

# **Wyoming Community Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 Community Epidemiological Profile**



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# **Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 Community Epidemiological Profile**

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# Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 Community Epidemiological Profile

## 1. Introduction

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

### 1.1. Purpose of the SEOW

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

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

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

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

### 1.2. Deliverables

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

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

## 1.3. Procedures

During SEOW meetings in early 2011, the SEOW chose to focus on six areas: alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use, prescription drug abuse, mental health, and general related factors. SEOW members discussed thematic priorities, methodological concerns, data reliability, and procedures for reviewing variables and data sources. WYSAC presented the SEOW with a broad list of variables for potential inclusion in the state and community profiles. The SEOW then decided to subdivide variables in each of these areas into three categories: consequences, consumption and/or prevalence, and risk and protective factors. These issues were revisited in 2014 and any changes are reflected within this profile.

The SEOW appointed a subcommittee to assign priority scores to each potential variable. The subcommittee developed consensus priority scores for each potential variable ranging from one to four, with one being the highest priority, and four the lowest. A score of one reflects great importance of the concept, strong accord between the concept and the indicator, and high data reliability and availability. A score of four, in contrast, reflects relatively low importance of the concept, weak accord between the concept and the indicator, and low data reliability and availability. Based on a decision of the subcommittee, only those indicators that have a priority one or two were included in the state and community profiles.

During the process of reviewing the state and community profiles, the SEOW explicitly decided to forego all conclusions and interpretations of the results at this time. The SEOW felt that such data interpretation is best completed when the data is used outside of this reference document, such as in the creation of Fact Sheets and Information Briefs that are tailored to particular audiences. As a result, the notable findings section and the report purposely omit any data interpretations.

## 1.4. Presentation Conventions

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

- A graphic in the upper outside corner of each page indicates whether the variable on that page is a consequence (in which case the upper cell is shaded), consumption or prevalence (middle cell shaded), or risk or protective factor (lower cell shaded).
- Wherever possible, both national and Wyoming data are presented. Unless otherwise specified, all data pertain to Wyoming.
- Data are presented in graphs with data tables.
- In general, time series data are presented in line graphs. If only one or two years of data are available, data are presented in bar graphs.
- When data are presented by race/ethnicity or by school grades, bar graphs are used.
- For data collected at regular intervals, generally every year or every alternate year, associated line graphs are continuous. If, however, data are available only for irregular or inconsistent intervals, interruptions in the regular pattern are represented by un-adjoined points on graphs.
- Where available, confidence intervals appear in the data tables.
- Scales used on all graphs are as consistent as possible. For variables represented as percentages, three vertical axis scales are used whenever possible, 0 to 100%, 0 to 50%, and 0 to 10%.

## 1.5. Data Limitations

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

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

### 1.5.1. Rate Calculation

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

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

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

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

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

Where:

$R$  is the rate to be calculated

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

$P_1$  is the estimated populations for the Year

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

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

Where:

$R$  is the rate to be calculated

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

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



### 1.5.2. Discontinuity between Censuses

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

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

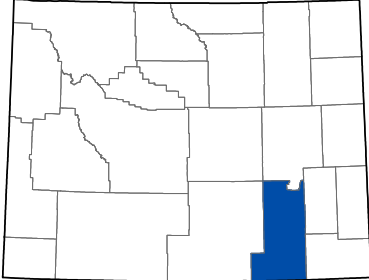
- Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), alcohol and drug related arrests,
- Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI), alcohol and drug related arrests,
- Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT), alcohol related car crashes, and
- Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS), alcohol related traffic fatalities

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

## 2. Notable Findings

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

### Albany County



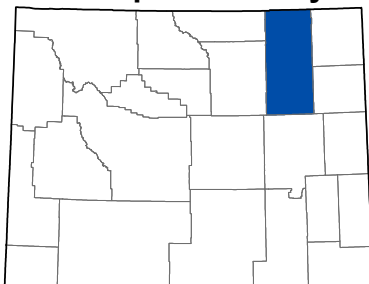
- From 2009 to 2013, Albany County adults experienced the highest arrest rate for liquor law violations for persons 18 and over, totaling more than three times the statewide average (1810 vs. 600 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 7, chart 5).
- From 2009 to 2013, Albany County ranked highest in the state for rate of alcohol related arrests (see page 2, chart 1).
- From 2008 to 2012, Albany County youth were among the least likely to be classified as high risk due to perceptions surrounding ease of access to drugs and other substances (24% vs. a statewide average of 28%) (see page 72, chart 61).

### Big Horn County



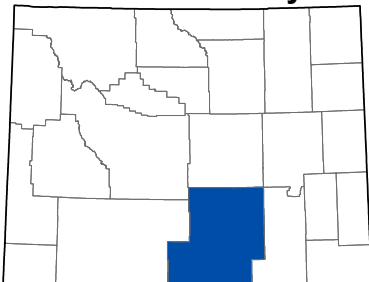
- From 2009 to 2013, Big Horn County experienced the lowest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, totaling less than a third of the statewide average (564 vs. 1963 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- From 2009 to 2013, Big Horn County experienced the lowest arrest rate for liquor law violations among adults and juveniles (see page 6, chart 4 and page 7, chart 5).
- From 2009 to 2013, Big Horn County had the second lowest rate per 100,000 of alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property crashes, totaling nearly half of the statewide average (99 vs. 174, respectively) (see page 10, chart 8).

### Campbell County



- When combining 2007 and 2009, Campbell County adults most frequently reported experiencing serious psychological distress, two times greater than the statewide average (6% vs. 3%, respectively) (see page 65, chart 56).
- From 2009 to 2013, Campbell County had the highest rates of DUI arrests for adults among all counties (see page 9, chart 7).
- From 2008 to 2012, Campbell County 10th and 12 graders had the highest percentage of students that believed that most students had binge drank in the last two weeks and that thought that most students in their school drank in the past 30 days (see page 19, chart 16 and page 21, chart 18).

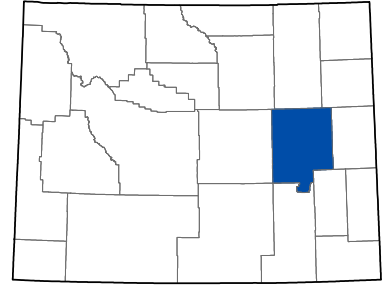
### Carbon County



- From 2009 to 2013, relative to other counties, Carbon County experienced the fifth highest arrest rate for drug abuse violations (719 vs. a statewide rate of 559 per 100,000 population) (see page 44, chart 38).
- From 2008 to 2012 Carbon County 12th graders ranked lowest in the state for the percentage who are classified as high risk because their answers to the scale, which measures the student's disapproval of someone his/her age participating in antisocial behavior (see page 83, chart 72).
- In 2010 Carbon County tied for second lowest in the state for tobacco retail violations (2% vs. a statewide average of 9%) (see page 41, chart 37).

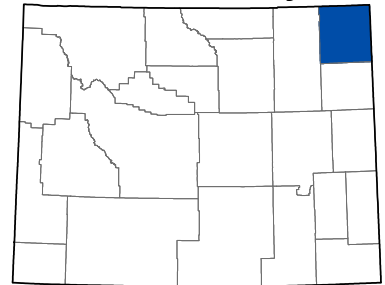
- From 2009 to 2013, Converse County experienced the highest arrest rate for all drug abuse violations, totaling approximately two times greater than the statewide average (973 vs. 559 per 100,000 population, respectively) (see page 44, chart 38).
- From 2008 to 2012, Converse County 10th and 12th graders had the highest percentage of students to report thinking most of their peers have used chewing tobacco in the past 30 days (88% vs. a statewide average of 81%) (see page 36, chart 32).
- From 2009 to 2013, Converse County ranked fourth highest in liquor law violations (745 vs. a statewide average of 600 per 100,000 people, respectively) (see page 7, chart 5).

### Converse County



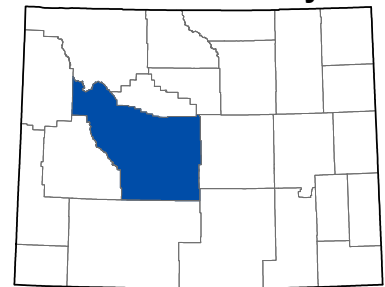
- In 2010, relative to other Wyoming counties, Crook County tied for third highest in tobacco retail violations (16% vs. a statewide average of 9%) (see page 41, chart 37).
- From 2009 to 2013, Crook County ranked highest in alcohol-related combined fatal, injury, and property crashes (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2007 to 2011, Crook County experienced the second highest rate per 100,000 population for alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities (see page 11, chart 9).
- From 2008 to 2009, Crook County had the third lowest percentage of adults who supported smoke-free households (see page 37, chart 33).

### Crook County



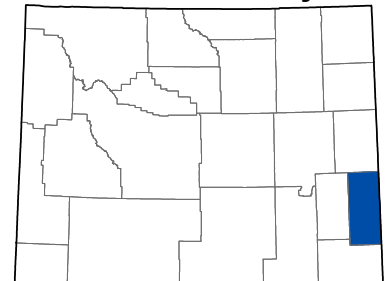
- From 2008 to 2012, Fremont County ranked highest for 6th and 8th graders who reported currently smoking (9% vs. a statewide average of 6%, respectively) (see page 29, chart 25).
- From 2008 to 2012, Fremont County ranked first in the state for 6th and 8th graders who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, totaling twice the statewide average (8% vs. 4%, respectively) (see page 48, chart 41).
- From 2009 to 2013, Fremont County adults ranked highest in drunkenness arrests, doubling the state rate (1337 vs. 598) (see page 5, chart 3).
- From 2007 to 2011, Fremont county ranked highest in alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities with more than double the state rate (24 vs. 10) (see page 11, chart 9).

### Fremont County

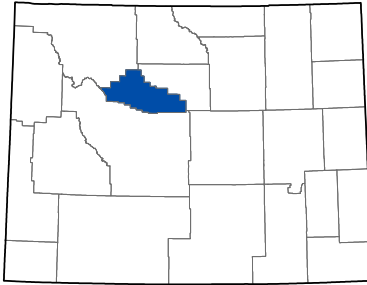


- In 2008 and 2012, Goshen County ranked first in the state for 6th and 8th graders who reported thinking their peers engaged in binge drinking during the past two weeks (57% vs. a statewide average of 48%) (see page 18, chart 15).
- From 2009 to 2013, Goshen county had the second lowest arrest rate for drug abuse violations, totaling less than one-fourth of the statewide average (134 vs. 608 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 47, chart 40).
- From 2008 to 2012, Goshen County ranked first in the state for 10th and 12th graders who reported currently smoking (29% vs. a statewide average of 20%) (see page 30, chart 26).

### Goshen County

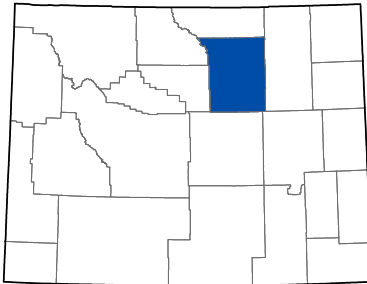


## Hot Springs County



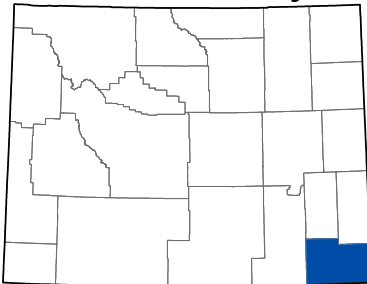
- In 2010, Hot Springs County, alongside Johnson County, had the lowest tobacco retail violation rates in the state (0%) (see page 41, chart 37).
- From 2009 to 2013, Hot Springs County had the second highest drug offense arrest rate of all the counties in Wyoming (899 vs. statewide average of 559 per 100,000 population) (see page 44, chart 38).
- From 2008 to 2012, Hot Springs County 6th graders were most frequently classified as high-risk because of perceptions surrounding ease of access to substances and illegal drugs (39% vs. a statewide average of 28%) (see page 72, chart 61).
- From 2009 to 2013, Hot Springs County had the third highest rate of juvenile liquor law violations (see page 6, chart 4).

## Johnson County



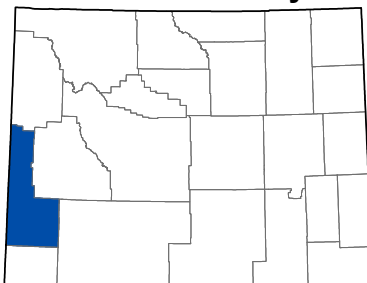
- In 2010, Johnson County was tied for having the lowest tobacco retail violation rates in the state (0% vs. a state average of 10%) (see page 41, chart 37).
- From 2008 to 2012, Johnson County 10th and 12th graders ranked highest for the percentage of students classified as high risk because of their answers to the scale measuring the students' perceptions of their parents' favorable attitudes toward smoking, alcohol and marijuana use (61% vs. a statewide average of 51%) (see page 74, chart 63).
- From 2008 to 2012, Johnson County 6th and 8th grade students ranked lowest on reported marijuana use (see page 48, chart 41).

## Laramie County



- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Laramie County ranked third lowest for self-reported smokeless tobacco use among adult males (10% vs. a statewide average of 16%) (see page 32, chart 28).
- From 2007 to 2011, relative to other counties, Laramie County ranked 3rd lowest in the state for alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities, totaling half of the statewide average (5 vs. a statewide average of 10 per 100,000 population) (see page 11, chart 9).
- Much of the data used in this profile is not available for Laramie County because the Cheyenne school district did not participate in the 2010 or 2012 Prevention Needs Assessment surveys.

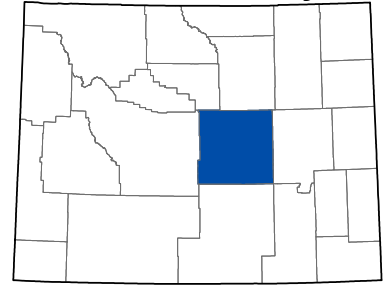
## Lincoln County



- From 2009 to 2013, Lincoln County adults had the fourth lowest rate of drunkenness arrests at an over 11 times lower rate than the state average (53 vs. 598) (see page 5, chart 3).
- From 2008 to 2012, Lincoln County 10th and 12th graders were the least likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past two weeks (14% vs. a statewide average of 25%) (see page 12, chart 10).
- From 2009 to 2013, Lincoln County juveniles ranked second lowest for drug abuse violation arrests (72 vs. a statewide average of 400) (page 46, chart 39).

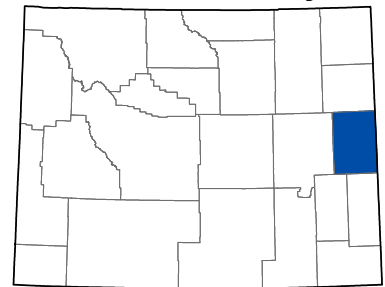
- From 2009 to 2013, Natrona County youth experienced the second highest arrest rate for liquor law violations (860 vs. a statewide average of 584 per 100,000 population) (see page 6, chart 4).
- From 2008 to 2012, Natrona County ranked second highest in the state for 10 and 12th graders reporting smoking marijuana in the past 30 days (18% vs. a statewide average of 15%) (see page 49, chart 42).
- From 2009 to 2013, Natrona County adults and youth both ranked second highest in terms of drunkenness arrests (see page 4, chart 2 and page 5, chart 3).

### Natrona County



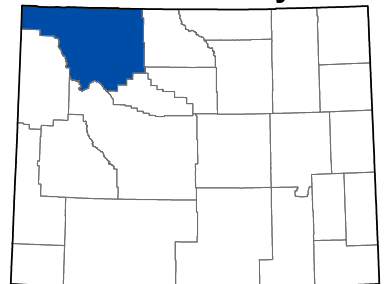
- From 2008 to 2012, Niobrara County 10th and 12th graders ranked first in the state for students who reported attending community events that sold alcohol (81%), where adults were drinking (90%), or where adults were intoxicated (74%) (see pages 23, 25, and 27 and charts 20, 22, and 24, respectively).
- In 2010, Niobrara County tied for the third highest cigarette sale violation rate to underage buyers, averaging two times greater than the statewide average (16% vs. 9%, respectively) (see page 41, chart 37)
- From 2009 to 2013, Niobrara County ranked highest for youth drunkenness arrests at over 8 times the state rate (131 vs. 15) (see page 4, chart 2).

### Niobrara County



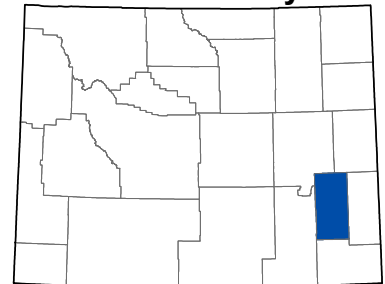
- From 2009 to 2013, Niobrara County ranked lowest in the state for total drug abuse violation arrests (see page 44, chart 38).
- From 2008 to 2012, Park County 6th and 8th graders ranked 3rd lowest in the state for students who attended community events where adults were drunk or intoxicated (35% vs. a statewide average of 40%) (see page 26, chart 23).
- From 2008 to 2012, Park County 6th and 8th graders ranked second lowest in the percentage of students classified as at-risk because their answers to the scale measuring the number of close friends who use drugs and alcohol. (21% vs. a statewide average of 30%) (see page 77, chart 66).
- From 2008 to 2012, Park County 10th and 12th graders ranked second lowest in the percentage of over-the-counter medicine use to get high

### Park County

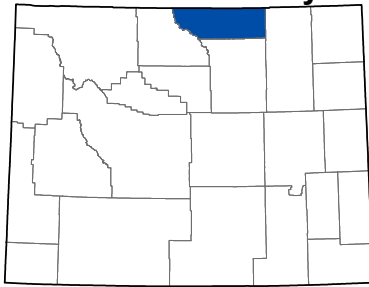


- From 2009 to 2013, Platte County adults had the lowest rates of drunkenness arrests in the state (see page 5, chart 3).
- From 2008 to 2012, Platte County 6th and 8th graders had the lowest reported inhalant use in the last month (see page 52, chart 45).
- From 2008 to 2012, Platte County 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders had the lowest reported over-the-counter medicine use to get high in the last month (see page 59, chart 51 and page 60, chart 52).
- From 2008 to 2012, Platte County 10th and 12th graders had the lowest reported prescription drug use to get high in the past month (see page 62, chart 54).

### Platte County

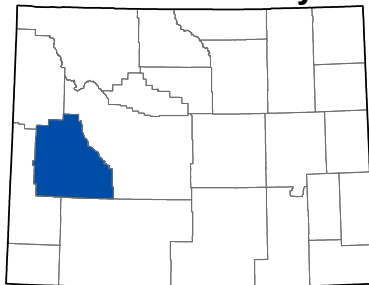


### Sheridan County



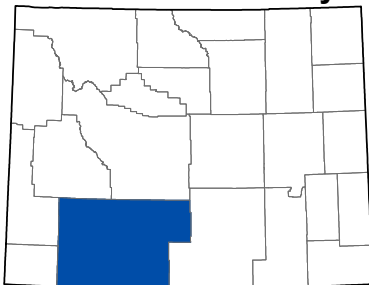
- From 2009 to 2013, Sheridan County adults experienced the second highest arrest rate for liquor violations, greatly exceeding the statewide average (926 vs. 600 per 100,000 population) (see page 7, chart 5).
- From 2005 to 2009, relative to other counties, Sheridan County ranked 2nd highest for adults reporting currently receiving mental health treatment (15% vs. a statewide average of 12%) (see page 67, chart 58).
- From 2007 to 2011, Sheridan County ranked second lowest in alcohol-related fatal crashes (see page 11, chart 9).

### Sublette County



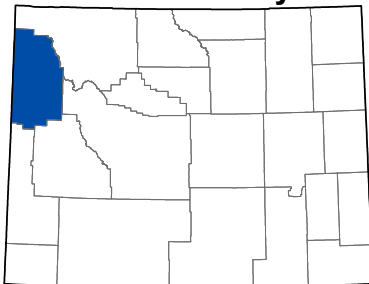
- From 2007 to 2009, Sublette County ranked highest for the percentage of adults who reported binge drinking at least once during the past month (24% vs. a statewide average of 19%) (see page 13, chart 11).
- From 2008 to 2012, Sublette County tied for the second highest county in the state for 8th graders who said they have a number of close friends that have been arrested, suspended from school, attempted to steal a vehicle and/or attacked someone with the intent to cause harm (48% vs. a statewide average of 42%) (see page 84, chart 73).
- From 2009 to 2013, Sublette County adults ranked second highest in DUI arrests (see page 9, chart 7).

### Sweetwater County



- From 2009 to 2013, Sweetwater County ranked highest in the state for alcohol-related crashes (243 vs. a statewide average of 174 per 100,000) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2009 to 2013, Sweetwater County ranked third highest in the state for arrest rates for drunkenness (926 vs. a statewide average of 598 per 100,000 population) (see page 5, chart 3).
- From 2007 to 2009, Sweetwater County adults ranked third highest in the state for rates of binge drinking (22% vs. 19%) (see page 13, chart 11).

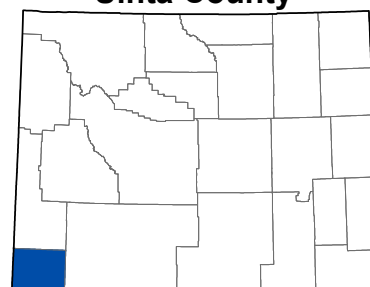
### Teton County



- From 2008 to 2012, Teton County ranked highest in the state for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting using marijuana within the past 30 days (23% vs. a statewide average of 15%) (see page 49, chart 42).
- From 2008 to 2012, Teton County ranked lowest for 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting smoking in the past 30 days (2% vs. a statewide average of 6%) (see page 29 and chart 25).
- From 2008 to 2012, Teton County ranked third lowest in the state for social norms toward binge drinking, measured by 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders reporting they believe most students have binge drank on one or more occasions during the past two weeks (39% vs. a statewide average of 48%) (see page 18, chart 15).

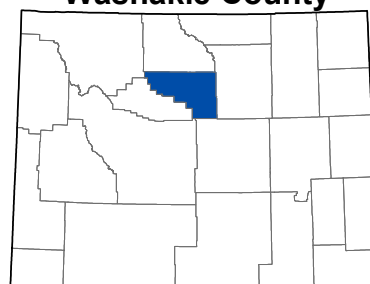
- From 2008 to 2012, Uinta County 10th and 12th graders were the second least likely to report engaging in binge drinking during the past two weeks (18% vs. a statewide average of 25%) (see page 12, chart 10).
- From 2008 to 2012, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Uinta County 10th and 12th graders ranked second lowest regarding their intent to use drugs or other illegal substances as an adult (35% vs. a statewide average of 40%) (see page 83, chart 72).
- From 2009 to 2013, Uinta County adults ranked fourth lowest on liquor law violations (see page 7, chart 5).

### Uinta County



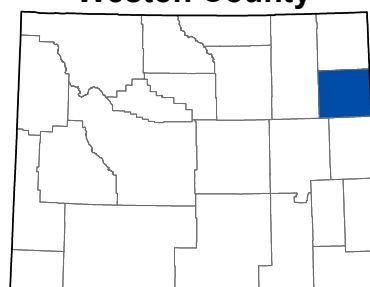
- From 2009 to 2013, Washakie County had the lowest rate per 100,000 for alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property crashes (92 vs. a statewide average of 174 per 100,000 population) (see page 10, chart 8).
- From 2005 to 2009, Washakie County adults were the least likely to report currently receiving mental health treatment, totaling less than half of the statewide average (5% vs. 12%, respectively) (see page 67, chart 58).
- From 2009 to 2013, Washakie County juveniles had the highest DUI arrest rate in the state (113 vs. statewide average of 46 per 100,000) (see page 8, chart 6).

### Washakie County



- From 2009 to 2013, Weston County experienced the second lowest arrest rate for all alcohol-related crime, less than half of the statewide average (716 vs. 1963 per 100,000, respectively) (see page 2, chart 1).
- In 2010, relative to other Wyoming Counties, Weston County tied for the fourth highest violation rate for tobacco sales to underage buyers (15% vs. a statewide average of 9%) (see page 41, chart 37).
- From 2009 to 2013, Weston County juveniles and adults both ranked second lowest in terms of DUI arrests (see page 8, chart 6 and page 9, chart 7).

### Weston County



## DATA SOURCES

Abbreviation	Data Source	Links
ATS	Adult Tobacco Survey	<a href="http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Tobacco/">http://wysac.uwyo.edu/Tobacco/</a>
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County Data	Contact Joe Grandpre - joe.grandpre@wyo.gov
DCI	Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigation	<a href="http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/">http://wyomingdci.wyo.gov/</a>
FARS	Fatal Accident Reporting System	<a href="http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx">http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx</a>
PNA	Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment	<a href="http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna">http://wysac.uwyo.edu/pna</a>
Synar	Synar	No Internet Link Available
US Census	United States Census	<a href="http://www.census.gov/">http://www.census.gov/</a>
WYDOT	Wyoming Department of Transportation Crash Reports	<a href="http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/dot_safety/safety_statistics.html">http://www.dot.state.wy.us/home/dot_safety/safety_statistics.html</a>







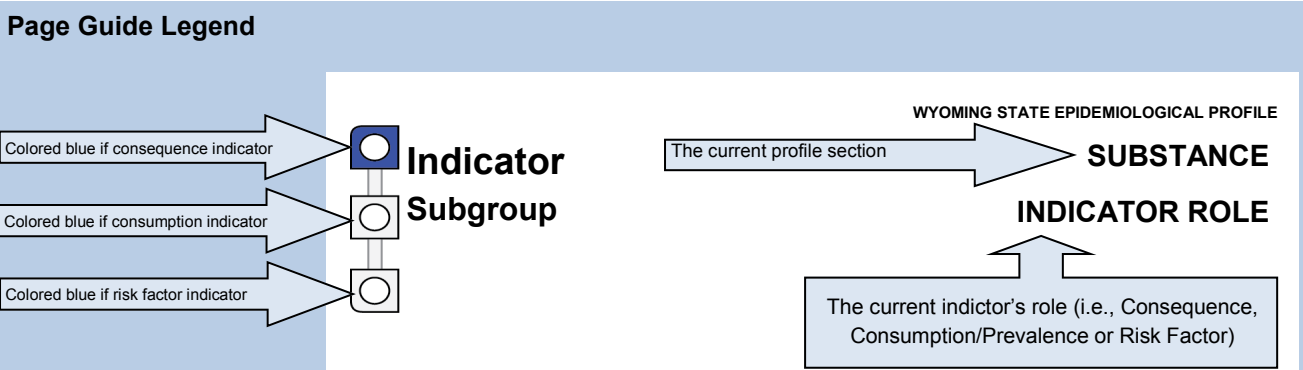
# Alcohol

## Included Variables

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

### Color and Shade Conventions

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

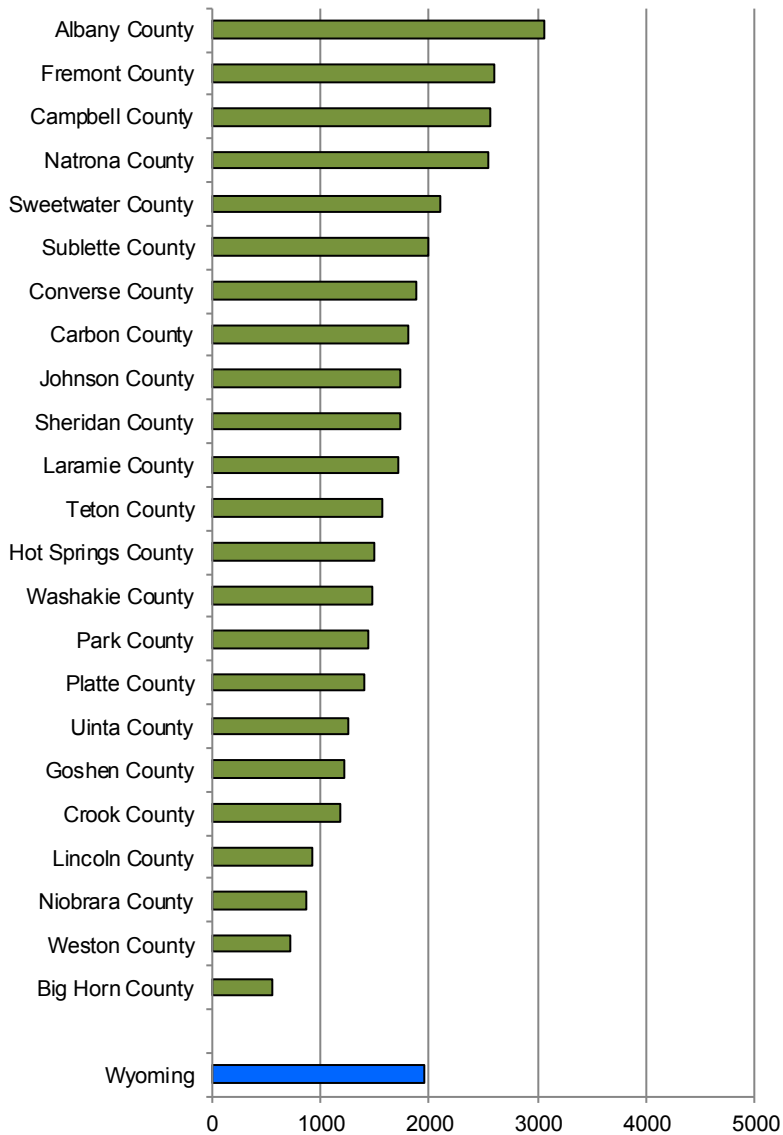




# Alcohol-Related Arrests

## Total

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



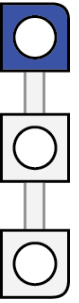
**Chart 1: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Arrests**

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

**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	3070
Big Horn County	564
Campbell County	2570
Carbon County	1809
Converse County	1887
Crook County	1190
Fremont County	2600
Goshen County	1223
Hot Springs County	1492
Johnson County	1745
Laramie County	1720
Lincoln County	916
Natrona County	2555
Niobrara County	874
Park County	1446
Platte County	1402
Sheridan County	1734
Sublette County	1998
Sweetwater County	2104
Teton County	1571
Uinta County	1259
Washakie County	1474
Weston County	716
Wyoming	1963

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

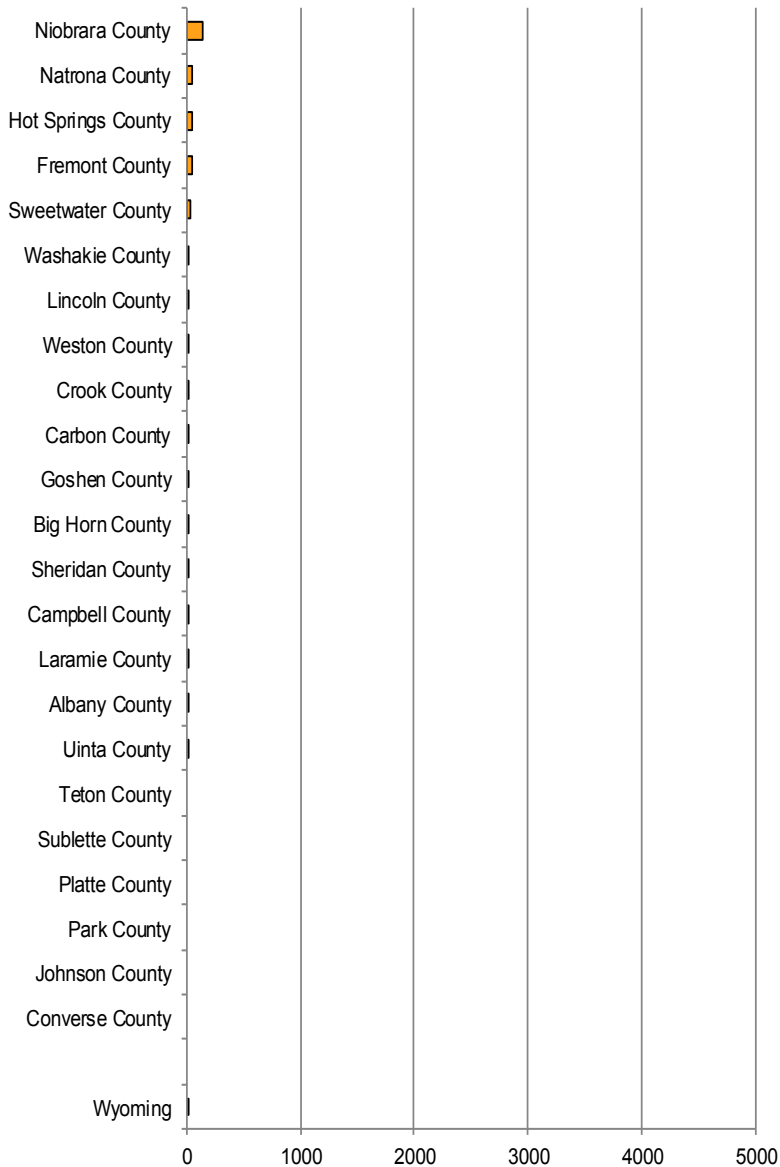


***"In 2009, over 1.4 million drivers were arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics. That's less than one percent of the 147 million self-reported episodes of alcohol-impaired driving among U.S. adults each year" (as cited by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2011,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

