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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I. Introduction

Use of alcohol, tobacco, prescription and illicit drugs takes a heavy toll on the lives and families of North Dakotans and the state economy. North Dakota's culture lends itself to the use and abuse of substances, namely alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Alcohol use and abuse is the greatest substance-related problem facing 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 identify, analyze and communicate key substance abuse and related behavioral health data to guide programs, policies and practices.

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 eight 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 this section provides a snapshot of the data and is not intended to be exhaustive.

Section III. Context Maps. Contains models visually depicting the root causes and consequences of excessive alcohol use, illicit drug abuse, prescription drugs, and tobacco consumption 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 available resources 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 categories, consumption/prevalence, root causes, and consequences. Each page contains information related to only one indicator (one graph). It is important to note 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 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 state prevention activities. 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 primary prevention system.

Section VII. 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.*

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

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Included are a selection of key findings from the 2016 Profile. It is important to note this section is i) not intended to be exhaustive, and ii) statistical tests are not used to assess whether differences are significant.

A. ALCOHOL

1. YOUTH (17 YEARS OR YOUNGER)

- In 2013-2014, among North Dakotans aged 12 through 17, 10.9 percent reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days and 7.0 percent reported having five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 35 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 3.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 reported alcohol abuse or dependence in the previous year (NSDUH, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who reported having one or more drinks of alcohol during the past 30 days, decreased from 60.5 percent in 1999, to 30.8 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).
- 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, decreased from 46.2 percent in 1999, to 17.6 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who reported having their first drink before the age of 13, decreased from 28.9 percent in 1999, to 12.4 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).
- 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, decreased from 31.4 percent, in 1999 to 7.8 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).

2. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2013-2014, among North Dakotans aged 18 or older, 63.2 percent reported having at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days and 30 percent reported having five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days (NSDUH, 2014).

- In 2013-2014, 34.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older perceived great risk from drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 8.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported alcohol abuse or dependence (NSDUH, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students who reported having five or more drinks in one sitting in the past 2 weeks, 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, 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, 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 2013-2014, 6.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 used illicit drugs (NSDUH, 2014). Marijuana remains the most commonly reported illicit drug used by North Dakota youths aged 12 through 17 (NSDUH, 2014; YRBS, 2015).
- In 2013-2014, 27.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once a month (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 3.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 percent reported illicit drug abuse or dependence (NSDUH, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students that used marijuana at least once during the 30 days before the survey, decreased from 18.8 percent in 1999, to 15.2 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students that used marijuana for the first time before age 13, decreased from 6.5 percent in 1999, to 5.3 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students that were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months before the survey, increased from 14.1 percent in 2013 to 18.2 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).

2. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2013-2014, 7.3 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older used an illicit drug during the past month (NSDUH, 2014). Marijuana remains the most commonly reported illicit drug used by North Dakotans aged 18 or older (NSDUH, 2014; NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 24.5 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older perceived great risk from smoking marijuana once a month (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 1.6 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older reported illicit drug abuse or dependence (NSDUH, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students using marijuana at least once during the last 30 days, increased from 11.3 percent in 2004, to 14 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students using marijuana for the first time between the ages of 16 and 17, 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 (North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI), 2014).
- In 2014, 56 drivers involved in traffic crashes (fatal and injury) were cited for driving under the influence of drugs (North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary, 2014).

C. PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

1. OVERALL

- In 2015, 1,493,847 prescriptions were dispensed in North Dakota or to North Dakota residents (ND PDMP, 2015).
- In third quarter of 2015, the NDPDMP utilization rate among the Drug Enforcement Administration registered doctors in North Dakota was 23 percent (ND PDMP, 2015).
- In third quarter of 2015, the NDPDMP utilization rate among the pharmacists in North Dakota was 45 percent (ND PDMP, 2015).

2. YOUTH (17 YEARS OR YOUNGER)

- In 2013-2014, 4.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 used nonmedical pain relievers at least once during the past year (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2015, 14.5 percent of North Dakota high school students used prescription drugs without a prescription (YRBS, 2015).
- In 2015, 10.6 percent of ninth graders and 17.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used prescription drugs without a prescription (YRBS, 2015).

3. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2013-2014, 3.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used nonmedical pain relievers at least once during the past year (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2014, 4.9 percent of North Dakota college students reported non-medical use of prescription drugs in the past year (NDUS NDCORE, 2014). Of those who reported non-medical use of prescription drugs in the past year:
    - 6.1 percent stated they used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes once a week, 12.2 percent once a month, and 34.7 percent once a year (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).
    - 63.2 percent stated they used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes for the first time before they were 18 years old (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).

D. TOBACCO

1. YOUTH (17 YEARS OR YOUNGER)

- In 2013-2014, 10.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 used a tobacco product during the past month (NSDUH, 2014). Cigarettes remain the most commonly used tobacco product by North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 (NSDUH, 2014; YRBS, 2015; Youth Tobacco Survey [YTS], 2013).
- In 2013-2014, 62.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 through 17 perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (NSDUH, 2014).
- 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 3.6 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).
- The percentage of North Dakota high school students who ever tried smoking a cigarette, decreased from 73.1 percent in 1999, to 35.1 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).

- 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 11.7 percent in 2015 (YRBS, 2015).

2. ADULTS (18 YEARS OR OLDER)

- In 2014, 14.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported using a tobacco product every day (BRFSS, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 30.3 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older used a tobacco product at least once during the past month (NSDUH, 2014). Cigarettes remained the most commonly used tobacco product (NSDUH, 2014).
- In 2013-2014, 64.5 percent of North Dakotans 18 years or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day (NSDUH, 2014).
- The percentage of North Dakota college students who reported using a tobacco product at least once during the past 30 days, has decreased from 38.5 in 2004, to 24.4 percent in 2014 (NDUS NDCORE, 2014).

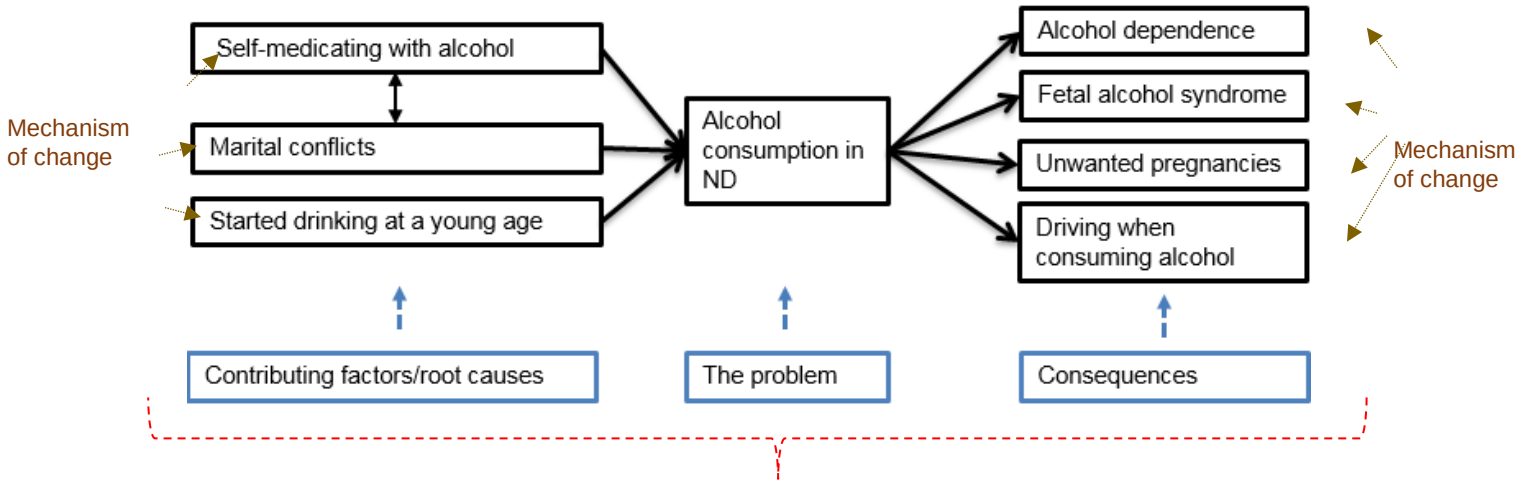
III. CONTEXT MAPS

A. METHODS

1. CONTEXT MAPS

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 (Renger & Titcomb, 2002). 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. IMPORTANCE OF CONTEXT MAPS FOR DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVE PREVENTION STRATEGIES

To develop effective prevention strategies it is necessary to first understand the root causes of the problem – i.e. the *program theory*. Since program theory is rarely explicitly stated (like in the case of SEOW), it has to be constructed first (Renger, 2010; Donaldson, 2007; Leeuw, 2003; Weiss, 1997). Program theory construction can be defined as the articulation of "'prescriptive and descriptive assumptions" (Chen, 2005, p. 16) about the mechanisms of change (i.e., the underlying conditions needing to be

impacted by strategies). In SEOW's case, for example, a context map depicts the root causes and effects of excessive alcohol consumption in N.D.

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

Since the program theory usually contains many underlying conditions, 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 program theory for development, implementation and evaluation of effective prevention strategies, the decision was made to 1) develop a program theory for each SEOW focus area: i) excessive alcohol consumption in N.D.; iii) illicit/illegal drug abuse in N.D.; iii) tobacco use in N.D; and iv) prescription drug abuse in N.D.; and 2) prioritize which root causes and effects should be targeted given time and resource constraints.

3. DEVELOPING THE CONTEXT MAPS

Given the time and resource constraints, Renger's (2010) methodology for reconstructing program theory 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: A 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 underlying condition and relationships between them were accurate. In addition, they were asked to be sure other important underlying conditions 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 jointly 1) reviewed the context maps one more time; and 2) prioritized which underlying conditions should be targeted, given available resources and time 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. USING THE CONTEXT MAPS

The context maps were used to:

1) Develop the structure of the 2016 SEOW Epidemiological Profile;

2) Identify data collection needs; and

3) Identify unmet service needs.

5. ADDITIONAL BENEFITS OF THE CONTEXT MAPS

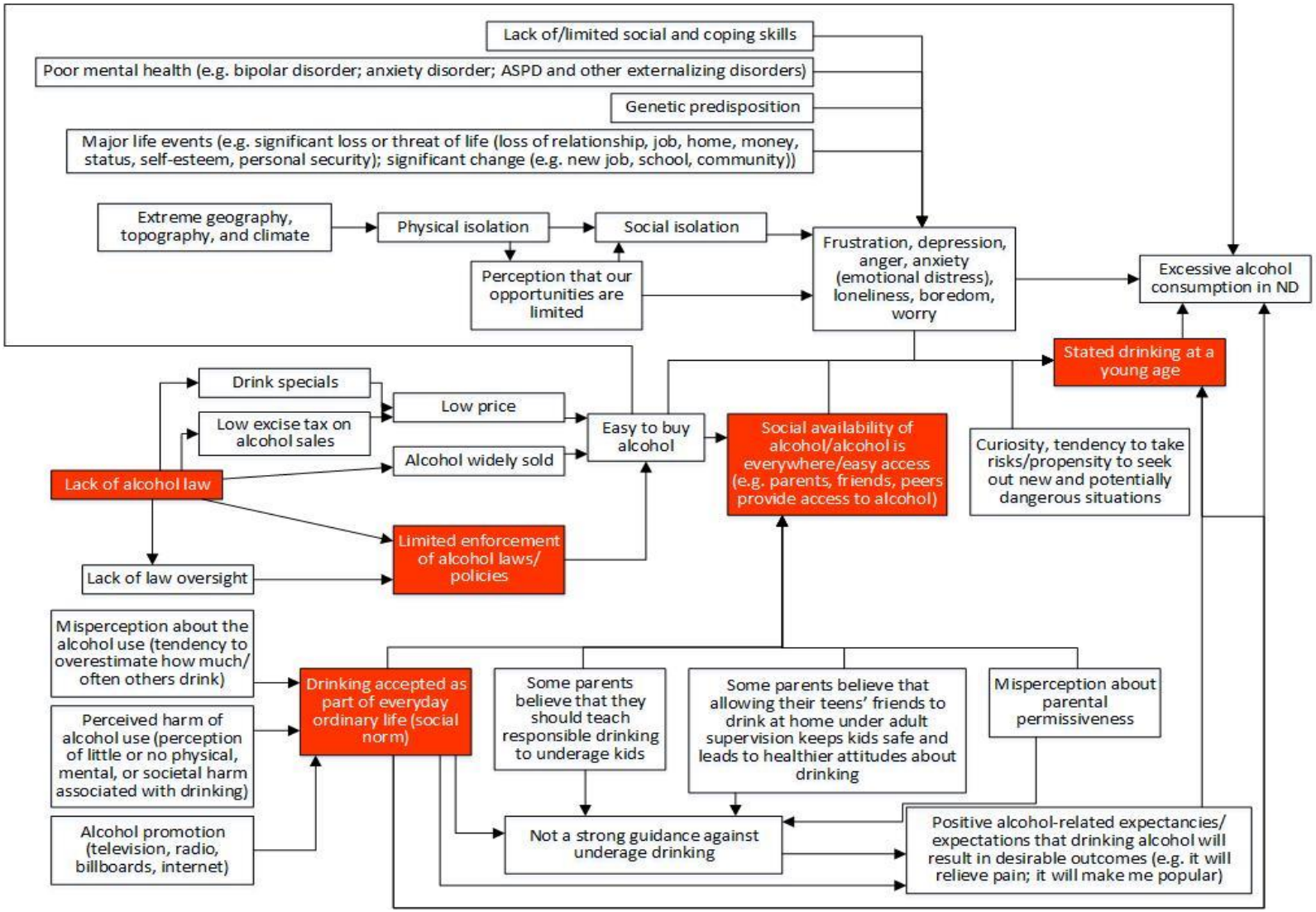
By identifying and prioritizing underlying conditions, this work lays the foundation for those interested in 1) developing new and/or modifying existing programs/activities and their respective evaluations; and 2) developing impact strategies for the whole prevention system. To elaborate, by making the program theory explicit, it is hoped stakeholders' awareness of the root causes and effects of excessive alcohol use in N.D., illicit/illegal drug abuse in N.D., prescription drug abuse in N.D., and tobacco use in N.D. will improve. By identifying and removing flawed assumptions from the program theory, it is also hoped the stakeholders' decision making and interventions/activities will improve. For example, new activities may be developed or existing programs modified to better target prioritized underlying conditions. 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 reasonable to posit excessive alcohol use, tobacco use, prescription and illicit/illegal drug abuse 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

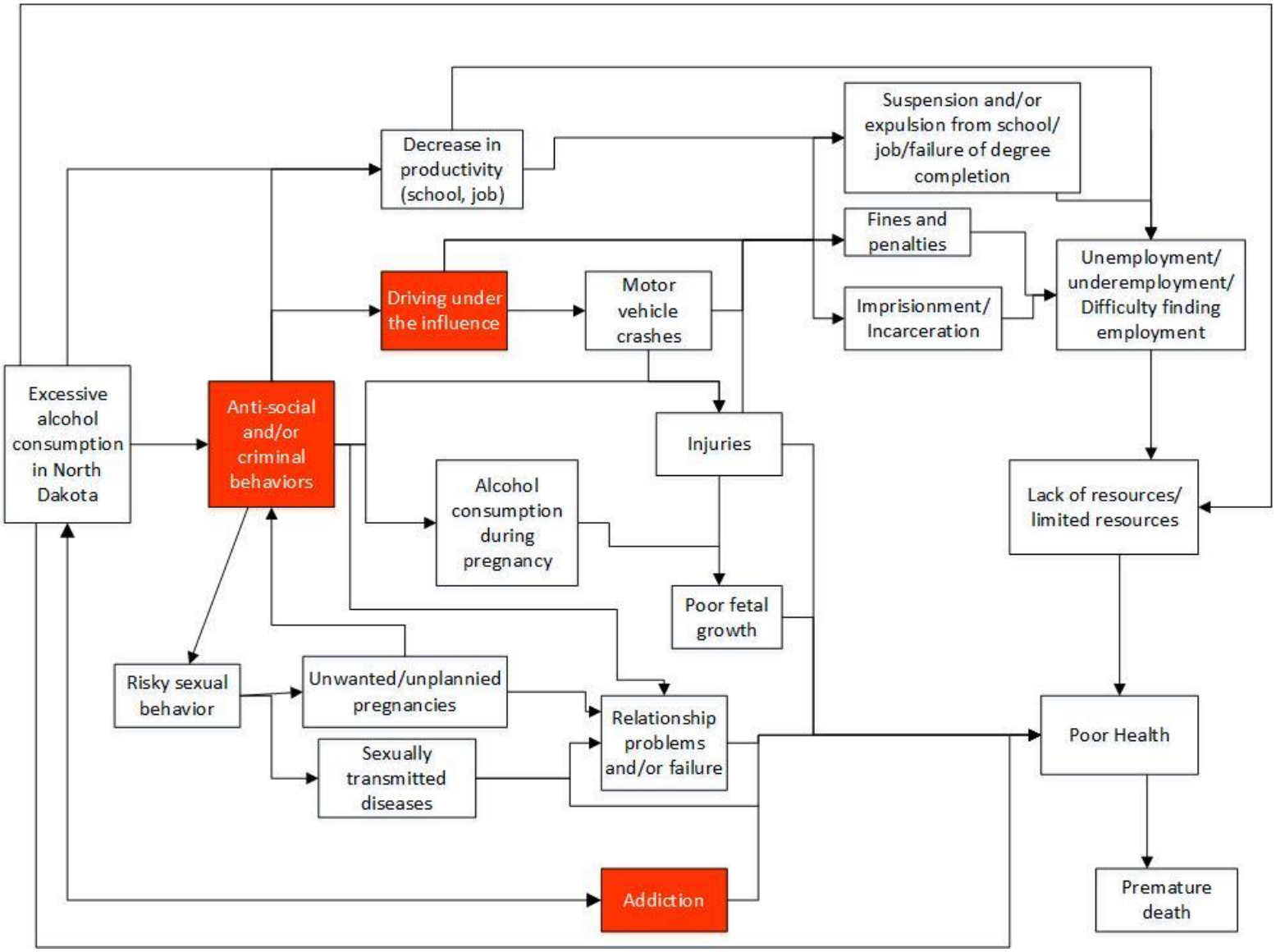
Figure 2. Root causes of excessive alcohol consumption in North Dakota.



Note: 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.

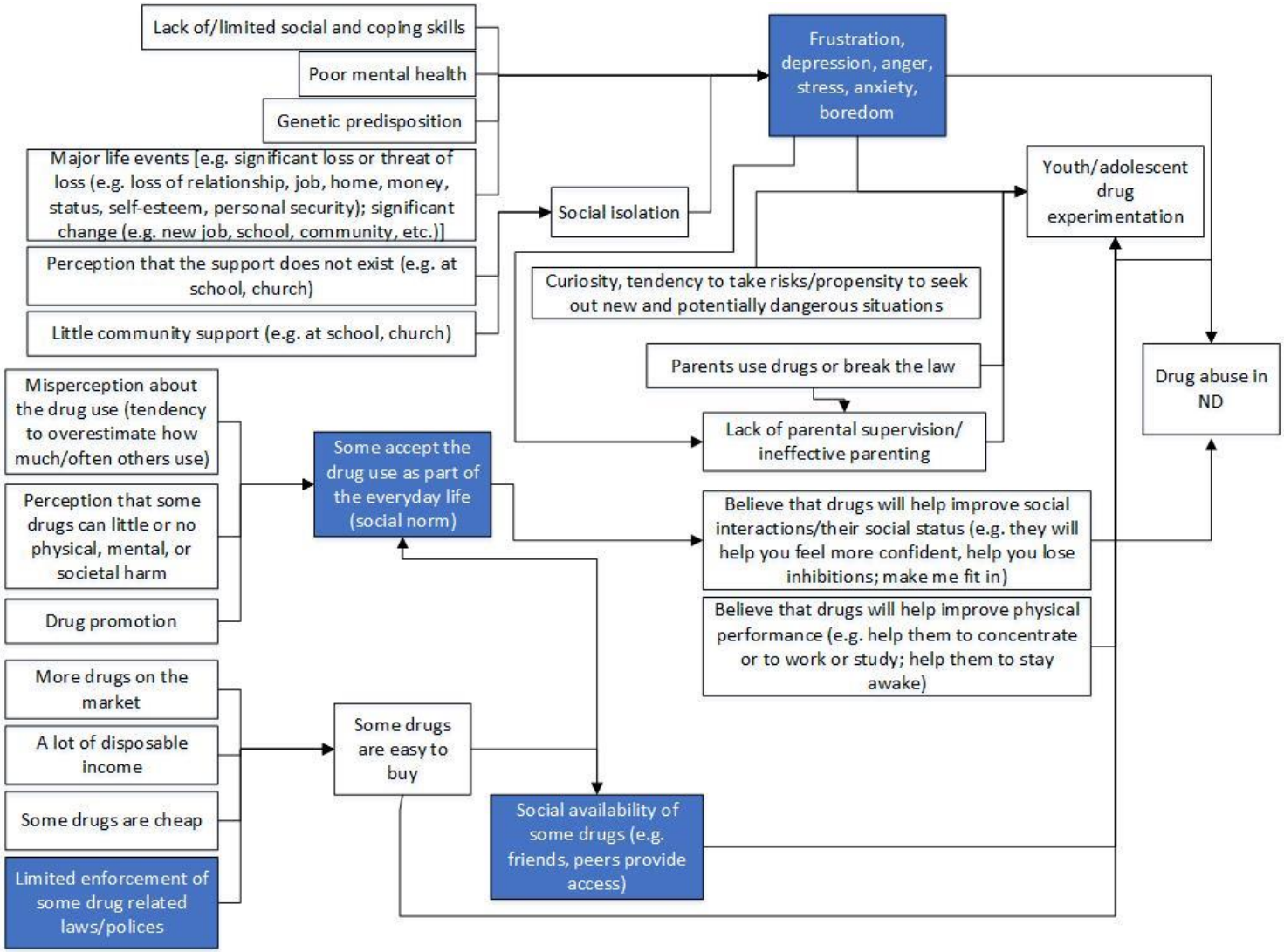


Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in red.

C. ILLICIT/ILLEGAL DRUGS

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

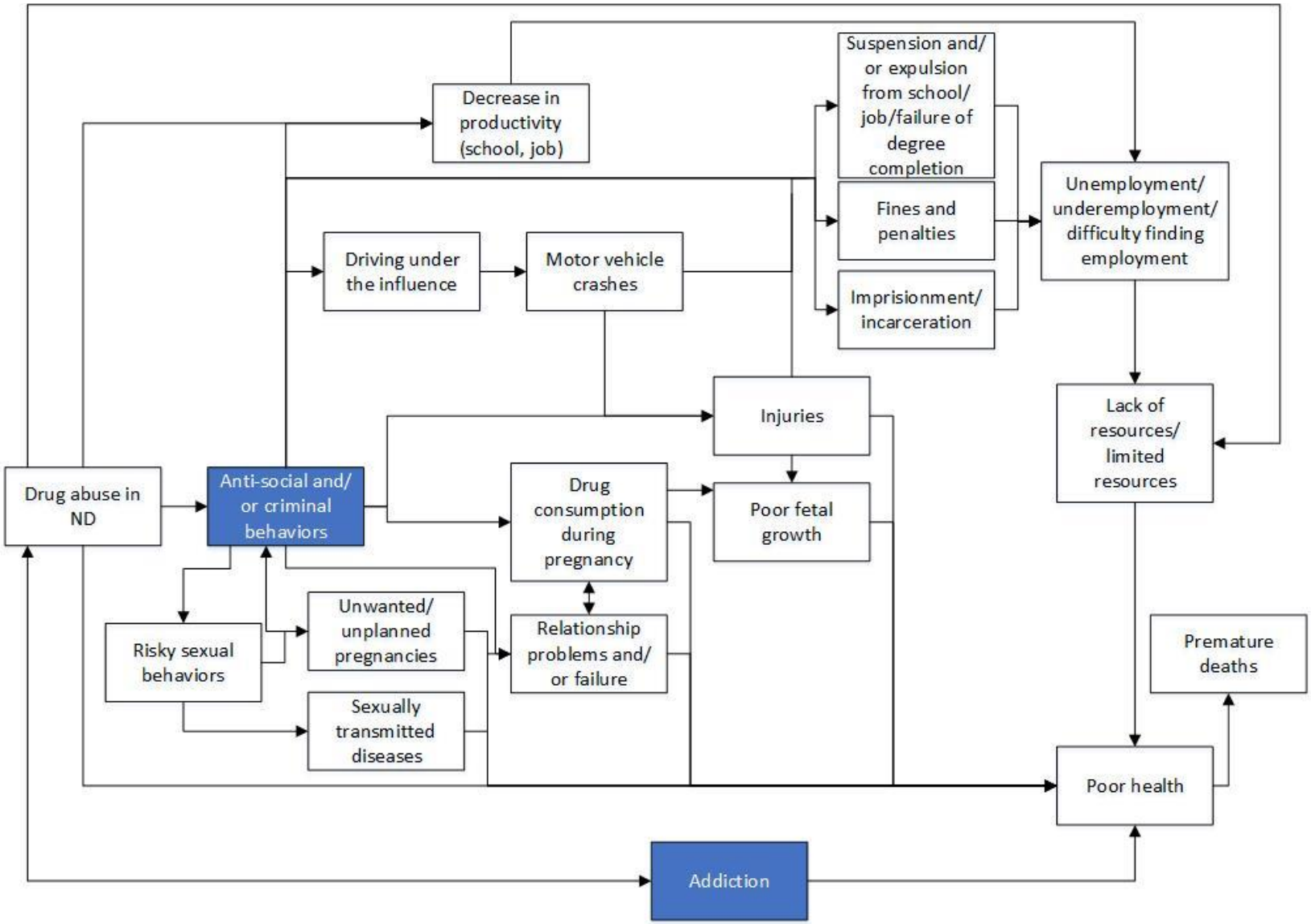
Figure 4. Root causes of illicit/illegal drug abuse in North Dakota.



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.

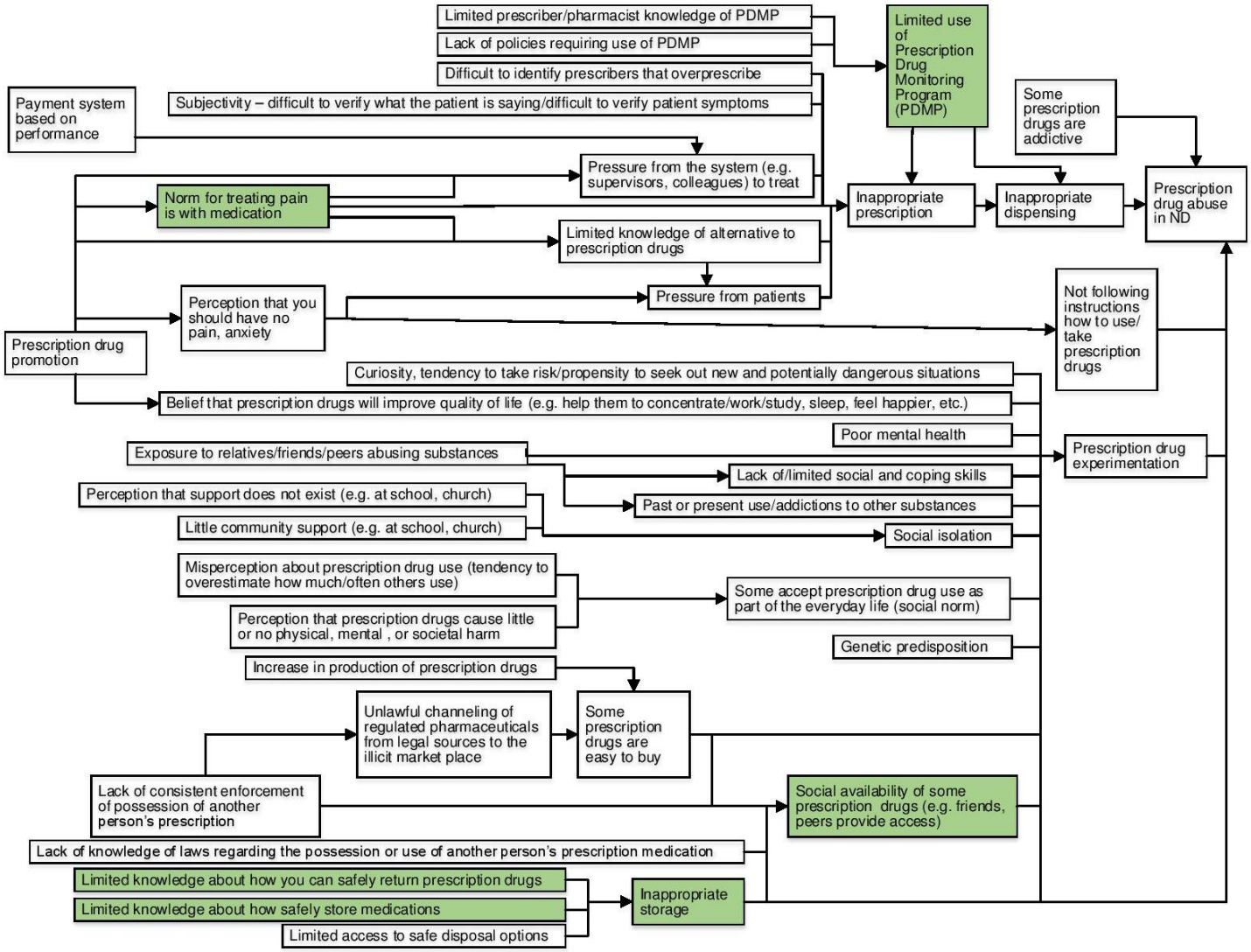


Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in blue.

D. PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

1. ROOT CAUSES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE IN NORTH DAKOTA

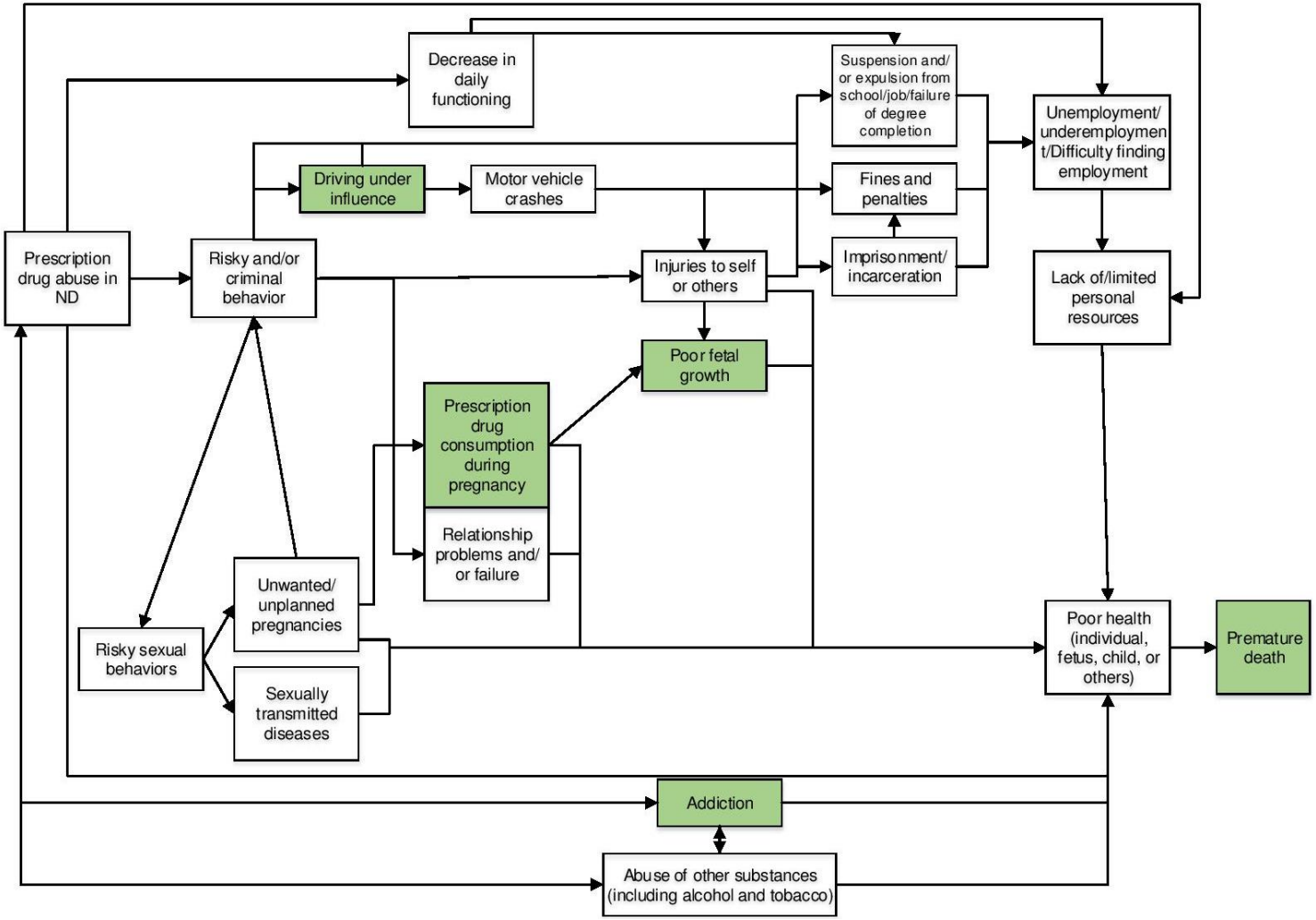
Figure 6. Root causes of prescription drug abuse use in North Dakota.



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

2. CONSEQUENCES OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Figure 7. Consequences of prescription drug abuse in North Dakota.

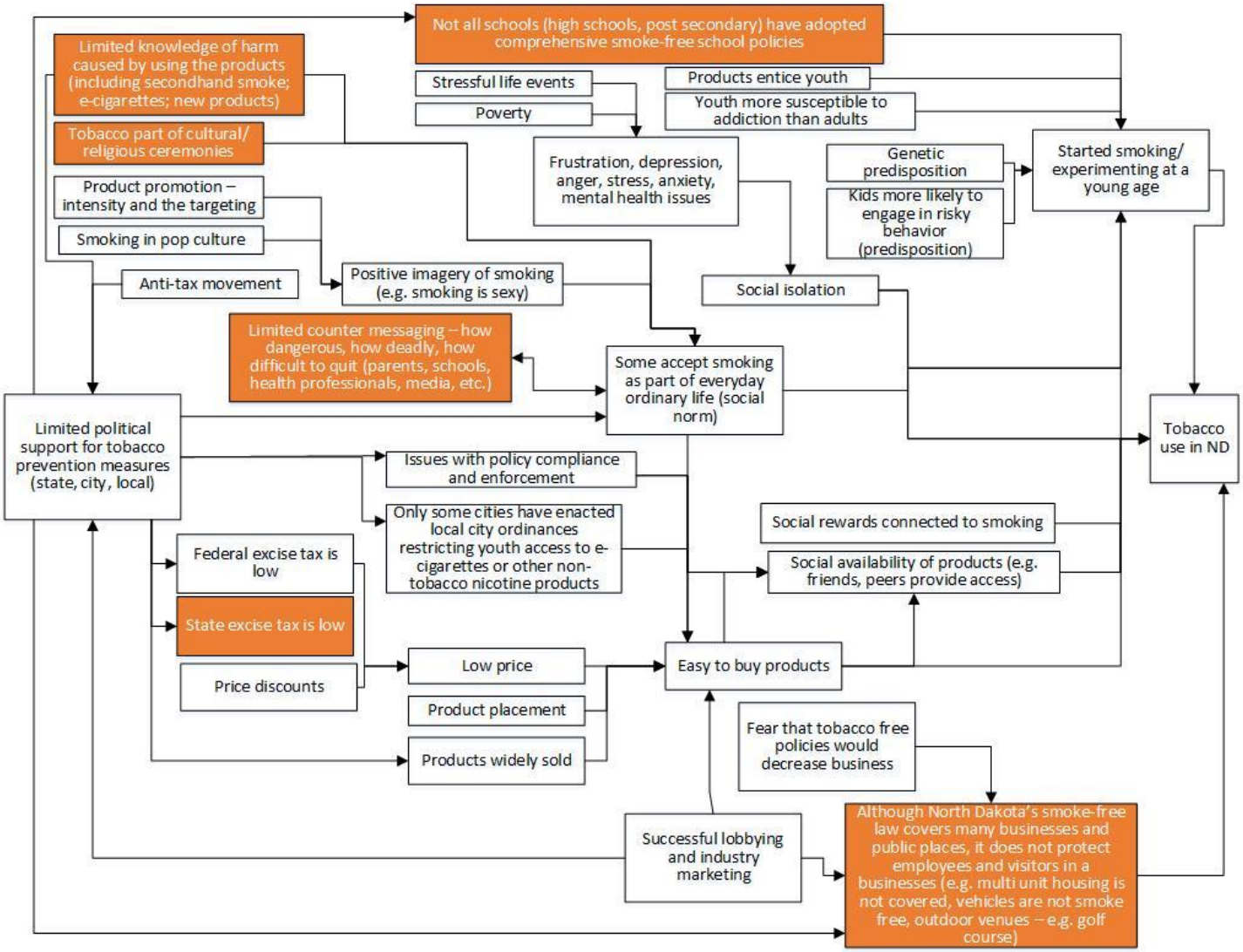


Note: Prioritized conditions (mechanisms of change) are highlighted in green.

E. TOBACCO

1. ROOT CAUSES OF TOBACCO USE IN NORTH DAKOTA

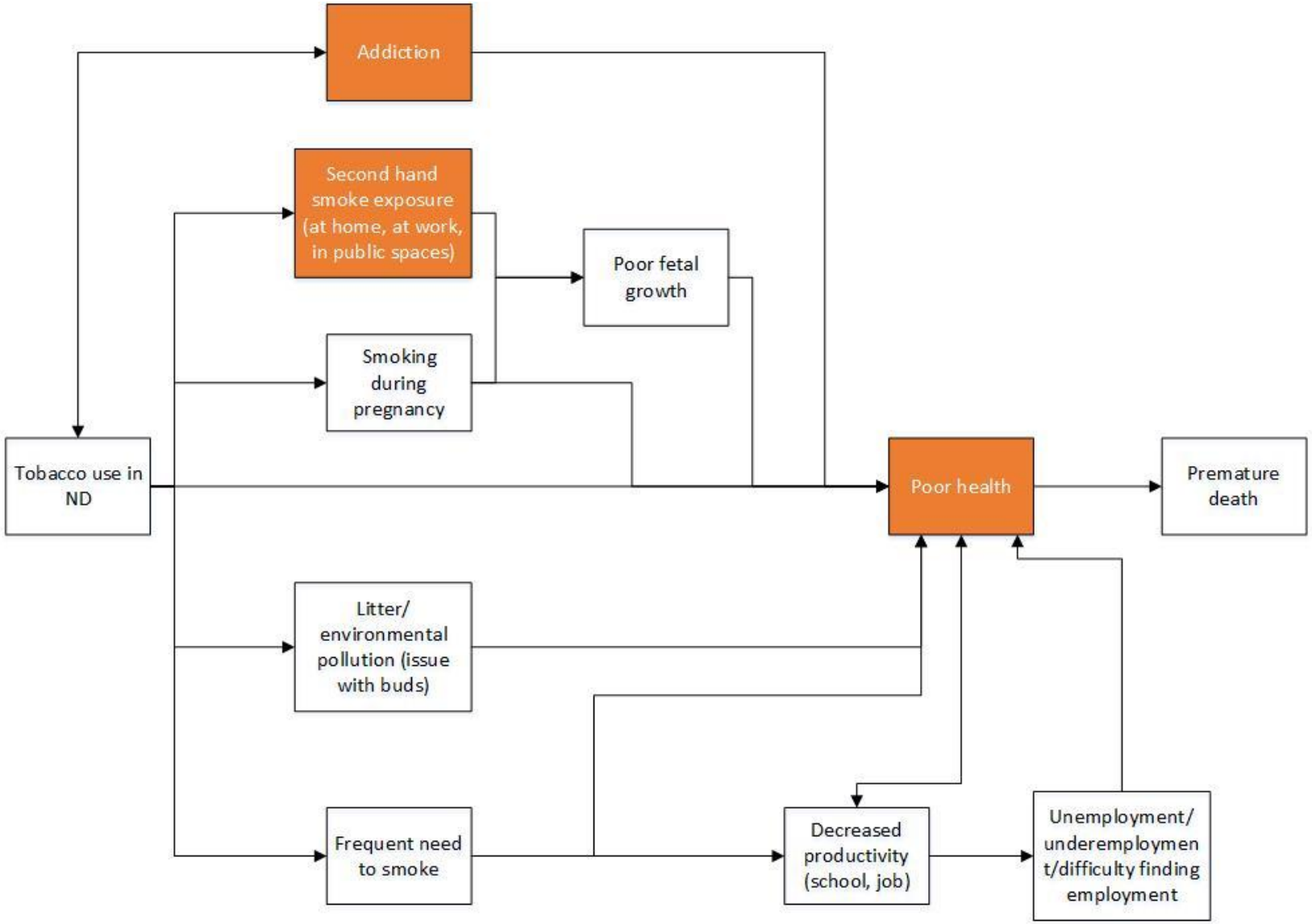
Figure 8. Root causes of tobacco use in North Dakota.



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

2. CONSEQUENCES OF TOBACCO USE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Figure 9. Consequences of tobacco use in North Dakota.



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

IV. DATA PRESENTATION

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

A. METHODS

The 2016 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, , illicit/illegal drug use/abuse, prescription drugs abuse, tobacco) 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, illicit/illegal, prescription drug use/abuse, and tobacco 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, then subject matter experts (SMEs) were consulted. If, after the consultation, it was concluded 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, then it was decided 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 for each variable (e.g., gender, age, income level, etc.). However, for some variables the sample sizes were too small to use for reliable decision-making. The decision was made to also omit these measures from the Profile.

Step 6: Further, to accommodate the needs of SEOW members working with specific age groups, it was decided to partition and present the data 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

There are some inherent limitations of this categorization because some categories are not mutually exclusive. 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. 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, illicit and prescription drug abuse, and tobacco data are organized into three groups, consumption/prevalence, root causes, and consequences. Each page contains information related to only one measure (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 regional epidemiologist.

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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, 2013-2014

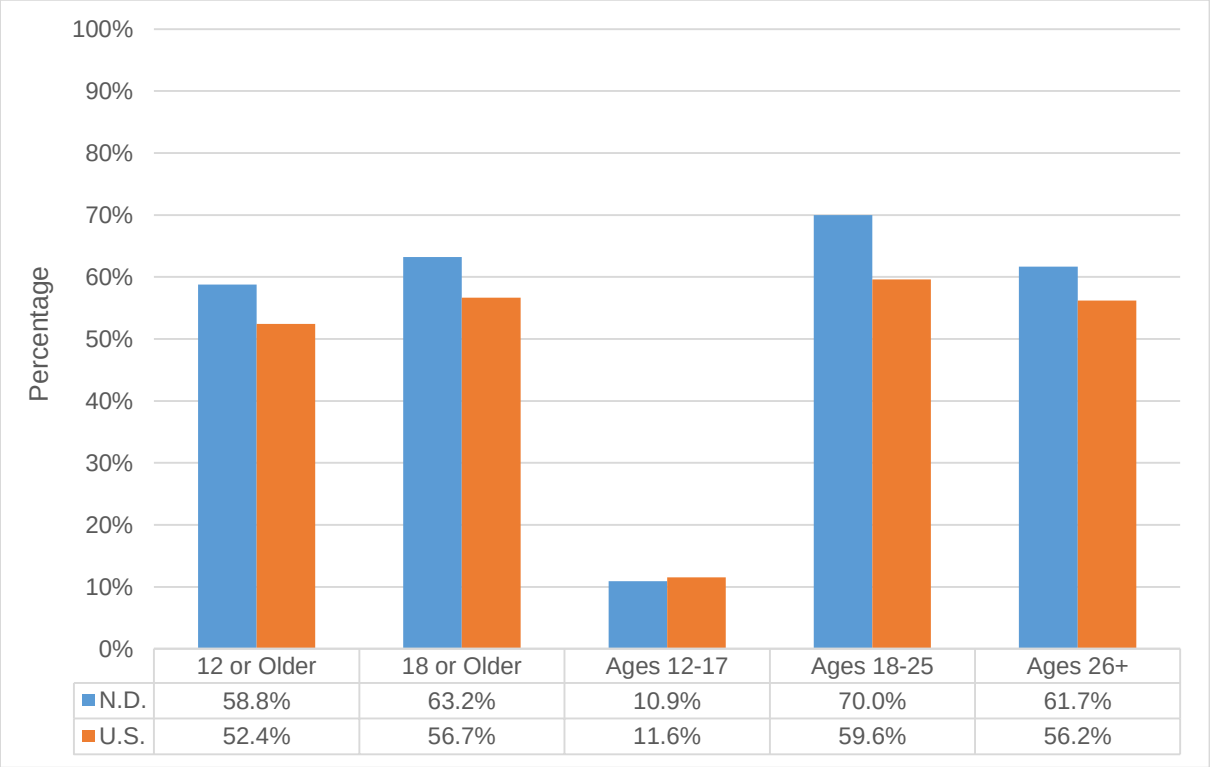
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2013-2014, 58.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older consumed one or more drinks of alcohol during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 10. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	58.8%	63.2%	10.9%	70.0%	61.7%
U.S.	52.4%	56.7%	11.6%	59.6%	56.2%

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

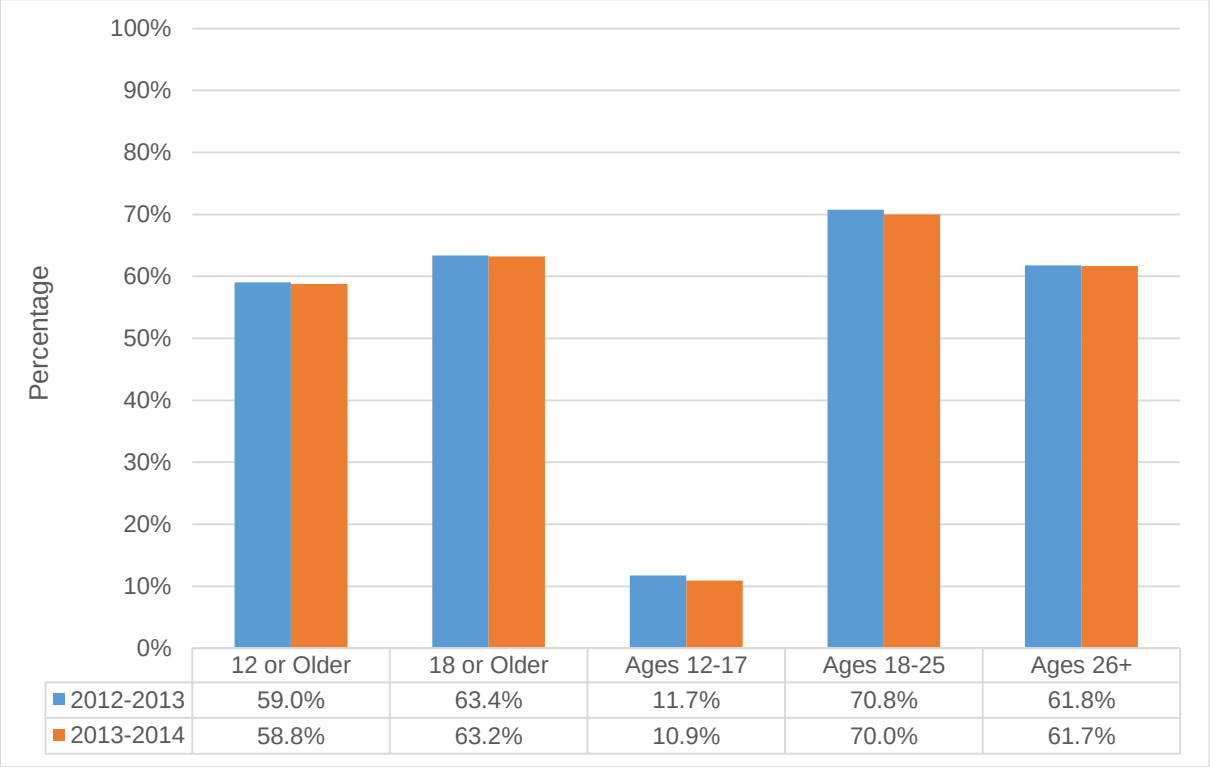
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 58.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older consumed one or more drinks of alcohol during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 11. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	59.0%	63.4%	11.7%	70.8%	61.8%
2013-2014	58.8%	63.2%	10.9%	70.0%	61.7%

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 10.9 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 12. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

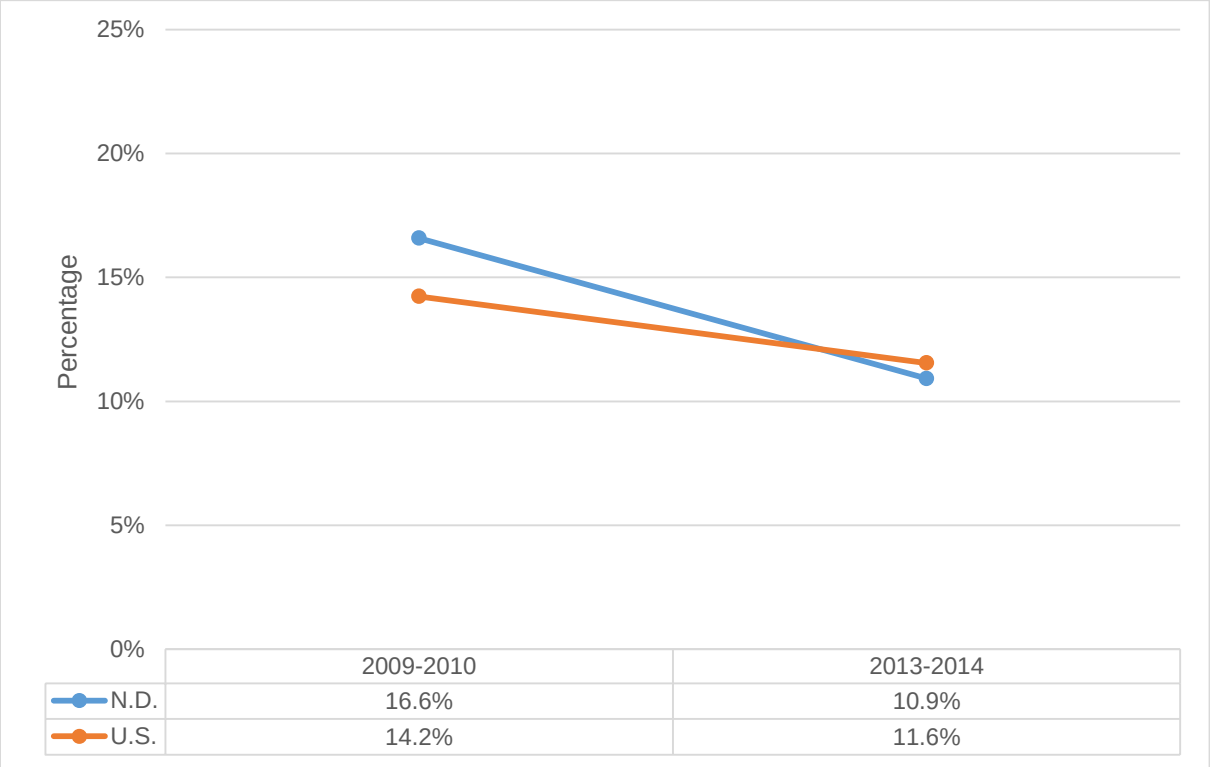


Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

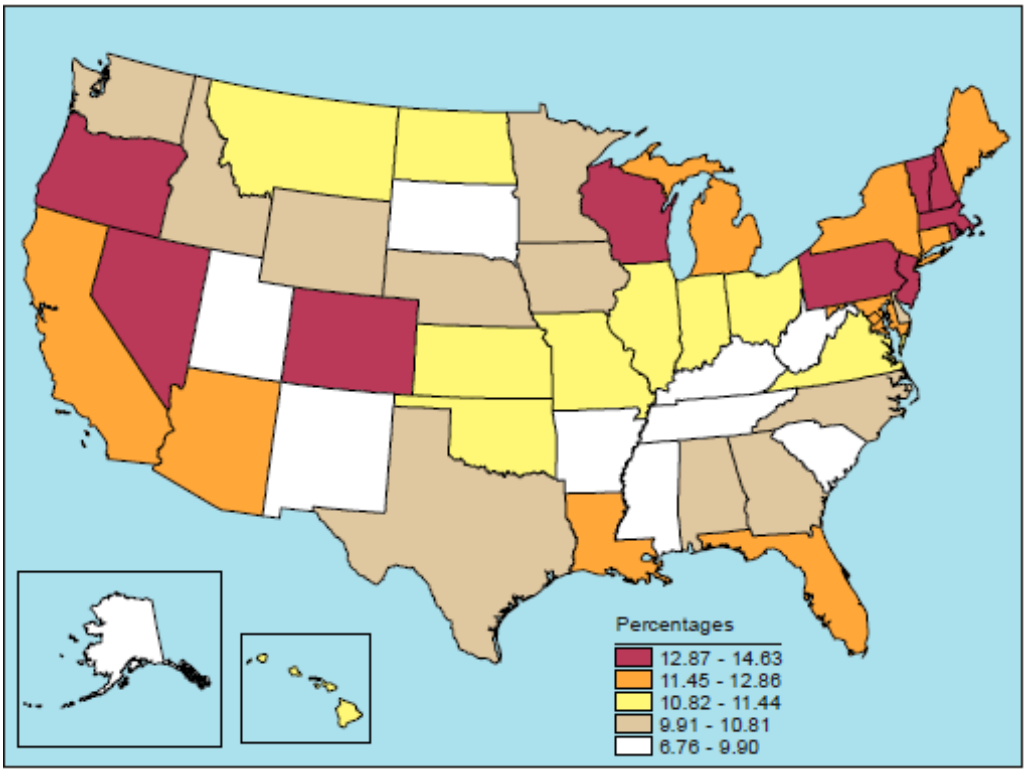
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17 consuming one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 13. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 1999-2015

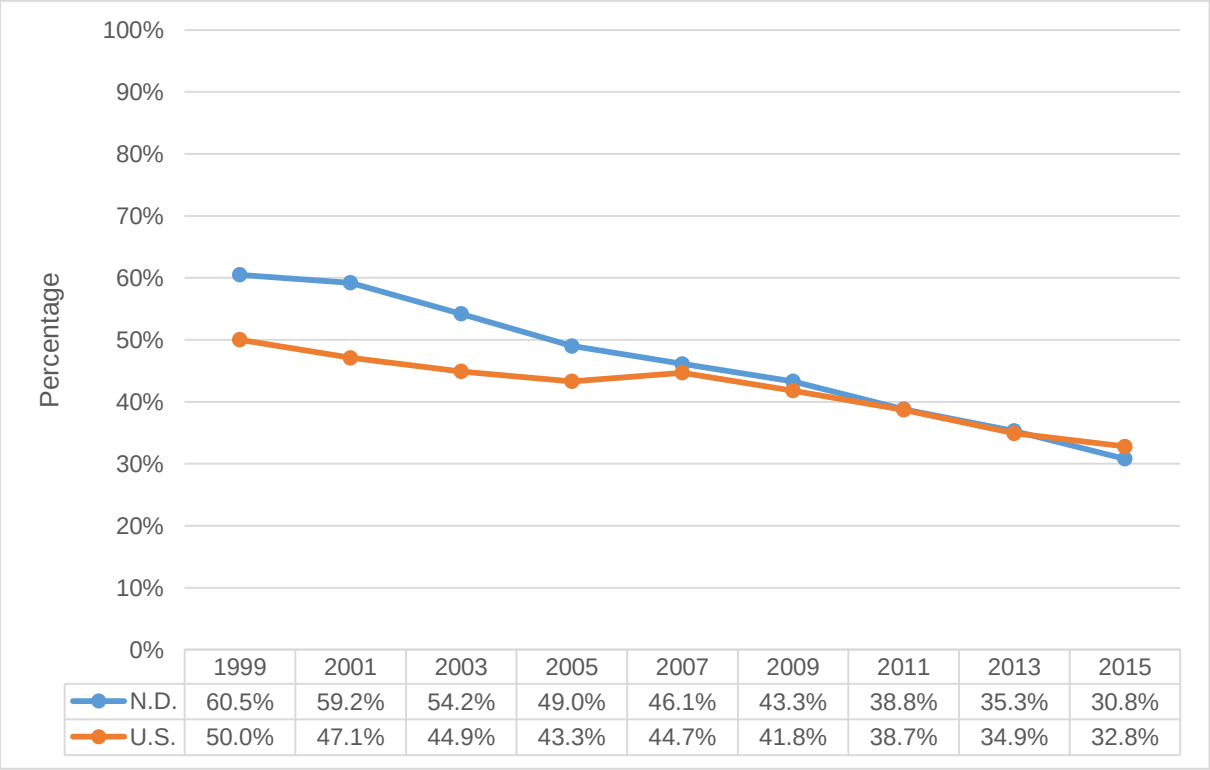
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 30.8 percent of North Dakota high school students consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 14. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	60.5%	59.2%	54.2%	49.0%	46.1%	43.3%	38.8%	35.3%	30.8%
U.S.	50.0%	47.1%	44.9%	43.3%	44.7%	41.8%	38.7%	34.9%	32.8%

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

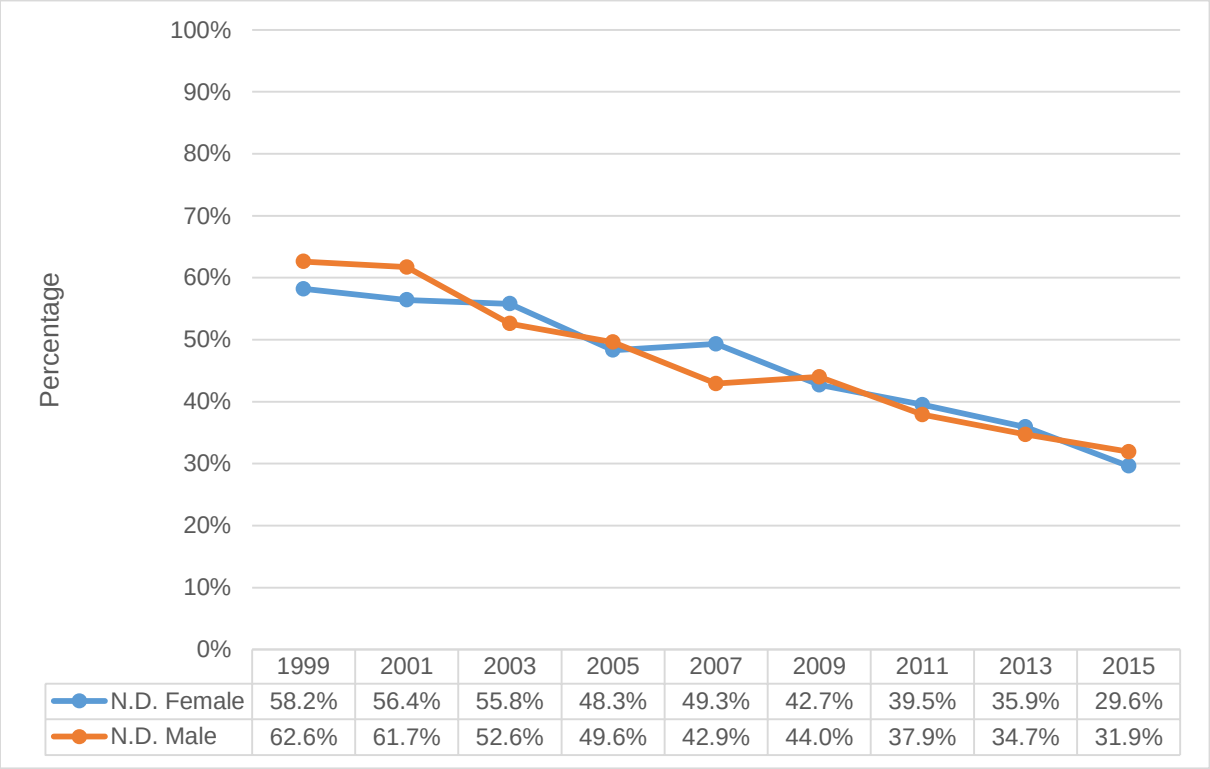
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 29.6 percent of female and 31.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 15. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	58.2%	56.4%	55.8%	48.3%	49.3%	42.7%	39.5%	35.9%	29.6%
N.D. Male	62.6%	61.7%	52.6%	49.6%	42.9%	44.0%	37.9%	34.7%	31.9%

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2009-2015

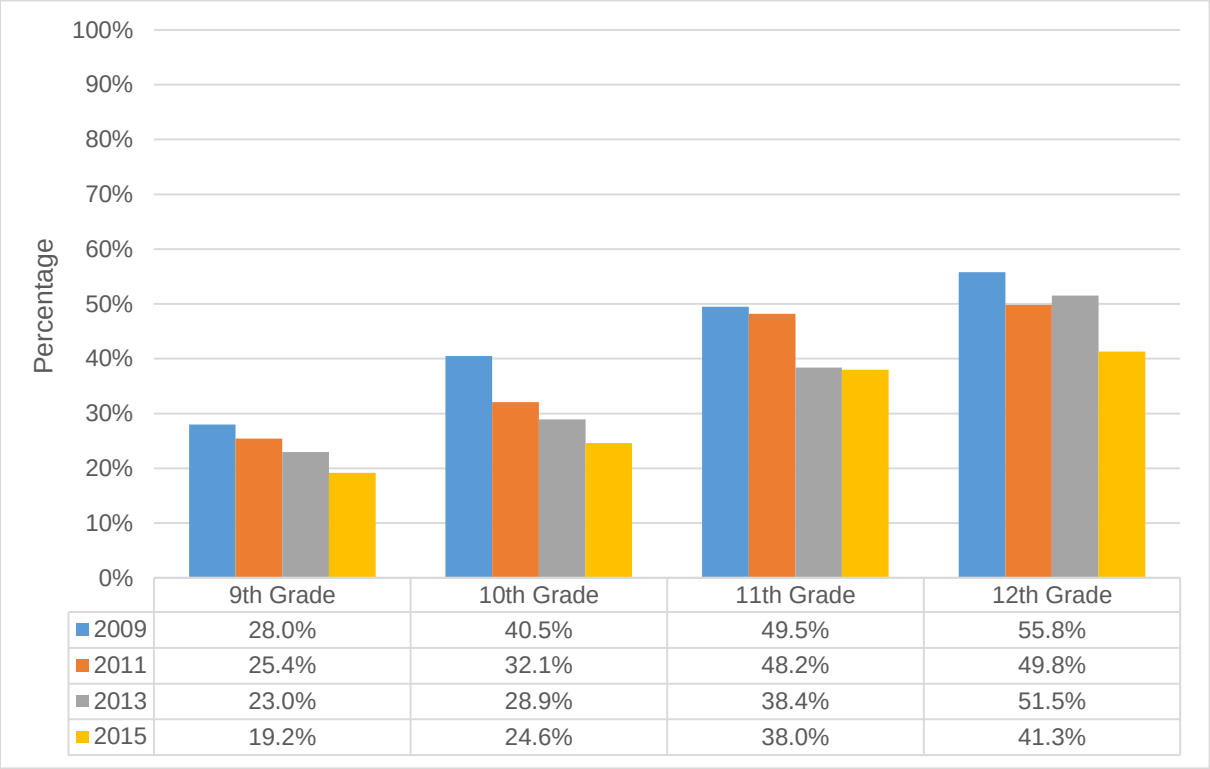
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 19.2 percent of ninth graders and 41.3 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported consuming one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 16. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2009-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2009	28.0%	40.5%	49.5%	55.8%
2011	25.4%	32.1%	48.2%	49.8%
2013	23.0%	28.9%	38.4%	51.5%
2015	19.2%	24.6%	38.0%	41.3%

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 63.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 17. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

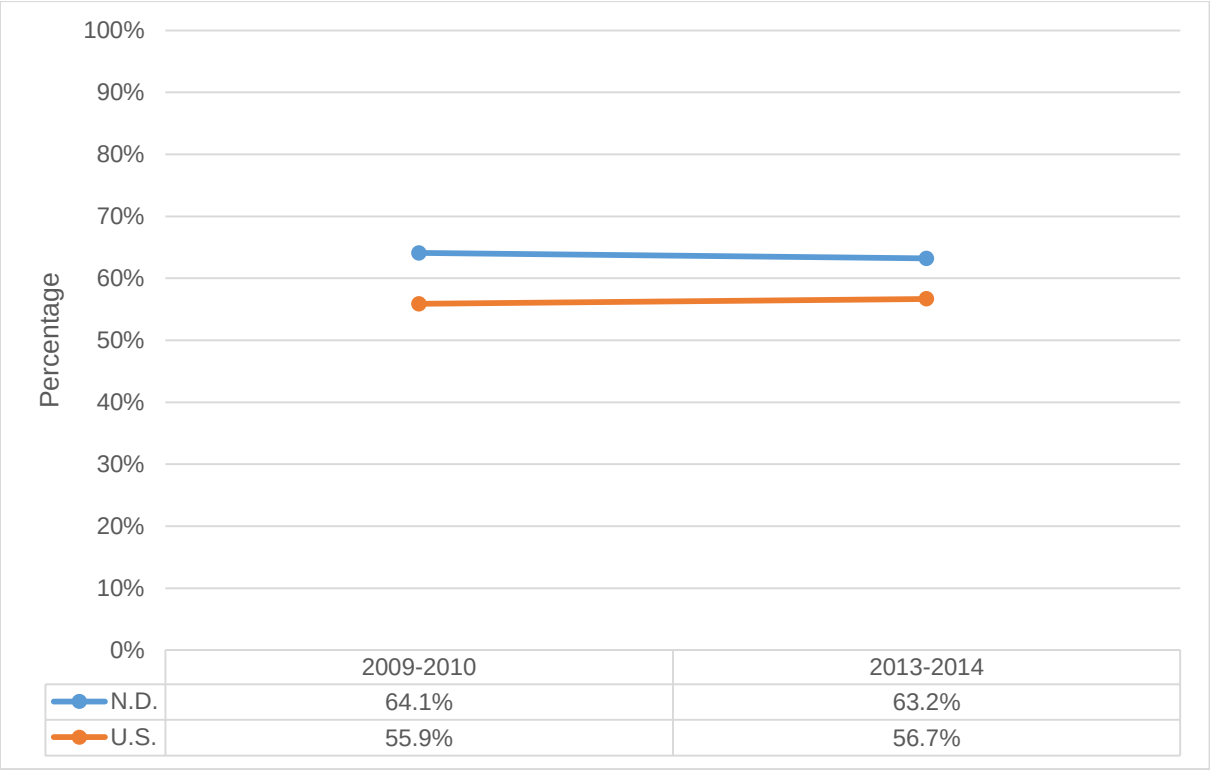


Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2014

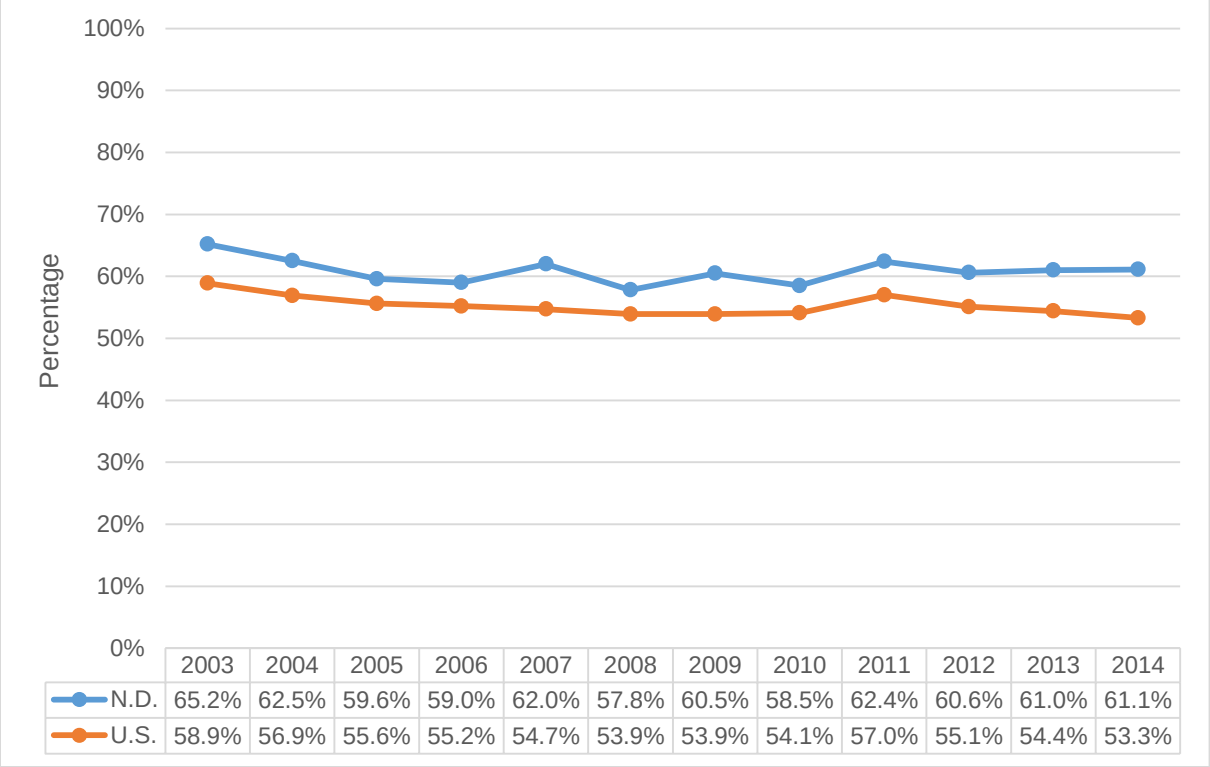
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 61.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported using alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 18. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2014



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	65.2%	62.5%	59.6%	59.0%	62.0%	57.8%	60.5%	58.5%	62.4%	60.6%	61.0%	61.1%
U.S.	58.9%	56.9%	55.6%	55.2%	54.7%	53.9%	53.9%	54.1%	57.0%	55.1%	54.4%	53.3%

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2014

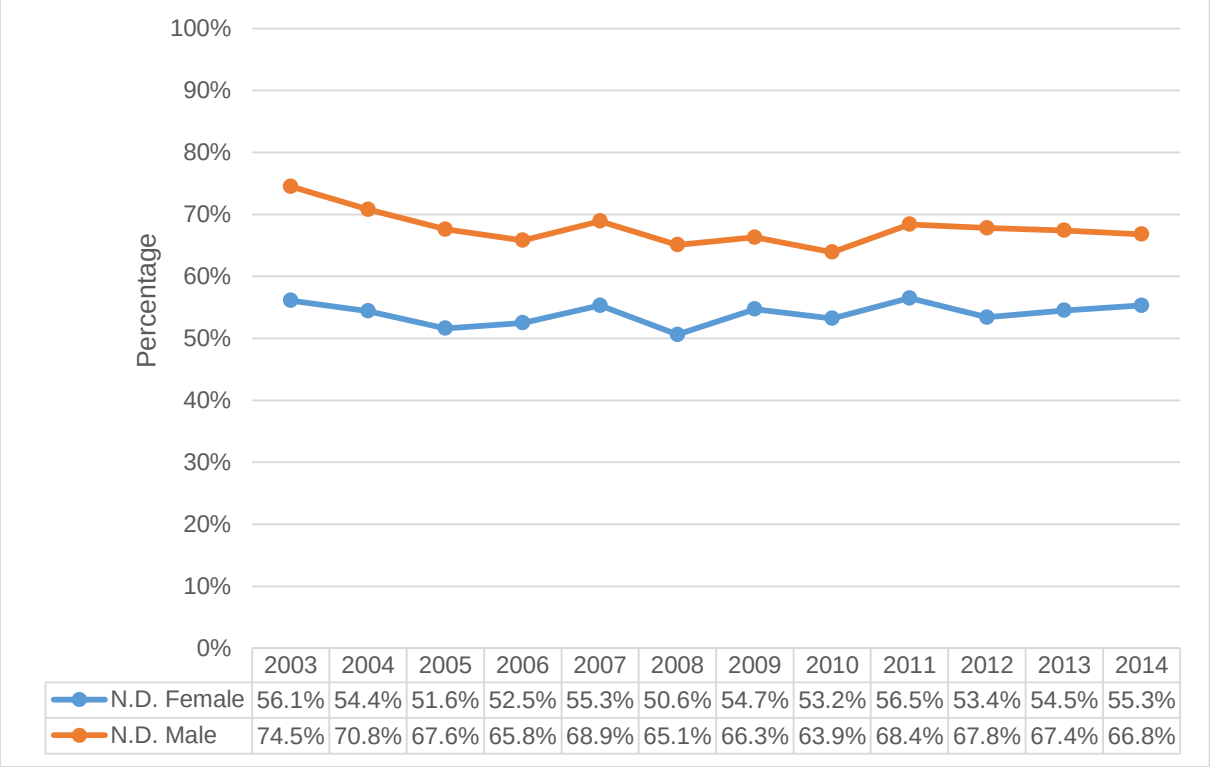
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 55.3 percent of adult females and 66.8 percent of adult males in North Dakota reported using alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 19. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2014



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Female	56.1%	54.4%	51.6%	52.5%	55.3%	50.6%	54.7%	53.2%	56.5%	53.4%	54.5%	55.3%
N.D. Male	74.5%	70.8%	67.6%	65.8%	68.9%	65.1%	66.3%	63.9%	68.4%	67.8%	67.4%	66.8%

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

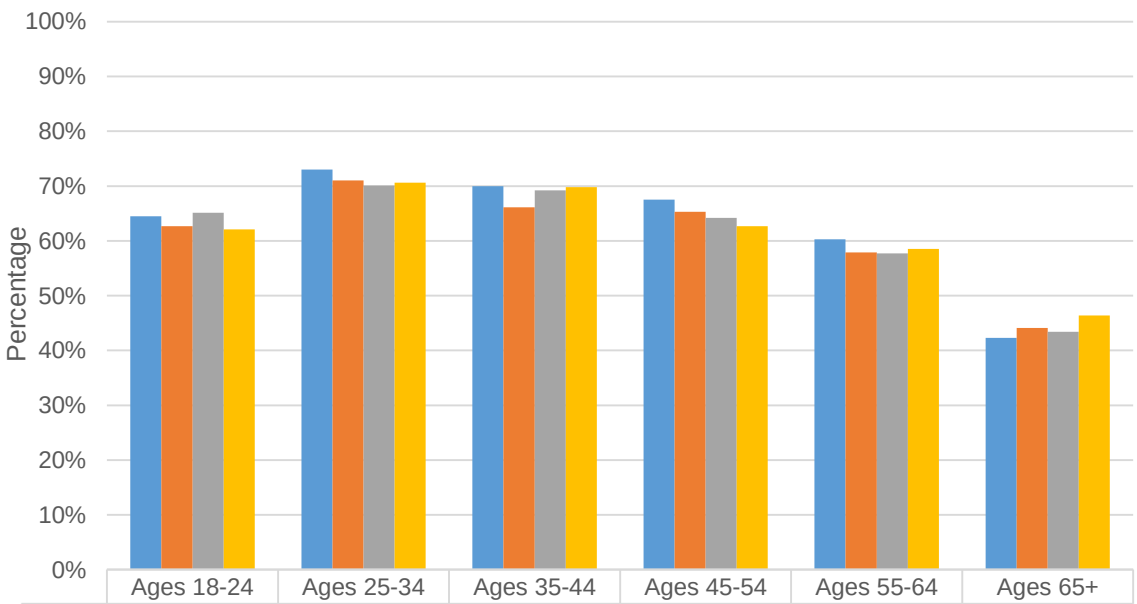
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 70.6 percent of North Dakotans ages 25-34 reported using alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 20. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
2011	64.5%	73.0%	70.0%	67.5%	60.3%	42.3%
2012	62.7%	71.0%	66.1%	65.3%	57.9%	44.1%
2013	65.1%	70.1%	69.2%	64.2%	57.7%	43.4%
2014	62.1%	70.6%	69.8%	62.7%	58.5%	46.4%

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

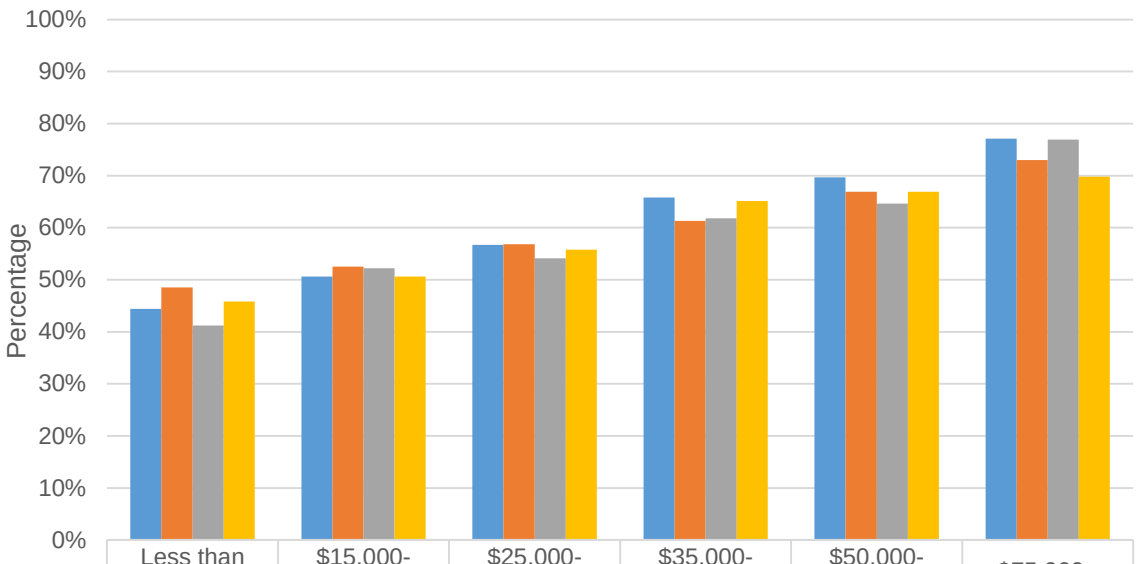
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 69.8 percent of North Dakota adults earning $75,000 or more per year reported using alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 21. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Less than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
2011	44.4%	50.6%	56.7%	65.8%	69.7%	77.1%
2012	48.5%	52.5%	56.8%	61.3%	66.9%	73.0%
2013	41.2%	52.2%	54.1%	61.8%	64.6%	76.9%
2014	45.8%	50.6%	55.8%	65.1%	66.9%	69.8%

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 70 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 22. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

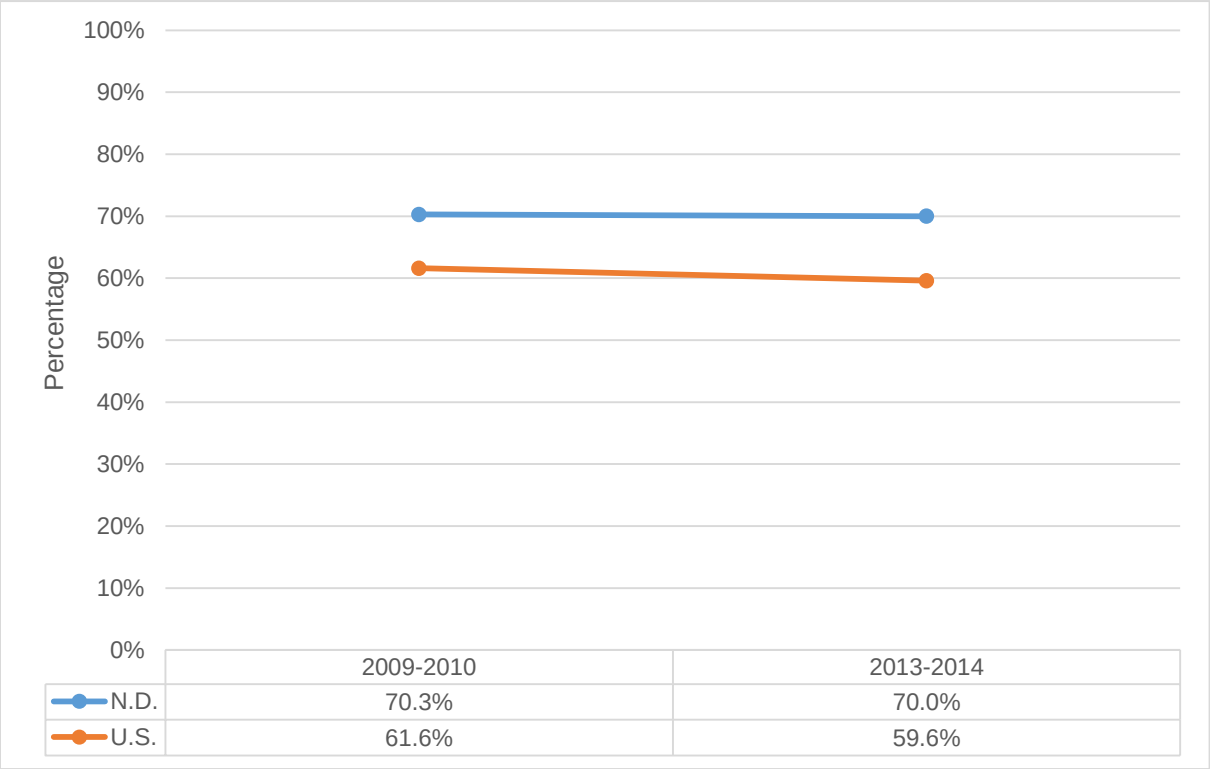


Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

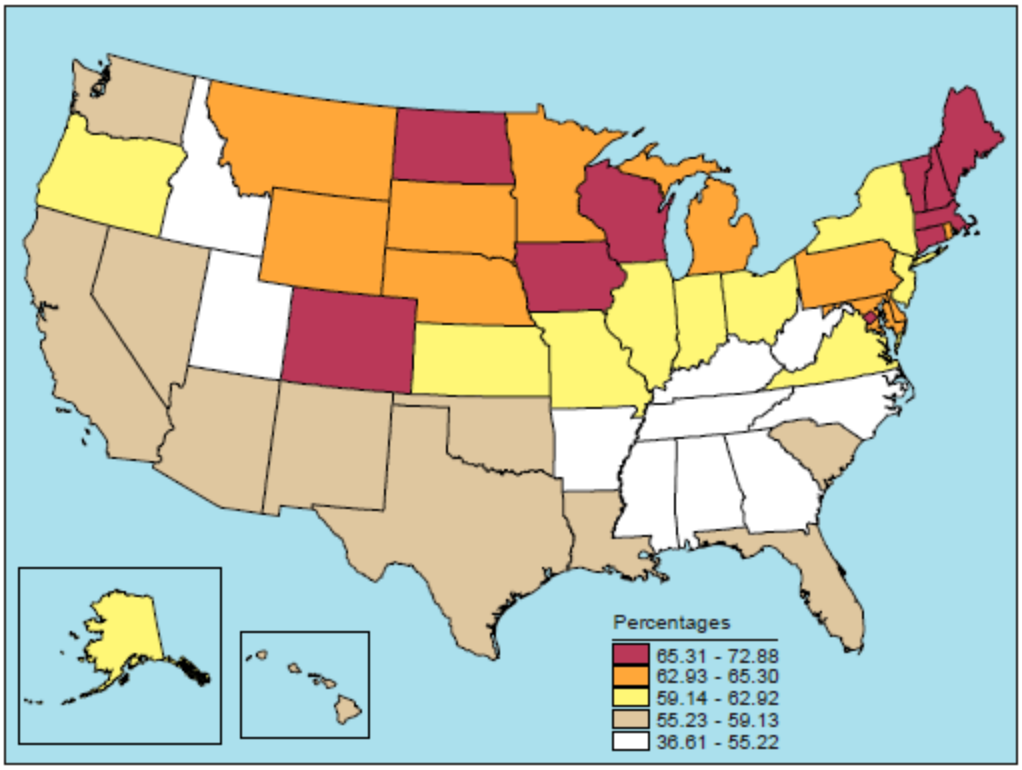
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25 consuming one or more alcohol drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 23. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 61.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older consumed one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 24. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

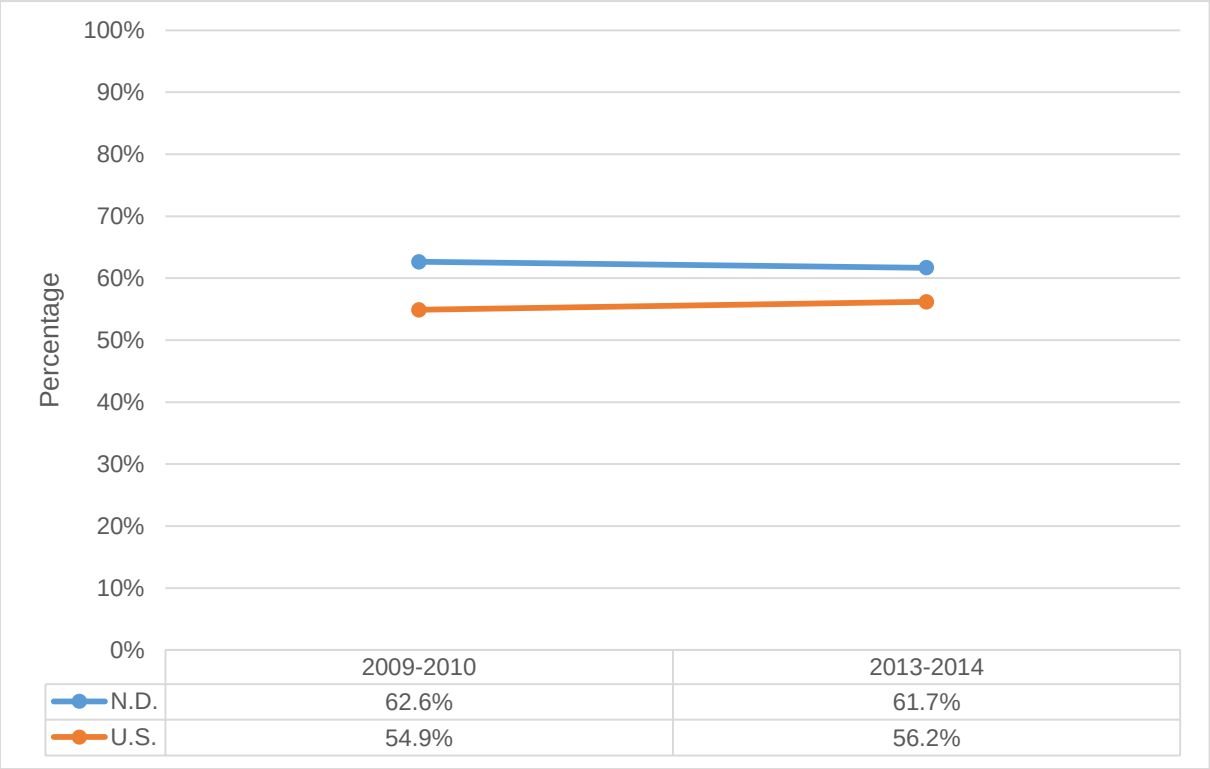


Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

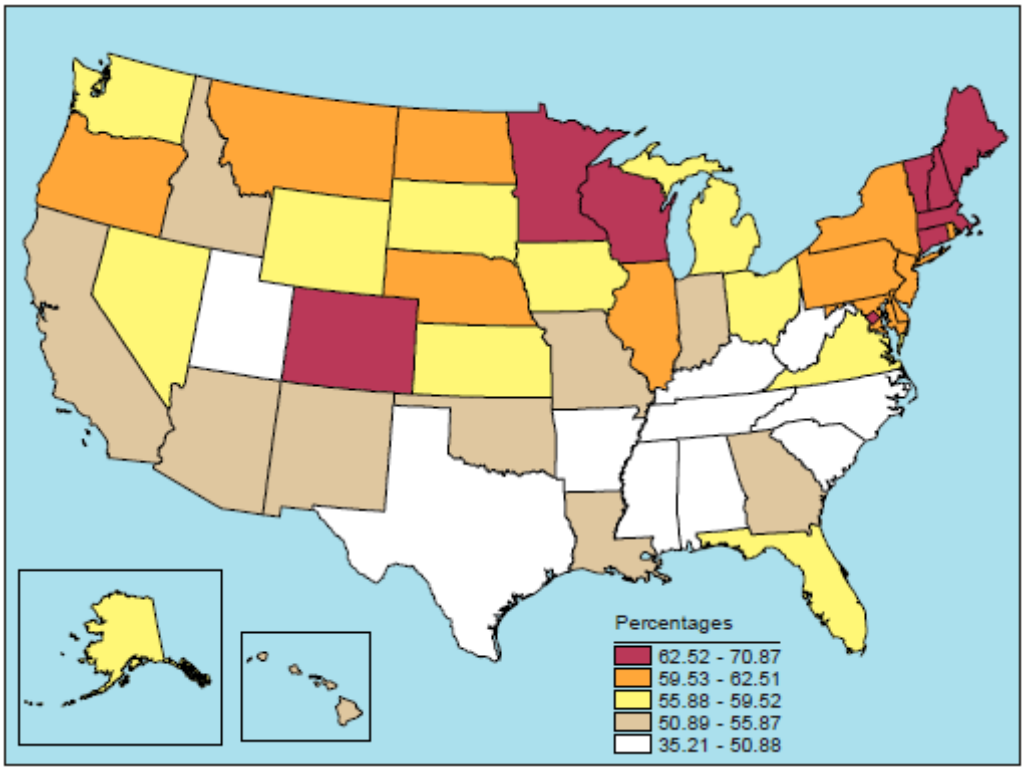
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 26 or older consuming one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 25. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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 alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.
    - In 2014, 60.9 percent of North Dakota college students 20 years or younger, reported consuming one or more alcoholic drinks during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 26. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2008-2014

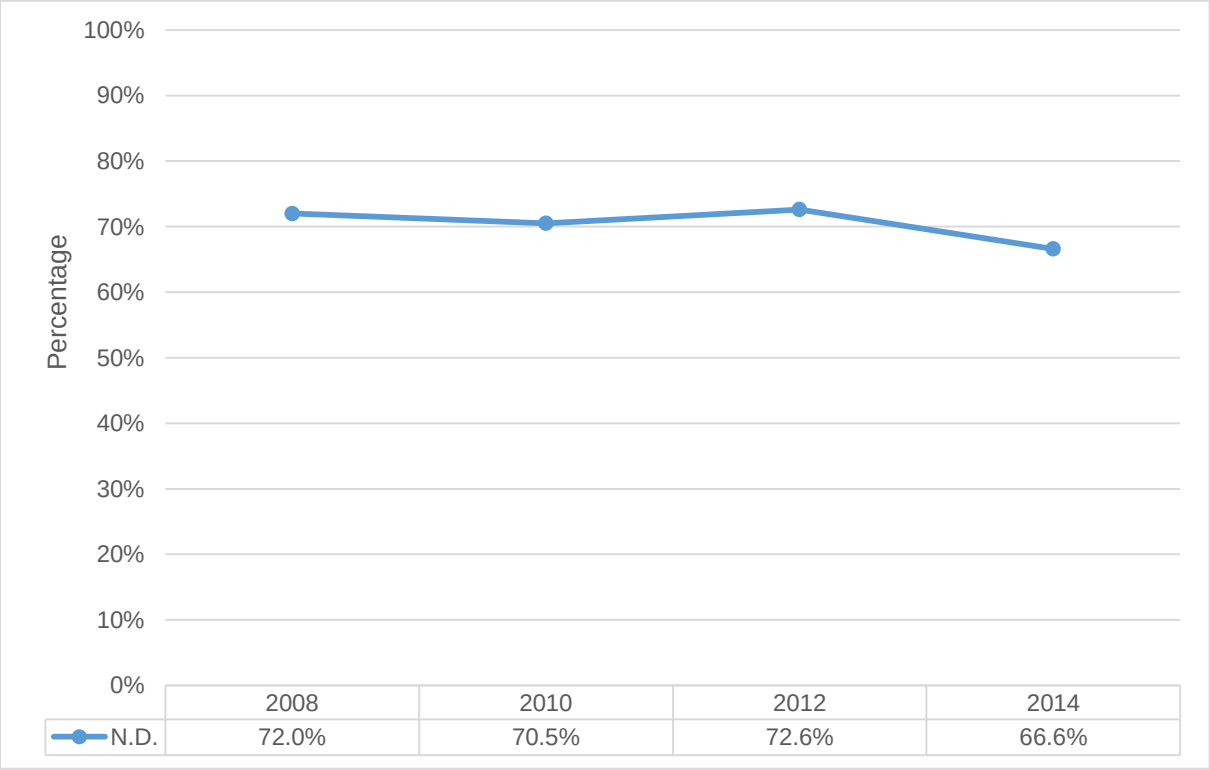


Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students (Under 21 Years), North Dakota, 2008-2014

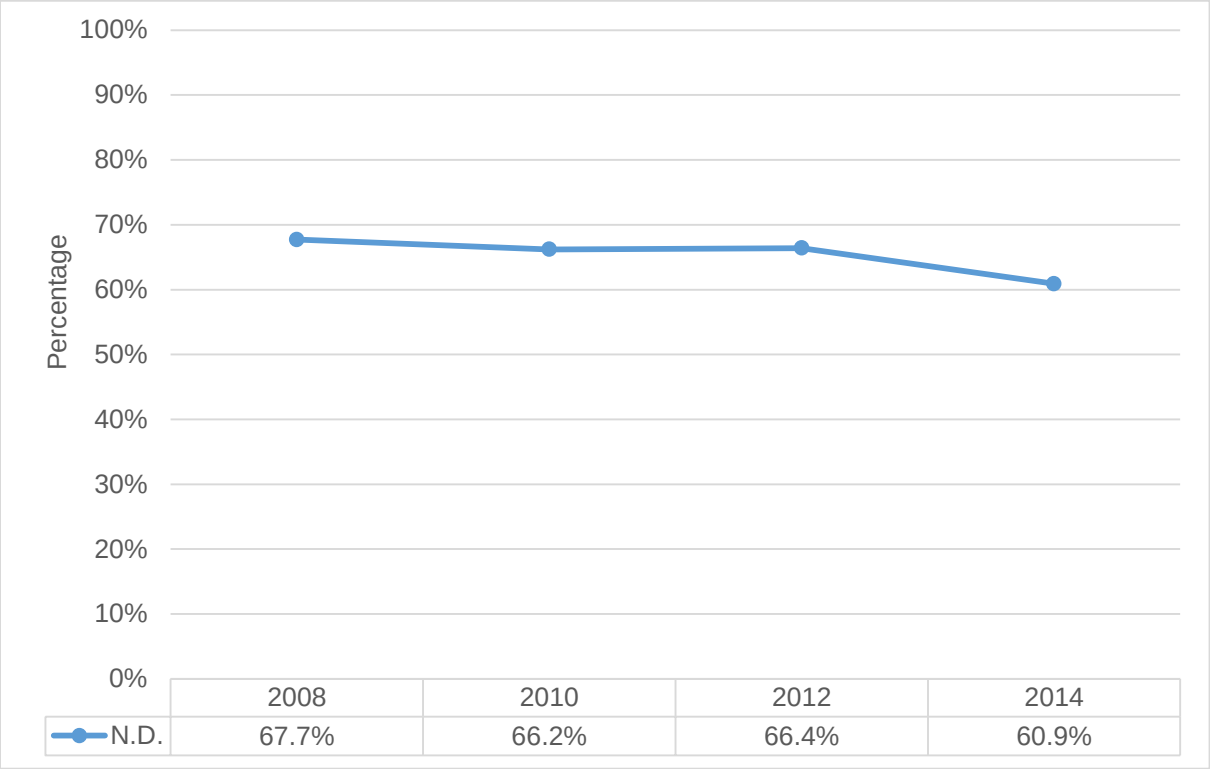
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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, 60.9 percent of North Dakota college students under 21 years of age reported consuming one or more drinks of alcohol during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 27. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students (Under 21 Years), North Dakota, 2008-2014



2.2. Ever Use

2.2.1. Age Groups

2.2.1.1 Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ever Alcohol Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2015

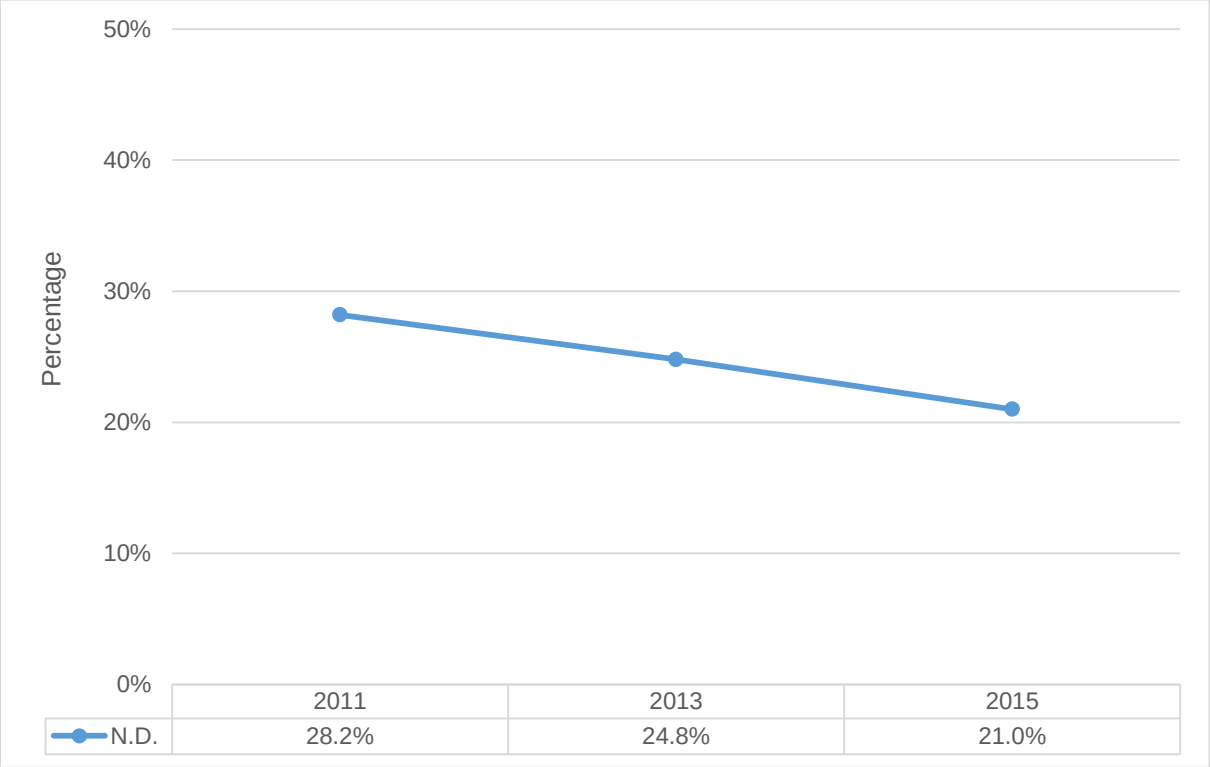
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 21 percent of North Dakota middle school students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life.

Figure 28. Ever Alcohol Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Alcohol Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 21.3 percent of female and 20.6 percent of male North Dakota middle school students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life.

Figure 29. Ever Alcohol Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2015

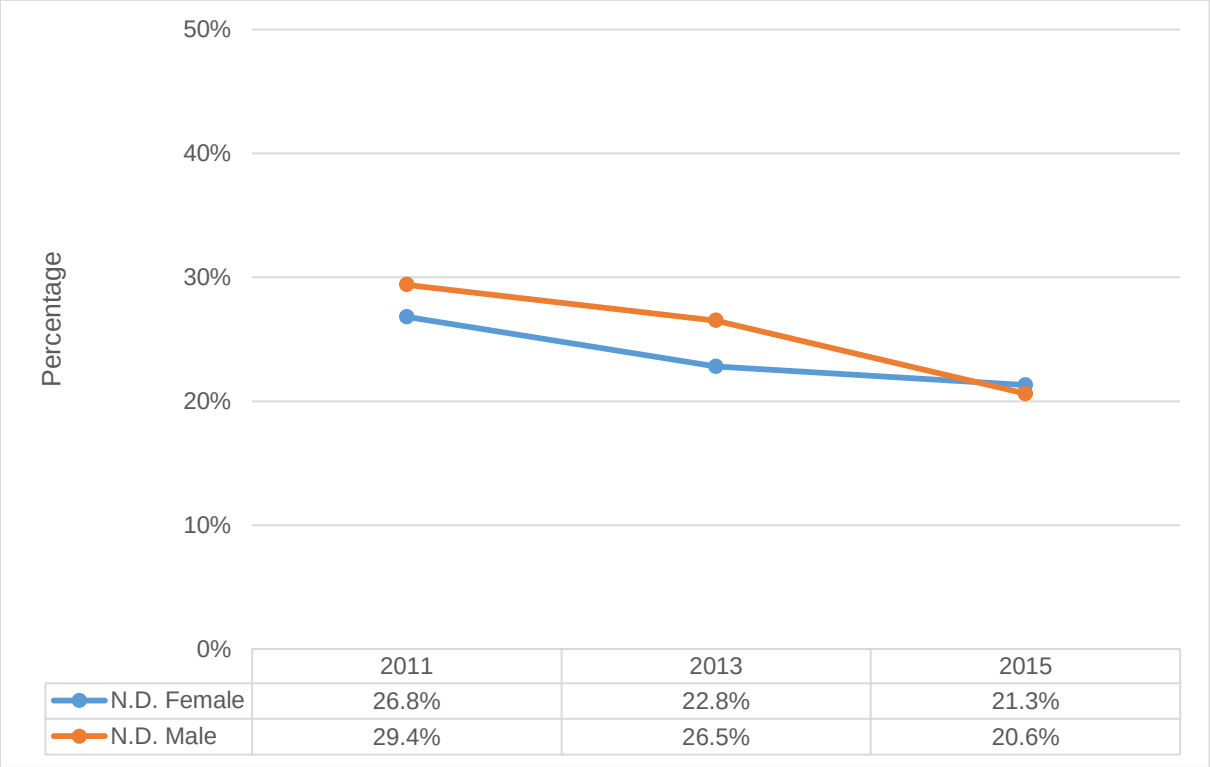


Chart: Ever Alcohol Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2011-2015

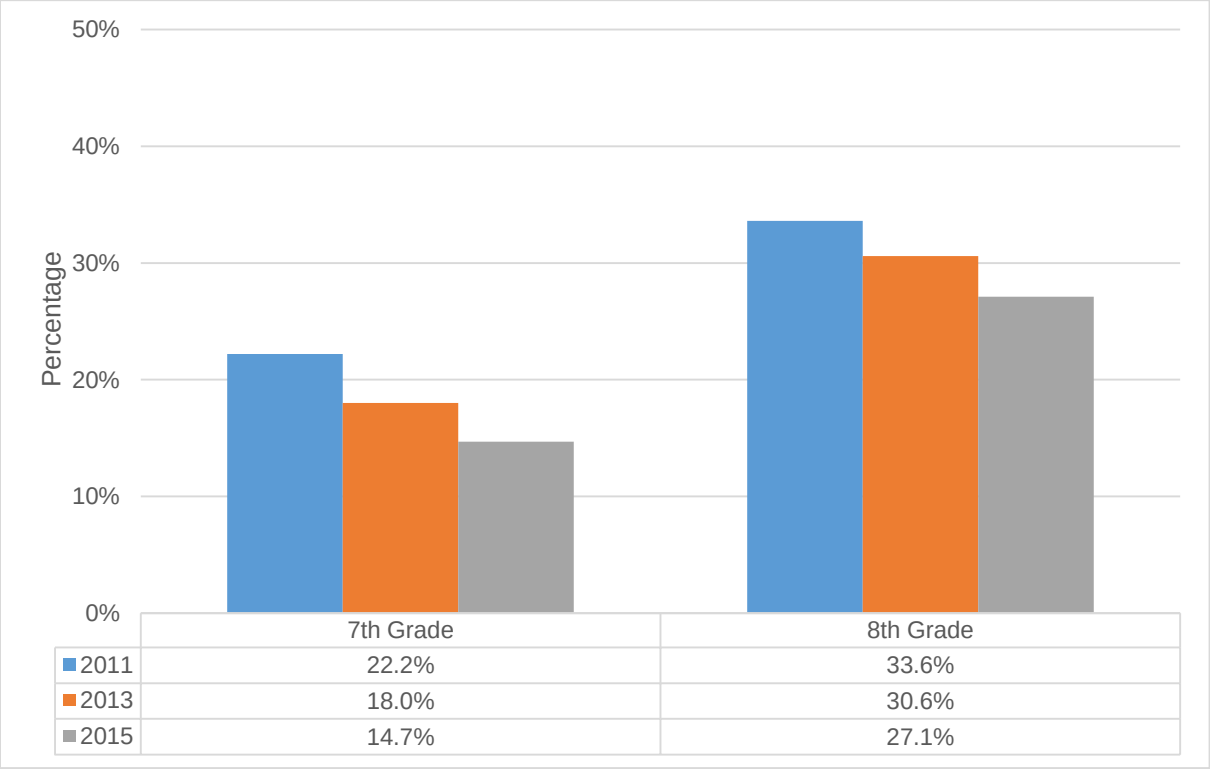
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14.7 percent of seventh graders and 27.1 percent of eighth graders had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life.

Figure 30. Ever Alcohol Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2011-2015



	7th Grade	8th Grade
2011	22.2%	33.6%
2013	18.0%	30.6%
2015	14.7%	27.1%

2.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2007-2015

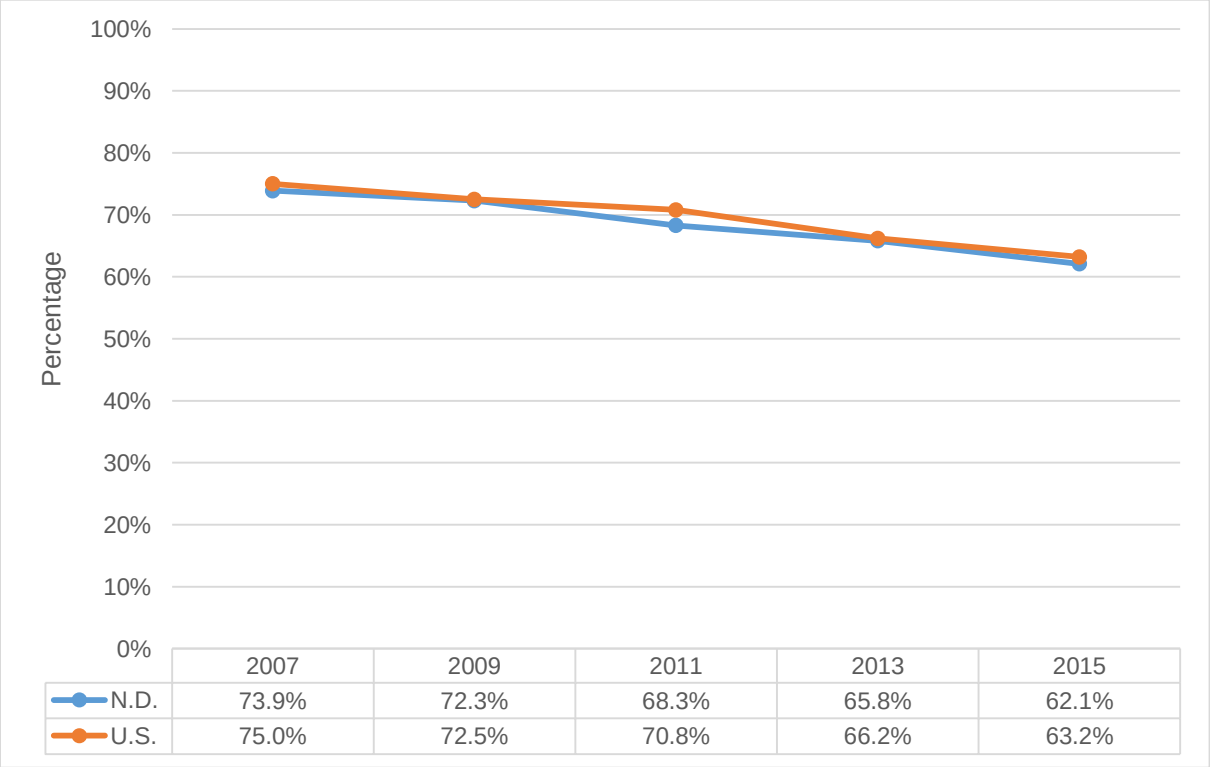
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, “Have you ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 62.1 percent of North Dakota high school students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life.

Figure 31. Ever Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2007-2015



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	73.9%	72.3%	68.3%	65.8%	62.1%
U.S.	75.0%	72.5%	70.8%	66.2%	63.2%

Chart: Ever Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

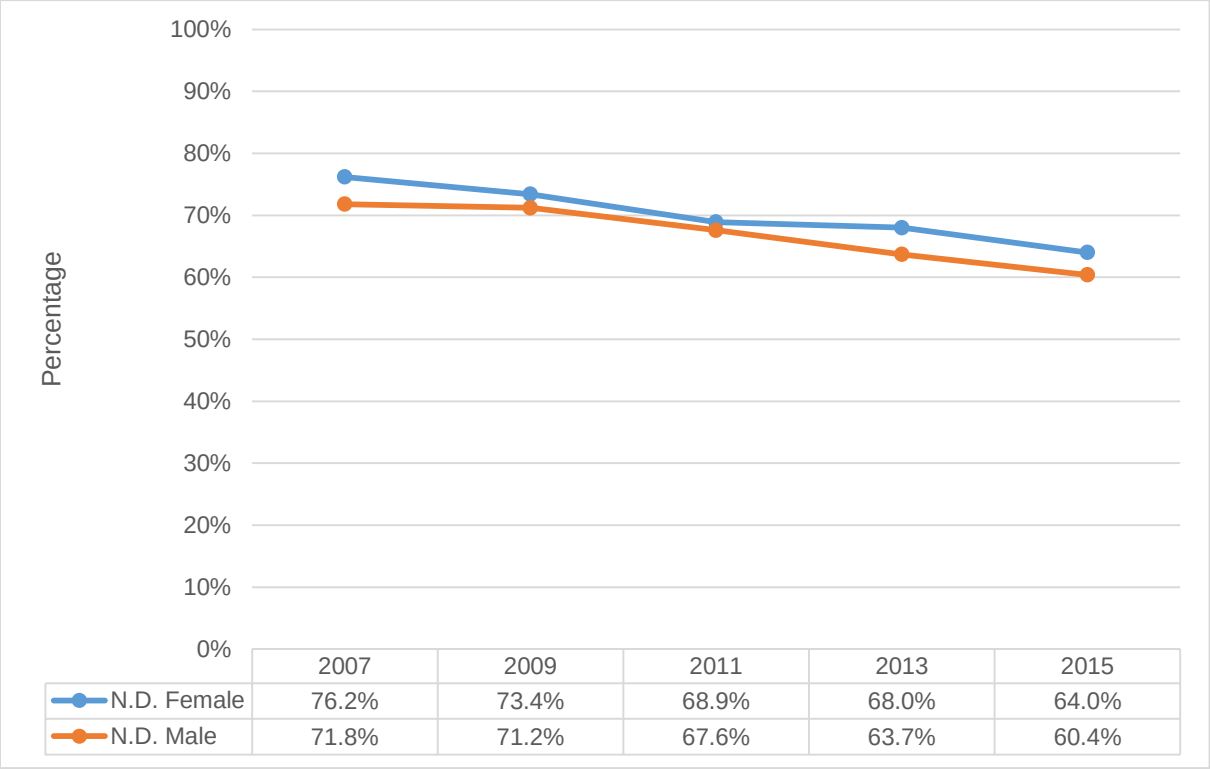
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 64 percent of female and 60.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life.

Figure 32. Ever Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	76.2%	73.4%	68.9%	68.0%	64.0%
N.D. Male	71.8%	71.2%	67.6%	63.7%	60.4%

Chart: Ever Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

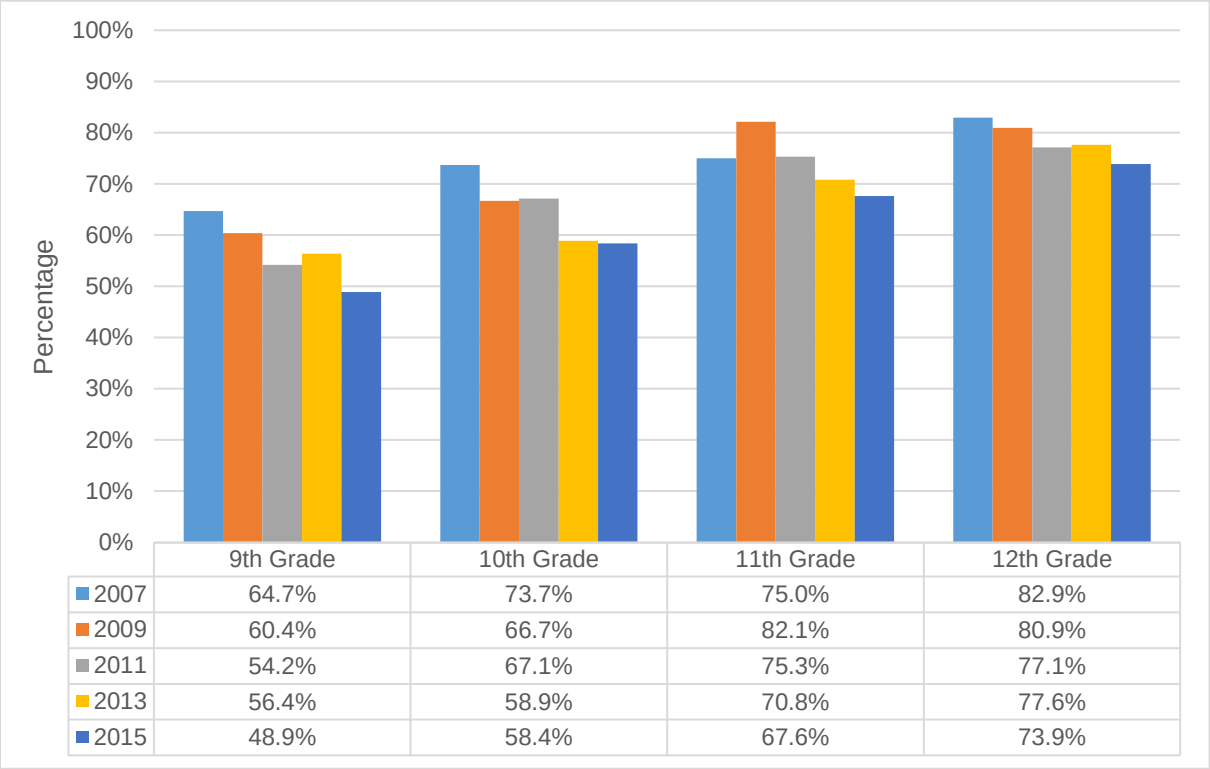
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 48.9 percent of ninth graders and 73.9 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life.

Figure 33. Ever Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2007-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2007	64.7%	73.7%	75.0%	82.9%
2009	60.4%	66.7%	82.1%	80.9%
2011	54.2%	67.1%	75.3%	77.1%
2013	56.4%	58.9%	70.8%	77.6%
2015	48.9%	58.4%	67.6%	73.9%

2.3. Binge Drinking

2.3.1. Overall

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

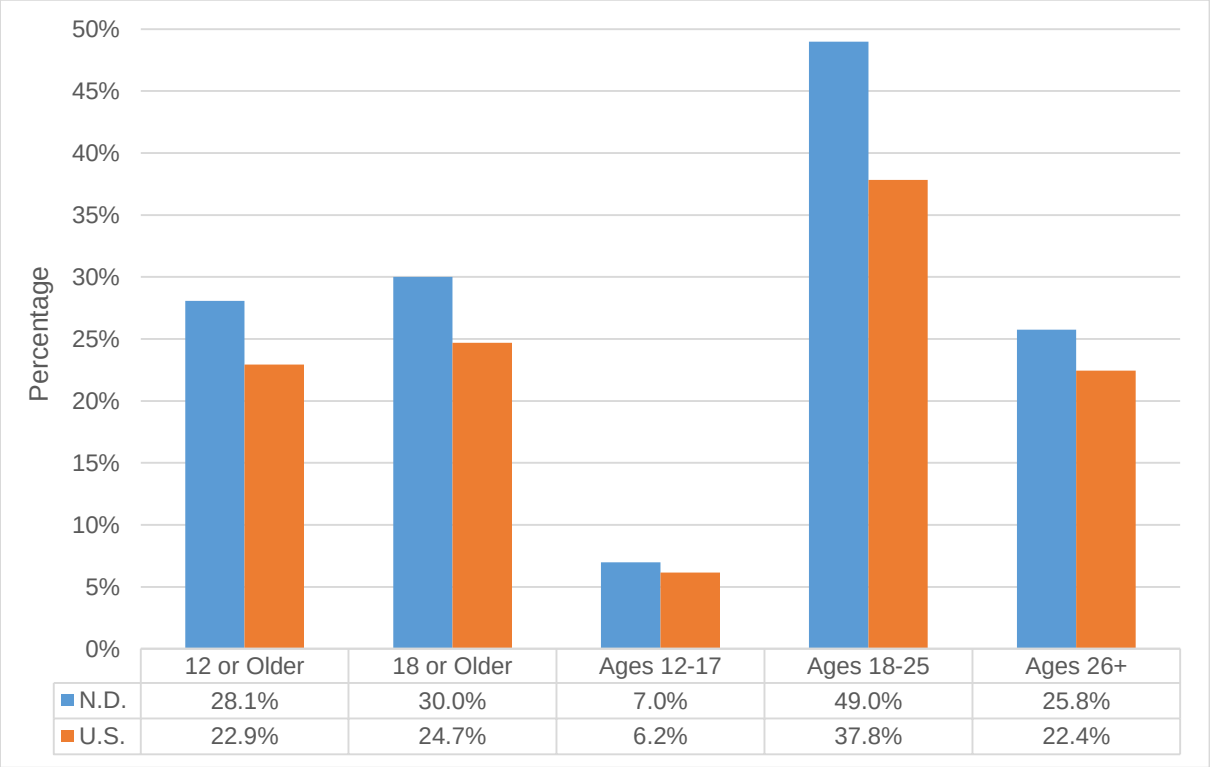
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 28.1 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 34. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	28.1%	30.0%	7.0%	49.0%	25.8%
U.S.	22.9%	24.7%	6.2%	37.8%	22.4%

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

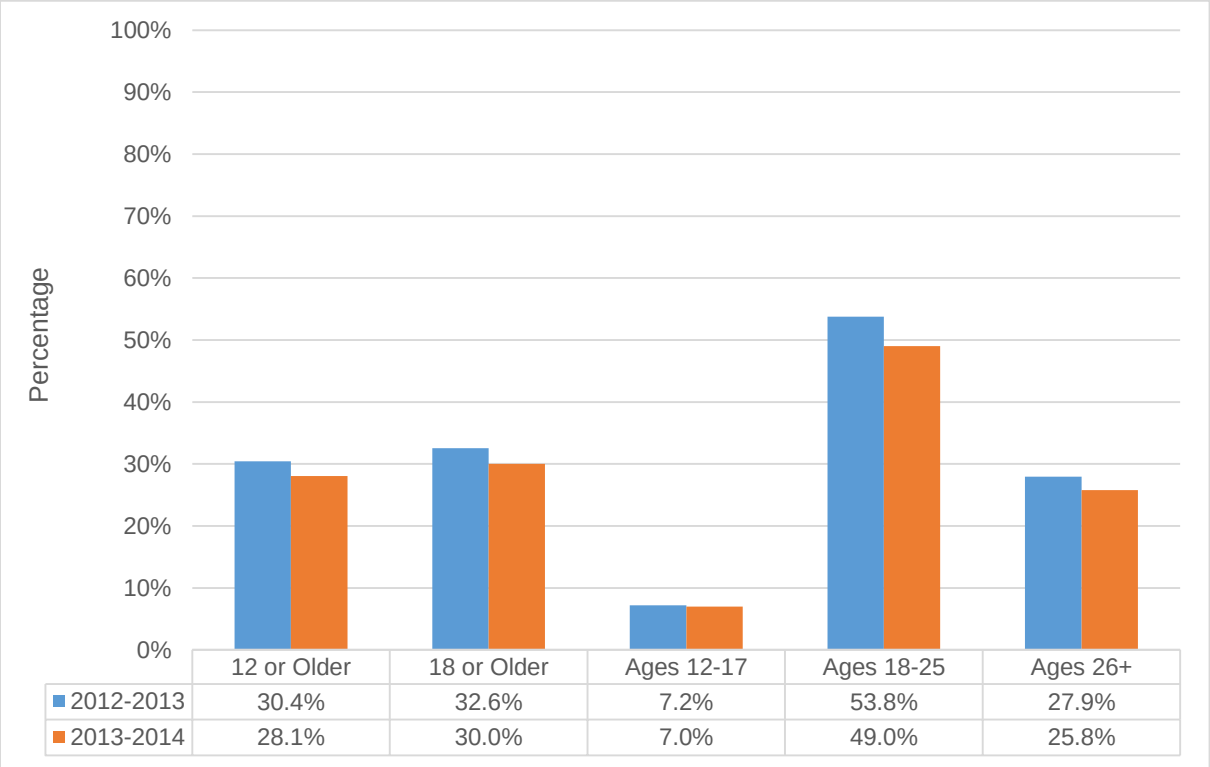
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 28.1 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 35. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	30.4%	32.6%	7.2%	53.8%	27.9%
2013-2014	28.1%	30.0%	7.0%	49.0%	25.8%

2.3.2. Age Groups

2.3.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.3.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 7 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 36. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

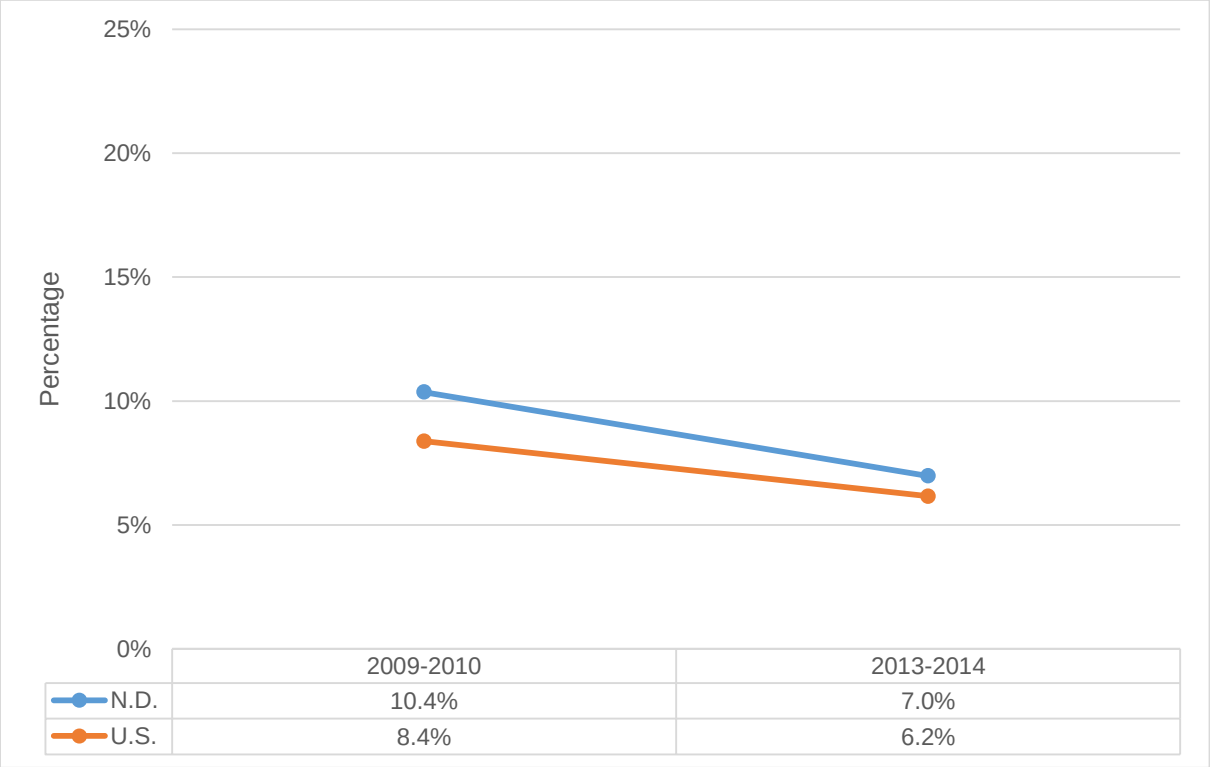


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

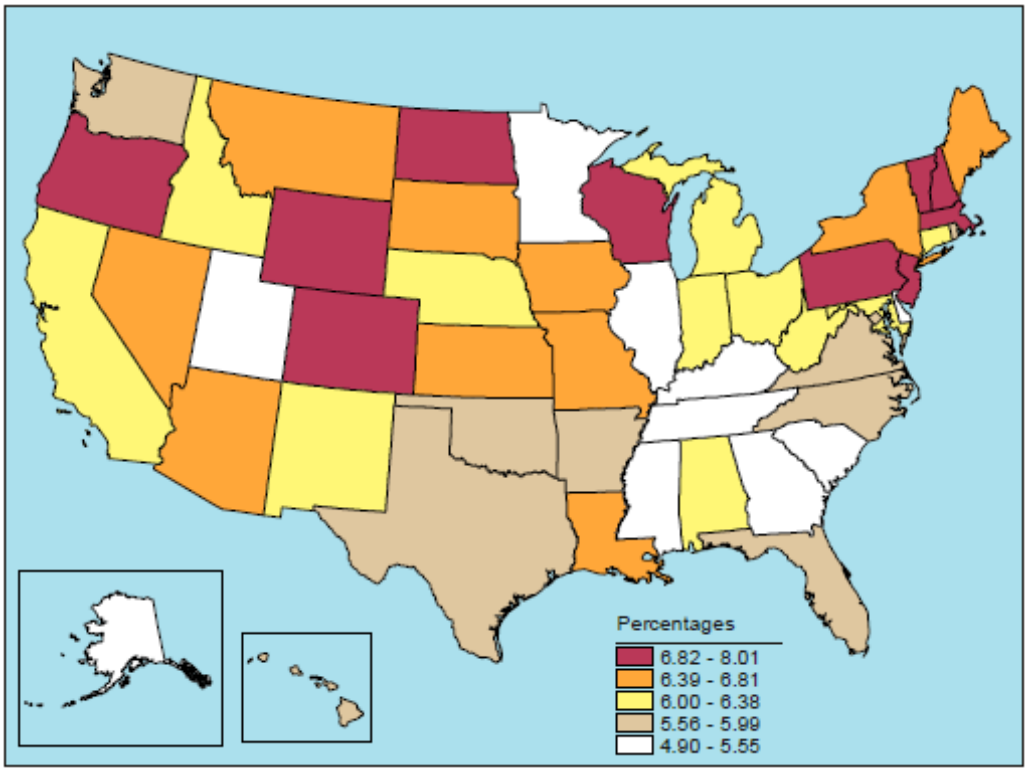
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 37. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.3.2.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015

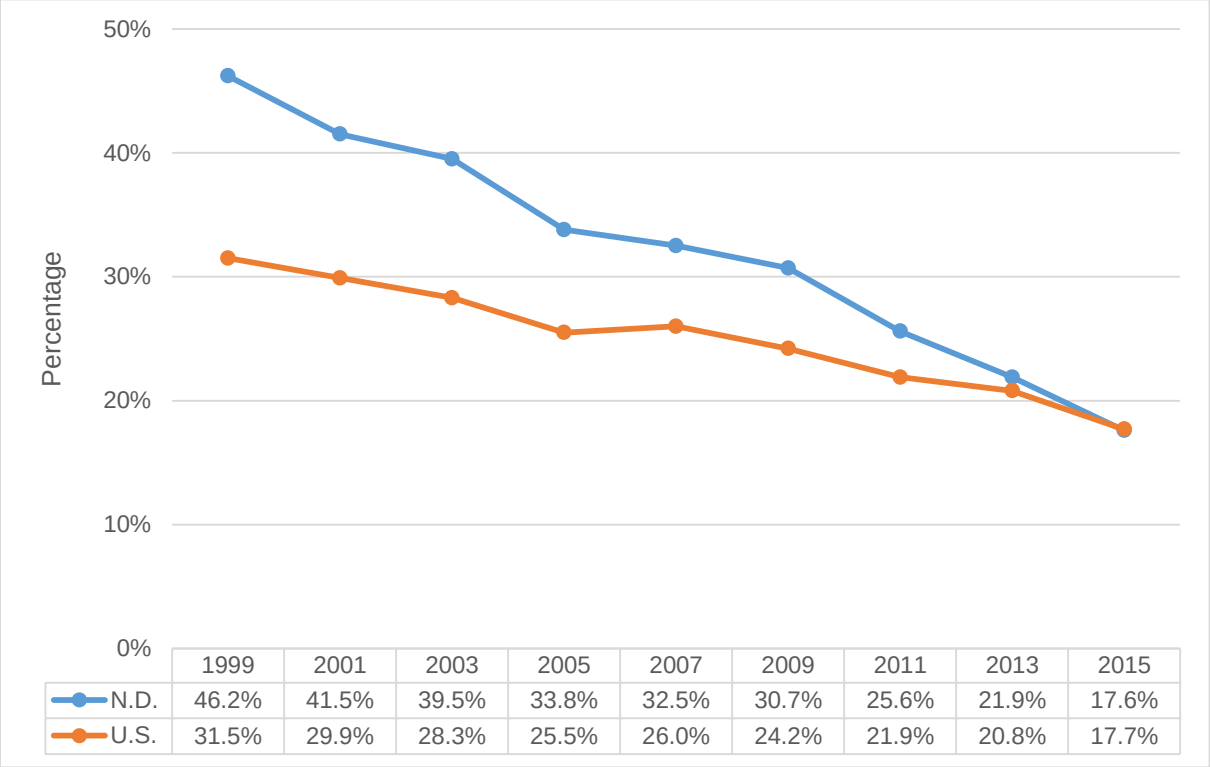
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 17.6 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 38. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	46.2%	41.5%	39.5%	33.8%	32.5%	30.7%	25.6%	21.9%	17.6%
U.S.	31.5%	29.9%	28.3%	25.5%	26.0%	24.2%	21.9%	20.8%	17.7%

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

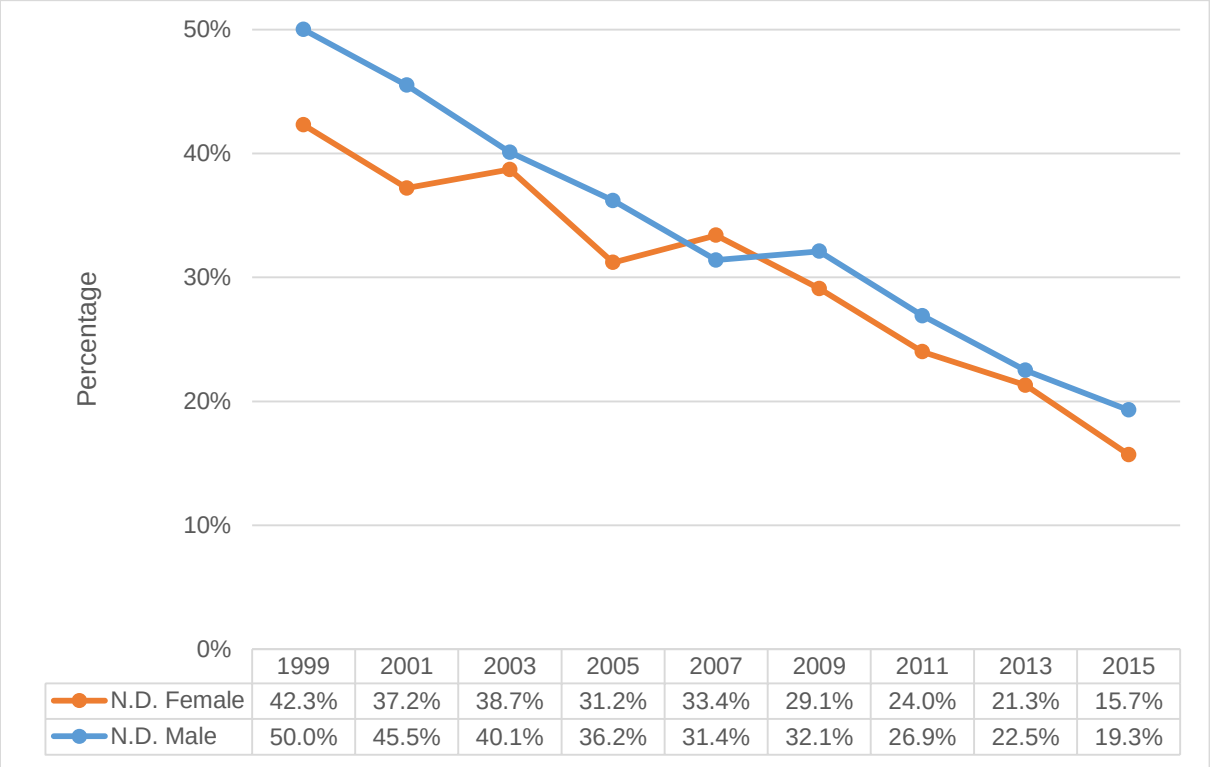
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 15.7 percent of female and 19.3 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 39. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	42.3%	37.2%	38.7%	31.2%	33.4%	29.1%	24.0%	21.3%	15.7%
N.D. Male	50.0%	45.5%	40.1%	36.2%	31.4%	32.1%	26.9%	22.5%	19.3%

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

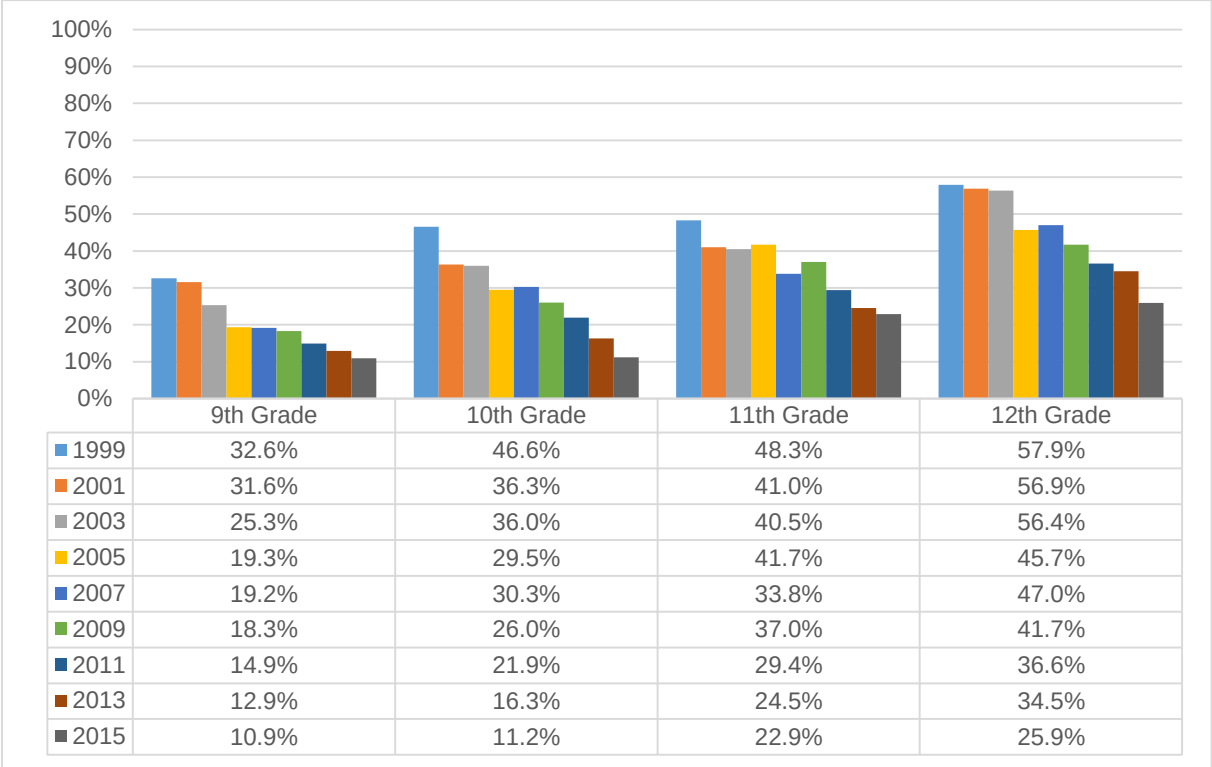
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 10.9 percent of ninth graders and 25.9 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 40. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	32.6%	46.6%	48.3%	57.9%
2001	31.6%	36.3%	41.0%	56.9%
2003	25.3%	36.0%	40.5%	56.4%
2005	19.3%	29.5%	41.7%	45.7%
2007	19.2%	30.3%	33.8%	47.0%
2009	18.3%	26.0%	37.0%	41.7%
2011	14.9%	21.9%	29.4%	36.6%
2013	12.9%	16.3%	24.5%	34.5%
2015	10.9%	11.2%	22.9%	25.9%

2.3.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.3.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 30 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 41. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

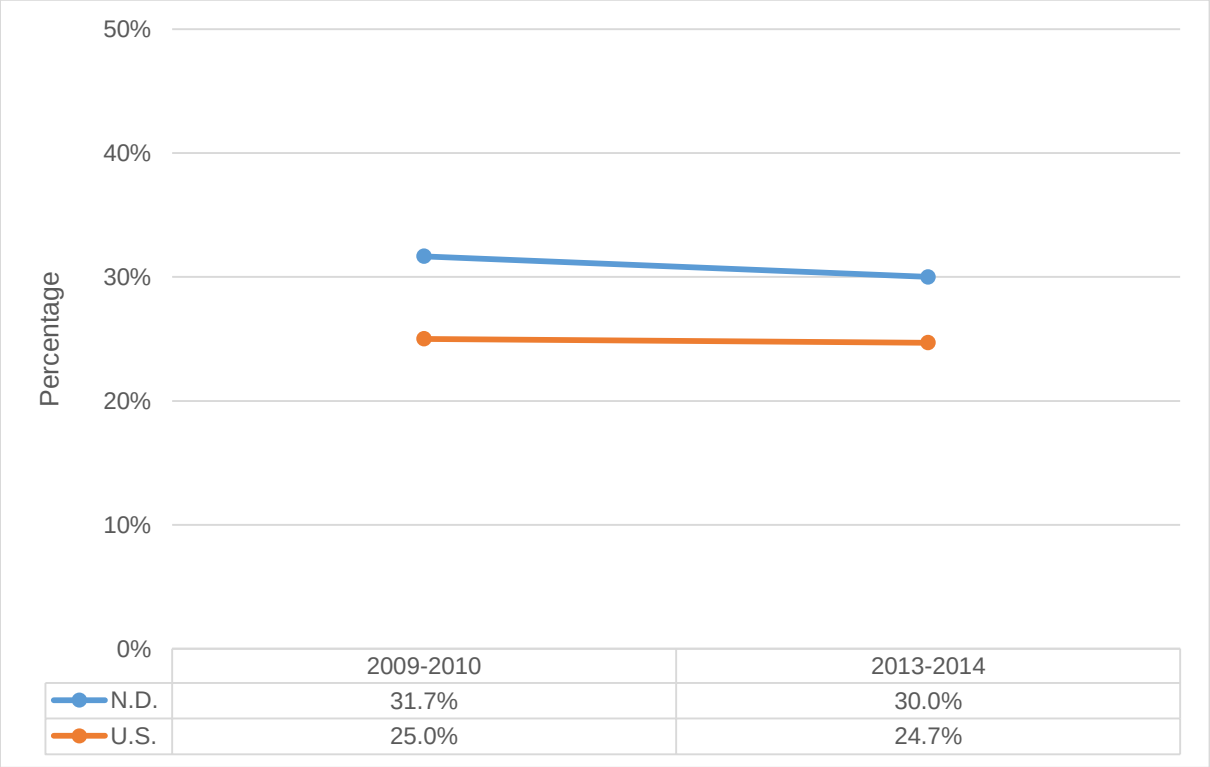


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2014

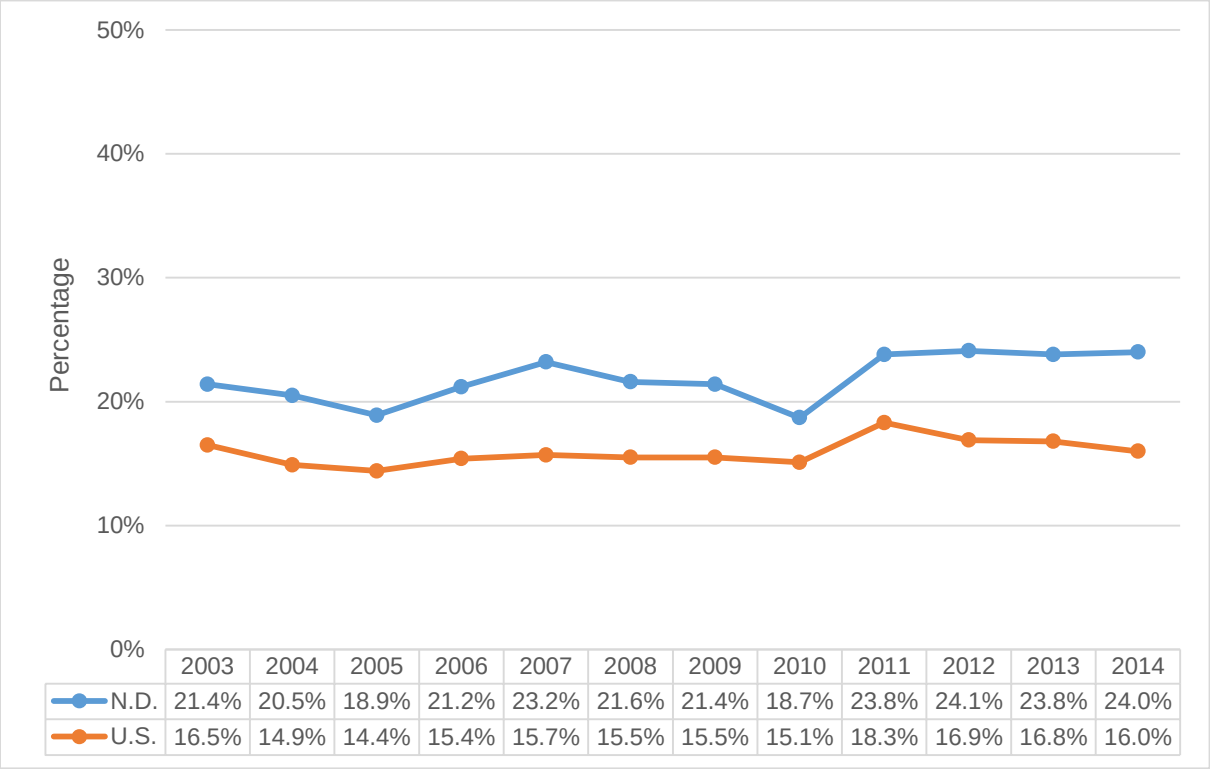
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 24 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 42. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2014



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	21.4%	20.5%	18.9%	21.2%	23.2%	21.6%	21.4%	18.7%	23.8%	24.1%	23.8%	24.0%
U.S.	16.5%	14.9%	14.4%	15.4%	15.7%	15.5%	15.5%	15.1%	18.3%	16.9%	16.8%	16.0%

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2014

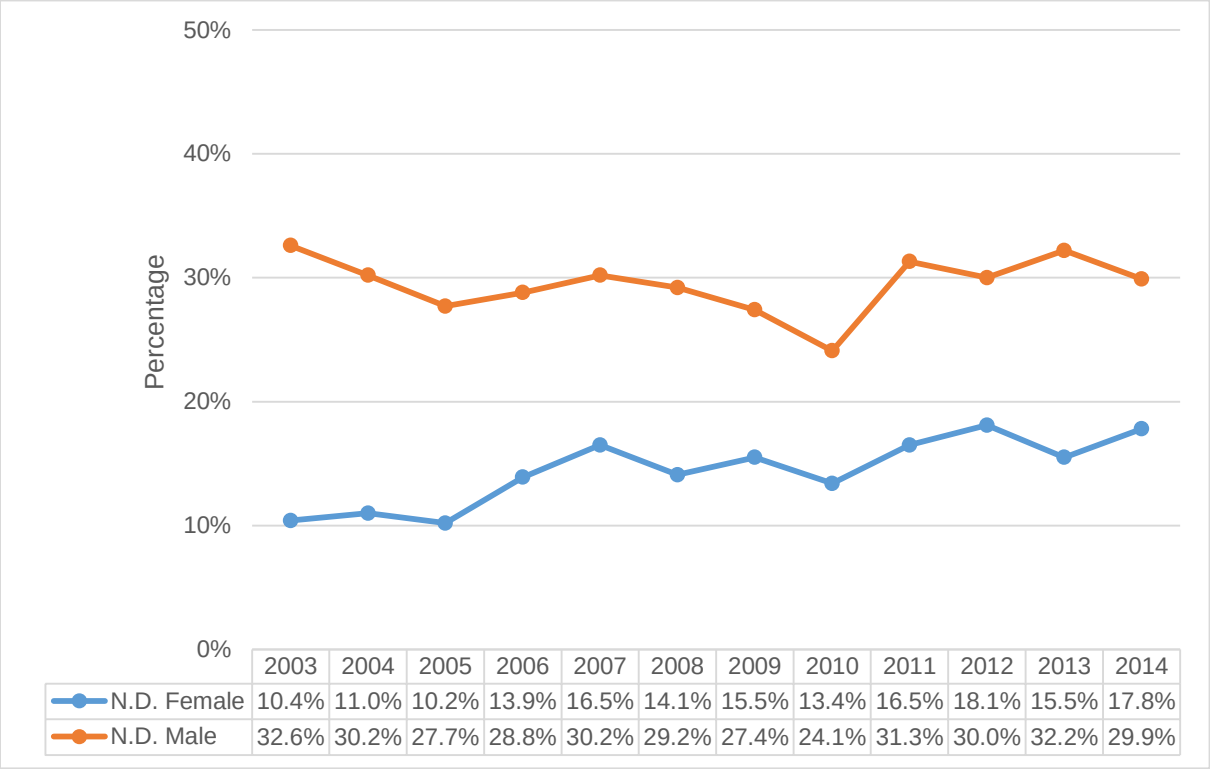
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 17.8 percent of female and 29.9 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 43. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2014



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Female	10.4%	11.0%	10.2%	13.9%	16.5%	14.1%	15.5%	13.4%	16.5%	18.1%	15.5%	17.8%
N.D. Male	32.6%	30.2%	27.7%	28.8%	30.2%	29.2%	27.4%	24.1%	31.3%	30.0%	32.2%	29.9%

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

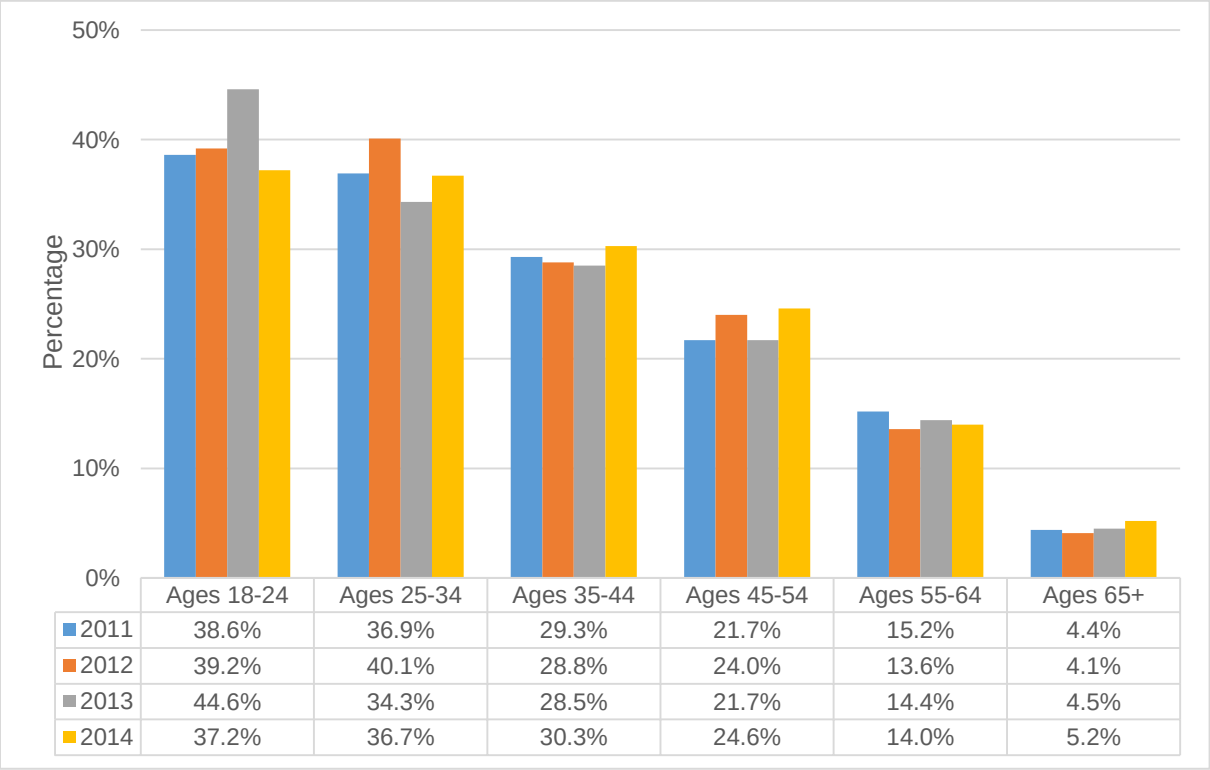
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 37.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-24 reported binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 44. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
2011	38.6%	36.9%	29.3%	21.7%	15.2%	4.4%
2012	39.2%	40.1%	28.8%	24.0%	13.6%	4.1%
2013	44.6%	34.3%	28.5%	21.7%	14.4%	4.5%
2014	37.2%	36.7%	30.3%	24.6%	14.0%	5.2%

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

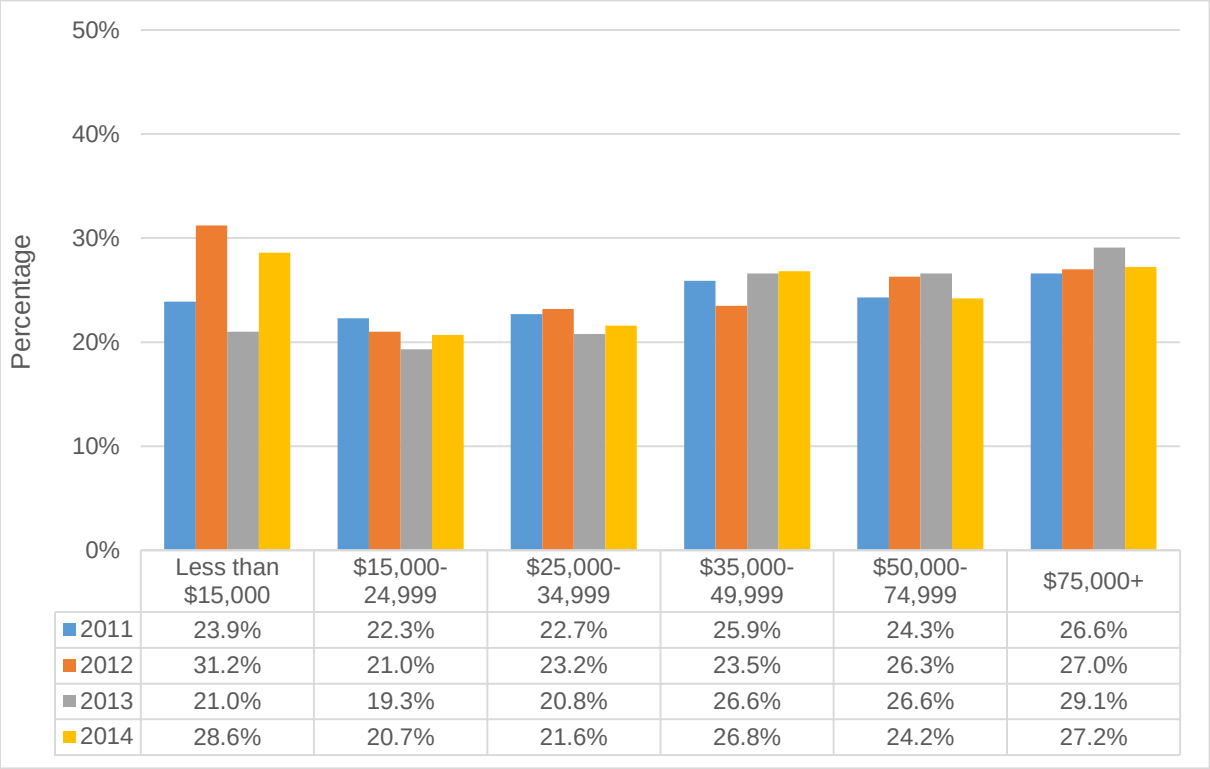
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 27.2 percent of North Dakota adults earning $75,000 or more per year reported binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 45. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Less than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
2011	23.9%	22.3%	22.7%	25.9%	24.3%	26.6%
2012	31.2%	21.0%	23.2%	23.5%	26.3%	27.0%
2013	21.0%	19.3%	20.8%	26.6%	26.6%	29.1%
2014	28.6%	20.7%	21.6%	26.8%	24.2%	27.2%

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

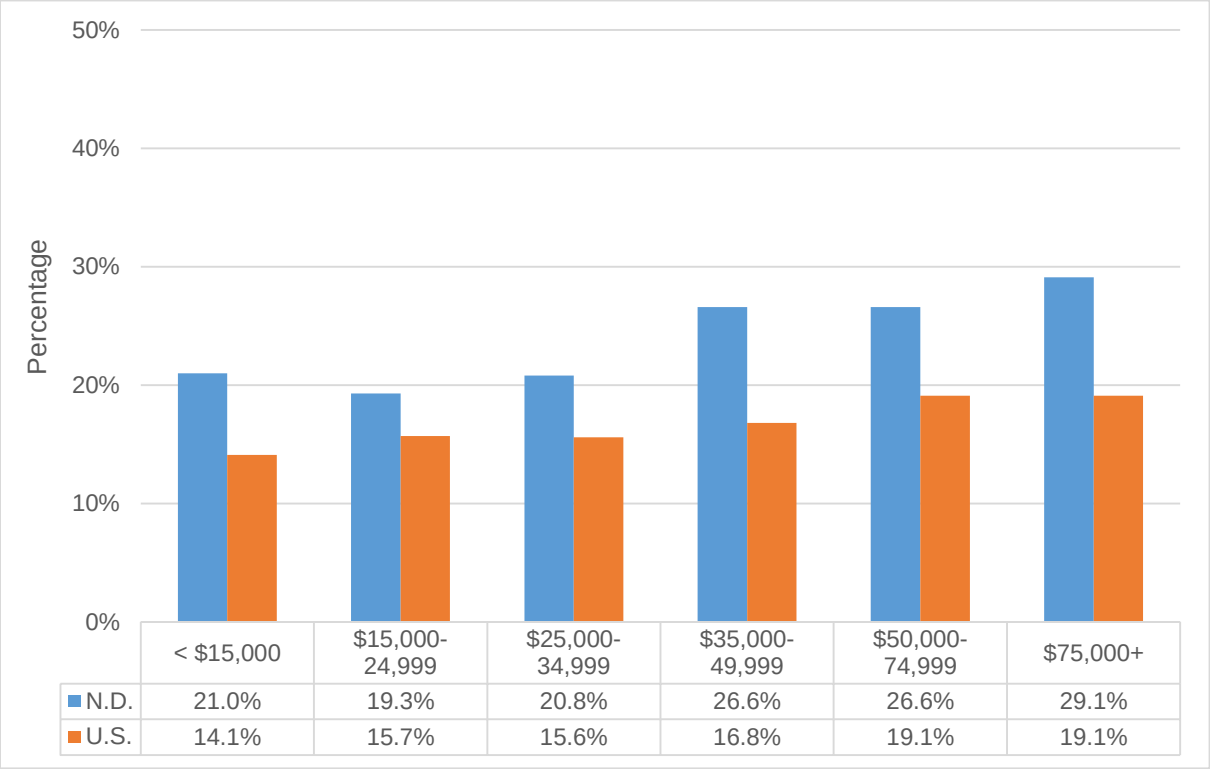
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 Dakota adults earning $75,000 or more per year reported binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 46. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota and United States, 2013



	< $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
N.D.	21.0%	19.3%	20.8%	26.6%	26.6%	29.1%
U.S.	14.1%	15.7%	15.6%	16.8%	19.1%	19.1%

Note: Data not available (U.S. 2014 by Income).

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by State*, 2014

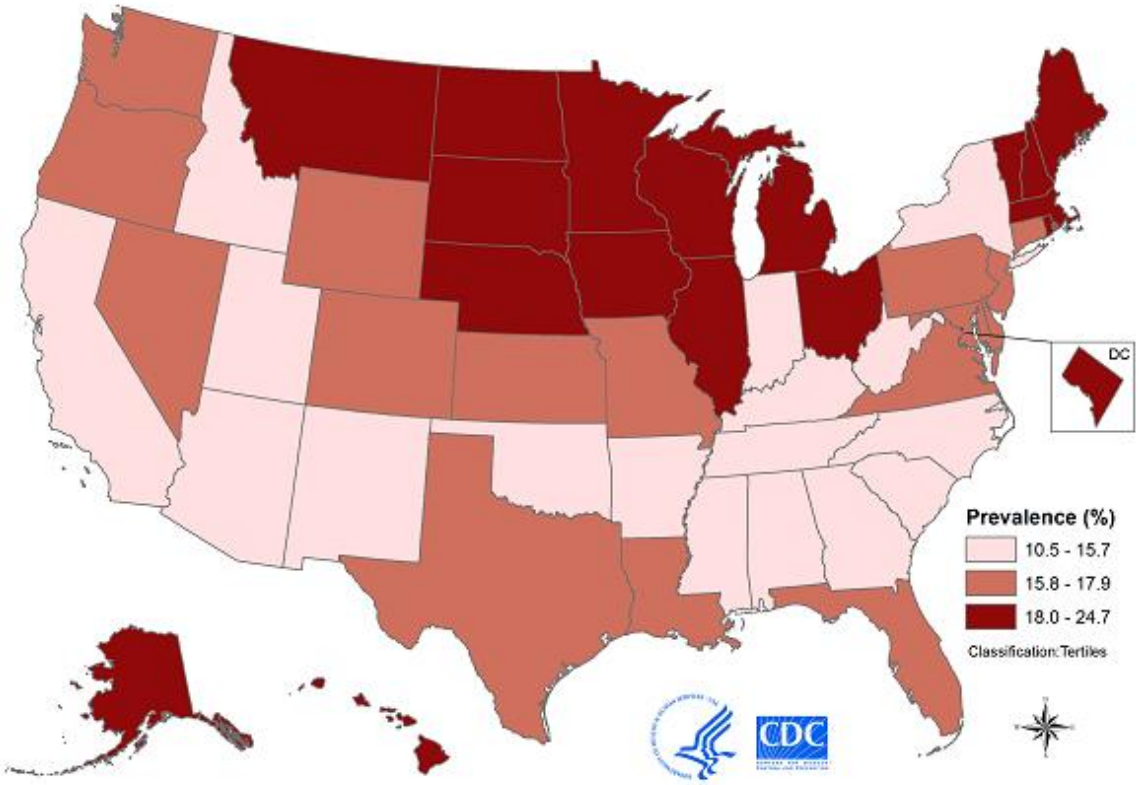
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: Binge drinking for males is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row. Binge drinking for females is defined as consuming four or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 24.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported binge drinking during the 30 days before the survey (the highest prevalence in the nation).

Figure 47. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by State*, 2014



Note: Adapted from CDC (2015). Prevalence data were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census standard population.

Chart: Intensity of Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by State*, 2014

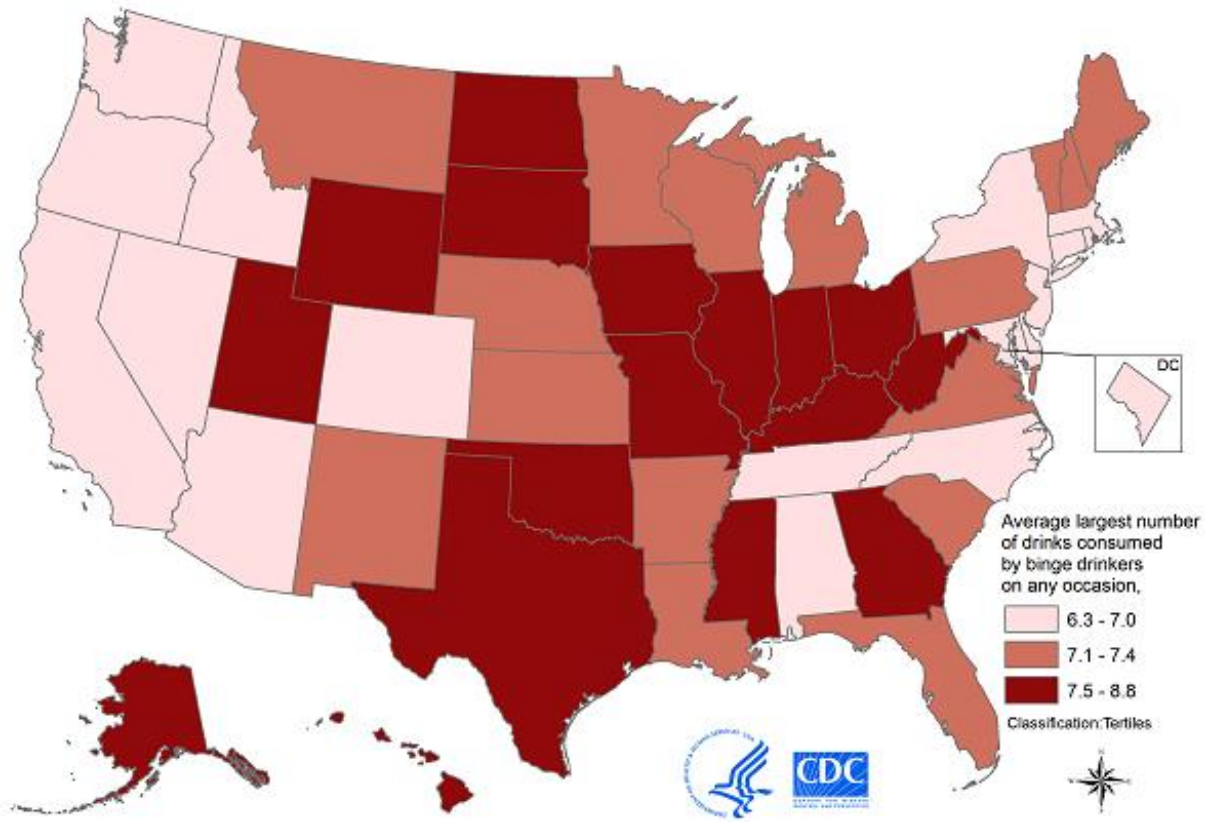
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: Binge drinking for males is defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row. Binge drinking for females is defined as consuming four or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey. Intensity is defined as the average largest number of drinks consumed by binge drinkers on any occasion in the past month.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakotans aged 18 or older classified as binge drinkers, reported consumption of 7.9 drinks per binge episode during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 48. Intensity of Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by State*, 2014



Note: Adapted from CDC (2015). Intensity data were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census standard population.

2.3.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 49 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported binge drinking on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 49. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

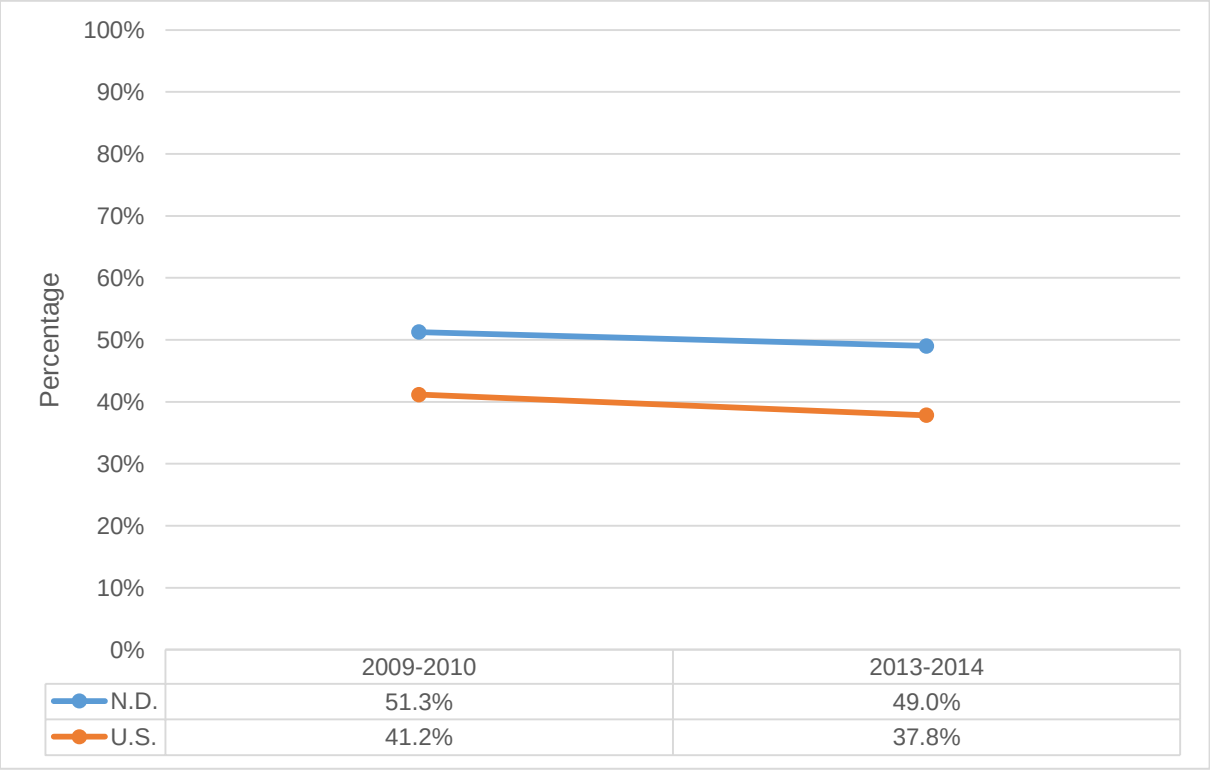


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

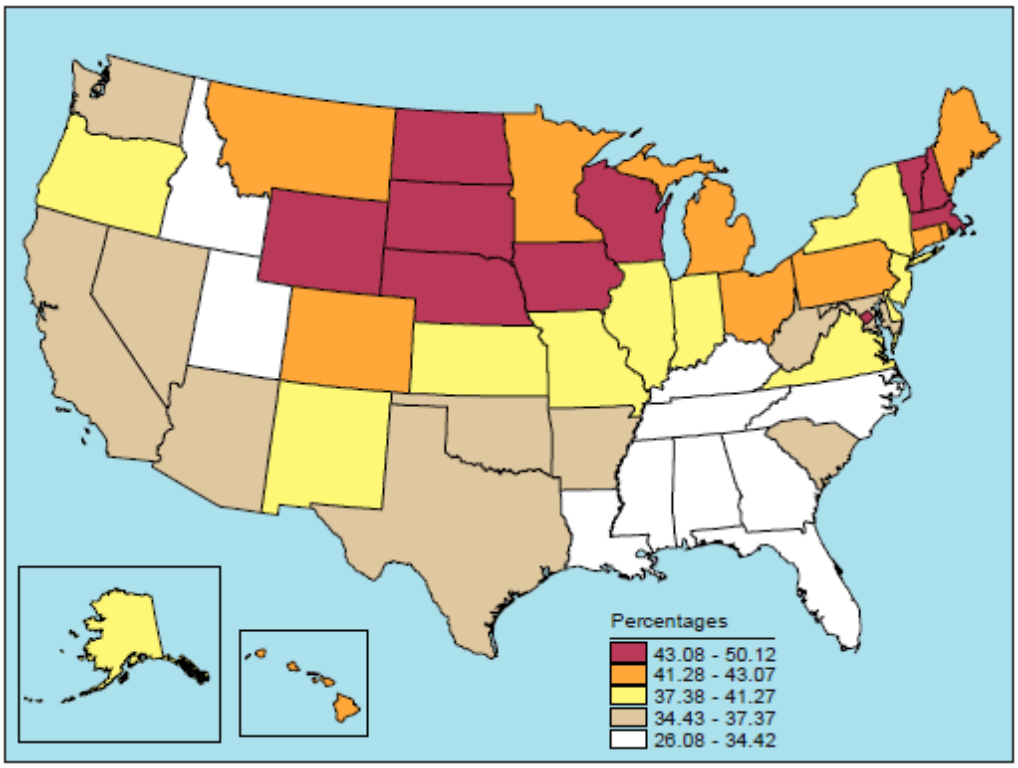
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 18-25 that reported binge drinking on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 50. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.3.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 25.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported binge drinking on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 51. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

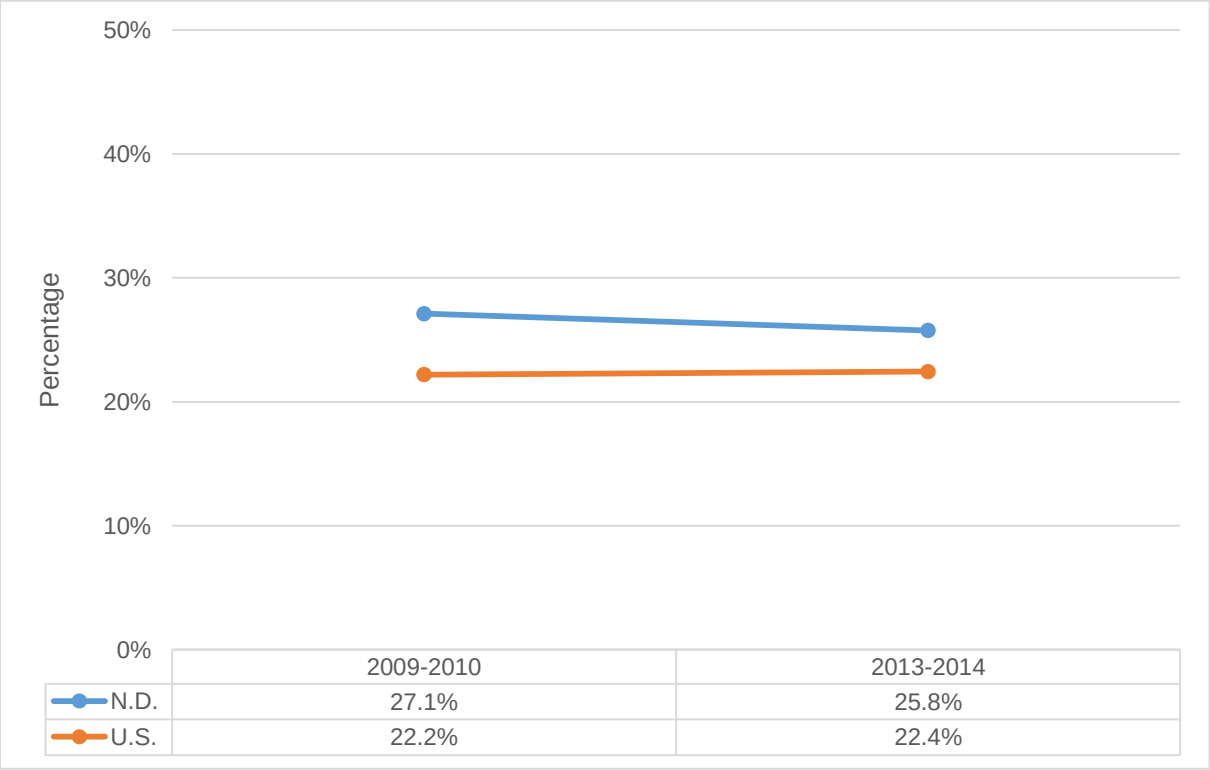


Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

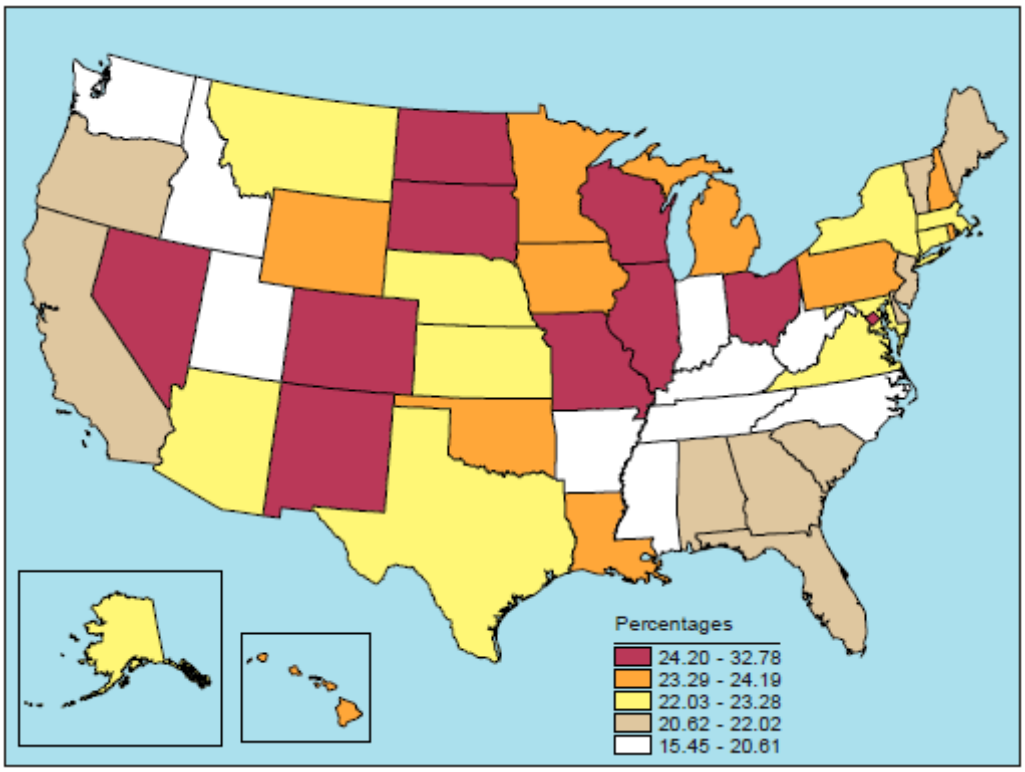
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 26 or older, that reported binge drinking on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 52. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.3.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 2 Weeks), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

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 2014, 45.8 percent of North Dakota college students reported having five or more drinks at a sitting at least once during the two weeks before the survey.

Figure 53. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 2 Weeks), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

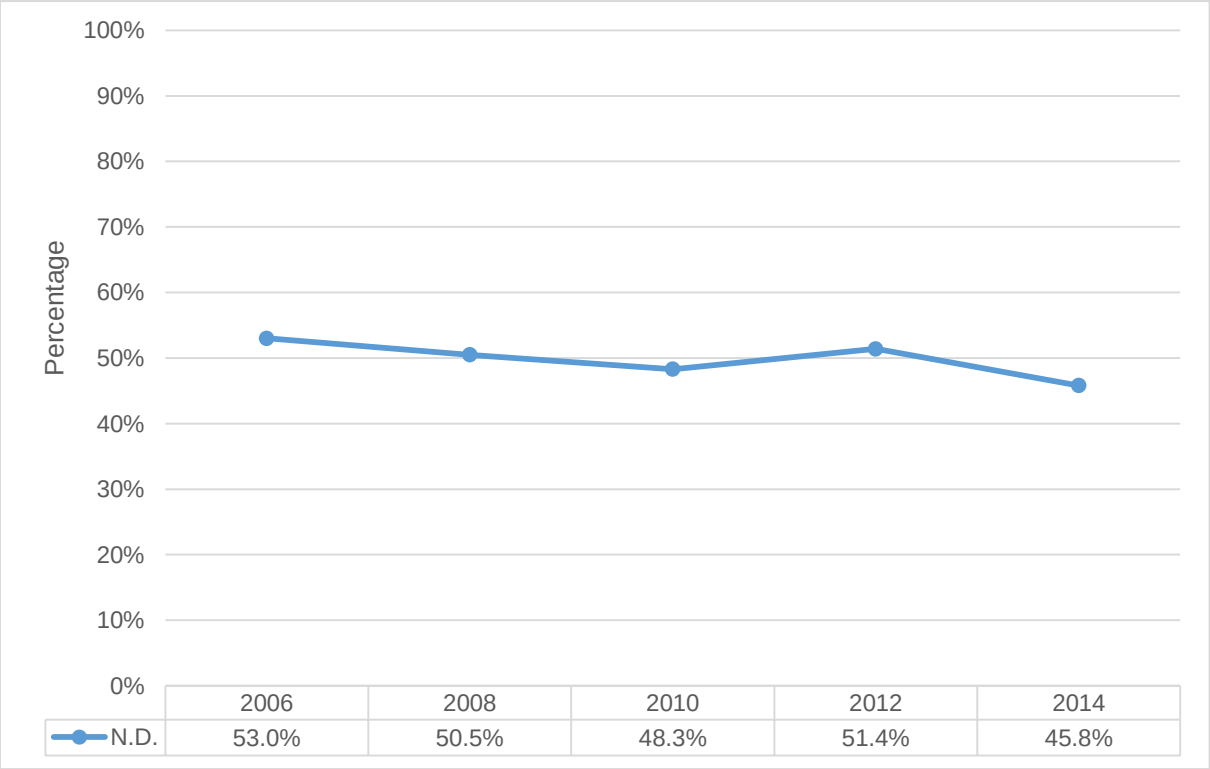


Chart: Frequency of Binge Alcohol Use (Past 2 Weeks), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

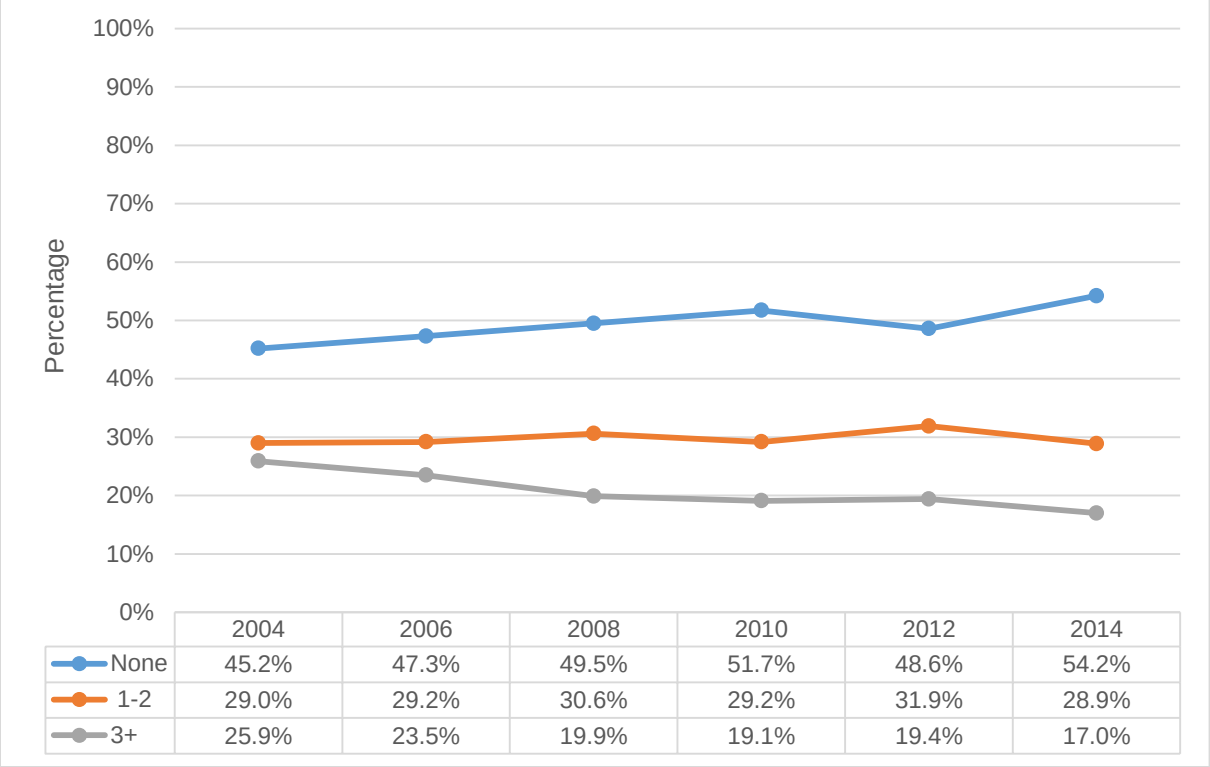
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 28.9 percent of North Dakota college students reported one or two alcohol binges during the two weeks before the survey.

Figure 54. Frequency of Binge Alcohol Use (Past 2 Weeks), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
None	45.2%	47.3%	49.5%	51.7%	48.6%	54.2%
1-2	29.0%	29.2%	30.6%	29.2%	31.9%	28.9%
3+	25.9%	23.5%	19.9%	19.1%	19.4%	17.0%

2.4. Heavy Drinking

2.4.1. Age Groups

2.4.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.4.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2014

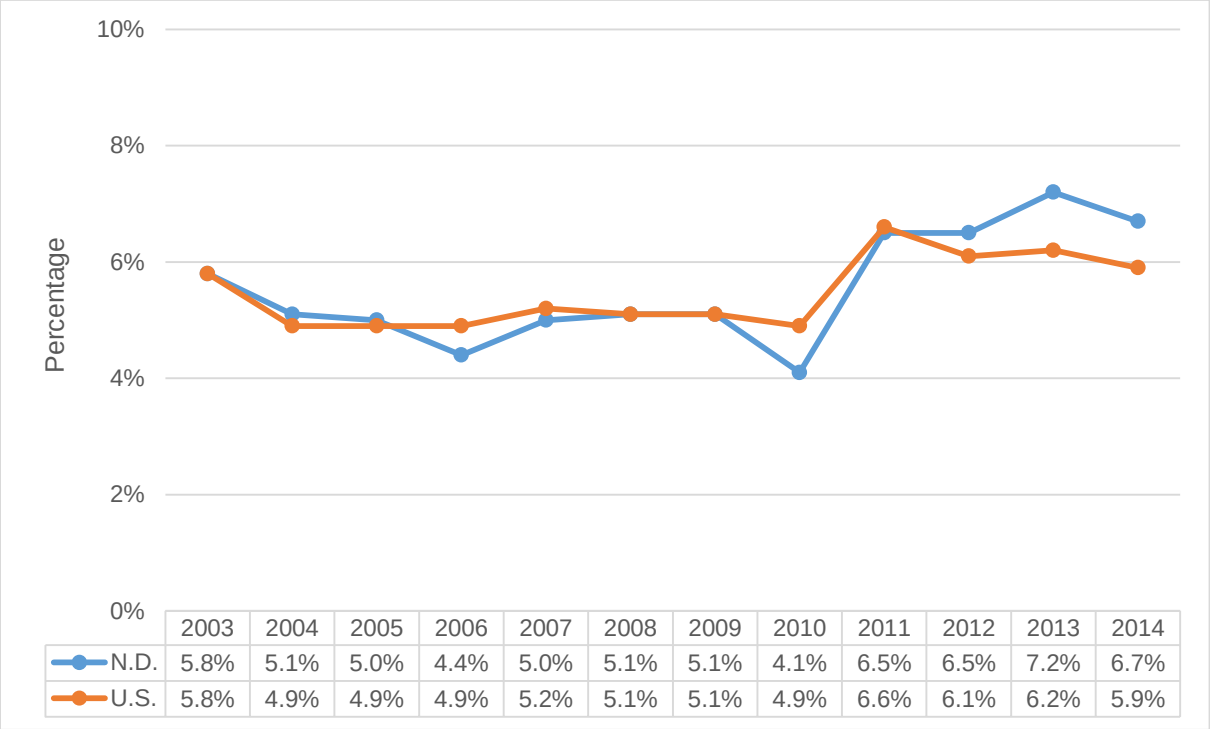
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 6.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 55. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2014



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	5.8%	5.1%	5.0%	4.4%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	4.1%	6.5%	6.5%	7.2%	6.7%
U.S.	5.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	4.9%	6.6%	6.1%	6.2%	5.9%

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

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 in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 5.2 percent of adult females and 8.2 percent of adult males in North Dakota were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 56. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

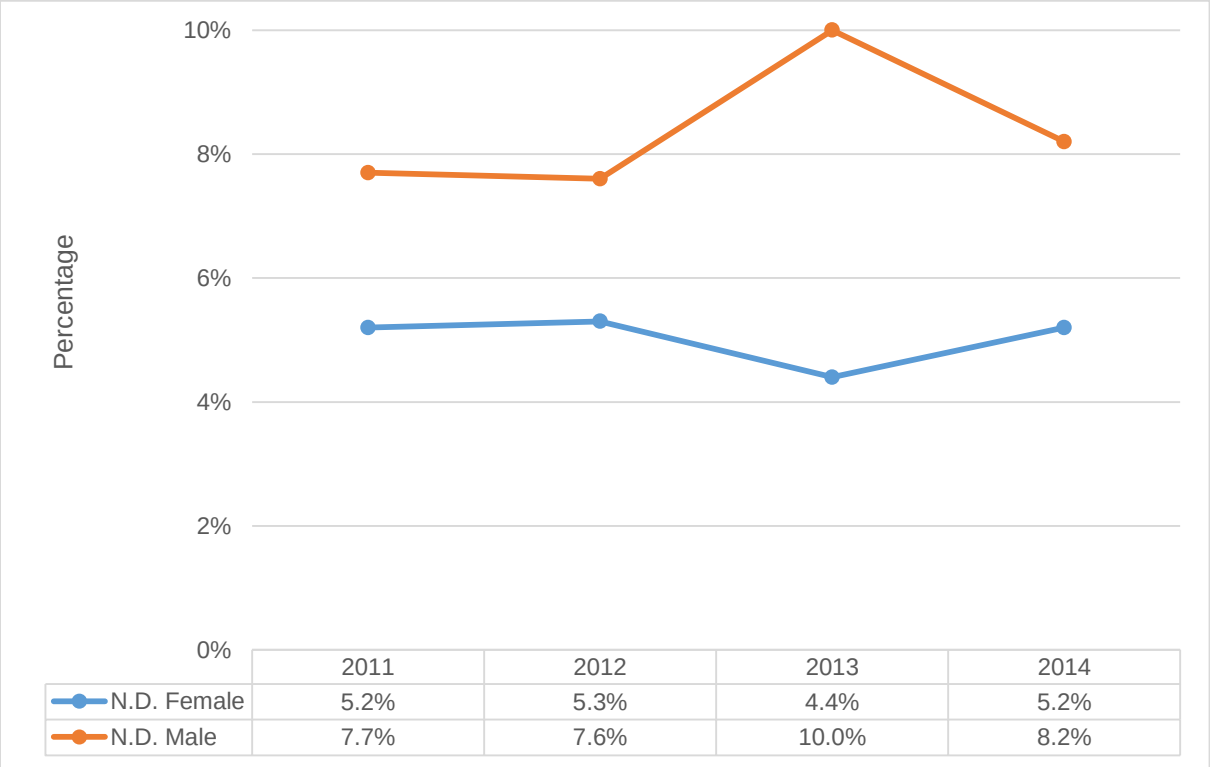


Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota and United States, 2013

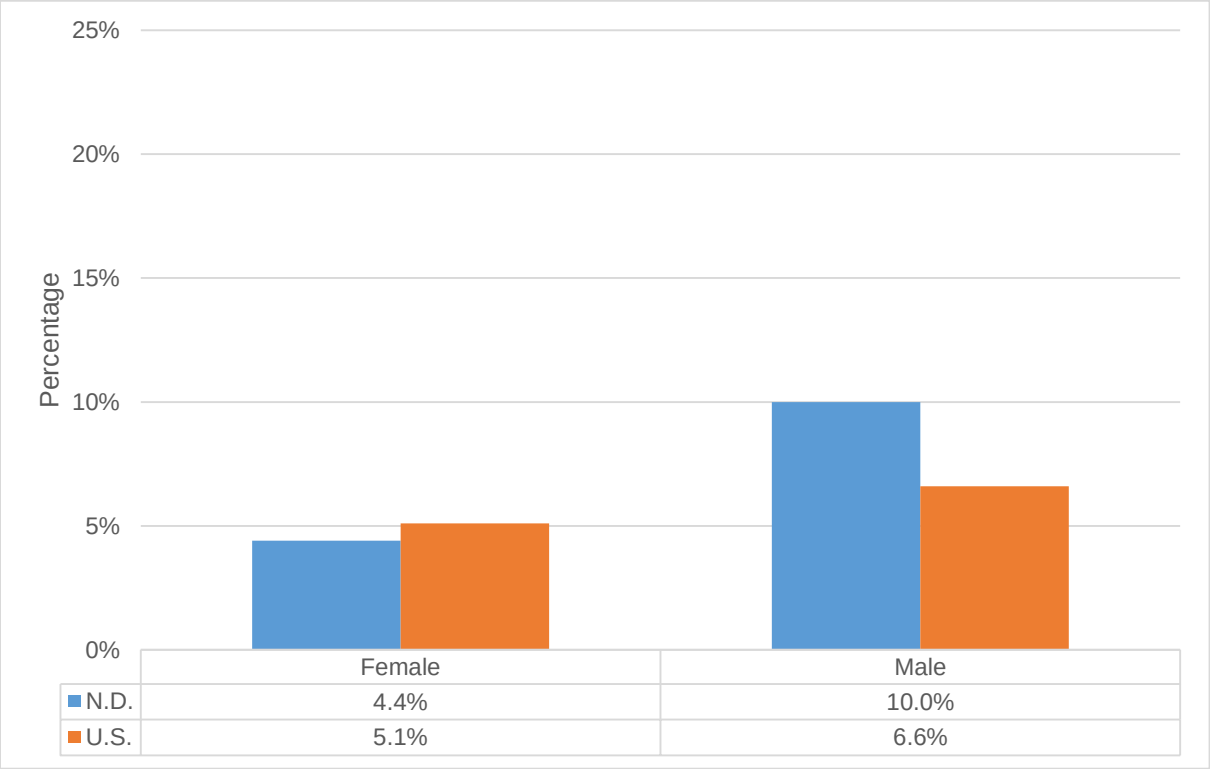
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 in the past 30 days.

