

NORTH DAKOTA EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND ILLICIT DRUG
PREVALENCE, ROOT CAUSES, AND
CONSEQUENCES IN NORTH DAKOTA

Compiled and Developed by:
*The North Dakota State Epidemiological
Outcomes Workgroup*

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Contact Information:

North Dakota Department of Human Services
Behavioral Health Division
1237 West Divide Avenue, Suite 1C
Bismarck N.D. 58501-1208
Phone: (701) 328-8920
Toll Free: (800) 755-2719
Fax: (701) 328-8969
Email: ndprmc@nd.gov
Web: www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention

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I. Introduction

Use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs takes a heavy toll on the lives and families of North Dakotans and the economy of the state. North Dakota's culture lends itself to the use and abuse of substances, namely alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Compared to the nation and other U.S. states, alcohol use and abuse is the greatest substance-related problem that faces the state (National Survey on Drug Use and Health [NSDUH], 2013; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System [BRFSS], 2013). North Dakota has among the highest rates in the nation in recent alcohol use and binge drinking, regardless of age group (NSDUH, 2013).

A. The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) was initiated in 2006 by the North Dakota Department of Human Services (NDDHS), Behavioral Health Division (previously named the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services). Funding for the project was provided by the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The mission of the North Dakota SEOW is to utilize relevant state, tribal, and local data to guide substance use prevention planning, programming and evaluation.

SEOW is comprised of representatives from:

- Mental Health America of North Dakota
- ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- ND Department of Health
- ND Department of Human Services
- ND Department of Public Instruction
- ND Department of Transportation
- ND Highway Patrol
- ND Indian Affairs Commission
- ND Office of the Attorney General
- ND Office of the State Tax Commissioner
- ND State University Extension
- ND Students Against Destructive Decisions
- ND University System
- Spirit Lake Tribe
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- Three Affiliated Tribes
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.

Appendix A contains additional information about the SEOW.

B. Purpose of the Profile

The SEOW is charged with developing state epidemiological profiles of key substance use indicators.

This report constitutes the state profile. Its primary purpose is to serve as a reference document for the SEOW to understand the available state-level data regarding alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse. This profile will also be the foundation of additional, more accessible documents summarizing the status of behavioral health (mental health and substance abuse) in ND. The Center for Rural Health (CRH) completed this document through contract with NDDHS.

C. Profile Overview and Format

This profile is divided into the following sections:

Section I. Introduction provides a quick overview of the SEOW group (its mission, membership, etc.) and the profile (its structure, purpose, etc.).

Section II. Executive Summary presents a brief overview of key findings. It is important to note that this section provides a snapshot of the data and it is not intended to be exhaustive.

Section III. Context Maps contains models visually depicting the root causes and consequences of excessive alcohol use, tobacco consumption and illicit drug abuse in N.D. These models were developed with a small group of subject matter experts (SMEs), and subsequently validated by the SMEs and a targeted literature search. Each context map also features prioritized mechanisms of change (highlighted in red) – underlying conditions the SMEs believe should be targeted, given resource and time constraints.

Section IV. Data Presentation presents findings from a comprehensive data review completed by the SEOW and the CRH. It includes data on alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse. For each substance, data are organized into three groups, consumption/prevalence, root causes, and consequences. Each page contains information related to only one indicator (one graph). It is important to note that the available data is vast and it is not possible to include all collected data in this profile. Should a reader wish to use alternative data sources for prevention planning, or require assistance interpreting data presented in the profile, the authors suggest consulting with a local evaluator or regional epidemiologist.

Section V. Data Collection Gaps summarizes findings from the comprehensive data review of the existing secondary data sources (data sets include: BRFSS; Youth Risk Behavior Survey [YRBS]; NSDUH; North Dakota University System, NDCORE [NDUS NDCORE]; Community Readiness Survey; Adult and Youth Tobacco Surveys, and

others as indicated). A small group of SMEs were consulted to assess the extent to which existing indicators could be used to measure relationships between prioritized underlying conditions (depicted in the context maps) and current available data. By identifying the unmet data collection needs (i.e. all prioritized conditions/effects for which there are no measures) this work lays the foundation for those interested in developing an impact evaluation strategy for the current primary prevention system.

Section VI. Service Needs Gaps presents findings from the review of the existing prevention activities in the state. A small groups of SMEs reviewed existing activities to determine the extent to which the prioritized underlying conditions (depicted in the context maps) are targeted. By identifying the unmet service needs (i.e. all prioritized underlying conditions for which there are no activities) this work lays the foundation for those interested in improving the effectiveness of the current primary prevention system.

Section VII. References provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source cited in the profile.

Section VIII. Appendices contains several supplemental materials. *Appendix A. The State Epidemiological Outcome Workgroup* presents the SEOW Charter. *Appendix B. North Dakota General Description* provides basic information about N.D. geography, demographics, economics and health status. The list of figures can be found in *Appendix C. Figures* and the list of tables in *Appendix D. Tables*.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Included are a selection of key findings from the 2015 Profile. It is important to note that this section is not intended to be exhaustive. Differences are not assessed in scientific terms using statistical significance.

A. ALCOHOL

1. YOUTH (17 YEARS OR YOUNGER)

- In 2012-2013, among North Dakotans aged 12 through 17, 11.7 percent reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days and 7.2 percent reported having five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days (NSDUH, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 35.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (NSDUH, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 4.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 reported alcohol abuse or dependence (NSDUH, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who reported having one or more drinks of alcohol during the past 30 days, has decreased from 60.5 percent in 1999, to 35.3 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who reported having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days, has decreased from 46.2 percent in 1999, to 21.9 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who reported having their first drink before the age of 13, has decreased from 28.9 percent in 1999, to 15.2 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who reported driving a vehicle after consuming alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days, has decreased from 31.4 percent, in 1999 to 10.7 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).

2. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2012-2013, among North Dakotans aged 18 or older, 63.4 percent reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days and 32.6 percent reported having five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days (NSDUH, 2013).

- In 2012-2013, 33.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (NSDUH, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 8.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported alcohol abuse or dependence (NSDUH, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students who reported having five or more drinks in one sitting in the past 2 weeks, has decreased from 55 percent in 1999, to 45.8 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students who reported having their first drink before the age of 13, has decreased from 15.2 percent in 1994, to 8.2 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students who reported driving a vehicle after consuming alcohol one or more times within the past year, has decreased from 38.9 percent in 2006 to 21.6 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).

B. ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUGS

1. YOUTH (17 YEARS OR YOUNGER)

- In 2012-2013, 6.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 used illicit drugs (NSDUH, 2013). Marijuana remains the most commonly reported illicit drug used by North Dakota youths aged 12 through 17 (NSDUH, 2013; YRBS, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 31.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once a month (NSDUH, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 3.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 percent reported illicit drug abuse or dependence (NSDUH, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students that had used marijuana at least once during the 30 days before the survey, has decreased from 18.8 percent in 1999, to 15.9 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students that had used marijuana for the first time before age 13, has decreased from 6.5 percent in 1999, to 5.6 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
- In 2013, 14.1 percent of North Dakota high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey (YRBS, 2013).

2. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2012-2013, 6.5 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older used an illicit drug during the past month (NSDUH, 2013). Marijuana remains the most commonly reported illicit drug used by North Dakotans aged 18 or older (NSDUH, 2013; NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
- In 2012-2013, 28.9 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once a month (NSDUH, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 2.7 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older reported illicit drug abuse or dependence (NSDUH, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students that had used marijuana at least once during the last 30 days, has increased from 11.3 percent in 2004, to 14 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students that had used marijuana for the first time between the ages of 16 and 17, has increased from 10.7 percent in 1994, to 14.7 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
- The number of arrests made for drug-related offenses increased from 1,106 in 1996 to 3,431 in 2013 (ND Office of the Attorney General, Crime in ND, 2013).
- In 2013, 42 drivers involved in traffic crashes were cited for driving under the influence of drugs (North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary).

C. PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

1. YOUTH (17 YEARS OR YOUNGER)

- In 2012-2013, 4.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 used nonmedical pain relievers at least once during the past year (NSDUH, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students that had used prescription drugs without a prescription, has increased from 16.2 percent in 2011, to 17.6 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
- In 2013, 15.2 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 21.7 percent of twelfth graders used prescription drugs without a prescription (YRBS, 2013).

2. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2012-2013, 4 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used nonmedical pain relievers at least once during the past year (NSDUH, 2013).

- In 2012, 5.1 percent of North Dakota college students reported non-medical use of prescription drugs in the past year (NDUS NDCORE, 2012). Of those who reported non-medical use of prescription drugs in the past year:
 - 13.7 percent stated that they used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes once a week, 9.8 percent once a month, and 25.5 percent once a year (NDUS NDCORE, 2012).
 - 55 percent stated that they used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes for the first time before they were 18 years old (NDUS NDCORE, 2012).

D. TOBACCO

1. YOUTH (17 YEARS OR YOUNGER)

- In 2012-2013, 11.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 used tobacco products during the past month (NSDUH, 2013). Cigarettes remain the most commonly used tobacco product by North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 (NSDUH, 2013; YRBS, 2013; Youth Tobacco Survey [YTS], 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 64 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds in North Dakota perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (NSDUH, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota middle school students who smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, decreased from 13.4 percent in 1999, to 4.2 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who ever tried smoking a cigarette, decreased from 73.1 percent in 1999, to 41.4 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
 - The percentage of ever cigarette smokers (North Dakota students in grades nine through 12 who had ever tried a cigarette) that reported having their first cigarette before age 11, increased from 14.1 percent in 2003, to 18.1 percent in 2013 (YTS, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, decreased from 40.6 percent in 1999, to 19 percent in 2013 (YRBS, 2013).
 - In 2013, 32.7 percent of North Dakota high school students, who are “current smokers” (they smoked a cigarette at least one day during the 30 days before the survey) felt they needed a cigarette every day (YTS, 2013).

2. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2013, 15.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported using tobacco products every day (BRFSS, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 32.6 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older had used tobacco products at least once during the past month (NSDUH, 2013). Cigarettes remained the most commonly used tobacco product (NSDUH, 2013).
- In 2012-2013, 65.9 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (NSDUH, 2013).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students who reported using tobacco products at least once during the past 30 days, has decreased from 38.5 in 2004, to 24.4 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).

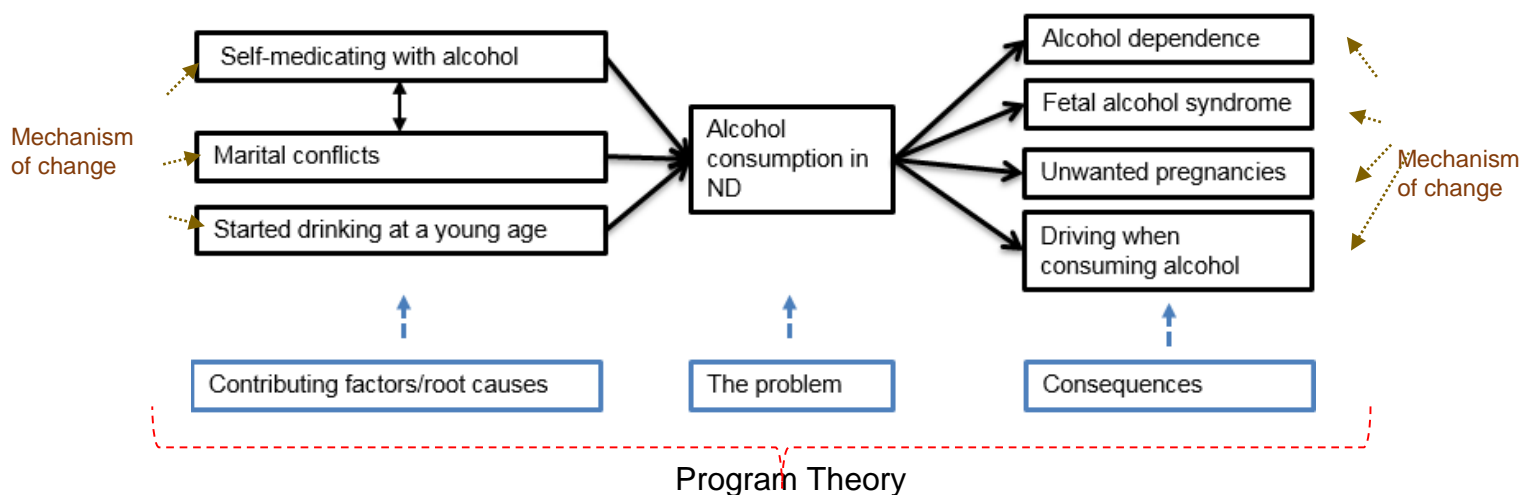
III. CONTEXT MAPS

A. METHODS

1. WHAT IS CONTEXT MAP?

A context map is a visual depiction of program theory (P.T.). P.T. can be defined as stakeholders' "prescriptive and descriptive assumptions" about the causes and effects of the problem (Chen, 2005, p. 16). Visually, a very simple context map might be depicted as follows:

Figure 1. Example of a context map depicting the causes and consequences of alcohol consumption in North Dakota (N.D.).



The context map is read by using "IF, THEN" logic. For example IF "a person started drinking at a young age", THEN "he/she may be drinking as an adult (alcohol consumption in N.D.)." IF "a person drinks (alcohol consumption in N.D.)," THEN "he/she may be driving while under the influence (driving when consuming alcohol)."

2. WHY WERE CONTEXT MAPS DEVELOPED?

To develop effective prevention strategies it is necessary to first understand the root causes and effects of the problem – i.e. the Program Theory. Since P.T. is rarely explicitly stated (like in the case of SEOW), it has to be constructed first (Renger, 2010; Donaldson, 2007; Leeuw, 2003; Weiss, 1997). P.T. construction can be defined as the articulation of "prescriptive and descriptive assumptions" (Chen, 2005, p. 16) about the root causes and effects of the problem (also known as mechanism of change). In SEOW's case, for example, a context map depicts the root causes and effects of excessive alcohol consumption in N.D.

After the P.T. is reconstructed, it must be validated (Renger, 2010; Leeuw, 2003; Weiss, 1997). During the validation process inconsistencies in logic or gaps in the reconstructed P.T. are identified and addressed. Only when a P.T. has been validated can the Implementation Theory (I.T.) (i.e. activities) be developed and outcomes identified. This is because activities must align with the mechanisms of change (underlying conditions). If the activities do not highlight identified mechanisms of change, the likelihood of observing expected outcomes is minimal (Renger, 2010; Renger & Titcomb, 2002; Chen, 1990).

Since the P.T. usually contains many mechanisms of change, some of which may be beyond the direct and immediate control of the program to change (e.g. due to limitations such as time and resources), it is also important to prioritize the most salient issues for which the activities should be developed (Renger & Titcomb, 2002).

Given the above described importance of P.T. for development, implementation and evaluation of effective prevention strategies, the decision was made to 1) develop P.T. for each SEOW focus area: i) excessive alcohol consumption in N.D.; iii) illicit/illegal drug abuse in N.D.; and iii) tobacco use in N.D.; and 2) prioritize which root causes and effects should be targeted given time and resource constraints.

3. HOW WERE CONTEXT MAPS DEVELOPED?

Given the time and resource constraints, Renger (2010) methodology for reconstructing P.T. using source documentation was used.

Step 1: The SEOW source documentation (to include mission statement, epidemiological profiles, needs assessments, evaluation reports, etc.) was reviewed. From these written materials draft context maps were reconstructed. To illustrate the stated goals and mission of SEOW were used to derive the problem statements (e.g. excessive alcohol consumption in N.D.). The mechanisms of change and relationships between them were then gleaned by a review of other source documentation (SEOW epidemiological profiles, needs assessments, evaluation reports, etc.).

Step 2: Small groups of subject matter experts (SMEs) received the draft context maps two weeks before the focus group. They were asked to review the draft context maps to be sure the mechanisms of change and relationships between them were accurate. In addition, they were asked to be sure other important mechanisms of change were not missed. After the CRH team received their feedback, the draft context maps were further modified.

Step 3: During the focus groups, the SMEs together 1) reviewed the context maps one more time; and 2) prioritized which mechanisms of change (root causes and effects) should be targeted, given time and resource constraints.

Step 4: The final drafts of context maps were subsequently validated by each SME and a targeted literature search (the results of targeted literature search can be found in supplementary file A).

4. HOW WERE CONTEXT MAPS USED?

The context maps were used to:

- 1) Develop the structure of the 2015 SEOW Epidemiological Profile;
- 2) Identify data collection needs; and
- 3) Identify unmet service needs.

5. WHAT ARE SOME ADDITIONAL USES FOR CONTEXT MAPS?

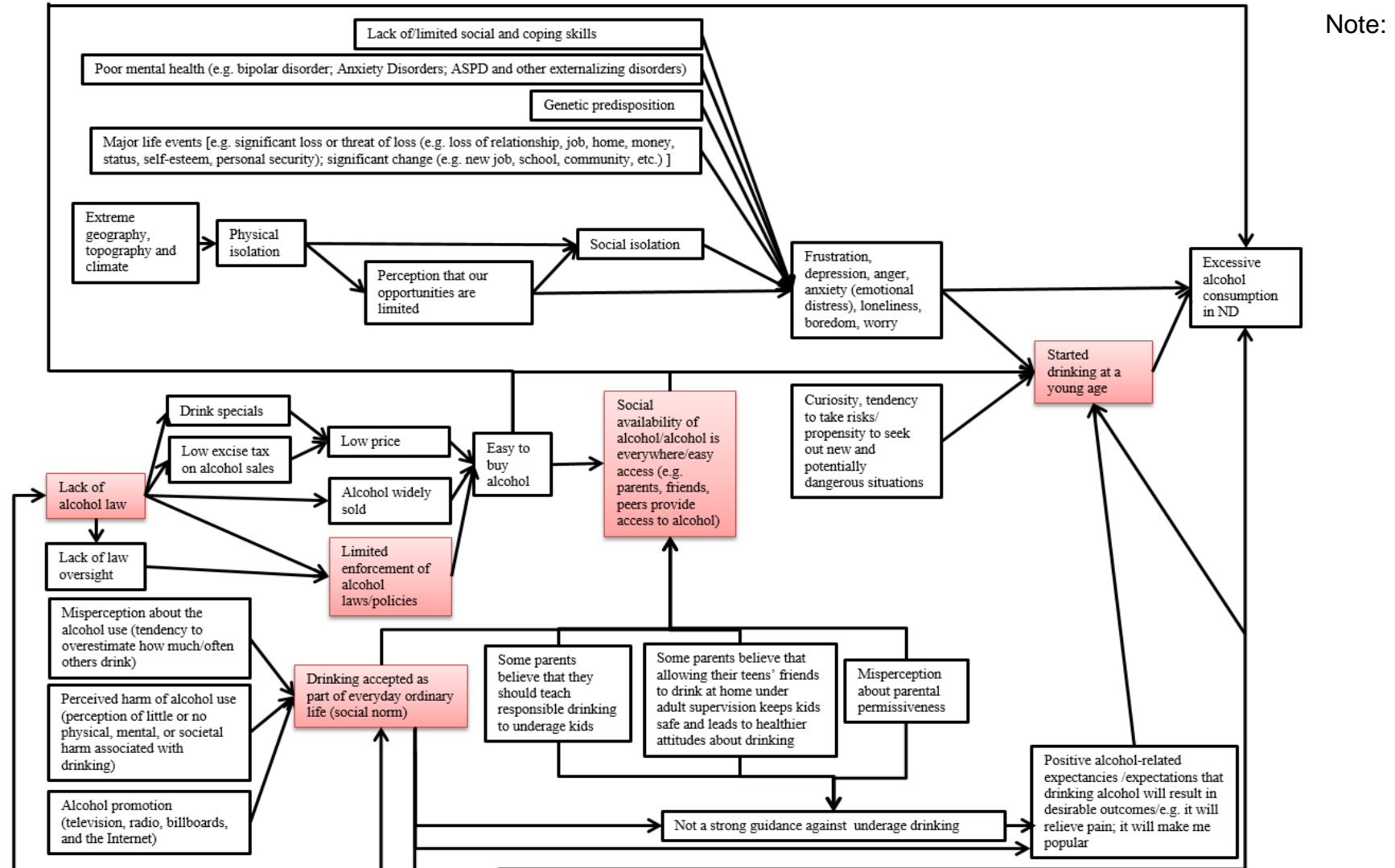
By identifying and prioritizing the key root causes and effects, this work lays the foundation for those interested in 1) developing new and/or modifying existing programs/activities and their respective evaluations; and 2) developing impact evaluation strategies for the whole prevention system. To elaborate, by making P.T. explicit, it is hoped that stakeholders' awareness of the root causes and effects of excessive alcohol use in N.D., illicit/illegal drug abuse in N.D. and tobacco use in N.D. will be improved. By identifying and removing flawed assumptions from the P.T., it is also hoped that the stakeholders' decision making and interventions/activities will be improved. For example, new activities may be developed to target prioritized root causes or effects. Or existing activities/programs may be modified to better align with particular root causes or effects. By improving stakeholders' decision making and interventions/activities, the effectiveness of the prevention system will be improved. By improving the effectiveness of the prevention system, it is hoped that the excessive alcohol use, illicit/illegal drug abuse and tobacco use in N.D. will decrease.

The following section presents the validated context maps. Each context map also features prioritized conditions (highlighted) – root causes and effects the SMEs believe should be targeted, given time and resource constraints

B. ALCOHOL

1. ROOT CAUSES OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN NORTH DAKOTA

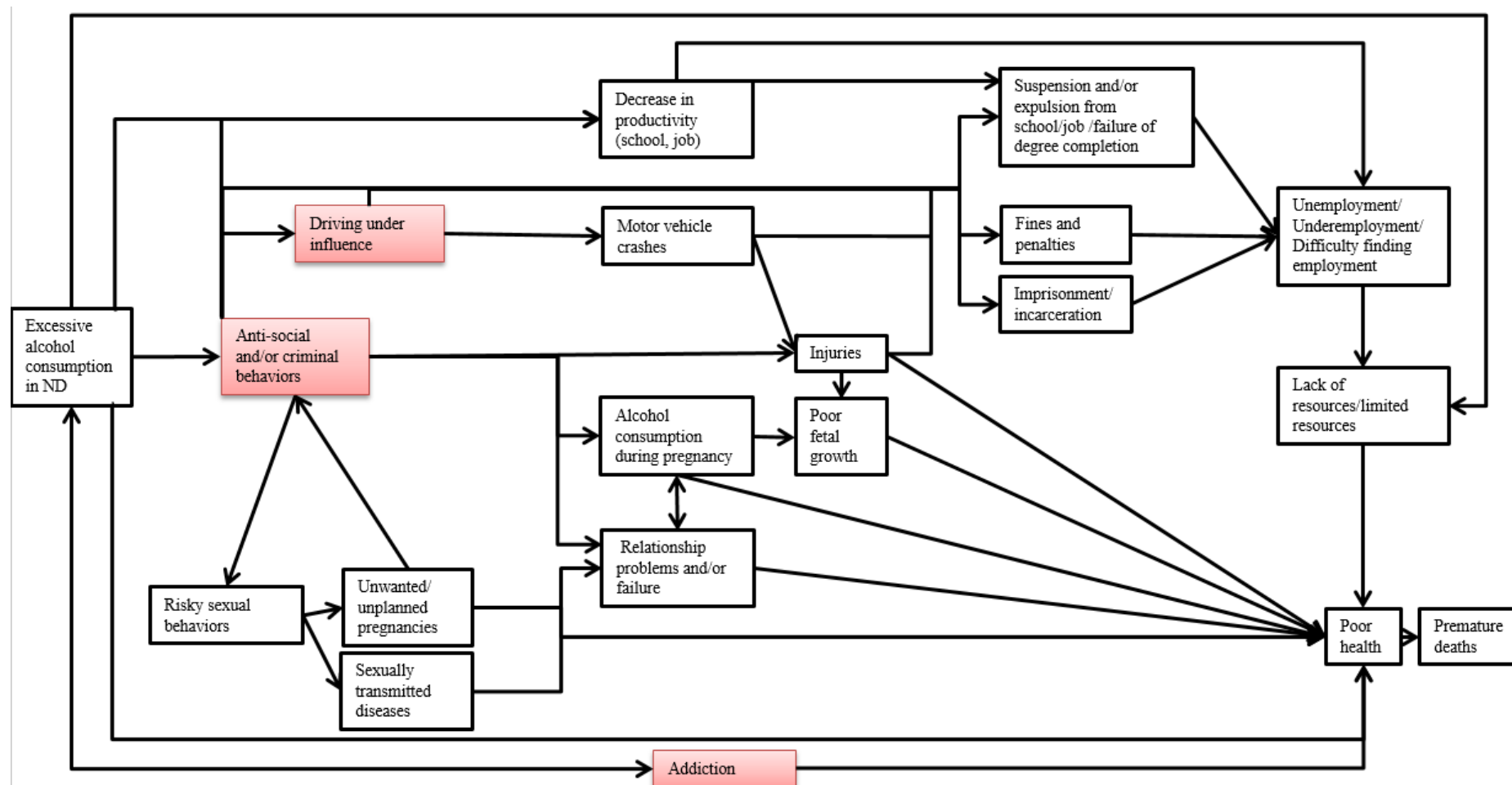
Figure 2. Root causes of excessive alcohol consumption in North Dakota.



Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in red.

2. CONSEQUENCES OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN NORTH DAKOTA

Figure 3. Consequences of excessive alcohol consumption in North Dakota.

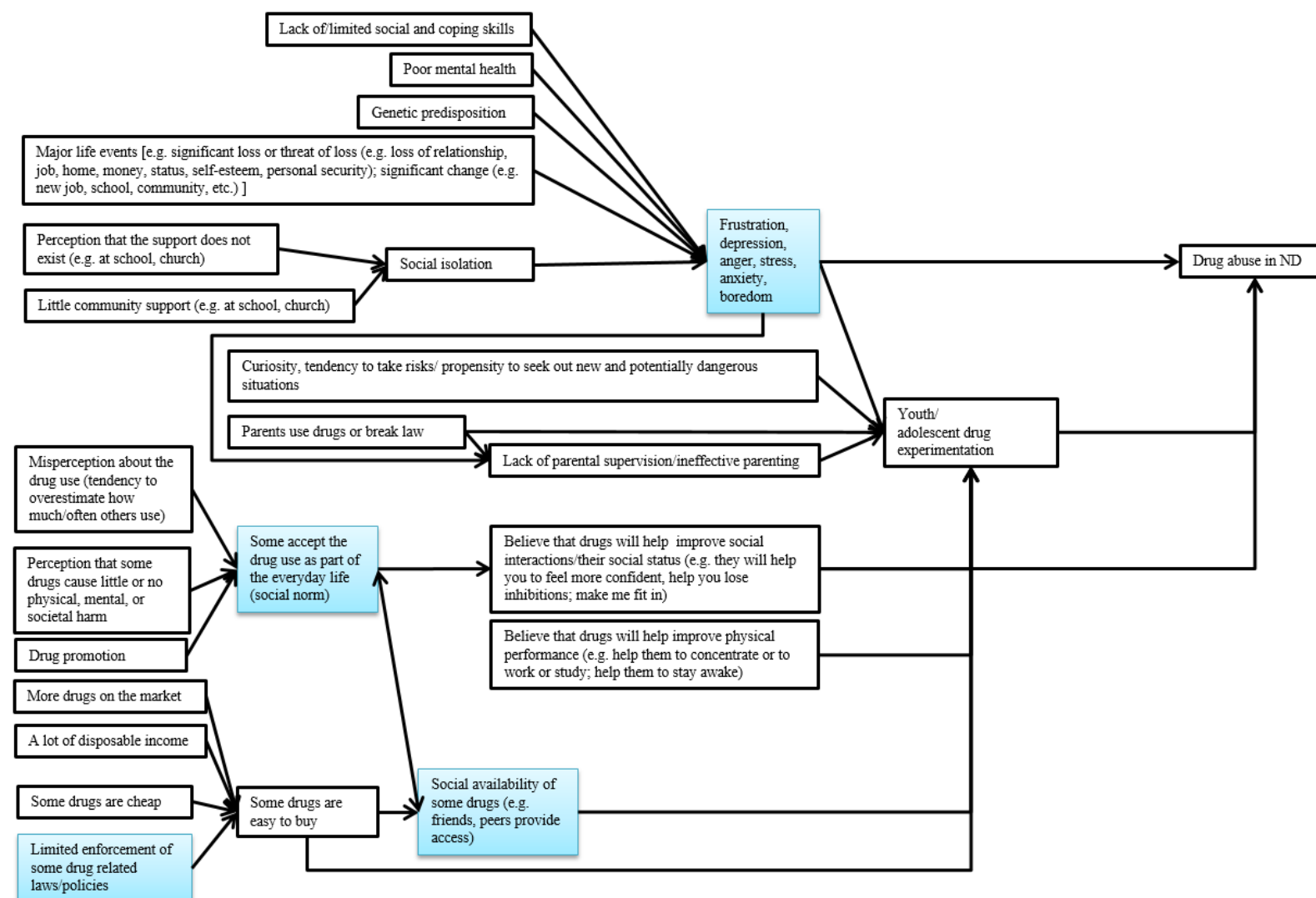


Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in red.

C. ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUGS

1. ROOT CAUSES OF ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUG ABUSE IN NORTH DAKOTA

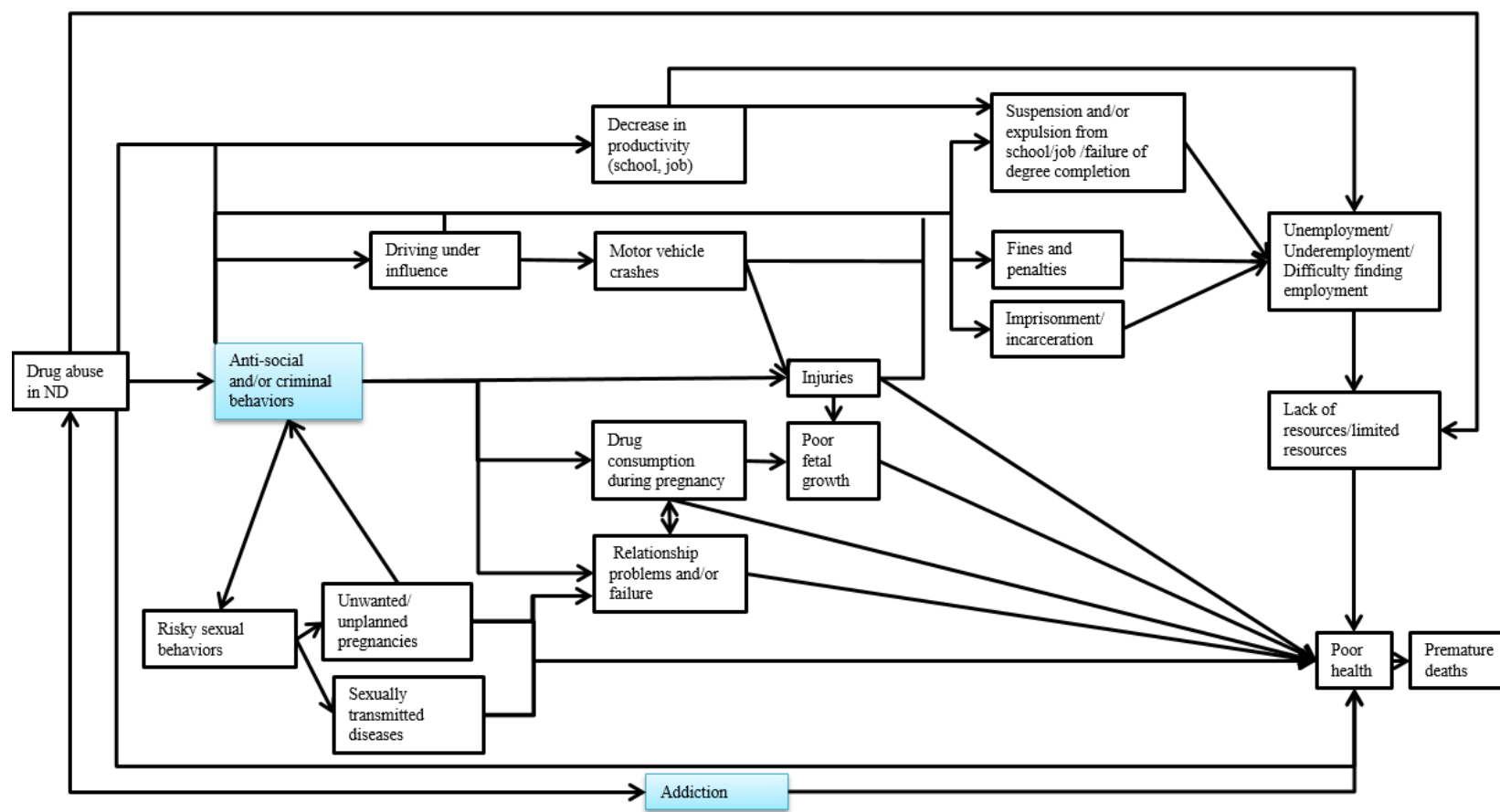
Figure 4. Root causes of illicit/illegal drug abuse in North Dakota.



Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in blue.

2. CONSEQUENCES OF ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUG ABUSE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Figure 5. Consequences of illicit/illegal drug abuse in North Dakota.

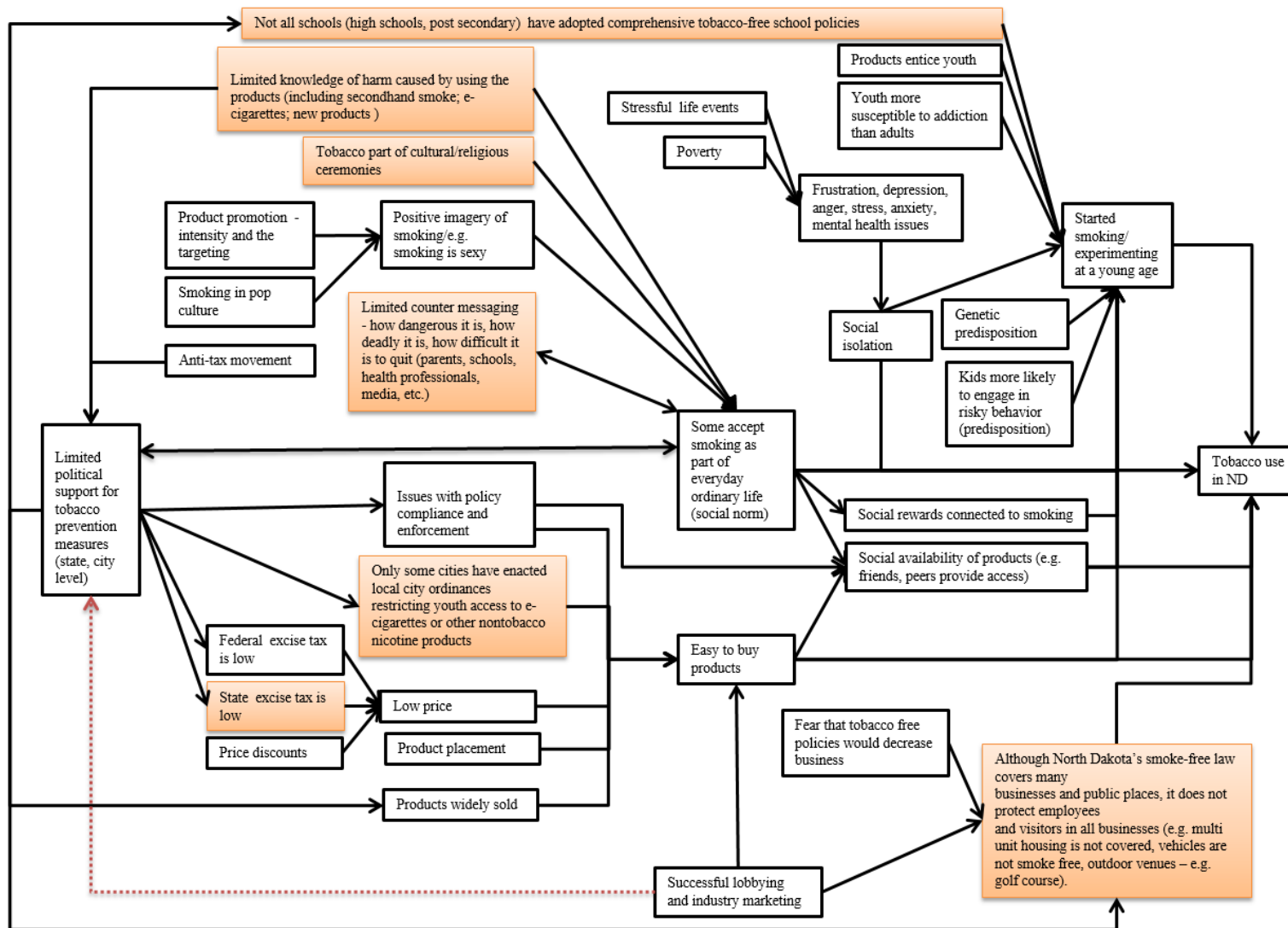


Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in blue.

D. TOBACCO

1. ROOT CAUSES OF TOBACCO USE IN NORTH DAKOTA

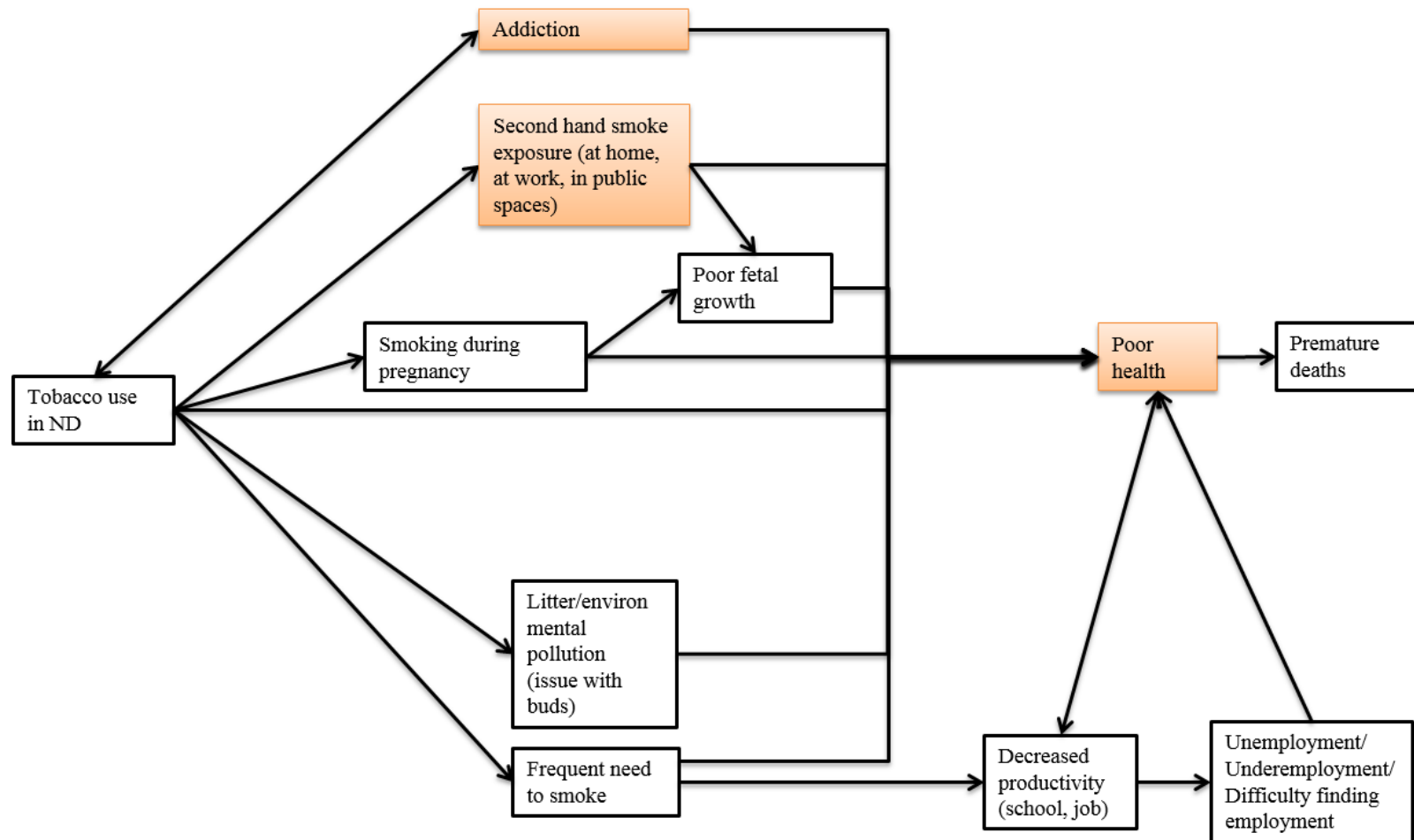
Figure 6. Root causes of tobacco use in North Dakota.



Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in brown.

2. CONSEQUENCES OF TOBACCO USE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Figure 7. Consequences of tobacco use in North Dakota.



Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in brown.

IV. DATA PRESENTATION

Included sections present methodology used to complete the comprehensive data review (C.D.R.) and its findings.

A. METHODS

The 2015 SEOW Epidemiological Profile was developed using the following process:

Step 1: The content of validated context maps guided the initial structuring of *Section IV Data Presentation*. The decision was made to present each topic of interest (alcohol, tobacco, illicit/illegal drug use/abuse) in a separate section. An additional section - prescription drugs – was also added given its rising significance in N.D. To allow for easier navigation, each section was then further divided into three sub-sections: i) Prevalence/Consumption; ii) Root Causes; iii) Consequences. Depicted concepts from the validated context maps were then added to the appropriate sub-section.

Step 2: The existing secondary data sources (such as YRBS, NSDUH, NDUS NDCORE, etc.) were then reviewed to identify meaningful measures to assess i) the prevalence/ incidence of alcohol, tobacco, illicit/illegal and prescription drug use/abuse in N.D.; ii) their root causes and iii) consequences.

Step 3: If the initial review of existing secondary data sources did not produce meaningful measures for a certain concept, subject matter experts (SMEs) were consulted. If, after the consultation, it was concluded that the potential measure did not exist or the quality of the data was questionable (e.g. the authors could not establish the source of the data, or could not identify the year the data was collected), then the concept was omitted from the Profile.

Step 4: If the initial review of existing secondary data sources produced a large volume of measures for a certain concept, the decision was made to include only the most meaningful ones in the Profile. First, the preliminary list of available measures for a specific concept was developed and then reviewed. Measures with perceived low relevance were then omitted from the Profile.

Step 5: Whenever possible, the attempt was made to present data according to as many dimensions as possible (gender, age, income level, etc.). However, sometimes the numbers were very small. Given the space constraints, the decision was made to also omit these measures from the Profile.

Step 6: Further, to accommodate the needs of many SEOW members, particularly those working with specific age groups, the decision was made to present the information by age groups (whenever possible). After the review of existing data collection instruments, data presentation was stratified into the following age groups:

Youth (17 Years or Younger)

Overall (17 Years or Younger)

Youth (12-17 Years)

Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Adults (18 Years or Older)

Overall (18 Years or Older)

Young Adults (18 -25 Years)

Adults (26 Years or Older)

College Students

The authors acknowledge limitations of this categorization; for example, some college students may still be 17 years old or younger and some high school students may be 18 years old or older.

Step 7: The draft *Section IV Data Presentation* was shared with small groups of SMEs. They were asked to review the draft to be sure the data presentation was accurate and met the needs of the SEOW; for example, important measures were not missed. The SME's comments were then integrated into the draft. The section was then reviewed one more time by the SEOW and then finalized.

B. USE/FORMAT

For each substance, alcohol, tobacco, illicit and prescription drug abuse, data are organized into three groups, consumption/prevalence, root causes, and consequences. Each page contains information related to only one indicator (one graph).

Should a reader wish to use alternative data sources for prevention planning, or require assistance interpreting data presented in the profile, the authors suggest consulting with a local evaluator or Epidemiologist.

C. ALCOHOL

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2. PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

2.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.1.1. Overall

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

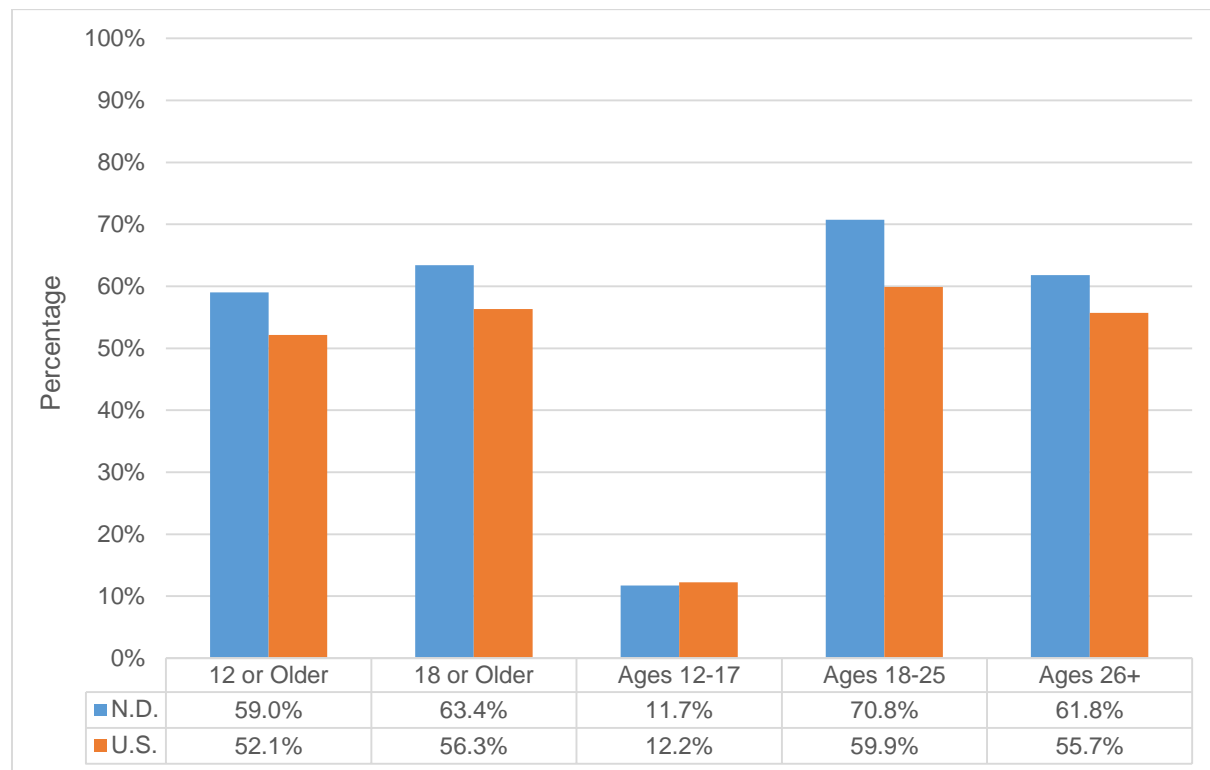
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is defined as consuming one or more drinks during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 59 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older had consumed one or more drinks of alcohol during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 8. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



2.1.2. Age Groups

2.1.2.1 Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.1.2.1.1. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013

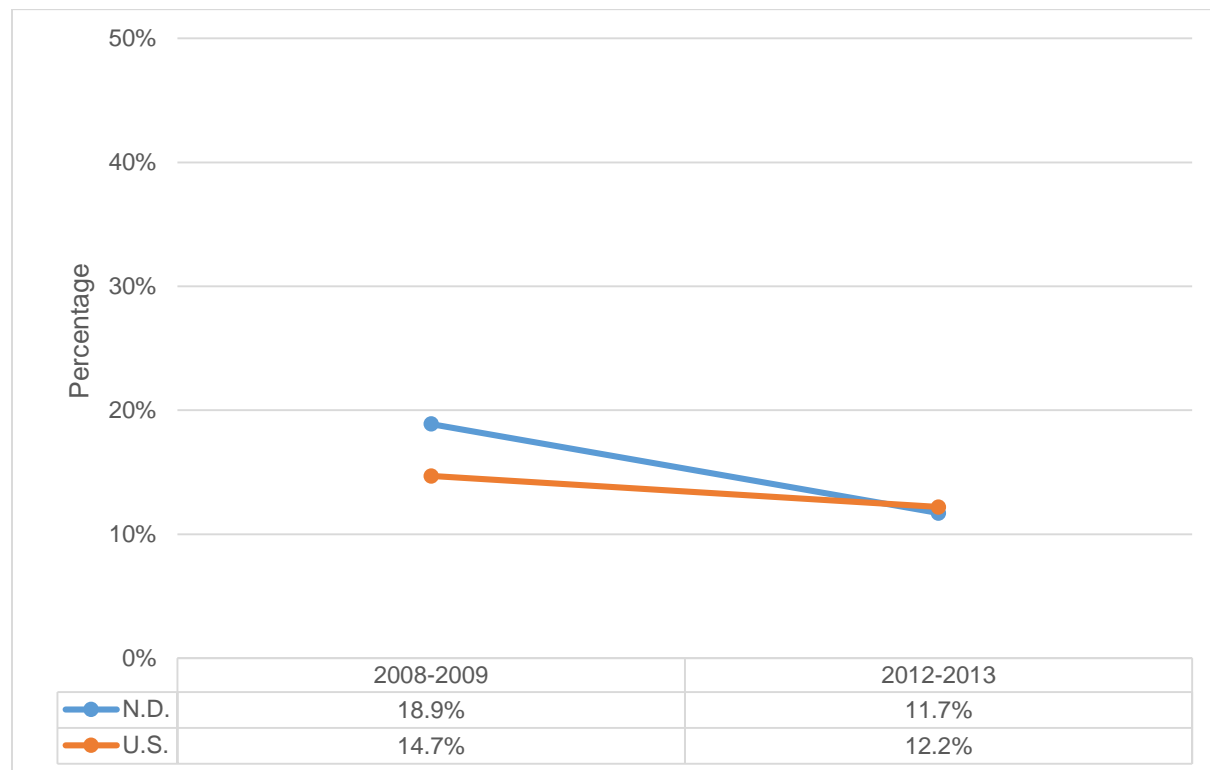
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is defined as consuming one or more drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 11.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 had consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 9. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013



2.1.2.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

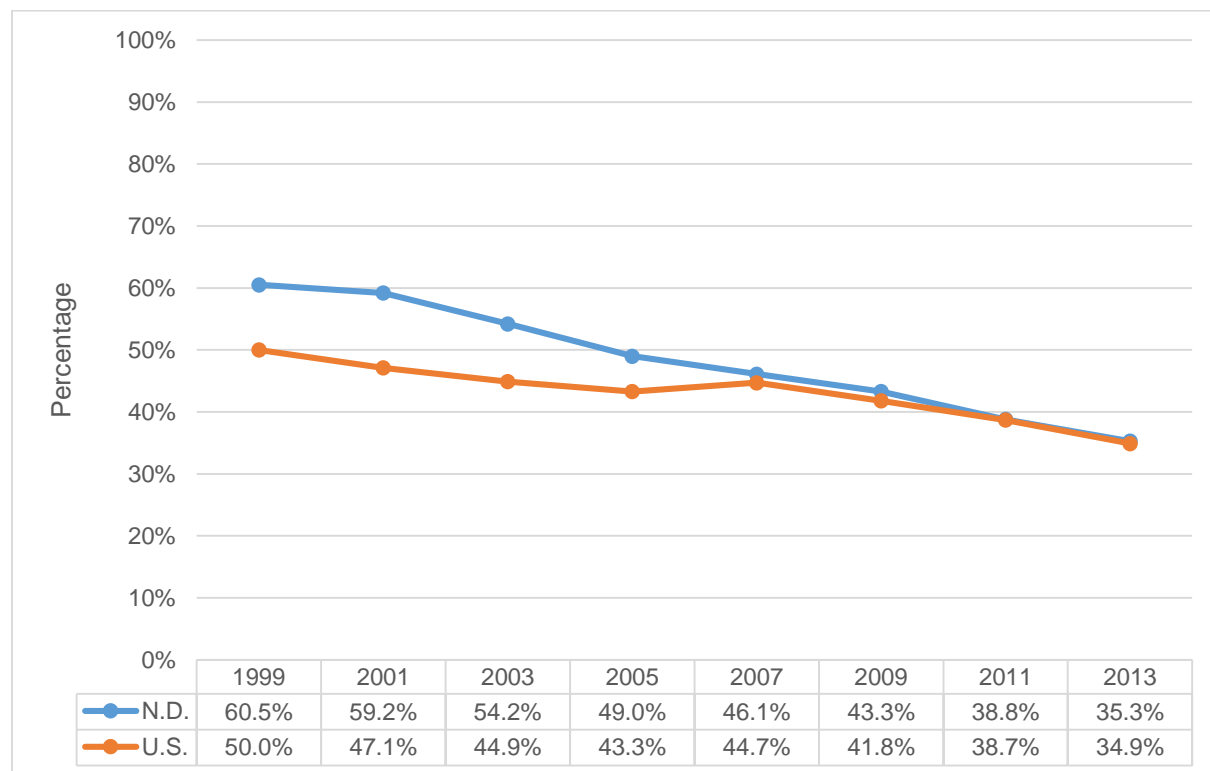
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is defined as consuming one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 35.3 percent of North Dakota high school students consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 10. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



2.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is defined as consuming one or more drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 63.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older had consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 11. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013

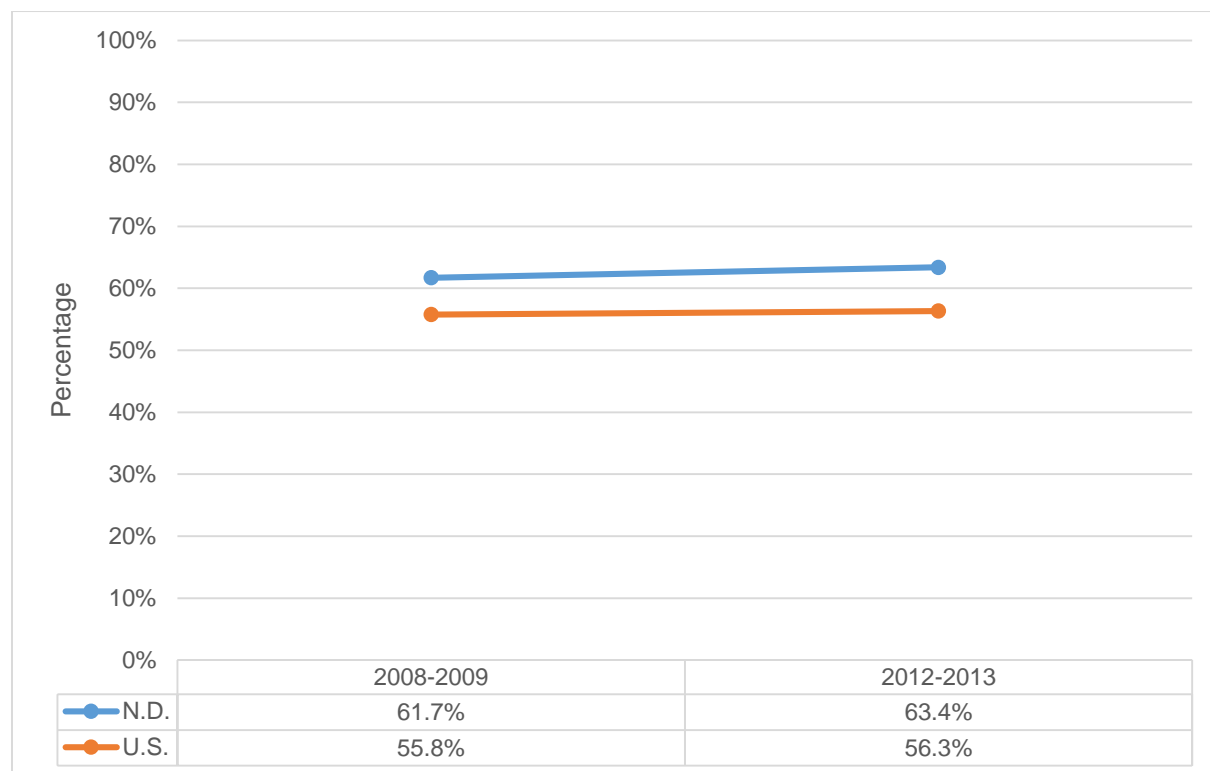


Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is having at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 61 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older indicated using alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 12. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

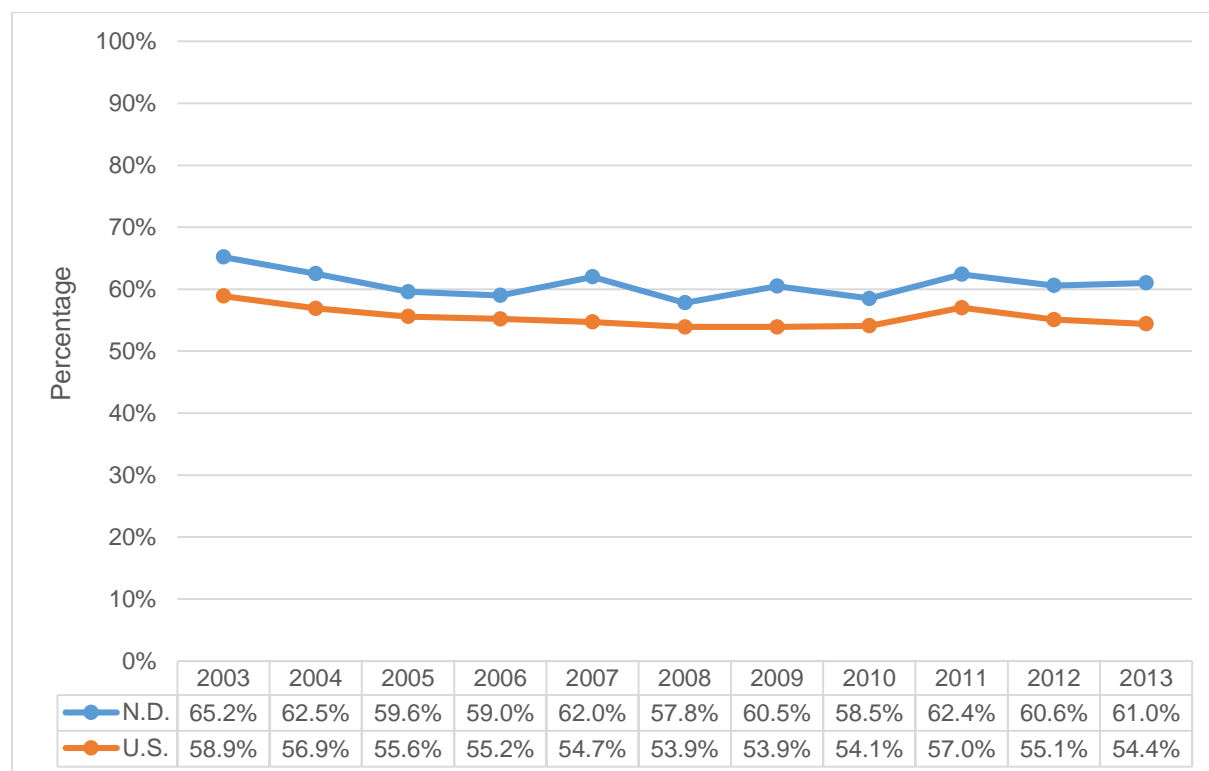


Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

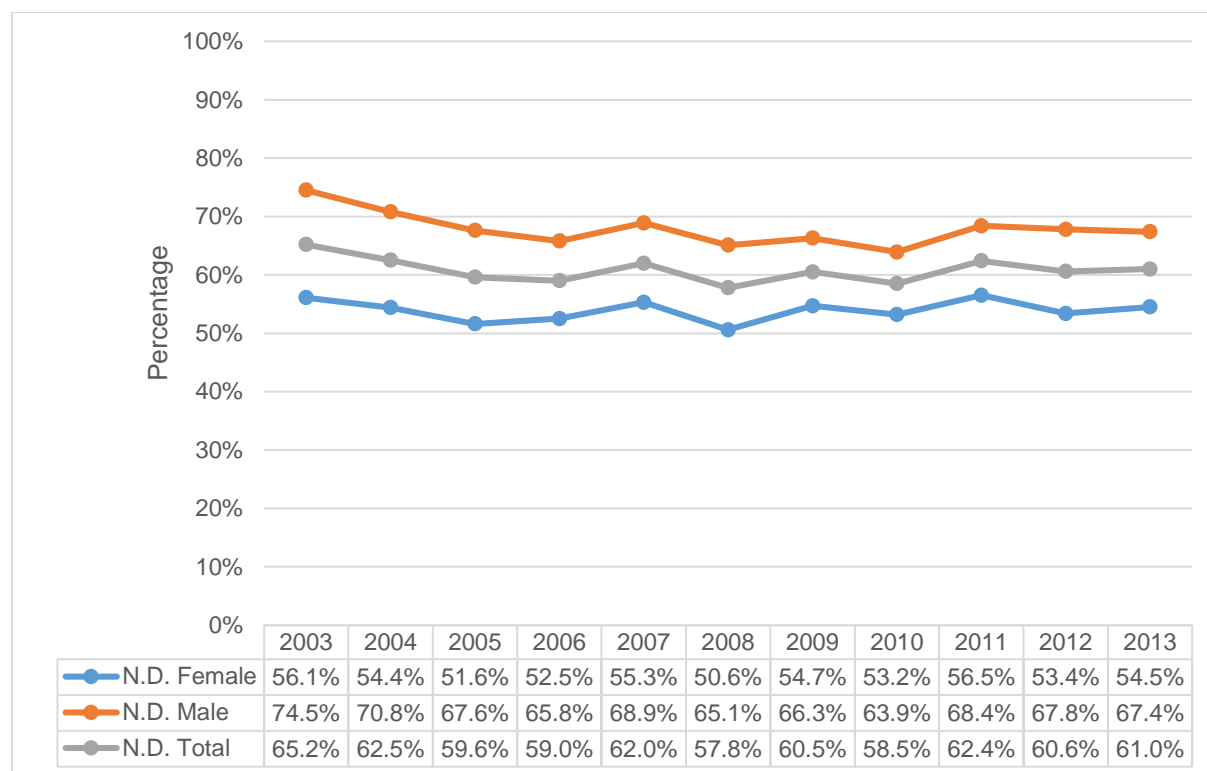
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is having at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 67.4 percent of adult males and 54.5 percent of adult females in North Dakota indicated they had used alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 13. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013



2.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013

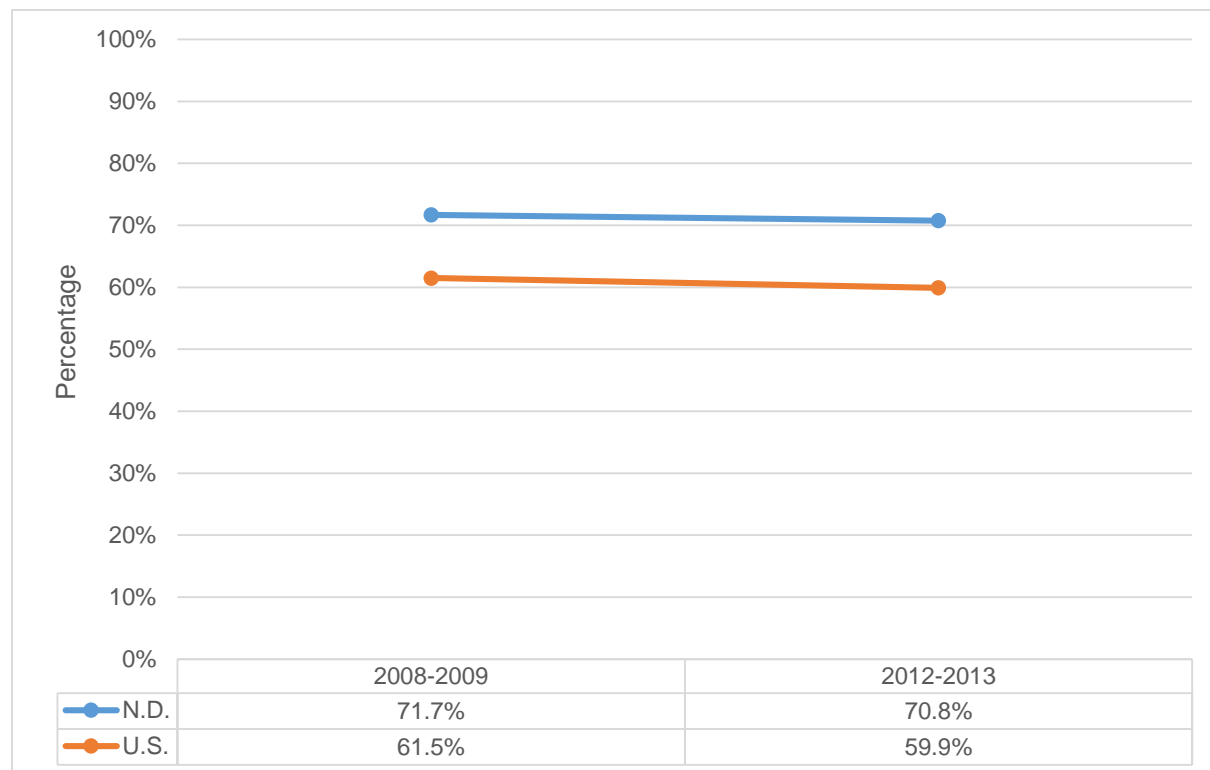
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is defined as consuming one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 70.8 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 14. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013



2.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2002-2003 and 2012-2013

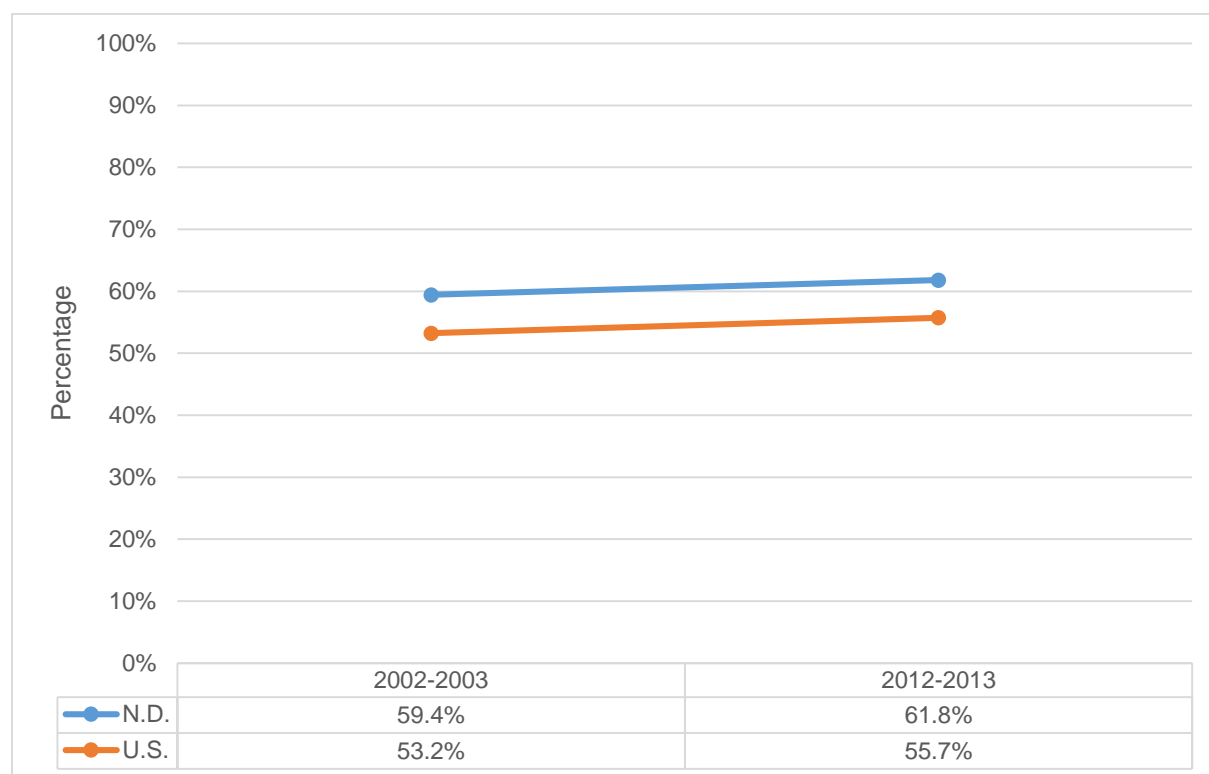
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is defined as consuming one or more drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 61.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older consumed one or more drinks of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 15. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2002-2003 and 2012-2013



2.1.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2008-2014

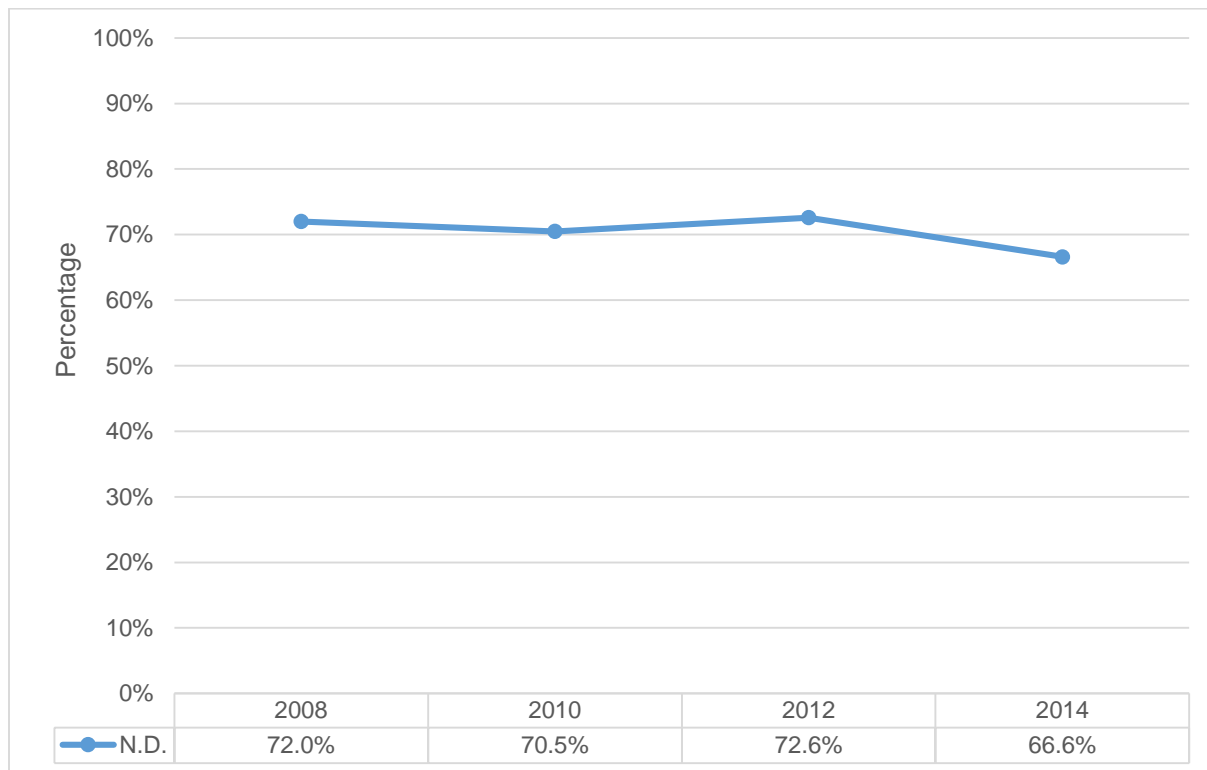
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current alcohol use” is defined as consuming one or more drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 66.6 percent of North Dakota college students reported consuming one or more drinks of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 16. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2008-2014



2.2. Binge Drinking

2.2.1. Overall

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

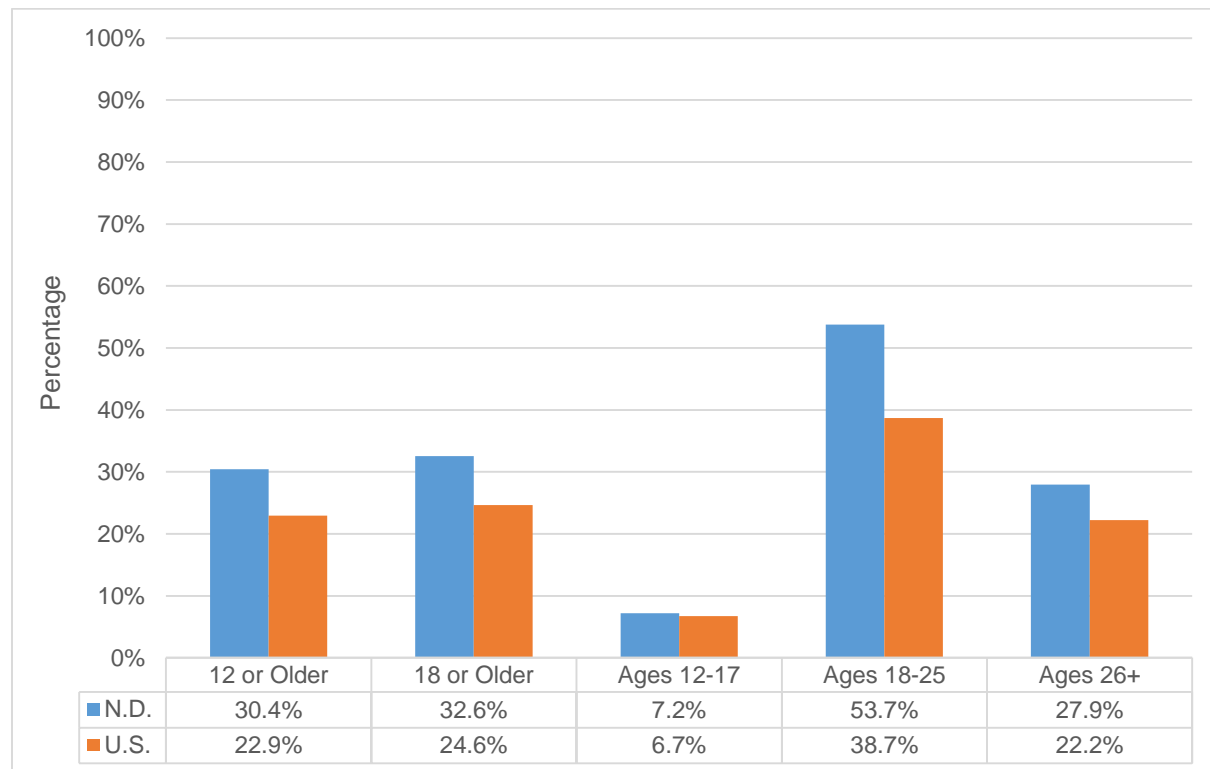
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 30.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 17. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



2.2.2. Age Groups

2.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.2.2.1.1. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

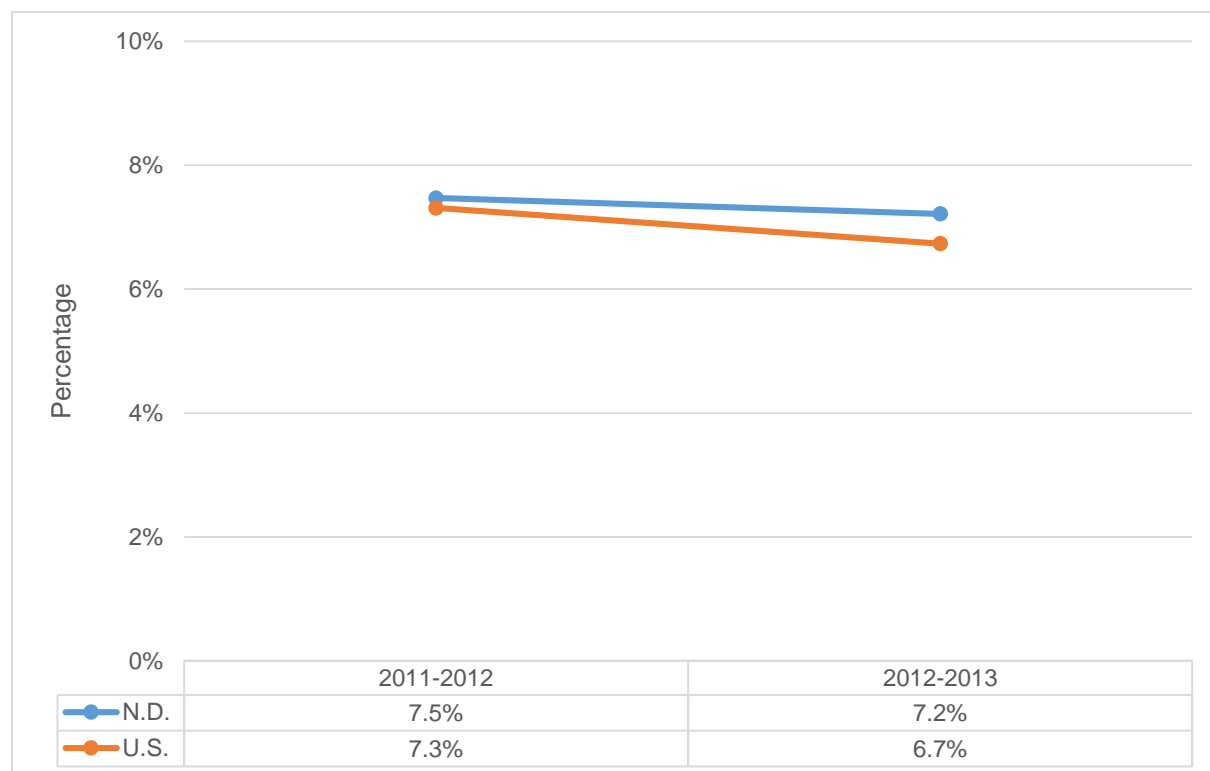
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 7.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 18. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.2.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

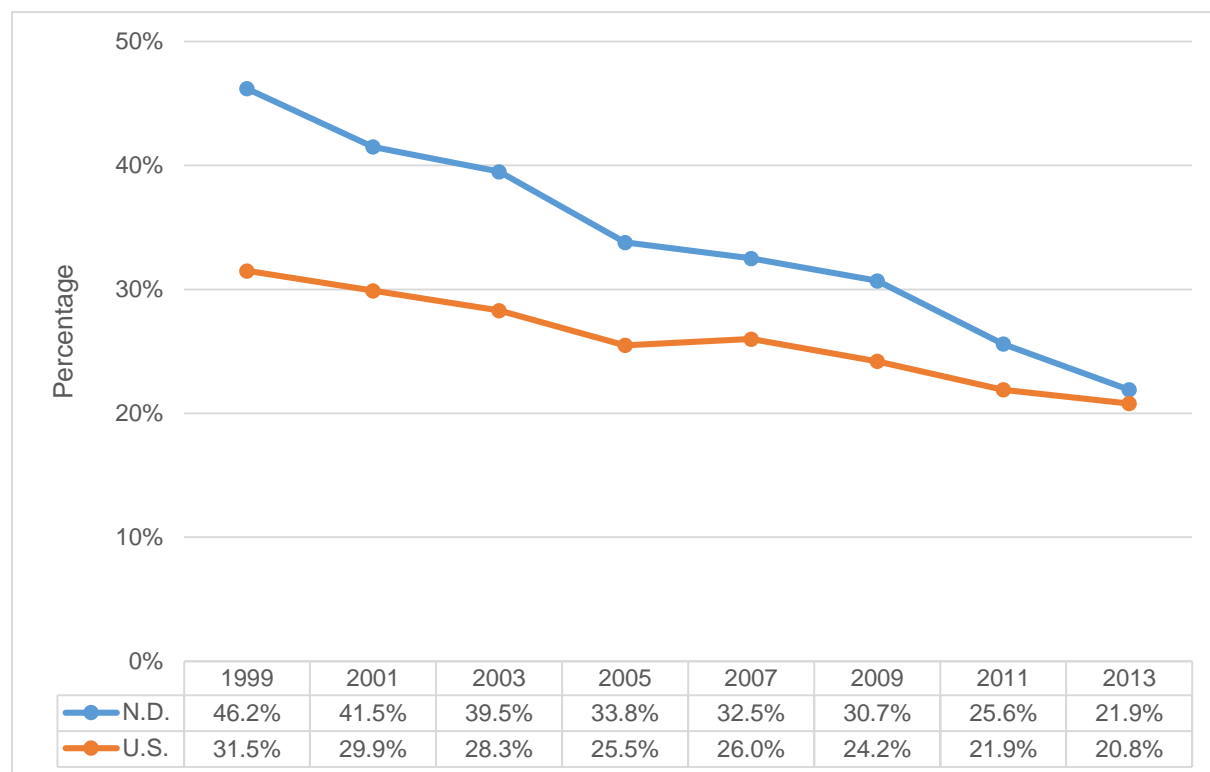
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “On how many days did you have five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.9 percent of North Dakota high school students reported consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 19. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12),



North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “On how many days did you have five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.3 percent of female and 22.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 20. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

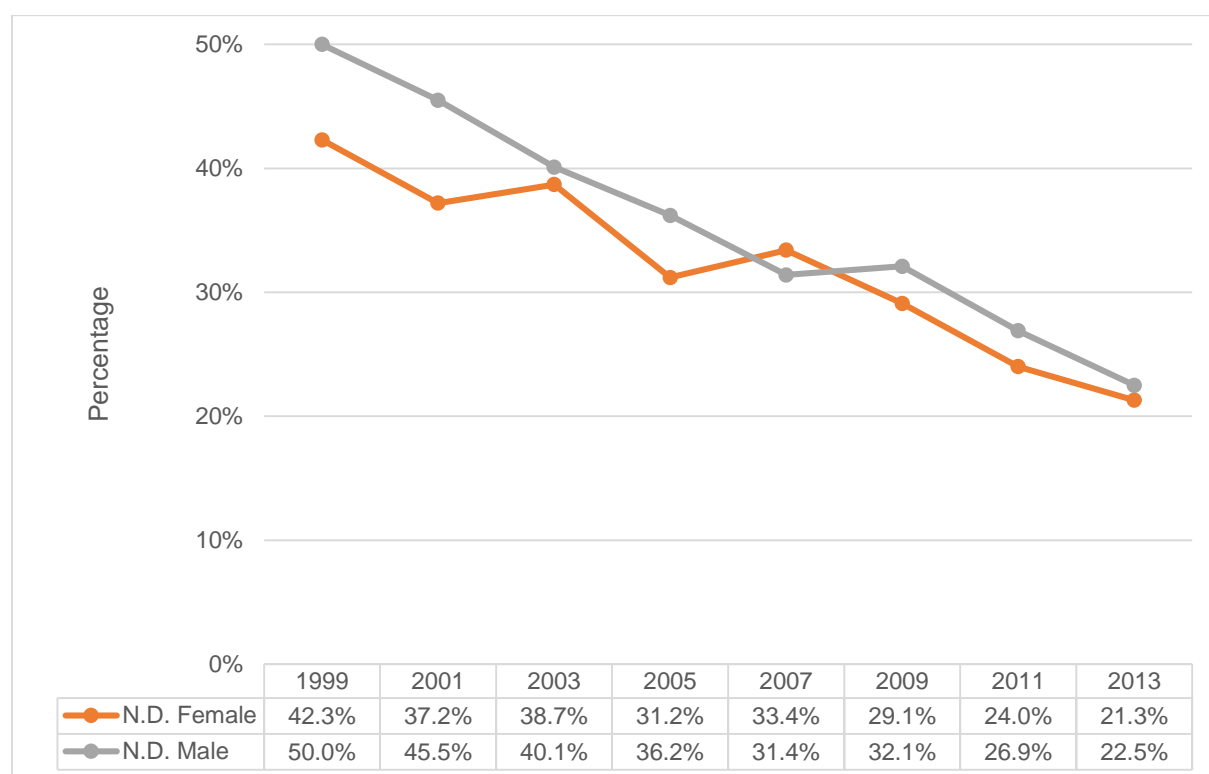


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota and United States, 2013

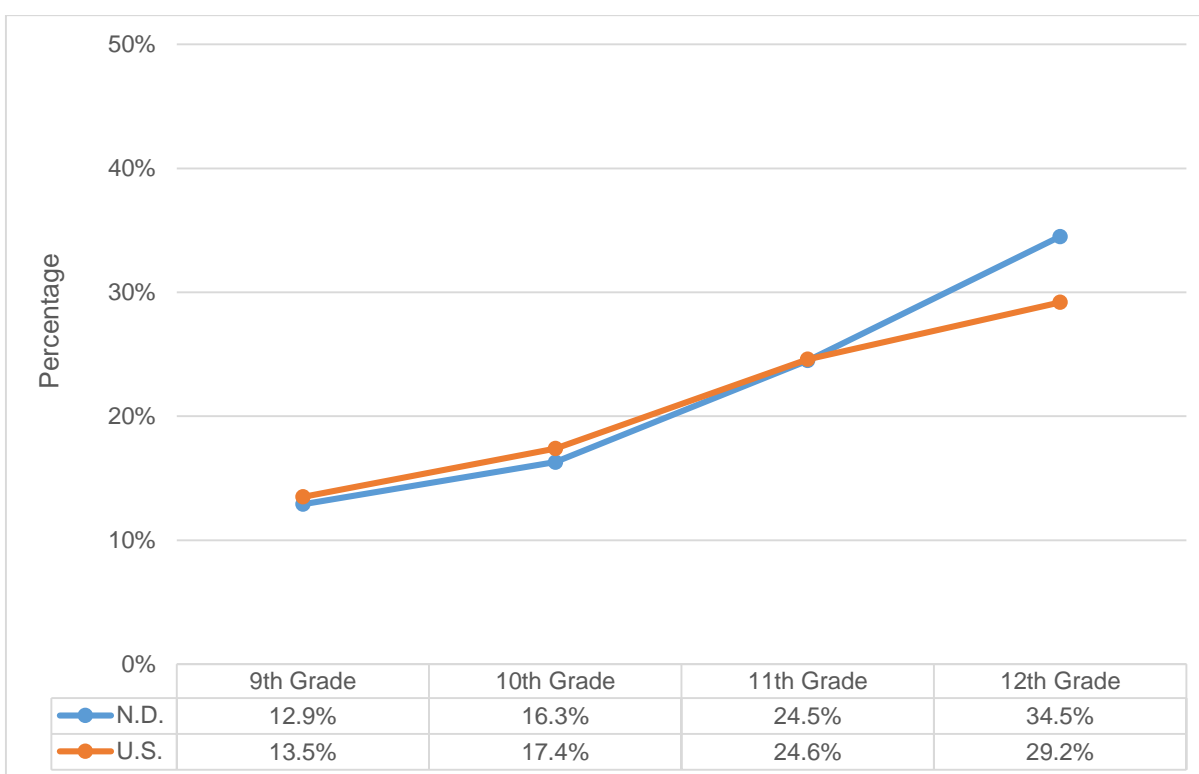
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “On how many days did you have five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 12.9 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 34.5 percent of twelfth graders reported consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 21. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota and United States, 2013



2.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 32.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 22. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

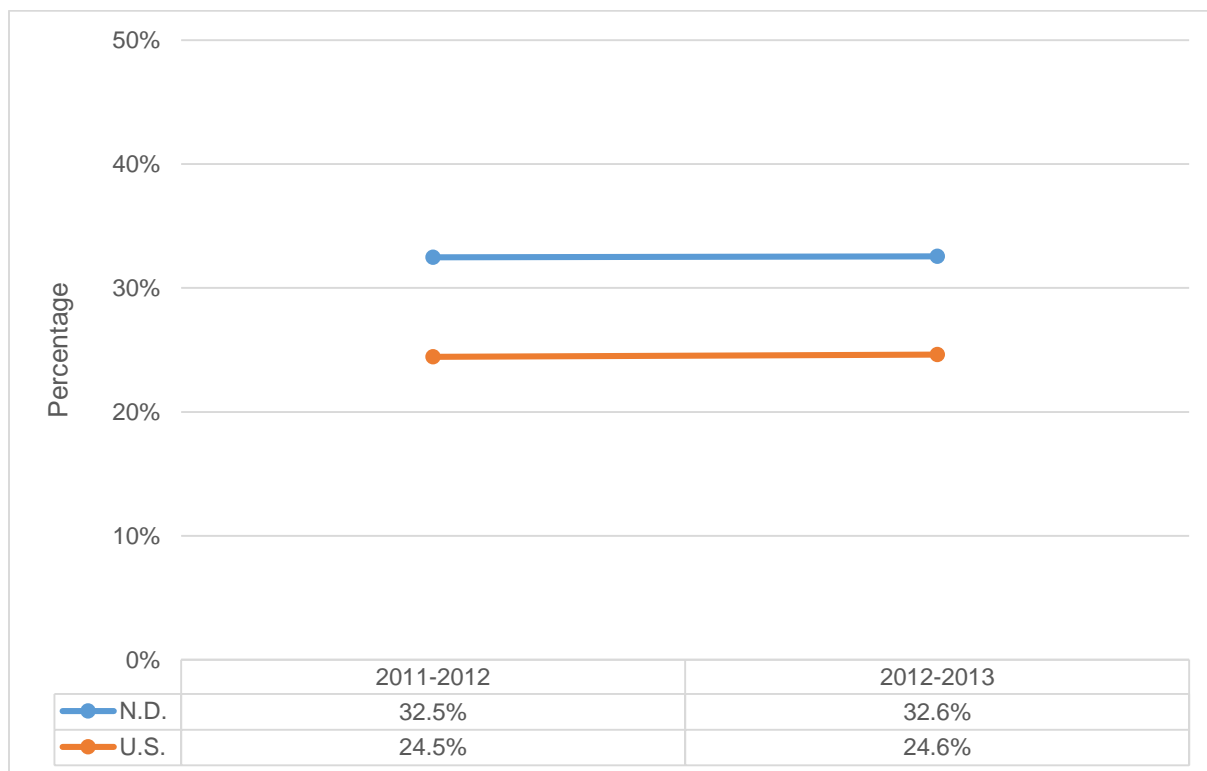


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: Binge drinking for males is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row. Binge drinking for females (until 2006) is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row; while (after 2006) binge drinking for females is defined as consuming four or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 23.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older binge drank during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 23. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

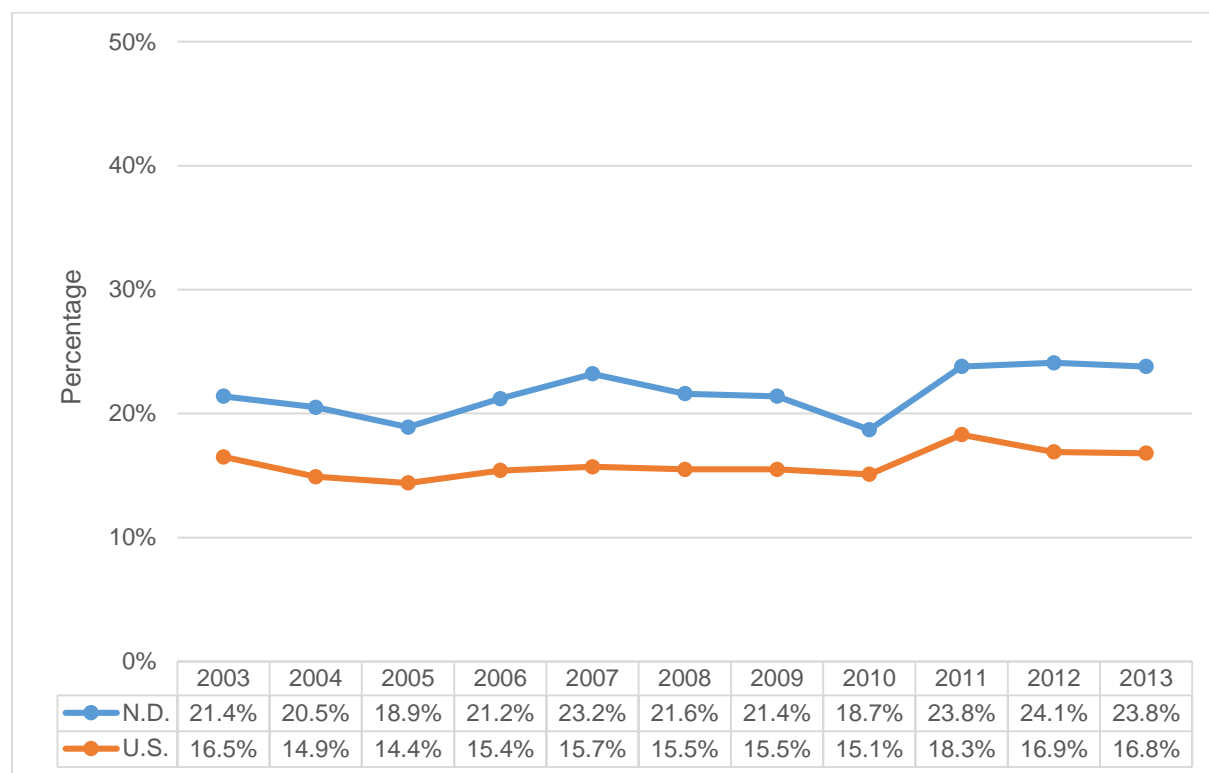


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: Binge drinking for men is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row. Binge drinking for women (until 2006) is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row; while (after 2006) binge drinking for women is defined as consuming four or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.5 percent of female and 32.2 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older binge drank during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 24. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

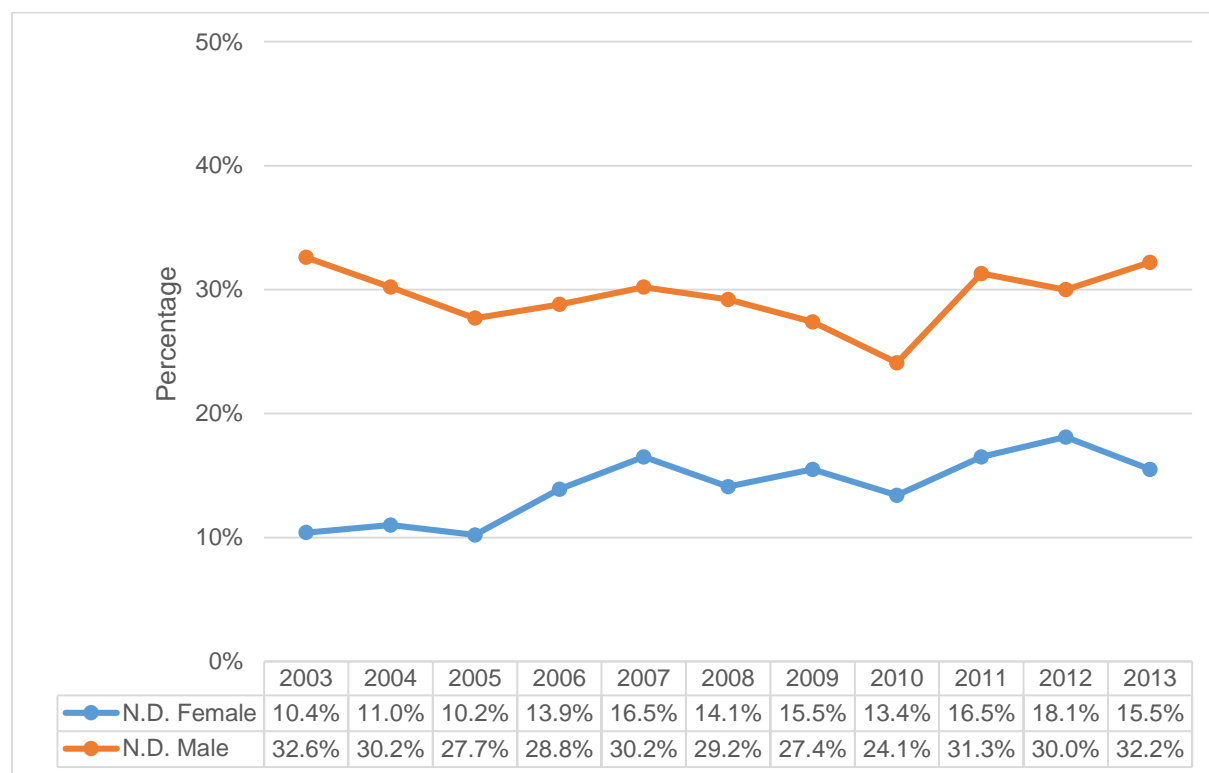


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2013

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: Binge drinking for men is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row. Binge drinking for women (until 2006) is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row; while (after 2006) binge drinking for women is defined as consuming four or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakotans ages 18-34 were the most likely of all ages to binge drink.

Figure 25. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2013

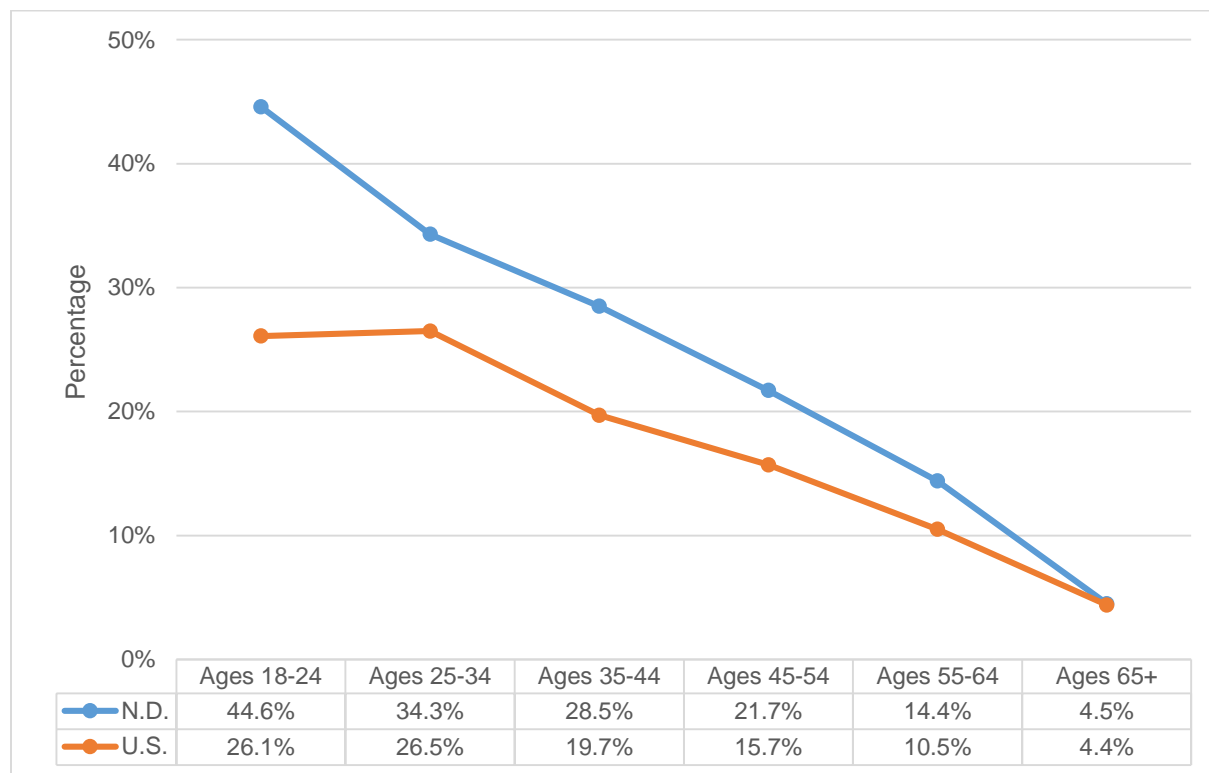


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota and United States, 2013

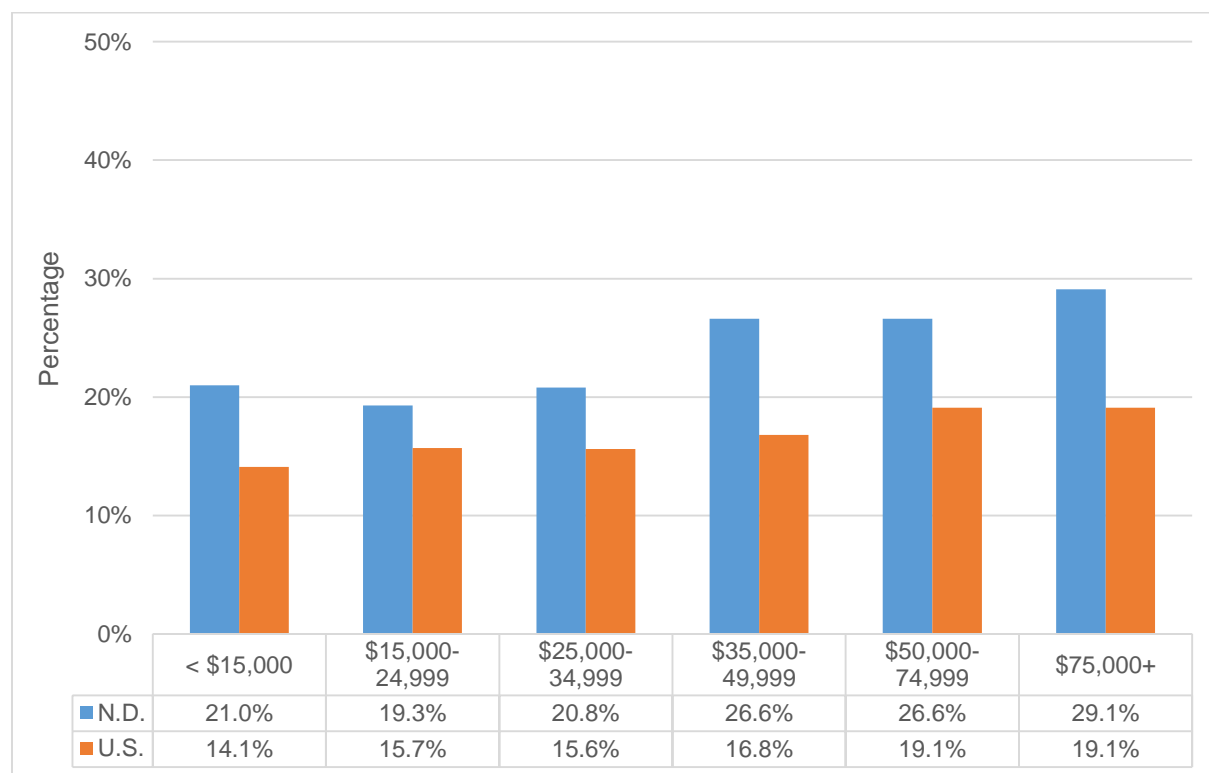
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: Binge drinking for men is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row. Binge drinking for women (until 2006) is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row; while (after 2006) binge drinking for women is defined as consuming four or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 29.1 percent of North Dakotan adults earning \$75,000 or more per year engaged in binge drinking.

Figure 26. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota and United States, 2013



2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18 -25 Years)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013

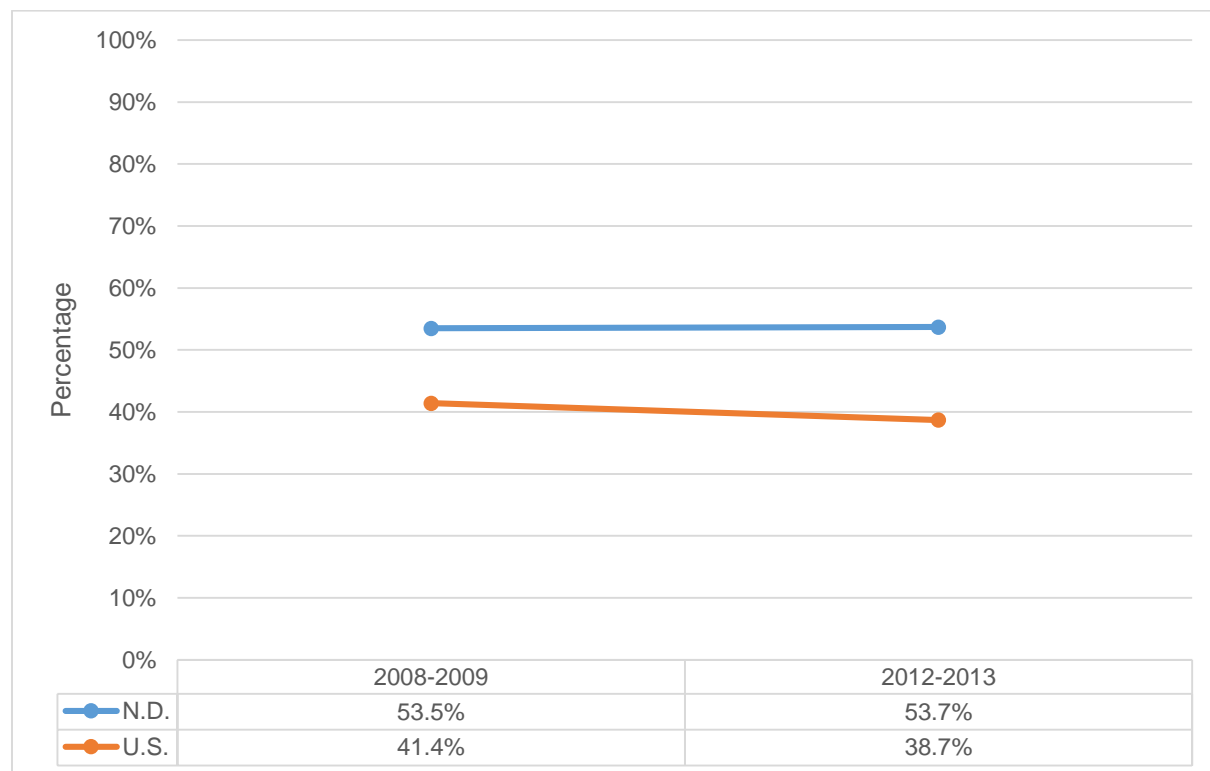
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 53.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 engaged in binge drinking on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 27. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013



2.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013

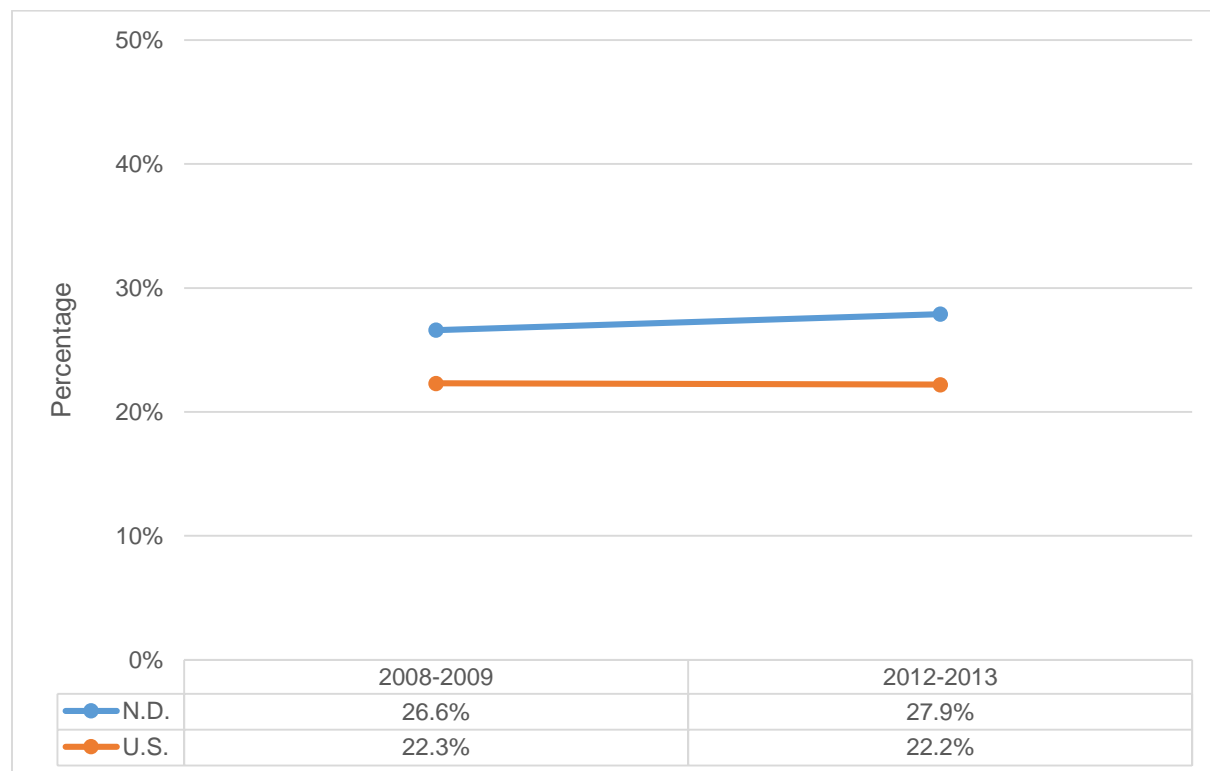
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Binge alcohol use” is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 27.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older engaged in binge drinking on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 28. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2008-2009 and 2012-2013



2.2.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 2 Weeks), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

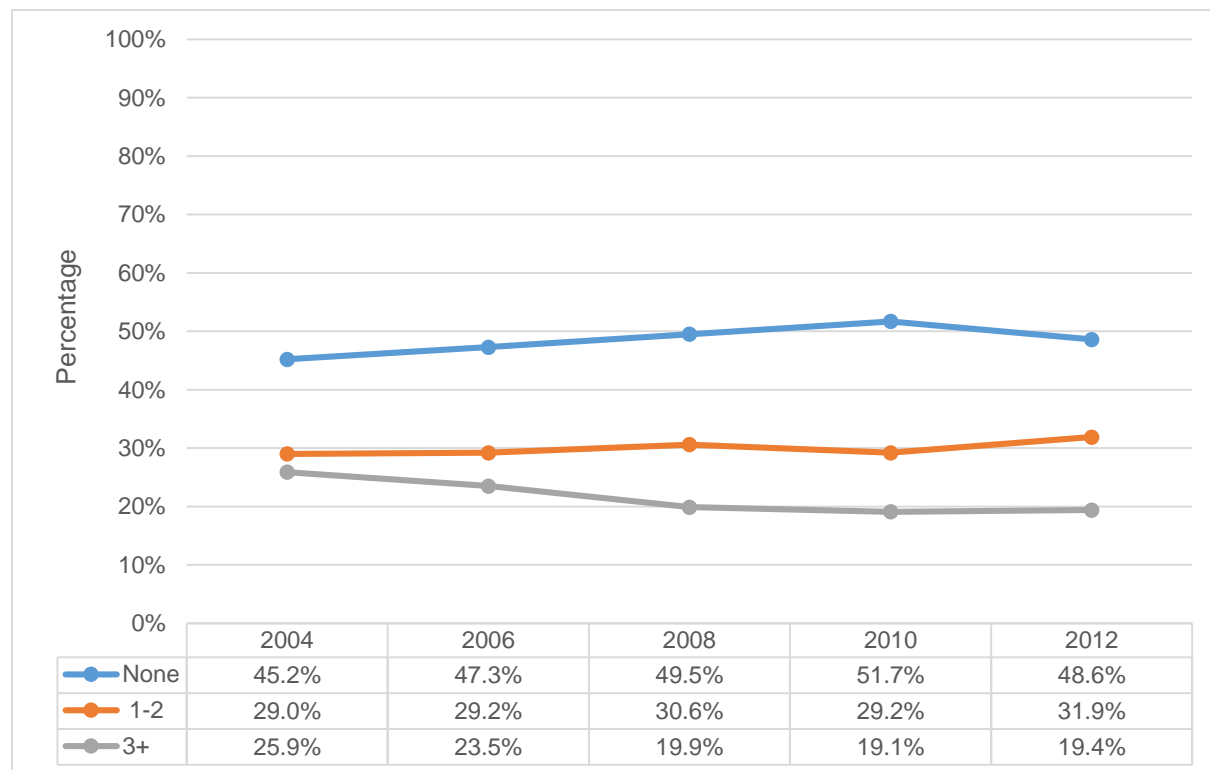
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Binge drinking” is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks in a sitting, during the two weeks before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 31.9 percent of North Dakota college students reported one or two alcohol binges during the two weeks before the survey.

Figure 29. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 2 Weeks), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.3. Heavy Drinking

2.3.1. Age Groups

2.3.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.3.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Heavy alcohol use” is defined as an average daily consumption of more than one alcoholic beverage a day for females and two or more alcoholic beverages per day for males.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 30. Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

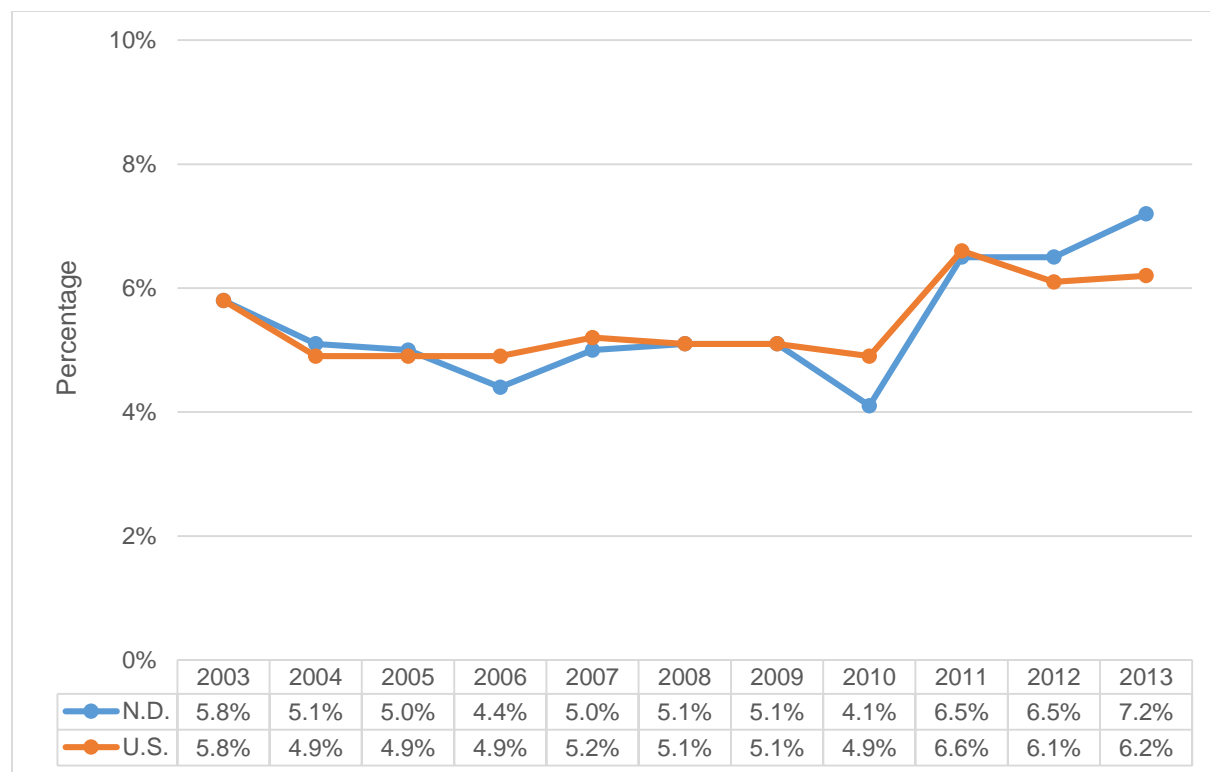


Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota and United States, 2013

Data Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Heavy alcohol use” is defined as an average daily consumption of more than one alcoholic beverage a day for females and two or more alcoholic beverages per day for males.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.4 percent of female and 10 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 31. Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota and United States, 2013

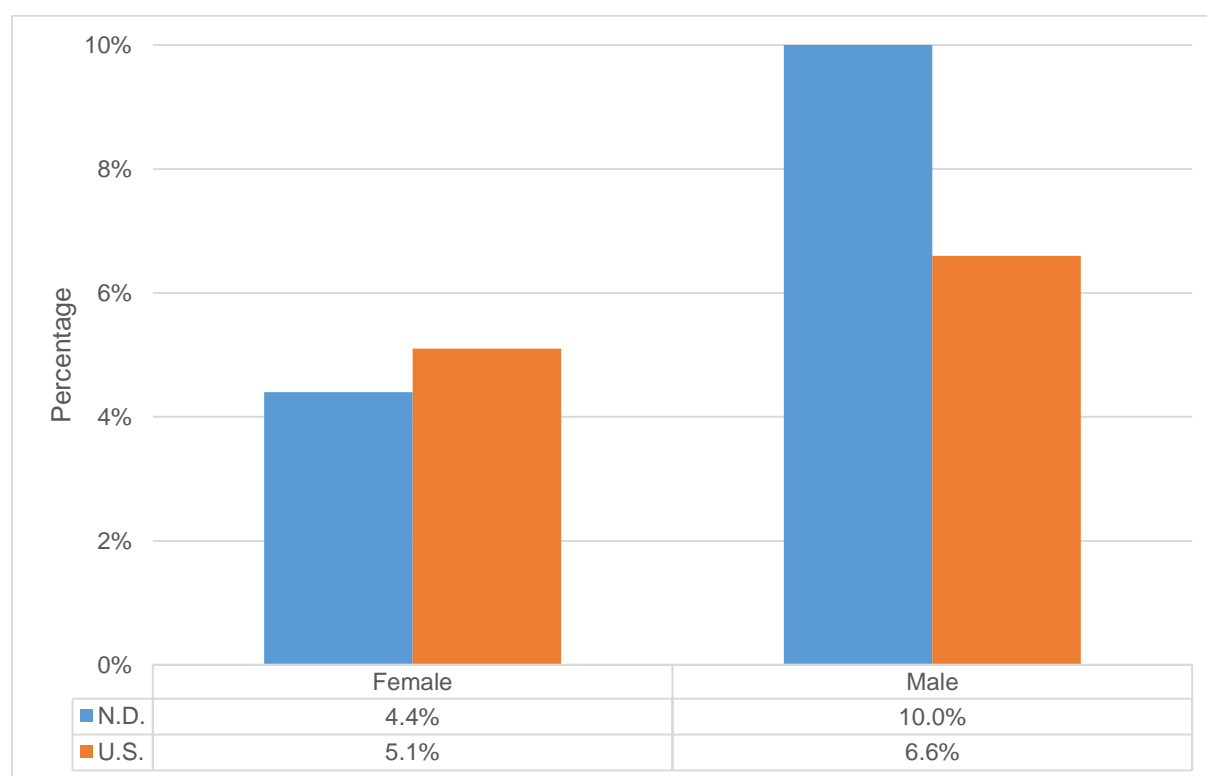


Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2013

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Heavy alcohol use” is defined as an average daily consumption of more than one alcoholic beverage a day for females and two or more alcoholic beverages per day for males.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-24 were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 32. Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2013

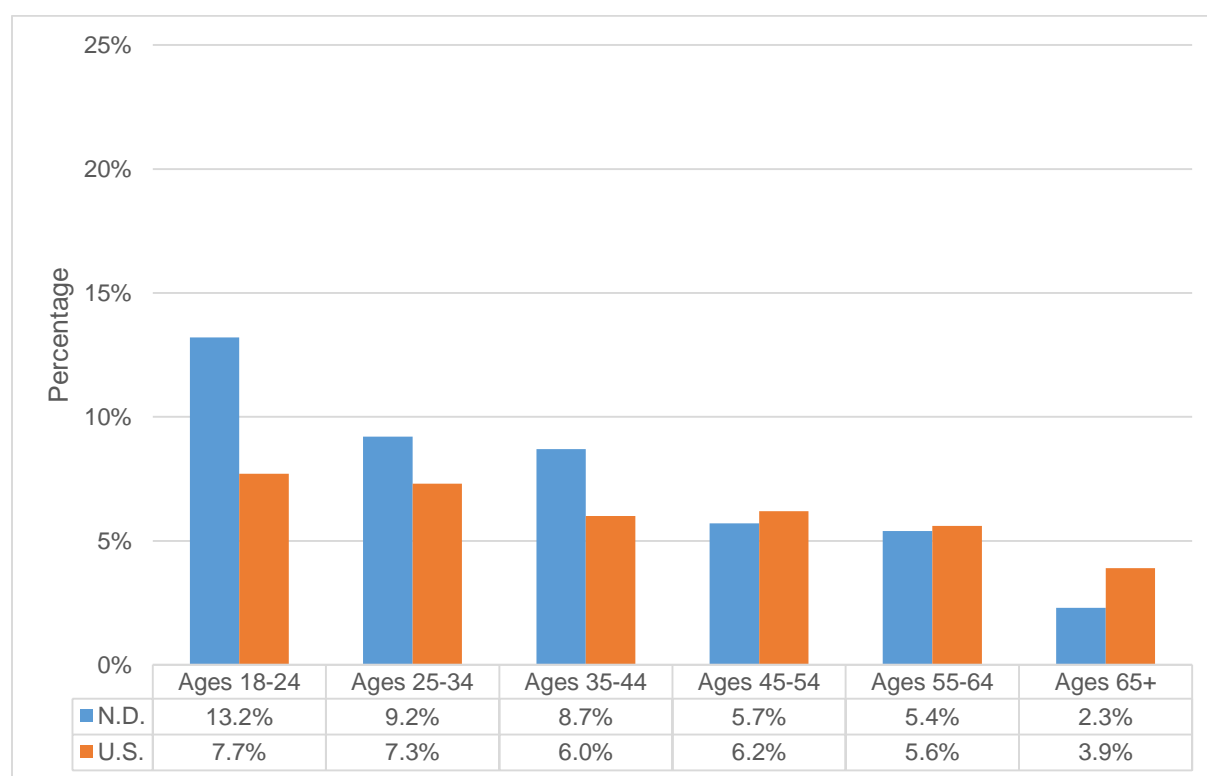


Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota and United States, 2013

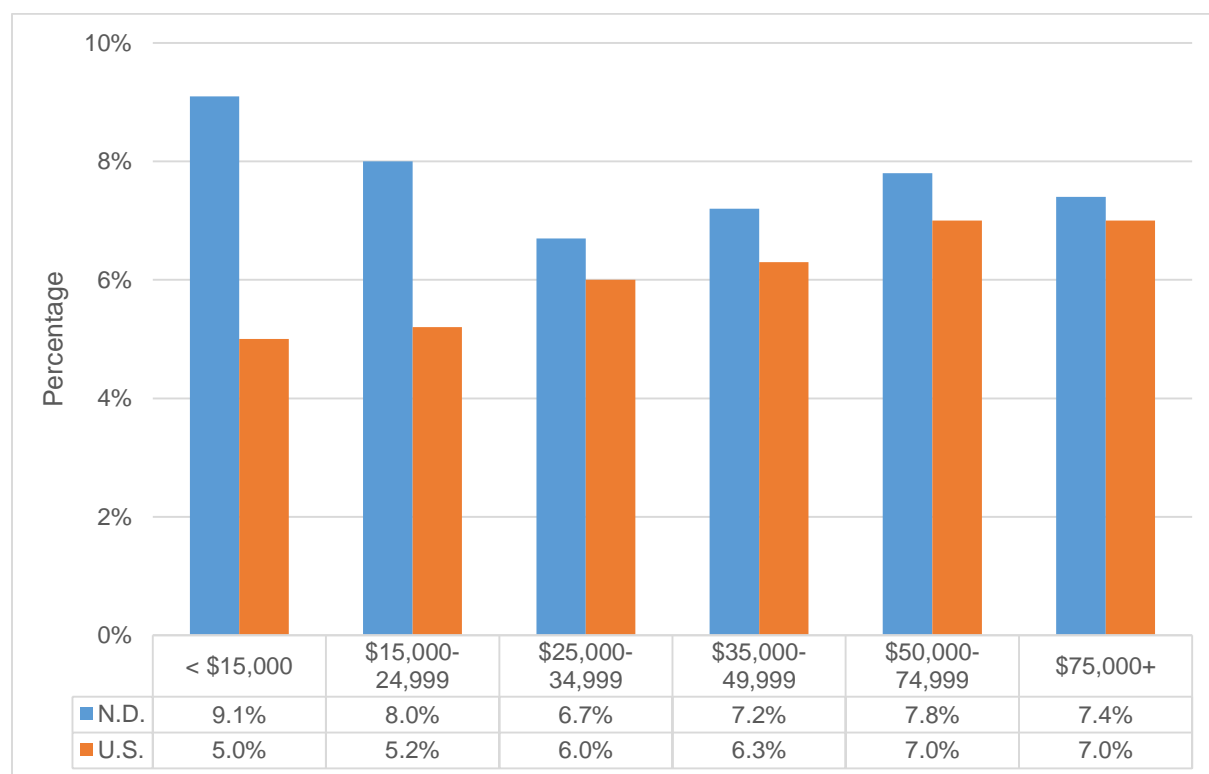
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Heavy alcohol use” is defined as an average daily consumption of more than one alcoholic beverage a day for females and two or more alcoholic beverages per day for males.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 9.1 percent of North Dakotan adults earning less than \$15,000 per year were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 33. Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota and United States, 2013



2.3.1.1.2. College Students

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014

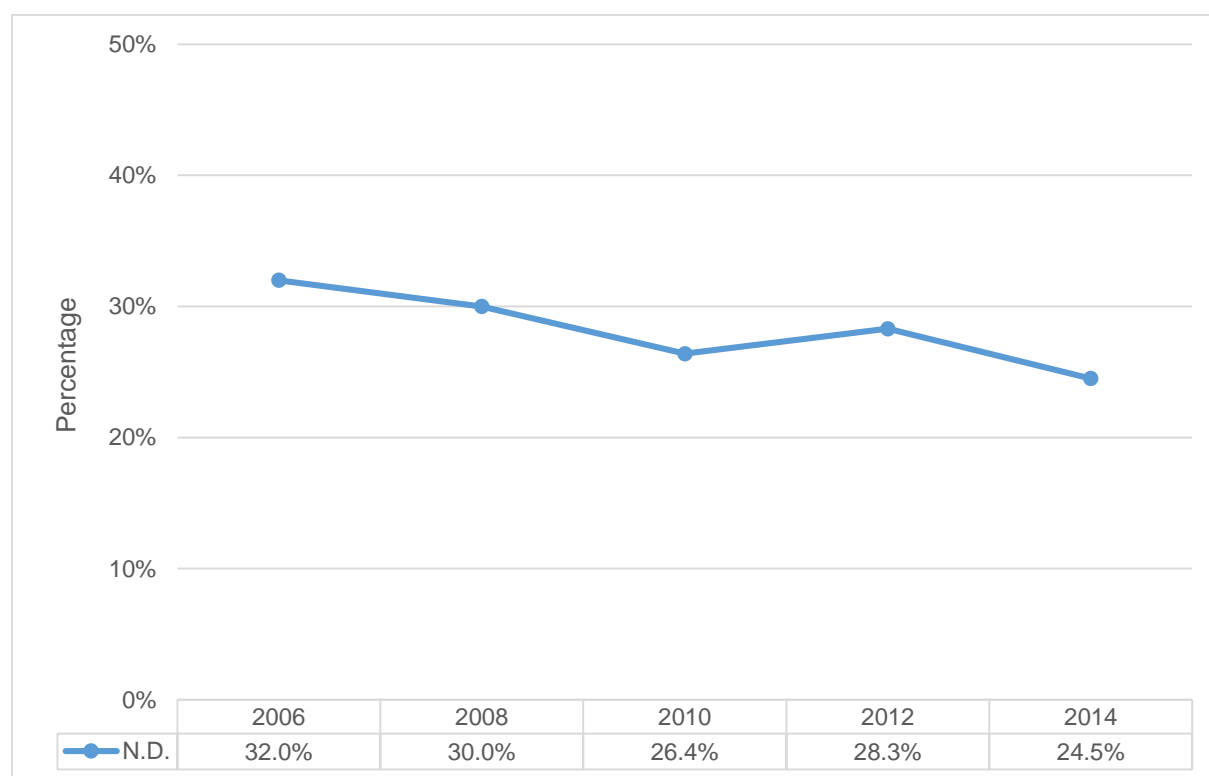
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Heavy alcohol use” is defined as consuming six or more drinks per week.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 24.5 percent of North Dakota college students consumed at least six alcoholic drinks per week.

Figure 34. Heavy Alcohol Use, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



3. ROOT CAUSES

3.1. Age of Initiation

3.1.1. Age Groups

3.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

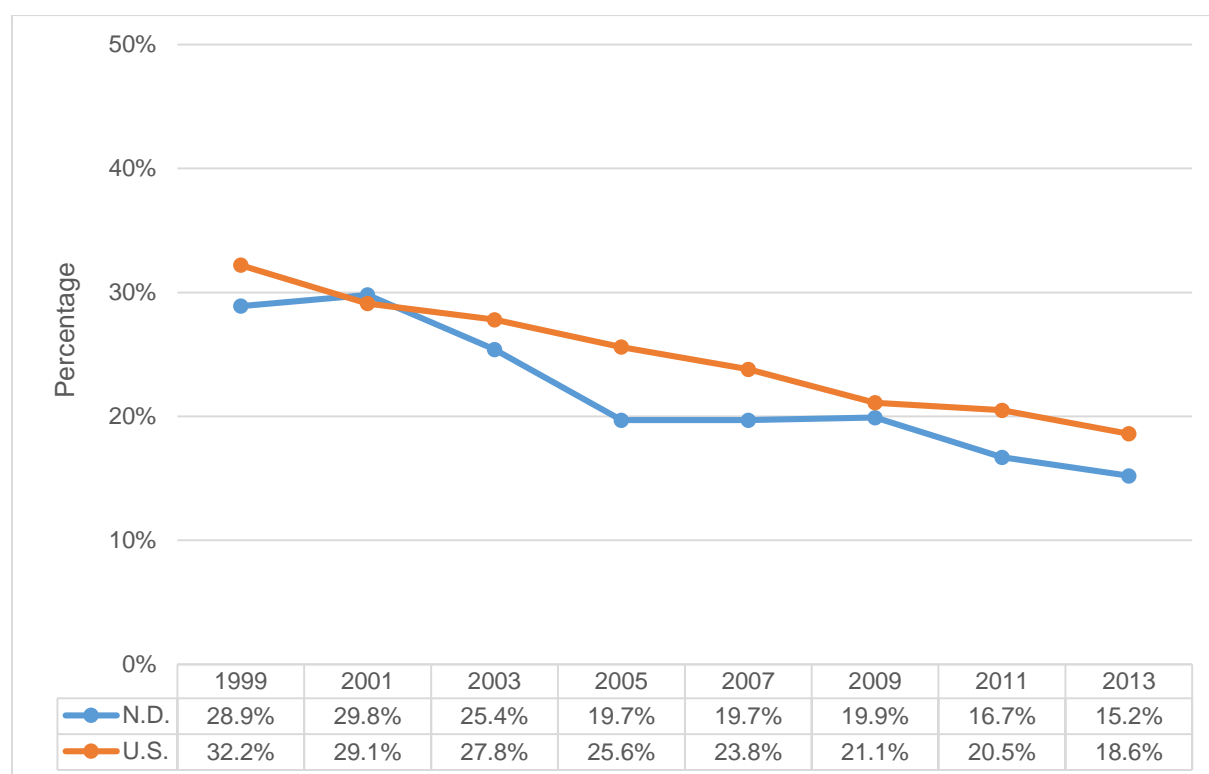
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.2 percent of North Dakota high school students had their first drink before the age of 13.

Figure 35. First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



3.1.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.1.2.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use of Alcohol, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

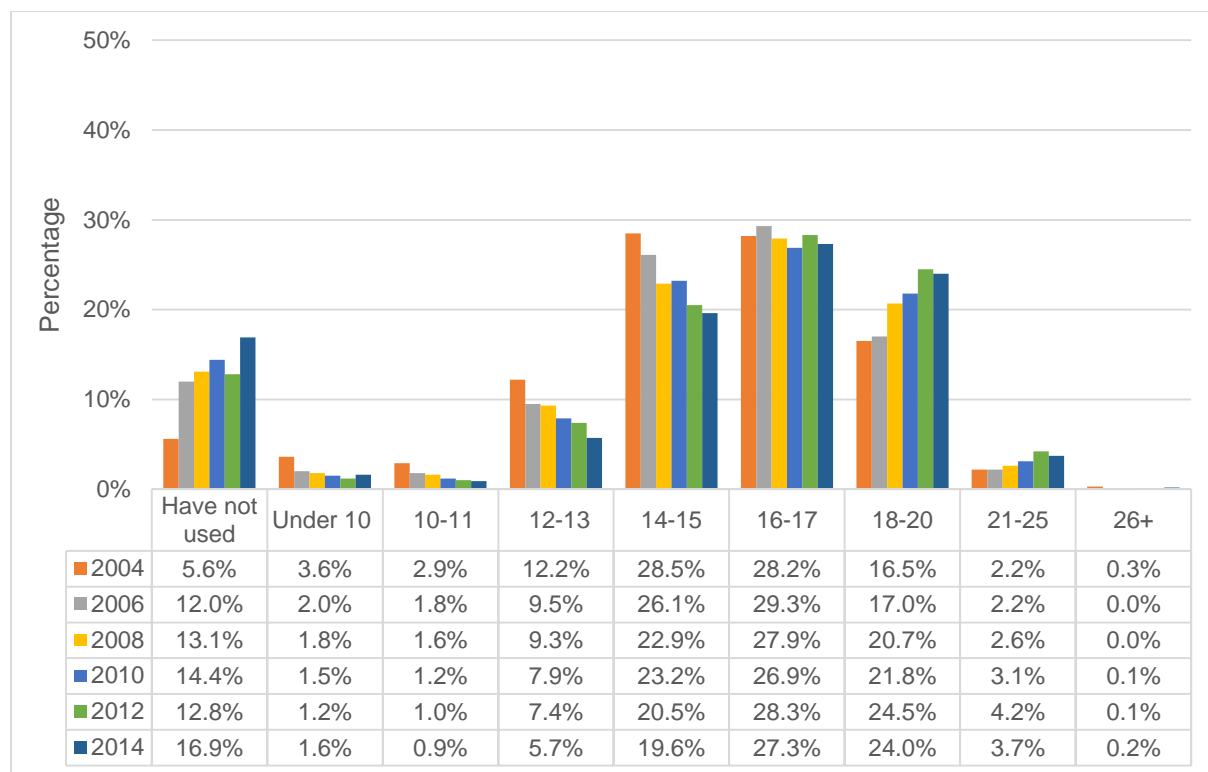
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use alcohol?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 8.2 percent of North Dakota college students had their first drink before the age of 13.

Figure 36. Age of First Use of Alcohol, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



3.2. Frequency of Alcohol Consumption

3.2.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

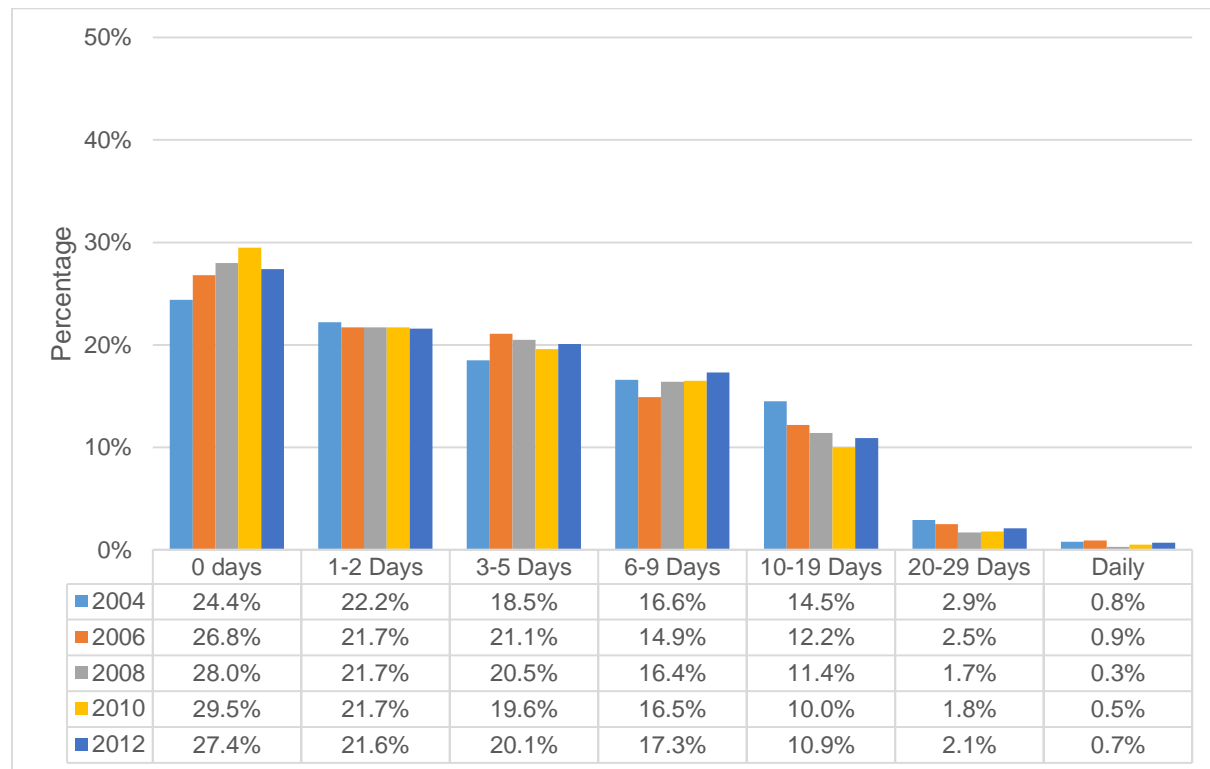
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days on how many days did you have alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 13.7 percent of North Dakota college students drank alcohol more than ten times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 37. Frequency of Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.3. Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

3.2.1. Overall

Chart: Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 or Older, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2012

Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Definition: “Per capita alcohol consumption” is defined as annual sales of pure alcohol in gallons per person ages 14 years or older.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakotans aged 14 or older consumed 3.4 gallons of alcohol per person.

Figure 38. Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 or Older, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2012

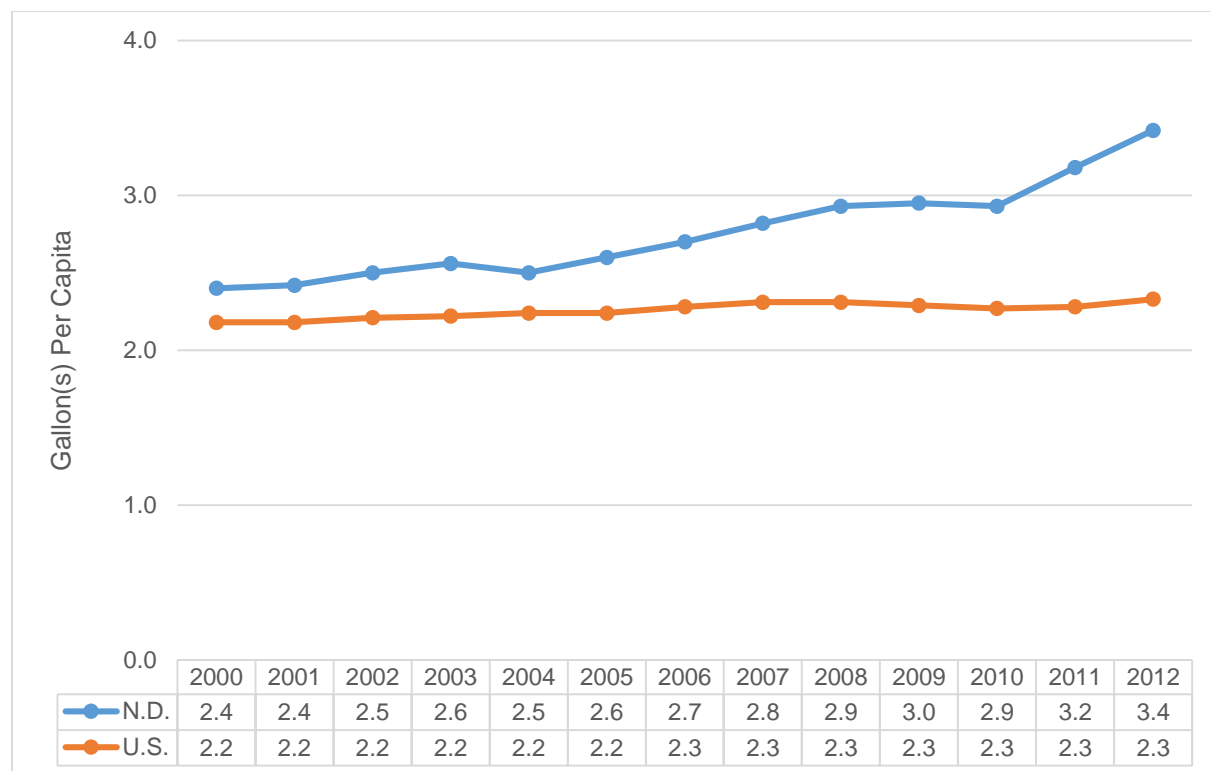


Chart: Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 and Older, by Beverage Type, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2012

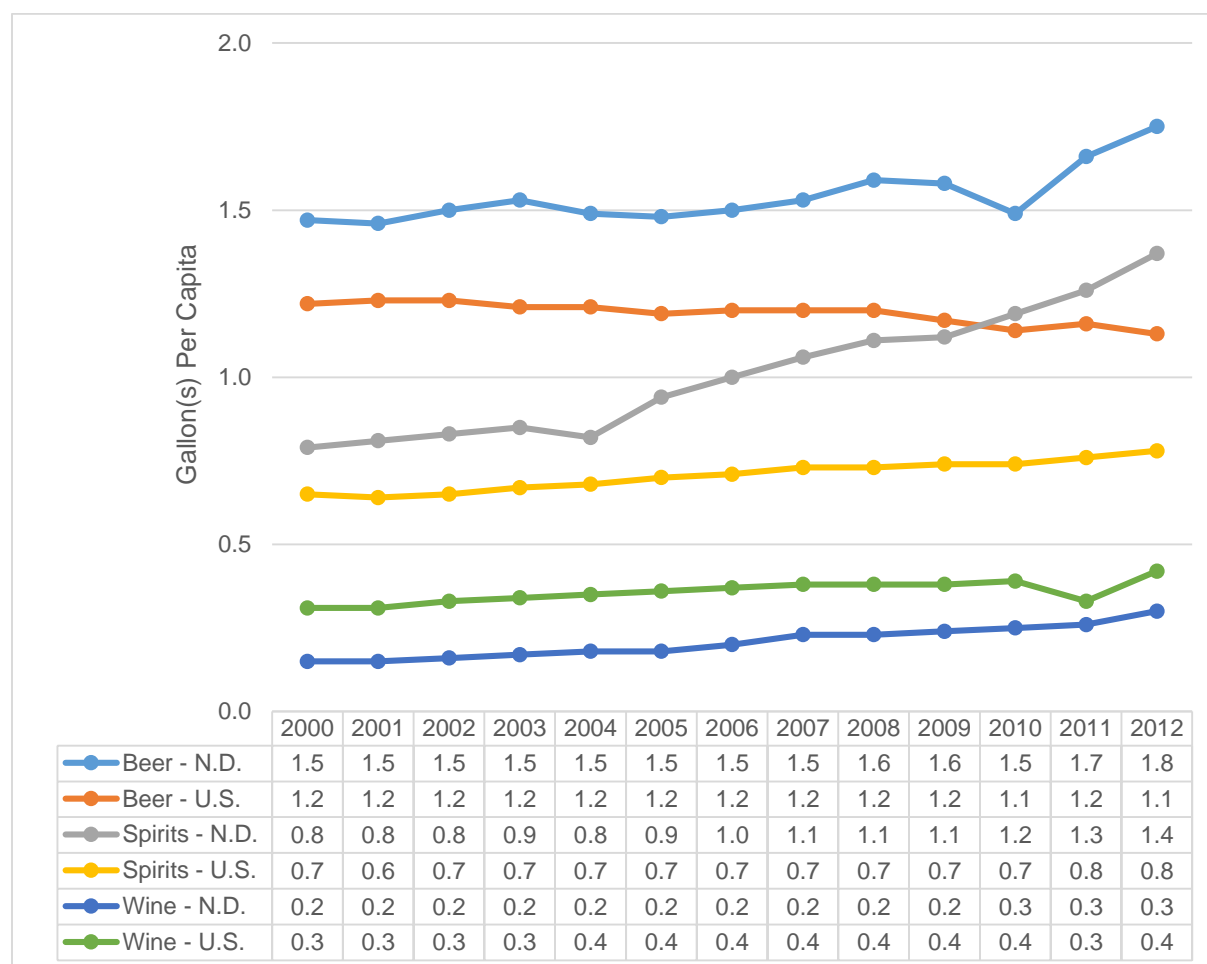
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Definition: “Per capita alcohol consumption” is defined as annual sales of pure alcohol in gallons per person ages 14 years or older.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, each North Dakotan aged 14 or older consumed an average of 1.8 gallons of beer, 1.4 gallons of spirits, and 0.3 gallons of wine over the course of a year.

Figure 39. Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 and Older, by Beverage Type, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2012



3.2.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “The average number of drinks you consume a week”. “A drink” is defined as a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 26.9 percent of North Dakota college students drank an average of six or more drinks per week.

Figure 40. Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

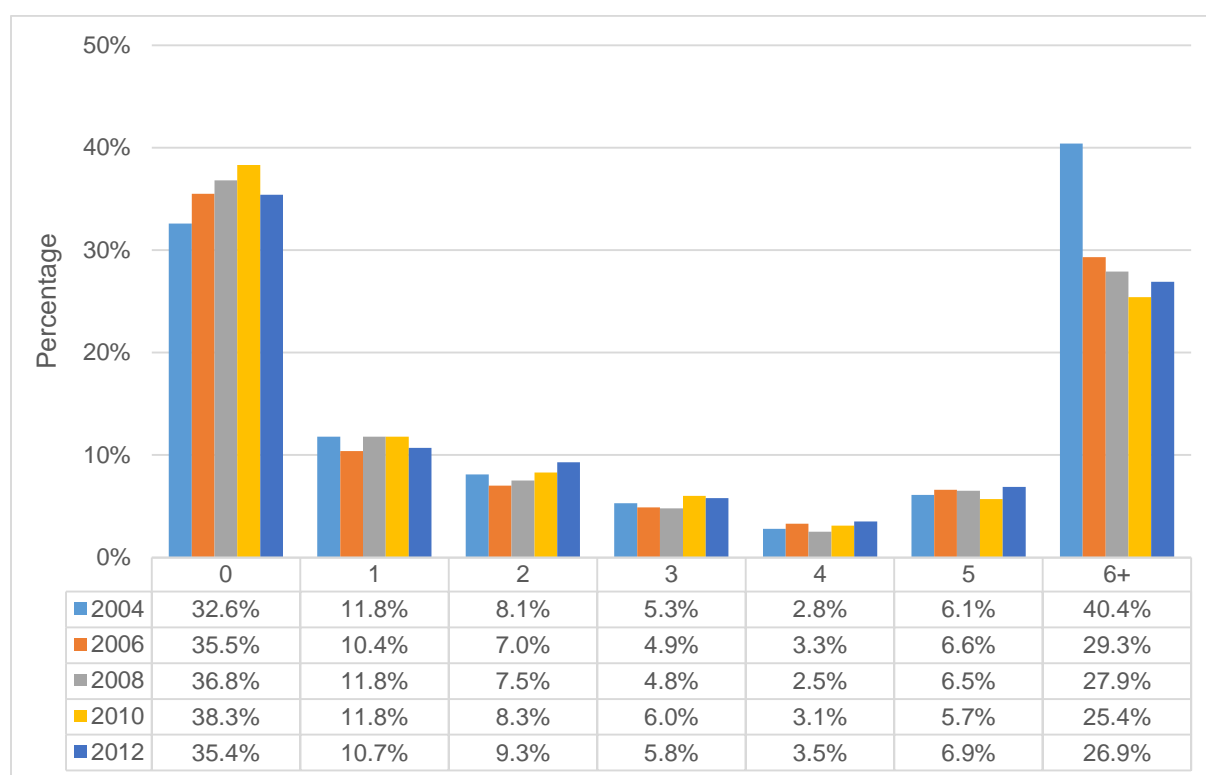


Chart: Average Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

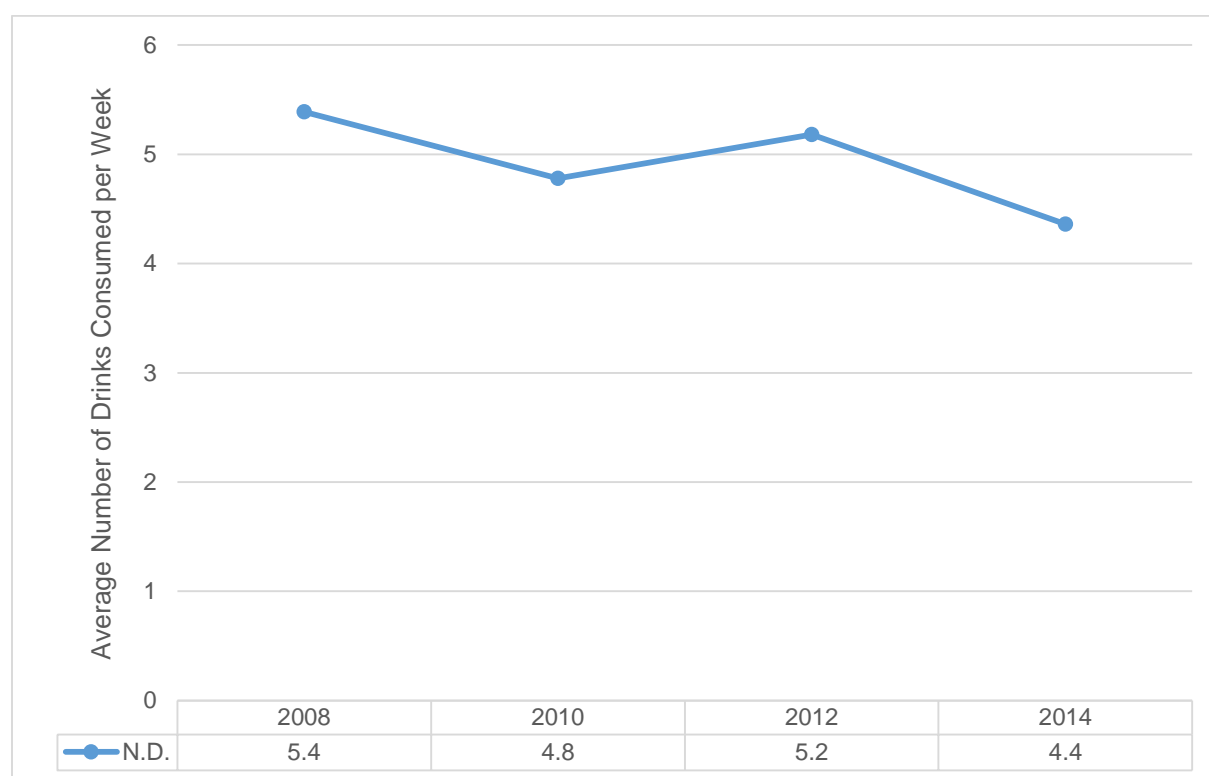
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “The average number of drinks you consume a week”. “A drink” is defined as a bottle of beer, a glass of wine, a wine cooler, a shot glass of liquor, or a mixed drink.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota college students consumed on average 4.4 drinks per week.

Figure 41. Average Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.4. Perceived Harm of Alcohol Use

3.4.1. Overall

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2012-2013

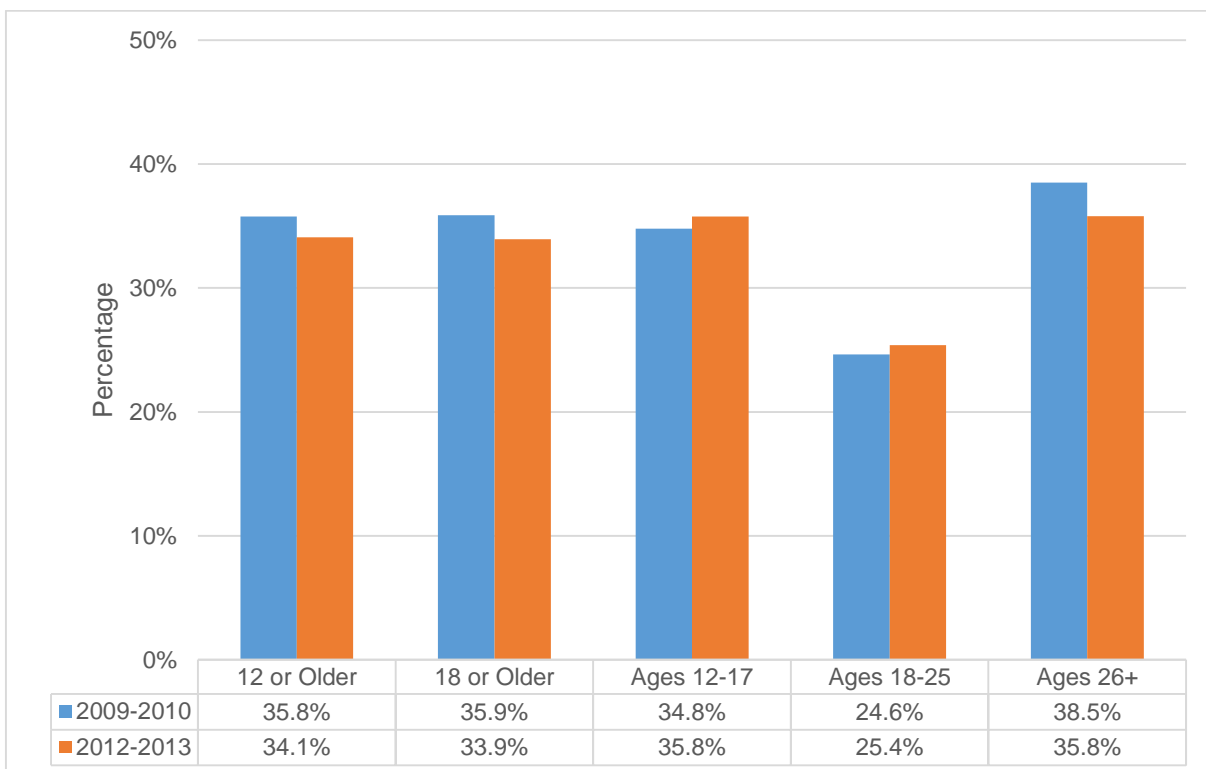
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 34.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 42. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2012-2013



3.4.2. Age Groups

3.4.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.4.2.1. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013

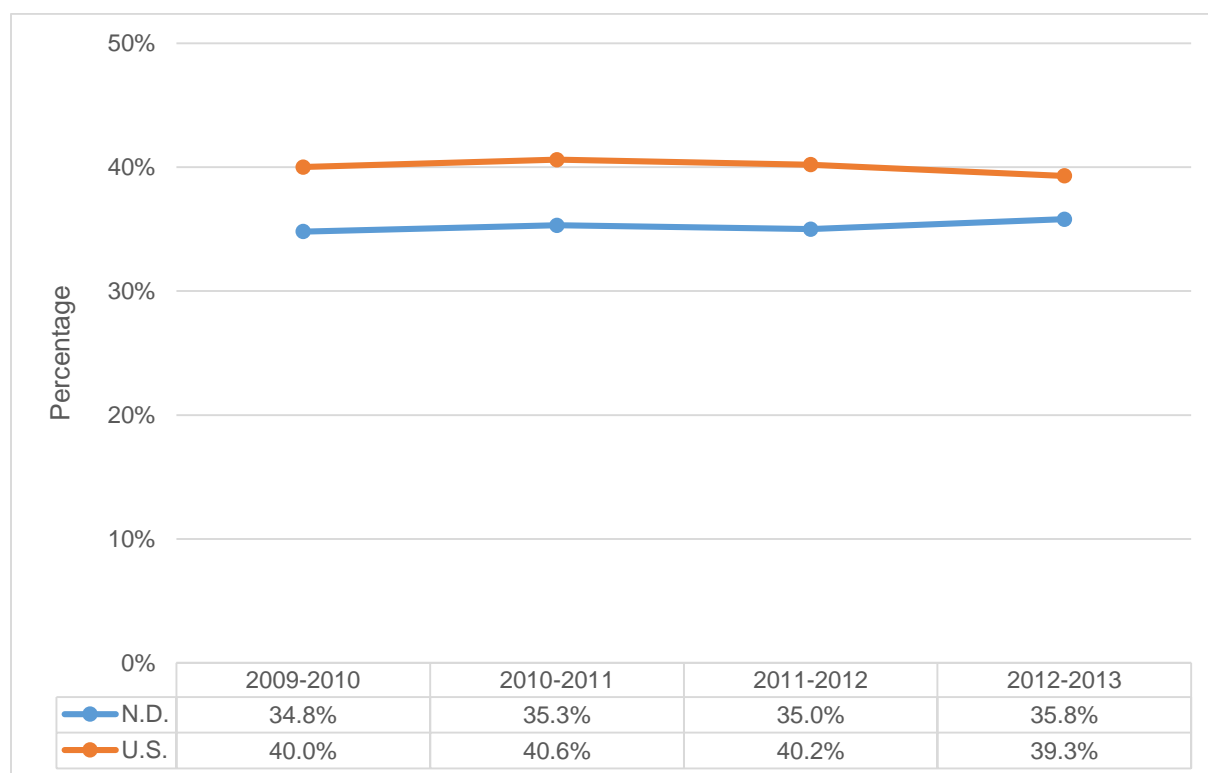
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 35.8 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 43. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013



3.4.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.4.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2012-2013

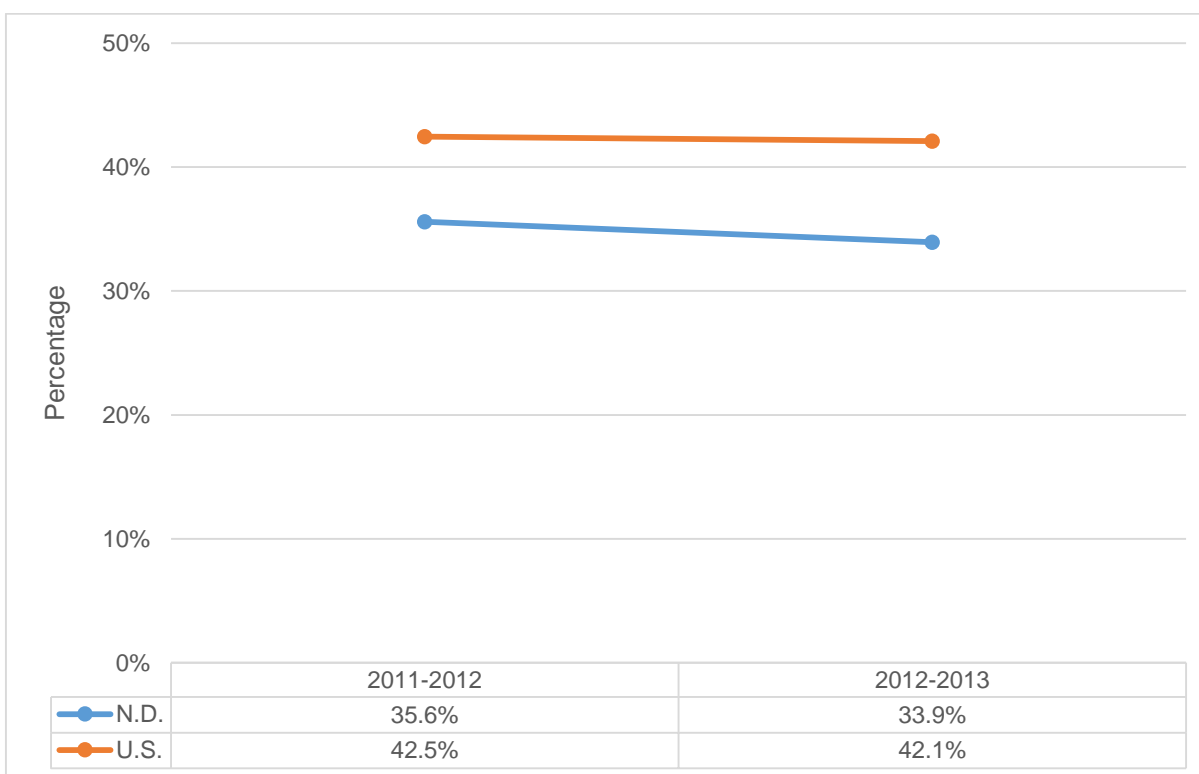
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 33.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 44. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2012-2013



3.4.2.2.2. Young Adults (18 -25 Years)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2002-2003 and 2012-2013

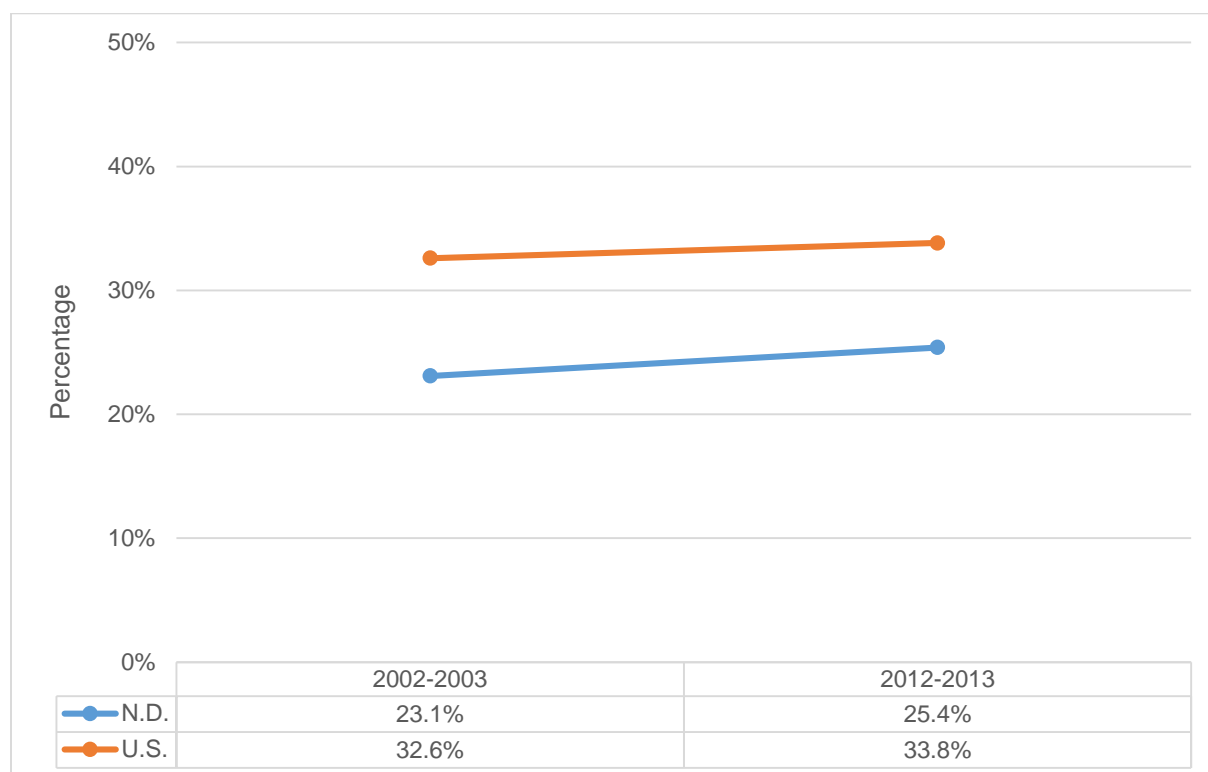
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 25.4 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 45. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2002-2003 and 2012-2013



3.4.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2002-2003 and 2012-2013

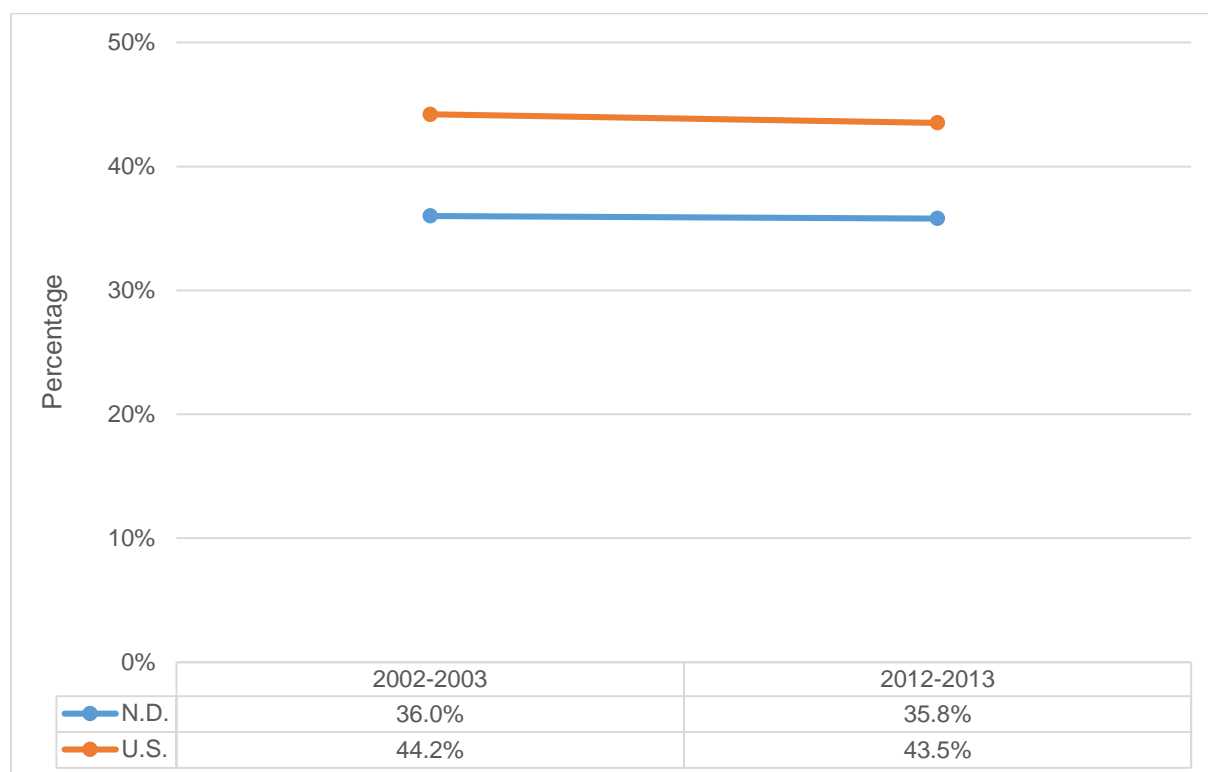
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 35.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 46. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2002-2003 and 2012-2013



3.5. Attitudes Toward Alcohol Use

Chart: Perception of Alcohol Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Alcohol: Adults?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 23.2 percent of community members characterized adult alcohol use as a “serious problem.”

Figure 47. Perception of Alcohol Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

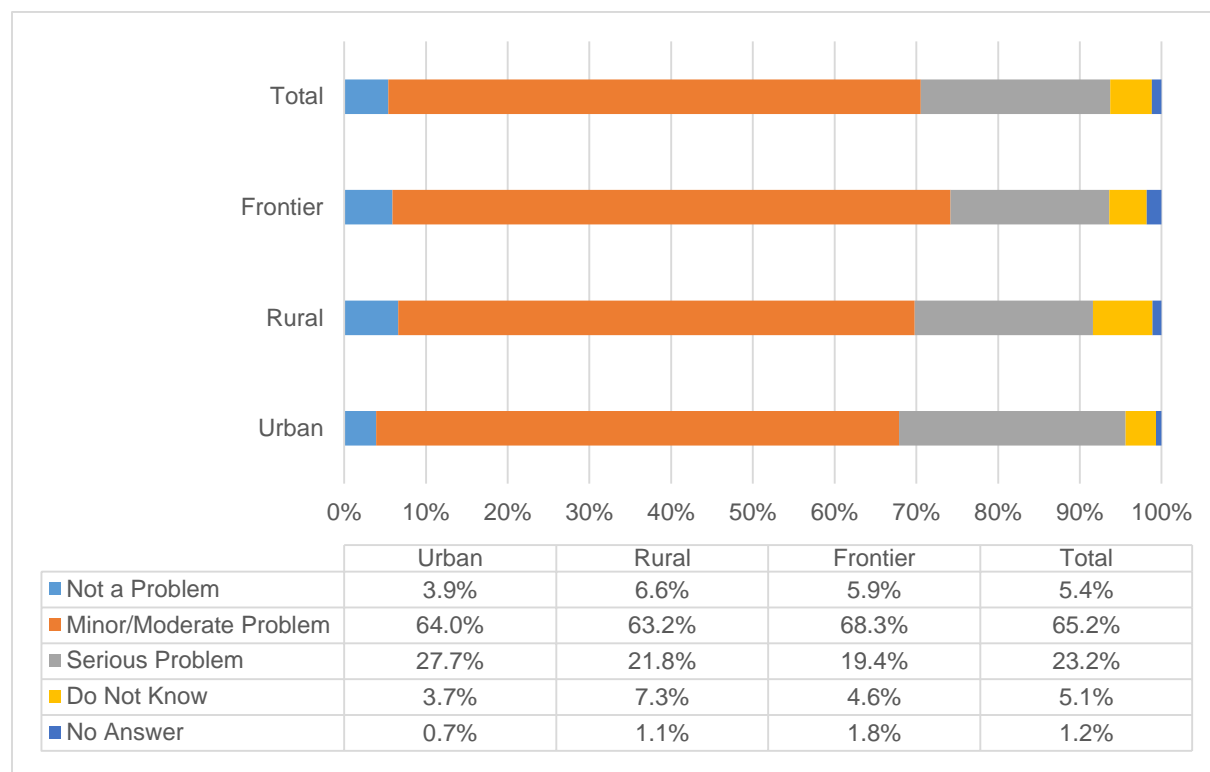


Chart: Perception of Alcohol Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Alcohol: Youth?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 41.3 percent of community members characterized youth alcohol use as a “serious problem.”

Figure 48. Perception of Alcohol Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

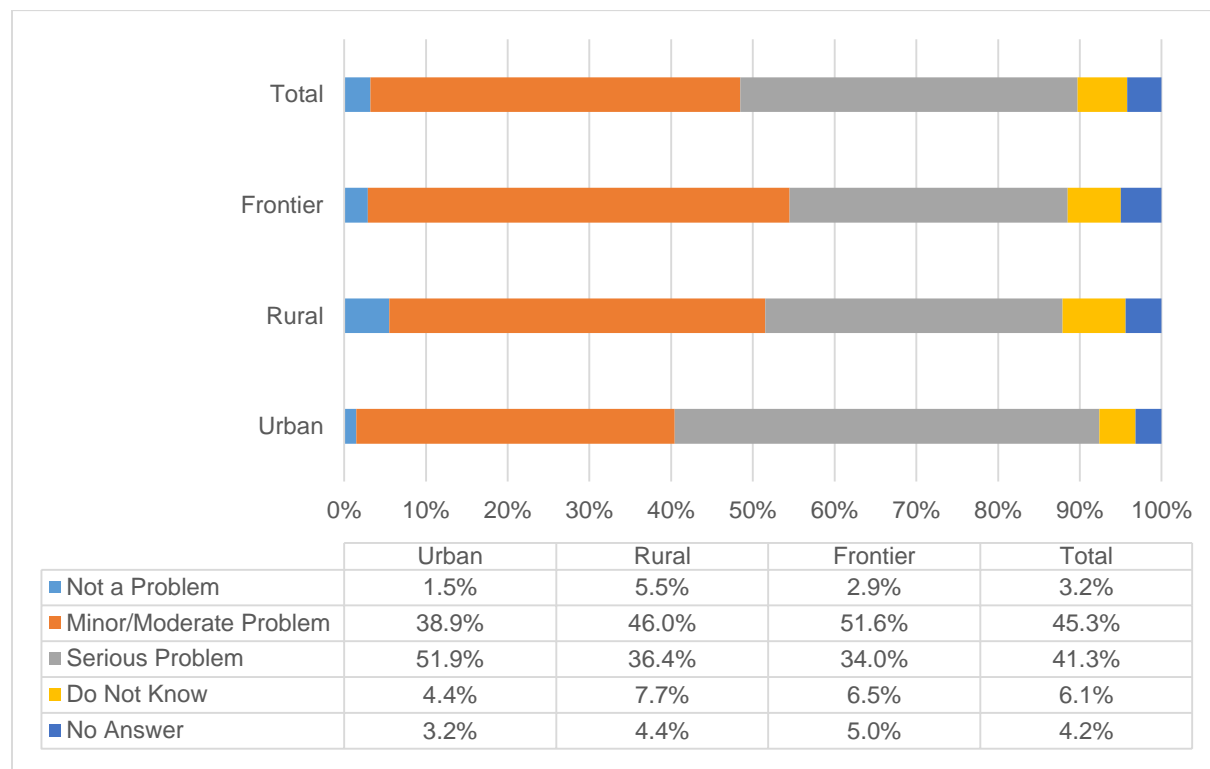


Chart: Permissiveness of Attitudes Toward Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2008

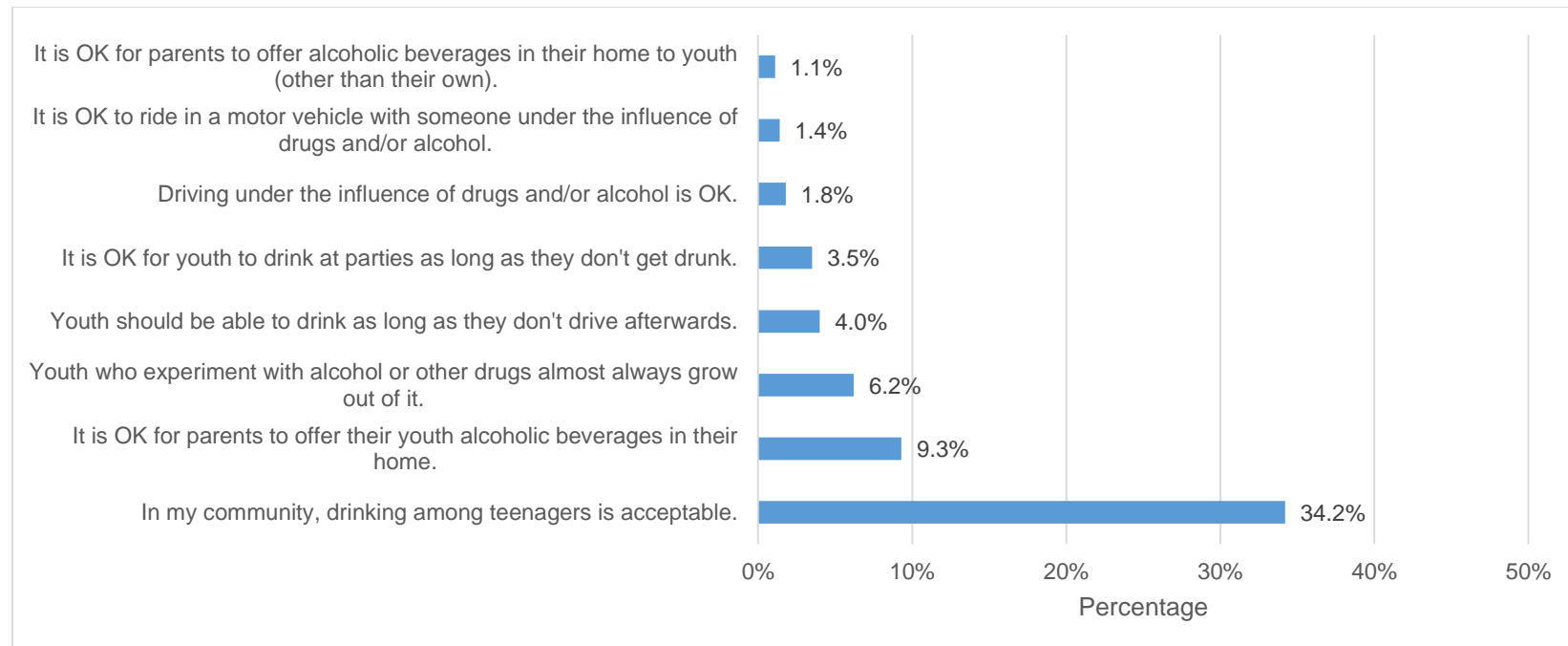
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “To what extent do you agree with the following statements?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 34.7 percent of respondents agreed that drinking among teenagers was acceptable in their community.

Figure 49. Permissiveness of Attitudes Toward Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2008



3.6. Youth Access to Alcohol

Chart: Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2007-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the 30 days before the survey, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank? The following response was provided: “Someone gave it to me.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota

- In 2013, 37 percent of North Dakota high school students who reported current alcohol use, usually got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 50. Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2007-2013

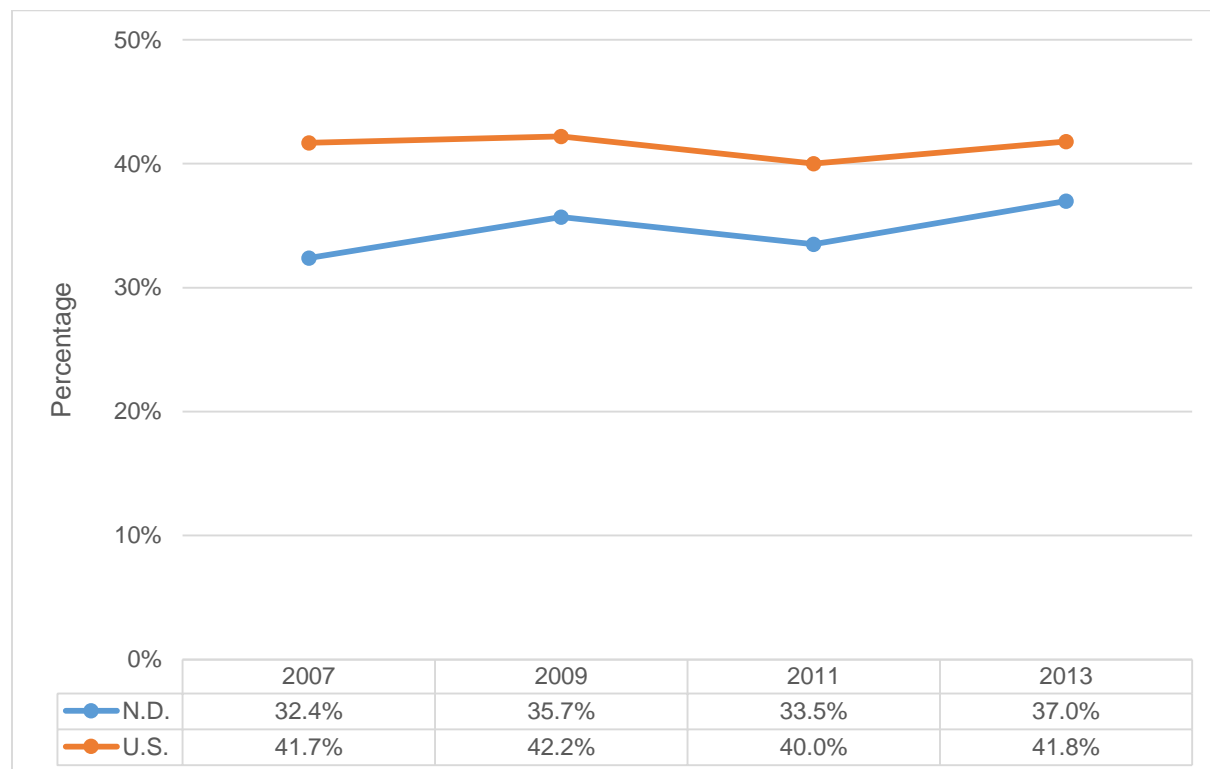


Chart: Youth Access to Alcohol - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

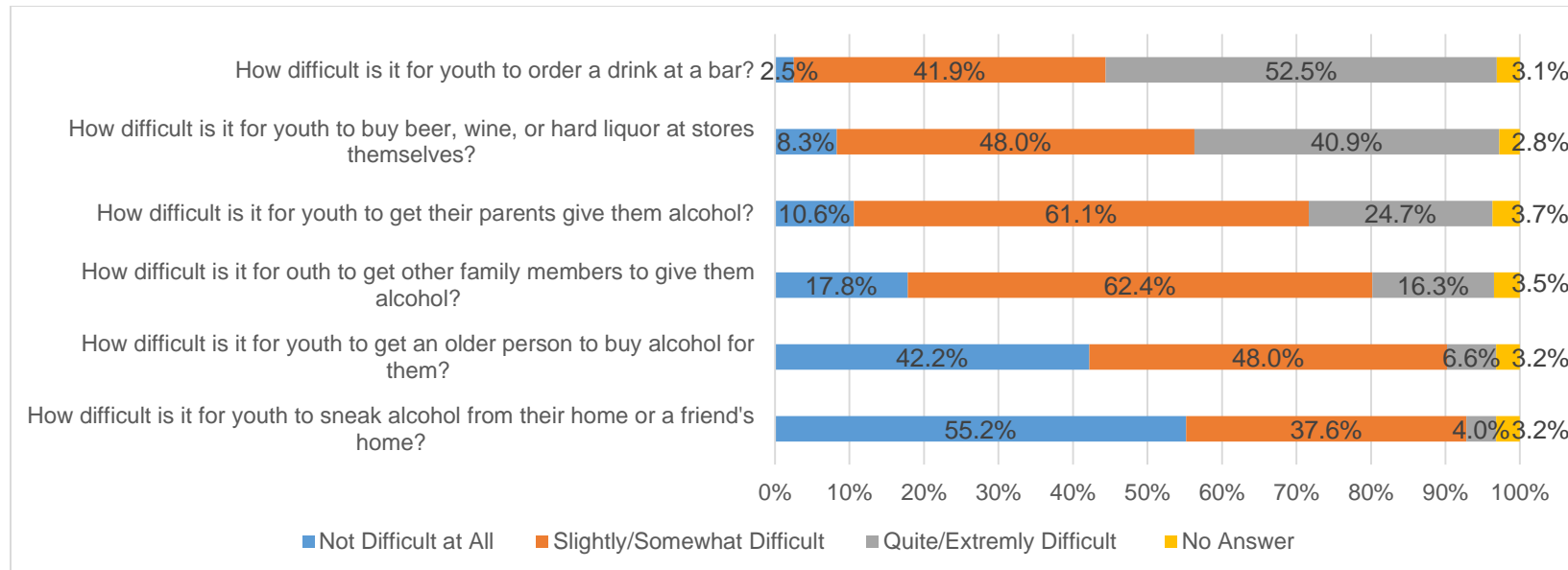
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Please respond accordingly to the following questions regarding access in your community.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 55.2 percent of respondents think “it is not at all difficult” for youth to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend’s home.
- In 2008, 42.2 percent of respondents think “it is not at all difficult” for youth to get an older person to buy alcohol for them.

Figure 51. Youth Access to Alcohol - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



3.7. Drink Specials

Chart: Happy Hour Laws, by State, 2014

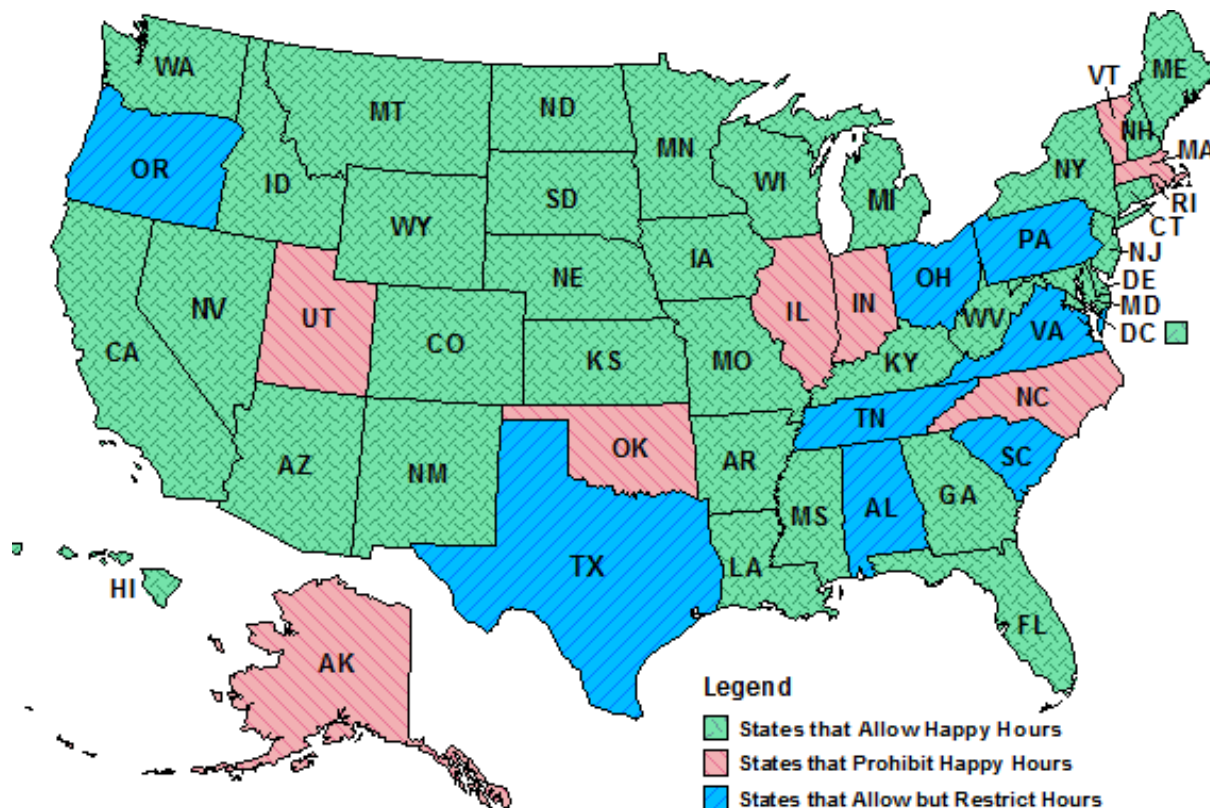
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Definition: “Happy hour laws” are defined as laws that restrict on-premises retailers from using price-and/or volume-related marketing tactics.

Notable Findings for North Dakota

- As of January 1, 2014, there were no laws in North Dakota prohibiting drink specials, such as free beverages, multiple servings at one time, reduced price of alcohol beverages during happy hours, etc.

Figure 52. Happy Hour Laws, by State, 2014



Note: Adapted from NIAAA (2014).

3.8.1. Beer Taxes

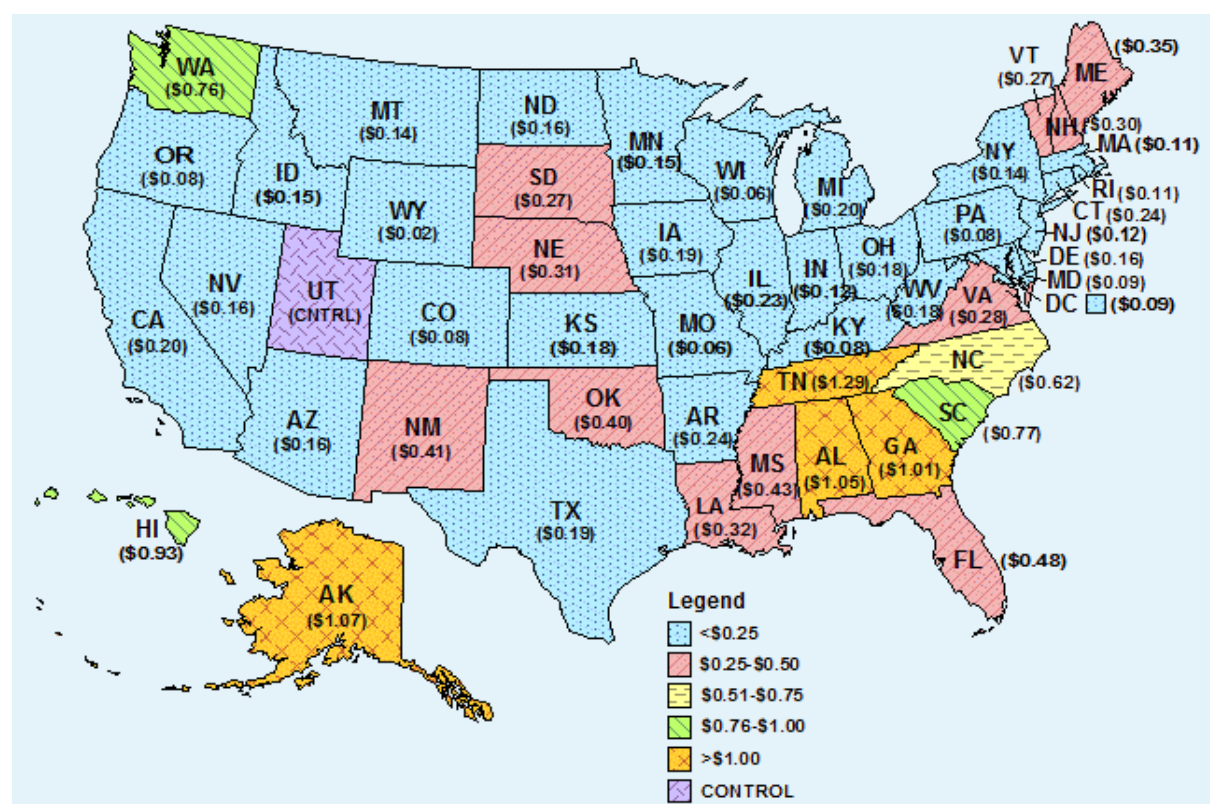
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Definition: “Specific excise taxes” are defined as taxes levied on the quantity of a beverage.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota's specific excise tax per gallon for 5 percent alcohol is \$0.16. However, beer in bulk containers are taxed at \$0.08 per gallon.

Figure 53. Specific Excise Tax per Gallon on Beer, by State, 2014



Note: Adapted from NIAAA (2014).

3.8.2. Wine Taxes

Chart: Specific Excise Tax per Gallon on Wine, by State, 2014

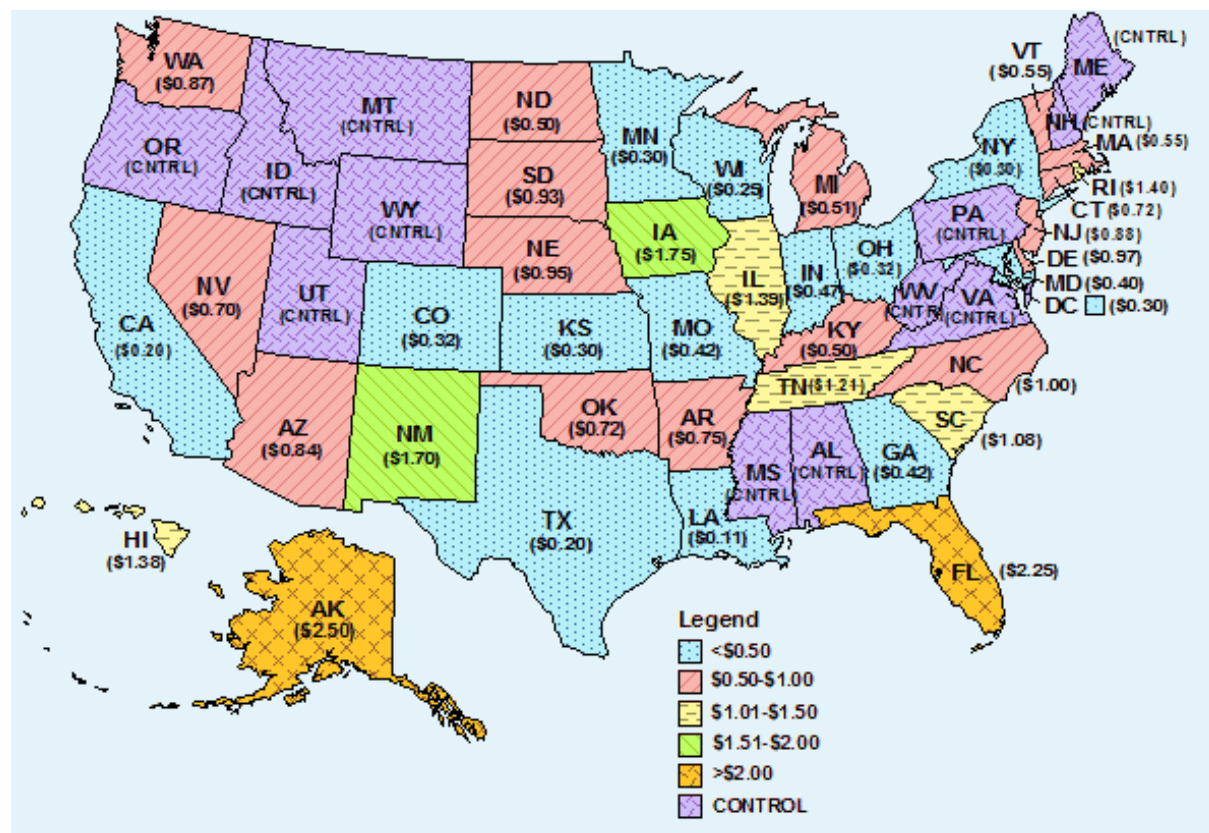
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Definition: “Specific excise taxes” are defined as taxes levied on the quantity of a beverage.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota’s specific excise tax per gallon for 12 percent alcohol is \$0.50.

Figure 54. Specific Excise Tax per Gallon on Wine, by State, 2014



Note: Adapted from NIAAA (2014).

3.8.3. Distilled Spirits Taxes

Chart: Specific Excise Tax per Gallon on Distilled Spirits, by State, 2014

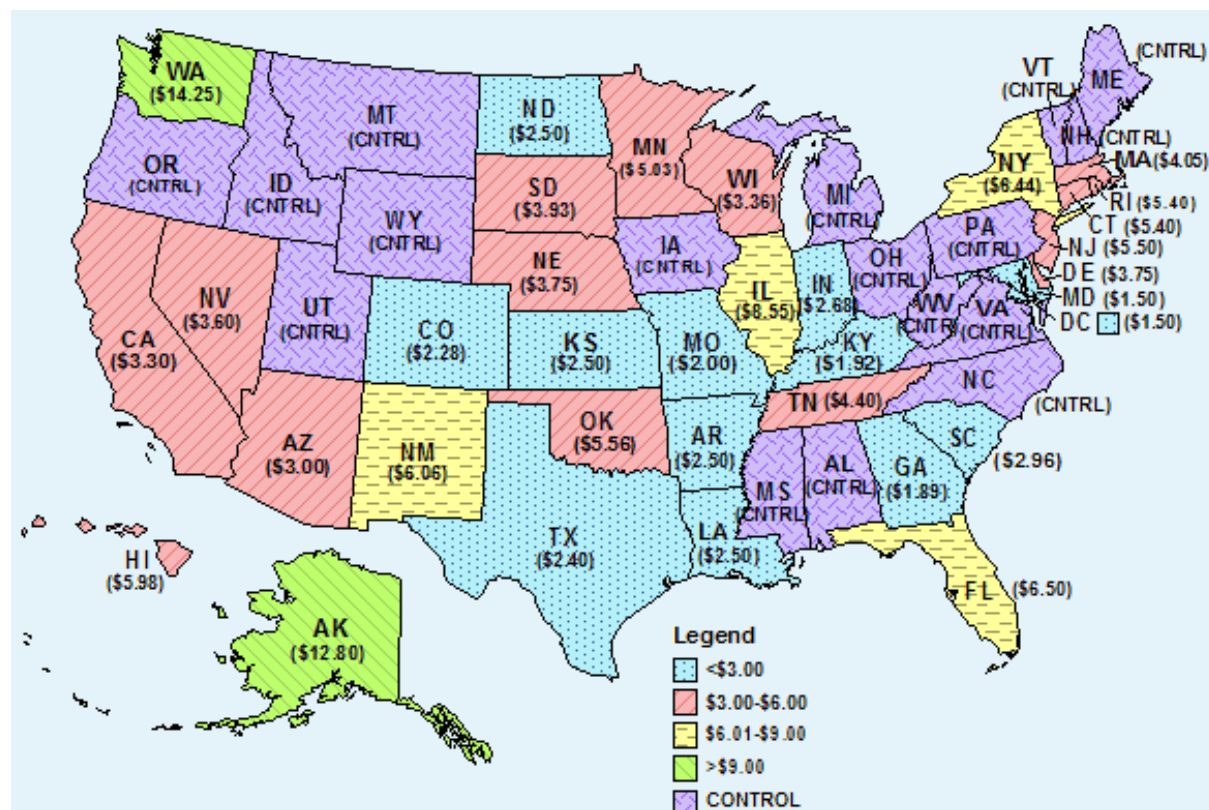
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

Definition: “Specific excise taxes” are defined as taxes levied on the quantity of a beverage.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota’s specific excise tax per gallon for 40 percent alcohol is \$2.50.

