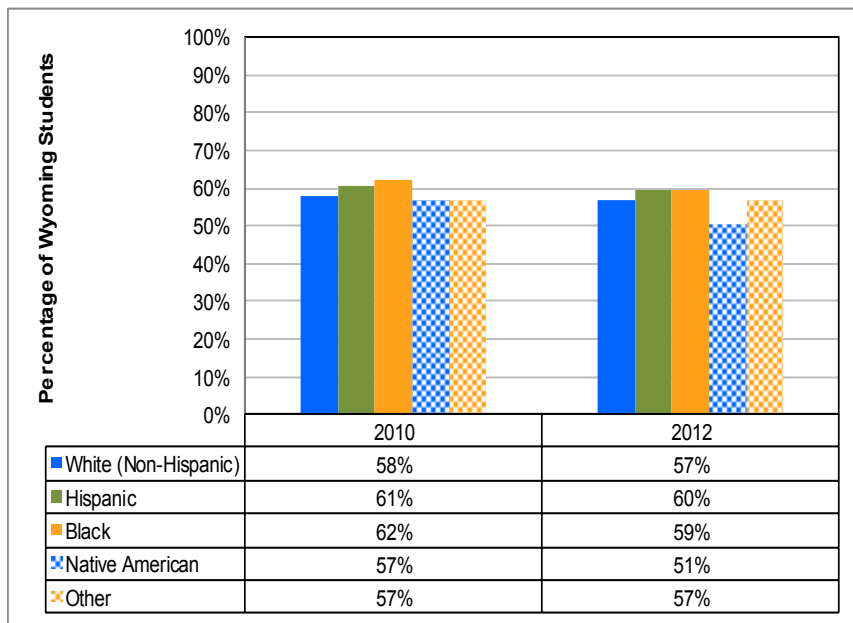
Chart 54: Wyoming Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2010, 2012



Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

by Age Groups

ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

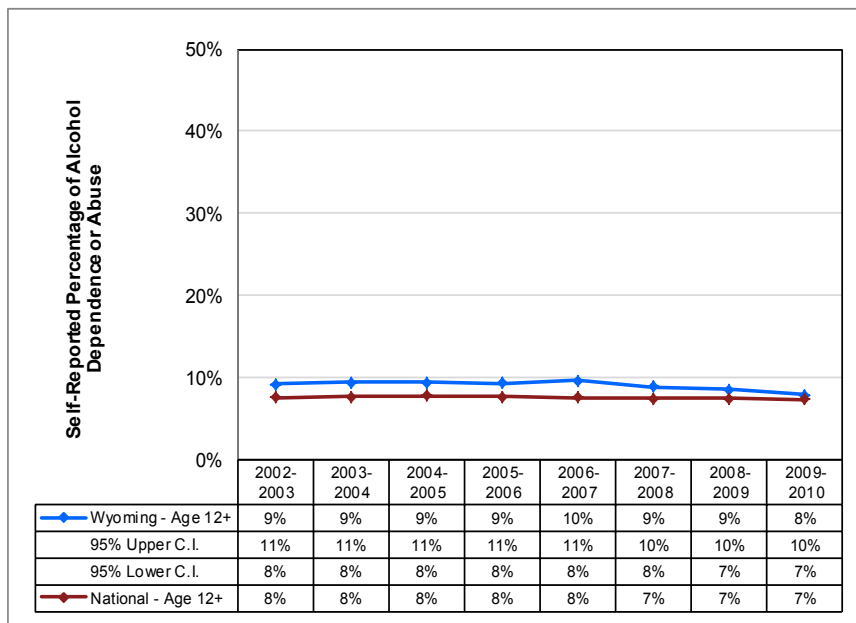


Chart 55: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12+)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010

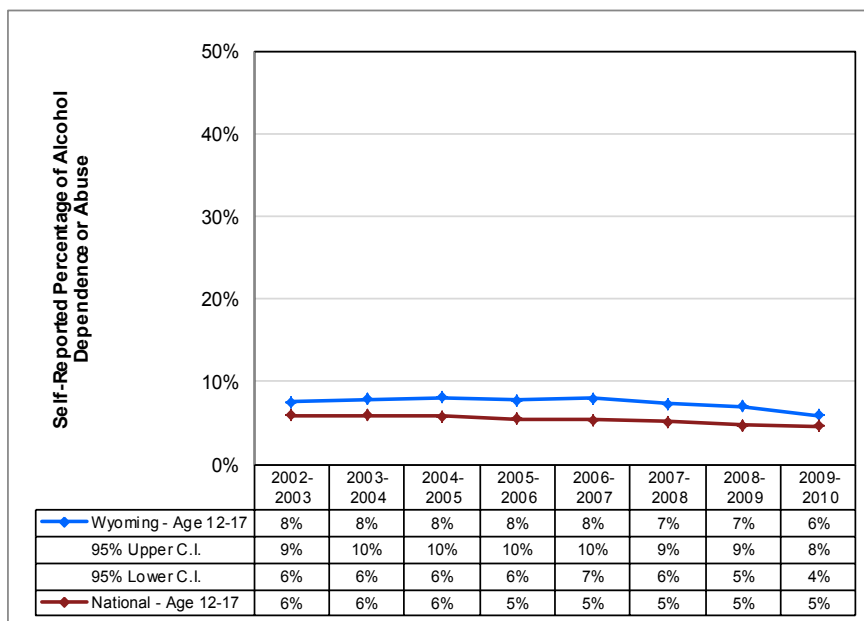


Chart 56: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Ages 12-17)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010

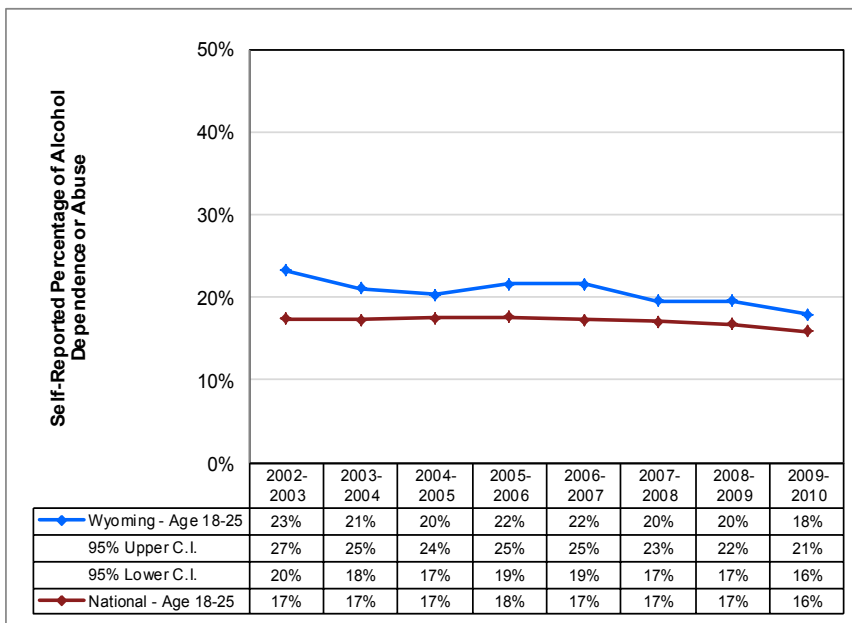
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse by Age Groups



Definition:

Data Source:

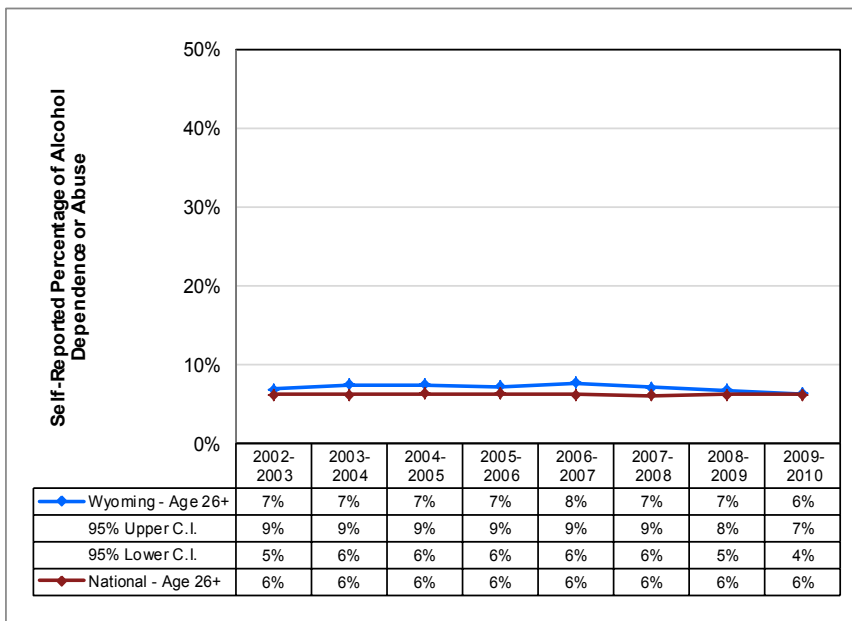
NSDUH 2002–2010

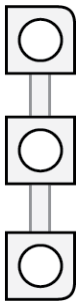


Definition:

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010





Tobacco

Included Variables

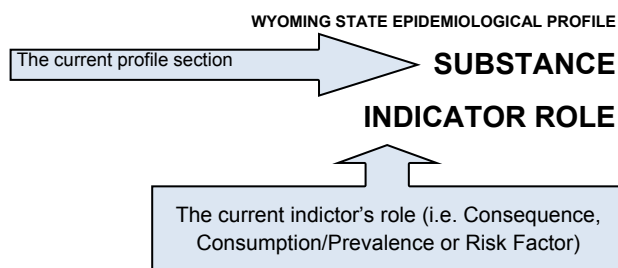
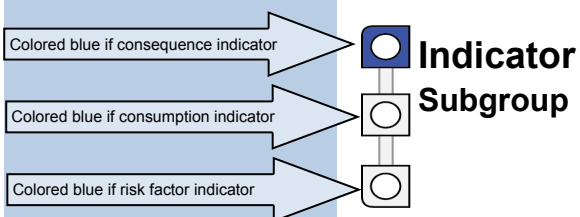


Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Tobacco-Related Mortality	WVS	48
	Tobacco-Related Diseases	BRFSS	49
	Smoking Before and During Pregnancy	PRAMS	50
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Current Smoking - Adults	BRFSS	52
	Current Smoking - Youth	YRBS	55
	Current Smoking - Youth	PNA	56
	Smokeless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

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend



Tobacco-Related

Mortality

by Cause of Death

TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

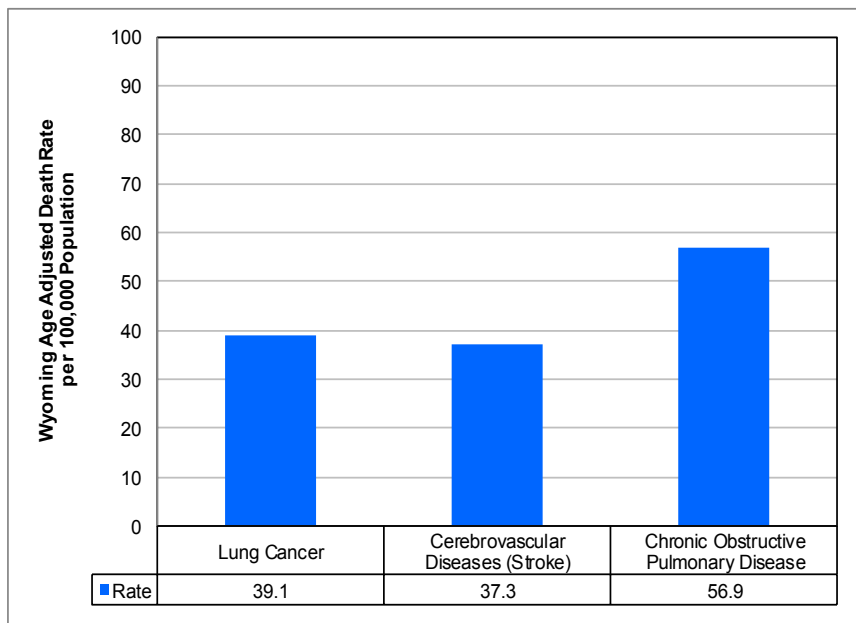


Chart 59: Wyoming Age Adjusted Death Rate—Lung Cancer, Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke), and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

WVS 2008

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

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

TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco-Related Diseases Adults

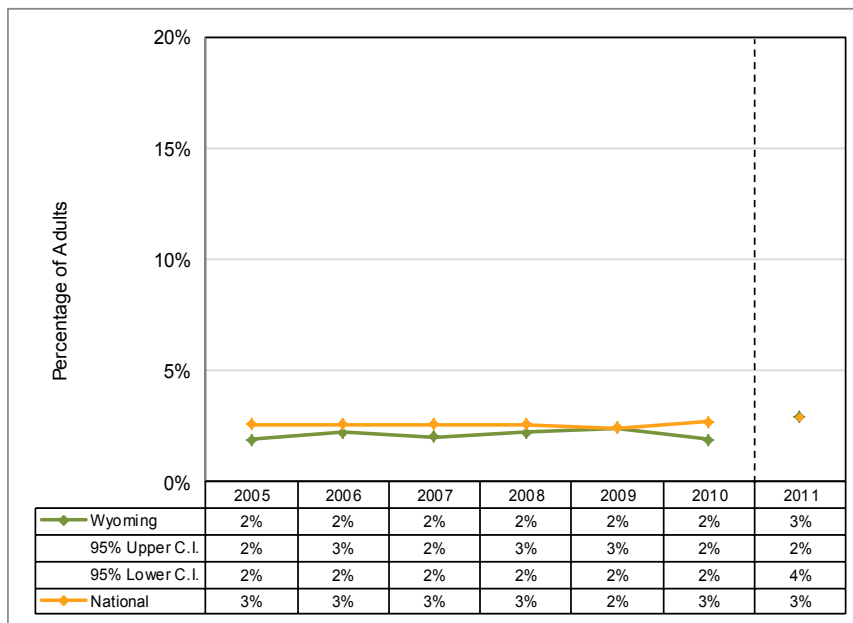
**Chart 60: Self-Reported
Incidence of Stroke**

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having had a stroke.

Data Source:

BRFSS 2005–2011



Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011.

Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years. Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing a stroke, smoking is not the only cause of strokes. Therefore, these estimates should be interpreted with caution.

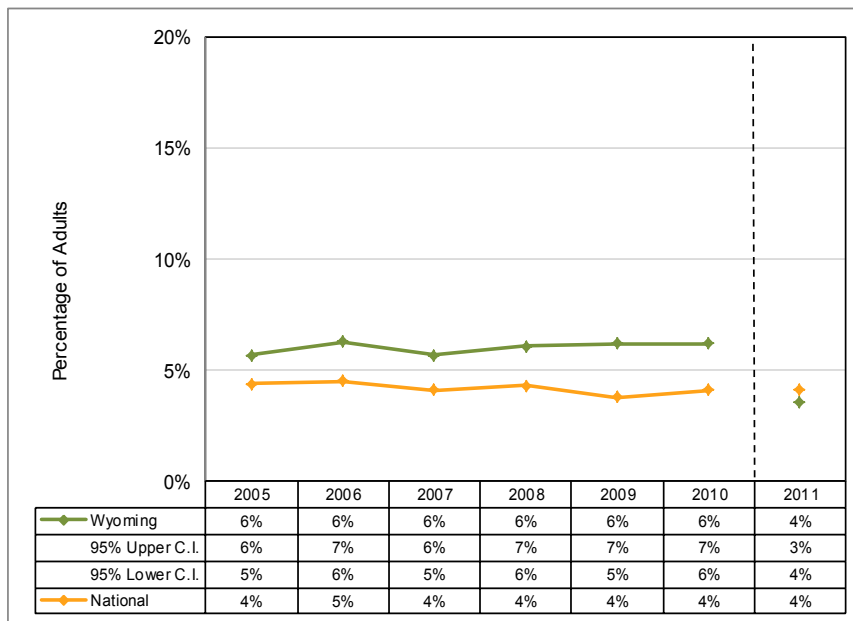
**Chart 61: Self-Reported
Incidence of Heart Disease**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2005–2011



Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011.

Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years. Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing heart disease, smoking is not the only cause of heart disease. Therefore, these estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Smoking Before and During Pregnancy

Adults

TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES

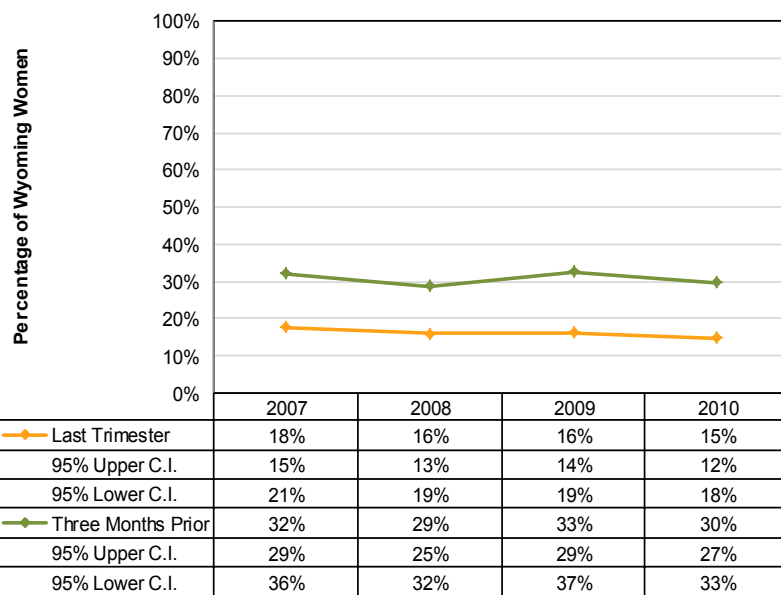


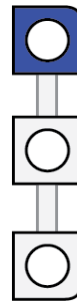
Chart 62: Maternal Smoking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Trimester

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PRAMS 2007–2010



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



Current Smoking Adults

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

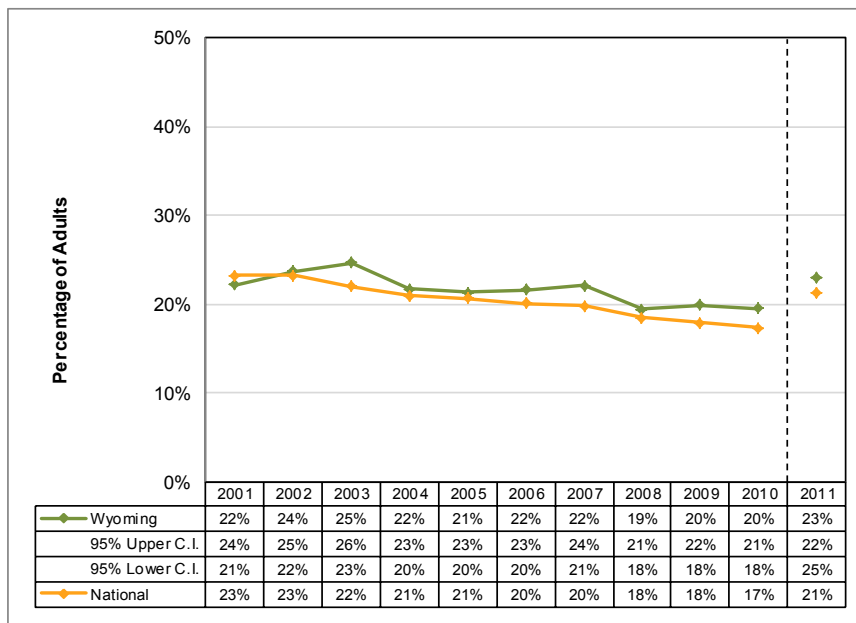


Chart 63: Current Smoking

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2001–2011

Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Current Smoking Adults by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



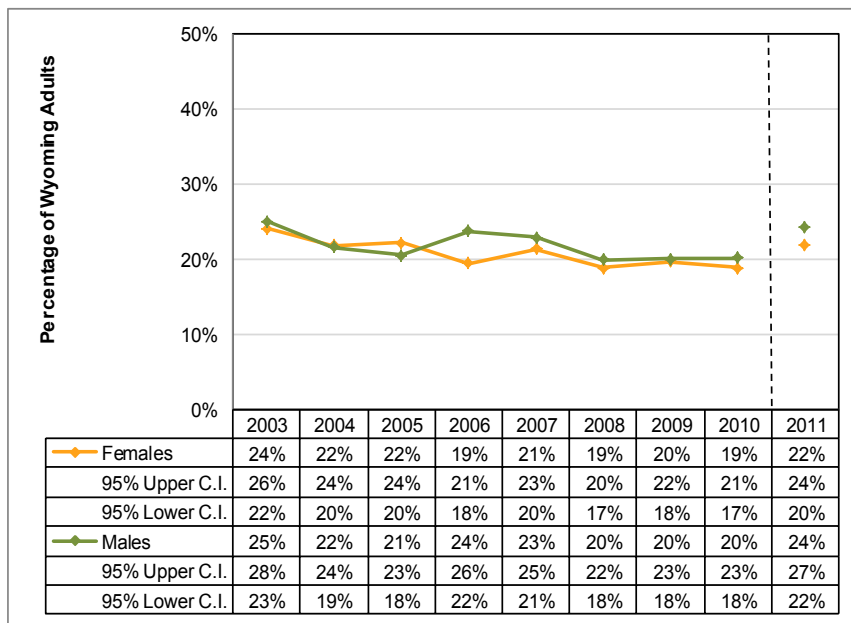
**Chart 64: Current Smoking
(Females and Males)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2011



Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.

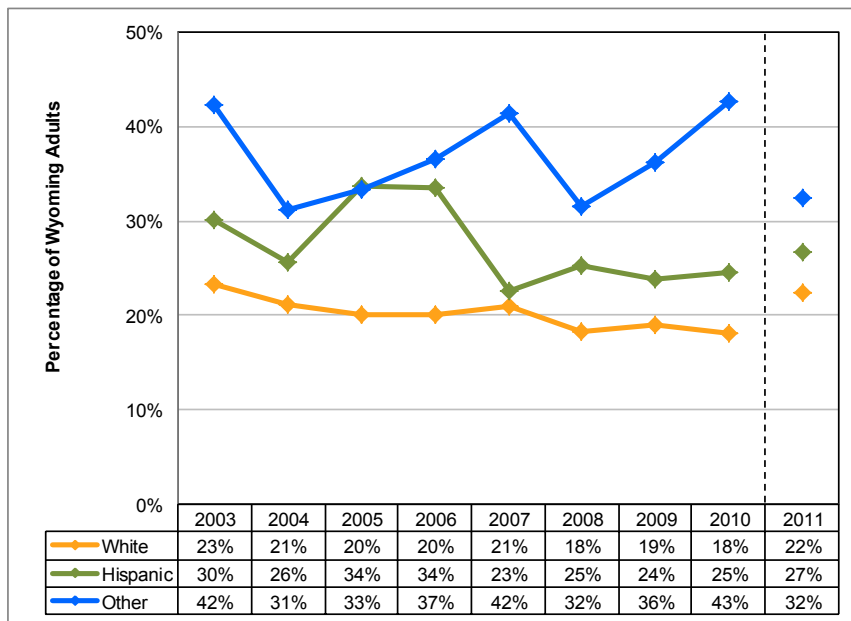
**Chart 65: Current Smoking
(Race/Ethnicity)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2011



Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.



Current Smoking

Adults by Age Groups

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

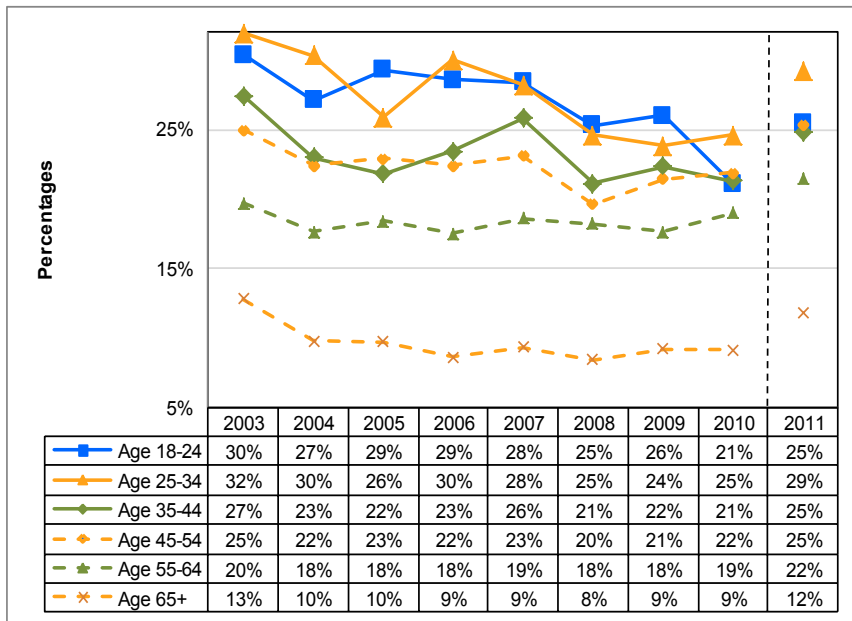


Chart 66: Current Smoking (Age Groups)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2011

Note: The BRFSS experienced a changing in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 data should not be compared to data from previous years.

