Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 State Epidemiological Profile

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Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 State Epidemiological Profile

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Wyoming State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup: 2014 State Epidemiological Profile

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

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

- Wyoming Department of Health,
- Wyoming Department of Education,
- Wyoming Department of Corrections,
- Wyoming Department of Transportation,
- Wyoming Board of Pharmacy,
- Tribal services from the Arapaho and Shoshoni Tribes,
- Wyoming Prevention Management Organization,
- Community prevention providers and,
- Researchers from the University of Wyoming, WYSAC.

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

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

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

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

The SEOW will use data in future deliverables.
1.3. Procedures

During SEOW meetings in early 2011, the SEOW chose to focus on six areas: alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drug use, prescription drug abuse, mental health, and general related factors. The SEOW then decided to subdivide variables in each of these areas into three categories: consequences, consumption and/or prevalence, and risk and protective factors. 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 below the graphs.
- Scales used on all graphs are as consistent as possible. For variables represented as percentages, three vertical axis scales are used whenever possible, 0 to 100%, 0 to 50%, and 0 to 10%.
- When necessary, a vertical dotted line is inserted into the graph to indicate the point in time which a change in methodology has occurred that necessitates cautious interpretation of the trend.
2. Notable Findings

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

Alcohol Related Consequences

• Despite slight declines since 2008, during 2012, the overall DUI arrest rate in Wyoming was approximately double the national average (719 vs. 315, respectively) (see page 8, chart 6).

• Although arrest rates for liquor law violations have been declining since 2008, during 2012, Wyoming’s arrest rate was still approximately 4.5 times higher than the national average (521 vs. 109, respectively) (see page 6, chart 4).

• In 2012, compared to the national average, Wyoming youth were approximately 5.5 times more likely to be arrested for liquor law violations (484 vs. 85) (see page 7, chart 5).

• From 1995 to 2013, the percentage of high school students who reported drinking and driving has declined to 10% (from 22% in 1995) (see page 12, chart 10).

• Since 1995, there has been a pronounced decline in the percentage of high school students who reported riding in a car with someone who had been drinking (22% in 2013 vs. 42% in 1995) (see page 14, chart 12).

Alcohol Consumption

• Self-reported past 30-day alcohol use among high school students has declined from 52% in 1995 to 34% in 2013 (see page 26, chart 26).

• Since 2003, compared to women, men in Wyoming have consistently reported higher rates of binge drinking. In 2013, men were more than 2 times as likely as women to report binge drinking in the past month (23% vs. 11%) (see page 20, chart 18).

Tobacco

• Since 1995, there has been a pronounced decline in the percentage of high school students who reported smoking in the past 30 days (17% in 2013 vs. 40% in 1995) (see page 55, chart 67).

• During 2011, nearly one-sixth of women in Wyoming (16%) reported smoking during the last trimester of their pregnancy, while approximately one-third (30%) reported smoking during the three months prior to their pregnancies (see page 50, chart 62).

• In 2013, the majority of Wyoming citizens supported smoke-free restaurants (78%), smoke-free workplaces (79%), and did not allow smoking within their households (87%) (see page 66, charts 83 & 84; page 67, chart 85).

• In 2012, compared to 6th graders, 8th graders were nearly twice as likely to think that the majority of their peers smoked during the past month (31% vs. 59%, respectively) (see page 64, chart 80).

• In 2012, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers chewed tobacco in the past month (37% vs. 78%, respectively) (see page 62, chart 76).