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 57. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota and United States, 2013



Note: Data not available (U.S. 2014 by Gender).

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

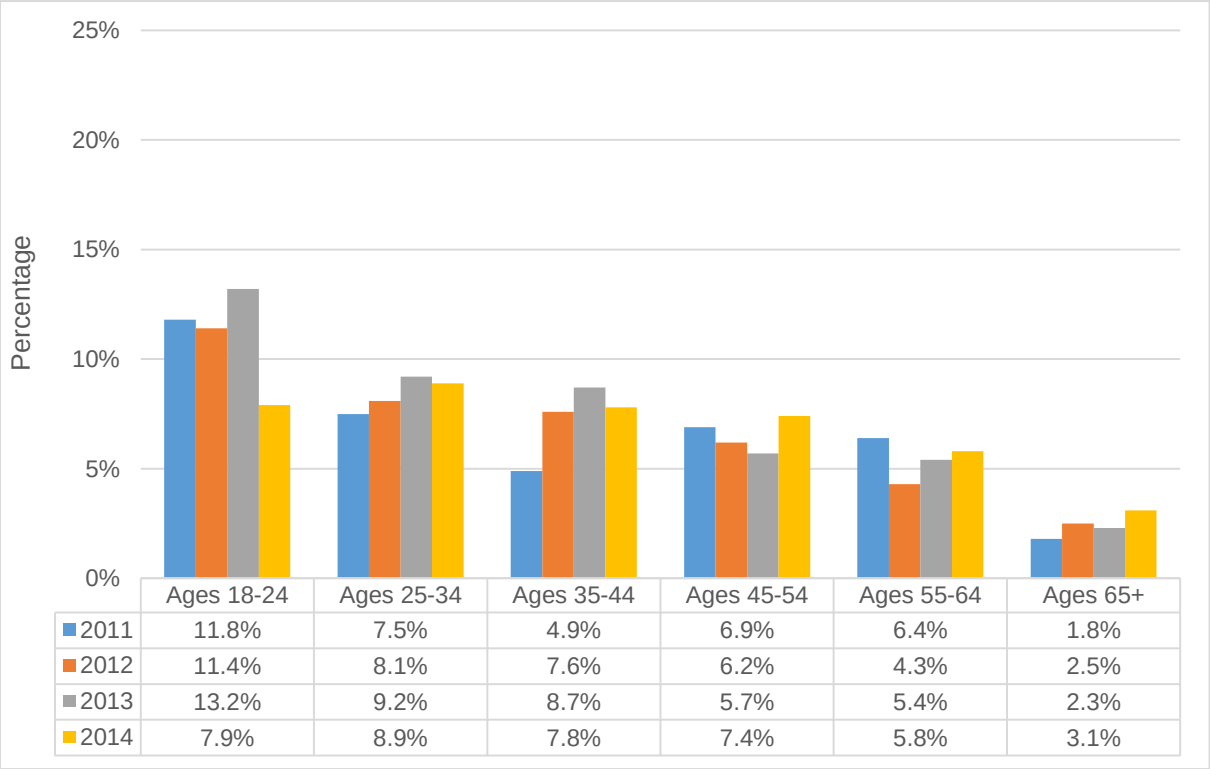
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 8.9 percent of North Dakotans ages 25-34 were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 58. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
2011	11.8%	7.5%	4.9%	6.9%	6.4%	1.8%
2012	11.4%	8.1%	7.6%	6.2%	4.3%	2.5%
2013	13.2%	9.2%	8.7%	5.7%	5.4%	2.3%
2014	7.9%	8.9%	7.8%	7.4%	5.8%	3.1%

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

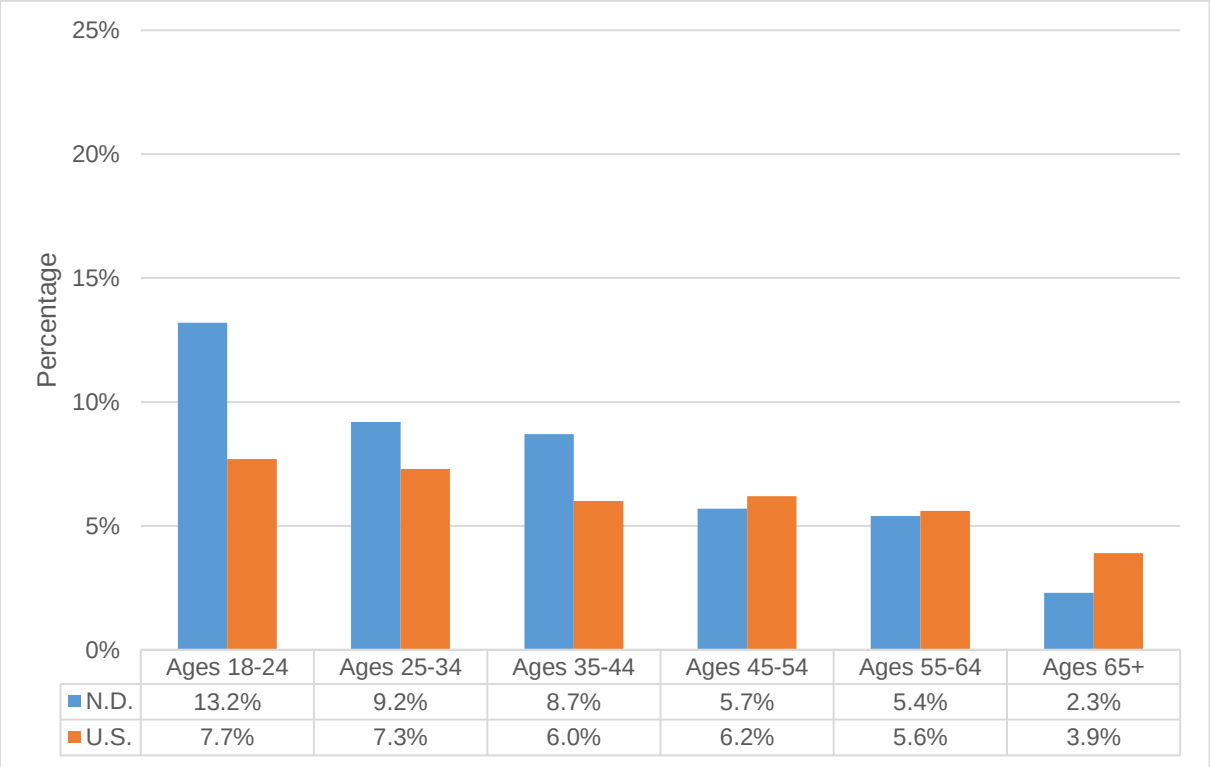
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: "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 in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

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

Figure 59. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
N.D.	13.2%	9.2%	8.7%	5.7%	5.4%	2.3%
U.S.	7.7%	7.3%	6.0%	6.2%	5.6%	3.9%

Note: Data not available (U.S. 2014 by Age).

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

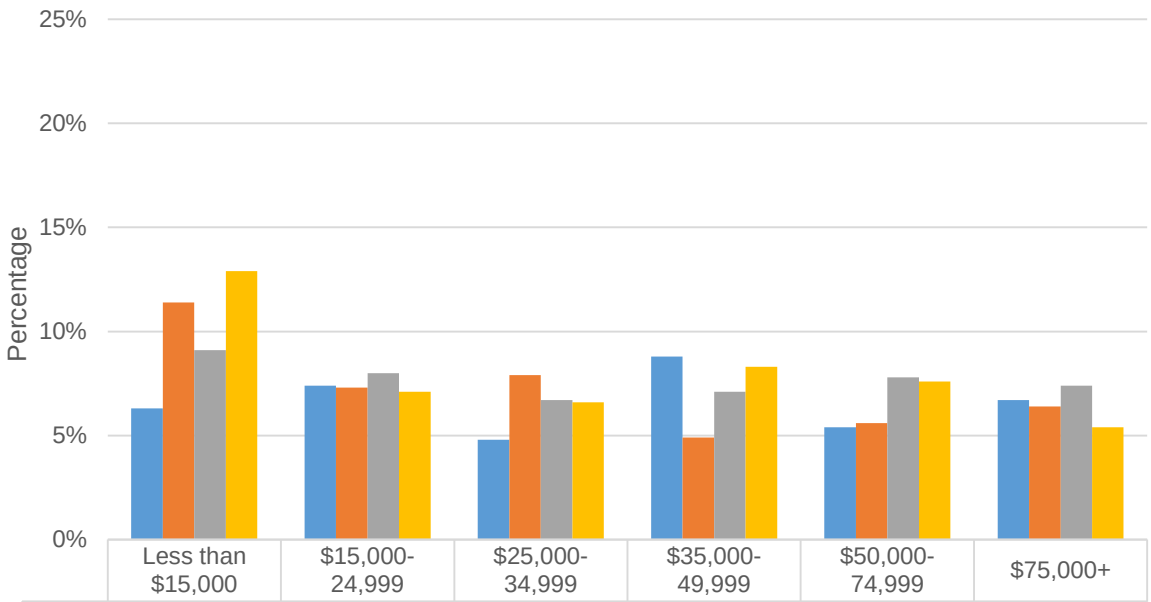
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 12.9 of North Dakota adults earning $15,000 or less per year were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 60. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Less than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
2011	6.3%	7.4%	4.8%	8.8%	5.4%	6.7%
2012	11.4%	7.3%	7.9%	4.9%	5.6%	6.4%
2013	9.1%	8.0%	6.7%	7.1%	7.8%	7.4%
2014	12.9%	7.1%	6.6%	8.3%	7.6%	5.4%

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

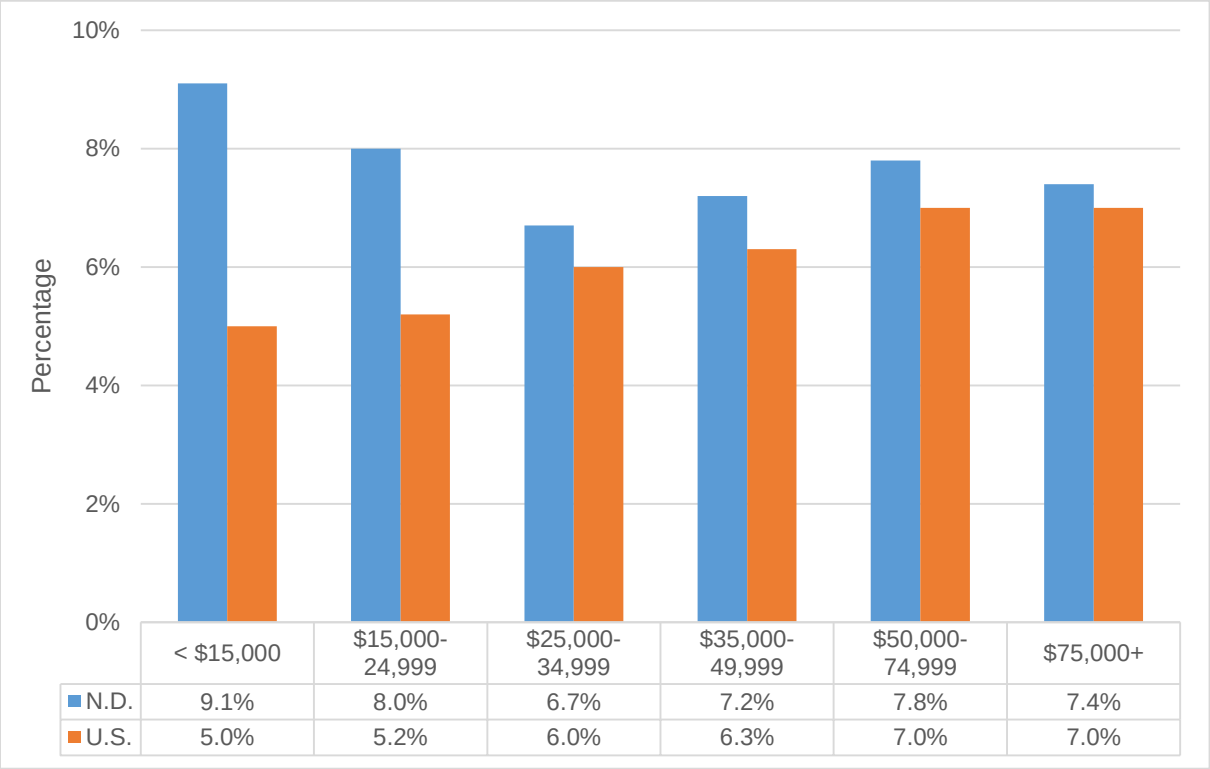
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: "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 in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

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

Figure 61. Heavy Alcohol Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota and United States, 2013



	< $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
N.D.	9.1%	8.0%	6.7%	7.2%	7.8%	7.4%
U.S.	5.0%	5.2%	6.0%	6.3%	7.0%	7.0%

Note: Data not available (U.S. 2014 by Income Level).

2.4.1.1.2. Adults (21 or Older)

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (21 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014

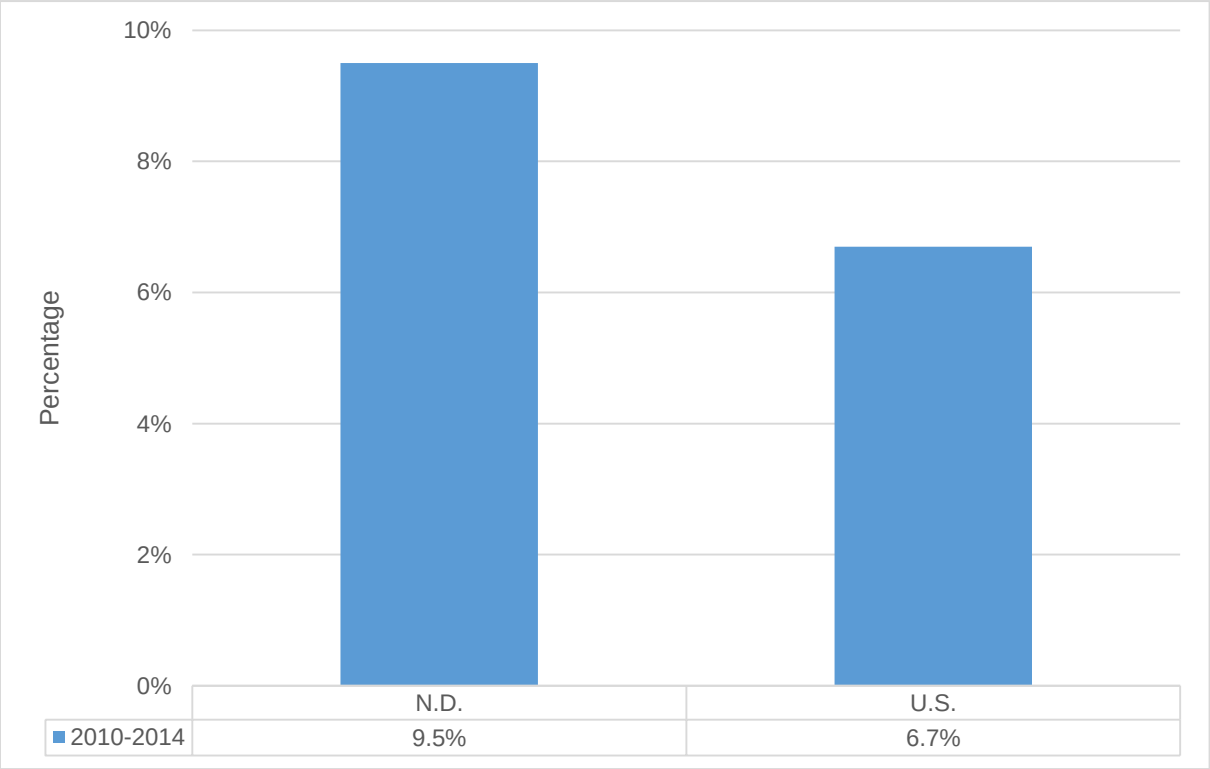
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Heavy alcohol use" is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on each of five or more days in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- North Dakota's annual average of heavy alcohol use among adults aged 21 or older was higher than the annual average for the nation from 2010 to 2014.

Figure 62. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (21 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014



Note: Estimates are annual averages based on combined 2010-2014 NSDUH data. These estimates are based solely on the sample, unlike estimates based on the small area estimation procedure.

2.4.1.1.3. College Students

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

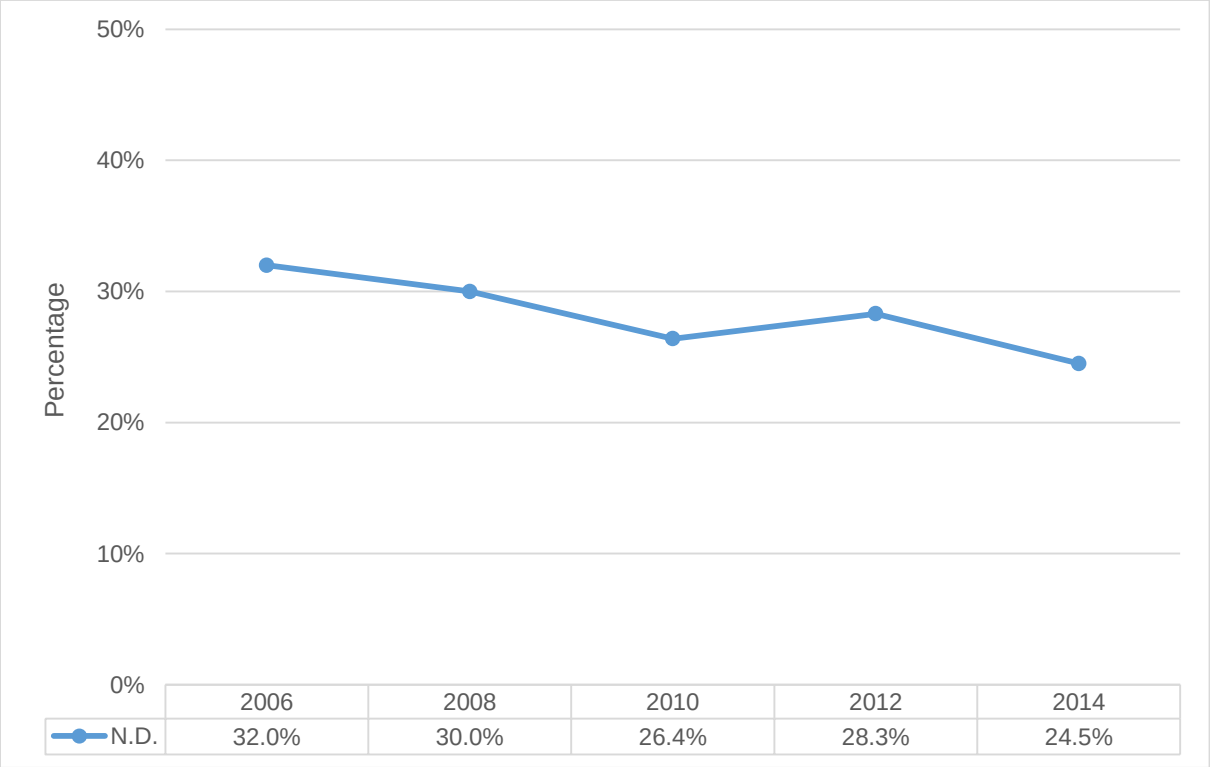
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 reported consuming at least six alcoholic drinks per week.

Figure 63. 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. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: First Use/Initiation (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014

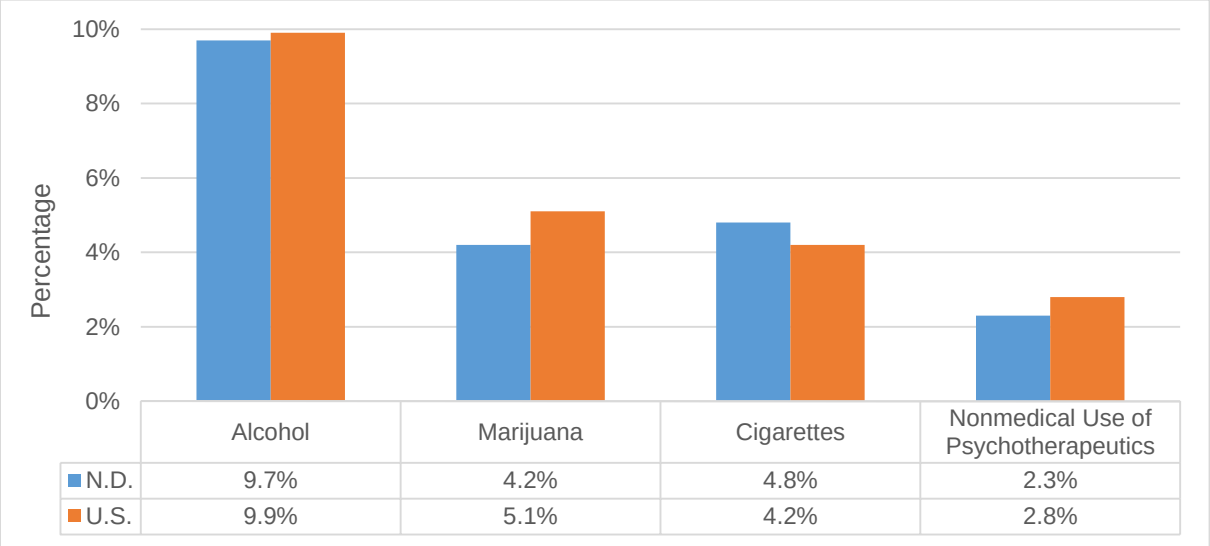
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: Respondents were asked about the first time they drank alcohol. "Alcohol use" is defined as having more than a sip or two from a can or bottle of beer, a glass of wine or a wine cooler, a shot of liquor, or a mixed drink with liquor in it.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- Combined 2010 to 2014 data indicate an annual average of 9.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 initiated alcohol use (i.e., used it for the first time) within the year prior to being surveyed.

Figure 64. First Use/Initiation (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014



	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cigarettes	Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics
N.D.	9.7%	4.2%	4.8%	2.3%
U.S.	9.9%	5.1%	4.2%	2.8%

Note: Estimates are annual averages based on combined 2010–2014 NSDUH data. These estimates are based solely on the sample, unlike estimates based on the small area estimation procedure.

3.1.1.1.2. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: First Drink Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015

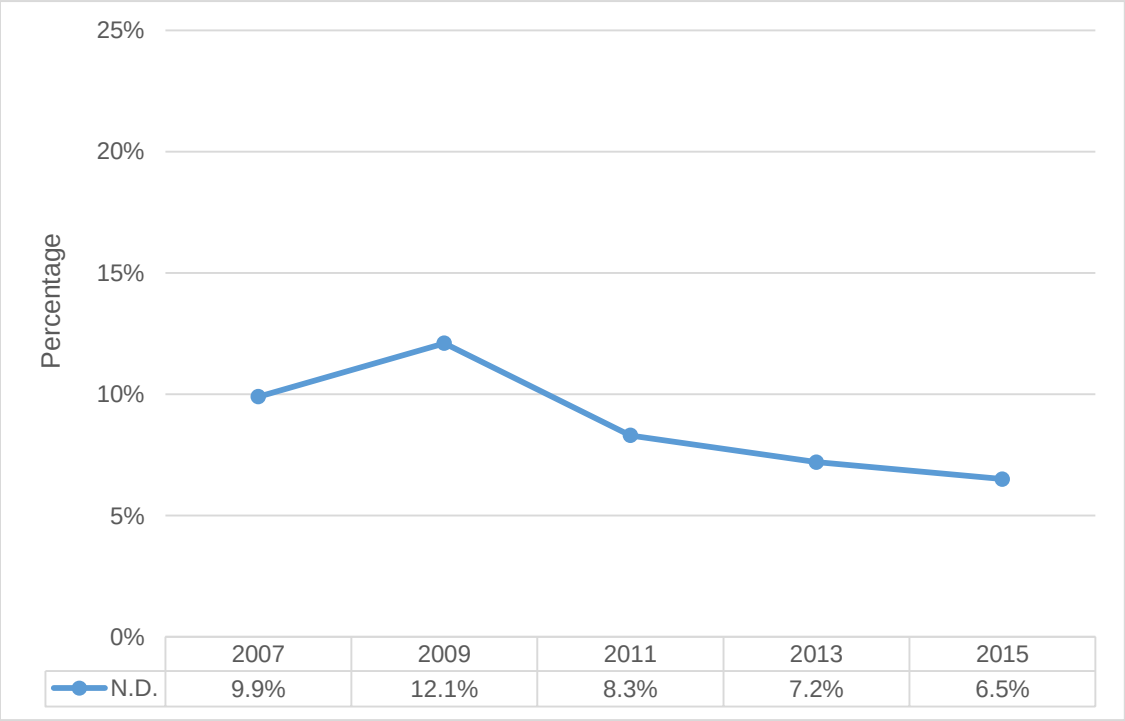
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students reporting having their first drink of alcohol before age 11.

Figure 65. First Drink Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: First Drink Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

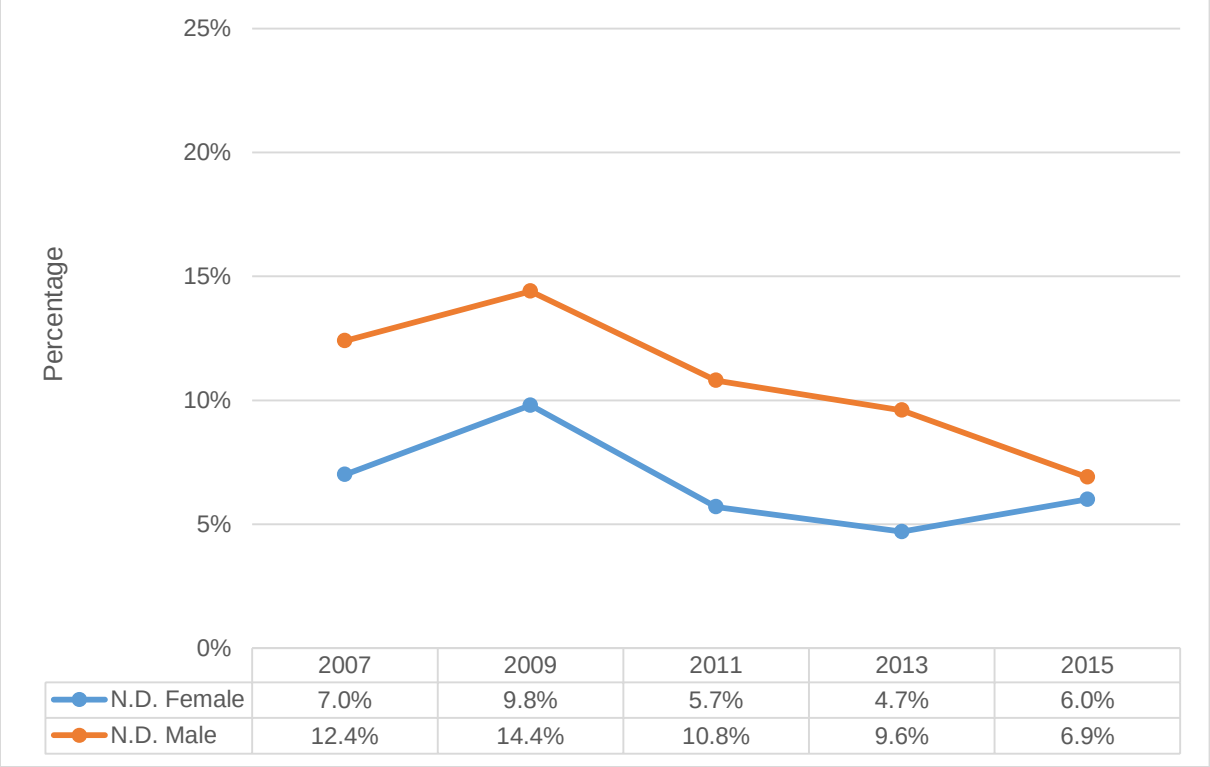
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6 percent of female and 6.9 percent of male North Dakota middle school students reporting having their first drink of alcohol before age 11.

Figure 66. First Drink Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	7.0%	9.8%	5.7%	4.7%	6.0%
N.D. Male	12.4%	14.4%	10.8%	9.6%	6.9%

Chart: First Drink Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

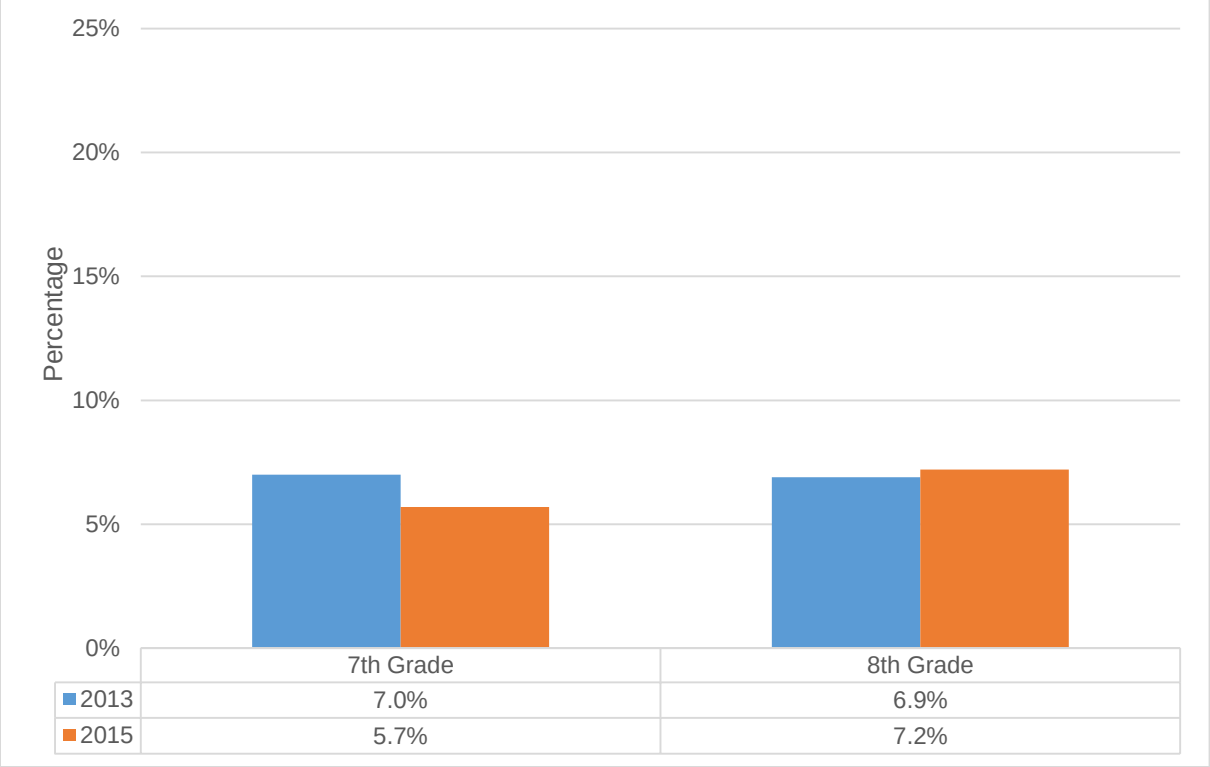
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2015, 5.7 percent of seventh graders and 7.2 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota reported having their first drink of alcohol before age 11.

Figure 67. First Drink Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



3.1.1.1.3. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015

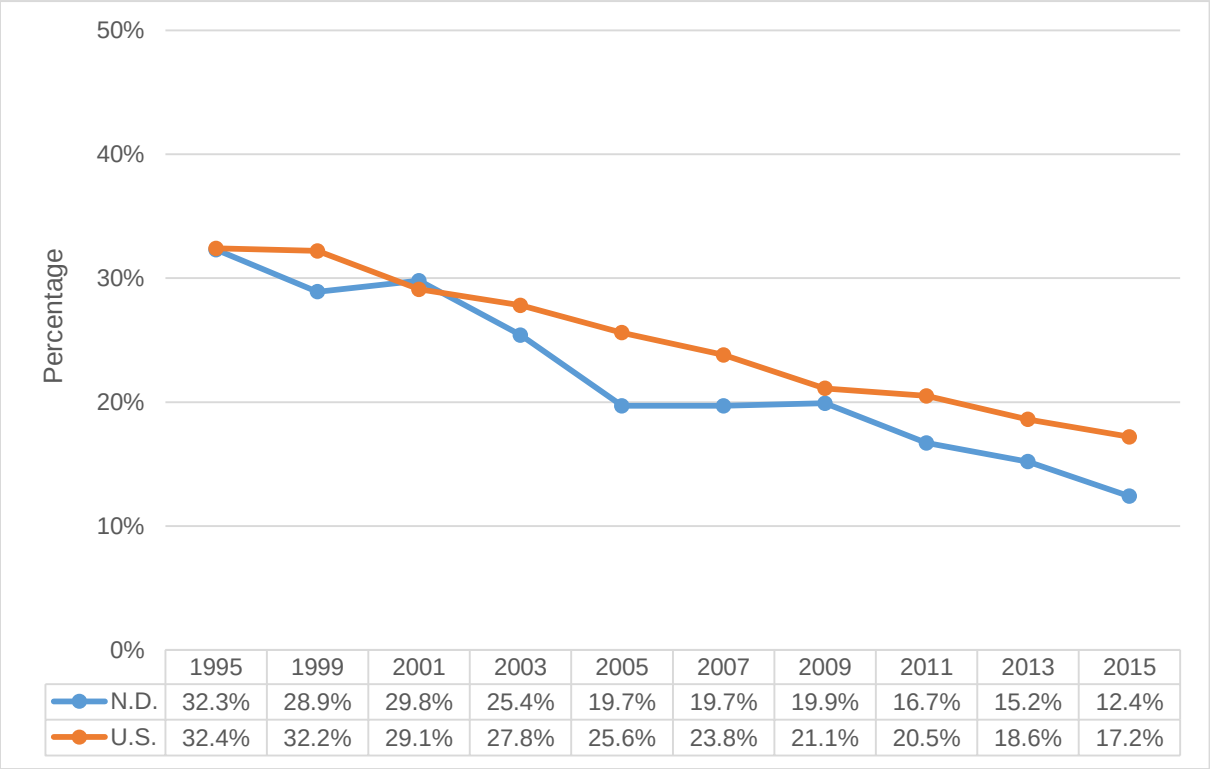
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 12.4 percent of North Dakota high school students reported having their first drink of alcohol before age 13.

Figure 68. First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1995	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	32.3%	28.9%	29.8%	25.4%	19.7%	19.7%	19.9%	16.7%	15.2%	12.4%
U.S.	32.4%	32.2%	29.1%	27.8%	25.6%	23.8%	21.1%	20.5%	18.6%	17.2%

Chart: First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

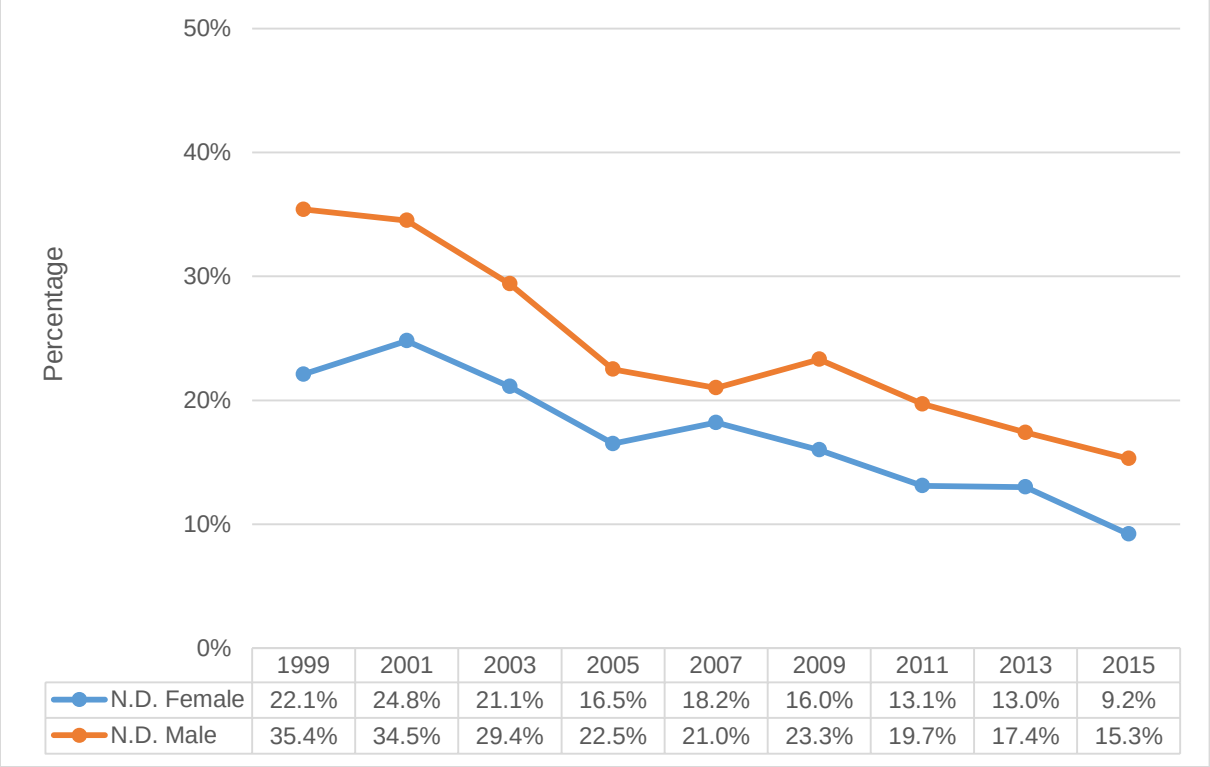
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 9.2 percent of female and 15.3 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported having their first drink of alcohol before age 13.

Figure 69. First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	22.1%	24.8%	21.1%	16.5%	18.2%	16.0%	13.1%	13.0%	9.2%
N.D. Male	35.4%	34.5%	29.4%	22.5%	21.0%	23.3%	19.7%	17.4%	15.3%

Chart: First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

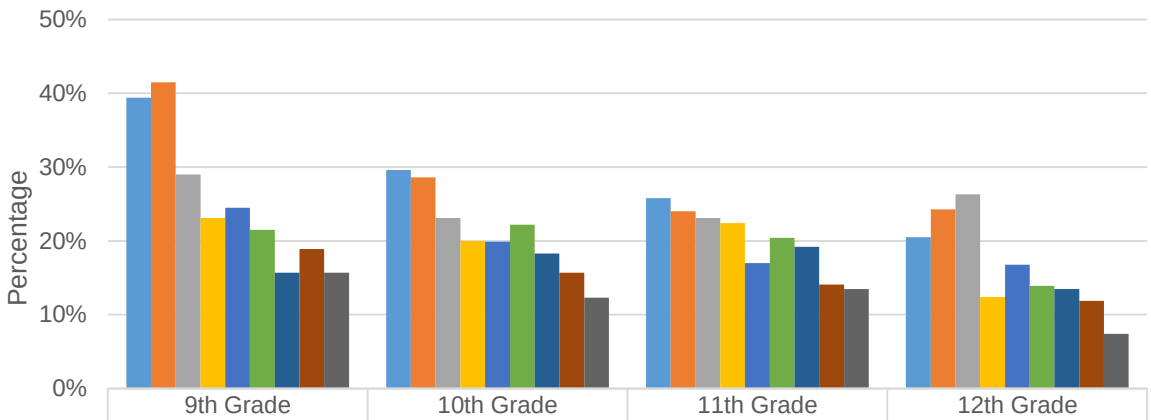
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15.7 percent of ninth graders and 7.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported having their first drink of alcohol before age 13.

Figure 70. First Drink Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	39.4%	29.6%	25.8%	20.5%
2001	41.5%	28.6%	24.0%	24.3%
2003	29.0%	23.1%	23.1%	26.3%
2005	23.1%	20.0%	22.4%	12.4%
2007	24.5%	19.9%	17.0%	16.8%
2009	21.5%	22.2%	20.4%	13.9%
2011	15.7%	18.3%	19.2%	13.5%
2013	18.9%	15.7%	14.1%	11.9%
2015	15.7%	12.3%	13.5%	7.4%

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

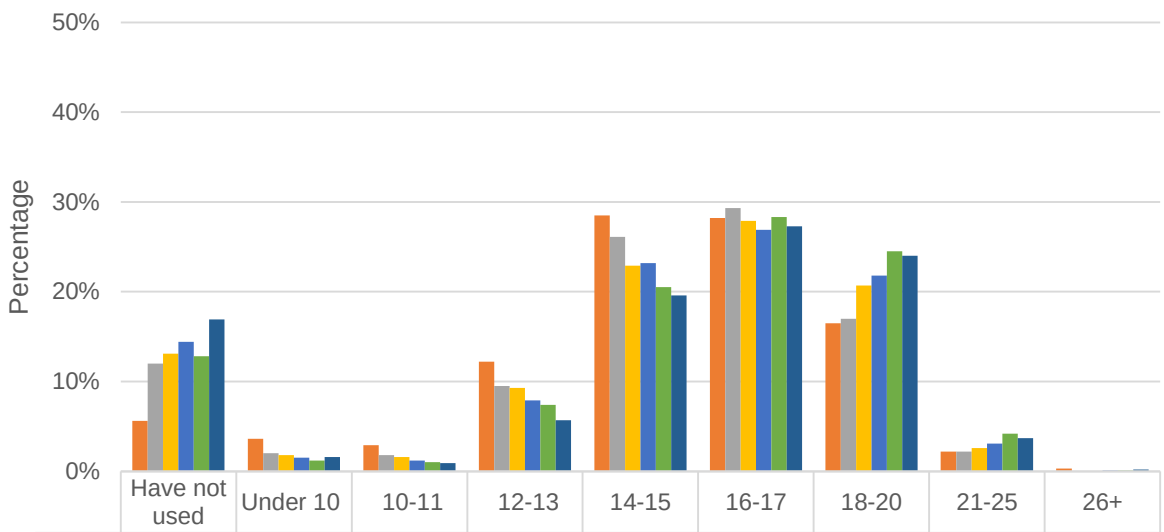
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use alcohol?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 8.2 percent of North Dakota college students reported having their first alcoholic drink before age 13.

Figure 71. Age of First Use of Alcohol, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	Have not used	Under 10	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-25	26+
2004	5.6%	3.6%	2.9%	12.2%	28.5%	28.2%	16.5%	2.2%	0.3%
2006	12.0%	2.0%	1.8%	9.5%	26.1%	29.3%	17.0%	2.2%	0.0%
2008	13.1%	1.8%	1.6%	9.3%	22.9%	27.9%	20.7%	2.6%	0.0%
2010	14.4%	1.5%	1.2%	7.9%	23.2%	26.9%	21.8%	3.1%	0.1%
2012	12.8%	1.2%	1.0%	7.4%	20.5%	28.3%	24.5%	4.2%	0.1%
2014	16.9%	1.6%	0.9%	5.7%	19.6%	27.3%	24.0%	3.7%	0.2%

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, 2004-2014

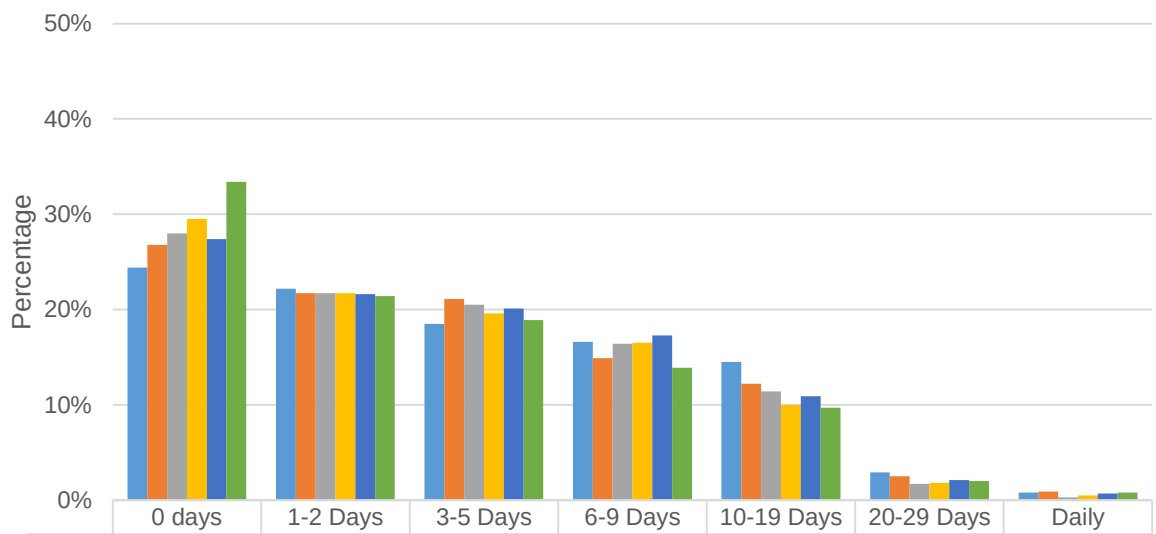
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 12.5 percent of North Dakota college students reported drinking alcohol on more than ten days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 72. Frequency of Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	0 days	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6-9 Days	10-19 Days	20-29 Days	Daily
2004	24.4%	22.2%	18.5%	16.6%	14.5%	2.9%	0.8%
2006	26.8%	21.7%	21.1%	14.9%	12.2%	2.5%	0.9%
2008	28.0%	21.7%	20.5%	16.4%	11.4%	1.7%	0.3%
2010	29.5%	21.7%	19.6%	16.5%	10.0%	1.8%	0.5%
2012	27.4%	21.6%	20.1%	17.3%	10.9%	2.1%	0.7%
2014	33.4%	21.4%	18.9%	13.9%	9.7%	2.0%	0.8%

3.3. Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

3.3.1. Overall

Chart: Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 or Older, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2014

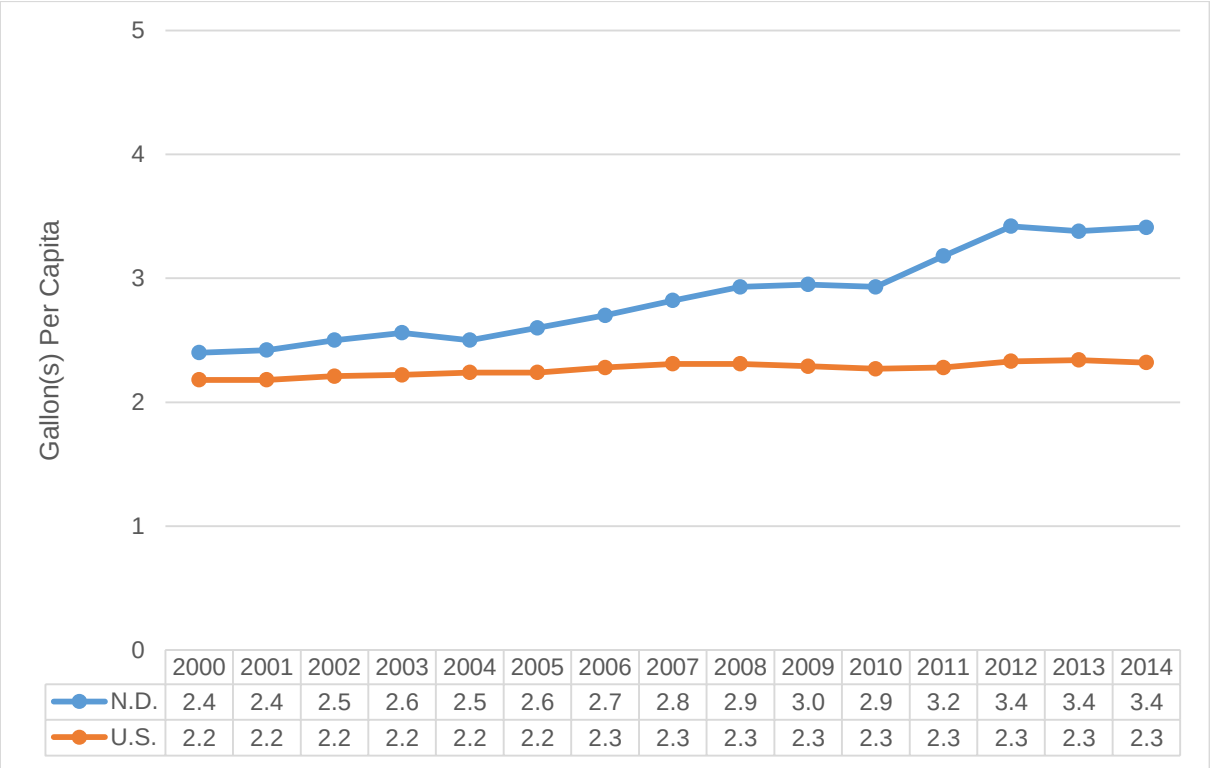
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2014, North Dakotans aged 14 or older consumed 3.4 gallons of alcohol per person.

Figure 73. Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 or Older, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2014



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
U.S.	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3

Chart: Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 or Older, *by State*, 2014

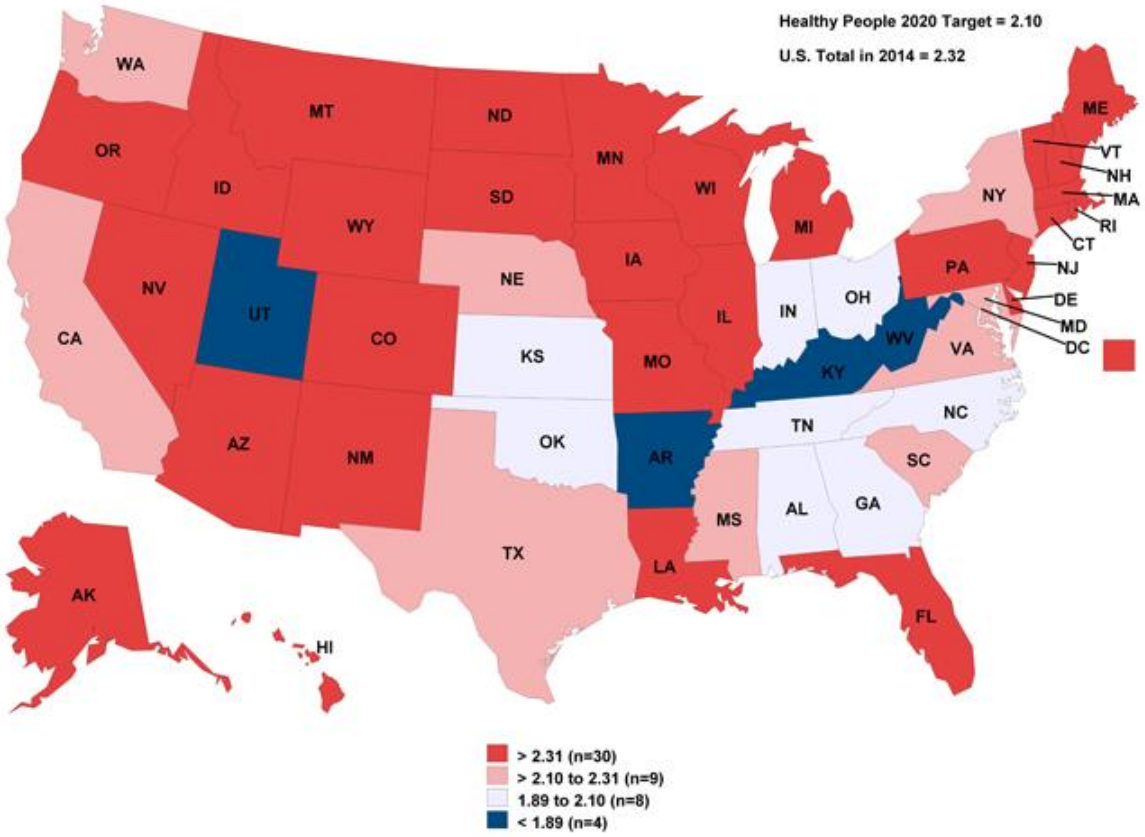
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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 2014, North Dakotans aged 14 or older consumed 3.4 gallons of alcohol per person.

Figure 74. Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 or Older, *by State*, 2014



Note: Adapted from NIAAA (2014).

Chart: Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 and Older, *by Beverage Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2014

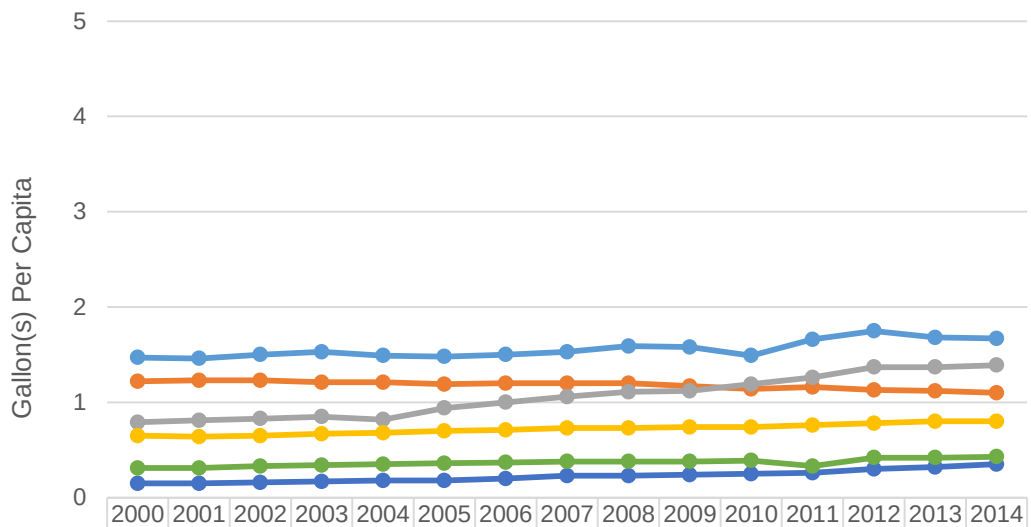
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2014, each North Dakotan aged 14 or older consumed an average of 1.7 gallons of beer, 1.4 gallons of spirits, and 0.4 gallons of wine over the course of a year.

Figure 75. Per Capita Alcohol Consumption, Population Ages 14 and Older, *by Beverage Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2000-2014



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Beer - N.D.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Beer - U.S.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Spirits - N.D.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Spirits - U.S.	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Wine - N.D.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Wine - U.S.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

3.3.2. Age Groups

3.3.2.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.3.2.1.1. College Students

Chart: Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

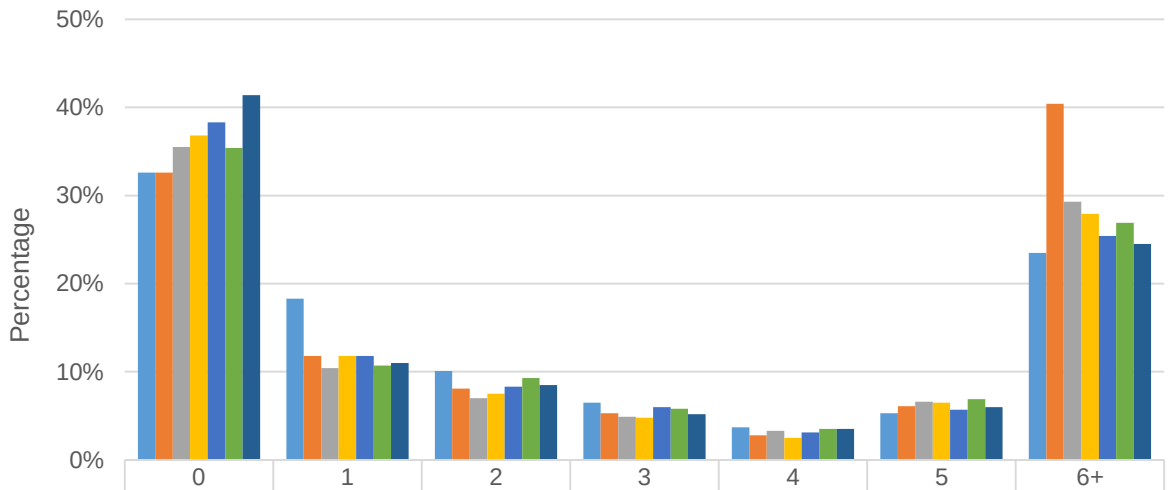
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 24.5 percent of North Dakota college students reported drinking an average of six or more alcoholic drinks per week.

Figure 76. Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
1994	32.6%	18.3%	10.1%	6.5%	3.7%	5.3%	23.5%
2004	32.6%	11.8%	8.1%	5.3%	2.8%	6.1%	40.4%
2006	35.5%	10.4%	7.0%	4.9%	3.3%	6.6%	29.3%
2008	36.8%	11.8%	7.5%	4.8%	2.5%	6.5%	27.9%
2010	38.3%	11.8%	8.3%	6.0%	3.1%	5.7%	25.4%
2012	35.4%	10.7%	9.3%	5.8%	3.5%	6.9%	26.9%
2014	41.4%	11.0%	8.5%	5.2%	3.5%	6.0%	24.5%

Chart: Average Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

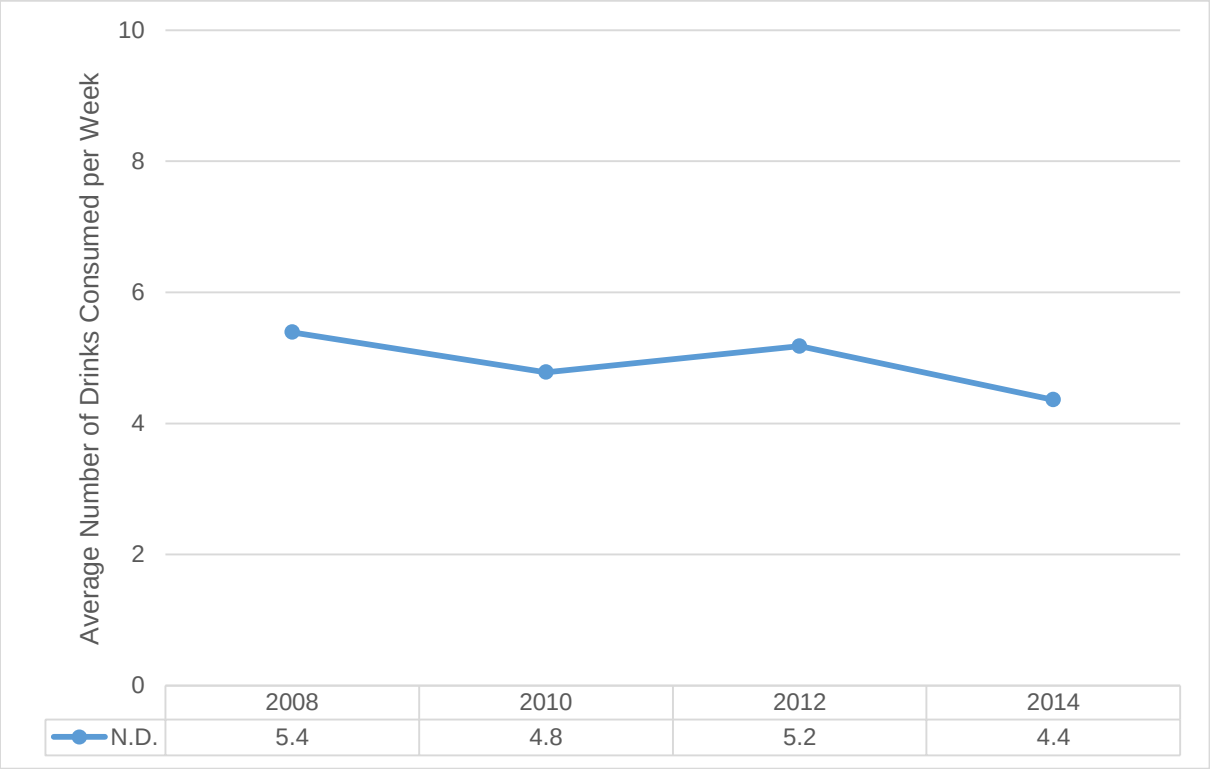
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 reported consuming on average 4.4 alcoholic drinks per week.

Figure 77. Average Number of Drinks Consumed per Week, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 2013-2014

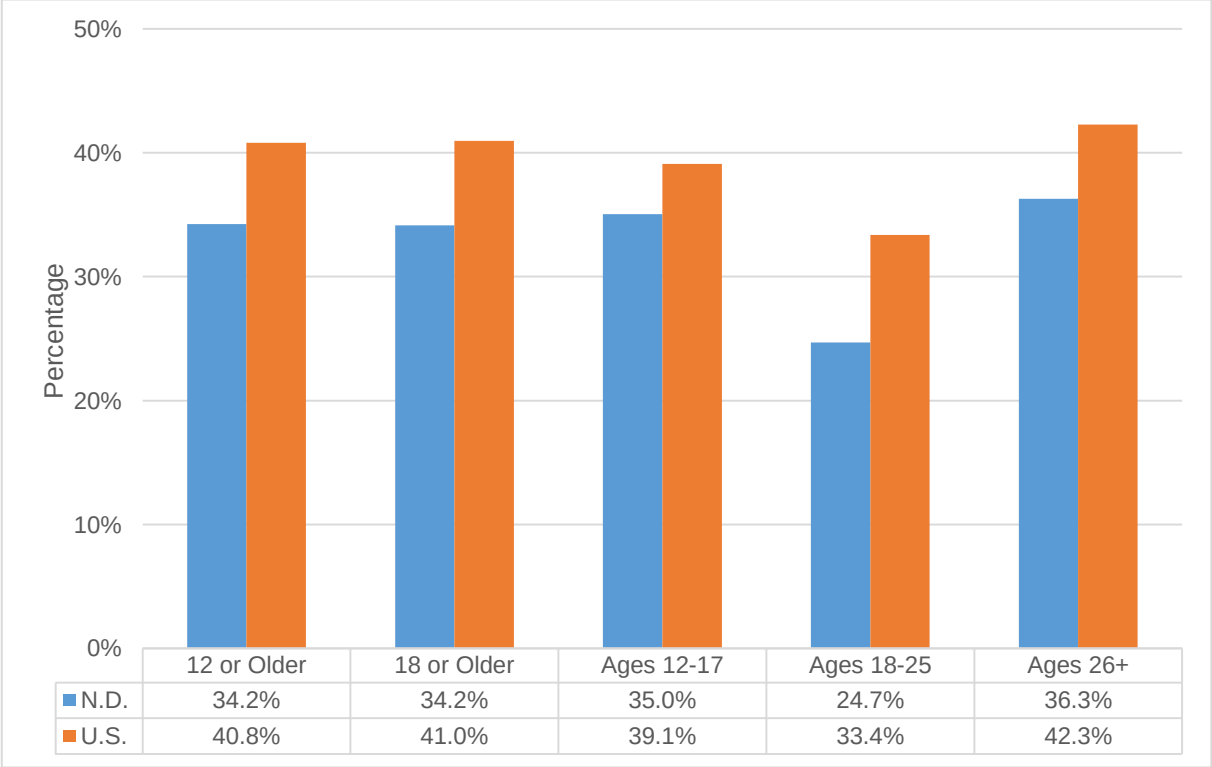
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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?"

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2013-2014, 34.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 78. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	34.2%	34.2%	35.0%	24.7%	36.3%
U.S.	40.8%	41.0%	39.1%	33.4%	42.3%

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

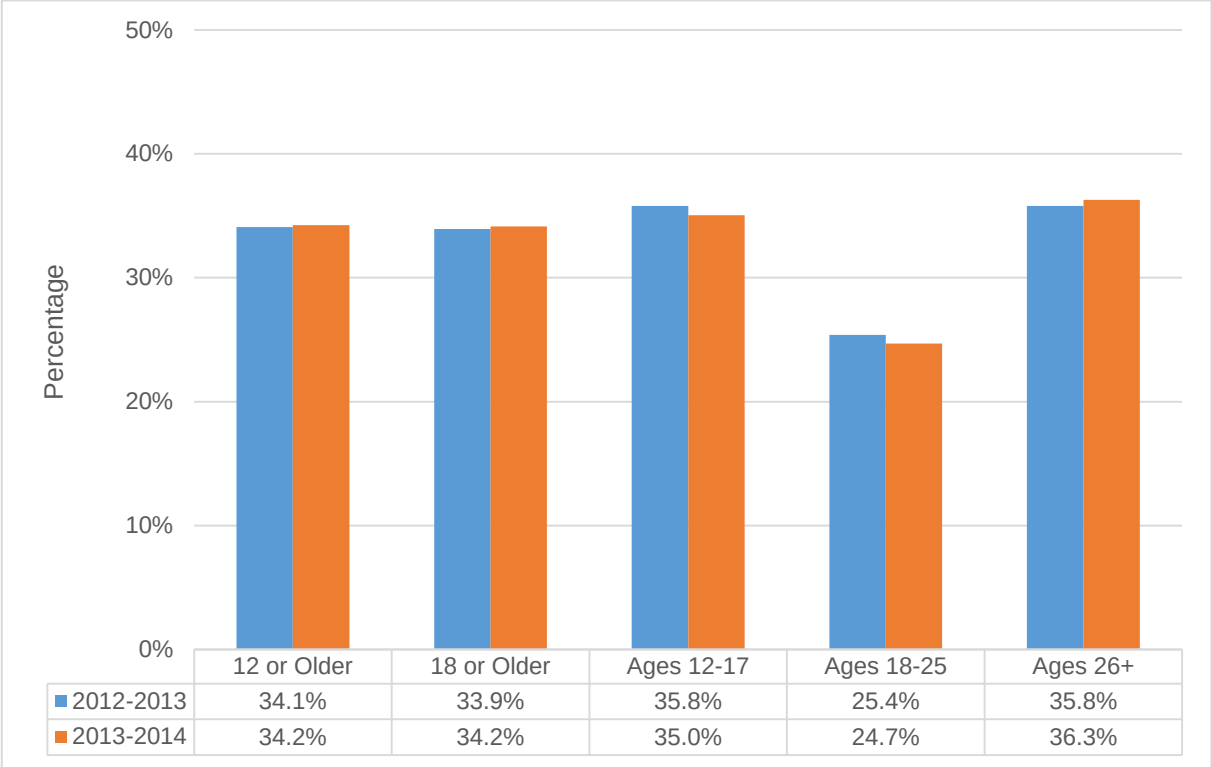
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 34.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 79. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	34.1%	33.9%	35.8%	25.4%	35.8%
2013-2014	34.2%	34.2%	35.0%	24.7%	36.3%

3.4.2. Age Groups

3.4.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.4.2.1.1. 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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 35 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 80. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

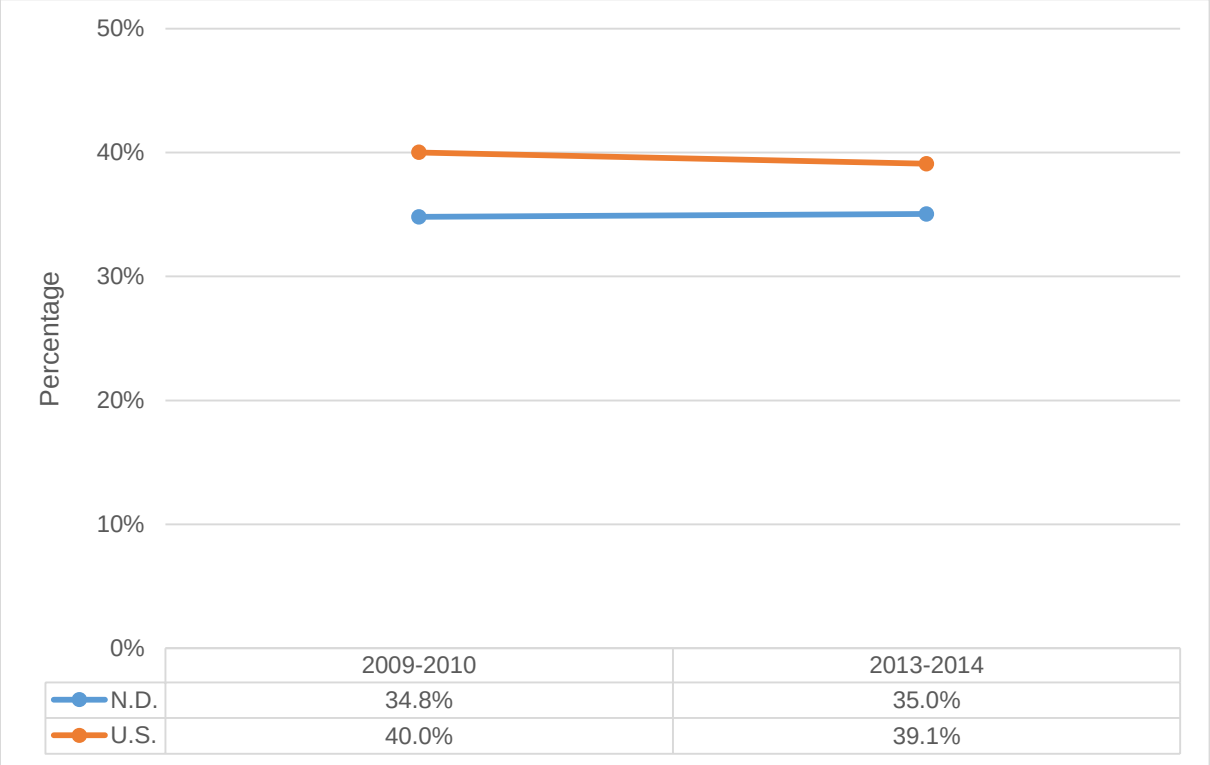


Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

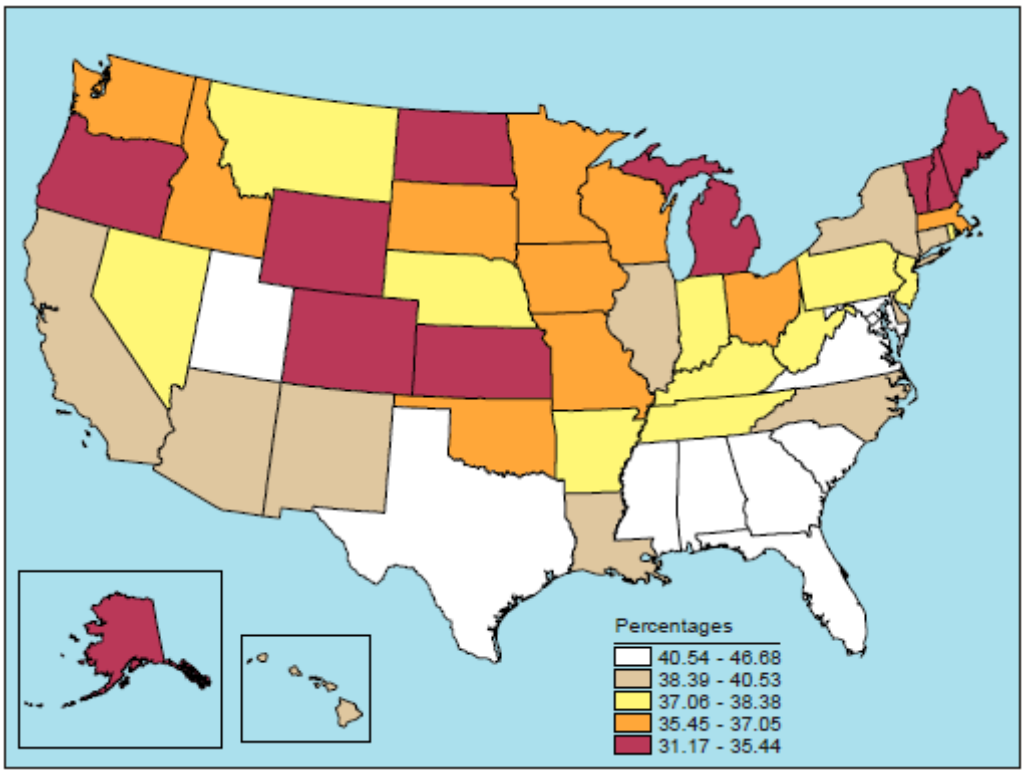
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17, who reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 81. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

3.4.2.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Perceived Harm of Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2015

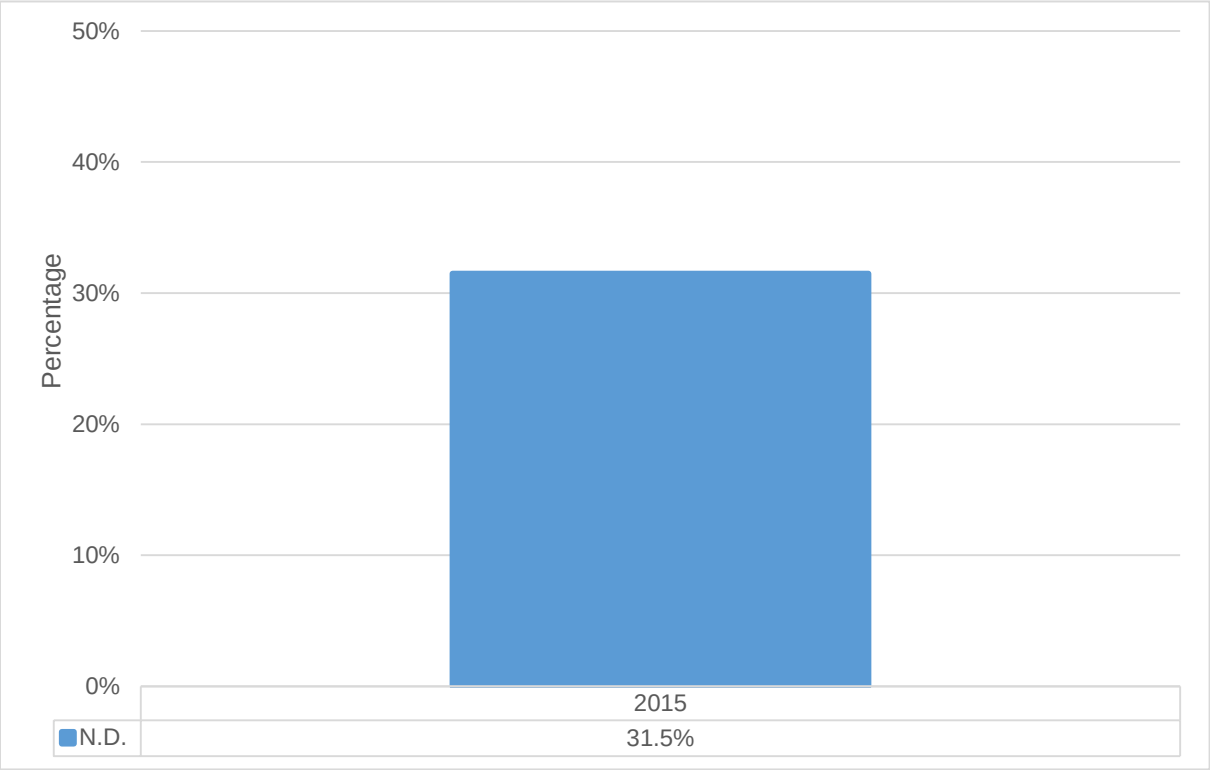
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 31.5 percent of North Dakota high school students perceived great risk if they had five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend.

Figure 82. Perceived Harm of Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2015



Note: Data not available (U.S. 2015).

Chart: Perceived Harm of Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 38.5 percent of female and 24.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students perceived great risk if they had five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend.

Figure 83. Perceived Harm of Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015

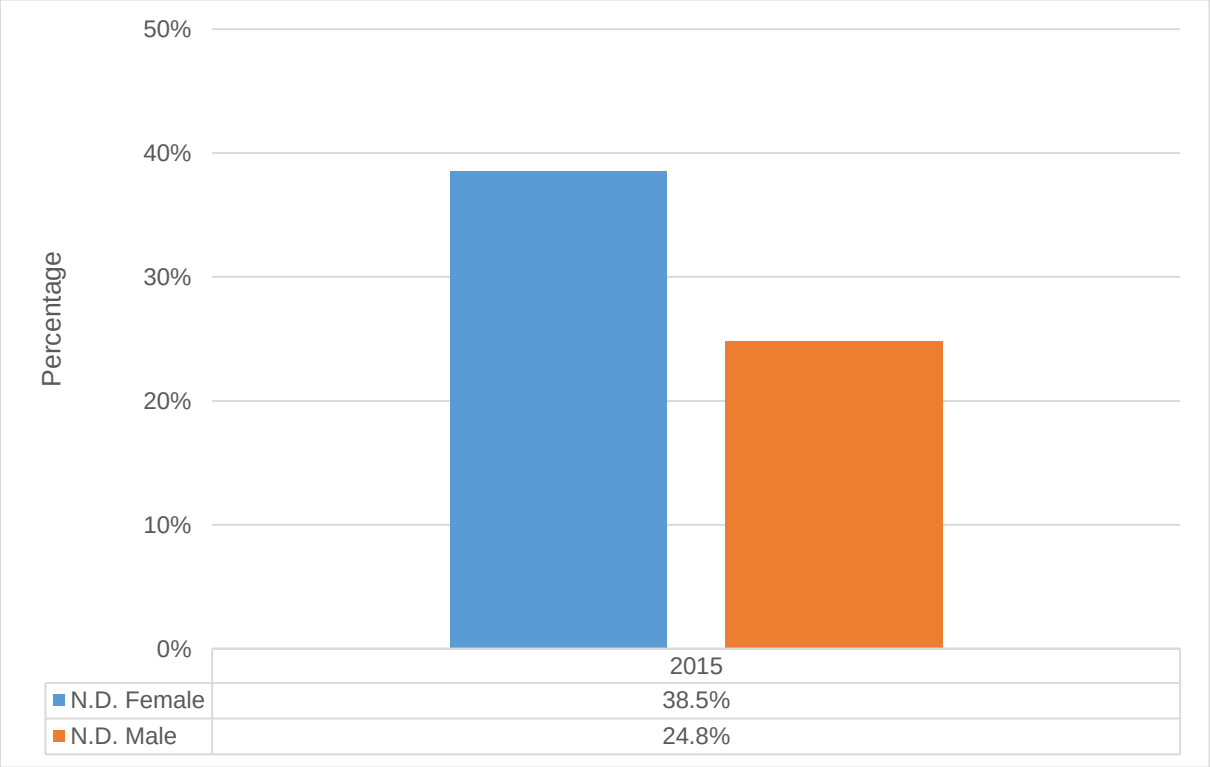


Chart: Perceived Harm of Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015

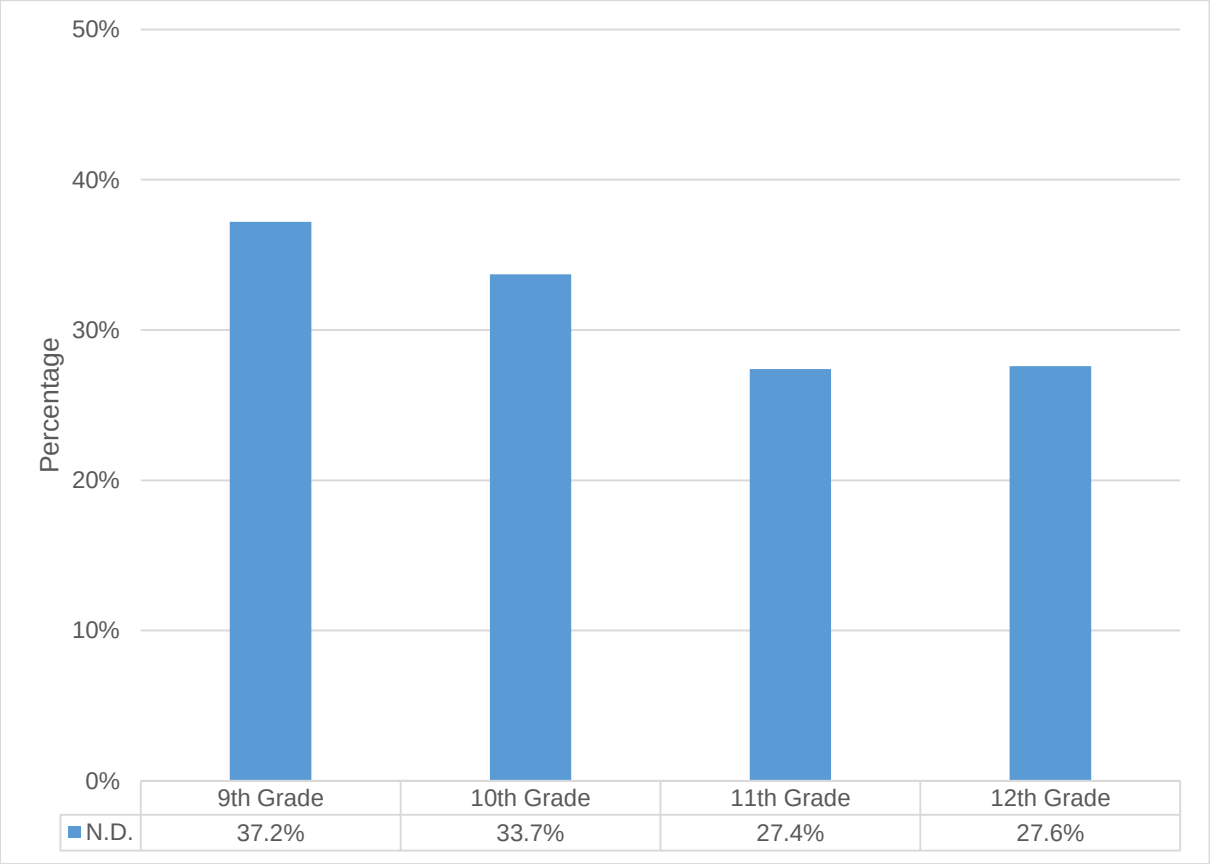
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 37.2 percent of ninth graders and 27.6 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota perceived great risk if they had five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend.

Figure 84. Perceived Harm of Alcohol Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015



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 and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

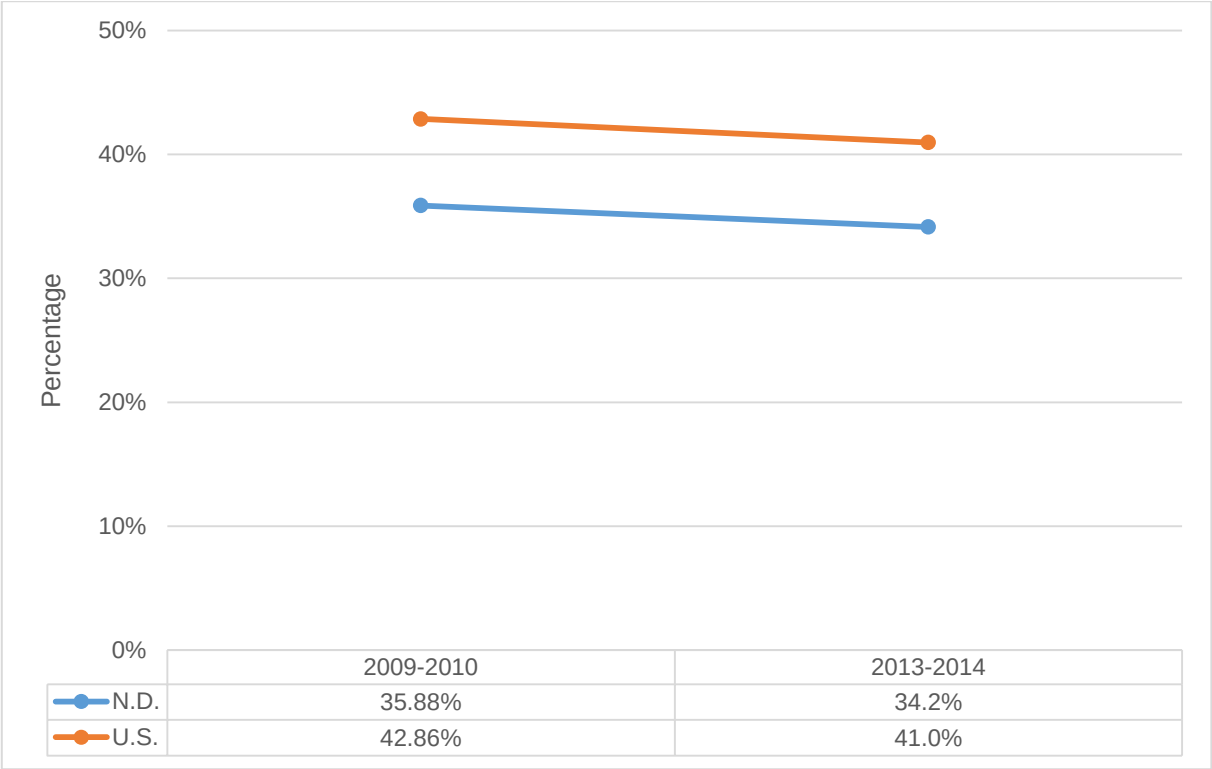
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 34.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reporting perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 85. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

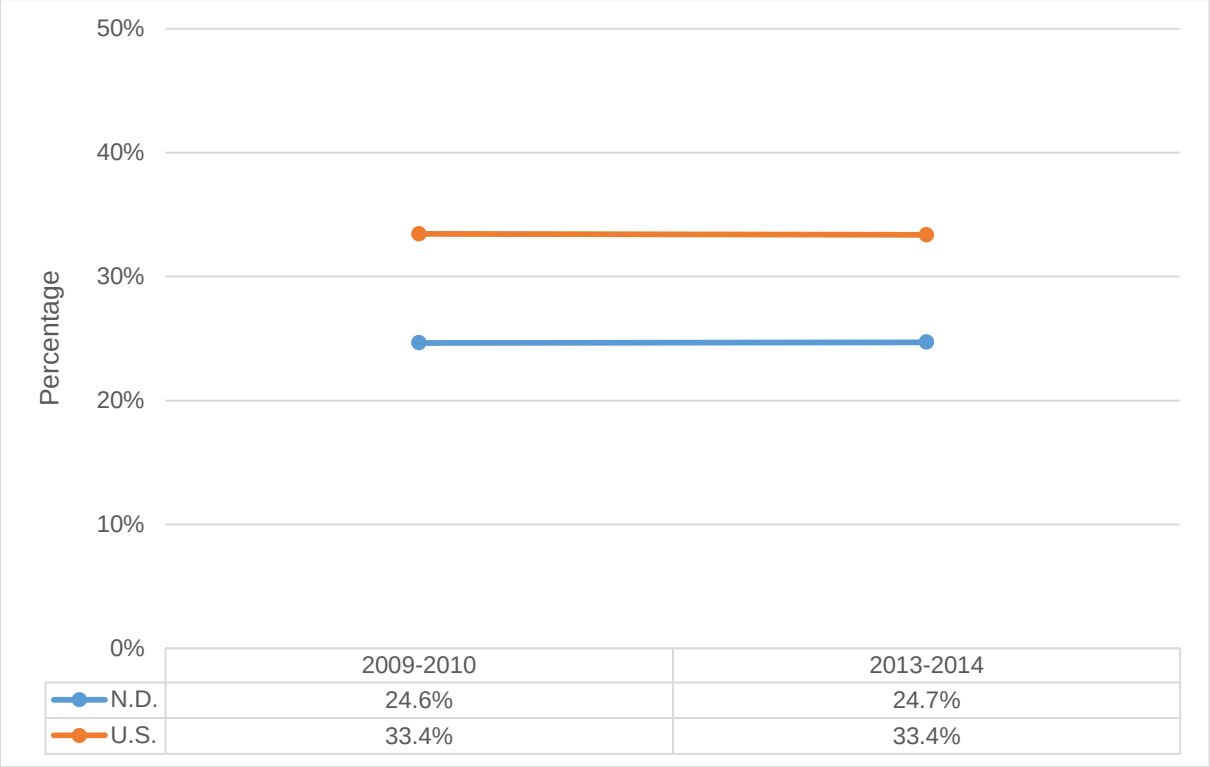
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 24.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 86. 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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	24.6%	24.7%
U.S.	33.4%	33.4%

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

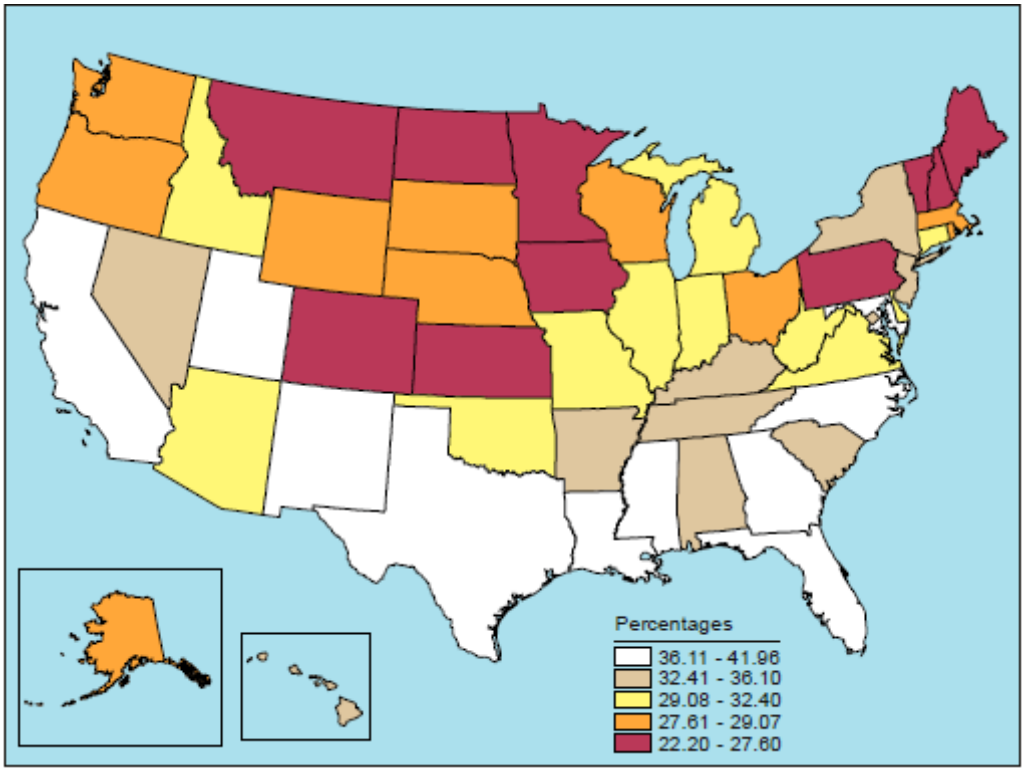
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25, who reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 87. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 36.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 88. 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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

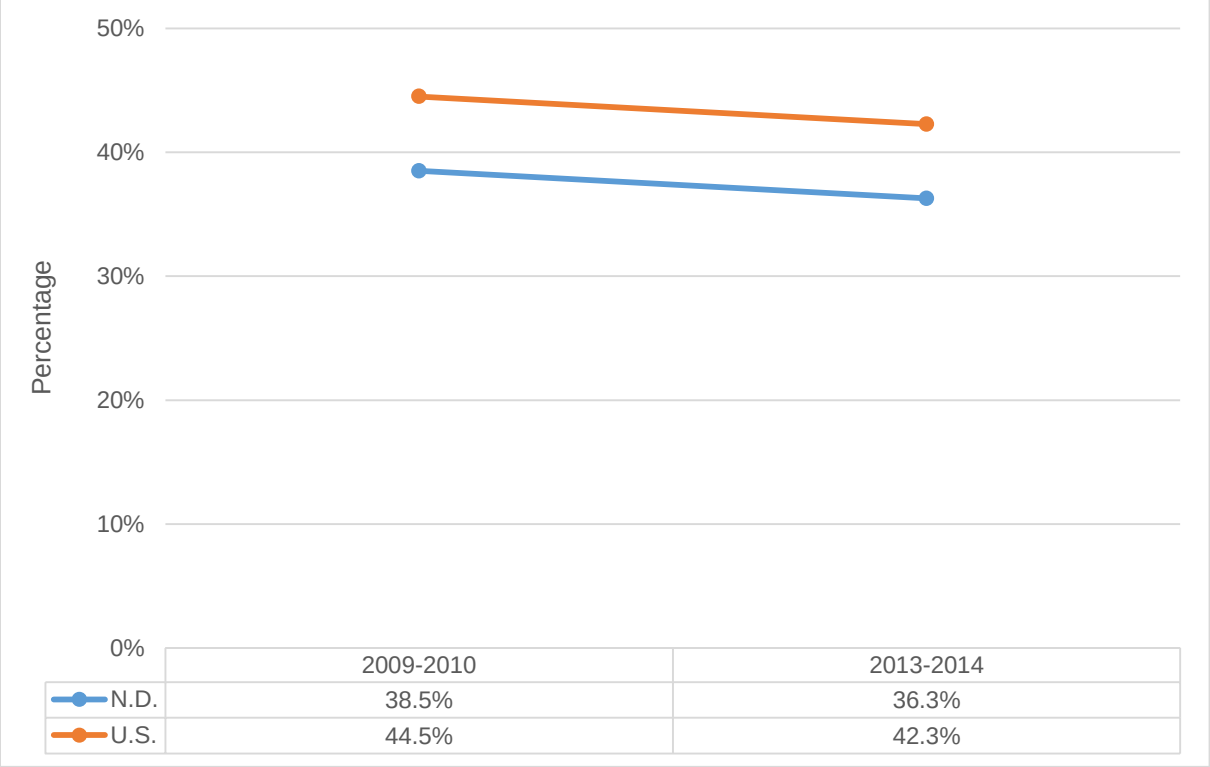


Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

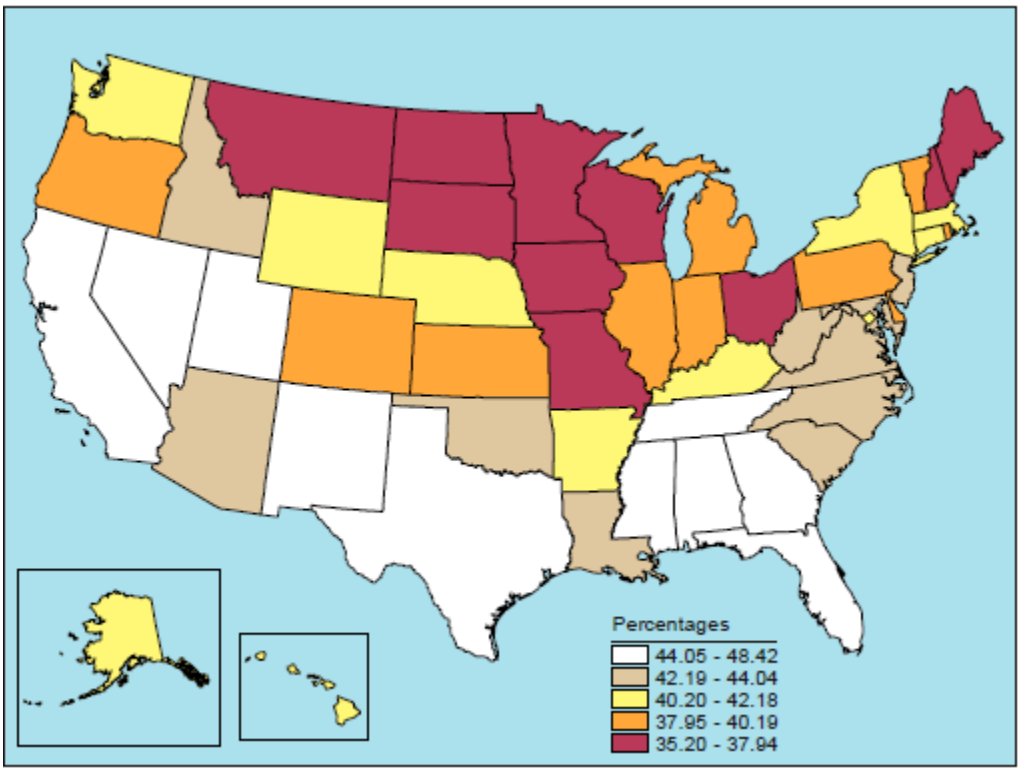
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 26 or older, who reported perceiving great risk from drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice a week.

Figure 89. Perception of Great Risk of Drinking 5 or More Drinks Once or Twice a Week, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

3.5. Attitudes Toward Alcohol Use

Chart: Perception of Alcohol Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

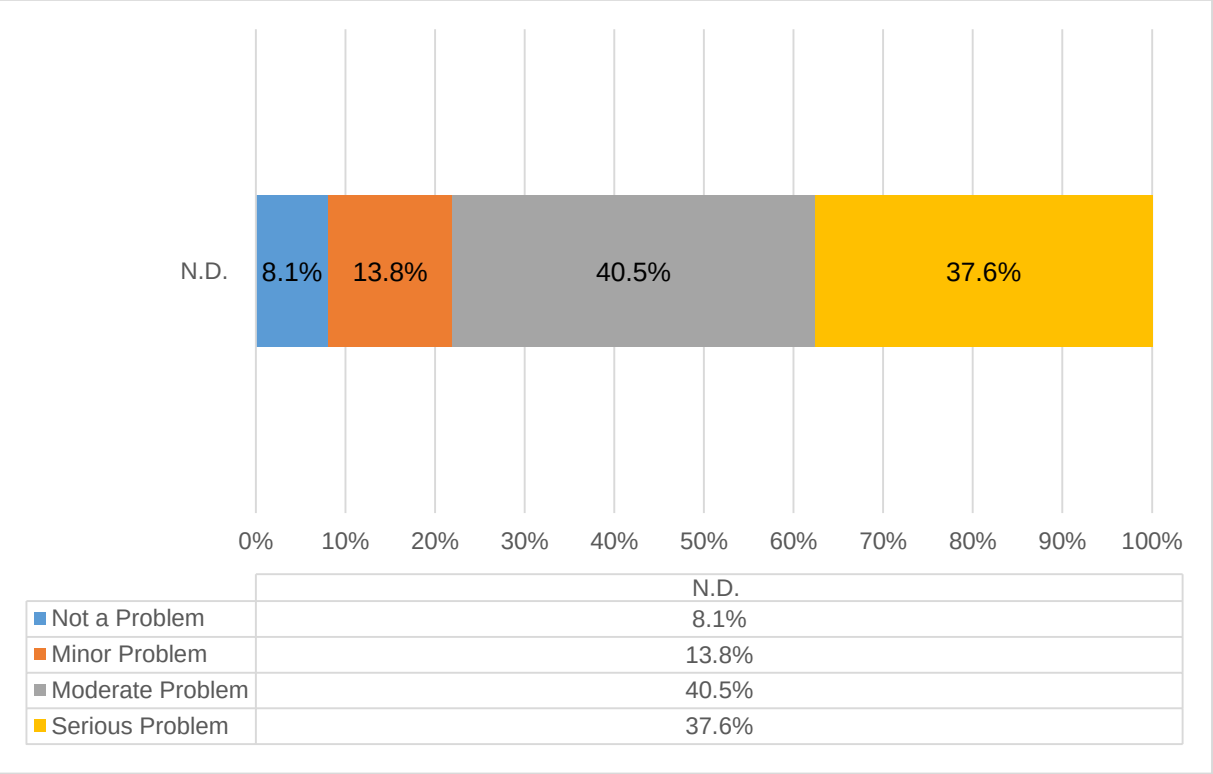
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 37.6 percent of community members with a valid response characterized youth alcohol use as a "serious problem."

Figure 90. Perception of Alcohol Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Alcohol Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

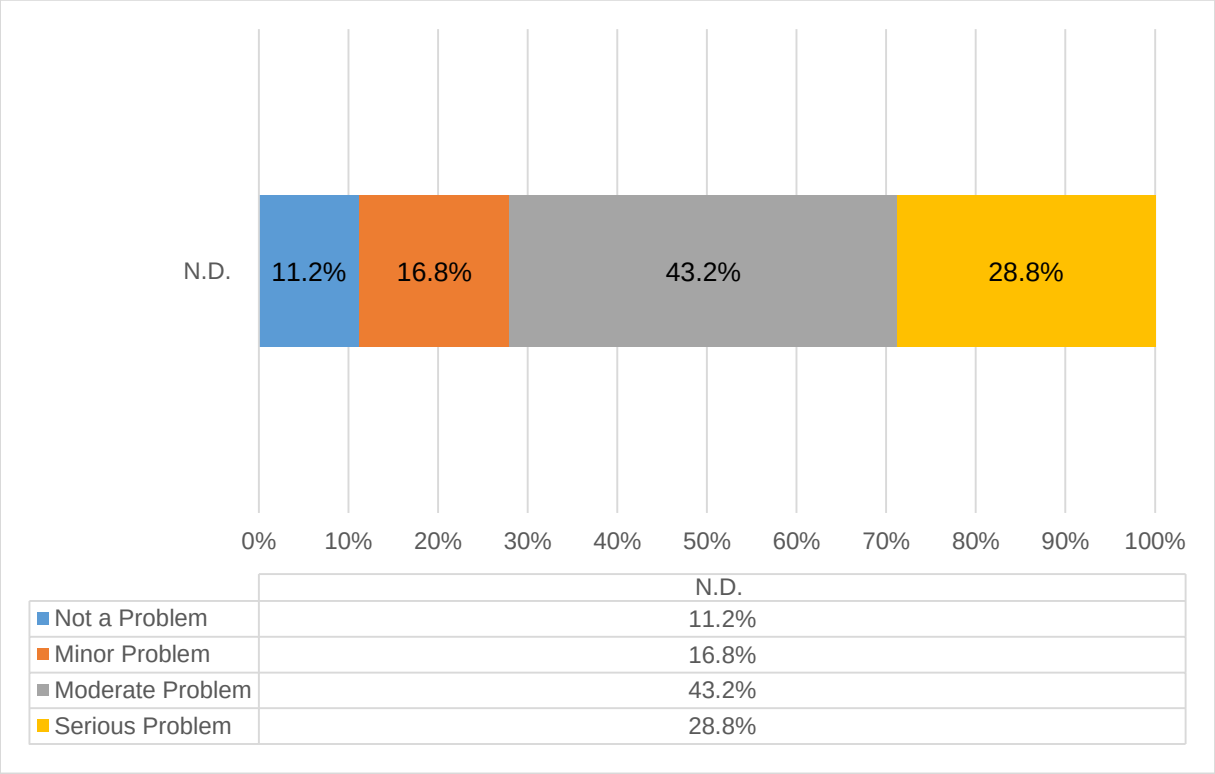
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 28.8 percent of community members with a valid response characterized adult alcohol use as a "serious problem."

Figure 91. Perception of Alcohol Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, .2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Community Takes Action to Prevent Misuse of Alcohol/Drugs, North Dakota, 2015

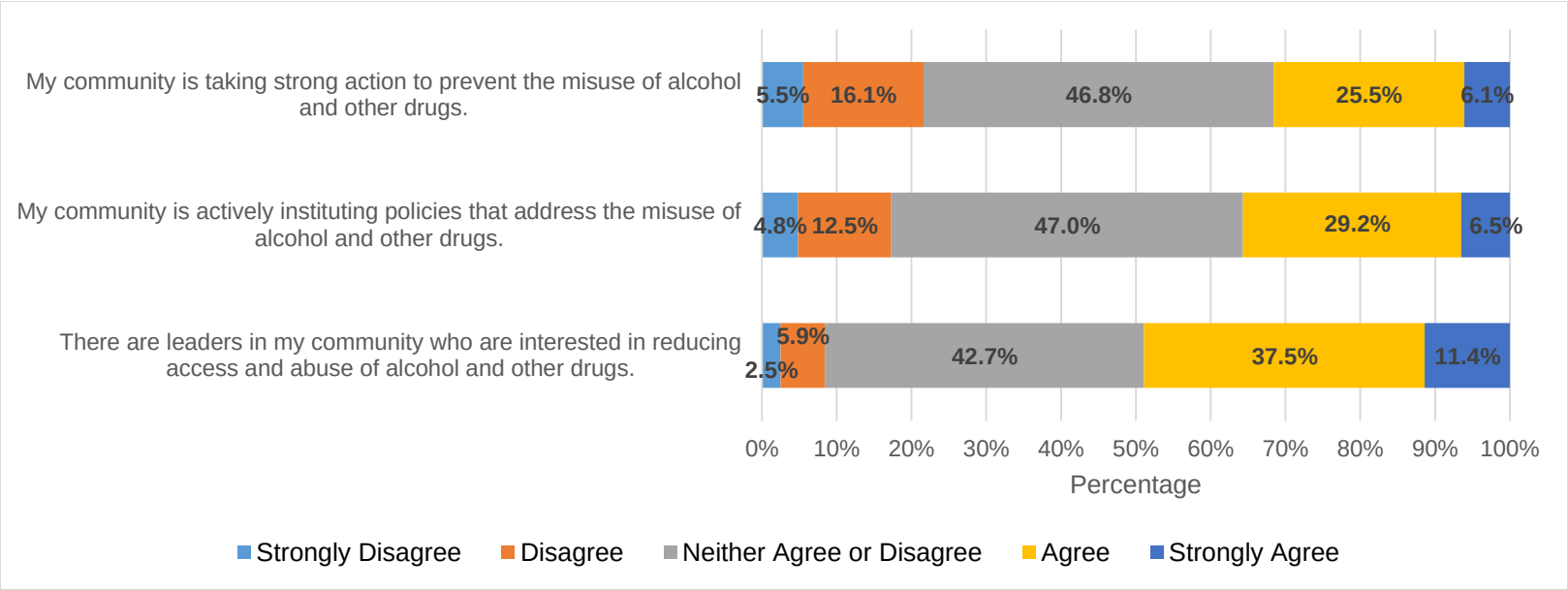
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "To what extent do you agree with the following statements?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 31.6 percent of community members with a valid response agree or strongly agree that their community is taking strong action to prevent the misuse of alcohol and other drugs.

Figure 92. Community Takes Action to Prevent Misuse of Alcohol/Drugs, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Permissiveness of Attitudes Toward Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2015

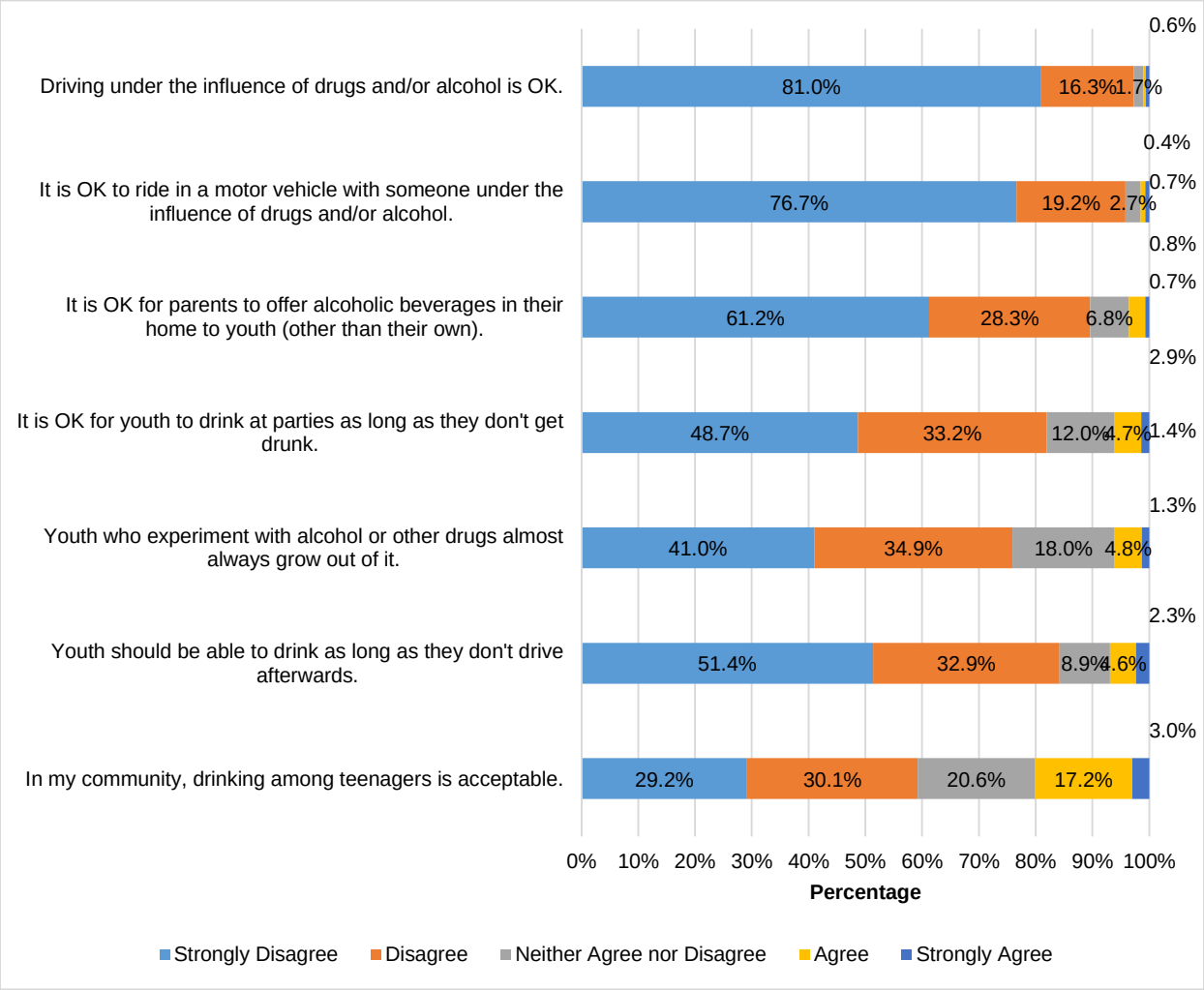
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "To what extent do you agree with the following statements?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 20.2 percent of respondents with a valid response agreed or strongly agreed drinking among teenagers was acceptable in their community.

Figure 93. Permissiveness of Attitudes Toward Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6. Access

3.6.1. Age Groups

3.6.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.6.1.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Youth Access to Alcohol - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015

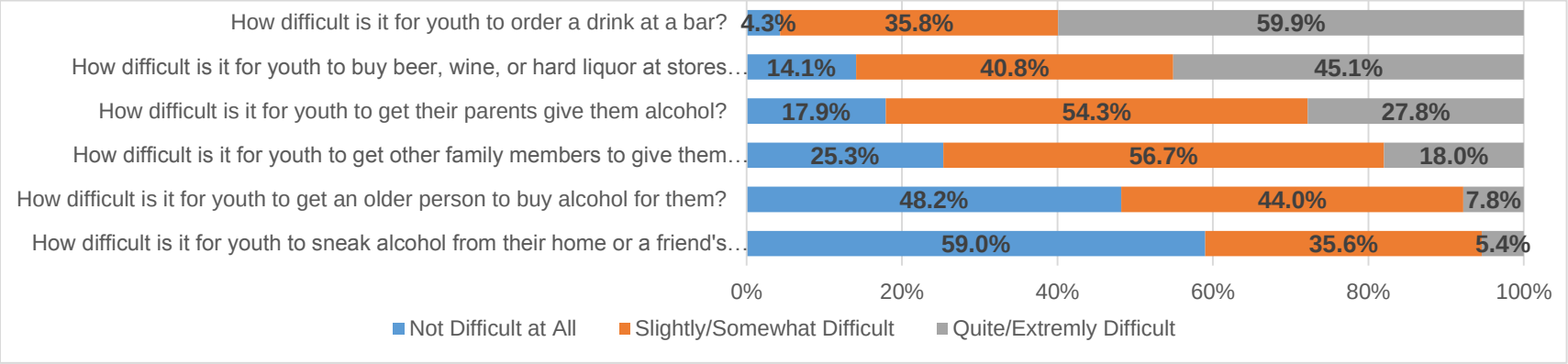
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Please respond accordingly to the following questions regarding access in your community."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 59 percent of respondents with a valid response think "it is not at all difficult" for youth to sneak alcohol from their home or a friend's home.

Figure 94. Youth Access to Alcohol - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2007-2015

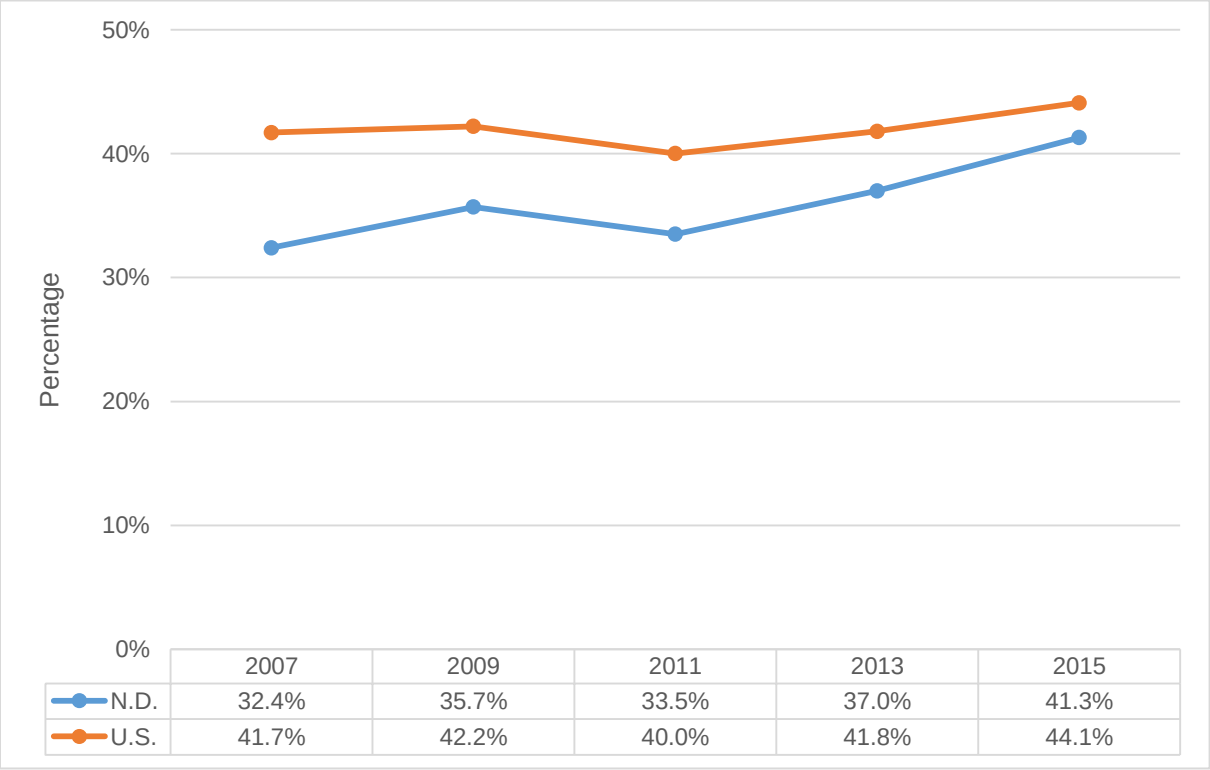
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 41.3 percent of North Dakota high school students who reported current alcohol use, usually obtained the alcohol from someone who gave it to them during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 95. Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2007-2015



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	32.4%	35.7%	33.5%	37.0%	41.3%
U.S.	41.7%	42.2%	40.0%	41.8%	44.1%

Chart: Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

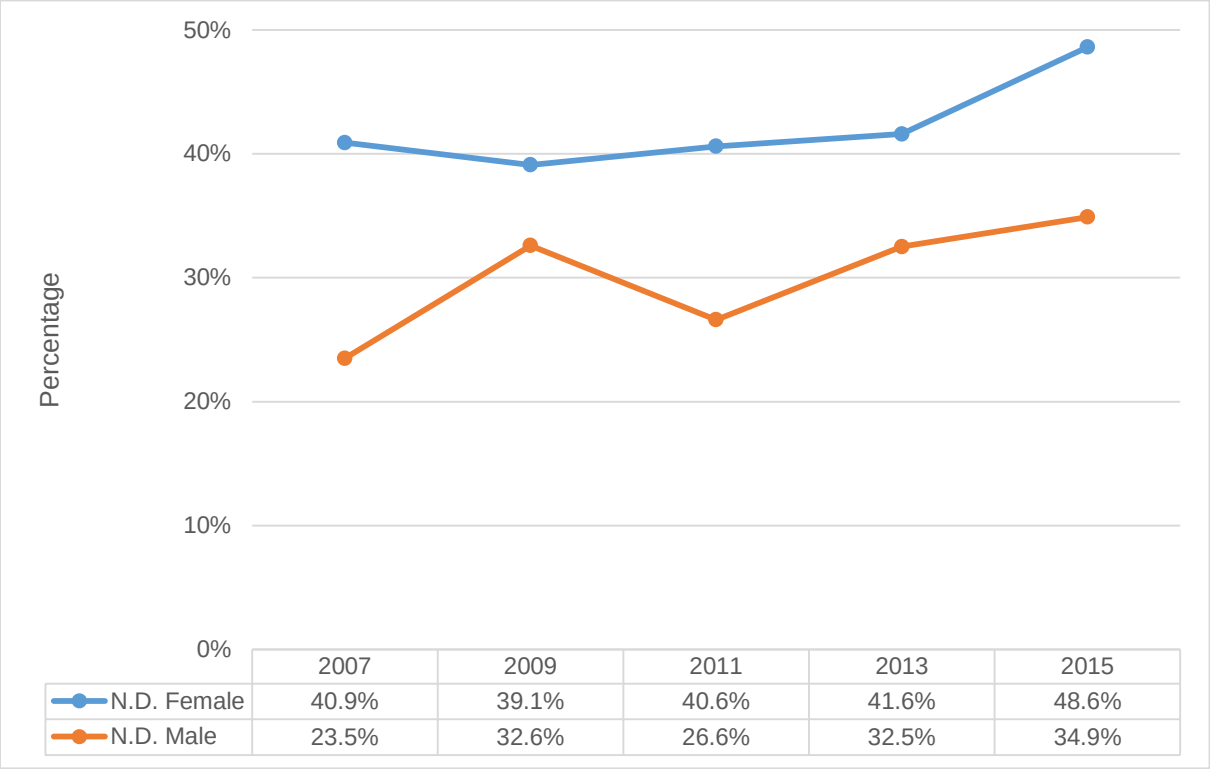
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 48.6 percent of female and 34.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students who reported current alcohol use, usually obtained the alcohol from someone who gave it to them during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 96. Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	40.9%	39.1%	40.6%	41.6%	48.6%
N.D. Male	23.5%	32.6%	26.6%	32.5%	34.9%

Chart: Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

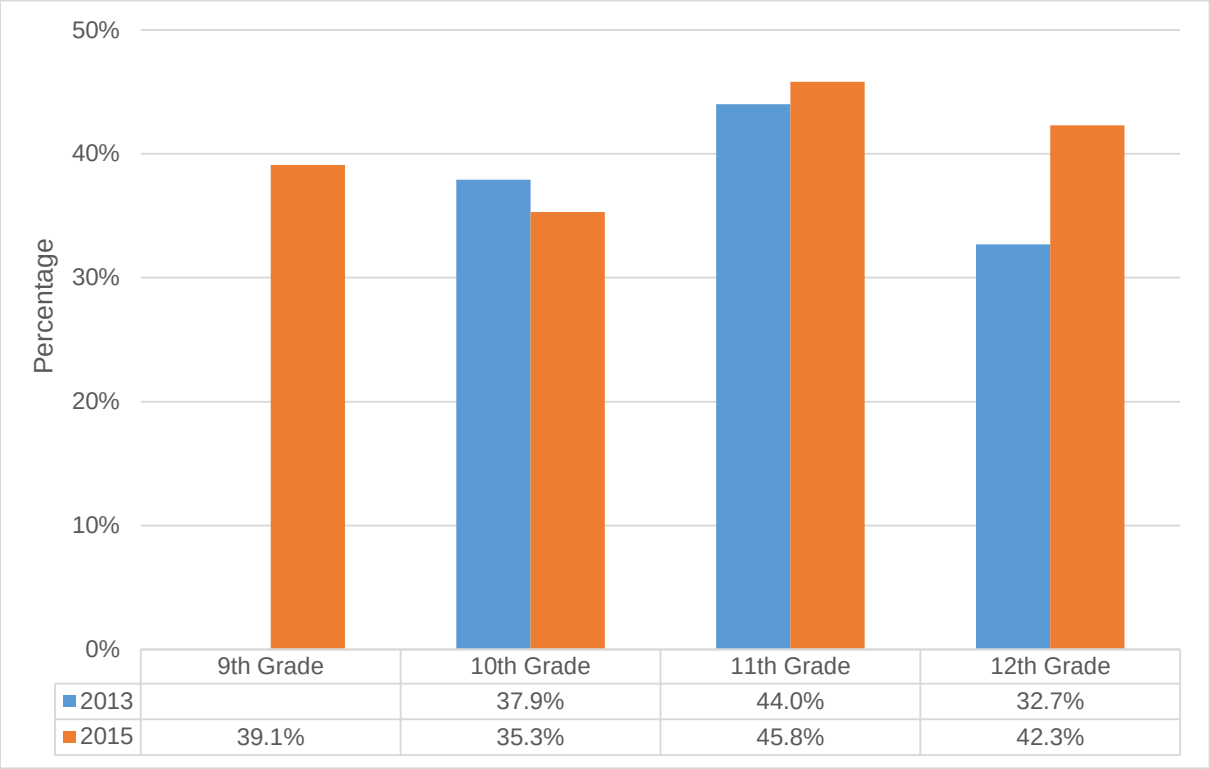
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 39.1 percent of ninth graders and 42.3 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who reported current alcohol use, usually obtained the alcohol from someone who gave it to them during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 97. Youth Access to Alcohol Through Family, Friends, Peers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013		37.9%	44.0%	32.7%
2015	39.1%	35.3%	45.8%	42.3%

Note: N.D. 2013 9th Grade percentage not available because less than 100 respondents for the subgroup.

3.6.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.6.1.2.1. College Students

Chart: Sources of Alcohol, College Students (20 Years or Younger), North Dakota, 2014

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

Definition: The students who indicated using alcohol were asked: "If you consume alcohol, from which of the following sources do you obtain it?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the most common sources used by underage students to obtain alcohol were from friends older than 21 (78.3 percent), from friends under 21 (38 percent), or from parents with their consent (29.4 percent).

Figure 98. Sources of Alcohol, College Students (20 Years or Younger), North Dakota, 2014

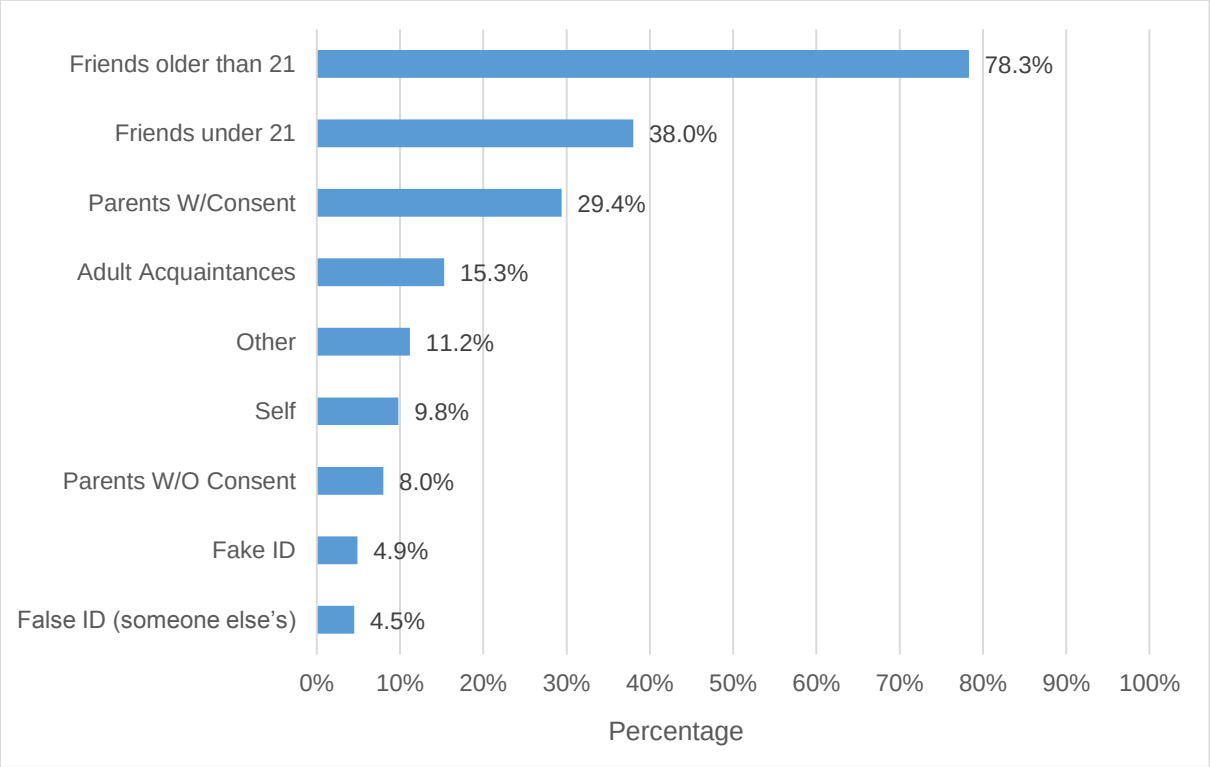


Chart: Places Where Students Consume Alcohol, College Students (20 Years or Younger), North Dakota, 2012

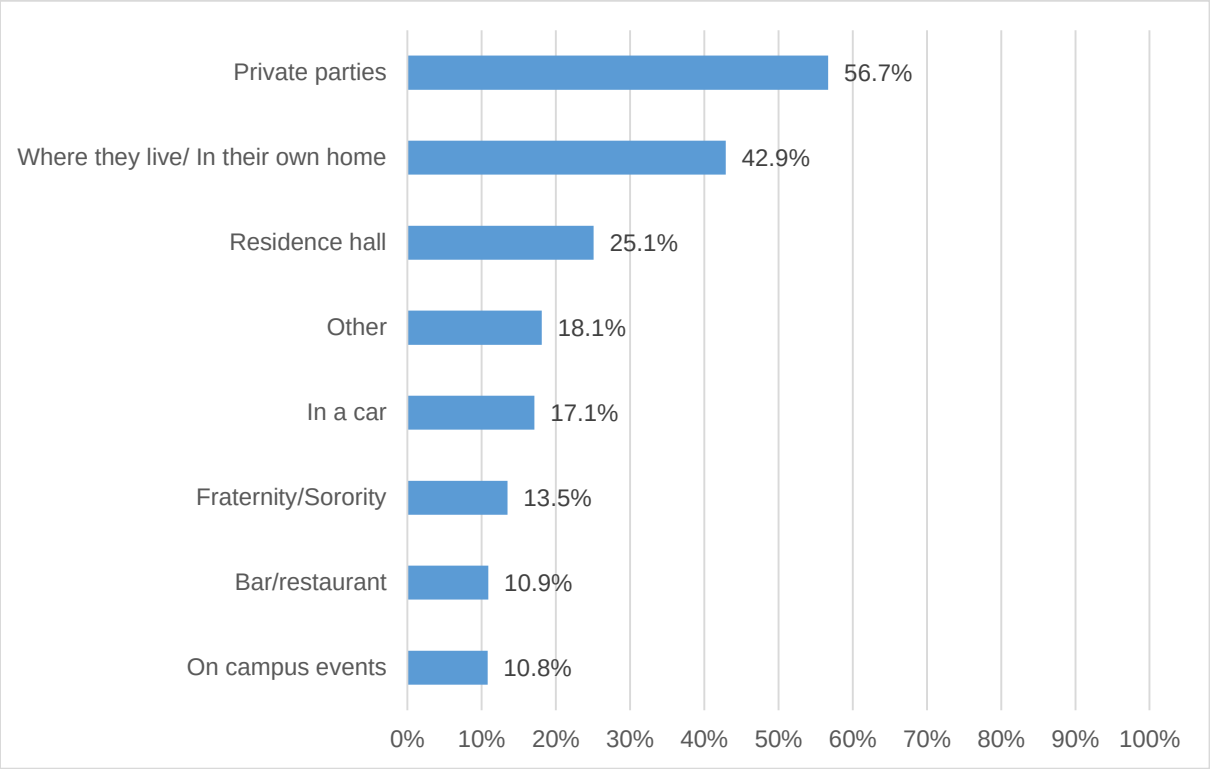
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "Where have you used alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2012, the most common place where underage students consume alcohol were private parties (56.7 percent), where they live (42.9 percent), or residence hall (25.1 percent).

Figure 99. Places Where Students Consume Alcohol, College Students (20 Years or Younger), North Dakota, 2012



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2014).

3.7. Drink Specials

Chart: Happy Hour Laws, *by State*, 2014

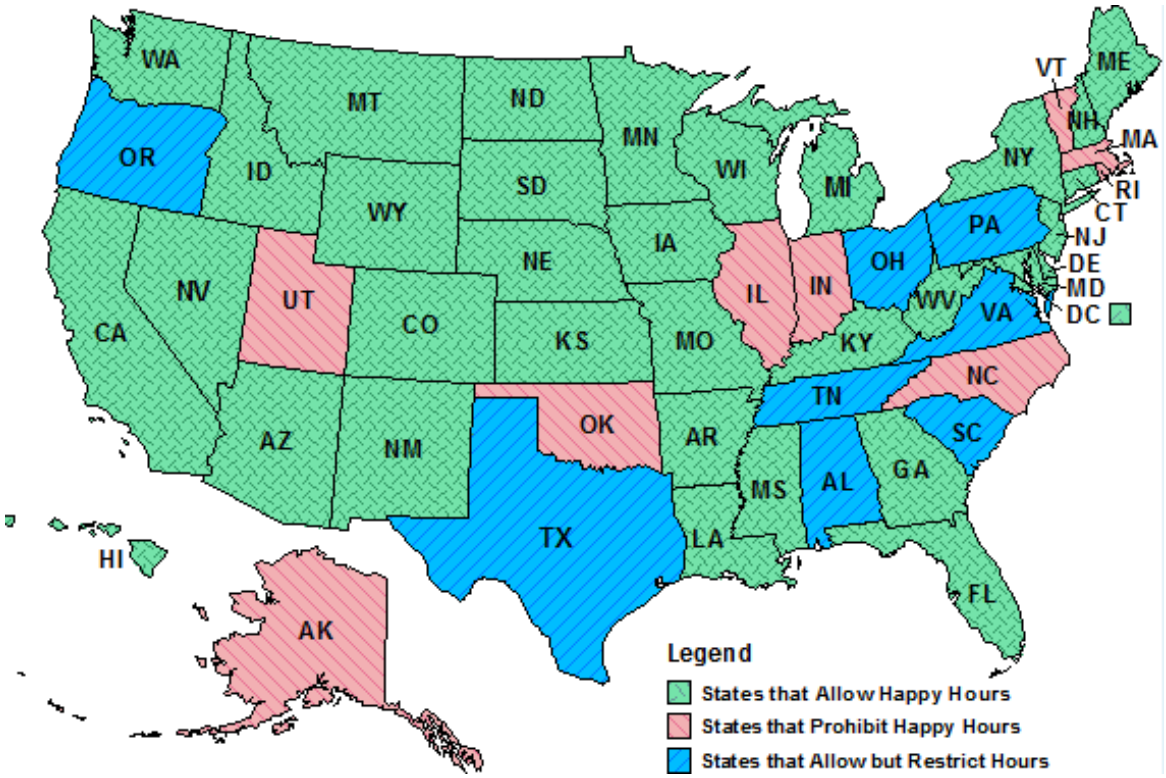
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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 100. Happy Hour Laws, *by State*, 2014



Note: Adapted from NIAAA (2014).

3.8. Excise Tax on Alcohol Sales

3.8.1. Beer Taxes

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

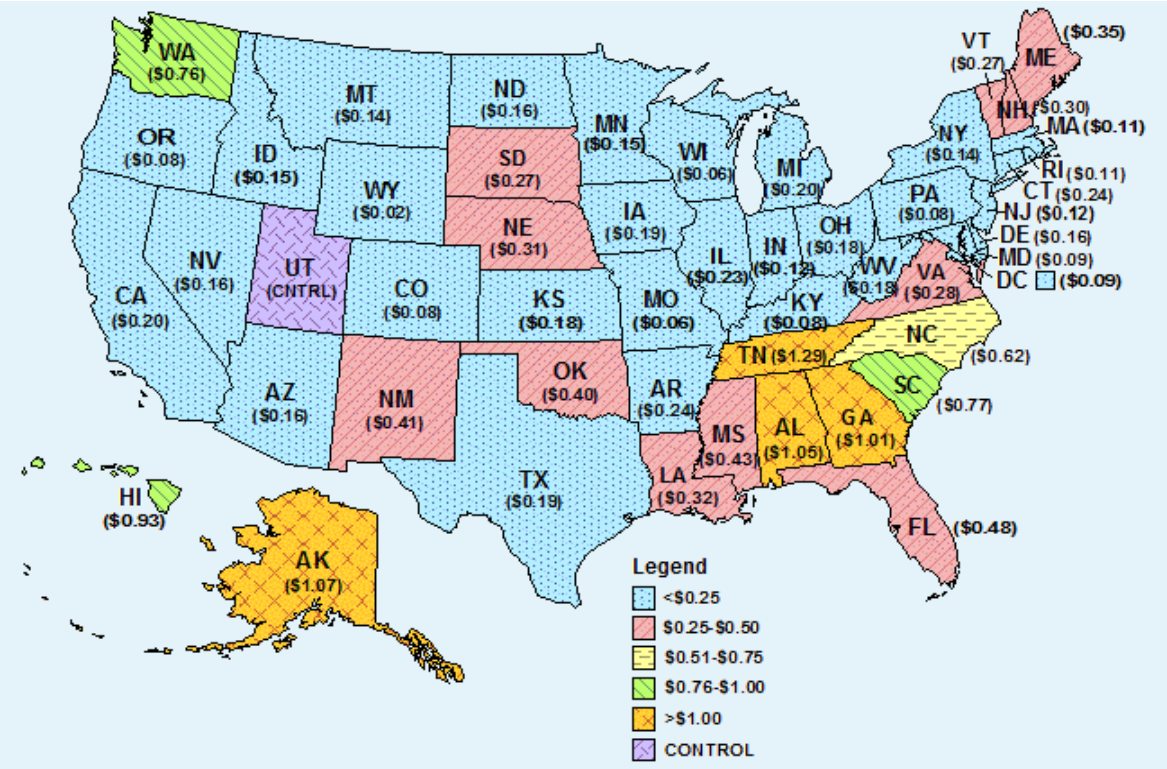
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- 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 101. 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

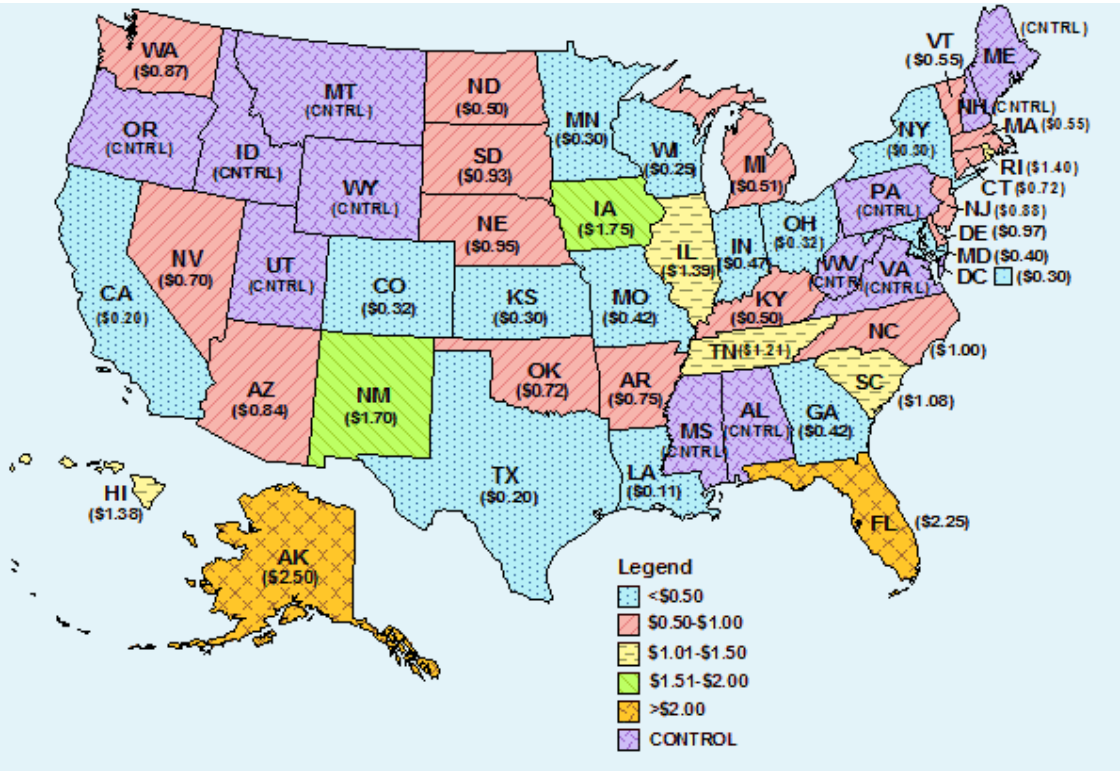
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

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

Figure 102. 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

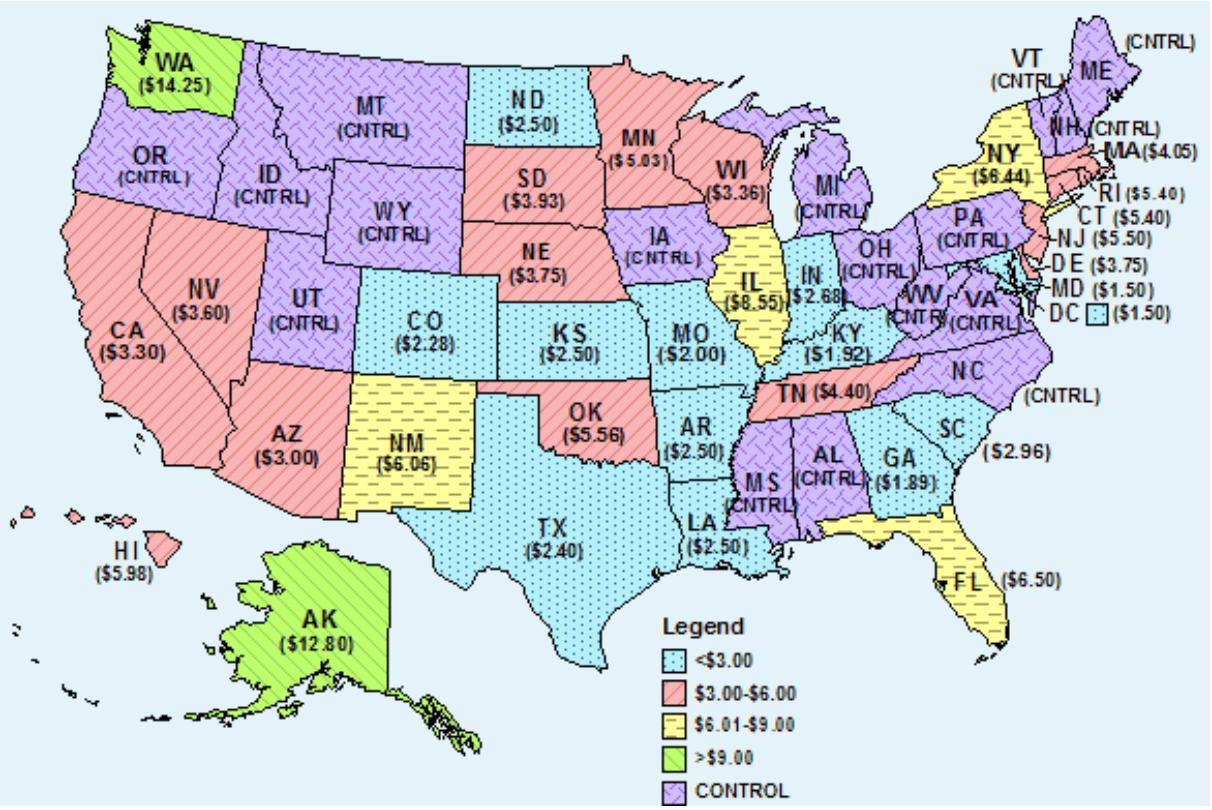
Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

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

Figure 103. Specific Excise Tax per Gallon on Distilled Spirits, *by State*, 2014



Note: Adapted from NIAAA (2014).

3.9. Opposition to Alcohol Taxes

Chart: Support/Oppose Alcohol Tax Increase, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015

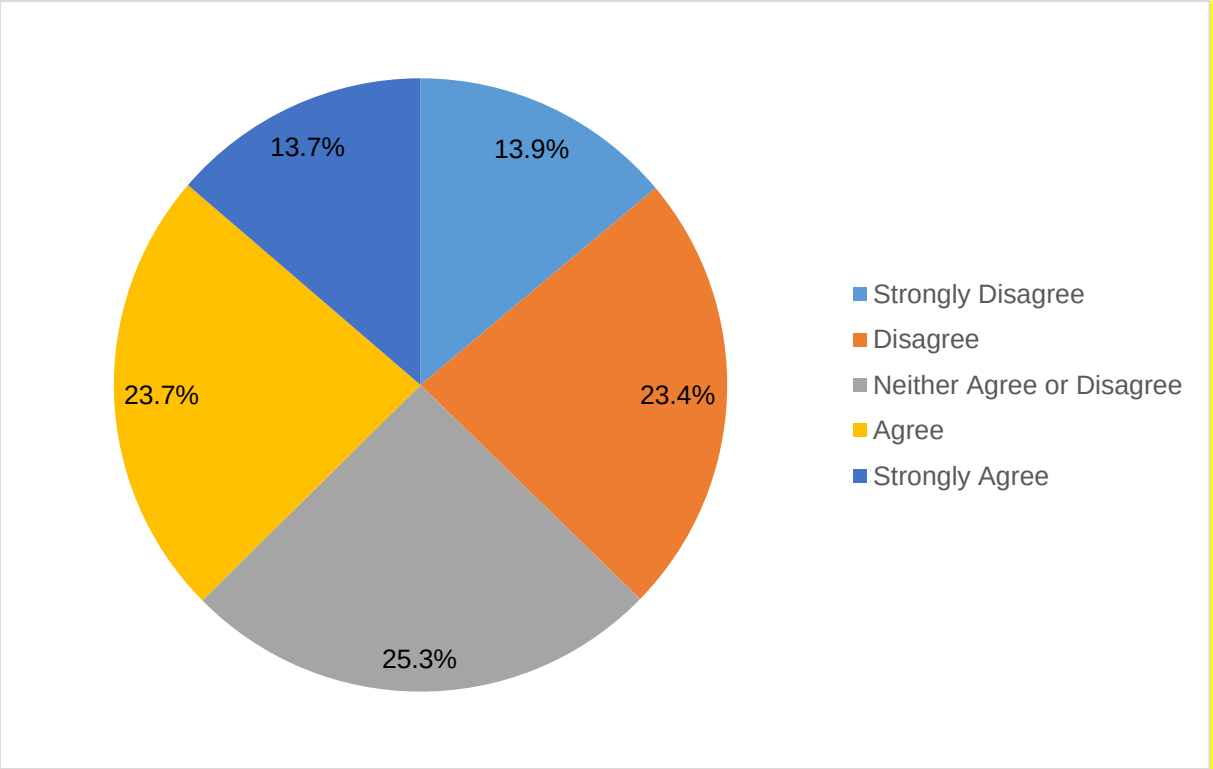
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Taxes on alcohol should be increased."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 37.3 percent of respondents with a valid response "disagreed/strongly disagreed" that taxes on alcohol should be increased.

Figure 104. Support/Oppose Alcohol Tax Increase, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.10. Limited Screening

3.10.1. Age Groups

3.10.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.10.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Ever Discussing Alcohol Use with a Doctor or Other Health Professional, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by State*, 2011

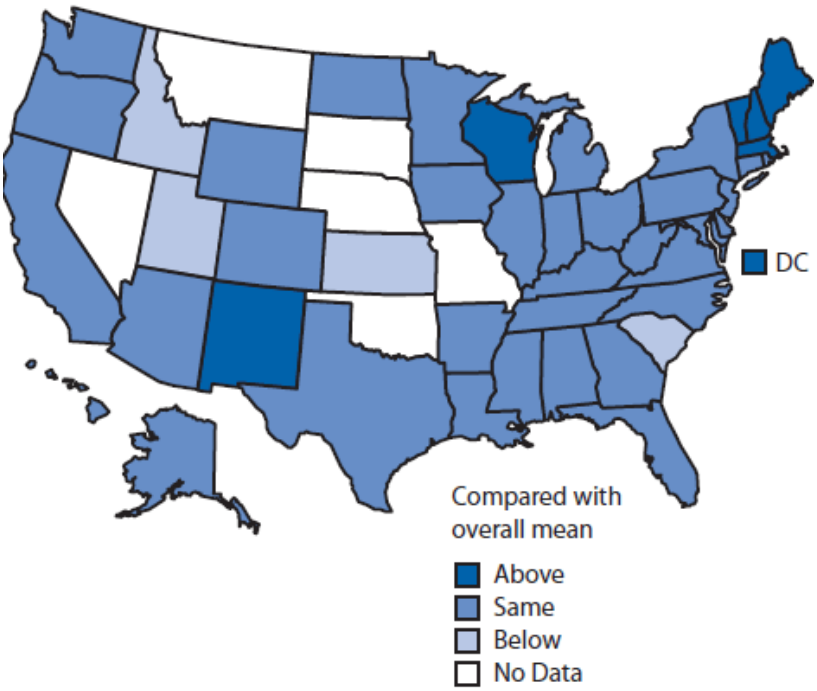
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever talked with you about alcohol use?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 16.6 percent of North Dakotans ages 18 or older reported ever having dialogue with a health professional about alcohol use.

Figure 105. Ever Discussing Alcohol Use with a Doctor or Other Health Professional, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by State*, 2011



Note: Adapted from CDC (2014). The overall weighted prevalence of ever having dialogue with a health professional about alcohol use was 15.7 percent.

4. CONSEQUENCES

4.1. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

4.1.1. Alcohol Dependence

4.1.1.1. Overall

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

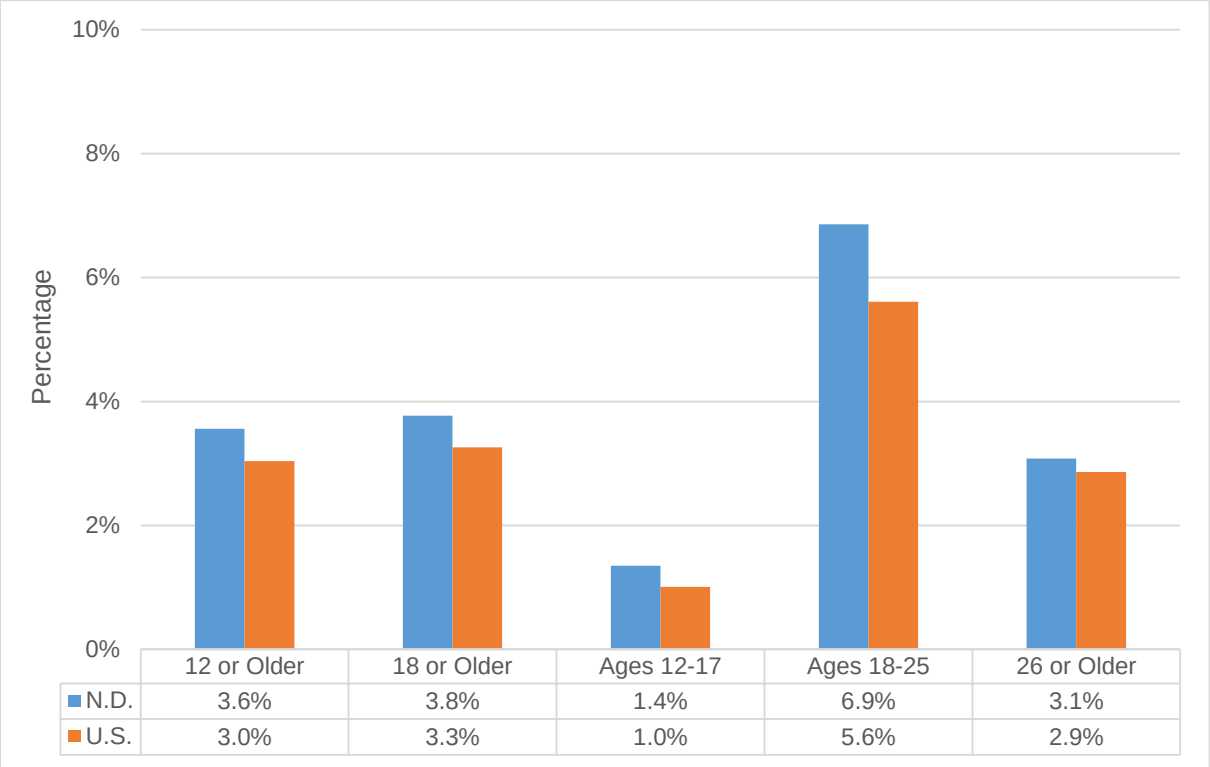
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 3.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 106. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	26 or Older
N.D.	3.6%	3.8%	1.4%	6.9%	3.1%
U.S.	3.0%	3.3%	1.0%	5.6%	2.9%

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

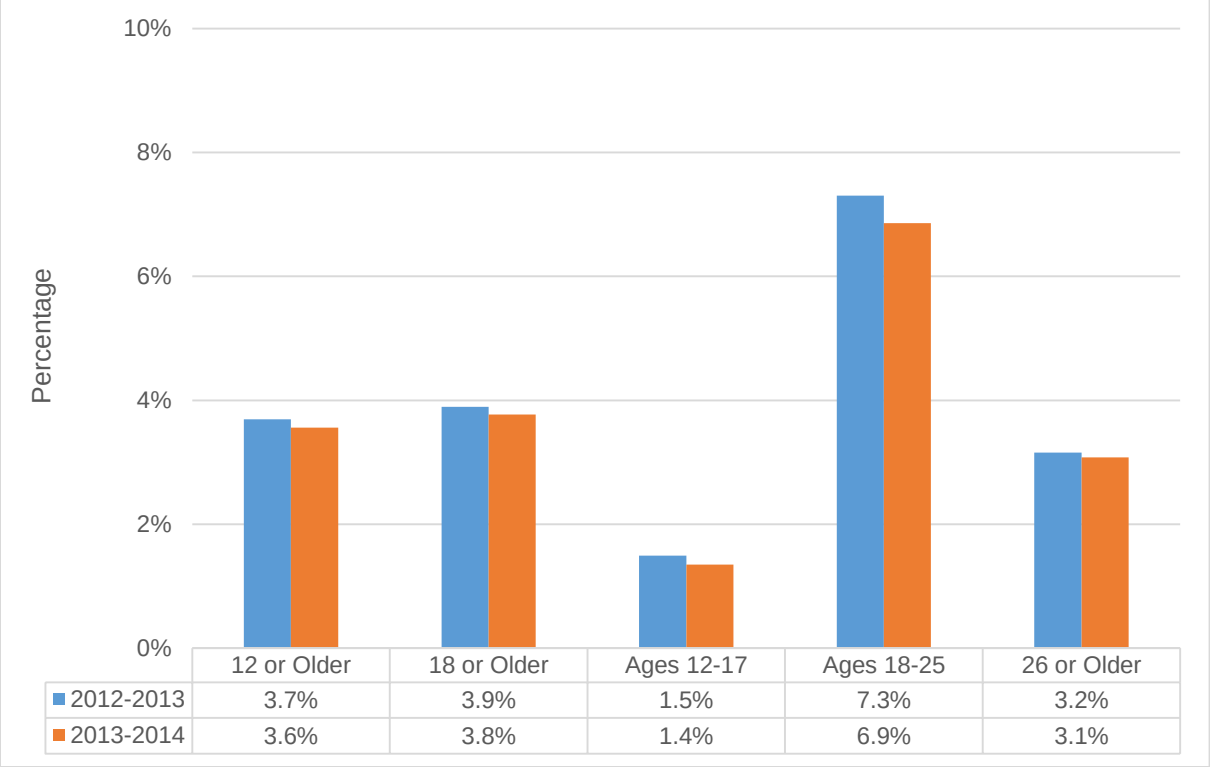
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 3.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 107. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	26 or Older
2012-2013	3.7%	3.9%	1.5%	7.3%	3.2%
2013-2014	3.6%	3.8%	1.4%	6.9%	3.1%

4.1.1.2. Age Groups

4.1.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.1.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 1 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 108. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

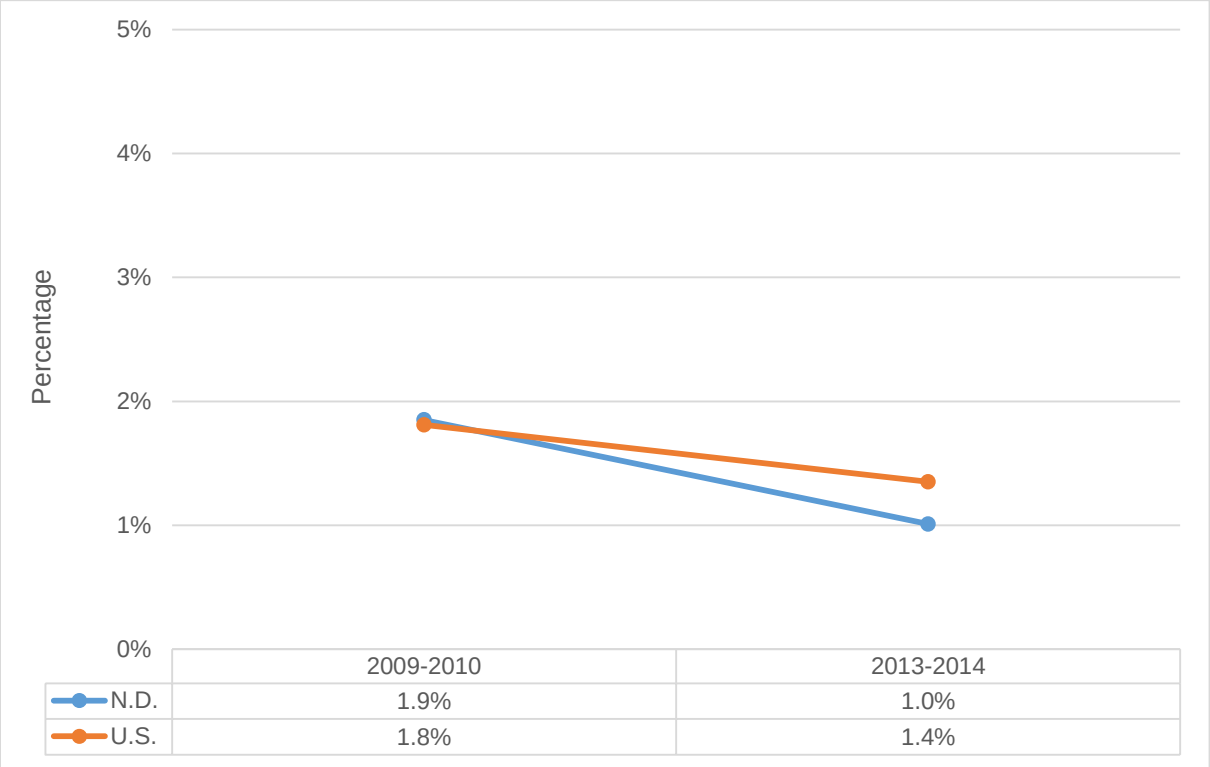


Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

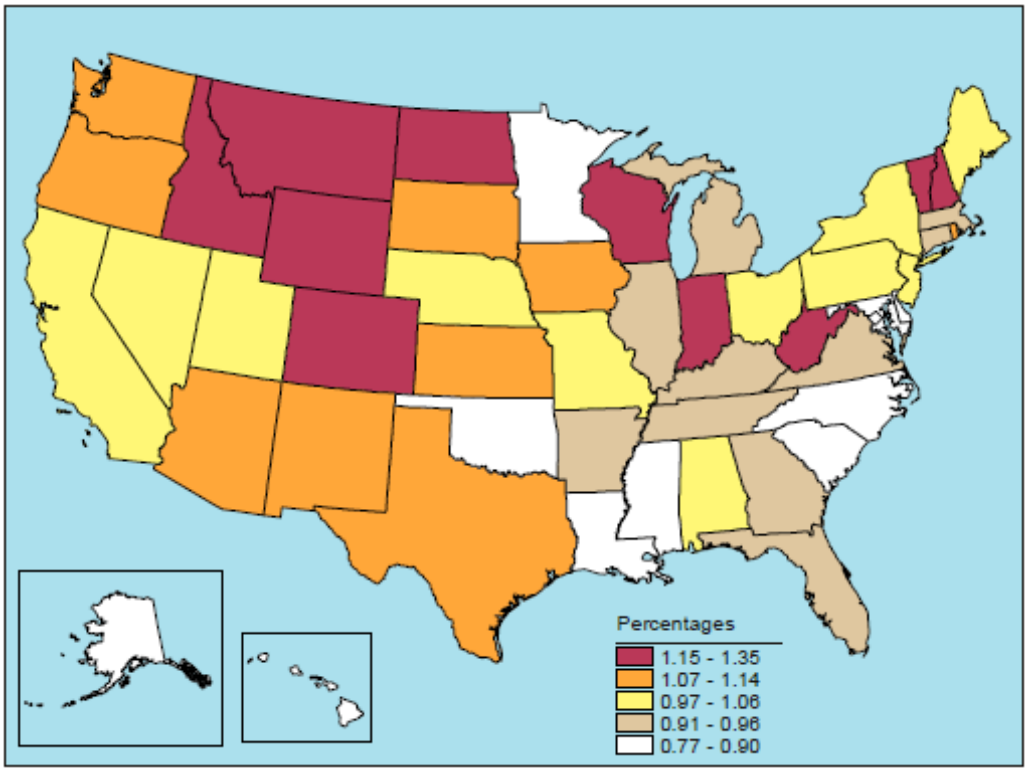
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17 who were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 109. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Overall (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

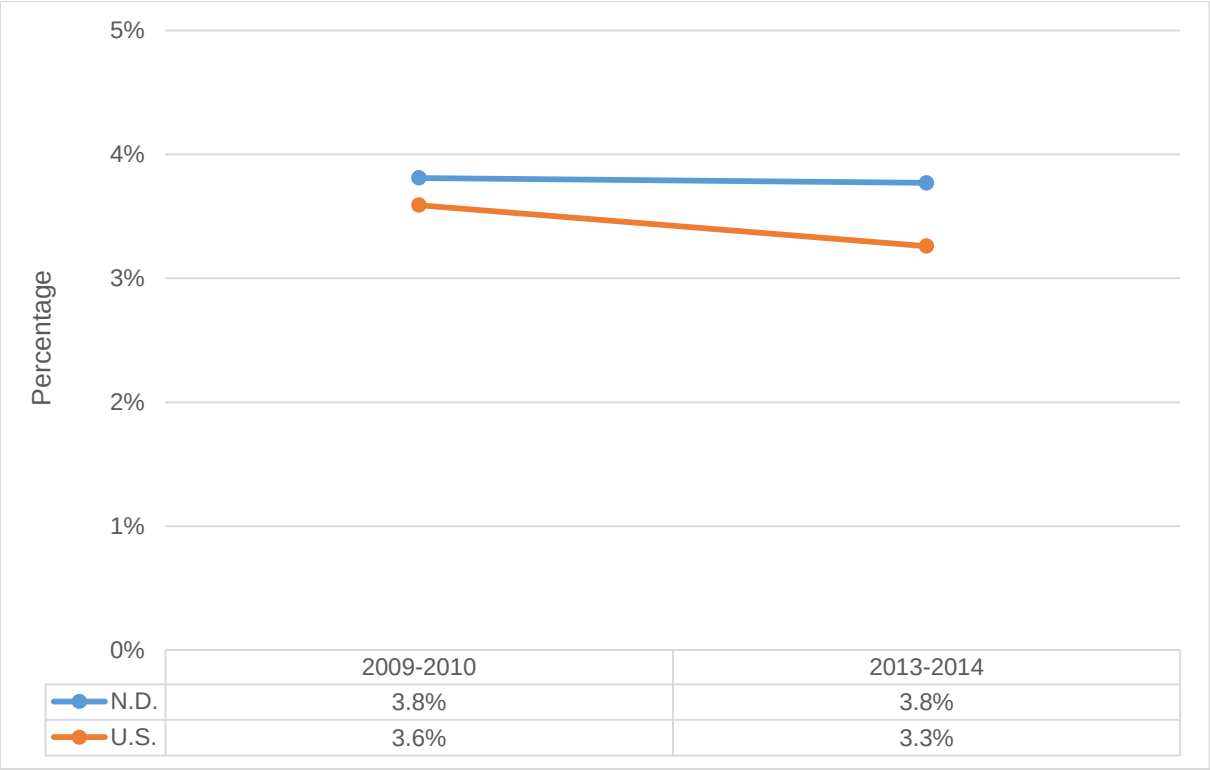
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 3.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 110. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Overall (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



4.1.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

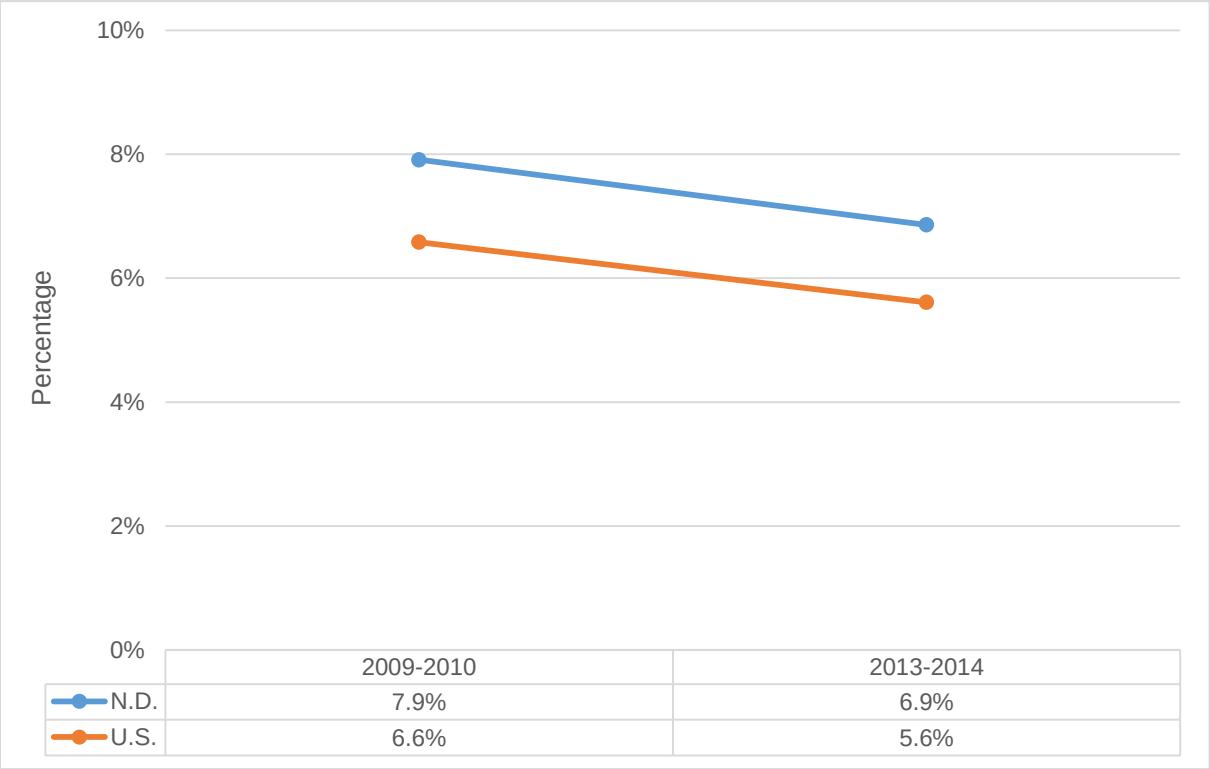
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 6.9 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 111. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	7.9%	6.9%
U.S.	6.6%	5.6%

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

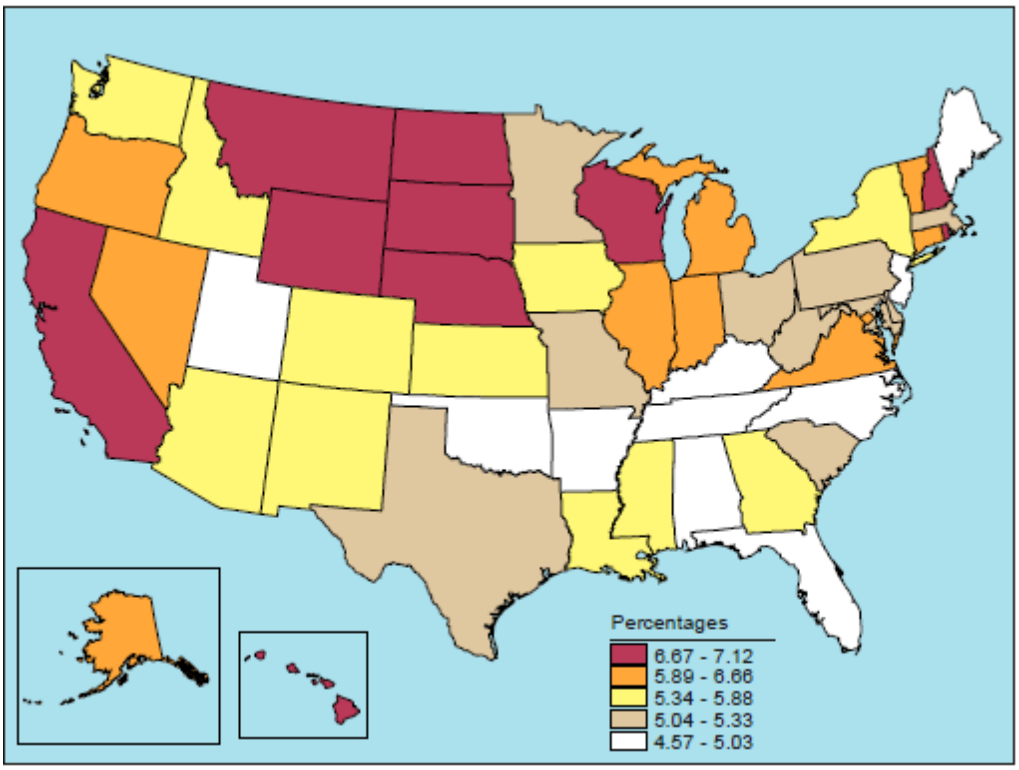
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 18-25 who were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 112. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

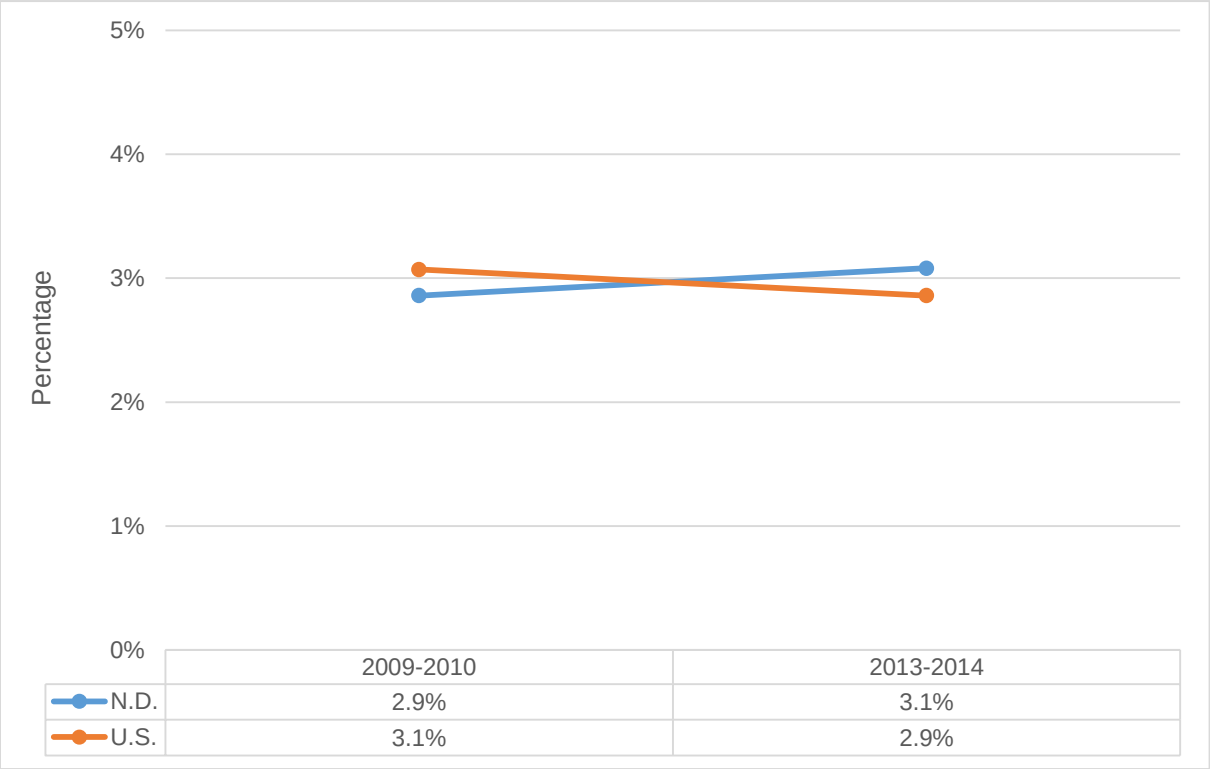
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 3.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 113. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	2.9%	3.1%
U.S.	3.1%	2.9%

Chart: Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

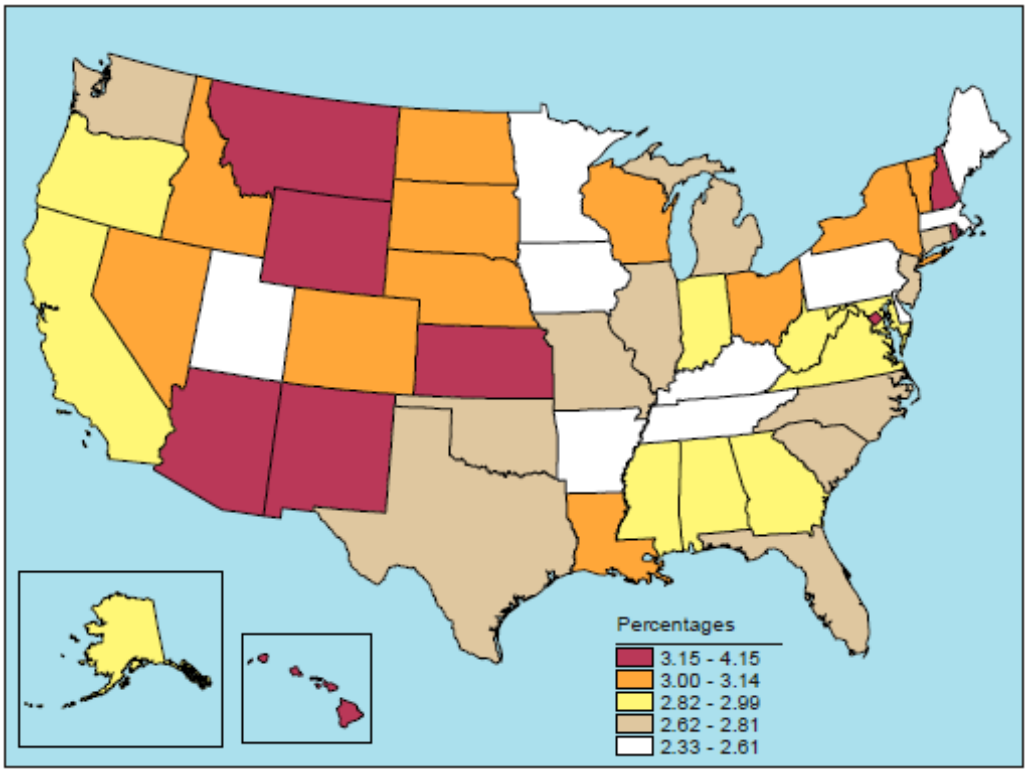
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 26 or older, who were dependent on alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 114. Alcohol Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.2. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse

4.1.2.1. Overall

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

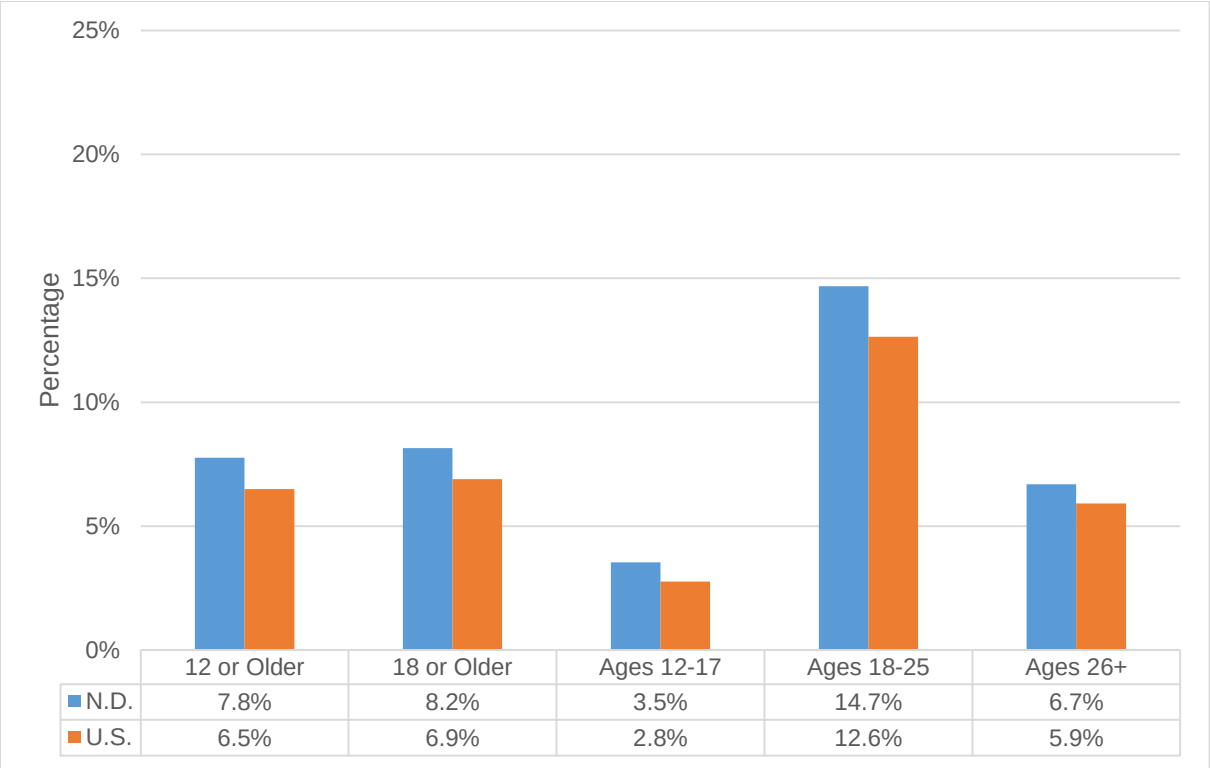
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 115. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	7.8%	8.2%	3.5%	14.7%	6.7%
U.S.	6.5%	6.9%	2.8%	12.6%	5.9%

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

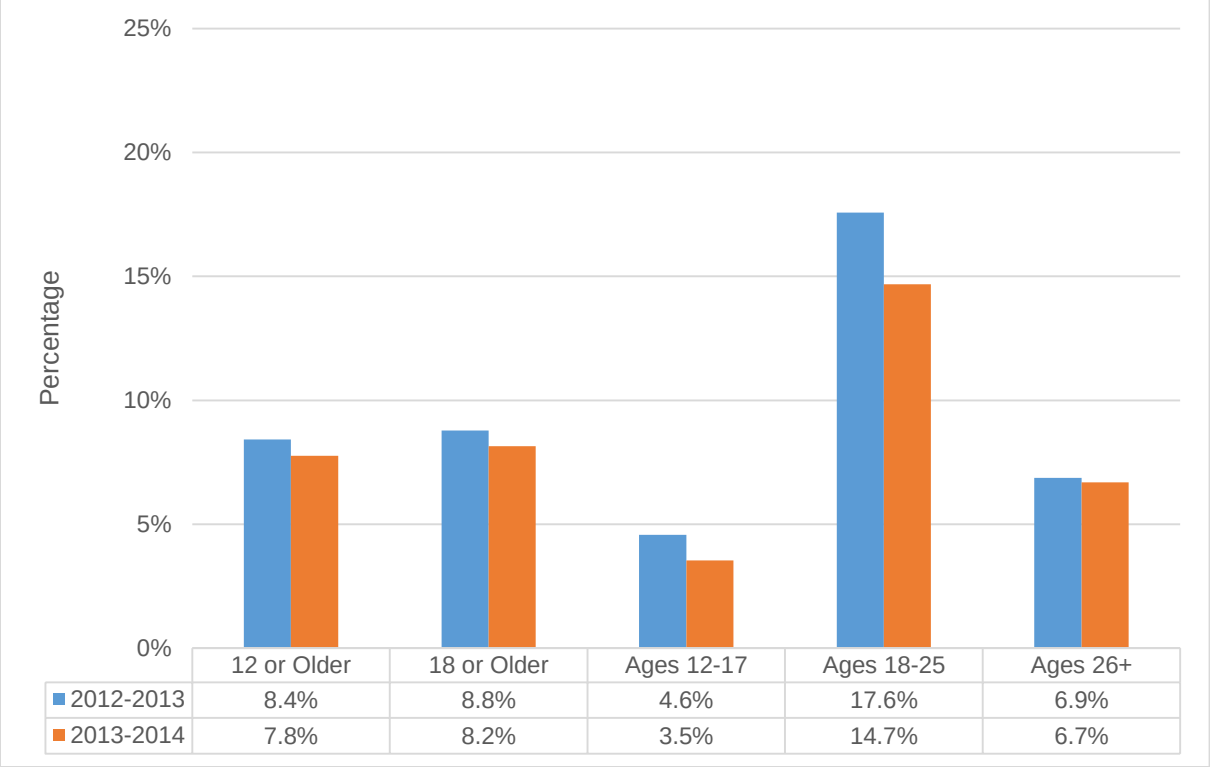
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 116. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	8.4%	8.8%	4.6%	17.6%	6.9%
2013-2014	7.8%	8.2%	3.5%	14.7%	6.7%

4.1.2.2. Age Groups

4.1.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.2.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 3.5 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 117. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

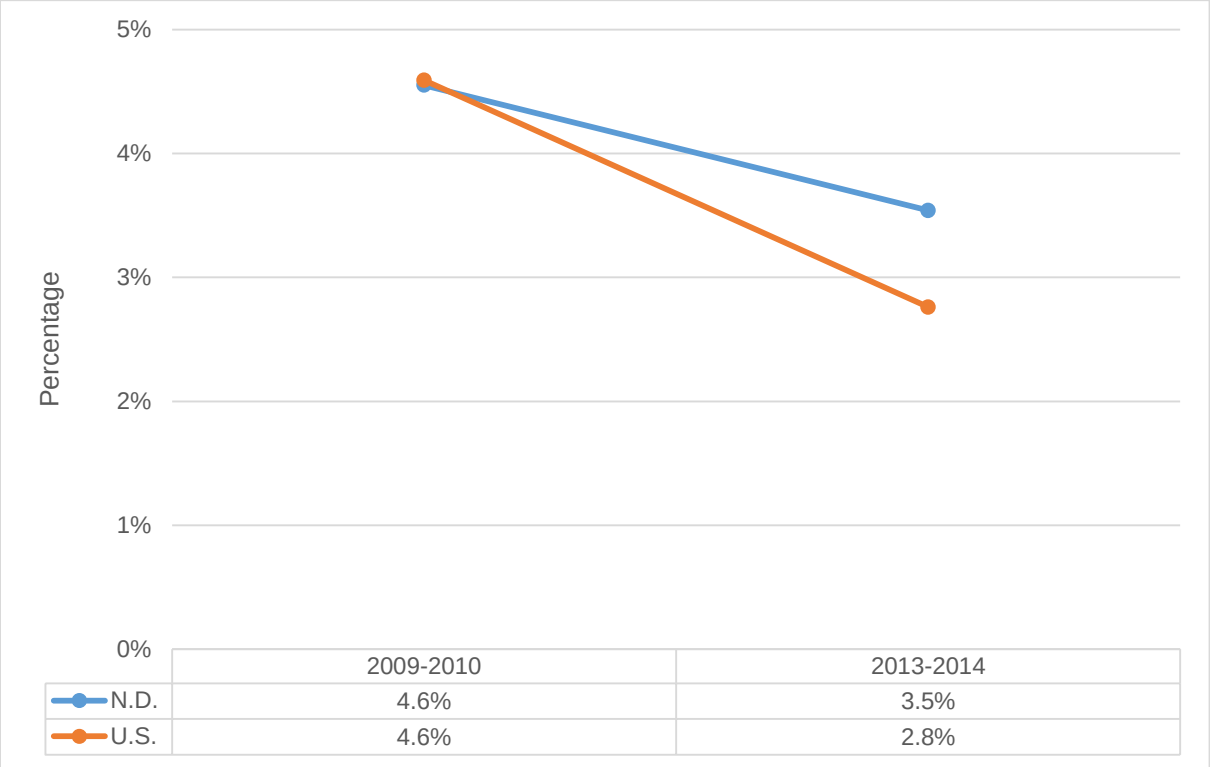


Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

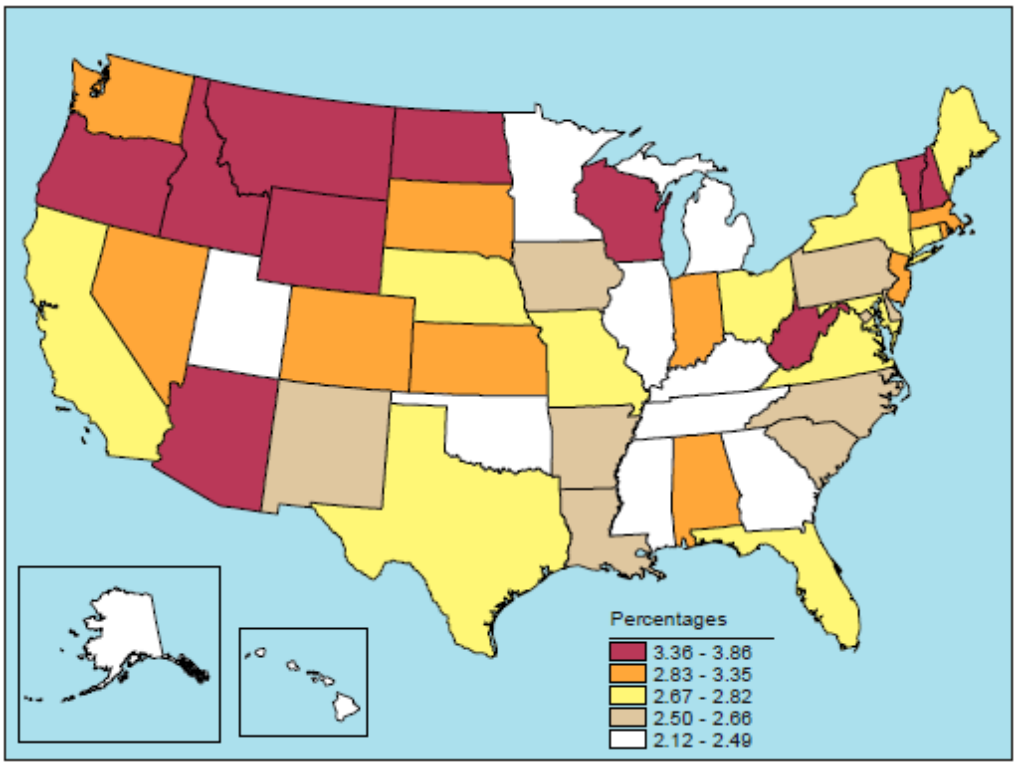
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17 who were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 118. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

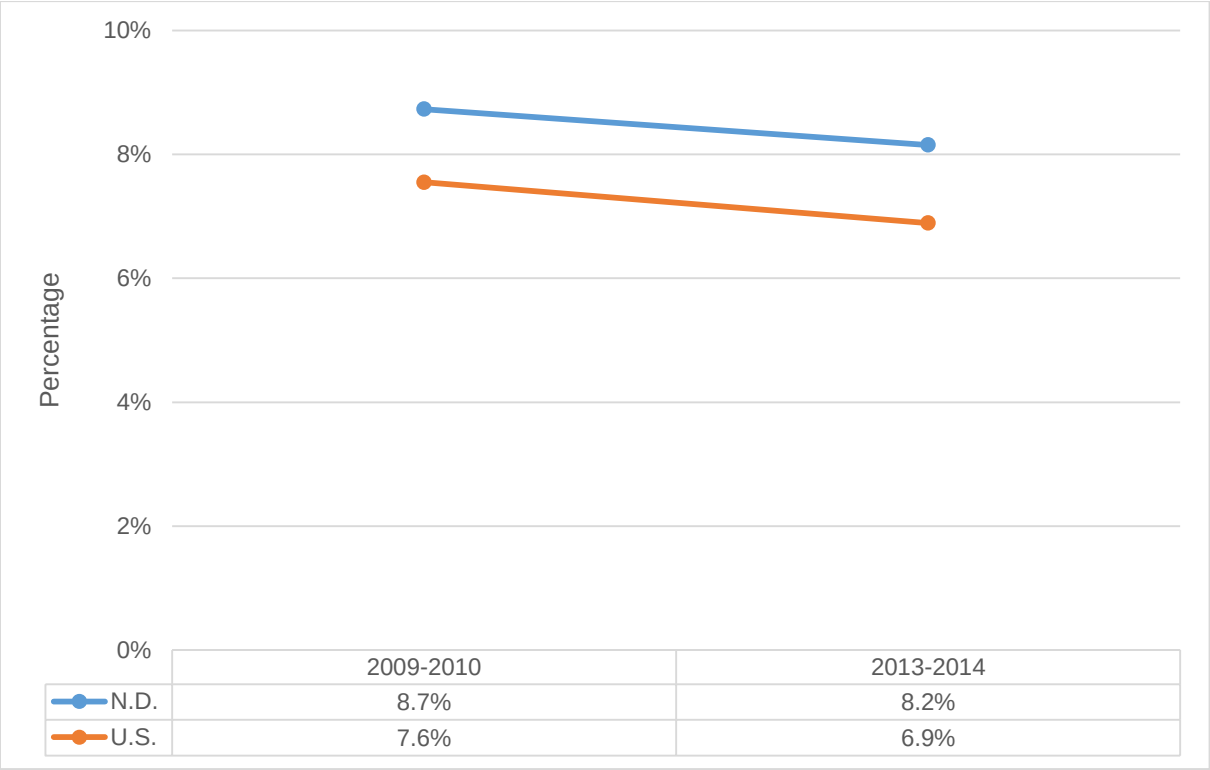
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 8.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 119. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	8.7%	8.2%
U.S.	7.6%	6.9%

4.1.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

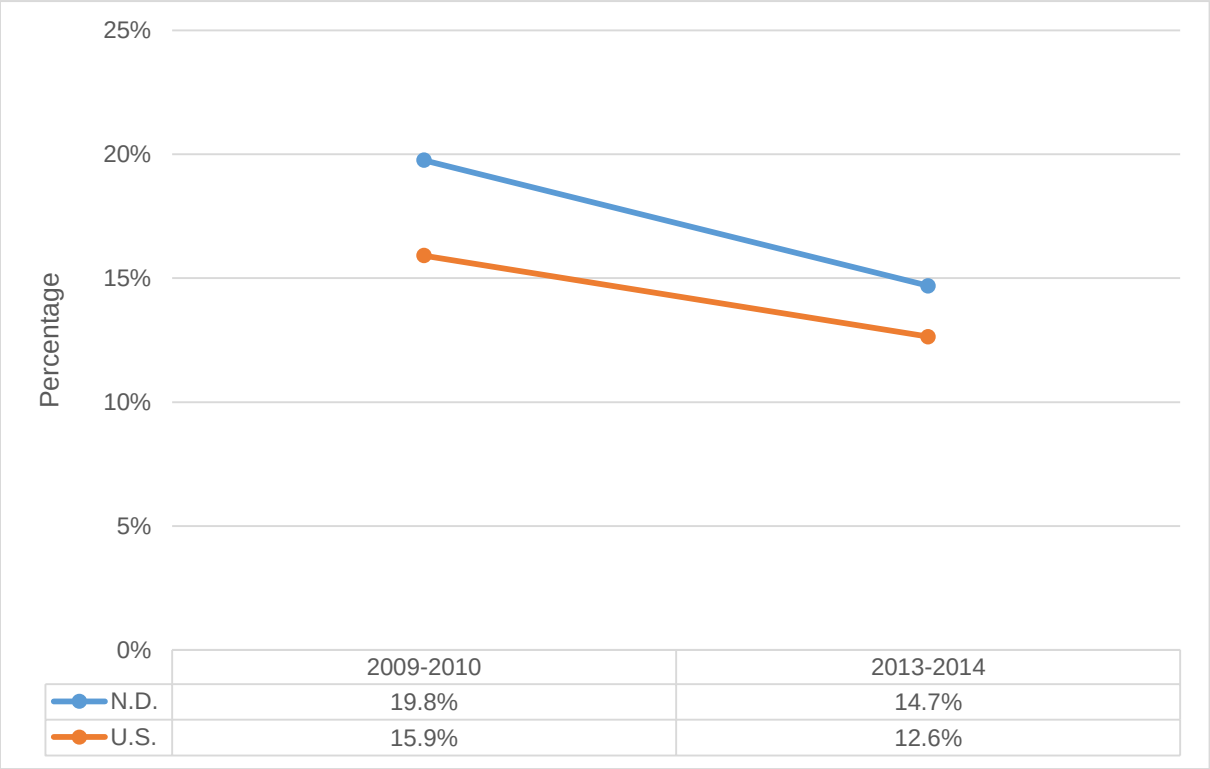
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 14.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 120. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	19.8%	14.7%
U.S.	15.9%	12.6%

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

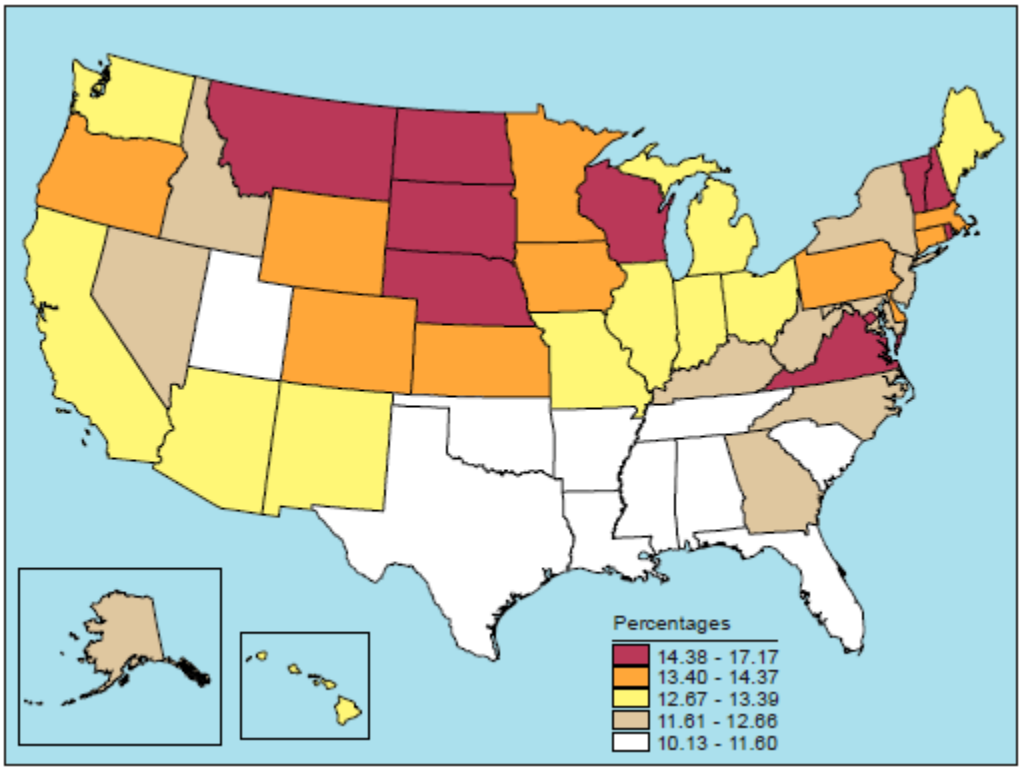
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 18-25 who were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 121. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

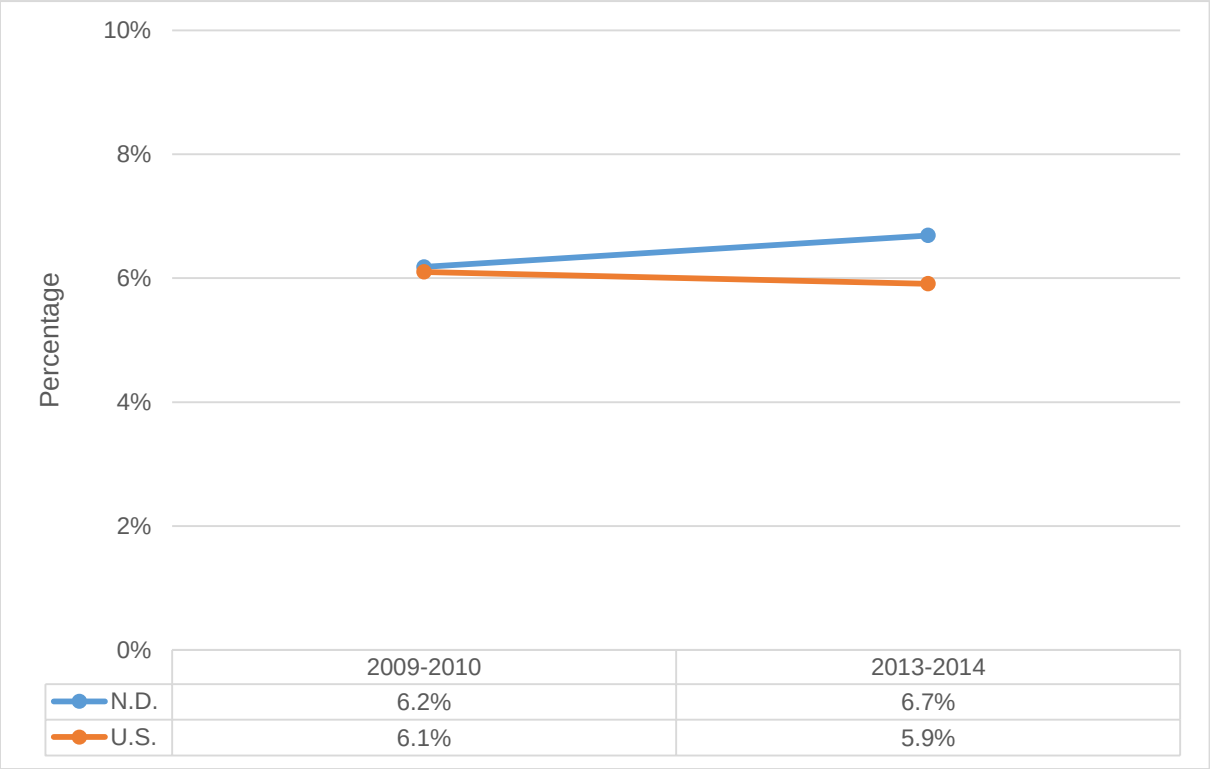
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 6.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 122. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	6.2%	6.7%
U.S.	6.1%	5.9%

Chart: Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

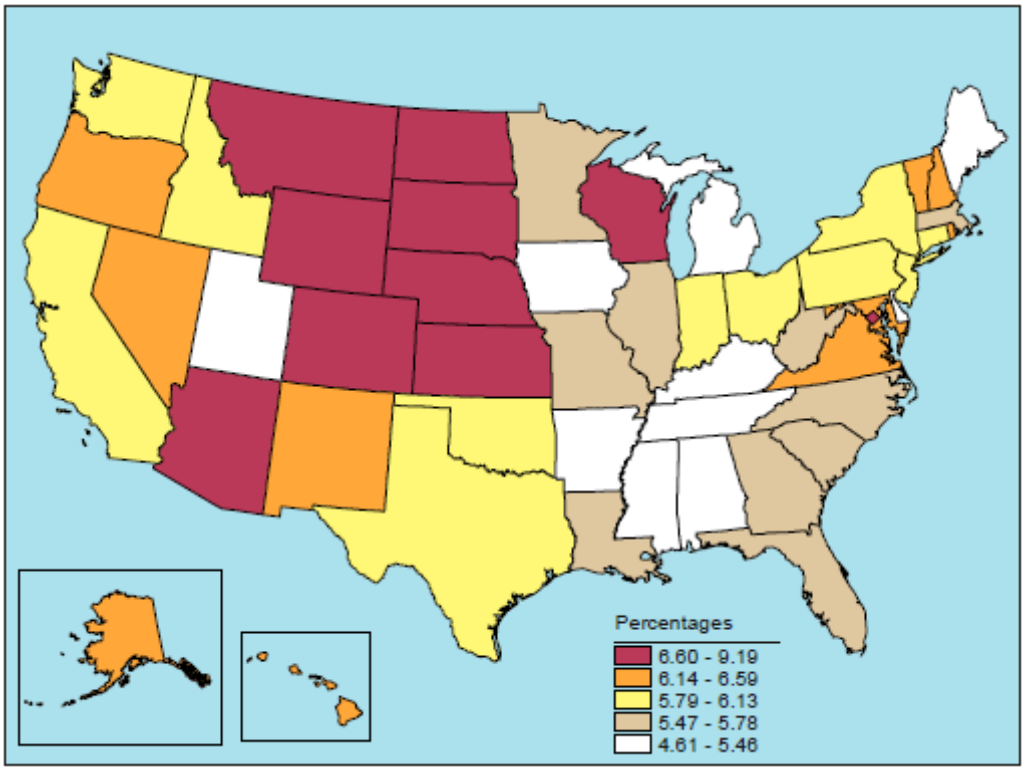
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 18-25, who were either dependent on or abused alcohol in the year before the survey.