TOBACCO
CONSUMPTION

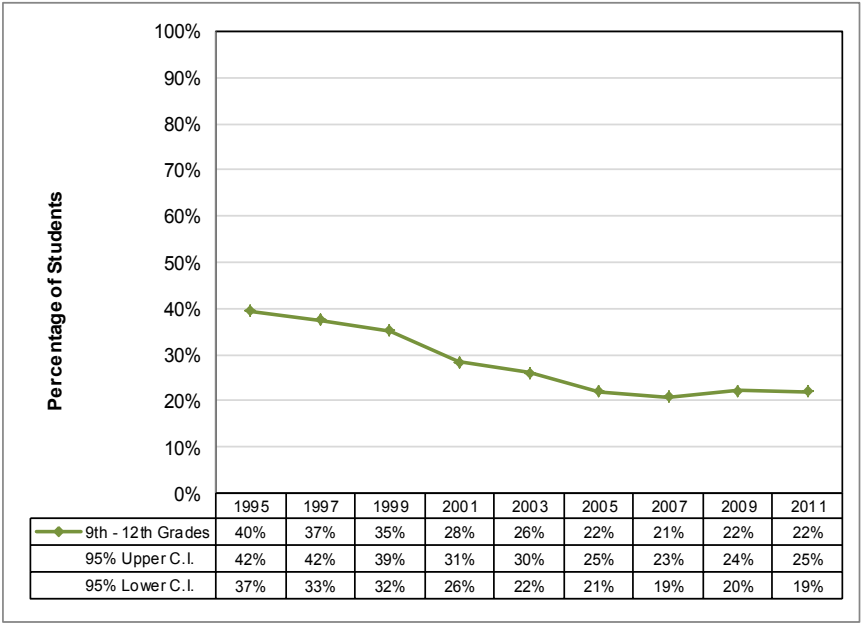
Current Smoking

Youth
by Grade

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

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2011





Current Smoking

Youth by School Level & Grade

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

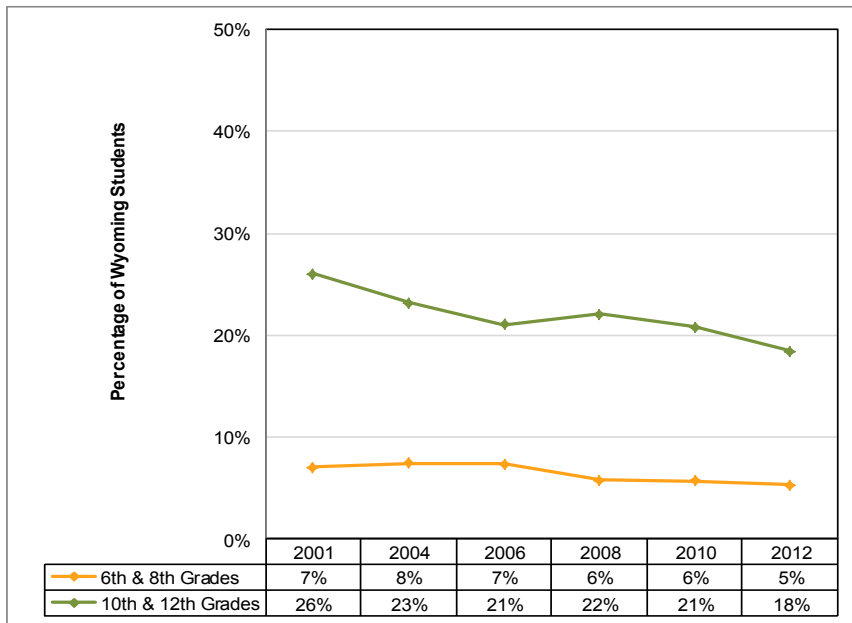


Chart 68: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

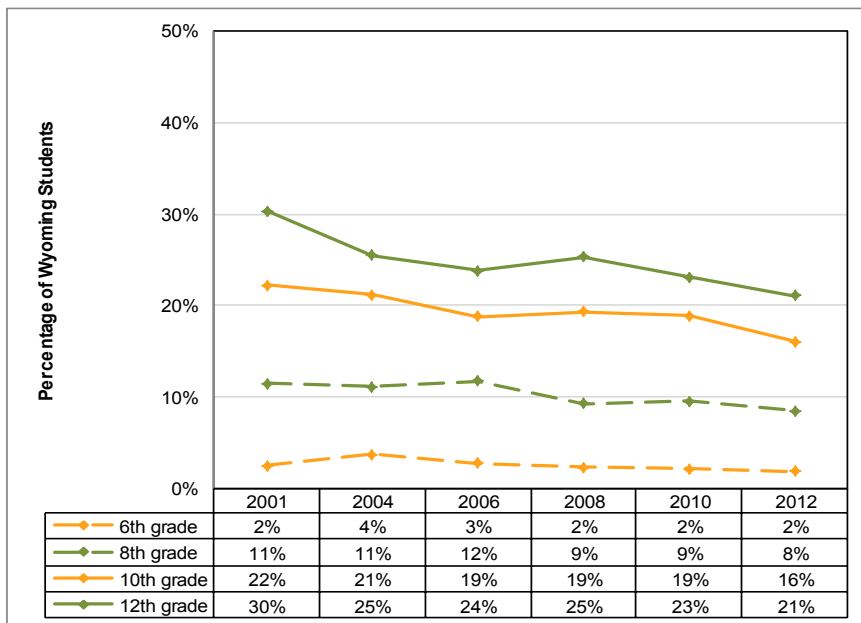


Chart 69: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6, 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Current Smoking

Youth by Gender

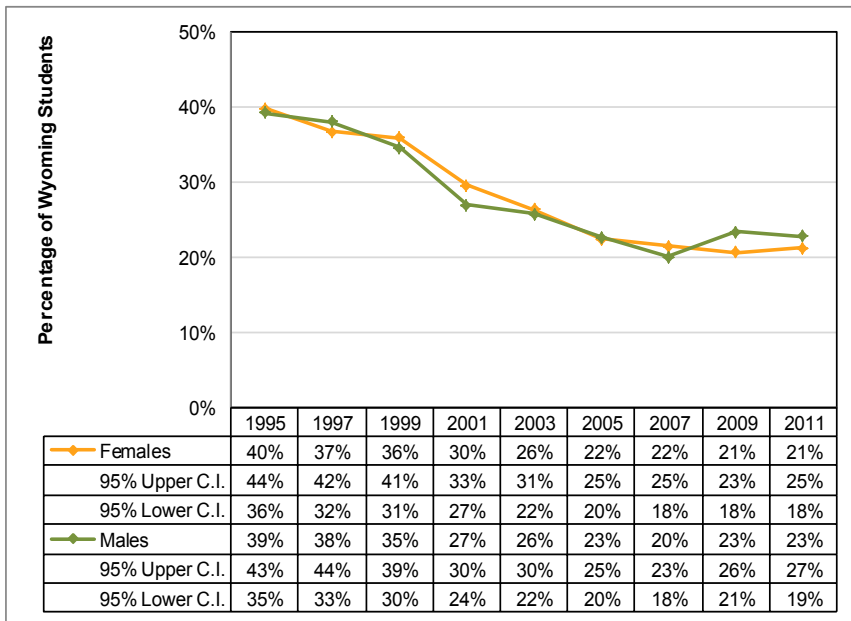
Chart 70: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011



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

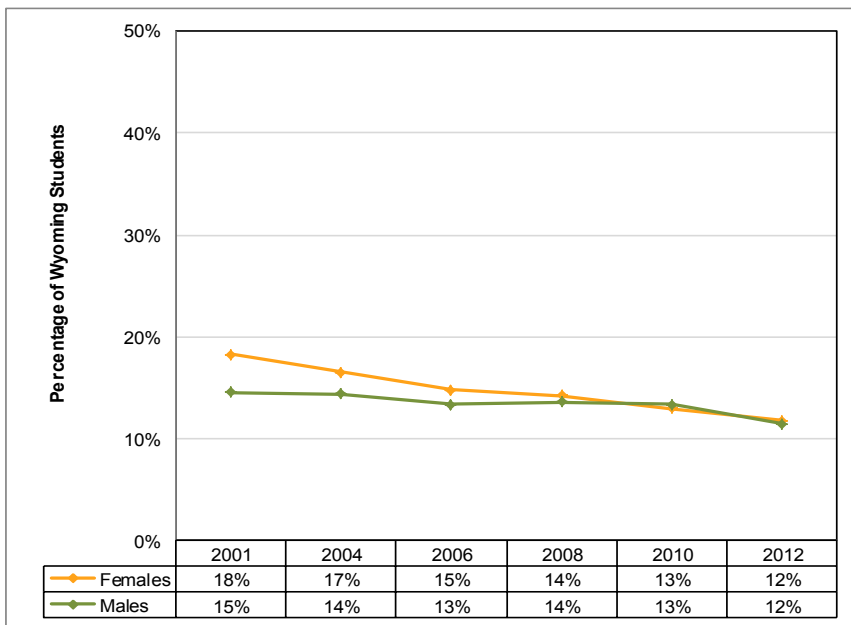
Chart 71: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



Current Smoking

Youth by Race/Ethnicity

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

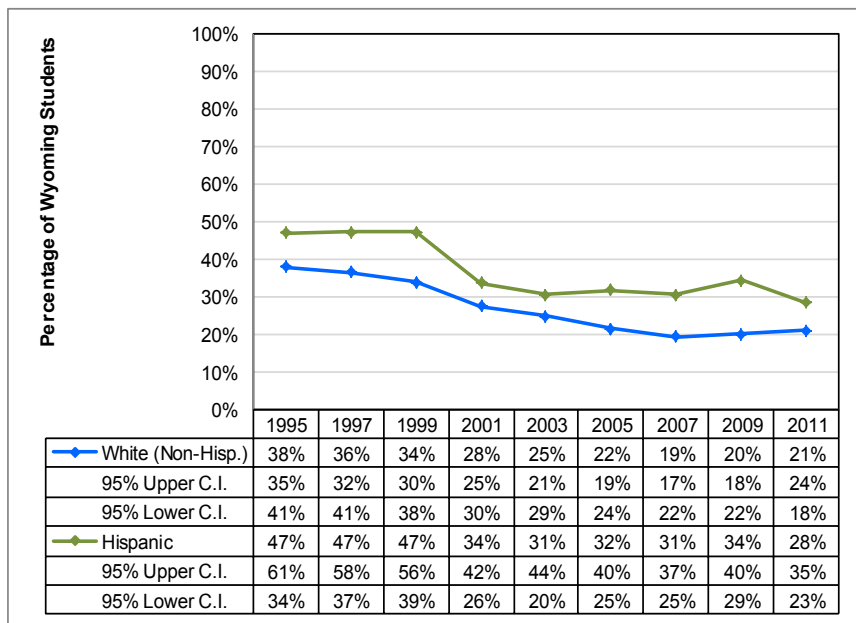


Chart 72: Past Month Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12, Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011

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

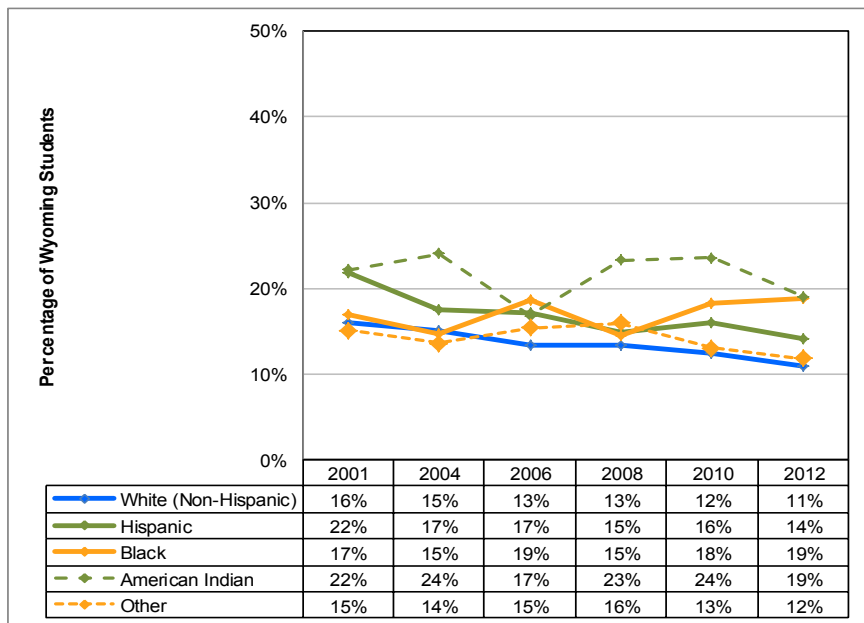


Chart 73: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



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

Smokeless Tobacco

Adult Males

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

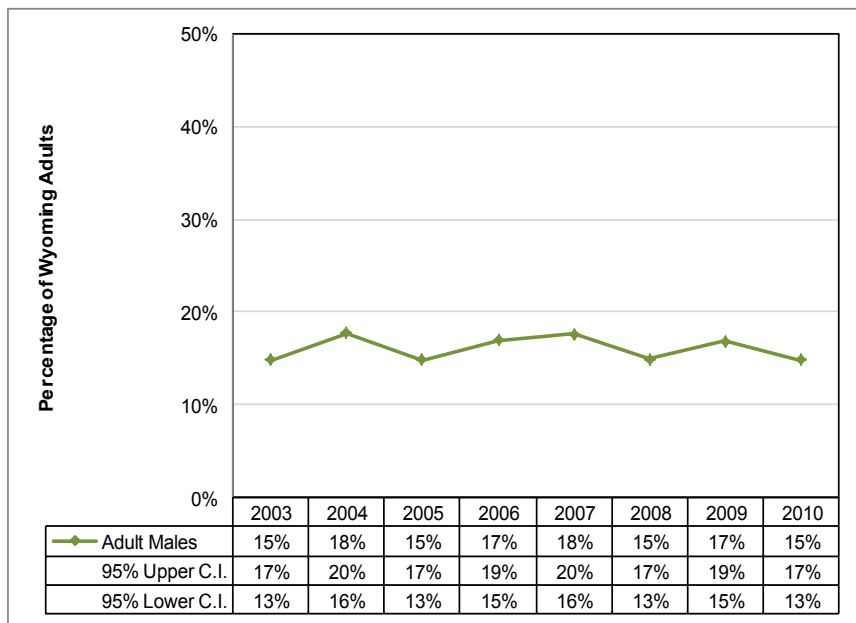


Chart 74: Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Adult Males)

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming men who reported currently using smokeless tobacco.

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2010

TOBACCO
CONSUMPTION

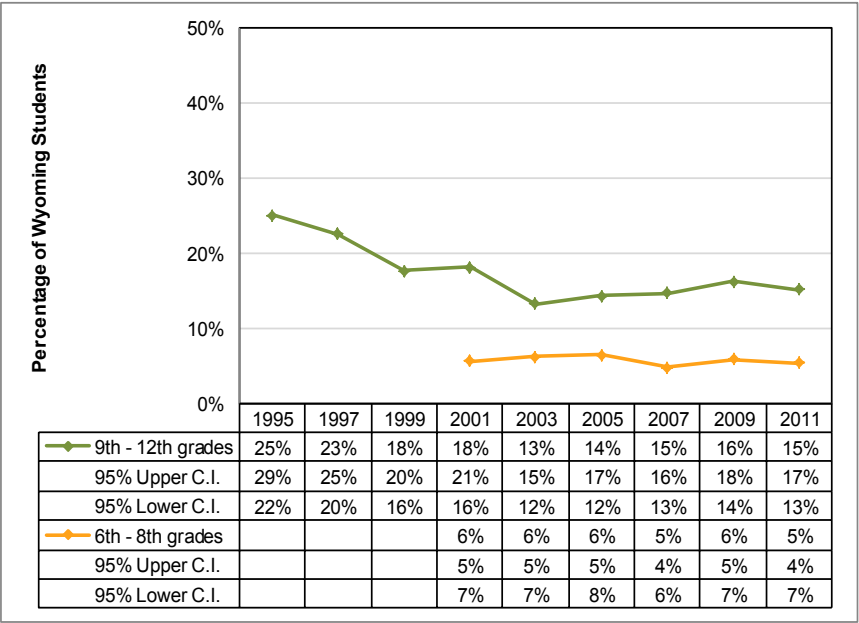
Smokeless Tobacco
Youth
by School Level

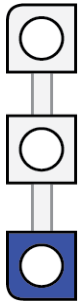


Chart 75: Past Month
Smokeless Tobacco Use
(Grades 6 through 8, and 9
through 12)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2011





Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use Youth by School Level

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

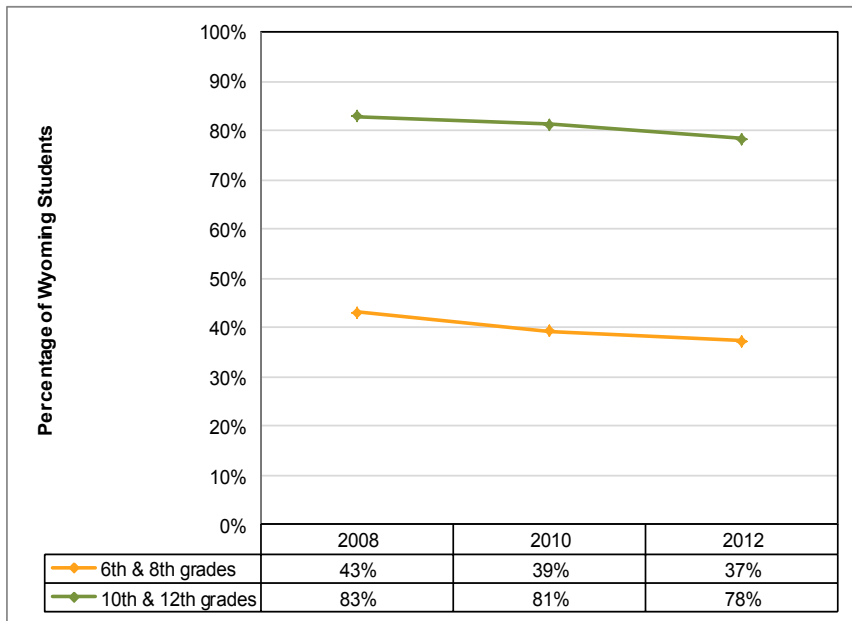


Chart 76: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 6 and 8, 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

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

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

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

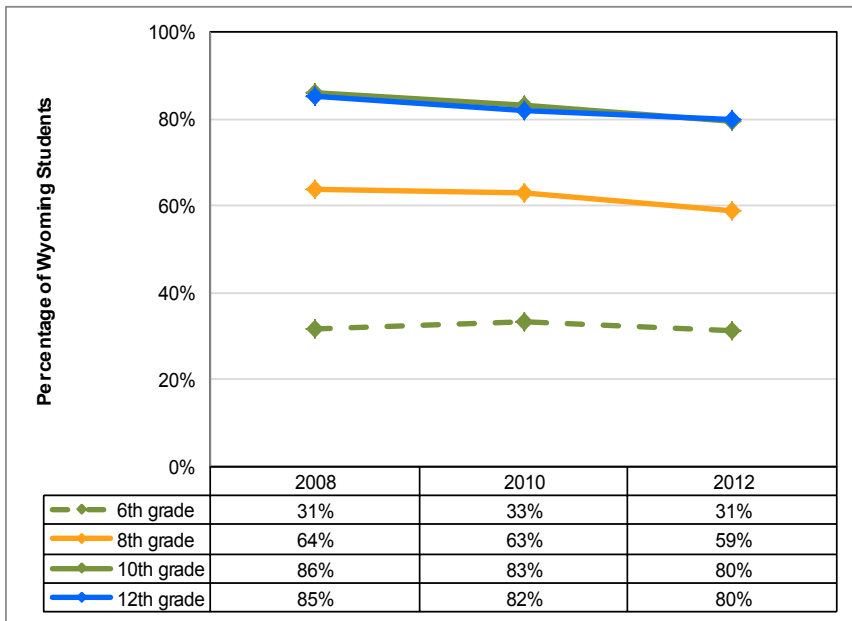


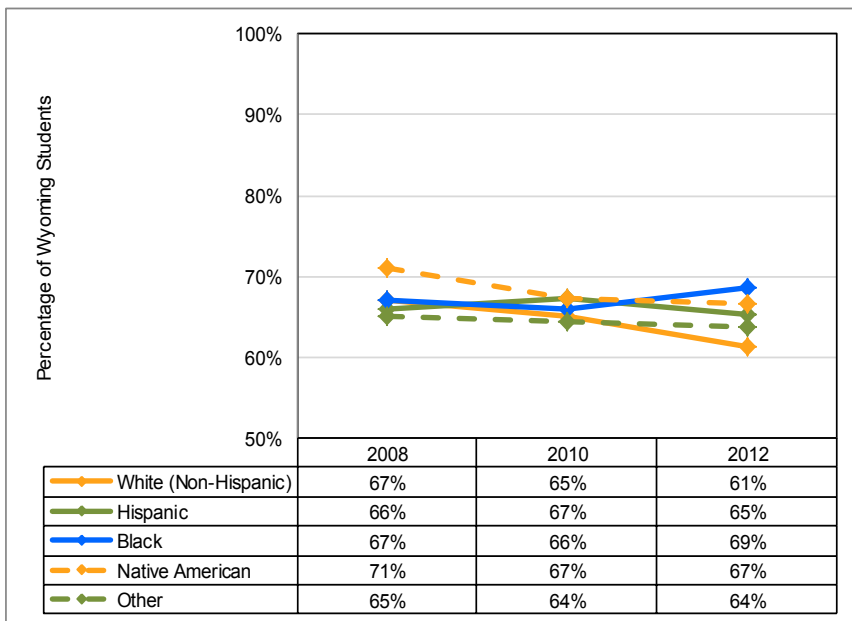
Chart 78: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012



Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use Youth by Grade

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

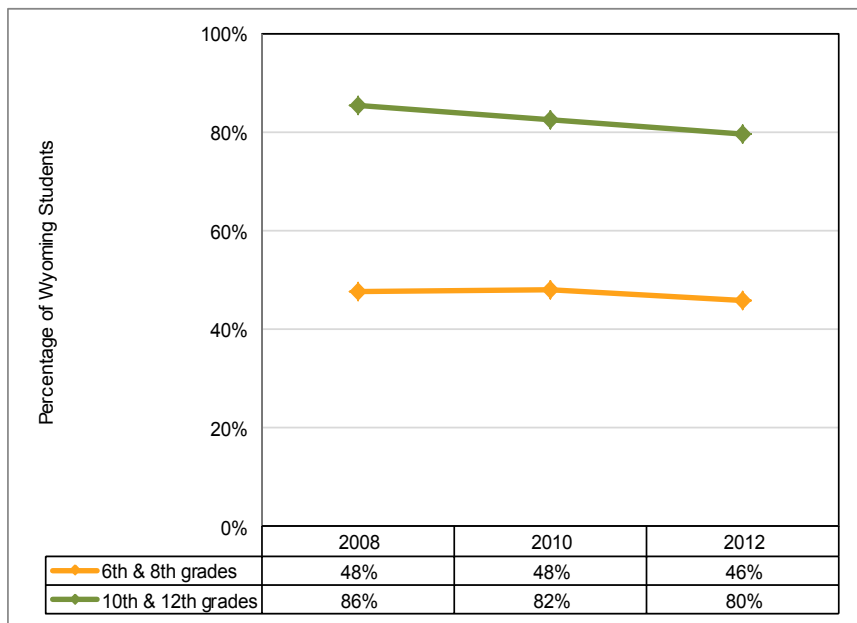


Chart 79: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

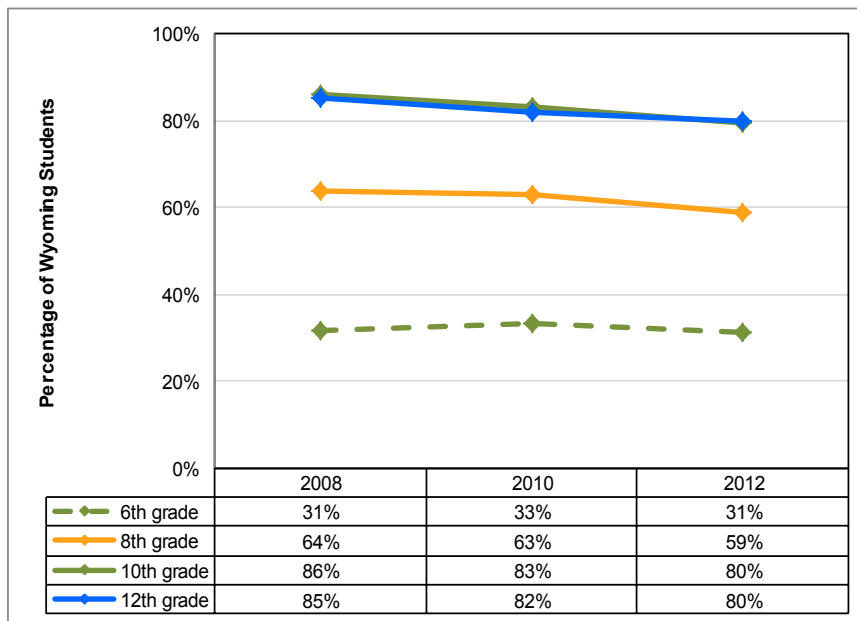


Chart 80: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grade 6, 8, 10, 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

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

Chart 81: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

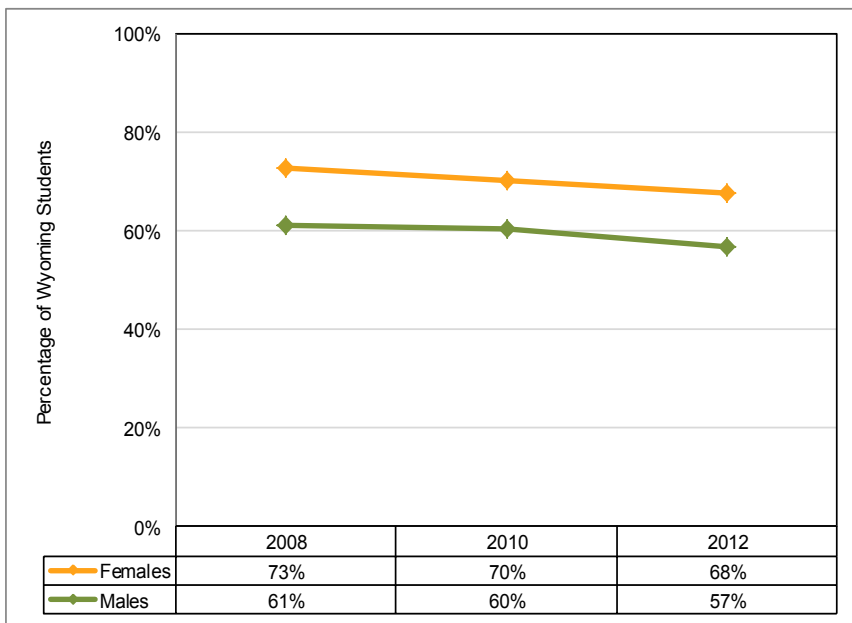


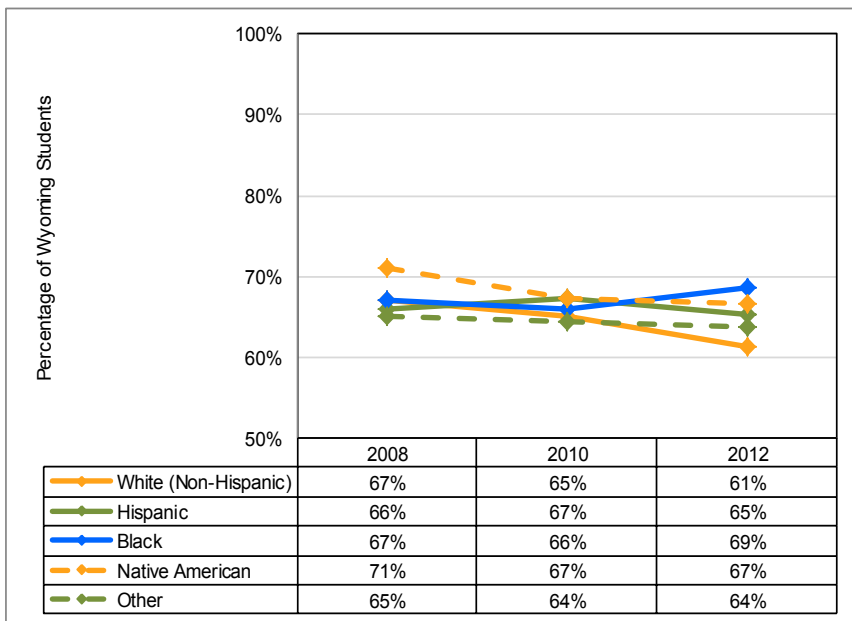
Chart 82: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Race/Ethnicity)

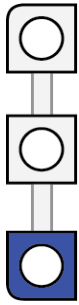
Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

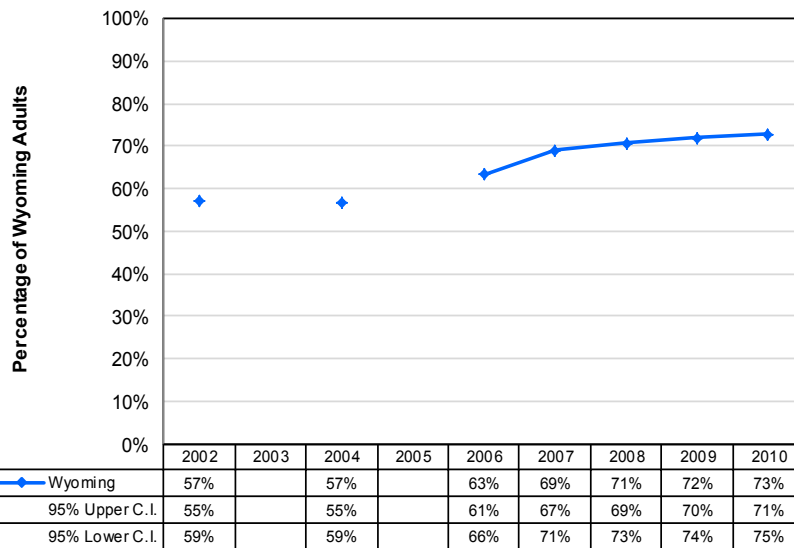




Smokefree Environments

Adults

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR



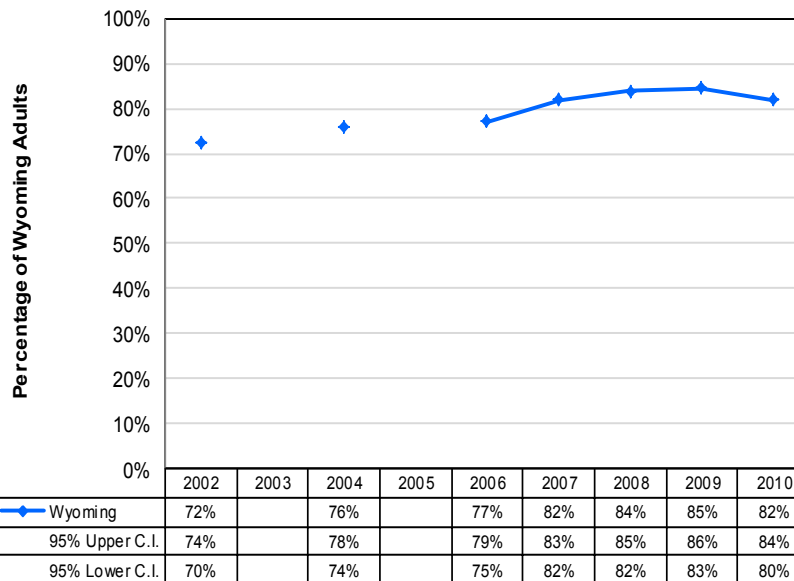
**Chart 83: In Support of
Smokefree Restaurants**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

ATS 2002, 2004, 2006-2009
NATS 2010



**Chart 84: In Support of
Smokefree Homes**

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming adults who say that smoking anywhere in their home is never allowed.