Figure 55. Specific Excise Tax per Gallon on Distilled Spirits, by State, 2014



Note: Adapted from NIAAA (2014).

4. CONSEQUENCES

4.1. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

4.1.1. Alcohol Dependence

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

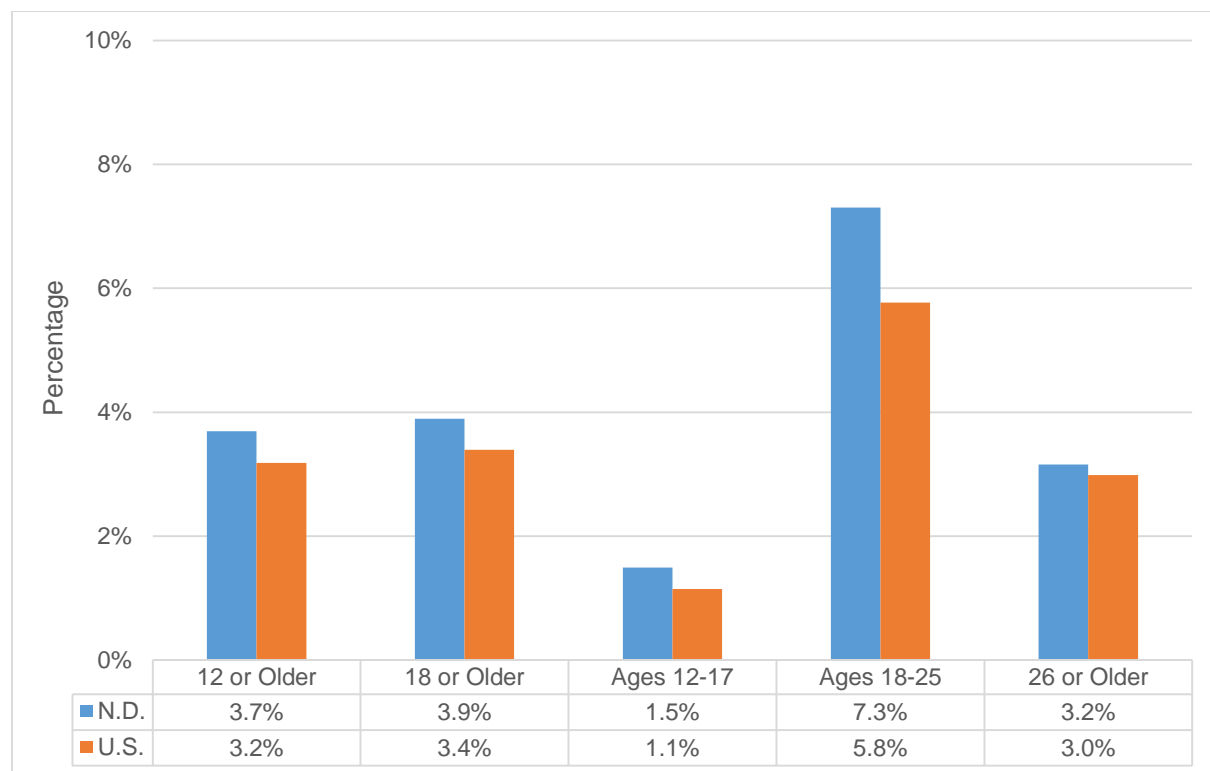
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Alcohol dependence” definition is based on the definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 7.3 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 were dependent on alcohol.

Figure 56. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



4.1.2. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

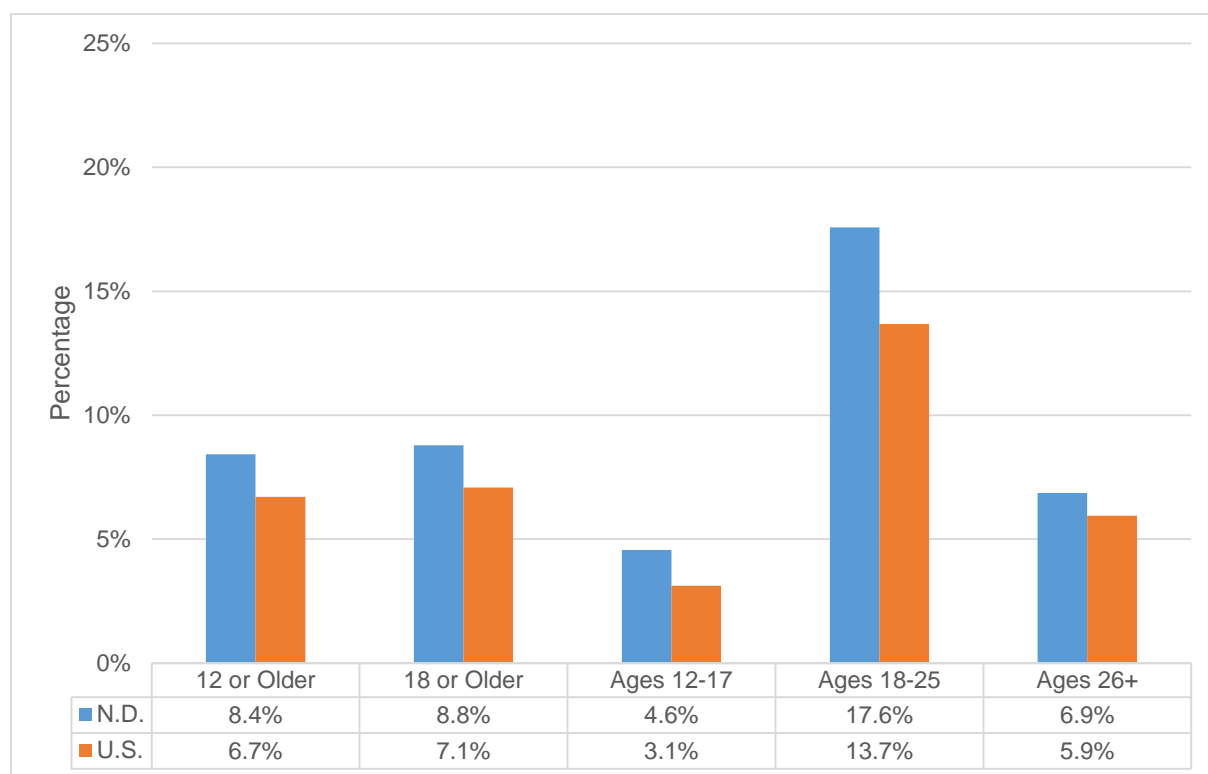
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Alcohol dependence or abuse” definition is based on the definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 17.6 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 were either dependent on or abused alcohol.

Figure 57. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



4.1.3. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment

Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

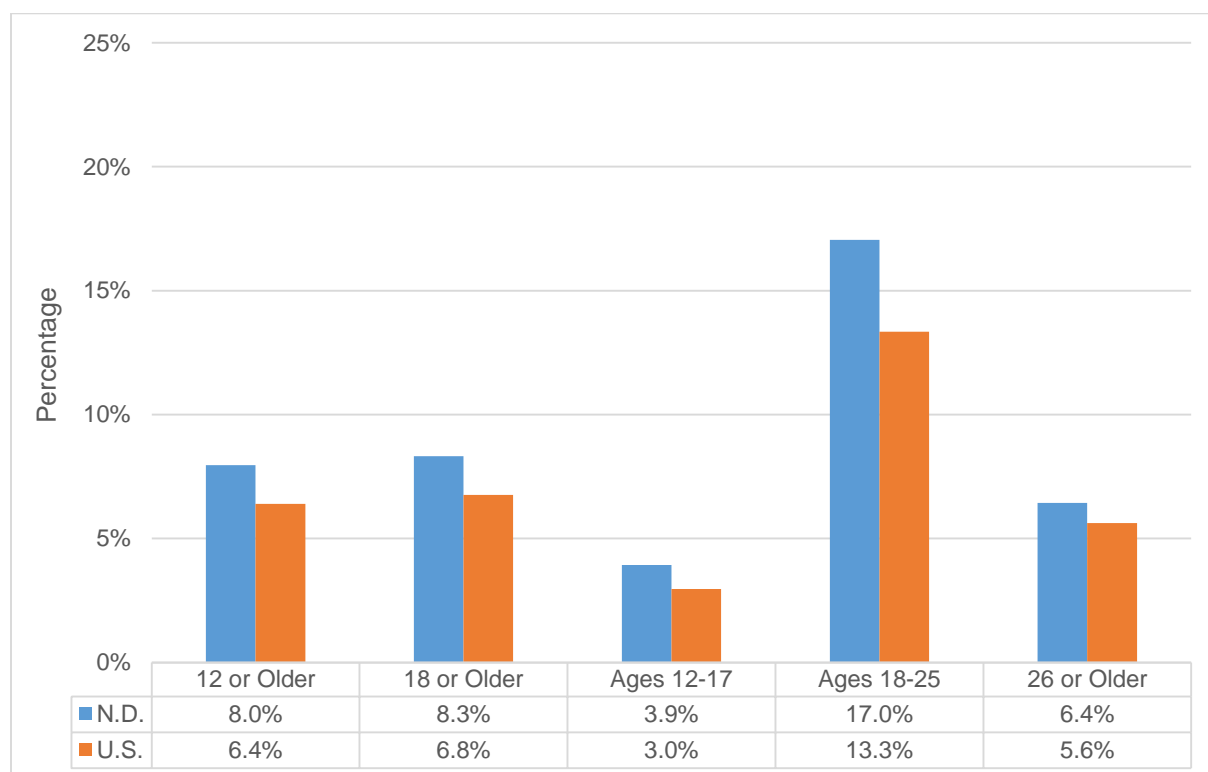
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Needing but not receiving treatment" is defined as those respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but not receiving treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], and mental health centers).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 17 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use.

Figure 58. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



4.1.4. Treatment Admissions

4.1.4.1. Alcohol- Primary Substance of Abuse

Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2012-2013

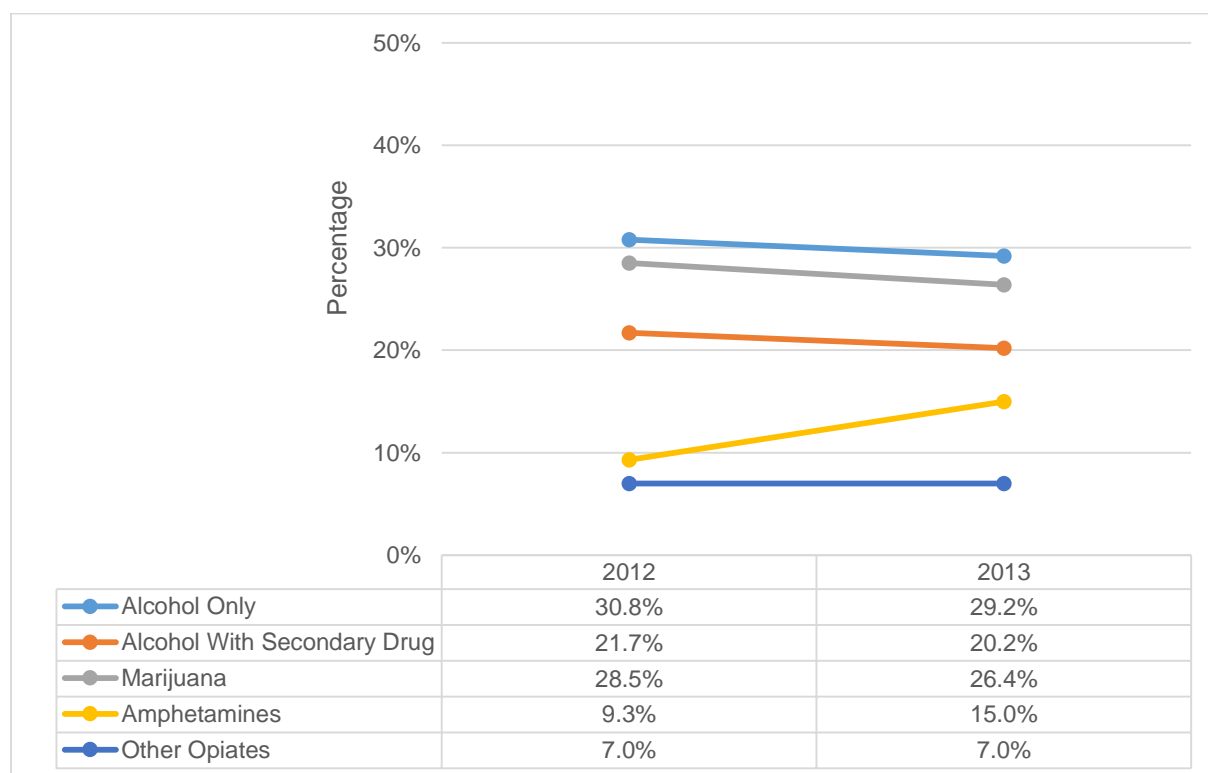
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 49.4 percent of North Dakota substance abuse admissions were related to alcohol (either alcohol only, or alcohol with a secondary drug).

Figure 59. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2012-2013



4.1.4.2. Alcohol-Only

Chart: Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Gender, North Dakota, 2012-2013

Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. “Alcohol-only” includes admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakota males aged 12 or older comprised 62.3 percent of alcohol-only treatment admissions.

Figure 60. Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Gender, North Dakota, 2012-2013

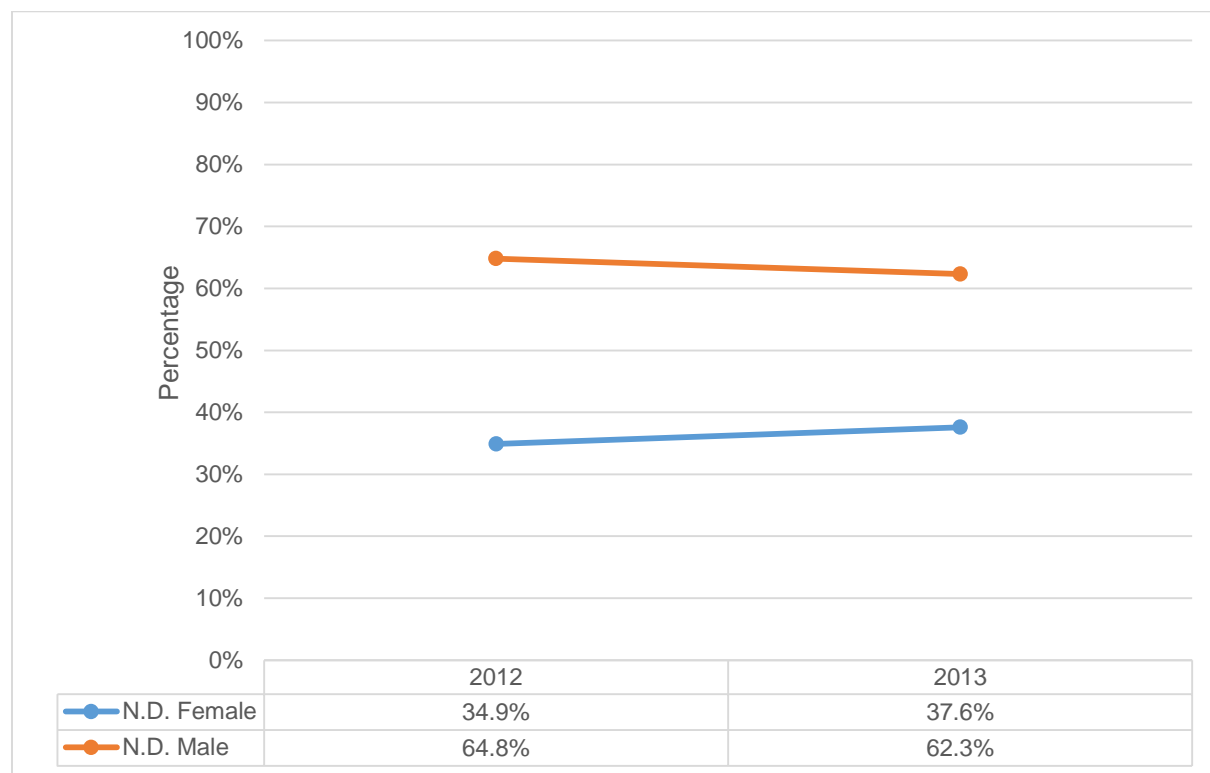


Chart: Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Race, North Dakota, 2012-2013

Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. “Alcohol-only” includes admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, White/Caucasian North Dakotans comprised 75.4 percent of the alcohol-only treatment admissions.

Figure 61. Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Race, North Dakota, 2012-2013

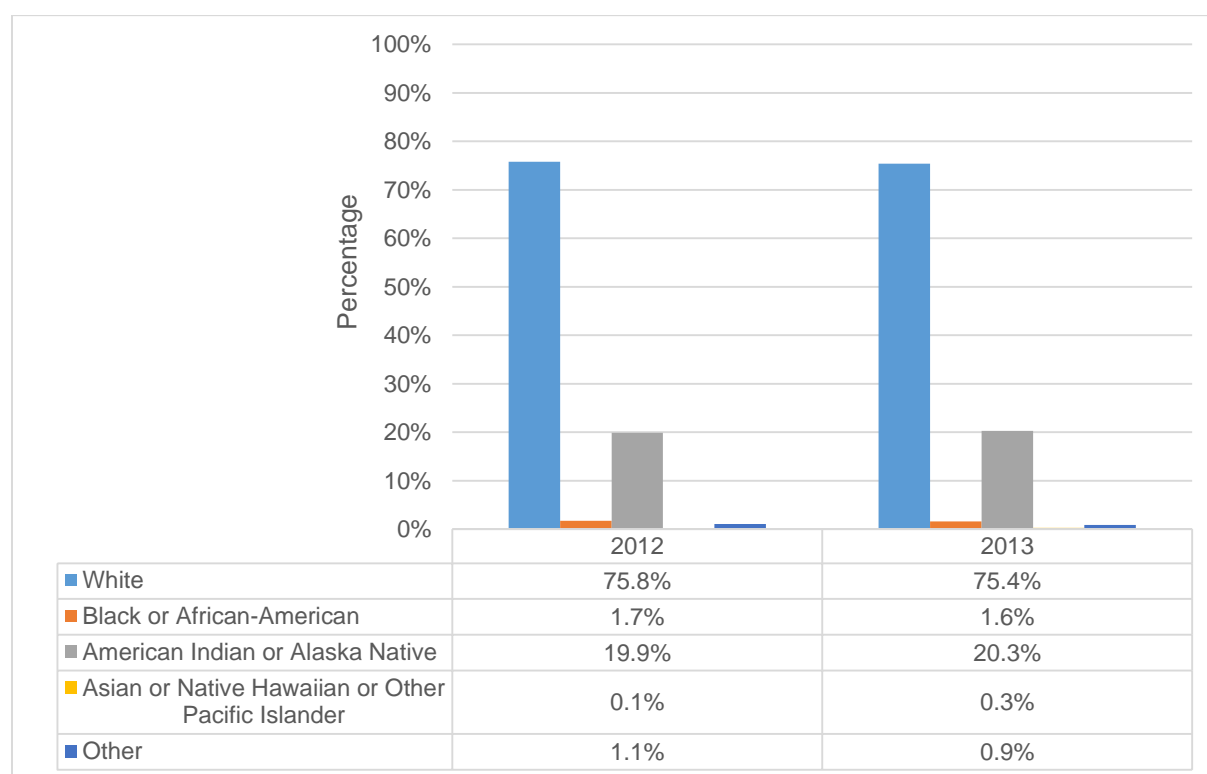


Chart: Alcohol-Related Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, by Age, North Dakota, 2012-2013

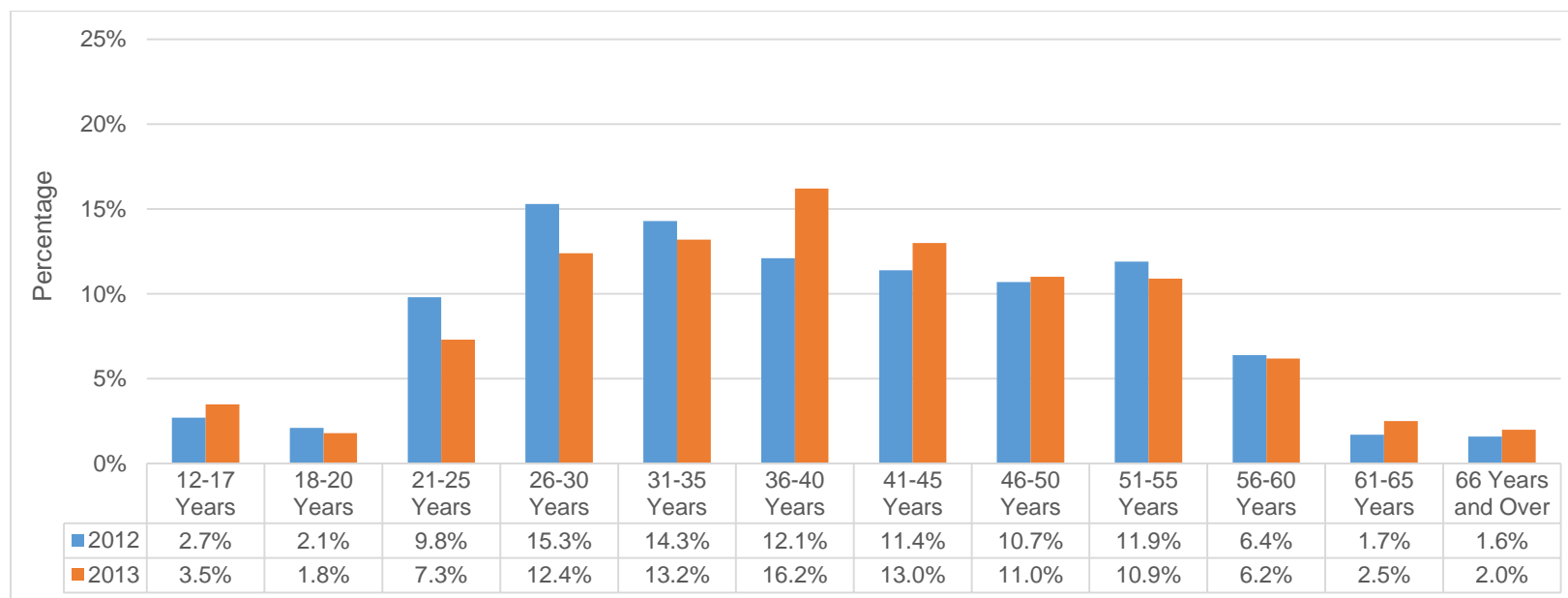
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. “Alcohol-only” includes admissions for abuse of alcohol alone, with no secondary drug abuse.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakota 36 to 40 year olds comprised 16.2 percent of the alcohol-only treatment admissions.

Figure 62. Alcohol-Related Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, by Age, North Dakota, 2012-2013



4.1.4.3. Alcohol with Secondary Drug

Chart: Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Gender, North Dakota, 2012-2013

Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. “Alcohol with secondary drug” includes admissions for primary abuse of alcohol with secondary abuse of drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakota males aged 12 or older comprised 64.9 percent of the alcohol with secondary drug admissions.

Figure 63. Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Gender, North Dakota, 2012-2013

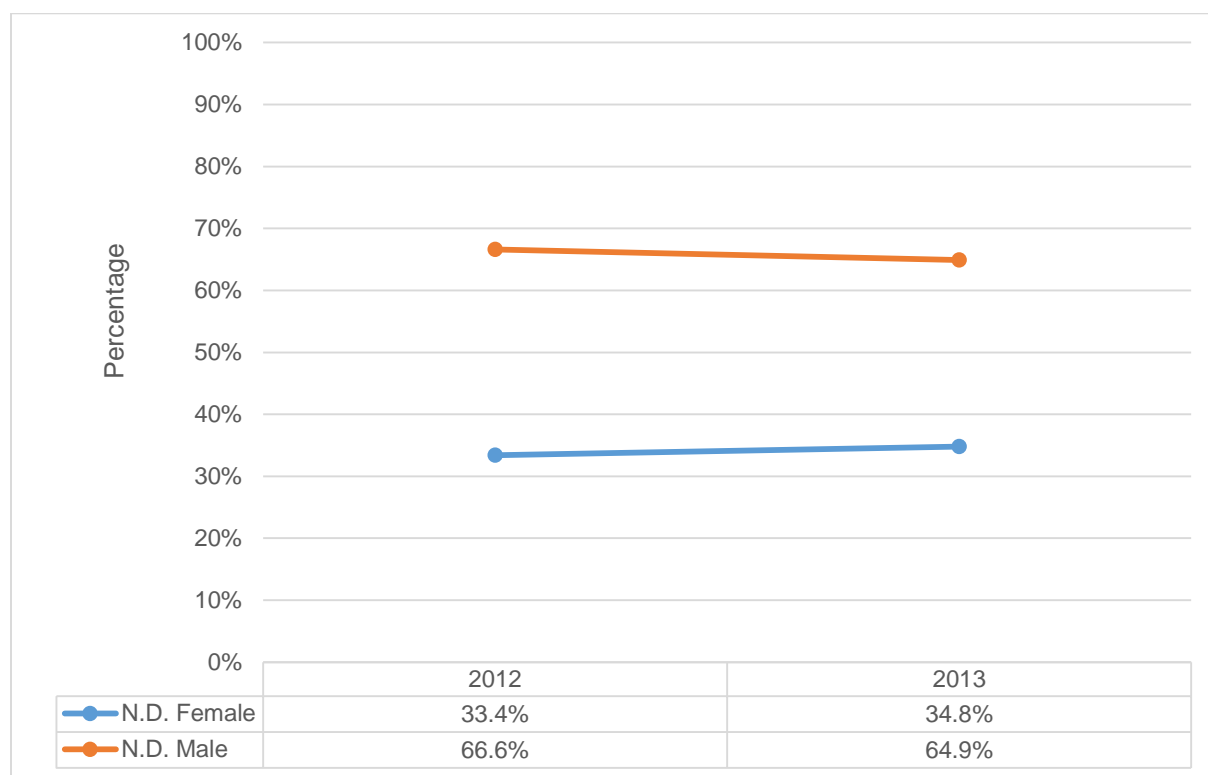


Chart: Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Race, North Dakota, 2012-2013

Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. “Alcohol with secondary drug” includes admissions for primary abuse of alcohol with secondary abuse of drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, White/Caucasians comprised 69.5 percent of the alcohol with secondary drug treatment admissions.

Figure 64. Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, by Race, North Dakota, 2012-2013

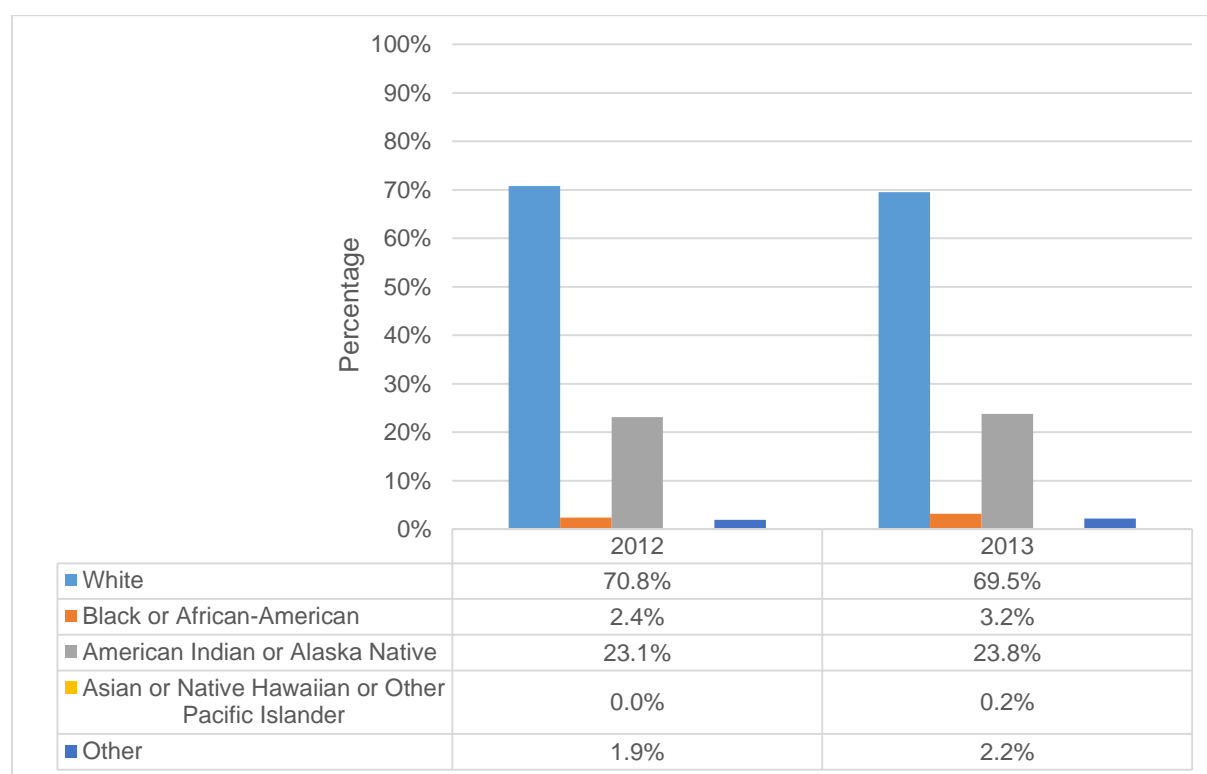


Chart: Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, by Age, North Dakota, 2012-2013

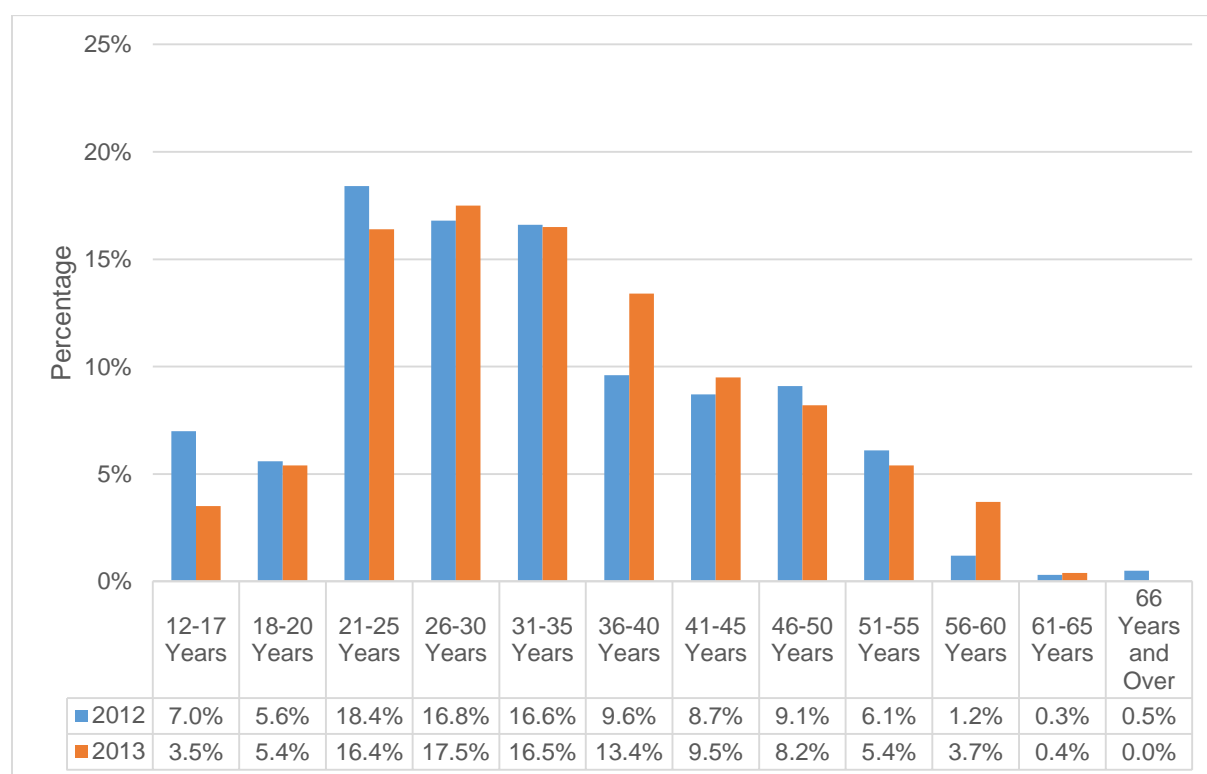
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. “Alcohol with secondary drug” includes admissions for primary abuse of alcohol with secondary abuse of drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakotans ages 26-30 comprised 17.5 percent of the alcohol with secondary drug treatment admissions.

Figure 65. Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, by Age, North Dakota, 2012-2013



4.2. Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI)

4.2.1. Alcohol-Attributable Deaths

4.2.1.1. Excessive Alcohol Use

Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006–2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) by multiplying the number of age- and sex-specific deaths from 54 alcohol-related conditions by the Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAF) for that condition.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 58.1 percent of annual alcohol-attributable deaths attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use (N=104) resulted from acute conditions (e.g. death due to fall injuries, motor vehicle crashes, etc.).
- In 2006-2010, 41.9 percent of annual alcohol-attributable deaths attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use (N=75) resulted from chronic conditions (e.g., alcohol liver disease, alcohol dependence syndrome, liver cirrhosis, etc.).

Figure 66. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006–2010

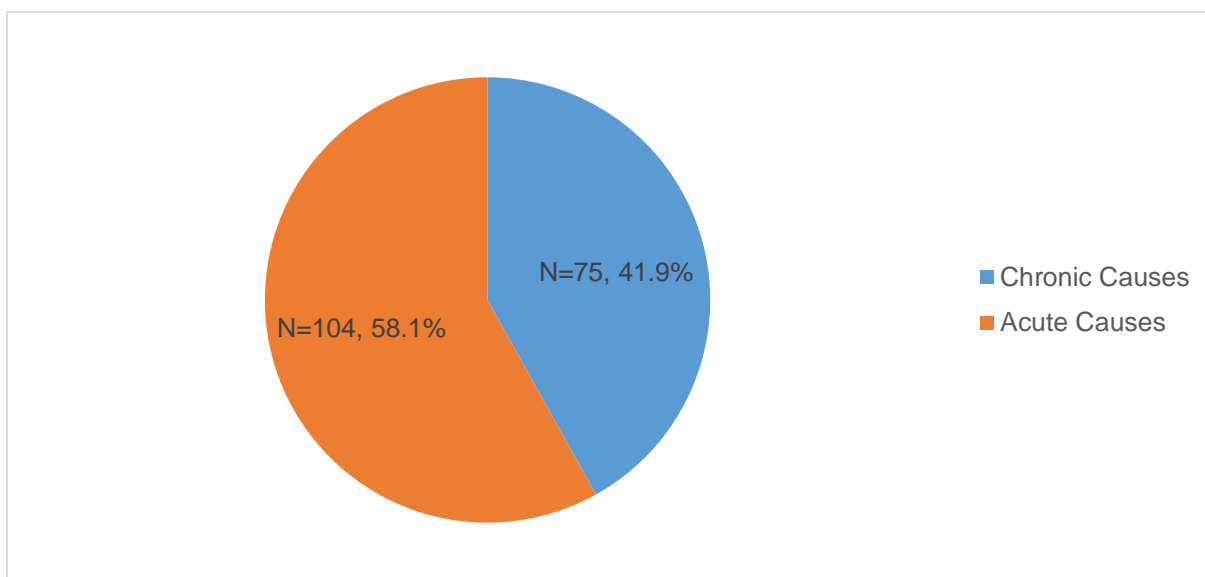


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006–2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) by multiplying the number of age- and sex-specific deaths from 54 alcohol-related conditions by the Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAF) for that condition.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 71.7 percent of all annual alcohol-attributable deaths attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use (N=129) involved North Dakotan males.

Figure 67. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006–2010

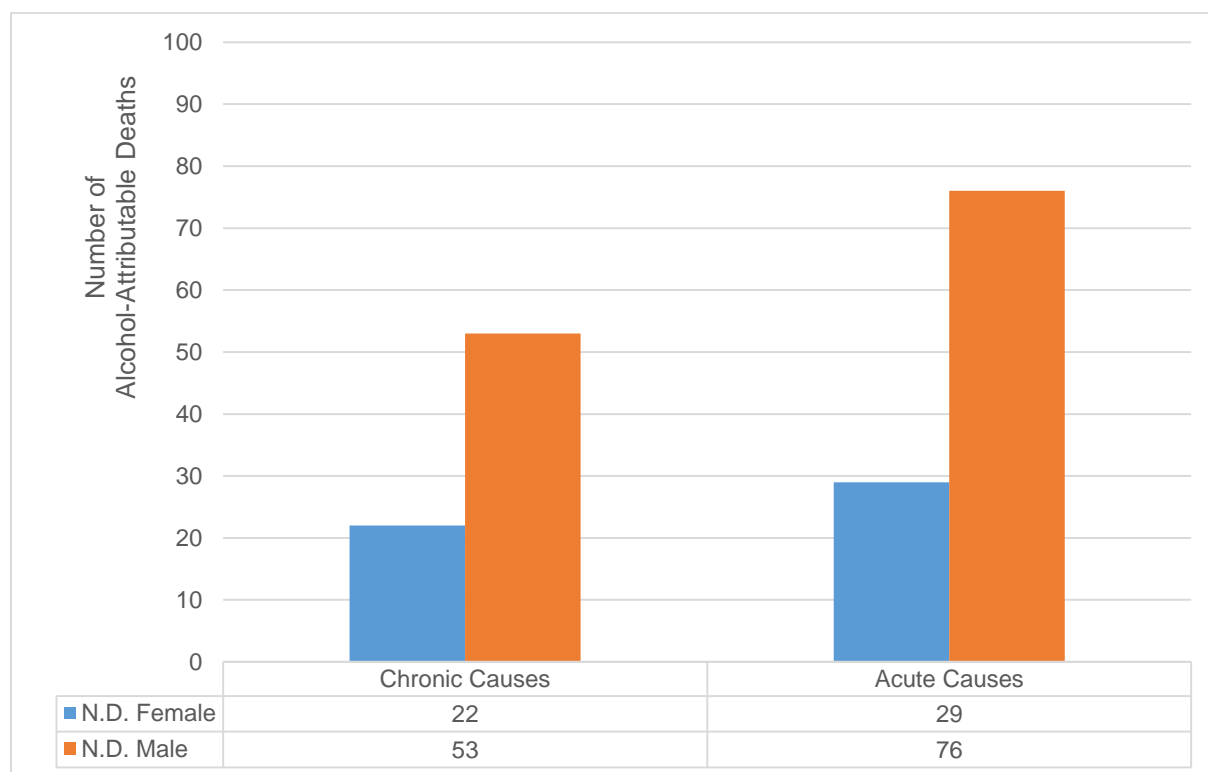


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006–2010

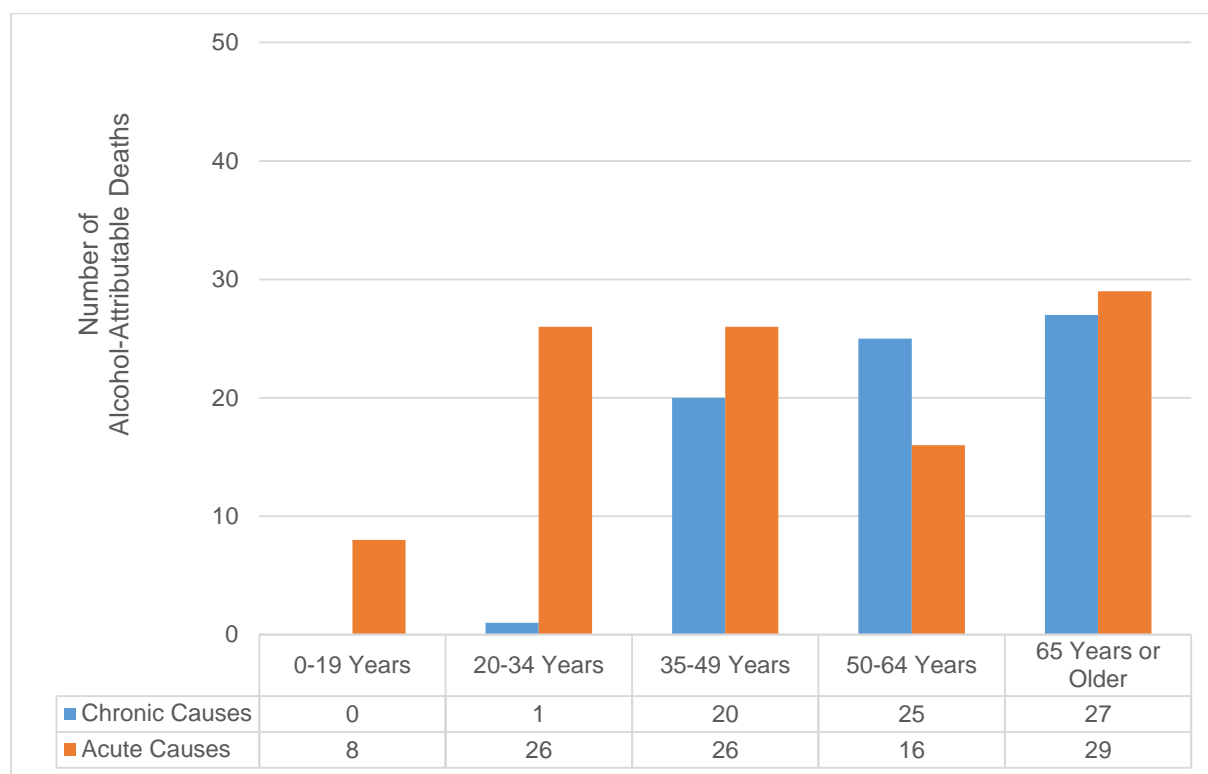
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) by multiplying the number of age- and sex-specific deaths from 54 alcohol-related conditions by the Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAF) for that condition.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 31.5 percent of all AADs attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use involved North Dakotans aged 65 or older.

Figure 68. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006-2010



4.2.1.2. Any Alcohol Use

Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) by multiplying the number of age- and sex-specific deaths from 54 alcohol-related conditions by the Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAF) for that condition.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 53.8 percent of all annual alcohol-attributable deaths attributable to the harmful effects of any alcohol use (N=121) resulted from chronic conditions (e.g., alcohol liver disease, alcohol dependence syndrome, liver cirrhosis, etc.).
- In 2006-2010, 46.2 percent of annual alcohol-attributable deaths attributable to the harmful effects of any alcohol use (N=104) resulted from acute conditions (e.g. death due to fall injuries, motor vehicle crashes, etc.).

Figure 69. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010

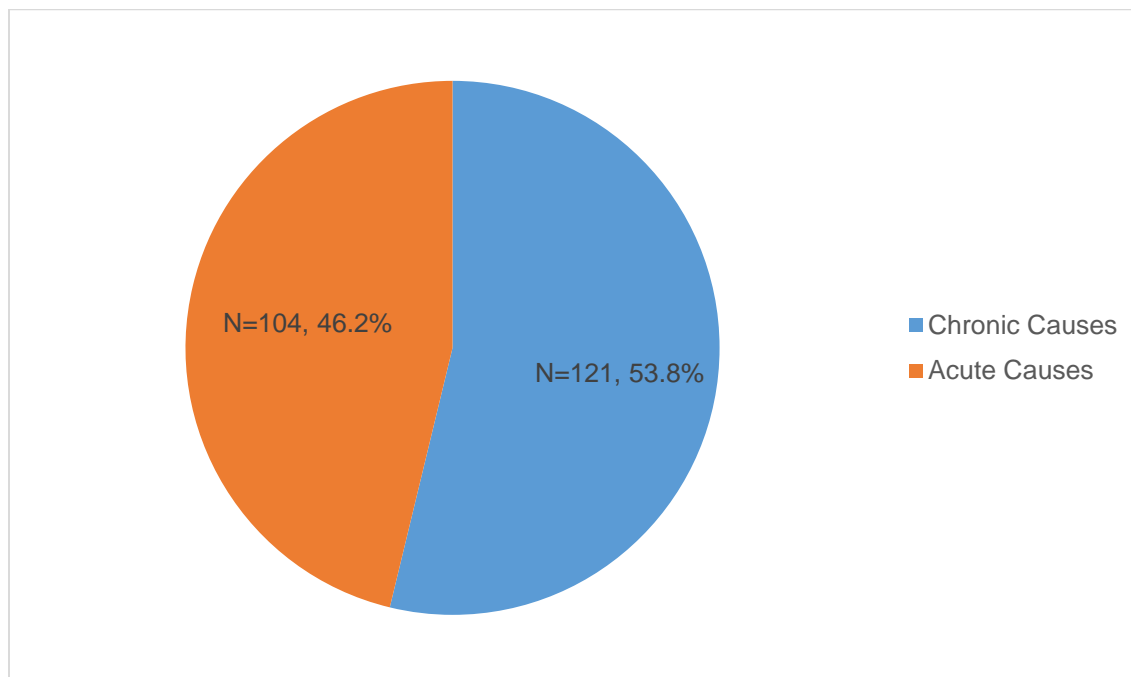


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006-2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) by multiplying the number of age- and sex-specific deaths from 54 alcohol-related conditions by the Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAF) for that condition.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 70.4 percent of all AADs attributable to the harmful effects of any alcohol use involved North Dakotan males (N=159).

Figure 70. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006-2010

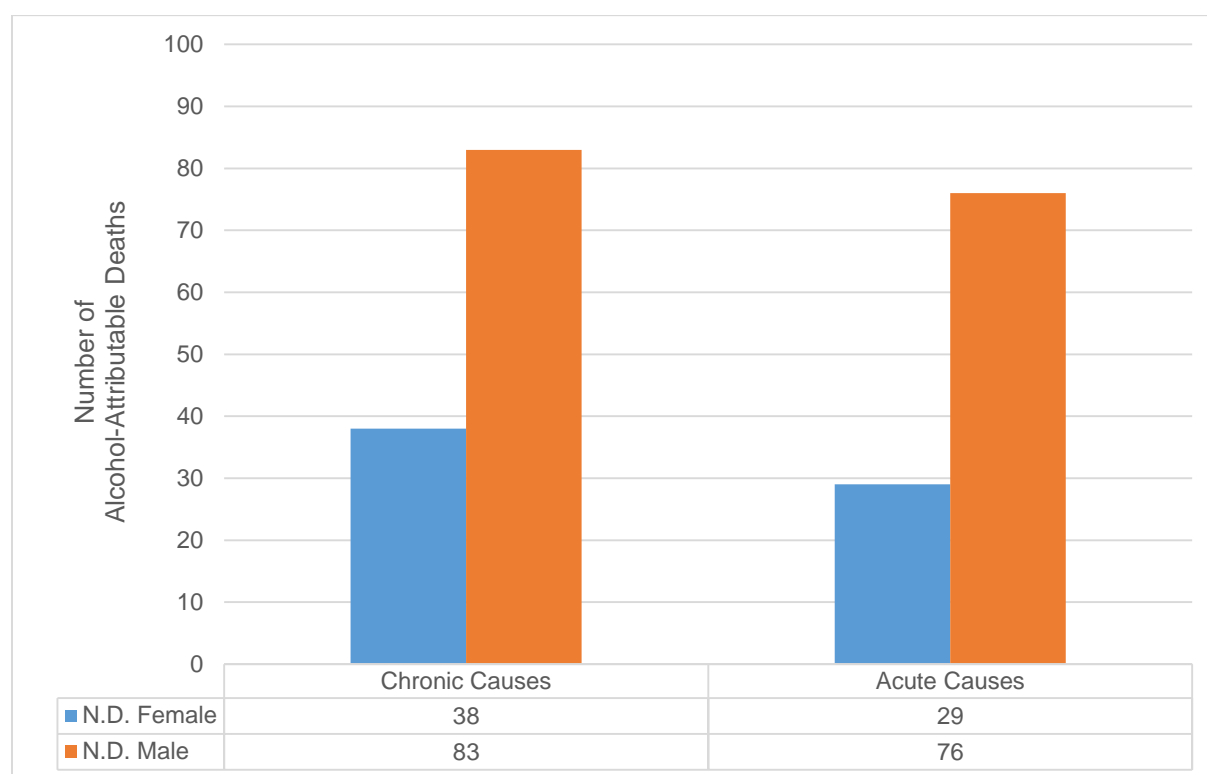


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006-2010

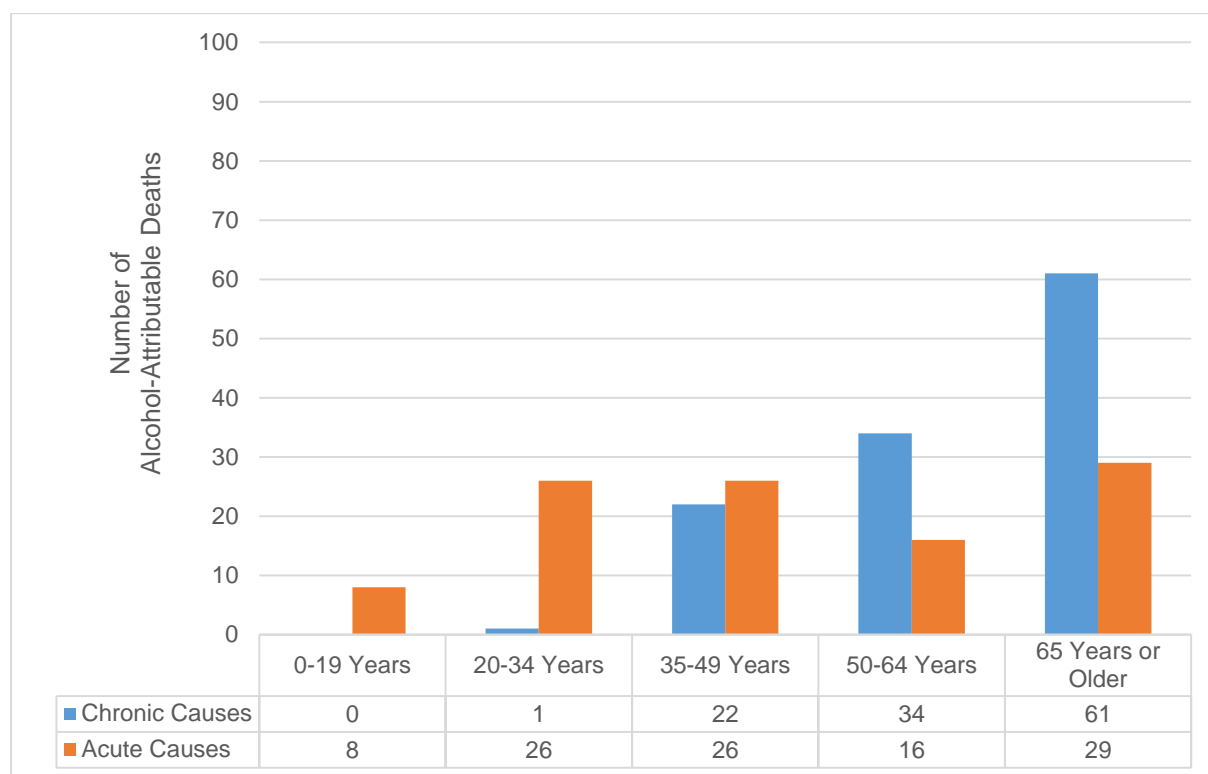
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) by multiplying the number of age- and sex-specific deaths from 54 alcohol-related conditions by the Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAF) for that condition.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 40.4 percent of all AADs attributable to the harmful effects of any alcohol use involved North Dakotans 65 years or older.

Figure 71. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006-2010



4.2.2. Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost

4.2.2.1. Excessive Alcohol Use

Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: “YPLL” is defined as the estimation on average that a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely. YPLL is calculated by multiplying age- and sex- specific average annual estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths due to the 54 conditions included in the ARDI application (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver) by age- and sex-specific five year average annual estimates of years of life remaining from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 66.3 percent of alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use resulted from acute conditions (e.g. death due to fall injuries, motor vehicle crashes, etc.).
- In 2006-2010, 33.7 percent of alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use resulted from chronic conditions (e.g., alcohol liver disease, alcohol dependence syndrome, liver cirrhosis, etc.).

Figure 72. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010

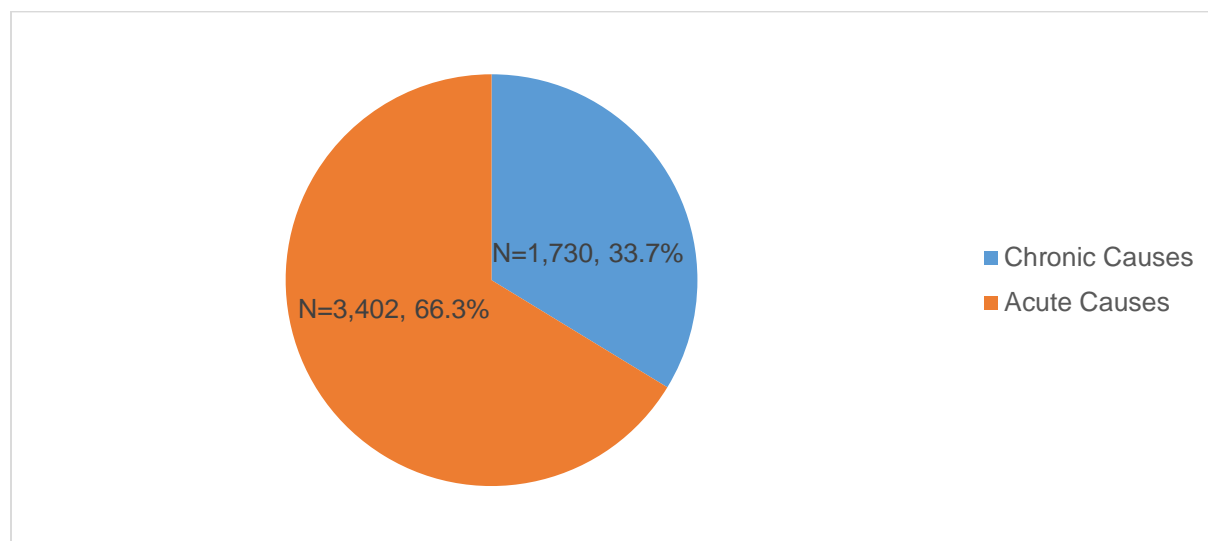


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006-2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: “YPLL” is defined as the estimation on average that a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely. YPLL is calculated by multiplying age- and sex- specific average annual estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths due to the 54 conditions included in the ARDI application (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver) by age- and sex-specific five year average annual estimates of years of life remaining from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 3,825 (74.5 percent) of the total alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use were North Dakotan males.

Figure 73. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006-2010

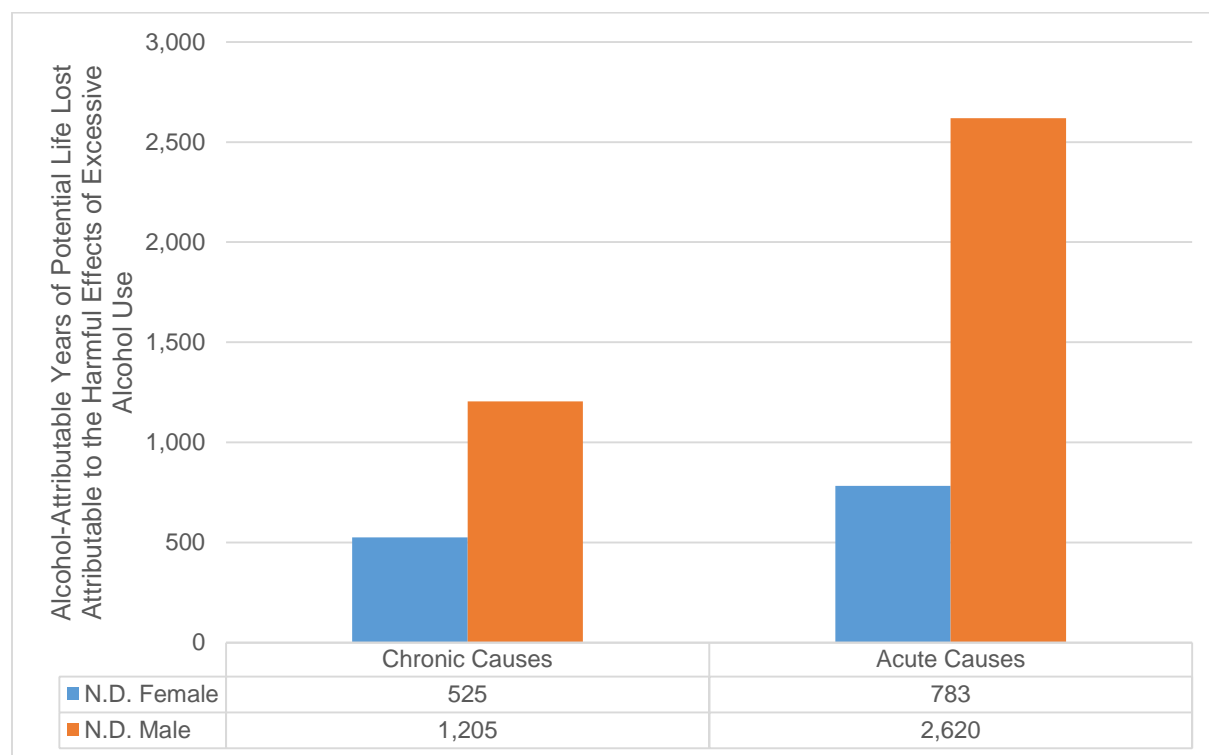


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006-2010

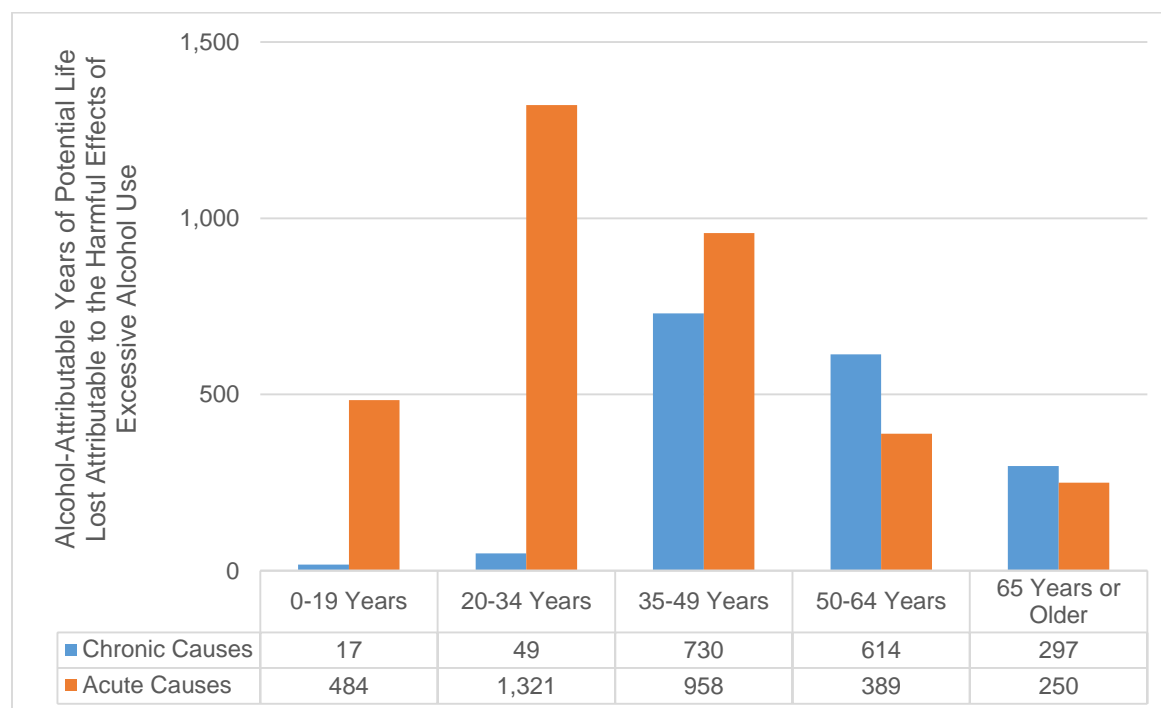
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: “YPLL” is defined as the estimation on average that a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely. YPLL is calculated by multiplying age- and sex- specific average annual estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths due to the 54 conditions included in the ARDI application (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver) by age- and sex-specific five year average annual estimates of years of life remaining from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 1,688 (33 percent) of the total alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost attributable to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use involved North Dakotans ages 35-49.

Figure 74. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006-2010



4.2.2.2. Any Alcohol Use

Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: “YPLL” is defined as the estimation on average that a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely. YPLL is calculated by multiplying age- and sex- specific average annual estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths due to the 54 conditions included in the ARDI application (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver) by age- and sex-specific five-year average annual estimates of years of life remaining from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 59.4 percent of alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost attributable to the harmful effects of any alcohol use resulted from acute conditions (e.g. death due to fall injuries, motor vehicle crashes, etc.).
- In 2006-2010, 40.6 percent of alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost attributable to the harmful effects of any alcohol use resulted from chronic conditions (e.g., alcohol liver disease, alcohol dependence syndrome, liver cirrhosis, etc.).

Figure 75. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010

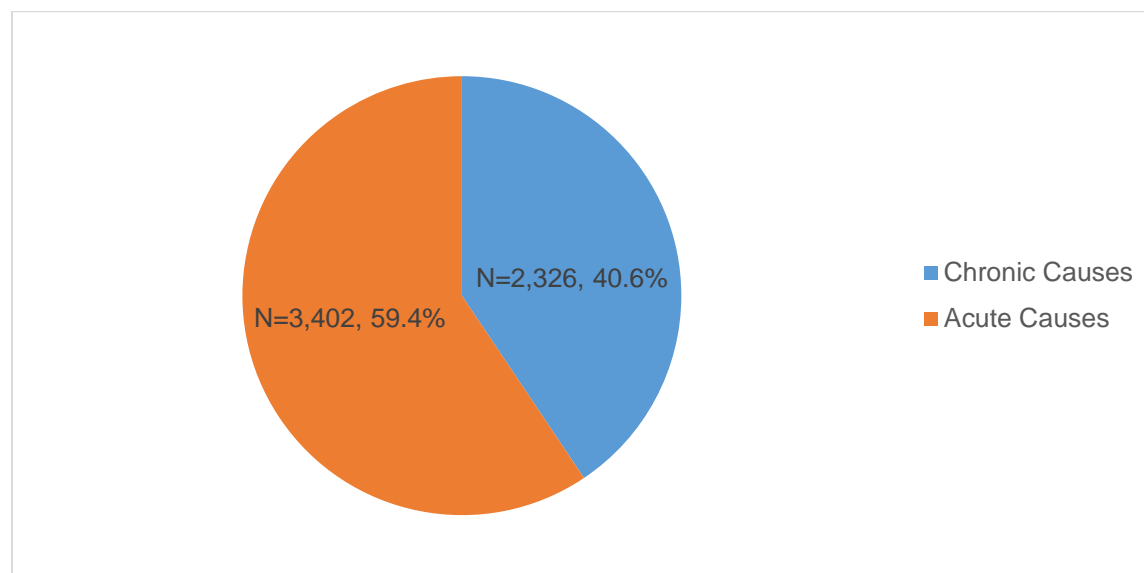


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006-2010

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: “YPLL” is defined as the estimation on average that a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely. YPLL is calculated by multiplying age- and sex- specific average annual estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths due to the 54 conditions included in the ARDI application (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver) by age- and sex-specific five year average annual estimates of years of life remaining from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 4,216 (73.6 percent) of the total alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost, to the harmful effects of any alcohol use were North Dakotan males.

Figure 76. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Gender, North Dakota, 2006-2010

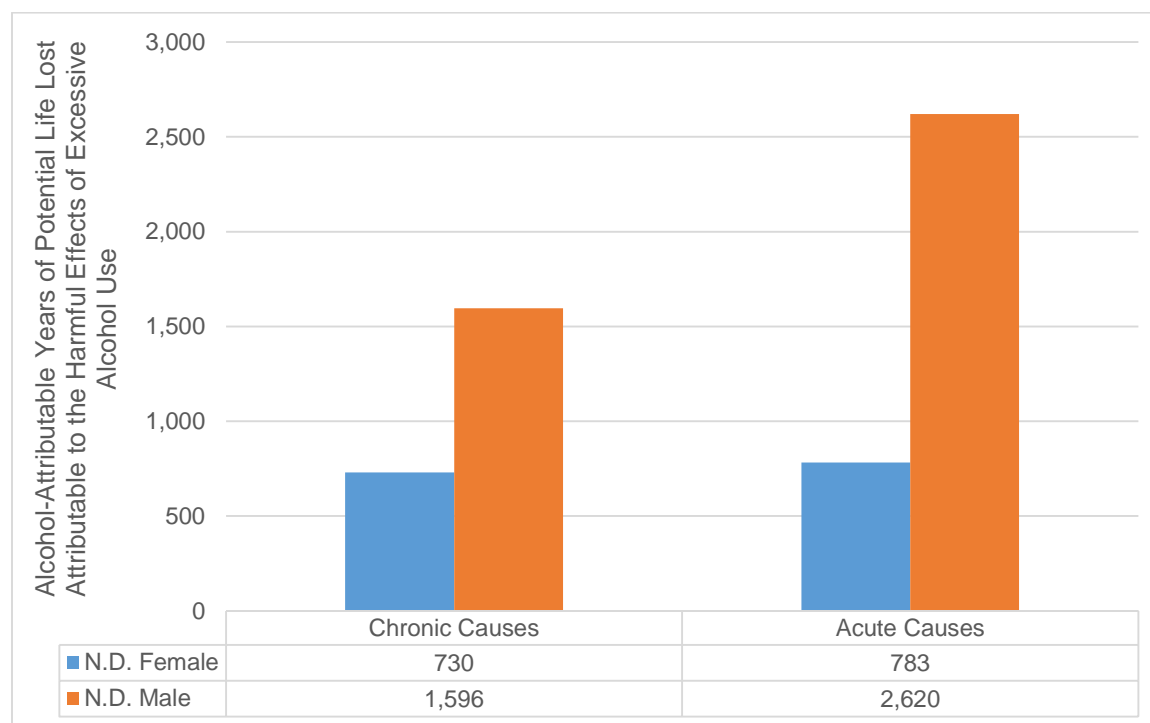


Chart: Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006-2010

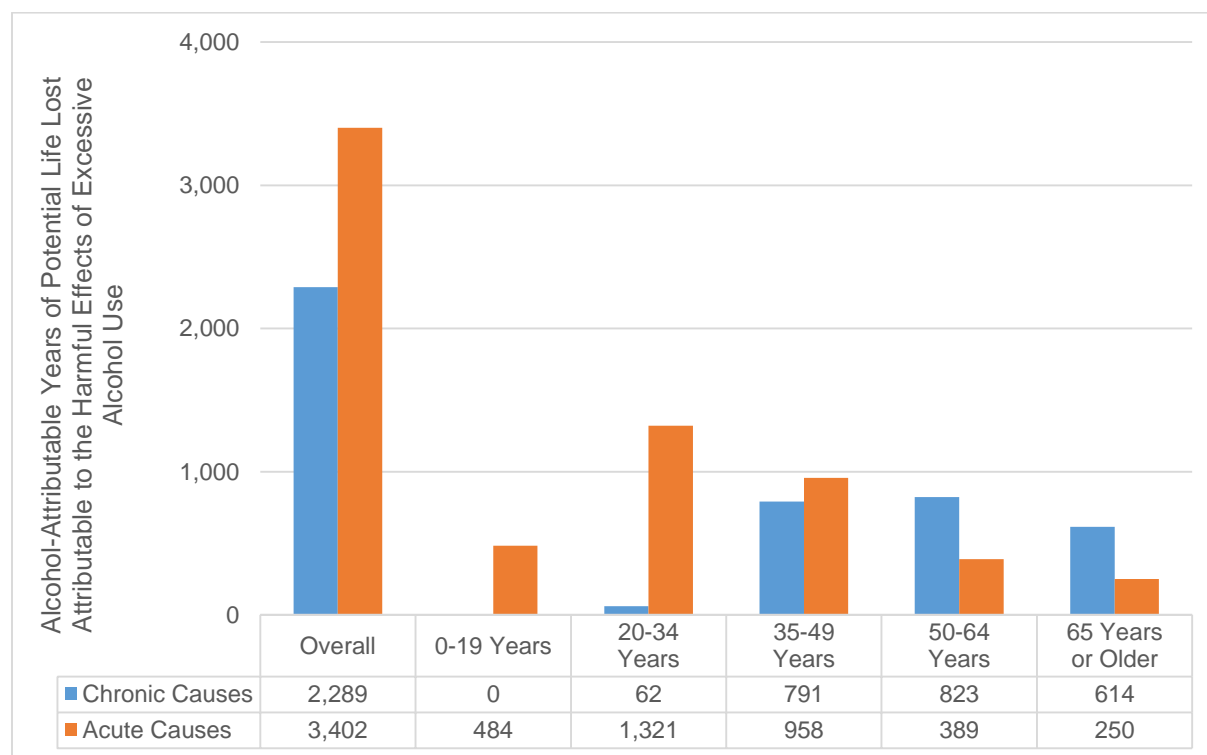
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: “YPLL” is defined as the estimation on average that a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely. YPLL is calculated by multiplying age- and sex- specific average annual estimates of alcohol-attributable deaths due to the 54 conditions included in the ARDI application (e.g., alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver) by age- and sex-specific five year average annual estimates of years of life remaining from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006-2010, 1,748 (30.7 percent) of the total alcohol-attributable years of potential life lost to the harmful effects of any alcohol use involved North Dakotans ages 35-49.

Figure 77. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, by Age, North Dakota, 2006-2010



4.3. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking

4.3.1. Age Groups

4.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

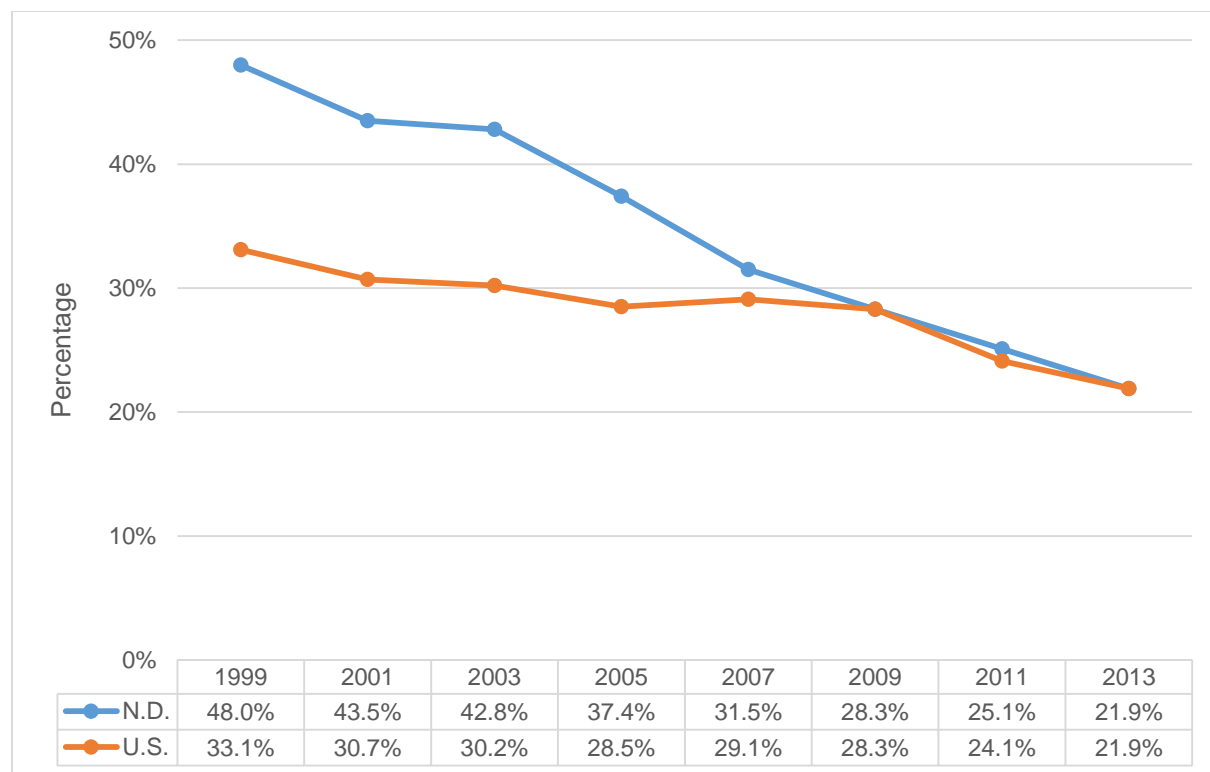
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.9 percent of North Dakota high school students said that during the 30 days before the survey, they were a passenger of a driver who had consumed alcohol.

Figure 78. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



4.4. Alcohol-Related Crashes

4.4.1. Any Crashes

4.4.1.1. Perception of Contribution

Chart: Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries, North Dakota, 2008

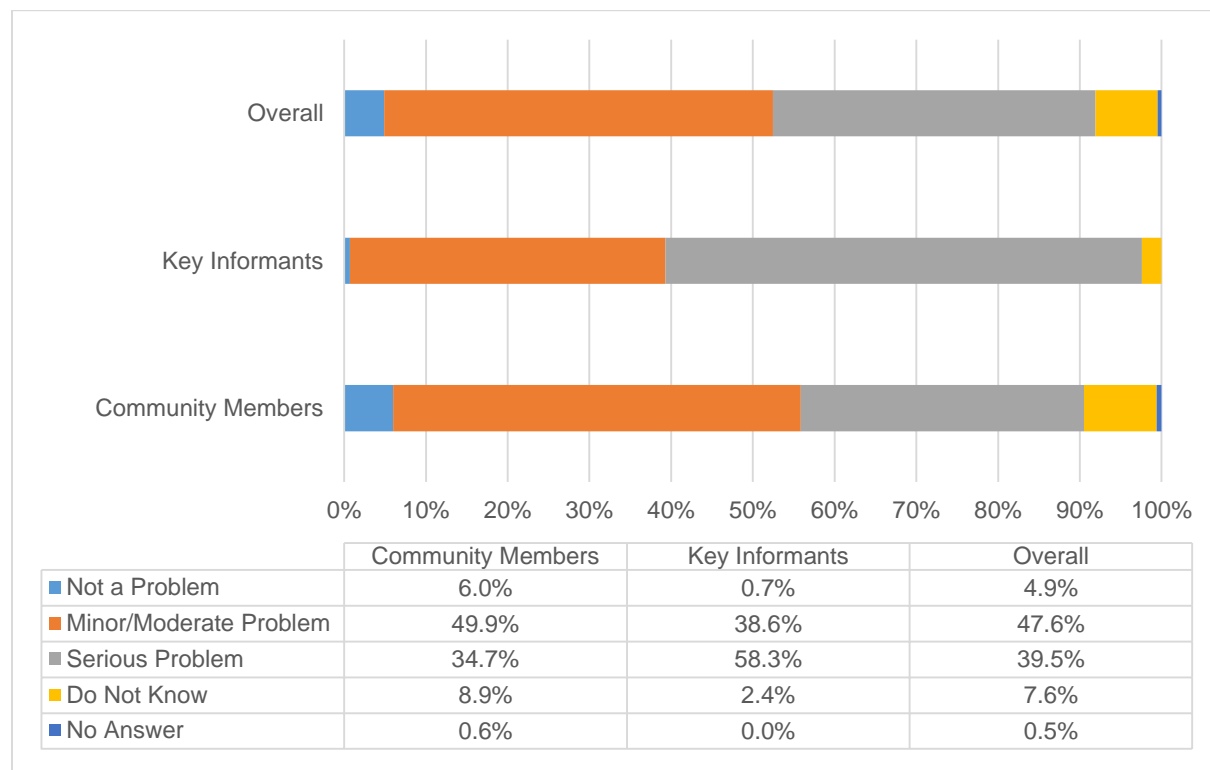
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the following to be in your community? Contribution of drug and alcohol use to crashes or injuries (such as automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling, etc.)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 34.7 percent of North Dakota community members and 58.3 percent of North Dakota key informants perceived contributions of alcohol and drugs to crashes and injuries (automobile, hunting, boating, and snowmobiling) as a “serious problem” in their community.

Figure 79. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries, North Dakota, 2008



4.4.3. Traffic Crashes

4.4.3.1. Fatal Crashes

4.4.3.1.1. Alcohol as a Factor

Chart: Contributing Factors in Fatal Crashes, by Type, North Dakota, 2013-2014

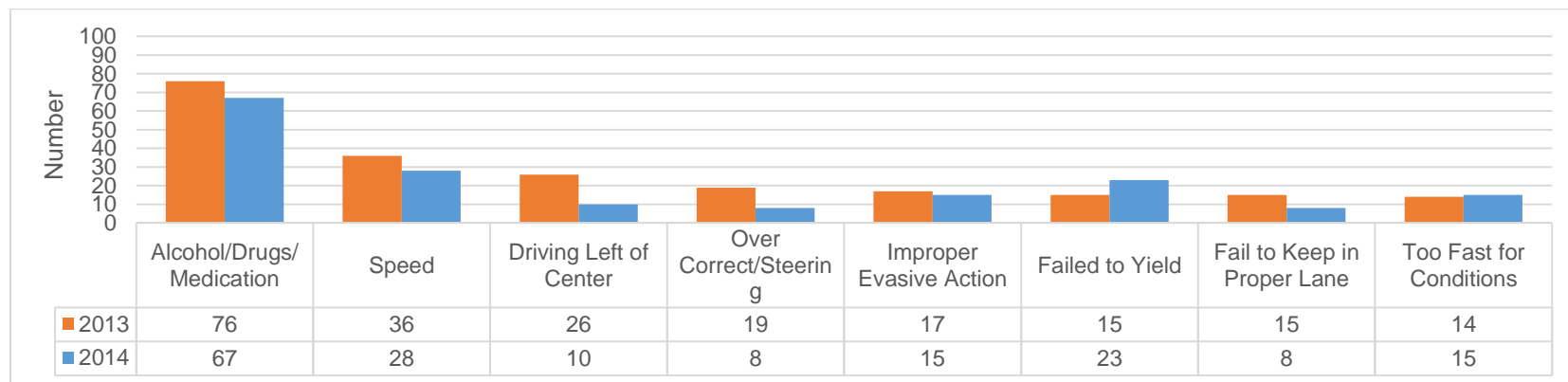
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Contributing factors” are defined as the circumstances reported by the investigating officer surrounding a crash that contributed to the crash or the crash severity. A contributing factor is coded for each vehicle involved in the crash. The officer may record “No contributing factor”, or up to three different contributing factors for each vehicle. “Fatal crash” is defined as a motor vehicle crash on public roadways resulting in one or more deaths. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, alcohol/drugs/medications were the most frequently reported contributing factors in fatal crashes.

Figure 80. Contributing Factors in Fatal Crashes, by Type, North Dakota, 2013-2014



4.4.3.1.2. Incidence

Chart: Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related fatal crash” is defined as a crash resulting in one or more deaths and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 53 out of 121 North Dakota fatal crashes were alcohol-related.

Figure 81. Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014

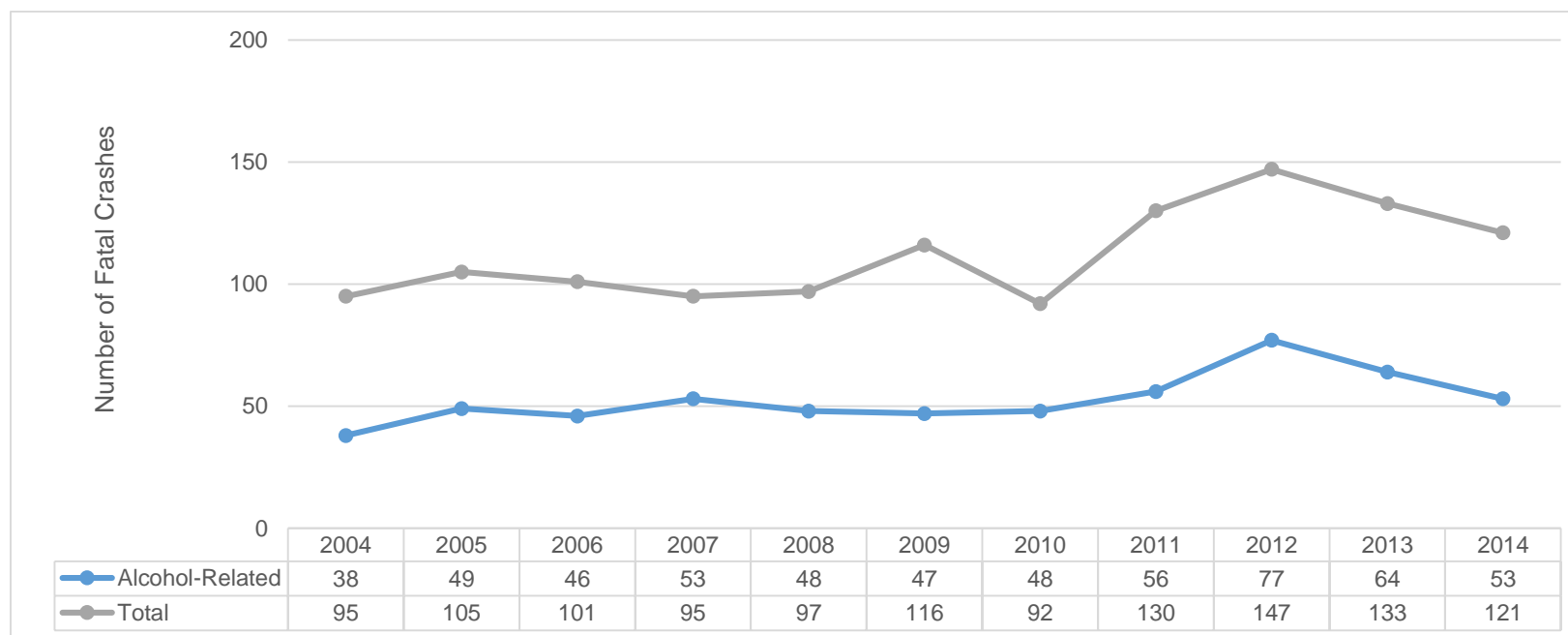


Chart: Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014

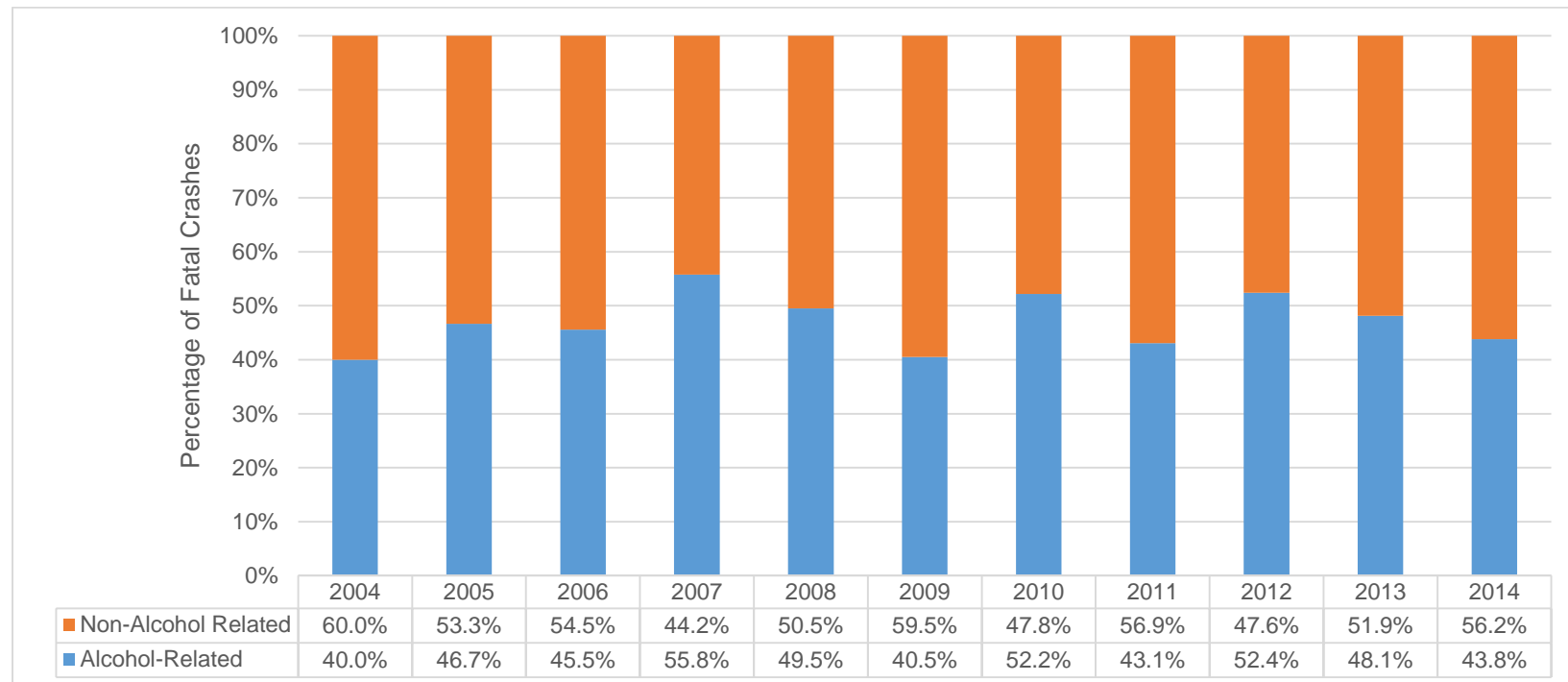
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related fatal crash” is defined as a crash resulting in one or more deaths and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, over 43.8 percent of fatal crashes in North Dakota were alcohol-related.

Figure 82. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014



4.4.3.1.3. Impaired Drivers

Chart: Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related fatal crash” is defined as a crash resulting in one or more deaths and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the age groups with the largest number of alcohol-impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes were North Dakotans ages 21-24, 30-34, 35-39 with eight each and 45-49 with nine impaired drivers. These age groups account for 54.1 percent of the alcohol impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes.

Figure 83. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

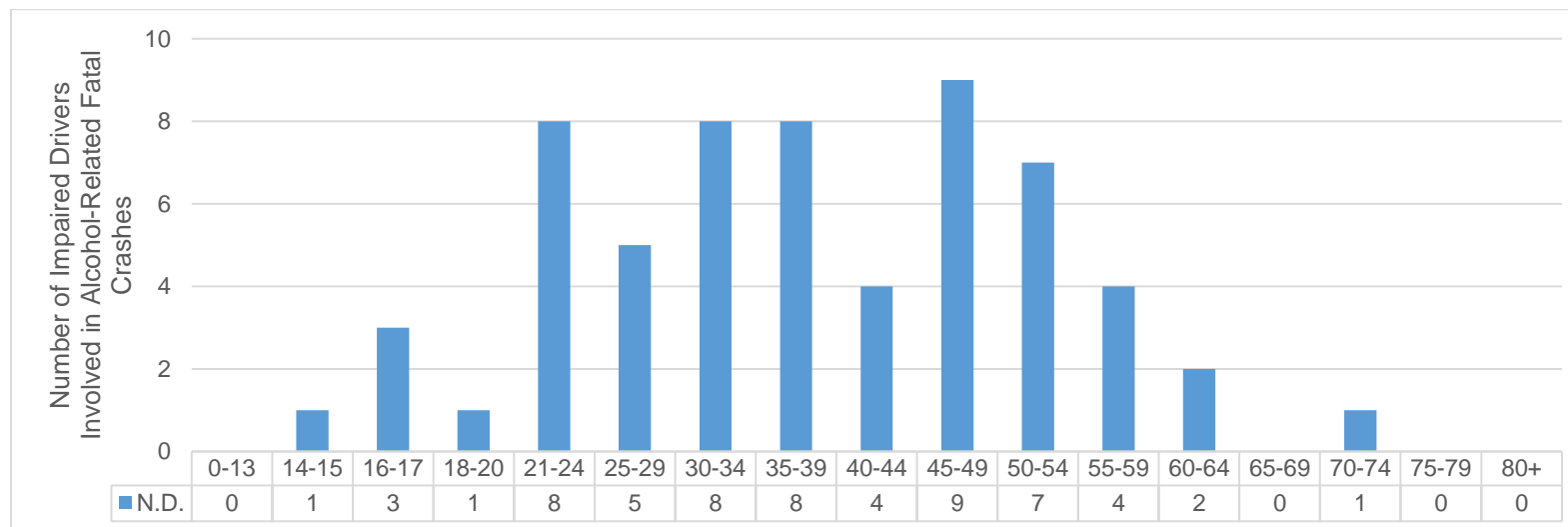


Chart: Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related fatal crash” is defined as a crash resulting in one or more deaths and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 87 percent of impaired drivers involved in alcohol-related fatal crashes were among North Dakotans ages 21-59.

Figure 84. Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

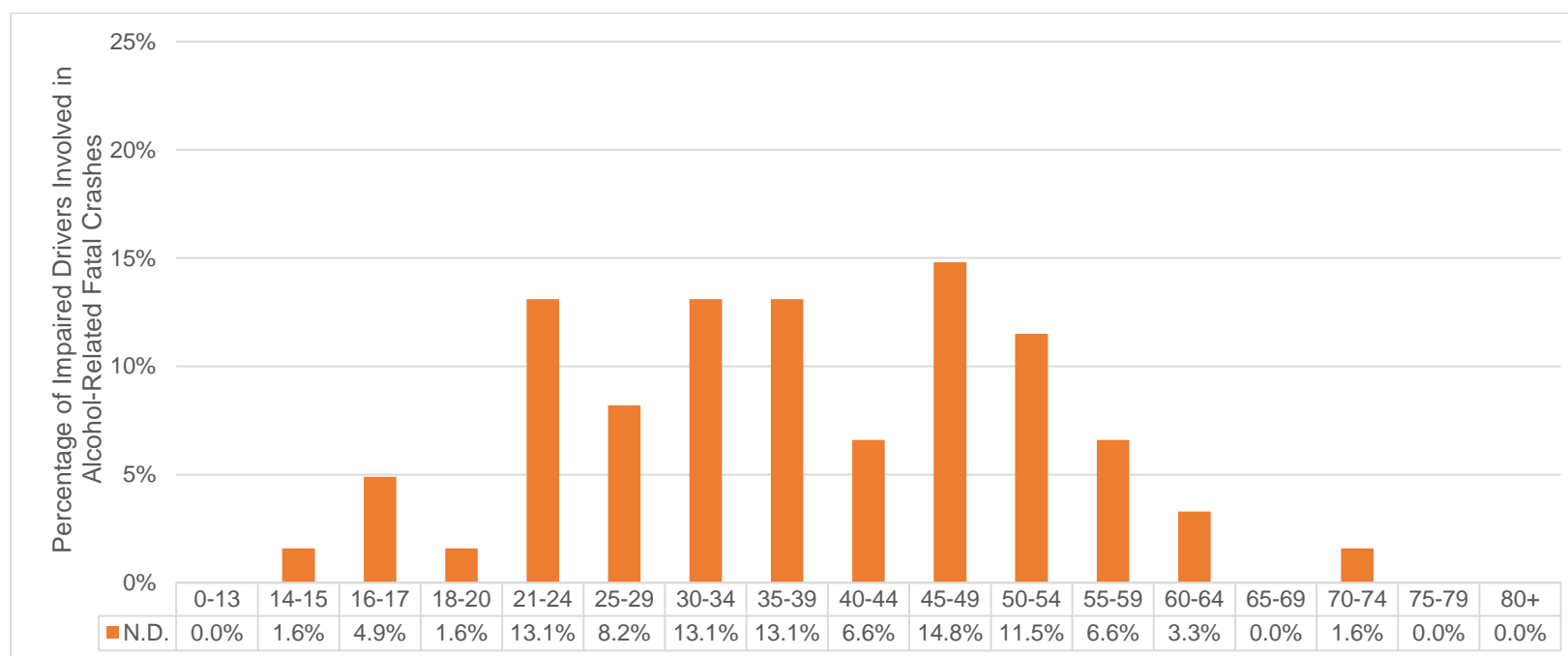


Chart: Percentage of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, by Alcohol Concentration Level, North Dakota, 2004-2014

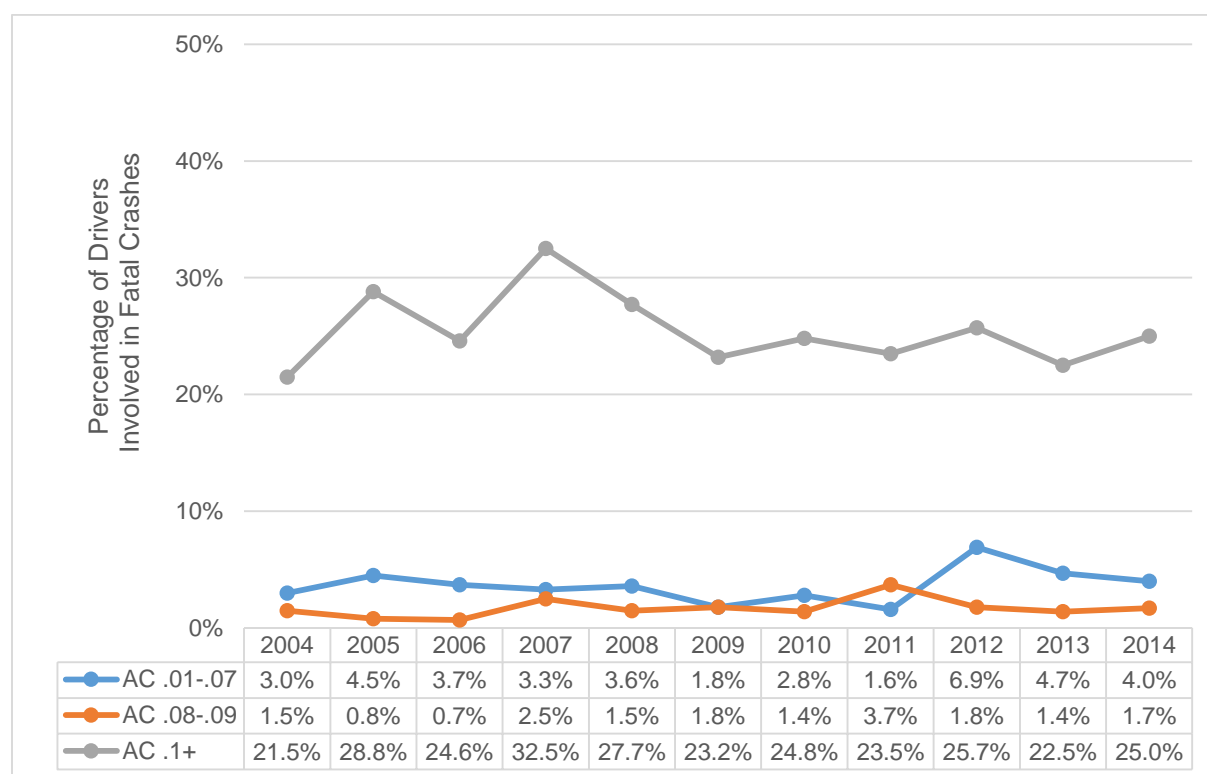
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Fatal crash” is defined as a crash resulting in one or more deaths. “Alcohol concentration (AC) level” is expressed as a percentage of ethanol in the blood in units of mass of alcohol per volume of blood. “Positive alcohol concentration” is defined as AC higher than zero.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 40.7 percent of fatalities tested in fatal crashes had a measurable amount of alcohol in their system at the time of the crash.
 - In 2014, 45.1 percent of drivers tested, in fatal crashes, had an alcohol concentration level of .08 or greater.

Figure 85. Percentage of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, by Alcohol Concentration Level, North Dakota, 2004-2014



4.4.3.1.4. Fatalities

Chart: Alcohol-Related Fatalities, North Dakota, 2004-2014

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related fatality” is defined as a death resulting from a crash in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 63 North Dakotans died in alcohol-related crashes.

Figure 86. Alcohol-Related Fatalities, North Dakota, 2004-2014

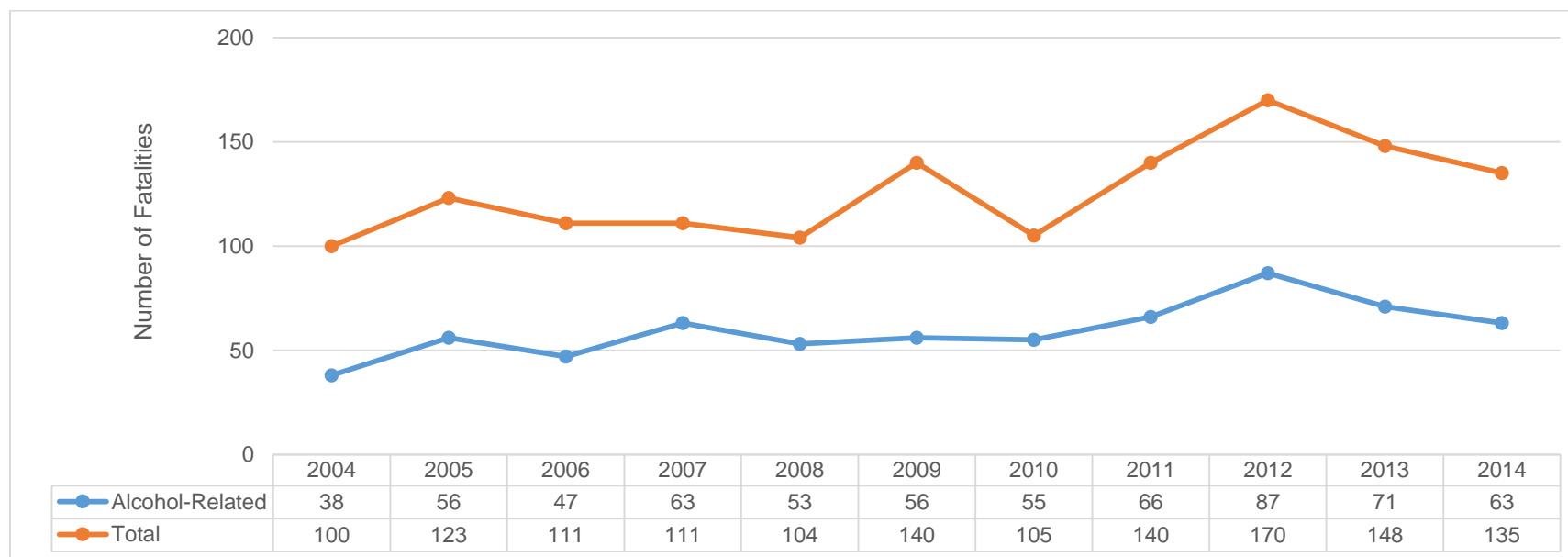


Chart: Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatalities, North Dakota, 2004-2014

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related fatality” is defined as a death resulting from a crash in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 46.7 percent of all fatalities were alcohol-related.

Figure 87. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatalities, North Dakota, 2004-2014

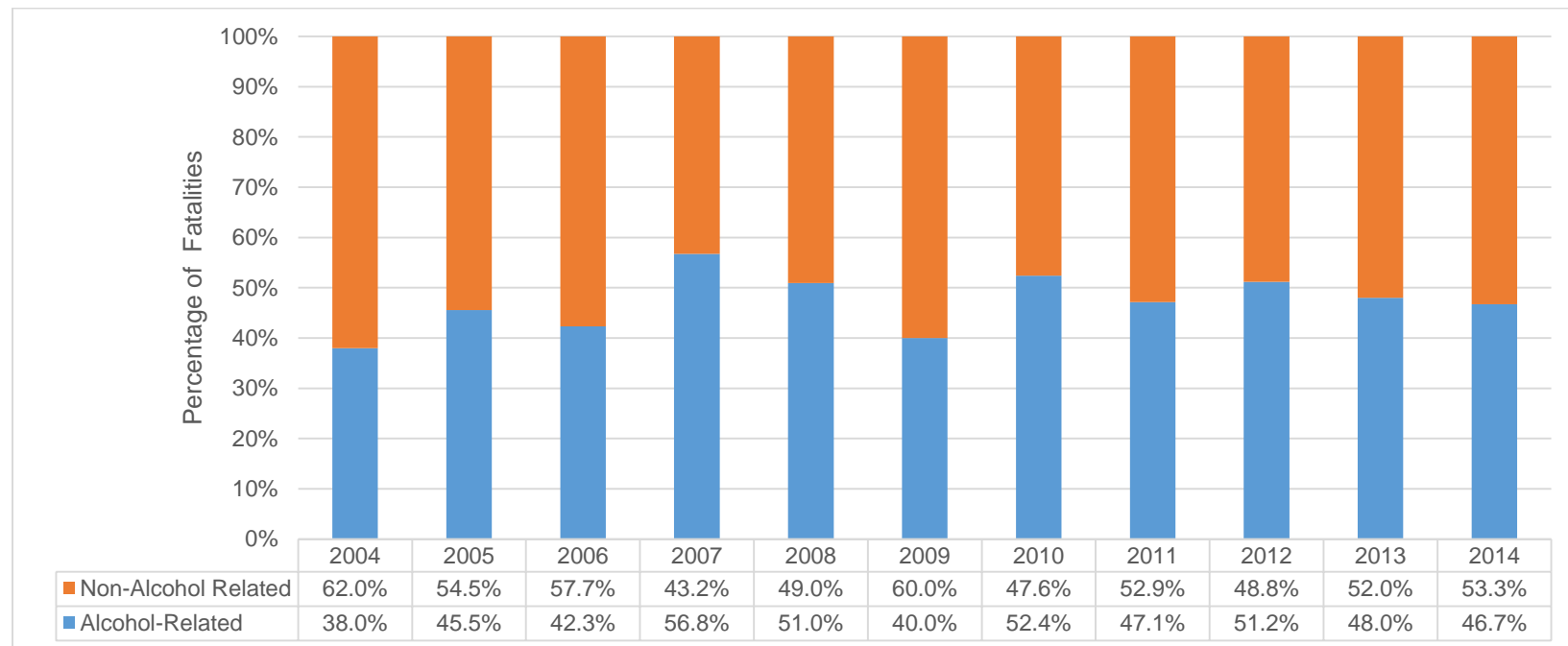


Chart: Percentage of Fatalities, by Alcohol Concentration Level, North Dakota, 2004-2013

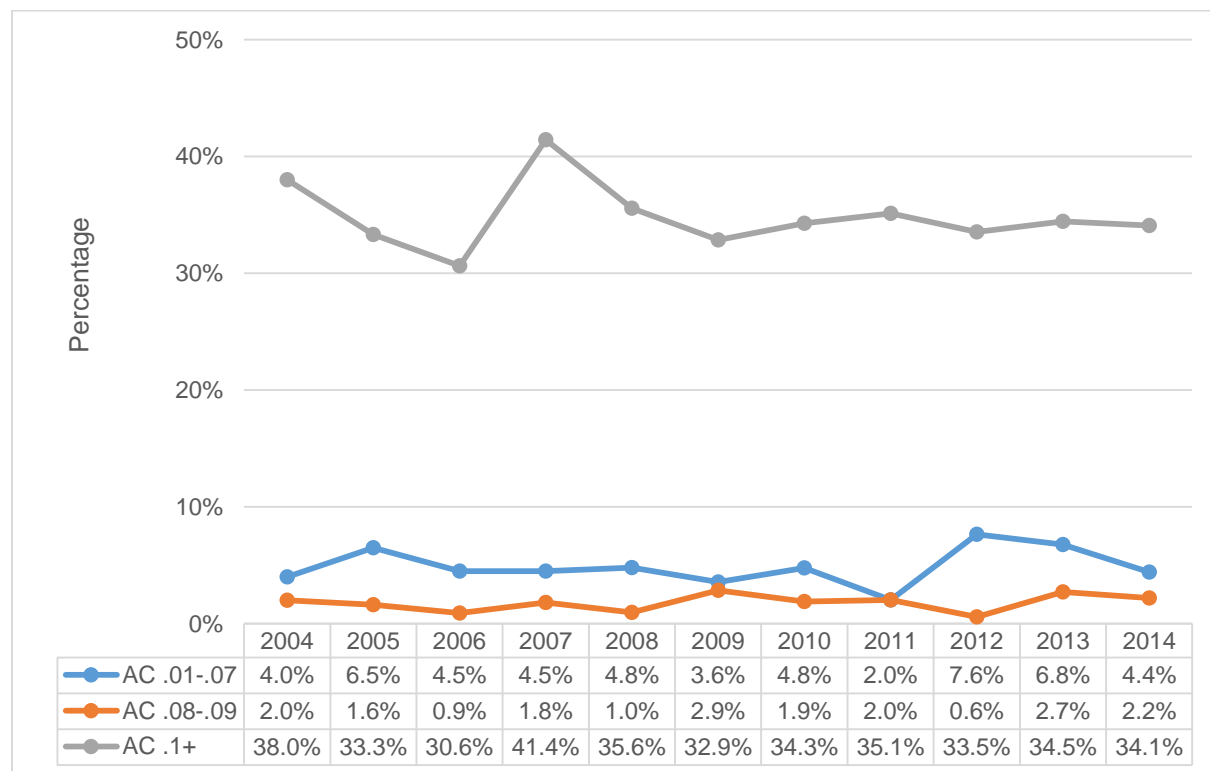
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related fatality” is defined as a death resulting from a crash in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 40.7 percent of fatalities had a measurable level of alcohol in their system at the time of the crash.
 - In 2014, 36.3 percent of fatalities had an AC level of .08 or greater.

Figure 88. Percentage of Fatalities, by Alcohol Concentration Level, North Dakota, 2004-2013



4.4.3.2. Injury Crashes

4.4.3.2.1. Incidence

Chart: Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related injury crash” is defined as a crash in which one or more persons sustained a possible injury, probable injury or an incapacitating injury and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 421 injury crashes were alcohol-related.

Figure 89. Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014

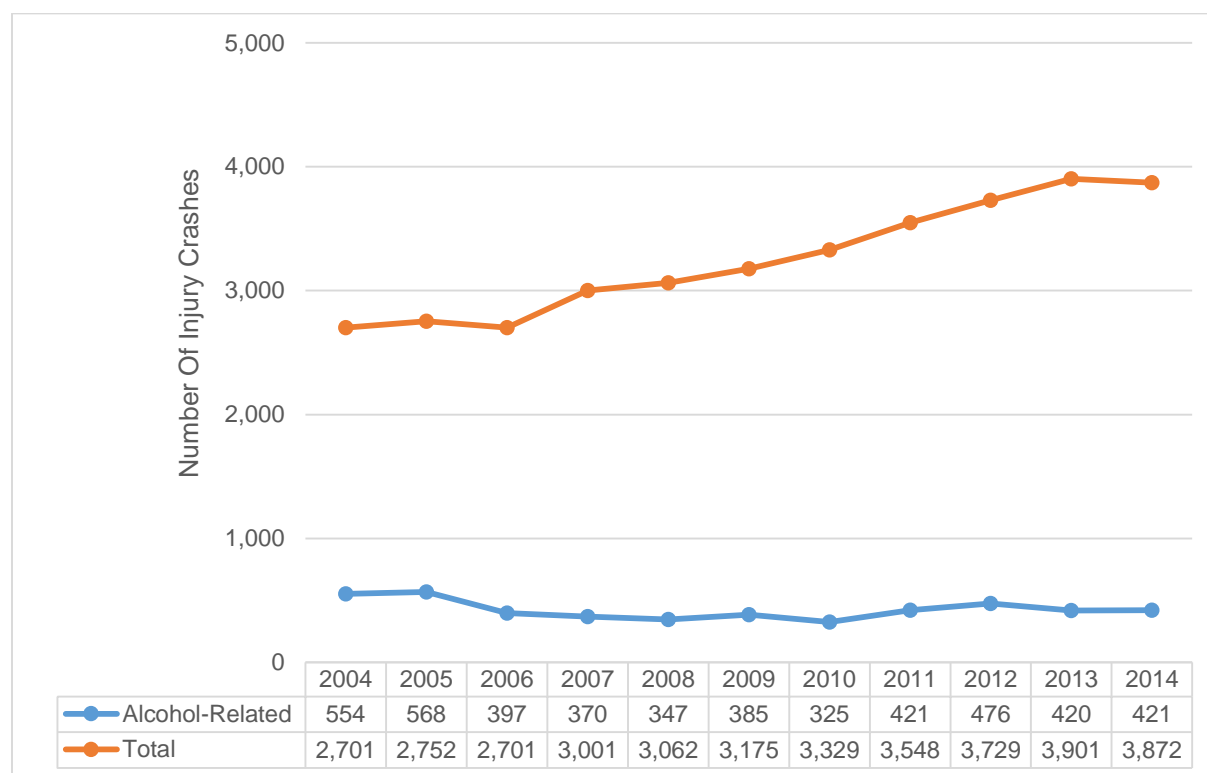


Chart: Percentage of Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2013

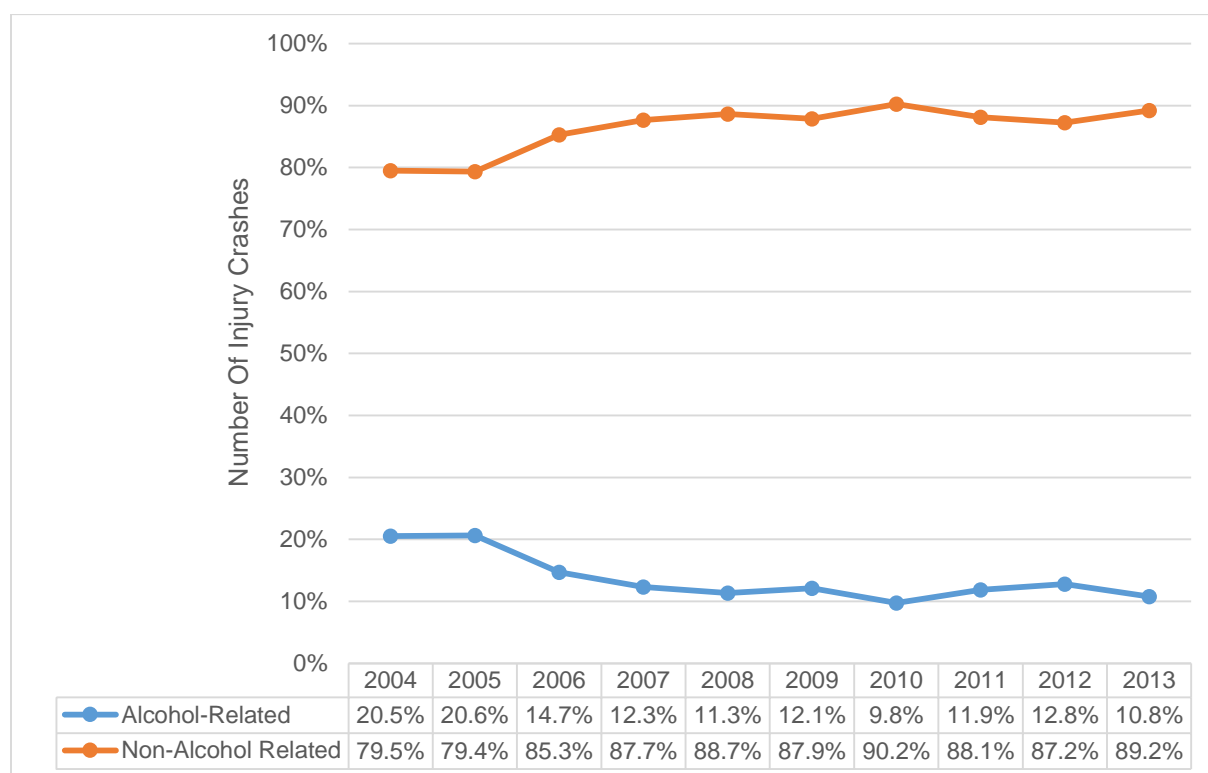
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related injury crash” is defined as a crash in which one or more persons sustained a possible injury, probable injury or an incapacitating injury and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10.8 percent of injury crashes were alcohol-related.

Figure 90. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2013



4.4.3.2.2. Impaired Drivers

Chart: Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related injury crash” is defined as a crash in which one or more persons sustained a possible injury, probable injury or an incapacitating injury and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the age groups with the largest number of alcohol-impaired drivers involved in injury crashes were among North Dakotans ages 21-24, 25-29 and 30-34.

Figure 91. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

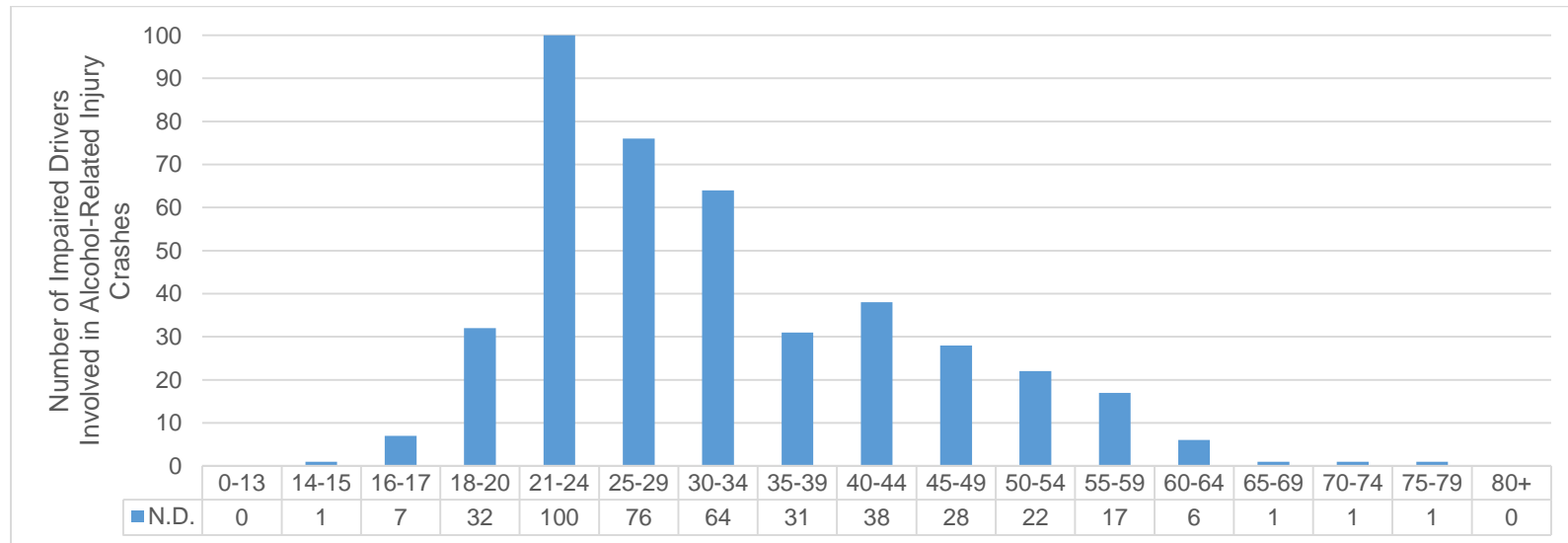


Chart: Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

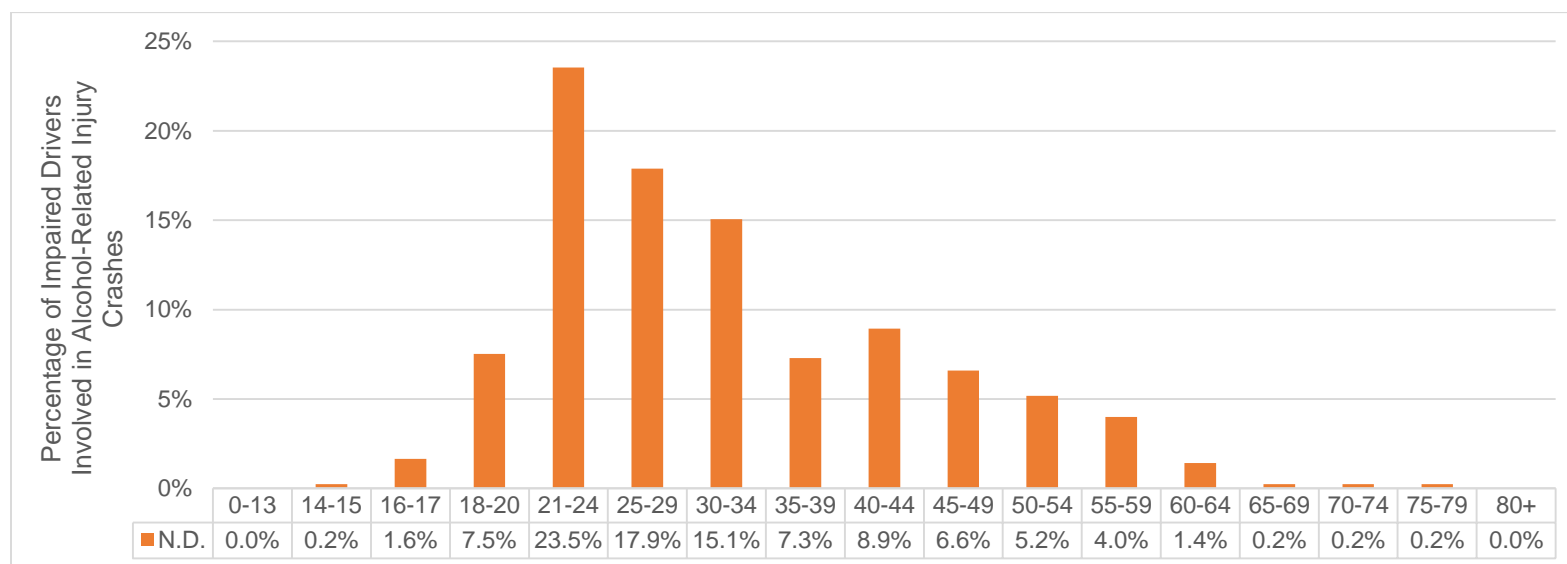
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related injury crash” is defined as a crash in which one or more persons sustained a possible injury, probable injury or an incapacitating injury and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the age groups with the largest number of alcohol-impaired drivers involved in injury crashes were among North Dakotans ages 21-24, 25-29 and 30-34. These age groups account for 56.5 percent of the alcohol impaired drivers involved in injury crashes.

Figure 92. Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013



4.4.3.2.3. Injuries

Chart: Alcohol-Related Injuries, North Dakota, 2004-2014

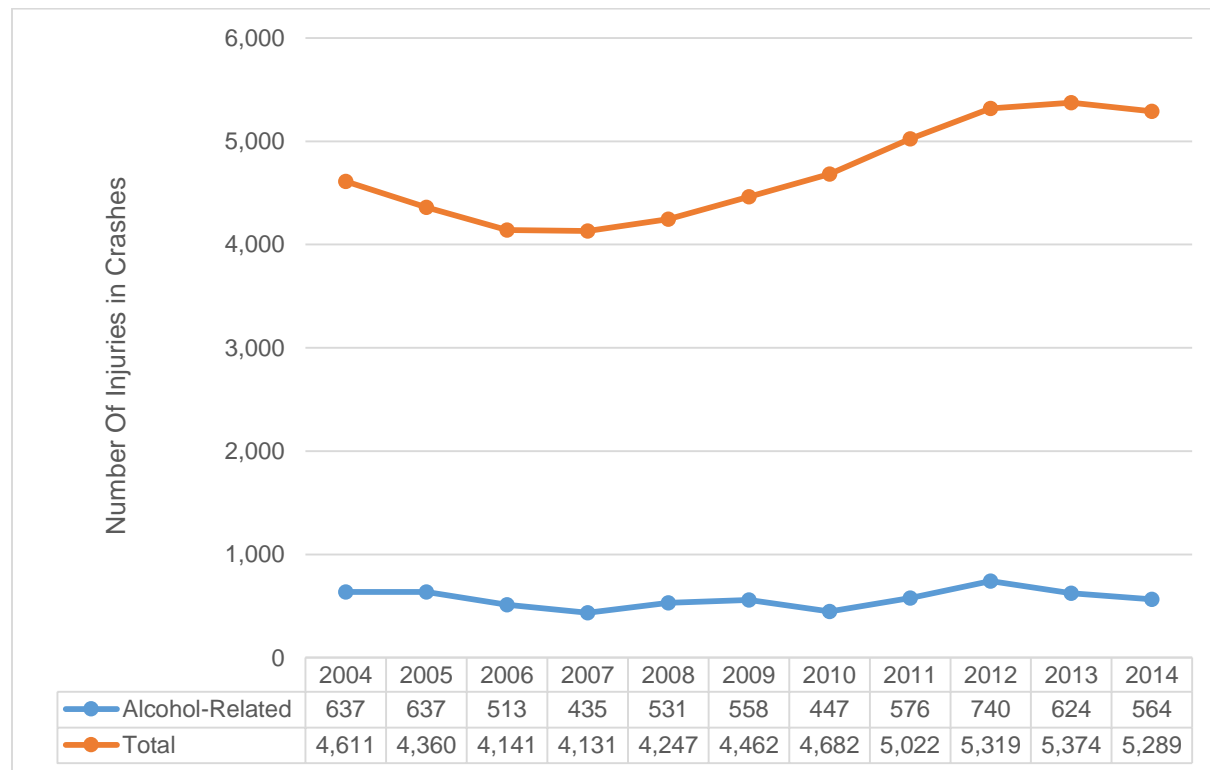
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related injury” is defined as a possible injury, probable injury or an incapacitating injury resulting from a crash in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 10.7 percent of all injuries in North Dakota were alcohol-related.

Figure 93. Alcohol-Related Injuries, North Dakota, 2004-2014



4.4.3.3. Property Damage Only Crashes

4.4.3.1.2. Incidence

Chart: Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, North Dakota, 2013

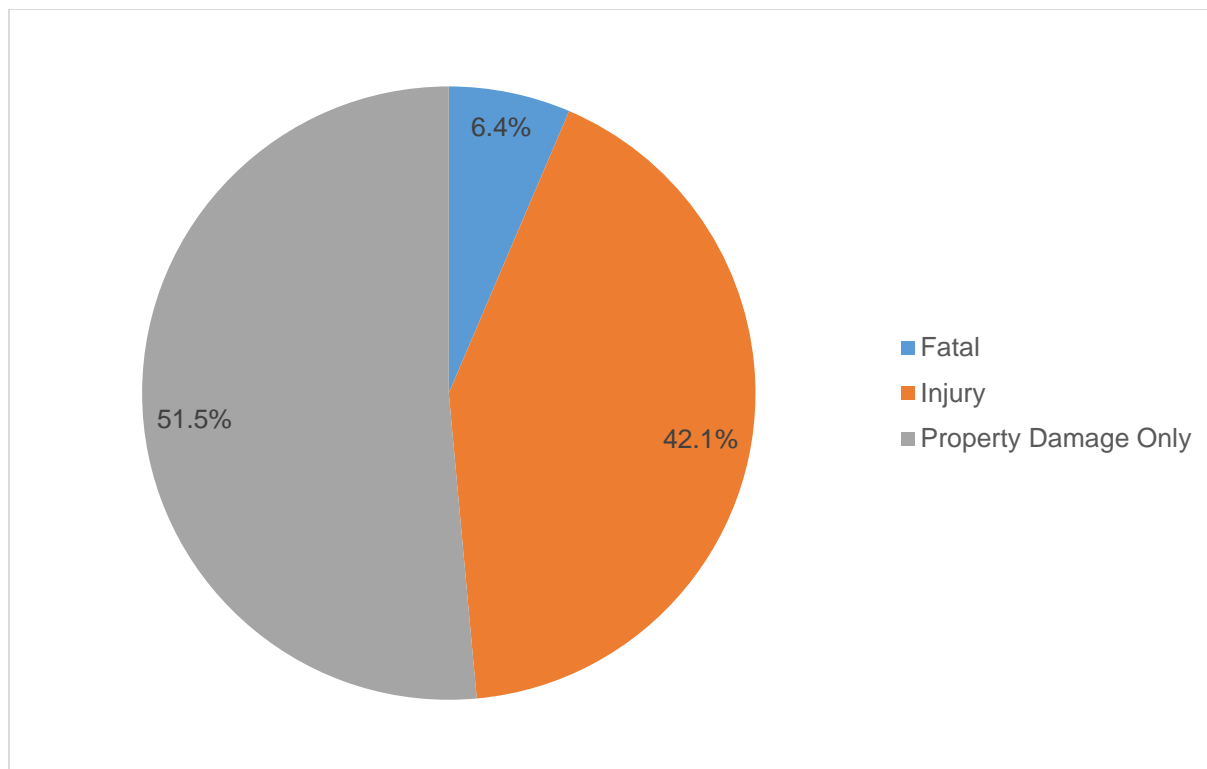
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related property damage only crash” is defined as a crash in which no injury was recorded for any person involved in the crash and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, in 513 out of 997 alcohol-related crashes no injury was recorded for any person involved in the crash.

Figure 94. Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, North Dakota, 2013



4.4.3.3.2. Impaired Drivers

Chart: Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related property damage only crash” is defined as a crash in which no injury was recorded for any person involved in the crash and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the age groups with the largest number of alcohol-impaired drivers involved in property damage only crashes were among North Dakotans ages 21-24, 25-29, and 30-34.

Figure 95. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

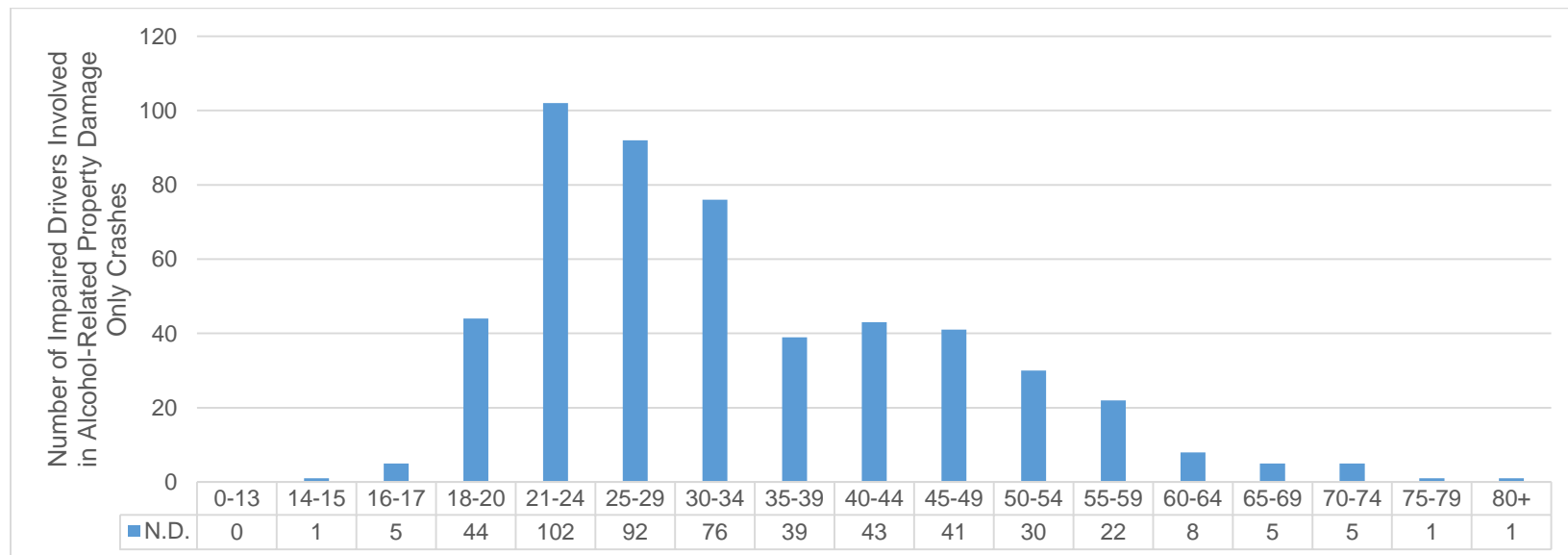


Chart: Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

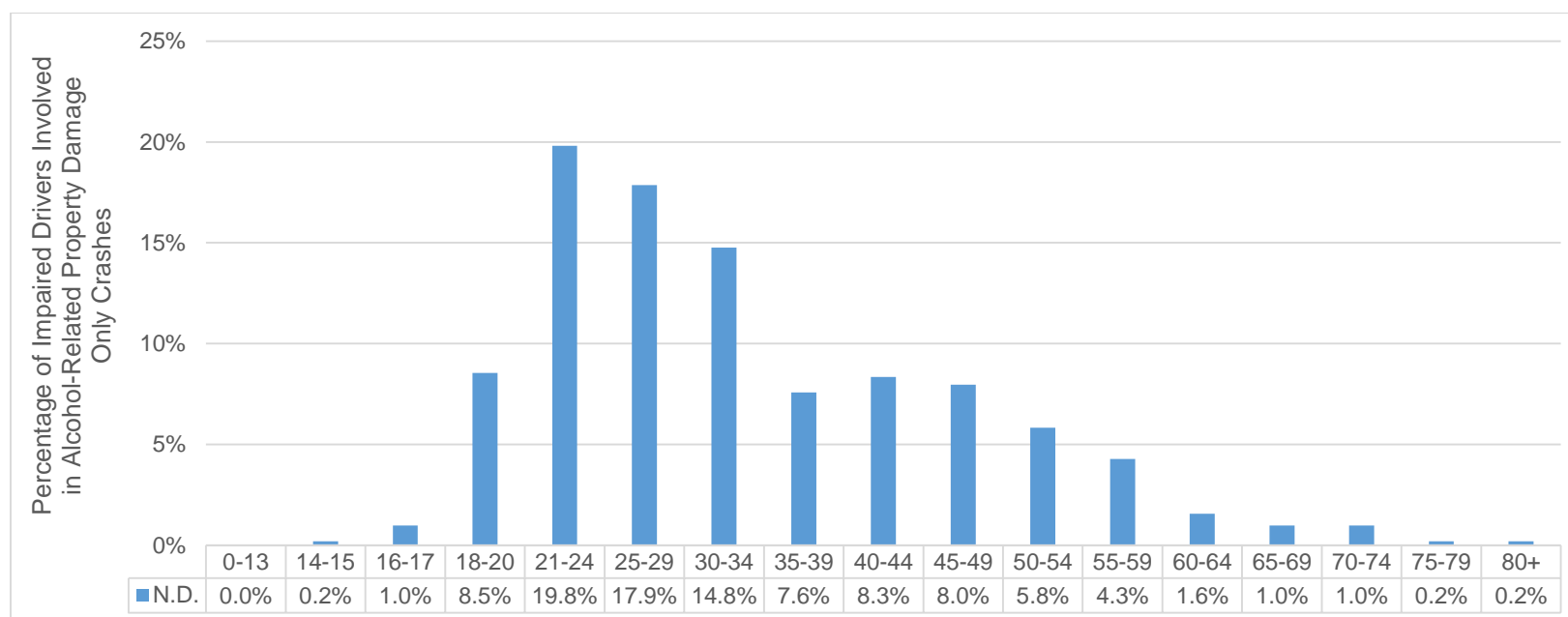
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Alcohol-related property damage only crash” is defined as a crash in which no injury was recorded for any person involved in the crash and in which the alcohol test(s) was positive (blood or breath) for any driver, pedestrian, or pedal cyclist involved in the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 84.9 percent of impaired drivers involved in property damage only crashes were among North Dakotans ages 18-49.

Figure 96. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, by Age, North Dakota, 2013



4.5. Alcohol-Related Crime

4.5.1. Drinking and Driving (DUI)

4.5.1.1. Prevalence

4.5.1.1.1 Age Groups

4.5.1.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.1.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Driving When Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10.7 percent of North Dakota high school students drove a vehicle after consuming alcohol one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 97. Driving When Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

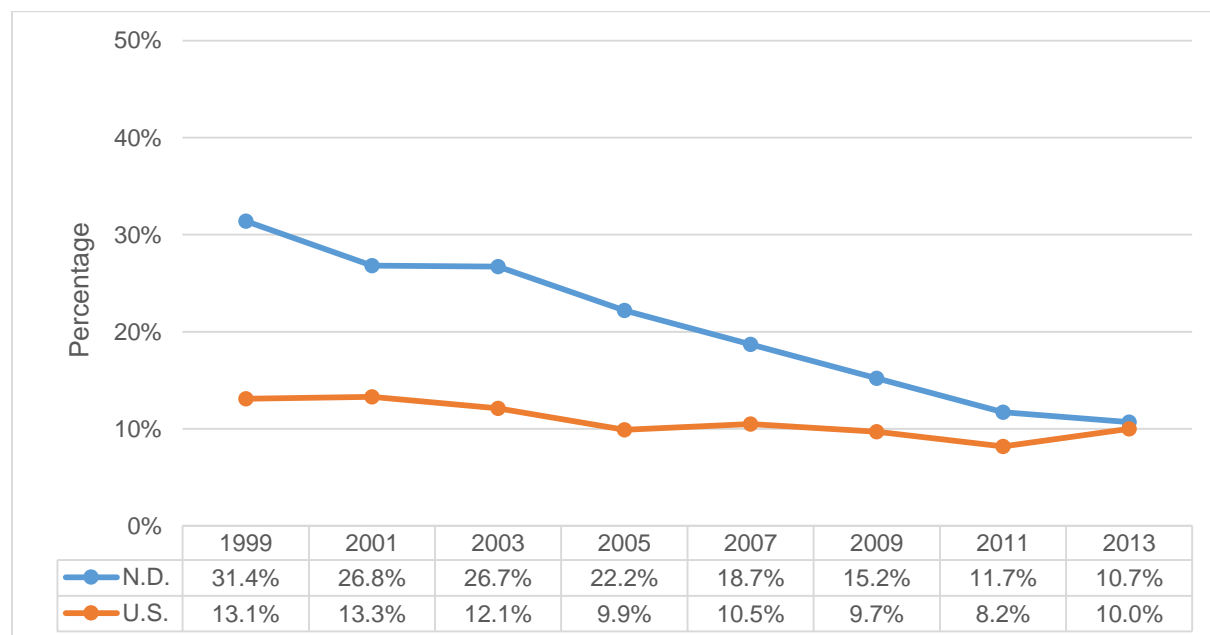


Chart: Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

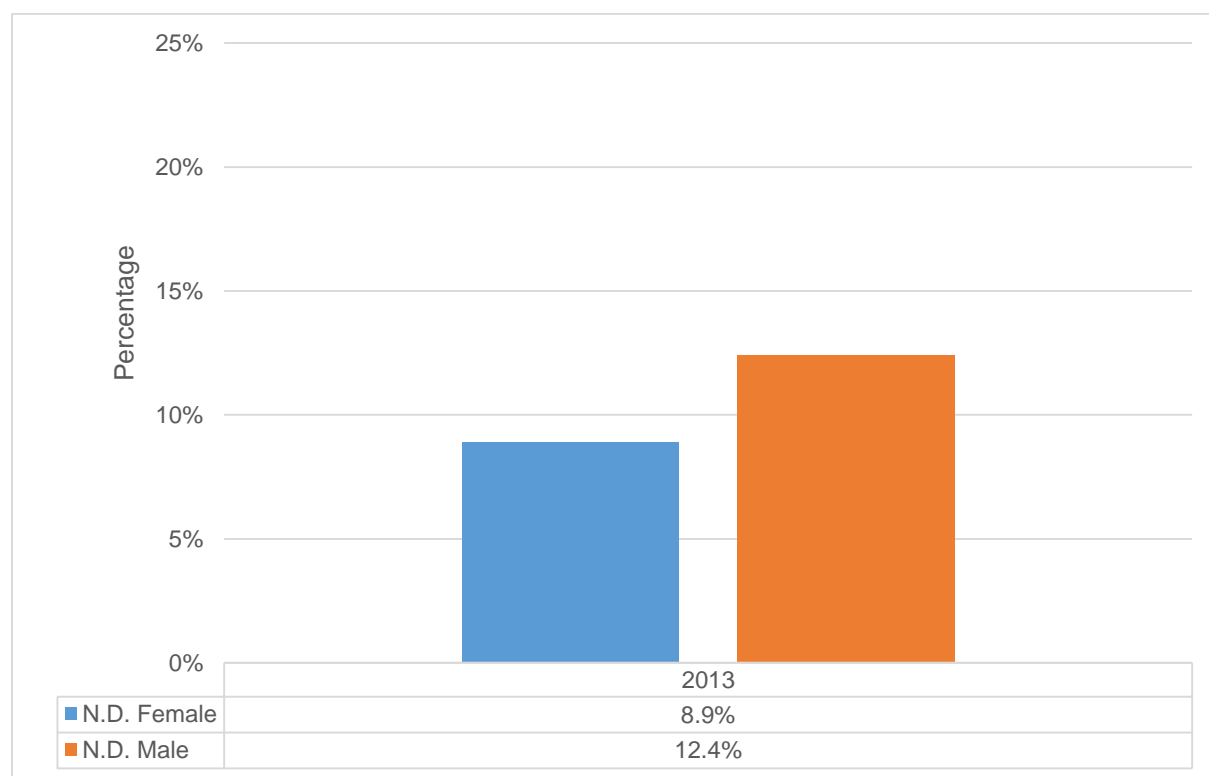
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 8.9 percent of female and 12.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students drove a vehicle after consuming alcohol one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 98. Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013



4.5.1.1.1.2 Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.5.1.1.1.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2010

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you’ve had perhaps too much to drink?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2010, 6.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported drinking and driving at least once during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 99. Drinking and Driving (Past 30 days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2010

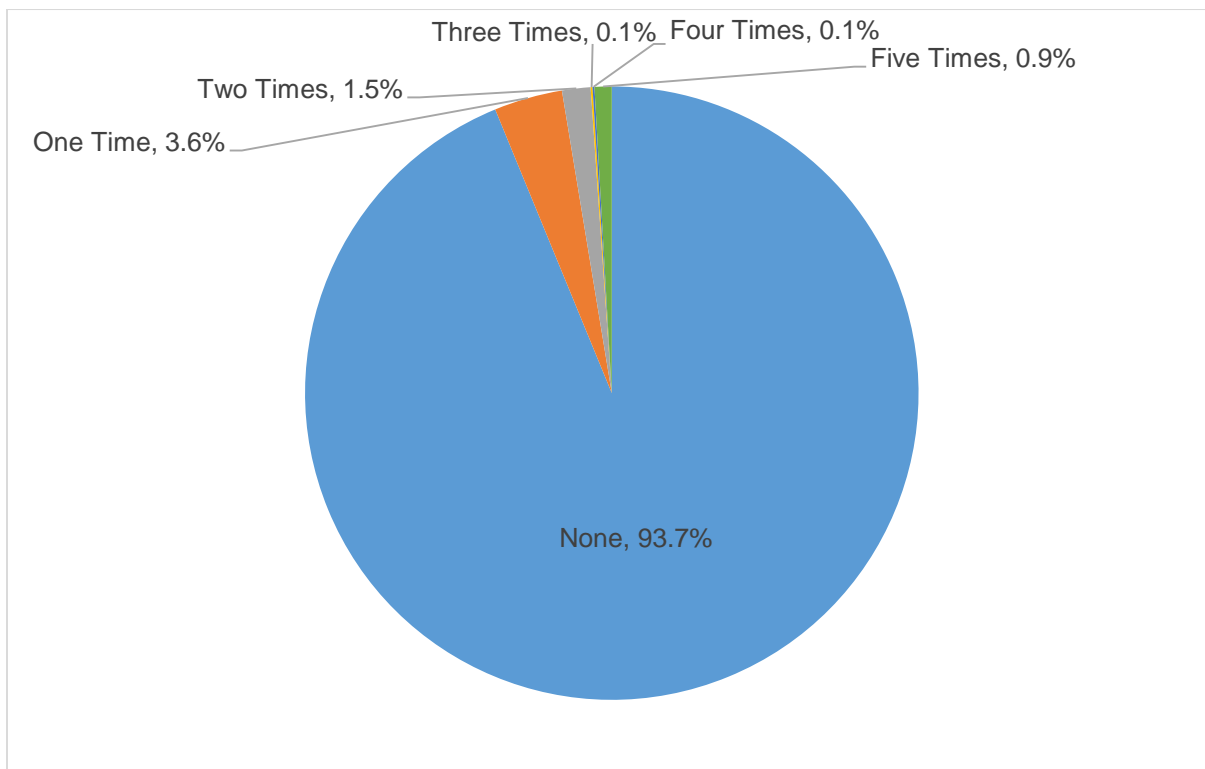


Chart: Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2010

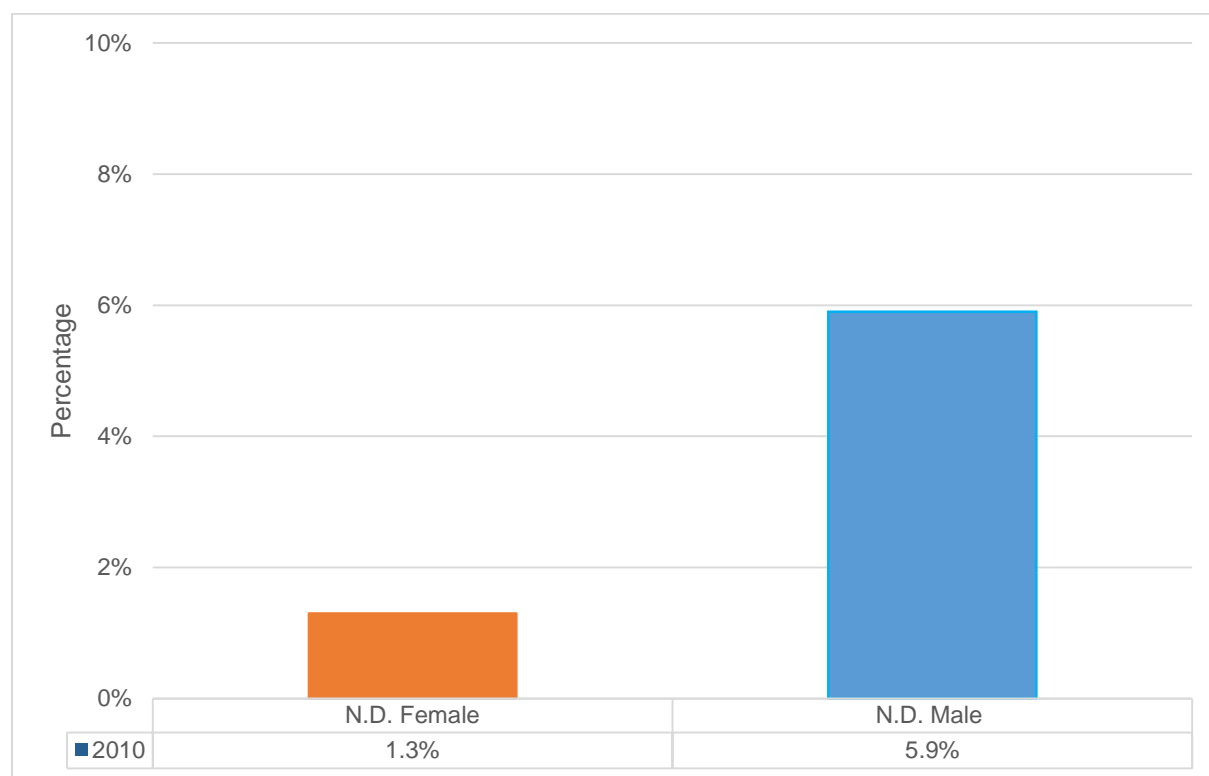
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you’ve had perhaps too much to drink?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2010, 1.3 percent of female and 5.9 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported drinking and driving at least once during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 100. Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2010



Note: Data only available for 2010.

Chart: Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota, 2010

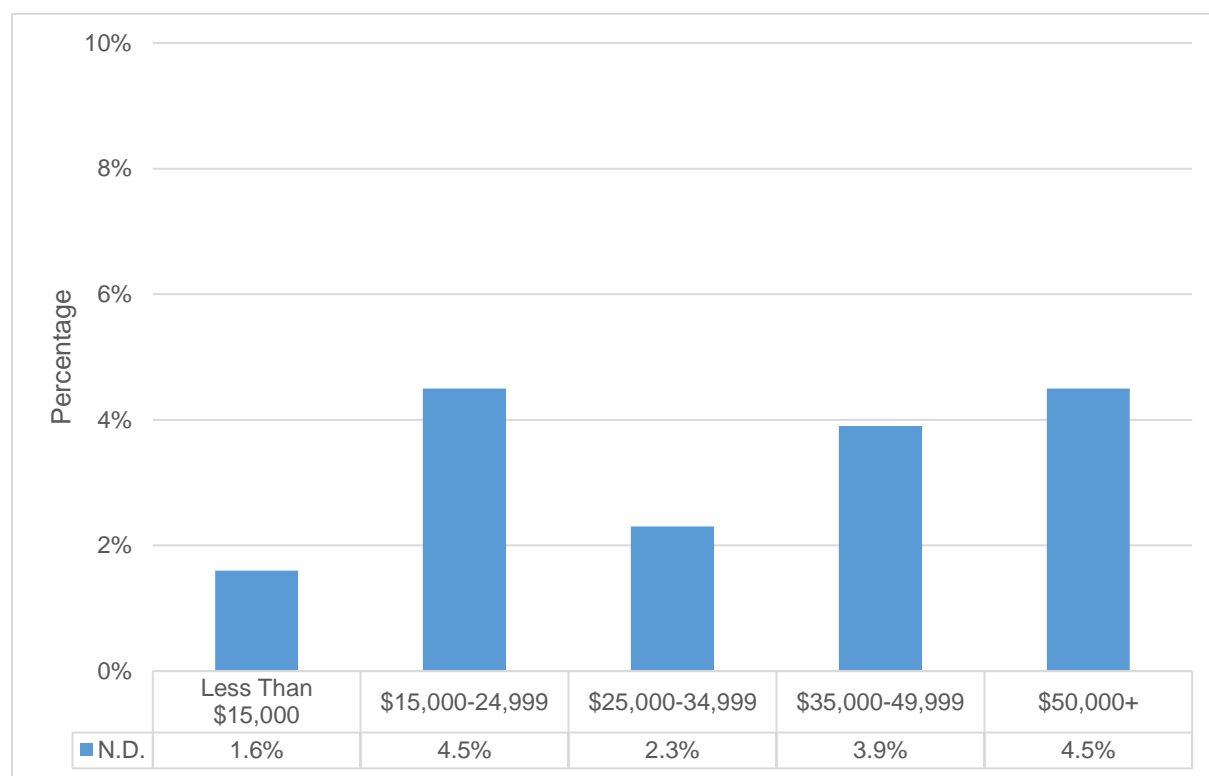
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you’ve had perhaps too much to drink?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2010, 4.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older earning \$15,000-\$24,999 reported drinking and driving at least once during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 101. Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota, 2010



Note: Data only available for 2010.

4.5.1.1.1.2.2. College Students

Chart: Driving a Car While Under the Influence (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

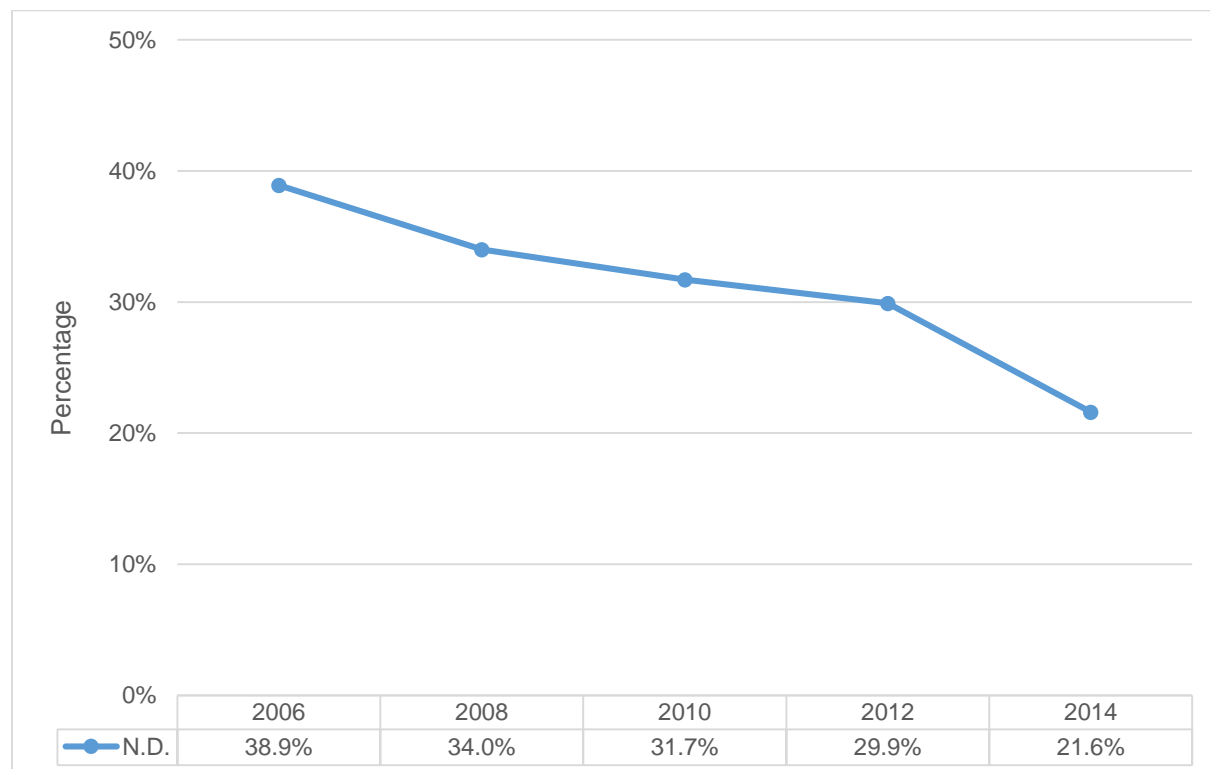
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “Please indicate how often you have experienced the following due to your drinking or drug use during the last year: Driven a car while under the influence?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 21.6 percent of North Dakota college students reported driving a car at least once while under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 102. Driving a Car While Under the Influence (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012



4.5.1.2. Citations

Table. DUI Citations Issued in Traffic Crashes, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “A citation” is defined as a charging document that contains a summons for the driver to appear at a stated time and place (e.g. court). “DUI citation” is defined as a citation for driving with an unlawful alcohol concentration.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 706 drivers involved in traffic crashes were cited for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Table 1. DUI Citations Issued in Traffic Crashes, North Dakota, 2013

Citation/ Circumstance	Fatal Crashes			Injury Crashes			All Crashes		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
DUI /APC (Alcohol)	9	2	11	122	183	305	374	332	706
DUI/APC (Drugs)	0	0	0	11	8	19	28	14	42
Care Required	2	0	2	343	425	768	1,981	1,314	3,295
Careless Driving	0	0	0	25	29	54	77	66	143
Failed to Yield	2	0	2	391	93	484	1,505	258	1,763
Failed to Stop	0	0	0	157	16	173	511	40	551
Following too Close	0	0	0	247	32	279	1,147	144	1,291
Improper Turning	0	0	0	59	20	79	438	66	504
Improper Backing	0	0	0	8	2	10	325	53	378
Overtaking	0	0	0	4	18	22	32	59	91
Wrong Way	0	0	0	5	4	9	10	7	17
Speeding	0	0	0	1	1	2	12	3	15
Defective Equipment	0	0	0	3	3	6	7	16	23
Illegal Parking	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Open Container	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Driver License	1	0	1	25	34	59	89	79	168
Left Crash Scene	0	0	0	10	29	39	72	101	173
No Insurance	1	0	1	49	31	80	182	80	262
Other	9	1	10	270	87	357	1,201	292	1,493
None	160	27	187	2,529	1,270	3,799	11,990	5,460	17,450
Total	184	30	214	4,259	2,285	6,544	19,982	8,388	28,370

4.5.1.3. Arrests

4.5.1.3.1. Overall

Chart: DUI Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Driving under the influence” is defined as driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7,086 reported arrests for DUI (7,048 adults and 38 juveniles) represents 23 percent of the total arrests reported in the state of North Dakota in 2013.

Figure 103. DUI Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

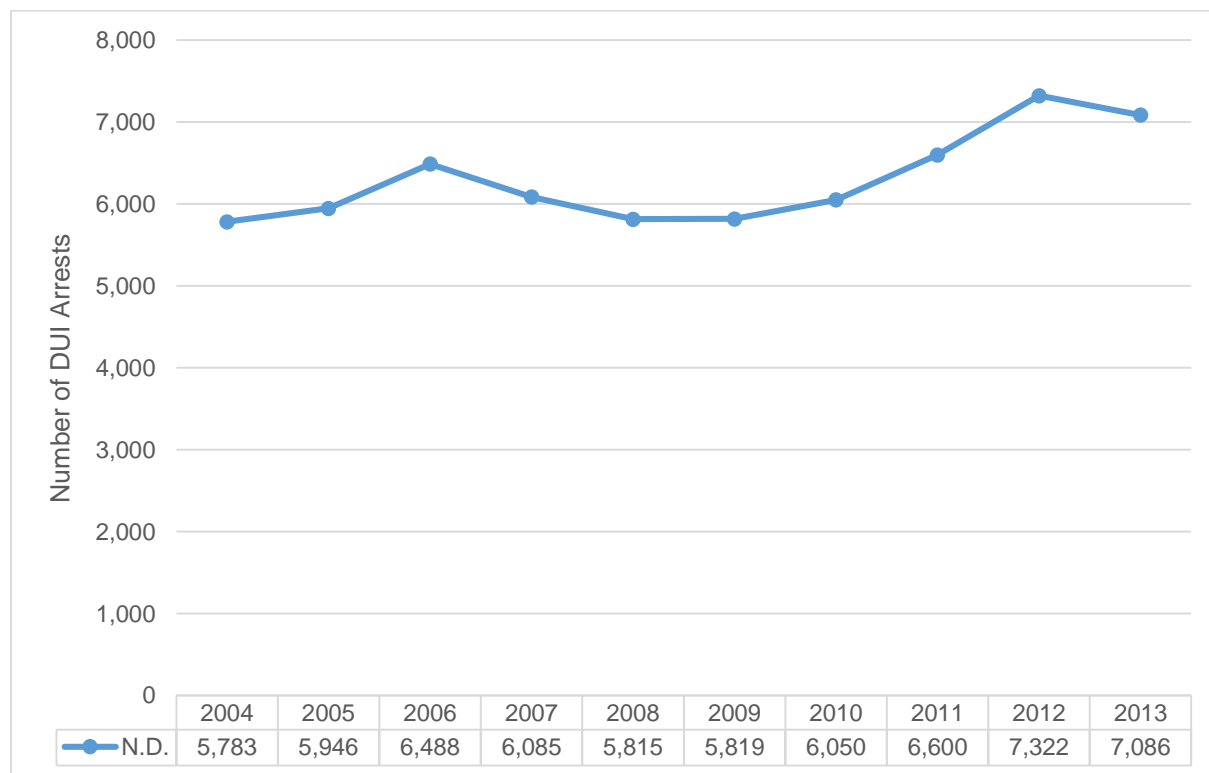


Chart: DUI Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 2004-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Driving under the influence” is defined as driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 79.5 percent of the DUI arrests were North Dakotan males.

Figure 104. DUI Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 2004-2013

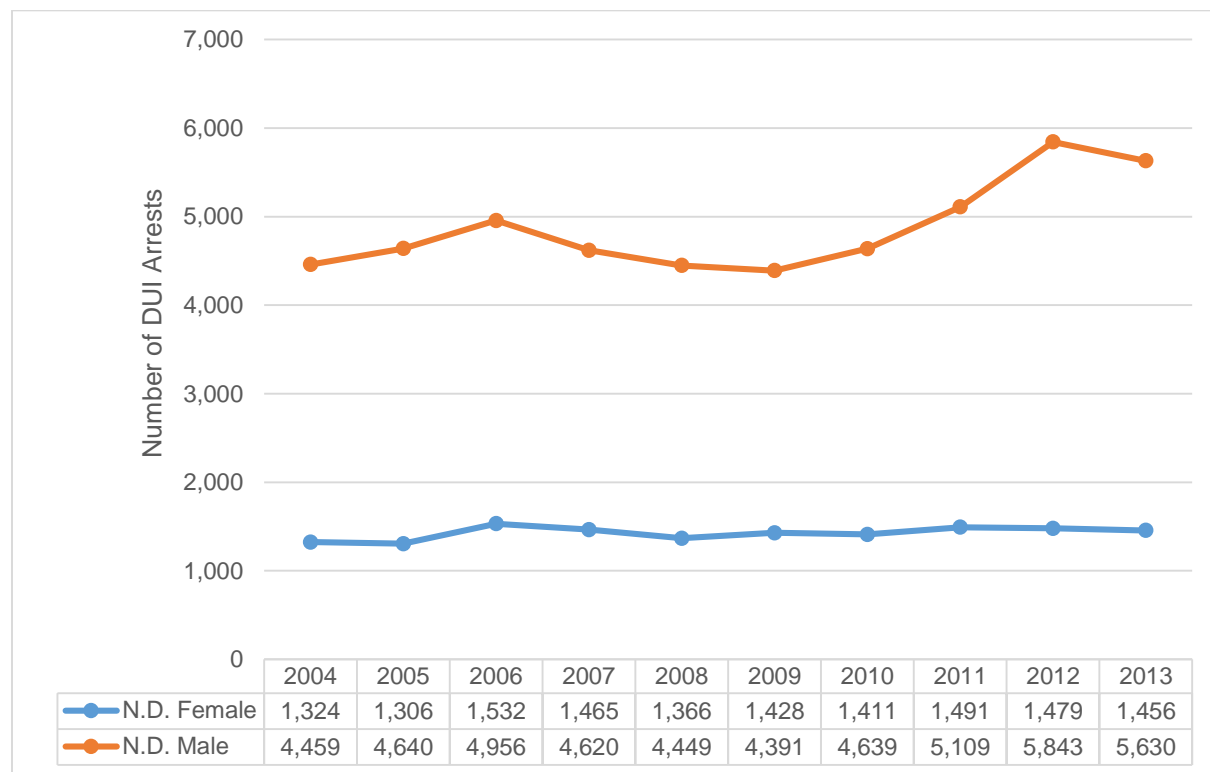


Chart: DUI Arrests, by Age, North Dakota, 2003-2013

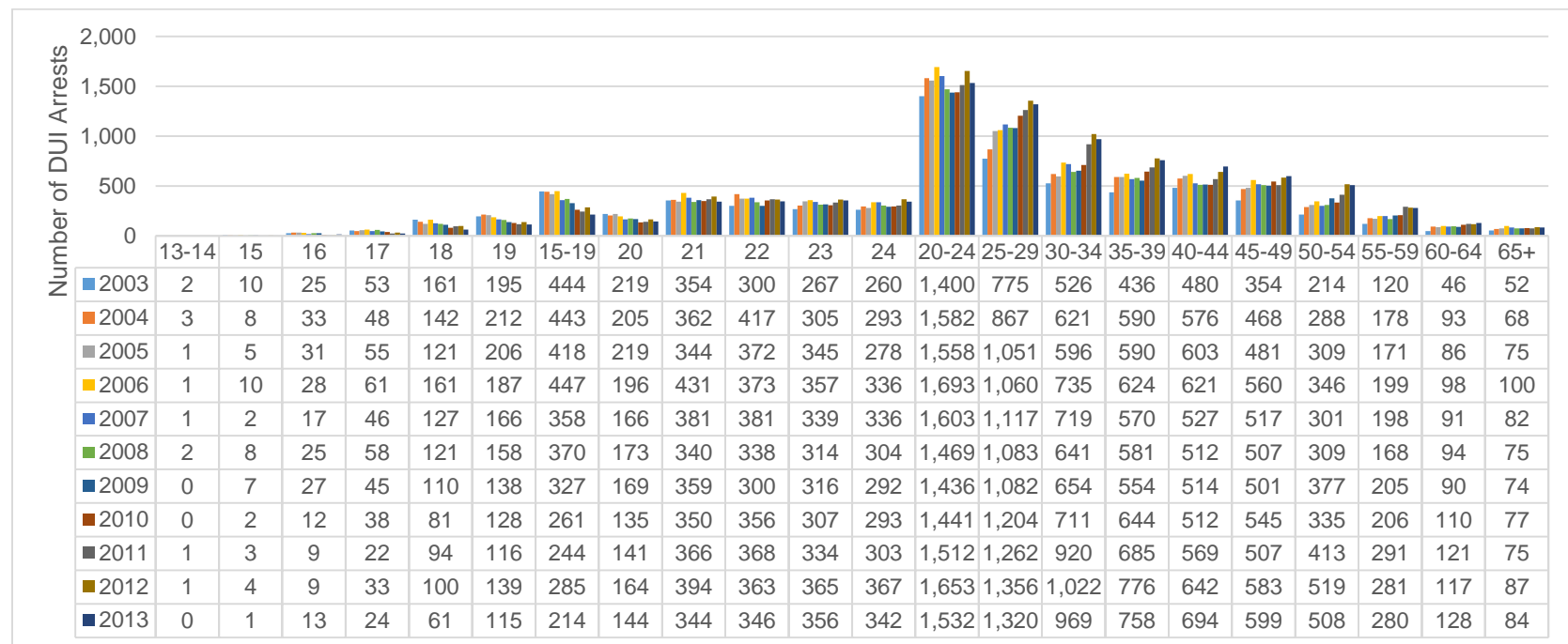
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Driving under the influence” is defined as driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the largest number of DUI arrests was among North Dakotans ages 20-24 (21.6 percent).

Figure 105. DUI Arrests, by Age, North Dakota, 2003-2013



4.5.1.3.2. Age Group

4.5.1.3.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.1.3.2.1.1. Overall (17 Years or Younger)

Chart: DUI Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

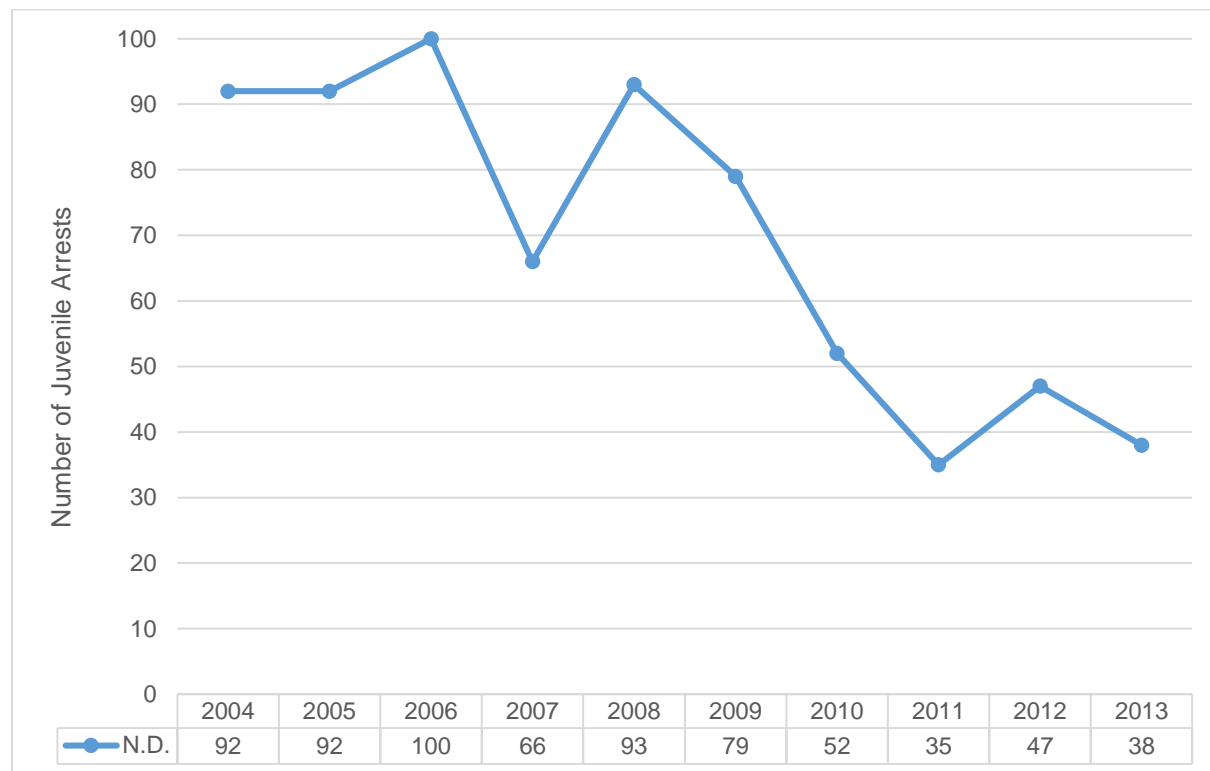
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Driving under the influence” is defined as driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 38 North Dakota juveniles were arrested for DUI.

Figure 106. DUI Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013



4.5.1.3.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.5.1.3.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: DUI Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

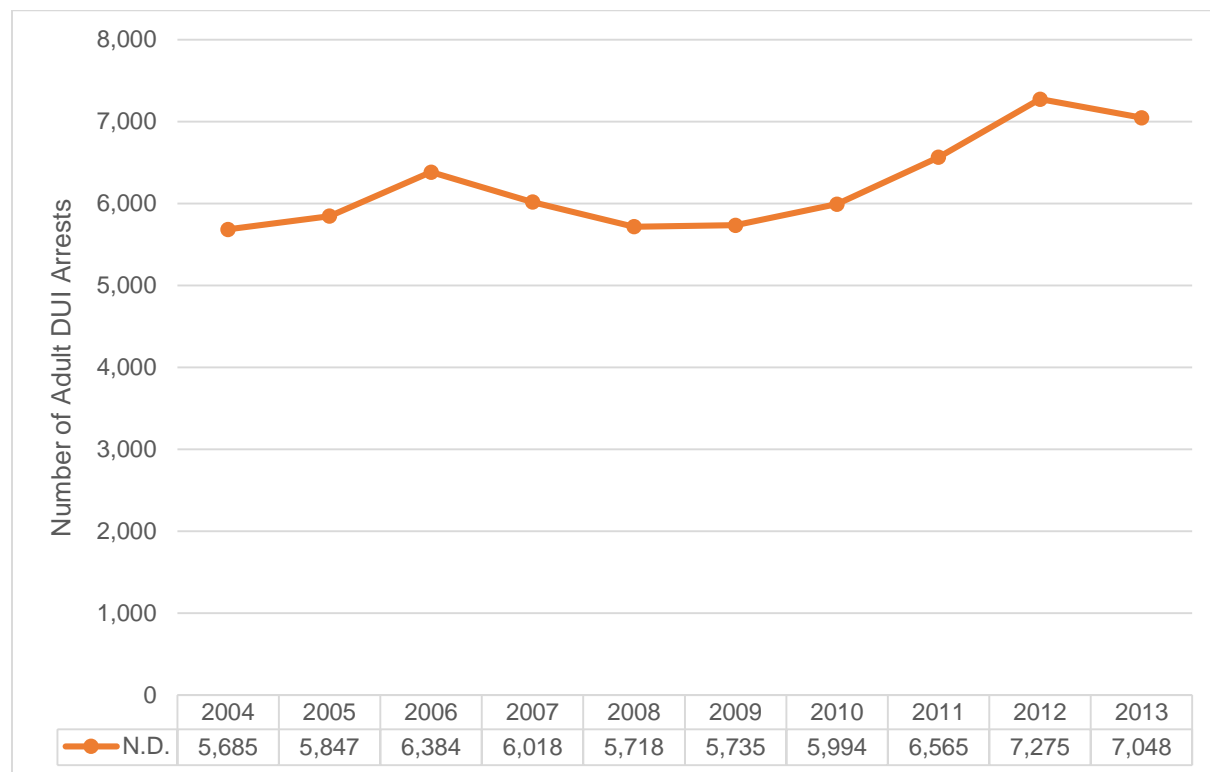
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Driving under the influence” is defined as driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7,048 North Dakotans aged 18 or older were arrested for DUI.

Figure 107. DUI Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013



4.5.1.4. Convictions

Chart: DUI Convictions, by Driver Type, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

Definition: “Recidivist driver” is defined as a person considered to have two or more DUI convictions in the last ten years, or current year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, there was a total of 4,291 drivers convicted of DUI, with 1,439 drivers (33.5 percent) already convicted of this offense in the last ten years.

Figure 108. DUI Convictions, by Driver Type, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

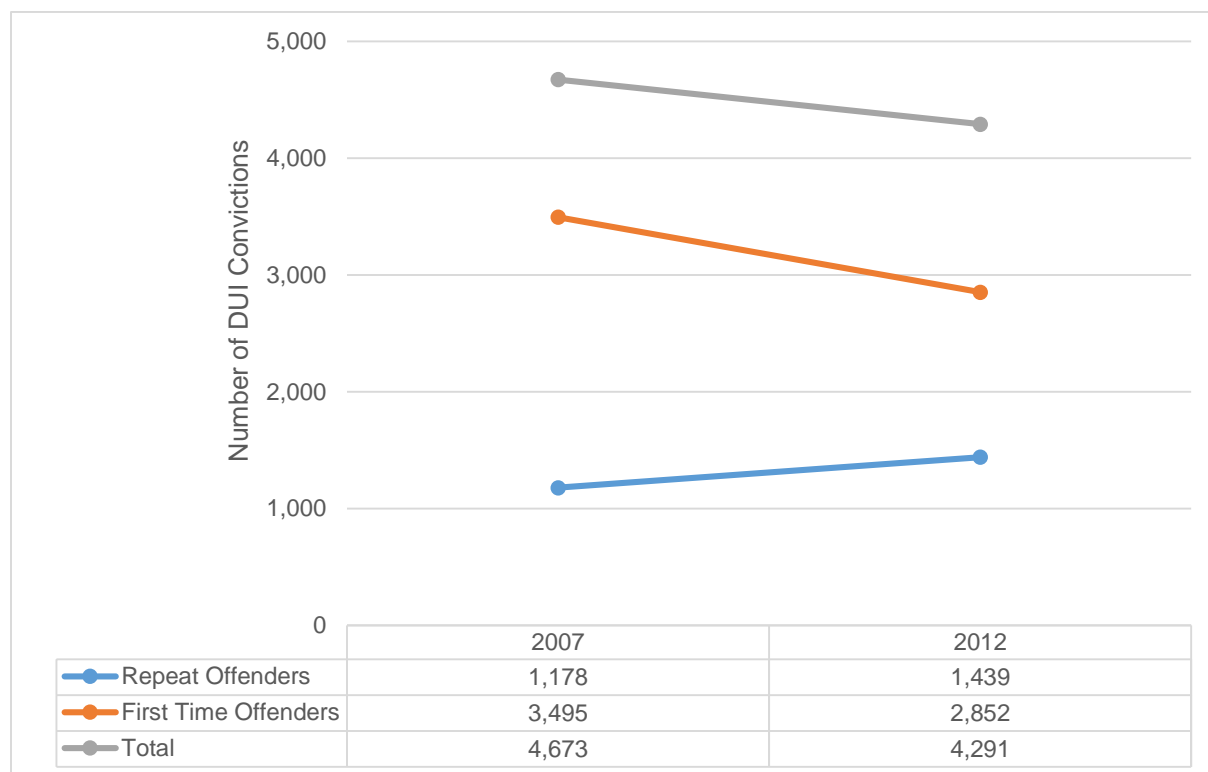


Chart: DUI Recidivists, by Gender, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

Definition: “Recidivist driver” is defined as a person considered to have two or more DUI convictions in the last ten years, or current year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 35.7 percent of all male drivers convicted of drinking and driving were repeat offenders; 27.3 percent of all female drivers convicted of drinking and driving were also repeat offenders.

Figure 109. DUI Recidivists, by Gender, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

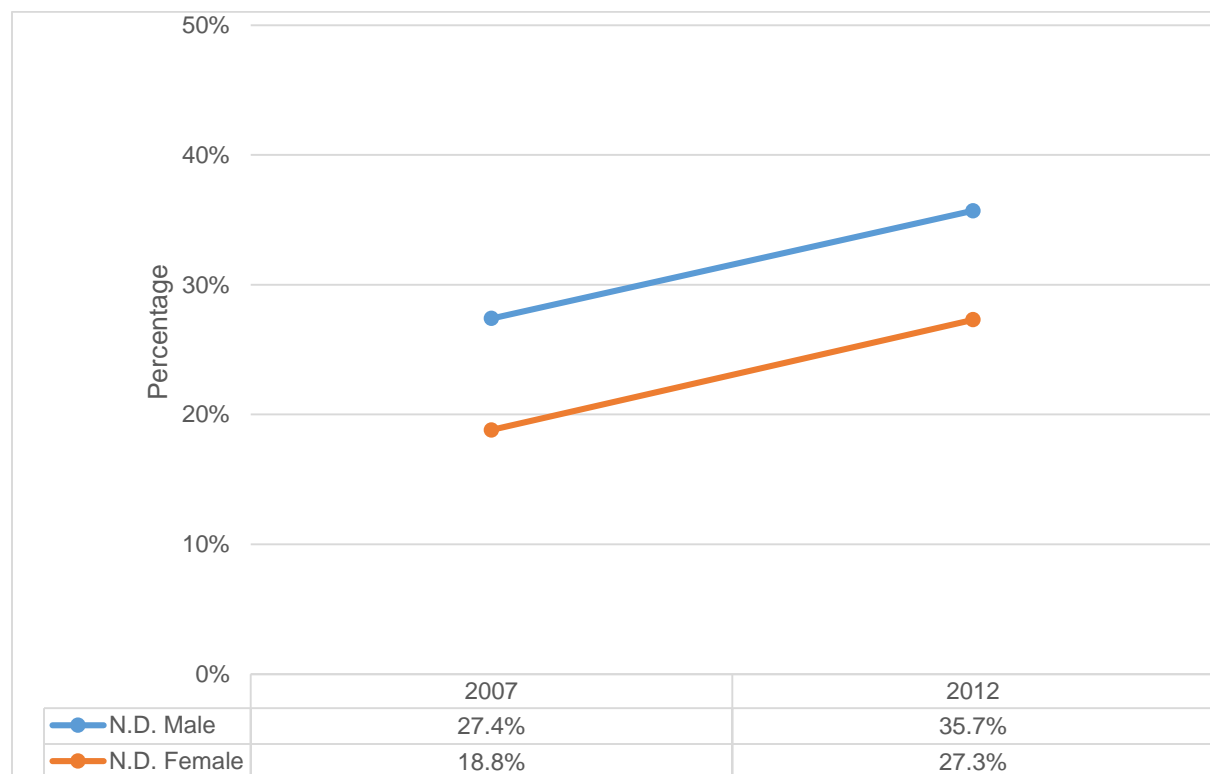


Chart: DUI Recidivists, by Age, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

Definition: “Recidivist driver” is defined as a person considered to have two or more DUI convictions in the last ten years, or current year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 39.4 percent of recidivist drivers were North Dakotans ages 35-49.

Figure 110. DUI Recidivists, by Age, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

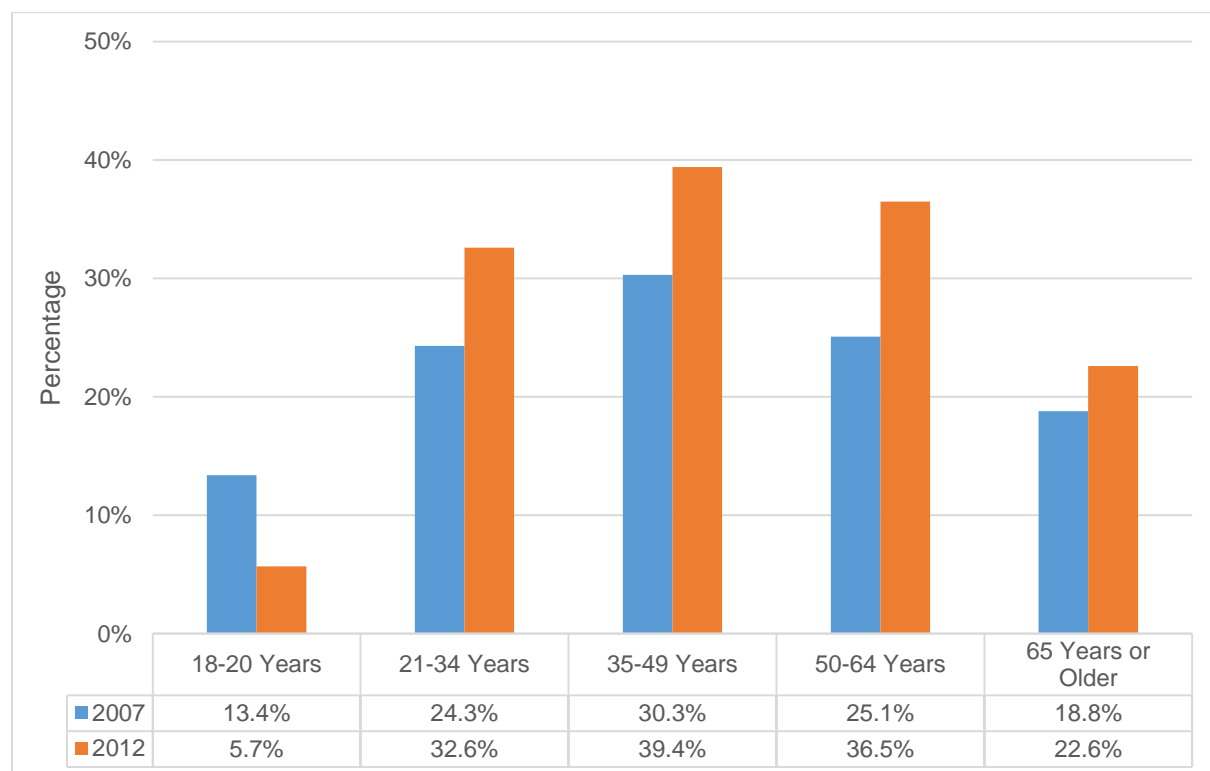


Chart: Crashes Involving DUI Recidivists, by Type, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

Definition: “Recidivist driver” is defined as a person considered to have two or more DUI convictions in the last ten years, or current year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, drivers with multiple DUI convictions were involved in 17 percent of all crashes.
 - Drivers with multiple DUI convictions were involved in 5.6 percent of all injury crashes.

Figure 111. Crashes Involving DUI Recidivists, by Type, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

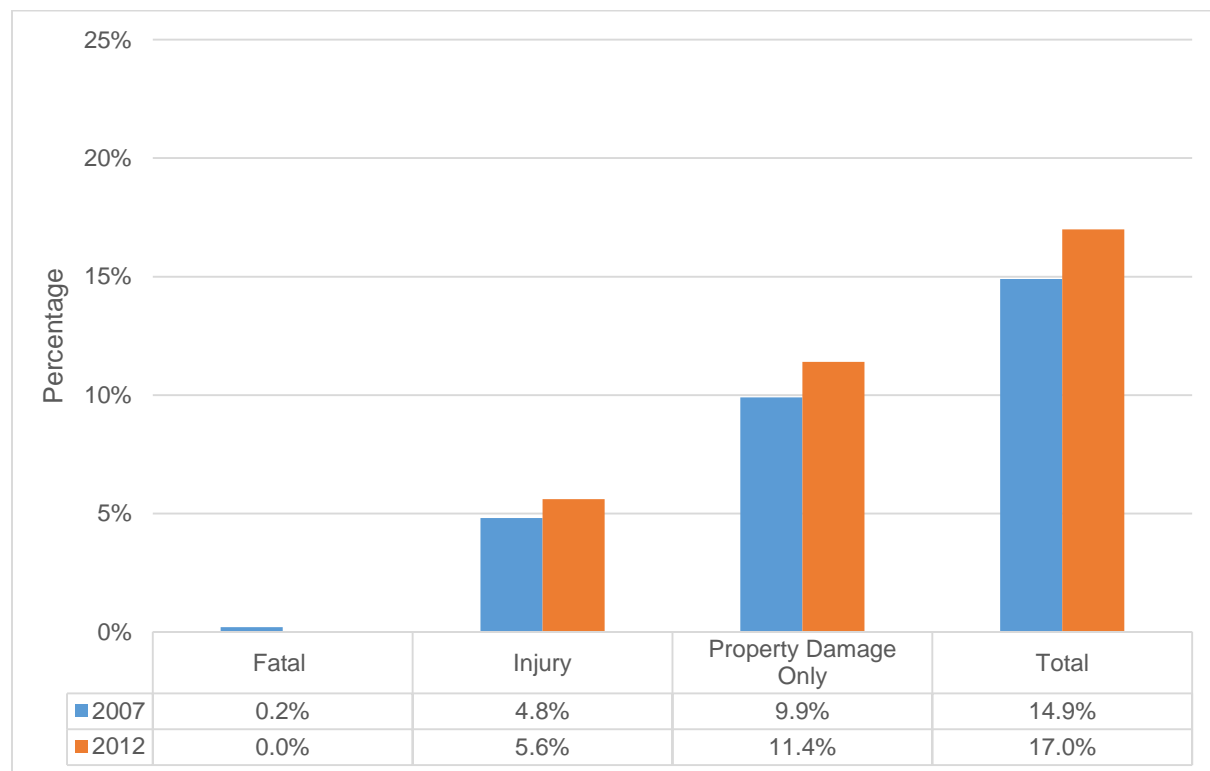


Chart: DUI Recidivists, by Blood Alcohol Level (BAC), North Dakota, 2007 and 2012

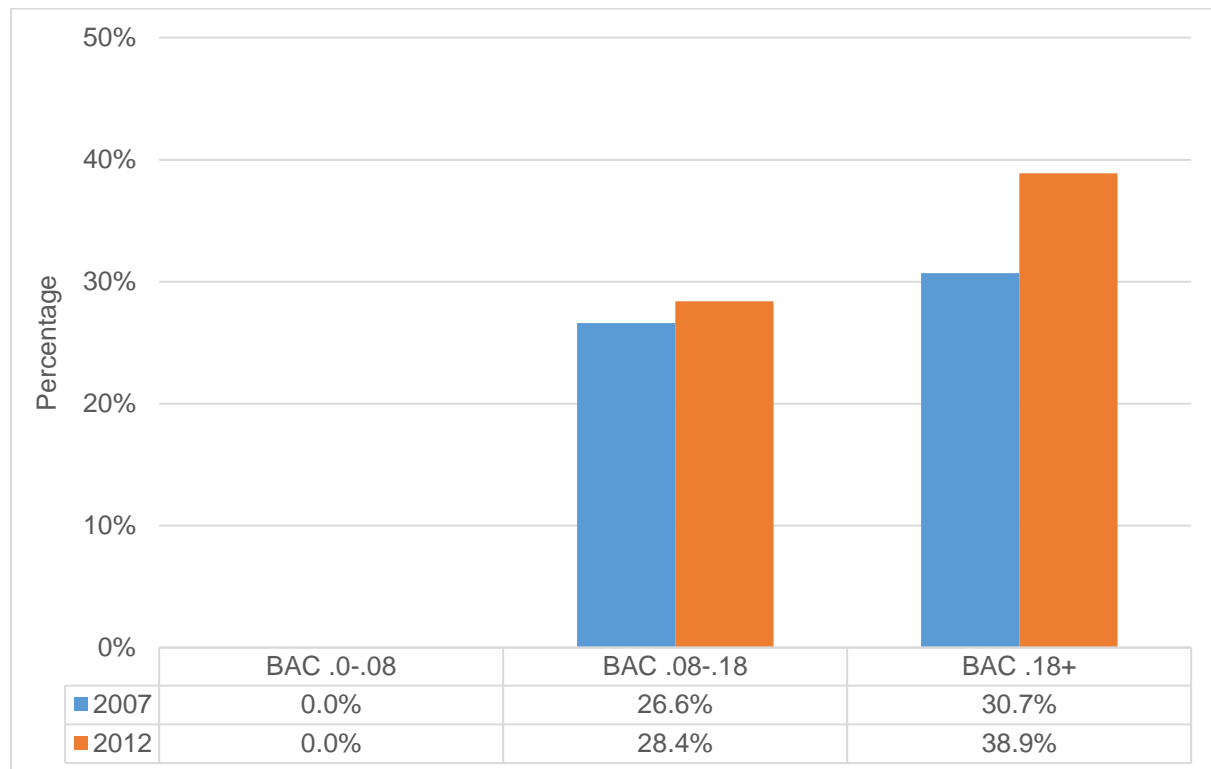
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

Definition: “Recidivist driver” is defined as a person considered to have two or more DUI convictions in the last ten years, or current year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 38.9 percent of recidivist drivers had a blood alcohol level of .18 or higher.

Figure 112. DUI Recidivists, by Blood Alcohol Level (BAC), North Dakota, 2007 and 2012



4.5.2. Perception of Alcohol and Drug Contribution to Crime

Chart: Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crime, North Dakota, 2008

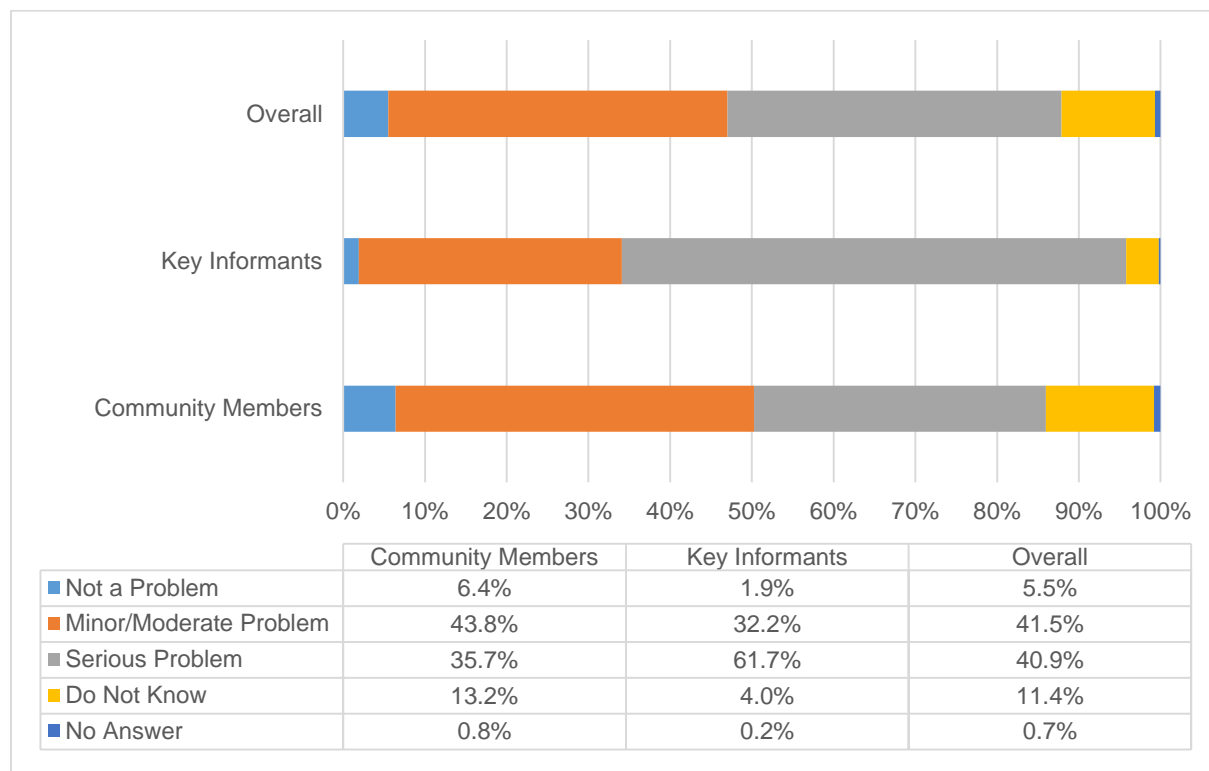
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the following to be in your community: Contribution of drug and alcohol use to crimes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 35.7 percent of North Dakota community members and 61.7 percent of North Dakota key informants perceived contribution of alcohol and drugs to crime as a “serious problem” in their community.

Figure 113. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crime, North Dakota, 2008



4.5.3. Juvenile Court Referrals

Chart: Juvenile Court Unruly Referrals, by Type, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: North Dakota Juvenile Court (NDJC)

Definition: “Unruly act” is defined as a behavior such as truancy from school, runaway, ungovernable behavior, or minor consuming alcohol, all of which are based on age (17 years old or younger). “Juvenile court referrals” are received from law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and parents.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, juvenile court received 2,088 unruly referrals; 34 percent were referrals of unlawful possession/consumption of alcohol.

Figure 114. Juvenile Court Unruly Referrals, by Type, North Dakota, 2013

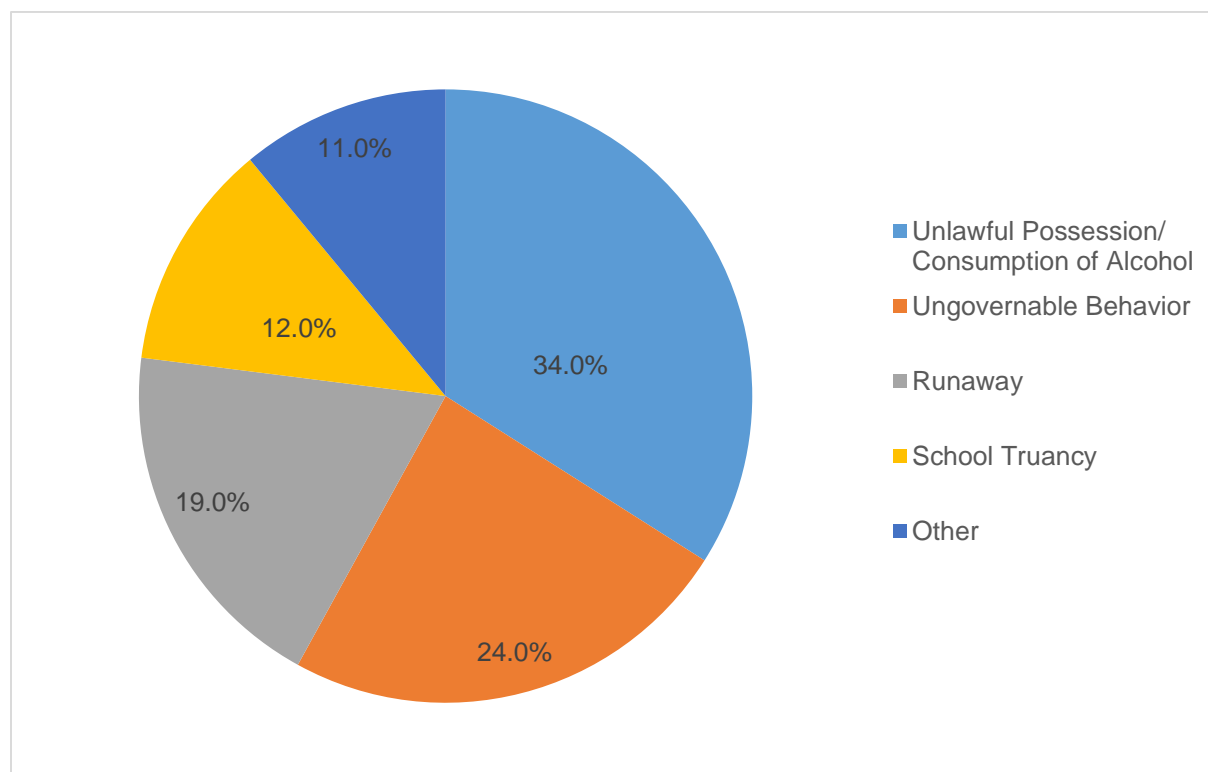


Chart: Alcohol-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Juvenile Court (NDJC)

Definition: “Juvenile court referrals” are received from law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and parents. “Alcohol-related offenses” include “minor consuming alcohol” or “minor in possession of alcohol.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 982 alcohol-related offenses were referred to North Dakota Juvenile Courts.

Figure 115. Alcohol-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2013



4.5.4. Liquor Law Violation Arrests

4.5.4.1. Overall

Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Liquor laws violations” are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3,987 reported arrests for liquor law violations represents 13 percent of the total arrests reported in the state of North Dakota.

Figure 116. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

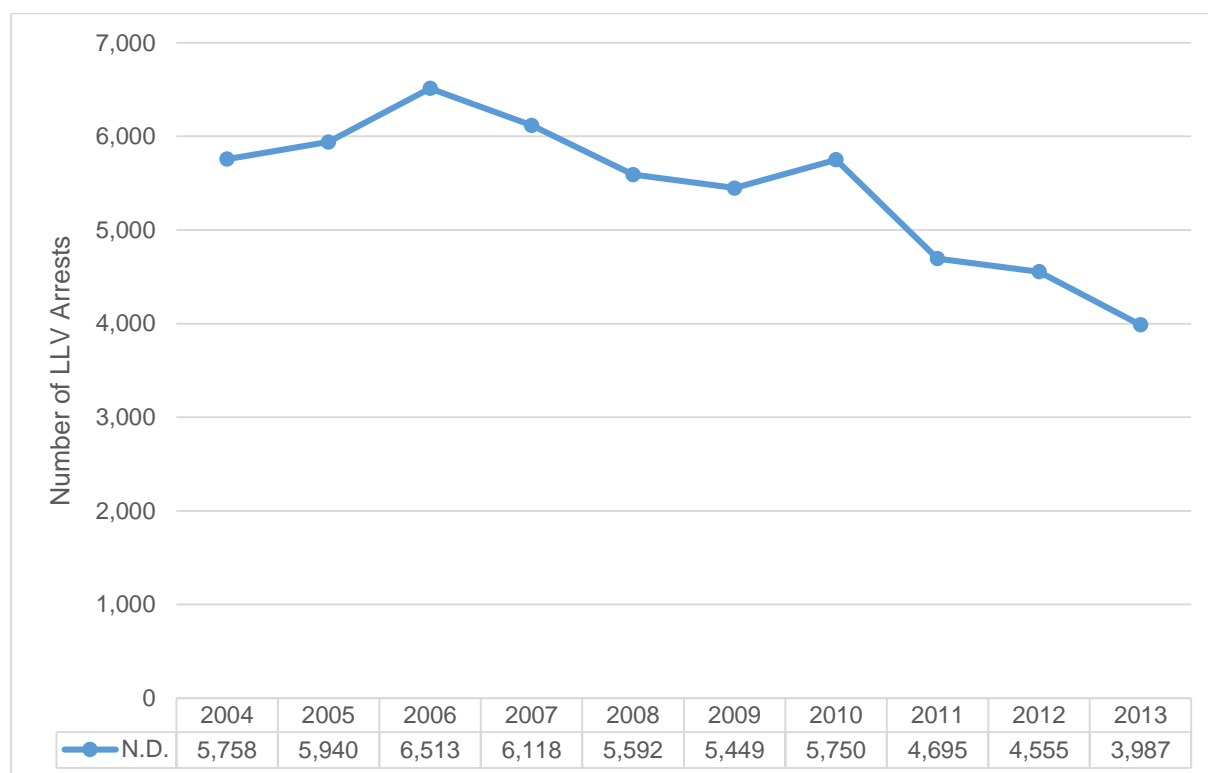


Chart: LLV Arrests, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Liquor laws violations” are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, there were 3,987 total LLV arrests, of which 83.4 percent involved North Dakota adults and 16.6 percent involved North Dakota juveniles (i.e., under age 18).