Figure 123. Alcohol Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.2. Treatment

4.2.1. Treatment Admissions

4.2.1.1. Alcohol- Primary Substance of Abuse

Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Primary Substance of Abuse*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

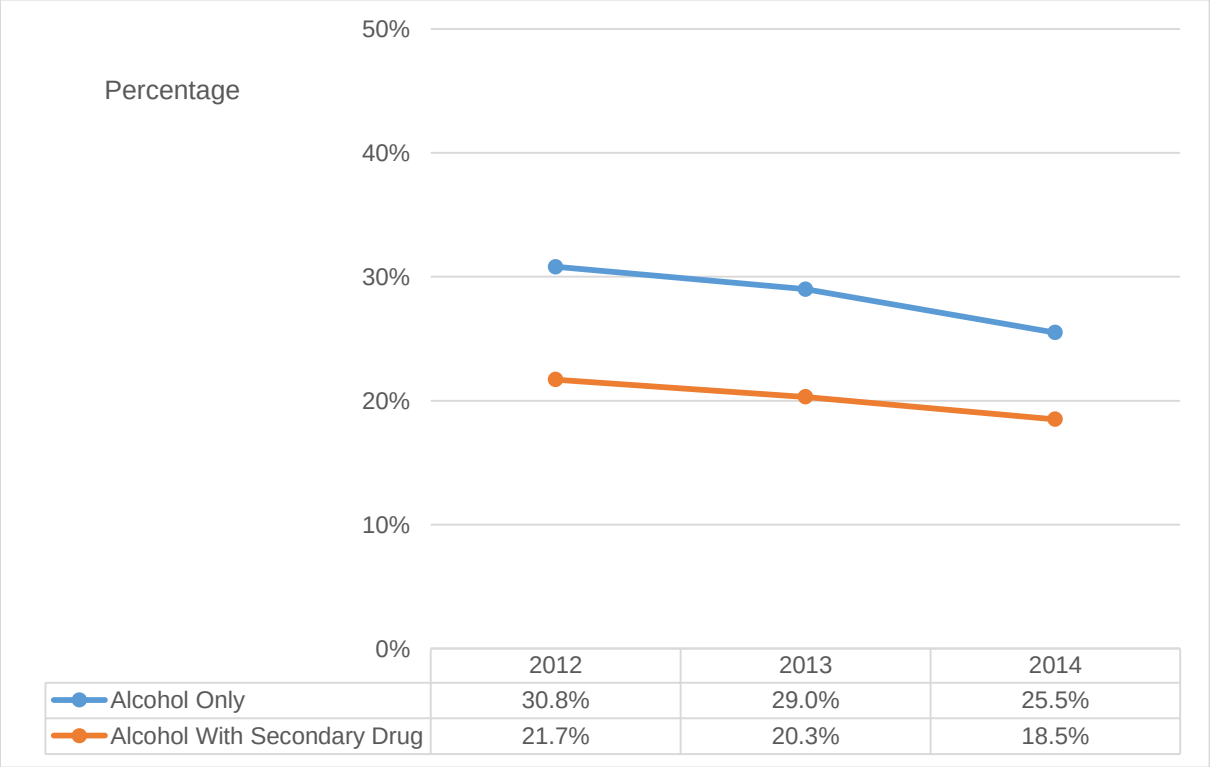
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 44 percent of North Dakota substance abuse admissions were related to alcohol (either alcohol only, or alcohol with a secondary drug).

Figure 124. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Primary Substance of Abuse*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol Only	30.8%	29.0%	25.5%
Alcohol With Secondary Drug	21.7%	20.3%	18.5%

4.2.1.2. Alcohol-Only

Chart: Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

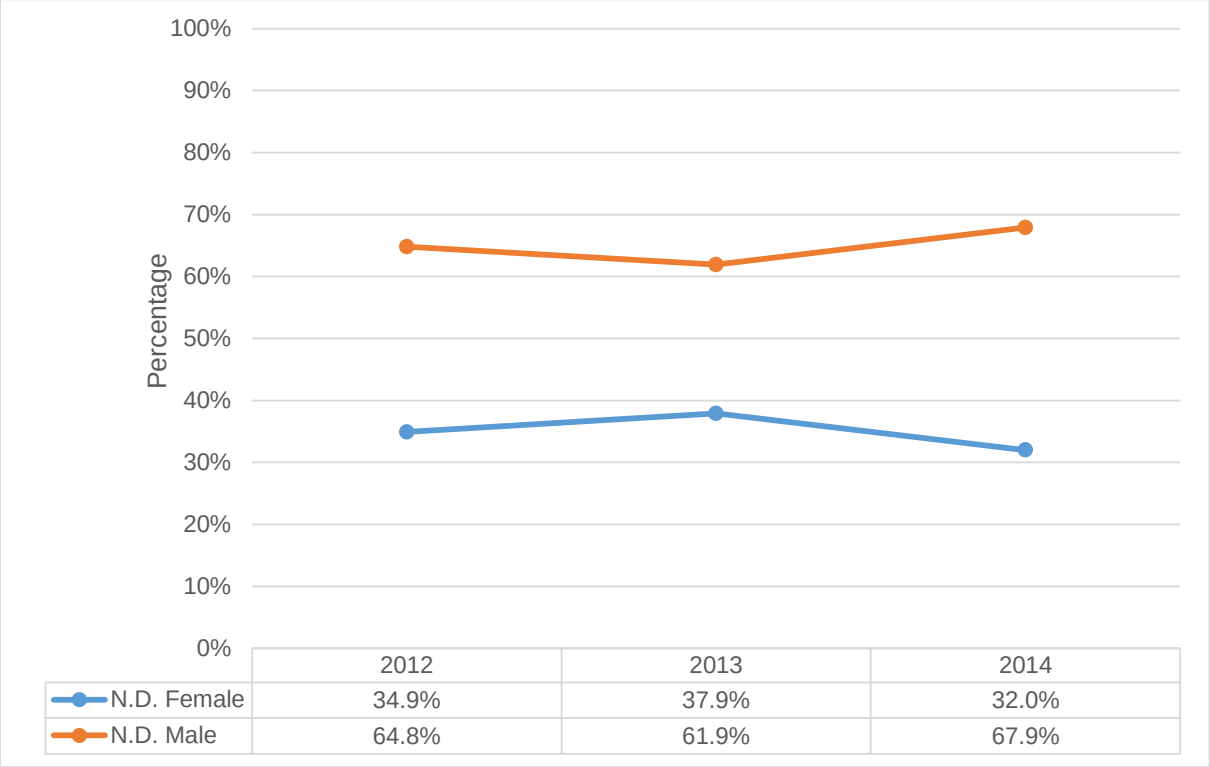
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities 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 2014, North Dakota males aged 12 or older comprised 67.9 percent of alcohol-only treatment admissions.

Figure 125. Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Female	34.9%	37.9%	32.0%
N.D. Male	64.8%	61.9%	67.9%

Chart: Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Race*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

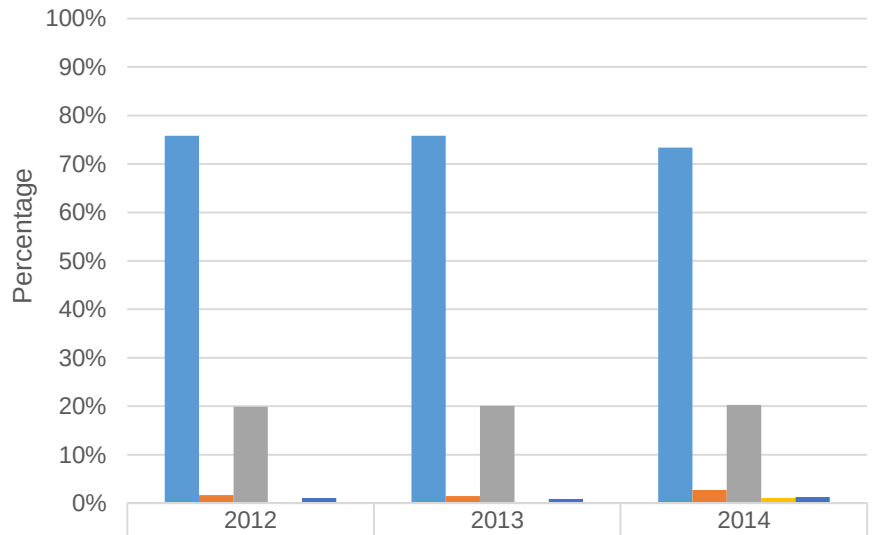
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities 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 2014, White/Caucasian North Dakotans comprised 73.4 percent of the alcohol-only treatment admissions.

Figure 126. Alcohol-Only Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Race*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
White	75.8%	75.8%	73.4%
Black or African-American	1.7%	1.5%	2.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.9%	20.1%	20.3%
Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%
Other	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%

Chart: Alcohol-Related Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

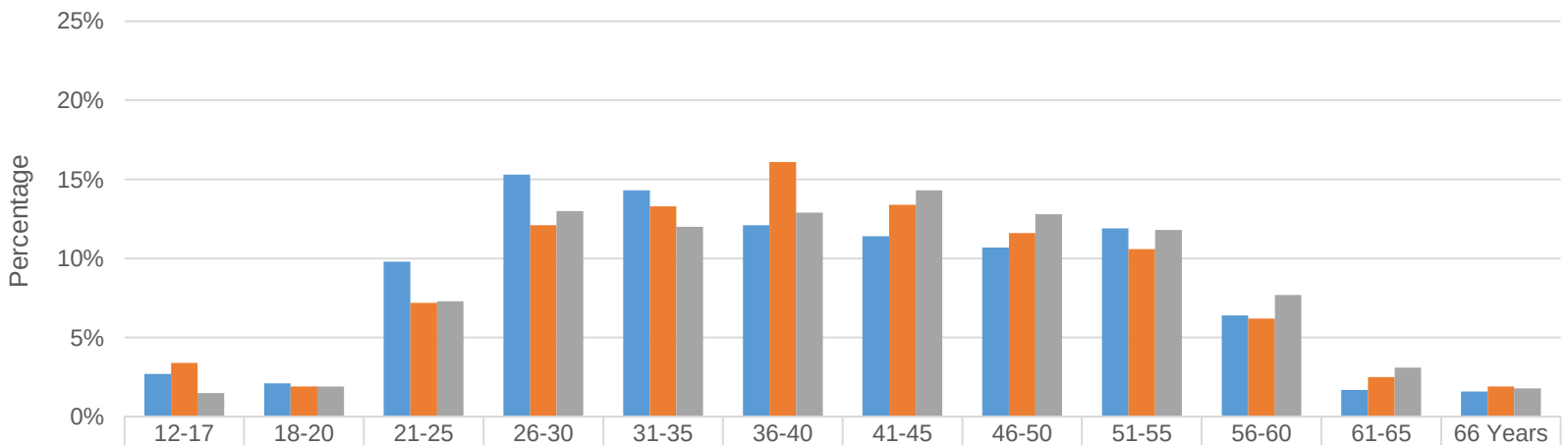
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities 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 2014, North Dakota 41 to 45 year olds comprised 14.3 percent of the alcohol-only treatment admissions.

Figure 127. Alcohol-Related Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	12-17 Years	18-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36-40 Years	41-45 Years	46-50 Years	51-55 Years	56-60 Years	61-65 Years	66 Years and Over
2012	2.7%	2.1%	9.8%	15.3%	14.3%	12.1%	11.4%	10.7%	11.9%	6.4%	1.7%	1.6%
2013	3.4%	1.9%	7.2%	12.1%	13.3%	16.1%	13.4%	11.6%	10.6%	6.2%	2.5%	1.9%
2014	1.5%	1.9%	7.3%	13.0%	12.0%	12.9%	14.3%	12.8%	11.8%	7.7%	3.1%	1.8%

4.2.1.3. Alcohol with Secondary Drug

Chart: Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, North Dakota, 2012-2014

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 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 2014, admissions for primary abuse of alcohol with secondary abuse of drugs represented 18.5 percent of TEDS admissions aged 12 and older.

Figure 128. Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, North Dakota, 2012-2014

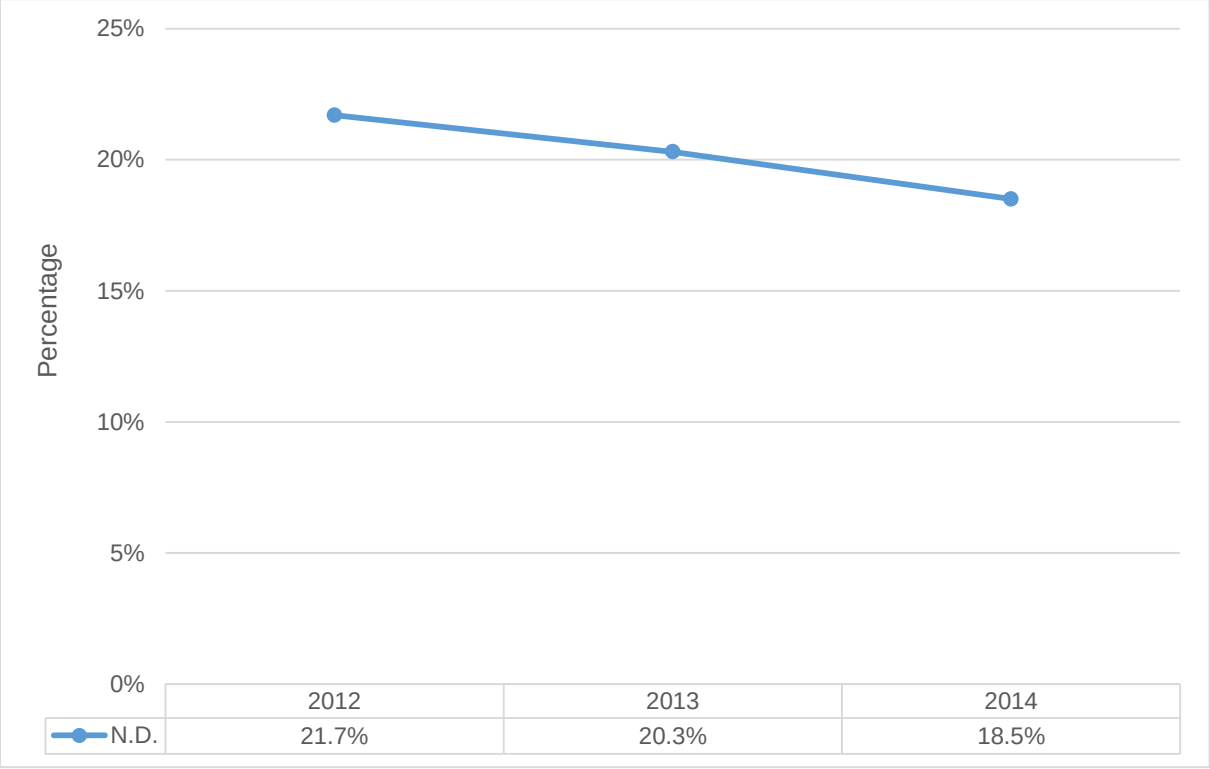


Chart: Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

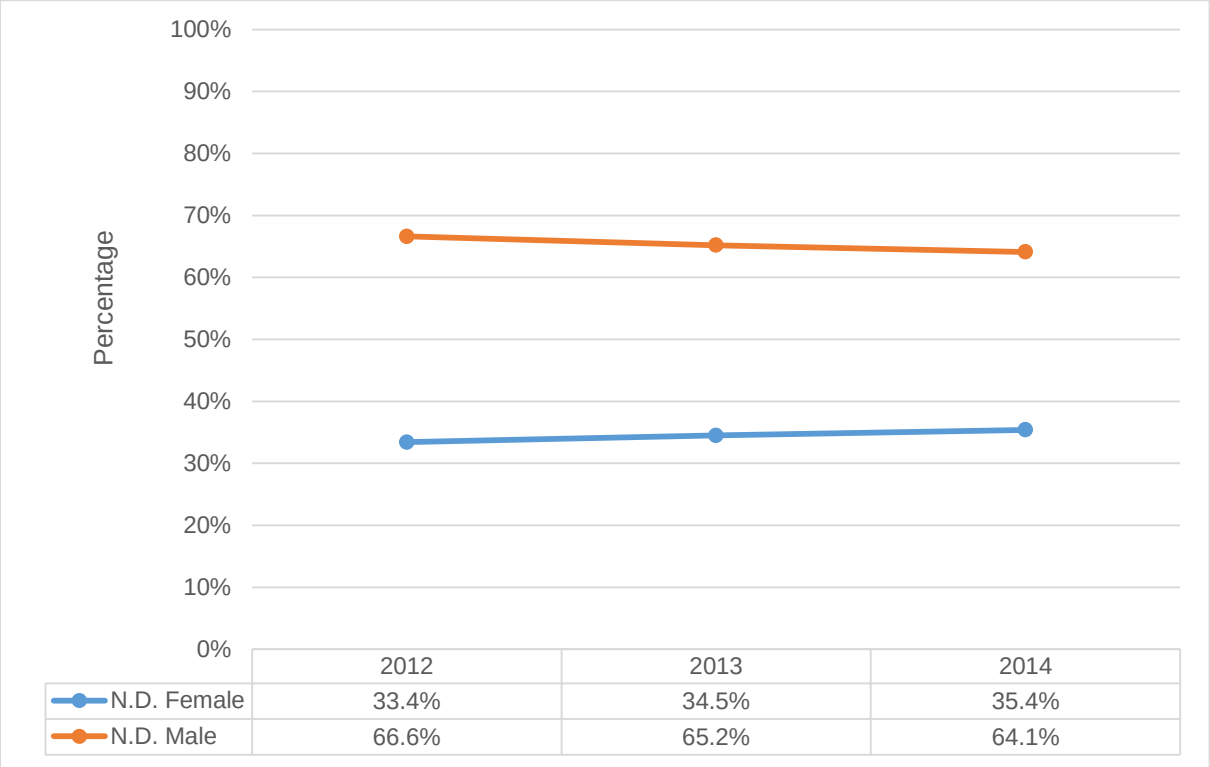
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities 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 2014, North Dakota males aged 12 or older comprised 64.1 percent of the alcohol with secondary drug admissions.

Figure 129. Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Female	33.4%	34.5%	35.4%
N.D. Male	66.6%	65.2%	64.1%

Chart: Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Race*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

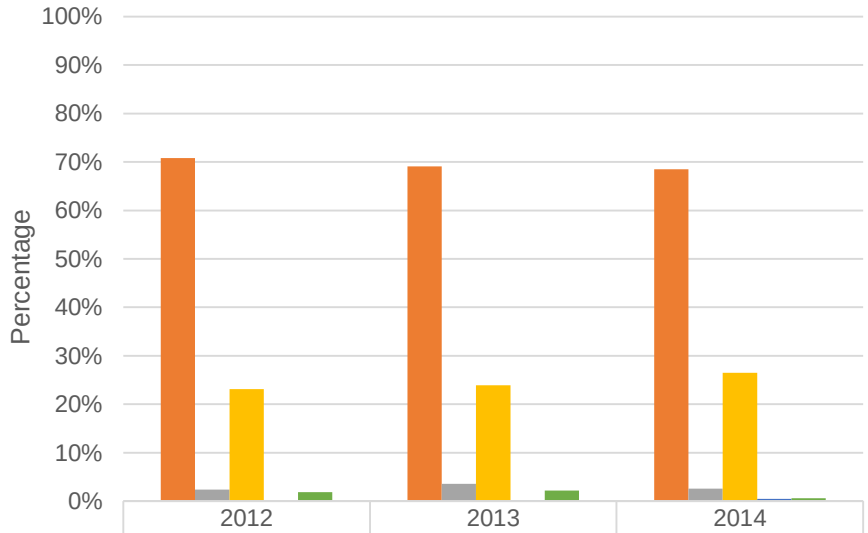
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities 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 2014, White/Caucasians comprised 68.5 percent of the alcohol with secondary drug treatment admissions.

Figure 130. Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, Population Aged 12 or Older, *by Race*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
White	70.8%	69.1%	68.5%
Black or African-American	2.4%	3.6%	2.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.1%	23.9%	26.5%
Asian or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Other	1.9%	2.2%	0.6%

Chart: Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

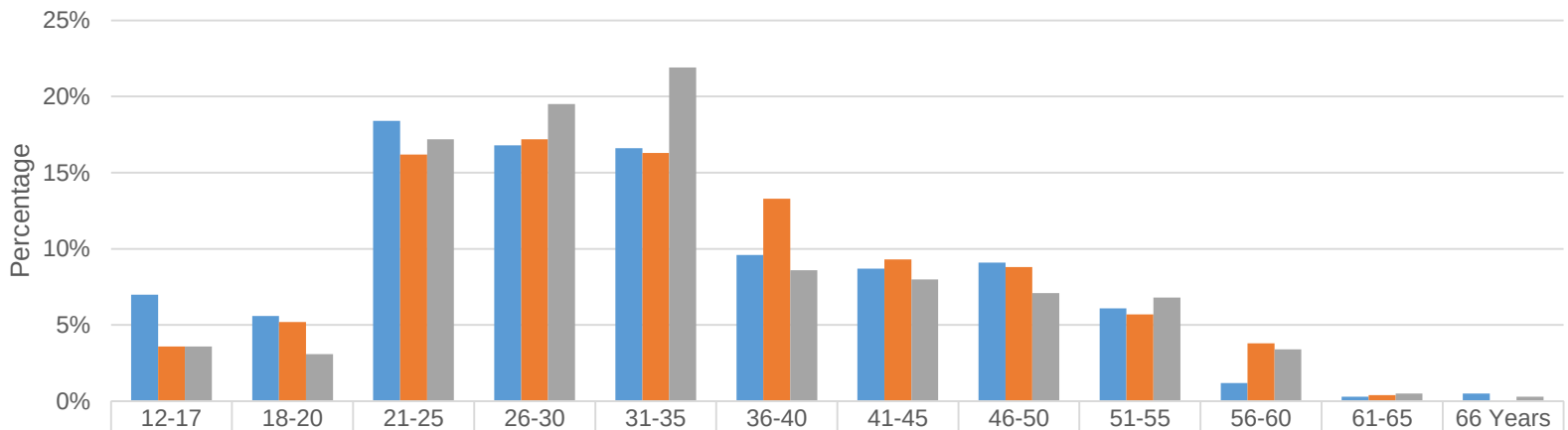
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Definition: TEDS does not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment. It includes admissions at facilities 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 2014, North Dakotans ages 31-35 comprised 21.9 percent of the alcohol with secondary drug treatment admissions.

Figure 131. Alcohol with Secondary Drug Treatment Admissions, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	12-17 Years	18-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36-40 Years	41-45 Years	46-50 Years	51-55 Years	56-60 Years	61-65 Years	66 Years and Over
2012	7.0%	5.6%	18.4%	16.8%	16.6%	9.6%	8.7%	9.1%	6.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%
2013	3.6%	5.2%	16.2%	17.2%	16.3%	13.3%	9.3%	8.8%	5.7%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%
2014	3.6%	3.1%	17.2%	19.5%	21.9%	8.6%	8.0%	7.1%	6.8%	3.4%	0.5%	0.3%

4.2.2. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment

4.2.2.1. Overall

Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

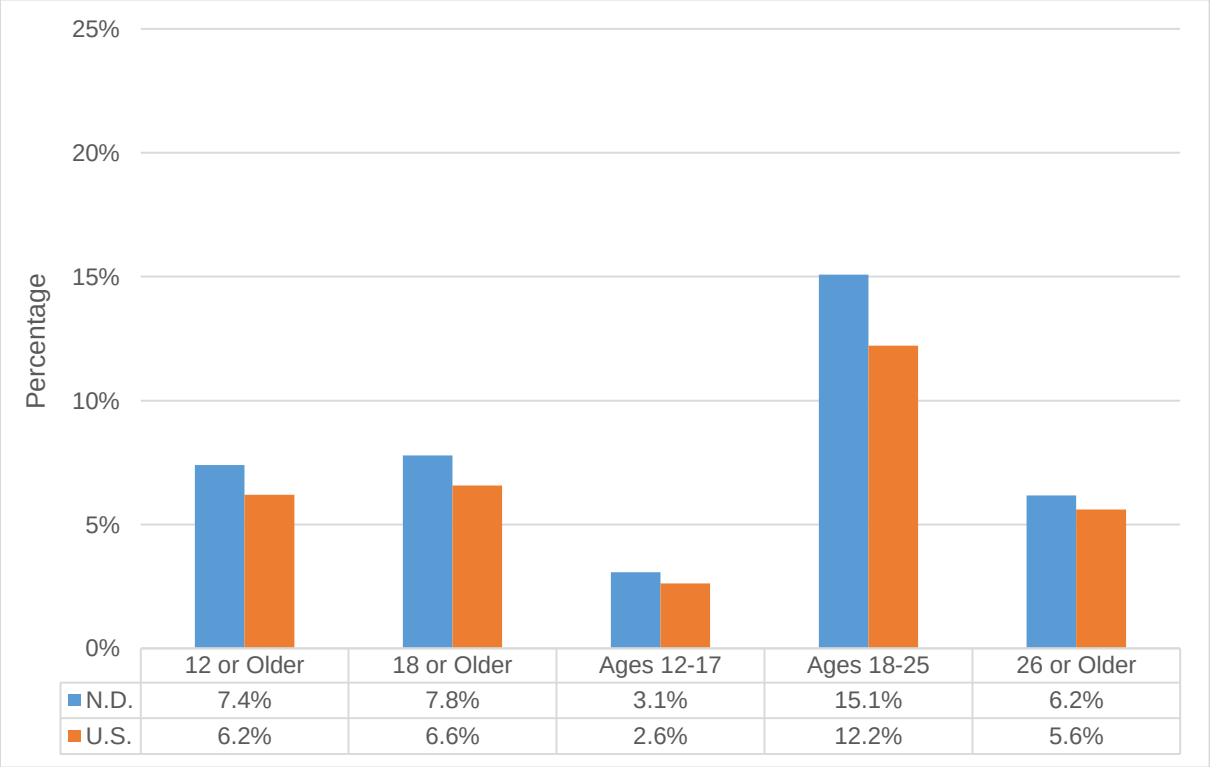
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 132. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	26 or Older
N.D.	7.4%	7.8%	3.1%	15.1%	6.2%
U.S.	6.2%	6.6%	2.6%	12.2%	5.6%

Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

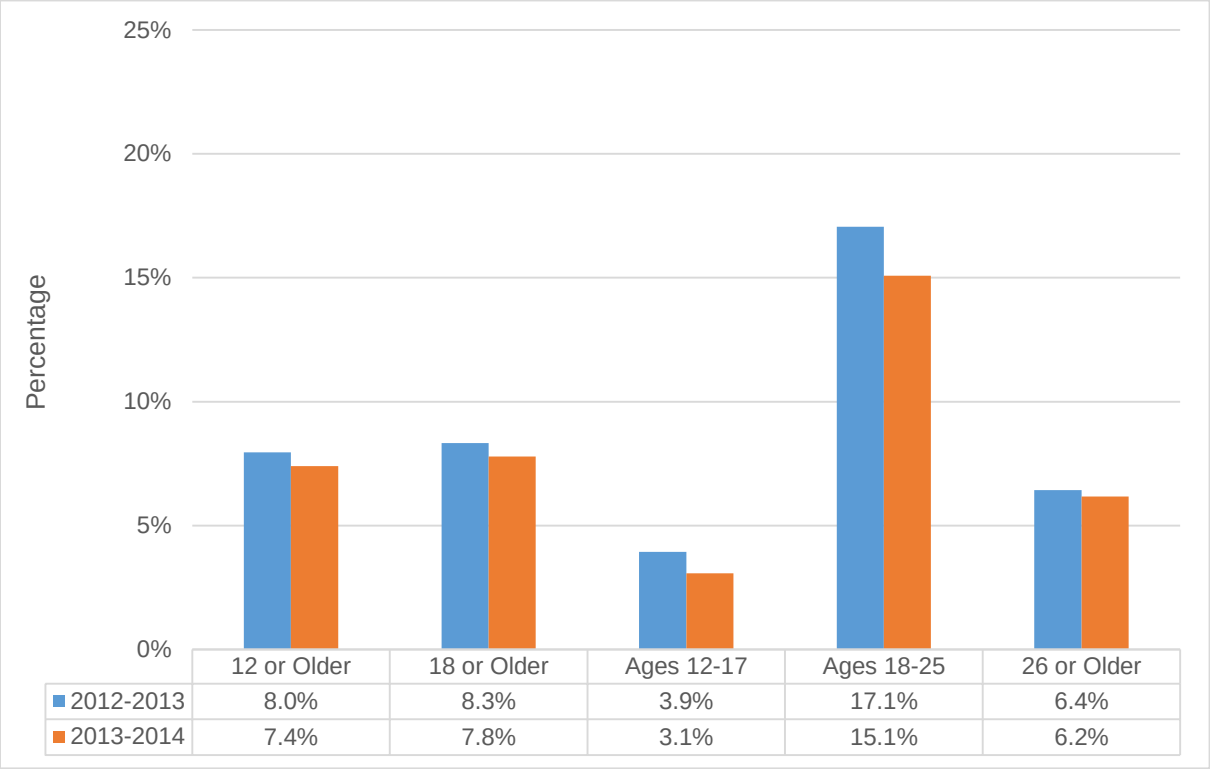
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 133. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	26 or Older
2012-2013	8.0%	8.3%	3.9%	17.1%	6.4%
2013-2014	7.4%	7.8%	3.1%	15.1%	6.2%

Chart: Treatment for Substance Abuse (Past Year), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014

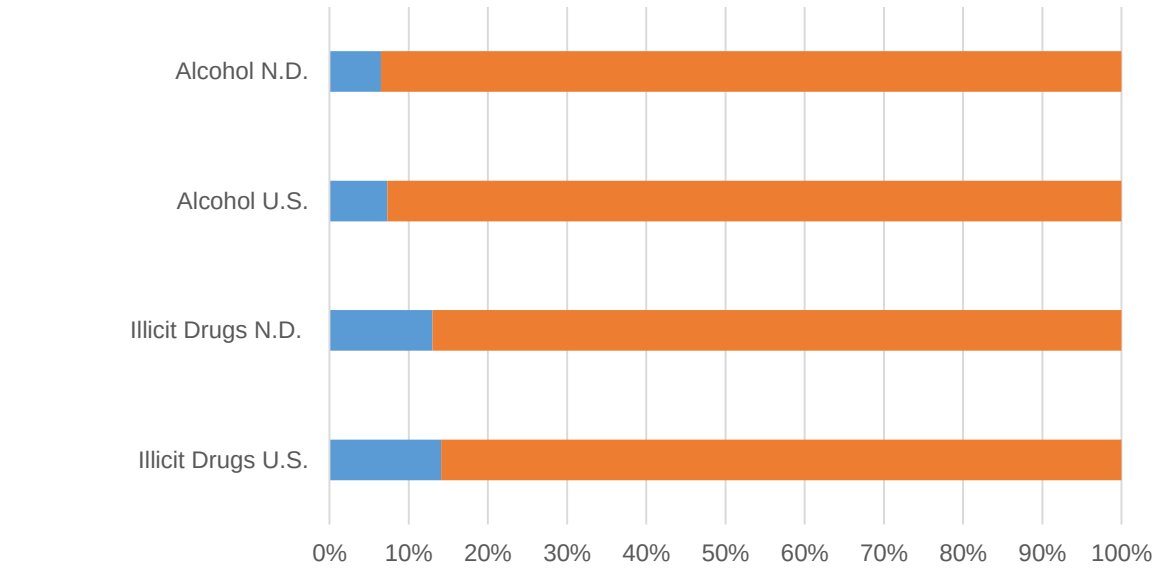
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drug use treatment" and "alcohol use treatment" refer to treatment received in order to reduce or stop illicit drug or alcohol use, or for medical problems associated with illicit drug or alcohol use. They include treatment received at any location, such as a hospital (inpatient), rehabilitation facility (inpatient or outpatient), mental health center, emergency room, private doctor's office, self-help group, or prison/jail.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- North Dakota's annual average of treatment for alcohol use among individuals ages 12 or older with alcohol dependence or abuse (6.5 percent) was similar to the annual average for the nation (7.3 percent) from 2010 to 2014.

Figure 134. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment (Past Year), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014



	Illicit Drugs U.S.	Illicit Drugs N.D.	Alcohol U.S.	Alcohol N.D.
Received Treatment	14.1%	13.0%	7.3%	6.5%
Did Not Receive Treatment	85.9%	87.0%	92.7%	93.5%

Note: Estimates are annual averages based on combined 2010–2014 NSDUH data. These estimates are based solely on the sample, unlike estimates based on the small area estimation procedure.

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 Alcohol Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 3.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 135. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

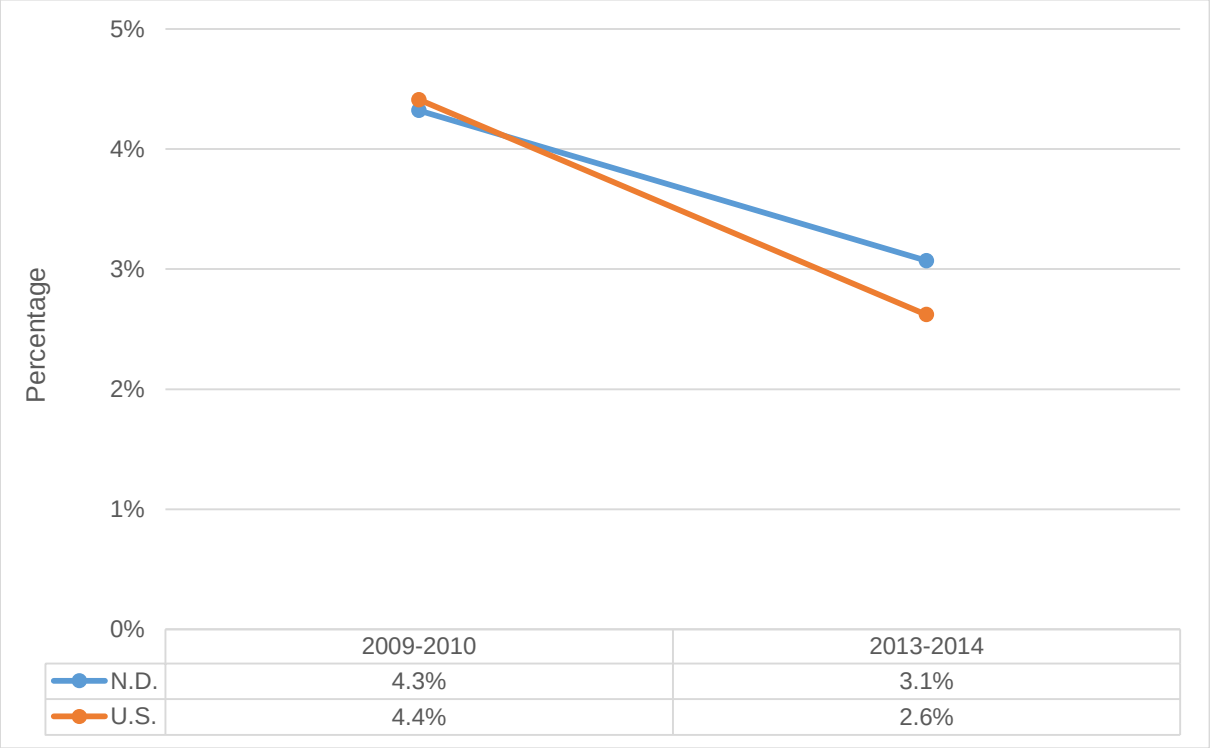


Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

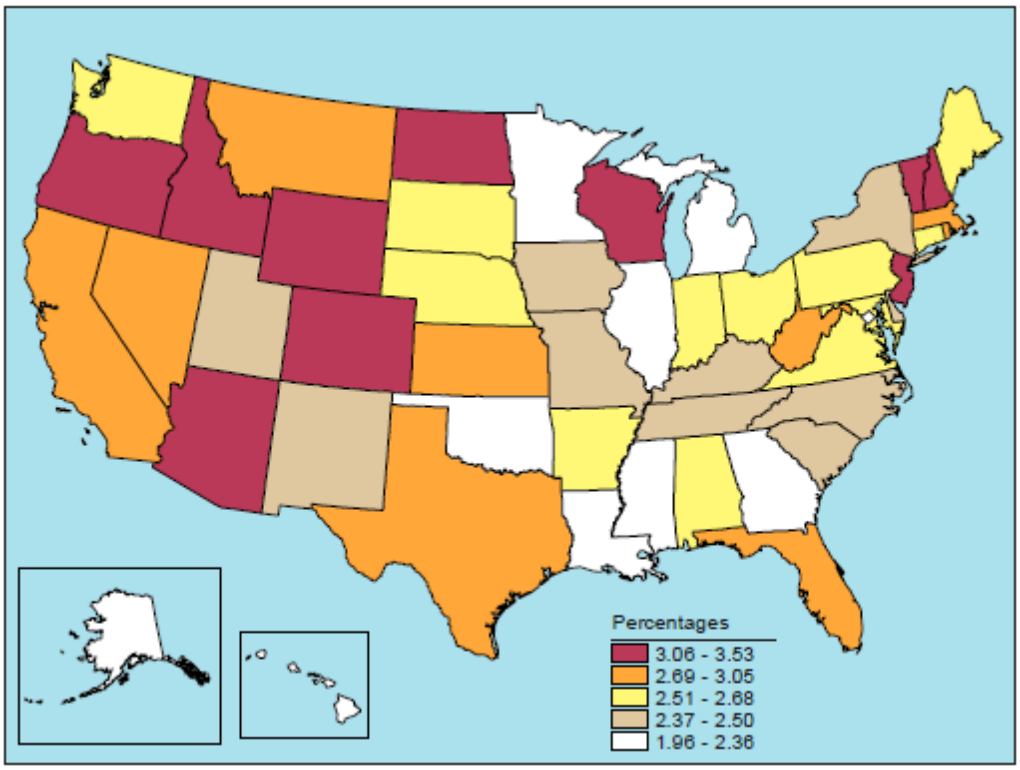
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17, who needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 136. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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 Alcohol Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

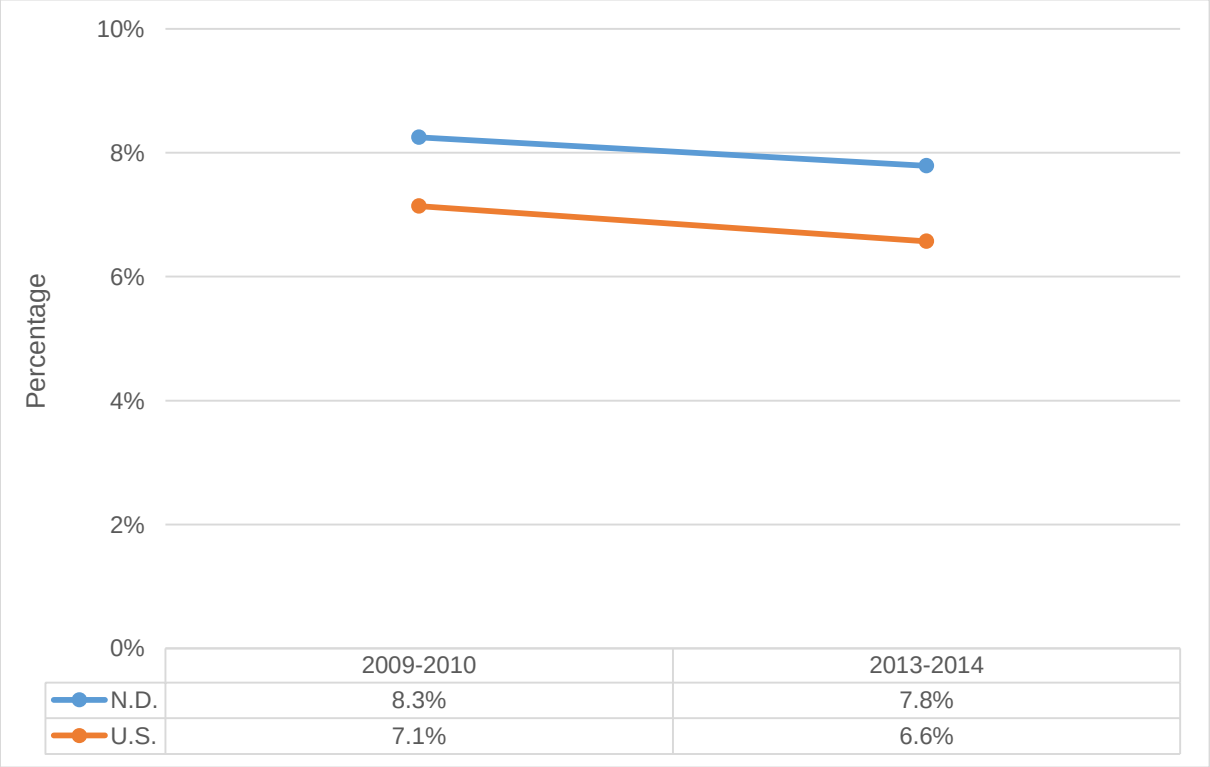
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 137. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	8.3%	7.8%
U.S.	7.1%	6.6%

4.2.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 15.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 138. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

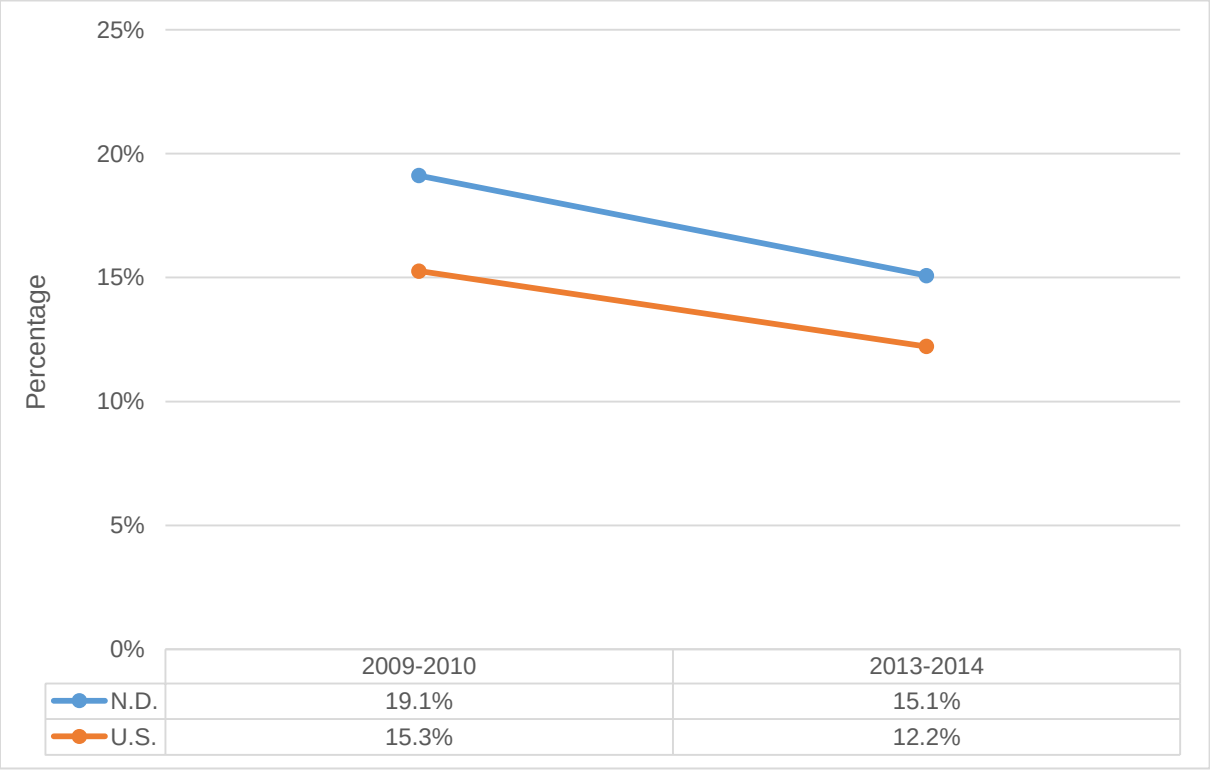


Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

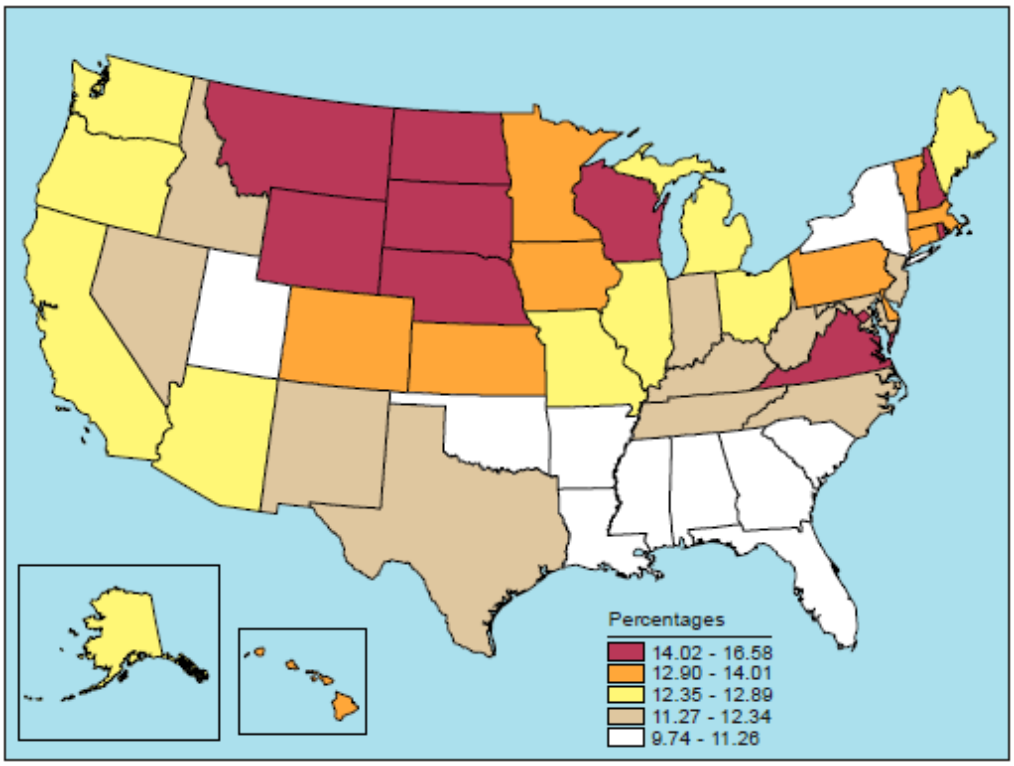
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 18-25, who needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 139. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.2.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

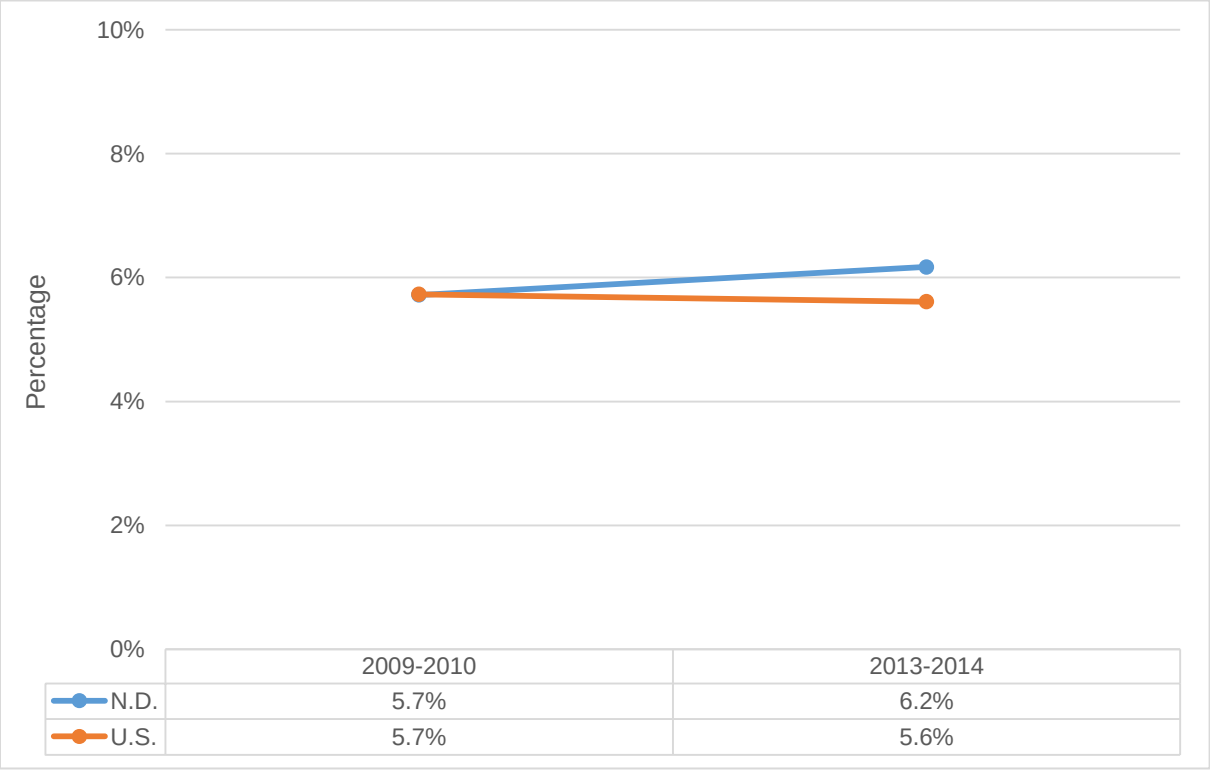
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 6.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 140. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	5.7%	6.2%
U.S.	5.7%	5.6%

Chart: Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

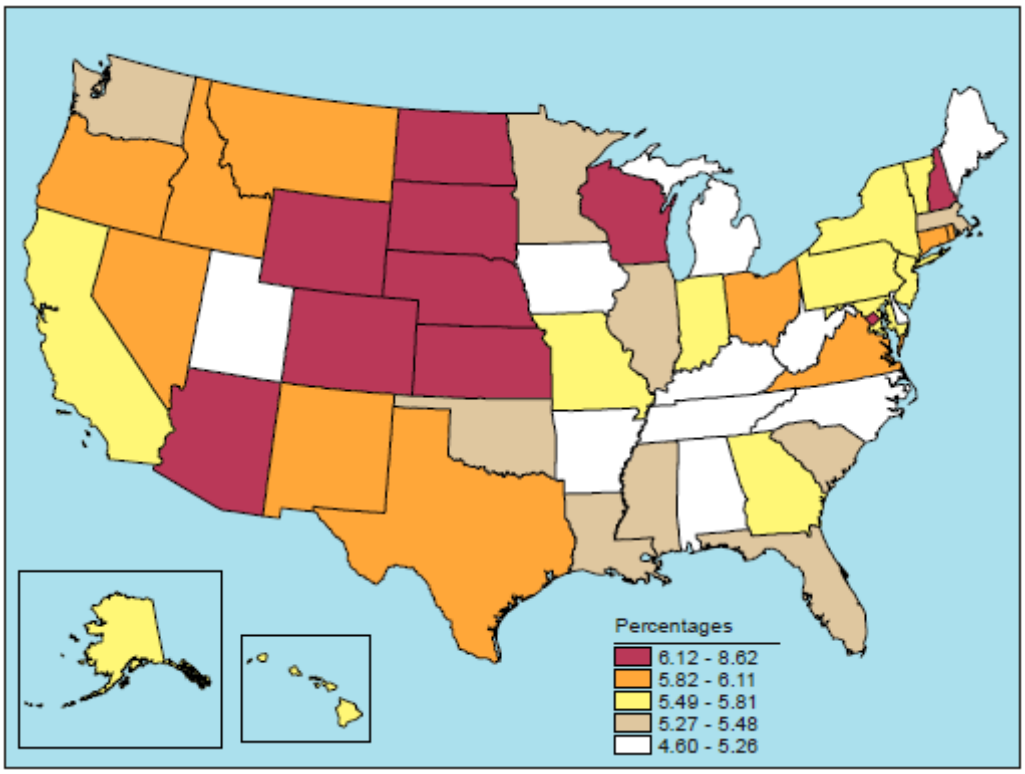
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 26 or older, who needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the year before the survey.

Figure 141. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.3. Alcohol-Related Disease Impact

4.3.1. Alcohol-Induced Deaths

Chart: Alcohol-Induced Deaths, North Dakota, 1999-2014

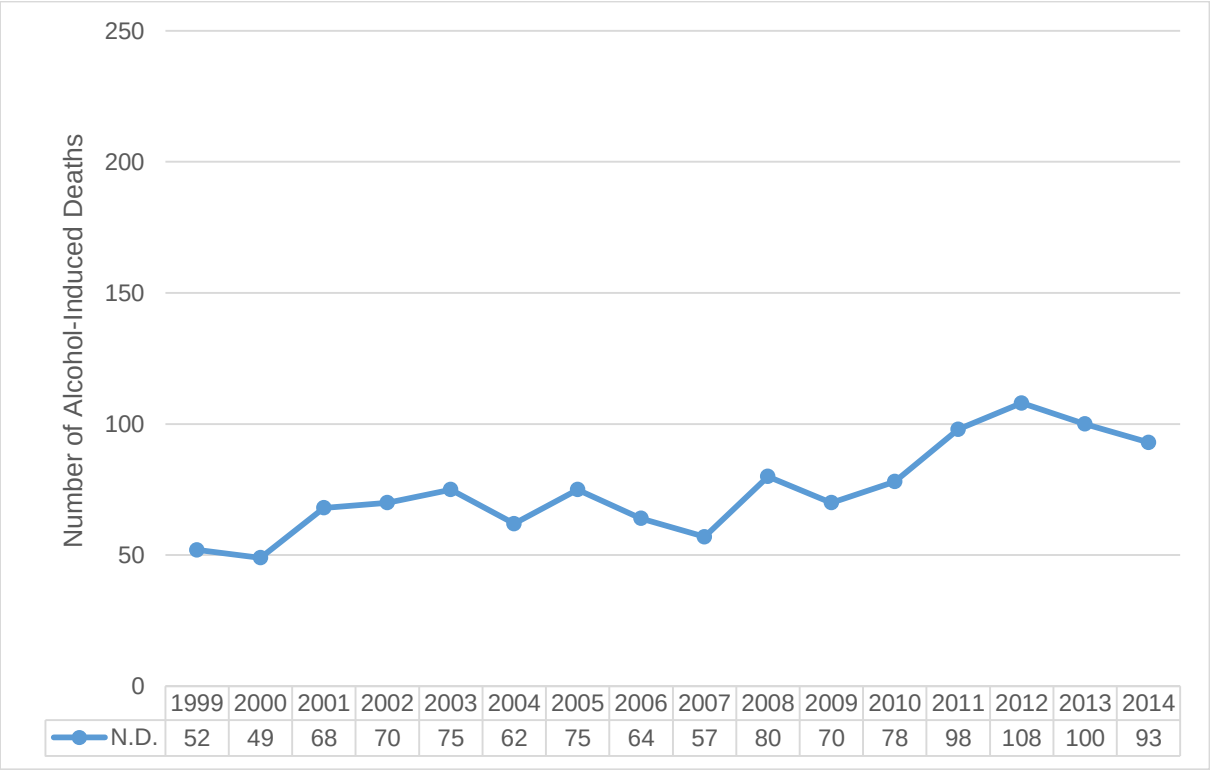
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Alcohol-induced deaths" includes deaths from dependent and non-dependent use of alcohol, as well as deaths from accidental alcohol poisoning. It excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as deaths due to fetal alcohol syndrome.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, a total of 93 persons died of alcohol-induced causes in North Dakota.

Figure 142. Alcohol-Induced Deaths, North Dakota, 1999-2014



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	52	49	68	70	75	62	75	64	57	80	70	78	98	108	100	93

Chart: Alcohol-Induced Deaths, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Alcohol-induced deaths" includes deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol, as well as deaths from accidental poisoning by alcohol. It excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as deaths due to fetal alcohol syndrome.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, males made up 71 percent of all alcohol-induced deaths in North Dakota.

Figure 143. Alcohol-Induced Deaths, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

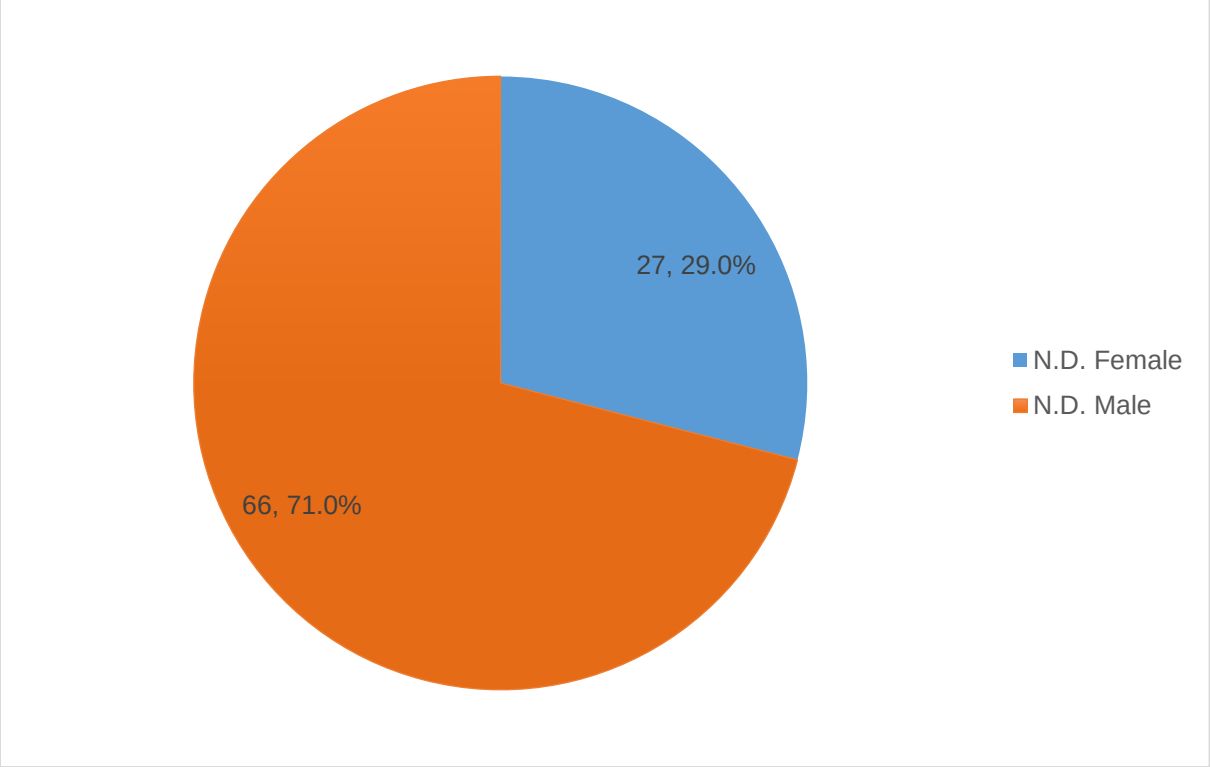


Chart Alcohol-Induced Deaths, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014

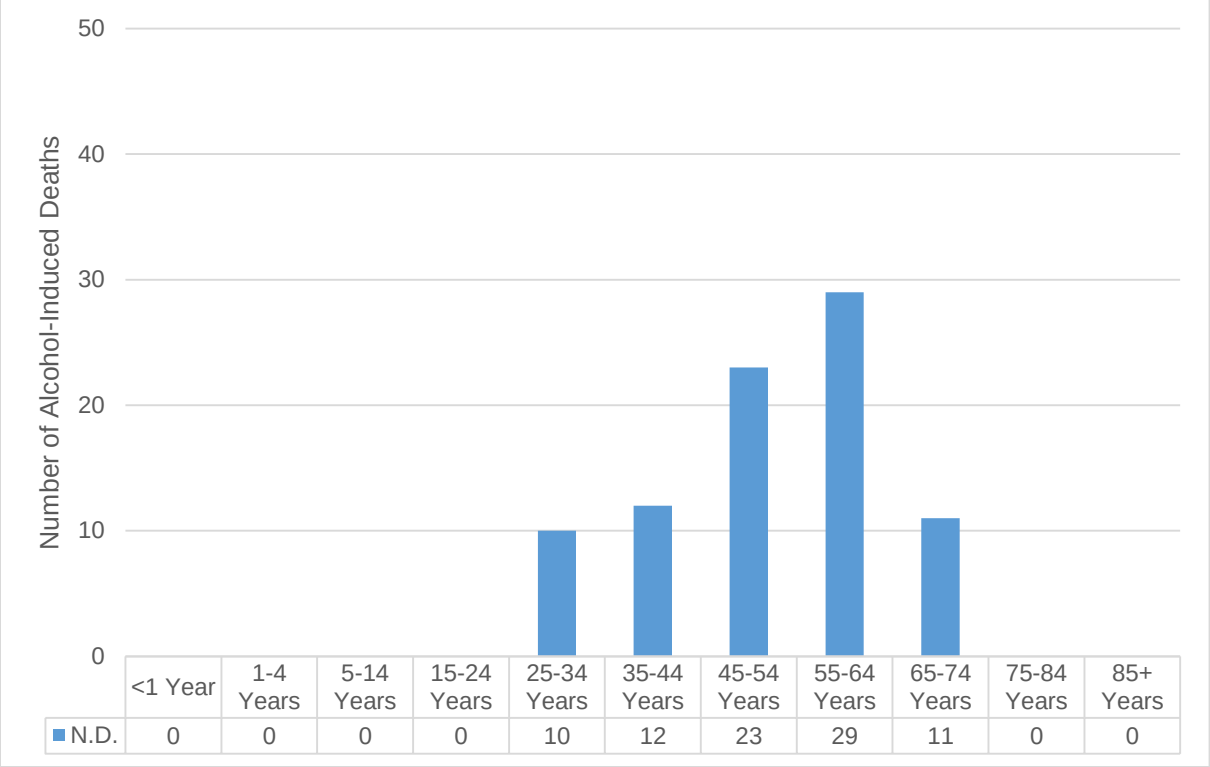
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Alcohol-induced deaths" includes deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol, as well as deaths from accidental poisoning by alcohol. It excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as deaths due to fetal alcohol syndrome.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakotans aged 55-64 made up 31.2 percent of all alcohol-induced deaths (29 out of 93 alcohol-induced deaths).

Figure 144. Alcohol-Induced Deaths, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014



	<1 Year	1-4 Years	5-14 Years	15-24 Years	25-34 Years	35-44 Years	45-54 Years	55-64 Years	65-74 Years	75-84 Years	85+ Years
N.D.	0	0	0	0	10	12	23	29	11	0	0

Chart: Alcohol-Induced Deaths - Death Rates and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014

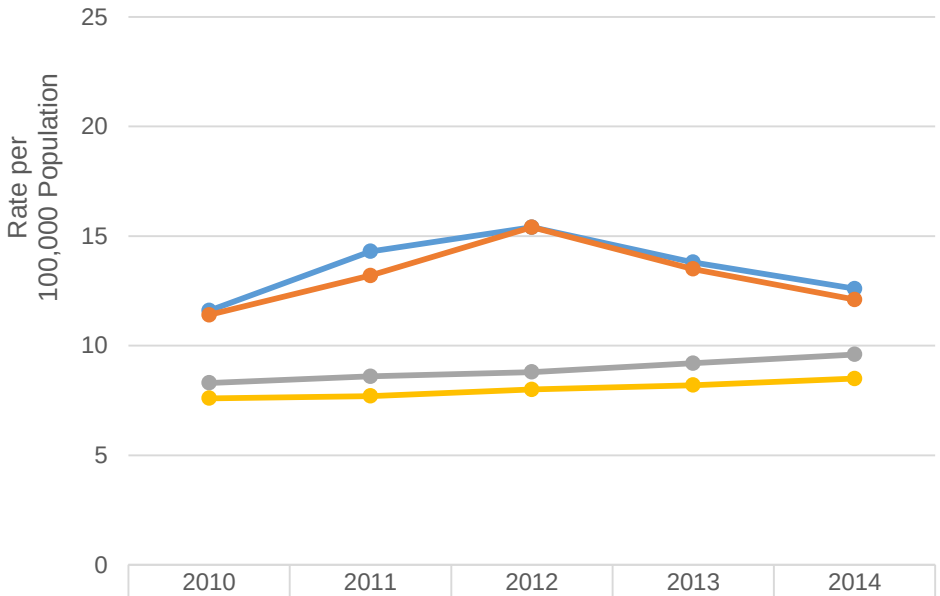
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Alcohol-induced deaths" includes deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol, as well as deaths from accidental poisoning by alcohol. It excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as deaths due to fetal alcohol syndrome.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the North Dakota alcohol-induced death rate (12.6 per 100,000 population) was higher than the U.S. rate (9.6 per 100,000 population).

Figure 145. Alcohol-Induced Deaths - Death Rates and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Rate	11.6	14.3	15.4	13.8	12.6
U.S. Rate	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.6
N.D. Age-Adjusted Rate	11.4	13.2	15.4	13.5	12.1
U.S. Age-Adjusted Rate	7.6	7.7	8	8.2	8.5

Note: Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population.

Chart: Alcohol-Induced Age-Adjusted Death Rates, *by State*, United States, 2014

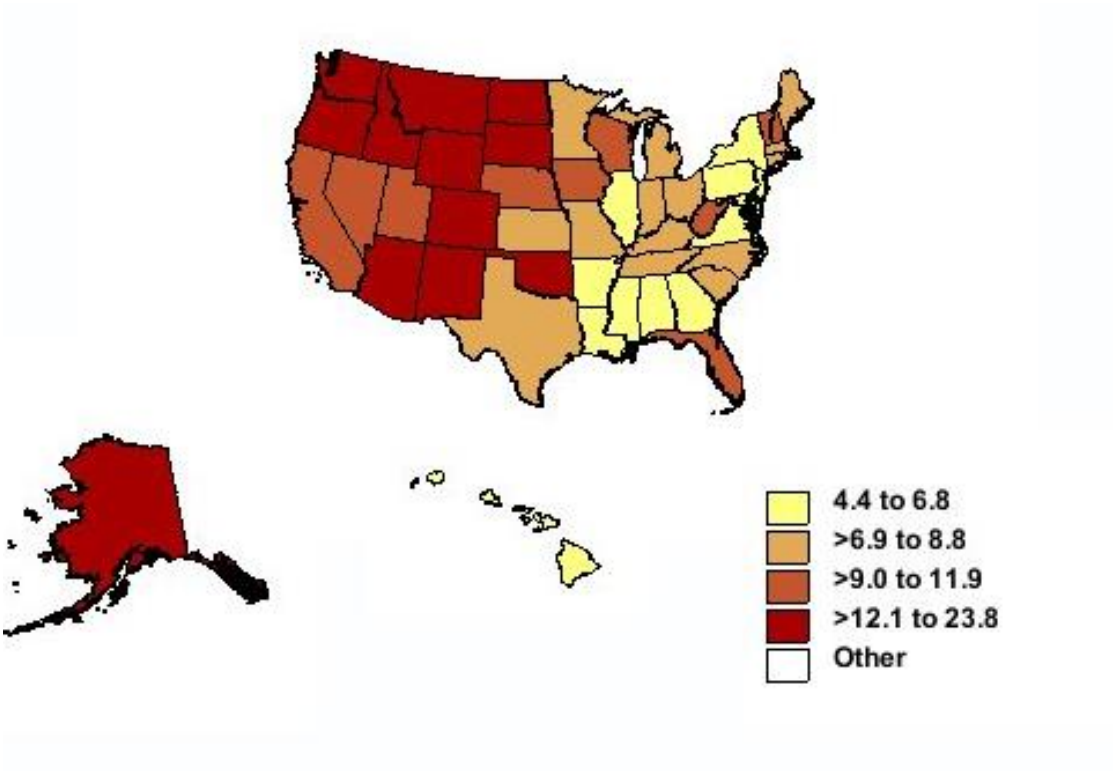
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Alcohol-induced deaths" includes deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol, as well as deaths from accidental poisoning by alcohol. It excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as deaths due to fetal alcohol syndrome.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the North Dakota alcohol-induced age-adjusted death rate (12.1 per 100,000 population) was higher than the U.S. rate (8.5 per 100,000 population).

Figure 146. Alcohol-Induced Age-Adjusted Death Rates, 2014



Note: Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Adapted from CDC Wonder Online Database (2015).

4.3.2. Alcohol-Attributable Deaths

4.3.2.1. Any Alcohol Use

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

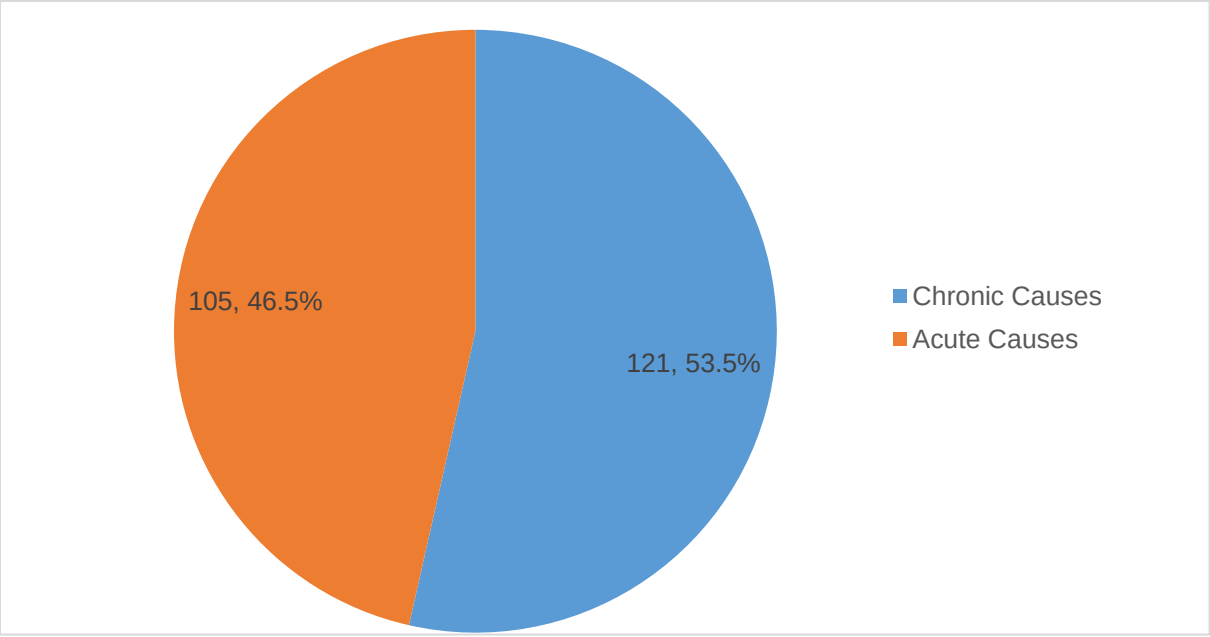
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

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, 53.5 percent of all AADs were 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.).

Figure 147. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

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

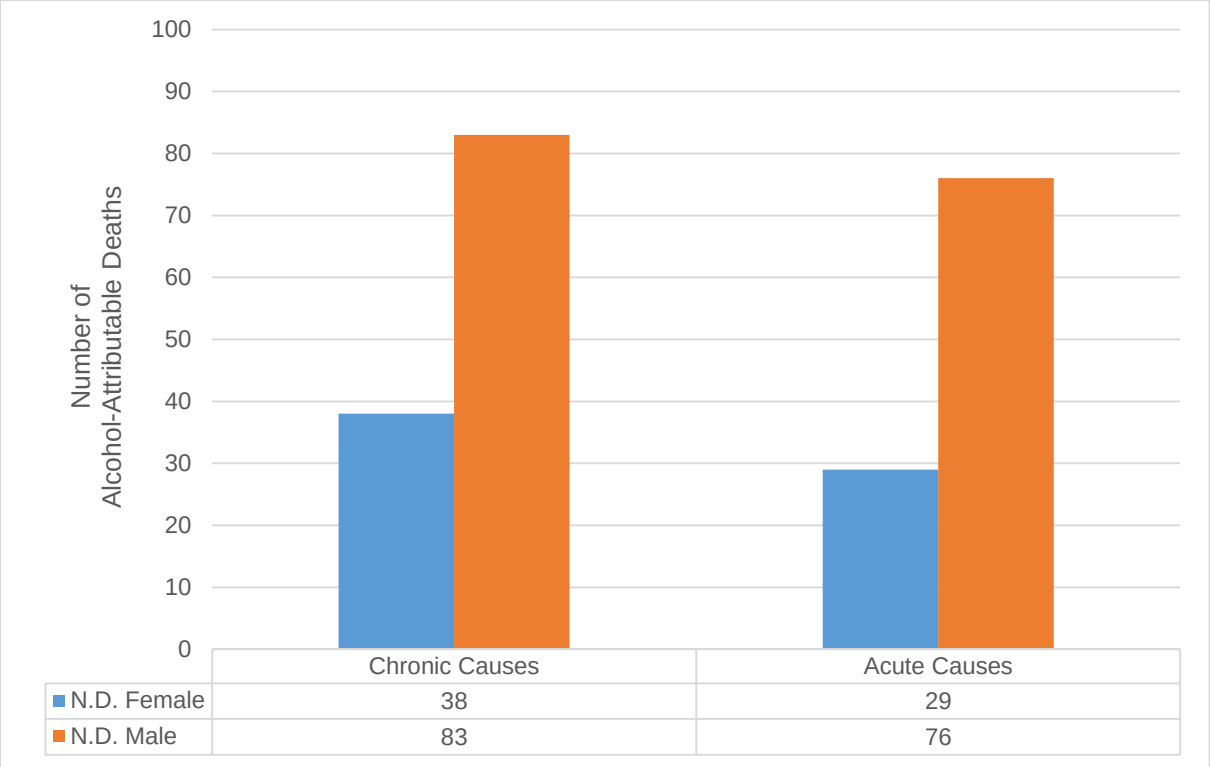
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

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 attributed to the harmful effects of any alcohol use involved North Dakotan males (N=159).

Figure 148. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2006-2010



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

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

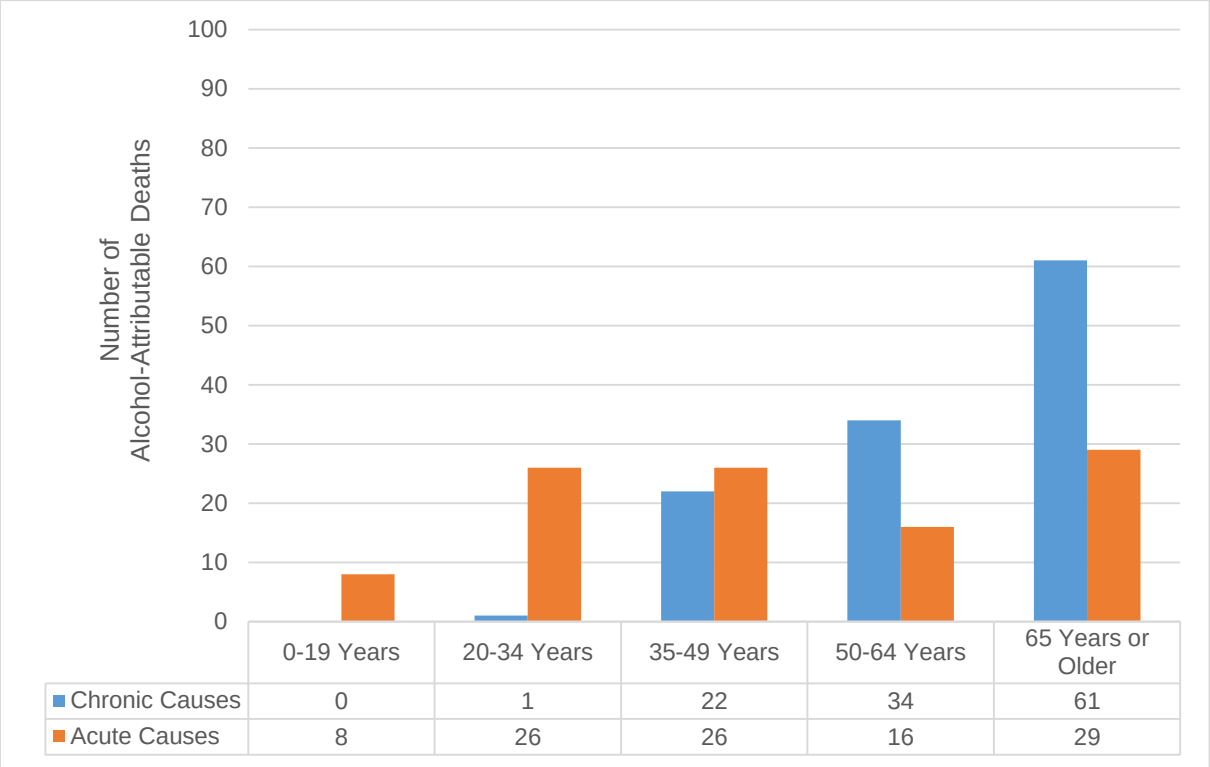
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

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 attributed to the harmful effects of any alcohol use involved North Dakotans 65 years or older.

Figure 149. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2006-2010



	0-19 Years	20-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65 Years or Older
Chronic Causes	0	1	22	34	61
Acute Causes	8	26	26	16	29

Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

4.3.2.2. Excessive Alcohol Use

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

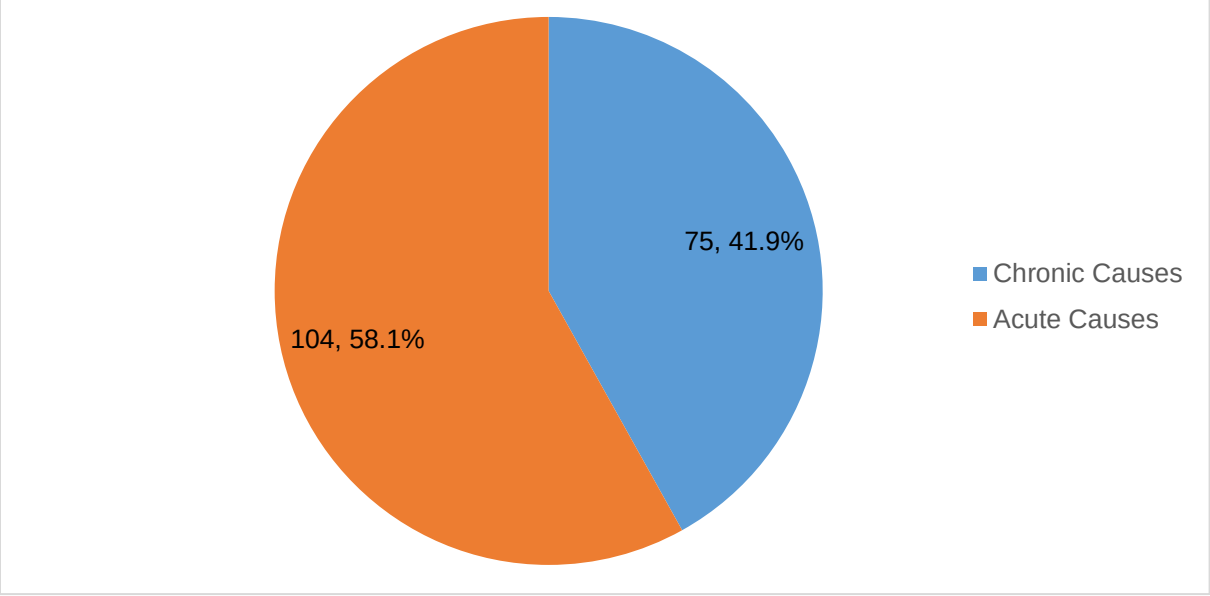
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

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 AADs were 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.).

Figure 150. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

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

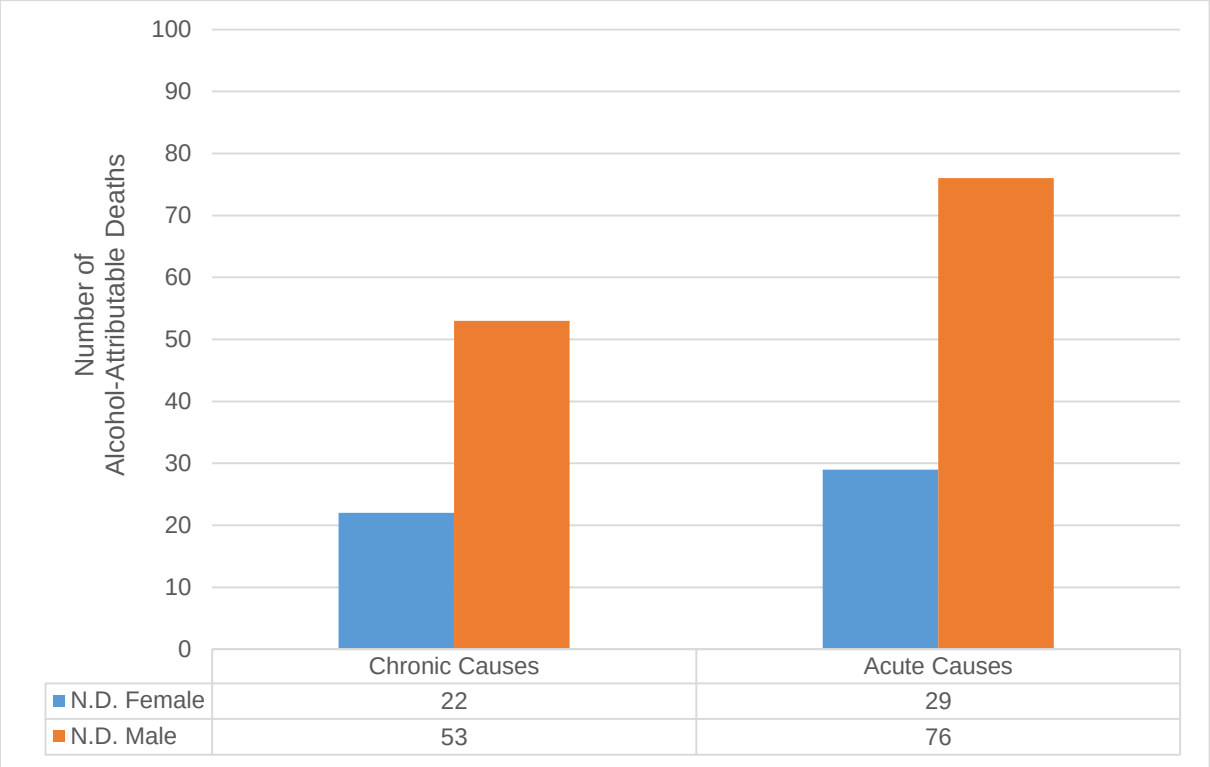
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

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 AADs attributed to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use (N=129) involved North Dakotan males.

Figure 151. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2006-2010



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

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

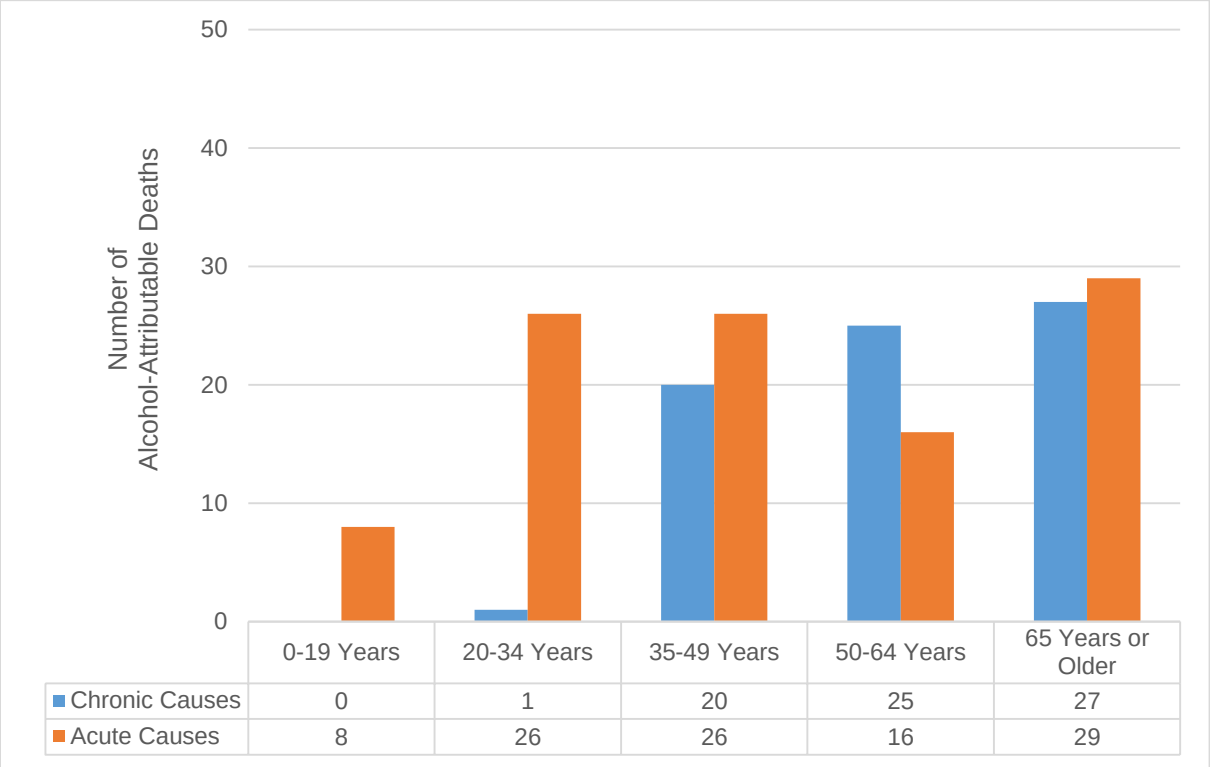
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

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 attributed to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use involved North Dakotans aged 65 or older.

Figure 152. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Deaths (AAD) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2006-2010



	0-19 Years	20-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65 Years or Older
Chronic Causes	0	1	20	25	27
Acute Causes	8	26	26	16	29

Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

4.3.3. Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost

4.3.3.1. 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

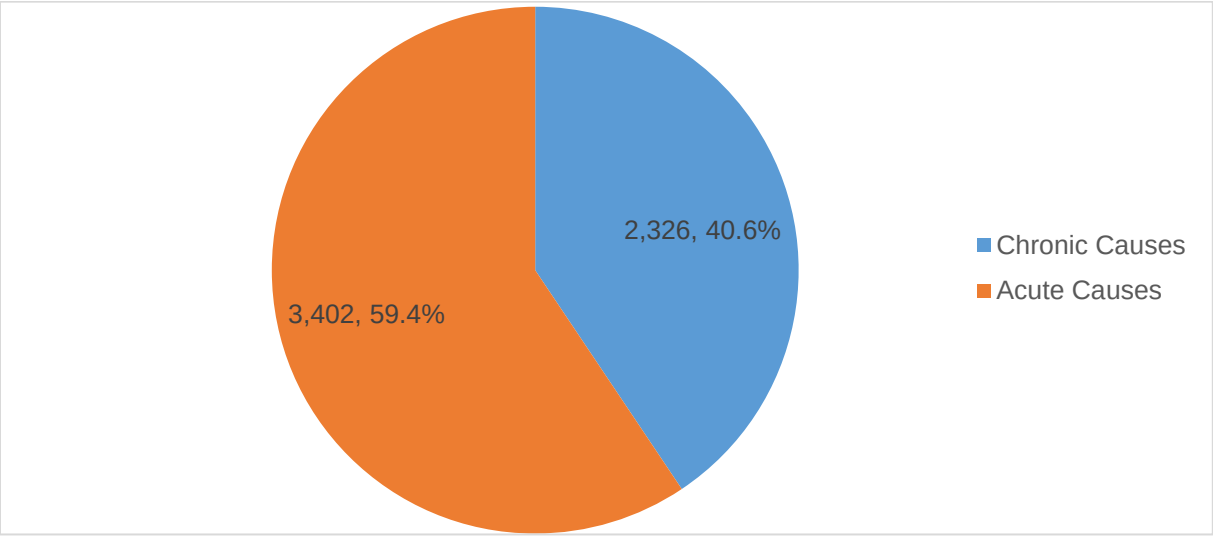
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: "Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)" is defined as the estimation on average of how long a person would have lived had they 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 YPLL were 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 YPLL were 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 153. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Any Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010



Note: Data only available for N.D. (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

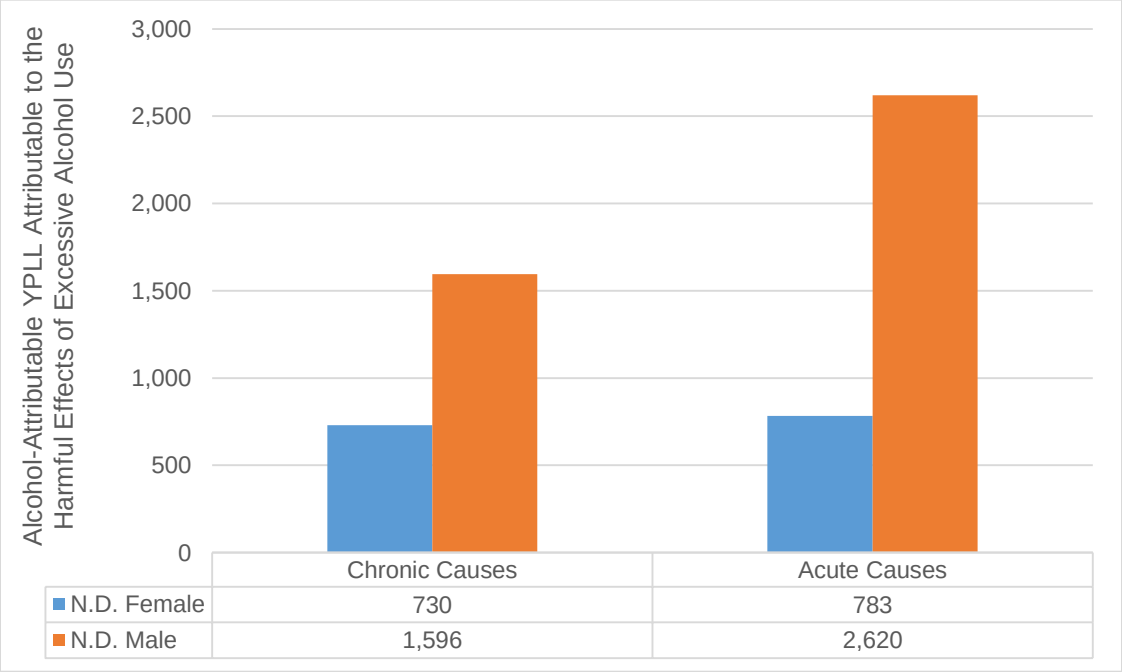
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: "Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)" is defined as the estimation on average of how long a person would have lived had they 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 154. 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



Note: Data only available for N.D. (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

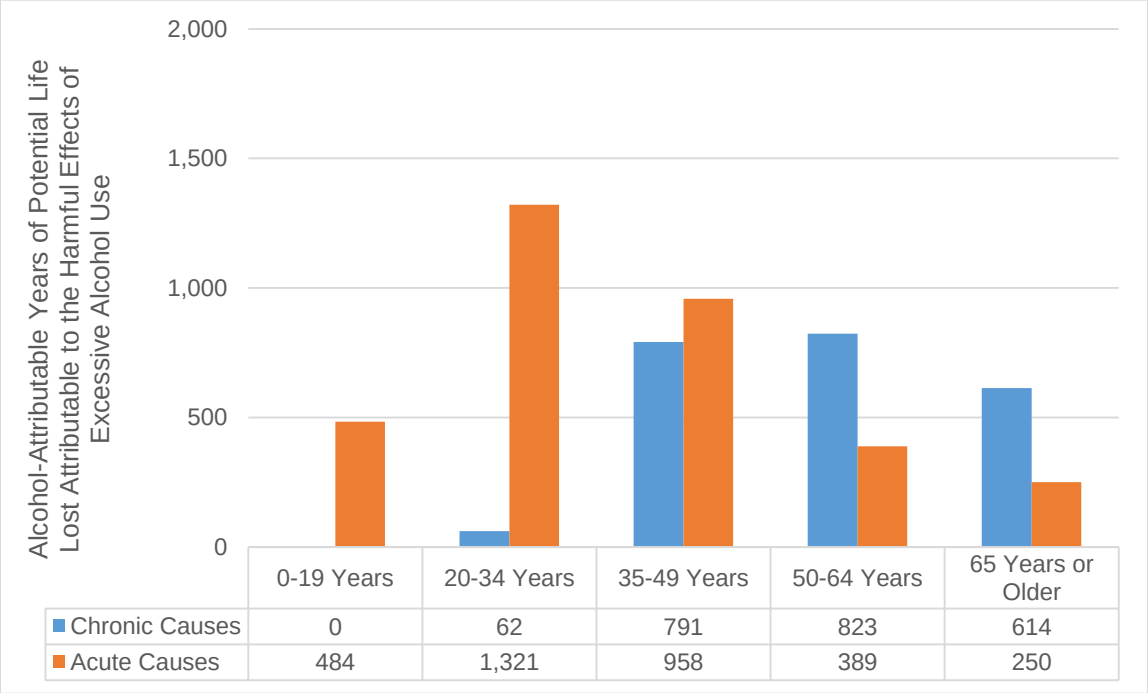
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: "Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)" is defined as the estimation on average of how long a person would have lived had they 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 155. 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



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

4.3.3.2. 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

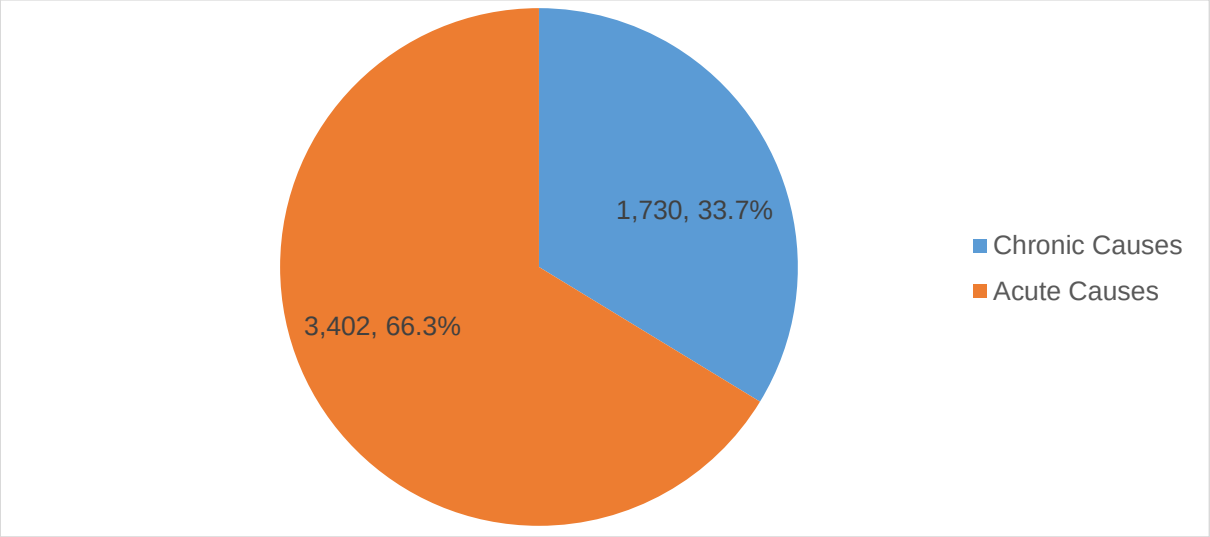
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: "Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)" is defined as the estimation on average of how long a person would have lived had they 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 YPLL were 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 YPLL were 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 156. Average Annual Alcohol-Attributable Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Attributable to the Harmful Effects of Excessive Alcohol Use, North Dakota, 2006-2010



Note: Data only available for N.D. (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

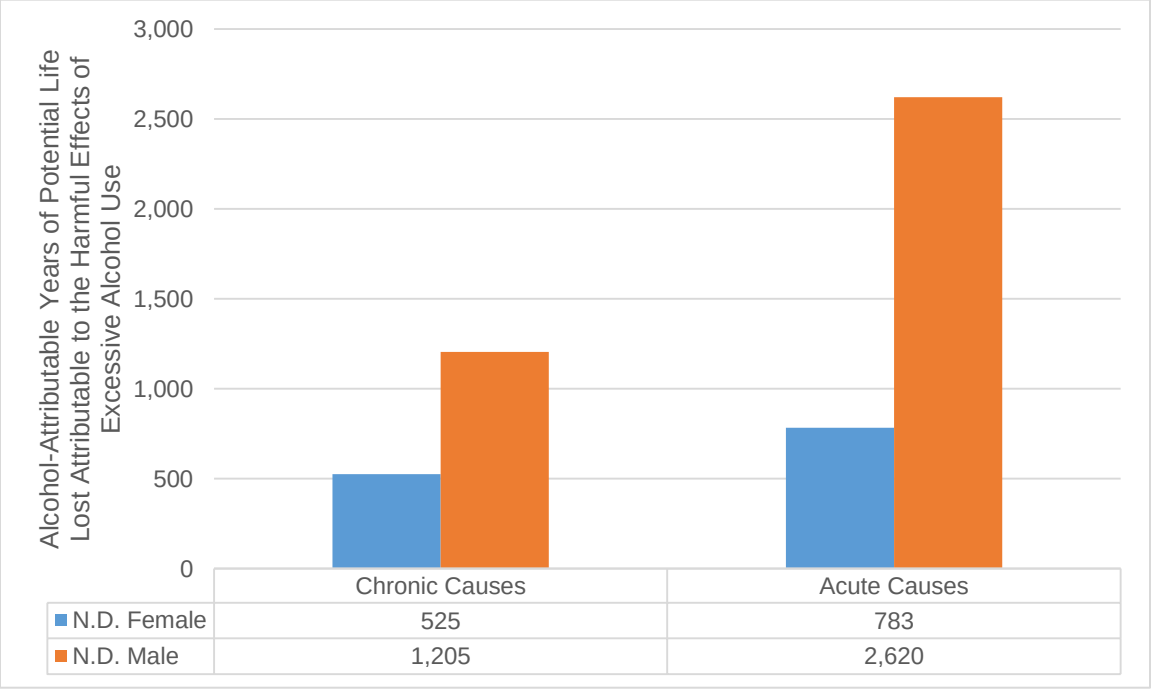
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: "Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)" is defined as the estimation on average of how long a person would have lived had they 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 YPLL attributed to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use were North Dakotan males.

Figure 157. 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



Note: Data only available for N.D. (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

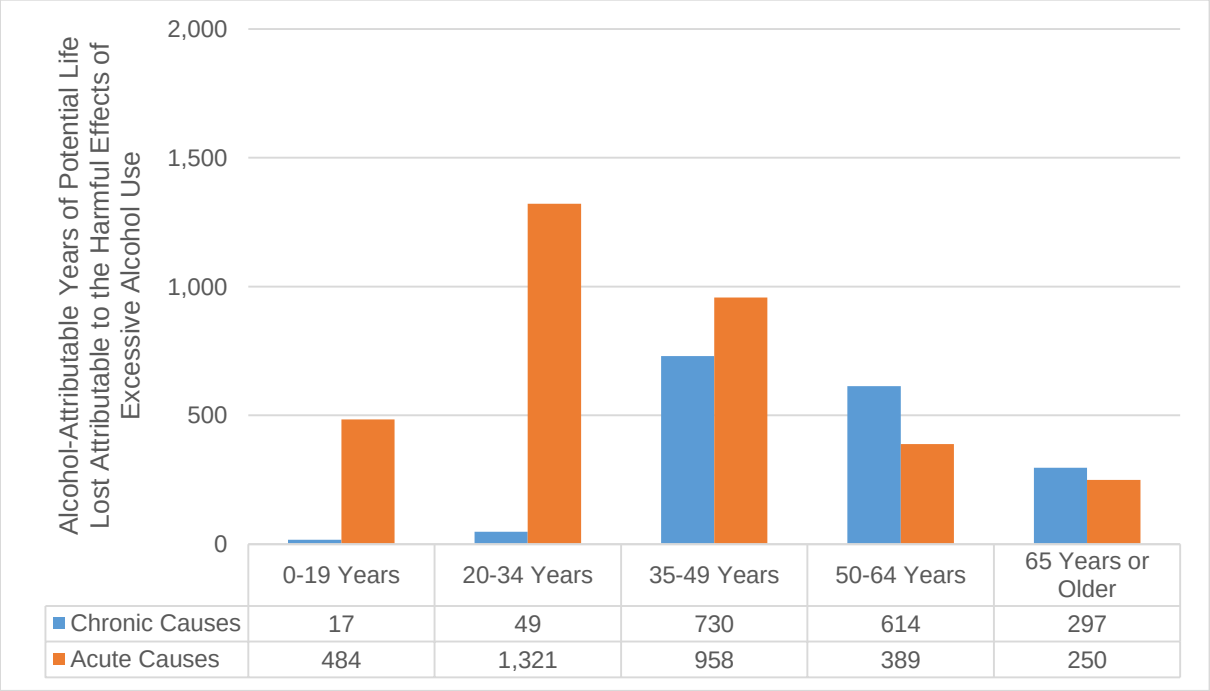
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Alcohol-Related Disease Impact Application

Definition: "Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)" is defined as the estimation on average of how long a person would have lived had they 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 YPLL attributed to the harmful effects of excessive alcohol use involved North Dakotans ages 35-49.

Figure 158. 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



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2006-2010).

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

4.4.1. Age Groups

4.4.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.4.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015

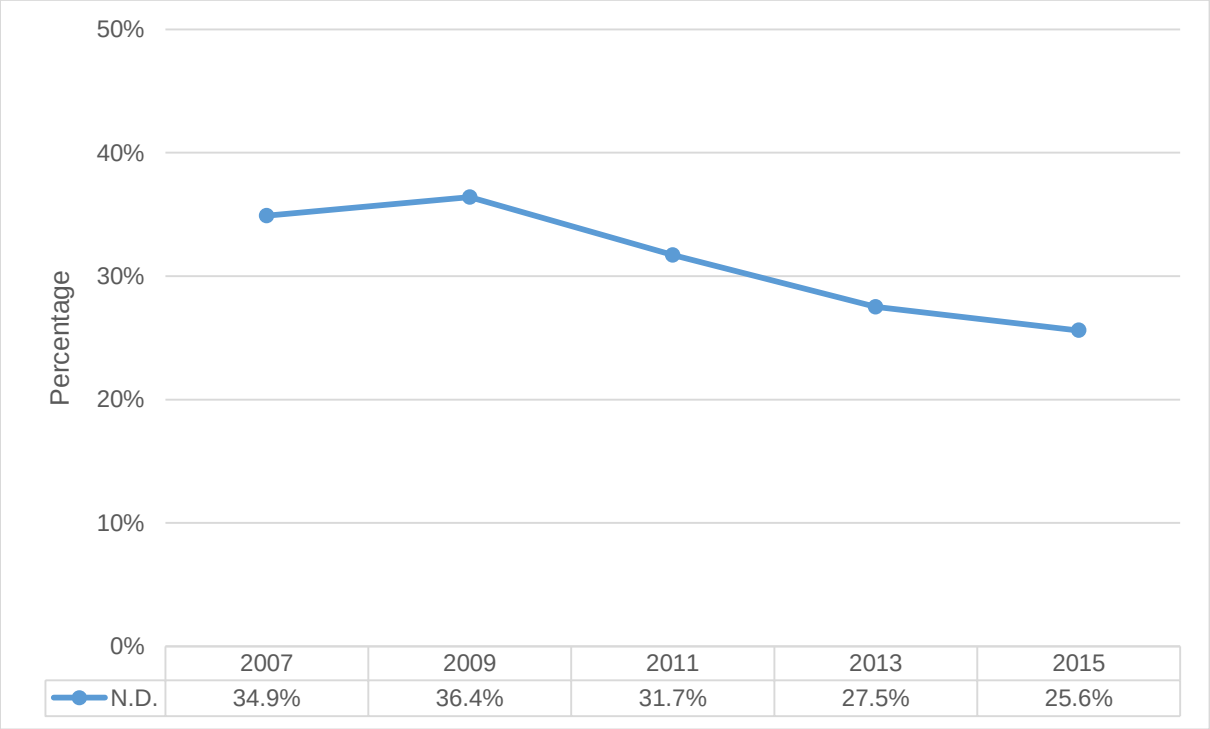
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 25.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported they were a passenger of a driver who had consumed alcohol, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 159. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

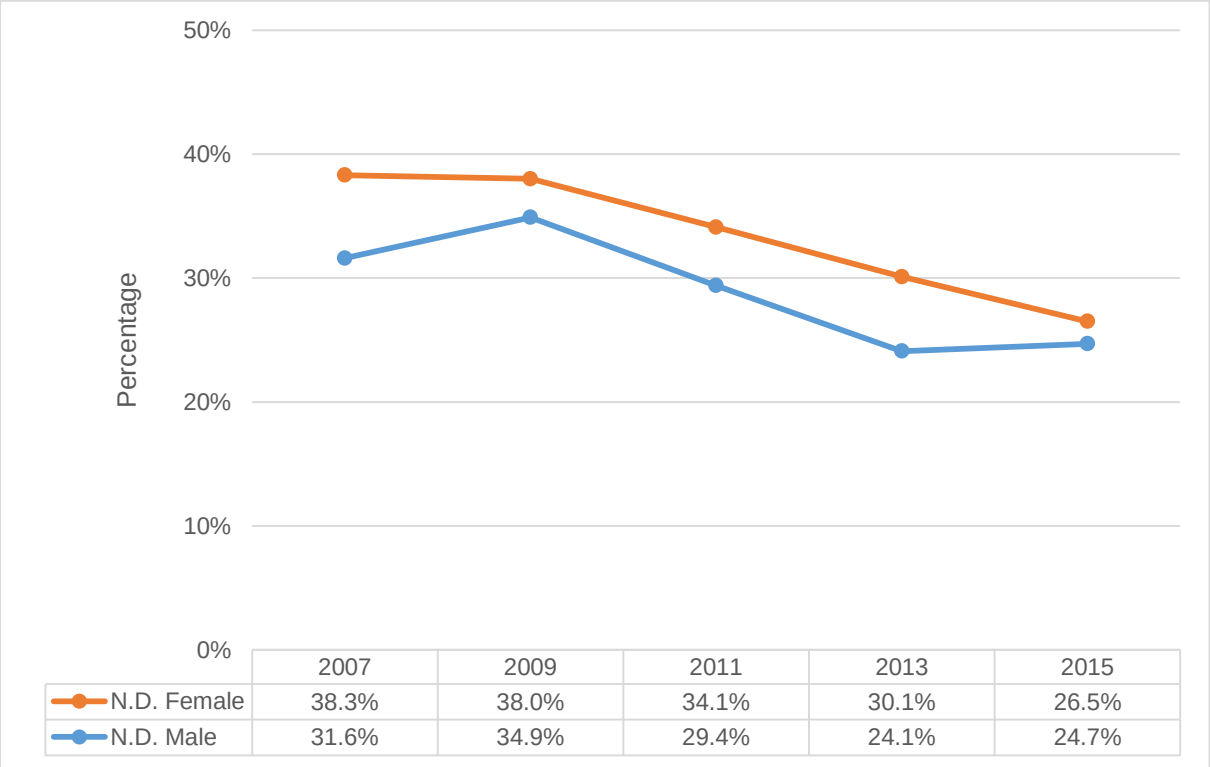
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 26.5 percent of female and 24.7 percent of male North Dakota middle school students reported they were a passenger of a driver who had consumed alcohol, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 160. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	38.3%	38.0%	34.1%	30.1%	26.5%
N.D. Male	31.6%	34.9%	29.4%	24.1%	24.7%

Chart: Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

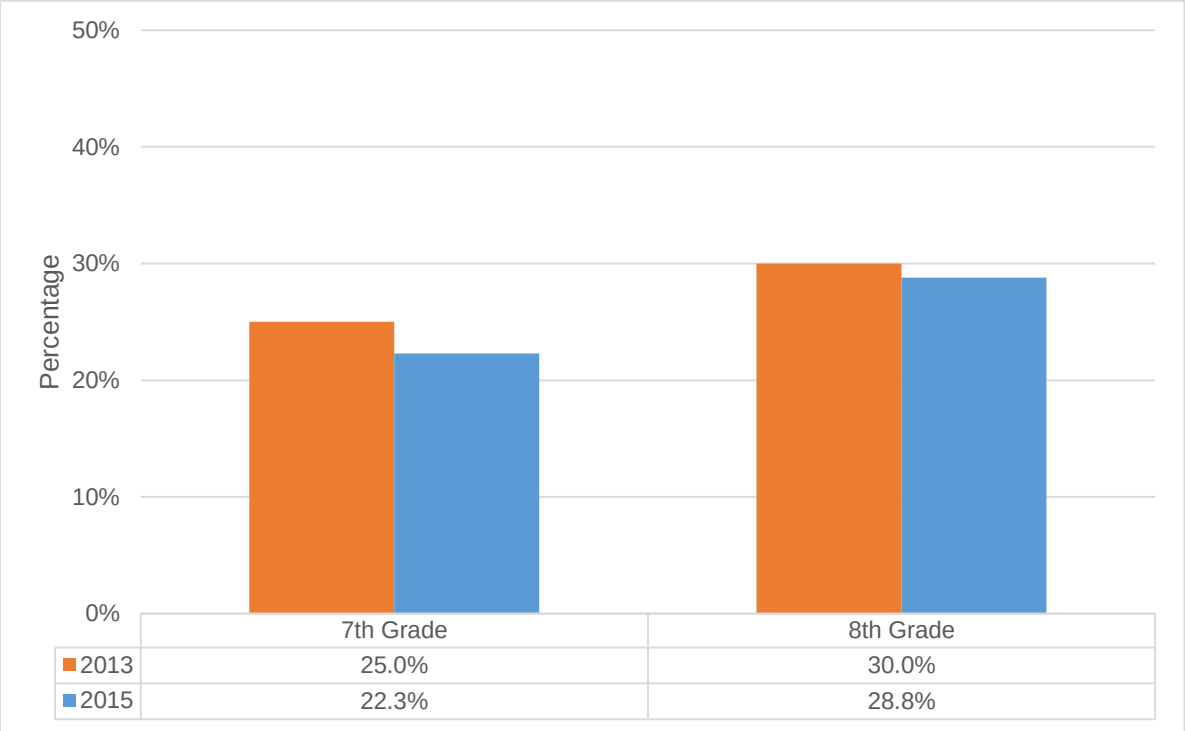
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 22.3 percent of seventh graders and 28.8 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota reported they were a passenger of a driver who had consumed alcohol, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 161. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



4.4.1.1.2. 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, 1999-2015

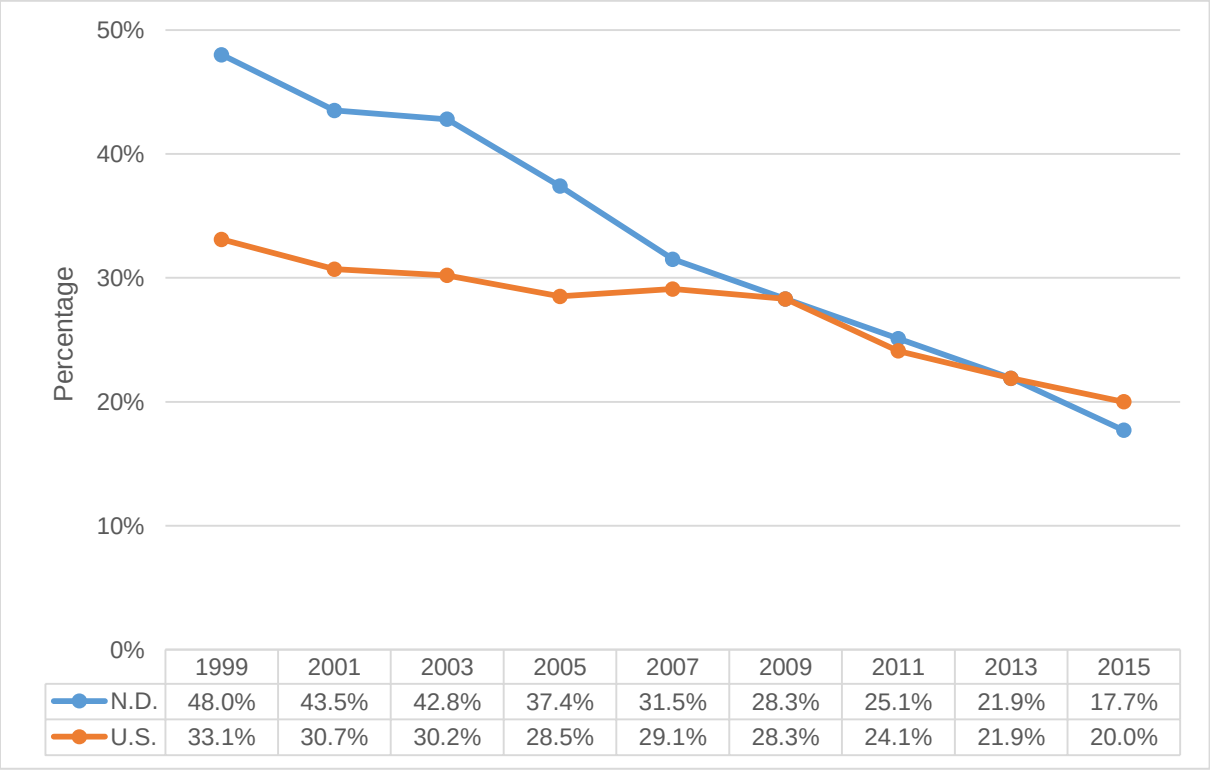
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 17.7 percent of North Dakota high school students reported they were a passenger of a driver who had consumed alcohol, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 162. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	48.0%	43.5%	42.8%	37.4%	31.5%	28.3%	25.1%	21.9%	17.7%
U.S.	33.1%	30.7%	30.2%	28.5%	29.1%	28.3%	24.1%	21.9%	20.0%

Chart: Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

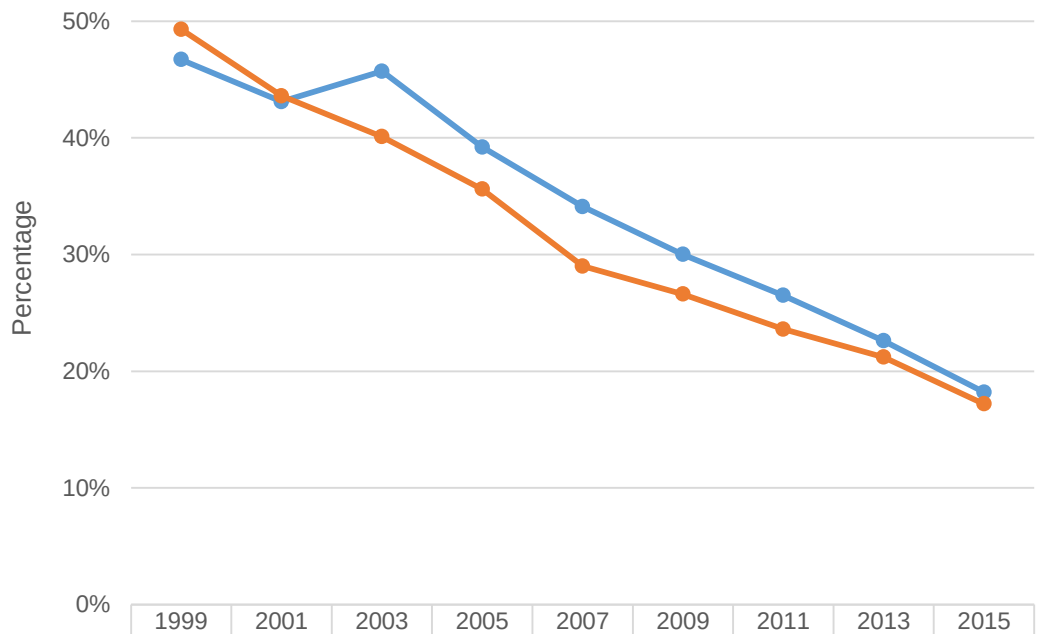
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 18.2 percent of female and 17.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported they were a passenger of a driver who had consumed alcohol, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 163. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	46.7%	43.1%	45.7%	39.2%	34.1%	30.0%	26.5%	22.6%	18.2%
N.D. Male	49.3%	43.6%	40.1%	35.6%	29.0%	26.6%	23.6%	21.2%	17.2%

Chart: Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

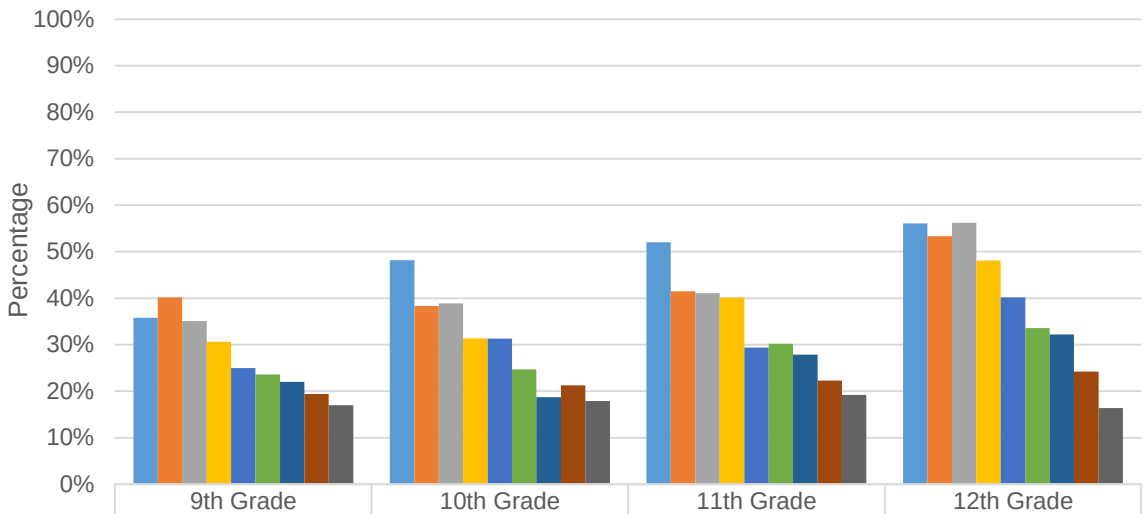
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 17 percent of ninth graders and 16.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota, reported they were a passenger of a driver who had consumed alcohol, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 164. Rode in a Car with Someone Who Had Been Drinking (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	35.8%	48.2%	52.0%	56.1%
2001	40.2%	38.3%	41.5%	53.3%
2003	35.1%	38.9%	41.1%	56.2%
2005	30.6%	31.4%	40.1%	48.1%
2007	25.0%	31.3%	29.4%	40.2%
2009	23.6%	24.7%	30.2%	33.6%
2011	22.0%	18.7%	27.9%	32.2%
2013	19.4%	21.3%	22.3%	24.2%
2015	17.0%	17.9%	19.2%	16.4%

4.5 Alcohol-Related Crashes

4.5.1. Any Crashes

4.5.1.1. Perception of Contribution

Chart: Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries, North Dakota, 2015

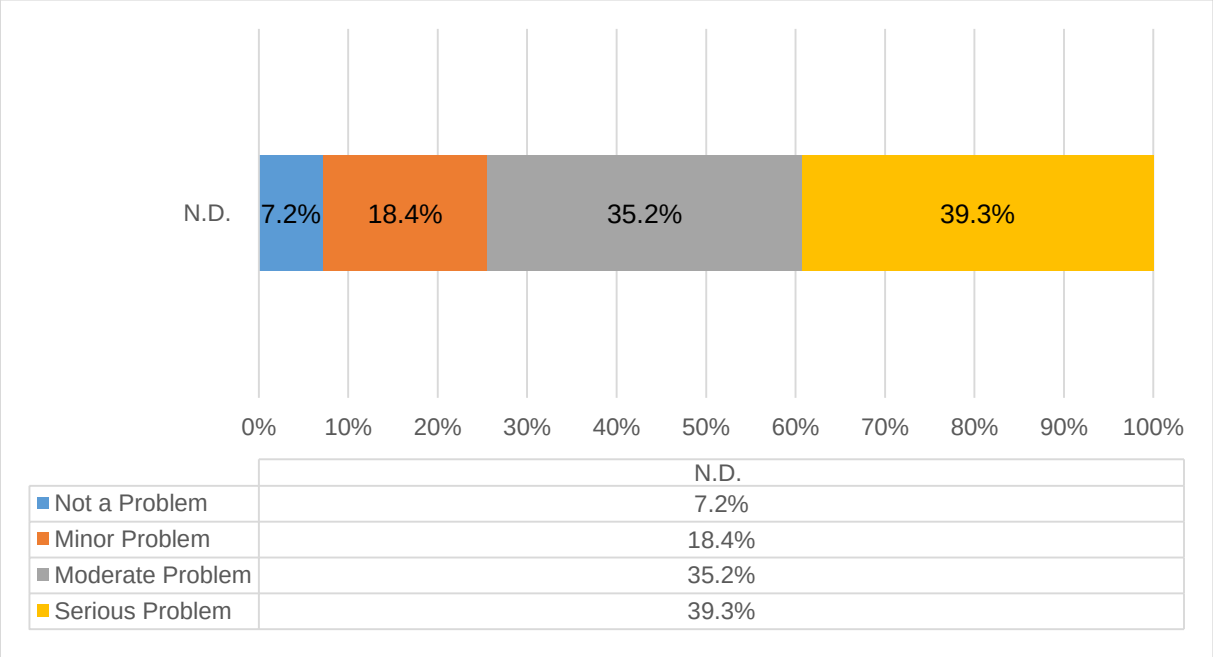
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 39.3 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response perceived contributions of alcohol and drugs to crashes and injuries (automobile, hunting, boating, and snowmobiling) as a "serious problem" in their community.

Figure 165. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

4.5.2. Traffic Crashes

4.5.2.1. Fatal Crashes

4.5.2.1.1. Alcohol as a Factor

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

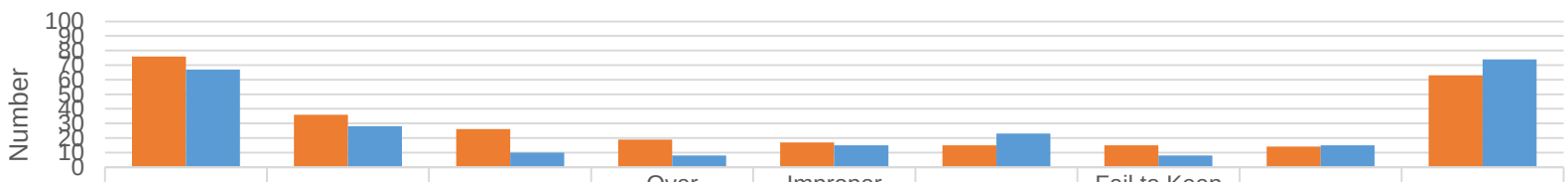
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 166. Contributing Factors in Fatal Crashes, *by Type*, North Dakota, 2013-2014



	Alcohol/Drugs / Medication	Speed	Driving Left of Center	Over Correct/Steering	Improper Evasive Action	Failed to Yield	Fail to Keep in Proper Lane	Too Fast for Conditions	Other
2013	76	36	26	19	17	15	15	14	63
2014	67	28	10	8	15	23	8	15	74

4.5.2.1.2. Incidence

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

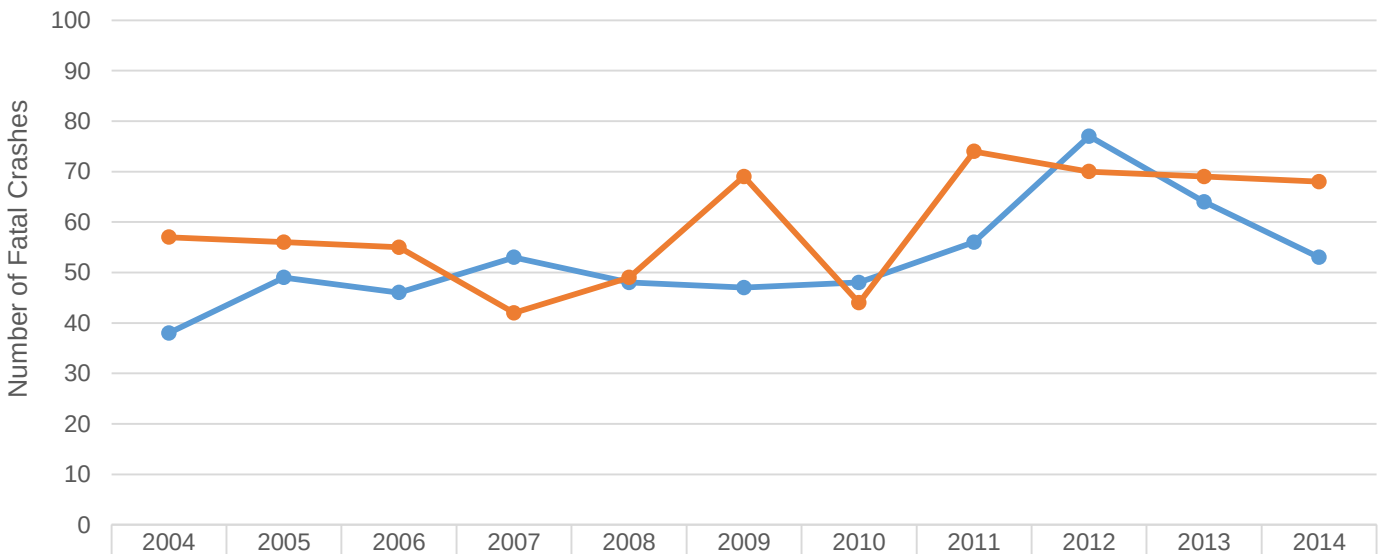
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 167. Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol-Related	38	49	46	53	48	47	48	56	77	64	53
Non-Alcohol Related	57	56	55	42	49	69	44	74	70	69	68

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

Figure 168. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Non-Alcohol Related	60.0%	53.3%	54.5%	44.2%	50.5%	59.5%	47.8%	56.9%	47.6%	51.9%	56.2%
Alcohol-Related	40.0%	46.7%	45.5%	55.8%	49.5%	40.5%	52.2%	43.1%	52.4%	48.1%	43.8%

4.5.2.1.3. Impaired Drivers

Chart: Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014

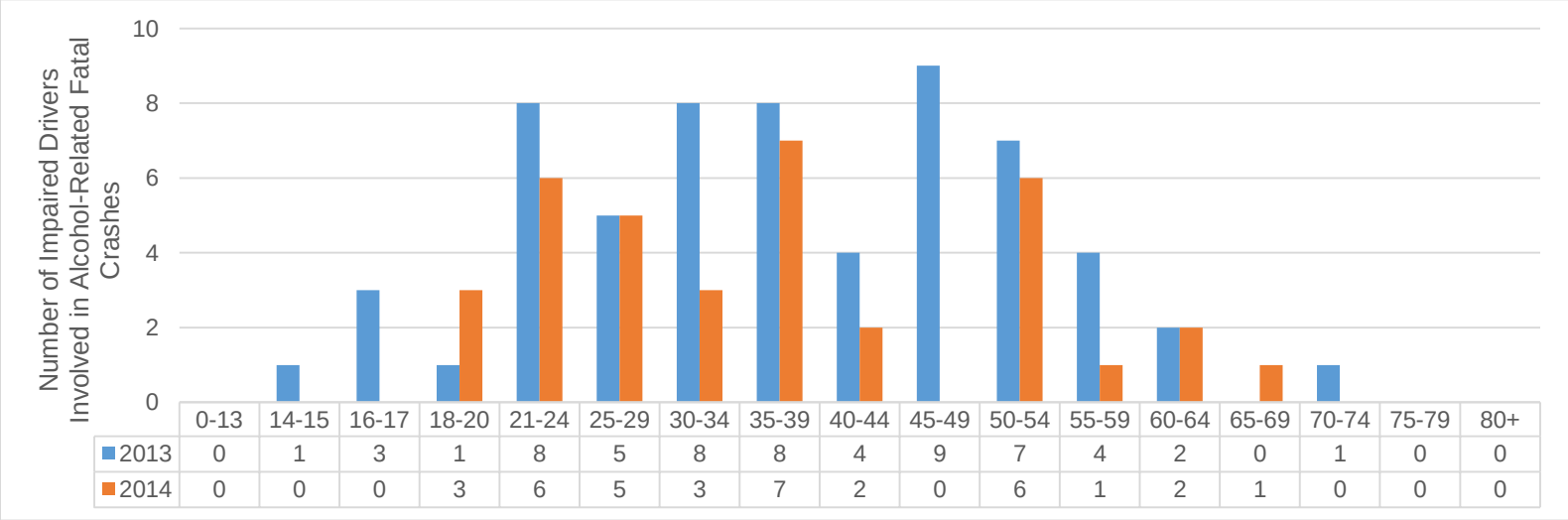
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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, the age groups with the largest number of alcohol-impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes were North Dakotans ages 35-39 with seven and 21-24 and 50-54 with six impaired drivers. These age groups account for 52.7 percent of the alcohol impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes.

Figure 169. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014



	0-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
2013	0	1	3	1	8	5	8	8	4	9	7	4	2	0	1	0	0
2014	0	0	0	3	6	5	3	7	2	0	6	1	2	1	0	0	0

Chart: Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014

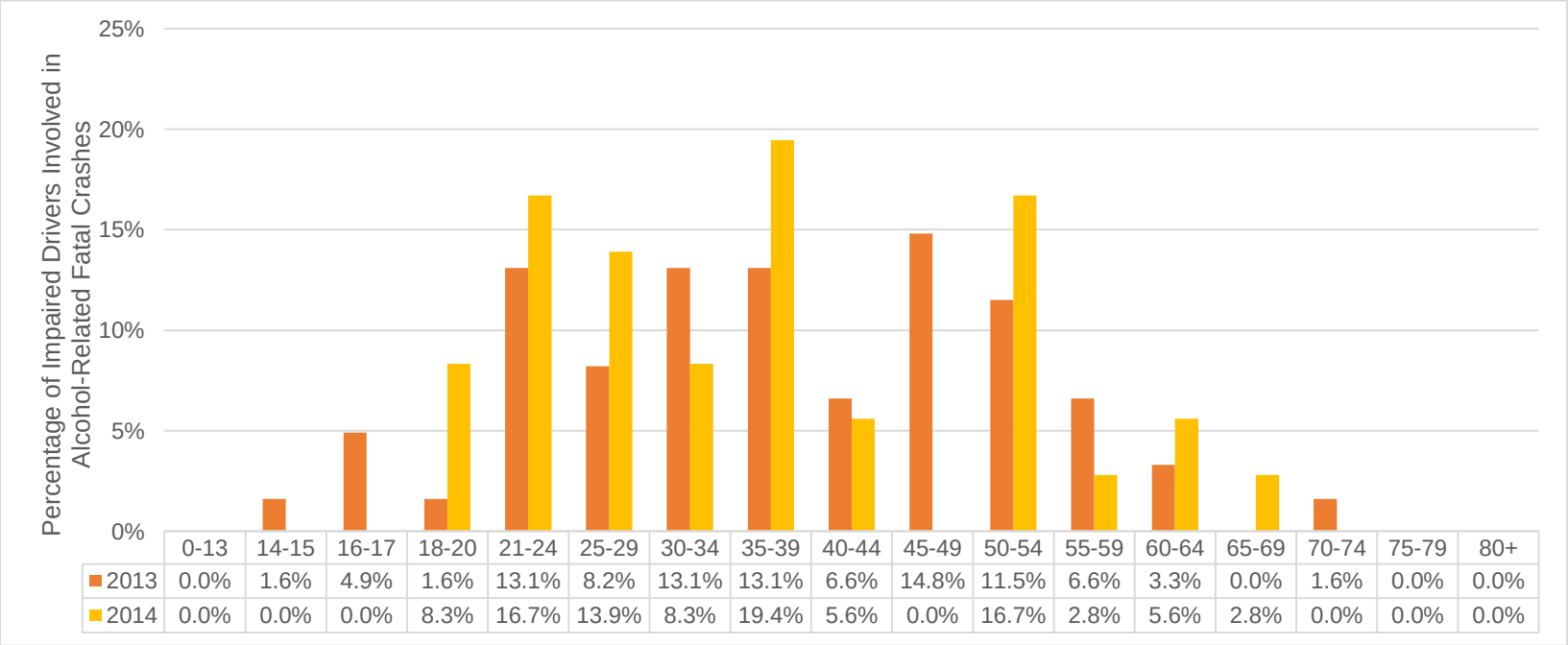
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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

Figure 170. Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014



	0-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
2013	0.0%	1.6%	4.9%	1.6%	13.1%	8.2%	13.1%	13.1%	6.6%	14.8%	11.5%	6.6%	3.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
2014	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	16.7%	13.9%	8.3%	19.4%	5.6%	0.0%	16.7%	2.8%	5.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

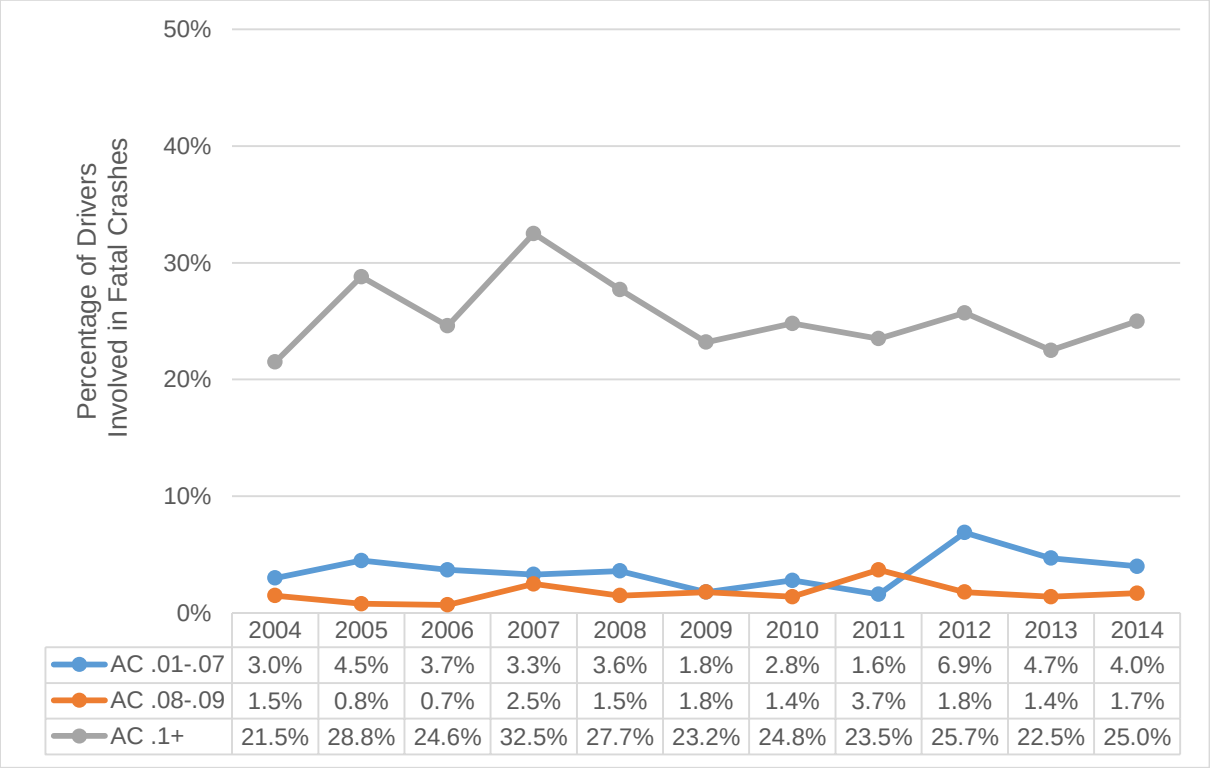
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2014, 30.7 percent of drivers involved in fatal crashes had a measurable amount of alcohol in their system at the time of the crash.
    - In 2014, 26.7 percent of drivers involved in fatal crashes had an alcohol concentration level of .08 or greater.

Figure 171. Percentage of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, *by Alcohol Concentration Level*, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AC .01-.07	3.0%	4.5%	3.7%	3.3%	3.6%	1.8%	2.8%	1.6%	6.9%	4.7%	4.0%
AC .08-.09	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	2.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.4%	3.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%
AC .1+	21.5%	28.8%	24.6%	32.5%	27.7%	23.2%	24.8%	23.5%	25.7%	22.5%	25.0%

4.5.2.1.4. Fatalities

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

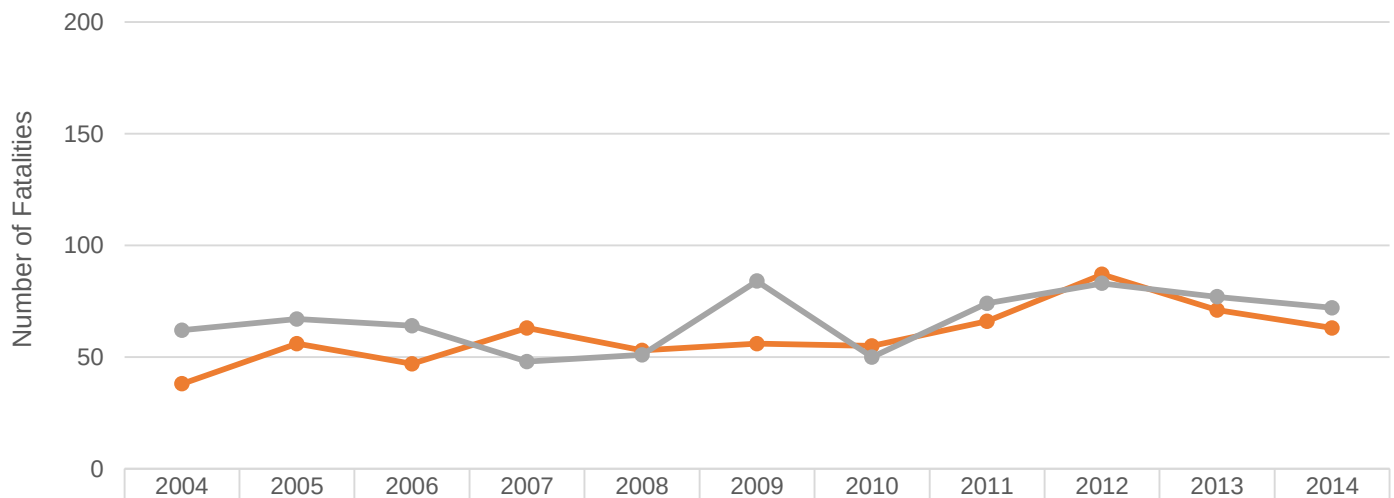
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 172. Alcohol-Related Fatalities, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol-Related	38	56	47	63	53	56	55	66	87	71	63
Non-Alcohol Related	62	67	64	48	51	84	50	74	83	77	72

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

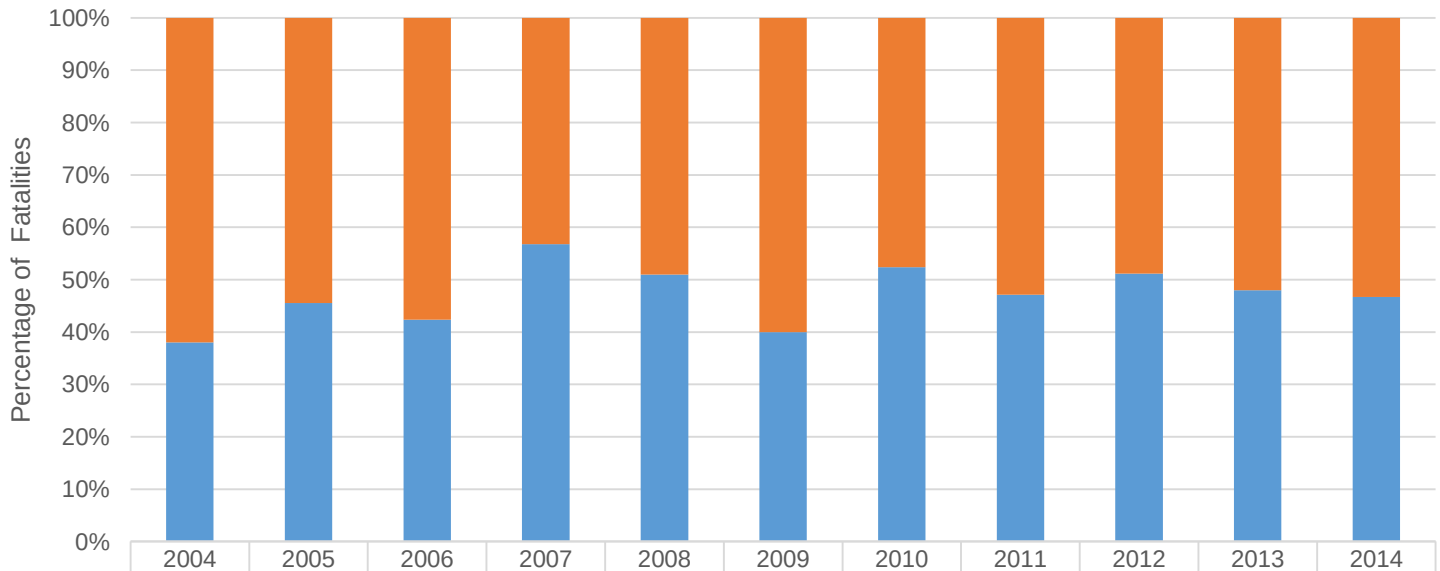
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Non-Alcohol Related	62.0%	54.5%	57.7%	43.2%	49.0%	60.0%	47.6%	52.9%	48.8%	52.0%	53.3%
Alcohol-Related	38.0%	45.5%	42.3%	56.8%	51.0%	40.0%	52.4%	47.1%	51.2%	48.0%	46.7%

Chart: Percentage of Fatalities, *by Alcohol Concentration Level*, North Dakota, 2004-2014

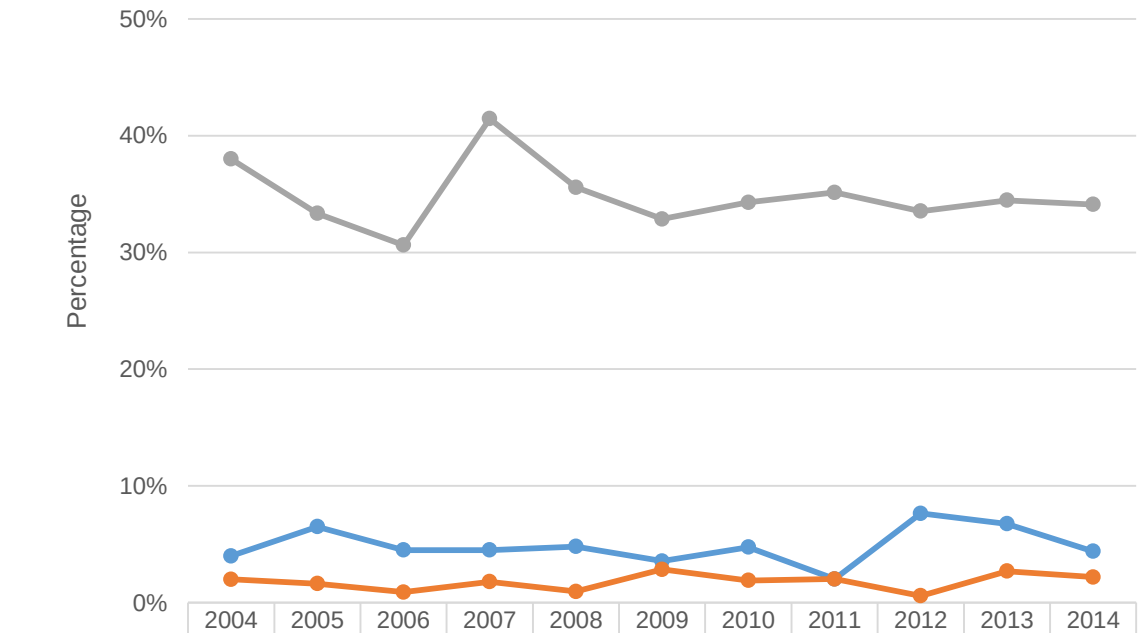
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- 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 174. Percentage of Fatalities, *by Alcohol Concentration Level*, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AC .01-.07	4.0%	6.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.8%	3.6%	4.8%	2.0%	7.6%	6.8%	4.4%
AC .08-.09	2.0%	1.6%	0.9%	1.8%	1.0%	2.9%	1.9%	2.0%	0.6%	2.7%	2.2%
AC .1+	38.0%	33.3%	30.6%	41.4%	35.6%	32.9%	34.3%	35.1%	33.5%	34.5%	34.1%

4.5.2.2. Injury Crashes

4.5.2.2.1. Incidence

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

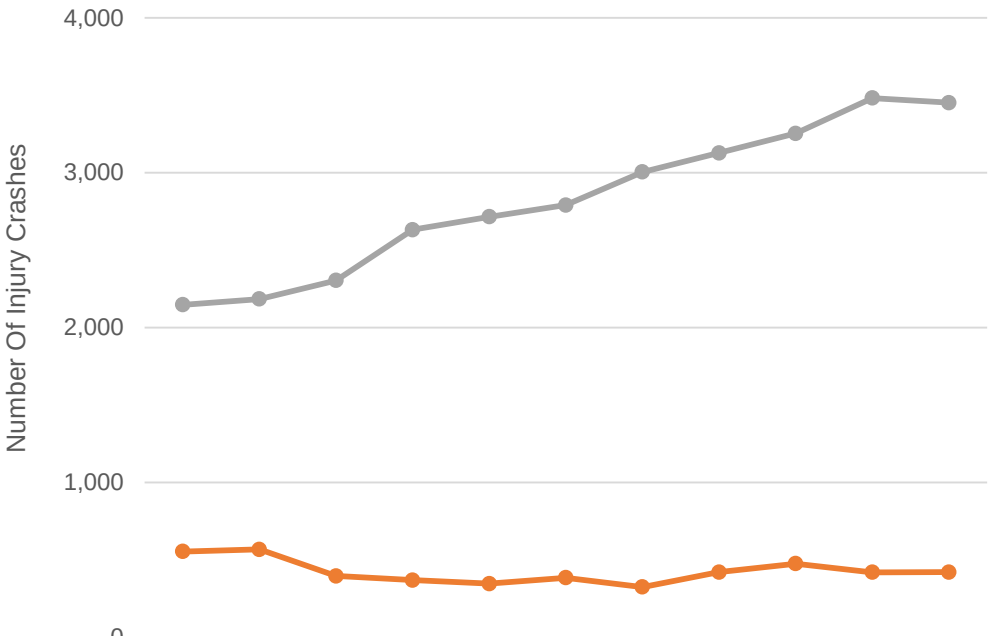
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 175. Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol-Related	554	568	397	370	347	385	325	421	476	420	421
Non-Alcohol Related	2,147	2,184	2,304	2,631	2,715	2,790	3,004	3,127	3,253	3,481	3,451

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

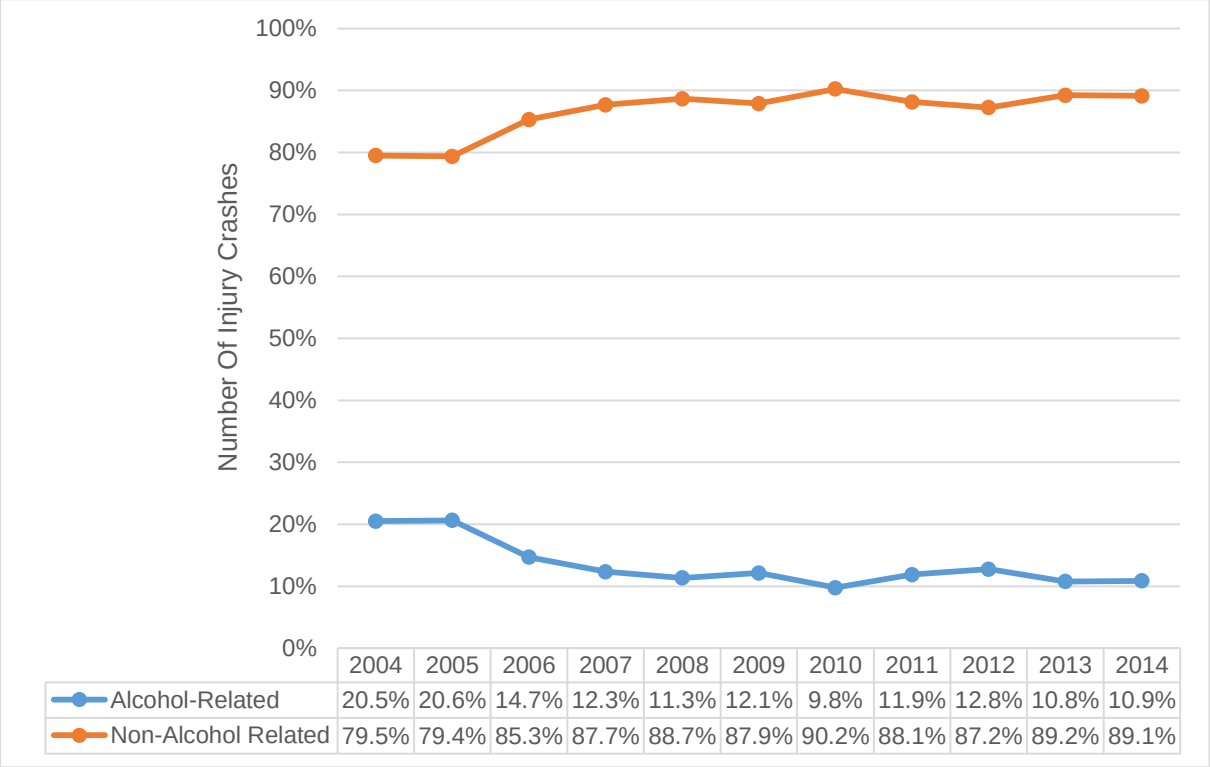
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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, 10.9 percent of injury crashes were alcohol-related.

Figure 176. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol-Related	20.5%	20.6%	14.7%	12.3%	11.3%	12.1%	9.8%	11.9%	12.8%	10.8%	10.9%
Non-Alcohol Related	79.5%	79.4%	85.3%	87.7%	88.7%	87.9%	90.2%	88.1%	87.2%	89.2%	89.1%

4.5.2.2.2. Impaired Drivers

Chart: Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014

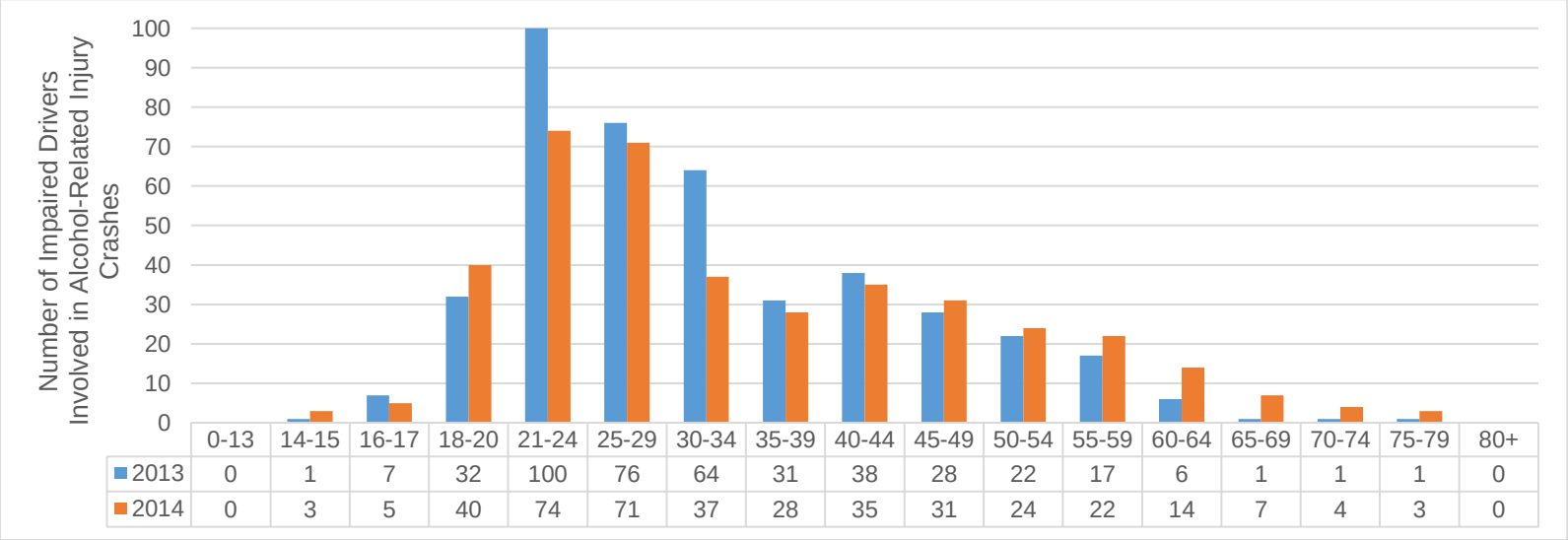
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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, 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 18-20.

Figure 177. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014



	0-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
2013	0	1	7	32	100	76	64	31	38	28	22	17	6	1	1	1	0
2014	0	3	5	40	74	71	37	28	35	31	24	22	14	7	4	3	0

Chart: Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014

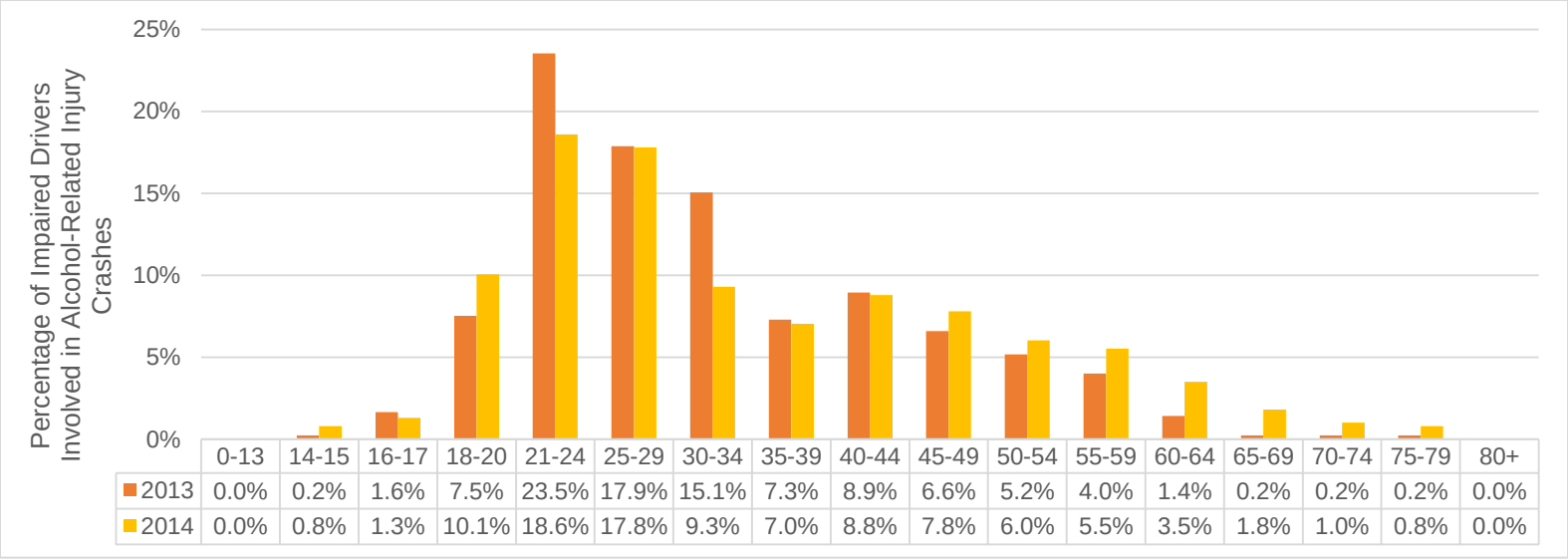
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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, 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 18-20. These age groups account for 46.5 percent of the alcohol impaired drivers involved in injury crashes.

Figure 178. Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014



	0-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
2013	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%	7.5%	23.5%	17.9%	15.1%	7.3%	8.9%	6.6%	5.2%	4.0%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
2014	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	10.1%	18.6%	17.8%	9.3%	7.0%	8.8%	7.8%	6.0%	5.5%	3.5%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%

4.5.2.2.3. Injuries

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

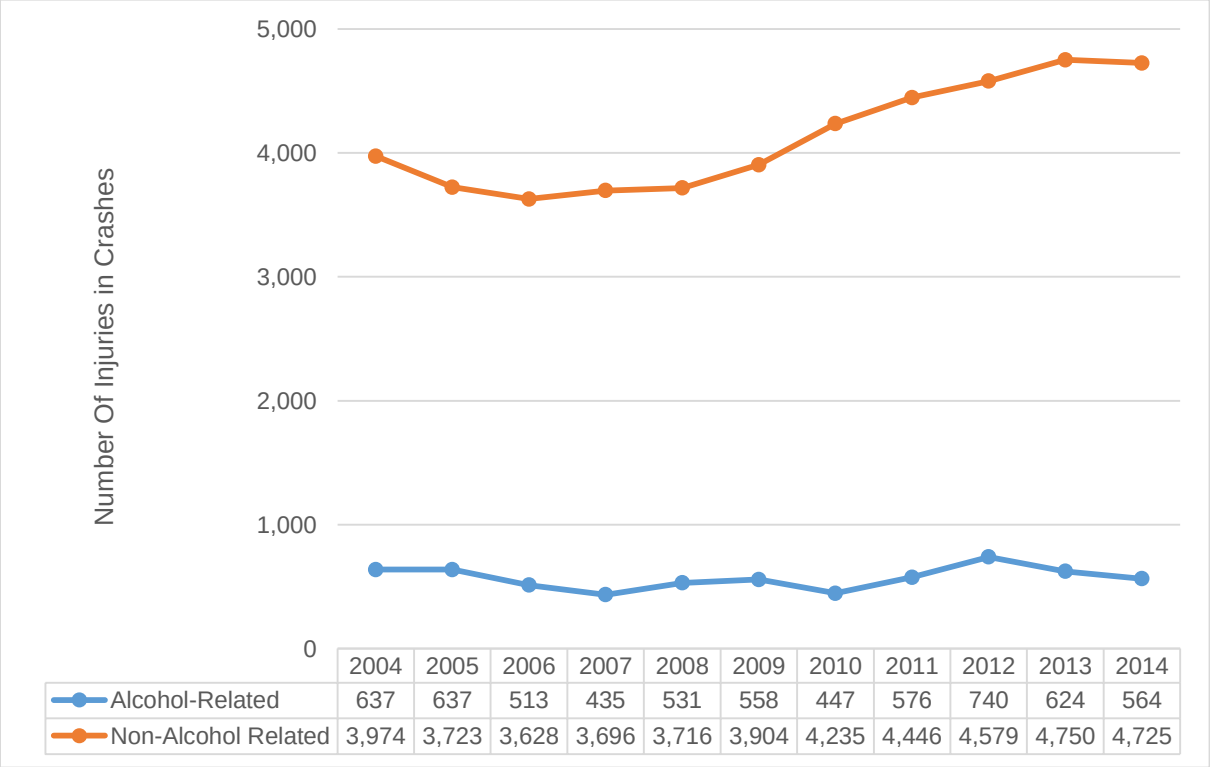
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 179. Alcohol-Related Injuries, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol-Related	637	637	513	435	531	558	447	576	740	624	564
Non-Alcohol Related	3,974	3,723	3,628	3,696	3,716	3,904	4,235	4,446	4,579	4,750	4,725

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

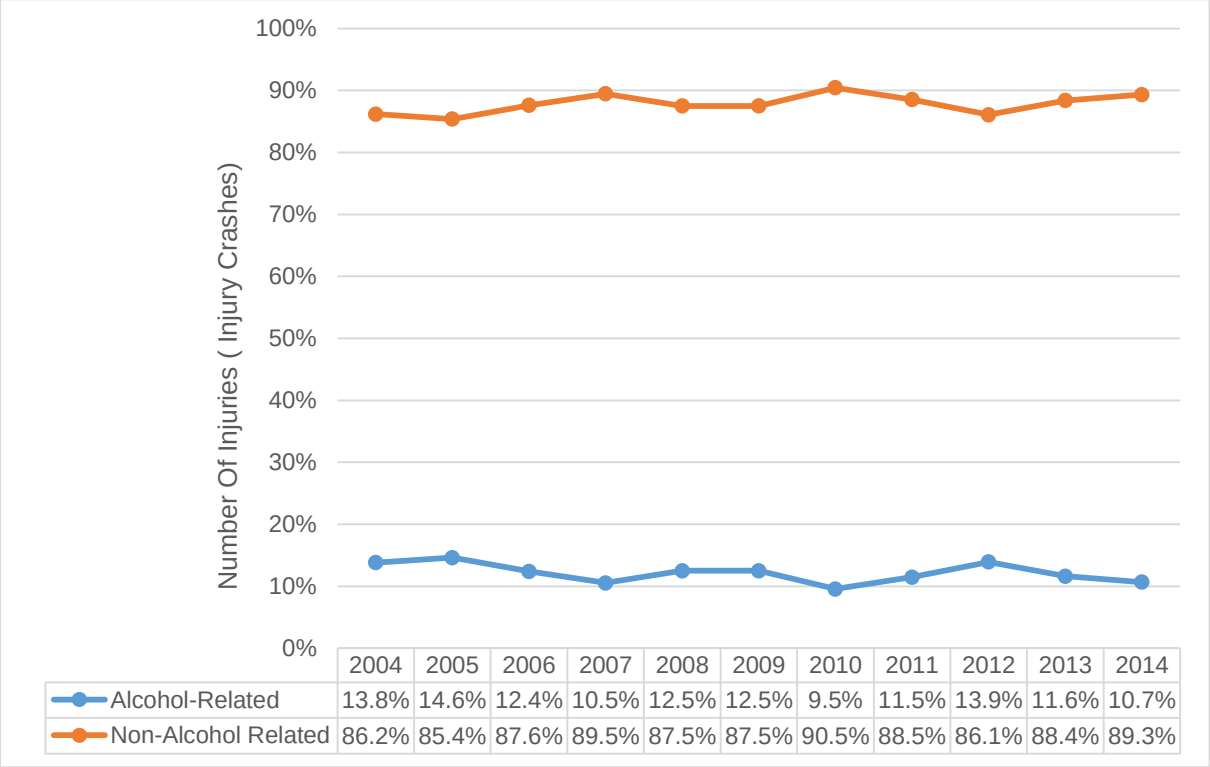
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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, 10.7 percent of injuries in injury crashes were alcohol-related.

Figure 180. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Injuries, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol-Related	13.8%	14.6%	12.4%	10.5%	12.5%	12.5%	9.5%	11.5%	13.9%	11.6%	10.7%
Non-Alcohol Related	86.2%	85.4%	87.6%	89.5%	87.5%	87.5%	90.5%	88.5%	86.1%	88.4%	89.3%

4.5.2.3. Property Damage Only Crashes

4.5.2.3.1. Incidence

Chart: Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, North Dakota, 2013-2014

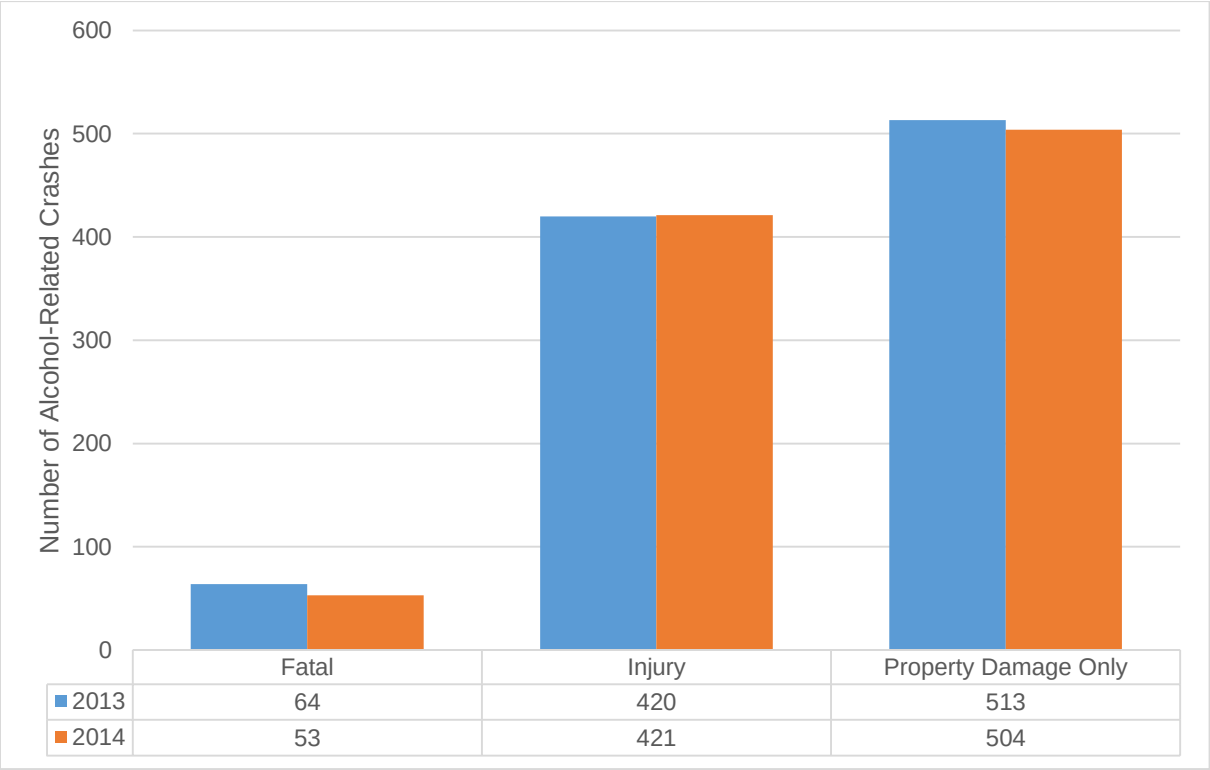
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 2014, in 504 out of 978 alcohol-related crashes (51.5 percent) no injury was recorded for any person involved in the crash.

Figure 181. Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, North Dakota, 2013-2014



4.5.2.3.2. Impaired Drivers

Chart: Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014

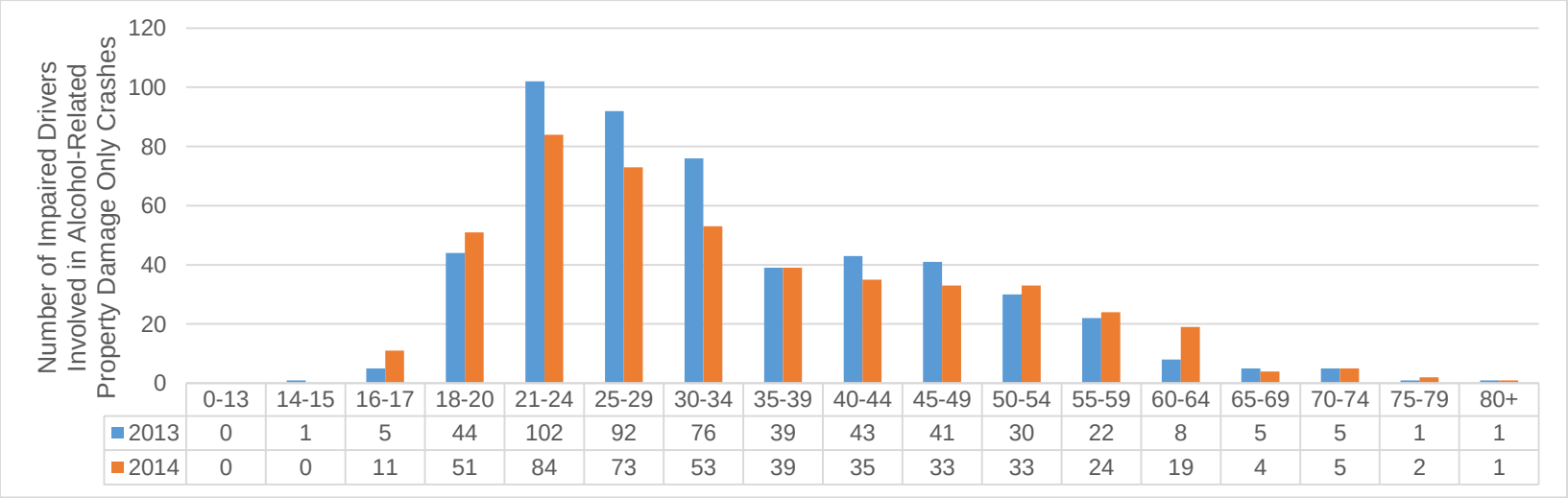
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 2014, 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 182. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014



	0-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
2013	0	1	5	44	102	92	76	39	43	41	30	22	8	5	5	1	1
2014	0	0	11	51	84	73	53	39	35	33	33	24	19	4	5	2	1

Chart: Percentage of Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014

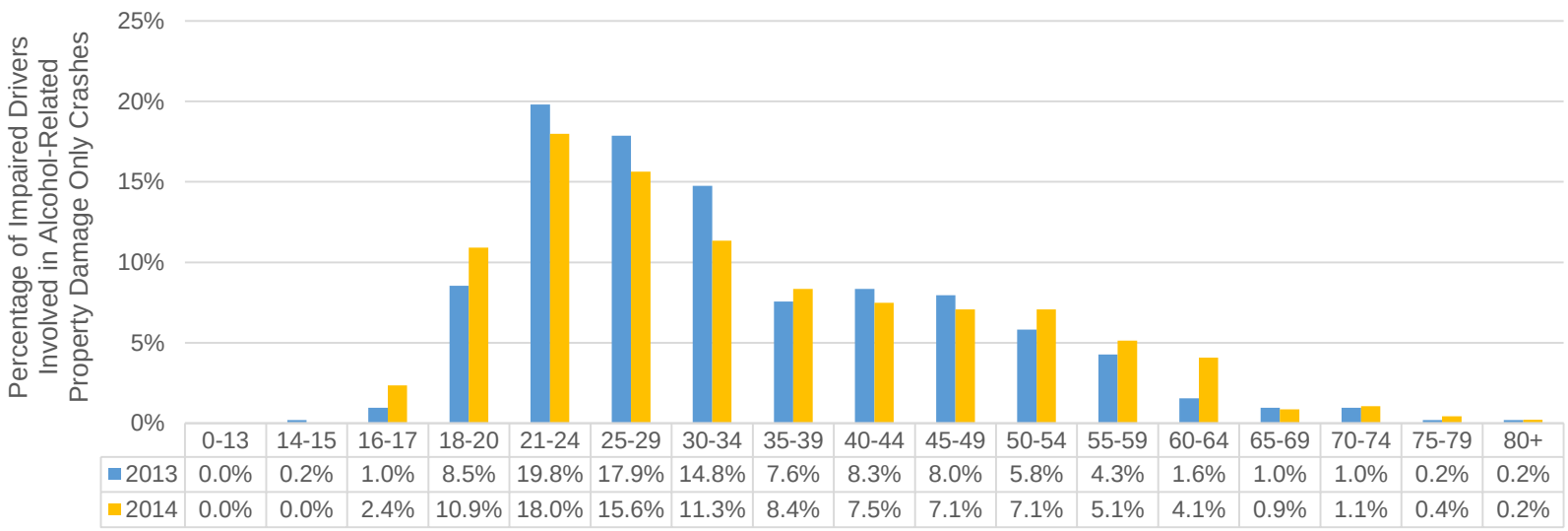
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 2014, 78.8 percent of impaired drivers involved in property damage only crashes were among North Dakotans ages 18-49.

Figure 183. Impaired Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Property Damage Only Crashes, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2013-2014



	0-13	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
2013	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	8.5%	19.8%	17.9%	14.8%	7.6%	8.3%	8.0%	5.8%	4.3%	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%
2014	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	10.9%	18.0%	15.6%	11.3%	8.4%	7.5%	7.1%	7.1%	5.1%	4.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.2%

4.6. Alcohol-Related Crime

4.6.1. Perception of Alcohol and Drug Contribution to Crime

Chart: Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crime, North Dakota, 2015

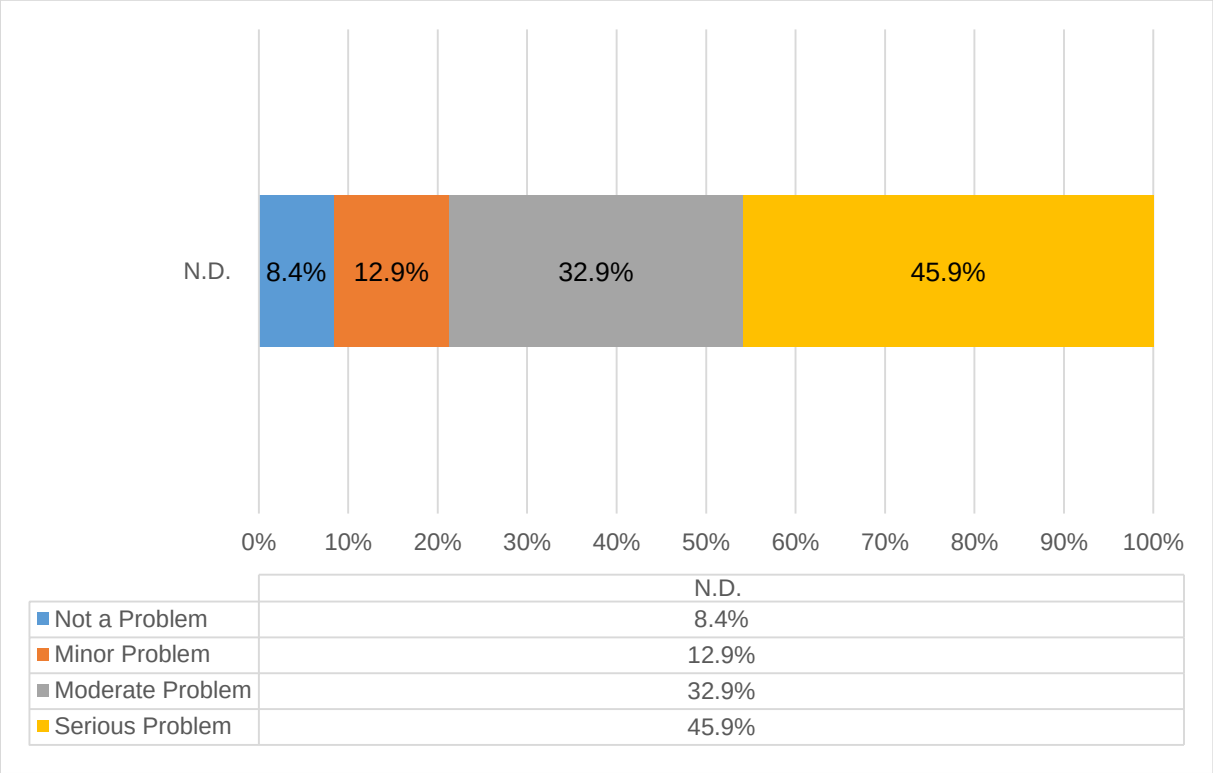
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

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

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2015, 45.9 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response perceived contribution of alcohol and drugs to crime as a “serious problem” in their community.