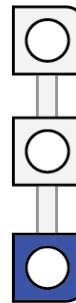
Data Source:

ATS 2002, 2004, 2006-2009
NATS 2010

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Smokefree Environments:

Adults



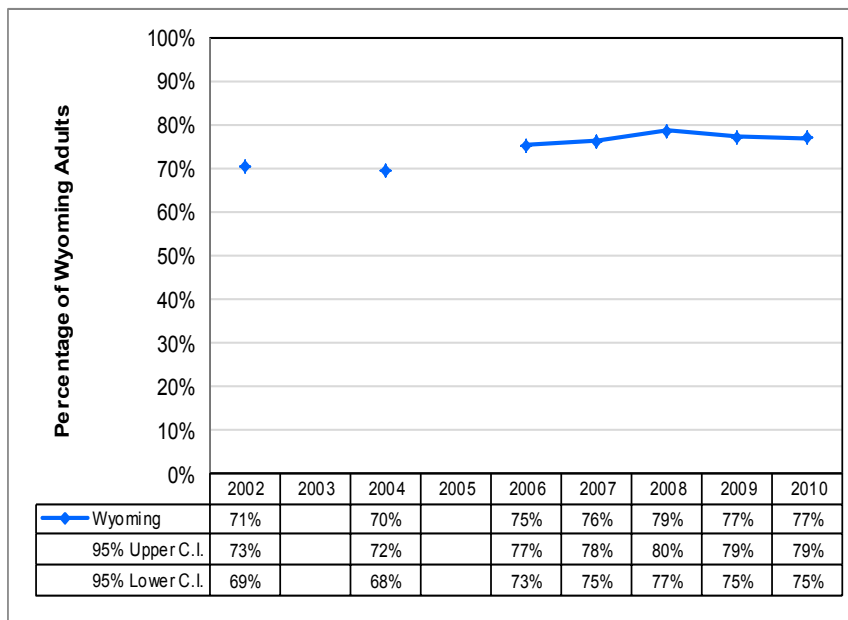
**Chart 85: In Support of
Smokefree Workplaces**

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming adults who say that smoking anywhere in the workplace should never be allowed.

Data Source:

ATS 2002, 2004, 2006-2009
NATS 2010



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



Smokers Who Quit

1+ Days

Adults

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

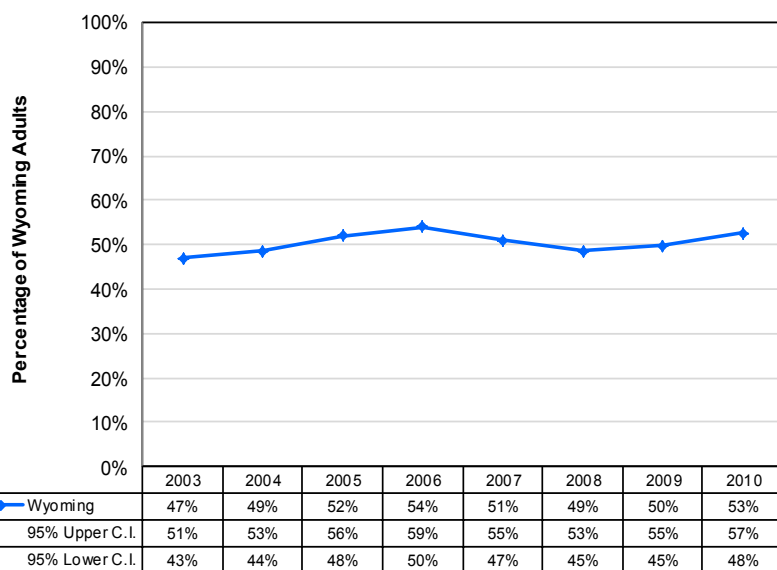


Chart 86: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2010

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days Adults by Gender

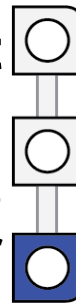


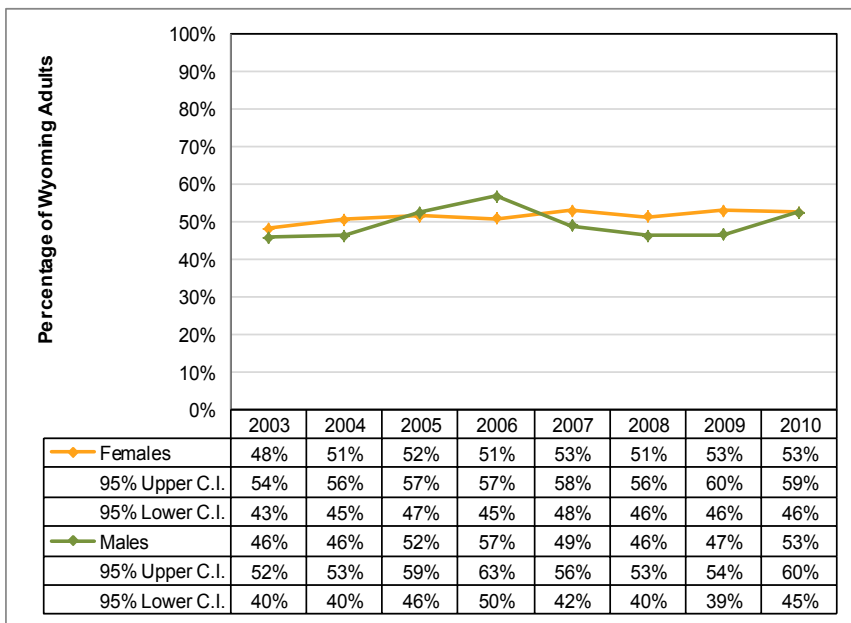
Chart 87: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year (Females and Males)

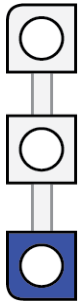
Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2003–2010





Tobacco Compliance Rate

TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

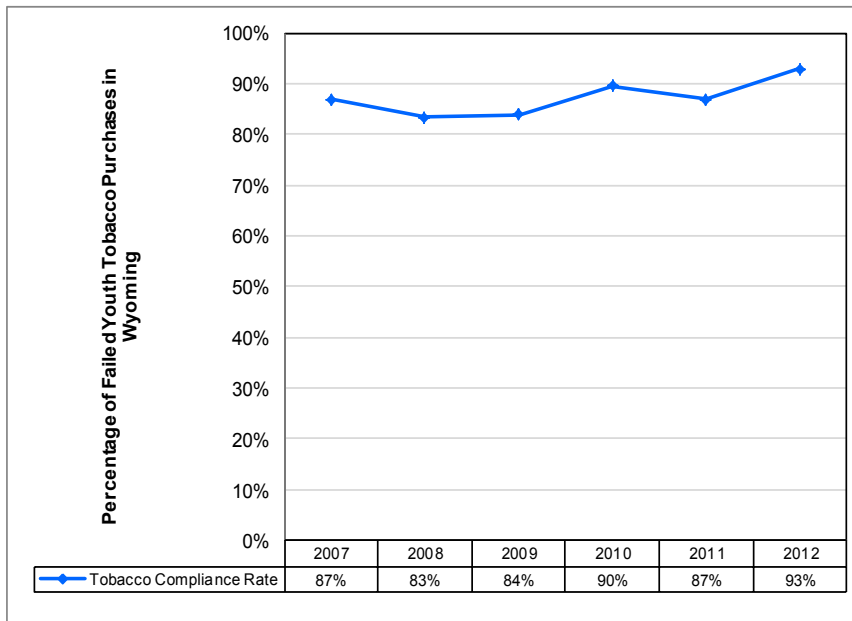


Chart 88: Tobacco Compliance Rate

Definition:

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

Data Source:

WASCOP-CC 2007–2010

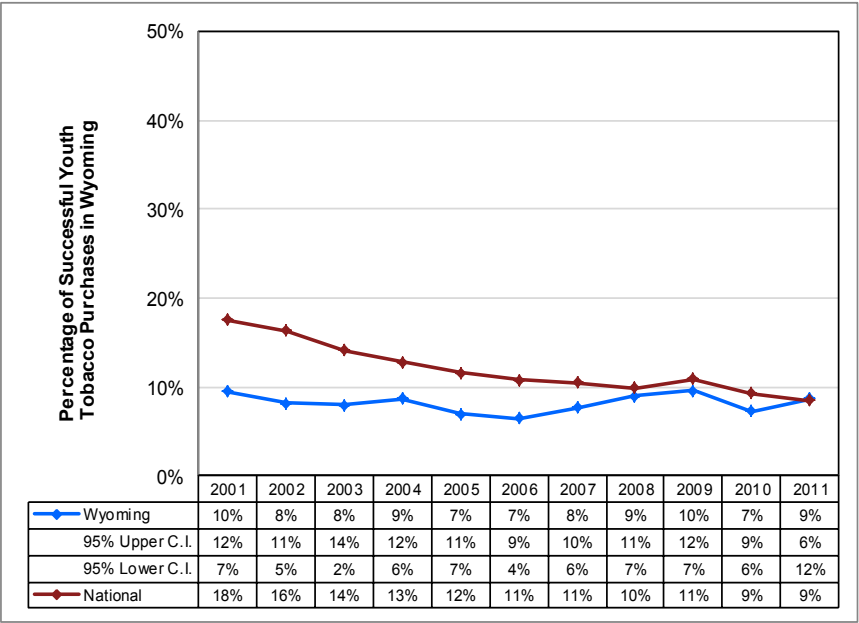
TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Cigarette Sales to
Underage Buyers
Youth

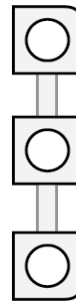
Chart 89: Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers

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

Data Source:
SYNAR 2000–2011



Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

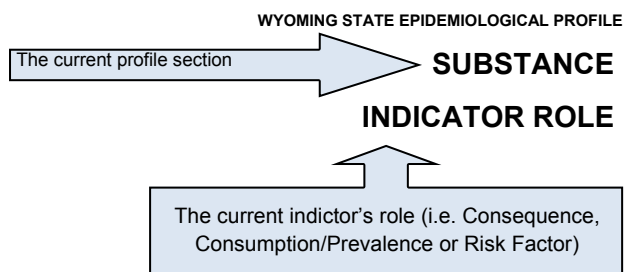
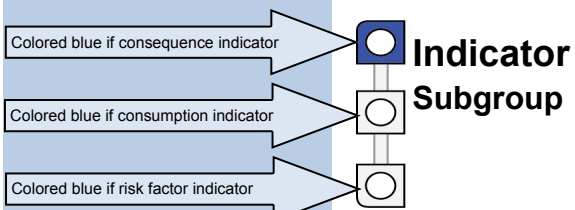


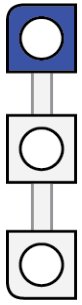
Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Drug-Related Mortality	WVS	73
	Drug Abuse Violation Arrests	UCR	74
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Illicit Drug Use	NSDUH	75
		PNA	76
	Marijuana Use	YRBS	77
		PNA	78
	Cocaine Use	YRBS	81
		PNA	82
	Inhalants	PNA	85
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use	PNA	87
	Social Norms: Marijuana Use	PNA	89

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend





Drug-Related Mortality

by Cause of Death

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

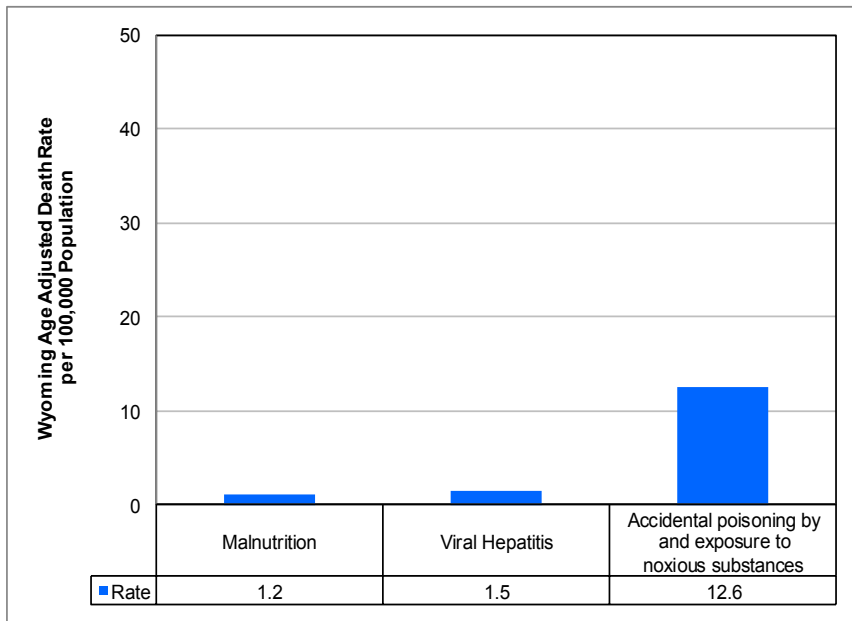


Chart 90: Wyoming Illicit Drug Related Deaths

Definition:

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

Data Source:

WVS 2011

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests

Adults and Youth

Chart 91: Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests

Definition:

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

Data Source:

UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)

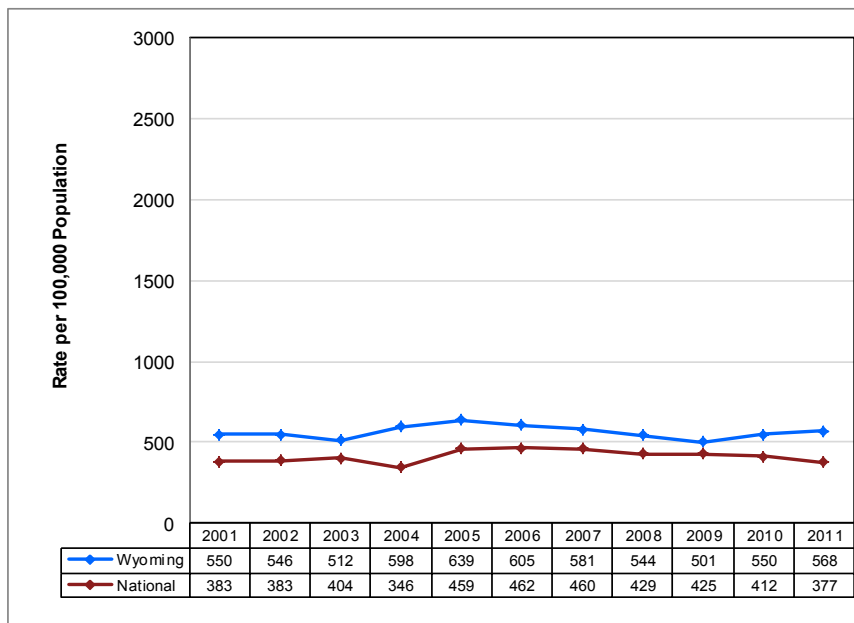


Chart 92: Drug Abuse Violation Arrests (Adults and Youth)

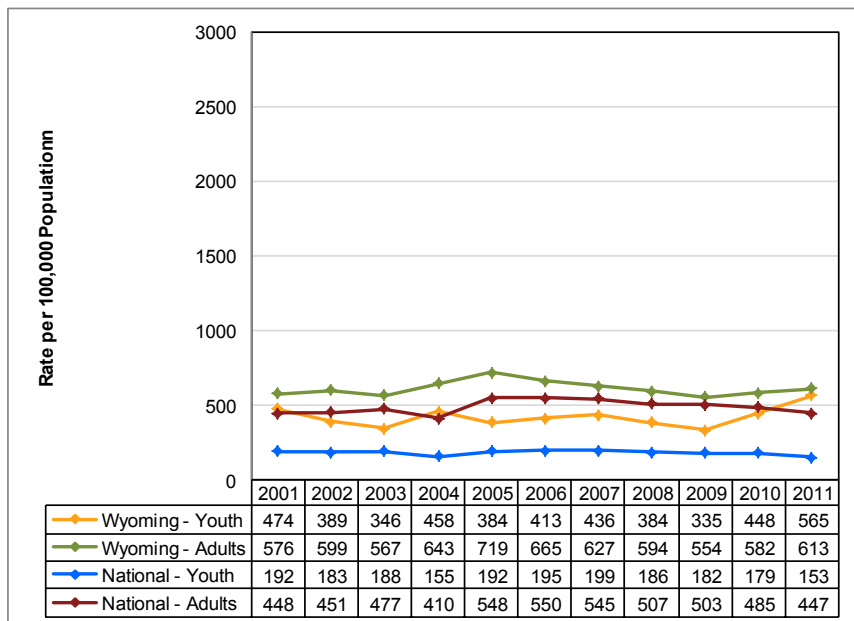
Definition:

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

Data Source:

UCR 2001–2011

(Data also available from DCI)





Illicit Drug Use

Adults and Youth

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

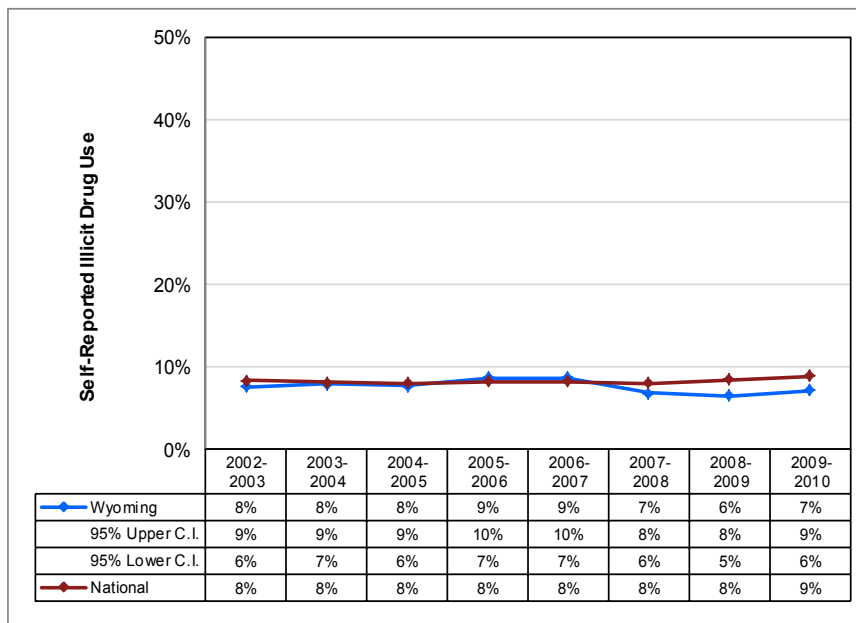


Chart 93: Past Month Illicit Drug Use (Ages 12+)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH 2002–2010

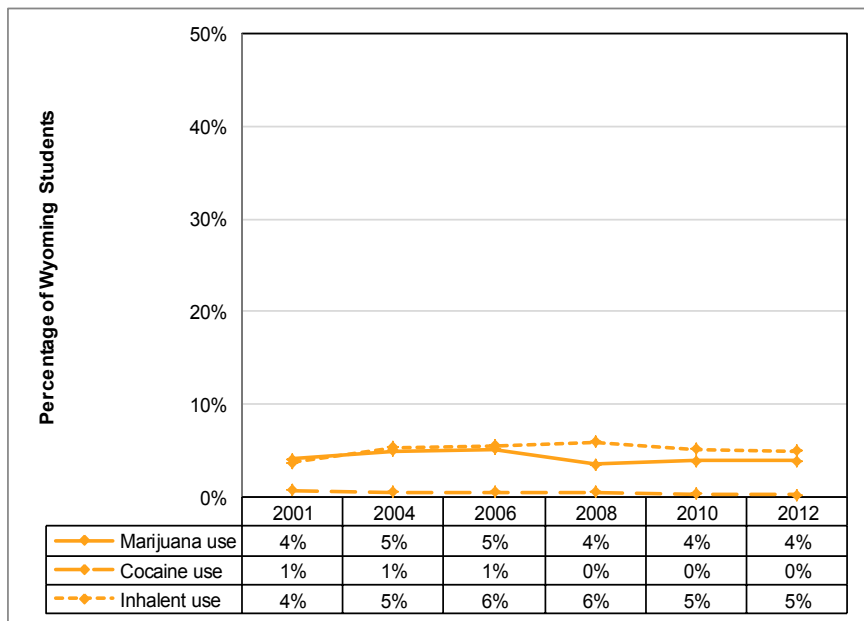


Chart 94: Wyoming Students' Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8)

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming middle school students who reported using marijuana, cocaine or inhalants in the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

ILLICIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION

Illicit Drug Use

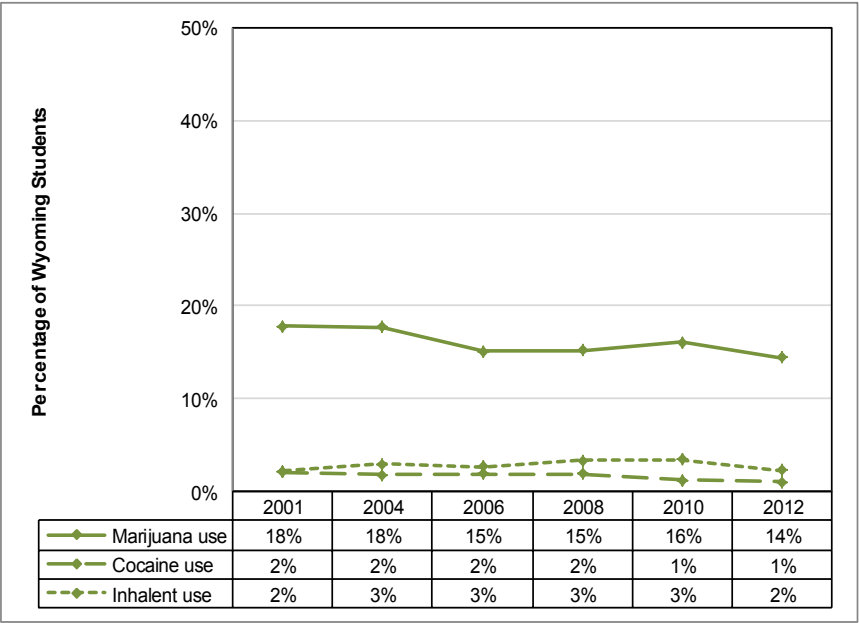
Youth

School Level by Substance

Chart 95: Wyoming Students' Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming high school students who reported using marijuana, cocaine or inhalants in the 30 days before the survey.

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012





Marijuana

Youth

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

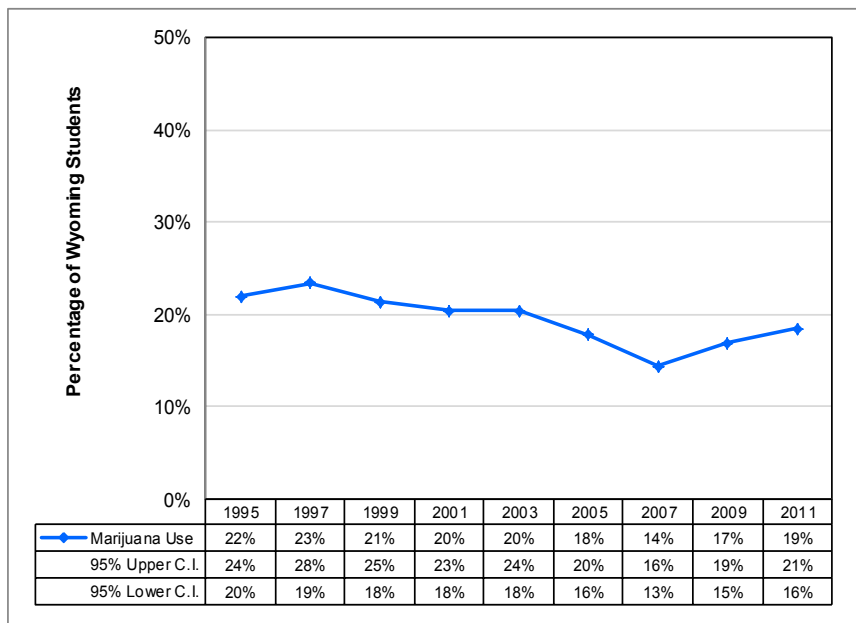


Chart 96: Wyoming Students' Past Month Marijuana Use (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011

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

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Marijuana

Youth by Gender

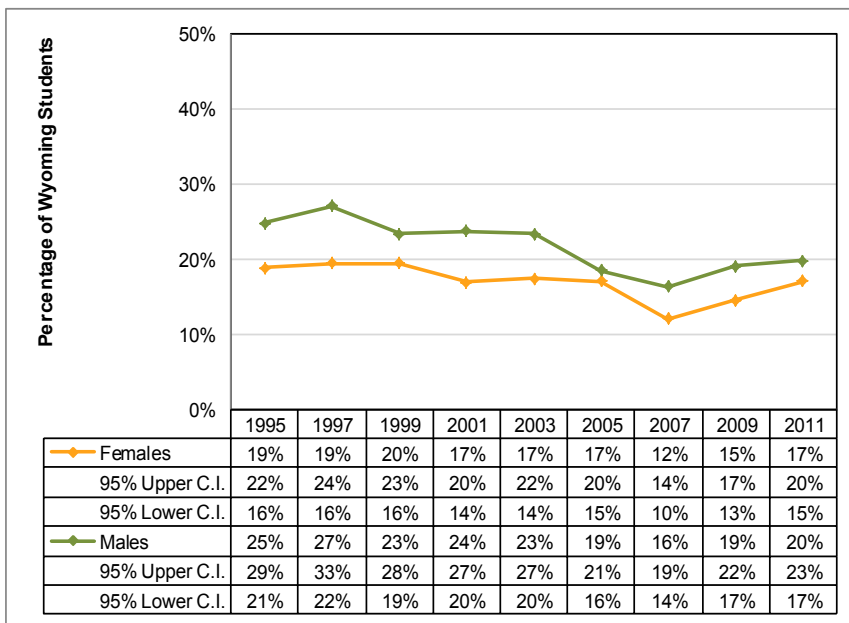
Chart 97: Wyoming Students' Past Month Marijuana Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011



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

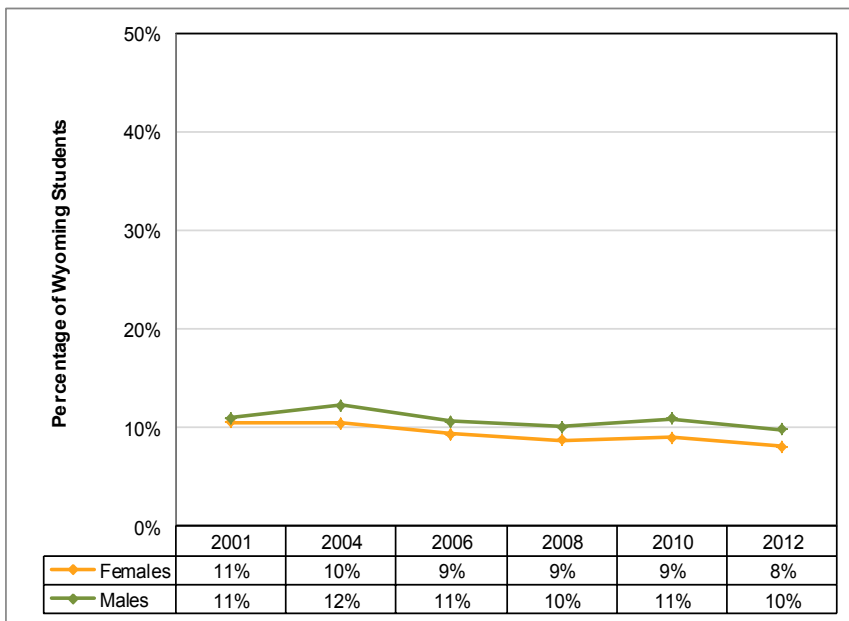
Chart 98: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012





Marijuana



Youth by Race/Ethnicity



ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

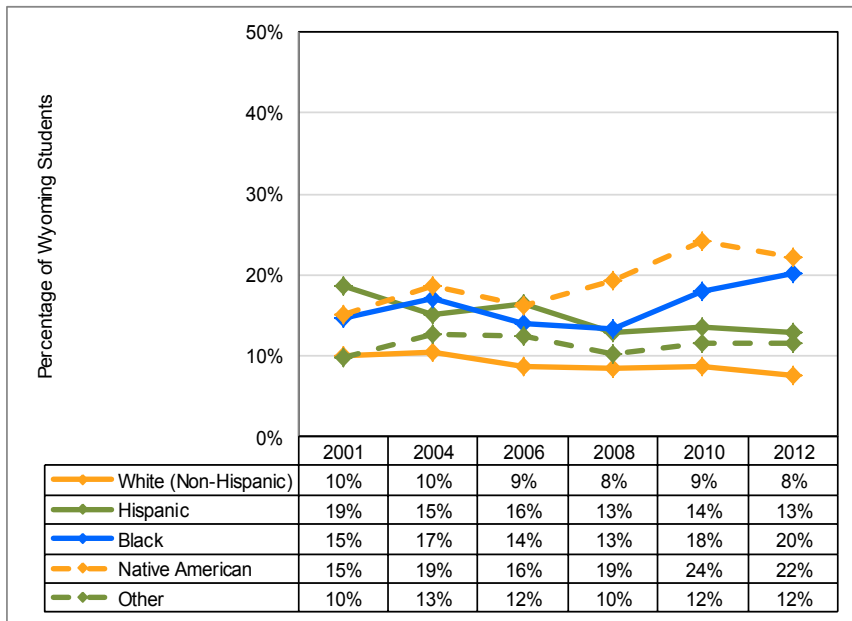


Chart 99: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



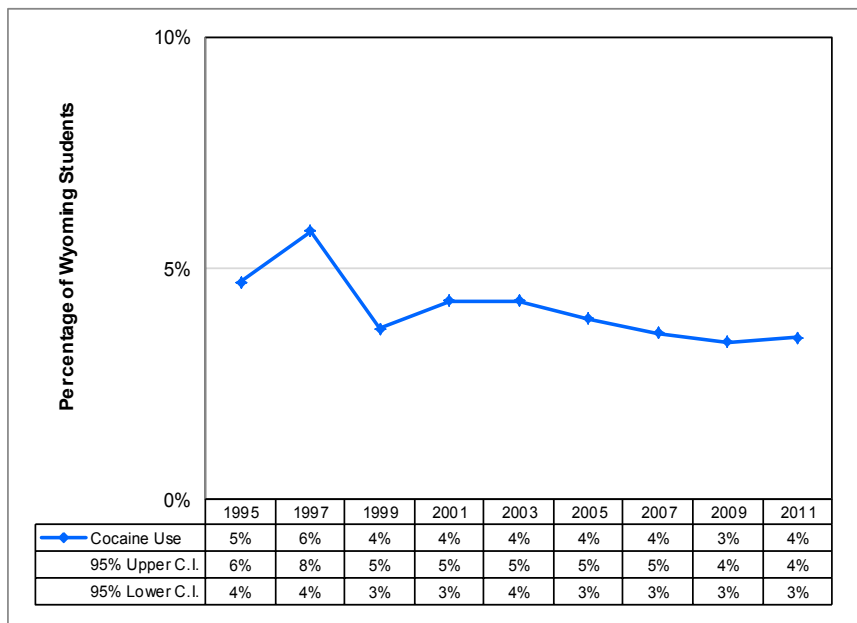
“More young people ages 12–17 abuse prescription drugs than any illicit drug except marijuana” (ONDCP, 2008, p. 1).