Figure 117. LLV Arrests, by Age, North Dakota, 2013

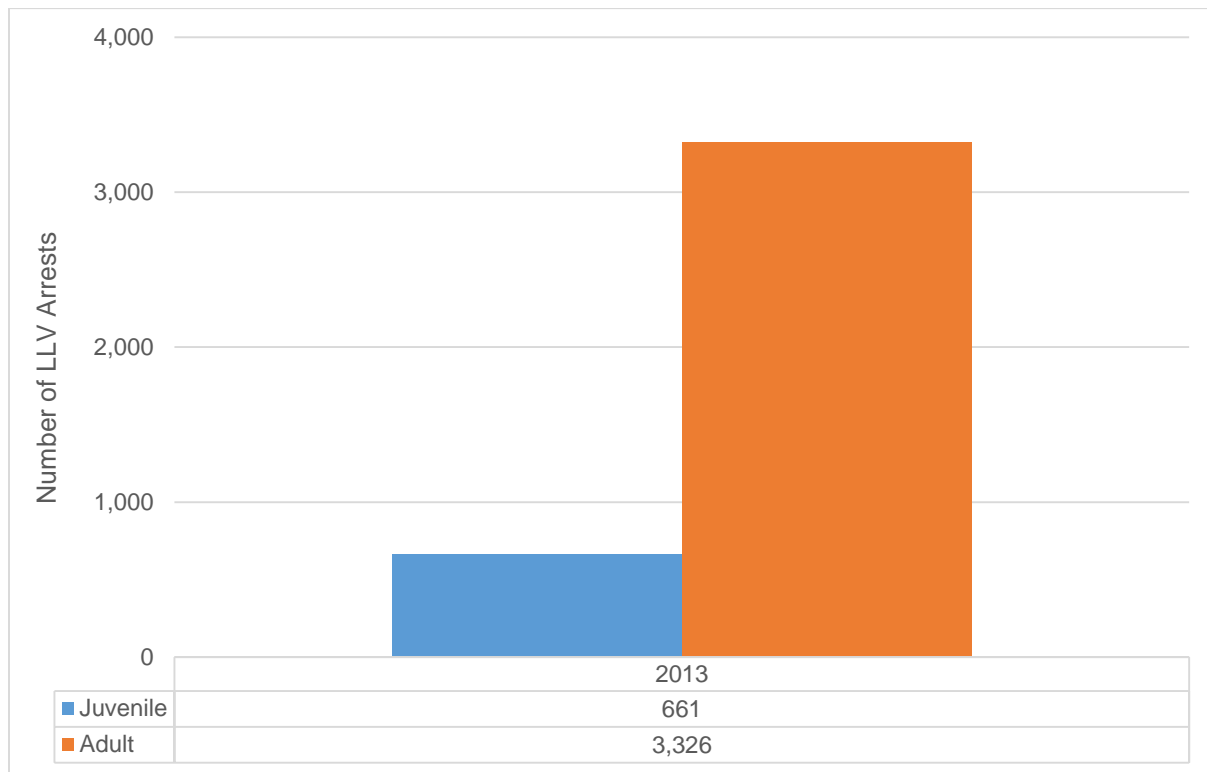


Chart: LLV Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

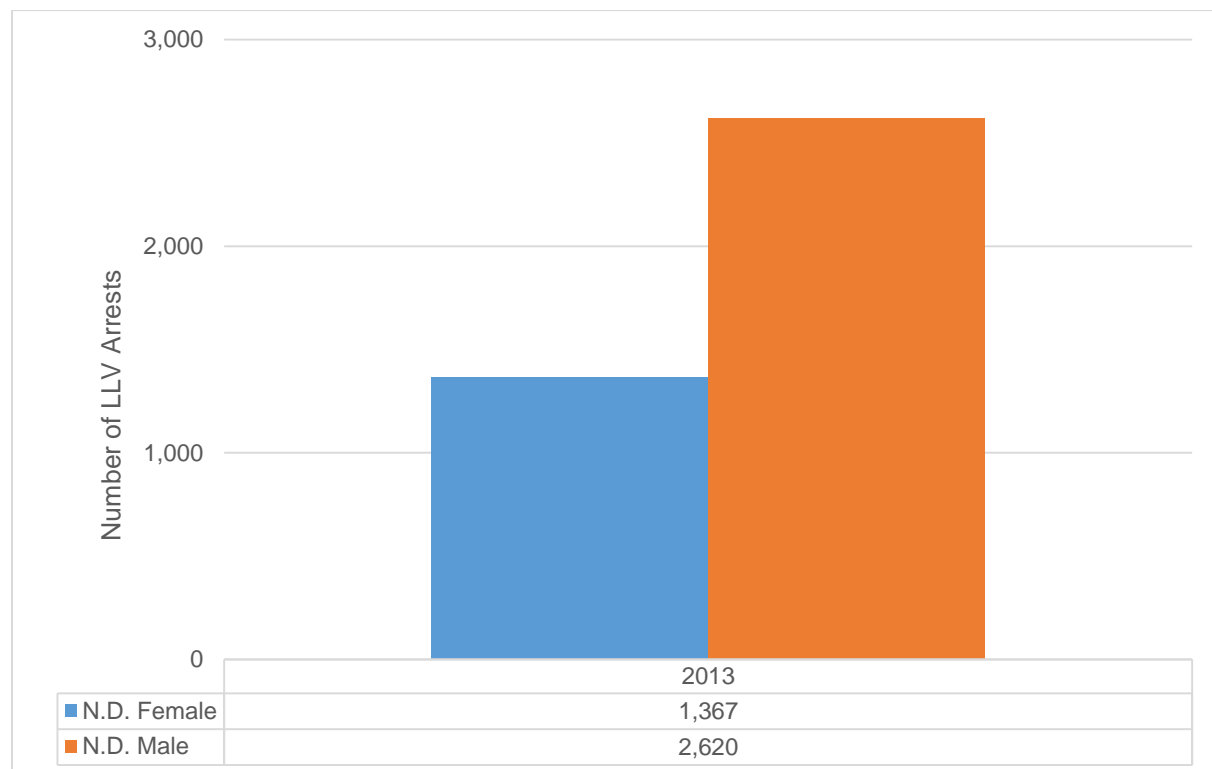
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Liquor laws violations” are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, there were 3,987 total LLV arrests, of which 66 percent involved North Dakota males and 34 percent involved North Dakota females.

Figure 118. LLV Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 2013



4.5.4.2. Age Group

4.5.4.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.4.2.1.1. Overall (17 Years or Younger)

Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

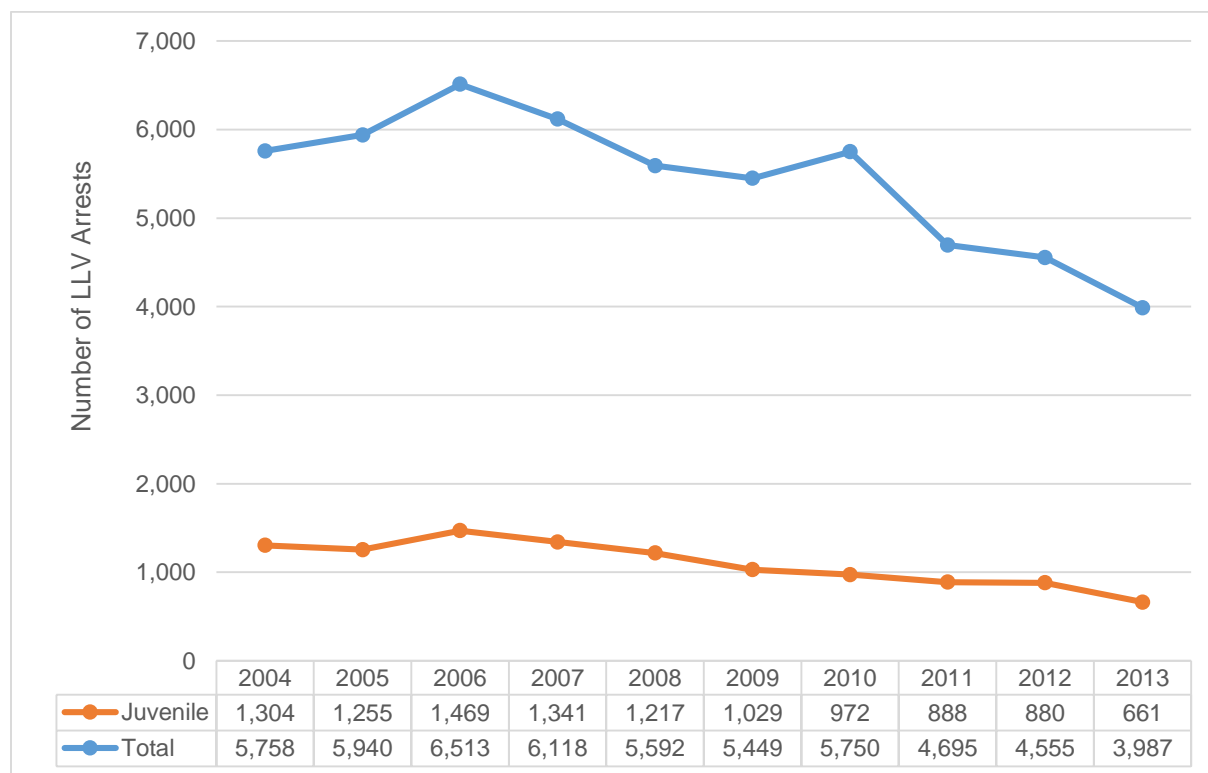
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Liquor laws violations” are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 661 juveniles were arrested for liquor law violations.

Figure 119. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013



4.5.4.2.2. Adult (18 Years or Older)

4.5.4.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Liquor laws violations” are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakota adult arrests represented 83.4 percent of all LLV arrests.

Figure 120. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2004-2013

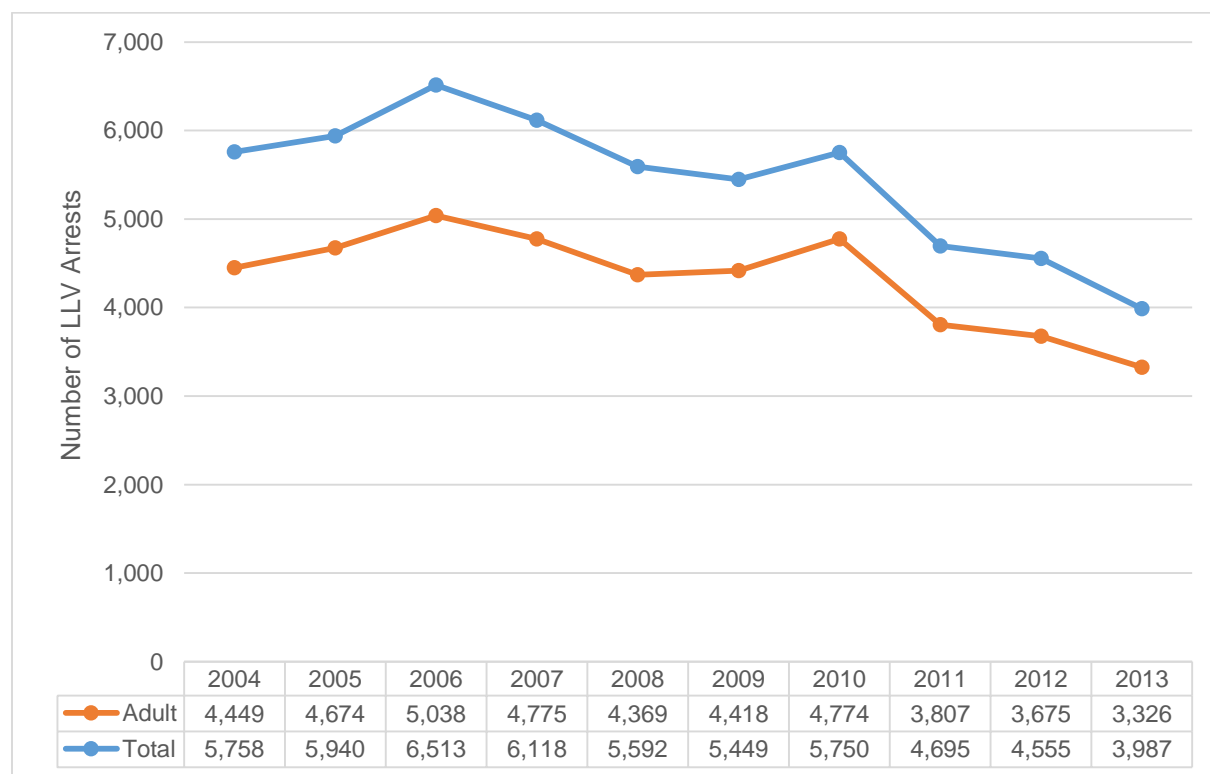


Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 2004-2013

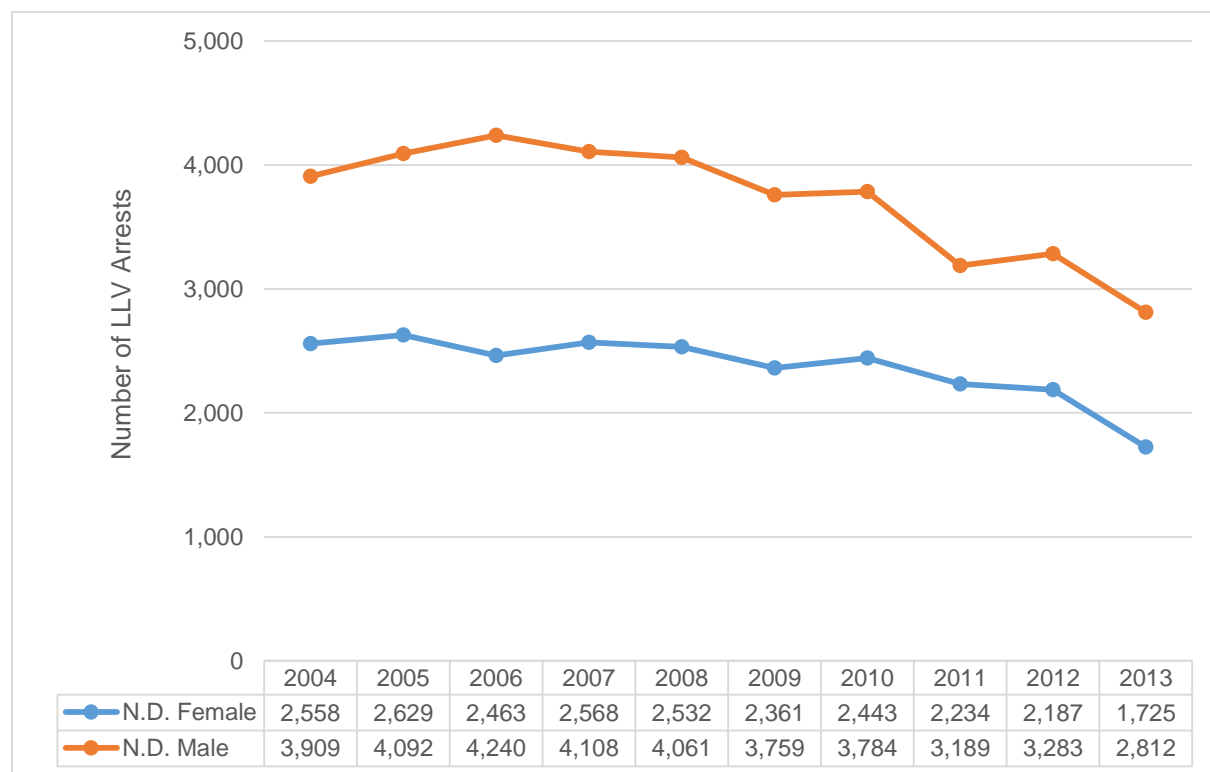
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Liquor laws violations” are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 62 percent of all North Dakota adults arrested for liquor law violations were males.

Figure 121. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 2004-2013



4.5.5. Domestic violence

Chart: Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol, North Dakota, 2011-2013

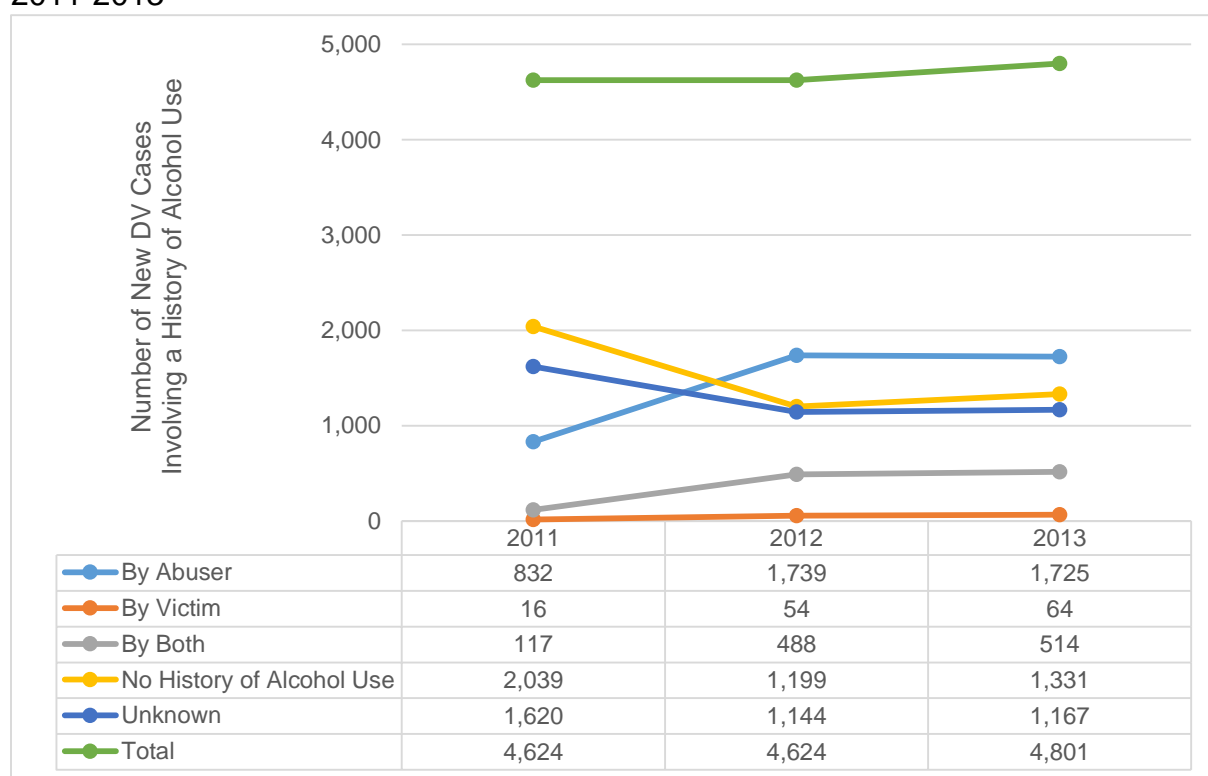
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

Definition: “Domestic violence” is defined as an ongoing pattern of behaviors and abusive tactics employed against a current or former spouse, live-in boyfriend or girlfriend, or dating partner. “Domestic violence cases” include only cases seen by state crisis intervention centers.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, a history of alcohol use was identified in 2,303 new domestic violence cases in North Dakota.

Figure 122. Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol, North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: 2013 = 20 of 20 programs reporting; 2012 = 20 of 21 program reporting; 2011 = 21 of 21 programs reporting.

Chart: Percentage of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol, North Dakota, 2011-2013

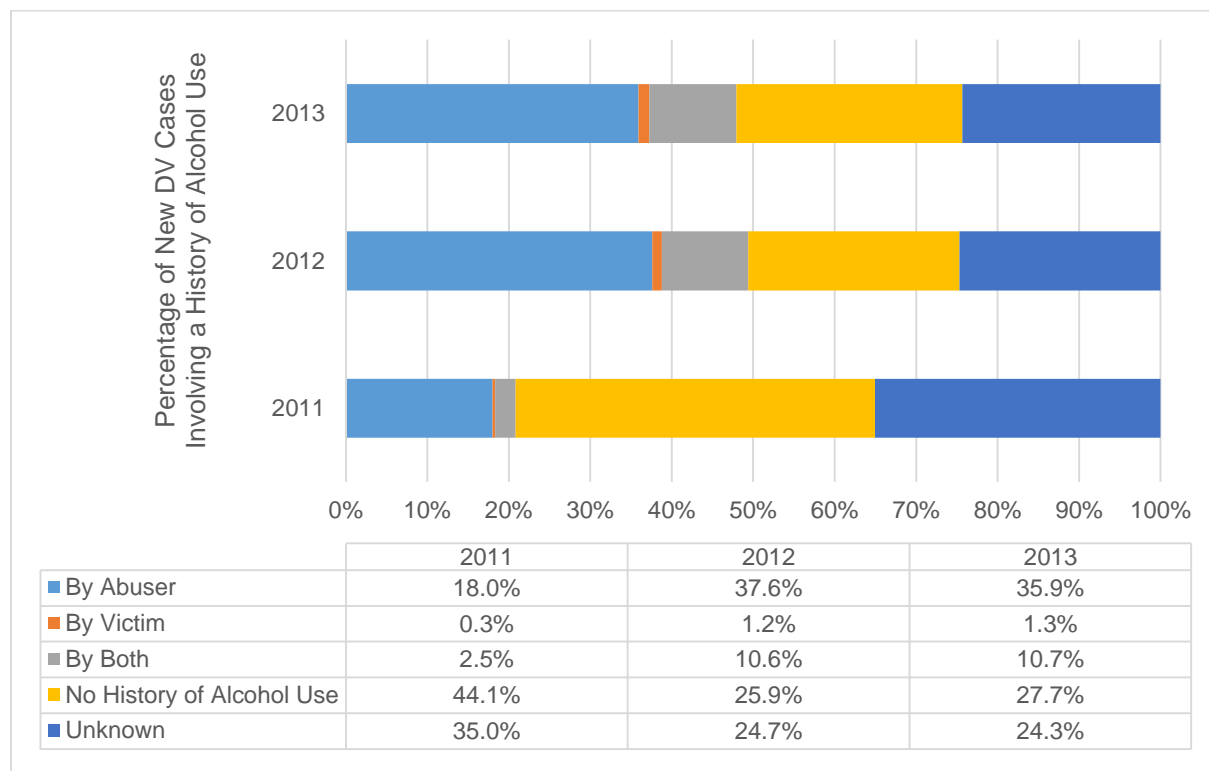
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

Definition: “Domestic violence” is defined as an ongoing pattern of behaviors and abusive tactics employed against a current or former spouse, live-in boyfriend or girlfriend, or dating partner. “Domestic violence cases” include only cases seen by state crisis intervention centers.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, a history of alcohol use by abuser was identified in 35.9 percent of the new cases of domestic violence in North Dakota.

Figure 123. Percentage of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol, North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: 2013 = 20 of 20 programs reporting; 2012 = 20 of 21 program reporting; 2011 = 21 of 21 programs reporting.

4.6. Alcohol-Related Suspension/Expulsion

Chart: Suspension/Expulsion for Alcohol Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2014

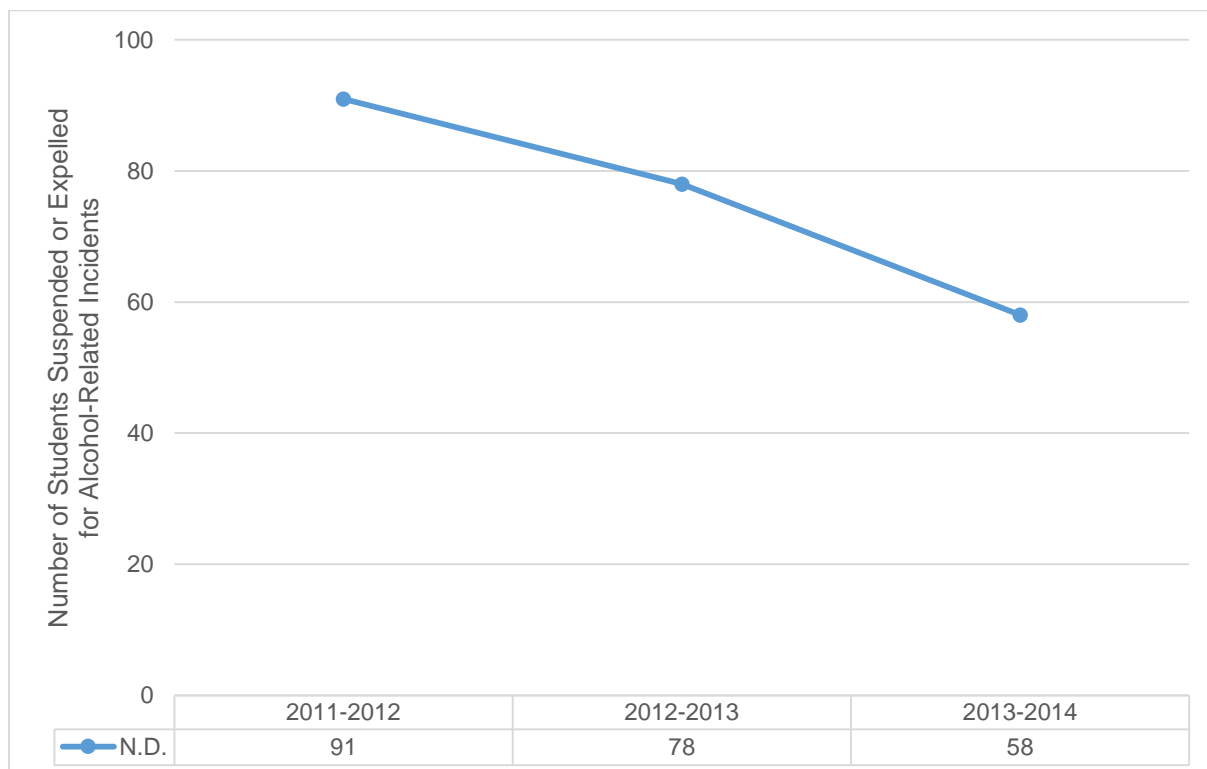
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI)

Definition: “A suspension” is defined as the temporary removal of a child from school for a violation of school policies or rules. “An expulsion for substance use” is defined as a more permanent removal of a child from school for a violation of school policies or rules.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- During the 2013-2014 school year, North Dakota schools reported 58 suspensions or expulsions for alcohol related incidents.

Figure 124. Suspension/Expulsion for Alcohol Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2014



4.7. Alcohol Use Before and During Pregnancy

Chart: Alcohol Use Before and/or During Pregnancy, Mothers Who Gave Birth in 2002, North Dakota, 2002

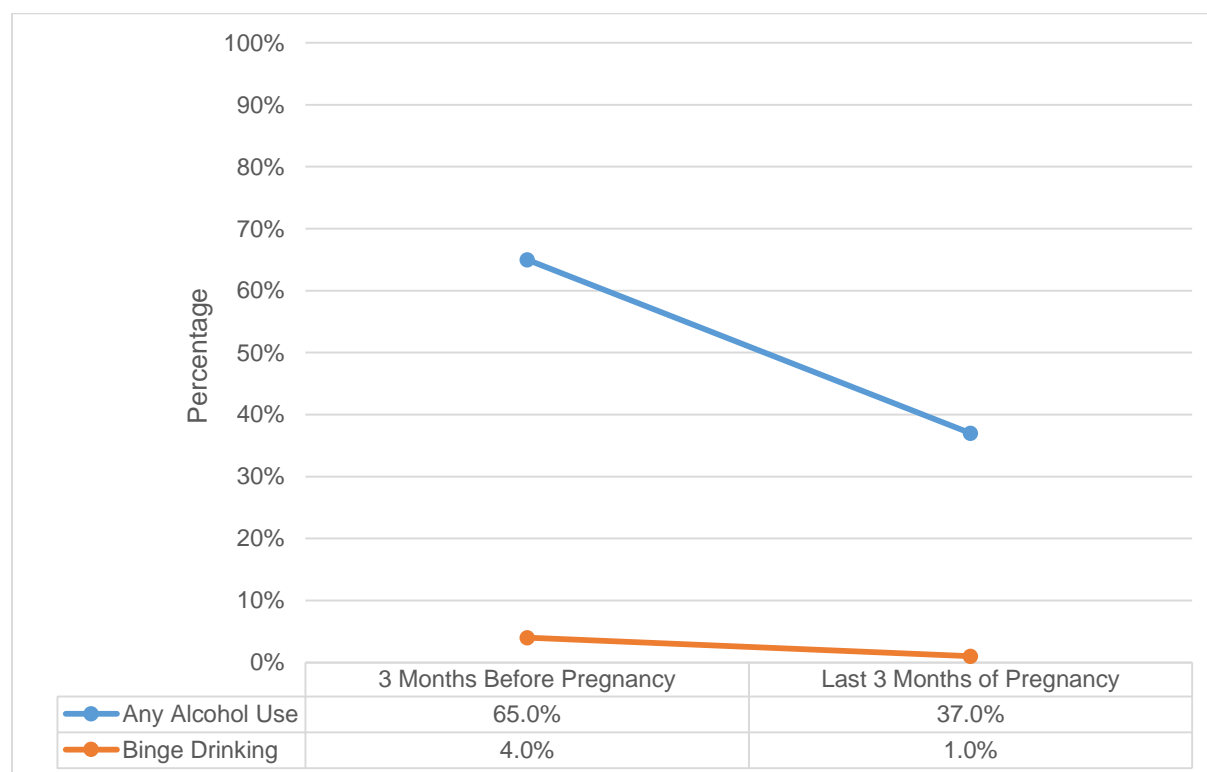
Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: “Alcohol use during pregnancy” is defined as any drink of alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy. “Alcohol use before pregnancy” is defined as any drink of alcohol the three months before pregnancy. “Binge drinking” is defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2002, nearly two-thirds of North Dakota mothers who gave birth that year drank alcohol in the three months before they knew they were pregnant.

Figure 125. Alcohol Use Before and/or During Pregnancy, Mothers Who Gave Birth in 2002, North Dakota, 2002



Note: Data only available for 2002.

Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions: Primary Substance of Abuse, by Pregnancy Status, North Dakota, 2012

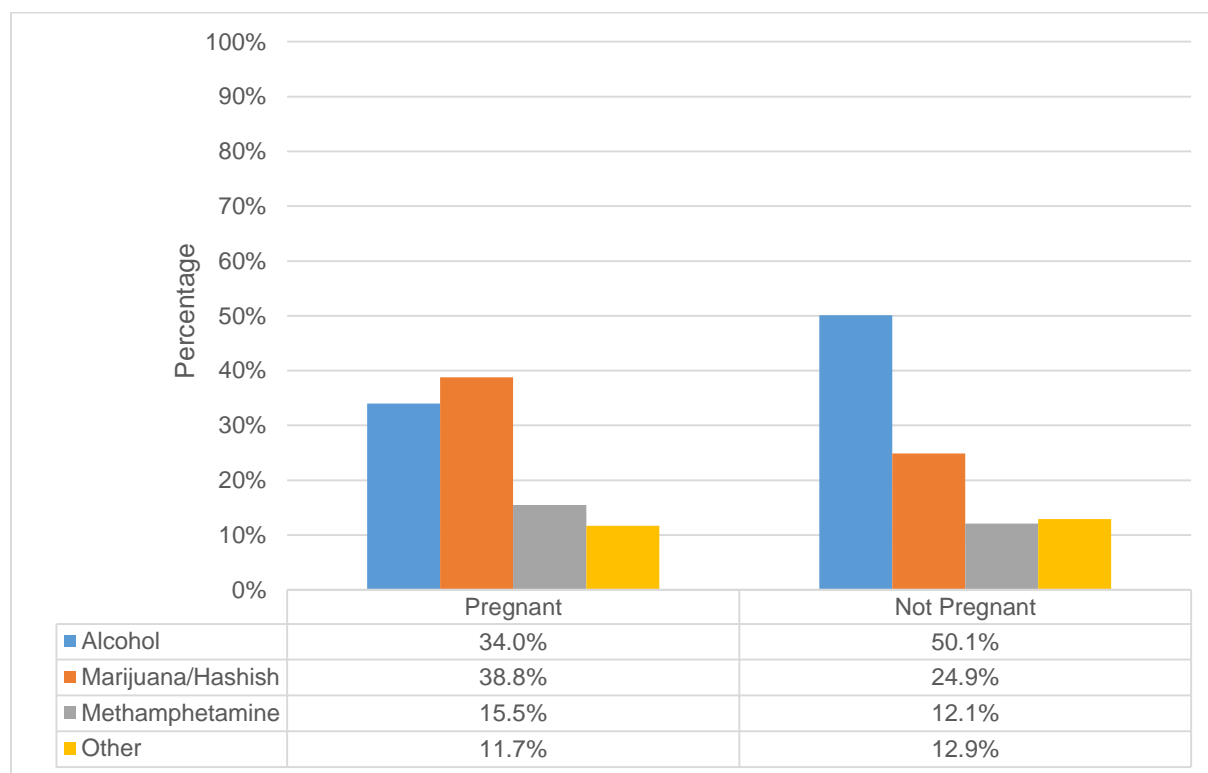
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, alcohol was the primary substance of abuse for 34 percent of pregnant North Dakotan women admitted to substance abuse treatment.

Figure 126. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions: Primary Substance of Abuse, by Pregnancy Status, North Dakota, 2012



4.8. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

Chart: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Birth Rate, North Dakota, 2001-2005

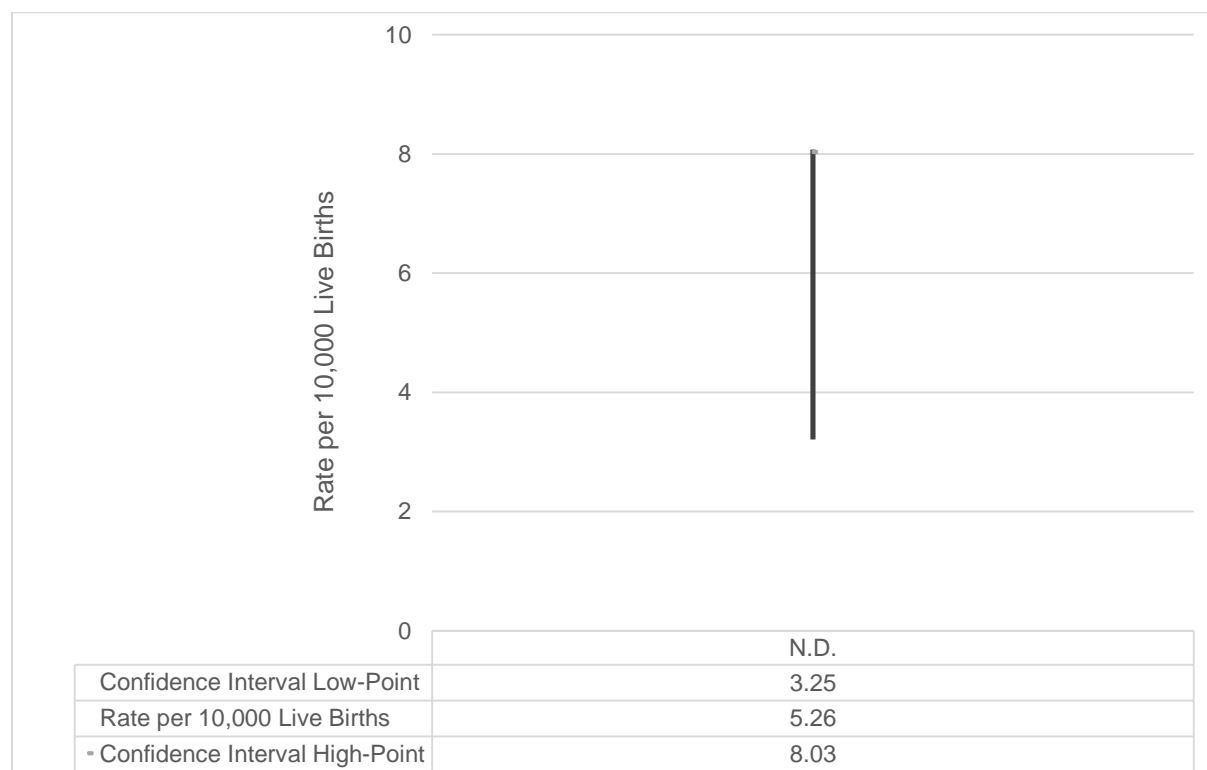
Data Source: North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System (NDBDMS)

Definition: “Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD)” is defined as a continuum of permanent birth defects caused by maternal consumption of alcohol during pregnancy which includes, but is not limited to, fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2001-2005, North Dakota had a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder rate of 5.26 per every 10,000 live births.

Figure 127. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Birth Rate, North Dakota, 2001-2005



Note: Data are for the category of “fetus or newborn affected by maternal alcohol use.”

D. ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUGS

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2. PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

2.1. Illicit Drugs Use

2.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.1.1.1. Overall

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 6.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 128. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

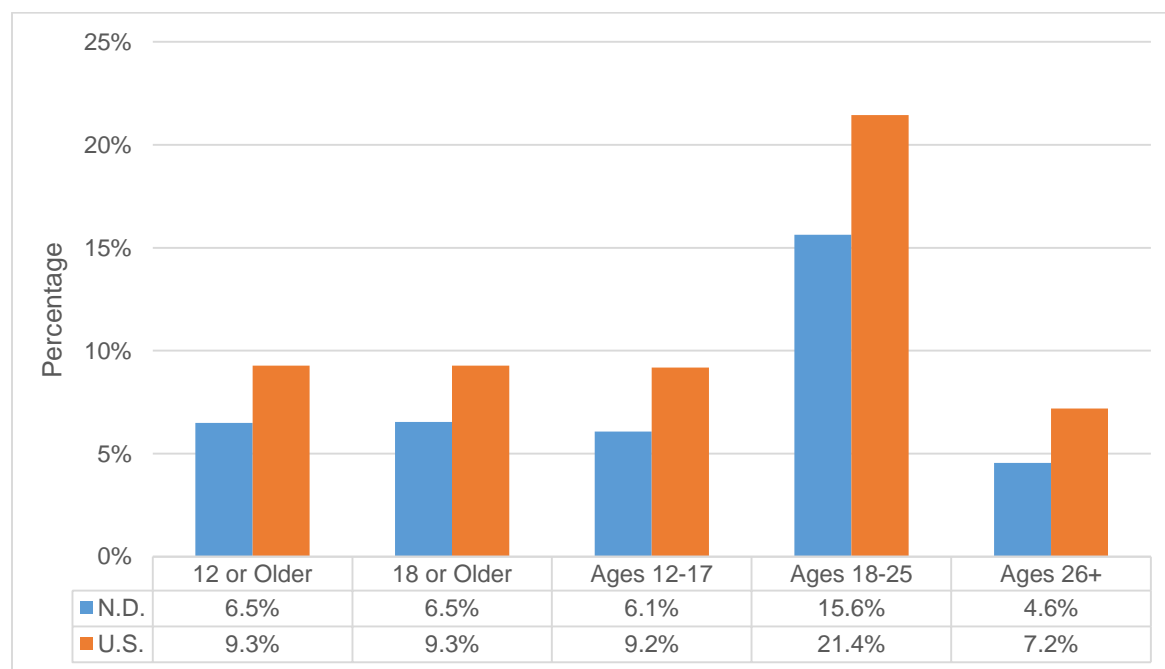


Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

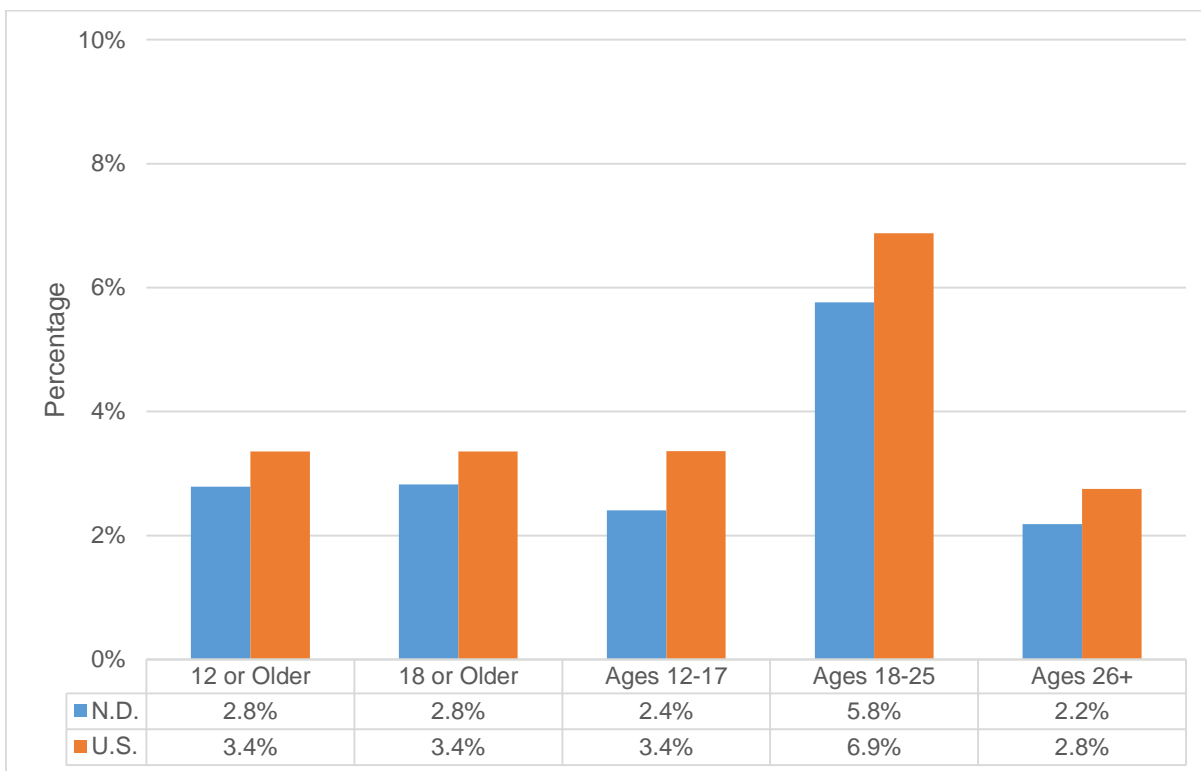
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use other than marijuana” is defined as having used illicit drugs other than marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 2.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used illicit drugs other than marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 129. Current Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



2.1.1.2. Age Groups

2.1.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.1.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

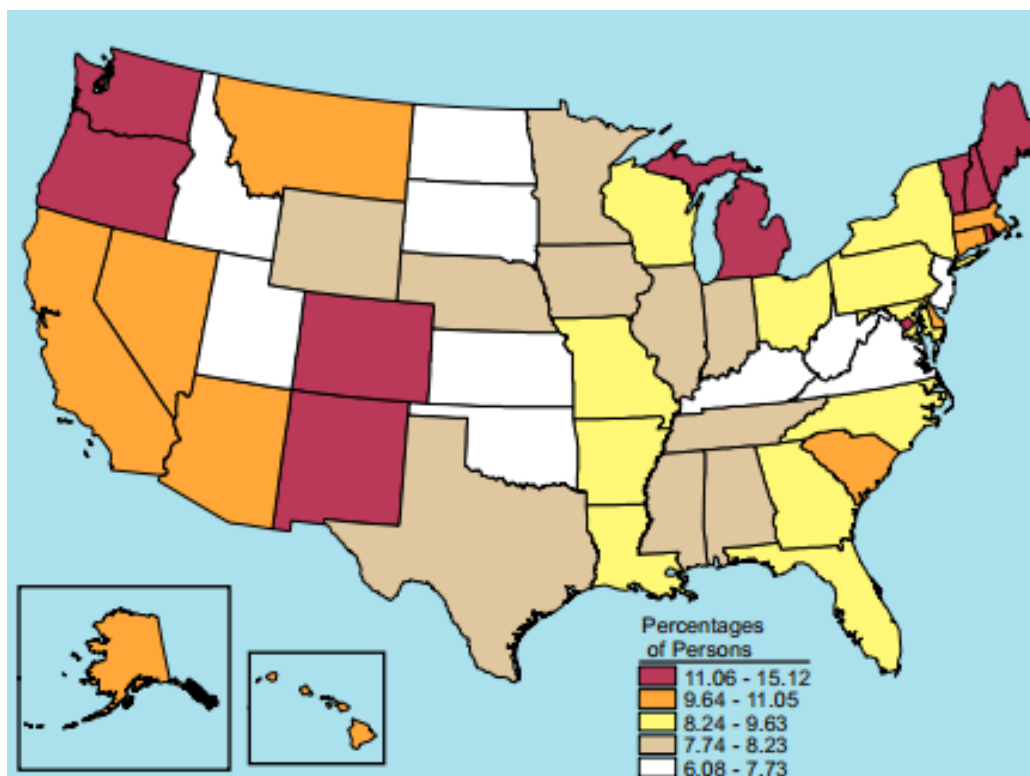
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of illicit drug use among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 130. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013

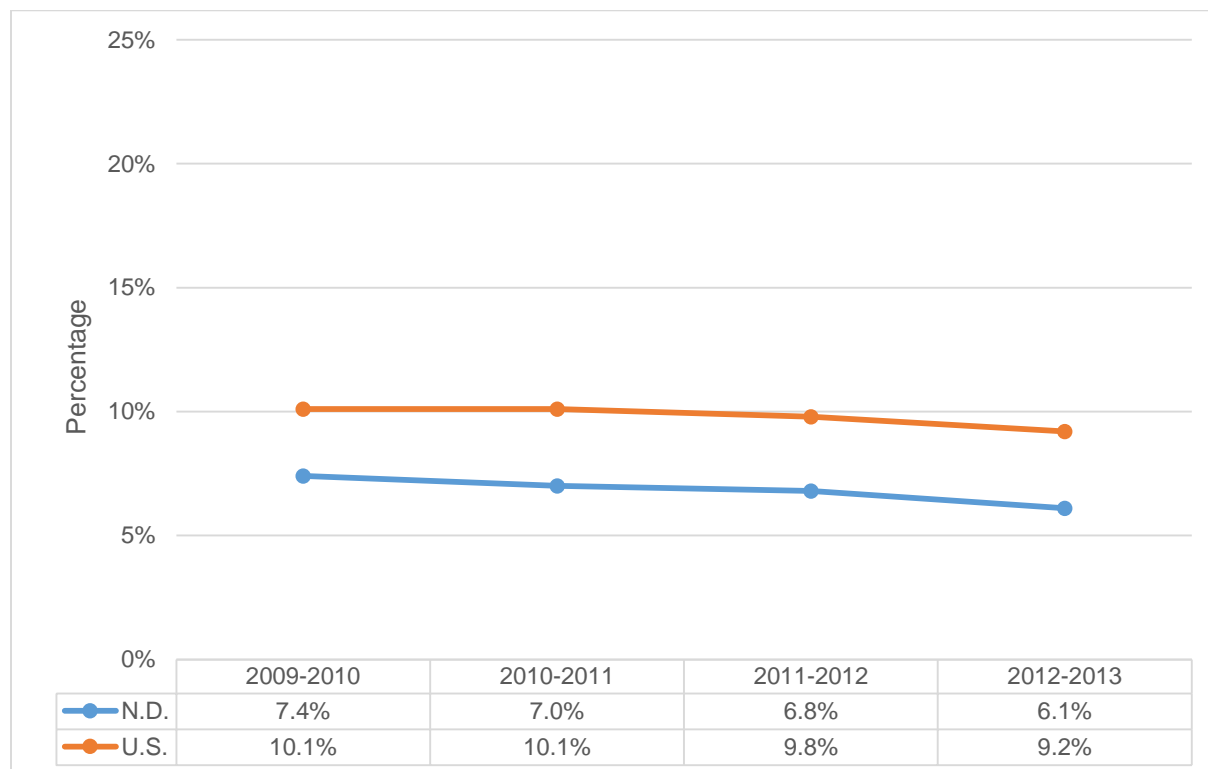
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 6.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported using illicit drugs, on at least one occasion, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 131. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013



2.1.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.1.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

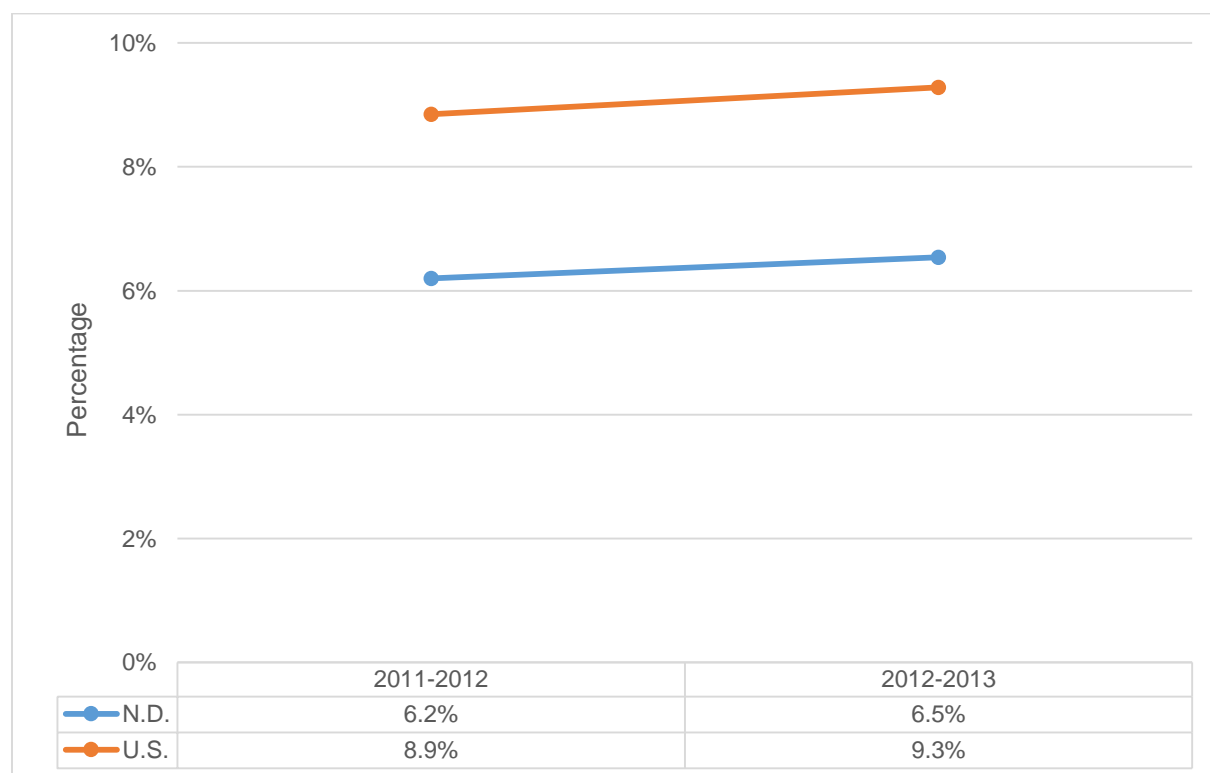
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 6.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported using illicit drugs on at least one occasion during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 132. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.1.1.2.2. Young Adults (18 -25 Years)

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

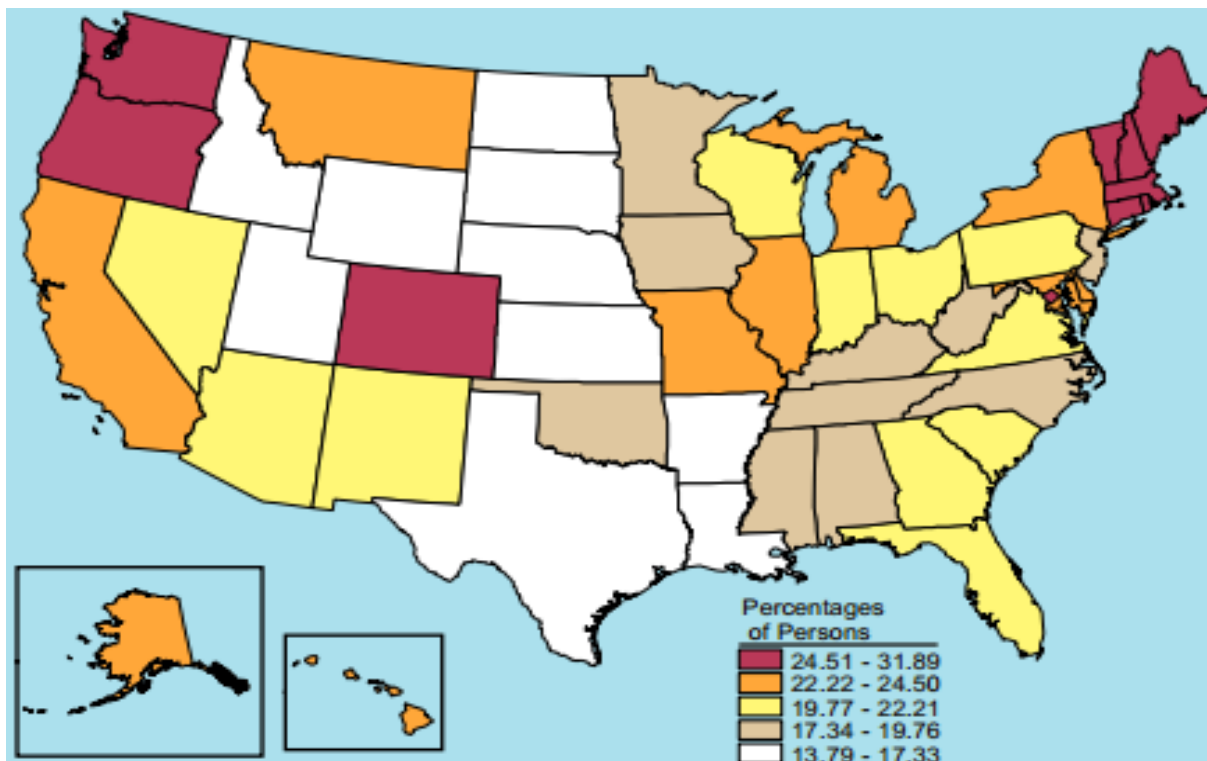
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of illicit drug use among individuals ages 18-25.

Figure 133. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

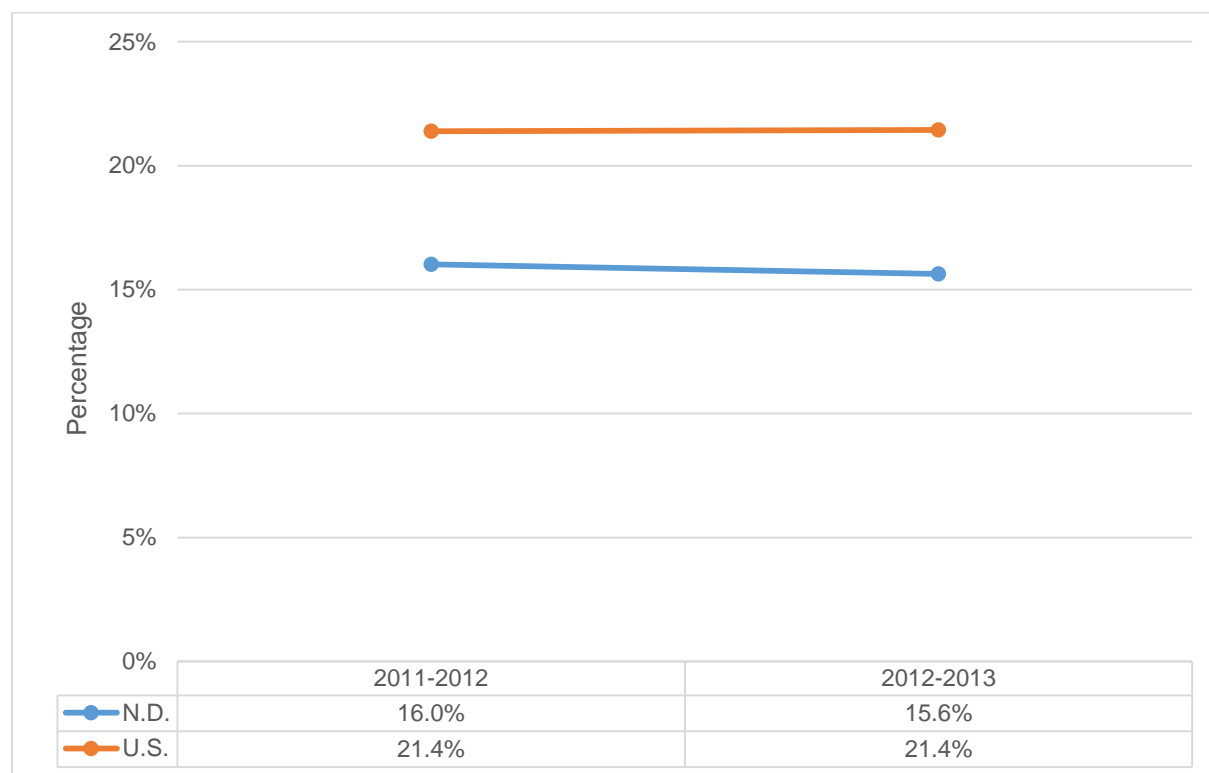
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 15.6 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported using illicit drugs on at least one occasion during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 134. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

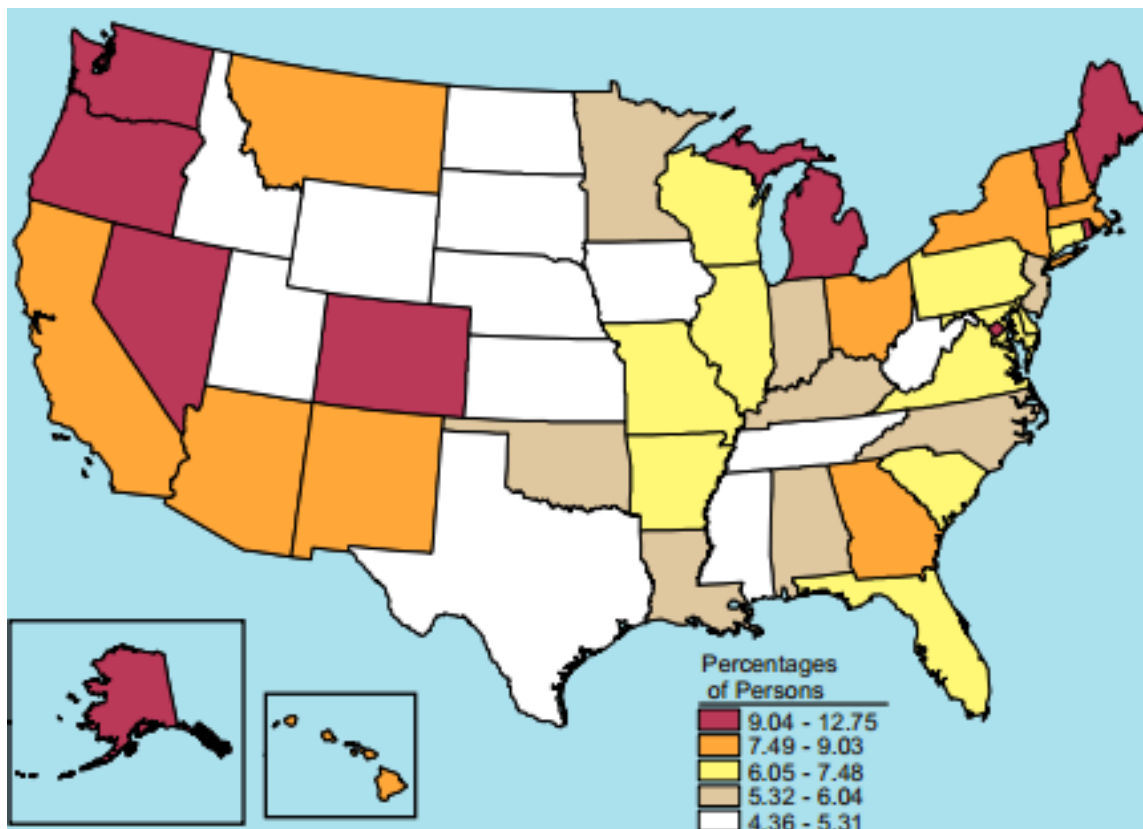
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of illicit drug use among individuals aged 26 or older.

Figure 135. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

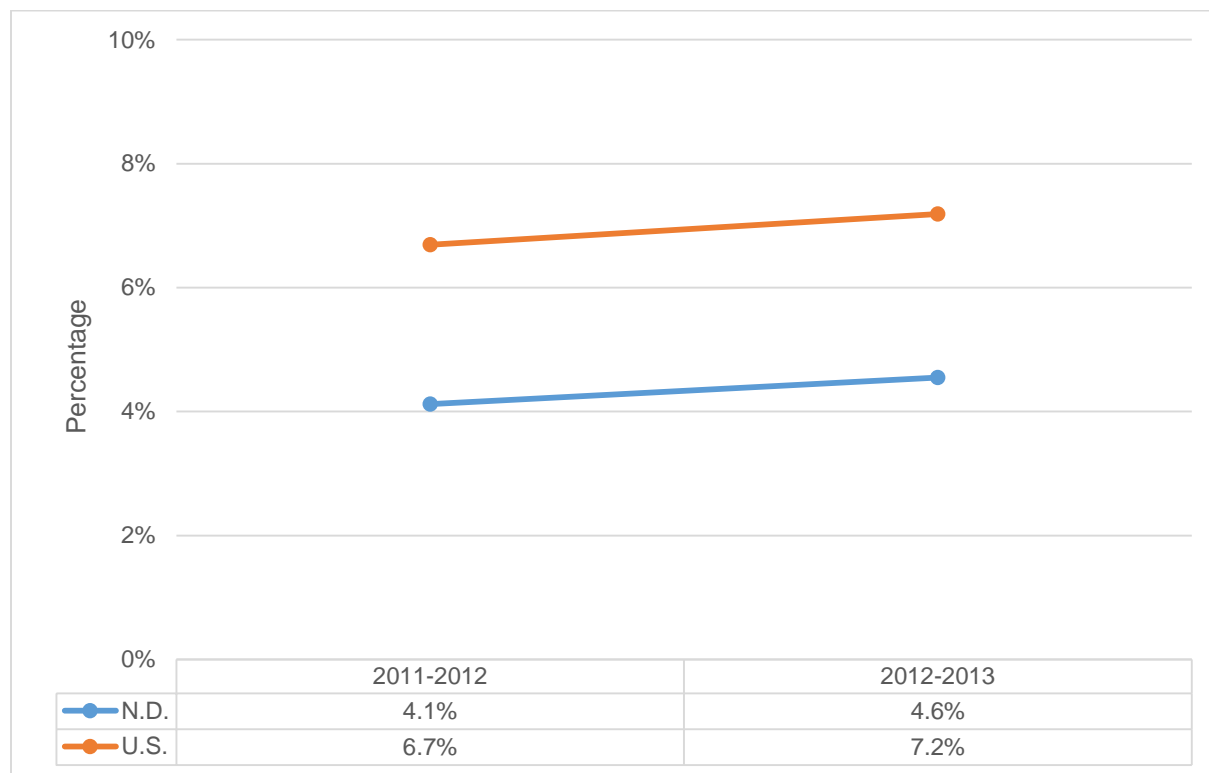
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current illicit drug use” is defined as having used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 4.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported using illicit drugs on at least one occasion during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 136. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2. Marijuana Use

2.2.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.2.1.1. Overall

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

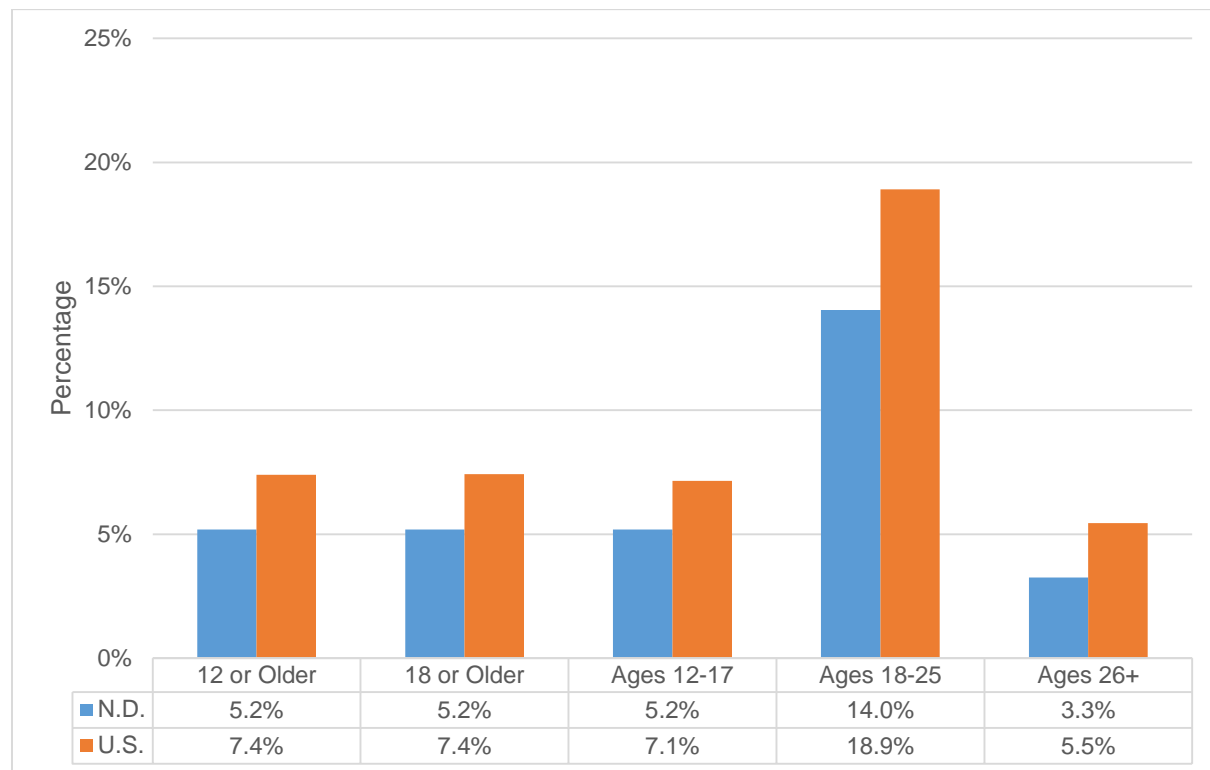
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 5.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 137. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



2.2.1.2. Age Groups

2.2.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.2.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

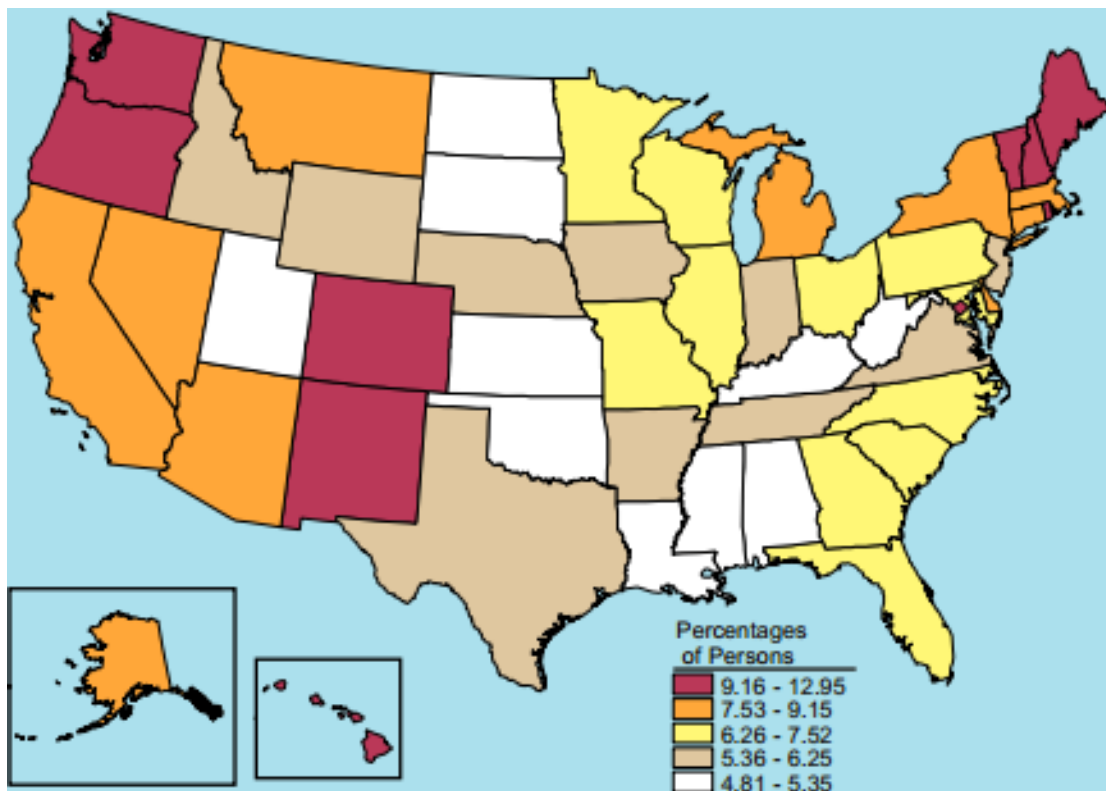
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use during the 30 days before the survey among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 138. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

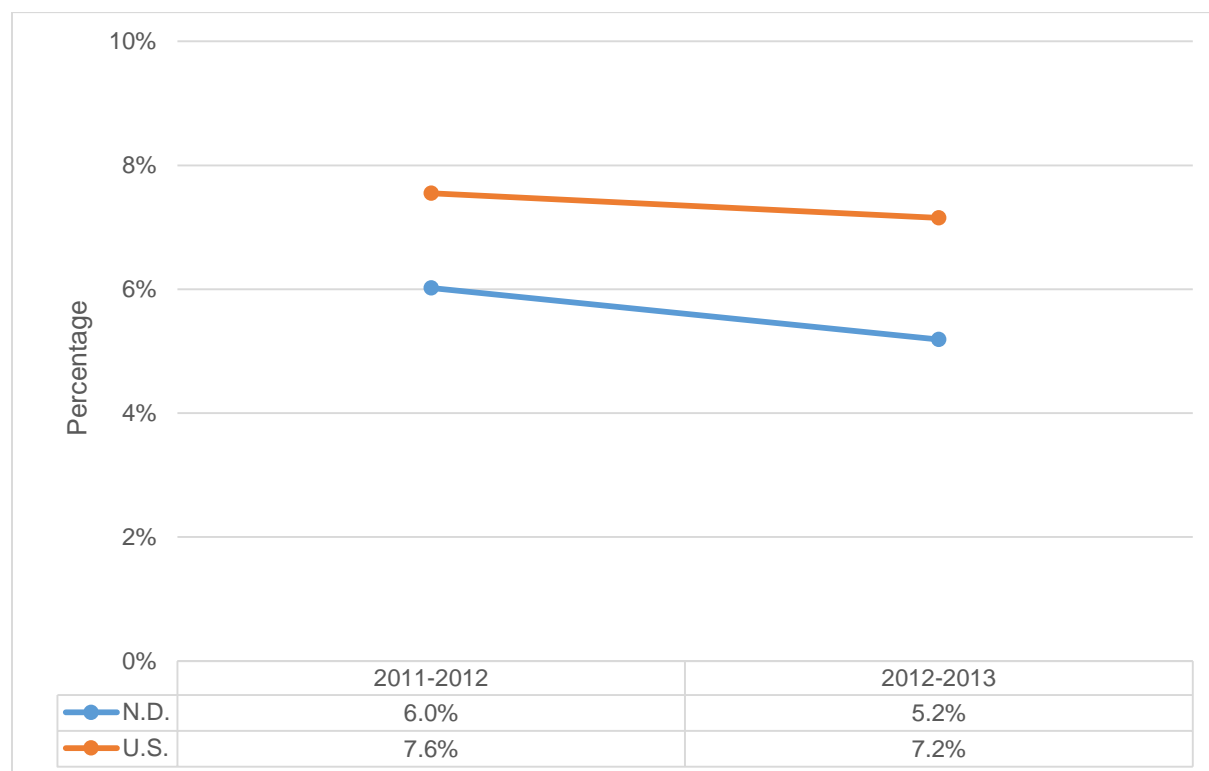
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 5.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 139. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.1.2.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.9 percent of North Dakota high school students used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 140. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

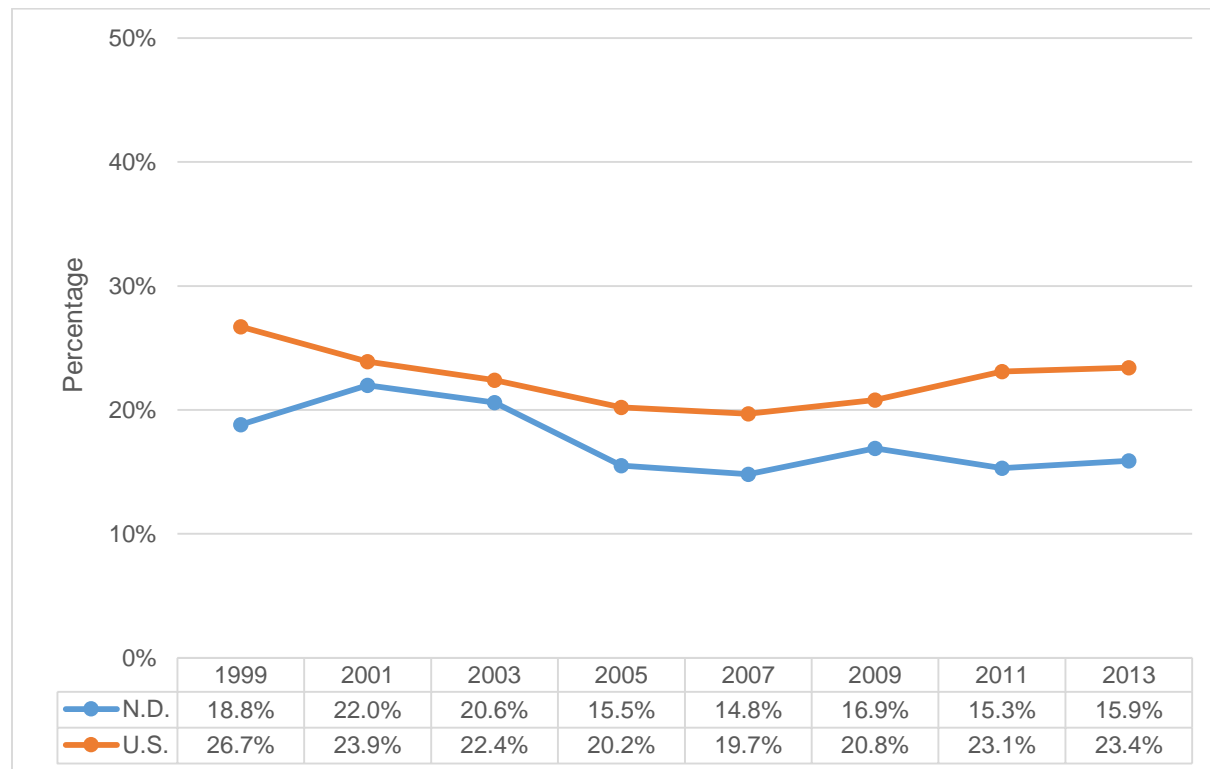


Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.6 percent of female and 16.3 percent of male North Dakota high school students used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 141. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

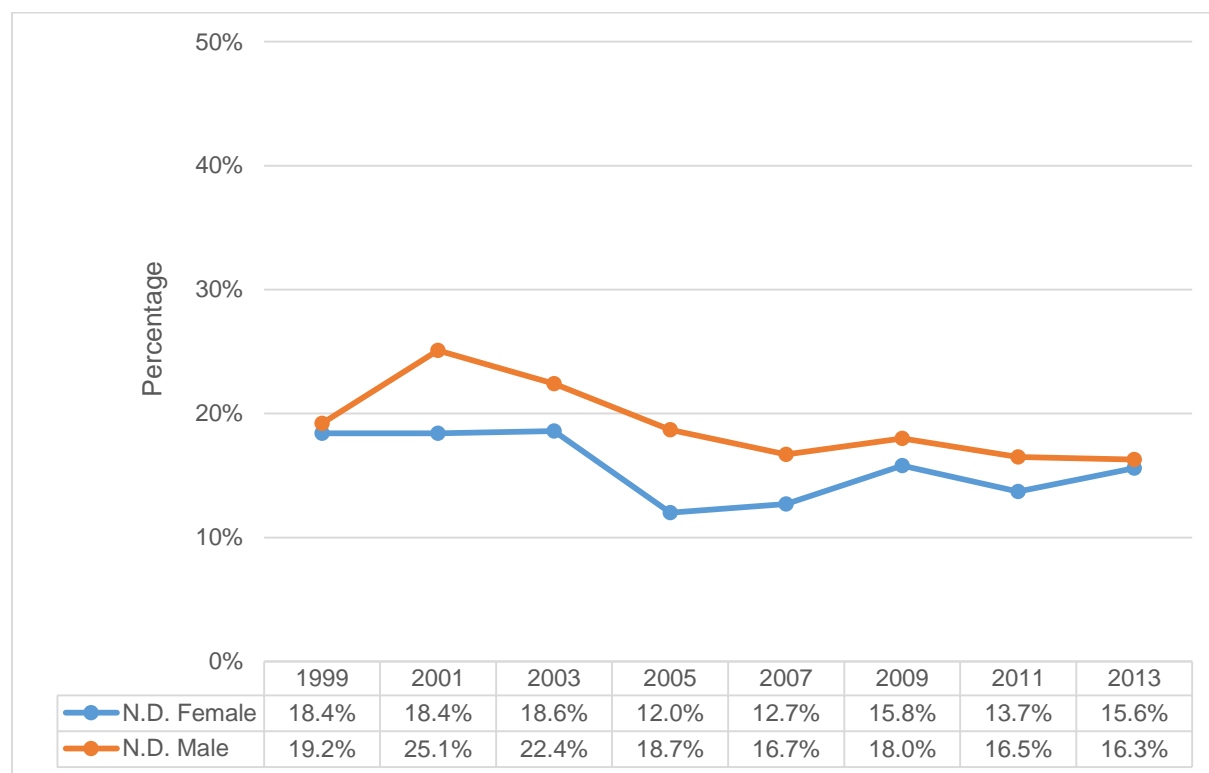


Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013

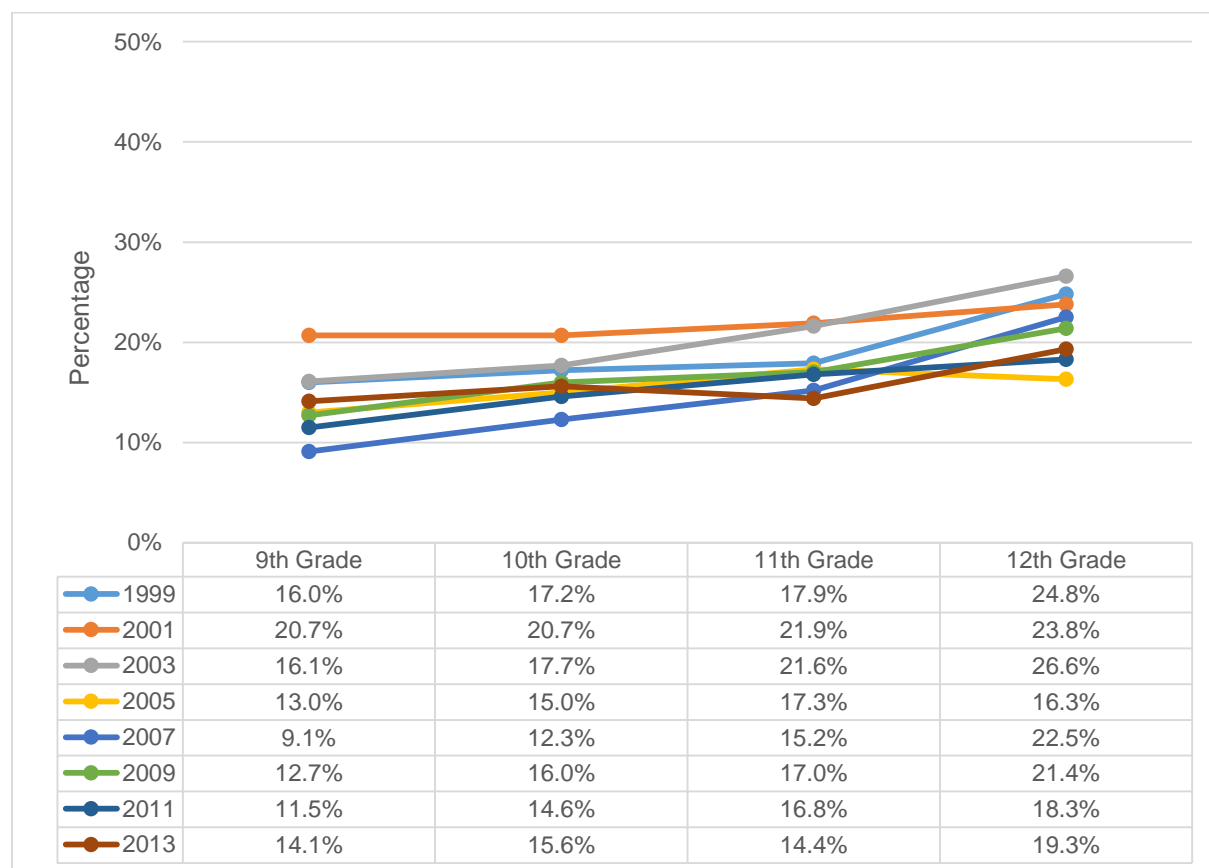
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 14.1 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 19.3 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 142. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013



2.2.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.2.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

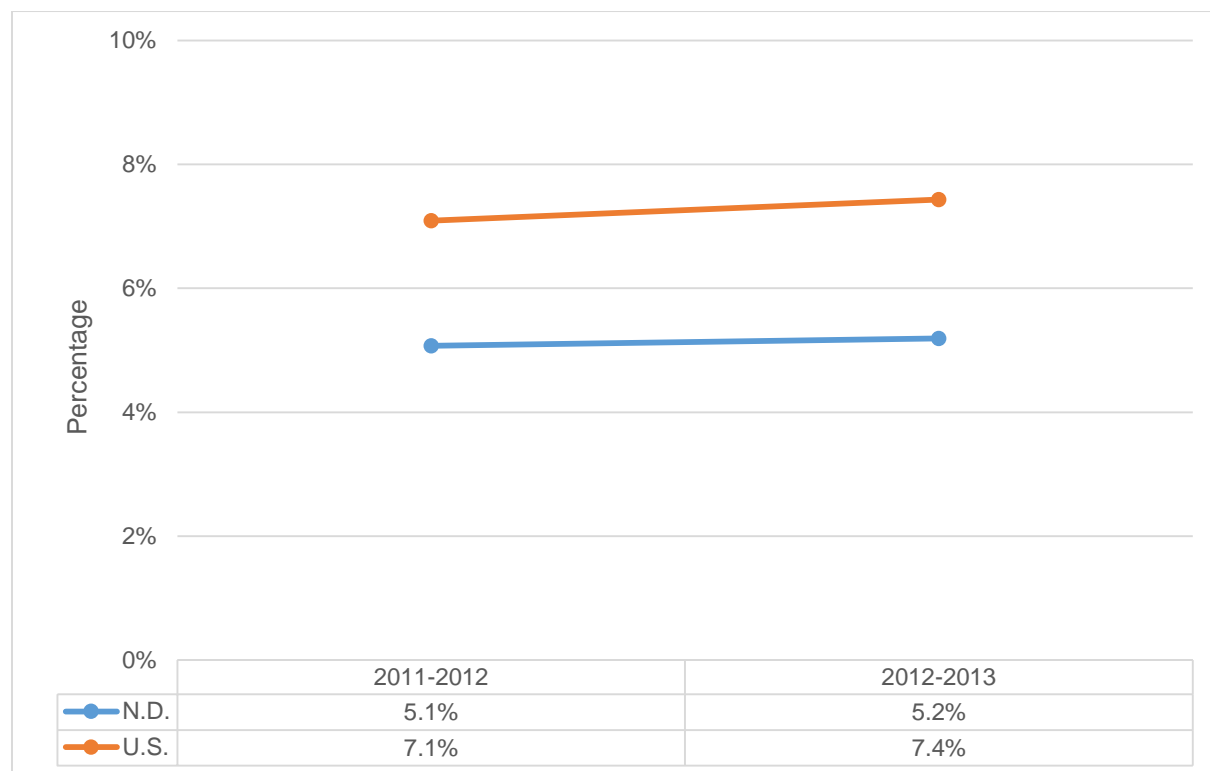
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 5.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 143. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

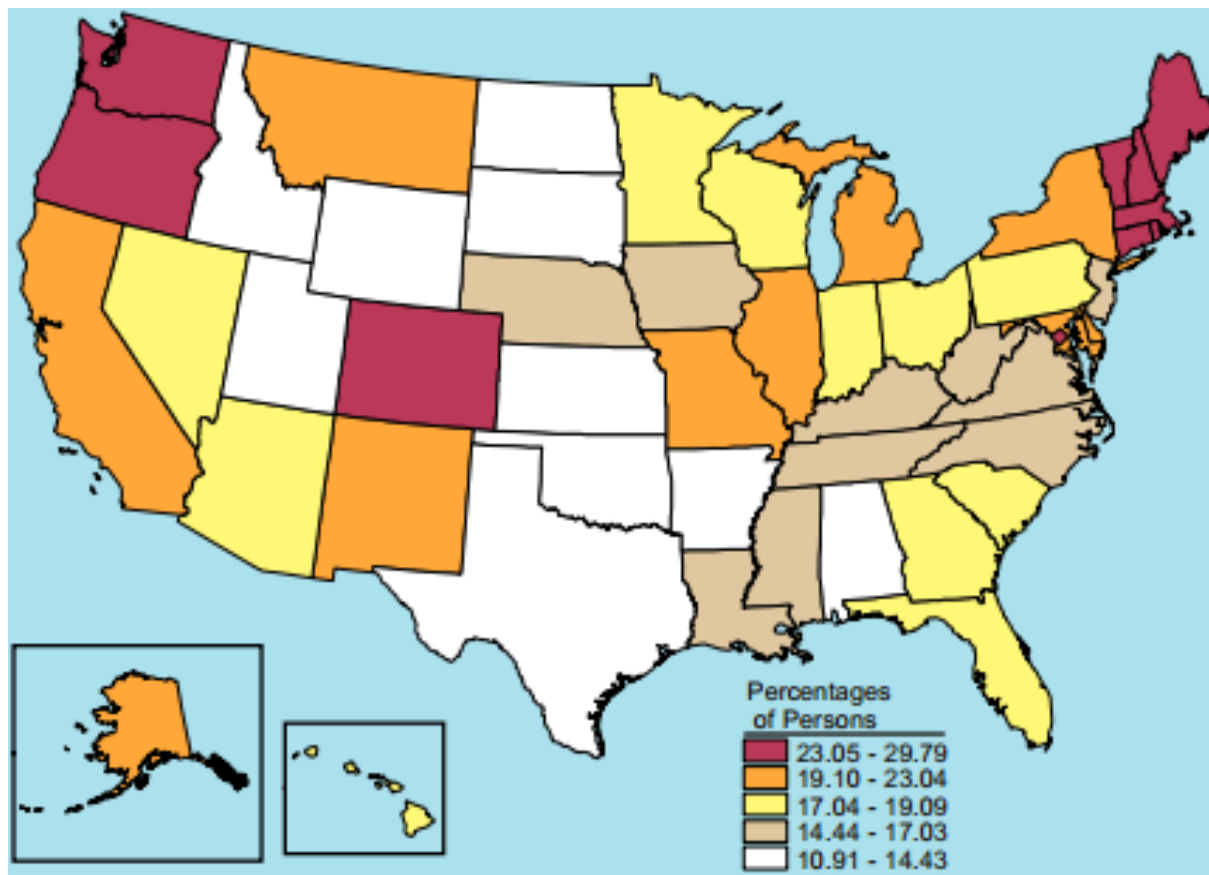
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use during the 30 days before the survey among individuals ages 18-25.

Figure 144. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

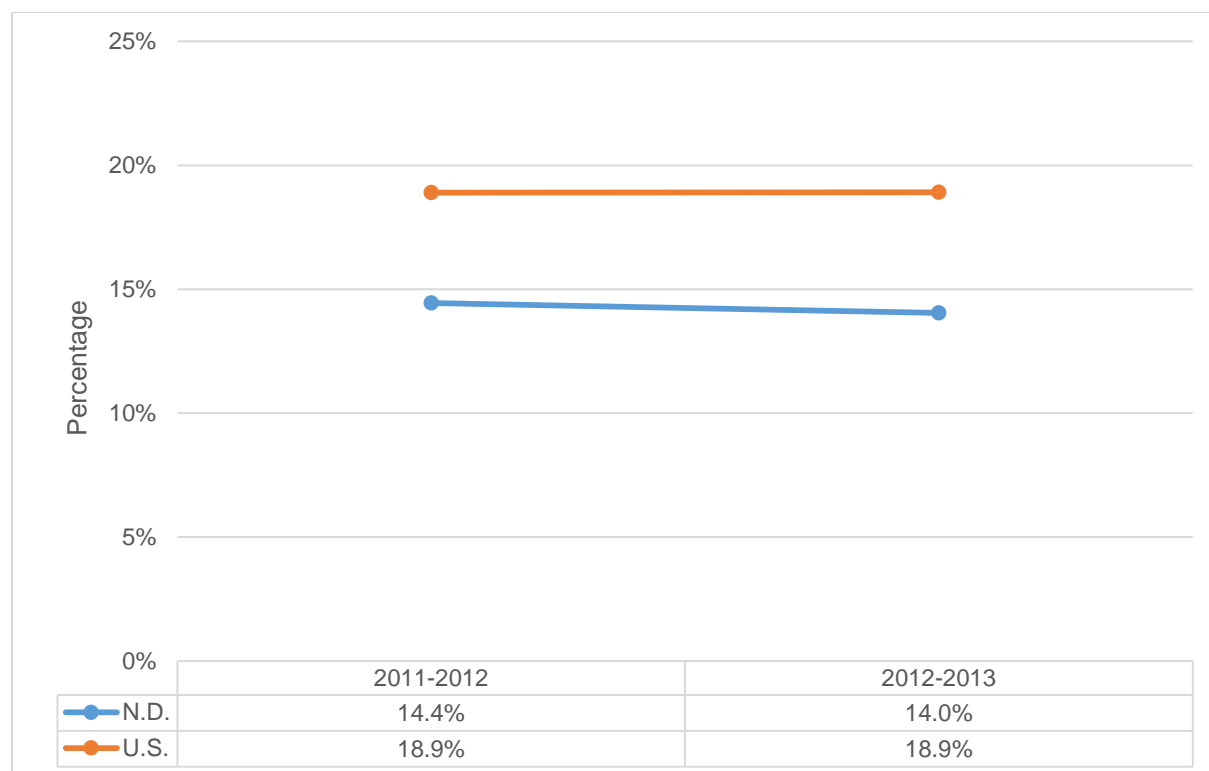
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 14 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 145. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

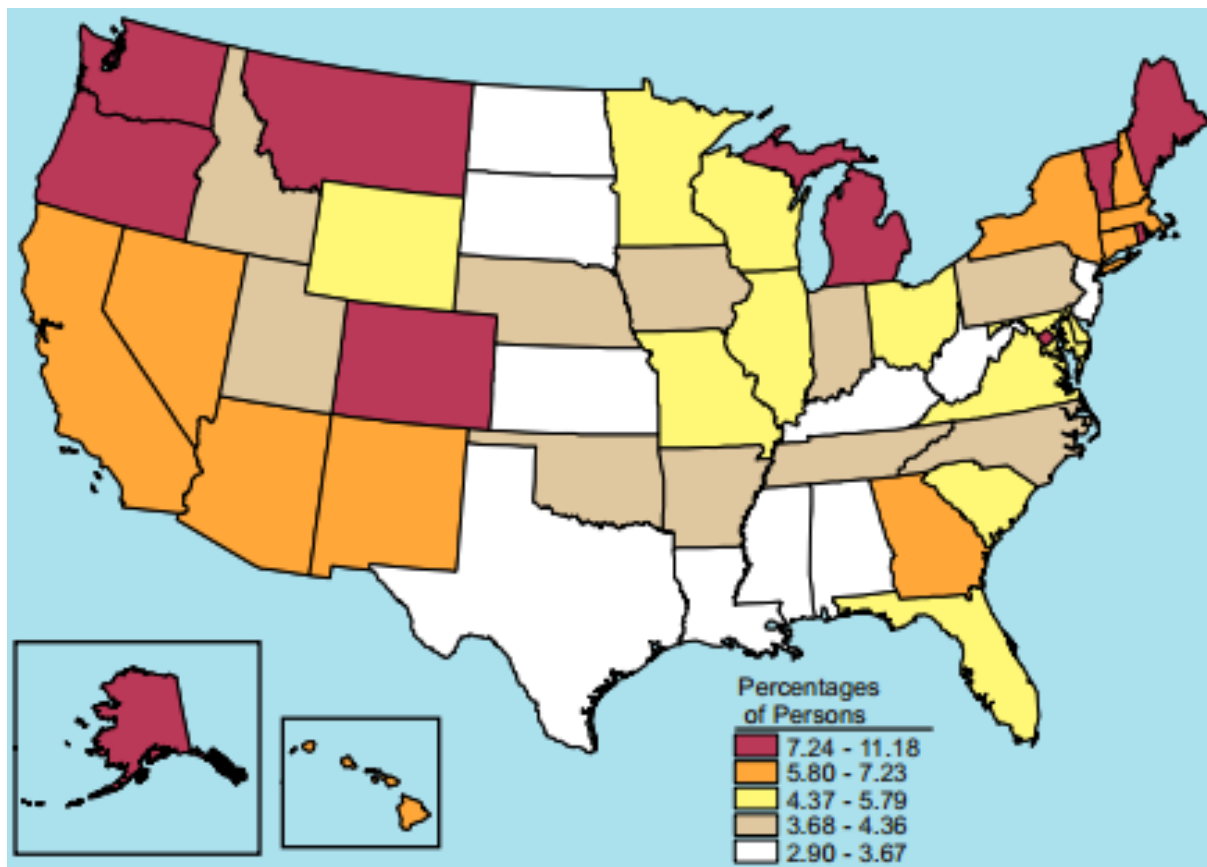
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use during the 30 days before the survey among adults aged 26 or older.

Figure 146. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

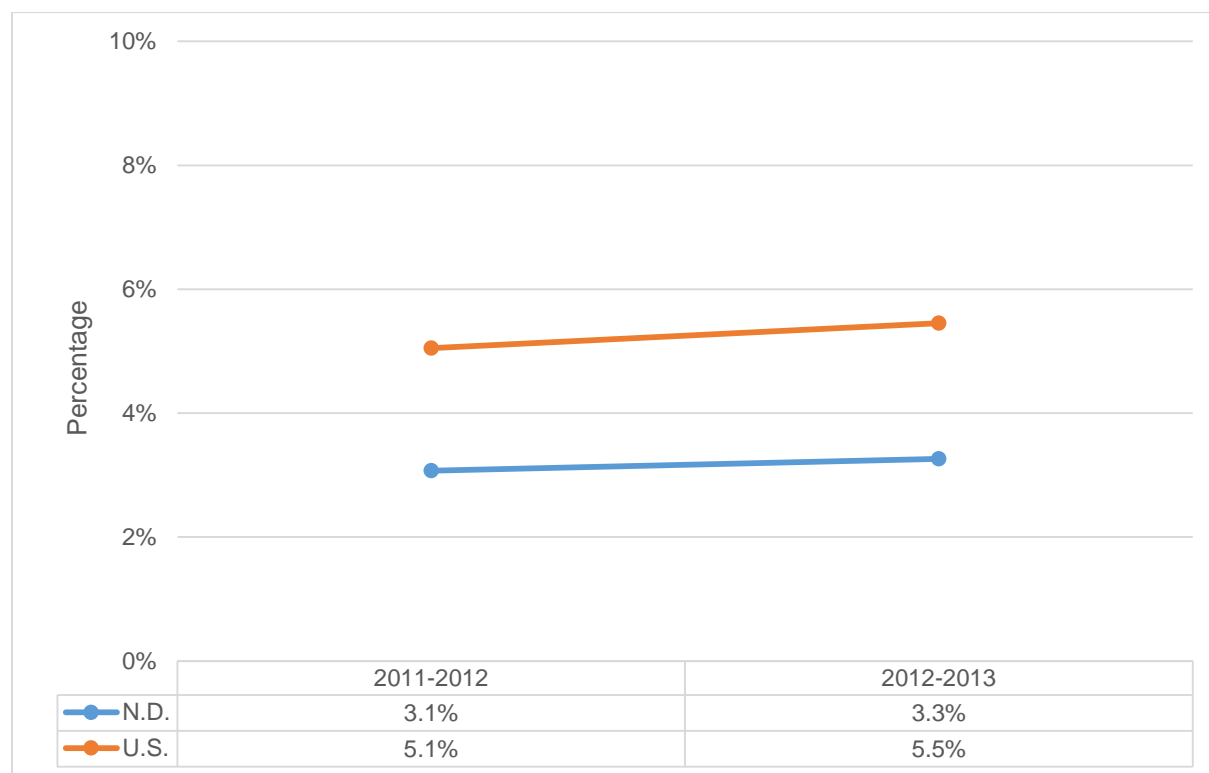
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 3.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 147. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.1.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

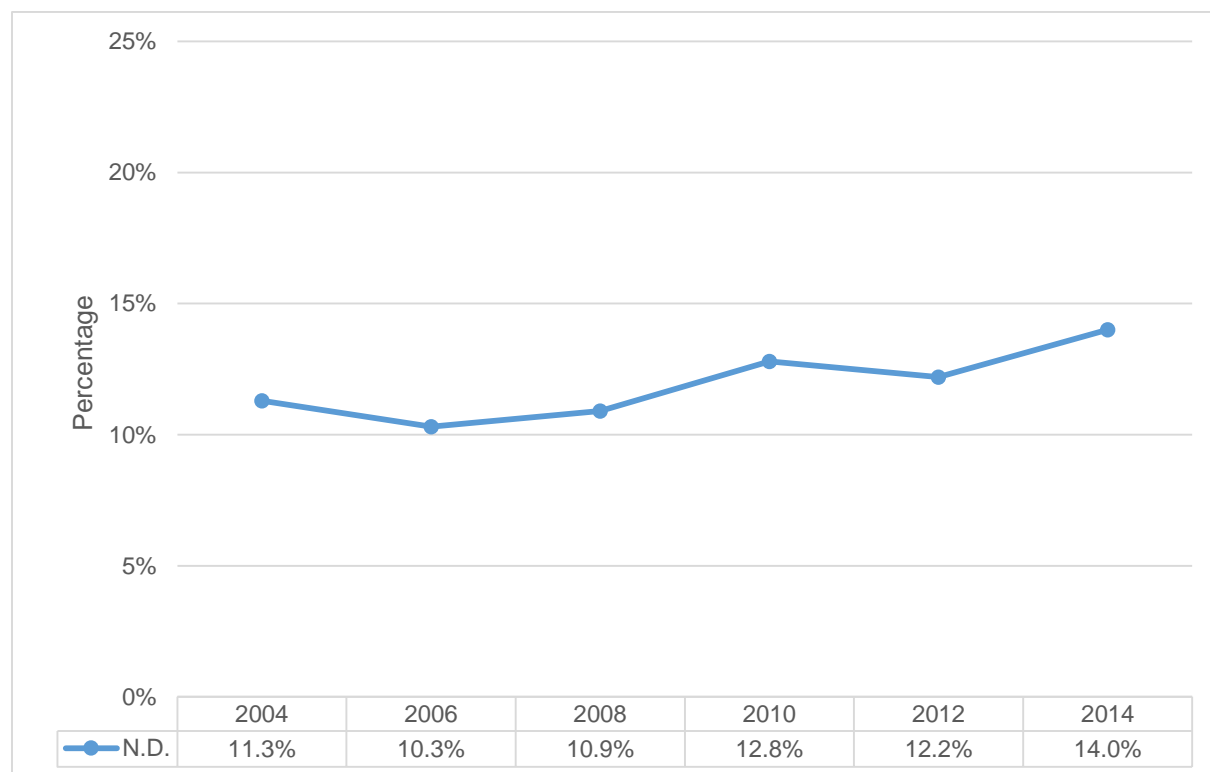
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 14 percent of North Dakota college students used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 148. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



2.2.2. Past Year Use

2.2.2.1. Overall

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

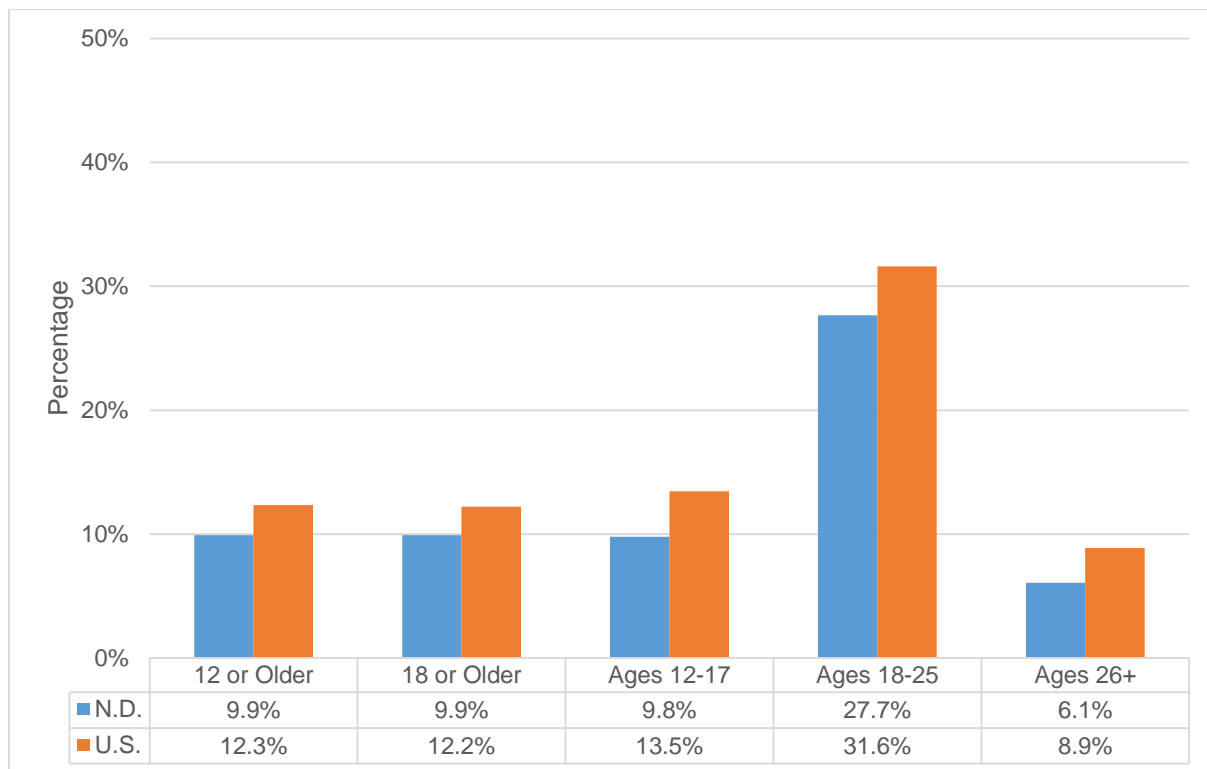
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 9.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 149. Marijuana Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



2.2.2.2. Age Groups

2.2.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.2.2.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

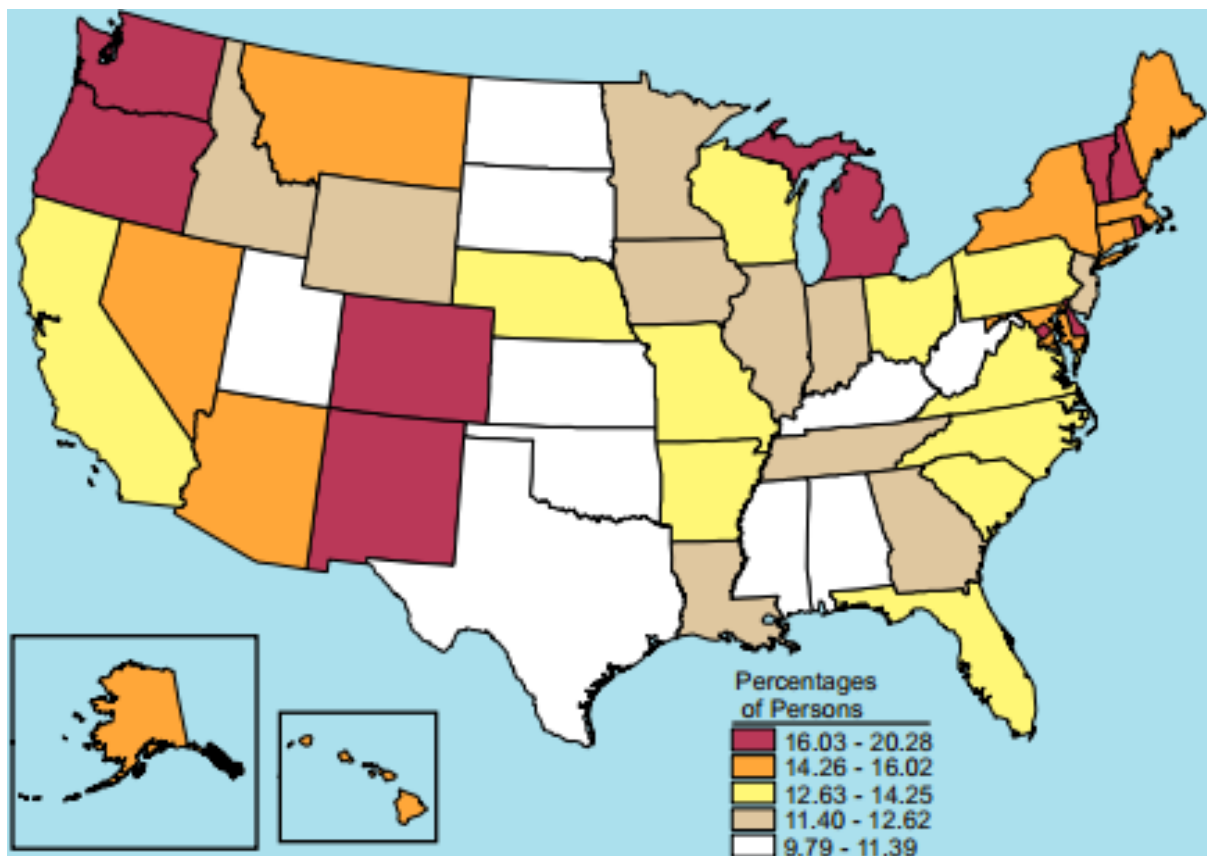
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use during the year among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 150. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

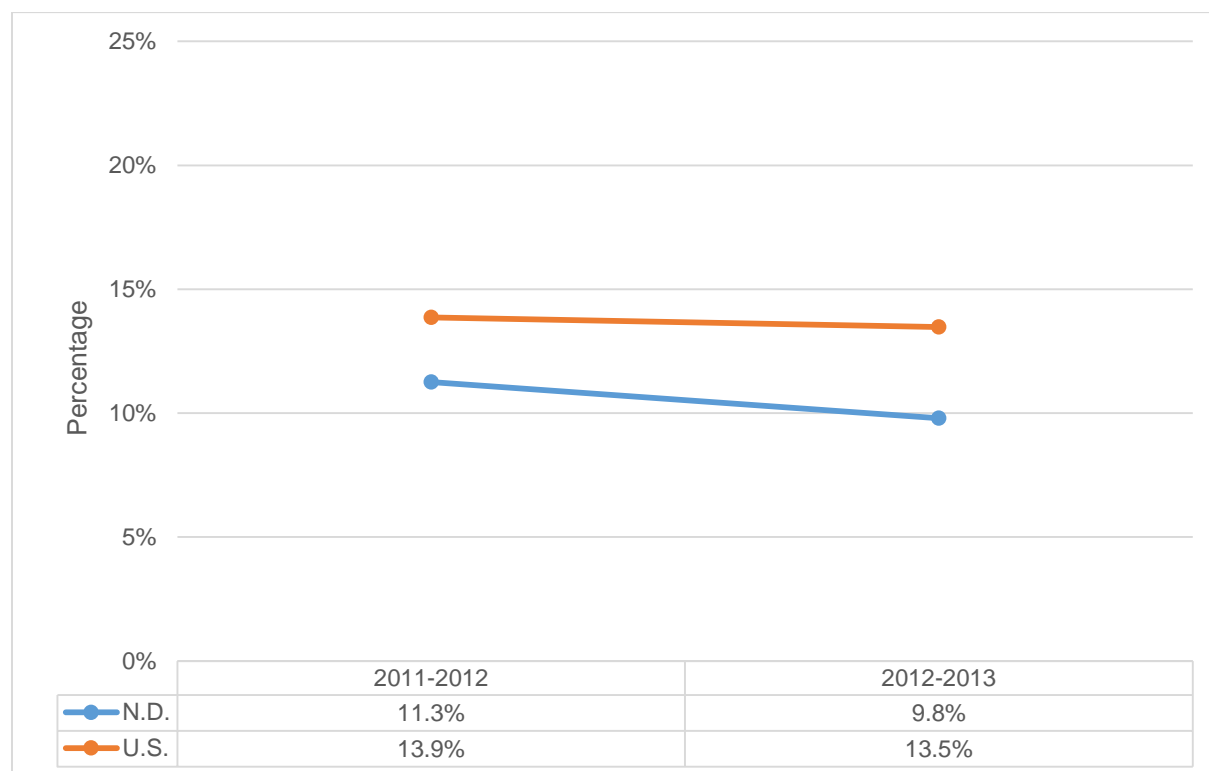
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 9.8 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 151. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.2.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

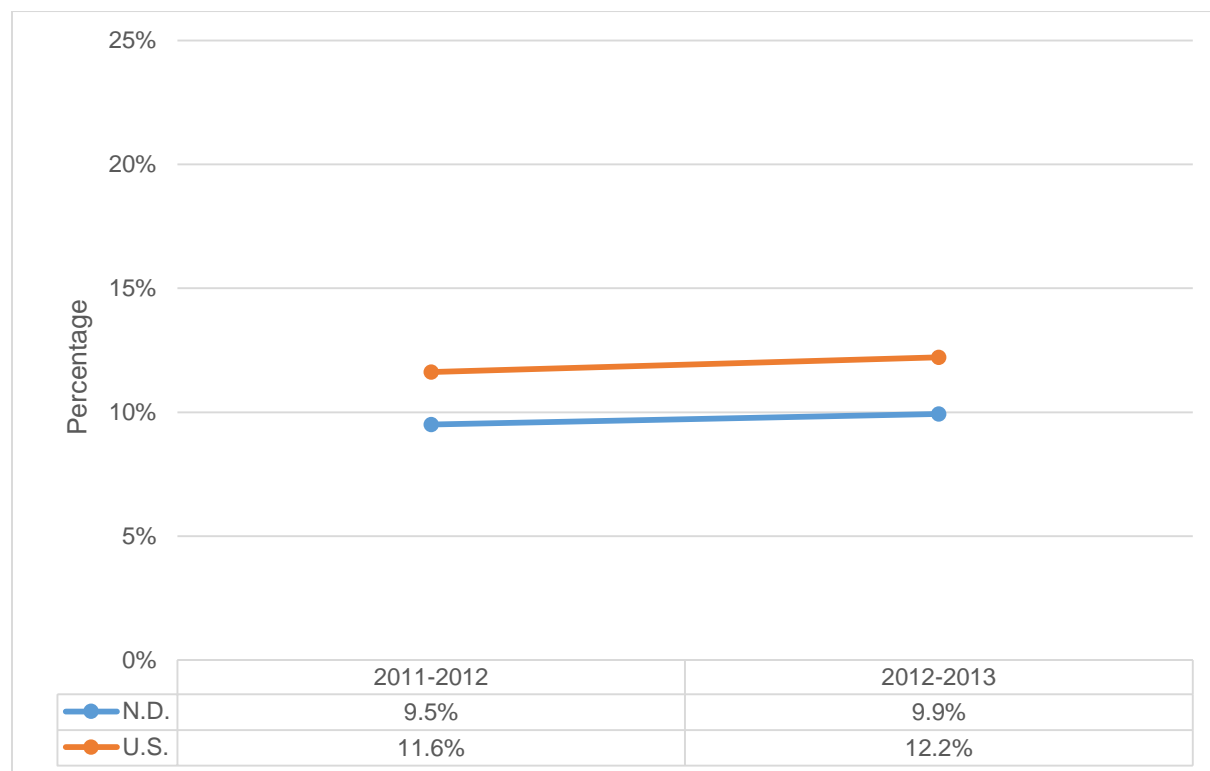
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 9.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 152. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

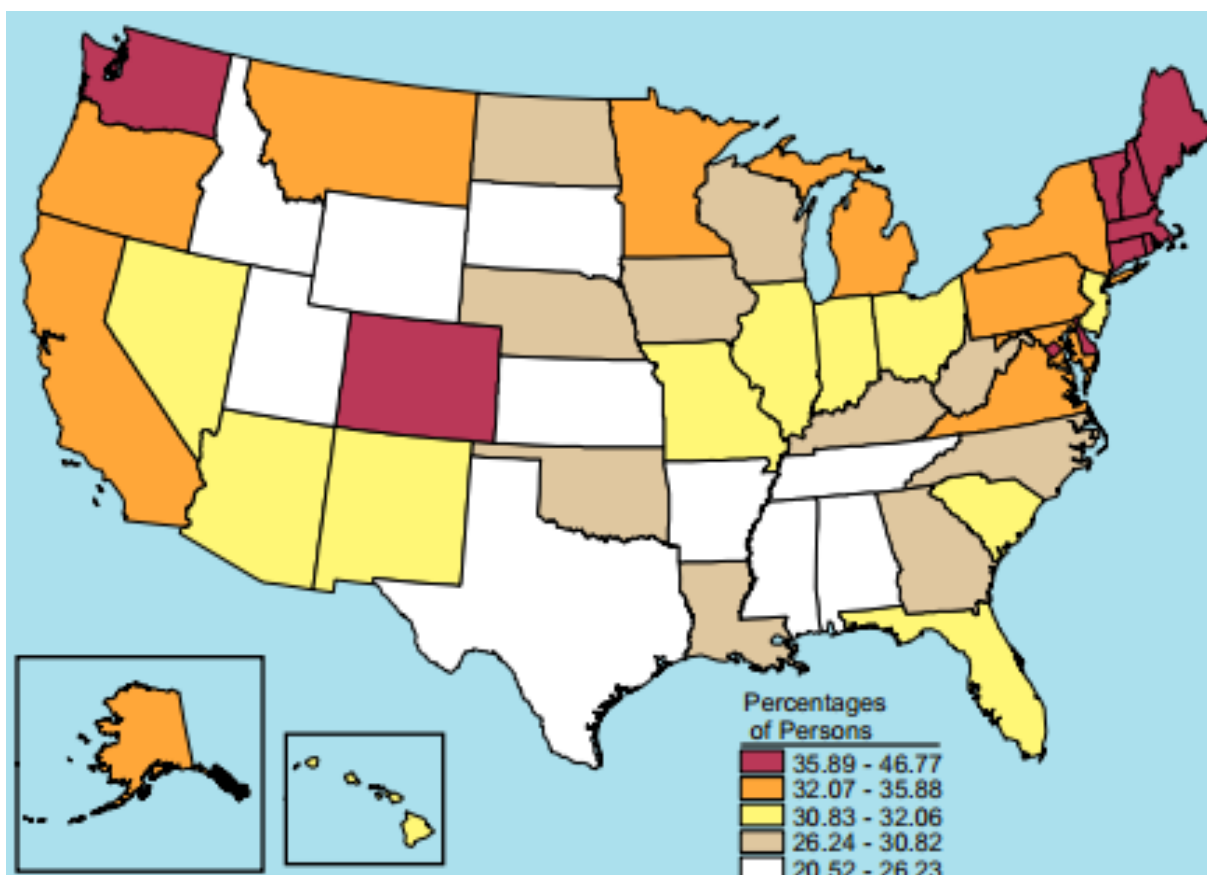
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, prevalence of marijuana use among individuals ages 18-25 in North Dakota was higher than in South Dakota.

Figure 153. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

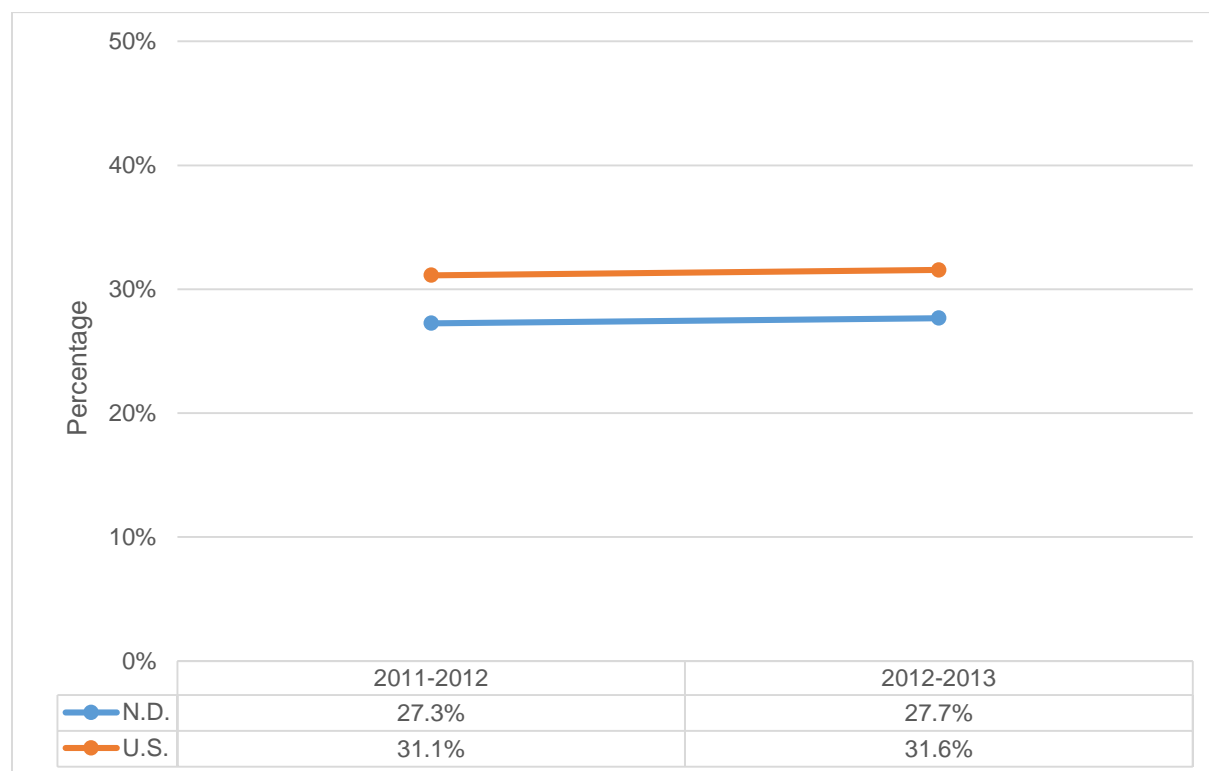
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 27.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 used marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 154. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

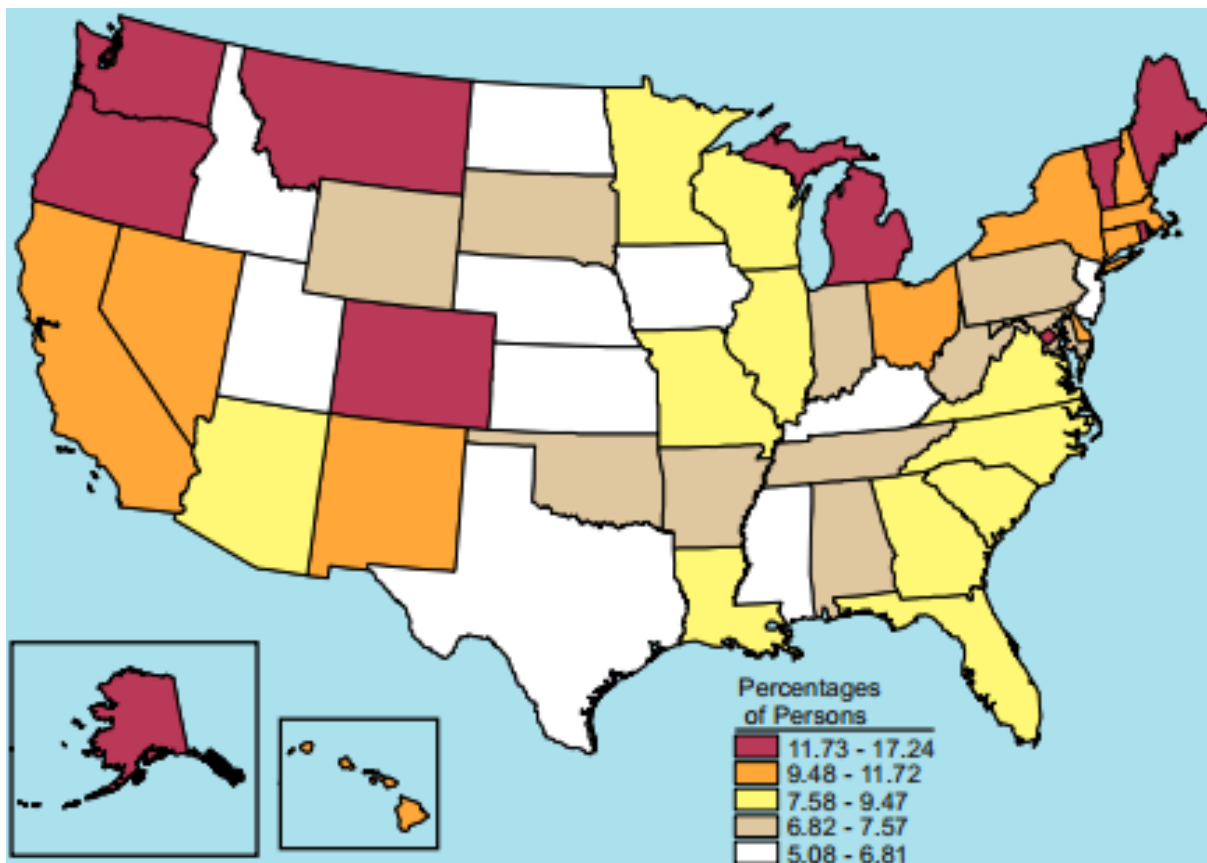
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, prevalence of marijuana use among adults aged 26 or older in South Dakota was higher than in North Dakota.

Figure 155. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

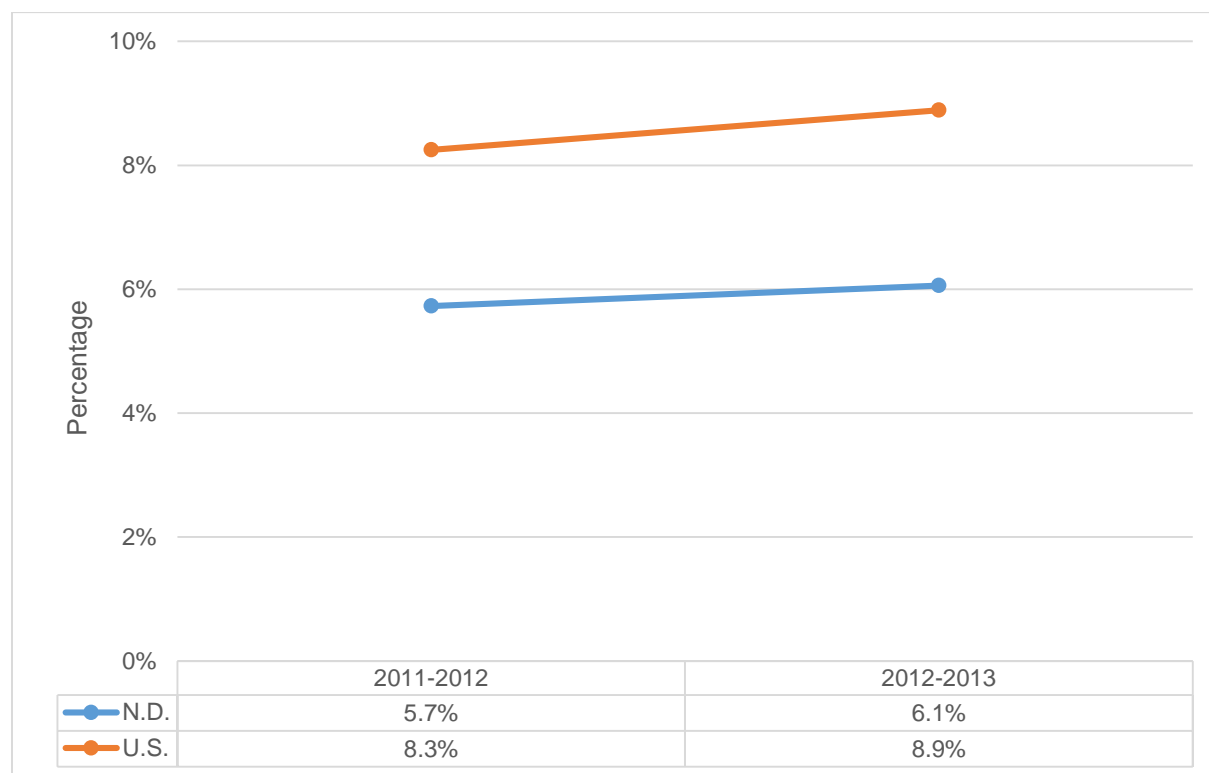
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 6.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older used marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 156. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.2.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

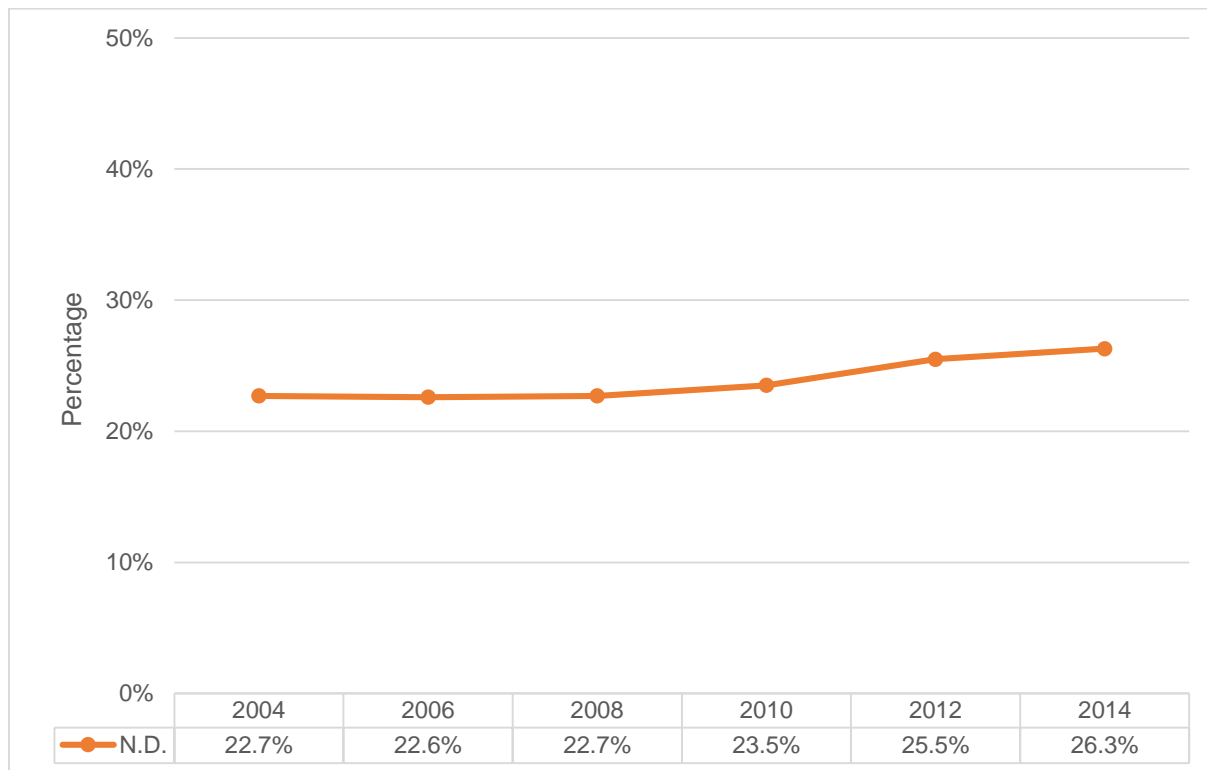
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil) one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 26.3 percent of North Dakota college students used marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 157. Marijuana Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



2.3. Cocaine Use

2.3.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.3.1.1. Age Groups

2.3.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.3.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Current Cocaine Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

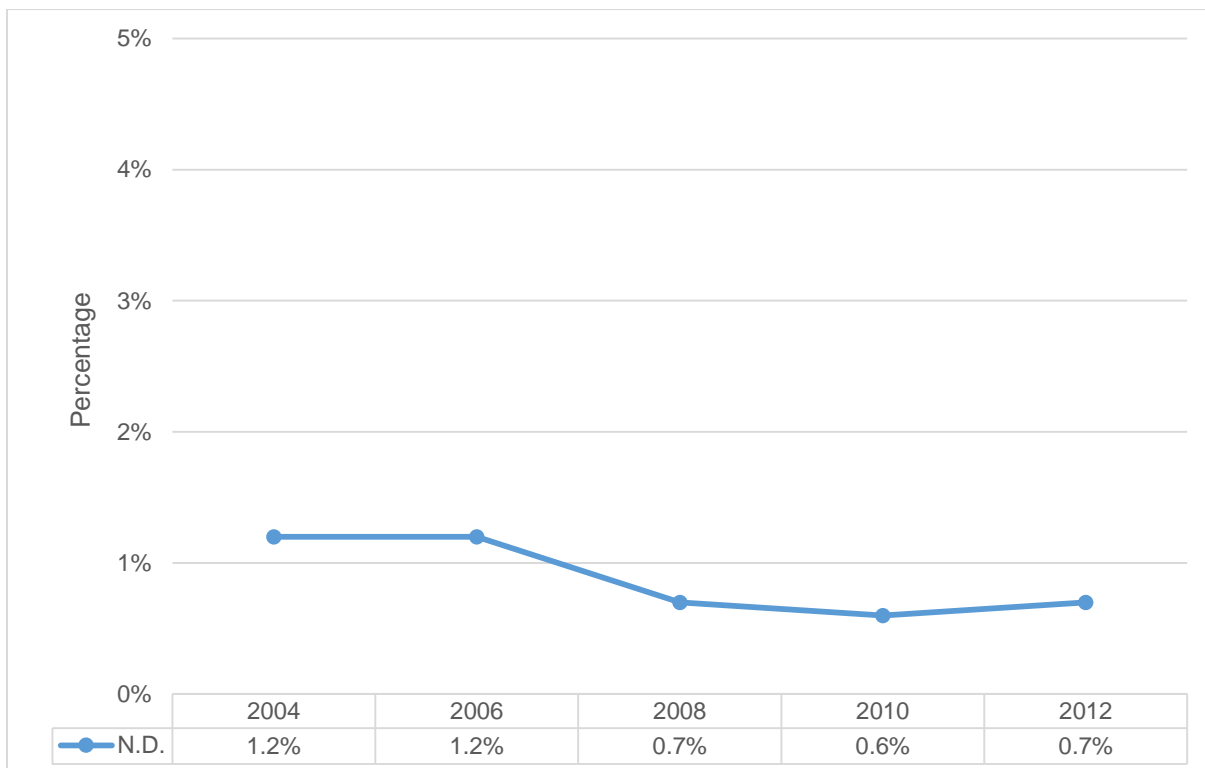
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.7 percent of college students in North Dakota used cocaine one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 158. Current Cocaine Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.3.2. Past Year Use

2.3.2.1. Overall

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

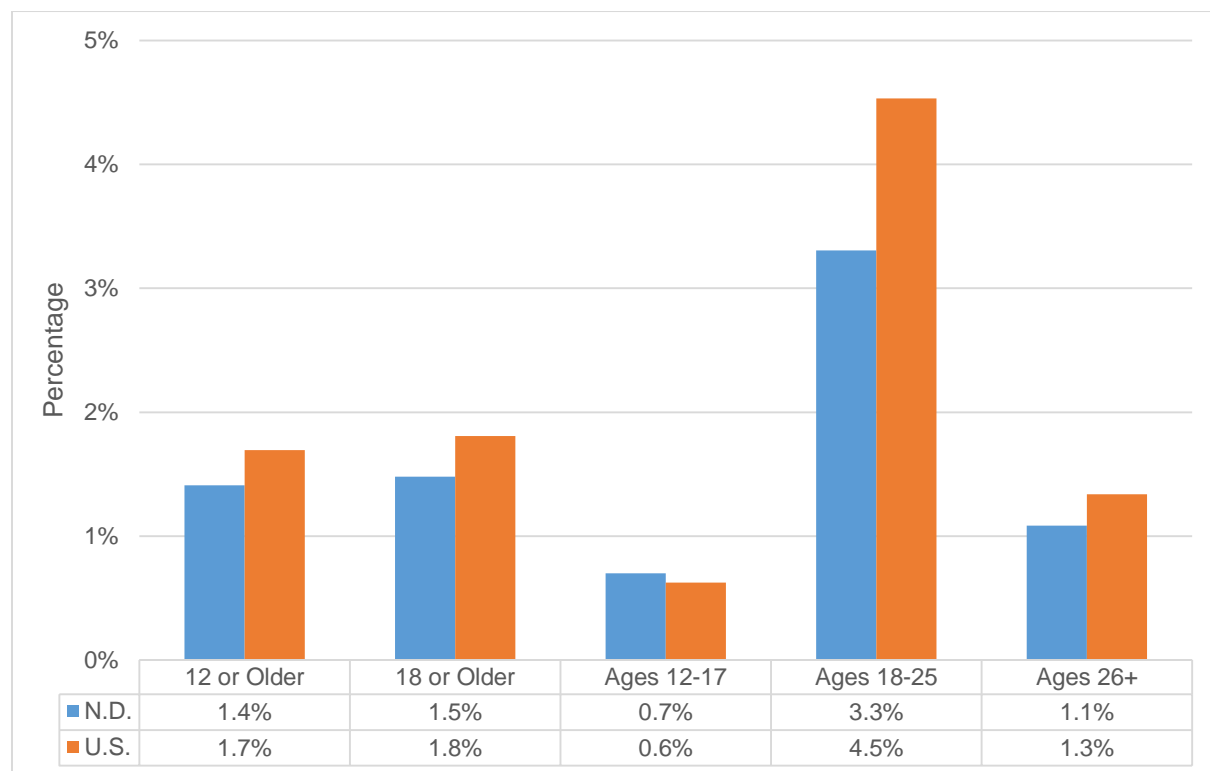
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 1.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey

Figure 159. Cocaine Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



2.3.2.2. Age Groups

2.3.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.3.2.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

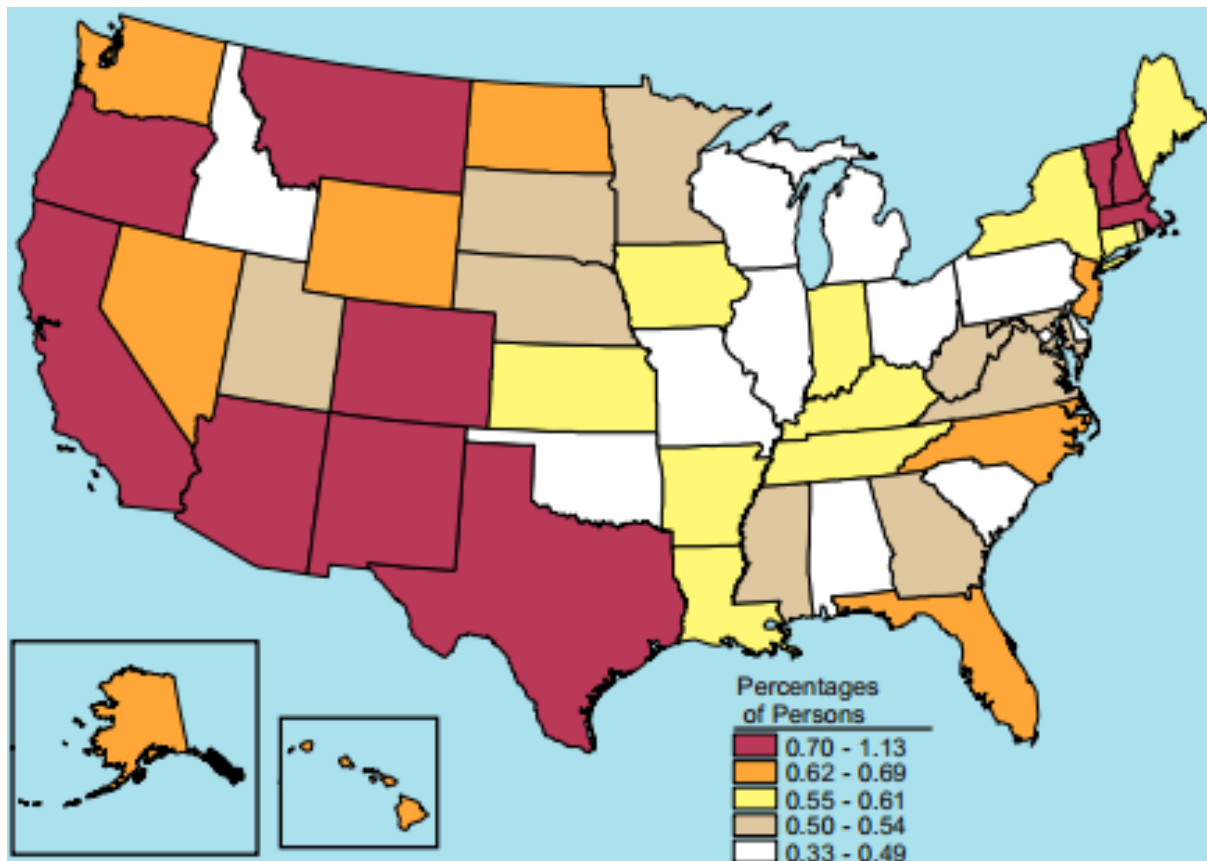
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota prevalence of cocaine use during the year before the survey was higher than South Dakota prevalence.

Figure 160. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

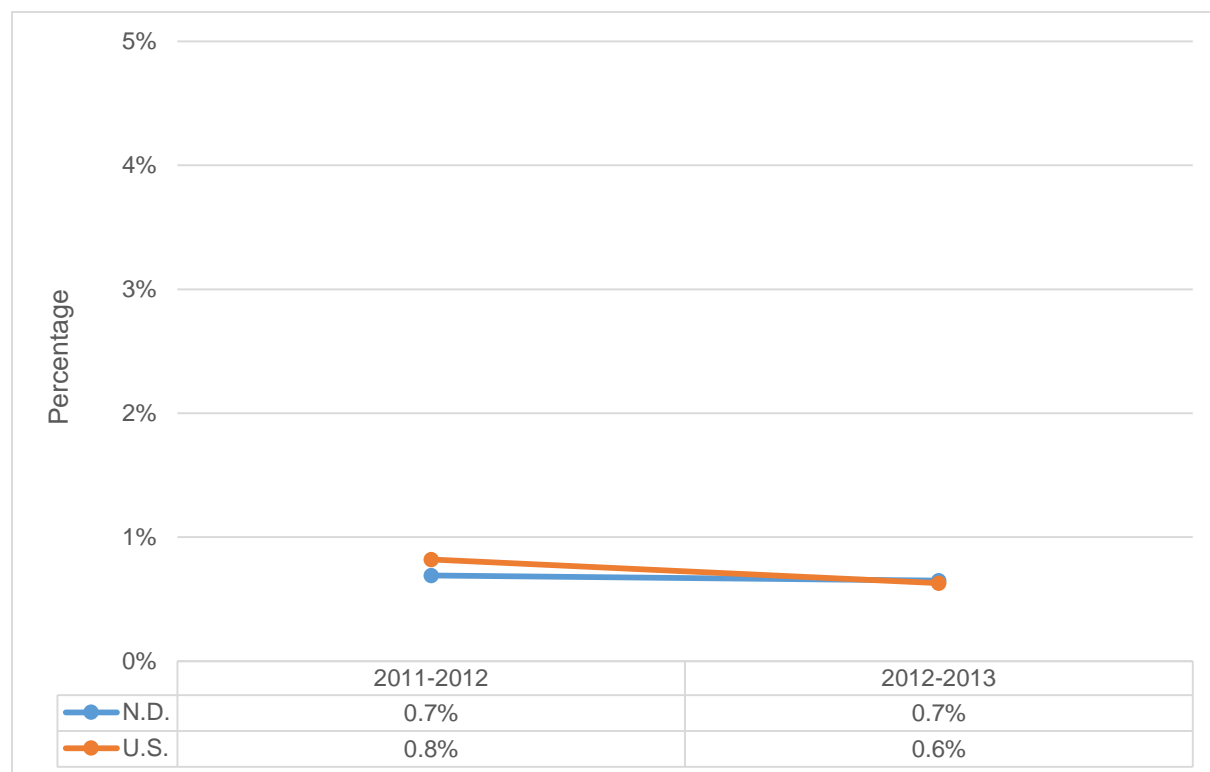
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 0.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 161. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.3.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.3.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

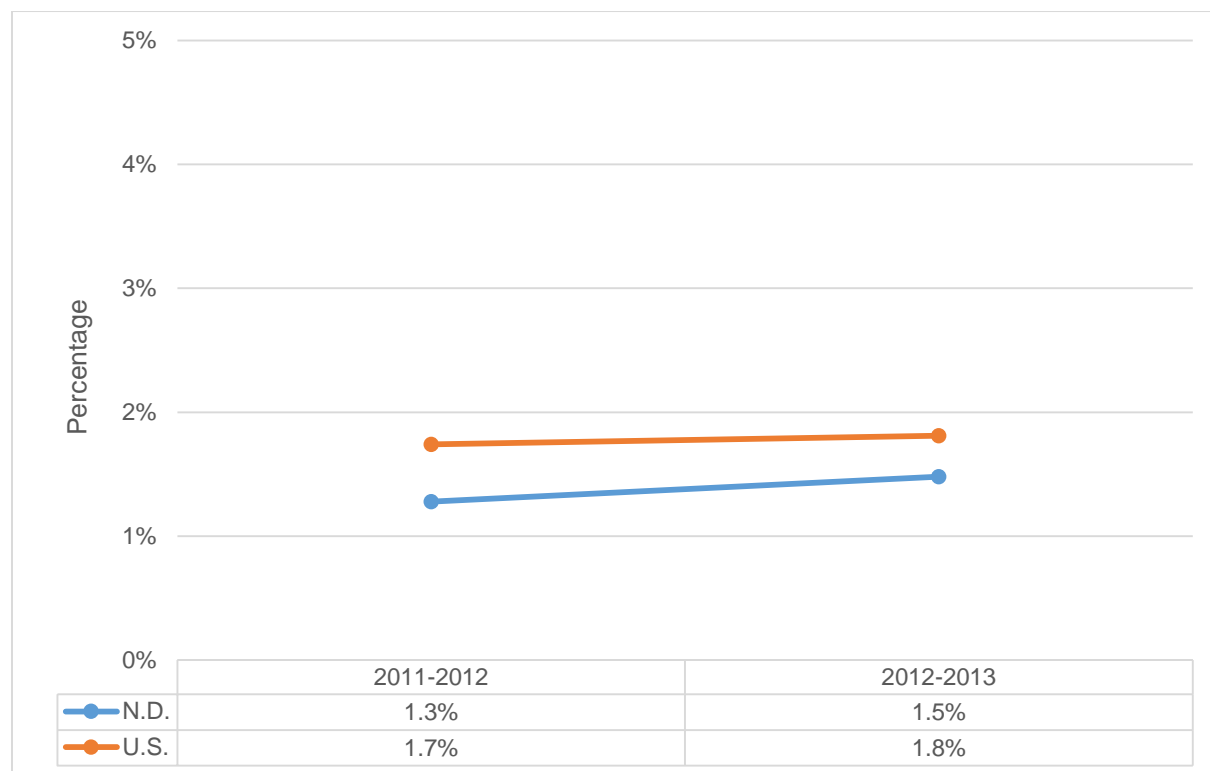
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 1.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 162. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.3.2.2.2. Young Adults (18 -25 Years)

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

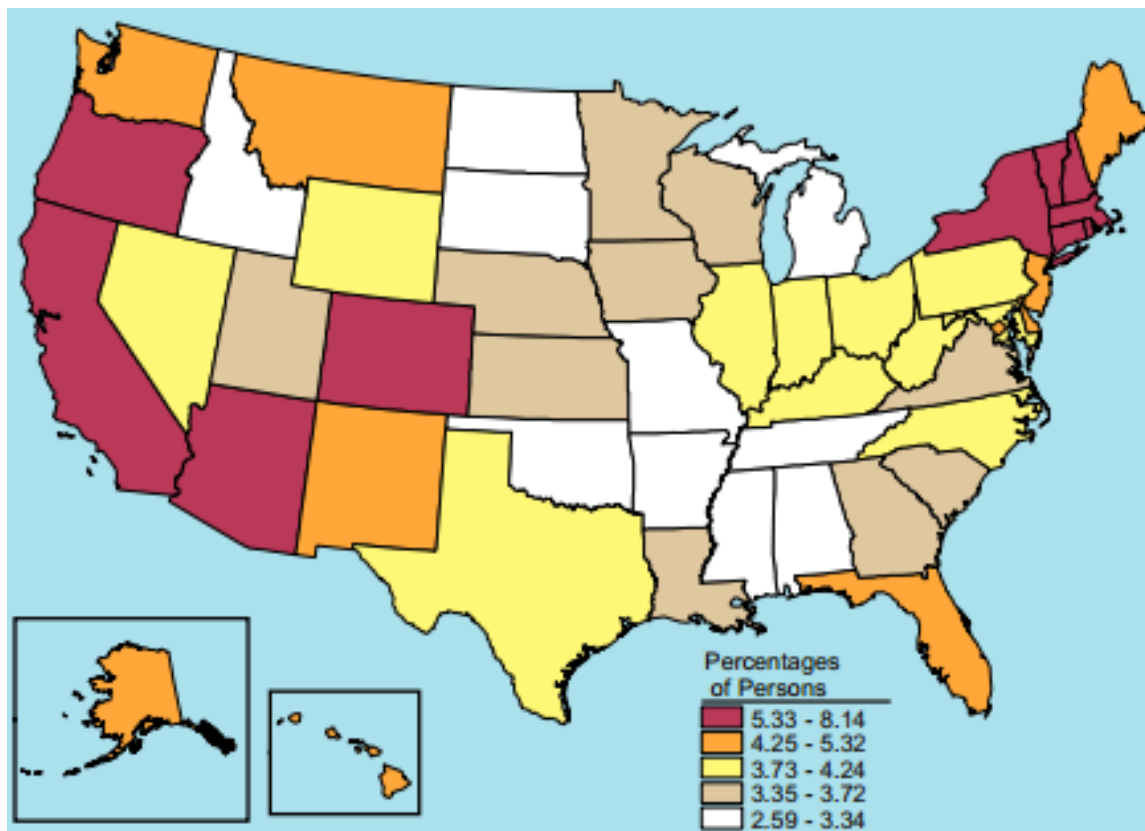
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of cocaine use among individuals ages 18-25.

Figure 163. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

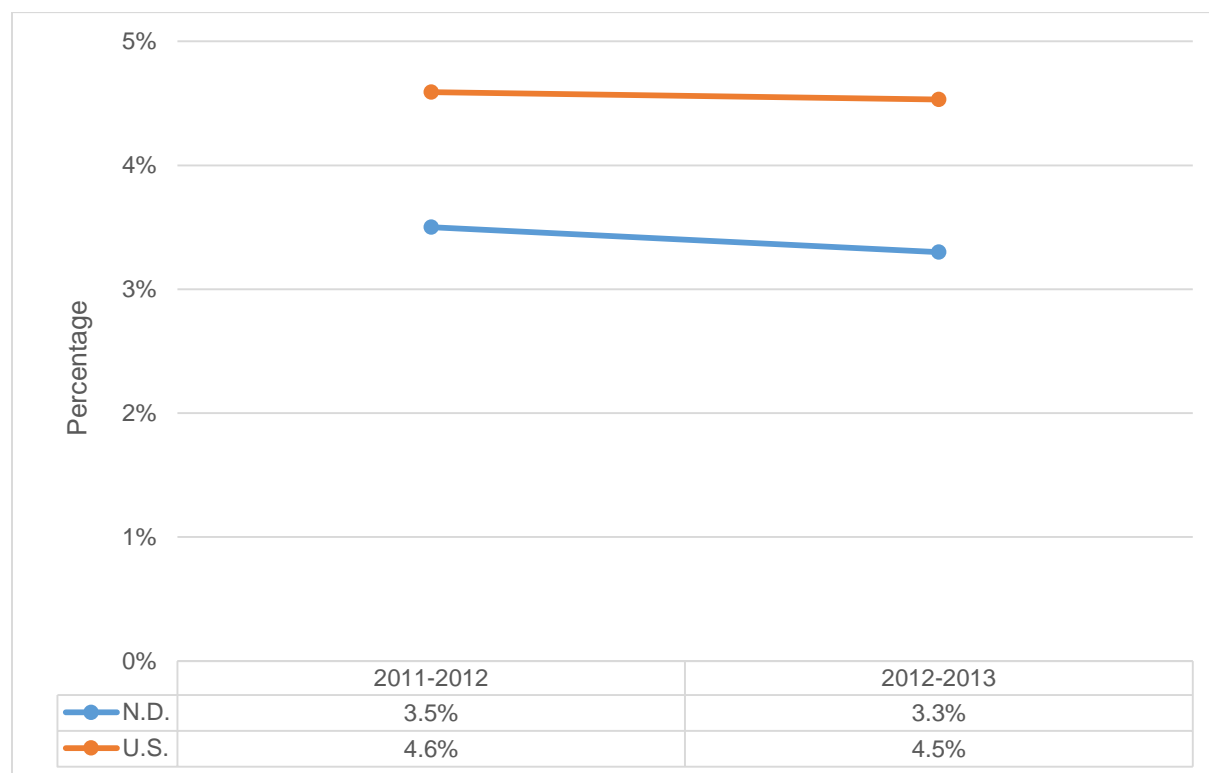
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 3.3 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 164. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.3.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

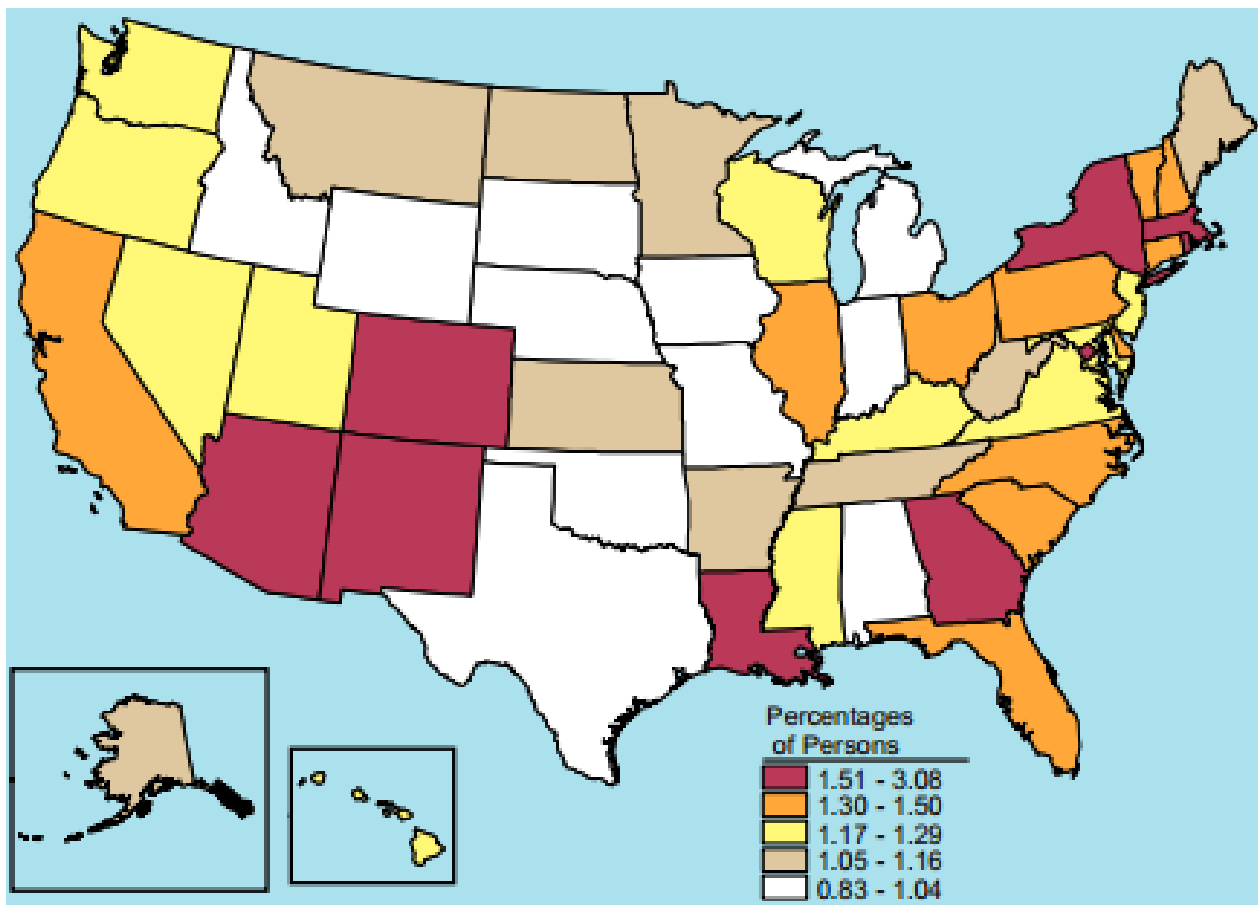
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, prevalence of cocaine use among adults aged 26 or older was higher in North Dakota than in South Dakota.

Figure 165. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

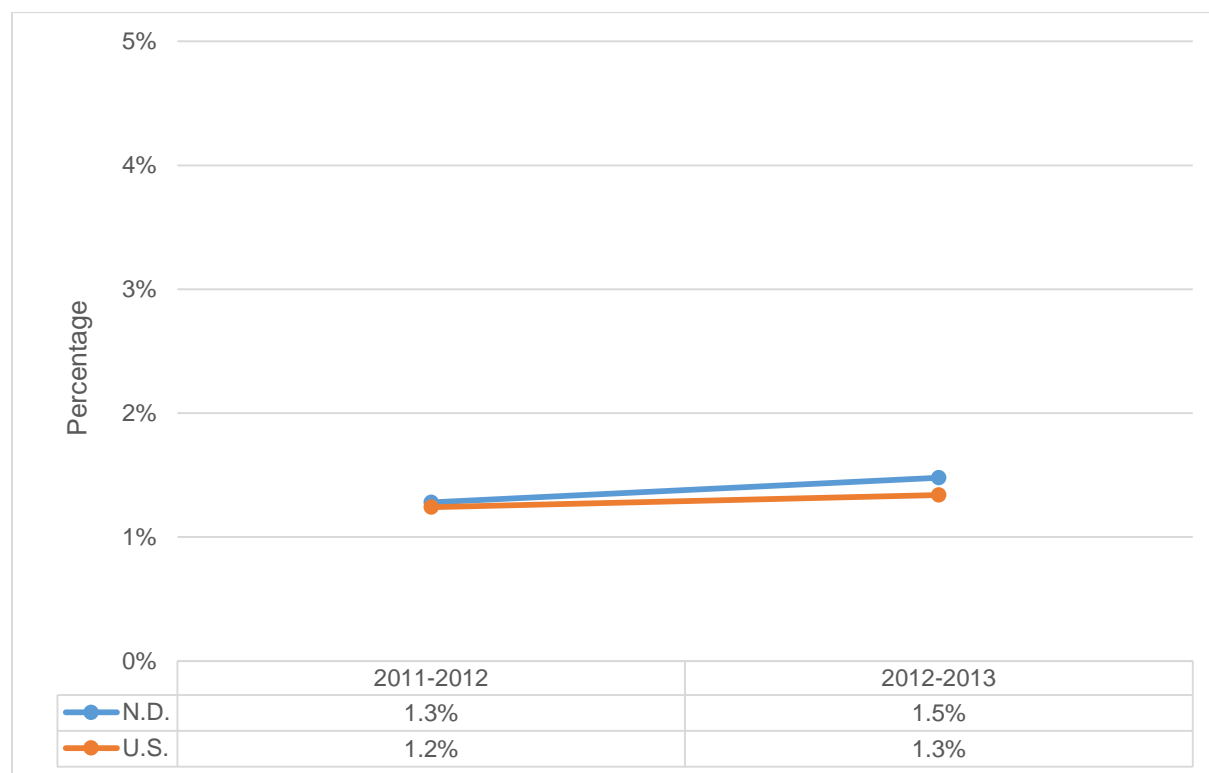
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 1.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 166. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.3.2.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

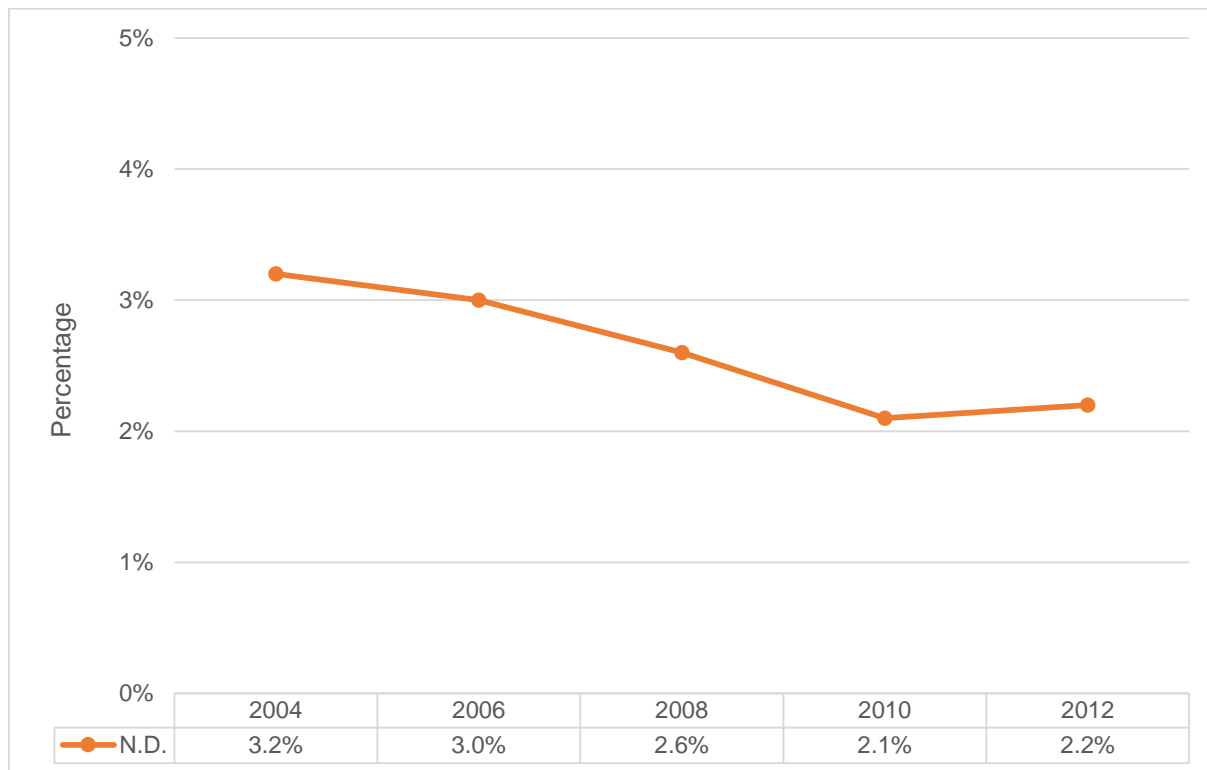
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 2.2 percent of college students in North Dakota used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 167. Cocaine Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.3.3. Ever Use

2.3.3.1. Age Groups

2.3.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.3.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

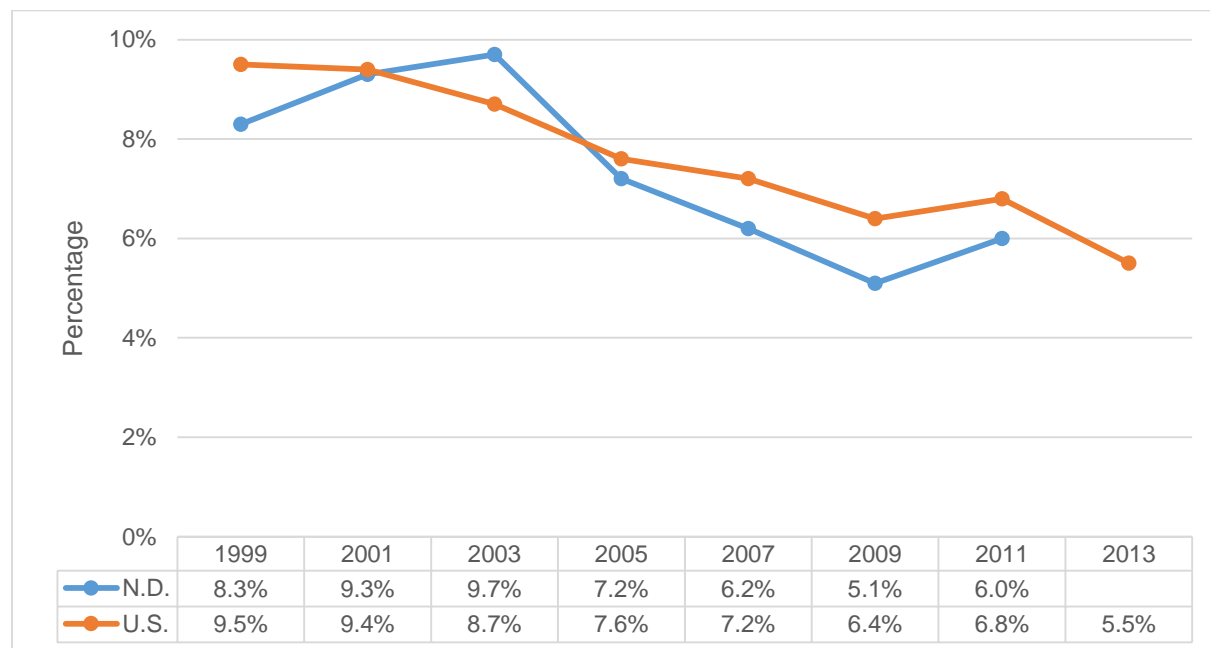
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used cocaine” is defined as having used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 6 percent of high school students in North Dakota used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 168. Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013).

Chart: Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2011

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used cocaine” is defined as having used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 4.9 percent of female and 7.1 percent of male high school students in North Dakota used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 169. Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2011

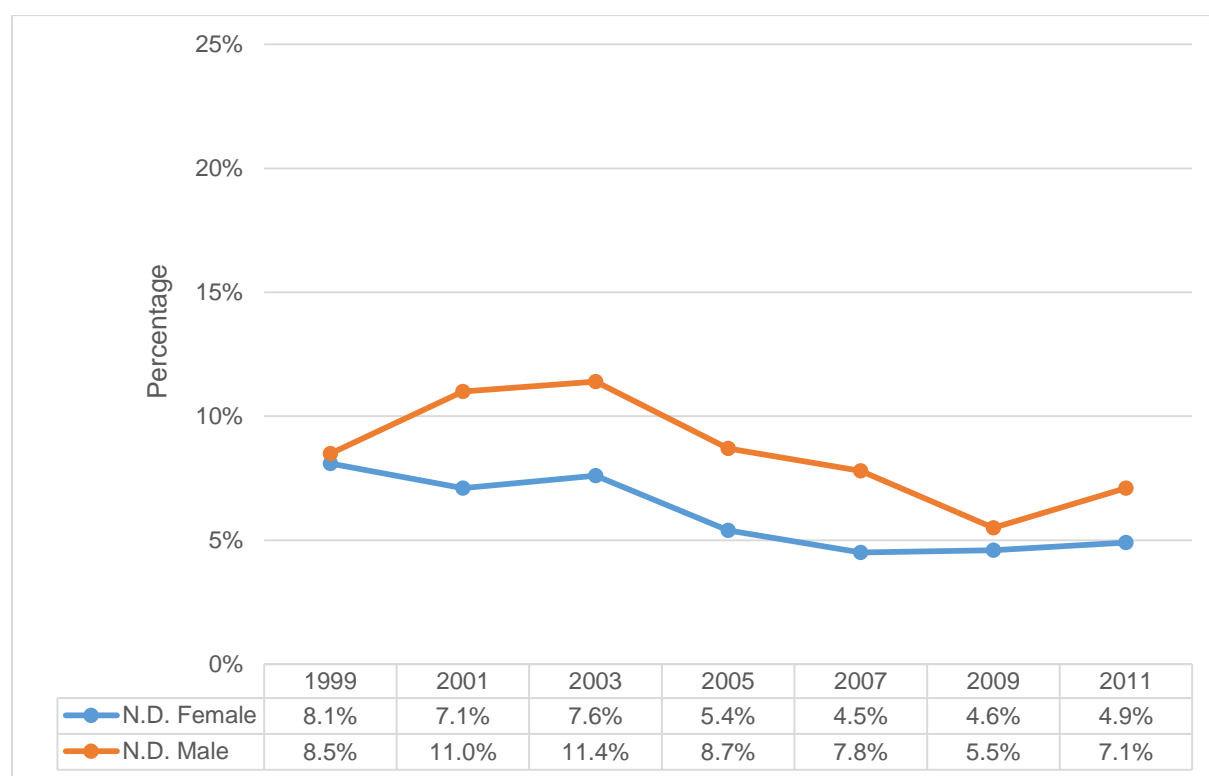


Chart: Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2011

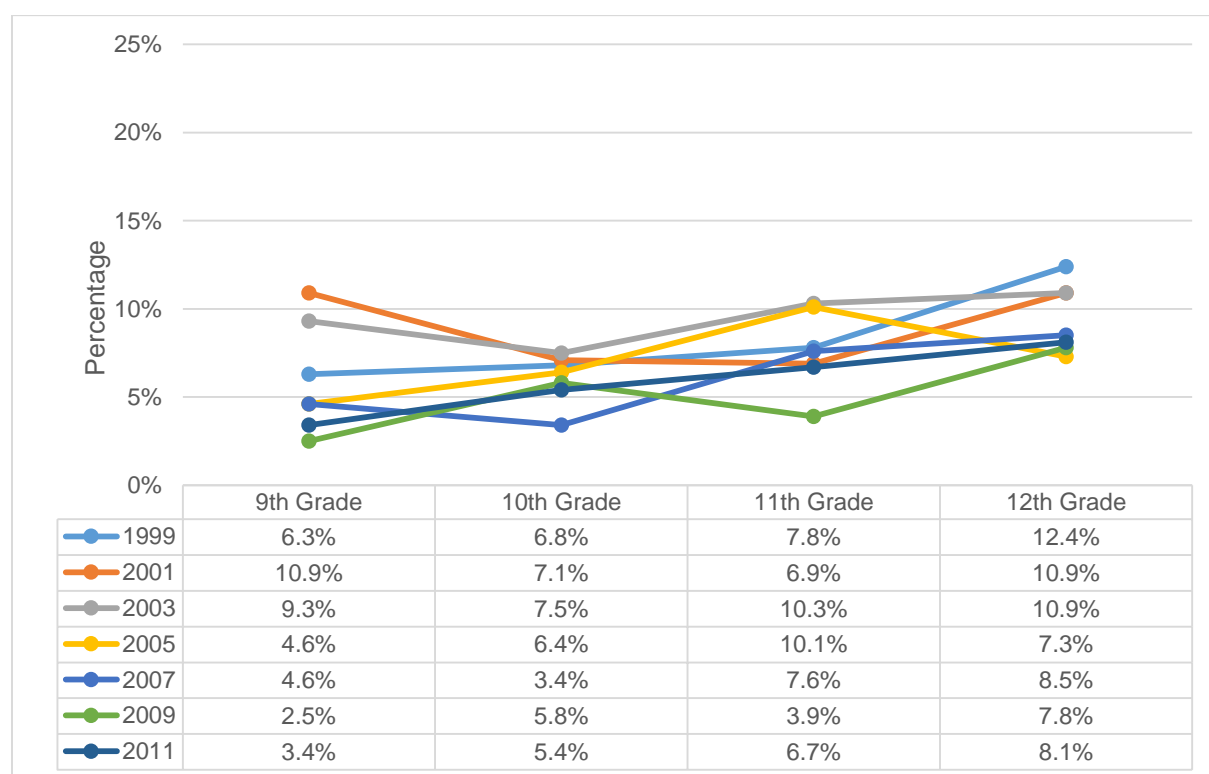
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used cocaine” is defined as having used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 3.4 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 8.1 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used any form of cocaine, such as powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 170. Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2011



2.4. Opiate Use (Including Heroin)

2.4.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.4.1.1. Age Groups

2.4.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.4.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Current Opiate Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

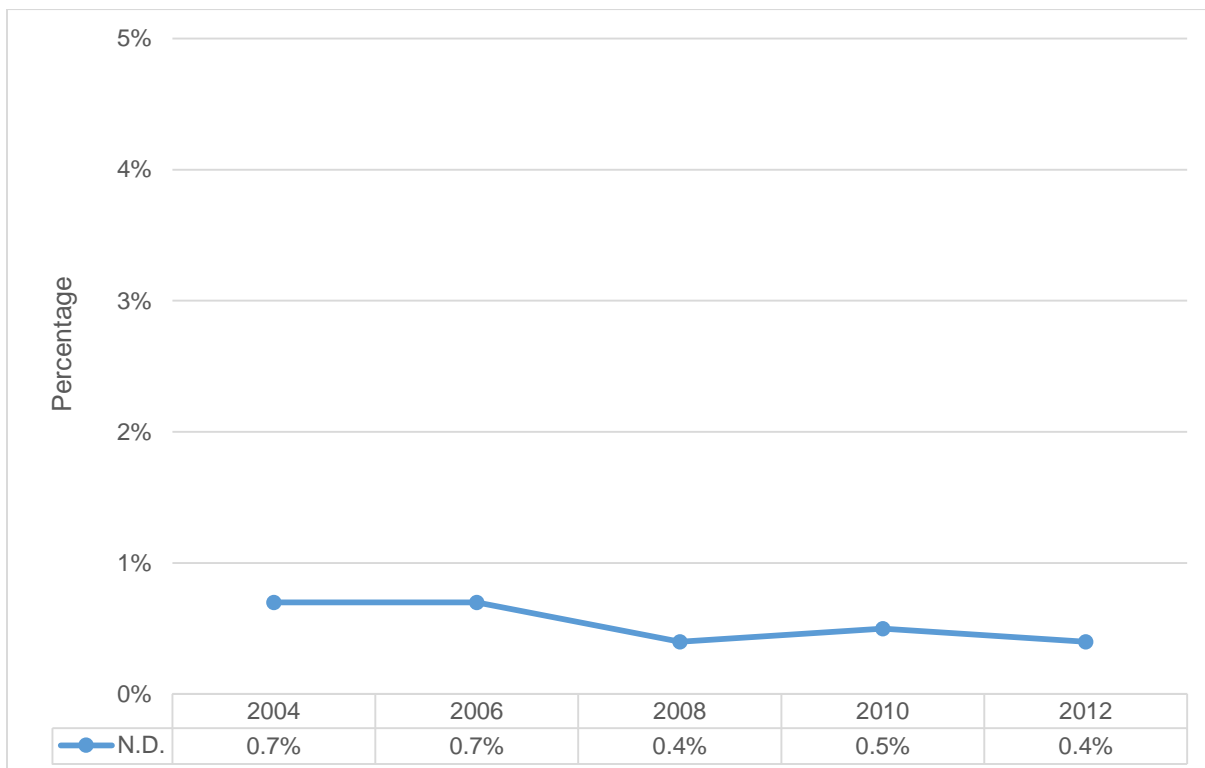
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current opiate use” is defined as using opiates, including heroin, smack, and horse, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.4 percent of North Dakota college students used opiates one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 171. Current Opiate Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.4.2. Past Year Use

2.4.2.1. Age Groups

2.4.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.4.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Opiate Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

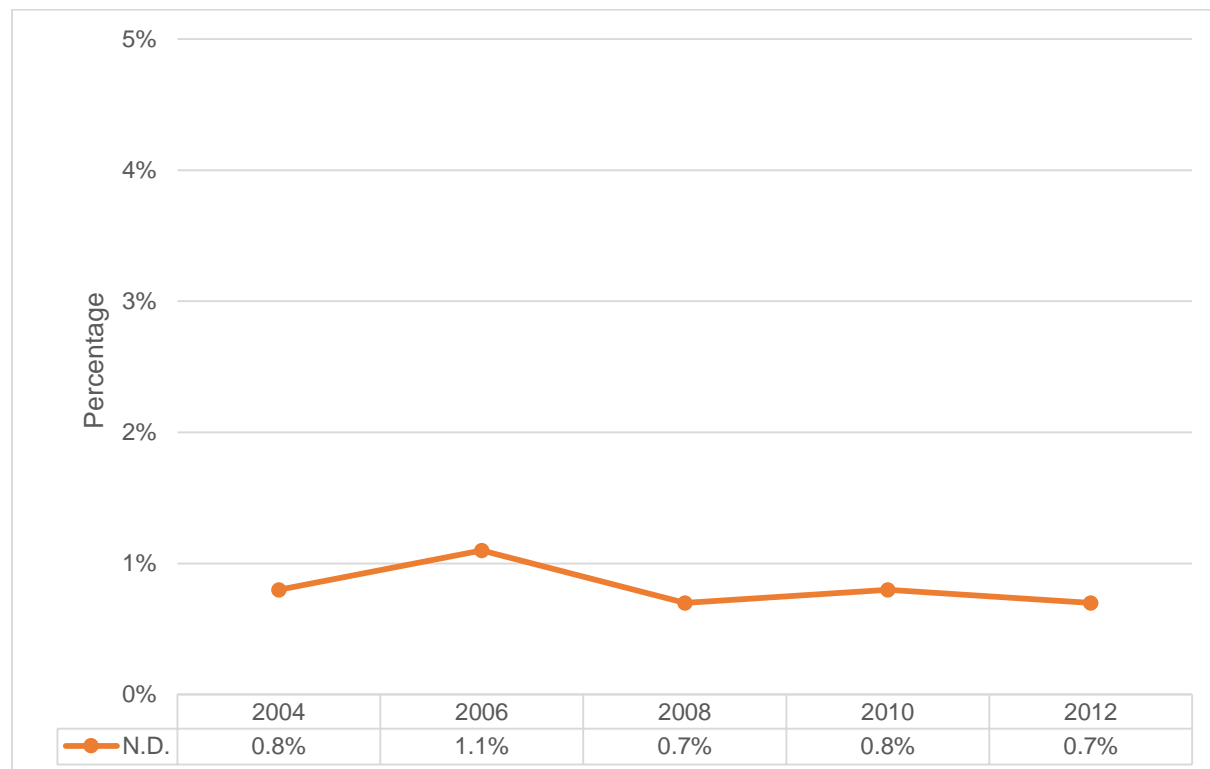
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Opiate use” is defined as using opiates, including heroin, smack, and horse, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.7 percent of North Dakota college students used opiates one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 172. Opiate Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.4.3. Ever Use

2.4.3.1. Age Groups

2.4.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.4.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

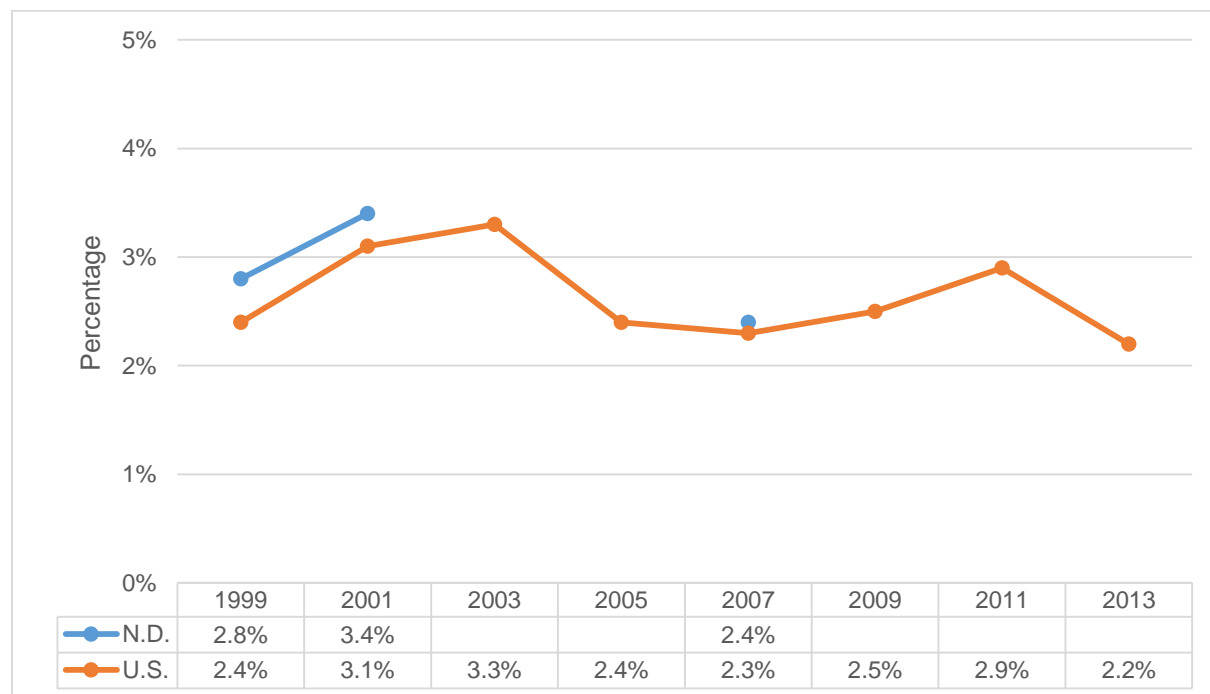
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Ever used heroin" is defined as having used heroin, also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, "During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2007, 2.4 percent of high school students in North Dakota used heroin one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 173. Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2003, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2013).

Chart: Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999, 2001 and 2007

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used heroin” is defined as using heroin, also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2007, 1.7 percent of female and 3 percent of male North Dakota high school students used heroin one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 174. Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999, 2001 and 2007

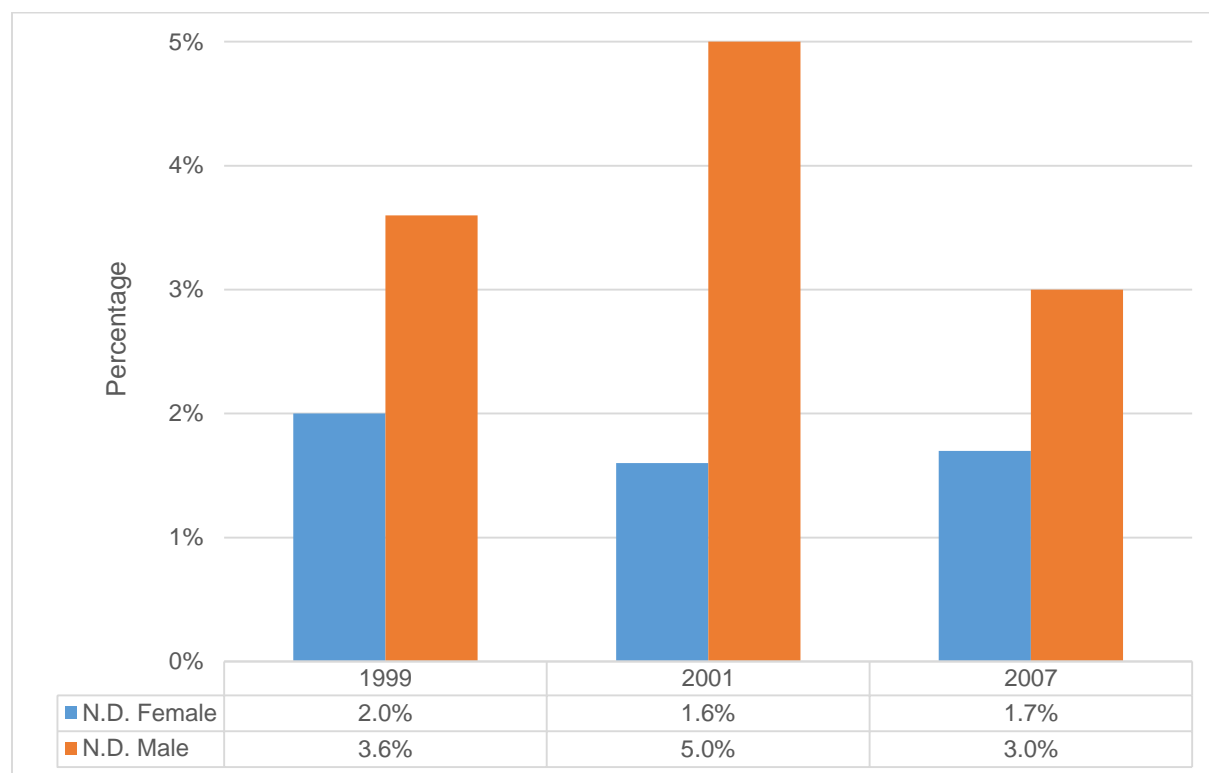


Chart: Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999, 2001, and 2007

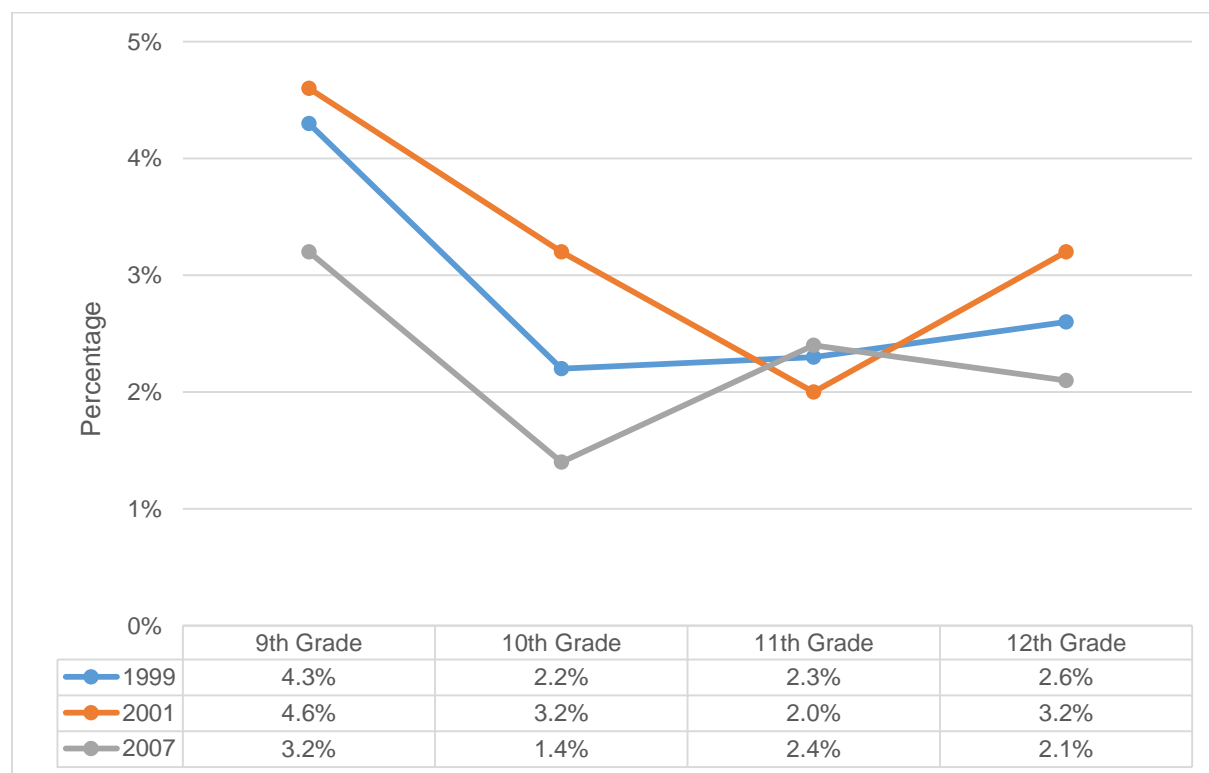
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used heroin” is defined as using heroin, also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2007, 3.2 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 2.1 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used heroin one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 175. Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999, 2001, and 2007



2.5. Hallucinogenic Drugs Use

2.5.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.5.1.1. Age Groups

2.5.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.5.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Current Hallucinogen Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

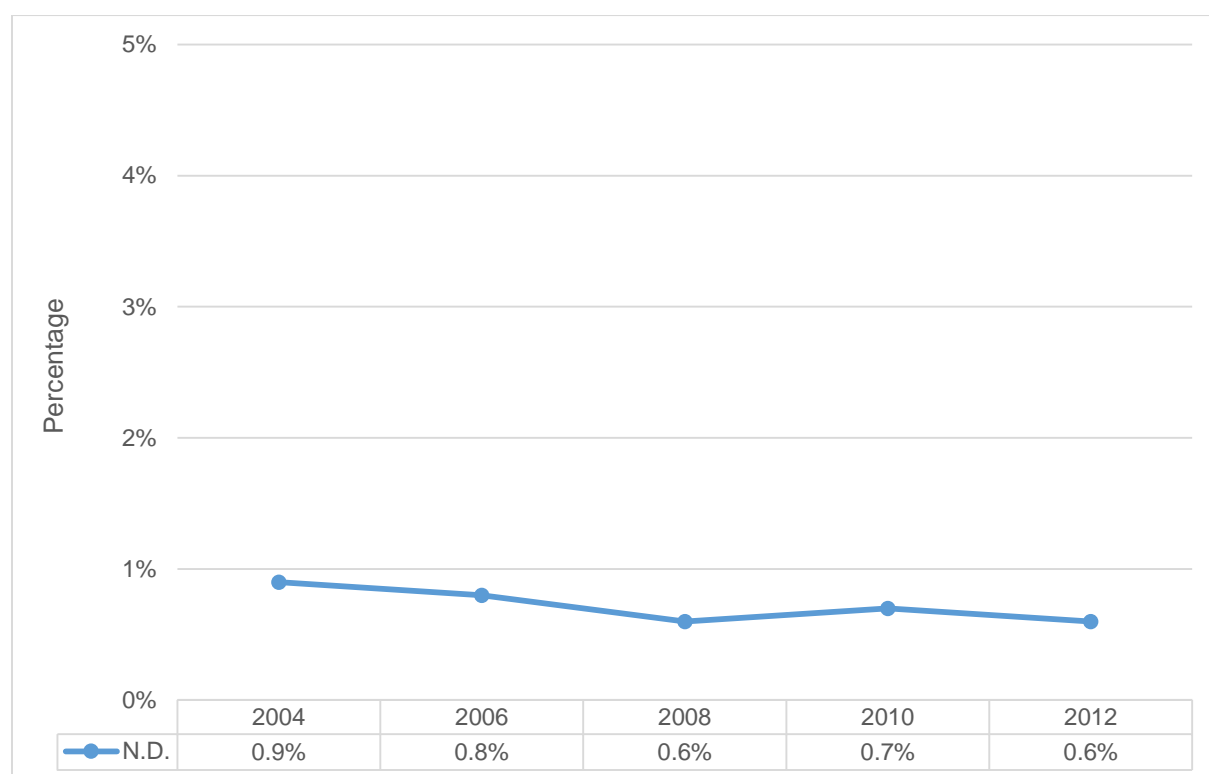
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current hallucinogen use” is defined as using hallucinogenic drugs, including LSD and PCP, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.6 percent of North Dakota college students used a hallucinogen one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 176. Current Hallucinogen Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.5.2. Past Year Use

2.5.2.1. Age Groups

2.5.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.5.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Hallucinogen Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

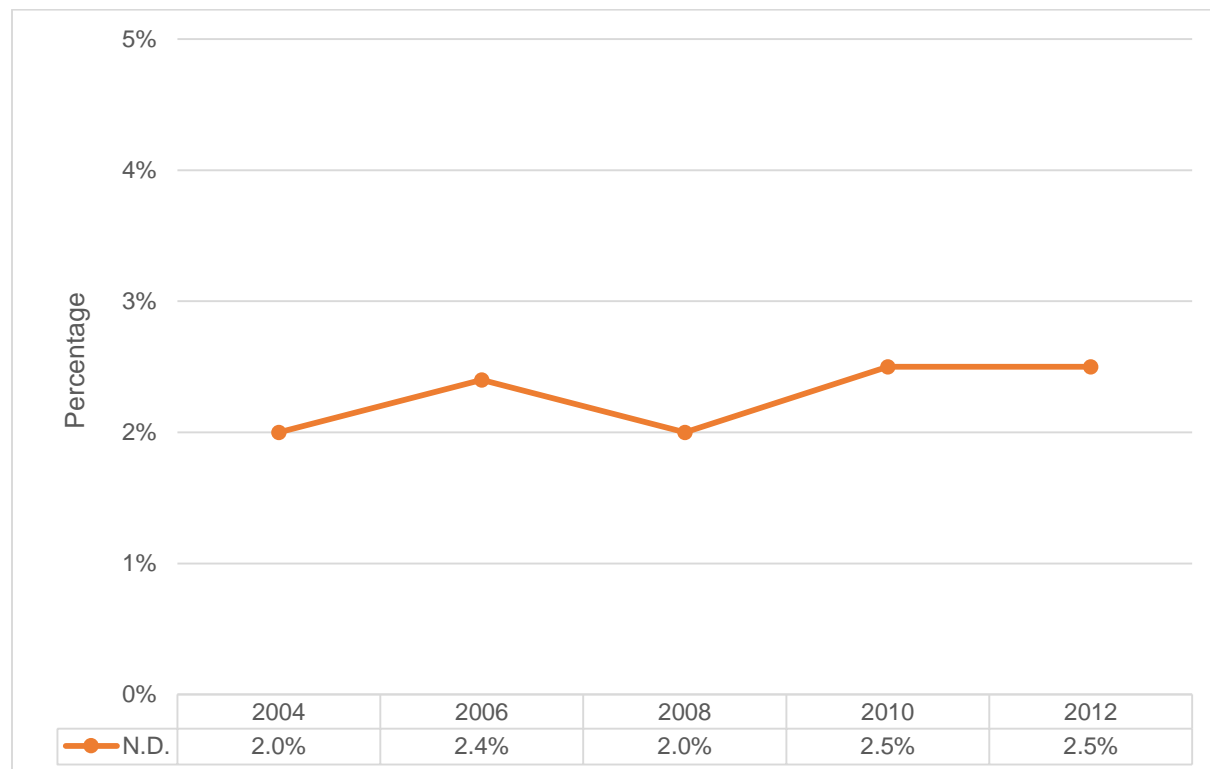
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Hallucinogen use” is defined as using hallucinogenic drugs, including LSD and PCP, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 2.5 percent of North Dakota college students used a hallucinogen (such as LSD and/or PCP) one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 177. Hallucinogen Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.5.3. Ever Use

2.5.3.1. Age Groups

2.5.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.5.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), United States, 2001-2013

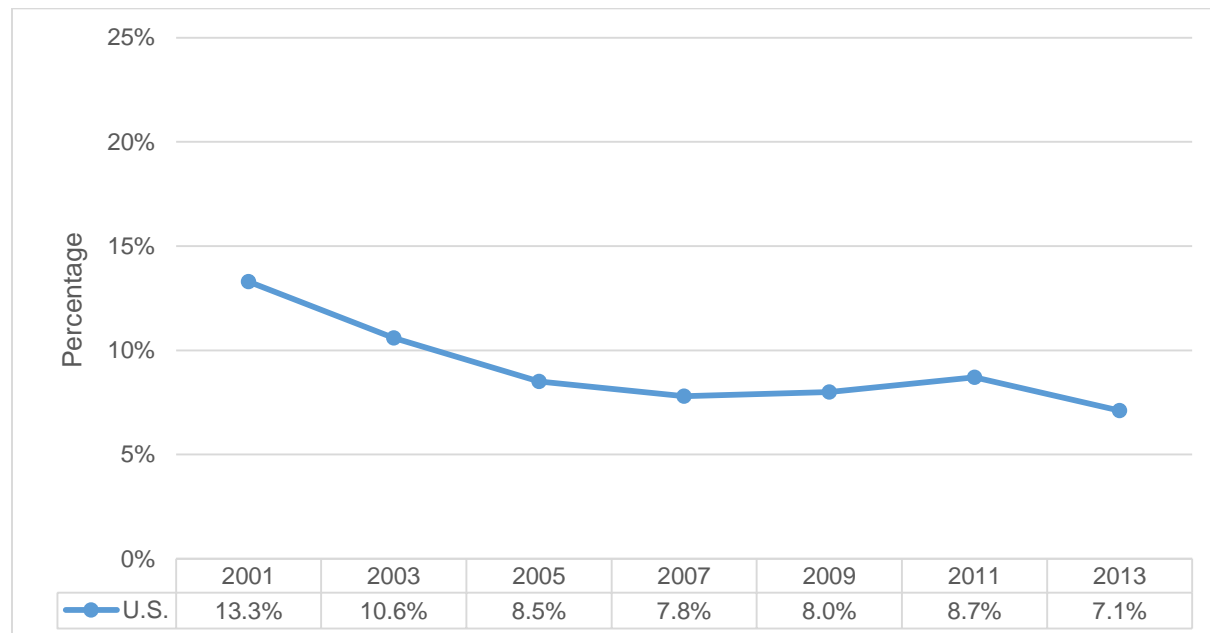
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used hallucinogenic drugs” is defined as using hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms?”

Notable Findings for the United States:

- In 2013, 7.1 percent of United States high school students used hallucinogenic drugs one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 178. Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), United States, 2001-2013



Note: Data not available for North Dakota.

Chart: Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, United States, 2001-2013

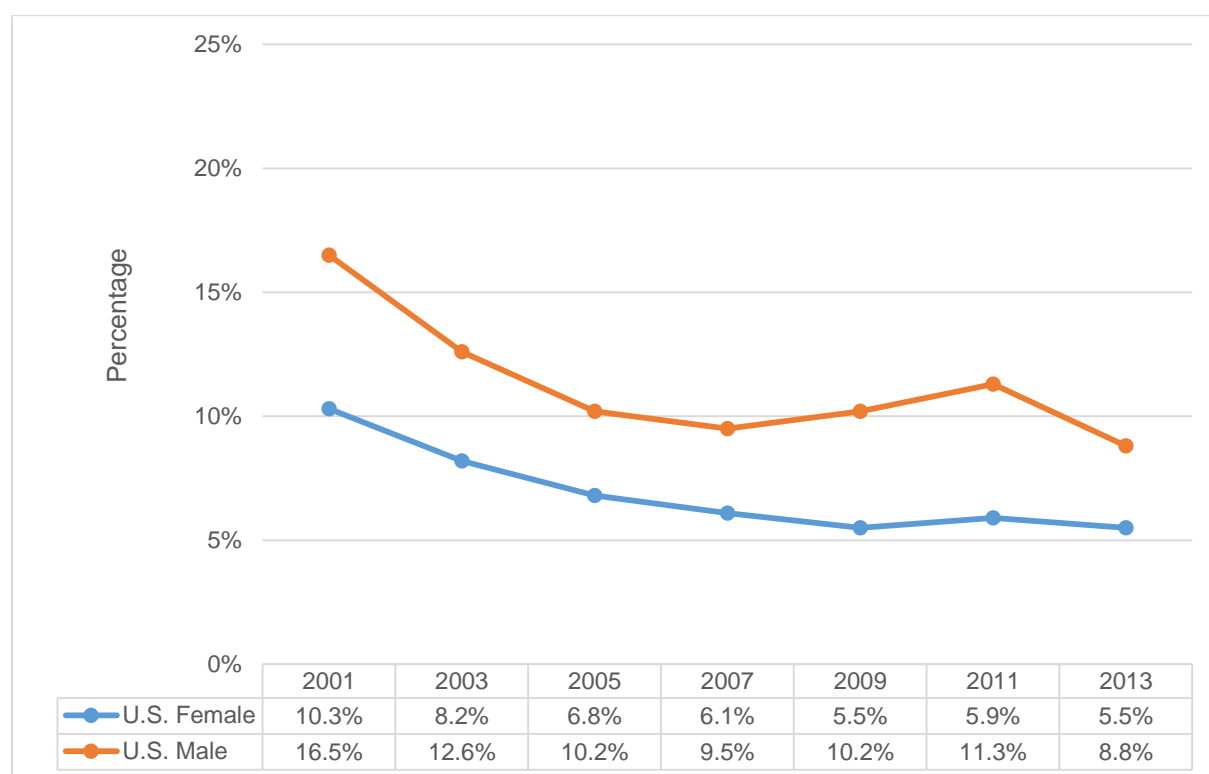
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used hallucinogenic drugs” is defined as using hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms?”