• In 2012, over half (56%) of Wyoming smokers had quit at least one day in the past year (see page 68, chart 86).
Illicit Drugs
- Since 2001, Wyoming has consistently exceeded the national average for total drug abuse violations, with 527 arrests per 100,000 in 2012 compared to 382 per 100,000 nationally in 2012 (see page 74, chart 91).
- When compared to the national arrest rate in 2012, youth in Wyoming are approximately 3.5 times more likely to be arrested for a drug abuse violation (565 vs. 145 respectively) (see page 74, chart 92).
- In 2012, one seventh (14%) of 10th and 12th grade students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days (see page 76, chart 95).
- In 2012, compared to 6th graders and 8th graders, 10th and 12th graders were nearly twice as likely to report thinking that most of their peers used marijuana during the past month (39% vs. 72%, respectively) (see page 89, chart 111).
- Despite a slight increase from past years in the number of students who indicated using marijuana in the past 30 days during 2009 (17%) and 2011 (19%), there was a slight decrease in 2013 (18%) (see page 77, chart 96).
- Since 2007-2008 (7% vs. 8%), Wyoming has been consistently below the national average for past month illicit drug use (7% vs. 9%, 2011-2012) (see page 75, chart 93).

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

Mental Health
- Since 2000, the suicide rate in Wyoming has been nearly two times the national average (22 vs. 12 in 2010) (see page 107, chart 130).
- In 2012, approximately 1 out of every 10 adults reported experiencing frequent mental distress over the past 30 days (see page 110, chart 134).
- From 2011 to 2013, the percentage of high school students who reported attempting suicide in the past year dropped from 11% to 9 % (see page 114, chart 138).
- In 2012, approximately one in five 8th graders reported having seriously considered attempting suicide (see page 116, chart 142).

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

## Included Variables

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<td>Alcohol Dependence or Abuse</td>
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### Color and Shade Conventions

- **United States**
- **Wyoming, all demographic groups**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**
- **Wyoming, demographic group**
Chart 1: Wyoming Age Adjusted Death Rates—Homicide & Law Enforcement Intervention, Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis, and Transport Accidents

Definition:
Death rates associated with alcohol consumption, age adjusted.

Data Source:
WVS 2011, 2012
“Alcohol use creates a paradox more than the use of any other substance, legal or not. It is used all over the world more than any other substance and probably more safely; yet, it can also be a powerful and hazardous drug. Only tobacco use causes more morbidity and mortality” (Compton, 2010, p. 164).
Chart 2: Drunkenness Arrests

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

**Data Source:**
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 3: Drunkenness Arrests (Adults and Youth)

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

Data Source:
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)
Chart 4: Liquor Law Violation Arrests

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

Data Source:
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

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

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

Data Source:
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)
**Chart 6: DUI Arrests**

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

**Data Source:**
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 7: DUI Arrests (Adults and Youth)

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

Data Source:
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)
Alcohol-Related
Combined Fatal, Injury,
and Property Crashes

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

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

Data Source:
WYDOT 2003–2013
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES

Chart 9: 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 2000–2011
Drinking and Driving

Youth

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

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
Chart 11: Wyoming Students
Who Drove a Vehicle One or
More Times When They Had
Been Drinking (Grades 9
through 12, Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
## Chart 12: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12)

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

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013
Chart 13: Wyoming Students Who Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
Binge Drinking During Pregnancy

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

Definition:
Maternal binge drinking (i.e., consuming more than 4 drinks in one sitting) during the last trimester.

Data Source:
PRAMS 2009–2011
**Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy**

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

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

**Data Source:**
PRAMS 2007–2011
Chart 16: Binge Drinking—Adults

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2006–2012

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Chart 17: Binge Drinking

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2006–2012

Table 1. Binge Drinking by Age Group

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<tr>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
**Binge Drinking**

**Adults by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

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

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

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2006–2012

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

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

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

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2006–2012

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
Based on controlled research of community-level interventions, the following five components reduced alcohol-involved crashes, lowered sales to minors, increased the responsible alcohol serving practices of bars and restaurants, and increased community support and awareness of alcohol problems:

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

(Holder, 2000).
Chart 20: Binge Drinking (Ages 12+)

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

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002–2012

Chart 21: Binge Drinking (Ages 12-17)

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

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002–2012
**ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

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

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

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2002–2012

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

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

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2002–2012
**Heavy Drinking Adults**