Cocaine

Youth

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 100: Wyoming Students'
Past Month Cocaine Use
(Grades 9 through 12)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Cocaine

Youth by Gender

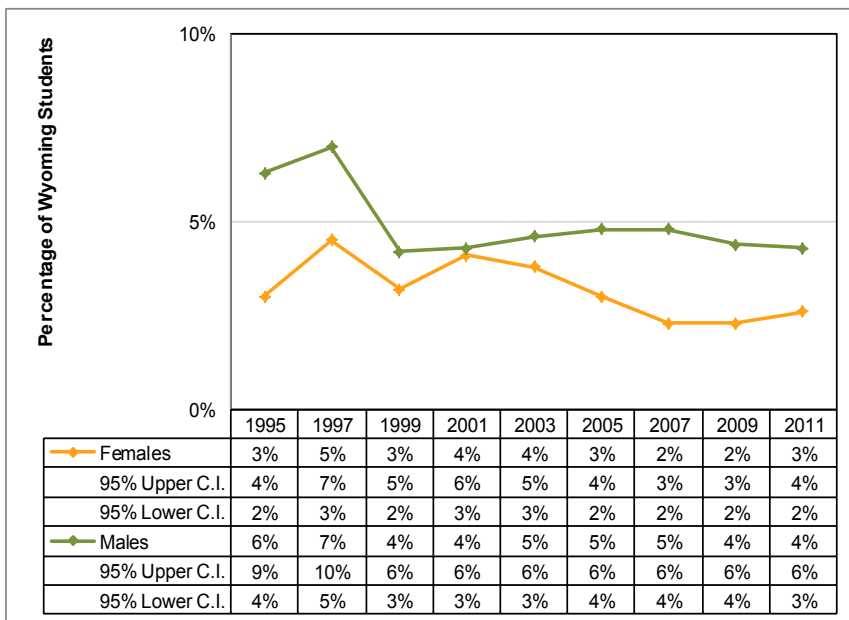
Chart 101: Wyoming Students' Past Month Cocaine Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011



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

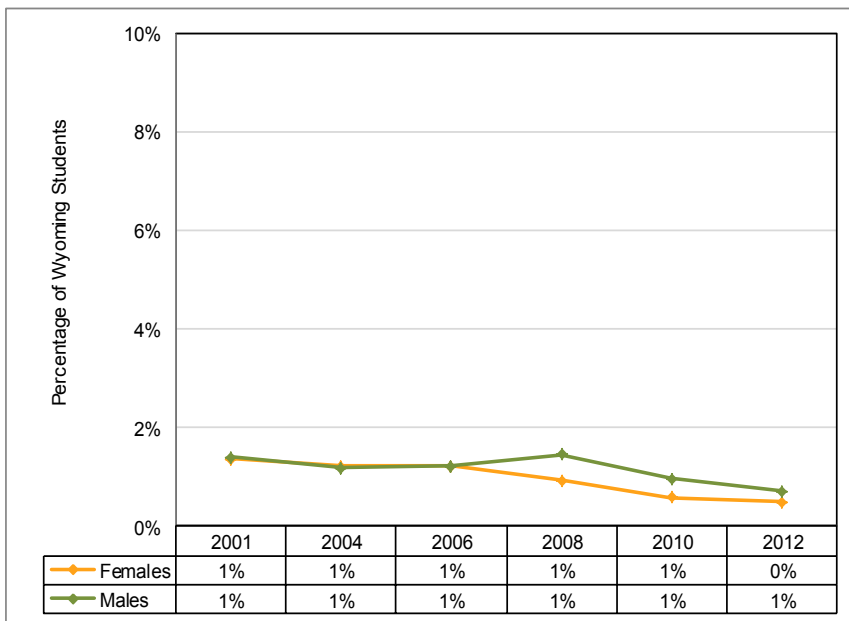
Chart 102: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012





Cocaine

Youth by Race/Ethnicity

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

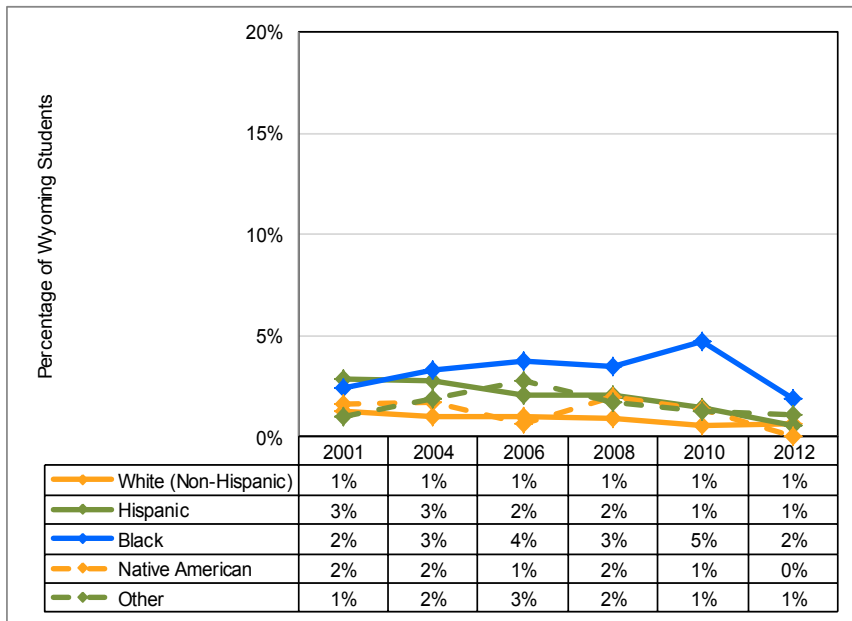


Chart 103: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Cocaine Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



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



Inhalants



Youth by School Level



ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

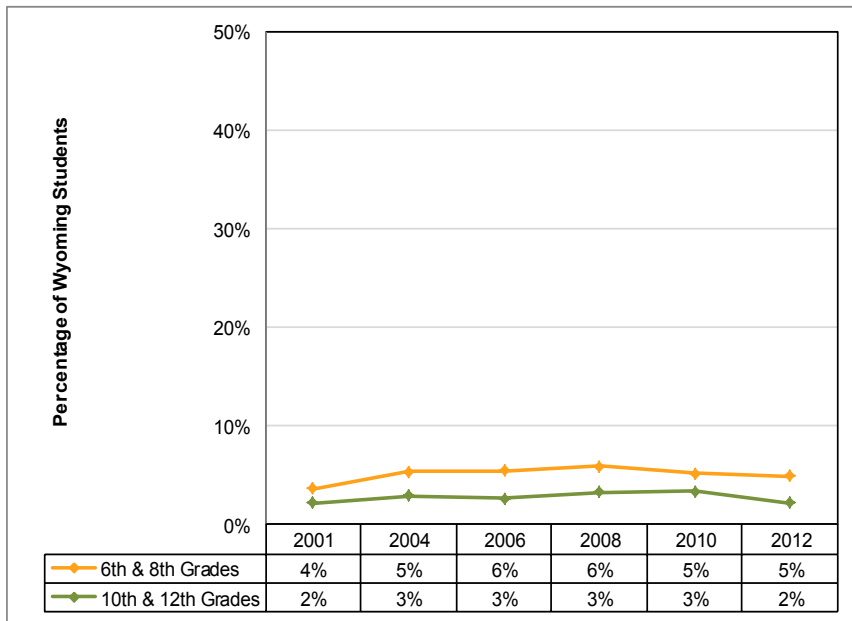


Chart 104: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Inhalants

Youth by Gender

Chart 105: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

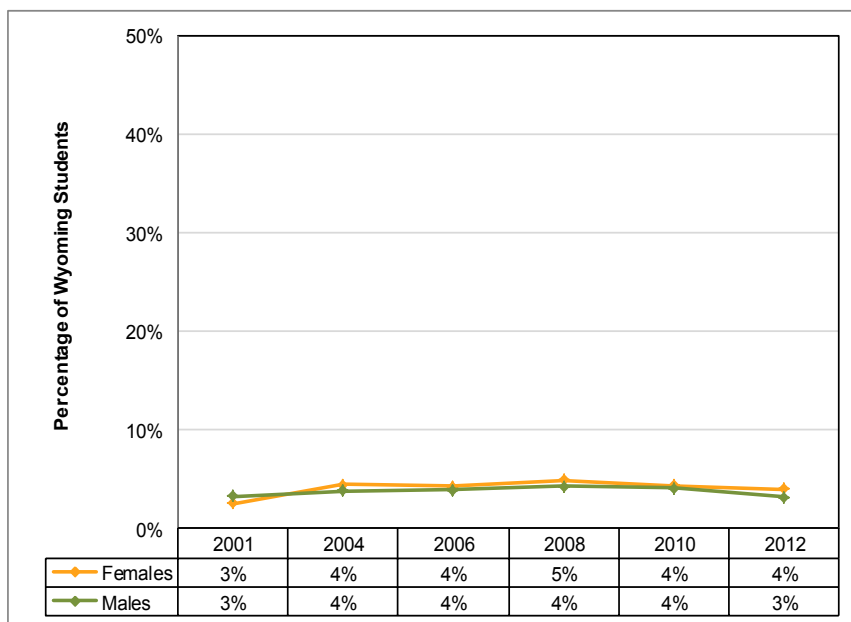


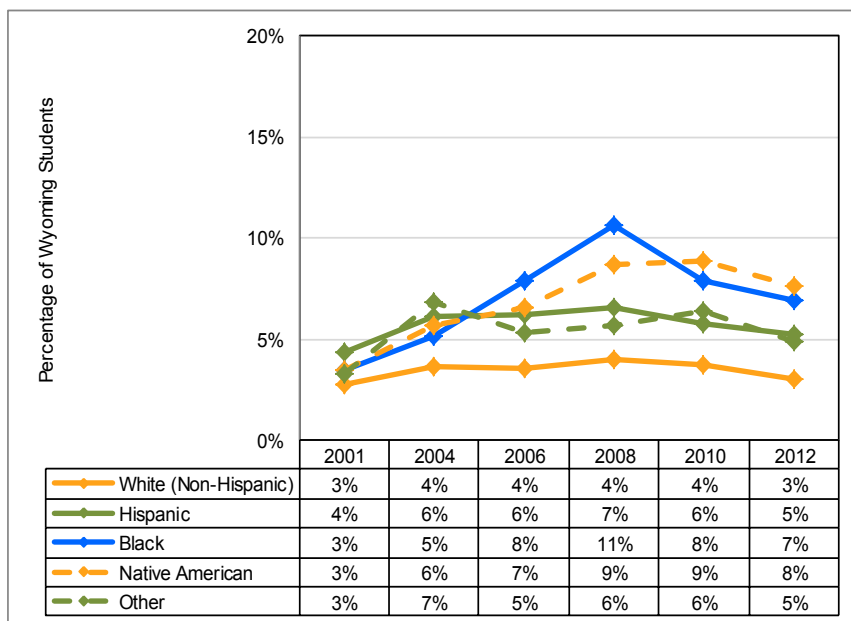
Chart 106: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Race/Ethnicity)

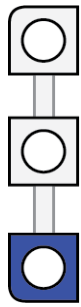
Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012





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

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

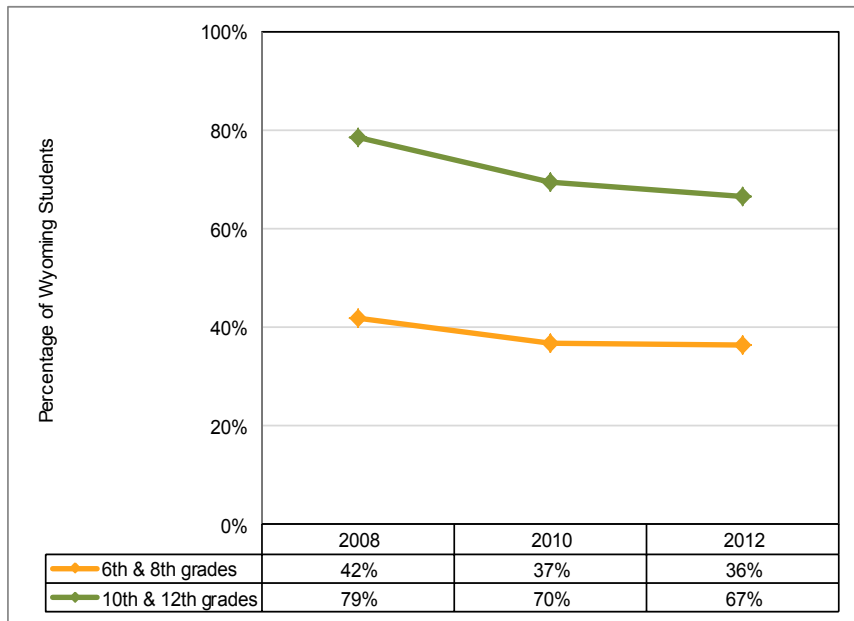


Chart 107: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

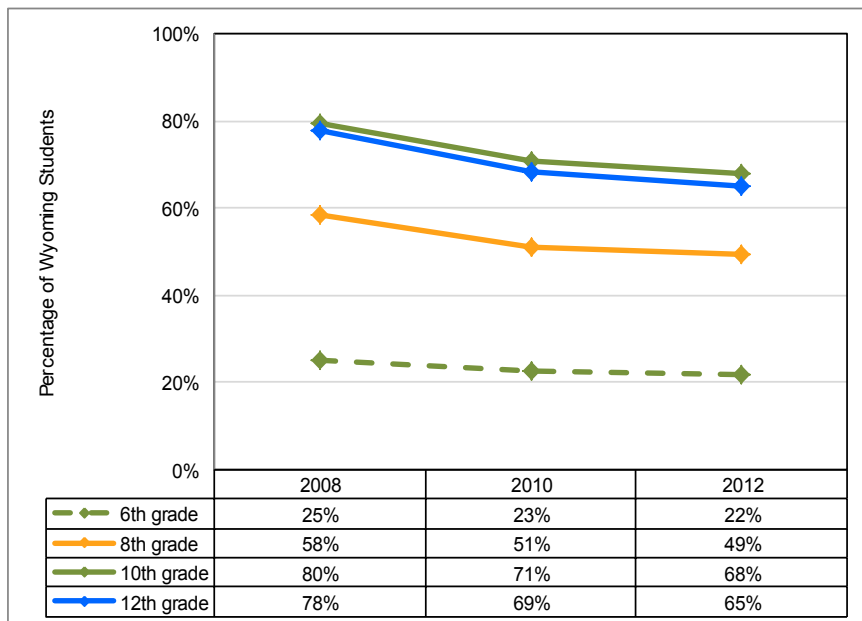


Chart 108: Social Norm: 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

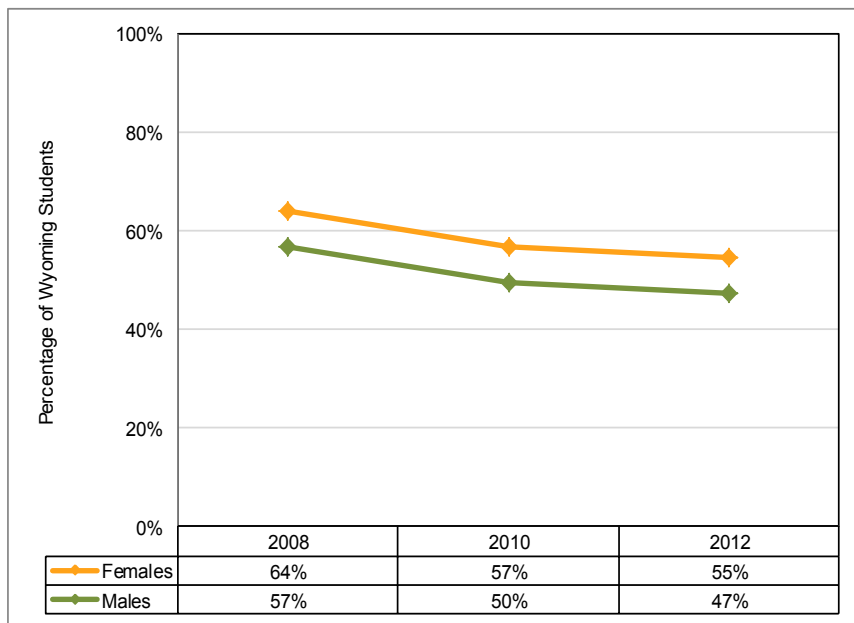
**Chart 109: Social Norm: 30-Day
Illicit Drug Use (Females and
Males)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012



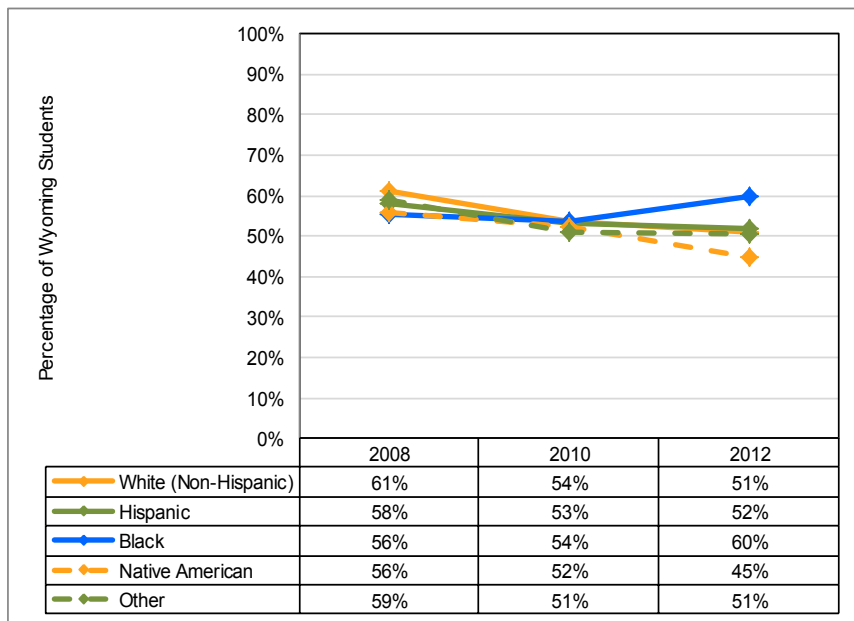
**Chart 110: Social Norm: 30-Day
Illicit Drug Use (Race/Ethnicity)**

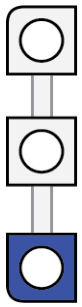
Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012





Social Norms: Marijuana Use Youth by School Level & Grade

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

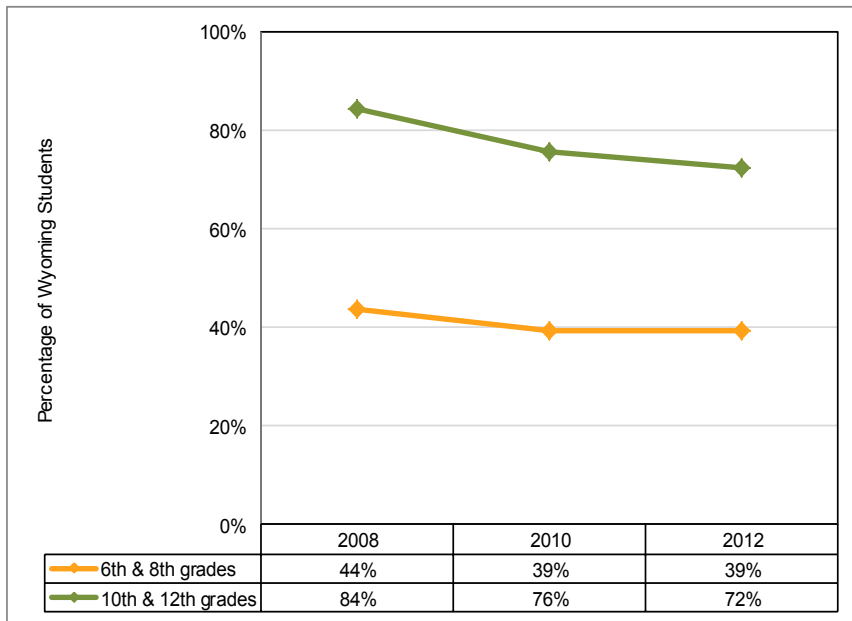


Chart 111: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

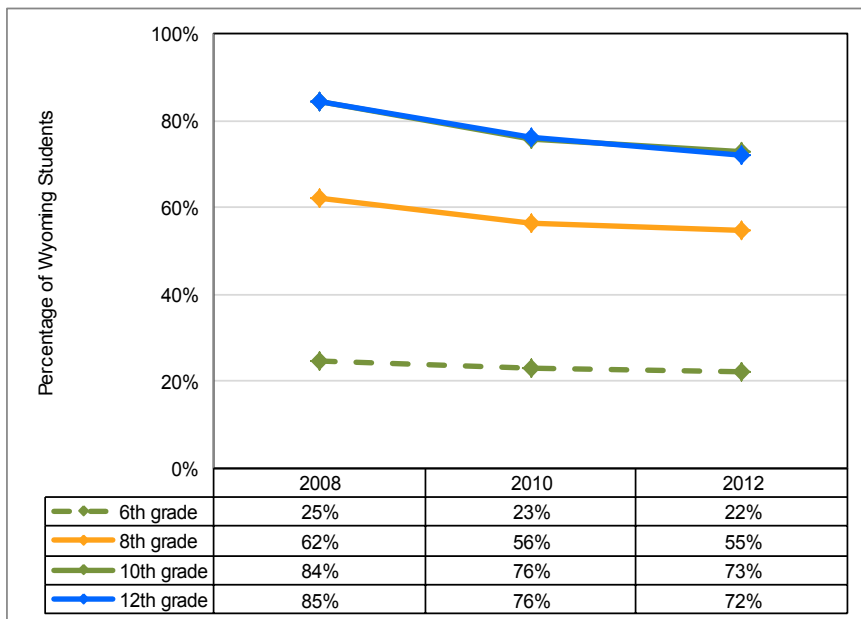


Chart 112: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



Chart 113: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

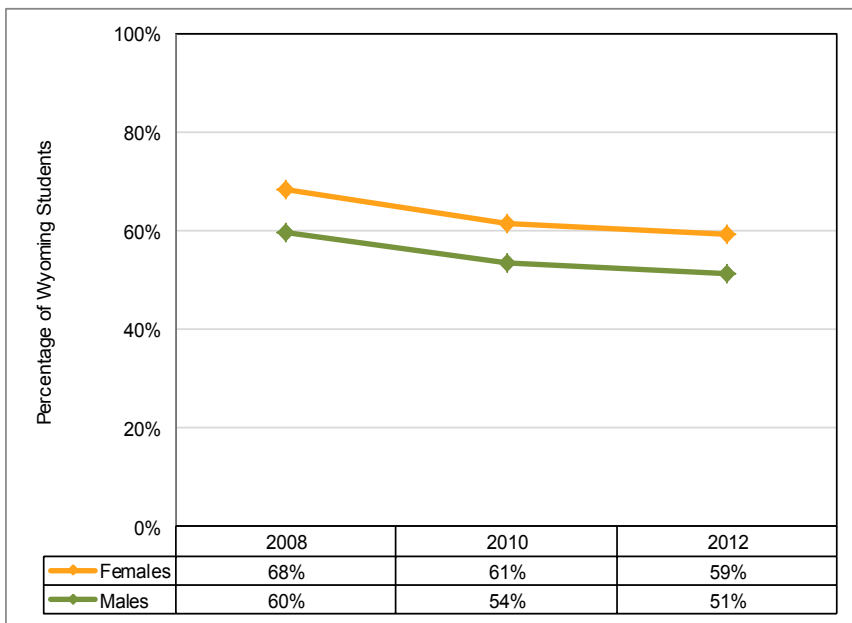


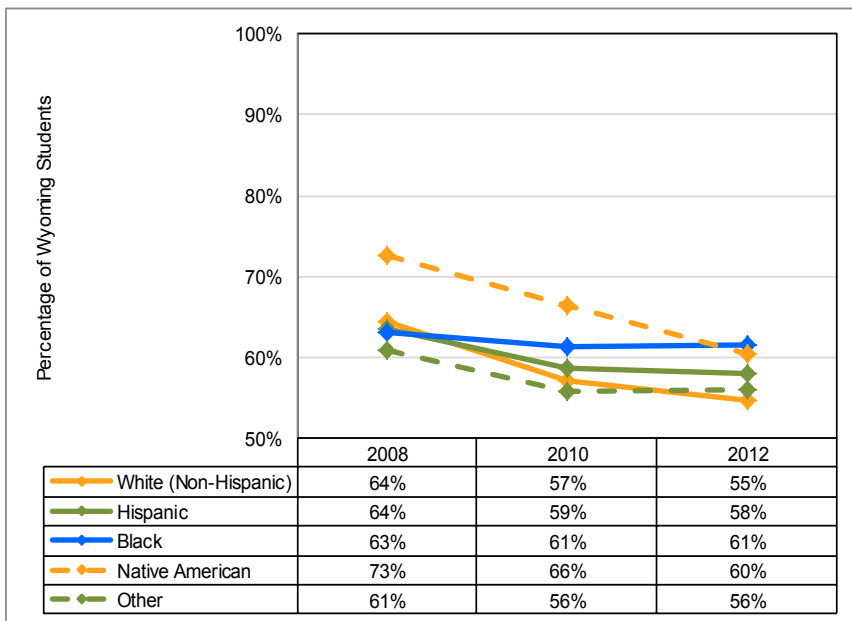
Chart 114: Social Norm: 30-Day Marijuana Use (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012