# Drunkenness Arrests

## Youth

### ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



**Chart 2: Wyoming Drunkenness Arrests (Under 18)**

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

**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

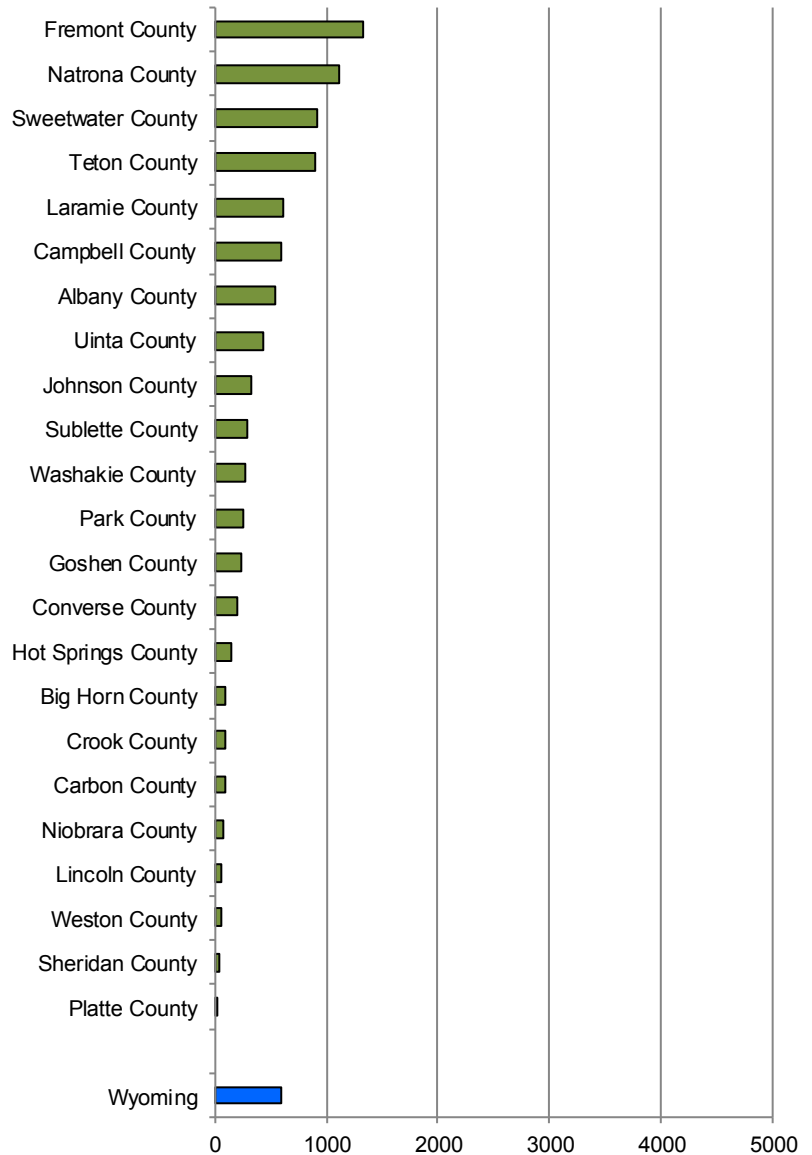
County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	3
Big Horn County	7
Campbell County	5
Carbon County	11
Converse County	0
Crook County	12
Fremont County	39
Goshen County	7
Hot Springs County	41
Johnson County	0
Laramie County	4
Lincoln County	16
Natrona County	46
Niobrara County	131
Park County	0
Platte County	0
Sheridan County	6
Sublette County	0
Sweetwater County	25
Teton County	0
Uinta County	3
Washakie County	19
Weston County	13
Wyoming	15

# ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

## Drunkenness Arrests

Adults

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	535
Big Horn County	92
Campbell County	598
Carbon County	87
Converse County	207
Crook County	88
Fremont County	1337
Goshen County	244
Hot Springs County	140
Johnson County	329
Laramie County	613
Lincoln County	53
Natrona County	1118
Niobrara County	79
Park County	250
Platte County	14
Sheridan County	41
Sublette County	284
Sweetwater County	926
Teton County	899
Uinta County	435
Washakie County	265
Weston County	50
Wyoming	598



**Chart 3: Wyoming Drunkenness Arrests (Age 18+)**

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

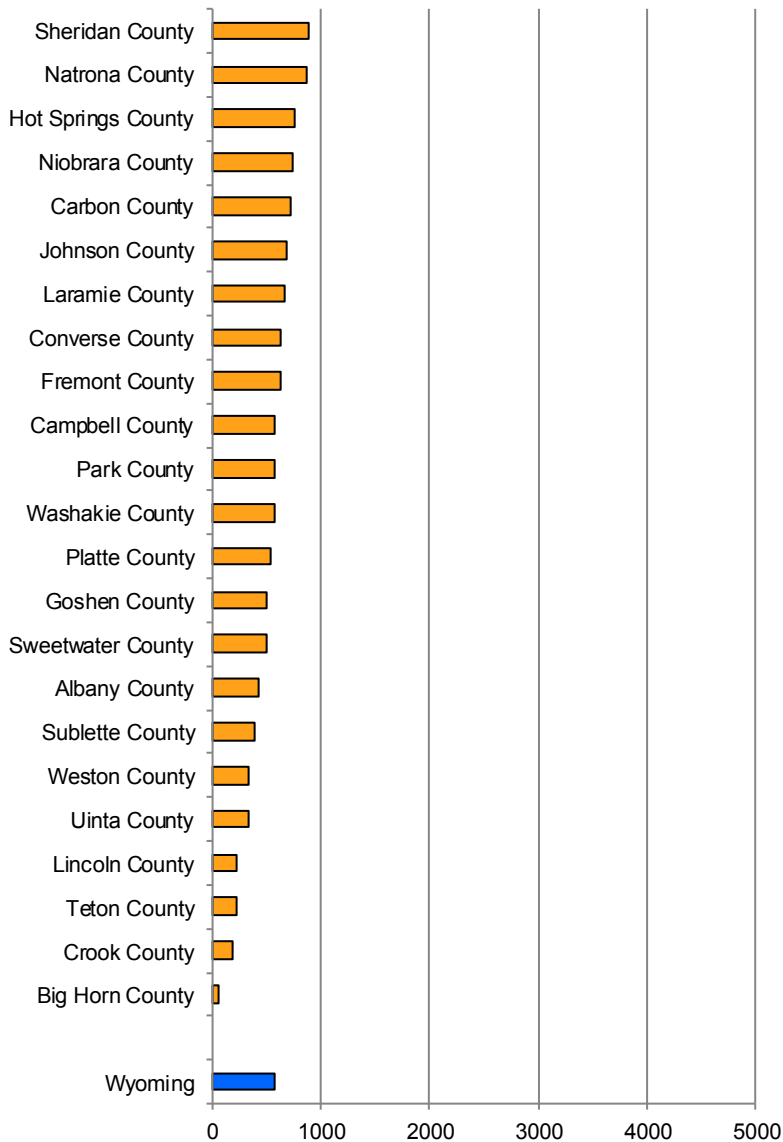
**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

# Liquor Law Violation

## Arrests

### Youth

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



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

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

**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	428
Big Horn County	66
Campbell County	574
Carbon County	716
Converse County	629
Crook County	191
Fremont County	629
Goshen County	509
Hot Springs County	764
Johnson County	683
Laramie County	673
Lincoln County	227
Natrona County	860
Niobrara County	744
Park County	568
Platte County	533
Sheridan County	890
Sublette County	396
Sweetwater County	503
Teton County	216
Uinta County	331
Washakie County	566
Weston County	334
Wyoming	584

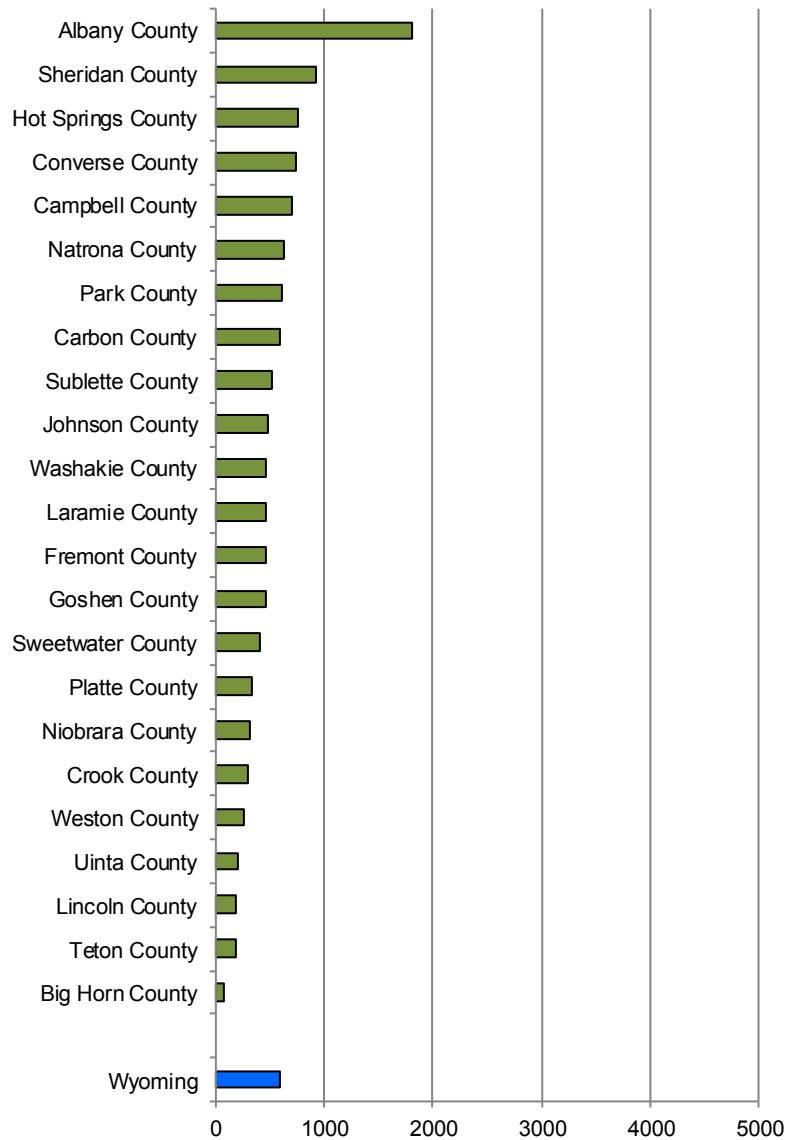
# ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

## Liquor Law Violation

**Arrests**

**Adults**

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	1810
Big Horn County	85
Campbell County	698
Carbon County	601
Converse County	745
Crook County	298
Fremont County	464
Goshen County	462
Hot Springs County	752
Johnson County	490
Laramie County	467
Lincoln County	193
Natrona County	635
Niobrara County	314
Park County	607
Platte County	329
Sheridan County	926
Sublette County	511
Sweetwater County	417
Teton County	181
Uinta County	206
Washakie County	473
Weston County	268
Wyoming	600



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

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

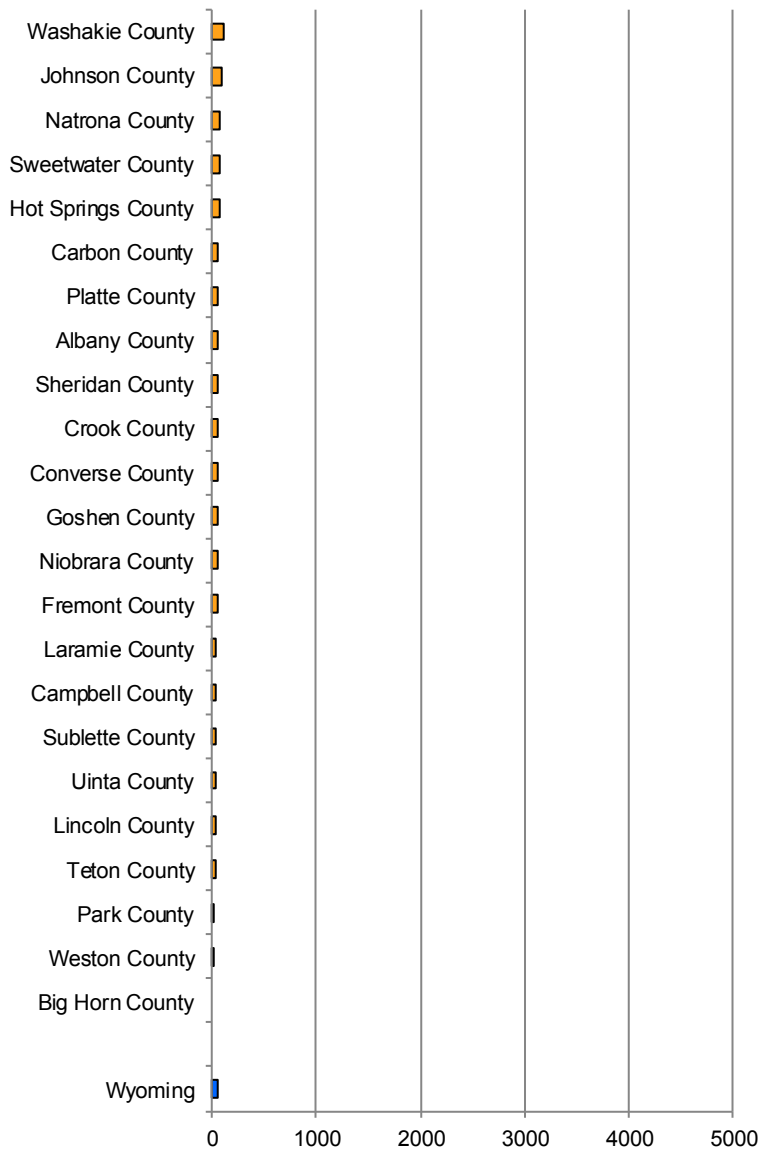
Data Source: DCI 2009-2013



# DUI Arrests

## Youth

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



**Chart 6: Wyoming DUI Arrests (Under 18)**

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

**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

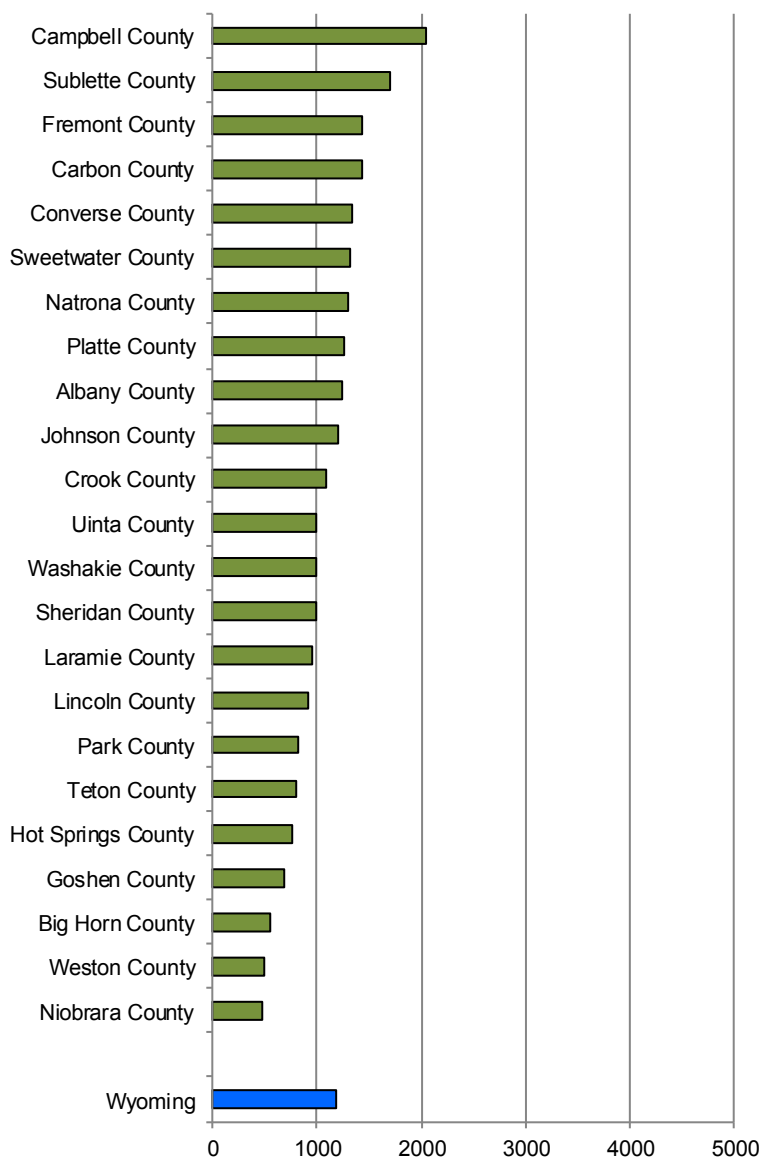
County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	53
Big Horn County	0
Campbell County	33
Carbon County	60
Converse County	46
Crook County	48
Fremont County	43
Goshen County	44
Hot Springs County	62
Johnson County	84
Laramie County	38
Lincoln County	28
Natrona County	71
Niobrara County	44
Park County	17
Platte County	57
Sheridan County	50
Sublette County	33
Sweetwater County	68
Teton County	24
Uinta County	29
Washakie County	113
Weston County	13
Wyoming	46

# ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

## DUI Arrests

Adults

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	1238
Big Horn County	557
Campbell County	2038
Carbon County	1432
Converse County	1341
Crook County	1093
Fremont County	1442
Goshen County	685
Hot Springs County	757
Johnson County	1205
Laramie County	958
Lincoln County	917
Natrona County	1296
Niobrara County	471
Park County	816
Platte County	1266
Sheridan County	988
Sublette County	1694
Sweetwater County	1322
Teton County	809
Uinta County	999
Washakie County	996
Weston County	497
Wyoming	1178



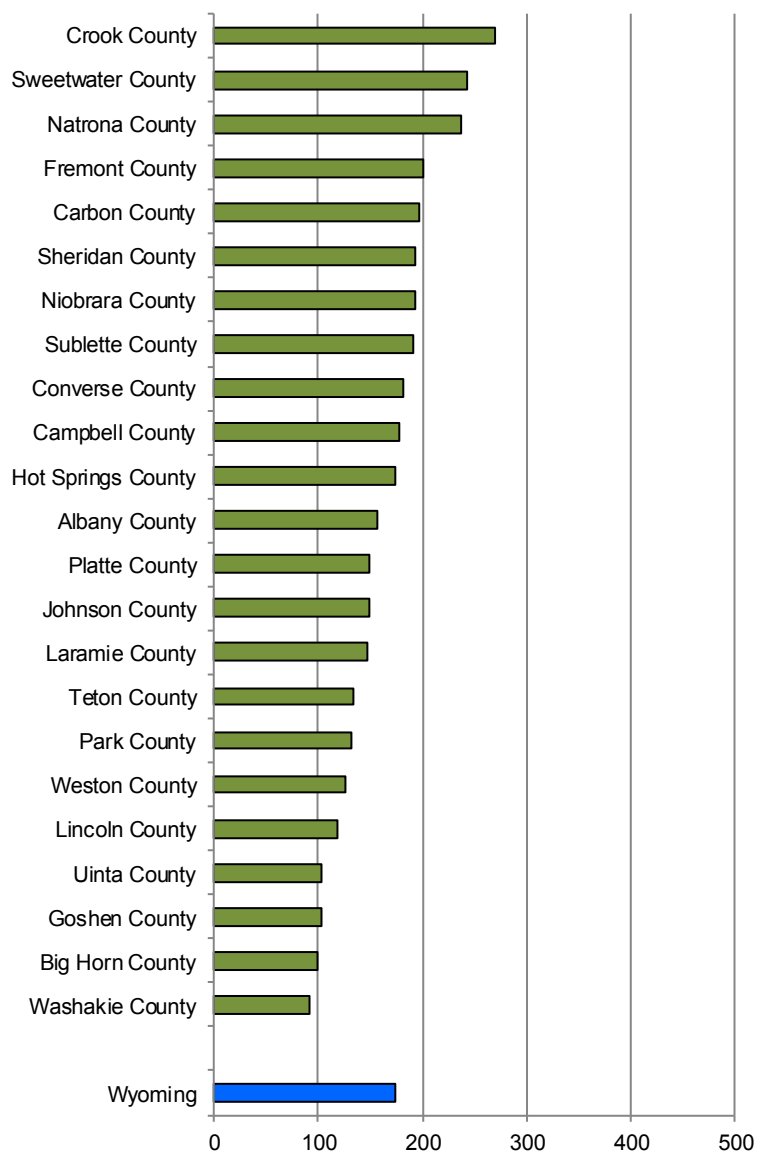
**Chart 7: Wyoming DUI Arrests (Age 18+)**

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

**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

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

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	156
Big Horn County	99
Campbell County	177
Carbon County	196
Converse County	181
Crook County	270
Fremont County	201
Goshen County	103
Hot Springs County	174
Johnson County	149
Laramie County	148
Lincoln County	118
Natrona County	238
Niobrara County	192
Park County	132
Platte County	149
Sheridan County	193
Sublette County	191
Sweetwater County	243
Teton County	134
Uinta County	104
Washakie County	92
Weston County	126
Wyoming	174

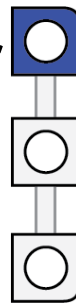
**Chart 8: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Combined Fatal, Injury, and Property Crashes**

**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).

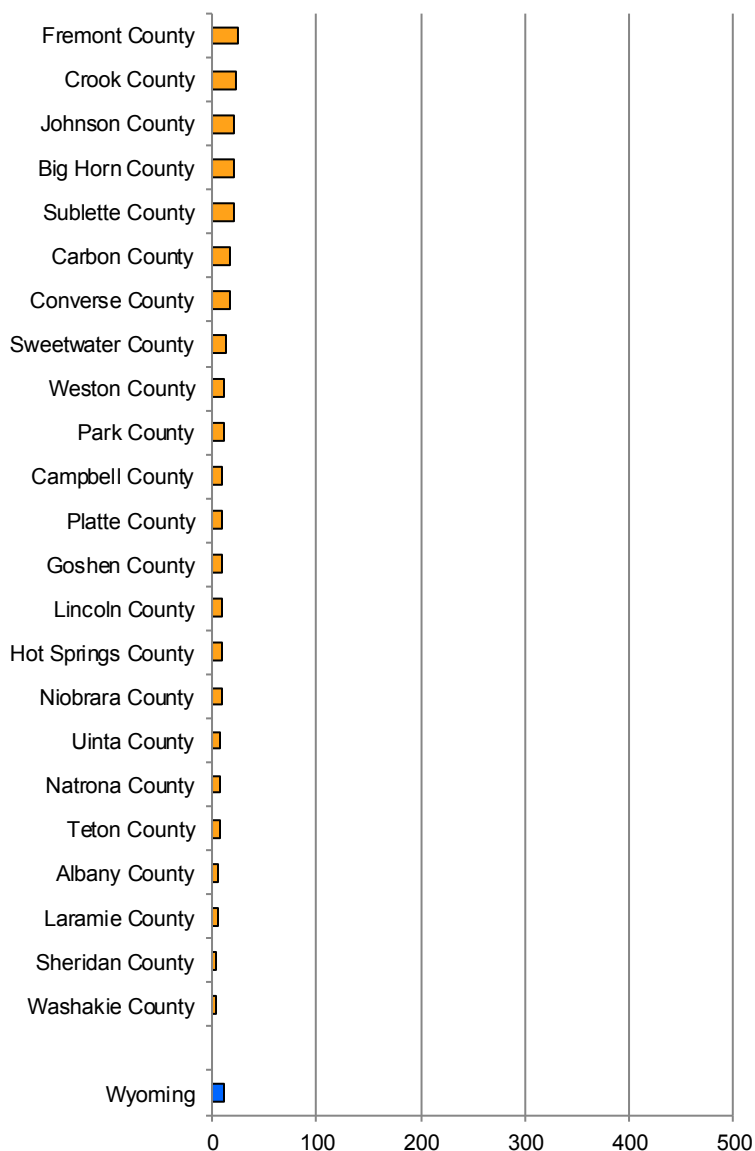
**Data Source:** WYDOT 2009-2013

## ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCE

# Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	6
Big Horn County	21
Campbell County	9
Carbon County	17
Converse County	16
Crook County	23
Fremont County	24
Goshen County	9
Hot Springs County	8
Johnson County	21
Laramie County	5
Lincoln County	9
Natrona County	7
Niobrara County	8
Park County	10
Platte County	9
Sheridan County	4
Sublette County	21
Sweetwater County	13
Teton County	7
Uinta County	8
Washakie County	2
Weston County	11
Wyoming	10



**Chart 9: Wyoming Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities**

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

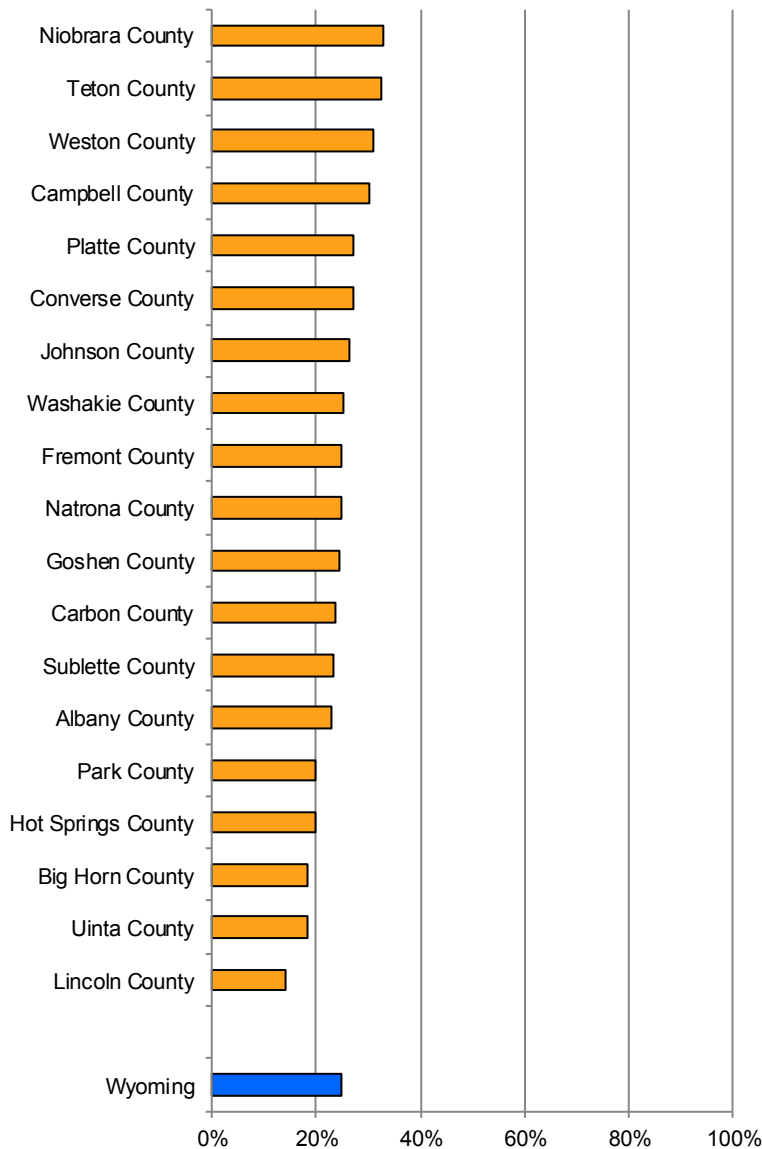
**Data Source:** FARS 2007-2011



# Binge Drinking

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



**Chart 10: Binge Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

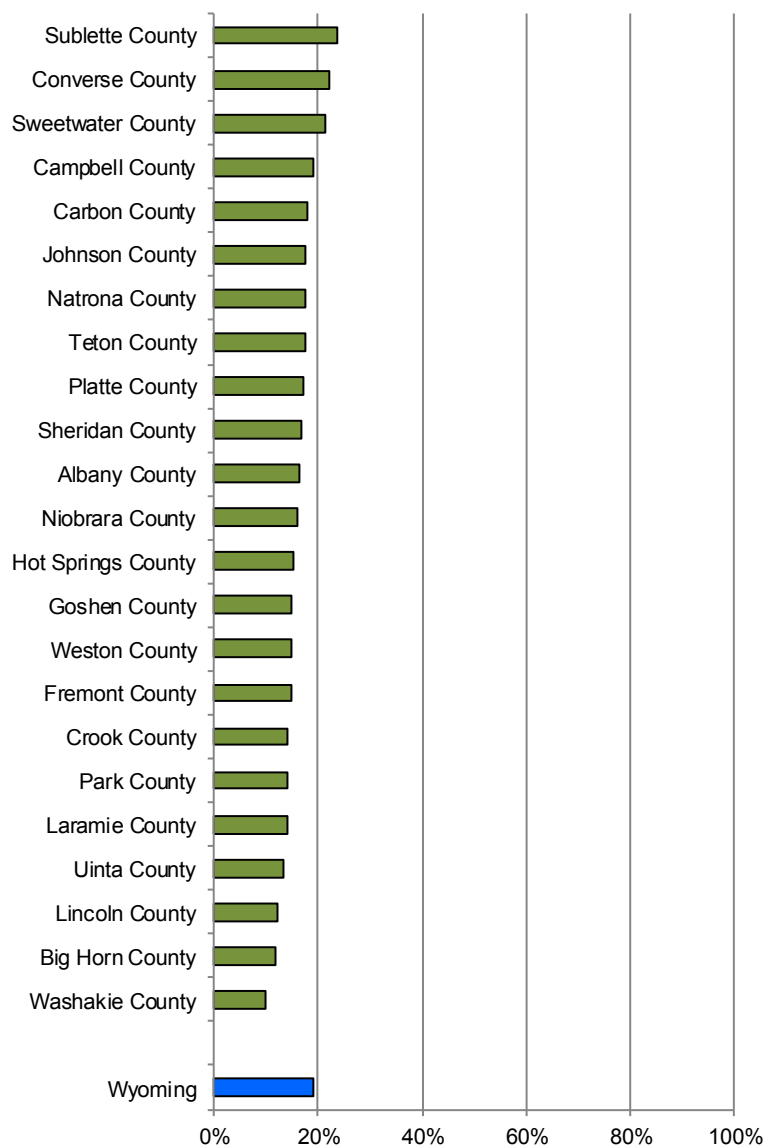
County	Average
Albany County	23%
Big Horn County	18%
Campbell County	30%
Carbon County	24%
Converse County	27%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	25%
Goshen County	25%
Hot Springs County	20%
Johnson County	27%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	14%
Natrona County	25%
Niobrara County	33%
Park County	20%
Platte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

# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## Binge Drinking

Adults

County	Average
Albany County	16%
Big Horn County	12%
Campbell County	19%
Carbon County	18%
Converse County	22%
Crook County	14%
Fremont County	15%
Goshen County	15%
Hot Springs County	15%
Johnson County	18%
Laramie County	14%
Lincoln County	12%
Natrona County	18%
Niobrara County	16%
Park County	14%
Platte County	17%
Sheridan County	17%
Sublette County	24%
Sweetwater County	22%
Teton County	17%
Uinta County	14%
Washakie County	10%
Weston County	15%
Wyoming	19%



**Chart 11: Adult Binge Drinking**

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

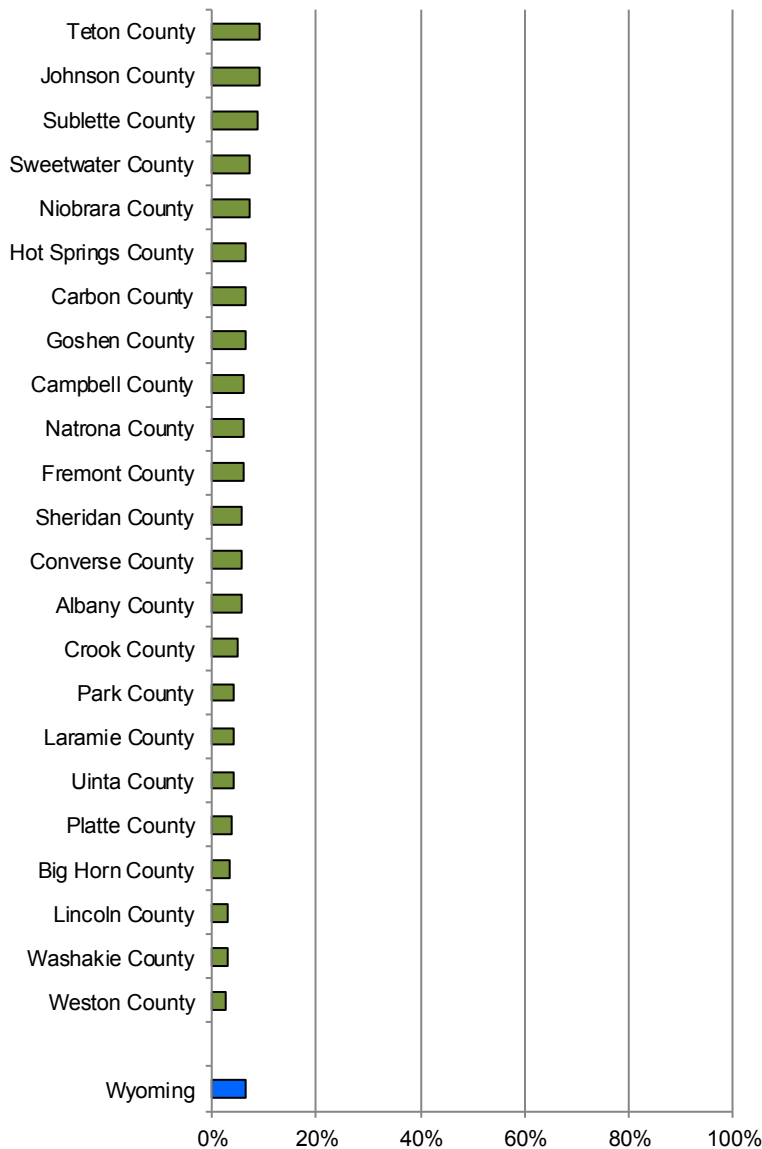
**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007-2011



# Heavy Drinking

## Adults

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



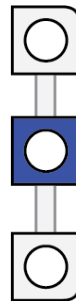
**Chart 12: Adult Heavy Drinking**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007-2011