**Chart 24: Adult Heavy Drinking**

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

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2001–2012
Chart 25: 30-Day Alcohol Use (Ages 12+)

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

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002–2012
**Past Month Alcohol Use**

**Youth by School Level & Grade**

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

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

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013
Chart 27: Wyoming Students’ Past 30-Day Alcohol Use (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Social Norms: Binge Drinking
Youth by School Level & Grade

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
Social Norms: Past 30-Day Alcohol Use
Youth
by School Level & Grade

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
Perceived Risk of Alcohol Use

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

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

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2002–2012
Chart 38: Alcohol Compliance

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

Data Source:
WASCOP-CC 2007–2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Alcohol Compliance Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source of Last Alcoholic Drink
Youth by School Level

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2012
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

WYOMING STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE

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

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

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming
students who reported getting
their last drink of alcohol from a
parent, friend’s parent, an individ-
ual over the age of 21, an individ-
ual under the age of 21, a retail
store, or taking it.

Data Source:
PNA 2012

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

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming
students who reported getting
their last drink of alcohol from a
parent, friend’s parent, an individ-
ual over the age of 21, an individ-
ual under the age of 21, a retail
store, or taking it.

Data Source:
PNA 2012

White (Non-Hispanic)
Hispanic
Black
Native American
Other

Percentage of Wyoming Students

Parent  Friend’s Parent  Over 21  Under 21  Took it  Retail Store

Females

Males
Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold
Youth
by School Level

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012
**Chart 45: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008–2012
ALCOHOL RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Community Events Where Adults Were Drinking

Youth Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>73%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>73%</td>
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</table>

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
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<td>69%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>74%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black</td>
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<td>68%</td>
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<td>Native American</td>
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<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chart 48: Wyoming Students Who Attended Community Events Where Adults Were Drunk/Intoxicated (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE
FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008–2012
Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol by School Level and Grade

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2010, 2012

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2010, 2012
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Gatherings with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol
Youth by Gender & Race Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2010, 2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2010, 2012
**Definition:**
NSDUH defines alcohol dependence or abuse using criteria specified in the American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*, which include such symptoms as recurrent alcohol use resulting in physical danger, trouble with the law due to alcohol use, increased tolerance to alcohol, and giving up or reducing other important activities in favor of alcohol use.

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2002–2012
ALCOHOL
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002–2012

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

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

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002–2012
Tobacco

Included Variables

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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
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<td>Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days</td>
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<td>Tobacco Compliance Rate</td>
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Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

The current profile section

SUBSTANCE

INDICATOR ROLE

The current indicator's role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence or Risk Factor)
Tobacco-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

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

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

Data Source:
WVS 2011, 2012

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

Chart 60: Self-Reported Incidence of Stroke

Definition:
The percentage of Wyoming adults reporting having had a stroke.

Data Source:
BRFSS 2005–2012

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years. Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing a stroke, smoking is not the only cause of strokes.

Chart 61: Self-Reported Incidence of Heart Disease

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2005–2012

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years. Although smokers are at an elevated risk for developing a stroke, smoking is not the only cause of strokes.
Chart 62: Maternal Smoking Prevalence—Three Months Prior to Pregnancy and During the Last Trimester

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

Data Source:
PRAMS 2007–2011
Based on data from the 1991–1992 National comorbidity study, 41% of people with a mental illness in the past month were current smokers compared to 22.5% of people with no history of mental illness. “Persons with a mental disorder in the past month consumed approximately 44.3% of cigarettes smoked by this nationally representative sample” (Lasser, Boyd, Woolhandler, Himmelstein, McCormick, & Bor, 2000, p. 2606).
Current Smoking

Adults

Chart 63: Current Smoking

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2001–2012

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Chart 64: Current Smoking (Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2012

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

Chart 65: Current Smoking (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2012

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
Current Smoking

Adults by Age Groups

Chart 66: Current Smoking (Age Groups)