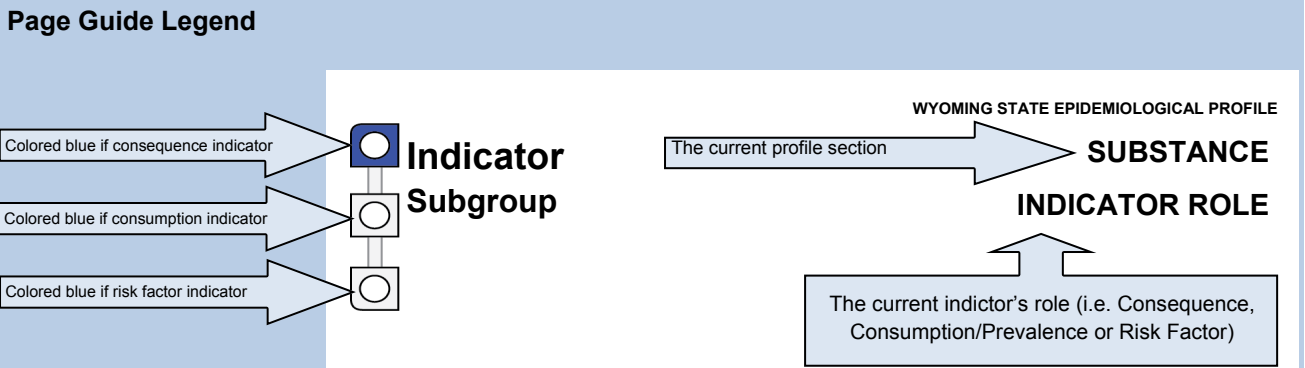


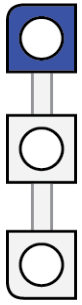
Licit (Legal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence	Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses	WHA	92
Prevalence/Consumption	Over-the-Counter Drugs	PNA	98
	Prescription Drugs	PNA	100
	Schedule II Drugs	PDMP	102

Color and Shade Conventions

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





Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

Total Poisonings

LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

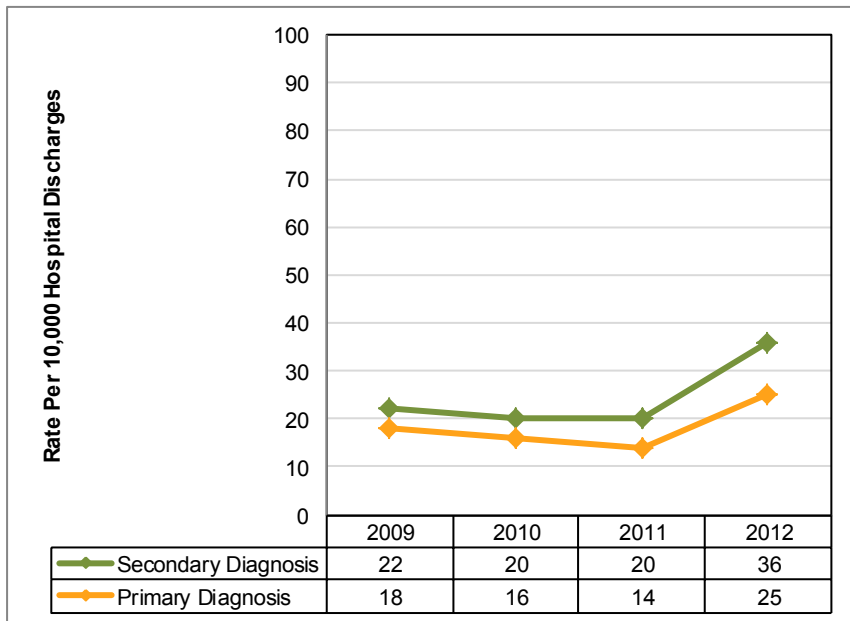


Chart 115: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (By Diagnosis Type)

Definition:

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

Data Source: Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012

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

LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

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

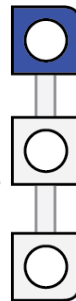
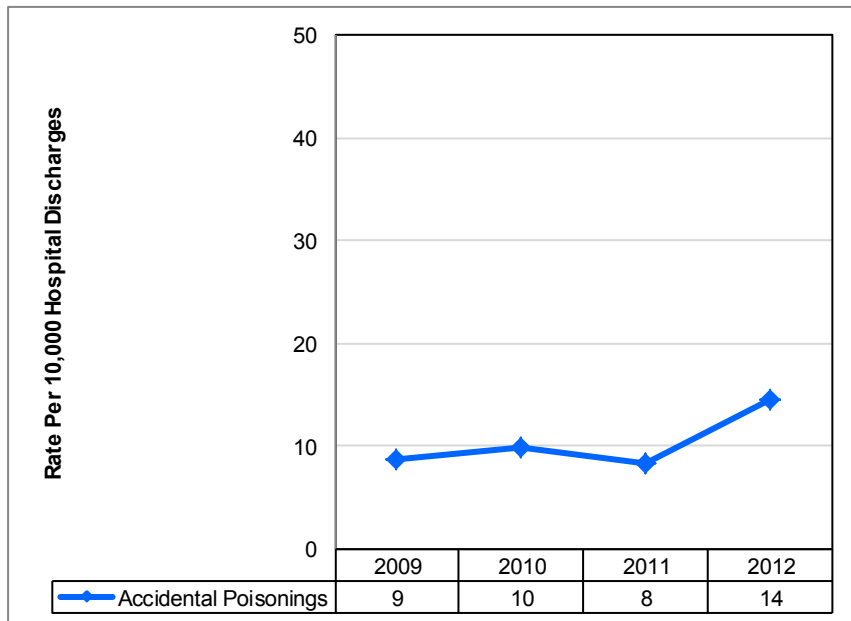


Chart 116: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings

Definition:

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

Data Source: Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012



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

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

Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

Poisonings by Drug Type

LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

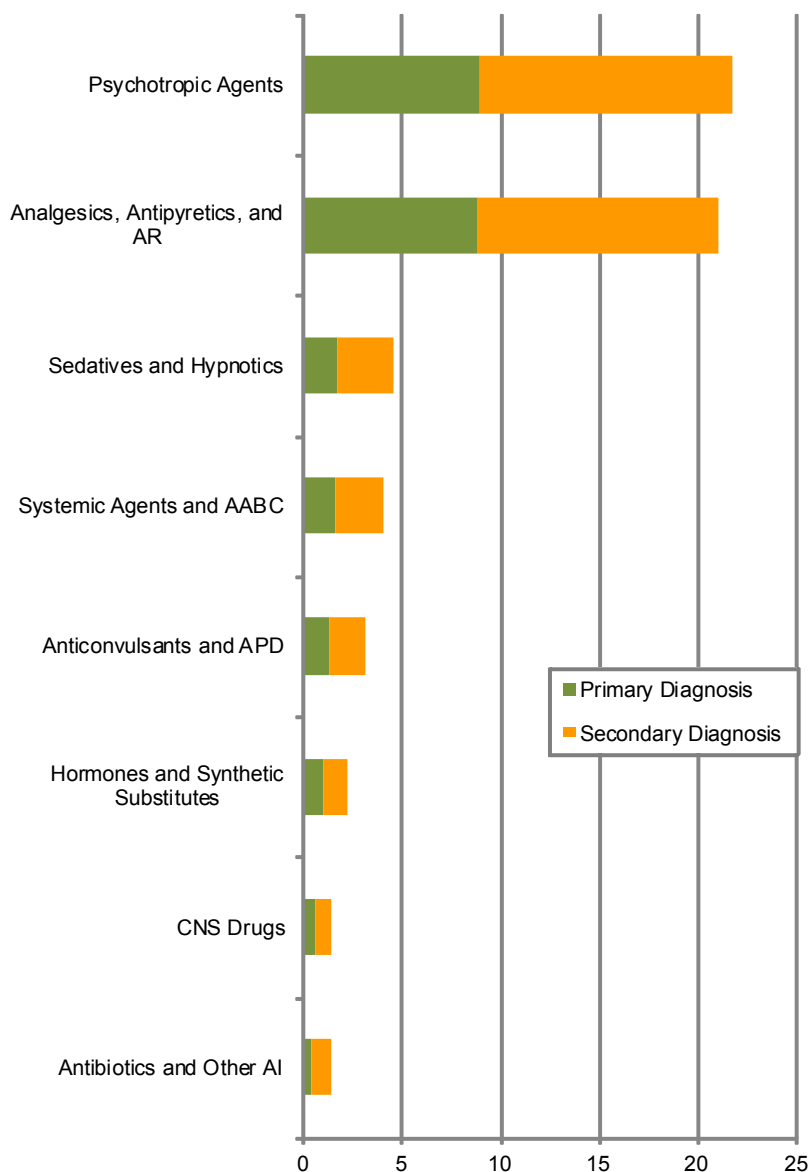


Table 1. Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (Rate Per 10,000 Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis/Drug Type).

Type of Drug(s)	Poisoning (Primary)	Poisoning (Secondary)	Total
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	7	8	15
Psychotropic Agents	6	8	14
Systemic Agents, AABC	1	2	3
Sedatives and Hypnotics	1	2	3
Hormones and Synthetics	1	1	2
Anticonvulsants and APD	1	1	2
CNS Drugs	0.4	0.5	0.9
Antibiotics and AI	0.3	0.5	0.8
Total	18	23	41

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

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

Chart 117: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Poisonings (Drug Type)

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

Data Source: Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012

Chart Abbreviation Guide

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

LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

Accidental Poisonings by Drug Type

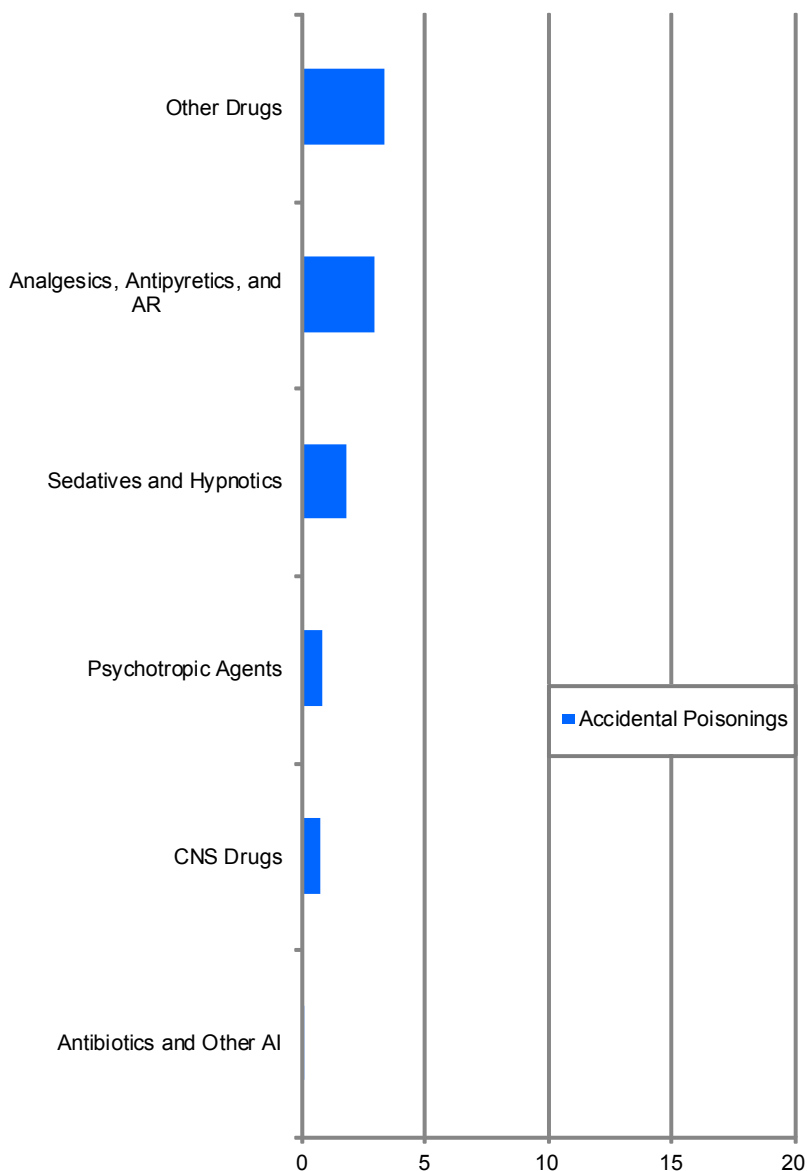


Chart 118: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings (Drug Type)

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

Data Source: Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012

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

Type of Drug(s)	Poisoning (Primary and Secondary)	Accidental Poisoning
Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR	15	3
Psychotropic Agents	14	1
Sedatives and Hypnotics	3	2
Other Drugs	0.0	3
Systemic Agents, AABC	3	0
Hormones and Synthetics	2	0
Anticonvulsants and APD	2	0
CNS Drugs	0.9	1
Antibiotics and Other AI	0.8	0
Total	41	10

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

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

Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

ICD-9 Code List by Drug Group

LICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCES

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

Table 3. List of Prescription Drug -Related Over-dose ICD-9 Codes.

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

† Excludes 8.50.0 (Heroin)

‡ Excludes 8.54.1 (Hallucinogens)



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



Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth by School Level & Grade

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

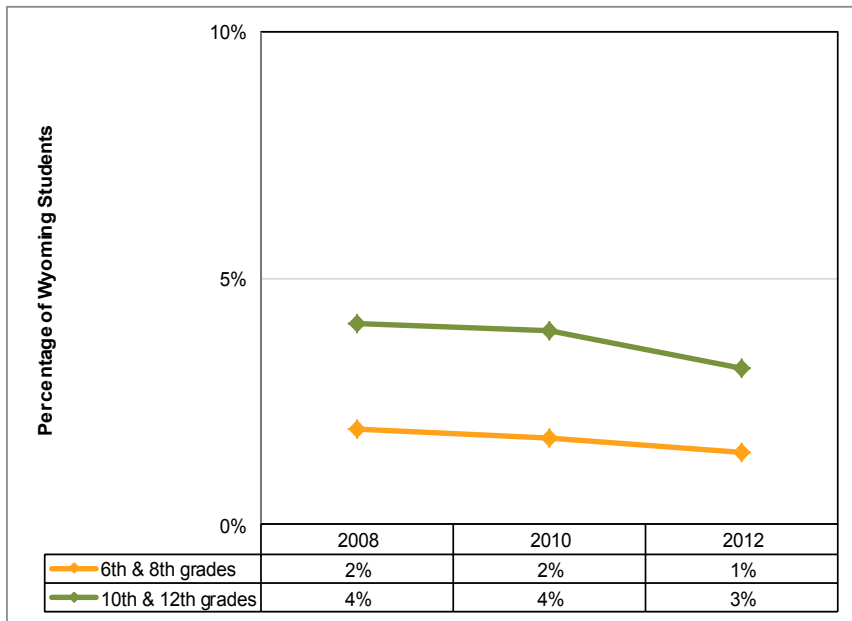


Chart 119: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter (OTC) Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

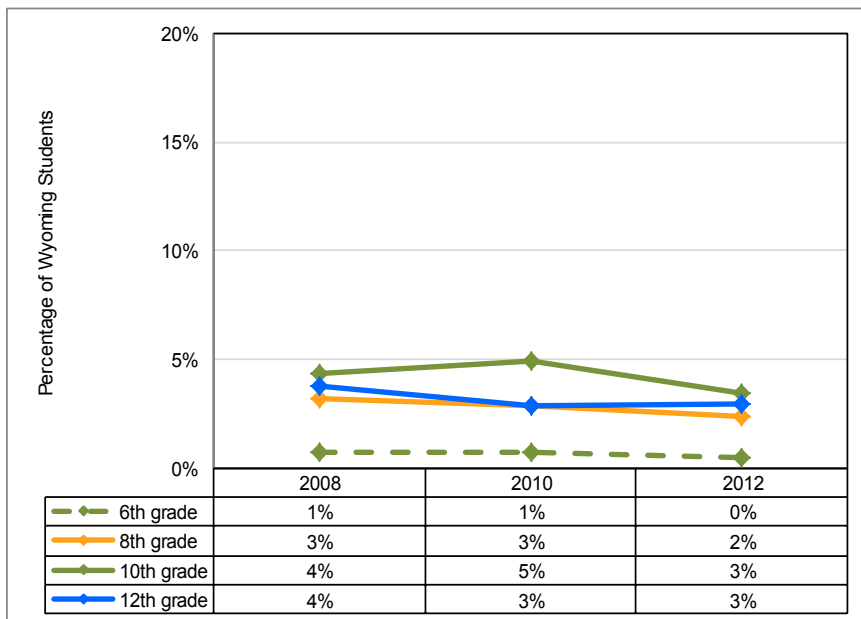


Chart 120: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Over-the-Counter Drugs

Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 121: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

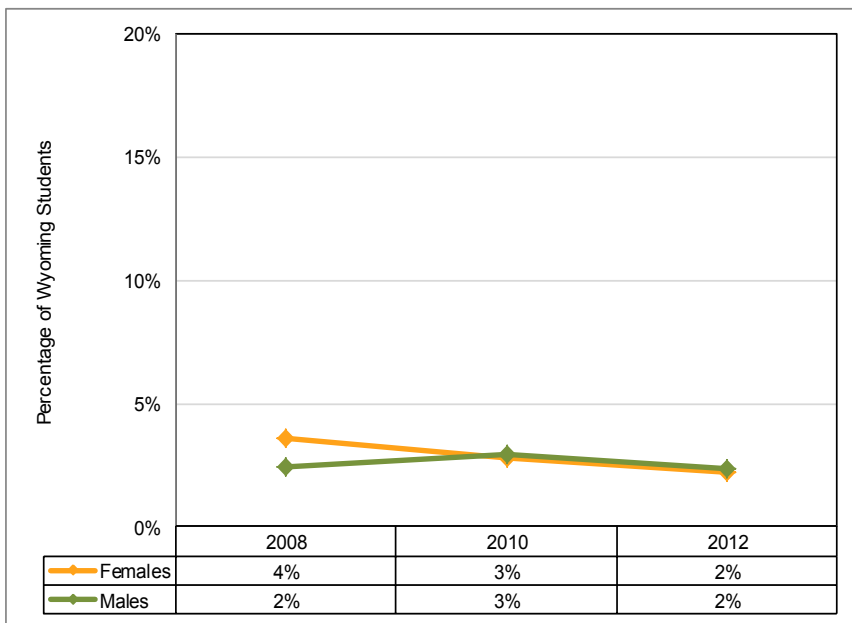


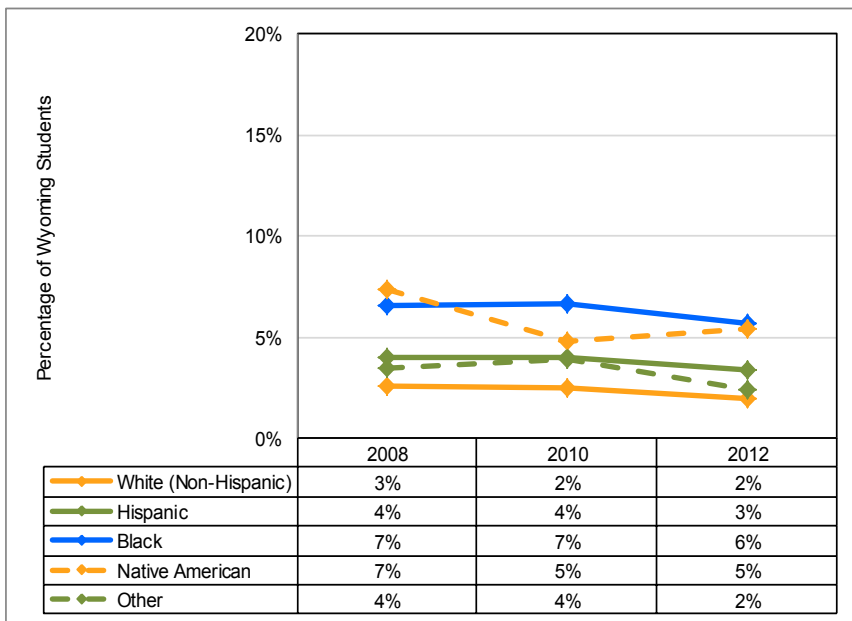
Chart 122: Wyoming Students' Over-the-Counter Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012





Prescription Drugs

Youth

by School Level & Grade

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

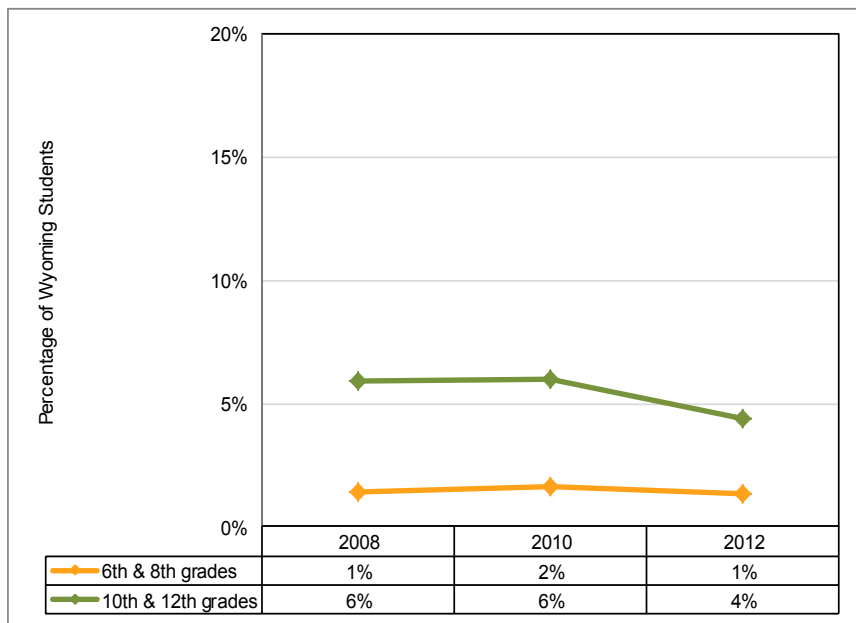


Chart 123: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

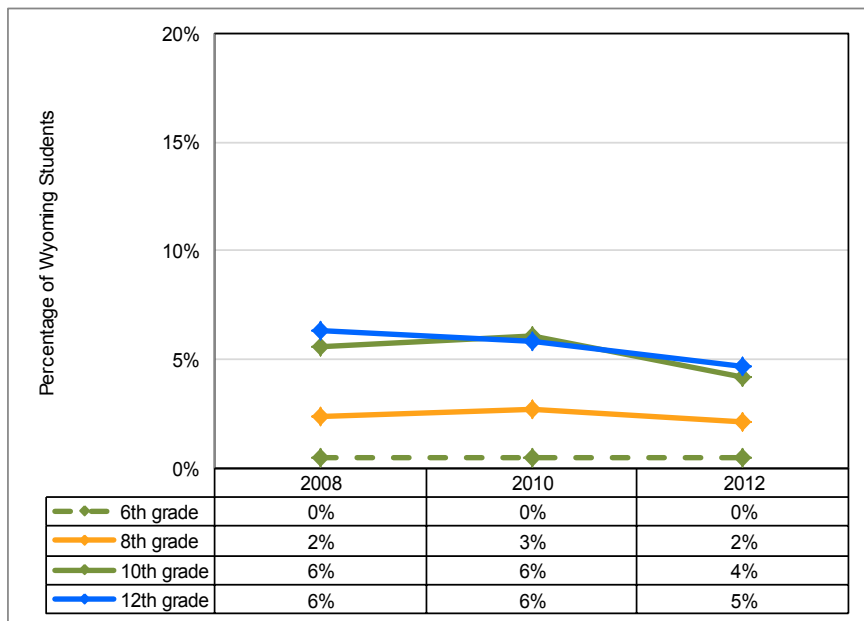


Chart 124: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

Prescription Drugs Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 125: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012

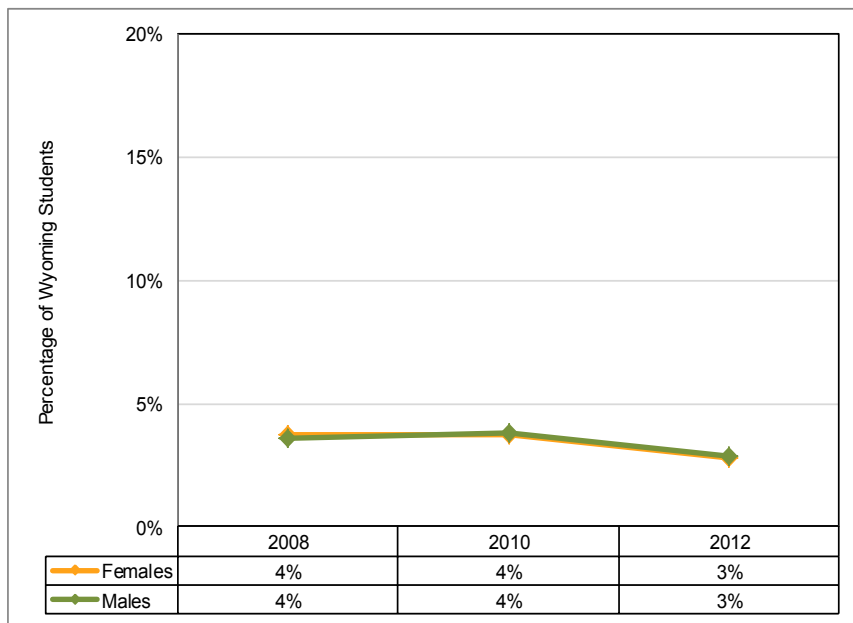


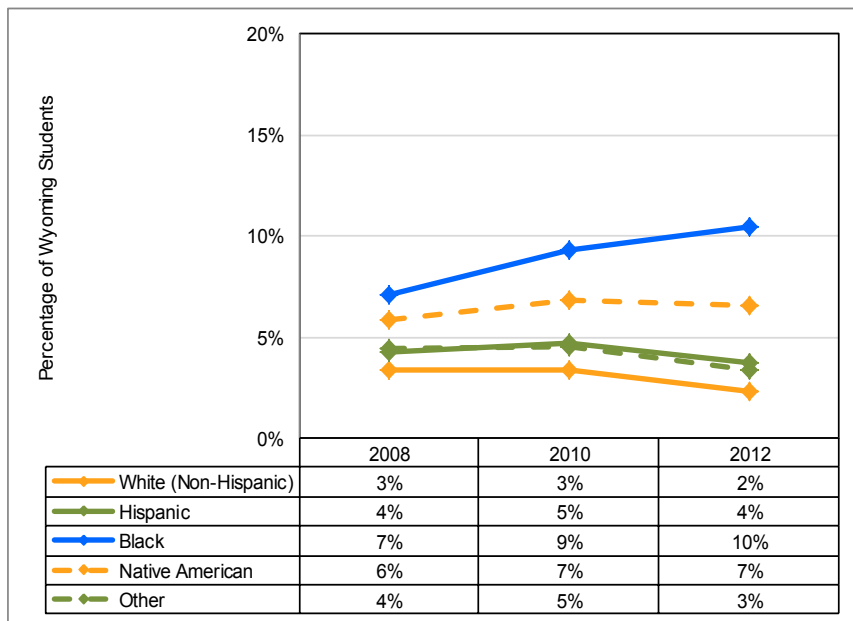
Chart 126: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008, 2010, 2012



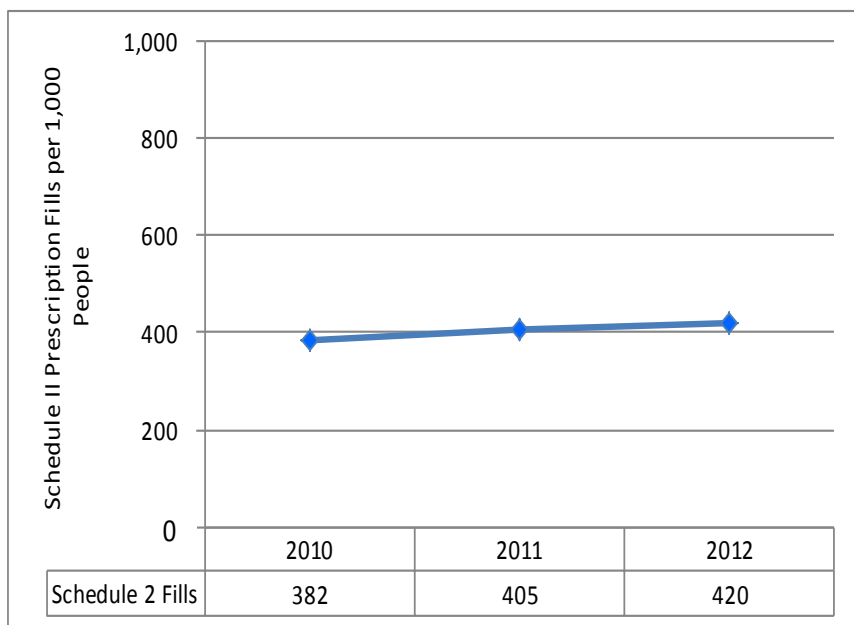


Schedule II Prescription

Fills

Adults

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



**Chart 127: Wyoming
Schedule II Prescription
Drug Fills**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program 2010-2012

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

Schedule II Prescription Fills Adults

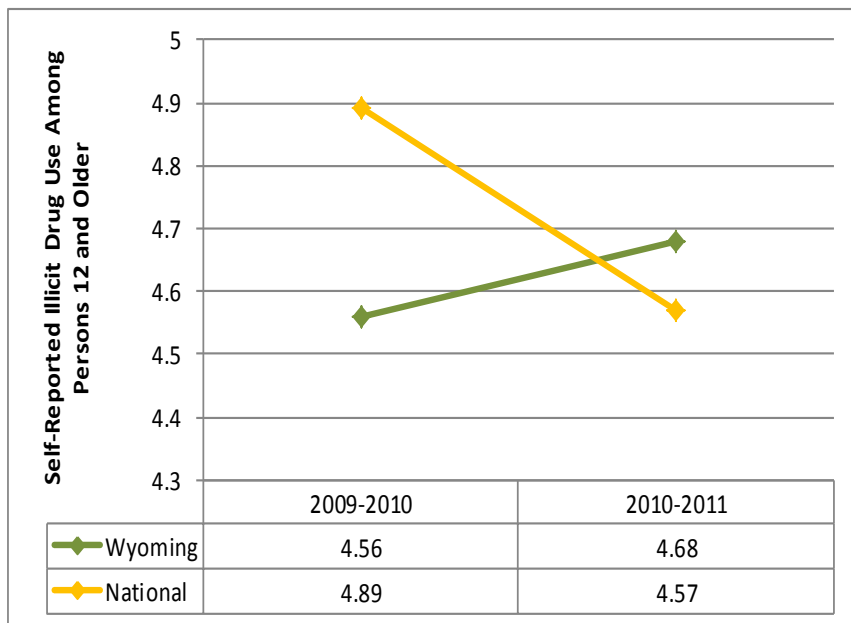
**Chart 128: Non-medical Use
of Prescription Drugs**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

NSDUH, 2009-2011





Non-Medical Rx Use

Adults

LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

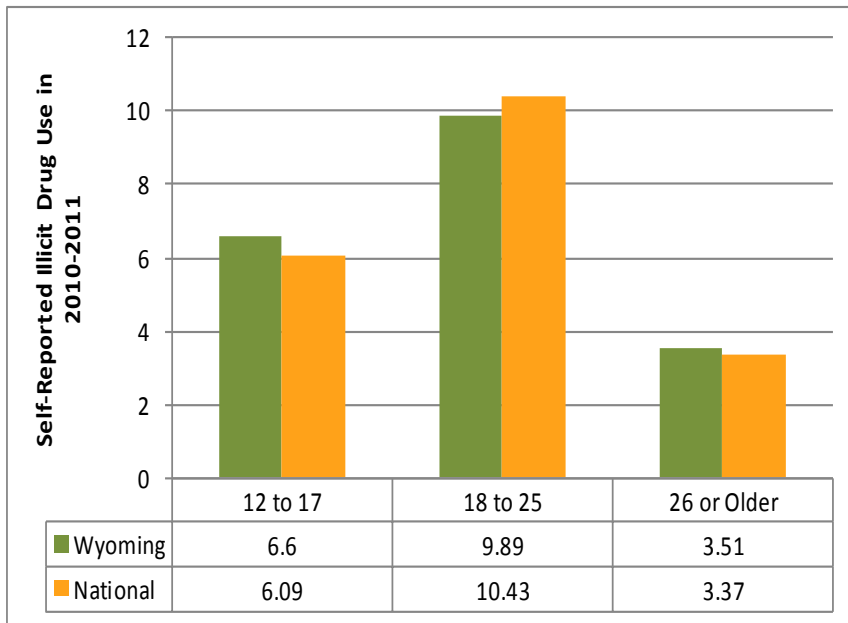


Chart 129: Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use

Definition:

The percentage of self-reported non-medical prescription drug use in Wyoming and the United States.