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

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



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

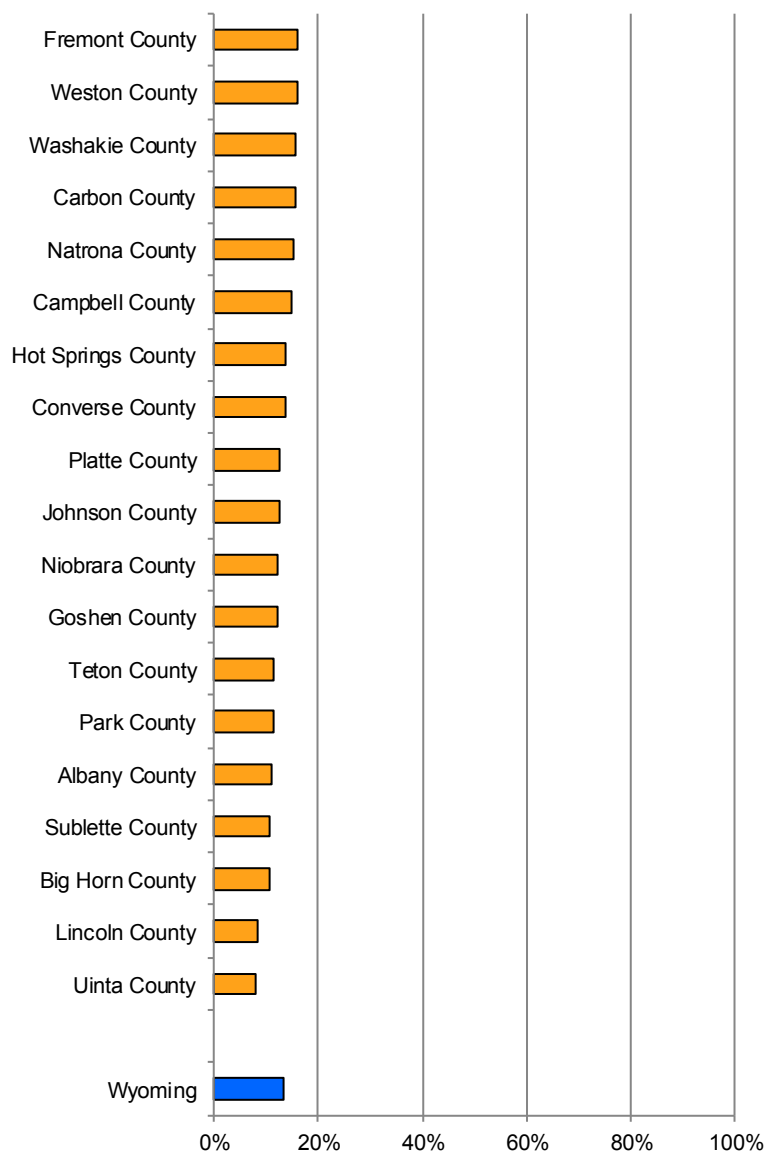




# 30-Day Alcohol Use

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



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

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

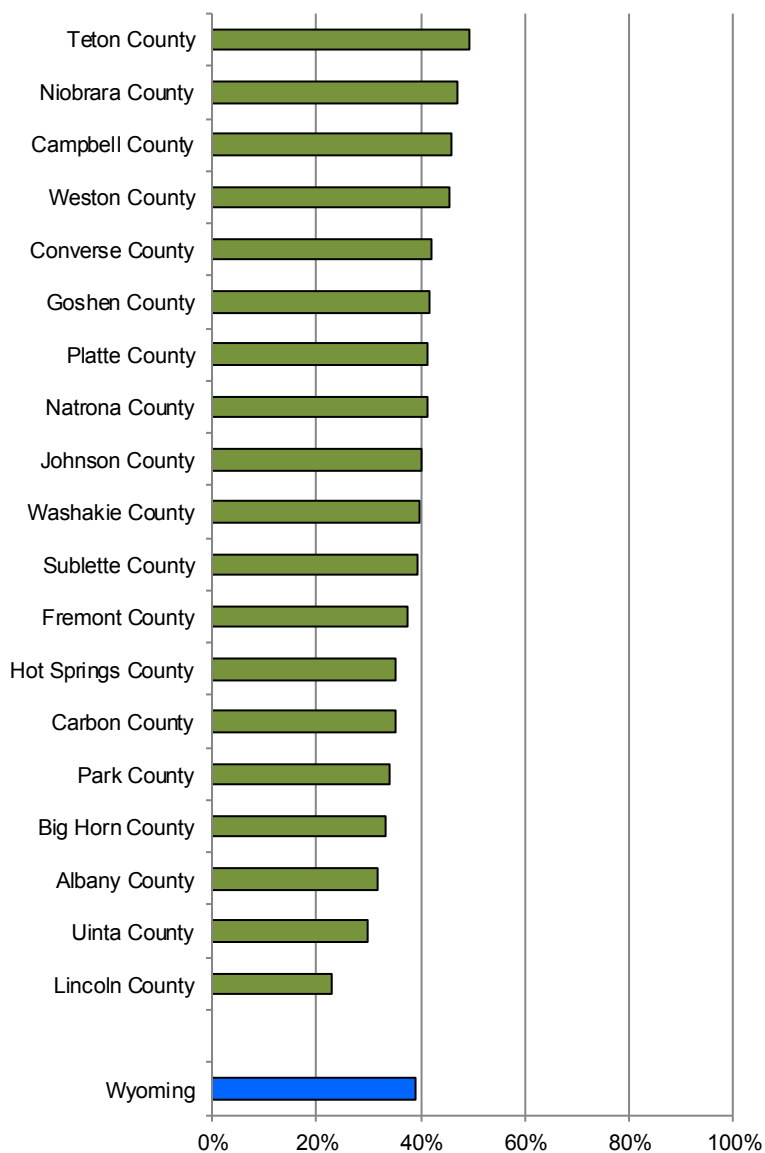
## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

## 30-Day Alcohol Use

### Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

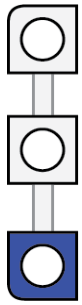


**Chart 14: Wyoming Students' Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

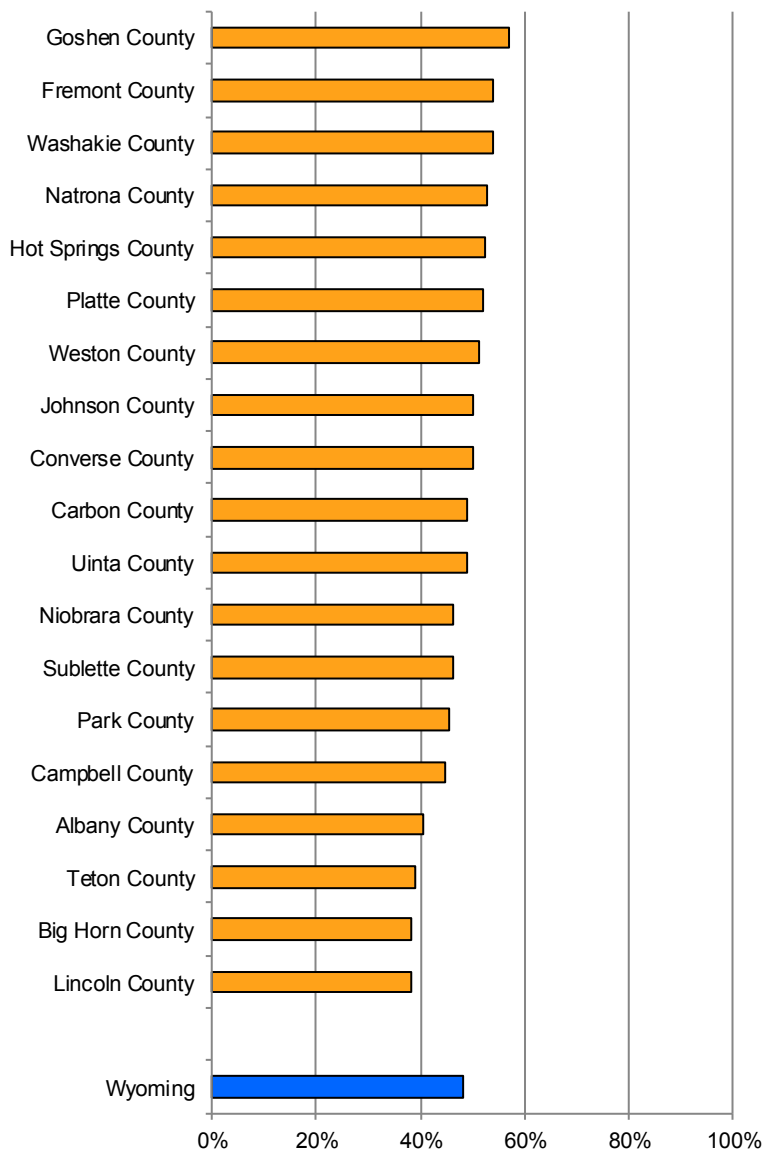
**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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



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

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

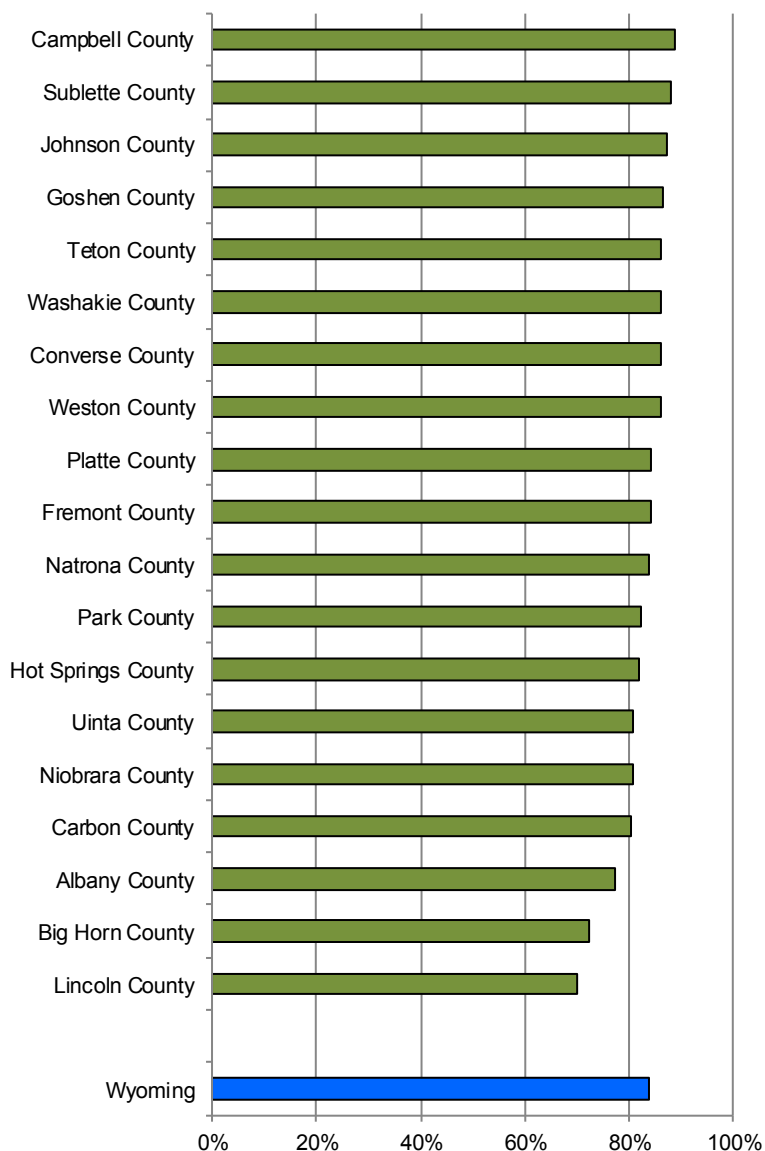
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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

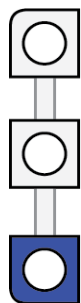


**Chart 16: Social Norm: Binge Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

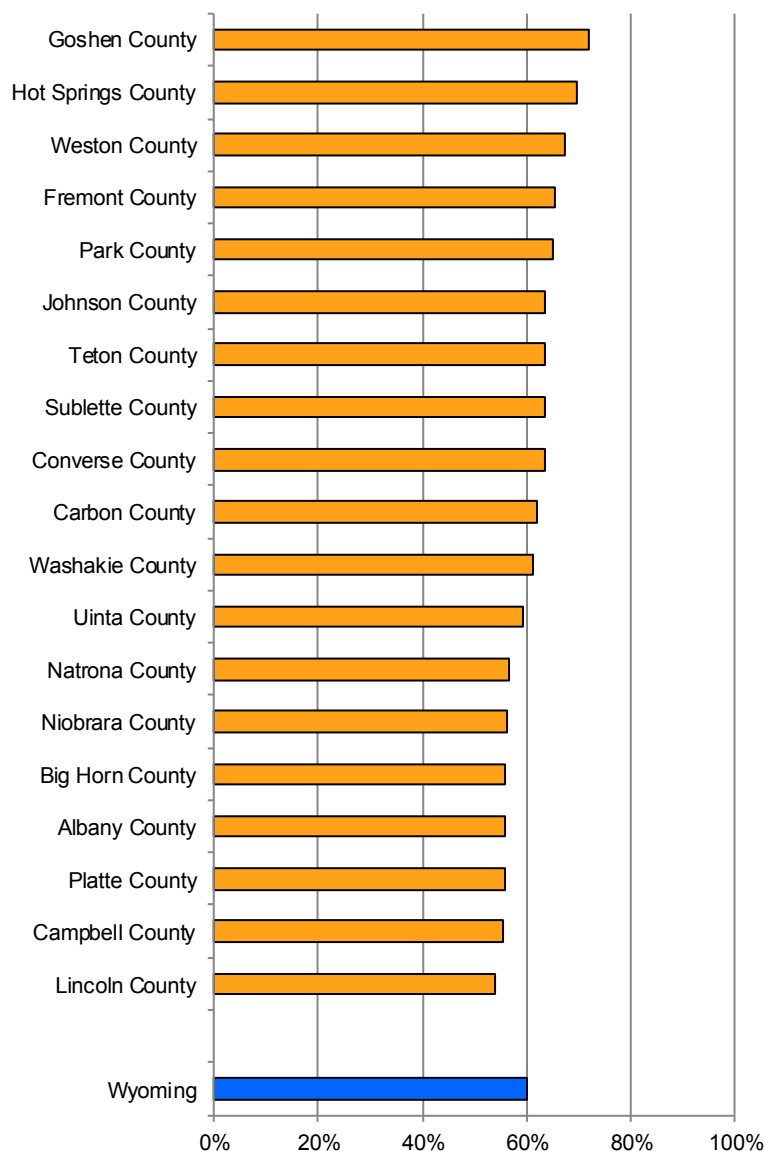
**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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



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

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

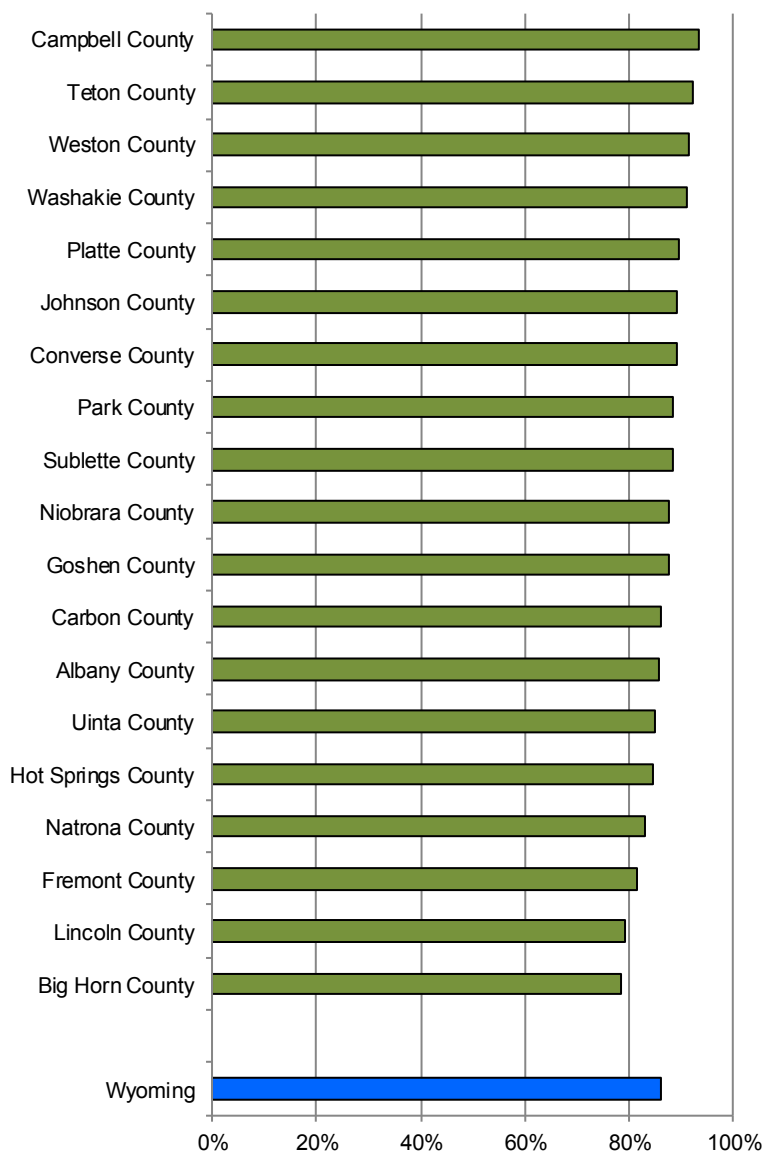
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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

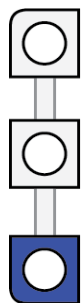


**Chart 18: Social Norms: 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

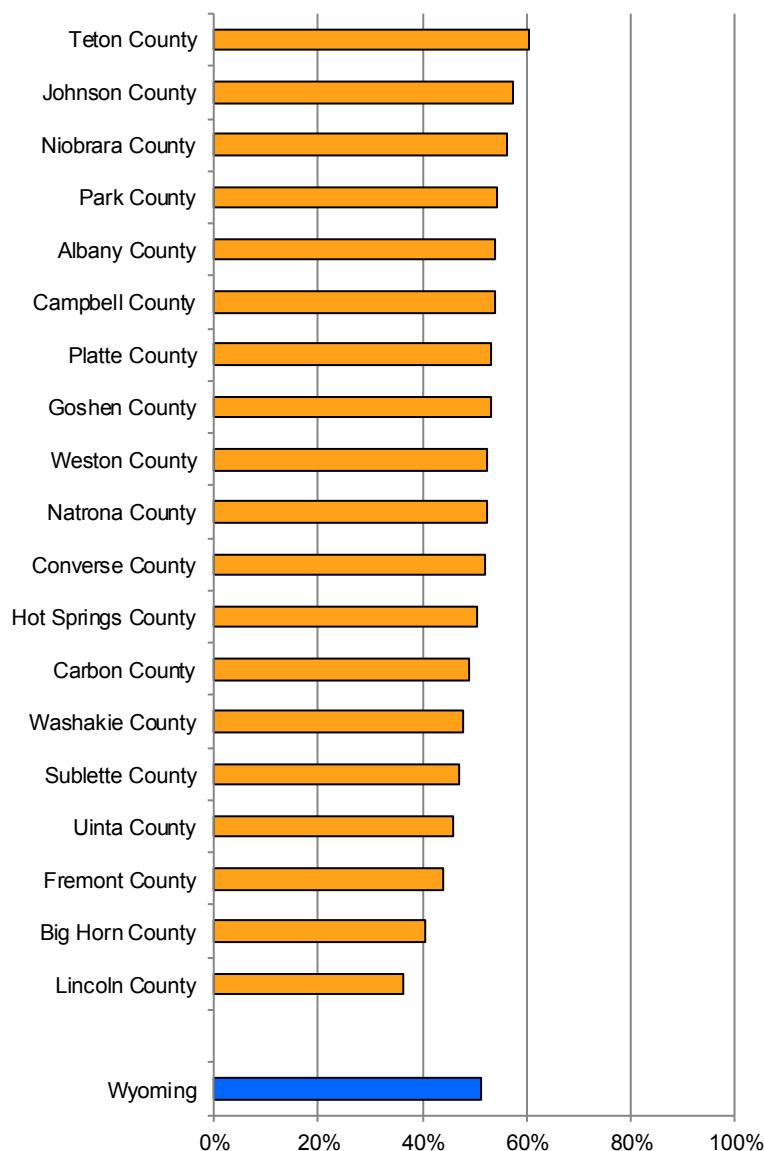


# Community Events

## Where Alcohol Was Sold

### Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

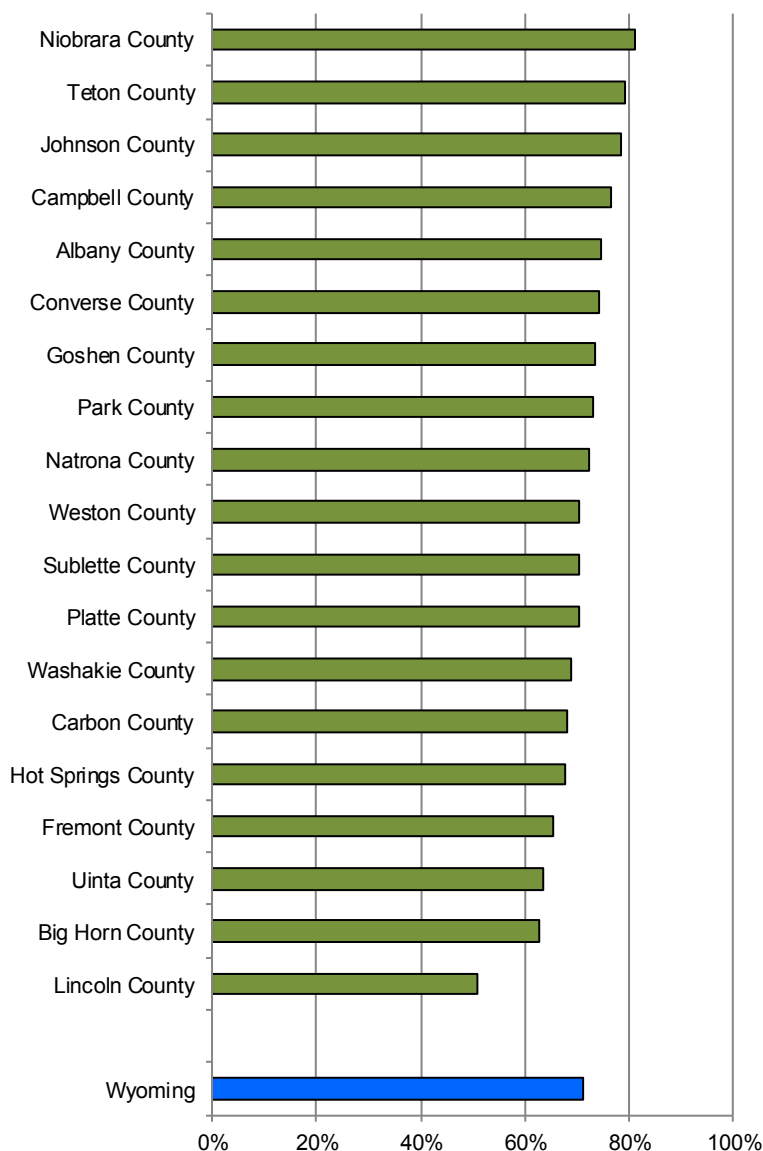
## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

# Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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



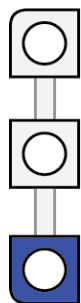
**Chart 20: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

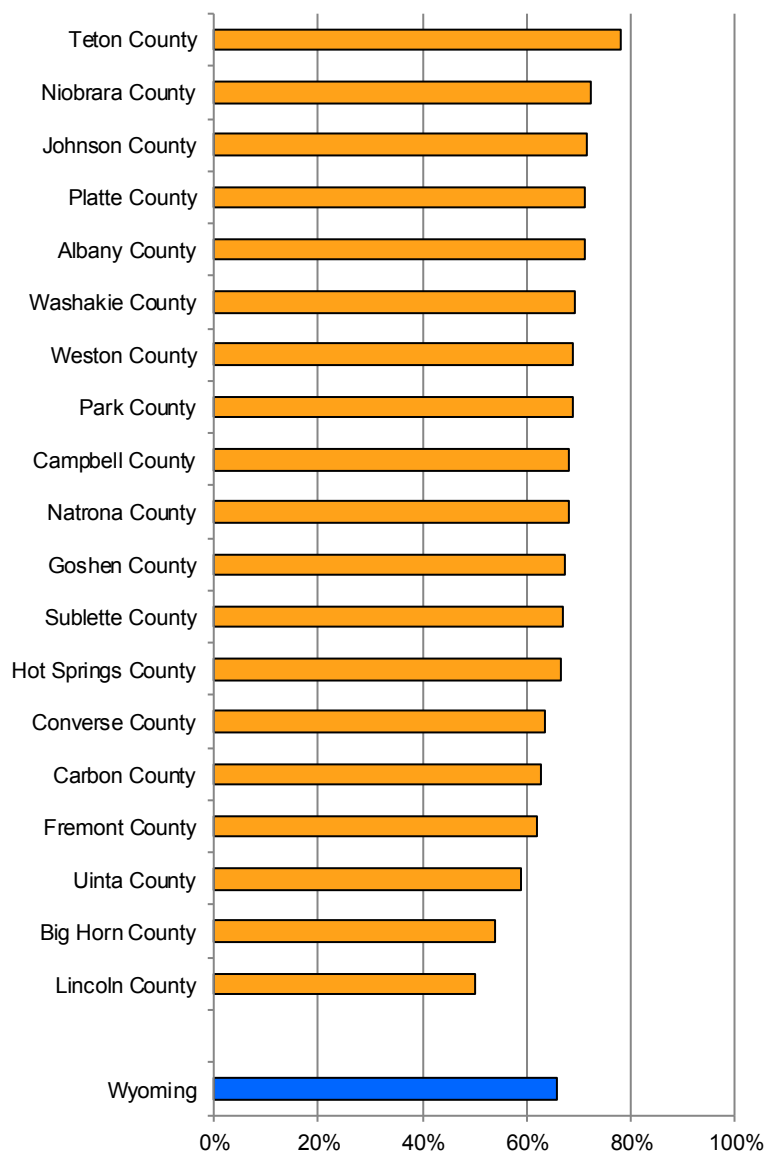




# Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

### ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

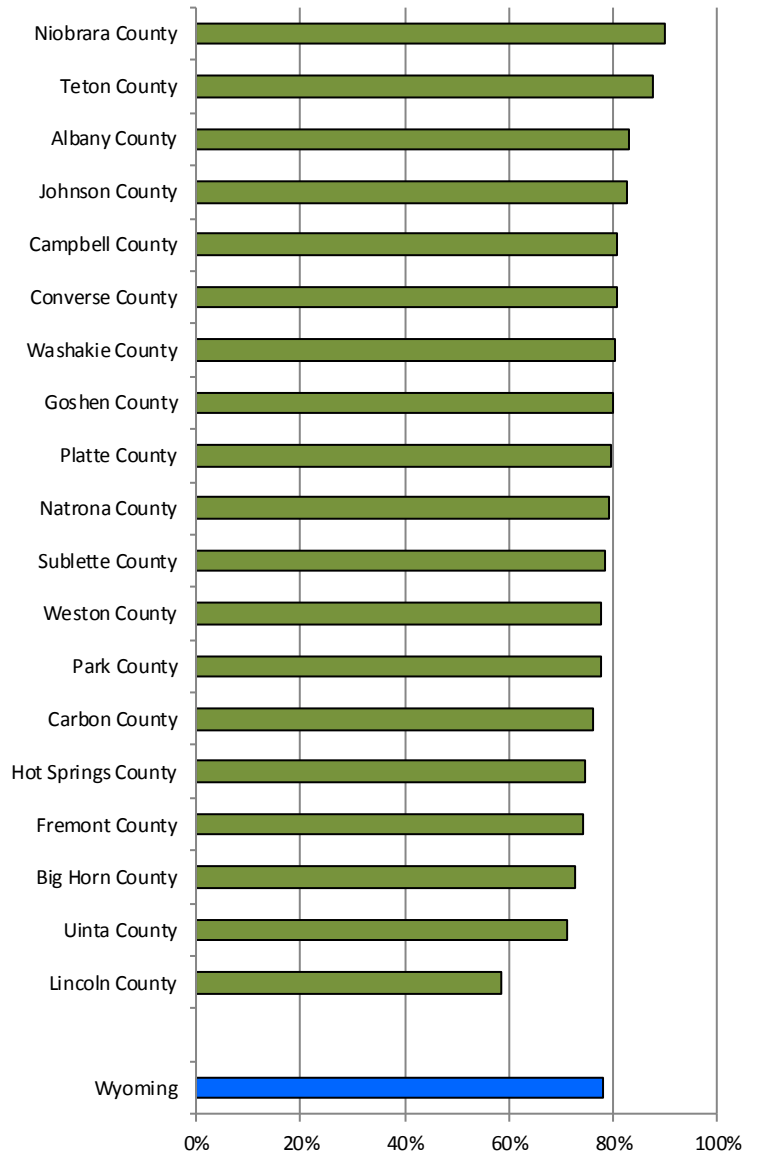
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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

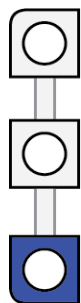


**Chart 22: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

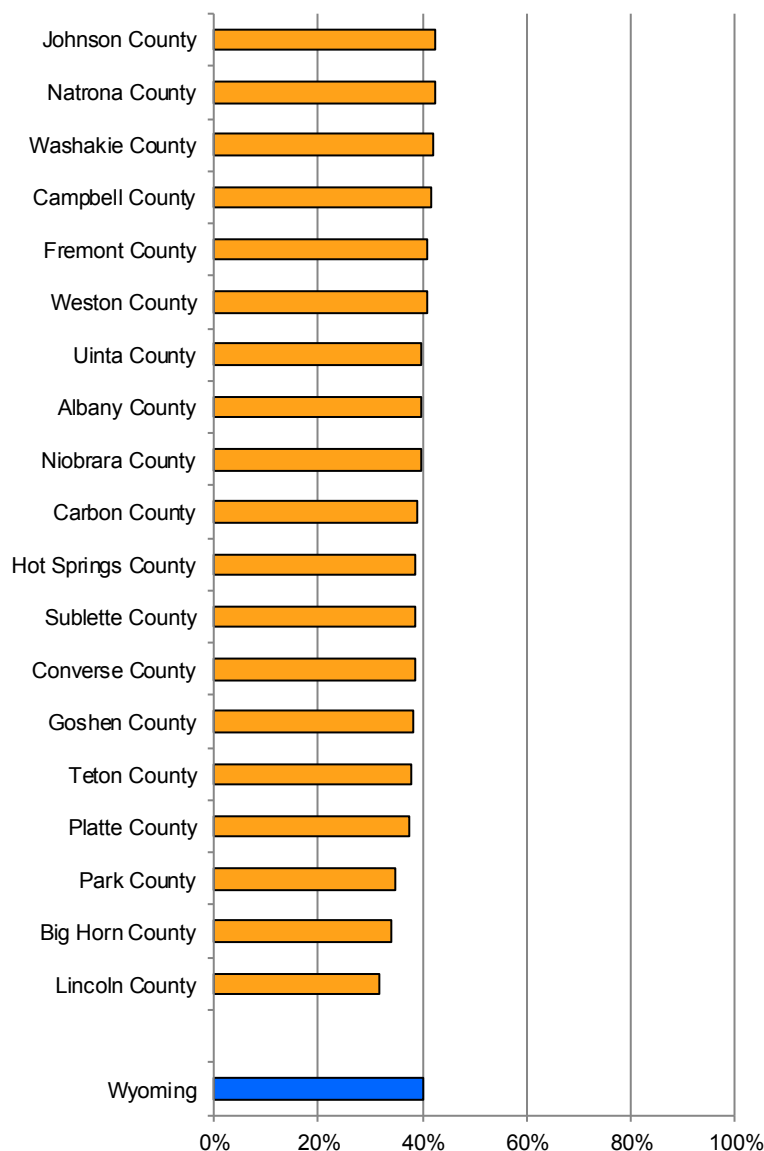
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, 2012 data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



# Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

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

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

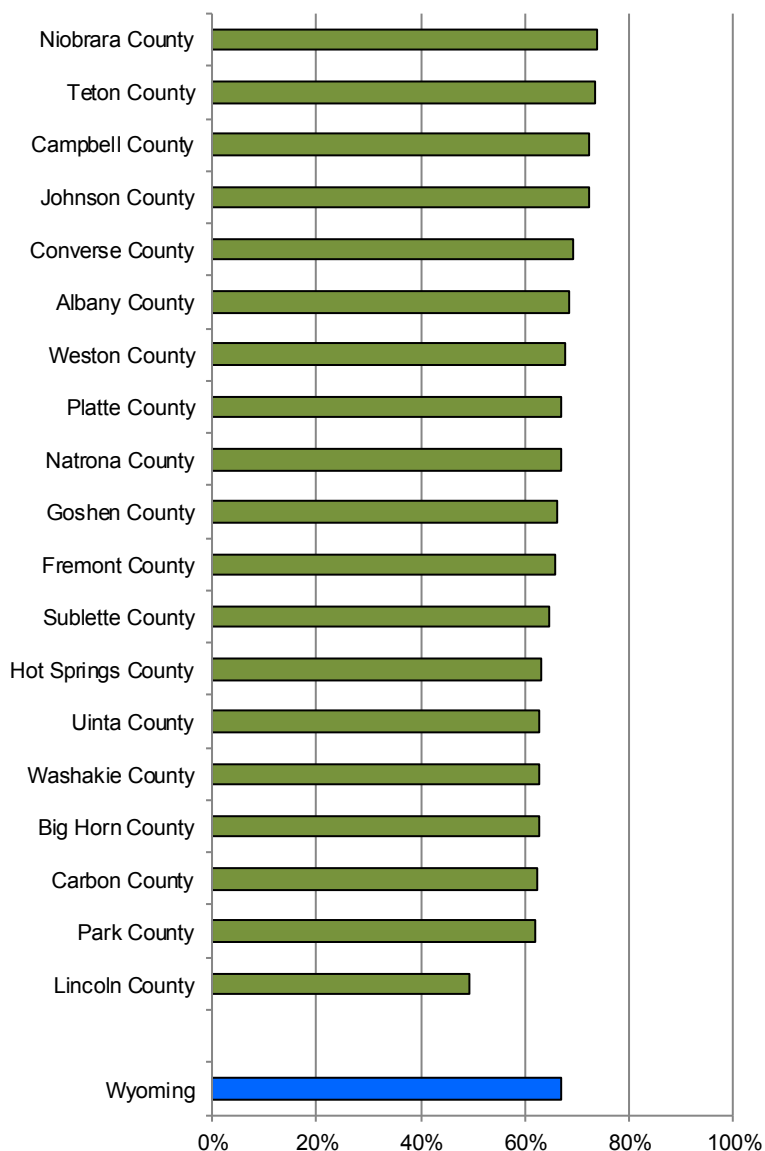
## ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