Notable Findings for the United States:

- In 2013, 5.5 percent of female and 8.8 percent of male United States high school students used hallucinogenic drugs one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 179. Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, United States, 2001-2013



Note: Data not available for North Dakota.

Chart: Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, United States, 2001-2013

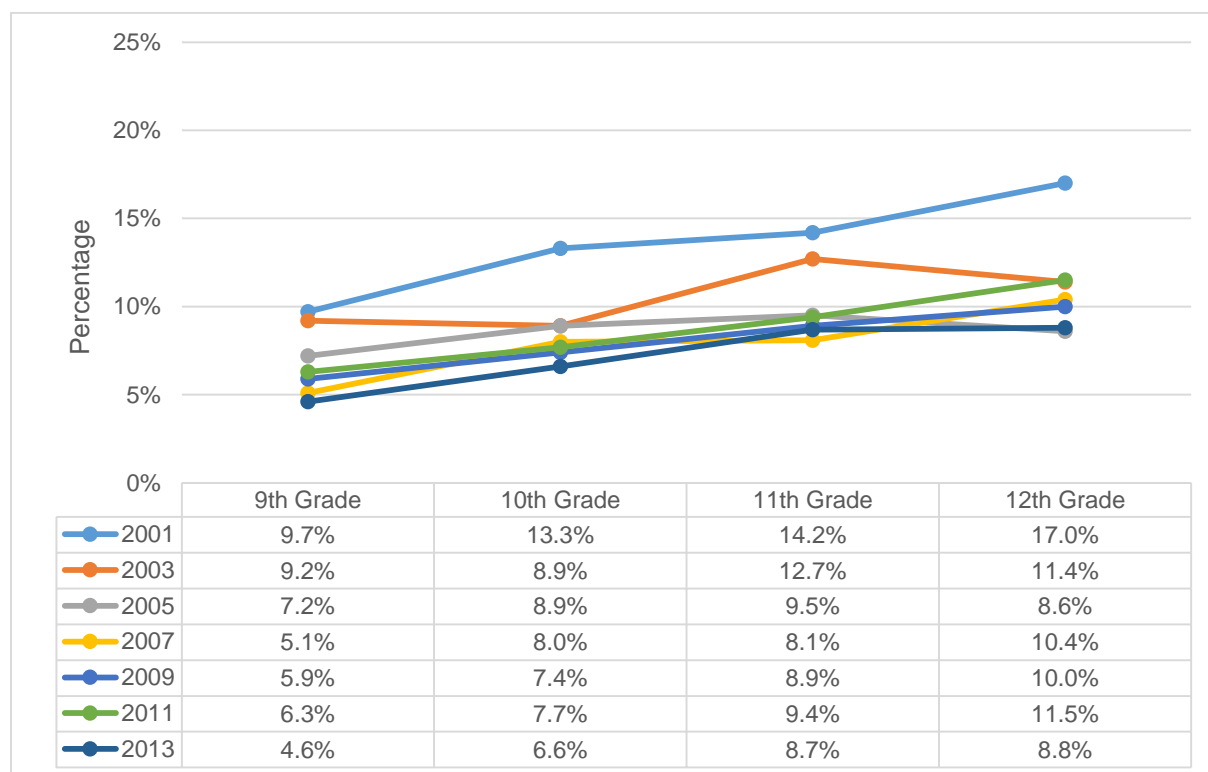
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used hallucinogenic drugs” is defined as using hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD, acid, PCP, angel dust, mescaline, or mushrooms?”

Notable Findings for the United States:

- In 2013, 4.6 percent of United States ninth graders and 8.8 percent of United States twelfth graders used hallucinogenic drugs one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 180. Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, United States, 2001-2013



Note: Data not available for North Dakota.

2.6. Inhalant Use

2.6.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.6.1.1. Age Groups

2.6.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.6.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Current Inhalant Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

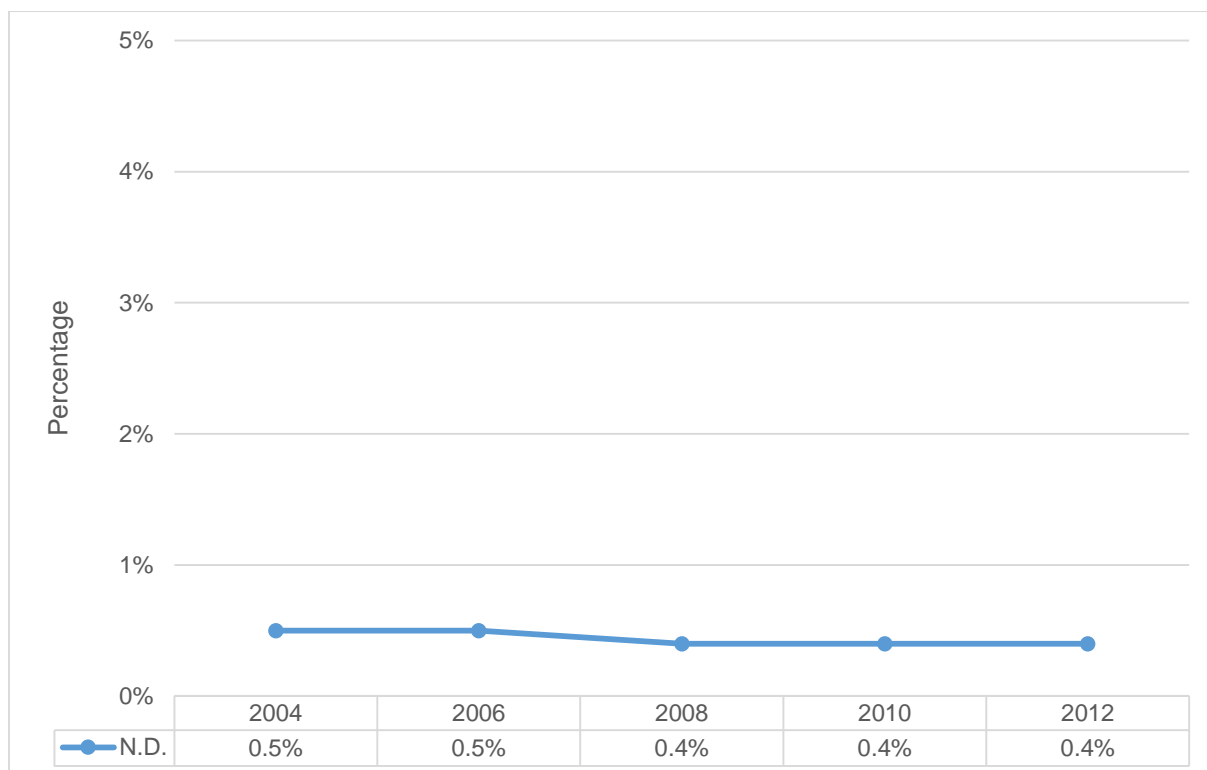
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current inhalant use” is defined as using an inhalant, including glue, solvents, or gas, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.4 percent of North Dakota college students used an inhalant one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 181. Current Inhalant Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.6.2. Past Year Use

2.6.2.1. Age Groups

2.6.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.6.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Inhalant Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

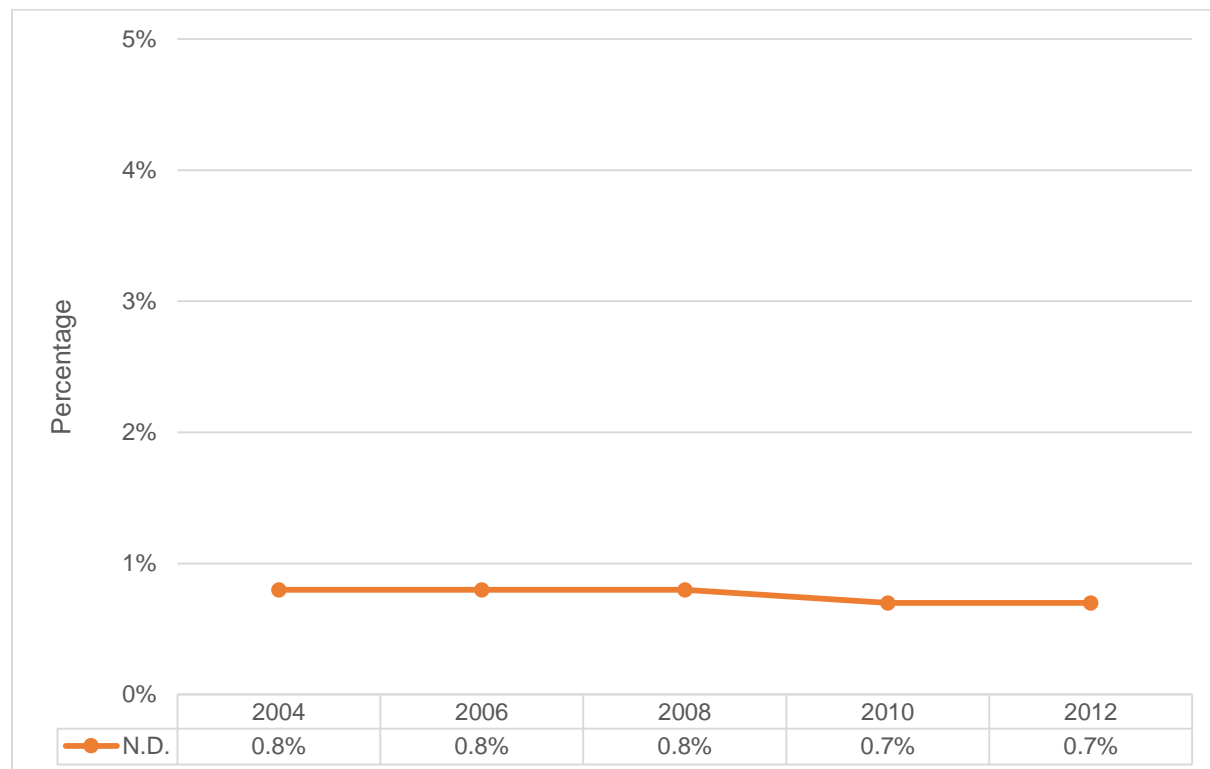
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Inhalant use” is defined as using an inhalant, including glue, solvents, or gas, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.7 percent of North Dakota college students used an inhalant one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 182. Inhalant Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.6.3. Ever Use

2.6.3.1. Age Groups

2.6.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.6.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used inhalants” is defined as having sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10.5 percent of North Dakota high school students used an inhalant one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 183. Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

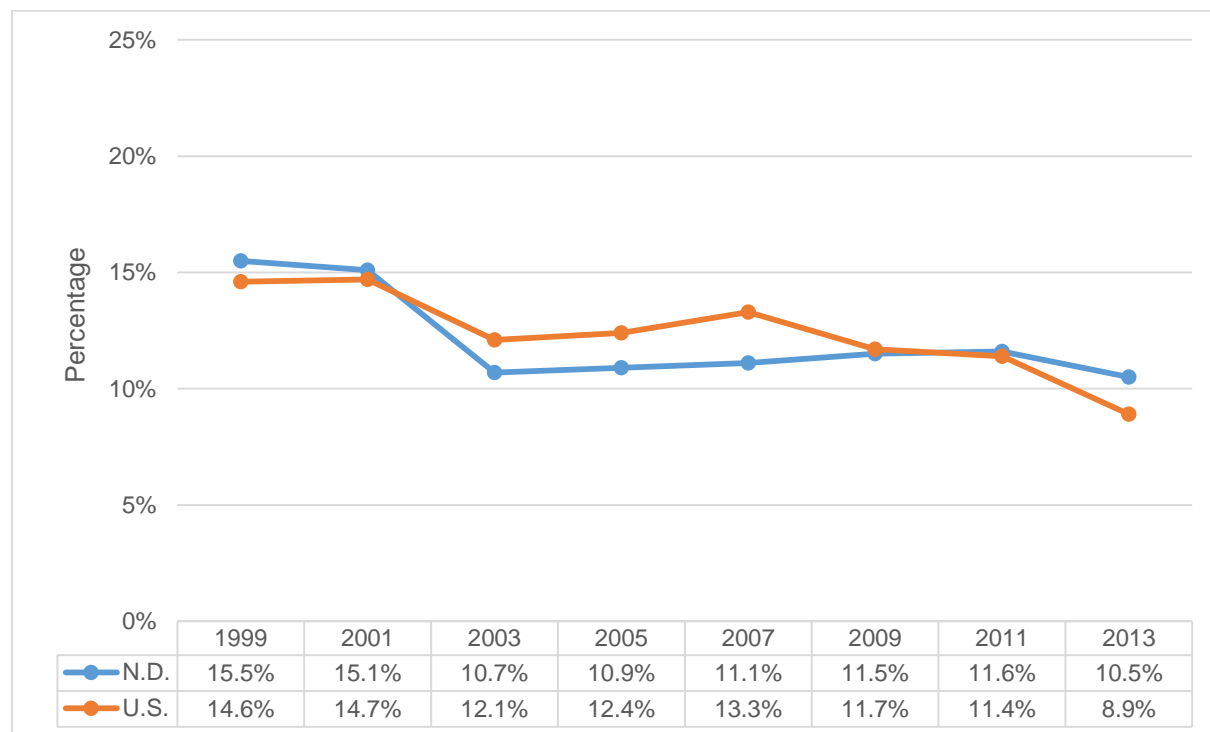


Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used inhalants” is defined as having sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 11.9 percent of female and 9.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students used an inhalant one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 184. Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

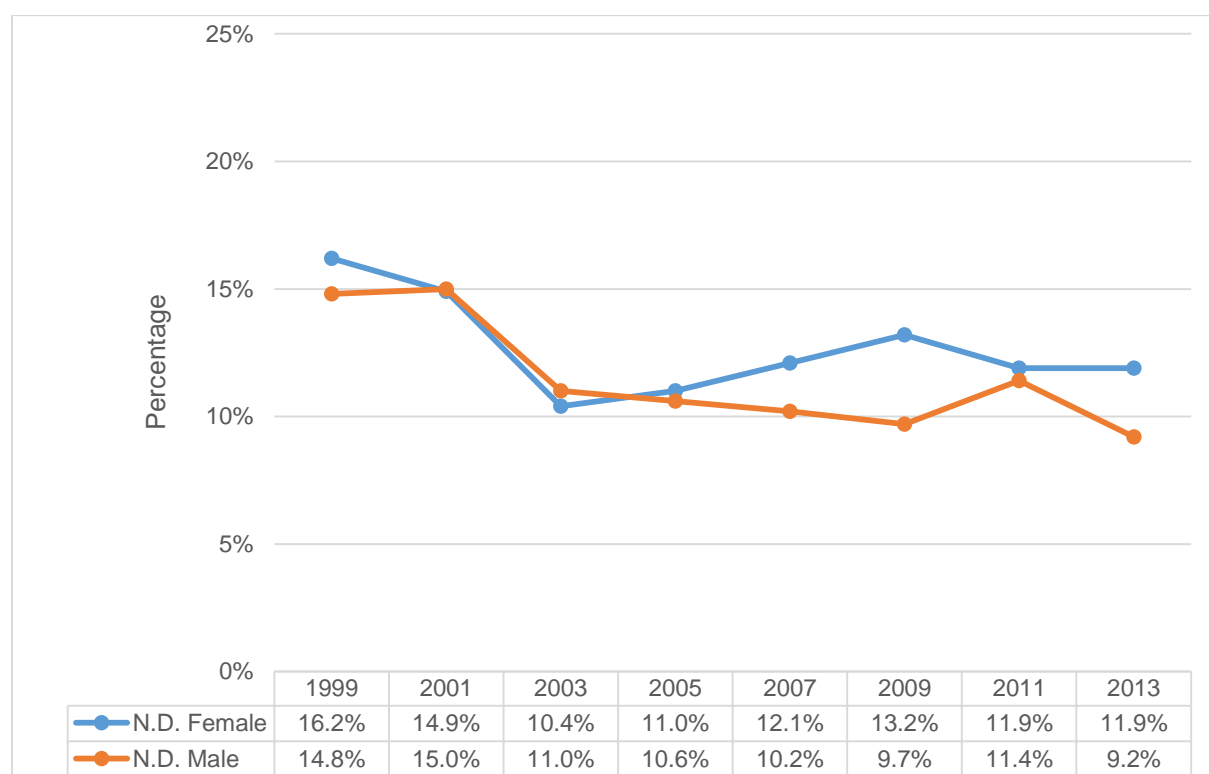


Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013

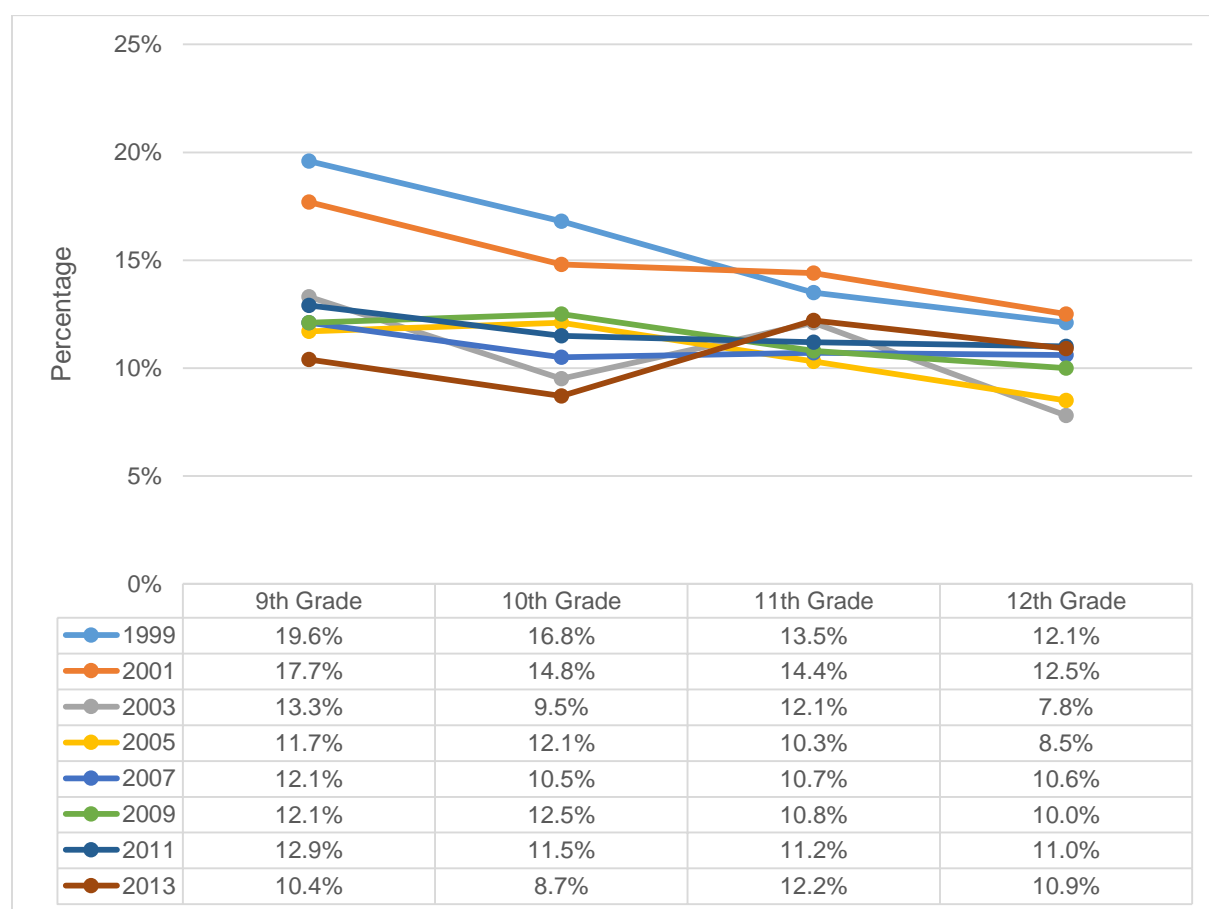
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used inhalants” is defined as having sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10.4 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 10.9 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used an inhalant one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 185. Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013



2.7. Amphetamine Use (Including Methamphetamine)

2.7.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.7.1.1. Age Groups

2.7.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.7.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Current Amphetamine Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

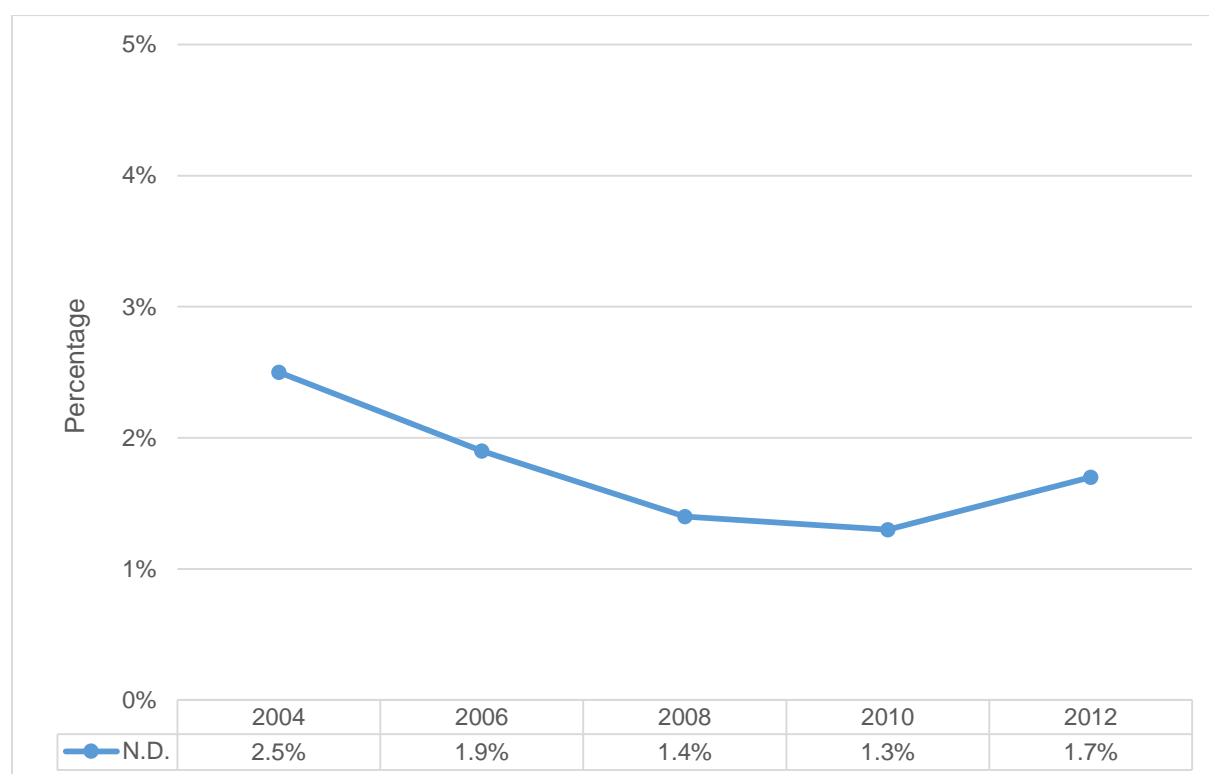
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current amphetamine use” is defined as using an amphetamine, including diet pills and speed, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 1.7 percent of college students in North Dakota used an amphetamine one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 186. Current Amphetamine Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.7.2. Past Year Use

2.7.2.1. Age Groups

2.7.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.7.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Amphetamine Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

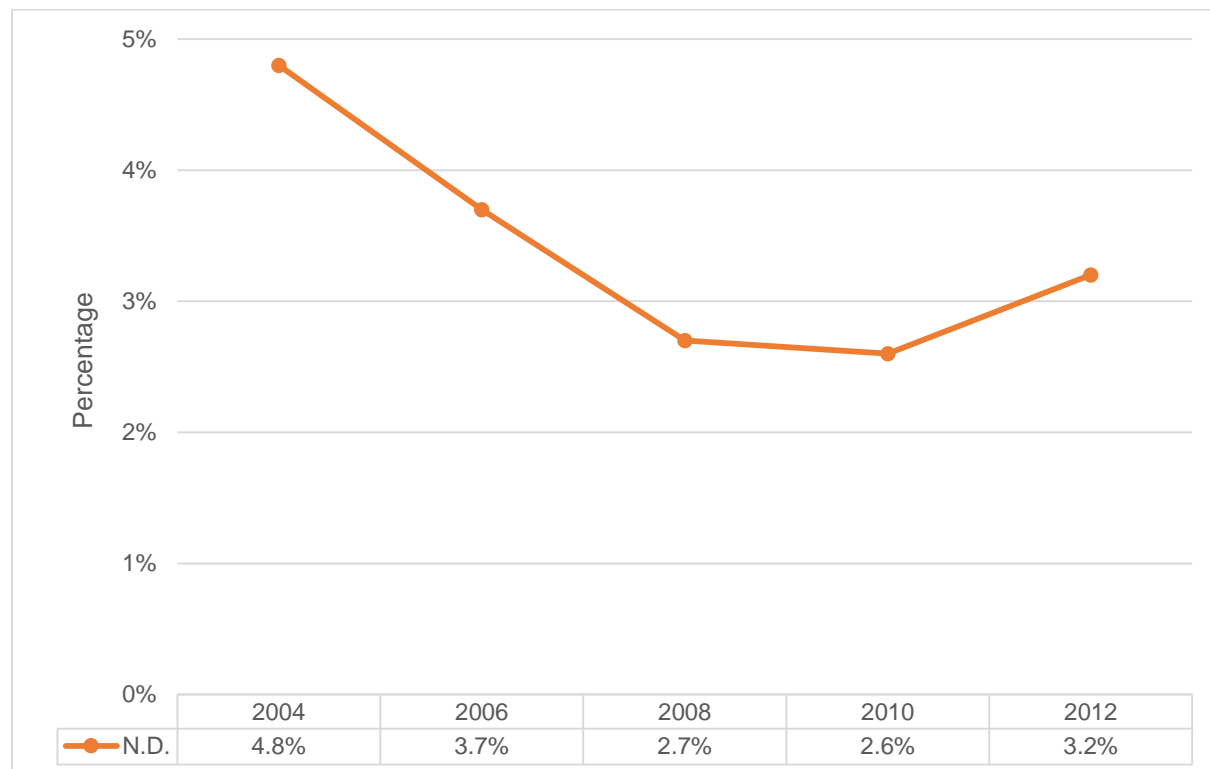
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Amphetamine use” is defined as using an amphetamine, including diet pills and speed, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 3.2 percent of college students in North Dakota used amphetamine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 187. Amphetamine Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.7.3. Ever Use

2.7.3.1. Age Groups

2.7.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.7.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

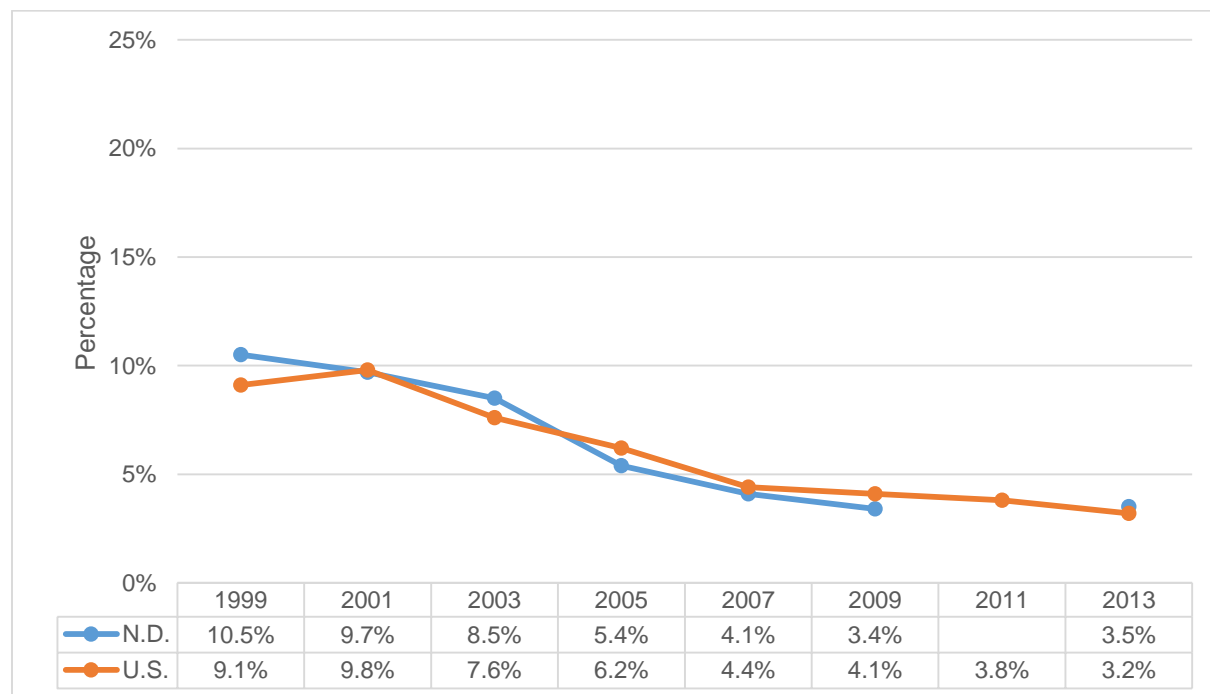
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used methamphetamines” is defined as using methamphetamines, also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.5 percent of North Dakota high school students in North Dakota used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 188. Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011).

Chart: Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2009 and 2013

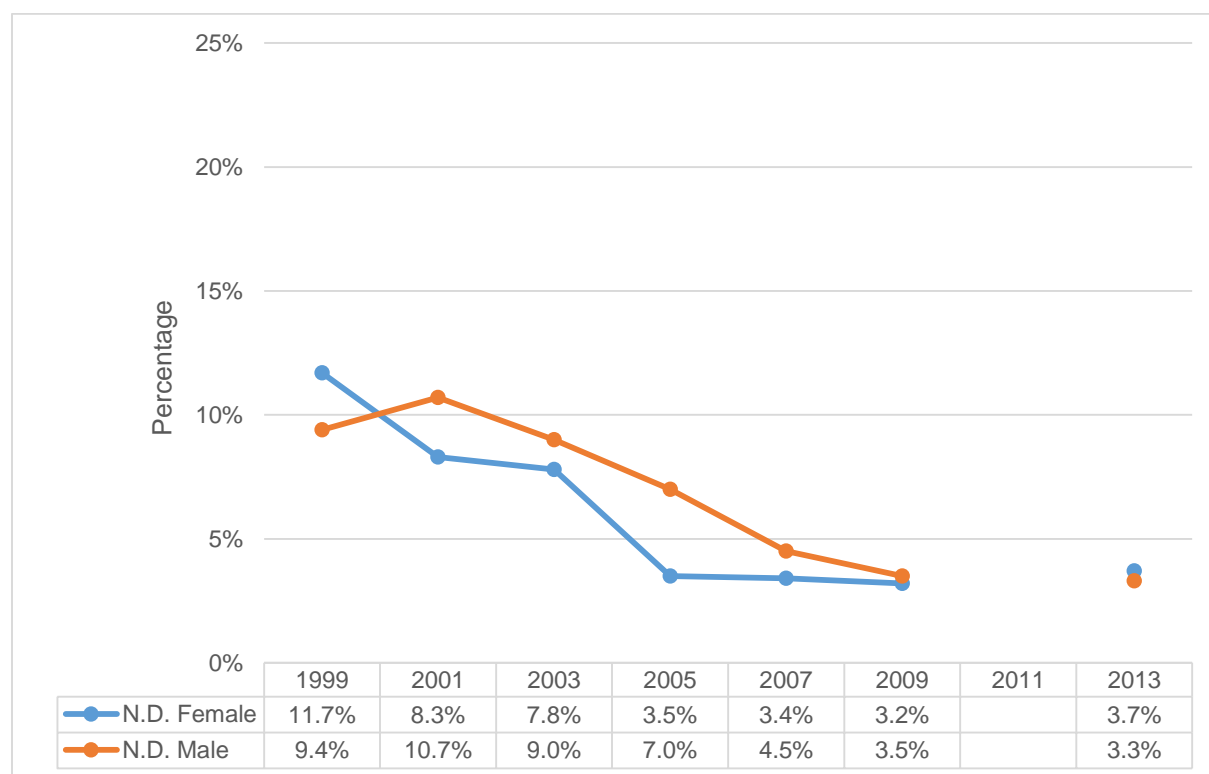
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used methamphetamines” is defined as also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their lifetime. “During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.7 percent of female and 3.3 percent of male North Dakota high school students used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 189. Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2009 and 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011).

Chart: Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013

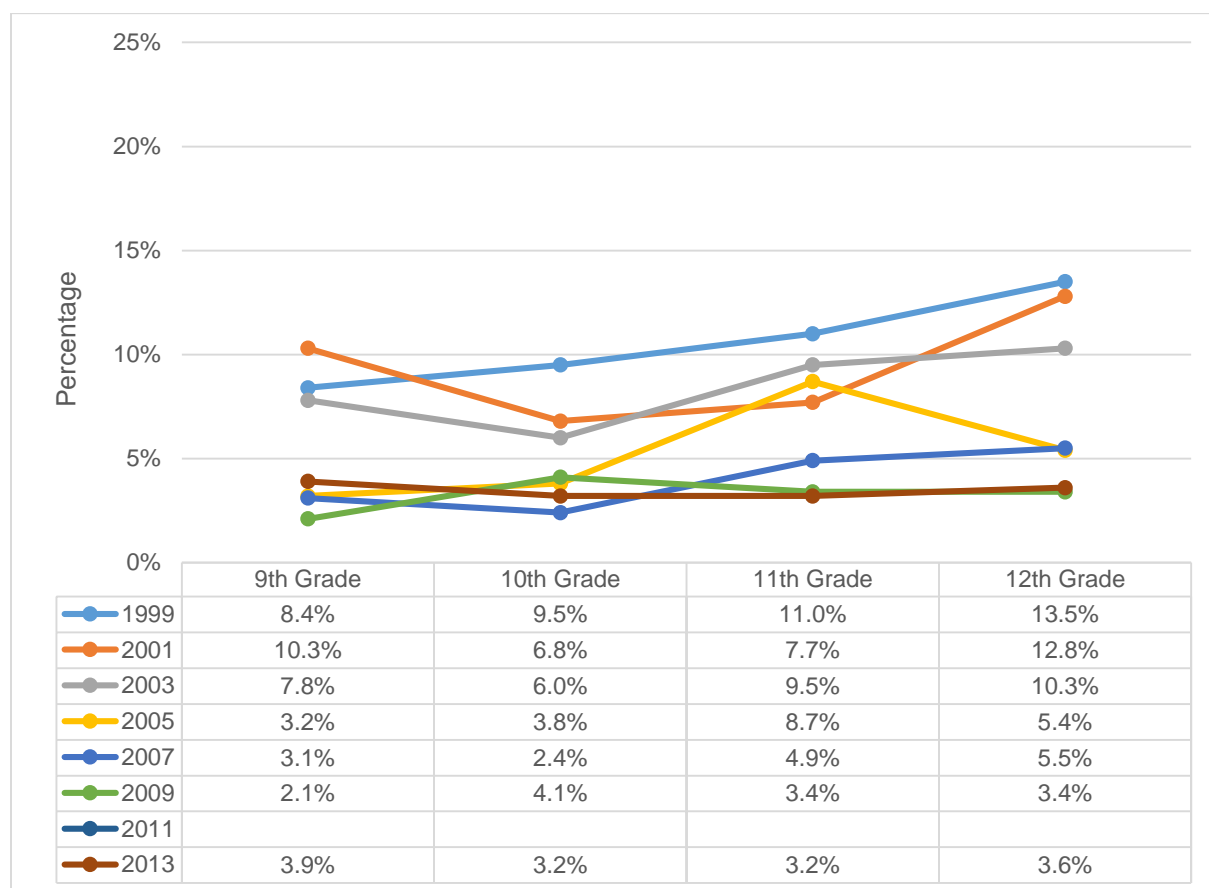
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used methamphetamines” is defined as also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.9 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 3.6 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used methamphetamine one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 190. Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011).

2.8. Synthetic Drug Use (Including Ecstasy)

2.8.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.8.1.1. Age Groups

2.8.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.8.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Current Synthetic Drug Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

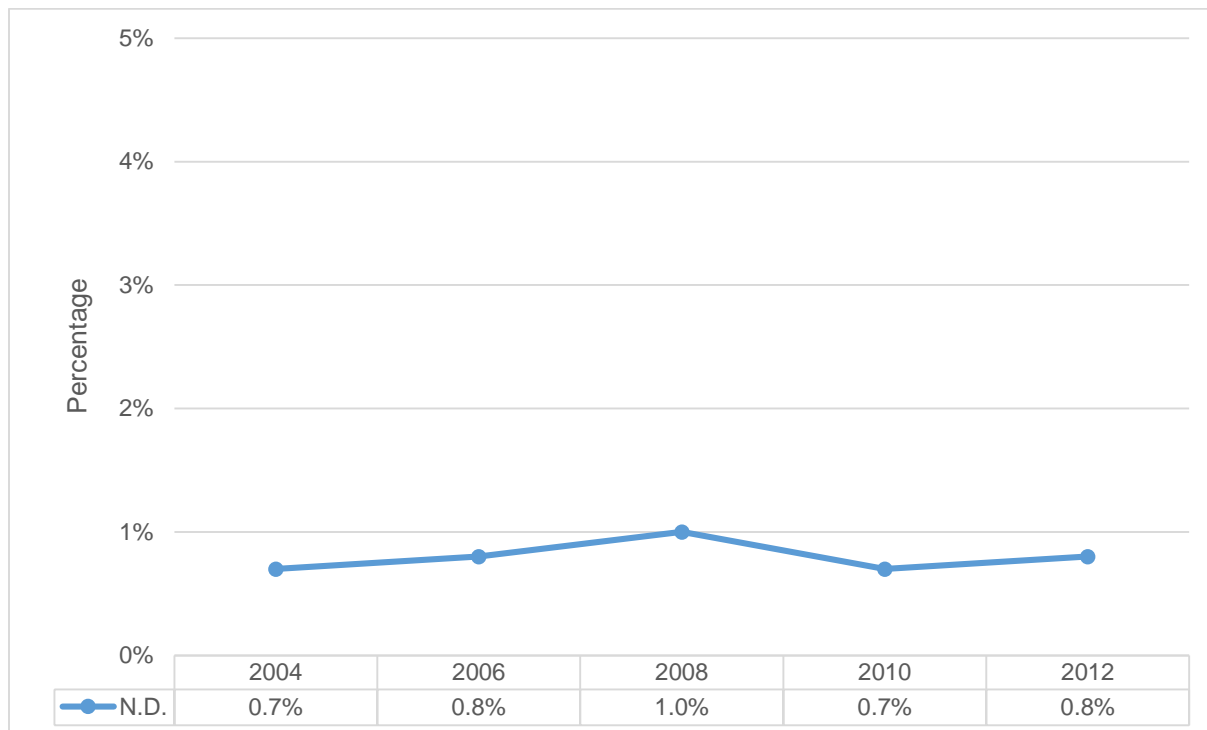
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current synthetic drug use” is defined as using a synthetic drug, including K2, Spice and Bath Salts, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. This was also previously called Designer Drugs, and included ecstasy and MDMA.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.8 percent of North Dakota college students in North Dakota used synthetic drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 191. Current Synthetic Drug Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.8.2. Past Year Use

2.8.2.1. Age Groups

2.8.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.8.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Synthetic Drug Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

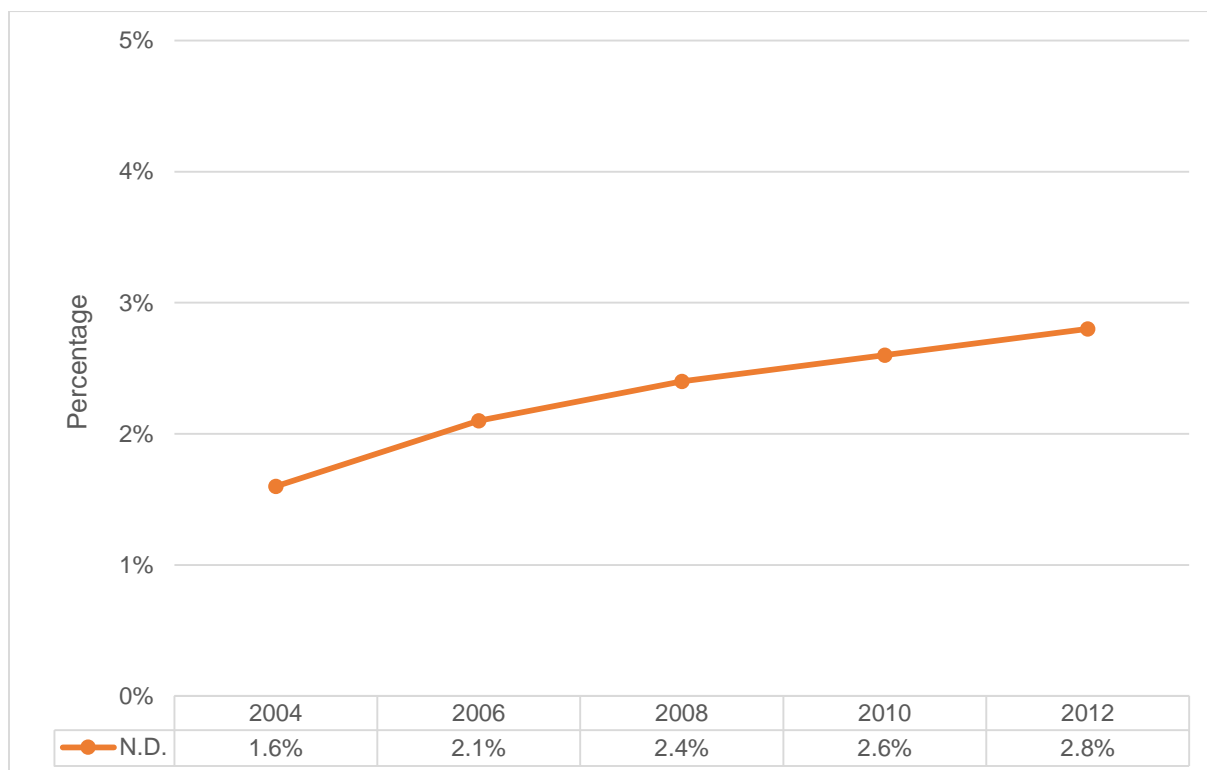
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Synthetic drug use” is defined as using a synthetic drug, including K2, Spice and Bath Salts, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. This was also previously called Designer Drugs, and included ecstasy and MDMA.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 2.8 percent of North Dakota college students used synthetic drugs one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 192. Synthetic Drug Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.8.3. Ever Use

2.8.3.1. Age Groups

2.8.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.8.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

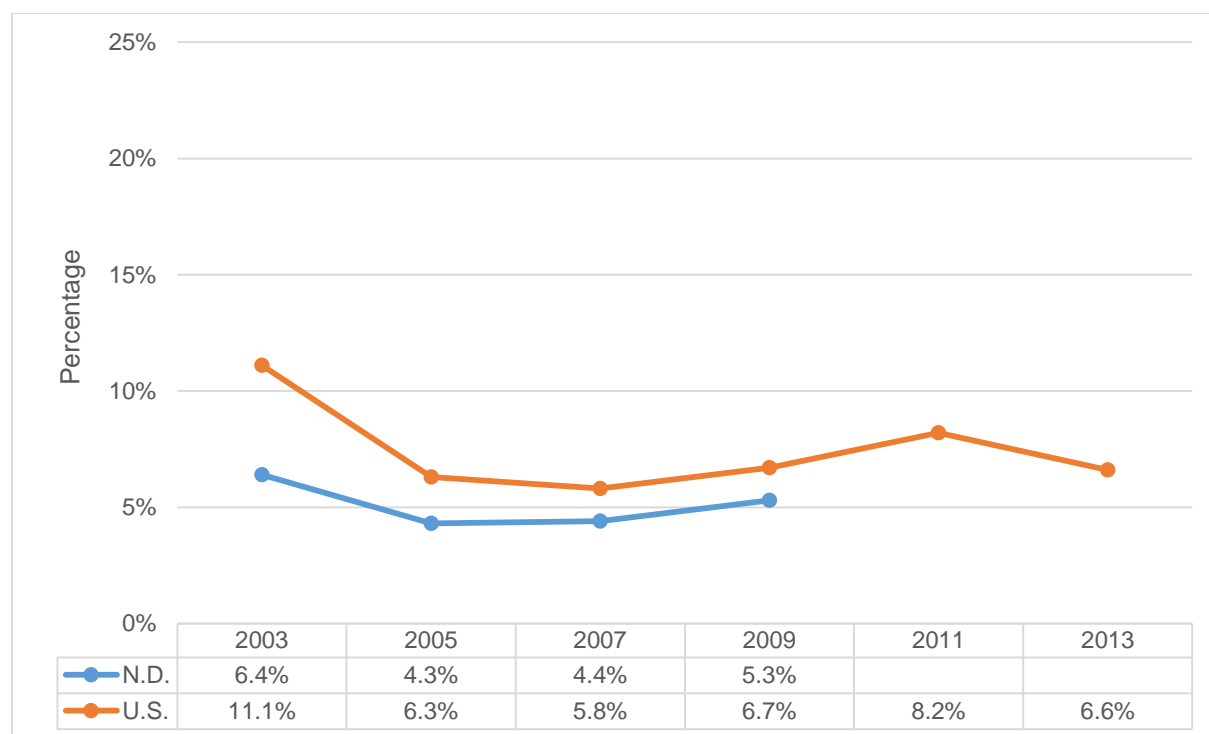
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used ecstasy” is defined as using ecstasy, also called “MDMA,” one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2009, 5.3 percent of North Dakota high school students used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 193. Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, N.D. 2013).

Chart: Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2009

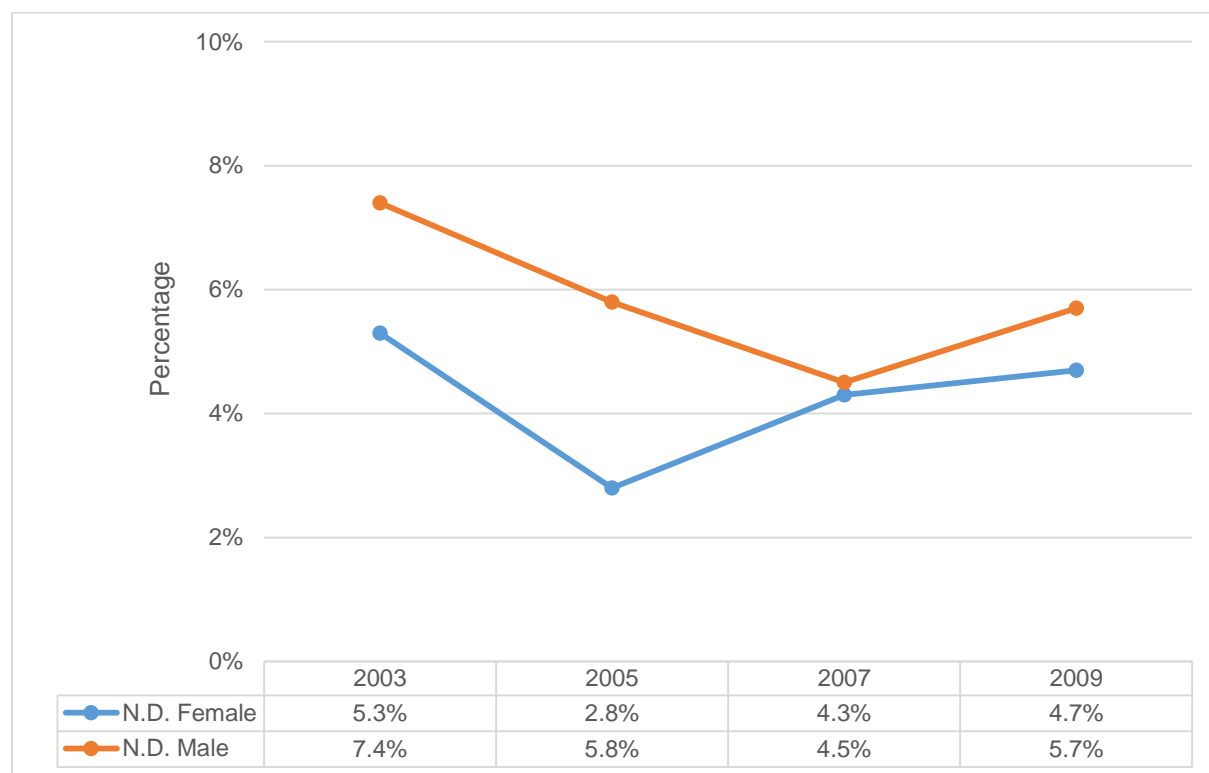
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used ecstasy” is defined as using ecstasy, also called “MDMA,” one or more times during their lifetime.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2009, 4.7 percent of female and 5.7 percent of male North Dakota high school students used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?”

Figure 194. Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2009



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, N.D. 2013).

Chart: Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2003-2009

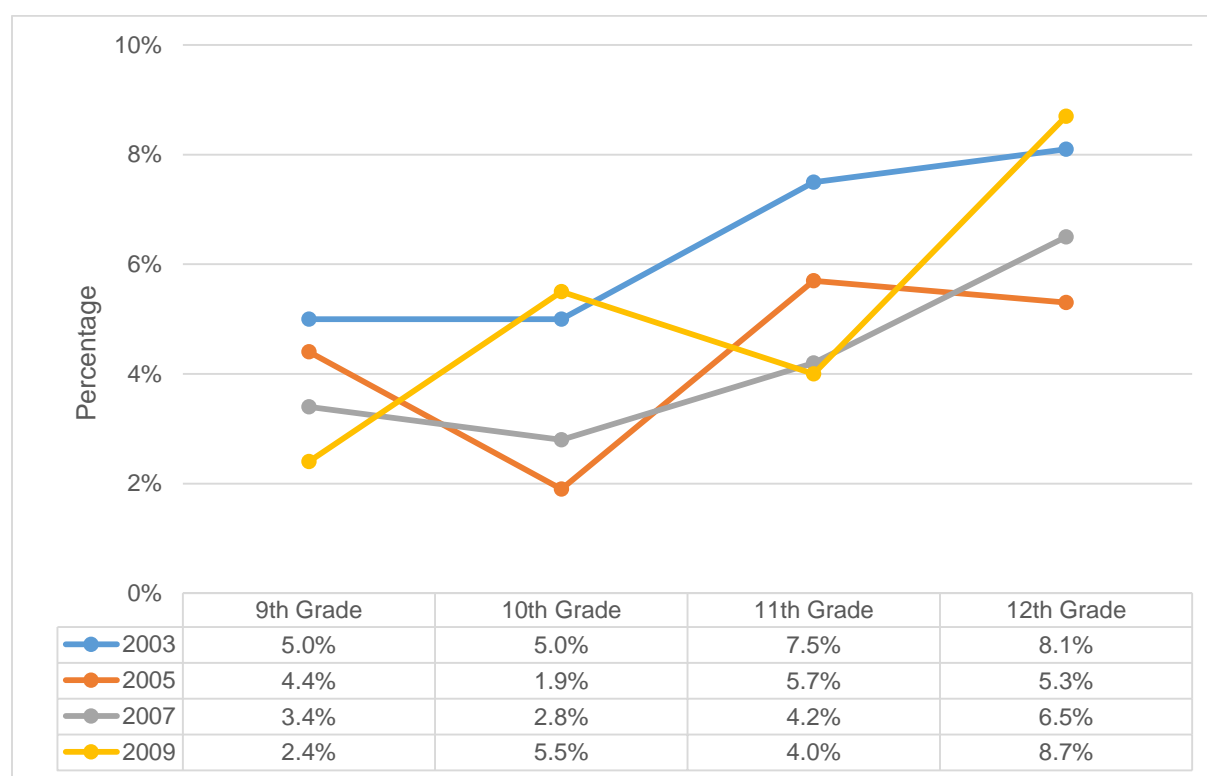
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used ecstasy” is defined as using ecstasy, also called “MDMA,” one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2009, 2.4 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 8.7 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 195. Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2003-2009



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, N.D. 2013).

2.9. Steroid Use Without a Doctor's Prescription

2.9.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.9.1.1. Age Groups

2.9.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.9.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Current Steroid Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

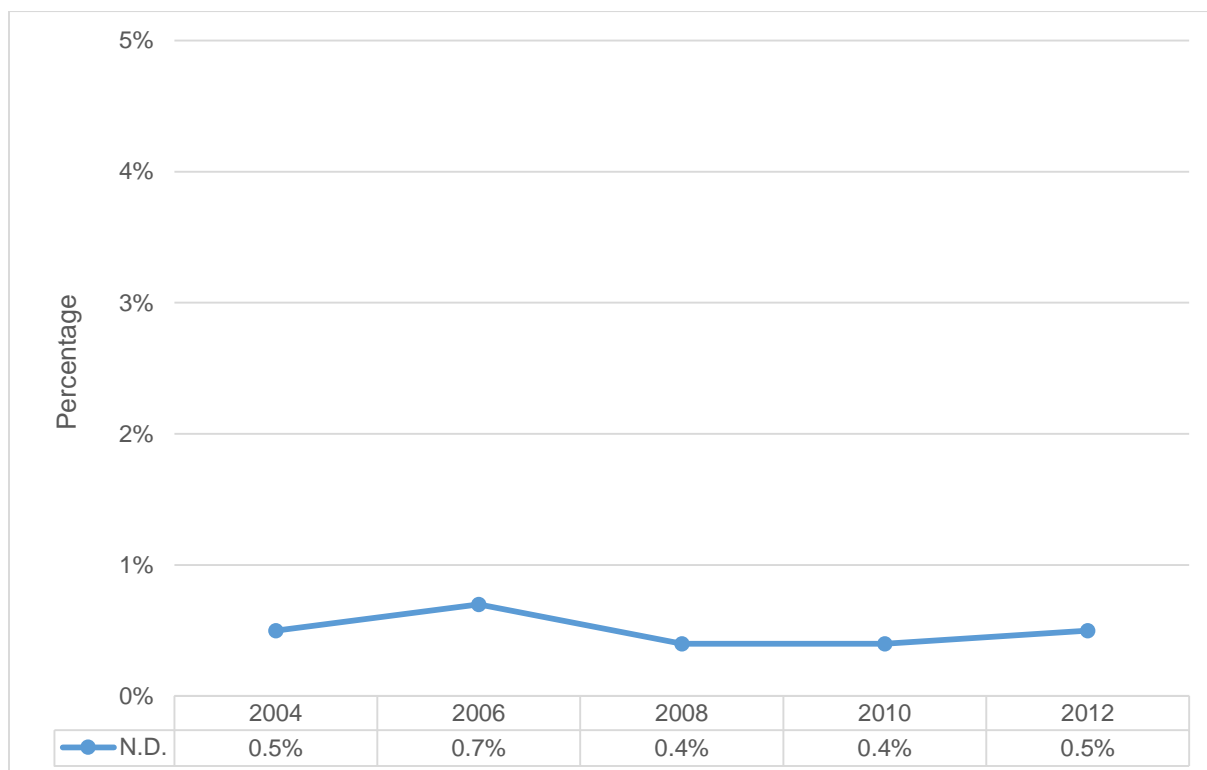
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current steroid use” is defined as using steroids one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.5 percent of North Dakota college students used steroids one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 196. Current Steroid Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.9.2. Past Year Use

2.9.2.1. Age Groups

2.9.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.9.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Steroid Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

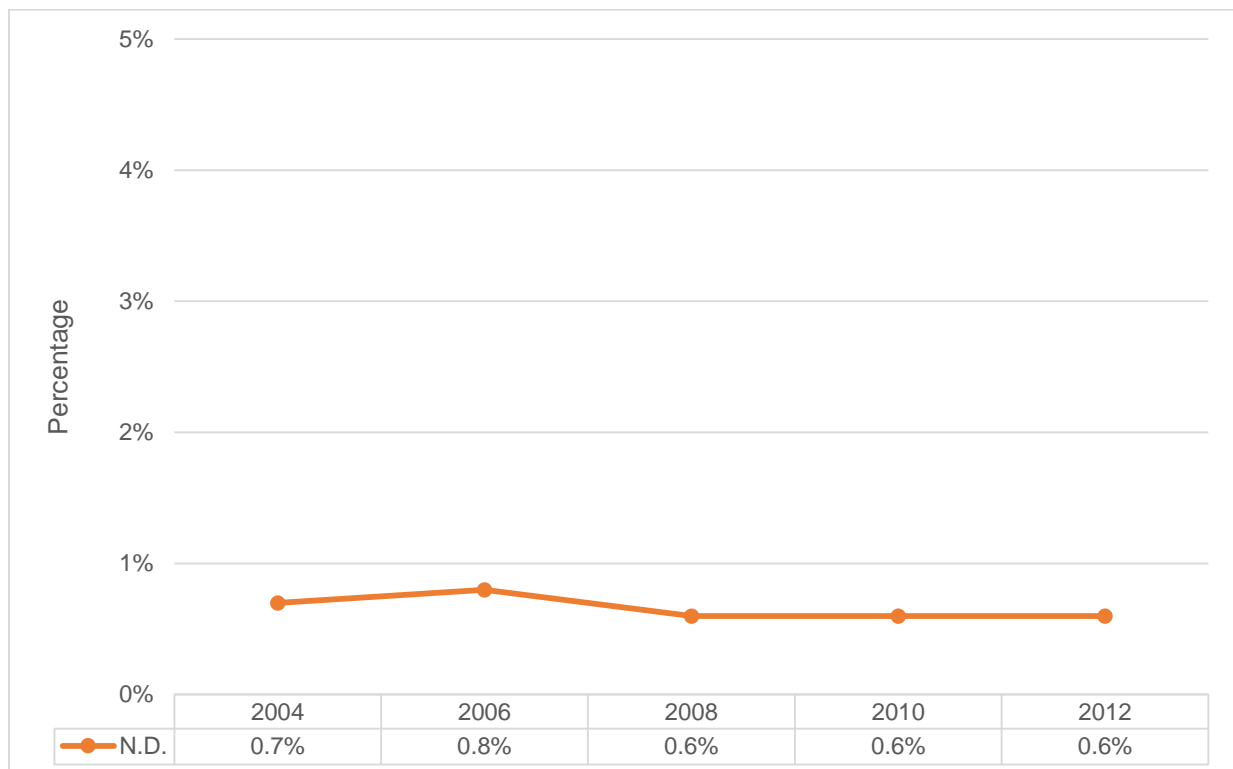
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Steroid use” is defined as using steroids one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.6 percent of North Dakota college students used steroids one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 197. Steroid Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.9.3. Ever Use

2.9.3.1. Age Groups

2.9.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.9.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

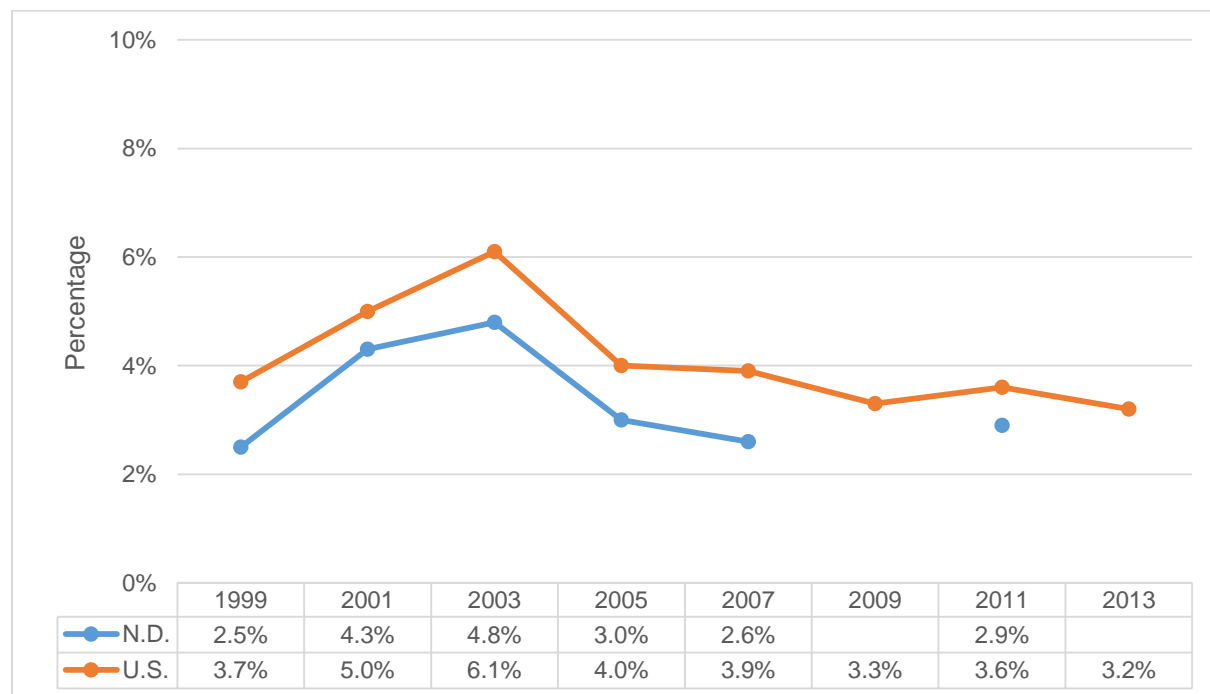
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription” is defined as using pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 2.9 percent of North Dakota high school students used steroids without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 198. Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2009, N.D. 2013).

Chart: Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011

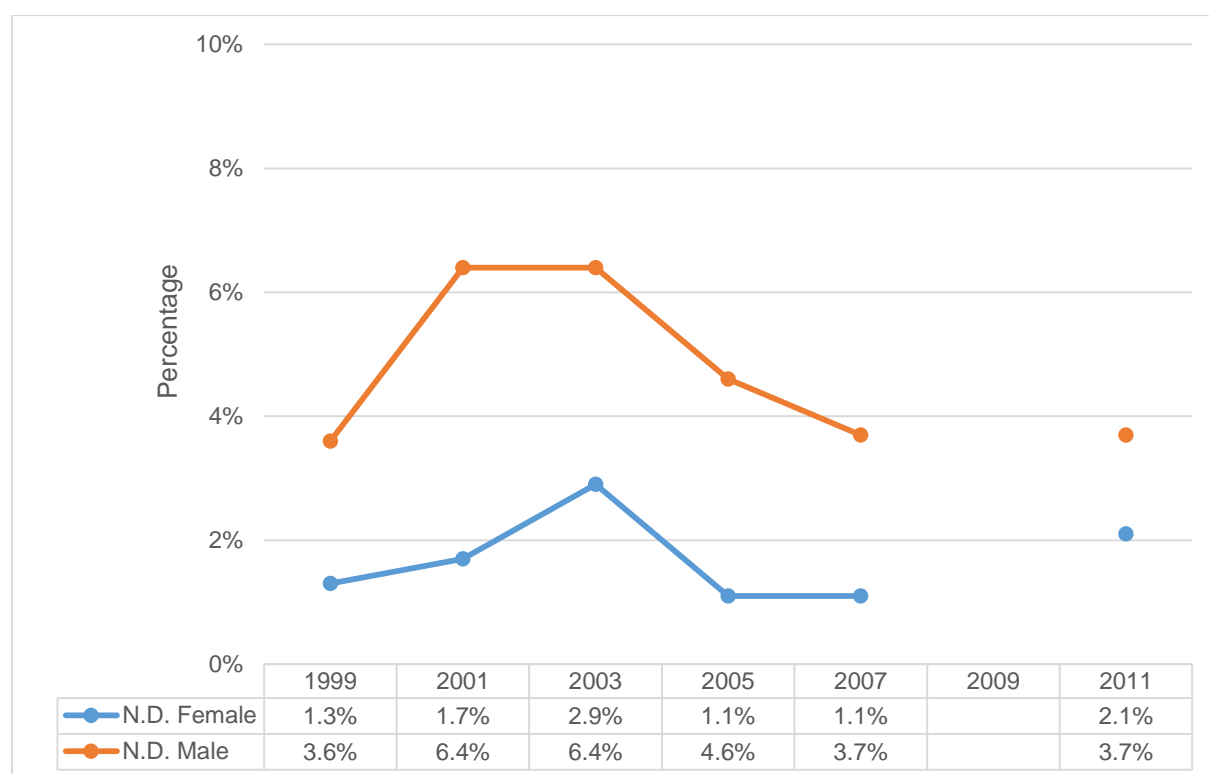
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription” is defined as using pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 2.1 percent of female and 3.7 percent of male North Dakota high school students used steroids without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 199. Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2009, N.D. 2013).

Chart: Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011

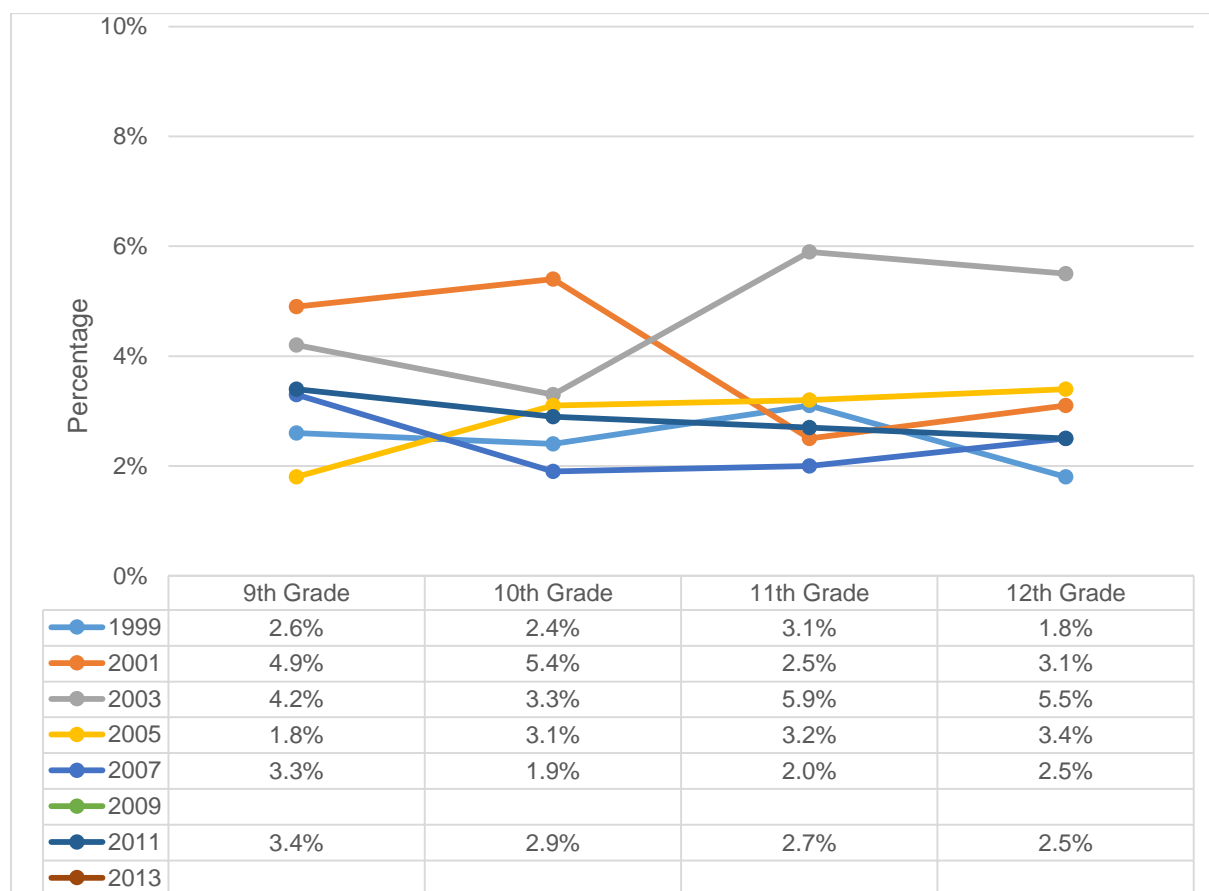
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription” is defined as using pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 3.4 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 2.5 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used steroids without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 200. Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2009, N.D. 2013).

3. ROOT CAUSES

3.1. Age of Initiation

3.1.1. Marijuana

3.1.1.1. Overall

Chart: First Use of Marijuana, by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

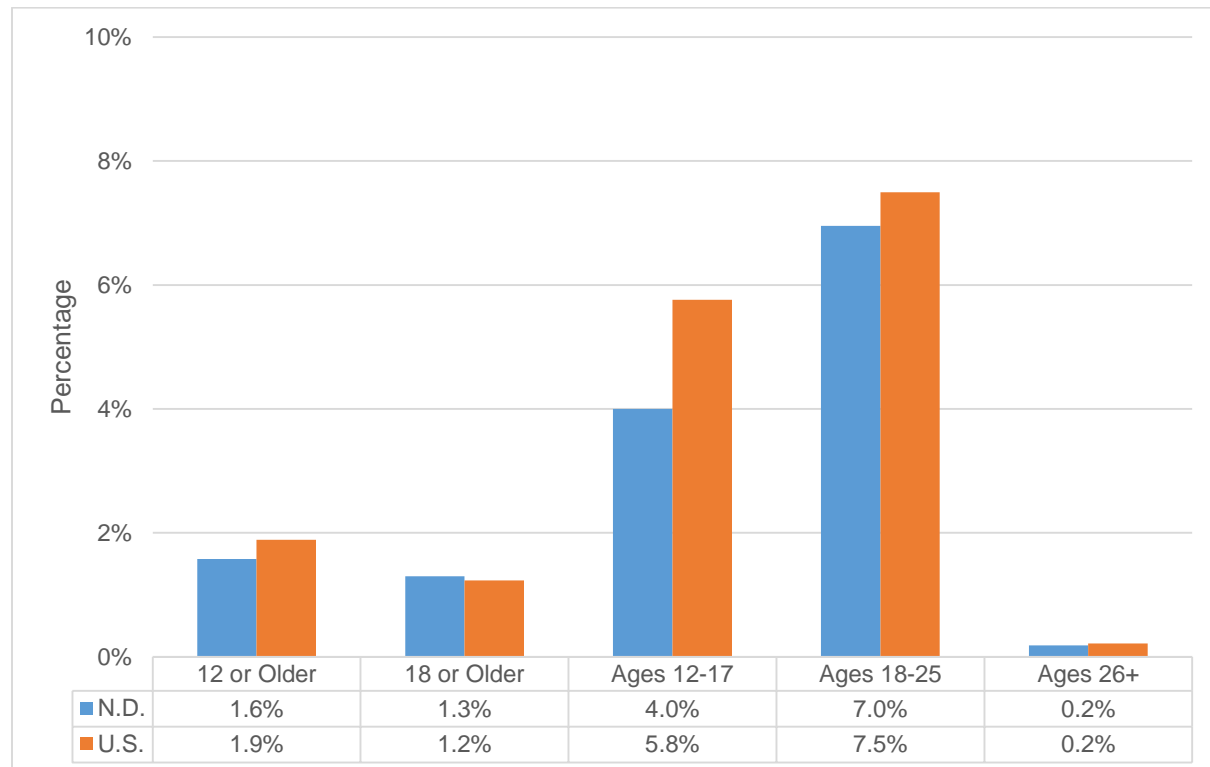
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “First use of marijuana” is defined as the age (in years) when the respondent used marijuana or hashish for the first time.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, the average annual incidence rate of first time use of marijuana was highest among individuals ages 18-25.

Figure 201. First Use of Marijuana, by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



3.1.1.2. Age Groups

3.1.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.1.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: First Use of Marijuana, Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

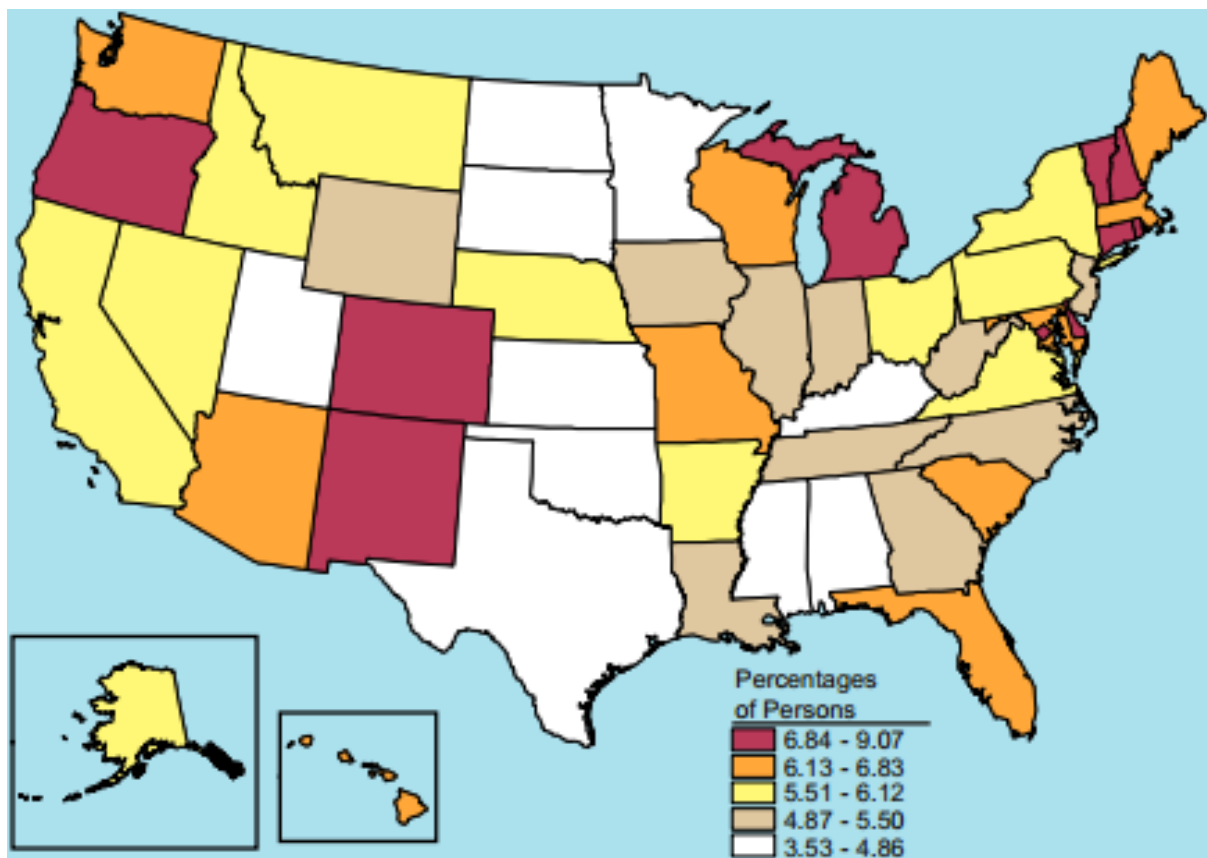
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “First use of marijuana” is defined as the age (in years) when the respondent used marijuana or hashish for the first time.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar average annual incidence rate of first time use of marijuana among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 202. First Use of Marijuana, Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

3.1.1.2.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 5.6 percent of North Dakota high school students tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.

Figure 203. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

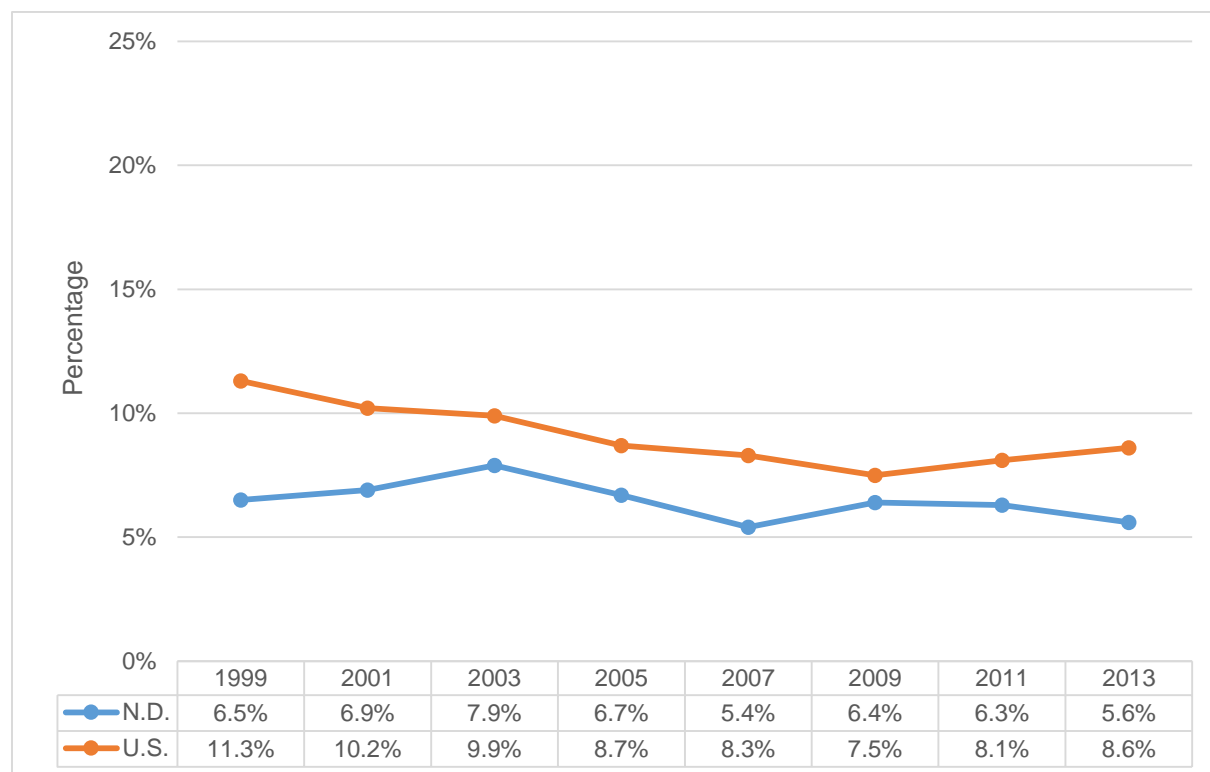


Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 5.5 percent of female and 5.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 13.

Figure 204. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

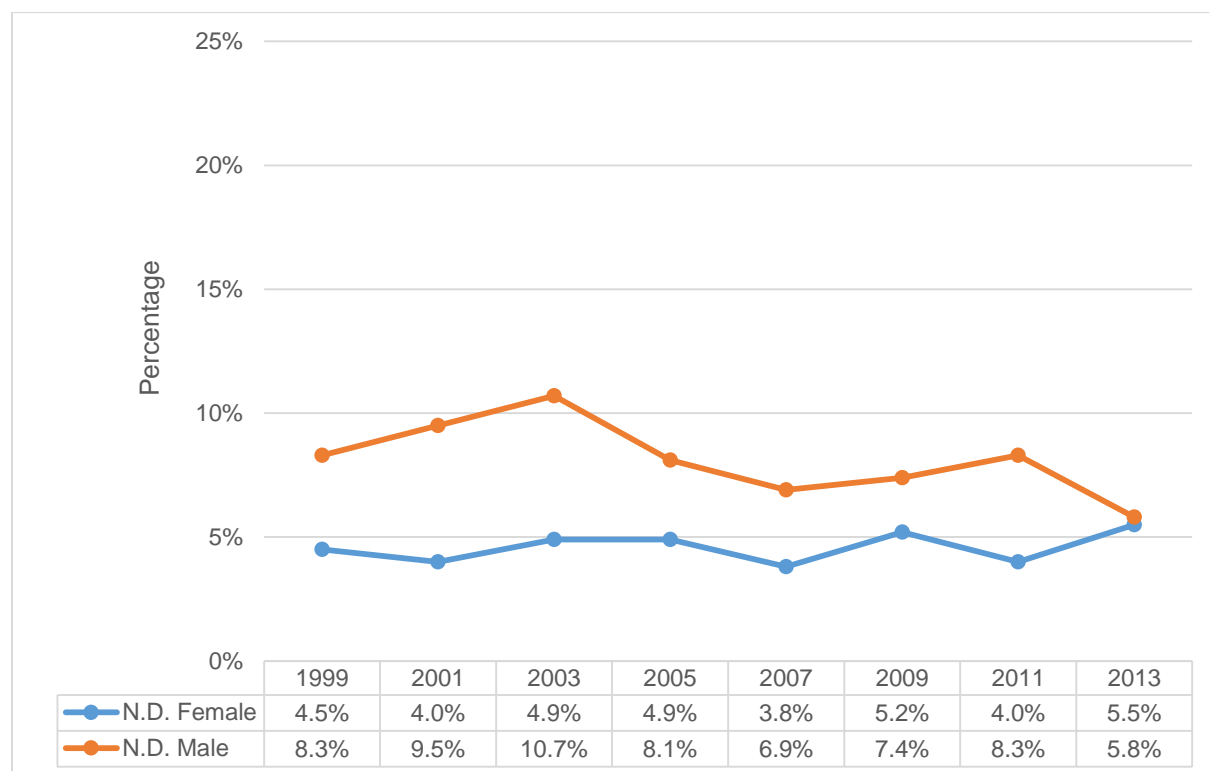


Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013

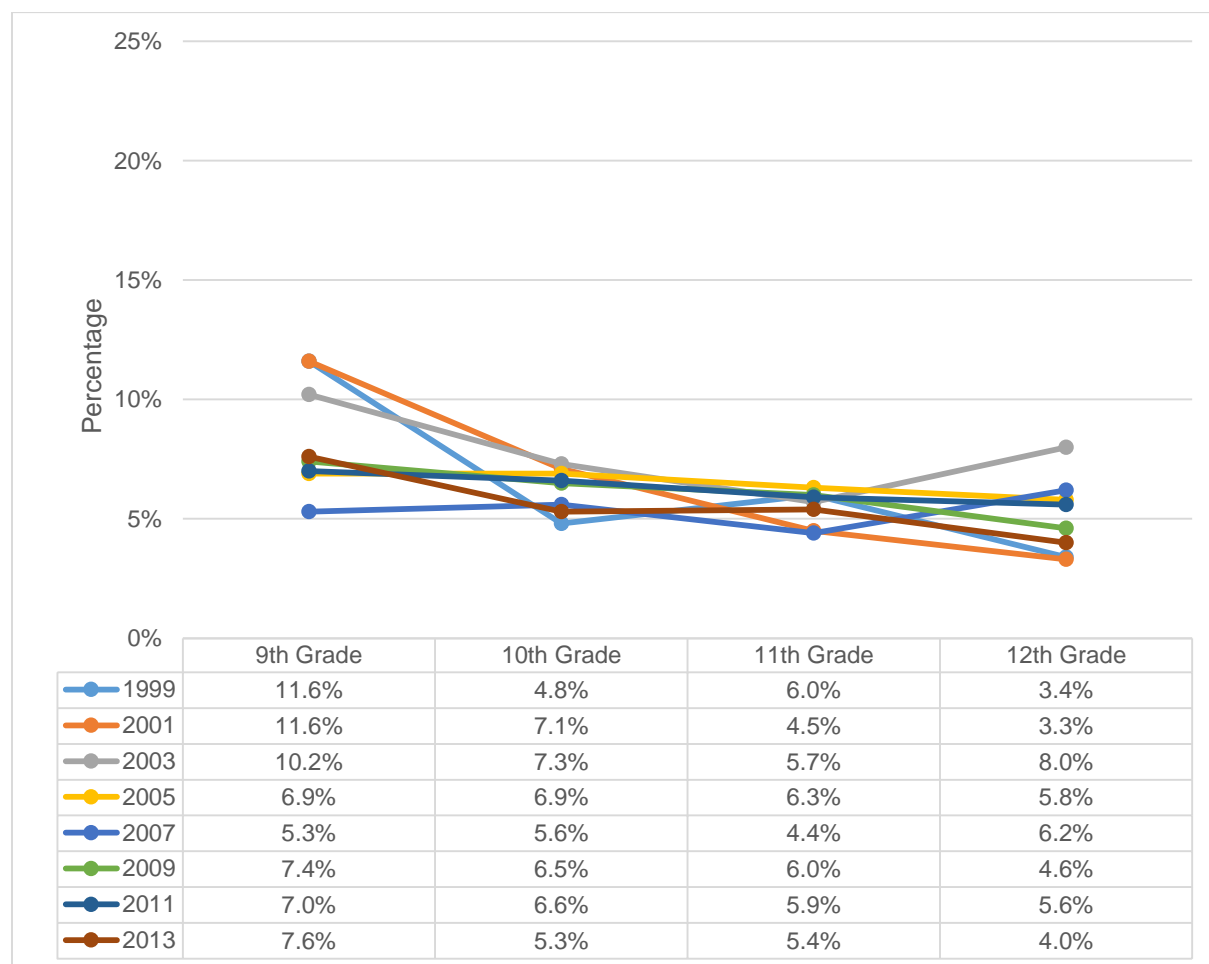
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7.6 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 13.

Figure 205. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013



3.1.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

3.1.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: First Use of Marijuana, Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

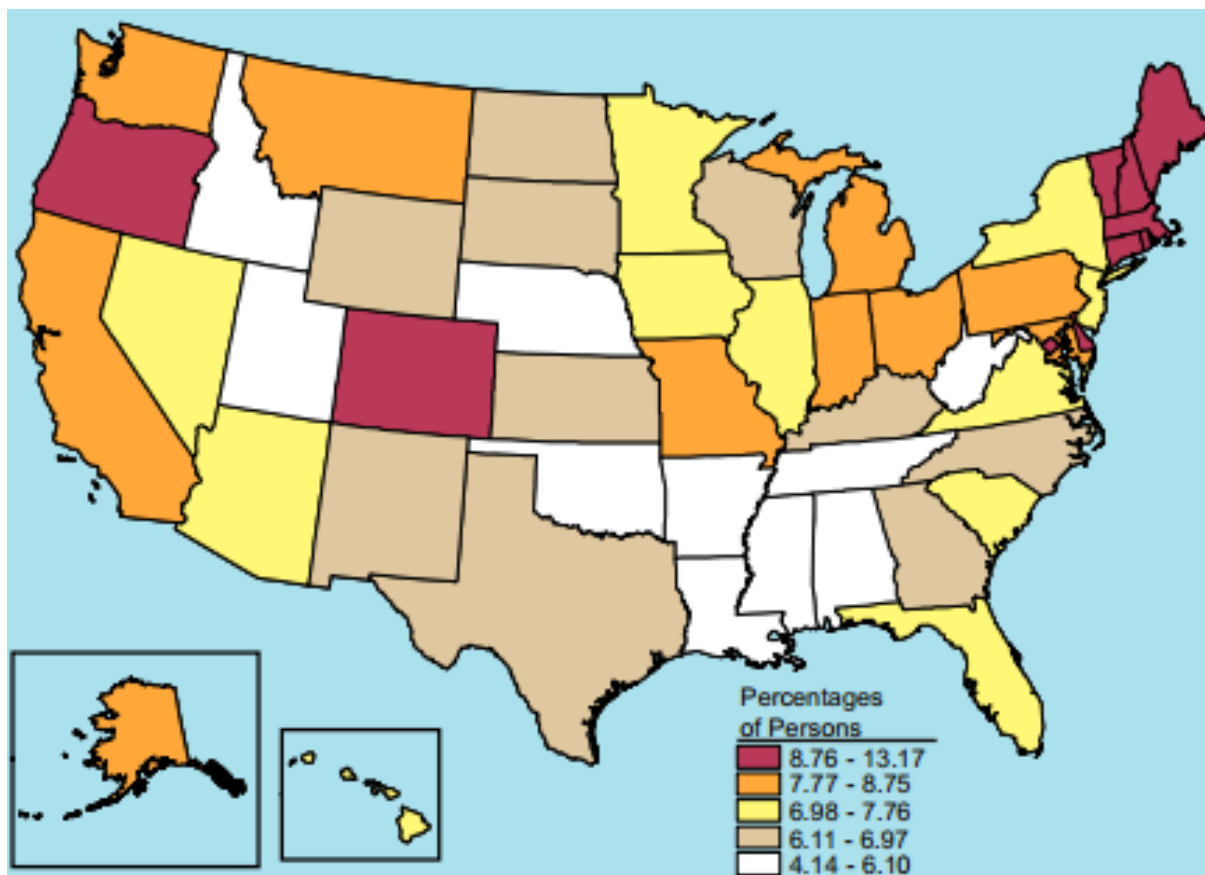
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “First use of marijuana” is defined as the age (in years) when the respondent used marijuana or hashish for the first time.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar average annual incidence rate of first time use of marijuana among individuals ages 18-25.

Figure 206. First Use of Marijuana, Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

3.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: First Use of Marijuana, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

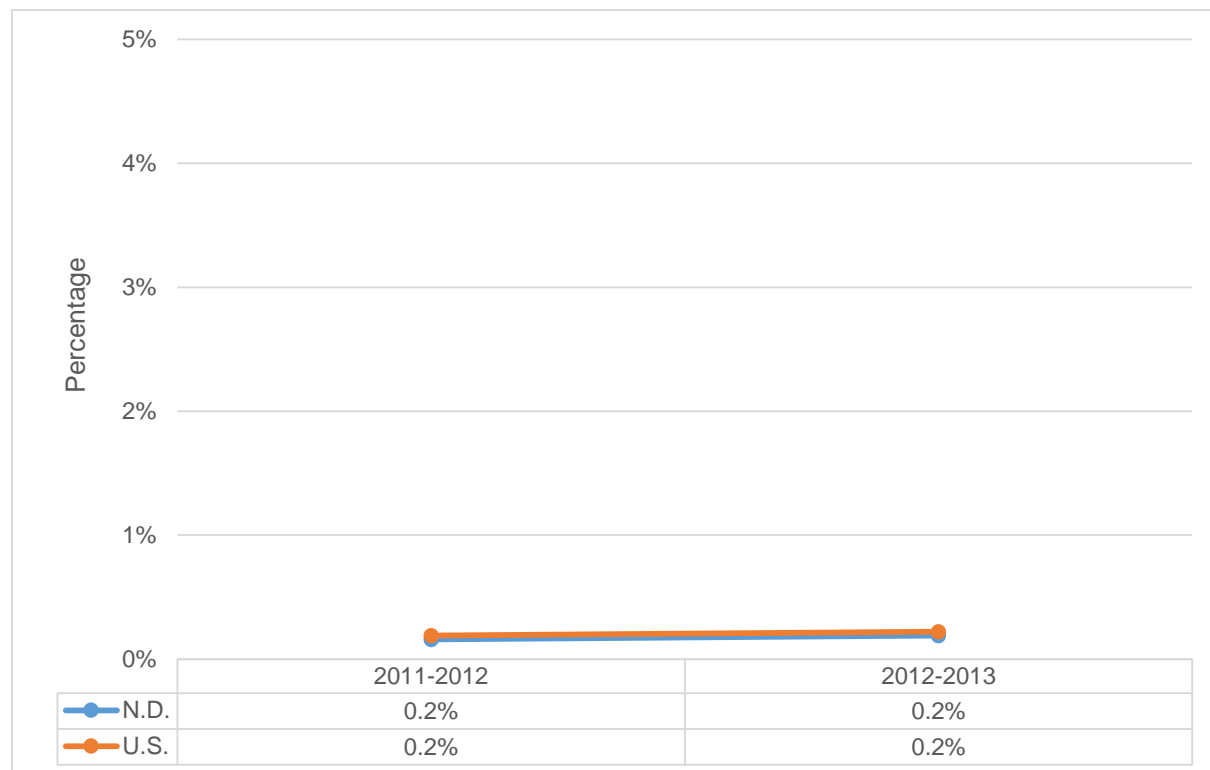
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “First use of marijuana” is defined as the age (in years) when the respondent used marijuana or hashish for the first time.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakota and the United States had similar average annual incidence rate of first time use of marijuana among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 207. First Use of Marijuana, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



3.1.1.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

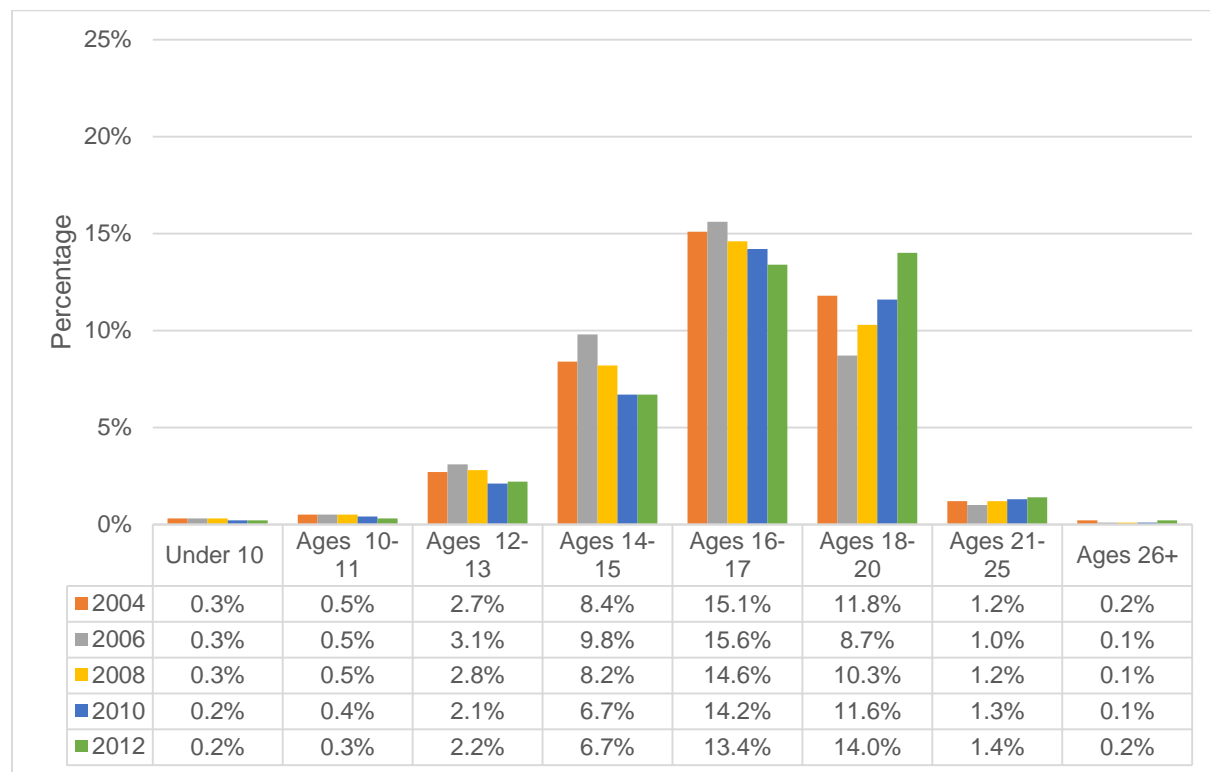
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 61.6 percent of college students in North Dakota never used marijuana. The majority of the college students who had used marijuana, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.

Figure 208. Age of First Use, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.1.2. Inhalant

3.1.2.1. Age Groups

3.1.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

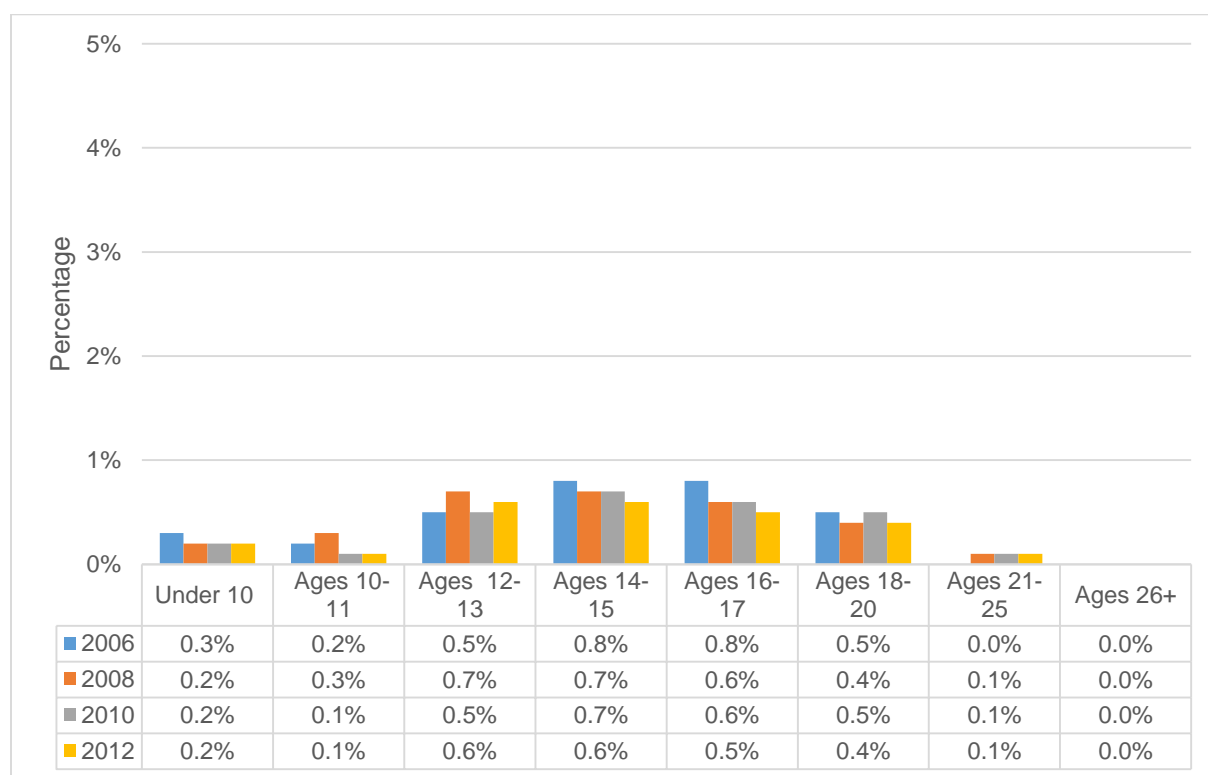
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 97.4 percent of North Dakota college students had never used inhalants. The majority of the college students who had used inhalants, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.

Figure 209. Age of First Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012



3.1.3. Cocaine

3.1.3.1. Age Groups

3.1.3.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.3.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use, Cocaine, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

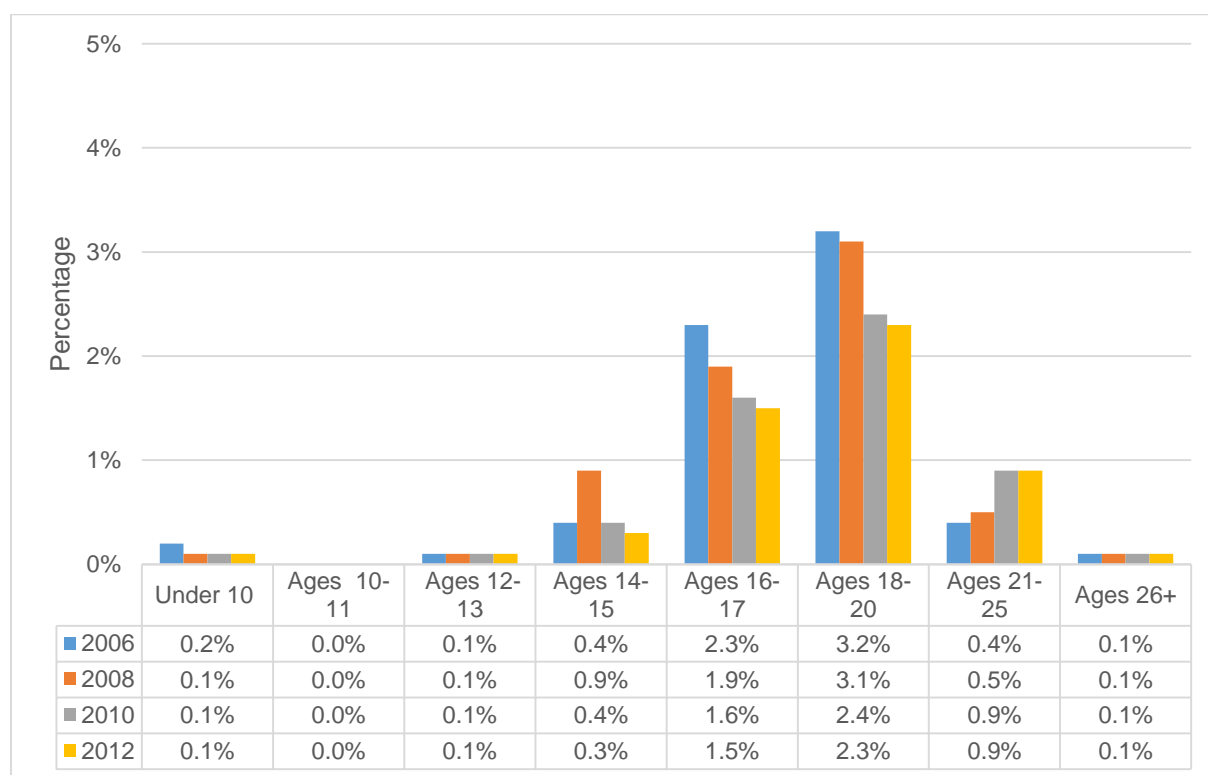
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 94.8 percent of North Dakota college students had never used cocaine. The majority of students who had used cocaine, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.

Figure 210. Age of First Use, Cocaine, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012



3.1.4. Amphetamine (including Methamphetamine)

3.1.4.1. Age Groups

3.1.4.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.4.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use, Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

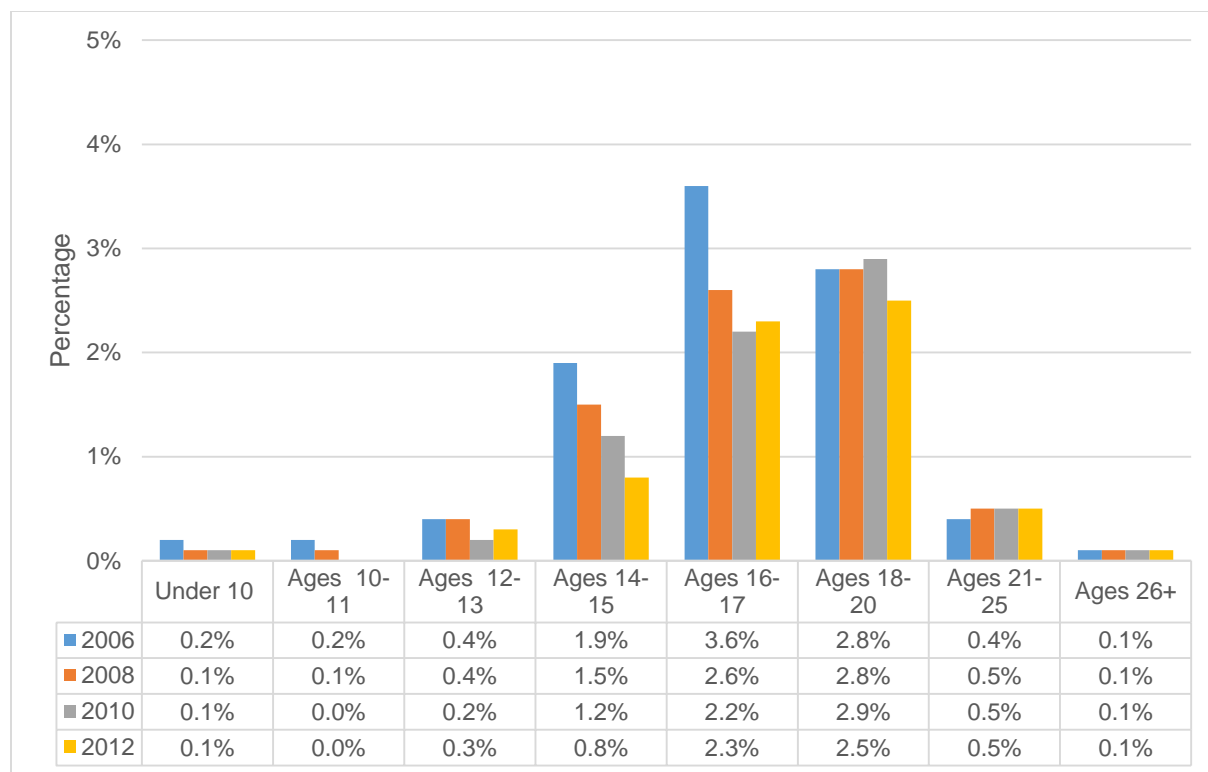
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 93.5 percent of North Dakota college students had never used an amphetamine. The majority of students who had used an amphetamine, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.

Figure 211. Age of First Use, Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012



3.1.5. Hallucinogenic Drugs

3.1.5.1. Age Groups

3.1.5.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.5.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

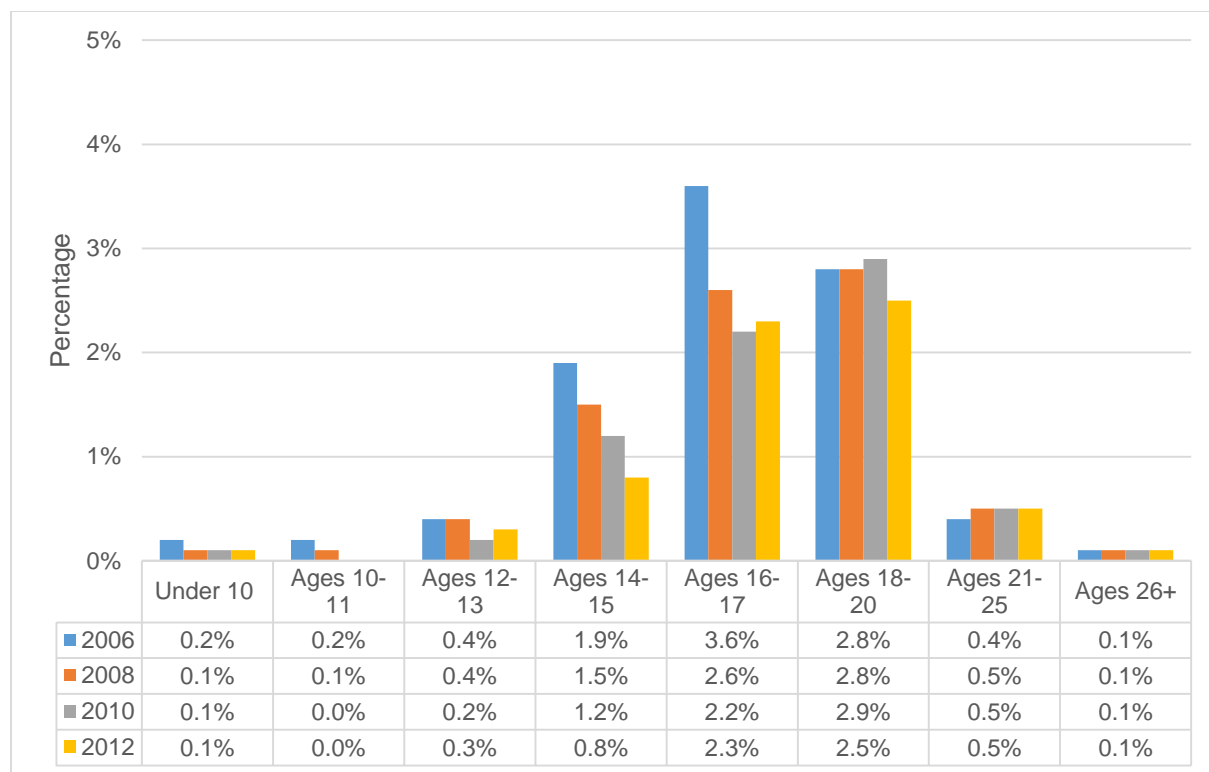
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 93.5 percent of North Dakota college students had never used a hallucinogenic drug. The majority of students who had used a hallucinogenic drug, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.

Figure 212. Age of First Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012



3.2. Frequency of Consumption

3.2.1. Marijuana

3.2.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.2.1.1.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past 30 Days), Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

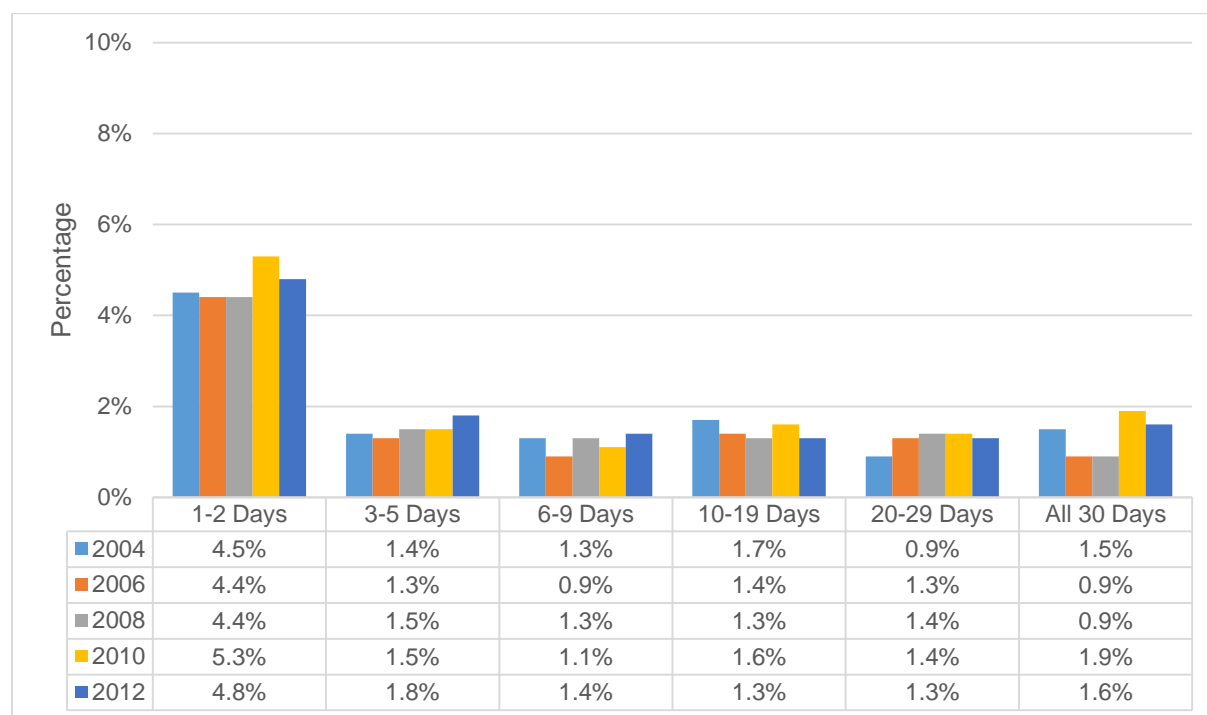
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 4.8 percent of North Dakota college students used marijuana one or two days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 213. Frequency of Consumption (Past 30 Days), Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.2.1.2. Past Year Use

3.2.1.2.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

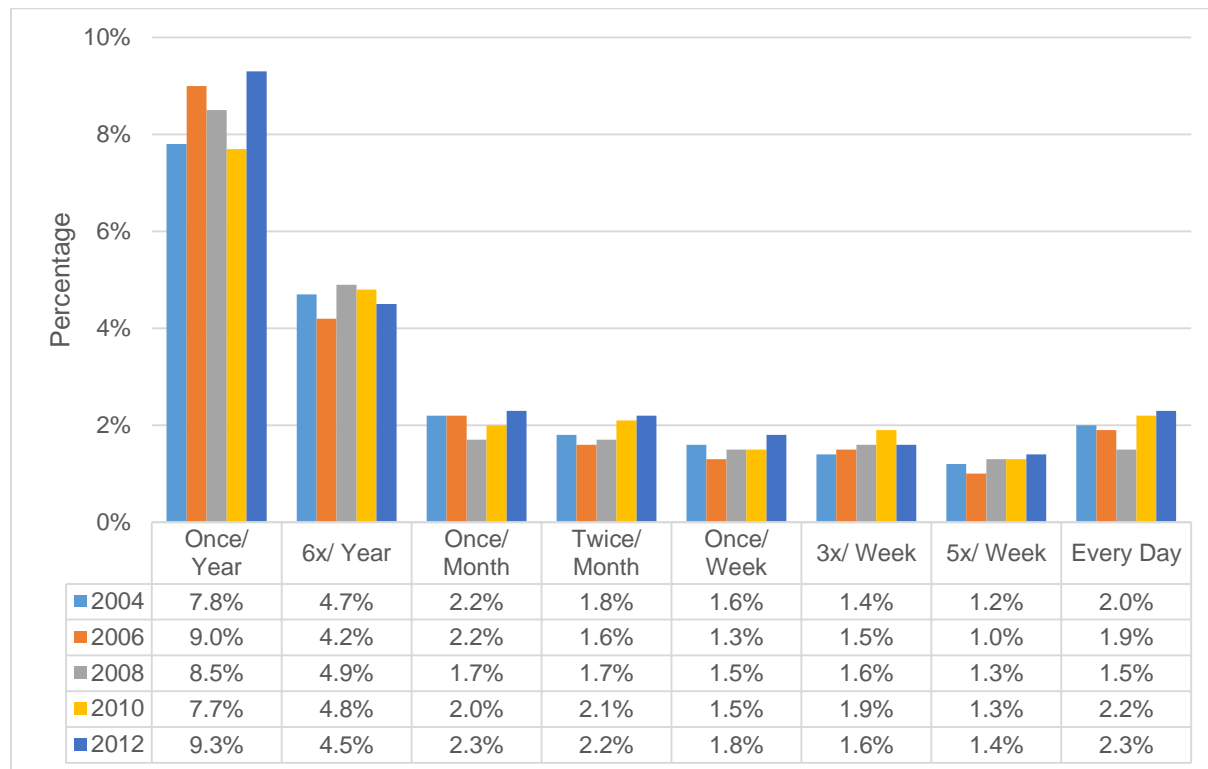
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “Within the last year about how often have you used marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 9.3 percent of North Dakota college students used marijuana once a year.

Figure 214. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.2.2. Amphetamine (including Methamphetamine)

3.2.2.1. Past Year Use

3.2.2.1.1. Age Groups

3.2.2.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.2.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

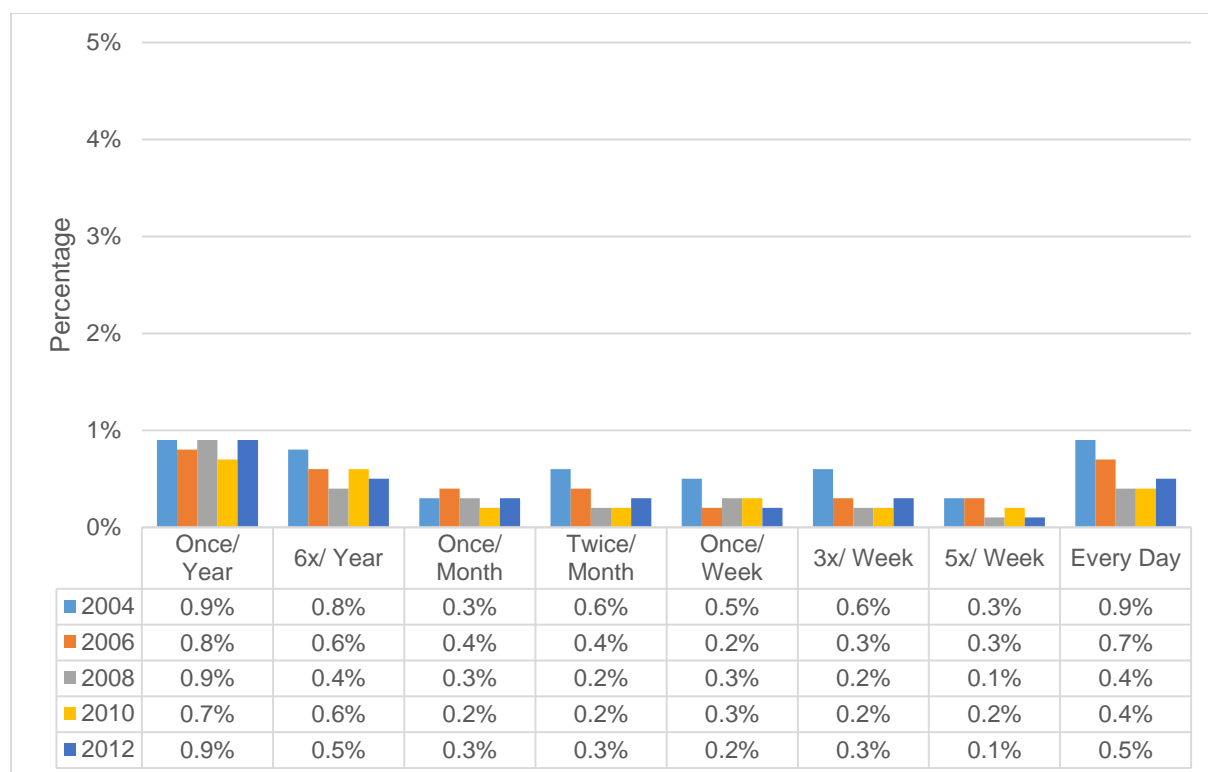
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “Within the last year about how often have you used amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 0.9 percent of North Dakota college students used amphetamine once a year.

Figure 215. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.3. Type of Drug

Chart: Drug Use (Past Year), by Drug Type, Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), North Dakota, 2012-2013

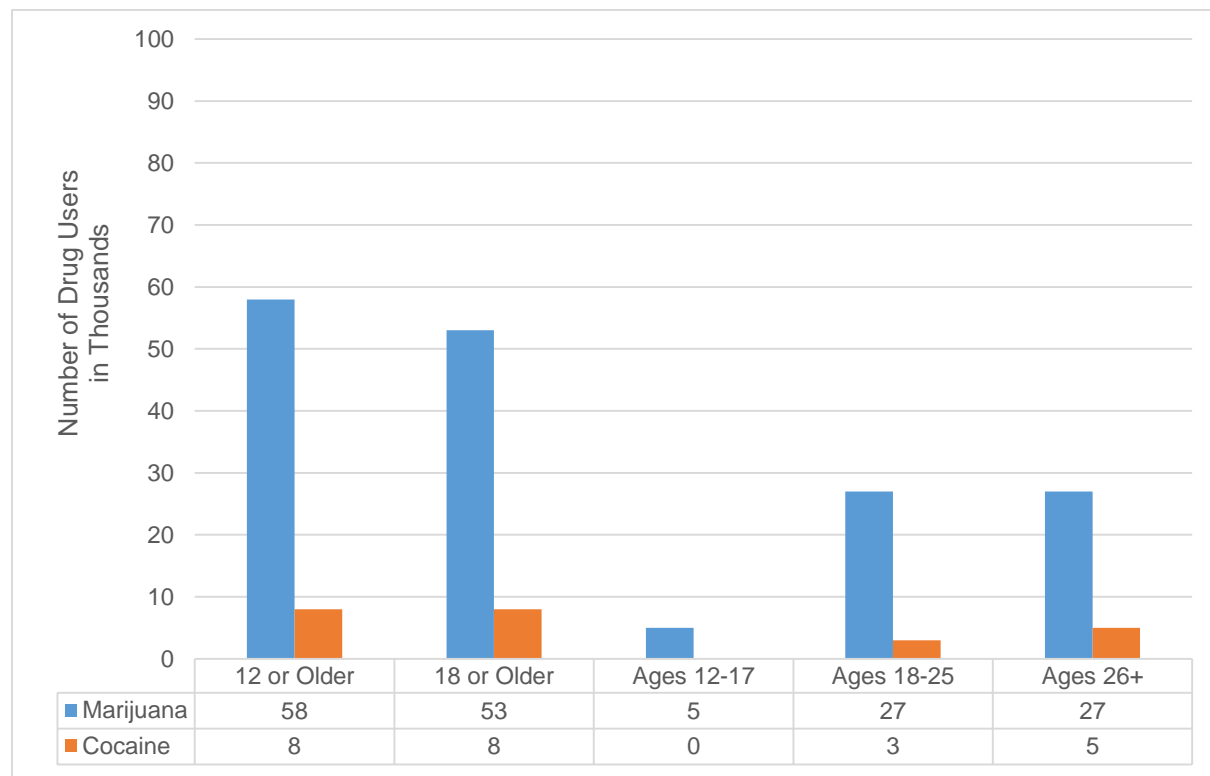
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Marijuana use” is defined as using marijuana one or more times during the year before the survey. “Cocaine use” is defined as using cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug in North Dakota.
 - An estimated 58,000 North Dakotans aged 12 or older had used marijuana during the year before the survey.
- In 2012-2013, an estimated 24,000 North Dakotans aged 12 or older had used pain relievers for non-medical purposes during the year before the survey.

Figure 216. Drug Use (Past Year), by Drug Type, Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), North Dakota, 2012-2013



3.4. Perceived Harm of Drug Use

3.4.1. Marijuana

3.4.1.1. Overall

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

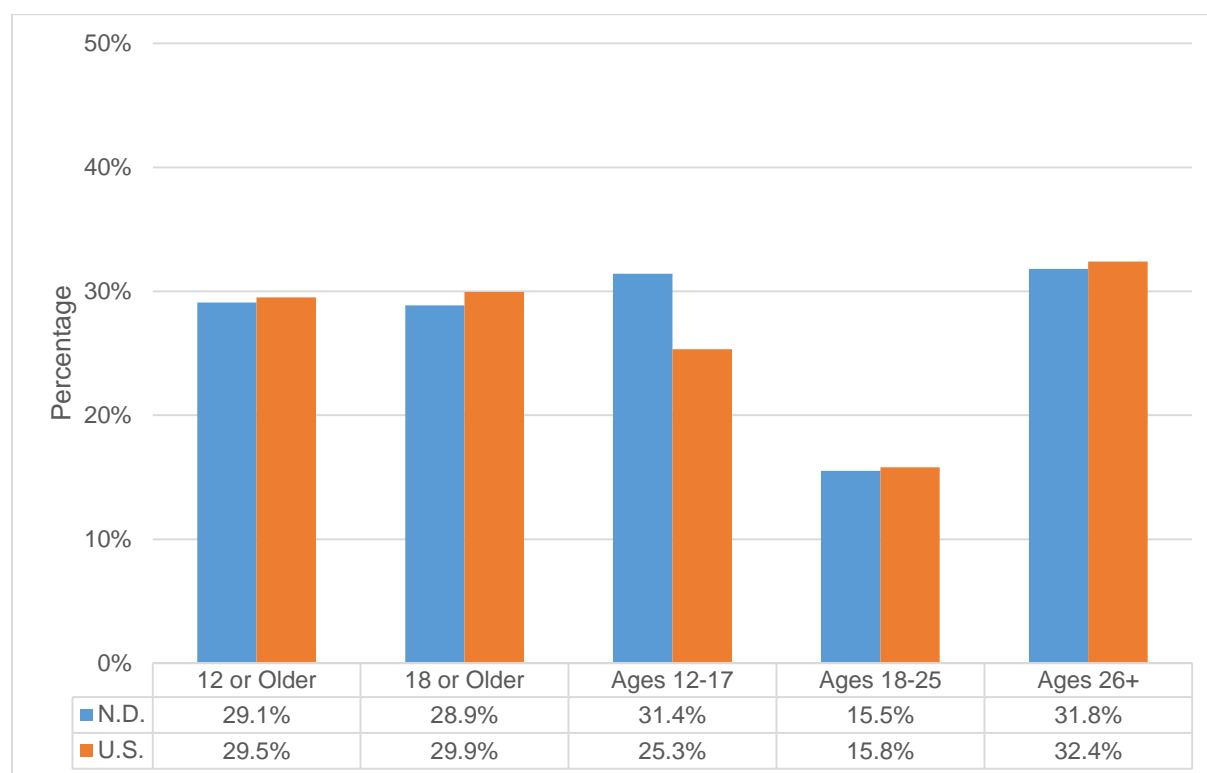
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke marijuana once a month?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 29.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 217. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



3.4.1.2. Age Groups

3.4.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.4.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013

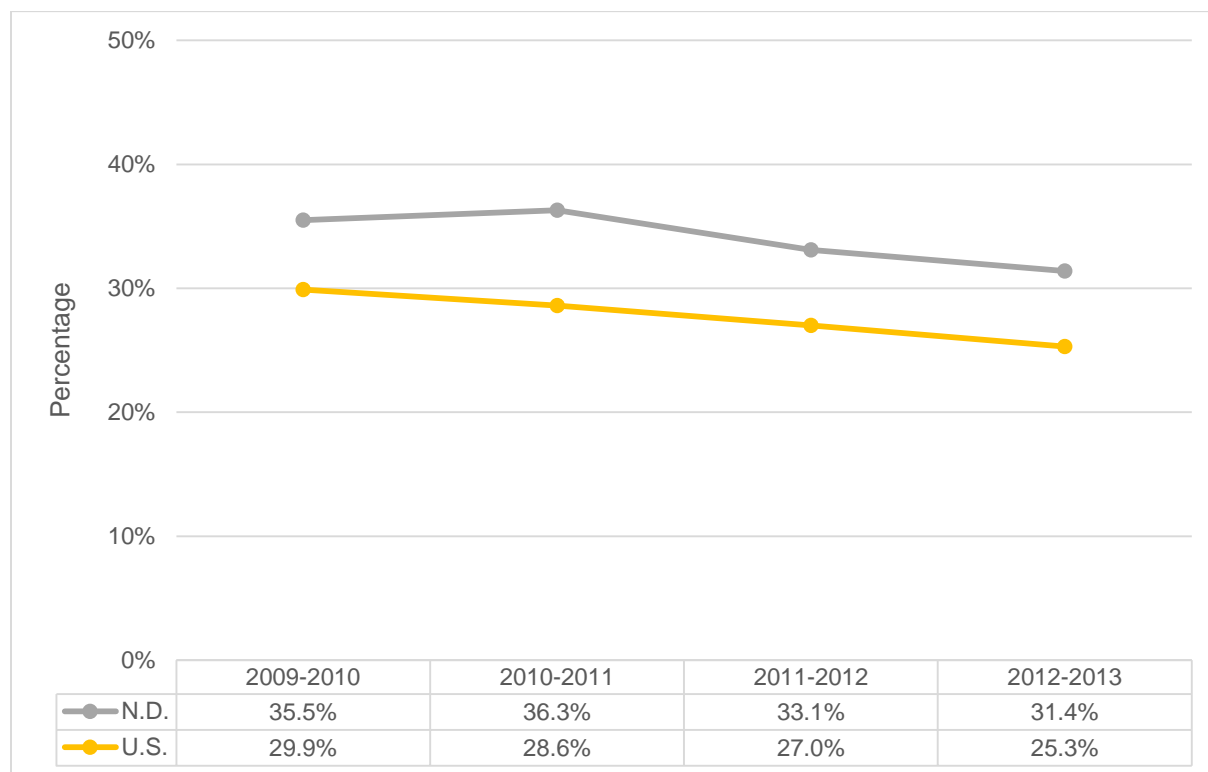
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke marijuana once a month?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 31.4 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 218. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013



3.4.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.4.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

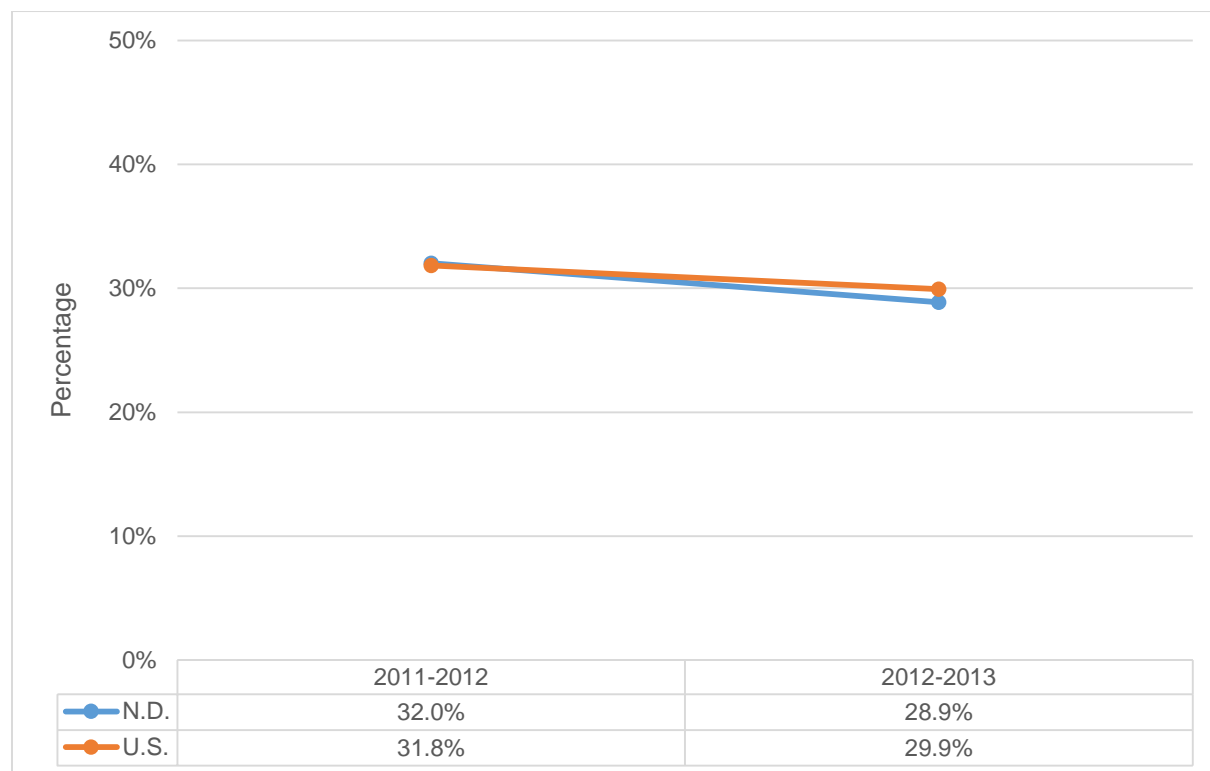
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke marijuana once a month?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 28.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 219. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



3.4.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

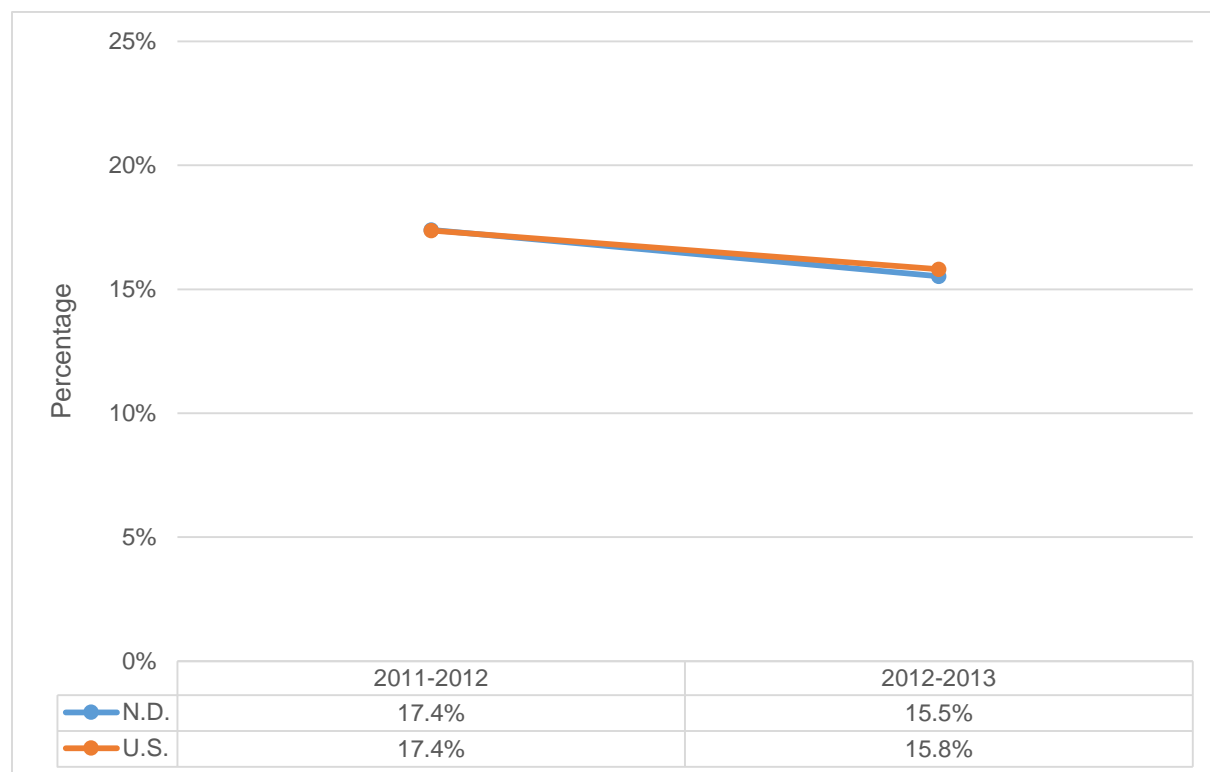
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke marijuana once a month?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 15.5 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 220. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



3.4.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

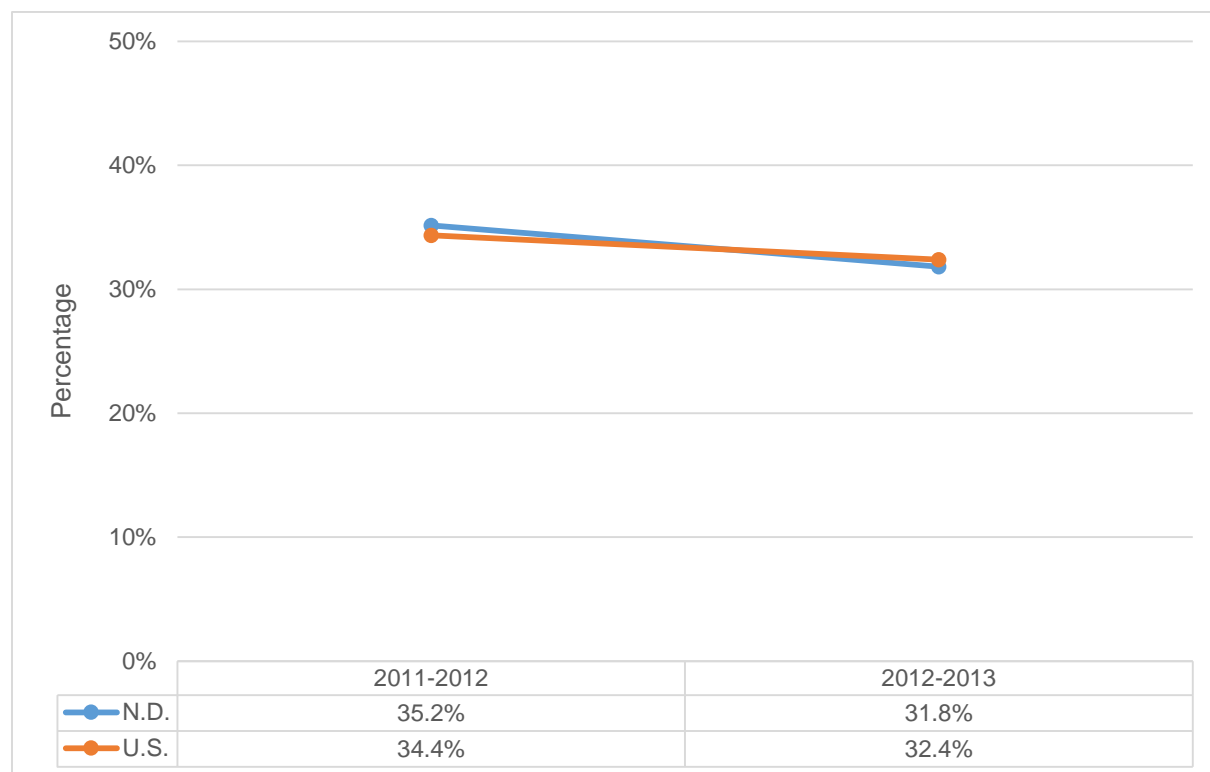
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke marijuana once a month?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 31.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 221. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



3.5. Attitudes Toward Drug Use

3.5.1. Marijuana

3.5.1.1. Age Groups

3.5.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.5.1.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Marijuana Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Marijuana: Youth.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 39.6 percent of community members characterized youth marijuana use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 222. Perception of Marijuana Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

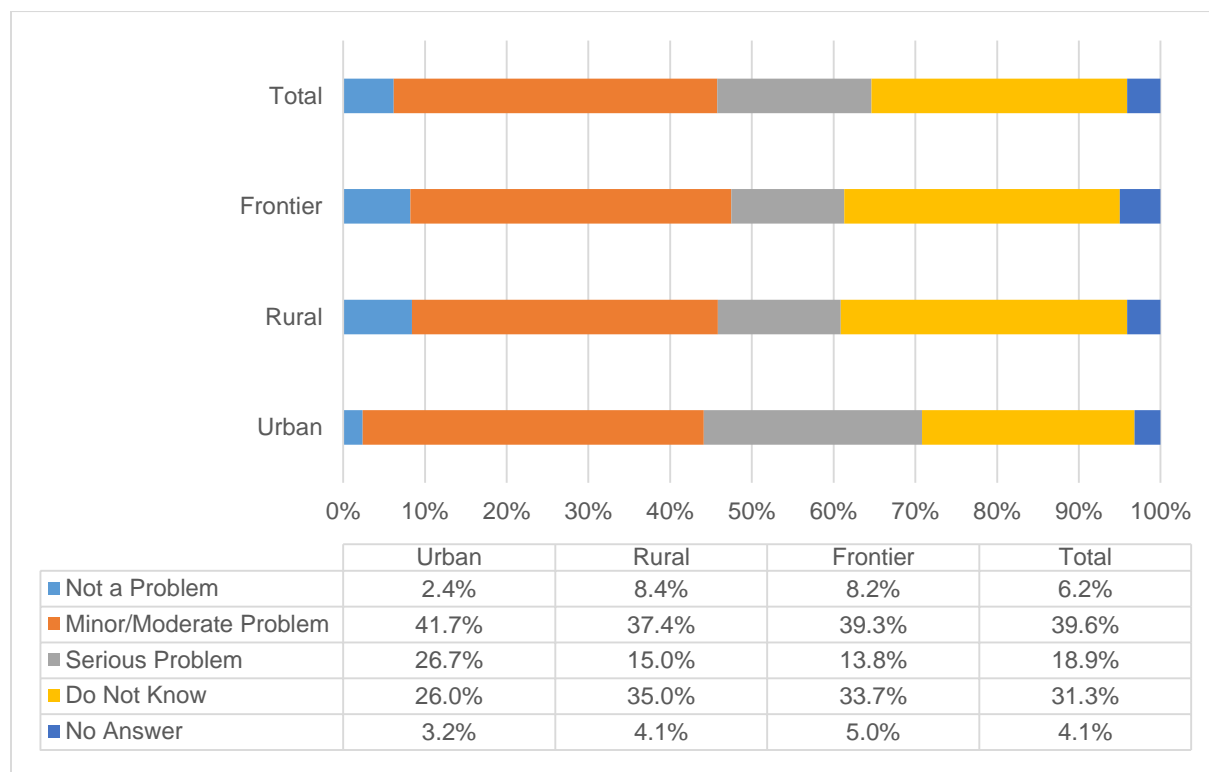


Chart: Perception of Marijuana Use Among Adults by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

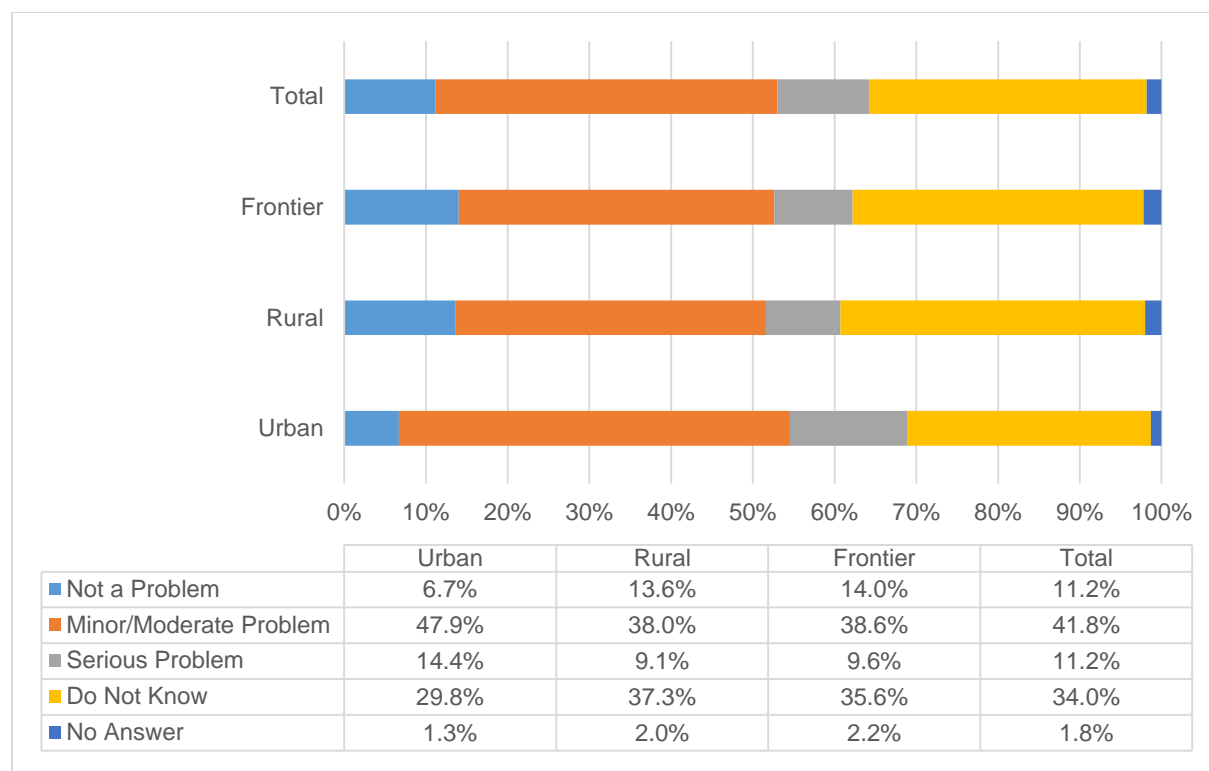
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Marijuana: Adults.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 41.8 percent of community members characterized adult marijuana use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 223. Perception of Marijuana Use Among Adults by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008



3.5.1.1.1.2. College Students

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 6.5 percent of students on their campus used marijuana every day.

Figure 224. Perception of Average Student Use, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

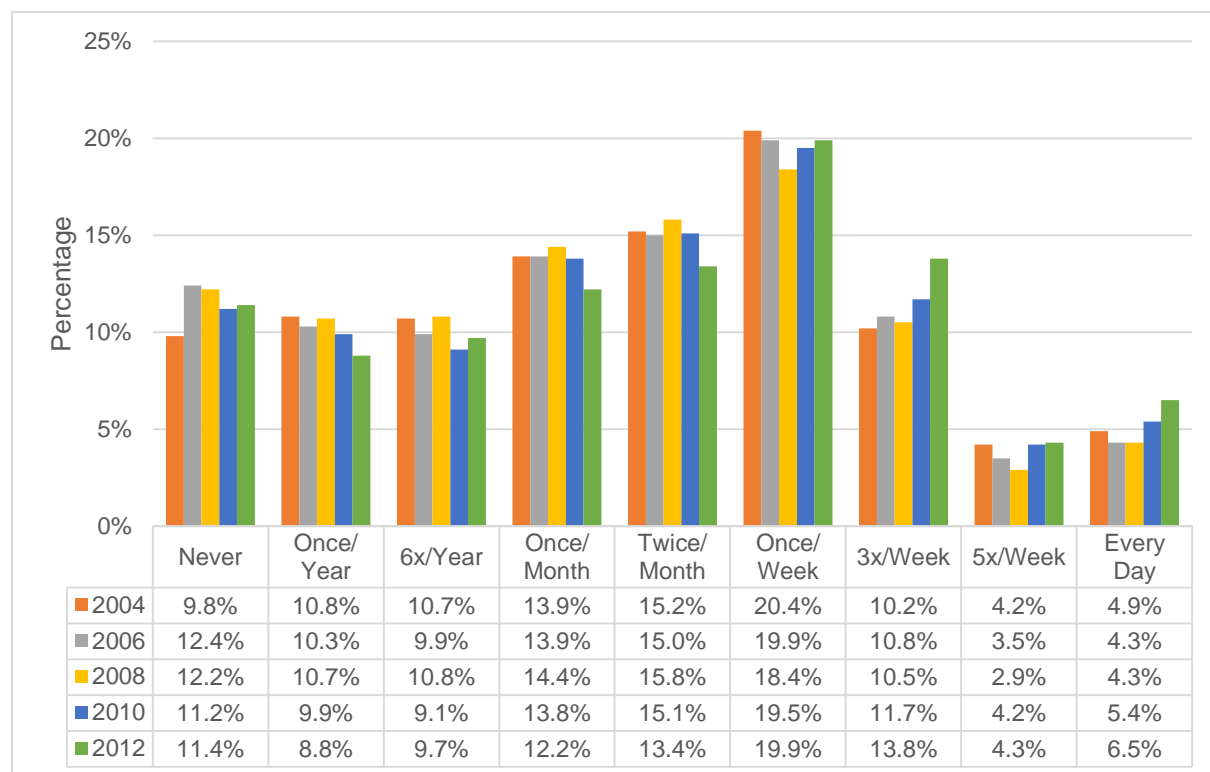


Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Marijuana, College Students, 2012

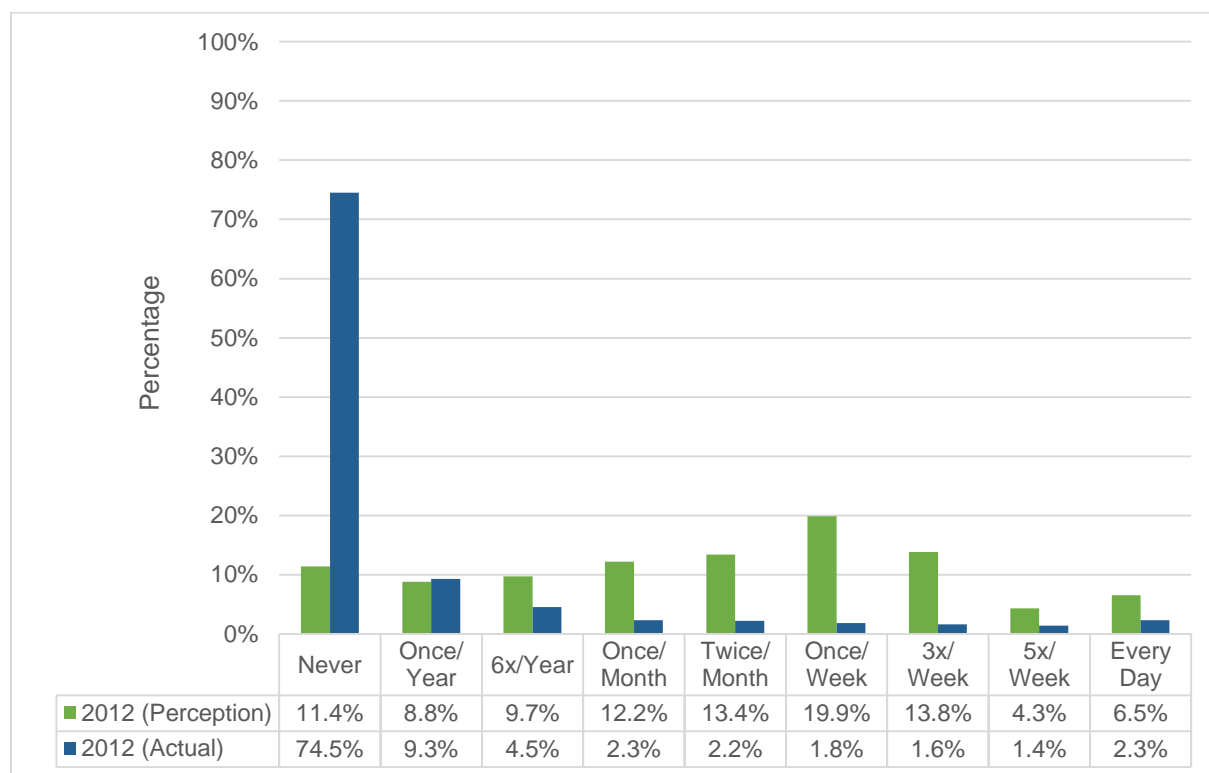
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: Perception: “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?” Actual: “Within the last year about how often have you used marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 6.5 percent of students on their campus used marijuana every day. However, in reality only 2.3 percent of their peers used marijuana every day.

Figure 225. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Marijuana, College Students, 2012



3.5.2. Inhalant

3.5.2.1. Age Groups

3.5.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.5.2.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Inhalant Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents etc.: Youth.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 30 percent of North Dakota community members characterized youth inhalant use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 226. Perception of Inhalant Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

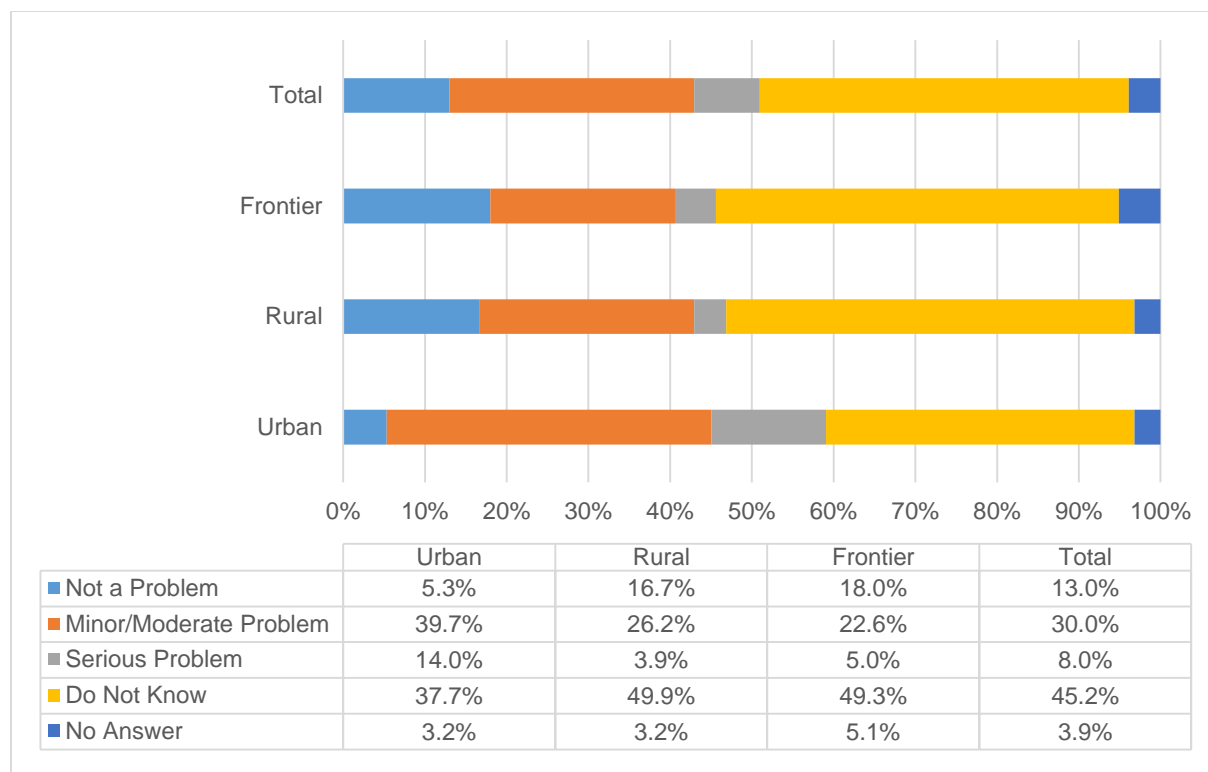


Chart: Perception of Inhalant Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

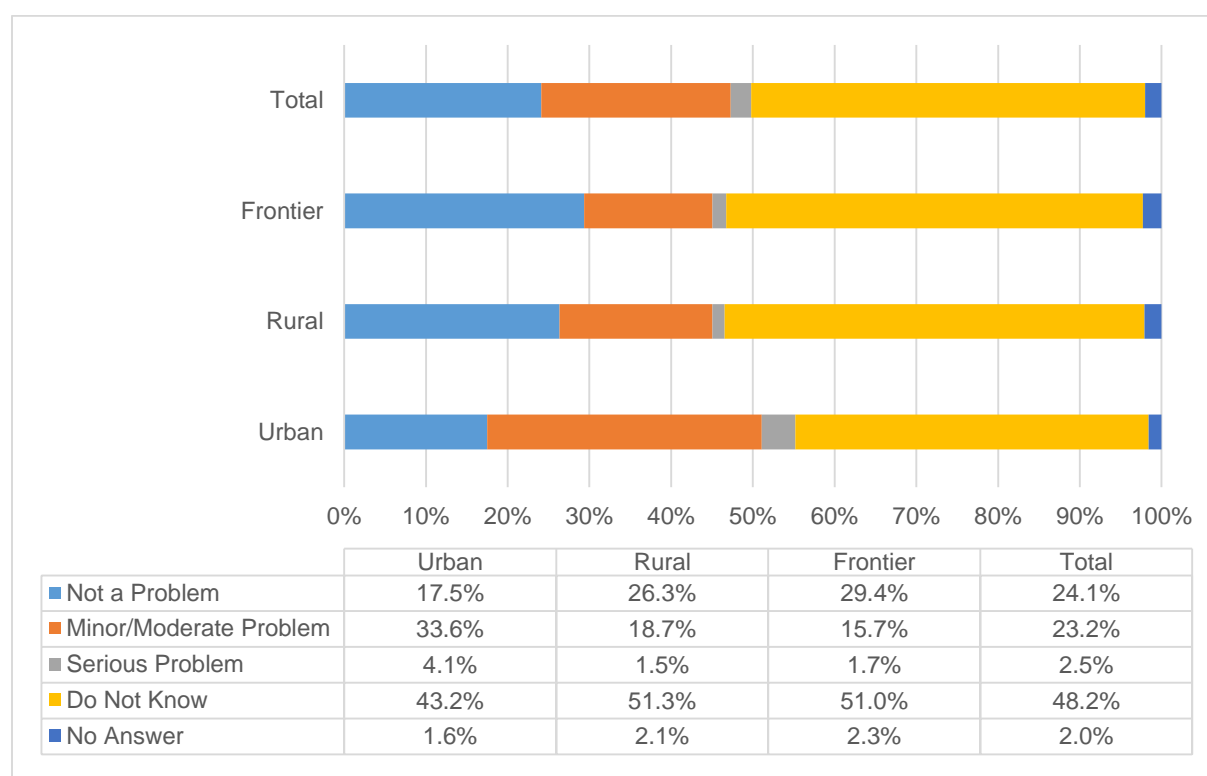
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents etc.: Adults.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 23.2 percent of North Dakota community members characterized adult inhalant use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 227. Perception of Inhalant Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008



3.5.2.1.1.2. College Students

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 4.7 percent of students on their campus used an inhalant once a month.

Figure 228. Perception of Average Student Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

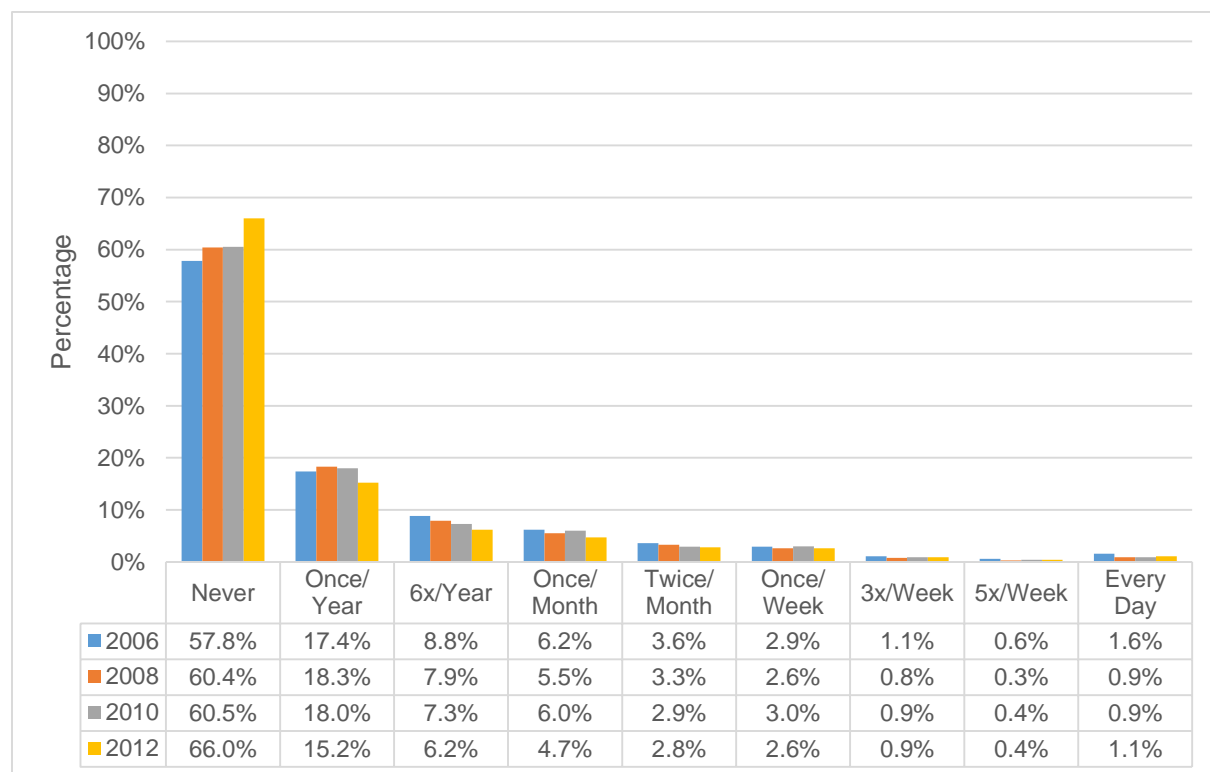


Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2012

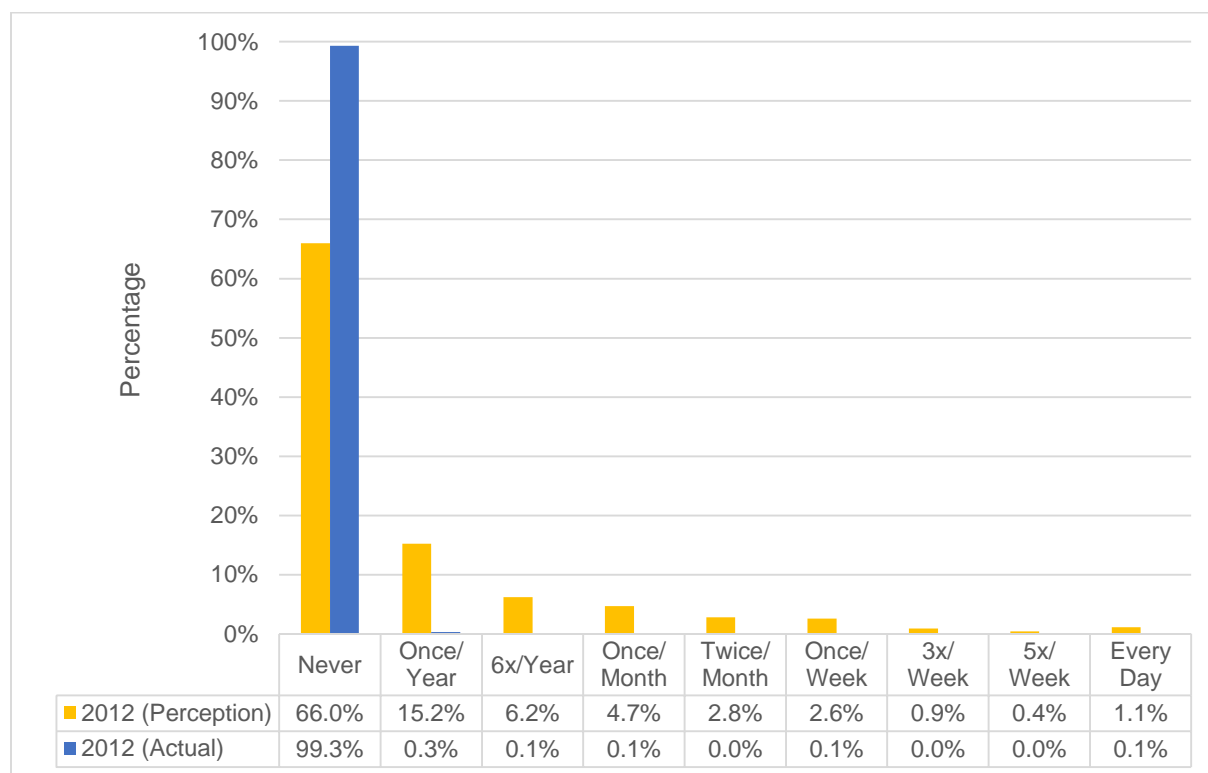
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: Perception: “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)?” Actual: “Within the last year about how often have you used inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 4.7 percent of students on their campus used an inhalant once a month. However, in reality only 0.1 percent of their peers used an inhalant once a month.

Figure 229. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2012



3.5.3. Cocaine

3.5.3.1. Age Groups

3.5.3.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.5.3.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Cocaine Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Cocaine: Youth.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 24.4 percent of North Dakota community members characterized youth cocaine use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 230. Perception of Cocaine Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

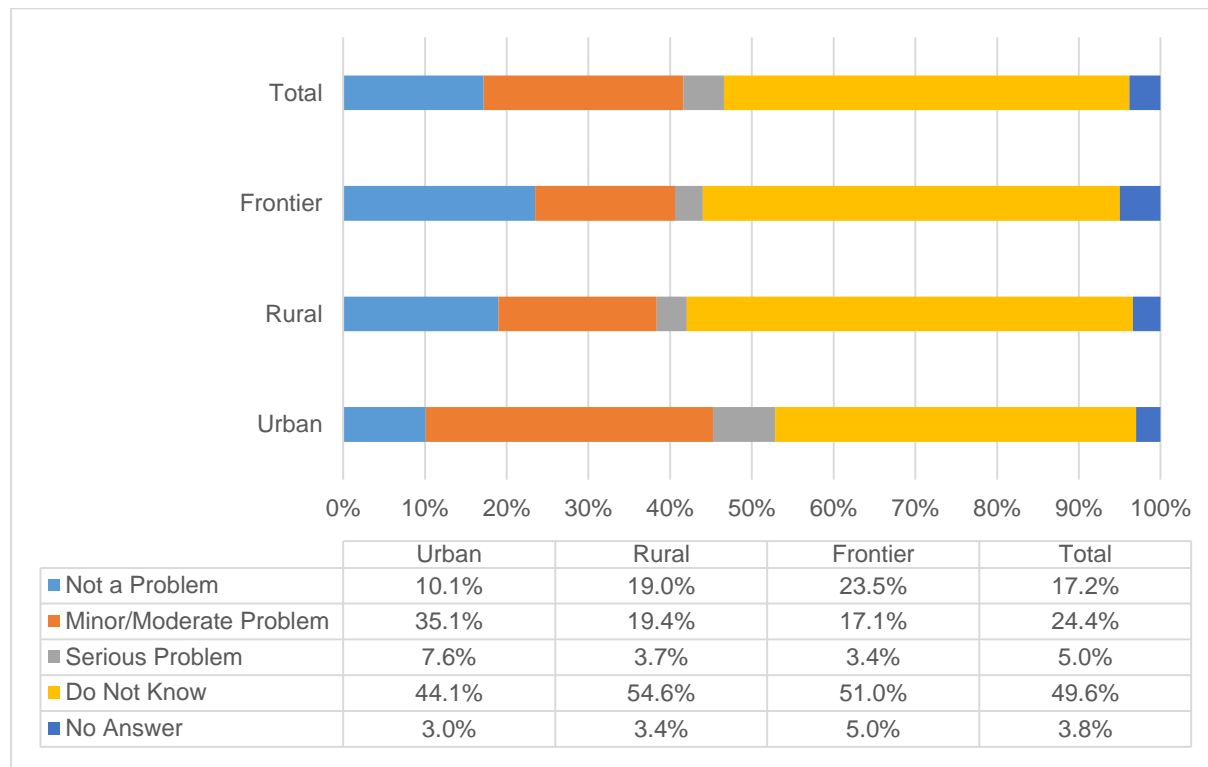


Chart: Perception of Cocaine Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

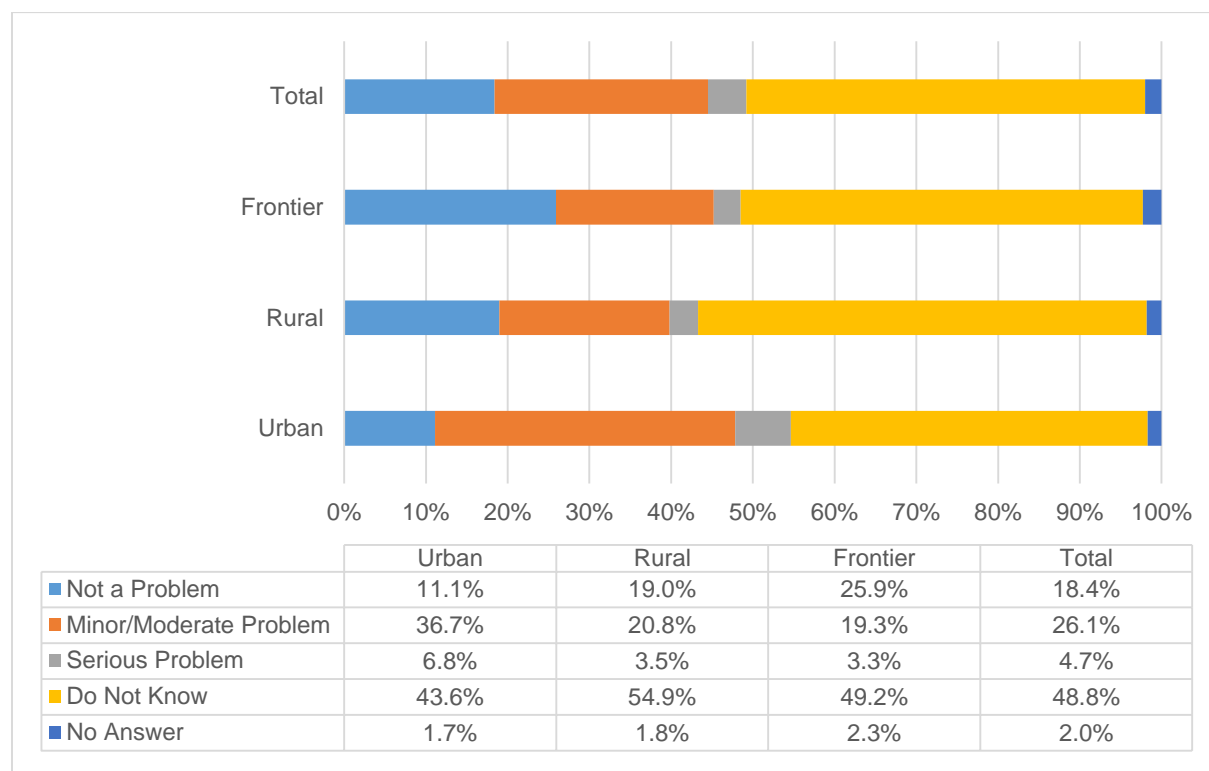
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Cocaine: Adults.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 26.1 percent of North Dakota community members characterized adult cocaine use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 231. Perception of Cocaine Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008



3.5.3.1.1.2. College Students

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Cocaine, College Students, 2006-2012

Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 5.9 percent of college students on their campus used cocaine once a month.

Figure 232. Perception of Average Student Use, Cocaine, College Students, 2006-2012

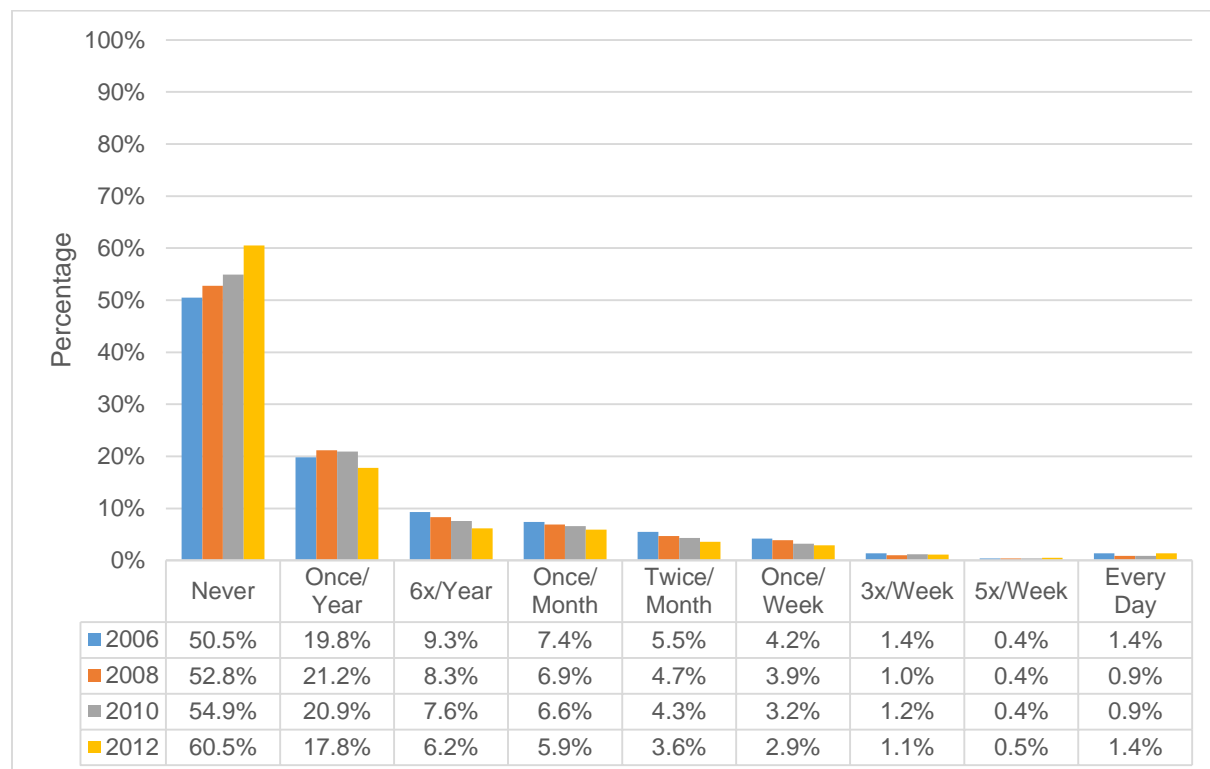


Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Cocaine, College Students, 2012

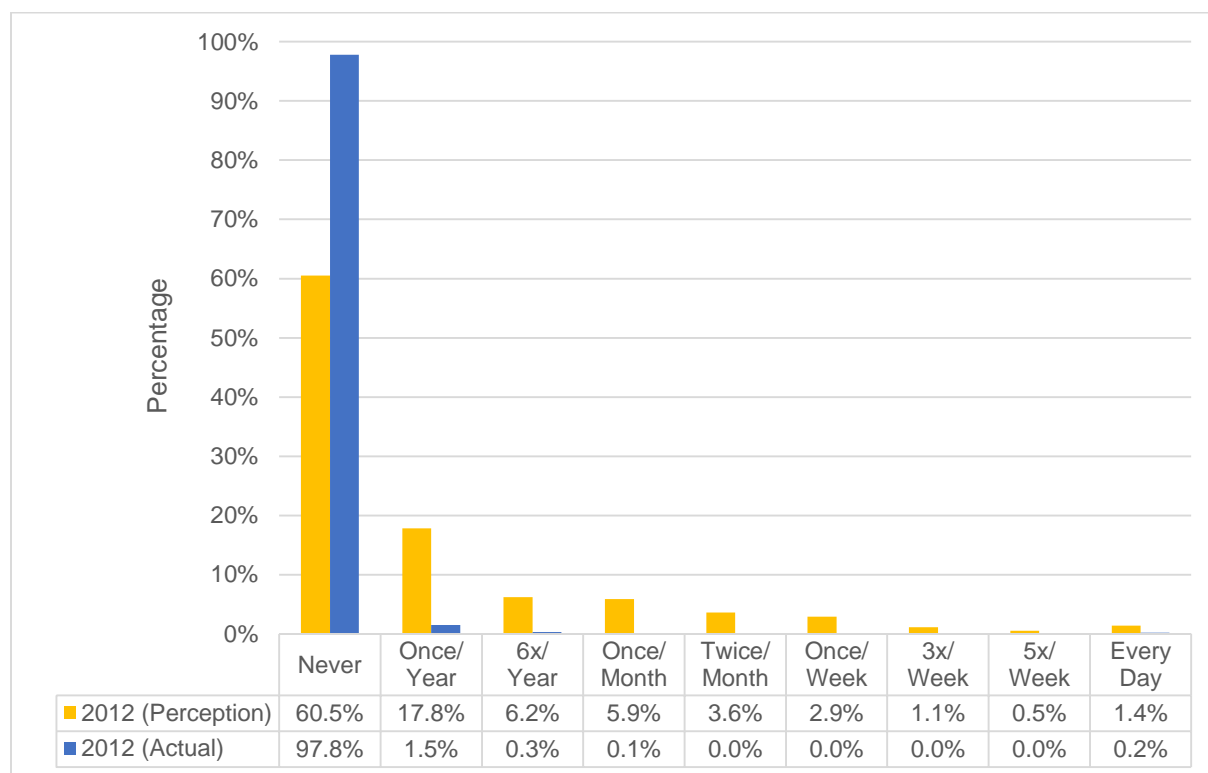
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: Perception: “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)?” Actual: “Within the last year about how often have you used cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 5.9 percent of students on their campus used cocaine once a month. However, in reality 0.1 percent of their peers used cocaine once a month.

Figure 233. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Cocaine, College Students, North Dakota, 2012



3.5.4. Amphetamine (including Methamphetamine)

3.5.4.1. Age Groups

3.5.4.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.5.4.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Methamphetamine: Youth.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 33 percent of North Dakota community members characterized youth methamphetamine use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 234. Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

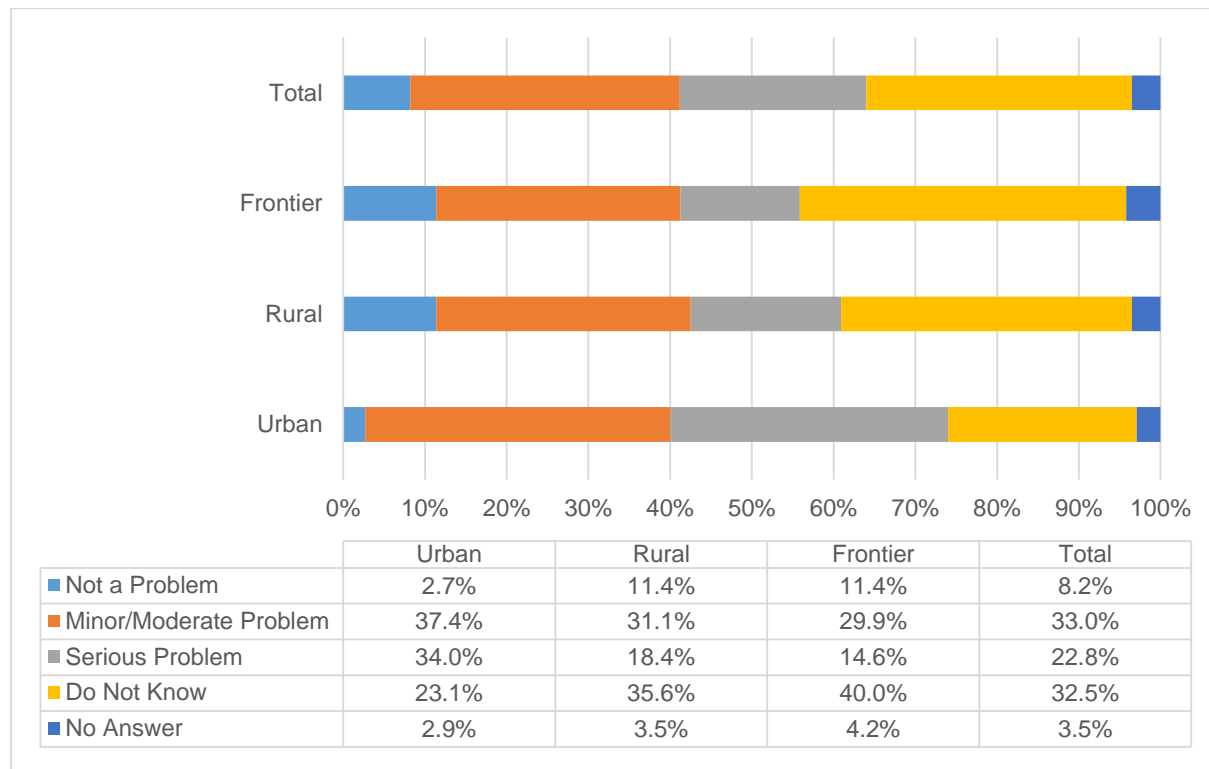


Chart: Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

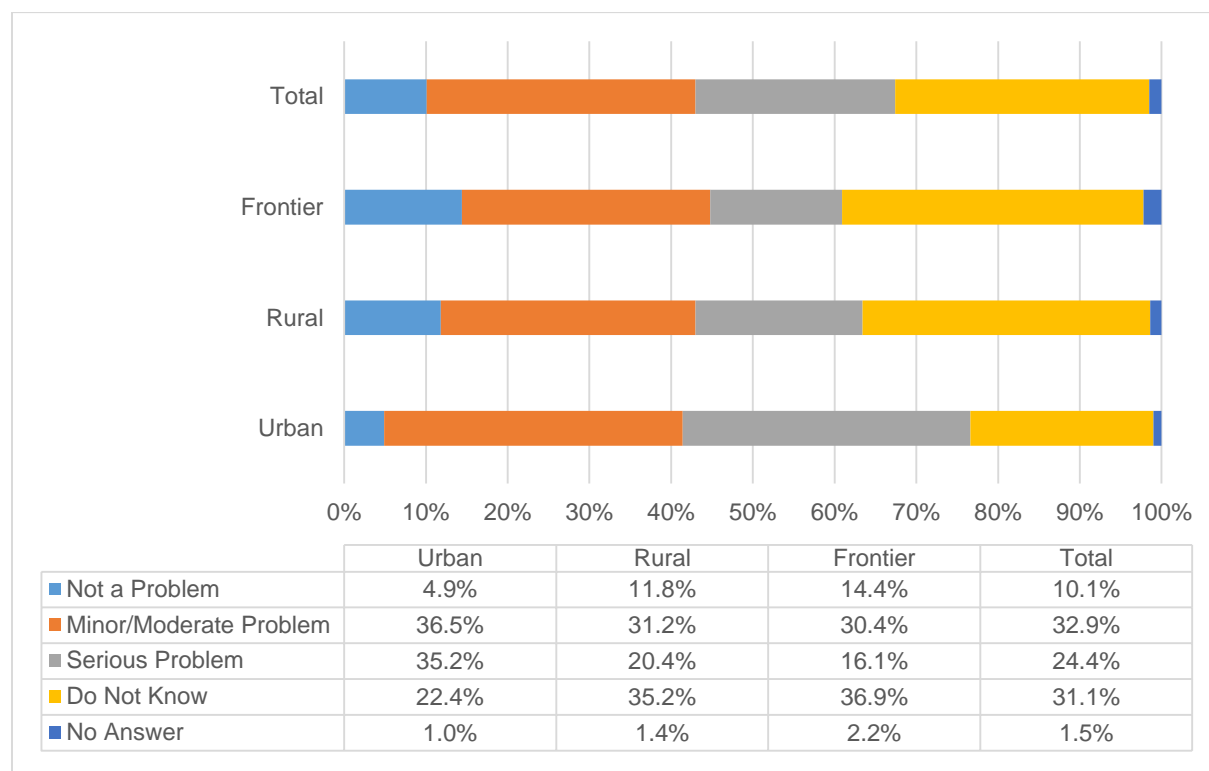
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Methamphetamine: Adults.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 32.9 percent of North Dakota community members characterized adult methamphetamine use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 235. Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008



3.5.4.1.1.2. College Students

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 6.8 percent of students on their campus used amphetamines once a month.

Figure 236. Perception of Average Student Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

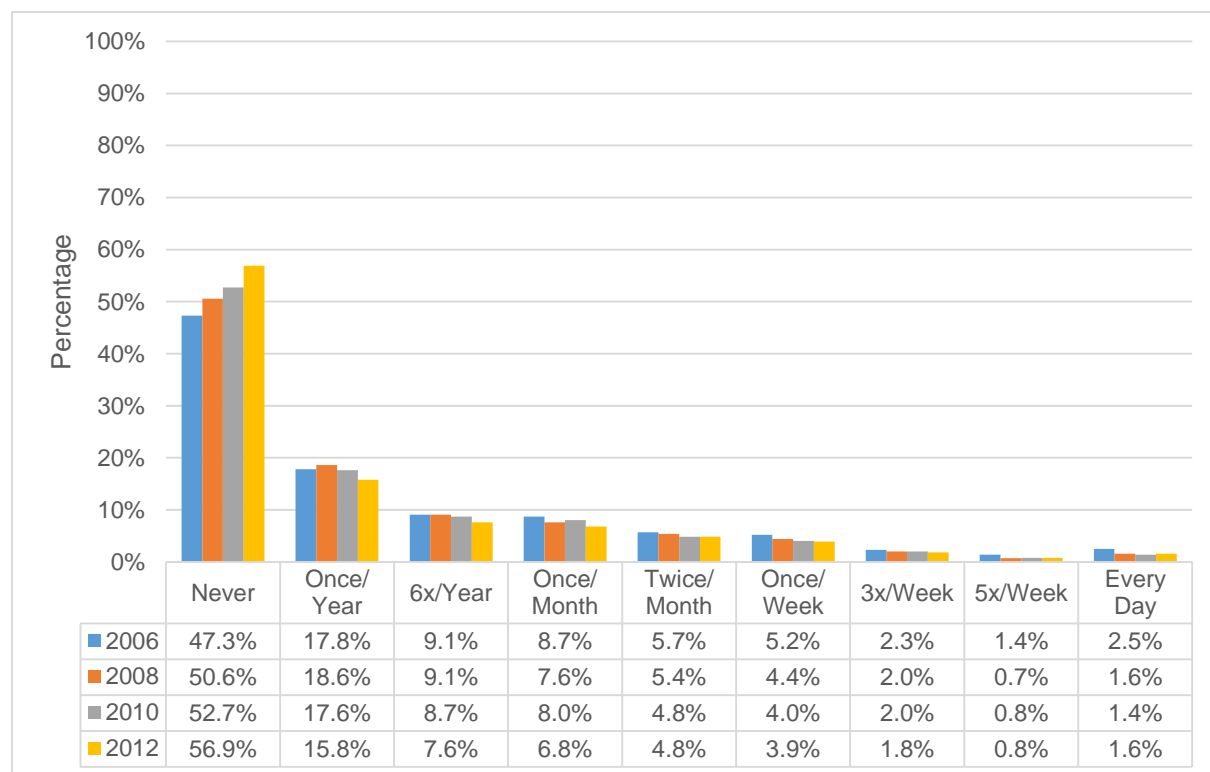


Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2012

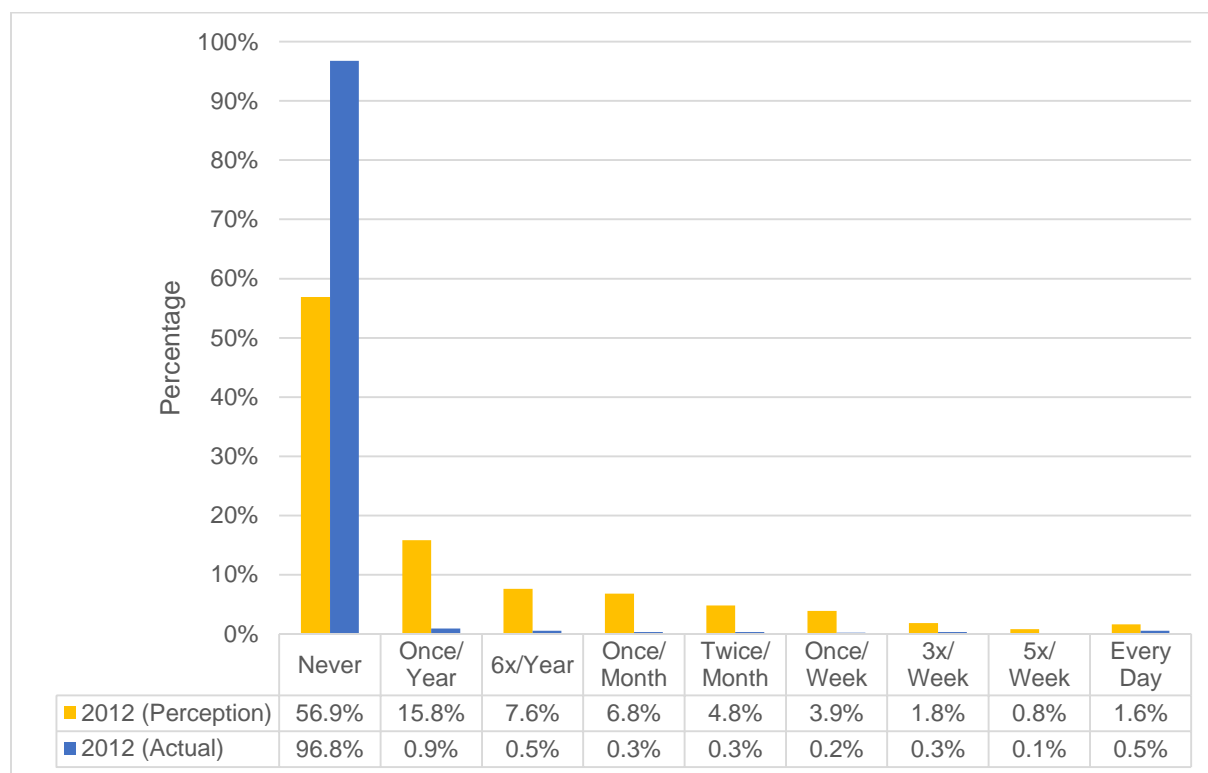
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: Perception: “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?” Actual: “Within the last year about how often have you used amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 6.8 percent of students on their campus used amphetamines once a month. However, in reality 0.3 percent of their peers used amphetamines once a month.

Figure 237. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2012



3.5.5. Hallucinogenic Drugs

3.5.5.1. Age Groups

3.5.5.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.5.5.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Hallucinogenic Drug Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Hallucinogens (LSD, Shrooms, PCP, etc.): Youth.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 22.6 percent of North Dakota community members characterized youth hallucinogenic drug use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 238. Perception of Hallucinogenic Drugs Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

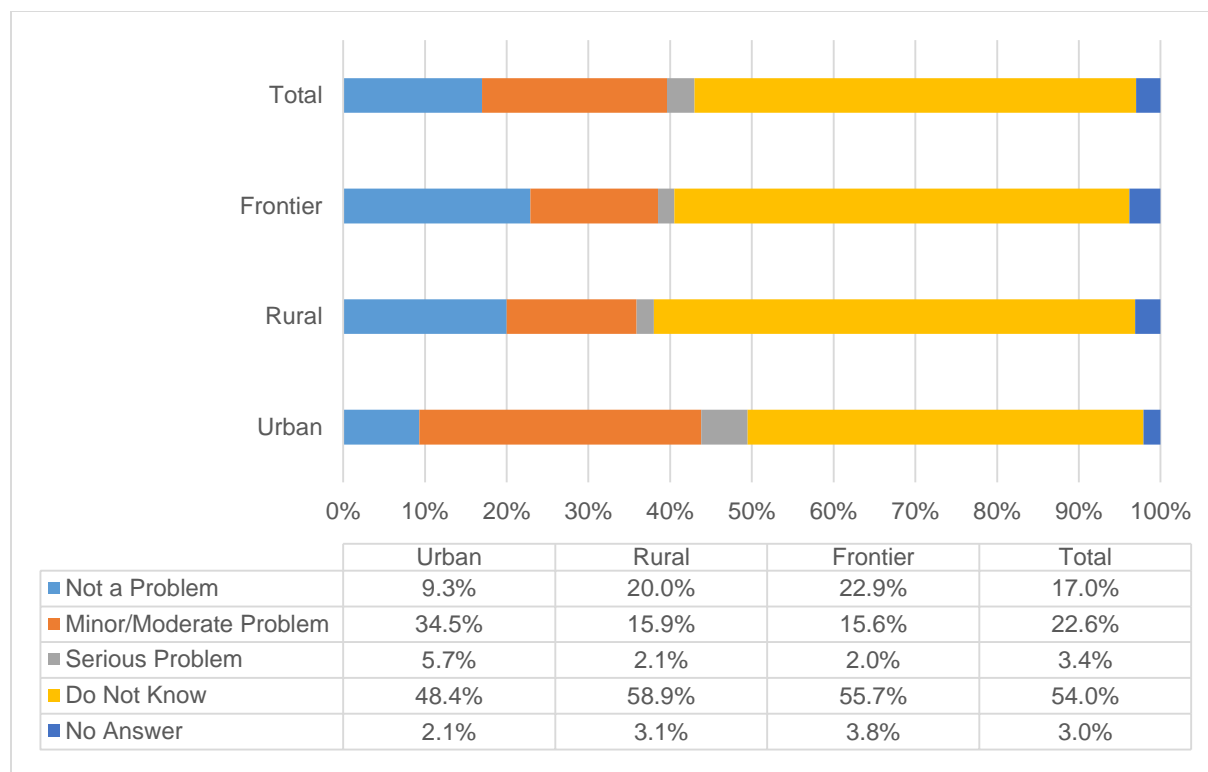


Chart: Perception of Hallucinogenic Drugs Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

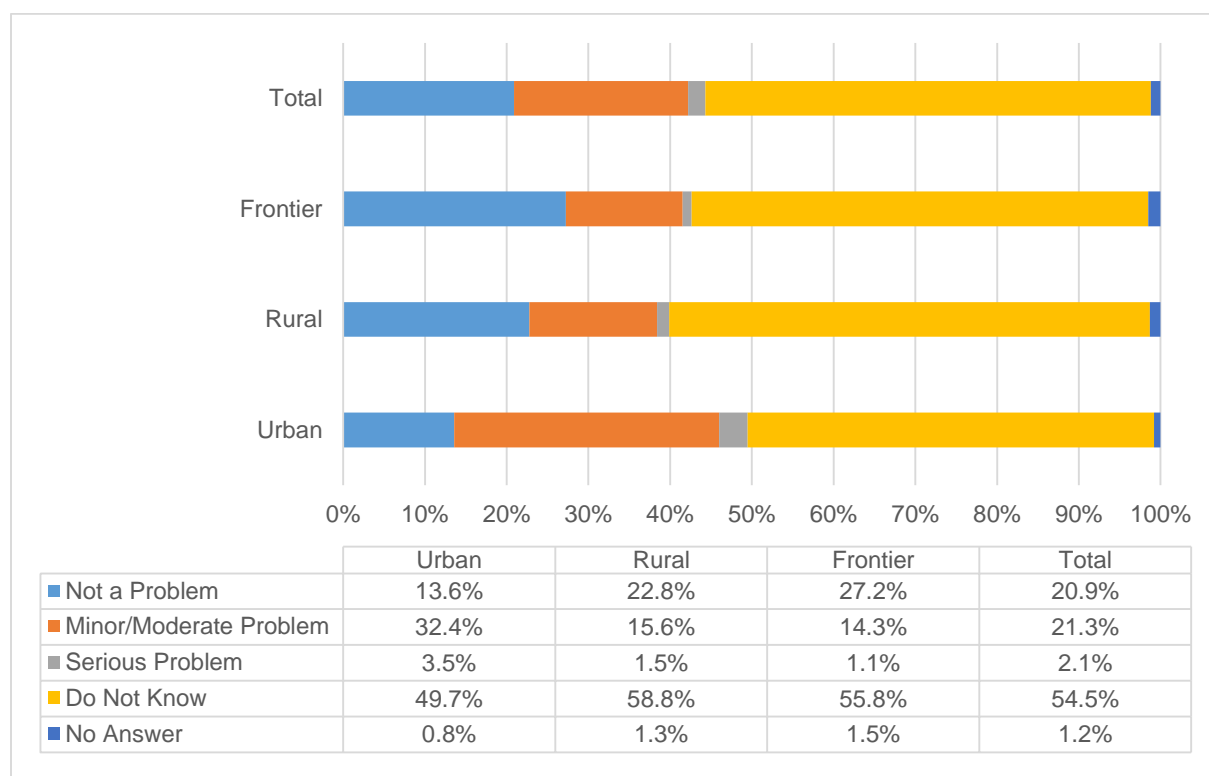
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Hallucinogens (LSD, Shrooms, PCP, etc.): Adults.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 21.3 percent of North Dakota community members characterized adult hallucinogenic drug use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 239. Perception of Hallucinogenic Drug Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008



3.5.5.1.1.2. College Students

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 5.4 percent of students on their campus used hallucinogenic drugs once a month.