Data Source:

NSDUH 2010-2011



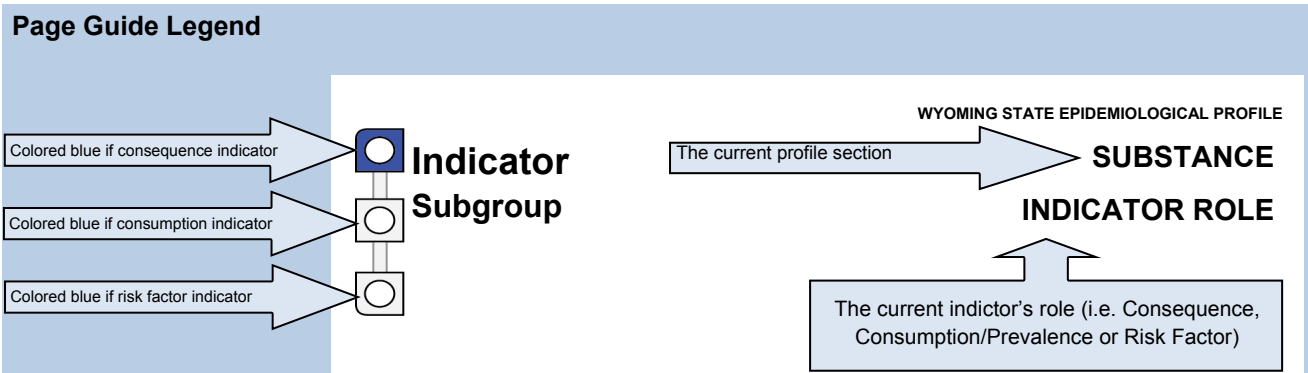
Mental Health

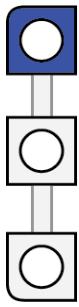
Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Suicide Rates	WISQARS	104
	Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health	BRFSS	105
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Serious Psychological Distress	BRFSS	106
	Frequent Mental Distress	BRFSS	107
	Mental Health Treatment	BRFSS	108
	Suicidal Ideation	YRBS	109
	Suicide Plan	YRBS	110
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Suicide Attempt	YRBS	111
	Emotional Support	BRFSS	112
	Care and Sympathy	BRFSS	113

Color and Shade Conventions

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





Rates of Suicide

Youth and Adults

MENTAL HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

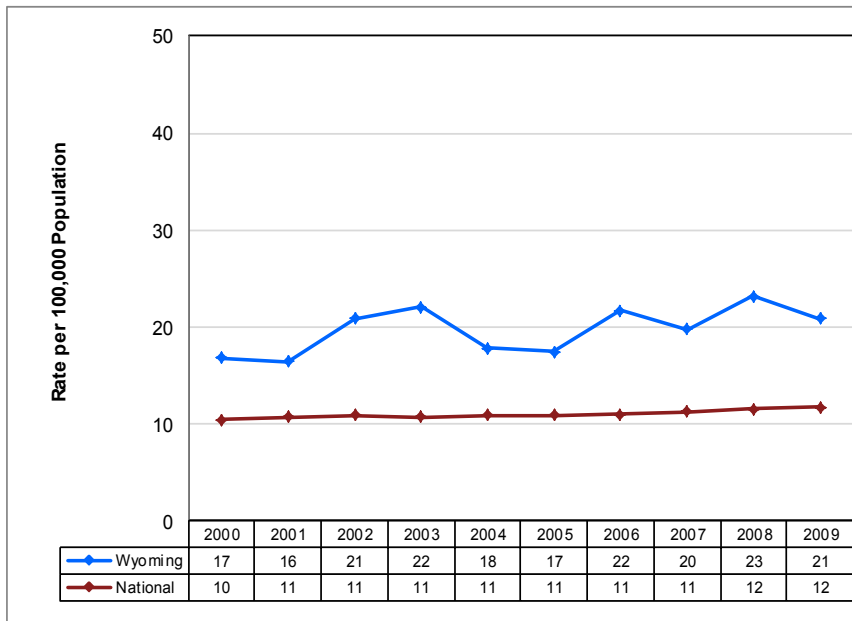


Chart 130: Wyoming Age Adjusted Suicide Rates

Definition:

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

Data Source:

WISQARS 2000–2009

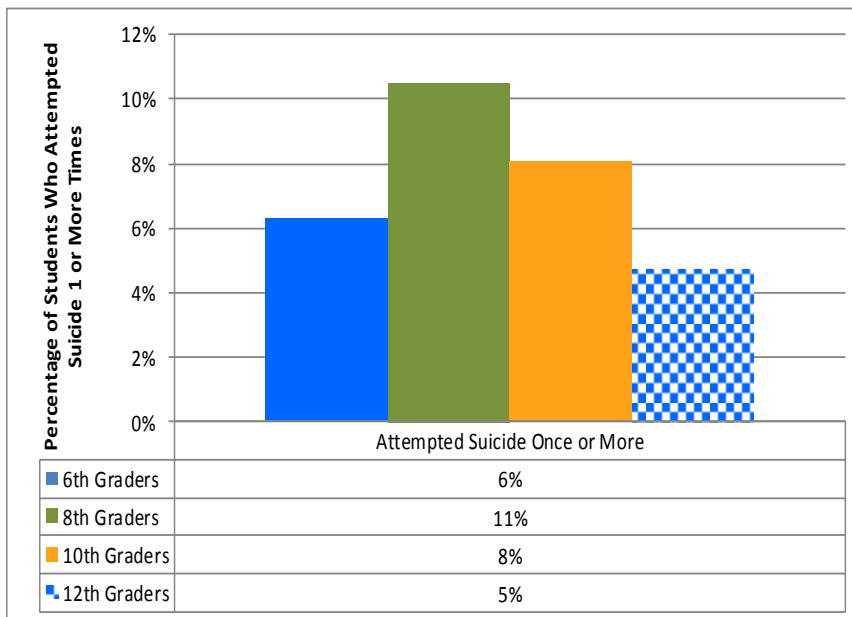


Chart 131: Students Who Attempted Suicide One or More Times

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming students who reported having attempted suicide one or more times.

Data Source:

PNA 2012

MENTAL HEALTH
CONSEQUENCES

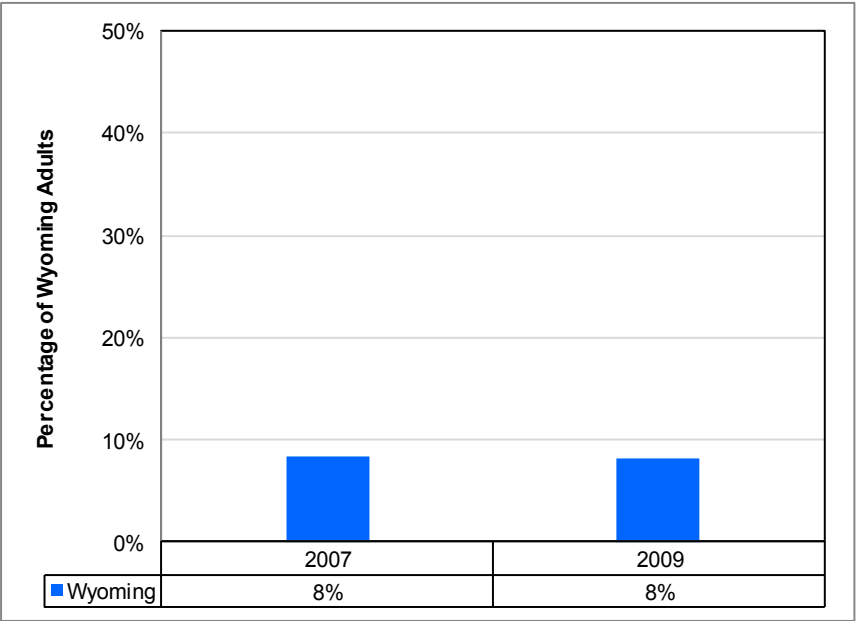
Activity Limitation

Adults

Chart 132: Activity Limitation
Due to Mental Health Condition

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2007, 2009





Psychological Distress

Youth and Adults

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

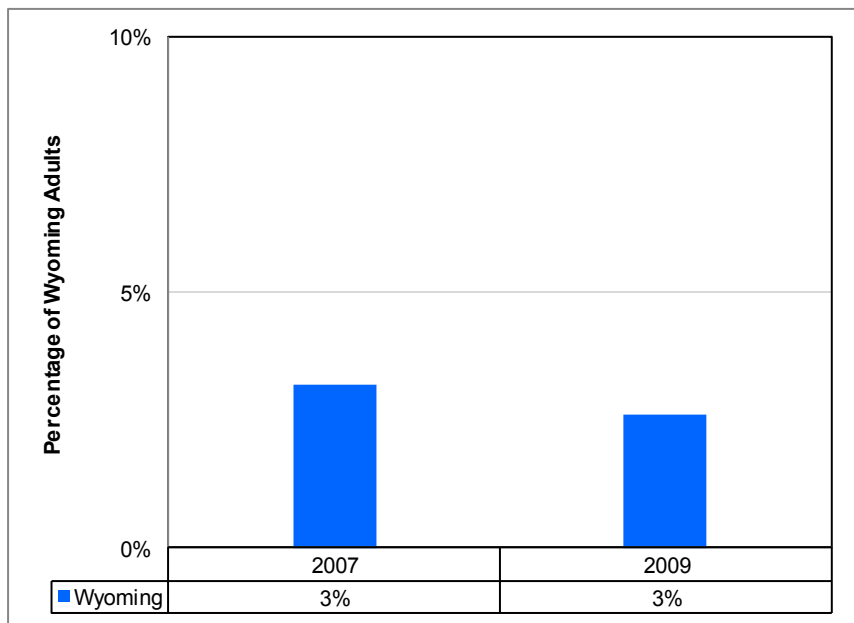


Chart 133: Serious Psychological Distress

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

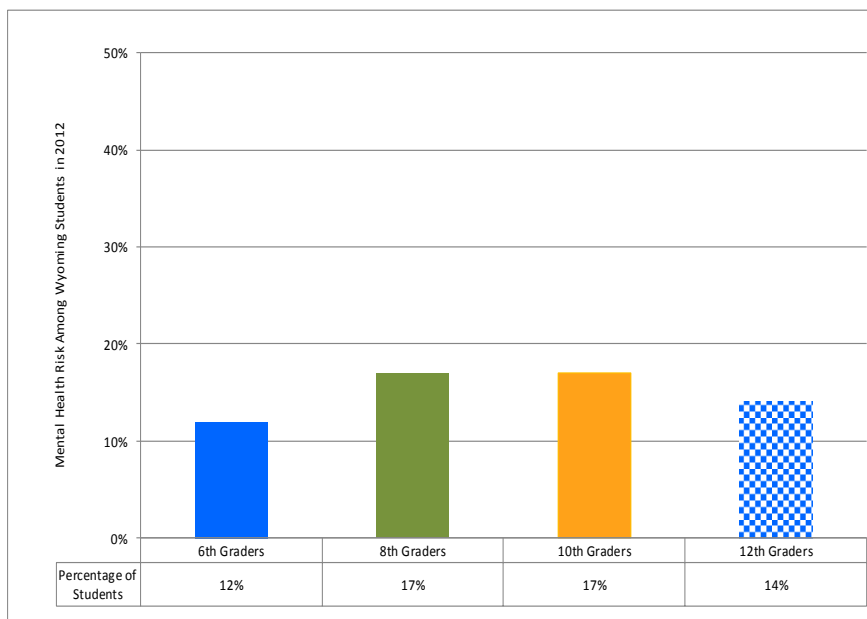


Chart 134: Mental Health Risk

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming students who are considered to be at risk. Risk was determined using a six-item mental health measure, to assess students' risk of serious mental illness and psychological distress.

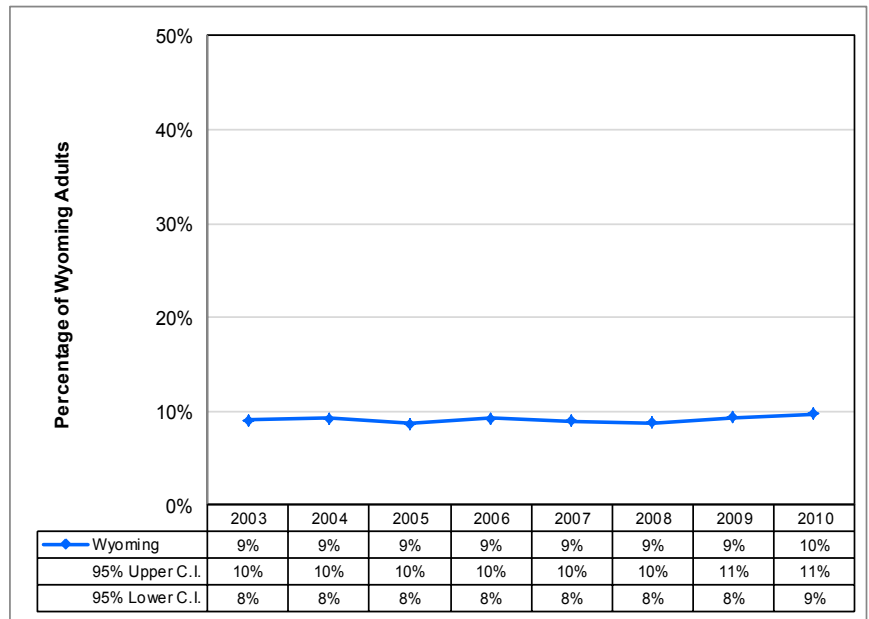
Data Source:

PNA 2012

Adults



BRFSS 2003–2010





MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

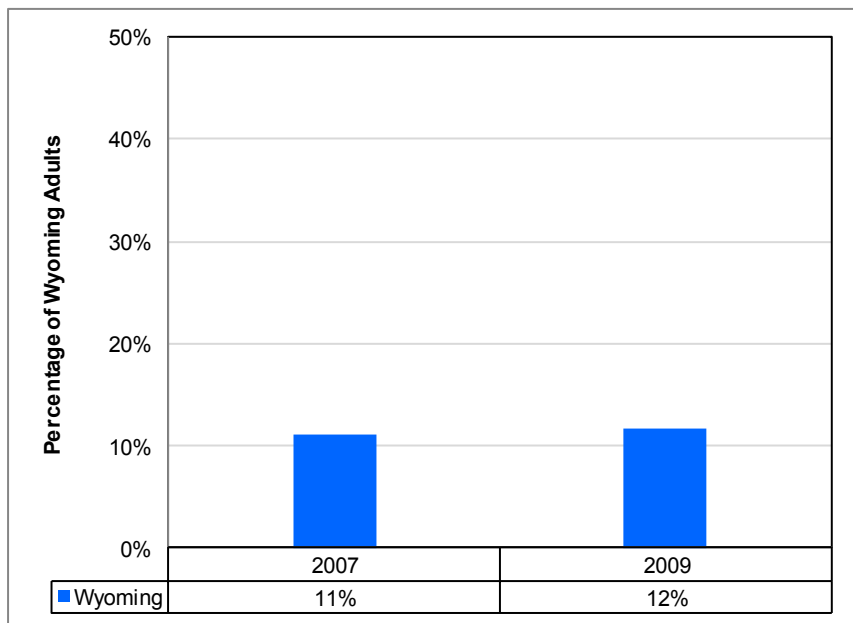


Chart 136: Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2007, 2009

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

MENTAL HEALTH
PREVALENCE

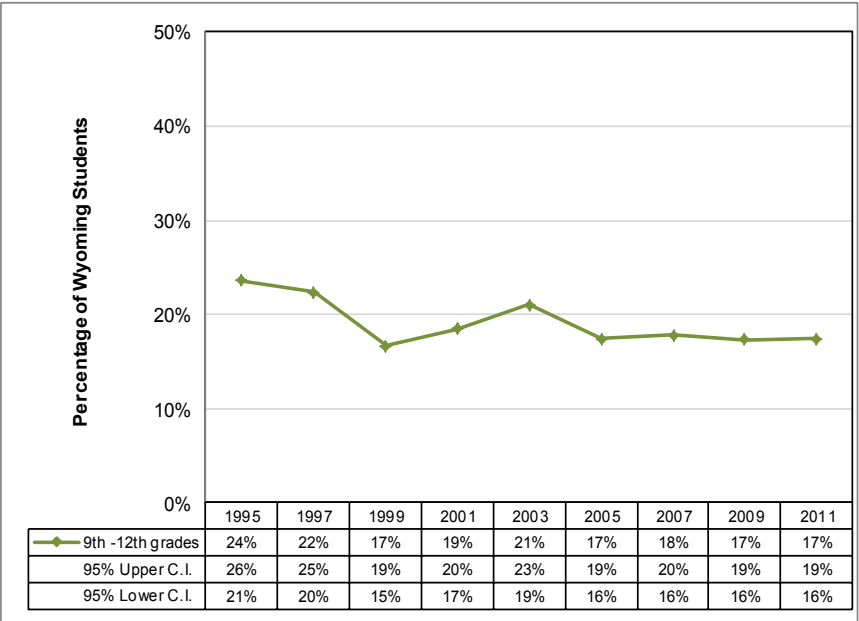
Suicidal Ideation

Youth
High School

Chart 137: Suicidal Ideation in
Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2011





Suicide Plan

Youth

High School

MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

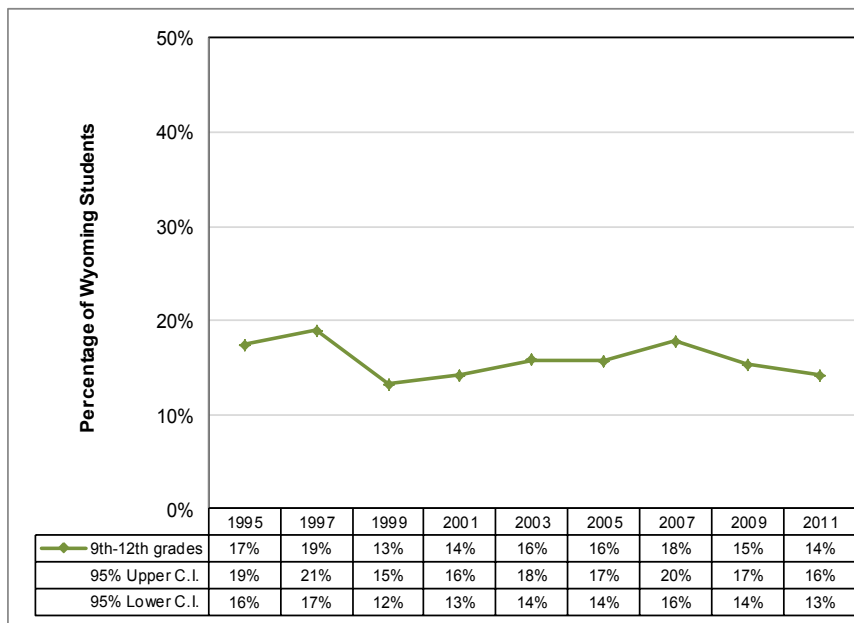


Chart 138: Suicide Plan in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

YRBS 1995–2011

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

MENTAL HEALTH
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

Suicide Attempt

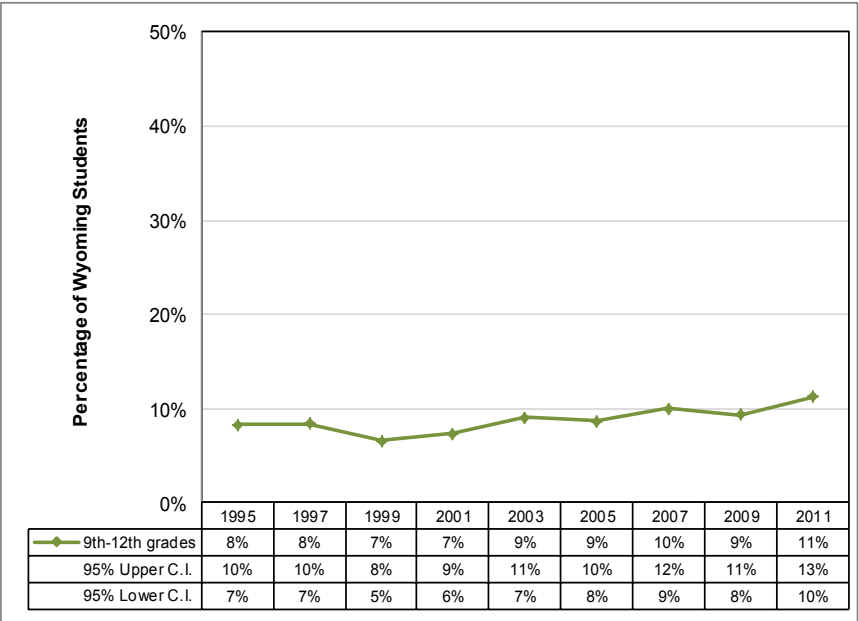
Youth

High School

Chart 139: Attempted Suicide in the Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2011





Emotional Support

Adults

MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

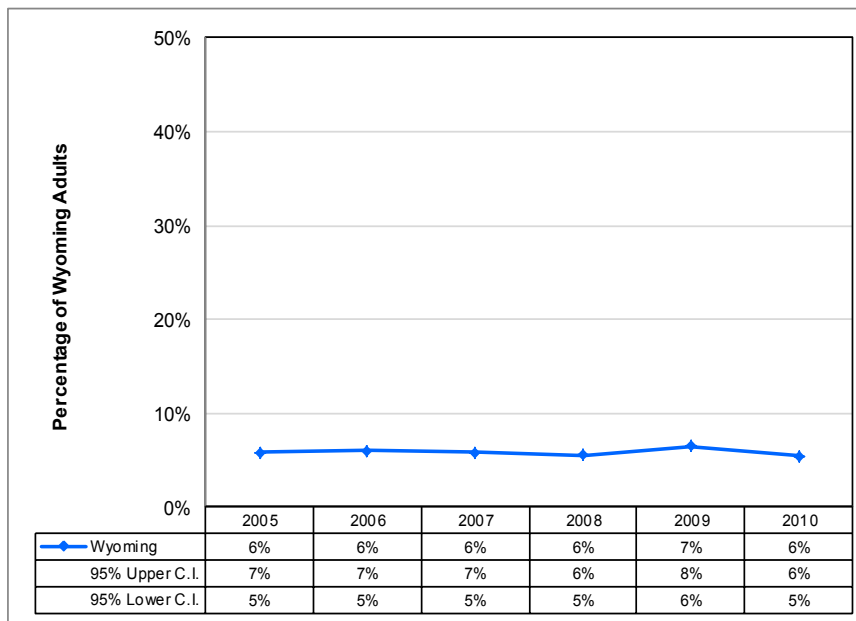


Chart 140: Limited Emotional Support

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2005–2010

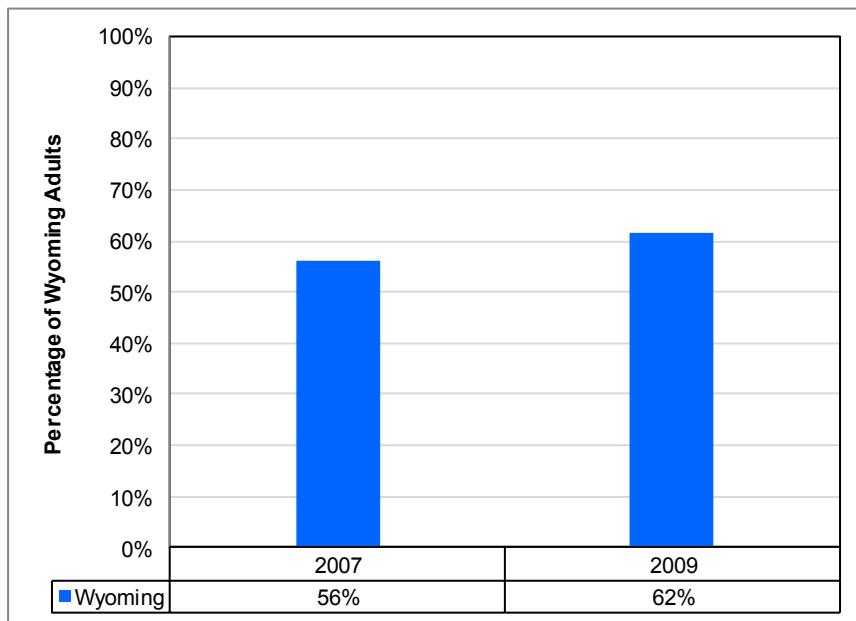


Chart 141: Agree that People Are Caring and Sympathetic Toward People With Mental Illness

Definition:

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

Data Source:

BRFSS 2007, 2009

MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Care and Sympathy

Adults



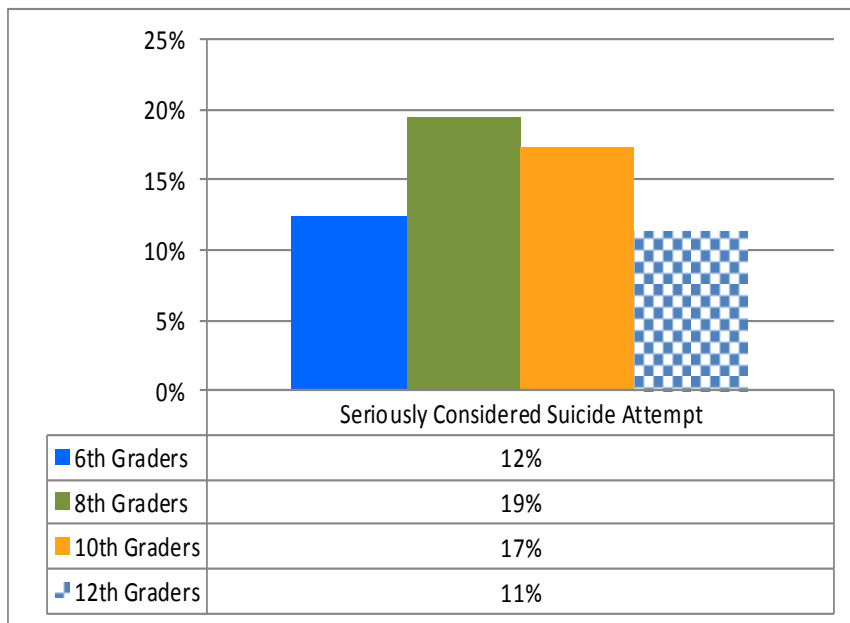
Chart 142: Students Reporting Having Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

Definition:

The percentage of Wyoming students who reported have seriously considered attempting suicide.