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2012

Note: The BRFSS experienced a change in weighting methodology in 2011. Therefore, 2011 and all subsequent data should not be compared to data from previous years.
Chart 67: Past 30-Day Cigarette Use (Grades 9 through 12)

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

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013
**Current Smoking**

**Youth by School Level & Grade**

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012

---

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
**TOBACCO CONSUMPTION**

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

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

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013

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

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
Current Smoking
Youth by Race/Ethnicity

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

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

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013

---

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****
“Cigarette use is still considered the gateway to alcohol and drug use disorders in the young” (Compton, 2010, p. 184).
Smokeless Tobacco

Adult Males

Chart 74: Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Adult Males)

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2012
Chart 75: Past Month Smokeless Tobacco Use (Grades 6 through 8, and 9 through 12)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
Social Norms: Smoking

Chewing Tobacco Use

Youth

by School Level

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
TOBACCO
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Chart 77: Social Norms: Past 30-Day Chewing Tobacco Use (Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
Social Norms: Youth Cigarette Use by Grade

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012
**TOBACCO**

**RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR**

**Social Norms:**

**Youth Cigarette Use**

*Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity*

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White (Non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Smokefree Environments

Adults

Chart 83: In Support of Smokefree Restaurants

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

Data Source:

Chart 84: In Support of Smokefree Homes

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

Data Source:
“American smokers spent about $400 billion on cigarettes in 2001 (Federal Trade commission 2003), making smoking tobacco the most expensive addictive behavior in the United States” (Compton, 2010, p. 369).
**Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days**

**Adults**

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

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

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2003–2012
Chart 87: Daily Smokers Who Quit 1+ Days in the Past Year (Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:**
BRFSS 2003–2012
Tobacco Compliance Rate

Chart 88: Tobacco Compliance Rate

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

Data Source:
WASCOP-CC 2007–2013
TOBACCO RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTOR

Chart 89: Wyoming Cigarette Sales Violation Rate to Underage Buyers

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

Data Source:
Synar 2000–2013
Illicit (Illegal) Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Role</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consequence</strong></td>
<td>Drug-Related Mortality</td>
<td>WVS</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drug Abuse Violations</td>
<td>UCR</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevalence/Consumption</strong></td>
<td>Illicit Drug Use</td>
<td>NSDUH</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana Use</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cocaine Use</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalants</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Risk/Protective Factors</strong></td>
<td>Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Norms: Marijuana Use</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

The current profile section

SUBSTANCE

INDICATOR ROLE

The current indicator's role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence or Risk Factor)
Drug-Related Mortality by Cause of Death

Chart 90: Wyoming Illicit Drug Related Deaths

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

Data Source:
WVS 2011 & 2012
Chart 91: Total Drug Abuse Violation Arrests

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

**Data Source:**
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)

![Graph showing the rate per 100,000 population for Wyoming and National from 2002 to 2012.]

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

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

**Data Source:**
UCR 2002–2012
(Data also available from DCI)

![Graph showing the rate per 100,000 population for Wyoming and National from 2002 to 2012.]

Illicit Drug Use
Adults and Youth

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

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

Data Source:
NSDUH 2002–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Chart 95: Wyoming Students’ Illicit Drug Use (Grades 10 and 12)

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
Marijuana
Youth

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

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013

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

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

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

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2013

---

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012

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

Youth by Race/Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
**Chart 100: Wyoming Students’ Past Month Cocaine Use (Grades 9 through 12)**

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

**Data Source:**
YRBS 1995–2011
Chart 101: Wyoming Students' Past Month Cocaine Use (Grades 9 through 12, Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2011

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

*****YRBS data not comparable to PNA data*****
Cocaine
Youth
by Race/Ethnicity

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
“Most youths who use drugs begin to do so at about age 12 or 13. Young teens often move from the use of alcohol, cigarettes, and inhalants to the use of generally illegal substances, marijuana usually being the first. Social attitudes, norms, and availability contribute to this common progression” (Compton, 2010, p. 184).
Inhalants
Youth
by School Level