Figure 240. Perception of Average Student Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2012

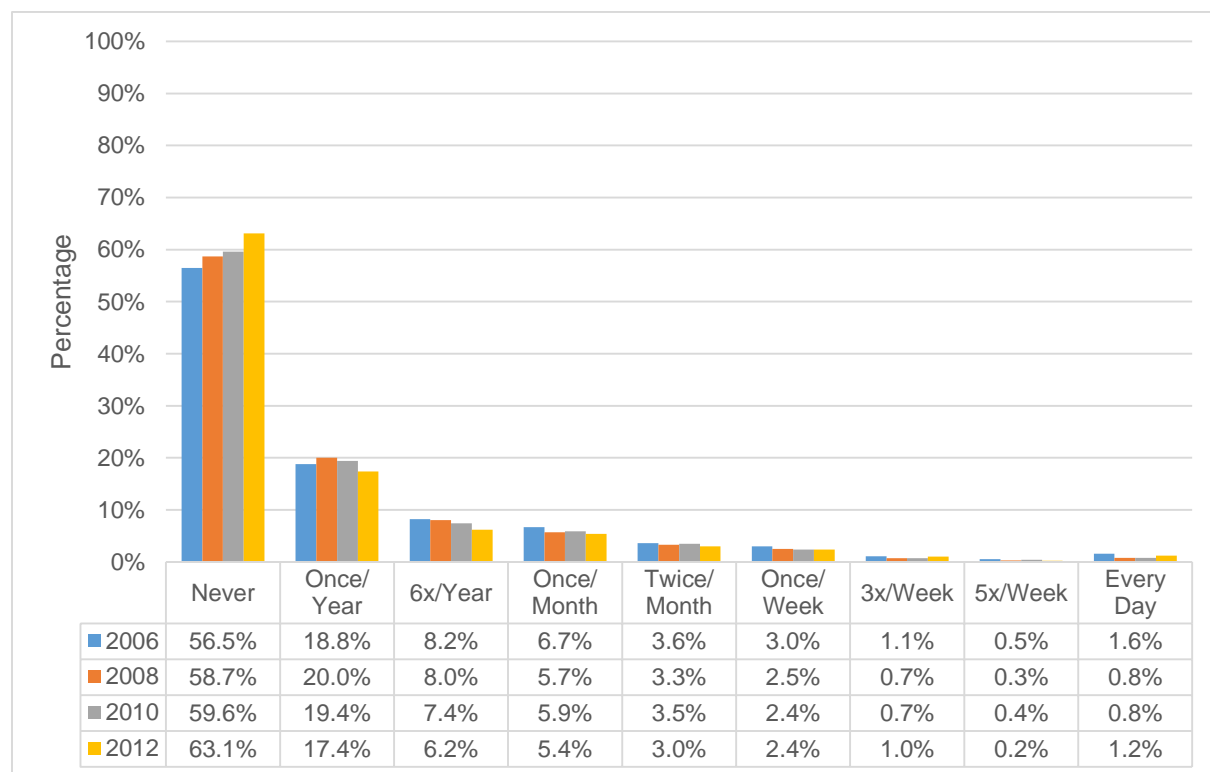


Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2012

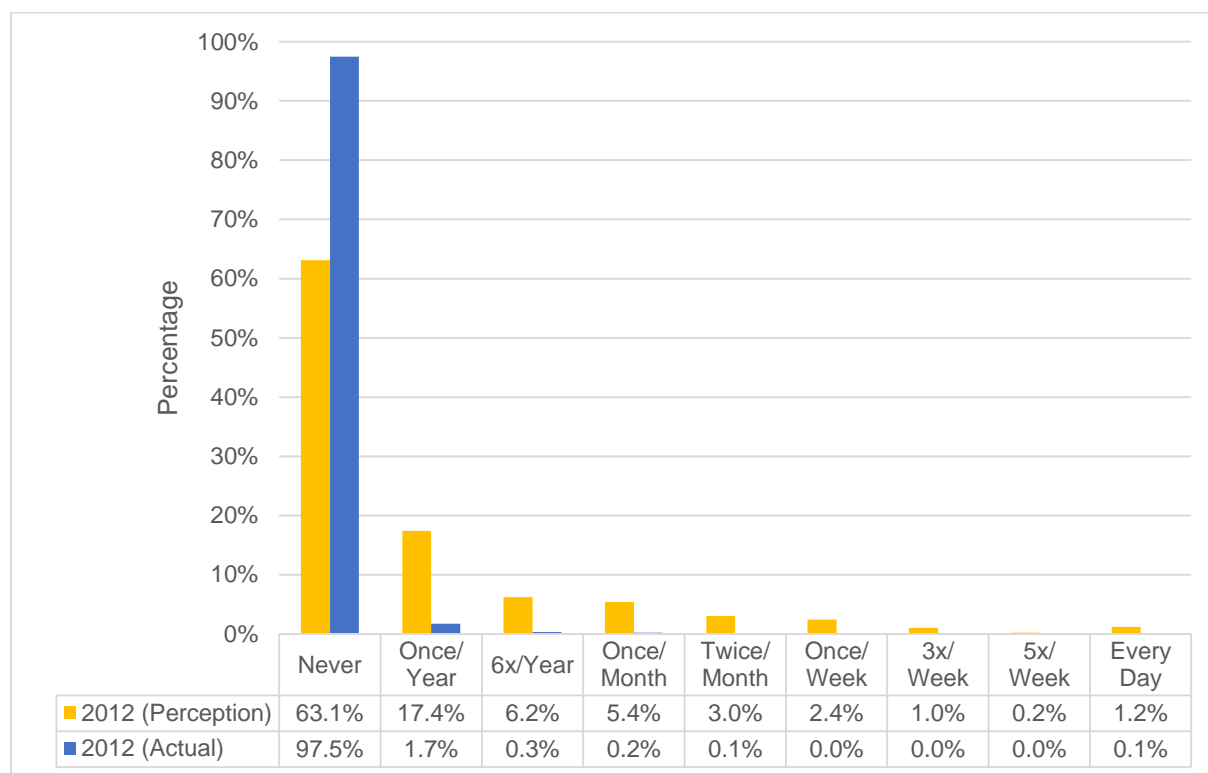
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: Perception: “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)?” Actual: “Within the last year about how often have you used hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students estimated that 5.4 percent of students on their campus used hallucinogenic drugs once a month. However, in reality 0.2 percent of their peers used hallucinogenic drugs once a month.

Figure 241. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2012



3.6. Access to Drugs

3.6.1. Community

3.6.1.1. Illegal Drugs

Chart: Access to Illegal Drugs - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

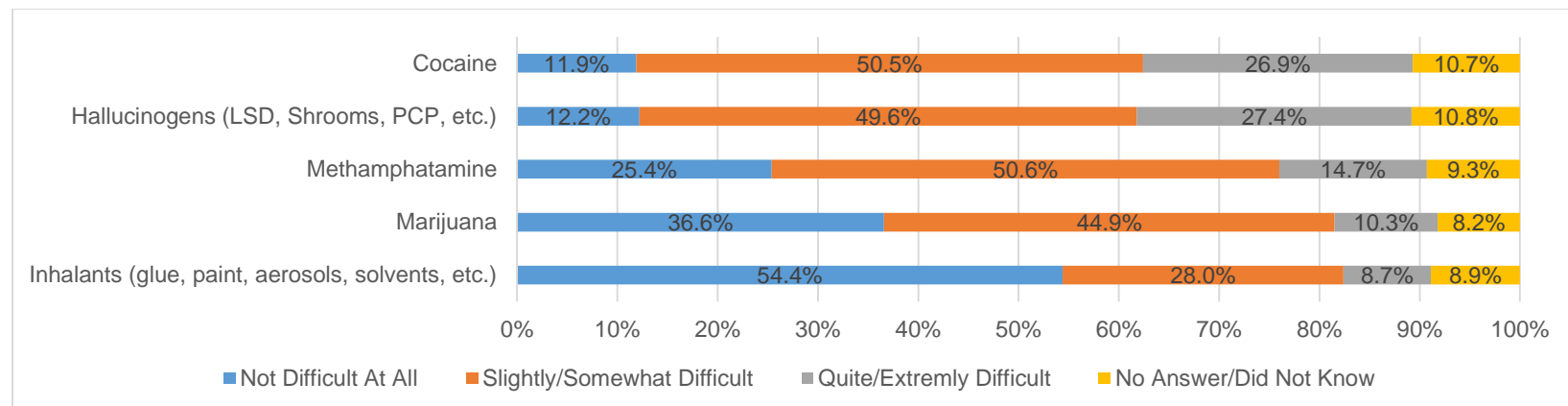
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Marijuana, Inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents, etc.), Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Hallucinogens (LSD, Shrooms, PCP, etc.).”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 54.4 percent of respondents thought “it was not at all difficult” for youth or adults to access inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents, etc.) in their community.
- In 2008, 36.6 percent of respondents thought “it was not at all difficult” for youth or adults to access marijuana in their community.

Figure 242. Access to Illegal Drugs - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



3.6.1.2. Marijuana

Chart: Access to Marijuana - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

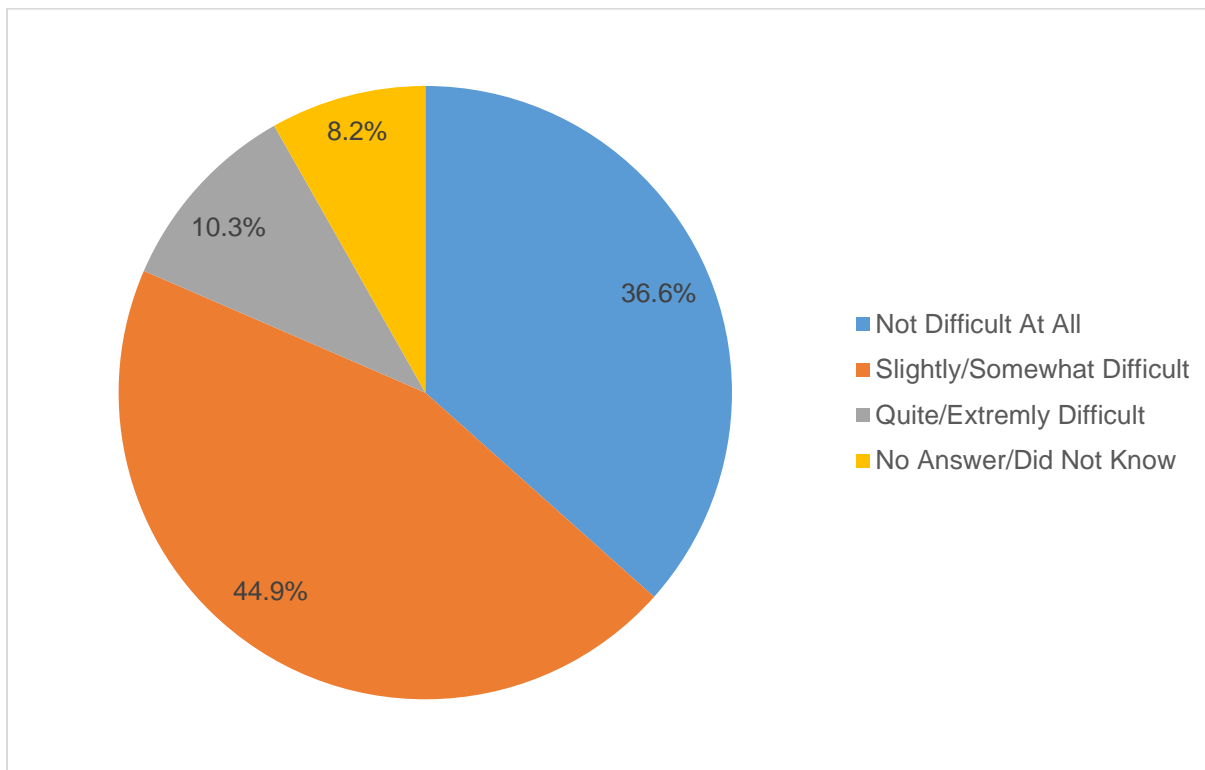
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Marijuana.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 36.6 percent of respondents thought “it was not at all difficult” for youth or adults to access marijuana in their community.

Figure 243. Access to Marijuana - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



3.6.1.3. Inhalants

Chart: Access to Inhalants - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

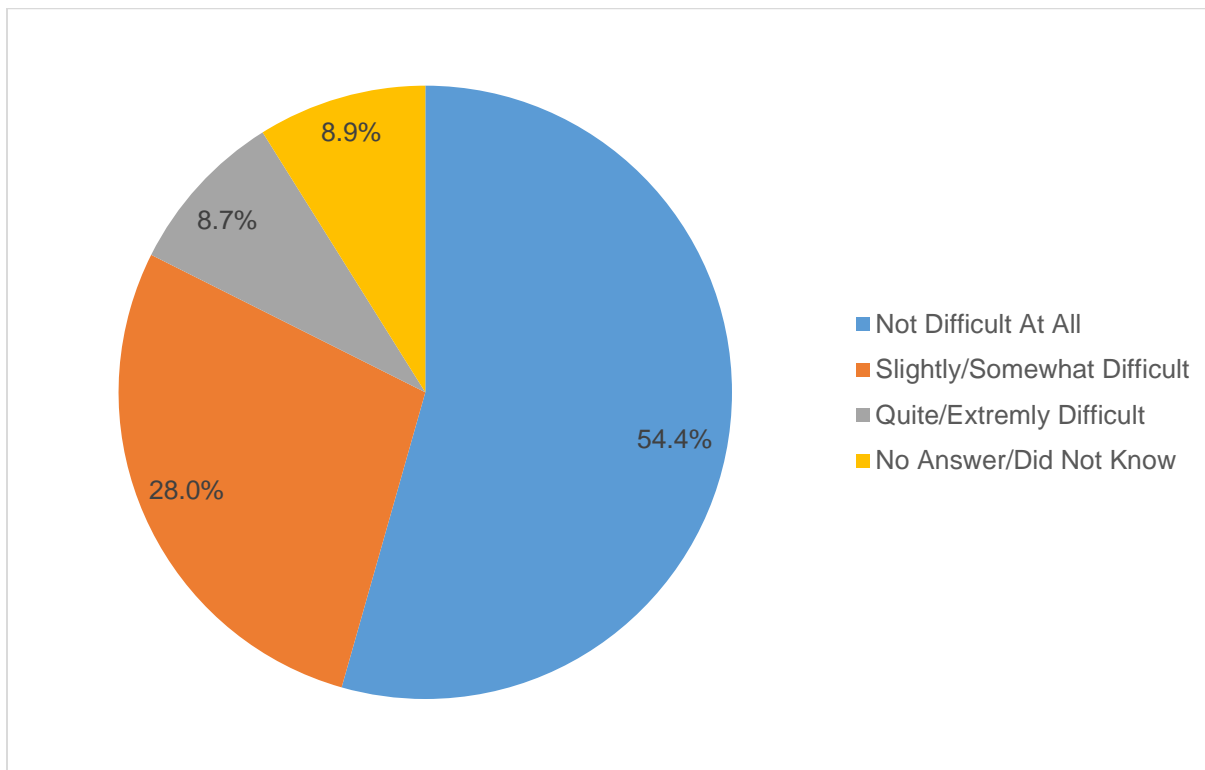
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents, etc.).”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 54.4 percent of respondents thought “it was not at all difficult” for youth or adults to access inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents, etc.) in their community.

Figure 244. Access to Inhalants - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



3.6.1.4. Cocaine

Chart: Access to Cocaine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

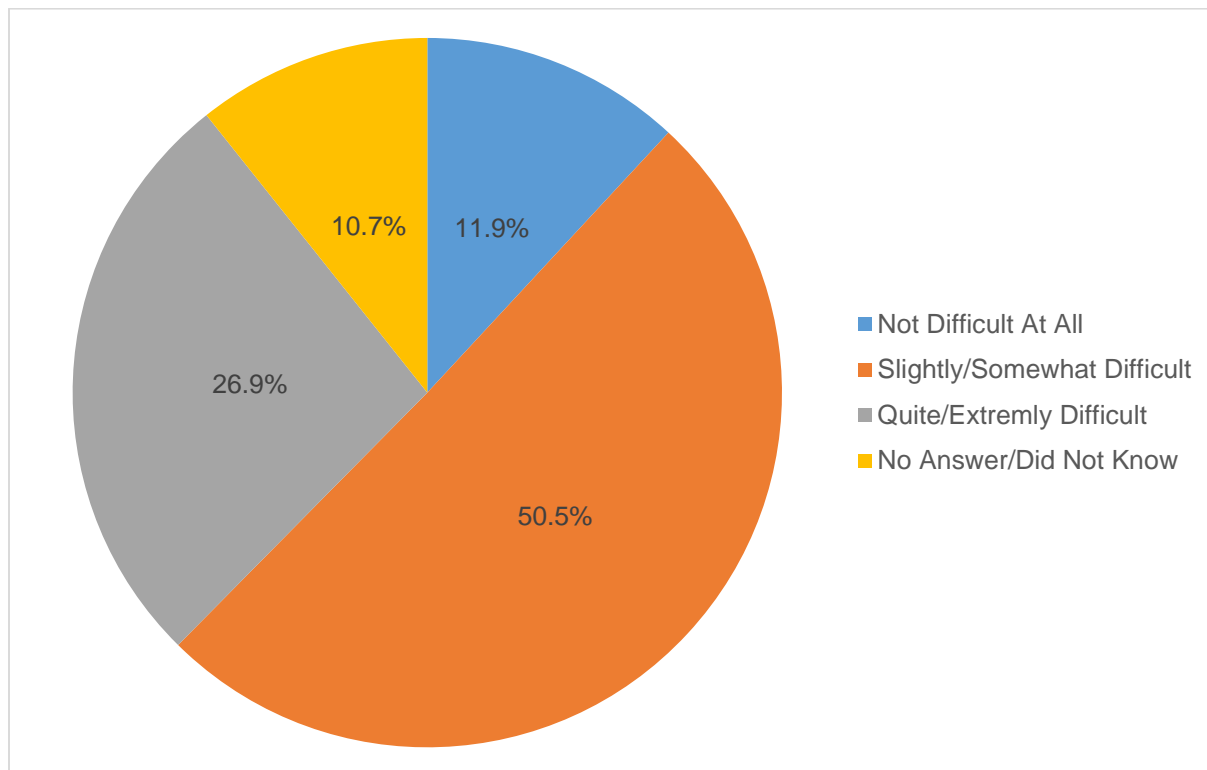
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Cocaine.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 11.9 percent of respondents thought “it was not at all difficult” for youth or adults to access cocaine in their community.

Figure 245. Access to Cocaine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



3.6.1.5. Methamphetamines

Chart: Access to Methamphetamine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

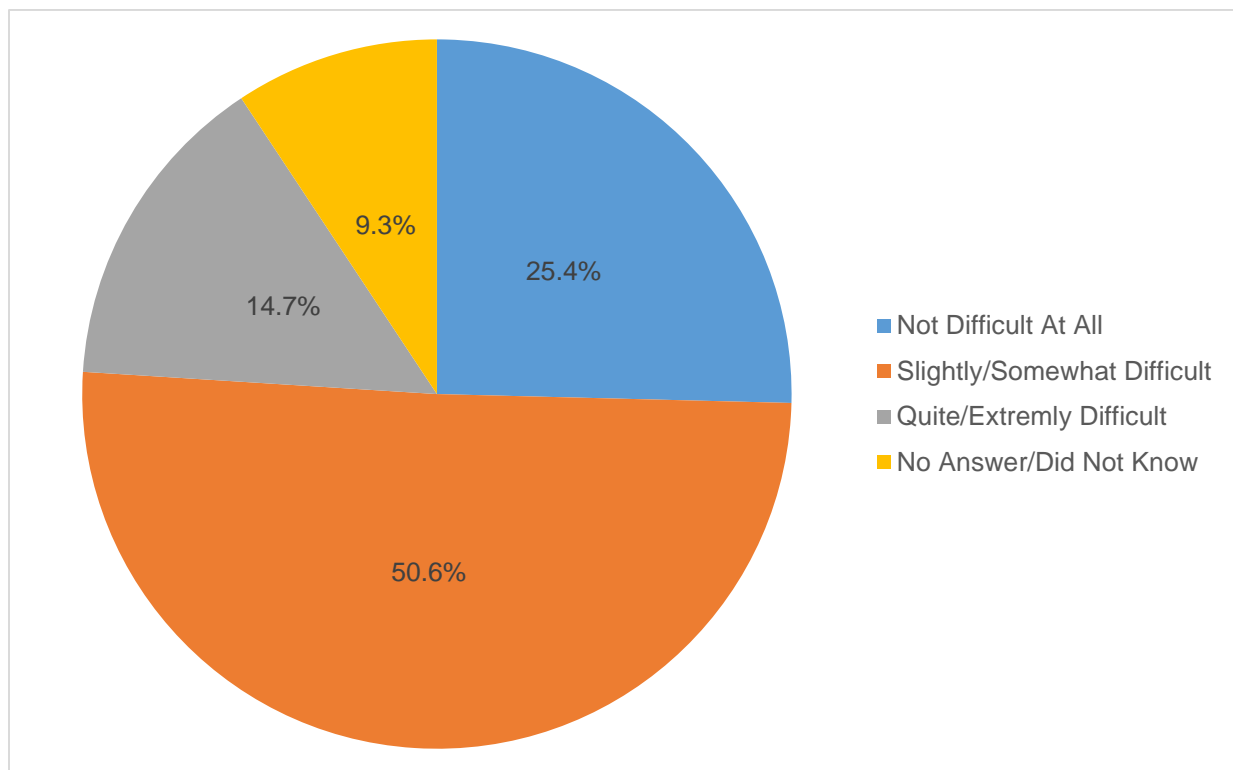
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Methamphetamine.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 25.4 percent of respondents thought “it was not at all difficult” for youth or adults to access methamphetamines in their community.

Figure 246. Access to Methamphetamine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



3.6.1.6. Hallucinogenic Drugs

Chart: Access to Hallucinogenic Drugs - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

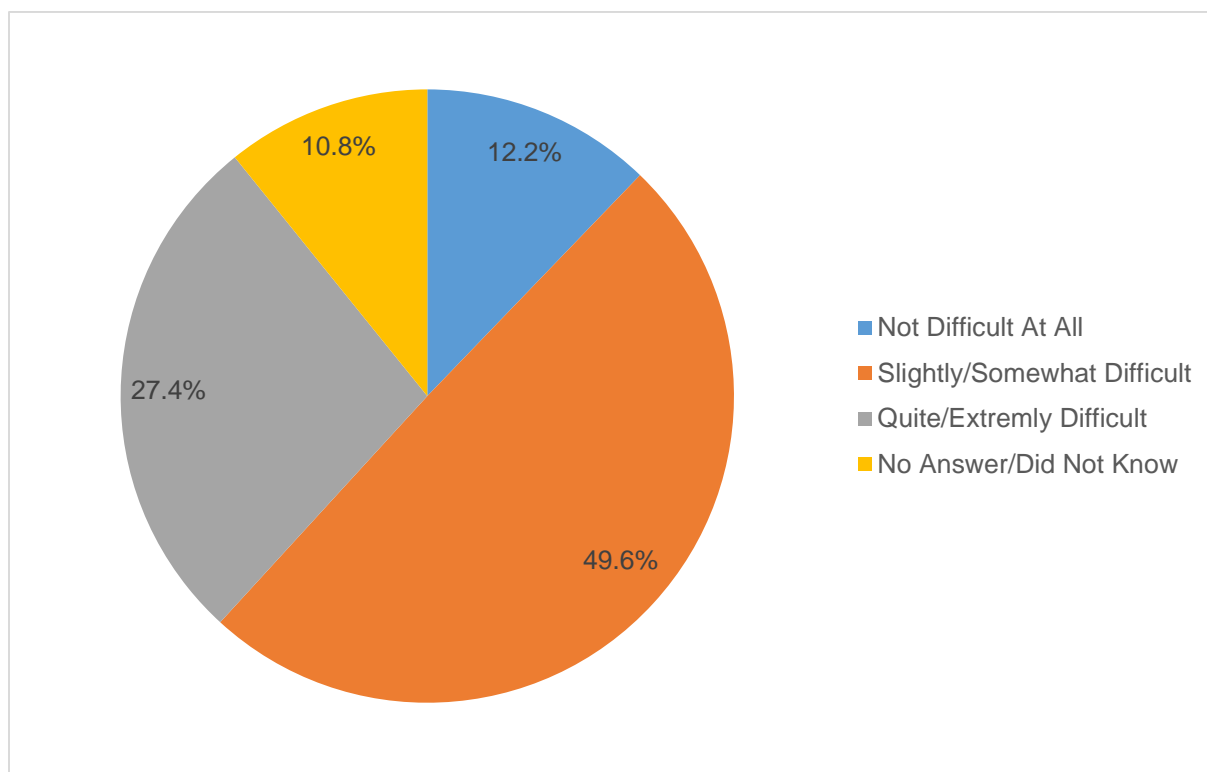
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Hallucinogens (LSD, Shrooms, PCP, etc.).”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 12.2 percent of respondents thought “it was not at all difficult” for youth or adults to access hallucinogenic drugs in their community.

Figure 247. Access to Hallucinogenic Drugs - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



3.6.2. School Property

3.6.2.1. Illegal Drugs

3.6.2.1.1. Age Groups

3.6.2.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.6.2.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the 12 months before the survey, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 14.1 percent of North Dakota high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 248. Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

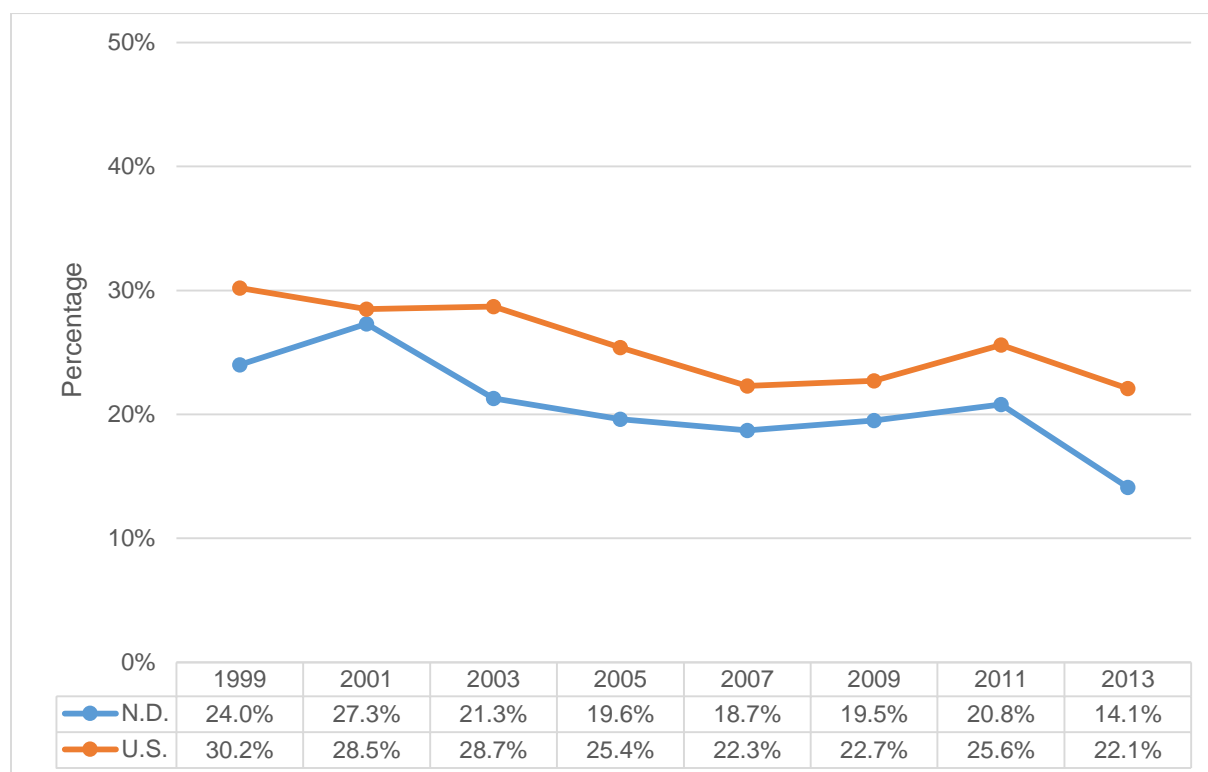


Chart: Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 12.2 percent of female and 15.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 249. Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

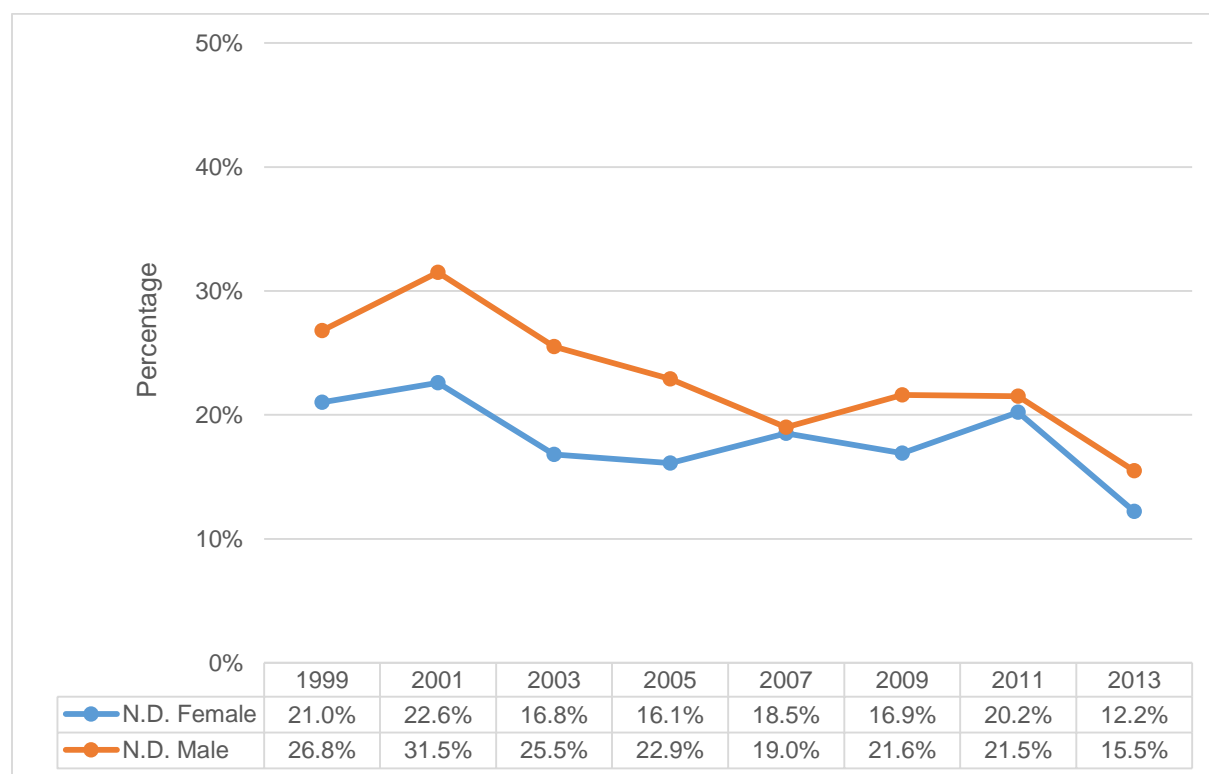


Chart: Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), by Grade, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 1999-2013

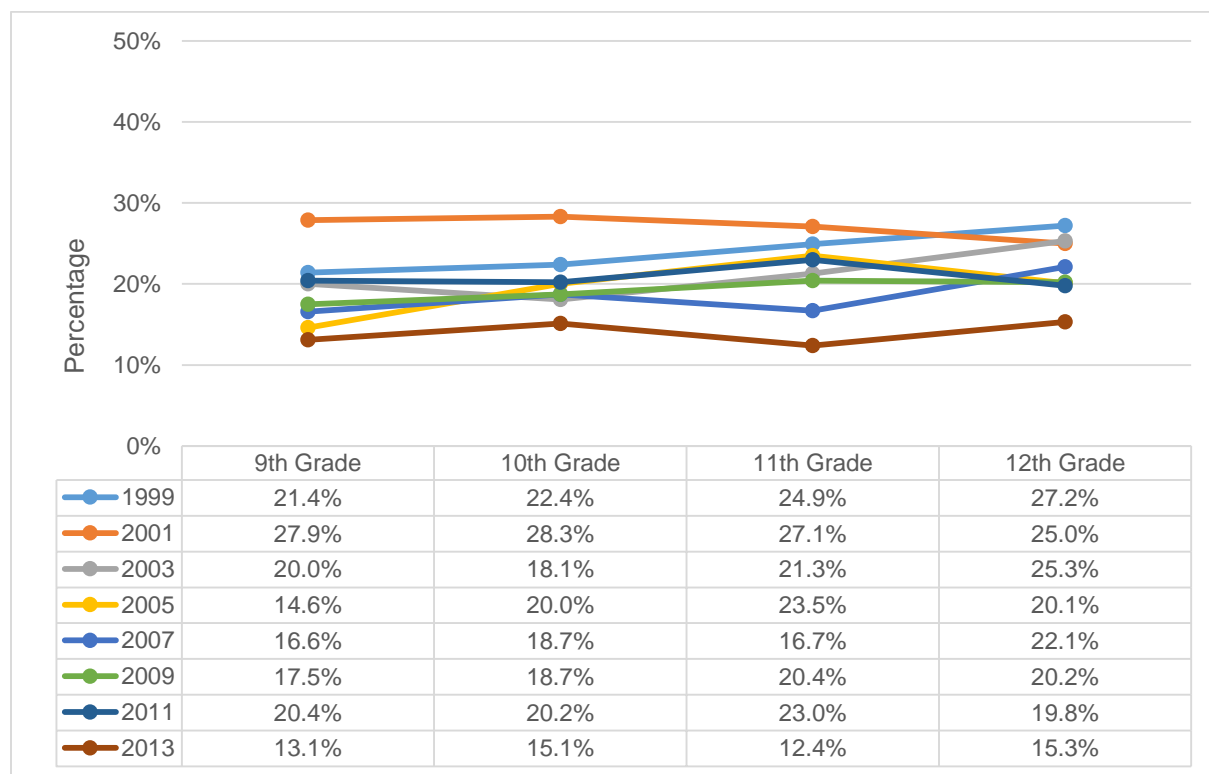
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.1 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 15.3 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 250. Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), by Grade, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 1999-2013



3.6.3. Source of Drugs

3.6.3.1. Marijuana

3.6.3.1.1. Age Groups

3.6.3.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.6.3.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Source of Drugs Among Users, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2008-2012

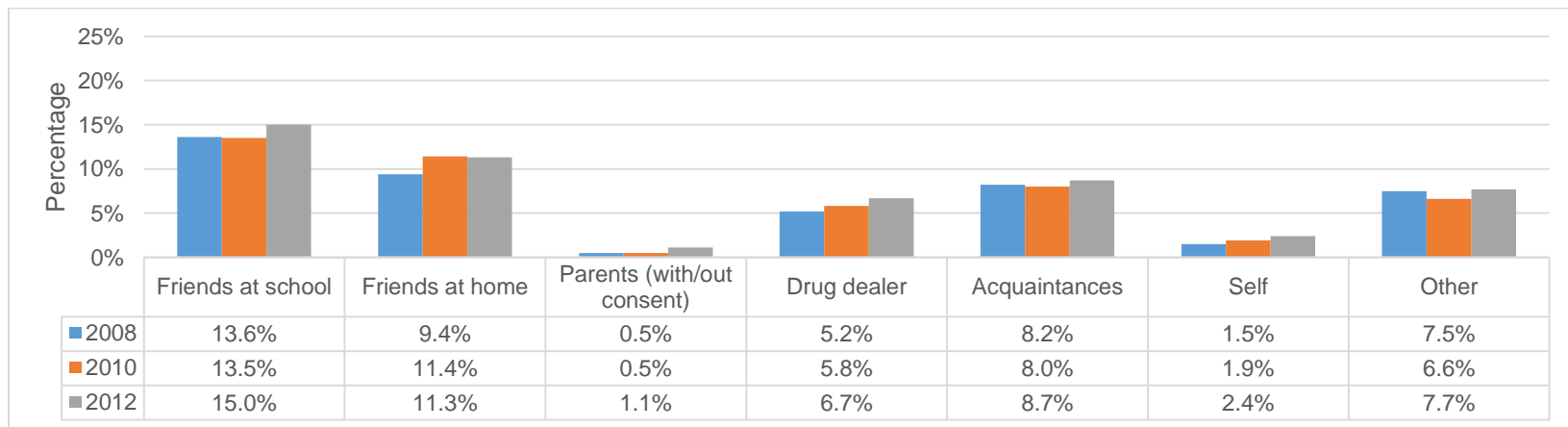
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “If you consume marijuana, from which of the following sources do you obtain it?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 15 percent of marijuana users among college students received the drug from a friend at school.

Figure 251. Source of Drugs Among Users, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2008-2012



4. CONSEQUENCES

4.1. Drug Dependence or Abuse

4.1.1. Prevalence

4.1.1.1. Illicit Drugs

4.1.1.1.1. Overall

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 2 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 252. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

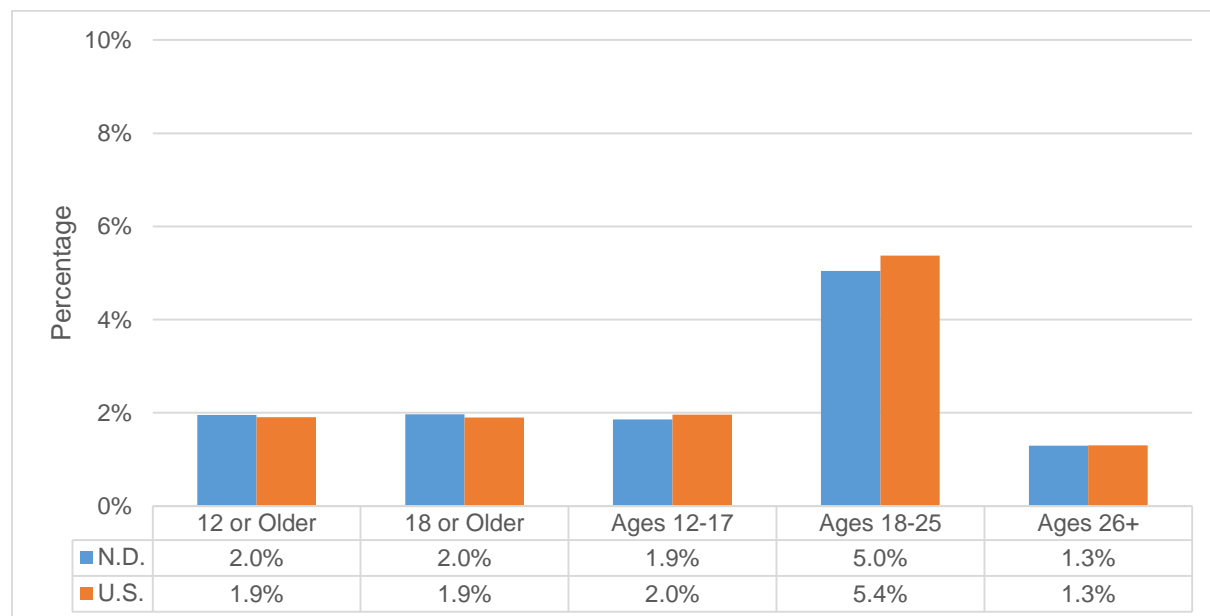


Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 2.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on or abused illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 253. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013

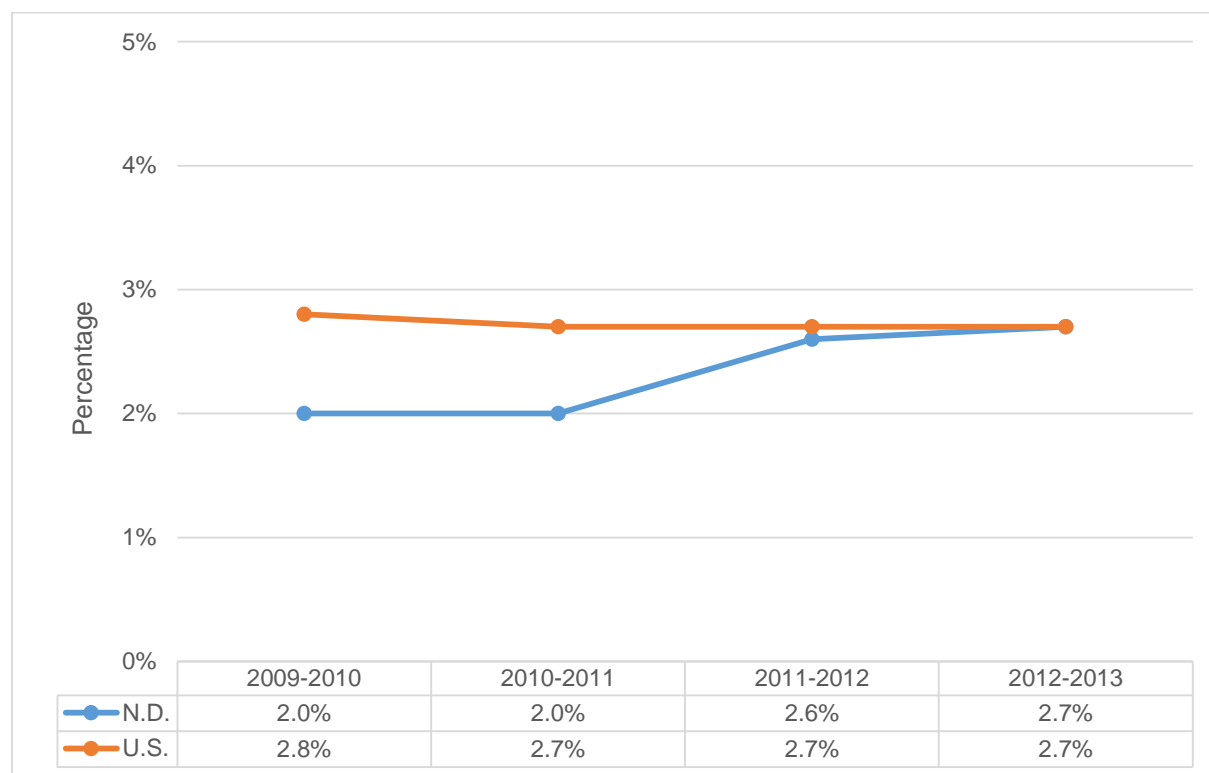


Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 2.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on or abused illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 254. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

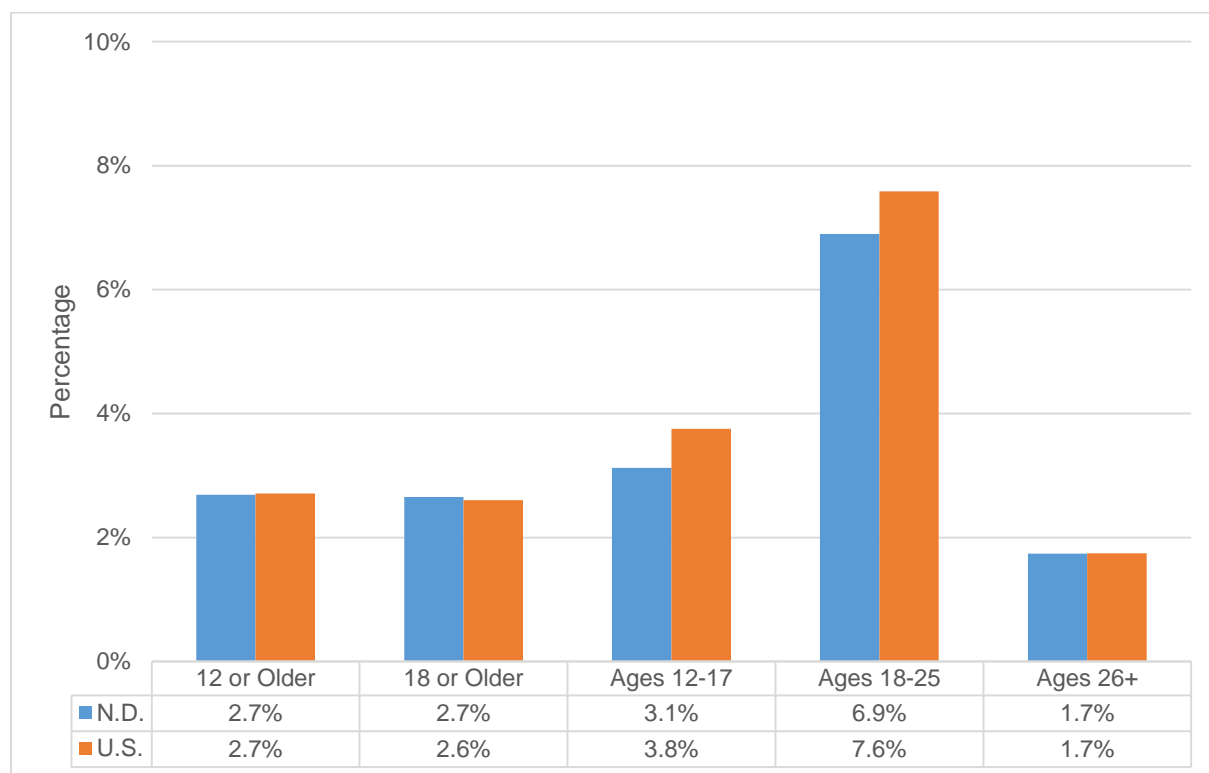


Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2012-2013

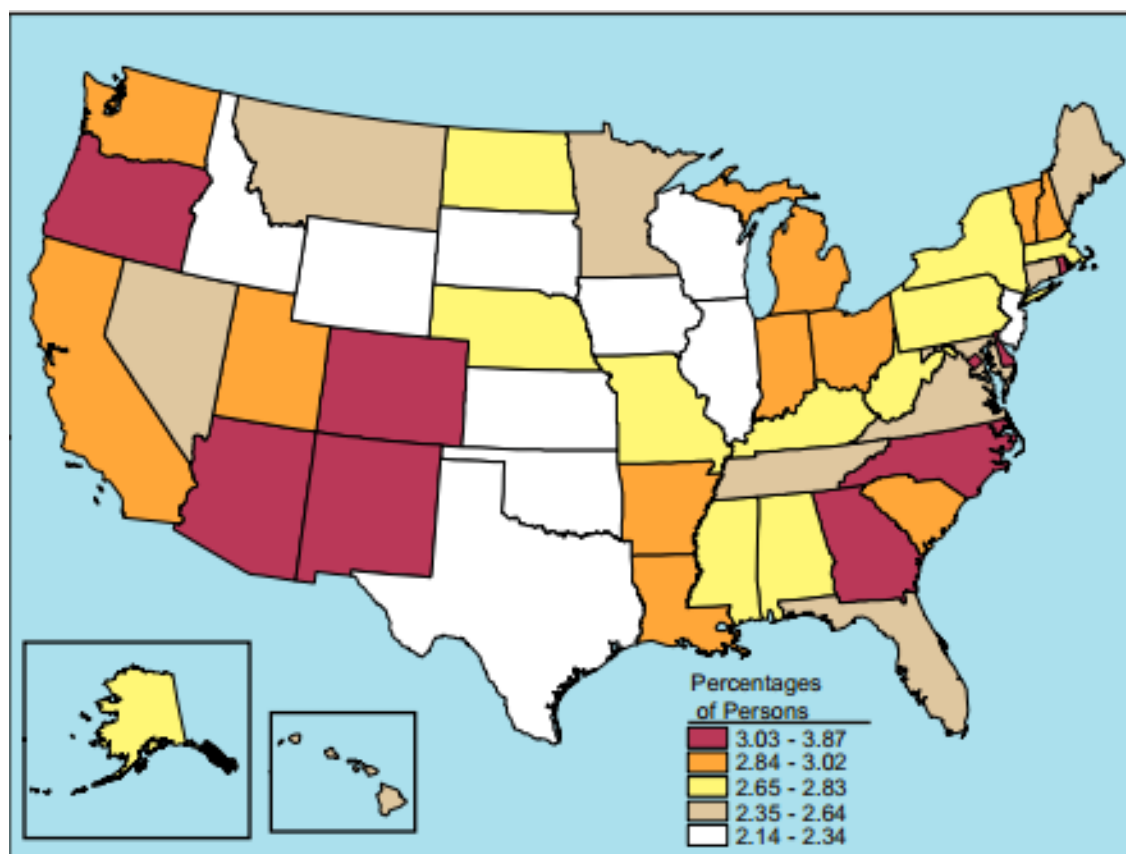
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotans had a higher percentage of reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey for individuals over the age of 12 than South Dakotans.

Figure 255. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

4.1.1.1.2. Age Groups

4.1.1.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.1.1.2.1.1. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

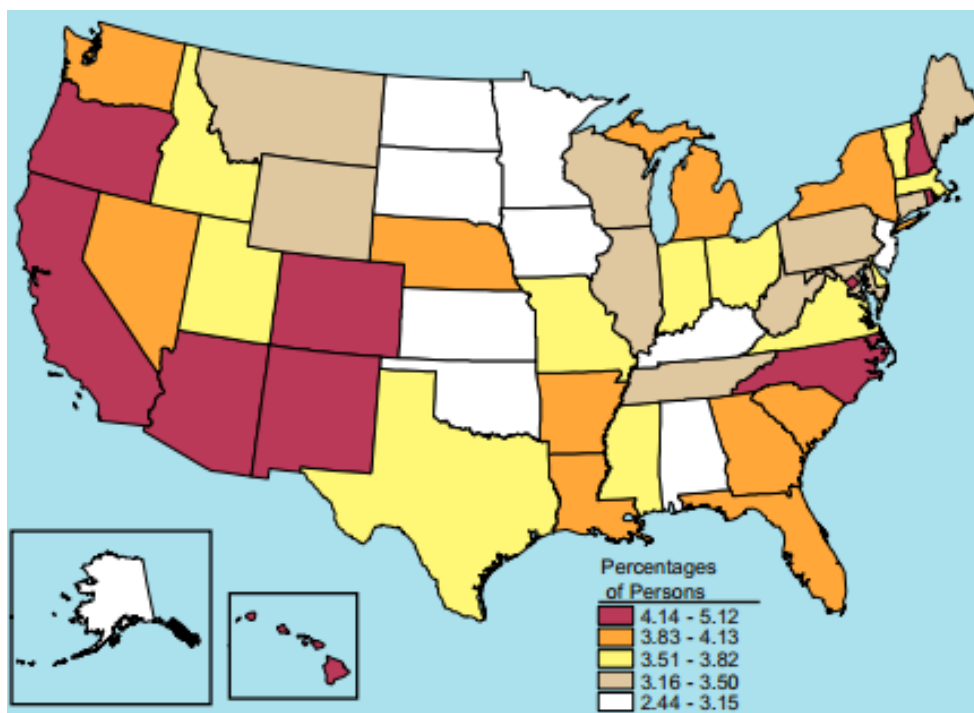
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotans had a similar percentage of reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey for individuals between the ages of 12 and 17 compared to South Dakotans.

Figure 256. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

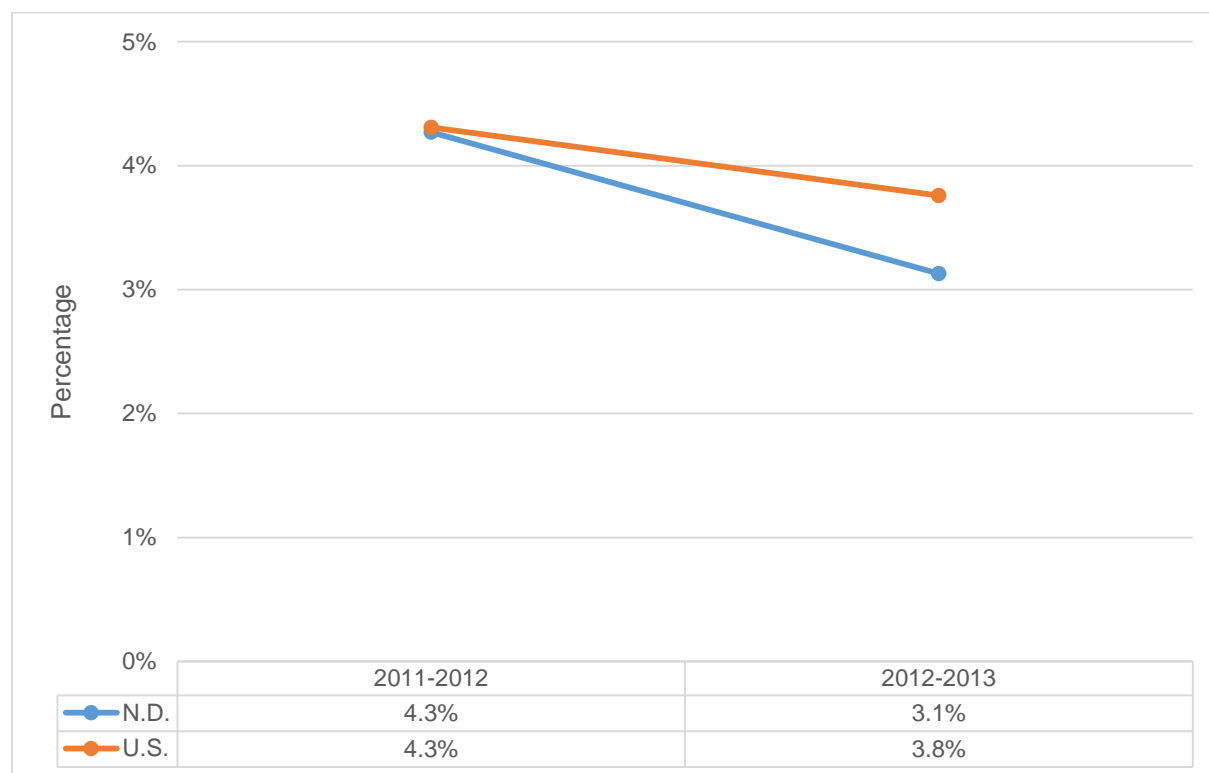
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 3.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 257. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.1.1.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.1.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

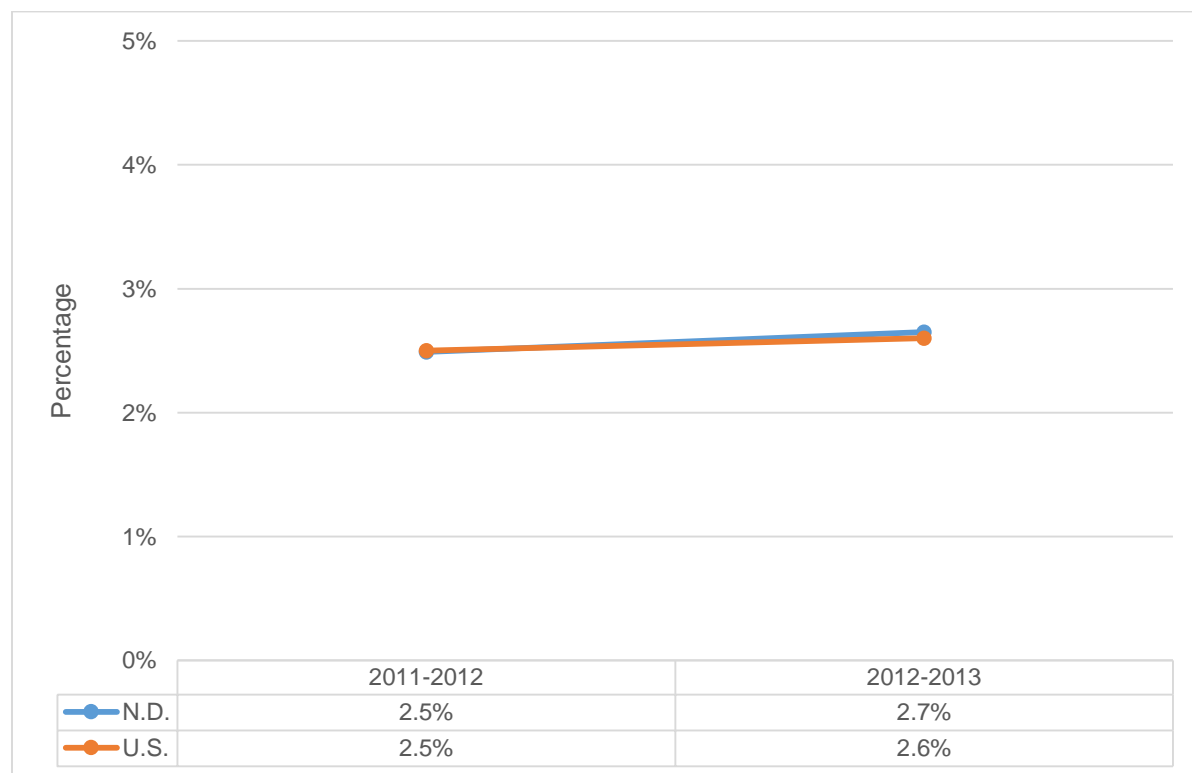
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 2.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 258. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.1.1.1.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

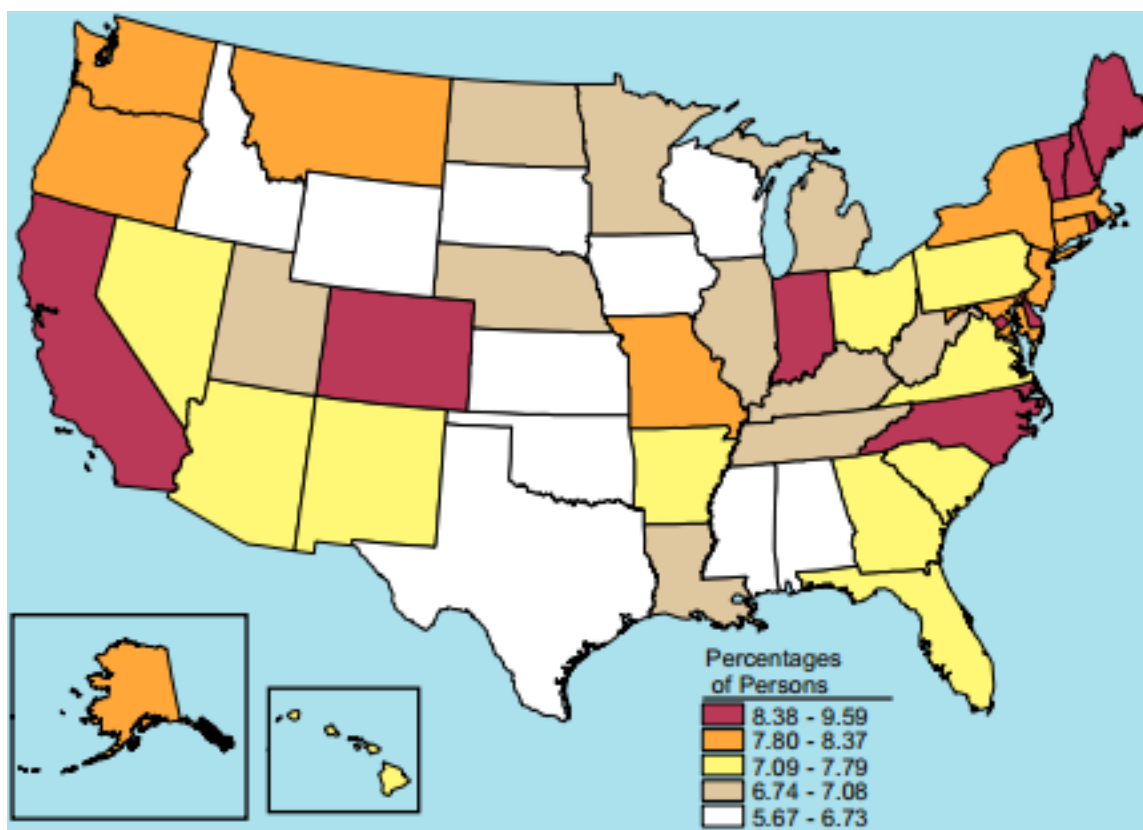
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotans had a higher percentage of reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey for individuals between the ages of 18-25 than South Dakotans.

Figure 259. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

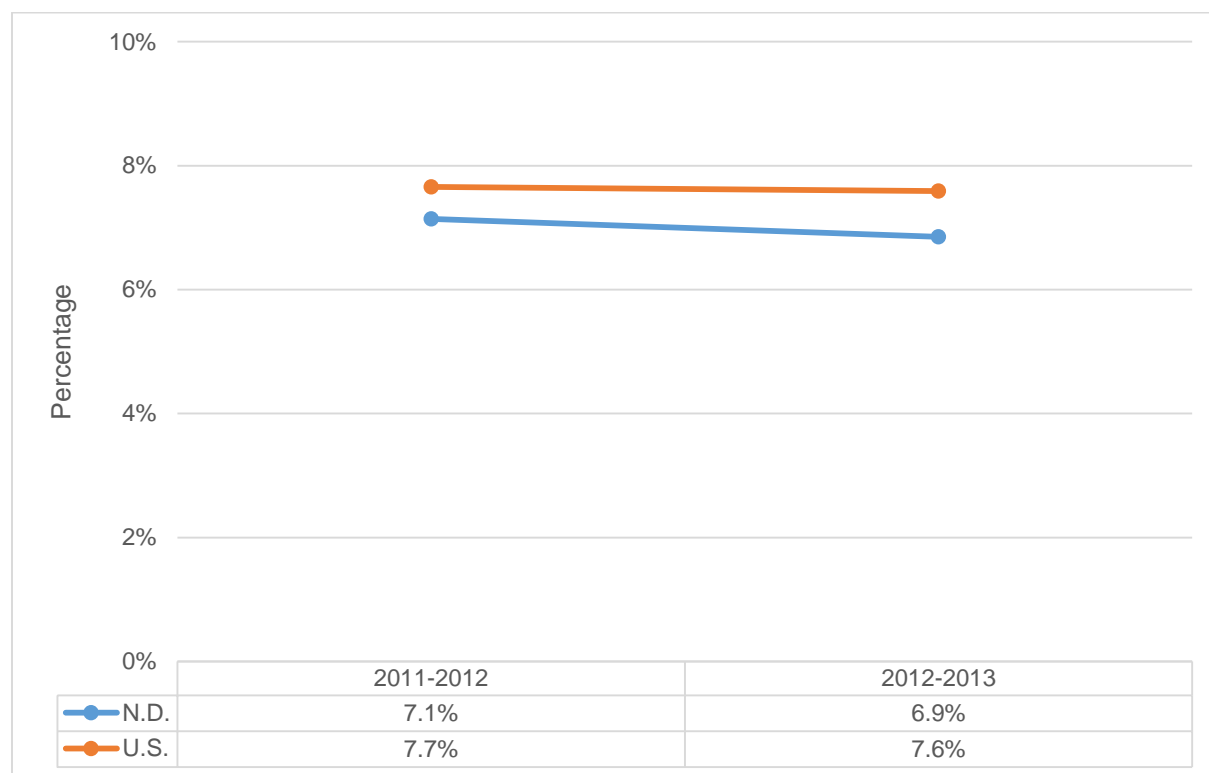
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 6.9 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 260. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.1.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

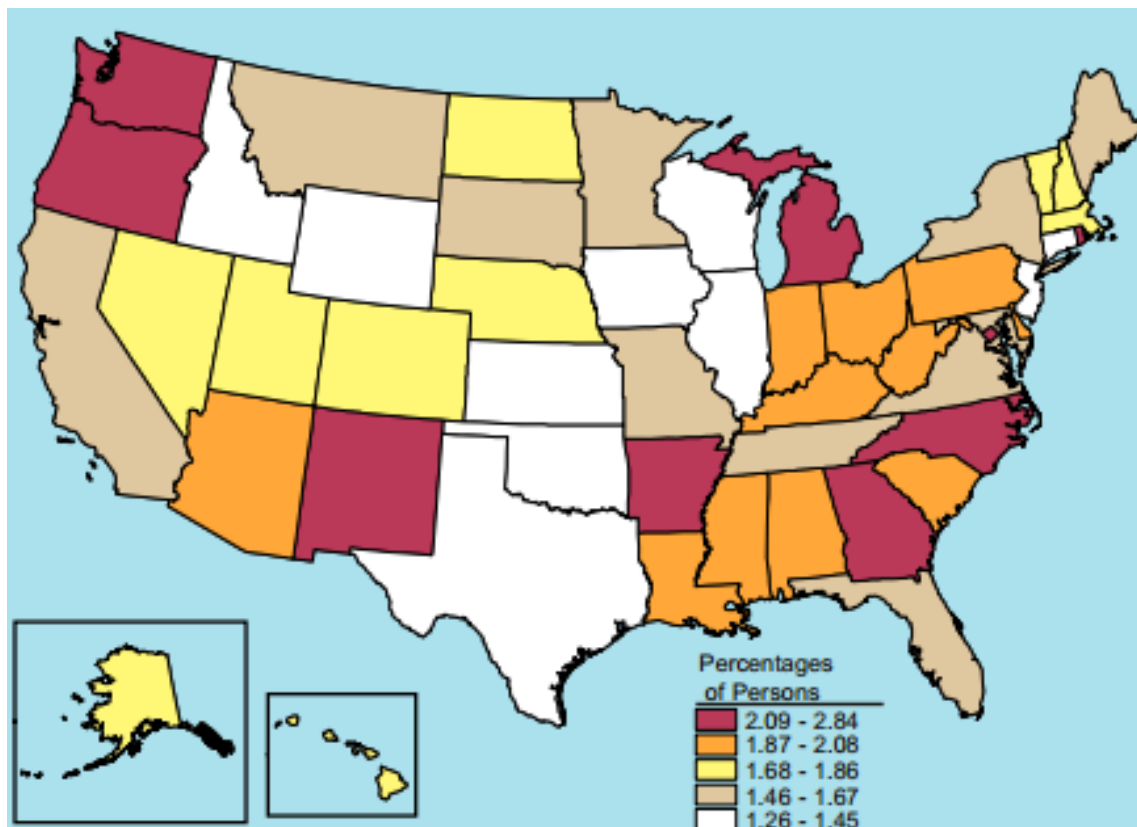
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotan adults had a higher percentage of reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey for individuals over the age of 26 than South Dakotans.

Figure 261. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

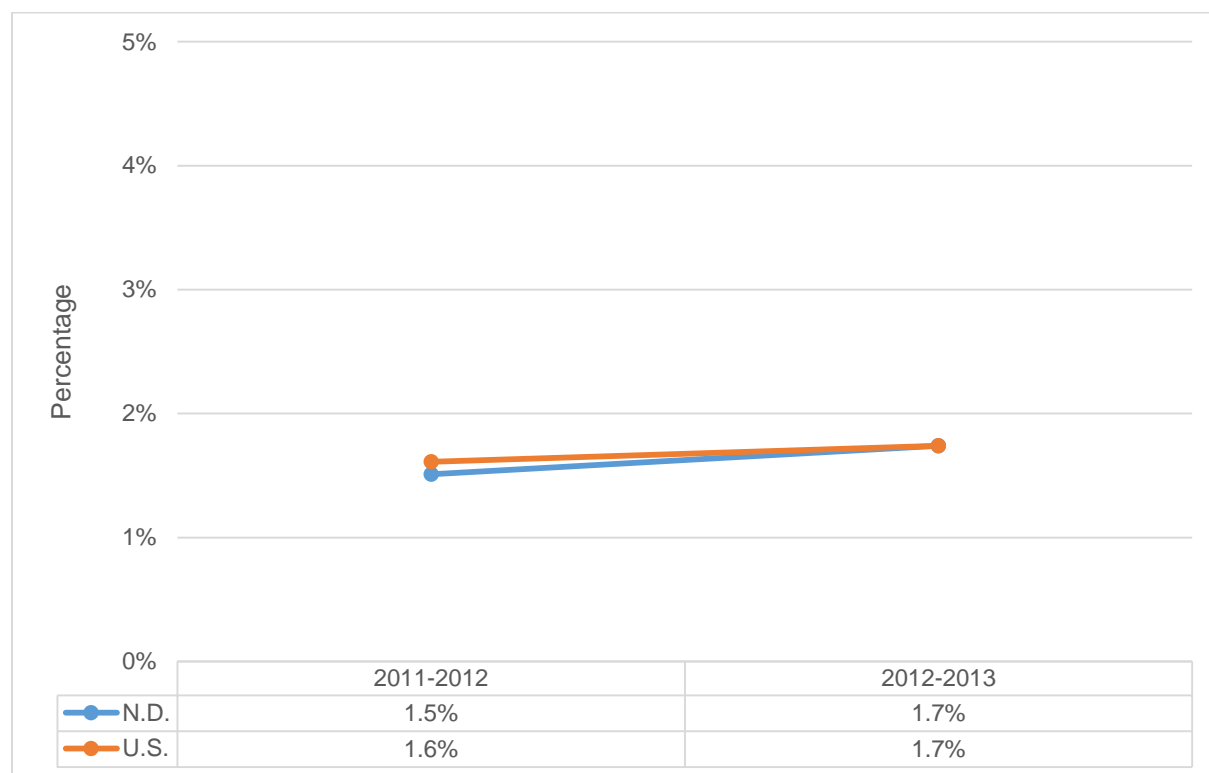
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 1.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 262. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.1.1.2. Illicit Drugs or Alcohol

4.1.1.2.1. Overall

Chart: Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 9.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on or abused alcohol or illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 263. Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

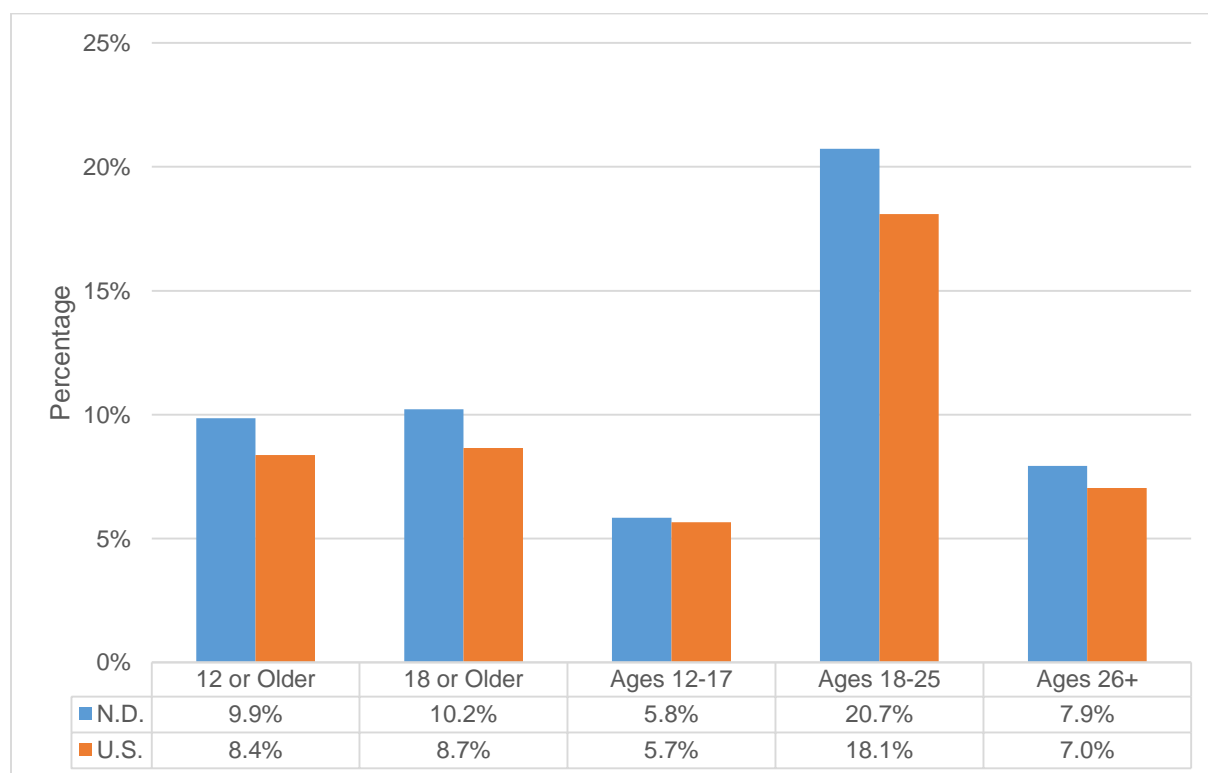


Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2012-2013

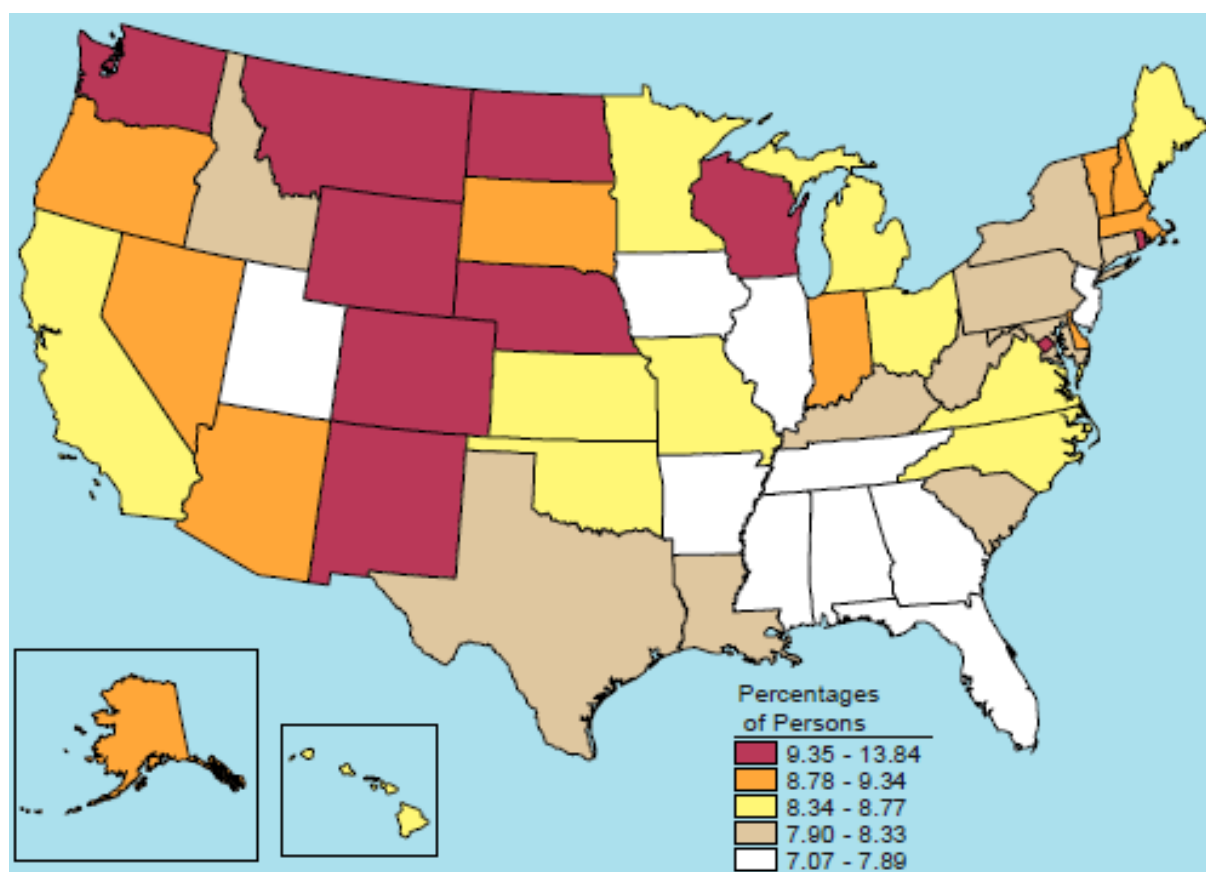
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotans had a higher percentage of reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey for individuals over the age of 12 than South Dakotans.

Figure 264. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

4.1.1.2.2. Age Groups

4.1.1.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.1.2.2.1.1. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

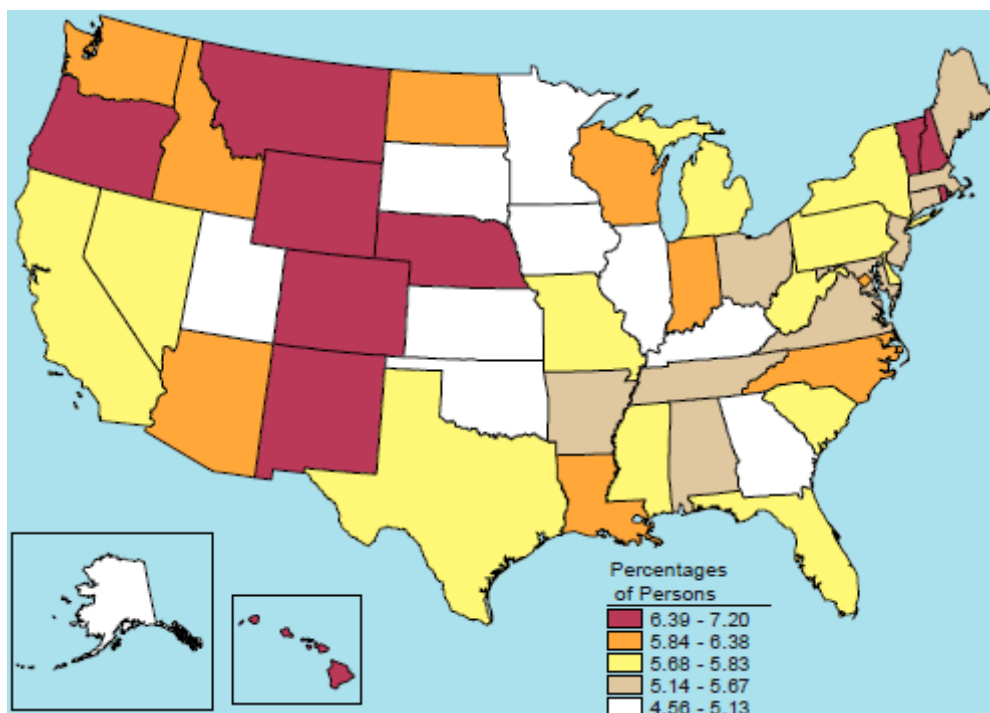
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotans had a higher percentage of reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey for individuals between the ages of 12-17 than South Dakotans.

Figure 265. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

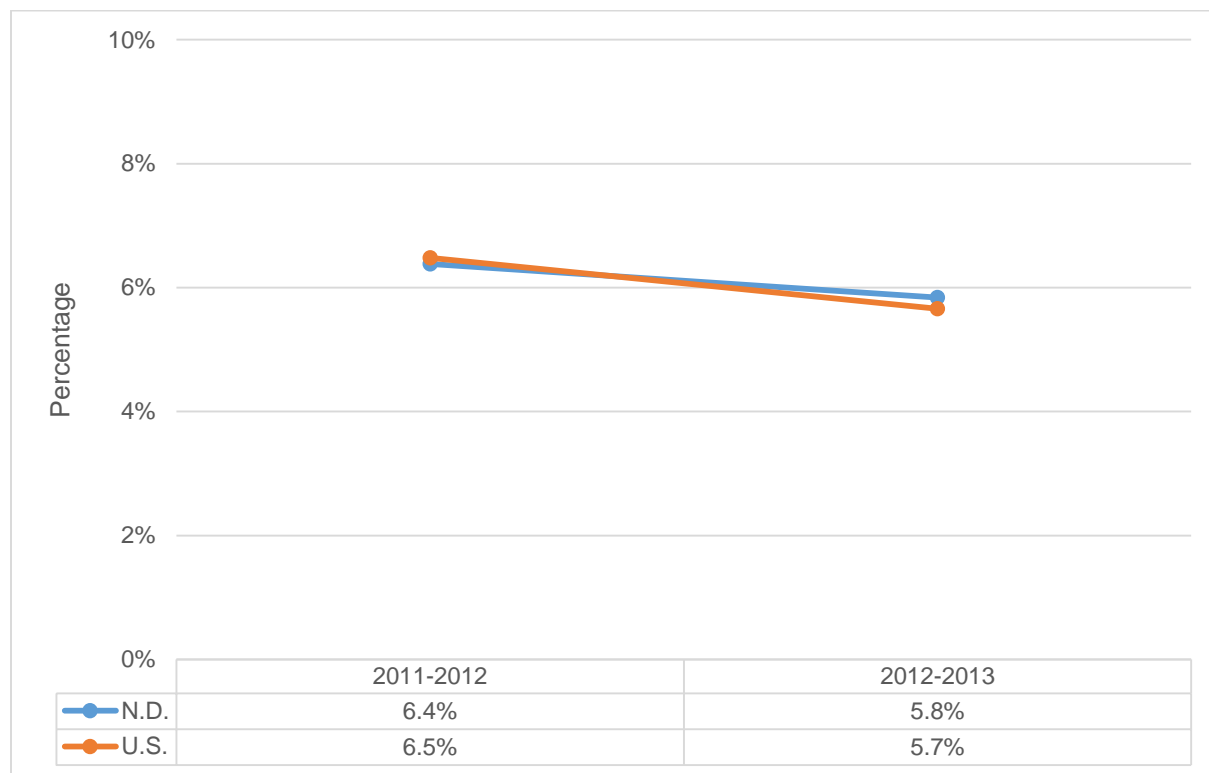
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 5.8 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey.

Figure 266. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.1.1.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.1.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

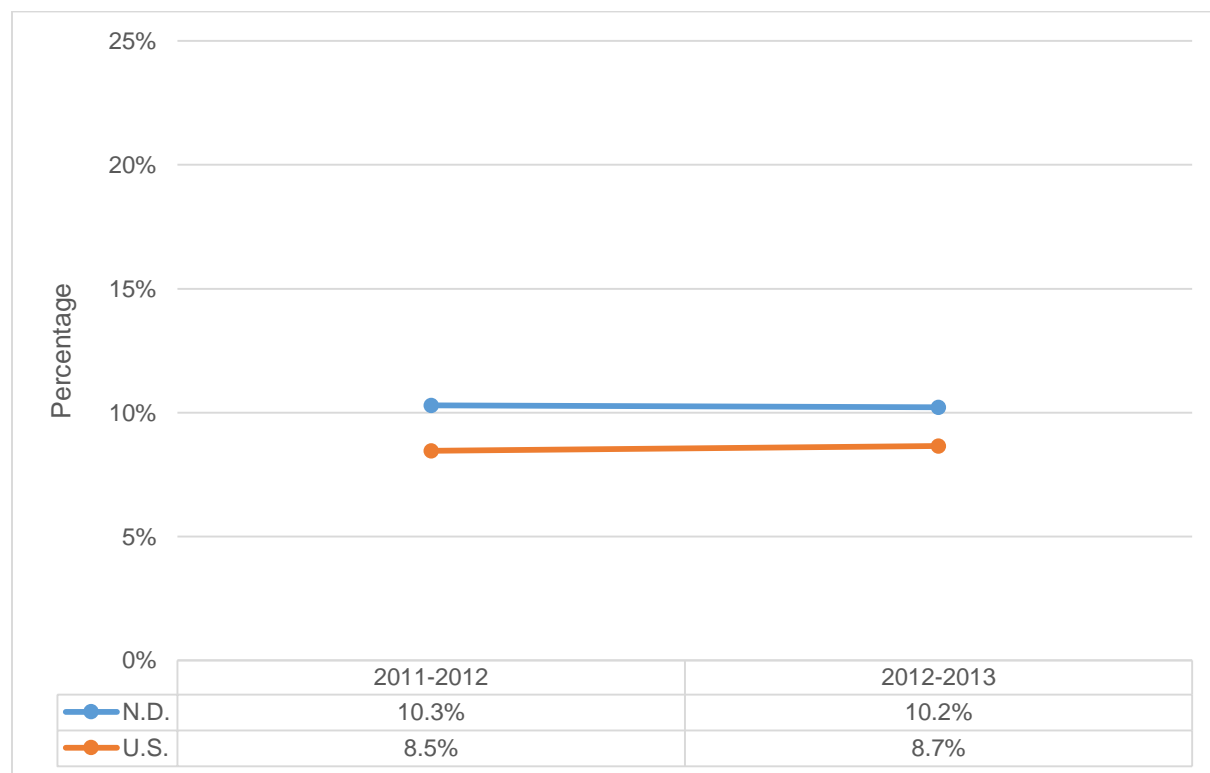
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 10.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey.

Figure 267. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.1.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

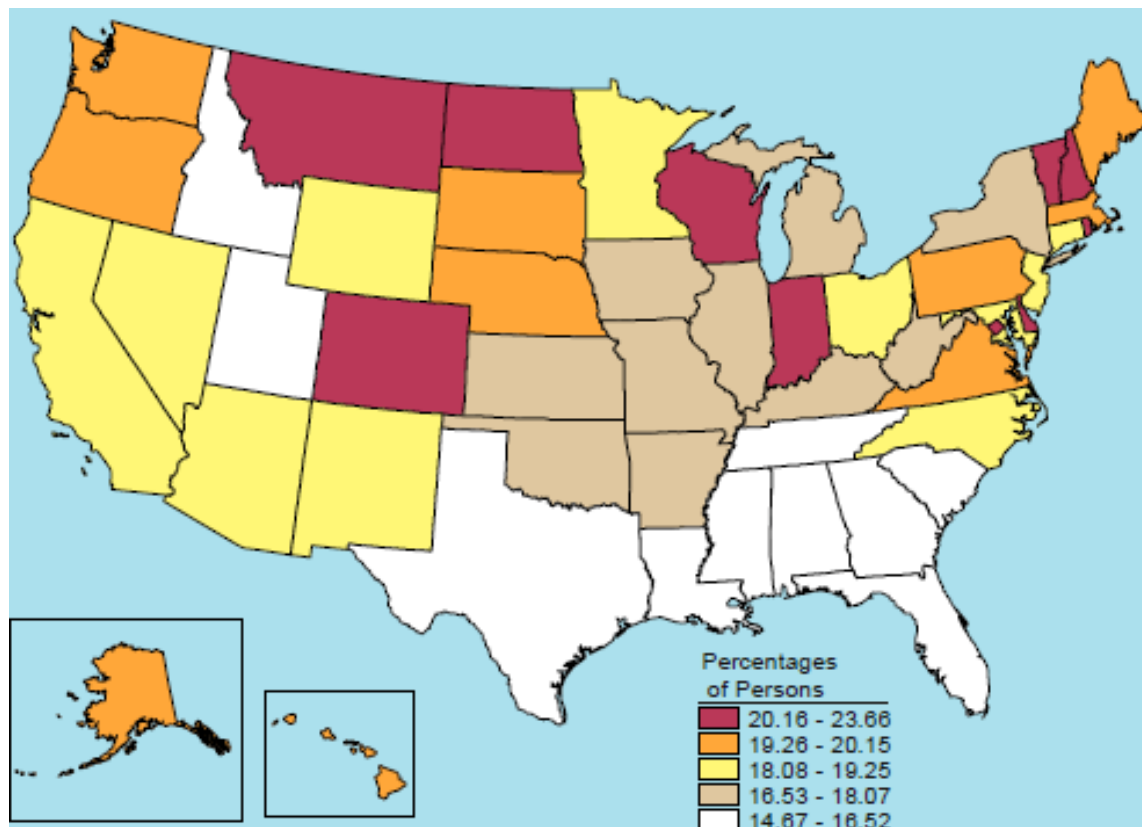
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotans had a higher percentage of reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey for individuals between the ages of 18-25 than South Dakotans.

Figure 268. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

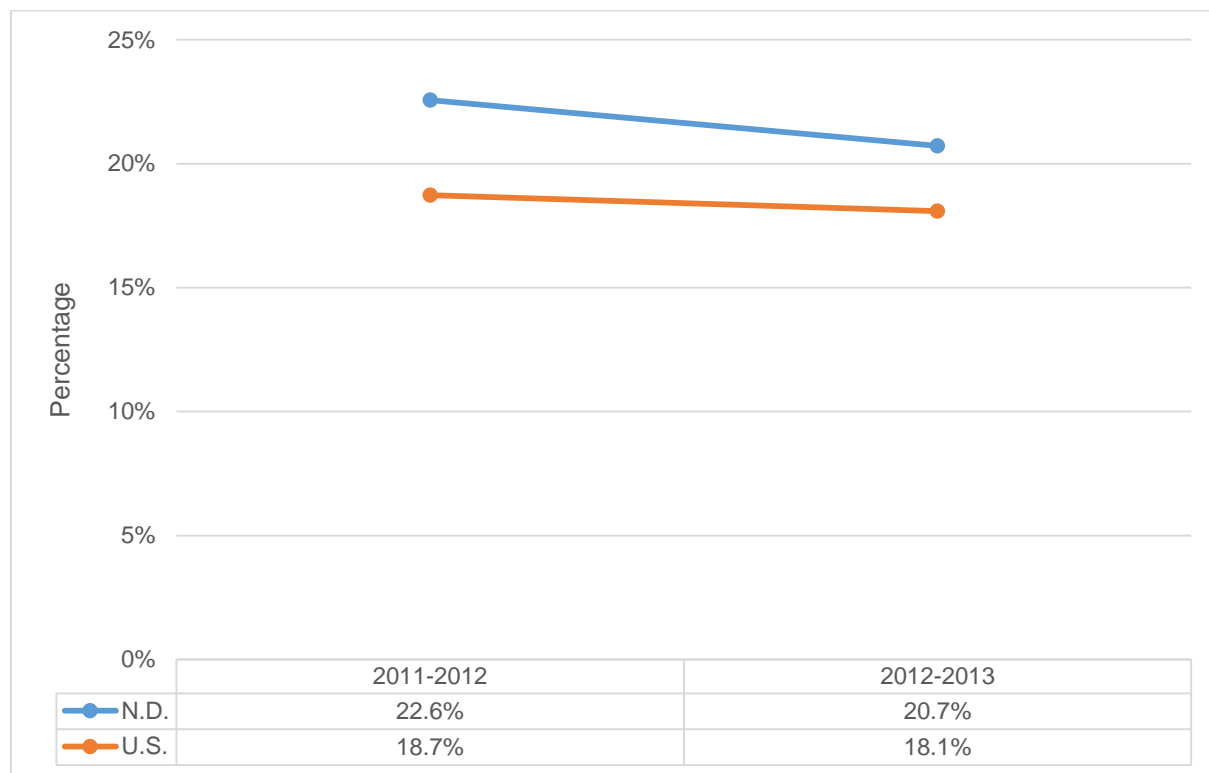
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 20.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey.

Figure 269. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year, Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

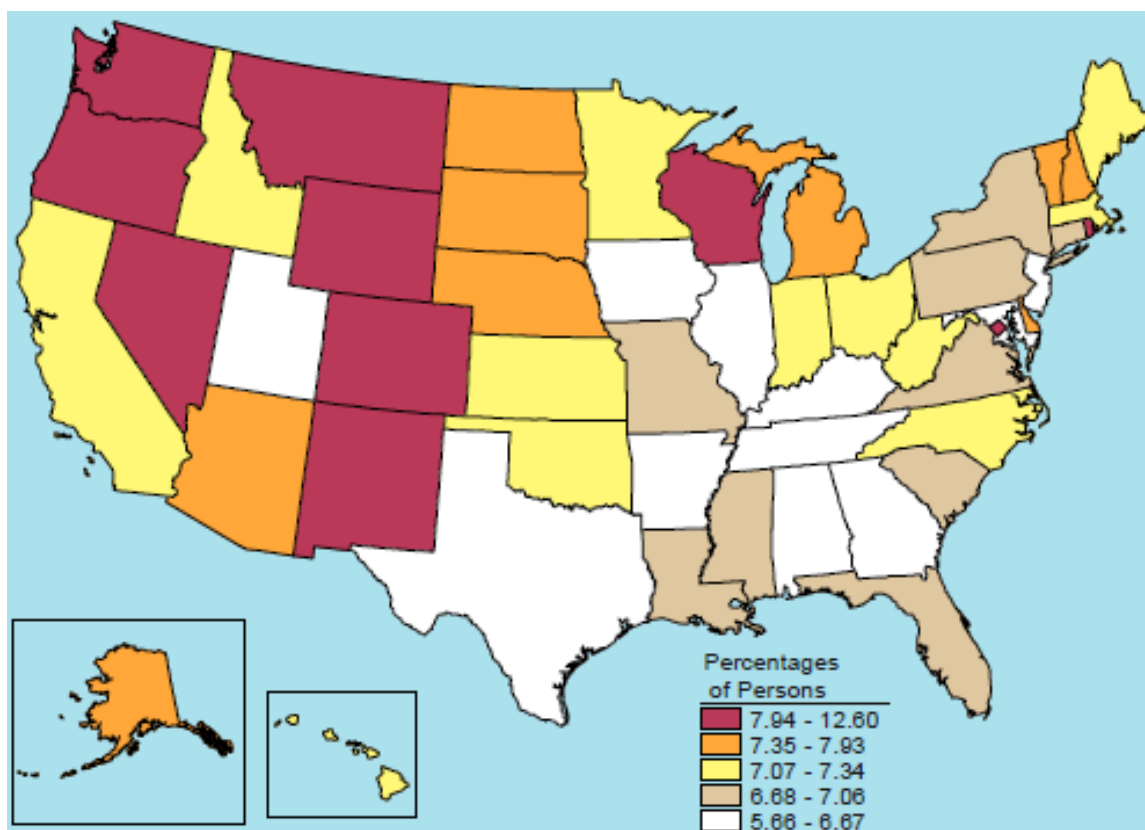
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, North Dakotans had a similar percentage of reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey for individuals aged 26 or older than South Dakotans.

Figure 270. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year, Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

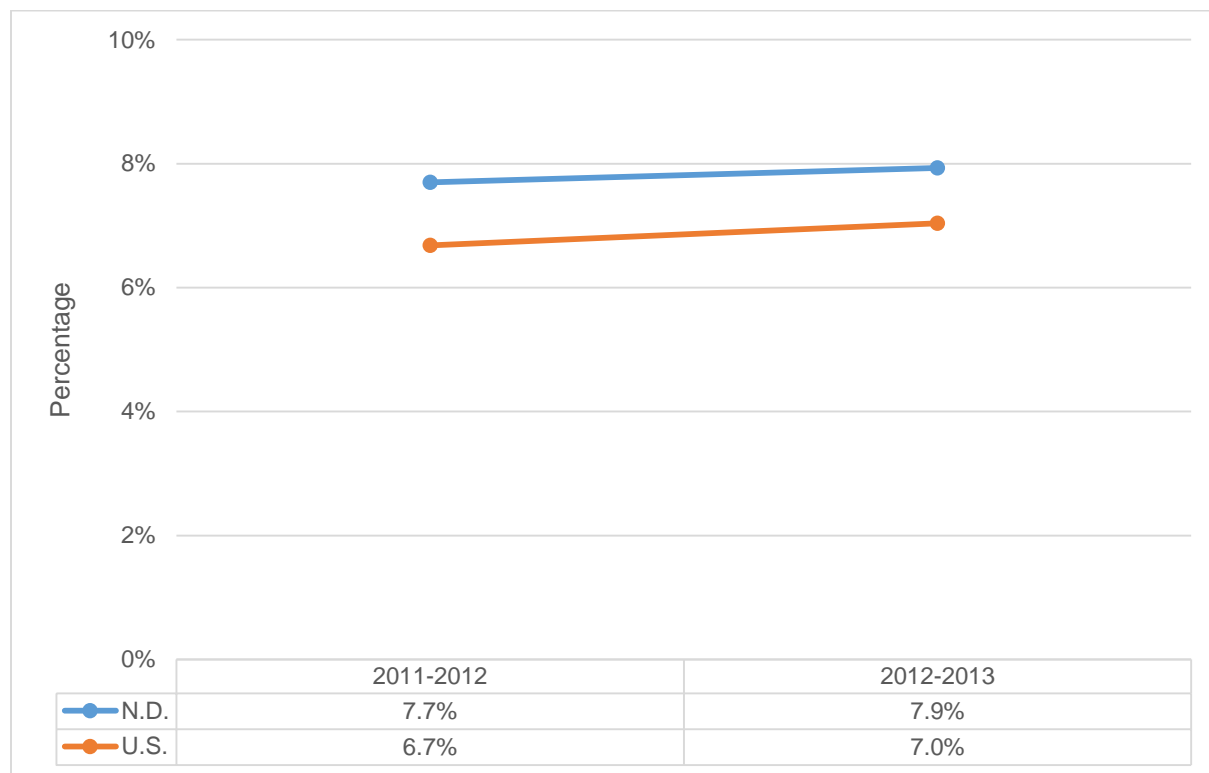
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Illicit drugs” are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. “Dependence or abuse” is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 7.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol during the year before the survey.

Figure 271. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.2. Treatment

4.2.1. Treatment Admissions

4.2.1.1. Overall

Chart: Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, by Age, North Dakota, 2007-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

Definition: “Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions” include those who entered into a substance abuse treatment program during a calendar year. Individuals served in alcohol and other drug treatment services at the ND RHSCs were counted for each admission into treatment services if the primary substance they reported in the first admission differed from the primary substance they reported at the subsequent admission.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, there were 3,621 admissions to alcohol and other drug treatment at regional human service centers.

Figure 272. Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, by Age, North Dakota, 2007-2013

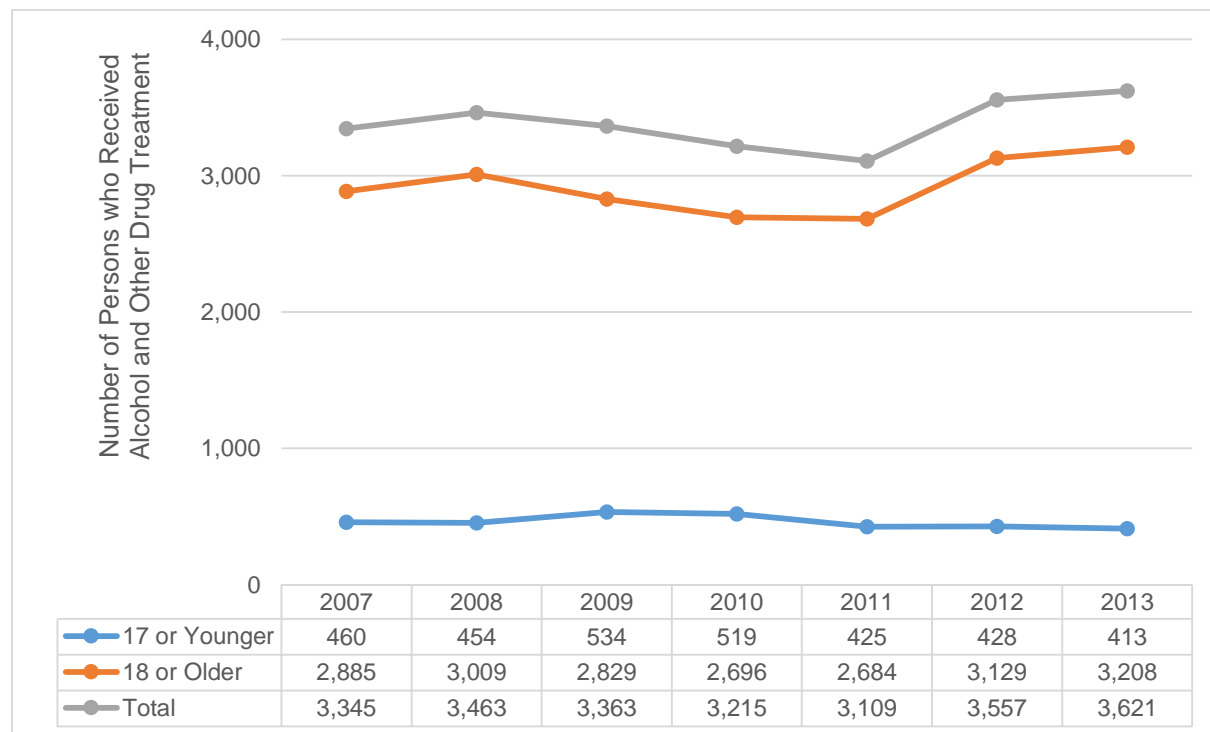


Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2012-2013

Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: “Substance abuse treatment admissions” include admissions to facilities that are licensed or certified by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or are administratively tracked for other reasons).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, marijuana was the most commonly cited illicit drug among primary drug treatment admissions.

Figure 273. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2012-2013

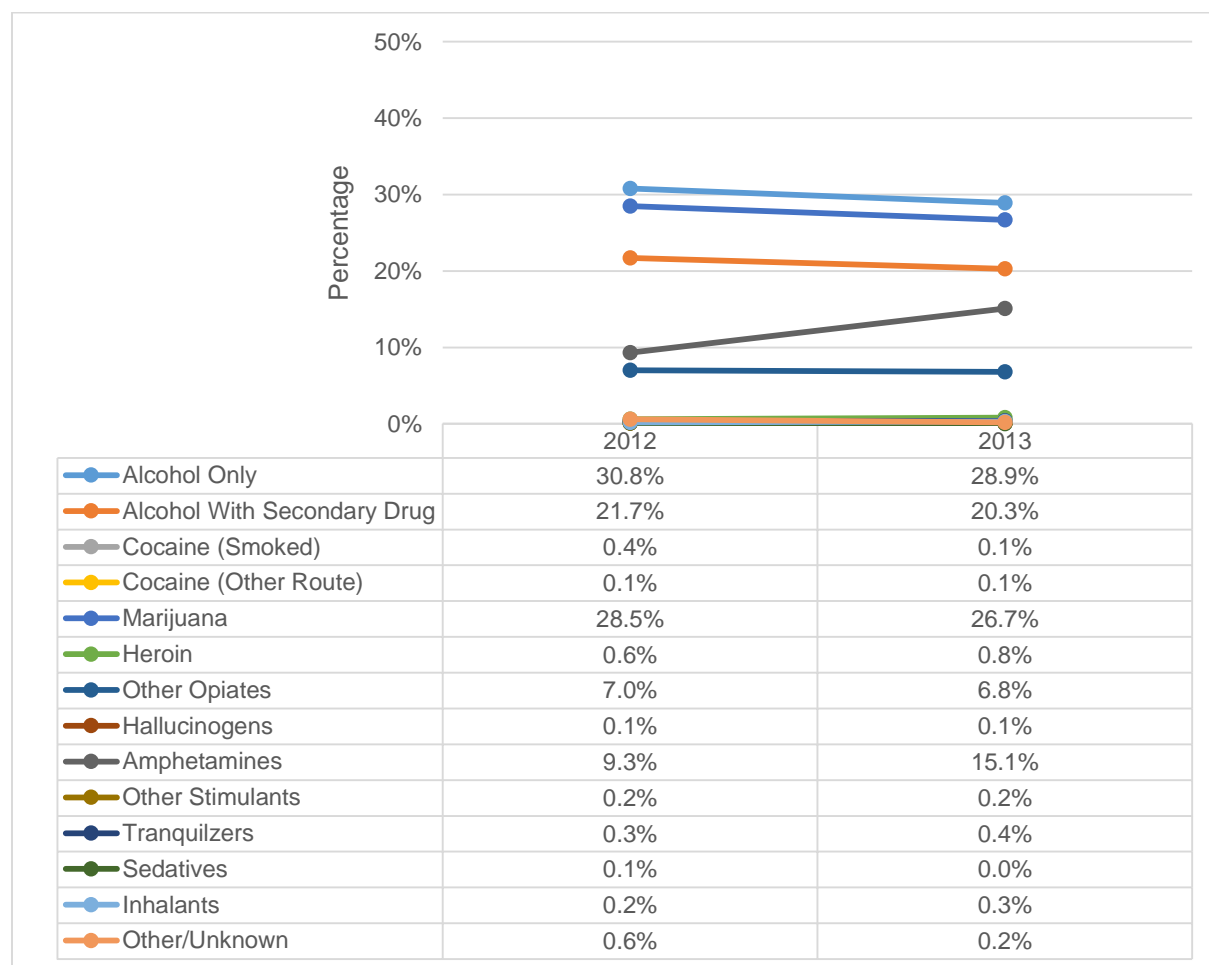


Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions – Primary Substance of Abuse, by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: “Substance abuse treatment admissions” include admissions to facilities that are licensed or certified by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or are administratively tracked for other reasons).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakota males made up 58.8 percent of all substance abuse treatment admissions.

Figure 274. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions – Primary Substance of Abuse, by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

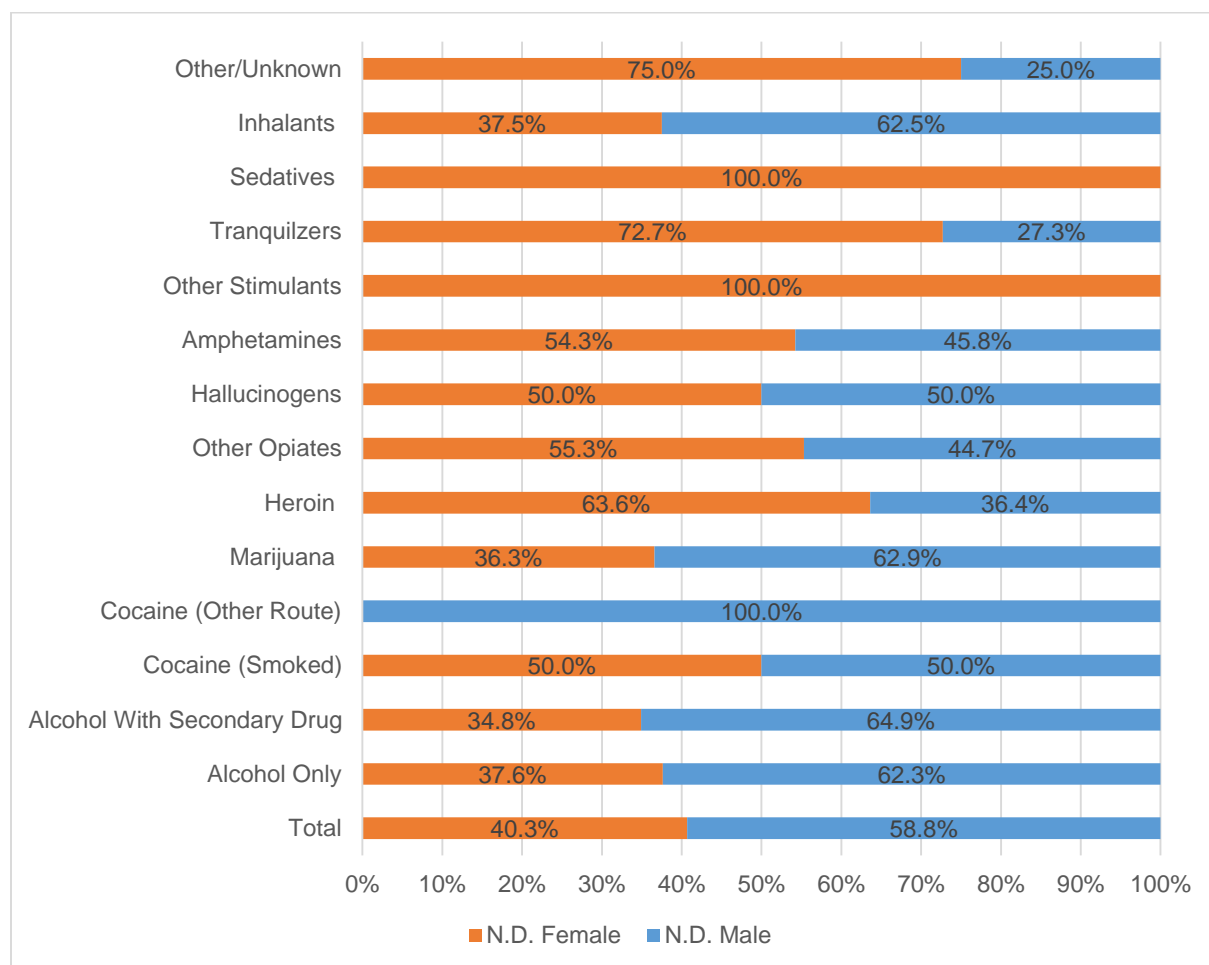


Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions – Primary Substance of Abuse by Age, North Dakota, 2013

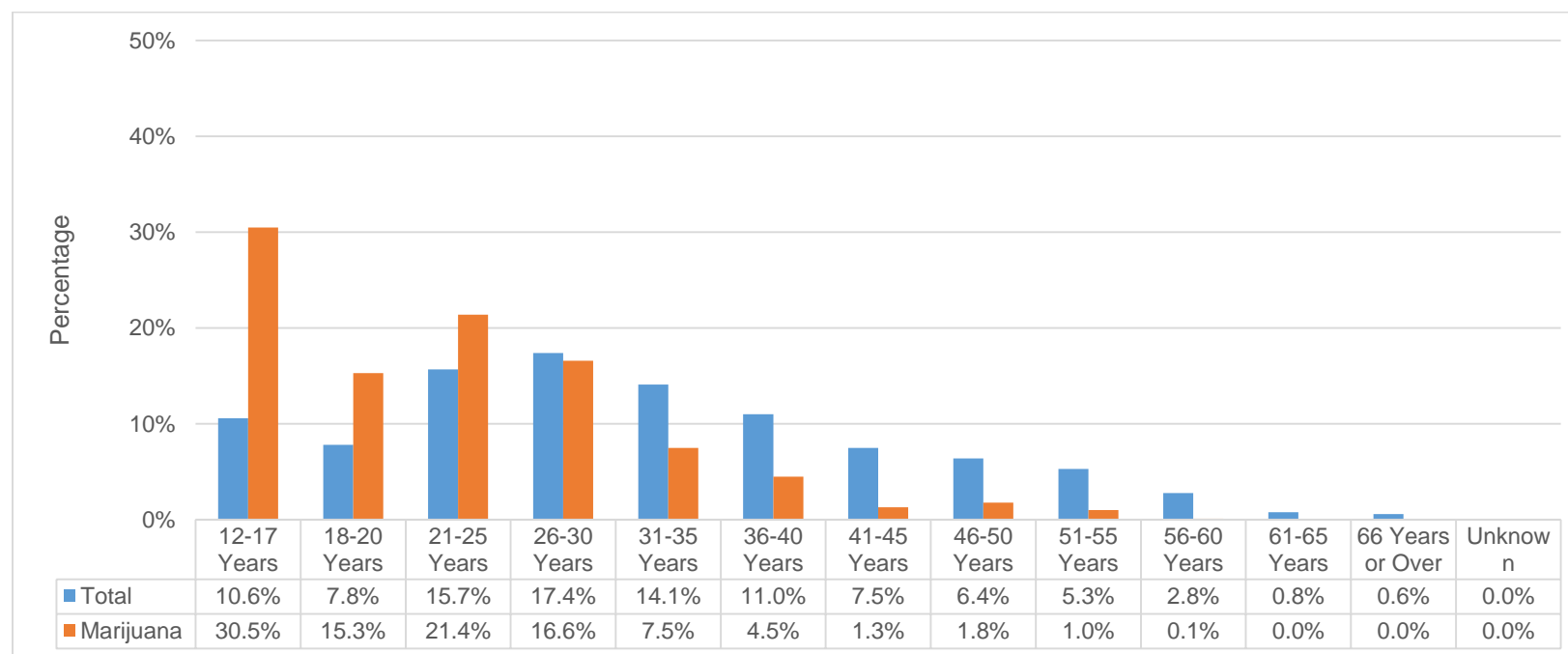
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: “Substance abuse treatment admissions” include admissions to facilities that are licensed or certified by the State substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or are administratively tracked for other reasons).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakotans ages 12-17 made up 30.5 percent of all primary marijuana treatment admissions.

Figure 275. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions – Primary Substance of Abuse by Age, North Dakota, 2013



4.2.1.2. Age Groups

4.2.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years Old or Younger)

4.2.1.2.1.1. Overall (17 Years or Younger)

Chart: Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, Youth (17 Years or Younger), by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2007-2013

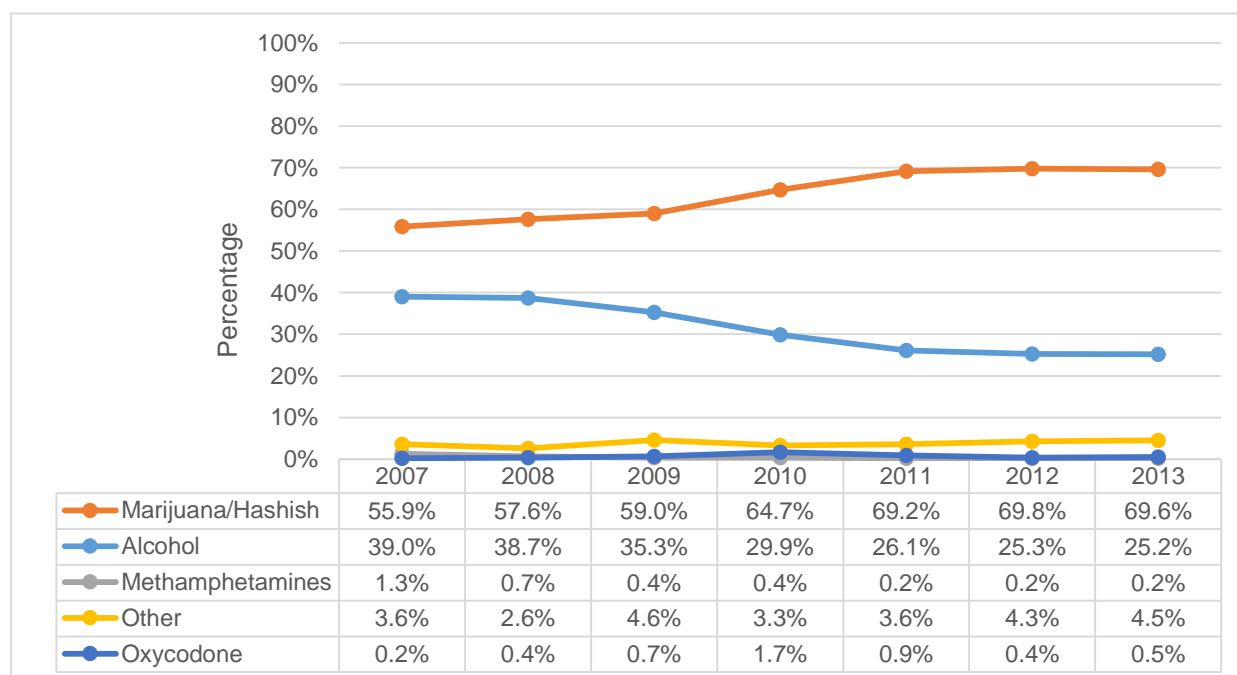
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

Definition: “Alcohol and other drug treatment admissions” include those who entered into a substance abuse treatment program during a calendar year. Individuals served in Alcohol and Other Drug treatment services at the ND RHSCs were counted for each admission into treatment services if the primary substance they reported in the first admission differed from the primary substance they reported at the subsequent admission.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, marijuana/hashish was the primary substance of abuse in 69.6 percent of substance abuse treatment admissions aged 17 or younger.

Figure 276. Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, Youth (17 Years or Younger), by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2007-2013



4.2.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.2.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2007-2013

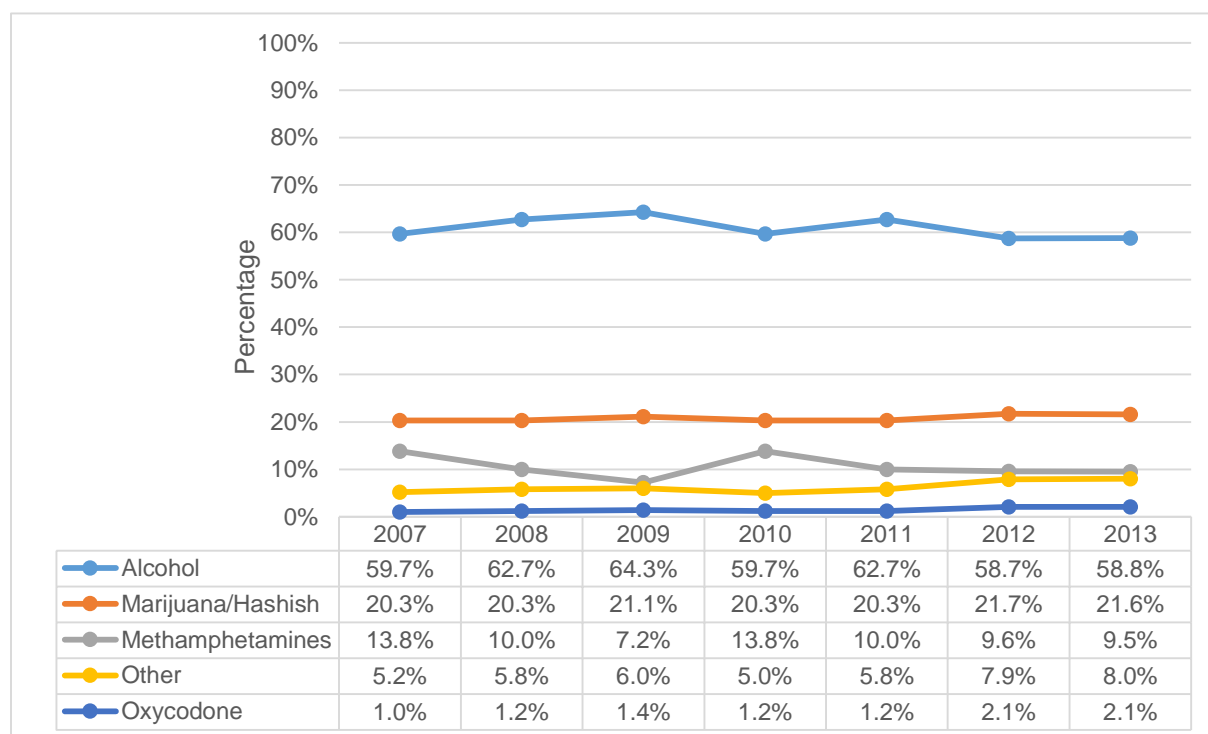
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

Definition: “Alcohol and other drug treatment admissions” include those who entered into a substance abuse treatment program during a calendar year. Individuals served in Alcohol and Other Drug treatment services at the ND RHSCs were counted for each admission into treatment services if the primary substance they reported in the first admission differed from the primary substance they reported at the subsequent admission.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, alcohol was the primary substance of abuse in 58.8 percent of substance abuse treatment admissions for North Dakotans aged 18 or older.

Figure 277. Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Primary Substance of Abuse, North Dakota, 2007-2013



4.2.2. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment

4.2.2.1. Overall

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Needing but not receiving treatment” is defined as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility. “Any illicit drug” includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 2.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria), did not receive treatment at a specialty facility.

Figure 278. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

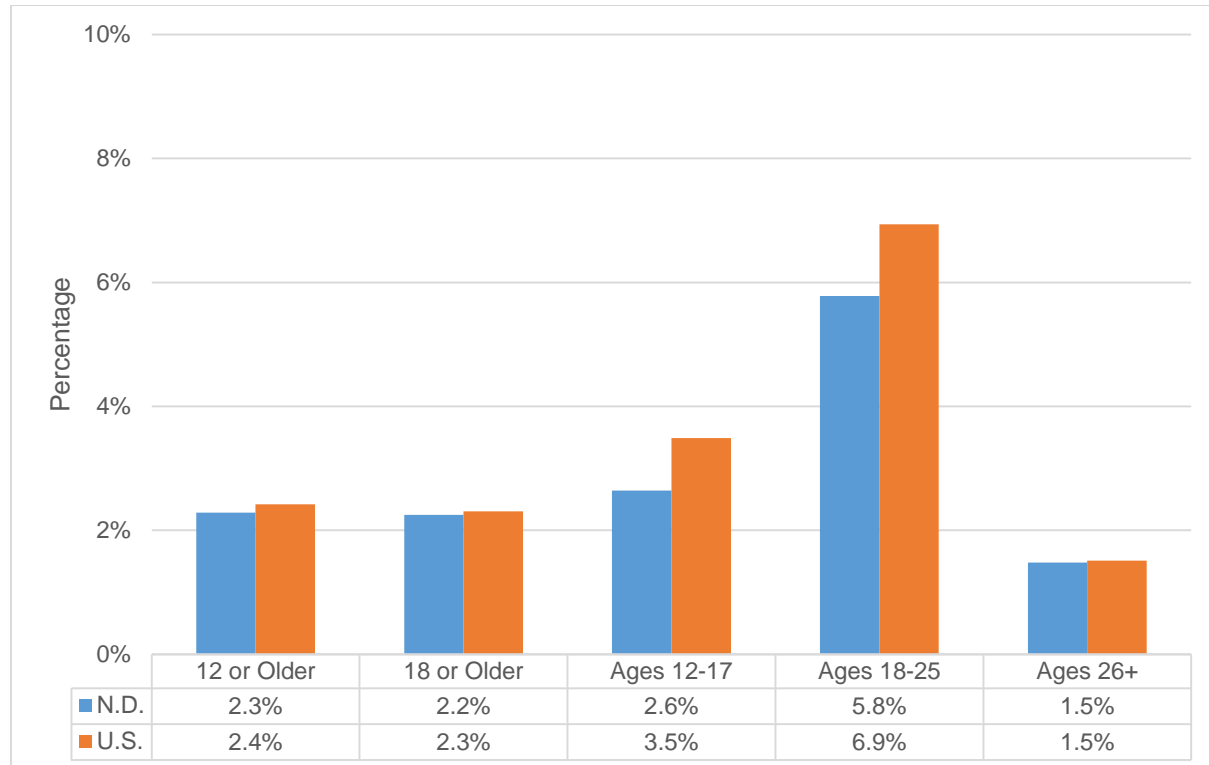


Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2012-2013

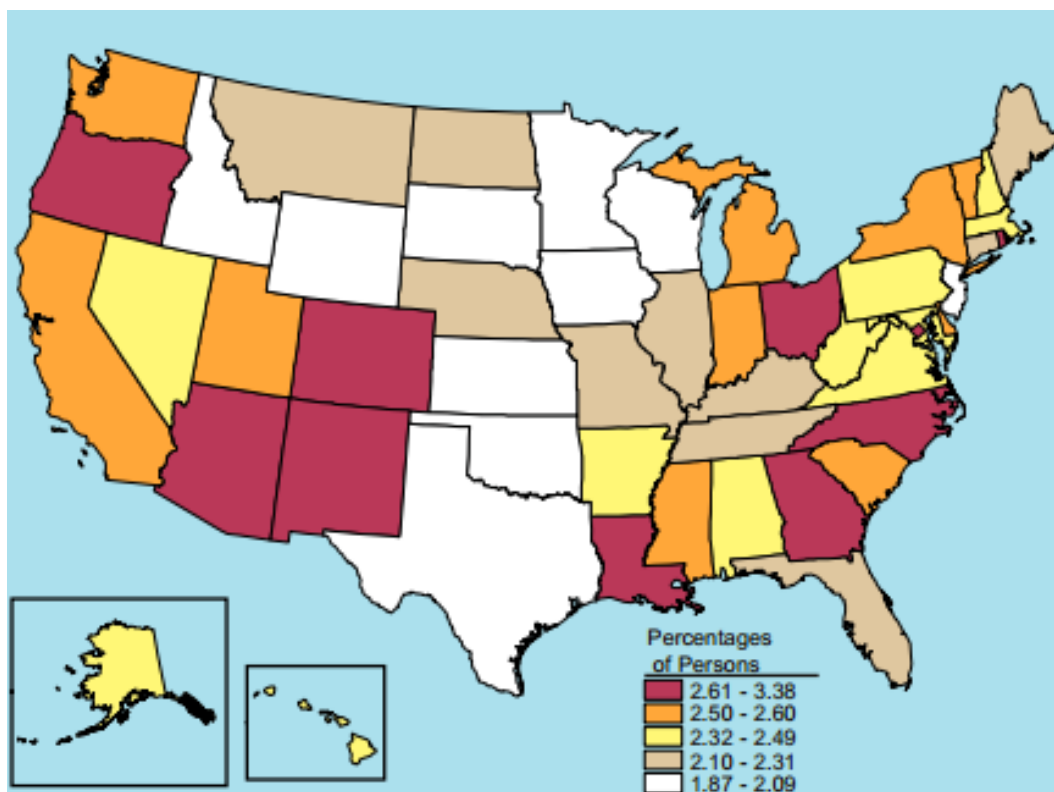
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Needing but not receiving treatment” is defined as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility. “Any illicit drug” includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, the percentage of individuals aged 12 or older who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility was higher in North Dakota than in South Dakota.

Figure 279. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

4.2.2.2. Age Groups

4.2.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.2.2.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

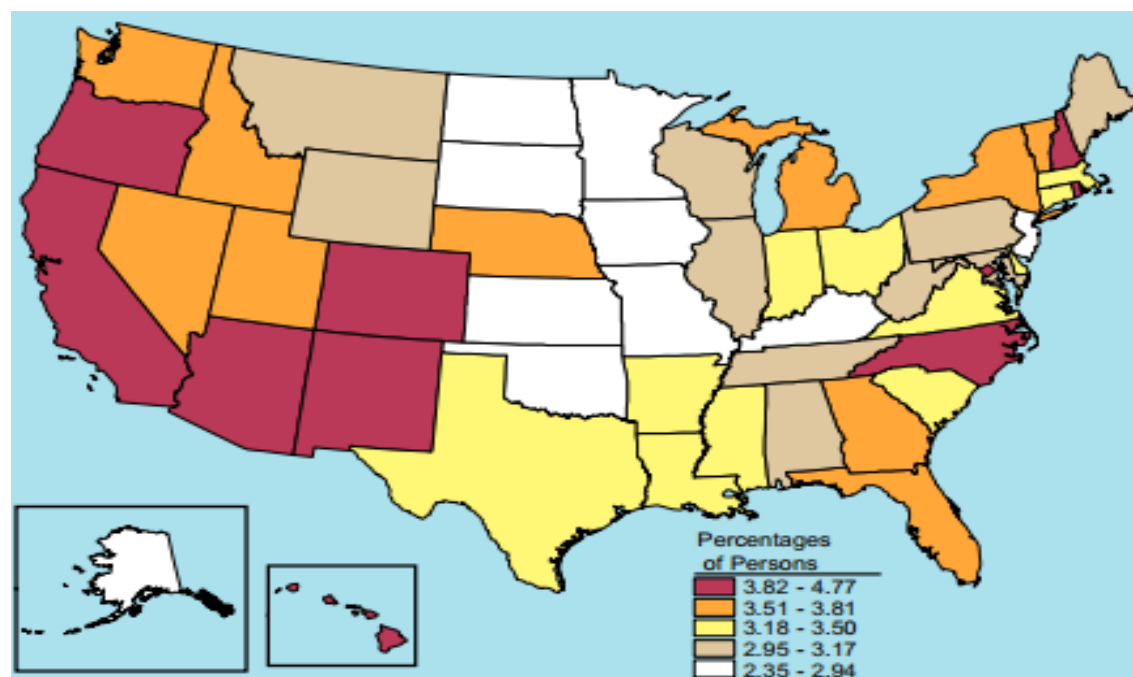
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Needing but not receiving treatment” is defined as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility. “Any illicit drug” includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, the percentage of individuals ages 12-17 who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility was approximately the same in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Figure 280. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

4.2.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.2.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

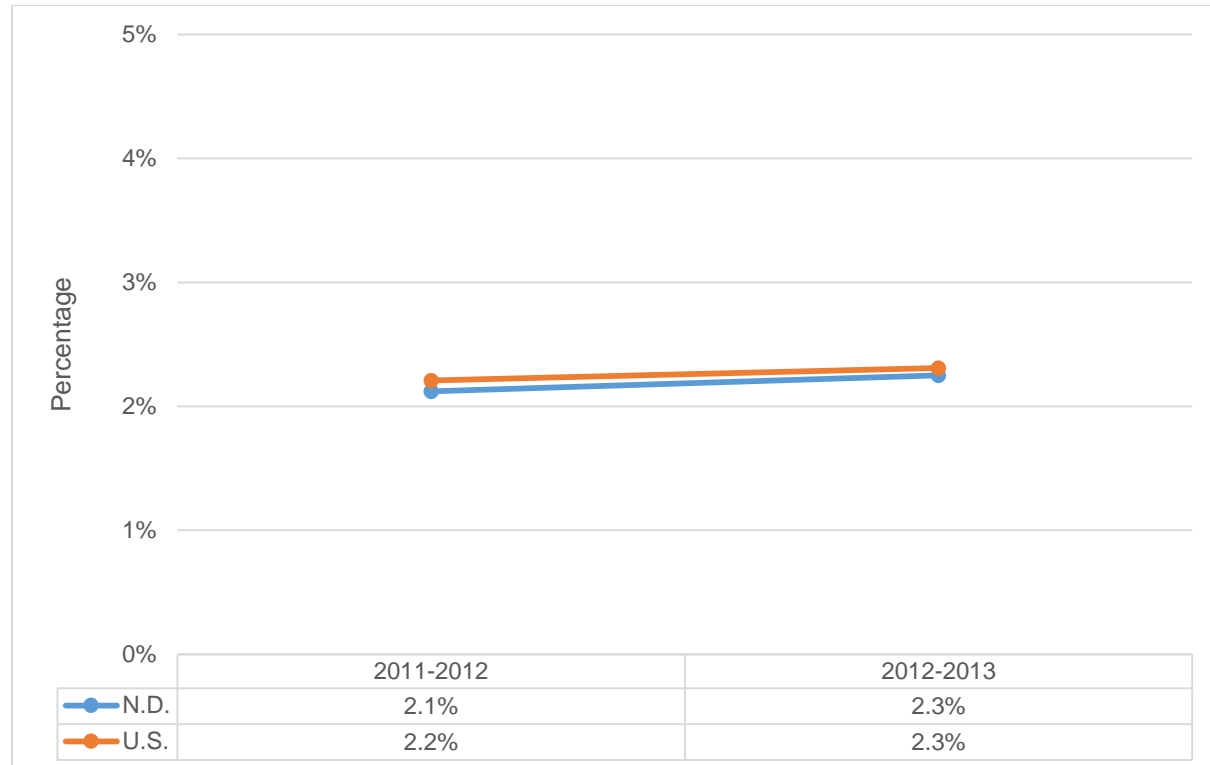
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Needing but not receiving treatment” is defined as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility. “Any illicit drug” includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 2.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria), did not receive treatment at a specialty facility.

Figure 281. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



4.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

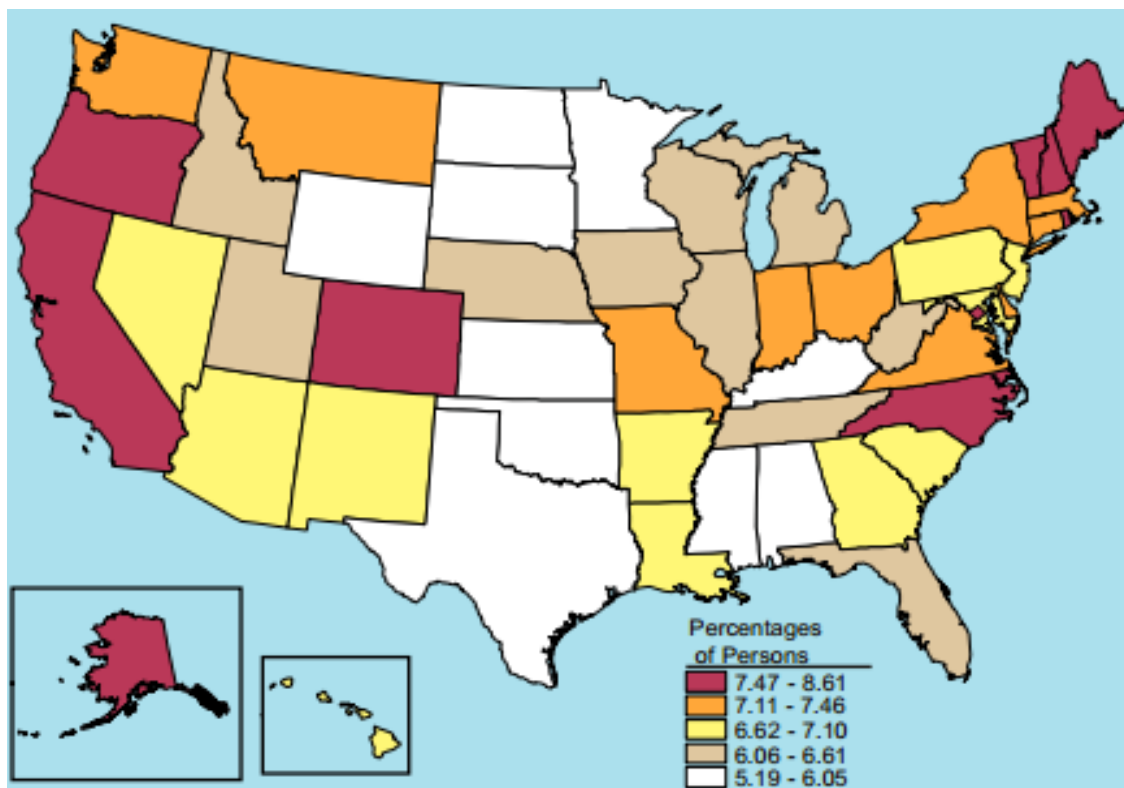
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Needing but not receiving treatment” is defined as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility. “Any illicit drug” includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, the percentage of individuals ages 18-25 who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria), but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility, was approximately the same in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Figure 282. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

4.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

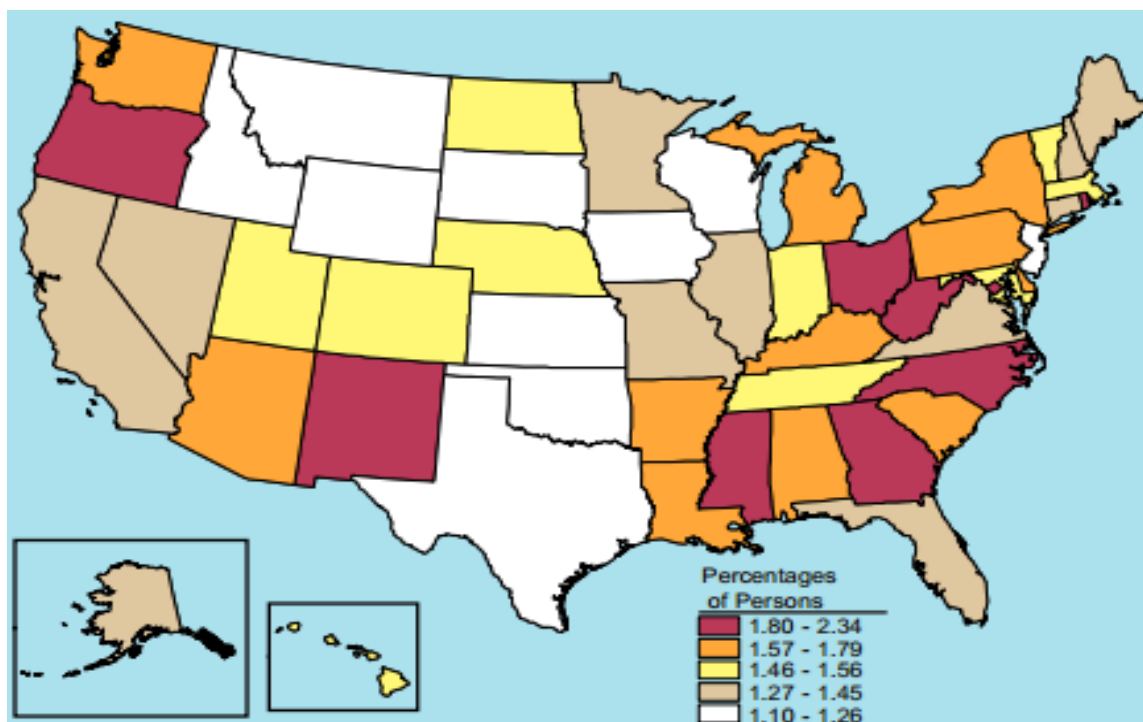
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Needing but not receiving treatment” is defined as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria) but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility. “Any illicit drug” includes marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, the percentage of North Dakota adults aged 26 or older, who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria), but did not receive treatment at a specialty facility, was higher in North Dakota than in South Dakota.

Figure 283. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

4.3. Drug-Related Disease Impact

4.3.1. Drug-Induced Deaths

Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths-Death Rates and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2013

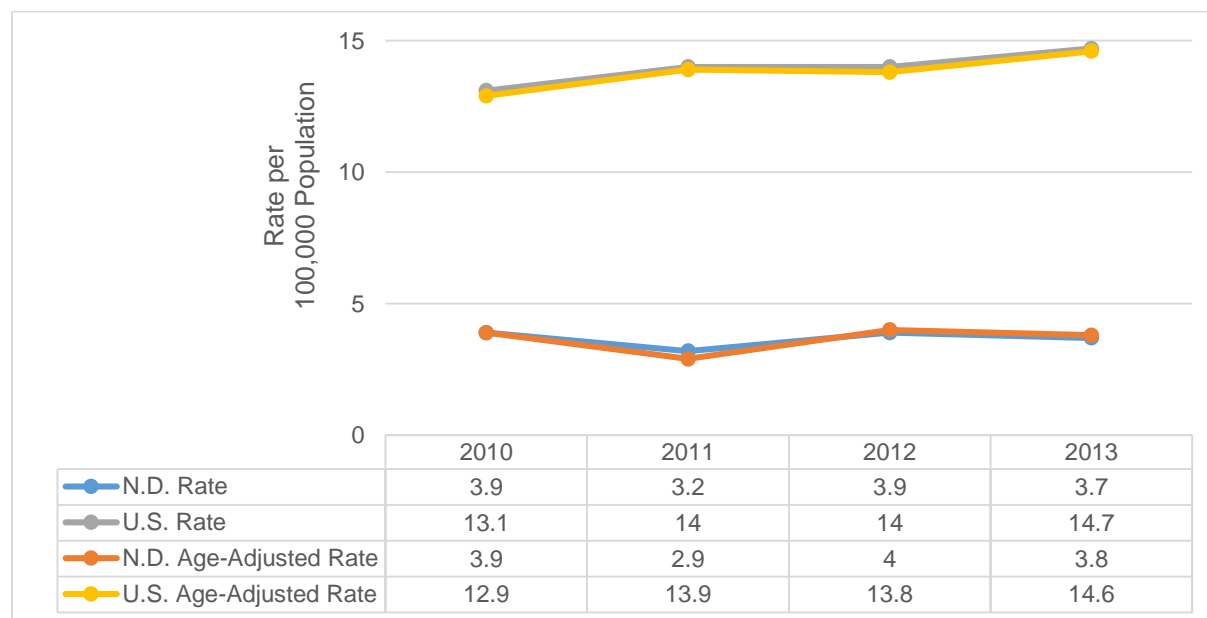
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: “Drug induced deaths” are defined as causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality based on these ICD-10 codes: D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, F11.1-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12.1-F12.5, F12.7-F12.9, F13.1-F13.5, F13.7-F13.9, F14.1-F14.5, F14.7-F14.9, F15.1-F15.5, F15.7-F15.9, F16.1-F16.5, F16.7-F16.9, F17.3-F17.5, F17.7-F17.9, F18.1-F18.5, F18.7-F18.9, F19.1-F19.5, F19.7-F19.9, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2-J70.4, K85.3, L10.5, L27.0-L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R50.2, R78.1-R78.5, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the North Dakota drug induced death rate (3.7 per 100,000 population) was lower than the U.S. rate (14.7 per 100,000 population).

Figure 284. Drug-Induced Deaths-Death Rates and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2013



Note: Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population.

Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths, North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: “Drug induced deaths” are defined as causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality based on these ICD-10 codes: D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, F11.1-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12.1-F12.5, F12.7-F12.9, F13.1-F13.5, F13.7-F13.9, F14.1-F14.5, F14.7-F14.9, F15.1-F15.5, F15.7-F15.9, F16.1-F16.5, F16.7-F16.9, F17.3-F17.5, F17.7-F17.9, F18.1-F18.5, F18.7-F18.9, F19.1-F19.5, F19.7-F19.9, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2-J70.4, K85.3, L10.5, L27.0-L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R50.2, R78.1-R78.5, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, a total of 27 persons died of drug-induced causes in North Dakota.

Figure 285. Drug-Induced Deaths, North Dakota, 2003-2013

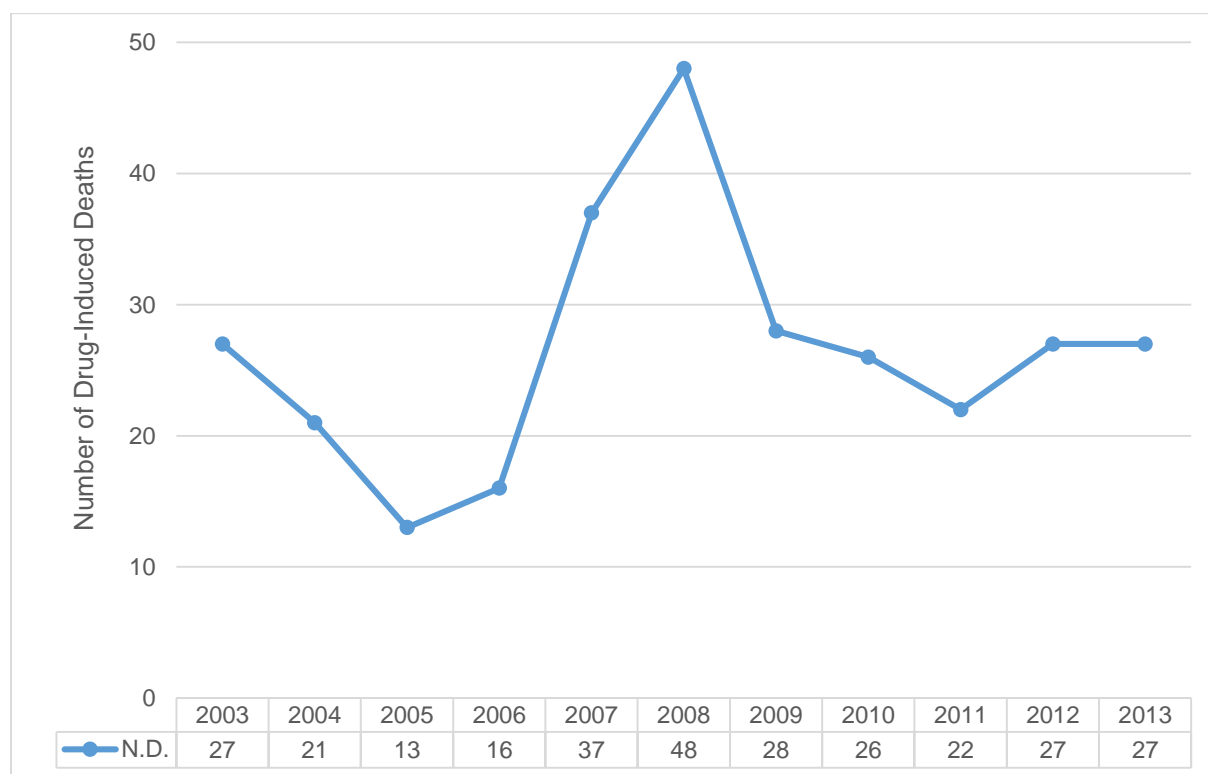


Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths, by Age, North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: “Drug induced deaths” are defined as causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality based on these ICD-10 codes: D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, F11.1-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12.1-F12.5, F12.7-F12.9, F13.1-F13.5, F13.7-F13.9, F14.1-F14.5, F14.7-F14.9, F15.1-F15.5, F15.7-F15.9, F16.1-F16.5, F16.7-F16.9, F17.3-F17.5, F17.7-F17.9, F18.1-F18.5, F18.7-F18.9, F19.1-F19.5, F19.7-F19.9, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2-J70.4, K85.3, L10.5, L27.0-L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R50.2, R78.1-R78.5, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, drug-induced deaths were the most prevalent among North Dakotans ages 45-54.

Figure 286. Drug-Induced Deaths, by Age, North Dakota, 2003-2013

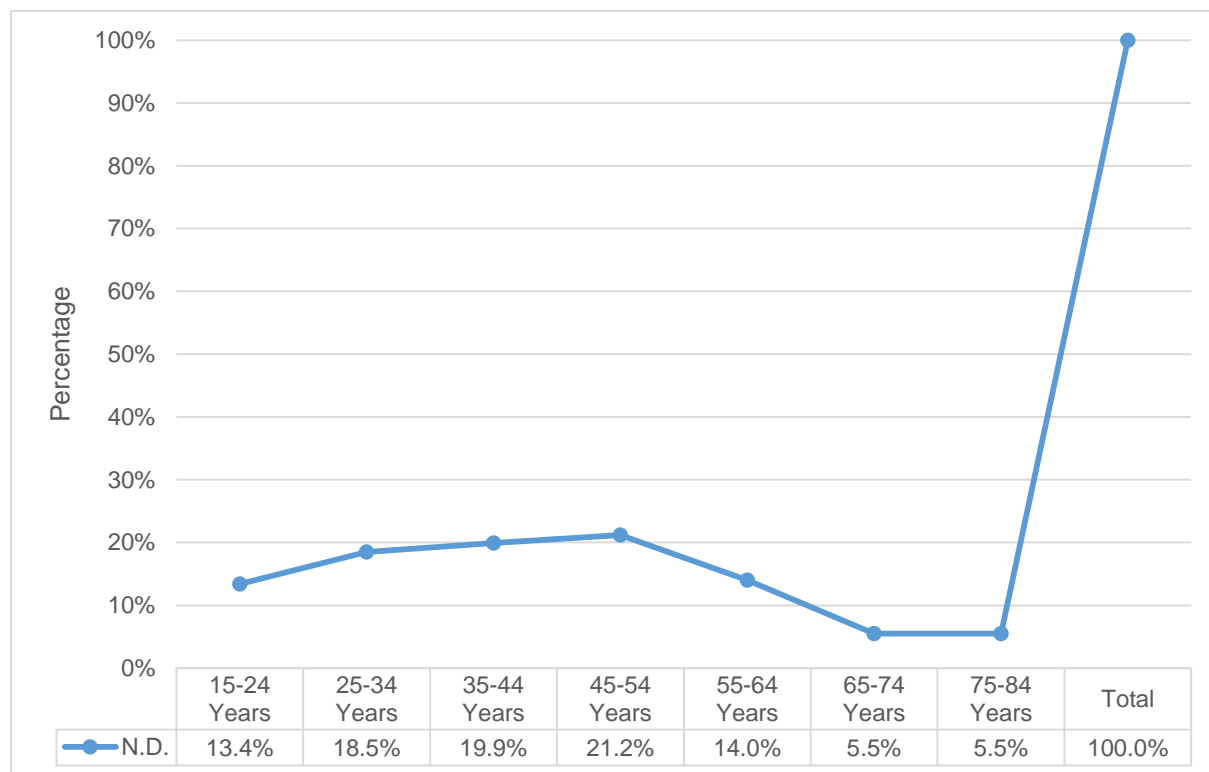


Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths, by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

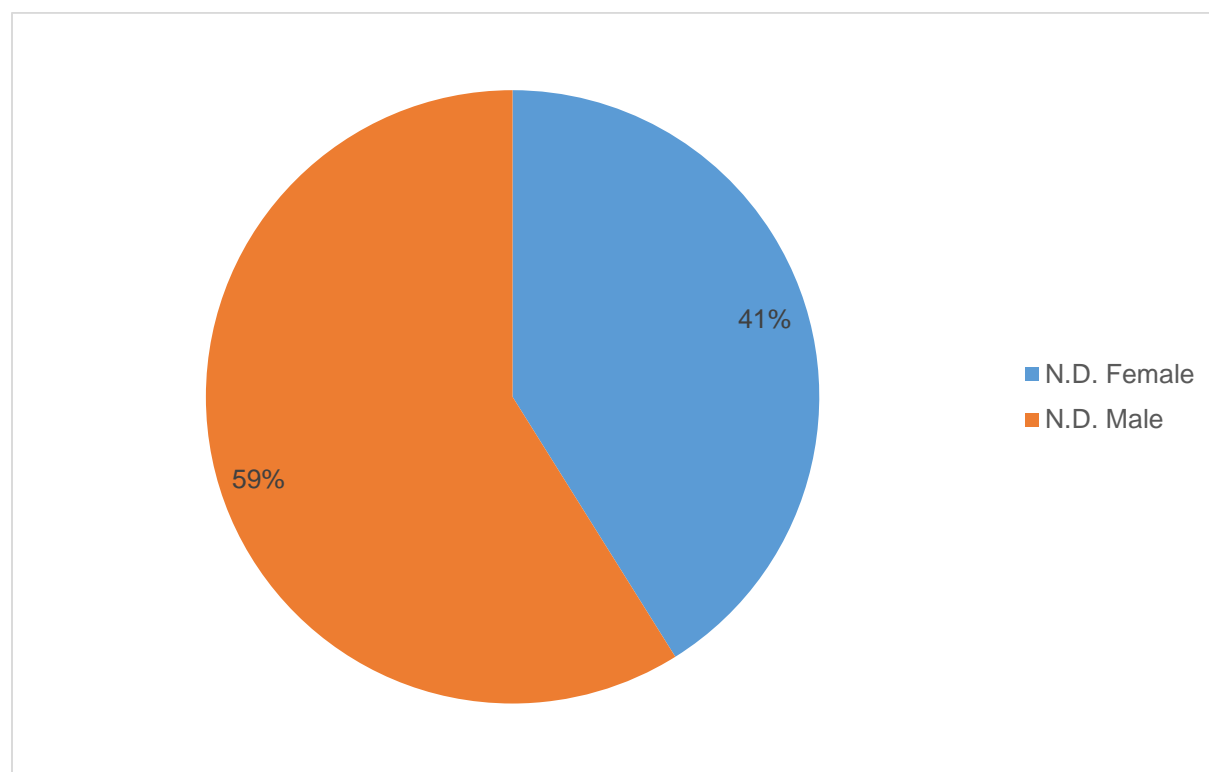
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: “Drug induced deaths” are defined as causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality based on these ICD-10 codes: D52.1, D59.0, D59.2, D61.1, D64.2, E06.4, E16.0, E23.1, E24.2, E27.3, E66.1, F11.1-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12.1-F12.5, F12.7-F12.9, F13.1-F13.5, F13.7-F13.9, F14.1-F14.5, F14.7-F14.9, F15.1-F15.5, F15.7-F15.9, F16.1-F16.5, F16.7-F16.9, F17.3-F17.5, F17.7-F17.9, F18.1-F18.5, F18.7-F18.9, F19.1-F19.5, F19.7-F19.9, G21.1, G24.0, G25.1, G25.4, G25.6, G44.4, G62.0, G72.0, I95.2, J70.2-J70.4, K85.3, L10.5, L27.0-L27.1, M10.2, M32.0, M80.4, M81.4, M83.5, M87.1, R50.2, R78.1-R78.5, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2003-2013, males made up 59 percent (N=172) of all drug-induced deaths in North Dakota.

Figure 287. Drug-Induced Deaths, by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013



4.4. Drug-Related Crashes

4.4.1. Any Crashes

4.4.1.1. Perception of Contribution

Chart: Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries, North Dakota, 2008

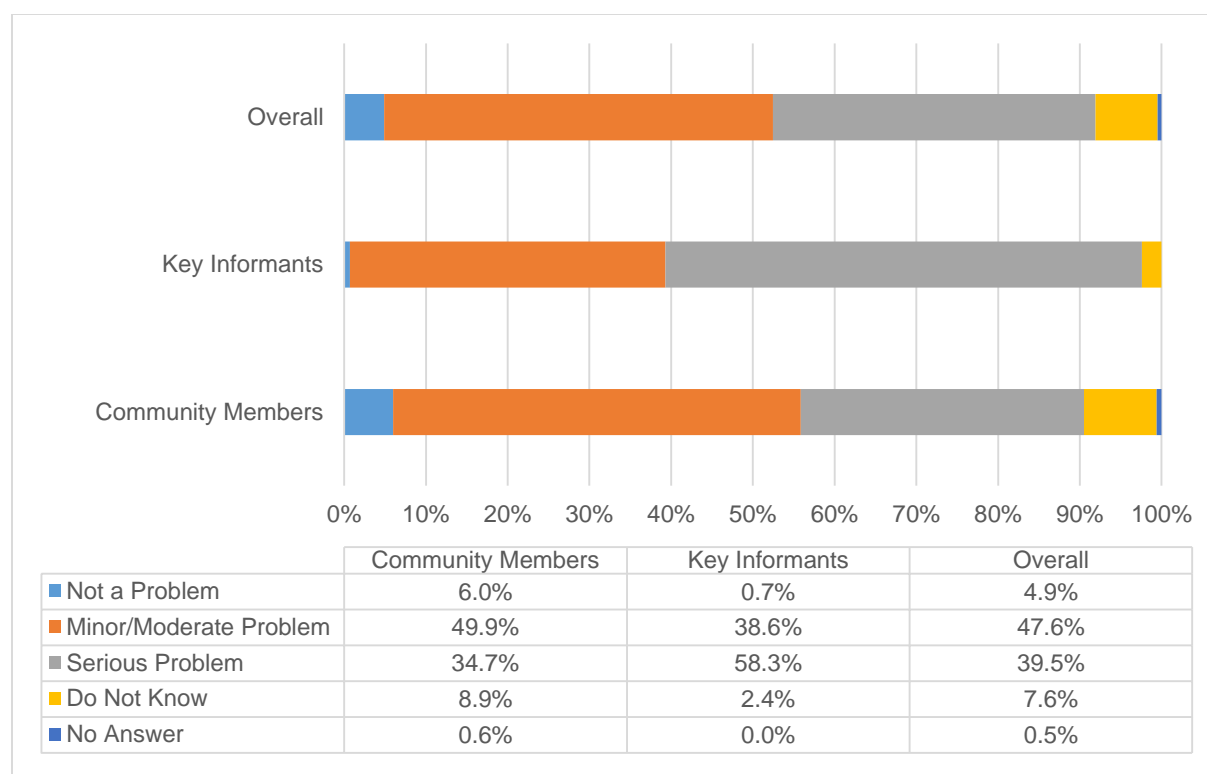
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the following to be in your community? Contribution of drug and alcohol use to crashes or injuries (such as automobile, hunting, boating, snowmobiling).”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 34.7 percent of North Dakota community members and 58.3 percent of North Dakota key informants perceived contribution of alcohol and drugs to crashes and injuries (automobile, hunting, boating, and snowmobiling) as a serious problem in their community.

Figure 288. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries, North Dakota, 2008



4.4.2. Traffic Crashes

4.4.2.1. Fatal Crashes

4.4.2.1.1. Drugs as a Factor

Chart: Contributing Factors in Fatal Crashes, by Type, North Dakota, 2013

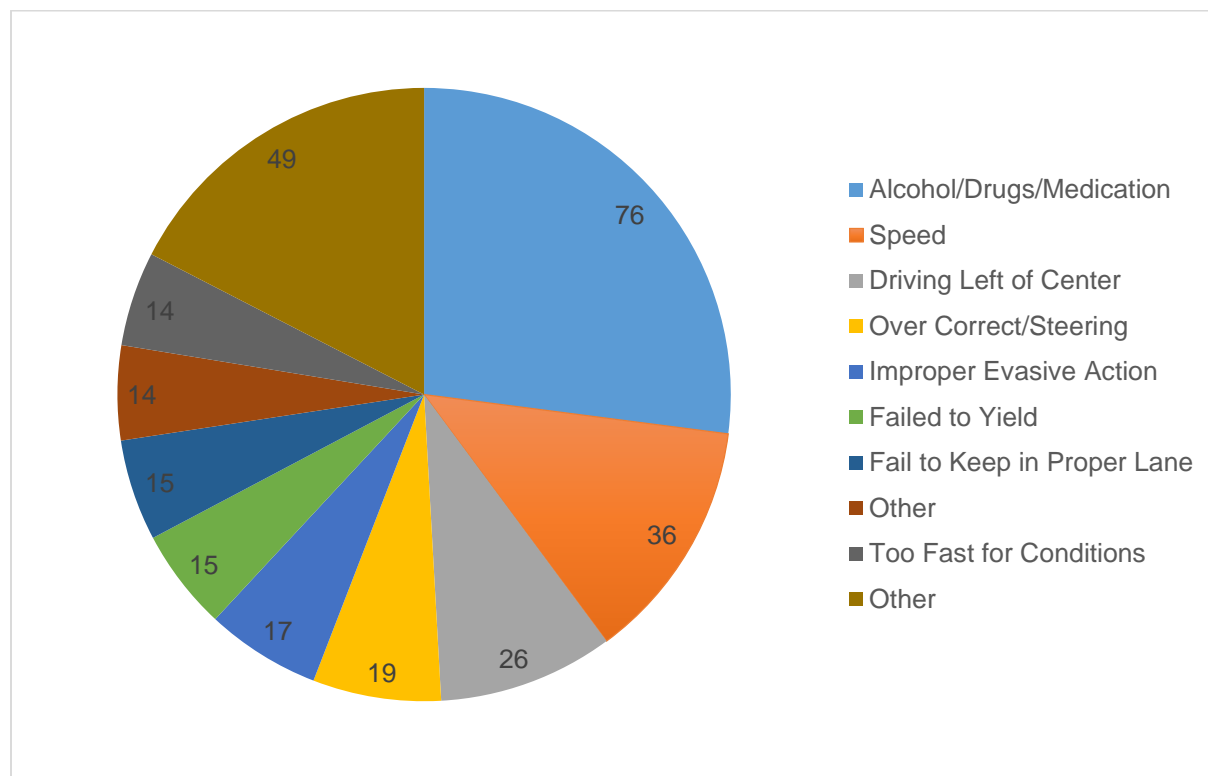
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

Definition: “Contributing factors” are defined as the circumstances reported by the investigating officer surrounding a crash that contributed to the crash or the crash severity. A contributing factor is coded for each vehicle involved in the crash. The officer may record “no contributing factor”, or up to three different contributing factors for each vehicle. “Fatal crash” is defined as a motor vehicle crash on public roadways resulting in one or more deaths. The death must occur within 30 days of the crash.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, alcohol/drugs/medications were the most frequently reported contributing factors in fatal crashes.

Figure 289. Contributing Factors in Fatal Crashes, by Type, North Dakota, 2013



4.5. Drug-Related Crime

4.5.1. Perception of Alcohol and Drug Contribution to Crime

Chart: Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crime, North Dakota, 2008

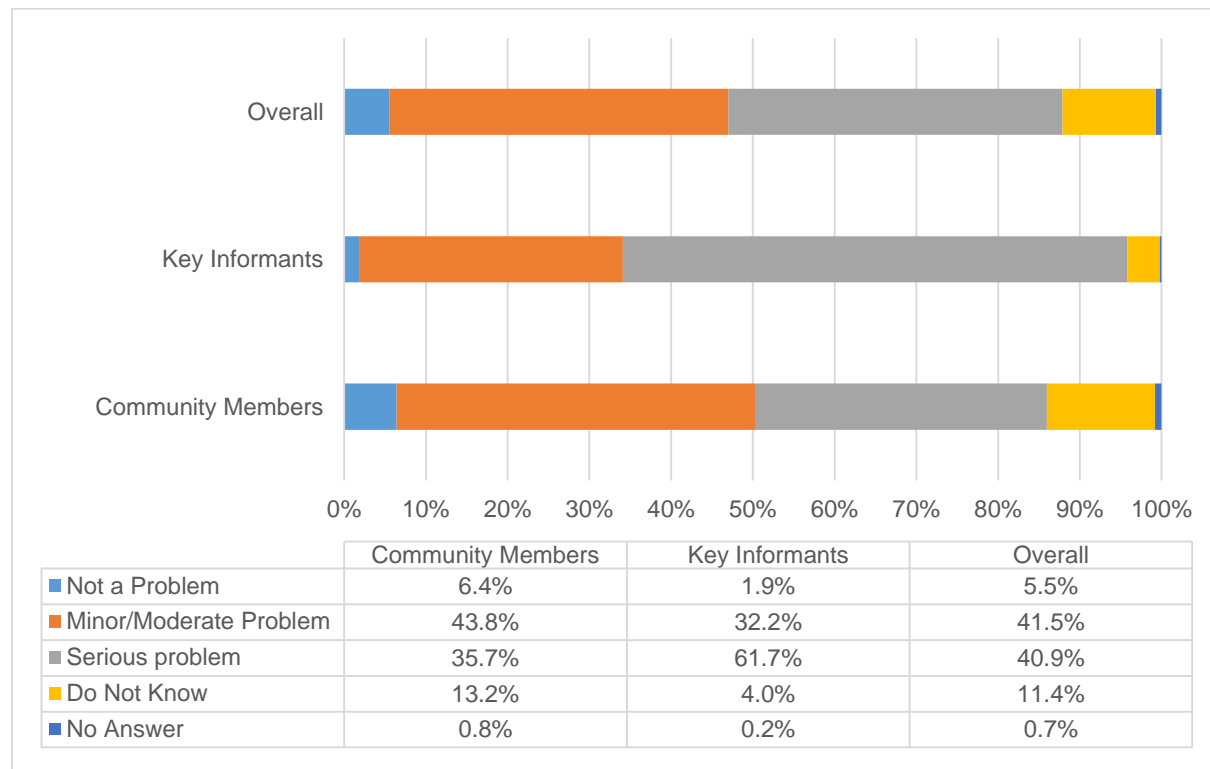
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the following to be in your community? Contribution of drug and alcohol use to crimes.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 35.7 percent of North Dakota community members and 61.7 percent of North Dakota key informants perceived contribution of alcohol and drugs to crime as a “serious problem” in their community.

Figure 290. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crime, North Dakota, 2008



4.5.2. Juvenile Court Referrals

Chart: Drug-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2013

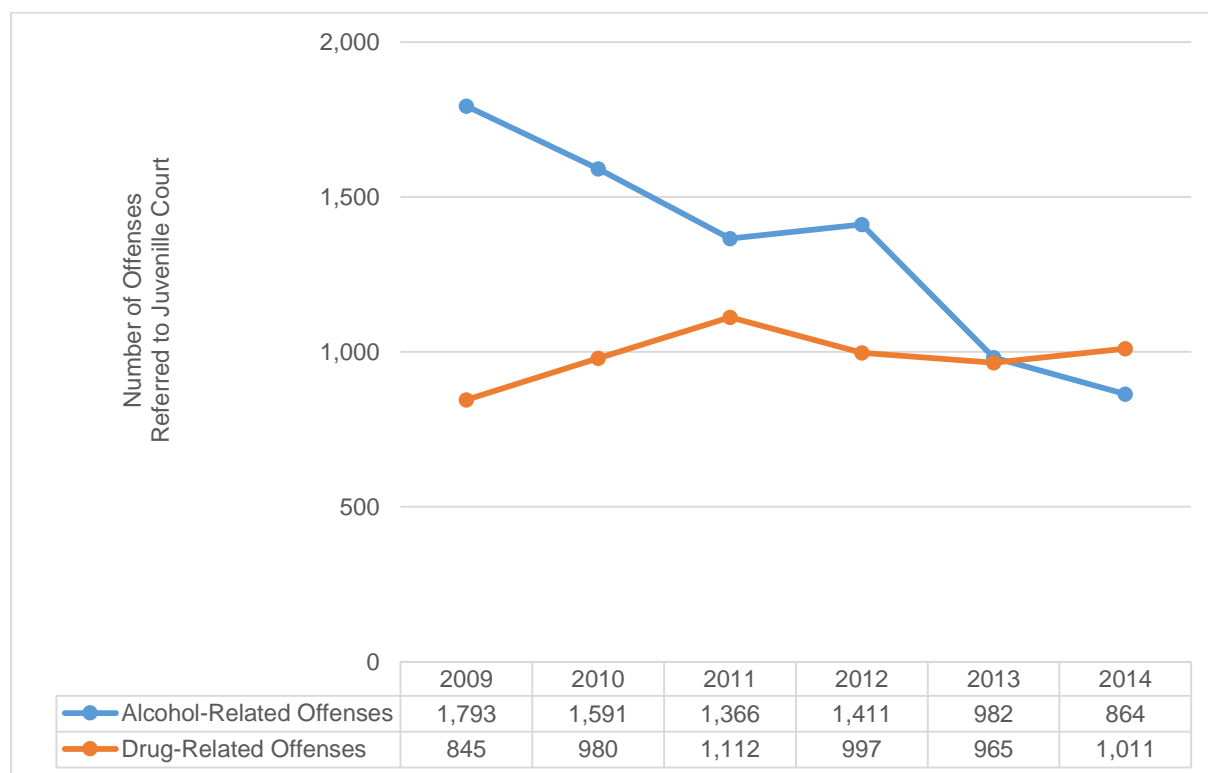
Data Source: North Dakota Supreme Court

Definition: “Drug-related offenses” include possession, production, and/or distribution of illegal drugs. “Juvenile Court referrals” are received from law enforcement, schools, social services agencies, and parents.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 1,011 drug-related offenses were referred to the North Dakota Juvenile Courts.

Figure 291. Drug-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2013



4.5.3. Drug Cases

4.5.3.1. Bureau of Criminal Investigation

Chart: Bureau of Criminal Investigation Cases, by Type, North Dakota, 2005-2013

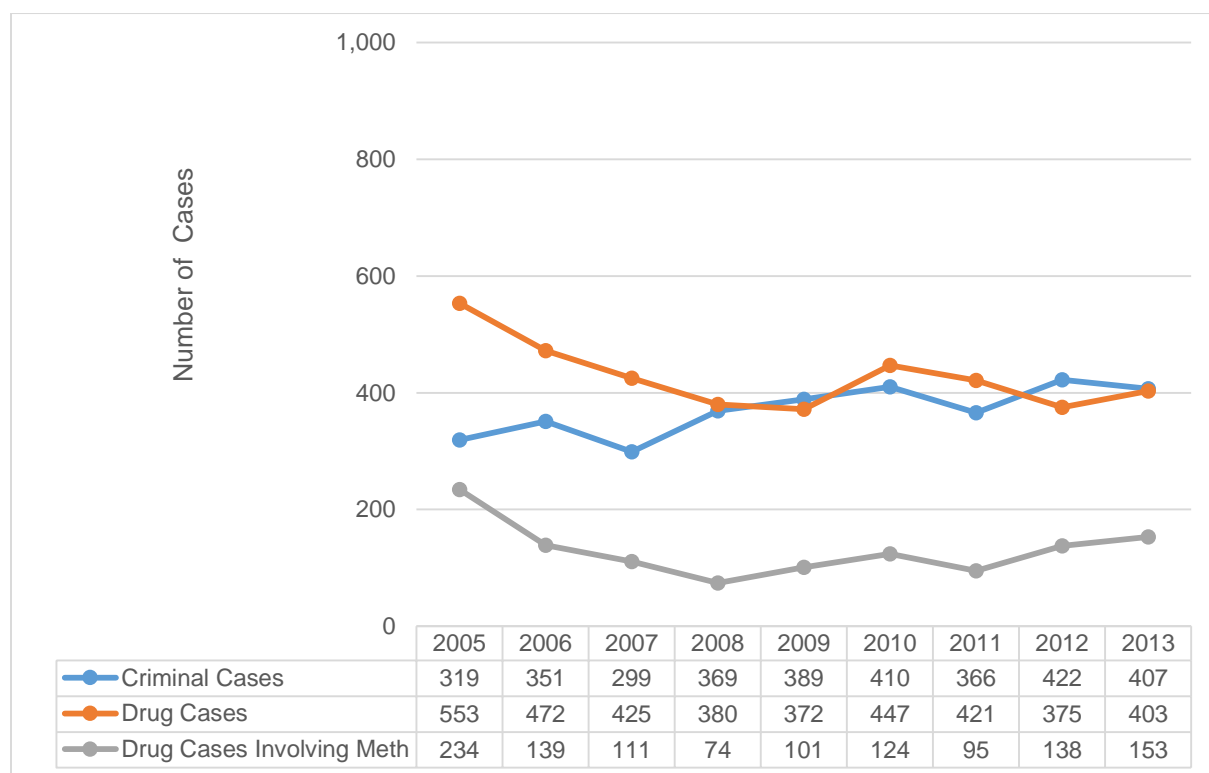
Data Source: North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI)

Definition: “Bureau of Criminal Investigation cases” include cases investigated by North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 49.8 percent of all cases investigated by North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation were drug related.
 - 38 percent of all drug cases investigated by North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation involved meth.

Figure 292. Bureau of Criminal Investigation Cases, by Type, North Dakota, 2005-2013



4.5.3.2. State Crime Laboratory

Chart: Drug Cases Submitted to the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2013

Data Source: North Dakota State Crime Laboratory

Definition: “Drug cases submitted to the State Crime Laboratory” include all drug cases submitted for analysis to the State Crime Laboratory.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3,356 drug cases were submitted to the State Crime Laboratory for analysis.

Figure 293. Drug Cases Submitted to the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2013

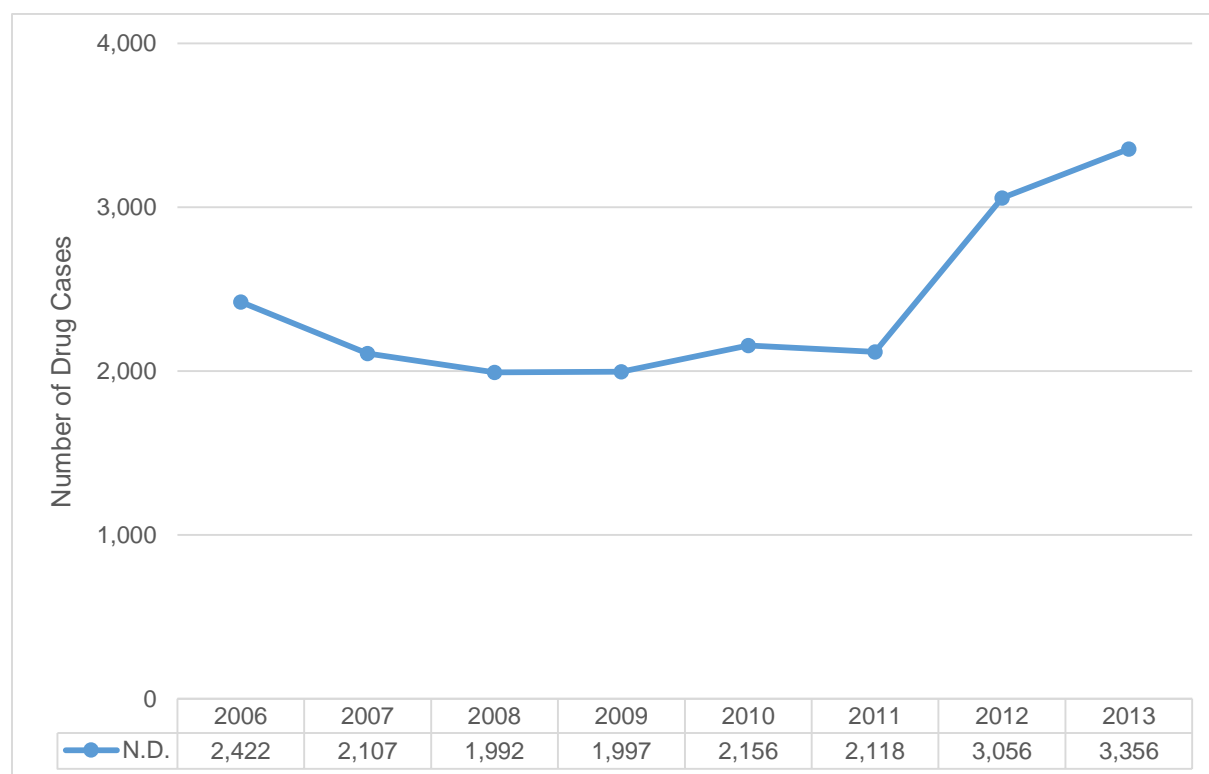


Chart: Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2013

Data Source: North Dakota State Crime Laboratory

Definition: “Drug samples” may be in the form of plant material (such as marijuana, synthetic cannabinoids, salvia, and khat), solids (such as methamphetamine, powder cocaine, crack cocaine, and pharmaceutical or clandestine tablets), liquids (such as clandestine laboratory samples), or paraphernalia (such as smoking devices, straws, or spoons).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the State Crime Laboratory processed 9,812 drug samples.

Figure 294. Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2013

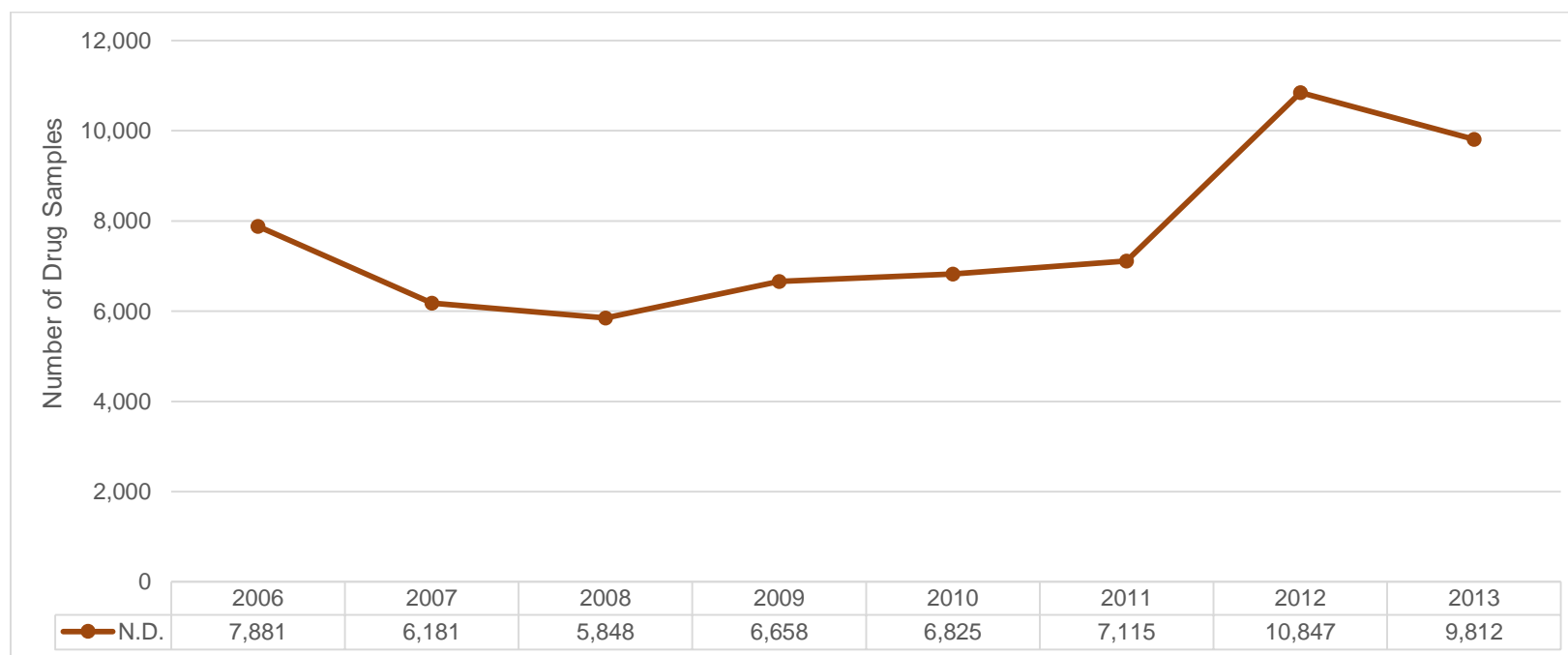


Chart: Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, by Drug Type, North Dakota, 2013

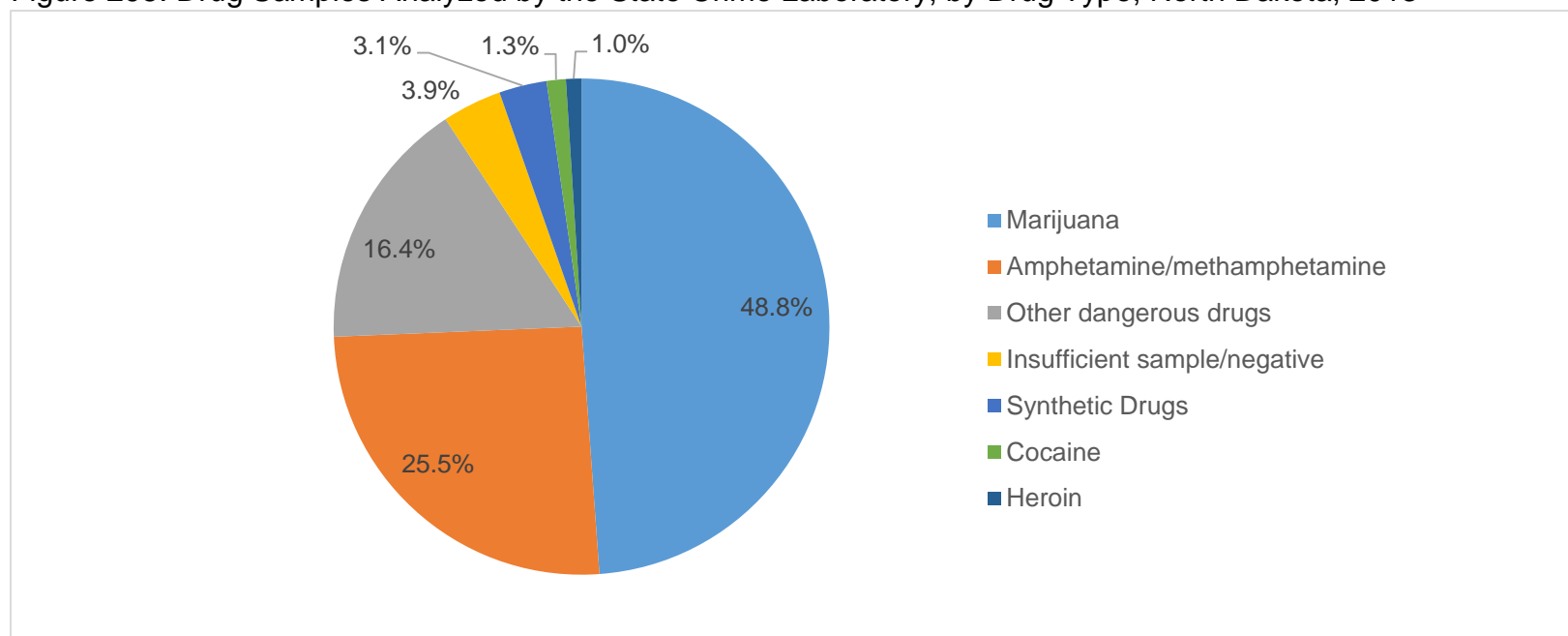
Data Source: North Dakota State Crime Laboratory

Definition: “Synthetic Drugs” are defined as synthetic cathinones (bath salts), synthetic hallucinogens, and synthetic cannabinoids. “Other Dangerous Drugs” include benzodiazepines, narcotic analgesics like oxycodone and hydrocodone, and steroids.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 48.8 percent of drug samples submitted to the State Crime Laboratory for analysis were marijuana (N= 4,793); 25.5 percent were amphetamines/methamphetamines (N=2,502).

Figure 295. Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, by Drug Type, North Dakota, 2013



4.5.4. Drug Arrests

Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, North Dakota, 1996-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI)

Definition: “Arrest” is counted for each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody. “Drug-related arrests” include arrests for state and local offenses relating to narcotic and non-narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic and non-narcotic drugs. The arrest totals shown should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for drug offenses because it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion for this offense.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3,431 arrests were made for drug-related offenses.

Figure 296. Drug-Related Arrests, North Dakota, 1996-2013

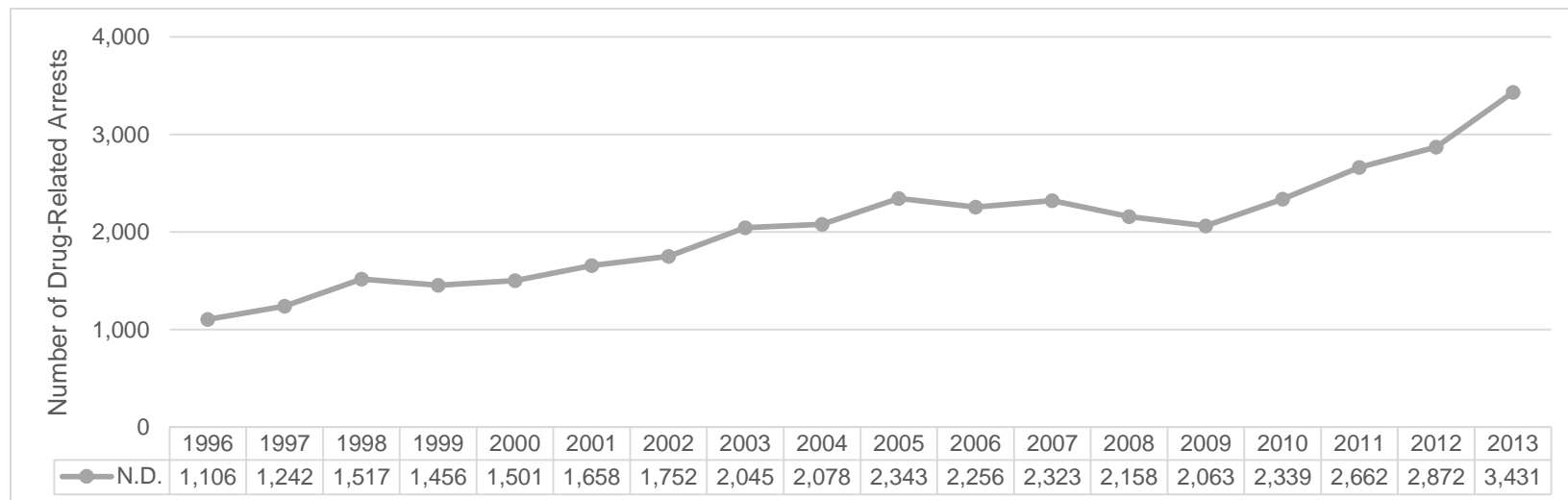


Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, by Drug Type, North Dakota, 1996-2013

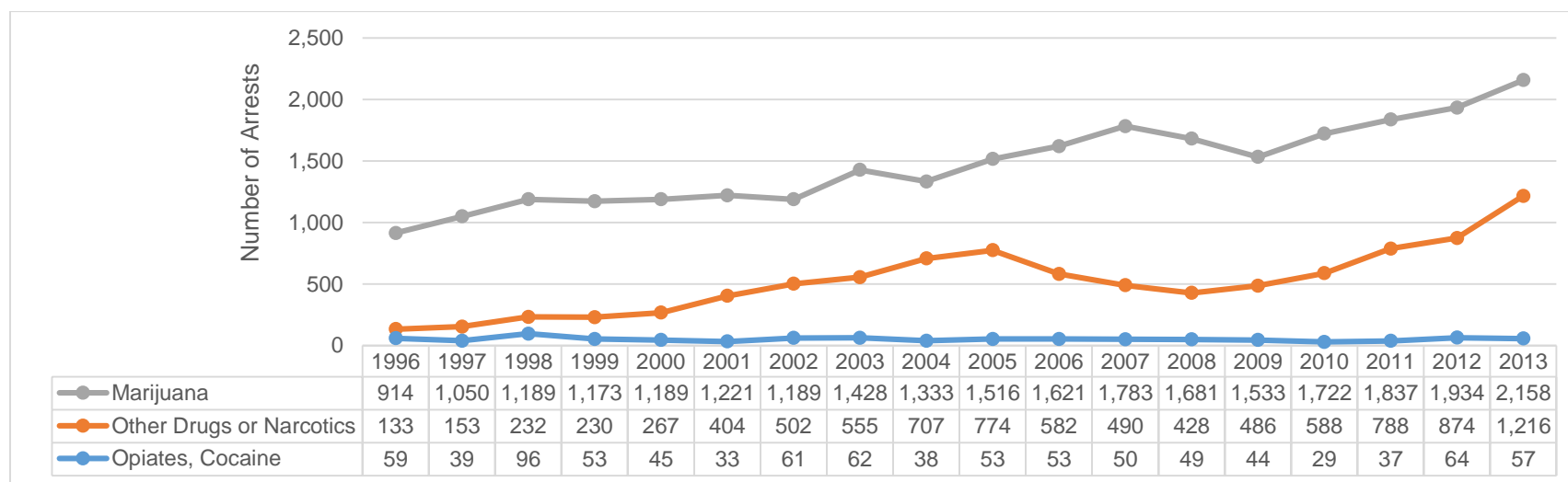
Data Source: North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI)

Definition: “Arrest” is counted for each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody. “Drug-related arrests” include arrests for state and local offenses relating to narcotic and non-narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic and non-narcotic drugs. The arrest totals shown should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for drug offenses because it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion for this offense.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 2,158 arrests were made for marijuana-related offenses; 57 for opiates and cocaine.

Figure 297. Drug-Related Arrests, by Drug Type, North Dakota, 1996-2013



Note: Meth is included in the 'Other Drugs' category.

Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 1996-2013

Data Source: North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI)

Definition: “Arrest” is counted for each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody. “Drug-related arrests” include arrests for state and local offenses relating to narcotic and non-narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic and non-narcotic drugs. The arrest totals shown should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for drug offenses because it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion for this offense.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, men were three times more likely than women to be arrested for drug-related offenses.

Figure 298. Drug-Related Arrests, by Gender, North Dakota, 1996-2013

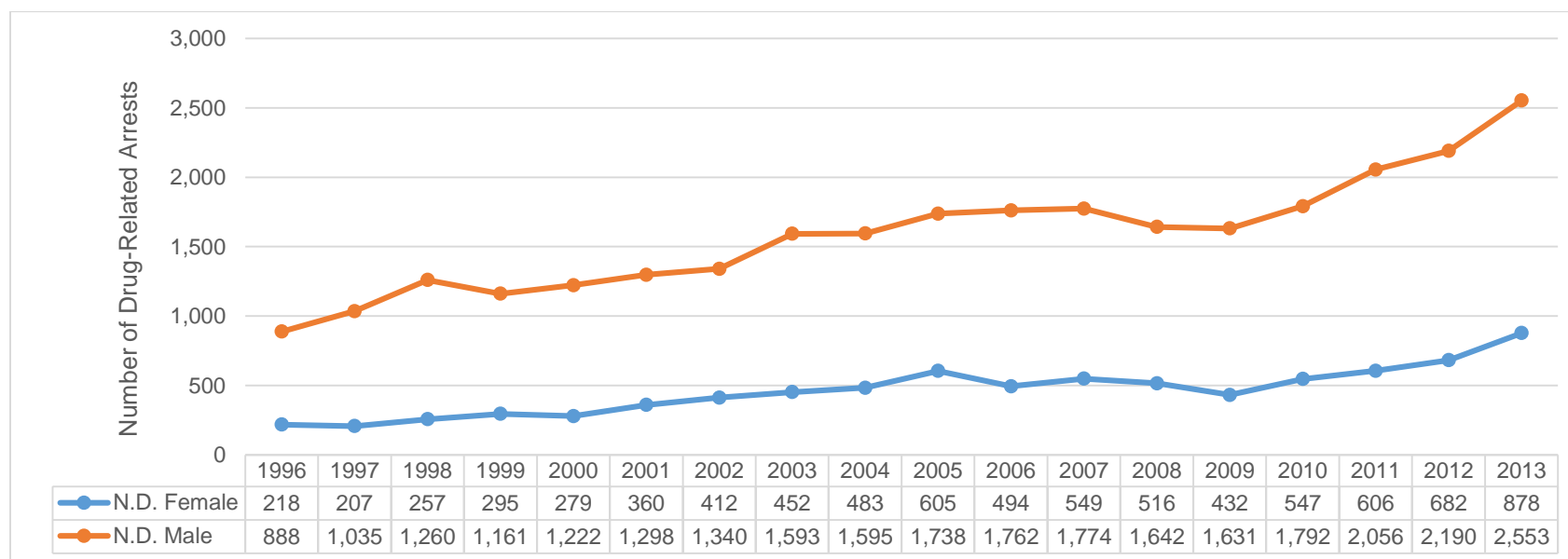


Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, by High-Risk Age Groups, North Dakota, 2004-2013

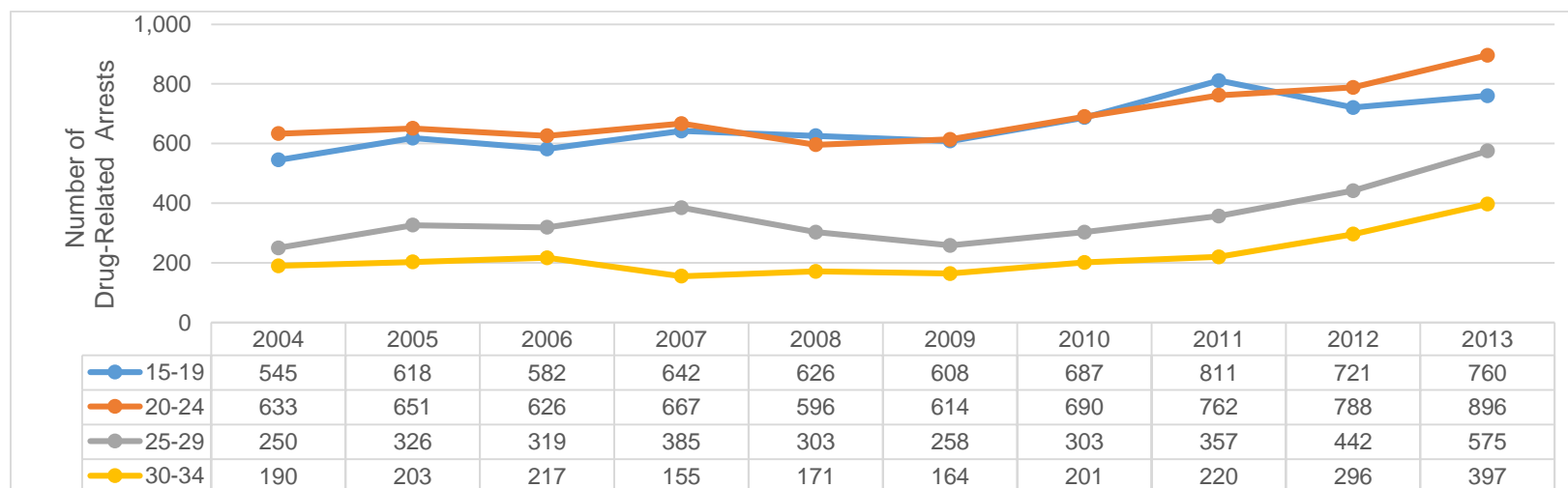
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Arrest” is counted for each separate occasion an individual is taken into custody. “Drug-related arrests” include arrests for state and local offenses relating to narcotic and non-narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing and manufacturing of narcotic and non-narcotic drugs. The arrest totals shown should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for drug offenses because it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion for this offense.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakotans in the high-risk age groups (15-34) made up 79.2 percent of all drug-related arrests (N=2,718).

Figure 299. Drug-Related Arrests, by High-Risk Age Groups, North Dakota, 2004-2013



4.5.5. Incarceration

Chart: Prison Admissions for Drug Offenses, North Dakota, 2008-2012

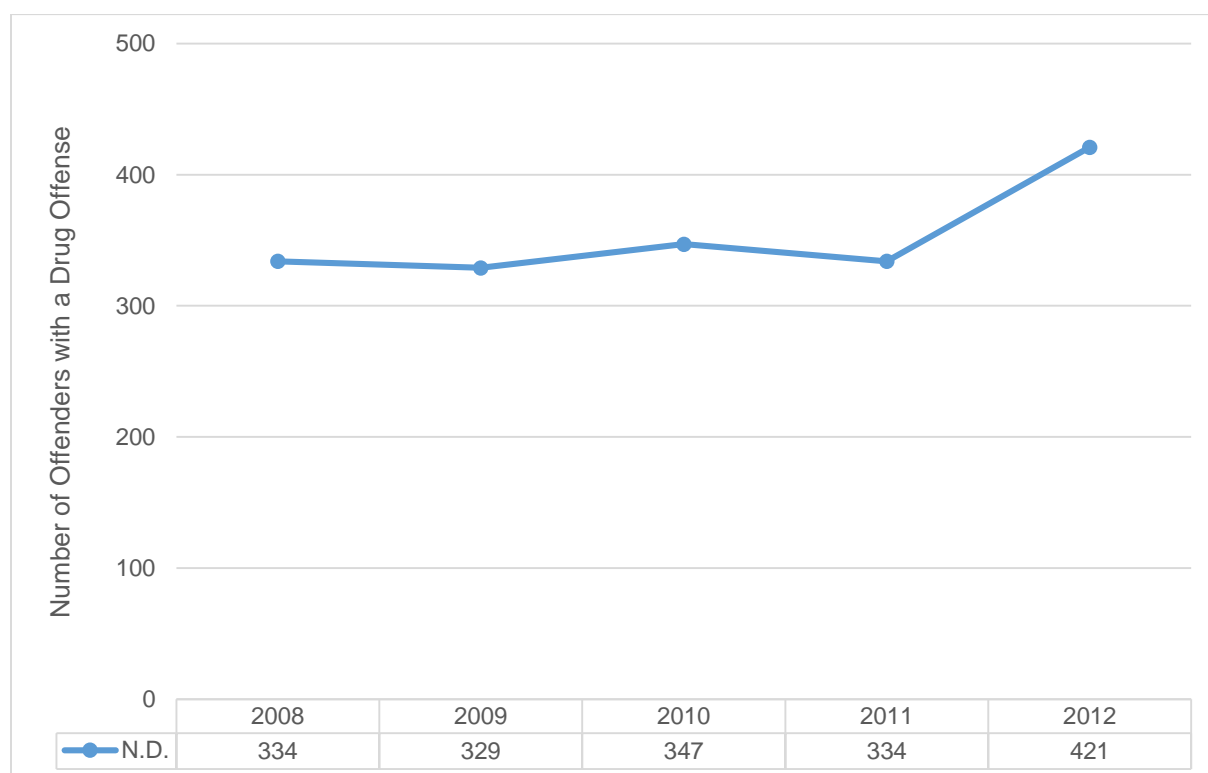
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (ND DOCR)

Definition: “Prison admissions for drug offenses” are defined as prison admissions for alcohol or other drug offenses, such as unlawful drug trafficking and usage.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 421 individuals in North Dakota were admitted to prison for drug offenses.

Figure 300. Prison Admissions for Drug Offenses, North Dakota, 2008-2012



4.5.6. Parole and Probation

Chart: Number of Drug Offenders Under Supervision of North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Adults, North Dakota, 2009-2012

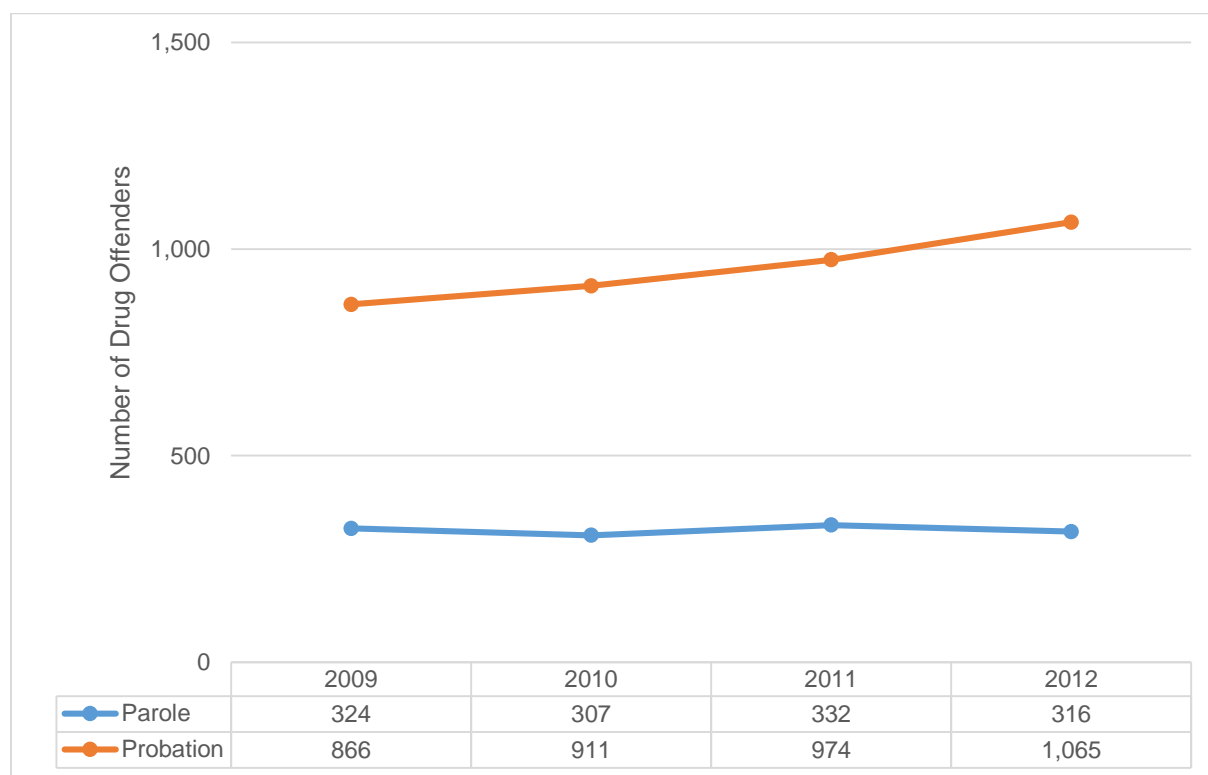
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (ND DOCR)

Definition: “Drug offenders” are defined as individuals under parole or probation supervision for alcohol or other drug offenses, such as unlawful drug trafficking and usage.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 1,381 drug offenders were under the supervision of North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (on parole or on probation).
 - 77 percent of all drug offenders under supervision of North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation were on probation.