Data Source:

PNA 2012



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



General Related Factors

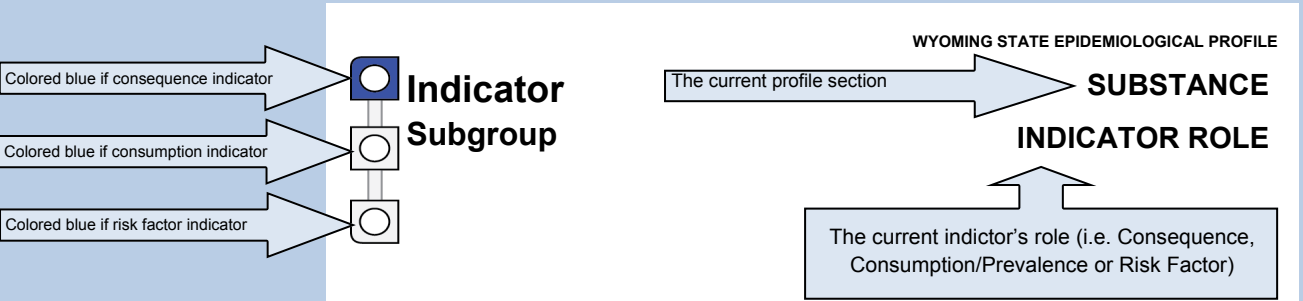
Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Community Disorganization	PNA	118
	Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	120
	Intent to Use Drugs	PNA	122
	Friends' Use of Drugs	PNA	124
	Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	126
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	PNA	128
	Sensation Seeking	PNA	130
	Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior	PNA	132
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	PNA	134
	Social Skills	PNA	136

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

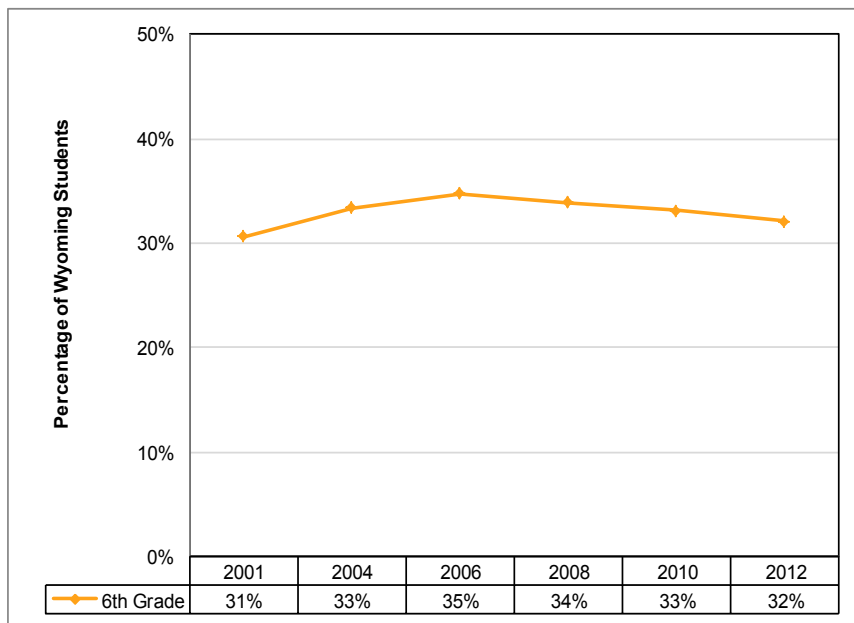


Community Disorganization

Youth

by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVEFACTORS



**Chart 138: Community Disorganization—Wyoming
|Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Disorganization Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 139: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

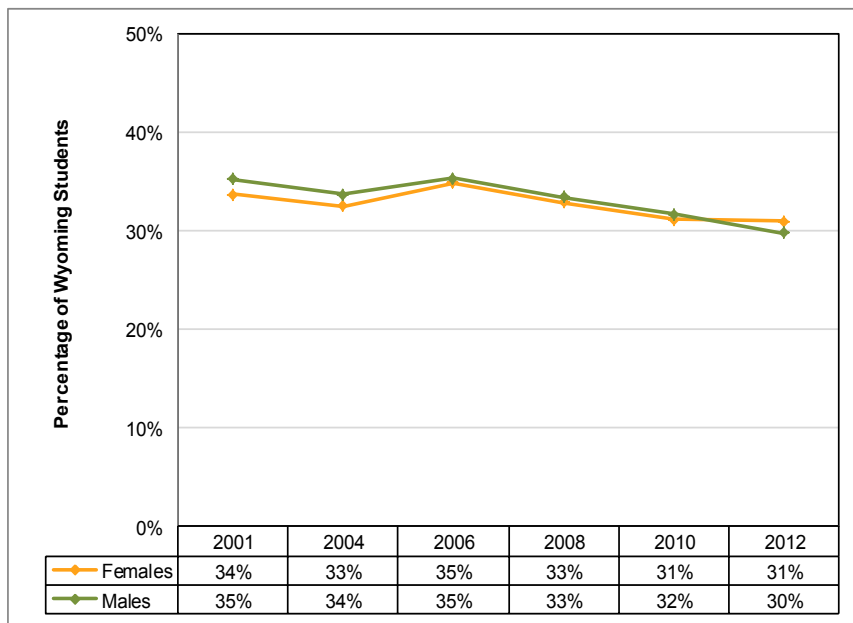


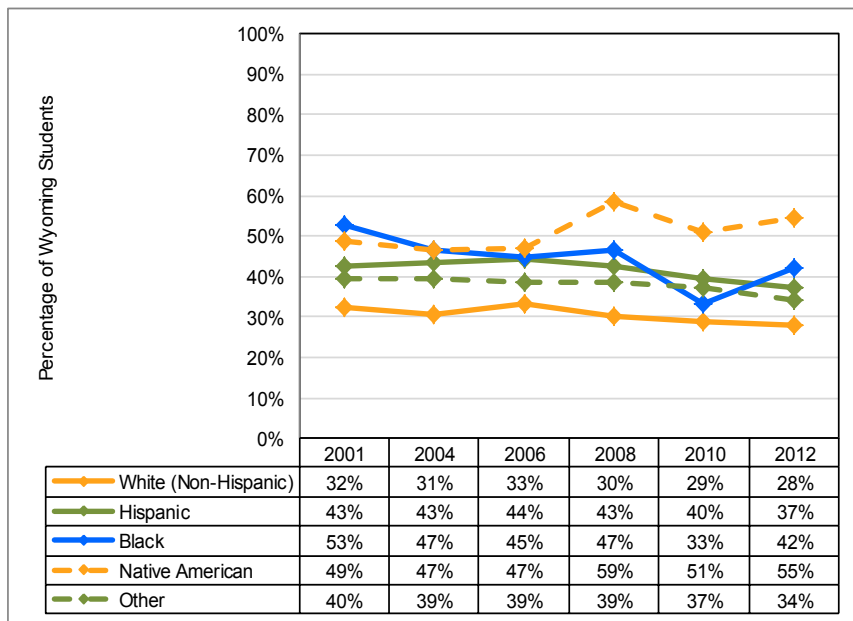
Chart 140: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

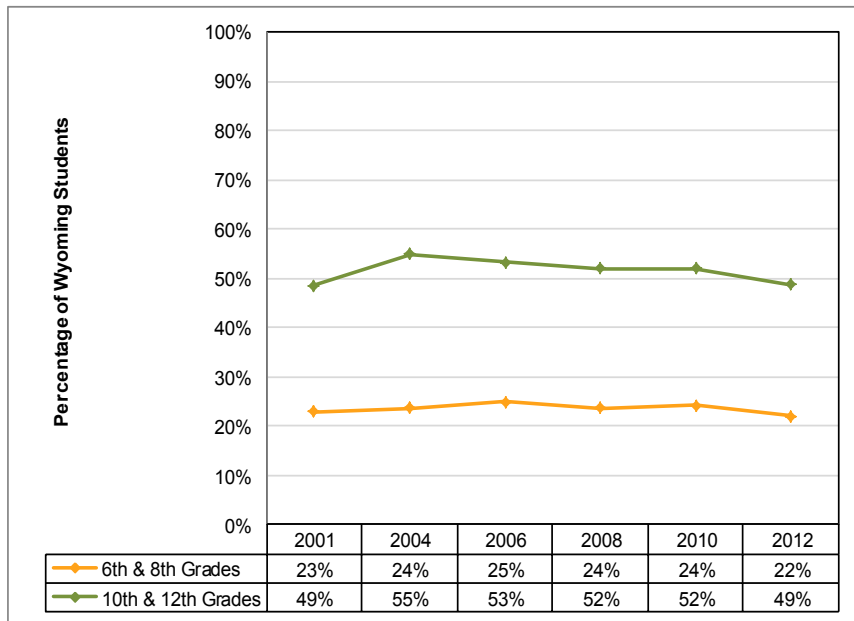


Chart 141: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8 , and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

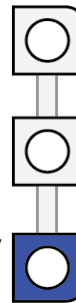


Chart 142: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

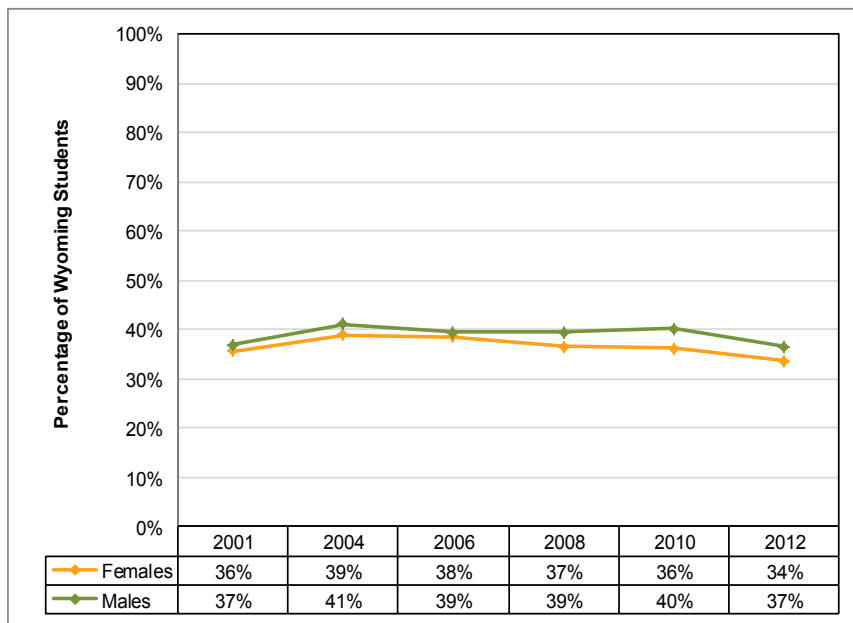


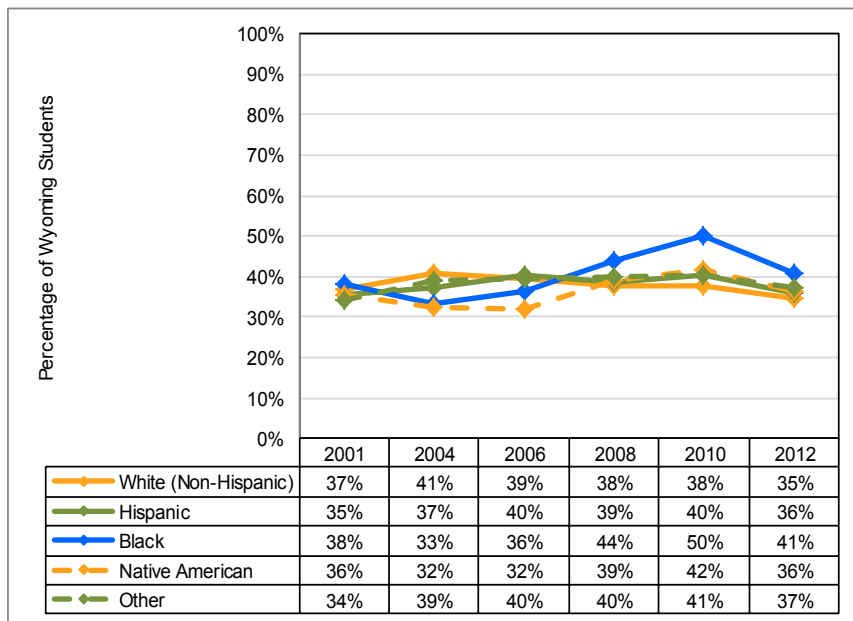
Chart 1413: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

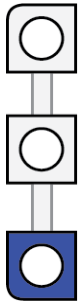
Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012





Intent to Use Drugs

Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

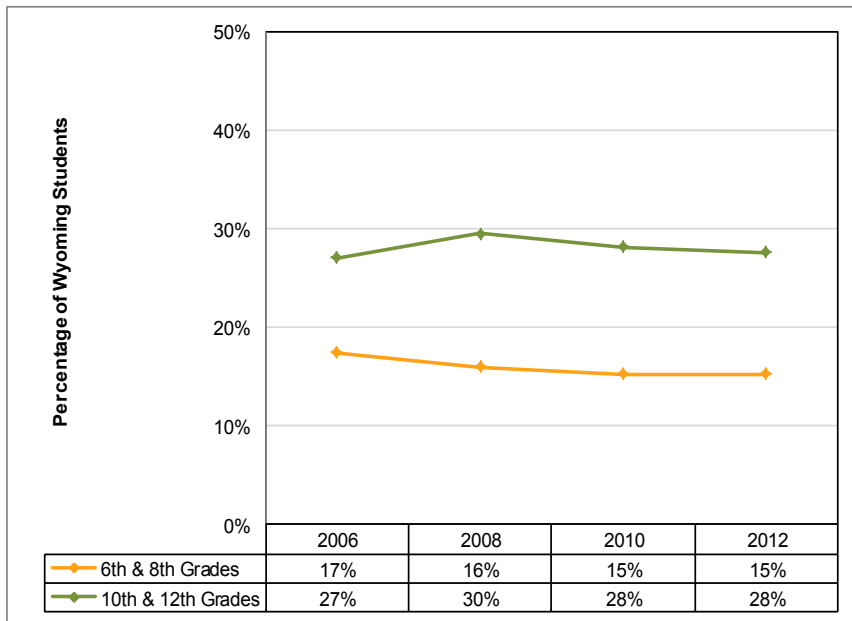


Chart 144: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Intent to Use Drugs Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



Chart 145: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012

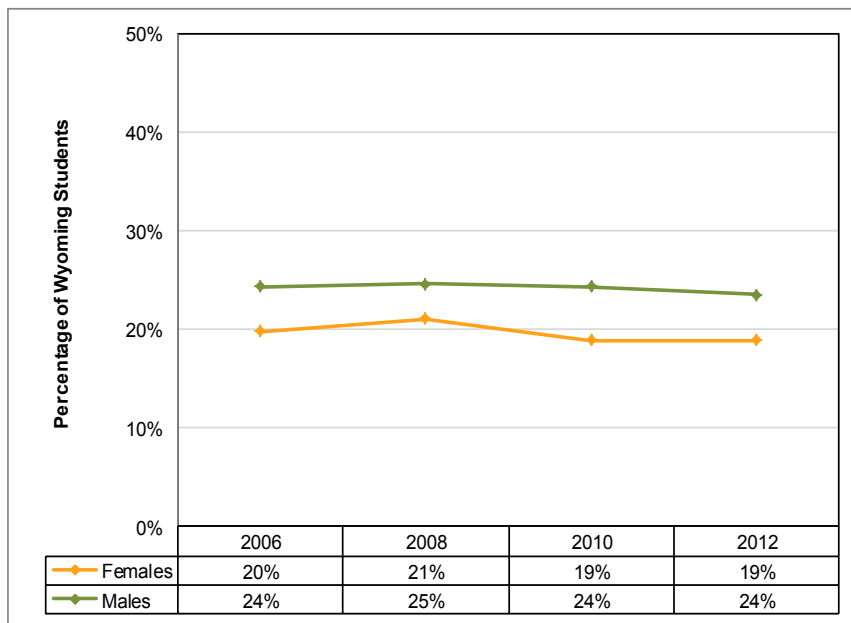


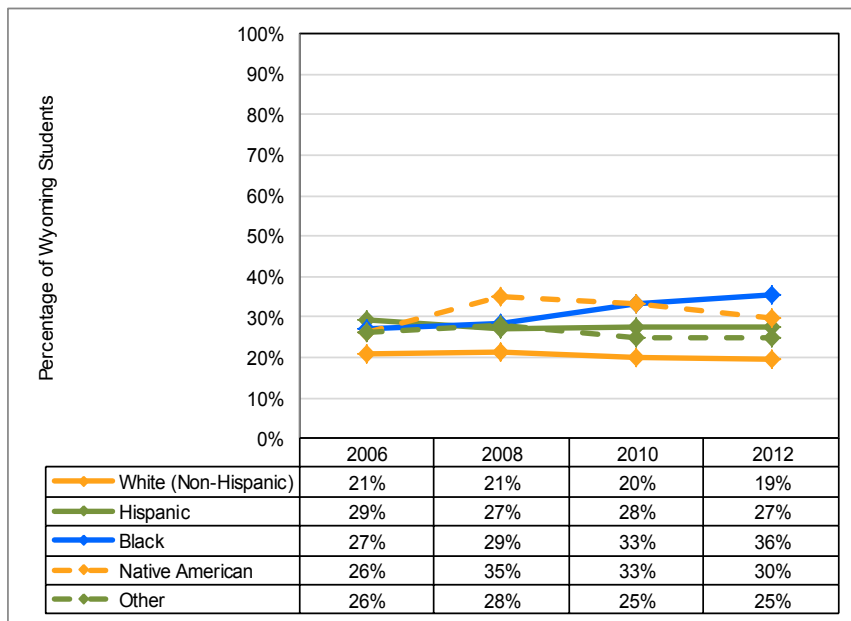
Chart 146: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2008–2012





Friends' Use of Drugs

Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

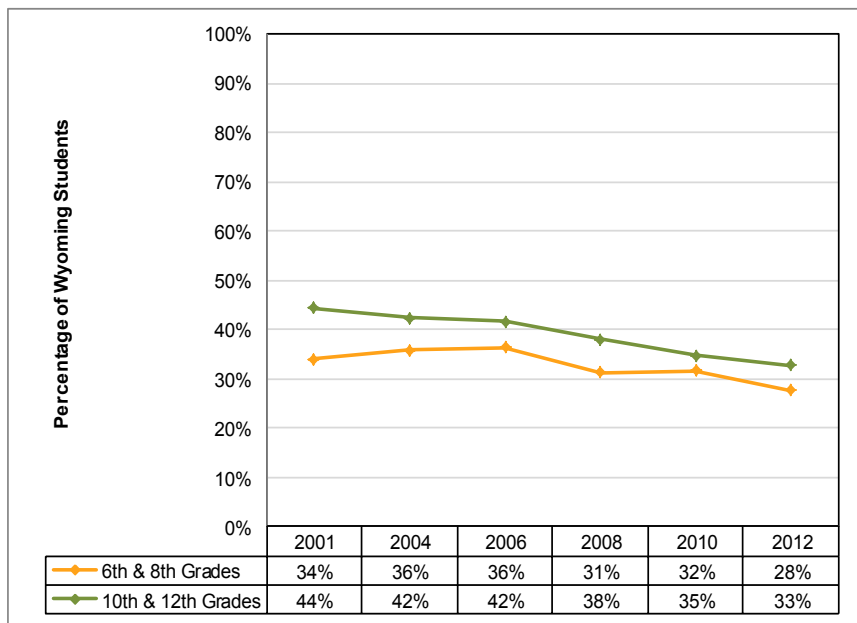


Chart 147: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Friends' Use of Drugs

Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



Chart 148: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

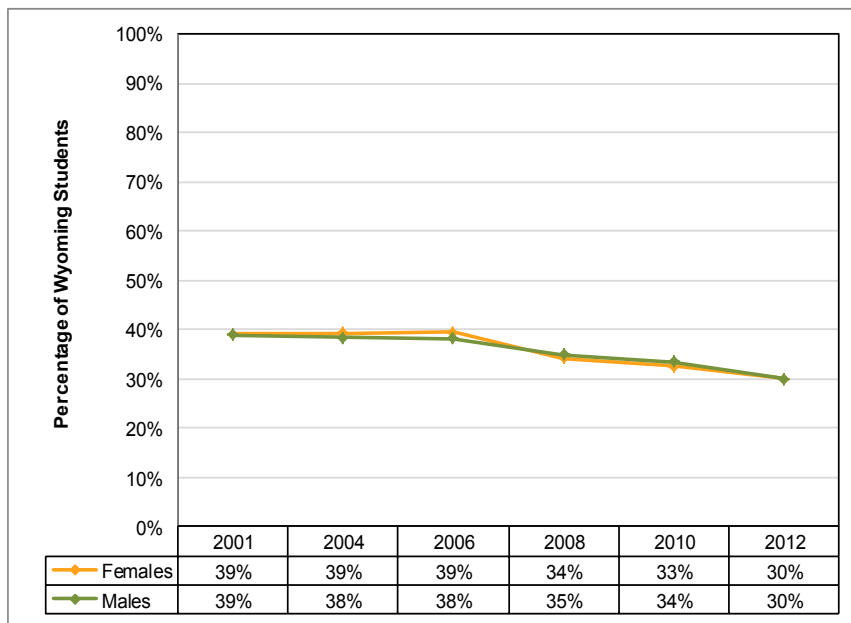


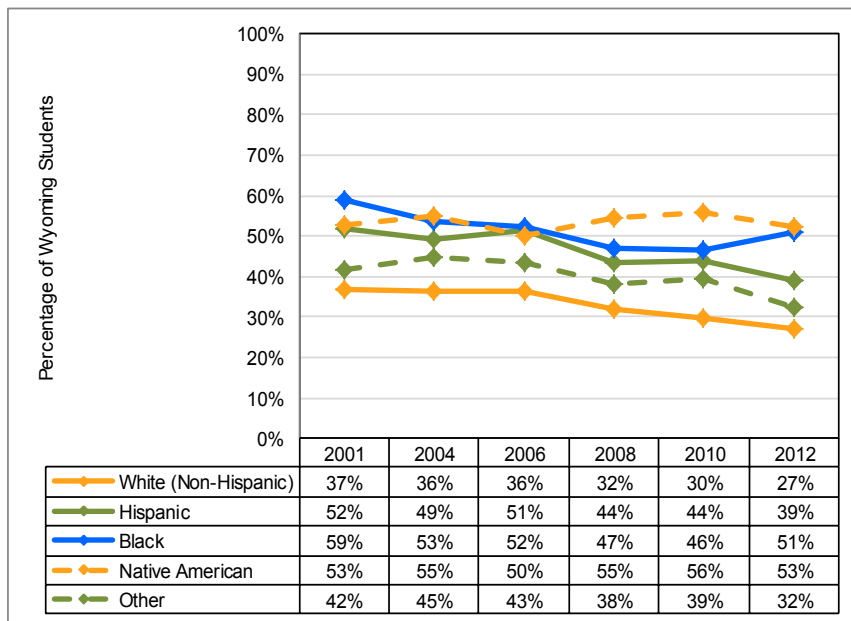
Chart 149: Friends' Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

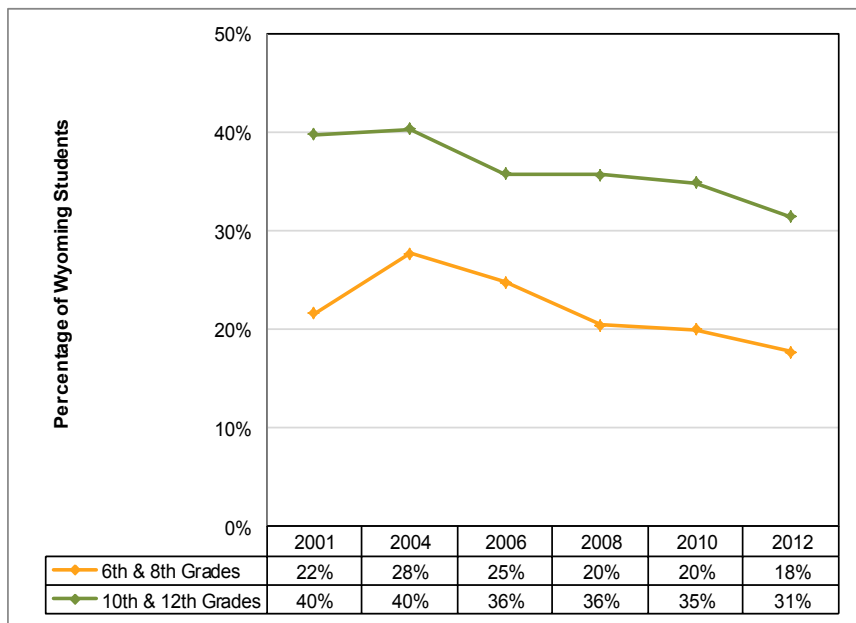


Chart 150: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Drug Use Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 151: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

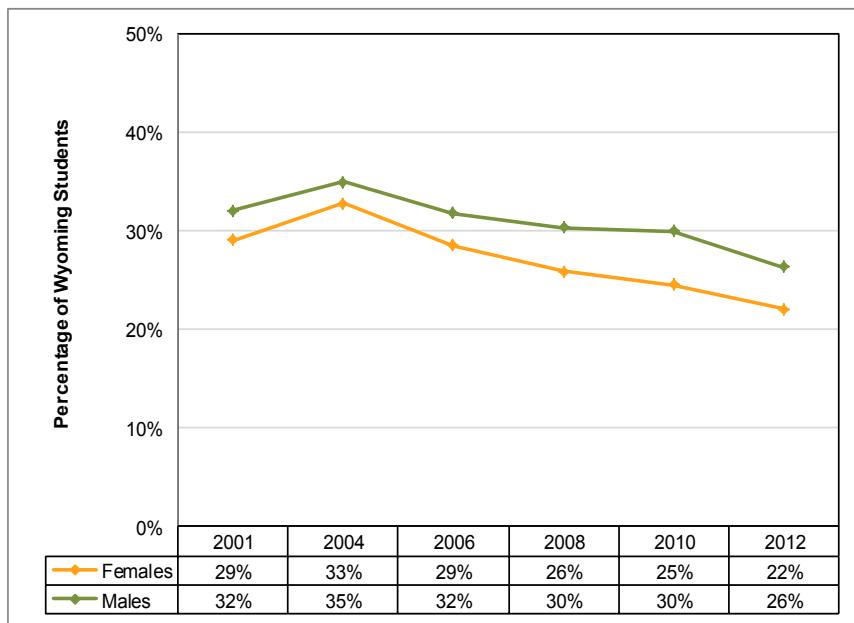


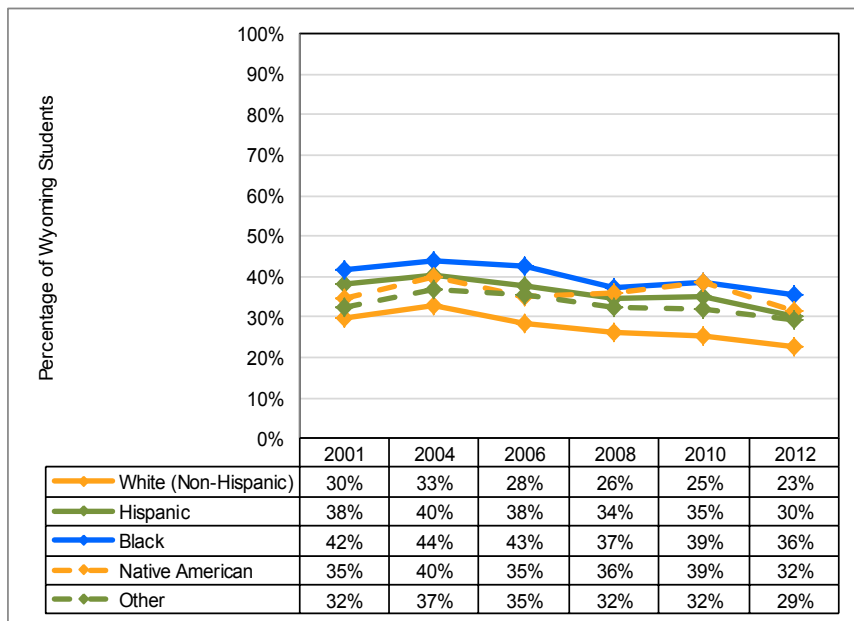
Chart 152: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