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
ILLICIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use
Youth by School Level & Grade

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Level &amp; Grade</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th &amp; 8th grades</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th &amp; 12th grades</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Level</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Social Norms: Illicit Drug Use**

**Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity**

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Norms: Marijuana Use
Youth by School Level & Grade

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th &amp; 8th grades</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th &amp; 12th grades</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ILLICIT DRUGS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Licit (Legal) Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator Role</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses</td>
<td>WHA</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence/Consumption</td>
<td>Over-the-Counter Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prescription Drugs</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schedule II Drugs</td>
<td>PDMP</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Medical Prescription Drug Use</td>
<td>NSDUH</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

The current profile section

SUBSTANCE INDICATOR ROLE

The current indicator's role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence or Risk Factor)
Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

Total Poisonings

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

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

Data Source: Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012

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

Total Accidental Poisonings

Chart 116: Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings

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

Data Source: Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012

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

**Accidental poisonings should be treated as a sub-set of poisonings and not as separate incidents.**
Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

Consequences

Poisonings by Drug Type

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Drug(s)</th>
<th>Poisoning (Primary)</th>
<th>Poisoning (Secondary)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analgesics, Antipyretics, and AR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotropic Agents</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systemic Agents, AABC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatives and Hypnotics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormones and Synthetic Substitutes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticonvulsants and APD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNS Drugs</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics and AI</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012
**Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses**

**Accidental Poisonings by Drug Type**

**Table 3. Wyoming Prescription Drug-Related Accidental Poisonings (Rate Per 10,000 Hospital Discharges by Drug Type).**

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

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

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

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

**Data Source:** Wyoming Hospital Association, 2009-2012
# Non-fatal and Fatal Prescription Drug-Related Overdoses

## ICD-9 Code List by Drug Group

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

**Table 4. List of Prescription Drug-Related Overdose ICD-9 Codes.**

**Definition:** The ICD-9 is a diagnostic codebook used to classify medical diseases and symptomology. Table 2 provides a complete listing of the ICD-9 diagnostic codes included in the presented charts for prescription-drug related overdoses (see pages 94-97). Codes 960-969 refer to poisonings, while “E” codes refer to accidental poisonings. Because heroin and hallucinogens are classified as Schedule 1 Substances (i.e., they do not have an accepted medical use), these substances were intentionally ex-

† Excludes 8.50.0 (Heroin)
‡ Excludes 8.54.1 (Hallucinogens)
“[In] 2010, enough Opioid Pain Relievers were sold to medicate every American adult with a typical dose of 5 mg of hydrocodone every 4 hours for 1 month” (Center for Disease Control, 2011, p. 1489).
### Chart 119: Wyoming Students’ Over-the-Counter (OTC) Medicine Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th &amp; 8th grades</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th &amp; 12th grades</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th grade</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th grade</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th grade</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12th grade</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LICIT DRUGS
CONSUMPTION

Over-the-Counter Drugs for Youth
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
Prescription Drugs
Youth
by School Level & Grade

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

---

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
Chart 125: Wyoming Students' Prescription Drug Use to Get High Sometime in the Past 30 Days (Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2008-2012
Schedule II Prescription Fills

Chart 127: Wyoming Schedule II Prescription Drug Fills

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

**Data Source:**
Prescription Drug Monitoring

*Note.* In 2010, a total of 157 pharmacies reported prescription drug fills; in 2011, a total of 173 pharmacies reported prescription drug fills.
Chart 128: Non-medical Use of Prescription Drugs

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

**Data Source:**
NSDUH 2009-2012

### Schedule II Prescription Fills Adults

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<th>2009-2010</th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>2011-2012</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wyoming</strong></td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National</strong></td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-Medical Rx Use
Adults