Figure 184. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crime, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don’t know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

4.6.2. Incidence

4.6.2.1. Aggravated/Simple Assault

Chart: Reported Simple Assaults where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2014

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

Definition: "Simple assault" is defined as an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the investigating officer indicated suspected alcohol use by the offender in 2,099 cases of simple assault.

Figure 185. Reported Simple Assaults where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2014

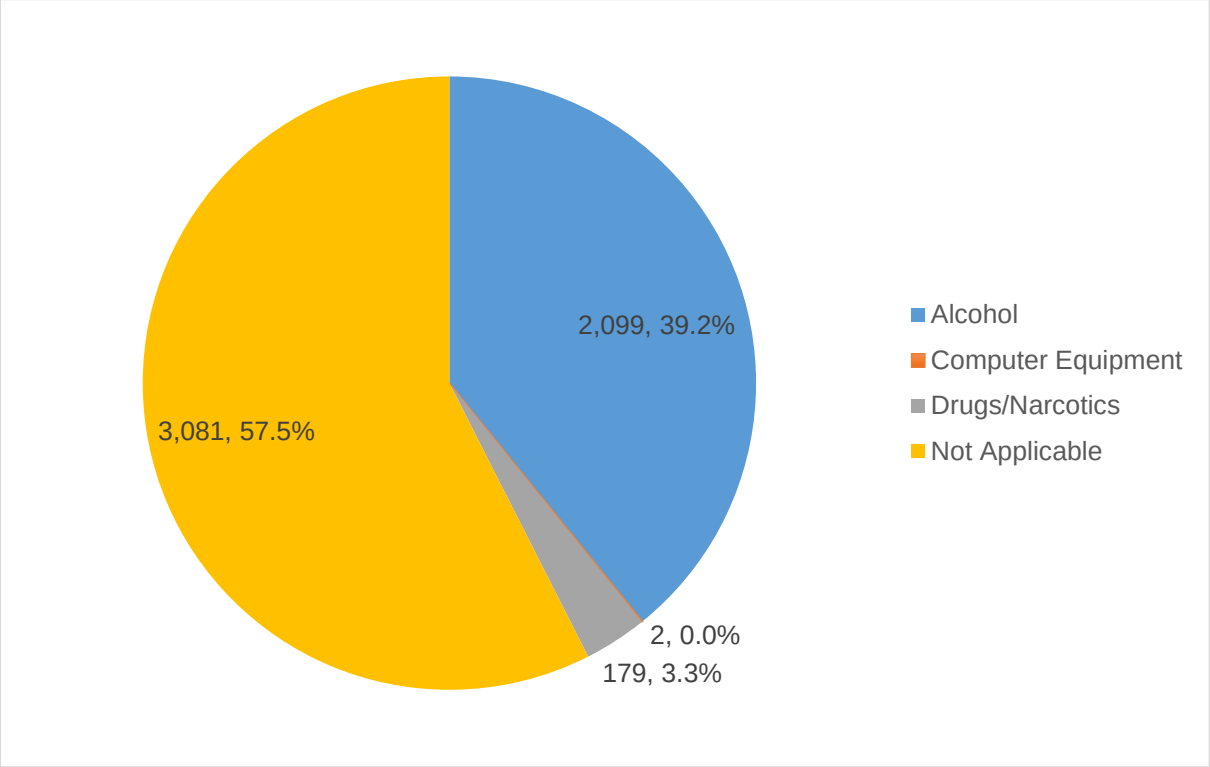


Chart: Reported Aggravated Assaults where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2014

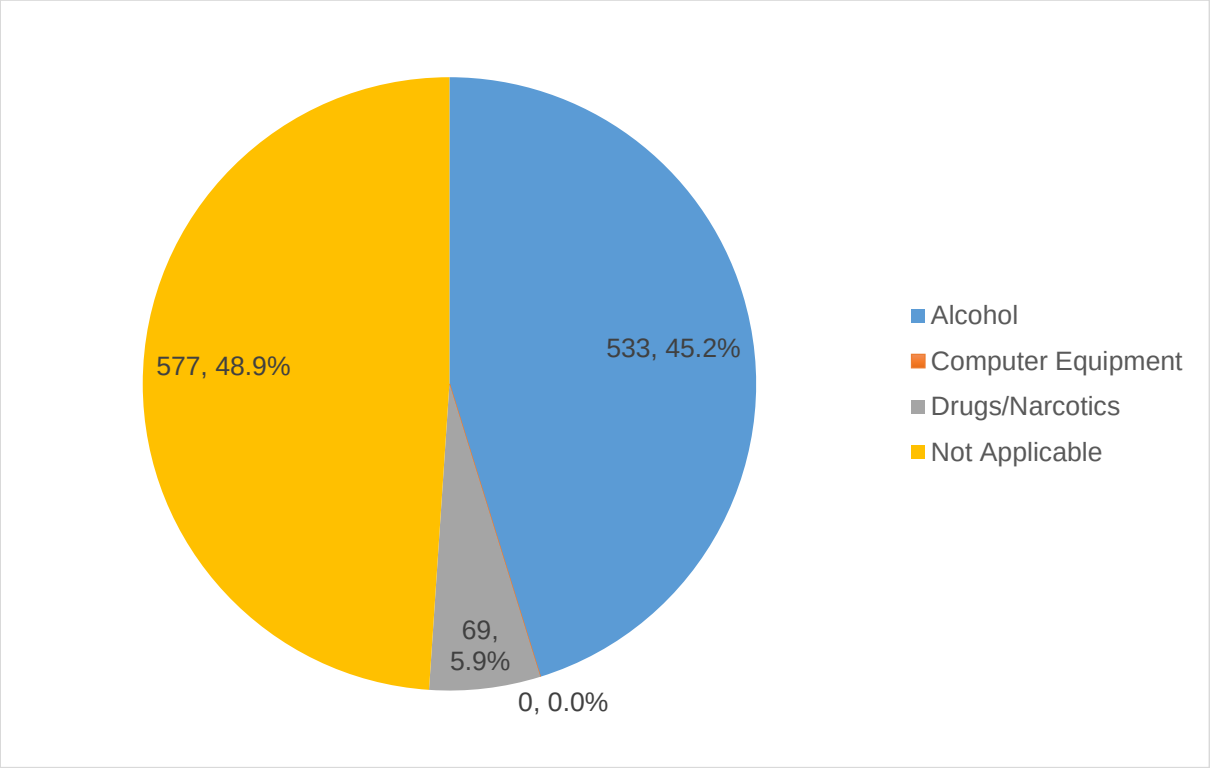
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Aggravated assault" is defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses or displays a weapon in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the investigating officer indicated suspected alcohol use by the offender in 533 cases of aggravated assault.

Figure 186. Reported Aggravated Assaults where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2014



4.6.2.2. Domestic Violence

Chart: Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol, North Dakota, 2011-2014

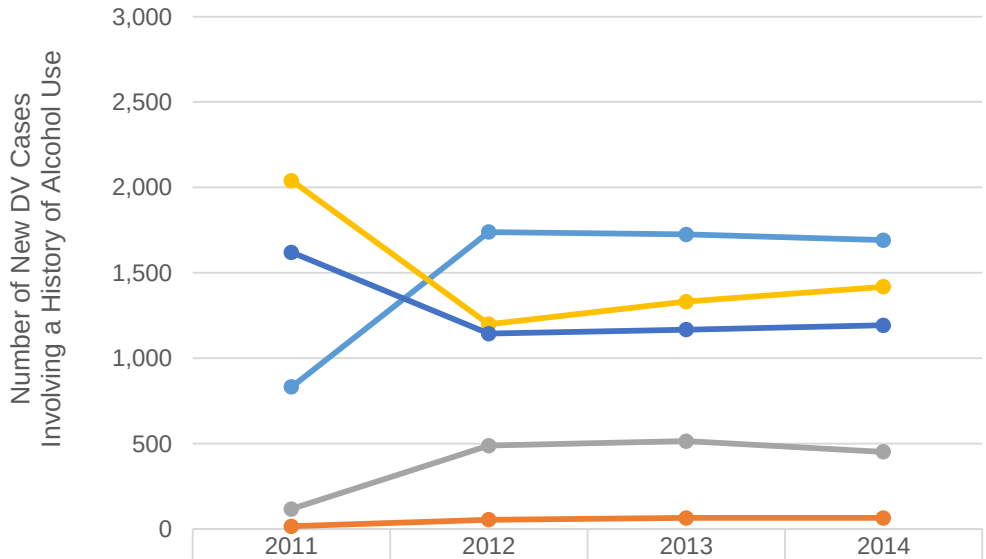
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

Definition: "Domestic violence (DV)" 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 2014, a history of alcohol use was identified in 2,206 new domestic violence cases in North Dakota.

Figure 187. Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	2011	2012	2013	2014
By Abuser	832	1,739	1,725	1,691
By Victim	16	54	64	64
By Both	117	488	514	451
No History of Alcohol Use	2,039	1,199	1,331	1,418
Unknown	1,620	1,144	1,167	1,192

Note: 2014 = 19 of 20 programs reporting; 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, 2011-2014

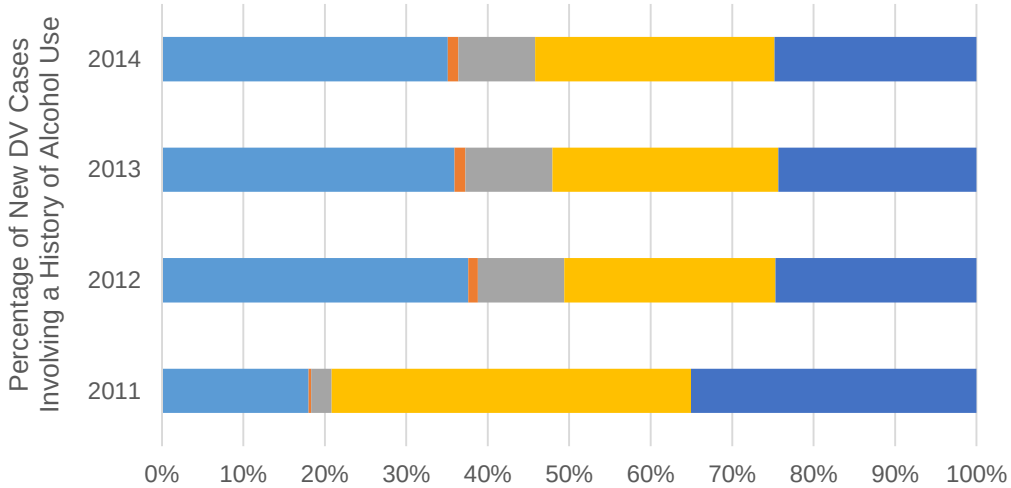
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

Definition: "Domestic violence (DV)" 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 2014, a history of alcohol use by abuser was identified in 35.1 percent of the new cases of domestic violence in North Dakota.

Figure 188. Percentage of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Alcohol, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	2011	2012	2013	2014
By Abuser	18.0%	37.6%	35.9%	35.1%
By Victim	0.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
By Both	2.5%	10.6%	10.7%	9.4%
No History of Alcohol Use	44.1%	25.9%	27.7%	29.4%
Unknown	35.0%	24.7%	24.3%	24.8%

Note: 2014 = 19 of 20 programs reporting; 2013 = 20 of 20 programs reporting; 2012 = 20 of 21 program reporting; 2011 =21 of 21 programs reporting.

4.6.2.3. Drinking and Driving (DUI)

4.6.2.3.1. Prevalence

4.6.2.3.1.1. Age Groups

4.6.2.3.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.6.2.3.1.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015

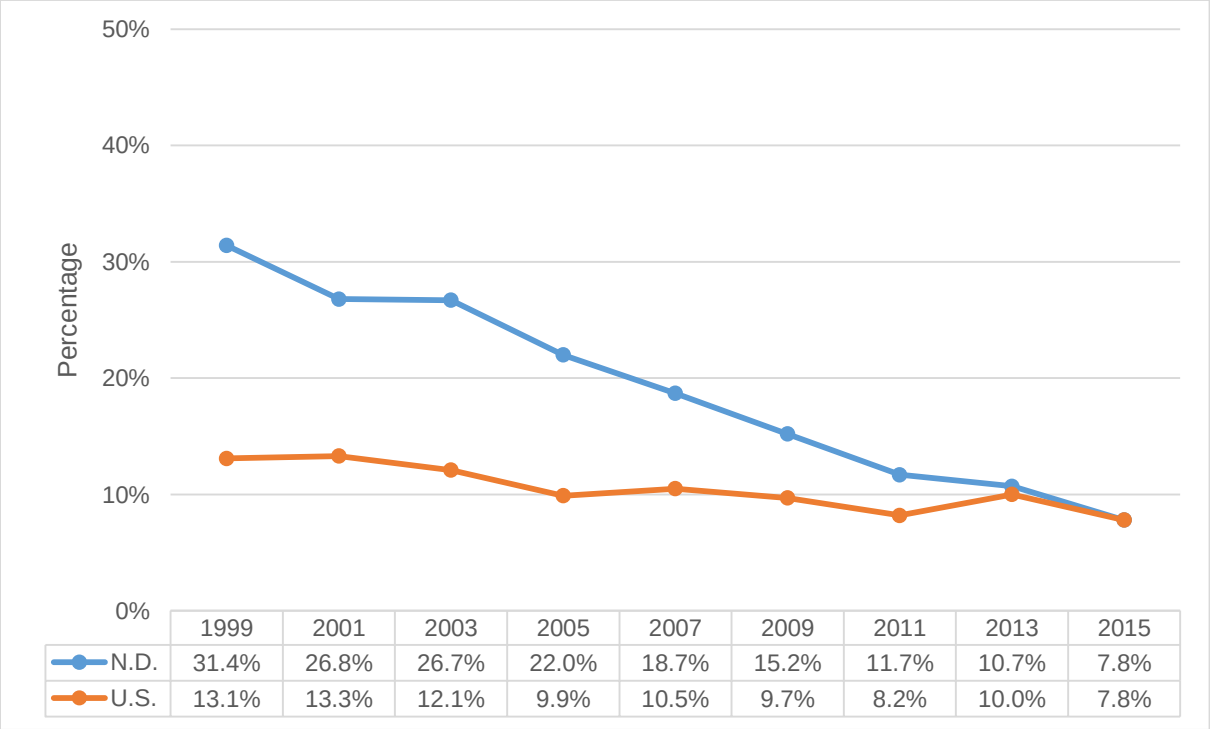
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 7.8 percent of North Dakota high school students reported driving a vehicle after consuming alcohol one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 189. Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	31.4%	26.8%	26.7%	22.0%	18.7%	15.2%	11.7%	10.7%	7.8%
U.S.	13.1%	13.3%	12.1%	9.9%	10.5%	9.7%	8.2%	10.0%	7.8%

Chart: Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 5.5 percent of female and 9.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported driving a vehicle after consuming alcohol one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 190. Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

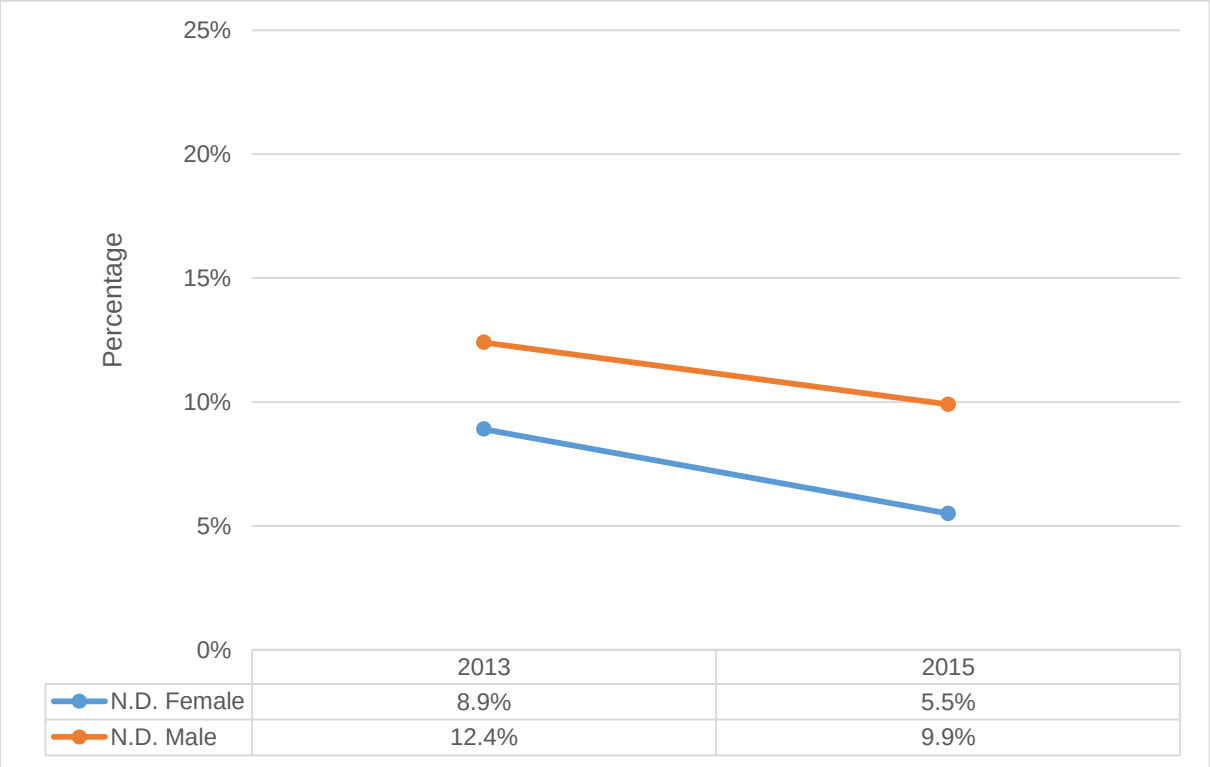


Chart: Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

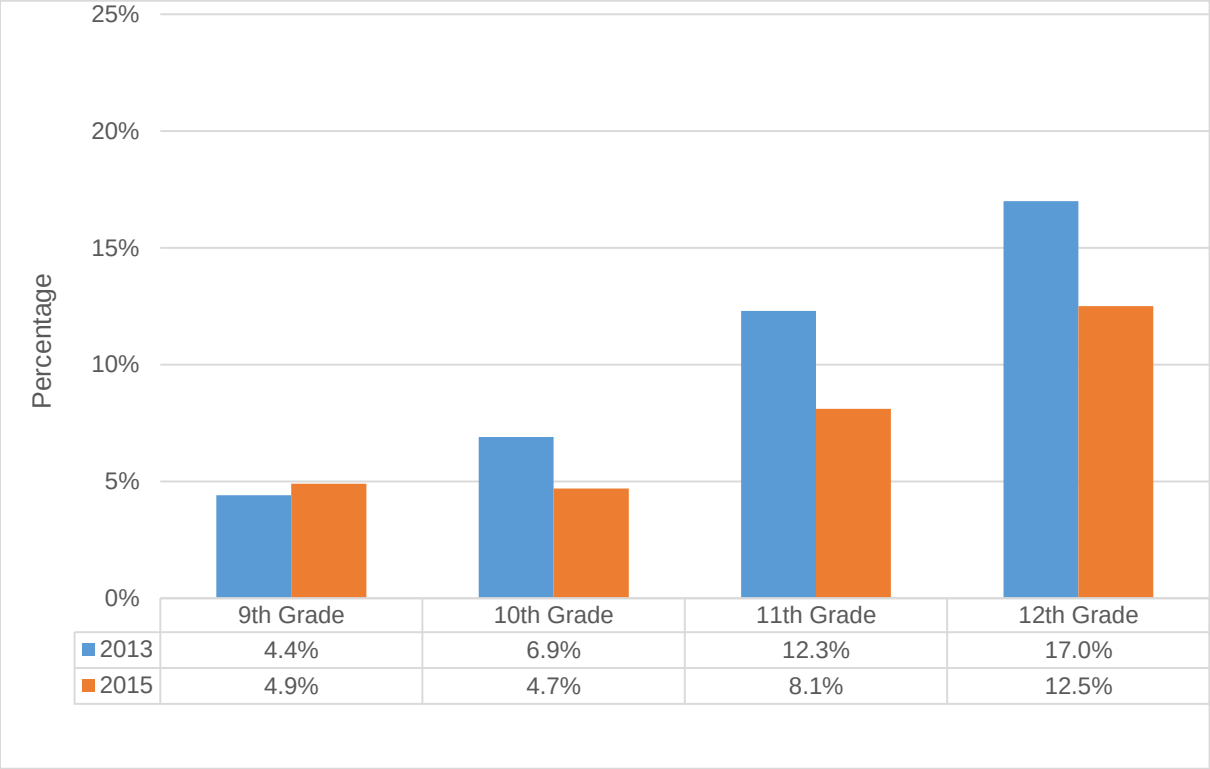
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 4.9 percent of ninth graders and 12.5 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported driving a vehicle after consuming alcohol one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 191. Driving After Consuming Alcohol (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	4.4%	6.9%	12.3%	17.0%
2015	4.9%	4.7%	8.1%	12.5%

4.6.2.3.1.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.6.2.3.1.1.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2014

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2014, 5.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported drinking and driving at least once, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 192. Drinking and Driving (Past 30 days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2014

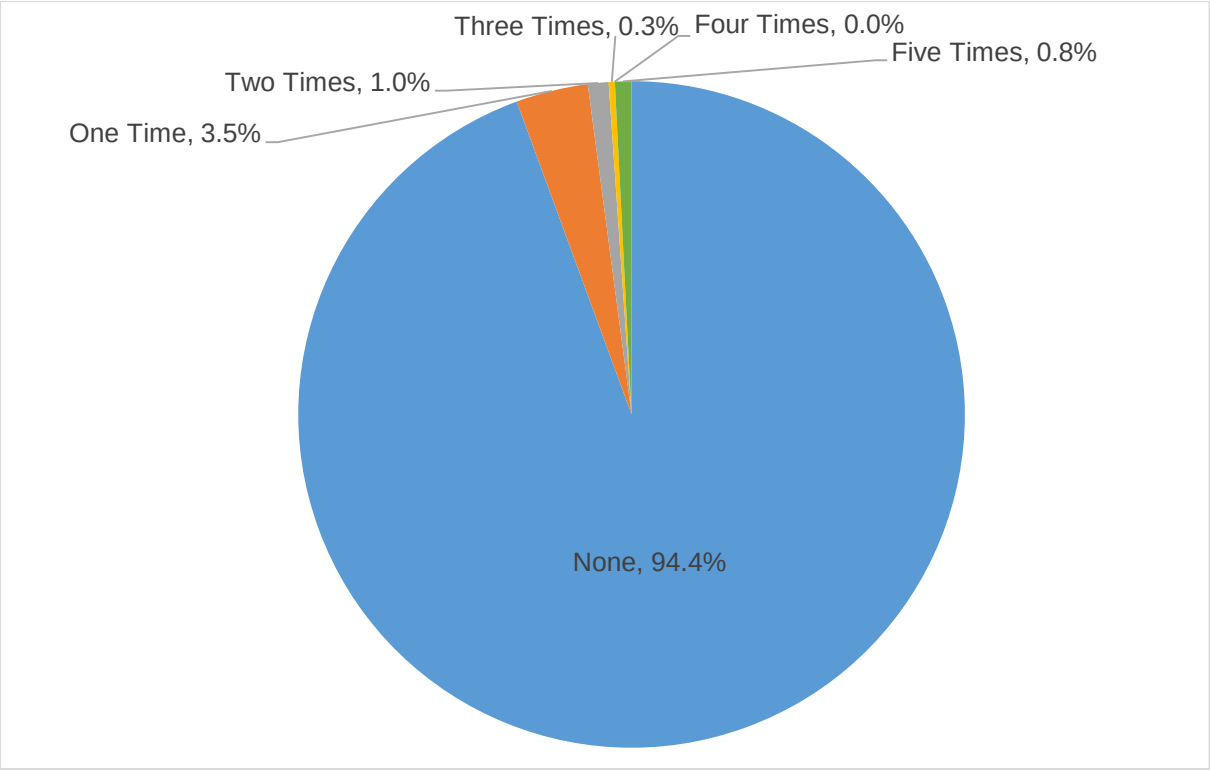


Chart: Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2014, 2.2 percent of female and 8.3 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported drinking and driving at least once, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 193. Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

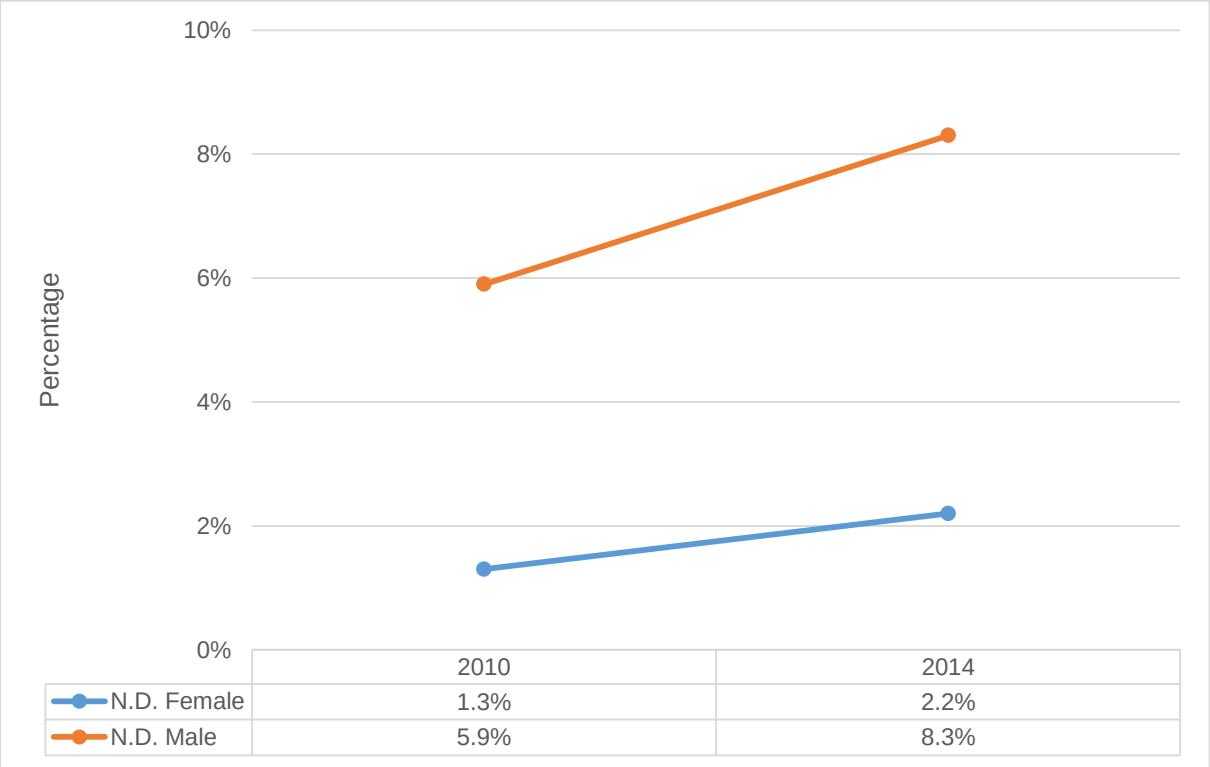


Chart: Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

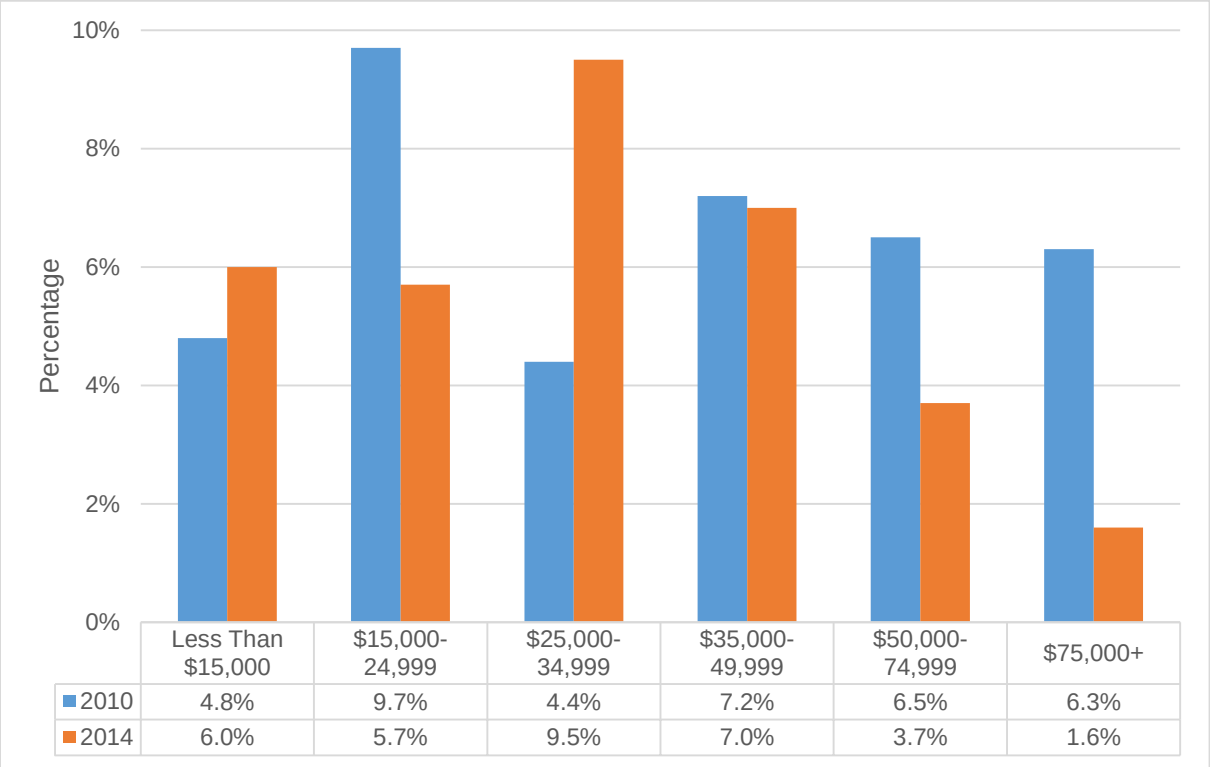
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2014, 9.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older earning $25,000-$34,999 reported drinking and driving at least once during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 194. Drinking and Driving (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	Less Than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
2010	4.8%	9.7%	4.4%	7.2%	6.5%	6.3%
2014	6.0%	5.7%	9.5%	7.0%	3.7%	1.6%

4.6.2.3.1.1.2.2. College Students

Chart: Driving a Car While Under the Influence (Alcohol and/or Drugs) (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014

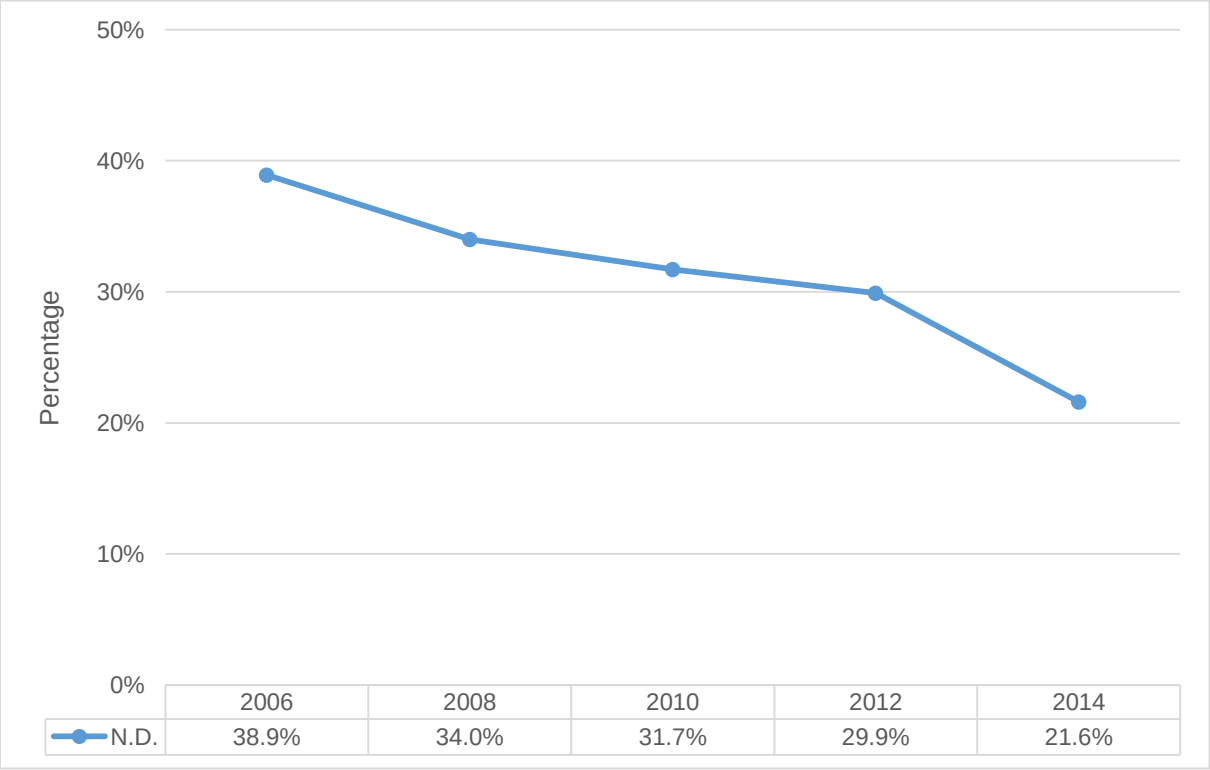
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 195. Driving a Car While Under the Influence (Alcohol and/or Drugs) (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



4.6.2.3.2. Citations

Table: DUI Citations Issued in Traffic Crashes, North Dakota, 2014

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 2014, 665 drivers involved in traffic crashes were cited for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Table 1. DUI Citations Issued in Traffic Crashes, North Dakota, 2014

Citation/ Circumstance	Fatal Crashes			Injury Crashes			All Crashes		
	Urba	Rur	Tot	Urba	Rural	Total	Urba	Rur	Total
DUI (Alcohol)	11	2	13	132	186	318	341	324	665
DUI (Drugs)	0	0	0	17	8	25	40	16	56
Care Required	1	0	1	369	427	796	1,70	1,21	2,91
Careless Driving	2	0	2	19	38	57	59	65	124
Failed to Yield	0	0	0	384	94	478	1,46	255	1,71
Failed to Stop	0	1	1	144	17	161	445	41	486
Following too	0	0	0	239	47	286	1,06	152	1,21
Improper Turning	0	0	0	60	18	78	425	44	469
Improper Backing	0	0	0	6	0	6	314	41	355
Overtaking	0	0	0	4	10	14	33	52	85
Wrong Way	0	0	0	2	3	5	4	7	11
Speeding	0	0	0	2	1	3	16	1	17
Defective	0	0	0	2	3	5	9	18	27
Illegal Parking	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Open Container	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Driver License	0	0	0	27	22	49	85	64	149
Left Crash Scene	0	0	0	10	19	29	72	77	149
No Insurance	0	0	0	76	29	105	278	76	354
Other	4	2	6	280	89	369	1,10	299	1,40
None	134	18	152	2,46	1,300	3,76	10,8	4,96	15,8
Total	152	23	175	4,23	2,312	6,55	18,3	7,71	26,0

Note: This data includes all drivers and more than one citation may be issued per driver.

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

Citation/ Circumstance	Fatal Crashes			Injury Crashes			All Crashes		
	Urb	Rura	Tot	Urba	Rural	Total	Urba	Rur	Total
DUI (Alcohol)	9	2	11	122	183	305	374	332	706
DUI (Drugs)	0	0	0	11	8	19	28	14	42
Care Required	2	0	2	343	425	768	1,98	1,31	3,29
Careless Driving	0	0	0	25	29	54	77	66	143
Failed to Yield	2	0	2	391	93	484	1,50	258	1,76
Failed to Stop	0	0	0	157	16	173	511	40	551
Following too	0	0	0	247	32	279	1,14	144	1,29
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	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	1,20	292	1,49
None	160	27	187	2,52	1,270	3,79	11,9	5,46	17,4
Total	184	30	214	4,25	2,285	6,54	19,9	8,38	28,3

Note: This data includes all drivers and more than one citation may be issued per driver.

Chart: DUI Citations Issued in Traffic Crashes, North Dakota, 2013-2014

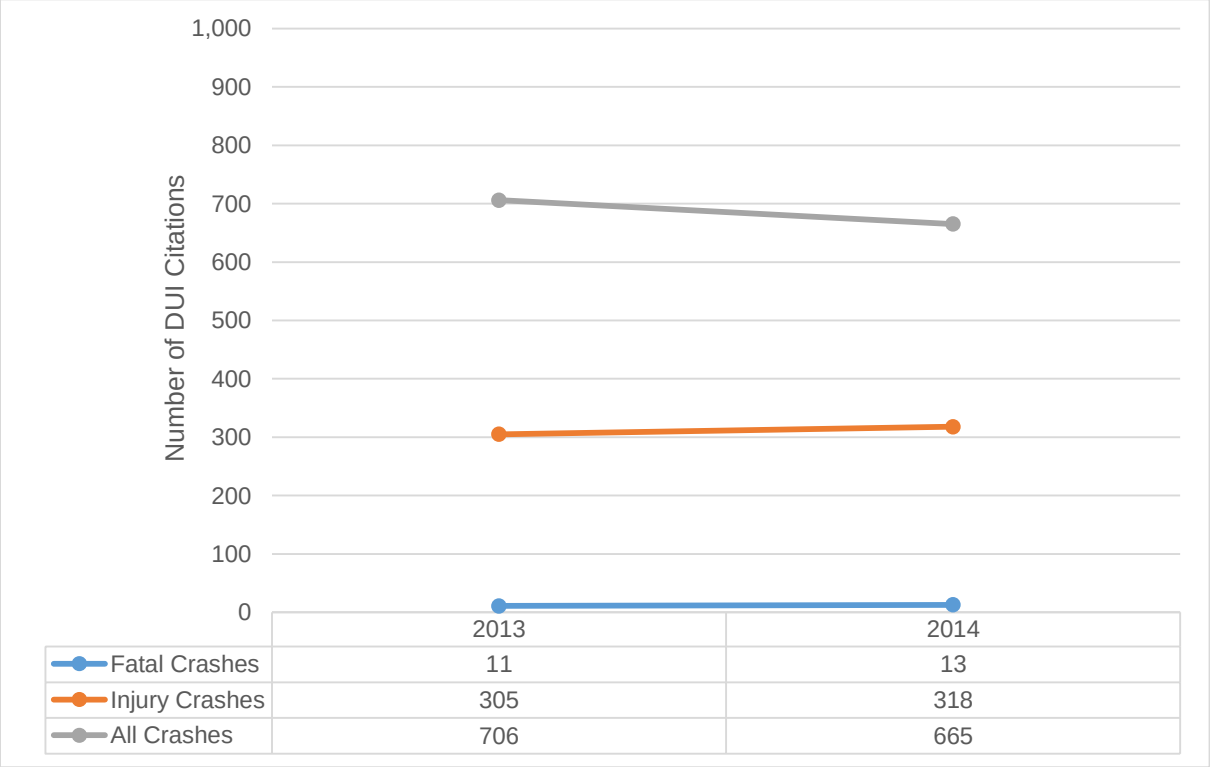
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 2014, 665 drivers involved in traffic crashes, were cited for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Figure 196. DUI Citations Issued in Traffic Crashes, North Dakota, 2013-2014



4.6.2.3.3. Arrests

4.6.2.3.3.1. Overall

Chart: DUI Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

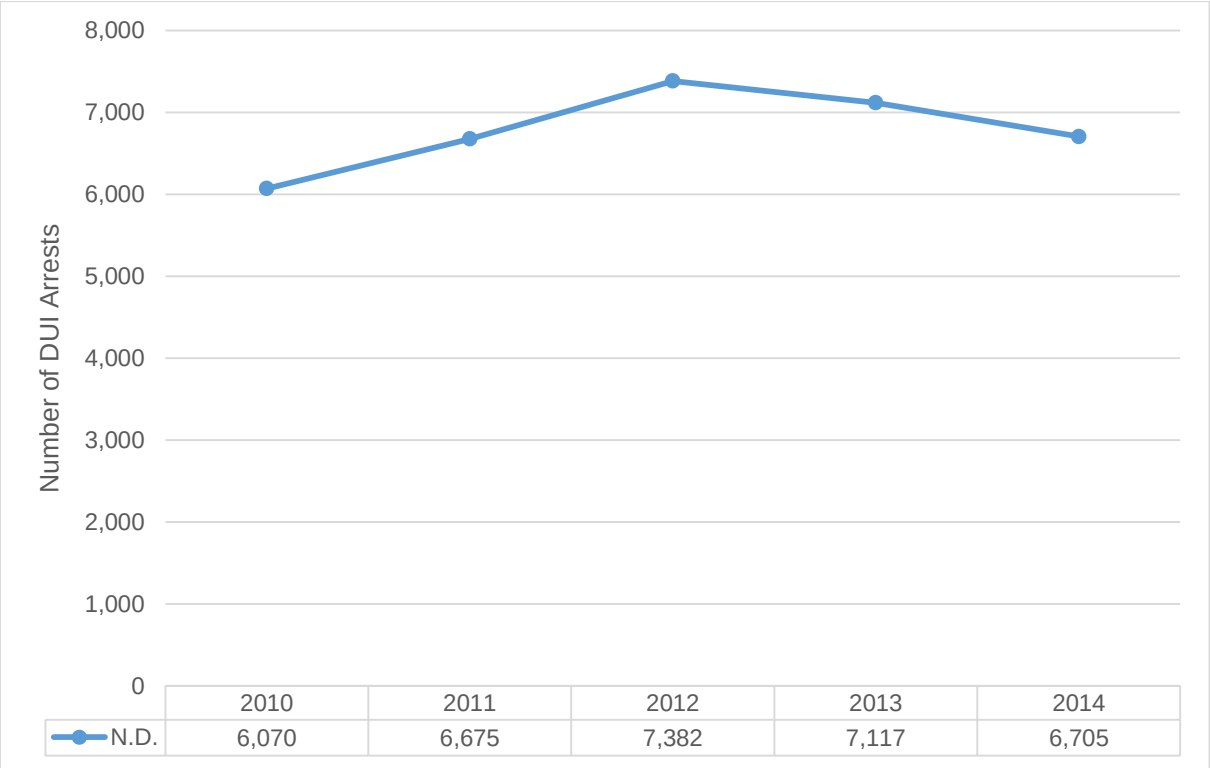
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Driving under the influence" is defined as driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 6,705 reported arrests for DUI represents 22.1 percent of the total arrests reported in the state of North Dakota.

Figure 197. DUI Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014



Note: The arrest totals should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for DUI offenses, as it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion.

Chart: DUI Arrests, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

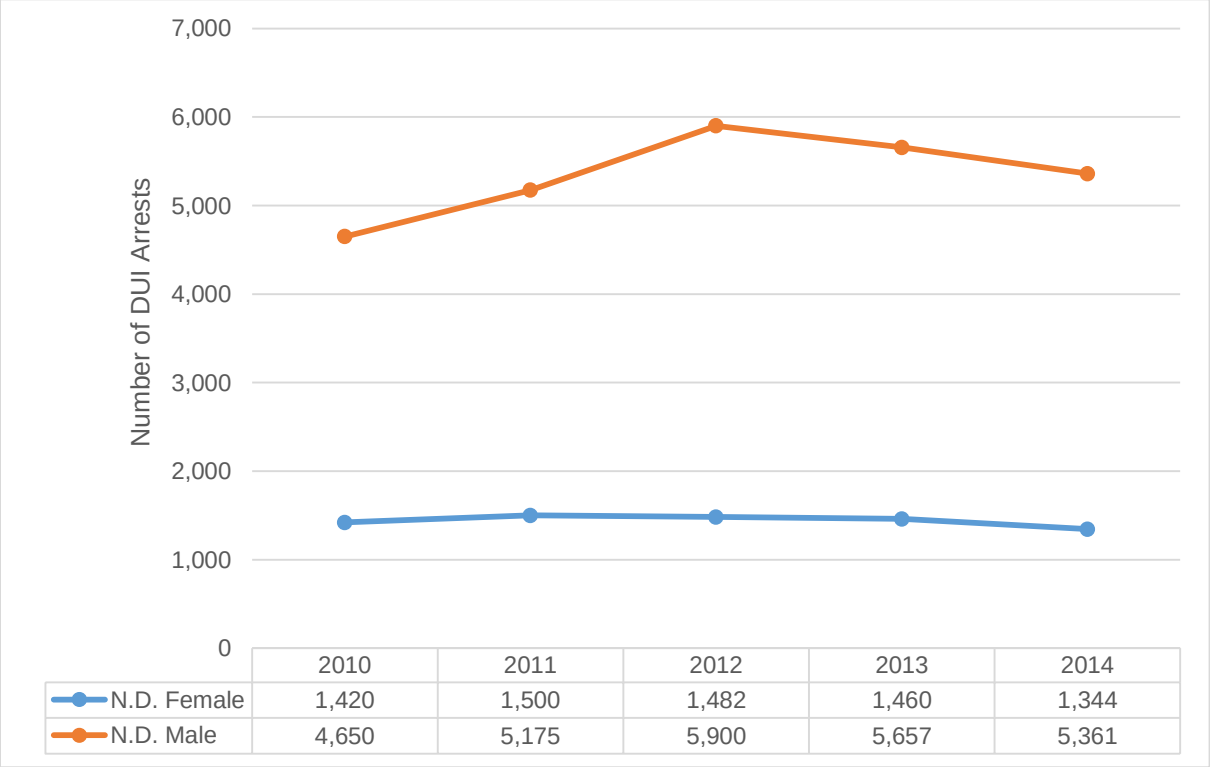
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: **"**Driving under the influence" is defined as driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 80 percent of the DUI arrests were arrests of North Dakotan males.

Figure 198. DUI Arrests, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Female	1,420	1,500	1,482	1,460	1,344
N.D. Male	4,650	5,175	5,900	5,657	5,361

Note: The arrest totals should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for DUI offenses, as it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion.

Chart: DUI Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

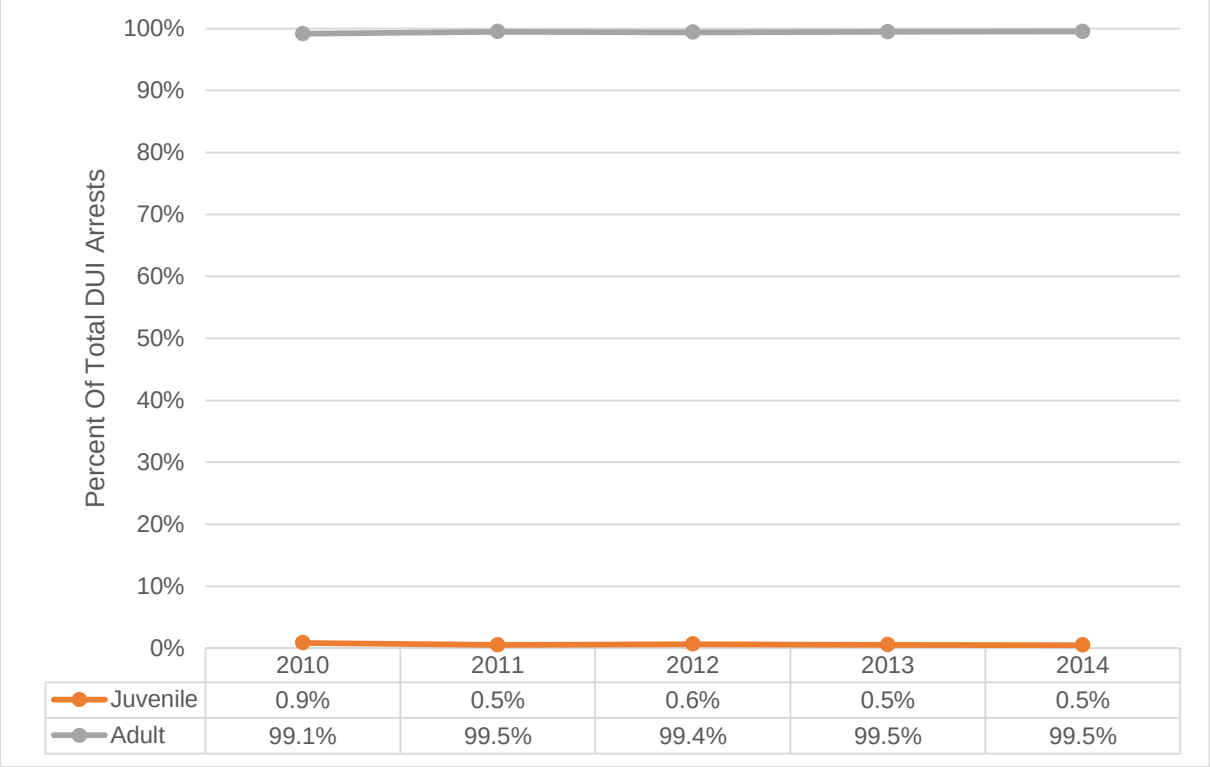
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Driving under the influence" is defined as driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. A "juvenile" is a person who has not attained his/her eighteenth birthday.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 0.5 percent of the DUI arrests were arrests of North Dakotan juveniles.

Figure 199. DUI Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Juvenile	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Adult	99.1%	99.5%	99.4%	99.5%	99.5%

Note: The arrest totals should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for DUI offenses, as it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion.

Chart: DUI Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

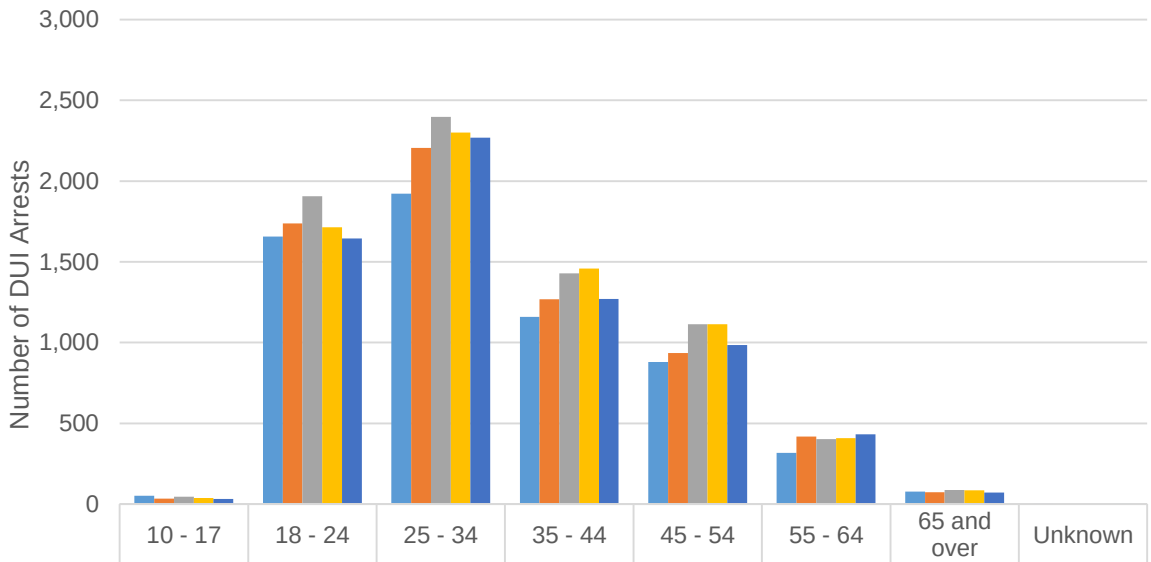
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Driving under the influence" is defined as driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2014, 99.5 percent of the DUI arrests (N=6,672) were arrests of North Dakotan adults (18 years or older).

Figure 200. DUI Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	10 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	Unknown
2010	52	1,657	1,921	1,160	880	317	78	5
2011	35	1,738	2,205	1,268	935	419	75	0
2012	47	1,907	2,397	1,428	1,113	403	87	0
2013	38	1,713	2,300	1,458	1,114	409	85	0
2014	32	1,644	2,268	1,270	985	433	72	1

Note: The arrest totals should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for DUI offenses because it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion.

4.6.2.3.3.2. Age Group

4.6.2.3.3.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.6.2.3.3.2.1.1. Overall (17 Years or Younger)

Chart: DUI Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

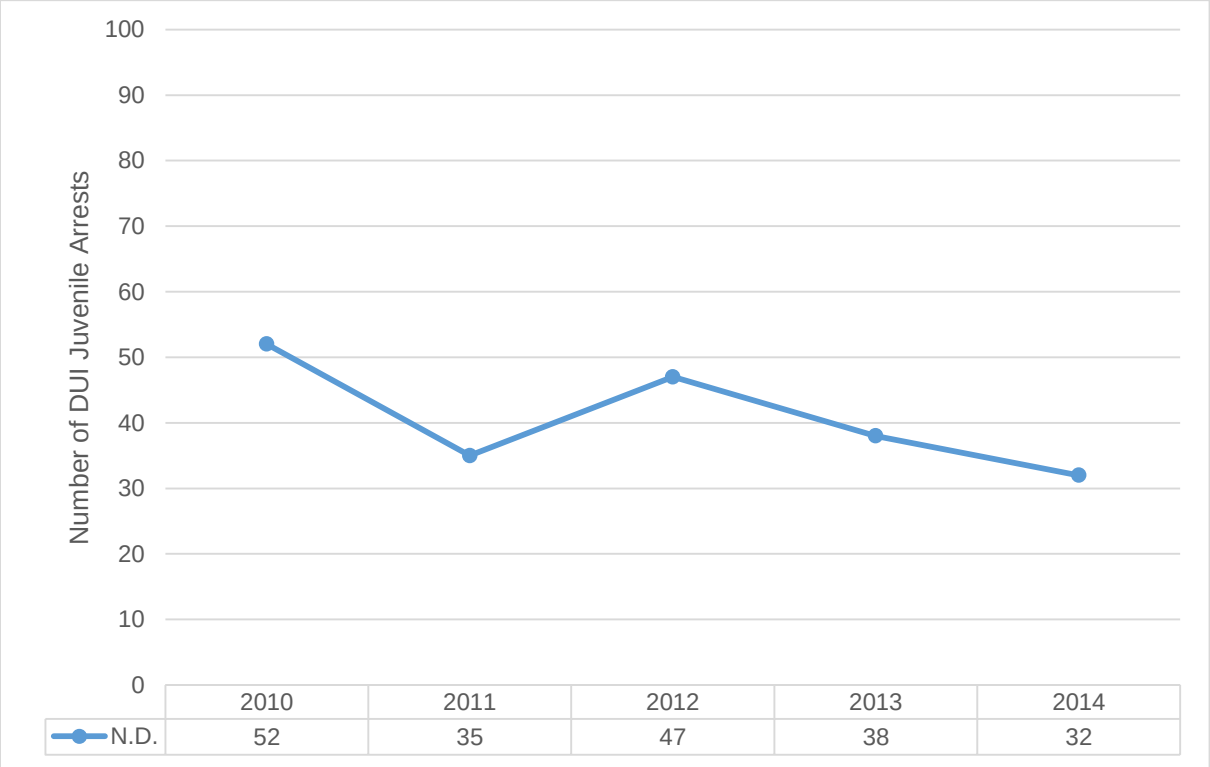
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Driving under the influence" is defined as driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. A "juvenile" is a person who has not attained his/her eighteenth birthday.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 32 DUI arrests were arrests of North Dakotan juveniles.

Figure 201. DUI Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014



Note: The arrest totals should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for DUI offenses because it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion.

4.6.2.3.3.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.6.2.3.3.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: DUI Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

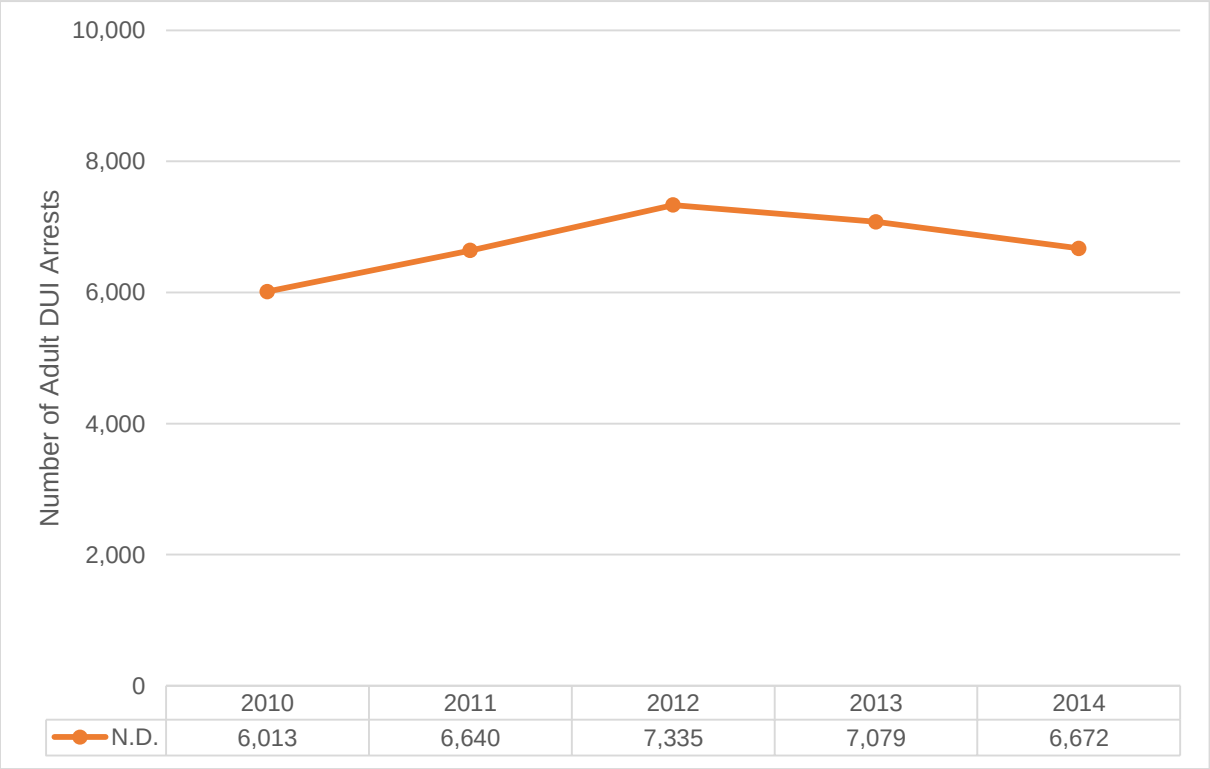
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Driving under the influence" is defined as driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 6,672 DUI arrests were arrests of North Dakotan adults.

Figure 202. DUI Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014



Note: The arrest totals should not be interpreted as the number of individuals arrested for DUI offenses, as it is possible that some individuals may have been arrested on more than one occasion.

4.6.2.3.4. Convictions

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

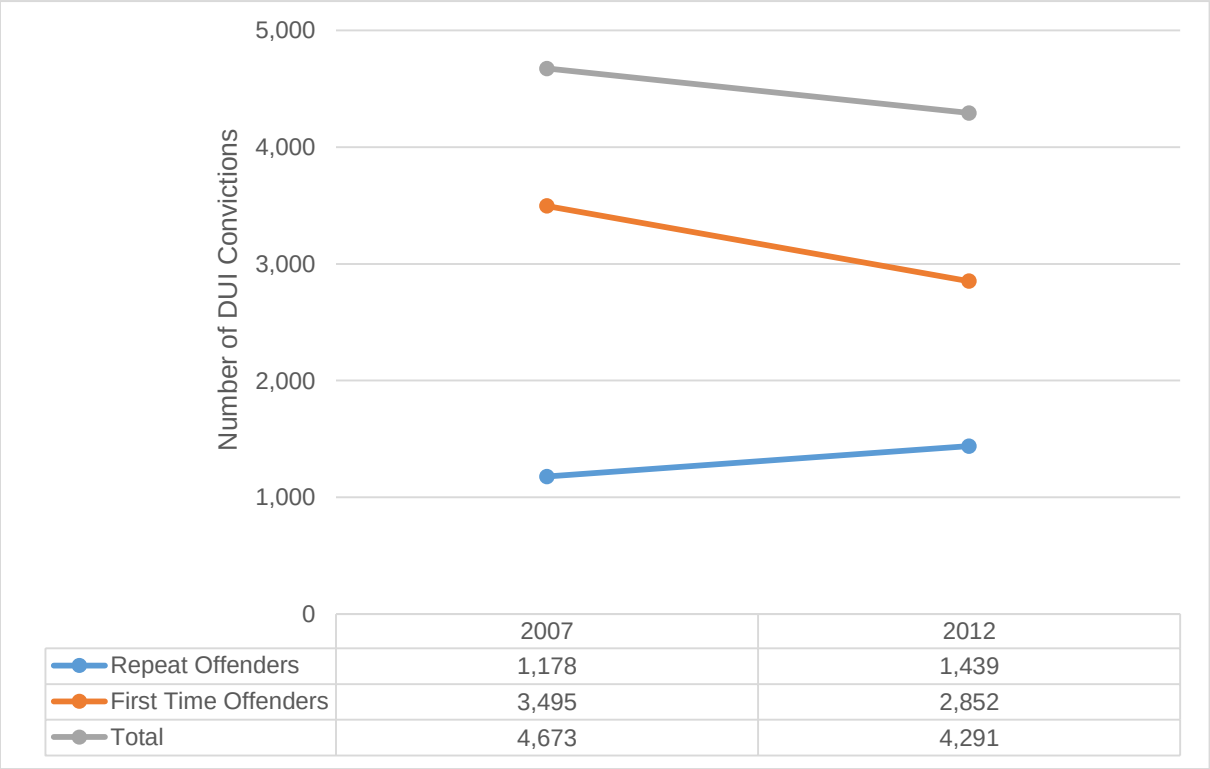
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

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 203. DUI Convictions, *by Driver Type*, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2007 and 2012).

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

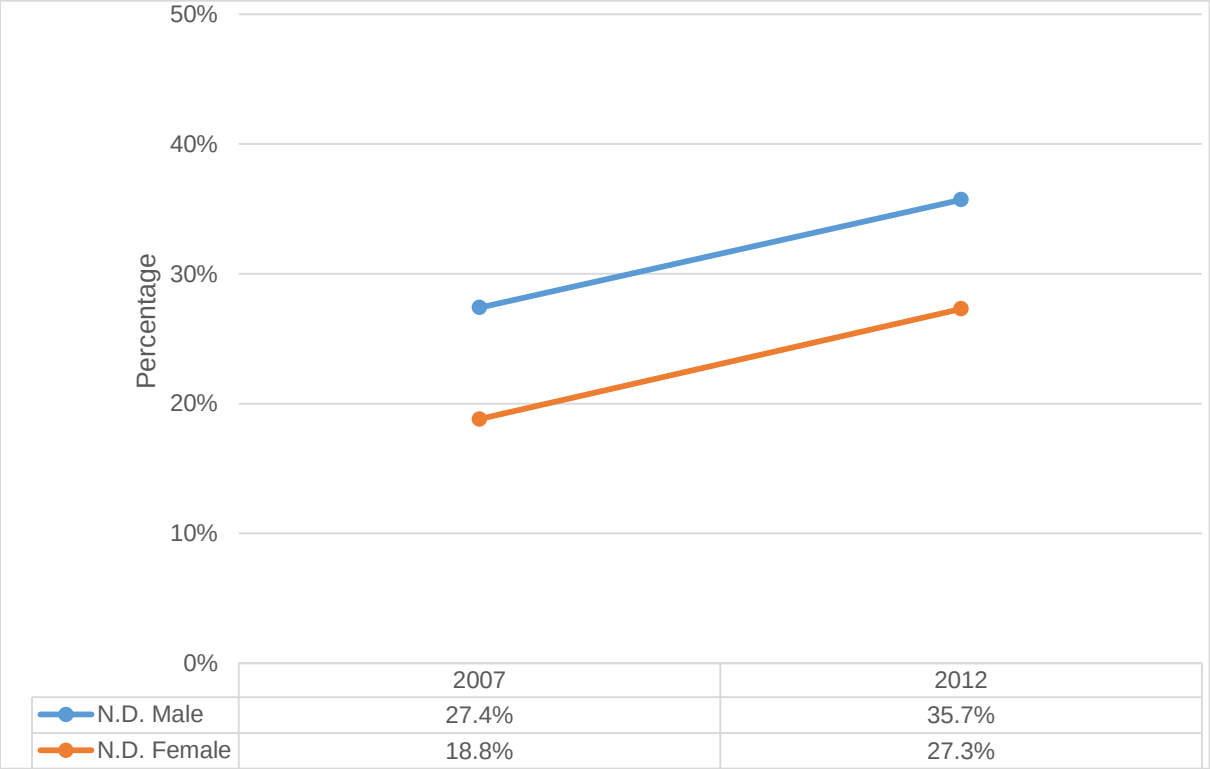
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

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 204. DUI Recidivists, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012



Note: Data only available for N.D. (2007 and 2012).

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

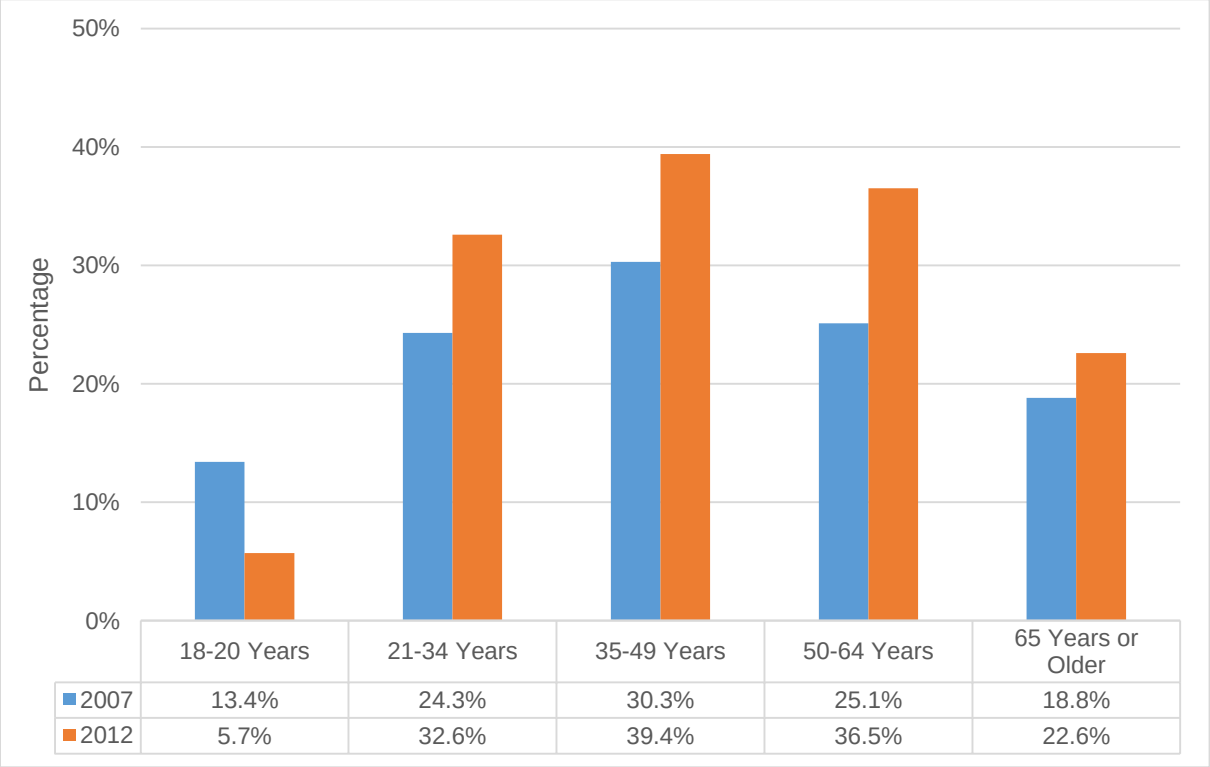
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

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 205. DUI Recidivists, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012



	18-20 Years	21-34 Years	35-49 Years	50-64 Years	65 Years or Older
2007	13.4%	24.3%	30.3%	25.1%	18.8%
2012	5.7%	32.6%	39.4%	36.5%	22.6%

Note: Data only available for N.D. (2007 and 2012).

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

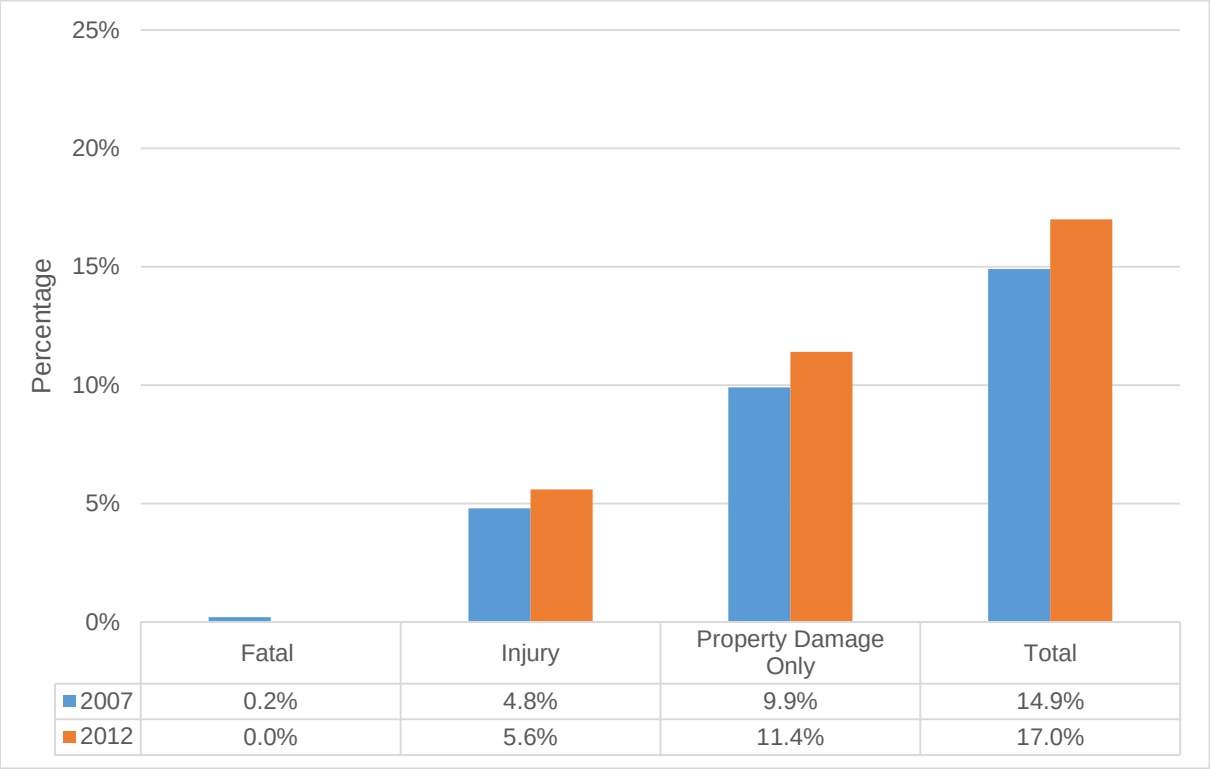
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

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 206. Crashes Involving DUI Recidivists, *by Type*, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012



	Fatal	Injury	Property Damage Only	Total
2007	0.2%	4.8%	9.9%	14.9%
2012	0.0%	5.6%	11.4%	17.0%

Note: Data only available for N.D. (2007 and 2012).

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

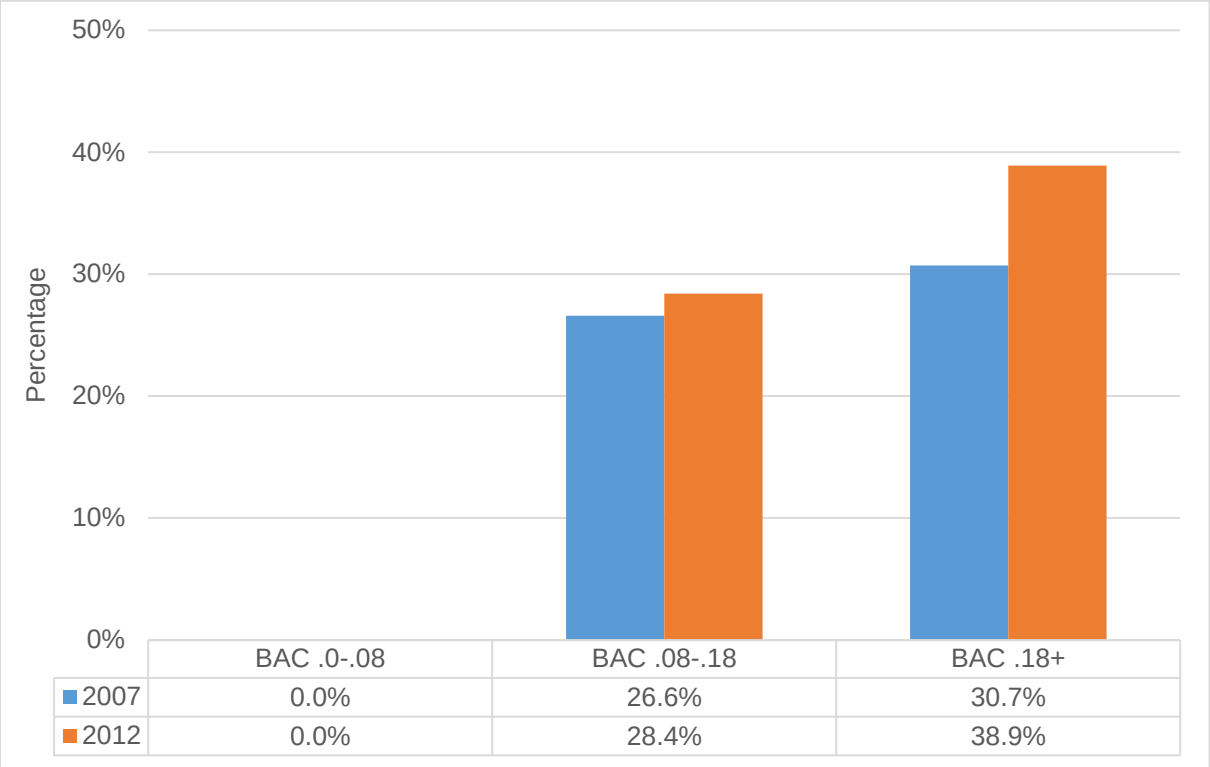
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Office, compiled by Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute at North Dakota State University

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 BAC of .18 or higher.

Figure 207. DUI Recidivists, *by Blood Alcohol Level (BAC)*, North Dakota, 2007 and 2012



	BAC .0-.08	BAC .08-.18	BAC .18+
2007	0.0%	26.6%	30.7%
2012	0.0%	28.4%	38.9%

Note: Data only available for N.D. (2007 and 2012).

4.6.2.4. Liquor Law Violation

4.6.2.4.1. Arrests

4.6.2.4.1.1. Overall

Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

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

Definition: "Liquor laws violations (LLV)" are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 3,531 reported arrests for LLV represents 11.6 percent of the total arrests reported in the state of North Dakota (N=30,406).

Figure 208. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

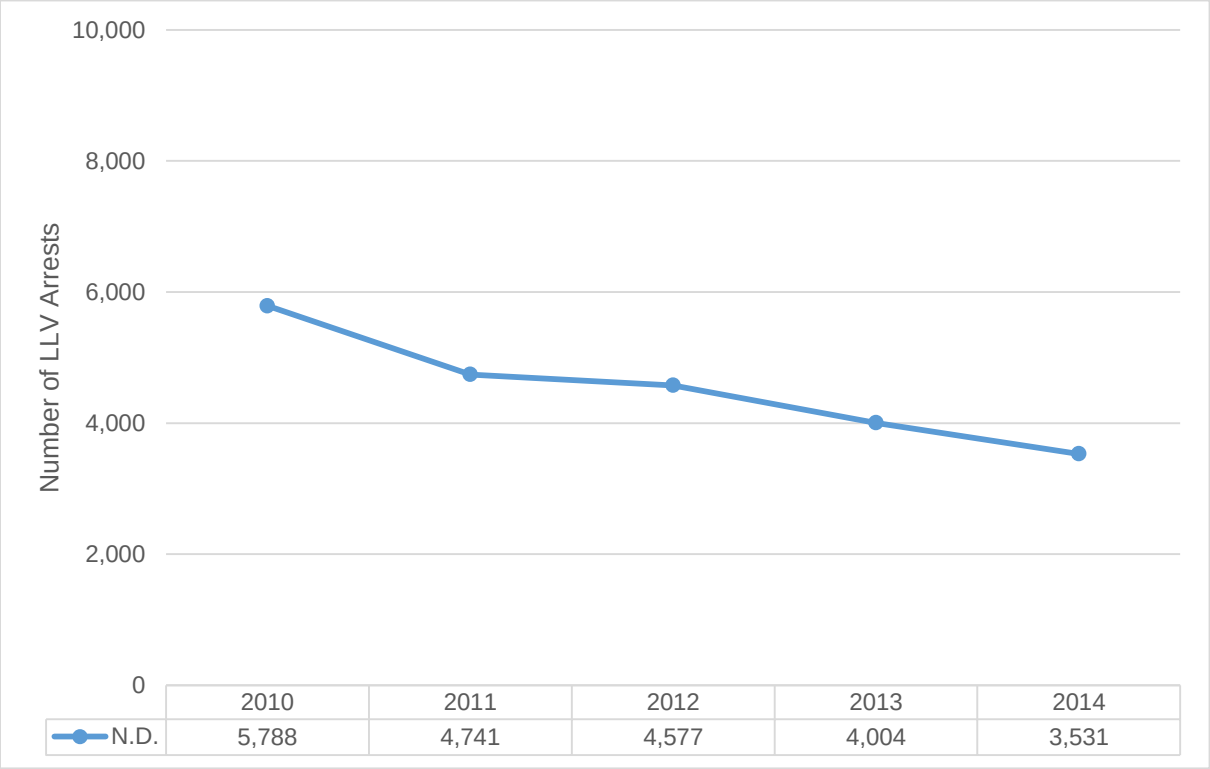


Chart: LLV Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

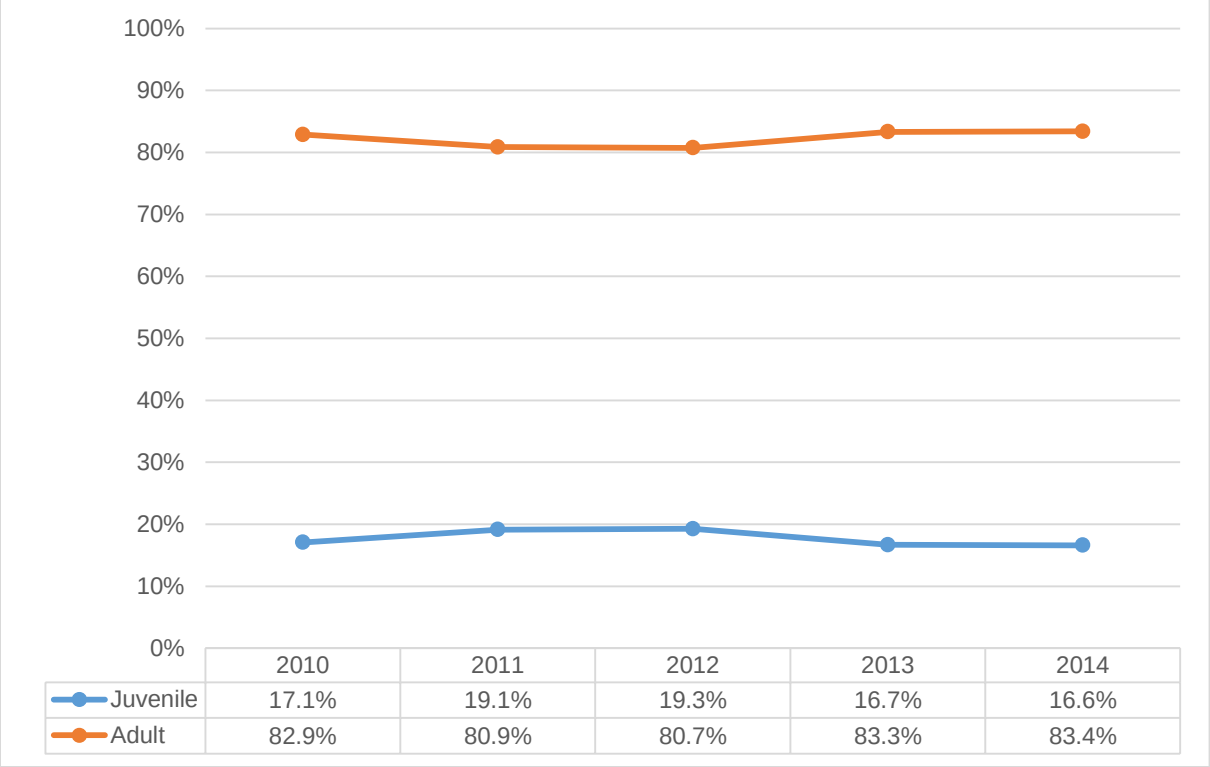
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: “Liquor laws violations (LLV)” are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except “drunkenness” and “driving under the influence.” A "juvenile" is a person who has not attained his/her eighteenth birthday.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, there were 3,531 total LLV arrests, of which 83.4 percent involved North Dakota adults and 16.6 percent involved North Dakota juveniles.

Figure 209. LLV Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Juvenile	17.1%	19.1%	19.3%	16.7%	16.6%
Adult	82.9%	80.9%	80.7%	83.3%	83.4%

4.6.2.4.1.2. Age Group

4.6.2.4.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.6.2.4.1.2.1.1. Overall (17 Years or Younger)

Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

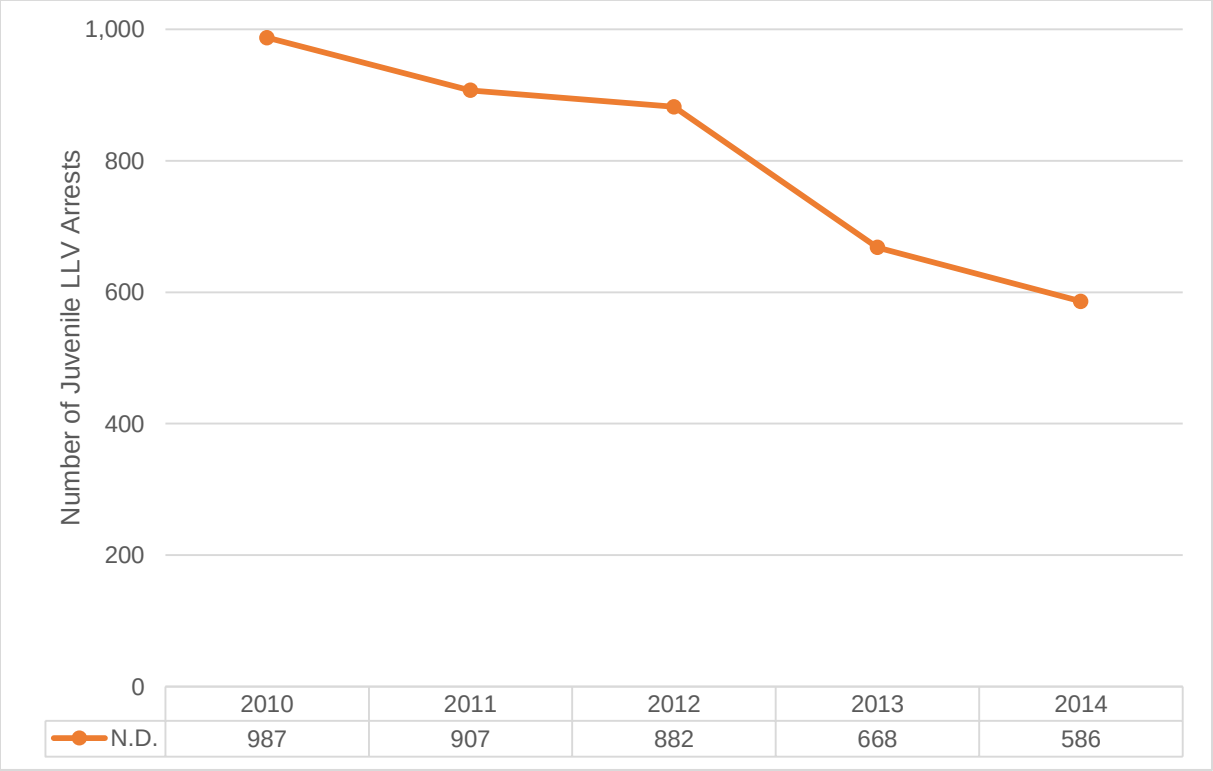
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Liquor laws violations (LLV)" are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." A "juvenile" is a person who has not attained his/her eighteenth birthday.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, there were 586 juvenile LLV arrests.

Figure 210. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Juvenile Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014



4.6.2.4.1.2.2. Adult (18 Years or Older)

4.6.2.4.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

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

Definition: "Liquor laws violations (LLV)" are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, there were 2,945 adult LLV arrests.

Figure 211. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, North Dakota, 2010-2014

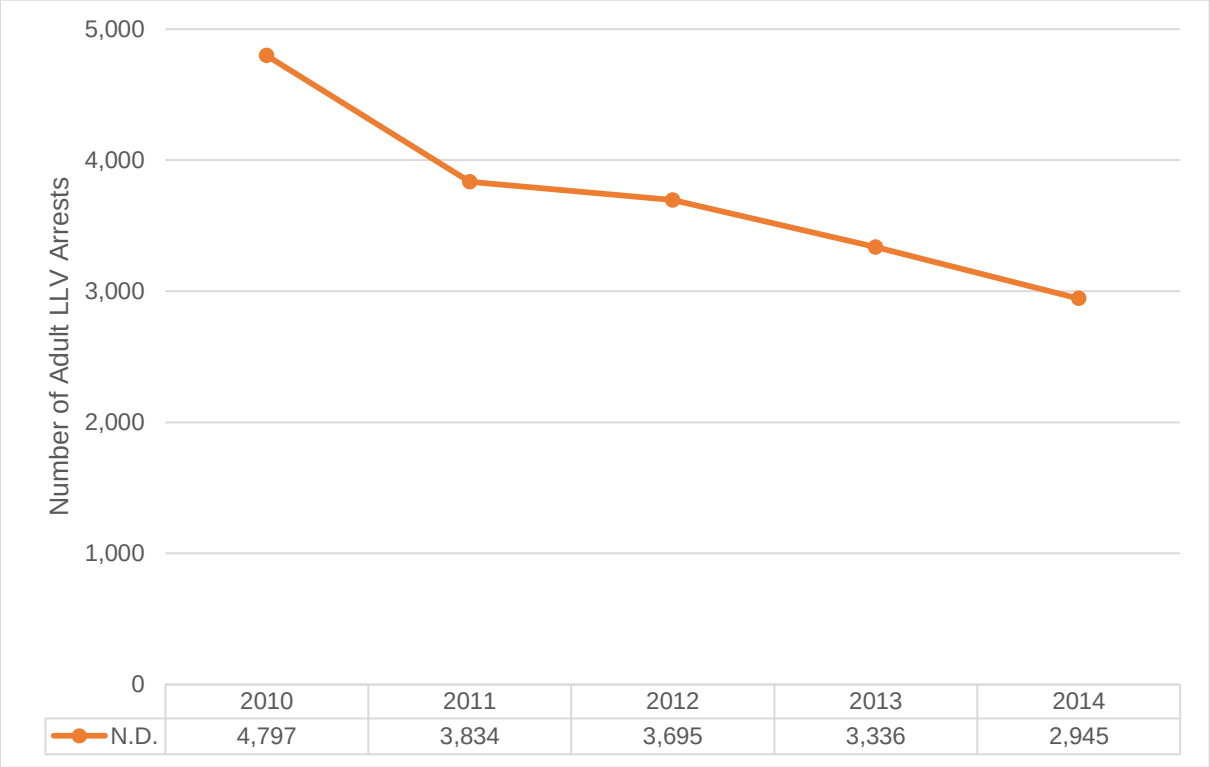


Chart: Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

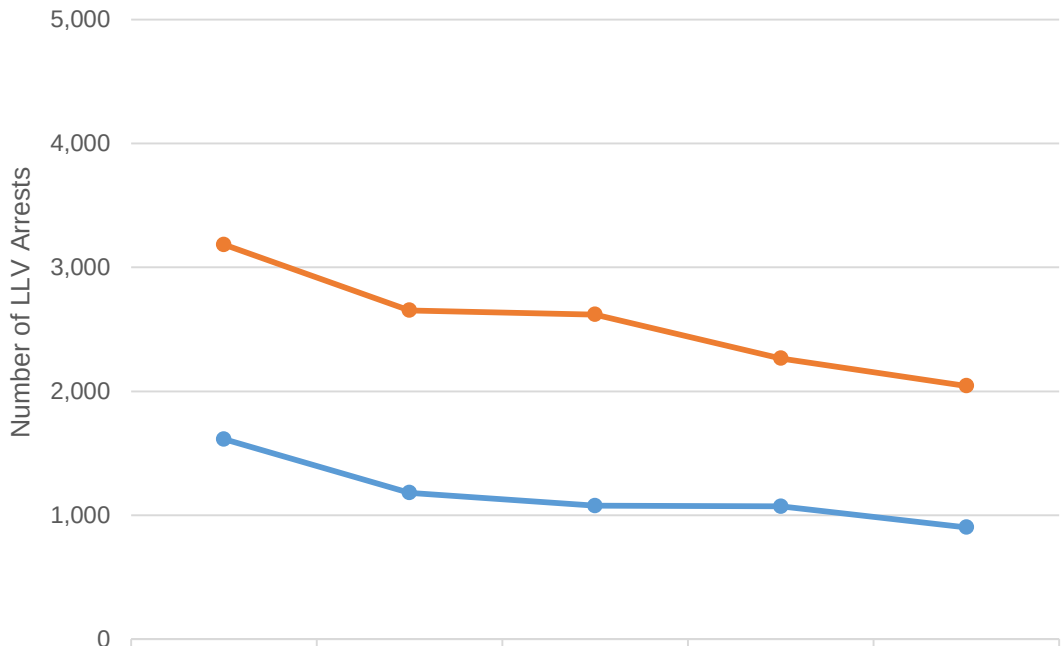
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Liquor laws violations (LLV)" are defined as state or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 69.4 percent of all North Dakota adults arrested for LLV were males.

Figure 212. Liquor Law Violation (LLV) Adult Arrests, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Female	1,613	1,181	1,076	1,071	902
N.D. Male	3,184	2,653	2,619	2,265	2,043

4.6.2.5. Murder/Negligent Manslaughter

Chart: Reported Homicides where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014

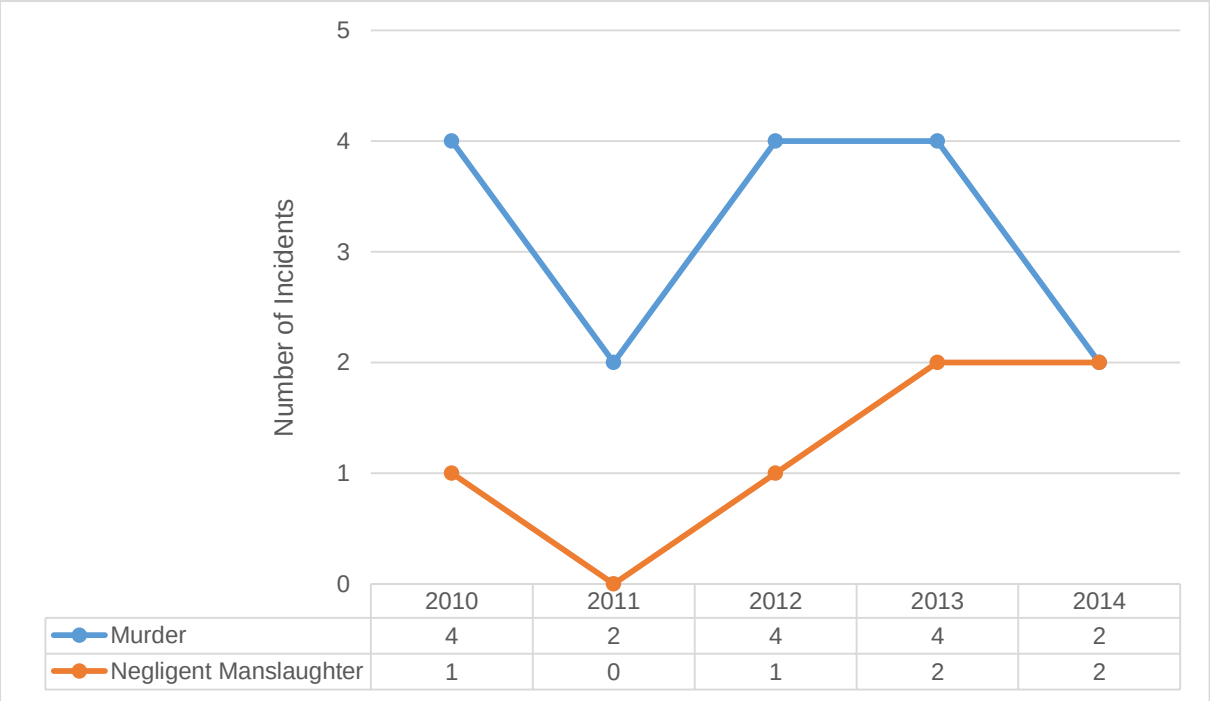
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Murder" is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. "Negligent Manslaughter" is defined as the killing of another person through negligence. The offense does not include "Vehicular Manslaughter".

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, in 2 murders the investigating officer indicated suspected alcohol use by the offender.
- In 2014, in 2 negligent manslaughters the investigating officer indicated suspected alcohol use by the offender.

Figure 213. Reported Homicides where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014



Note: More than one category may be chosen for each offense so number will not equal the total offense counts. Further, number of murders does not include non-reporting agency or tribal homicides.

4.6.2.6. Sex Offenses

Chart: Reported Sex Offenses where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014

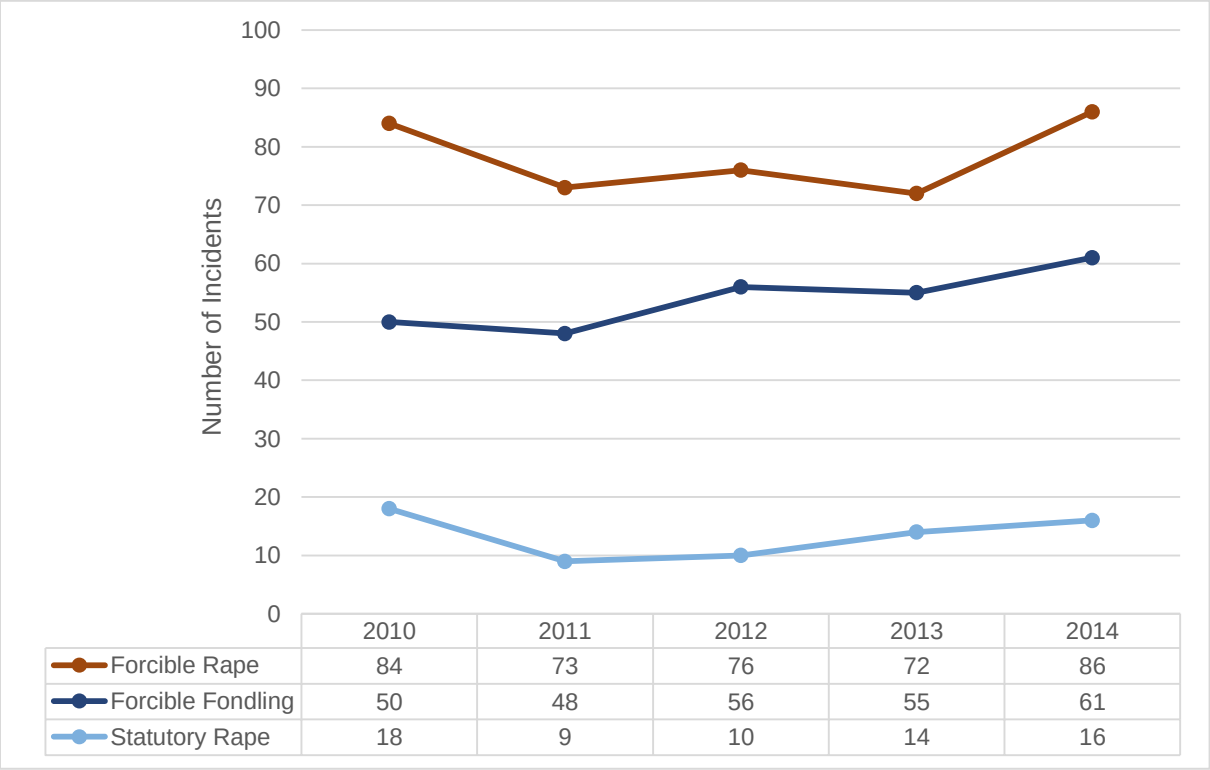
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Sex offenses" are defined as sexual conduct prohibited by the law (e.g. rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, incest, etc.).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, in 86 forcible rapes the investigating officer indicated suspected alcohol use by the offender.

Figure 214. Reported Sex Offenses where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Forcible Rape	84	73	76	72	86
Forcible Fondling	50	48	56	55	61
Statutory Rape	18	9	10	14	16

Note: More than one category may be chosen for each offense so number will not equal the total offense counts.

4.6.2.7. Robbery/Theft

Chart: Crimes Against Property where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014

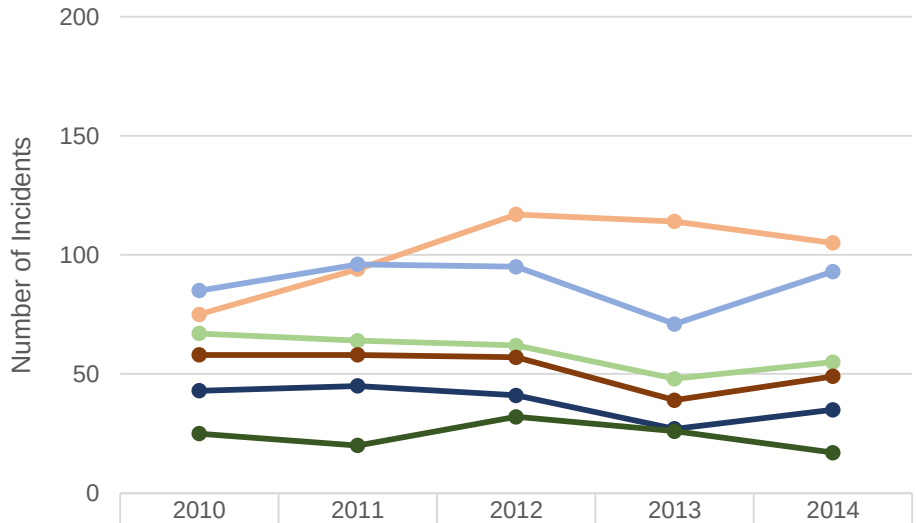
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Crime against property" is defined any criminal act that destroys or deprives an owner of property against the owner's will (e.g. burglary, robbery, larceny/theft and motor vehicle theft).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, in 105 cases of shoplifting the reporting officer indicated suspected alcohol use by the offender.

Figure 215. Crimes against Property where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Shoplifting	75	94	117	114	105
Motor Vehicle Theft	85	96	95	71	93
Theft From Motor Vehicle	67	64	62	48	55
Theft From Building	58	58	57	39	49
Stolen Property Offenses	43	45	41	27	35
Robbery	25	20	32	26	17

Note: More than one category may be chosen for each offense so number will not equal the total offense counts.

4.6.2.8. Vandalism/Destruction/Damage of Property

Chart: Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014

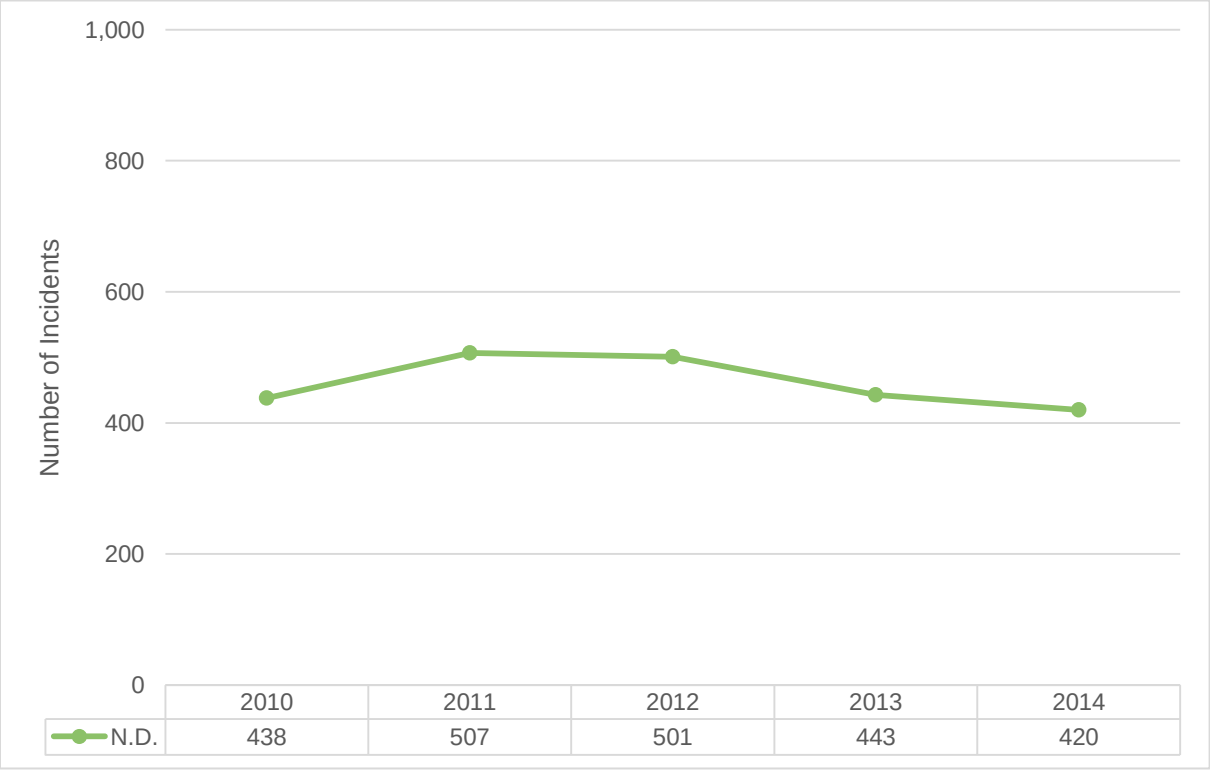
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

Definition: "Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property" is defined as willful or malicious destruction, damage, deface, or otherwise injury of real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, in 420 cases of destruction/damage/vandalism of property the reporting officer indicated suspected alcohol use by the offender.

Figure 216. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property where Offender is Suspected of Using Alcohol, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	438	507	501	443	420

Note: More than one category may be chosen for each offense so number will not equal the total offense counts.

4.6.3. Juvenile Court Referrals

Chart: Juvenile Court Unruly Referrals, *by Type*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

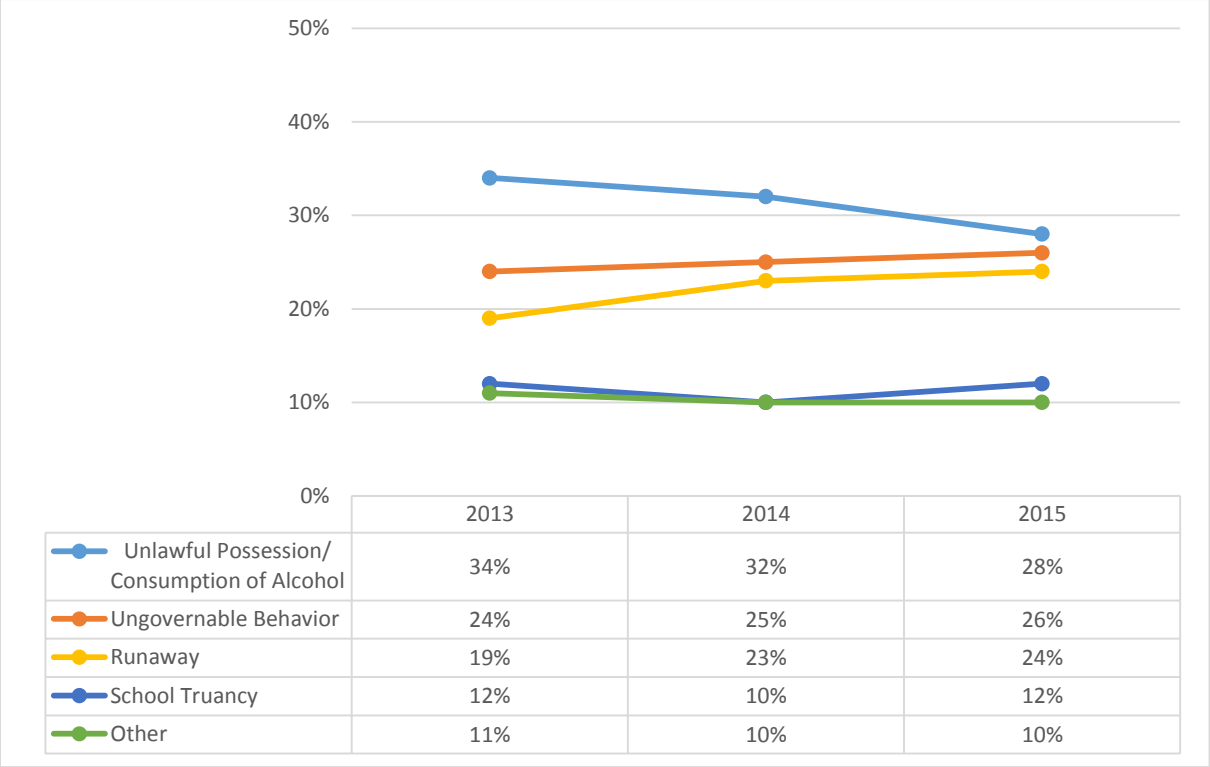
Data Source: North Dakota Juvenile Court (NDJC)

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 2015, 28 percent of all unruly referrals received were referrals of unlawful possession/consumption of alcohol.

Figure 217. Juvenile Court Unruly Referrals, *by Type*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: "Other" includes other unruly referrals including tobacco and curfew violations.

Chart: Alcohol-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2014

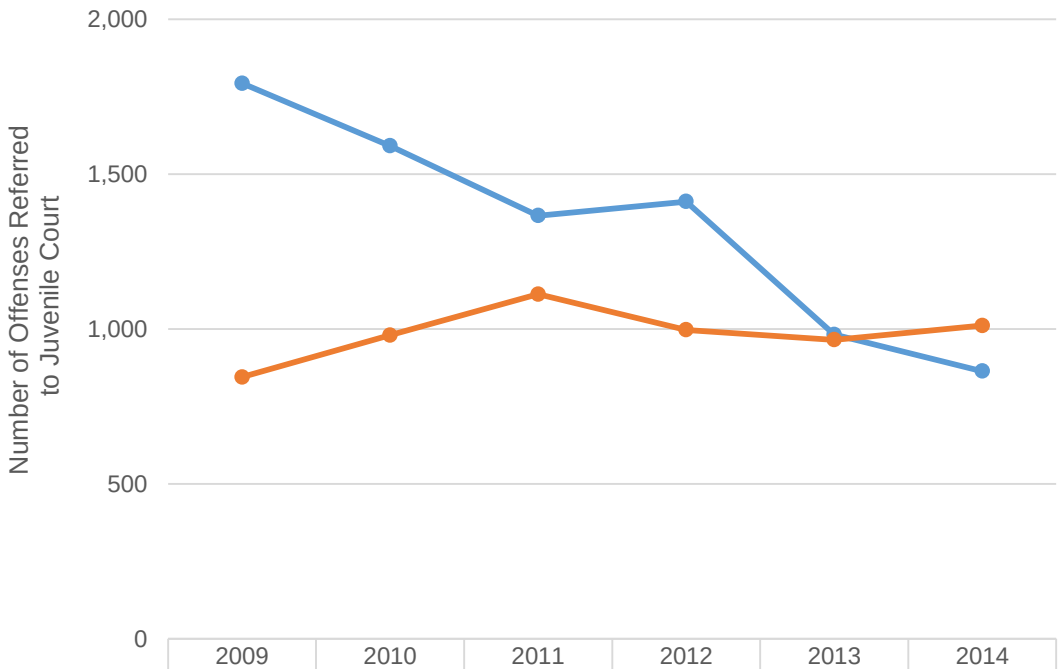
Data Source: North Dakota Juvenile Court (NDJC)

Definition: A "juvenile" is a person who has not attained his/her eighteenth birthday. "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 2014, out of total of 2,507 unruly referrals received by North Dakota Juvenile Courts, 864 were for alcohol-related offenses.

Figure 218. Alcohol-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2014



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol Related	1,793	1,591	1,366	1,411	982	864
Drug Related	845	980	1,112	997	965	1,011

Note: Referral data presented in 2015 ND Juvenile Court Annual Report changed slightly as compared to prior ND Juvenile Court Annual Reports due to a change in the way the data was categorized.

4.7. Attended School under Influence

Chart: Attended School under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

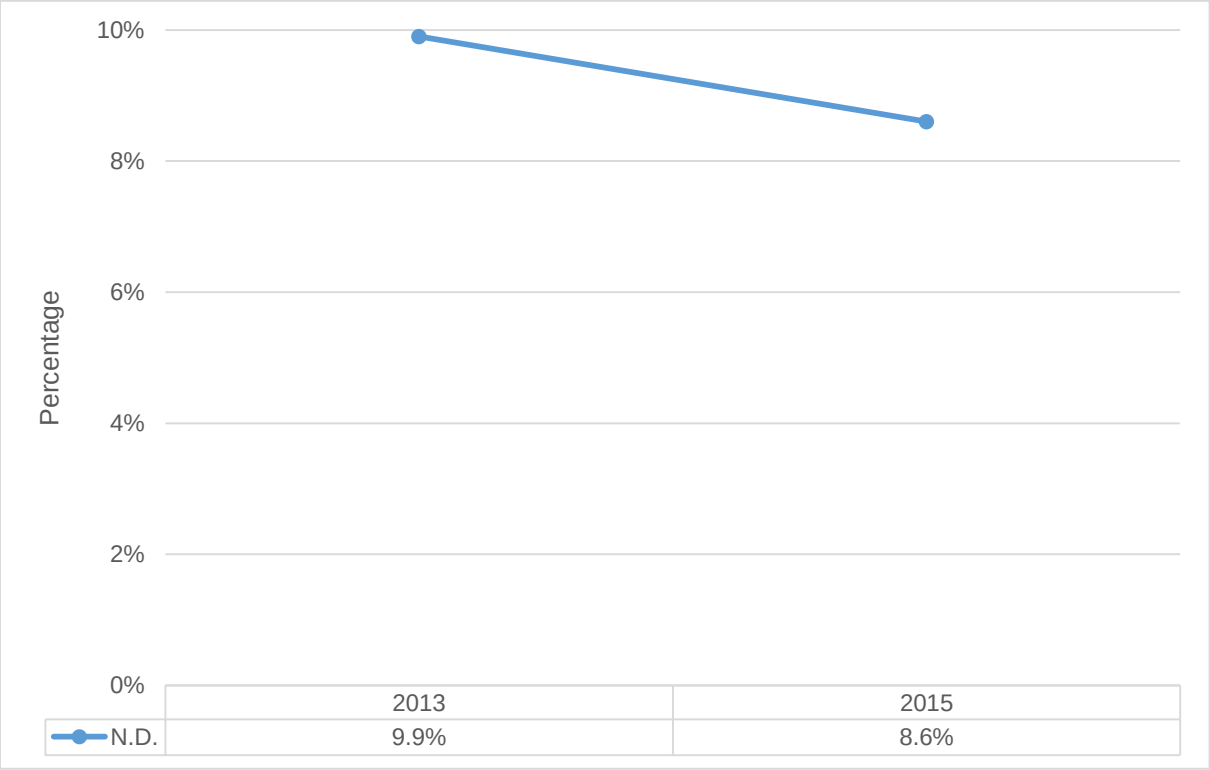
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, how many days did you attend school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 8.6 percent of North Dakota high school students attended school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 219. Attended School under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available (U.S. 2013; 2015).

Chart: Attended School under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, how many days did you attend school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6.8 percent of female and 10.3 percent of male North Dakota high school students attended school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, on at least one day, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 220. Attended School under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

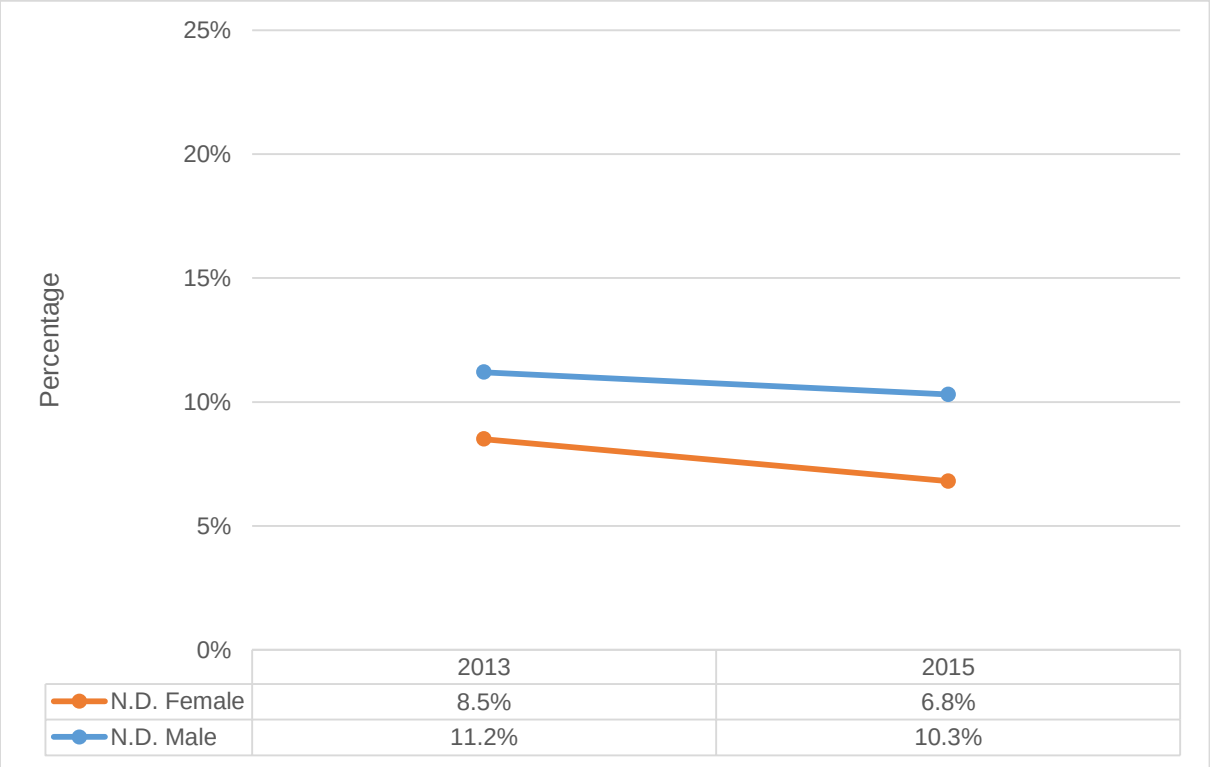


Chart: Attended School under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

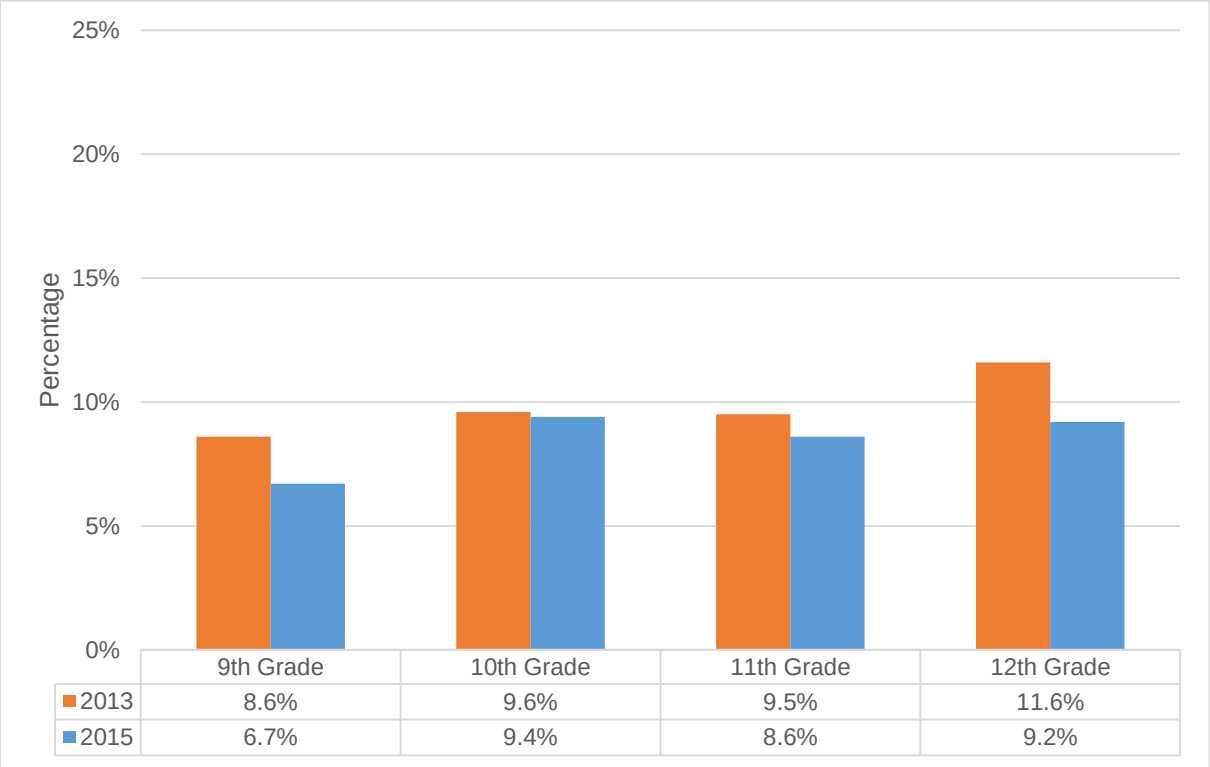
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, how many days did you attend school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6.7 percent of ninth graders and 9.2 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported attending school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, on at least one day, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 221. Attended School under the Influence of Alcohol or Other Drugs (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	8.6%	9.6%	9.5%	11.6%
2015	6.7%	9.4%	8.6%	9.2%

4.8. Alcohol-Related Suspension/Expulsion

Chart: Suspension/Expulsion for Alcohol Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2015

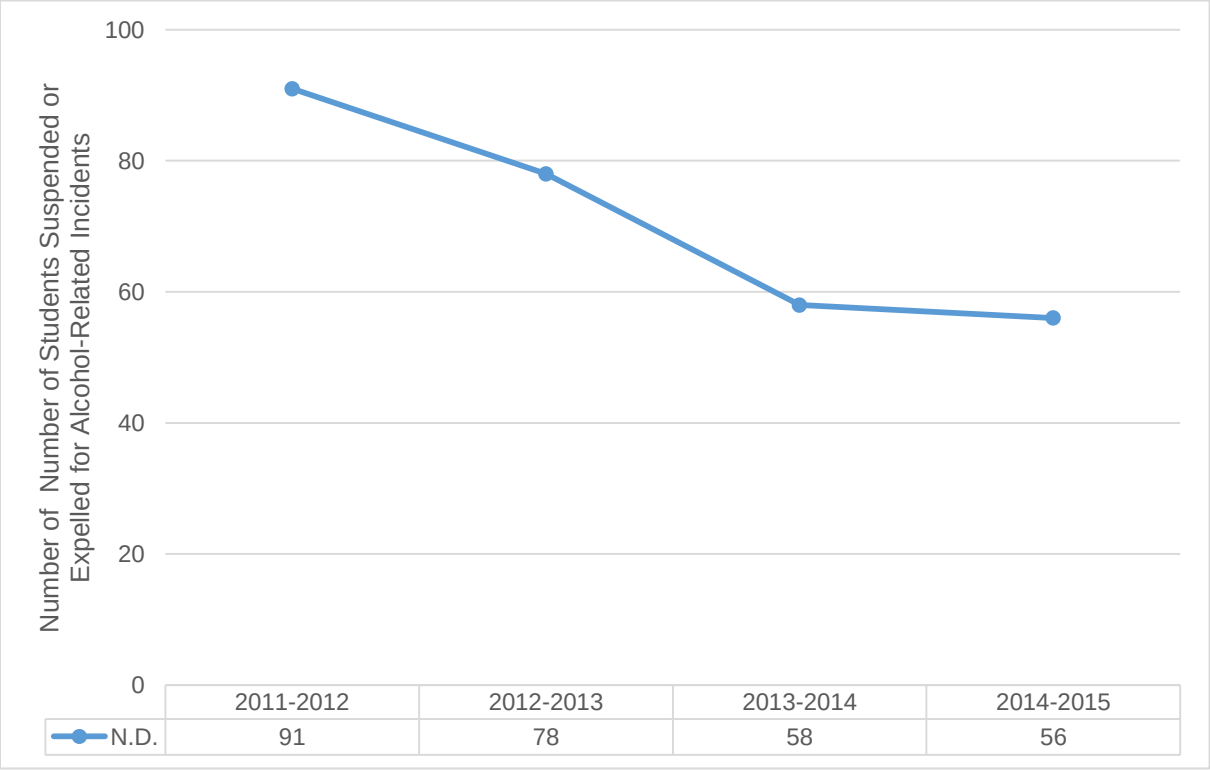
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI)

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 2014-2015 school year, North Dakota schools reported 56 suspensions or expulsions for alcohol- related incidents.

Figure 222. Suspension/Expulsion for Alcohol Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2015



Note: Data reported for school years.

4.9. Alcohol Consumption Before and During Pregnancy

4.9.1. Before Pregnancy

4.9.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

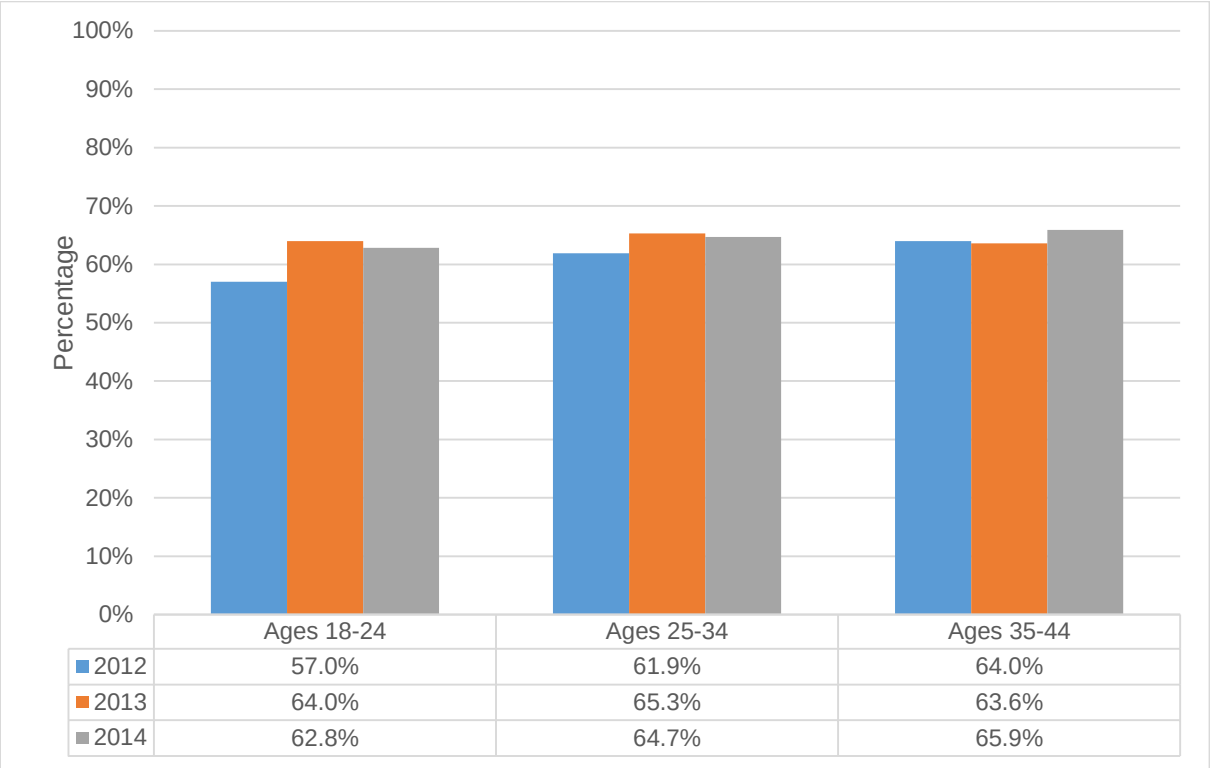
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 64.5 percent of North Dakotan women of childbearing age (18-44 years) reported one or more drinks during the last 30 days.

Figure 223. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44
2012	57.0%	61.9%	64.0%
2013	64.0%	65.3%	63.6%
2014	62.8%	64.7%	65.9%

Chart: Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by State*, 2013

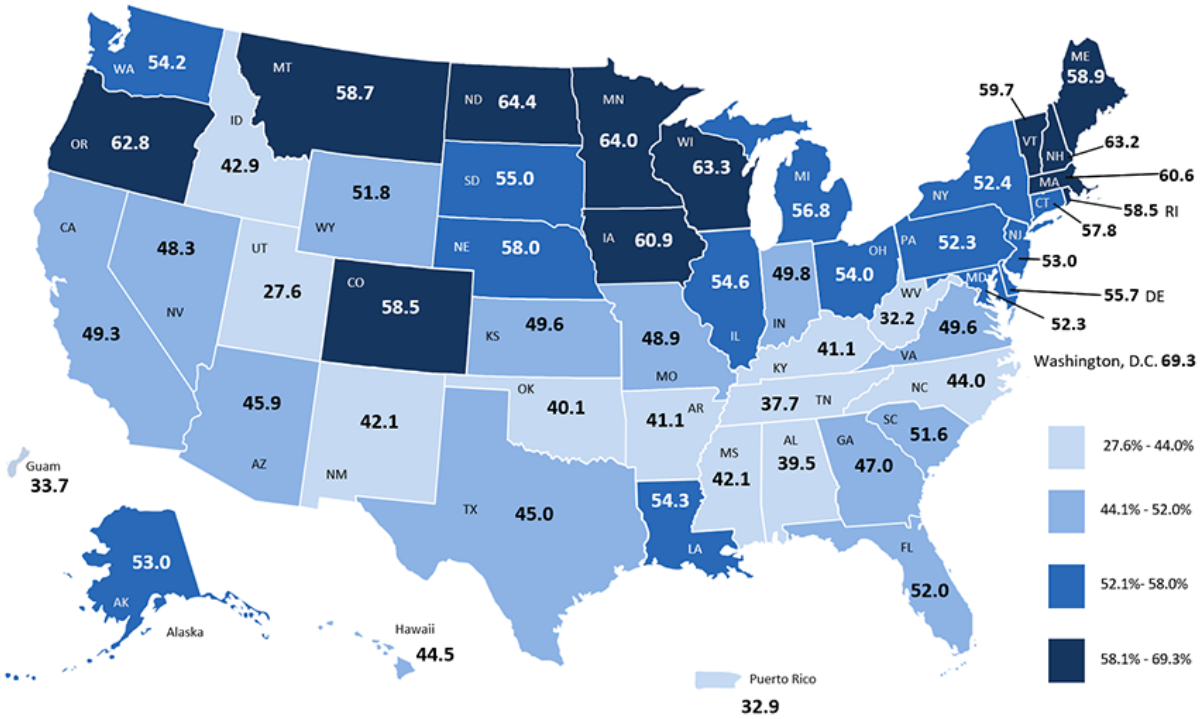
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2013, 64.4 percent of North Dakotan women of childbearing age reported one or more drinks during the last 30 days.

Figure 224. Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by State*, 2013



Note: Adapted from CDC (2015).

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

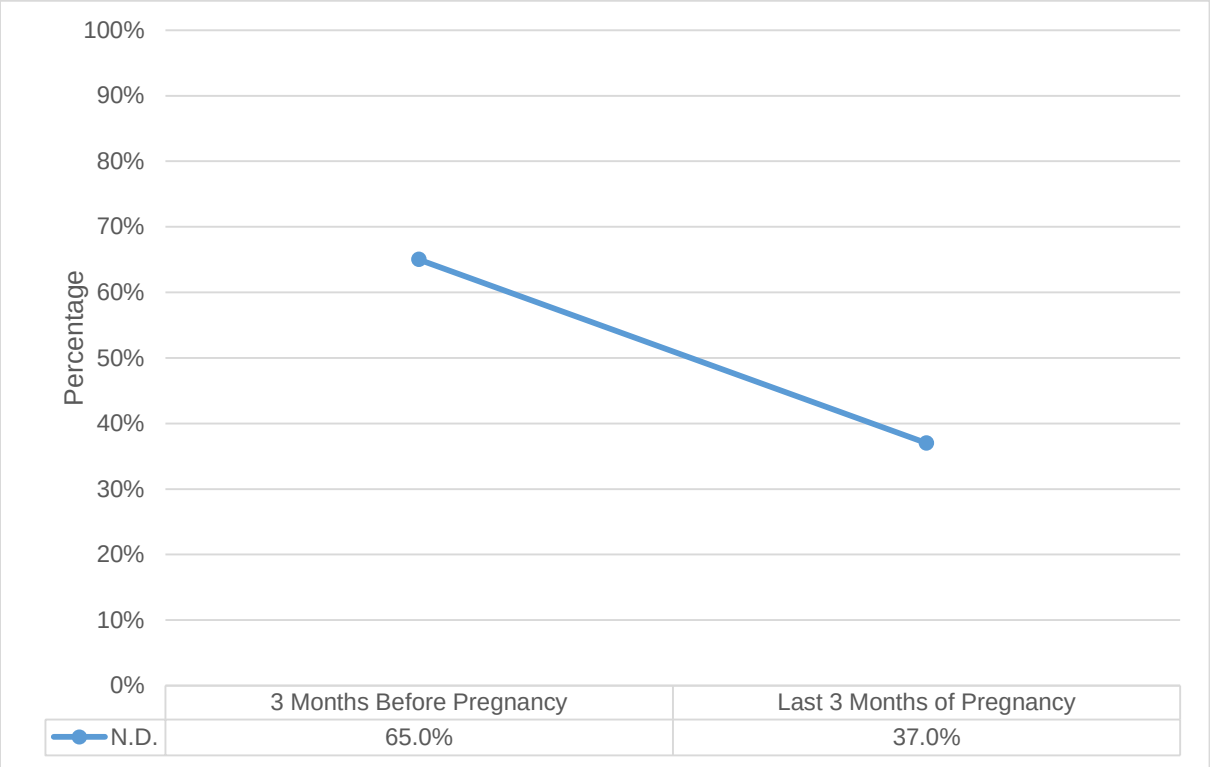
Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: "Alcohol use before pregnancy" is defined as any drink of alcohol the three months before pregnancy. "Alcohol use during pregnancy" is defined as any drink of alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2002, 65 percent of North Dakota mothers who gave birth drank alcohol in the three months before they knew they were pregnant.

Figure 225. Alcohol Use Before and/or During Pregnancy, Mothers Who Gave Birth in 2002, North Dakota, 2002



Note: Data only available for 2002.

4.9.1.2. Binge Drinking

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

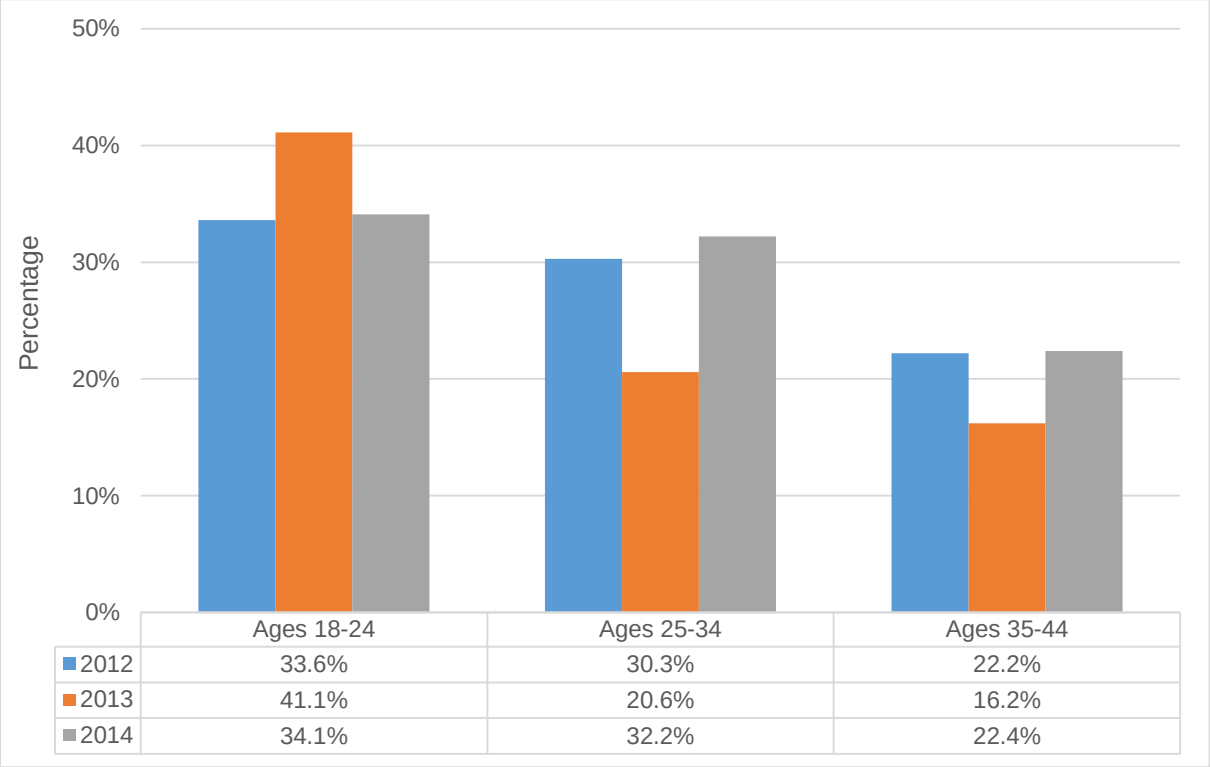
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 four or more drinks in a row during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 29.6 percent of North Dakotan women of childbearing age reported four or more drinks during the last 30 days.

Figure 226. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44
2012	33.6%	30.3%	22.2%
2013	41.1%	20.6%	16.2%
2014	34.1%	32.2%	22.4%

Chart: Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by State*, 2013

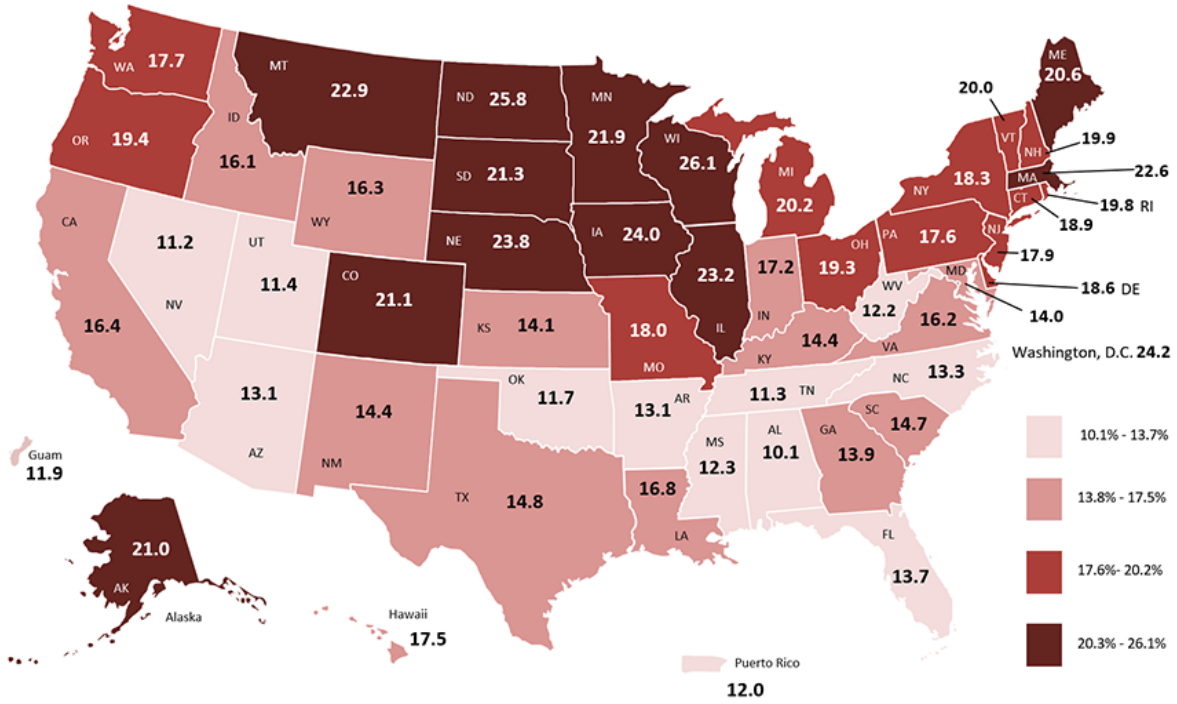
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2013, 25.8 percent of North Dakotan women of childbearing age reported four or more drinks on any one occasion during the last 30 days.

Figure 227. Binge Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by State*, 2013



Note: Adapted from CDC (2015).

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

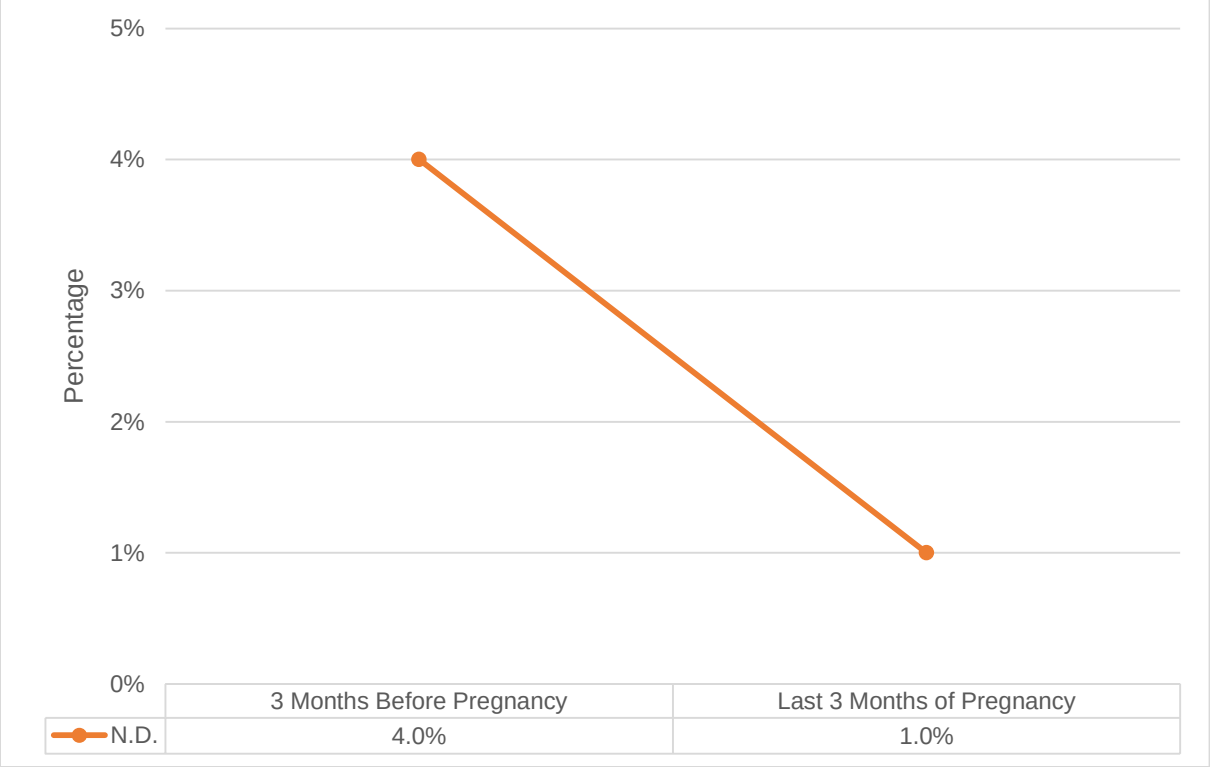
Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: **"**Binge alcohol use" is defined as having five or more drinks on one occasion.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2002, 4 percent of North Dakota mothers who gave birth, binge drank alcohol in the three months before they knew they were pregnant.

Figure 228. Binge Alcohol Use Before and/or During Pregnancy, Mothers Who Gave Birth in 2002, North Dakota, 2002



Note: Data only available for 2002.

4.9.1.3. Heavy Drinking

Chart: Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

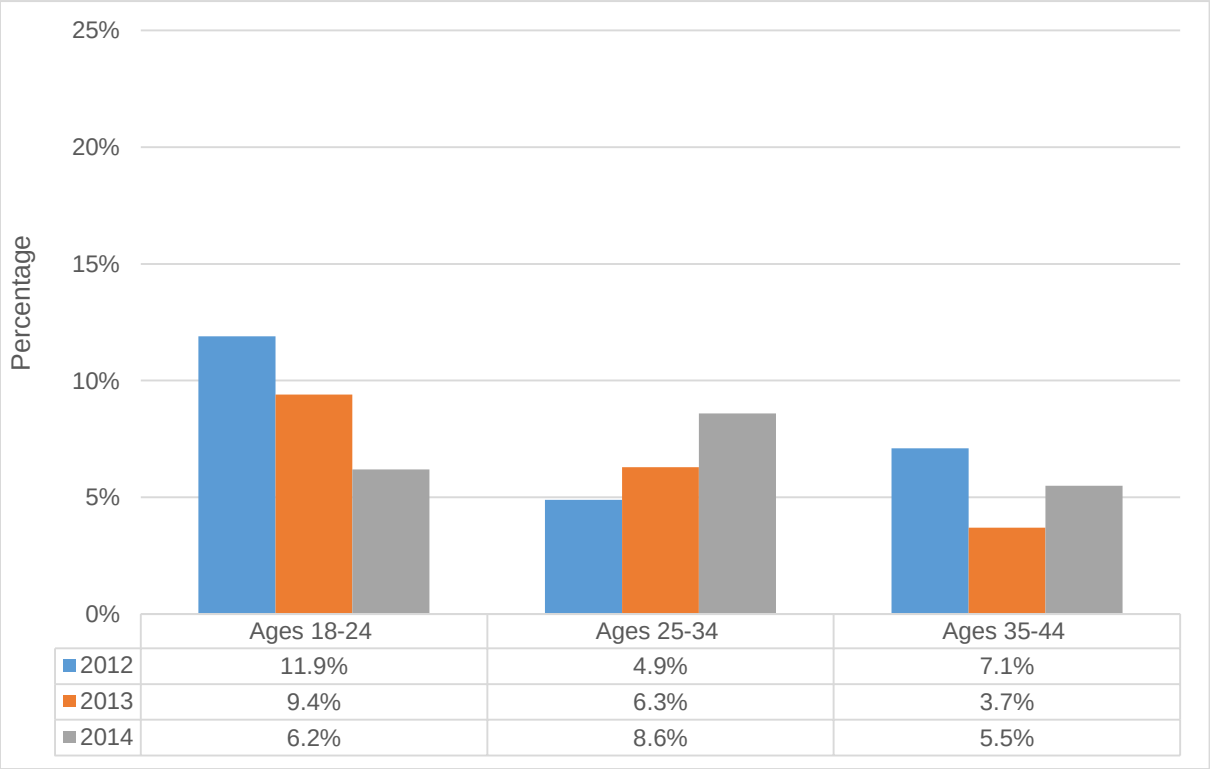
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: "Heavy alcohol use" is defined as an average daily consumption of more than one alcoholic beverage a day for females in the past 30 days.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 6.8 percent of North Dakotan women of childbearing age were classified as heavy drinkers.

Figure 229. Heavy Alcohol Use (Past 30 Days), Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44
2012	11.9%	4.9%	7.1%
2013	9.4%	6.3%	3.7%
2014	6.2%	8.6%	5.5%

4.9.2. During Pregnancy

Chart: Alcohol as Primary Substance at Admission, Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014

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 2014, 86 pregnant North Dakotan women were admitted to substance abuse treatment. Of those, 25 identified alcohol as their primary substance of abuse at admission (29.1 percent).

Figure 230. Alcohol as Primary Substance at Admission, Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014

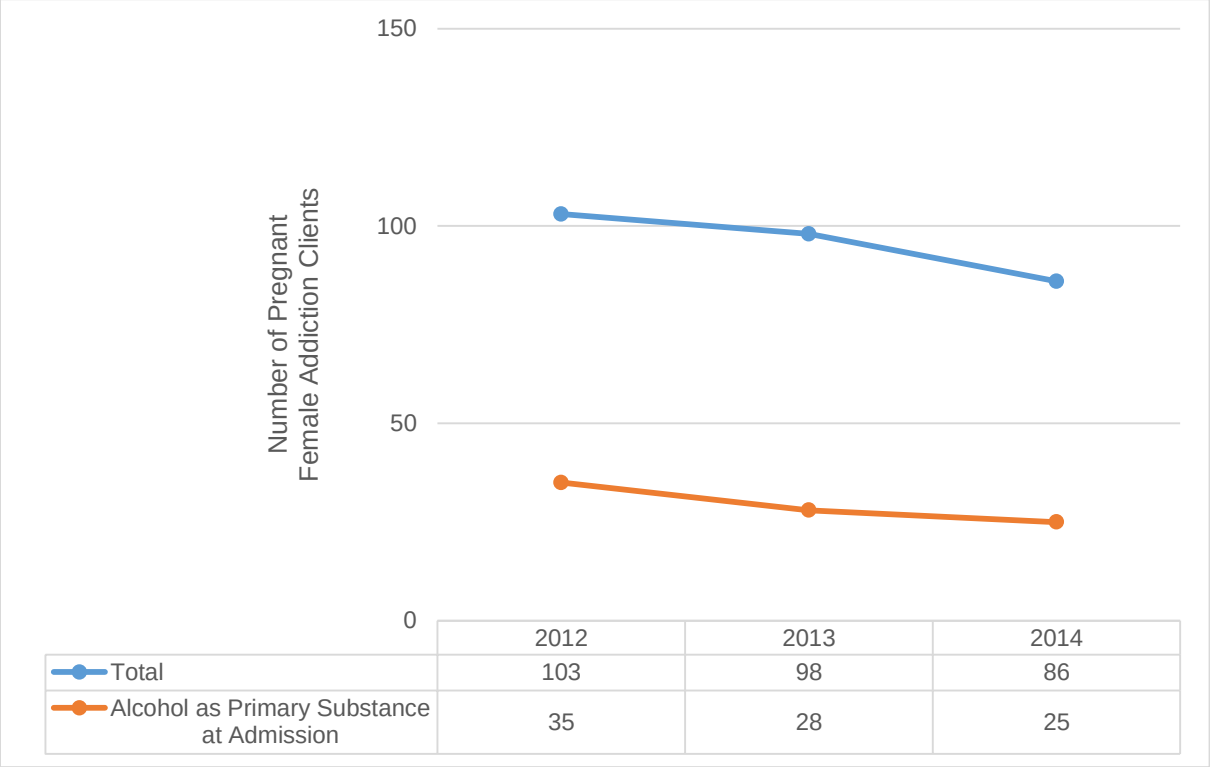


Chart: Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2014

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 2014, 29.1 percent of pregnant North Dakotan women admitted to substance abuse treatment identified alcohol as their primary substance of abuse at admission.

Figure 231. Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2014

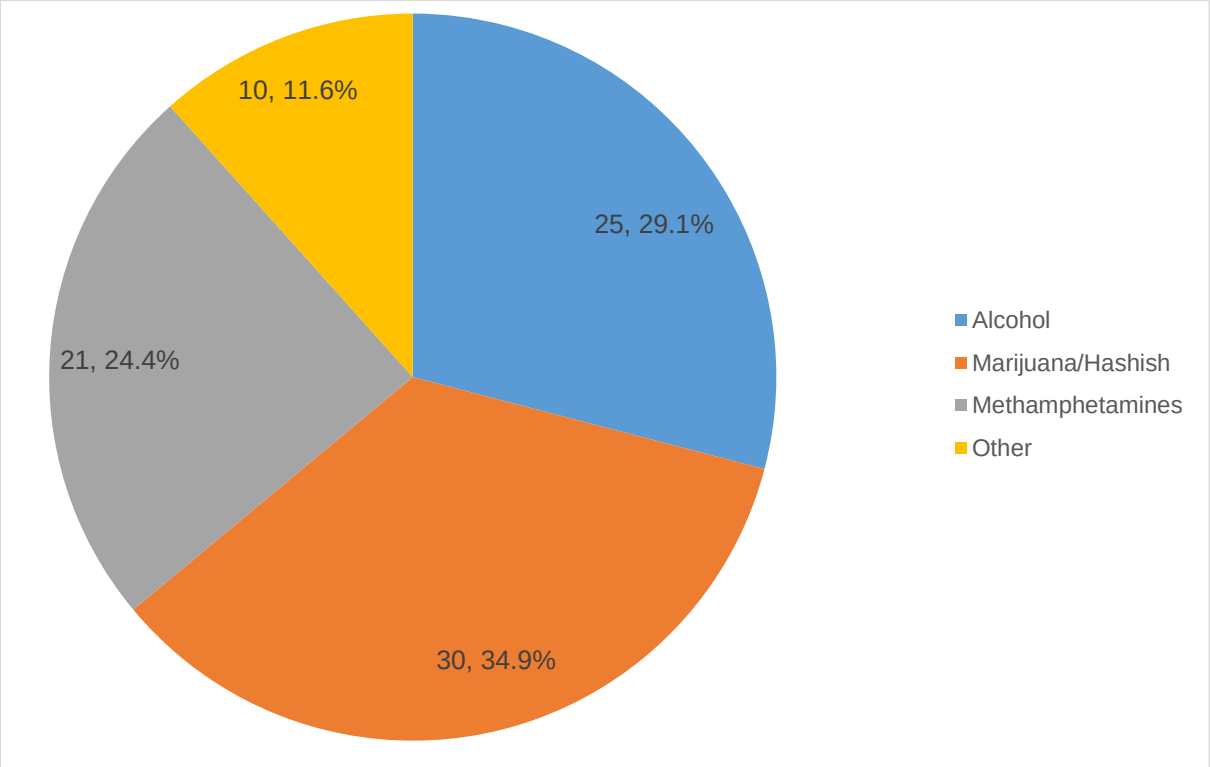


Chart: Alcohol as Primary Substance at Admission, Non-Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014

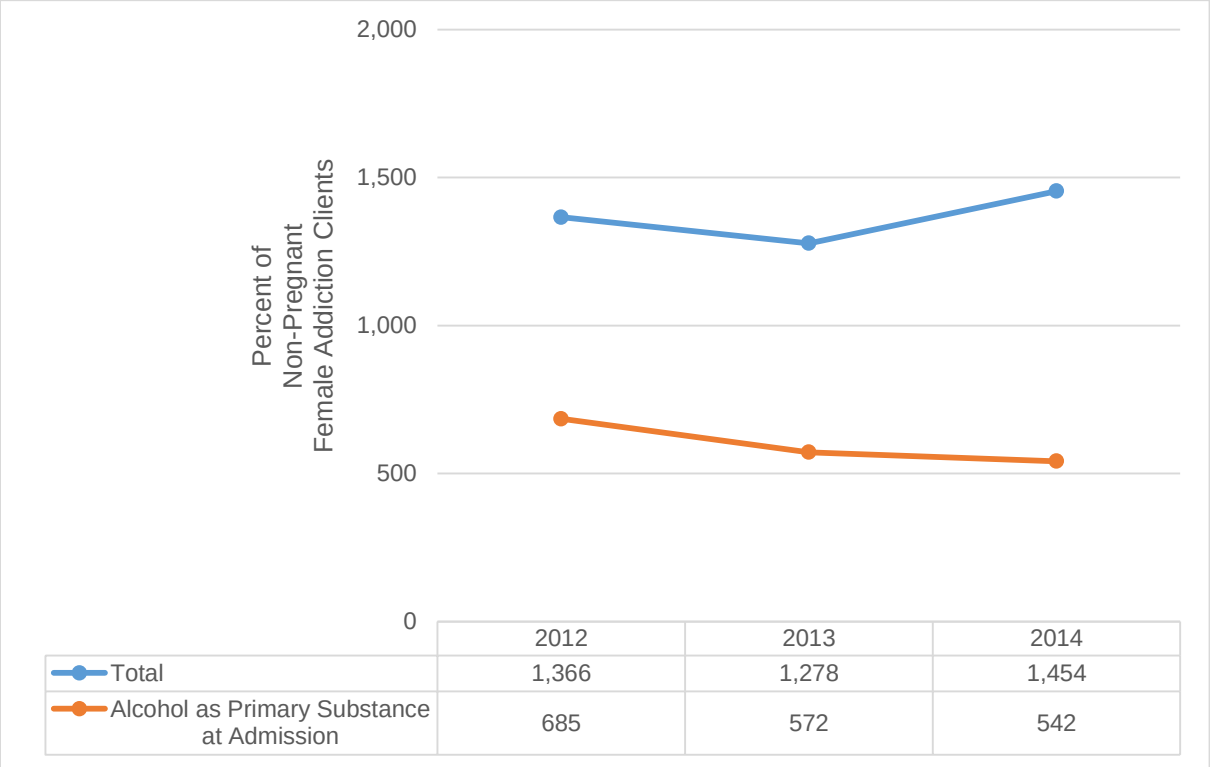
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2014, 1,454 non-pregnant North Dakotan women were admitted to substance abuse treatment. Of those, 542 of them identified alcohol as their primary substance of abuse at admission (37.3 percent).

Figure 232. Alcohol as Primary Substance at Admission, Non-Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014



Note: Figure 232 provided for comparison with Figure 230.

Chart: Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Non-Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2014

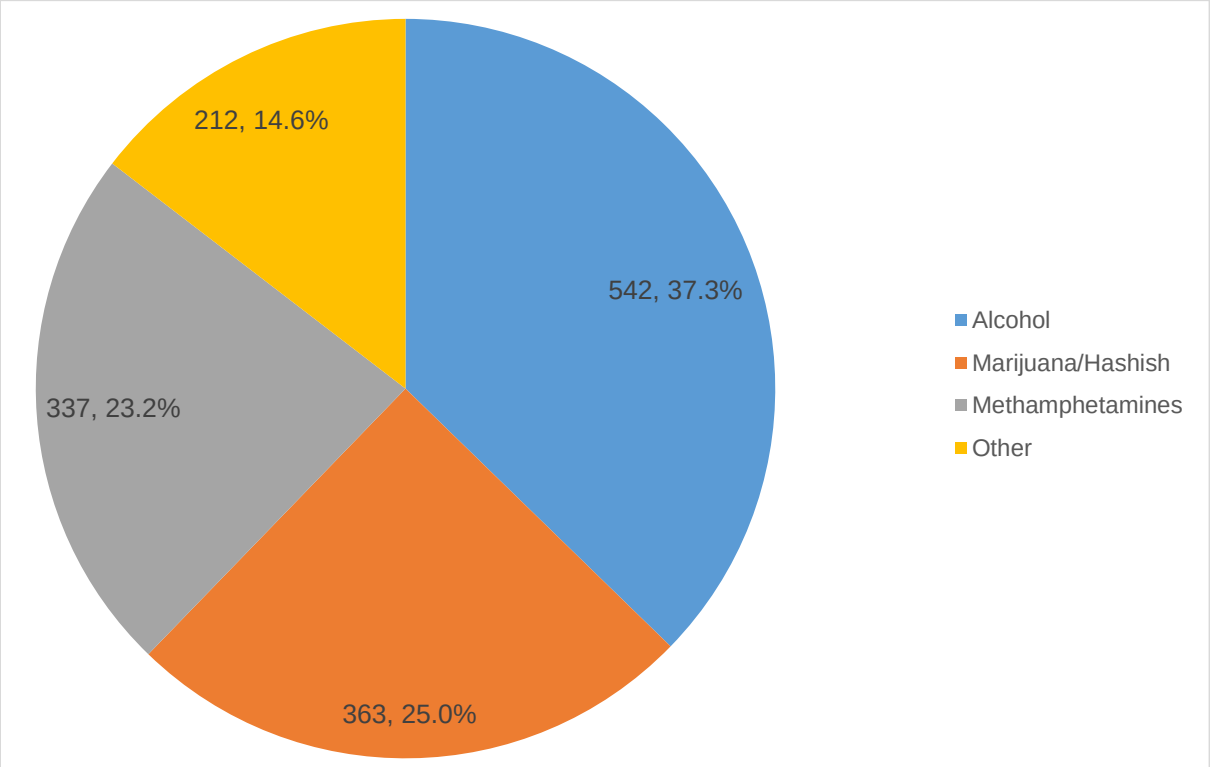
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2014, 37.3 percent of non-pregnant North Dakota women admitted to substance abuse treatment identified alcohol as their primary substance of abuse at admission.

Figure 233. Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Non-Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2014



Note: Figure 233 provided for comparison with Figure 231.

4.10. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)

4.10.1. Prevalence

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

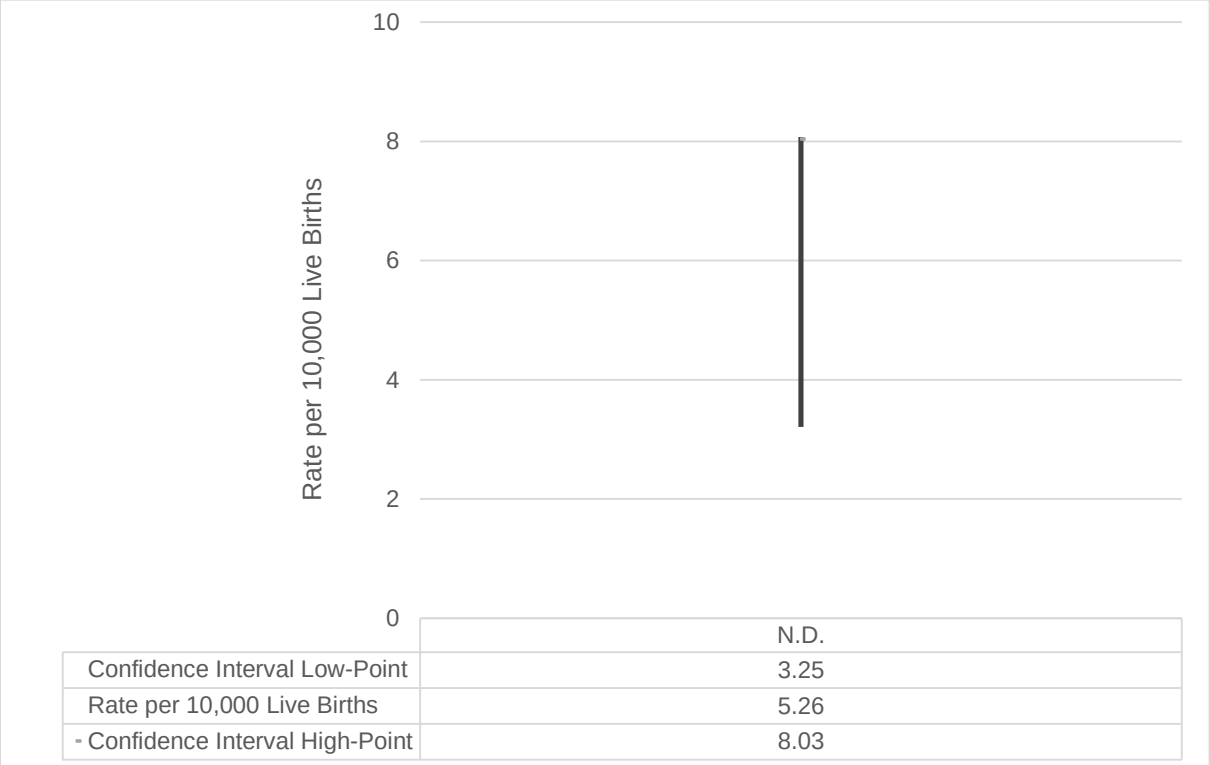
Data Source: North Dakota Birth Defects Monitoring System (NDBDMS)

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 FASD rate of 5.26 per every 10,000 live births.

Figure 234. 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." Data only available (N.D. 2001-2005).

Chart: Estimated Prevalence of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, North Dakota, 2000-2015

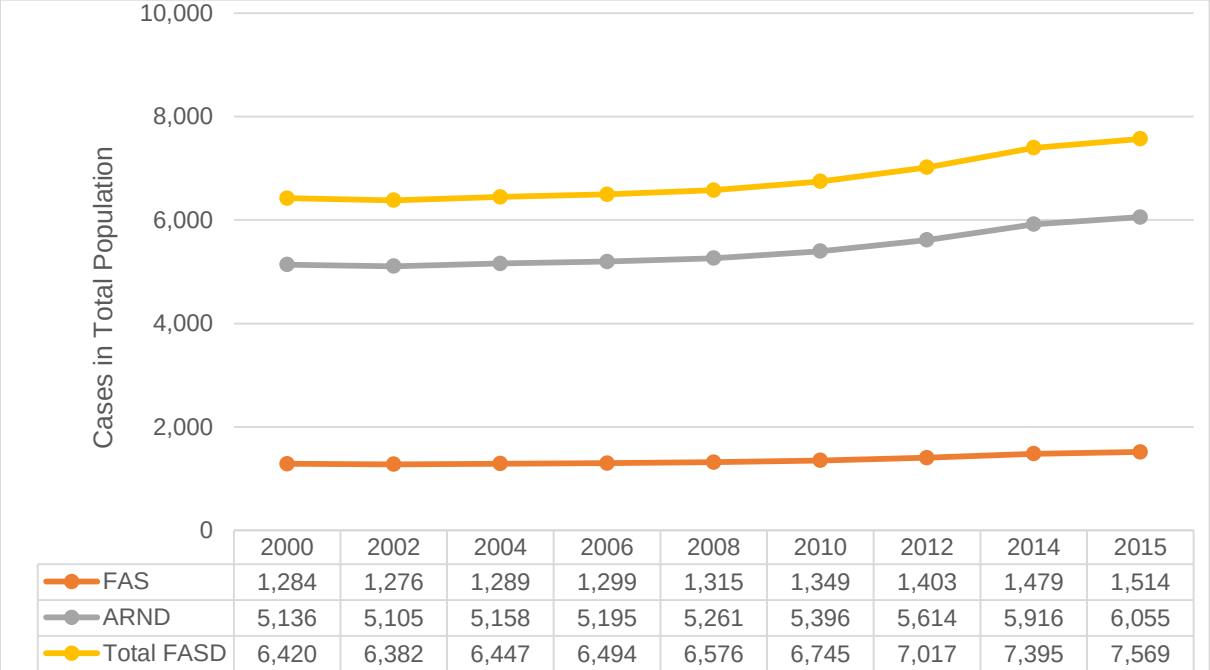
Data Source: North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center, 2016

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. The continuum of FASD comprises four diagnoses: fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), partial fetal alcohol syndrome (PFAS), alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (ARND), and alcohol-related birth defects (Stratton, et al., 1996 in May et al., 2014, p. 856).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, the child and adult populations of people with FASD in North Dakota could be as high as 7,569.

Figure 235. Estimated Prevalence of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, North Dakota, 2000-2015



	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015
FAS	1,284	1,276	1,289	1,299	1,315	1,349	1,403	1,479	1,514
ARND	5,136	5,105	5,158	5,195	5,261	5,396	5,614	5,916	6,055
Total FASD	6,420	6,382	6,447	6,494	6,576	6,745	7,017	7,395	7,569

Note: North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center methodology was used to calculate the prevalence of FAS and ARND. 1) FAS Rate per 1,000 live births =2; ARND Rate per 1,000 live births =8 (North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center, 2016); 2) 2000 N.D. population = 642,023; 2015 N.D. population = 756,927 (U.S. Census, 2016); 3) State population X 2 per 1,000 = cases of FAS; State population X 8 per 1,000 = cases of ARND; cases of FAS + cases of ARND = Total FASD (Burd, 1999).

Chart: Estimated Prevalence of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, North Dakota, *by Age*, 2014

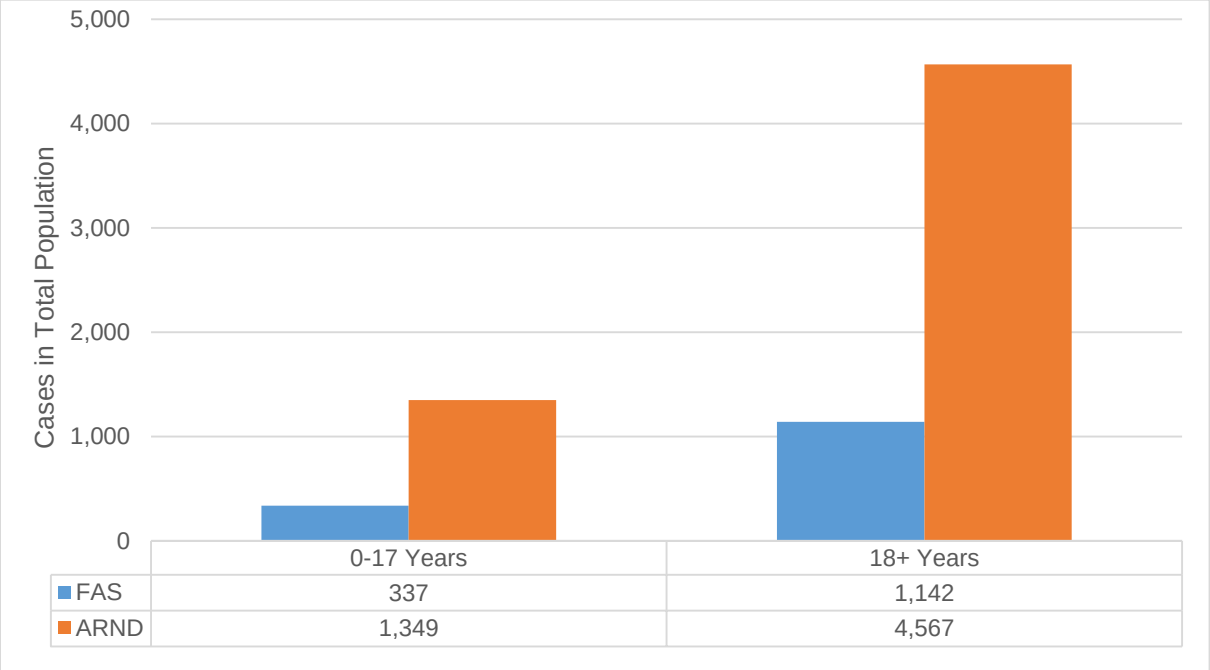
Data Source: North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center, 2016

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. The continuum of FASD comprises four diagnoses: fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), partial fetal alcohol syndrome (PFAS), alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (ARND), and alcohol-related birth defects (Stratton, et al., 1996 in May et al., 2014, p. 856).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the child and adult populations of people with FASD in North Dakota could be as high as 7,395.

Figure 236. Estimated Prevalence of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, North Dakota, *by Age*, 2014



Note: North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center methodology was used to calculate the prevalence of FAS and ARND. 1) FAS Rate per 1000 live births =2; ARND Rate per 1000 live births =8 (North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center, 2016); 2) State population X 2 per 1,000 = cases of FAS; State population X 8 per 1,000 = cases of ARND; cases of FAS + cases of ARND = Total FASD (Burd, 1999); 2) 2014 N.D. population = 739,482; persons under 18 years =22.8 percent (U.S. Census, 2015).

Chart: Prevalence Rates of FASD, First Grade Children, Midwestern City, 2014[1]

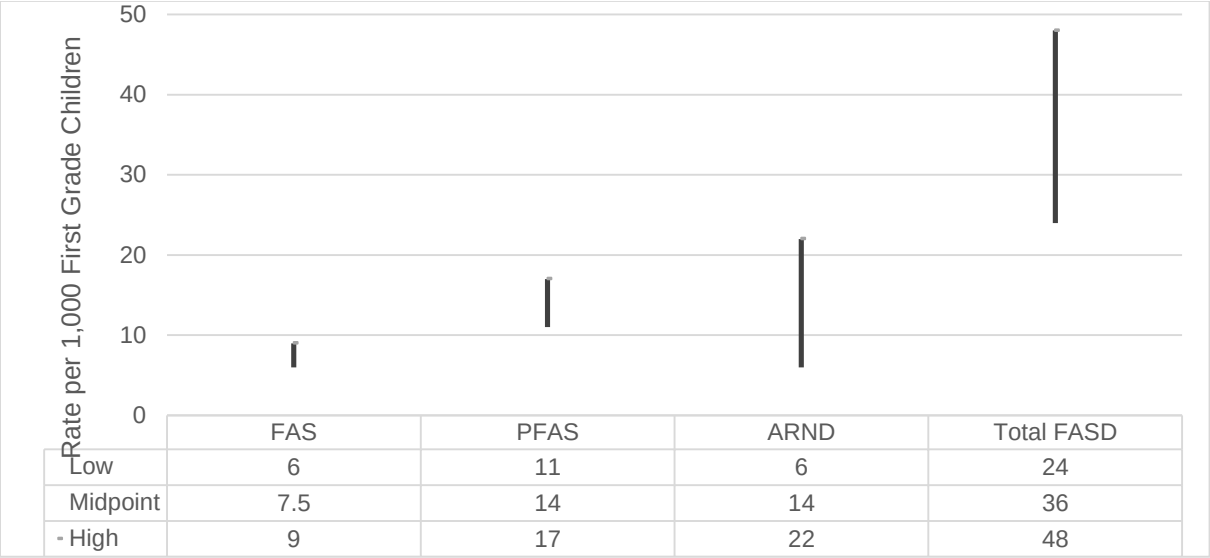
Data Source: May, P. A., Baete, A., Russo, J., Elliott, A. J., Blankenship, J., Kalberg, W. O.. Hoyme, H. E. (2014). Prevalence and characteristics of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Pediatrics, 134(5), 855-866. doi:10.1542/peds.2013-3319

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. The continuum of FASD comprises four diagnoses: fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), partial fetal alcohol syndrome (PFAS), alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (ARND), and alcohol-related birth defects (Stratton, et al., 1996 in May et al., 2014, p. 856).

Notable Findings for the Midwestern City:

- In 2014, FAS in this community likely ranges from 6 to 9 per 1000 children, PFAS from 11 to 17 per 1000 children, and the total rate of FASD is estimated at 24 to 48 per 1000 children, or 2.4 percent to 4.8 percent.

Figure 237. Prevalence Rates of FASD, First Grade Children, Midwestern City, 2014



Note: Adapted from May et al. (2014, p. 863).

[1] Researchers do not know exactly how many people have fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). Several different approaches have been used to estimate how many persons are living with FASDs in the population. Since the prevalence estimates for North Dakota are based on studies from 1990's and early 2000's, decision was made to also include few examples of the most recent studies for comparison.

Chart: Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010[2]

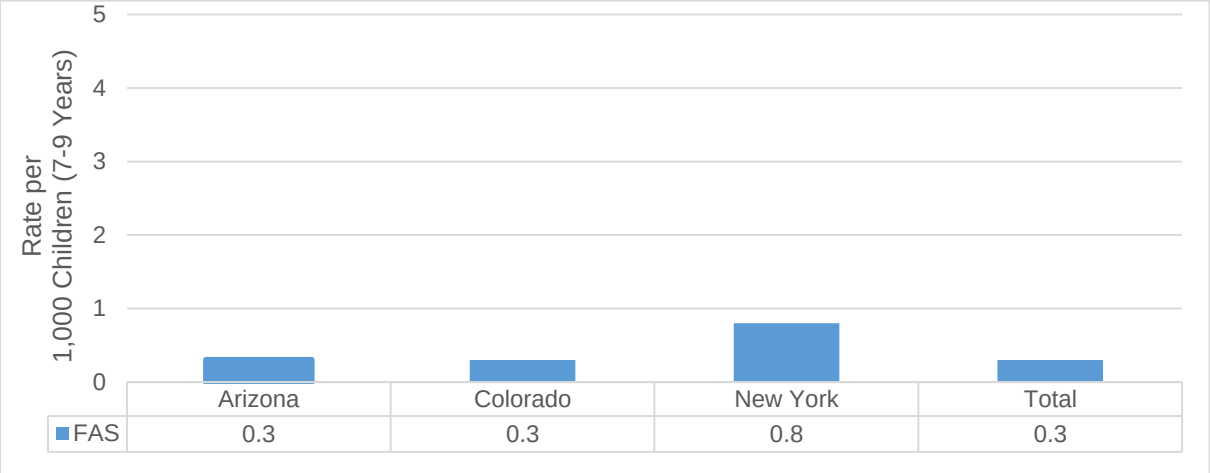
Data Source: Fox, D. J., Pettygrove, S., Cunniff, C., O'Leary, L. A., Gilboa, S. M., Bertrand, J. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2015). Fetal alcohol syndrome among children aged 7-9 years - Arizona, Colorado, and New York, 2010. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 64*(3), 54.

Definition: "Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)" is defined as a congenital syndrome caused by excessive consumption of alcohol by the mother during pregnancy, characterized by retardation of mental development and of physical growth, particularly of the skull and face of the infant.

Notable Findings for Arizona, Colorado, New York:

- In 2010, the prevalence of FAS in children aged 7–9 years was 0.3 per 1,000 children in Arizona, 0.3 in Colorado, and 0.8 in New York, with a pooled prevalence of 0.3.

Figure 238. Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010



Note: Data from the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network (FASSNet).

[2] Researchers do not know exactly how many people have fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). Several different approaches have been used to estimate how many persons are living with FASDs in the population. Since the prevalence estimates for North Dakota are based on studies from early 2000's, decision was made to also include few examples of the most recent studies for comparison.

Chart: Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), *by Gender*, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010[3]

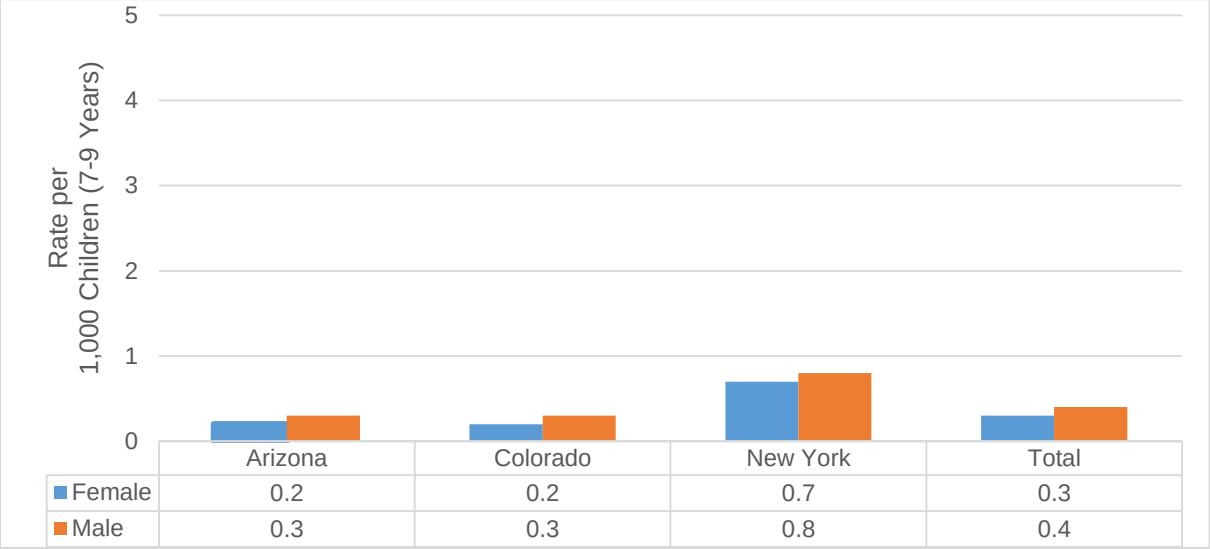
Data Source: Fox, D. J., Pettygrove, S., Cunniff, C., O'Leary, L. A., Gilboa, S. M., Bertrand, J. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2015). Fetal alcohol syndrome among children aged 7-9 years - Arizona, Colorado, and New York, 2010. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 64*(3), 54.

Definition: "Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)" is defined as a congenital syndrome caused by excessive consumption of alcohol by the mother during pregnancy, characterized by retardation of mental development and of physical growth, particularly of the skull and face of the infant.

Notable Findings for Arizona, Colorado, New York:

- In 2010, there were no differences in the prevalence of FAS by child's gender.

Figure 239. Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), *by Gender*, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010



	Arizona	Colorado	New York	Total
Female	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Male	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4

Note: Data from the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network (FASSNet).

[3] Researchers do not know exactly how many people have fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). Several different approaches have been used to estimate how many persons are living with FASDs in the population. Since the prevalence estimates for North Dakota are based on studies from early 2000's, decision was made to also include few examples of the most recent studies for comparison.

Chart: Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), *by Age*, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010[4]

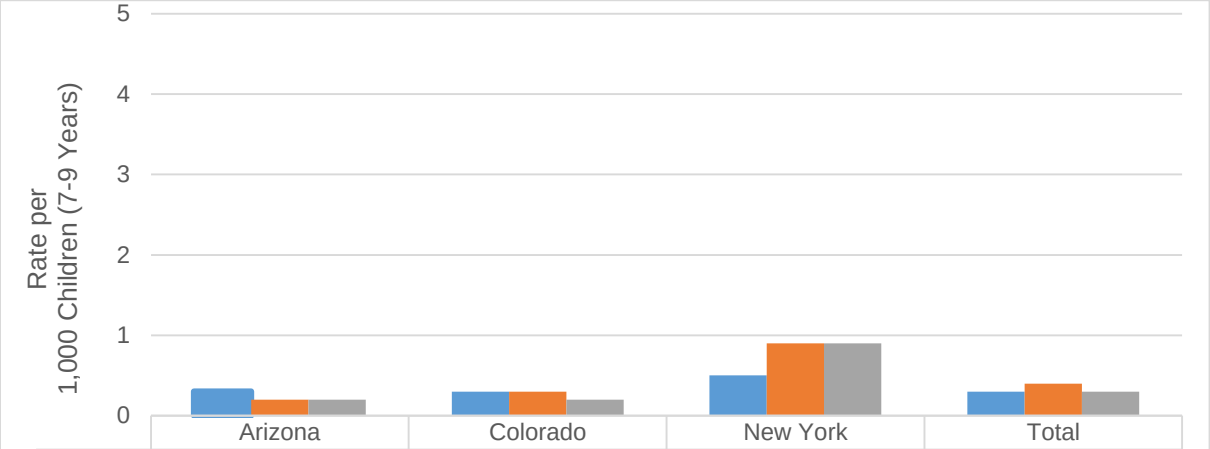
Data Source: Fox, D. J., Pettygrove, S., Cunniff, C., O'Leary, L. A., Gilboa, S. M., Bertrand, J. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2015). Fetal alcohol syndrome among children aged 7-9 years - Arizona, Colorado, and New York, 2010. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 64*(3), 54.

Definition: "Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)" is defined as a congenital syndrome caused by excessive consumption of alcohol by the mother during pregnancy, characterized by retardation of mental development and of physical growth, particularly of the skull and face of the infant.

Notable Findings for Arizona, Colorado, New York:

- In 2010, there were no differences in the prevalence of FAS by child's age.

Figure 240. Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), *by Age*, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010



	Arizona	Colorado	New York	Total
7 Years	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
8 Years	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
9 Years	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3

Note: Data from the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network (FASSNet).

[4] Researchers do not know exactly how many people have fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). Several different approaches have been used to estimate how many persons are living with FASDs in the population. Since the prevalence estimates for North Dakota are based on studies from early 2000's, decision was made to also include few examples of the most recent studies for comparison.

Chart: Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), *by Race/Ethnicity*, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010[5]

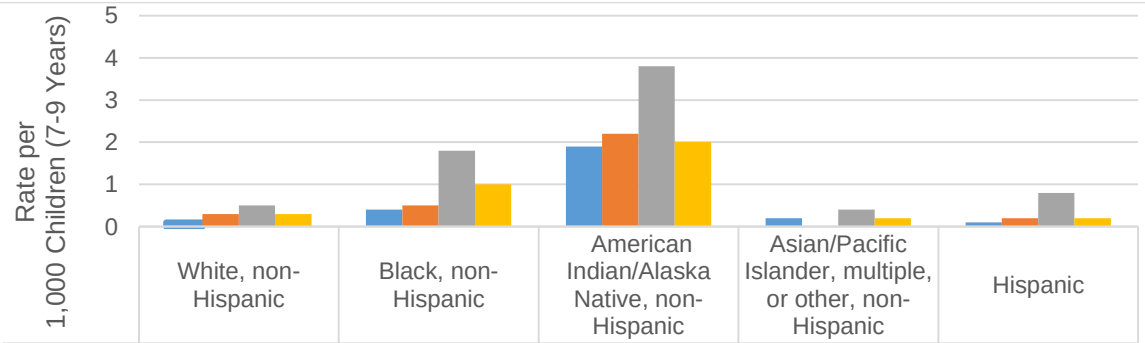
Data Source: Fox, D. J., Pettygrove, S., Cunniff, C., O'Leary, L. A., Gilboa, S. M., Bertrand, J. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2015). Fetal alcohol syndrome among children aged 7-9 years - Arizona, Colorado, and New York, 2010. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 64*(3), 54.

Definition: "Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)" is defined as a congenital syndrome caused by excessive consumption of alcohol by the mother during pregnancy, characterized by retardation of mental development and of physical growth, particularly of the skull and face of the infant.

Notable Findings for Arizona, Colorado, New York:

- In 2010, the prevalence of FAS was highest among American Indian/Alaska Native children (2.0 [CI = 1.4–2.8] per 1,000 children aged 7–9 years) and lowest among Hispanic children (0.2 [CI = 0.1–0.2]).

Figure 241. Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Children (7-9 Years), *by Race/Ethnicity*, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 2010



	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander, multiple, or other, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Arizona	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.1
Colorado	0.3	0.5	2.2		0.2
New York	0.5	1.8	3.8	0.4	0.8
Total	0.3	1	2	0.2	0.2

Note: Data from the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network (FASSNet).

[5] Researchers do not know exactly how many people have fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). Several different approaches have been used to estimate how many persons are living with FASDs in the population. Since the prevalence estimates for North Dakota are based on studies from early 2000's, decision was made to also include few examples of the most recent studies for comparison.

Chart: Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 1995-1997[6]

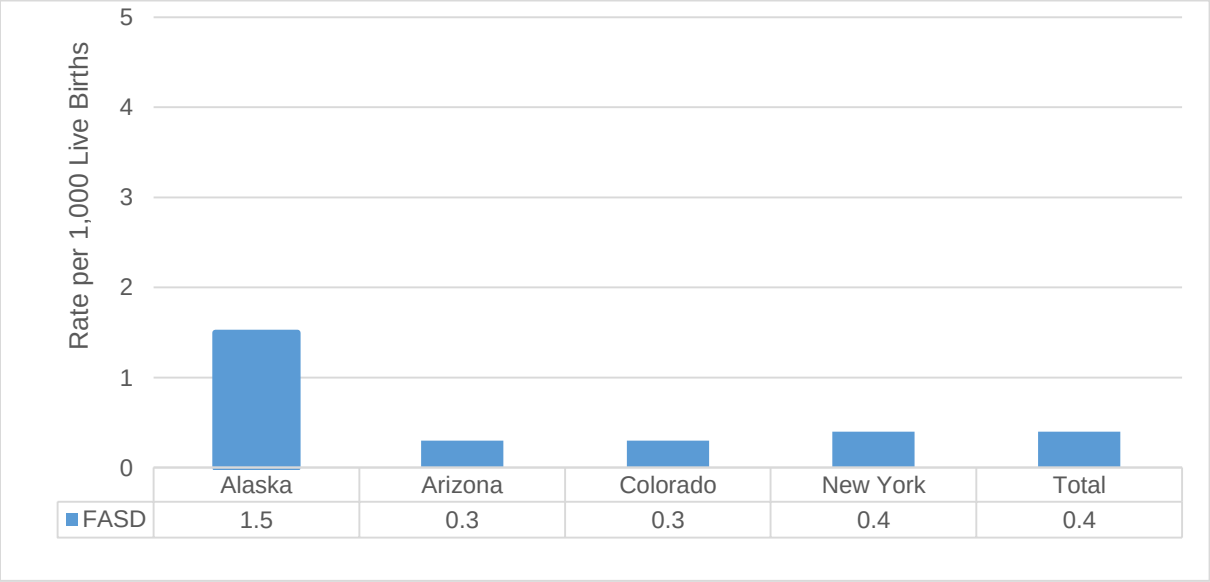
Data Source: Miller, L., Tolliver, R., Druschel, C., & Fox, D. (2002). Fetal alcohol Syndrome-Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, and New York, 1995-1997. *Jama, 288*(1), 38-40. doi:10.1001/jama.288.1.38-JWR0703-2-1.

Definition: "Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)" is defined as a congenital syndrome caused by excessive consumption of alcohol by the mother during pregnancy, characterized by retardation of mental development and of physical growth, particularly of the skull and face of the infant.

Notable Findings for Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, New York:

- In 1995-1997, Alaska had a FAS rate of 1.5 per every 1,000 live births.

Figure 242. Prevalence Rate of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, New York, 1995-1997



Note: Data from the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Surveillance Network (FASSNet).

[6] Researchers do not know exactly how many people have fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs). Several different approaches have been used to estimate how many persons are living with FASDs in the population. Since the prevalence estimates for North Dakota are based on studies from early 2000's, decision was made to also include few examples of the most recent studies for comparison.

4.10.2. Incidence

Chart: Estimated Number of New Cases of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, North Dakota, 2010-2014

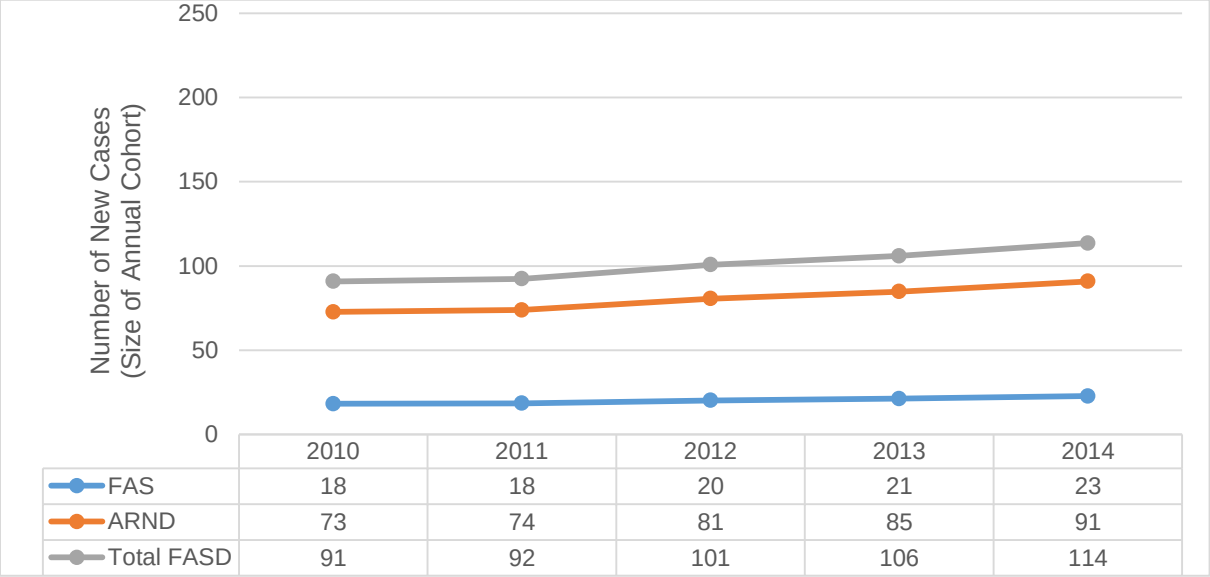
Data Source: North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center, 2016

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. The continuum of FASD comprises four diagnoses: fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), partial fetal alcohol syndrome (PFAS), alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (ARND), and alcohol-related birth defects (Stratton, et al., 1996 in May et al., 2014, p. 856).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the number of new cases of FASD could be as high as 114 in North Dakota.