# Community Events Where Adults Were Intoxicated

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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



# Tobacco

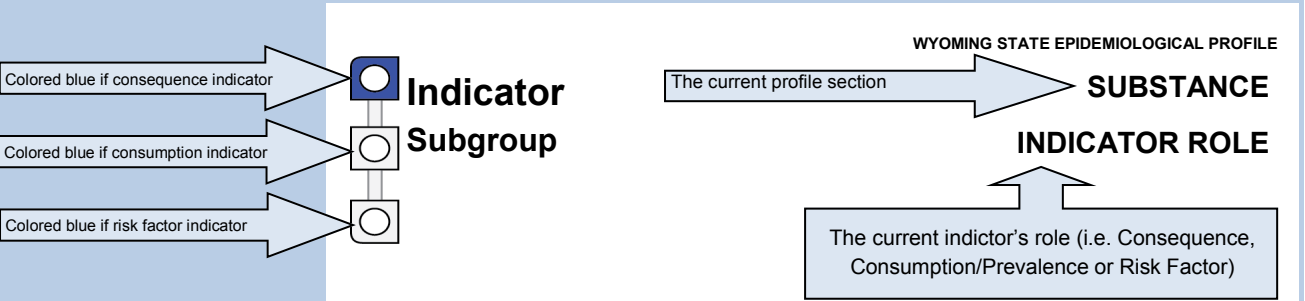
## Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Current Smoking - Youth	PNA	29
	Current Smoking - Adults	BRFSS	31
	Smokeless Tobacco	BRFSS	32
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use	PNA	33
	Social Norms: Chewing Tobacco Use	PNA	36
	Smokefree Places	ATS, RBS	37
	Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers - Youth	SYNAR	41

### Color and Shade Conventions

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

### Page Guide Legend

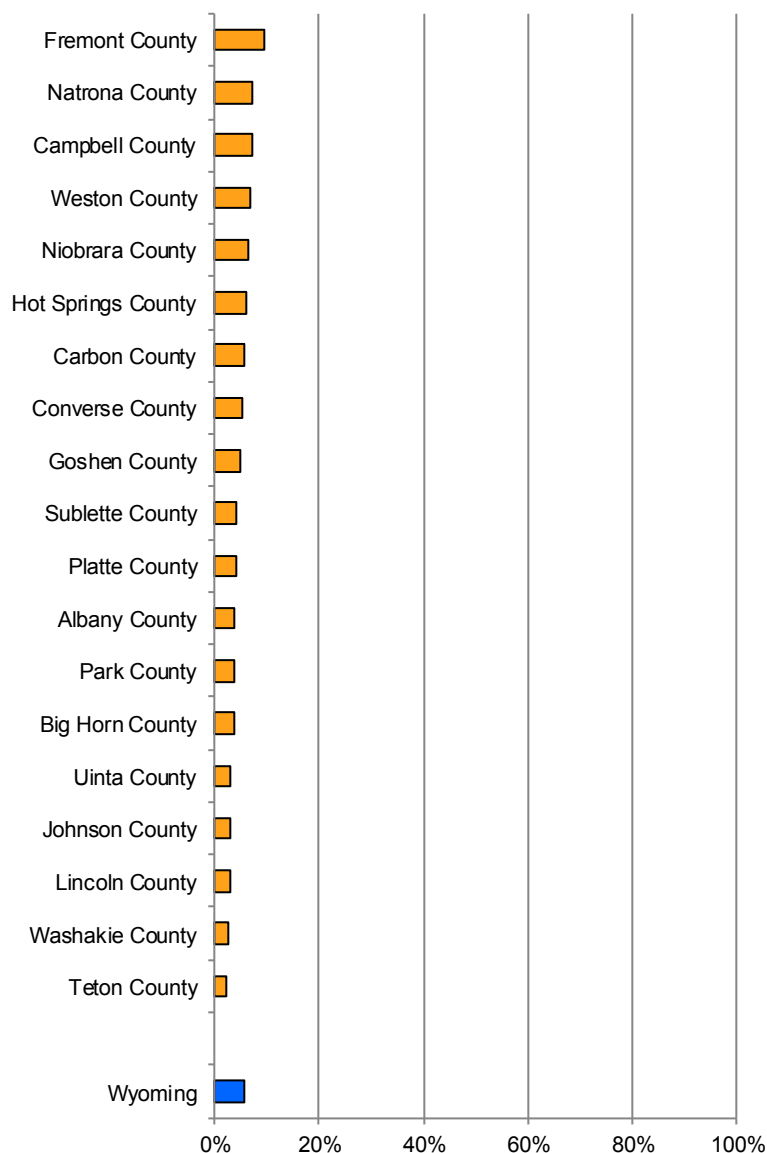




# Current Smoking

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



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

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

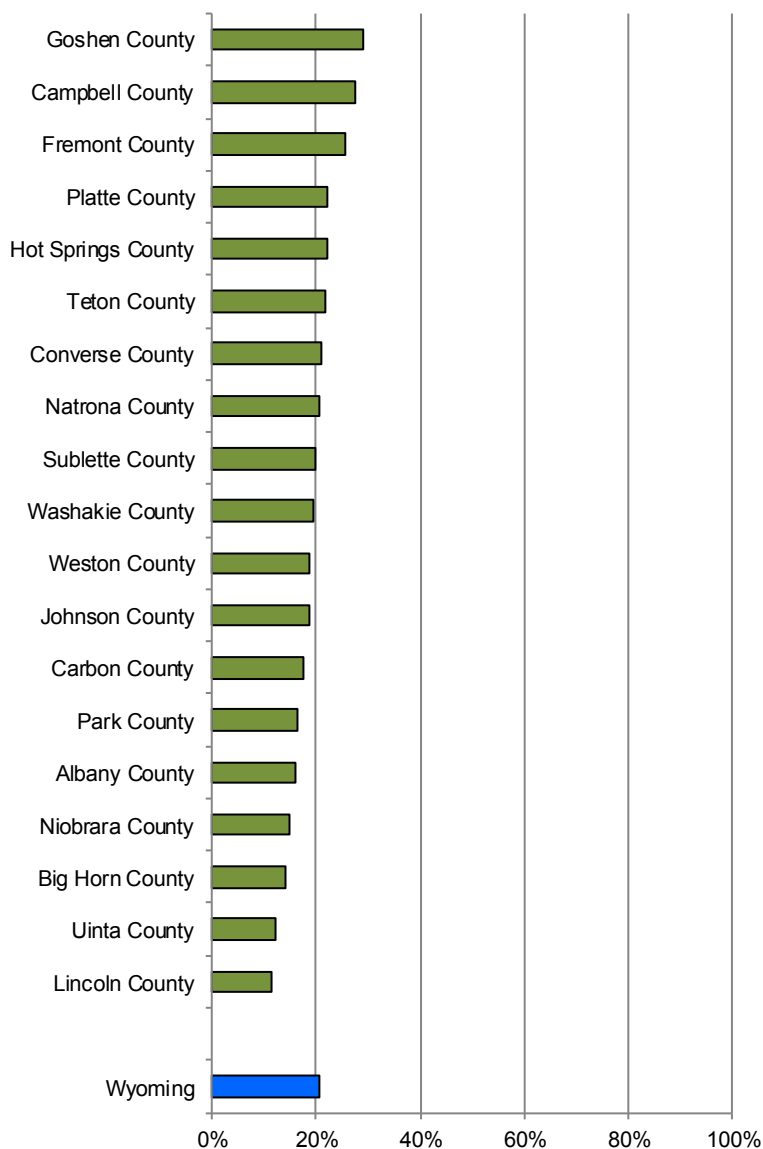
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

## Current Smoking Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

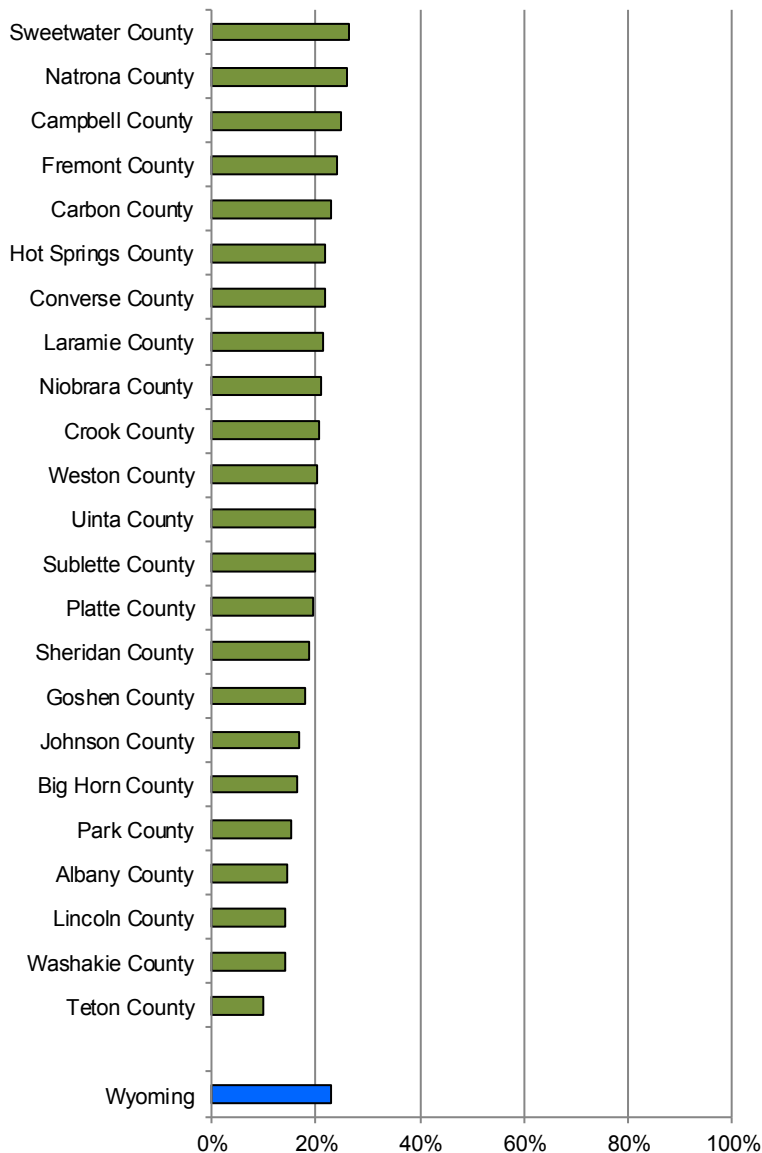
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



# Current Smoking

## Adults

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION



**Chart 27: Wyoming Adult Current Smoking Rate**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007-2011

County	Average
Albany County	14%
Big Horn County	16%
Campbell County	25%
Carbon County	23%
Converse County	22%
Crook County	21%
Fremont County	24%
Goshen County	18%
Hot Springs County	22%
Johnson County	17%
Laramie County	21%
Lincoln County	14%
Natrona County	26%
Niobrara County	21%
Park County	15%
Platte County	19%
Sheridan County	19%
Sublette County	20%
Sweetwater County	26%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	20%
Washakie County	14%
Weston County	20%
Wyoming	23%

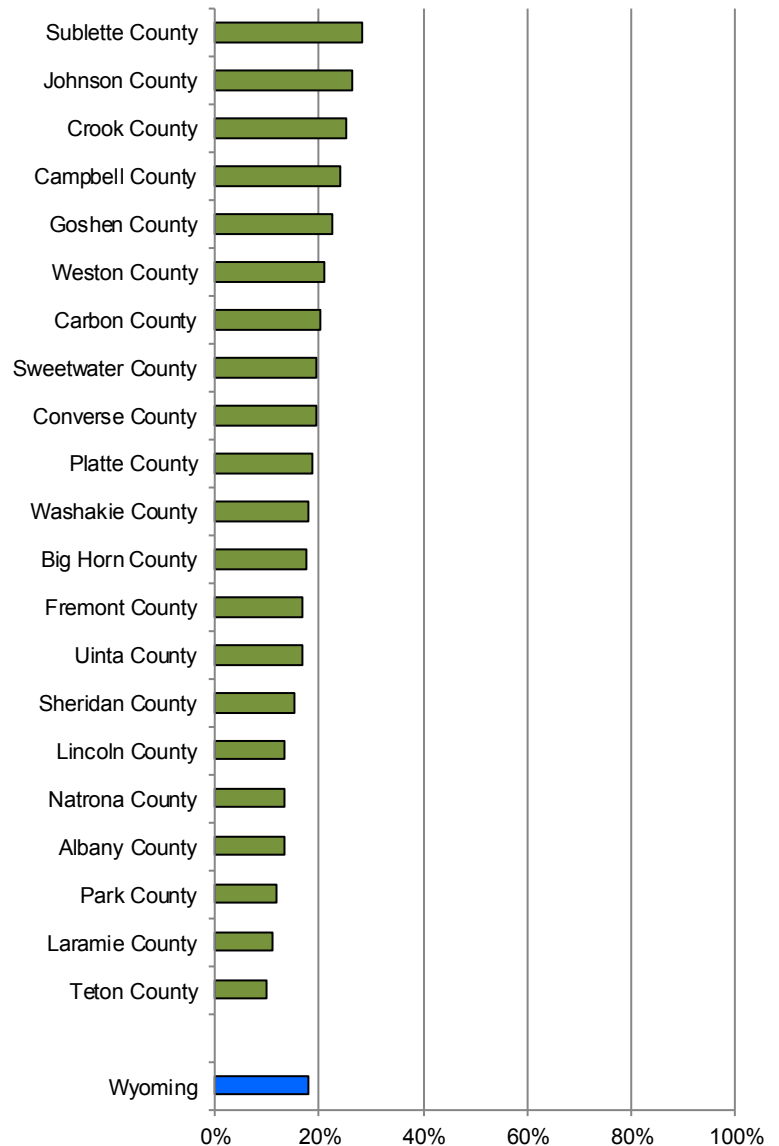


# TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

## Smokeless Tobacco

### Adult Males

County	Average
Albany County	13%
Big Horn County	18%
Campbell County	24%
Carbon County	20%
Converse County	19%
Crook County	25%
Fremont County	17%
Goshen County	23%
Hot Springs County	na
Johnson County	26%
Laramie County	11%
Lincoln County	13%
Natrona County	13%
Niobrara County	na
Park County	12%
Platte County	19%
Sheridan County	15%
Sublette County	28%
Sweetwater County	20%
Teton County	10%
Uinta County	17%
Washakie County	18%
Weston County	21%
Wyoming	18%

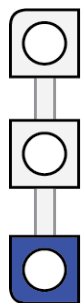


**Chart 28: Wyoming Adult Males Who Report Currently Using Smokeless Tobacco**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007-2011

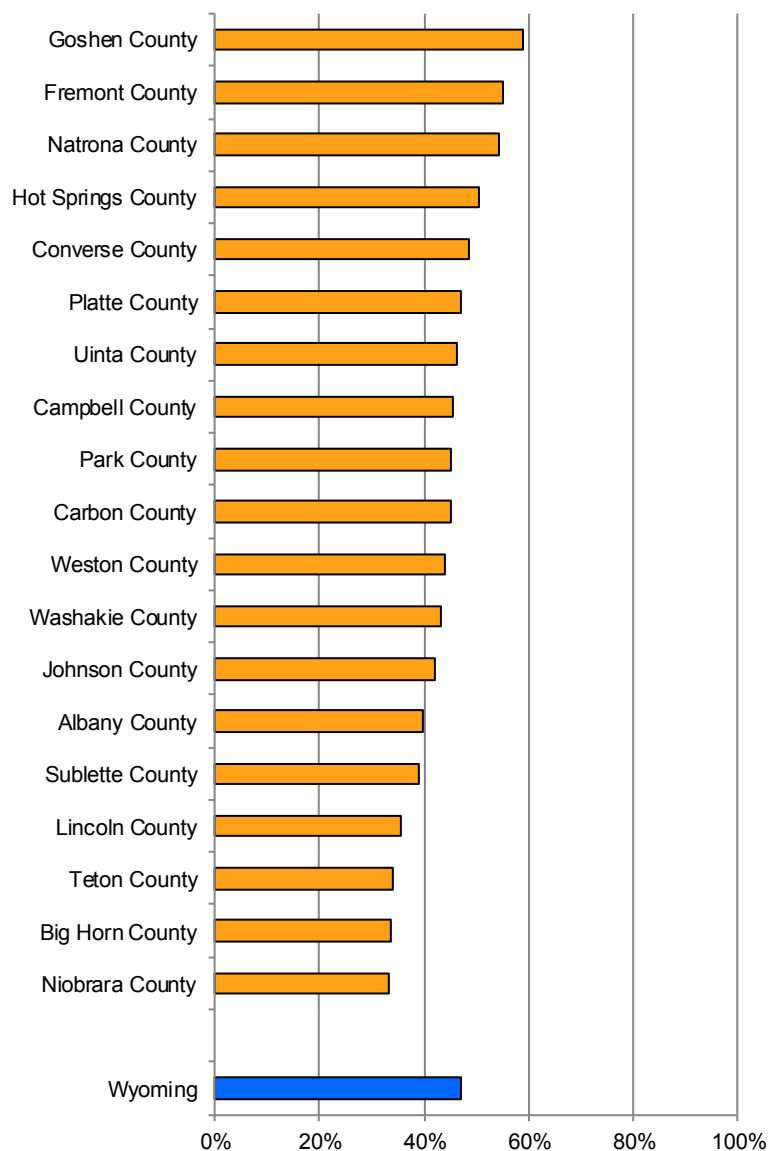
*Note.* Hot Springs and Niobrara County percentages were combined in BRFSS reporting. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



## Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use

### Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

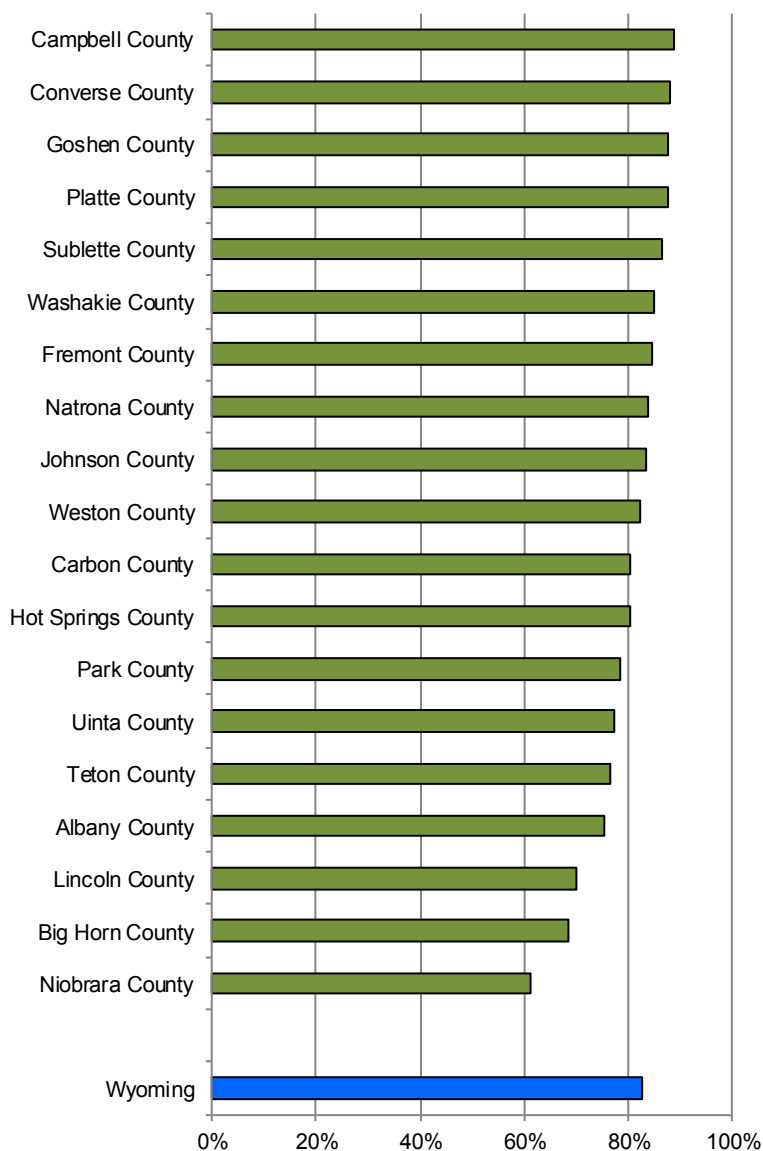
County	Average
Albany County	40%
Big Horn County	34%
Campbell County	46%
Carbon County	45%
Converse County	49%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	55%
Goshen County	59%
Hot Springs County	51%
Johnson County	42%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	36%
Natrona County	54%
Niobrara County	33%
Park County	45%
Platte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

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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

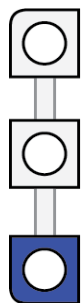


**Chart 30: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

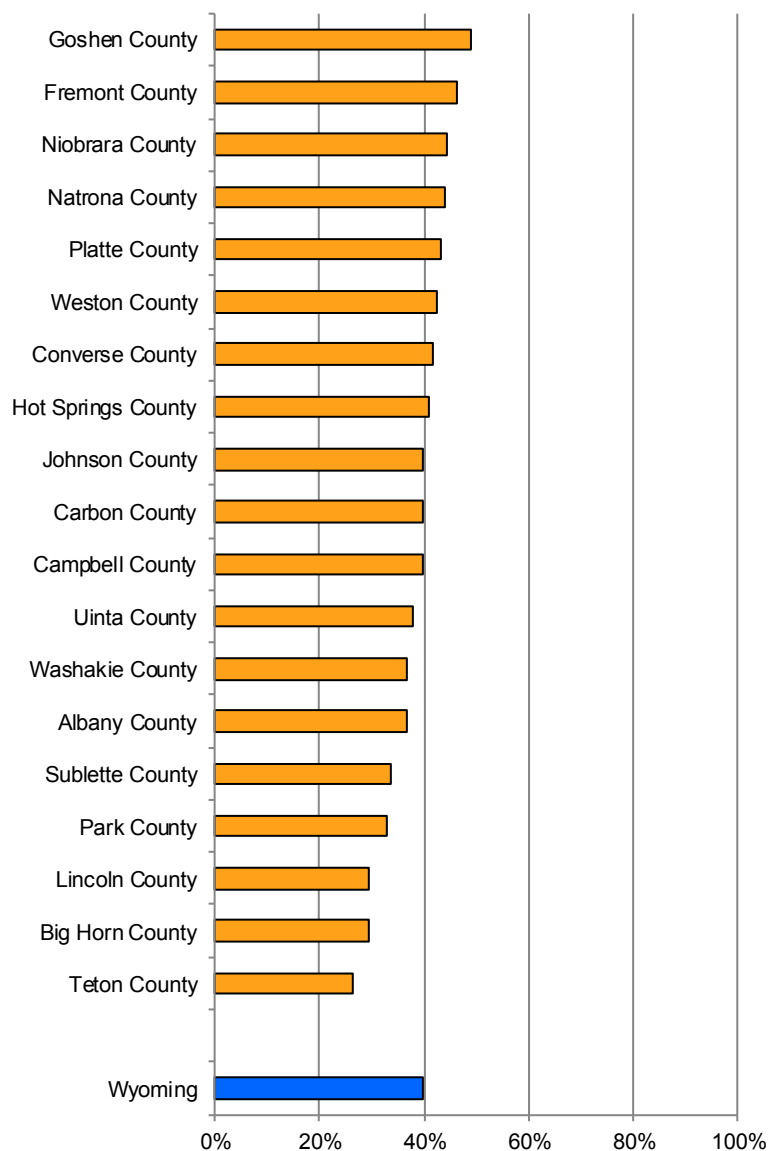
**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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



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

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

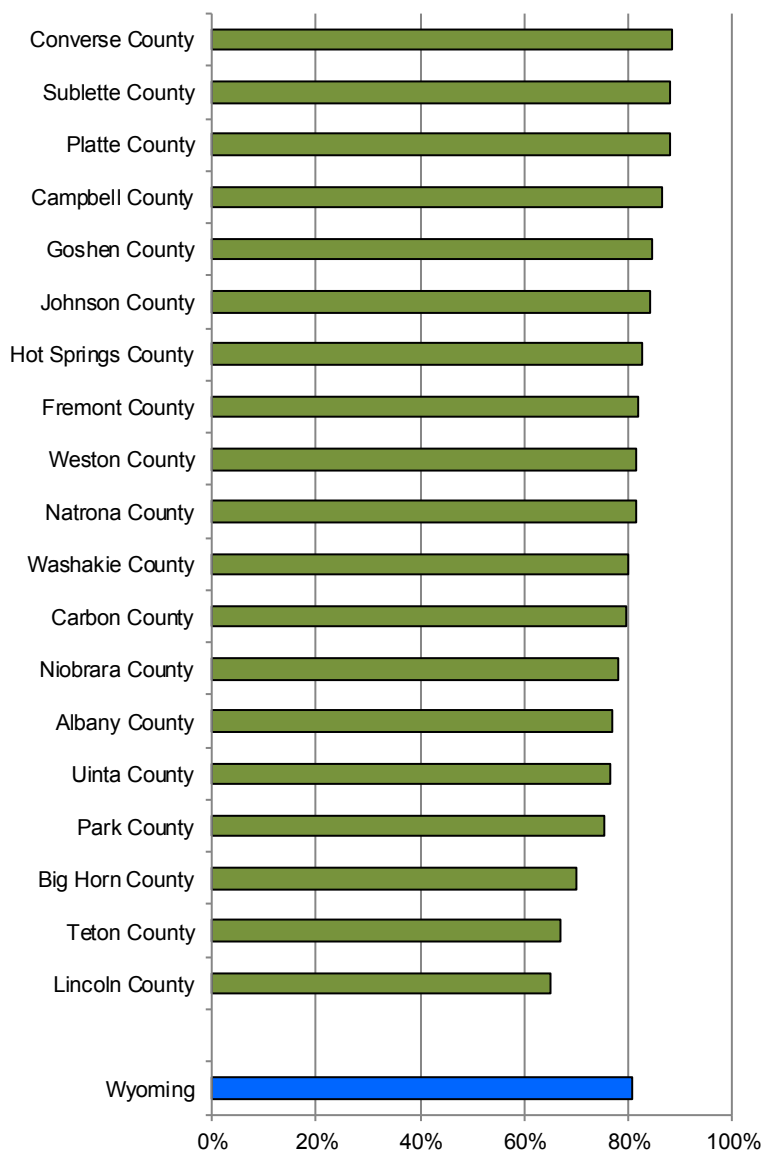
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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

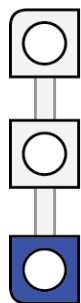


**Chart 32: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

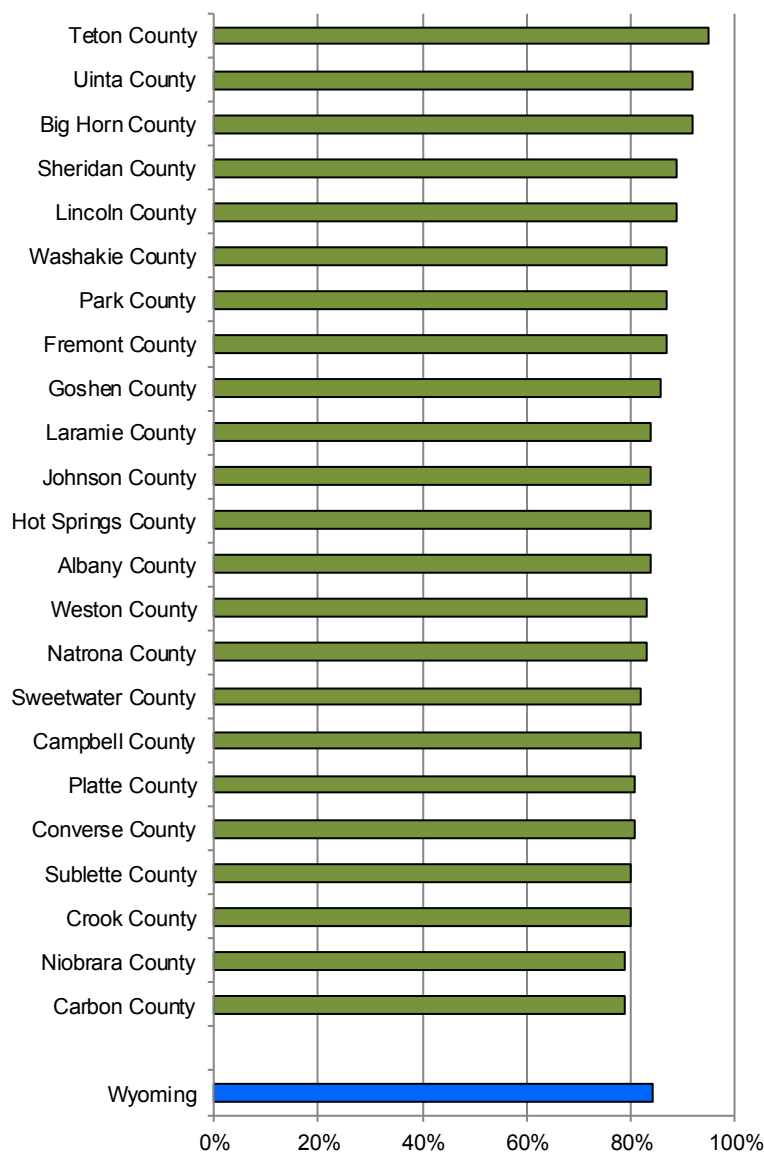
**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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



# Smokefree Places: Smokefree Households Adults

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 33: Smokefree Households in Wyoming**

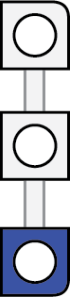
**Definition:** The percentage of adults who indicated they do not allow smoking anywhere in their home.