Figure 301. Number of Drug Offenders Under Supervision of North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Adults, North Dakota, 2009-2012



4.5.7. Domestic violence

Chart: Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Drug Use, North Dakota, 2011-2013

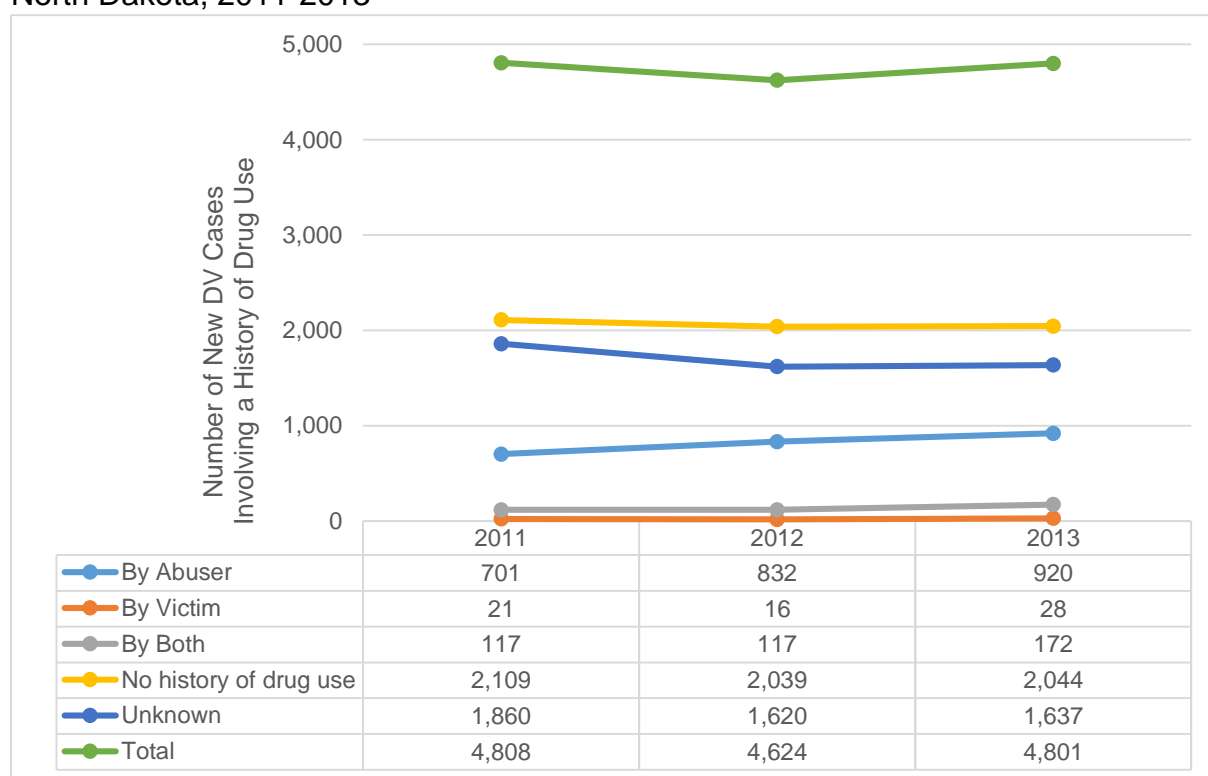
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

Definition: “Domestic violence” is defined as an ongoing pattern of behaviors and abusive tactics employed against a current or former spouse, live-in boyfriend or girlfriend, or dating partner. “Domestic violence cases” include only cases seen by state crisis intervention centers.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, a history of drug use was identified in 1,120 new domestic violence cases in the North Dakota.

Figure 302. Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Drug Use, North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: 2013 = 20 of 20 programs reporting; 2012 = 20 of 21 program reporting; 2011 = 21 of 21 programs reporting.

Chart: Percentage of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Drug Use, North Dakota, 2011-2013

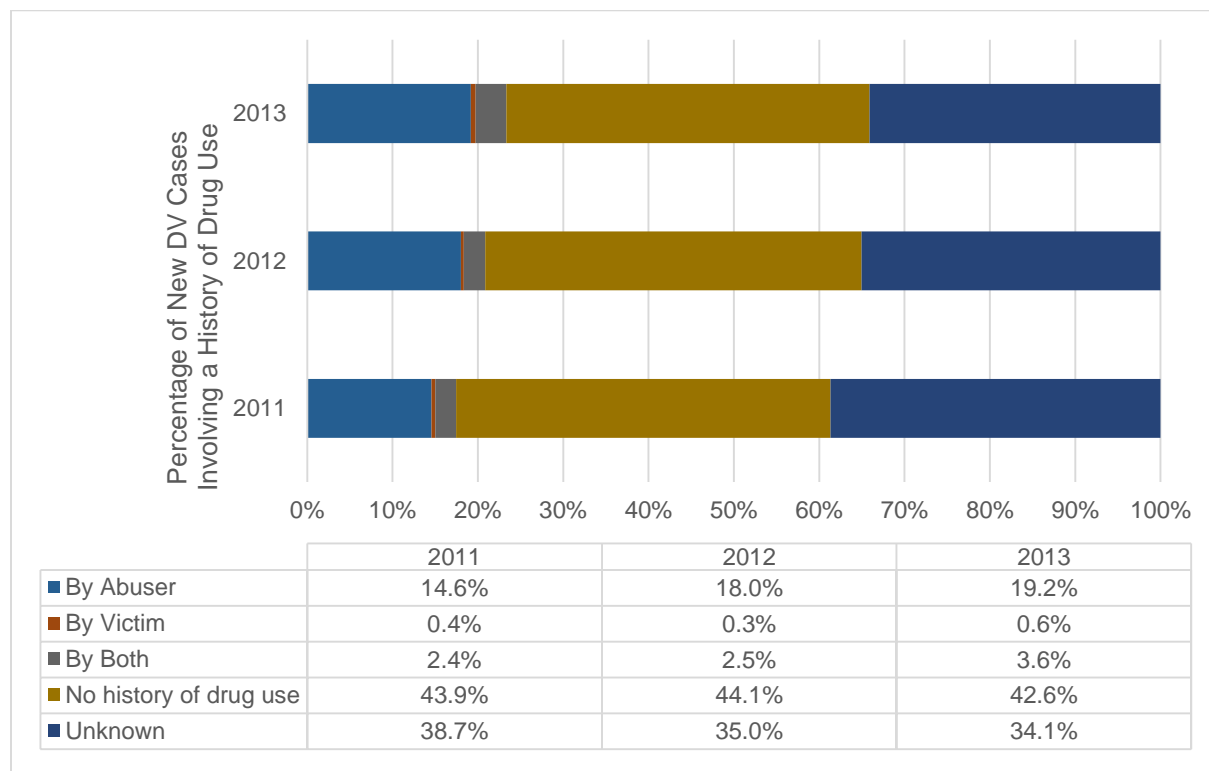
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

Definition: “Domestic violence” is defined as an ongoing pattern of behaviors and abusive tactics employed against a current or former spouse, live-in boyfriend or girlfriend, or dating partner. “Domestic violence cases” include only cases seen by state crisis intervention centers.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, a history of drug use by abuser was identified in 23.4 percent of the new cases of domestic violence in North Dakota.

Figure 303. Percentage of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Drug Use, North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: 2013 = 20 of 20 programs reporting; 2012 = 20 of 21 program reporting; 2011 = 21 of 21 programs reporting.

4.6. Drug- Related Suspension/Expulsion

Chart: Suspension/Expulsion for Drug Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2014

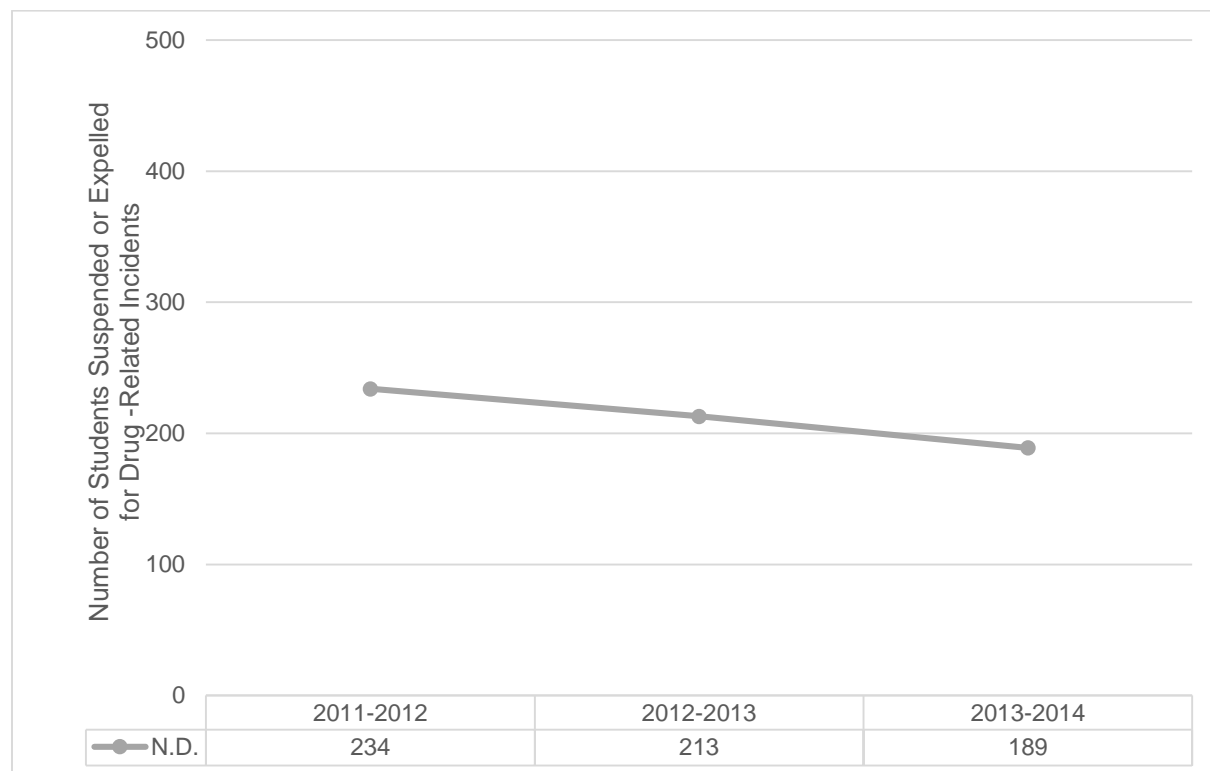
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI)

Definition: “Suspension” is defined as the temporary removal of a child from school for a violation of school policies or rules. “Expulsion” is defined as a more permanent removal of a child from school for a violation of school policies or rules.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- During the 2013-2014 school year, the schools reported 189 suspensions or expulsions for drug incidents.

Figure 304. Suspension/Expulsion for Drug Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2014



4.7. Drug Use Before and During Pregnancy

Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions – Primary Substance of Abuse by Pregnancy Status, North Dakota, 2012

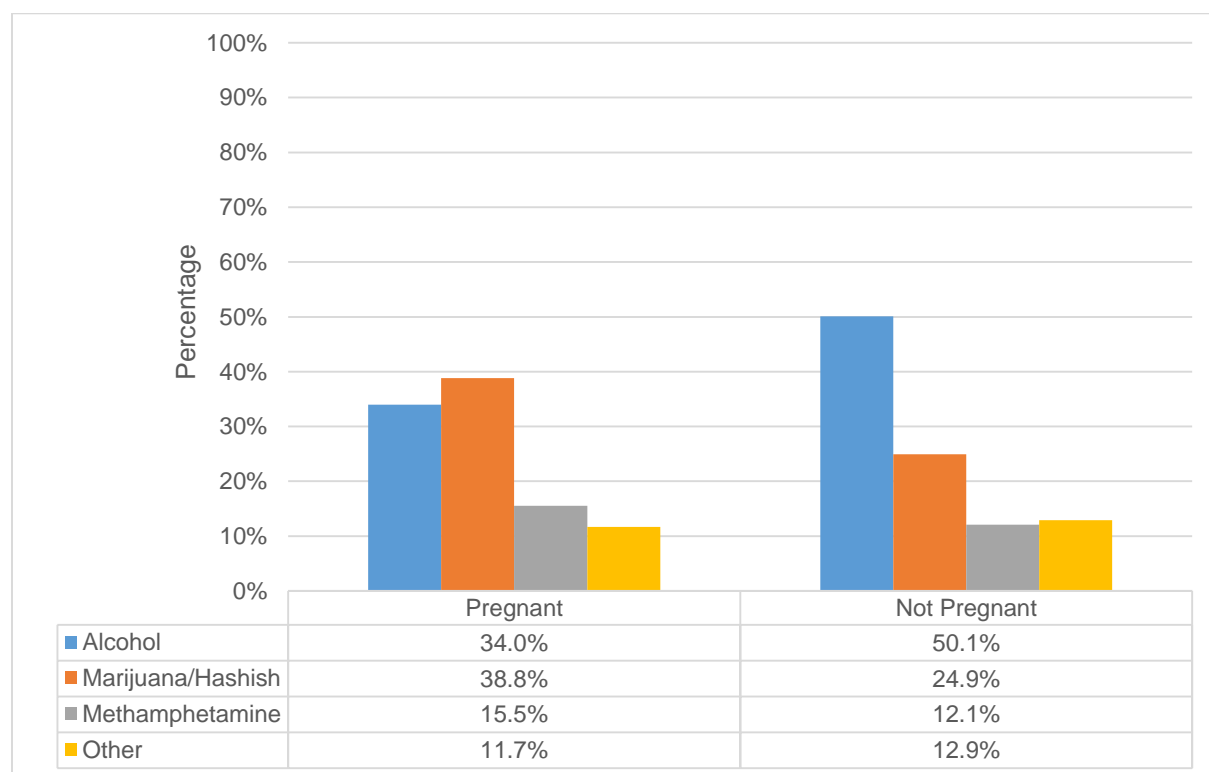
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities that are licensed or certified by a state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, marijuana/hashish was the primary substance of abuse for 38.8 percent of pregnant women admitted to substance abuse treatment in North Dakota.

Figure 305. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions – Primary Substance of Abuse by Pregnancy Status, North Dakota, 2012



E. PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

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2. PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

2.1. Prescription Drug Abuse

2.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.1.1.1. Age Groups

2.1.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.1.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012

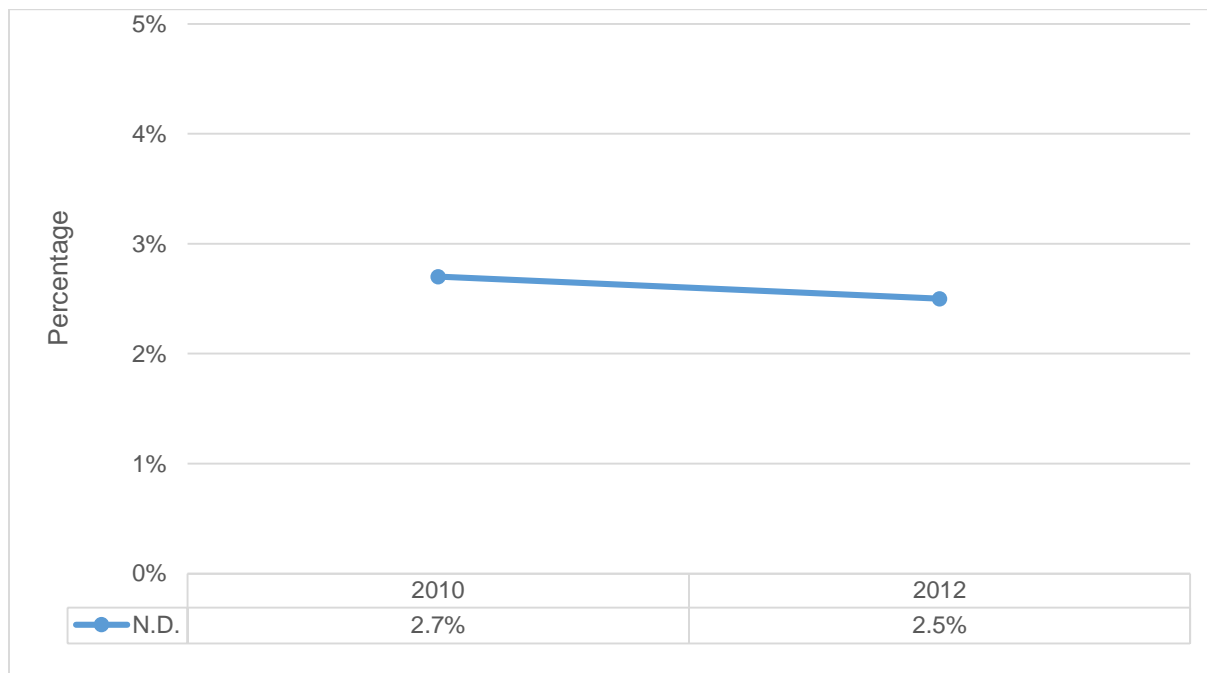
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days on how many days did you have: non-medical use of prescription drugs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 2.5 percent of North Dakota college students reported non-medical use of prescription drugs on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 306. Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012



Note: Year 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify “non-medical” use.

2.1.2. Past Year Use

2.1.2.1. Overall

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013

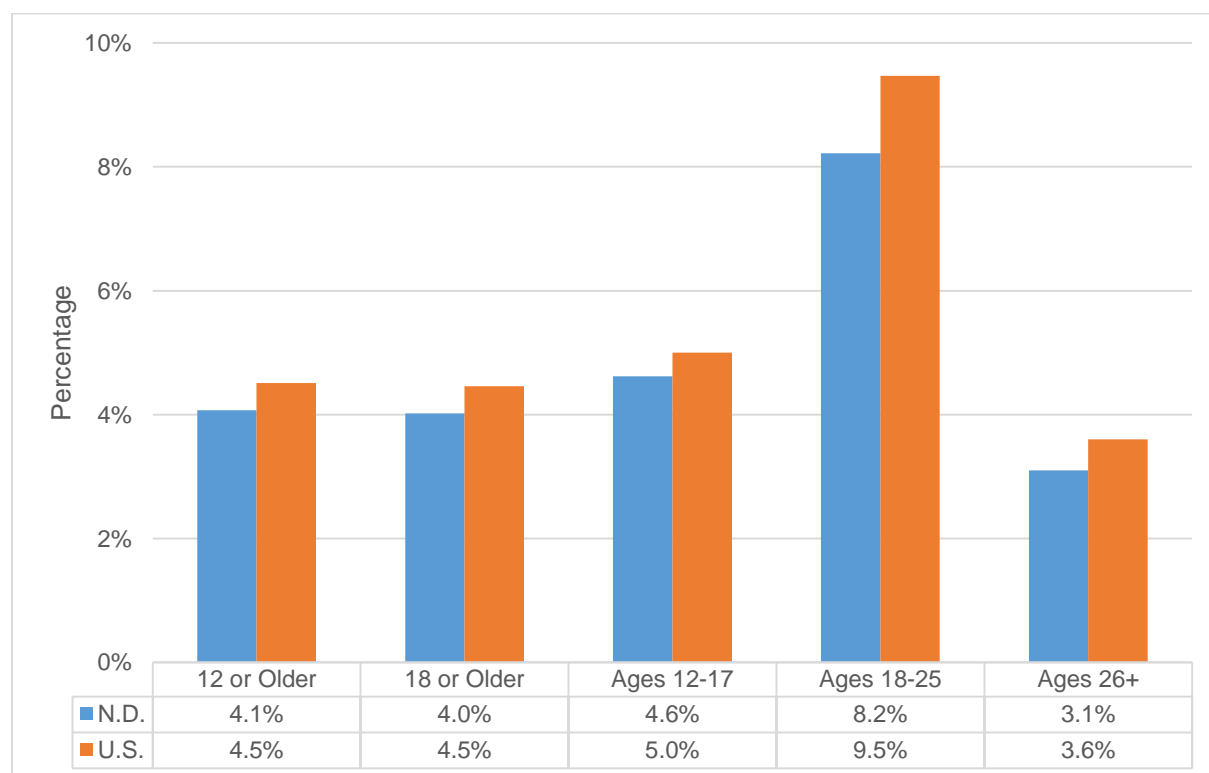
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Nonmedical pain reliever use” is defined as using prescription pain relievers at least once during the year before the survey [does not include “over-the-counter” pain relievers such as Aspirin, Tylenol (acetaminophen), Advil (ibuprofen), or Aleve (naproxen)].

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 4.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported using prescription pain relievers at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 307. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), by Age, North Dakota and United States, 2012-2013



2.1.2.2. Age Groups

2.1.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.1.2.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013

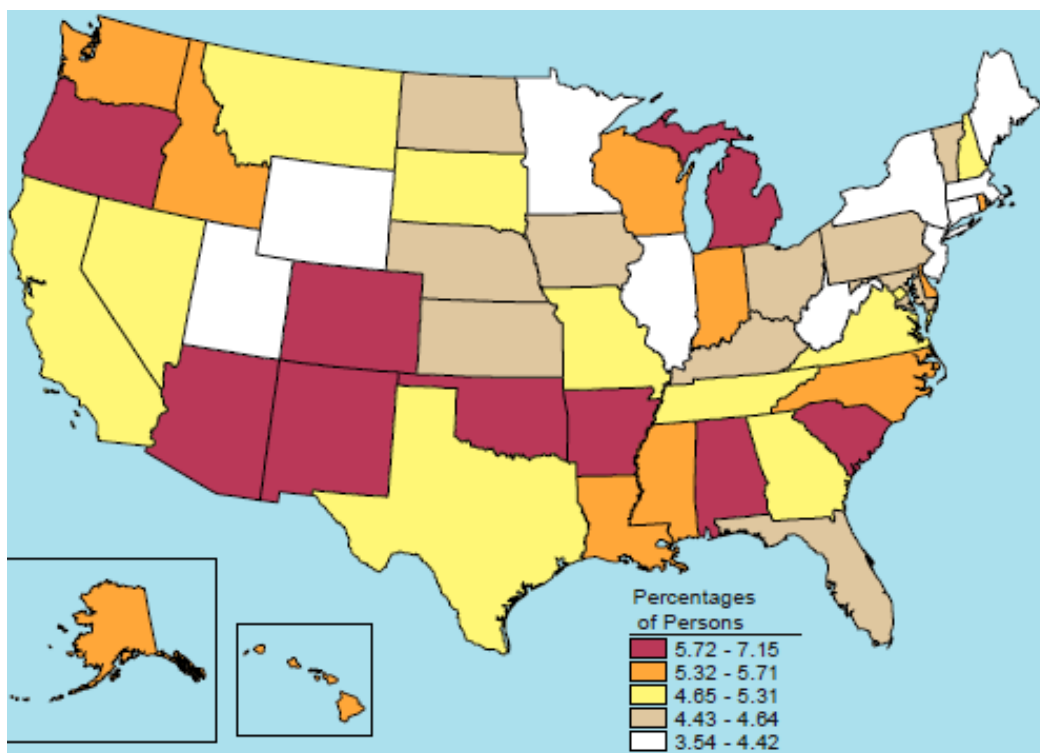
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Nonmedical pain reliever use” is defined as using prescription pain relievers at least once during the year before the survey [does not include “over-the-counter” pain relievers such as Aspirin, Tylenol (acetaminophen), Advil (ibuprofen), or Aleve (naproxen)].

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the percentage of individuals ages 12-17 who used prescription drugs without a prescription was higher in South Dakota than in North Dakota.

Figure 308. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

2.1.2.2.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.1.2.2.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

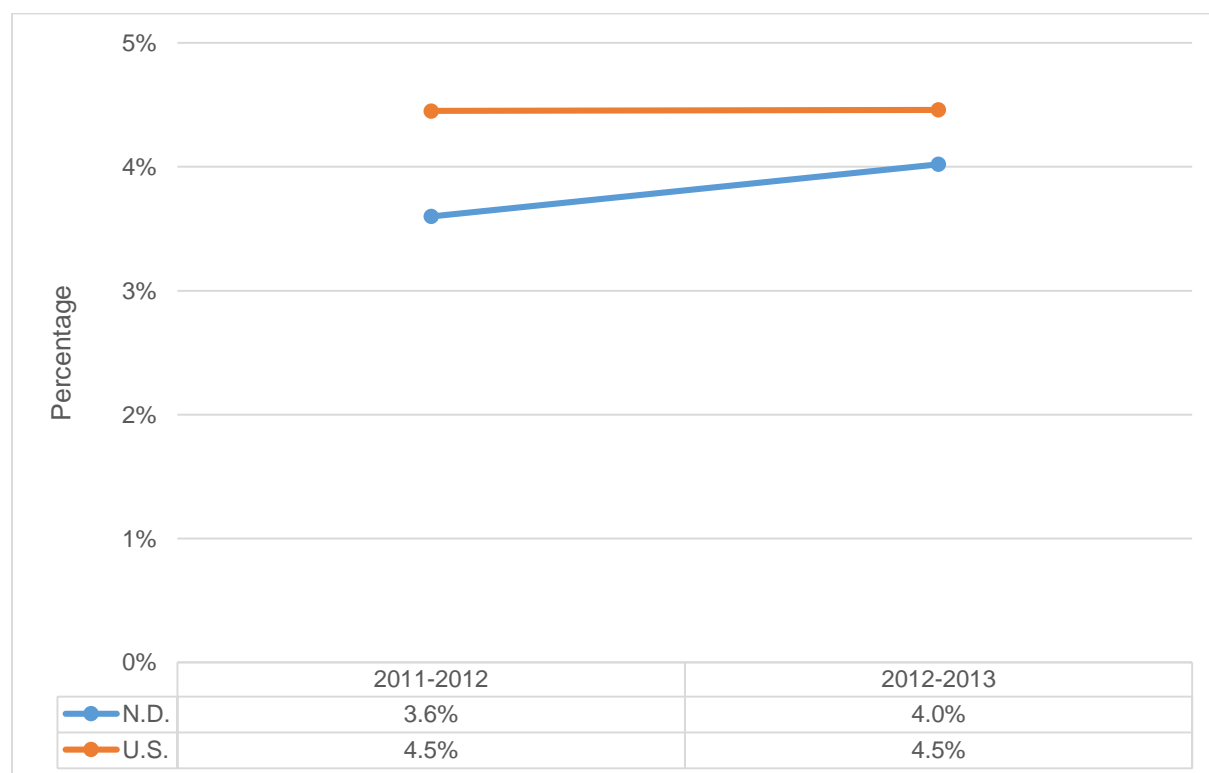
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Nonmedical pain reliever use” is defined as using prescription pain relievers at least once during the year before the survey [does not include “over-the-counter” pain relievers such as Aspirin, Tylenol (acetaminophen), Advil (ibuprofen), or Aleve (naproxen)].

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 4 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported using prescription pain relievers at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 309. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.1.2.2.1.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013

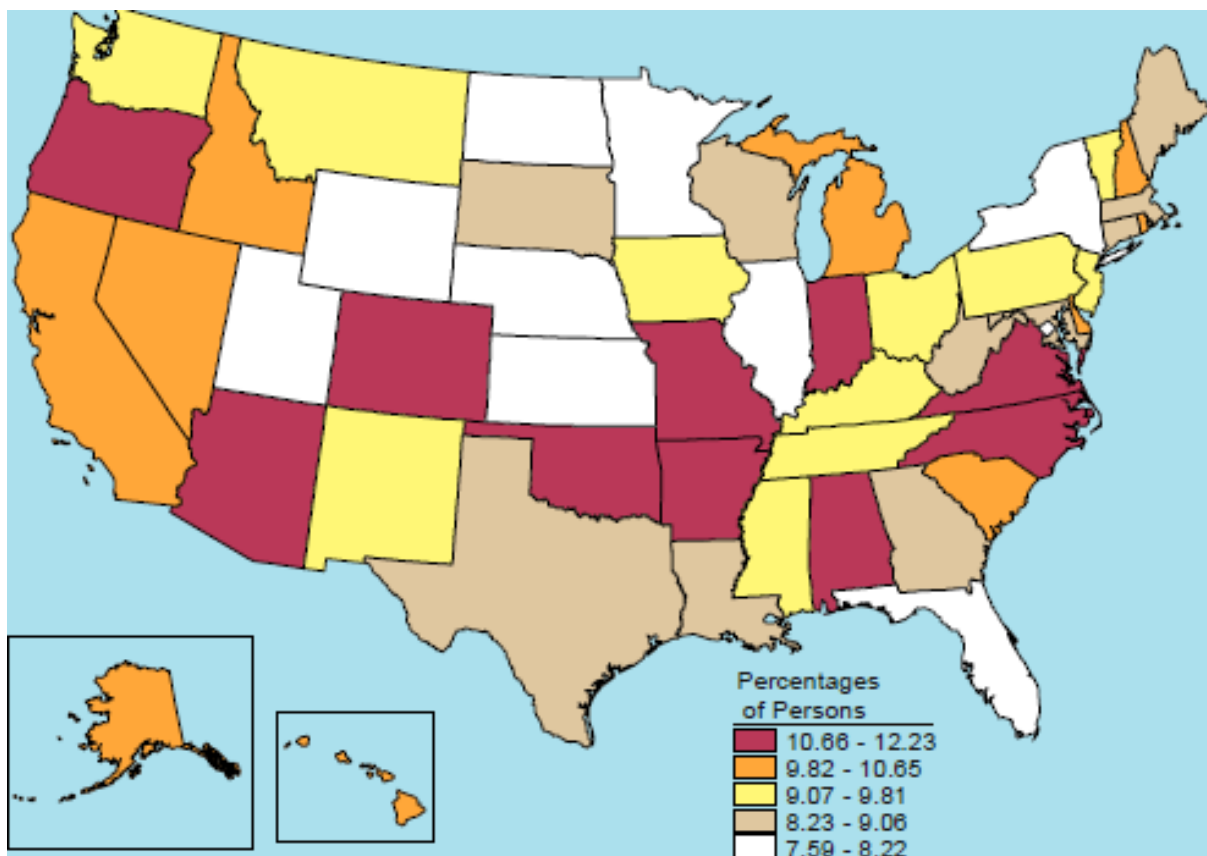
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Nonmedical pain reliever use” is defined as using prescription pain relievers at least once during the year before the survey [does not include “over-the-counter” pain relievers such as Aspirin, Tylenol (acetaminophen), Advil (ibuprofen), or Aleve (naproxen)].

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, prevalence of non-medical pain reliever use among individuals ages 18-25 was higher in South Dakota than in North Dakota.

Figure 310. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

2.1.2.2.1.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013

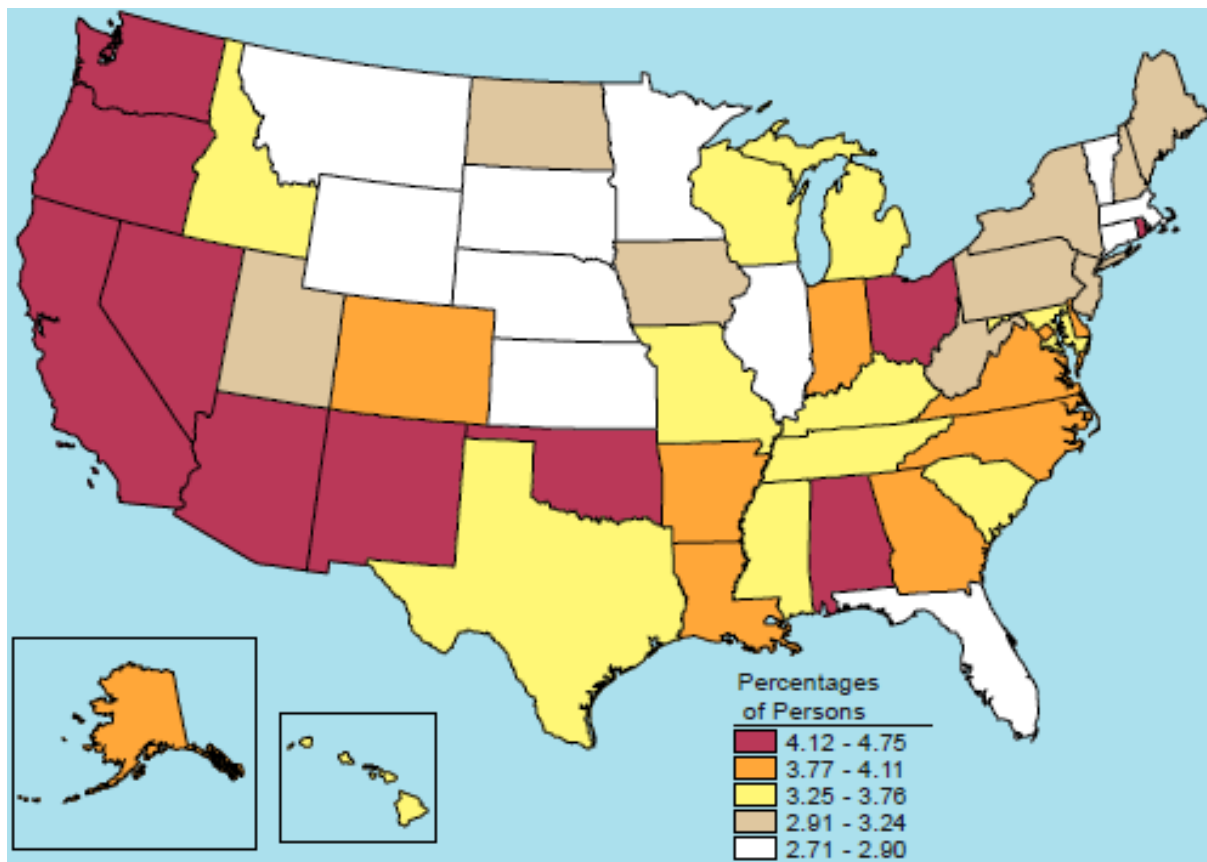
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Nonmedical pain reliever use” is defined as using prescription pain relievers at least once during the year before the survey [does not include “over-the-counter” pain relievers such as Aspirin, Tylenol (acetaminophen), Advil (ibuprofen), or Aleve (naproxen)].

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013 prevalence of non-medical pain reliever use among individuals aged 26 or older was higher in North Dakota than in South Dakota.

Figure 311. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), by State, 2012-2013



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2013).

2.1.2.2.1.4. College Students

Chart: Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012

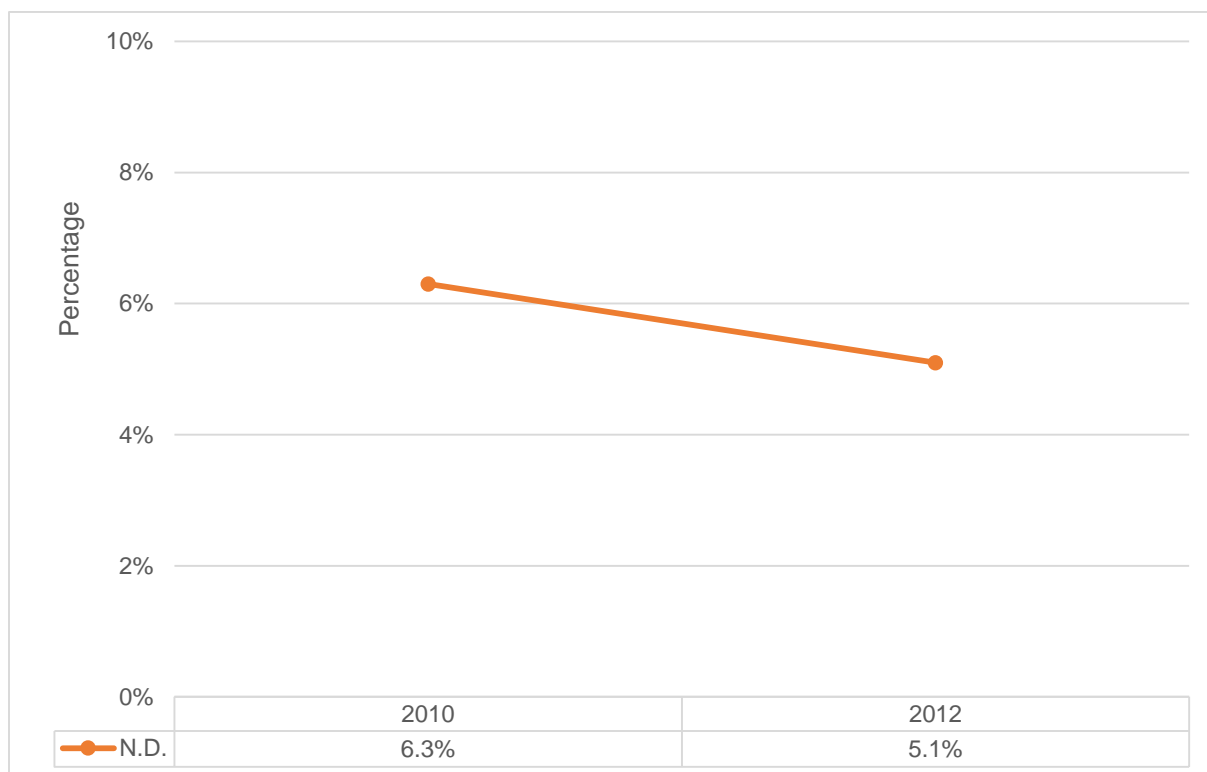
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “Within the last year about how often have you used non-medical use of prescription drugs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 5.1 percent of North Dakota college students reported non-medical use of prescription drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 312. Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012



Note: Year 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify “non-medical” use.

2.1.3. Ever Use

2.1.3.1. Age Groups

2.1.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.1.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used prescription drugs without prescription” is defined as having any form of a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 17.6 percent of North Dakota high school students used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 313. Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2013

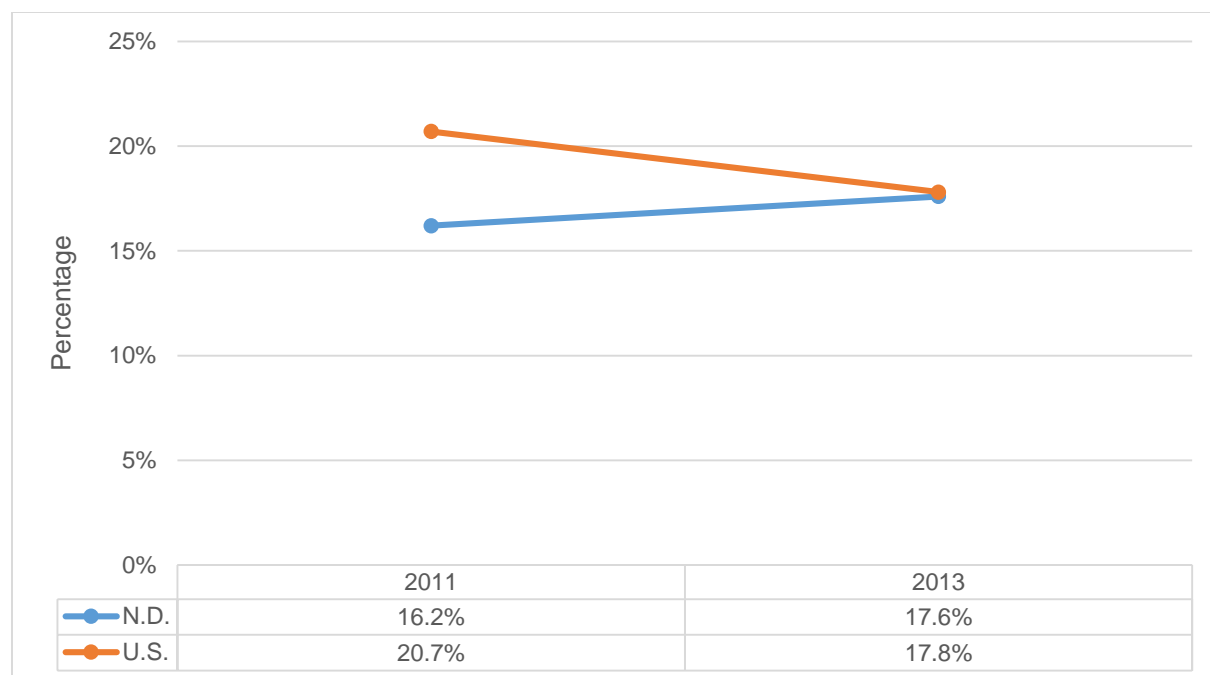


Chart: Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2011-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used prescription drugs without prescription” is defined as having any form of a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you taken a **prescription drug** (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 17.6 of female and 17.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 314. Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2011-2013

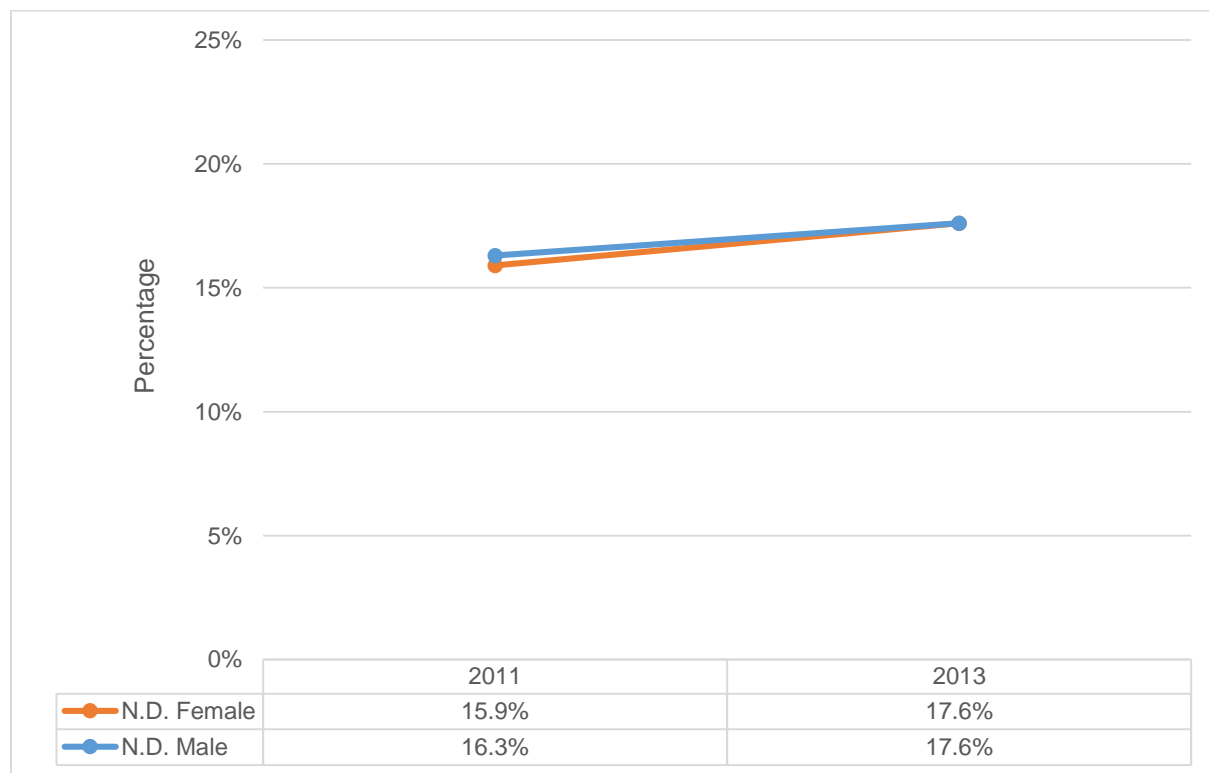


Chart: Ever Used Prescription Drugs without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2011-2013

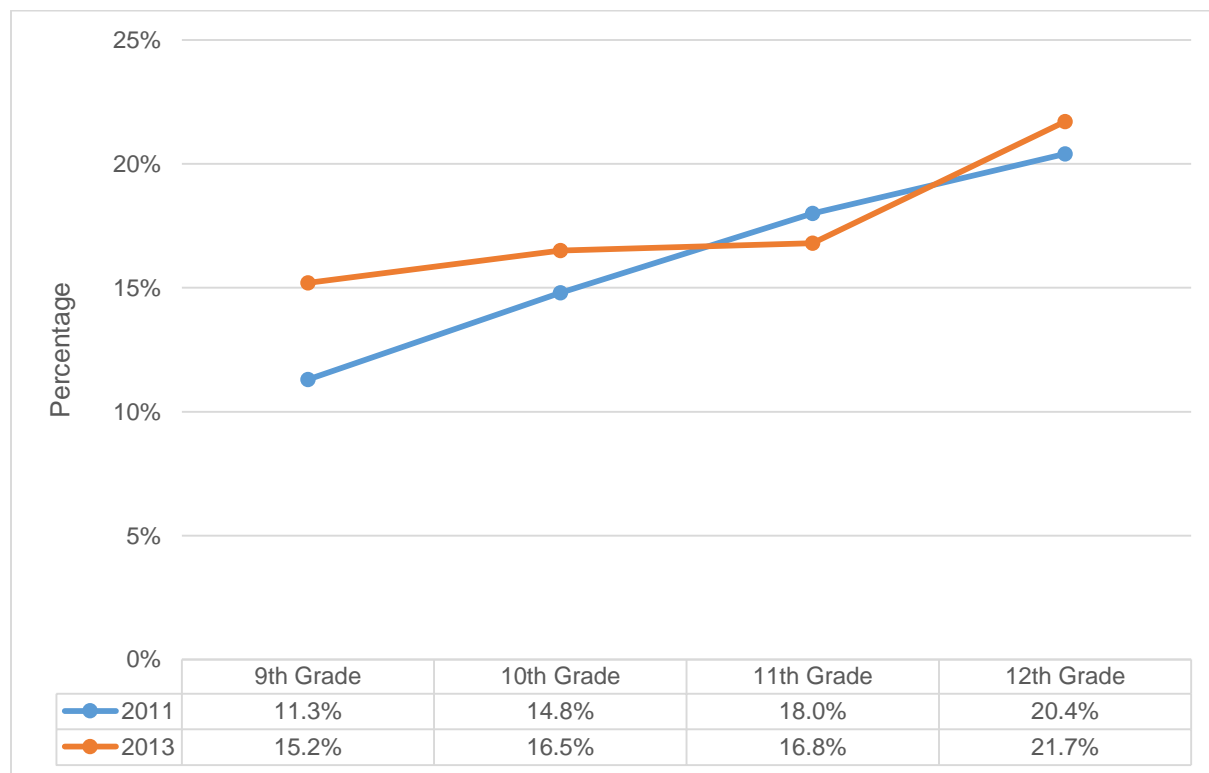
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used prescription drug without prescription” is defined as having any form of a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is asked, “During your life, how many times have you taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.2 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 21.7 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 315. Ever Used Prescription Drugs without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2011-2013



3. ROOT CAUSES

3.1. Age of Initiation

3.1.1. Age Groups

3.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012

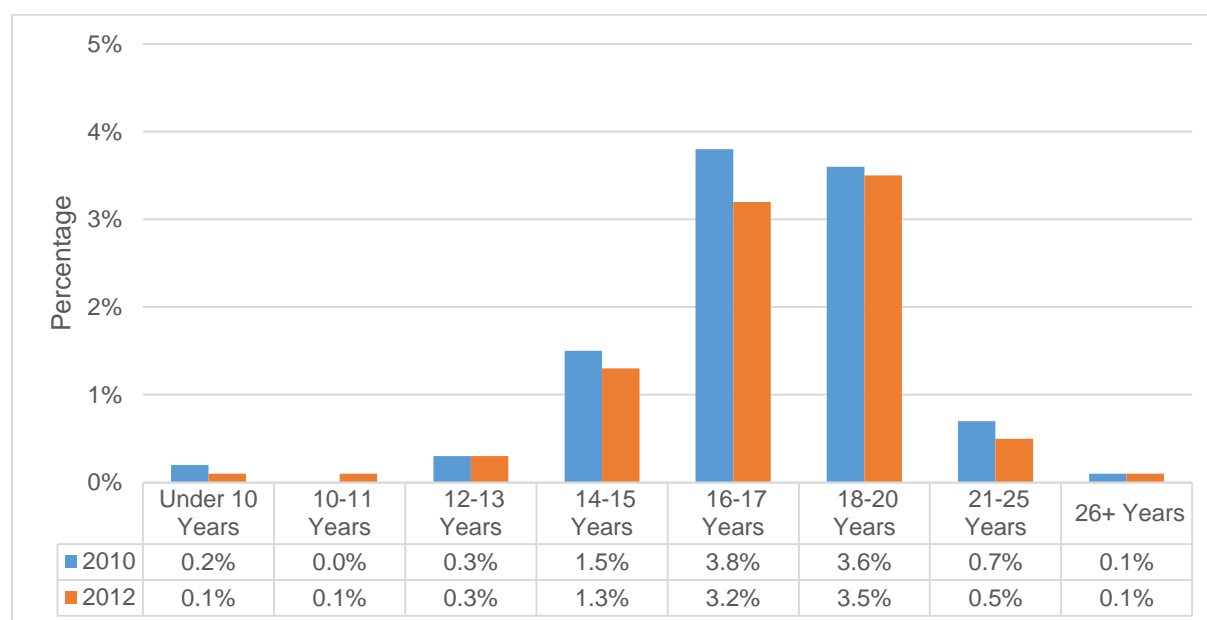
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use non-medical prescription drug?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 97.3 percent of North Dakota college students reported that they never used a prescription for non-medical purposes. The majority of those that used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes did it for the first time before they were 20 years old.

Figure 316. Age of First Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012



Note: Year 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify “non-medical” use.

3.2. Frequency of Consumption

3.2.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.2.1.1.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past 30 Days), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012

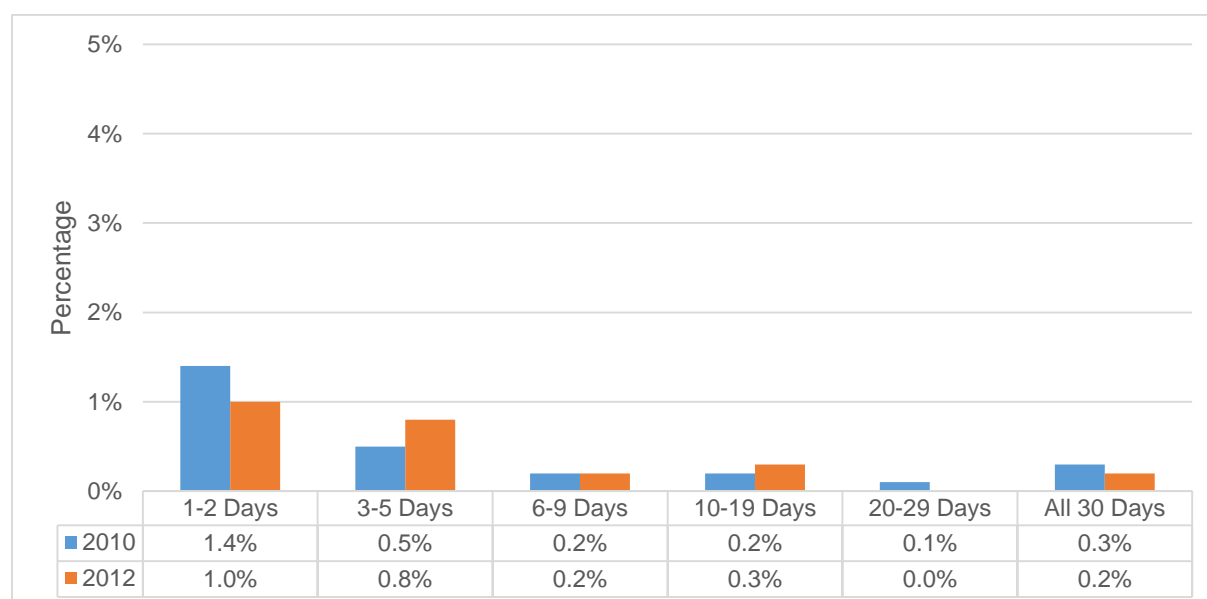
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days on how many days did you have non-medical use of prescription drug”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 1 percent of North Dakota college students stated that they used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes for one or two days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 317. Frequency of Consumption (Past 30 Days), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012



Note: 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify “non-medical” use.

3.2.1.2. Past Year Use

3.2.1.2.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012

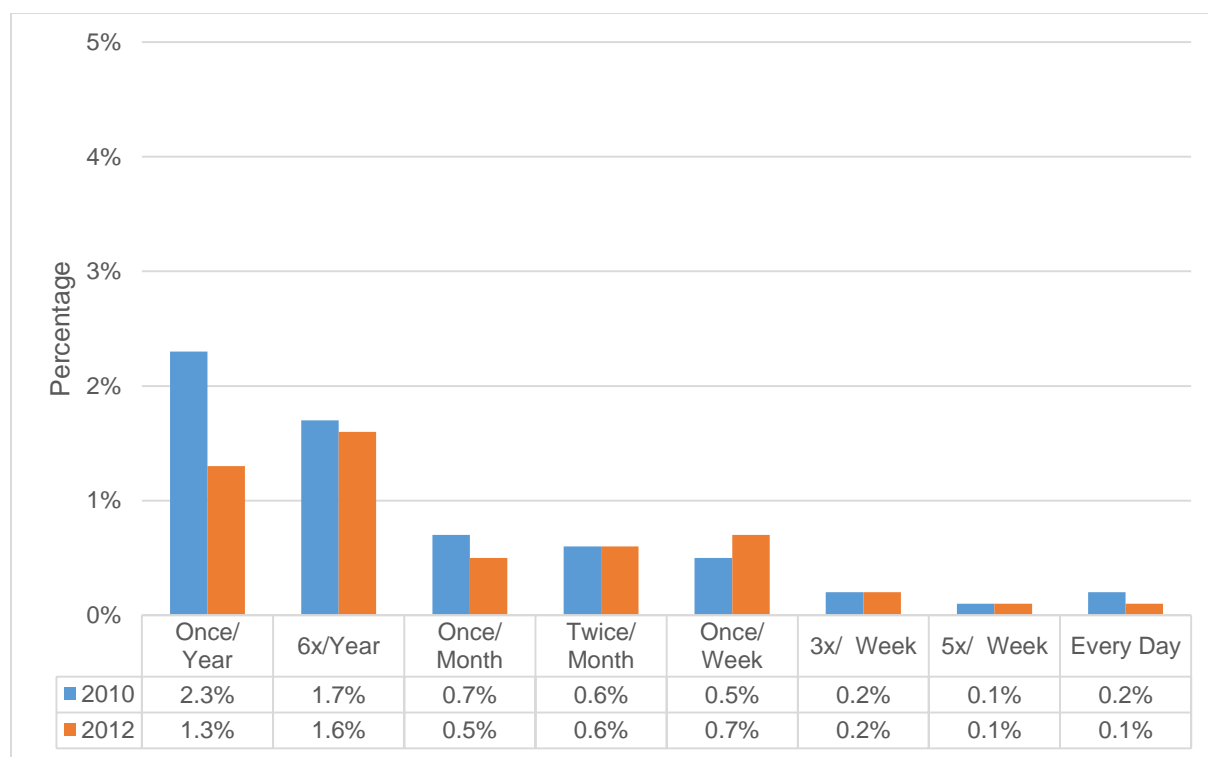
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “Within the last year about how often have you used non-medical use of prescription drug?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 1.3 percent of North Dakota college students stated that they used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes once during the year before the survey.

Figure 318. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012



Note: 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify “non-medical” use.

3.3. Attitudes toward Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs

3.3.1. Age Groups

3.3.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.3.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012

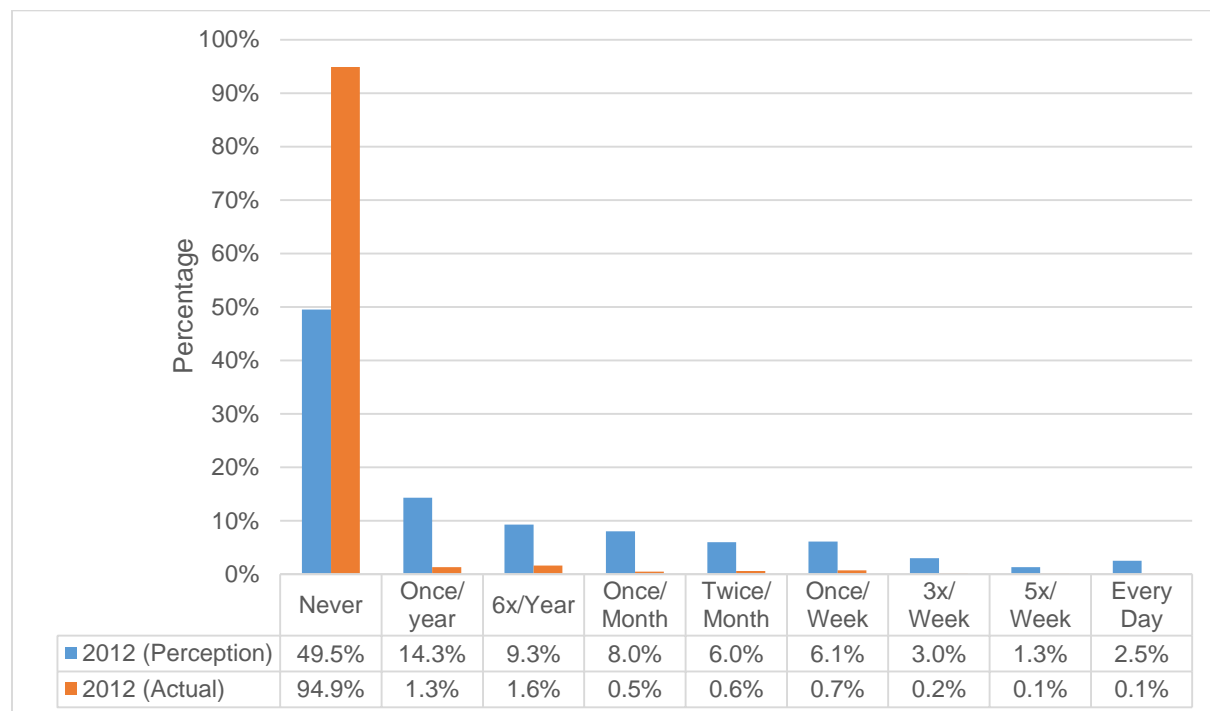
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: Perception: “How often do you think the average student on your campus uses non-medical use of prescription drugs?” Actual: “Within the last year about how often have you used non-medical use of prescription drugs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, North Dakota college students thought that 8 percent of their peers used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes once a month. However, only 0.5 percent of their peers reported non-medical use of prescription drugs once a month.

Figure 319. Perception of Average Student Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2012



4. CONSEQUENCES

4.1. Treatment Admissions

4.1.1. Age Groups

4.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.1.1.1. Overall (17 Years or Younger)

Chart: Percent of Persons at Regional Human Service Centers Reporting Schedule II Prescription Drug Abuse, Youth (17 Years or Younger), North Dakota, 2007-2013

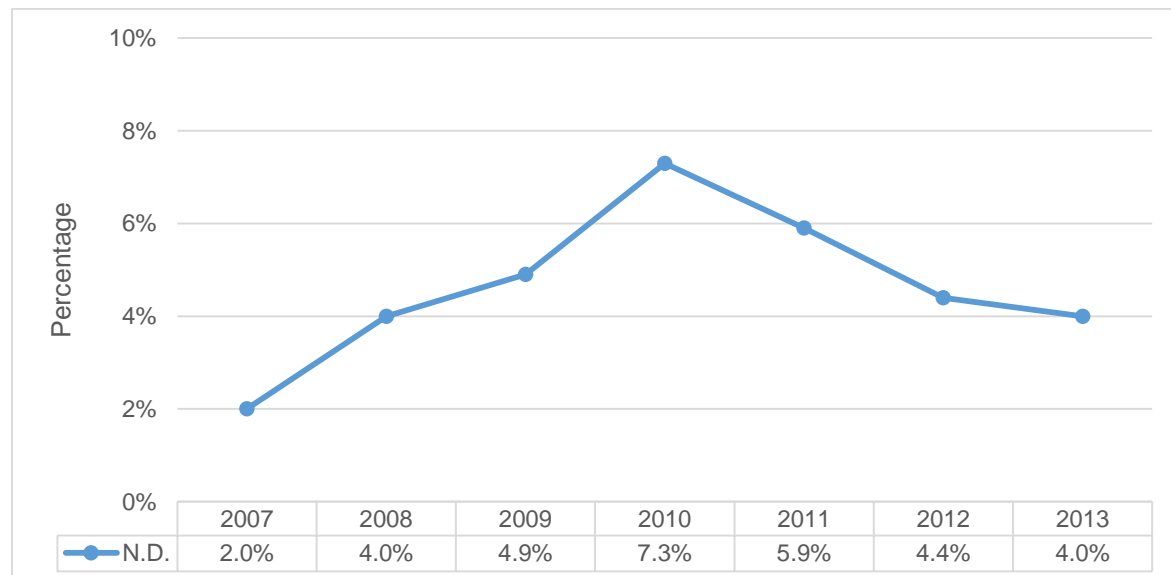
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

Definition: “Schedule II controlled substances” are defined as, Codeine, Methylphenidate, Morphine Sulfate, Non-Prescription Methodone, Other Opioid Pain Relievers (Tylox, OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, Demerol, Dilaudid, Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet, Darvon, Darvocet, Tussionex, Talwin, Stadol, Fentanyl, Paregonic, Buprenix, Roxcet, Endocet, Methodone), and Tramadol.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4 percent of North Dakota adolescents who received treatment at Regional Human Service Centers reported schedule II prescription drug abuse.

Figure 320. Percent of Persons at Regional Human Service Centers Reporting Schedule II Prescription Drug Abuse, Youth (17 Years or Younger), North Dakota, 2007-2013



4.1.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.1.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Percent of Persons at Regional Human Service Centers Reporting Schedule II Prescription Drug Abuse, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2007-2013

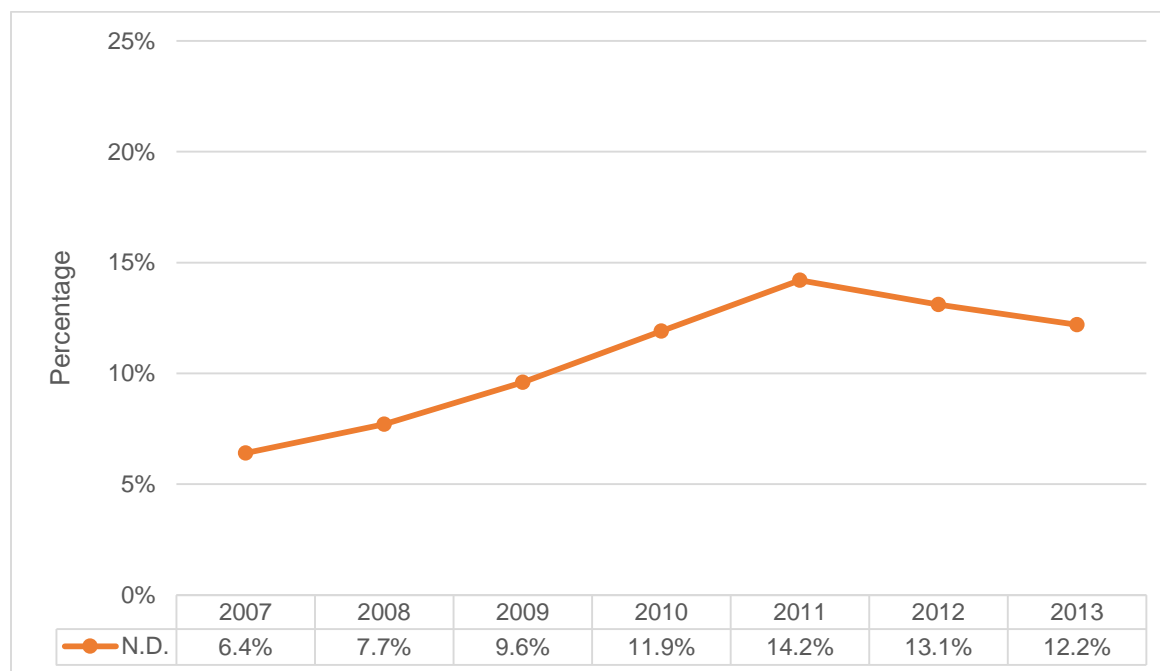
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

Definition: “Schedule II controlled substances” are defined as, Codeine, Methylphenidate, Morphine Sulfate, Non-Prescription Methodone, Other Opioid Pain Relievers (Tylox, OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, Demerol, Dilaudid, Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet, Darvon, Darvocet, Tussionex, Talwin, Stadol, Fentanyl, Paregonic, Buprenix, Roxcet, Endocet, Methodone), and Tramadol.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 12.2 percent of North Dakota adults who received treatment at Regional Human Service Centers reported schedule II prescription drug abuse.

Figure 321. Percent of Persons at Regional Human Service Centers Reporting Schedule II Prescription Drug Abuse, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2007-2013



F. TOBACCO

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2. PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

2.1. Tobacco Products Use

2.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.1.1.1. Overall

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

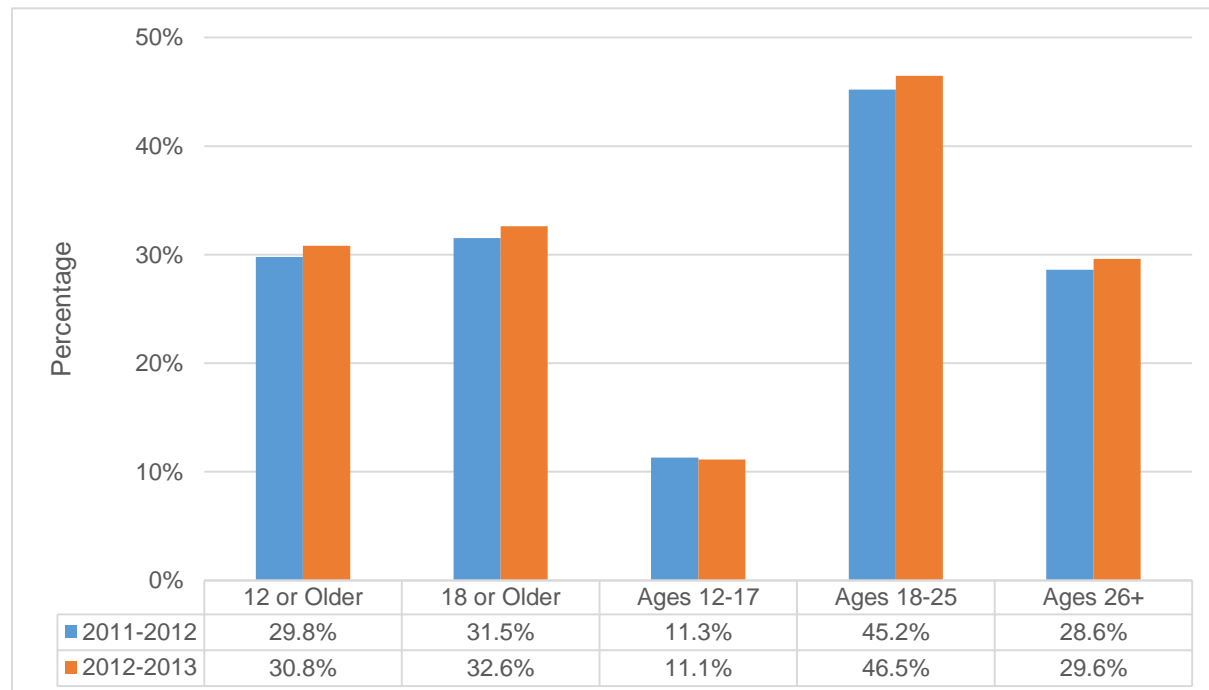
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current tobacco use” is defined as using any tobacco products during the 30 days before the survey. Tobacco products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 30.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported using any tobacco products during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 322. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.1.1.2. Age Groups

2.1.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.1.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

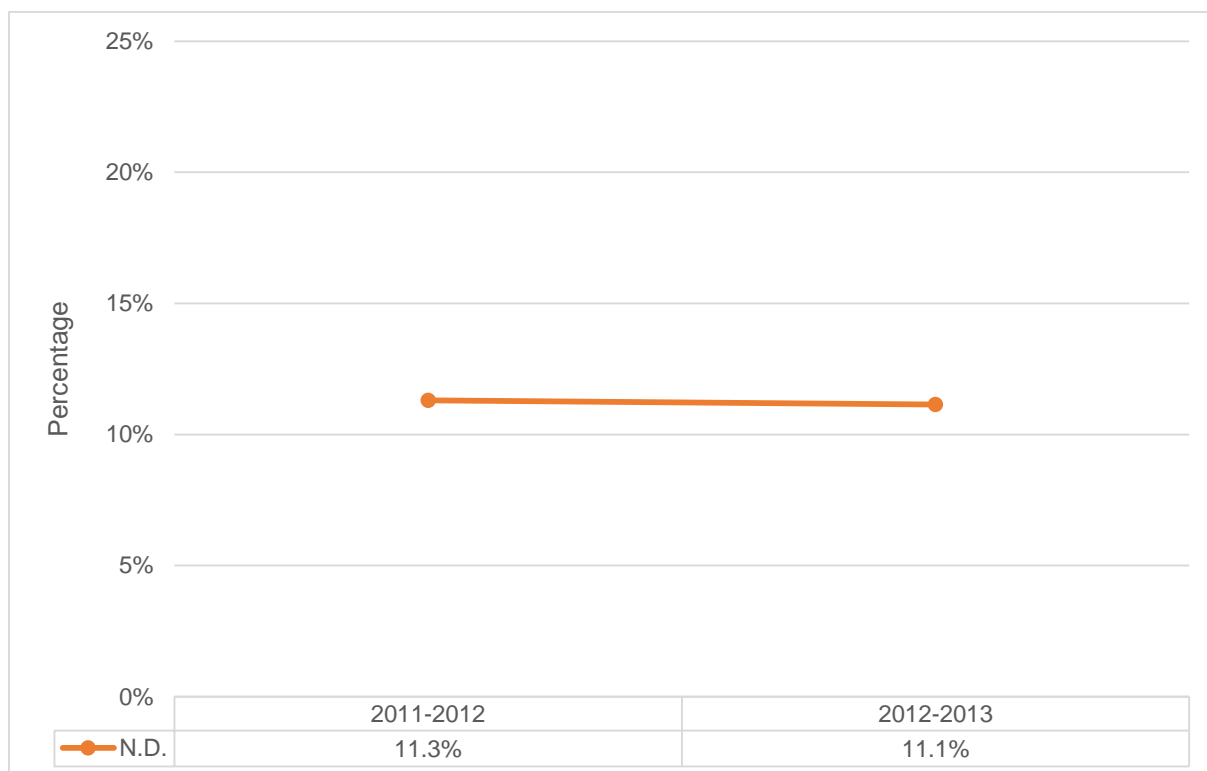
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current tobacco use” is defined as using any tobacco products during the 30 days before the survey. Tobacco products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 11.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used tobacco products during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 323. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.1.1.2.1.2. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

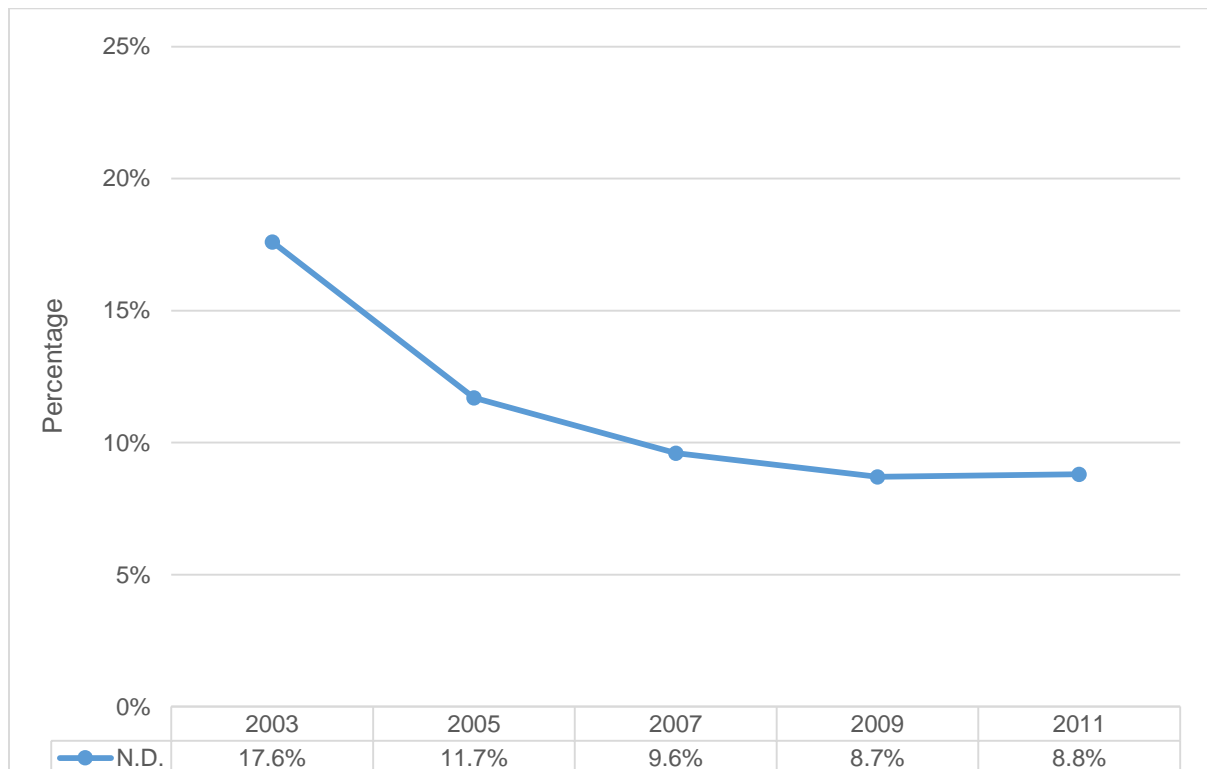
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current tobacco product use” is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 8.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 324. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



2.1.1.2.1.3. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

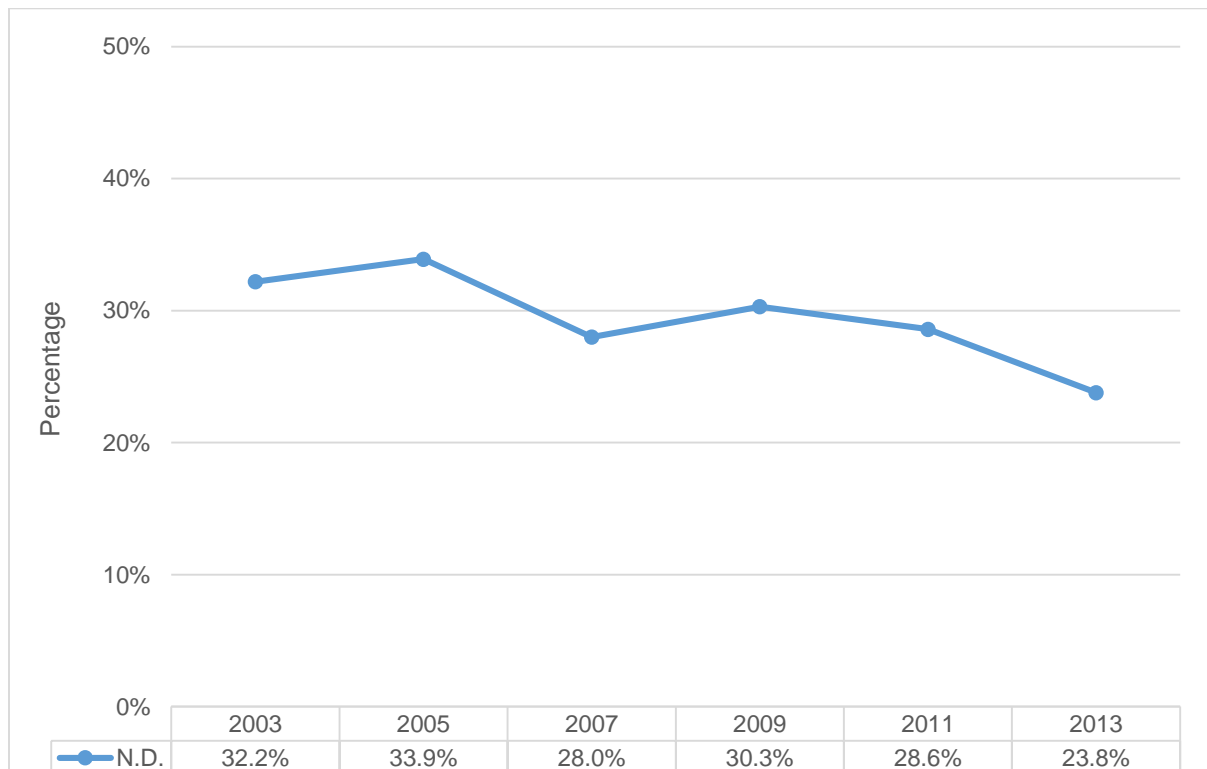
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current tobacco product use” is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 23.8 percent of North Dakota high school students used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 325. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



2.1.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.1.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

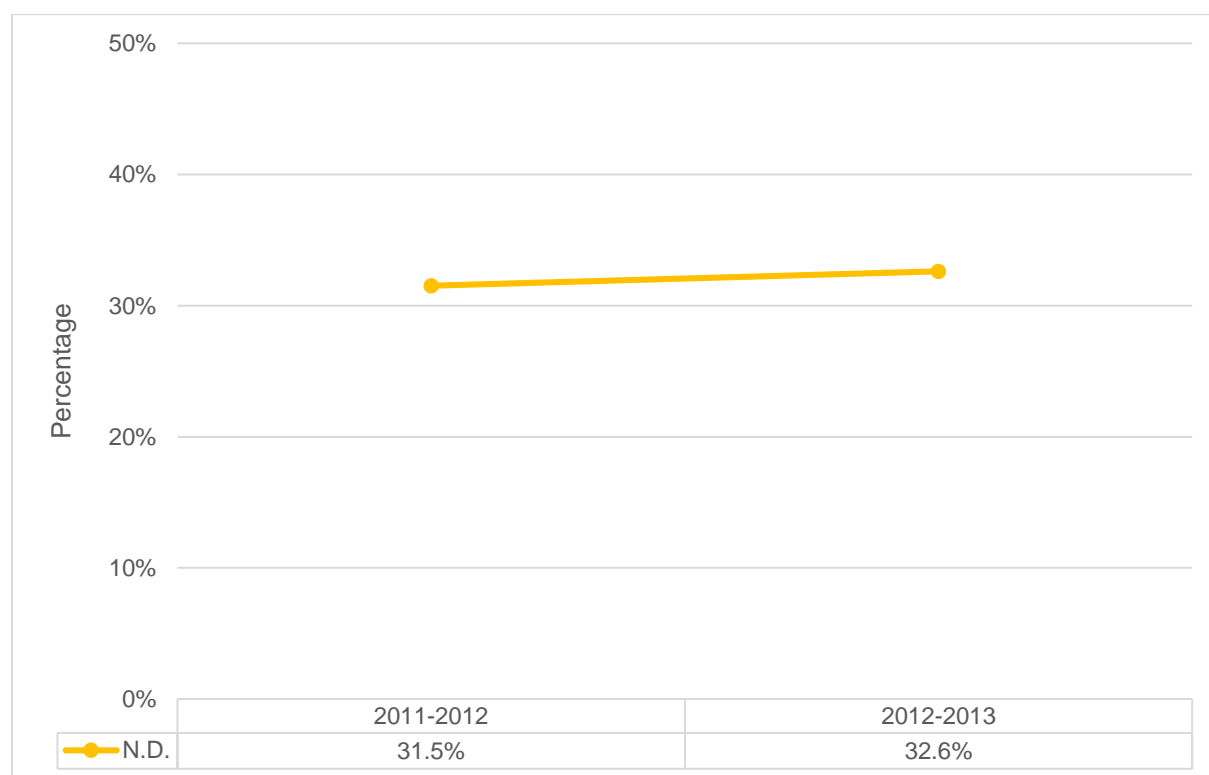
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current tobacco use” is defined as using any tobacco products during the 30 days before the survey. Tobacco products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 32.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older, used tobacco products during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 326. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.1.1.2.2.2. College Students

Chart: Current Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

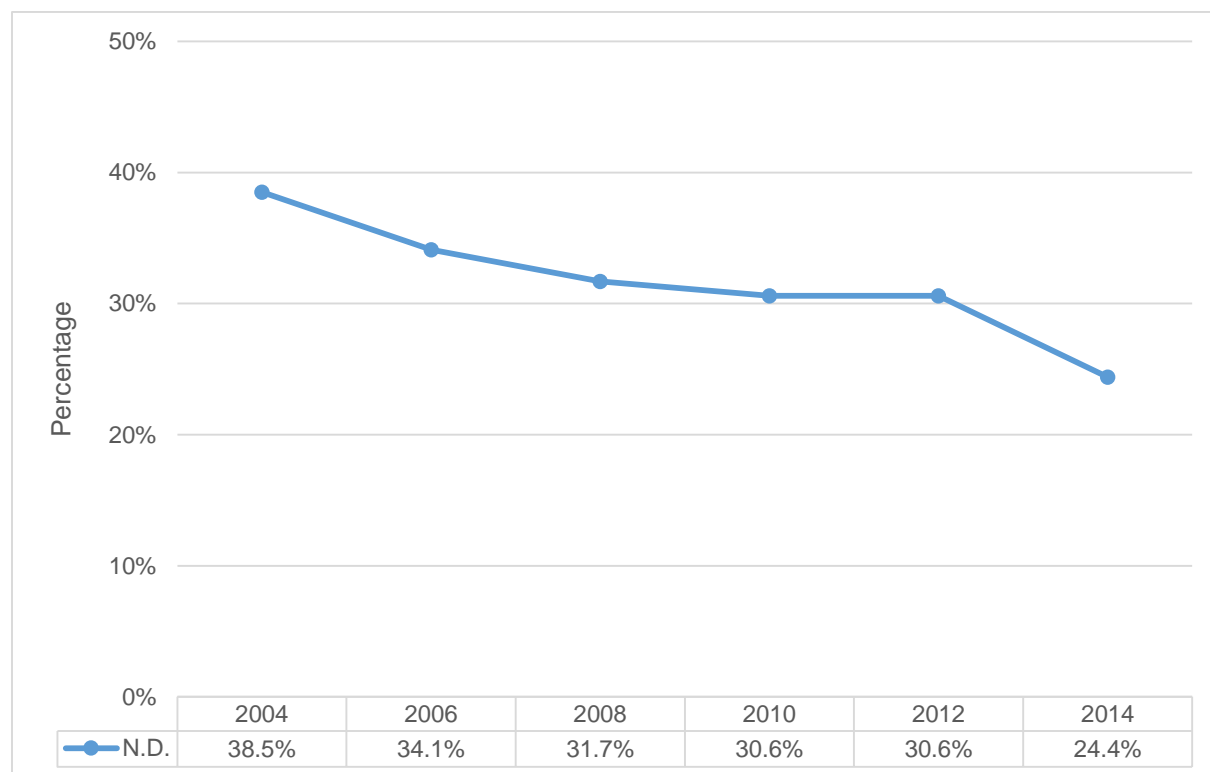
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: “Current tobacco use” is defined as using any tobacco products during the 30 days before the survey. Tobacco products include smoke, chew and snuff.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 24.4 percent of North Dakota college students reported current tobacco use.

Figure 327. Current Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



2.2. Cigarettes Use

2.2.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.2.1.1. Overall

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

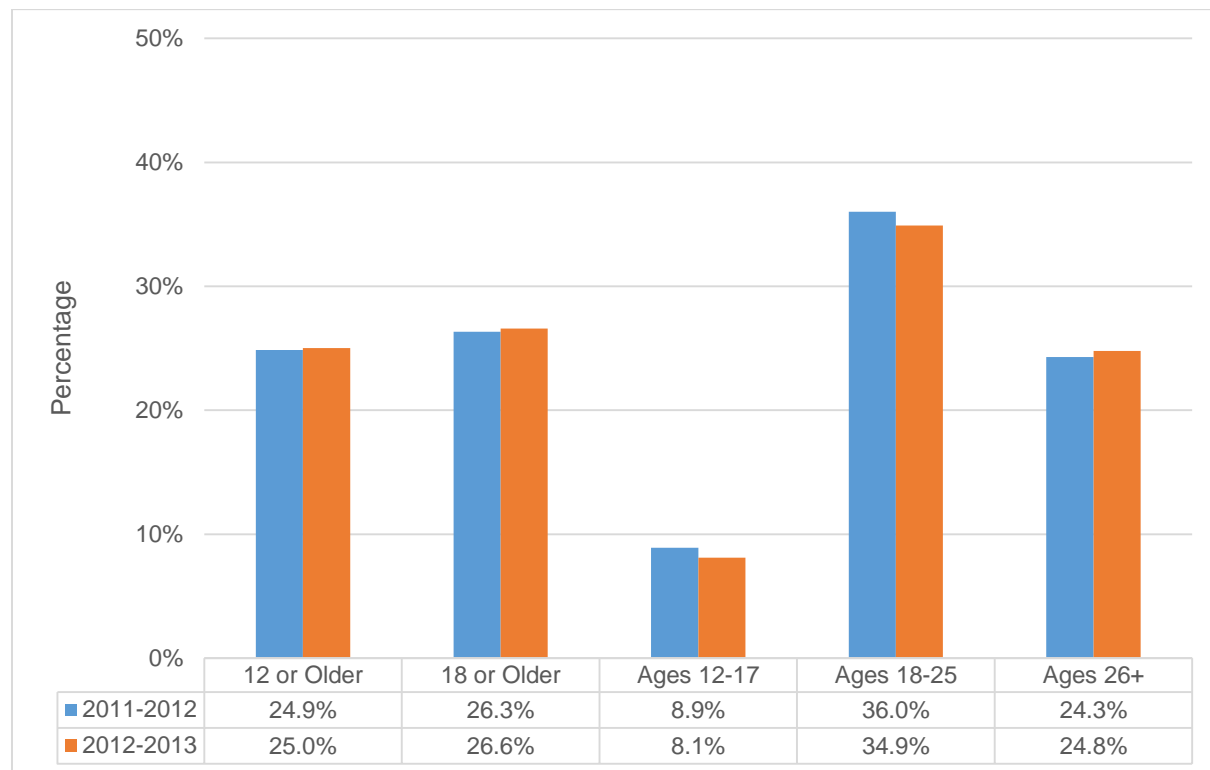
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 25 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 328. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



2.2.1.2. Age Groups

2.2.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.2.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), by Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013

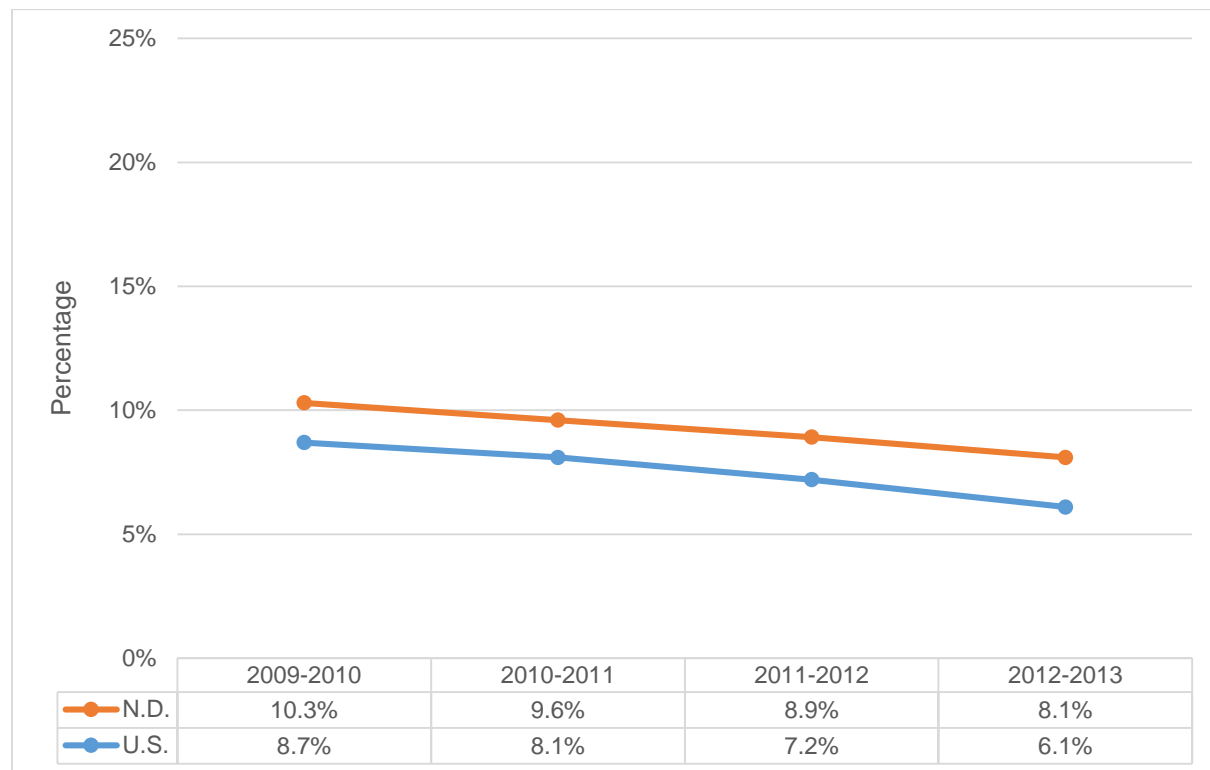
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 8.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used cigarettes during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 329. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), by Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013



2.2.1.2.1.2. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 330. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2013

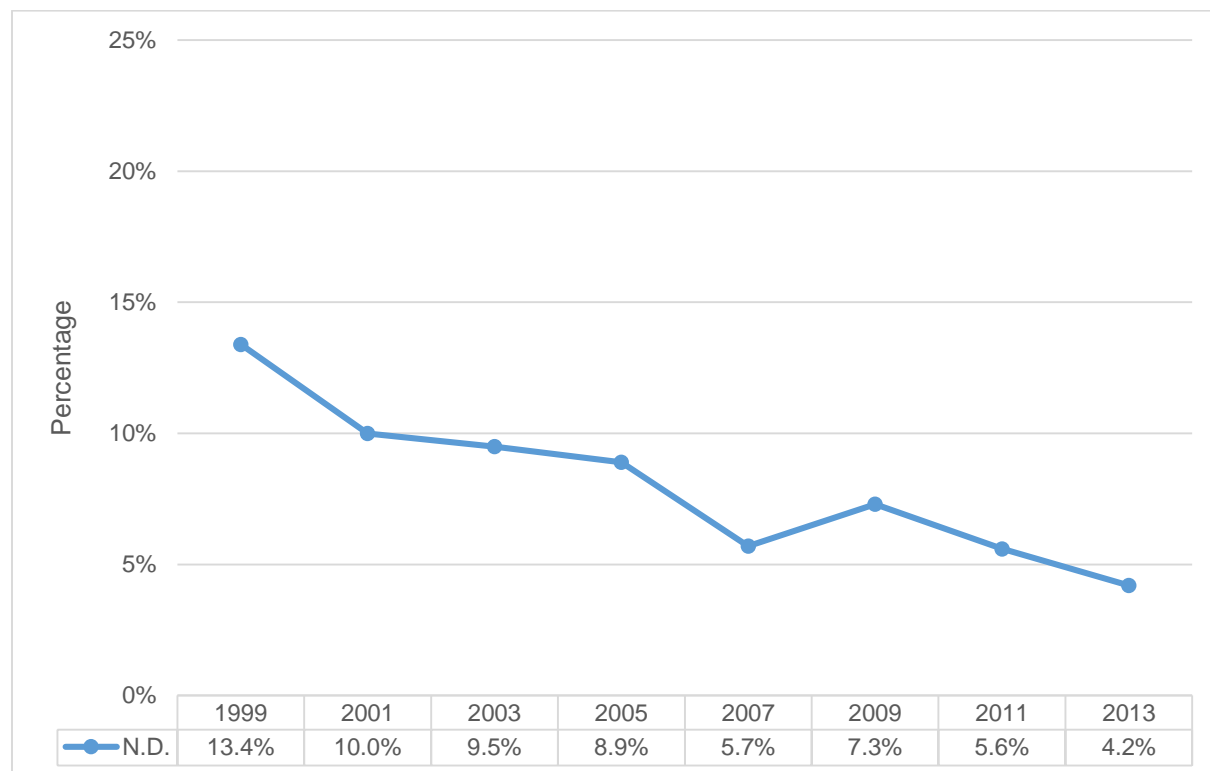


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

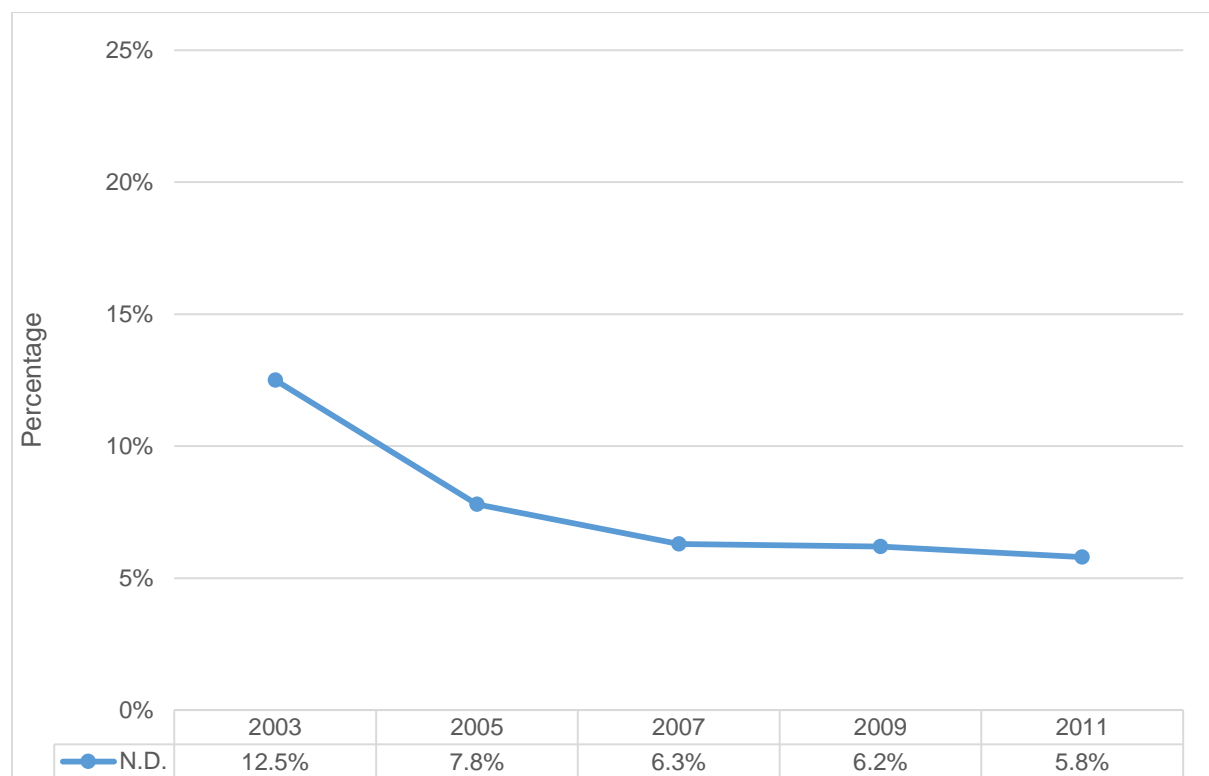
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 5.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 331. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



2.2.1.2.1.3. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 19 percent of North Dakota high school students reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 332. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

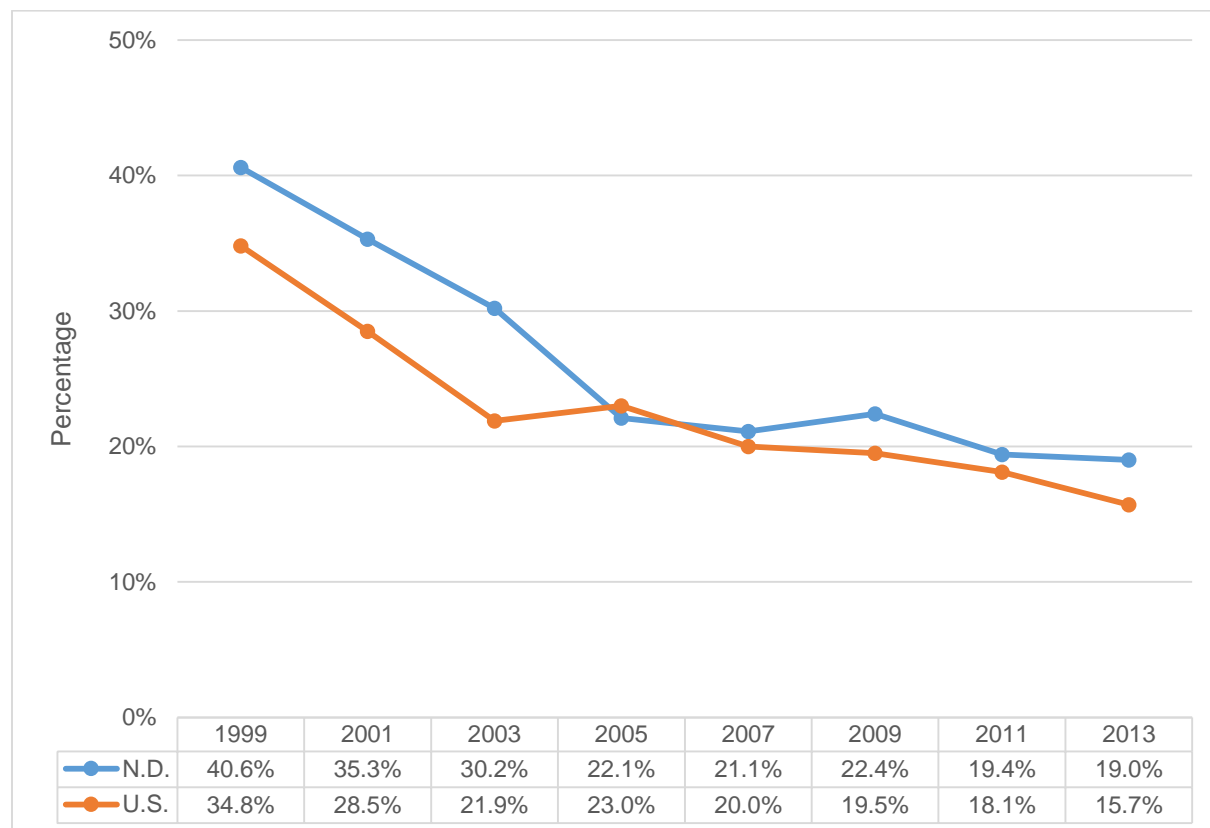


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 19.5 percent of female and 18.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 333. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

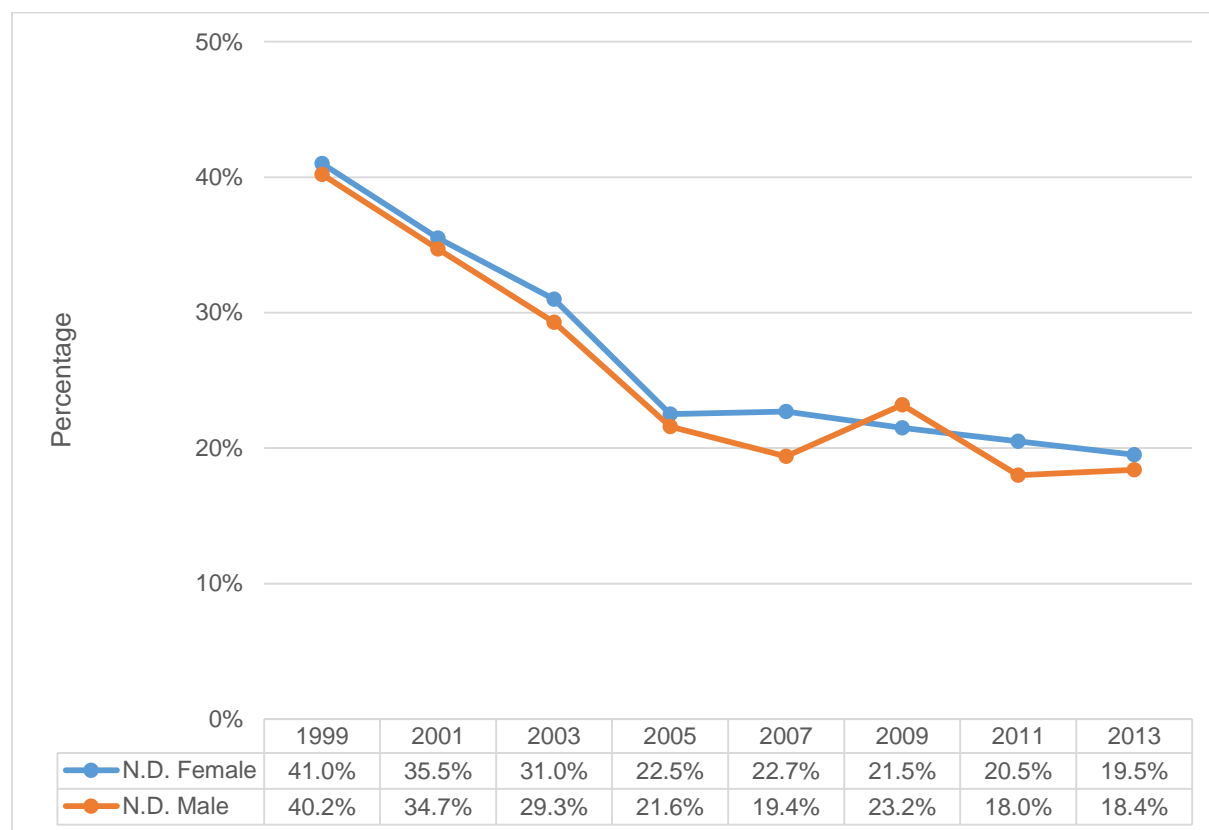


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 16.2 percent of North Dakota high school students reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 334. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

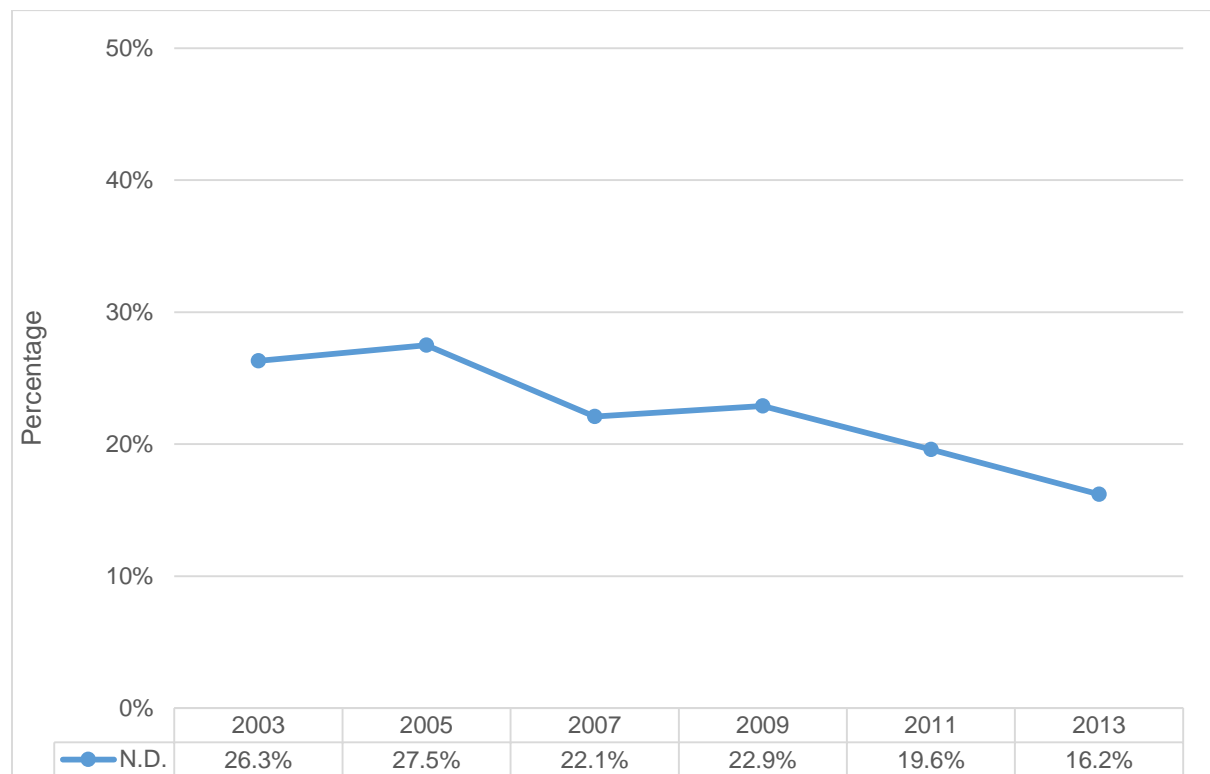


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 16.7 percent of female and 15.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 335. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

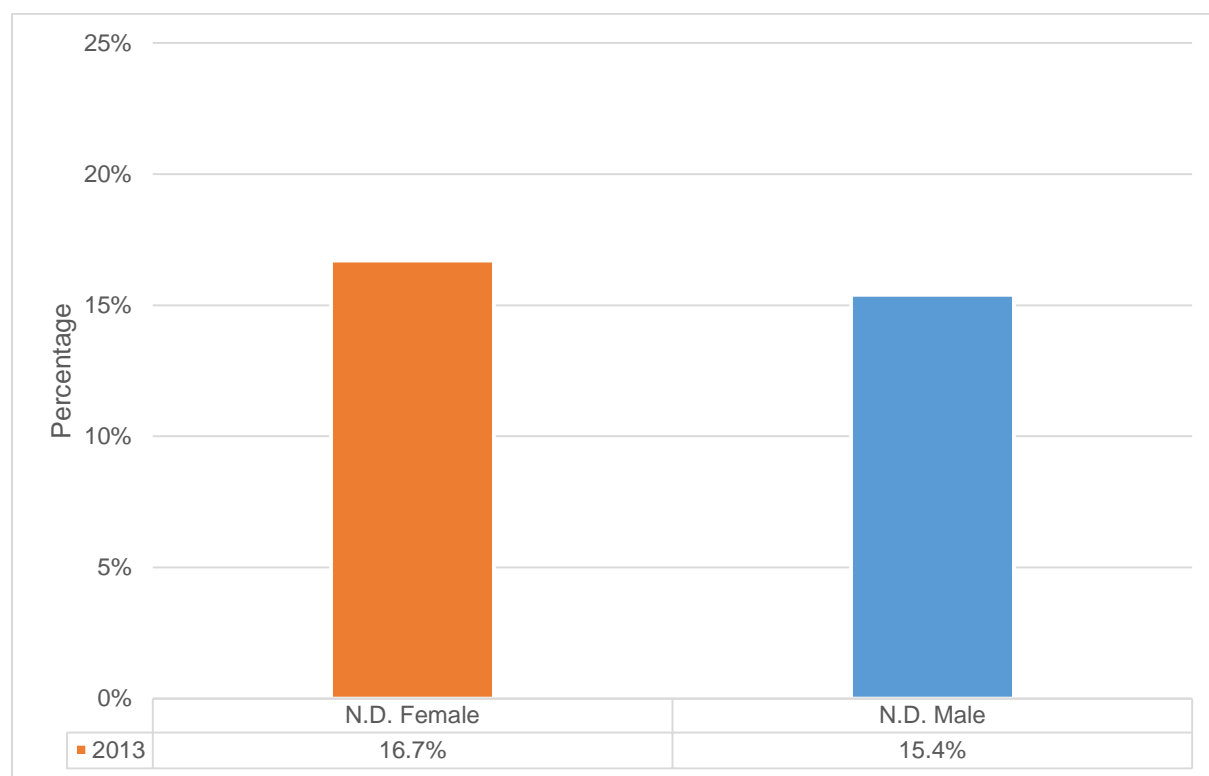


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

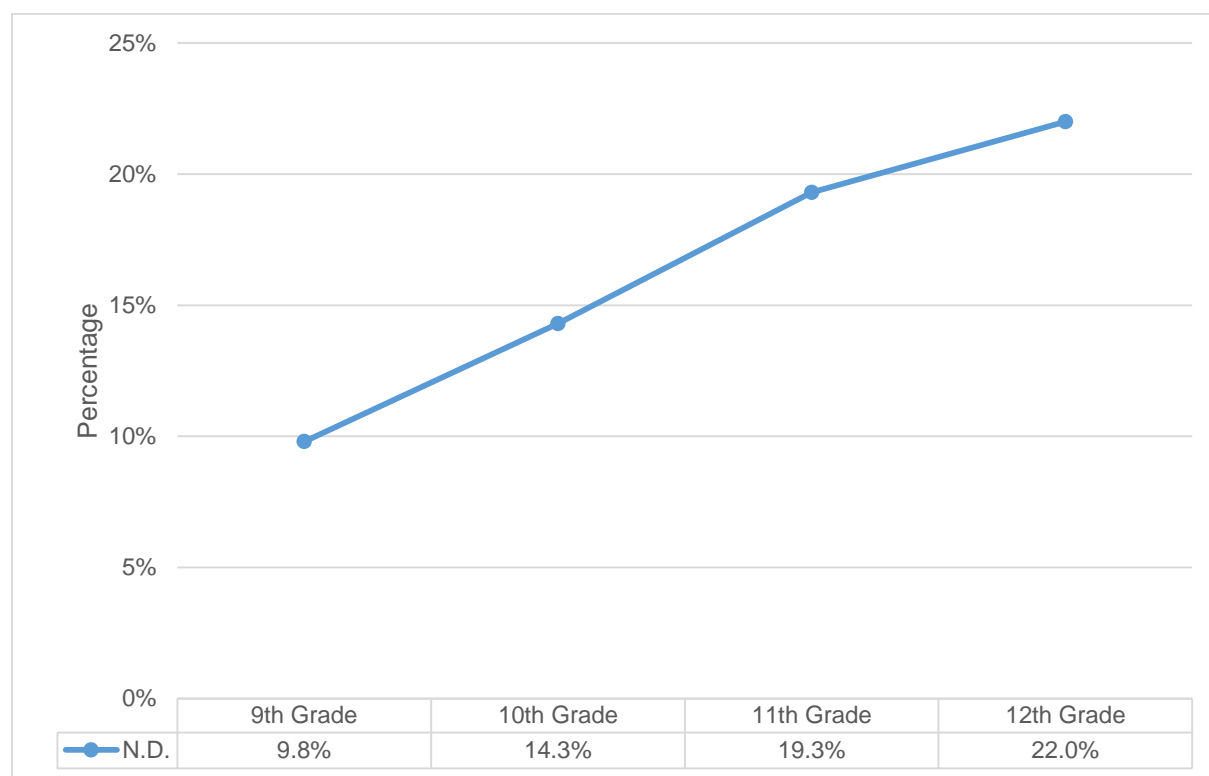
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 9.8 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 22 percent of twelfth graders reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 336. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.2.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.2.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: “Current cigarette use” is defined as smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 26.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 337. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

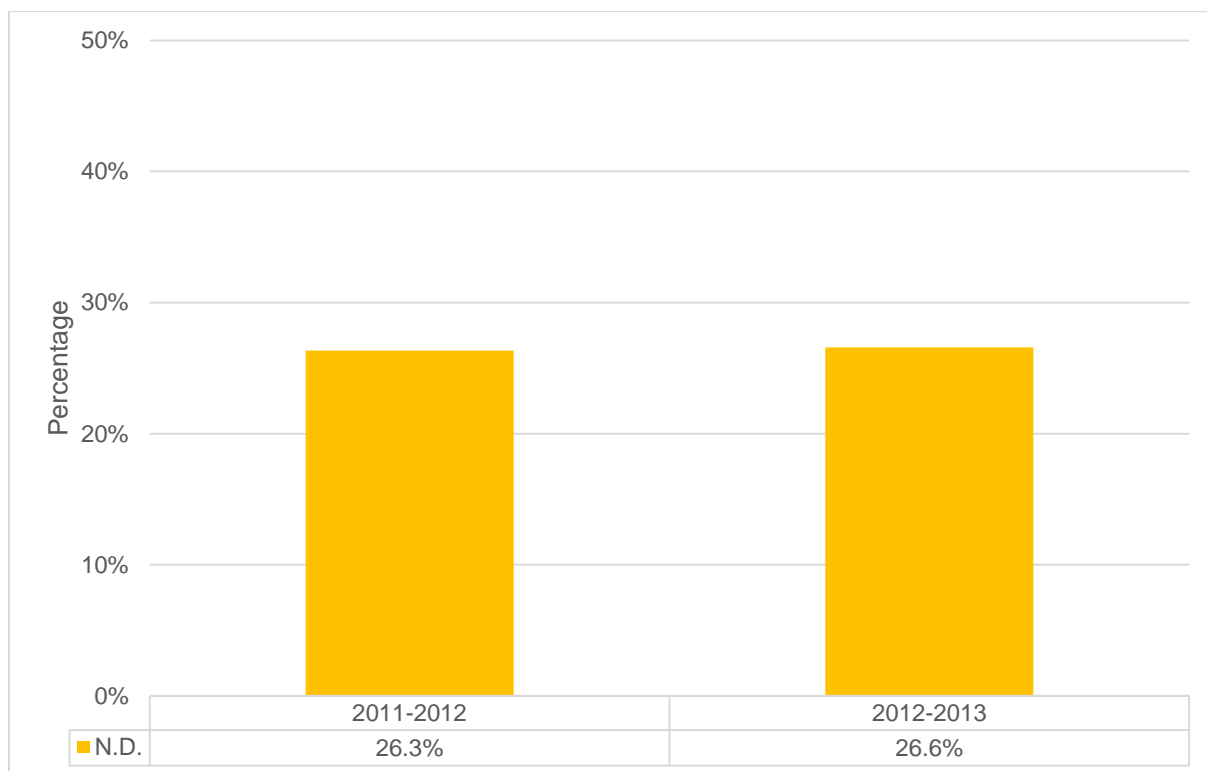


Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2013

Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as persons who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who, at the time they participated in a survey about this topic, reported smoking every day or some days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.

Figure 338. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2013

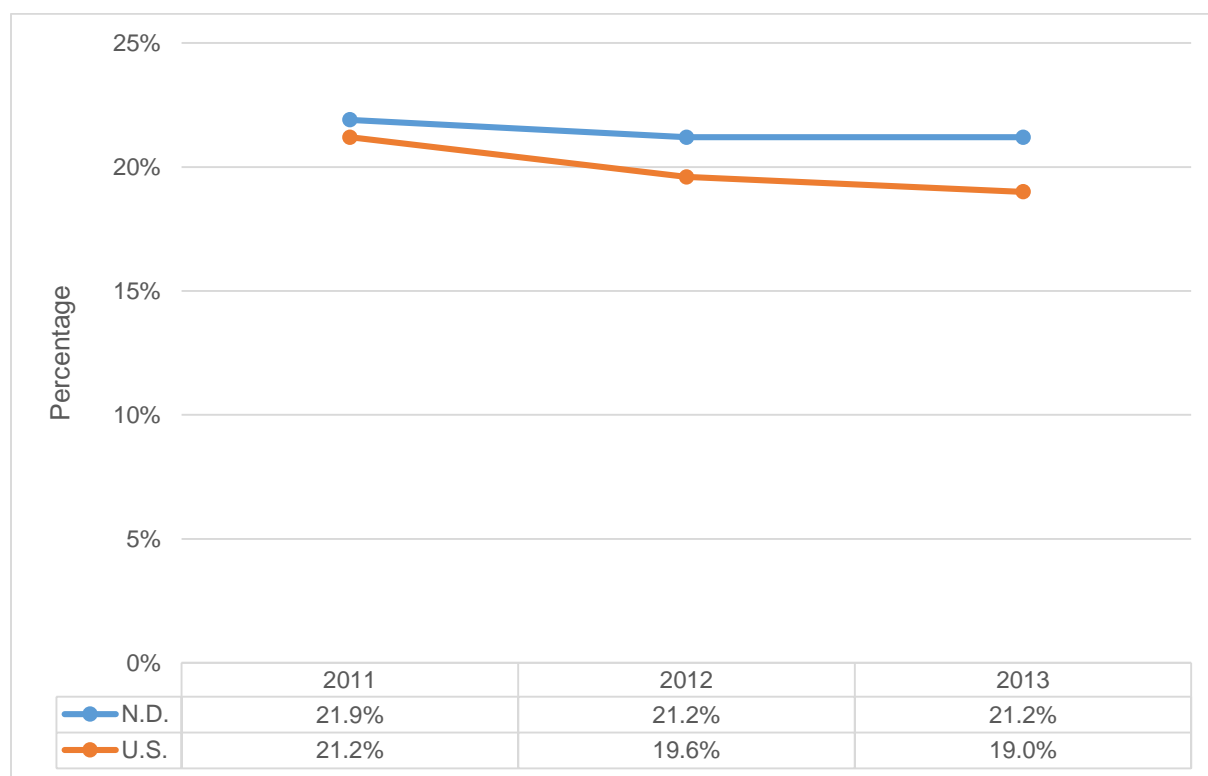


Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2011-2013

Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as persons who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who, at the time they participated in a survey about this topic, reported smoking every day or some days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 19.5 percent female and 22.9 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported smoking every day or some days.

Figure 339. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2011-2013

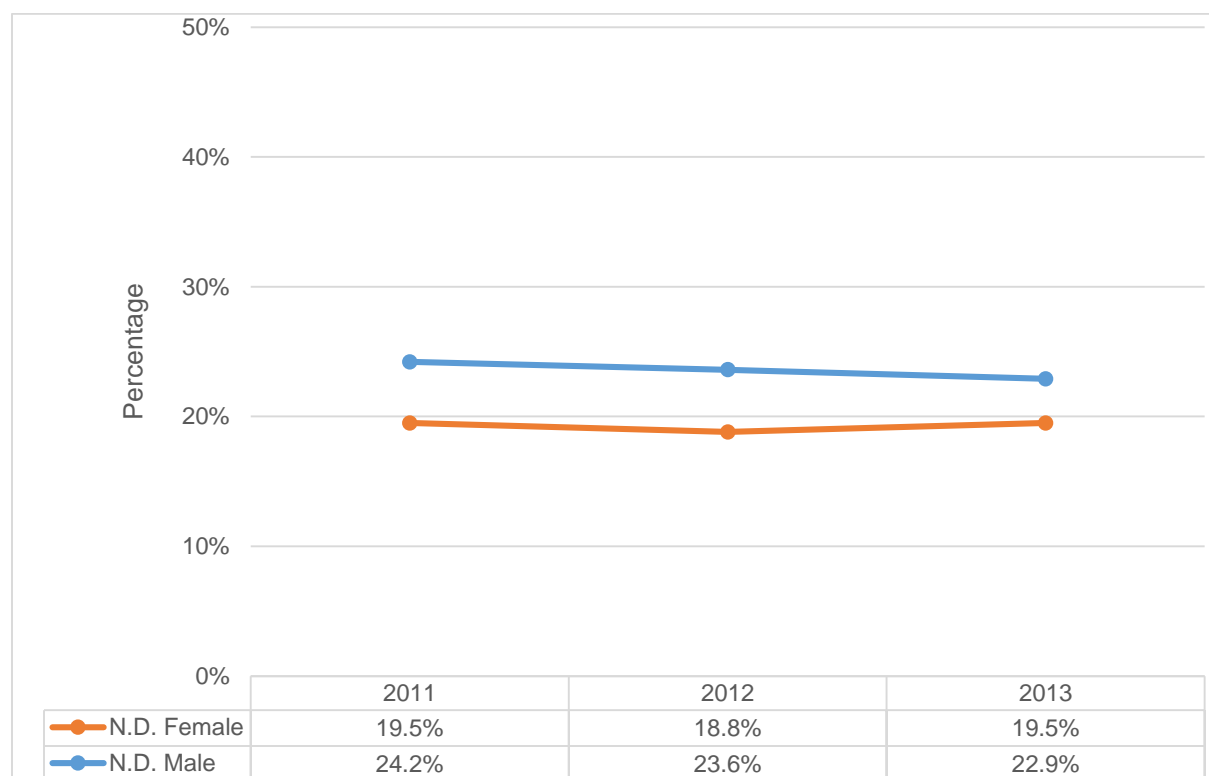


Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age Group, North Dakota, 2011-2013

Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as persons who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who, at the time they participated in a survey about this topic, reported smoking every day or some days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, the highest rate of current smokers was found among North Dakotans ages 25-34 (27.8 percent).

Figure 340. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age Group, North Dakota, 2011-2013

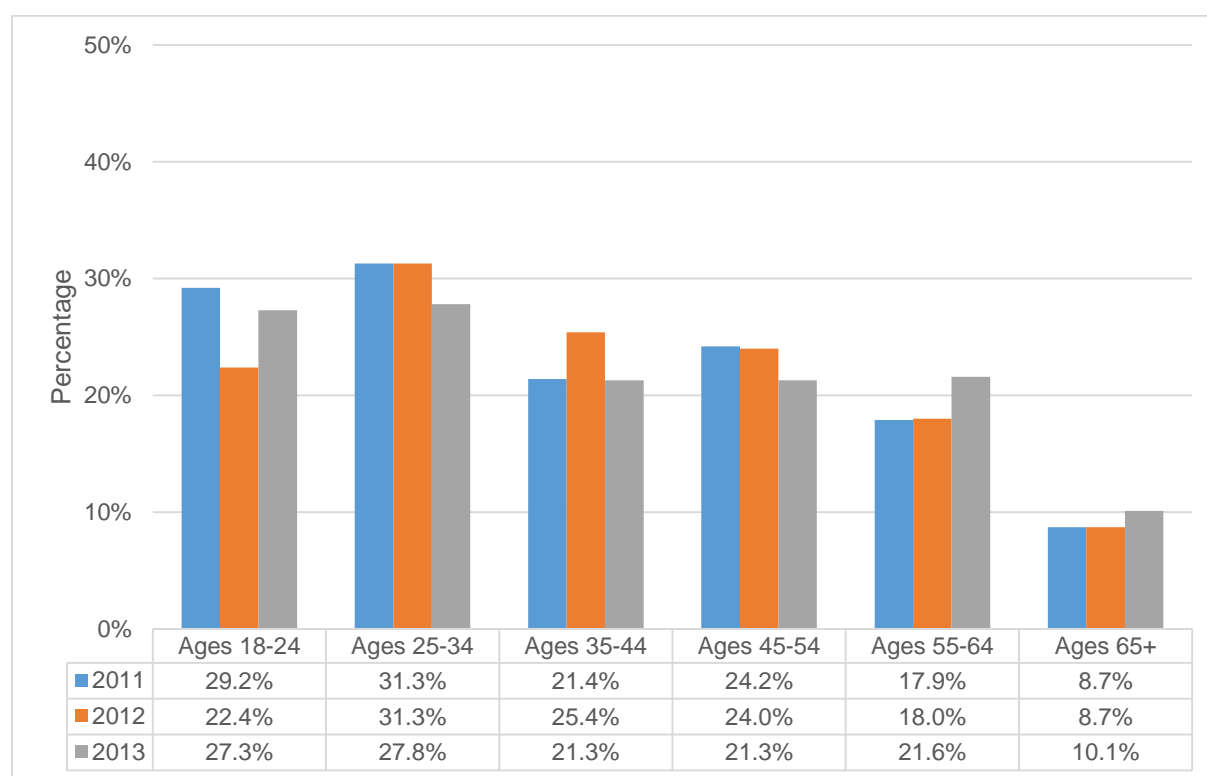


Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota, 2011-2013

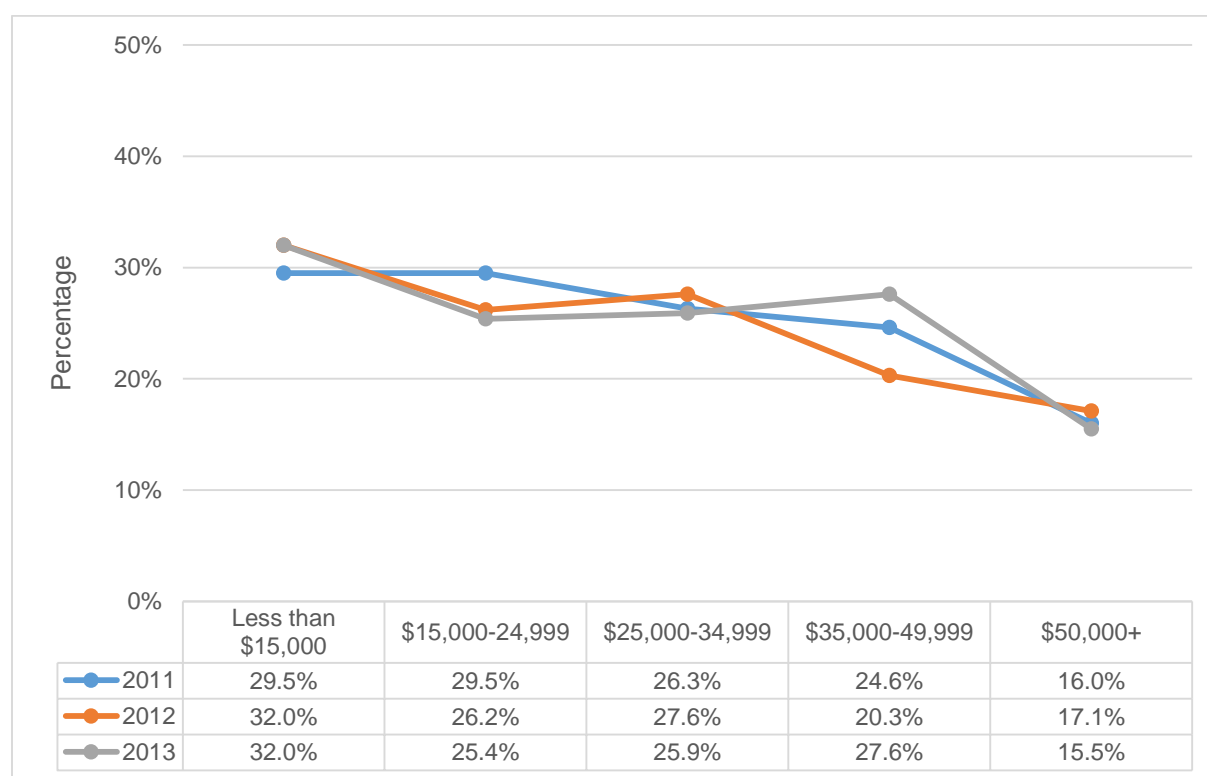
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as persons who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who, at the time they participated in a survey about this topic, reported smoking every day or some days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 32 percent of North Dakotans earning less than \$15,000 per year reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime.

Figure 341. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota, 2011-2013



2.2.2. Frequent Use

2.2.2.1. Age Groups

2.2.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.2.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

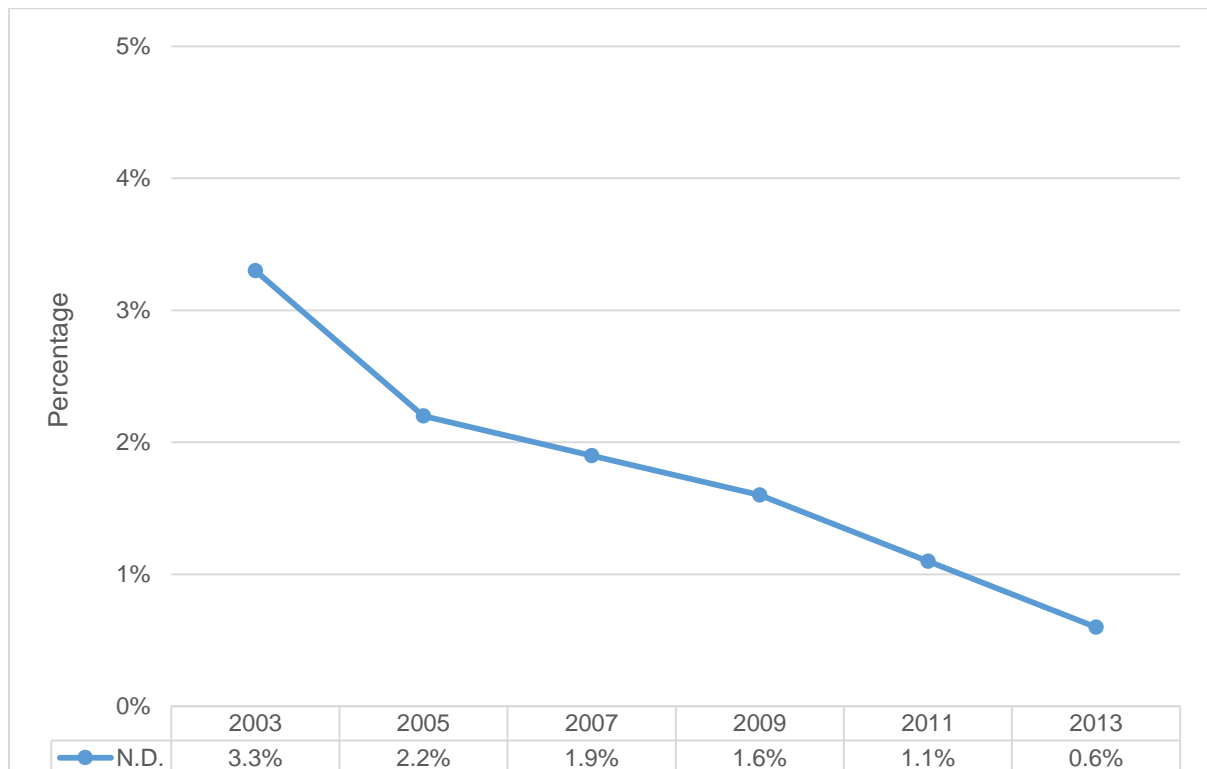
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigarette use” is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 0.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 342. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



2.2.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Frequent cigarette use” is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.6 percent of North Dakota high school students reported using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 343. Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

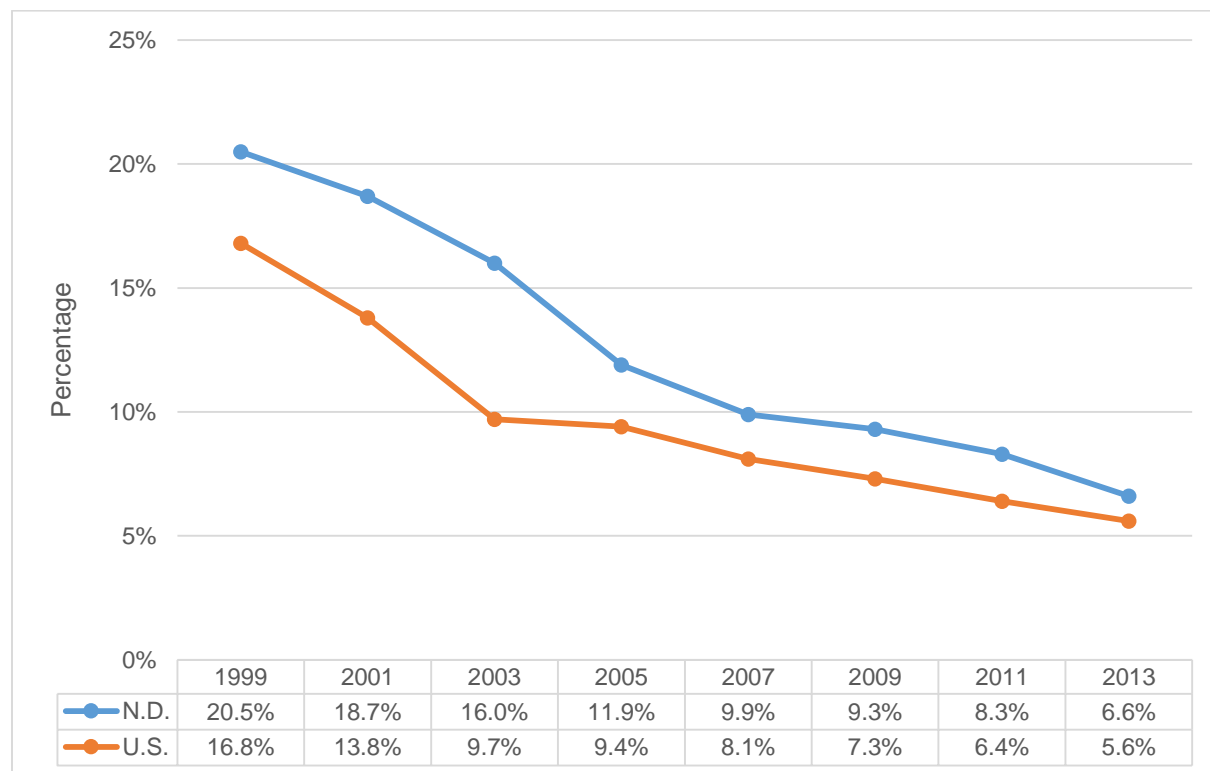


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Frequent cigarette use” is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.7 percent of female and 6.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 344. Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

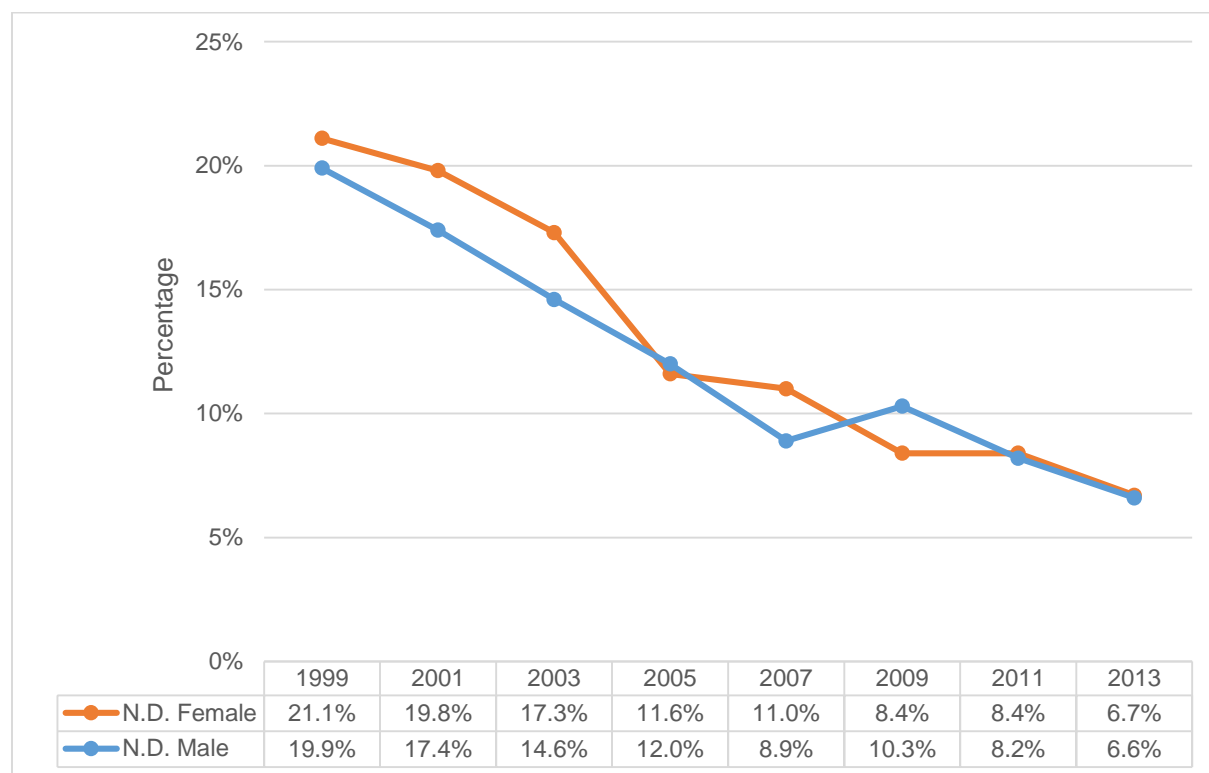


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigarette use” is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.5 percent of North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 345. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

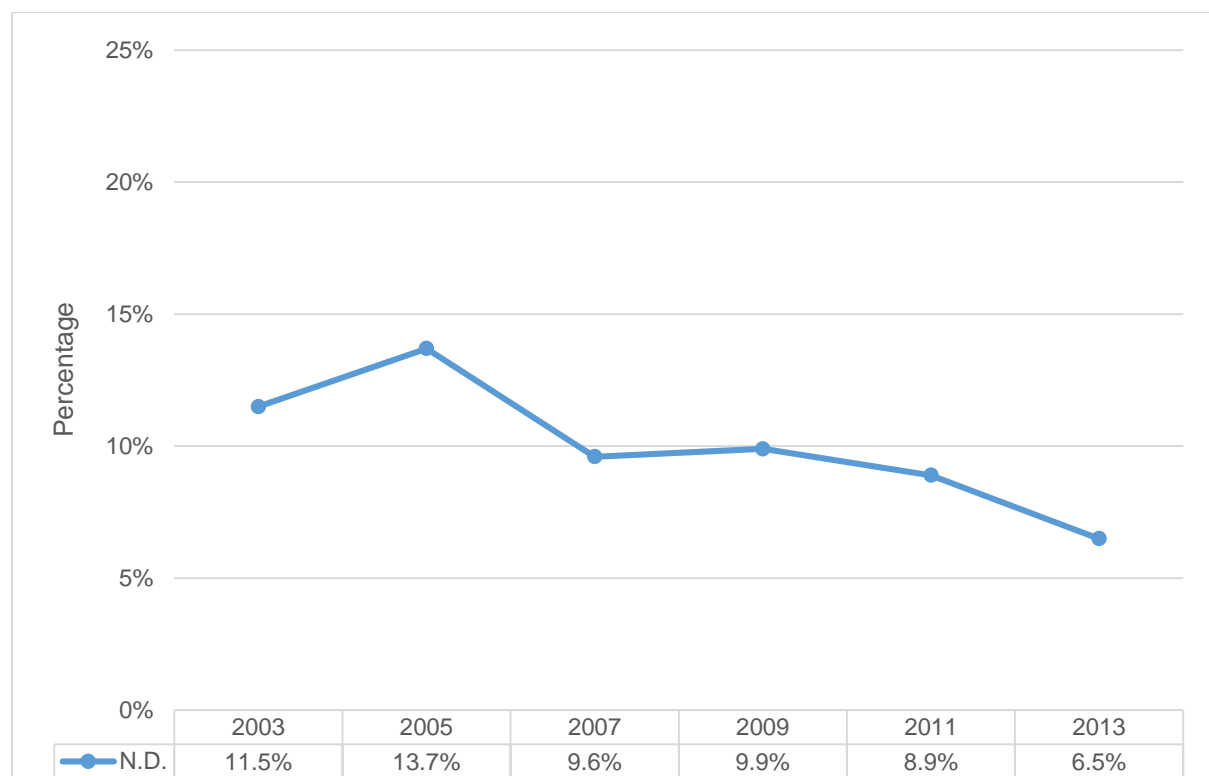


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigarette use” is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7.6 percent of female and 5.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 346. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

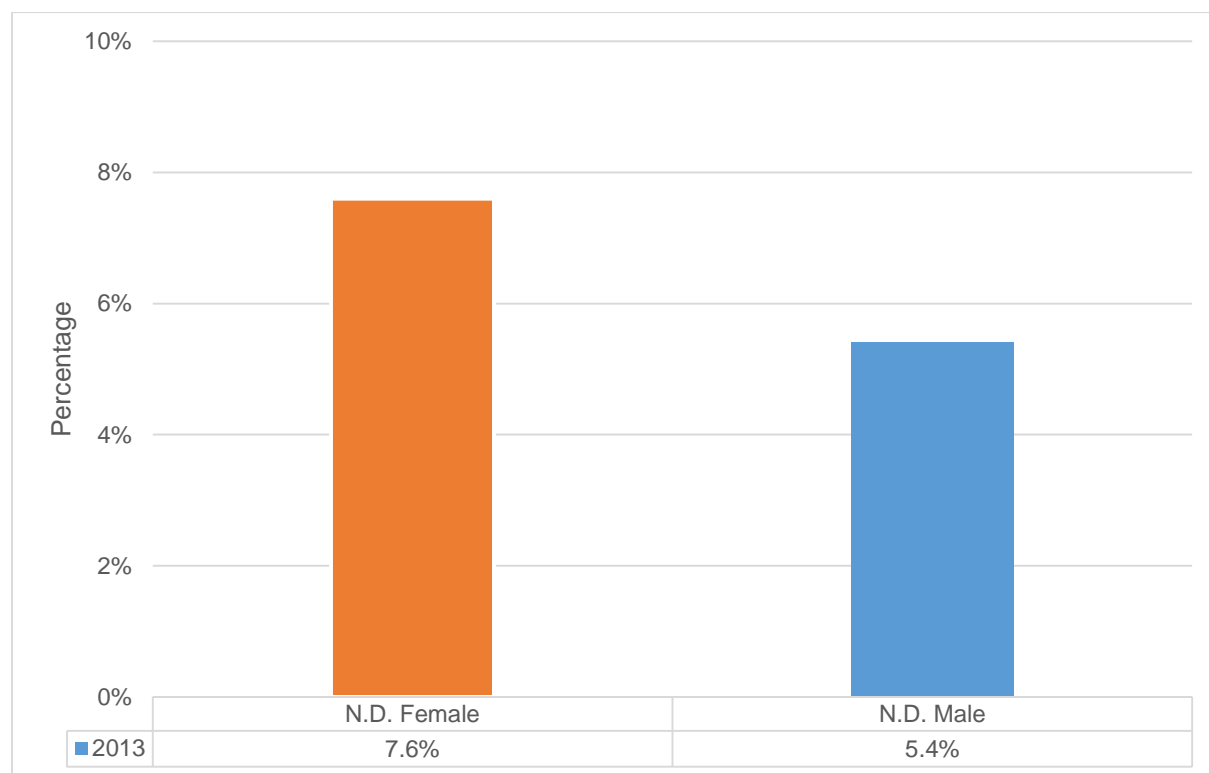


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

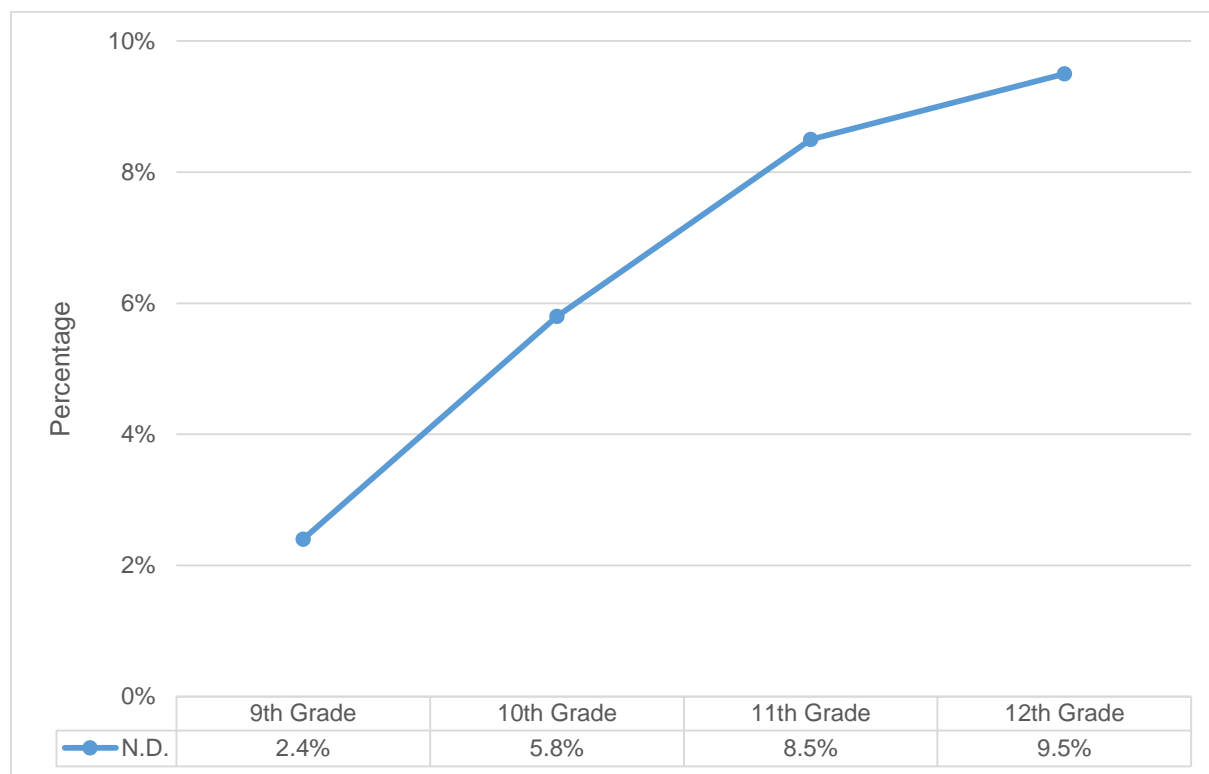
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigarette use” is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 2.4 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 9.5 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 347. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.2.3. Ever Use

2.2.3.1. Age Groups

2.2.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.2.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 41.4 percent of North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 348. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

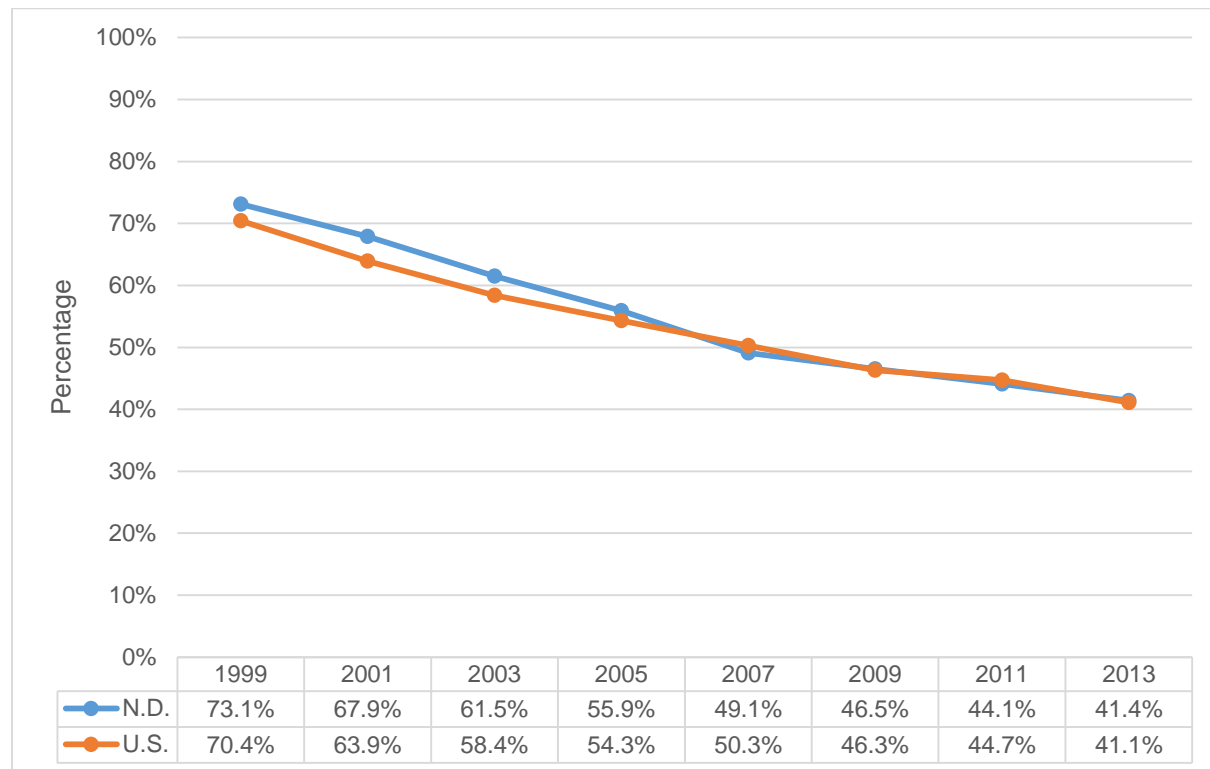


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 41.5 percent of female and 41.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 349. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

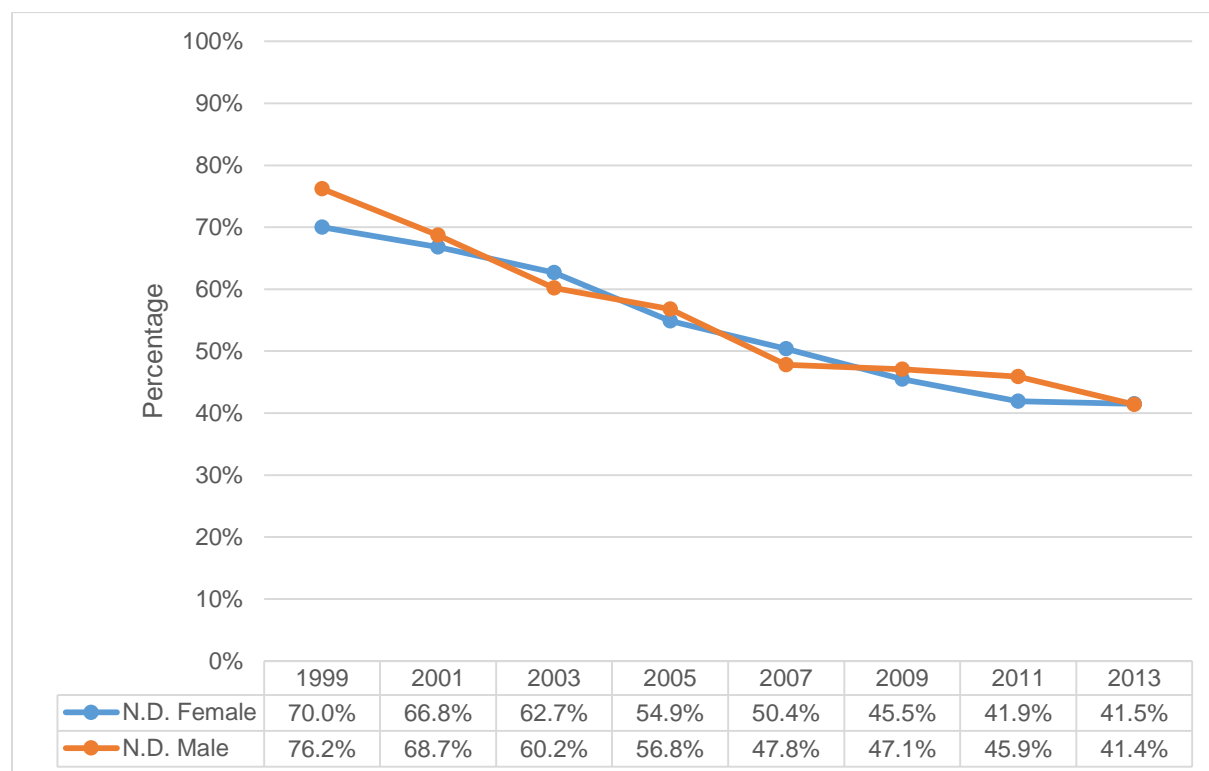


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 38.1 percent of North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 350. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

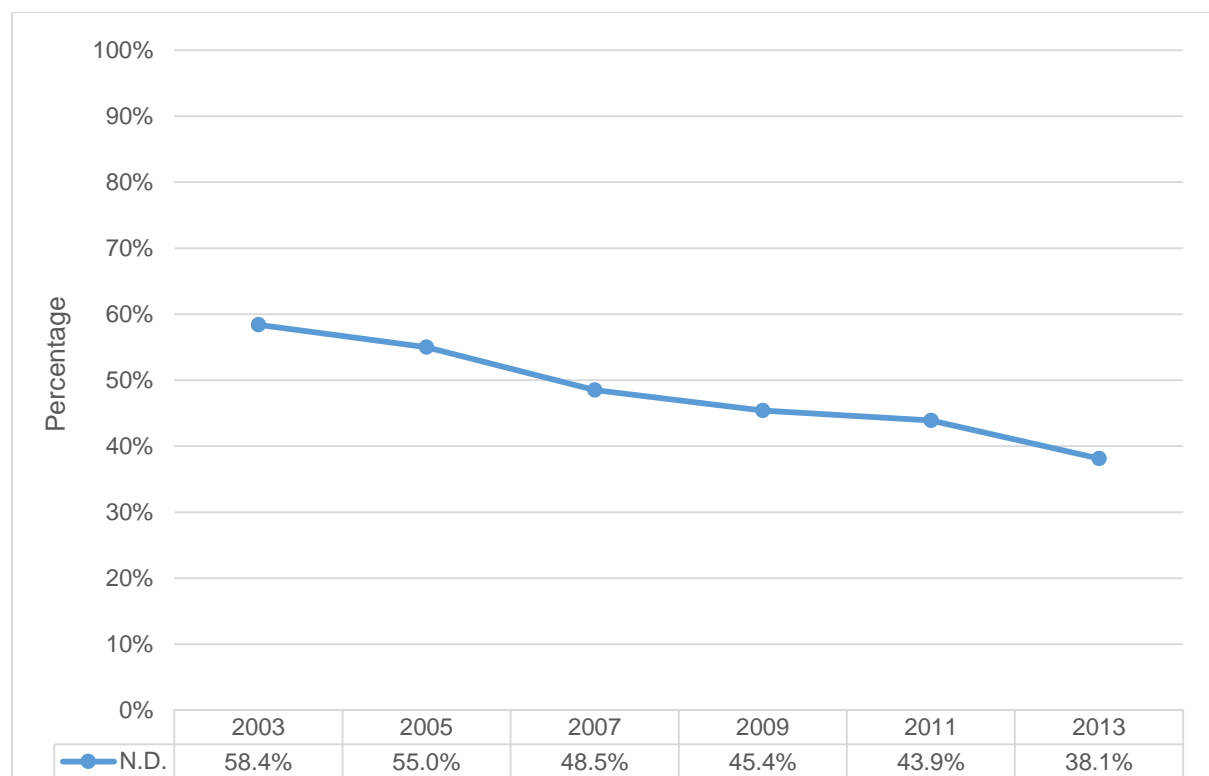


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 38.4 percent of female and 37.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 351. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

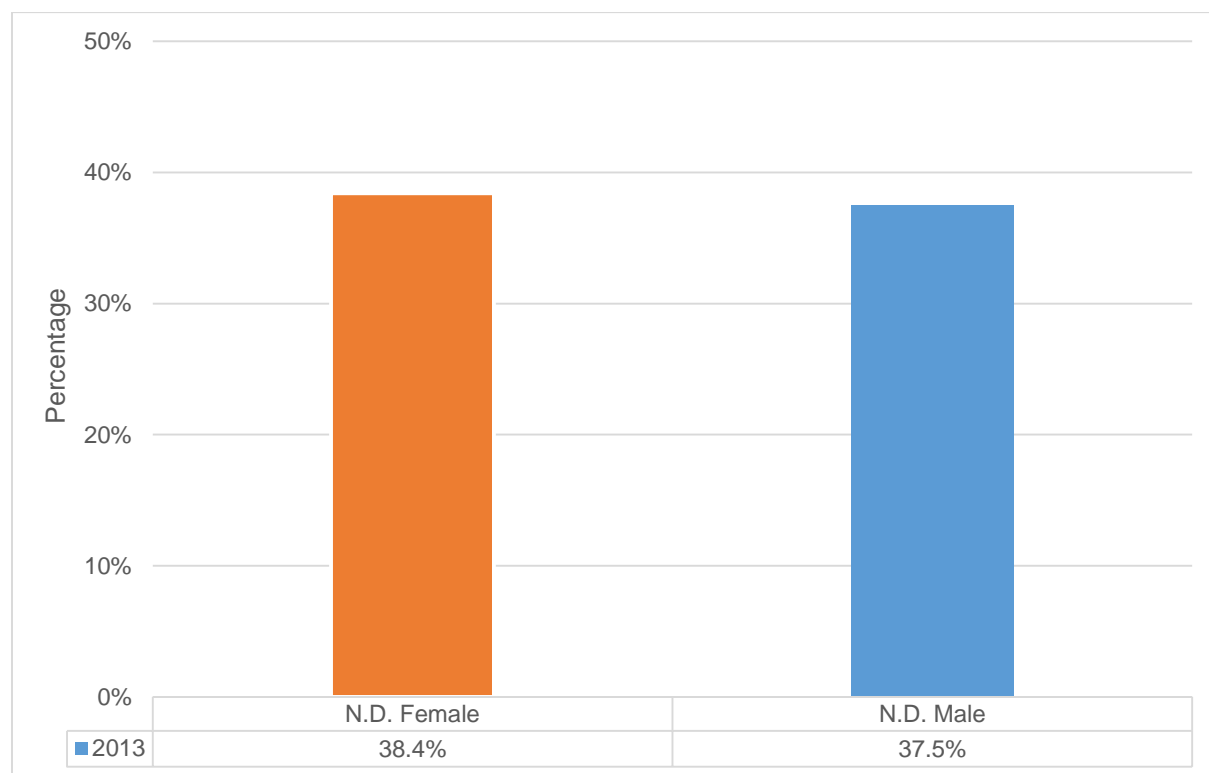


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

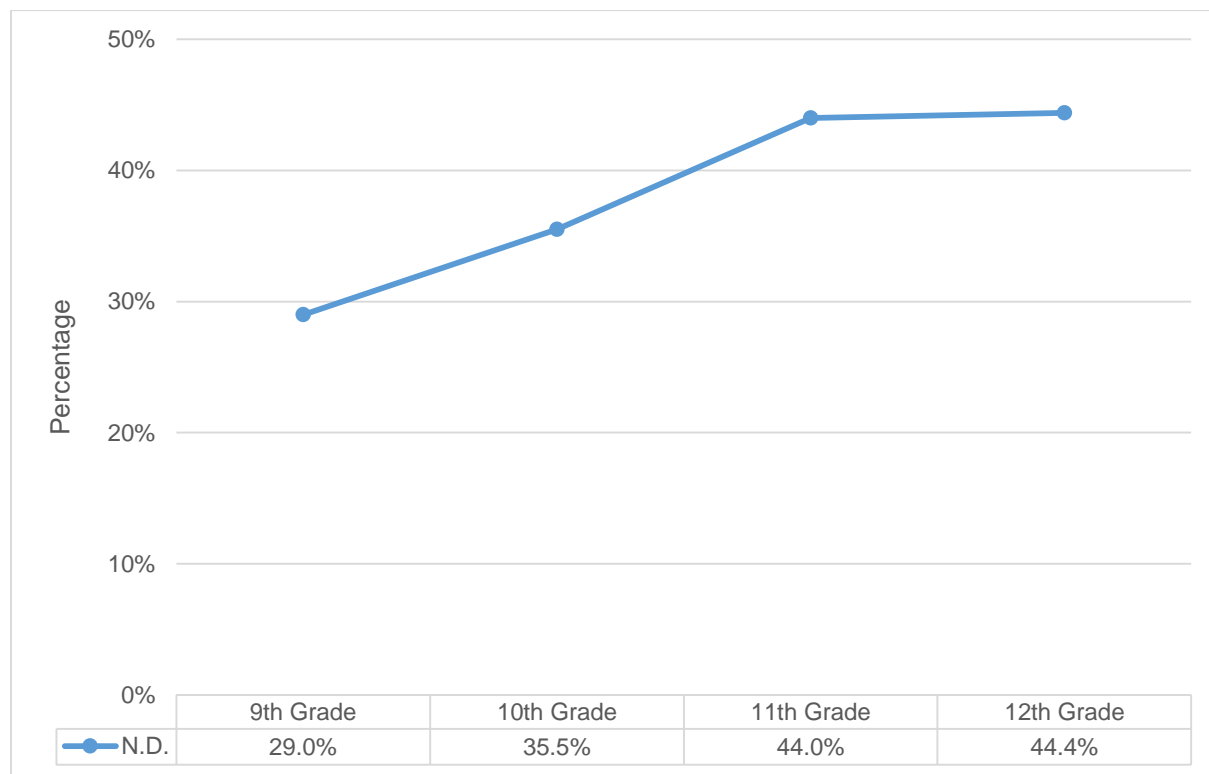
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 29 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 44.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 352. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.3. Cigar Use

2.3.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.3.1.1. Age Groups

2.3.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.3.1.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigar use” is defined as having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 2.1 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 353. Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

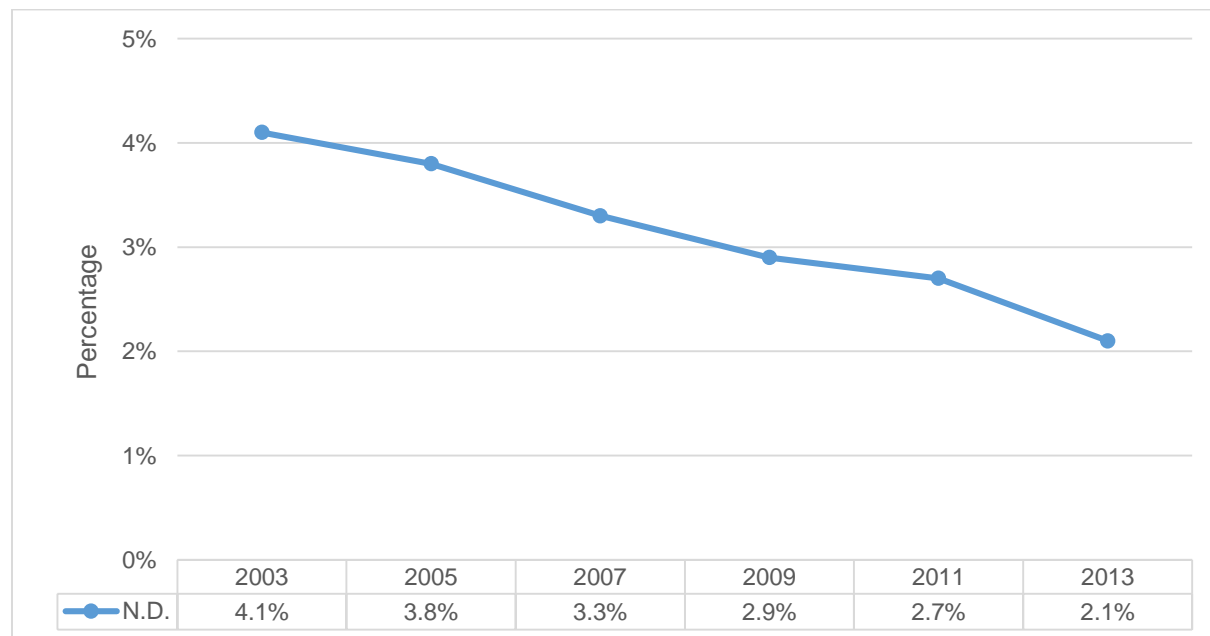


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

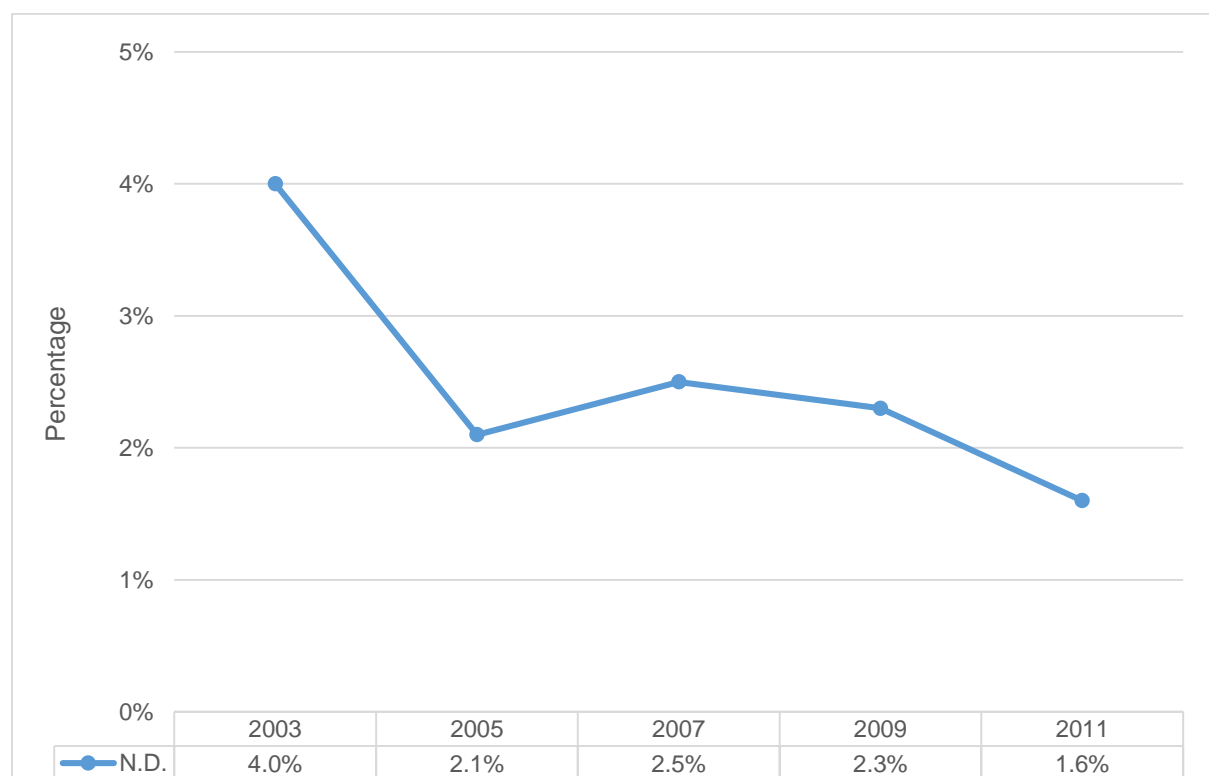
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigar use” is defined as having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 1.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 354. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



2.3.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigar use” is defined as having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 11.7 percent of North Dakota high school students reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 355. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2013

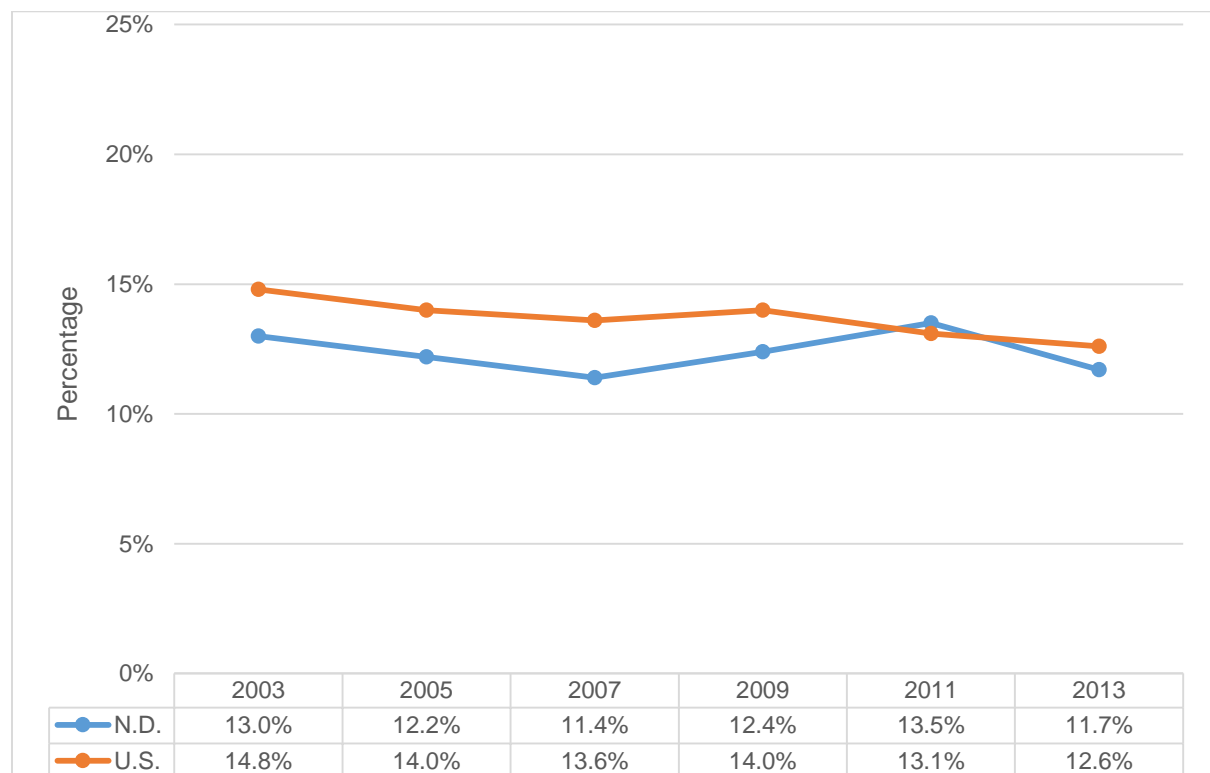


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigar use” is defined as having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.4 percent of female and 16.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 356. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

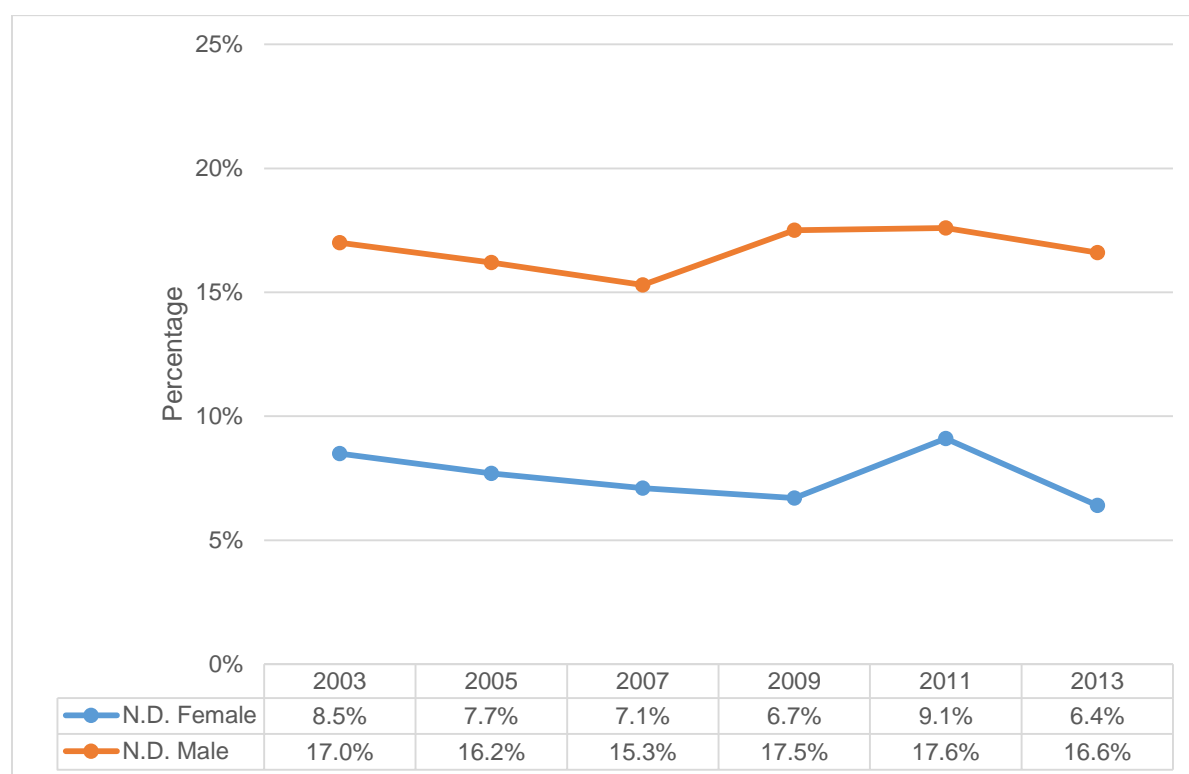


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigar use” is defined as having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 8.4 percent of North Dakota high school students reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 357. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

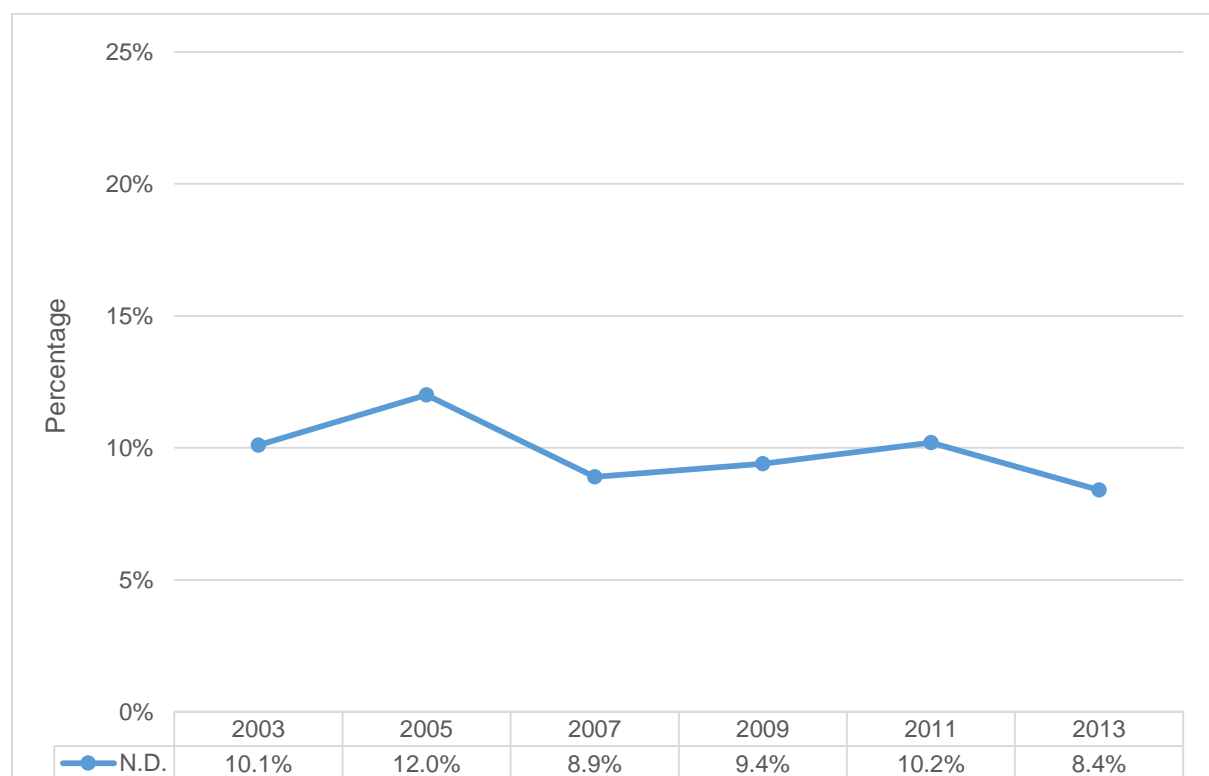


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigar use” is defined as having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.2 percent of female and 10.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 358. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

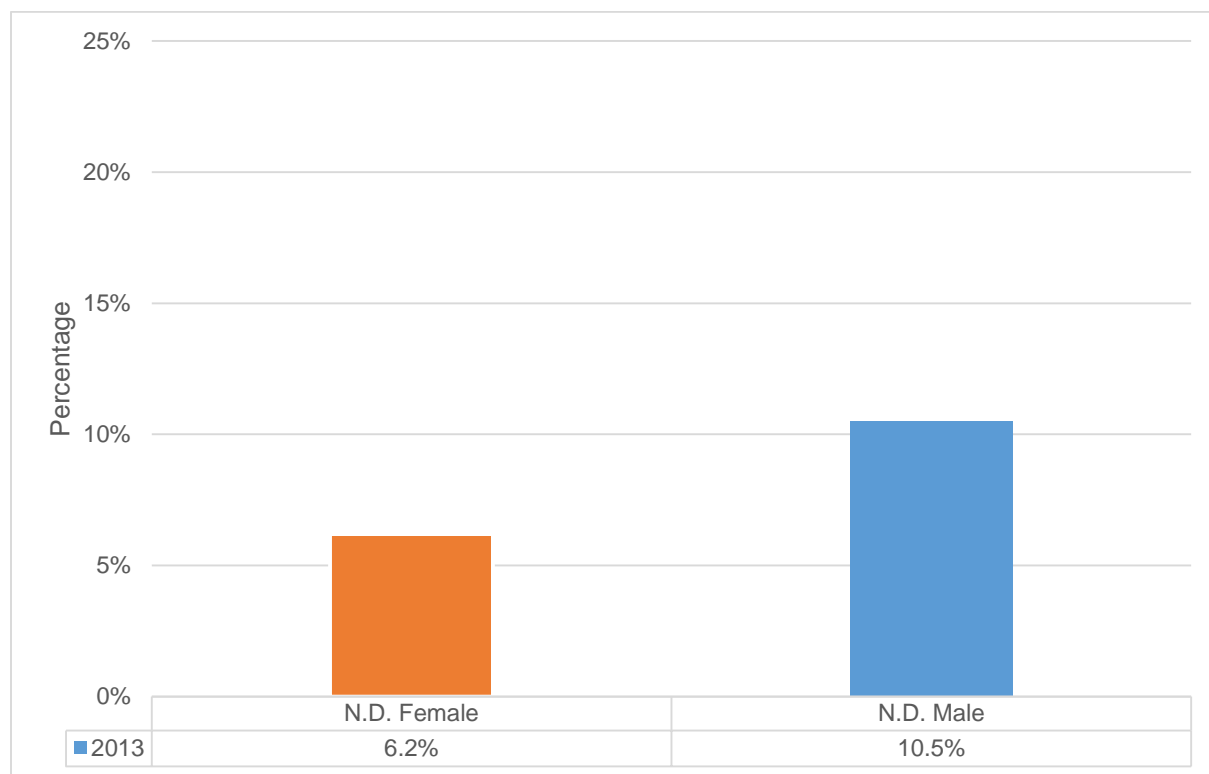


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

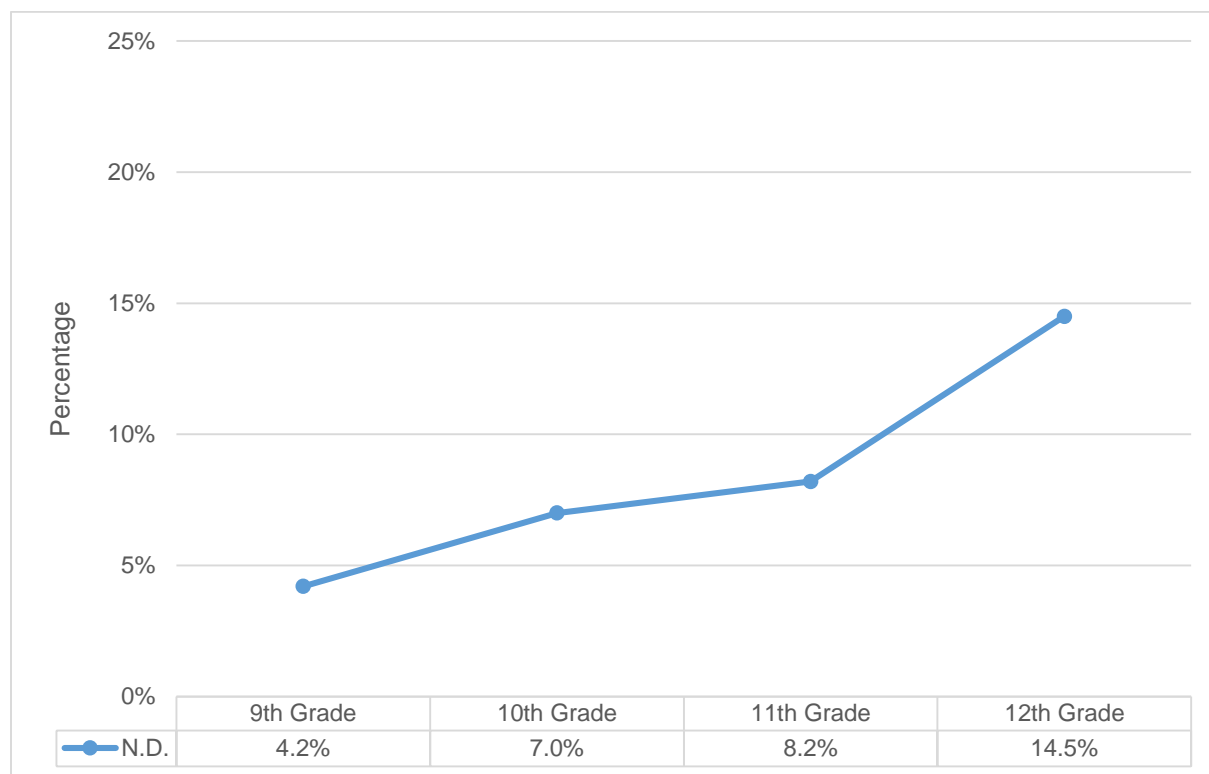
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigar use” is defined as having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.2 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 14.5 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 359. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.3.2. Frequent Use

2.3.2.1. Age Groups

2.3.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.3.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

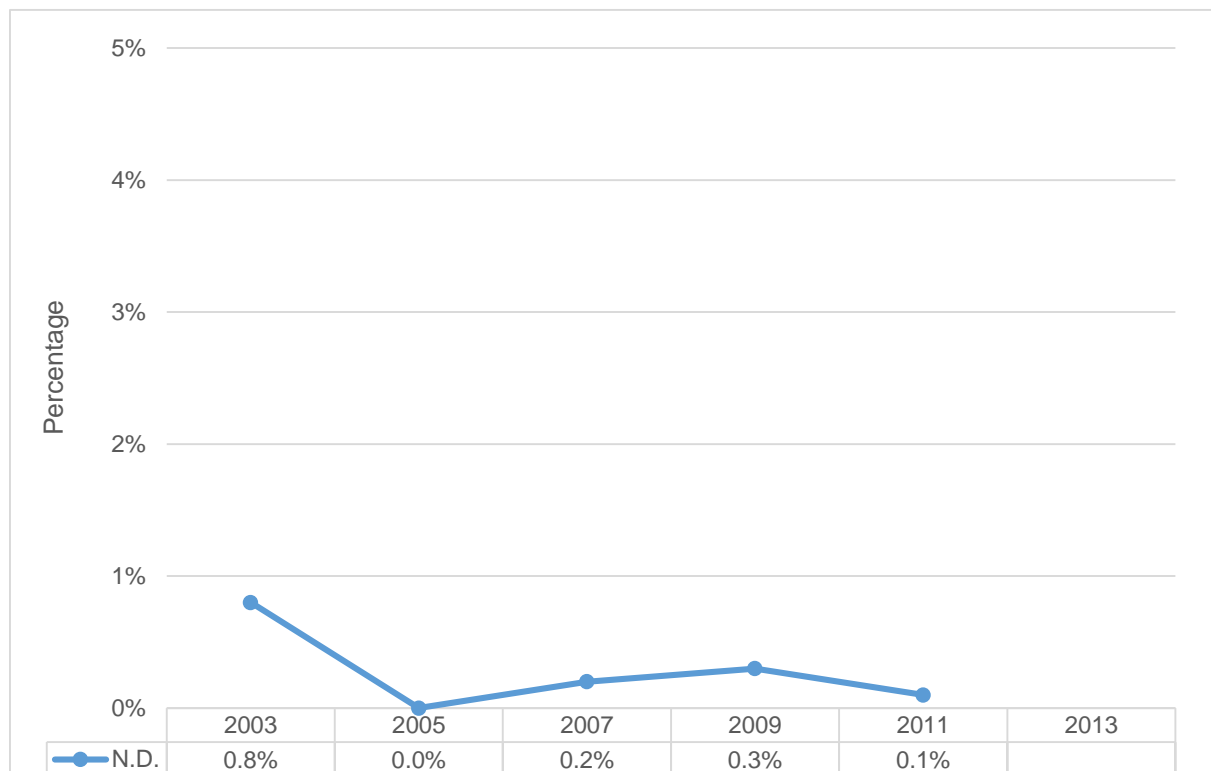
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigar use” is defined as the use of cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 0.1 percent of North Dakota middle school students smoked cigars on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 360. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



2.3.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigar use” is defined as the use of cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 0.5 percent of North Dakota high school smoked cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 361. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

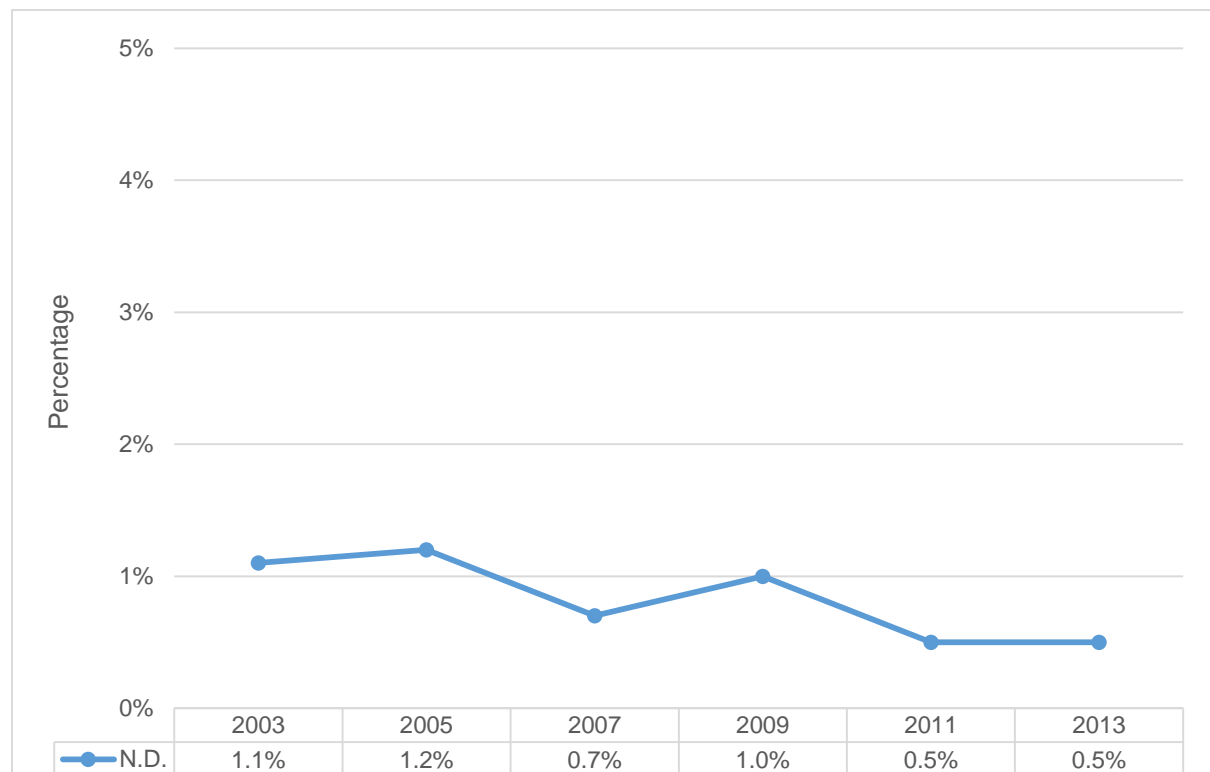


Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigar use” is defined as the use of cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 0.6 percent of female and 0.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students smoked cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 362. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

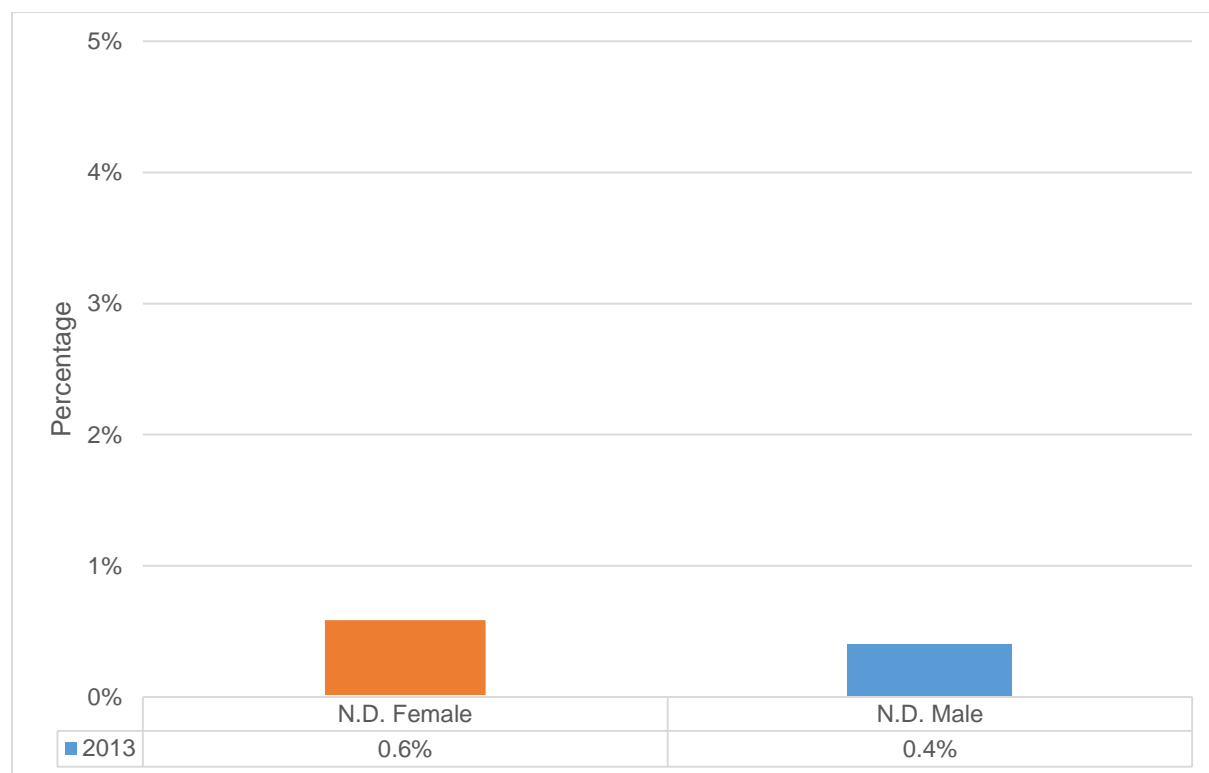


Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

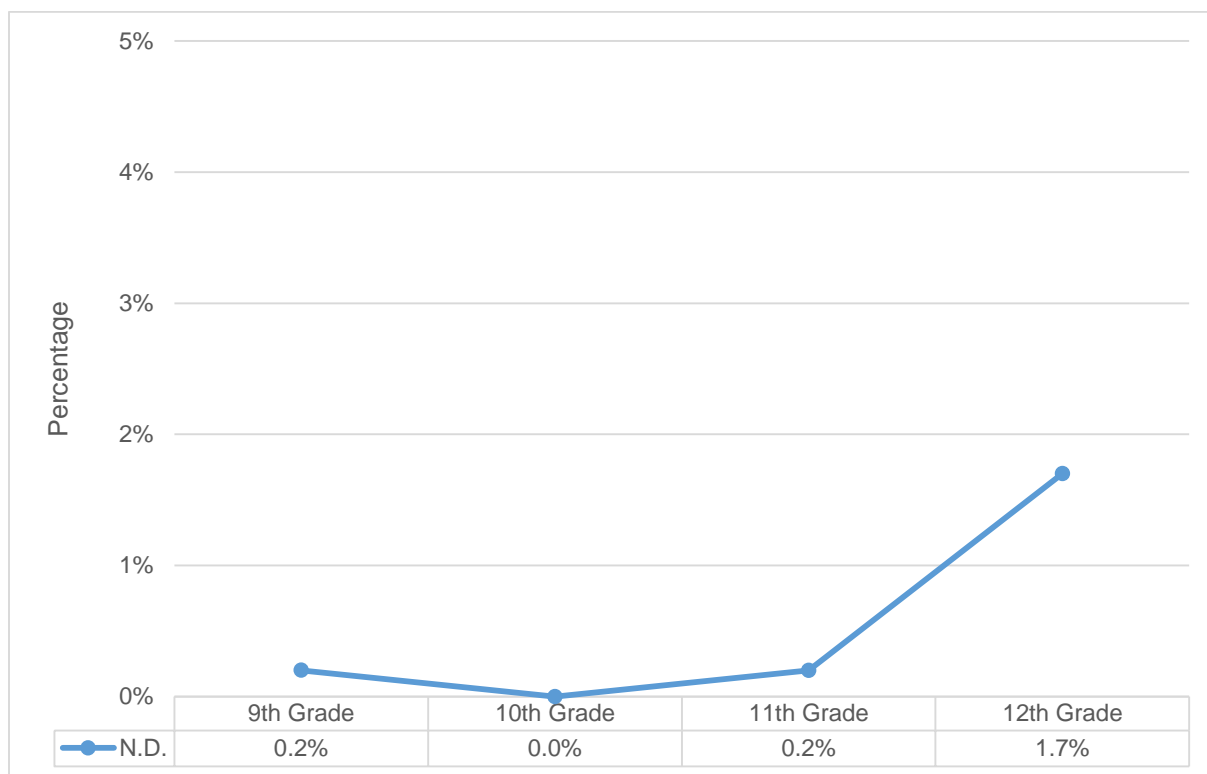
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigar use” is defined as the use of cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 0.2 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 1.7 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders smoked cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 363. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.3.3. Ever Use

2.3.3.1. Age Groups

2.3.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.3.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 26.5 percent of North Dakota high school students had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 364. Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

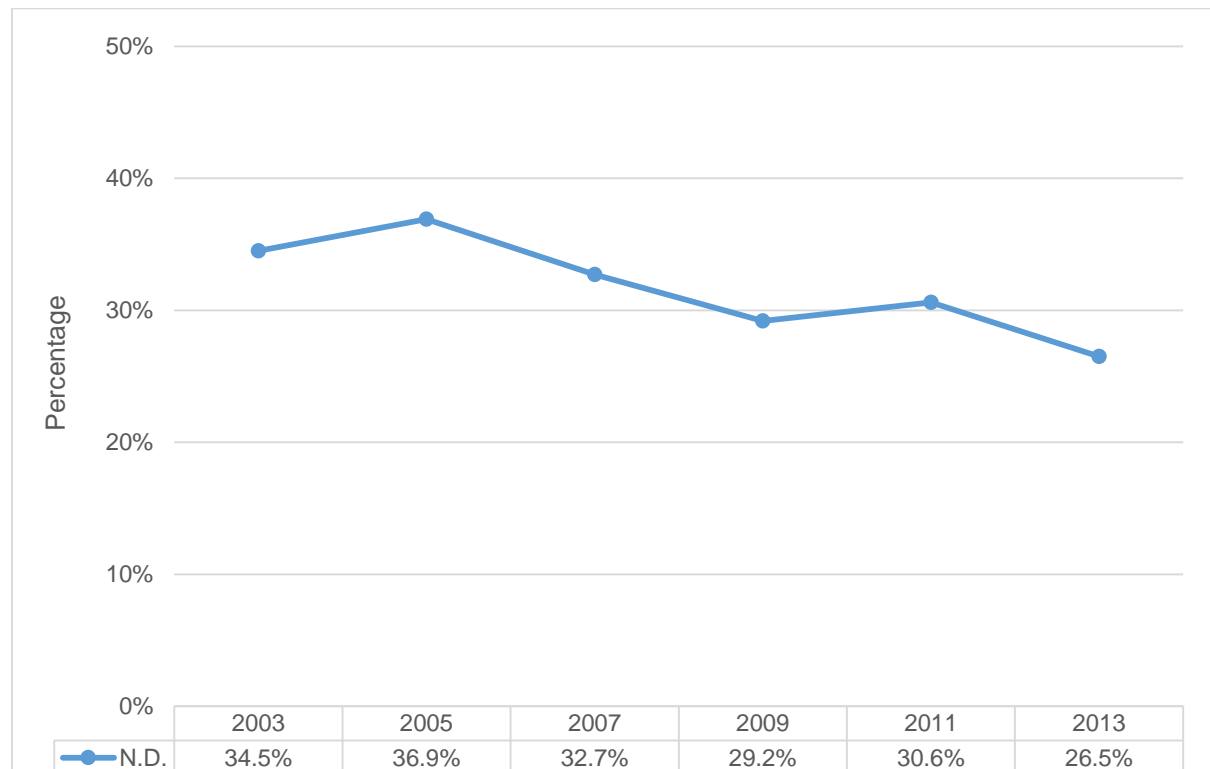


Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.5 percent of female and 30.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 365. Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

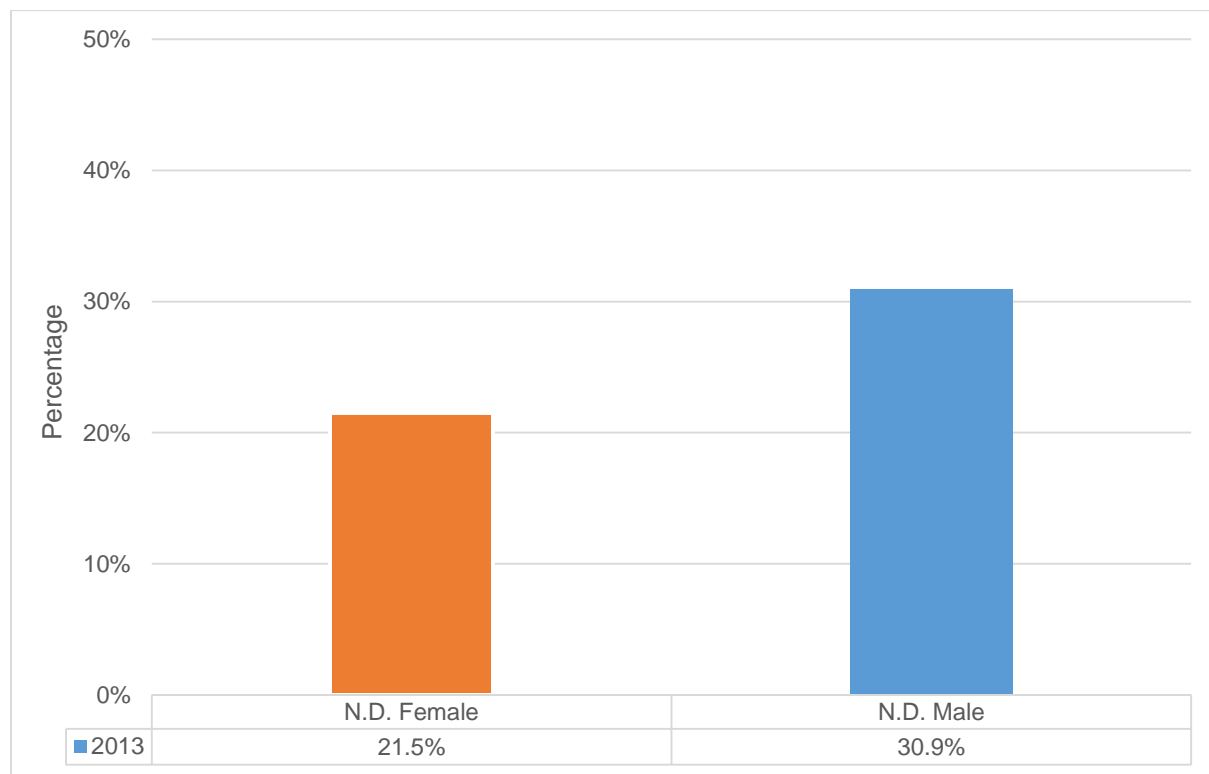


Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

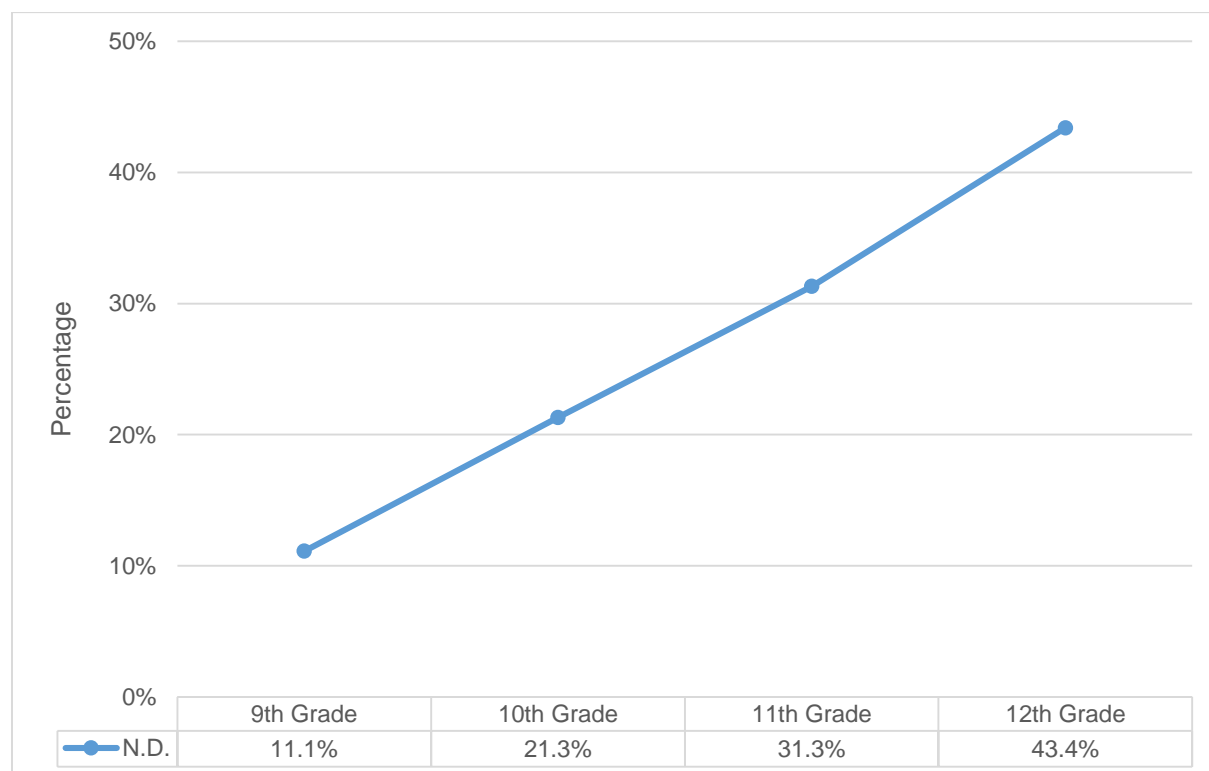
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 11.1 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 43.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 366. Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.4. E-Cigarettes Use

2.4.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.4.1.1. Age Groups

2.4.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.4.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013

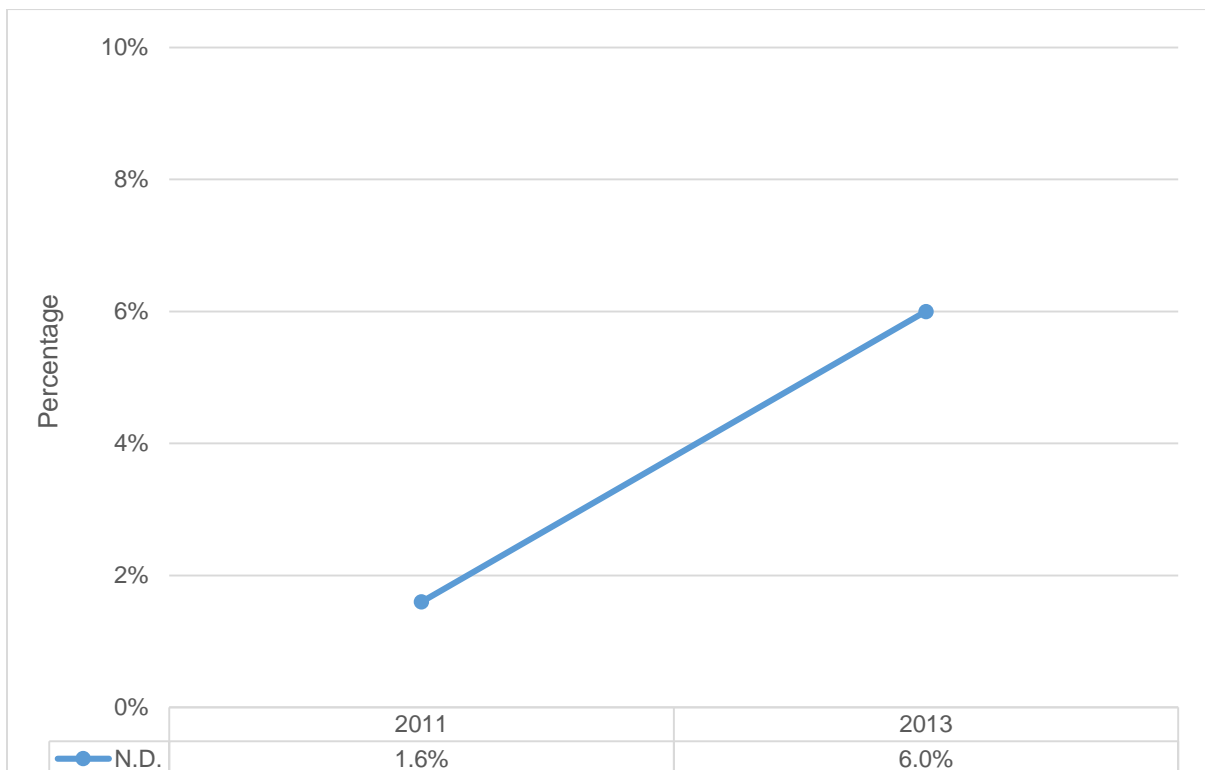
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current e-cigarette use” is defined as having used an e-cigarette on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6 percent of North Dakota high school students reported current use of e-cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 367. Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013



2.5. Hookah Use

2.5.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.5.1.1. Age Groups

2.5.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.5.1.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

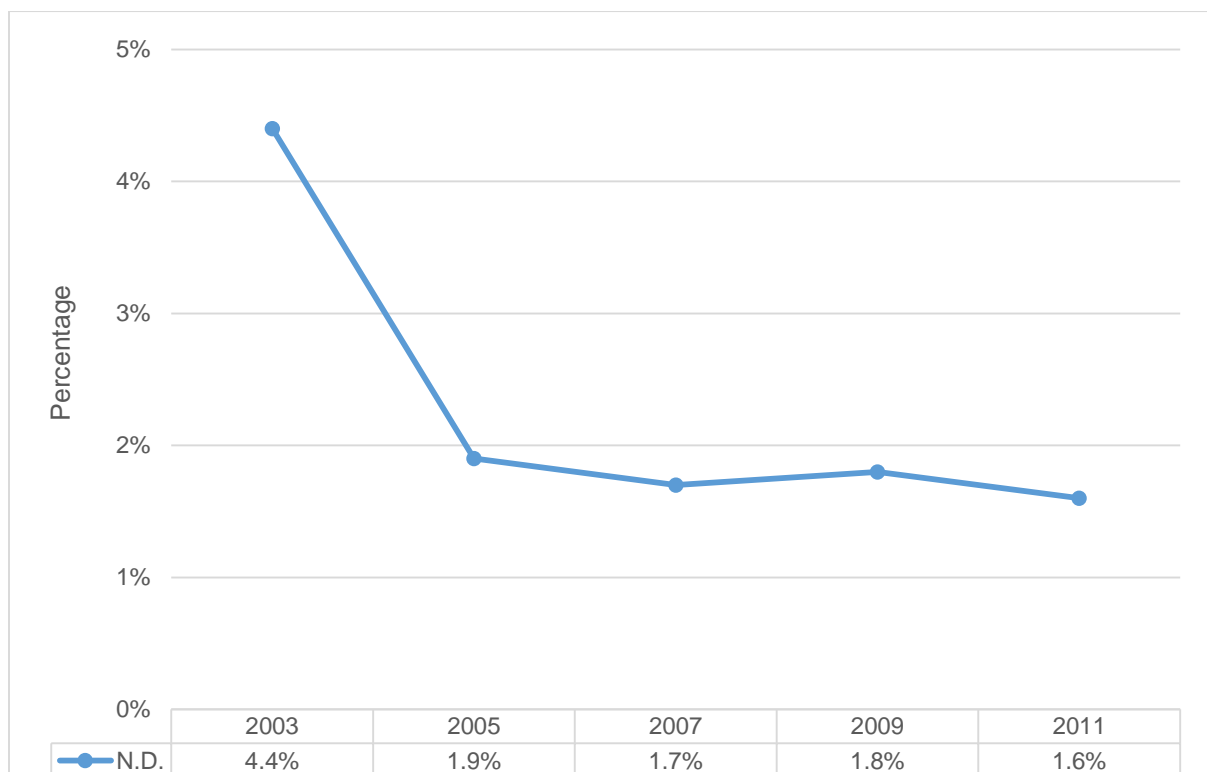
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current hookah (or water pipe) use” is defined as having used a hookah on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 1.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported current use of hookahs (or water pipes) on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 368. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



2.5.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013

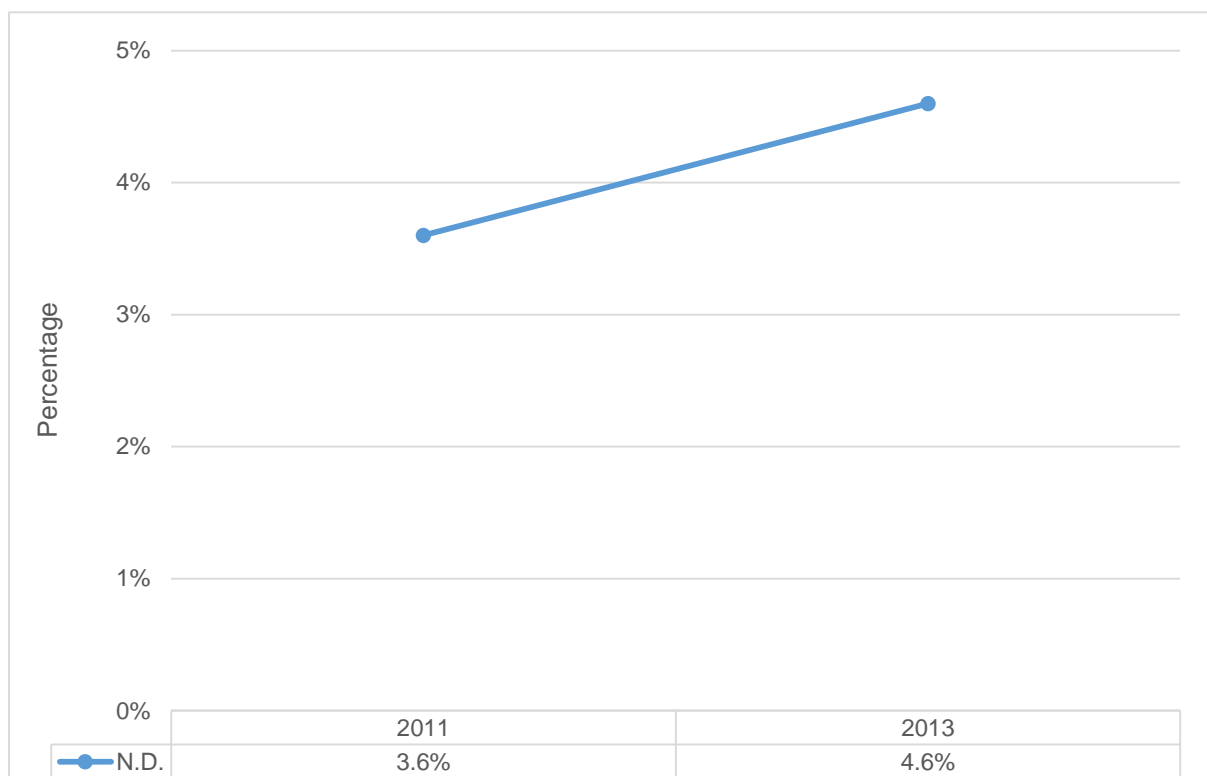
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current hookah (or water pipe) use” is defined as having used a hookah on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.6 percent of North Dakota high school students reported current use of hookahs (or water pipes) on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 369. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12),



North Dakota, 2011-2013

2.6. Smokeless Tobacco Use

2.6.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.6.1.1. Age Groups

2.6.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.6.1.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) use” is defined as having used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 370. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

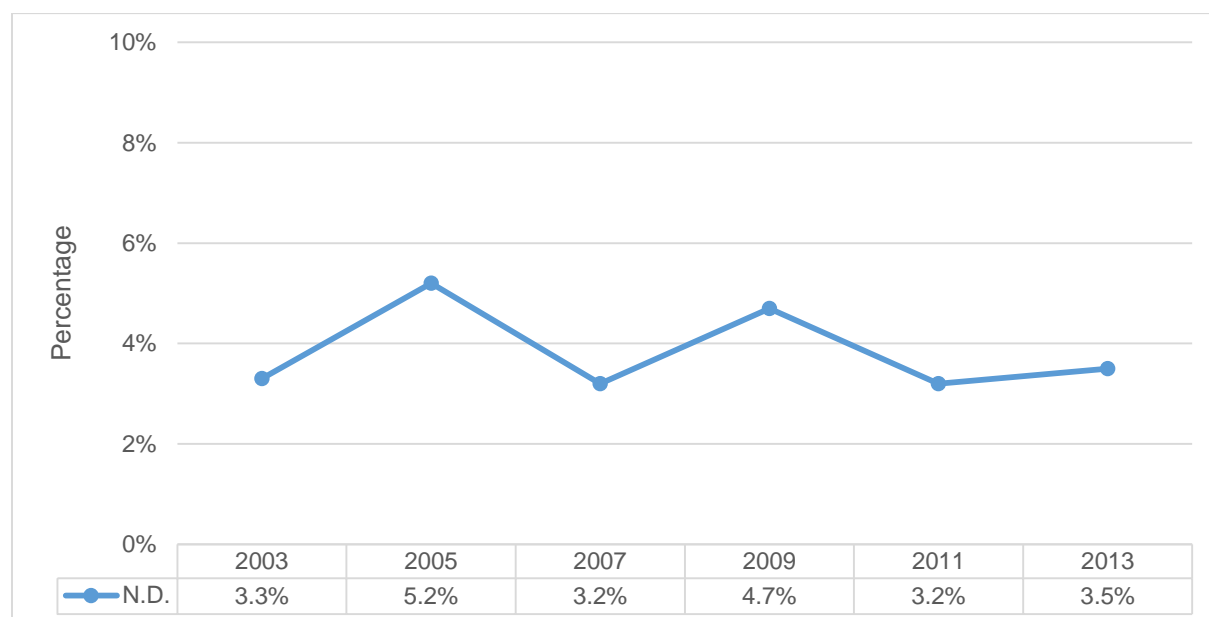


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

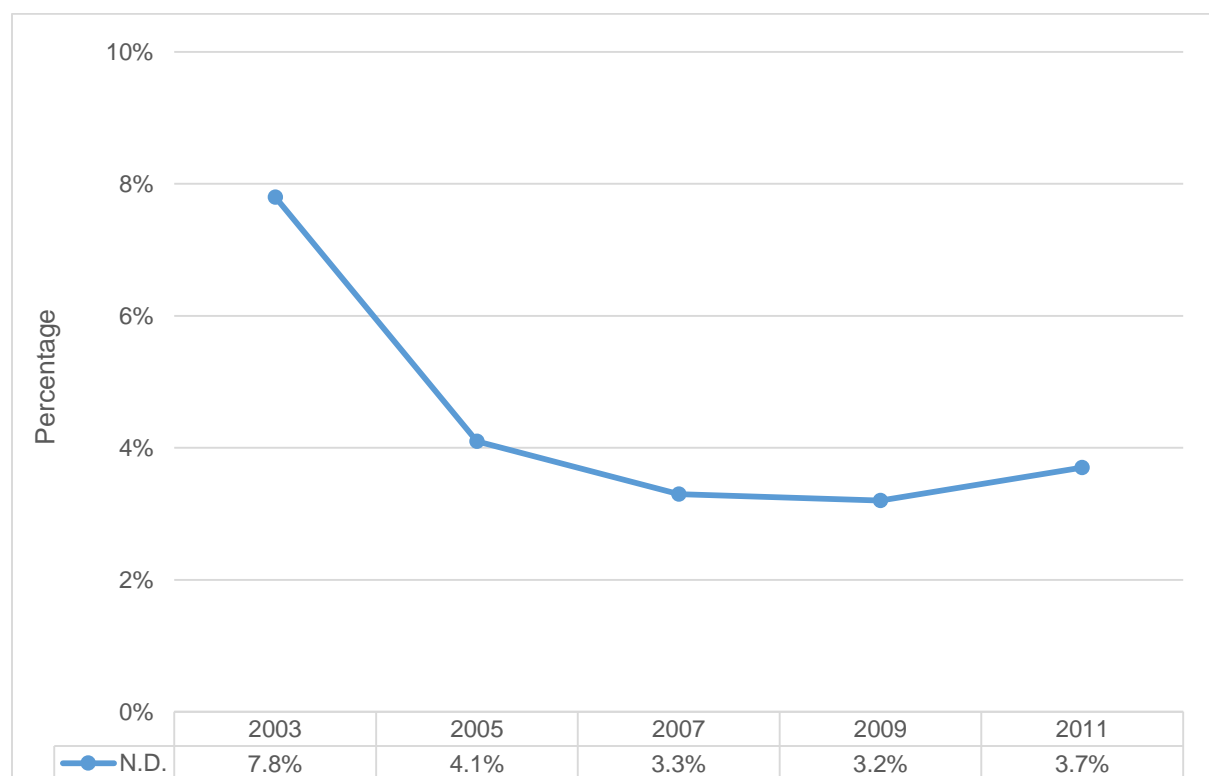
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) use” is defined as having used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 3.7 percent of North Dakota middle school students used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 371. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



2.6.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2001-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) use” is defined as having used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.8 percent of North Dakota high school students reported current use of smokeless tobacco.