Figure 243. Estimated Number of New Cases of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FAS	18	18	20	21	23
ARND	73	74	81	85	91
Total FASD	91	92	101	106	114

Note: North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center methodology was used to calculate the number of new cases of FAS and ARND. 1) FAS Rate per 1000 live births =2; ARND Rate per 1000 live births =8 (North Dakota Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Center, 2016); 2) 2014 N.D. total Live births 11,352 (N.D. DOH, 2016); 3) State total live births X 2 per 1,000 =number of new cases of FAS; State total live births X 8 per 1,000 = number of new cases of ARND; new cases of FAS + new cases of ARND = Total new FASD (Burd, 1999).

4.10.3. Growth Impairment

Chart: Average Weight Percentile Rank by IOM Criteria, North Dakota, 1980-2003

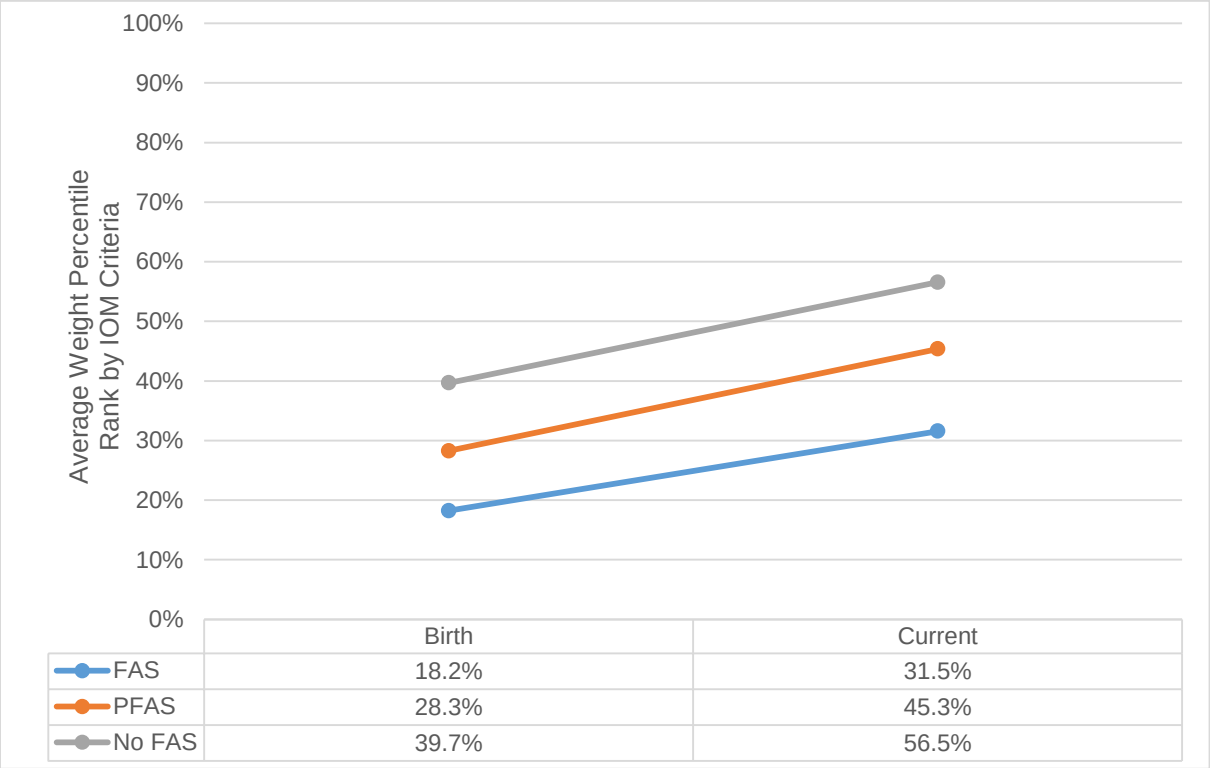
Data Source: Klug, M. G., Burd, L., Martsolf, J. T., & Ebertowski, M. (2003). Body mass index in fetal alcohol syndrome. *Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 25*(6), 689. doi:10.1016/j.ntt.2003.07.016

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. The continuum of FASD comprises four diagnoses: fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS), partial fetal alcohol syndrome (PFAS), alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (ARND), and alcohol-related birth defects (Stratton, et al., 1996 in May et al., 2014, p. 856).

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- Children with FAS had lower growth measurements, such as weight.

Figure 244. Average Weight Percentile Rank by IOM Criteria, North Dakota, 1980-2003



Note: Data from the North Dakota FASD Registry.

4.10.4. Mortality

4.10.4.1. People with FASD and Their Siblings

Chart: Mortality Rates in Subjects with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) and Their Siblings, North Dakota, 1984-2004

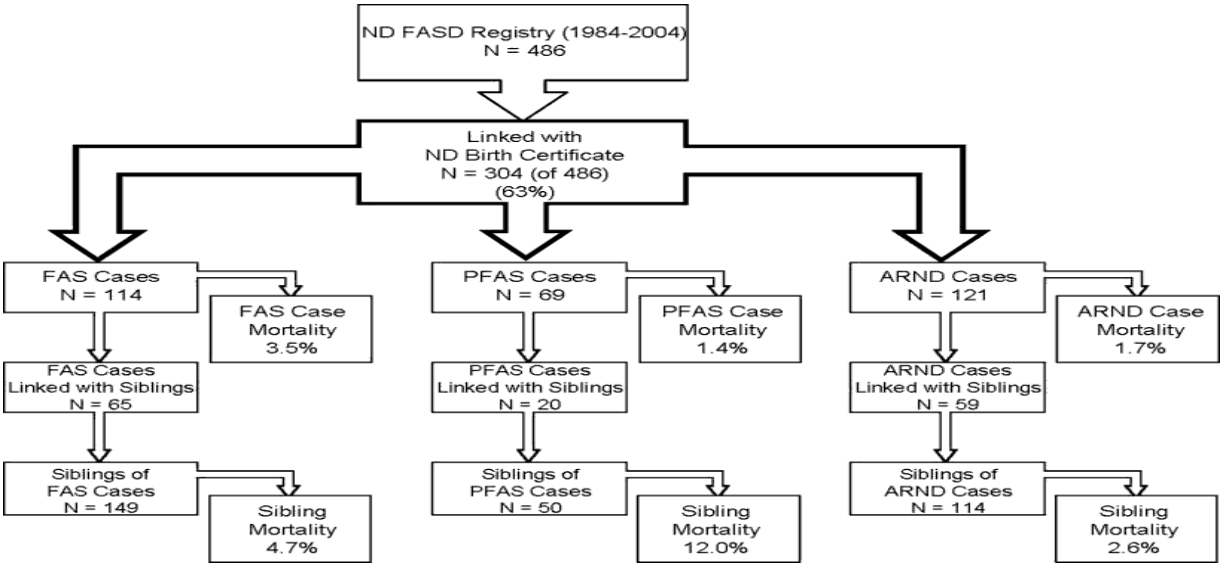
Data Source: Burd, L., Klug, M. G., Bueling, R., Martsolf, J., Olson, M., & Kerbeshian, J. (2008). Mortality rates in subjects with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders and their siblings. *Birth Defects Research. Part A, Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 82*(4), 217-223. doi:10.1002/bdra.20445

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.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- The FASD case mortality rate was 2.4 percent, with a 4.5 percent mortality rate for their siblings, accounting for 14 percent of all deaths when compared to the North Dakota residents matched by age and year of death. The sibling deaths accounted for 21.5 percent of all-cause mortality matched by age and year of death.
    - The age-standardized mortality ratios were 4.9 for the FASD cases and 2.6 for their siblings whose FASD status was unknown.
    - Half of the FASD Registry deaths occurred in young adults.

Figure 245. Mortality Rates in Subjects with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) and Their Siblings, North Dakota, 1984-2004



4.10.4.2. Birth Mothers

Chart: Mortality Rates in Birth Mothers of Children with FASD, North Dakota, 1984-2004

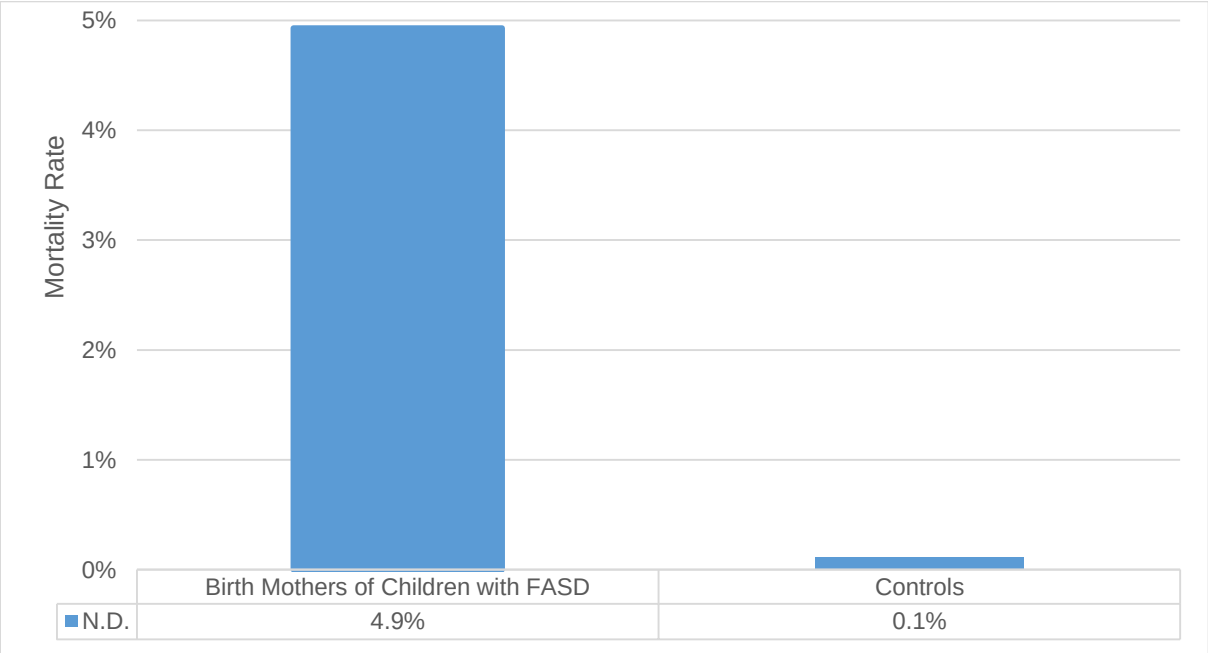
Data Source: Li, Q., Fisher, W. W., Peng, C., Williams, A. D., & Burd, L. (2012). Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders: A population based study of premature mortality rates in the mothers. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 16*(6), 1332-1337. doi:10.1007/s10995-011-0844-3

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:

- The birth mothers of children with FASD had a mortality rate of 15/304 = 4.93 percent (95 percent CI 2.44-7.43 percent). The mortality rate for control mothers born in same years as the FASD mothers was 126/114,714 = 0.11 percent (95 percent CI 0.09-0.13 percent).
    - Birth mothers of children with an FASD had a 44.82 fold increase in mortality risk and 87 percent of the deaths occurred in women under the age of 50.

Figure 246. Mortality Rates in Birth Mothers of Children with FASD, North Dakota, 1984-2004



Note: Data from the North Dakota FASD Registry.

Chart: Causes of Death, Birth Mothers of Children with FASD, North Dakota, 1984-2004

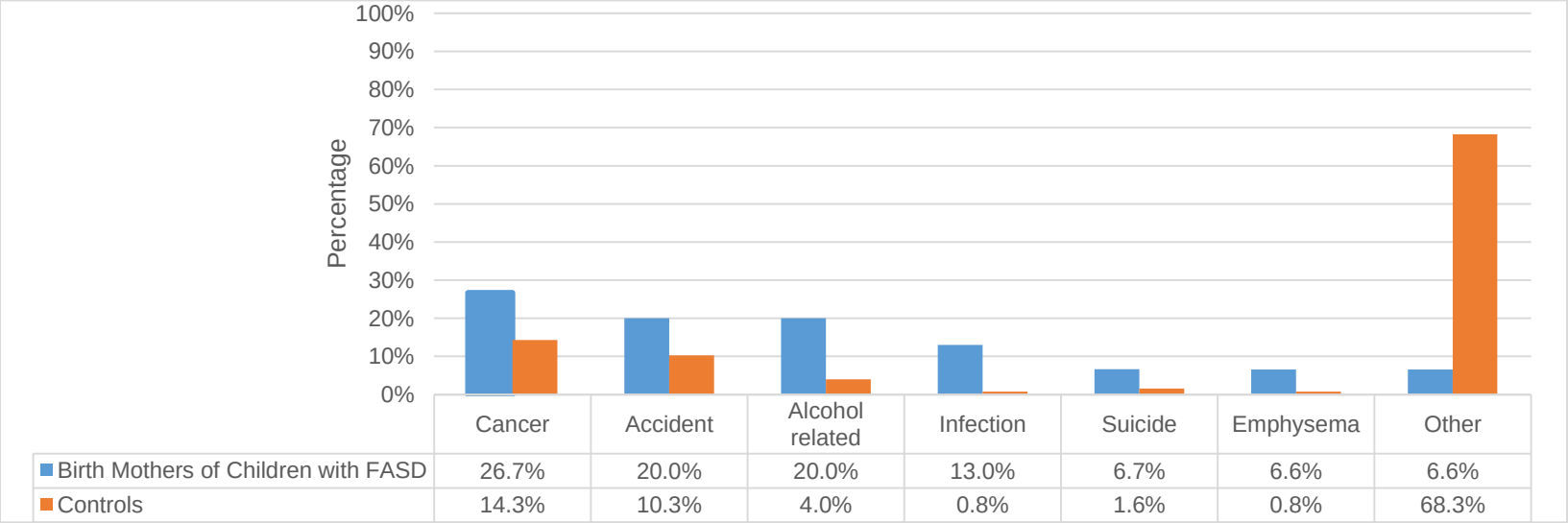
Data Source: Li, Q., Fisher, W. W., Peng, C., Williams, A. D., & Burd, L. (2012). Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders: A population based study of premature mortality rates in the mothers. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 16*(6), 1332-1337. doi:10.1007/s10995-011-0844-3

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:

- Three causes of death (cancer, injuries, and alcohol related disease) accounted for 67 percent of the deaths in the mothers of children with FASD. 87 percent (13/15) of the deaths occurred before age 50.

Figure 247. Causes of Death, Birth Mothers of Children with FASD, North Dakota, 1984-2004



Note: Data from the North Dakota FASD Registry.

4.10.5. Cost

Chart: Average Yearly Cost of Health Care, Children Birth through 21, North Dakota, 1996-1997

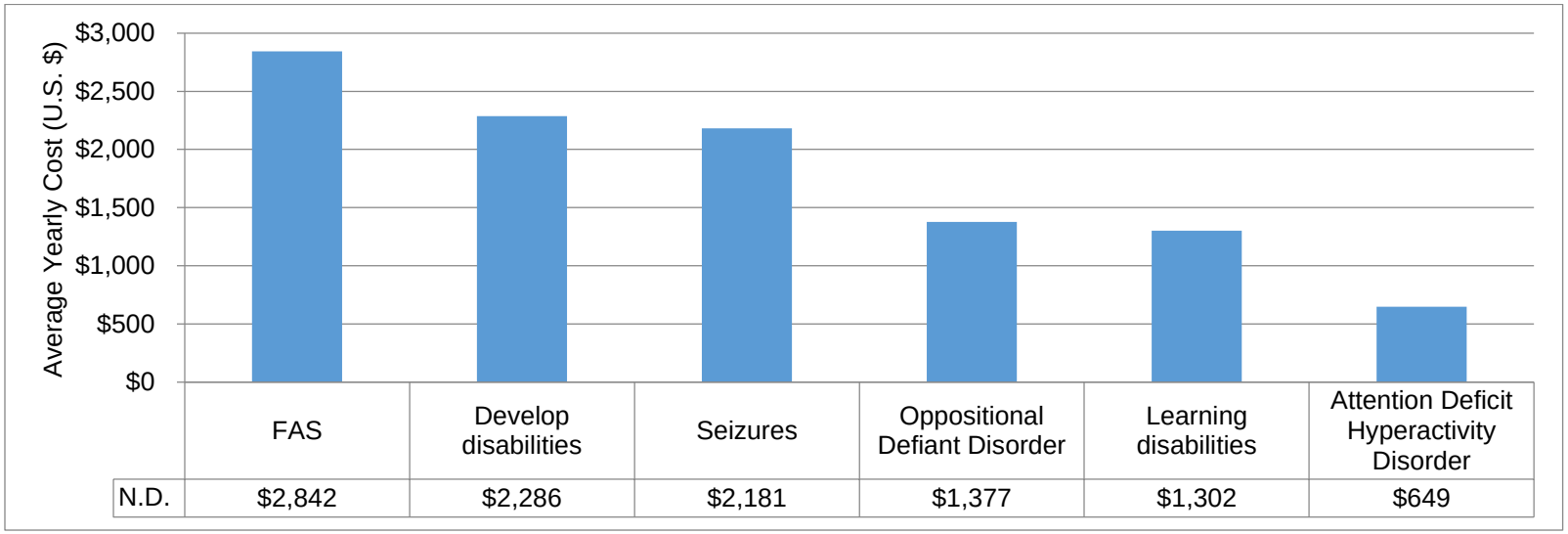
Data Source: Klug, M. G., & Burd, L. (2003). Fetal alcohol syndrome prevention: Annual and cumulative cost savings. *Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 25*(6), 763-765. doi:10.1016/j.ntt.2003.07.012

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 1996-1997, it was estimated the mean annual cost of health care for children birth through 21 years of age with FAS was US $2,842. This was US $2,342 per capita more than the annual average cost of care for children in North Dakota who did not have FAS (US $500 per year).

Figure 248. Average Yearly Cost of Health Care, Children Birth through 21, North Dakota, 1996-1997



	FAS	Develop disabilities	Seizures	Oppositional Defiant Disorder	Learning disabilities	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
N.D.	$2,842	$2,286	$2,181	$1,377	$1,302	$649

4.11. Costs

Chart: Estimated Healthcare, Productivity, and Other Costs of Excessive Alcohol Consumption, North Dakota, 2006

Data Source: Sacks, J. J., Roeber, J., Bouchery, E. E., Gonzales, K., Chaloupka, F. J., & Brewer, R. D. (2013). State costs of excessive alcohol consumption, 2006. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 45*(4), 474. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2013.06.004

Definition: Excessive alcohol consumption is defined as binge drinking (≥4 drinks per occasion for a woman, and ≥5 drinks per occasion for a man); heavy drinking (4.1 drinks per day on average for a woman, and 4.2 drinks per day on average for a man); any alcohol consumption by youth aged 21 years; and any alcohol consumption by pregnant women.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006, the total cost of excessive alcohol consumption was $419.6 million in North Dakota.
    - Productivity losses represented the largest share (66.9 percent) of total state costs of excessive drinking; other costs (such as alcohol-related criminal justice system costs, motor vehicle crash, and crime-related property damage) represented 18.9 percent and healthcare costs 14.1 percent.

Figure 249. Estimated Healthcare, Productivity, and Other Costs of Excessive Alcohol Consumption, North Dakota, 2006

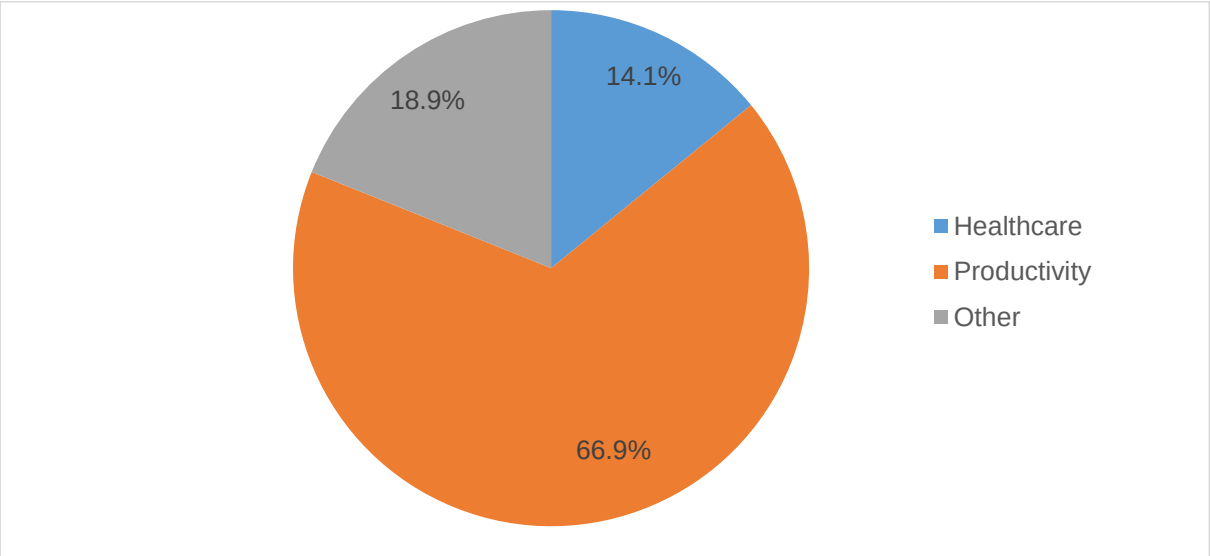


Chart: Per Capita Cost of Excessive Alcohol Consumption, *by State*, 2006

Data Source: Sacks, J. J., Roeber, J., Bouchery, E. E., Gonzales, K., Chaloupka, F. J., & Brewer, R. D. (2013). State costs of excessive alcohol consumption, 2006. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 45*(4), 474. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2013.06.004

Definition: Excessive alcohol consumption is defined as binge drinking (≥4 drinks per occasion for a woman, and ≥5 drinks per occasion for a man); heavy drinking (41 drink per day on average for a woman, and 42 drinks per day on average for a man); any alcohol consumption by youth aged 21 years; and any alcohol consumption by pregnant women. To estimate per capita cost the total state cost was divided by the state population .

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006, the per capita cost of excessive alcohol consumption was $660 per person annually in North Dakota. Thirty-nine states had per capita costs between $600 and $800 (median of $703 per person annually).

Figure 250. Per Capita Cost of Excessive Alcohol Consumption, *by State*, 2006

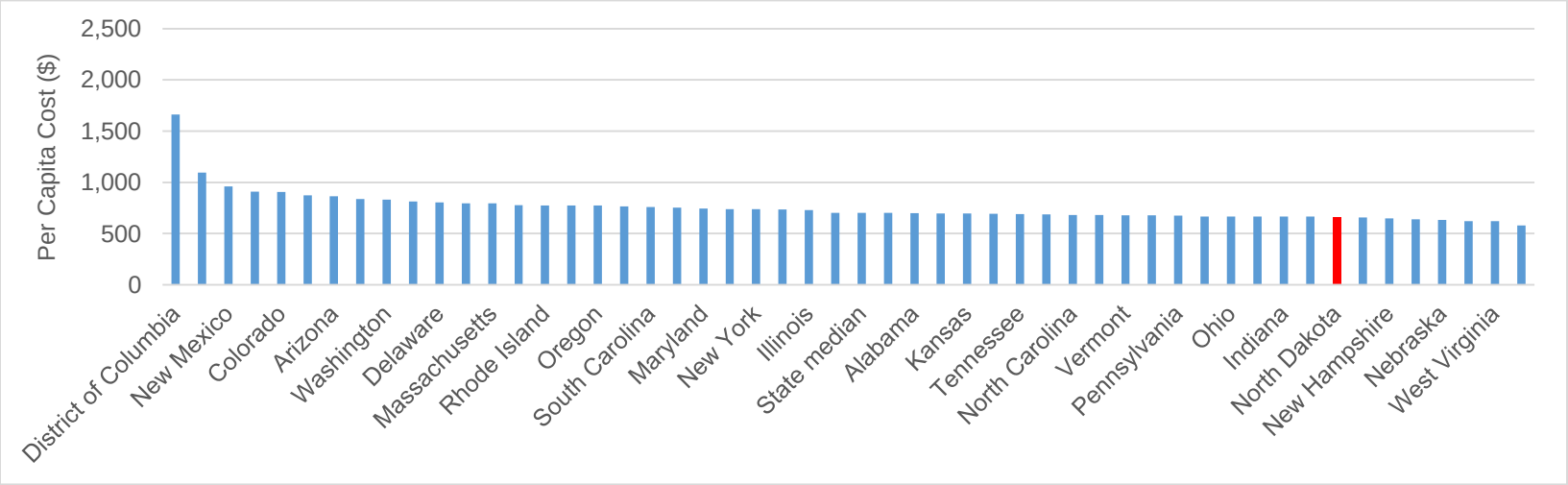


Chart: Cost of Binge Drinking (All Ages) and Underage Drinking, North Dakota, 2006

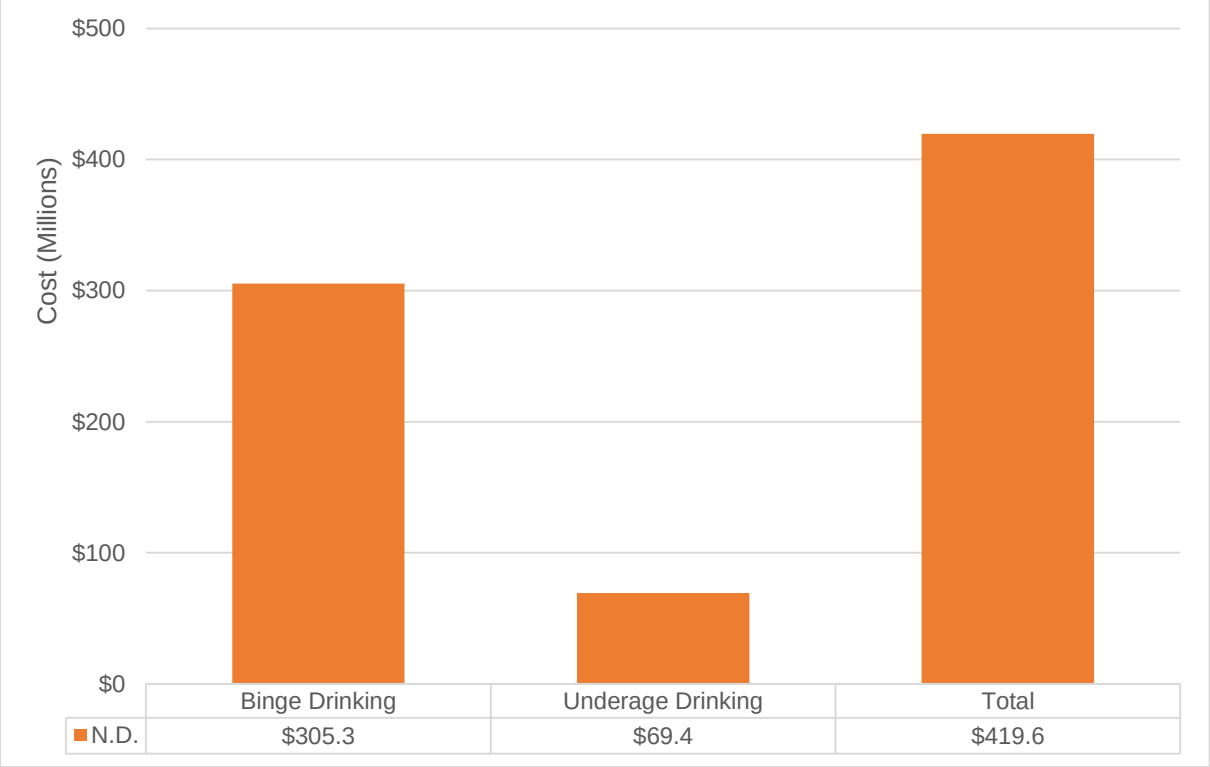
Data Source: Sacks, J. J., Roeber, J., Bouchery, E. E., Gonzales, K., Chaloupka, F. J., & Brewer, R. D. (2013). State costs of excessive alcohol consumption, 2006. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 45*(4), 474. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2013.06.004

Definition: Binge drinking is defined as ≥4 drinks per occasion for a woman, and ≥5 drinks per occasion for a man). Underage drinking is defines as any alcohol consumption by youth aged 21 years.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2006, binge drinking was responsible for a median of 72.8 percent of state costs associated with excessive alcohol consumption.
- In 2006, underage drinking was responsible for a median of 16.5 percent of state costs associated with excessive alcohol consumption.

Figure 251. Cost of Binge Drinking (All Ages) and Underage Drinking, North Dakota, 2006



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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, 2013-2014

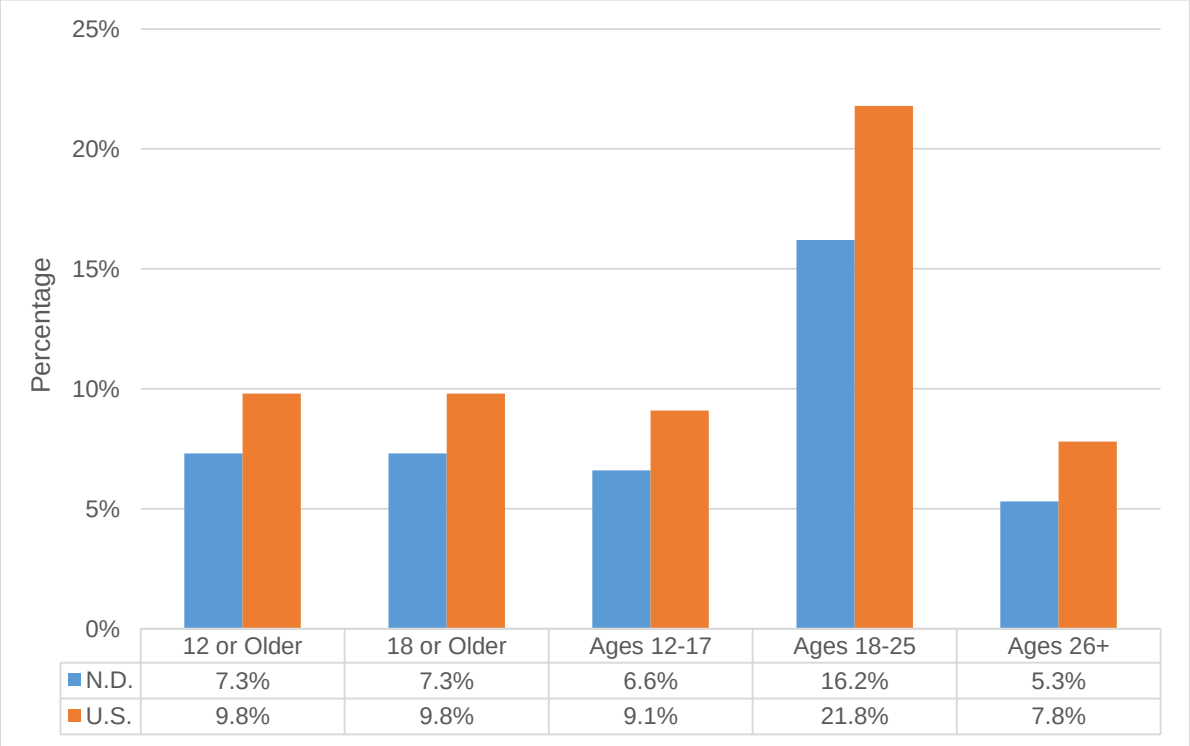
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 252. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	7.3%	7.3%	6.6%	16.2%	5.3%
U.S.	9.8%	9.8%	9.1%	21.8%	7.8%

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

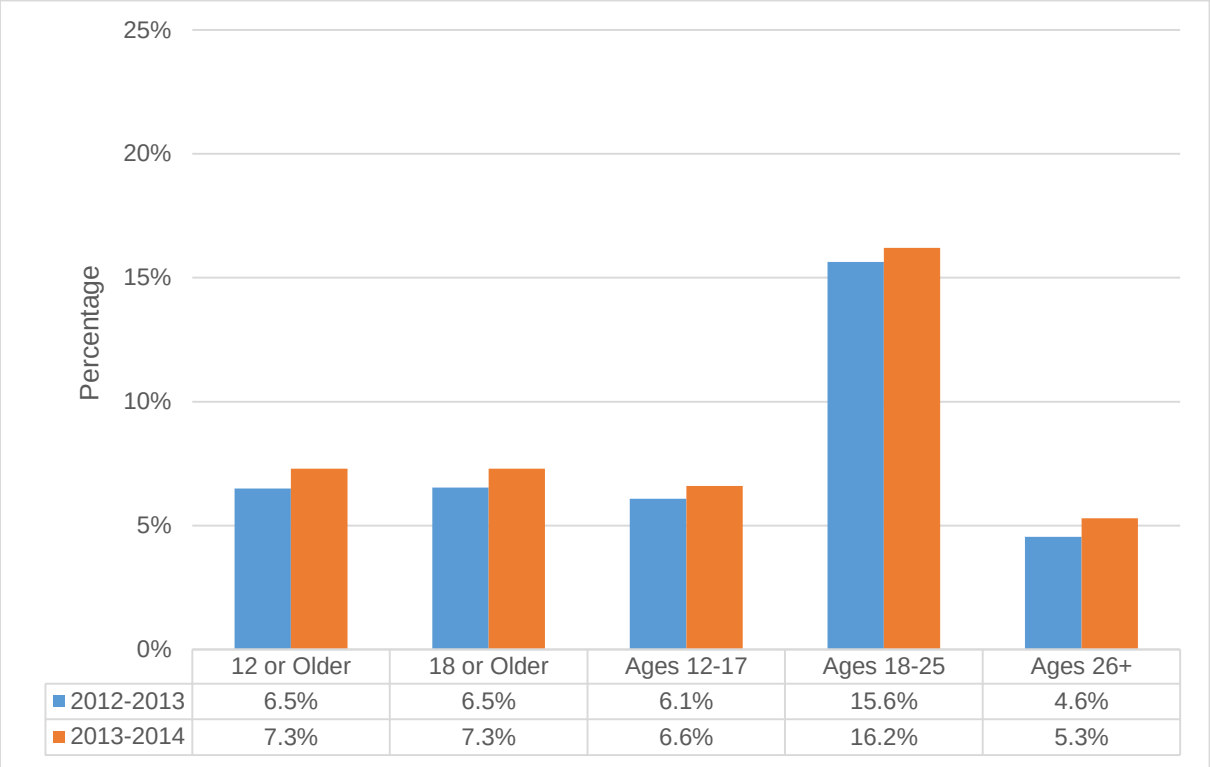
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used illicit drugs one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 253. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	6.5%	6.5%	6.1%	15.6%	4.6%
2013-2014	7.3%	7.3%	6.6%	16.2%	5.3%

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

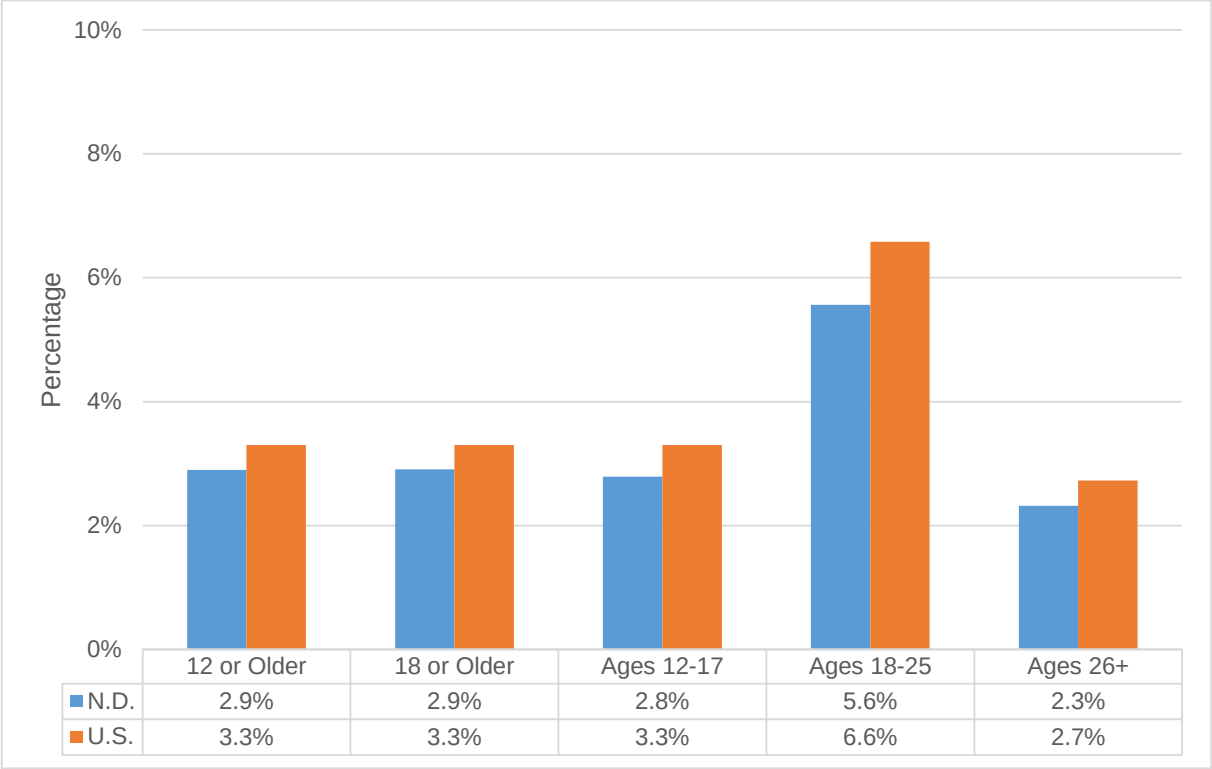
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 2.9 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 254. Current Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	5.6%	2.3%
U.S.	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	6.6%	2.7%

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), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 6.6 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported using illicit drugs, on at least one occasion, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 255. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

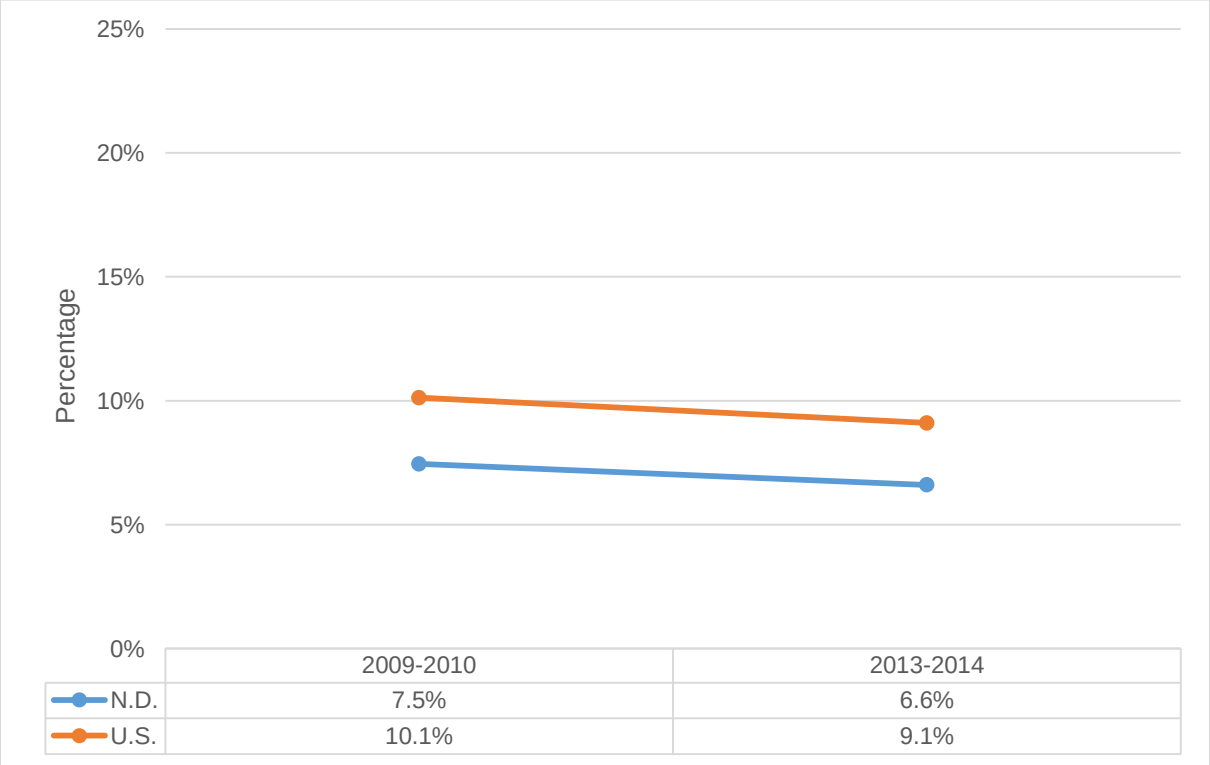


Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

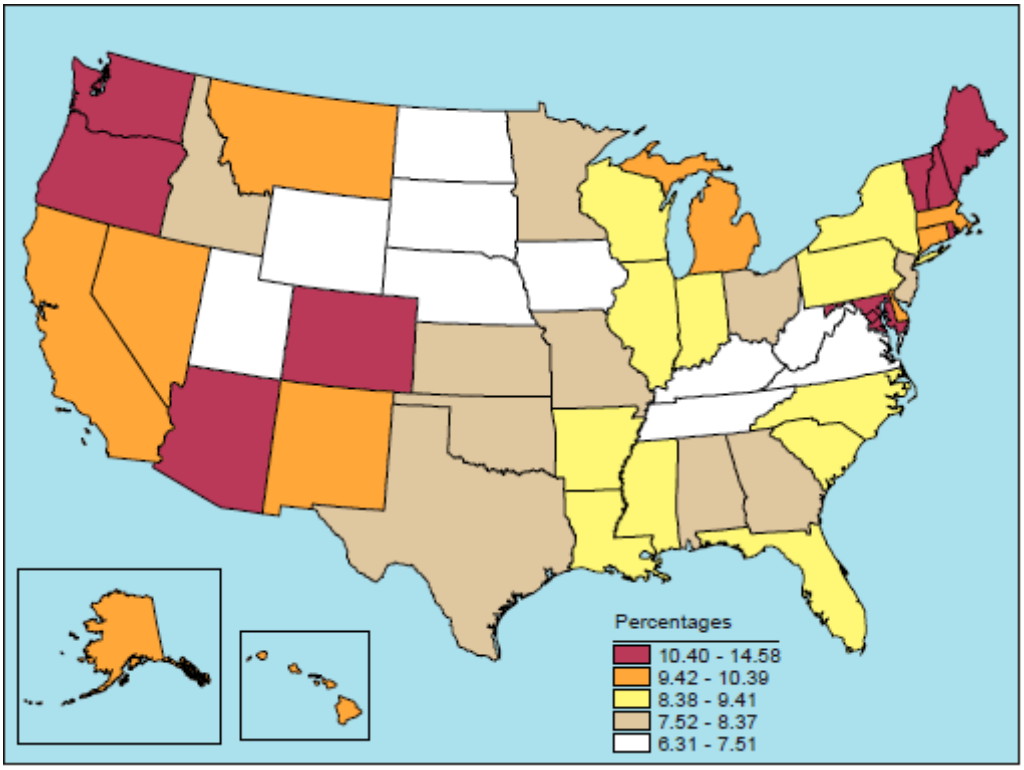
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of illicit drug use, among individuals ages 12-17, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 256. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

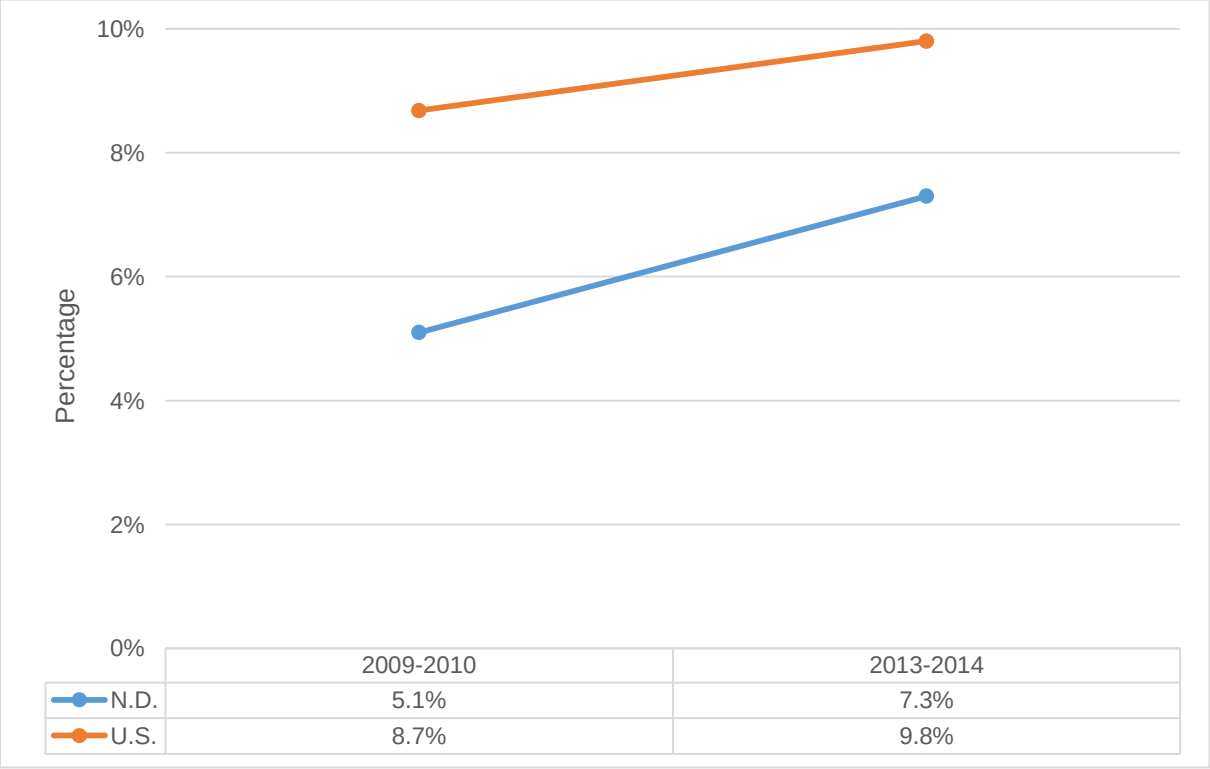
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.3 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 257. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	5.1%	7.3%
U.S.	8.7%	9.8%

2.1.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 16.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported using illicit drugs, on at least one occasion, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 258. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

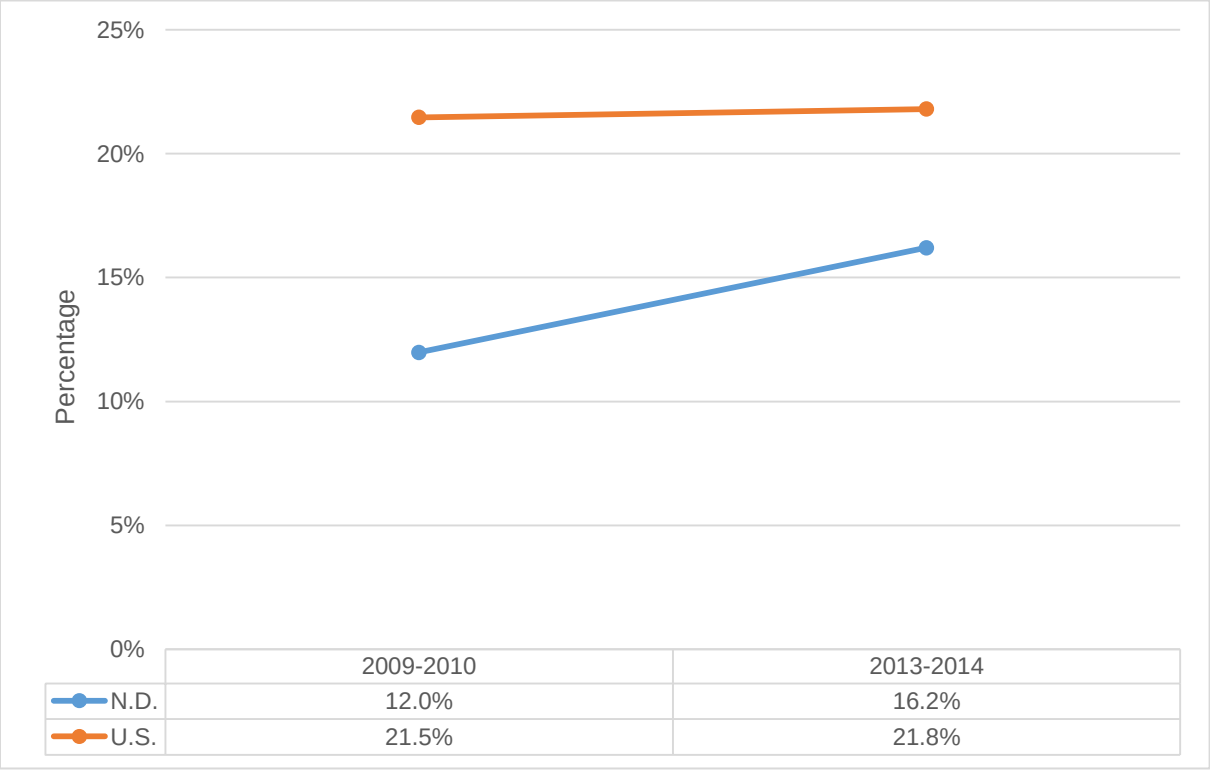


Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

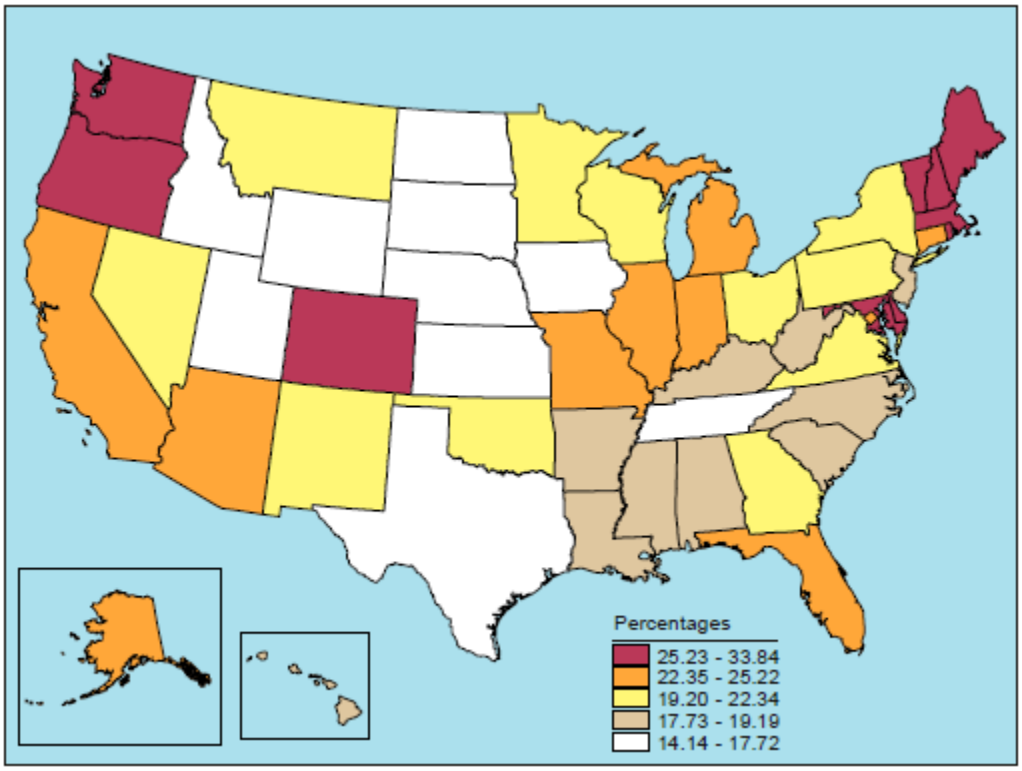
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of illicit drug use, among individuals ages 18-25, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 259. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

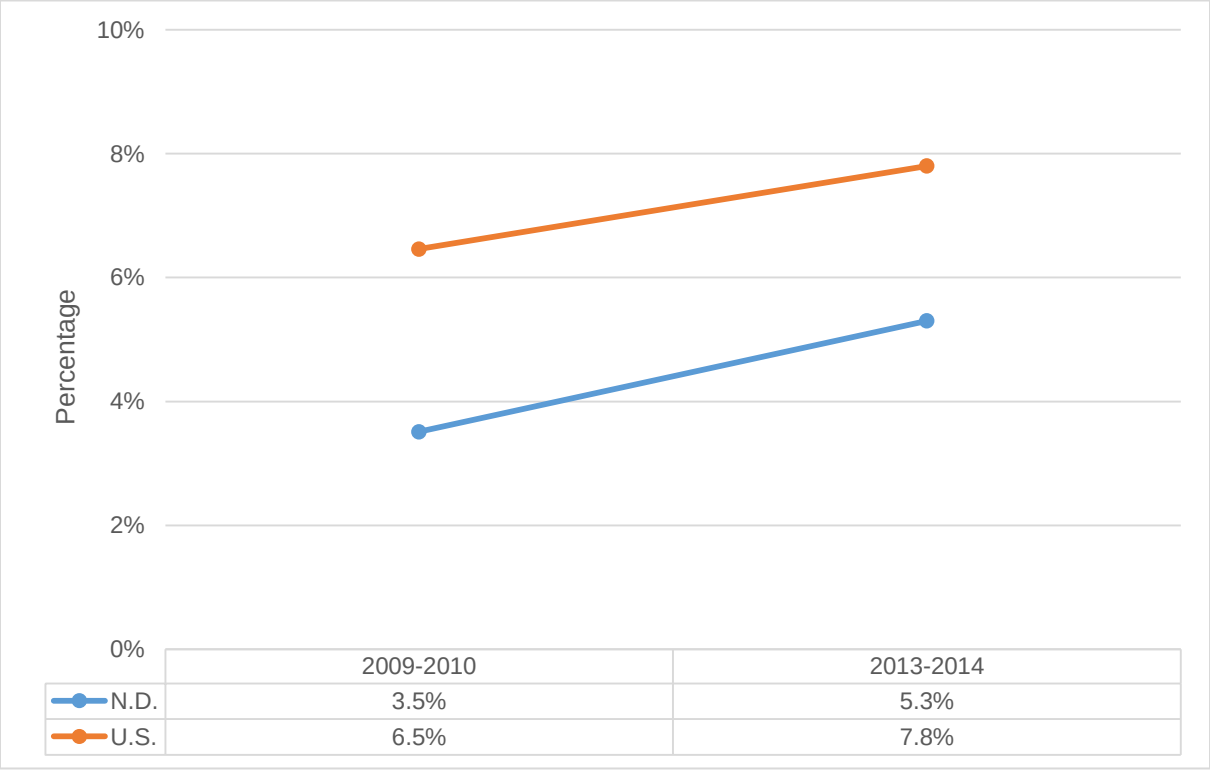
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 5.3 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 260. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	3.5%	5.3%
U.S.	6.5%	7.8%

Chart: Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

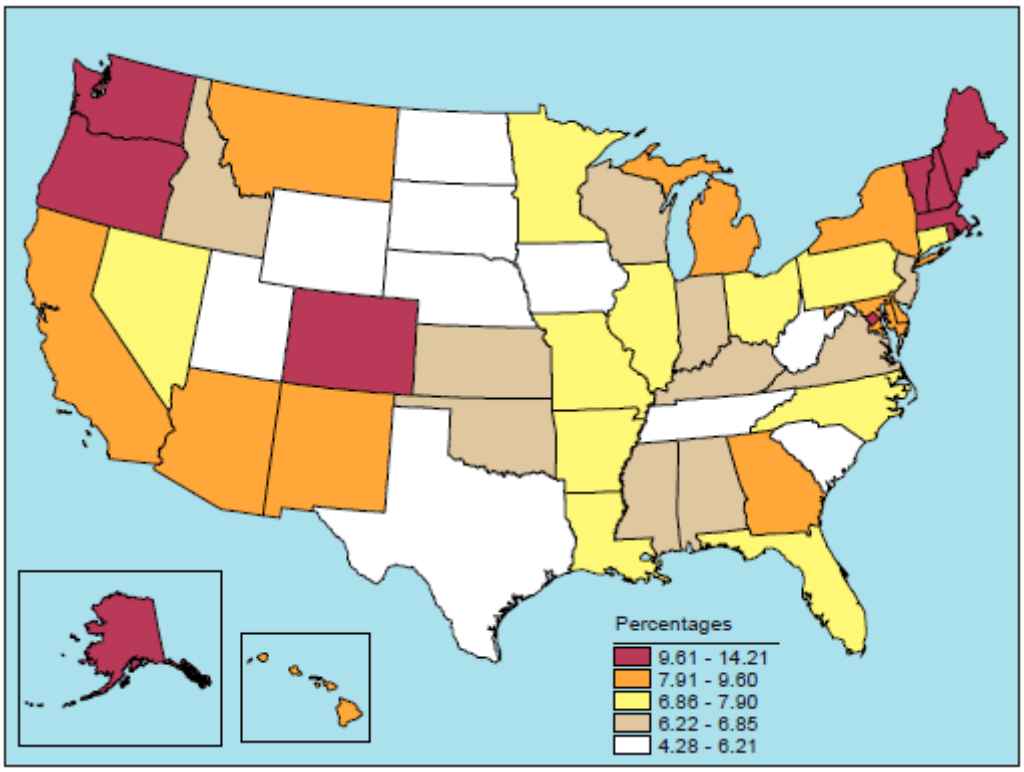
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of illicit drug use, among individuals ages 26 or older, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 261. Current Illicit Drug Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2013-2014

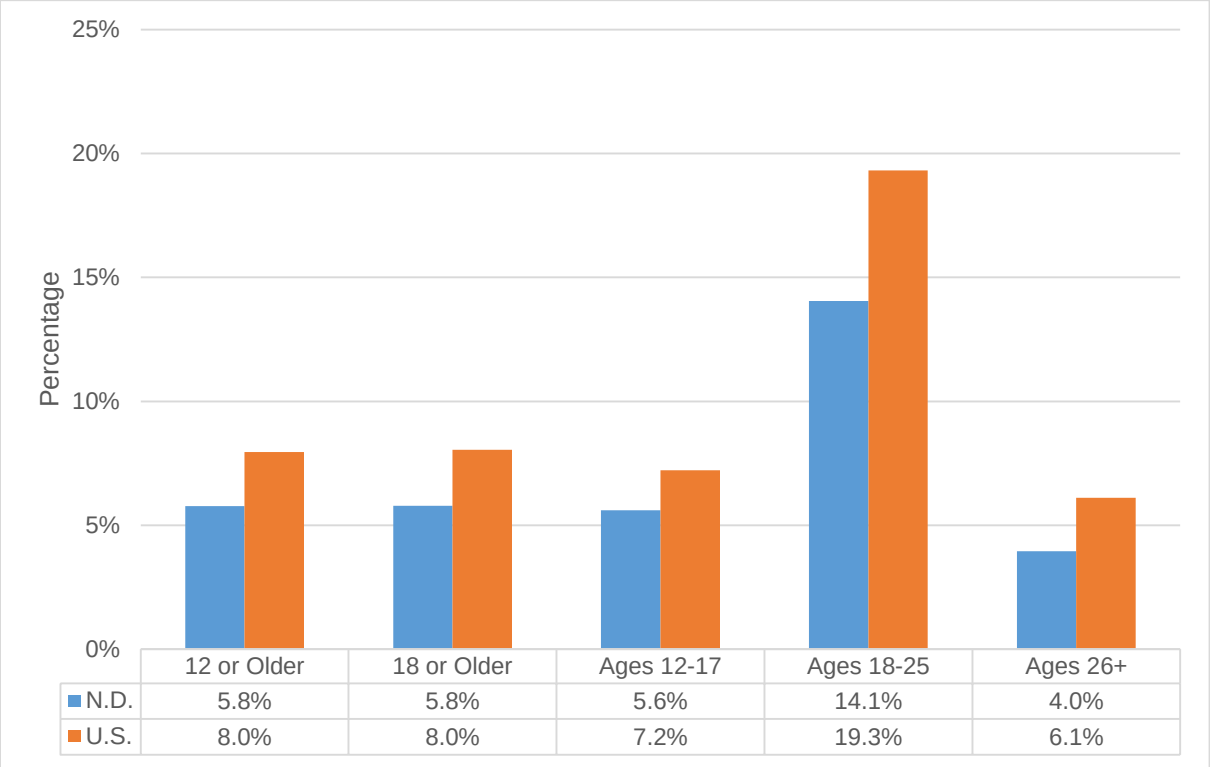
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 5.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used marijuana, one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 262. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	14.1%	4.0%
U.S.	8.0%	8.0%	7.2%	19.3%	6.1%

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

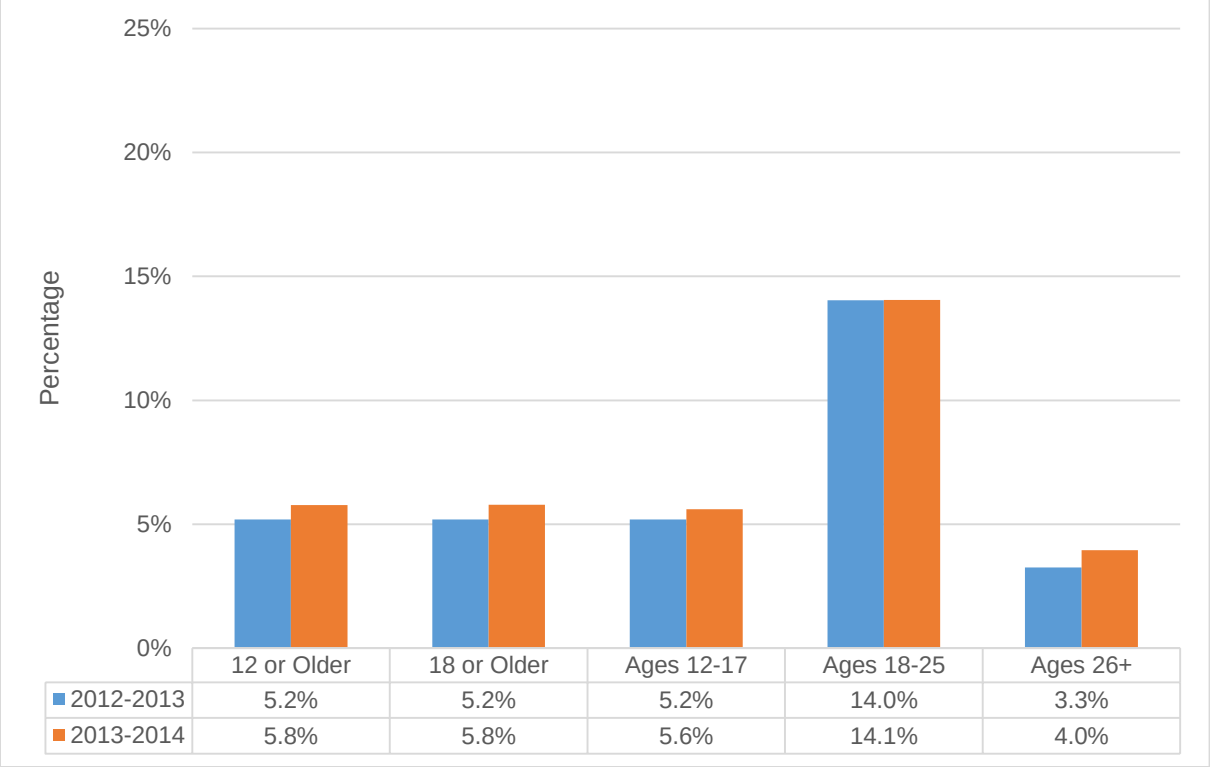
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 5.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used marijuana, one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 263. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	14.0%	3.3%
2013-2014	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	14.1%	4.0%

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), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 5.6 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used marijuana, one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 264. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

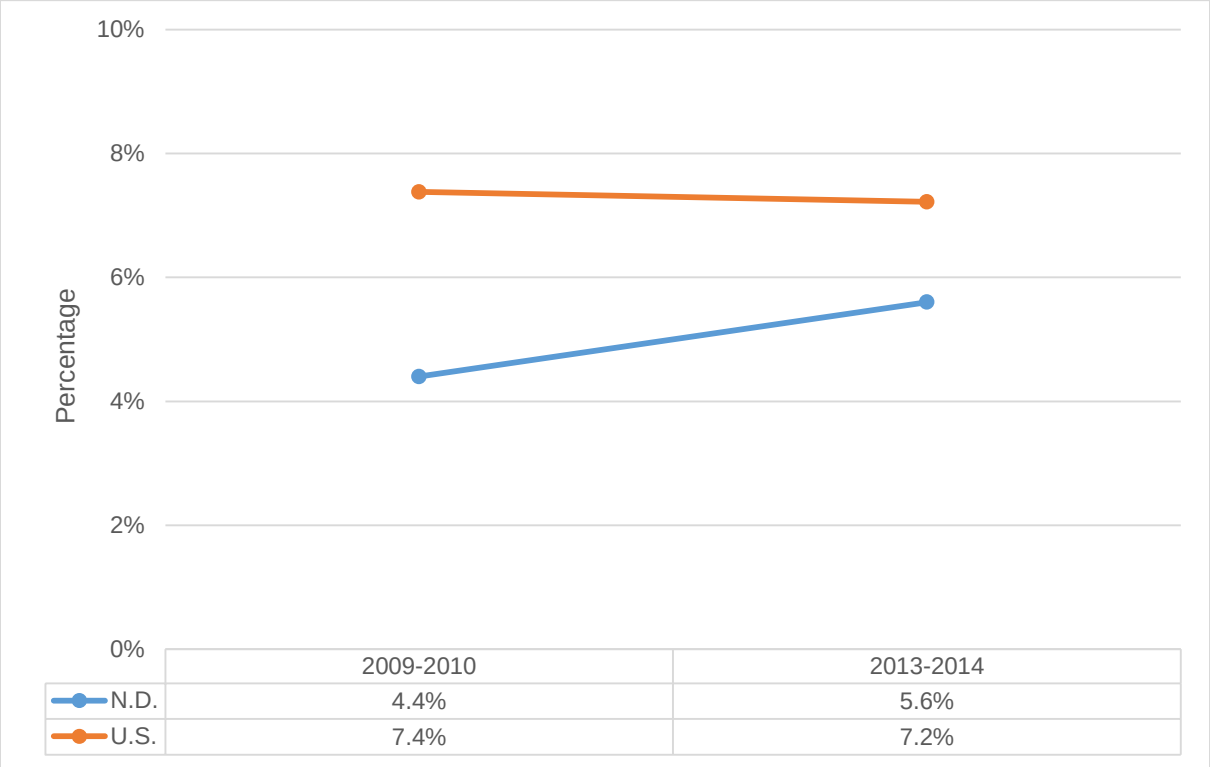


Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

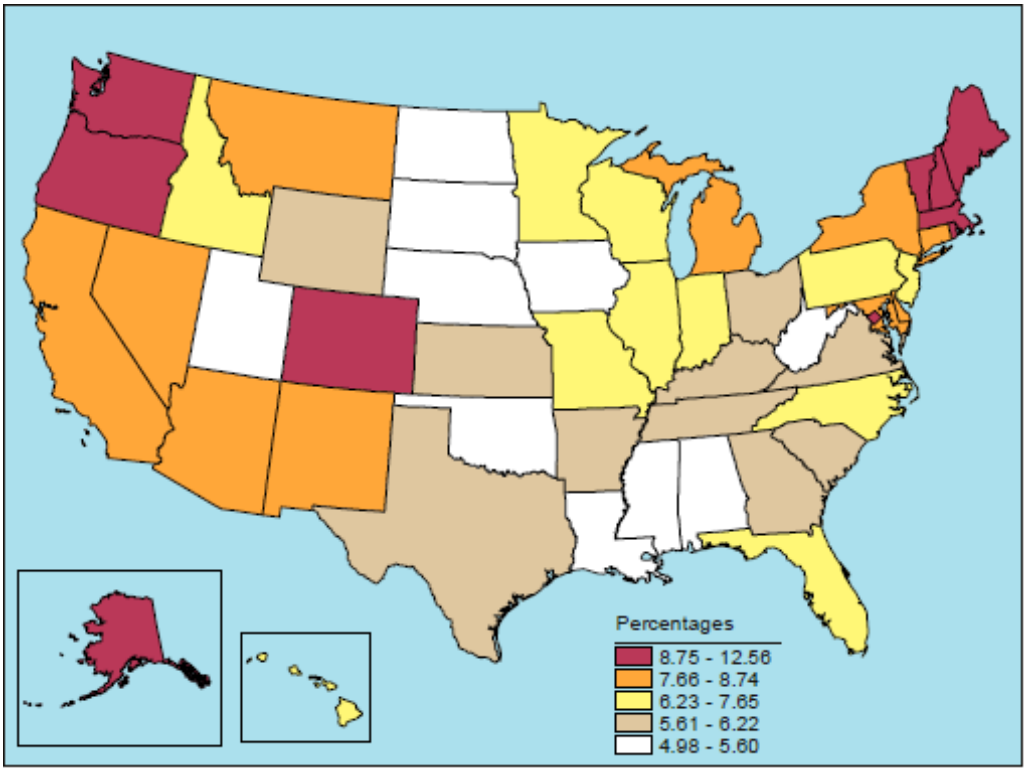
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use, during the 30 days before the survey, among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 265. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 1999-2015

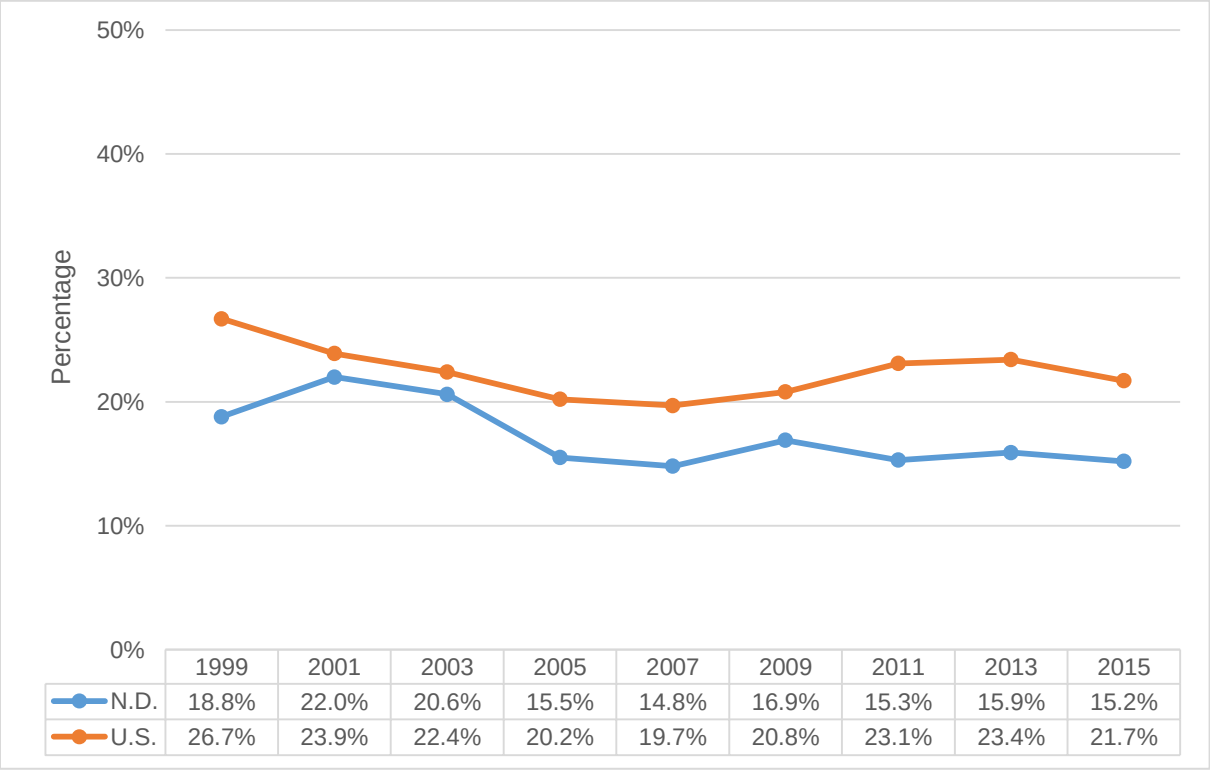
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15.2 percent of North Dakota high school students used marijuana, one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 266. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	18.8%	22.0%	20.6%	15.5%	14.8%	16.9%	15.3%	15.9%	15.2%
U.S.	26.7%	23.9%	22.4%	20.2%	19.7%	20.8%	23.1%	23.4%	21.7%

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

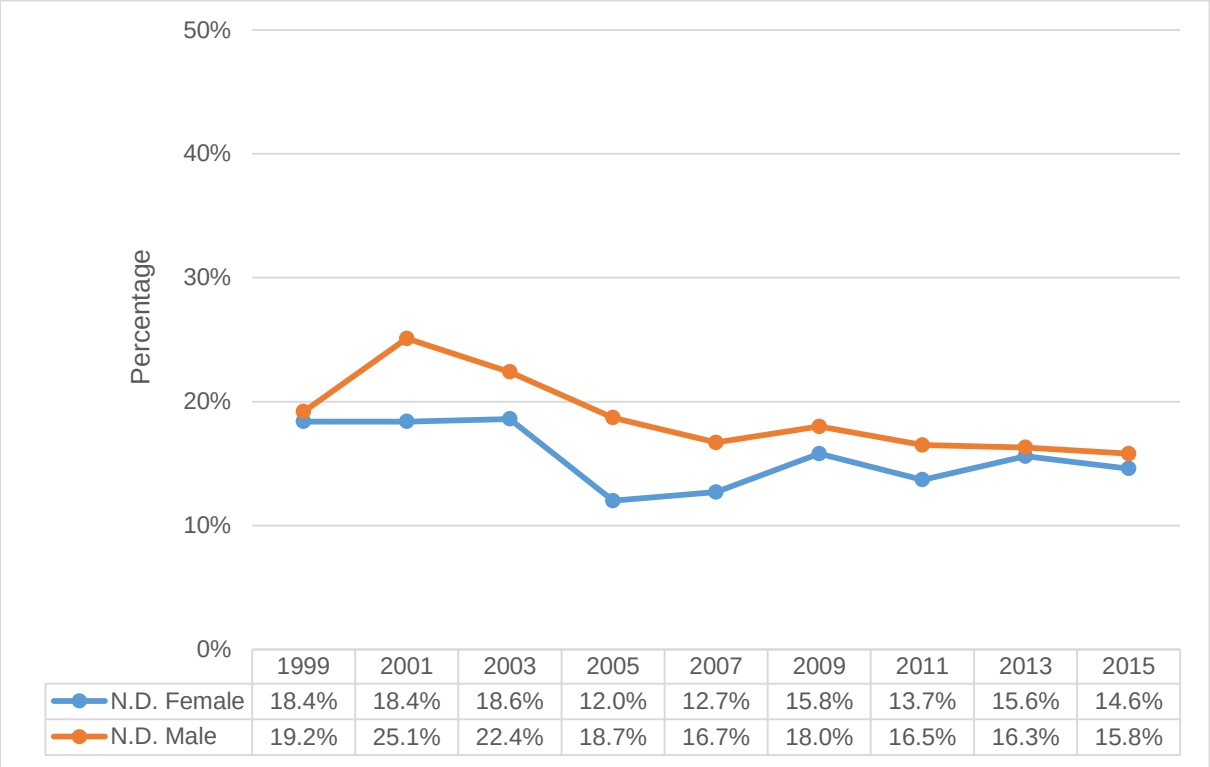
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14.6 percent of female and 15.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 267. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	18.4%	18.4%	18.6%	12.0%	12.7%	15.8%	13.7%	15.6%	14.6%
N.D. Male	19.2%	25.1%	22.4%	18.7%	16.7%	18.0%	16.5%	16.3%	15.8%

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

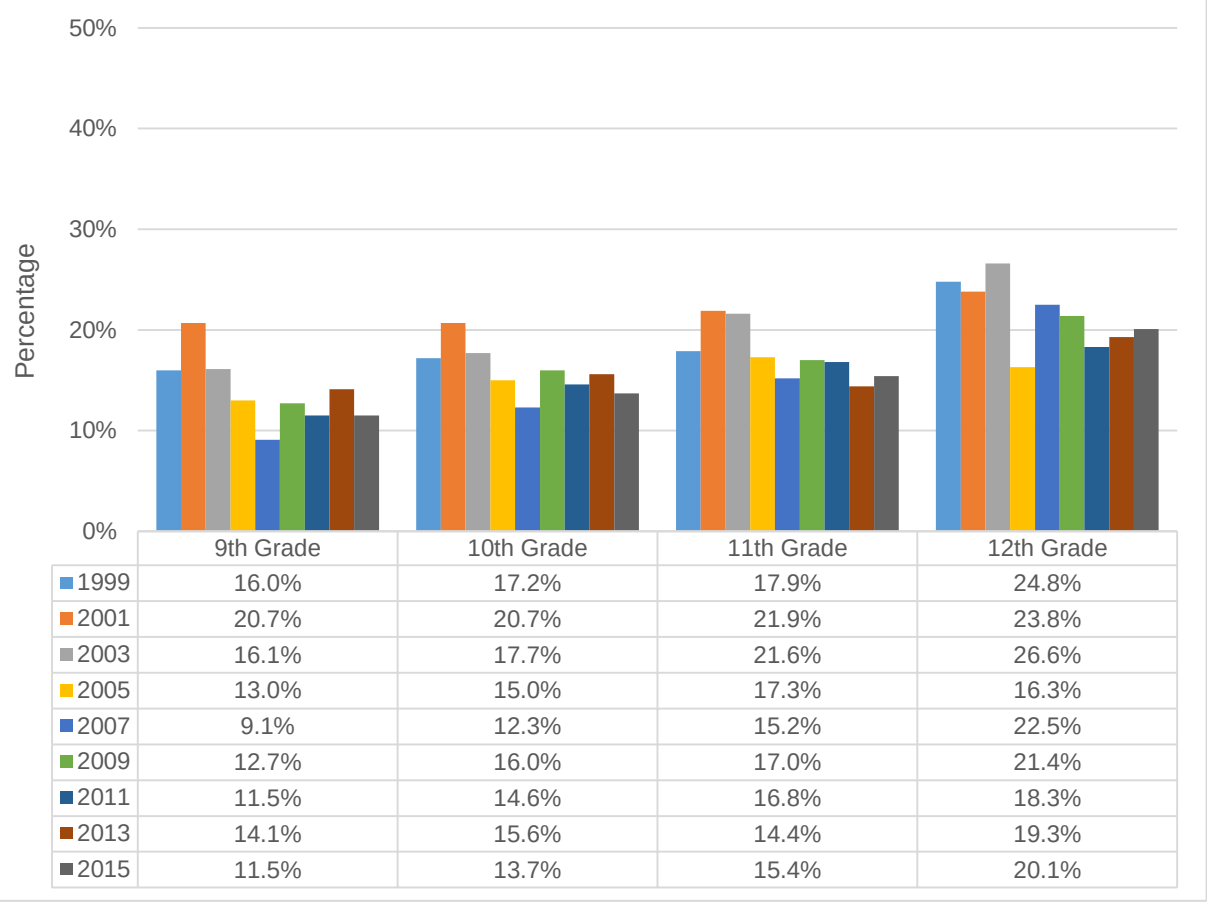
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.5 percent of ninth graders and 20.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 268. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	16.0%	17.2%	17.9%	24.8%
2001	20.7%	20.7%	21.9%	23.8%
2003	16.1%	17.7%	21.6%	26.6%
2005	13.0%	15.0%	17.3%	16.3%
2007	9.1%	12.3%	15.2%	22.5%
2009	12.7%	16.0%	17.0%	21.4%
2011	11.5%	14.6%	16.8%	18.3%
2013	14.1%	15.6%	14.4%	19.3%
2015	11.5%	13.7%	15.4%	20.1%

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

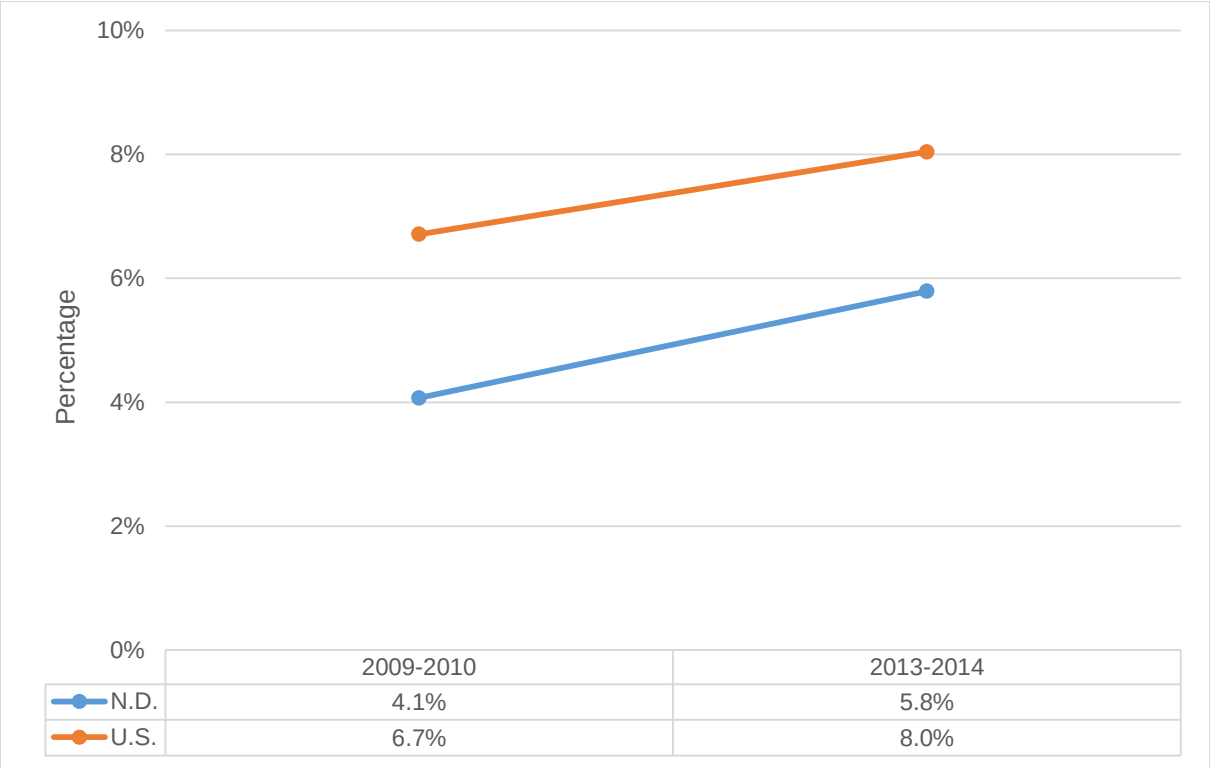
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 5.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 269. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



2.2.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 14.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 used marijuana, one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 270. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

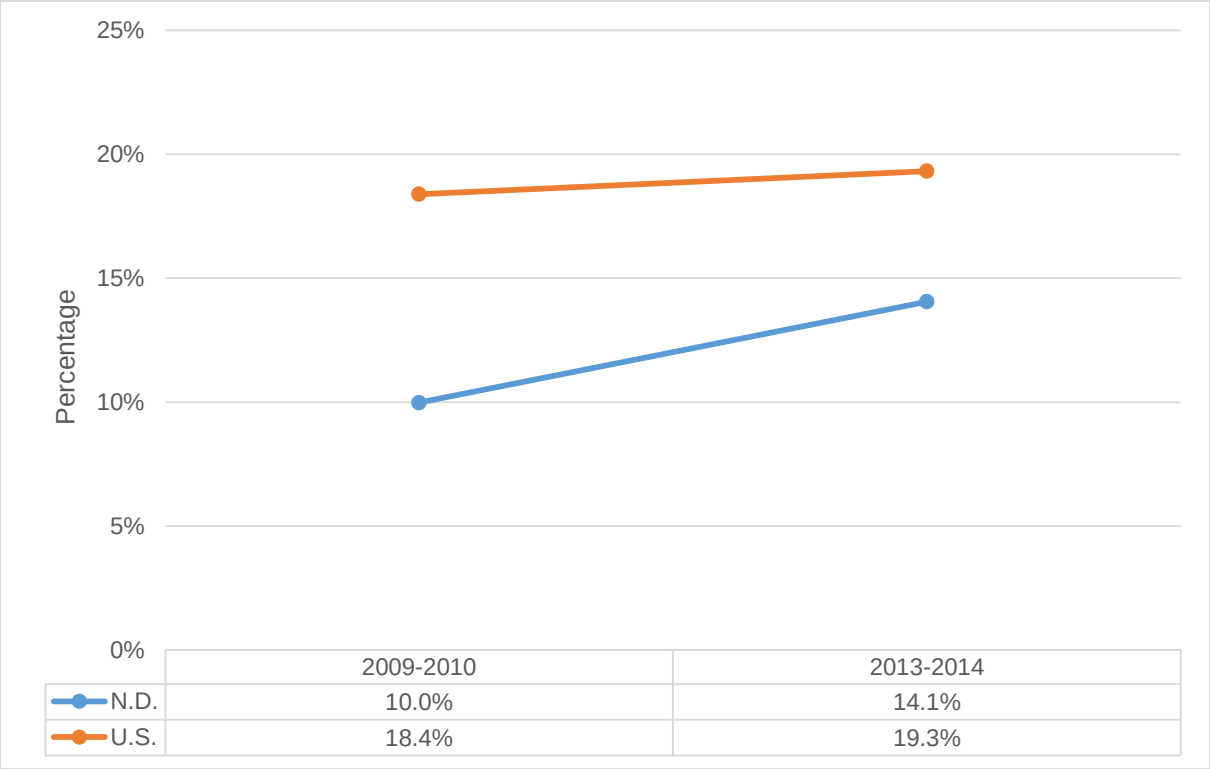


Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

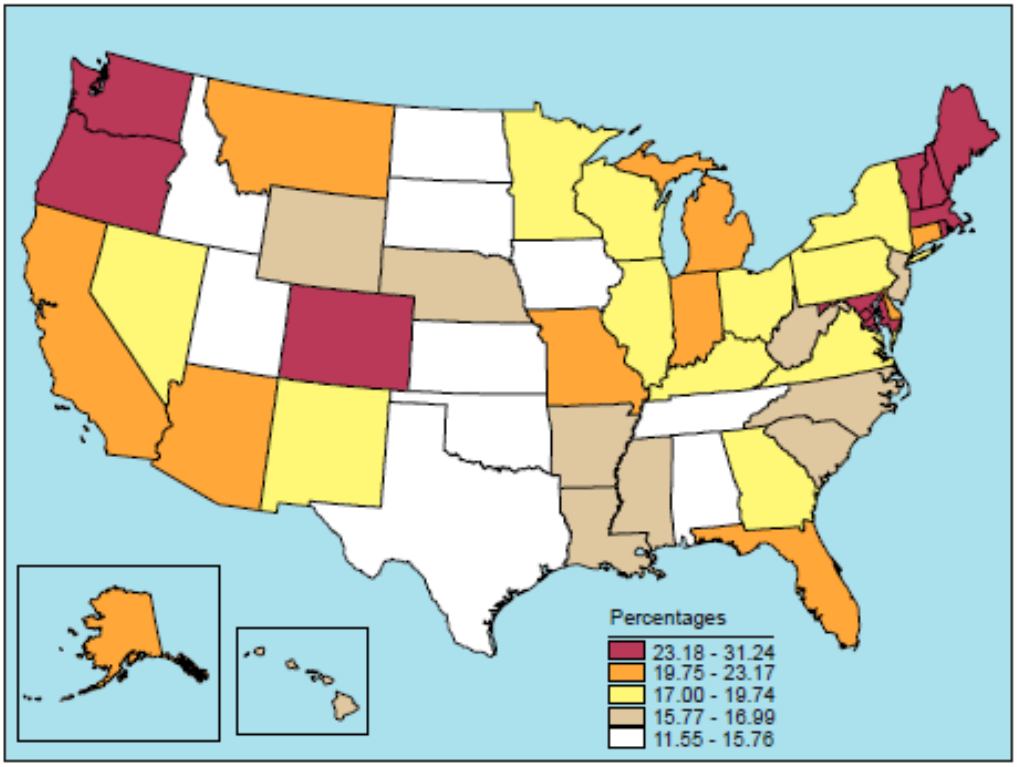
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use, among individuals ages 18-25, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 271. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.2.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

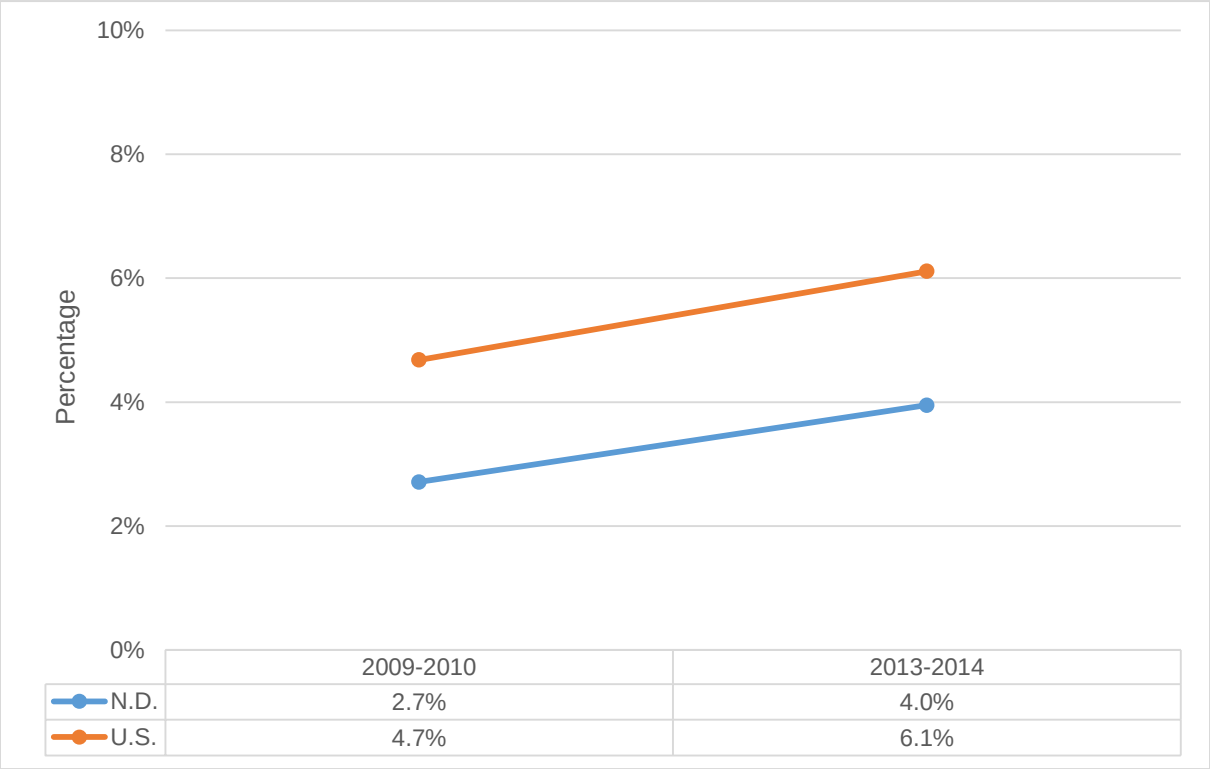
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 4 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older used marijuana, one or more times, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 272. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	2.7%	4.0%
U.S.	4.7%	6.1%

Chart: Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

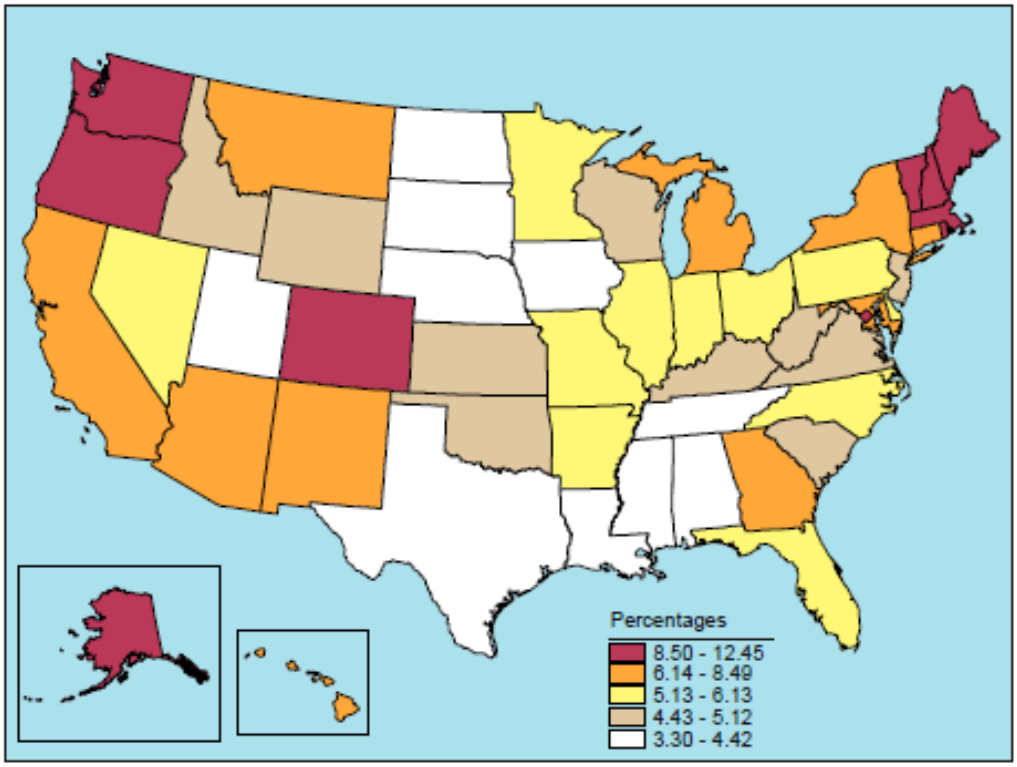
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use, among adults aged 26 or older, during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 273. Current Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.2.1.2.2.4. College Students

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

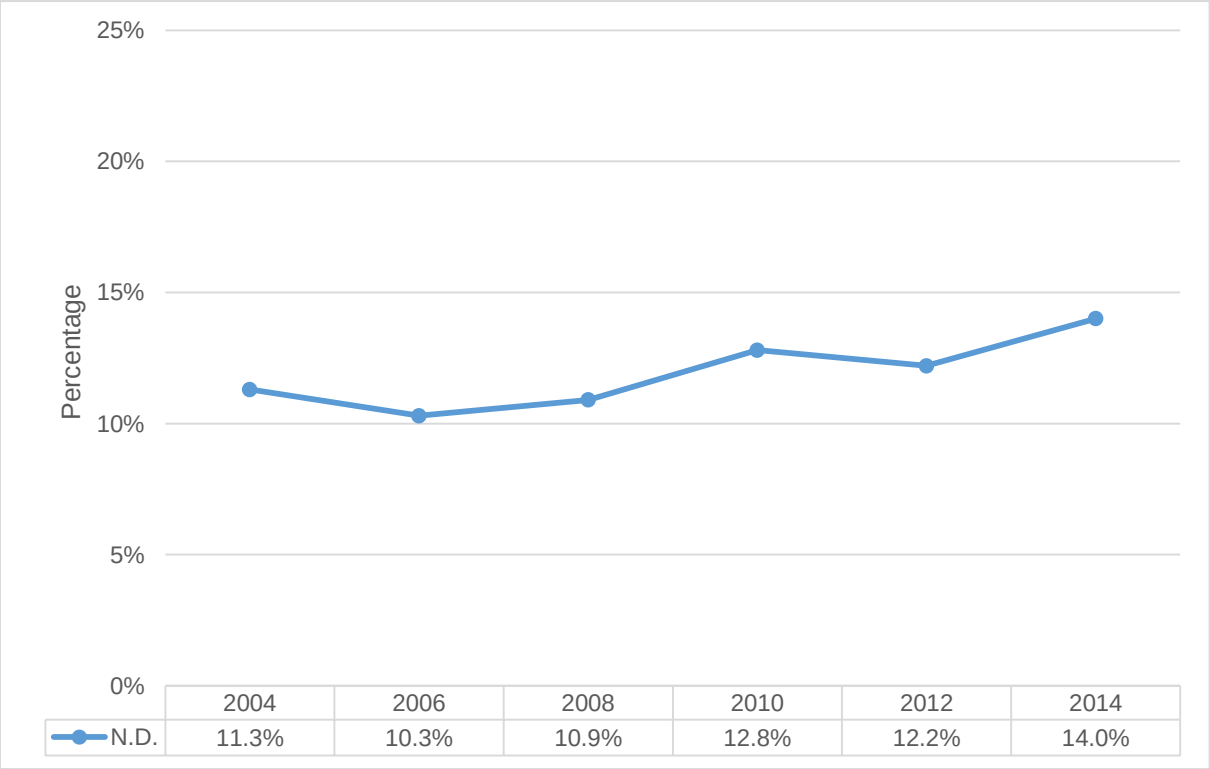
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 274. 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, 2013-2014

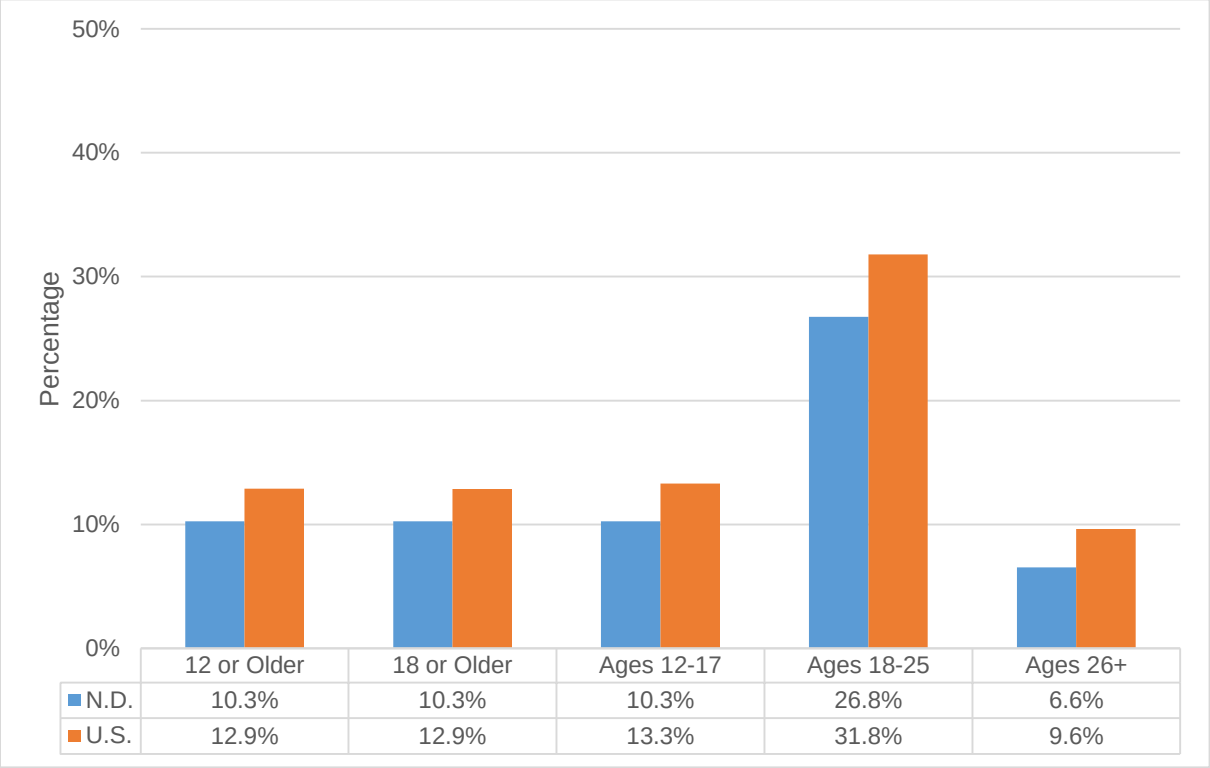
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, 10.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used marijuana, one or more times, during the year before the survey.

Figure 275. Marijuana Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	26.8%	6.6%
U.S.	12.9%	12.9%	13.3%	31.8%	9.6%

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

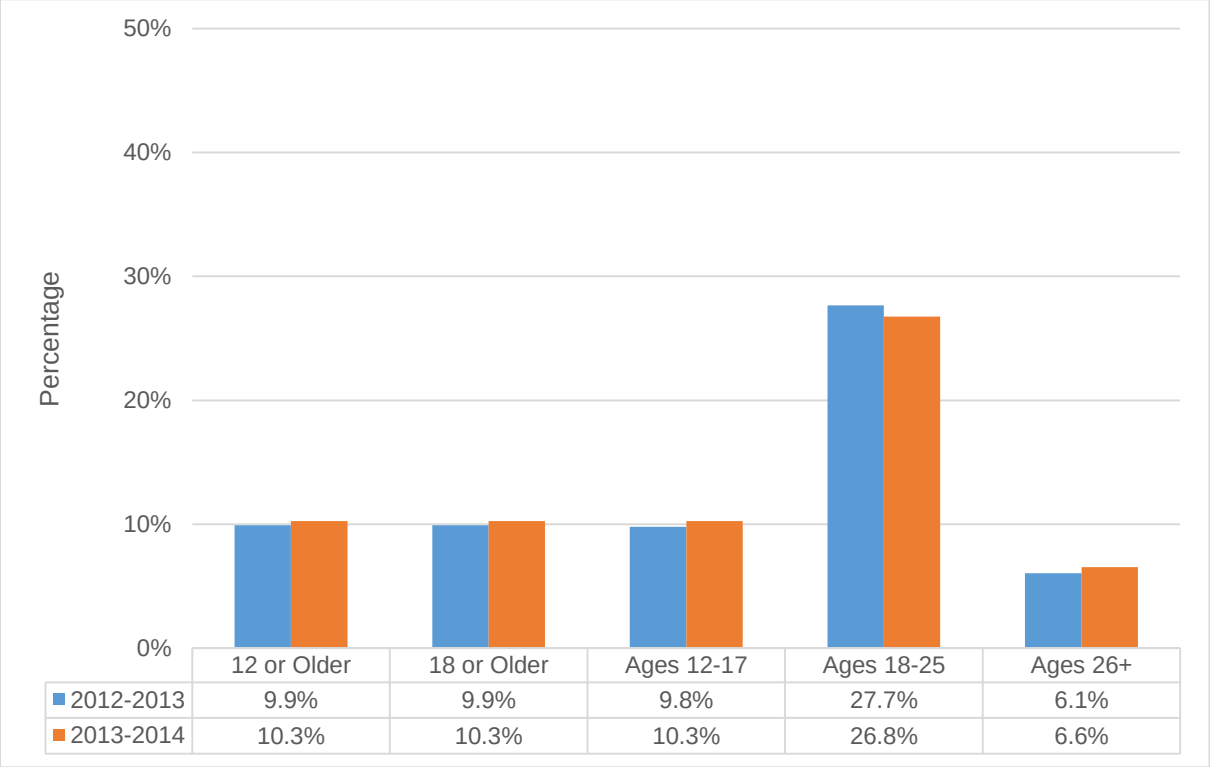
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, 10.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used marijuana, one or more times, during the year before the survey.

Figure 276. Marijuana Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	9.9%	9.9%	9.8%	27.7%	6.1%
2013-2014	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	26.8%	6.6%

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), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 10.3 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used marijuana, one or more times, during the year before the survey.

Figure 277. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

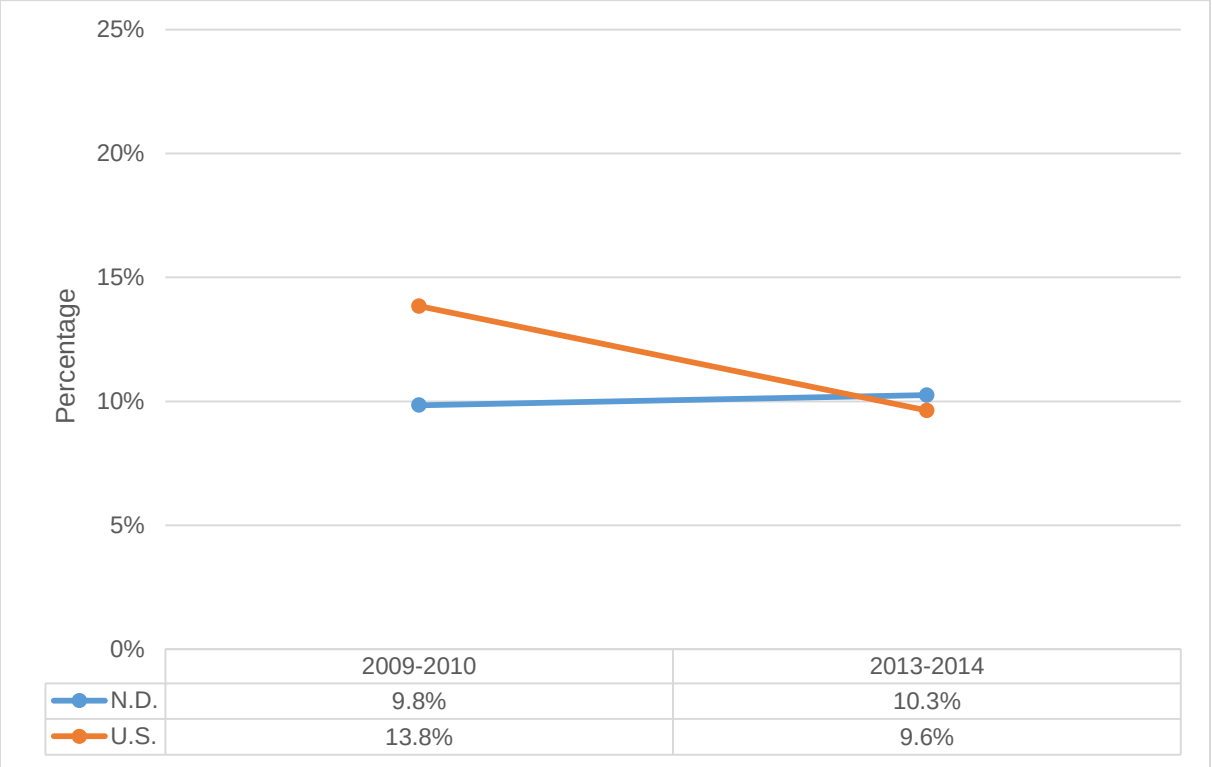


Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

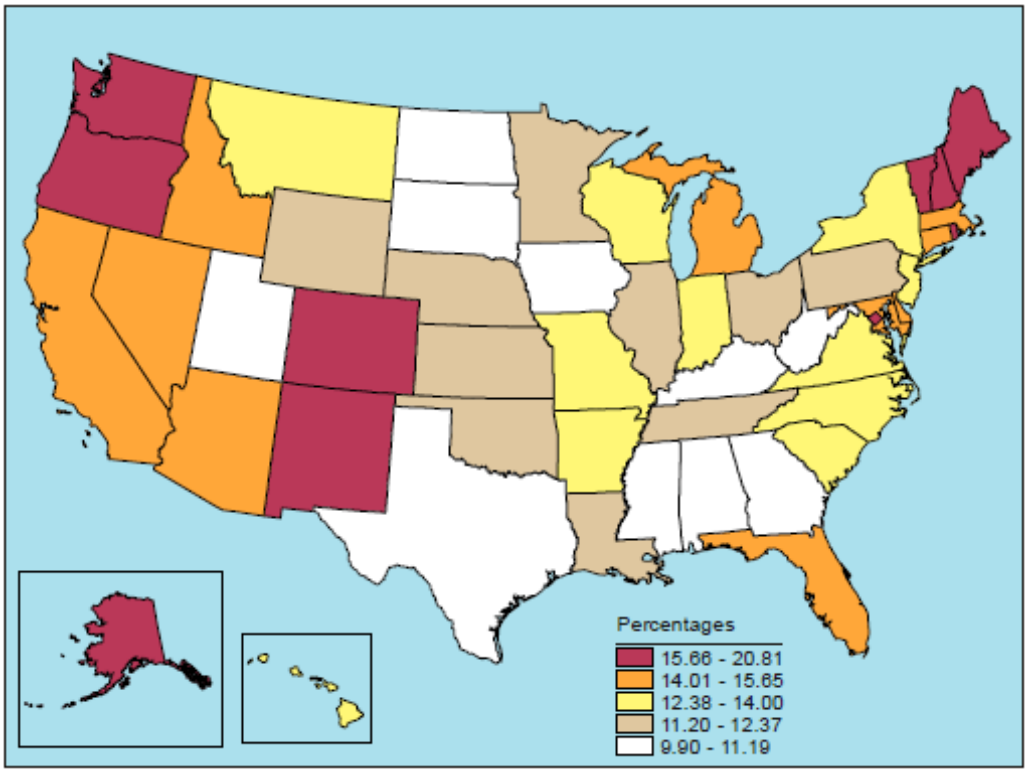
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use, among individuals ages 12-17, during the year before the survey.

Figure 278. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

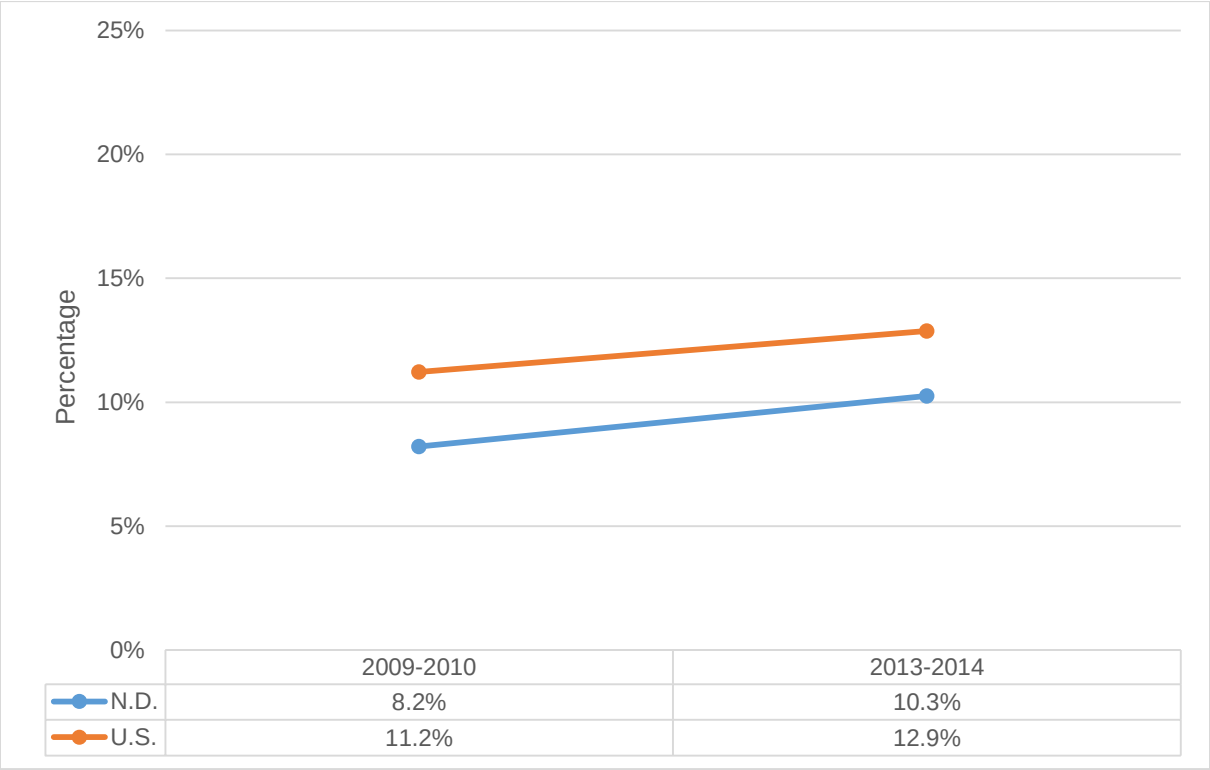
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, 10.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used marijuana, one or more times, during the year before the survey.

Figure 279. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



2.2.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 26.8 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 used marijuana, one or more times, during the year before the survey.

Figure 280. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Youth (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

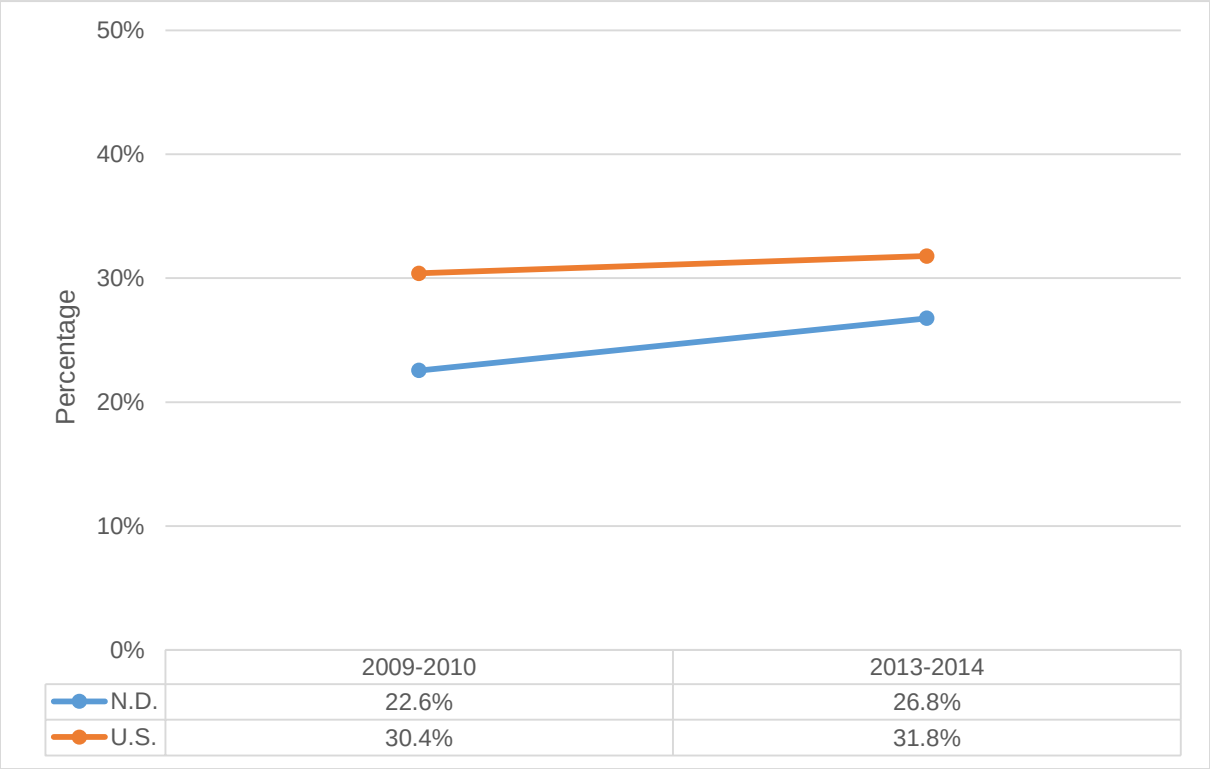


Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

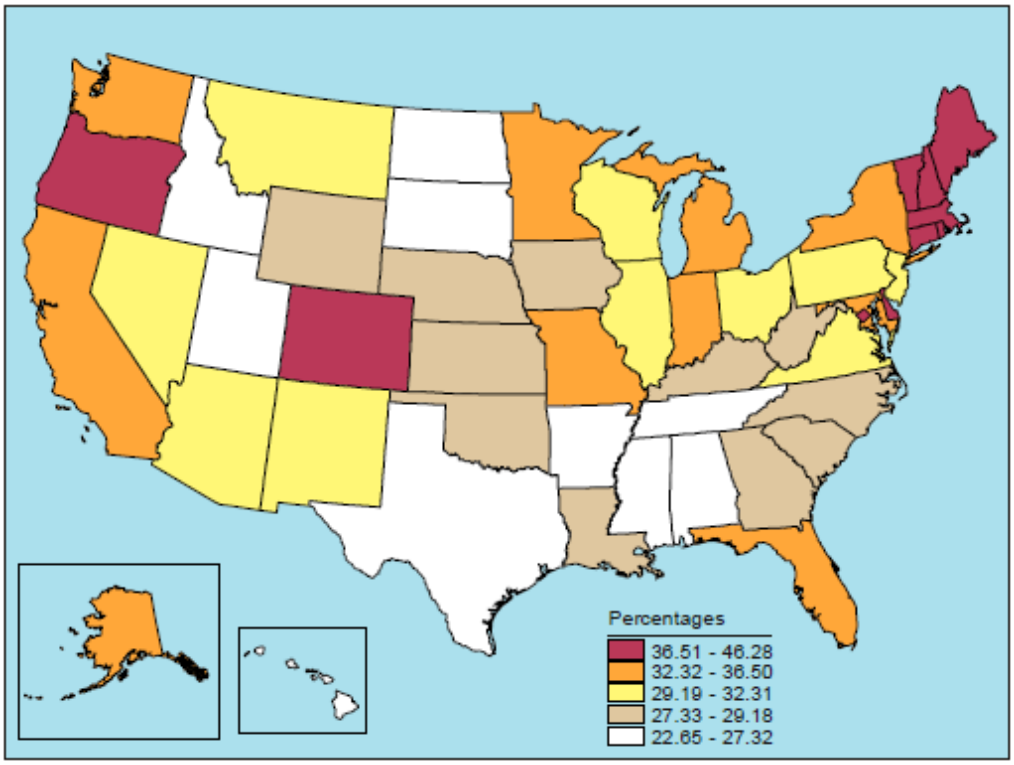
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of marijuana use, among individuals ages 18-25, during the year before the survey.

Figure 281. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.2.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 6.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older used marijuana, one or more times, during the year before the survey.

Figure 282. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

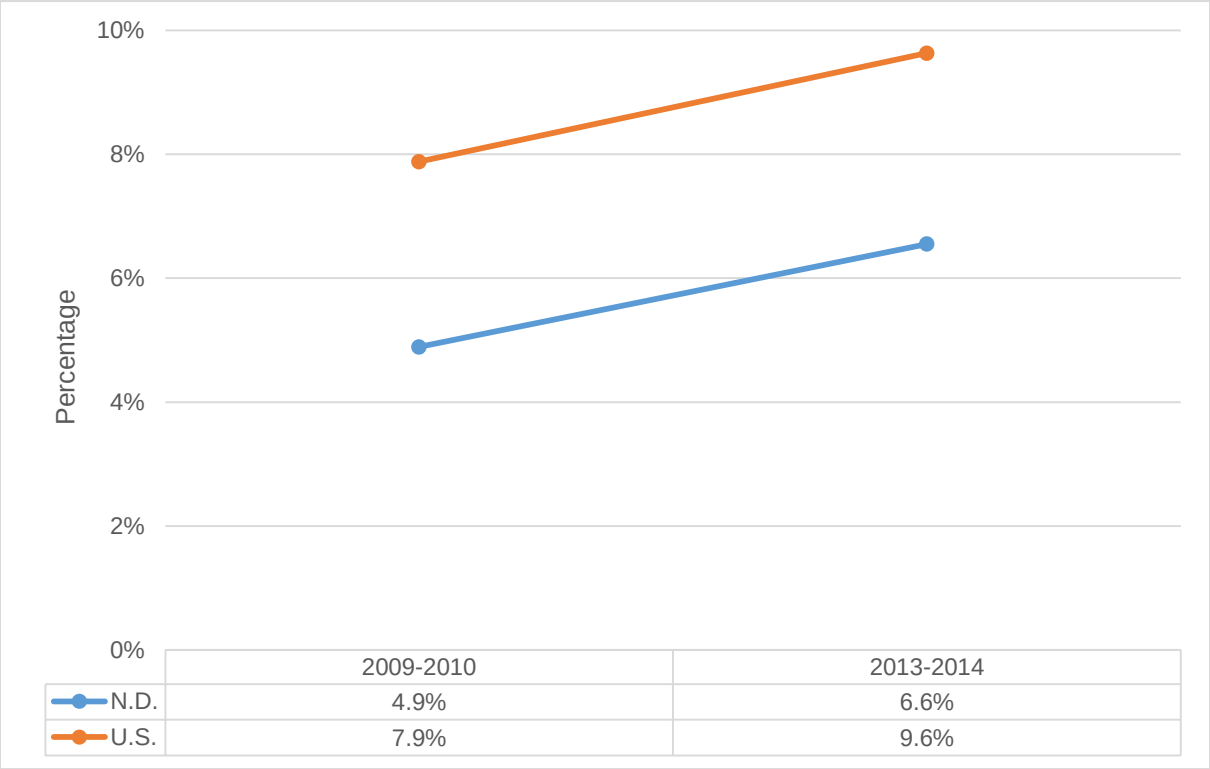


Chart: Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

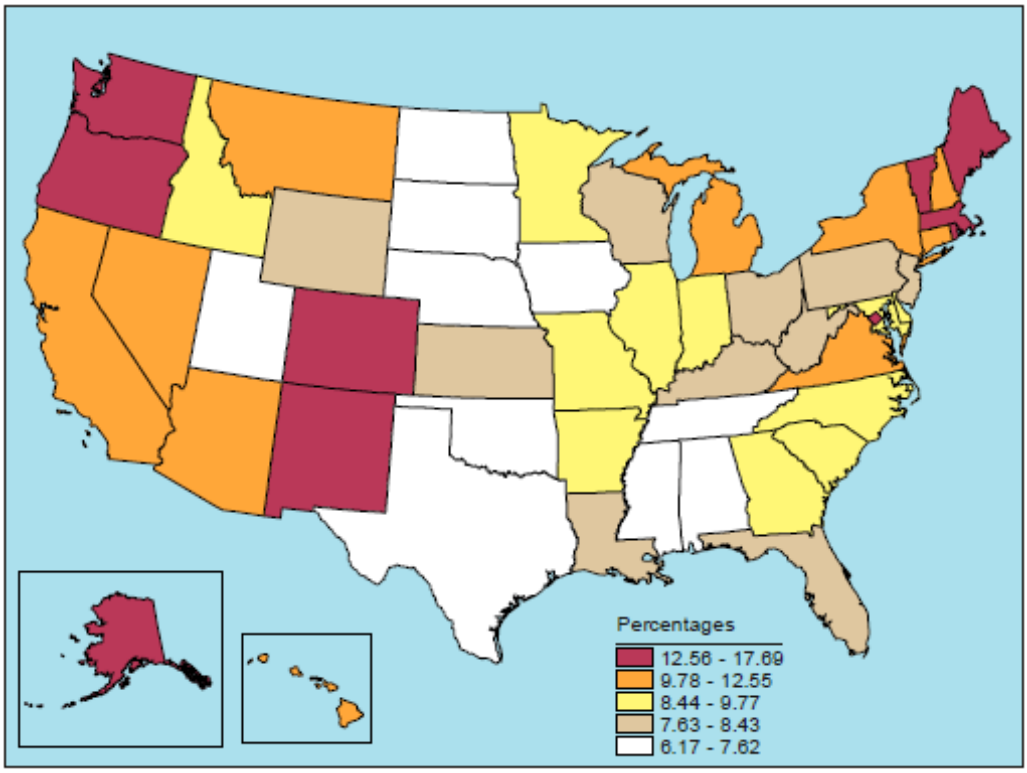
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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, among adults aged 26 or older, during the year before the survey.

Figure 283. Marijuana Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.2.2.2.2.4. College Students

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

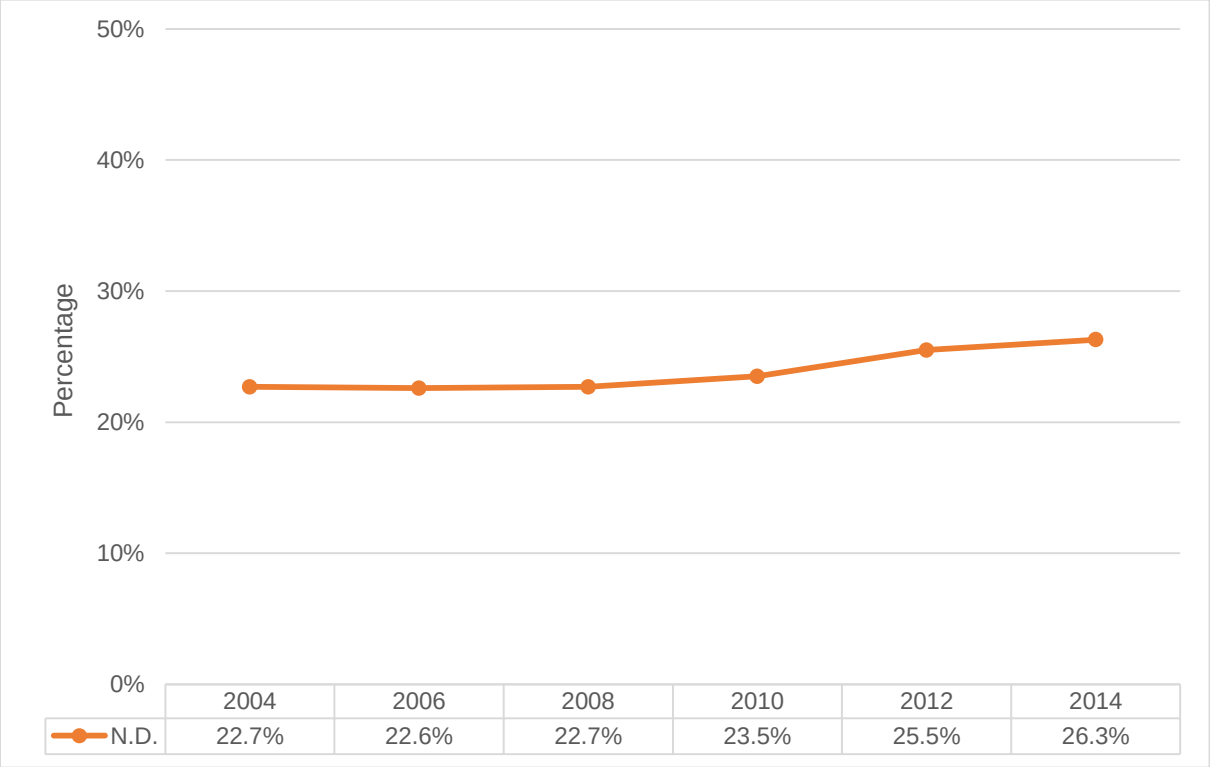
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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



	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
N.D.	22.7%	22.6%	22.7%	23.5%	25.5%	26.3%

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, 2004-2014

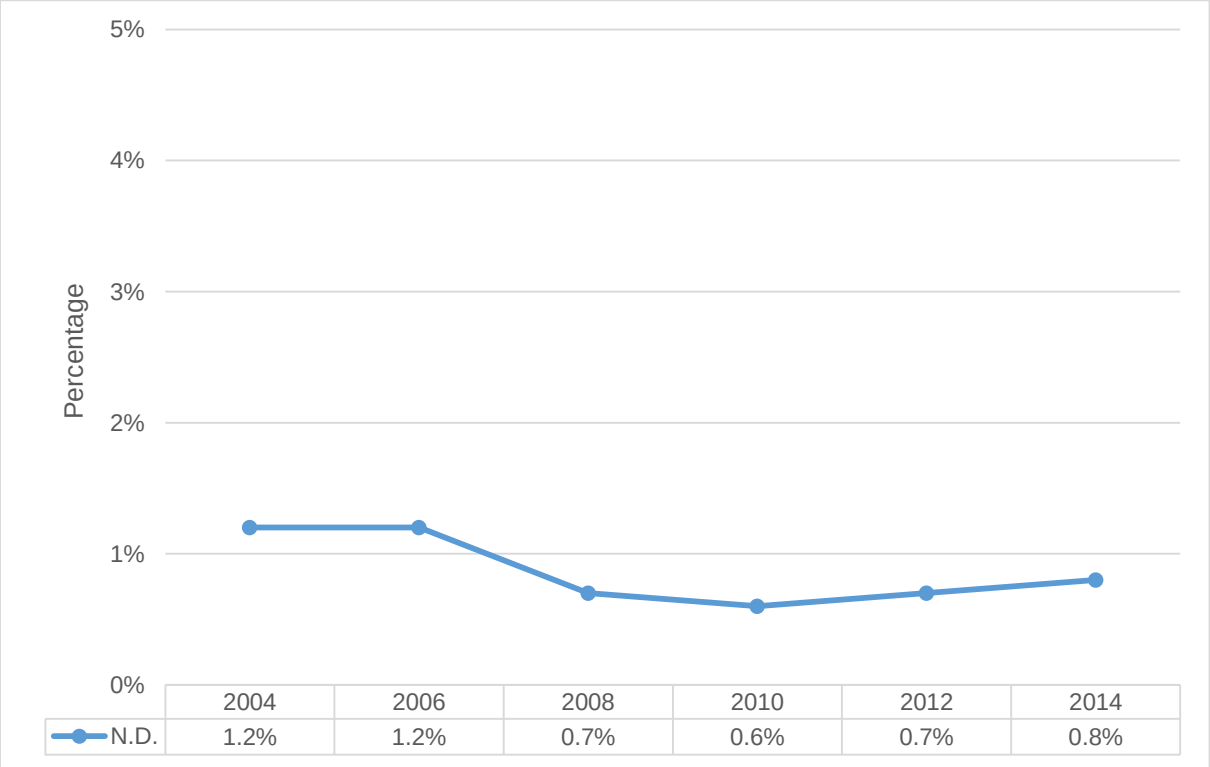
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.8 percent of college students in North Dakota used cocaine one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 285. Current Cocaine Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



2.3.2. Past Year Use

2.3.2.1. Overall

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

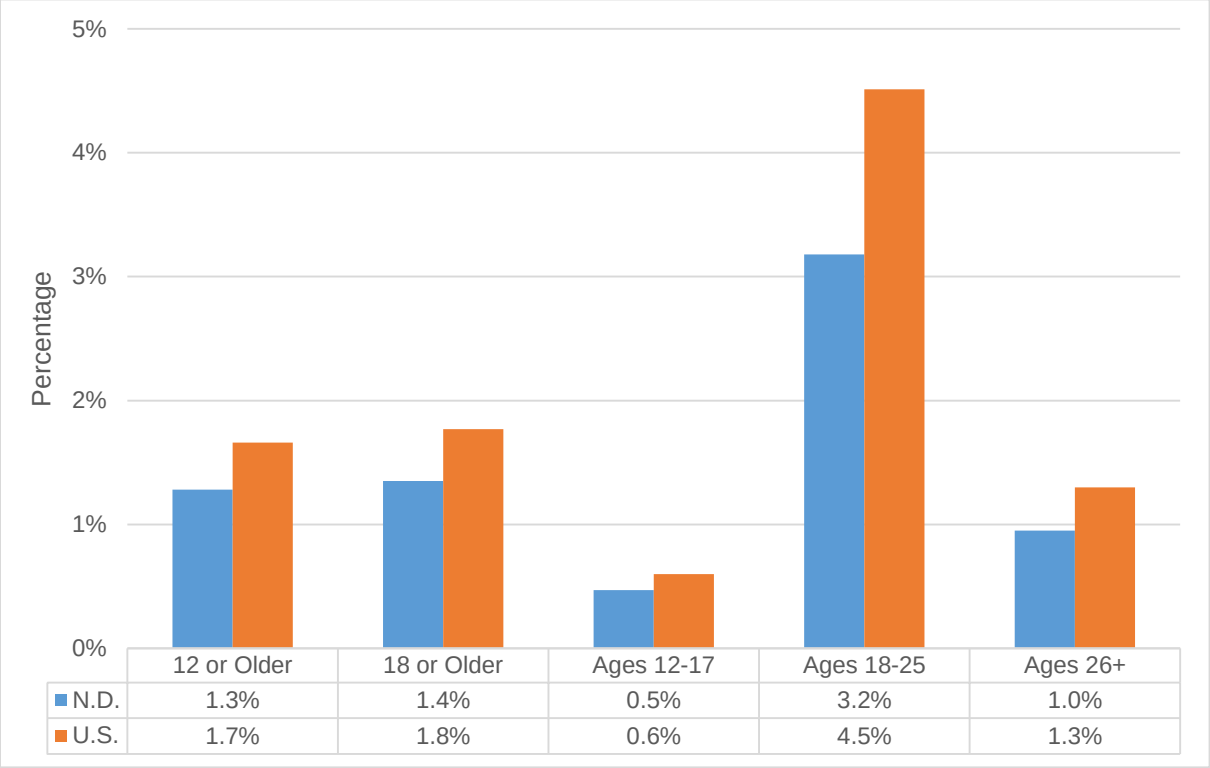
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, 1.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 286. Cocaine Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	1.3%	1.4%	0.5%	3.2%	1.0%
U.S.	1.7%	1.8%	0.6%	4.5%	1.3%

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

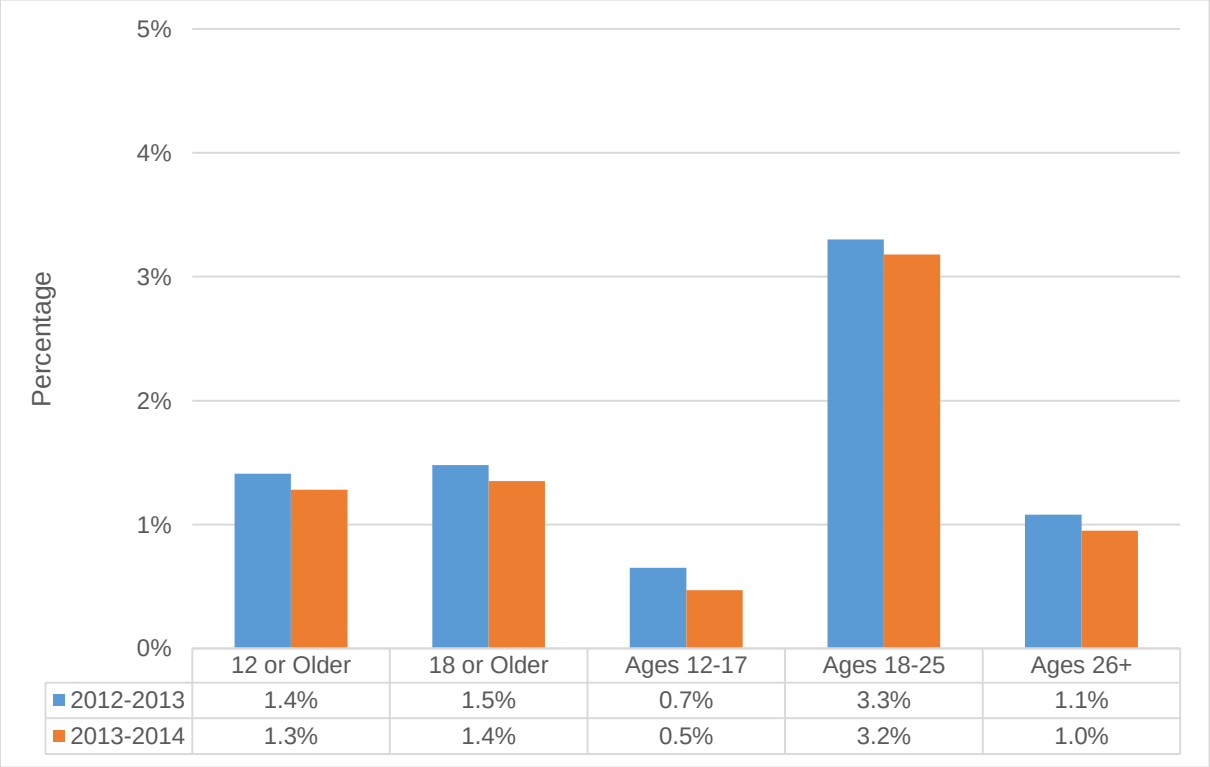
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, 1.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 287. Cocaine Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	3.3%	1.1%
2013-2014	1.3%	1.4%	0.5%	3.2%	1.0%

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), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 0.5 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 288. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

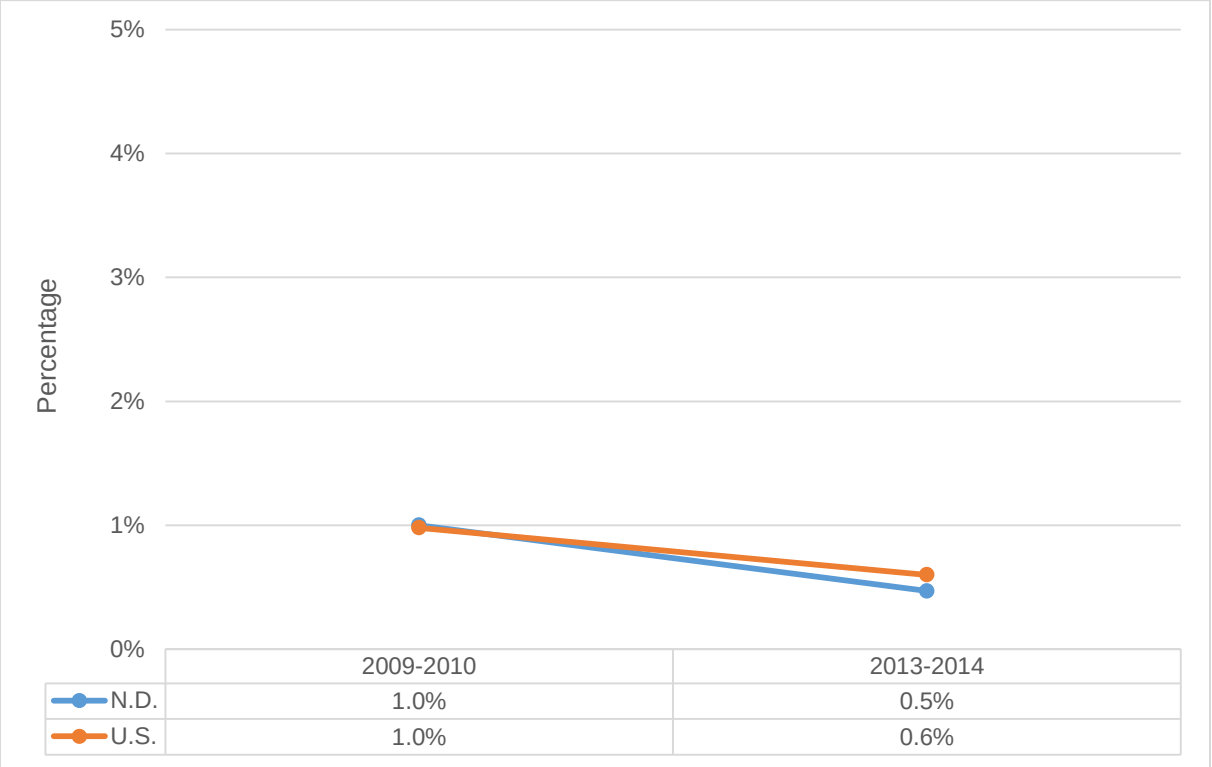


Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

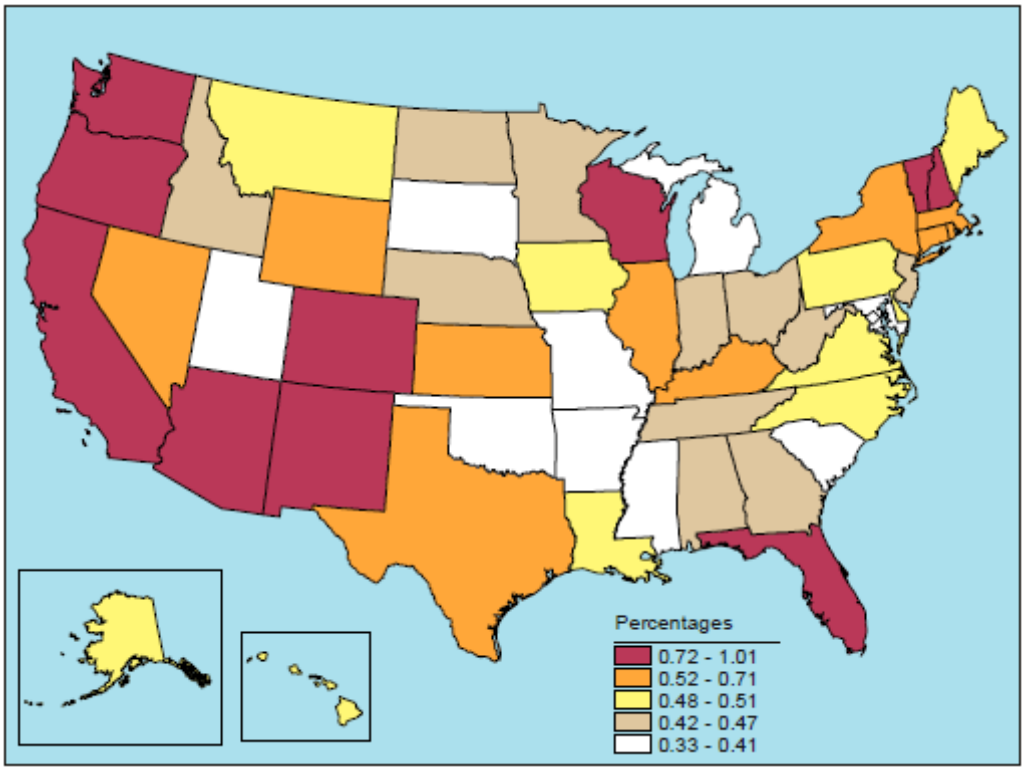
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota of cocaine use, for individuals ages 12-17, during the year before the survey.

Figure 289. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

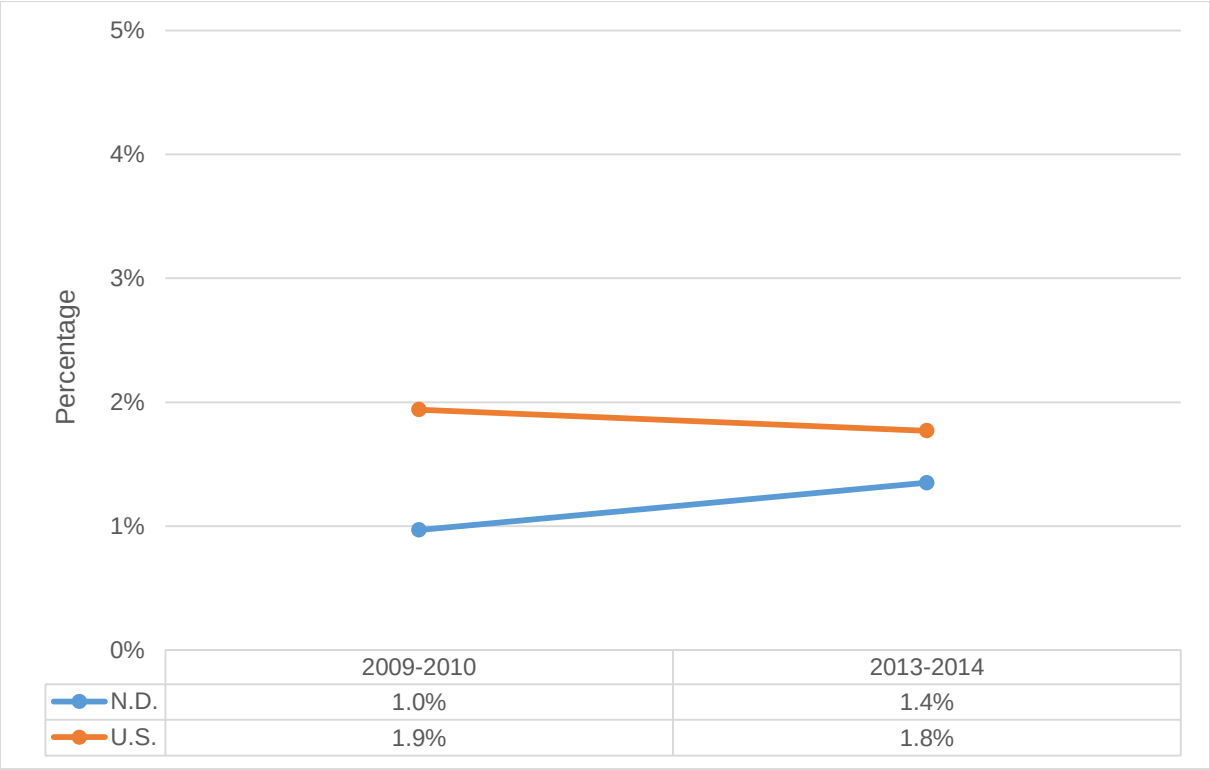
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, 1.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 290. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



2.3.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18 -25 Years)

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 3.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 291. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

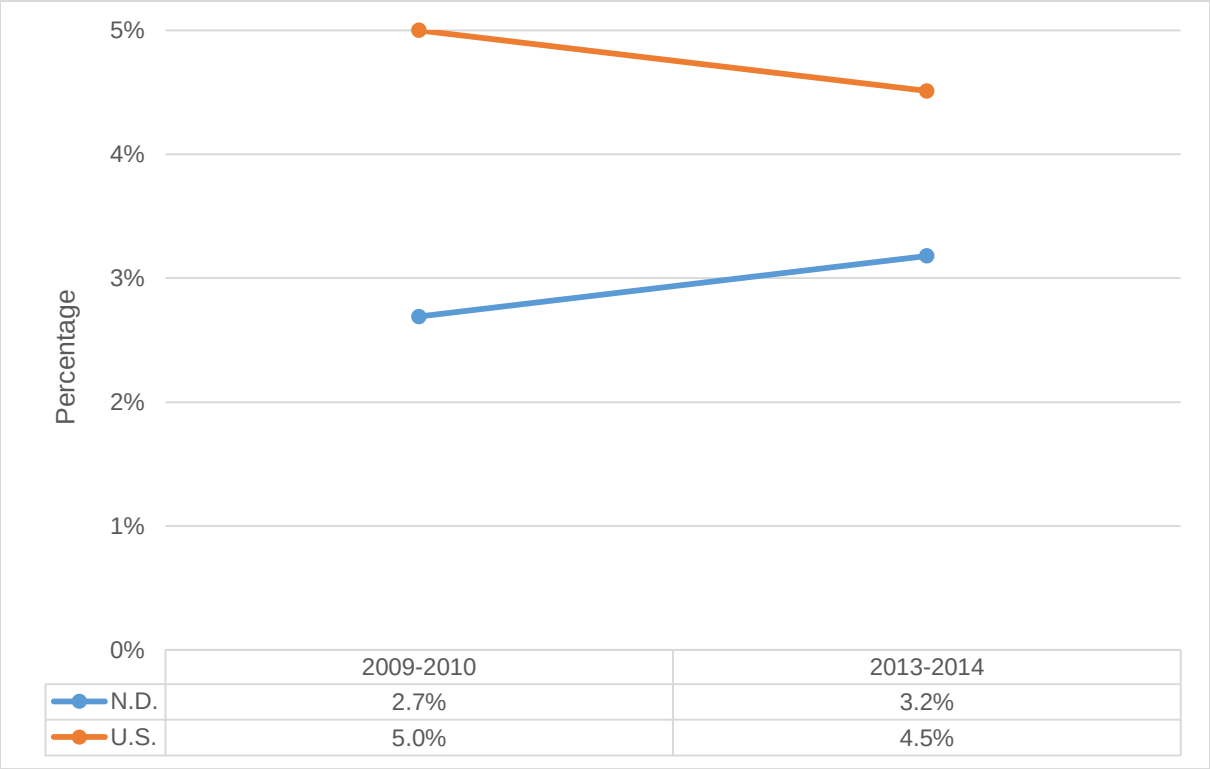


Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

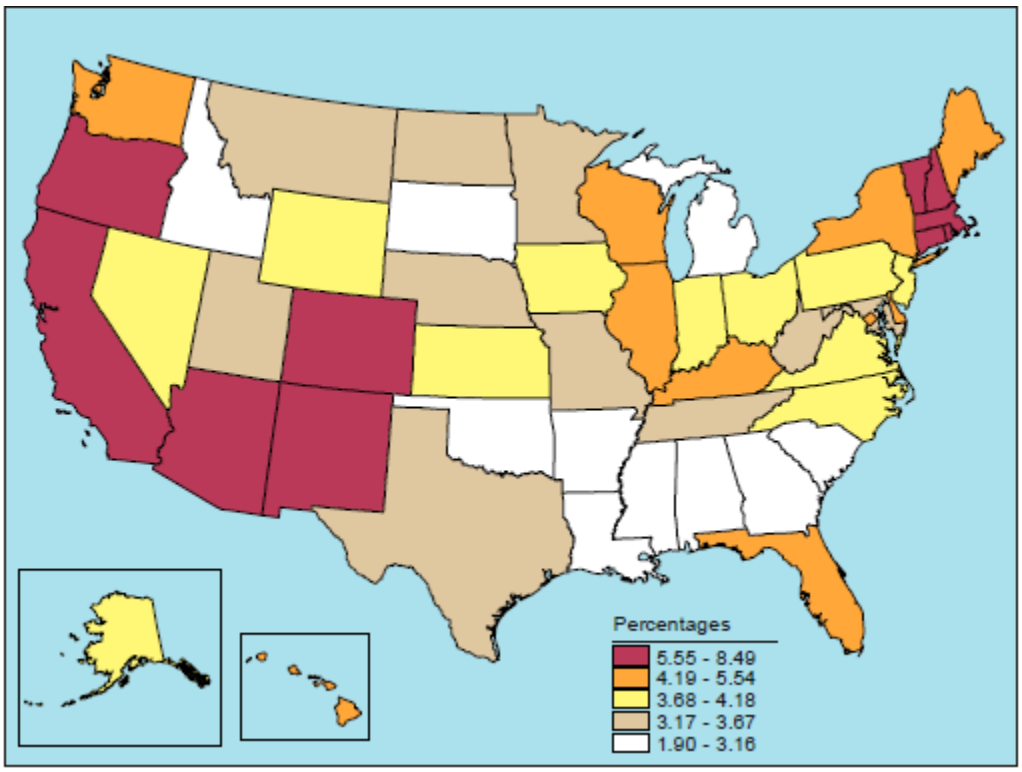
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of cocaine use, among individuals ages 18-25, during the year before the survey.

Figure 292. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.3.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

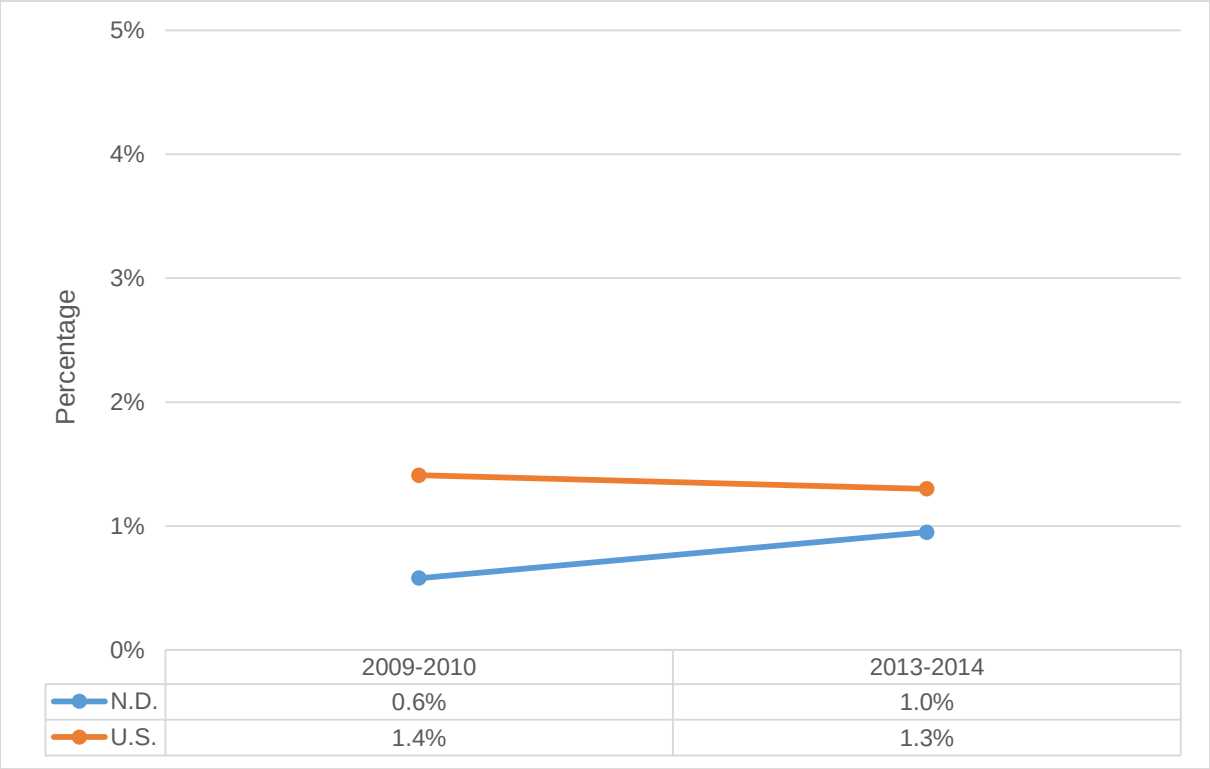
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, 1 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 293. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	0.6%	1.0%
U.S.	1.4%	1.3%

Chart: Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

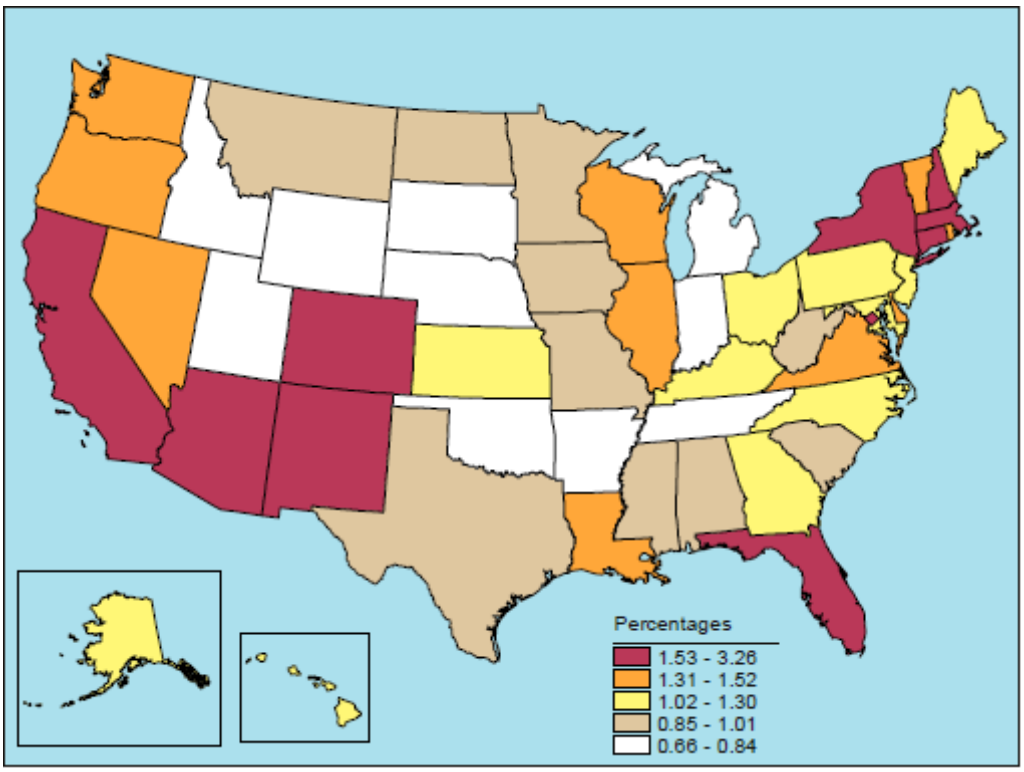
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota of cocaine use, among adults aged 26 or older, during the year before the survey.

Figure 294. Cocaine Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.3.2.2.2.4. College Students

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

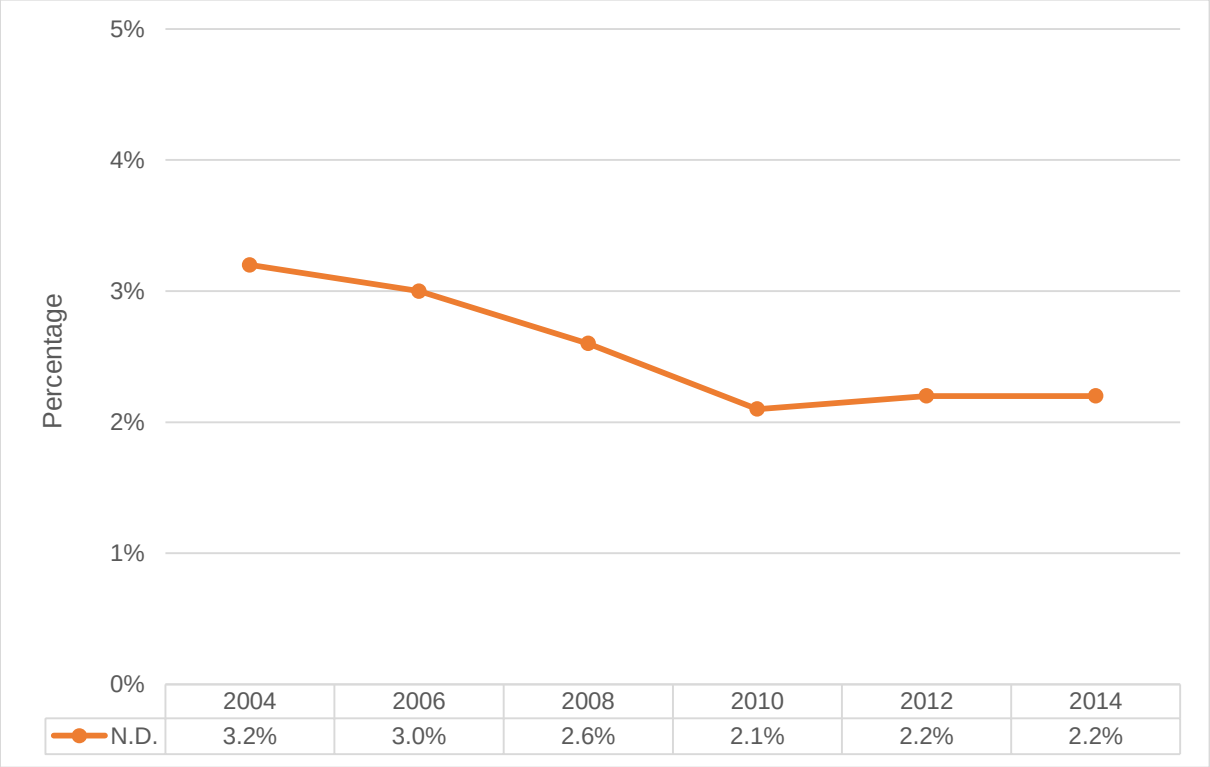
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 2.2 percent of college students in North Dakota used cocaine one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 295. Cocaine Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
N.D.	3.2%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%

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, 1999-2015

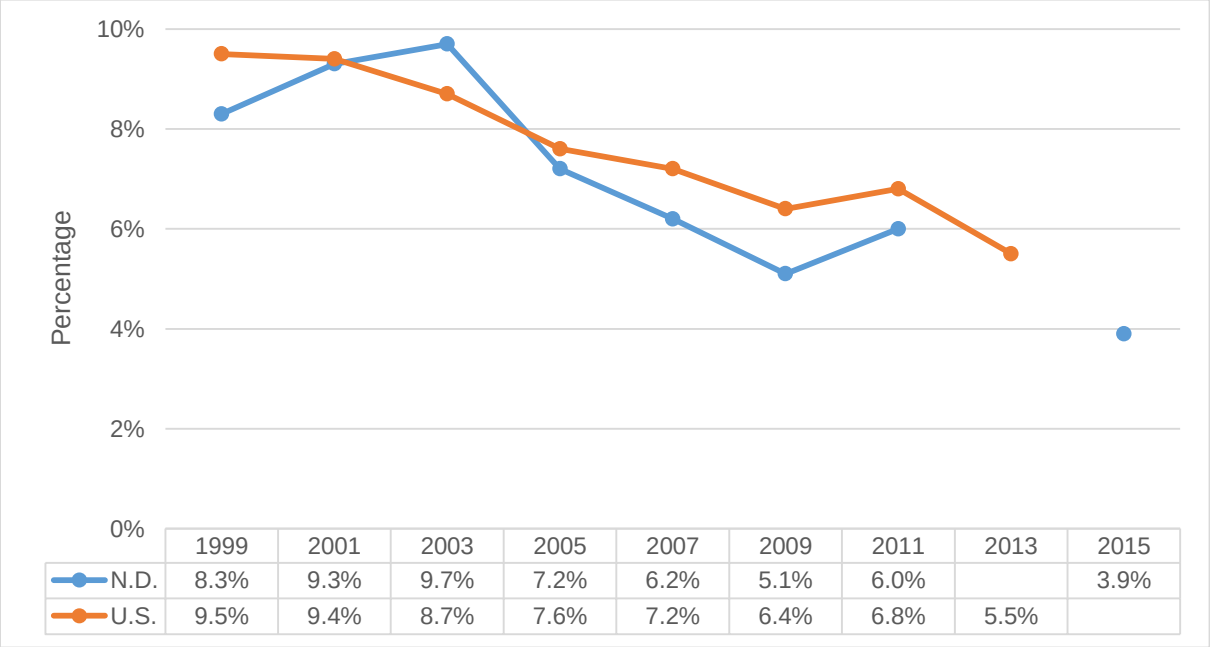
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.9 percent of high school students in North Dakota used any form of cocaine, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 296. Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	8.3%	9.3%	9.7%	7.2%	6.2%	5.1%	6.0%		3.9%
U.S.	9.5%	9.4%	8.7%	7.6%	7.2%	6.4%	6.8%	5.5%	

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013, U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

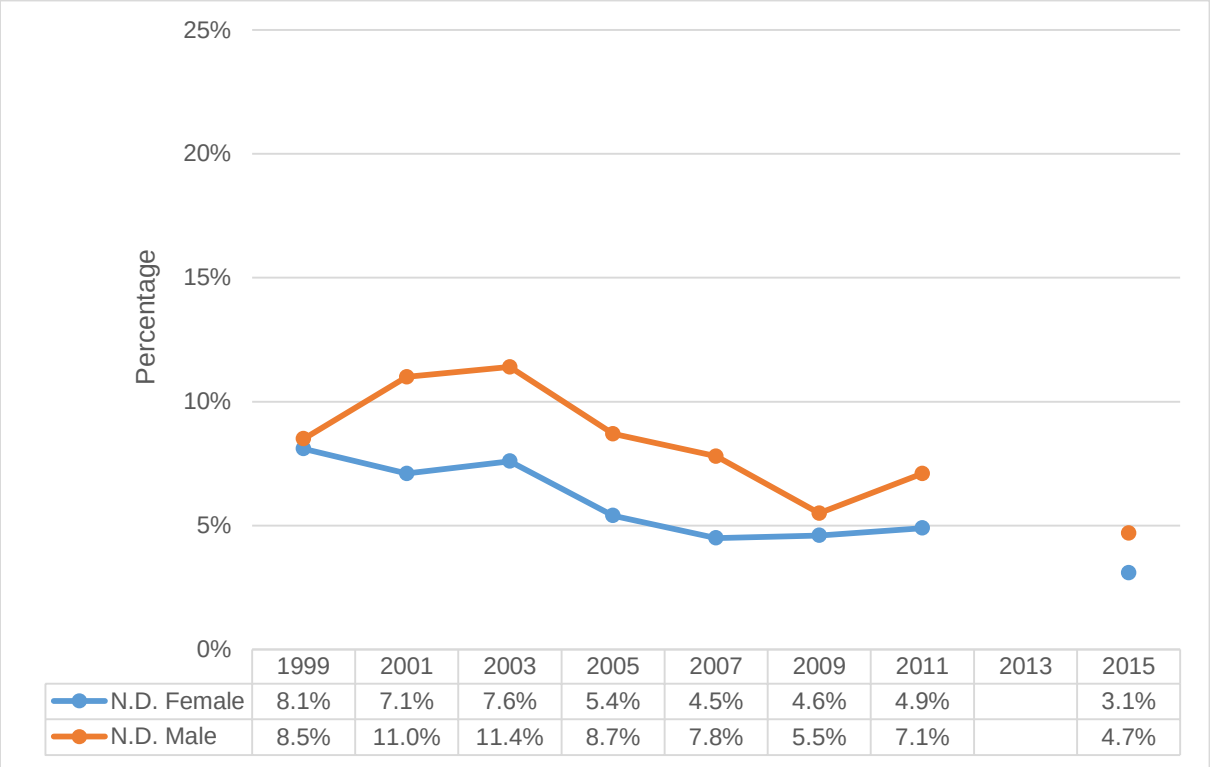
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.1 percent of female and 4.7 percent of male high school students in North Dakota used any form of cocaine, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 297. Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	8.1%	7.1%	7.6%	5.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.9%		3.1%
N.D. Male	8.5%	11.0%	11.4%	8.7%	7.8%	5.5%	7.1%		4.7%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013).

Chart: Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

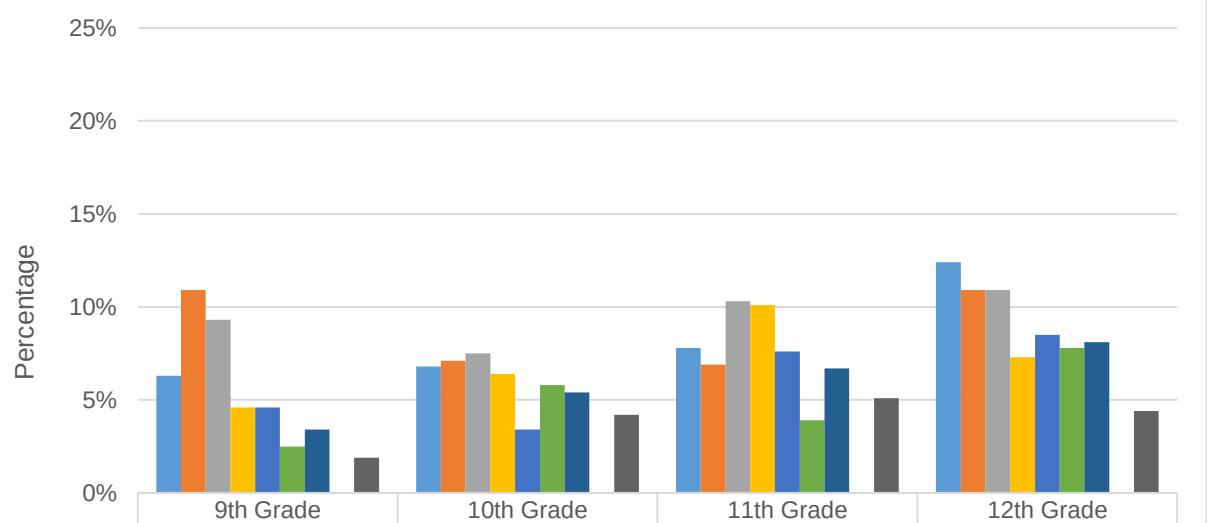
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.9 percent of ninth graders and 4.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used any form of cocaine, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 298. Ever Used Cocaine, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	6.3%	6.8%	7.8%	12.4%
2001	10.9%	7.1%	6.9%	10.9%
2003	9.3%	7.5%	10.3%	10.9%
2005	4.6%	6.4%	10.1%	7.3%
2007	4.6%	3.4%	7.6%	8.5%
2009	2.5%	5.8%	3.9%	7.8%
2011	3.4%	5.4%	6.7%	8.1%
2013				
2015	1.9%	4.2%	5.1%	4.4%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013).

2.3.3.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.3.3.1.2.1. College Students

Chart: Ever Used Cocaine, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

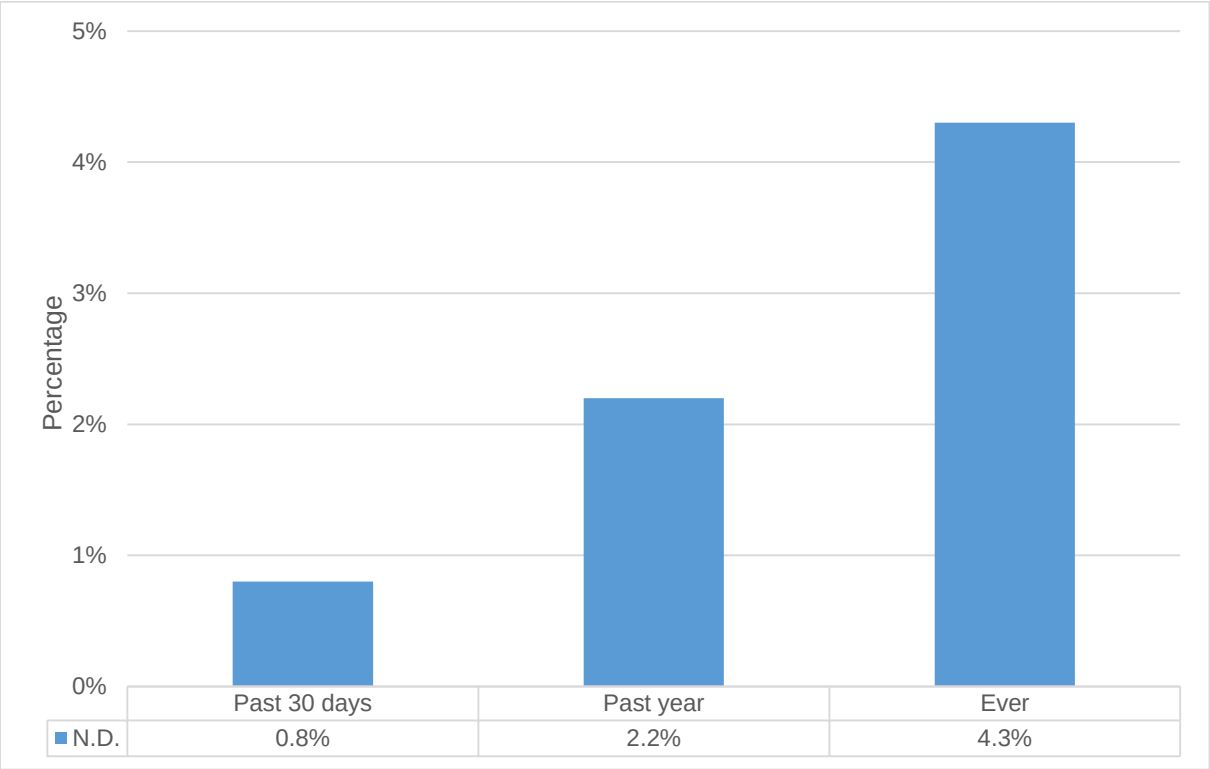
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 4.3 percent of college students in North Dakota used cocaine one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 299. Ever Used Cocaine, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



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, 2004-2014

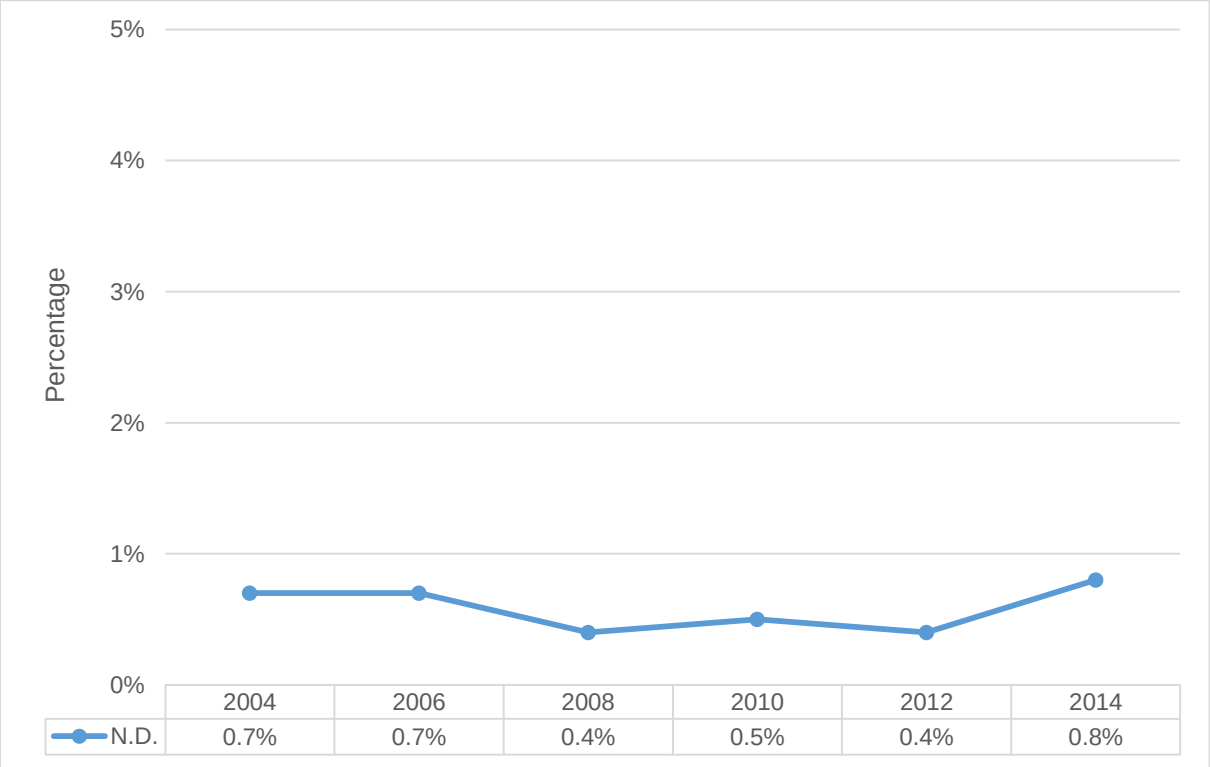
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.8 percent of North Dakota college students used opiates, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 300. Current Opiate Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 2004-2014

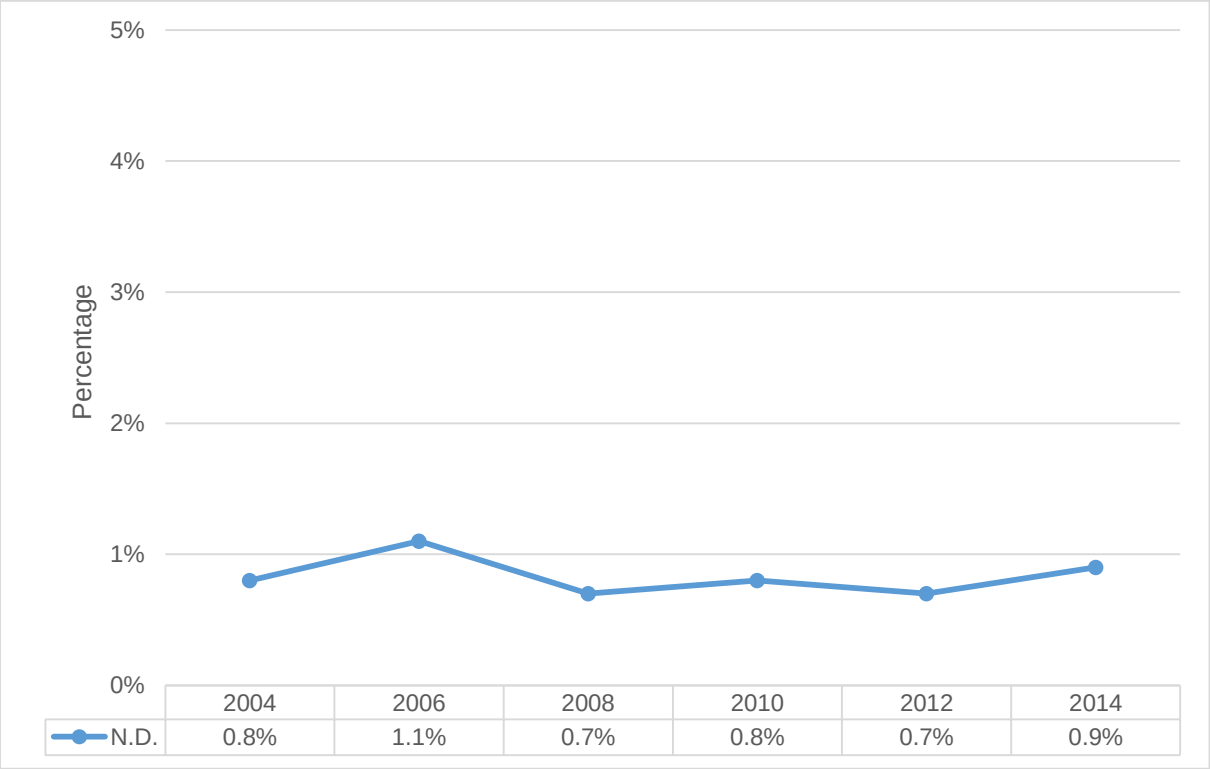
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.9 percent of North Dakota college students used opiates, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 301. Opiate Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 1999-2015

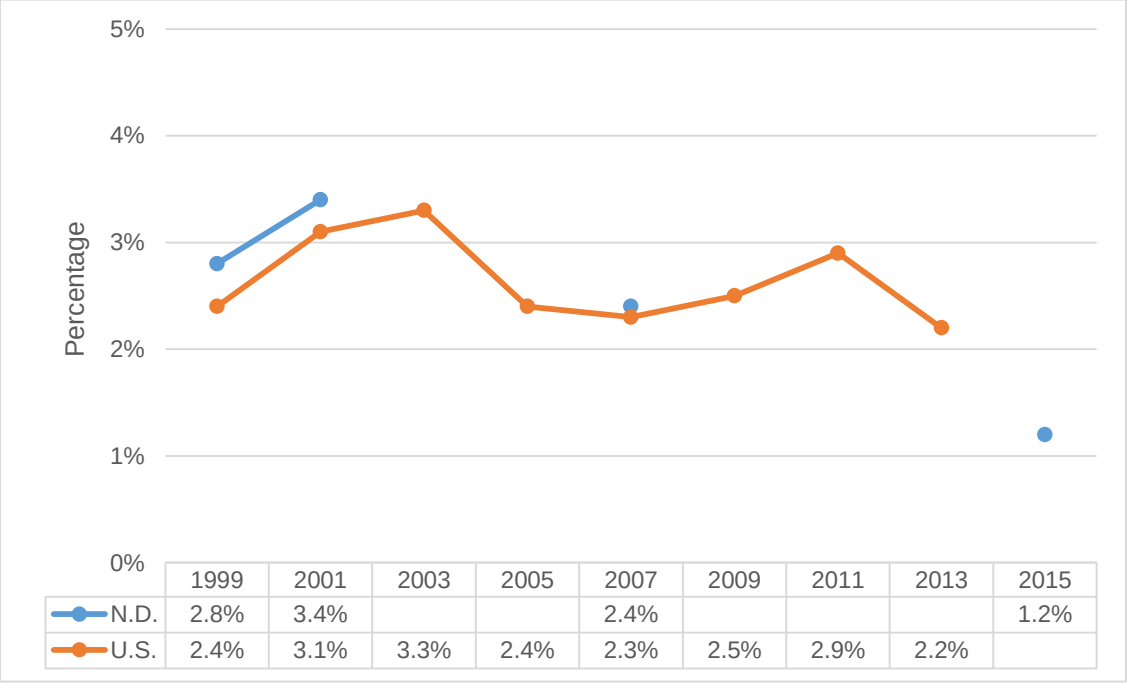
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, “During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.2 percent of North Dakota high school students used heroin, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 302. Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	2.8%	3.4%			2.4%				1.2%
U.S.	2.4%	3.1%	3.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	2.2%	

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2003, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2013, U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999, 2001, 2007 and 2015

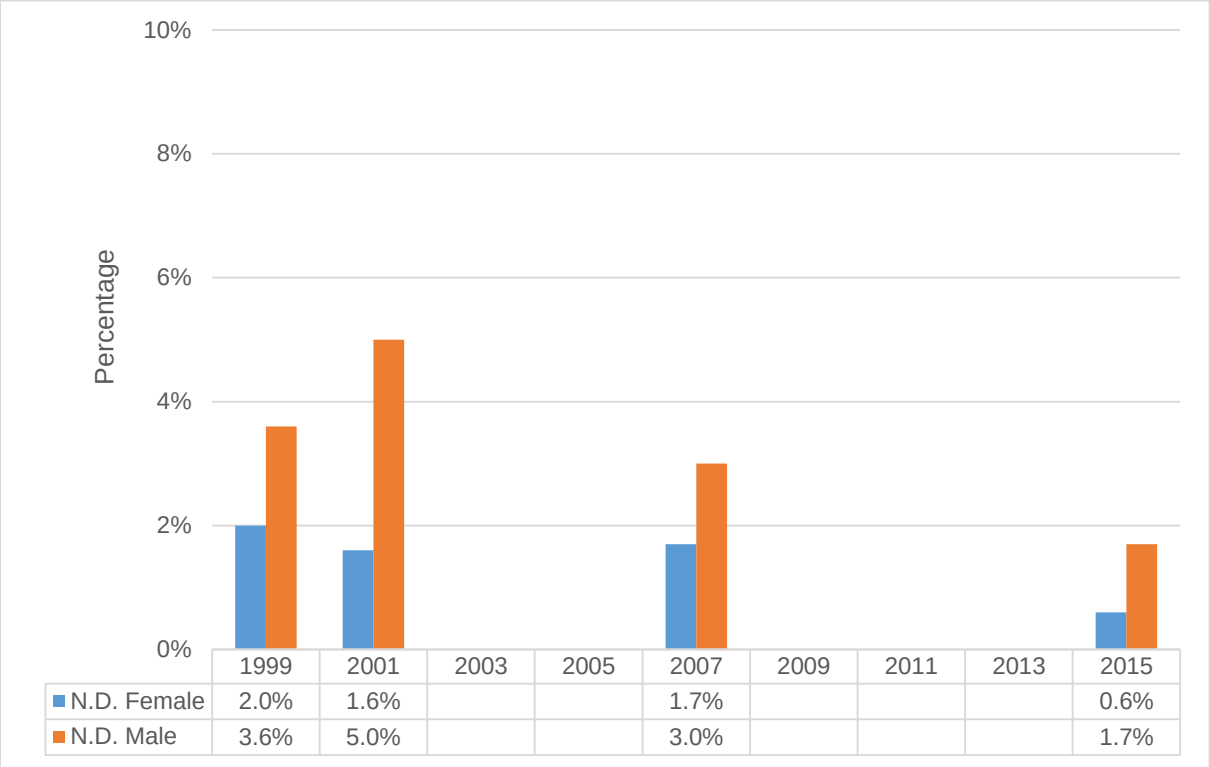
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, “During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 0.6 percent of female and 1.7 percent of male North Dakota high school students used heroin, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 303. Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999, 2001, 2007 and 2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	2.0%	1.6%			1.7%				0.6%
N.D. Male	3.6%	5.0%			3.0%				1.7%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2003, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2013).

Chart: Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999, 2001, 2007 and 2015

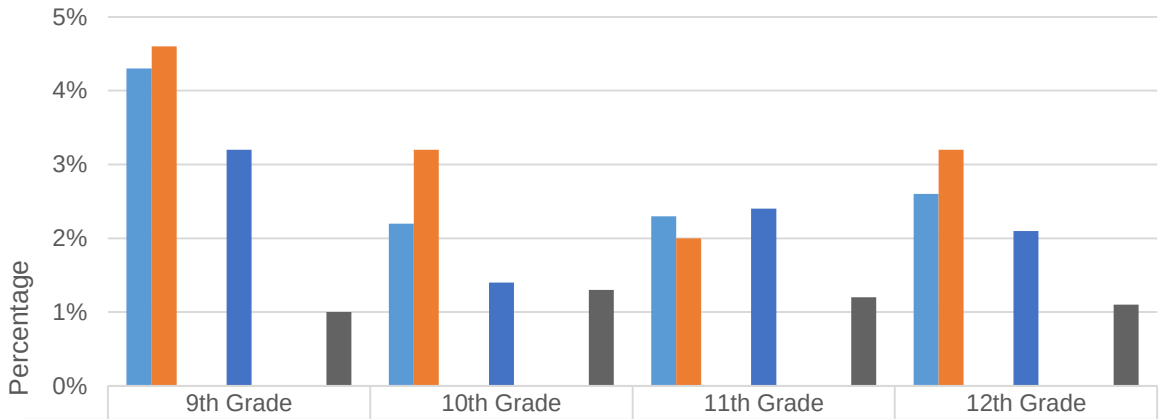
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, “During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1 percent of ninth graders and 1.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used heroin, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 304. Ever Used Heroin, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999, 2001, 2007 and 2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	4.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%
2001	4.6%	3.2%	2.0%	3.2%
2003				
2005				
2007	3.2%	1.4%	2.4%	2.1%
2009				
2011				
2013				
2015	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2003, 2005, 2009, 2011, 2013).