**Data Source:** ATS 2008-2009

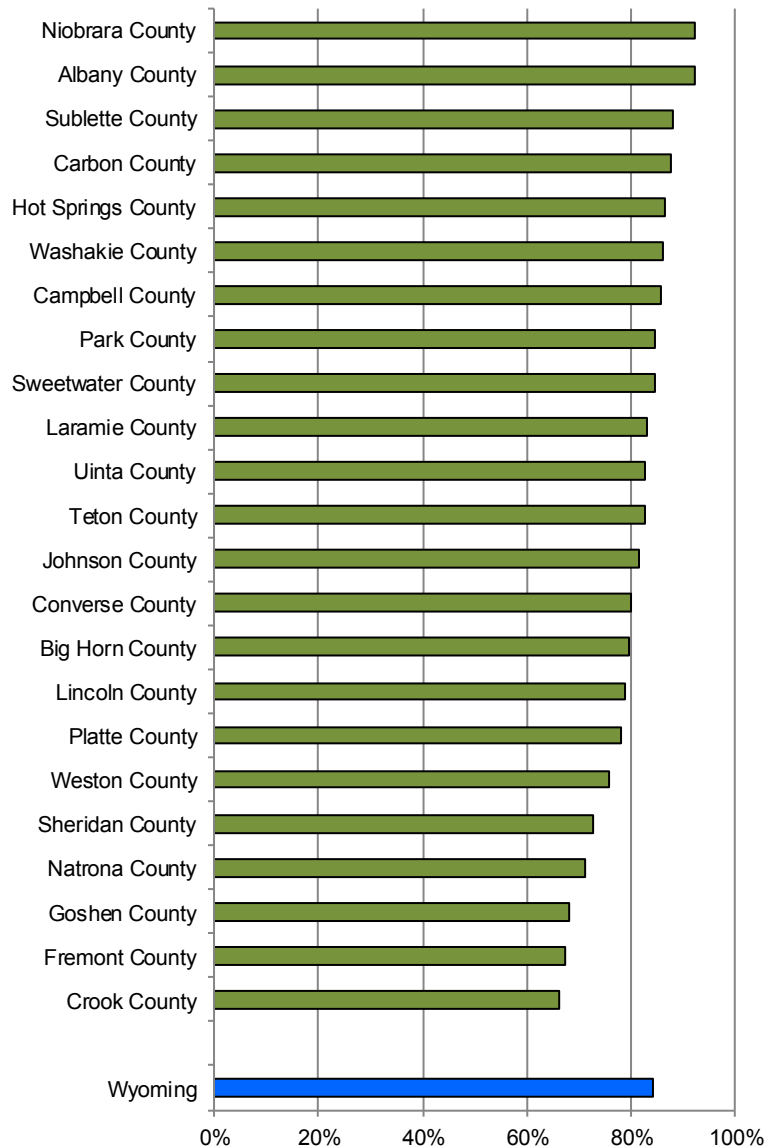
County	Average
Albany County	84% (79% - 89%)
Big Horn County	92% (88% - 96%)
Campbell County	82% (77% - 87%)
Carbon County	79% (73% - 85%)
Converse County	81% (76% - 86%)
Crook County	80% (74% - 86%)
Fremont County	87% (82% - 92%)
Goshen County	86% (82% - 90%)
Hot Springs County	84% (79% - 89%)
Johnson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

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Smokefree Places: Smokefree Workplaces Adults



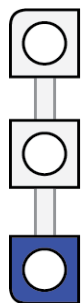
County	Average
Albany County	92% (88% - 97%)
Big Horn County	80% (58% - 78%)
Campbell County	86% (63% - 80%)
Carbon County	88% (72% - 88%)
Converse County	80% (79% - 93%)
Crook County	66% (69% - 87%)
Fremont County	67% (75% - 90%)
Goshen County	68% (56% - 76%)
Hot Springs County	87% (87% - 98%)
Johnson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



**Chart 34: Smokefree Workplaces in Wyoming**

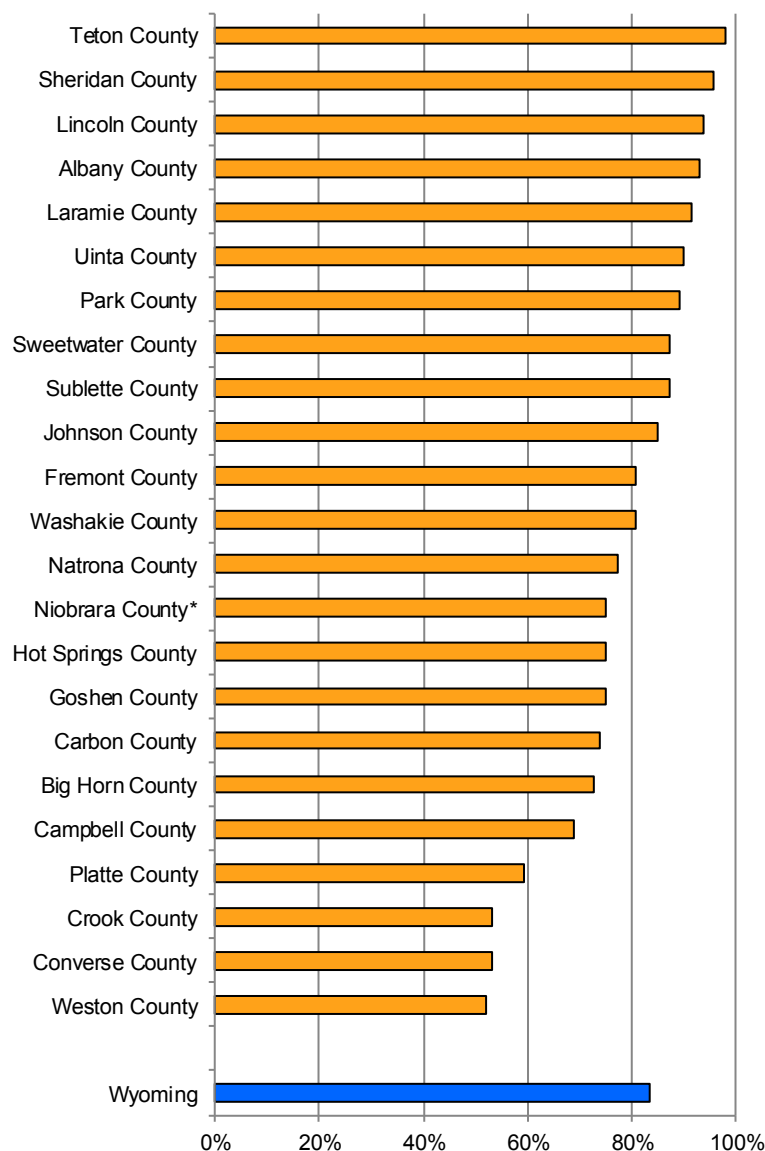
**Definition:** The percentage of adults who indicated that smoking is not allowed in any of their work areas.

**Data Source:** ATS 2008-2009



# Smokefree Places: Smokefree Restaurants

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 35: Smokefree Restaurants in Wyoming**

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

**Data Source:** Restaurant and Bar Survey, 2008

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

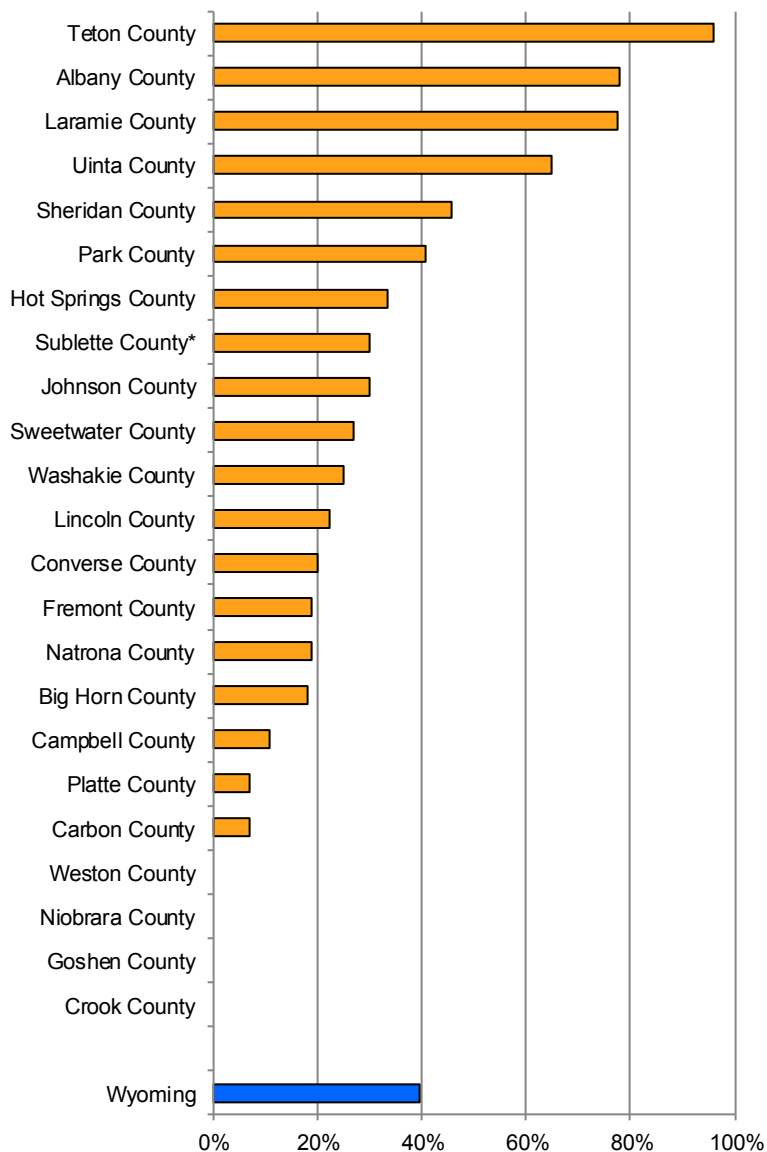


## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Smokefree Places: Smokefree Bars



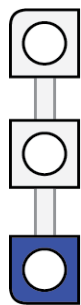
County	Average
Albany County	78%
Big Horn County	18%
Campbell County	11%
Carbon County	7%
Converse County	20%
Crook County	0%
Fremont County	19%
Goshen County	0%
Hot Springs County	33%
Johnson County	30%
Laramie County	77%
Lincoln County	22%
Natrona County	19%
Niobrara County	0%
Park County	41%
Platte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



**Chart 36: Smokefree Bars in Wyoming**

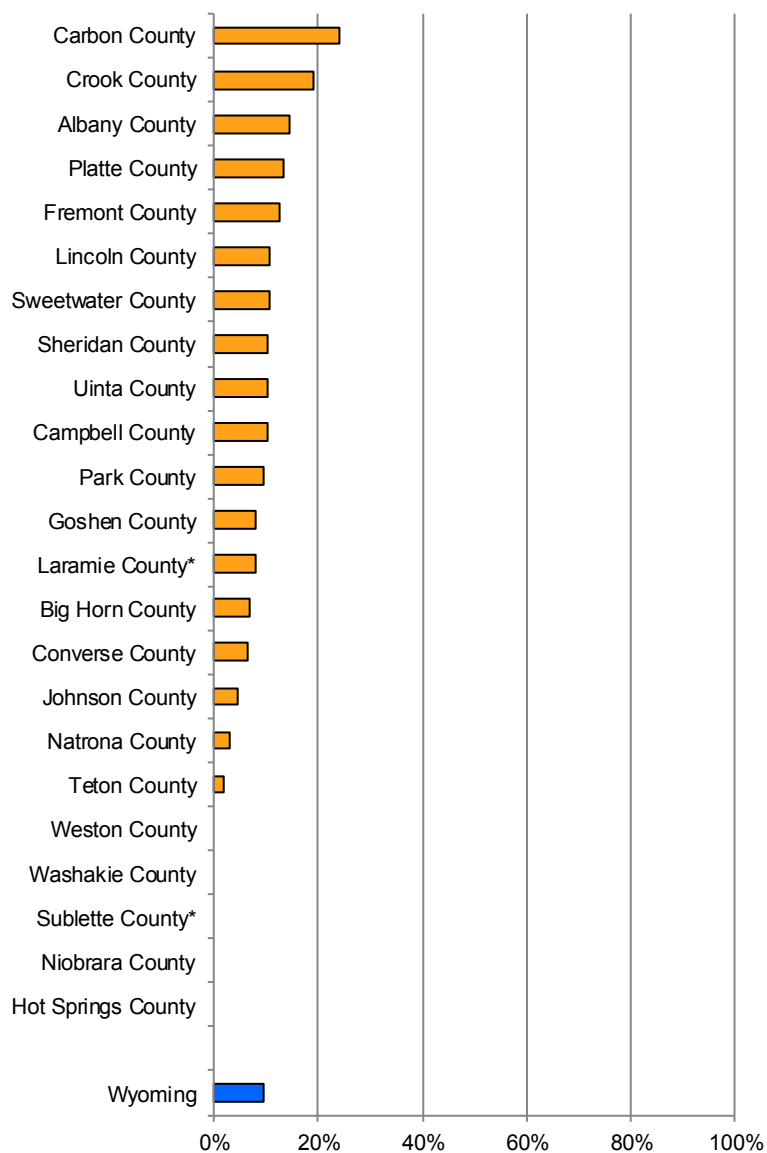
**Definition:** The percentage of bars that indicated they are entirely non-smoking indoors for both customers and employees.

**Data Source:** Restaurant and Bar Survey, 2008



# Cigarette Sales to Underage Buyers Youth

## TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 37: Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers**

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

**Data Source:** Synar 2010-2013

County	Average
Albany County	15%
Big Horn County	7%
Campbell County	10%
Carbon County	24%
Converse County	6%
Crook County	19%
Fremont County	13%
Goshen County	8%
Hot Springs County	0%
Johnson County	4%
Laramie County	8%
Lincoln County	11%
Natrona County	3%
Niobrara County	0%
Park County	9%
Platte County	13%
Sheridan County	10%
Sublette County	0%
Sweetwater County	10%
Teton County	2%
Uinta County	10%
Washakie County	0%
Weston County	0%
Wyoming	9%



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

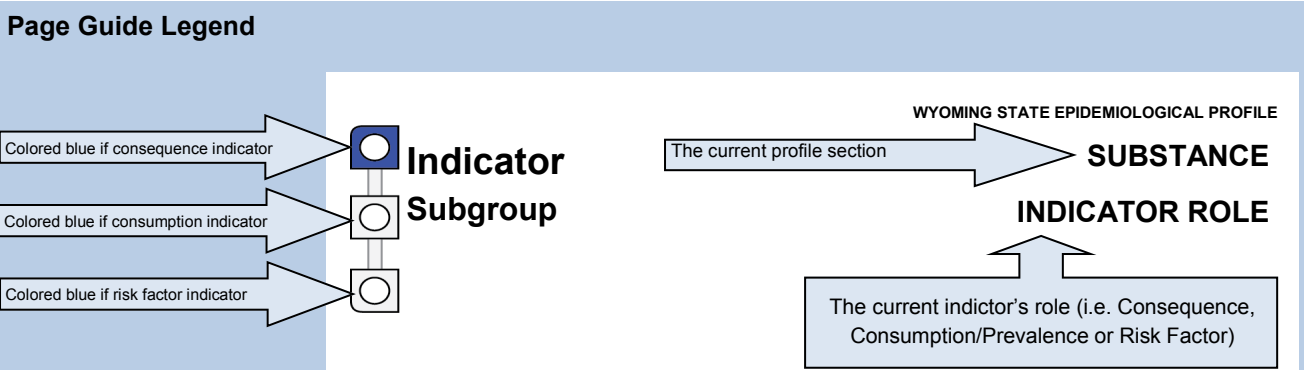


# Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Consequence			
	Drug Abuse Violations	DCI	44
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Marijuana Use	PNA	48
	Cocaine Use	PNA	50
	Inhalants	PNA	52
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use	PNA	54
	Social Norms: Marijuana Use	PNA	56

Color and Shade Conventions

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

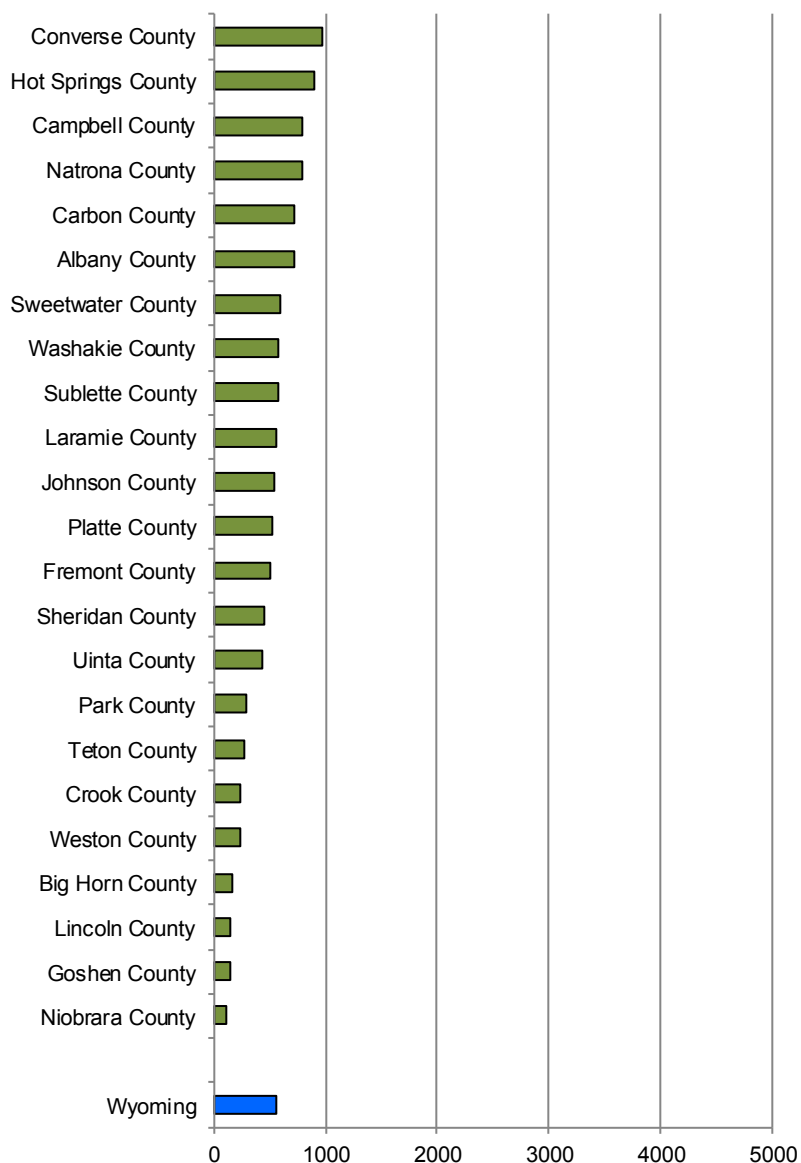


# Drug Abuse Violation

## Arrests

### Total

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE



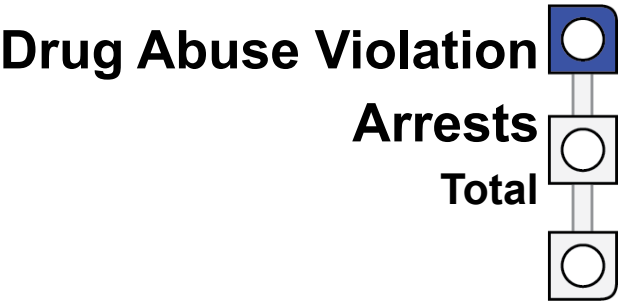
**Chart 38: Wyoming Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests**

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

**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	712
Big Horn County	157
Campbell County	797
Carbon County	719
Converse County	973
Crook County	245
Fremont County	502
Goshen County	153
Hot Springs County	899
Johnson County	549
Laramie County	552
Lincoln County	155
Natrona County	790
Niobrara County	104
Park County	281
Platte County	524
Sheridan County	460
Sublette County	568
Sweetwater County	588
Teton County	271
Uinta County	440
Washakie County	572
Weston County	229
Wyoming	559

ILLICIT DRUGS  
CONSEQUENCE



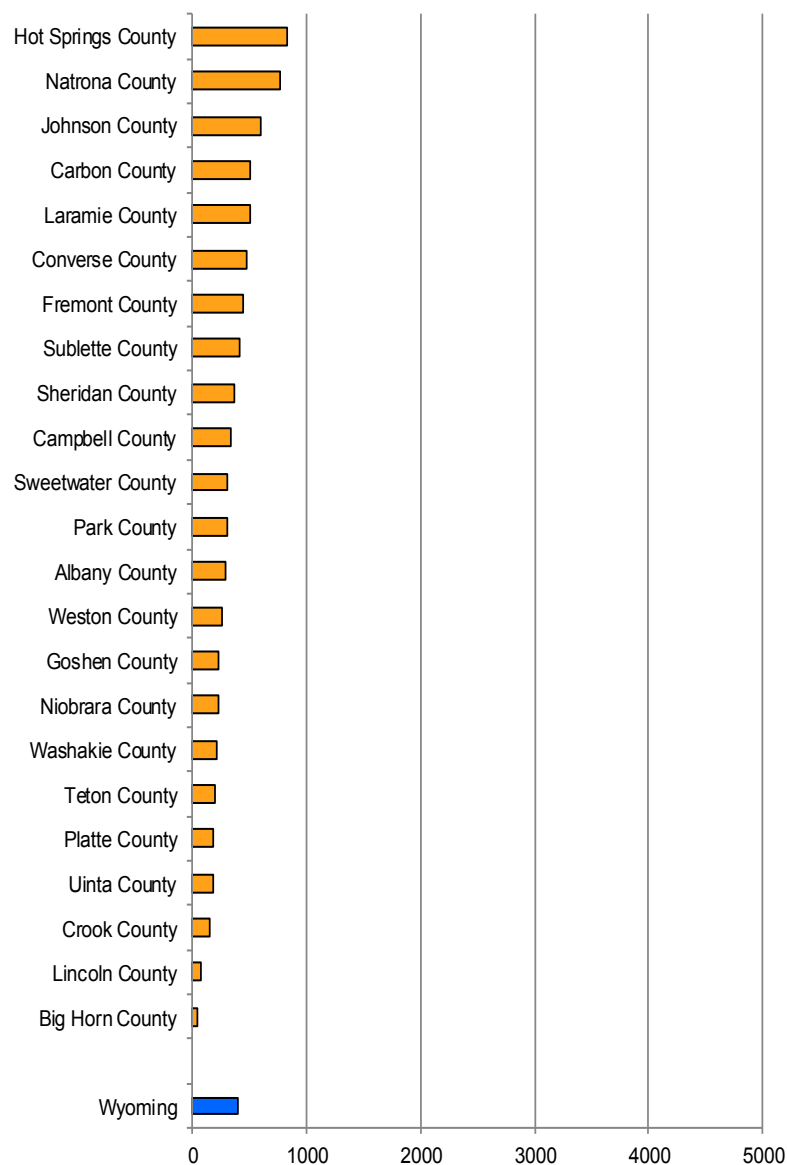
*"In 2010, an estimated 22.6 million Americans aged 12 or older were current (past month) illicit drug users" (SAMHSA, 2011, p. 1).*

# Drug Abuse Violation

## Arrests

### Youth

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE



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

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

**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013

County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	280
Big Horn County	33
Campbell County	340
Carbon County	504
Converse County	469
Crook County	143
Fremont County	436
Goshen County	229
Hot Springs County	826
Johnson County	599
Laramie County	496
Lincoln County	72
Natrona County	760
Niobrara County	219
Park County	299
Platte County	181
Sheridan County	358
Sublette County	413
Sweetwater County	309
Teton County	187
Uinta County	172
Washakie County	217
Weston County	257
Wyoming	400

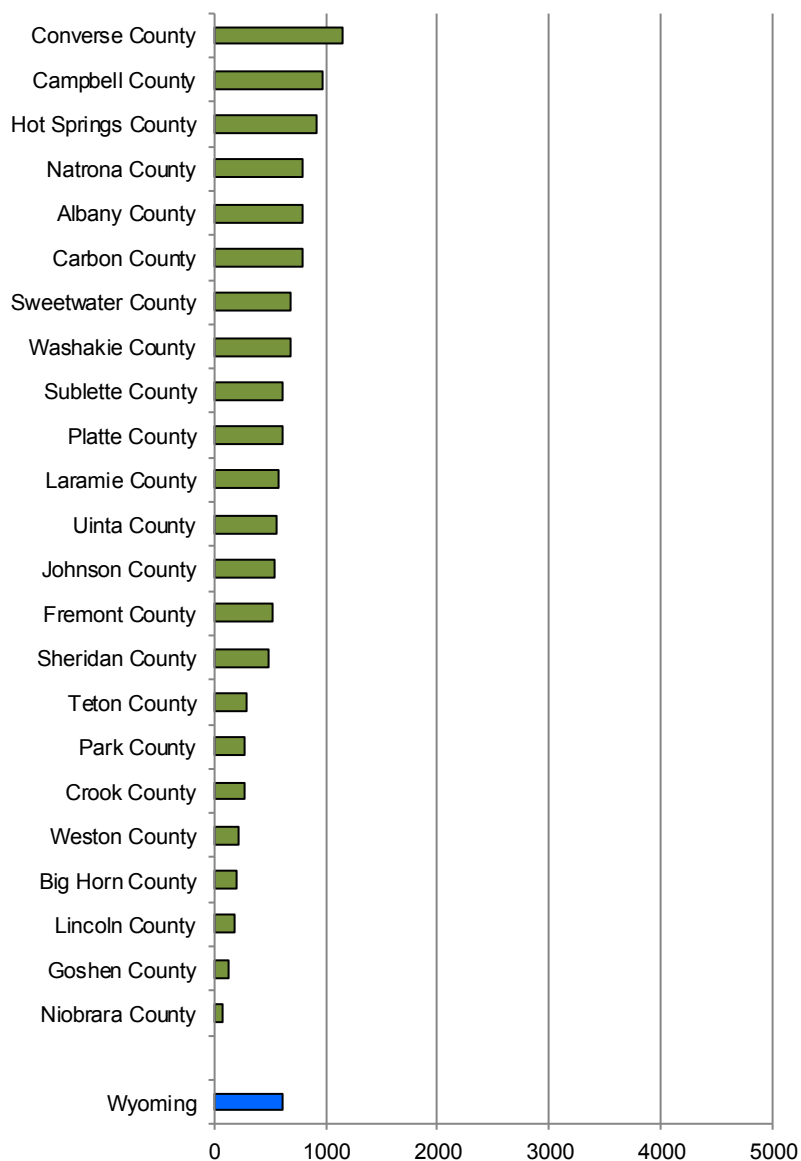
# ILLICIT DRUGS CONSEQUENCE

## Drug Abuse Violation

Arrests  
Adults



County	Rate per 100,000
Albany County	798
Big Horn County	199
Campbell County	975
Carbon County	784
Converse County	1142
Crook County	276
Fremont County	524
Goshen County	134
Hot Springs County	918
Johnson County	535
Laramie County	570
Lincoln County	186
Natrona County	799
Niobrara County	79
Park County	276
Platte County	611
Sheridan County	488
Sublette County	616
Sweetwater County	692
Teton County	291
Uinta County	554
Washakie County	690
Weston County	221
Wyoming	608



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

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

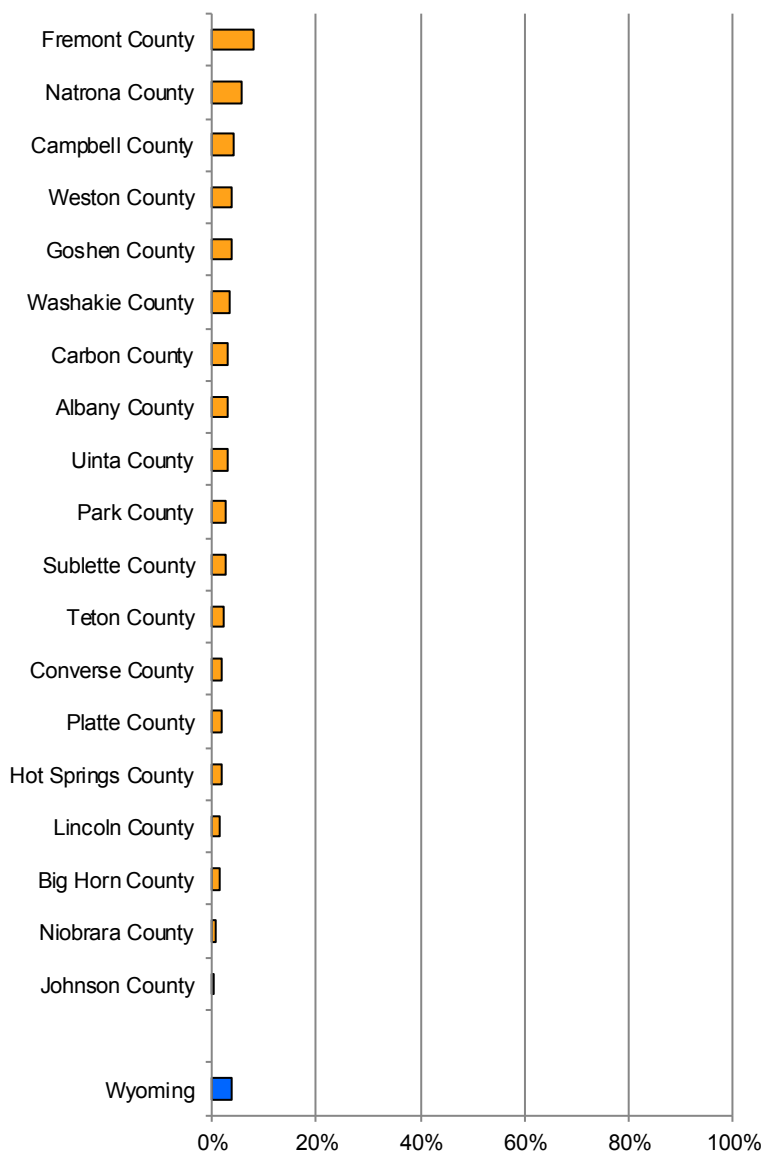
**Data Source:** DCI 2009-2013



# Marijuana

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

### ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

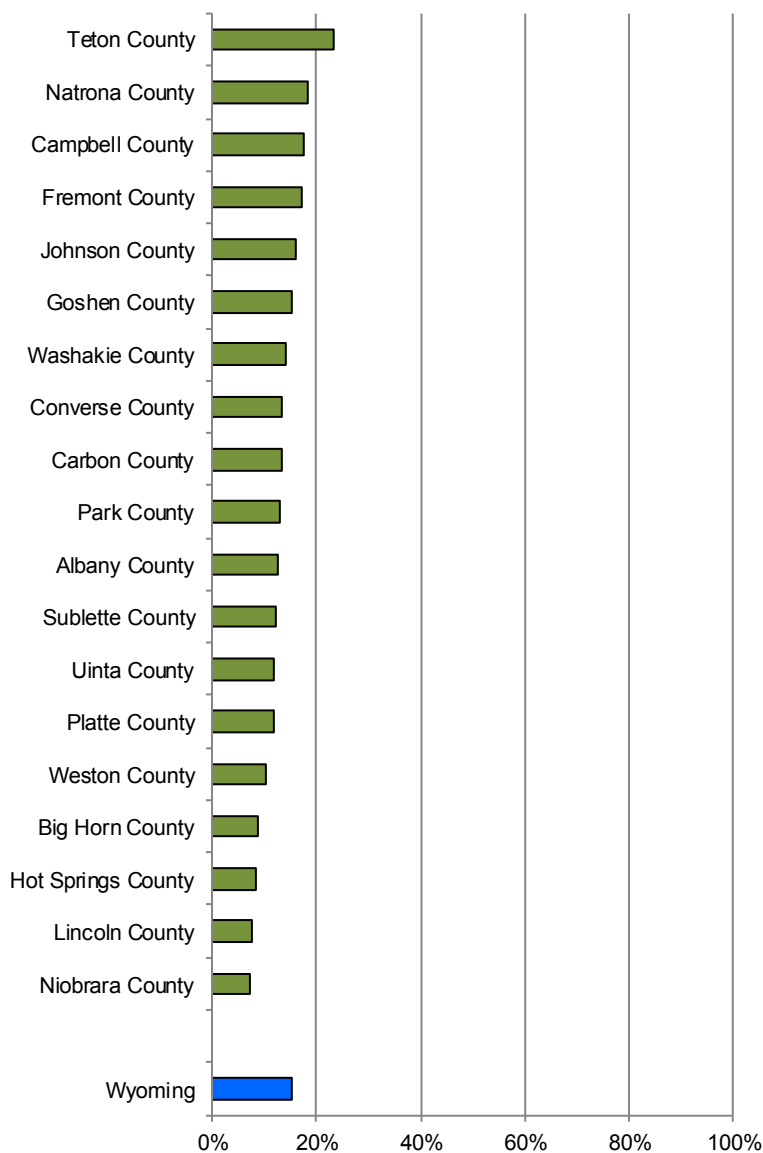
County	Average
Albany County	3%
Big Horn County	1%
Campbell County	4%
Carbon County	3%
Converse County	2%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	8%
Goshen County	4%
Hot Springs County	2%
Johnson County	0%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	1%
Natrona County	6%
Niobrara County	1%
Park County	3%
Platte County	2%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

# ILLCIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Marijuana

### Youth: Grades 10 and 12

County	Average
Albany County	12%
Big Horn County	9%
Campbell County	18%
Carbon County	13%
Converse County	13%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	17%
Goshen County	15%
Hot Springs County	8%
Johnson County	16%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	7%
Natrona County	18%
Niobrara County	7%
Park County	13%
Platte County	12%
Sheridan County	na
Sublette County	12%
Sweetwater County	na
Teton County	23%
Uinta County	12%
Washakie County	14%
Weston County	10%
Wyoming	15%



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

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

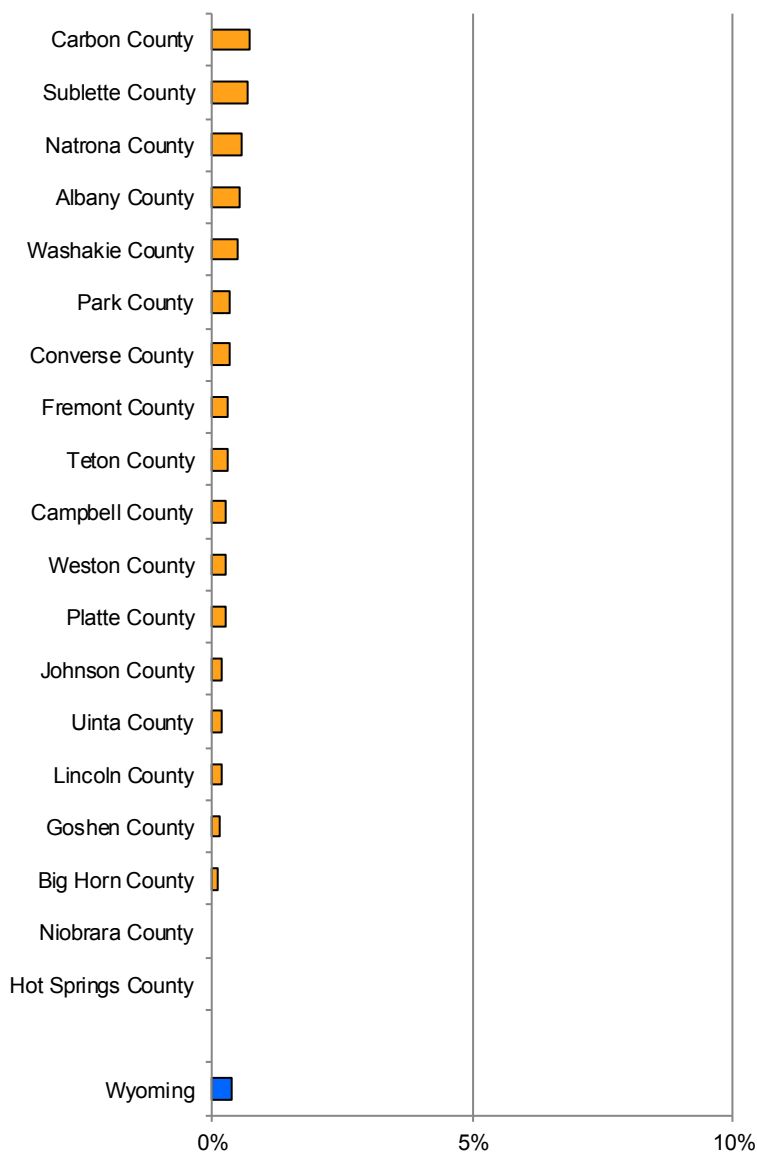
**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