Figure 372. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2001-2013

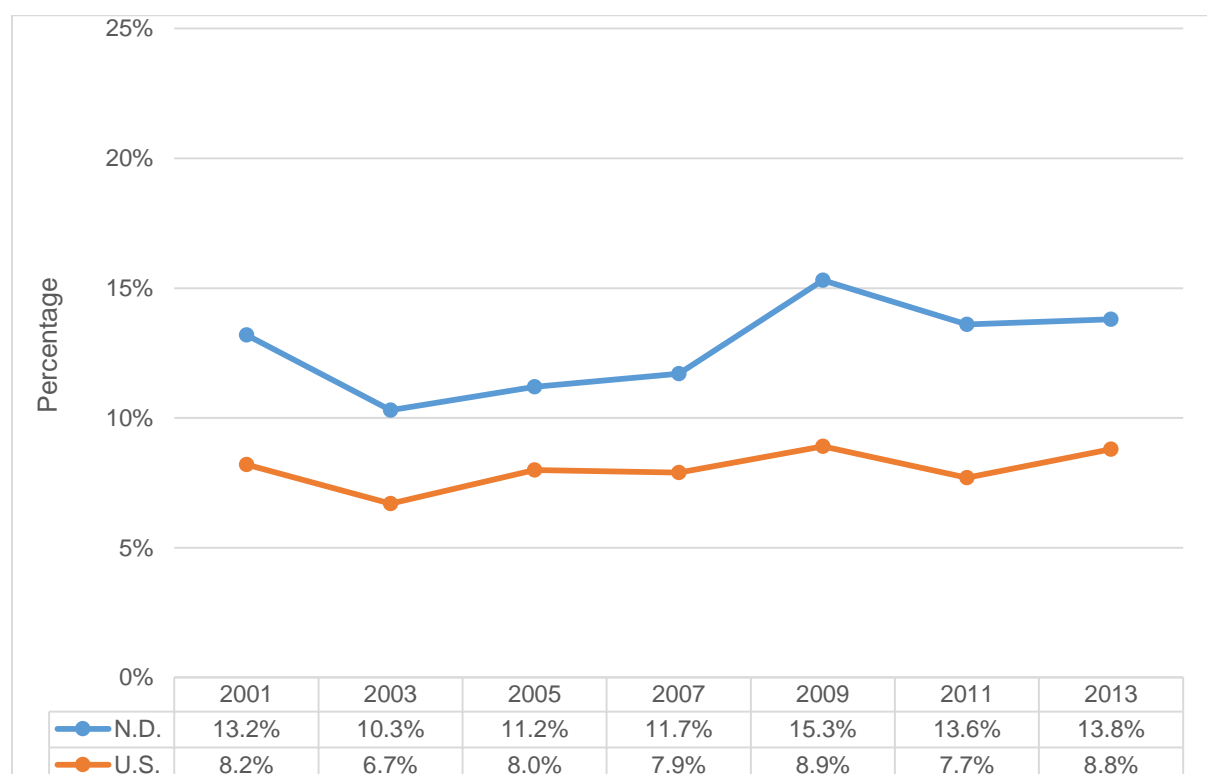


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2001-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) use” is defined as having used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 5.1 percent of female and 22 percent of male North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 373. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2001-2013

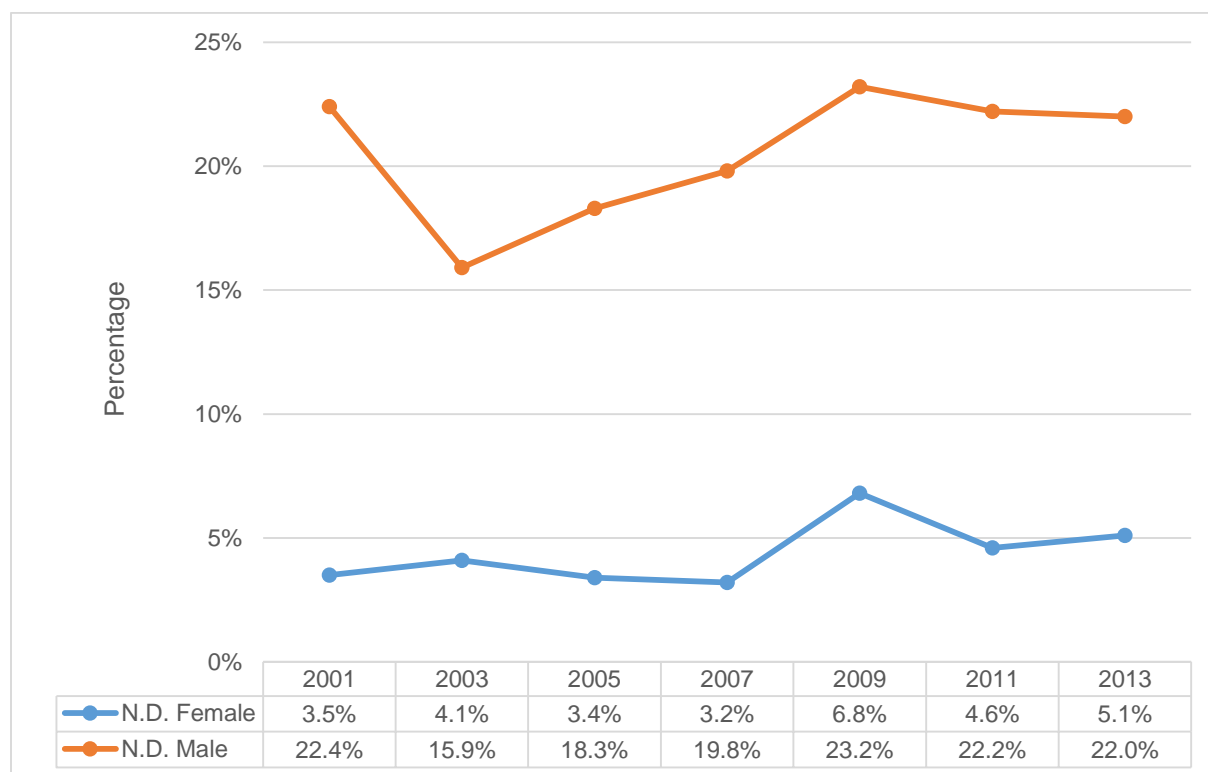


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) use” is defined as having used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10 percent of North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 374. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

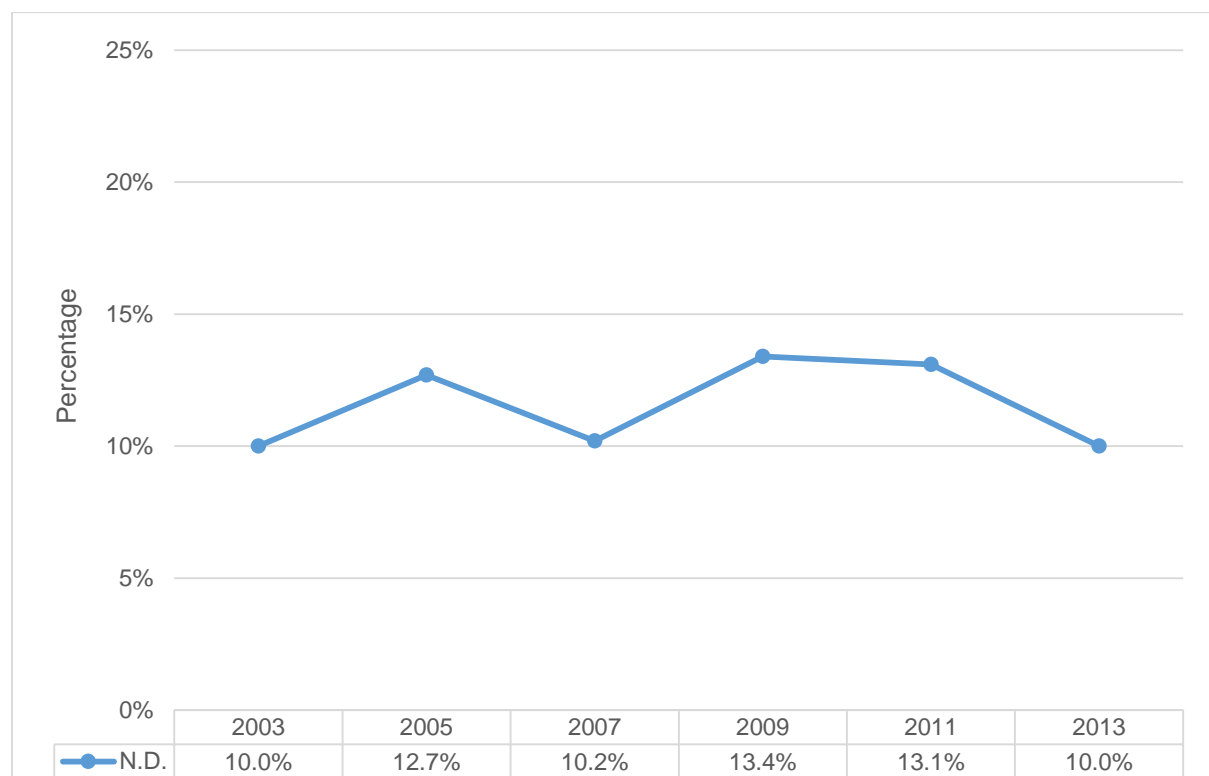


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) use” is defined as having used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.8 percent of female and 16.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 375. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

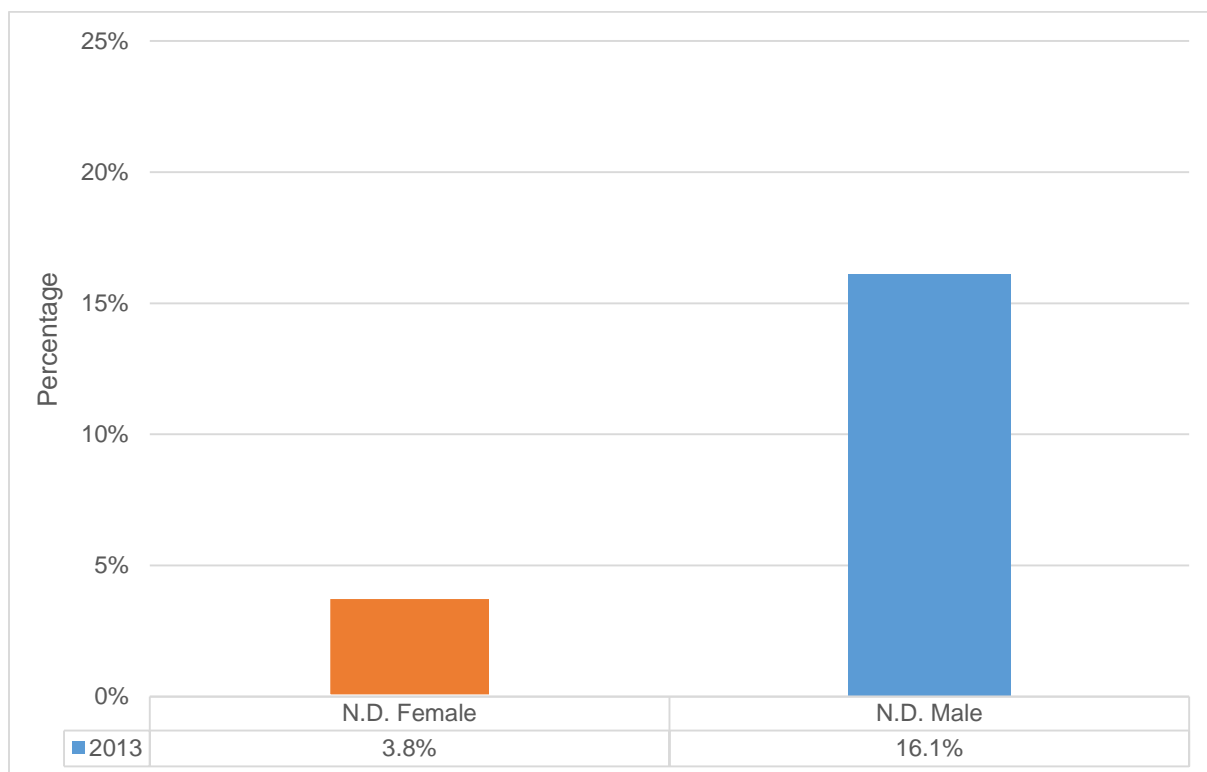


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

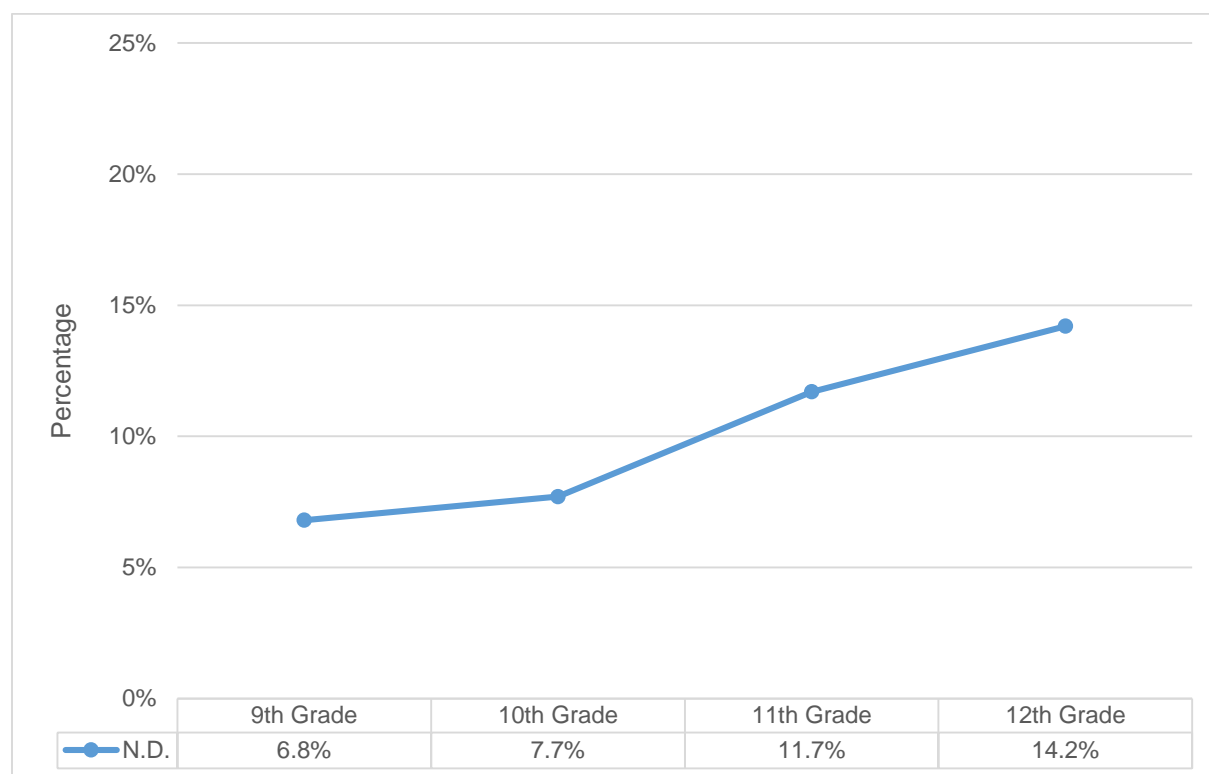
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) use” is defined as having used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.8 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 14.2 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 376. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.6.2. Frequent Use

2.6.2.1. Age Groups

2.6.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.6.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

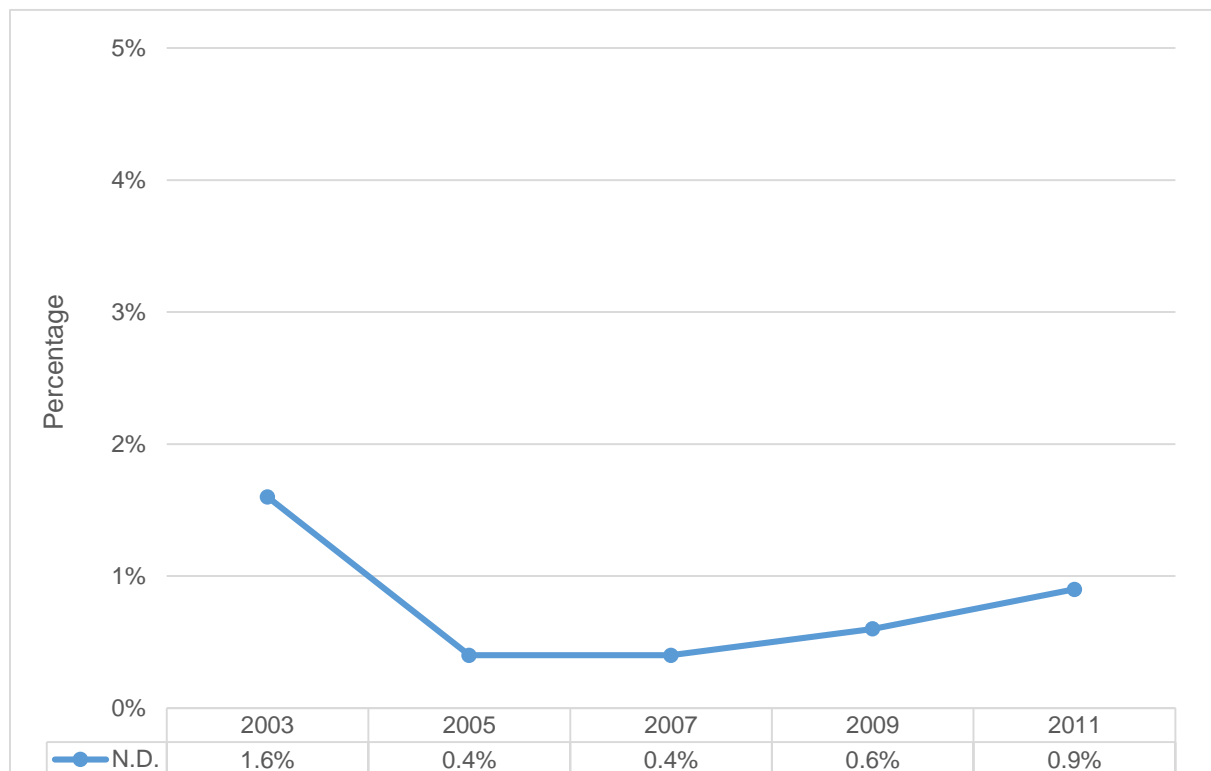
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent smokeless tobacco use” is defined as using smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 0.9 percent of North Dakota middle school students used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 377. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



2.6.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent smokeless tobacco use” is defined as the use of smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.9 percent of North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 378. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

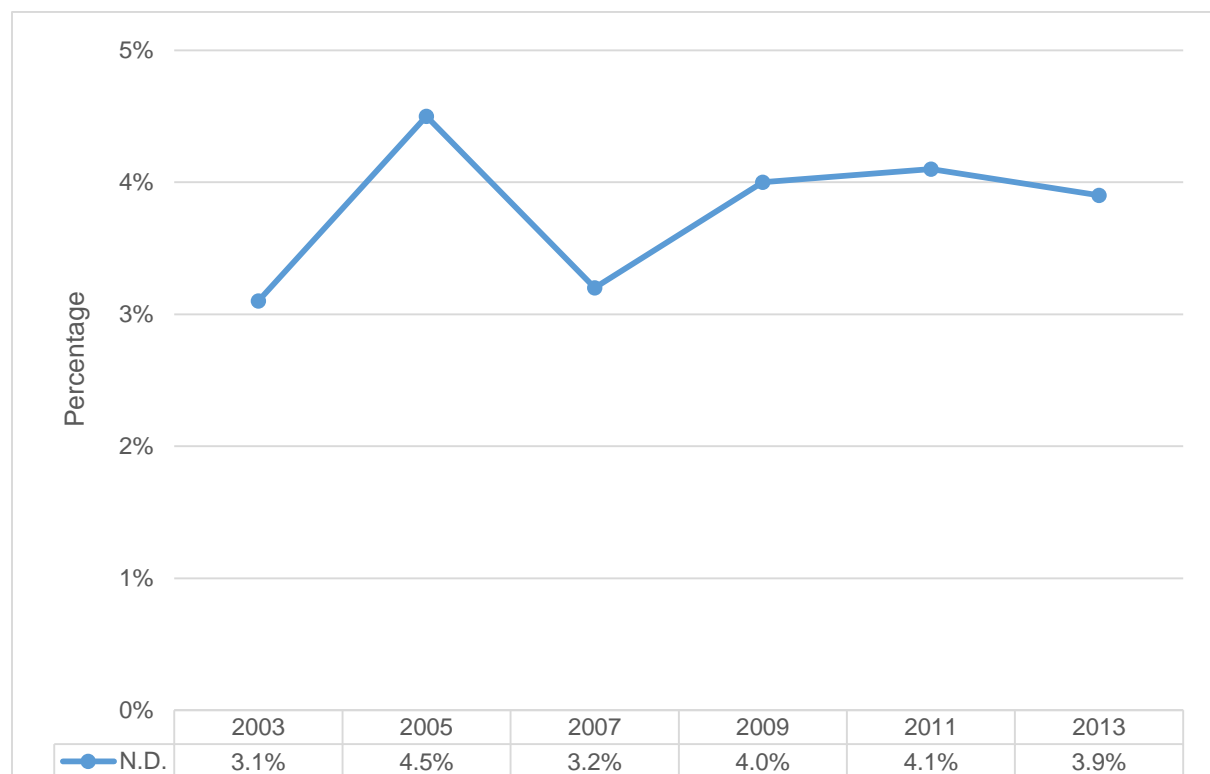


Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent smokeless tobacco use” is defined as the use of smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 0.7 percent of female and 7 percent of male North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 379. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

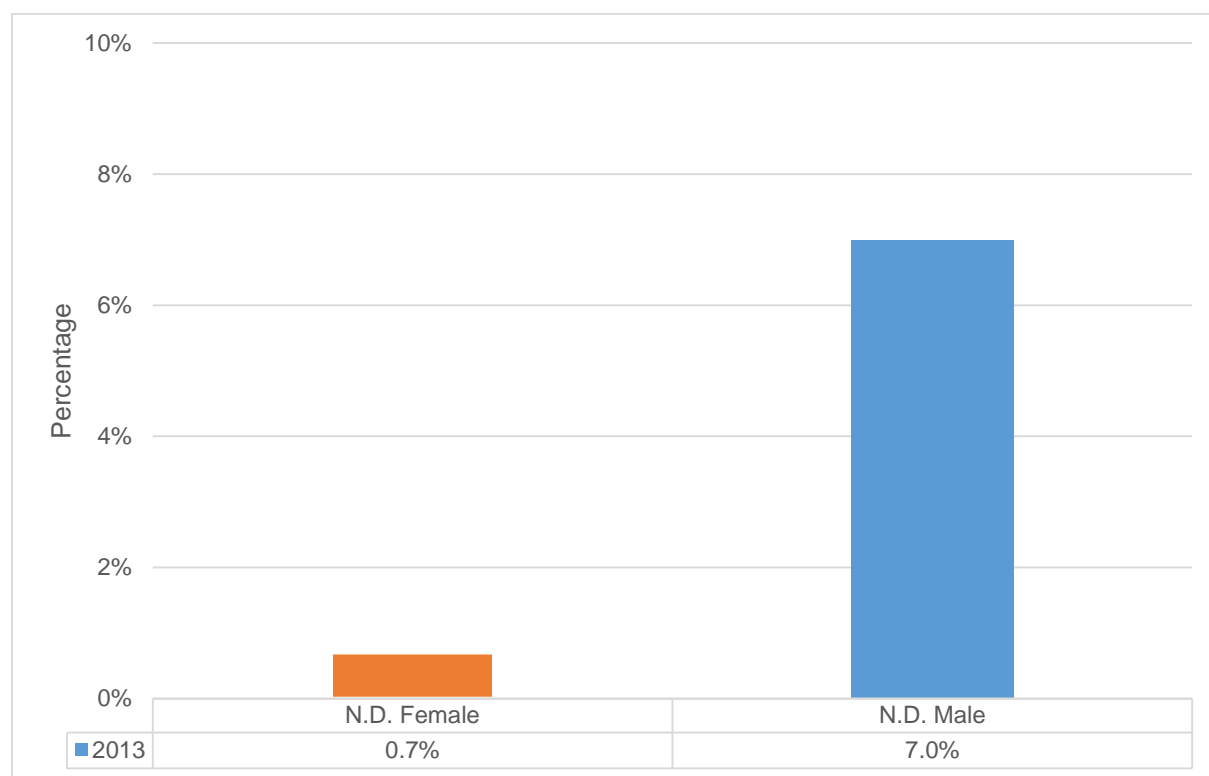


Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

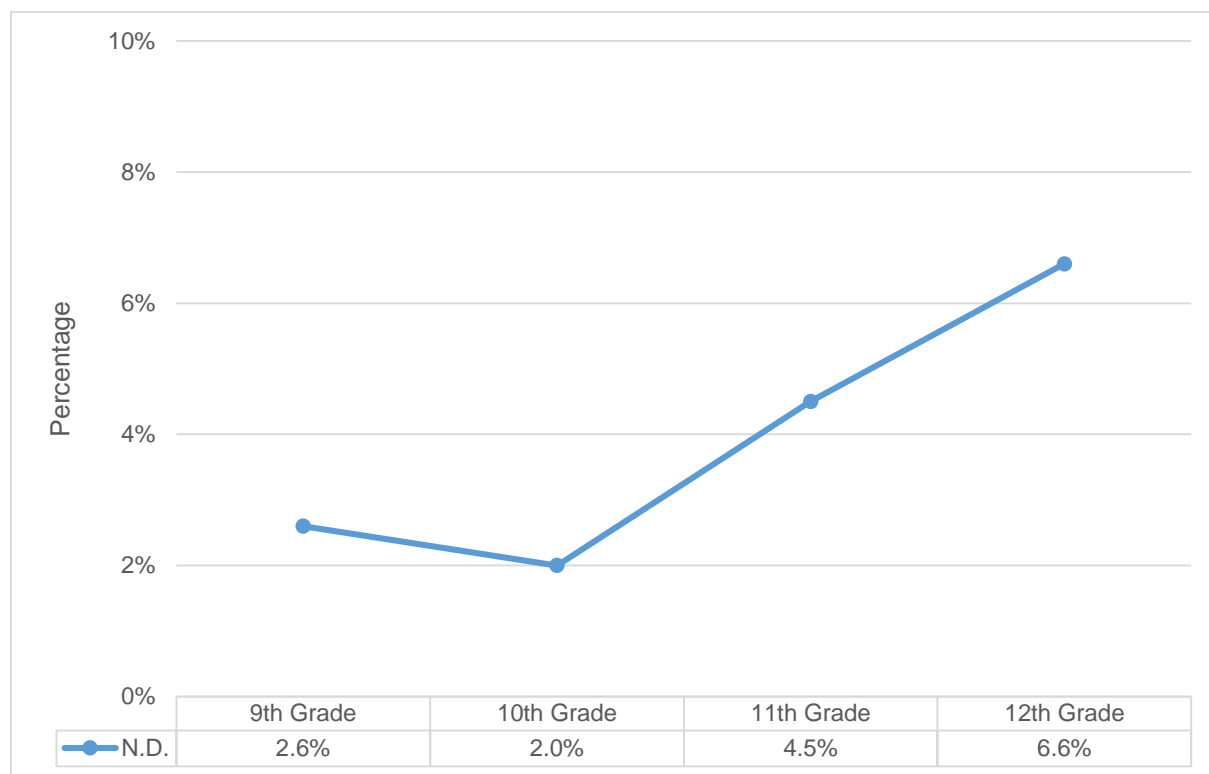
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent smokeless tobacco use” is defined as the use of smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 2.6 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 6.6 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 380. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



2.6.2.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.6.2.1.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2013

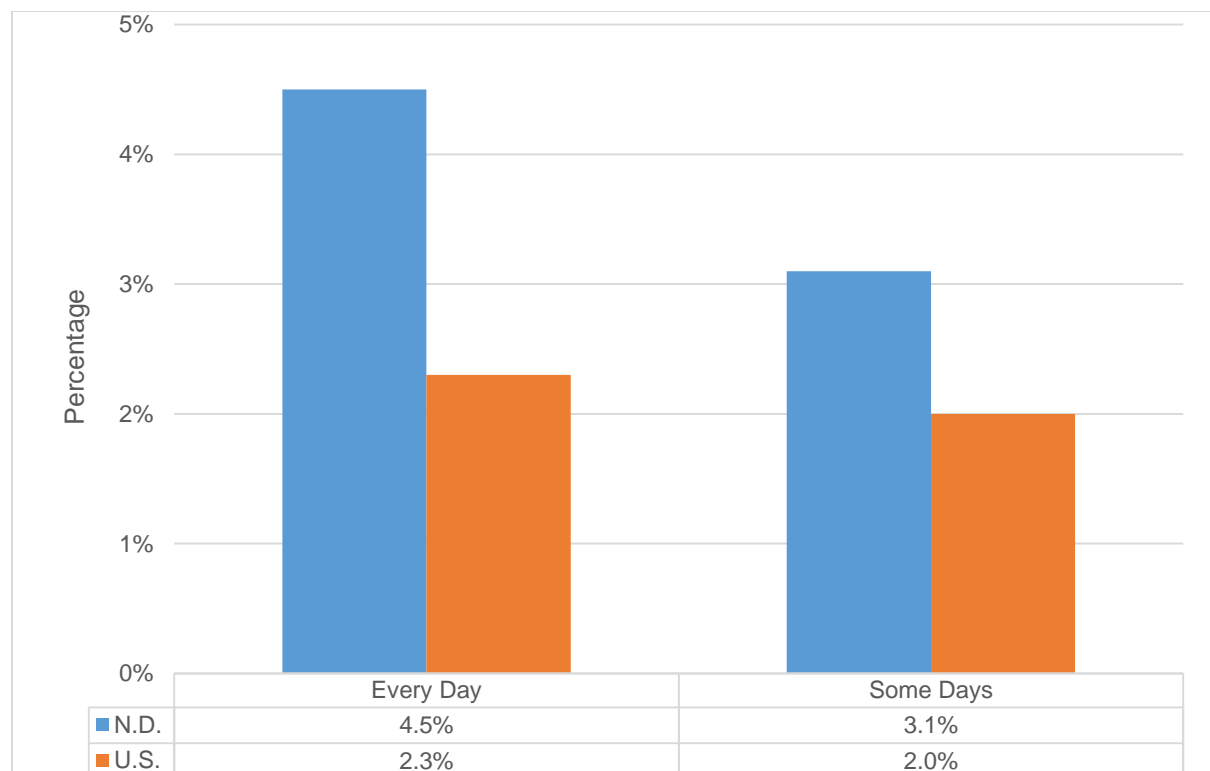
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Frequent smokeless tobacco use” is defined as using smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus) every day or some days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used smokeless tobacco every day.

Figure 381. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2013



2.6.3. Ever Use

2.6.3.1. Age Groups

2.6.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.6.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever tried smokeless tobacco” is defined as having ever tried smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 23 percent of North Dakota high school students had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 382. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

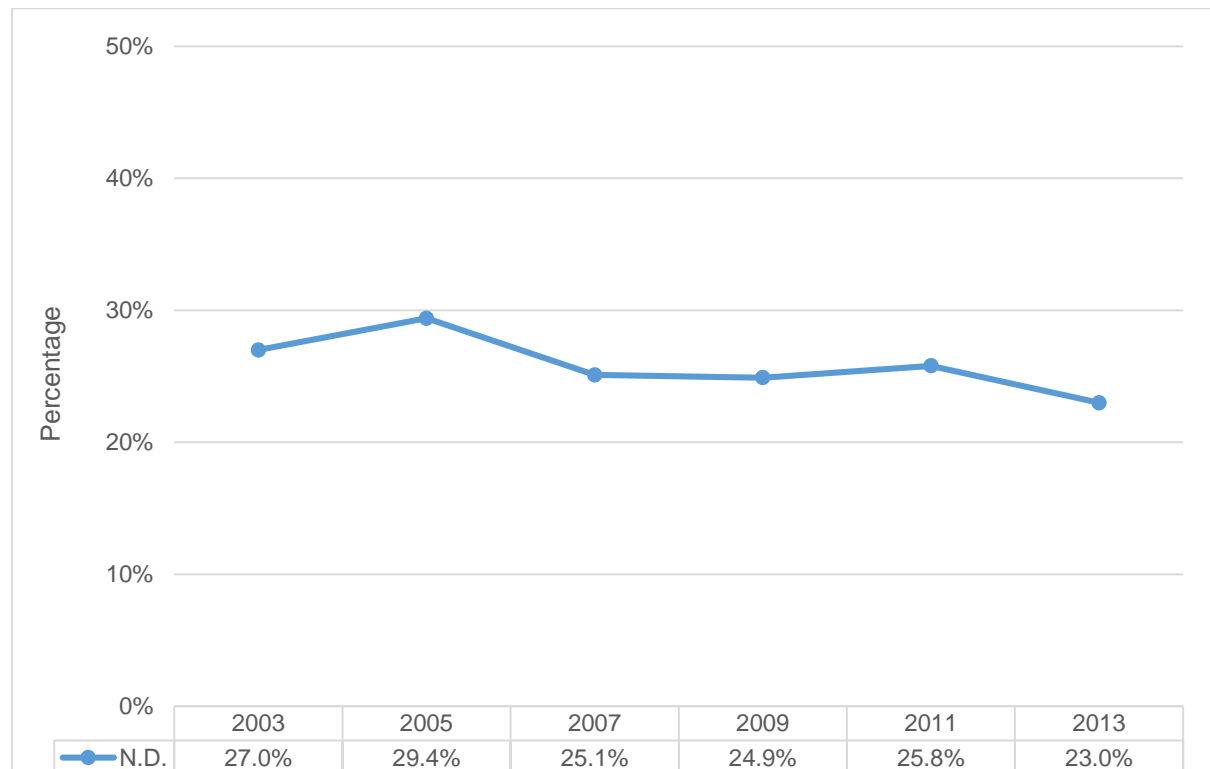


Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever tried smokeless tobacco” is defined as having ever tried smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.5 percent of female and 31 percent of male North Dakota high school students had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 383. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

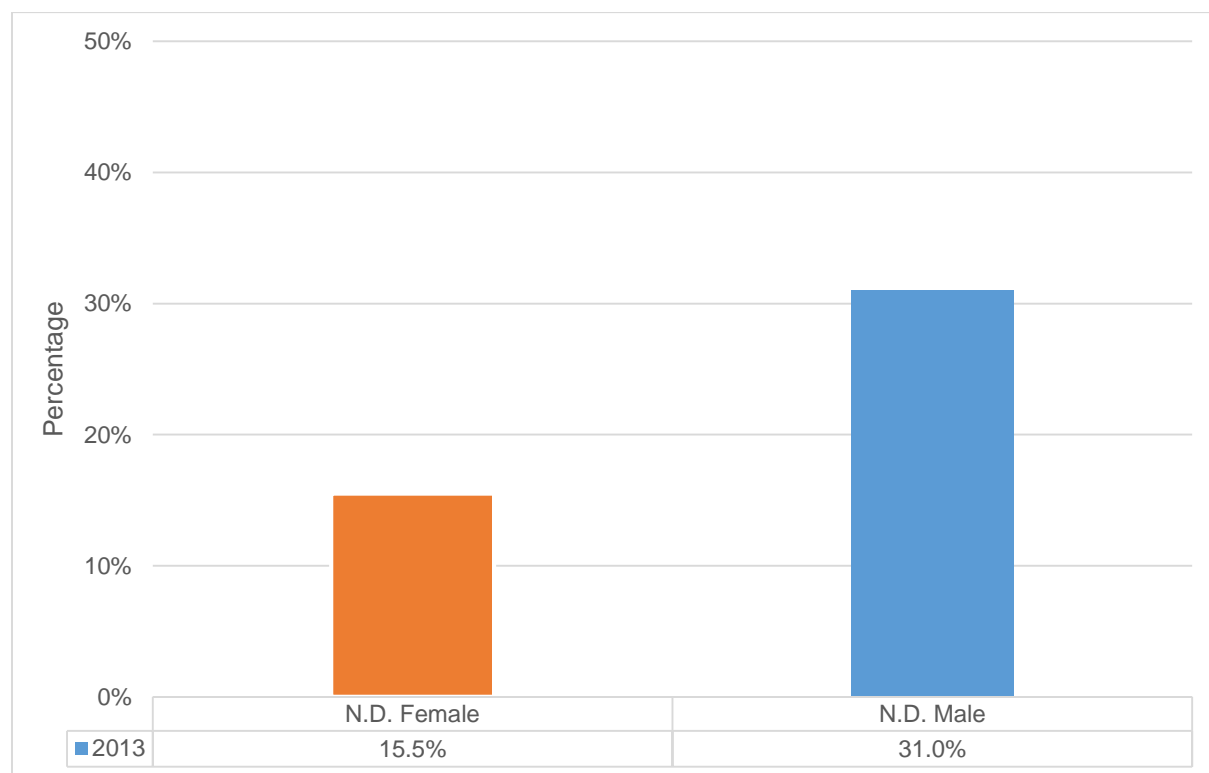


Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

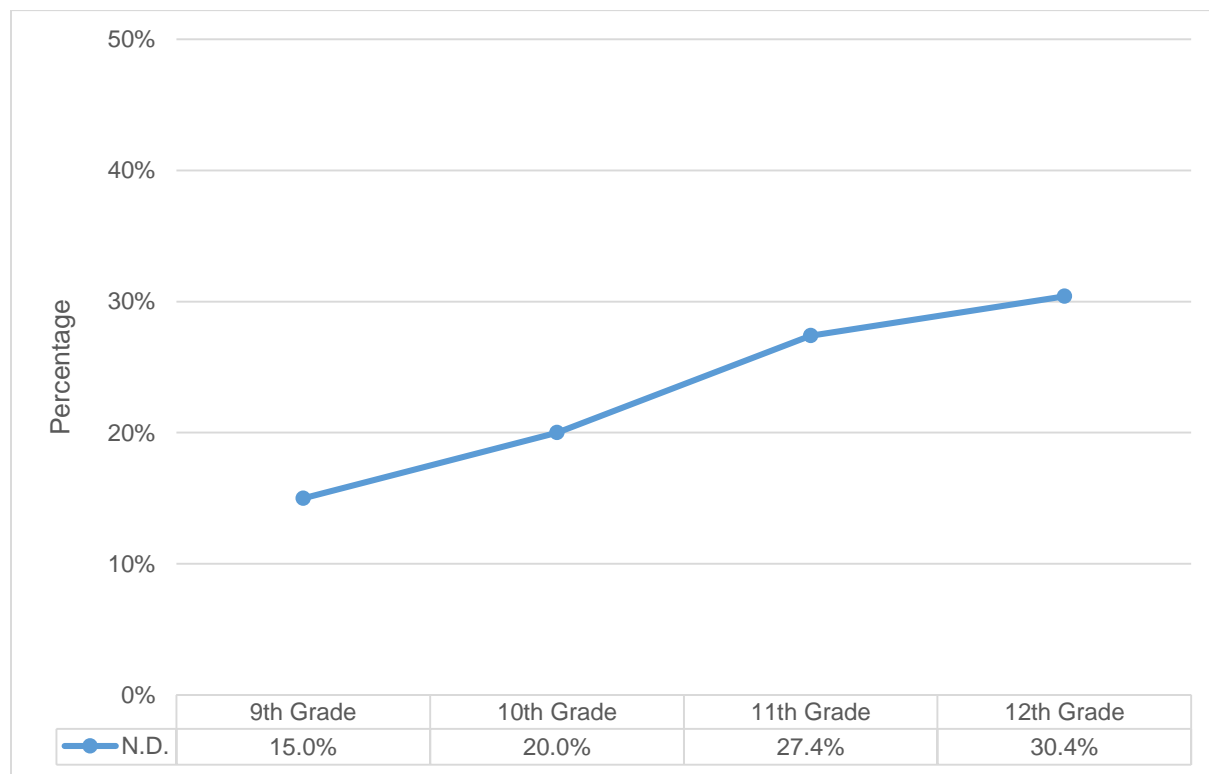
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever tried smokeless tobacco” is defined as having ever tried smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 30.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 384. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



3. ROOT CAUSES

3.1. Age of Initiation

3.1.1. Tobacco

3.1.1.1. Age Groups

3.1.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Tobacco Use, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 17 percent of North Dakota college students used tobacco for the first time when they were 16 or 17 years old.

Figure 385. Age of First Tobacco Use, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

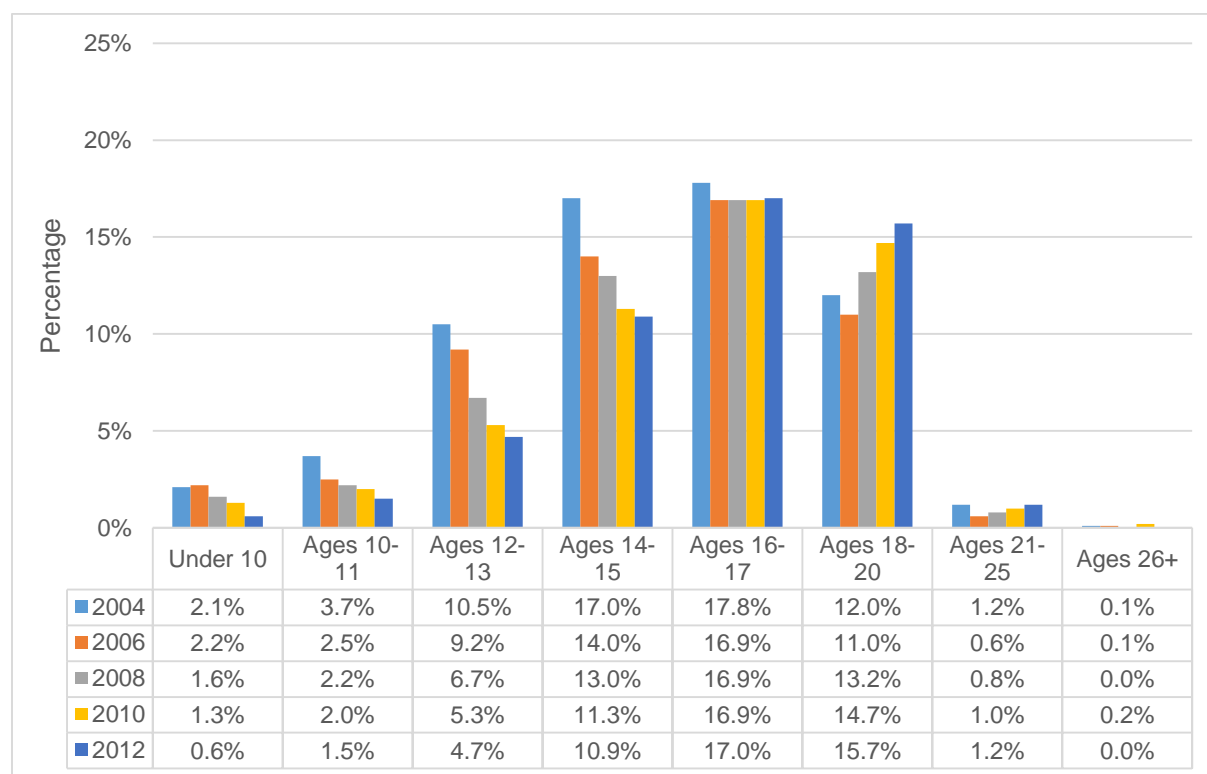


Chart: Age of First Tobacco Use, College Students, by Gender, North Dakota, 2012

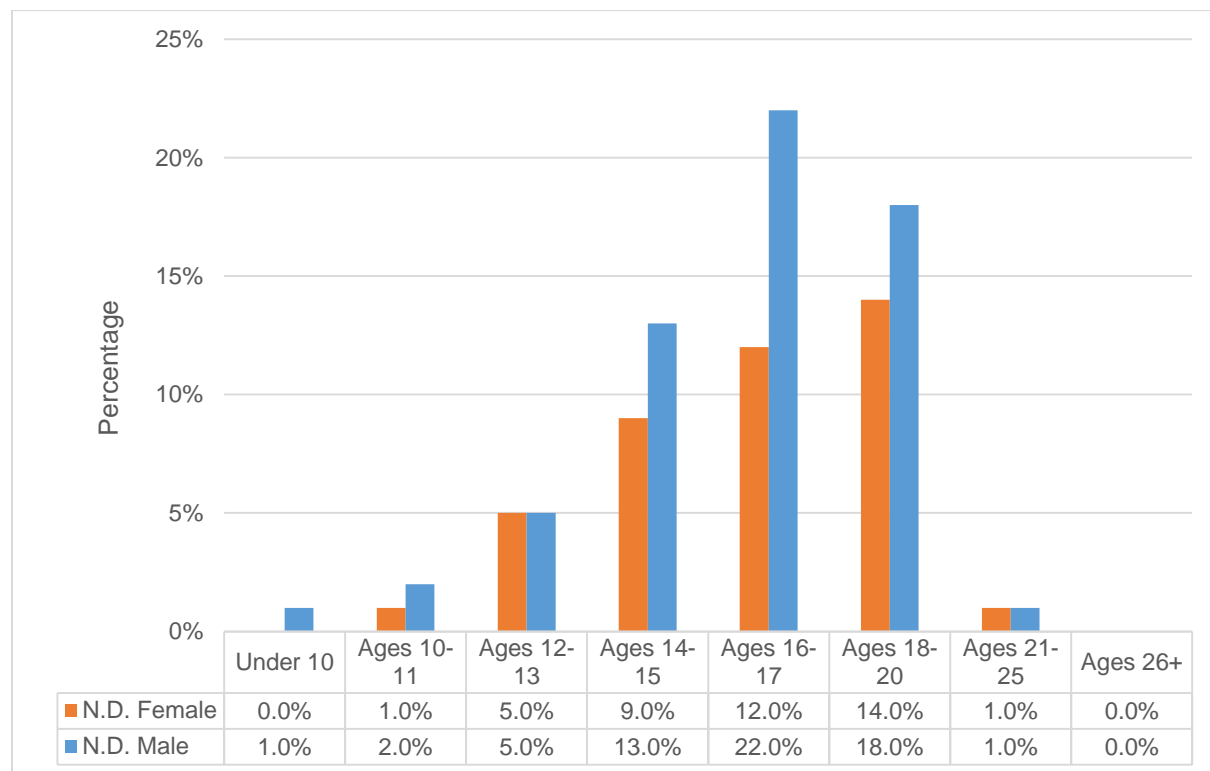
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “At what age did you first use tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 12 percent of female and 22 percent of male North Dakota college students used tobacco for the first time when they were 16 or 17 years old.

Figure 386. Age of Tobacco First Use, College Students, by Gender, North Dakota, 2012



3.1.2. Cigarettes

3.1.2.1. Age Groups

3.1.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.1.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

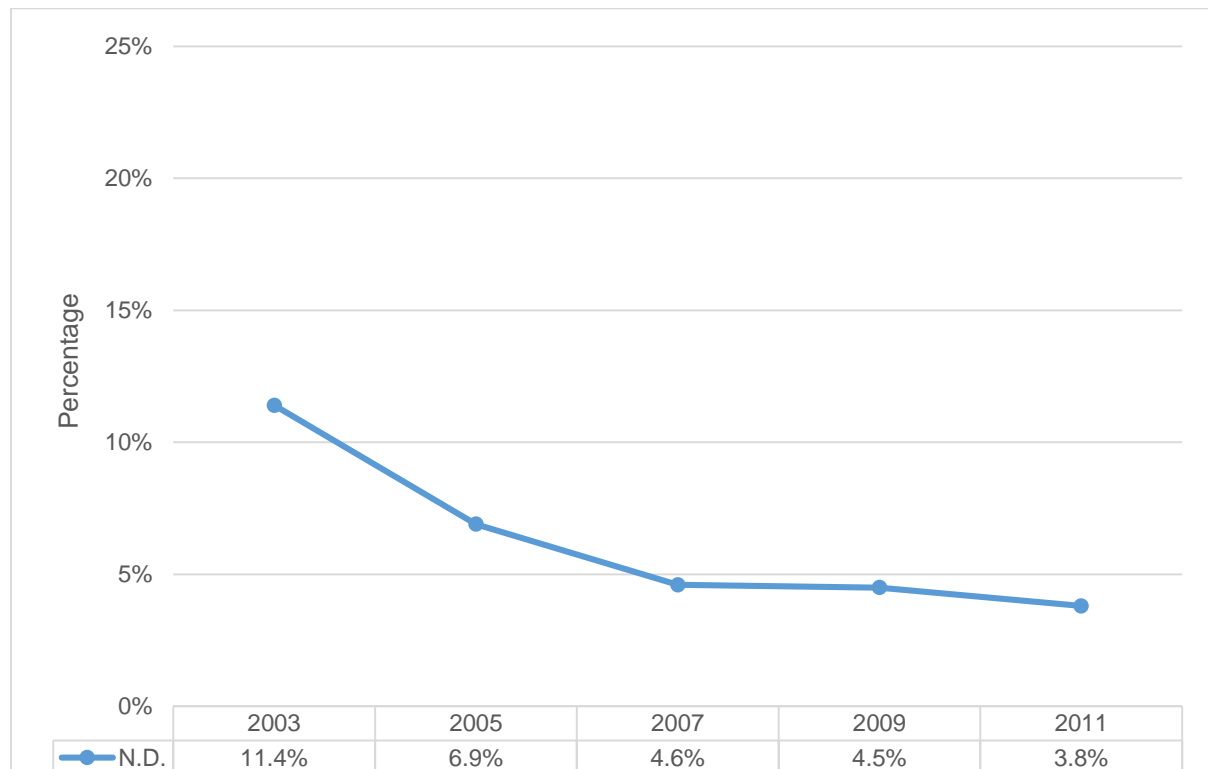
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 3.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 387. Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



3.1.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever cigarette smoker” is defined as a person who had ever tried a cigarette. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigarette. The question is asked, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 18.1 percent of North Dakota high school students that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 388. Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

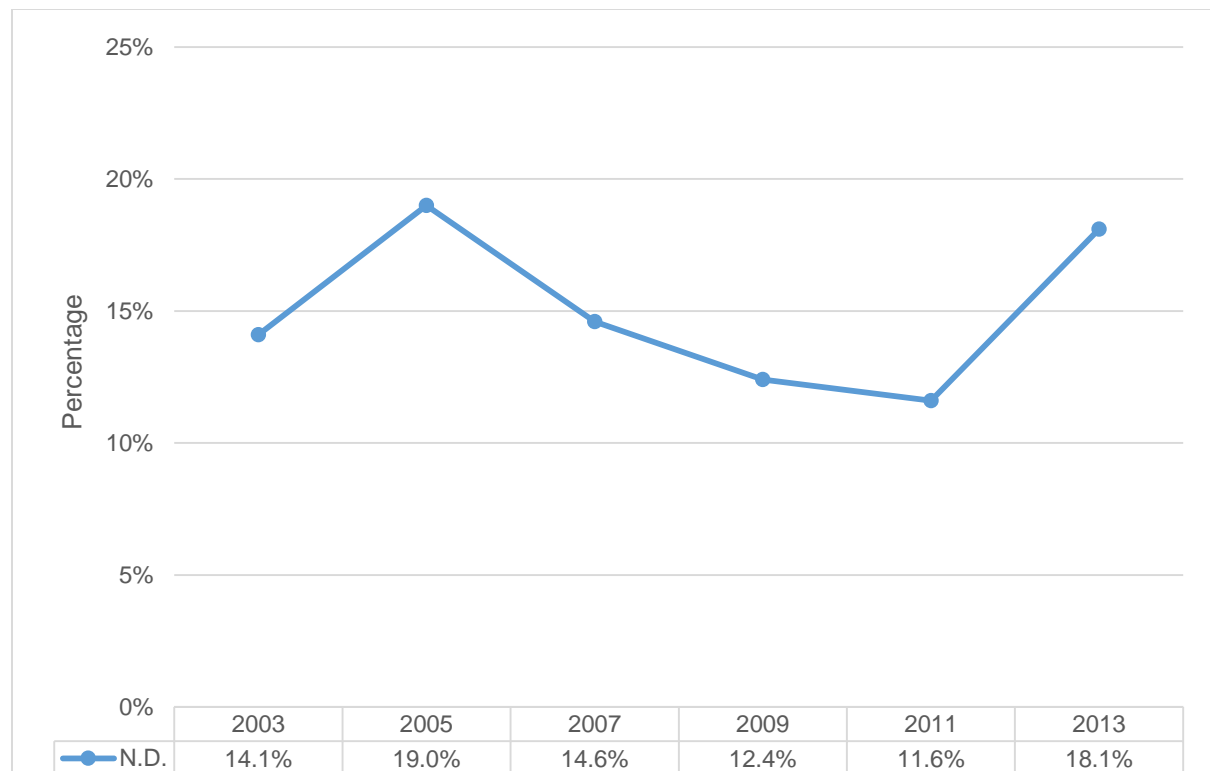


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever cigarette smoker” is defined as a person who had ever tried a cigarette. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigarette. The question is asked, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 19.3 percent of female and 17.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 389. Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

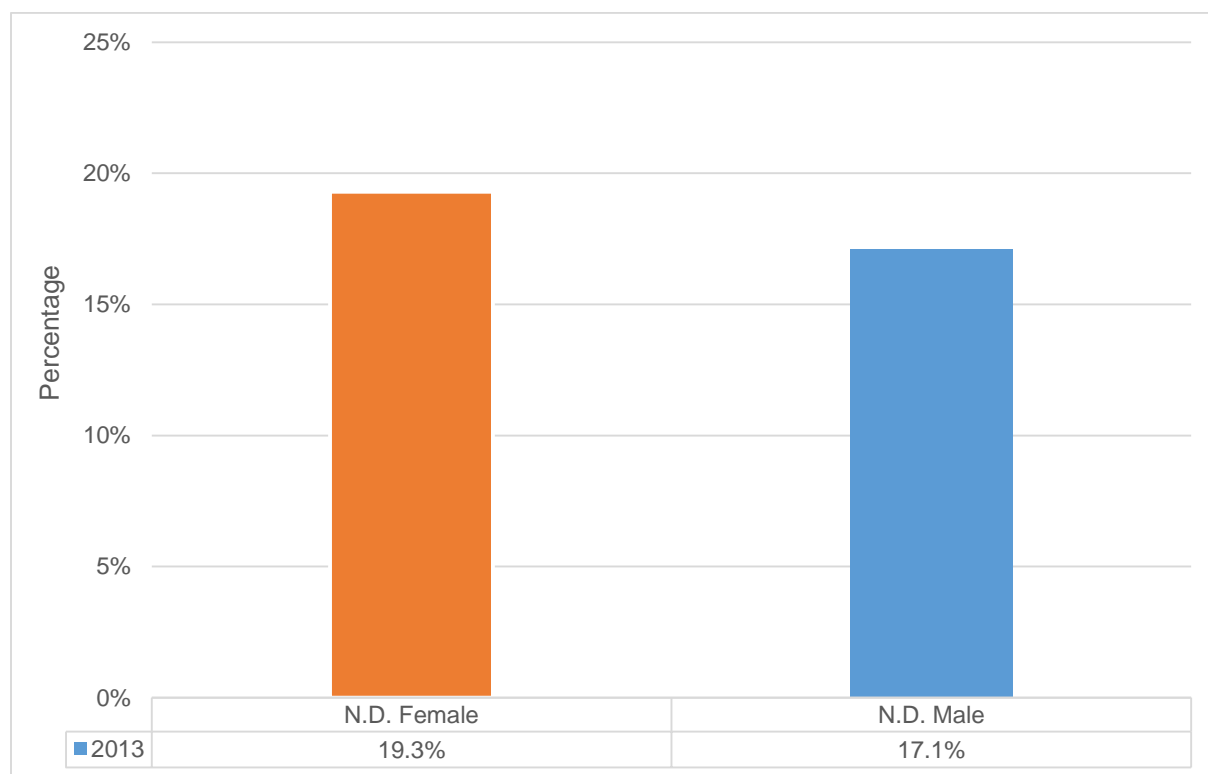


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever cigarette smoker” is defined as a person who had ever tried a cigarette. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigarette. The question is asked, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 26.3 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 12.3 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders who had ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 390. Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

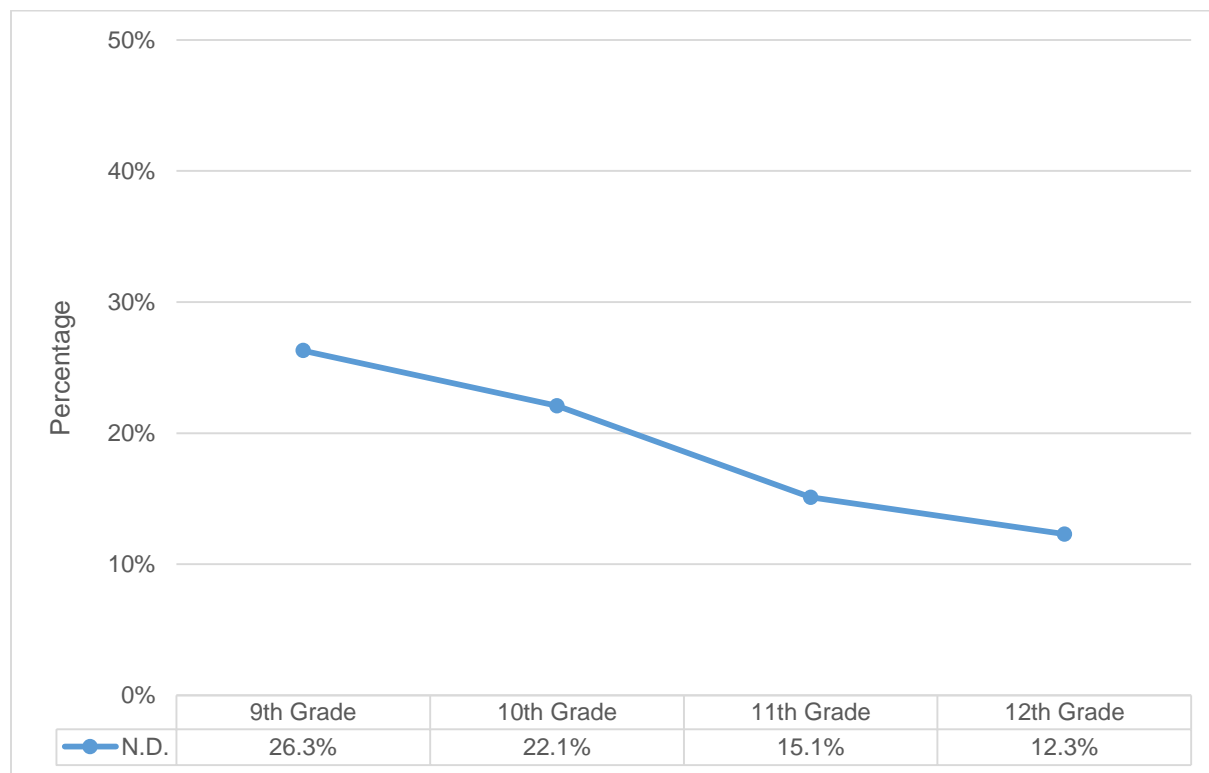


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever Cigarette smoker” is defined as a person who had ever tried a cigarette. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigarette. The question is asked, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7.9 percent of North Dakota high school students had smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 for the first time.

Figure 391. Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

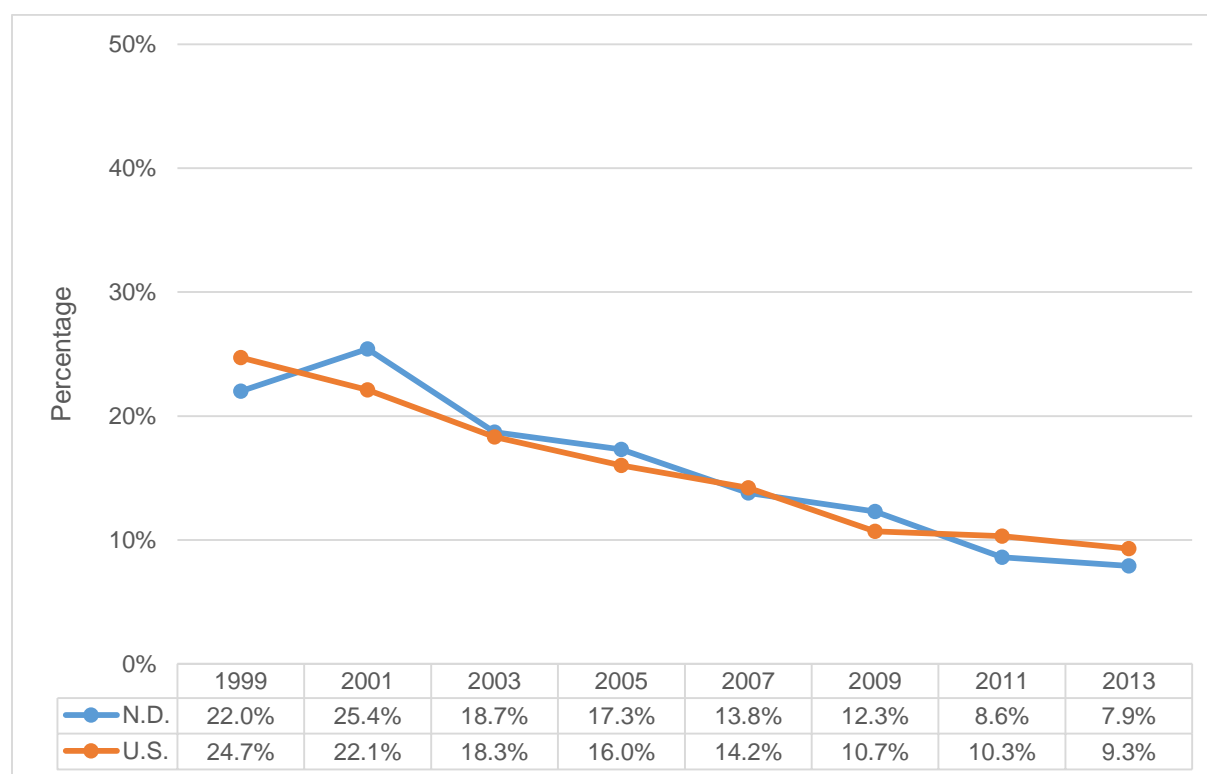


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013

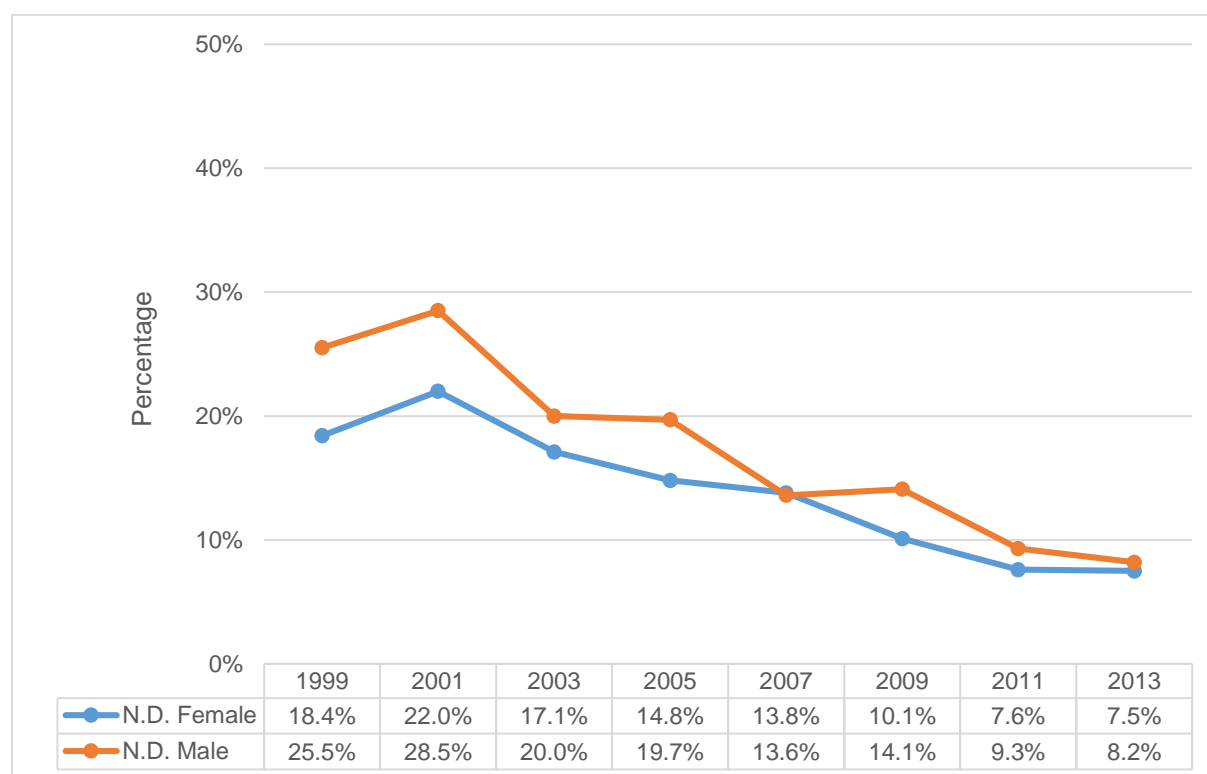
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever Cigarette smoker” is defined as a person who had ever tried a cigarette. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigarette. The question is asked, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7.5 percent of female and 8.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students had smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 for the first time.

Figure 392. Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1999-2013



3.1.3. Cigar

3.1.3.1. Age Groups

3.1.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.1.3.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

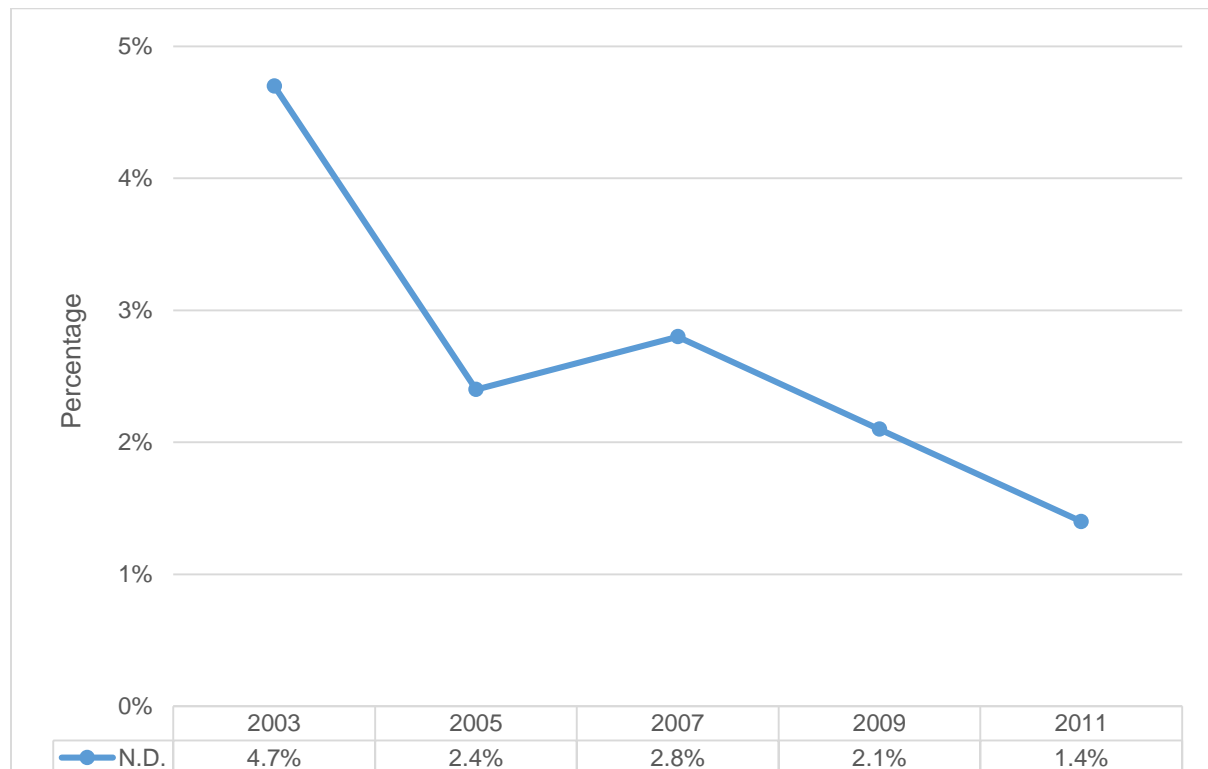
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How old were you when you smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 1.4 percent of North Dakota middle school students said they first smoked a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar before age 11.

Figure 393. Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



3.1.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever cigar smoker” is defined as a student who had ever tried a cigar. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigar. The question is asked, “How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 8.2 percent of North Dakota high school students had smoked a cigar before age 11 for the first time.

Figure 394. Percentage of “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

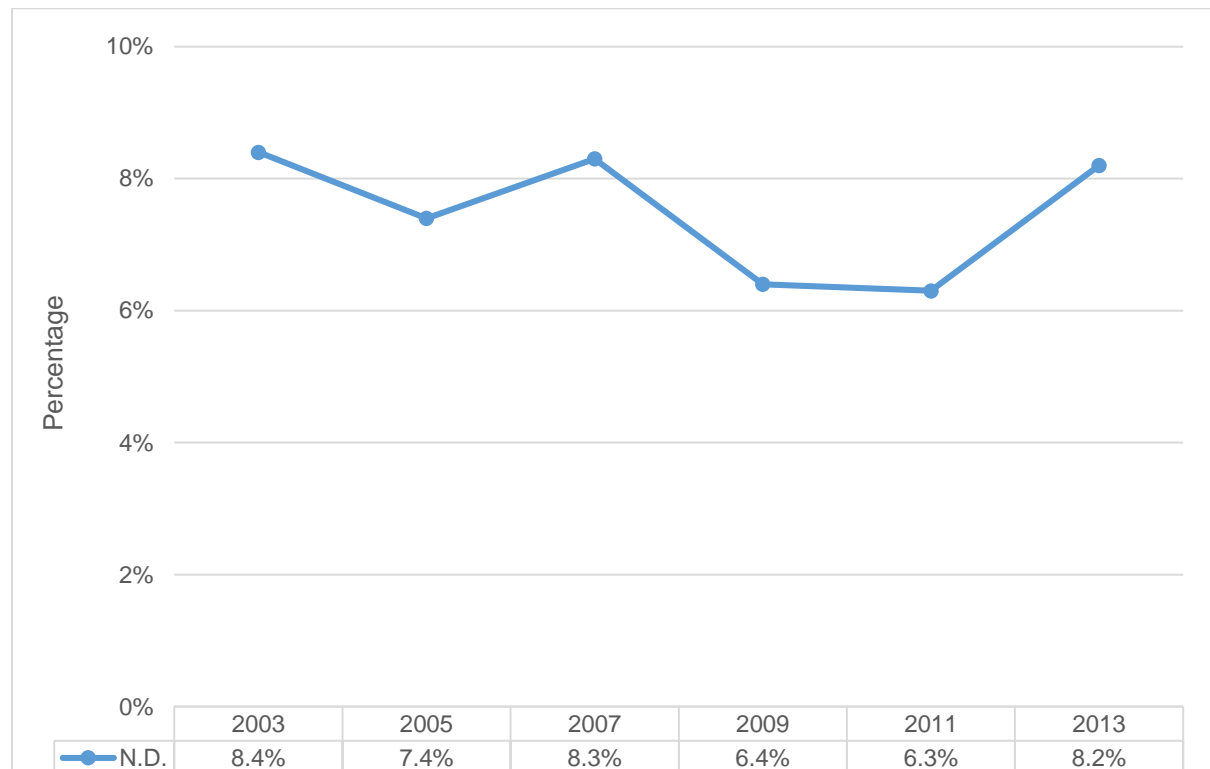


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever cigar smoker” is defined as a student who had ever tried a cigar. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigar. The question is asked, “How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 9.7 percent of female and 7.4 percent of male North Dakota high school student ever cigar smokers said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 395. Percentage of “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

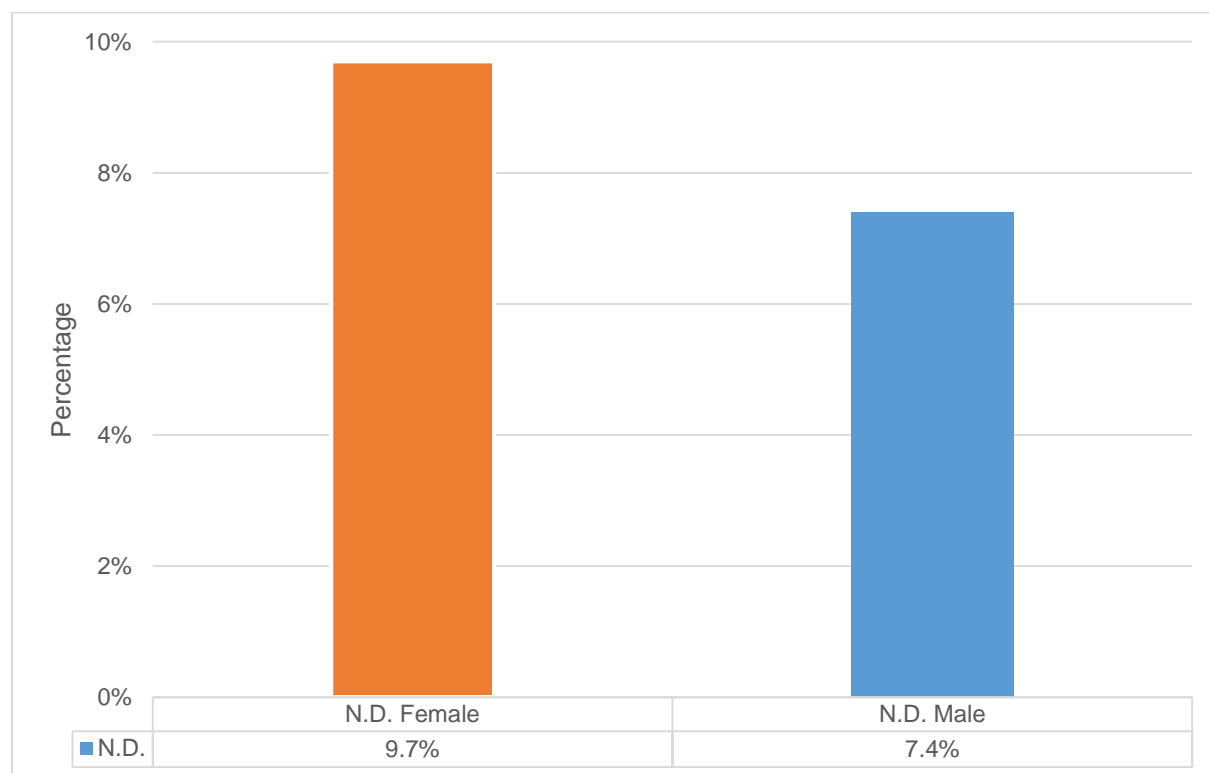


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

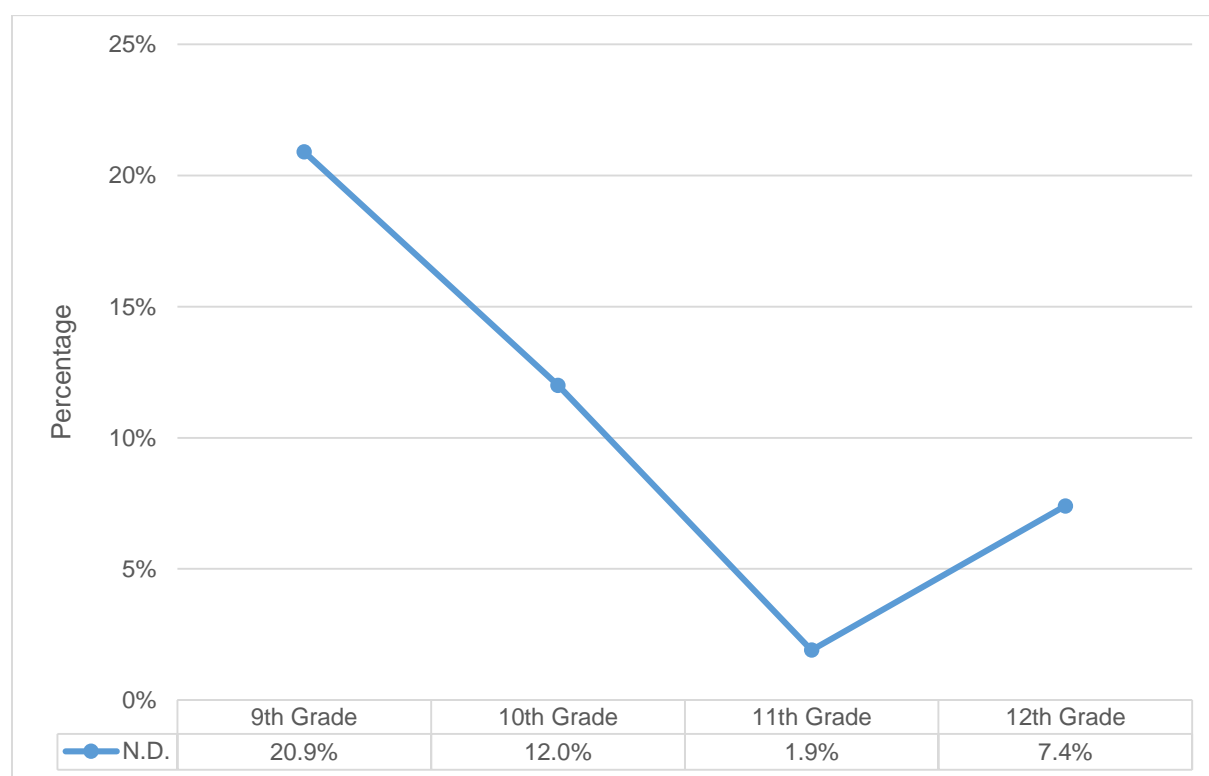
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever cigar smoker” is defined as a student who had ever tried a cigar. This includes those who took only one or two puffs of a cigar. The question is asked, “How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigar, cigarillo, or little cigar, even one or two puffs?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 20.9 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 7.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders ever cigar smokers said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 396. Percentage of “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



3.1.4. Smokeless Tobacco

3.1.4.1. Age Groups

3.1.4.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.1.4.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

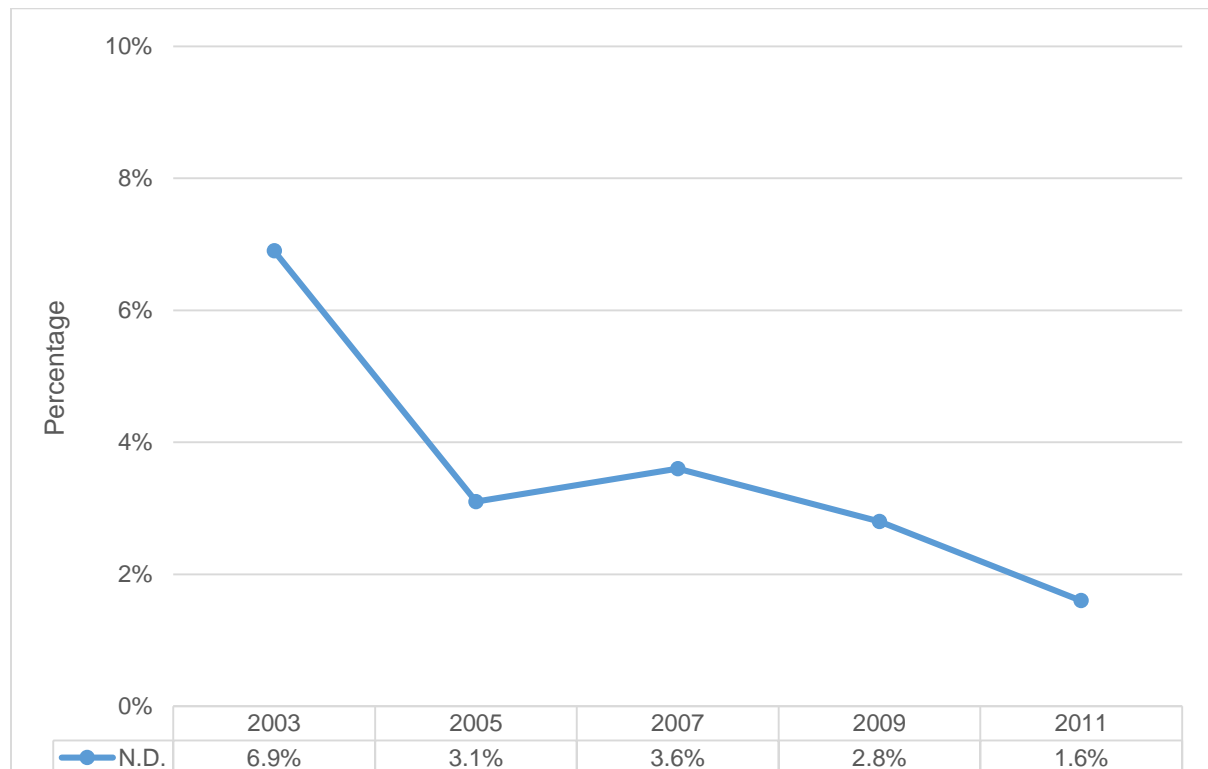
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How old were you when you used chewing tobaccos, snuff, or dip for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 1.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students said they first used chewing tobaccos, snuff, or dip before age 11.

Figure 397. First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



3.1.4.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever smokeless tobacco smoker” is defined as a person who had ever used smokeless tobacco. The question is asked, “How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuffs, or dips for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 9.5 percent of North Dakota high school students had ever used smokeless tobacco for their first time before age 11.

Figure 398. Percentage of “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

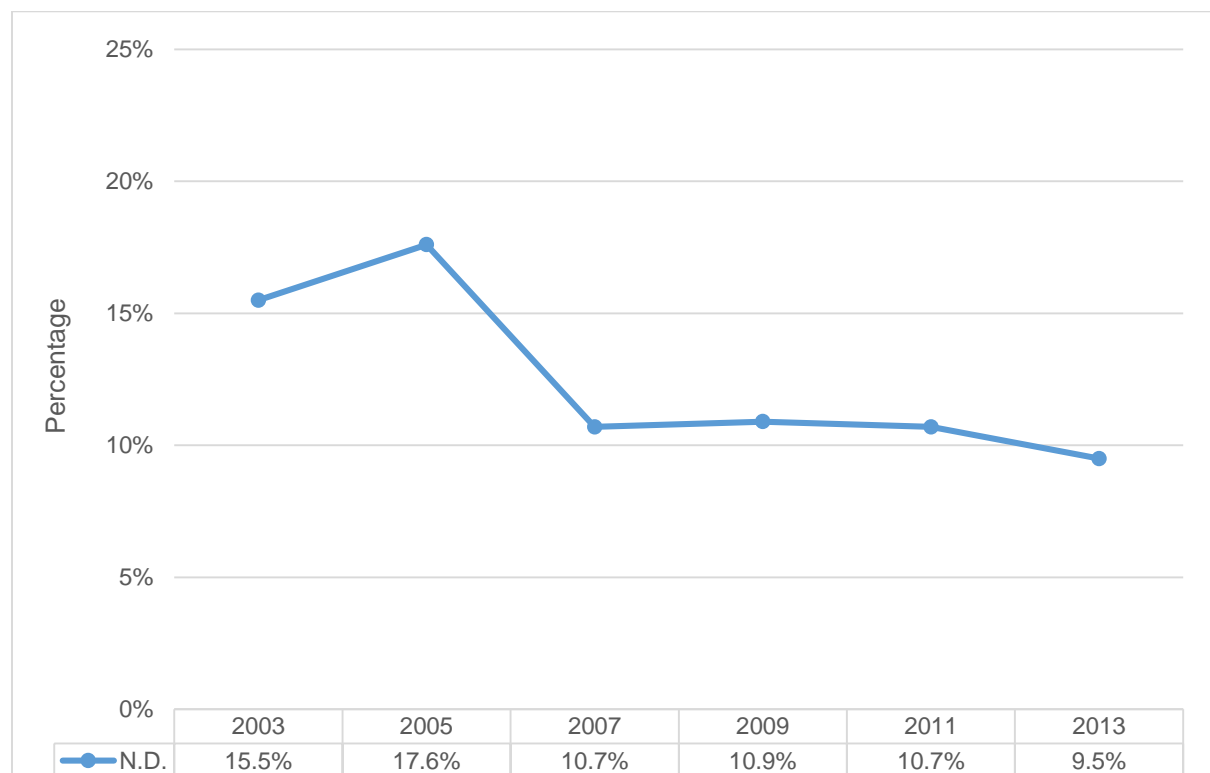


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever smokeless tobacco smoker” is defined as a person who had ever used smokeless tobacco. The question is asked, “How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuffs, or dips for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10.4 percent of female and 9.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students had ever used smokeless tobacco for their first time before age 11.

Figure 399. Percentage of “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2003-2013

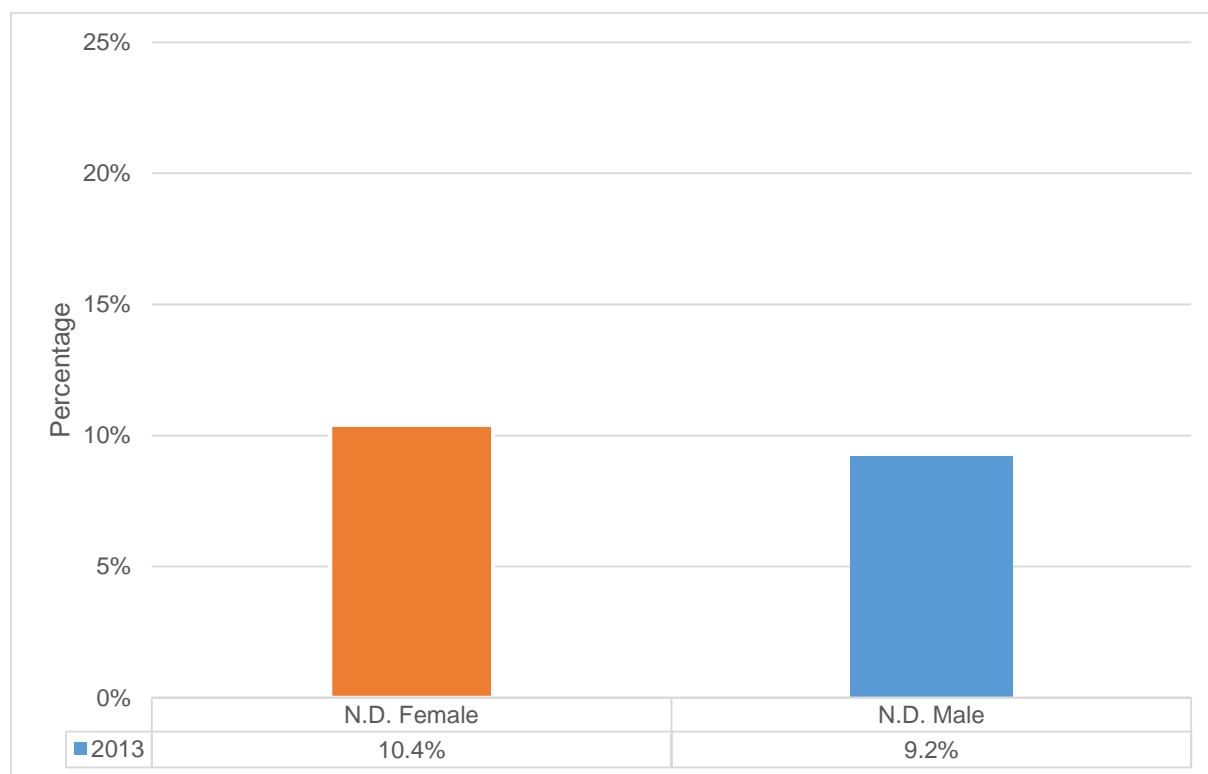


Chart: Percentage of “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2003-2013

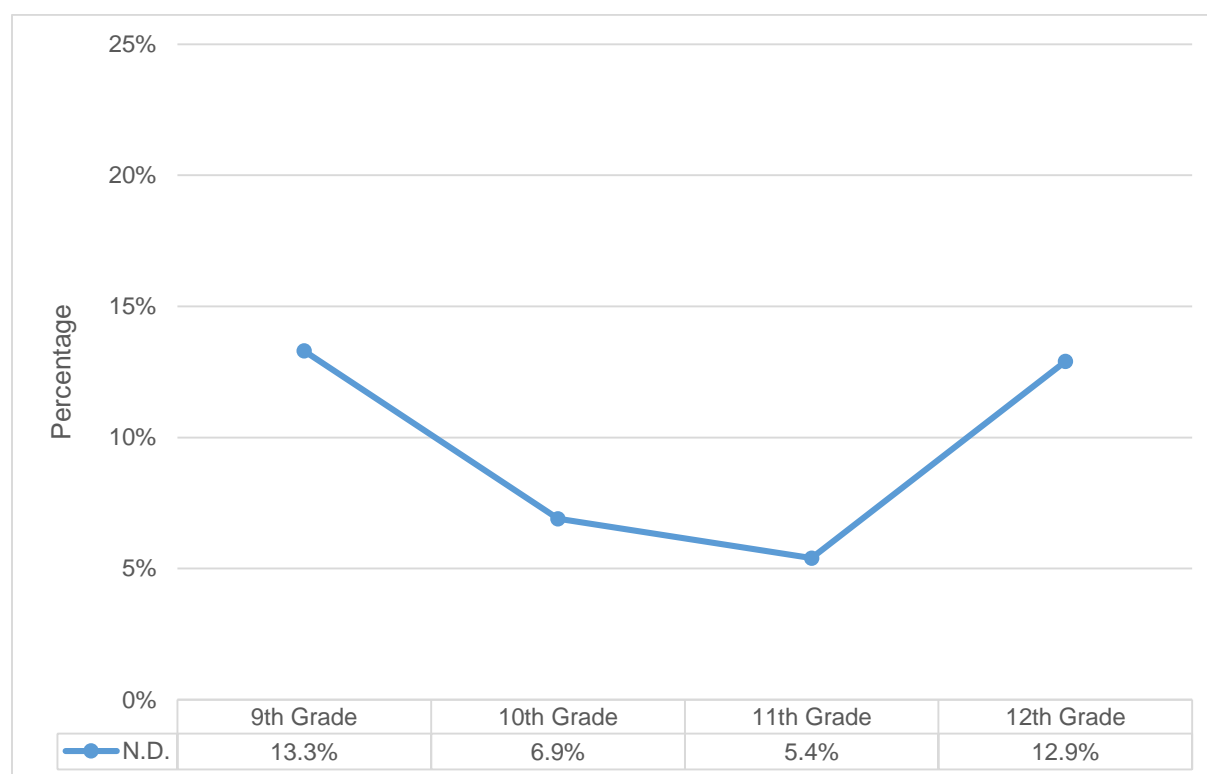
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever smokeless tobacco smoker” is defined as a person who had ever used a smokeless tobacco. The question is asked, “How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuffs, or dips for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.3 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 12.9 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders had ever used smokeless tobacco for their first time before age 11.

Figure 400. Percentage of “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2003-2013



3.2. Frequency of Consumption

3.2.1. Tobacco

3.2.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.2.1.1.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.1.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2013

Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Frequency of tobacco use” is defined as the indicated smoking status, in four categories: smoke every day, smoke some days, former smoker, and never smoked.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older smoked every day.

Figure 401. Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2013

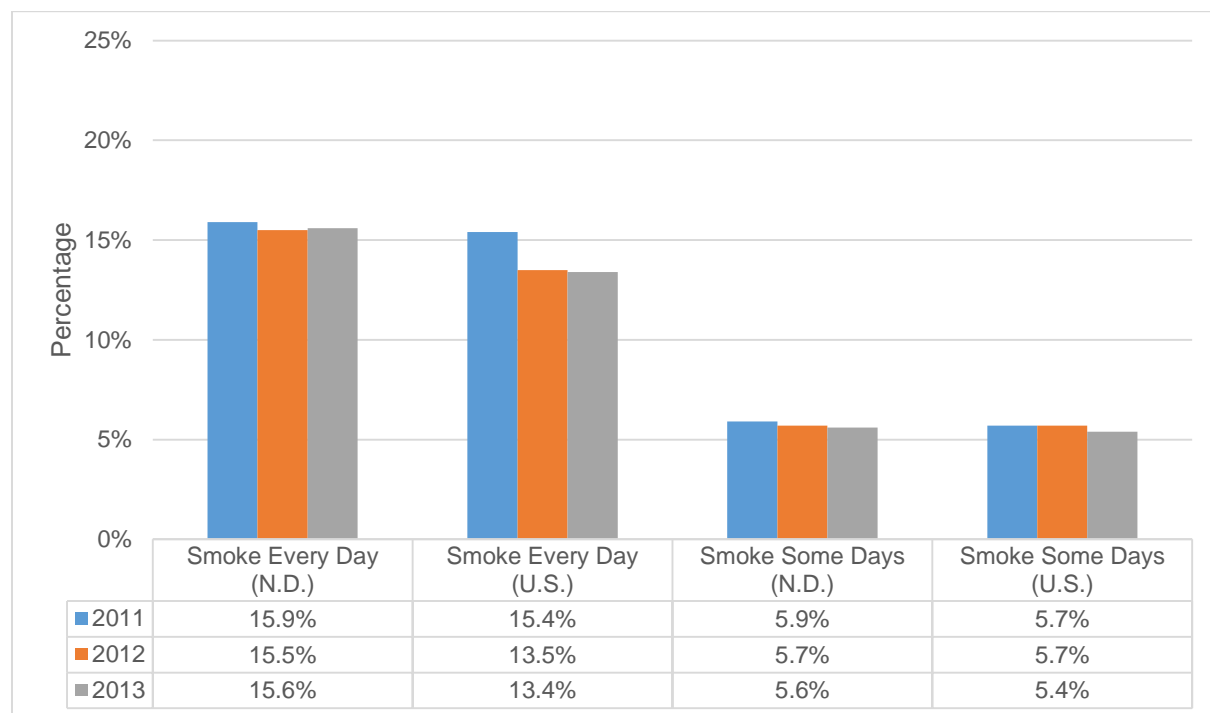


Chart: Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Frequency of tobacco use” is defined as the indicated smoking status, in four categories: smoke every day, smoke some days, former smoker, and never smoked.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.7 percent of female 17.6 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older smoked every day.

Figure 402. Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

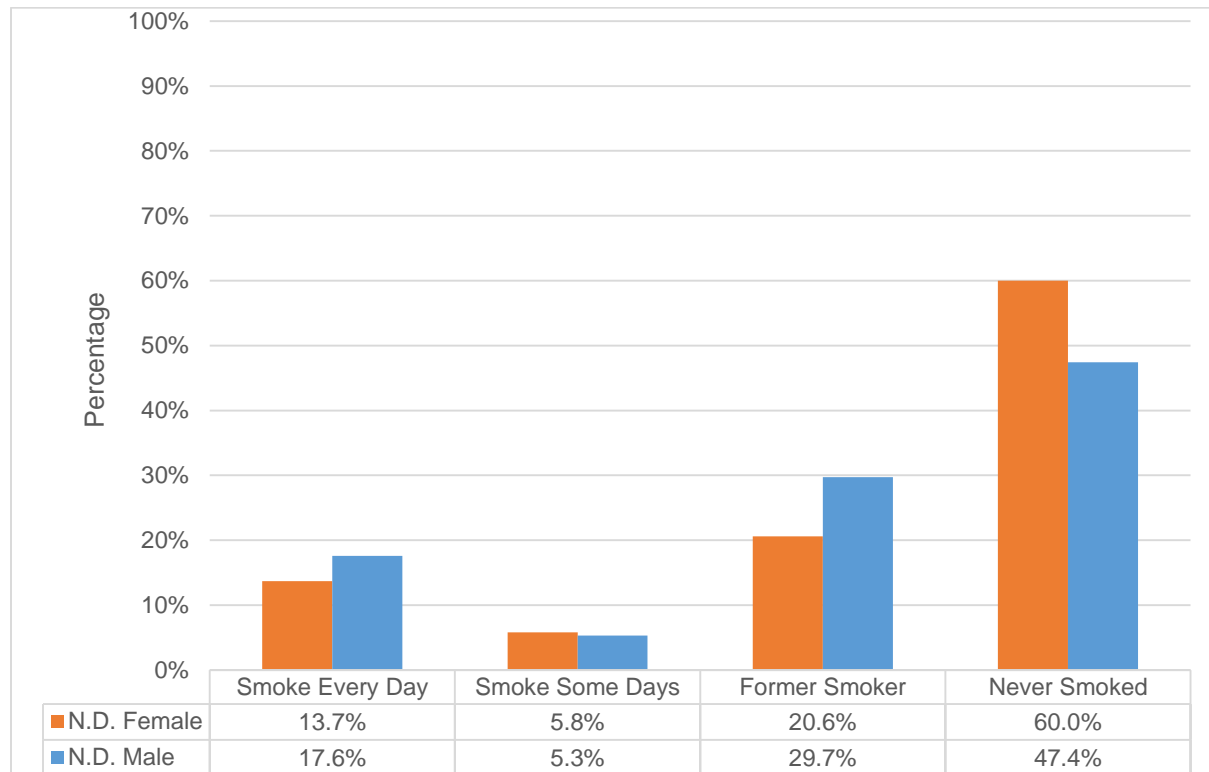


Chart: Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Frequency of tobacco use” is defined as the indicated smoking status, in four categories: smoke every day, smoke some days, former smoker, and never smoked.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.9 percent of North Dakotan adults ages 24-34 smoked every day.

Figure 403. Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Age, North Dakota, 2013

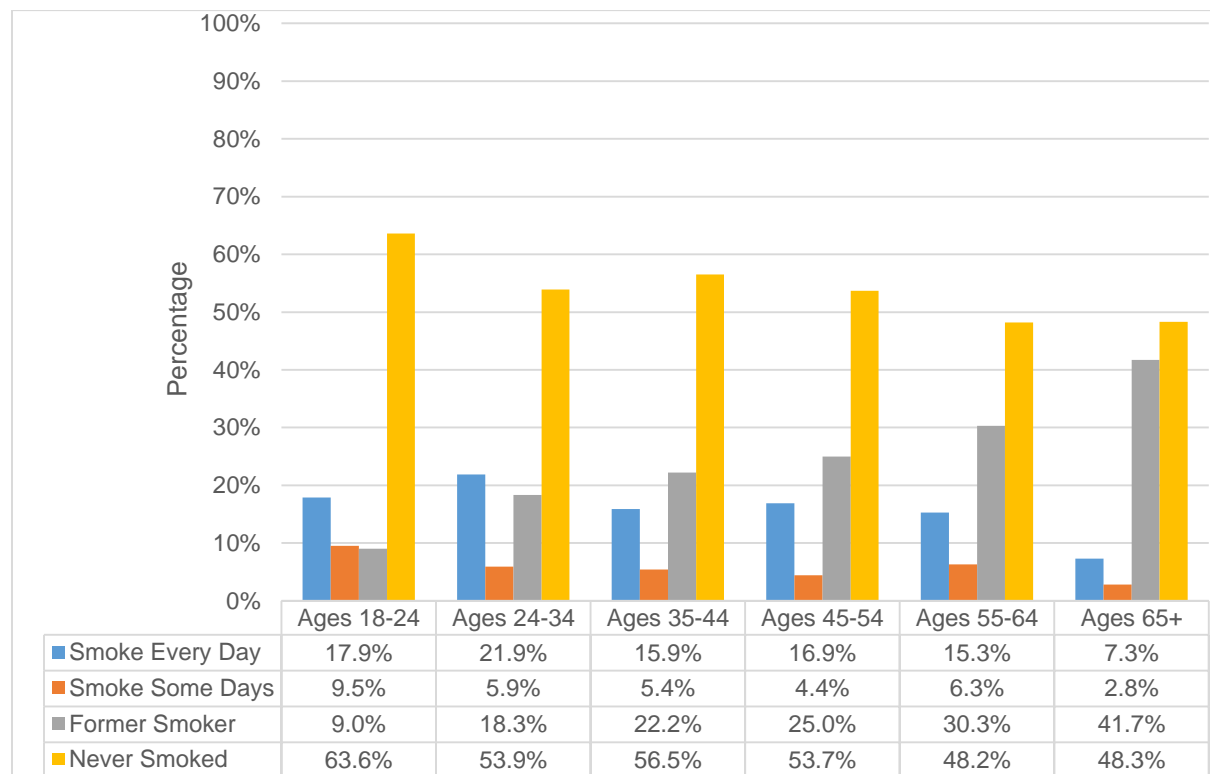


Chart: Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota, 2013

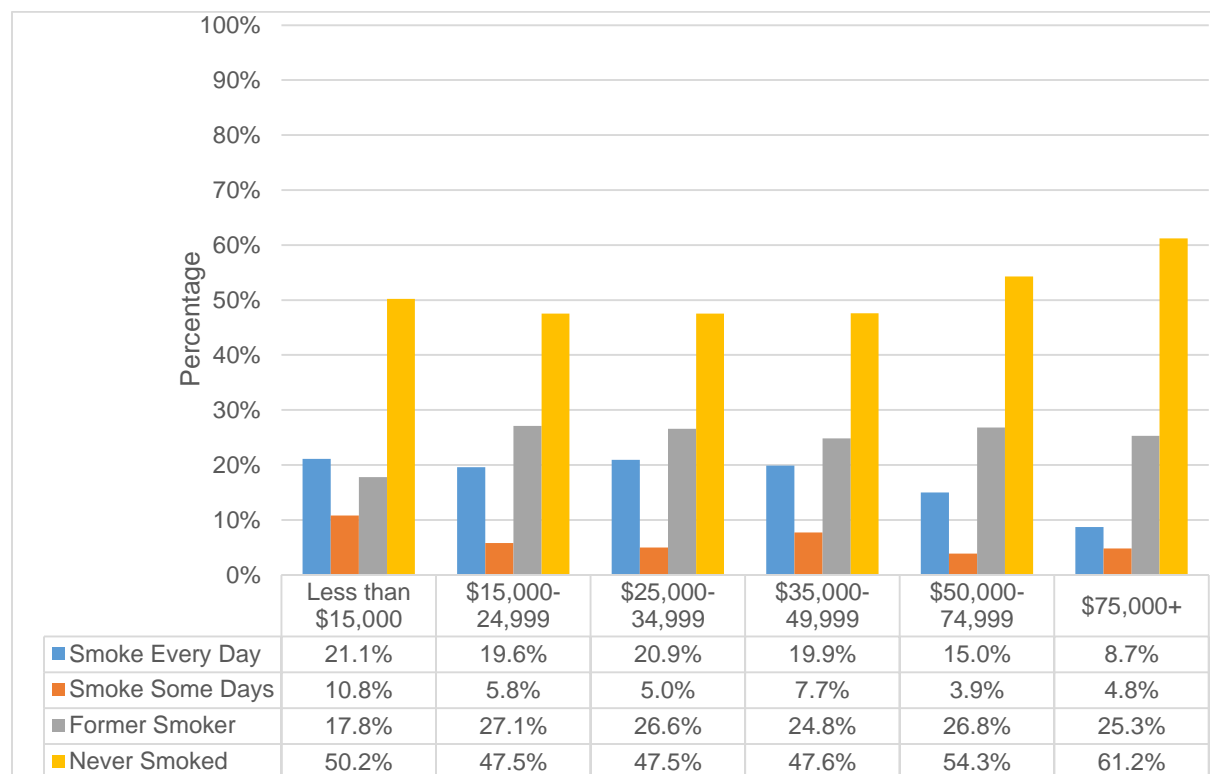
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: “Frequency of tobacco use” is defined as the indicated smoking status, in four categories: smoke every day, smoke some days, former smoker, and never smoked.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older that earned less than \$15,000 a year, smoked every day.

Figure 404. Frequency of Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), by Income Level, North Dakota, 2013



3.2.1.1.1.2. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

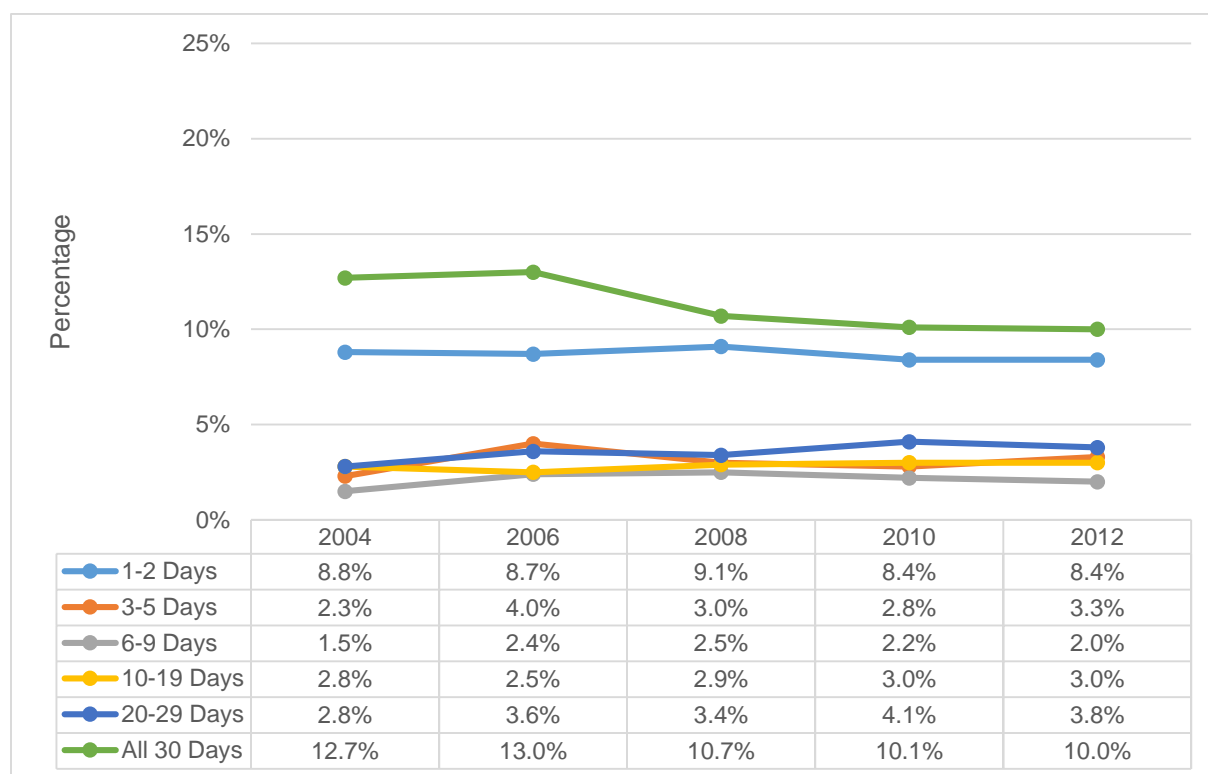
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the 30 days before the survey on how many days did you have tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 10 percent of North Dakota college students used tobacco on all 30 days during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 405. Frequency of Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.2.1.2. Past Year Use

3.2.1.2.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.2.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.1.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Tobacco, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012

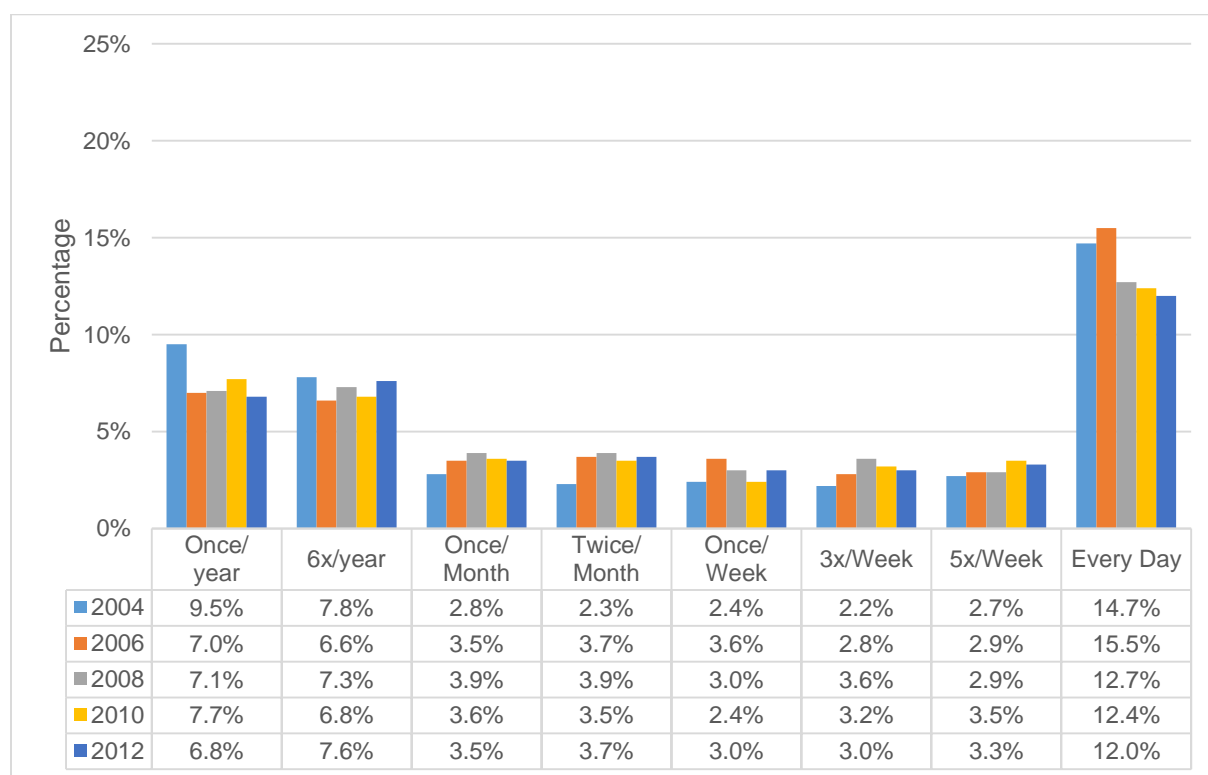
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is asked, “Within the last year about how often have you used tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, 12 percent of North Dakota college students used tobacco every day.

Figure 406. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Tobacco, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2012



3.2.2. Cigarettes

3.2.2.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.2.2.1.1. Age Groups

3.2.2.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.2.2.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Smoked Cigarettes on all 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1995-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.9 percent of North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 407. Smoked Cigarettes on all 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1995-2013

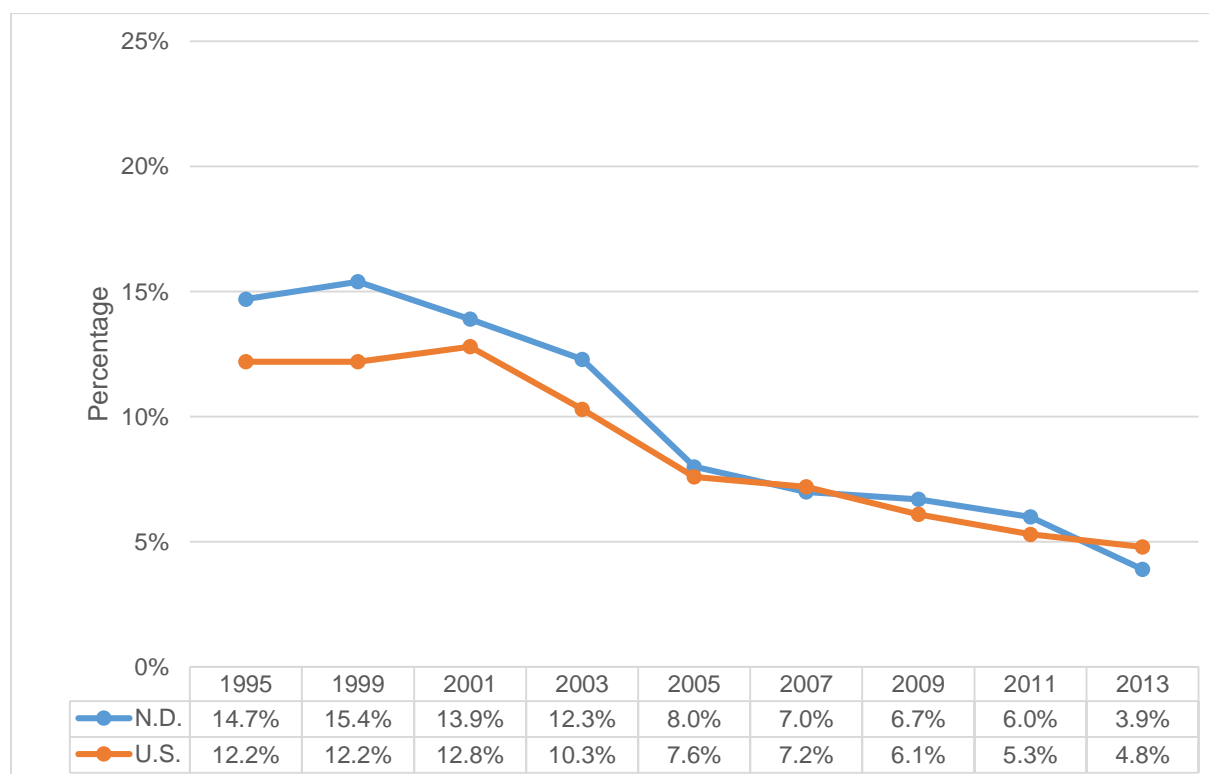


Chart: Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota and United States, 1995-2013

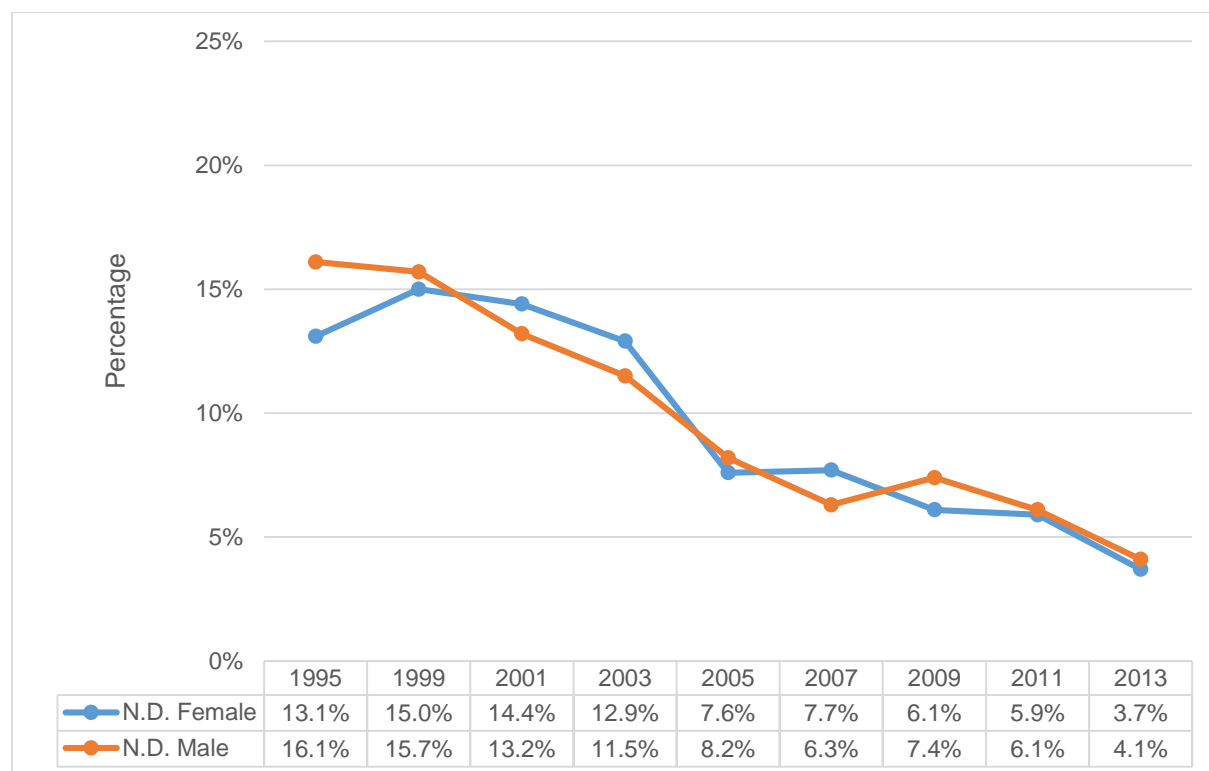
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.7 percent of female and 4.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 408. Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota and United States, 1995-2013



3.2.3. Smokeless Tobacco

3.2.3.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.2.3.1.1. Age Groups

3.2.3.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.3.1.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Frequency of Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2013

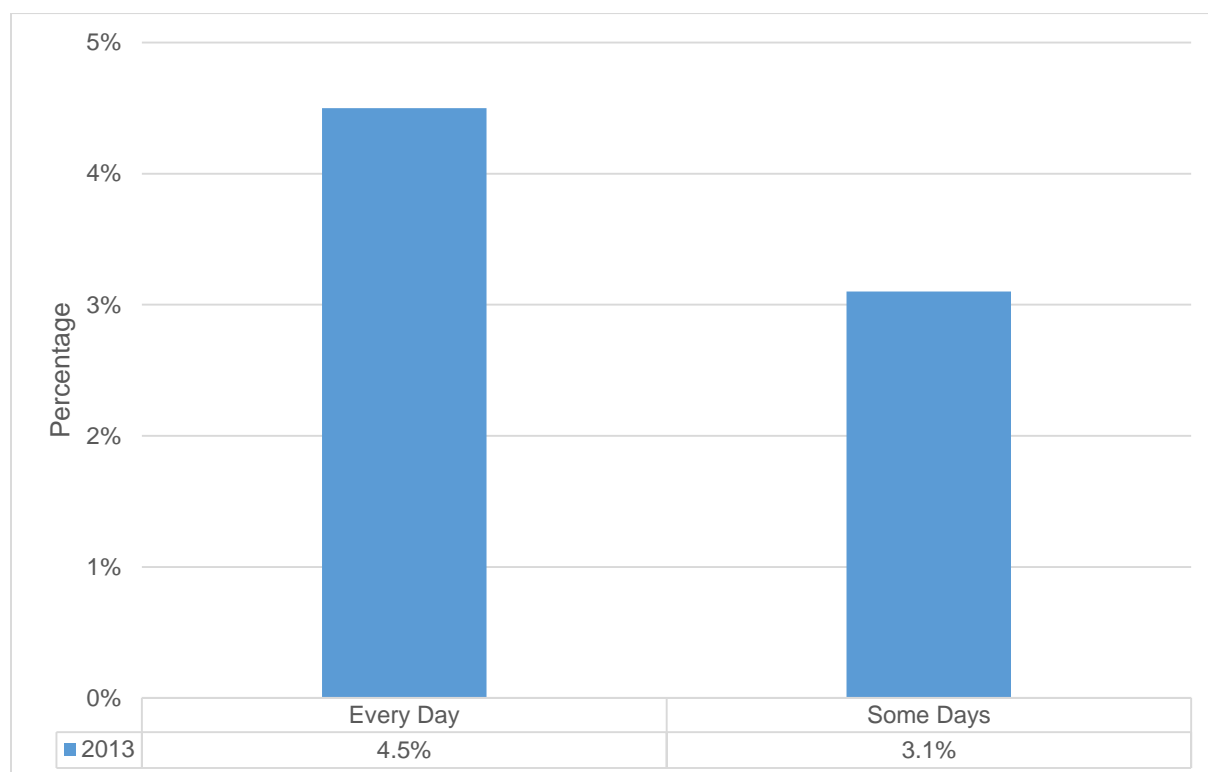
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is asked, “Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older currently used chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day.

Figure 409. Frequency of Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2013



3.3. Quantity of Tobacco Use

3.3.1. Cigarettes

3.3.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.3.1.1.1. Age Groups

3.3.1.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.2.2.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 22.5 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 410. Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

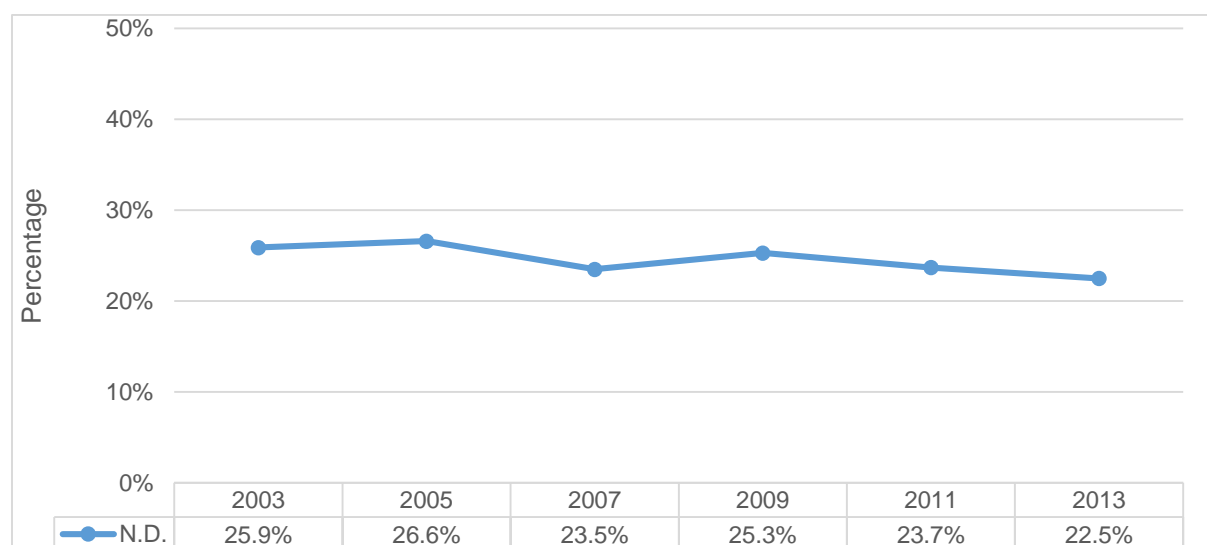


Chart: Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 22.8 percent of female and 22.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 411. Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

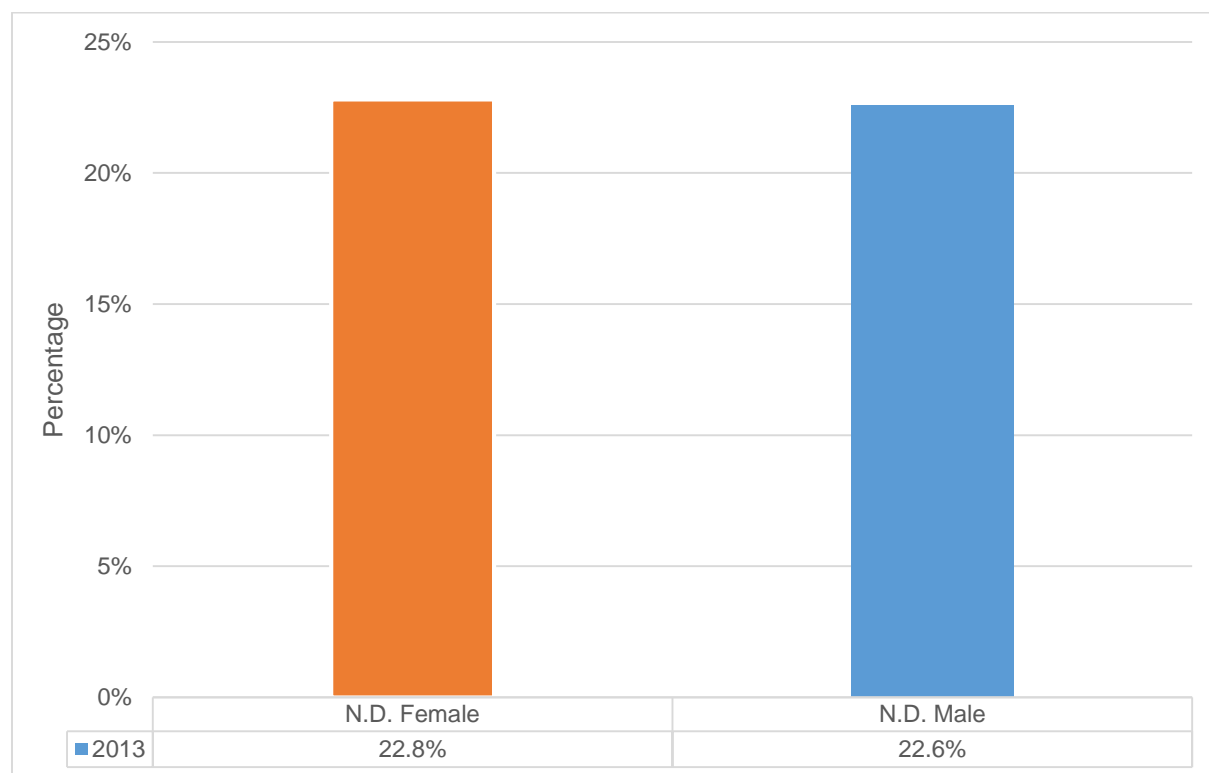


Chart: Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

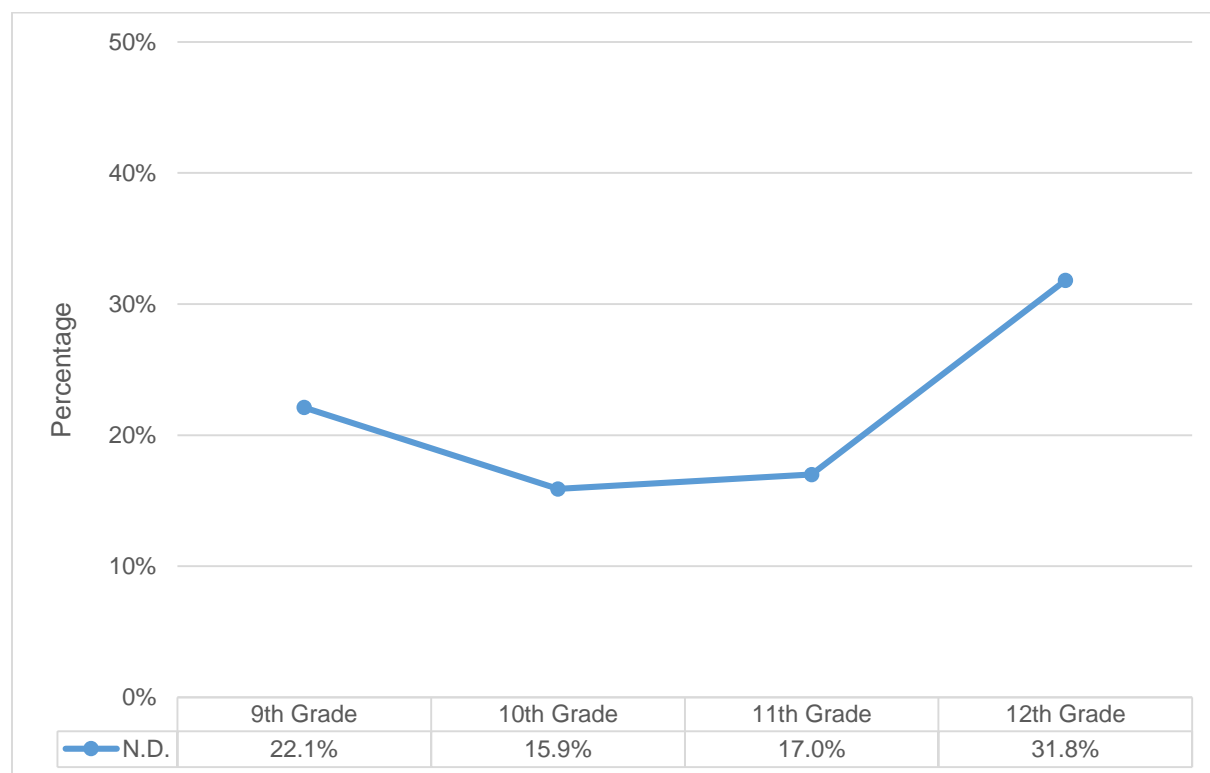
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 22.1 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 31.8 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 412. Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



3.4. Perceived Harm of Tobacco Use

3.4.1. Cigarettes

3.4.1.1. Overall

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, by Age, North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

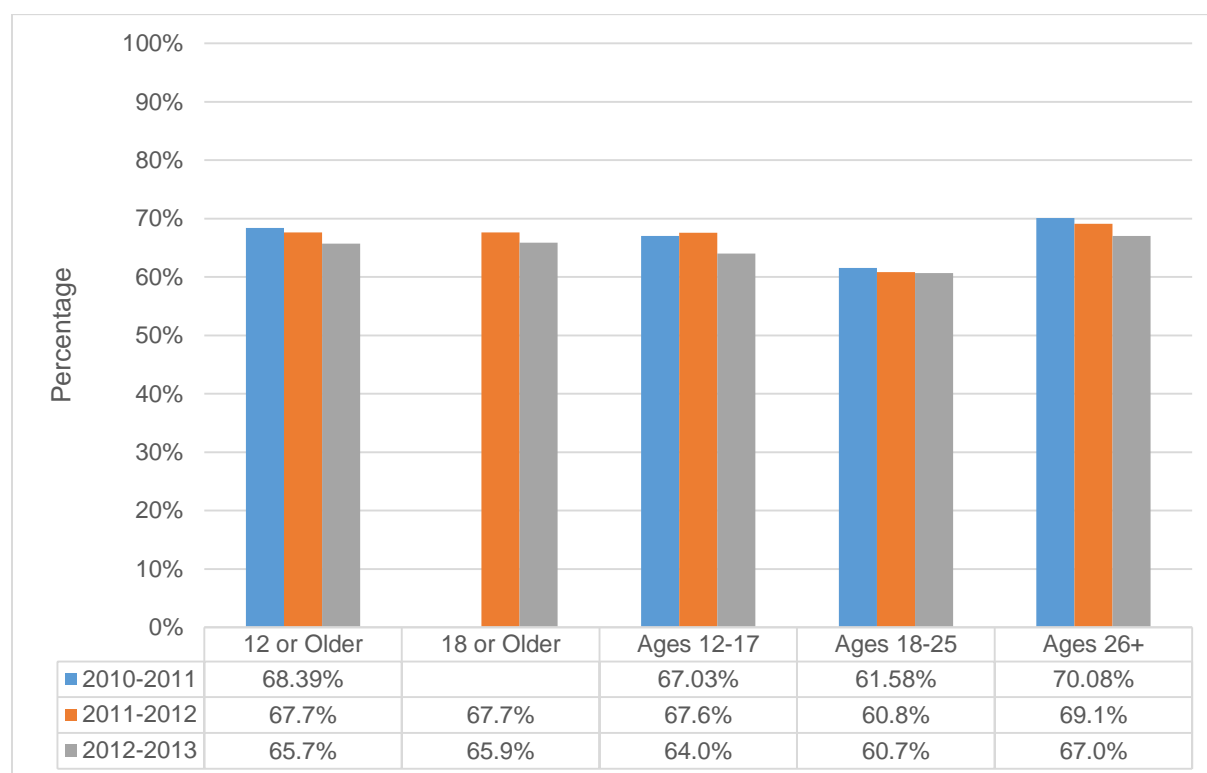
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 65.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 413. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, by Age, North Dakota, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2010-2011 18 or Older).

3.4.1.2. Age Groups

3.4.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.4.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013

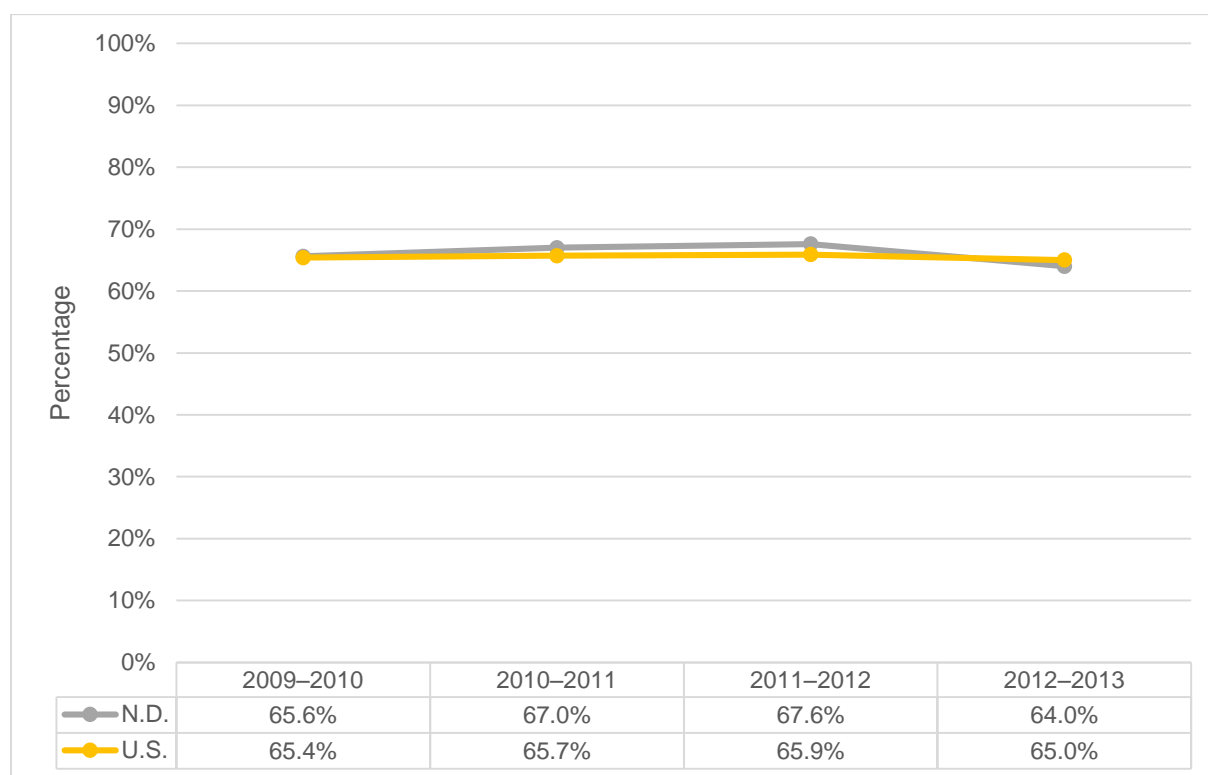
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 64 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 414. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2013



3.4.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.4.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

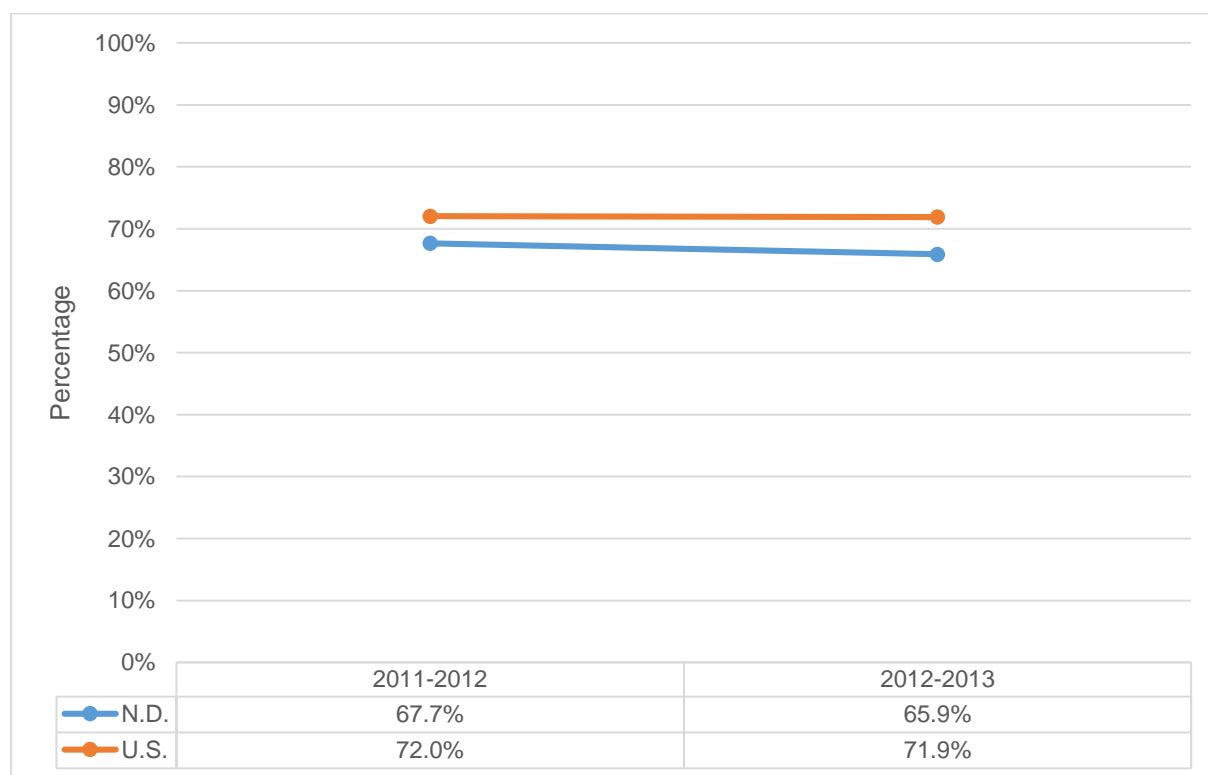
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 65.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 415. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



3.4.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

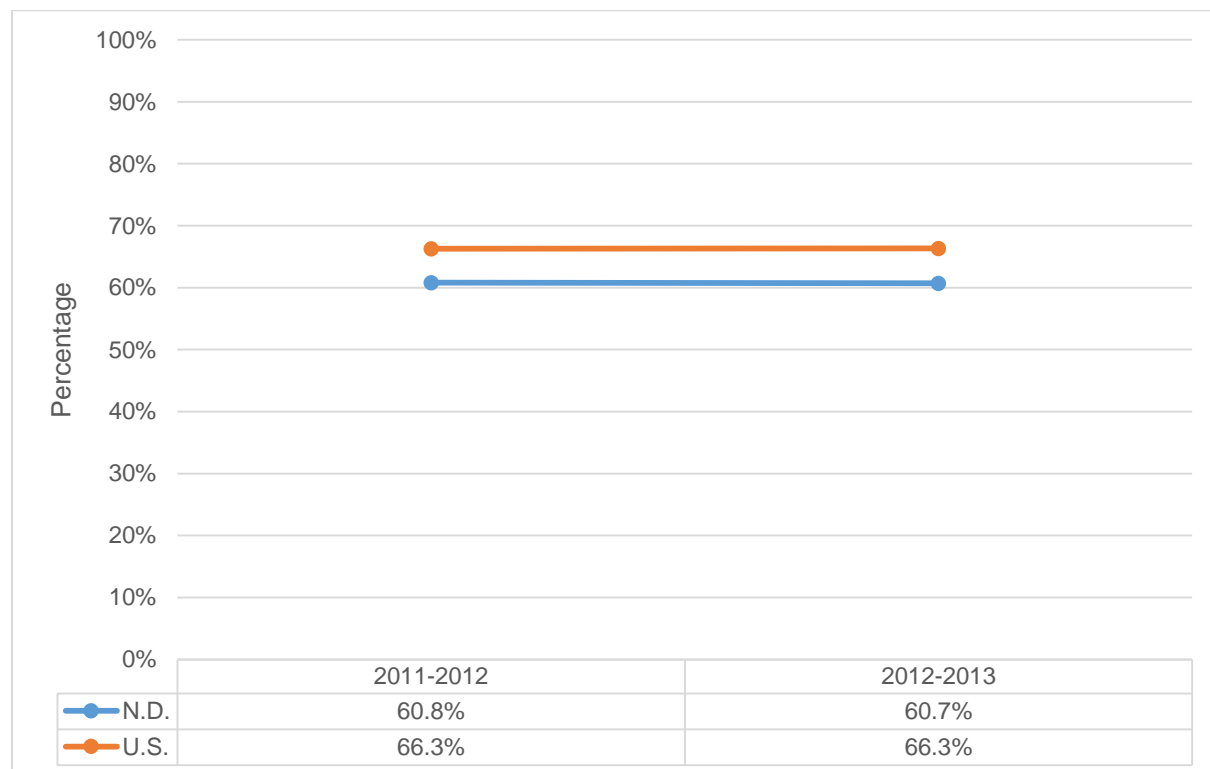
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 60.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 416. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



3.4.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013

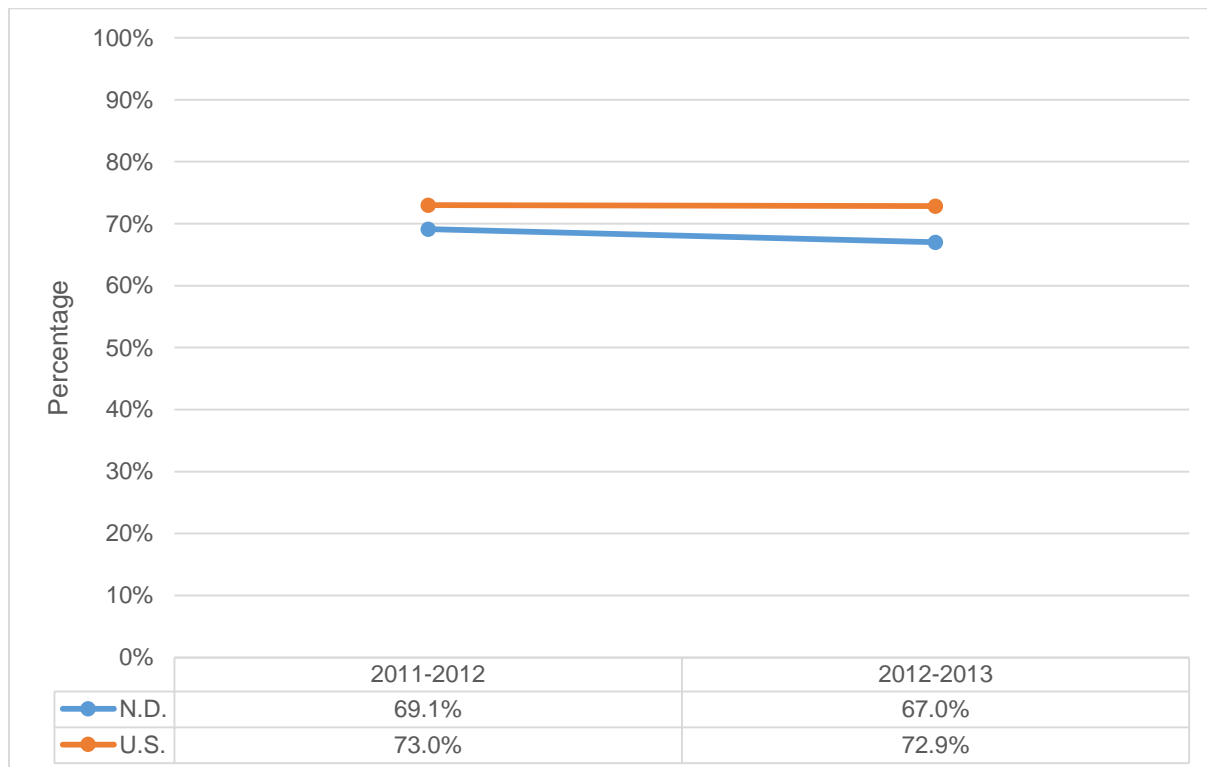
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much do people risk harming themselves physically and in other ways when they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012-2013, 67 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 417. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013



3.5. Attitudes Toward Tobacco Use

3.5.1. Tobacco

Chart: Perception of Tobacco Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Tobacco: Adults?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 66.2 percent of North Dakota community members characterized adult tobacco use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 418. Perception of Tobacco Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

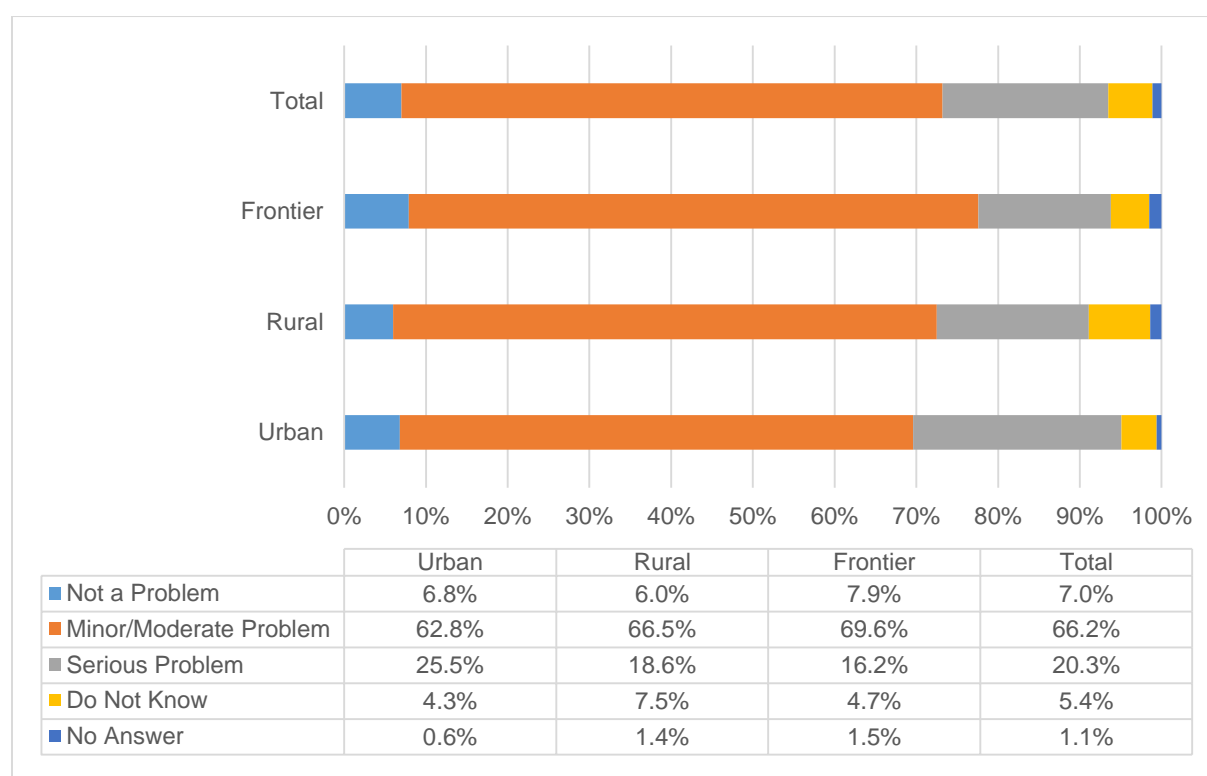


Chart: Perception of Tobacco Use Among Youth by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008

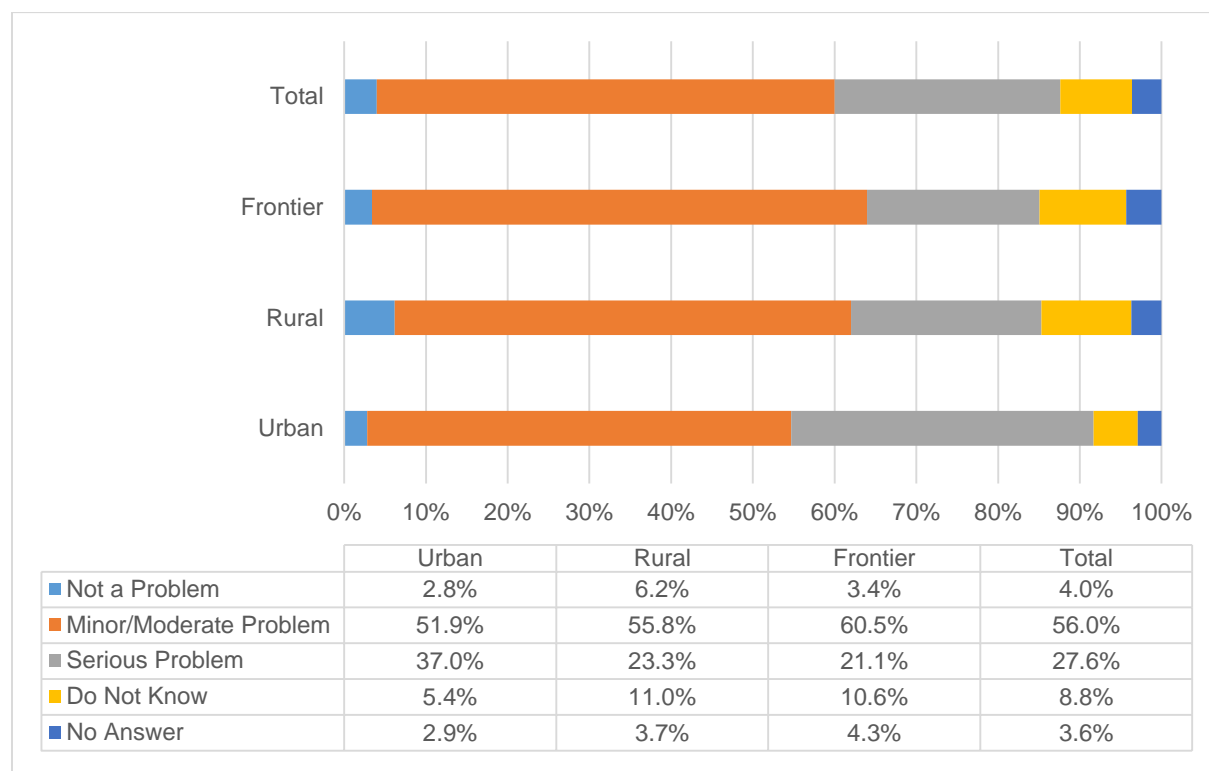
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Tobacco: Youth?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2008, 56 percent of North Dakota community members characterized youth tobacco use as a “minor/moderate problem.”

Figure 419. Perception of Tobacco Use Among Youth by Community Members, North Dakota, 2008



3.5.1.1. Age Groups

3.5.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.5.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2007-2013

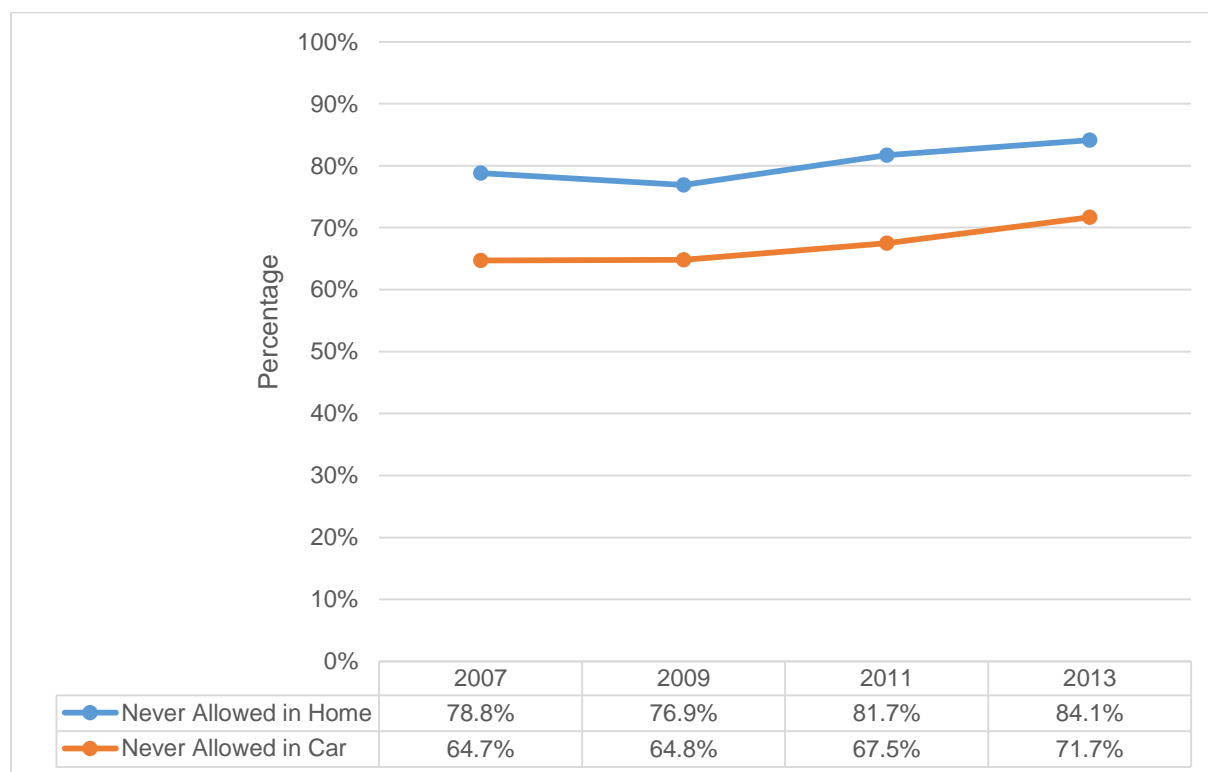
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “The next questions ask about smoking rules in your home and vehicle. Inside your home (not counting decks, garages, or porches) is smoking: always allowed, allowed only at some time or in some places, never allowed.”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 84.1 percent of North Dakota high school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke at home.
- In 2013, 71.7 percent of North Dakota high school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke in the car.

Figure 420. Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2007-2013



3.6. Youth Access to Tobacco

3.6.1. Tobacco

3.6.1.1. Age Groups

3.6.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.6.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How easy would it be for you to get tobacco products if you wanted some?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 42.5 percent of female and 51.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported it would be very easy to get tobacco products if they wanted some.

Figure 421. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

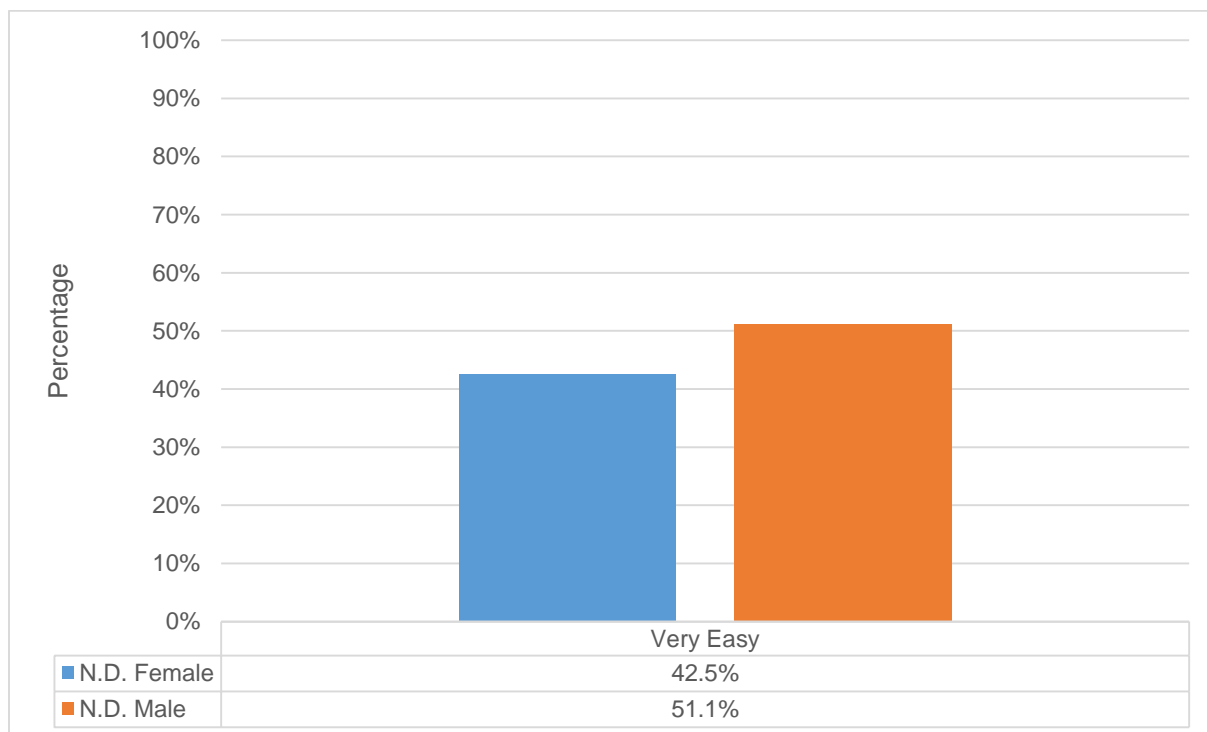


Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

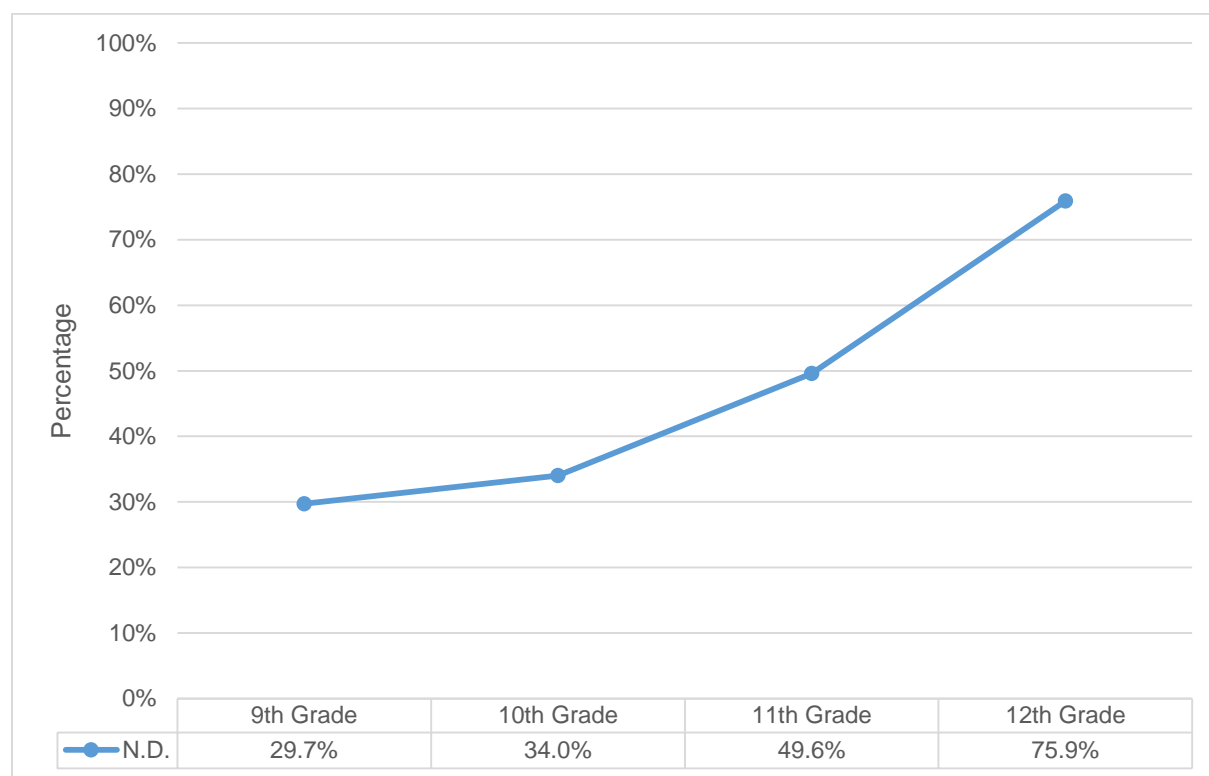
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “How easy would it be for you to get tobacco products if you wanted some?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 29.7 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 75.9 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders reported it would be very easy to get tobacco products if they wanted some.

Figure 422. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



3.6.2. Cigarettes

3.6.2.1. Age Groups

3.6.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.6.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

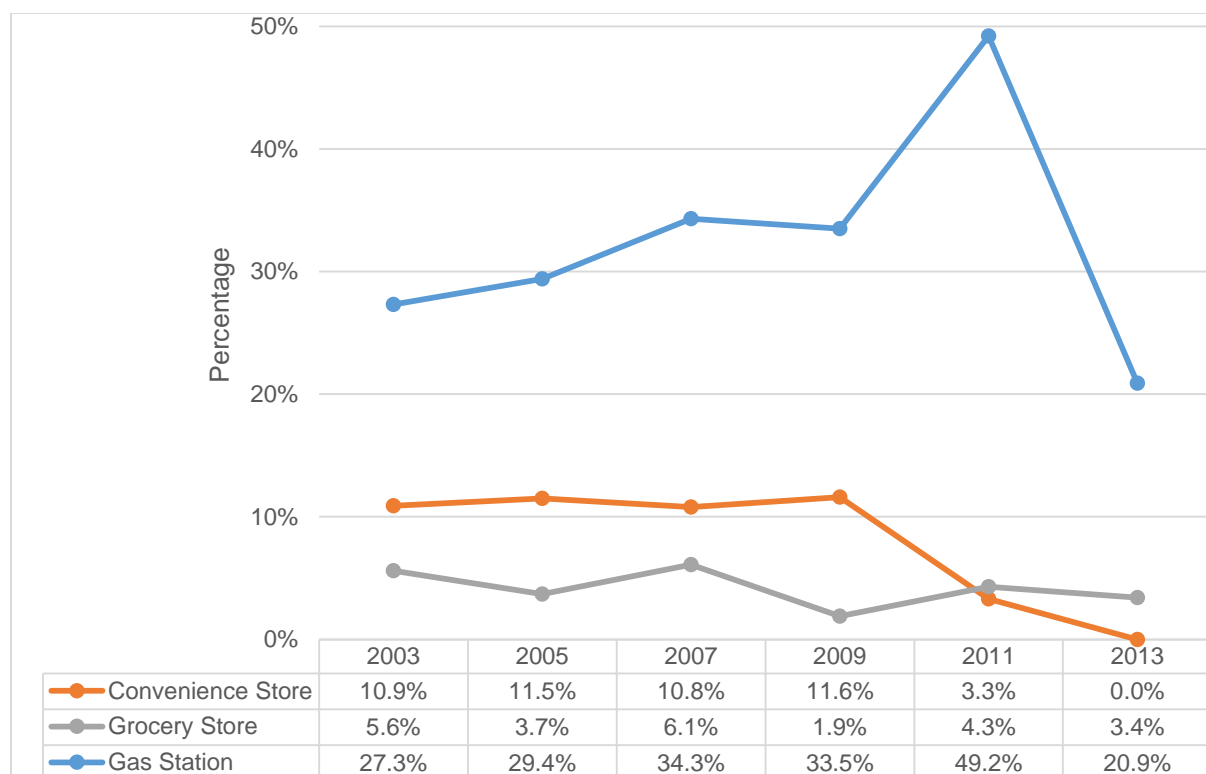
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 49.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, purchased cigarettes in a gas station.

Figure 423. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



3.6.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 42.6 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, reported that someone bought the cigarettes for them.

Figure 424. Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

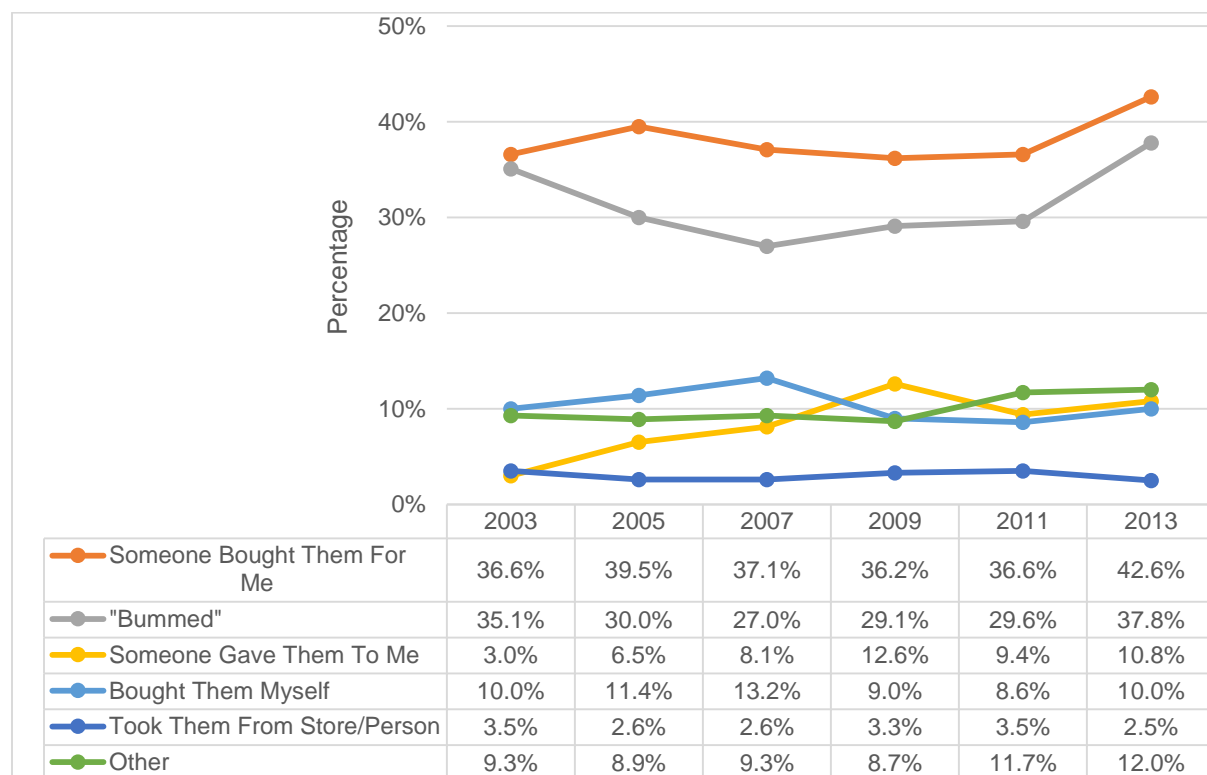


Chart: Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 50.9 percent of female and 31.7 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, reported that someone bought the cigarettes for them.

Figure 425. Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

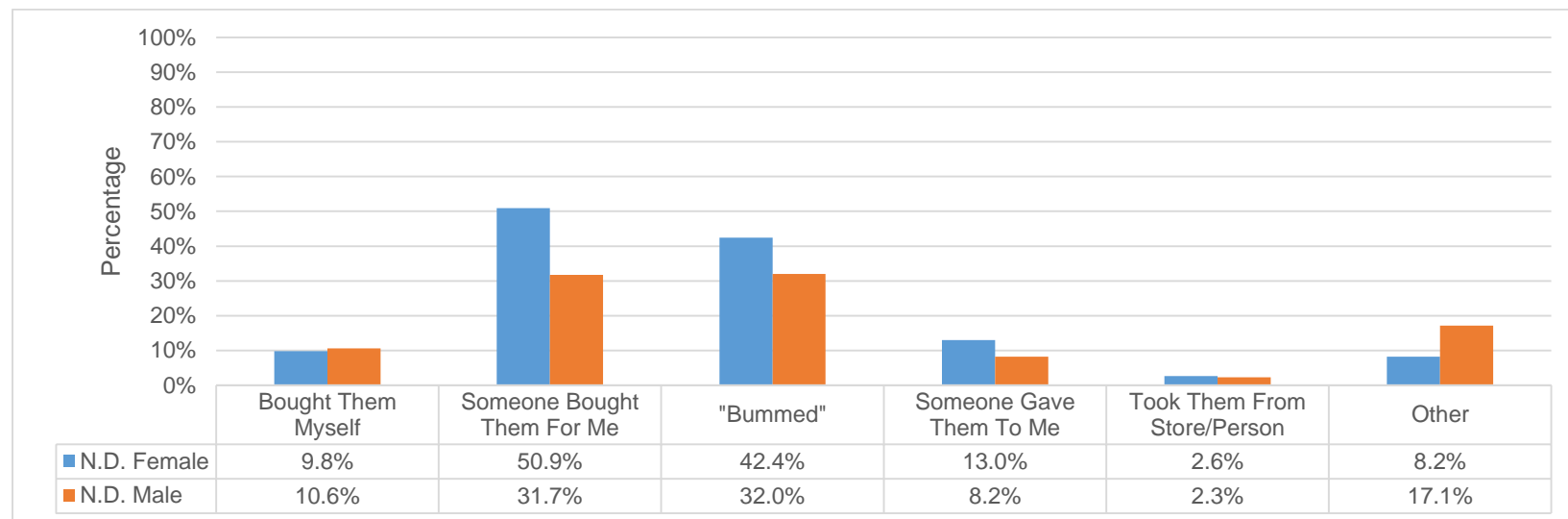


Chart: Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Current cigarette smokers" are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 34.5 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 56.8 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders who currently smoked, reported that someone bought the cigarettes for them.

Figure 426. Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

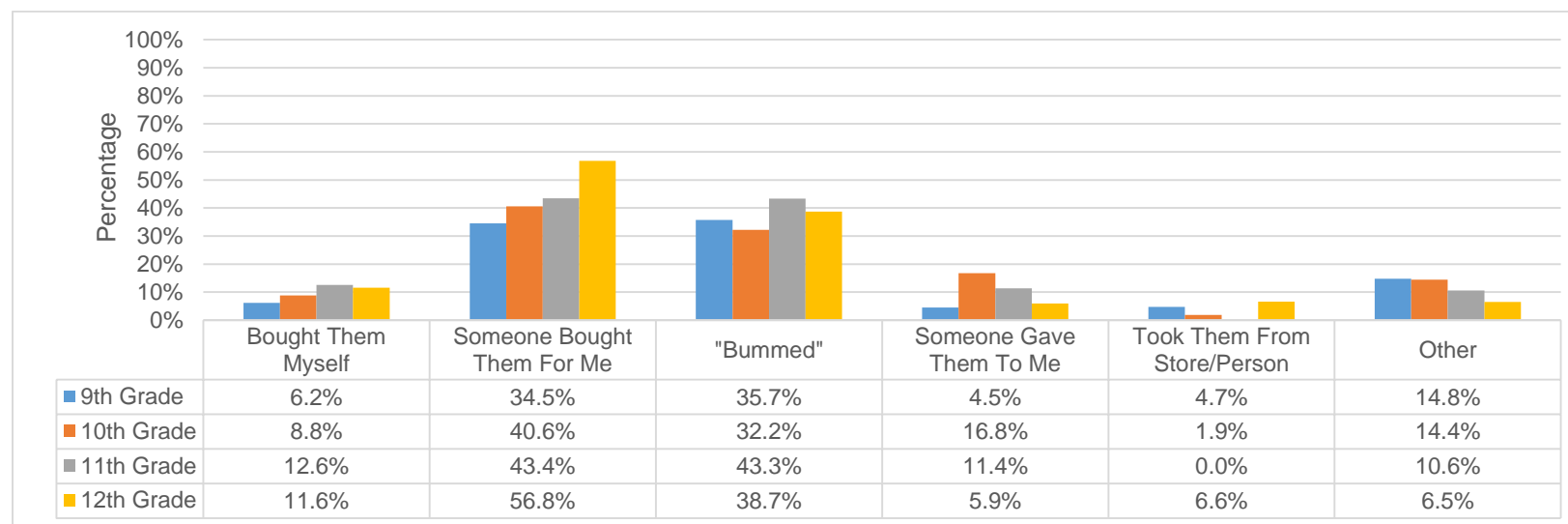


Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers
(Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 40.2 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in the gas station.

Figure 427. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers
(Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

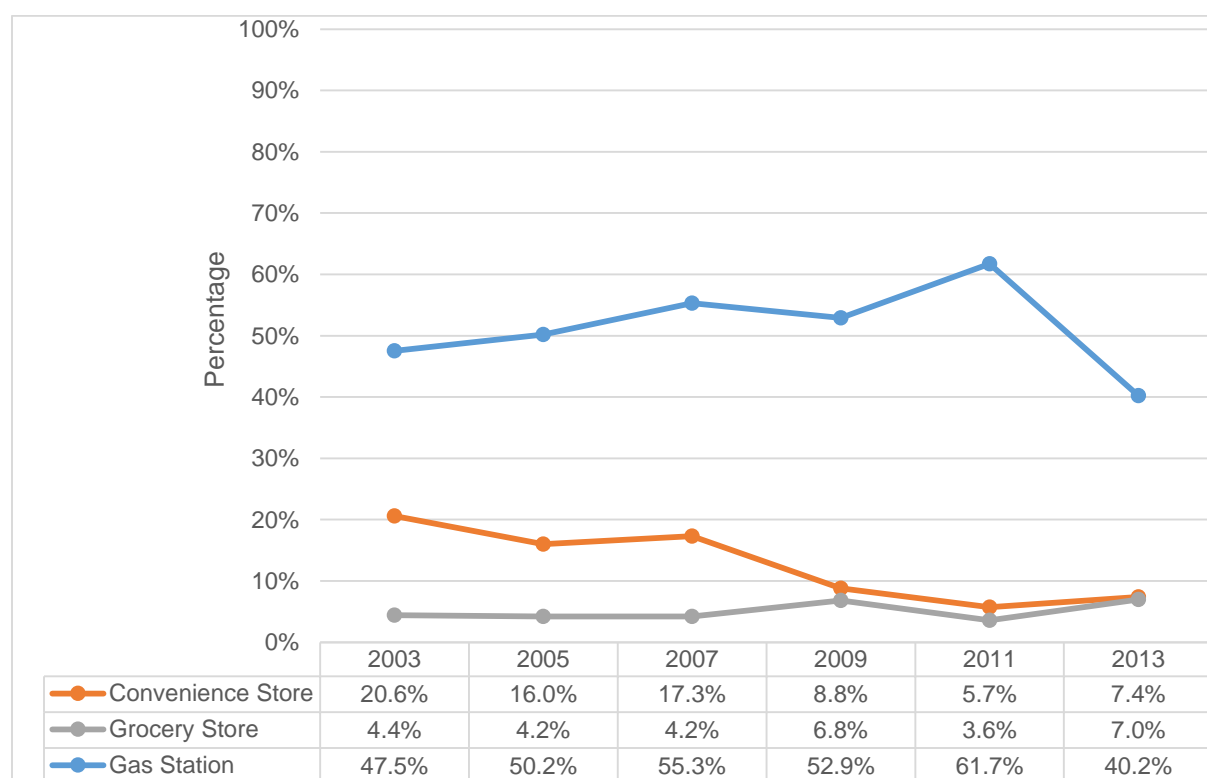


Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 45.4 percent of female and 33.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in the gas station.

Figure 428. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

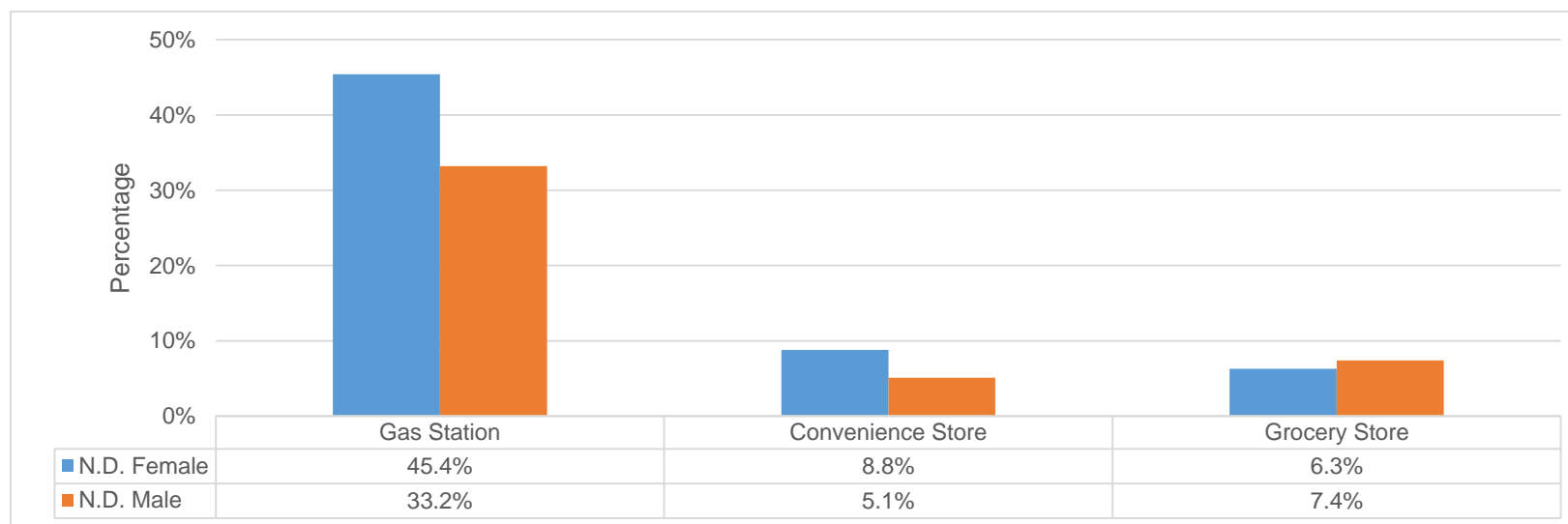


Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.4 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 57.7 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in the gas station.