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, 2004-2014

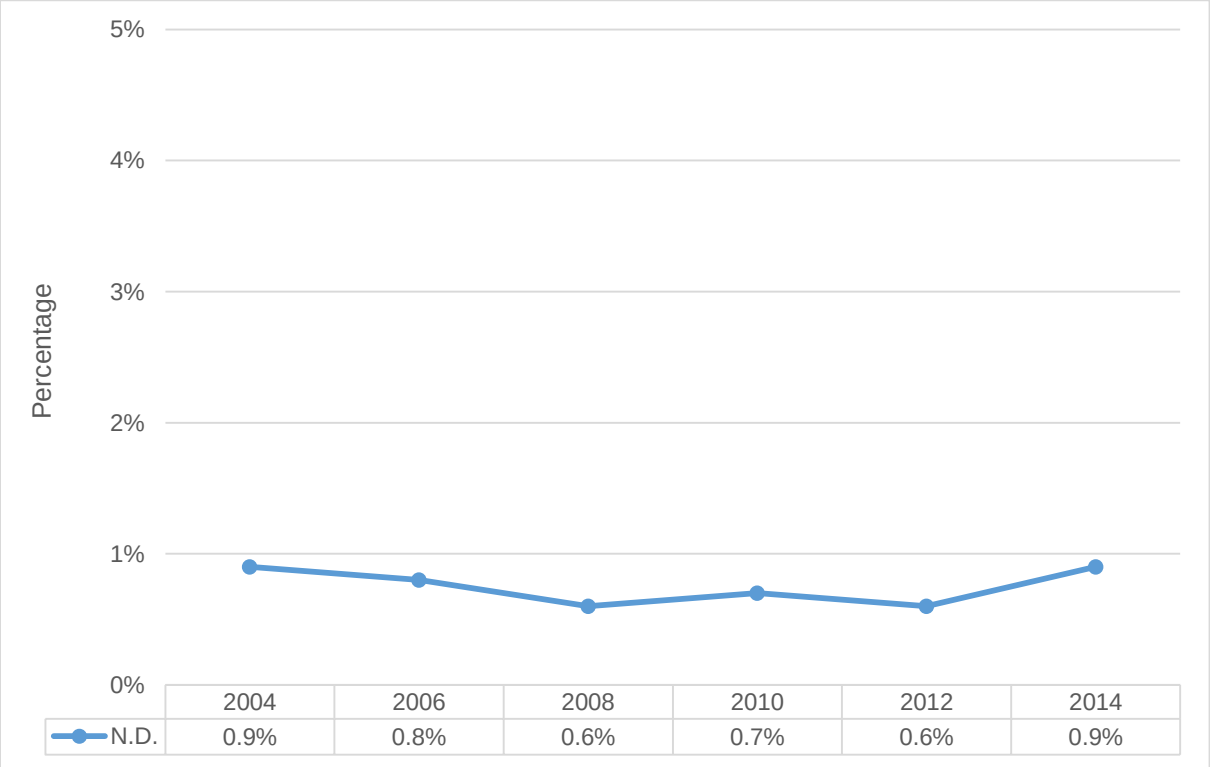
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.9 percent of North Dakota college students used a hallucinogen, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 305. Current Hallucinogen Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 2004-2014

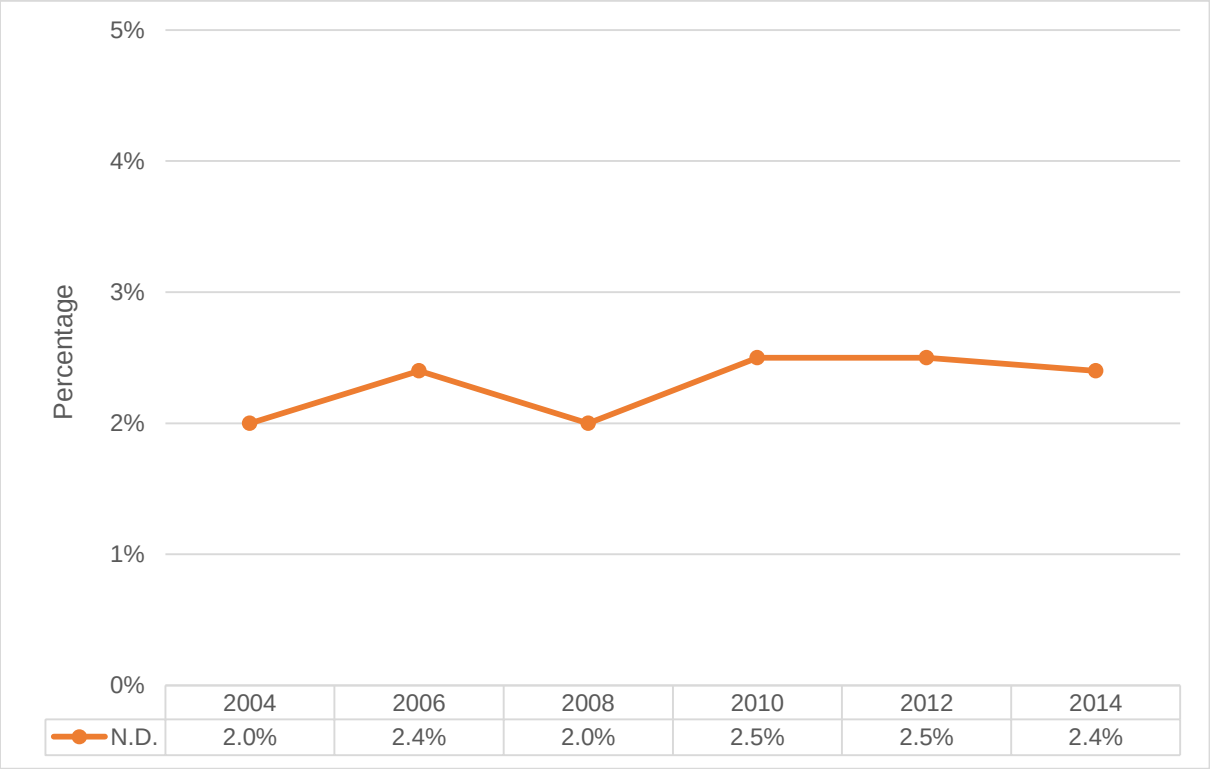
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 2.4 percent of North Dakota college students used a hallucinogen, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 306. Hallucinogen Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
N.D.	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%

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

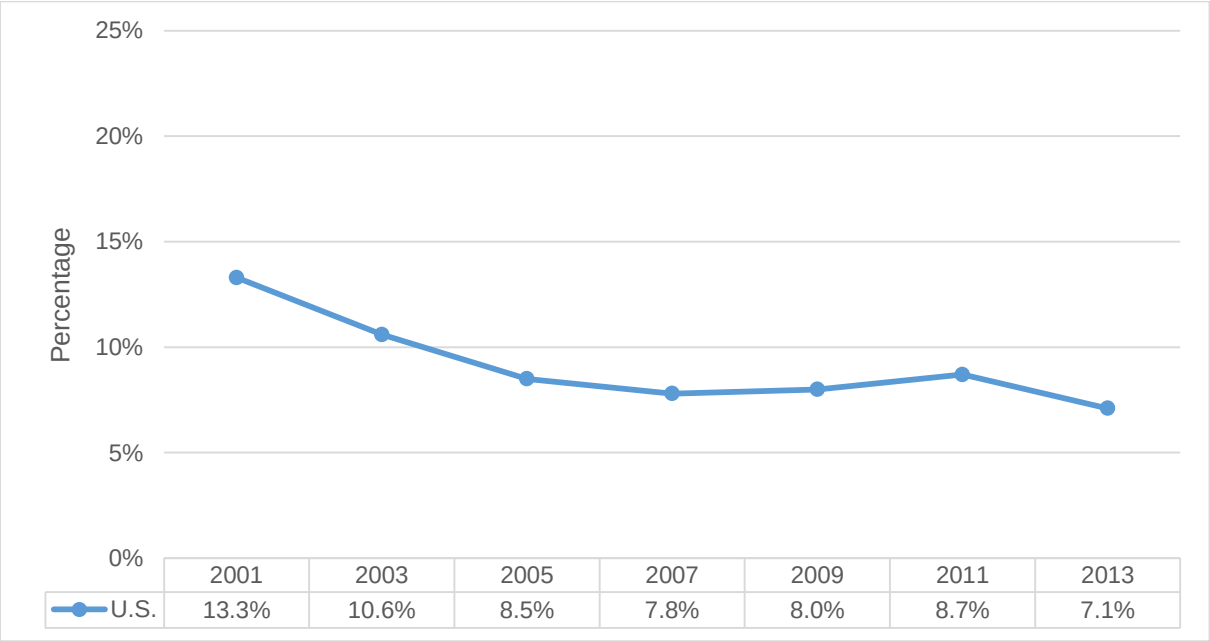
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 307. Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), United States, 2001-2013



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
U.S.	13.3%	10.6%	8.5%	7.8%	8.0%	8.7%	7.1%

Note: Data not available for North Dakota. Data not available (U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, United States, 2001-2013

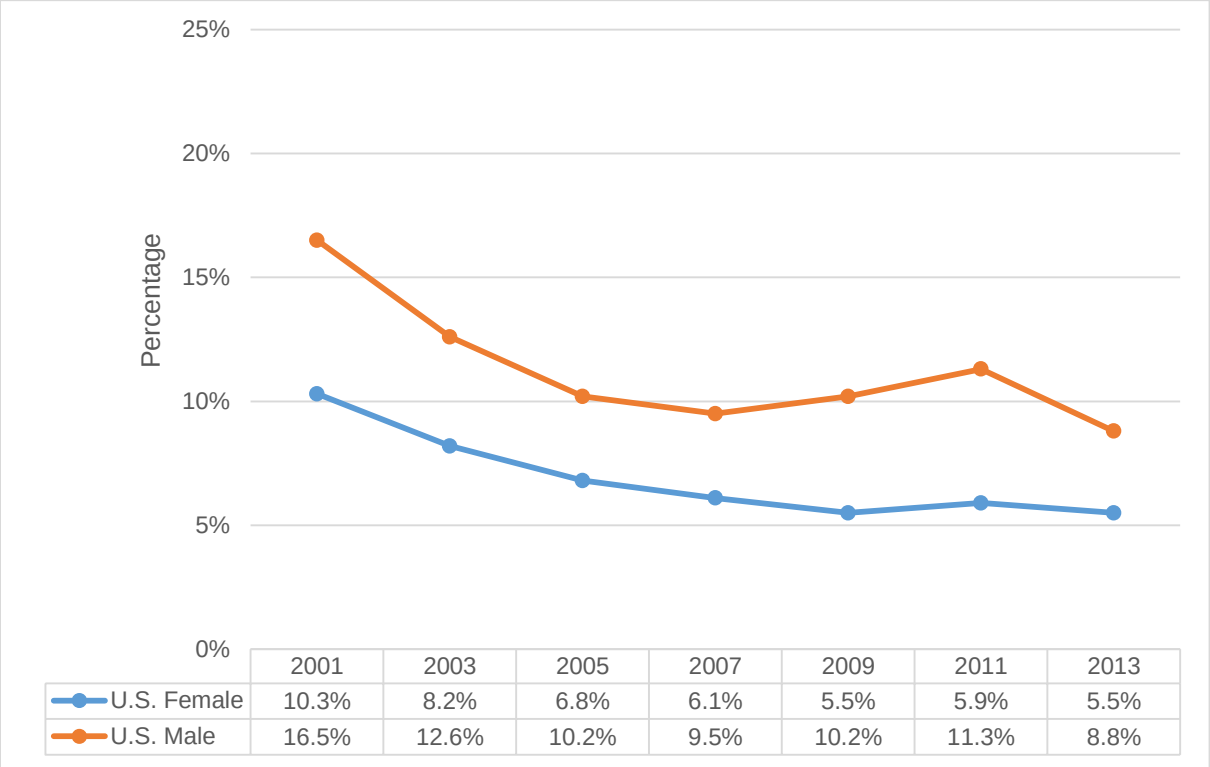
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 308. Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, United States, 2001-2013



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
U.S. Female	10.3%	8.2%	6.8%	6.1%	5.5%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. Male	16.5%	12.6%	10.2%	9.5%	10.2%	11.3%	8.8%

Note: Data not available for North Dakota. Data not available (U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, United States, 2001-2013

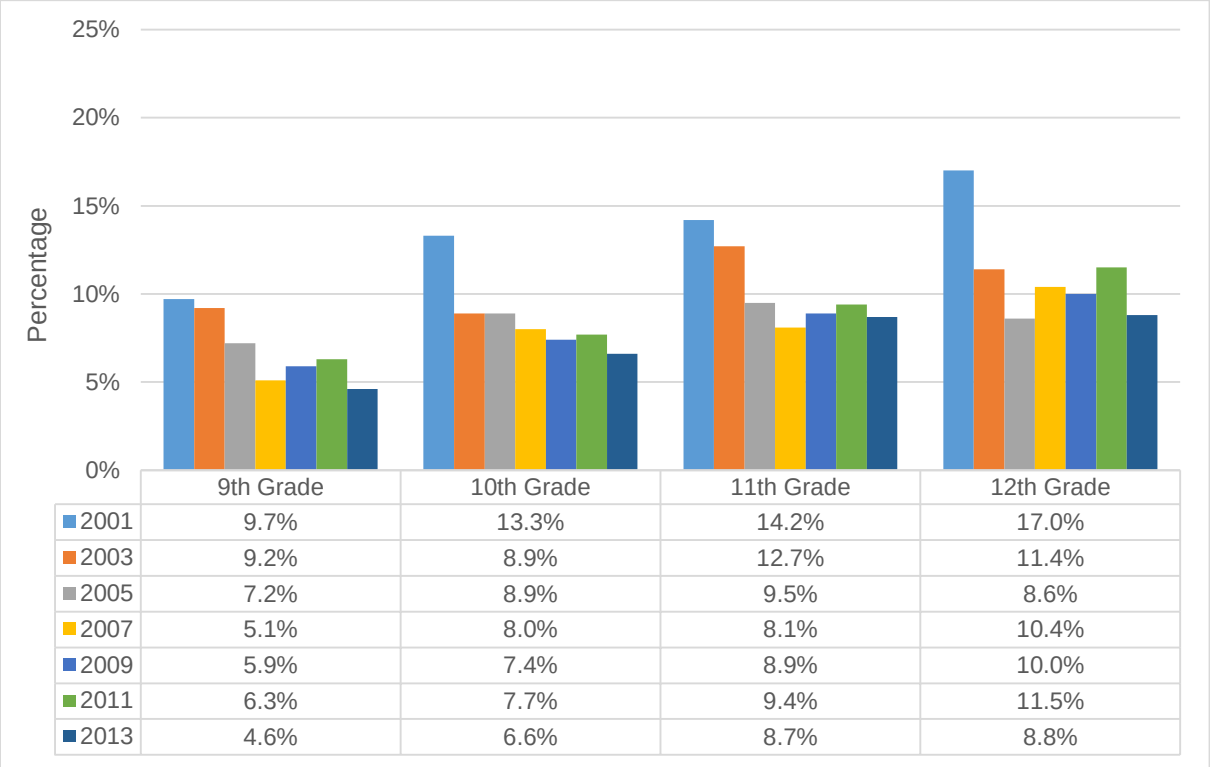
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 ninth graders and 8.8 percent of twelfth graders in the United States used hallucinogenic drugs, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 309. Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, United States, 2001-2013



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2001	9.7%	13.3%	14.2%	17.0%
2003	9.2%	8.9%	12.7%	11.4%
2005	7.2%	8.9%	9.5%	8.6%
2007	5.1%	8.0%	8.1%	10.4%
2009	5.9%	7.4%	8.9%	10.0%
2011	6.3%	7.7%	9.4%	11.5%
2013	4.6%	6.6%	8.7%	8.8%

Note: Data not available for North Dakota. Data not available (U.S. 2015).

2.5.3.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.5.3.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

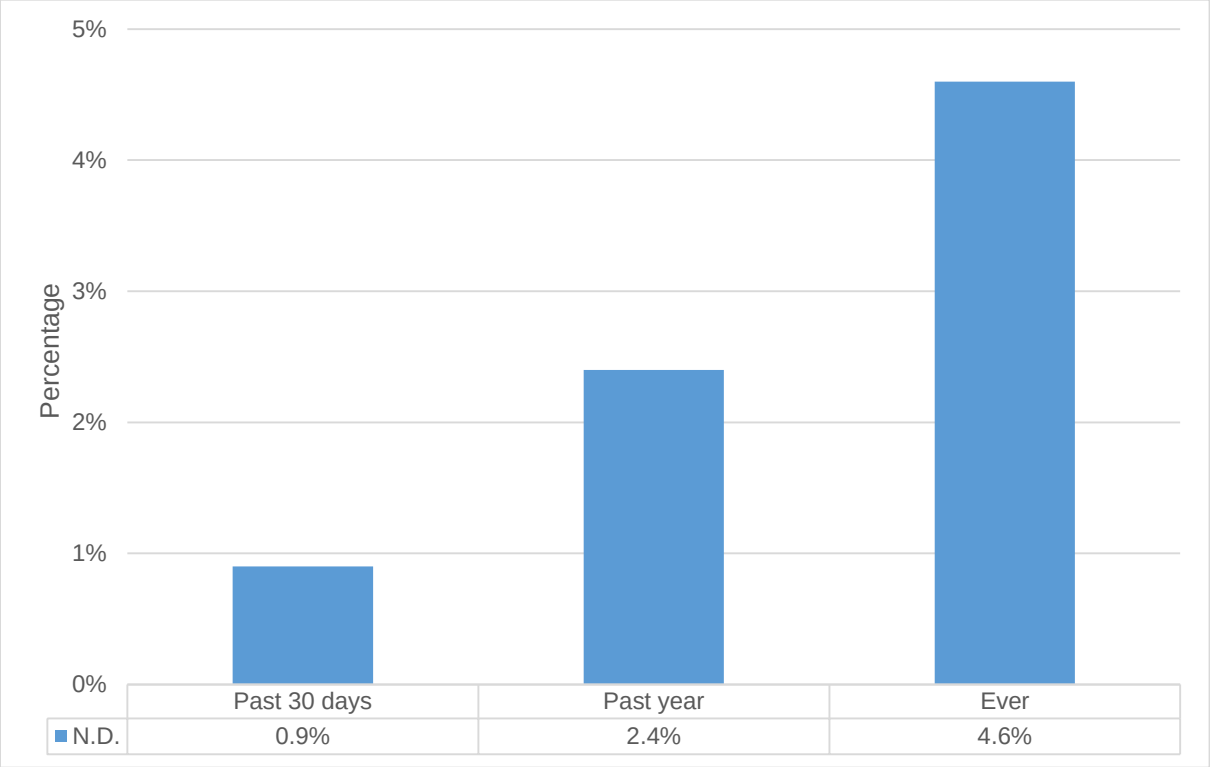
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Ever hallucinogen use" is defined as using hallucinogenic drugs, including LSD and PCP, one or more times during their lifetime.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 4.6 percent of North Dakota college students used a hallucinogen, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 310. Ever Used Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



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, 2004-2014

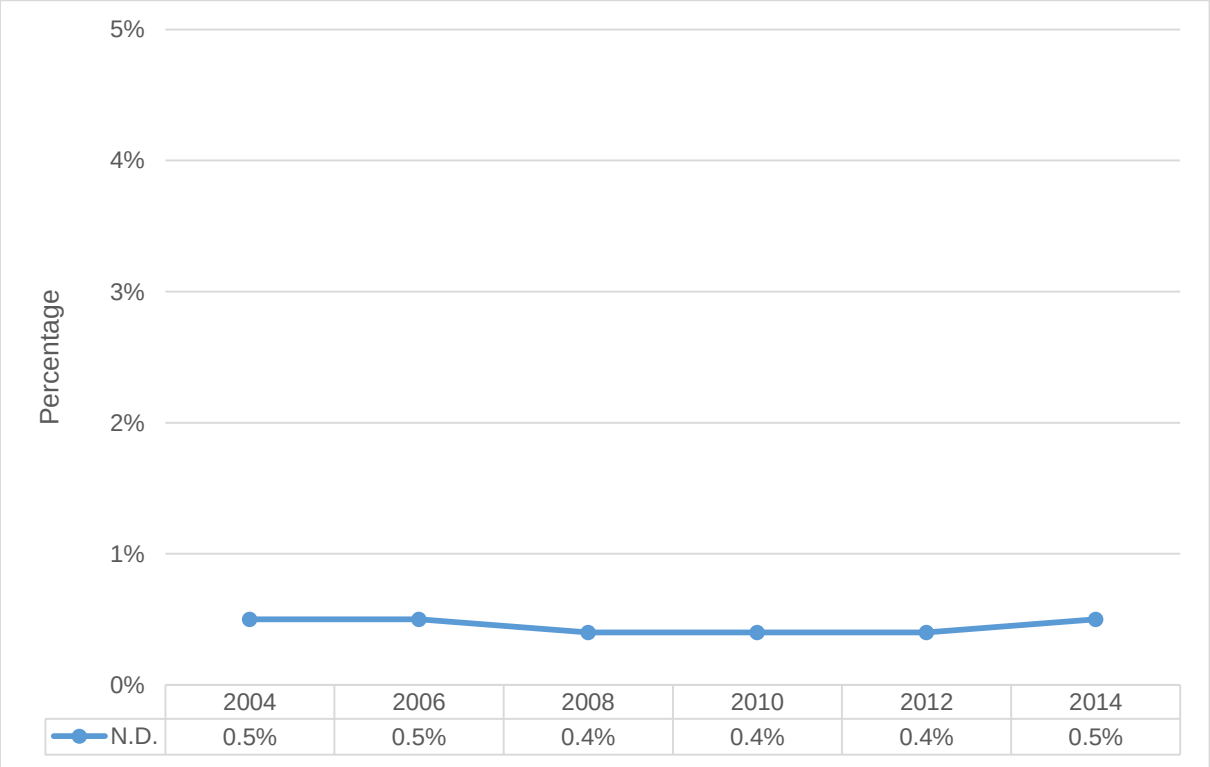
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.5 percent of North Dakota college students used an inhalant, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 311. Current Inhalant Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 2004-2014

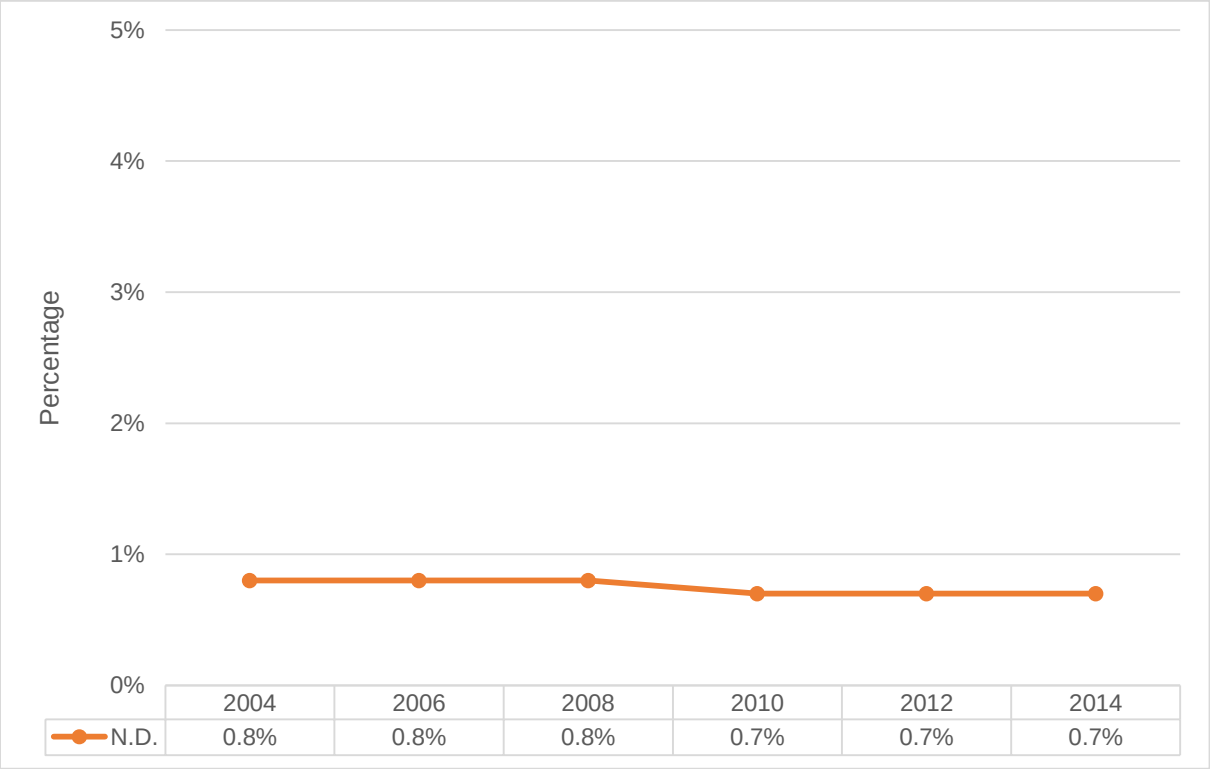
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.7 percent of North Dakota college students used an inhalant, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 312. Inhalant Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2013

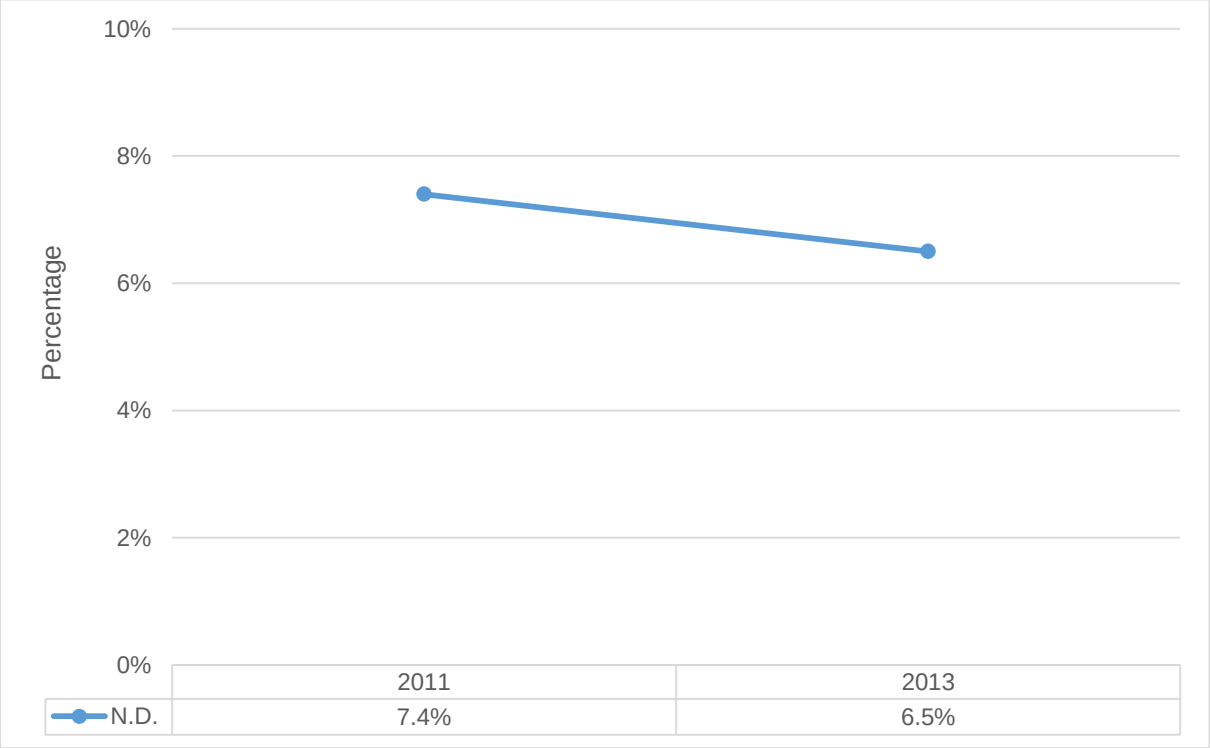
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students had ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of a spray can, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, on at least one day during their life.

Figure 313. Ever Used Inhalants, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: Data not available for the United States. Question not asked in N.D.(2015).

Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

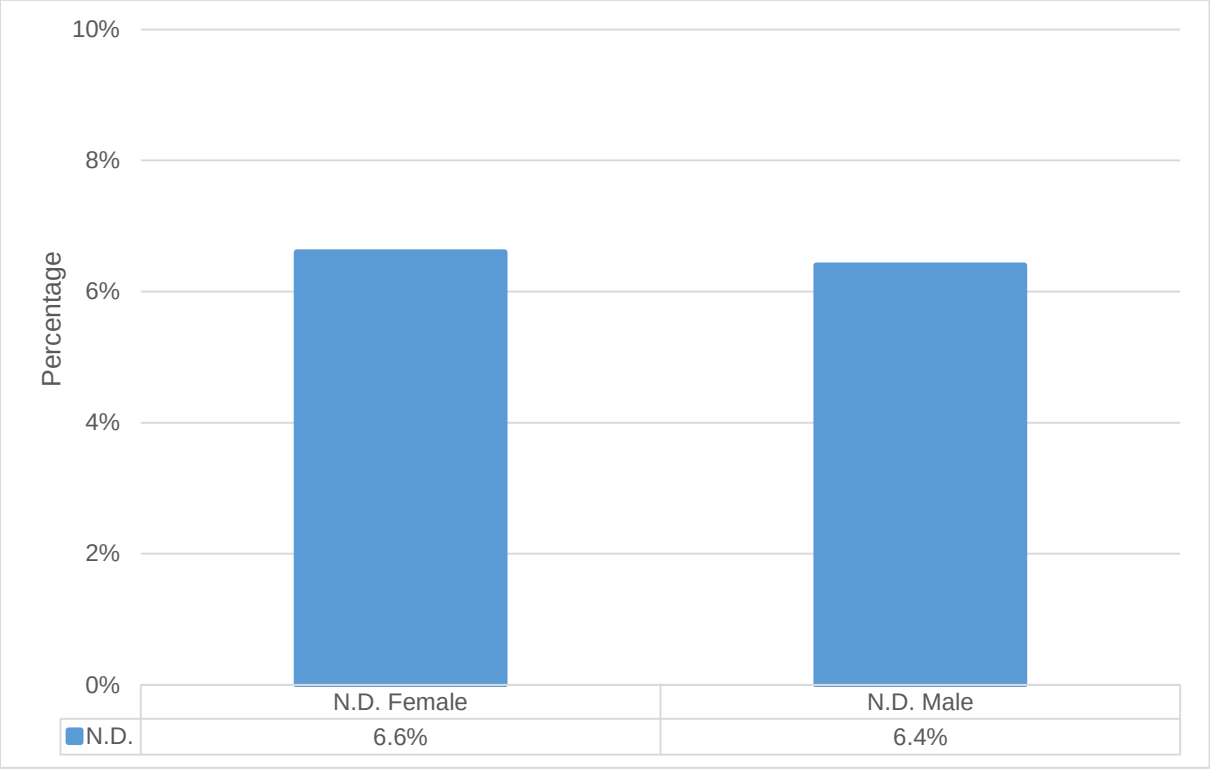
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, “The question is worded, “Have you ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.6 percent of female and 6.4 percent of male North Dakota middle school students had ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of a spray can, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, on at least one day during their life.

Figure 314. Ever Used Inhalants, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available for the United States. Question not asked in N.D.(2015).

Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

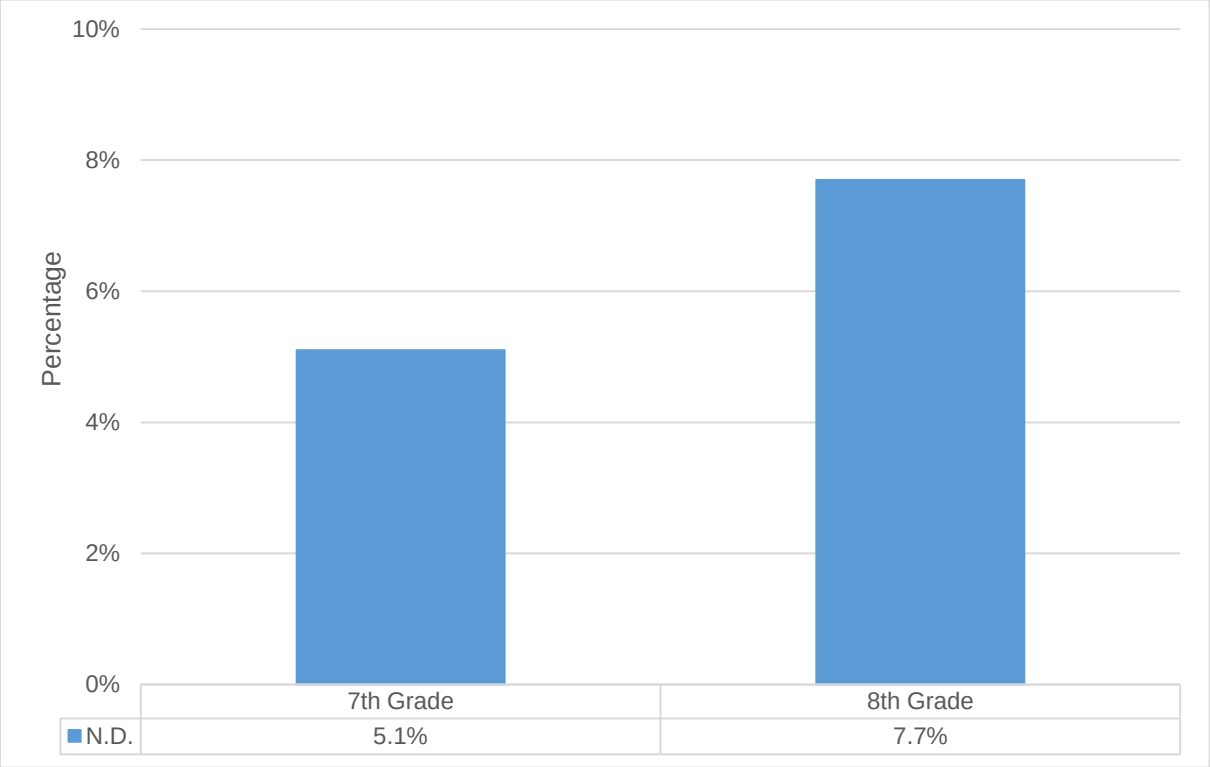
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, “The question is worded, “Have you ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 5.1 percent of seventh and 7.7 percent of eighth grade North Dakota middle school students had ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of a spray can, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, on at least one day during their life.

Figure 315. Ever Used Inhalants, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available for the United States. Question not asked in N.D.(2015).

2.6.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013

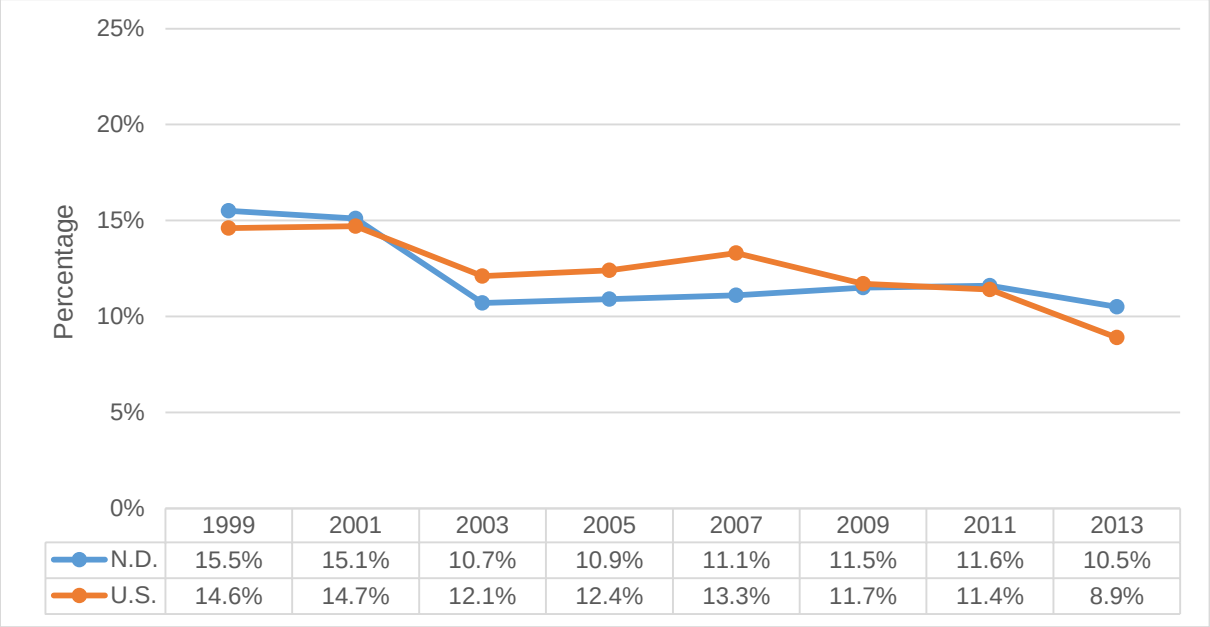
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 316. Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
N.D.	15.5%	15.1%	10.7%	10.9%	11.1%	11.5%	11.6%	10.5%
U.S.	14.6%	14.7%	12.1%	12.4%	13.3%	11.7%	11.4%	8.9%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015, U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2013

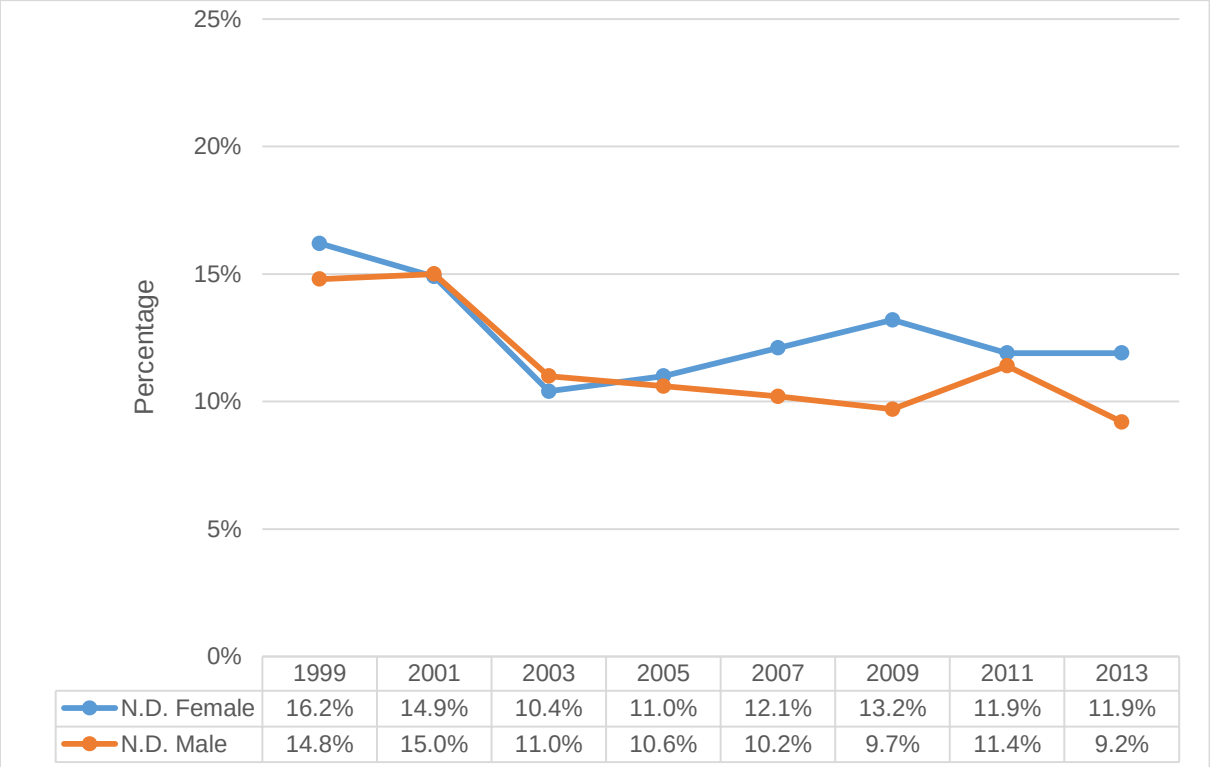
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 317. Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2013



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
N.D. Female	16.2%	14.9%	10.4%	11.0%	12.1%	13.2%	11.9%	11.9%
N.D. Male	14.8%	15.0%	11.0%	10.6%	10.2%	9.7%	11.4%	9.2%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2013

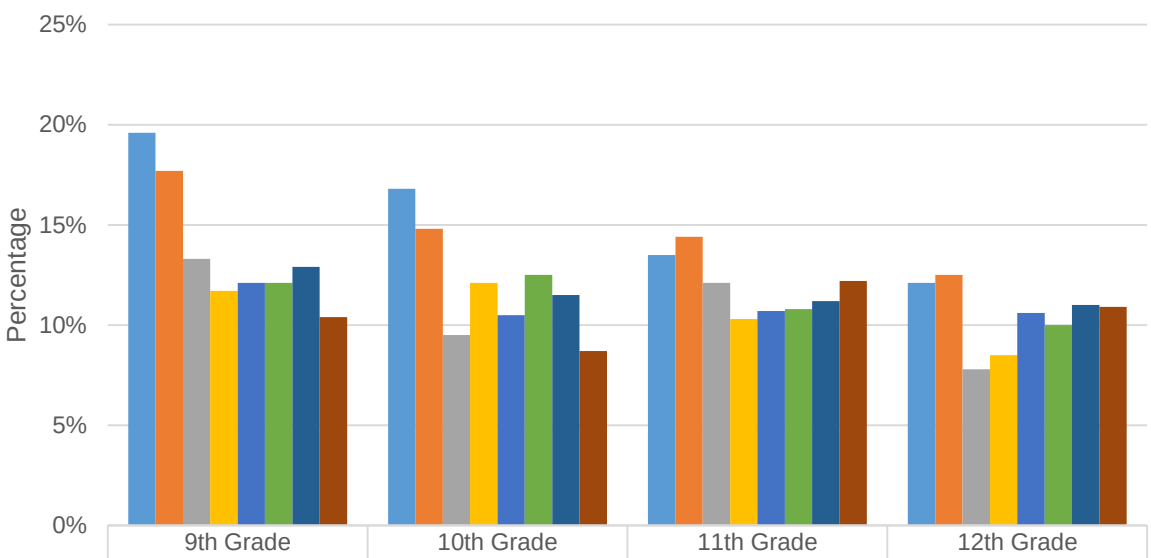
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 ninth graders and 10.9 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used an inhalant, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 318. Ever Used Inhalants, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2013



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	19.6%	16.8%	13.5%	12.1%
2001	17.7%	14.8%	14.4%	12.5%
2003	13.3%	9.5%	12.1%	7.8%
2005	11.7%	12.1%	10.3%	8.5%
2007	12.1%	10.5%	10.7%	10.6%
2009	12.1%	12.5%	10.8%	10.0%
2011	12.9%	11.5%	11.2%	11.0%
2013	10.4%	8.7%	12.2%	10.9%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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, 2004-2014

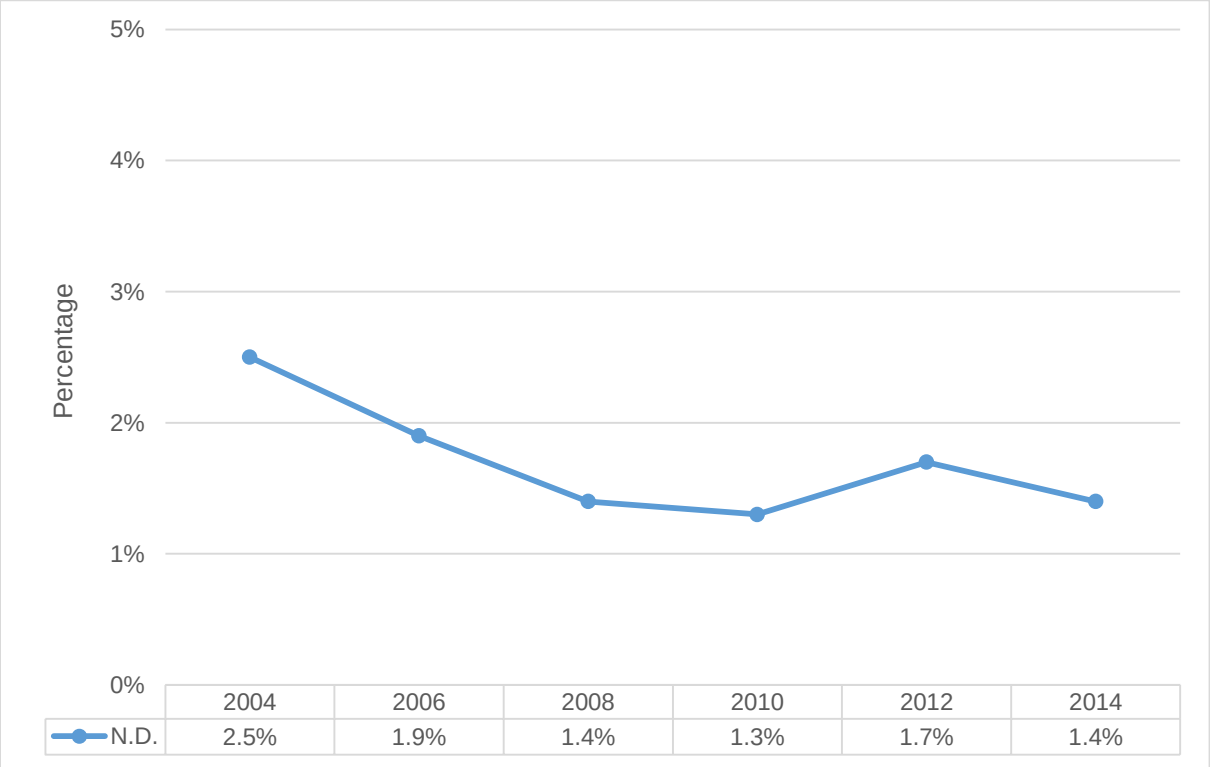
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 1.4 percent of college students in North Dakota used an amphetamine, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 319. Current Amphetamine Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 2004-2014

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 2014, 3.1 percent of college students in North Dakota used an amphetamine, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 320. Amphetamine Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

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

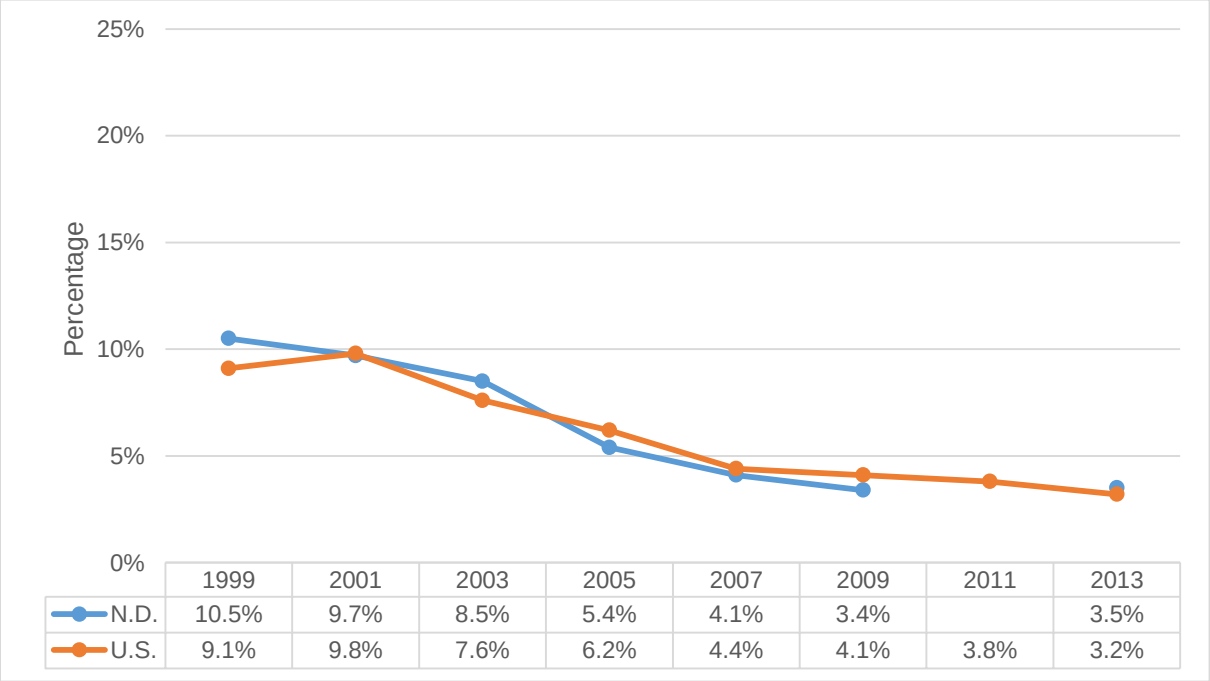
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, “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 used methamphetamines, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 321. Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
N.D.	10.5%	9.7%	8.5%	5.4%	4.1%	3.4%		3.5%
U.S.	9.1%	9.8%	7.6%	6.2%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.2%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, N.D. and U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2009 and 2013

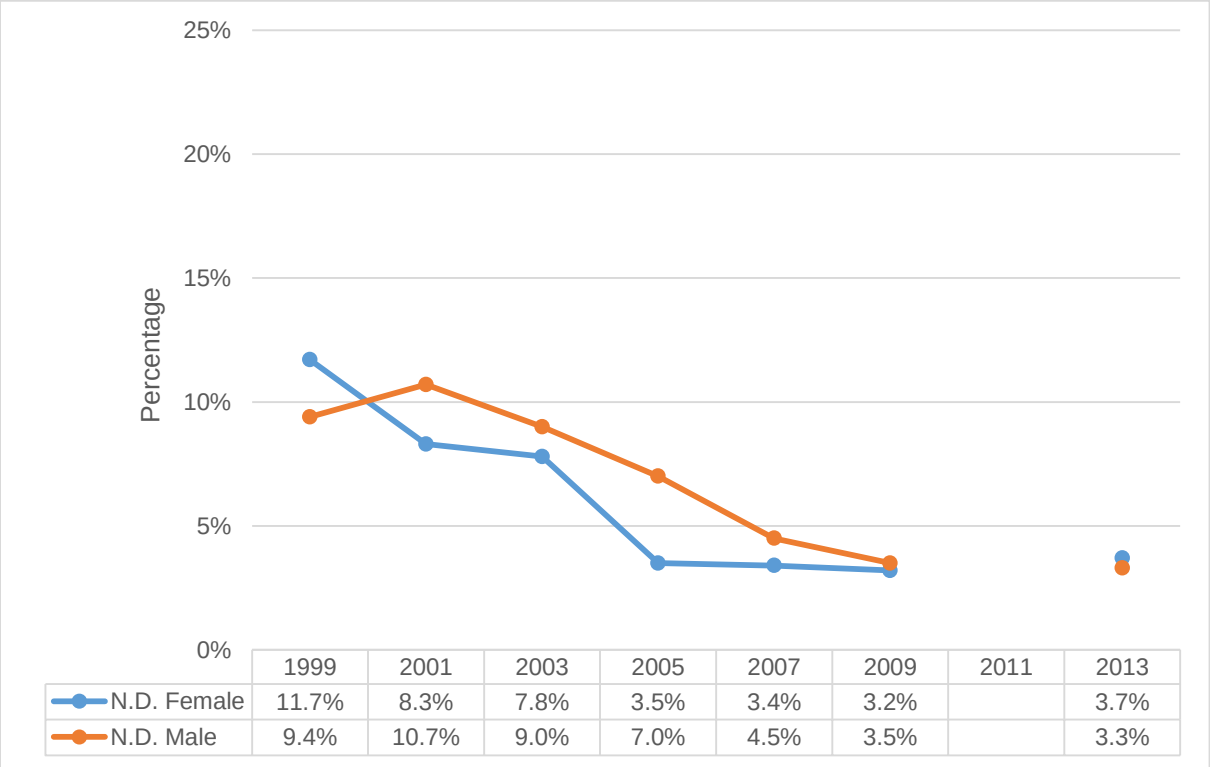
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 322. Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2009 and 2013



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
N.D. Female	11.7%	8.3%	7.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%		3.7%
N.D. Male	9.4%	10.7%	9.0%	7.0%	4.5%	3.5%		3.3%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 1999-2013

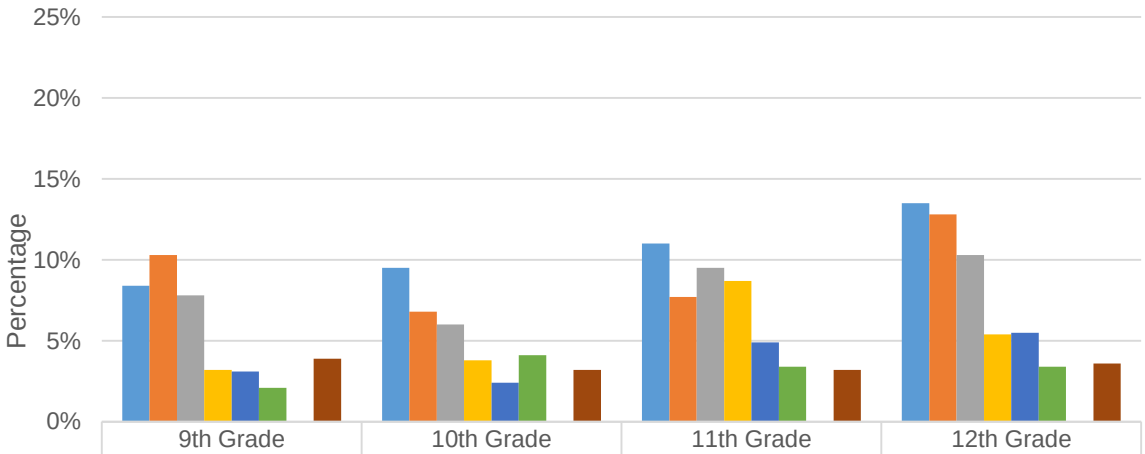
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: “Ever used methamphetamines” is defined as also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is worded, “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 ninth graders and 3.6 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used methamphetamines, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 323. Ever Used Methamphetamines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2013



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	8.4%	9.5%	11.0%	13.5%
2001	10.3%	6.8%	7.7%	12.8%
2003	7.8%	6.0%	9.5%	10.3%
2005	3.2%	3.8%	8.7%	5.4%
2007	3.1%	2.4%	4.9%	5.5%
2009	2.1%	4.1%	3.4%	3.4%
2011				
2013	3.9%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, 2015).

2.7.3.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.7.3.1.2.1. College Students)

Chart: Ever Used Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

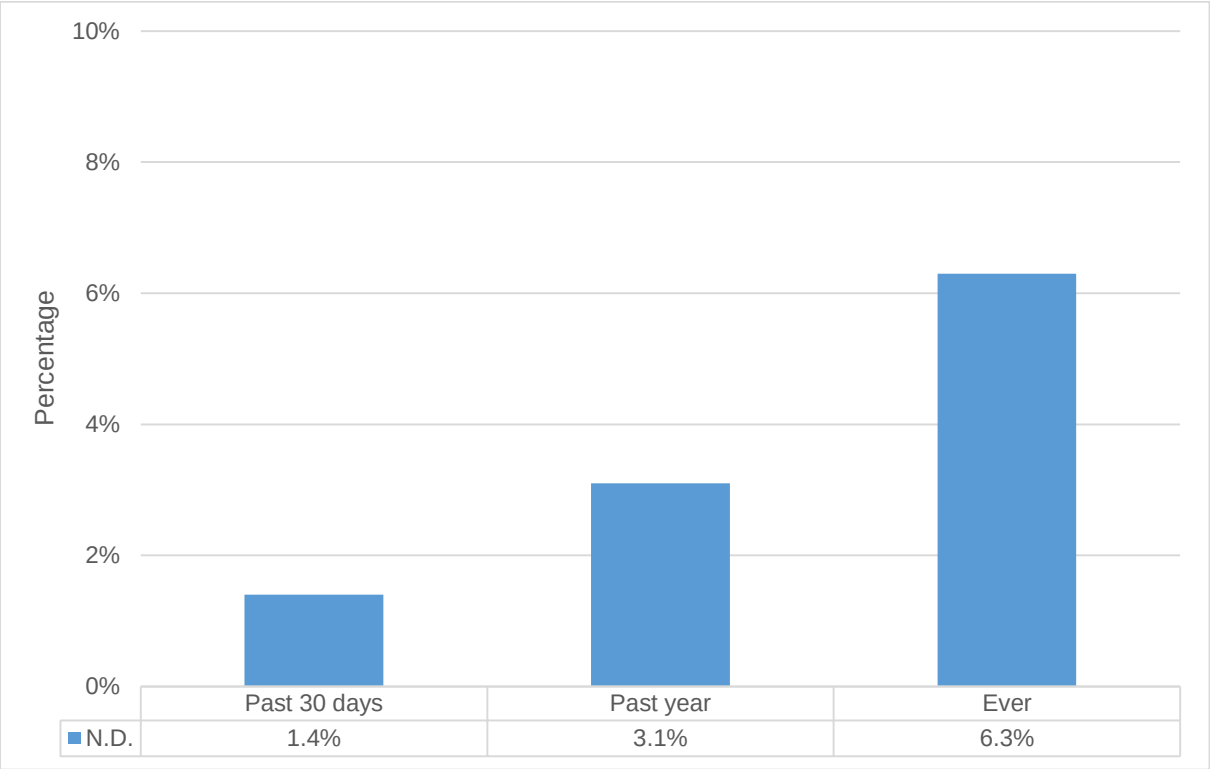
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Ever amphetamine use" is defined as using an amphetamine, including diet pills and speed, one or more times during their lifetime.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 6.3 percent of college students in North Dakota used an amphetamine, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 324. Ever Used Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



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, 2004-2014

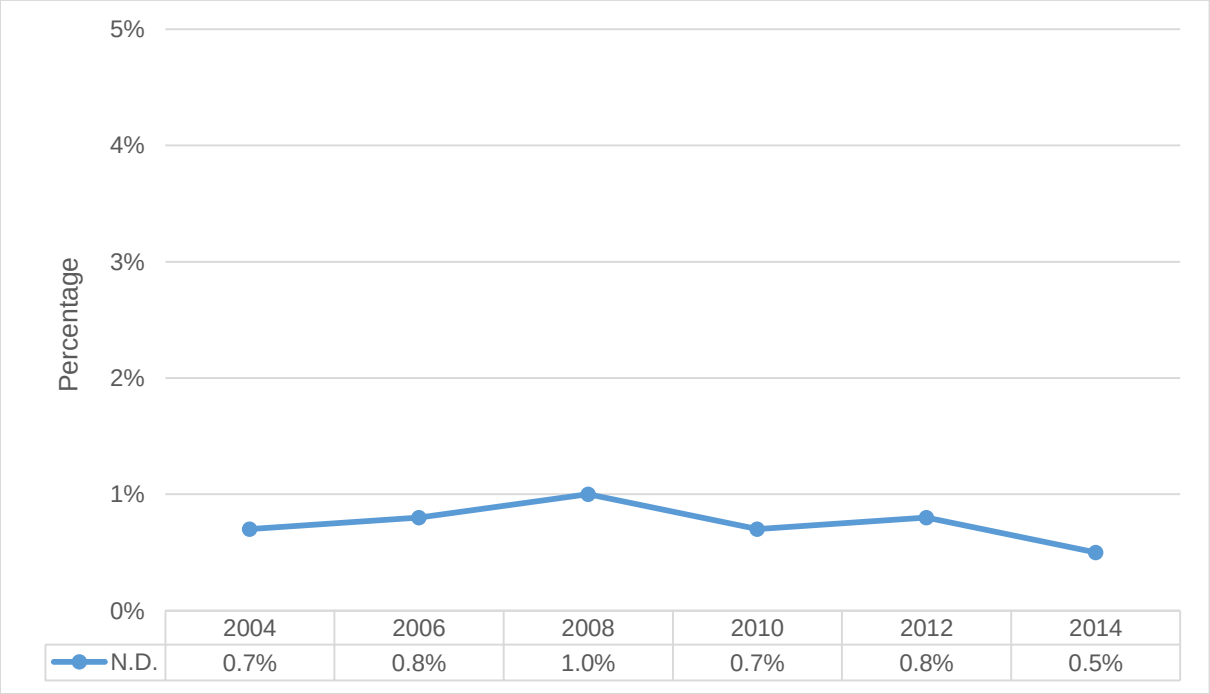
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.5 percent of North Dakota college students used synthetic drugs, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 325. Current Synthetic Drug Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 2004-2014

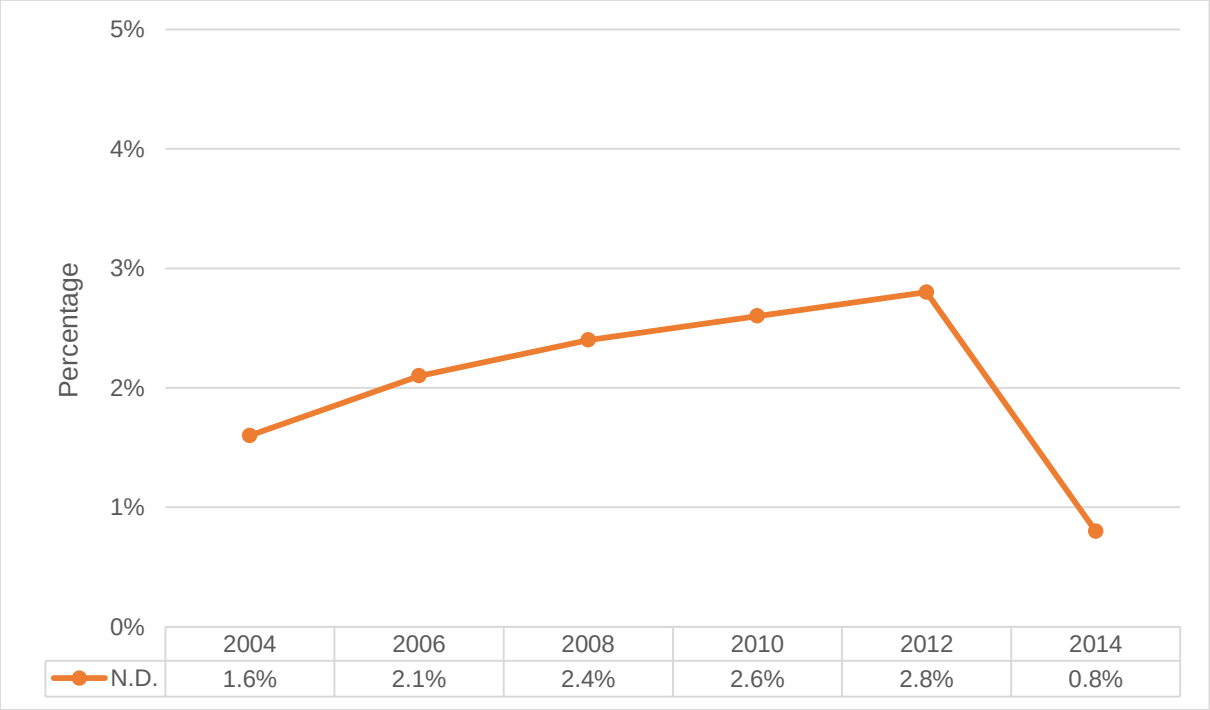
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Synthetic drug use" is defined as using a synthetic drug, including K2, Spice and Bath Salts, one or more times during the year before the survey. This was also previously called Designer Drugs, and included ecstasy and MDMA.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 0.8 percent of North Dakota college students used synthetic drugs, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 326. Synthetic Drug Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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 Synthetic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

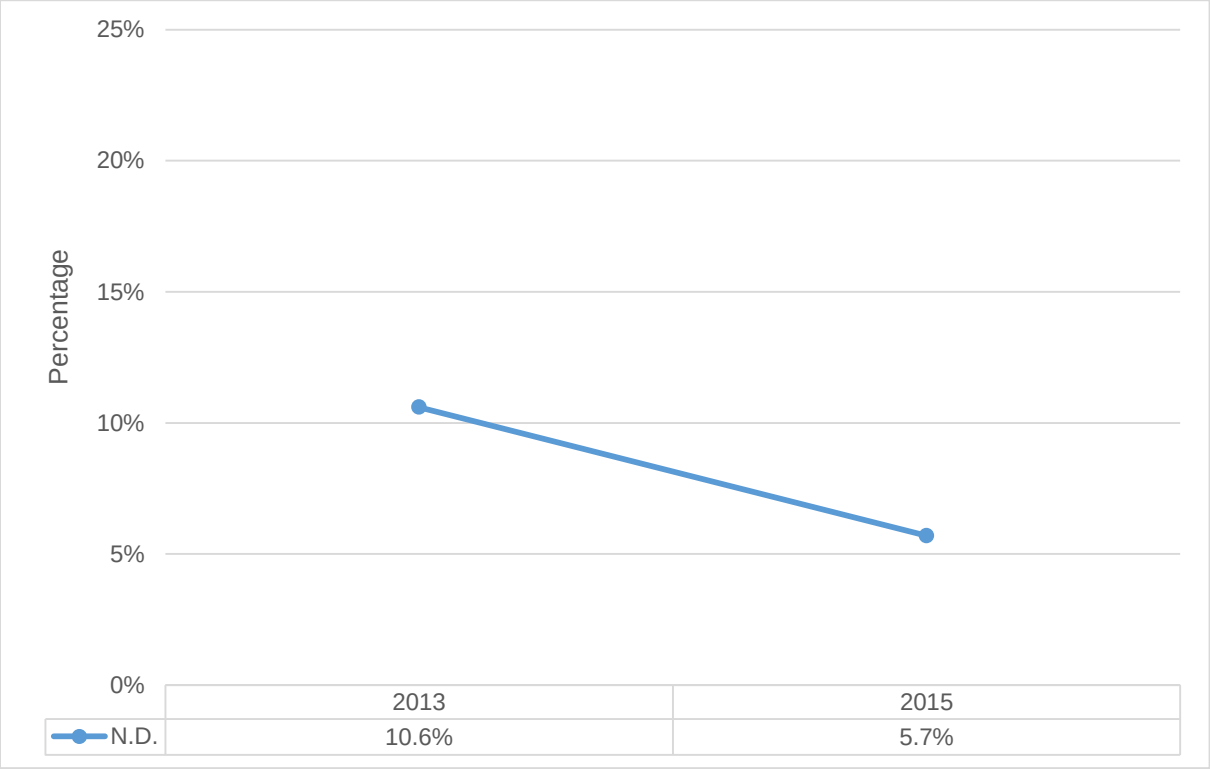
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you used synthetic drugs (also called K2, Spice, or Bath Salts)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.7 percent of North Dakota high school students used synthetic drugs, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 327. Ever Used Synthetic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Used Synthetic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you used synthetic drugs (also called K2, Spice, or Bath Salts)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.6 percent of female and 5.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students used synthetic drugs, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 328. Ever Used Synthetic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

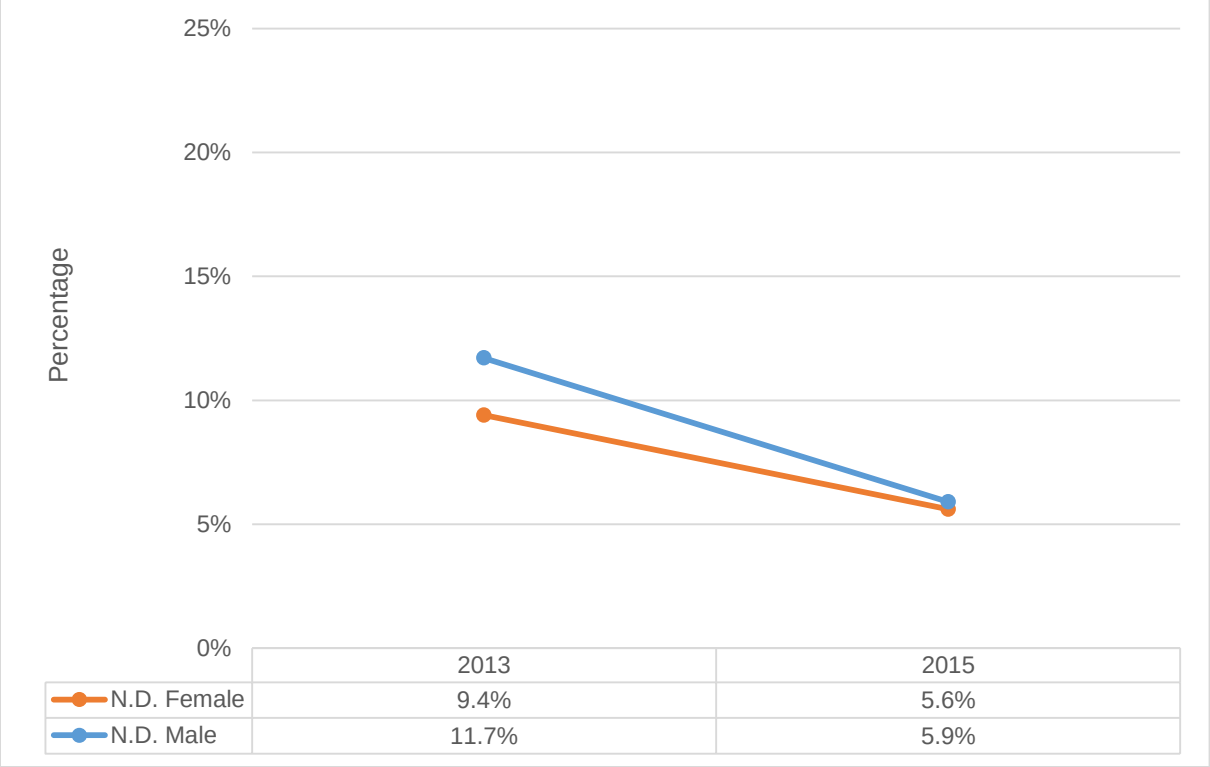


Chart: Ever Used Synthetic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

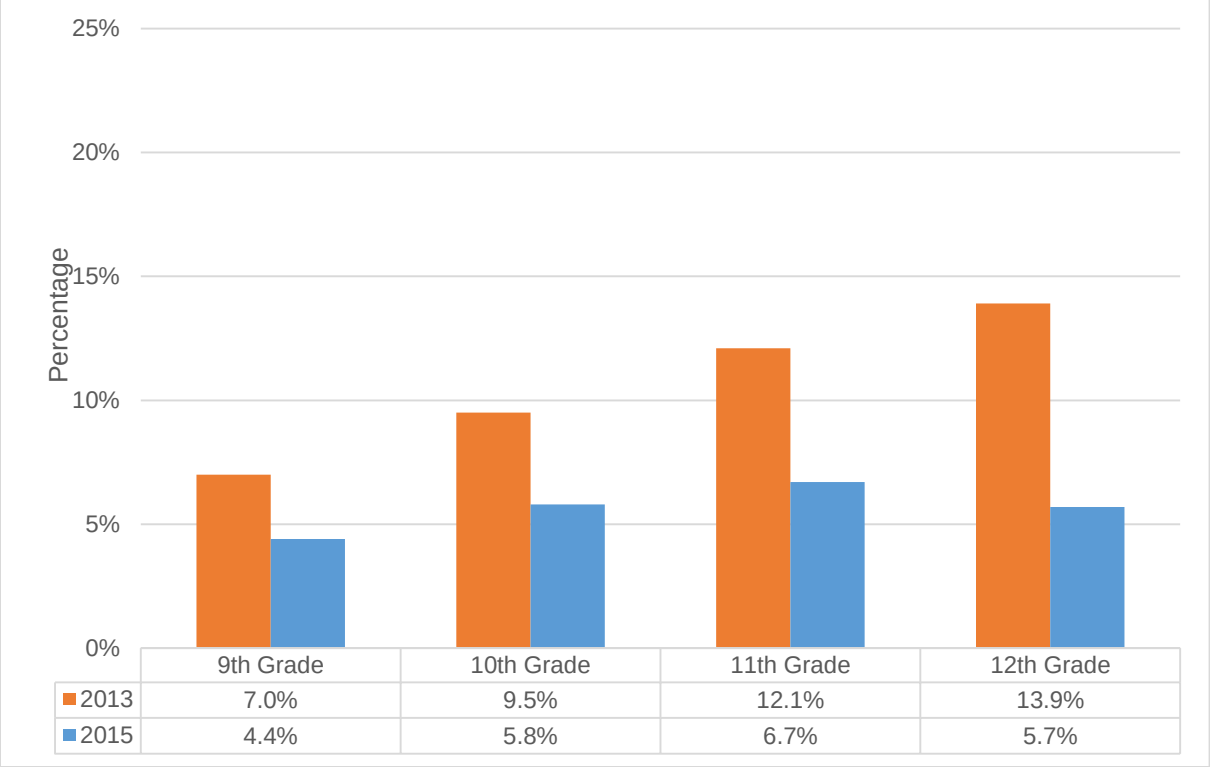
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you used synthetic drugs (also called K2, Spice, or Bath Salts)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.4 percent of ninth graders and 5.7 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used synthetic drugs, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 329. Ever Used Synthetic Drugs, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	7.0%	9.5%	12.1%	13.9%
2015	4.4%	5.8%	6.7%	5.7%

Chart: Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015

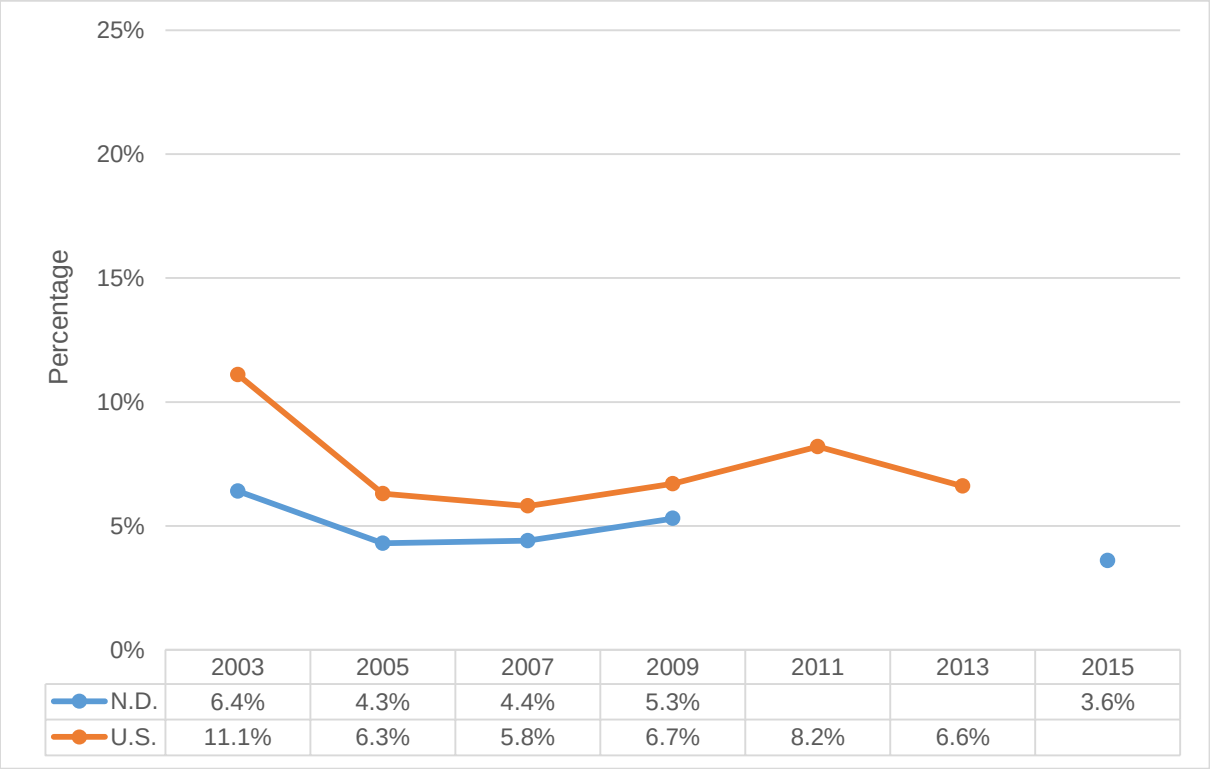
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Ever used ecstasy" is defined as using ecstasy, also called "MDMA," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.6 percent of North Dakota high school students used ecstasy, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 330. Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	6.4%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%			3.6%
U.S.	11.1%	6.3%	5.8%	6.7%	8.2%	6.6%	

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, 2013, U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015

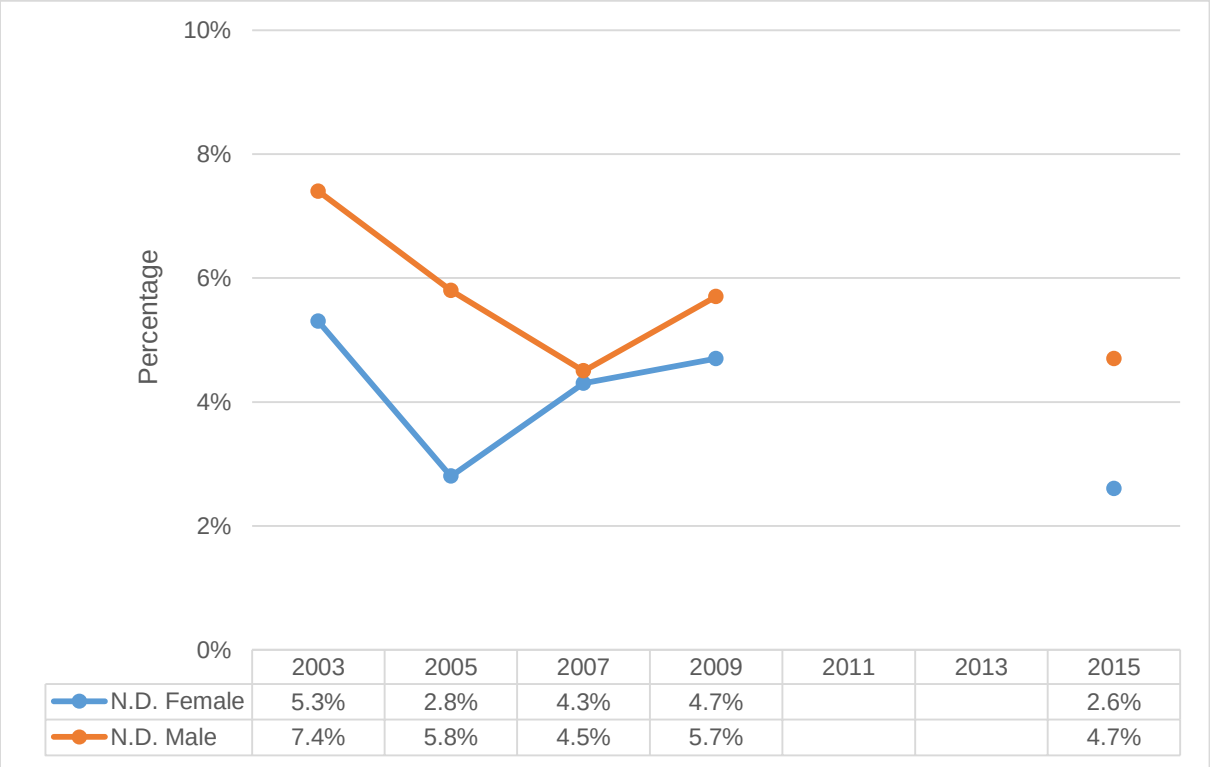
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Ever used ecstasy" is defined as using ecstasy, also called "MDMA," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 2.6 percent of female and 4.7 percent of male North Dakota high school students used ecstasy, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 331. Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	5.3%	2.8%	4.3%	4.7%			2.6%
N.D. Male	7.4%	5.8%	4.5%	5.7%			4.7%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, 2013).

Chart: Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2003-2015

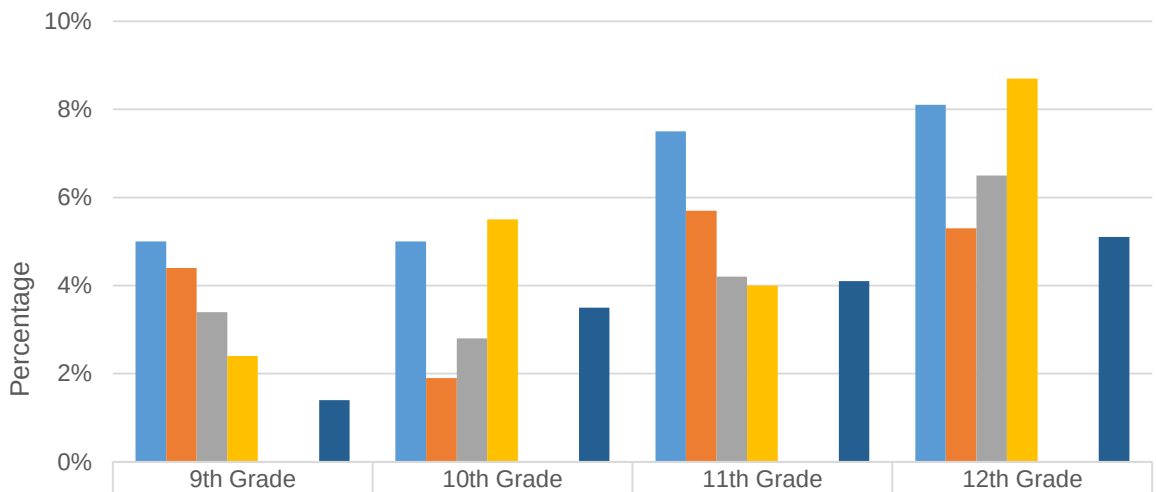
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Ever used ecstasy" is defined as using ecstasy, also called "MDMA," one or more times during their lifetime. The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.4 percent of ninth graders and 5.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used ecstasy, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 332. Ever Used Ecstasy, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2003-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2003	5.0%	5.0%	7.5%	8.1%
2005	4.4%	1.9%	5.7%	5.3%
2007	3.4%	2.8%	4.2%	6.5%
2009	2.4%	5.5%	4.0%	8.7%
2011				
2013				
2015	1.4%	3.5%	4.1%	5.1%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2011, 2013).

2.8.3.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.8.3.1.2.1. College Students

Chart: Ever Used Synthetic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

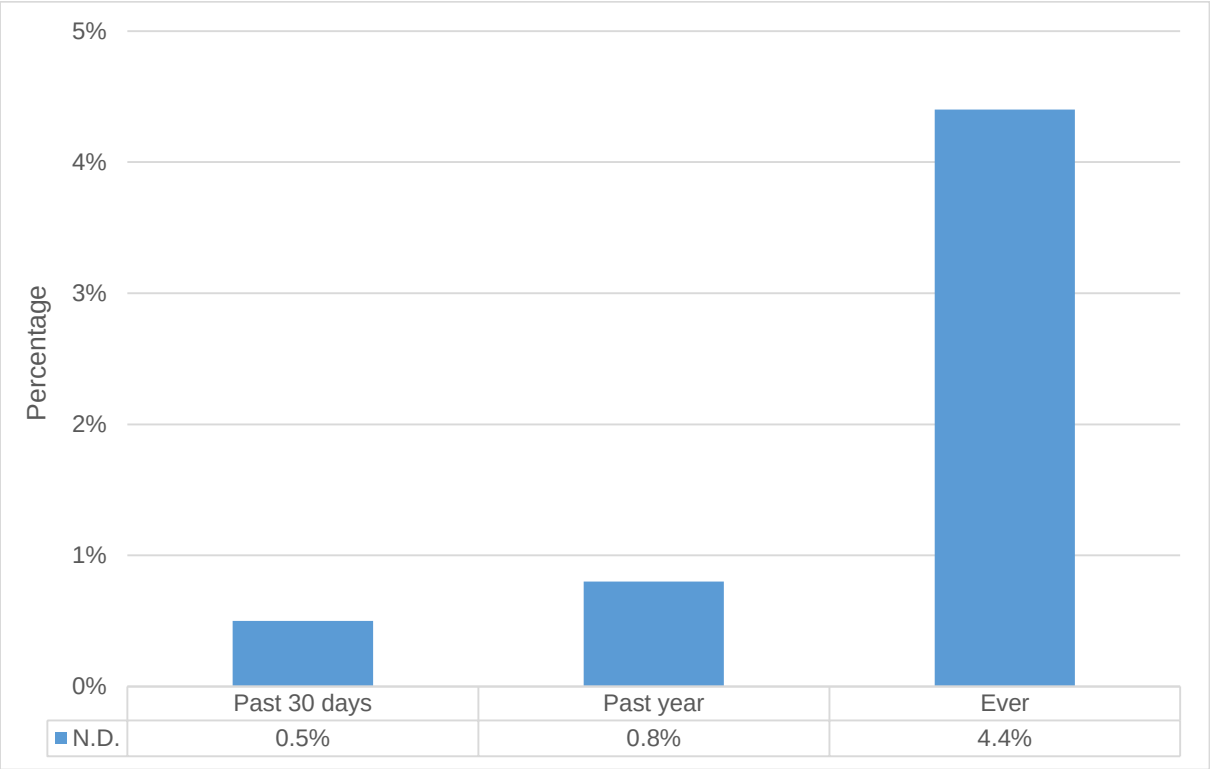
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Ever synthetic drug use" is defined as using a synthetic drug, including K2, Spice and Bath Salts, one or more times during their lifetime.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 4.4 percent of North Dakota college students used synthetic drugs, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 333. Ever Used Synthetic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



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, 2004-2014

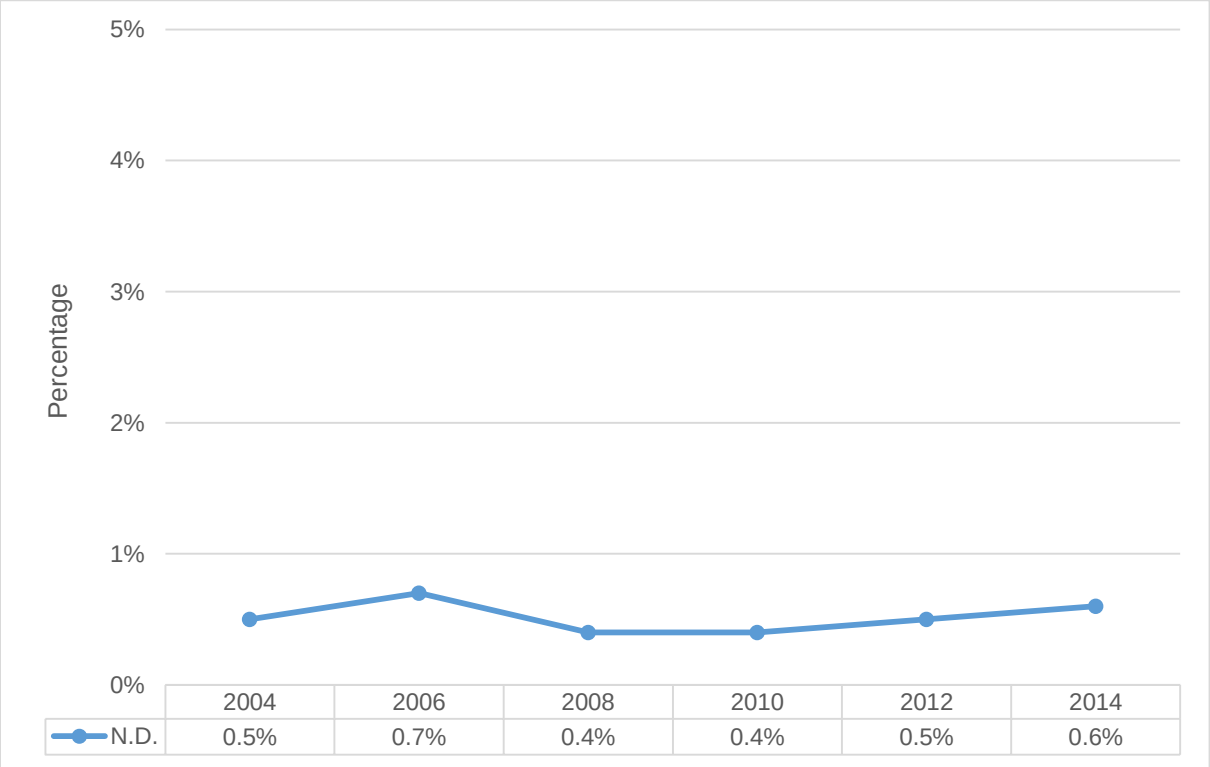
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, 0.6 percent of North Dakota college students used steroids one or more times during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 334. Current Steroid Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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, 2004-2014

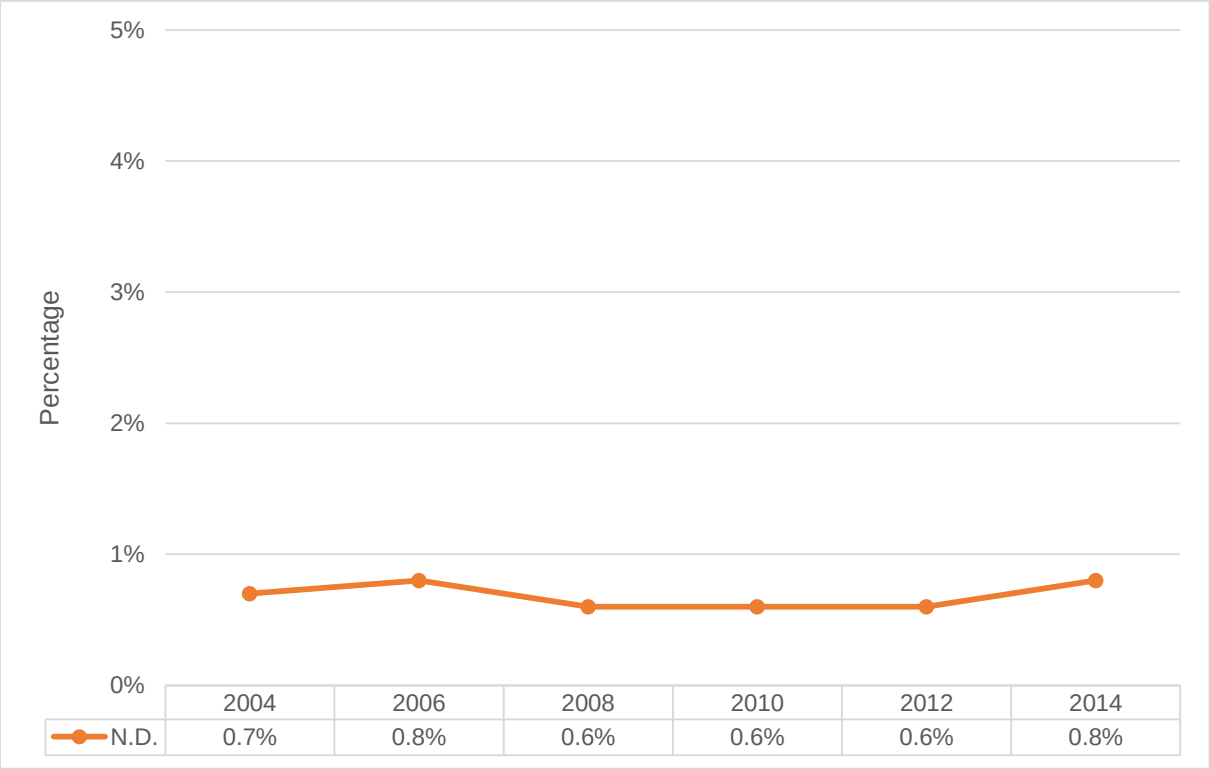
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Steroid use" is defined as using steroids one or more times during the year before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 0.8 percent of North Dakota college students used steroids, one or more times during the year before the survey.

Figure 335. Steroid Use (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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

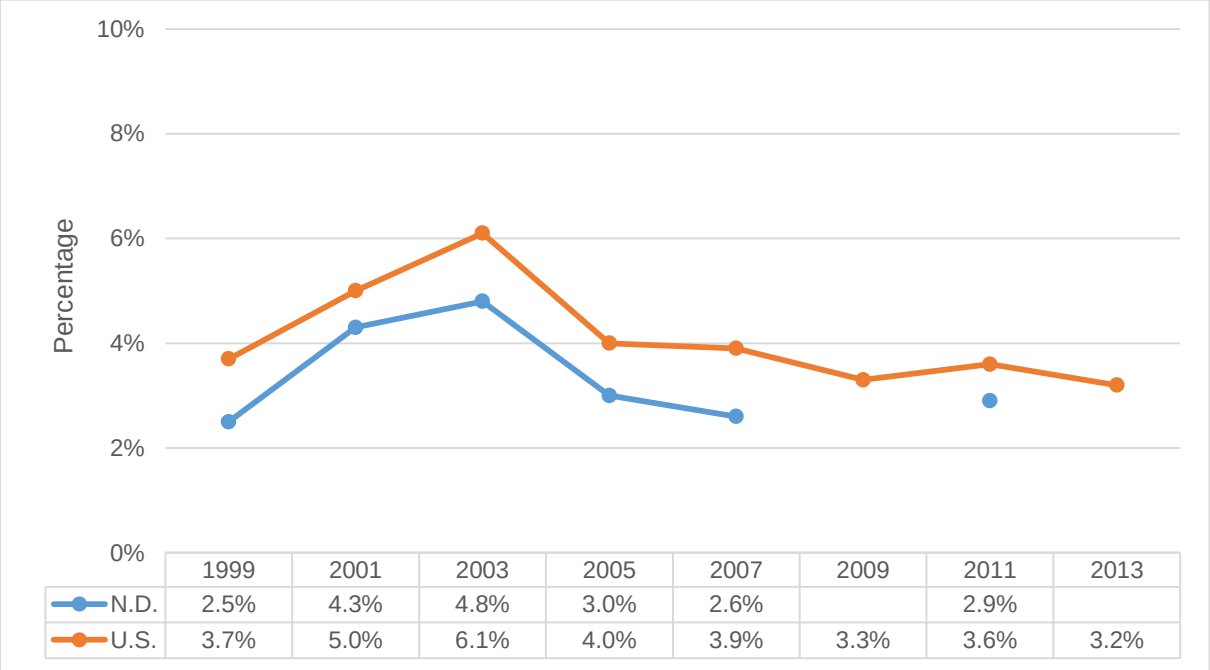
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription" is defined as using steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is worded, "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 336. Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2013



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
N.D.	2.5%	4.3%	4.8%	3.0%	2.6%		2.9%	
U.S.	3.7%	5.0%	6.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2009, 2013, 2015, U.S. 2015).

Chart: Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011

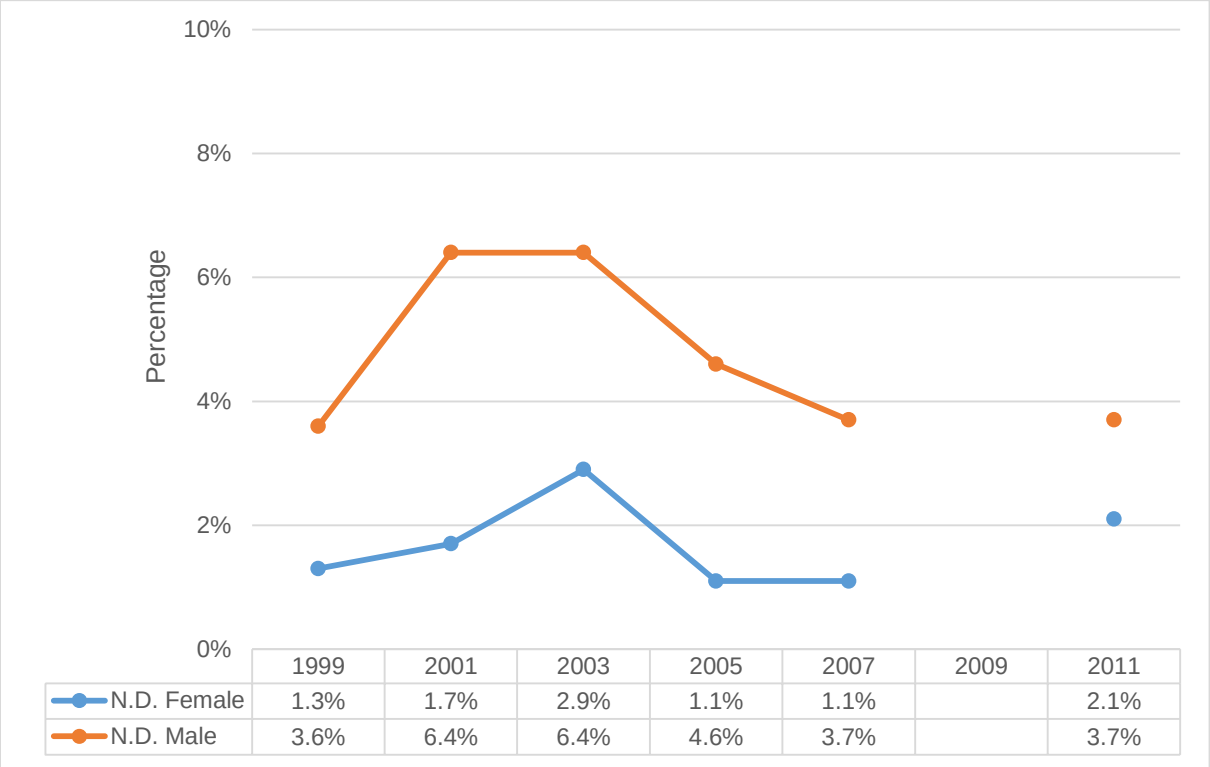
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription" is defined as using steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is worded, "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 337. Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
N.D. Female	1.3%	1.7%	2.9%	1.1%	1.1%		2.1%
N.D. Male	3.6%	6.4%	6.4%	4.6%	3.7%		3.7%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2009, 2013, 2015).

Chart: Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011

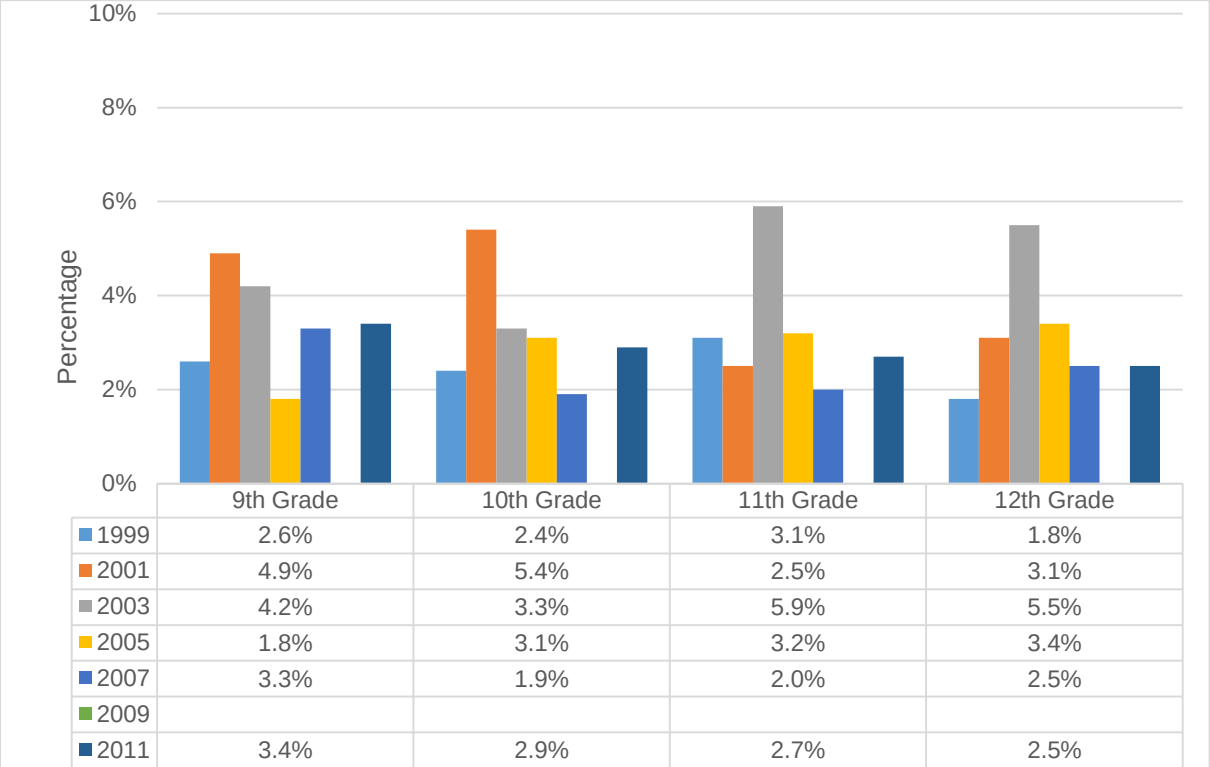
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription" is defined as using steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime. The question is worded, "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 ninth graders and 2.5 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used steroids without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 338. Ever Took Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2007 and 2011



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%	1.8%
2001	4.9%	5.4%	2.5%	3.1%
2003	4.2%	3.3%	5.9%	5.5%
2005	1.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%
2007	3.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.5%
2009				
2011	3.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2009, 2013, 2015).

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, 2013-2014

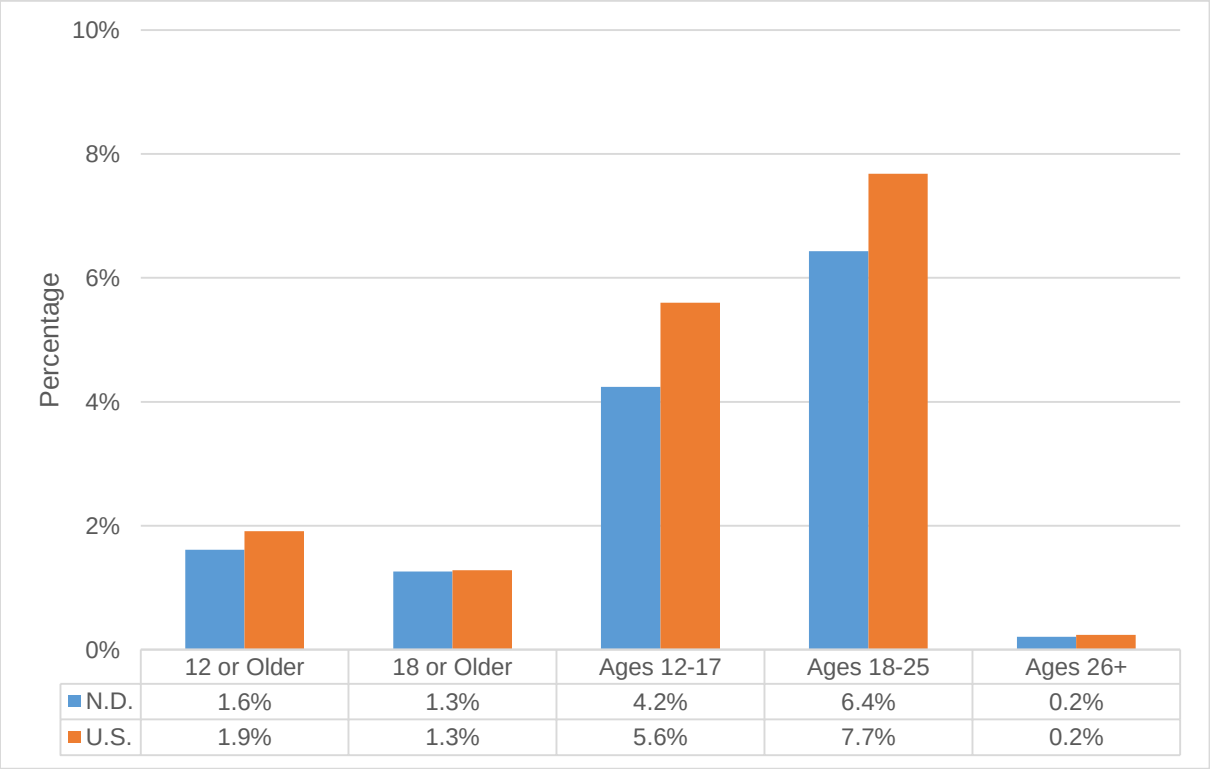
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, the average annual incidence rate of first time use of marijuana was highest among individuals ages 18-25.

Figure 339. First Use of Marijuana, *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	1.6%	1.3%	4.2%	6.4%	0.2%
U.S.	1.9%	1.3%	5.6%	7.7%	0.2%

Chart: First Use of Marijuana, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

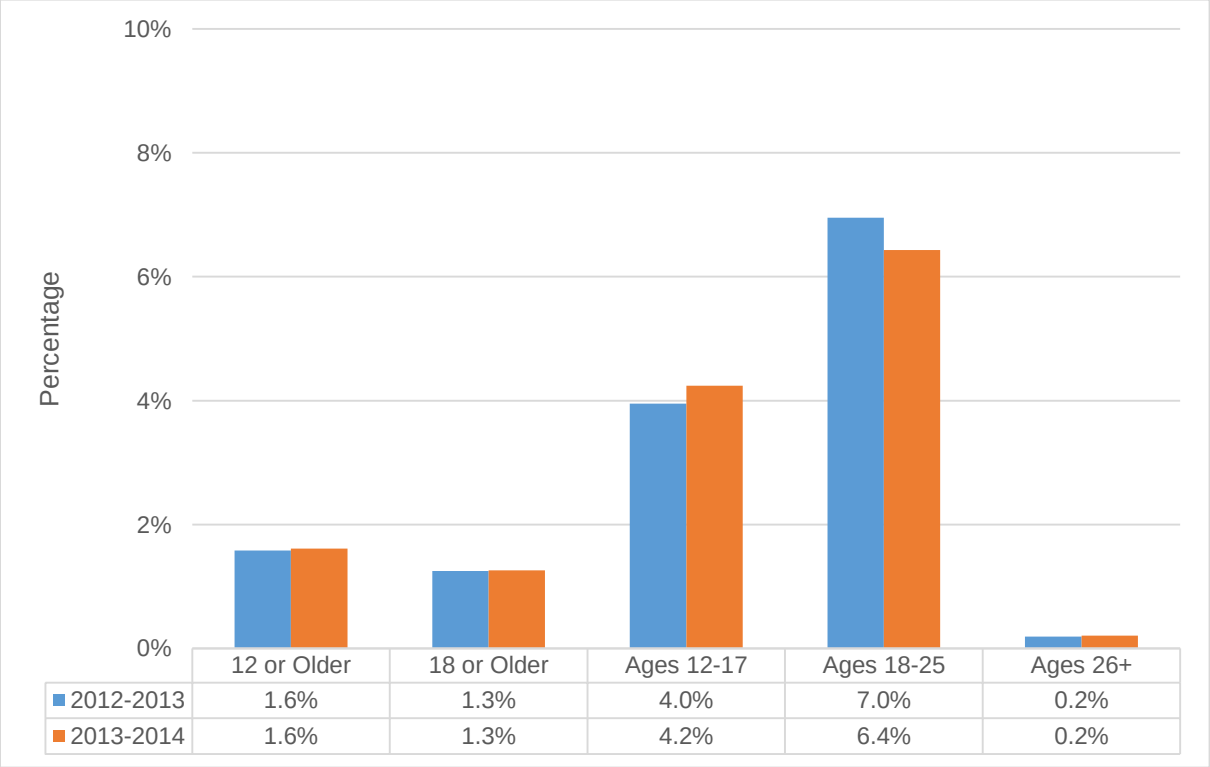
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, the average annual incidence rate of first time use of marijuana was highest among individuals ages 18-25.

Figure 340. First Use of Marijuana, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	1.6%	1.3%	4.0%	7.0%	0.2%
2013-2014	1.6%	1.3%	4.2%	6.4%	0.2%

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), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, the average annual incidence rate of first time use of marijuana was 4.2 percent, among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 341. First Use of Marijuana, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

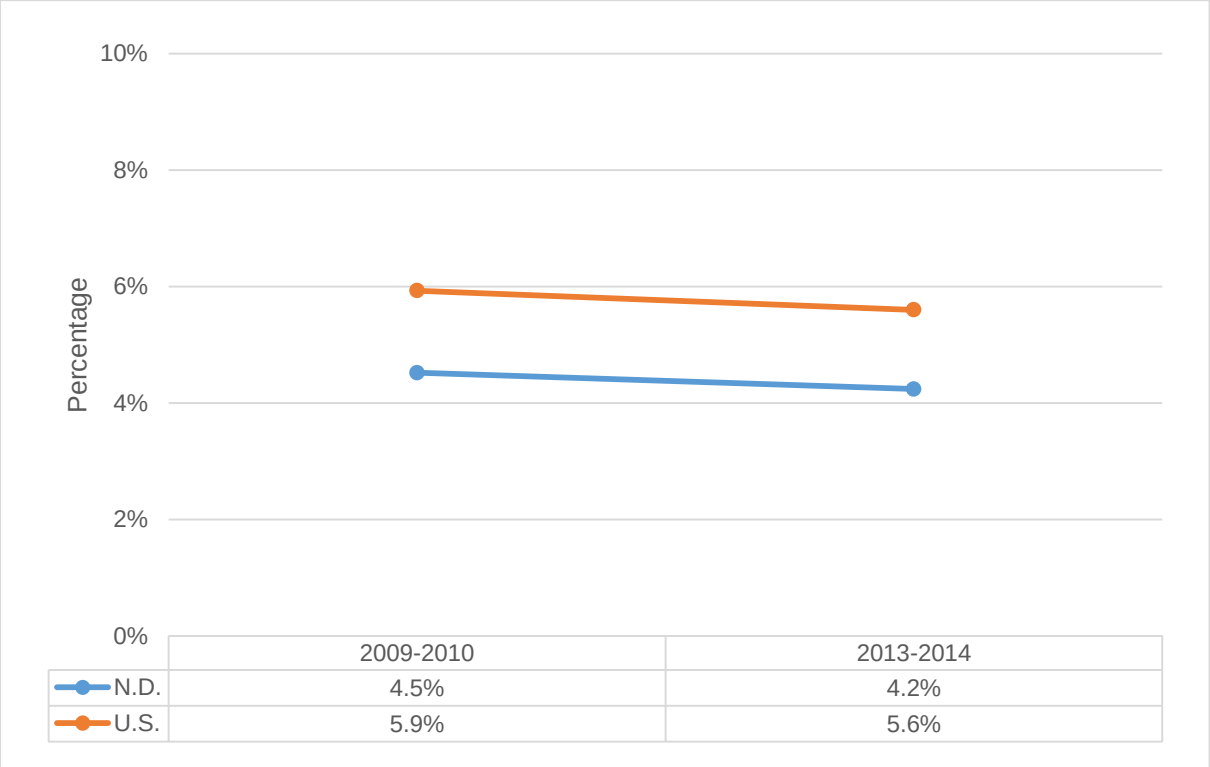


Chart: First Use of Marijuana, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

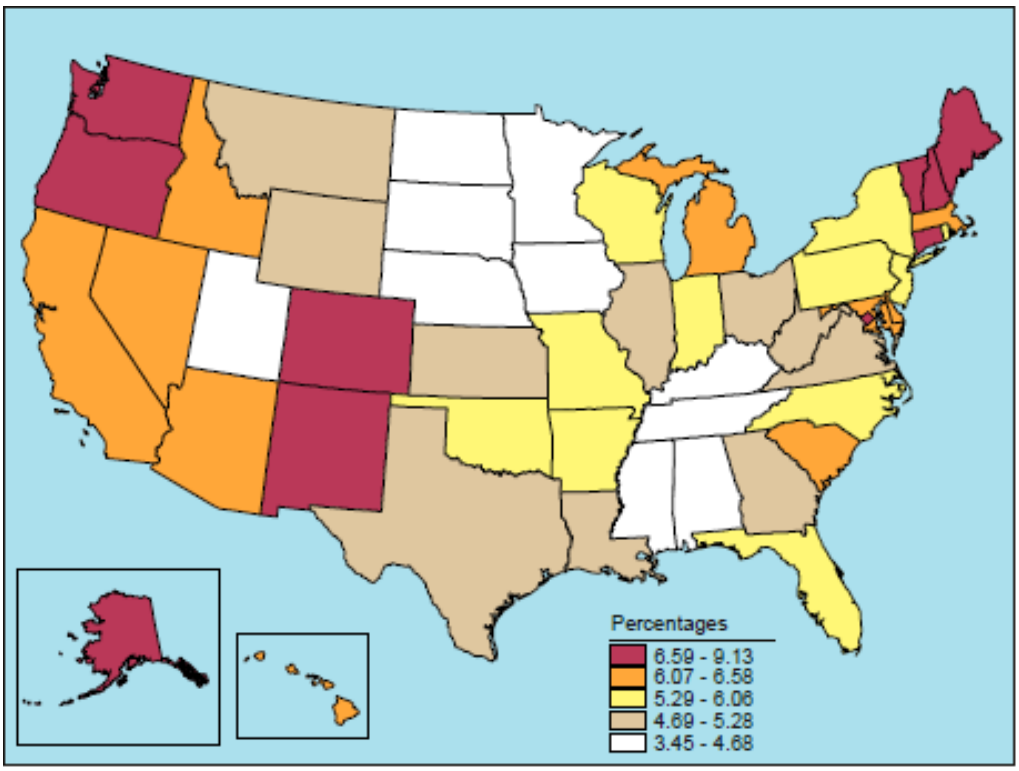
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar average annual incidence rates of first time use of marijuana among individuals ages 12-17.

Figure 342. First Use of Marijuana, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

3.1.1.2.1.2. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015

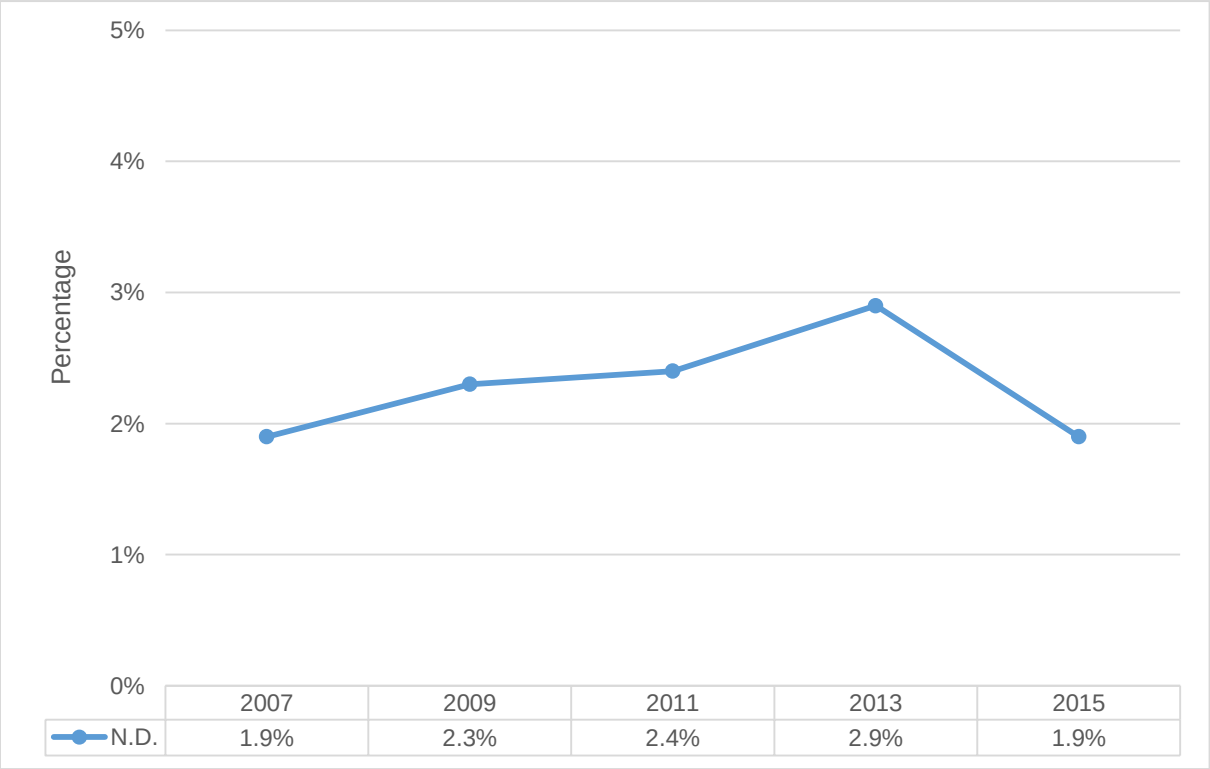
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.9 percent of North Dakota middle school students tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 11.

Figure 343. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

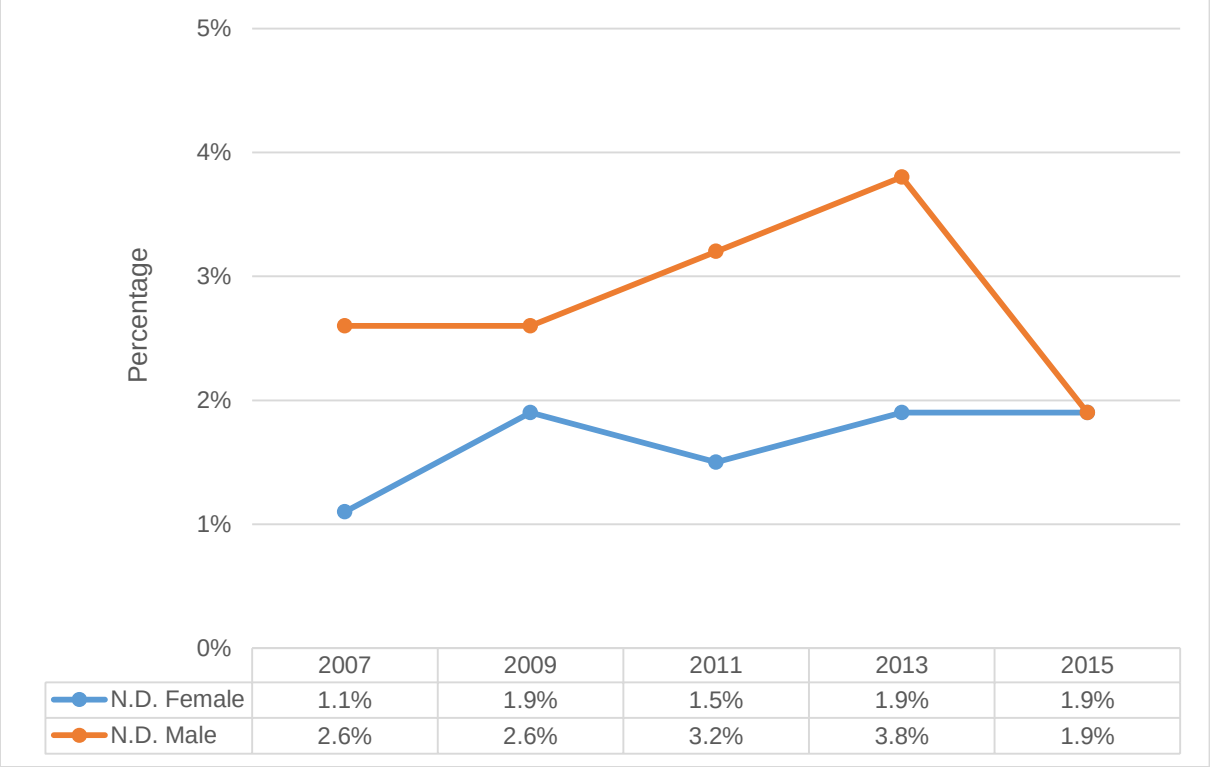
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.9 percent of female and 1.9 percent of male North Dakota middle school students tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 11.

Figure 344. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015



	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	1.1%	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%
N.D. Male	2.6%	2.6%	3.2%	3.8%	1.9%

Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

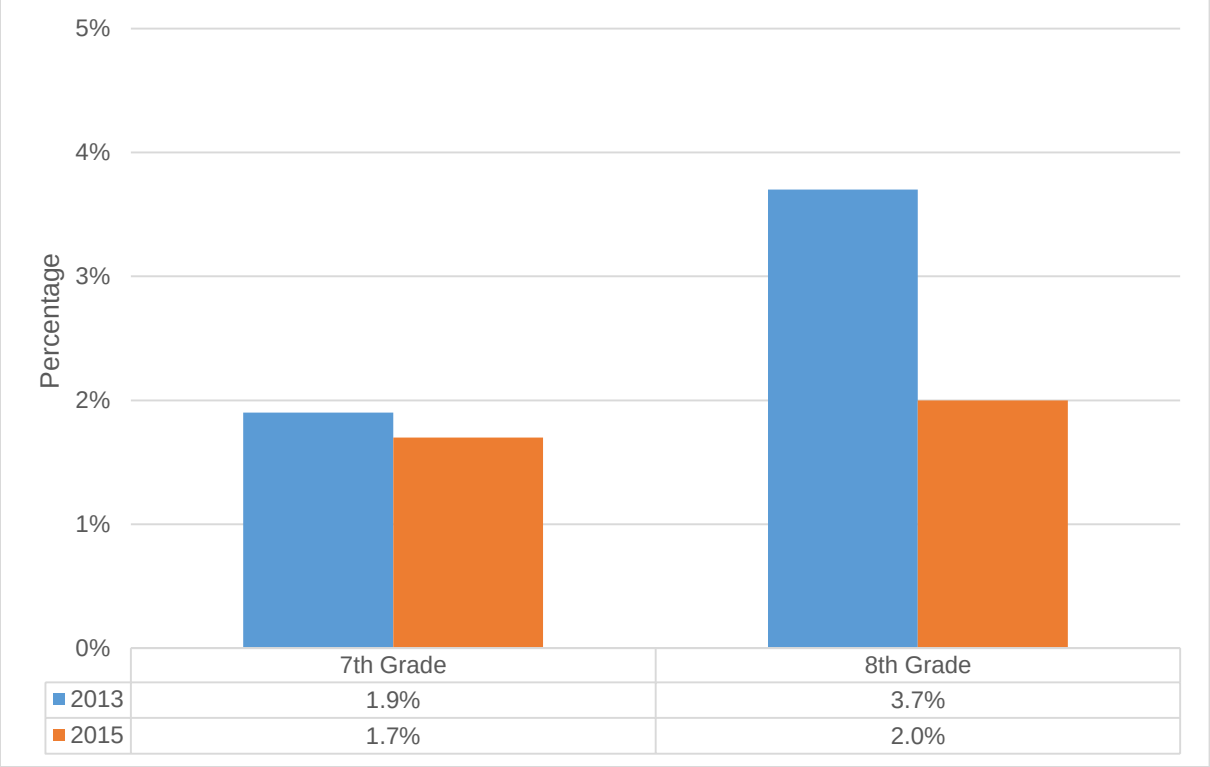
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.9 percent of seventh graders and 1.9 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 11.

Figure 345. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



3.1.1.2.1.3. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015

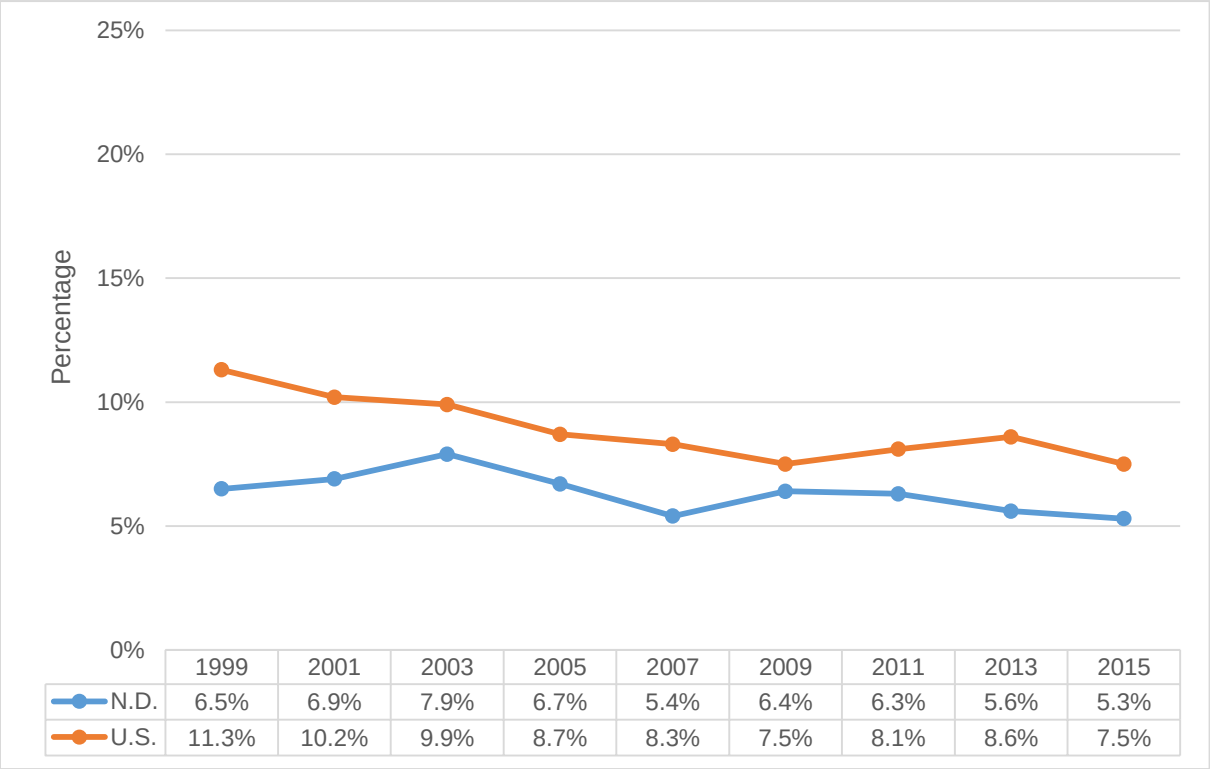
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.3 percent of North Dakota high school students tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 13.

Figure 346. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	6.5%	6.9%	7.9%	6.7%	5.4%	6.4%	6.3%	5.6%	5.3%
U.S.	11.3%	10.2%	9.9%	8.7%	8.3%	7.5%	8.1%	8.6%	7.5%

Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

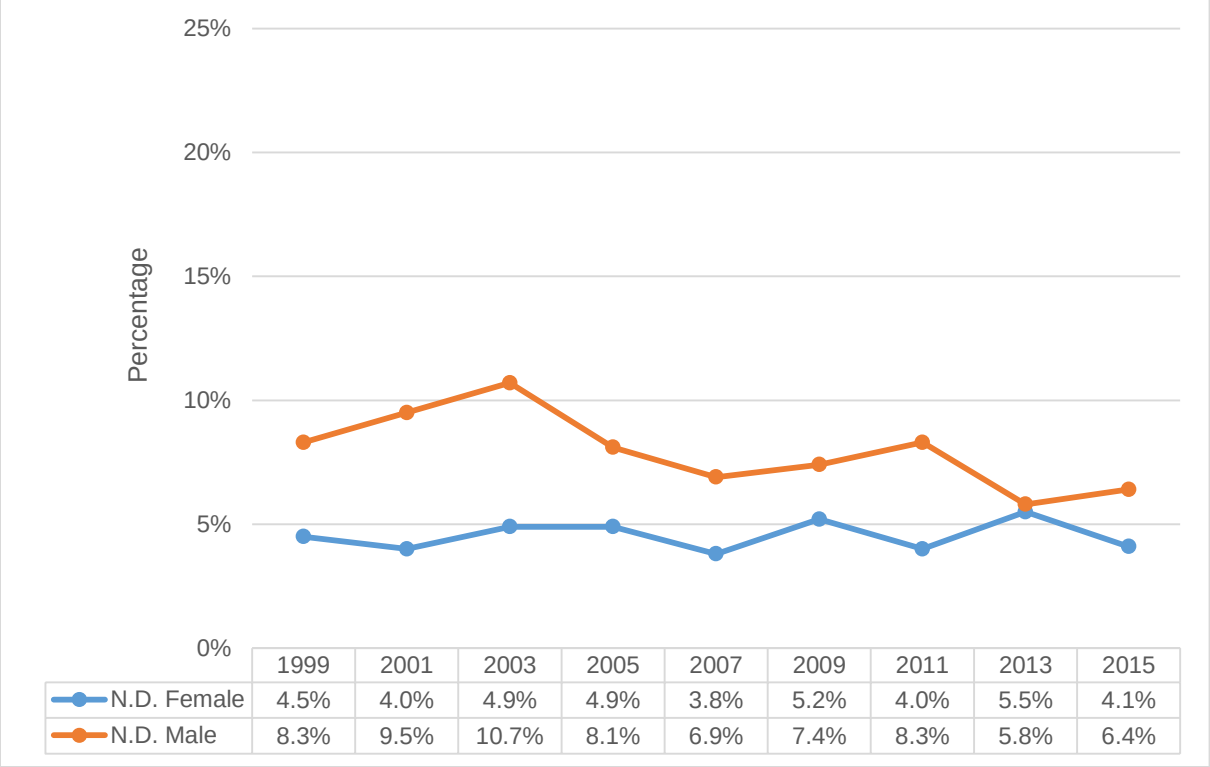
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.1 percent of female and 6.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 13.

Figure 347. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	4.5%	4.0%	4.9%	4.9%	3.8%	5.2%	4.0%	5.5%	4.1%
N.D. Male	8.3%	9.5%	10.7%	8.1%	6.9%	7.4%	8.3%	5.8%	6.4%

Chart: Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

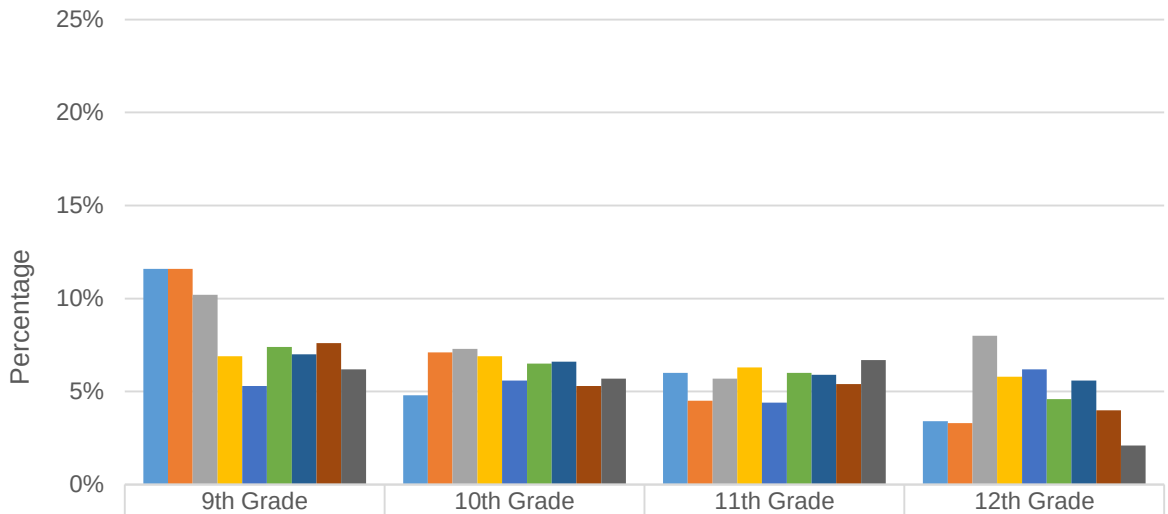
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6.2 percent of ninth graders and 2.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota tried marijuana for the first time before the age of 13.

Figure 348. Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	11.6%	4.8%	6.0%	3.4%
2001	11.6%	7.1%	4.5%	3.3%
2003	10.2%	7.3%	5.7%	8.0%
2005	6.9%	6.9%	6.3%	5.8%
2007	5.3%	5.6%	4.4%	6.2%
2009	7.4%	6.5%	6.0%	4.6%
2011	7.0%	6.6%	5.9%	5.6%
2013	7.6%	5.3%	5.4%	4.0%
2015	6.2%	5.7%	6.7%	2.1%

3.1.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: First Use of Marijuana, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

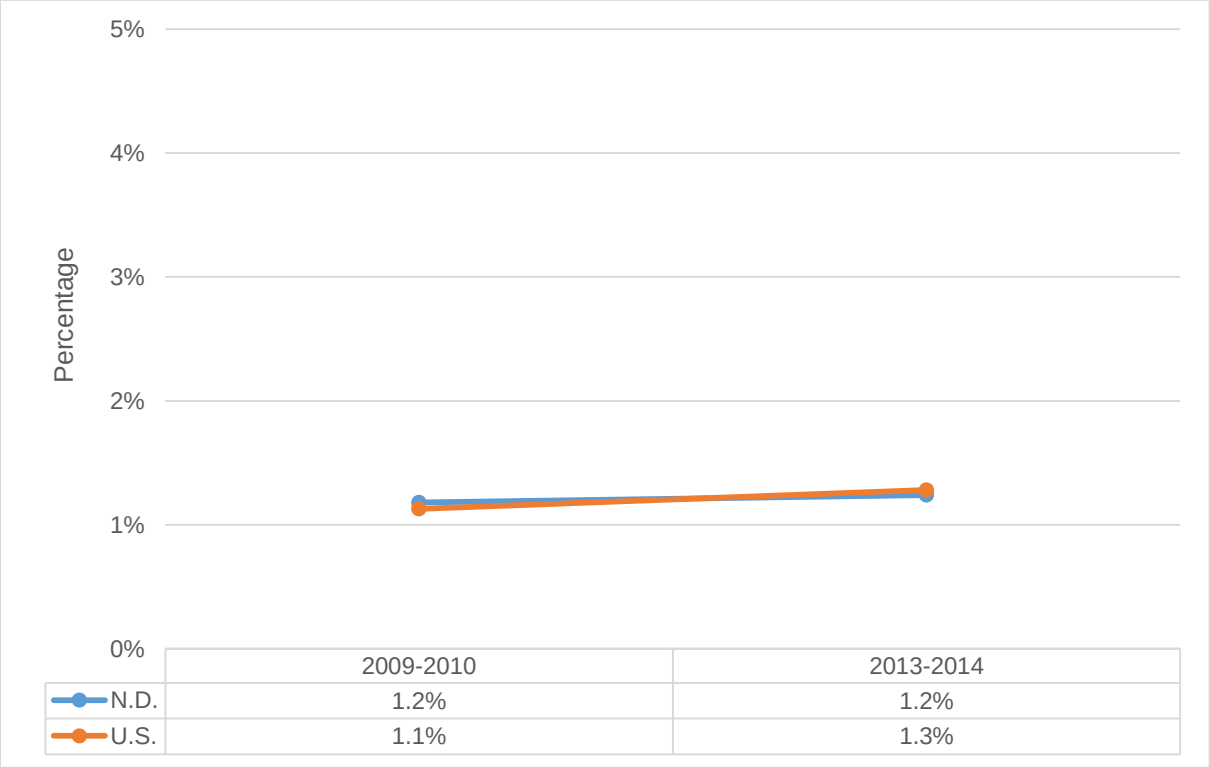
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, among individuals ages 18 or older, an average of 1.2 percent initiated marijuana use (i.e., used it for the first time) within the year prior to being surveyed.

Figure 349. First Use of Marijuana, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



3.1.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: First Use of Marijuana, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, among individuals ages 18-25, an average of 6.4 percent initiated marijuana use (i.e., used it for the first time) within the year prior to being surveyed.

Figure 350. First Use of Marijuana, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

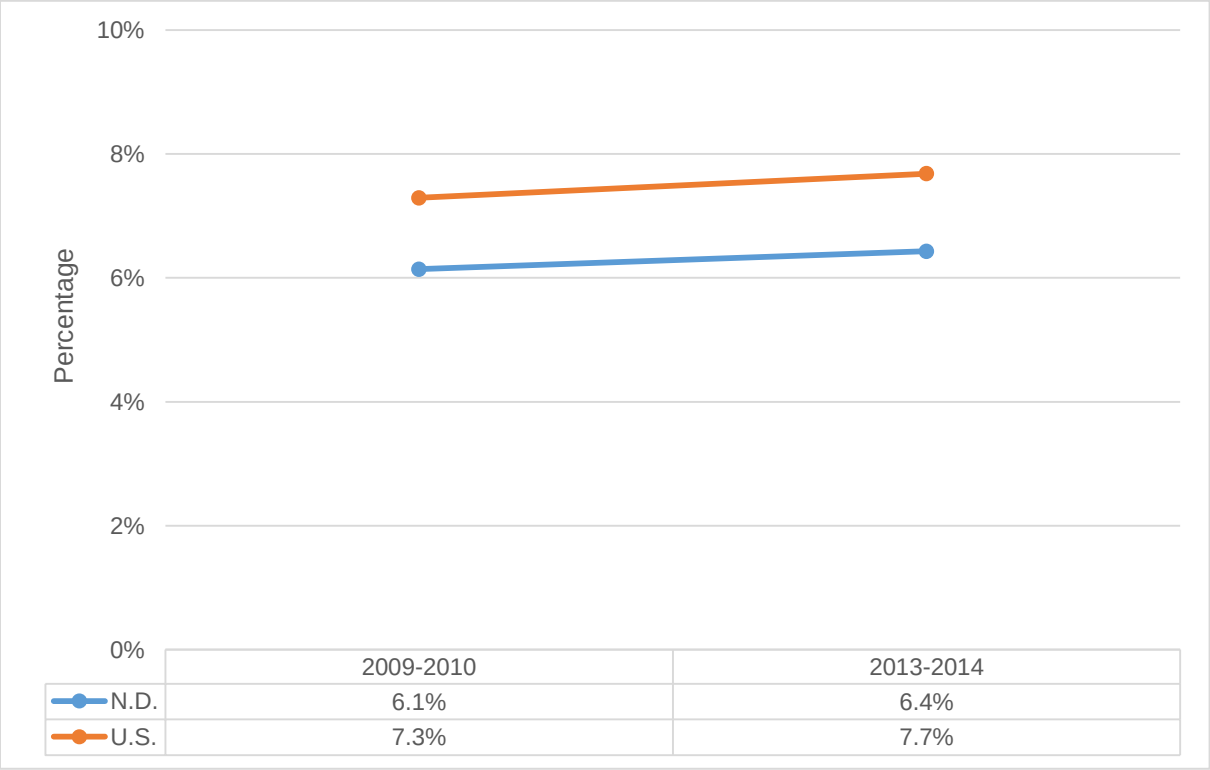


Chart: First Use of Marijuana, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

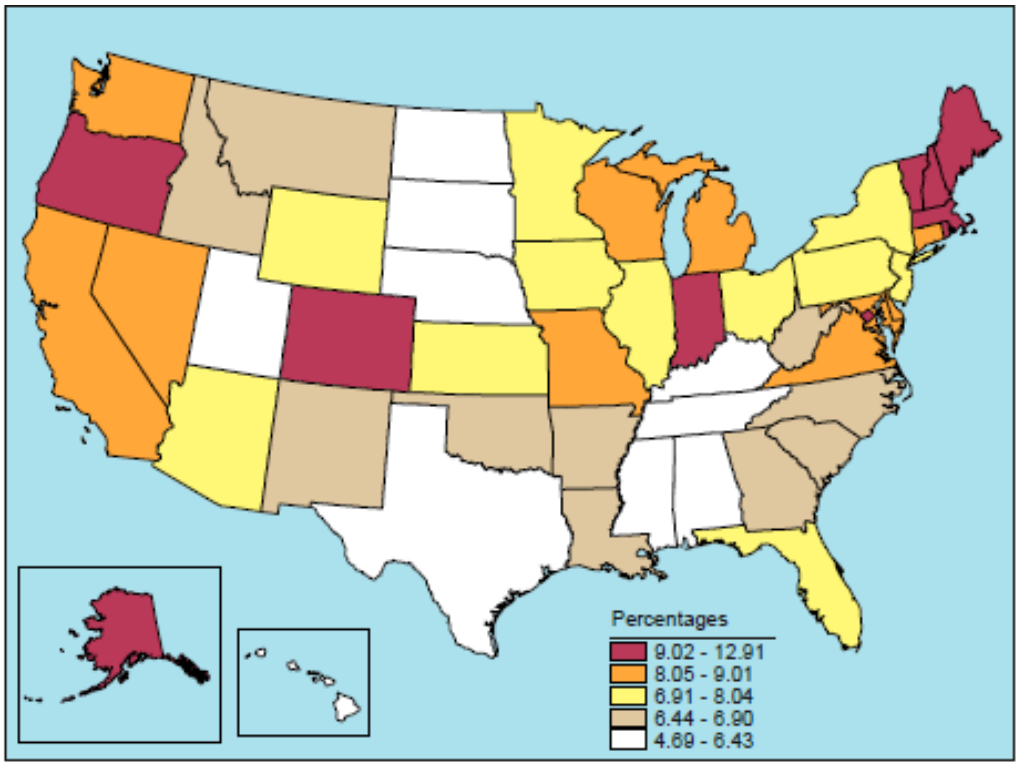
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, the percentage of individuals ages 18-25 who initiated marijuana use (i.e., used it for the first time) within the year prior to being surveyed was similar in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Figure 351. First Use of Marijuana, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

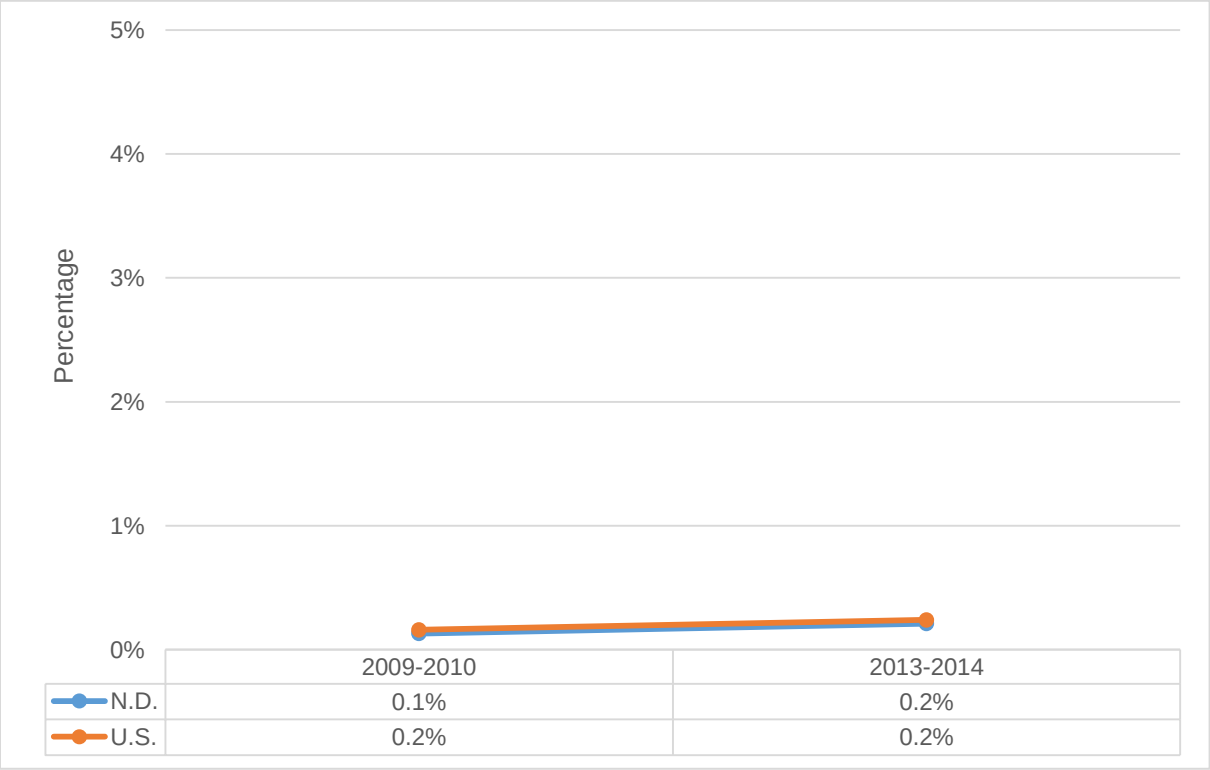
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, among individuals ages 26 or older, an average of 0.2 percent initiated marijuana use (i.e., used it for the first time) within the year prior to being surveyed.

Figure 352. First Use of Marijuana, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	0.1%	0.2%
U.S.	0.2%	0.2%

3.1.1.2.2.4. College Students

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

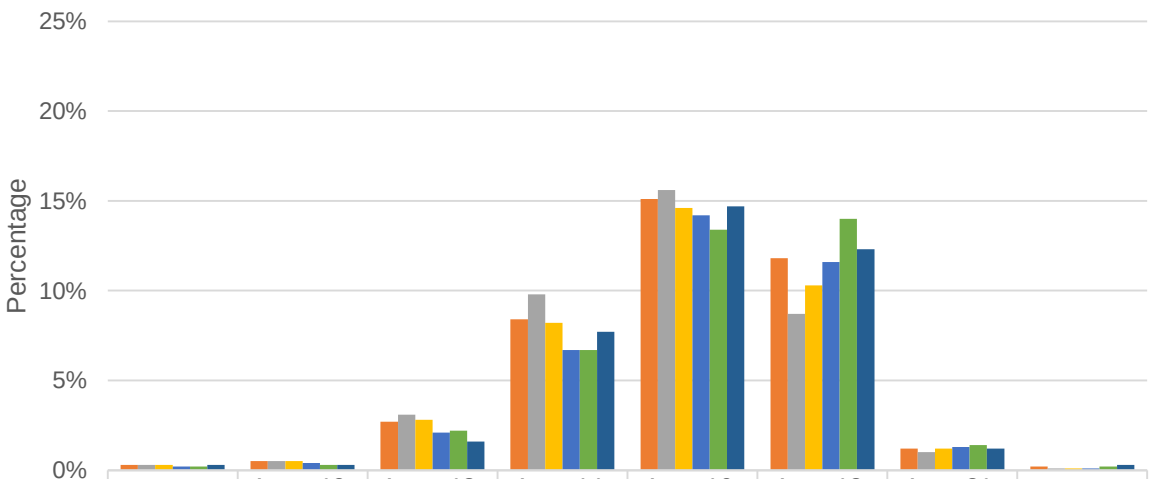
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, “At what age did you first use marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the majority of the college students, who had used marijuana, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.
    - In 2014, 61.6 percent of college students in North Dakota never used marijuana.

Figure 353. Age of First Use, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	Under 10	Ages 10-11	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-25	Ages 26+
2004	0.3%	0.5%	2.7%	8.4%	15.1%	11.8%	1.2%	0.2%
2006	0.3%	0.5%	3.1%	9.8%	15.6%	8.7%	1.0%	0.1%
2008	0.3%	0.5%	2.8%	8.2%	14.6%	10.3%	1.2%	0.1%
2010	0.2%	0.4%	2.1%	6.7%	14.2%	11.6%	1.3%	0.1%
2012	0.2%	0.3%	2.2%	6.7%	13.4%	14.0%	1.4%	0.2%
2014	0.3%	0.3%	1.6%	7.7%	14.7%	12.3%	1.2%	0.3%

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, 2006-2014

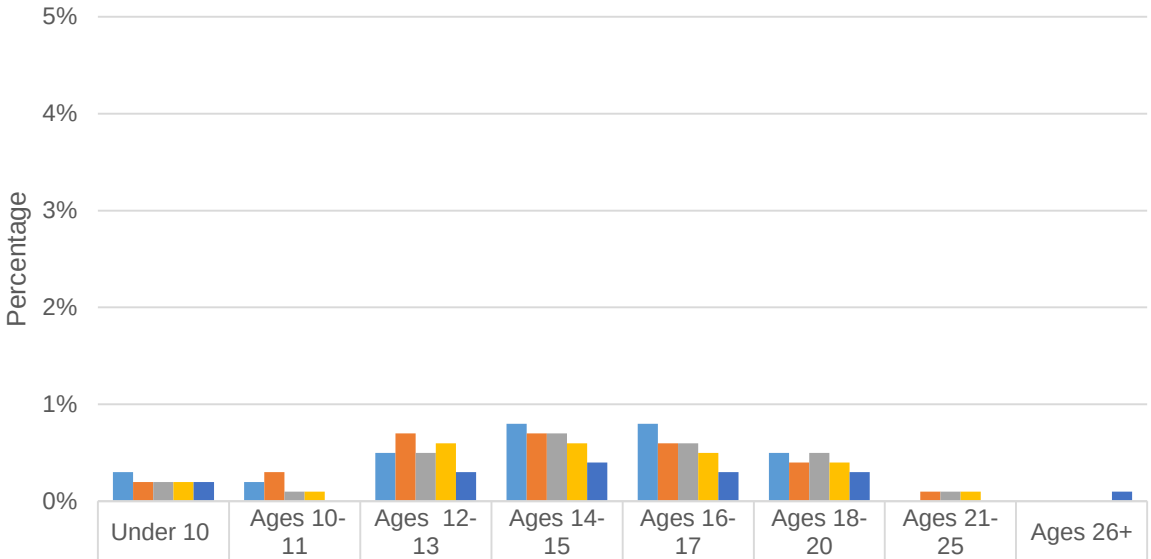
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the majority of the college students who had used inhalants, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.
    - In 2014, 98.3 percent of North Dakota college students had never used inhalants.

Figure 354. Age of First Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



	Under 10	Ages 10-11	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-25	Ages 26+
2006	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
2008	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
2010	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
2012	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%
2014	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%

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, 2006-2014

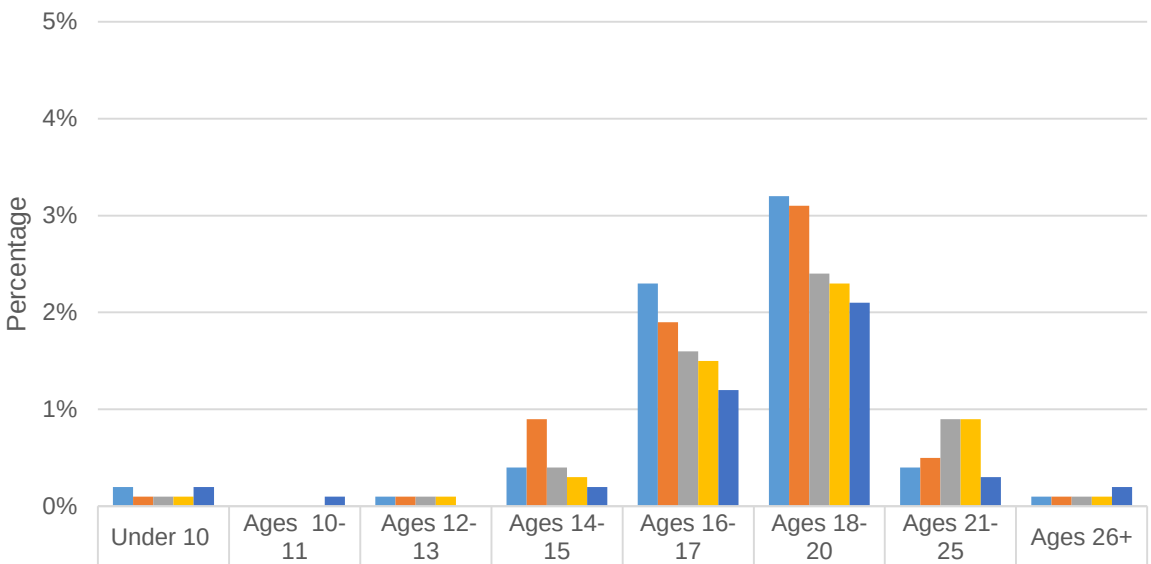
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the majority of students who had used cocaine, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.
    - In 2014, 95.7 percent of North Dakota college students had never used cocaine.

Figure 355. Age of First Use, Cocaine, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



	Under 10	Ages 10-11	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-25	Ages 26+
2006	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	2.3%	3.2%	0.4%	0.1%
2008	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.9%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%
2010	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.6%	2.4%	0.9%	0.1%
2012	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	1.5%	2.3%	0.9%	0.1%
2014	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%

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, 2006-2014

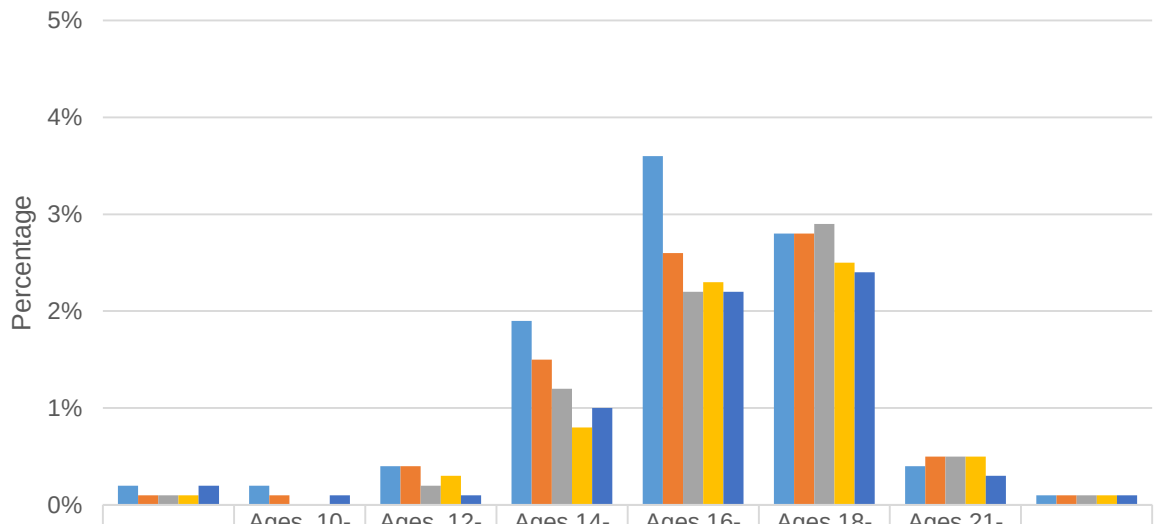
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the majority of students who had used an amphetamine, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.
    - In 2014, 93.7 percent of North Dakota college students had never used an amphetamine.

Figure 356. Age of First Use, Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



	Under 10	Ages 10-11	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-25	Ages 26+
2006	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.9%	3.6%	2.8%	0.4%	0.1%
2008	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.5%	2.6%	2.8%	0.5%	0.1%
2010	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	2.2%	2.9%	0.5%	0.1%
2012	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	2.3%	2.5%	0.5%	0.1%
2014	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	2.2%	2.4%	0.3%	0.1%

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, 2006-2014

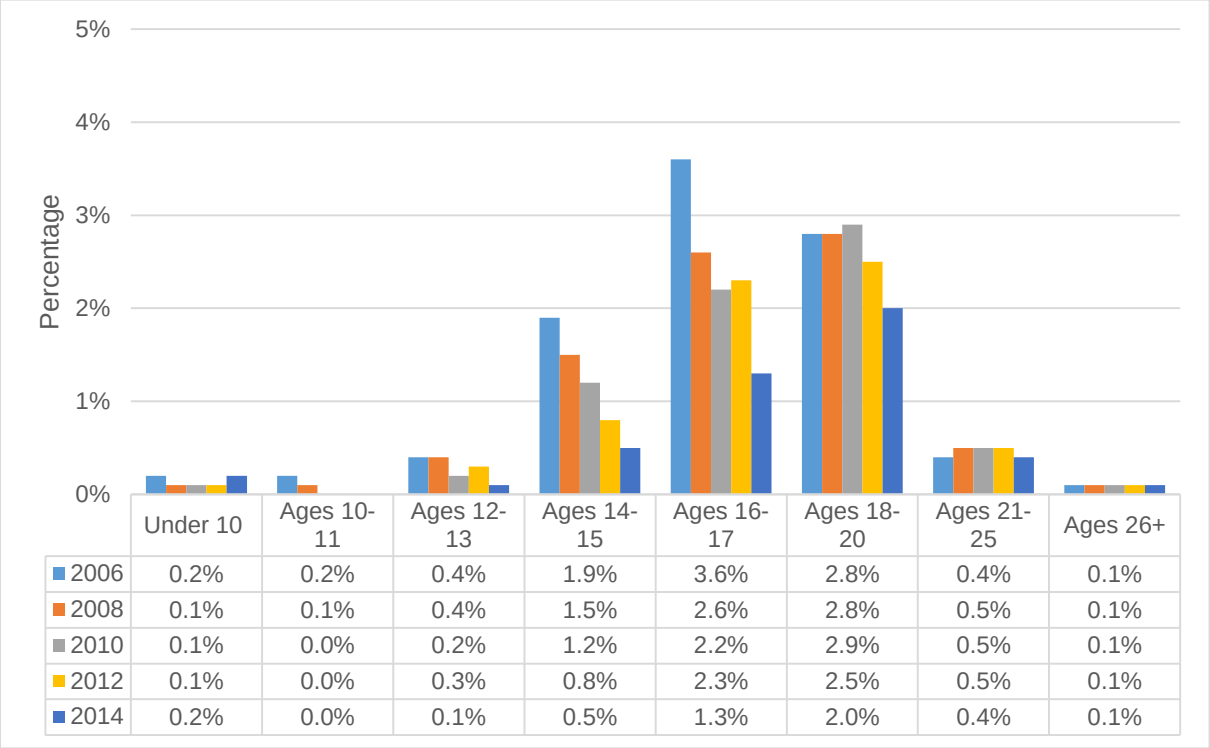
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the majority of students who had used a hallucinogenic drug, used it for the first time before they were 20 years old.
    - In 2014, 95.4 percent of North Dakota college students had never used a hallucinogenic drug.

Figure 357. Age of First Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



	Under 10	Ages 10-11	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-25	Ages 26+
2006	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.9%	3.6%	2.8%	0.4%	0.1%
2008	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.5%	2.6%	2.8%	0.5%	0.1%
2010	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	2.2%	2.9%	0.5%	0.1%
2012	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	2.3%	2.5%	0.5%	0.1%
2014	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	1.3%	2.0%	0.4%	0.1%

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, 2004-2014

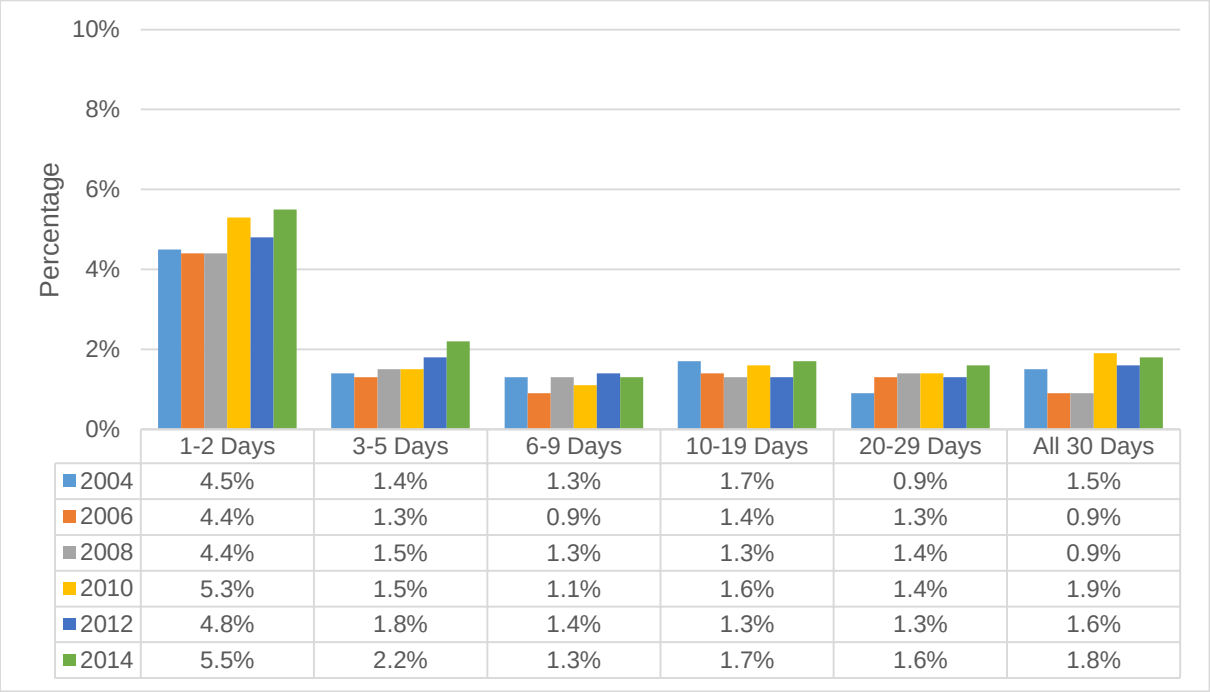
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 5.5 percent of North Dakota college students used marijuana one or two days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 358. Frequency of Consumption (Past 30 Days), Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6-9 Days	10-19 Days	20-29 Days	All 30 Days
2004	4.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%
2006	4.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%
2008	4.4%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	0.9%
2010	5.3%	1.5%	1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%
2012	4.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%
2014	5.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%

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, 2004-2014

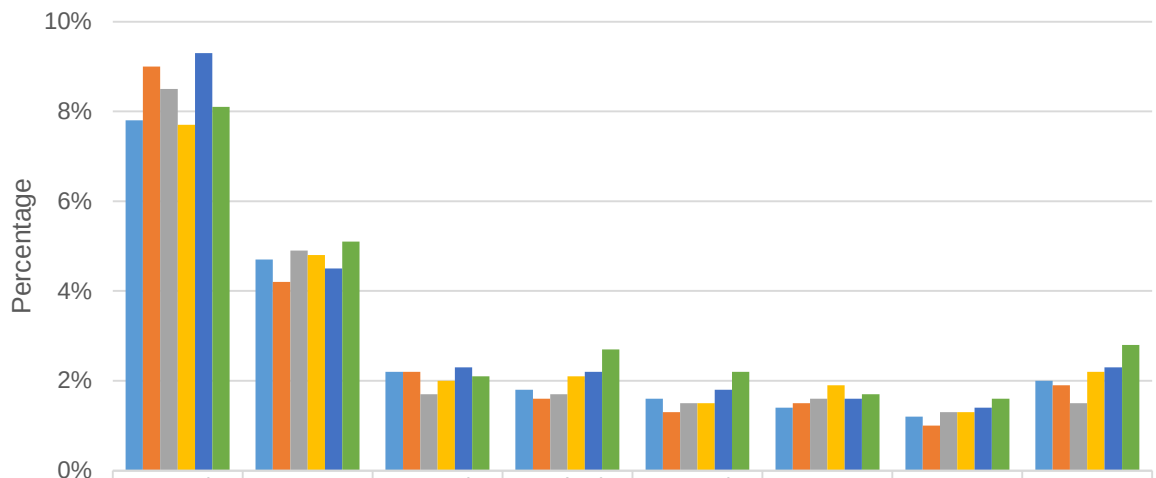
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "Within the last year about how often have you used marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 8.1 percent of North Dakota college students used marijuana once a year.

Figure 359. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	Once/ Year	6x/ Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2004	7.8%	4.7%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	2.0%
2006	9.0%	4.2%	2.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%
2008	8.5%	4.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%
2010	7.7%	4.8%	2.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.9%	1.3%	2.2%
2012	9.3%	4.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%	1.4%	2.3%
2014	8.1%	5.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	2.8%

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, 2004-2014

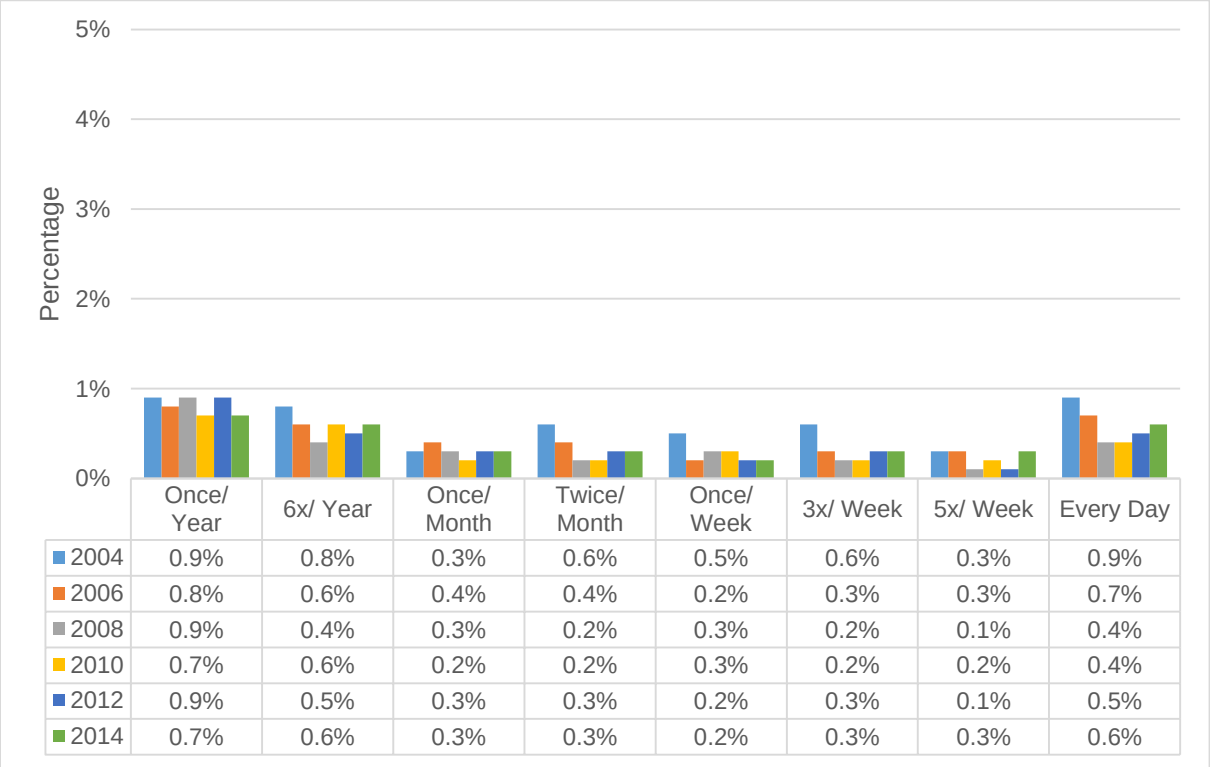
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "Within the last year about how often have you used amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 0.7 percent of North Dakota college students used an amphetamine once a year.

Figure 360. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Amphetamine, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	Once/ Year	6x/ Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2004	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%
2006	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
2008	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
2010	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
2012	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%
2014	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%

3.3. Type of Drug

3.3.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.3.1.1. Age Groups

3.3.1.1.1. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.3.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Drug Use (Past 30 Days), *by Drug Type*, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

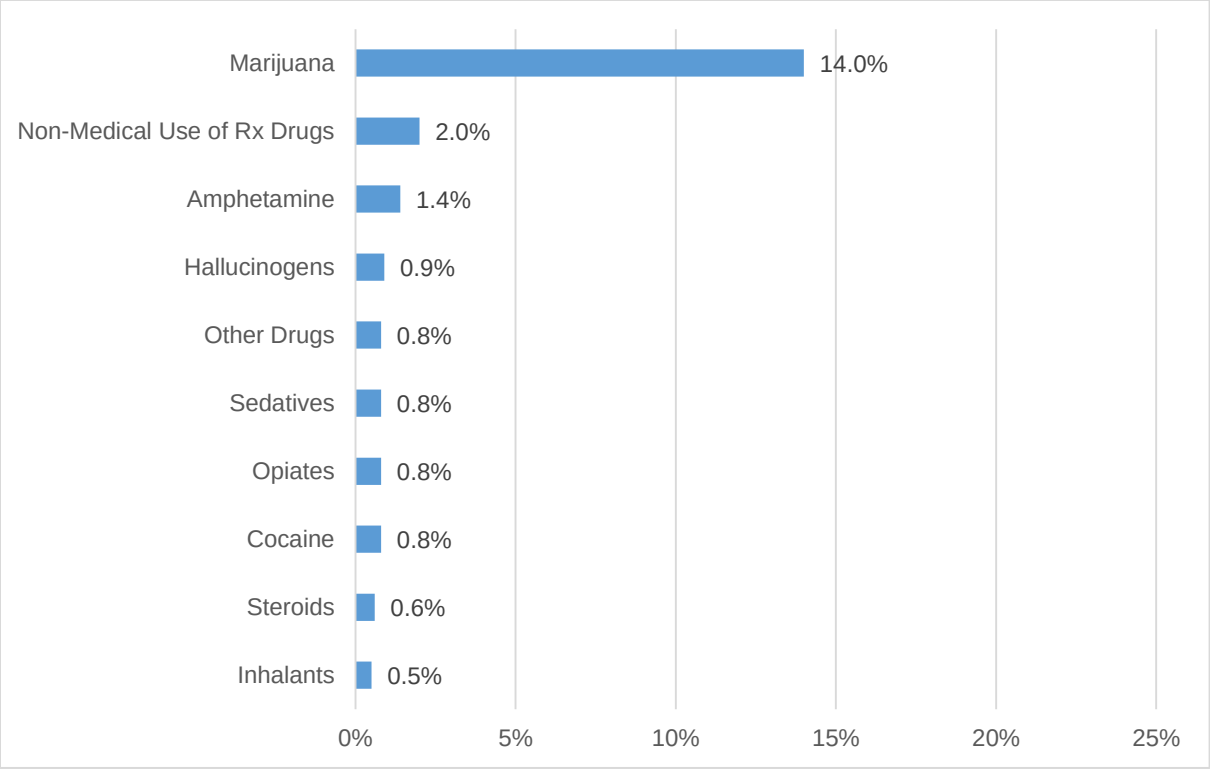
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Drug use" is defined as using an illicit drug on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, marijuana was the most commonly reported illicit drug used by North Dakota college students within 30 days before the survey (14 percent).

Figure 361. Drug Use (Past 30 Days), *by Drug Type*, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



3.3.2. Past Year Use

3.3.2.1. Overall

Chart: Drug Use (Past Year), *by Drug Type*, Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

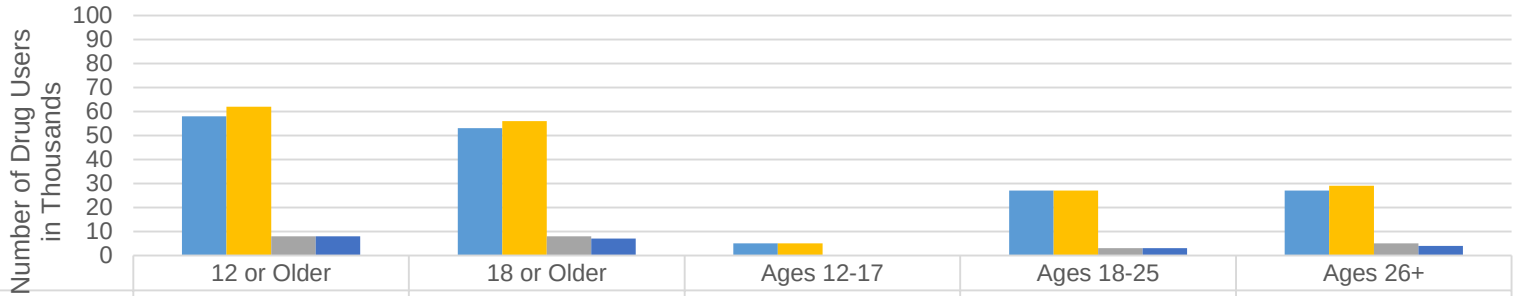
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug in North Dakota. An estimated 62,000 North Dakotans aged 12 or older had used marijuana during the year before the survey.

Figure 362. Drug Use (Past Year), *by Drug Type*, Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
Marijuana 2012-2013	58	53	5	27	27
Marijuana 2013-2014	62	56	5	27	29
Cocaine 2012-2013	8	8	0	3	5
Cocaine 2013-2014	8	7	0	3	4

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, 2013-2014

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

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 24.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 363. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

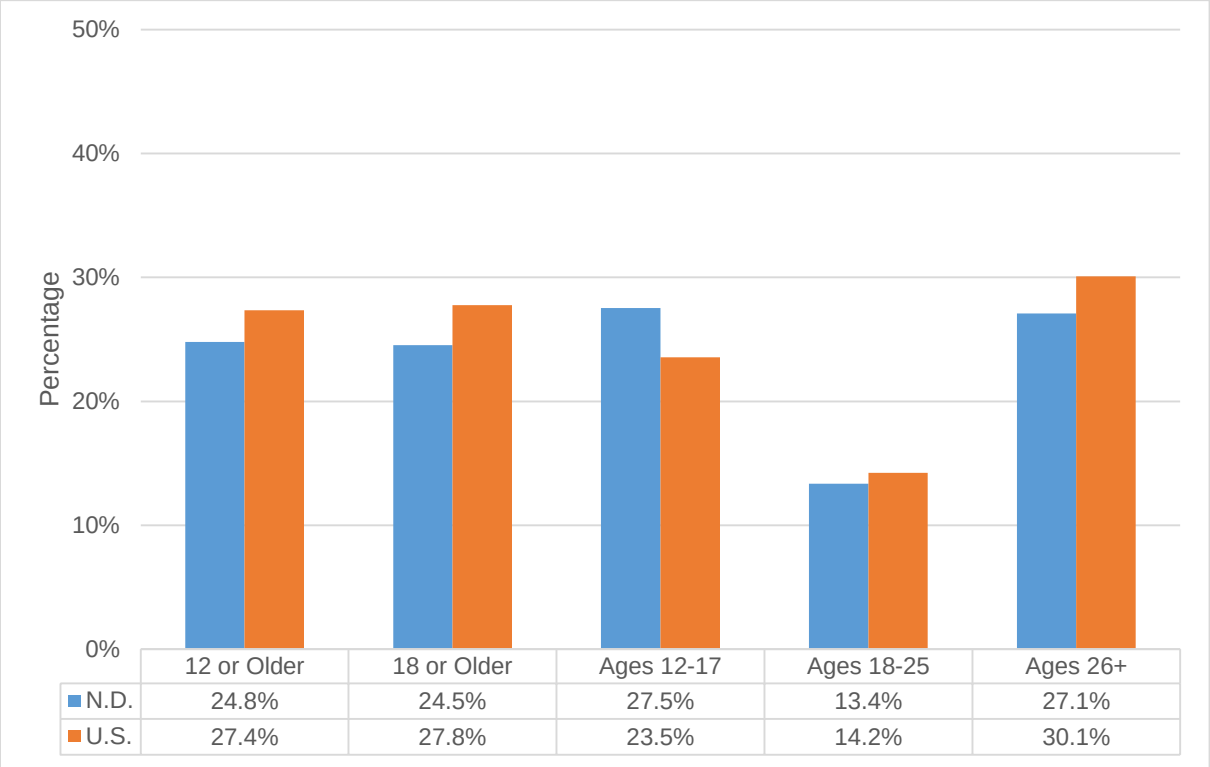


Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

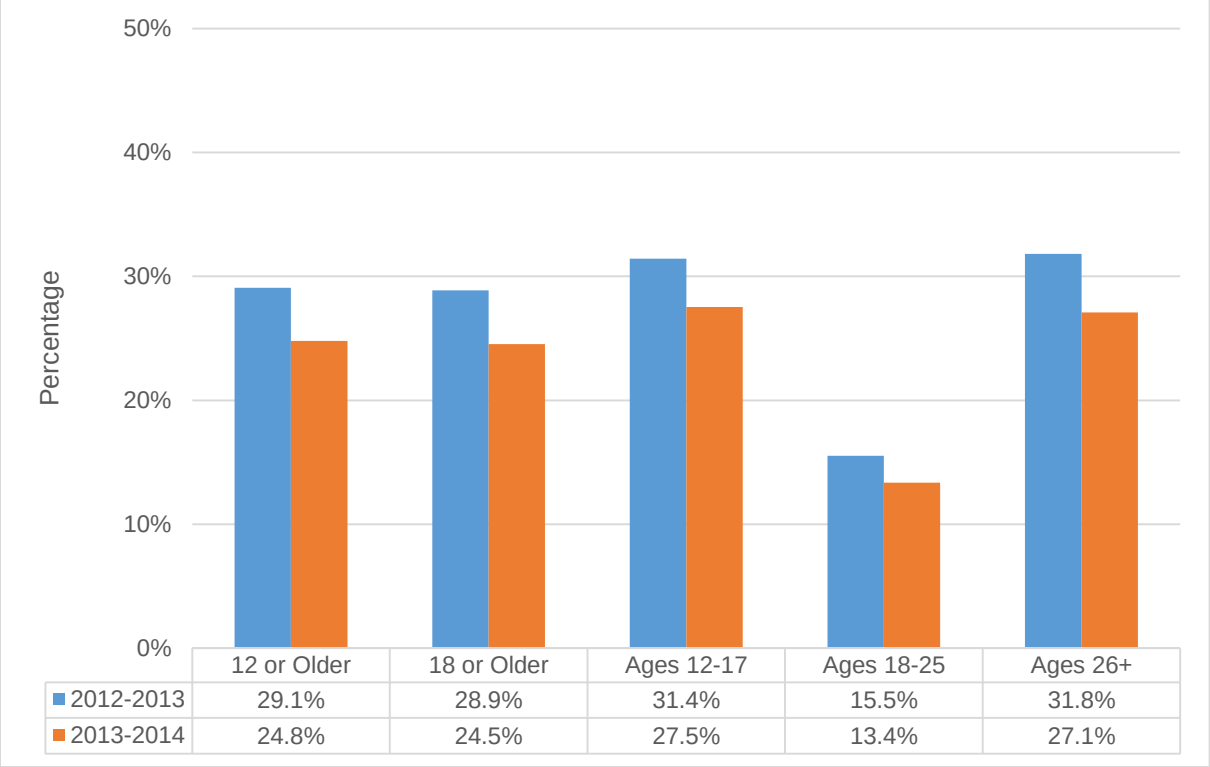
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 24.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 364. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	29.1%	28.9%	31.4%	15.5%	31.8%
2013-2014	24.8%	24.5%	27.5%	13.4%	27.1%

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 27.5 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 365. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

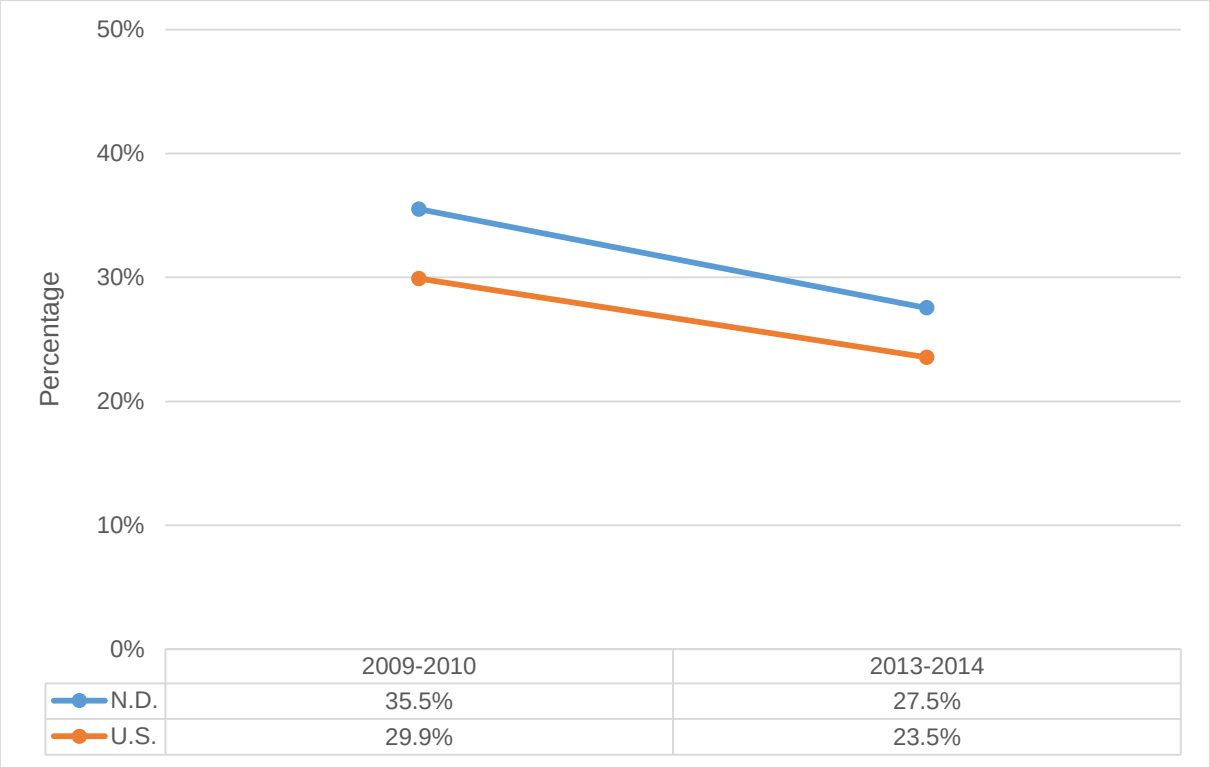


Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

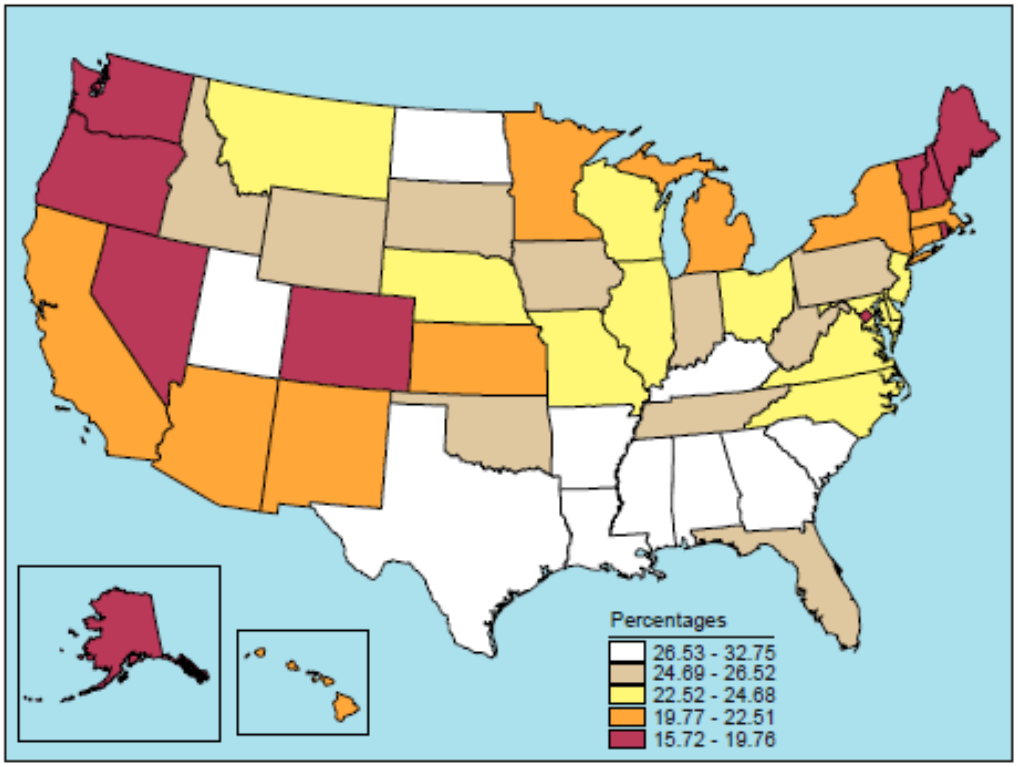
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17, who perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 366. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

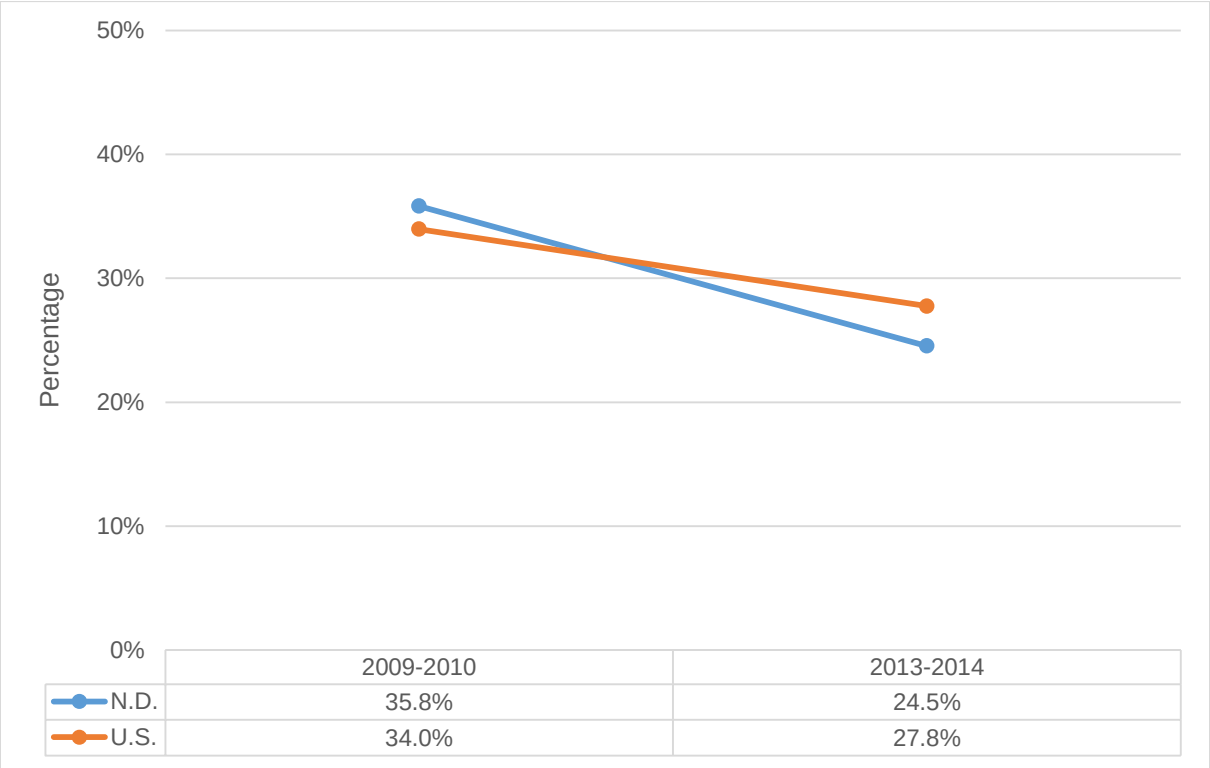
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 24.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 367. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 13.4 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 368. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

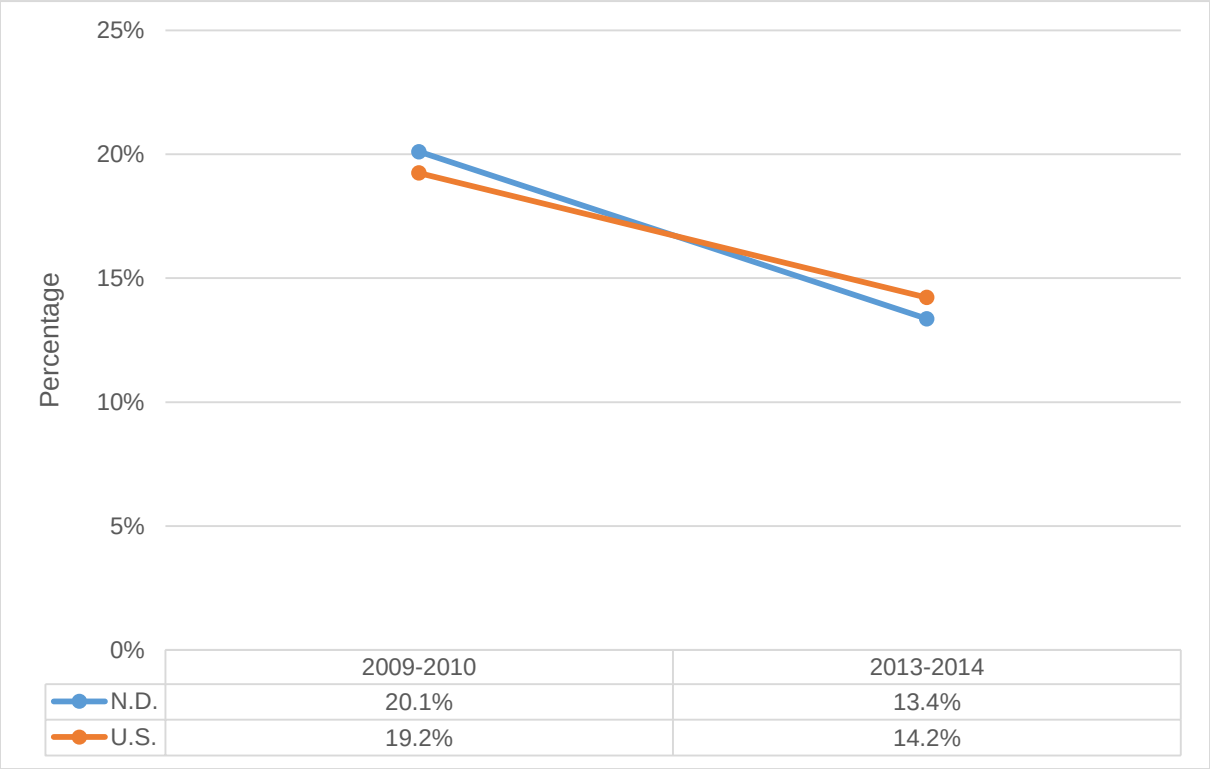


Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

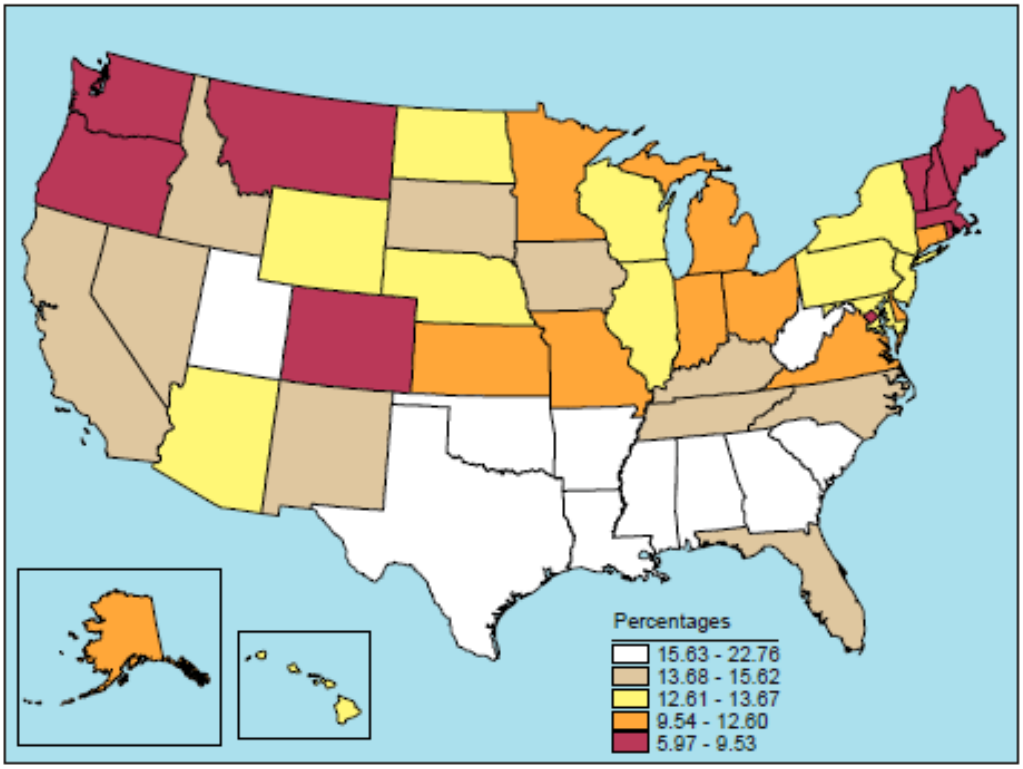
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25, who perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 369. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

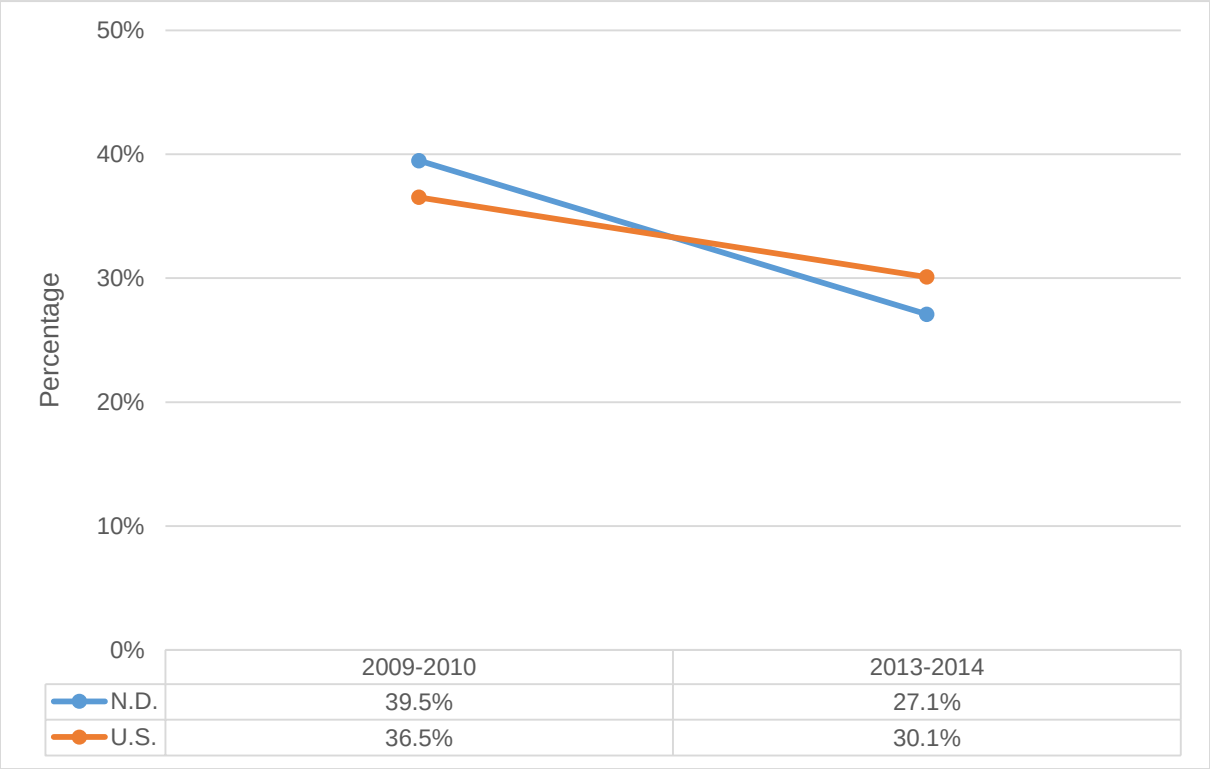
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 27.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 370. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month,
Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	39.5%	27.1%
U.S.	36.5%	30.1%

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

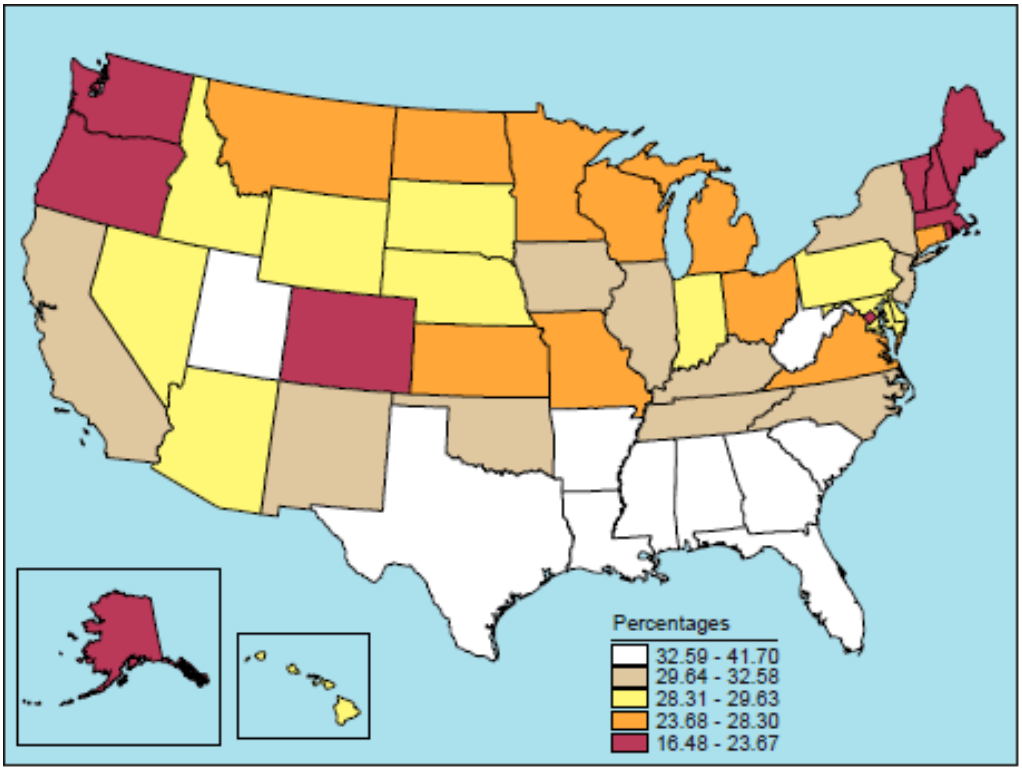
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 26 or older, who perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once a month.