# Cocaine

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

### ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

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

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

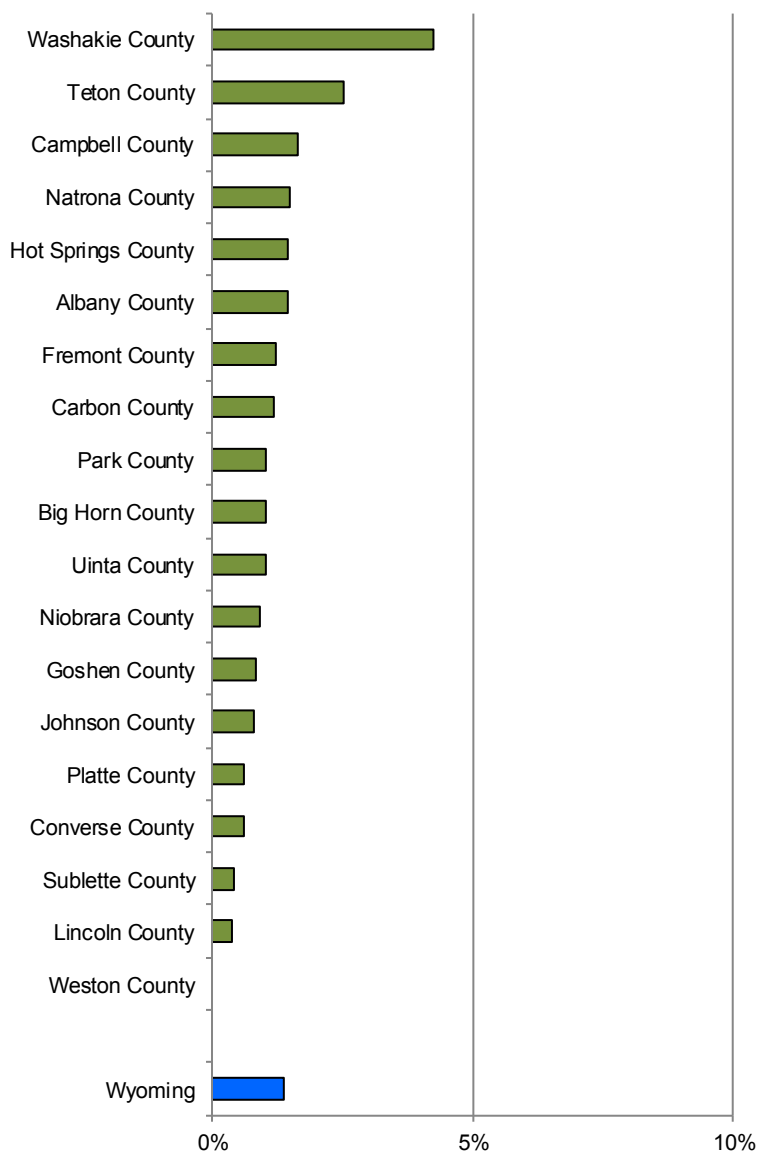
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

# ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Cocaine

### Youth: Grades 10 and 12

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



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

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

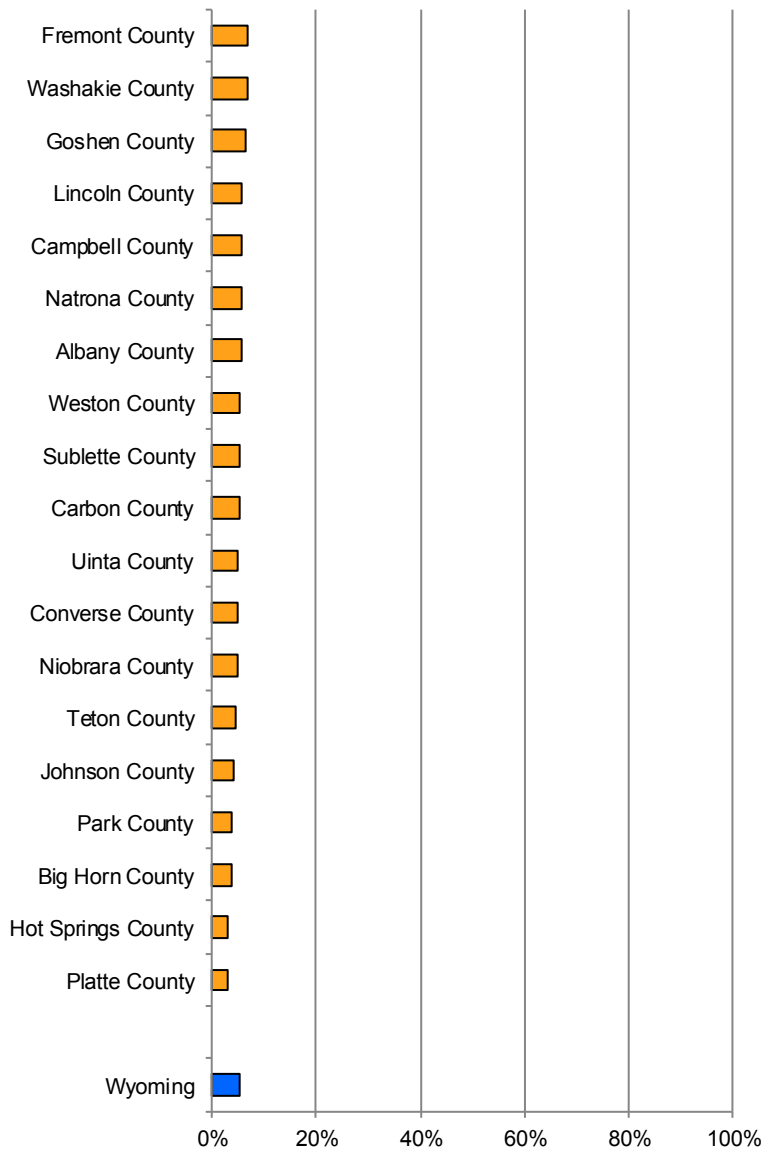
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



# Inhalants

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

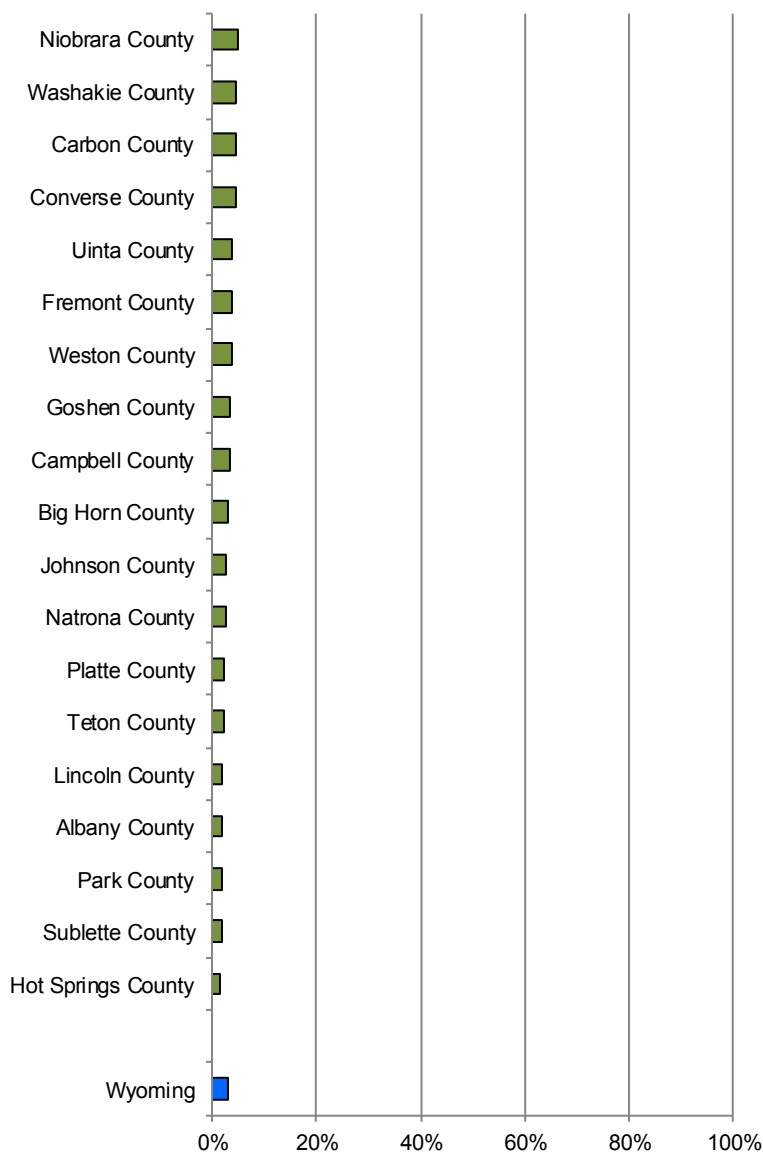
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

# ILLICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Inhalants

### Youth: Grades 10 and 12

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

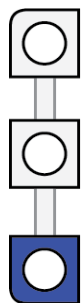


**Chart 46: Wyoming Students' 30-Day Inhalant Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

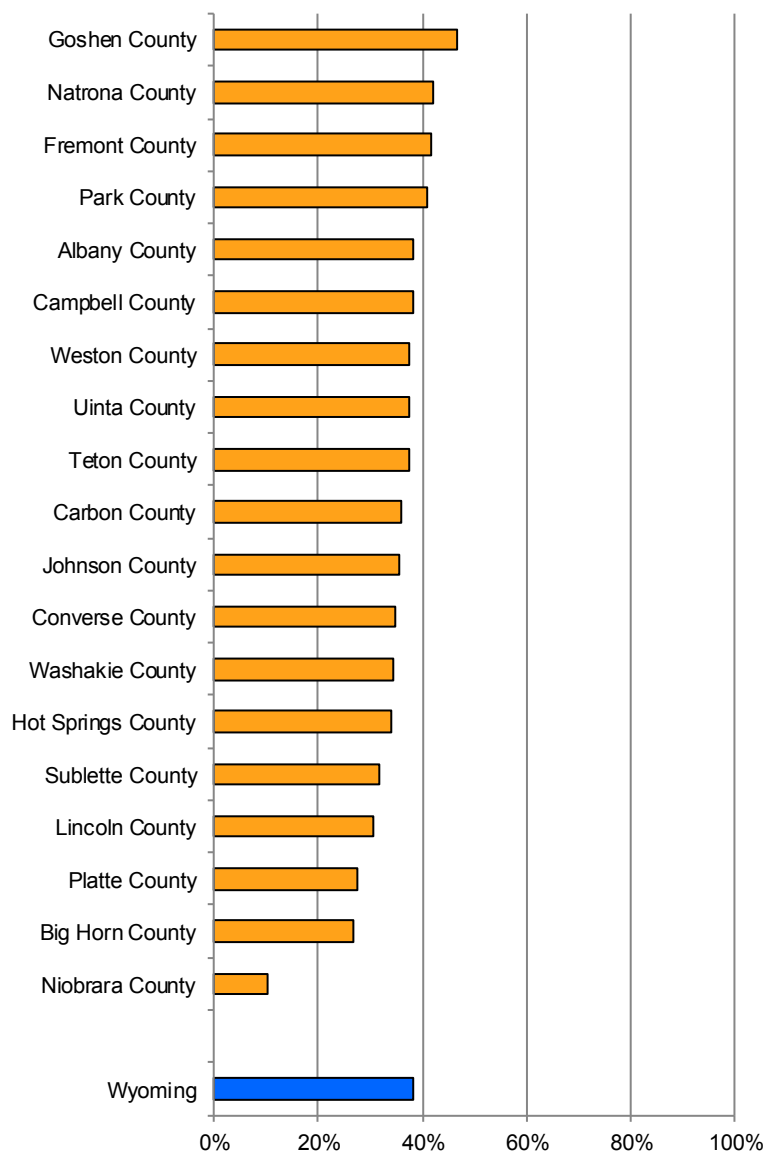


## Social Norms:

## Illicit Drug Use

### Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

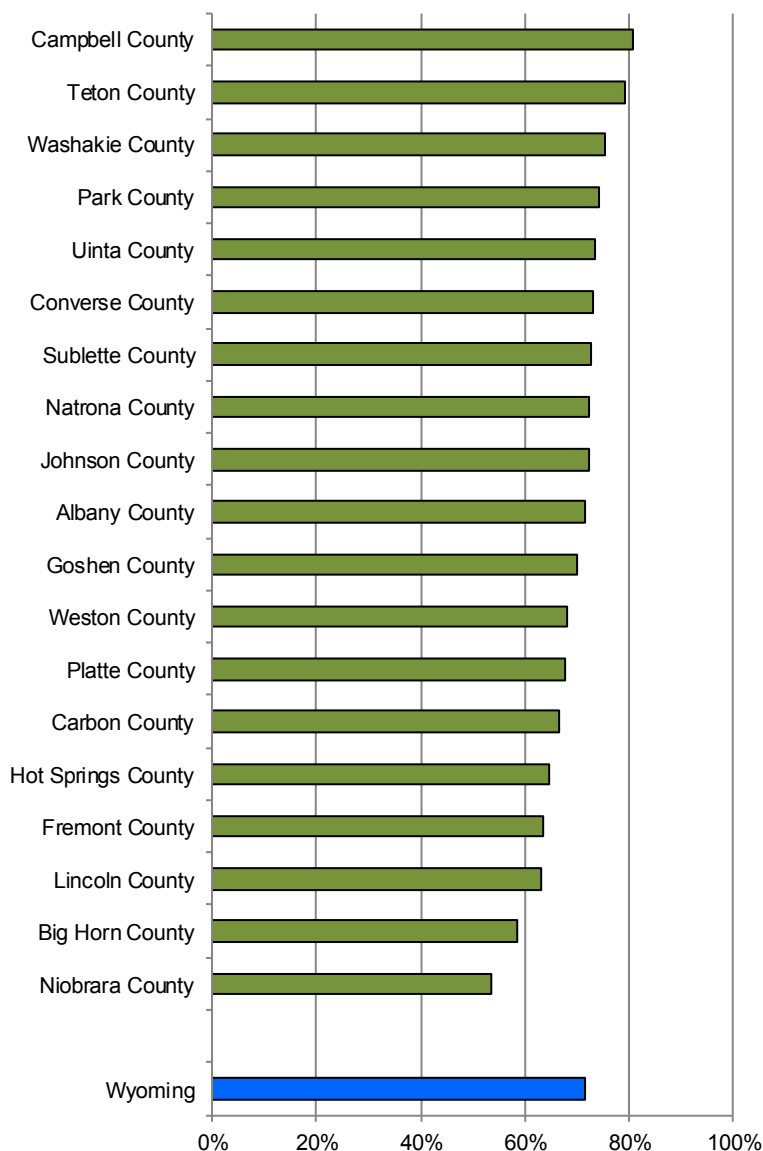
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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

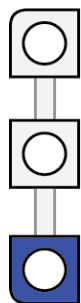


**Chart 48: Social Norms 30-Day Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

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



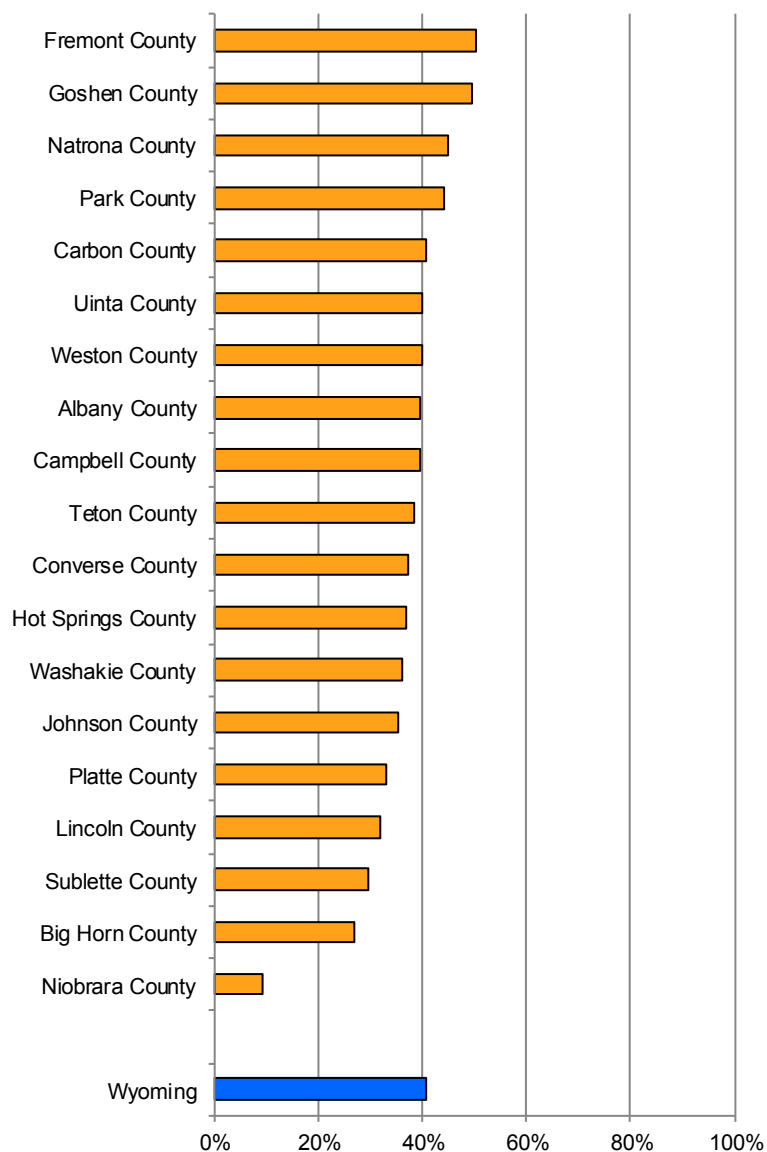


## Social Norms:

## Marijuana Use

### Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



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

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

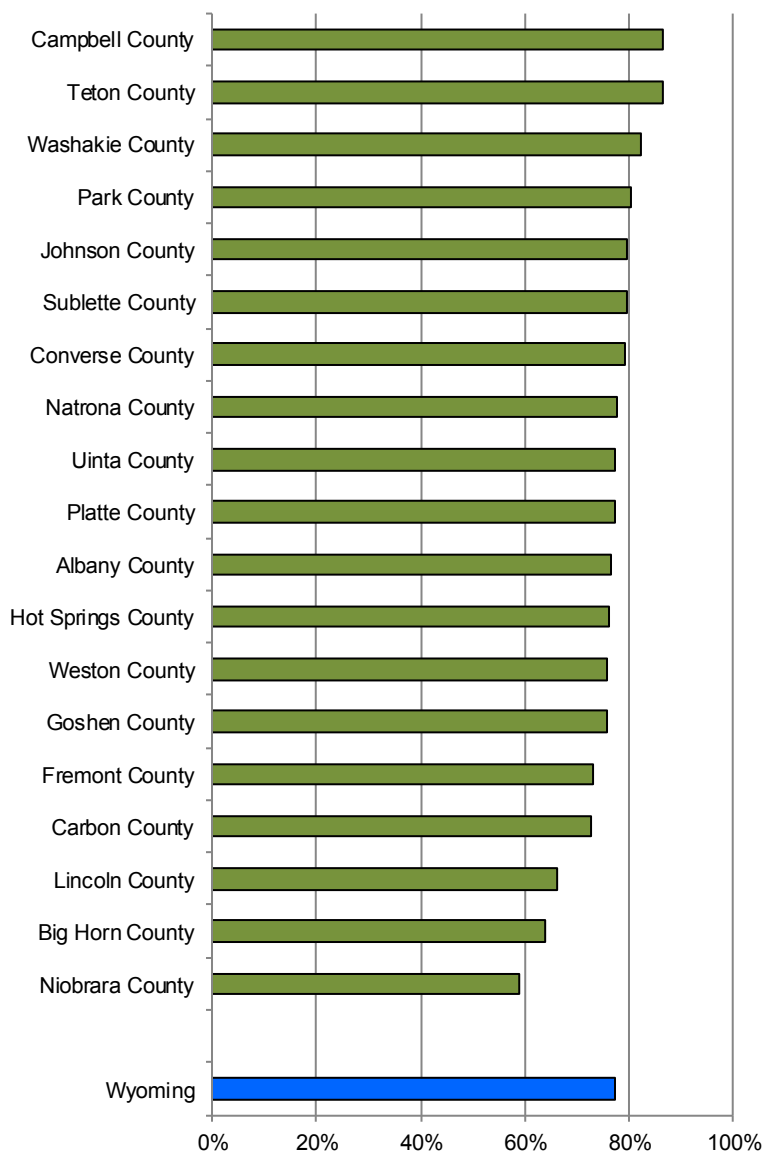
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie in 2010 and from, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook and Laramie Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## ILLICIT DRUGS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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



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



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

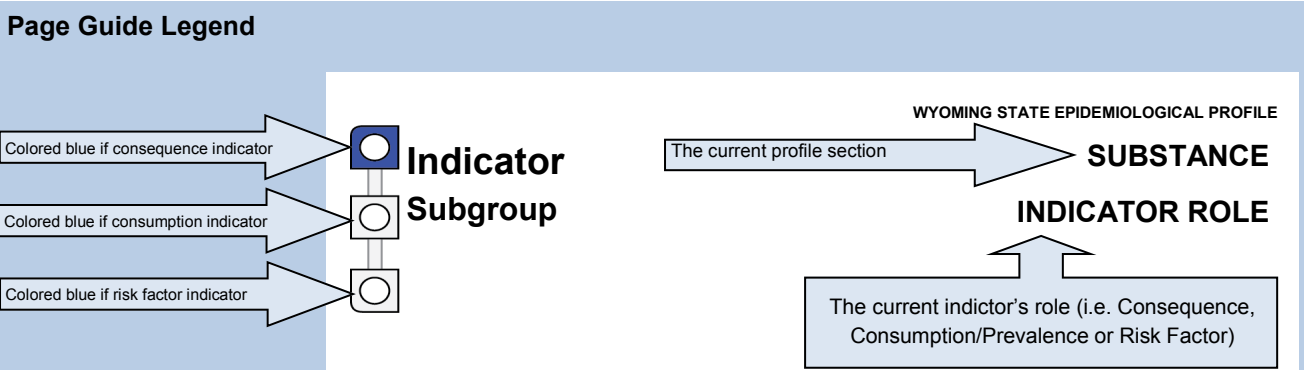


# Licit (Legal) Drugs

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Over-the-Counter Drugs	PNA	59
	Prescription Drugs	PNA	61

Color and Shade Conventions

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

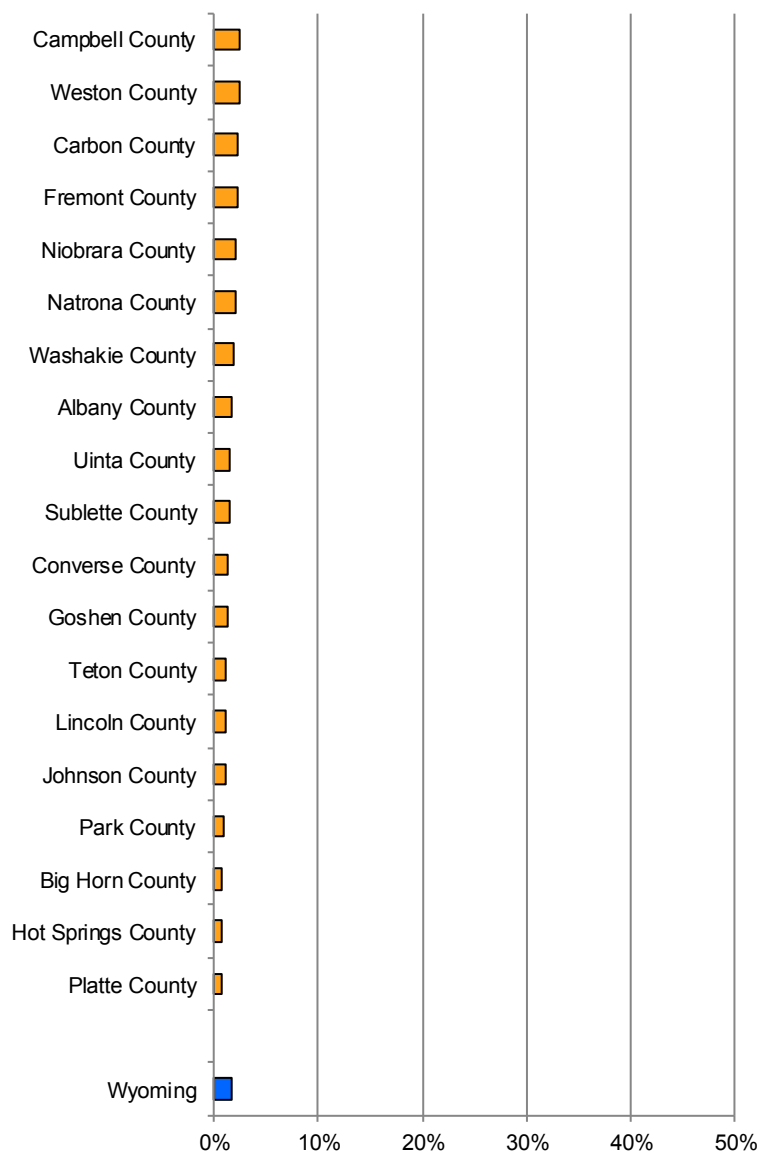




# Over-the-Counter Drugs

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

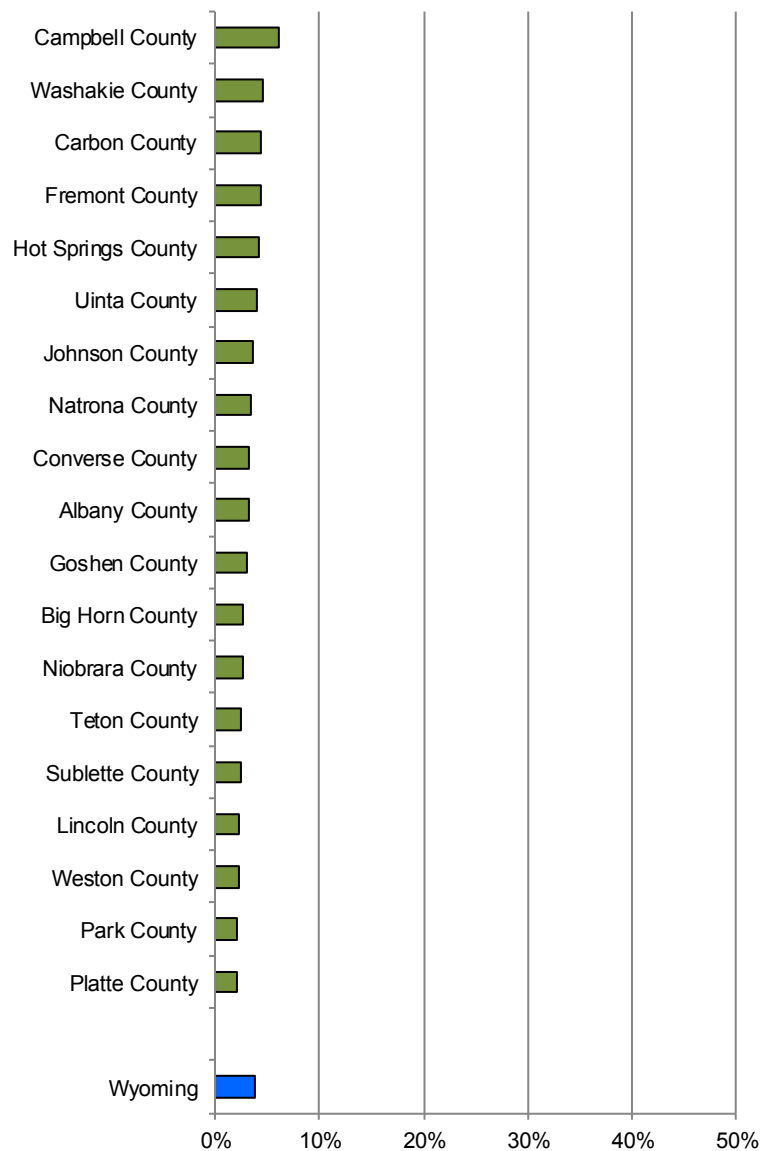
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

# Over-the-Counter Drugs

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12

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



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

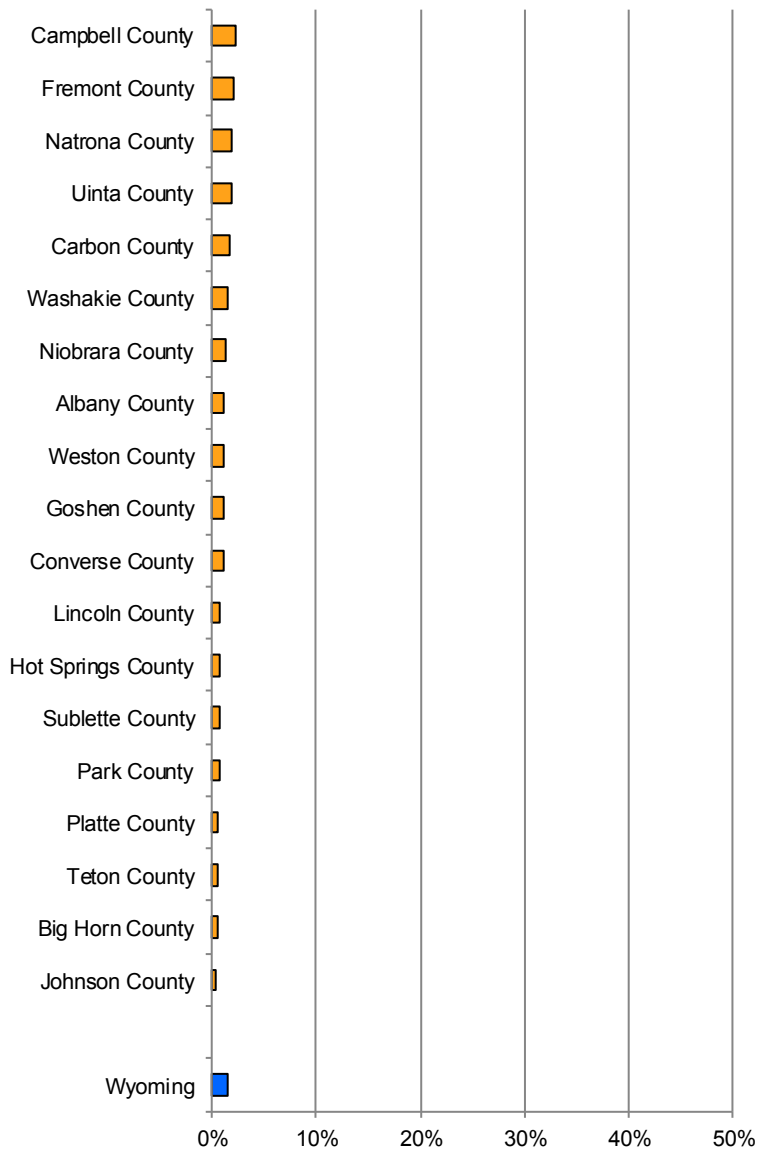
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties in 2012. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



# Prescription Drugs

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

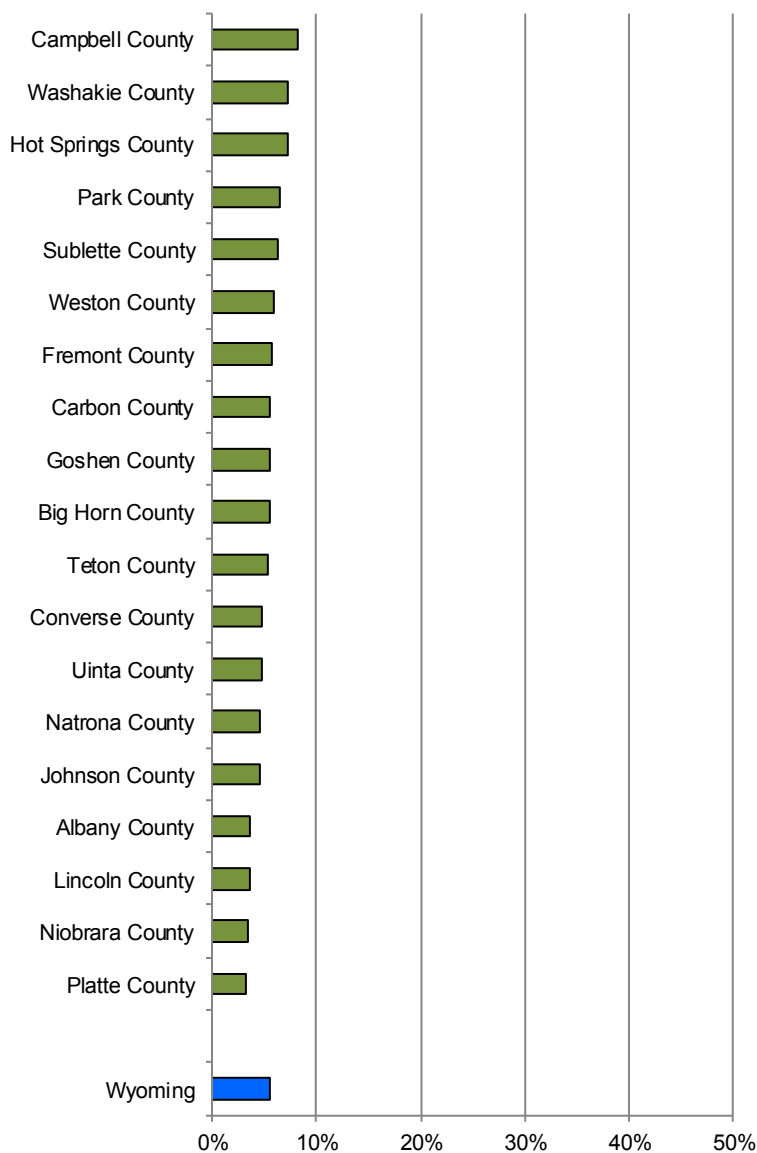
County	Average
Albany County	1%
Big Horn County	0%
Campbell County	2%
Carbon County	2%
Converse County	1%
Crook County	na
Fremont County	2%
Goshen County	1%
Hot Springs County	1%
Johnson County	0%
Laramie County	na
Lincoln County	1%
Natrona County	2%
Niobrara County	1%
Park County	1%
Platte County	1%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

## LICIT DRUGS CONSUMPTION

## Prescription Drugs

### Youth: Grades 10 and 12

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



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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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