Perceived Availability of Drugs Youth by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

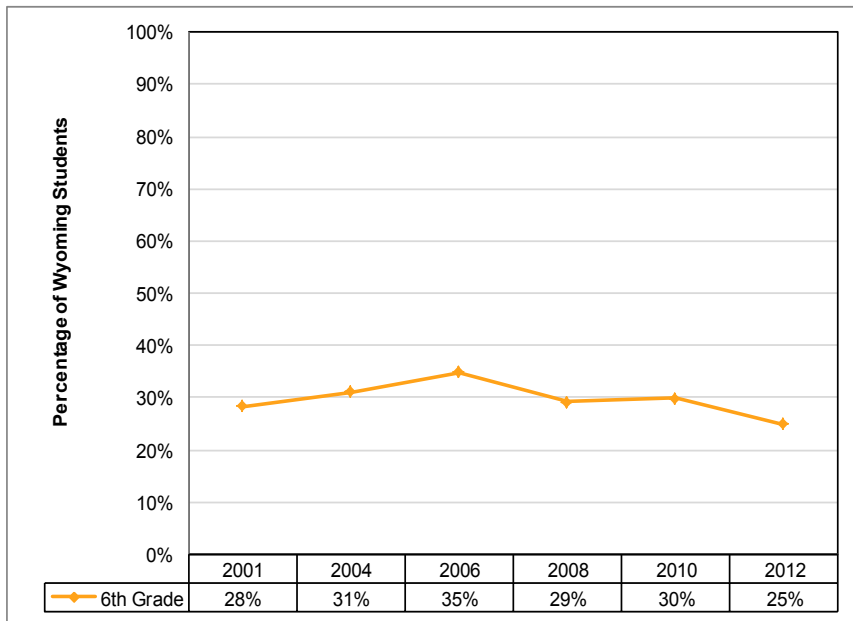


Chart 153: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

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

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Perceived Availability of Drugs Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

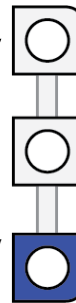


Chart 154: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

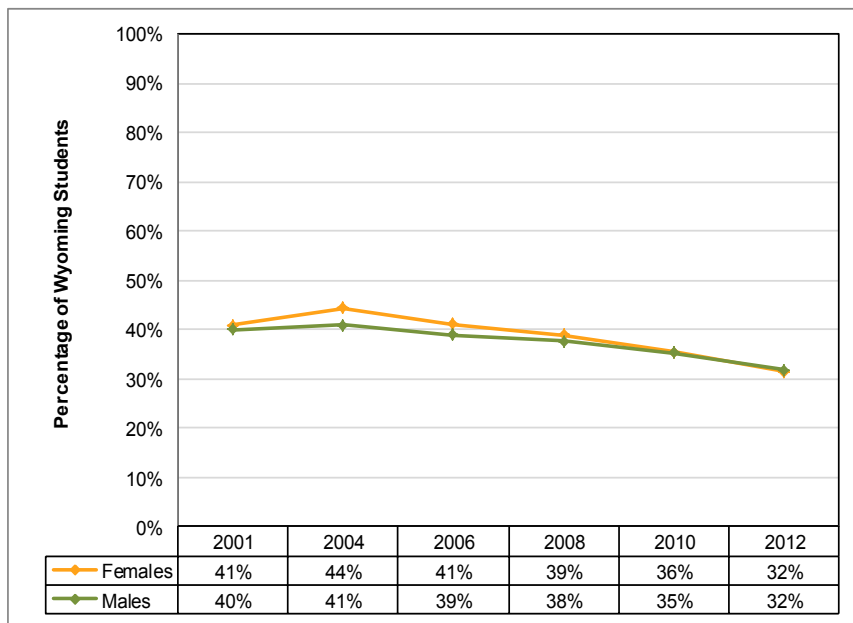


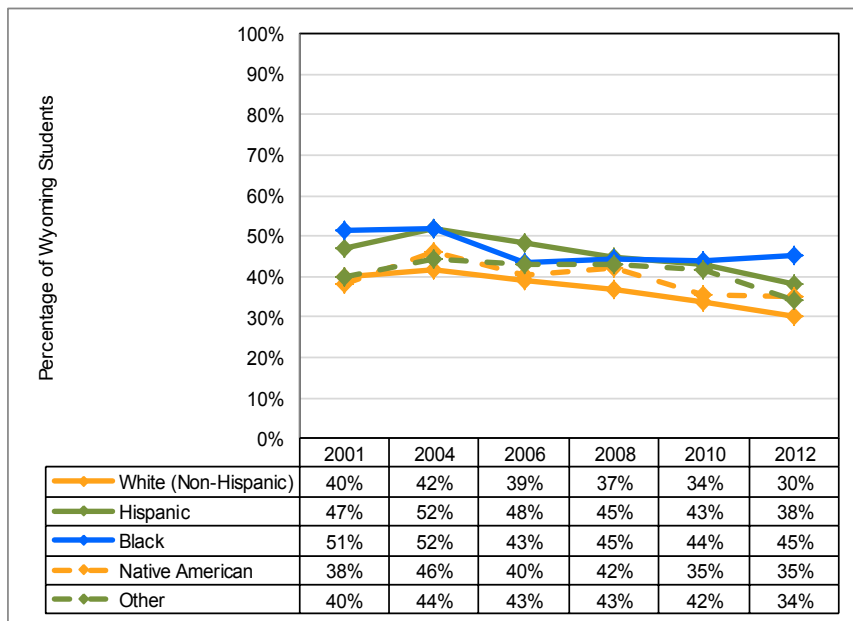
Chart 155: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

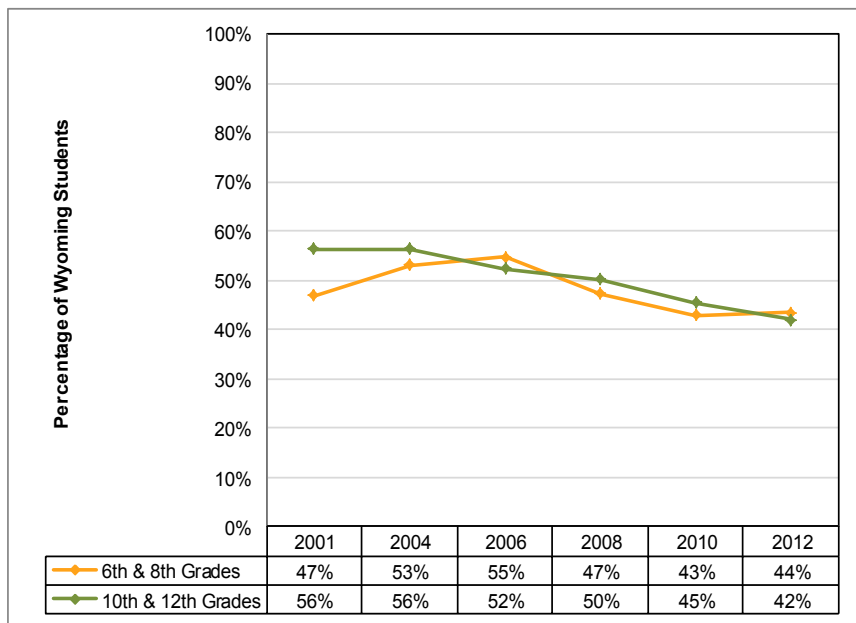




Sensation Seeking

Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Sensation Seeking Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



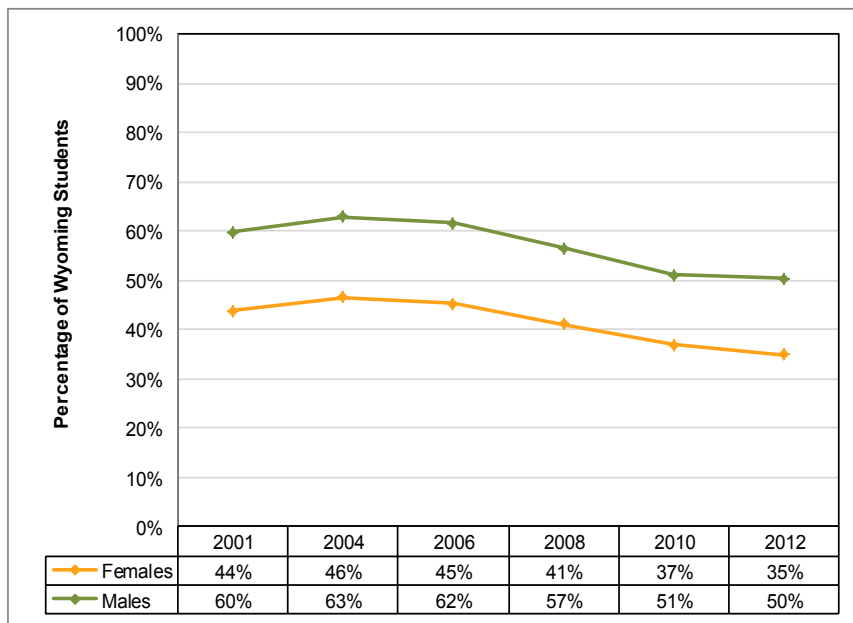
**Chart 157: Sensation Seeking—
Wyoming Student High-Risk
Rate (Females and Males)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



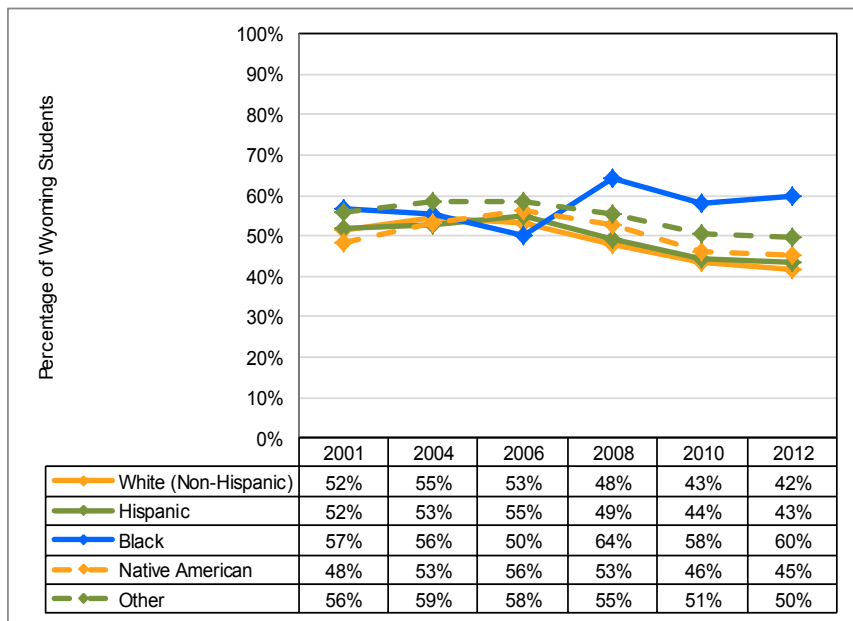
**Chart 158: Sensation Seeking—
Wyoming Student High-Risk
Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior Youth by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

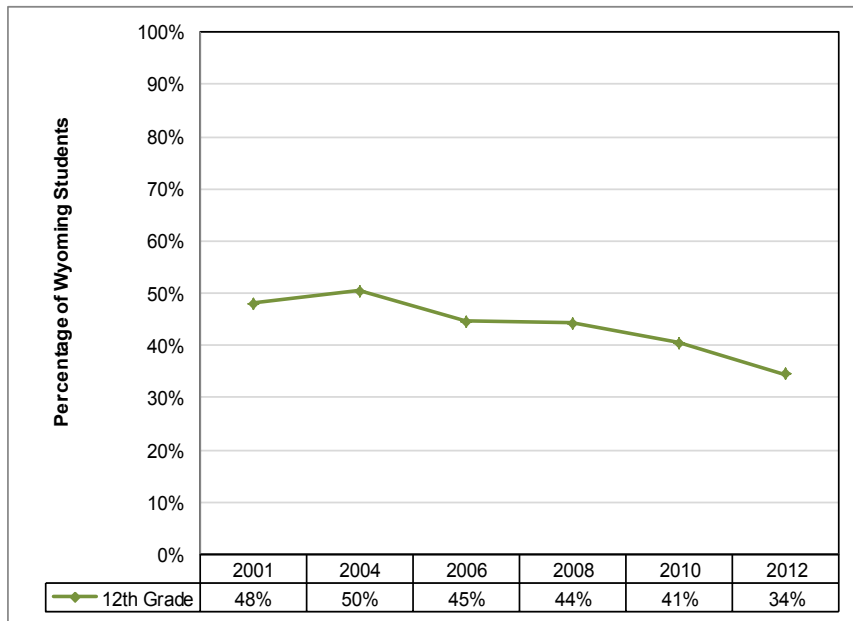


Chart 159: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (12th Grade)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

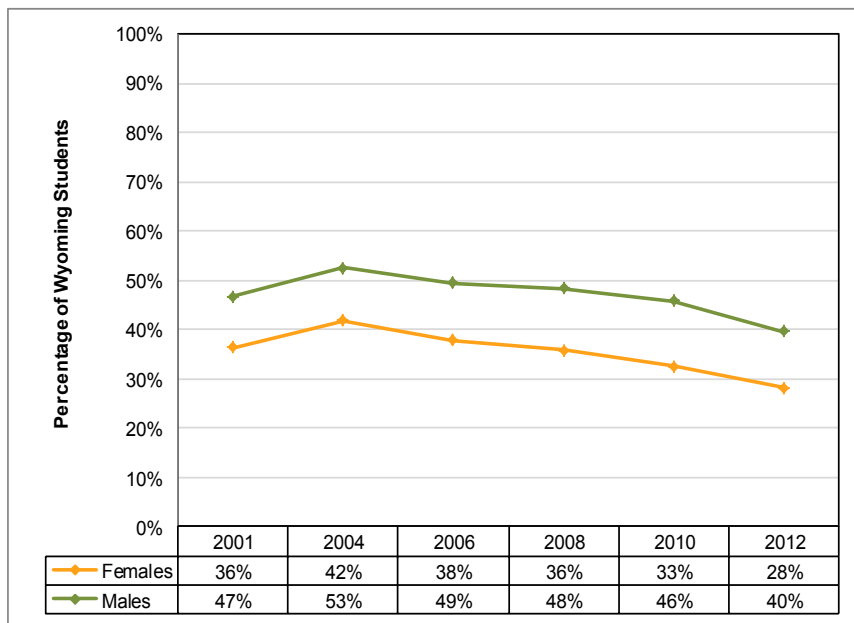
**Chart 160: Favorable Attitude
Toward Antisocial Behavior—
Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate
(12th Grade, Females and Males)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



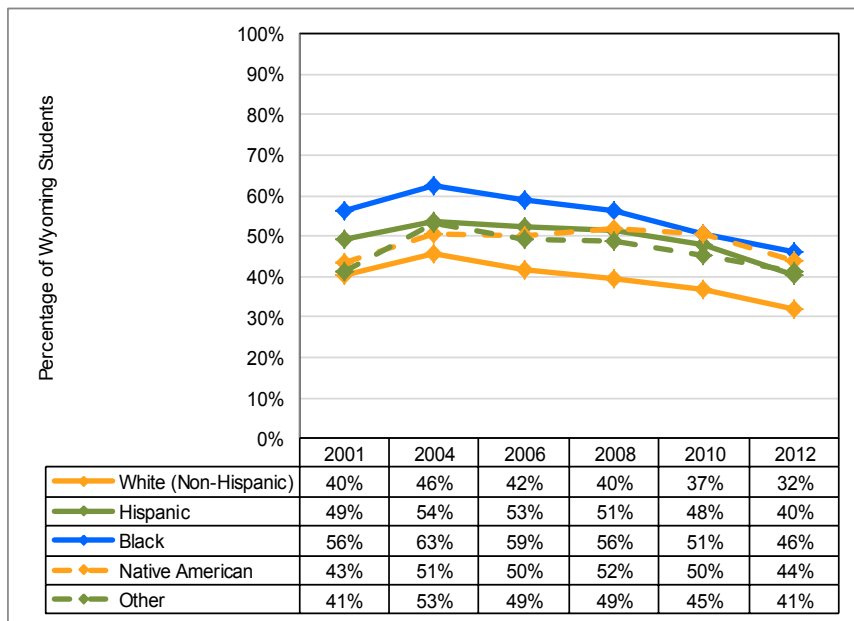
**Chart 161: Favorable Attitude
Toward Antisocial Behavior—
High-Risk Rate (12th Grade,
Race/Ethnicity)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



Interaction with Antisocial Peers Youth by Grade

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

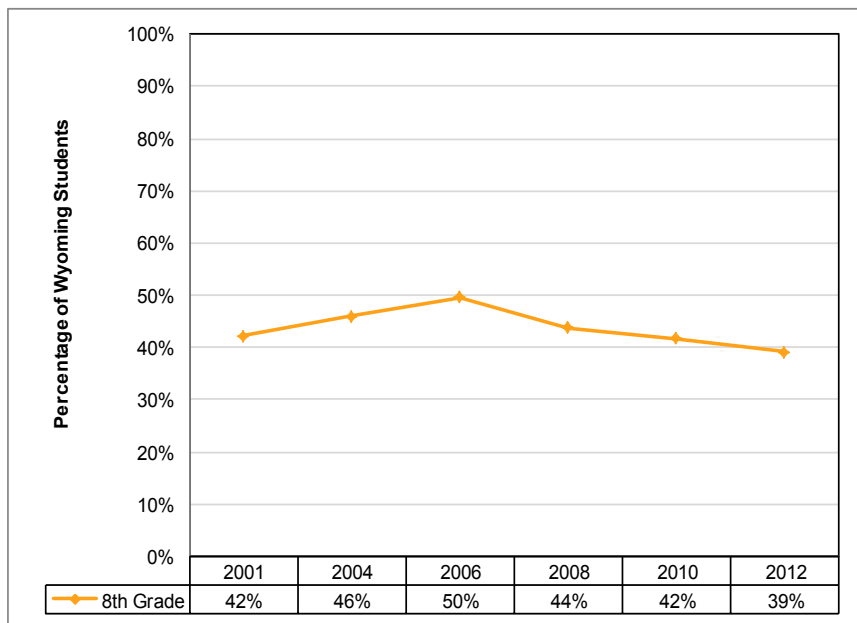


Chart 162: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Interaction with Antisocial Peers Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Chart 163: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade, Females and Males)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

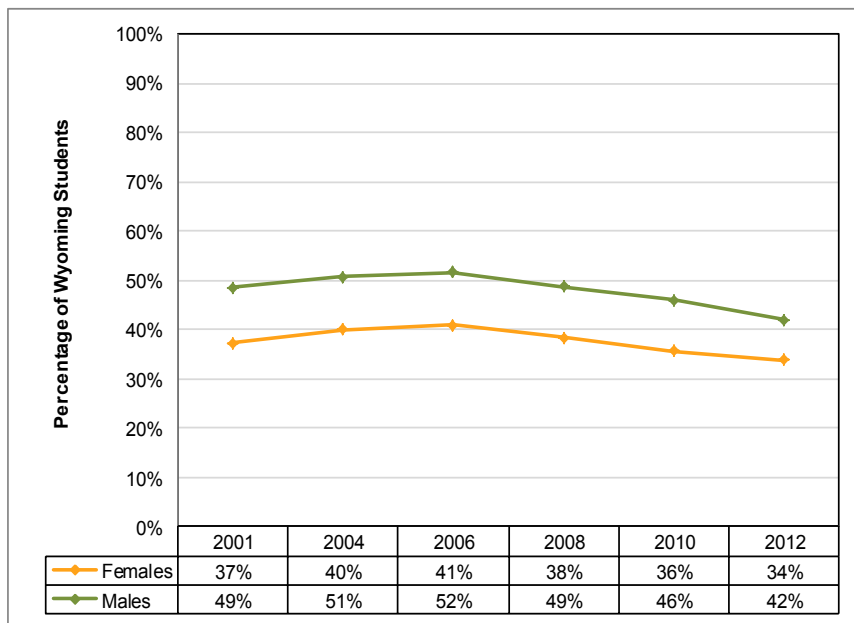


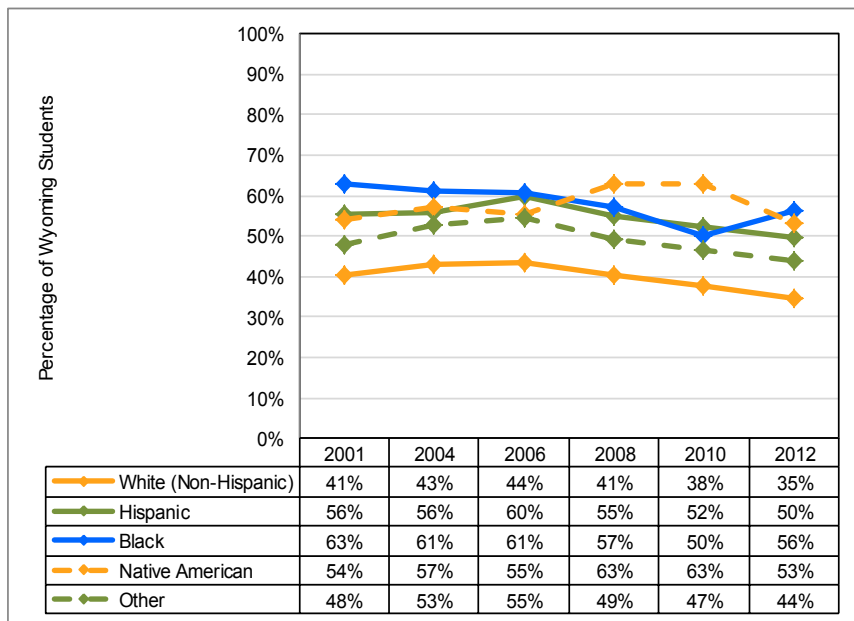
Chart 164: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade, Race/Ethnicity)

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

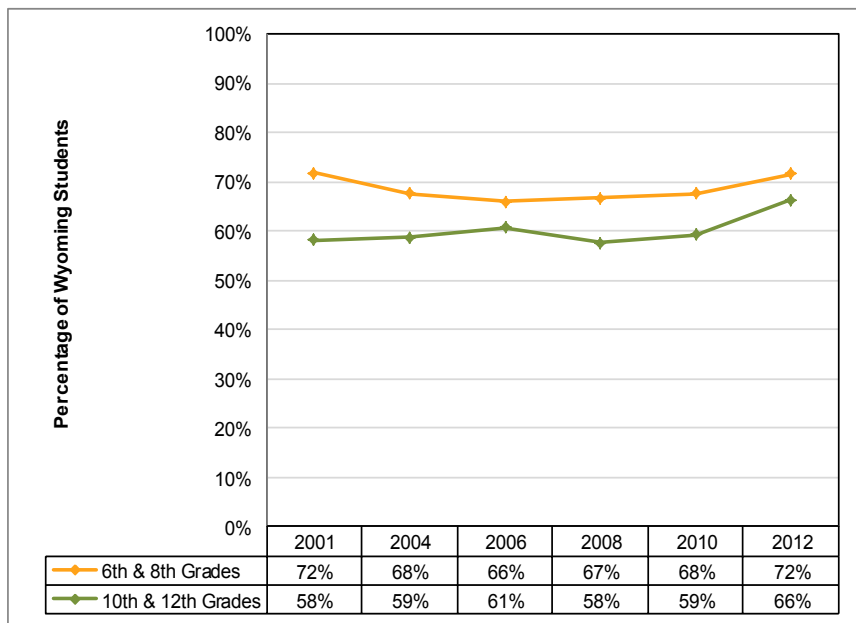




Social Skills

Youth by School Level

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012

GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Skills

Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity



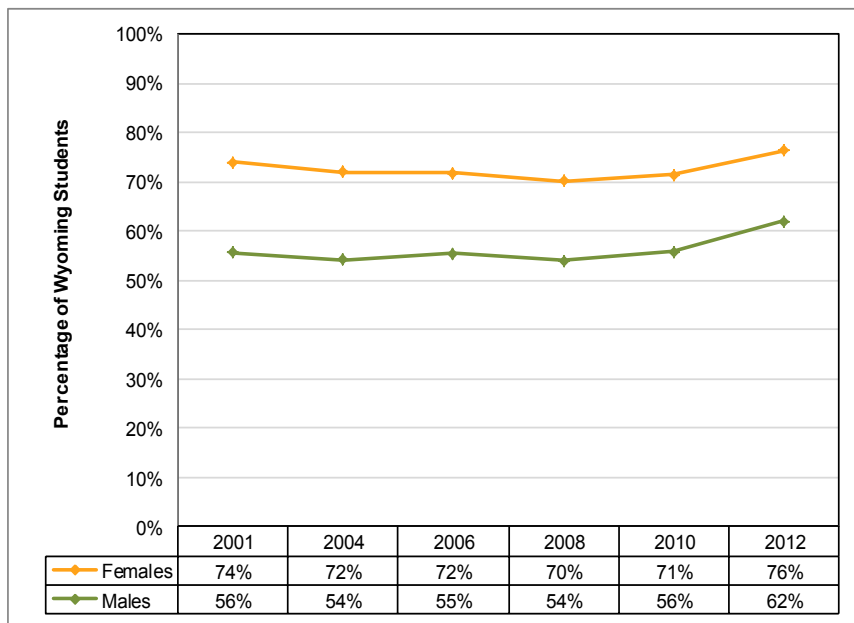
**Chart 166: Social Skills—
Wyoming Student Low-
Protection Rate (Females and
Males)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012



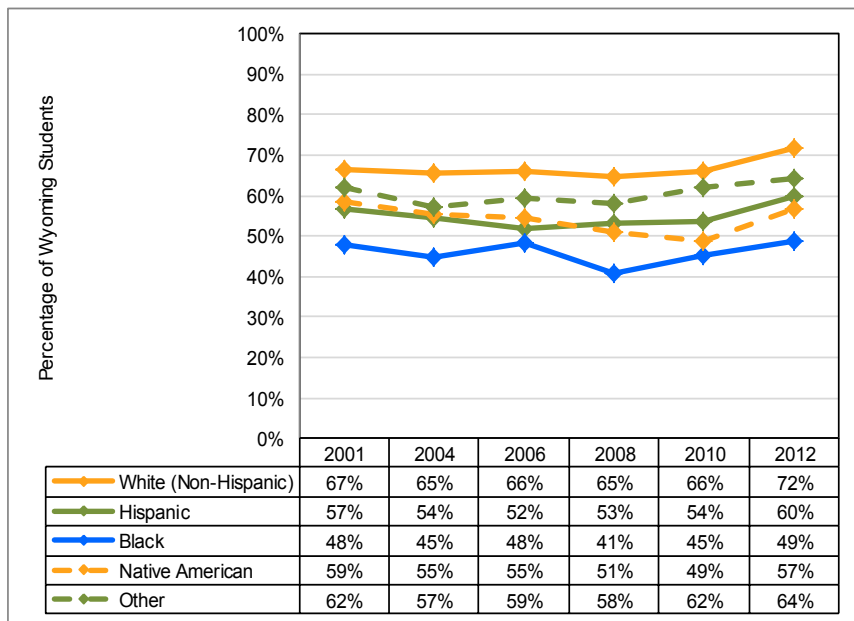
**Chart 167: Social Skills—
Wyoming Student Low-
Protection Rate (Race/Ethnicity)**

Definition:

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

Data Source:

PNA 2001–2012





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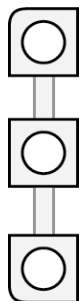
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