Figure 371. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

3.5. Attitudes Toward Drug Use

3.5.1. Marijuana

Chart: Perception of Marijuana Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

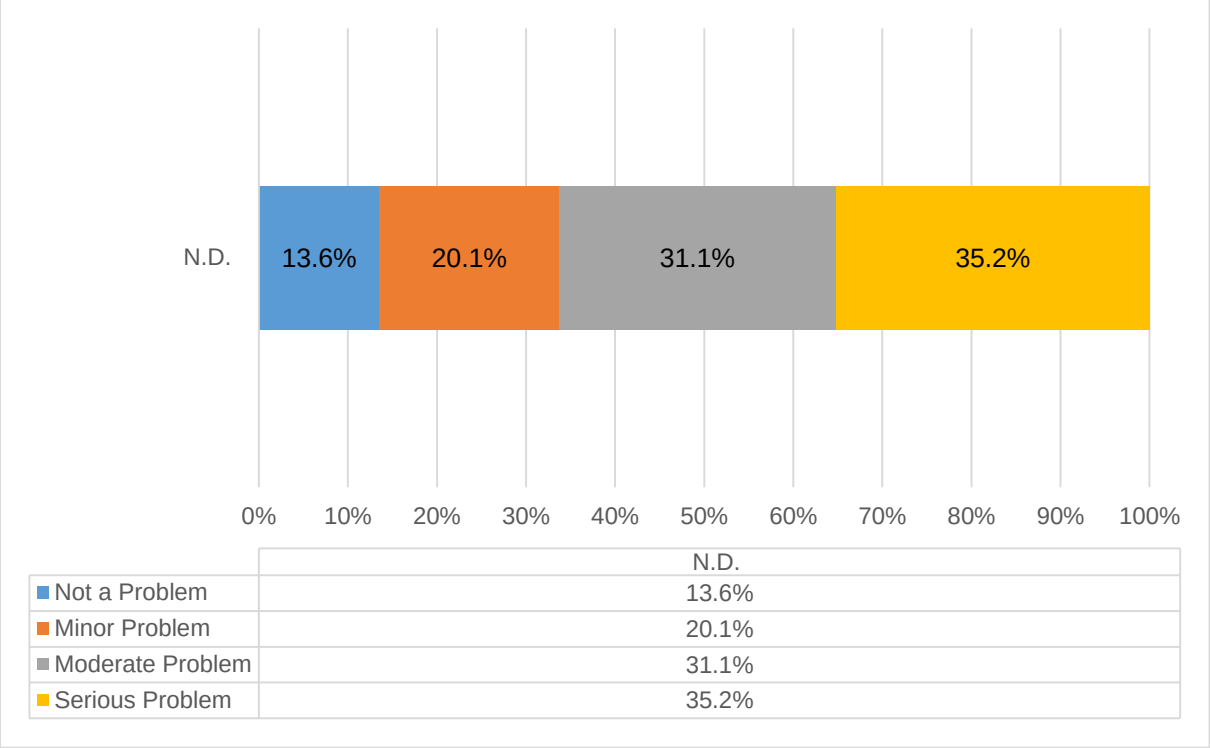
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 35.2 percent of community members with a valid response characterized youth marijuana use as a "minor/moderate problem."

Figure 372. Perception of Marijuana Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Marijuana Use Among Adults *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

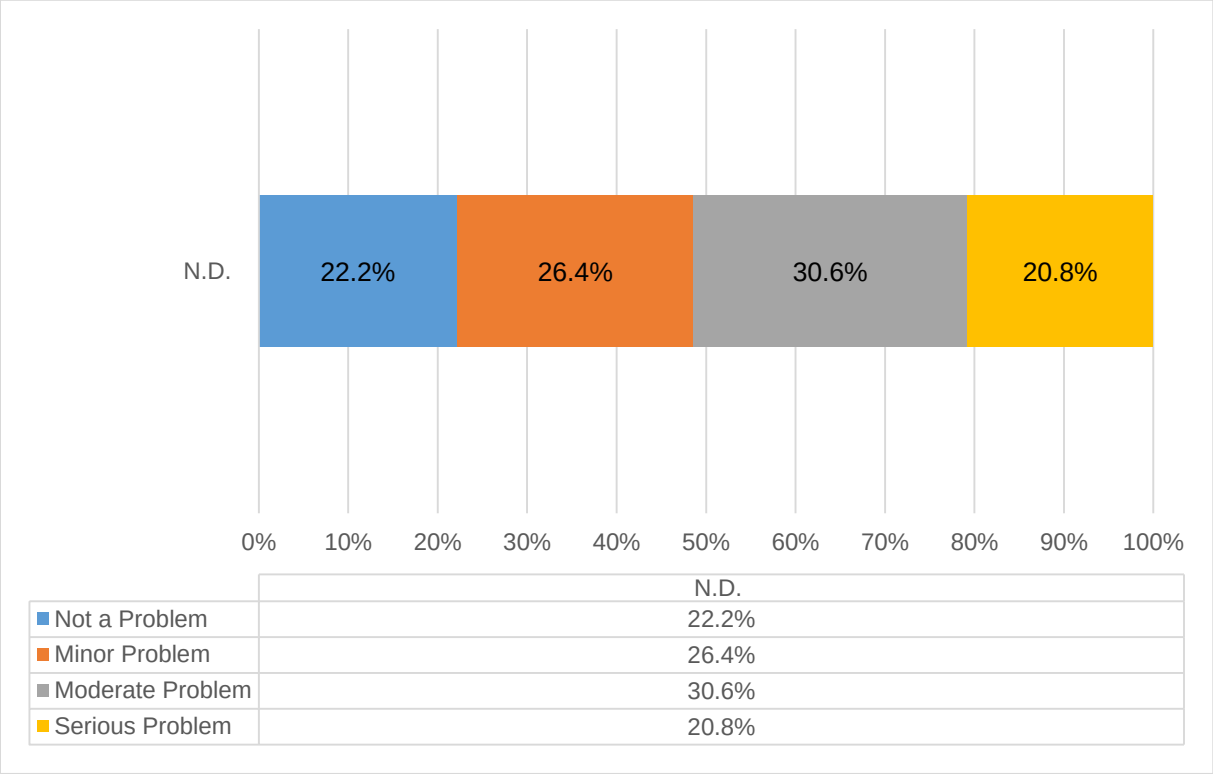
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 20.8 percent of community members with a valid response characterized adult marijuana use as a "serious problem."

Figure 373. Perception of Marijuana Use Among Adults *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

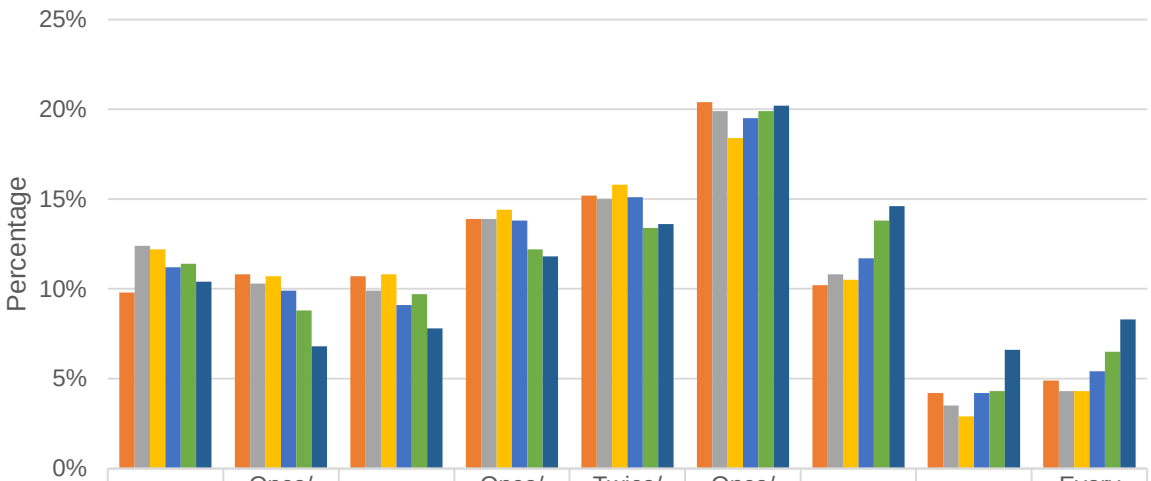
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "How often do you think the average student on your campus uses marijuana (pot, hash, hash oil)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 8.3 percent of students on their campus used marijuana every day.

Figure 374. Perception of Average Student Use, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/Week	5x/Week	Every Day
2004	9.8%	10.8%	10.7%	13.9%	15.2%	20.4%	10.2%	4.2%	4.9%
2006	12.4%	10.3%	9.9%	13.9%	15.0%	19.9%	10.8%	3.5%	4.3%
2008	12.2%	10.7%	10.8%	14.4%	15.8%	18.4%	10.5%	2.9%	4.3%
2010	11.2%	9.9%	9.1%	13.8%	15.1%	19.5%	11.7%	4.2%	5.4%
2012	11.4%	8.8%	9.7%	12.2%	13.4%	19.9%	13.8%	4.3%	6.5%
2014	10.4%	6.8%	7.8%	11.8%	13.6%	20.2%	14.6%	6.6%	8.3%

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Marijuana, College Students, 2014

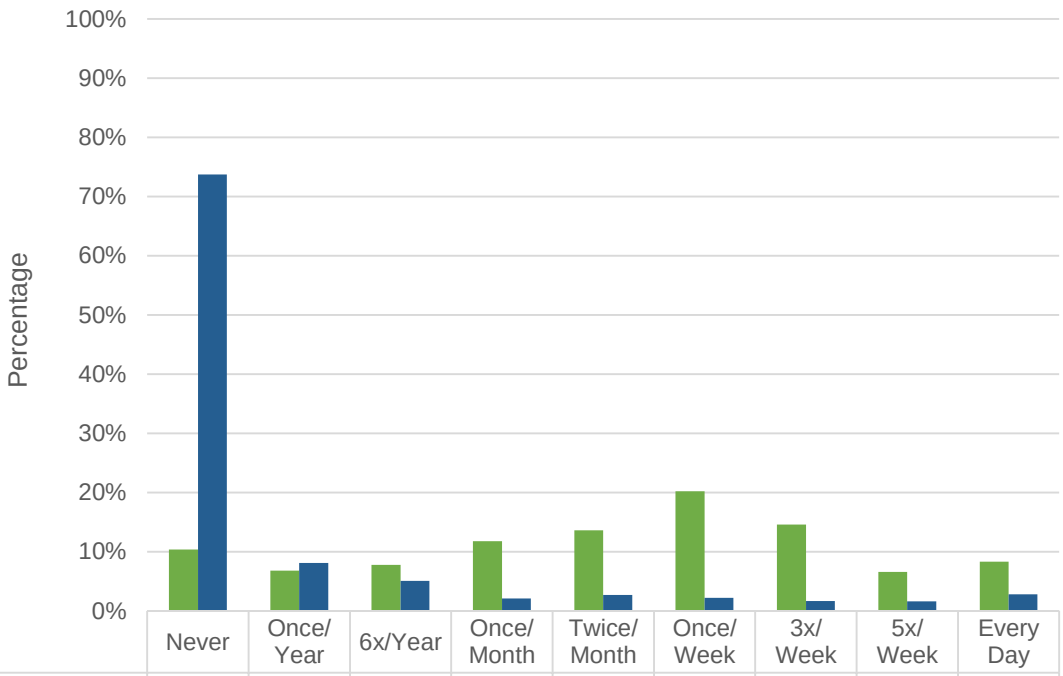
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 8.3 percent of students on their campus used marijuana every day. However, in reality only 2.8 percent of their peers used marijuana every day.

Figure 375. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Marijuana, College Students, 2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2014 (Perception)	10.4%	6.8%	7.8%	11.8%	13.6%	20.2%	14.6%	6.6%	8.3%
2014 (Actual)	73.7%	8.1%	5.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	2.8%

3.5.2. Opiates (Including Heroin)

Chart: Perception of Heroin Use Among Youth, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015

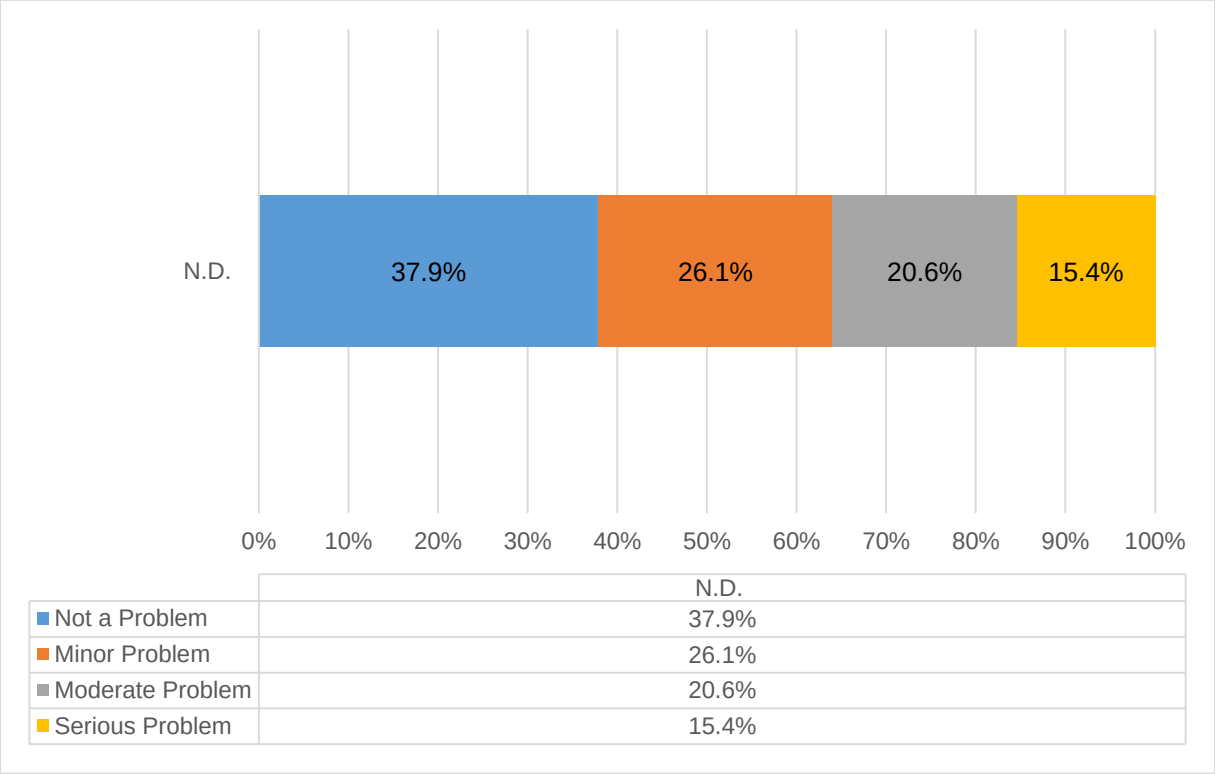
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Heroin: Youth?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15.4 percent of community members with a valid response characterized youth heroin use as a "serious problem."

Figure 376. Perception of Heroin Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Heroin Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

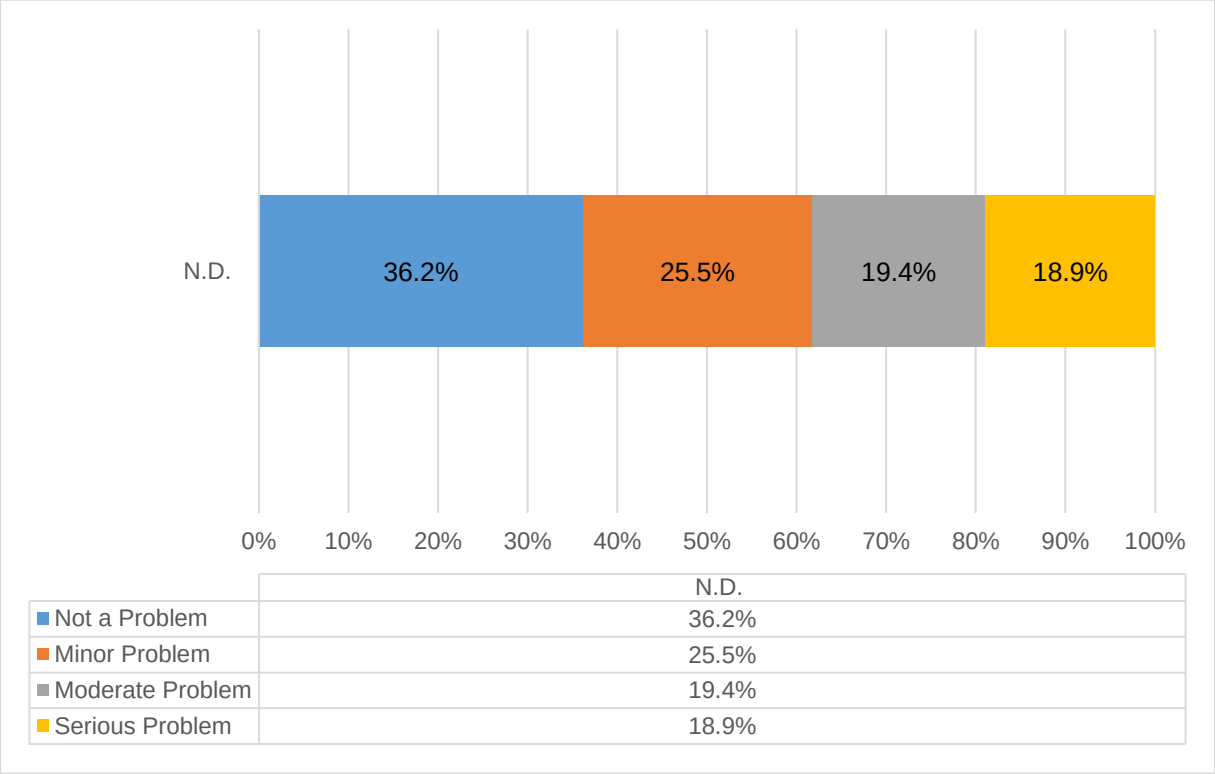
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Heroin: Adults?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 18.9 percent of community members with a valid response characterized adult heroin use as a "serious problem."

Figure 377. Perception of Heroin Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, .2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.5.3. Hallucinogenic Drugs

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014

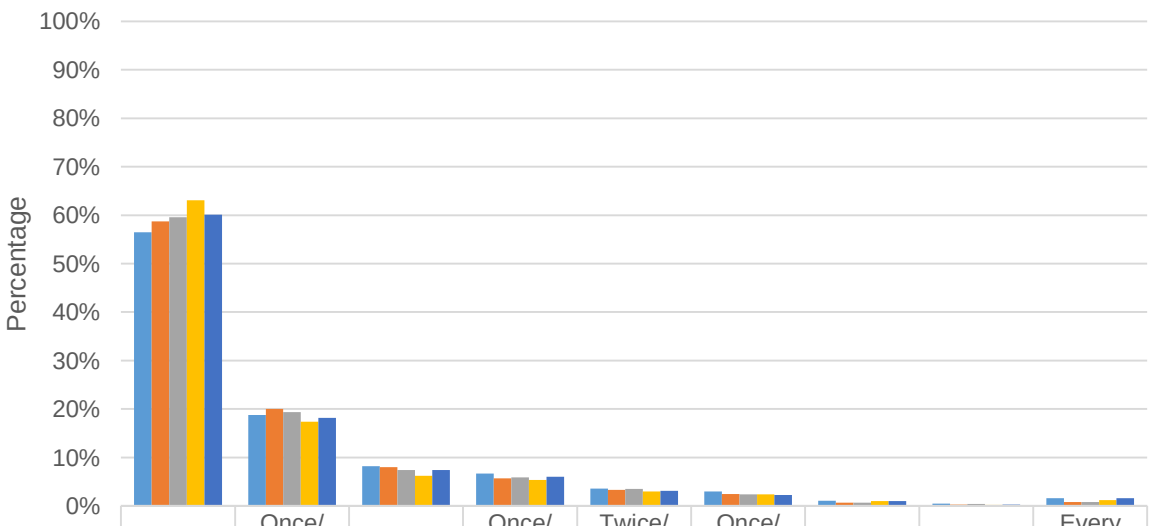
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "How often do you think the average student on your campus uses hallucinogens (LSD, PCP)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 6 percent of students on their campus used hallucinogenic drugs once a month.

Figure 378. Perception of Average Student Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/Week	5x/Week	Every Day
2006	56.5%	18.8%	8.2%	6.7%	3.6%	3.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%
2008	58.7%	20.0%	8.0%	5.7%	3.3%	2.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%
2010	59.6%	19.4%	7.4%	5.9%	3.5%	2.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%
2012	63.1%	17.4%	6.2%	5.4%	3.0%	2.4%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%
2014	60.1%	18.2%	7.4%	6.0%	3.1%	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.6%

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

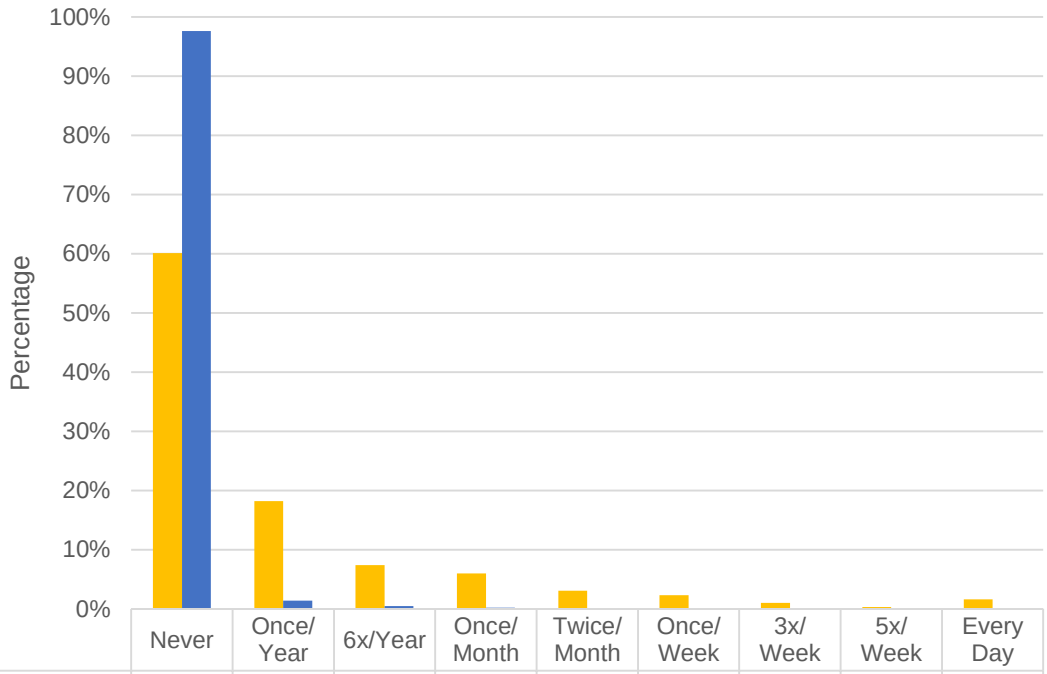
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 6 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 379. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Hallucinogenic Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2014 (Perception)	60.1%	18.2%	7.4%	6.0%	3.1%	2.3%	1.0%	0.3%	1.6%
2014 (Actual)	97.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

3.5.4. Inhalant

Chart: Perception of Inhalant Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

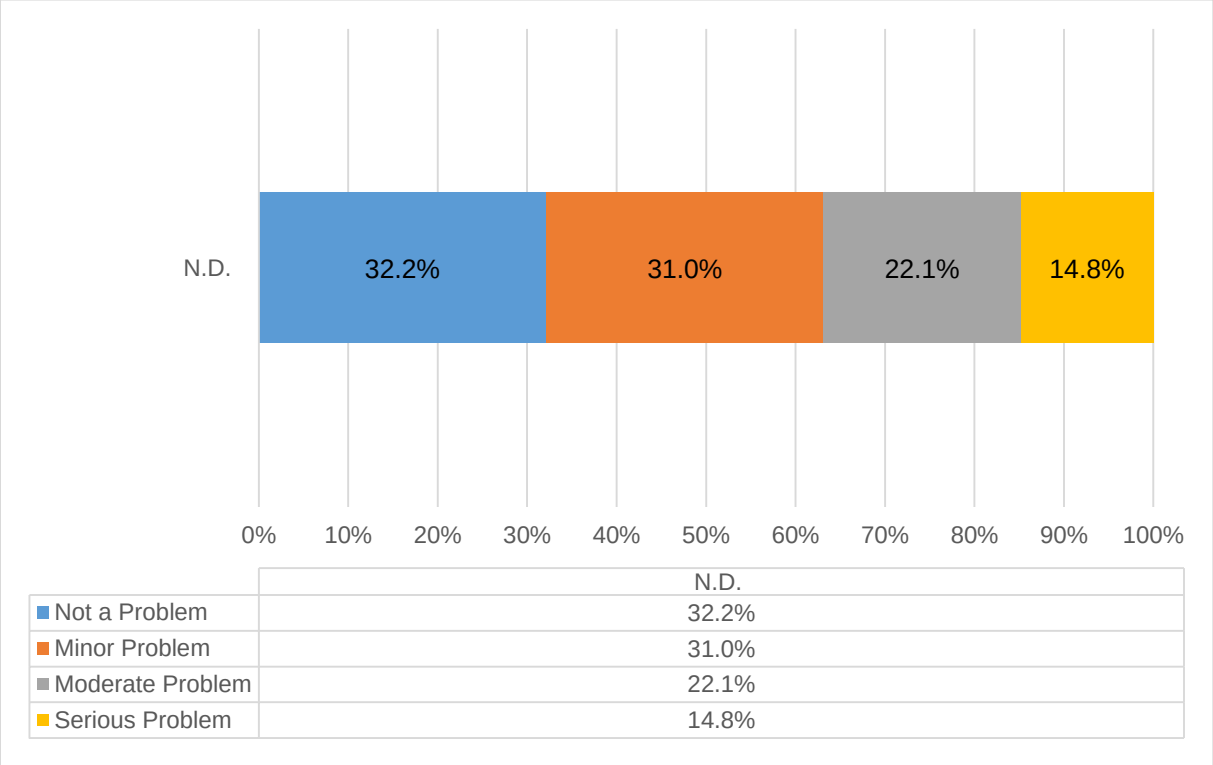
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 14.8 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized youth inhalant use as a "serious problem."

Figure 380. Perception of Inhalant Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Inhalant Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

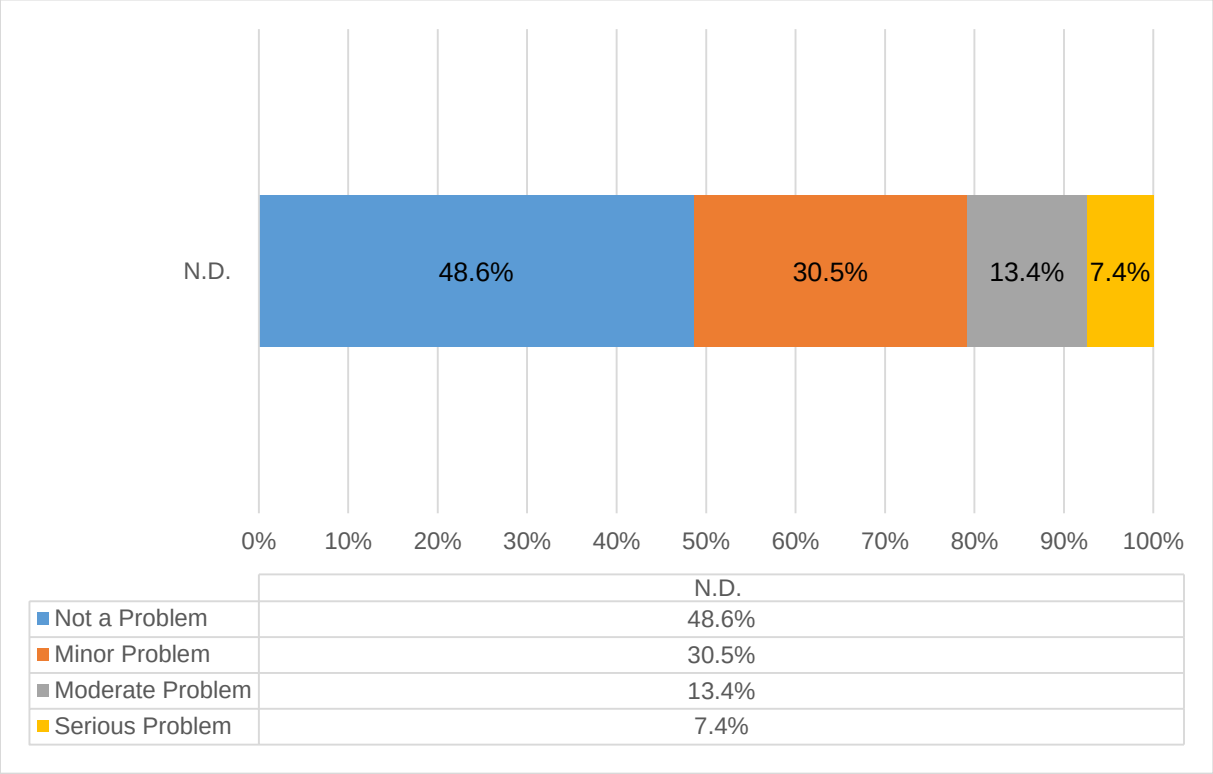
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 7.4 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized adult inhalant use as a "serious problem."

Figure 381. Perception of Inhalant Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014

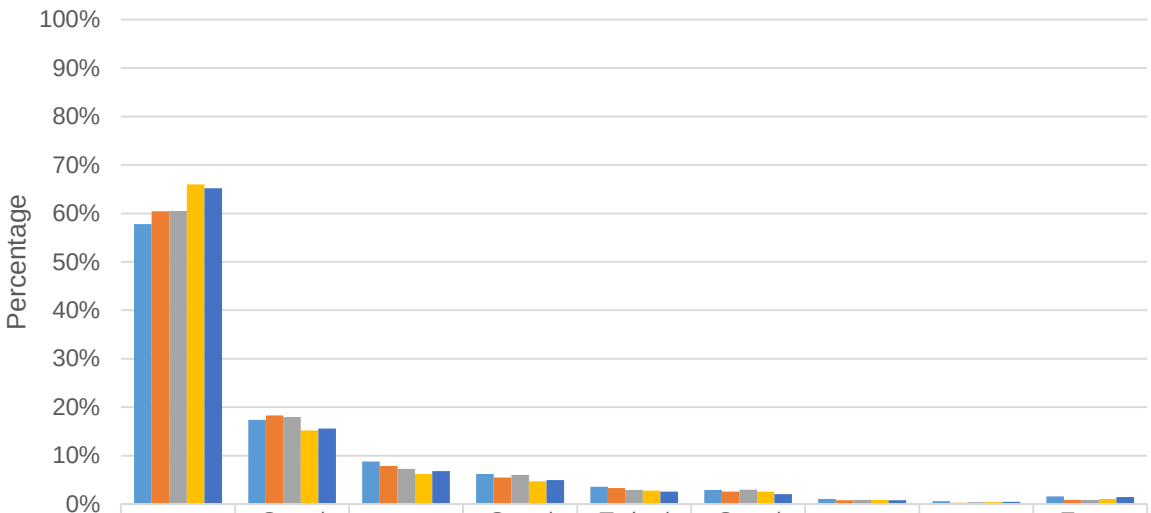
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "How often do you think the average student on your campus uses inhalants (glue, solvents, gas)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 5 percent of students on their campus used an inhalant once a month.

Figure 382. Perception of Average Student Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/Week	5x/Week	Every Day
2006	57.8%	17.4%	8.8%	6.2%	3.6%	2.9%	1.1%	0.6%	1.6%
2008	60.4%	18.3%	7.9%	5.5%	3.3%	2.6%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%
2010	60.5%	18.0%	7.3%	6.0%	2.9%	3.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%
2012	66.0%	15.2%	6.2%	4.7%	2.8%	2.6%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%
2014	65.2%	15.6%	6.8%	5.0%	2.6%	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

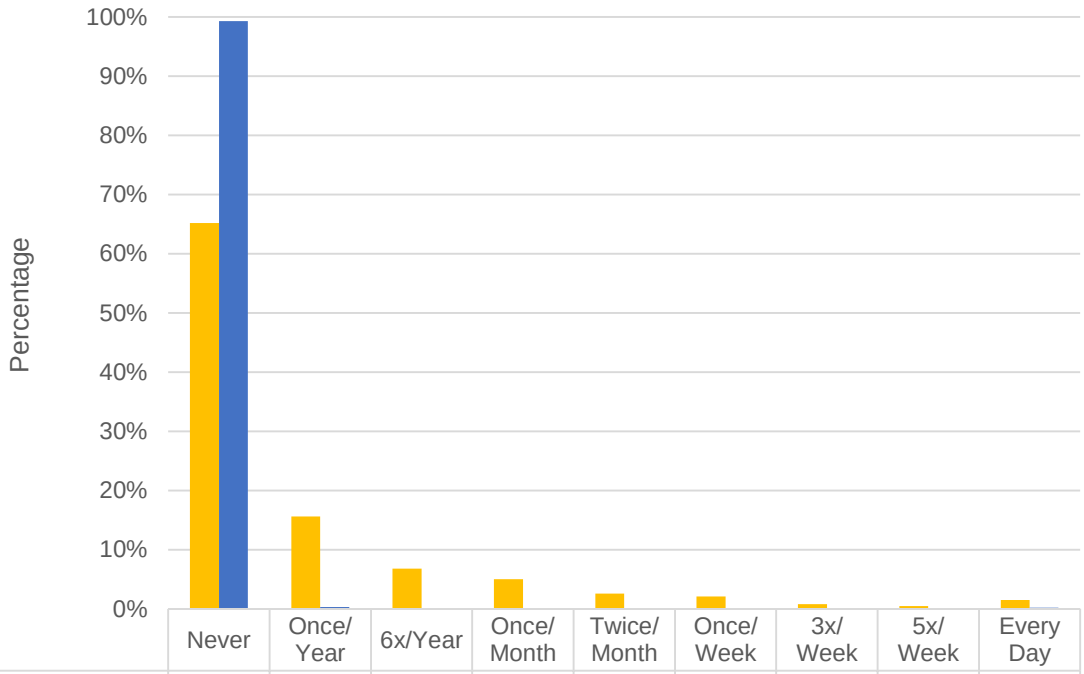
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 5 percent of students on their campus used an inhalant once a month. However, in reality, 0 percent of their peers used an inhalant once a month.

Figure 383. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Inhalants, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2014 (Perception)	65.2%	15.6%	6.8%	5.0%	2.6%	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%
2014 (Actual)	99.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%

Chart: Perception of Cocaine Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

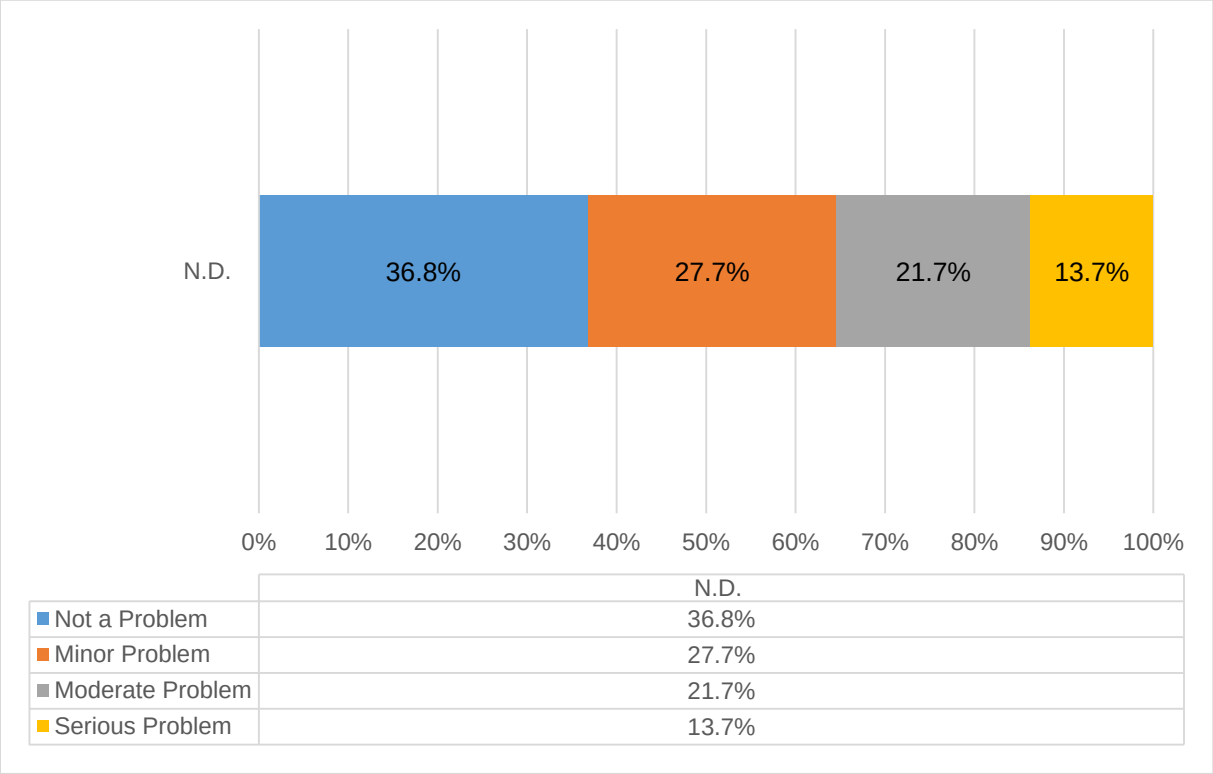
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 13.7 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized youth cocaine use as a "serious problem."

Figure 384. Perception of Cocaine Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Cocaine Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

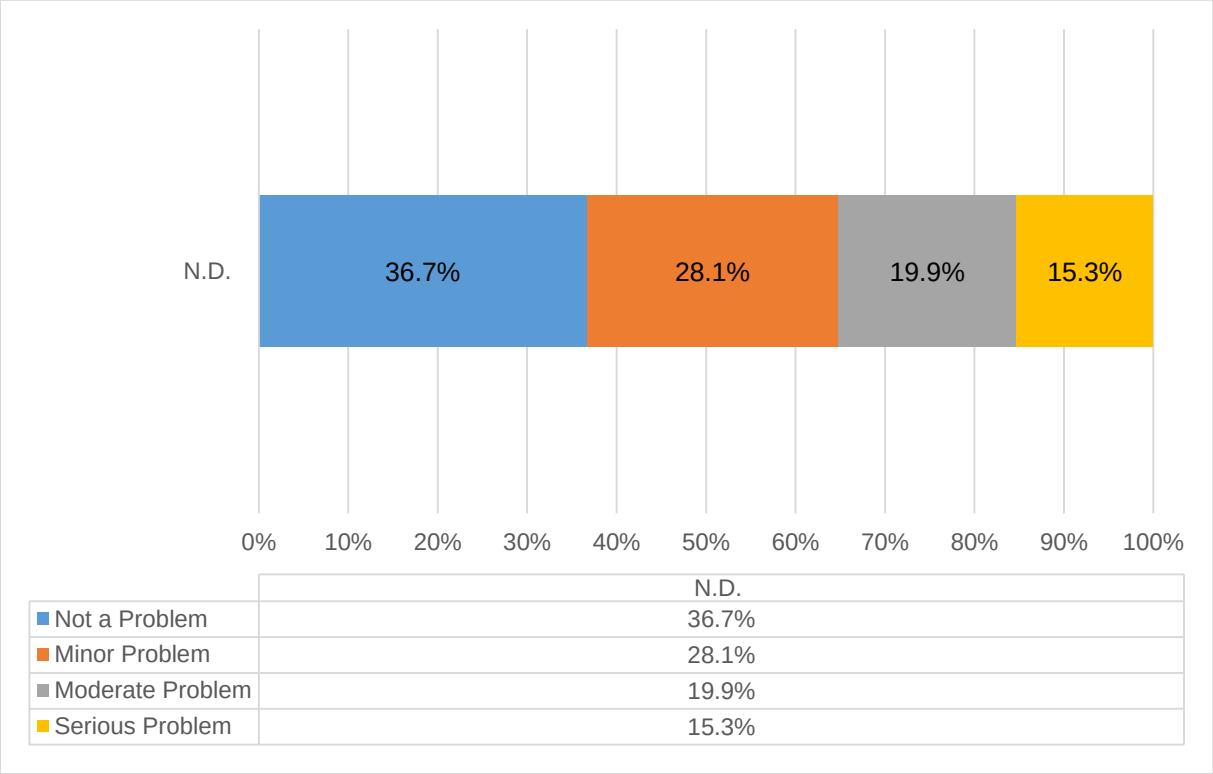
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 15.3 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized adult cocaine use as a "serious problem."

Figure 385. Perception of Cocaine Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Cocaine, College Students, 2006-2014

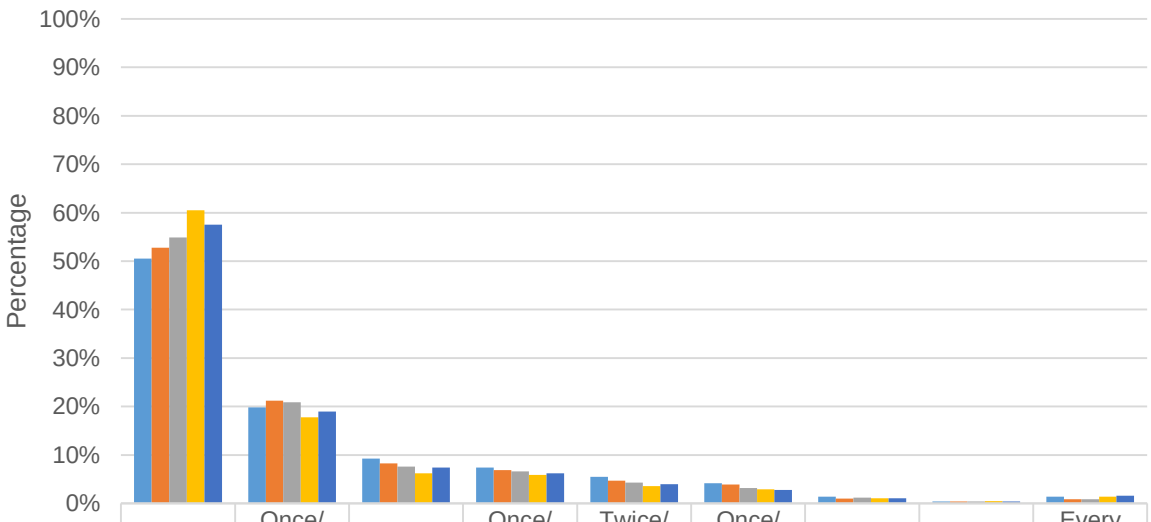
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "How often do you think the average student on your campus uses cocaine (crack, rock, freebase)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 6.2 percent of college students on their campus used cocaine once a month.

Figure 386. Perception of Average Student Use, Cocaine, College Students, 2006-2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/Week	5x/Week	Every Day
2006	50.5%	19.8%	9.3%	7.4%	5.5%	4.2%	1.4%	0.4%	1.4%
2008	52.8%	21.2%	8.3%	6.9%	4.7%	3.9%	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%
2010	54.9%	20.9%	7.6%	6.6%	4.3%	3.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%
2012	60.5%	17.8%	6.2%	5.9%	3.6%	2.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%
2014	57.5%	19.0%	7.4%	6.2%	4.0%	2.8%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Cocaine, College Students, 2014

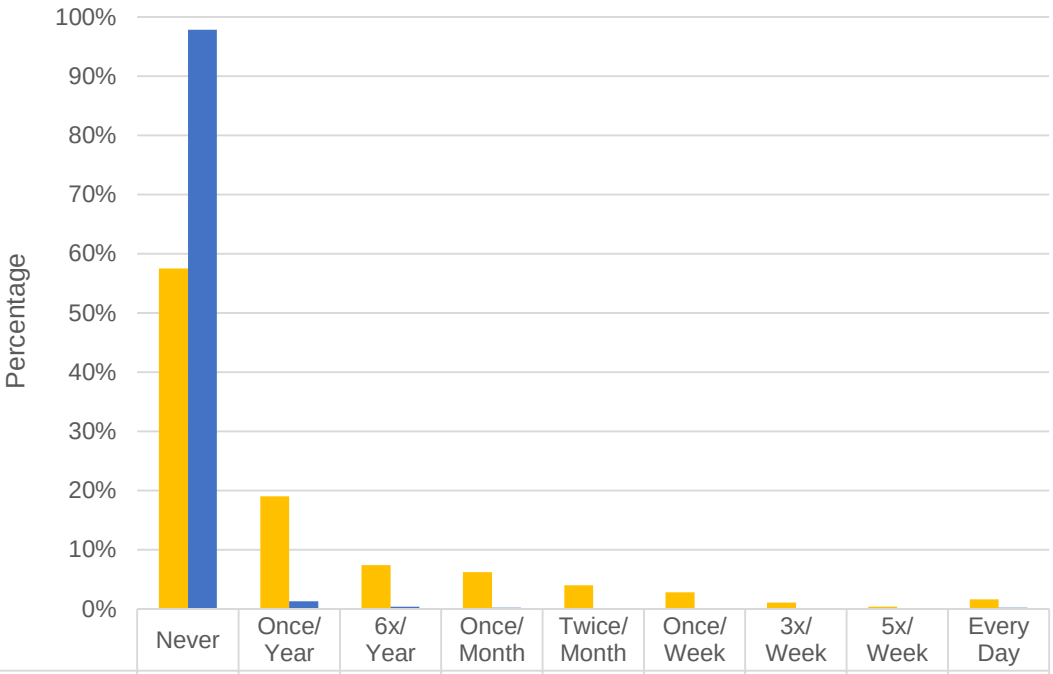
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 6.2 percent of students on their campus used cocaine once a month. However, in reality 0.2 percent of their peers used cocaine once a month.

Figure 387. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Cocaine, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/ Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2014 (Perception)	57.5%	19.0%	7.4%	6.2%	4.0%	2.8%	1.1%	0.4%	1.6%
2014 (Actual)	97.8%	1.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

3.5.5. Amphetamine (including Methamphetamine)

Chart: Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Youth, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2015

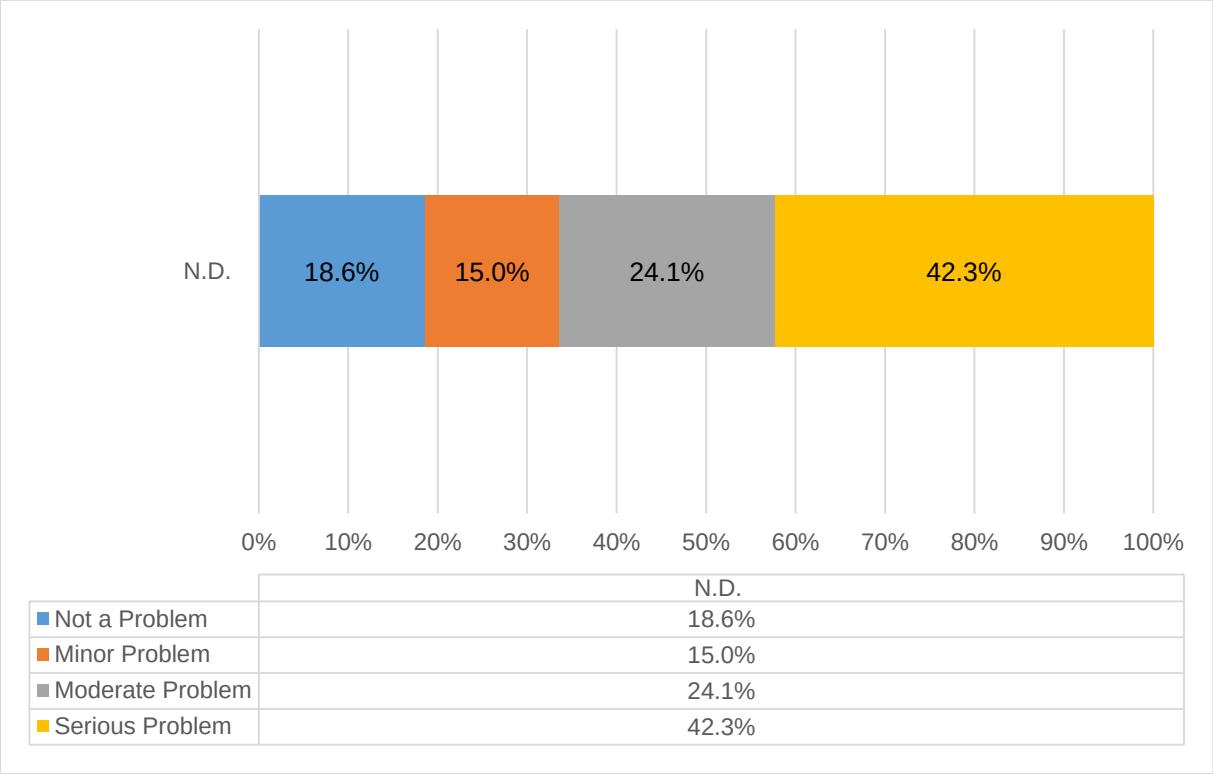
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 42.3 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized youth methamphetamine use as a "serious problem."

Figure 388. Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Adults, by Community Members, North Dakota, 2015

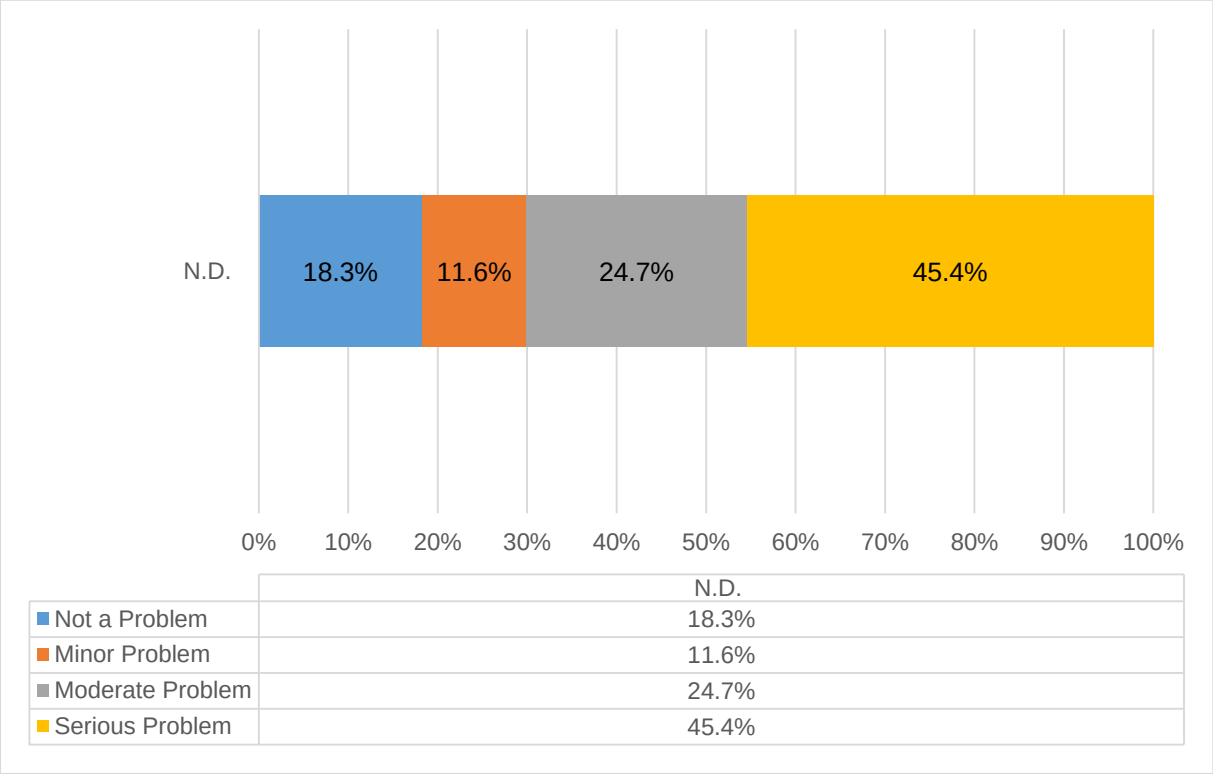
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 45.4 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized adult methamphetamine use as a "serious problem."

Figure 389. Perception of Methamphetamine Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014

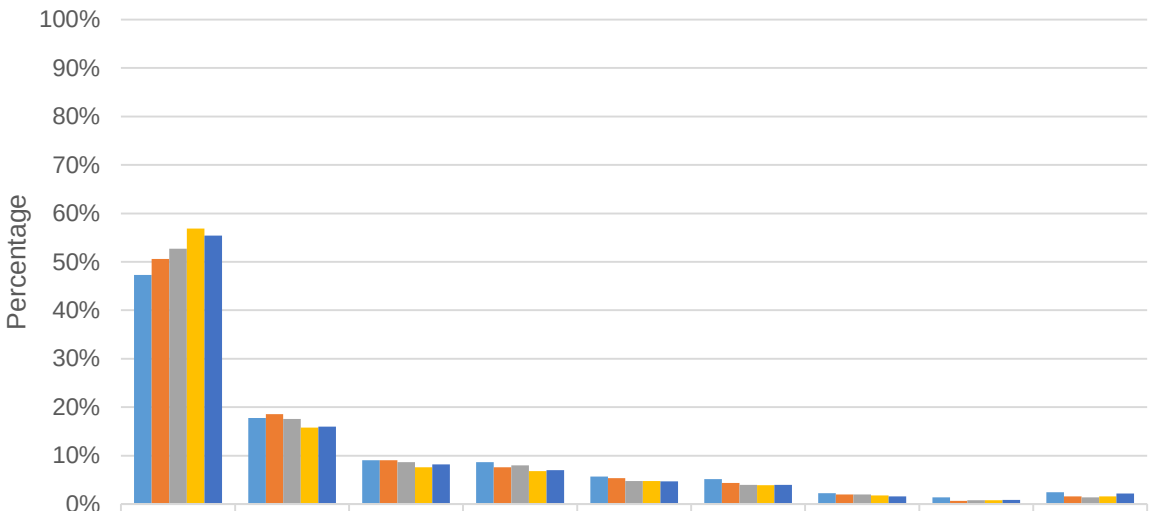
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "How often do you think the average student on your campus uses amphetamines (diet pills, speed)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 7 percent of students on their campus used amphetamines once a month.

Figure 390. Perception of Average Student Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2006-2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/Week	5x/Week	Every Day
2006	47.3%	17.8%	9.1%	8.7%	5.7%	5.2%	2.3%	1.4%	2.5%
2008	50.6%	18.6%	9.1%	7.6%	5.4%	4.4%	2.0%	0.7%	1.6%
2010	52.7%	17.6%	8.7%	8.0%	4.8%	4.0%	2.0%	0.8%	1.4%
2012	56.9%	15.8%	7.6%	6.8%	4.8%	3.9%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%
2014	55.4%	16.0%	8.2%	7.0%	4.7%	4.0%	1.6%	0.9%	2.2%

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

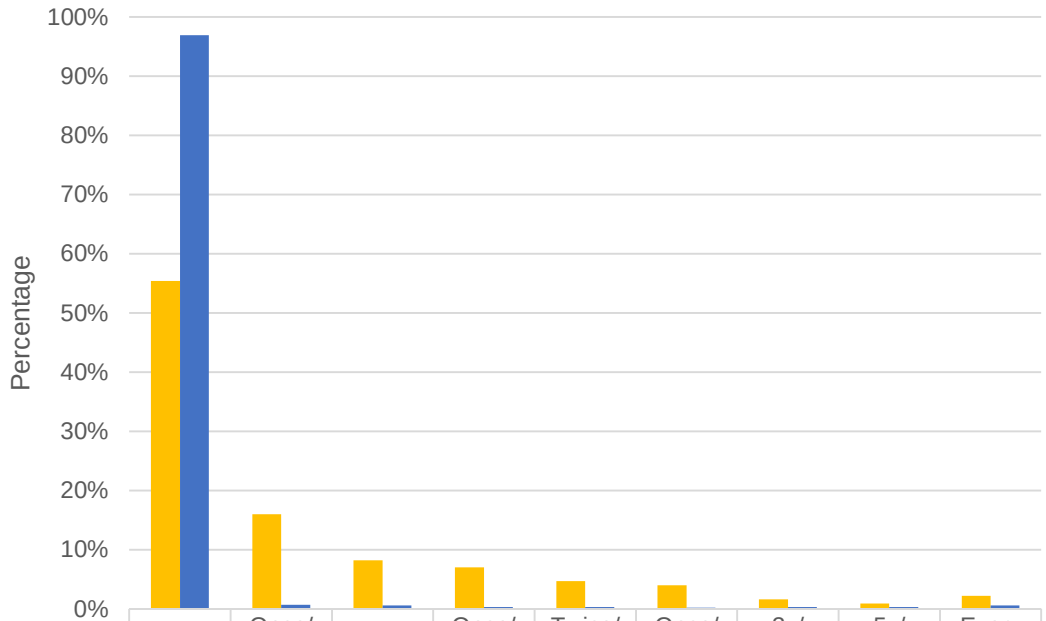
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, North Dakota college students estimated that 7 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 391. Perception of Average Student Use and Actual Reported Frequency of Use, Amphetamines, College Students, North Dakota, 2014



	Never	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2014 (Perception)	55.4%	16.0%	8.2%	7.0%	4.7%	4.0%	1.6%	0.9%	2.2%
2014 (Actual)	96.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%

3.5.6. Synthetics Drugs (Including Ecstasy)

Chart: Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Youth, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015

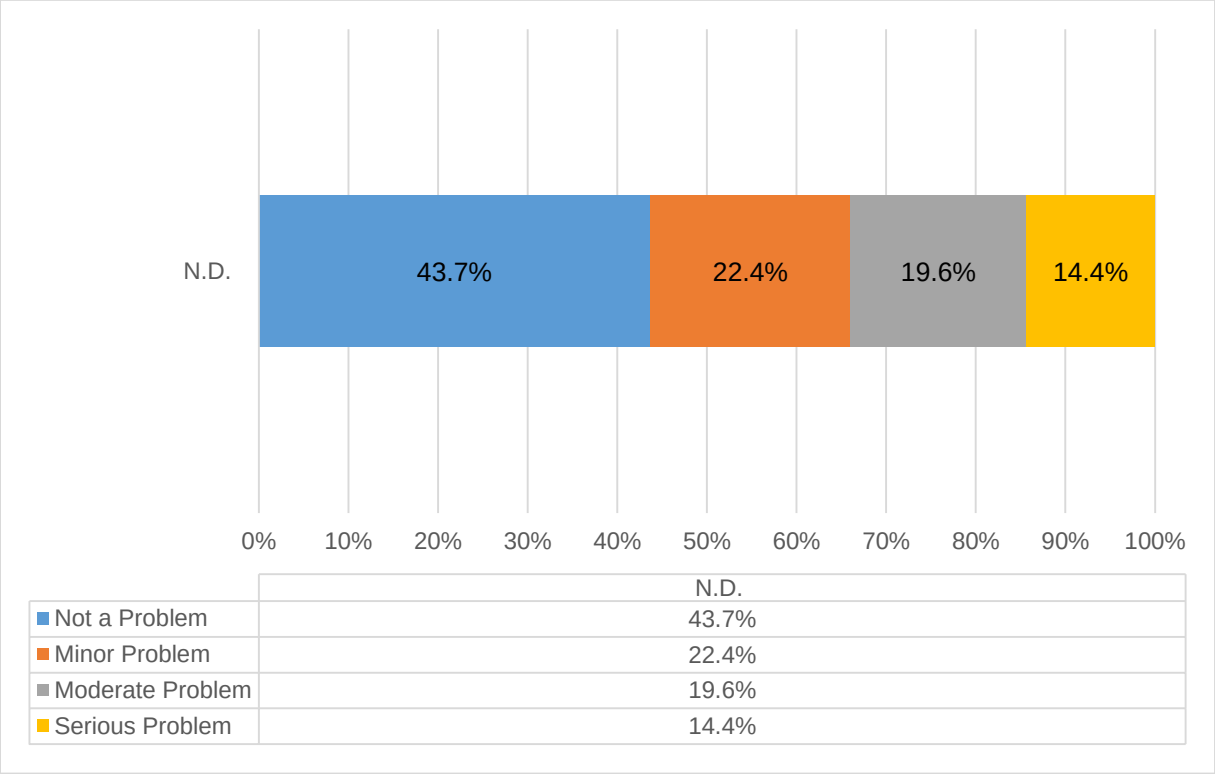
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Synthetic Drugs: Youth?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015,14.4 percent of community members with a valid response characterized youth synthetic drug use as a "serious problem."

Figure 392. Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

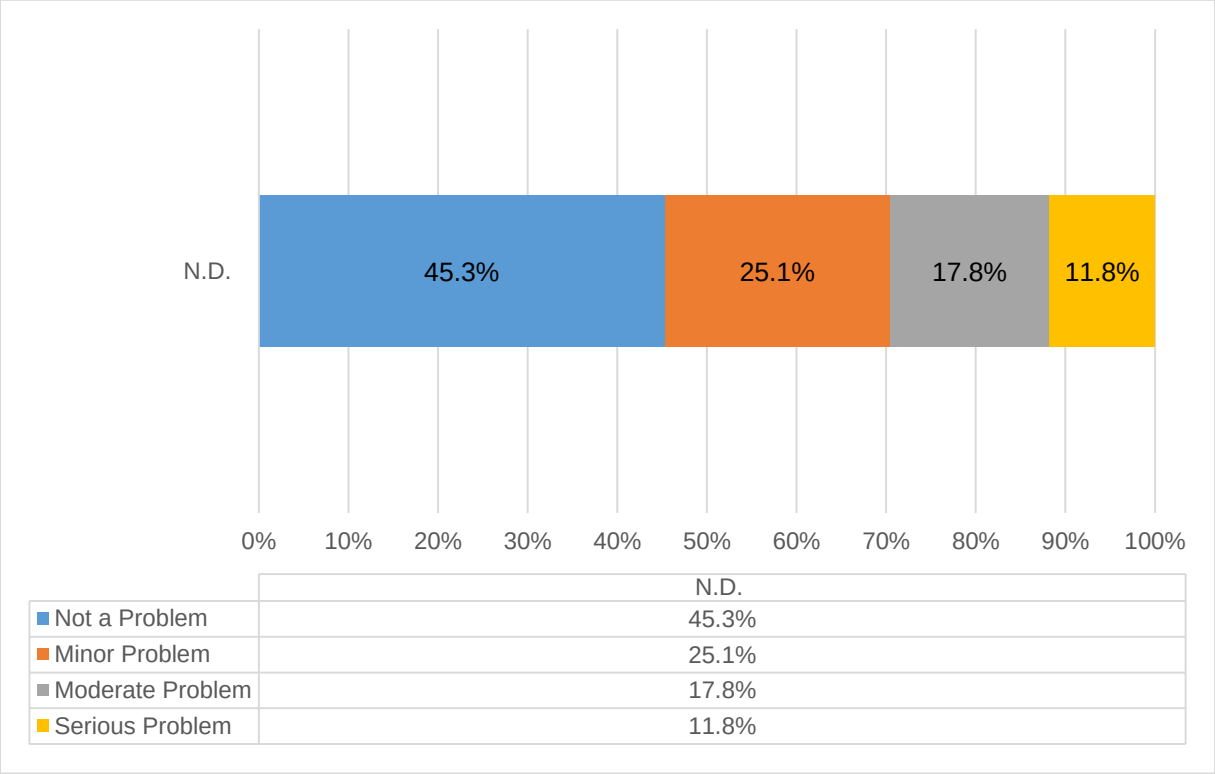
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Synthetic Drug: Adults?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.8 percent of community members with a valid response characterized adult synthetic drug use as a "serious problem."

Figure 393. Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6. Access

3.6.1. Community

3.6.1.1. Marijuana

Chart: Access to Marijuana - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015

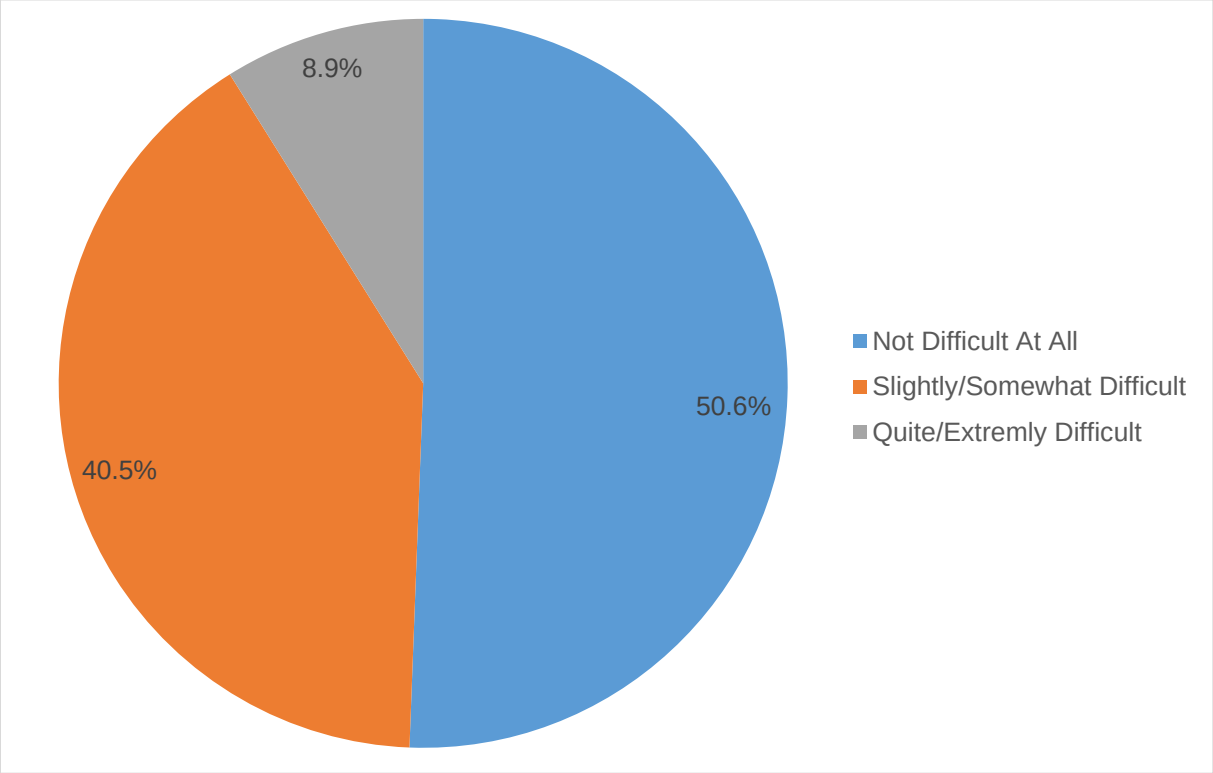
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Marijuana."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 50.6 percent of respondents with a valid response thought "it was not at all difficult" for youth or adults to access marijuana in their community.

Figure 394. Access to Marijuana - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6.1.2. Cocaine

Chart: Access to Cocaine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015

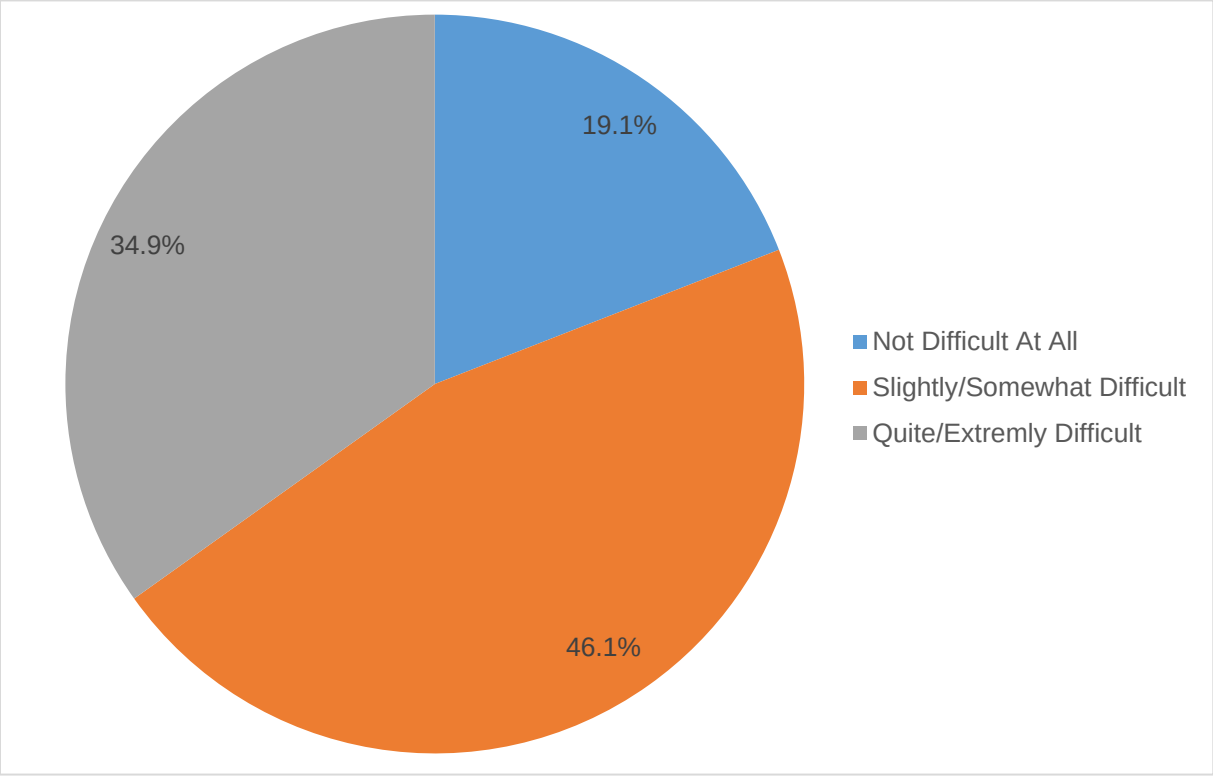
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Cocaine."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 19.1 percent of respondents with a valid response thought "it was not at all difficult" for youth or adults to access cocaine in their community.

Figure 395. Access to Cocaine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6.1.3. Hallucinogenic Drugs

Chart: Access to Hallucinogenic Drugs - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008

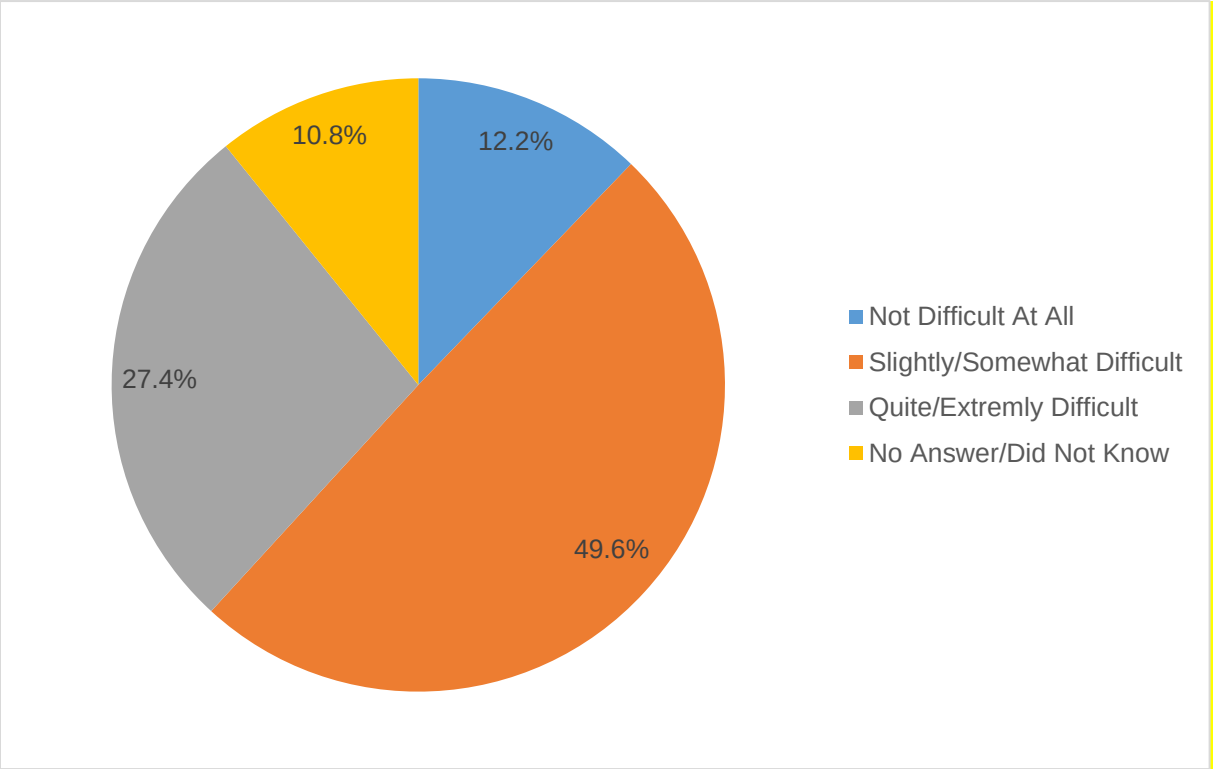
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 396. Access to Hallucinogenic Drugs - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2008



Note: Data only available (N.D. 2008).

3.6.1.4. Inhalants

Chart: Access to Inhalants - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015

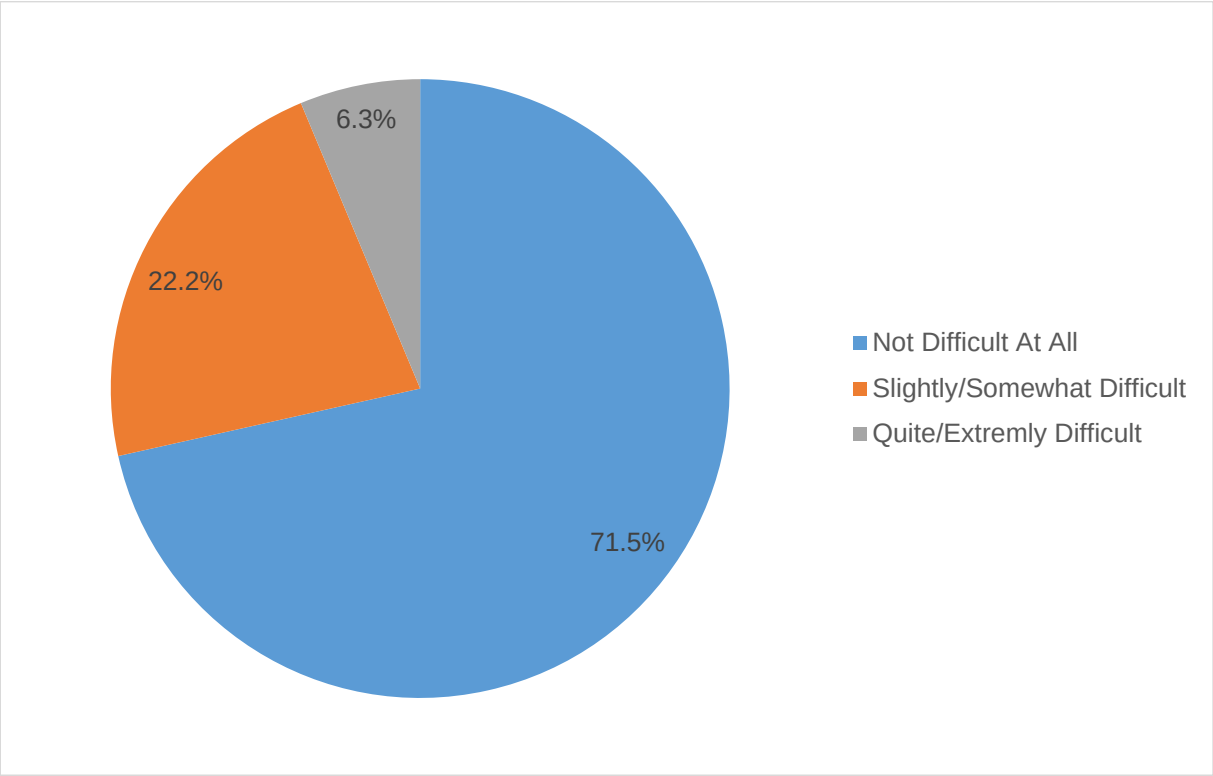
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 71.5 percent of respondents with a valid response thought "it was not at all difficult" for youth or adults to access inhalants (glue, paint, aerosols, solvents, etc.) in their community.

Figure 397. Access to Inhalants - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6.1.5. Methamphetamines

Chart: Access to Methamphetamine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015

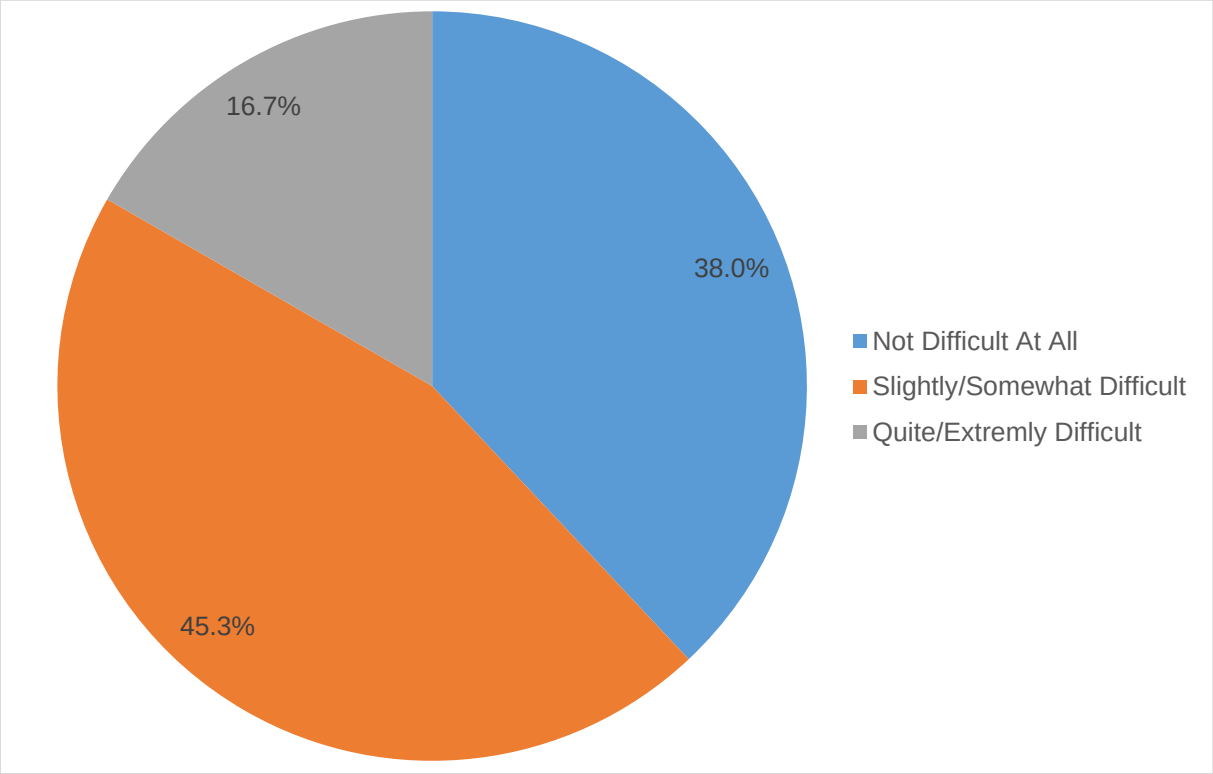
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How difficult is it for a youth or adult to access the following in your community? Methamphetamine."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 38 percent of respondents with a valid response thought "it was not at all difficult" for youth or adults to access methamphetamines in their community.

Figure 398. Access to Methamphetamine - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6.1.6. Synthetic Drugs (Including Ecstasy)

Chart: Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Youth, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015

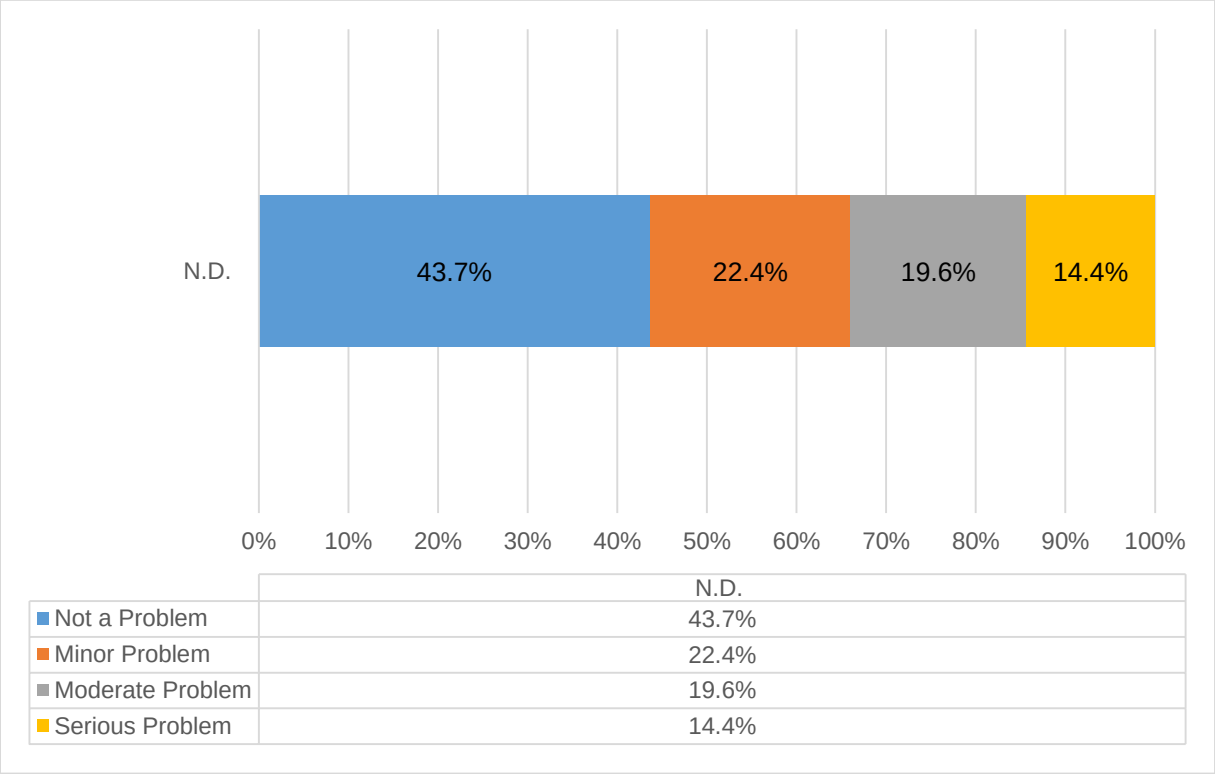
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Synthetic Drugs: Youth?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015,14.4 percent of community members with a valid response characterized youth synthetic drug use as a "serious problem."

Figure 399. Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

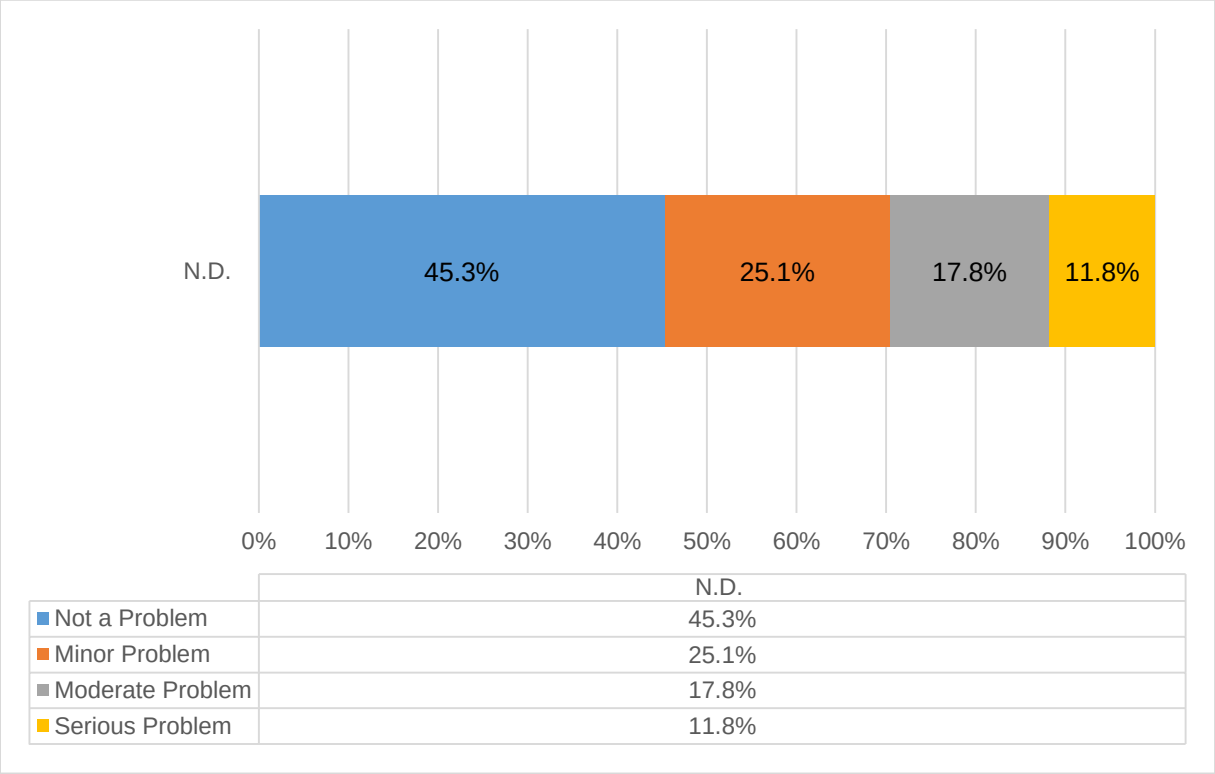
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Synthetic Drug: Adults?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.8 percent of community members with a valid response characterized adult synthetic drug use as a "serious problem."

Figure 400. Perception of Synthetic Drug Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

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, 1999-2015

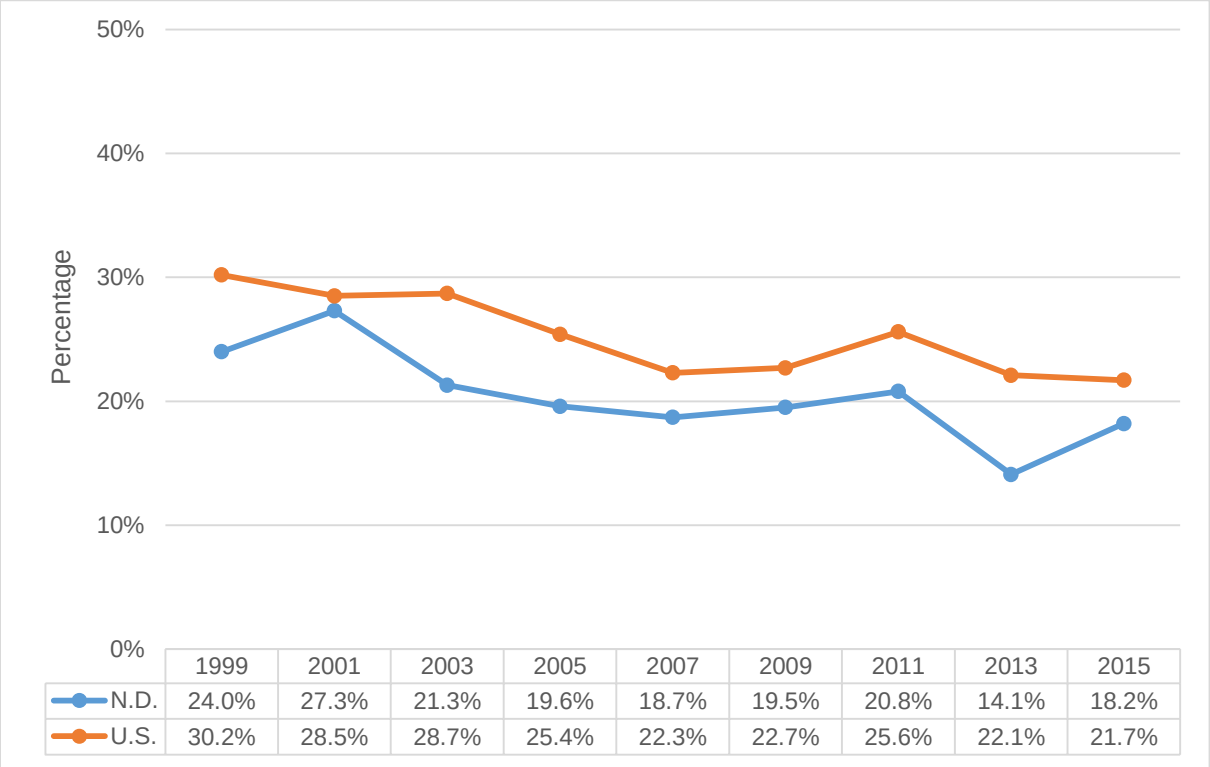
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 18.2 percent of North Dakota high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the year before the survey.

Figure 401. Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	24.0%	27.3%	21.3%	19.6%	18.7%	19.5%	20.8%	14.1%	18.2%
U.S.	30.2%	28.5%	28.7%	25.4%	22.3%	22.7%	25.6%	22.1%	21.7%

Chart: Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

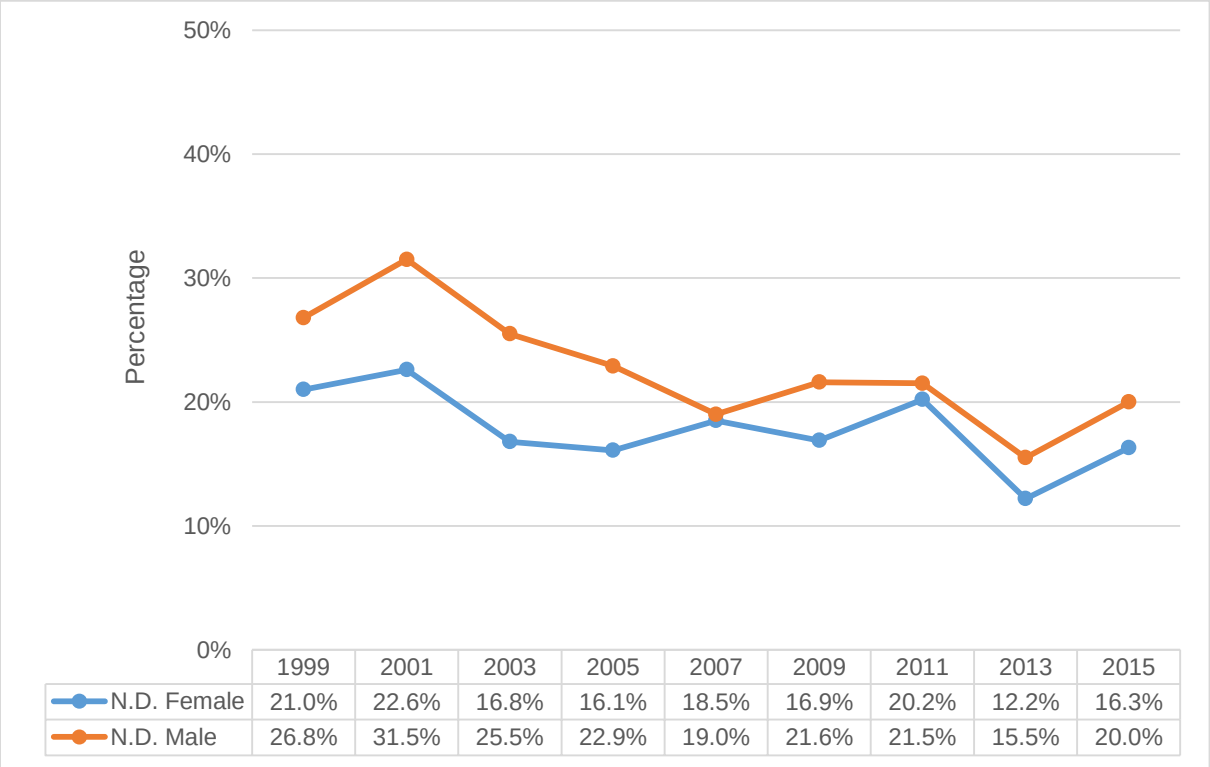
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 16.3 percent of female and 20 percent of male North Dakota high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the year before the survey.

Figure 402. Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	21.0%	22.6%	16.8%	16.1%	18.5%	16.9%	20.2%	12.2%	16.3%
N.D. Male	26.8%	31.5%	25.5%	22.9%	19.0%	21.6%	21.5%	15.5%	20.0%

Chart: Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

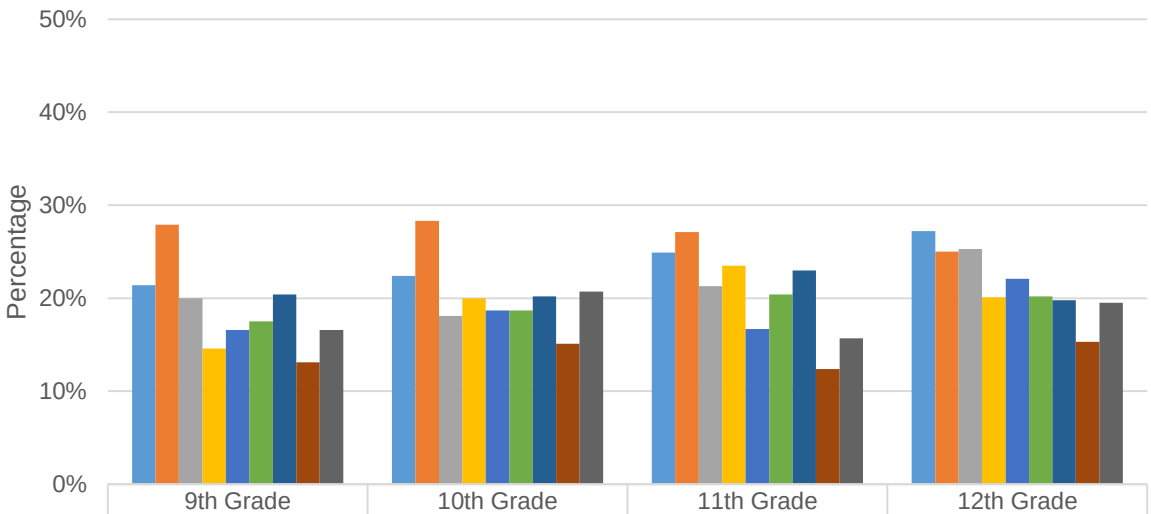
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 16.6 percent of ninth graders and 19.5 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the year before the survey.

Figure 403. Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
1999	21.4%	22.4%	24.9%	27.2%
2001	27.9%	28.3%	27.1%	25.0%
2003	20.0%	18.1%	21.3%	25.3%
2005	14.6%	20.0%	23.5%	20.1%
2007	16.6%	18.7%	16.7%	22.1%
2009	17.5%	18.7%	20.4%	20.2%
2011	20.4%	20.2%	23.0%	19.8%
2013	13.1%	15.1%	12.4%	15.3%
2015	16.6%	20.7%	15.7%	19.5%

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, 2008-2014

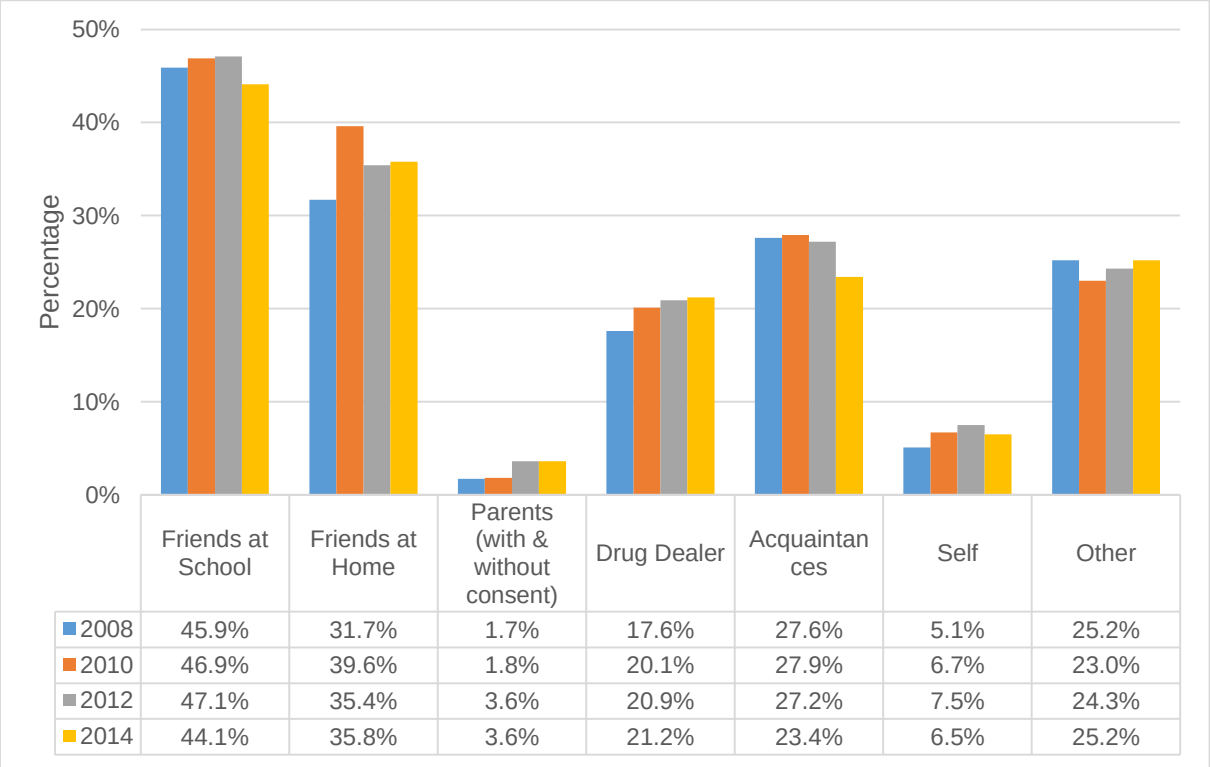
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The students who indicated using marijuana were asked: "If you consume marijuana, from which of the following sources do you obtain it?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 44.1 percent of marijuana users among college students received the drug from a friend at school.

Figure 404. Source of Drugs Among Users, Marijuana, College Students, North Dakota, 2008-2014



	Friends at School	Friends at Home	Parents (with & without consent)	Drug Dealer	Acquaintances	Self	Other
2008	45.9%	31.7%	1.7%	17.6%	27.6%	5.1%	25.2%
2010	46.9%	39.6%	1.8%	20.1%	27.9%	6.7%	23.0%
2012	47.1%	35.4%	3.6%	20.9%	27.2%	7.5%	24.3%
2014	44.1%	35.8%	3.6%	21.2%	23.4%	6.5%	25.2%

4. CONSEQUENCES

4.1. Drug Dependence or Abuse

4.1.1. Illicit Drug Dependence

4.1.1.1. Overall

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

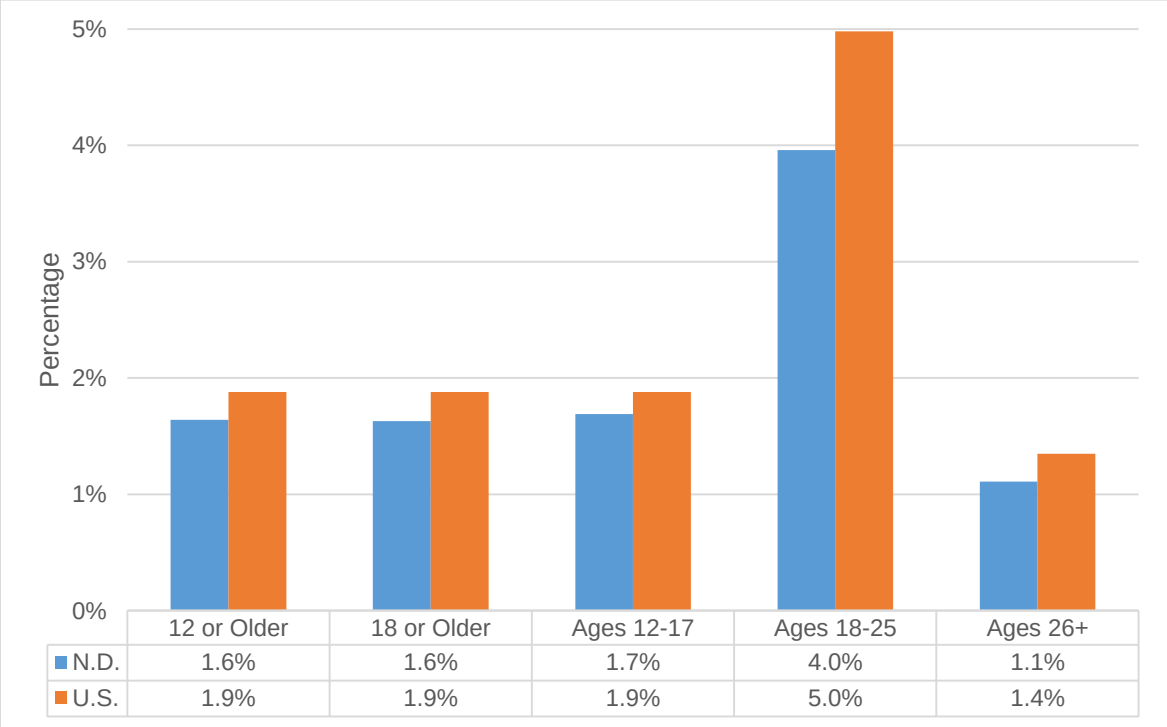
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, 1.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 405. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	4.0%	1.1%
U.S.	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	5.0%	1.4%

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

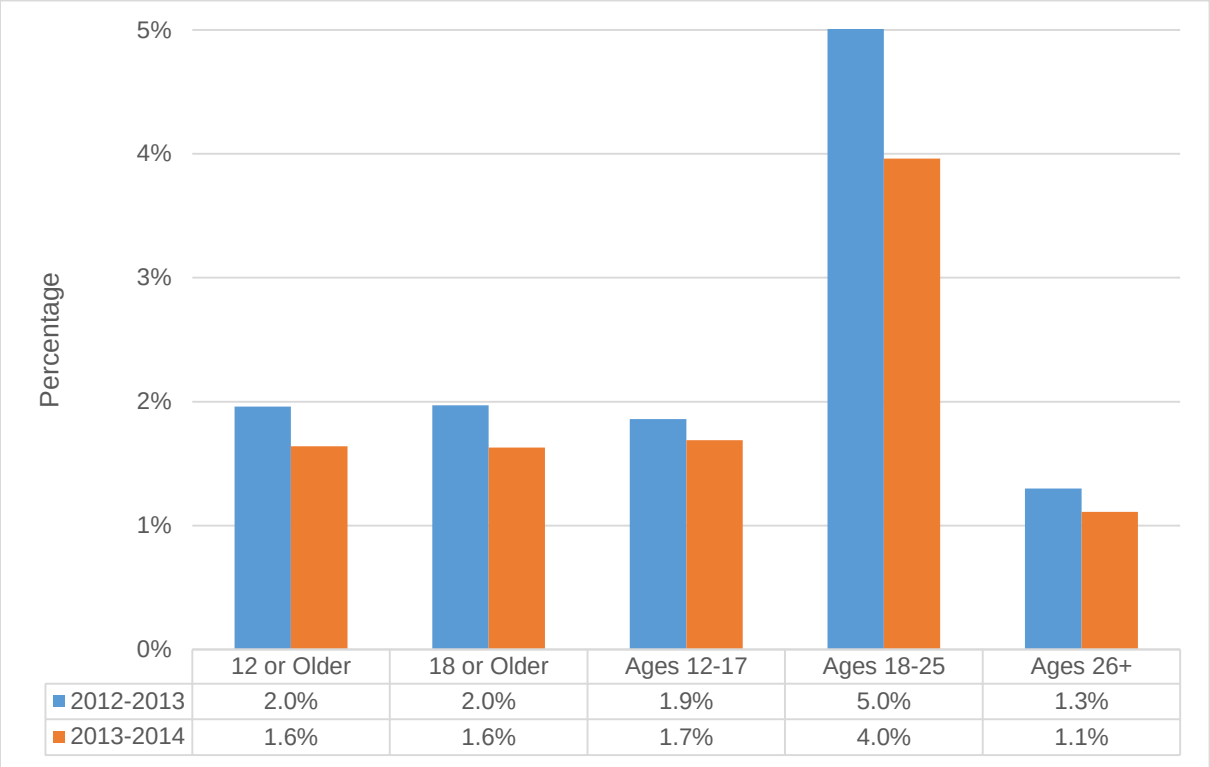
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, 1.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 406. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	5.0%	1.3%
2013-2014	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	4.0%	1.1%

4.1.1.2. Age Groups

4.1.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.1.2.1.1. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

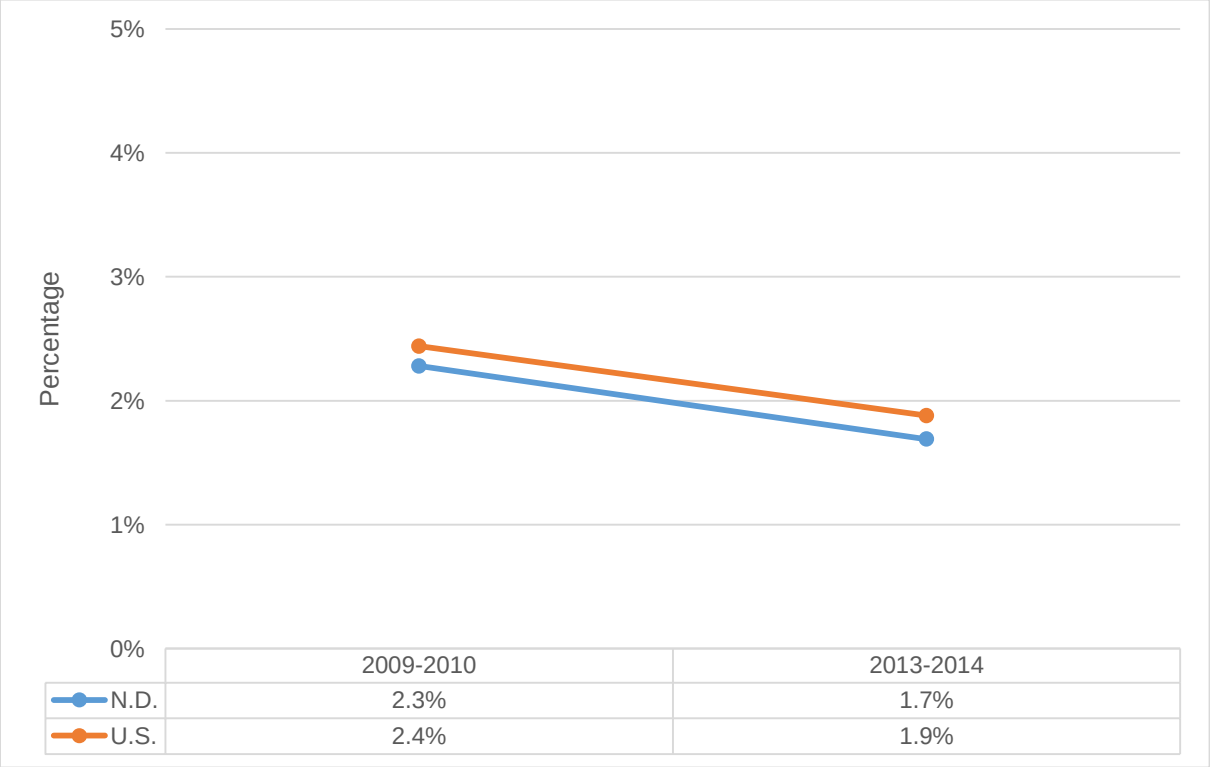
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, 1.7 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 407. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	2.3%	1.7%
U.S.	2.4%	1.9%

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

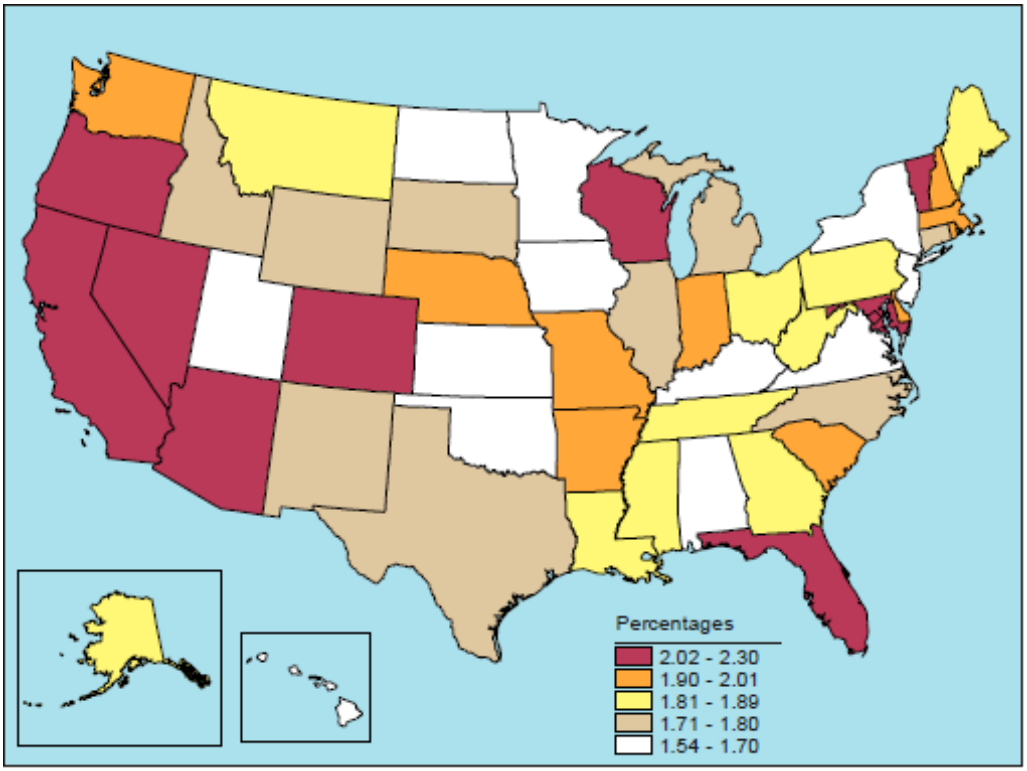
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17, who were dependent on illicit drugs, during the year before the survey.

Figure 408. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.1.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

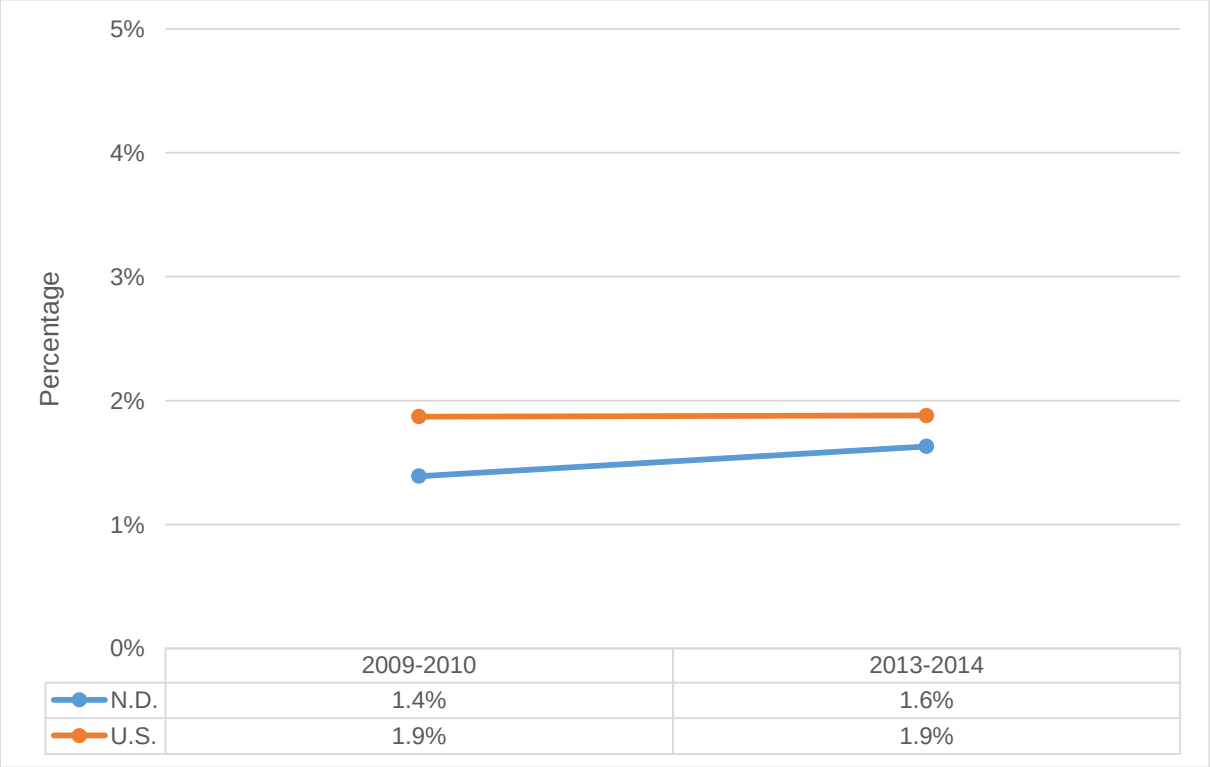
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, 1.6 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 409. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	1.4%	1.6%
U.S.	1.9%	1.9%

4.1.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

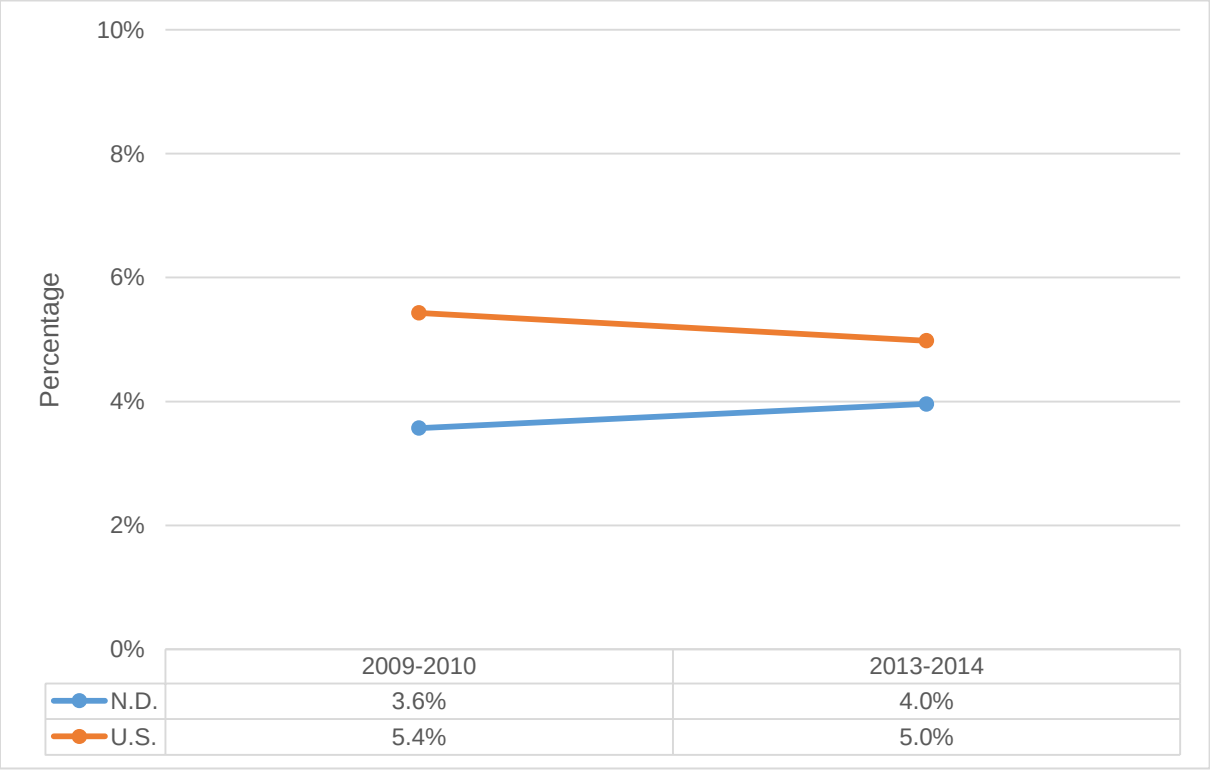
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, 4 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 410. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	3.6%	4.0%
U.S.	5.4%	5.0%

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

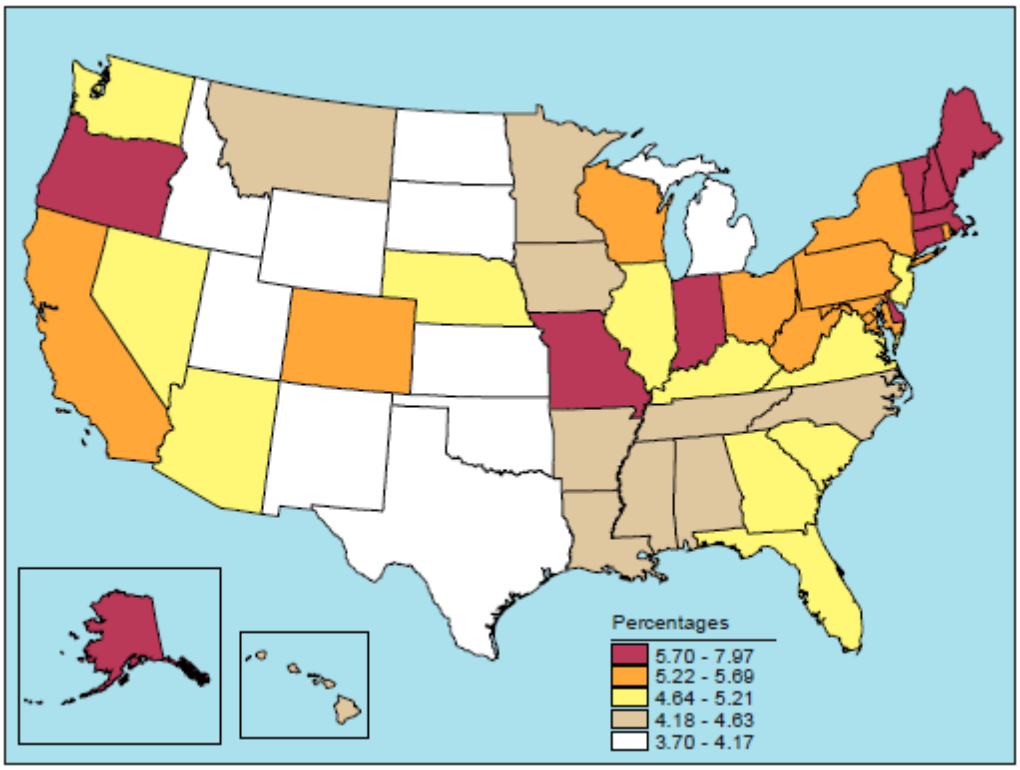
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 18-25, who were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 411. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

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" 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 2013-2014, 1.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 412. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

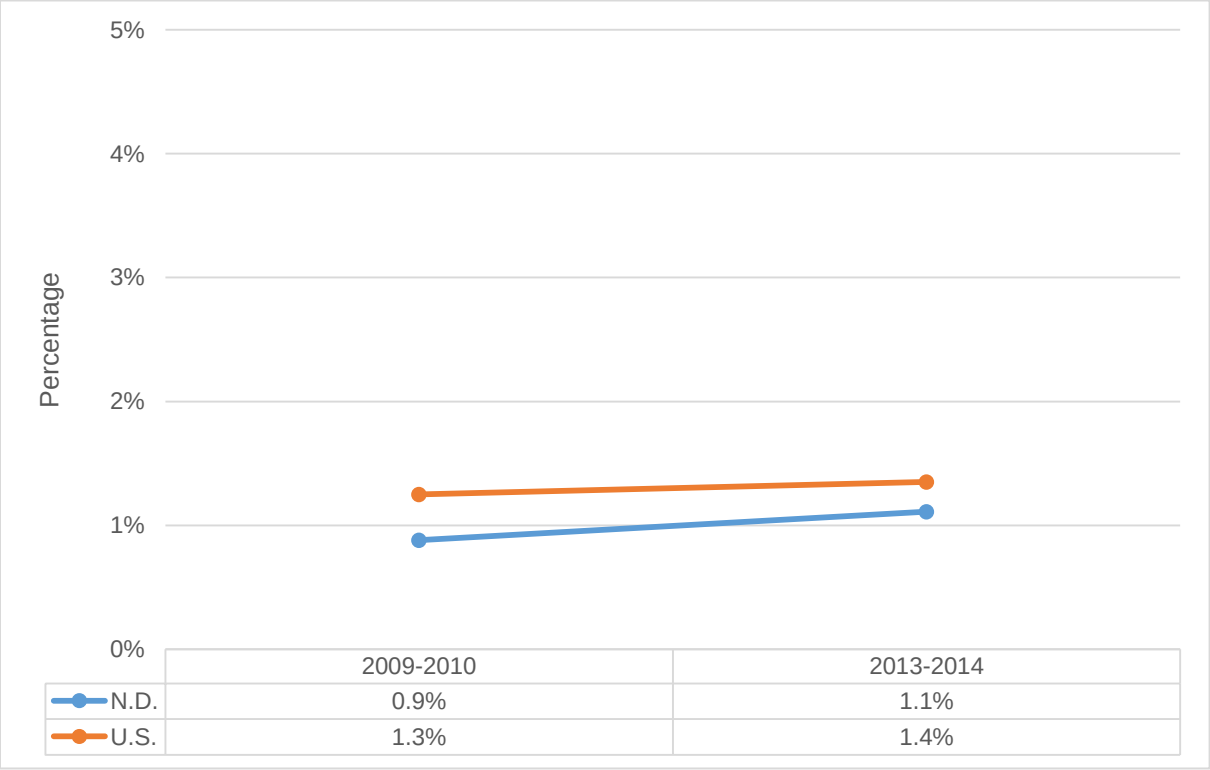


Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

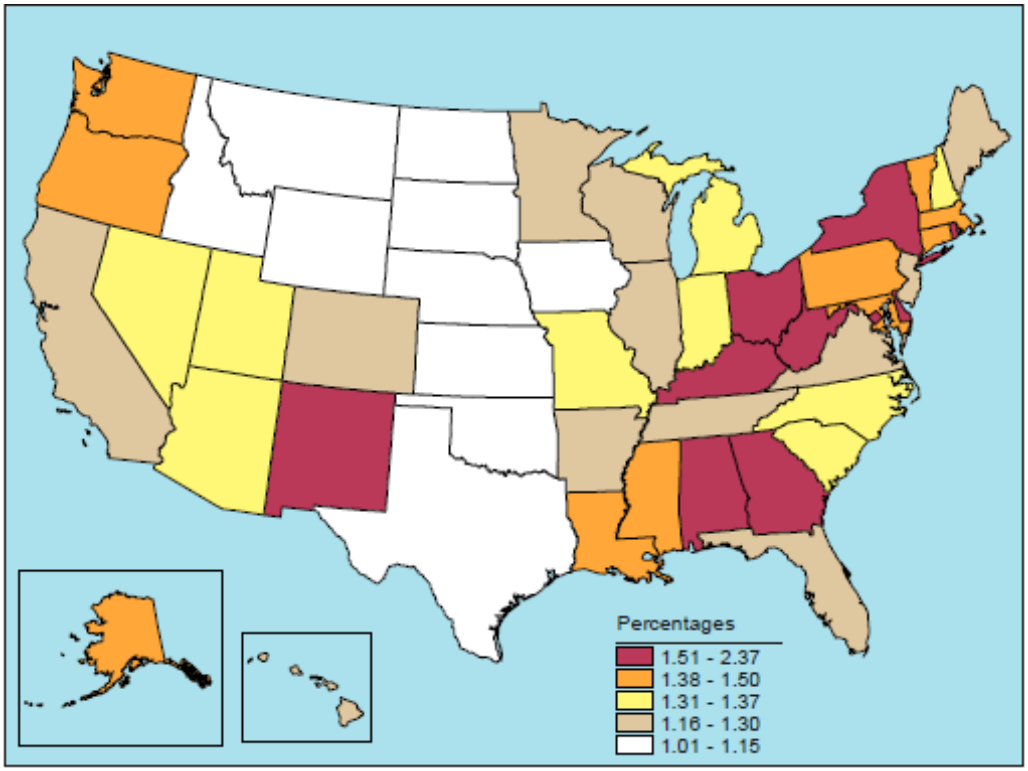
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Illicit drugs" are defined as marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used non-medically. "Dependence" 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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 26 or older, who were dependent on illicit drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 413. Illicit Drug Dependence (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.2. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse

4.1.2.1. Overall

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

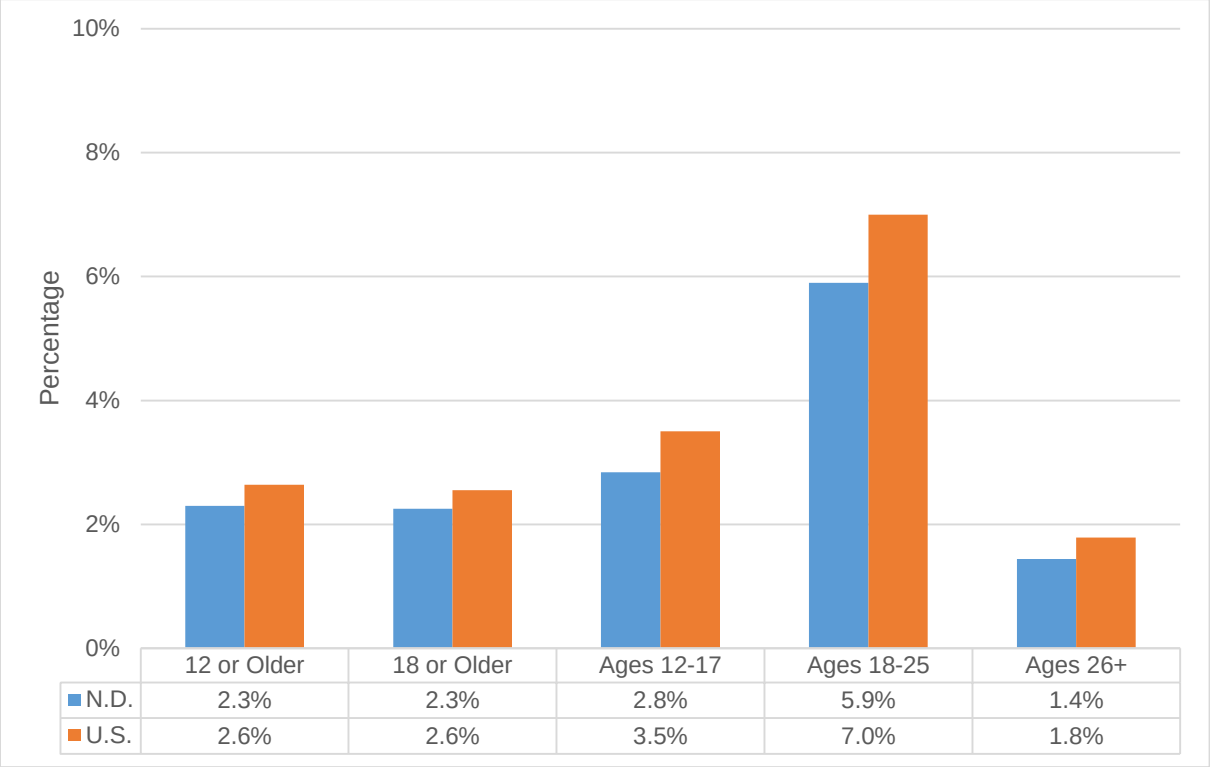
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 2.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 414. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	5.9%	1.4%
U.S.	2.6%	2.6%	3.5%	7.0%	1.8%

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

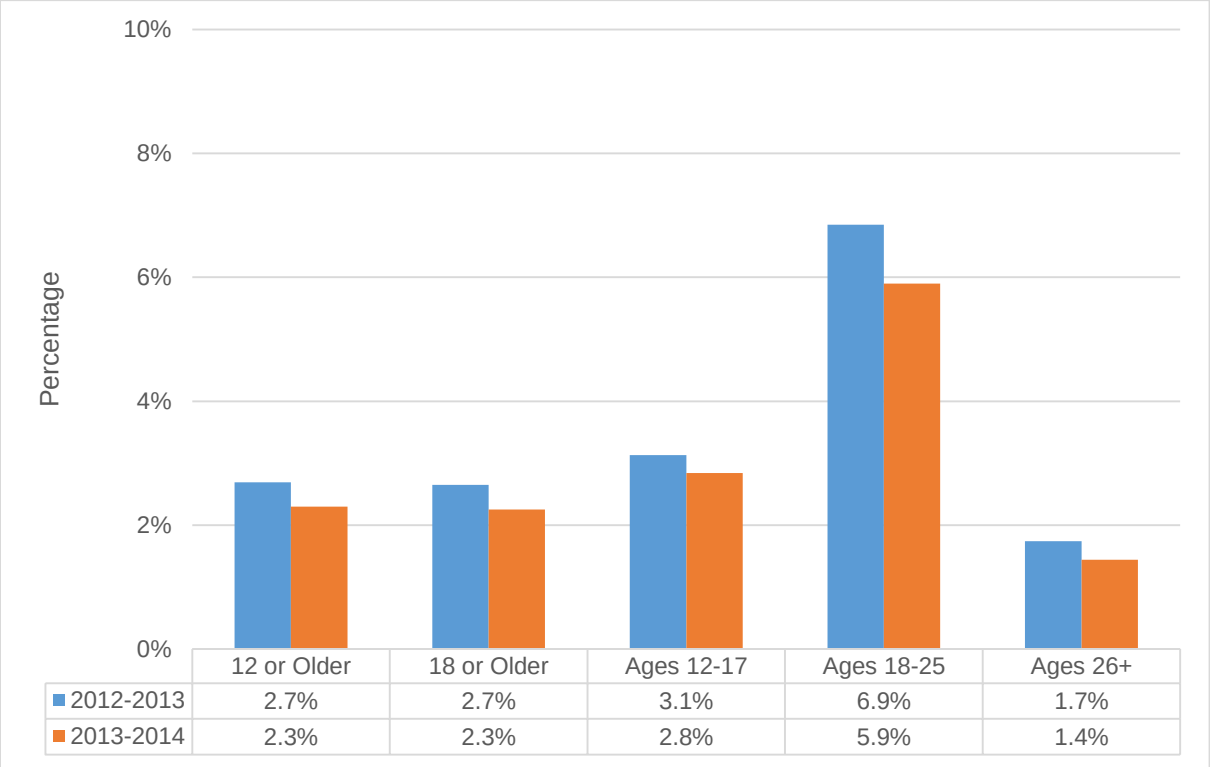
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 2.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 415. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	2.7%	2.7%	3.1%	6.9%	1.7%
2013-2014	2.3%	2.3%	2.8%	5.9%	1.4%

4.1.2.2. Age Groups

4.1.2.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.2.2.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 2.8 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 416. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

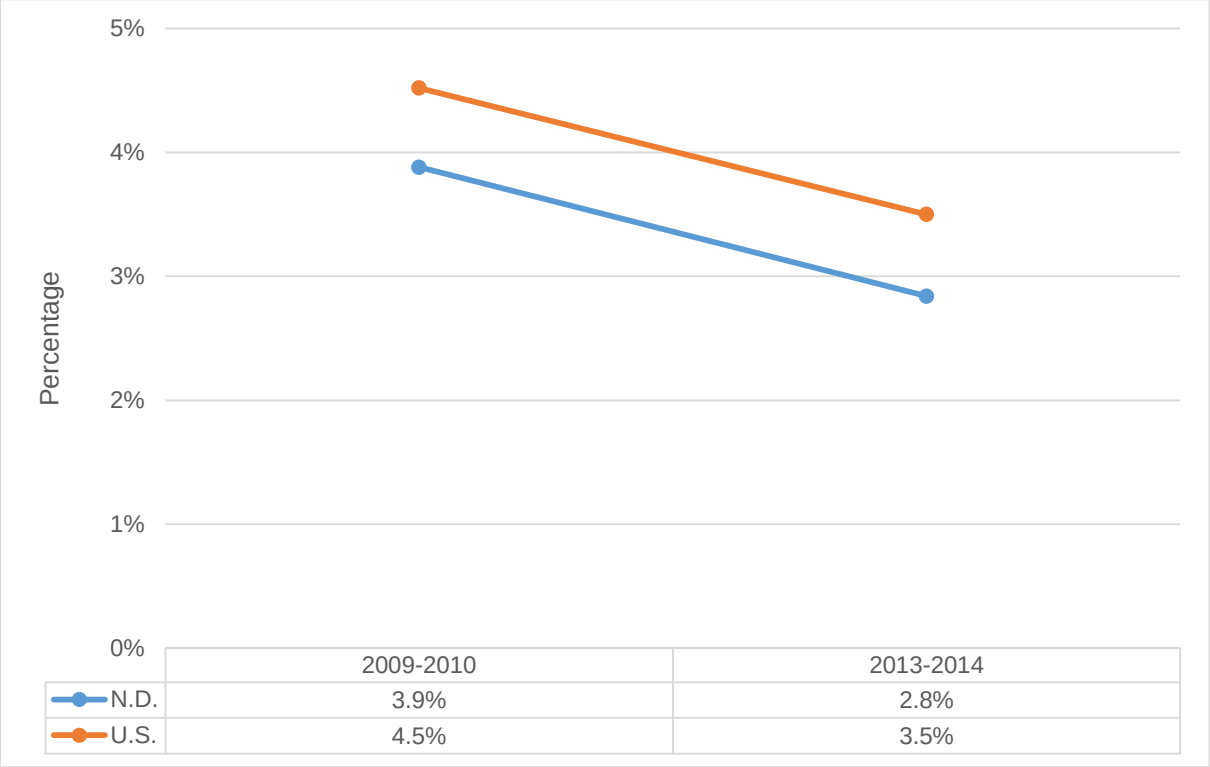


Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

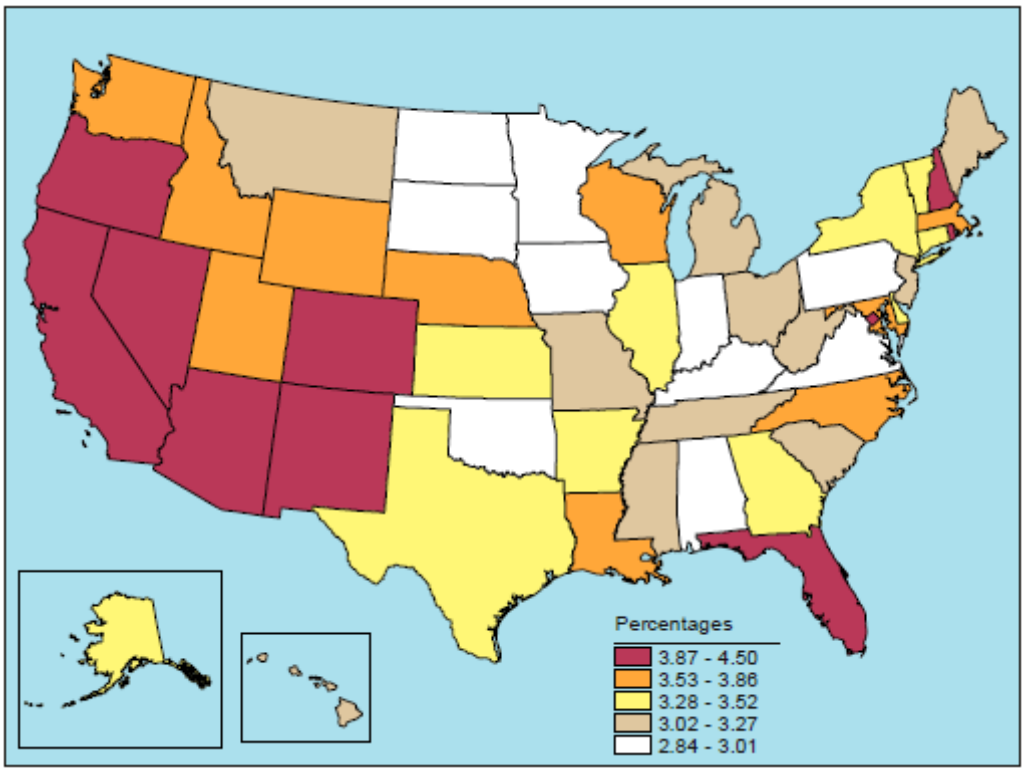
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 12-17, who reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 417. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

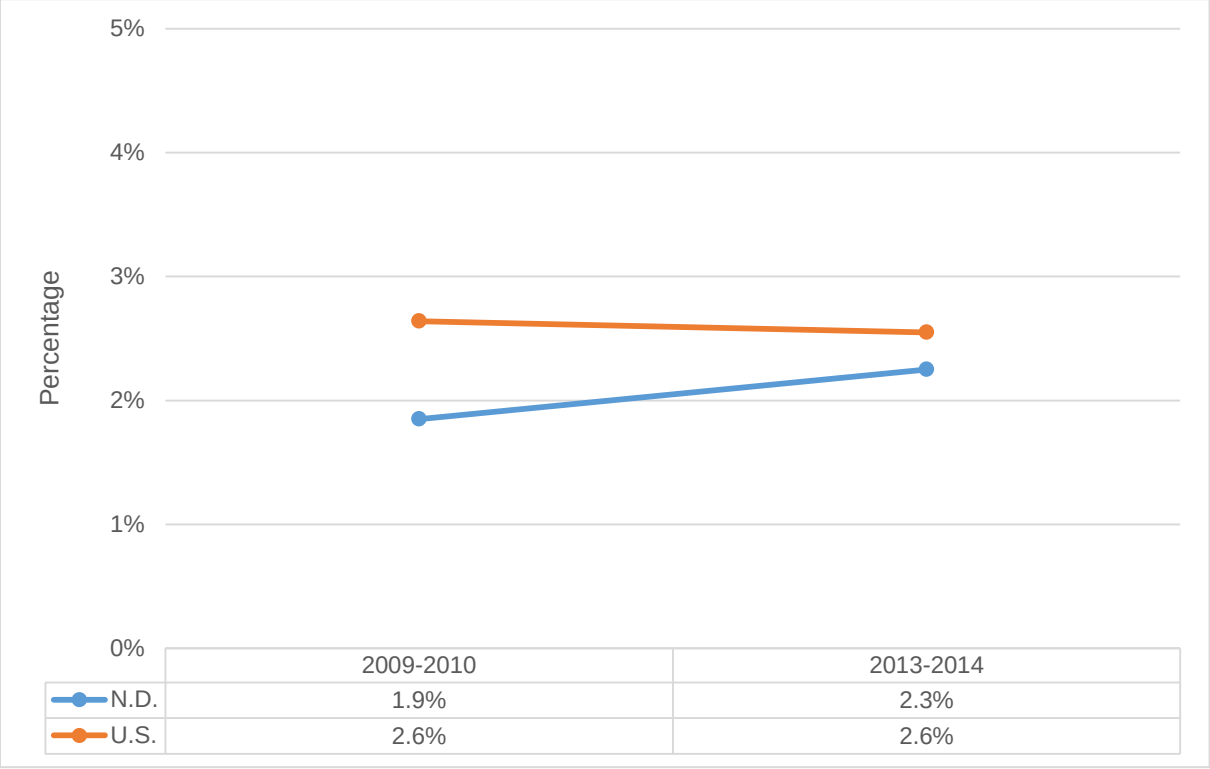
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 2.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 418. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



4.1.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 5.9 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 419. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

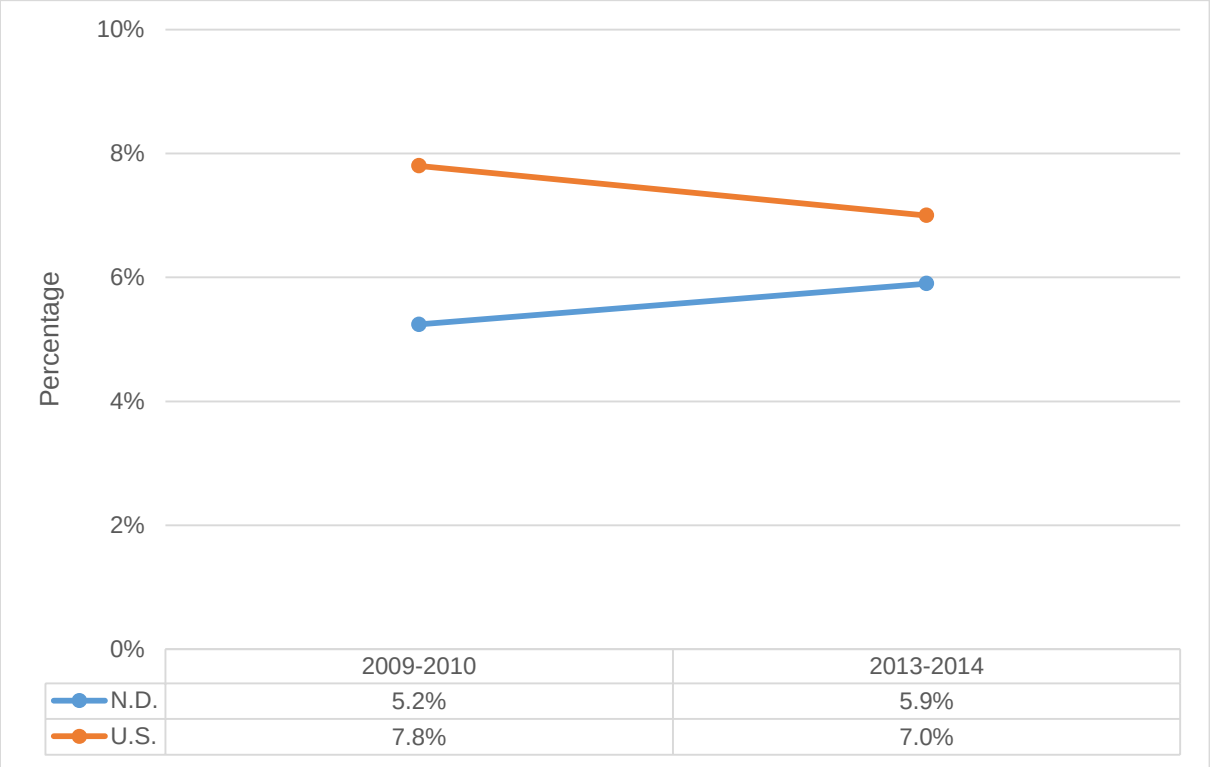


Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

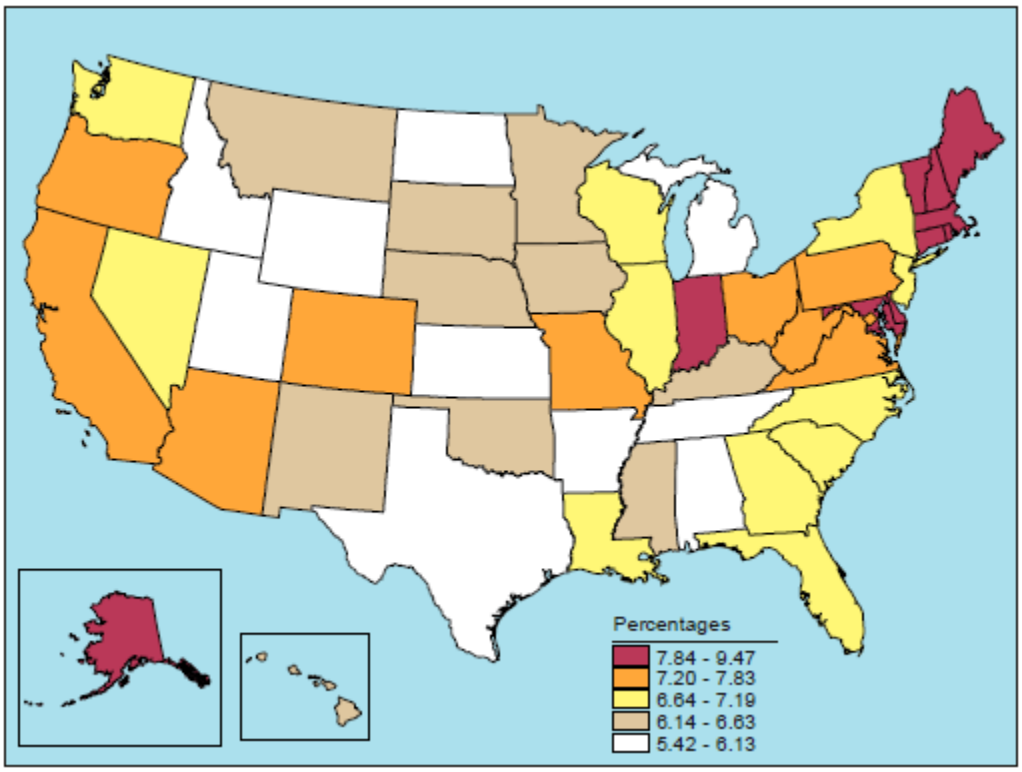
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25, who reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 420. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older

Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 1.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 421. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

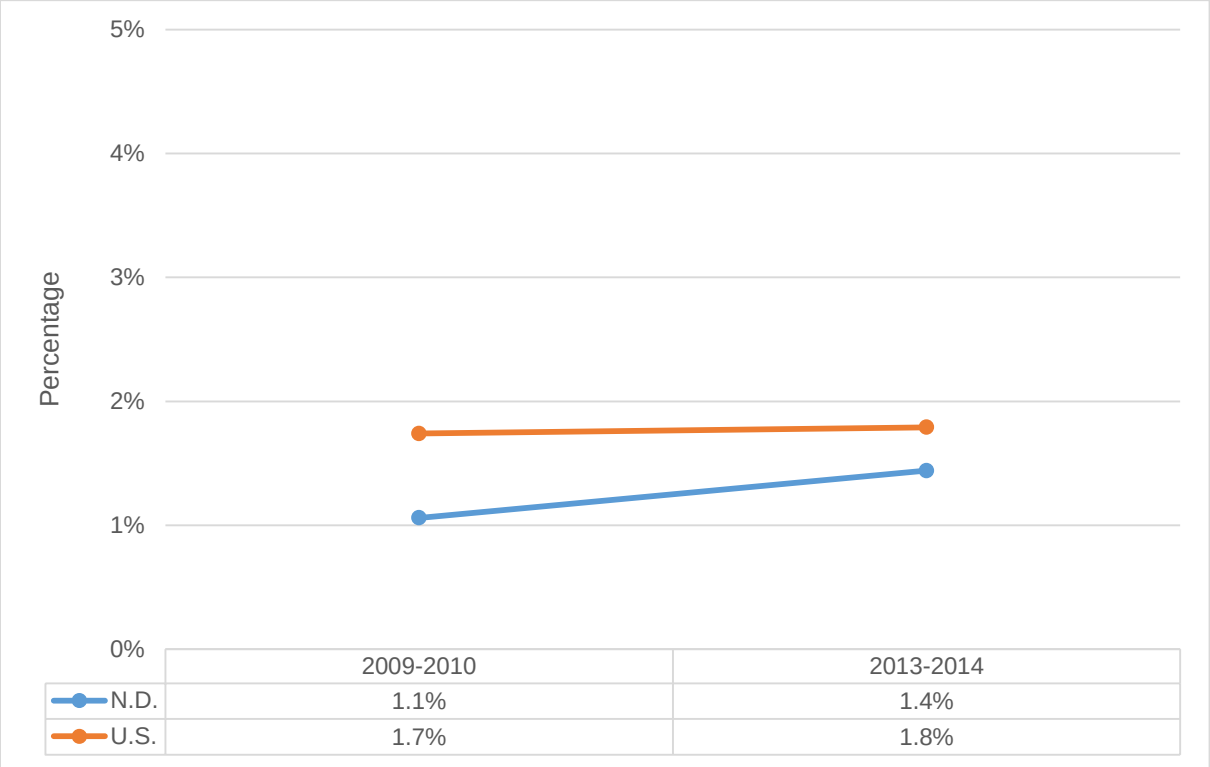


Chart: Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

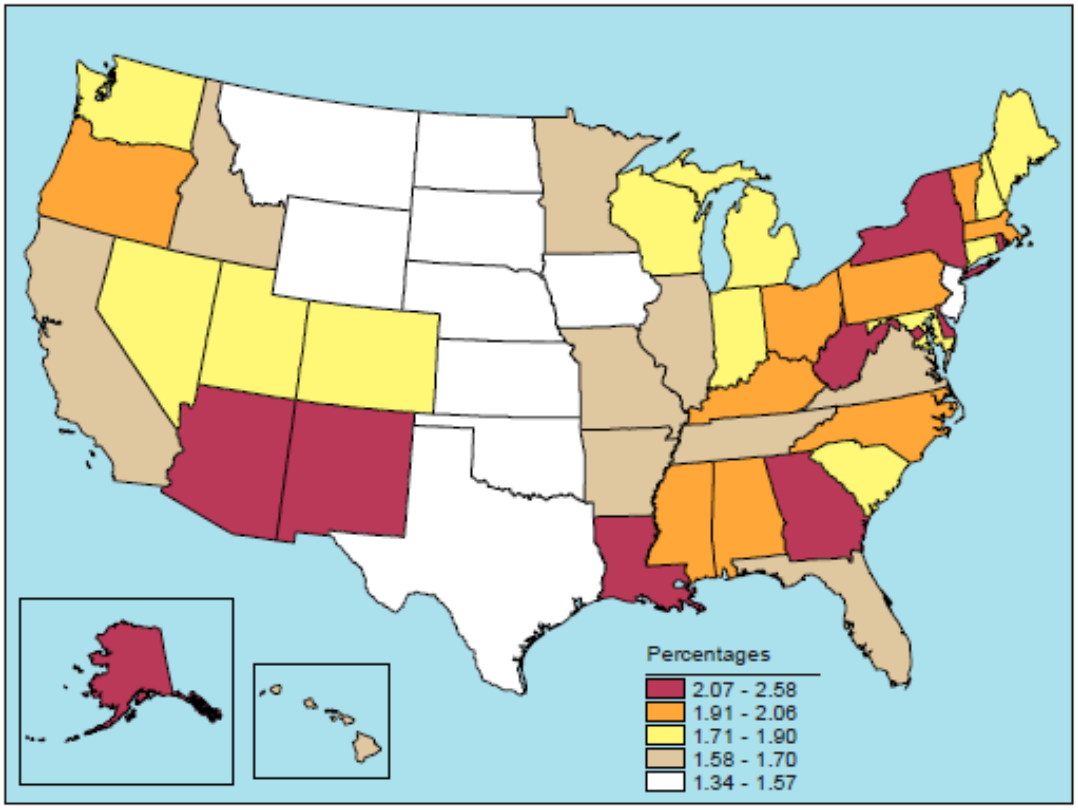
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 26 or older, who reported illicit drug dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 422. Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.3. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol

4.1.3.1. Overall

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

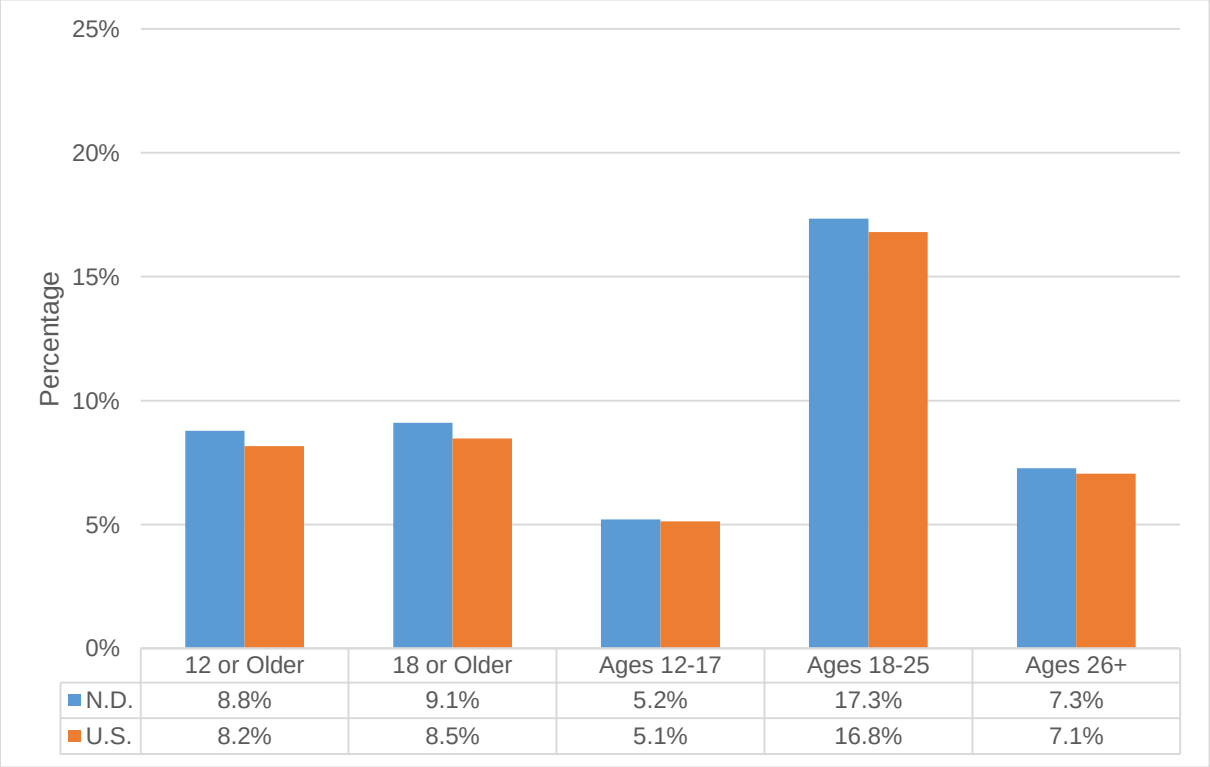
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 8.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 423. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	8.8%	9.1%	5.2%	17.3%	7.3%
U.S.	8.2%	8.5%	5.1%	16.8%	7.1%

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

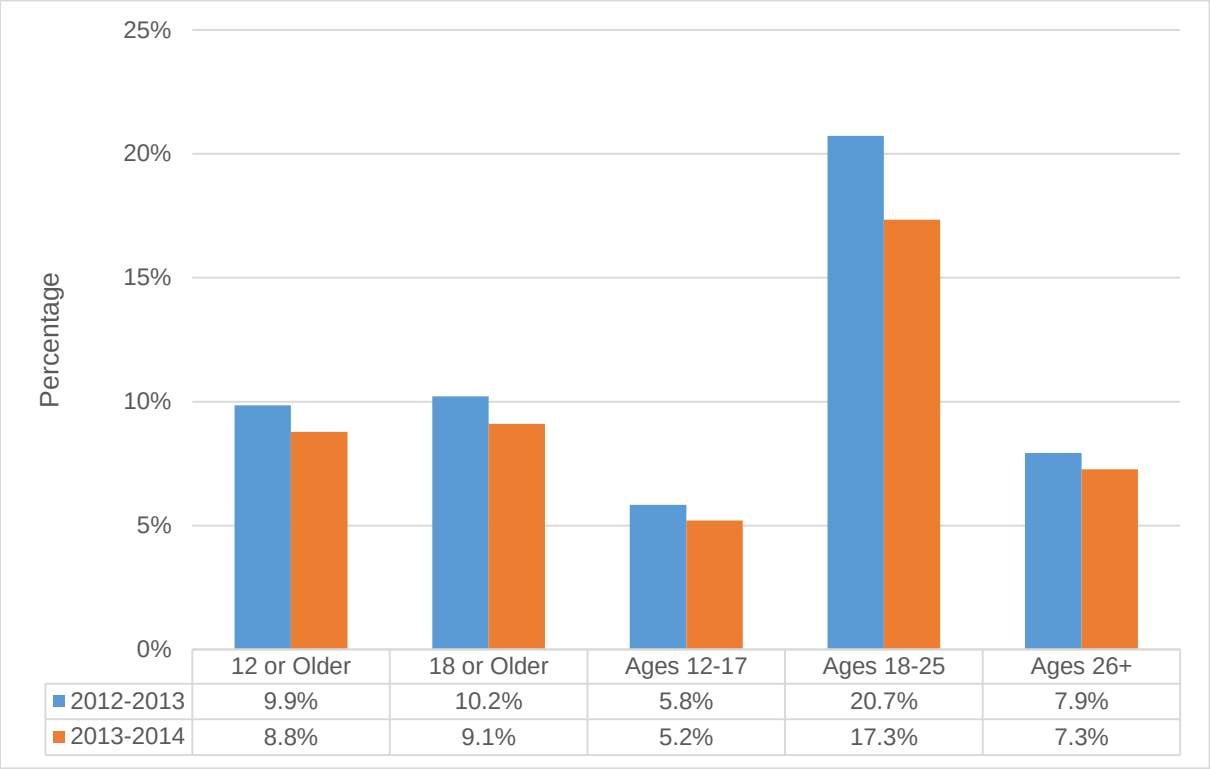
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 8.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 424. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	9.9%	10.2%	5.8%	20.7%	7.9%
2013-2014	8.8%	9.1%	5.2%	17.3%	7.3%

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, *by State*, 2013-2014

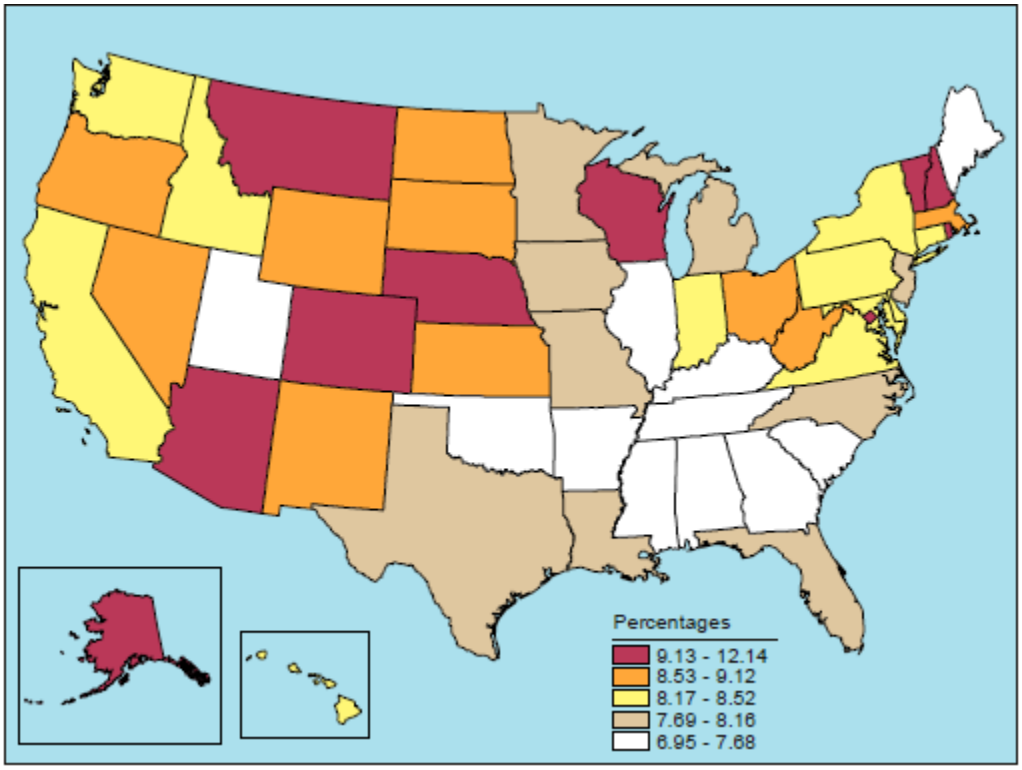
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 12 or older, who reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 425. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Population Aged 12 or Older, *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.3.2. Age Groups

4.1.3.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.3.2.1.1. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

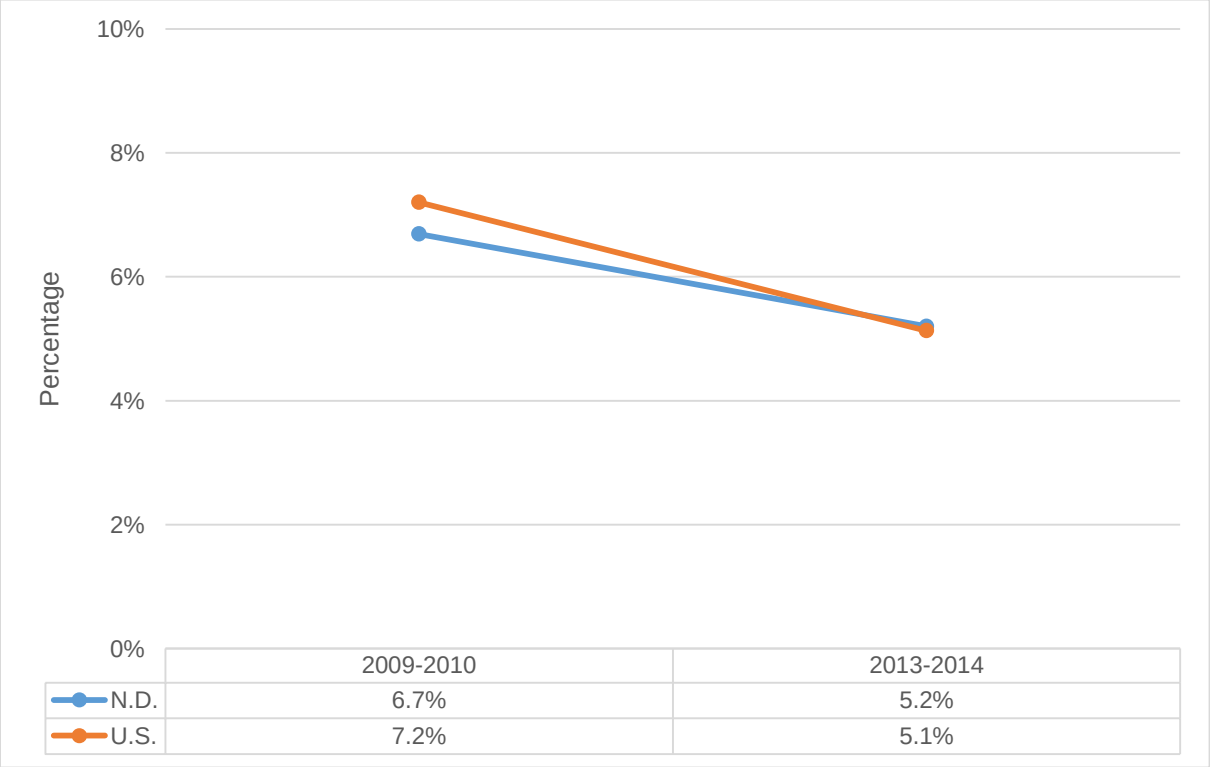
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 5.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 426. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	6.7%	5.2%
U.S.	7.2%	5.1%

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

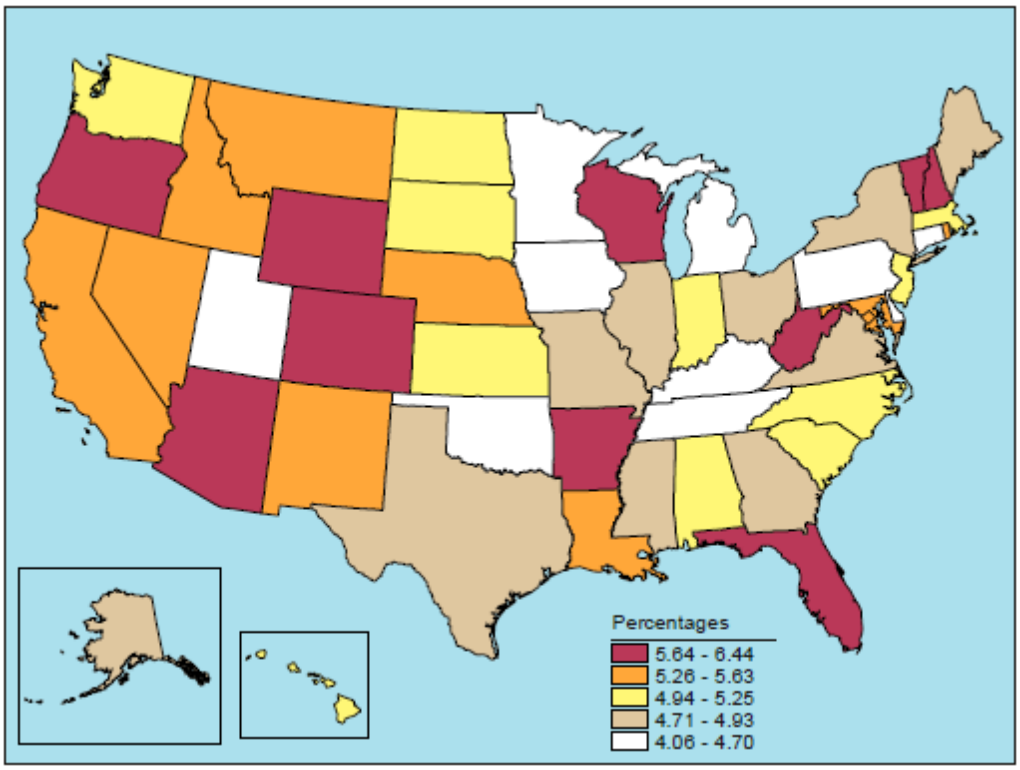
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 12-17, who reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 427. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.3.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.3.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

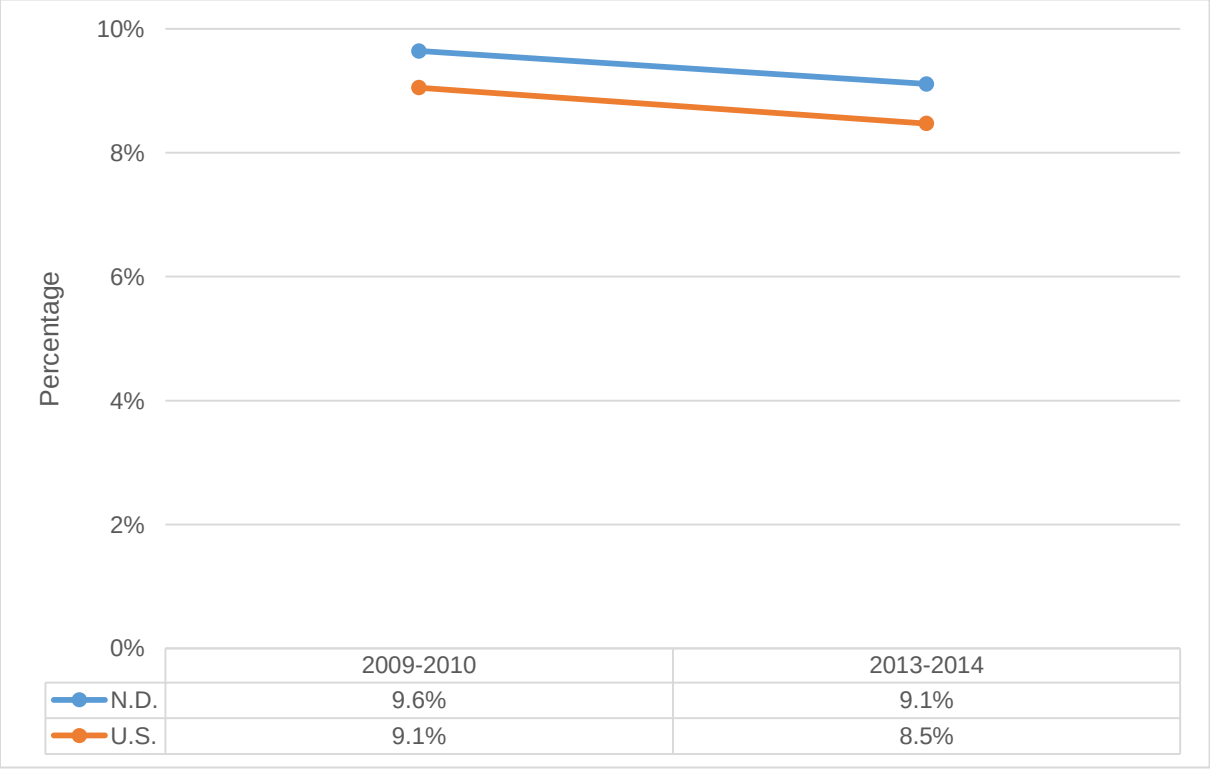
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 9.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 428. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



4.1.3.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

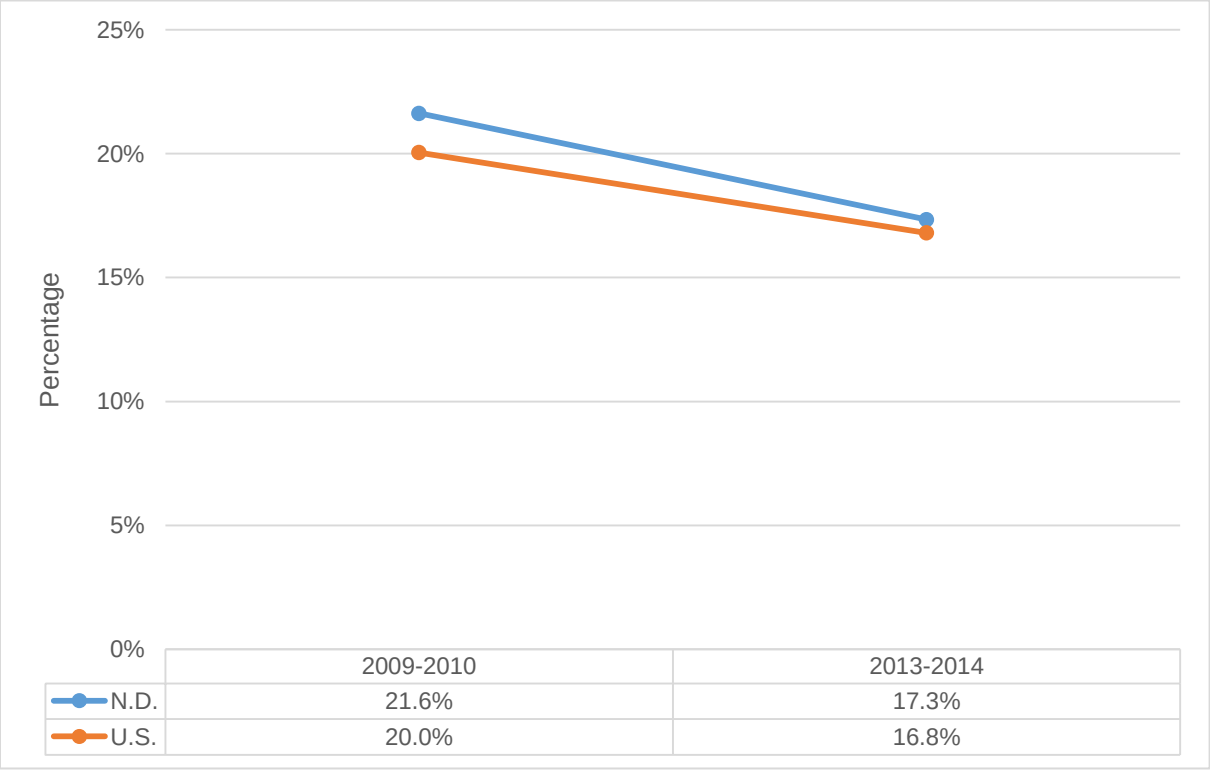
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 17.3 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 429. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	21.6%	17.3%
U.S.	20.0%	16.8%

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

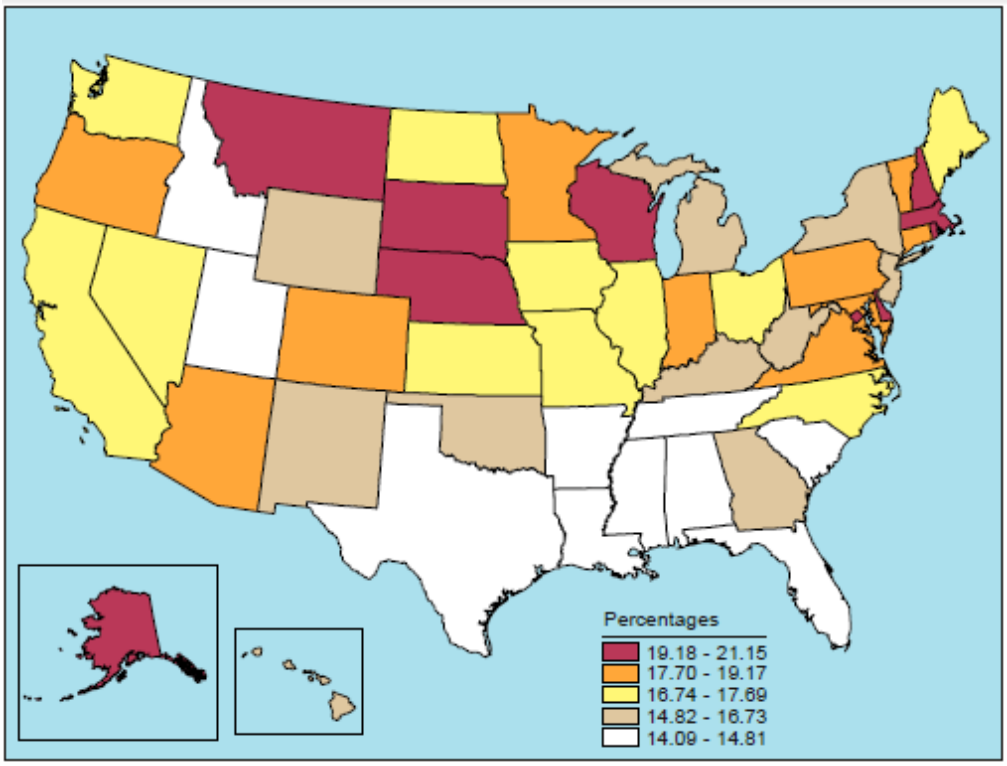
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25, who reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 430. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.1.3.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

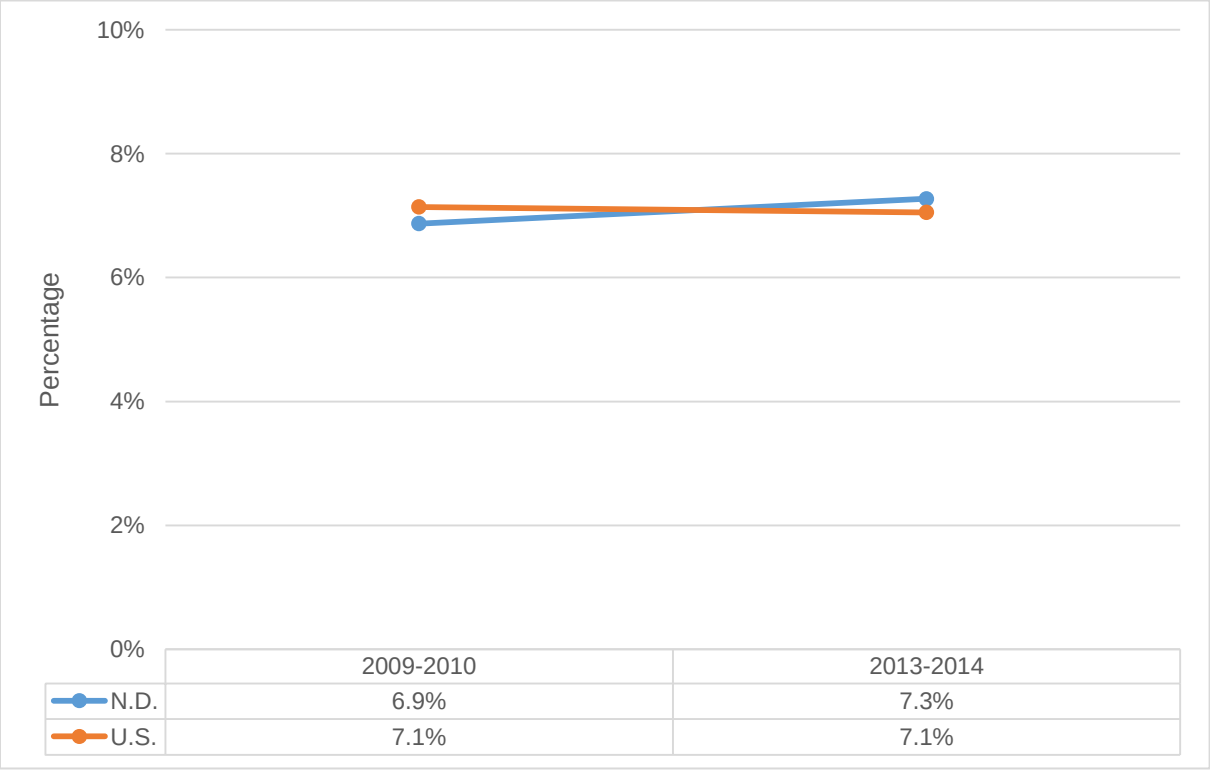
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 7.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 431. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	6.9%	7.3%
U.S.	7.1%	7.1%

Chart: Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

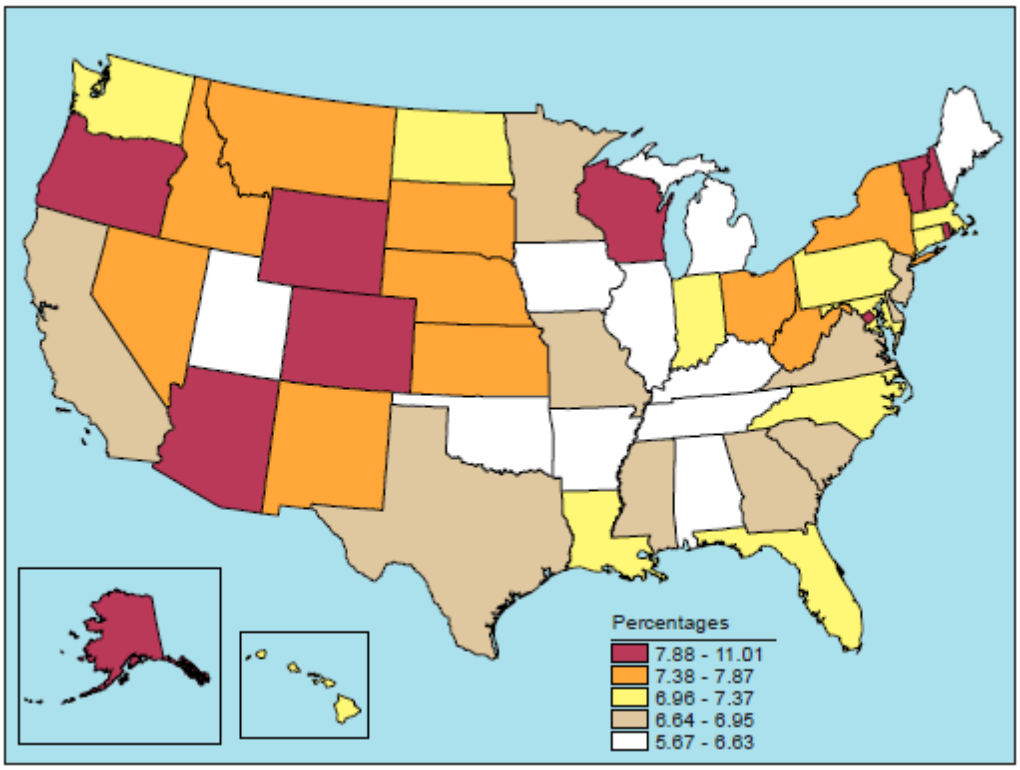
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12 or older, who reported illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse during the year before the survey.