Chart 129: Self-Reported Prescription Drug Use

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

Data Source:
NSDUH 2011-2012
Mental Health

Included Variables

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<th>Indicator</th>
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<td>Suicide Rates</td>
<td>WISQARS</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>Students Who Attempted Suicide</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>107</td>
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<td>Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>108</td>
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<td>Prevalence/Consumption</td>
<td>Serious Psychological Distress</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent Mental Distress</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental Health Treatment</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suicidal Ideation</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Suicide Plan</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>113</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk/Protective Factors</td>
<td>Suicide Attempt</td>
<td>YRBS</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
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Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

SUBSTANCE
INDICATOR ROLE

The current profile section

The current indicator’s role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence or Risk Factor)
Rates of Suicide
Youth and Adults

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

Data Source:
WISQARS 2000–2010
Chart 131: Activity Limitation Due to Mental Health Condition

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2007, 2009
Psychological Distress
Youth and Adults

Chart 132: Serious Psychological Distress

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2007, 2009

Chart 133: Mental Health Risk

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

Data Source:
PNA 2012
Frequent Mental Distress

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2003–2012
For women, and young women, the receipt of mental health treatment services has been associated with greater odds of stimulant misuse (Wu, Pilowsky, Schlenger, & Galvin, 2007).
MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE

Chart 136: Suicidal Ideation in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013
Suicide Plan
Youth
High School

Chart 137: Suicide Plan in Past Year (Grades 9 through 12)

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013

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

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

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

Data Source:
YRBS 1995–2013

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

Chart 139: Students Who Attempted Suicide One or More Times

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

Data Source:
PNA 2012
Emotional Support

Adults

Chart 140: Limited Emotional Support

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2005–2010

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

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

Data Source:
BRFSS 2007, 2009
Based on interviews with the close relatives and medical care providers of those who die by suicide, depression is the most frequent psychological disorder likely to be associated with suicide. This is also valid when a depressive episode co-occurs with personality disorders, schizophrenia, and substance use disorders. Co-occurring psychological disorders also increase the risk of suicide (Mann & Currier, 2007).
General Related Factors

Included Variables

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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>Parents’ Attitude Toward Drug Use</td>
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<td>Intent to Use Drugs</td>
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<td>Friends’ Use of Drugs</td>
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<td>124</td>
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<td>Attitude Toward Drug Use</td>
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<td>Perceived Availability of Drugs</td>
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<td>Sensation Seeking</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>132</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Social Skills</td>
<td>PNA</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color and Shade Conventions

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

Page Guide Legend

- Colored blue if consequence indicator
- Colored blue if consumption indicator
- Colored blue if risk factor indicator

The current indicator’s role (i.e., Consequence, Consumption/Prevalence or Risk Factor)
Chart 138: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Chart 139: Community Disorganization—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
Chart 141: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

Chart 143: Parents’ Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—High-Risk Rate (Race/Ethnicity)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Chart 144: Intent to Use Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2012
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Intent to Use Drugs
Youth
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2006–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White (Non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Chart 147: Friends’ Use of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Friends’ Use of Drugs
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White (Non-Hispanic)</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Native American</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Chart 150: Favorable Attitude Toward Drug Use—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Grades 6 and 8, and 10 and 12)**

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
Perceived Availability of Drugs
Youth by Grade

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

“Because prescription drugs are legal, they are easily accessible, often from a home medicine cabinet” (ONDCP, 2010, p. 1).
Chart 154: Perceived Availability of Drugs—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (6th Grade, Females and Males)

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
Sensation Seeking
Youth by School Level

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Chart 157: Sensation Seeking—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
**Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior**

Youth by Grade

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

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

**Data Source:**
PNA 2001–2012
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Attitude Toward Antisocial Behavior
Youth by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Interaction with Antisocial Peers
Youth by Grade

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Chart 163: Interactions with Antisocial Peers—Wyoming Student High-Risk Rate (8th Grade, Females and Males)

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
Social Skills
Youth by School Level

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012
GENERAL RELATED FACTORS
RISK/PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Social Skills
Youth
by Gender & Race/Ethnicity

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012

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

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

Data Source:
PNA 2001–2012


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