Figure 429. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

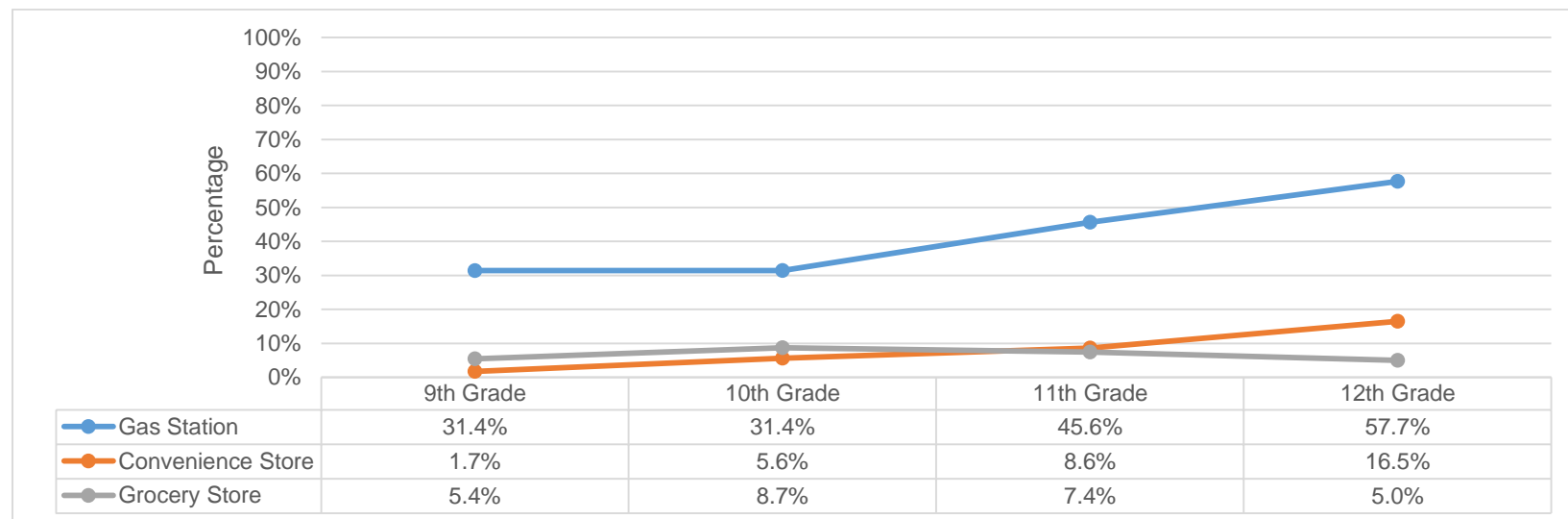


Chart: Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station, Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1995-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 7.8 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in a store or gas station.

Figure 430. Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station, Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1995-2013

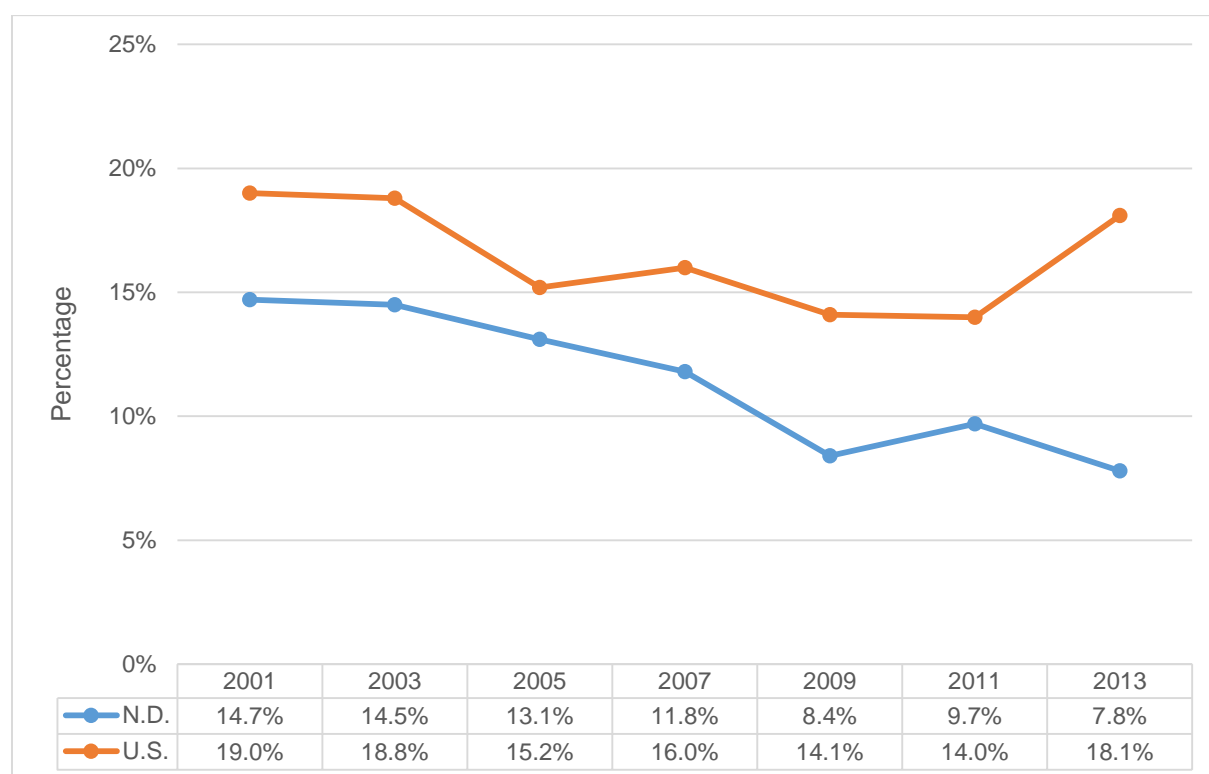


Chart: Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station, Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1995-2013

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.6 percent of female and 12.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in a store or gas station.

Figure 431. Usually Obtained Their Own Cigarettes by Buying Them in a Store or Gas Station, Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 1995-2013

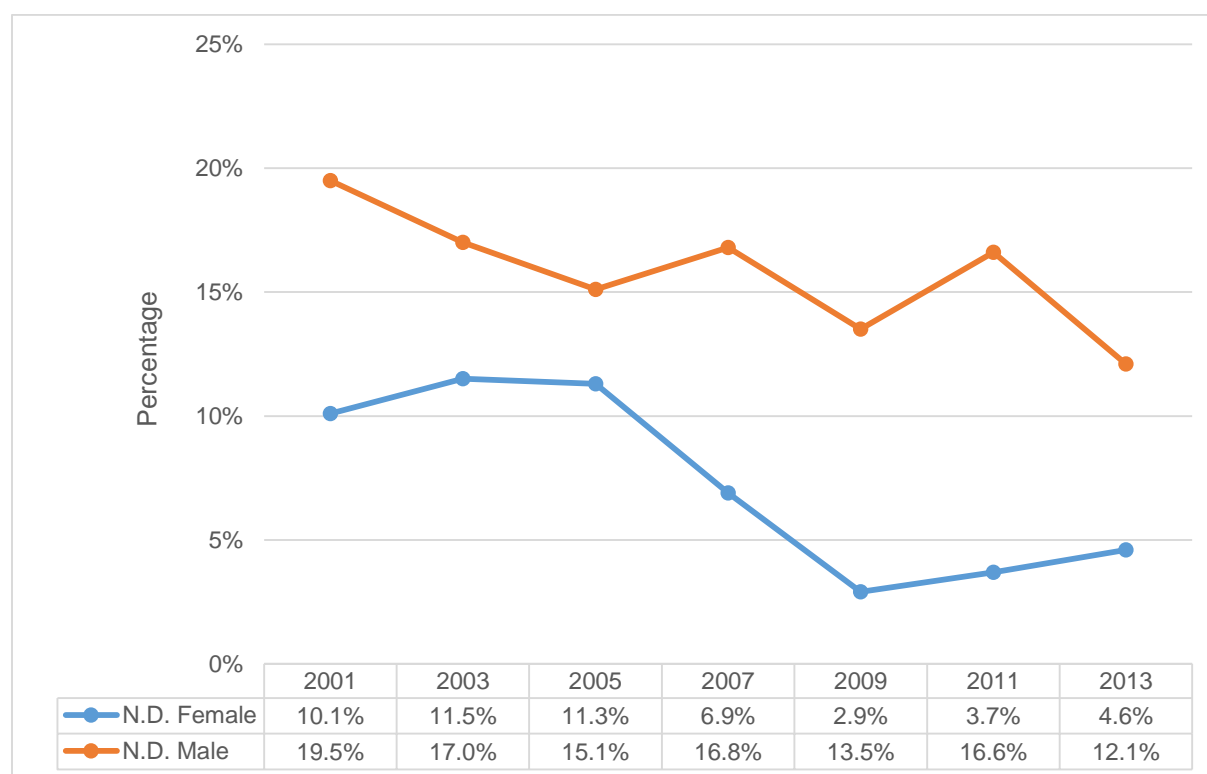


Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 81.3 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a cigarette purchase due to their age.

Figure 432. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

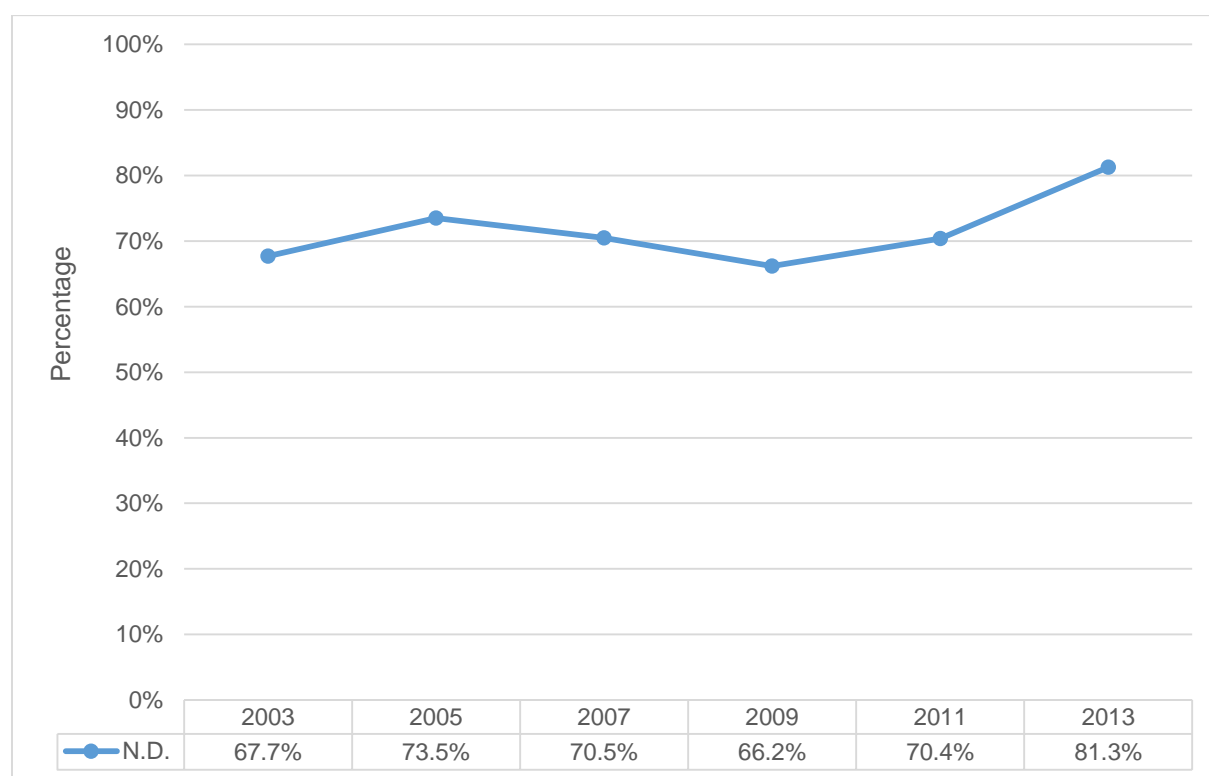


Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

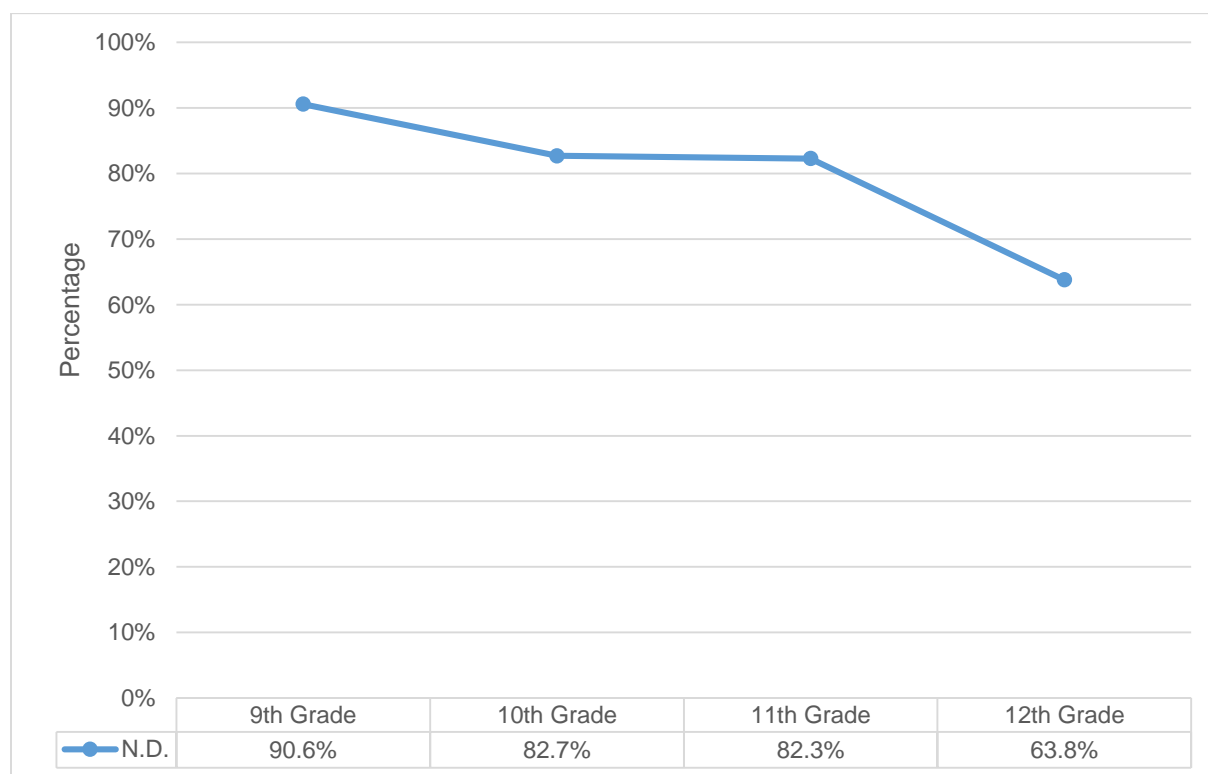
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 90.6 percent of North Dakota ninth graders, and 63.8 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a cigarette purchase due to their age.

Figure 433. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



3.6.3. Cigars

3.6.3.1. Age Groups

3.6.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.6.3.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigars smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? “

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 16.9 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 434. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

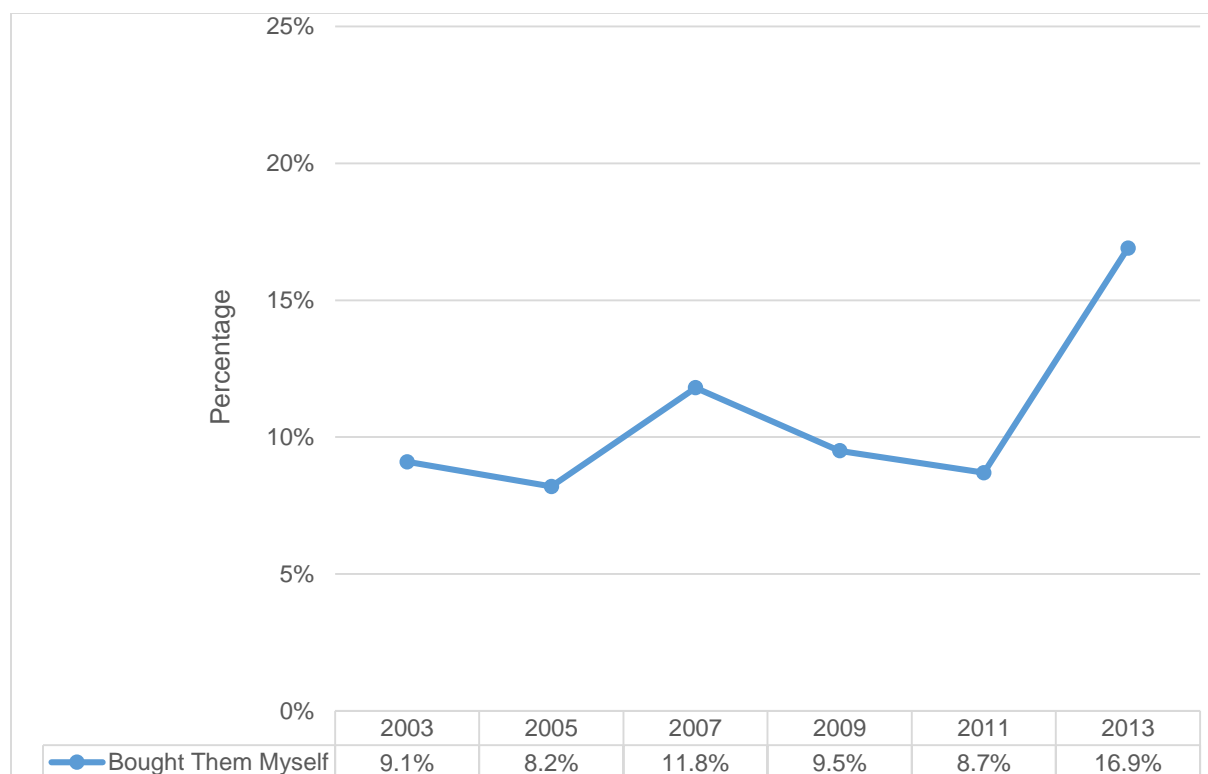


Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigars smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? “

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 19.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students and 13.4 percent of female North Dakota high school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 435. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

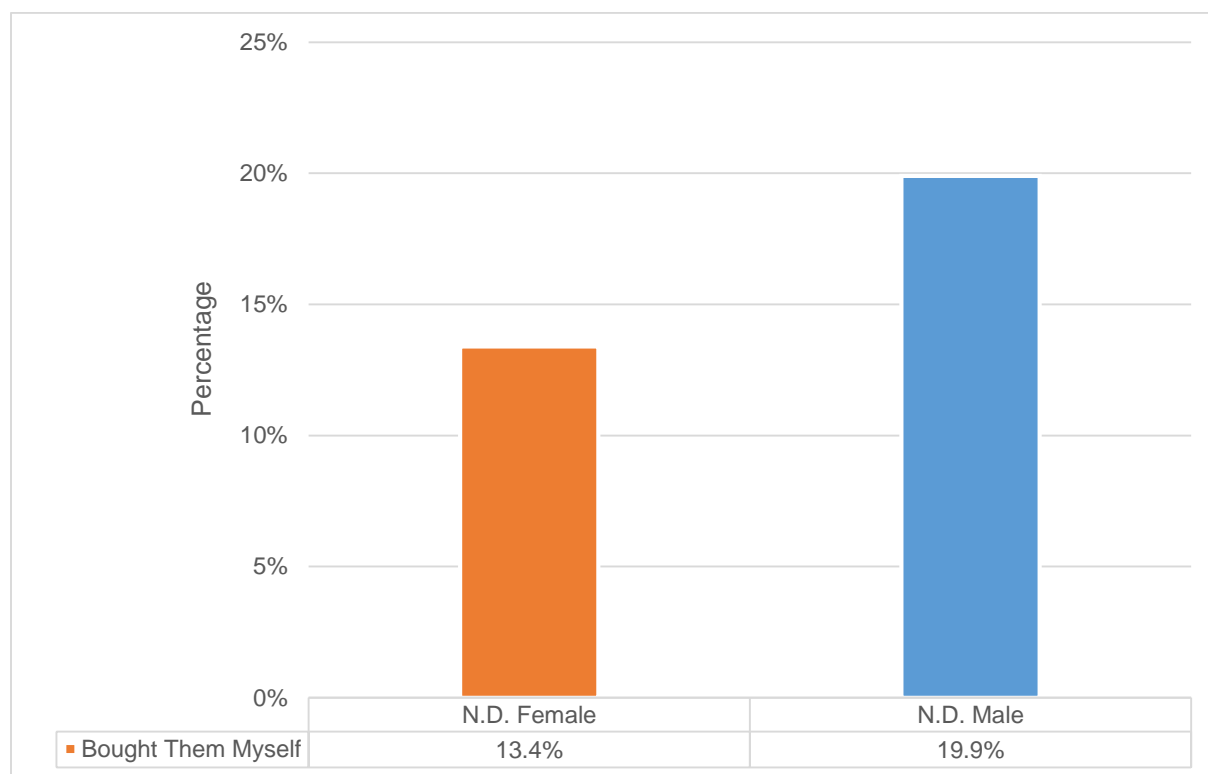


Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigars smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? “

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 22.1 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 436. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

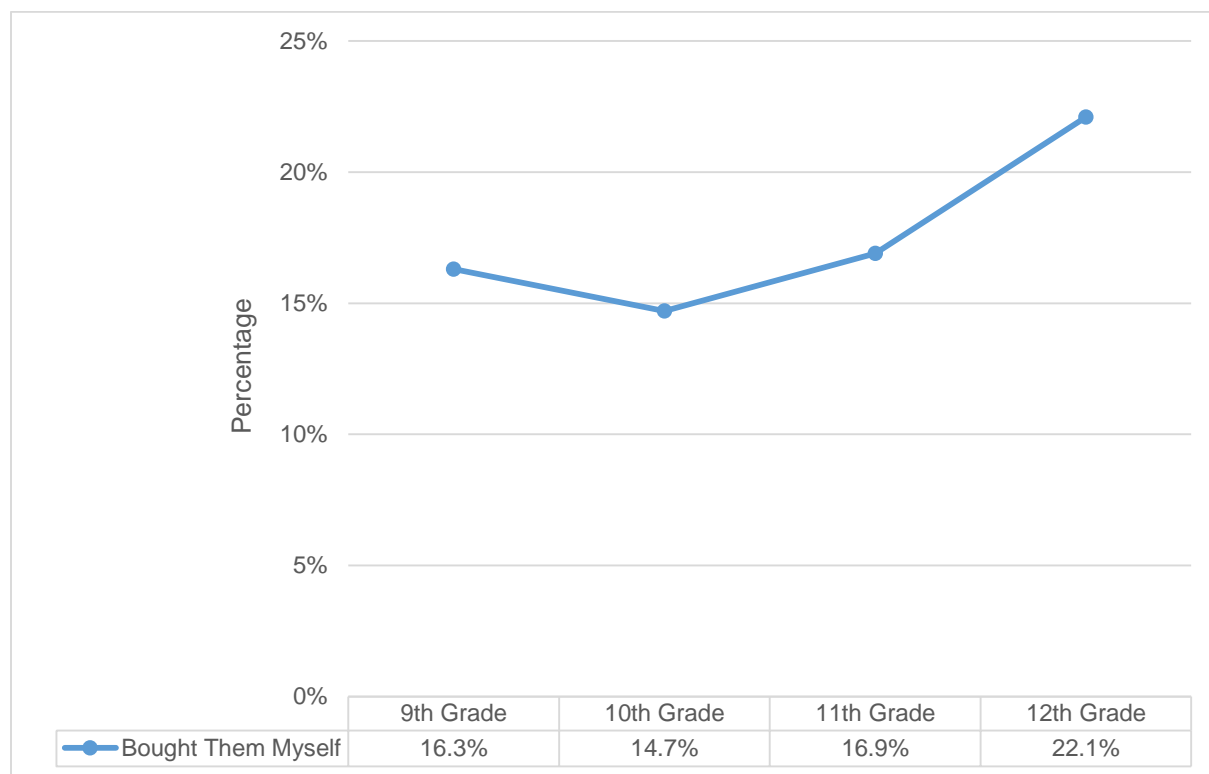


Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigar smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 46.4 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars at a gas station or store.

Figure 437. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

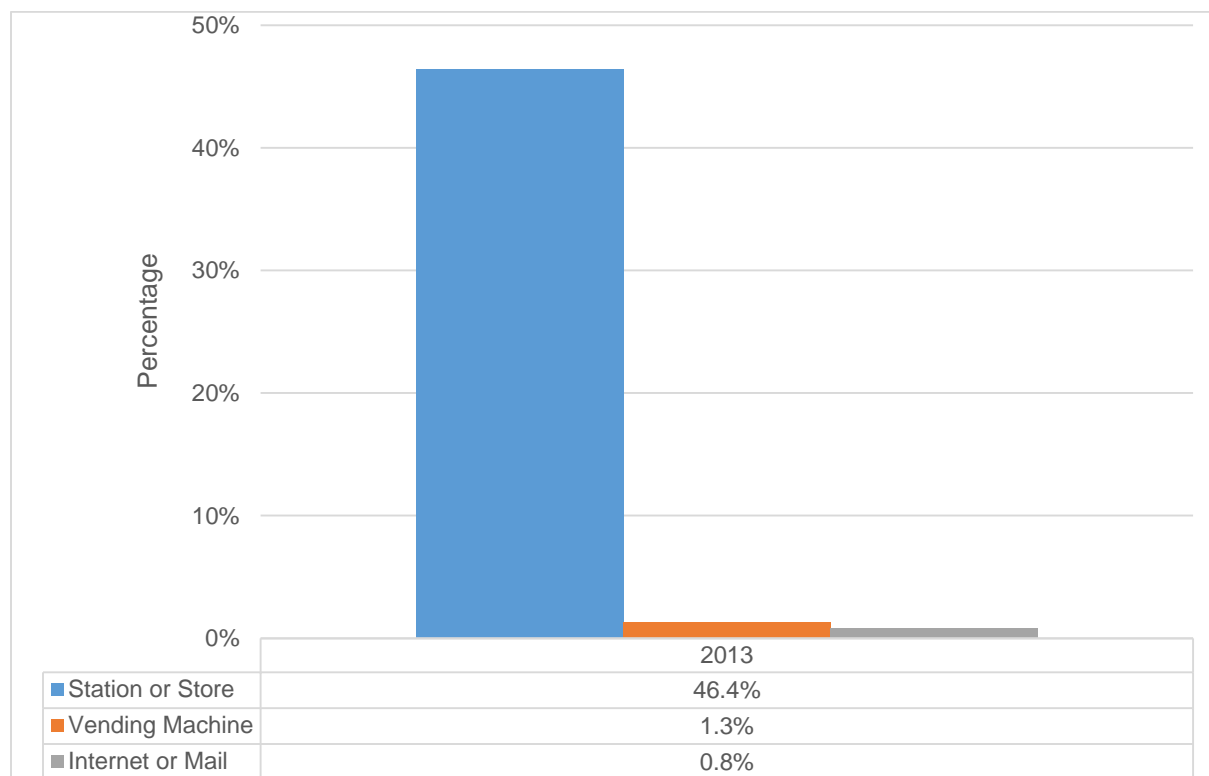


Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigar smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 38.3 percent of female and 52 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars at a gas station or store.

Figure 438. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

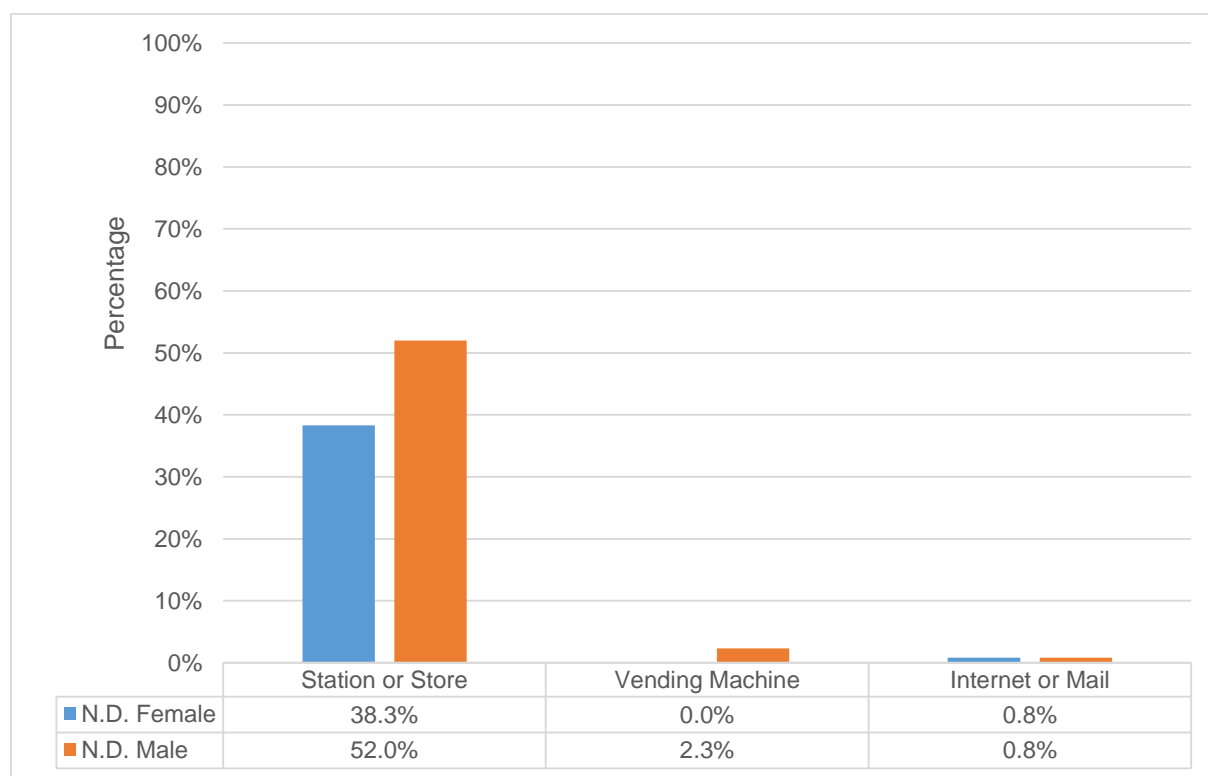


Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

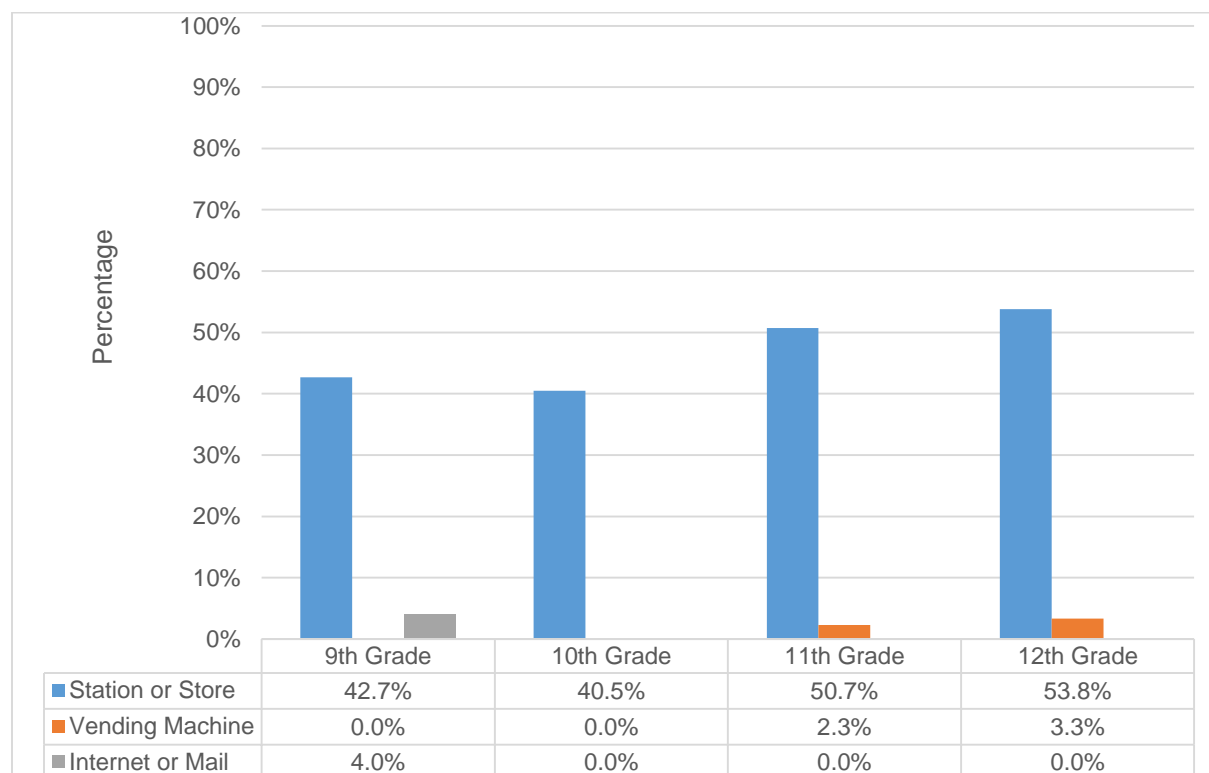
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigar smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 42.7 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 53.8 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently smoked, cigars bought their cigars at a gas station or store.

Figure 439. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



3.6.4. Smokeless Tobacco

3.6.4.1. Age Groups

3.6.4.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.6.4.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 20.9 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought the smokeless tobacco themselves.

Figure 440. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

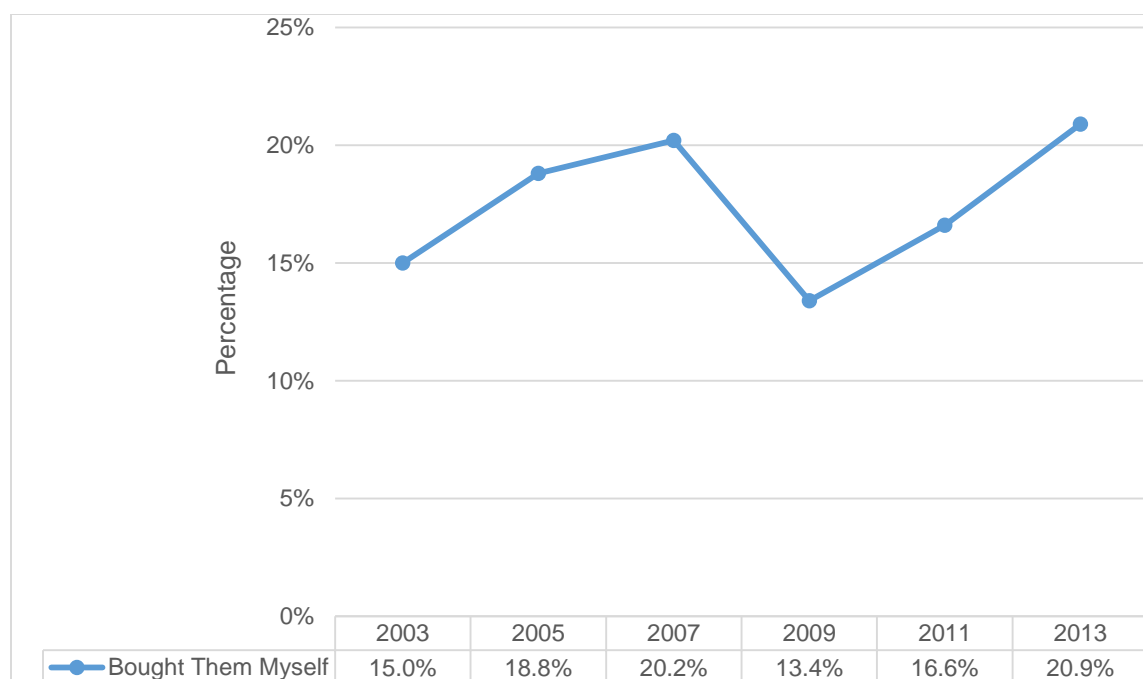


Chart: Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 16 percent of female and 22.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought the smokeless tobacco themselves.

Figure 441. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

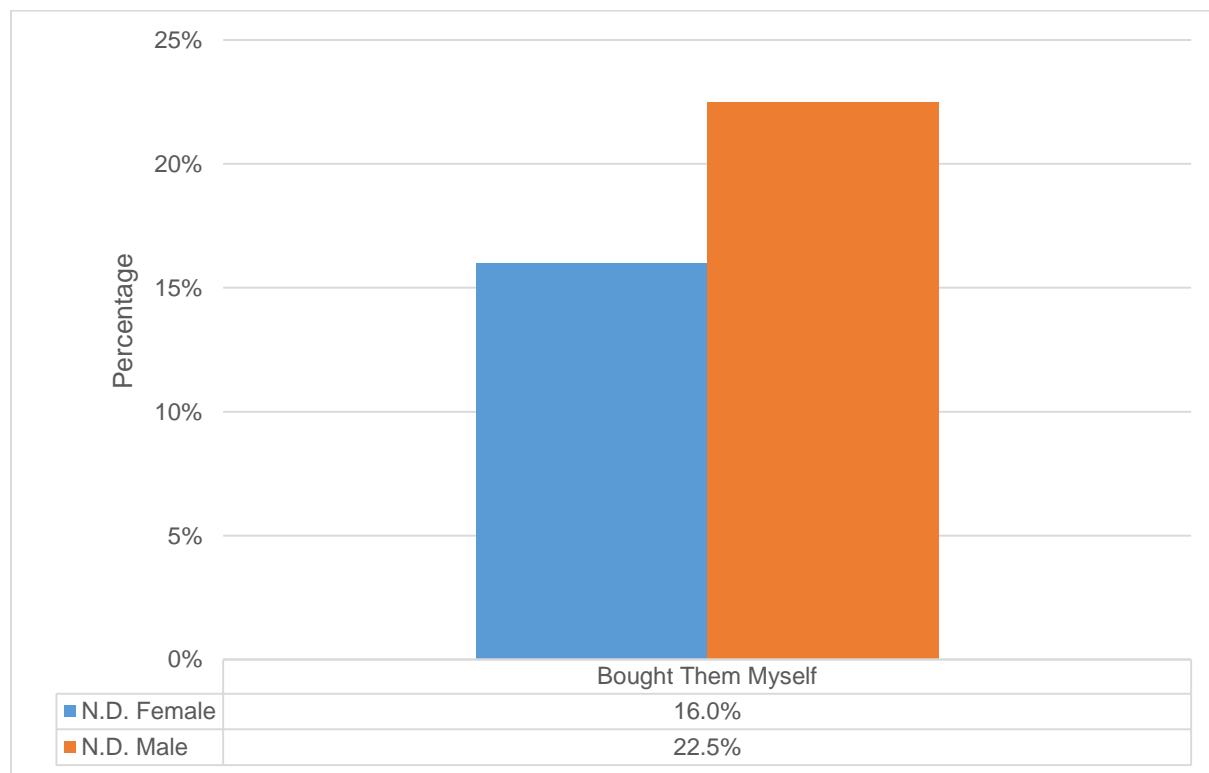


Chart: Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, how did you get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 5.1 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 39.1 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently used smokeless tobacco bought the smokeless tobacco themselves.

Figure 442. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

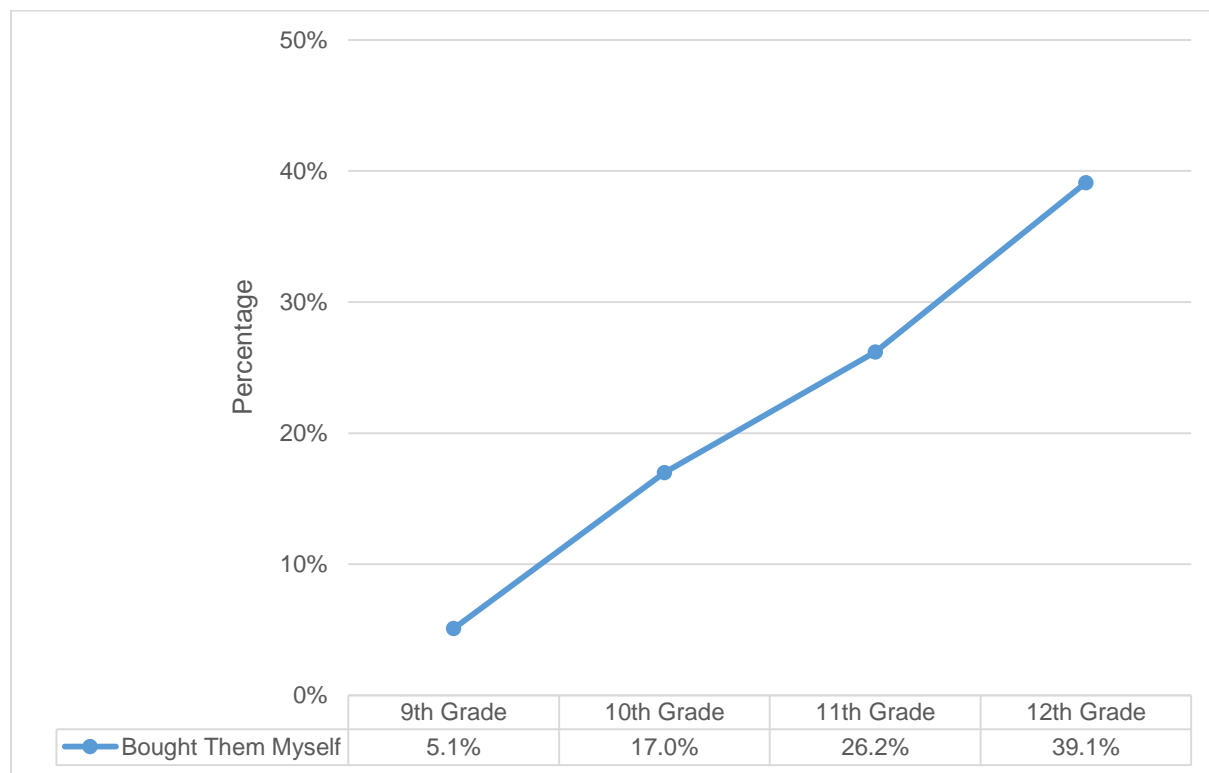


Chart: Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 57.6 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought it at a gas station or store.

Figure 443. Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

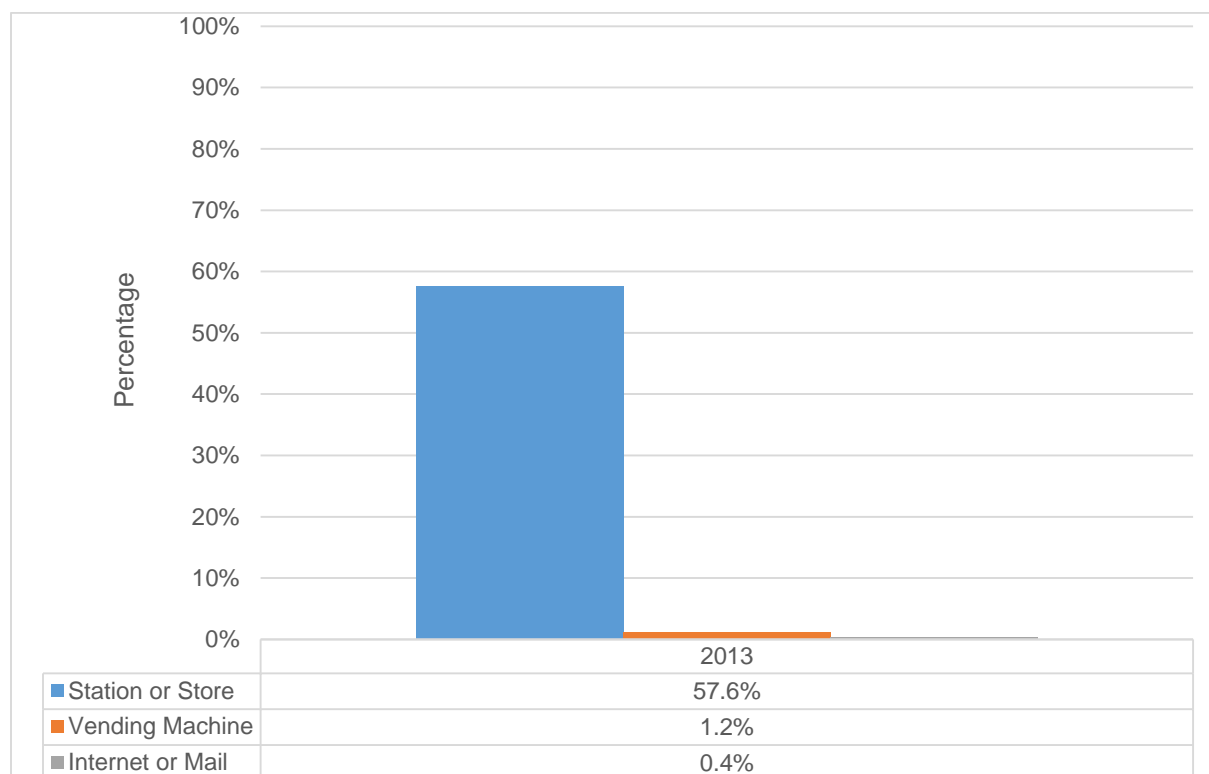


Chart: Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 61.5 percent of male and 43.8 percent of female North Dakota high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought it at a gas station or store.

Figure 444. Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), by Gender, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

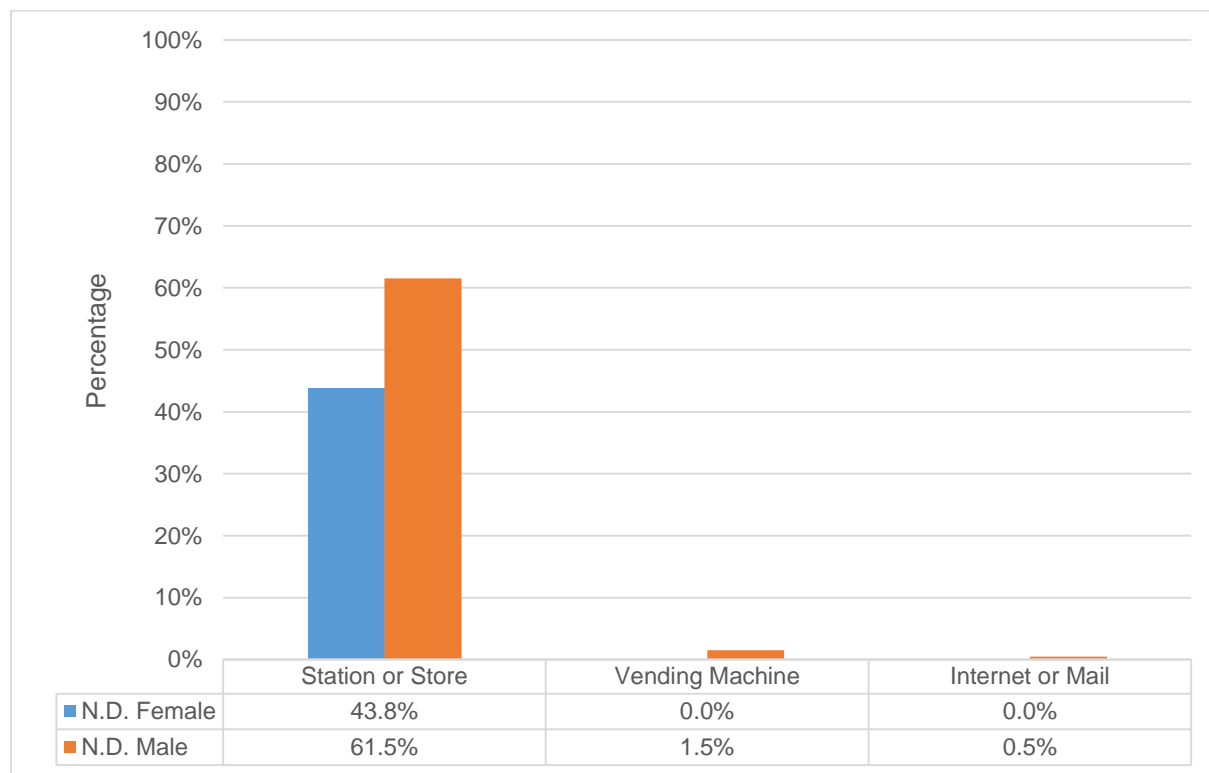


Chart: Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 43.5 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 70.5 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently used smokeless tobacco, bought it at a gas station or store.

Figure 445. Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

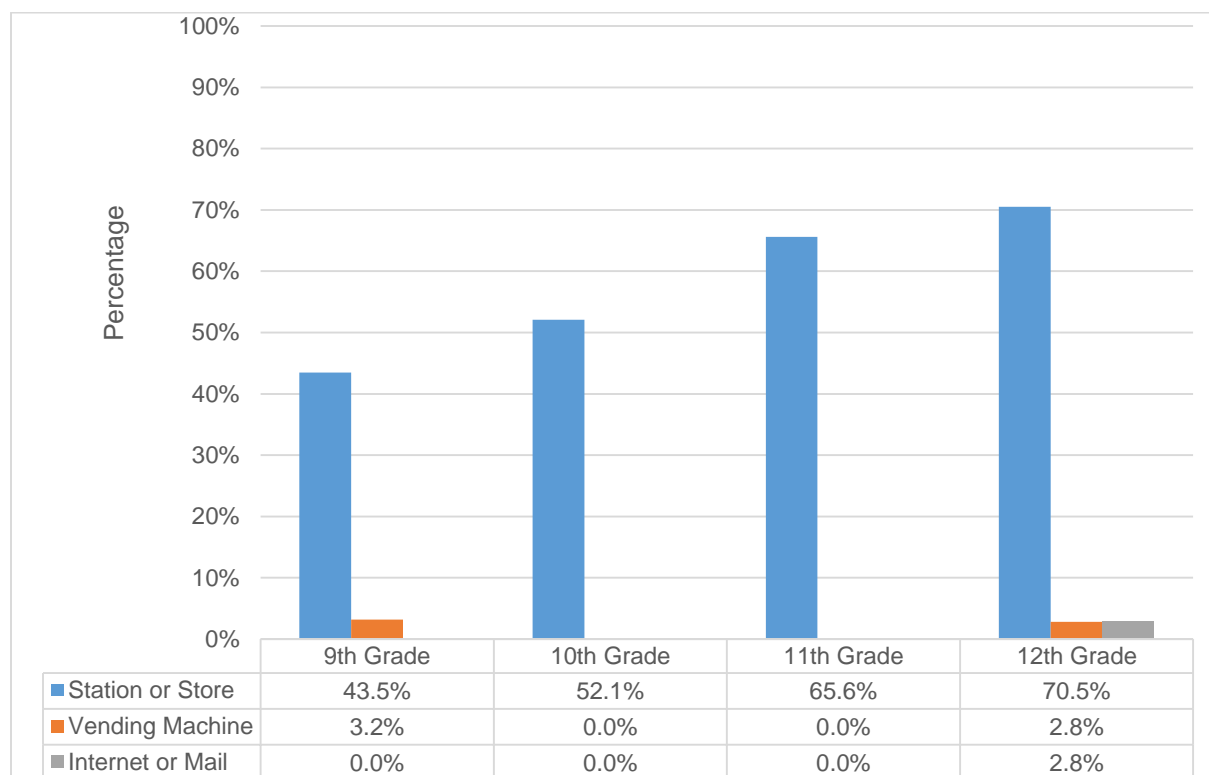


Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

“Refusal of sale” is defined as individuals who are “current smokeless tobacco users” and were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase, due to their age.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 23.5 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase due to their age.

Figure 446. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

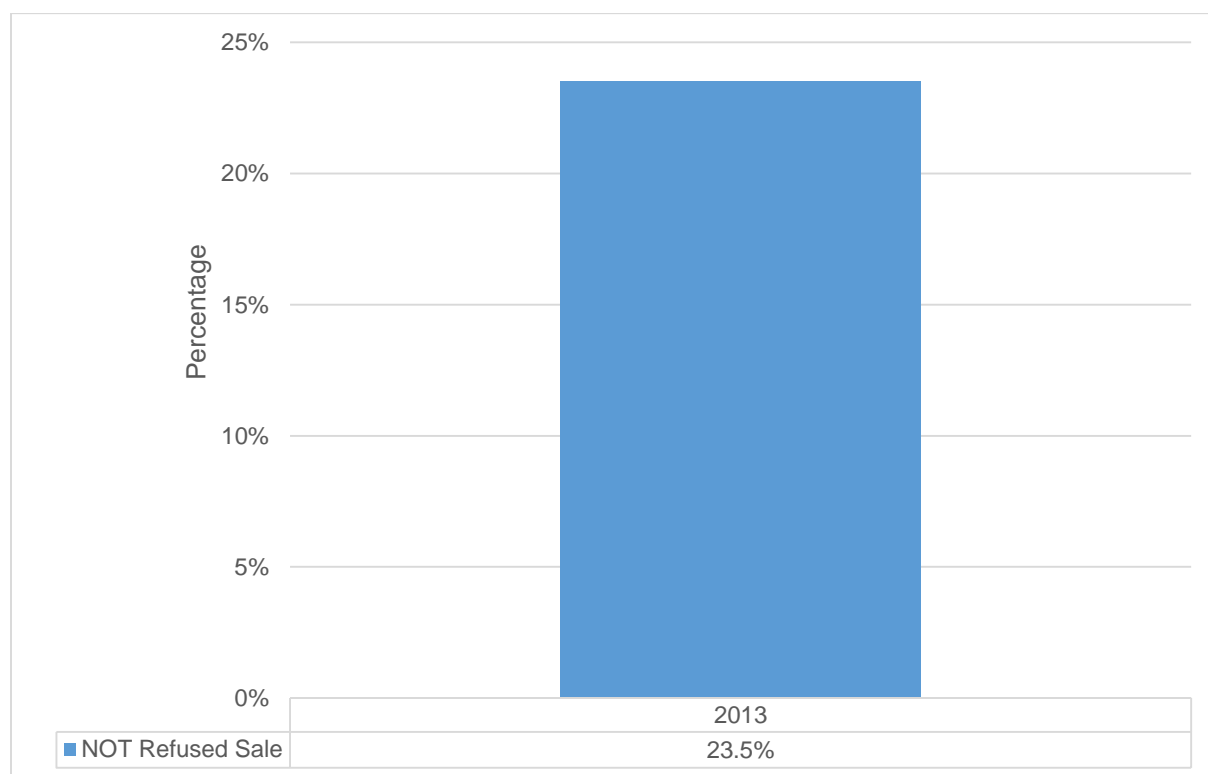


Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

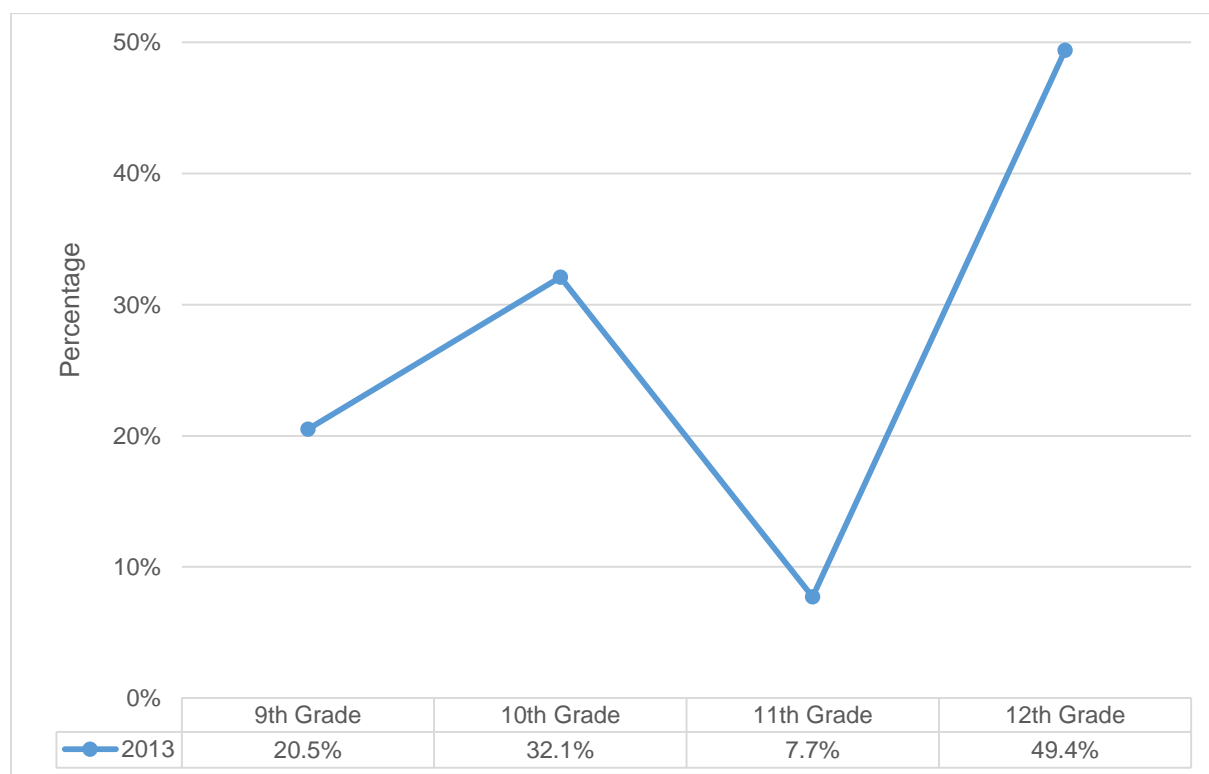
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokeless tobacco users” are defined as individuals who currently used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Refusal of sale” is defined as individuals who are “current smokeless tobacco users” and were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase, due to their age.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 20.5 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 49.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently used smokeless tobacco, stated that they were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase due to their age.

Figure 447. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



3.7. Media Influence

3.7.1. Tobacco Products

3.7.1.1. Age Groups

3.7.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.7.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent exposure to ads for tobacco products on the internet” is defined as students that indicated that they sometimes, most of the time, or always see ads for tobacco products on the internet. Students that indicated that they did not use the internet, were not included in these results

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 38.7 percent of North Dakota high school students viewed ads for tobacco products on the internet.

Figure 448. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

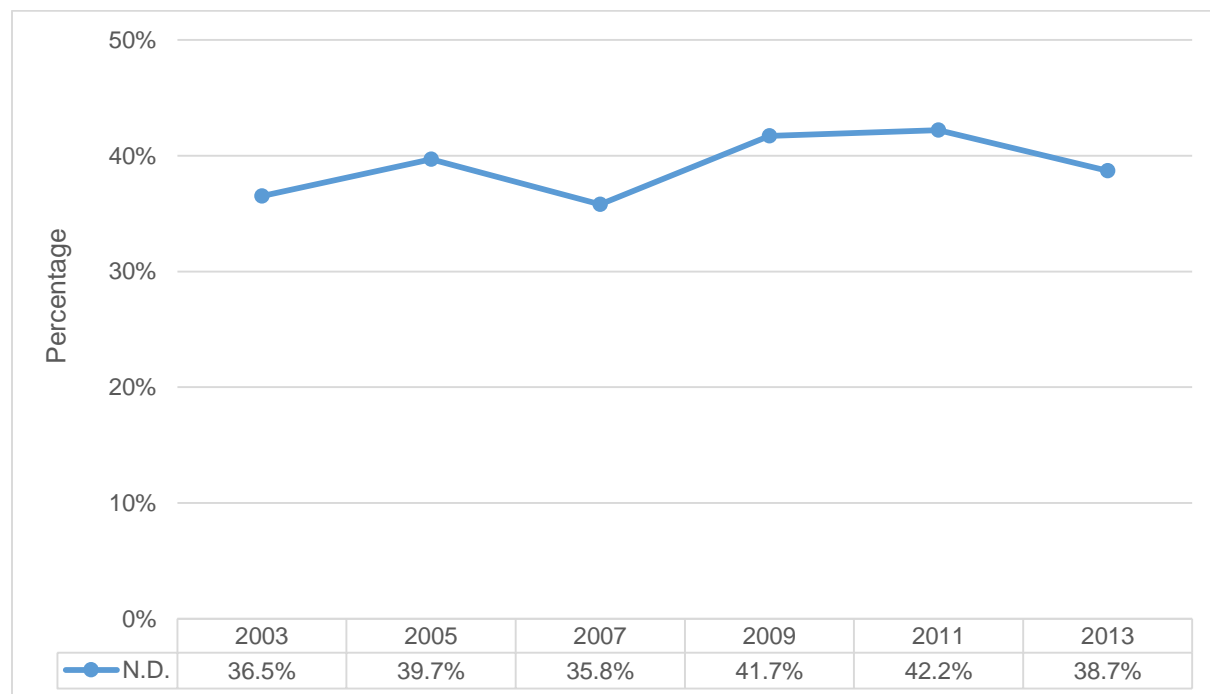


Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products in Newspapers or Magazines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent exposure to ads for tobacco products in newspapers or magazines” is defined as students that indicated that they sometimes, most of the time, or always see ads for tobacco/cigarette products in newspapers or magazines. Students that indicated that they did not read newspapers or magazines, were not included in these results.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 44.9 percent of North Dakota high school students viewed ads for tobacco products in newspapers or magazines.

Figure 449. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products in Newspapers or Magazines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

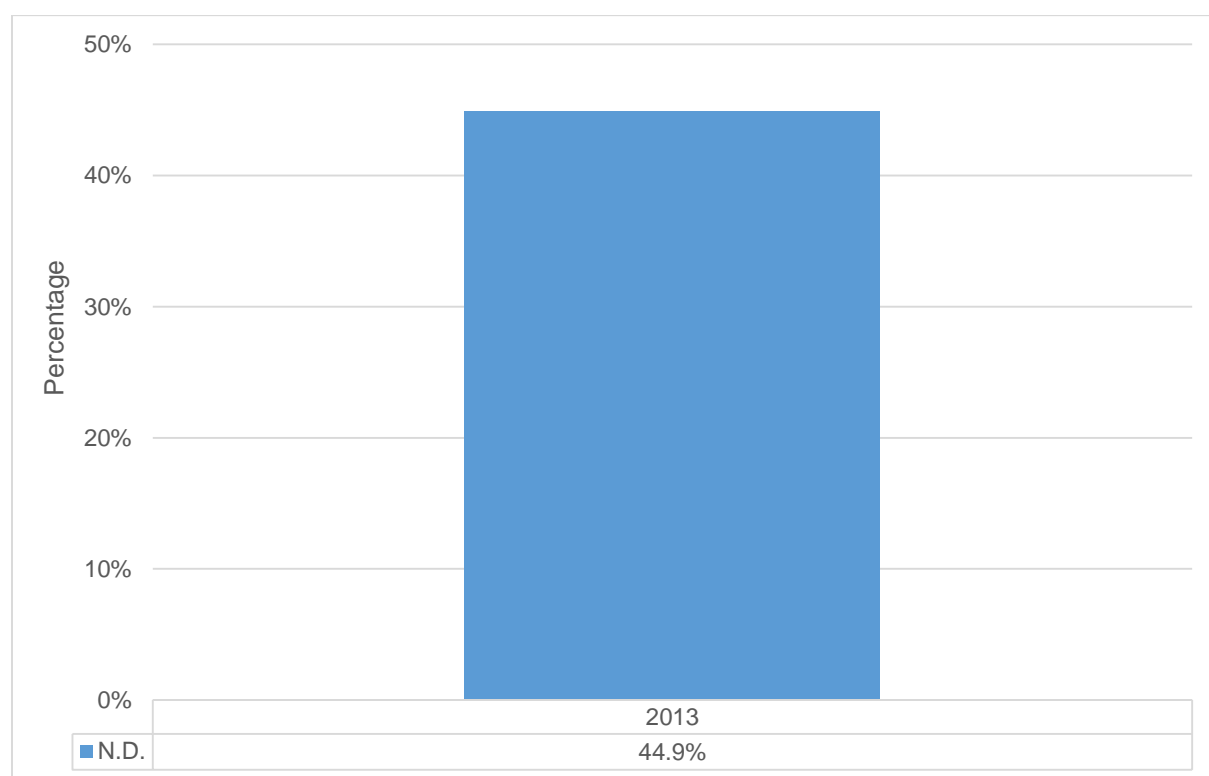


Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products Outside (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent exposure to ads for tobacco products outside” is defined as students that indicated that during the 30 days before the survey they sometimes, most of the time, or always saw ads for cigarette or smokeless tobacco products outdoors on a billboard or seen outside a store.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 55 percent of North Dakota high school students viewed ads for tobacco products outside in a public place.

Figure 450. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products Outside (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

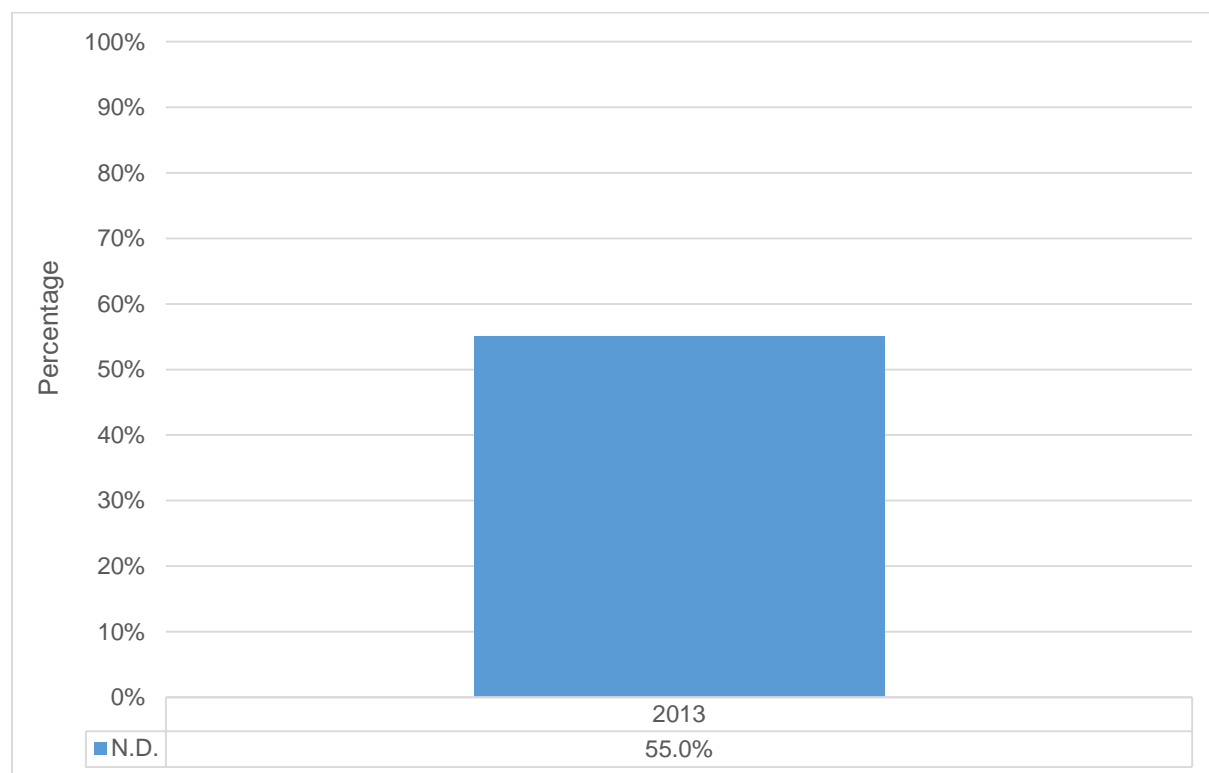


Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products at a Convenience Store, Supermarket, or Gas Station, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent exposure to ads for tobacco products at a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station” is defined as students that indicated that they sometimes, most of the time, or always see ads for cigarette or other tobacco products at a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 78.9 percent of North Dakota high school students viewed ads for tobacco products at a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station.

Figure 451. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products at a Convenience Store, Supermarket, or Gas Station, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

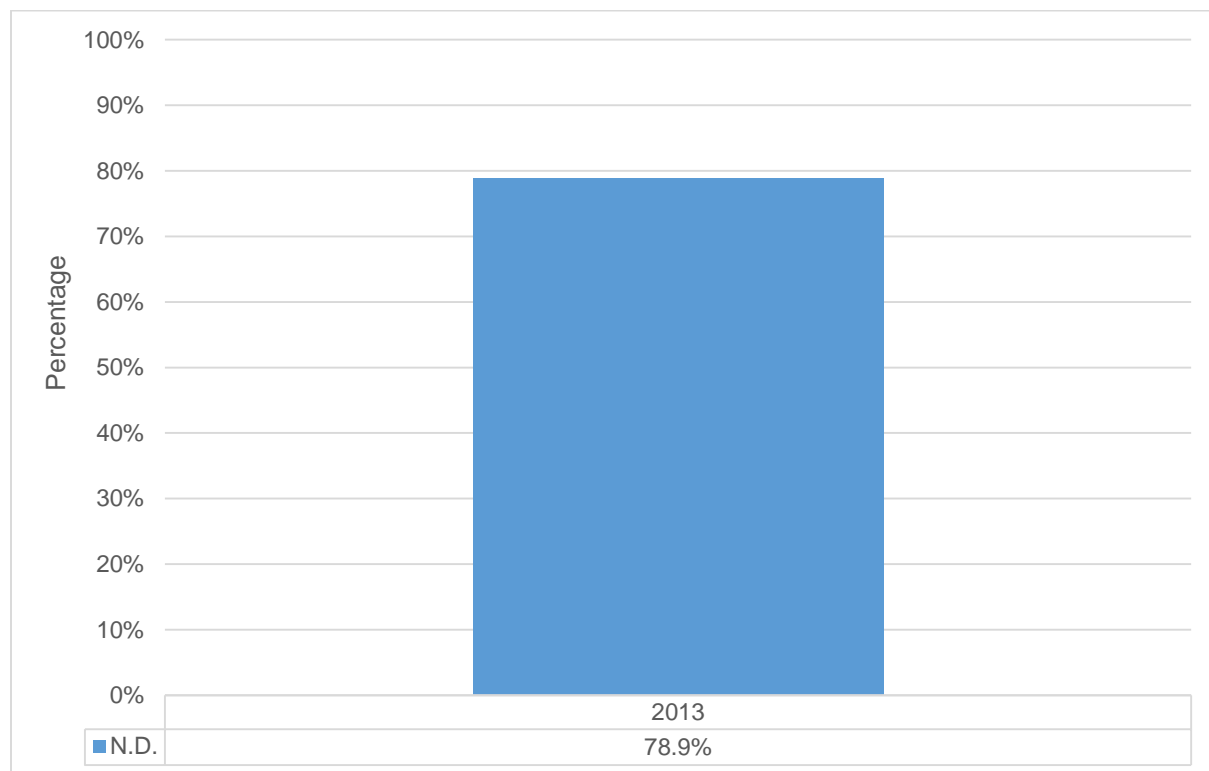


Chart: Coupons Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, did you receive coupons from a tobacco company through: the mail, E-mail, the internet, Facebook, Myspace, a text message, Twitter.” Students that indicated that they did not receive coupons from a tobacco company during the 30 days before taking the survey, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.2 percent of North Dakota high school students received a coupon from a tobacco company in the mail during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 452. Coupons Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

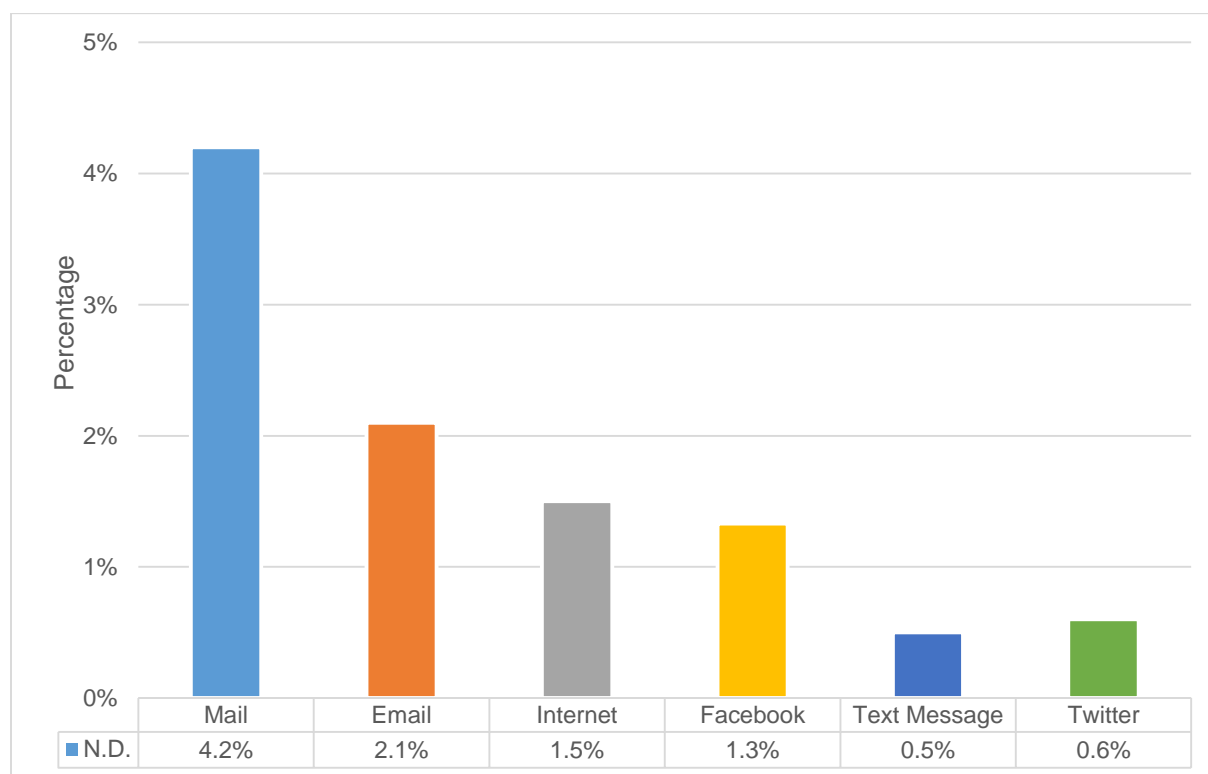


Chart: Ads Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is asked, “During the past 30 days, did you receive ads from a tobacco company through: the mail, E-mail, the internet, Facebook, Myspace, a text message, Twitter”. Students that indicated that they did not receive ads from a tobacco company in the past 30 days, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.9 percent of North Dakota high school students received an ad from a tobacco company in the mail during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 453. Ads Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

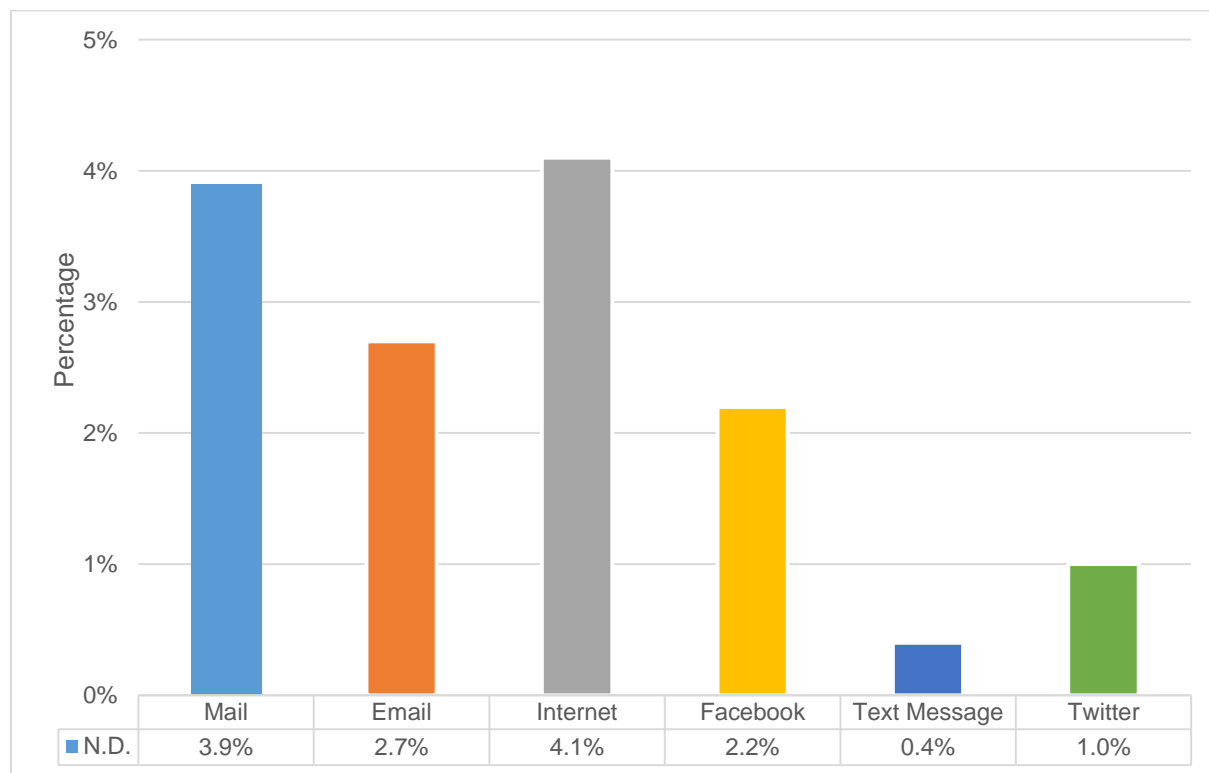


Chart: Frequent Exposure to Actors/Actresses Using Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

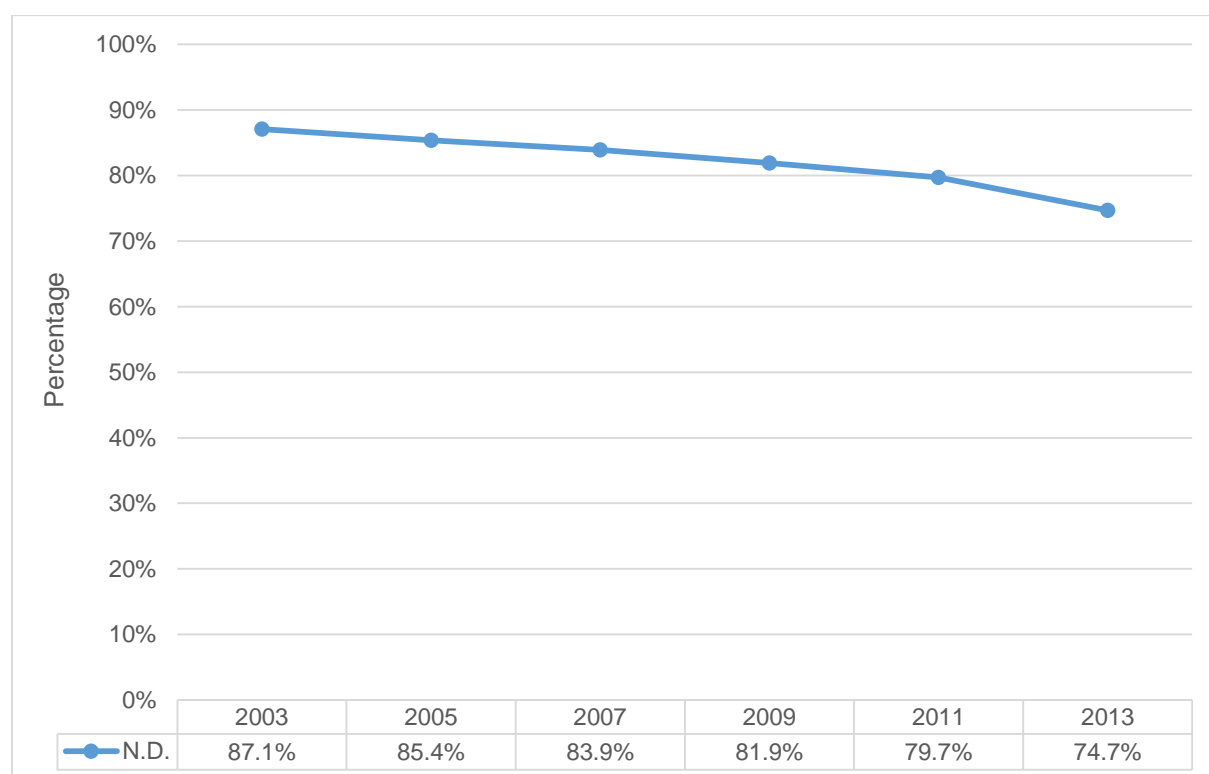
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent exposure to actors/actresses using tobacco” is measured by students that indicated that they sometimes, most of the time, or always see actors/actresses using cigarettes or other tobacco products on TV or in a movie. Students that indicated that they do not watch TV or go to the movies, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 74.7 percent of North Dakota high school students reported observing an actor or actress using a tobacco product on TV or in a movie.

Figure 454. Frequent Exposure to Actors/Actresses Using Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



3.8. Taxes

3.8.1. Cigarettes

Chart: State Excise Tax Rates on Cigarettes, by State, 2015

Data Source: Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA)

Definition: “State excise taxes” are defined as taxes paid when purchases are made on a specific good, such as cigarettes.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, North Dakota state excise taxes on cigarettes are low in comparison to the rest of the states.
 - In North Dakota, state excise tax on cigarettes is \$0.44 (rank 47).
 - In New York, state excise tax on cigarettes is \$4.35 (rank 1).

Figure 455. State Excise Tax Rates on Cigarettes, by State, 2015

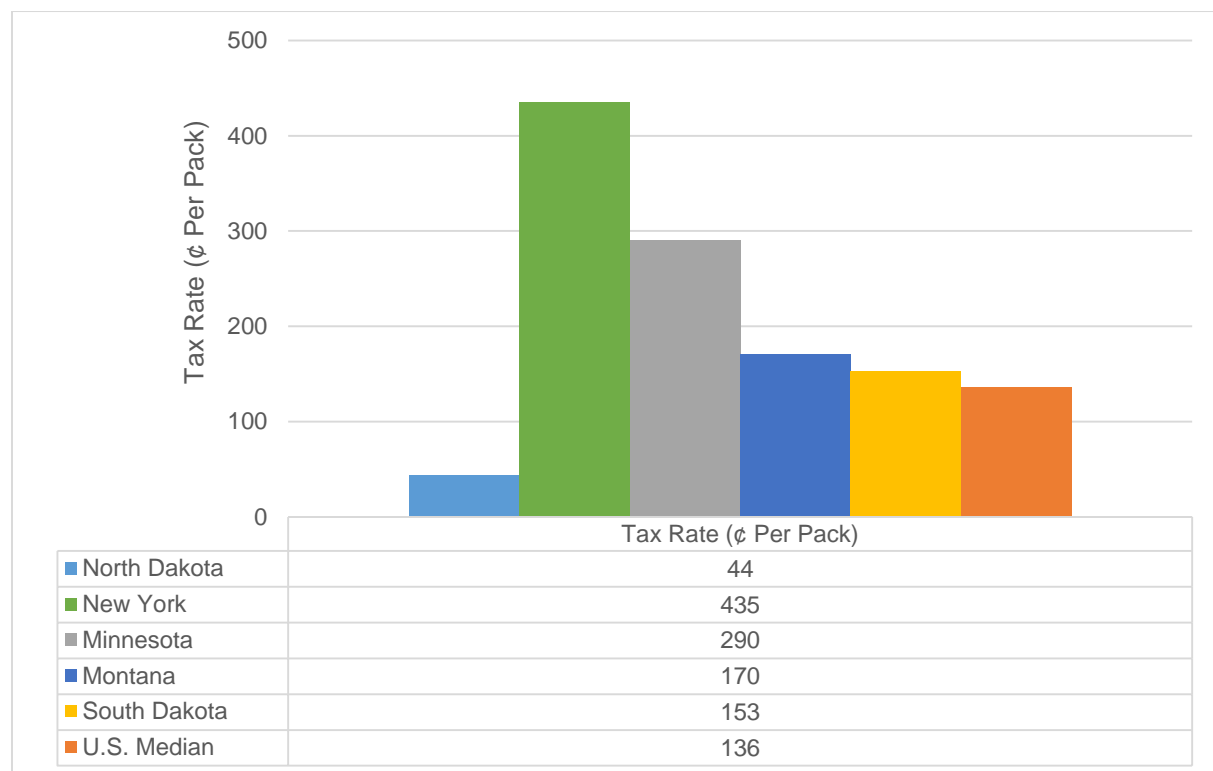


Chart: State and Federal Cigarette Taxes as a Percentage of Retail Price, North Dakota, 1963-2013

Data Source: Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA)

Definition: “State and federal cigarette taxes” are defined as taxes paid when cigarettes are purchased.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 32.6 percent of the cost of a pack of cigarettes in North Dakota, is associated with state and federal cigarette tax.

Figure 456. State and Federal Cigarette Taxes as a Percentage of Retail Price, North Dakota, 1963-2013

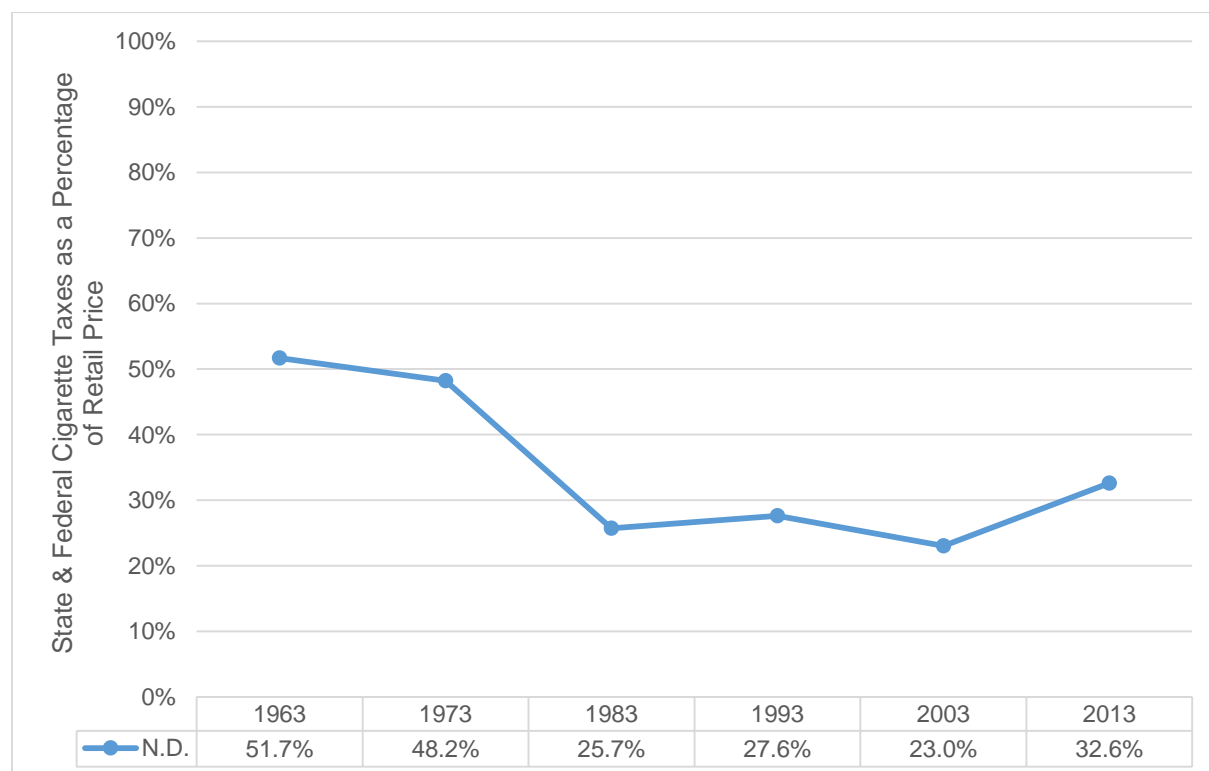


Chart: State Revenue From Cigarette Excise Tax, North Dakota, 2006-2013

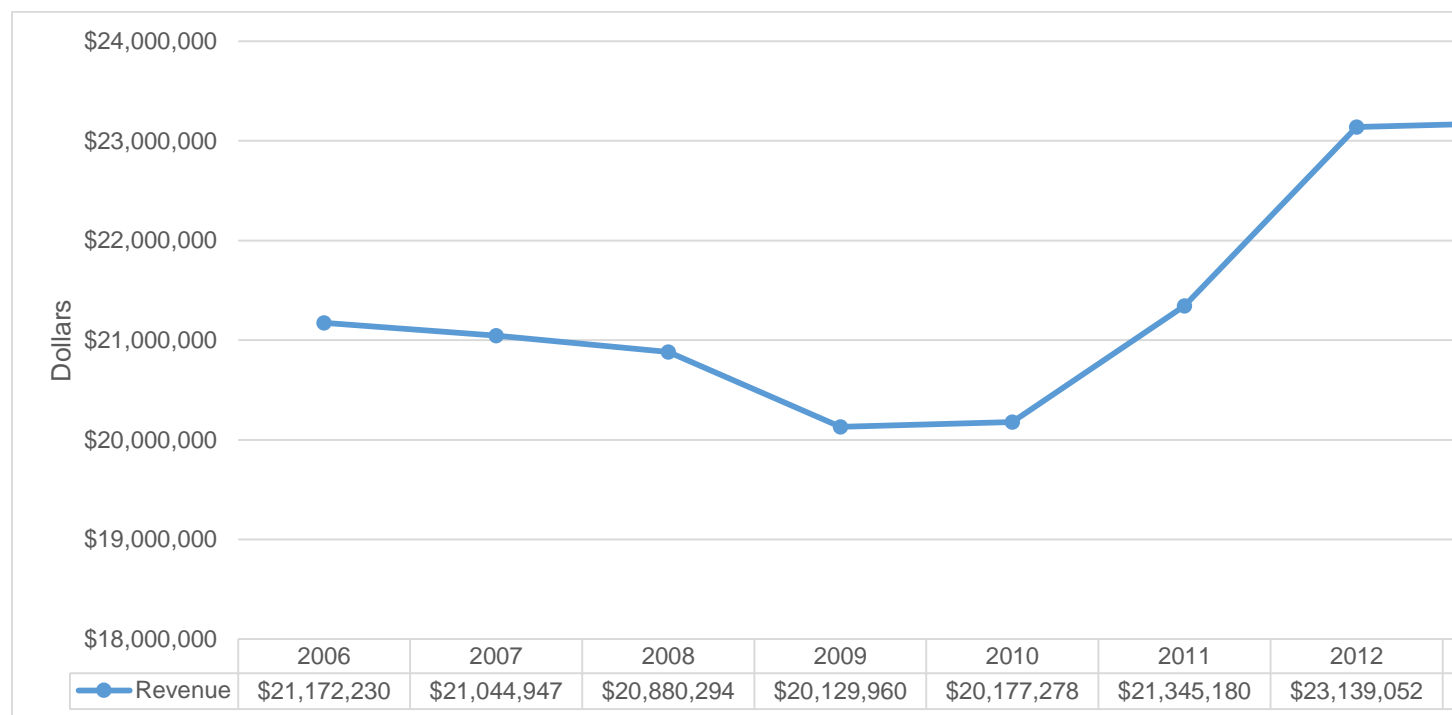
Data Source: North Dakota Tax Department (NDTD)

Definition: “Cigarette excise tax” is defined as a tax paid for cigarettes purchases.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, North Dakota collected \$23,183,567 in state revenue, directly from the cigarette excise tax.

Figure 457. State Revenue From Cigarette Excise Tax, North Dakota, 2006-2013



4. CONSEQUENCES

4.1. Tobacco Dependence

4.1.1. Cigarettes

4.1.1.1. Age Groups

4.1.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Percentage of “Current” Cigarette Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who smoked tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 32.7 percent of North Dakota high school students, who were “current smokers”, felt like they needed a cigarette every day.

Figure 458. Percentage of “Current” Cigarette Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

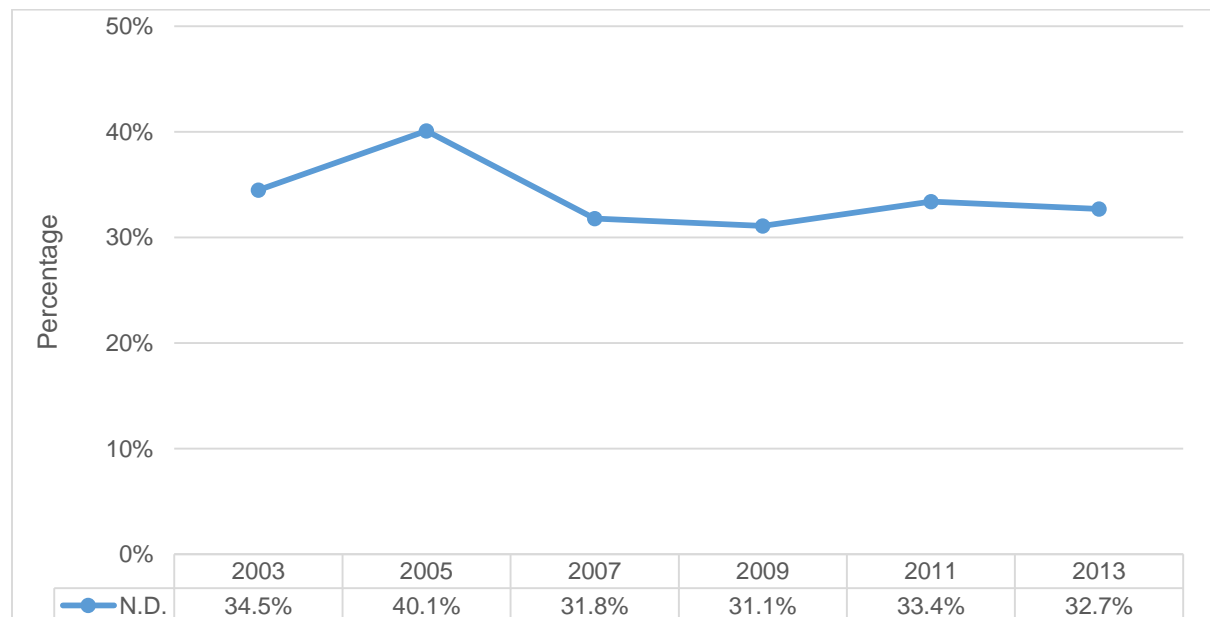


Chart: Percentage of “Current” Cigarette Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 37.9 percent of female and 28.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students, who were “current smokers”, felt like they needed a cigarette every day.

Figure 459. Percentage of “Current” Cigarette Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

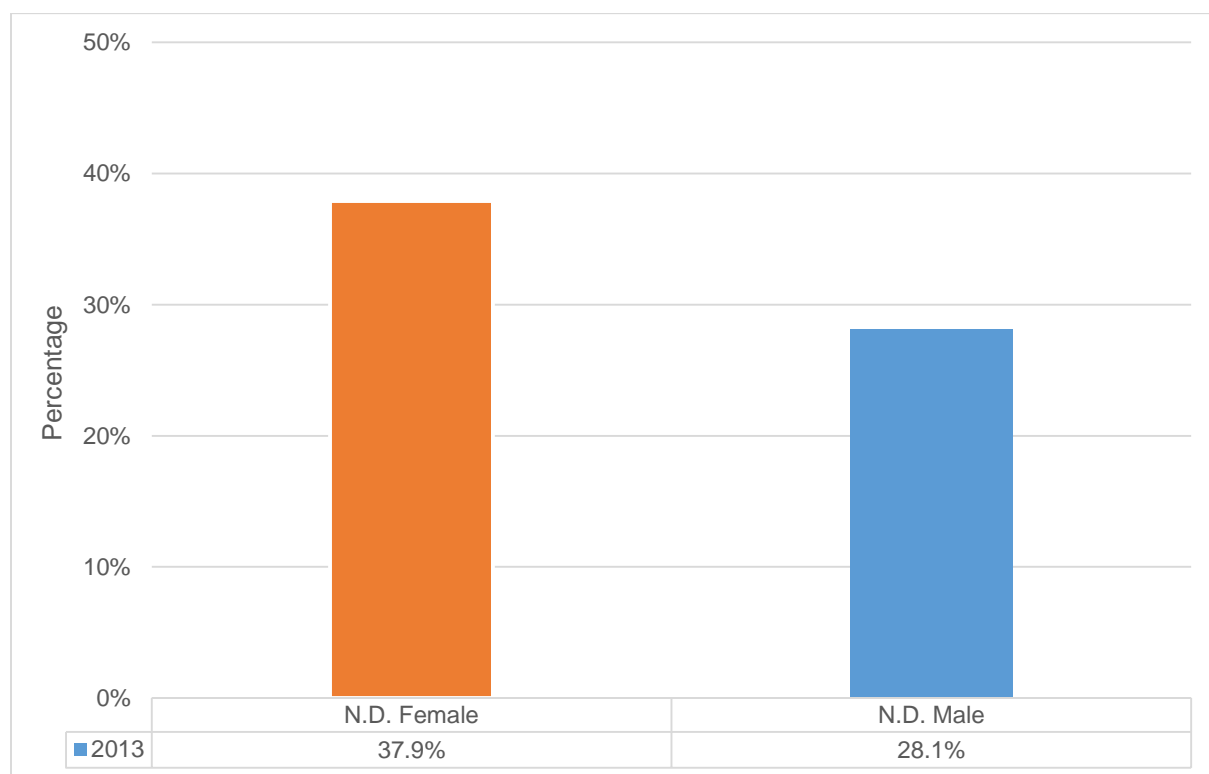


Chart: Percentage of “Current” Cigarette Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

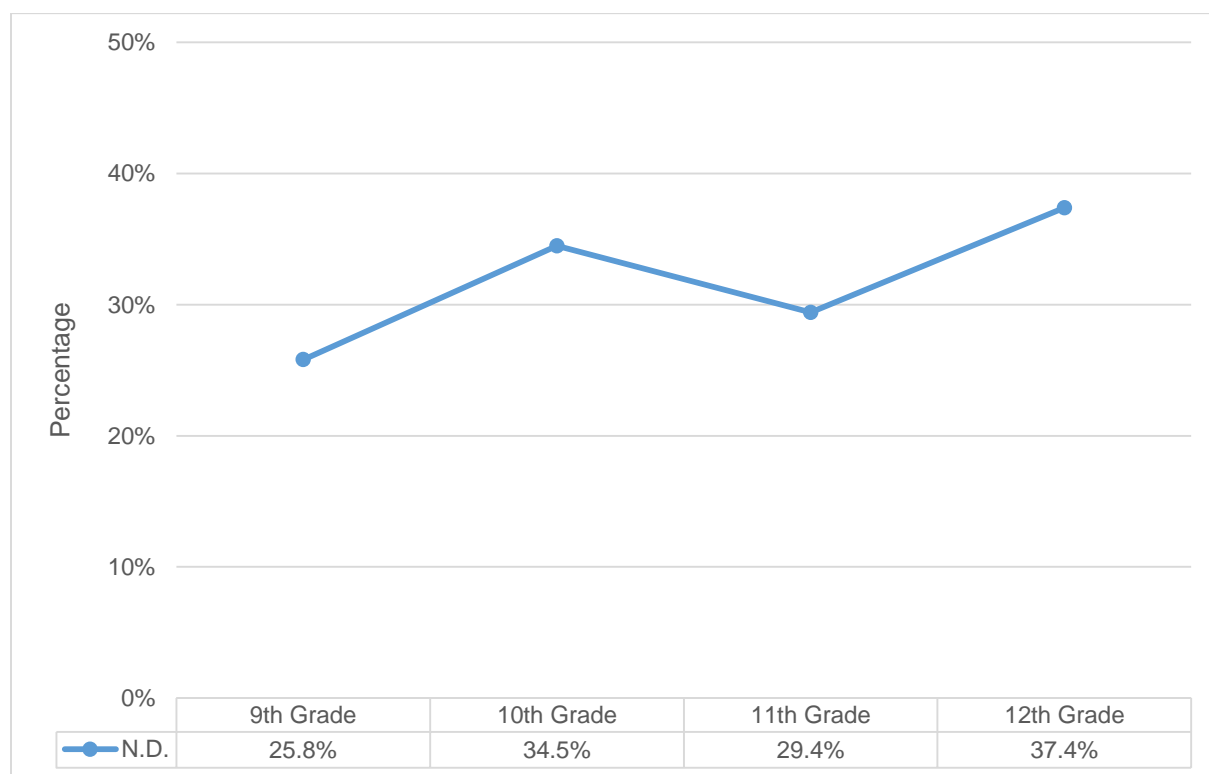
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 25.8 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 37.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who were “current smokers”, felt like they needed a cigarette every day.

Figure 460. Percentage of “Current” Cigarette Smokers Who Feel Like They Need a Cigarette Every Day (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



4.2. Quitting/Cessation

4.2.1. Attitudes/Beliefs

4.2.1.1. Age Groups

4.2.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.2.1.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

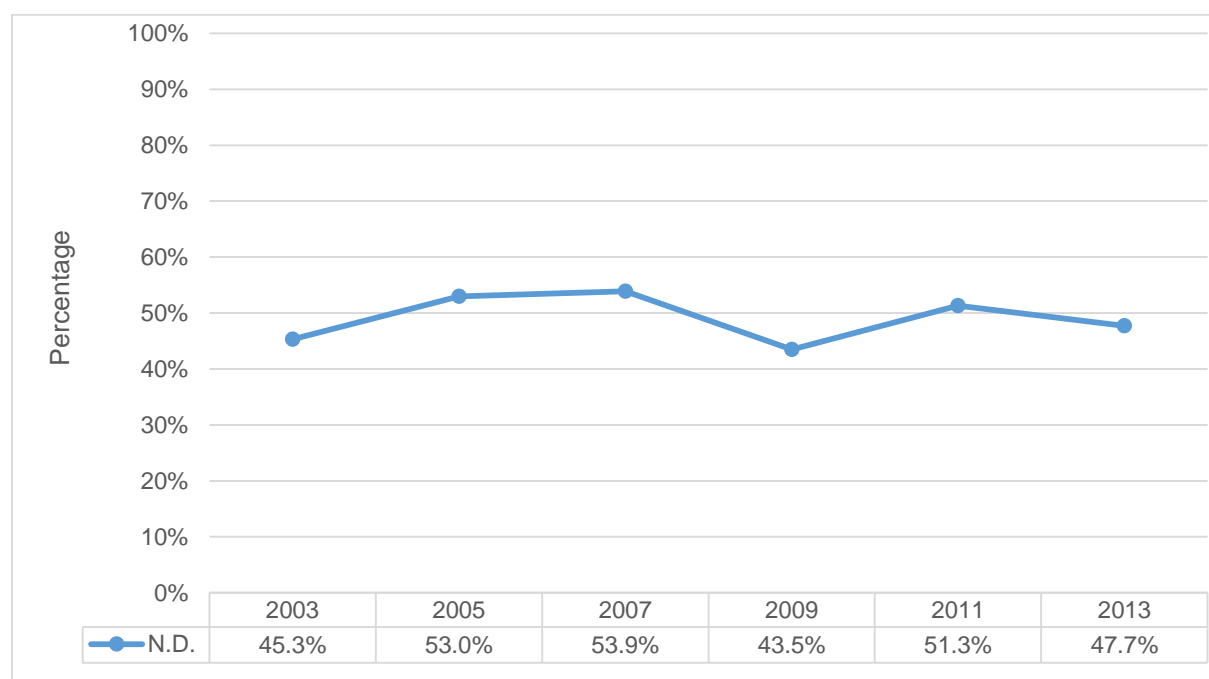
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes for good?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 47.7 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, wanted to stop smoking cigarettes for good during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 461. Percentage of “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



4.2.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Percentage of “Current” Smokers Seriously Considering Quitting, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Considering quitting” is defined as students who indicated that they are seriously thinking about quitting within the next 30 days, or within the next 6 months. Students who indicated that they have never used tobacco are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.2 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, have considered quitting within the next 30 days, or next 6 months.

Figure 462. Percentage of “Current” Smokers Seriously Considering Quitting, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

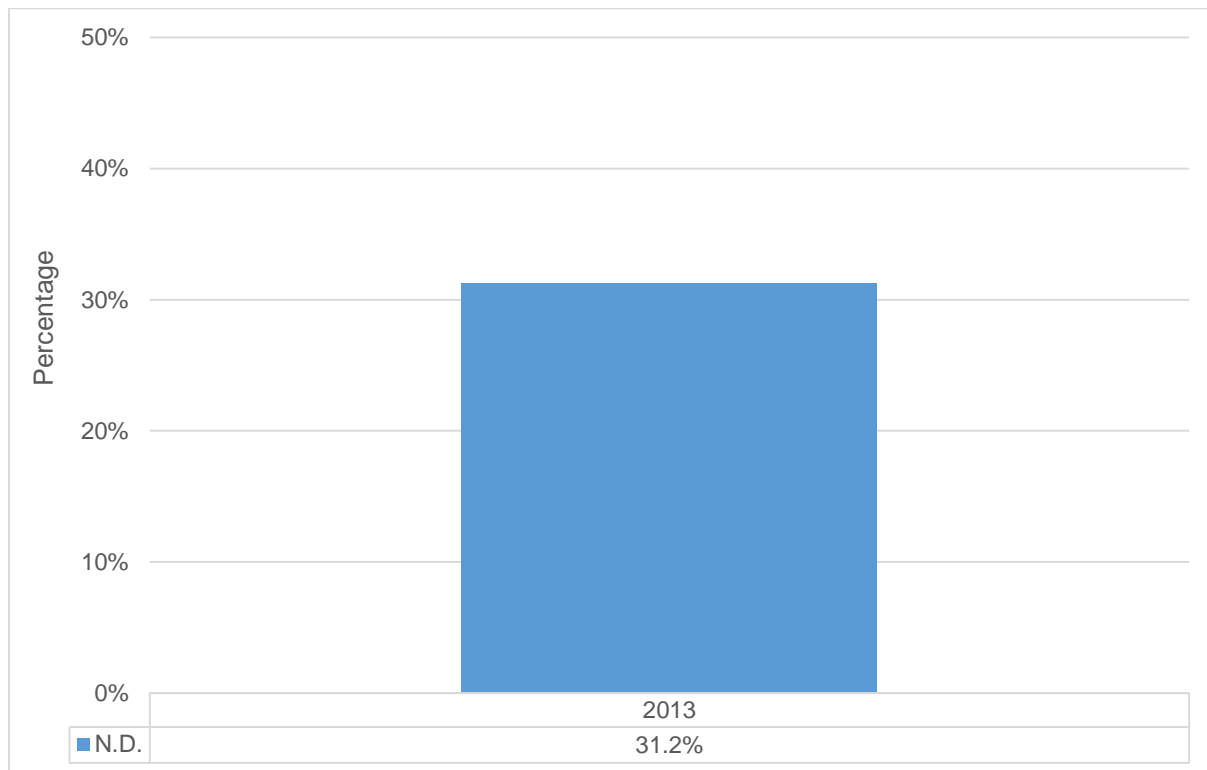


Chart: Percentage of “Current” Smokers Seriously Considering Quitting, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Considering quitting” is defined as students who indicated that they are seriously thinking about quitting within the next 30 days, or within the next 6 months. Students who indicated that they have never used tobacco are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 26.4 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 30.6 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who were “current smokers”, have considered quitting within the next 30 days, or next 6 months.

Figure 463. Percentage of “Current” Smokers Seriously Considering Quitting, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

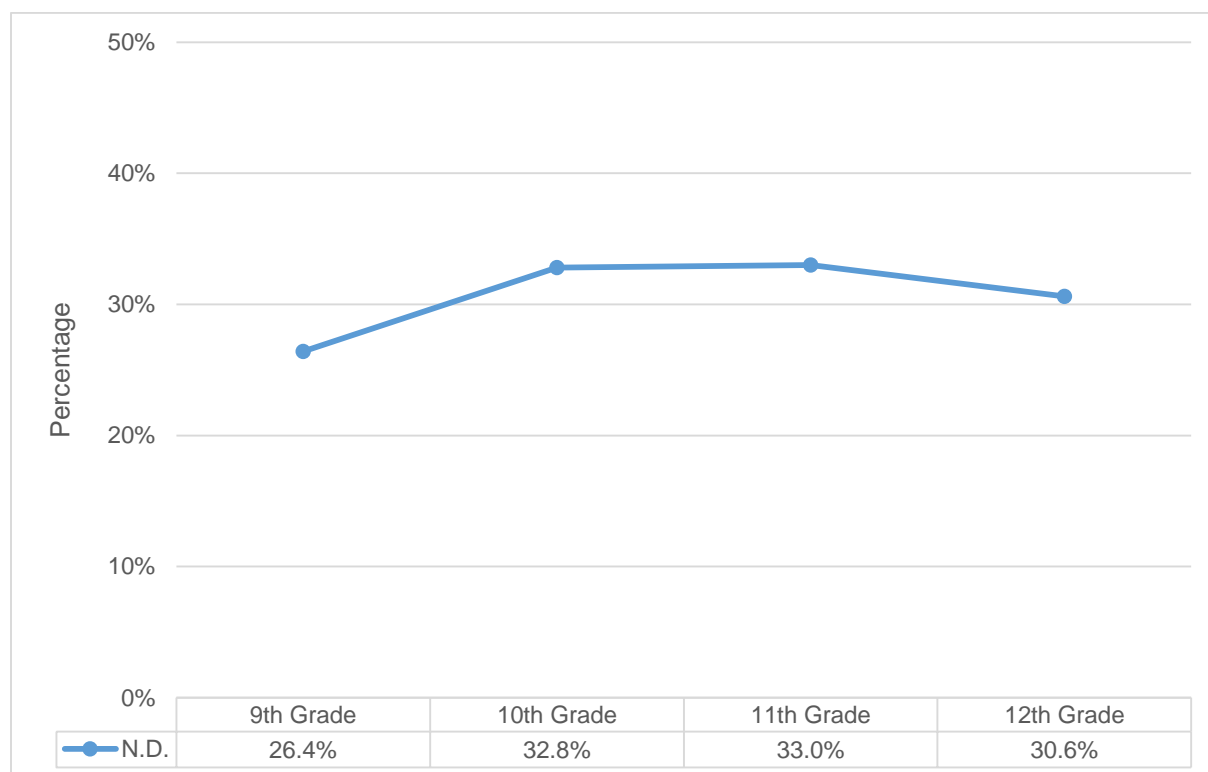


Chart: Cessation Beliefs Among “Current” and “Frequent” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Frequent cigarette smokers” are defined as students who smoked 20 or more times during the 30 days before the survey. “Cessation beliefs” are defined as those students who indicated that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to. Students who do not use tobacco now, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 74.4 percent of current North Dakota high school smokers, and 60.7 percent of frequent North Dakota high school smokers, believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 464. Cessation Beliefs Among “Current” and “Frequent” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

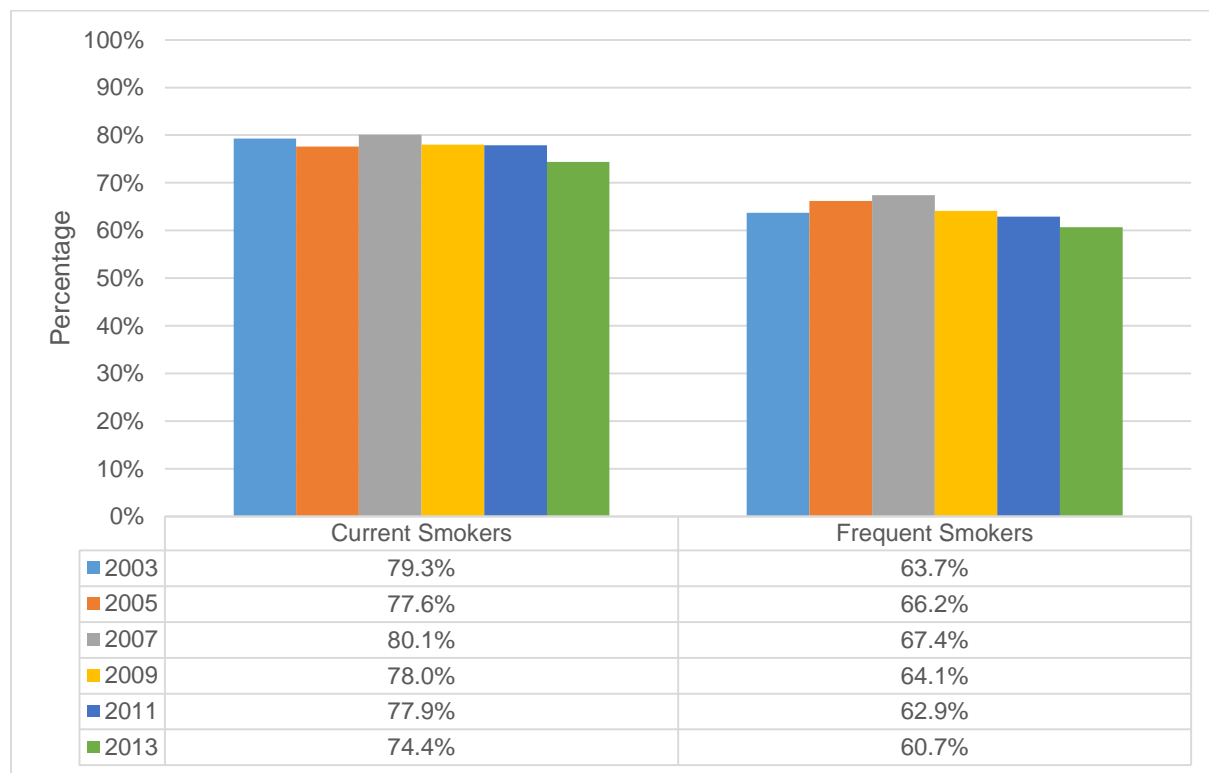


Chart: Cessation Beliefs Among “Current” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Cessation beliefs” are defined as those students who indicated that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to. Students who do not use tobacco now, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 79.2 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 66.2 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently smoked, believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 465. Cessation Beliefs Among “Current” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

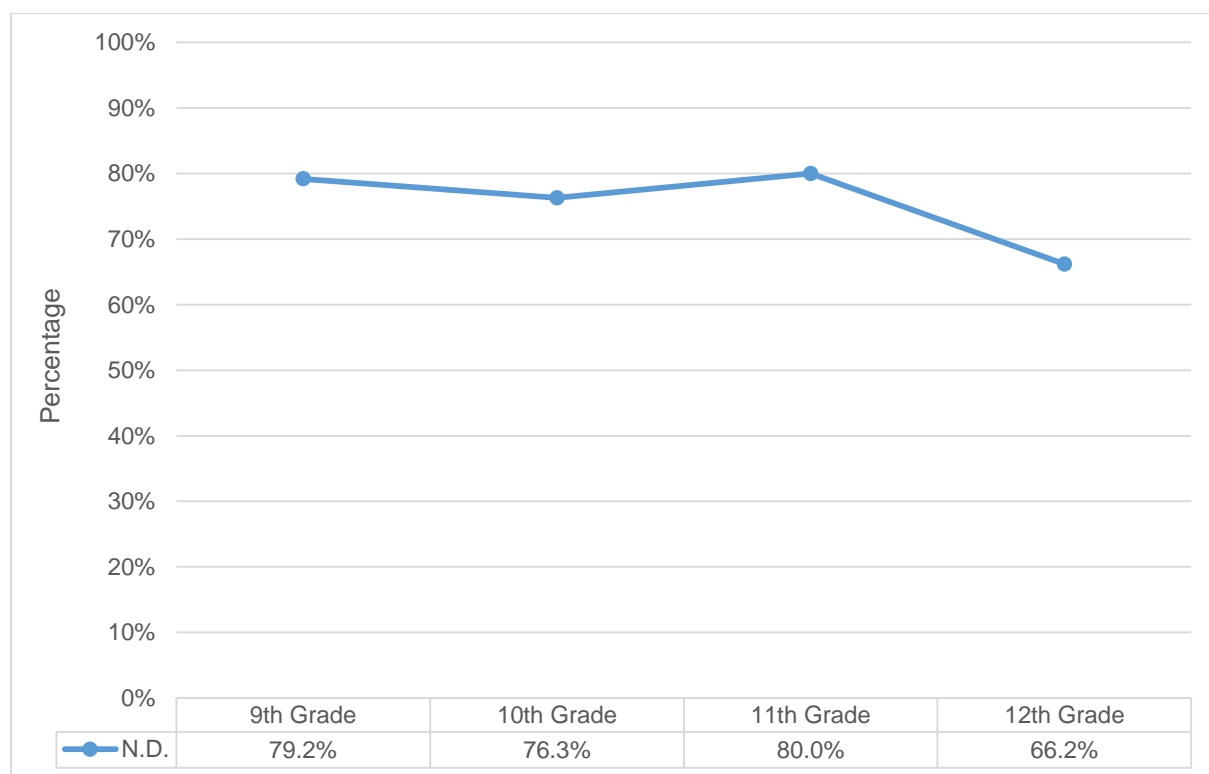


Chart: Cessation Beliefs Among “Frequent” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

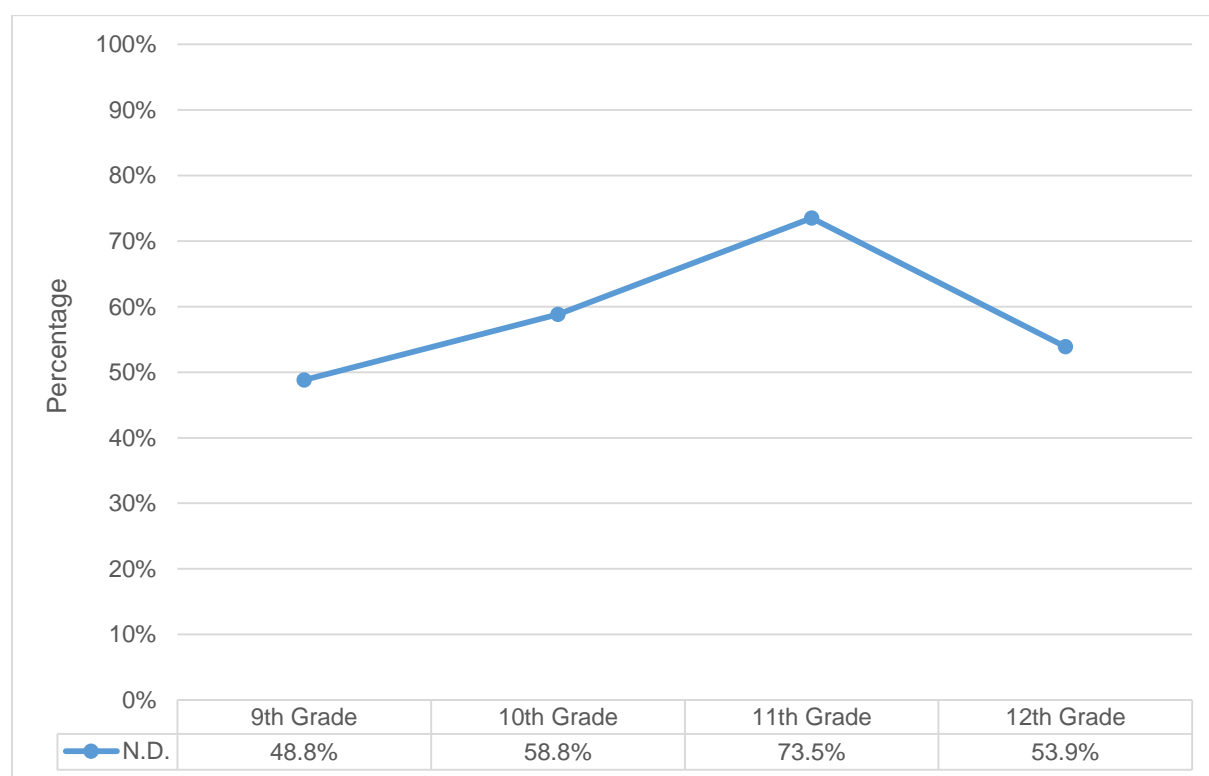
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Frequent cigarette smokers” are defined as students who smoked 20 or more times during the 30 days before the survey. “Cessation beliefs” are defined as those students who indicated that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to. Students who do not use tobacco now, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 48.8 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 53.9 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who frequently smoked, believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 466. Cessation Beliefs Among “Frequent” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013



4.2.2. Quit Attempts/Successes

4.2.2.1. Age Groups

4.2.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.2.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Percentage of “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011

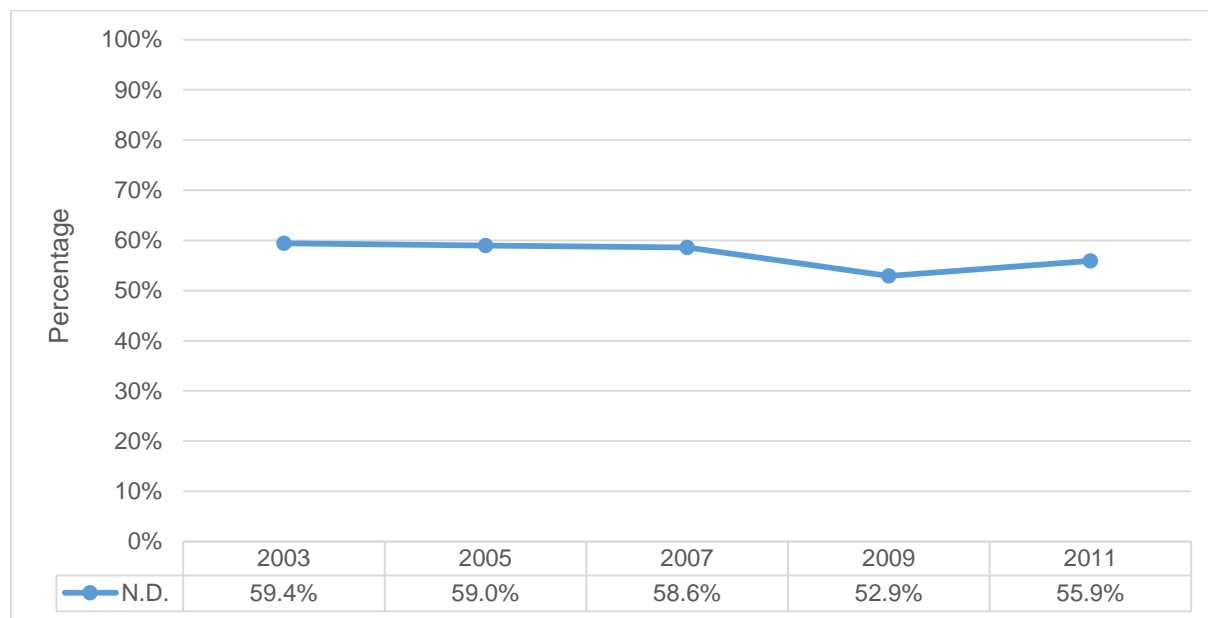
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. The question is asked, “During the past 12 months, how many times have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking cigarettes for good?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 55.9 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 467. Percentage of “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2011



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013).

4.2.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Quit Attempts Among “Current” Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Quit attempts” is defined as students who stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit cigarettes for good.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 57.1 percent of North Dakota high school students, who currently smoked, have attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 468. Quit Attempts Among “Current” Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

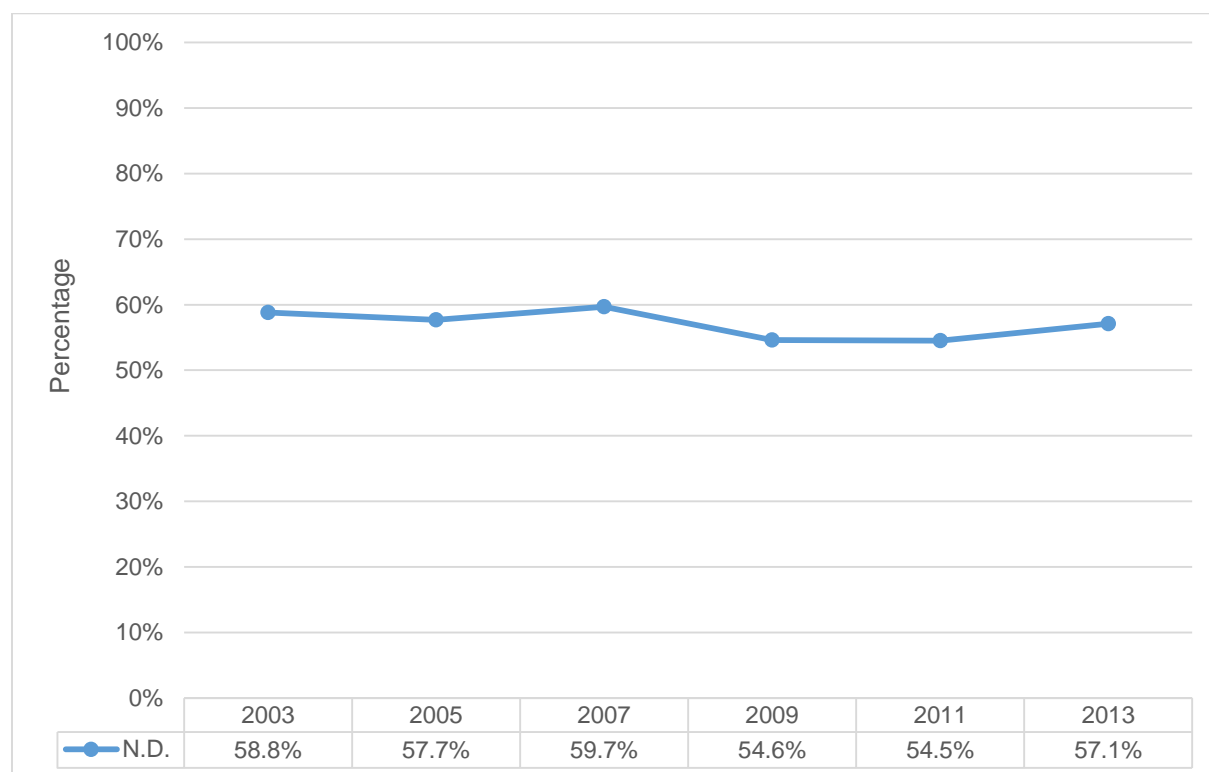


Chart: Quit Attempts Among “Current” Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Quit attempts” is defined as students who stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit cigarettes for good.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 48.3 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 51.2 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who frequently smoked, have attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 469. Quit Attempts Among “Current” Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013

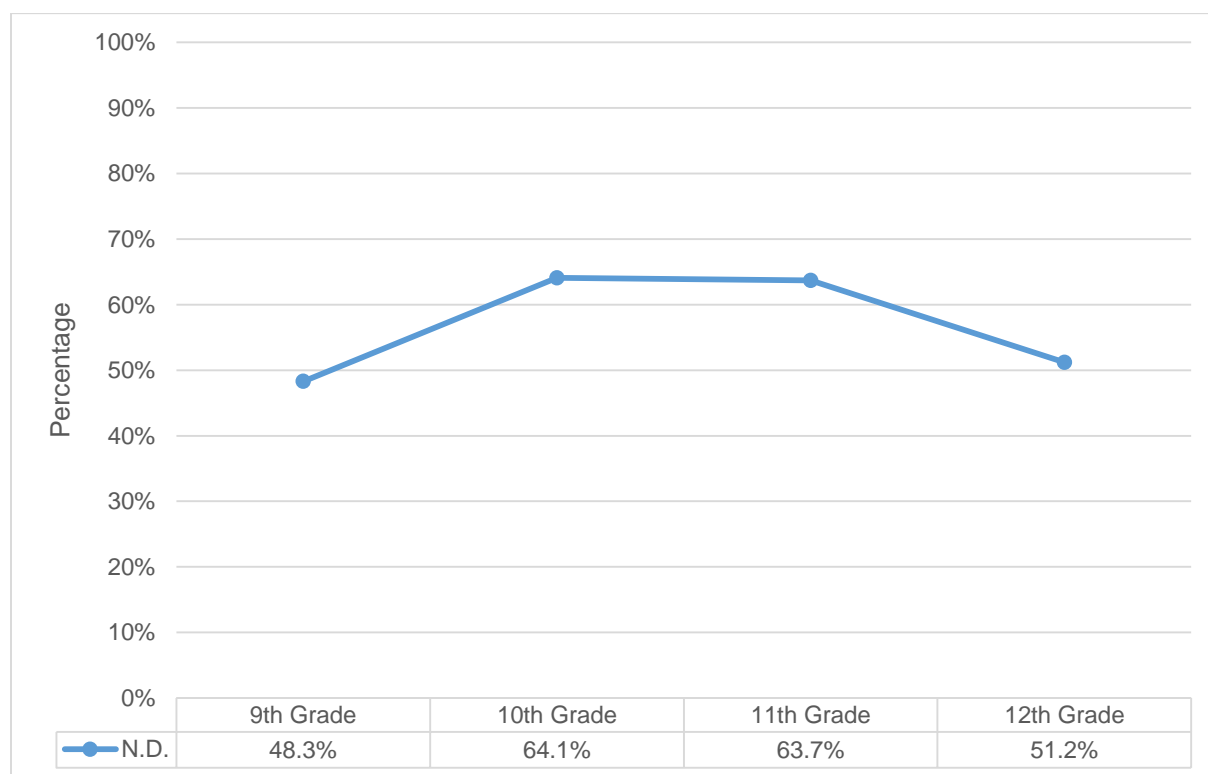


Chart: Quitting For Less Than 30 days Among “Current” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

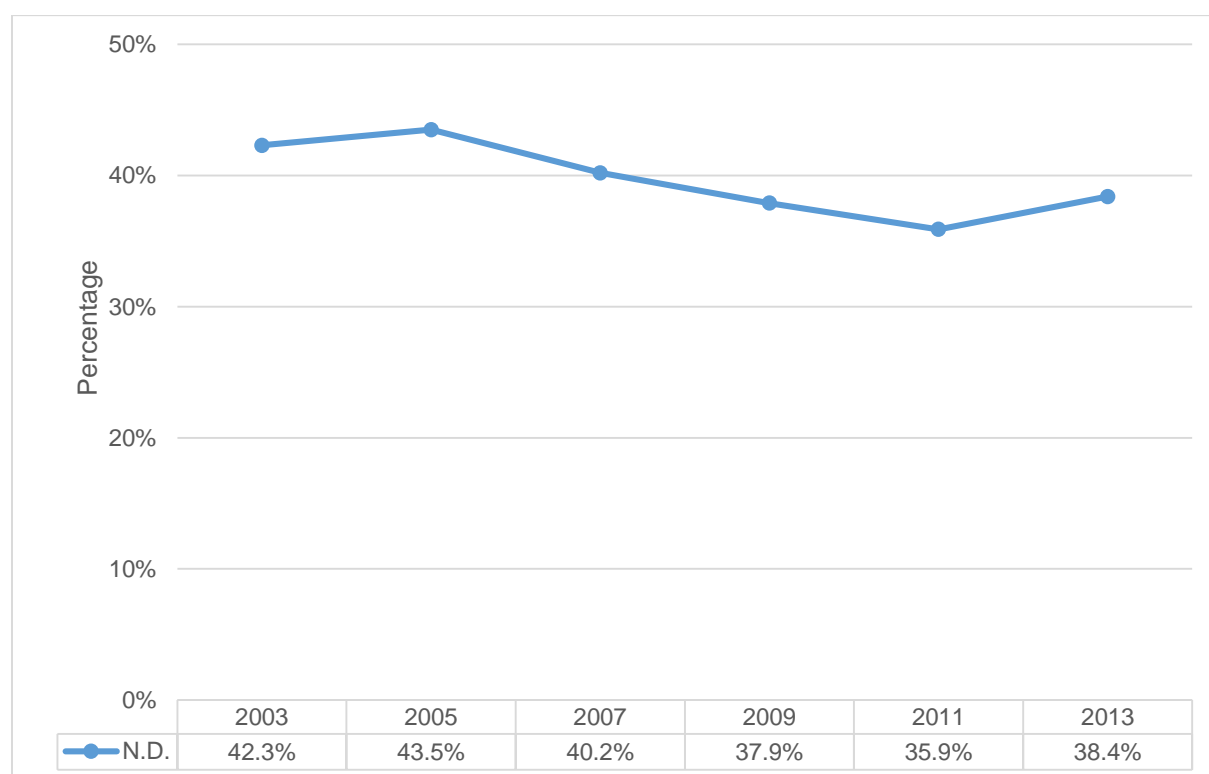
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current cigarette smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Quitting for less than 30 days” is defined as students who, on their last quitting attempt, indicated that they stayed off cigarettes, for less than one day, one to seven days, or more than seven days but less than 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 38.4 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, indicated that they quit for less than 30 days on their last quit attempt.

Figure 470. Quitting For Less Than 30 Days Among “Current” Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



4.3. Smoking-Related Disease Impact

4.3.1. Smoking-Attributable Deaths

4.3.1.1. Age Groups

4.3.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.3.1.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Smoking-Attributed Deaths, Adults (35 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2004

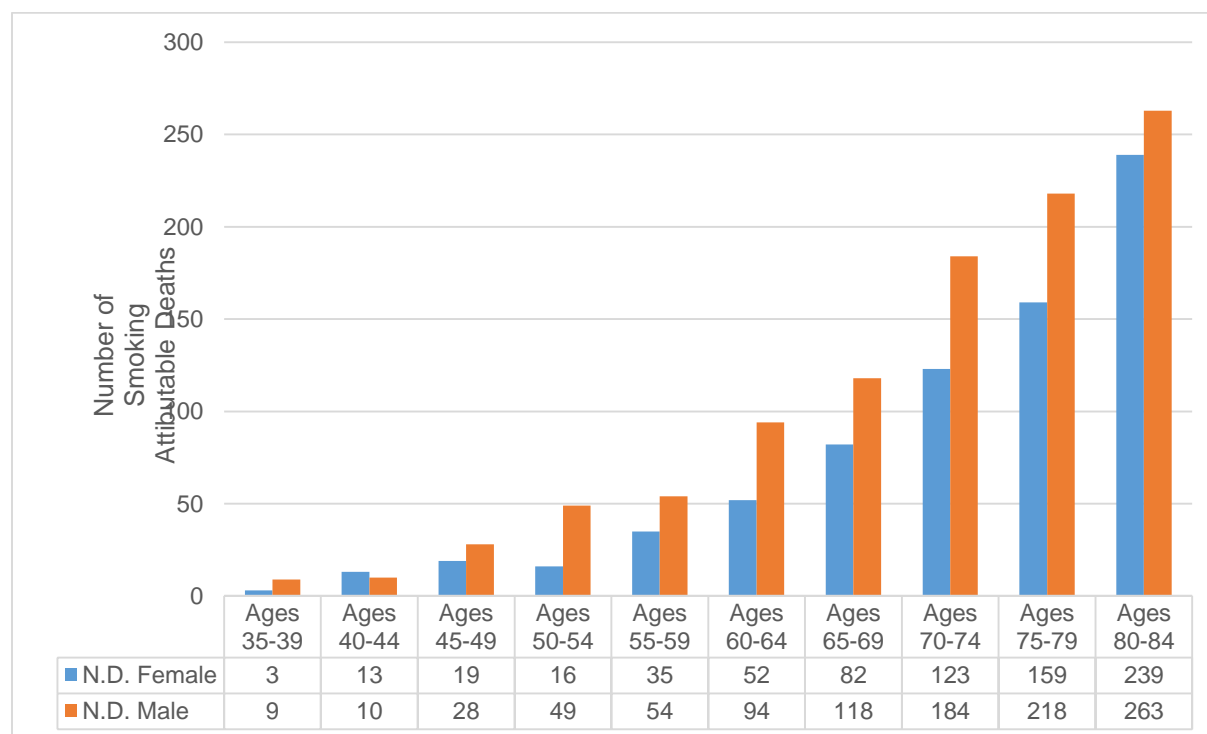
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: “Smoking-attributed deaths” are defined as deaths caused by smoking among adults aged 35 years or older. Burn or secondhand smoke deaths are not included.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2000-2004, smoking attributed mortality rates for North Dakota adults aged 35 or older, was 1,451 females and 1,525 males, or a rate of 225.6 per 100,000.

Figure 471. Smoking-Attributed Deaths, Adults (35 Years or Older), by Gender, North Dakota, 2004



4.4. Smoking Before and During Pregnancy

Chart: Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use Before Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2002

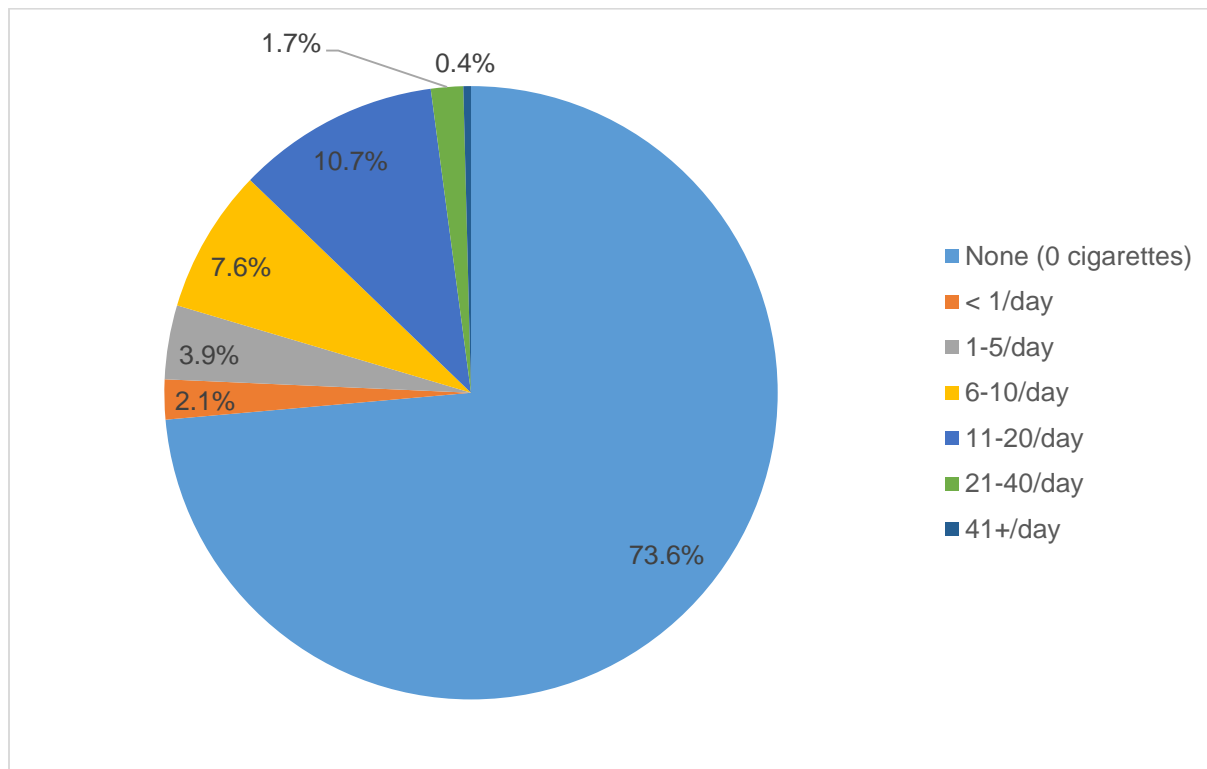
Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: The question is asked, “In the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2002, 26.4 percent of North Dakota mothers who gave live birth, smoked at least one cigarette on an average day during the three months before they got pregnant.

Figure 472. Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use Before Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2002



Note: Data only available for N.D. 2002.

Chart: Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2002

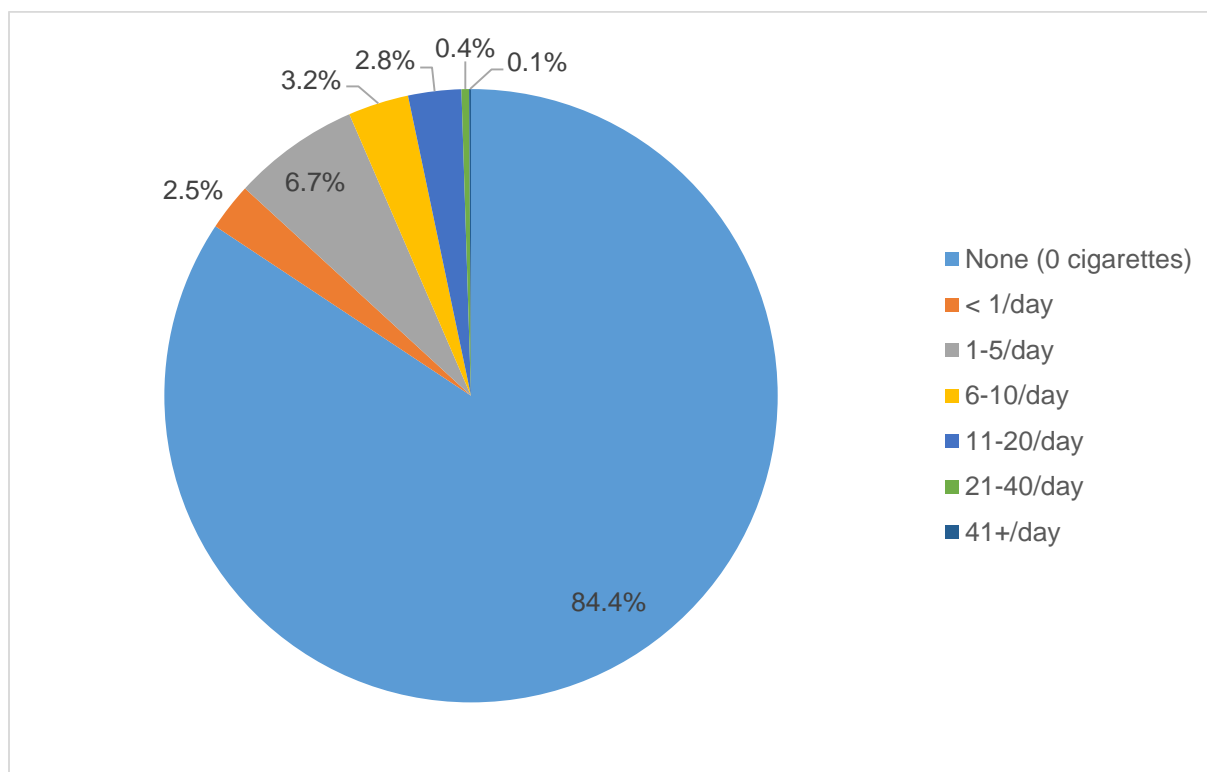
Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: The question is asked, “In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2002, 15.6 percent of North Dakota mothers who gave live birth, smoked at least one cigarette on an average day during the last three months of their pregnancy.

Figure 473. Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2002



Note: Data only available for N.D. 2002.

Chart: Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use, Low-Income Pregnant Women, North Dakota, 2011

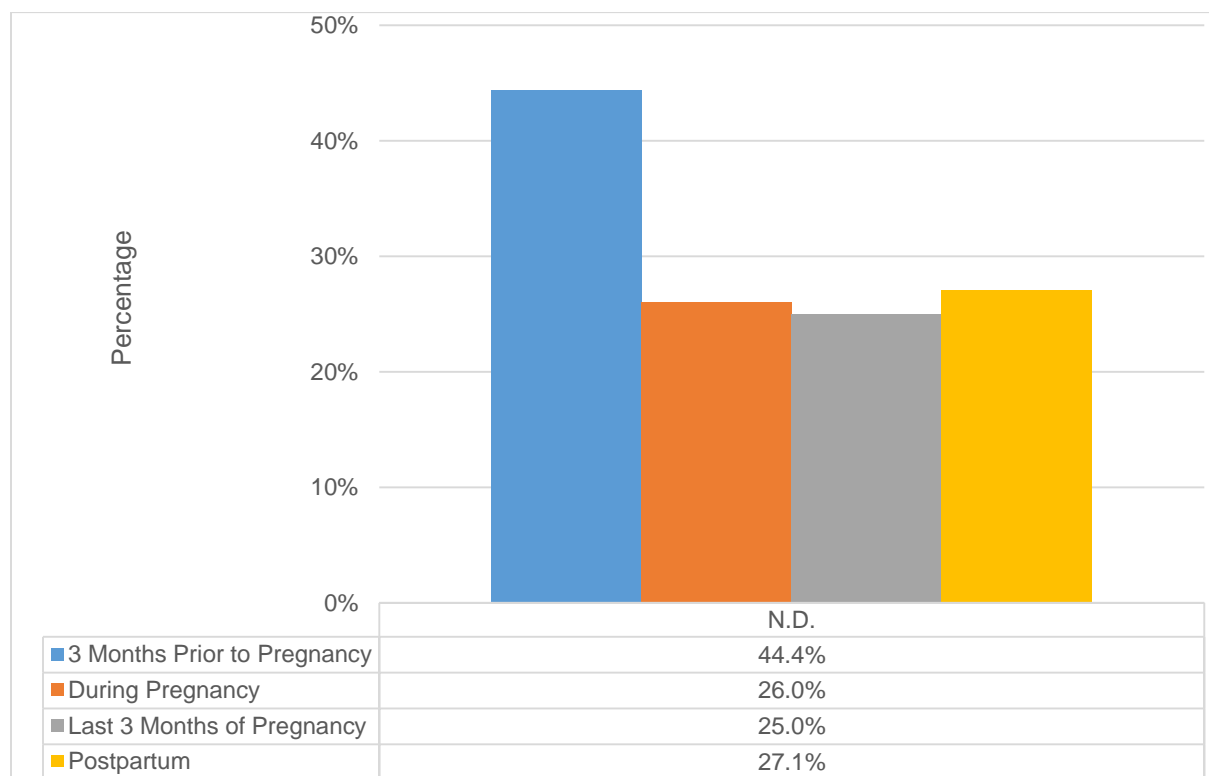
Data Source: North Dakota Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System (ND PNSS)

Definition: “Self-reported maternal tobacco use” includes tobacco use before, during and after pregnancy.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 26 percent of North Dakota pregnant women smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.

Figure 474. Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use, Low-Income Pregnant Women, North Dakota, 2011



Note: 1) PNSS is a program-based public health surveillance system that monitors risk factors associated with infant mortality and poor birth outcomes among low-income pregnant women who participate in federally funded public health programs including Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and Title V, the Maternal and Child Health Program (MCH). 2) Records with unknown data or errors are excluded. 3) Data only available for N.D. 2011.

4.5 Exposure

4.5.1. Tobacco Products

4.5.1.1. Age Groups

4.5.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Exposure in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Exposure” is defined as being present with someone smoking a tobacco product on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 21.5 percent of North Dakota high school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 475. Exposure in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

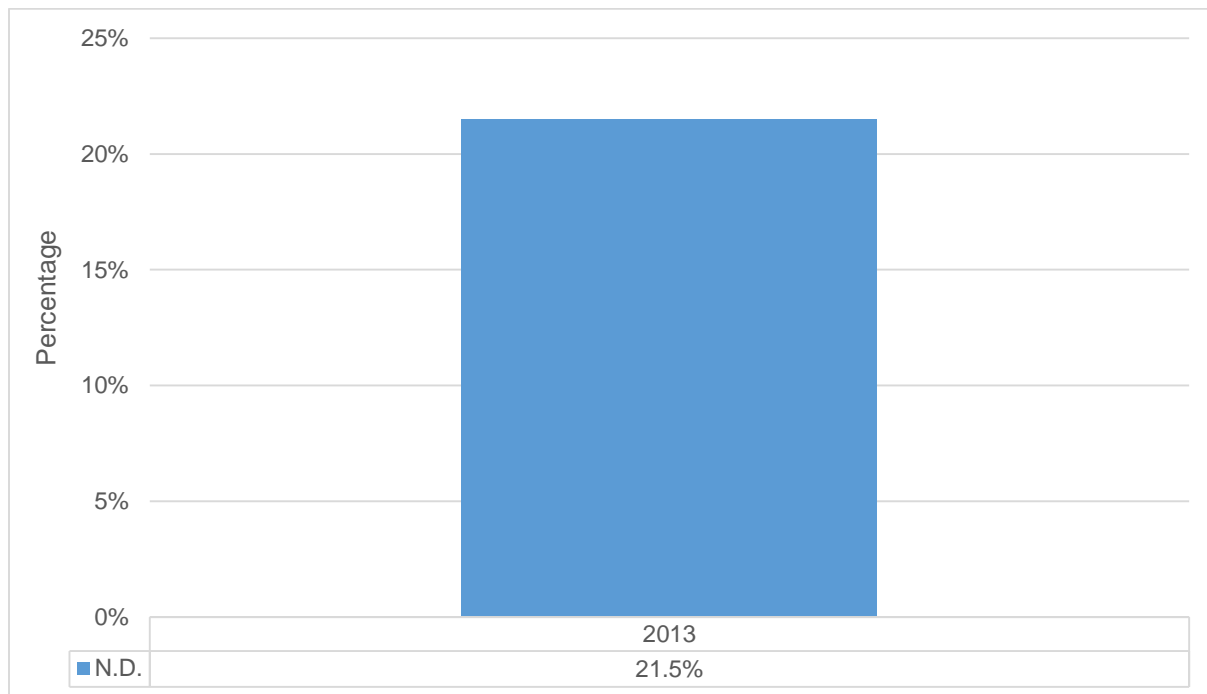


Chart: Exposure in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Exposure” is defined as being present with someone smoking a tobacco product on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.6 percent of North Dakota high school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 476. Exposure in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

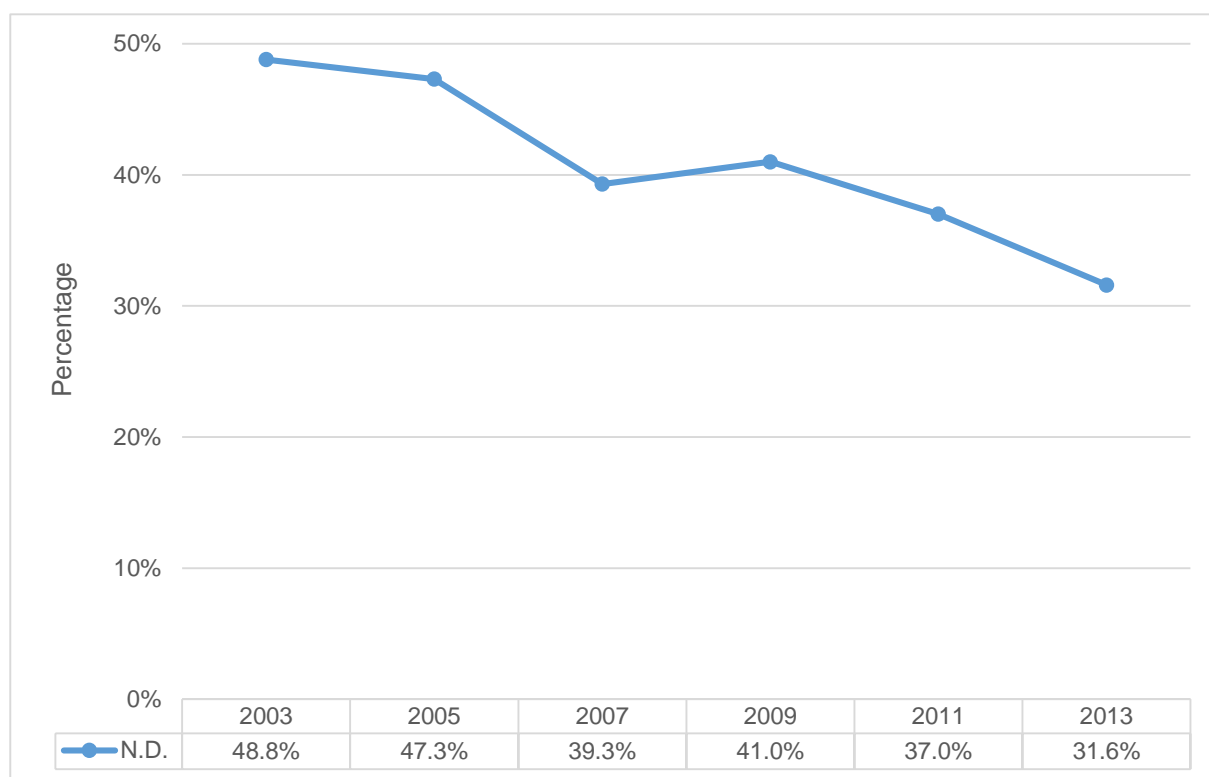


Chart: Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2007-2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Exposure” is defined as being present with someone smoking a tobacco product on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey. Students that indicated that they do not have a job, or have not worked during the seven days before the survey, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.8 percent of North Dakota high school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at their work during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 477. Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2007-2013

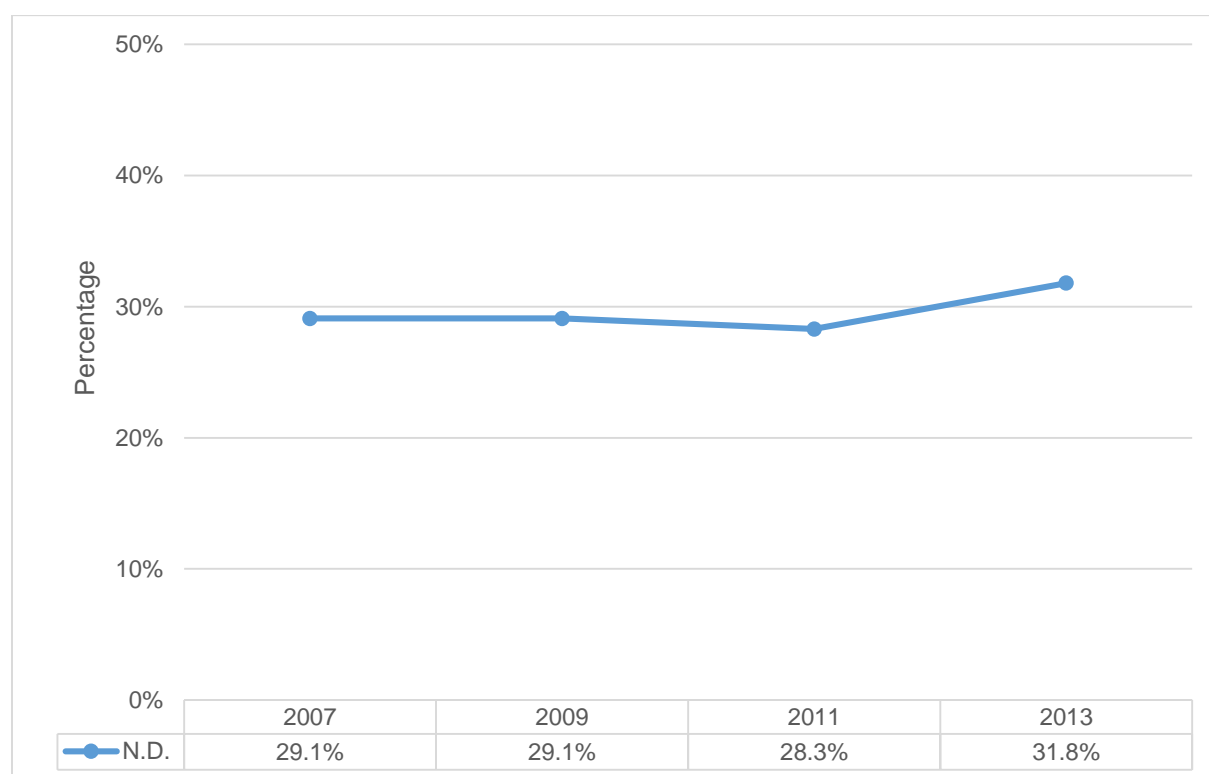


Chart: Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Exposure” is defined as being present with someone smoking a tobacco product on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey. Students that indicated that they do not have a job, or have not worked during the seven days before the survey, are not included in the analysis.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 27.5 percent of female and 35.7 percent of male North Dakota high school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at their work during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 478. Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Gender, North Dakota, 2013

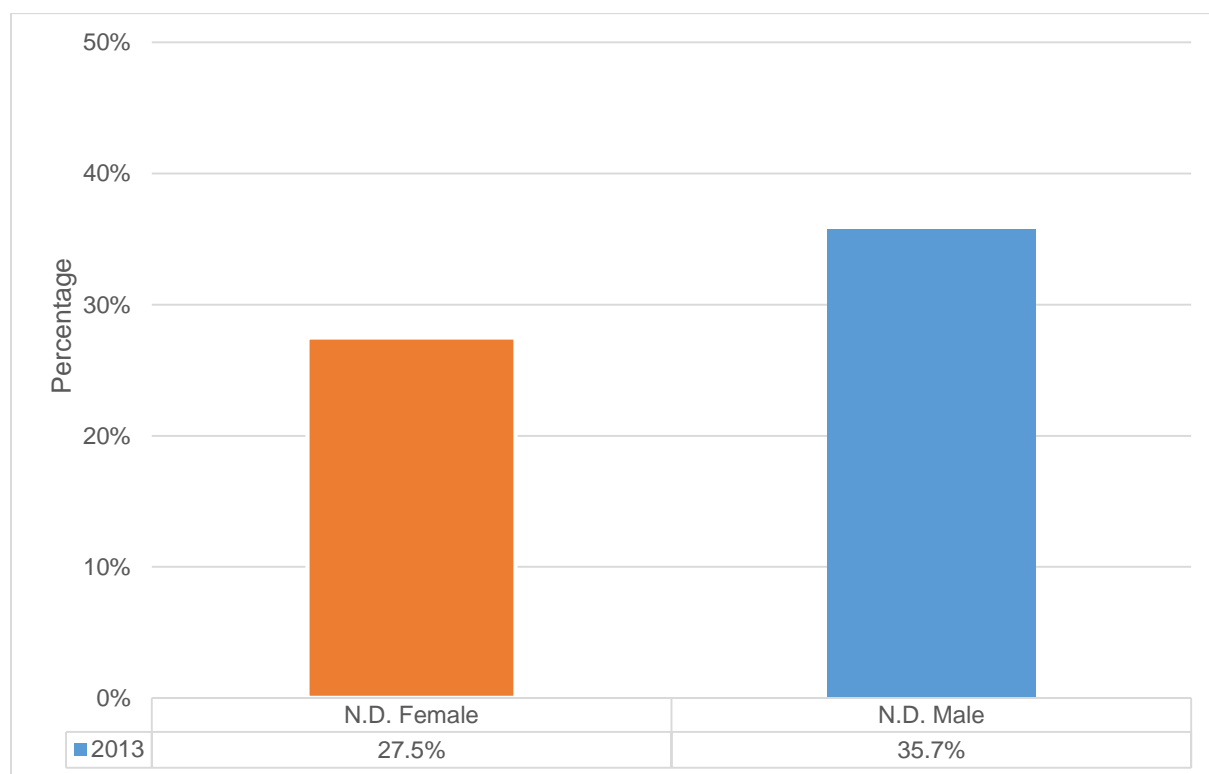


Chart: Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Exposure” is defined as being present with someone smoking a tobacco product on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 37.6 percent of North Dakota high school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at an indoor or outdoor public place during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 479. Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

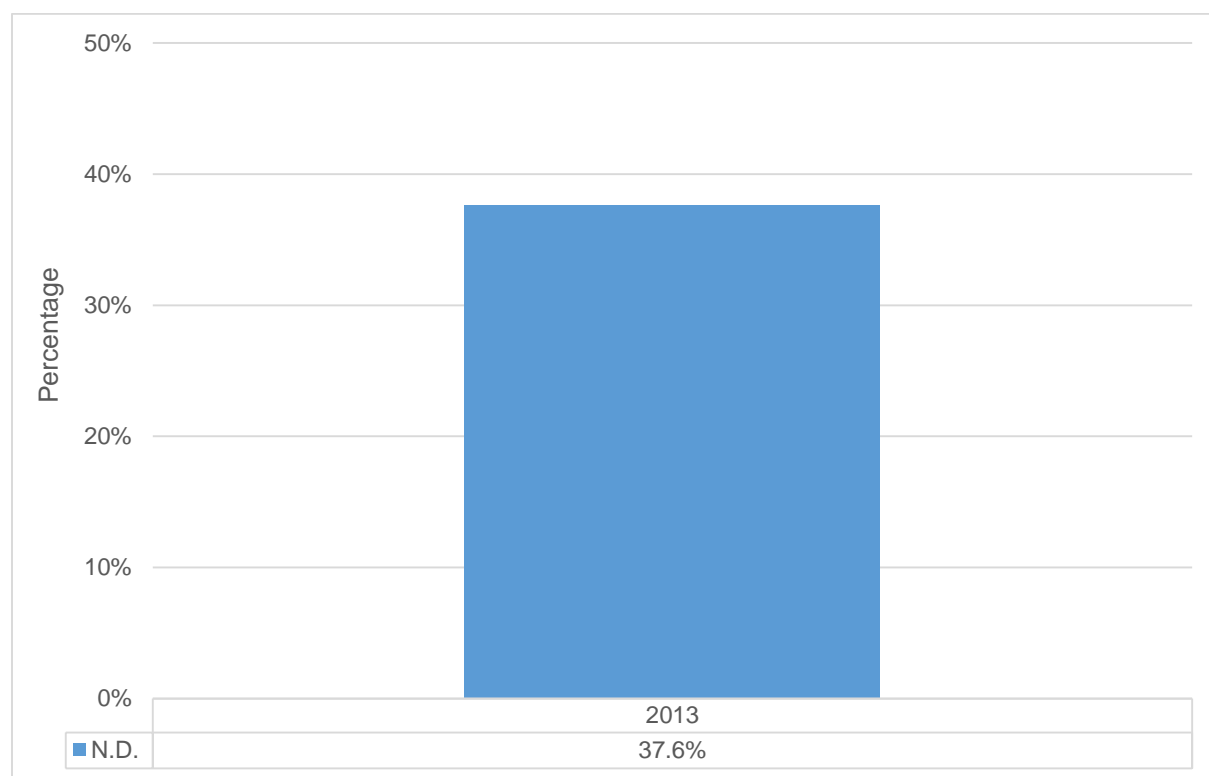


Chart: Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

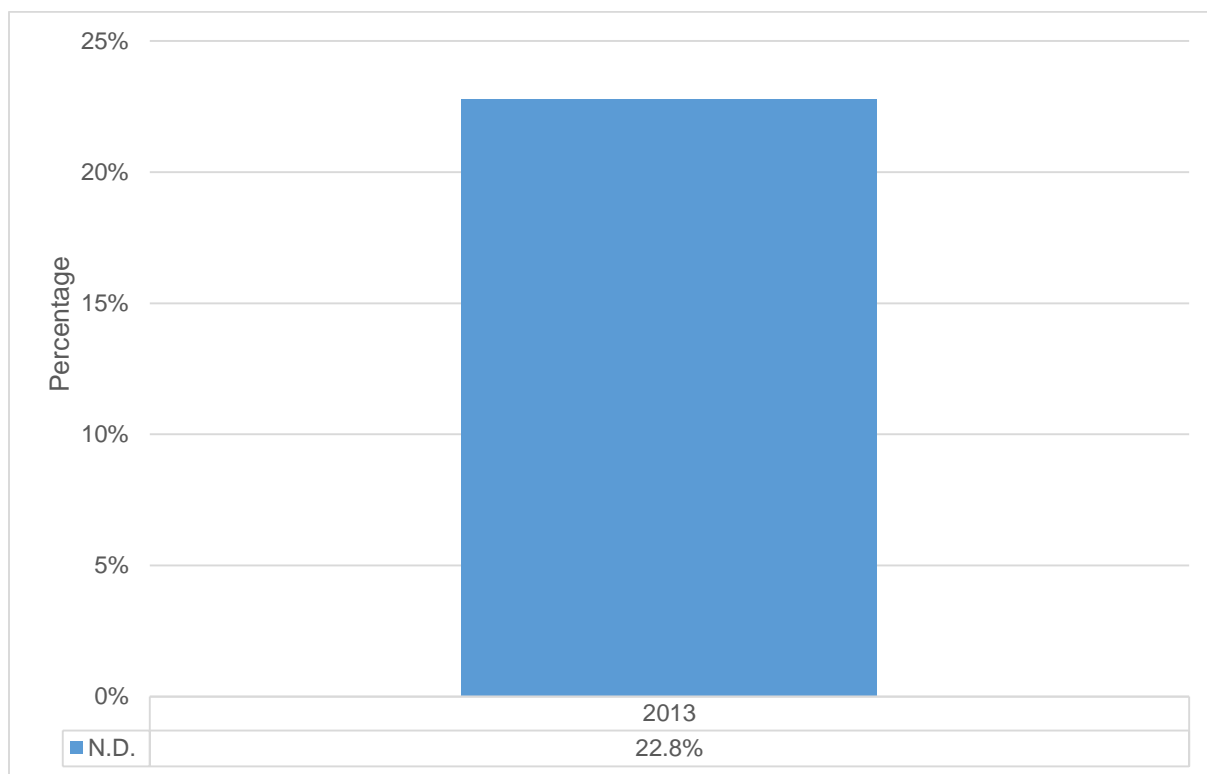
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Exposure” is defined as being present with someone smoking a tobacco product on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 22.8 percent of North Dakota high school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at school during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 480. Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



V. DATA COLLECTION GAPS

Section V. Data Collection Gaps summarizes findings from the comprehensive data review of the existing secondary data sources (data sets include: BRFSS, YRBS, NSDUH, NDUS NDCORE, Community Readiness Survey, Adult and Youth Tobacco Surveys, and others as indicated).

A. METHODS

The data collection needs assessment was completed using the following process:

Step 1: The existing secondary data sources (such as YRBS, NSDUH, NDUS NDCORE, etc.) were reviewed to identify meaningful indicators to measure relationships between prioritized underlying conditions (depicted in the context maps).

Step 2: A small group of subject matter experts (SMEs) were then consulted to assess the extent to which identified measures could be used to measure relationships between prioritized underlying conditions (depicted in the context maps).

Step 3: The draft *Section V. Data Collection Gaps* was shared with the SMEs. They were asked to review the draft to be sure the information was accurate and met the needs of the SEOW. The SMEs comments were then integrated into the draft. The section was then reviewed one more time by the SEOW, then finalized.

B. DATA COLLECTION GAPS

Table 2 summarizes the results of the data collection needs assessment. Meaningful indicators were found for 23 (95.8 percent) of prioritized underlying conditions/mechanisms of change (depicted in the context maps).

Table 2. Results of the Data Collection Needs Assessment

	Number of Prioritized Conditions/Mechanisms of Change under Investigation		
	Alcohol	Illicit Drugs	Tobacco
Meaningful Indicator(s) Found*	8	6	9
Meaningful Indicator(s) Not Found	0	0	1

*At least one activity targets the condition under investigation (saturation point).

By identifying meaningful indicators to measure prioritized underlying conditions (see supplementary file B) this work lays the foundation for those interested in developing an impact evaluation strategy for the current primary prevention system. However, development of the impact evaluation strategy is beyond the scope of the proposed project.

Those interested in using identified measures for evaluation purposes should consider their strengths and limitations. For example, some of the key sources of meaningful measures such as the BRFSS and the YRBS rely on voluntary surveys of selected respondents. Thus, they are subject to survey response biases. Also, many of the national survey efforts such as the BRFSS and the YRBS employ methodologies with the state that are not ideally suited for generating regional or county estimates.

Aside from the drawbacks to voluntary survey data, the BRFSS and YRBS are carefully weighted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to be reflective of and generalizable to their respective study populations and are considered by many to be highly useful for increasing understanding of health related issues for adults and school-aged children in the United States.

Other data sets have notable shortcomings that must be considered while seizing their positive aspects. For example, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) data is a good source of substance-related treatment admissions for North Dakota; however, one must keep in mind this system does not collect data from all of the state's treatment facilities. In fact, private treatment providers are not obligated to report any of their patient or client information to TEDS. Crime data in North Dakota is a rich source of information of substance consequences but it is not without its limitations. The integrity of crime databases is dependent and reliant on crime reporting compliance among law enforcement agencies and personnel throughout the state. More information on North Dakota's data shortcomings and possible solutions to these informational gaps can be found in Table 3.

Table 3. North Dakota's data shortcomings and possible solutions

Data Needs	Description	Benefits to the State	Barriers to Fruition
Statewide Hospital Discharge Database	All hospitals in the state submit electronic copies of their patient information on an annual basis; standardized data fields; data stored in a centralized location and routinely utilized for health research purposes	Derive incidence rates for ATOD-related health conditions; Monitor emergency room use for ATOD-related health concerns	Cost; public unawareness of its need; hesitation from hospitals regarding confidentiality issues
BRFSS at the regional and county levels	Specific BRFSS survey methods are used to derive valid estimates for state regions and counties	Sub-state analysis of substance use and consequences among adults by geographic region	Cost; Low population in state's rural areas
YRBS at the regional and county levels	Specific YRBS survey methods are used to derive valid estimates for state regions and counties	Sub-state analysis of substance use and consequences among students in grades 9-12 by geographic region	Cost; Low population in state's rural areas
Statewide Treatment Data	Statewide, centralized repository for ATOD treatment data; standardized data fields; available for health research purposes	Improve the quality of ATOD treatment data beyond TEDS, which has limitations on quality and generalizability	Cost; Public support for addressing this data need is uncertain
NSDUH at the regional and county levels	Specific NSDUH survey methods are used to derive valid estimates for state regions and counties	Sub-state analysis of substance use and consequences among ND residents by geographic region	Cost; Low population in state's rural areas

VI. SERVICE NEEDS GAPS

Section VI. Service Needs Gaps presents findings from the review of the existing prevention activities in the state.

A. METHODS

The service needs assessment was completed using the following process:

Step 1: During the focus group, a subgroup of subject matter experts (SMEs) reviewed existing activities to determine the extent to which the prioritized underlying conditions (depicted in the context maps) are targeted.

Step 2: The draft *Section VI. Service Needs Gaps* was shared with the subgroup of SMEs. They were asked to review the draft to be sure the information was accurate and met the needs of the SEOW. The SMEs comments were then integrated into the draft. The section was then reviewed one more time by the SEOW, then finalized.

By identifying the unmet service needs, (i.e. all prioritized underlying conditions for which there are no activities) this work lays the foundation for those interested in improving the effectiveness of the current primary prevention system.

B. SERVICE NEEDS GAPS

The review of existing activities suggests that all prioritized underlying conditions (depicted in the context maps) are targeted by at least one activity (see supplementary file C). However, the results do not speak to the quality or effectiveness of the existing activities, that is, whether the programs/policies themselves need to be improved or if the programs /policies are impacting the clients for whom they are intended. State-wide process and impact evaluation is needed to determine the effectiveness of the current primary prevention system. However, development of such a strategy is beyond the scope of the current project.

VII. APPENDICES

A. THE STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

1. OVERVIEW OF THE SEOW

MISSION: Identify, analyze, and communicate key substance abuse and related behavioral health data to guide programs, policies, and practices.

Principles of the SEOW

- Emphasis on **outcomes-based prevention**, which allows state prevention stakeholders to lead with results, not with strategies.
- Adoption of a **public health approach**, focusing on preventing health problems and promoting healthy living for whole populations of people.
- Use of **epidemiological data** as a primary foundation for all planning and decision-making at state and community levels.
- Addressing the **unique issues of North Dakota** involving our rurality and cultural diversity.
- Shared goals and collaboration across programs.

Expectations of the SEOW

- **Assessment** of the prevalence of substance abuse and related behavioral health issues within specific populations and across the lifespan.
- **Determination** of the nature, magnitude, and problems, as well as shared risk and protective factors, associated with substance use and related behavioral health issues.
- **Establishment and management** of all relevant data systems, including systems used to conduct archival, evaluative, ethnographic, and perspective studies as well as those designed to serve as an early warning network.
- **Development** of state profiles detailing patterns and trends of substance use and related behavioral health issues.
- **Engagement** in systematic and analytical thinking to better understand the causes and consequences of substance abuse and behavioral health issues.
- **Coordination** with appropriate decision-making entities within the state to provide data in formats that will be useful in guiding effective and efficient use of prevention resources.
- **Ongoing promotion** of data, including the development of templates, reports, and other products for dissemination.

2. ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Human Services, Behavioral Health Division

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Pamela Sagness [Behavioral Health Division Director]

Responsibilities:

- Facilitate SEOW meetings
- Monitor efforts and budget

EPIDEMIOLOGISTS: Jirina Foltysova and Tiffany Knauf [*Center for Rural Health, UND*]

Responsibilities:

- Co-facilitate SEOW meetings
- Identify, organize, analyze, and share data
- Collaborate with agencies and organizations
- Guide and consult application and use of data
- Produce and maintain Epidemiological Profile and trend reports

MEMBERS:

Responsibilities include:

- Attend quarterly SEOW meetings
- Provide updates on relevant substance use and related behavioral health issue data
- Participate in prioritization, strategic planning, and implementation of SEOW goals

Representation from:

- Mental Health America of North Dakota
- ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- ND Department of Health
- ND Department of Human Services
- ND Department of Public Instruction
- ND Department of Transportation
- ND Highway Patrol
- ND Indian Affairs Commission
- ND Office of the Attorney General

- ND Office of the State Tax Commissioner
- ND State University Extension
- ND Students Against Destructive Decisions
- ND University System
- Spirit Lake Tribe
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- Three Affiliated Tribes
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

B. NORTH DAKOTA

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

North Dakota entered the union on November 2, 1889. North Dakota was one of four states, originating from the Dakota Territory, officially ratified through a Presidential Proclamation as states on the same day (present day North and South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming). When it came time to sign the statehood bill, President Benjamin Harrison covered the documents so the exact order of statehood for the two Dakotas is not known. Traditionally, North Dakota has been identified as the 39th state following the alphabetical listing for North and South Dakota. The enigma surrounding its formation as a state in some ways echoes other contrasting factors.

There are a number of paradoxes surrounding North Dakota. One paradox may be associated with stereotypes and perceptions. It is perceived by some as a square, flat-land, “fly-over” state with very few people. For some it is a state that either does not have a recognizable persona or its image is one that is associated with an inhospitable climate (i.e., cold winters) or simply a level of insignificance barely recognizable to the average American, yet it is a state that hosts a wide tapestry of topography (e.g., the Badlands, rolling plains, rich agricultural land, and many recreational lakes including the third largest manmade lake in the world); it is a state with a booming population (it is the fastest growing since 2010); and a state with one of the strongest if not the strongest state economy (i.e., significant increase in per capita income and the lowest unemployment rate in the country) (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis [BEA], 2015). Yes, it is relatively flat in places, but that flat land produces an abundance of agricultural crops especially in the rich Red River Valley. It is a state with many geographical contrasts with beauty found residing in the starkness of the buttes in the Badlands and the serenity of the open plains. Its economy has become the envy of many other states. Thus, its rather staid reputation is being challenged by growth and positive media coverage.

Another paradox rests with its changing demographics. There is pride associated with its heritage represented by both the native people (Chippewa, Dakota and Lakota Sioux, and the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara, the latter forming the Three Affiliated Tribes) who predate European settlement and those settlers of primarily German and Scandinavian backgrounds, yet due to the oil expansion thousands of people with different heritages, experiences, and cultural identities are “new” North Dakotans adding to and even changing socio-economic conditions and the cultural perspective of the state’s population. There is stoicism and a set determination found in those who have been native to North Dakota for many years; there is a developing dynamism to the culture as thousands of others – with different perspectives and experiences -- have settled in the state in the last ten years due to the oil expansion. Thus, North Dakota is more blended, more representative of the nation as a whole than it has been.

A third incongruity is the state hosts some challenging climatic extremes. It can and frequently does have harsh cold winters that are followed by generally pleasant summers. It is ironic that North Dakota recorded its most extreme temperature range in the same year when in 1936 the record cold temperature was recorded in February (60 degrees below zero) and barely five months later in July its record hot temperature (121 degrees) (Golden Gate Weather Services, 2014). A turn-around of 180 degrees in about five months symbolizes the natural extremes presented to the people living here, but also speaks to the tenacity and heartiness of the residents.

The culture of the people also offers some contrasts. It is by-in-large a hard-working, dedicated, and self-sufficient/reliant populace that is economically conservative (one could say there is still a “root-cellar mentality” left over from the Great Depression and spurred on by being only three generations or so removed from the immigrants who settled in the 1880’s through the 1920’s). This influences the political culture of the state (oriented to pragmatic economic stewardship); however, the state’s history also has a debt to its agrarian movements (1890’s and early 20th Century) a socialistic past emerging during World War I and the post-war period that gave birth to the political organization known as the Non-Partisan League (NPL). This farm-based political movement meant to protect farmers from the influences of both the rail roads and the out-of-state flour mills and grain elevators led to North Dakota being the only state with a state owned bank, state owned flour mill and terminal grain elevator, and an industrial commission to manage state owned businesses (State Historical Society of North Dakota, n.d.). These two vestiges of public ownership still operate today, even though the political culture is more conservative. Both points of view have shaped the state and likely reflect a value system imbedded in the populace seeking an acceptable level of equity that is balanced with a sense of economic prudence and stability.

2. GEOGRAPHY

Located on the northern plains of what is called the Great Plains bordering Canada to the north, Minnesota to the east, Montana on the west, and South Dakota on the southern border, geographically the state encompasses a wide array of topography. Stereotyped by some as a flat, square “fly-over” state, North Dakota encompasses richness with a diverse natural beauty.

Part of eastern North Dakota does tend to accommodate an almost horizontal landscape, a flat-land that is rich for agricultural production and was shaped by the lake bed of the glacial Lake Agassiz. North Dakota leads the country in the production of small cereal grains - durum wheat, hard red spring wheat, barley, and oats and many oilseeds – canola, flax, sunflower, and mustard. Much of this production is due to the richness of the land in the Red River Valley of eastern North Dakota. But the eastern area of the state is rich in diversity too as there is the Pembina Gorge in the northeast, Devils Lake (having increased to three times its normal size and having a profound effect on tourism, agriculture, and economic activity), and Sheyenne River Valley that winds its way on the western edge of the Red River Valley (Netstate, 2015).

The central region of the state brings forth a common visual image of the state that being the rolling panorama of the northern plains. The central portions were created by the Drift Prairie with gently rolling hills and shallow lakes that were left by the receding glacier. The central region is also part of the Missouri Plateau which is an extended plateau of the Great Plains and is separated from the main plateau to the west by the Missouri River Trench. Part of the central region hosts rich deposits of lignite, and North Dakota is a significant coal producer. This area also tends to produce bountiful crops; however, the most fertile land is in the Red River Valley (Netstate, 2015).

The western region has secured greater national awareness due to the significant growth in oil extraction (and the corresponding increase in the production of natural gas). Rich in oil and natural gas western North Dakota has become a beacon for economic expansion, population growth, and to some degree a higher level of recognition for the state. In the west the rolling plains give way to the hills, slopes, and buttes found in the Badlands where there is much less vegetation. The land here is less oriented to crop production and either supports livestock or energy production. The common physical representations of the state personify the three regions – flat productive land for agriculture, gently rolling plains, and the stark beauty of the Badlands (Netstate, 2015).

3. POPULATION

Starting around 2006, the state's population increased rapidly. This was due primarily to the expansion in oil production associated with technology improvements found in hydraulic fracturing (also called fracking). During the early 2000's North Dakota moved up the populations ranks from being the 8th largest producer of oil in the U.S. to the second largest. It has had a profound impact, overall, on the state's population. The U.S. Census estimate for North Dakota in 2014 was a population of 739,482; this was an increase of 9.95 percent from the official 2010 Census, making North Dakota the fastest growing state, from 2011 (United States Census Bureau [USCB], 2014). Prior to this period of new population growth, the state's population had peaked in 1930 with about 680,000 people. The state had its lowest population since 1930, in 1970, when the population dipped to about 618,000. During this period technological change also contributed to demographic trends; however, during this period the change was negative for population growth but positive in that the technology changes associated with agriculture made significant economic contributions – enhanced production but with less workers and a steady decline in the number of farmers. Over the next 30 years the state population gradually increased by about 24,000 to be 642,000 by 2000; with the oil expansion occurring during the next decade, North Dakota's population then increased by about 30,000 to be 672,000 in 2010. During the four years from 2010 to 2014 the state's population increased (based on estimate) by over 67,000 people. Economic change and conditions have an impact on demographic trends (USCB, 2014).

In spite of the recent population spike, North Dakota is still a predominantly rural state. Out of 53 counties only six are classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA); an MSA is a geographical region with a central core population of 50,000 or more with close economic ties to surrounding areas. The MSAs in North Dakota include Grand Forks County (with Polk County in MN), Cass County (with Clay County in MN), and the counties of Burleigh, Morton, Oliver, and Sioux. The latter two counties were added following the 2010 Census. In addition, North Dakota has seven Micropolitan Counties. These are urban counties with an urban cluster of 10,000-49,999. These counties include Ward, Renville, and McHenry (major city Minot); Williams (major city Williston); Stark (Dickinson) Stutsman (Jamestown); and Richland (Wahpeton). The remaining 40 counties are considered non-metropolitan or rural. There are 36 counties that are considered frontier having six or less people per square miles. Ironically, this includes two counties that are MSA (Oliver and Sioux) and two that are Micropolitan (Renville and McHenry). This anomaly is one of the criticisms commonly associated with the current population taxonomy (University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Science Advisory Council, 2015).

Age is another demographic factor. Due to the rapid population growth and the corresponding in-migration of a younger population to work in the expanding energy industry, North Dakota is getting younger. The estimated median age for North Dakotans in 2013 was 35.5 years. This contrasts with a median age reported in the

2010 Census of 37 years. The U.S median age in 2013 was 37.6, an increase from 2010, 37.2 years. However, when discussing the elderly population North Dakota continues to be well represented. While those aged 65 to 84 in North Dakota are slightly below the national average (11.8 percent in ND, 12.4 percent U.S.) when the 85 and older population is examined North Dakota ranks second (behind Rhode Island) with the highest percentage being over 85. For North Dakota, 2.4 percent of the population is 85 in older in comparison to 1.9 percent for the entire U.S. population (USCB, 2015).

Rural North Dakotans are significantly older than those residing in either the metro or micropolitan areas of the state. This was true in all four of the last census periods (1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010). In 2010, rural North Dakotans were about seven years older than those living in micropolitan areas and 11 years older than those in the urban or metropolitan areas. Rural North Dakota's average age has increased by eight years from 1980 to 2010. This contrasts with the metropolitan areas of the state that have witnessed an increase in age of two years; during this same period micropolitan areas had a five year average increase (USCB, 2011).

As it was alluded to earlier, agriculture is a key economic contributor to the state. From a demographic perspective North Dakota's farmers have aged. The average age of a farmer in 1982 was 47.3; however, in 2012 this had increased to 58.3 years. There has been an average increase in the age of North Dakota's farmers of 5.5 years every ten years (United States Department of Agriculture, 2012).

4. ECONOMICS

North Dakota's economic output has more than doubled over the last 11 years (2002-2013) due primarily to the significant growth in the oil and natural gas production. The state's gross domestic product (GDP is a measure of all economic activity) increased from \$24.7 billion in 2002 to almost \$50 billion in 2013 (\$49.8 B). In 2002, only Vermont had a smaller GDP but by 2013 North Dakota had outpaced Vermont, Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota to be the fifth smallest state economy. When GDP is converted to a per capita basis the state has the second highest level of per capita GDP generating about \$69,000 per resident; only Alaska is higher. In 2012, North Dakota's economy grew faster than any other state at 13.4 percent with the second fastest growth rate found in Texas at 4.8 percent. While the U.S. GDP rate grew by 2.5 percent, North Dakota's growth was five times greater than the national average. During this same year North Dakota had the greatest one year population increase (2.2 percent) and the greatest gain in employment (3.0 percent) (BEA, 2015).

Related to the positive change in GDP, North Dakota has also led the country in personal income growth. From 2008-2012, per capita income rose by 31 percent, which was the highest rate for the 50 states. South Dakota's growth rate was second, but increased by only 10 percent. Per capita personal income for North Dakota (2013, most recent year) was \$57,084 and was the second highest recorded for any state (Connecticut was first with \$60,847). In comparison, U.S. per capita income stood at \$44,543 that same year. South Dakota's rate was slightly ahead of the U.S. level, but significantly below North Dakota's at \$45,558. The state's per capita income had more than doubled since 2000 when it stood at about \$25,600. As recently as 2007, the state's per capita income level was lower than the U.S. overall; however, starting in 2008, North Dakota has exceeded the U.S. rate. In 2013 (most recent year of data), North Dakota's per capita income increased by 7.6 percent. This not only led the nation, but also it represented the sixth time in seven years that North Dakota's income growth rate was ranked first (i.e., the highest level of growth). Utah, in 2013, was second at 4 percent. The change in the national level of per capita personal income in 2013 was 2.6 percent (BEA, 2014).

North Dakota's poverty rate has remained relatively constant over the last 20 years. In 2014 it stood at 11.8 percent which was the 10th lowest rate in the country which was slightly higher than found in 2013 when it was 11.2 percent (and North Dakota ranked 6th for the lowest rate). The total U.S. poverty rate in 2013 was 14.5 percent which was down from 15.0 percent in 2012. This was the first decrease in total U.S. poverty since 2006 and it reflected the upturn in the U.S. economy following the recession of 2008-2009. The North Dakota poverty rate has hovered around 11 to 14 percent over the last 20 years with the rate being 14.4 percent in 1990; 12.0 percent, 1995; 11.6 percent, 2000; 11.6 percent, 2005; 11.8 percent, 2007; 11.7 percent, 2009; 12.2 percent, 2011; and 11.2 percent in 2013. North Dakota has traditionally had a rate lower than the total U.S. rate. The highest rates (2012, most recent data) were found in rural counties with

a high concentration of Native Americans (Sioux County, 35.4 percent; Benson County, 32.5 percent, and Rolette County, 30.1 percent). The lowest were found in other rural counties (Sargent County, 7.3 percent, Stark County, 7.7 percent, and Williams County, 7.8 percent). Both Stark and Williams are in the oil patch. There were 20 North Dakota counties, in 2012, with poverty rates of 10 percent or less which is an improvement over 2010 when there were 14 counties. Six counties had poverty rates exceeding 15.0 percent (USCB, n.d.). The USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) monitors what it classifies as persistent poverty counties which are defined as counties where 20 percent or more of the population has been in poverty for three consecutive census periods (1990, 2000, and 2010). In North Dakota, Benson, Rolette, and Sioux counties have been categorized as persistent poverty counties. Nationally, rural poverty rates have traditionally surpassed poverty rates found in urban areas. Data from 2012 showed that there were 353 U.S. counties that were classified as persistent poverty with 301 (85.3 percent) being rural (non-metropolitan) and almost 85 percent of the rural persistent poverty counties were located in the south. There were 3,144 counties in the U.S. in 2012 (United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service [ERS], 2015). Traditionally, poverty rates have been higher in rural than urban North Dakota, as shown in Table 1.

Table 4. Poverty Rate, North Dakota, 1979-2012

Year	Rural North Dakota	Urban North Dakota	Statewide
1979	14.2	9.9	12.6
1989	15.9	12.2	14.4
1999	13.0	10.4	11.9
2012	11.1	11.2	11.2

Note: Adapted from ERS (2015)

Rural rates have exceeded both the urban rate and the statewide rate at three different time periods (1979, 1989, and 1999). However, in 2012 the rural rate was slightly below both the urban and statewide rates. This too may be an effect from the booming statewide economy with the corresponding increases in per capita personal income (ERS, 2015).

The poverty rate for women was higher than the statewide average (12.8 percent vs. 11.2 percent) in 2012 with the poverty rate for female headed households being significantly higher (35.1 percent vs 11.2 percent). For Native American women in North Dakota the rates were 31.9 percent; women 65 and older, 14 percent; African-American women, 63.8 percent; Hispanic women, 23.5 percent; and Asian women, 25.3 percent. About 14 percent of North Dakota's children (those less than 18 years of age) were in poverty in 2013; this compares to 10 percent of people 65 and older (averaged data

2009-2011). Children up to four years of age living with single mothers in rural areas are more likely to be affected by poverty than those in urban areas of the state (North Dakota Department of Health, n.d.). Three fourths of children from newborn to four years old living with single mothers in rural North Dakota were living in poverty in 2008, compared to 55 percent of children living with single mothers in urban areas (National Women's Law Center, 2014).

Health insurance is a final economic factor, and an issue that has both social and health implications. The level of health insurance coverage varies by geographical location. Prior to the implementation of the Affordable Care Act-ACA (including North Dakota's implementation of the Medicaid Expansion program and the federal implementation of the Insurance Marketplace) rural North Dakotans had less health insurance coverage. In rural areas of the state 14 percent of the population was uninsured. This compares to 11 percent in both the micropolitan areas and the metropolitan areas. While data does not exist to establish the impact of increased health coverage due to the ACA by geographical area, it is known that about 25,000 more North Dakotans now have insurance due to health reform. As of April 2014 (most recent data) there were 11,974 that had enrolled into insurance coverage through the federal Marketplace (formerly known as the Exchange) and that Medicaid Expansion had added another 12,850 (September 1, 2014, most recent data) for a total of 24,824 being enrolled. The North Dakota Insurance Department had estimated the uninsured rate at about 10 percent so prior to the enrollment period the number of estimated North Dakotans may have been approximately 72,000. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation (2014) had estimated North Dakota's uninsured at about 77,000. With almost 25,000 more North Dakotans securing insurance this reduces the level of uninsured in the state by about 32 percent.

Health insurance coverage has implications for individuals as well as health providers and health organizations as payment sources (or the lack of a payment source) effect access to care and health outcomes. Research has shown there is an association between health insurance and health status as people without health insurance tend to have compromised health outcomes and have limited access to health services. People who lack health insurance are more likely to either not seek or delay medical services in comparison to those with insurance. In addition, when people who are uninsured do seek care the costs of treatment and services at this stage in the development of the health condition are typically more costly to the health system. From a provider perspective, the 2014 survey of North Dakota hospital CEO's, conducted by the Center for Rural Health (CRH), found that out of 32 common rural health issues "impact of the uninsured" tied for third as the highest rated problem (tied with hospital reimbursement-Medicaid and hospital reimbursement-third party payer) and "impact of the underinsured" tied for sixth with primary care workforce supply. It is significant that rural hospital administrators expressed such a concern regarding the implications of insurance coverage to have them be commensurate with traditional and highly recognizable problems as reimbursement and workforce needs.

5. HEALTH STATUS

Health disparities are significant differences between one population and another, including the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and burden of disease, as well as other health effects (Government Publishing Office, 2000). A number of determinants contributing to health disparities include individual behaviors or characteristics (e.g., smoking, alcohol consumption); biology and genetics (e.g., family history, gender, race, and high blood pressure); social environment (e.g., income, education, and discrimination); physical environment (e.g., distance to care, transportation, and weather); and the health system (e.g., access, availability, quality, and insurance) (U.S. Health Policy Gateway, n.d.).

Behavioral risks identify specific actions or behaviors that a population engages in that contribute to overall health status (e.g., drinking, smoking, exercise, and others). Adults in North Dakota drink more alcohol on average than the nation as a whole, 58.4 percent compared to 54.6 percent and binge drinking was slightly more (15.4 percent compared to 15.1 percent) based on data from the 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System North Dakota survey. The drinking rate in metropolitan North Dakota exceeds that found in either the micropolitan or rural areas of the state with 64.1 percent consuming alcohol in the metro areas, followed by micropolitan (60.5 percent) and rural (53.0 percent). Binge drinking was slightly higher in the micropolitan areas (24.0 percent) than metropolitan (23.5 percent) or rural (22.4 percent). The micropolitan areas also led the state in drinking and driving with a rate of 3.8 percent. This was followed by rural (3.2 percent) and metropolitan (3.0 percent). Behavior associated with drinking may also relate to decisions regarding the use of seat belts when driving. In this case the lowest seat belt usage is found in rural North Dakota where almost half (49.5 percent) of this population does not always wear a seat belt. This was followed by metropolitan areas (31.3 percent) and micropolitan (19.3 percent) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2012).

Overall, the subpopulations with the highest usage of alcohol consumption were metropolitan (64.1 percent), male (65.9 percent), and people 18-39 years of age (66.7 percent). Those with the lowest usage rates were rural (53.0 percent), female (52.2 percent), and people 85 years and older (27.4 percent). Binge drinking had its highest usage in micropolitan areas (24.0 percent), males (28.8 percent), and people 18-39 (36.7 percent). Drinking and driving was highest for the following groups: micropolitan (3.8 percent), male (5.3 percent), people 18-39 (4.1 percent) (CDC, 2012).

Another important facet of health status is health conditions. For eight of ten general health measures, North Dakotans are relatively healthier when compared to the country as a whole (e.g., fair/poor health, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, diabetes, cholesterol screen, influenza immunization, asthma, and sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy). However, in North Dakota, the number of people who are overweight and obese is higher, (62.2 percent vs. 60 percent), and the state has a lower pneumonia immunization rate (24.9 percent vs. 25.4 percent). In breaking down the state by sub

groups the categories showing greater health concerns as measured by fair and/or poor health are rural (15.6 percent), female (16.2 percent), and people 85 and older (38.4 percent). The measure of one or more days with poor health produced the following results: micropolitan (21.2 percent), female (16.4 percent), and people 85 and older (24.3 percent). One or more days of poor mental health showed some variation by the subgroups: metropolitan was the highest (32.8 percent), female (36.8 percent), and people 18-39 (38.2 percent) were the highest (CDC, 2012).

Youth (people under the age of 18) are a special subgroup. While young women are slightly more likely to drink than young males (35.9 percent vs. 34.7 percent) males are more likely to drink and drive (12.4 percent vs. 8.9 percent). Males are also more likely to not always wear a seat belt (14.5 percent vs. 8.5 percent). Young women are more likely to have long term health problems (16.2 percent vs. 13.1 percent) (CDC, 2012).

A final discussion point is attitudes toward alcohol as a community health issue. The CRH has undertaken two research efforts where alcohol usage/substance abuse emerged as an issue. The first is from hospital-based community health needs assessments. Under the ACA all non-profit hospitals are required to conduct a community health needs assessment every three years. The CRH conducted such assessments for 21 of the state's 36 CAHs. At the end of the three year period CRH staff constructed a statewide aggregate file where data from the 21 conducted assessments were combined with 18 other hospital assessments to be a data file of 39 of the 41 hospitals. Two were missing as they had not completed their assessments at that time. The process identified 21 key community health issues. "Excessive drinking" emerged as the eighth highest issue out of 21 as measured by the number of communities identifying it as an issue. Seven of the communities identified excessive drinking as an issue. The highest rated issue, in comparison, was "health care workforce shortages" with 28 communities. "Obesity and physical inactivity" was second with 16 communities and "mental health (including substance abuse)" was third with 15 communities. Thus, alcohol and/or substance abuse was identified as a health concern by a number of communities (CRH, 2014).

The second research process that identified substance abuse as a statewide concern was the 2014 Hospital CEO survey (CRH, 2014). "Access to mental/behavioral health services – substance abuse" emerged as the second highest problem – out of 32 items – and followed "access to mental/behavioral health services – inpatient and outpatient." It was seen by rural hospital administrators as a more significant problem than traditional issues such as reimbursement and health workforce need. Forty-seven percent of the CAH CEO's (16 CAHs) rated it as a severe problem (the highest level) and 24 percent (8 CAHs) said it was a moderate problem with another 18 percent (6 CAHs) identifying it as a problem. Only one CAH CEO said it was not a problem. Both community studies (CHNA and Hospital CEO survey) show evidence that both citizens and health care administrators have identified substance abuse as a serious issue facing North Dakota.

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