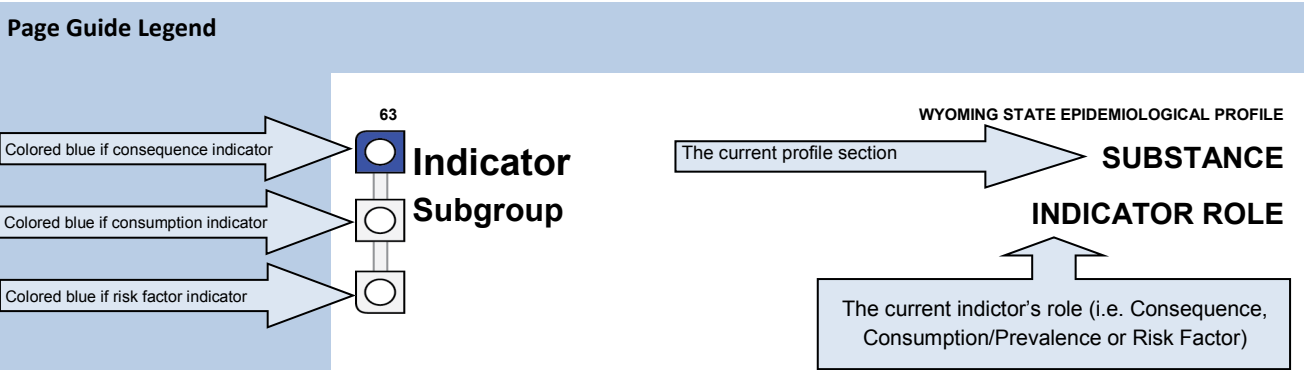
# Mental Health

## Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Prevalence/Consumption			
	Frequent Mental Distress	BRFSS	64
	Serious Psychological Distress	BRFSS	65
	Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health	BRFSS	66
	Mental Health Treatment	BRFSS	67
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Emotional Support	BRFSS	68

### Color and Shade Conventions

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

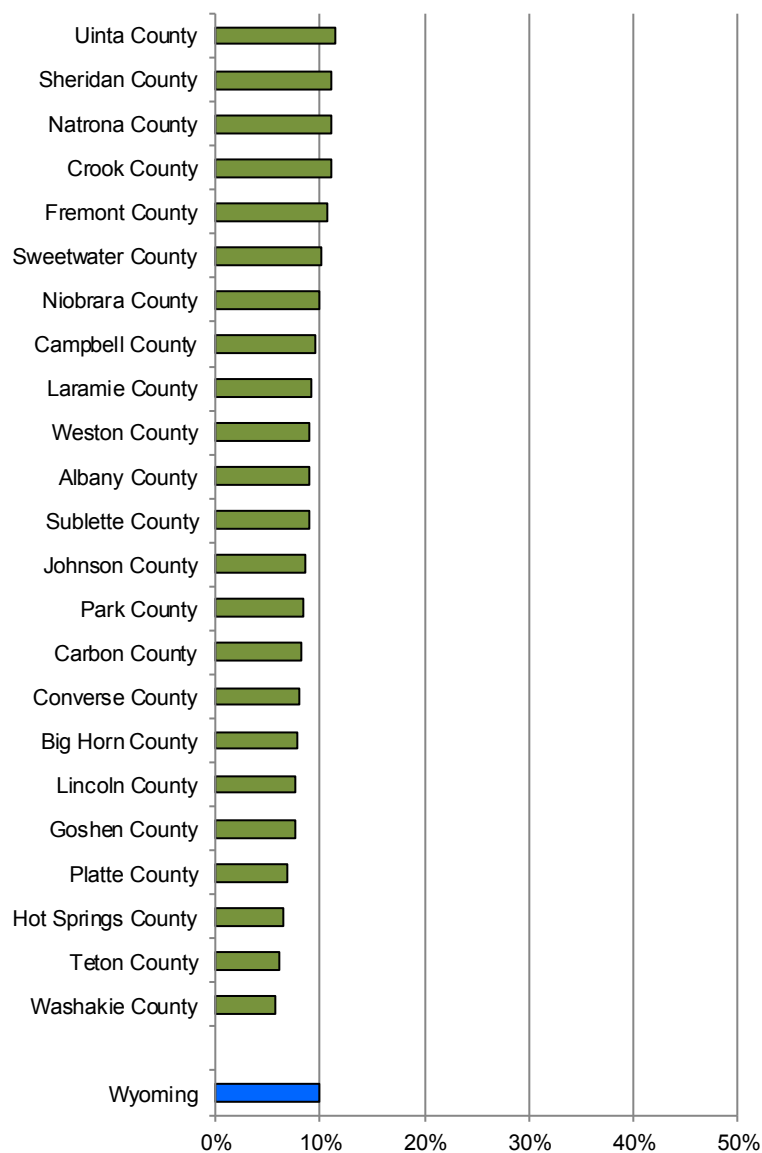




# Frequent Mental Distress

## Adults

### MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



**Chart 55: Frequent Mental Distress**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007-2011

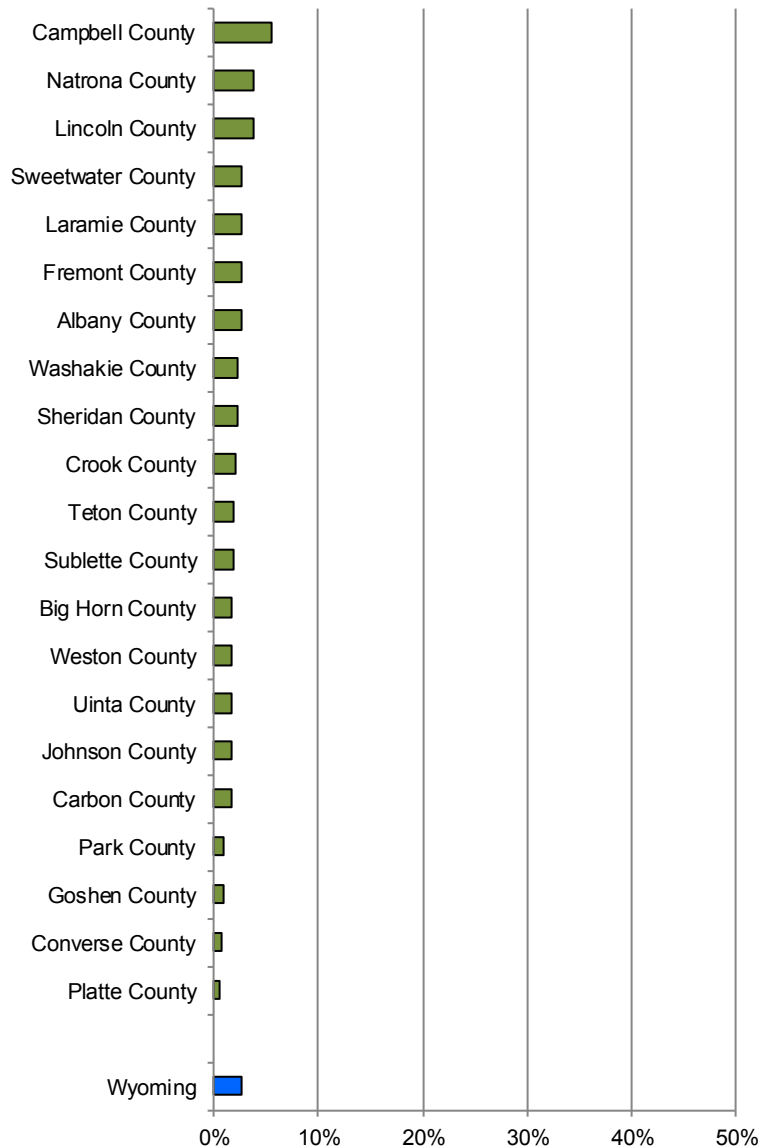
County	Average
Albany County	9%
Big Horn County	8%
Campbell County	10%
Carbon County	8%
Converse County	8%
Crook County	11%
Fremont County	11%
Goshen County	8%
Hot Springs County	6%
Johnson County	9%
Laramie County	9%
Lincoln County	8%
Natrona County	11%
Niobrara County	10%
Park County	8%
Platte County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

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

# Psychological Distress

### Adults

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



**Chart 56: Serious Psychological Distress**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007 & 2009

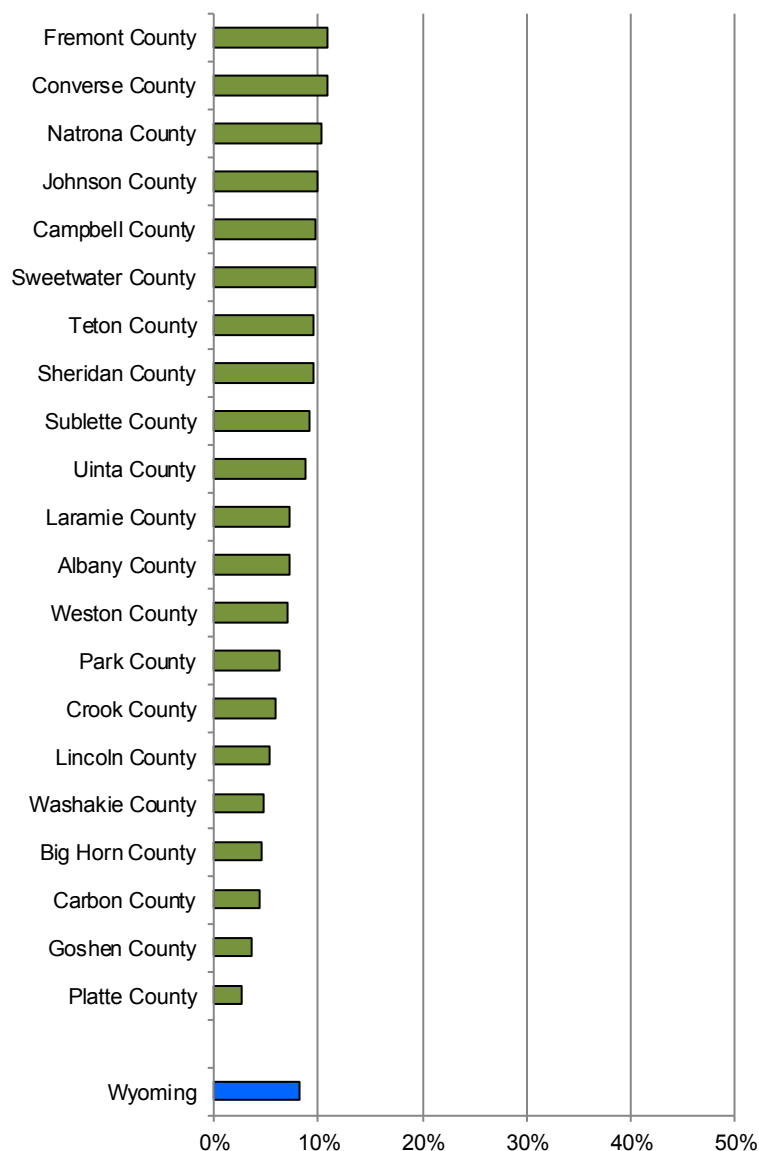
*Note.* Hot Springs and Niobrara County percentages were combined in BRFSS reporting. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



# Activity Limitation

## Adults

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE



**Chart 57: Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health Condition**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007 & 2009

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

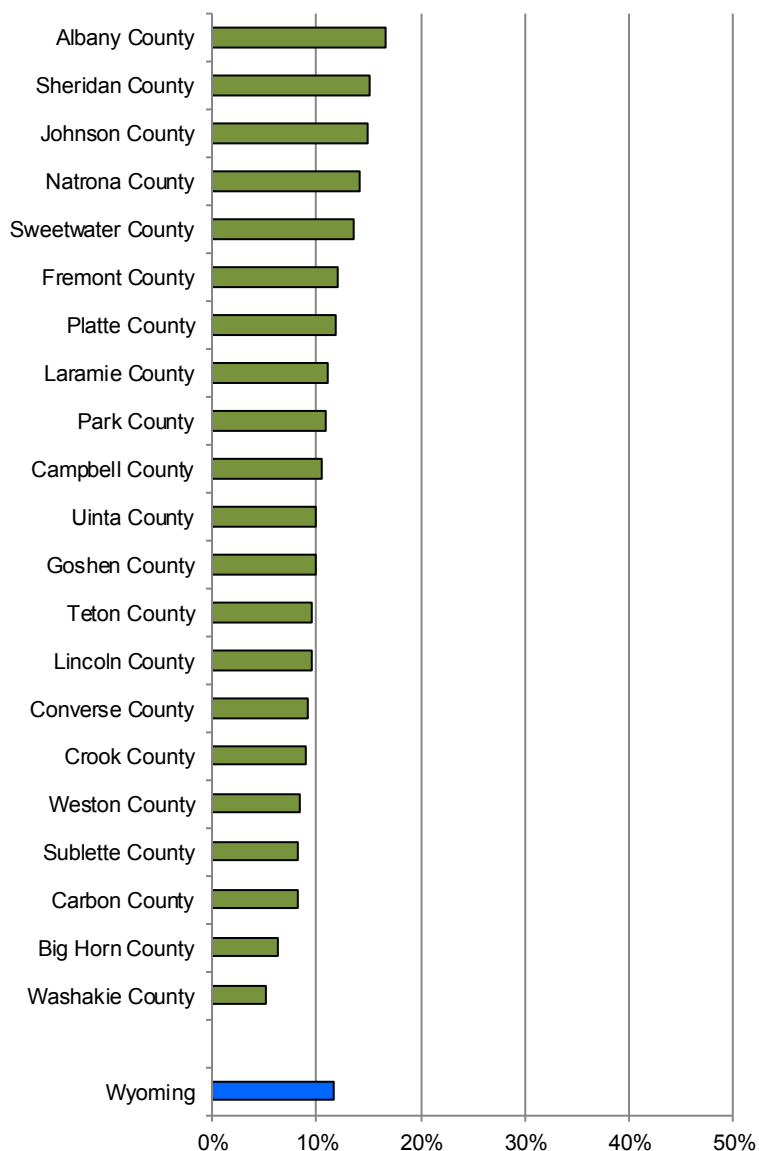
*Note.* Hot Springs and Niobrara County percentages were combined in BRFSS reporting. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.

## MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

## Mental Health Treatment Adults



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

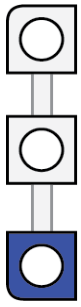


**Chart 58: Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007 & 2009

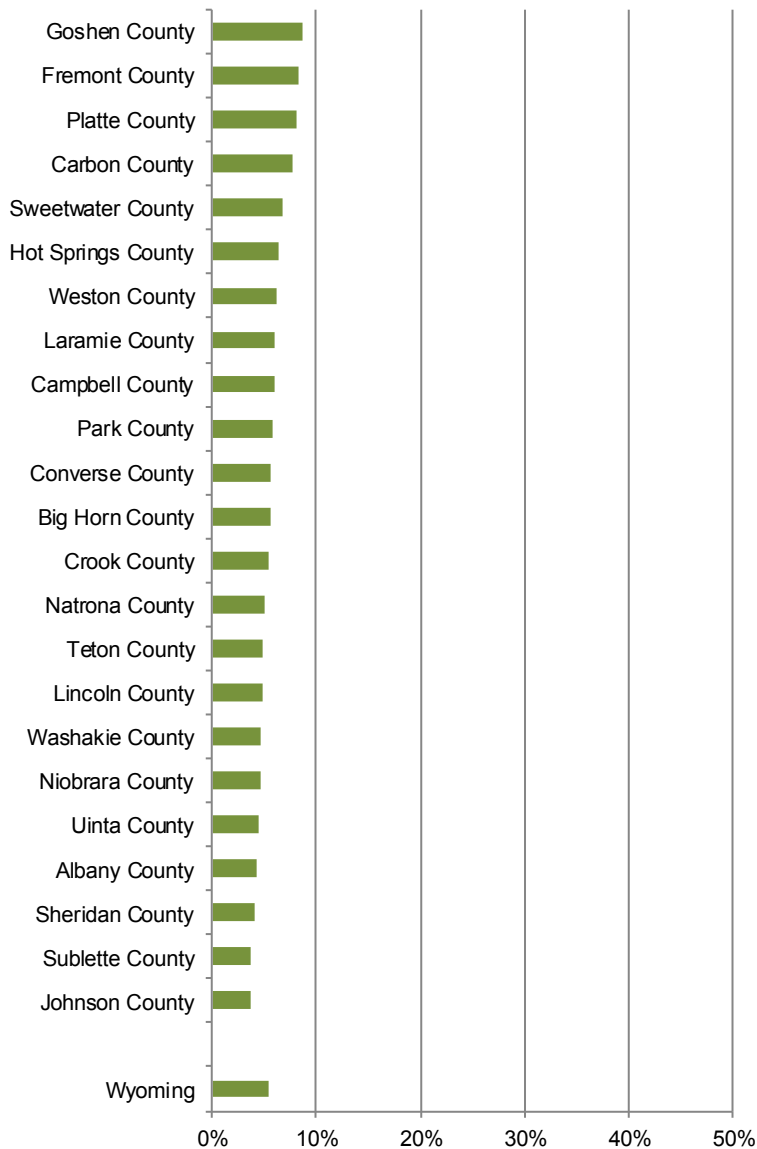
*Note.* Hot Springs and Niobrara County percentages were combined in BRFSS reporting. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



# Emotional Support

## Adults

## MENTAL HEALTH RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

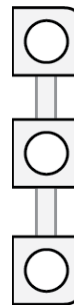


**Chart 59: Limited Emotional Support**

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

**Data Source:** BRFSS 2007-2010

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



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



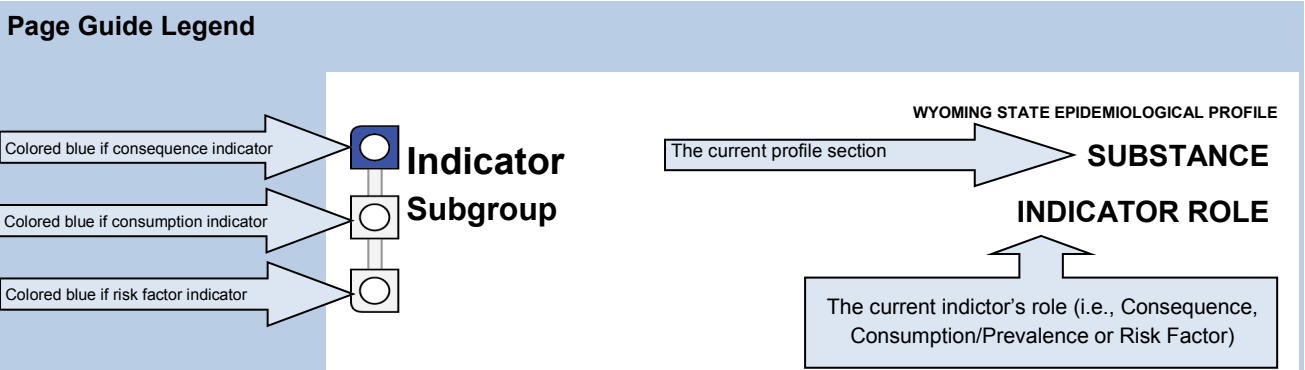
# General Related Factors

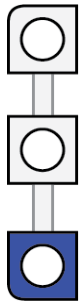
## Included Variables

Indicator Role	Indicator	Data Source	Page
Risk/Protective Factors			
	Community Disorganization	PNA	71
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	PNA	72
	Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	73
	Intent to Use Drugs	PNA	75
	Friends' Use of Drugs	PNA	77
	Attitude Toward Drug Use	PNA	79
	Sensation Seeking	PNA	81
	Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior	PNA	83
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	PNA	84
	Social Skills	PNA	85

### Color and Shade Conventions

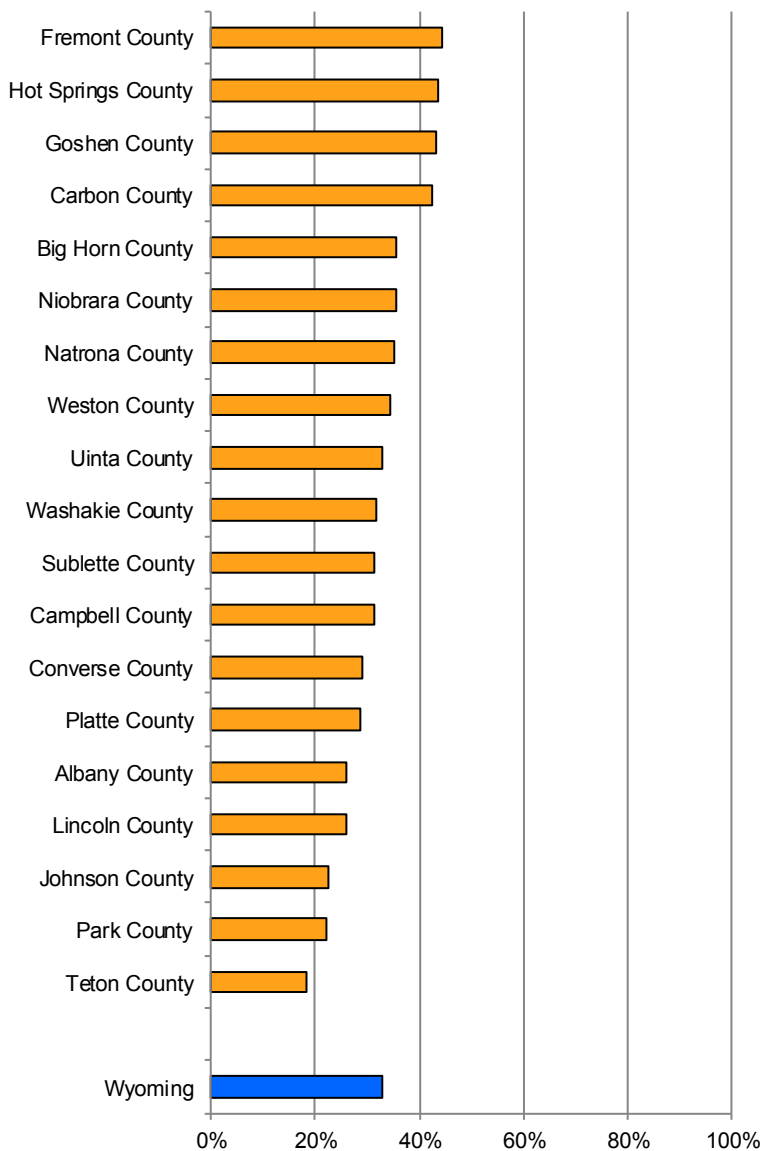
- United States
- Wyoming, all demographic groups
- Wyoming, demographic group
- Wyoming, demographic group





# Community Disorganization Youth: Grade 6

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 60: Community Disorganization—High-Risk Rate  
(Grade 6)**

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

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

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



## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

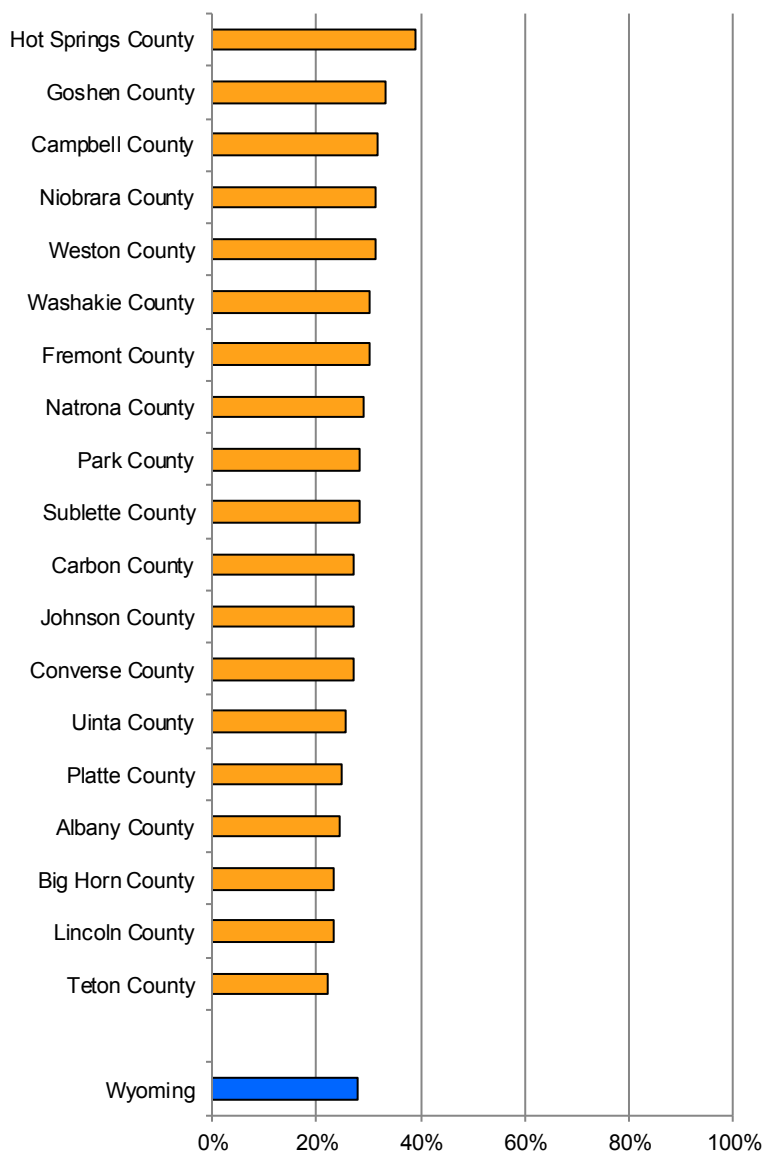
## Perceived Availability of Drugs

### Youth: Grade 6



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

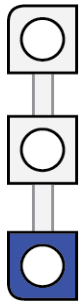
*Note.* There are missing 2012 data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



**Chart 61: Perceived Availability of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grade 6)**

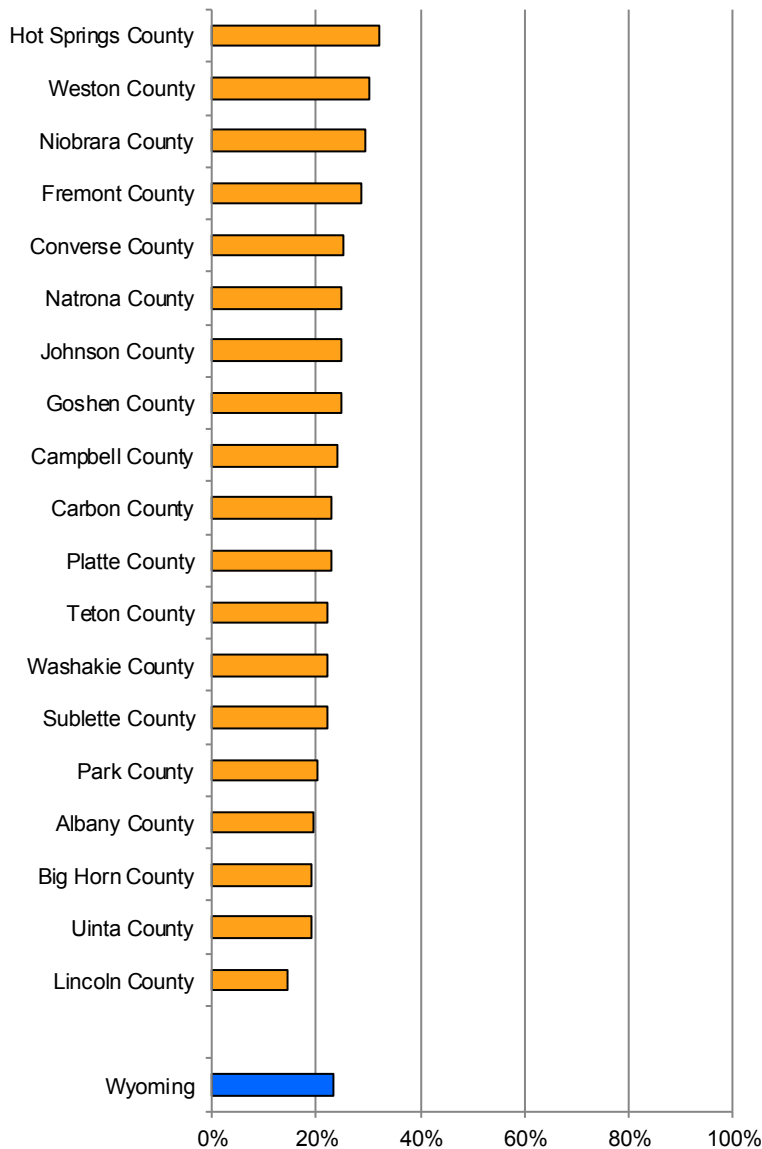
**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to the scale, which measures the student's perception of how easy it would be for the student to obtain alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs.

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012



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

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 62: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

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

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

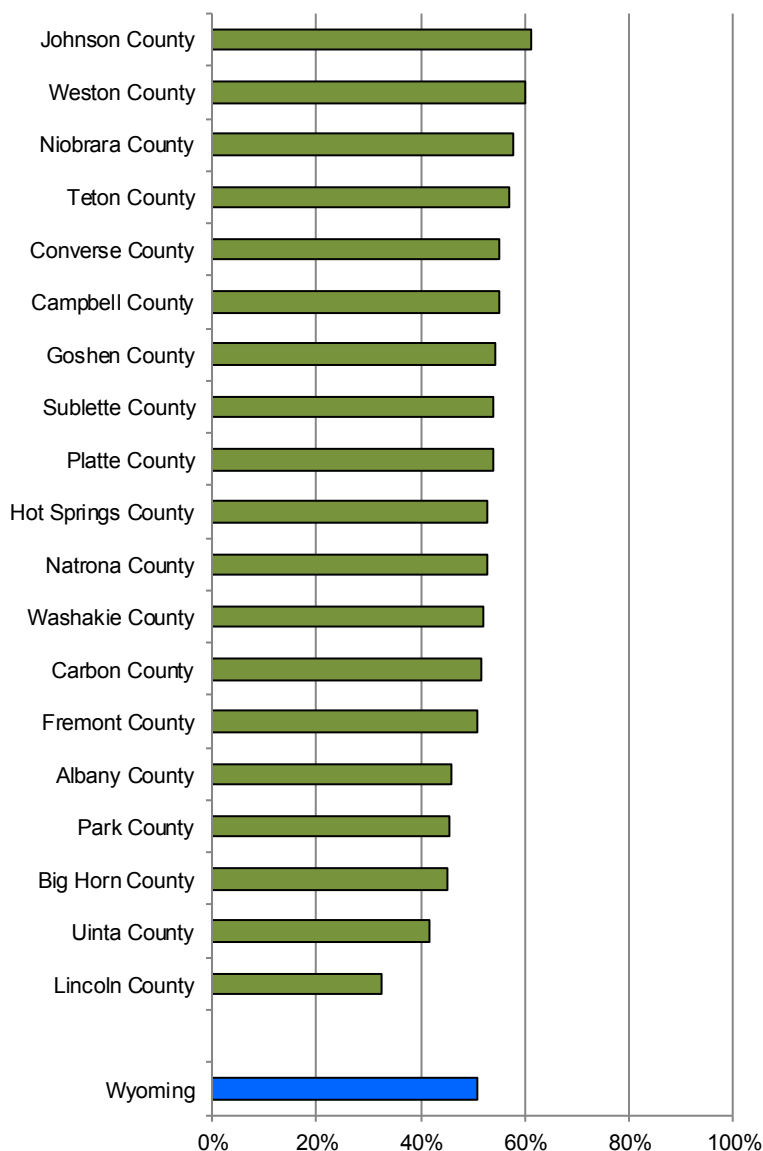
### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Parents' Attitude Toward Drug Use

### Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

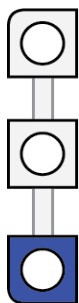


**Chart 63: Parents' Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

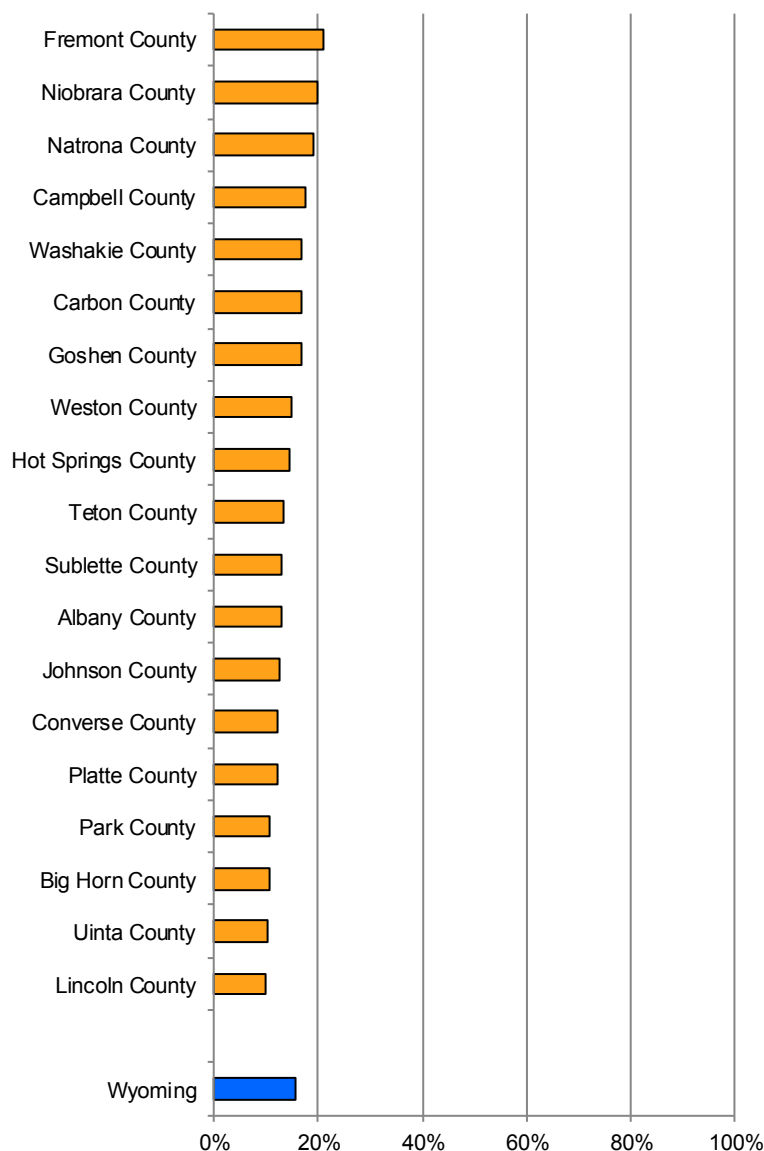


# Intent to Use Drugs

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

## RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 64: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

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

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

## RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Intent to Use Drugs

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

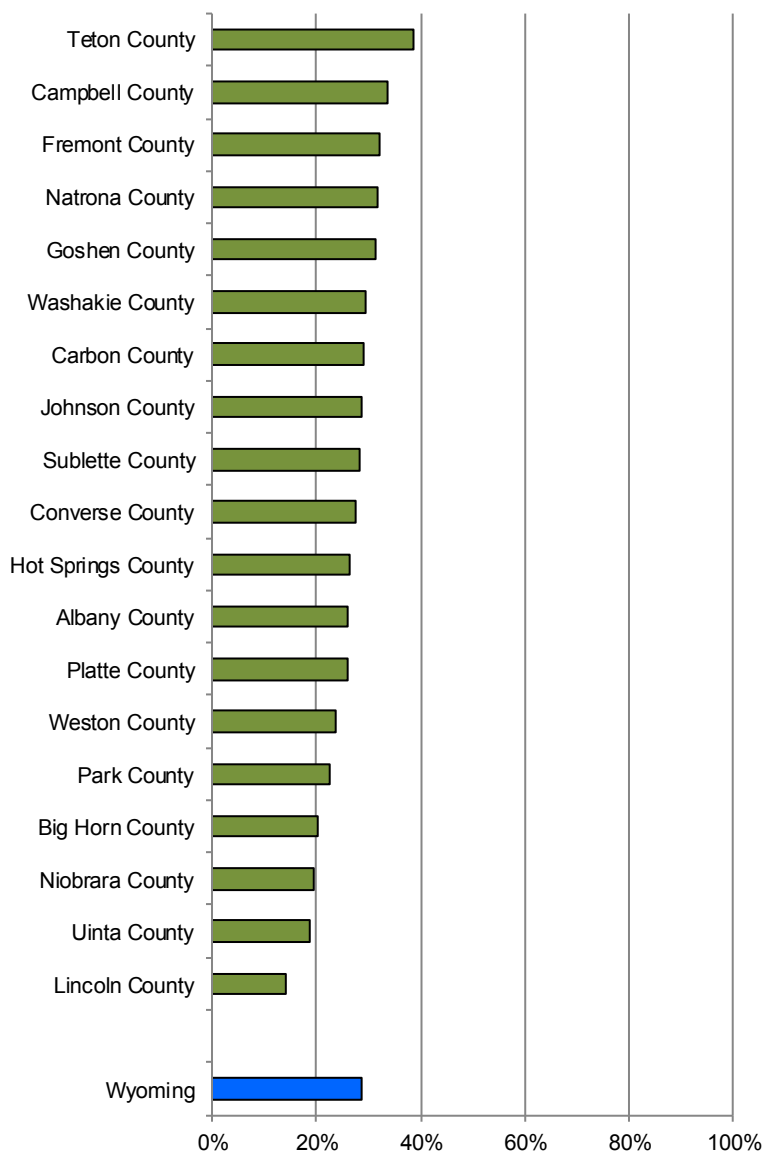


Chart 65: Intent to Use Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

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

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

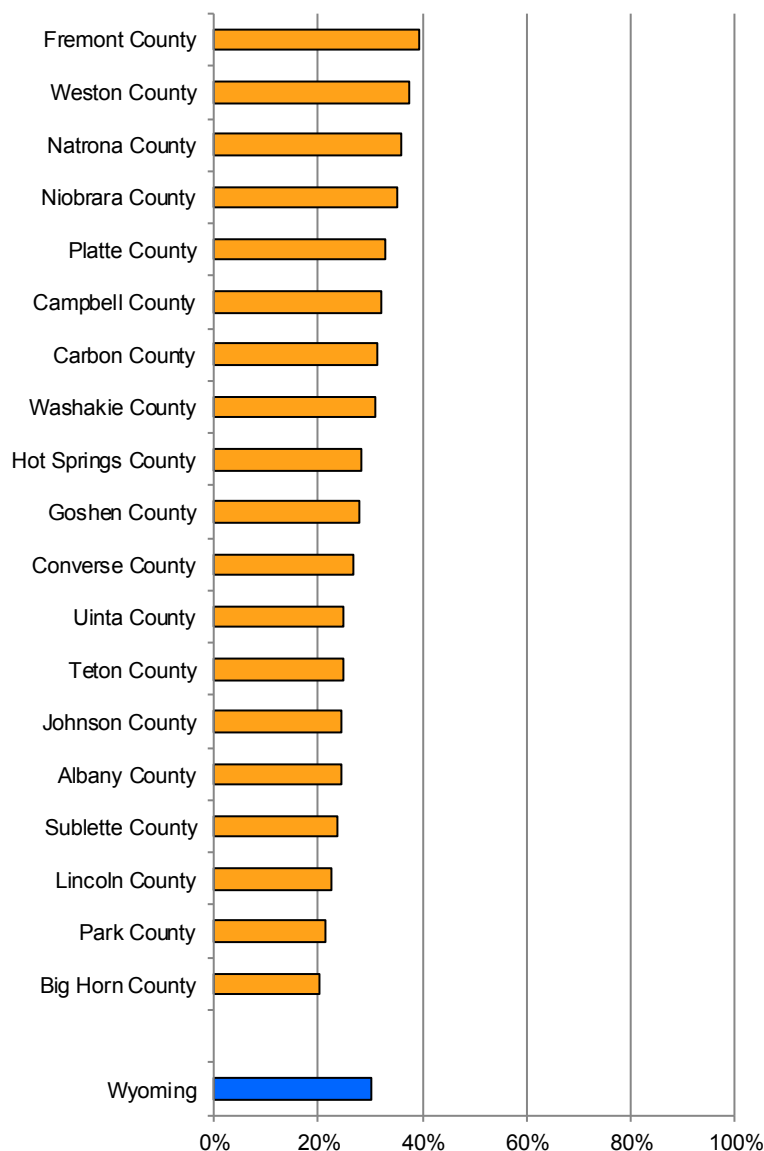


# Friends' Use of Drugs

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

### GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 66: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

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

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

## RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

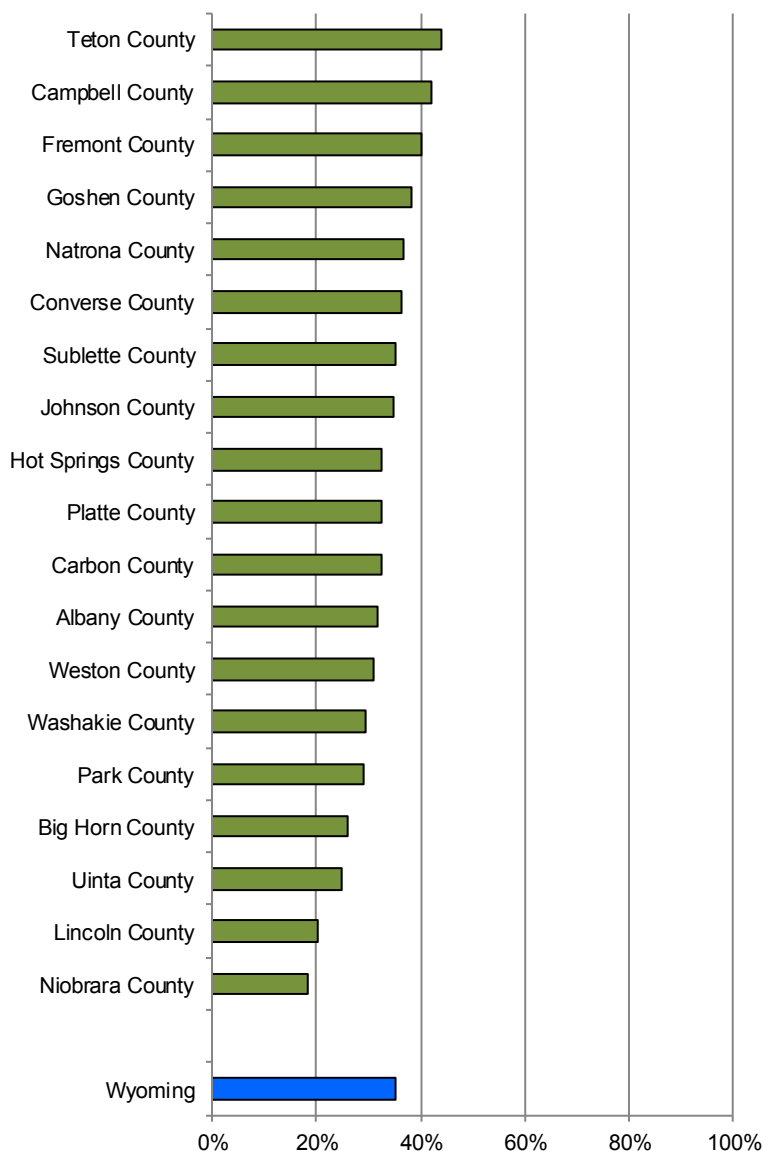
## Friends' Use of Drugs

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

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



**Chart 67: Friends' Use of Drugs—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

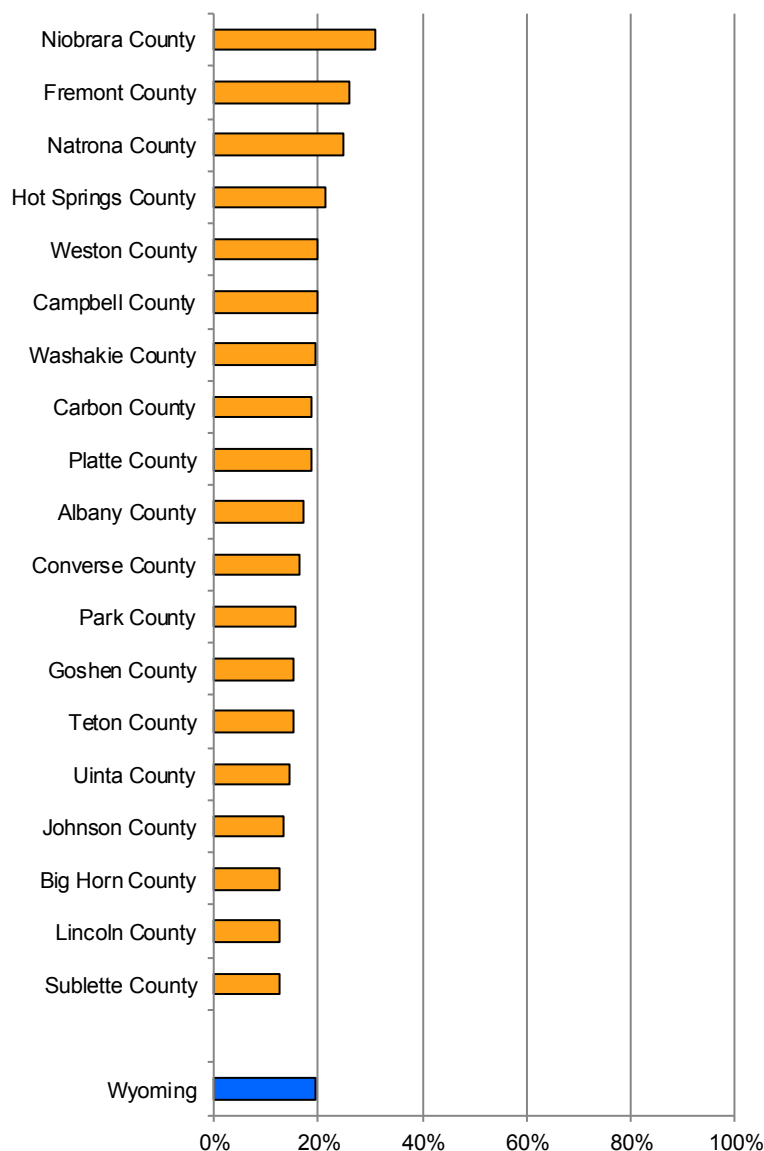


# Attitude Toward Drug Use

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 68: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

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



## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

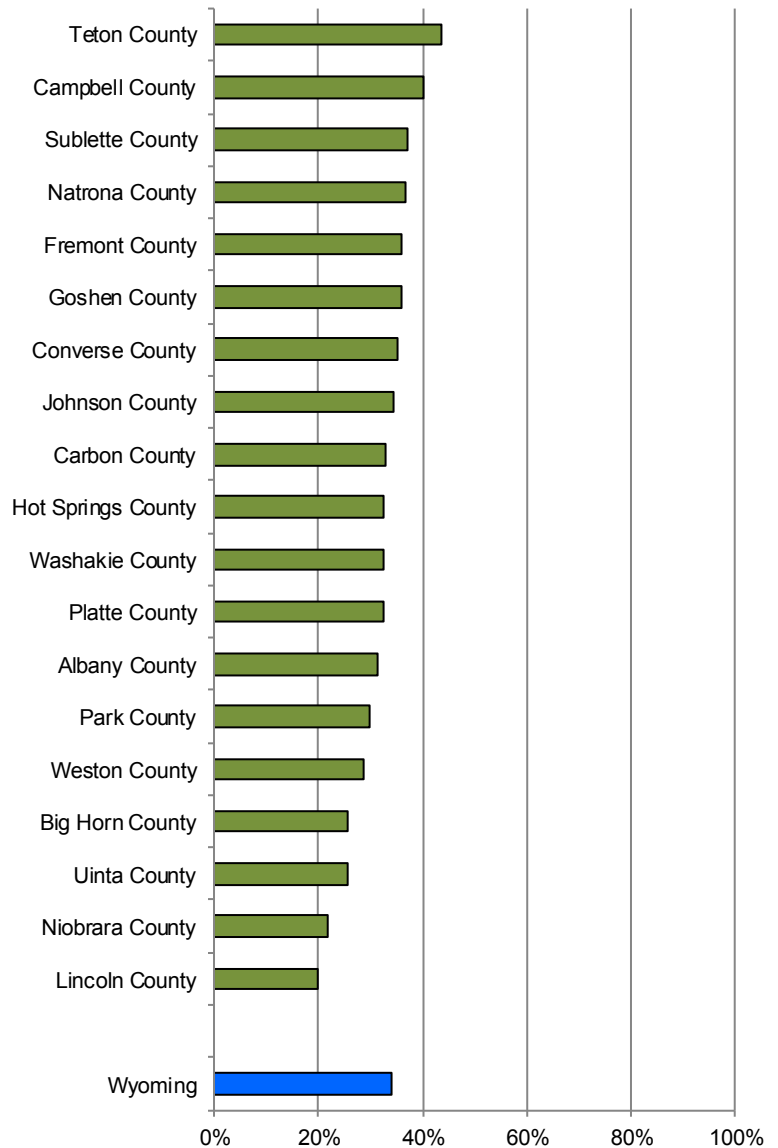
### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Attitude Toward Drug Use

### Youth: Grades 10 and 12

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

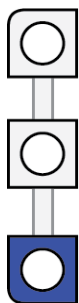
*Note.* There are missing data from Laramie, Sheridan, Sweetwater, and Crook Counties. Therefore, data from these counties are excluded from the presented estimates.



**Chart 69: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

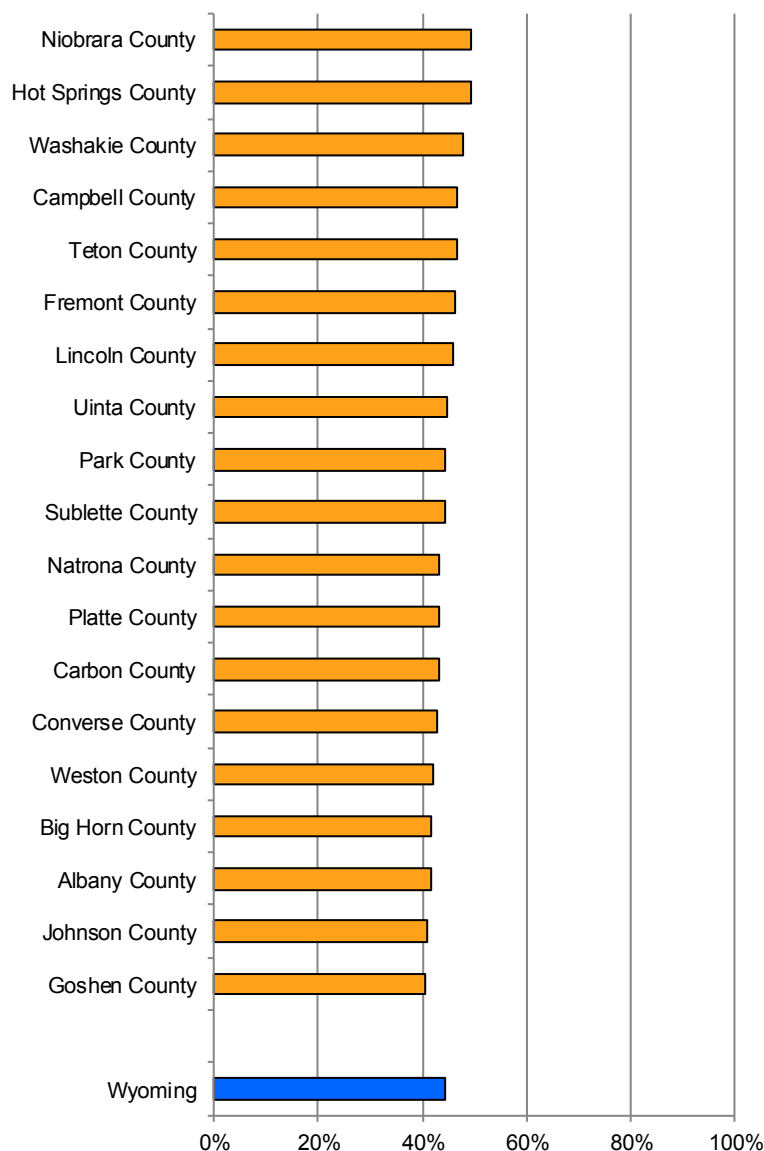


# Sensation Seeking

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

### GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 70: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

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

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

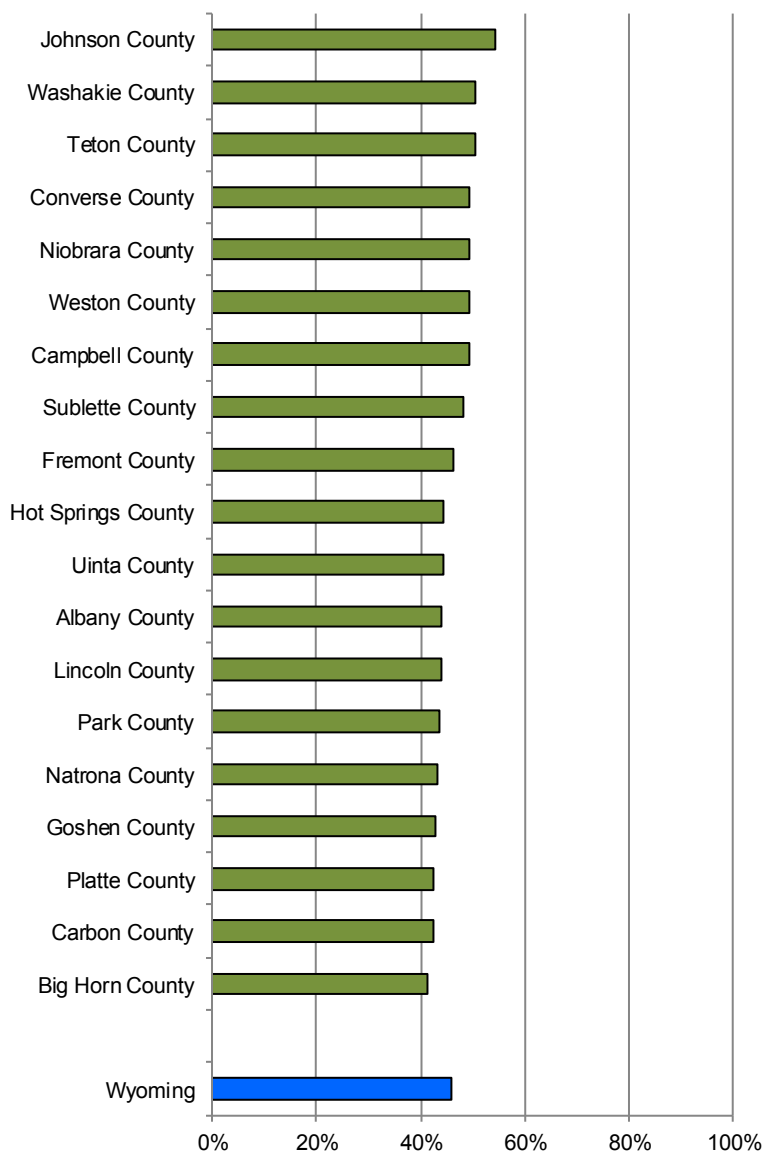
### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

# Sensation Seeking

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

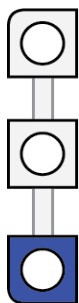


**Chart 71: Sensation Seeking—High-Risk Rate (Grades 10 and 12)**

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

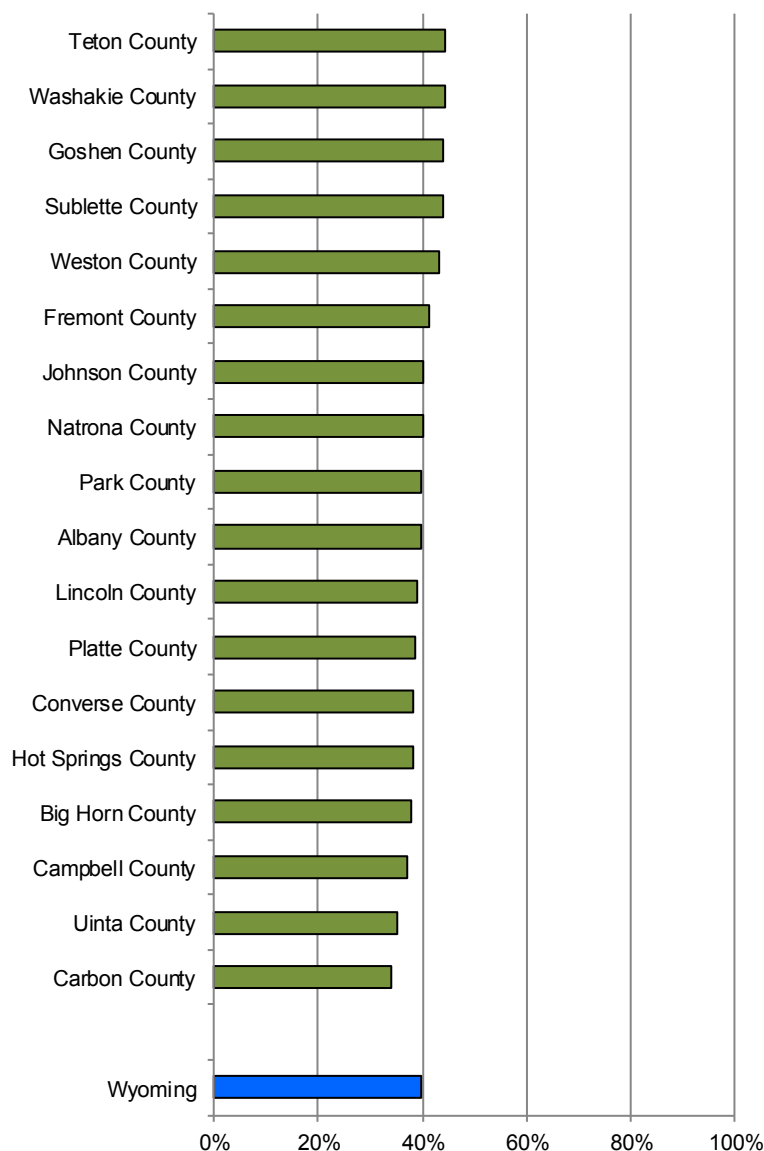
**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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



# Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior Youth: Grade 12

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 72: Favorable Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior—High-Risk Rate (Grade 12)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

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

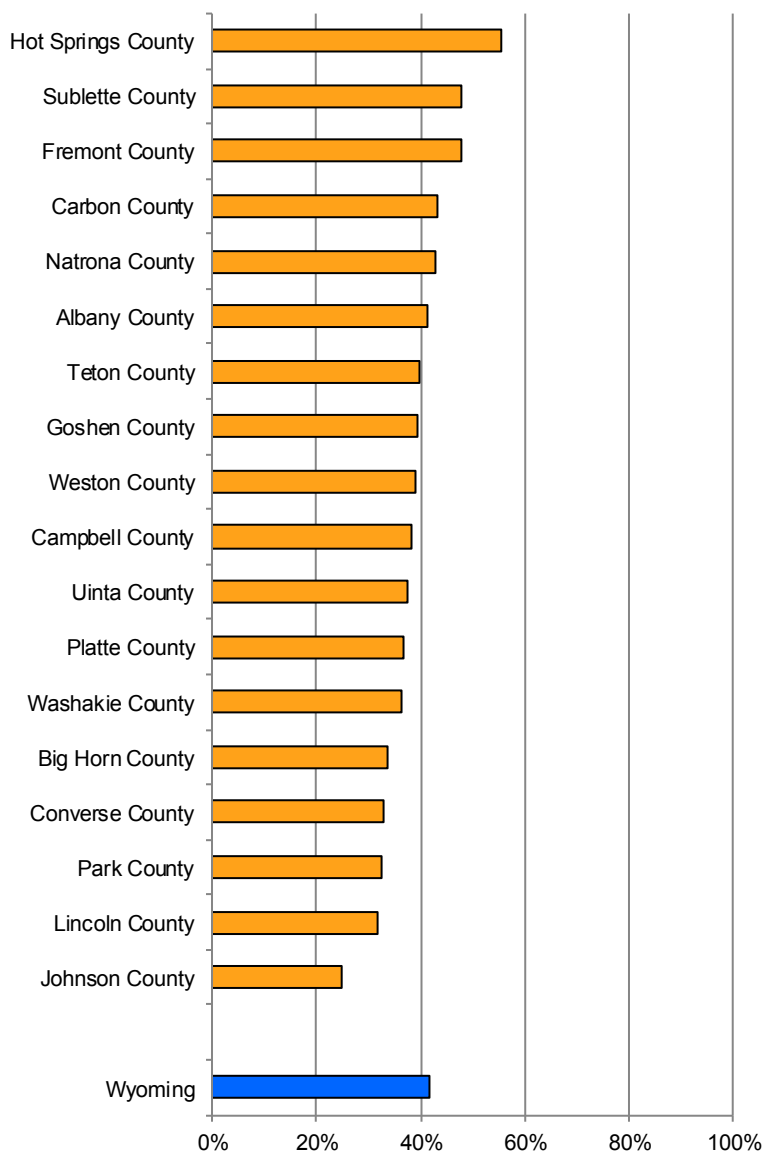
## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

### RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Interactions with Antisocial Peers

Youth: Grade 8

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



**Chart 73: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—High-Risk Rate (Grade 8)**

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

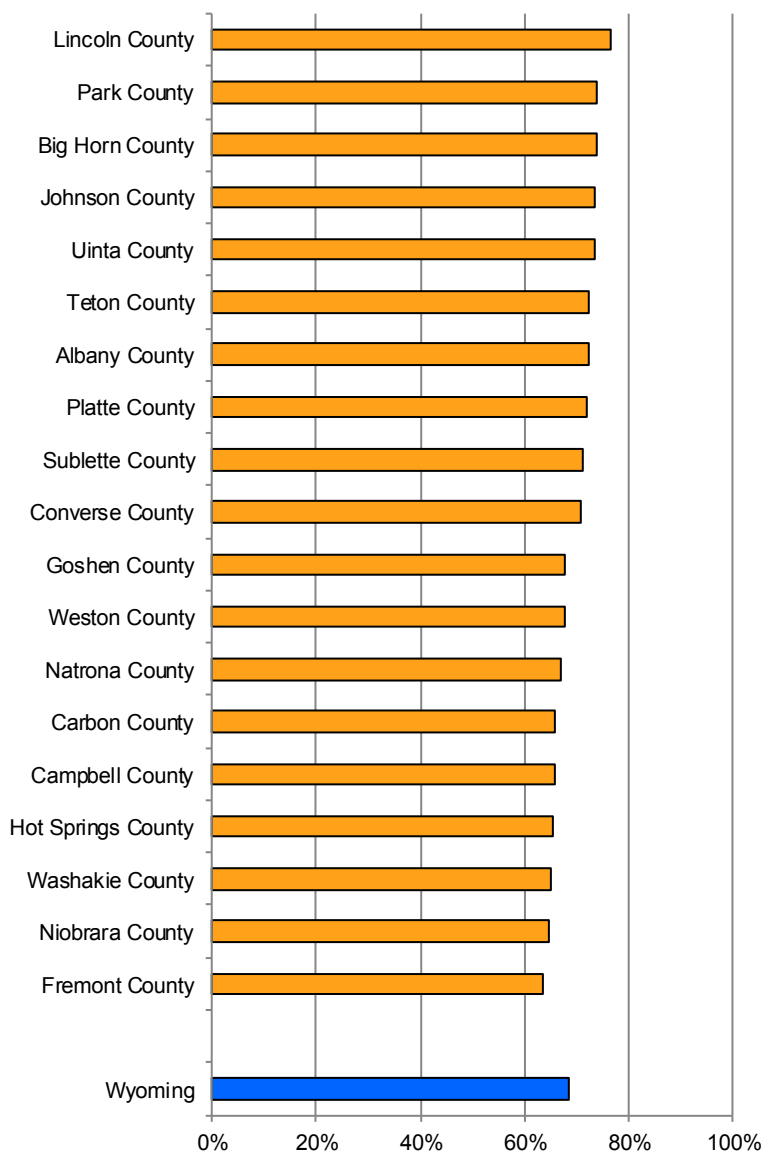


# Social Skills

## Youth: Grades 6 and 8

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

## RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS



**Chart 74: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Grades 6 and 8)**

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming students are classified as high risk because of their answers to the scale, which measures the student's assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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

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

## GENERAL RELATED FACTORS

## RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

## Social Skills

## Youth: Grades 10 and 12



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

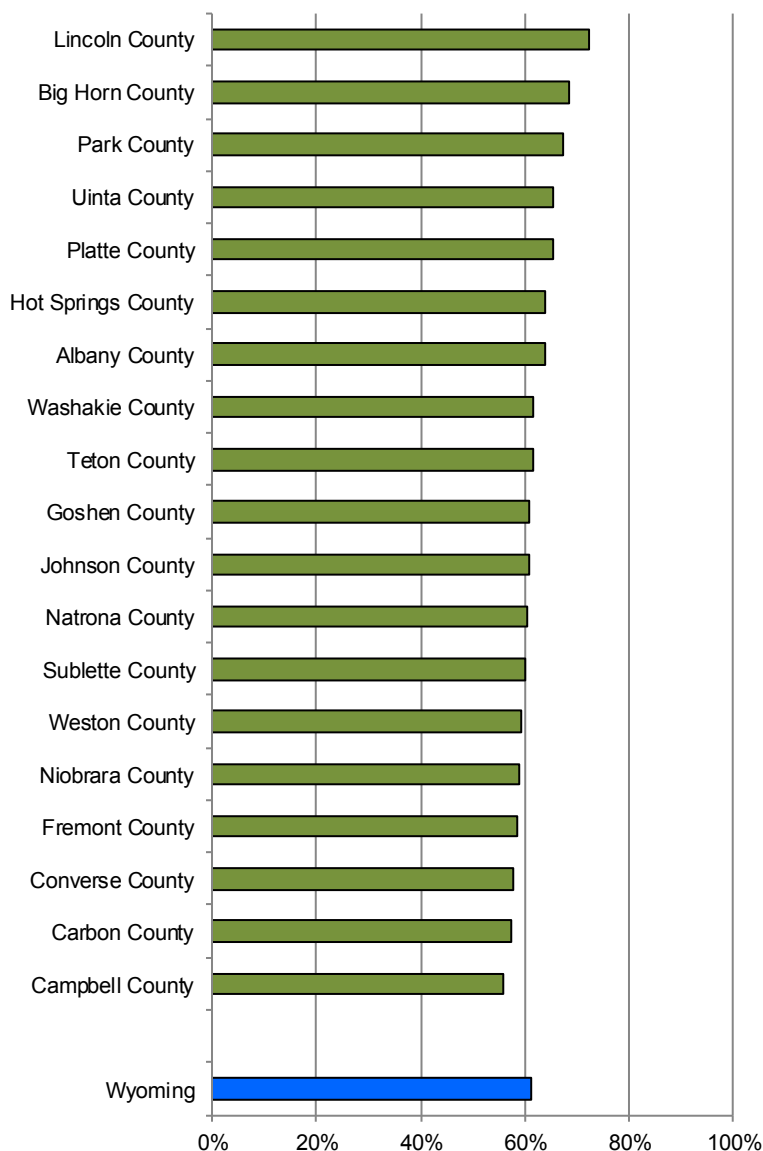


Chart 75: Social Skills—Low-Protection Rate (Grades 10 and 12)

**Definition:** The percentage of Wyoming students who are classified as high risk because of their answers to the scale, which measures the student's assertiveness and ability to make responsible social decisions.

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

**Data Source:** PNA 2008-2012

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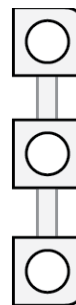
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