Figure 432. Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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

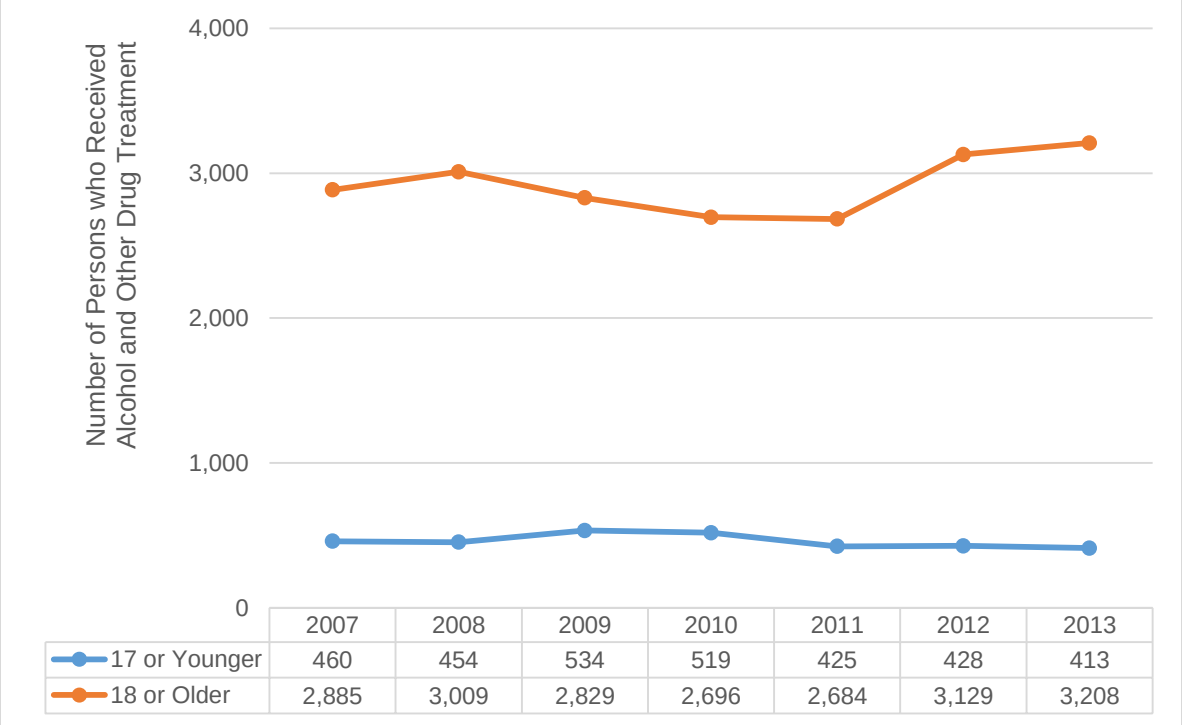
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

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 433. Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2007-2013



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
17 or Younger	460	454	534	519	425	428	413
18 or Older	2,885	3,009	2,829	2,696	2,684	3,129	3,208

Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, *by Primary Substance of Abuse*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

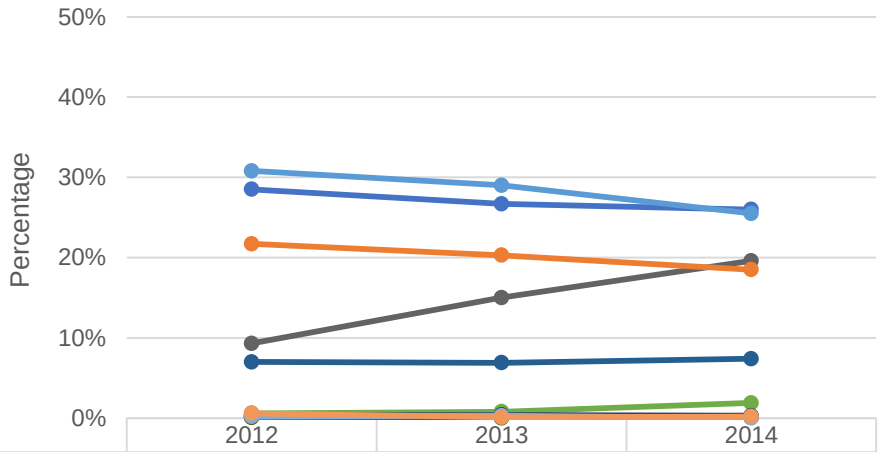
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2012-2014, marijuana was the most commonly cited illicit drug among primary drug treatment admissions.

Figure 434. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, *by Primary Substance of Abuse*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
Marijuana	28.5%	26.7%	26.0%
Alcohol Only	30.8%	29.0%	25.5%
Amphetamines	9.3%	15.0%	19.6%
Alcohol With Secondary Drug	21.7%	20.3%	18.5%
Cocaine (Smoked)	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Cocaine (Other Route)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Heroin	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%
Other Opiates	7.0%	6.9%	7.4%
Hallucinogens	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other Stimulants	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Tranquilzers	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Sedatives	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Inhalants	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%

Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

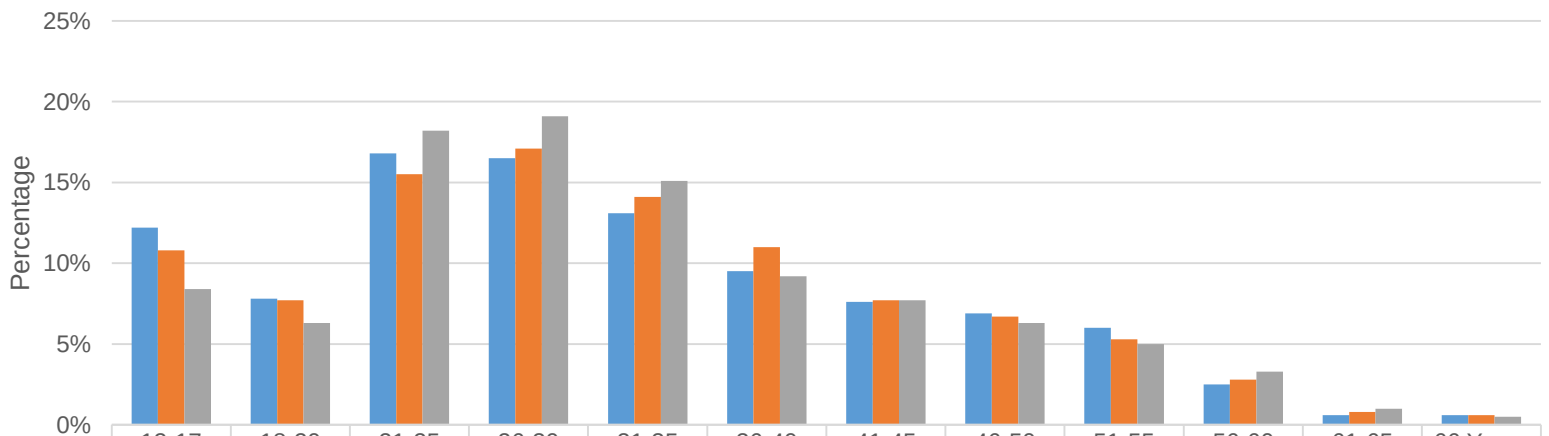
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2014, North Dakotans ages 26-30 made up 19.1 percent of all substance abuse treatment admissions.

Figure 435. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	12-17 Years	18-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36-40 Years	41-45 Years	46-50 Years	51-55 Years	56-60 Years	61-65 Years	66 Years or Over
2012	12.2%	7.8%	16.8%	16.5%	13.1%	9.5%	7.6%	6.9%	6.0%	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%
2013	10.8%	7.7%	15.5%	17.1%	14.1%	11.0%	7.7%	6.7%	5.3%	2.8%	0.8%	0.6%
2014	8.4%	6.3%	18.2%	19.1%	15.1%	9.2%	7.7%	6.3%	5.0%	3.3%	1.0%	0.5%

Chart: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions - Marijuana, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

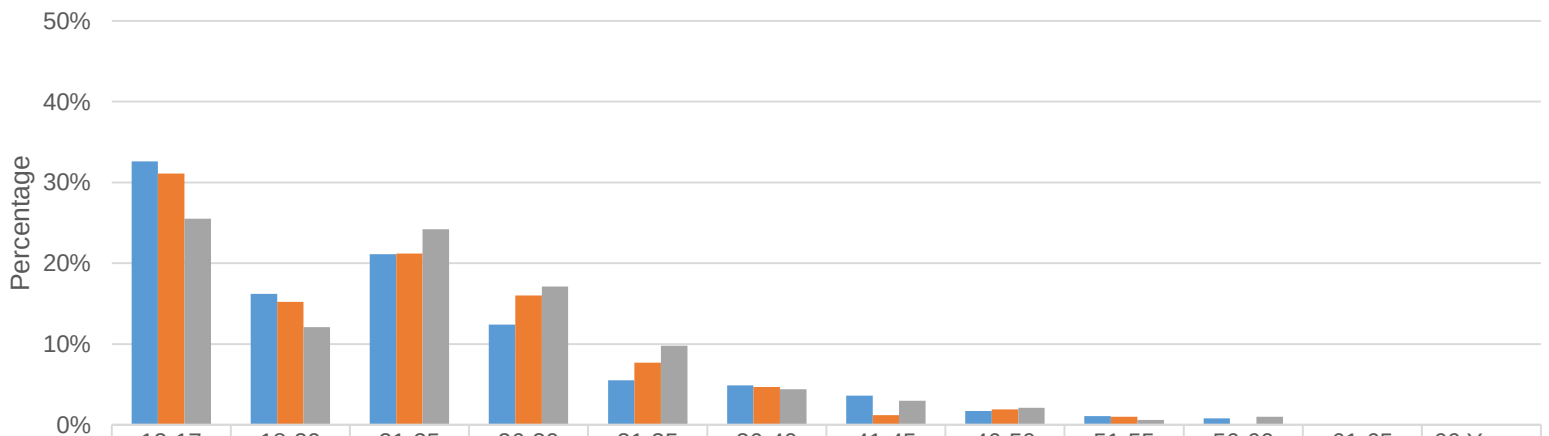
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2014, North Dakotans ages 12-17 made up 25.5 percent of all marijuana abuse treatment admissions.

Figure 436. Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions - Marijuana, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	12-17 Years	18-20 Years	21-25 Years	26-30 Years	31-35 Years	36-40 Years	41-45 Years	46-50 Years	51-55 Years	56-60 Years	61-65 Years	66 Years or Over
2012	32.6%	16.2%	21.1%	12.4%	5.5%	4.9%	3.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%
2013	31.1%	15.2%	21.2%	16.0%	7.7%	4.7%	1.2%	1.9%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
2014	25.5%	12.1%	24.2%	17.1%	9.8%	4.4%	3.0%	2.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%

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

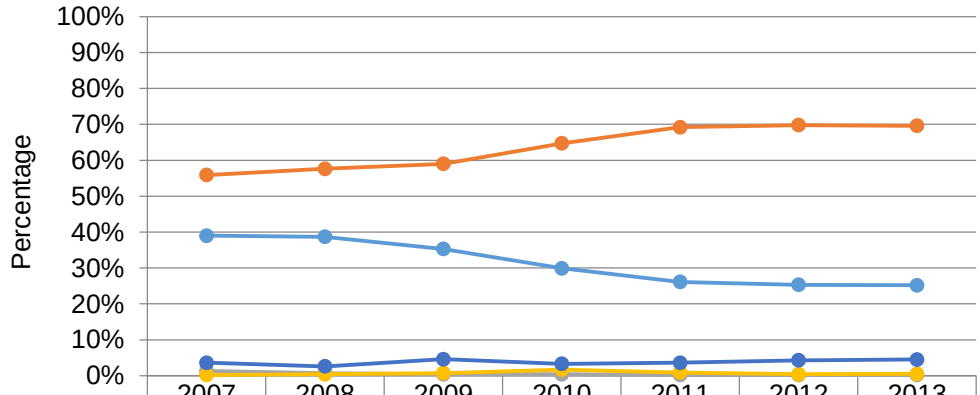
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

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 of individuals aged 17 or younger.

Figure 437. Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, Youth (17 Years or Younger), *by Primary Substance of Abuse*, North Dakota, 2007-2013



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	39.0%	38.7%	35.3%	29.9%	26.1%	25.3%	25.2%
Marijuana/Hashish	55.9%	57.6%	59.0%	64.7%	69.2%	69.8%	69.6%
Methamphetamines	1.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Oxycodone	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%	1.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Other	3.6%	2.6%	4.6%	3.3%	3.6%	4.3%	4.5%

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

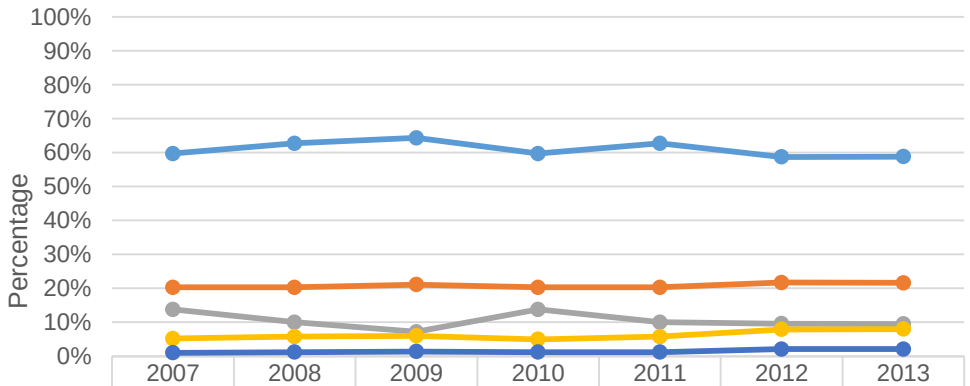
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

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 438. Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Primary Substance of Abuse*, North Dakota, 2007-2013



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	59.7%	62.7%	64.3%	59.7%	62.7%	58.7%	58.8%
Marijuana/Hashish	20.3%	20.3%	21.1%	20.3%	20.3%	21.7%	21.6%
Methamphetamines	13.8%	10.0%	7.2%	13.8%	10.0%	9.6%	9.5%
Other	5.2%	5.8%	6.0%	5.0%	5.8%	7.9%	8.0%
Oxycodone	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%	2.1%

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, 2013-2014

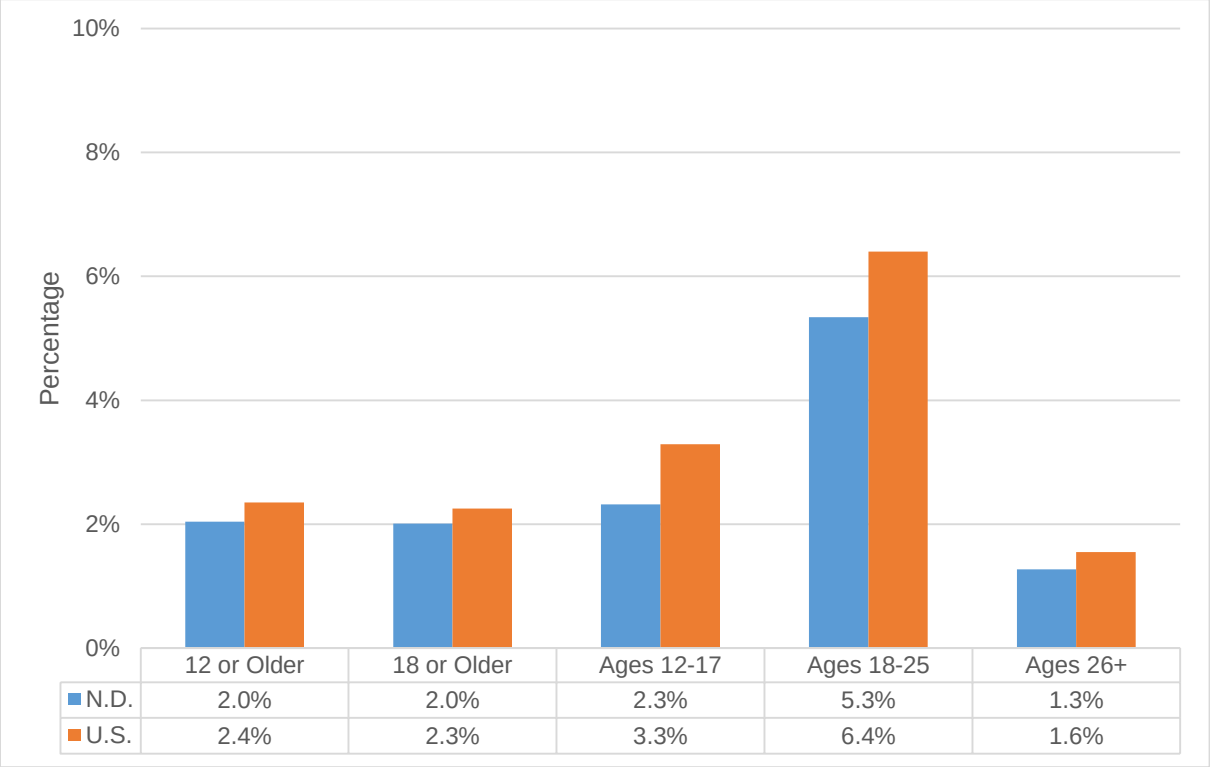
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 2 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 439. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	5.3%	1.3%
U.S.	2.4%	2.3%	3.3%	6.4%	1.6%

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

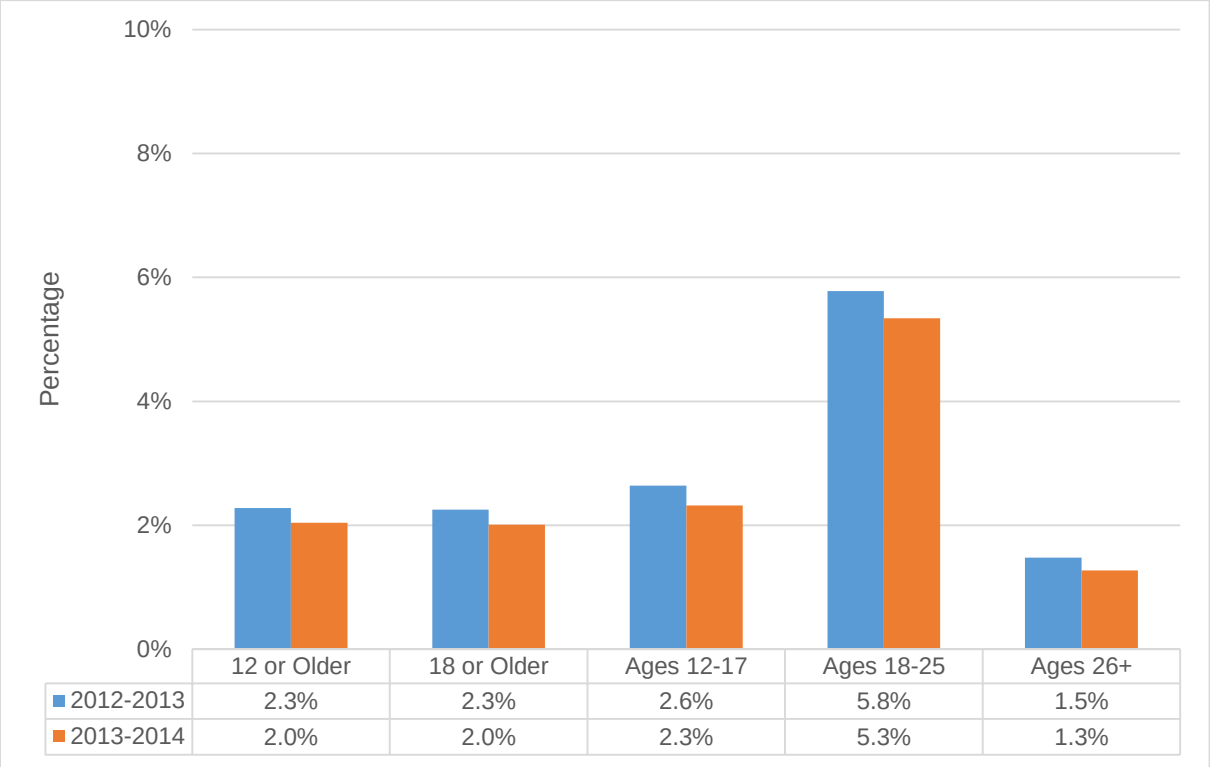
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 2 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 440. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	5.8%	1.5%
2013-2014	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	5.3%	1.3%

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), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

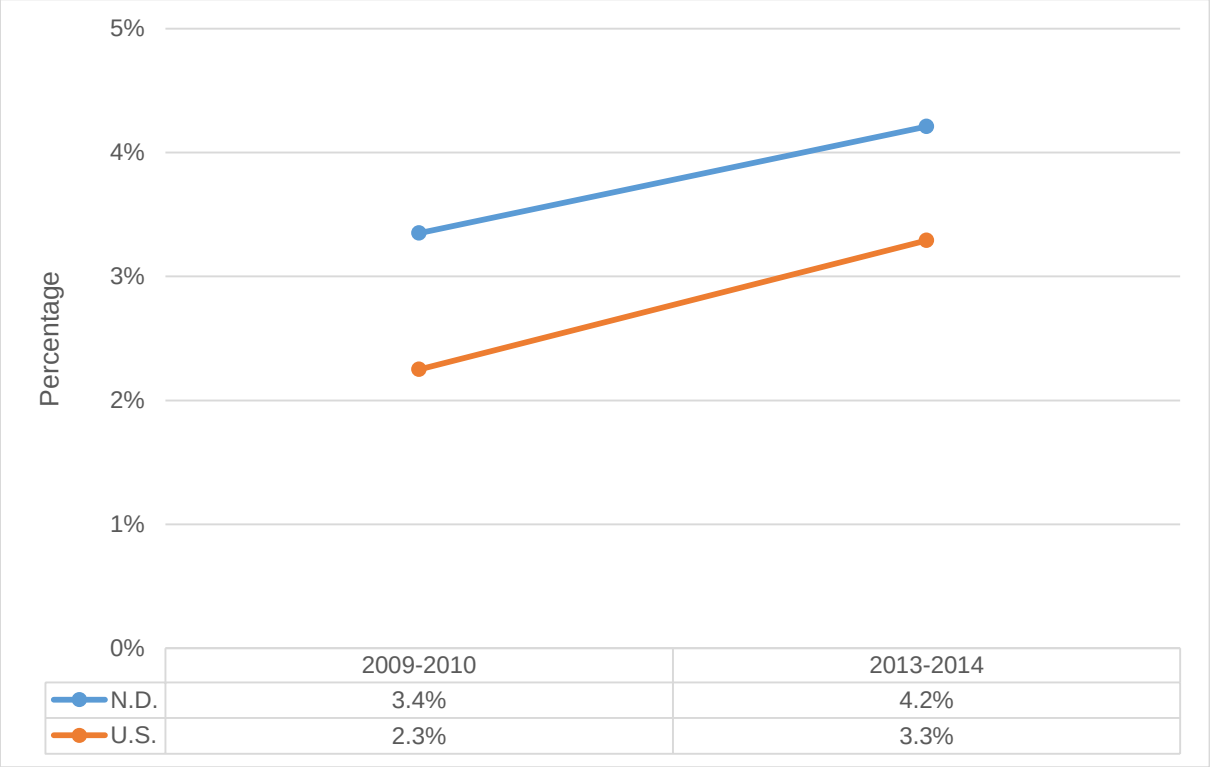
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 4.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria), did not receive treatment at a specialty facility.

Figure 441. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	3.4%	4.2%
U.S.	2.3%	3.3%

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

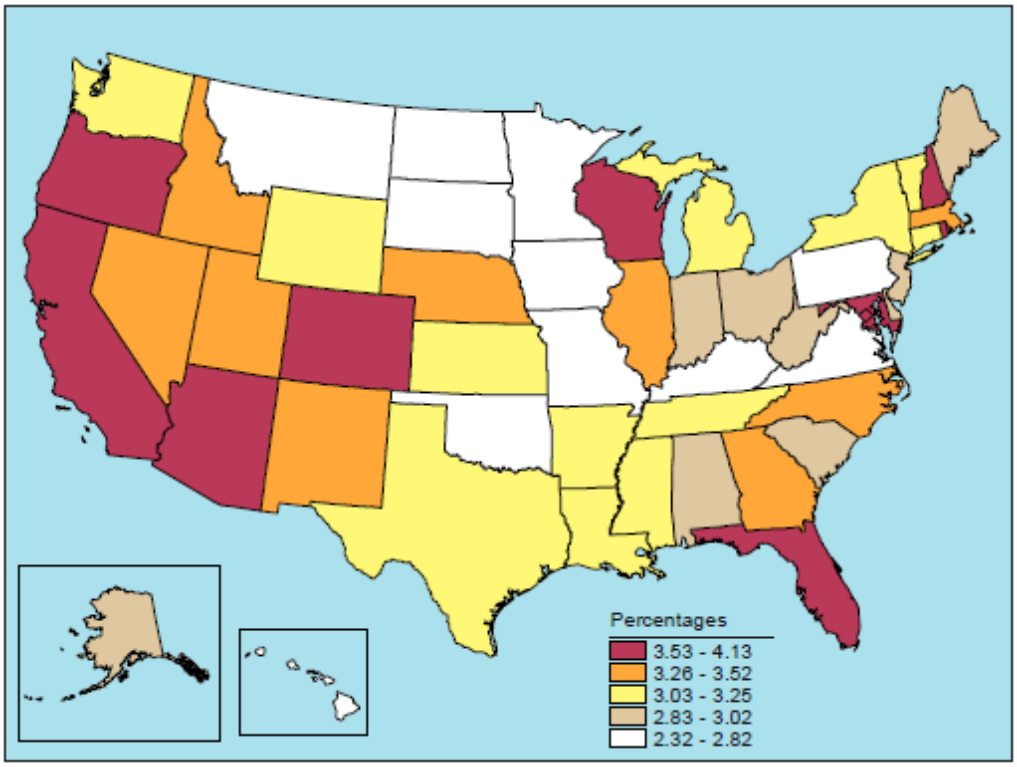
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence 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.

Figure 442. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

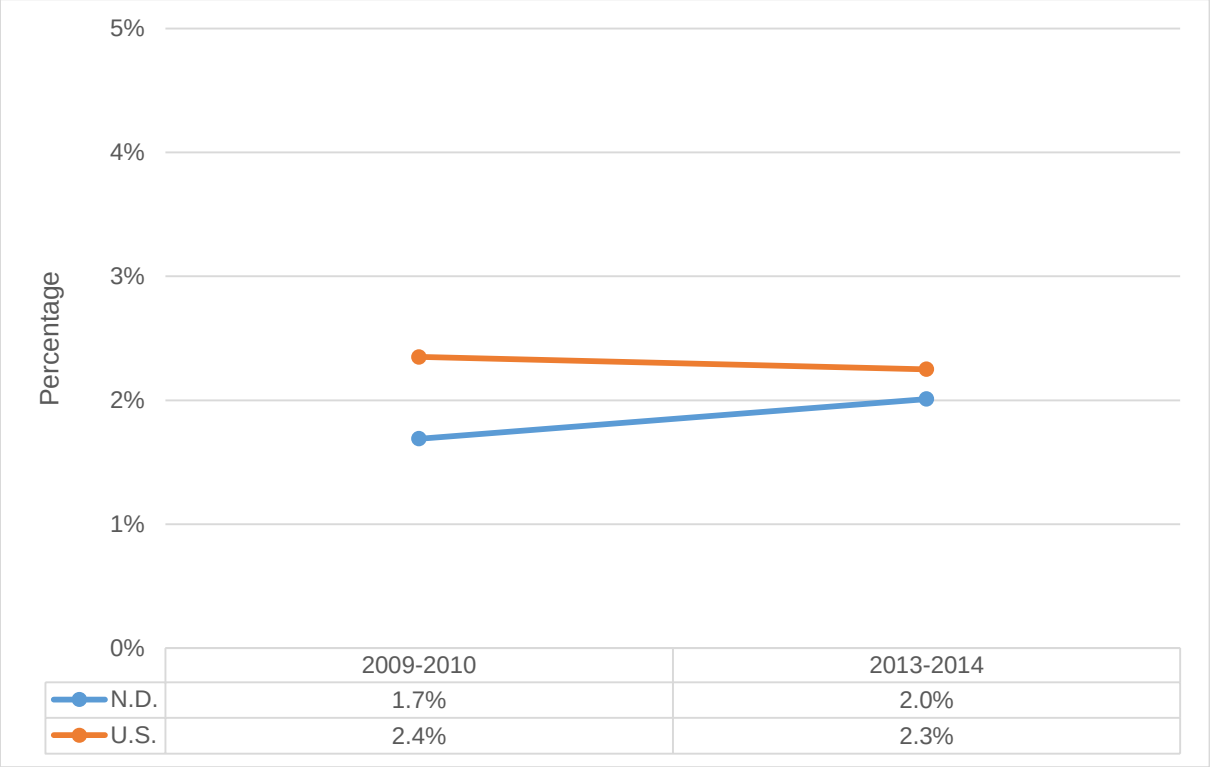
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 2 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 443. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	1.7%	2.0%
U.S.	2.4%	2.3%

4.2.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

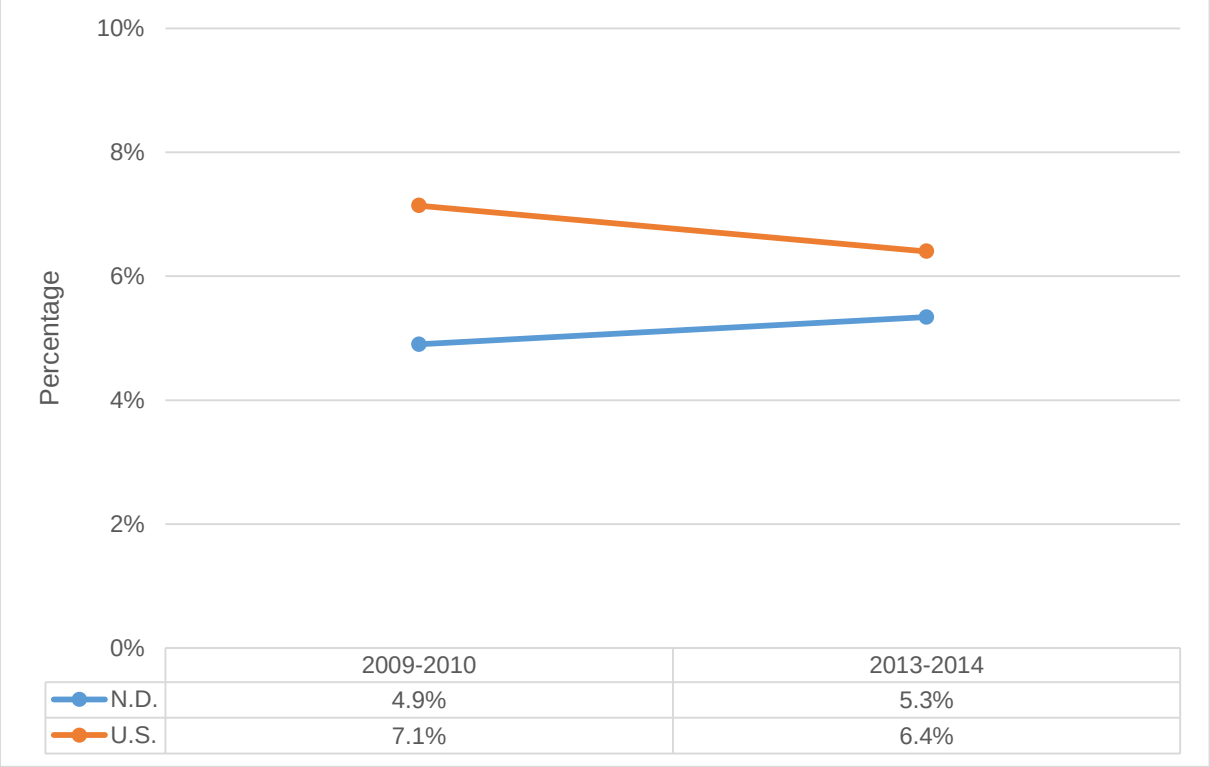
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 5.3 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 who were classified as needing treatment for illicit drug use (based on DSM-IV criteria), did not receive treatment at a specialty facility.

Figure 444. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	4.9%	5.3%
U.S.	7.1%	6.4%

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

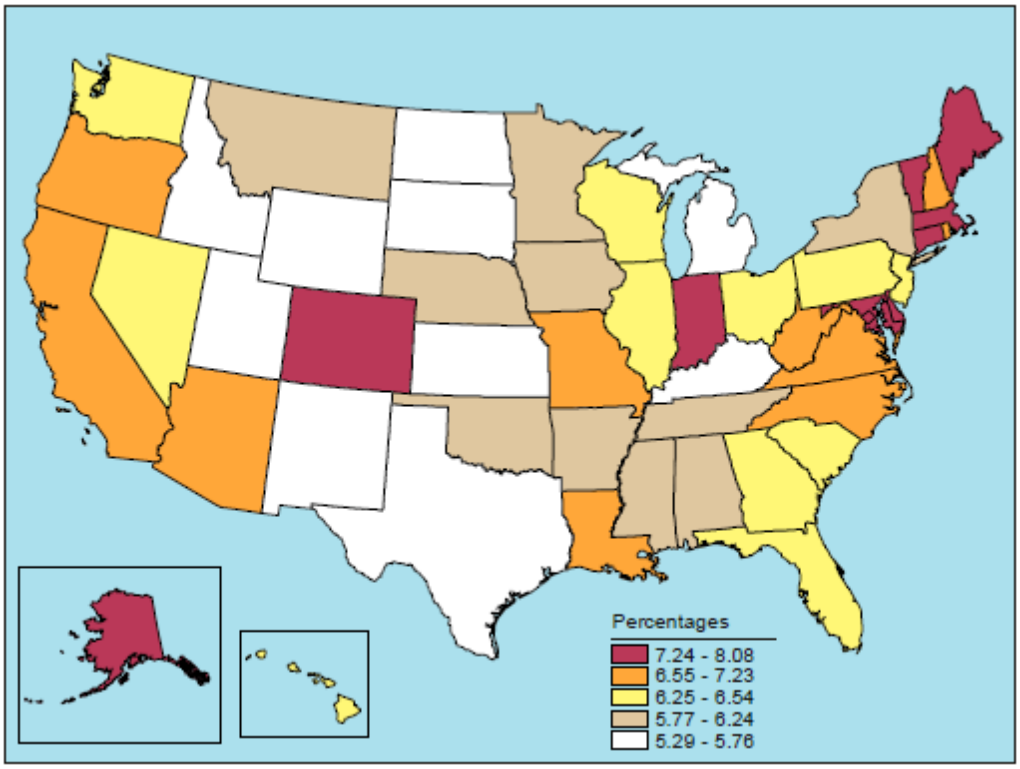
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, 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.

Figure 445. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.2.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

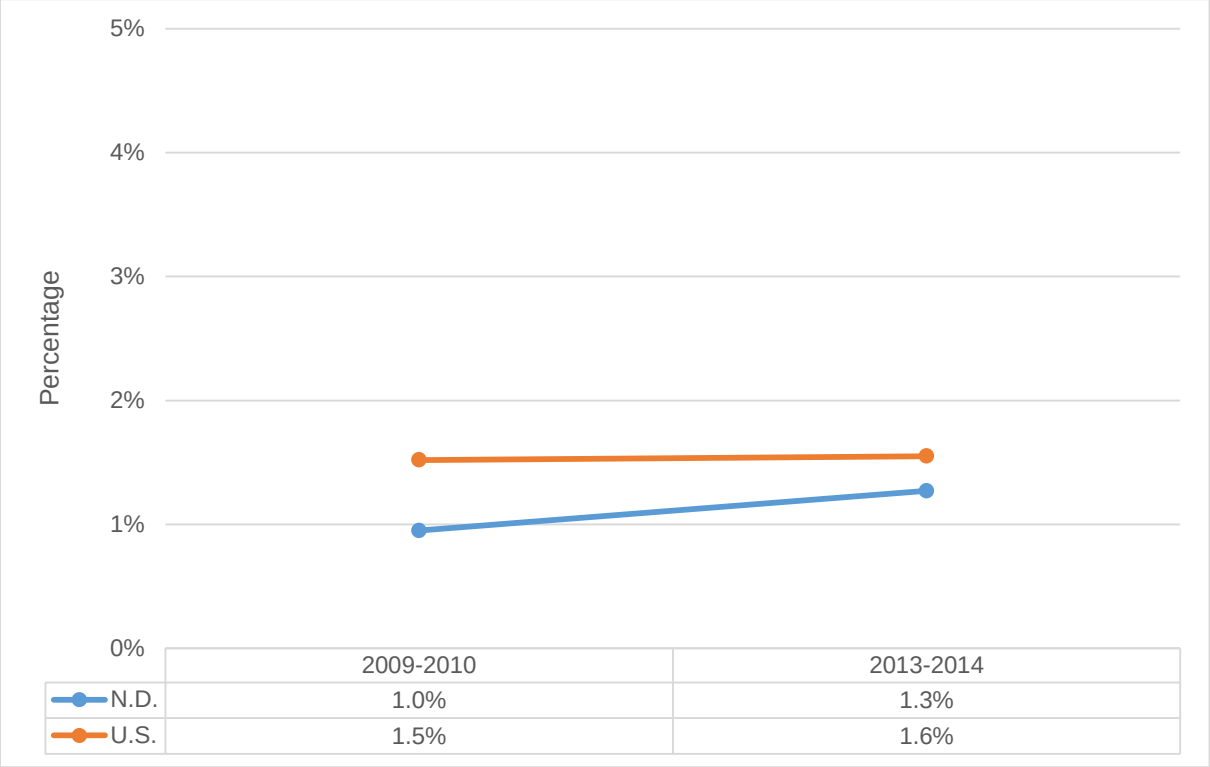
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 1.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 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 446. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	1.0%	1.3%
U.S.	1.5%	1.6%

Chart: Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

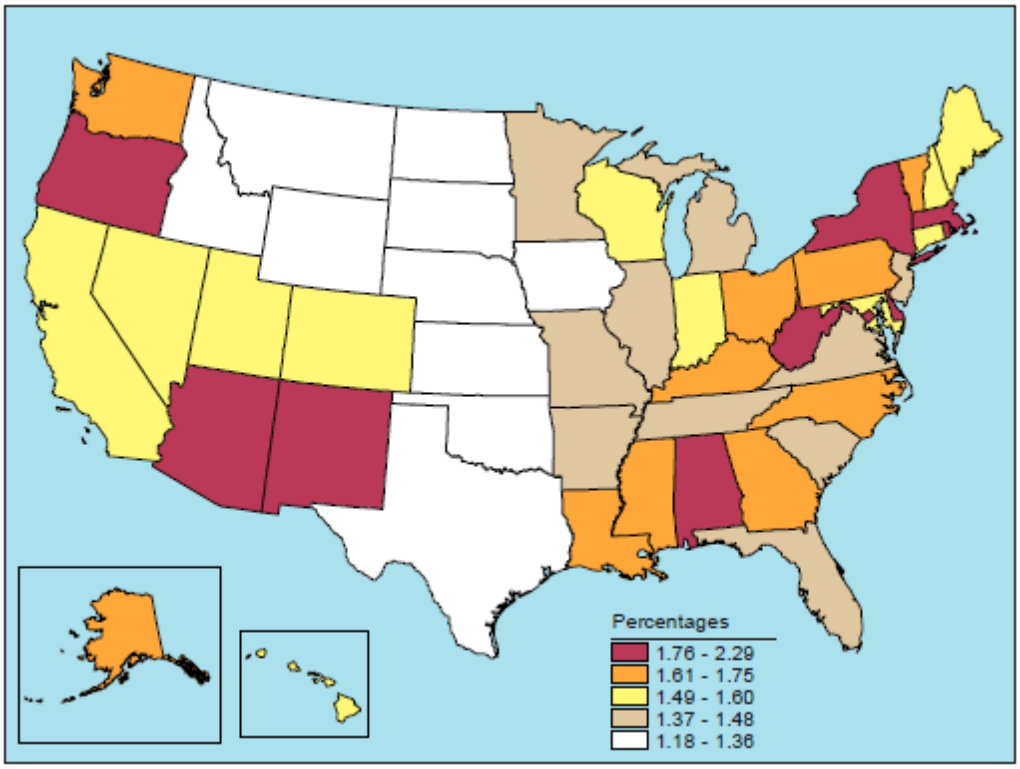
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 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.

Figure 447. Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

4.3. Drug-Related Disease Impact

4.3.1. Drug-Induced Deaths

Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths, North Dakota, 1999-2014

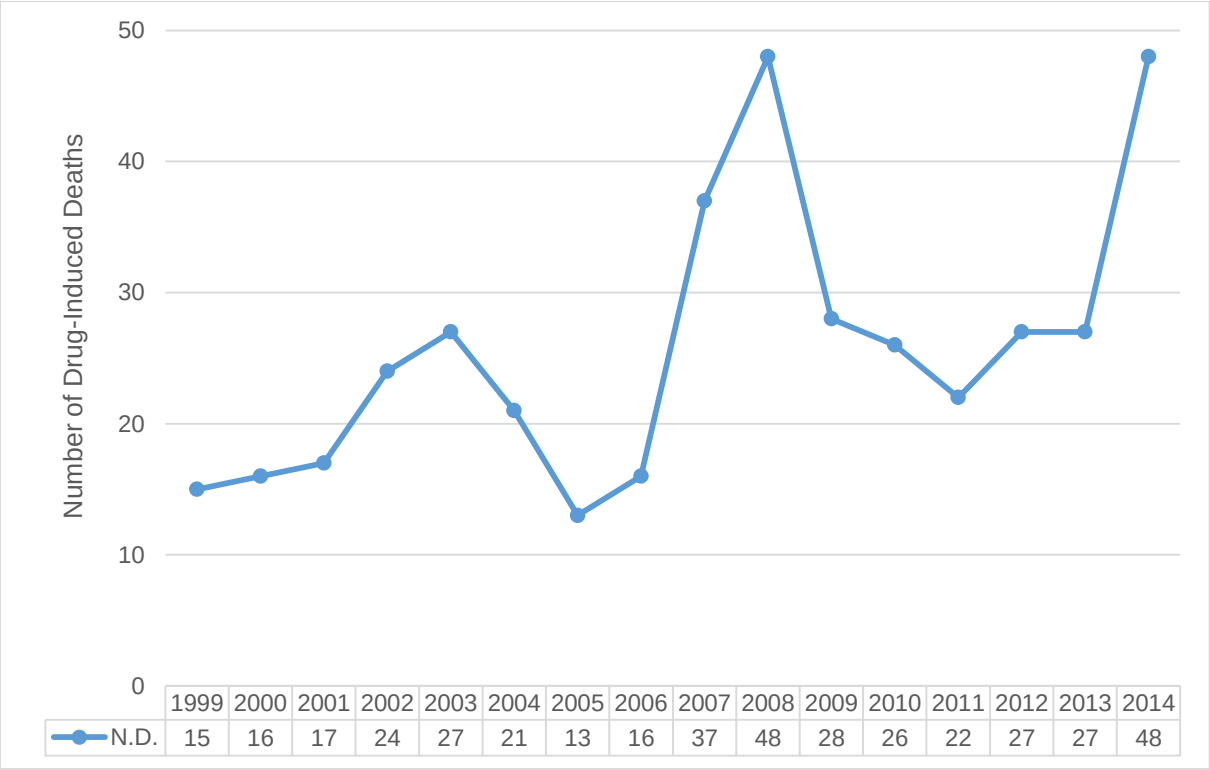
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Drug induced deaths" include all deaths for which drugs are the underlying cause, including those attributable to acute poisoning by drugs (drug overdoses) and deaths from medical conditions resulting from chronic drug use (e.g., drug-induced Cushing's syndrome). A drug includes illicit or street drugs (e.g., heroin and cocaine), as well as legal prescription and over-the-counter drugs; alcohol is not included.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, a total of 48 persons died of drug-induced causes in North Dakota.

Figure 448. Drug-Induced Deaths, North Dakota, 1999-2014



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	15	16	17	24	27	21	13	16	37	48	28	26	22	27	27	48

Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Drug induced deaths" include all deaths for which drugs are the underlying cause, including those attributable to acute poisoning by drugs (drug overdoses) and deaths from medical conditions resulting from chronic drug use (e.g., drug-induced Cushing's syndrome). A drug includes illicit or street drugs (e.g., heroin and cocaine), as well as legal prescription and over-the-counter drugs; alcohol is not included.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, males made up 56.3 percent of all drug-induced deaths in North Dakota.

Figure 449. Drug-Induced Deaths, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

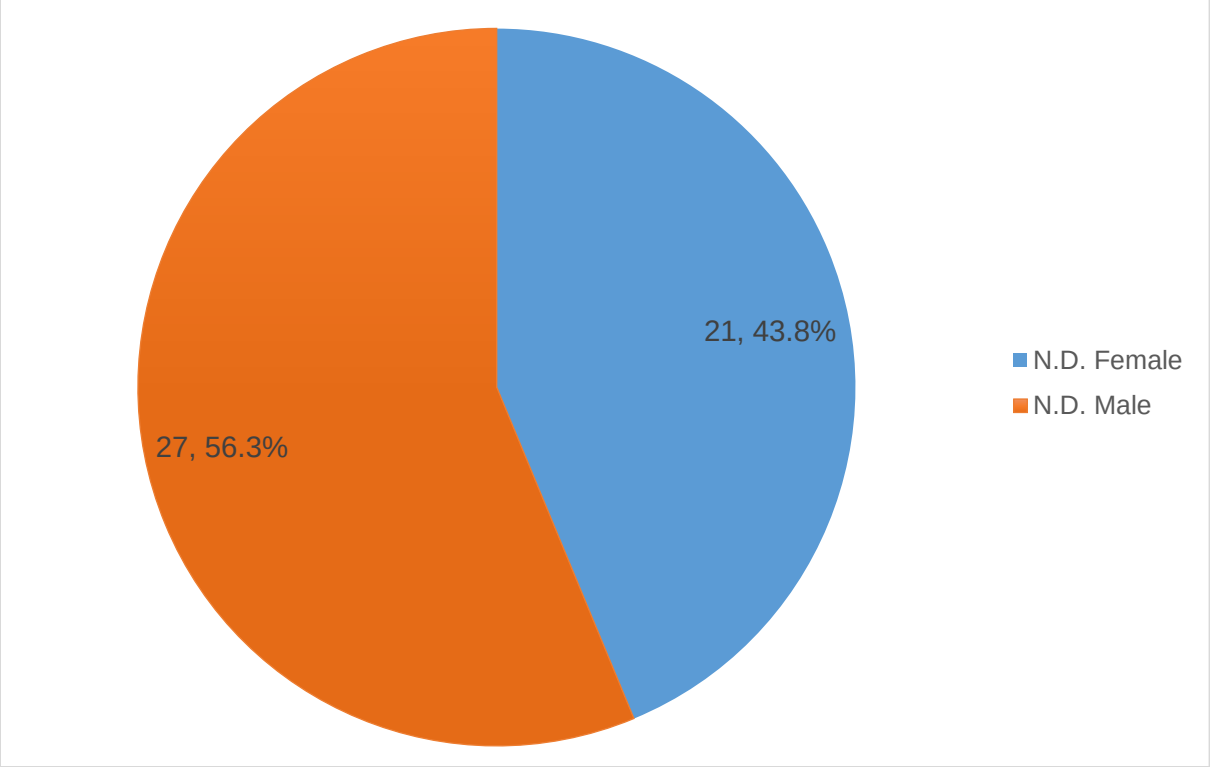


Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014

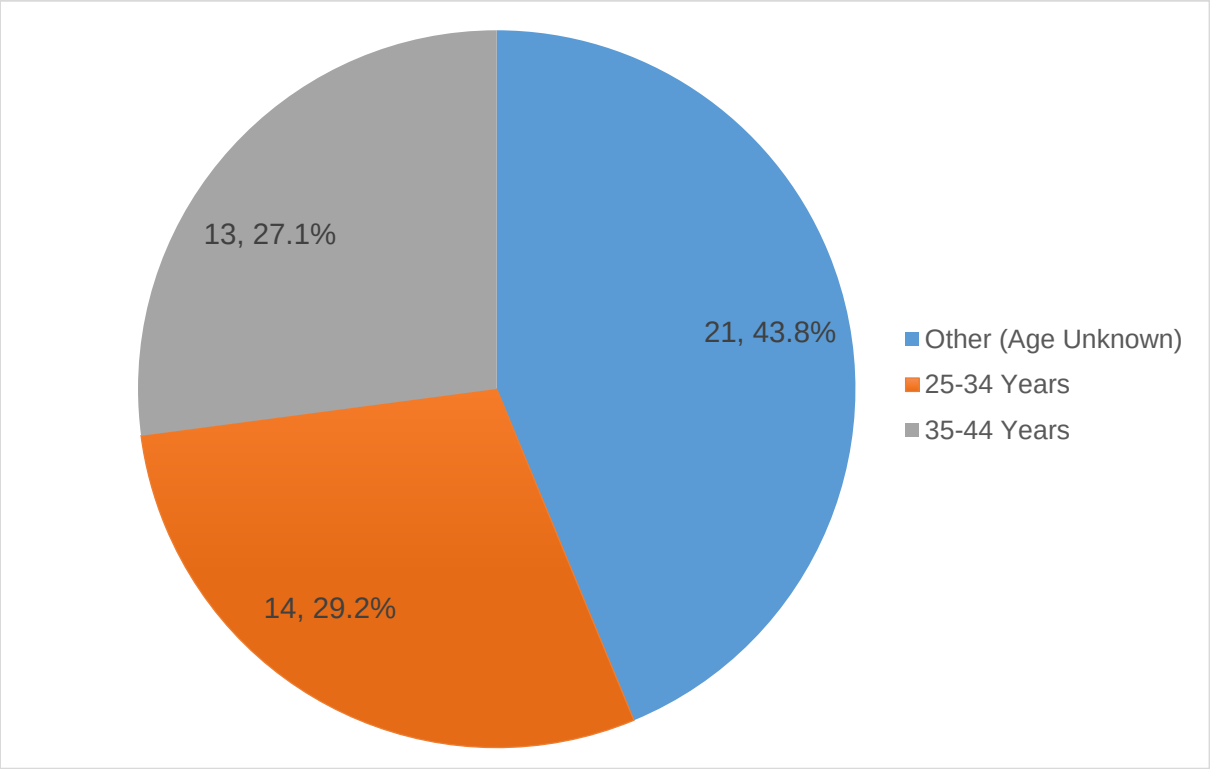
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Drug induced deaths" include all deaths for which drugs are the underlying cause, including those attributable to acute poisoning by drugs (drug overdoses) and deaths from medical conditions resulting from chronic drug use (e.g., drug-induced Cushing's syndrome). A drug includes illicit or street drugs (e.g., heroin and cocaine), as well as legal prescription and over-the-counter drugs; alcohol is not included.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakotans ages 25-44 made up 56.3 percent of all drug-induced deaths (27 out of 48 drug-induced deaths).

Figure 450. Drug-Induced Deaths, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014



Note: Data only available (N.D. 2014, "25-34 Years", "35-44 Years").

Chart: Drug-Induced Deaths-Death Rates and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014

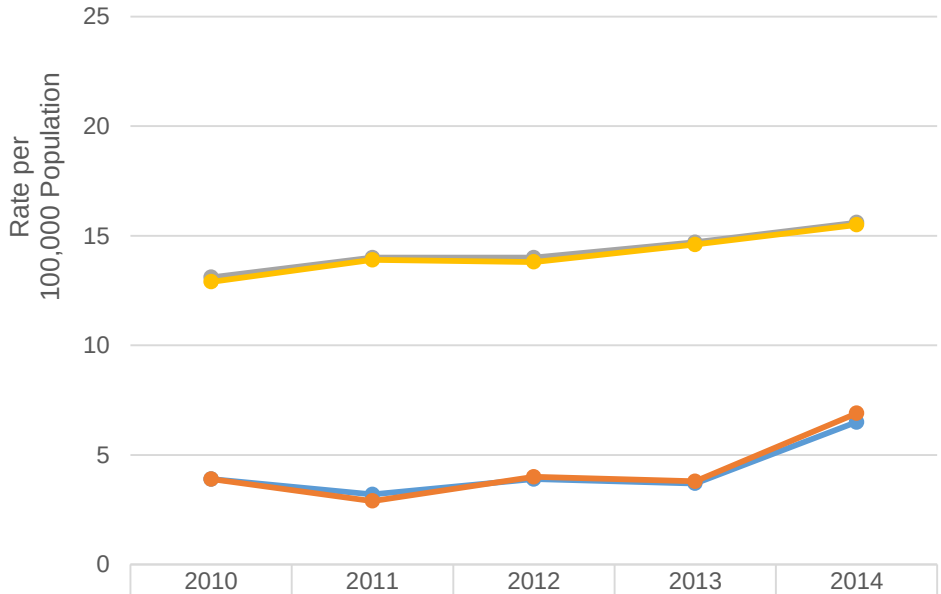
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: "Drug induced deaths" include all deaths for which drugs are the underlying cause, including those attributable to acute poisoning by drugs (drug overdoses) and deaths from medical conditions resulting from chronic drug use (e.g., drug-induced Cushing's syndrome). A drug includes illicit or street drugs (e.g., heroin and cocaine), as well as legal prescription and over-the-counter drugs; alcohol is not included.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the North Dakota drug induced death rate (6.5 per 100,000 population) was lower than the U.S. rate (15.6 per 100,000 population).

Figure 451. Drug-Induced Deaths-Death Rates and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Rate	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.7	6.5
U.S. Rate	13.1	14	14	14.7	15.6
N.D. Age-Adjusted Rate	3.9	2.9	4	3.8	6.9
U.S. Age-Adjusted Rate	12.9	13.9	13.8	14.6	15.5

Note: Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population.

Chart: Drug-Induced Age-Adjusted Death Rates, *by State*, United States, 2014

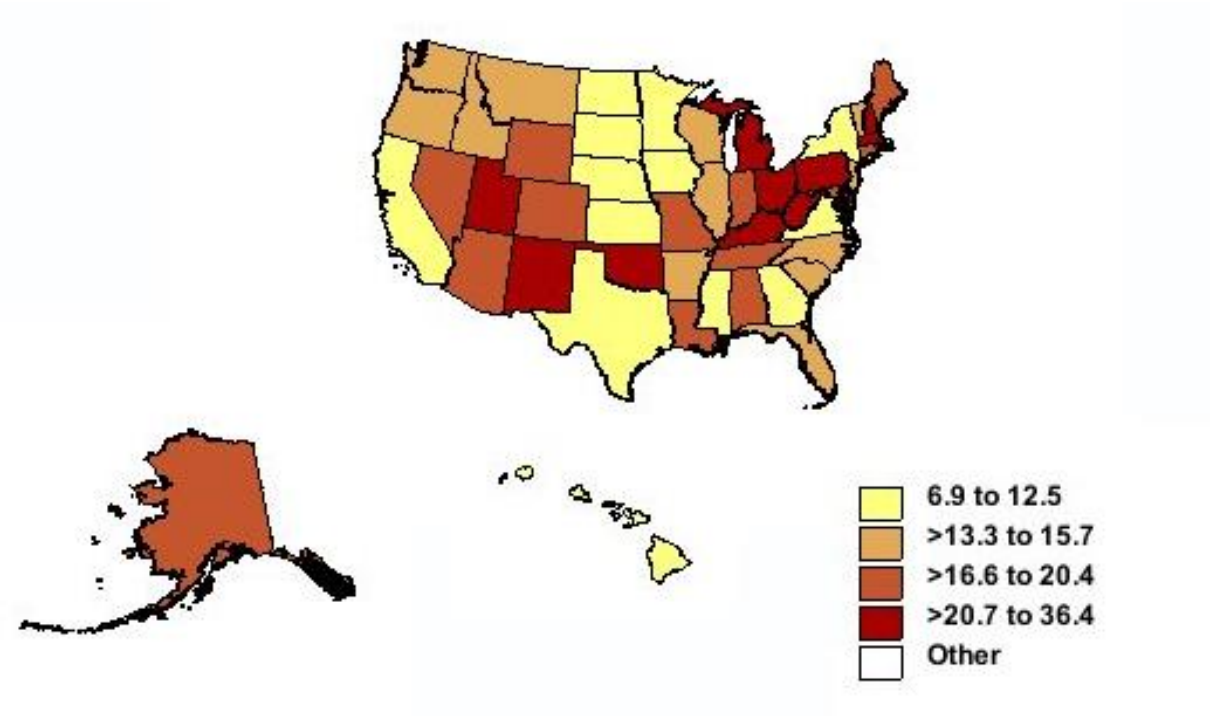
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

Definition: “Drug induced deaths” include all deaths for which drugs are the underlying cause, including those attributable to acute poisoning by drugs (drug overdoses) and deaths from medical conditions resulting from chronic drug use (e.g., drug-induced Cushing's syndrome). A drug includes illicit or street drugs (e.g., heroin and cocaine), as well as legal prescription and over-the-counter drugs; alcohol is not included.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the North Dakota drug induced age-adjusted death rate (6.9 per 100,000 population) was lower than the U.S. rate (15.5 per 100,000 population).

Figure 452. Drug-Induced Age-Adjusted Death Rates, *by State*, United States, 2014



Note: Rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Adapted from CDC Wonder Online Database (2015).

4.3.2. Drug Overdose Deaths

Chart: Number of Drug Overdose Deaths, North Dakota, 2013-2014

Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality file

Definition: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). “Drug overdose deaths” are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- The number of drug overdose deaths increased from 20 in 2013 to 43 in 2014 (125 percent increase).

Figure 453. Number of Drug Overdose Deaths, North Dakota, 2013-2014

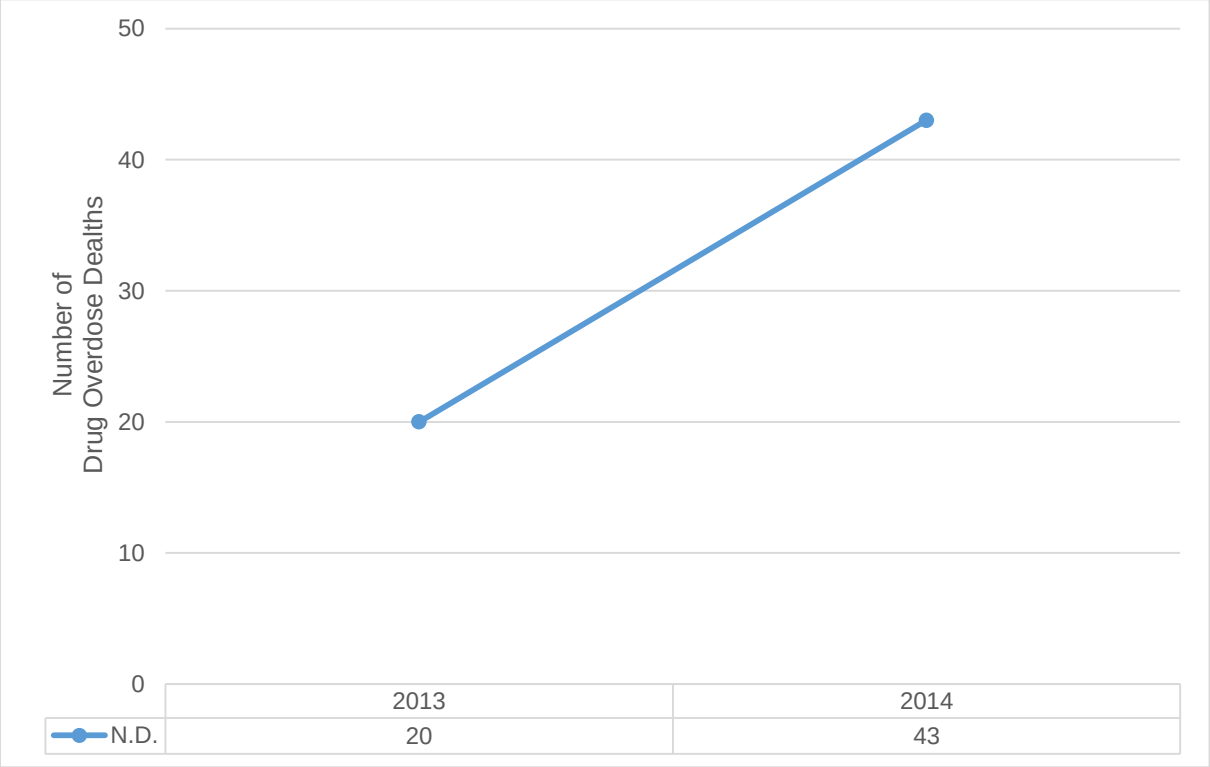


Chart: Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

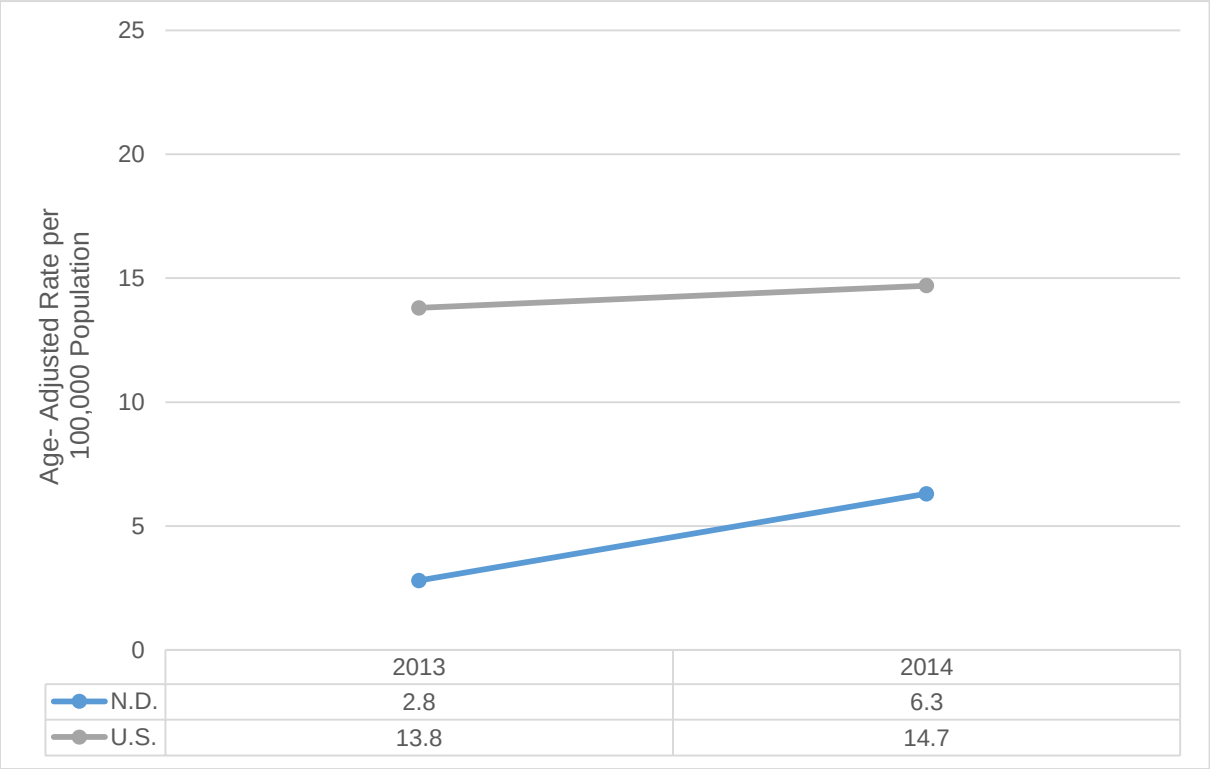
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality file

Definition: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). Drug overdose deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the age-adjusted drug overdose death rate was 6.3 per 100,000 persons.

Figure 454. Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



Note: Age-adjusted death rates were calculated by applying age-specific death rates to the 2000 U.S standard population age distribution.

Chart: Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, *by State*, United States, 2014

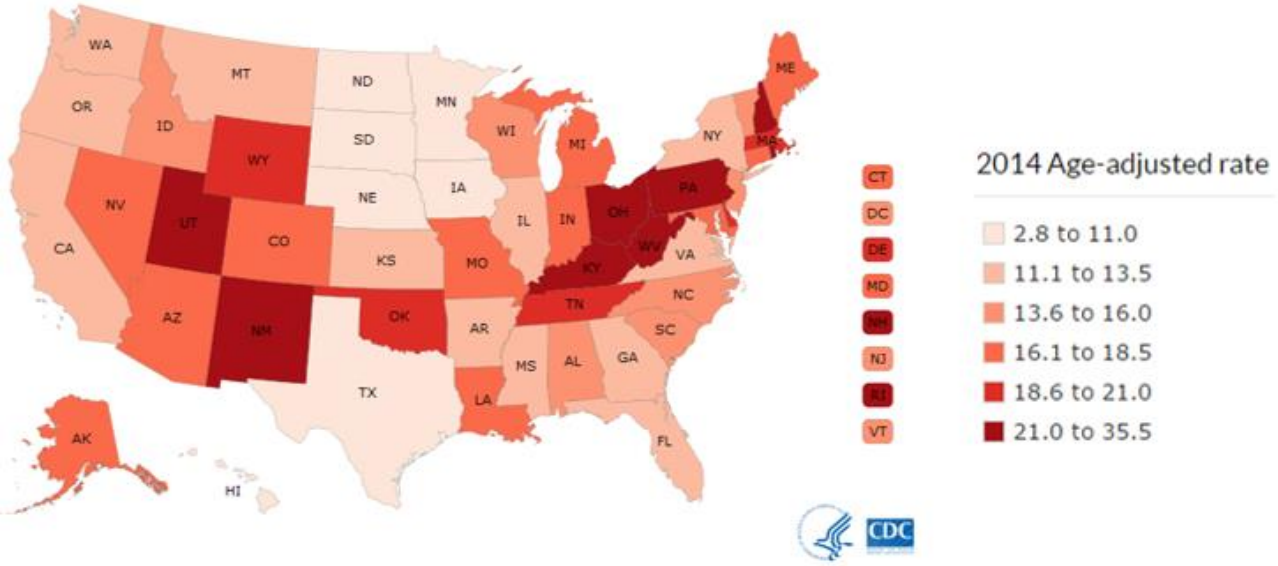
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality file

Definition: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). Drug overdose deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar age-adjusted drug overdose death rate per 100,000 persons.

Figure 455. Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, *by State*, United States, 2014



Note: Adopted from CDC (2015). Age-adjusted death rates were calculated by applying age-specific death rates to the 2000 U.S standard population age distribution.

Chart: Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, *by Gender*, United States, 2013-2014

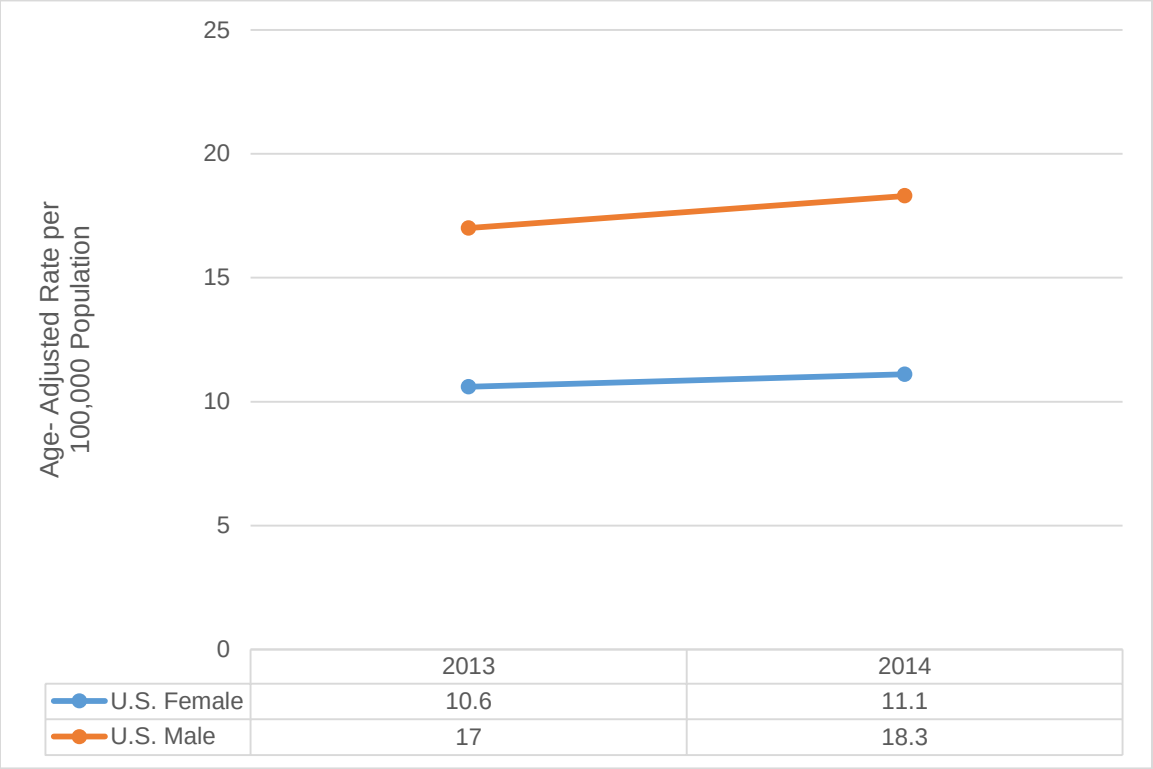
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality file

Definition: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). Drug overdose deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.

Notable Findings for the United States:

- From 2013 to 2014, statistically significant increases in drug overdose death rates were seen for both males and females (7.6 percent and 4.7 percent change from 2013 to 2014 respectively).

Figure 456. Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, *by Gender*, United States, 2013-2014



Note: Adopted from CDC (2015). Age-adjusted death rates were calculated by applying age-specific death rates to the 2000 U.S standard population age distribution. North Dakota data not available.

Chart: Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, *by Age*, United States, 2013-2014

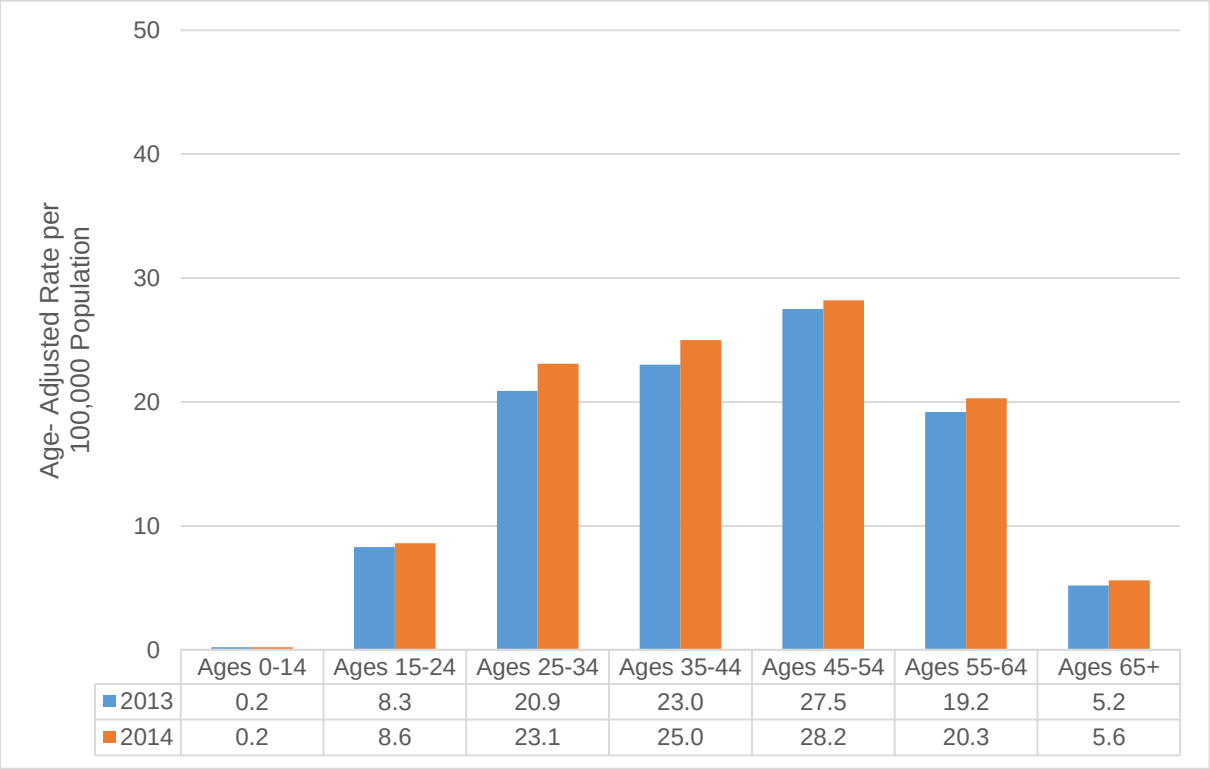
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality file

Definition: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). Drug overdose deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.

Notable Findings for the United States:

- In 2014, the age-adjusted drug overdose death rate was the highest among individuals ages 45-54.

Figure 457. Age-Adjusted Rates of Drug Overdose Deaths, *by Age*, United States, 2013-2014



	Ages 0-14	Ages 15-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
2013	0.2	8.3	20.9	23.0	27.5	19.2	5.2
2014	0.2	8.6	23.1	25.0	28.2	20.3	5.6

Note: Adopted from CDC (2015). Age-adjusted death rates were calculated by applying age-specific death rates to the 2000 U.S standard population age distribution. North Dakota data not available. Including prescription drugs!

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, 2015

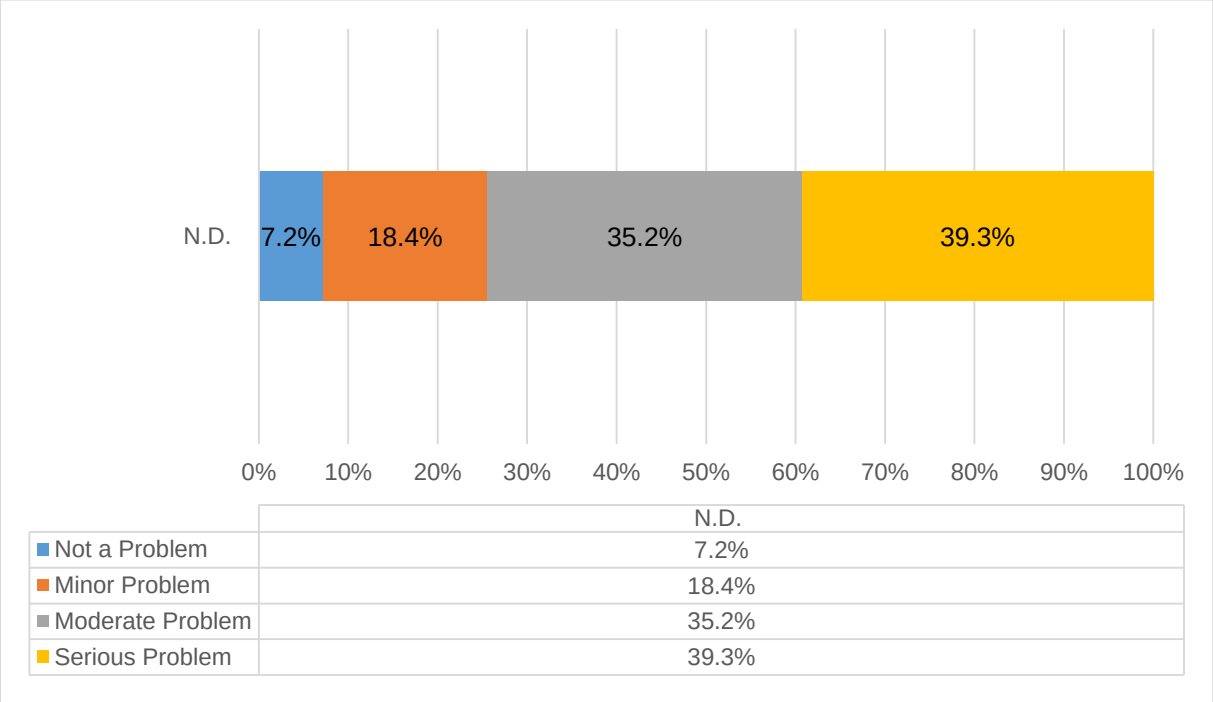
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 39.3 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response perceived contributions of alcohol and drugs to crashes and injuries (automobile, hunting, boating, and snowmobiling) as a "serious problem" in their community.

Figure 458. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crashes or Injuries, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

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, 2014

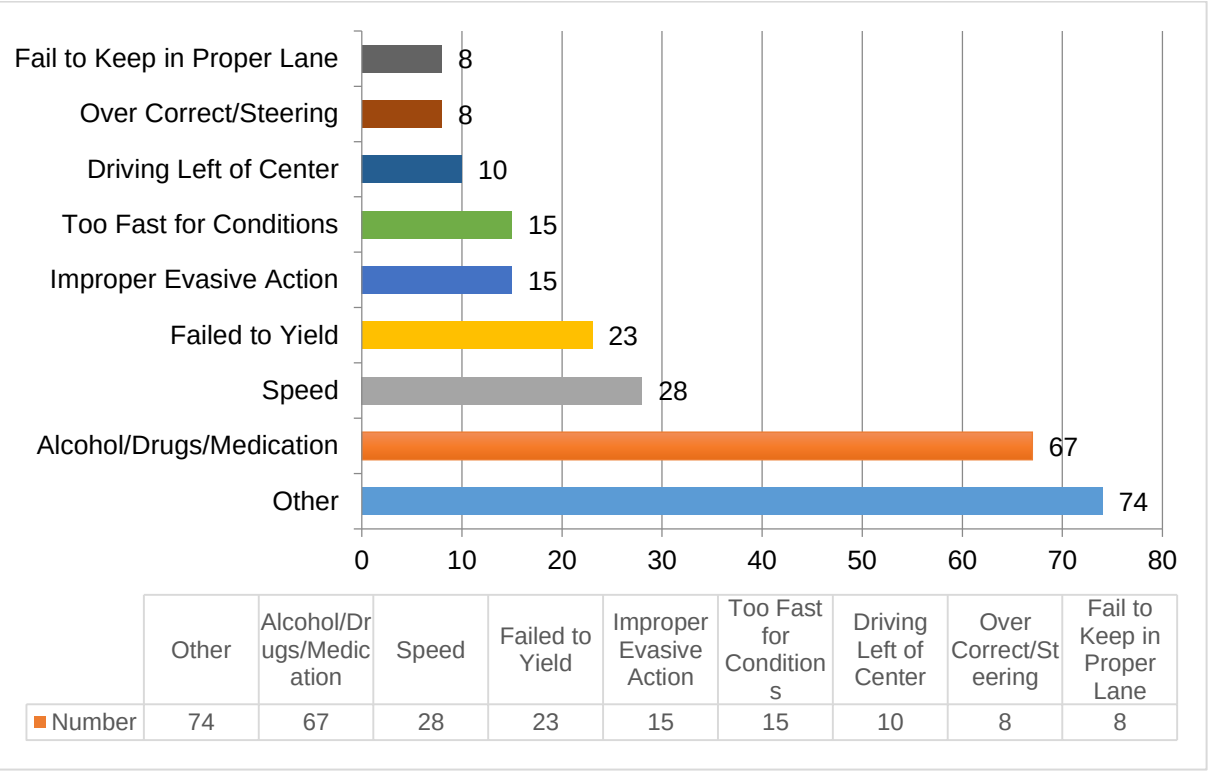
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Transportation, Crash Summary

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 459. Contributing Factors in Fatal Crashes, *by Type*, North Dakota, 2014



	Other	Alcohol/Drugs/Medication	Speed	Failed to Yield	Improper Evasive Action	Too Fast for Conditions	Driving Left of Center	Over Correct/Steering	Fail to Keep in Proper Lane
Number	74	67	28	23	15	15	10	8	8

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, 2015

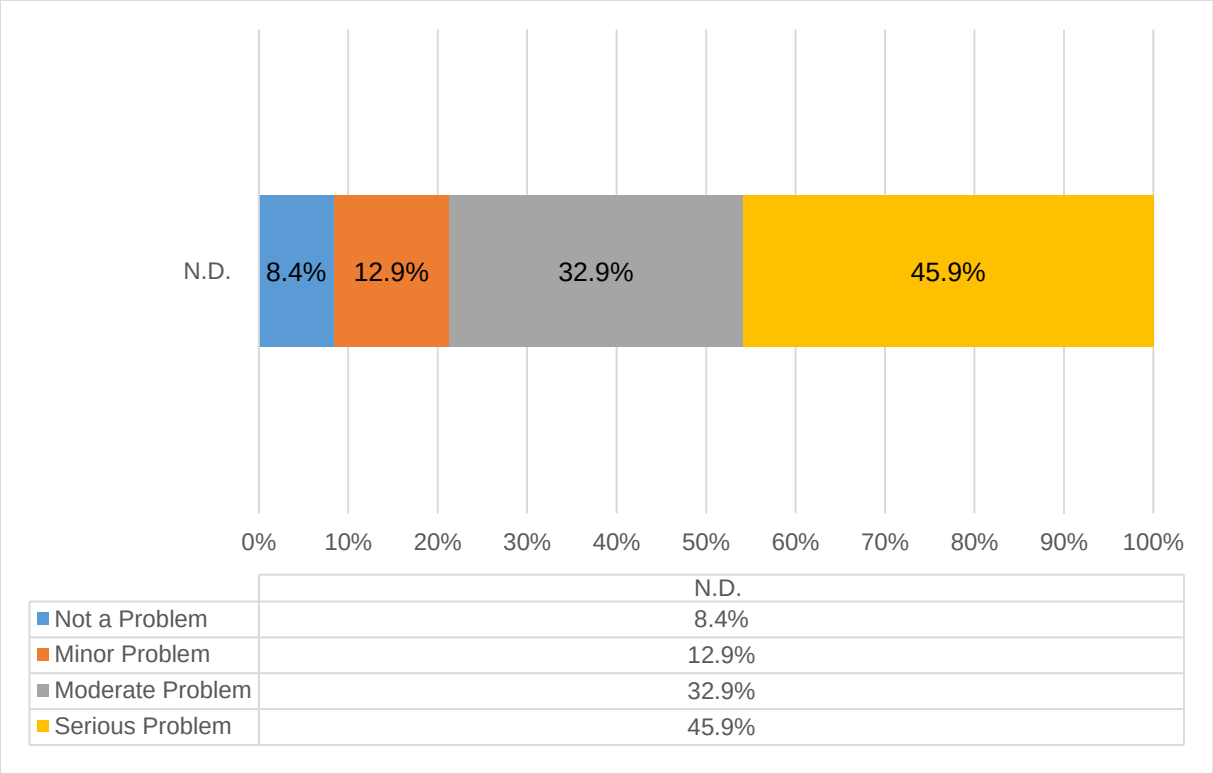
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 45.9 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response perceived contribution of alcohol and drugs to crime as a "serious problem" in their community.

Figure 460. Perception of Contribution of Drug and Alcohol Use to Crime, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

4.5.2. Juvenile Court Referrals

Chart: Drug-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2014

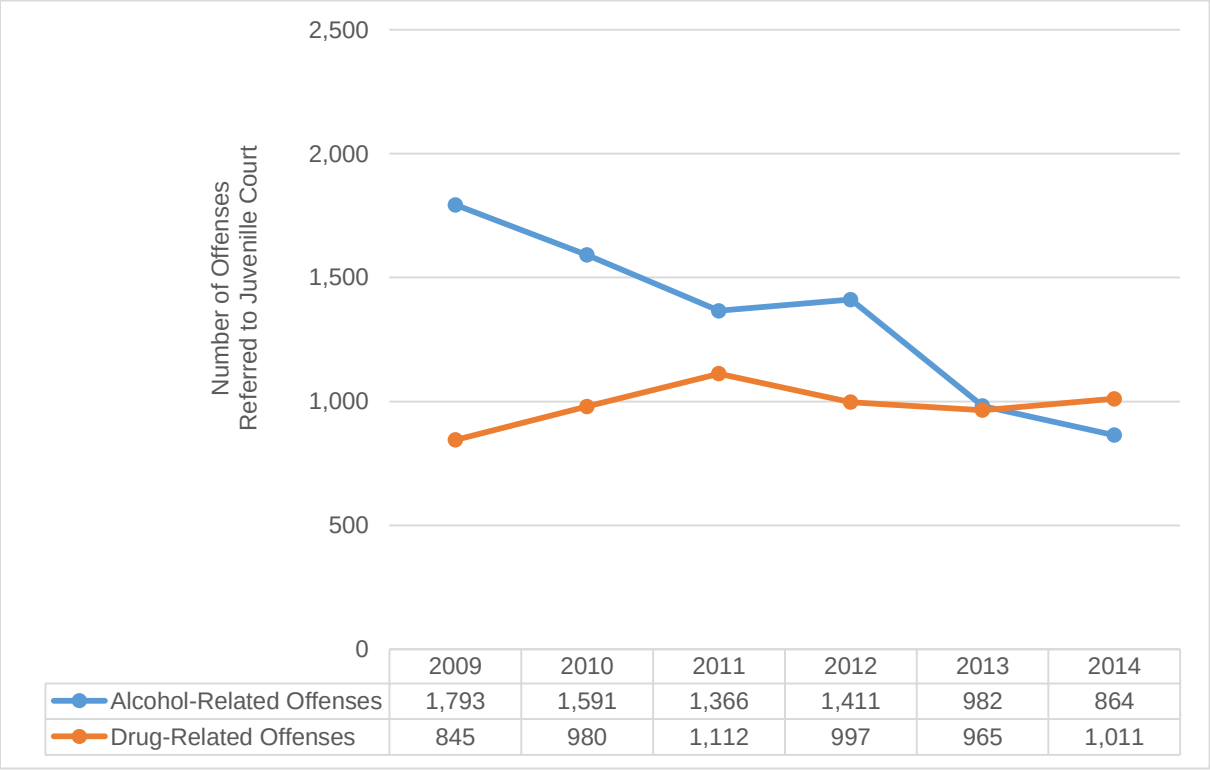
Data Source: North Dakota Supreme Court

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. A "juvenile" is a person who has not attained his/her eighteenth birthday.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 1,011 drug-related offenses were referred to the North Dakota Juvenile Courts.

Figure 461. Drug-Related Offenses Referred to Juvenile Court, North Dakota, 2009-2014



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol-Related Offenses	1,793	1,591	1,366	1,411	982	864
Drug-Related Offenses	845	980	1,112	997	965	1,011

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

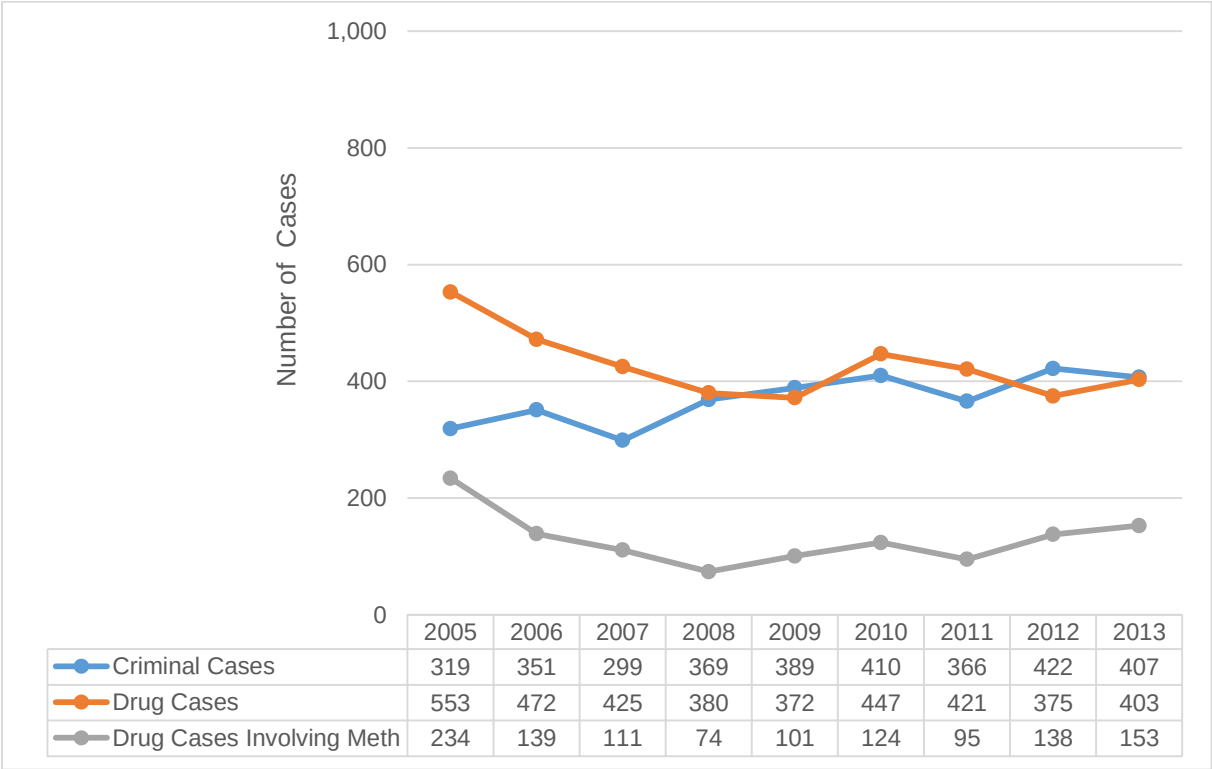
Data Source: North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI)

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.

Figure 462. Bureau of Criminal Investigation Cases, *by Type*, North Dakota, 2005-2013



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Criminal Cases	319	351	299	369	389	410	366	422	407
Drug Cases	553	472	425	380	372	447	421	375	403
Drug Cases Involving Meth	234	139	111	74	101	124	95	138	153

4.5.3.2. State Crime Laboratory

Chart: Drug Cases Submitted to the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2015

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 2015, 4,237 drug cases were submitted to the State Crime Laboratory for analysis.

Figure 463. Drug Cases Submitted to the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2015

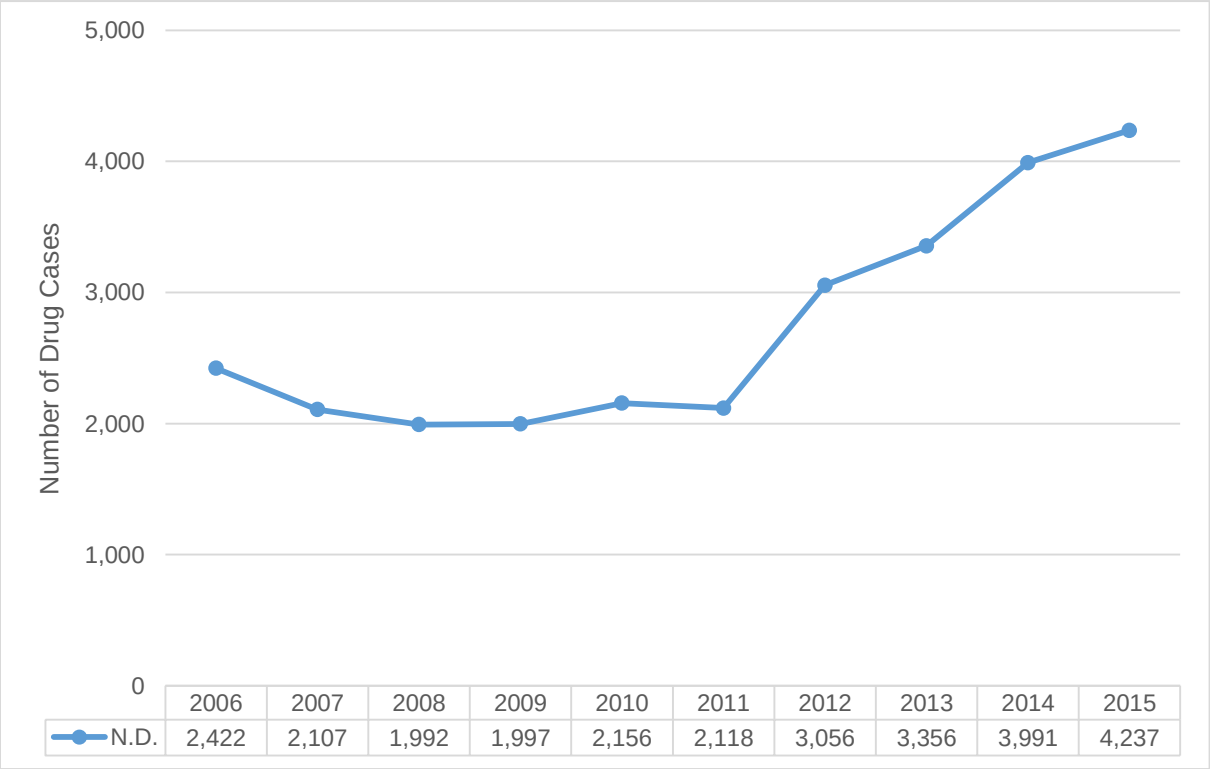


Chart: Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2015

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 2015, the State Crime Laboratory processed 12,099 drug samples.

Figure 464. Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, North Dakota, 2006-2015

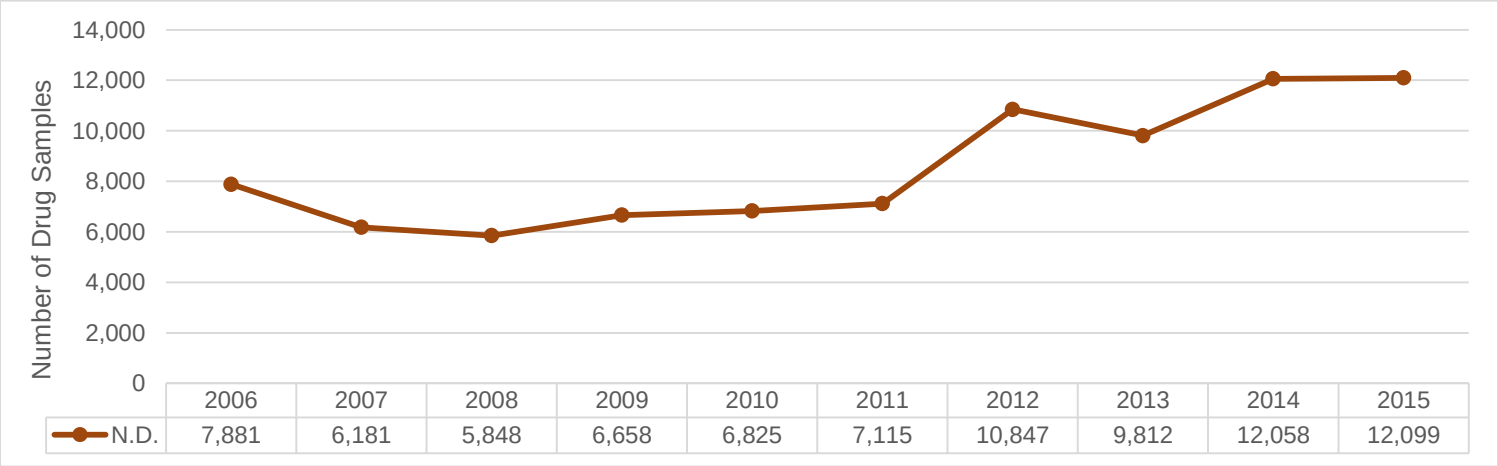


Chart: Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, *by Drug Type*, North Dakota, 2015

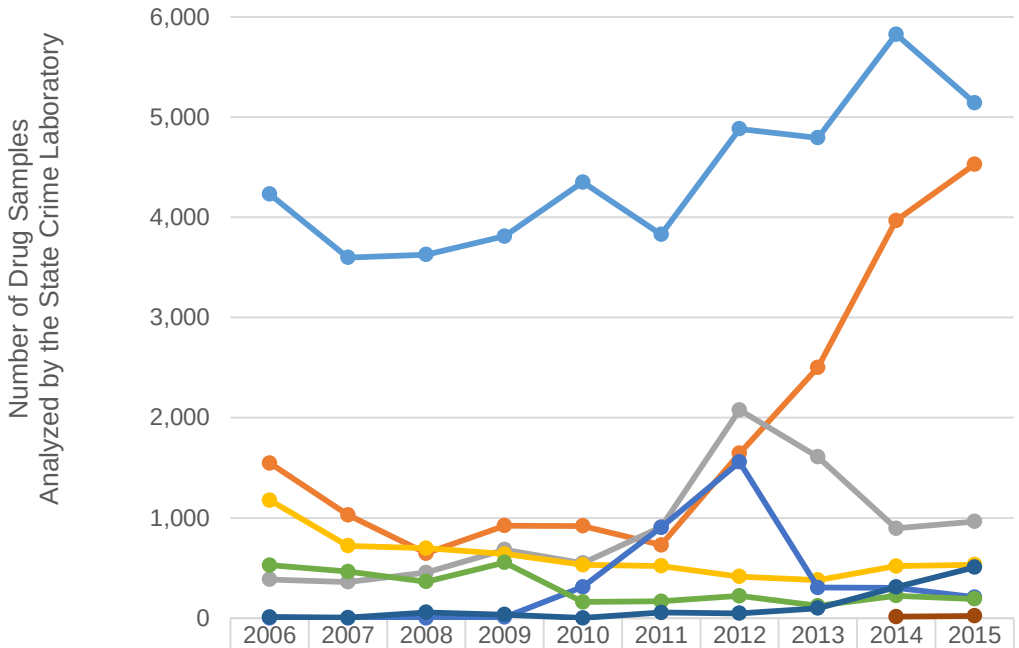
Data Source: North Dakota State Crime Laboratory

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 2015, 42.5 percent of drug samples submitted to the State Crime Laboratory for analysis were marijuana (N= 5,143); 37.4 percent were amphetamines/methamphetamines (N=4,527).

Figure 465. Drug Samples Analyzed by the State Crime Laboratory, *by Drug Type*, North Dakota, 2015



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Marijuana	4,231	3,599	3,627	3,811	4,350	3,828	4,882	4,793	5,826	5,143
Amphetamine/ methamphetamine	1,547	1,030	647	923	920	730	1,644	2,502	3,968	4,527
Other dangerous drugs	387	361	455	683	549	908	2,077	1,610	896	965
Insufficient sample/negative	1,176	722	697	640	532	520	415	380	519	533
Synthetic drugs	0	0	0	10	311	906	1,559	305	302	209
Cocaine	529	464	364	556	161	167	222	123	223	191
Heroin	11	5	58	35	2	56	48	99	310	508
Fentanyl/Fentanyl analogs									14	23

4.5.4. Drug Arrests

Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, North Dakota, 1990-2014

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.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2014, 4,000 arrests were made for drug-related arrests.

Figure 466. Drug-Related Arrests, North Dakota, 1990-2014

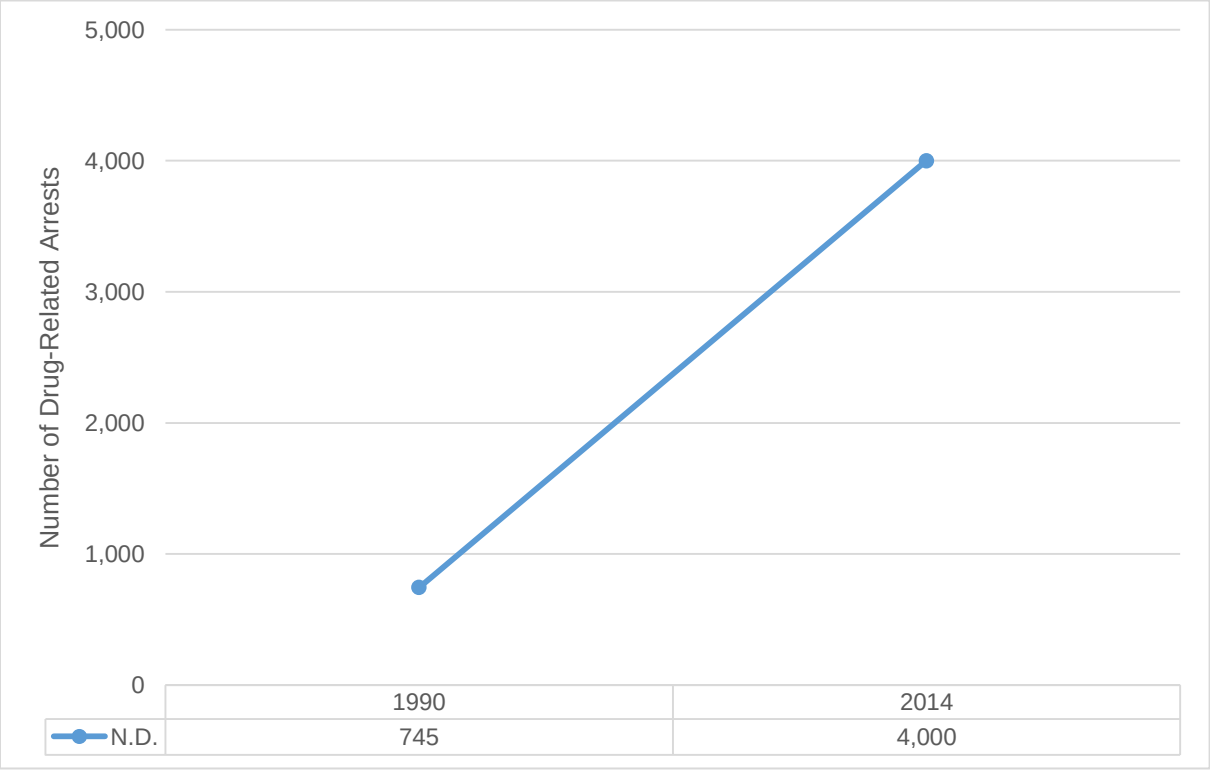


Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, *by Drug Type*, North Dakota, 1996-2013

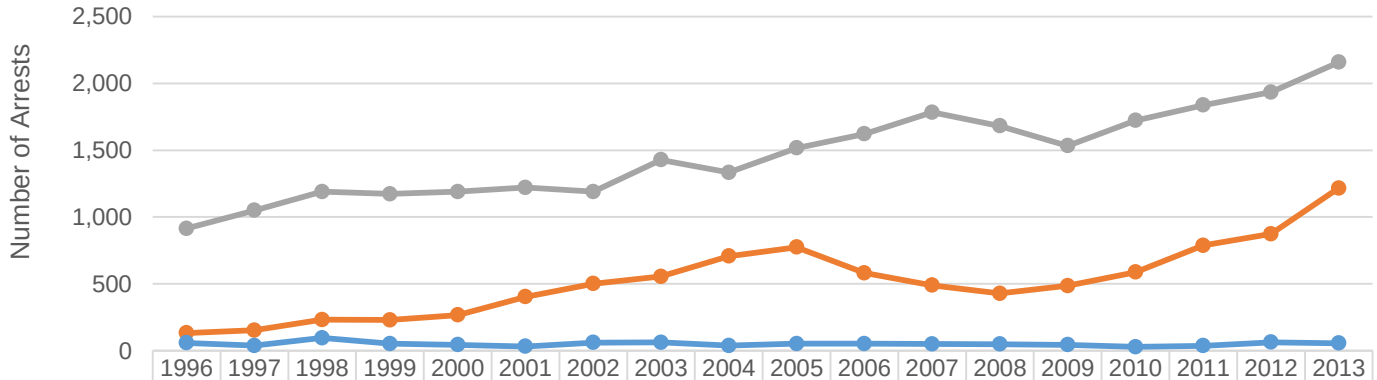
Data Source: North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI)

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 467. Drug-Related Arrests, *by Drug Type*, North Dakota, 1996-2013



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Marijuana	914	1,050	1,189	1,173	1,189	1,221	1,189	1,428	1,333	1,516	1,621	1,783	1,681	1,533	1,722	1,837	1,934	2,158
Other Drugs or Narcotics	133	153	232	230	267	404	502	555	707	774	582	490	428	486	588	788	874	1,216
Opiates, Cocaine	59	39	96	53	45	33	61	62	38	53	53	50	49	44	29	37	64	57

Note: Meth is included in the 'Other Drugs' category.

Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1996-2013

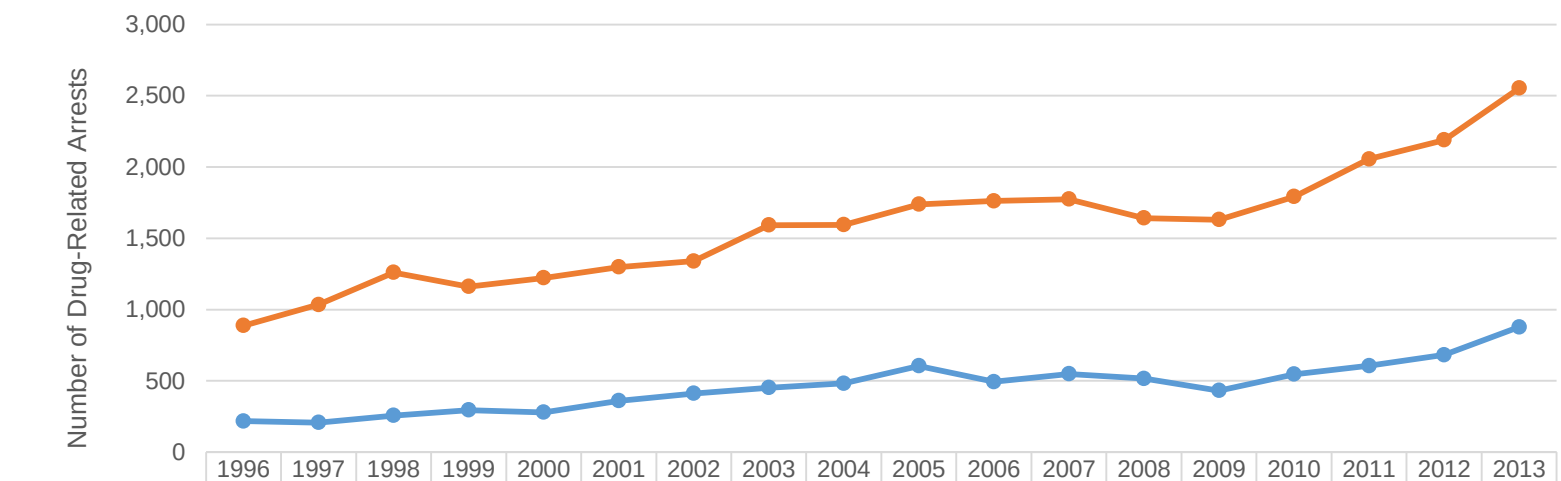
Data Source: North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NDBCI)

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 468. Drug-Related Arrests, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1996-2013



	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
N.D. Female	218	207	257	295	279	360	412	452	483	605	494	549	516	432	547	606	682	878
N.D. Male	888	1,035	1,260	1,161	1,222	1,298	1,340	1,593	1,595	1,738	1,762	1,774	1,642	1,631	1,792	2,056	2,190	2,553

Chart: Drug-Related Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014

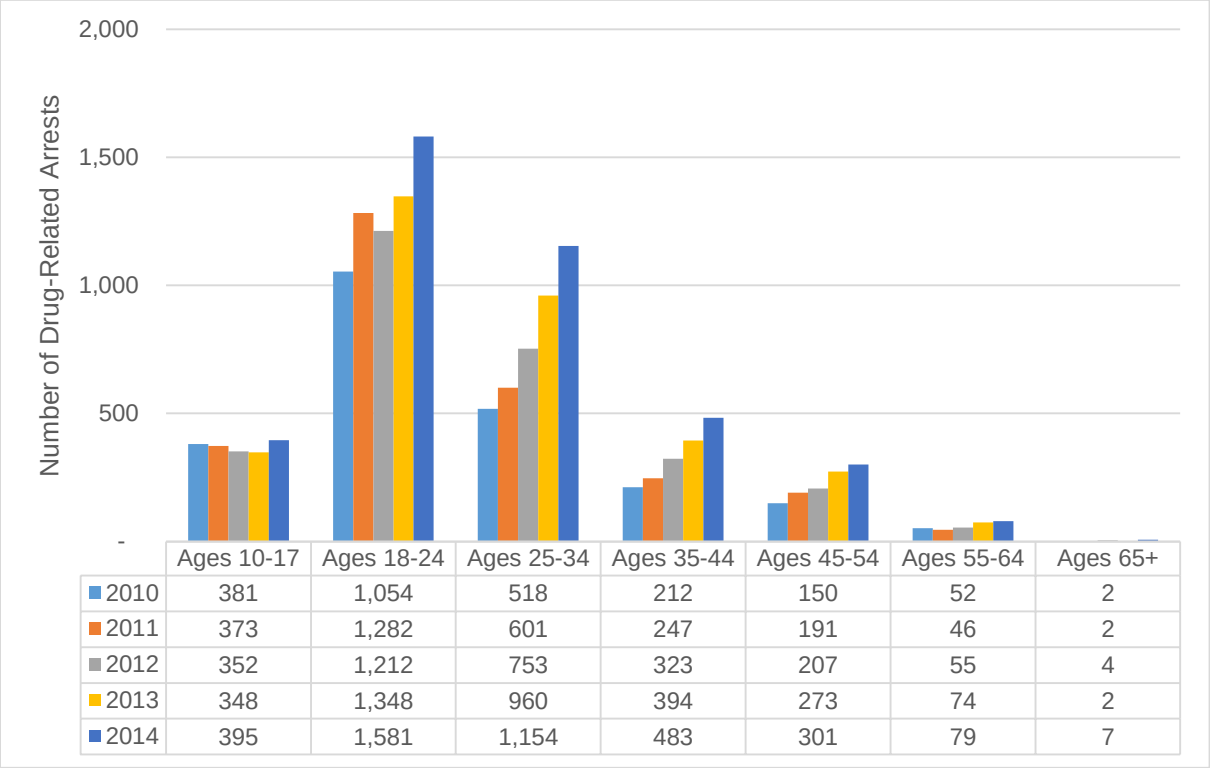
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Attorney General, Crime in North Dakota (ND OAG)

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 2014, North Dakotans in the 18-34 age group made up 68.4 percent of all drug-related arrests (N=2,735).

Figure 469. Drug-Related Arrests, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	Ages 10-17	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
2010	381	1,054	518	212	150	52	2
2011	373	1,282	601	247	191	46	2
2012	352	1,212	753	323	207	55	4
2013	348	1,348	960	394	273	74	2
2014	395	1,581	1,154	483	301	79	7

4.5.5. Incarceration

Chart: Inmate Count, *by Crime Type*, North Dakota, 2010-2015

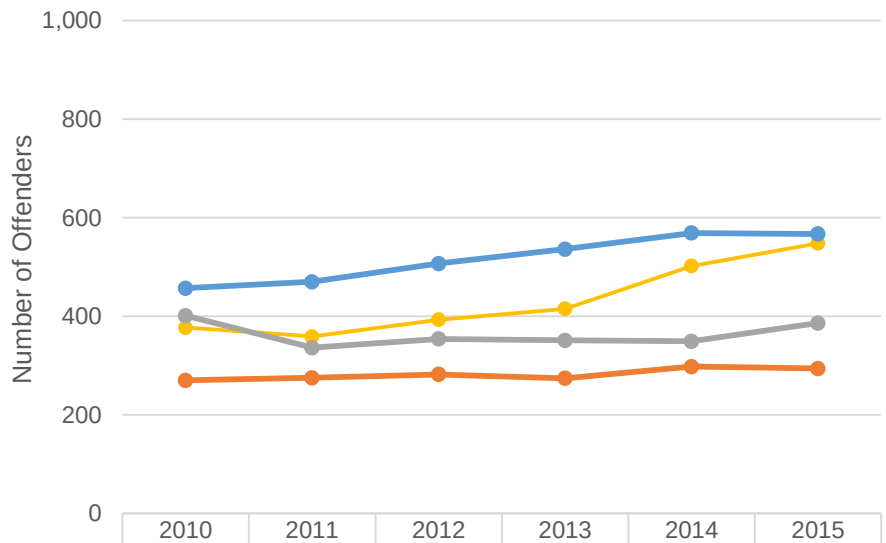
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (ND DOCR)

Definition: "Inmate count" refers to inmates held by ND DOCR over the course of the reporting year.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2015, 548 individuals were held by ND DOCR for drug and alcohol related offenses.

Figure 470. Inmate Count, *by Crime Type*, North Dakota, 2010-2015



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Drug & Alcohol Offenders	377	359	393	415	502	548
Violent Offenders (Excluding Sexual)	457	470	507	536	569	567
Sex Offenders	270	275	282	274	298	294
Property and Other Public Order Offenders	401	336	354	351	349	386

Chart: Inmate Count, Drug and Alcohol Offenders, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2015

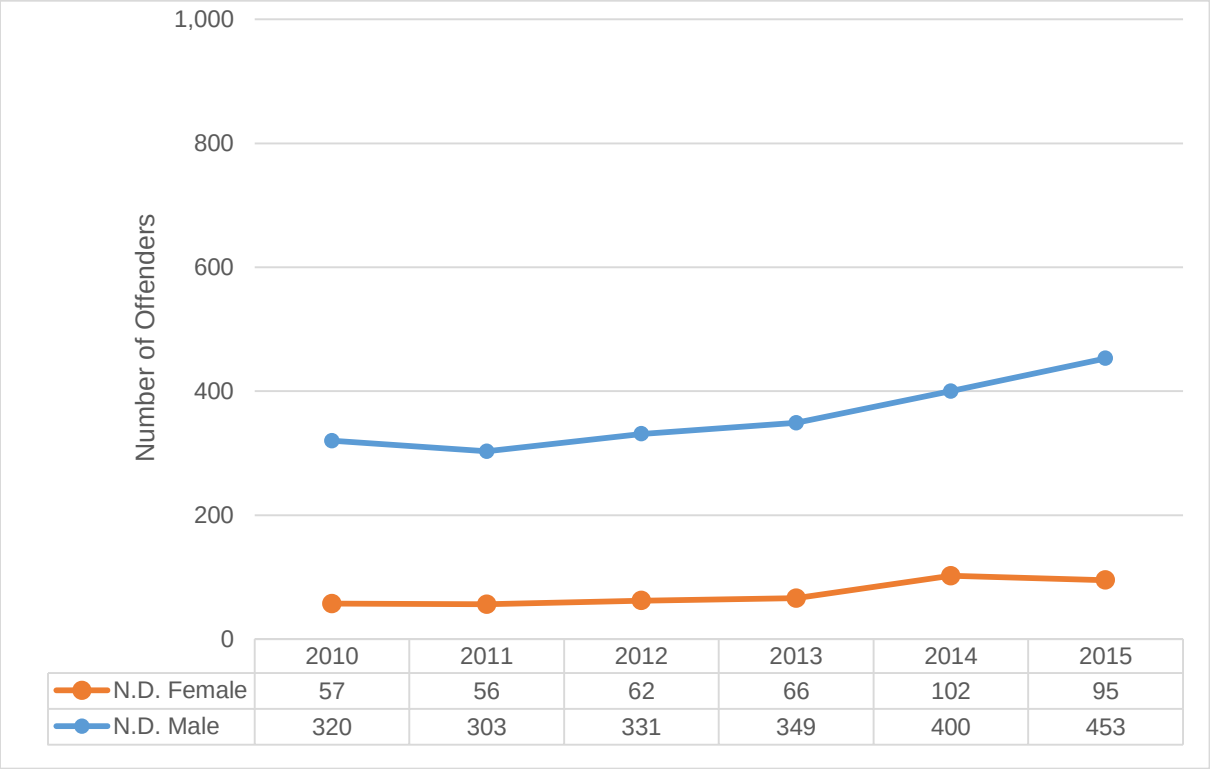
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (ND DOCR)

Definition: "Inmate count" refers to inmates held by ND DOCR over the course of the reporting year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 548 individuals were held by ND DOCR for drug and alcohol related offenses. 82.7 percent were male.

Figure 471. Inmate Count, Drug and Alcohol Offenders, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2010-2015



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N.D. Female	57	56	62	66	102	95
N.D. Male	320	303	331	349	400	453

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

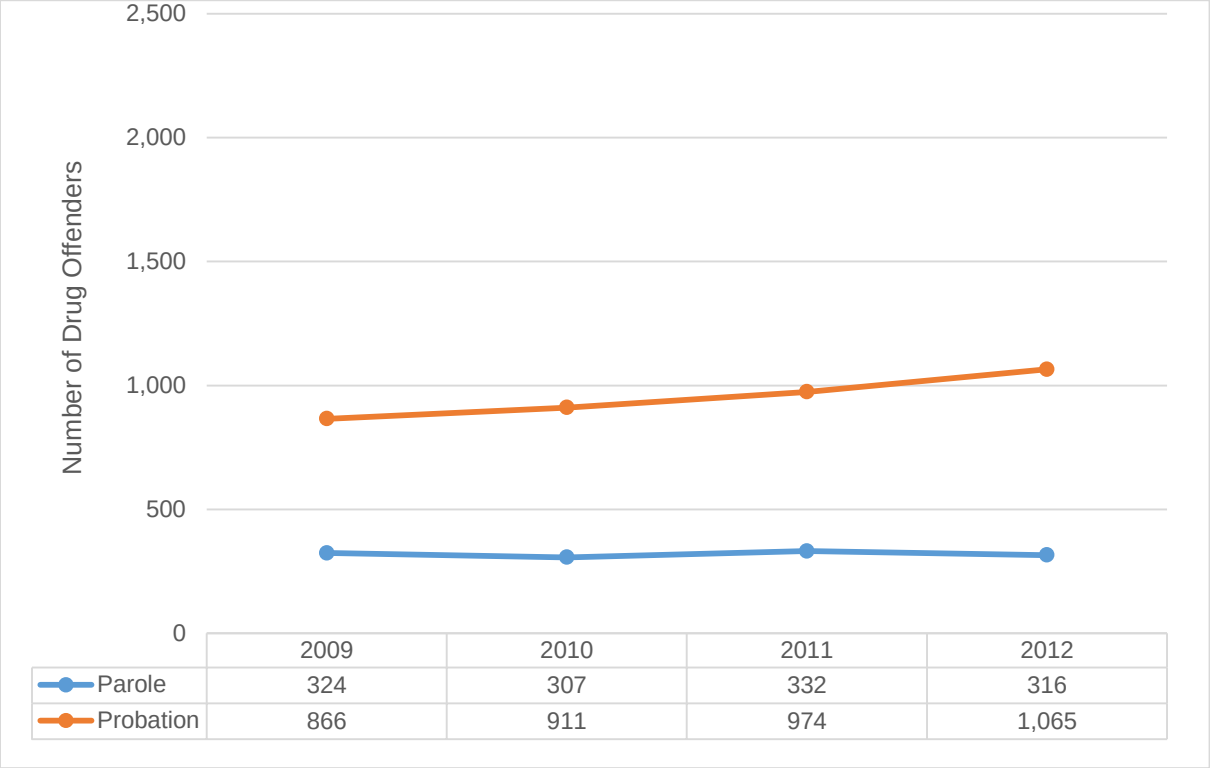
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (ND DOCR)

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 ND DOCR (on parole or on probation).
    - 77 percent of all drug offenders (N=1,065) under supervision of ND DOCR were on probation.

Figure 472. Number of Drug Offenders Under Supervision of North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Adults, North Dakota, 2009-2012



	2009	2010	2011	2012
Parole	324	307	332	316
Probation	866	911	974	1,065

4.5.7. Domestic violence

Chart: Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Drug Use, North Dakota, 2011-2014

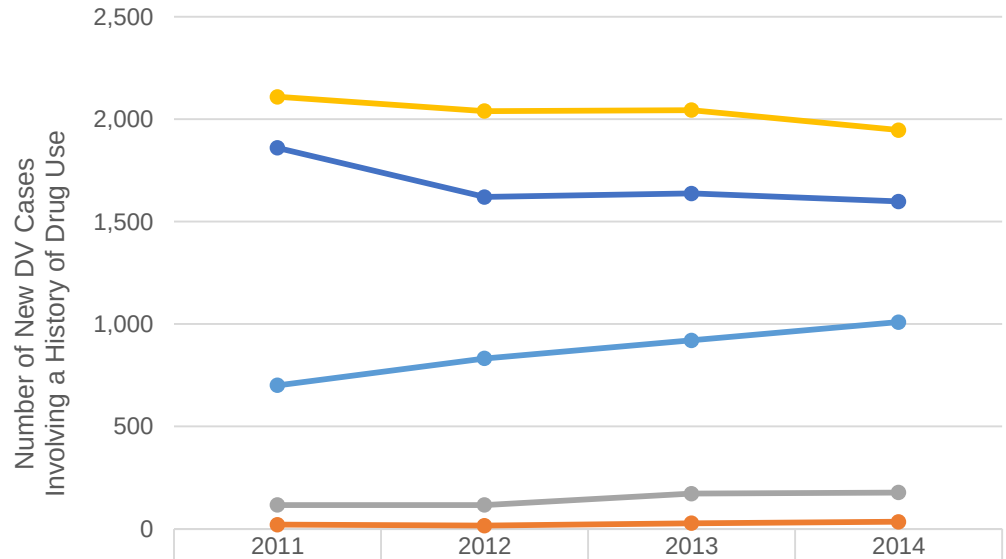
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

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 2014, a history of drug use was identified in 1,222 new domestic violence cases in the North Dakota.

Figure 473. Number of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Drug Use, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	2011	2012	2013	2014
By Abuser	701	832	920	1,009
By Victim	21	16	28	35
By Both	117	117	172	178
No history of drug use	2109	2,039	2,044	1,946
Unknown	1860	1,620	1,637	1,598

Note: 2014 = 19 of 20 programs reporting; 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, 2011-2014

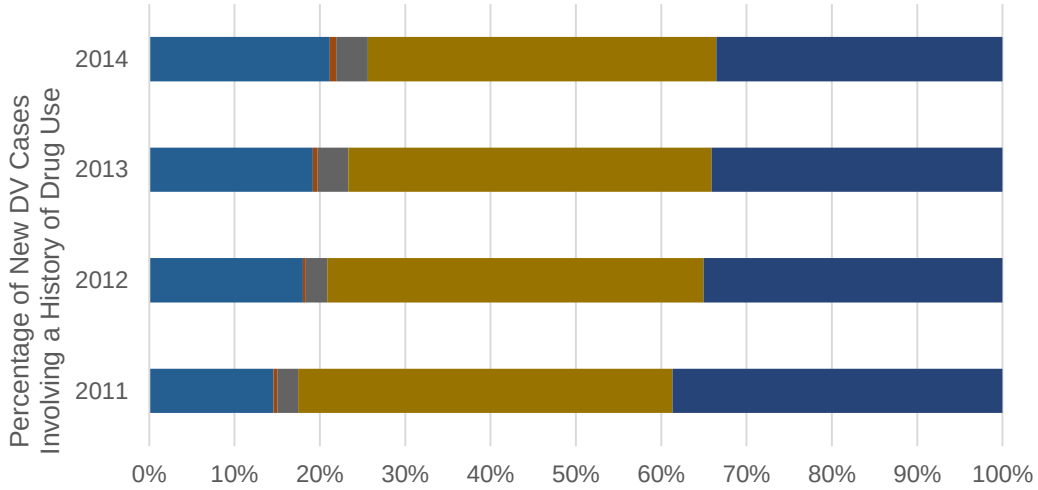
Data Source: North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (NDCAWS)

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 2014, a history of drug use by abuser was identified in 21.2 percent of the new cases of domestic violence in North Dakota.

Figure 474. Percentage of New Domestic Violence Cases Involving Drug Use, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	2011	2012	2013	2014
By Abuser	14.6%	18.0%	19.2%	21.2%
By Victim	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
By Both	2.4%	2.5%	3.6%	3.7%
No history of drug use	43.9%	44.1%	42.6%	40.8%
Unknown	38.7%	35.0%	34.1%	33.5%

Note: 2014 = 19 of 20 programs reporting; 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, 2011-2015

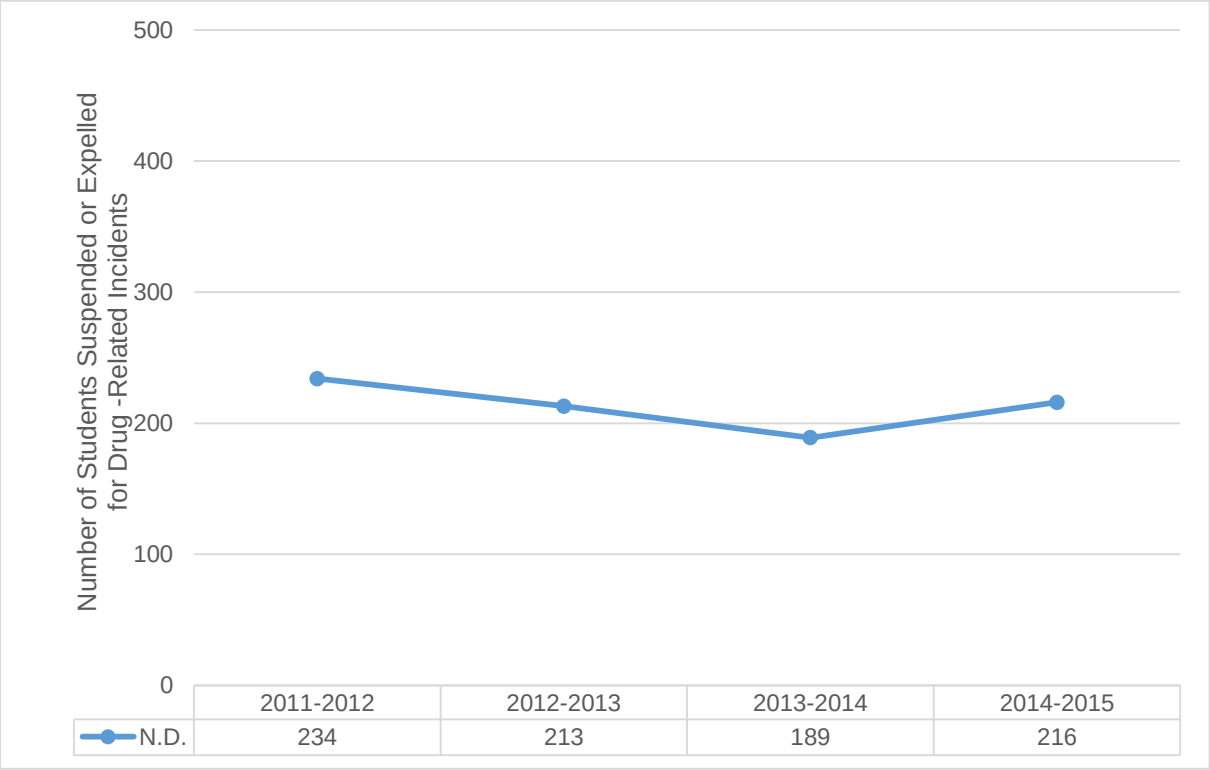
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI)

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 2014-2015 school year, the schools reported 216 suspensions or expulsions for drug incidents.

Figure 475. Suspension/Expulsion for Drug Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2015



Note: Data reported for school years. Drug incidents exclude incidents involving tobacco and alcohol.

4.7. Drug Use Before and During Pregnancy

Chart: Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014

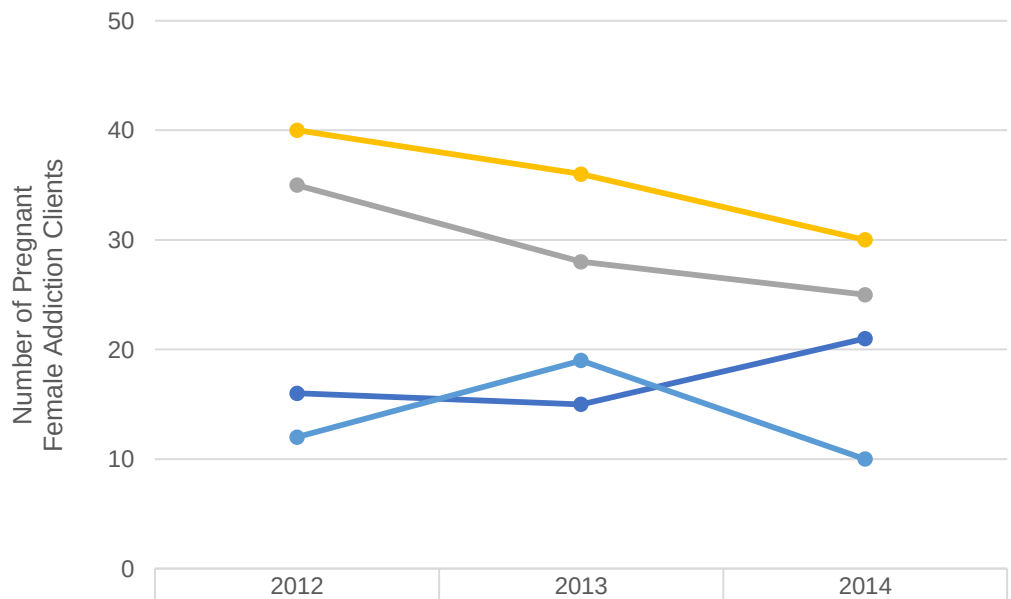
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2014, 86 pregnant North Dakotan women were admitted to substance abuse treatment.

Figure 476. Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol	35	28	25
Marijuana/Hashish	40	36	30
Methamphetamines	16	15	21
Other	12	19	10

Chart: Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Pregnant Female Clients, North Dakota, 2014

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 2014, 34.9 percent of pregnant North Dakotan women admitted to substance abuse treatment identified marijuana/hashish as their primary substance of abuse at admission.

Figure 477. Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2014

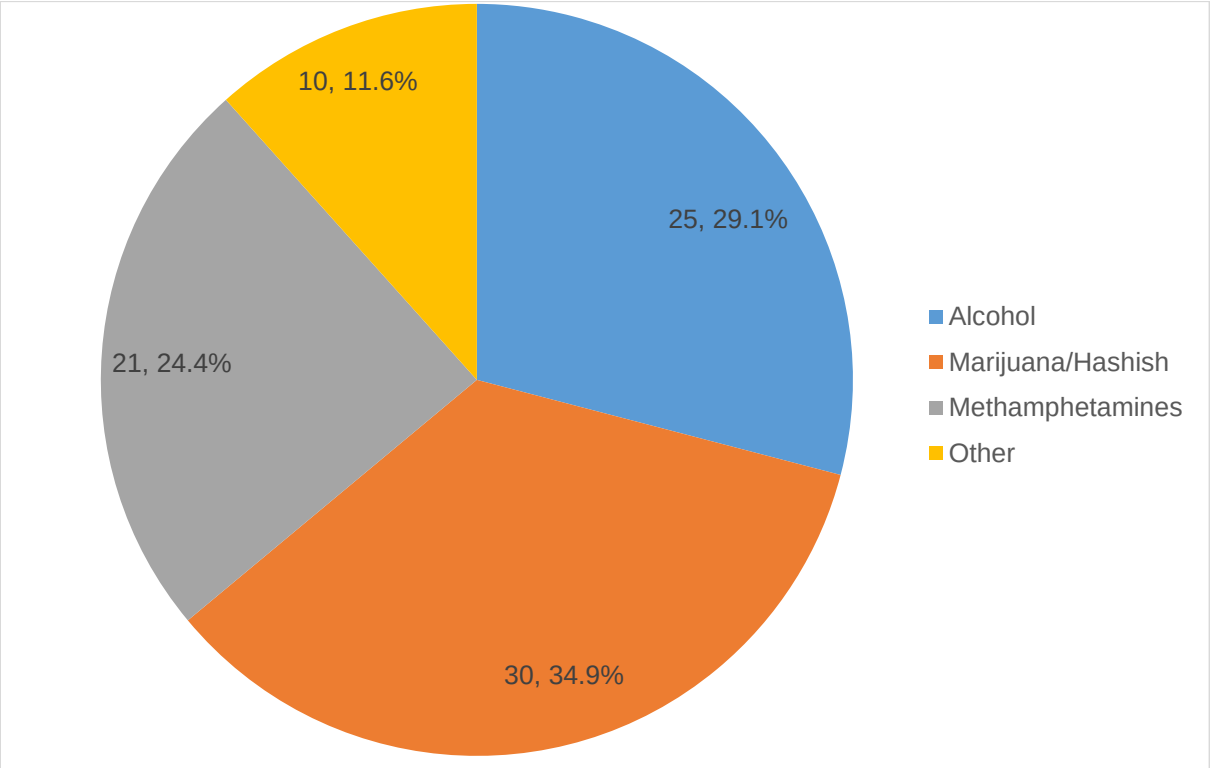


Chart: Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Non-Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014

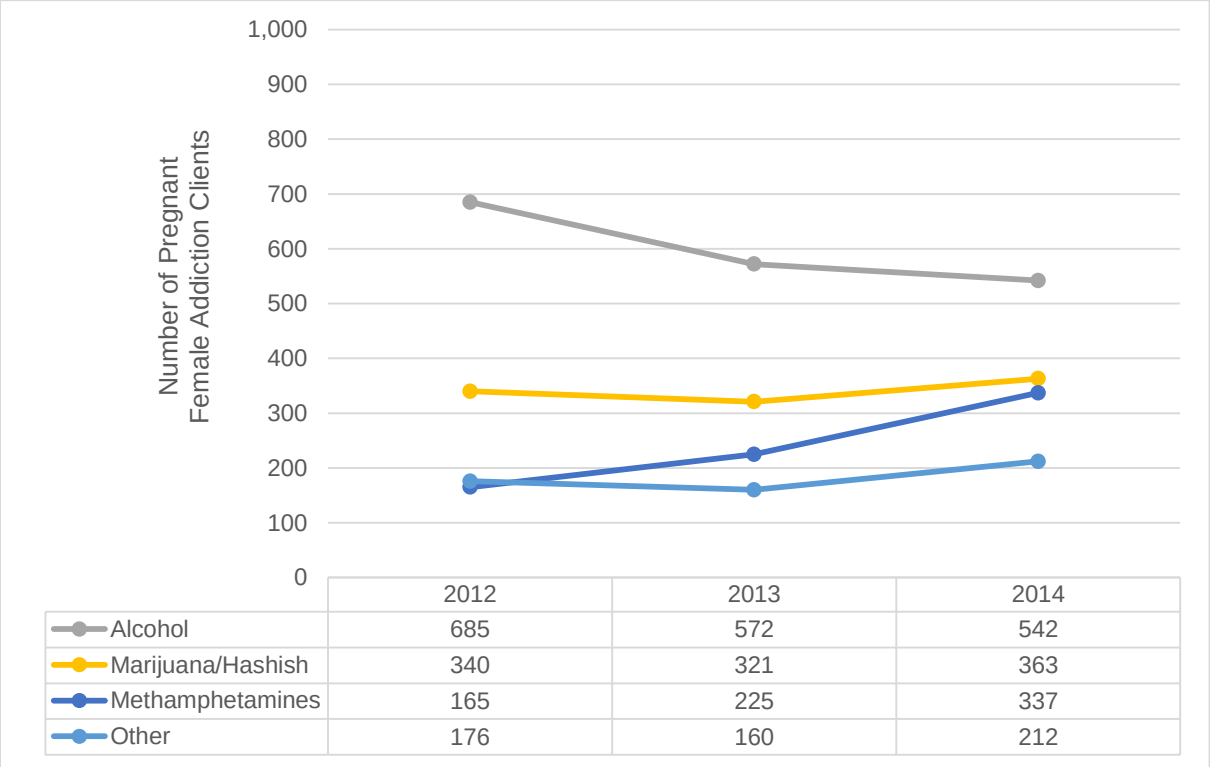
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2014, 1,454 non-pregnant North Dakotan women were admitted to substance abuse treatment. Of those, 363 identified marijuana/hashish as their primary substance of abuse at admission (25 percent).

Figure 478. Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Non-Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol	685	572	542
Marijuana/Hashish	340	321	363
Methamphetamines	165	225	337
Other	176	160	212

Chart: Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Non-Pregnant Female Clients, North Dakota, 2014

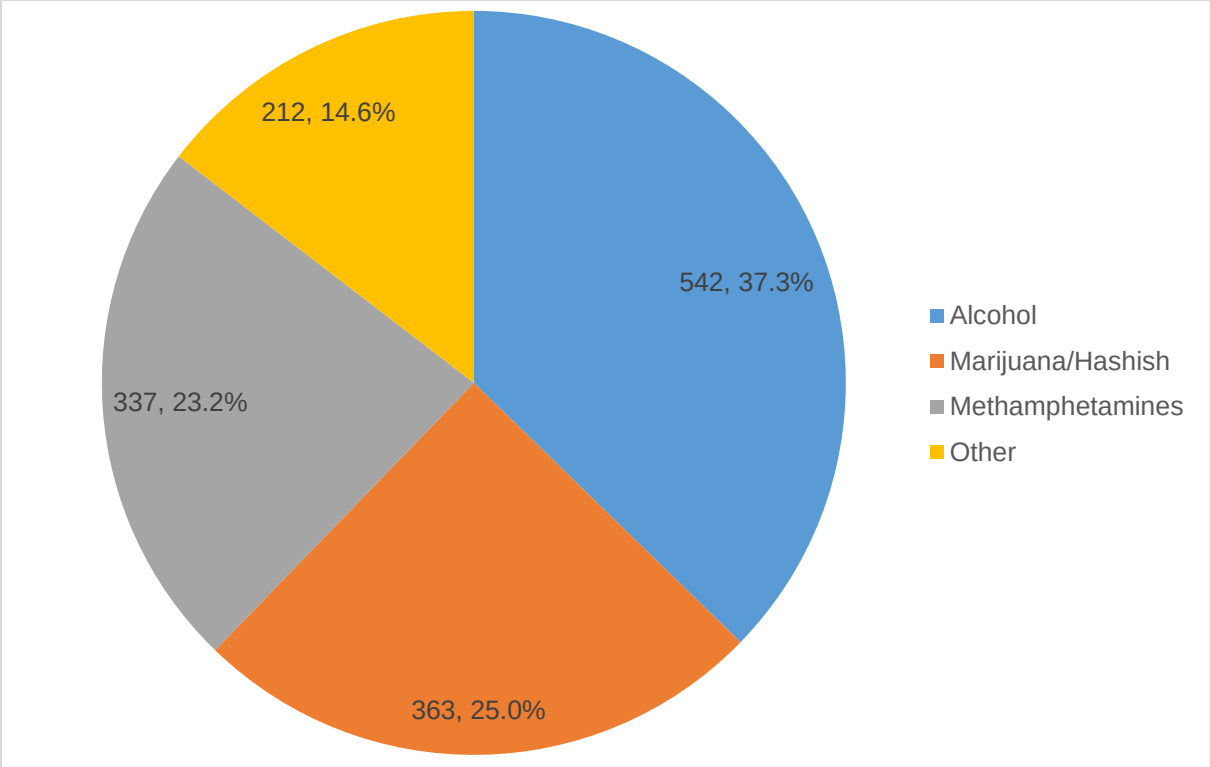
Data Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

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 2014, 25 percent of non-pregnant North Dakotan women admitted to substance abuse treatment identified marijuana/hashish as their primary substance of abuse at admission.

Figure 479. Primary Substance at Admission, *by Type*, Non-Pregnant Female Addiction Clients, North Dakota, 2014



E. PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

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2. PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

2.1. Prescription Drug Abuse[7]

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, 2010-2014

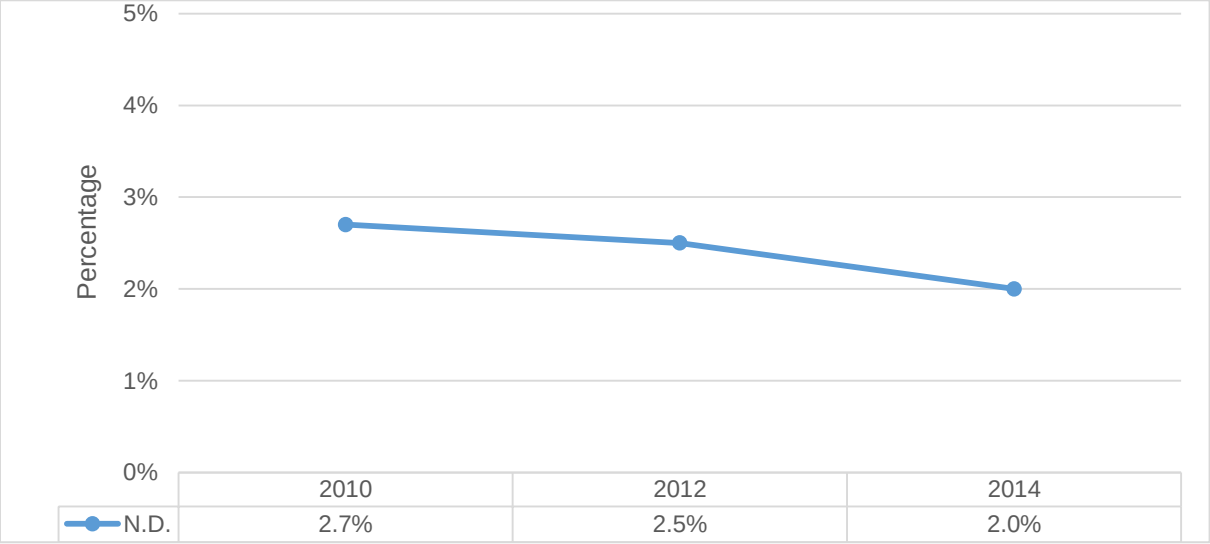
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days on how many days did you have: non-medical use of prescription drugs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 2 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 480. Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014



Note: Year 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify "non-medical" use.

[7] Including over-the-counter drug abuse.

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, 2013-2014

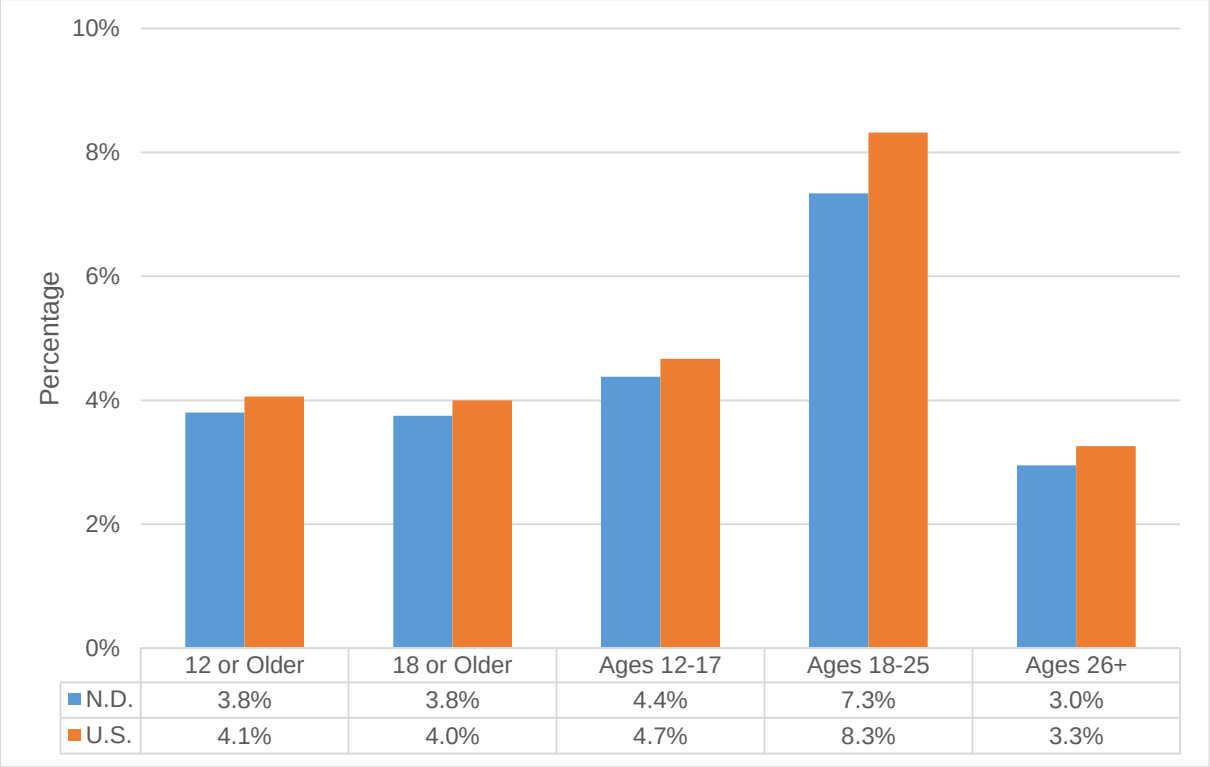
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 3.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 481. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	3.8%	3.8%	4.4%	7.3%	3.0%
U.S.	4.1%	4.0%	4.7%	8.3%	3.3%

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

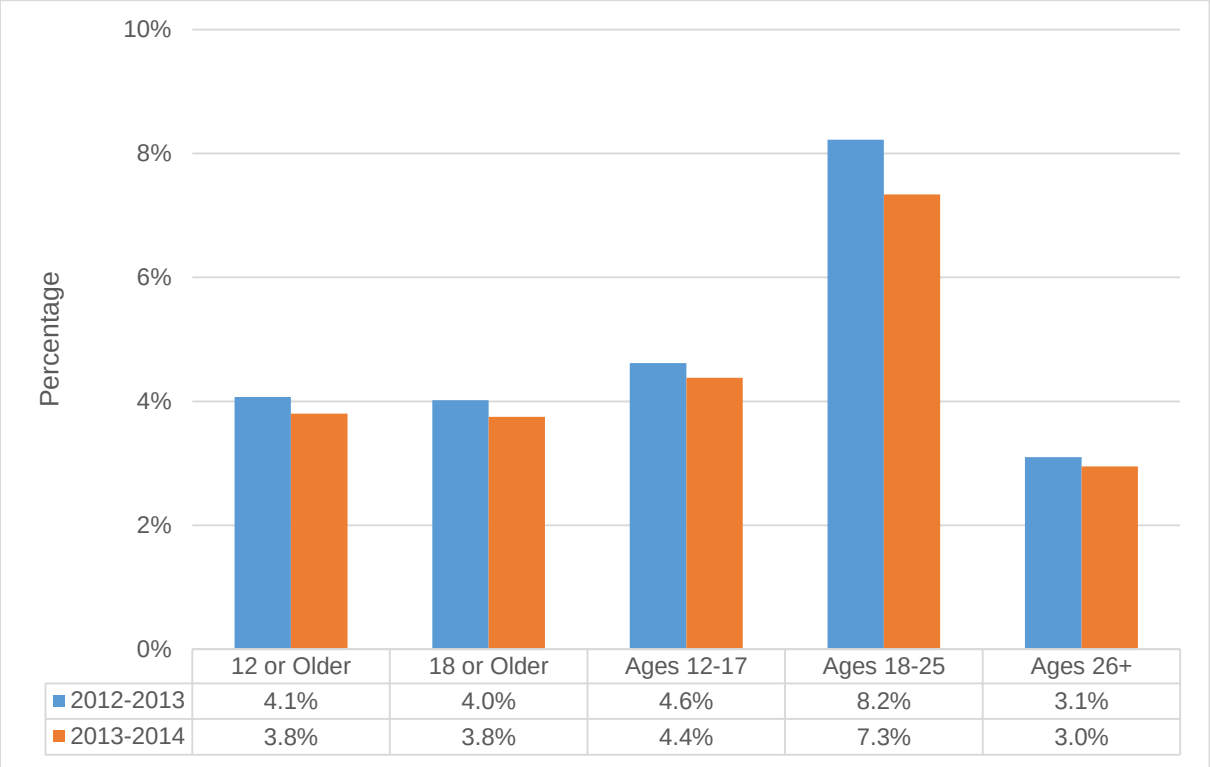
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 3.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 482. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	4.1%	4.0%	4.6%	8.2%	3.1%
2013-2014	3.8%	3.8%	4.4%	7.3%	3.0%

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), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 4.4 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 483. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

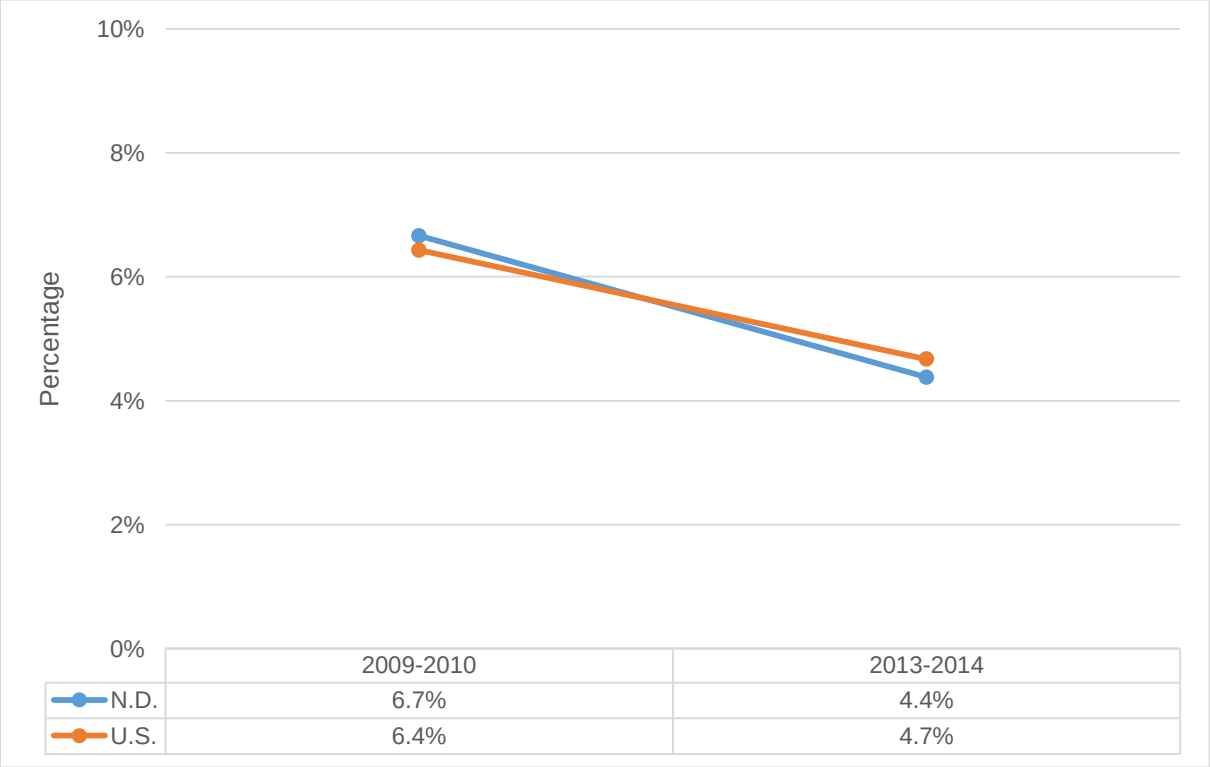


Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

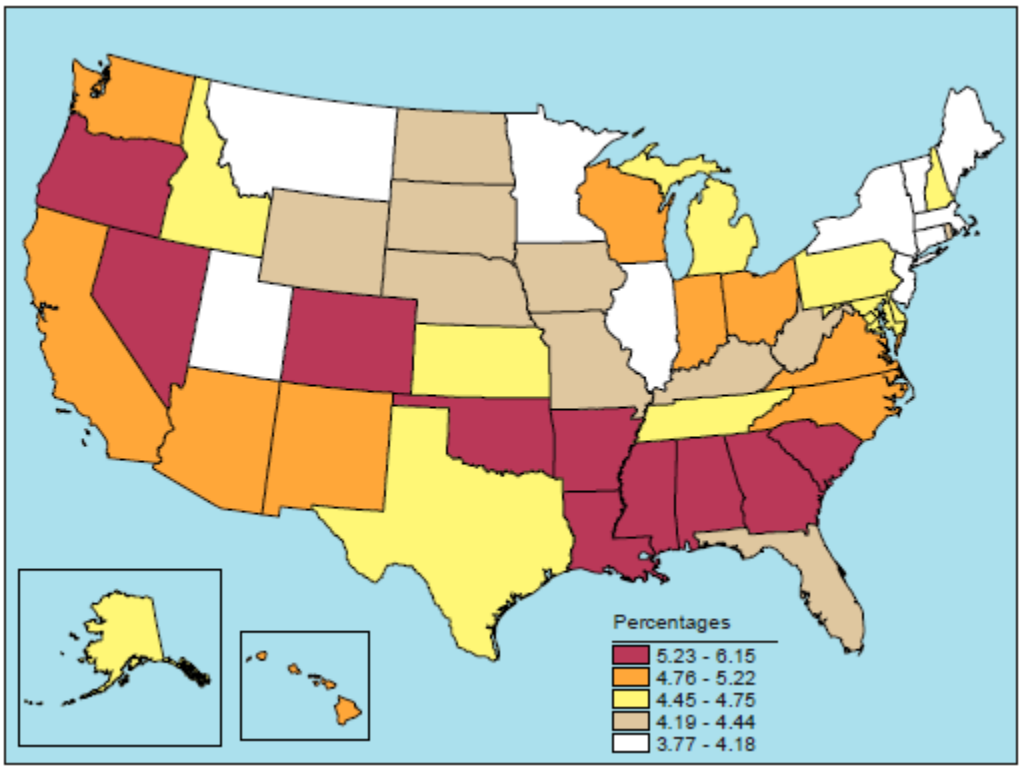
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 12-17, who reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 484. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.1.2.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.1.2.2.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

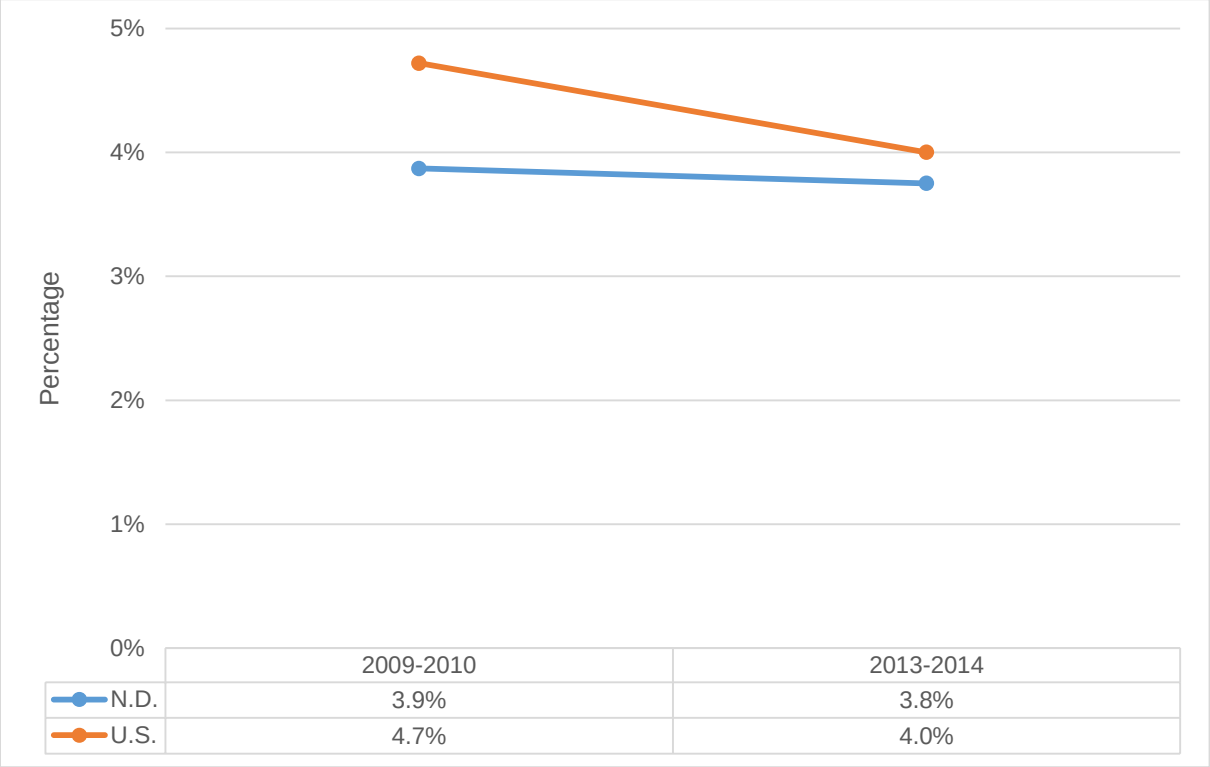
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 3.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 485. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



2.1.2.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 7.3 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 486. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

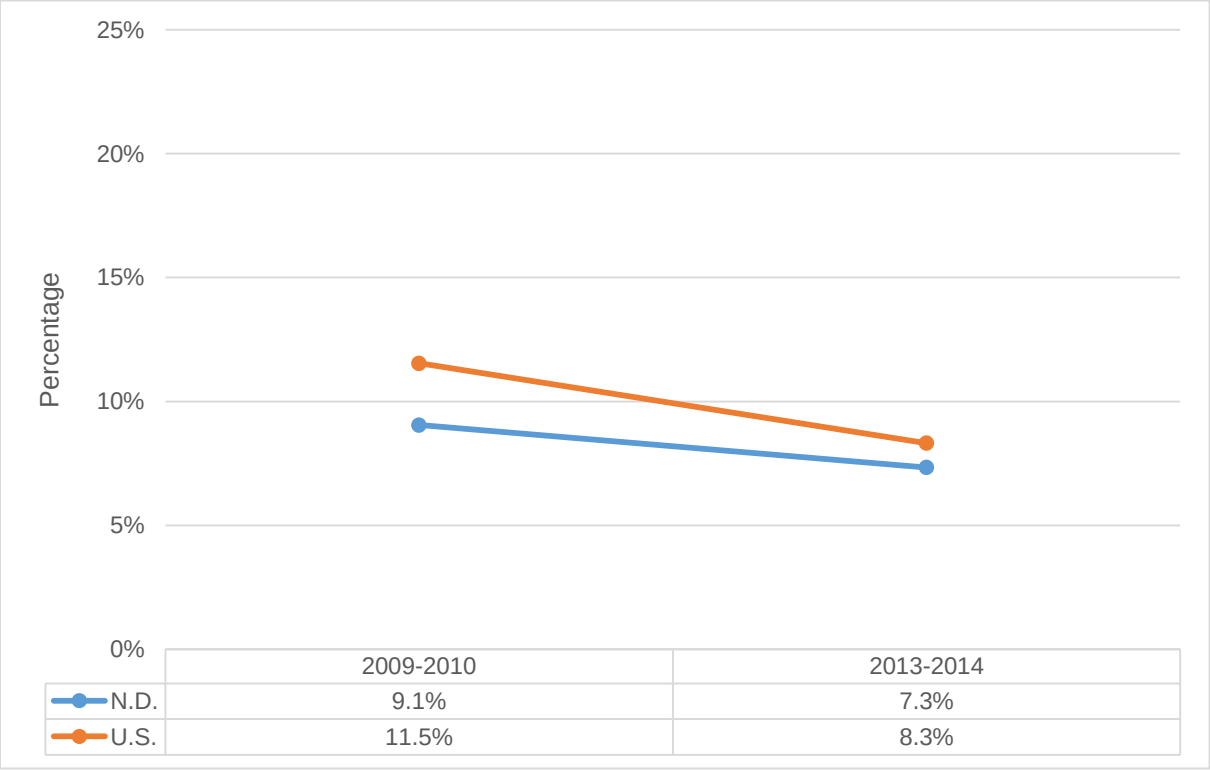


Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

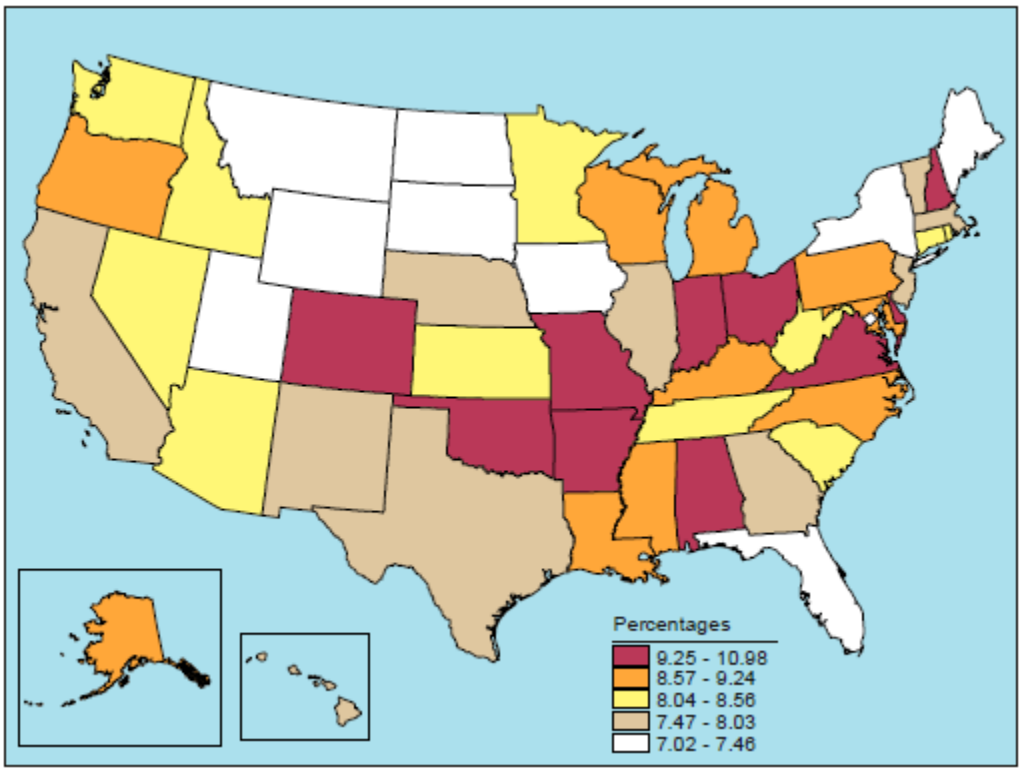
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 18-25, who reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 487. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.1.2.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 3 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 488. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

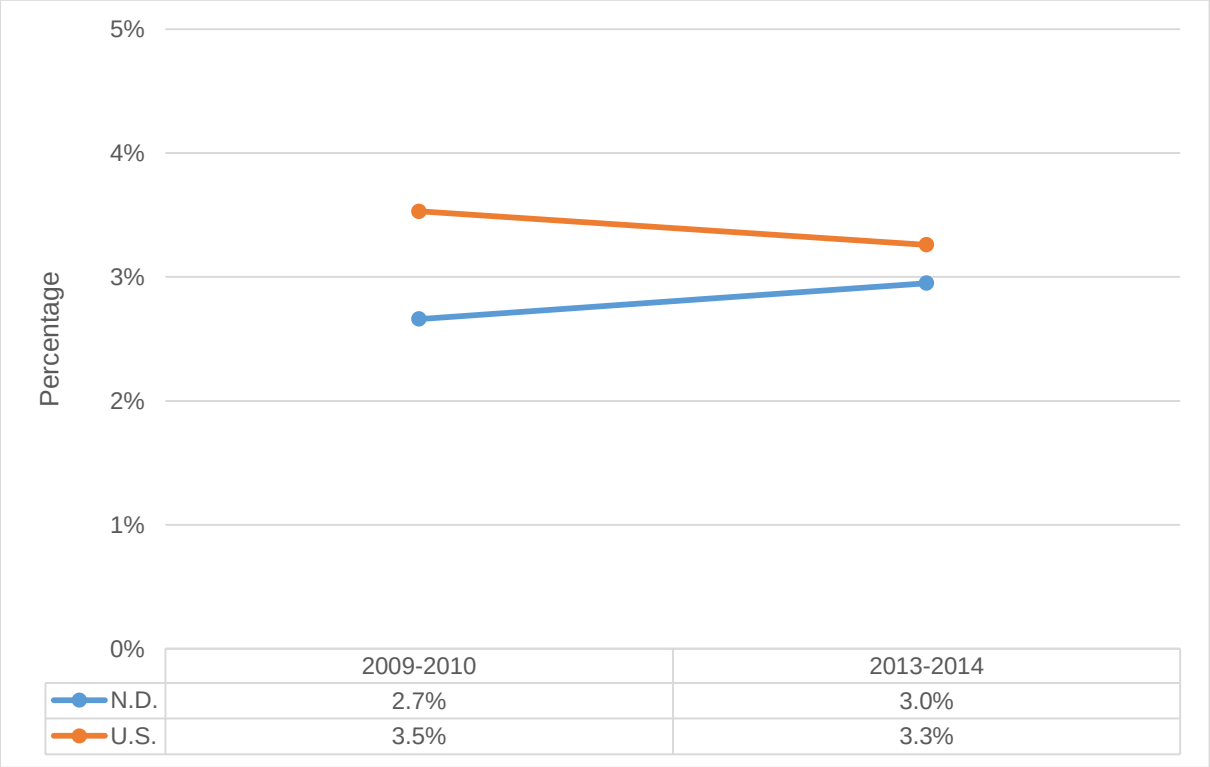


Chart: Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

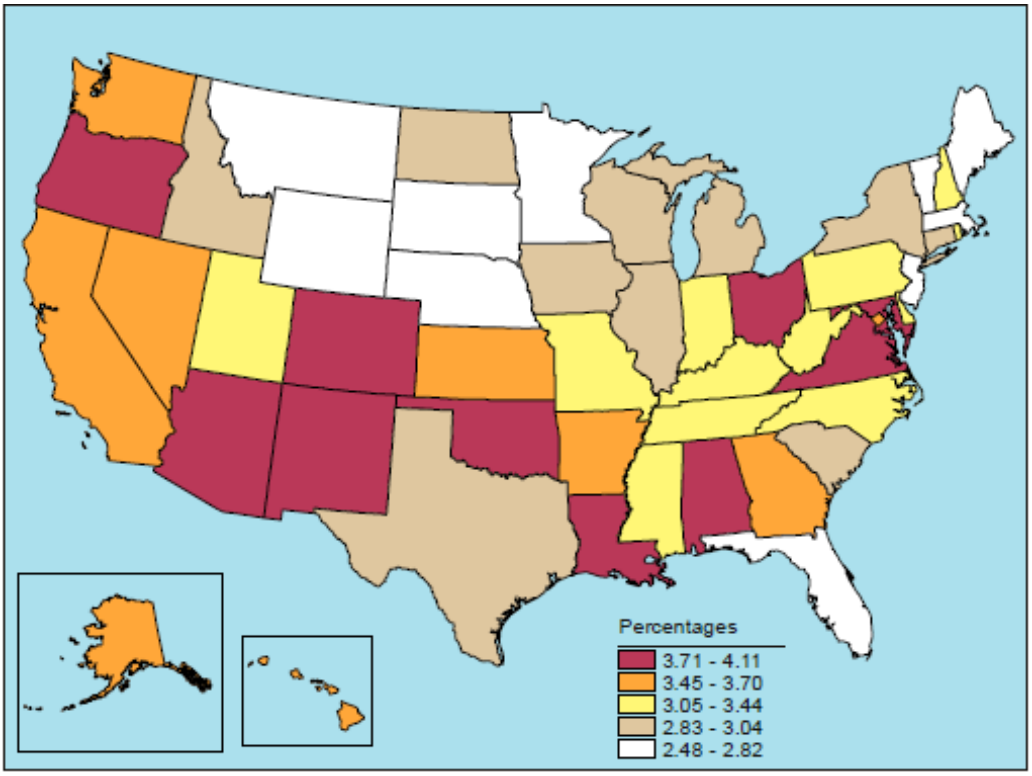
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals aged 26 or older, who reported nonmedical prescription pain reliever use at least once during the year before the survey.

Figure 489. Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use (Past Year), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.1.2.2.2.4. College Students

Chart: Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014

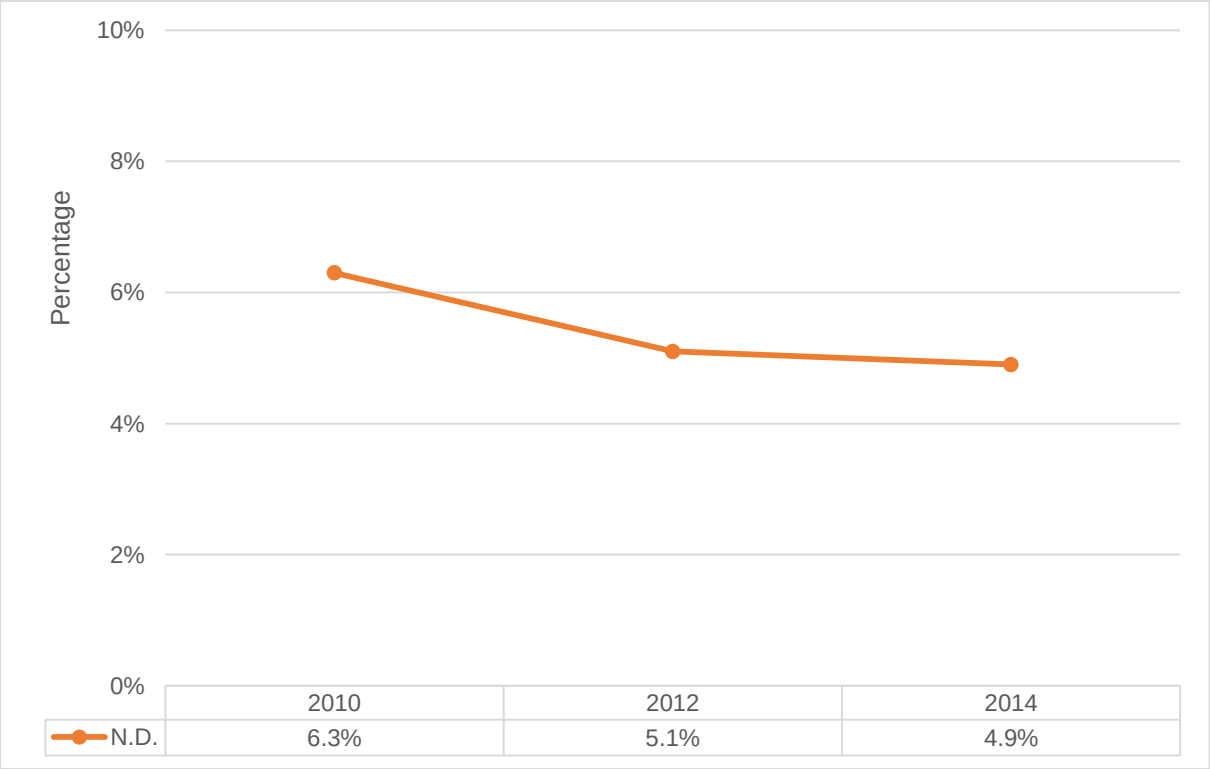
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "Within the last year about how often have you used non-medical use of prescription drugs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 4.9 percent of North Dakota college students reported non-medical use of prescription drugs during the year before the survey.

Figure 490. Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (Past Year), College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014



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. Middle School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2015

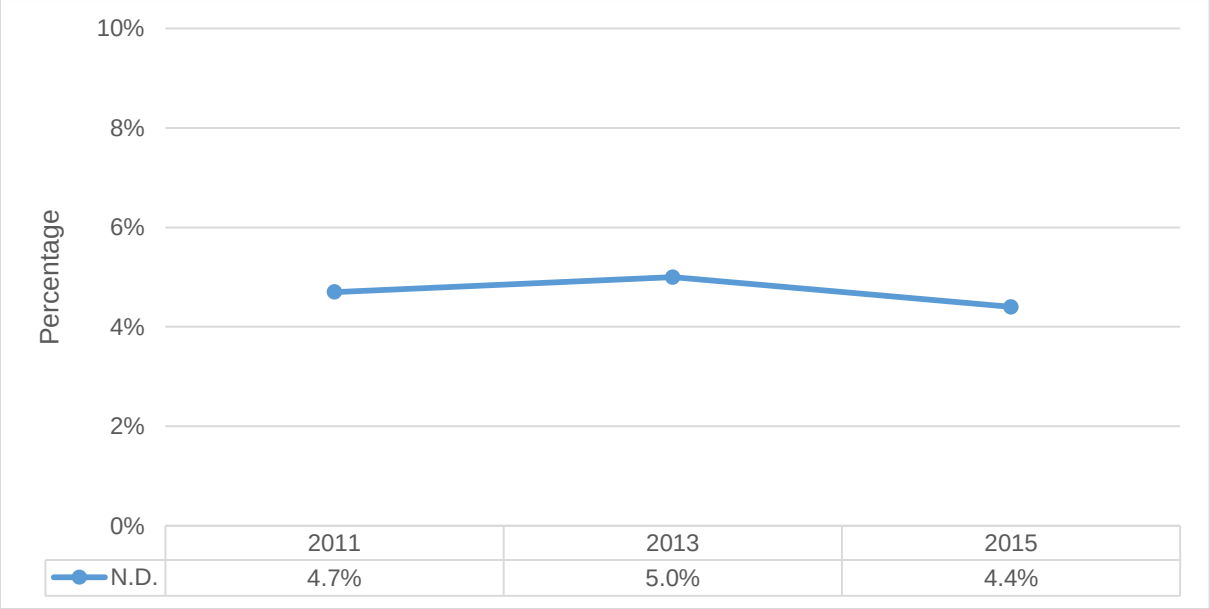
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 4.4 percent of North Dakota middle school students used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 491. Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2015

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 worded, "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 2015, 4.5 percent of female and 4.1 percent of male North Dakota middle school students used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 492. Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2015

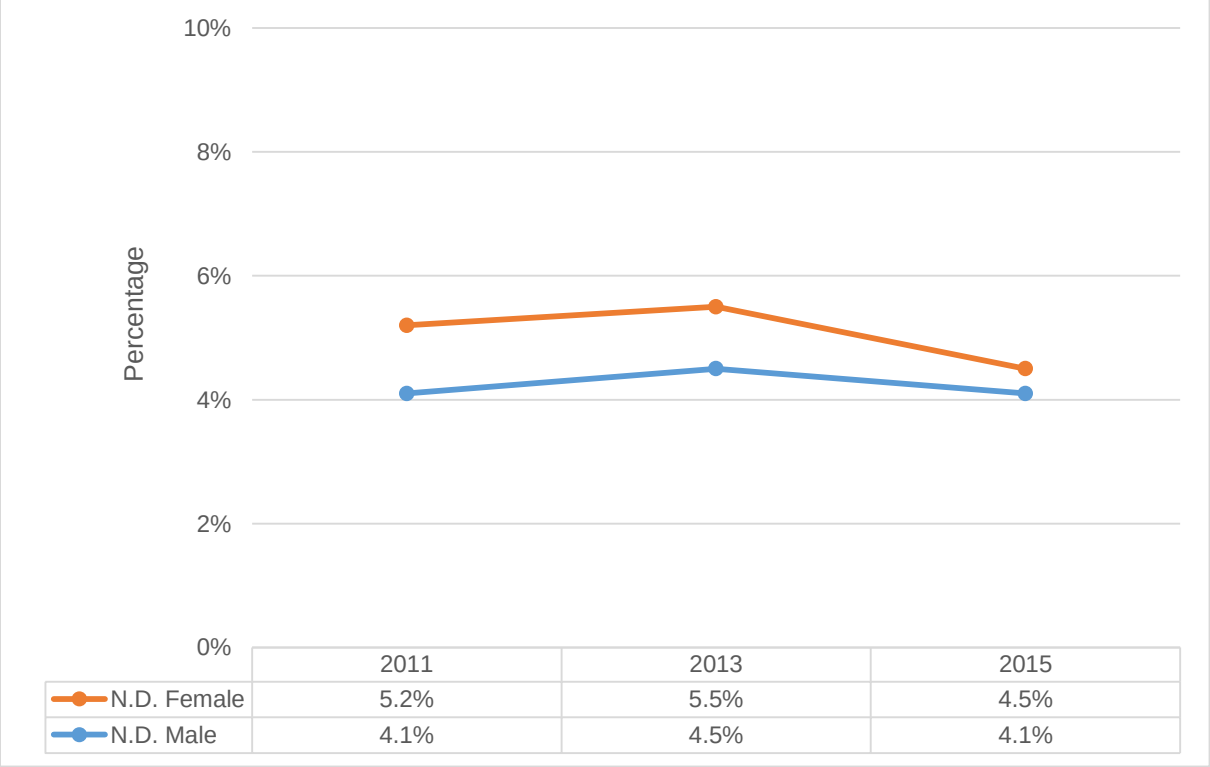


Chart: Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2009-2015

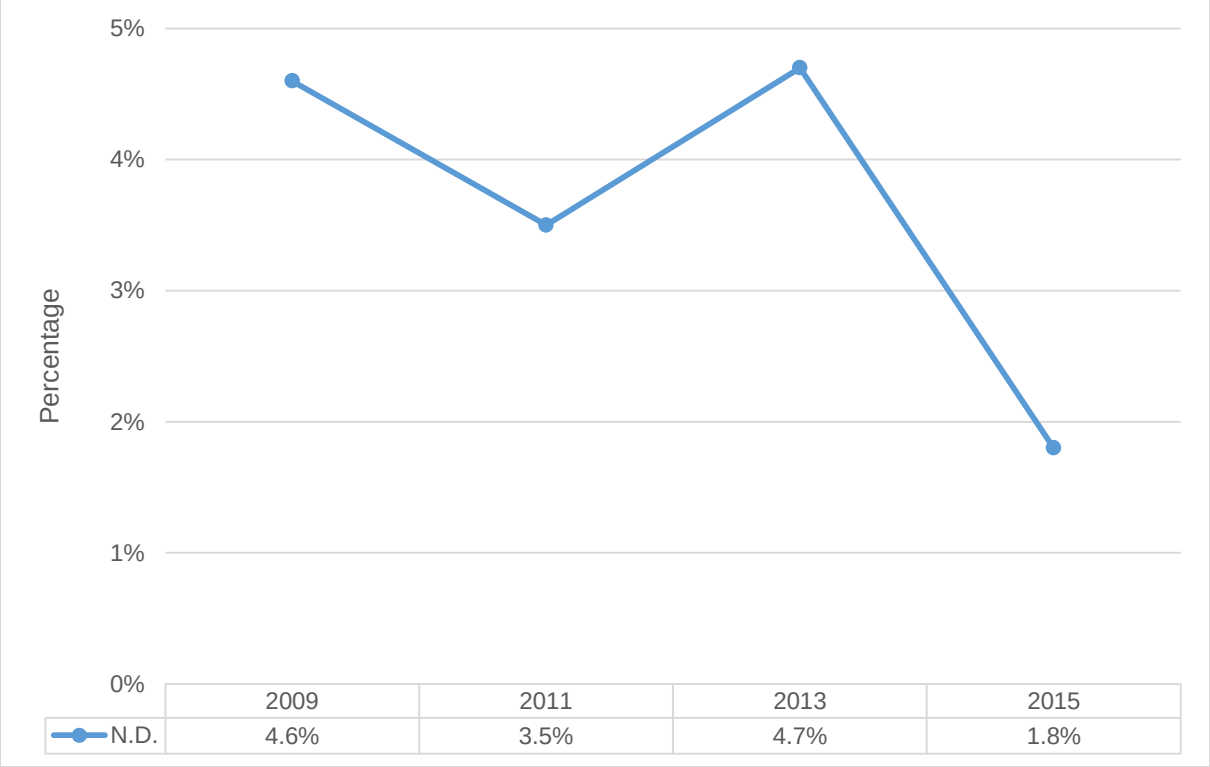
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever taken an over-the-counter drug to get high?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 493. Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2009-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever taken an over-the-counter drug to get high?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.9 percent of female and 1.6 percent of male North Dakota middle school students had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 494. Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

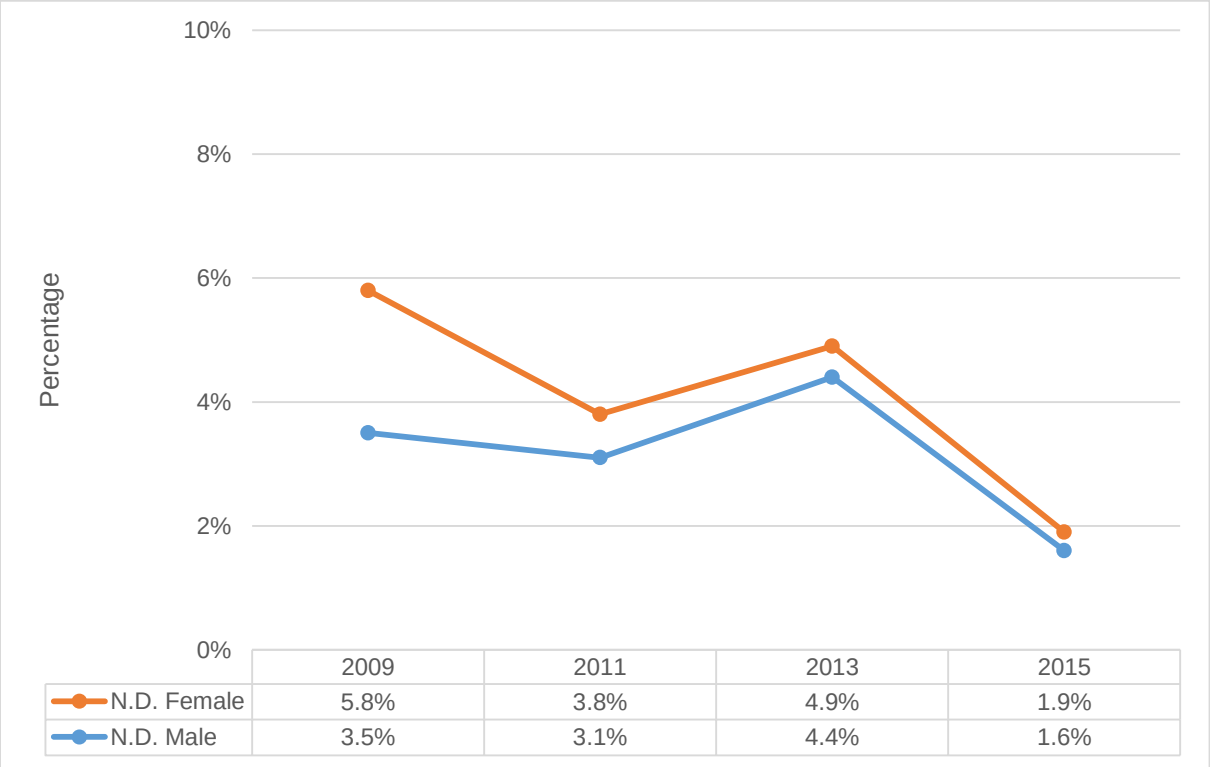


Chart: Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

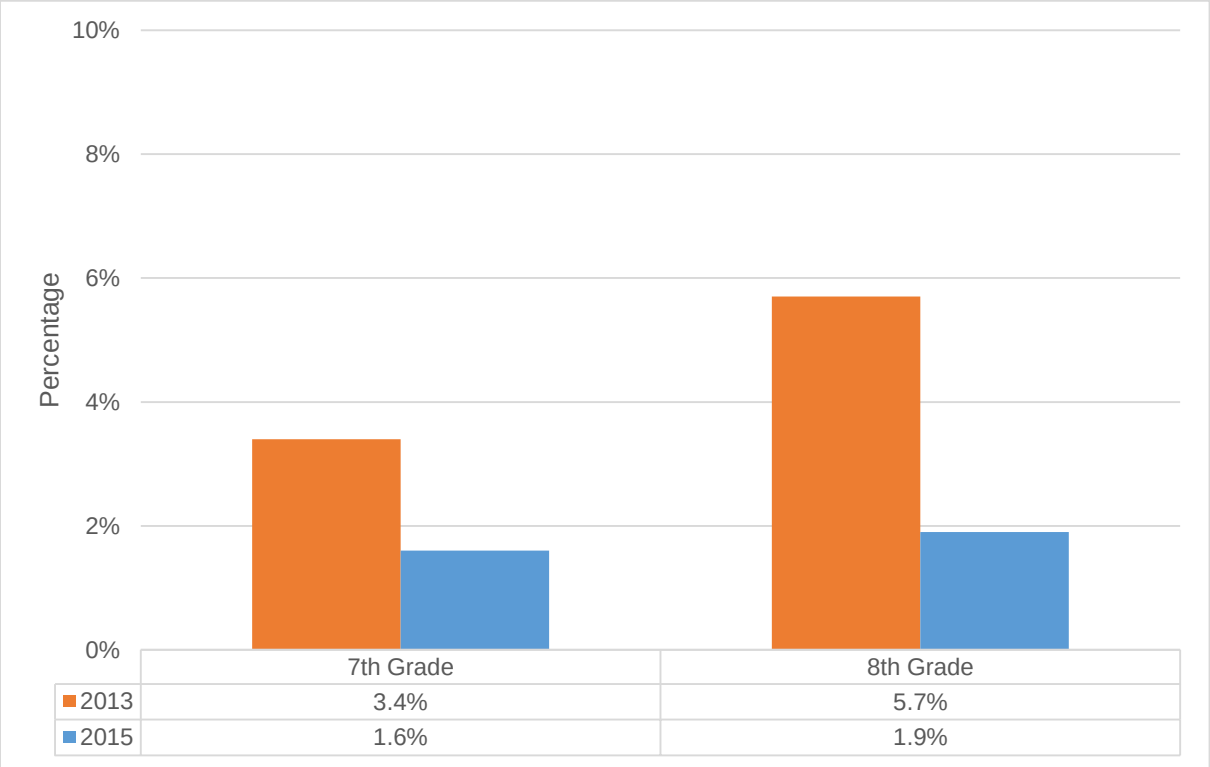
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever taken an over-the-counter drug to get high?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.6 percent of seventh graders and 1.9 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 495. Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



2.1.3.1.1.2. 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, 2009-2015

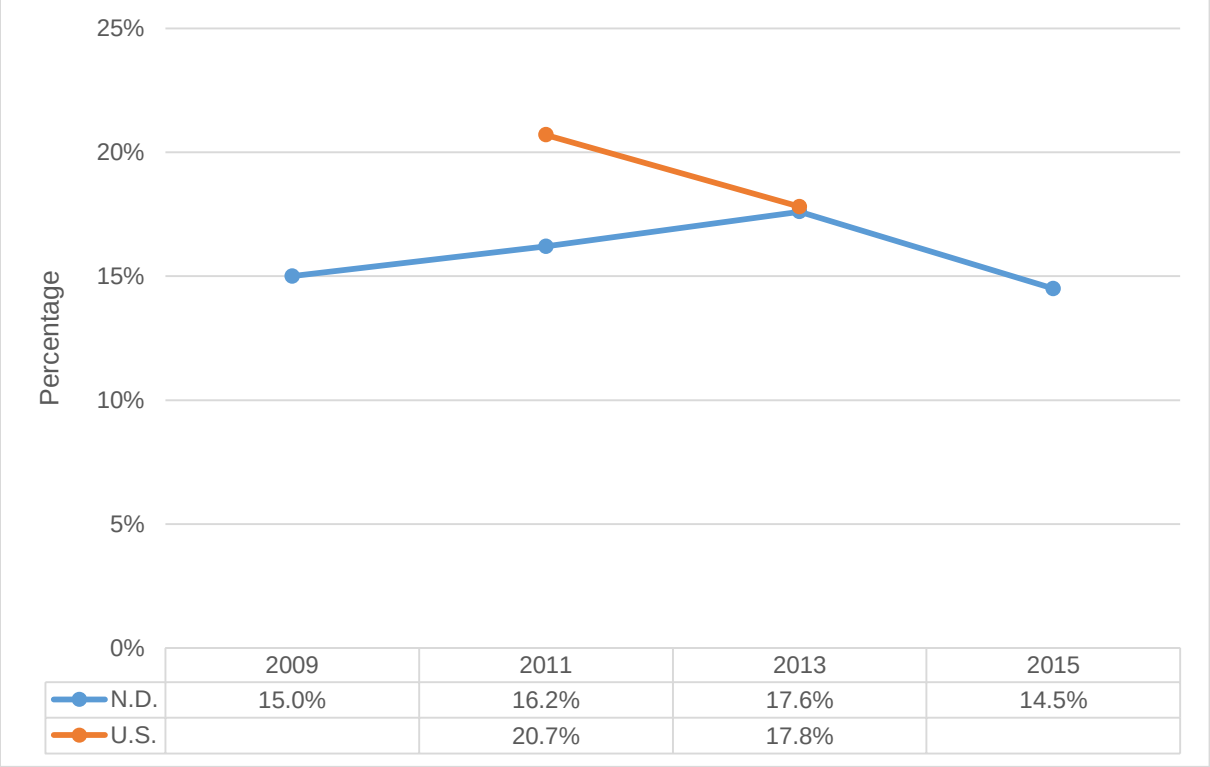
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 14.5 percent of North Dakota high school students used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 496. Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2015



Note: Data not available (U.S. 2009, 2015).

Chart: Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

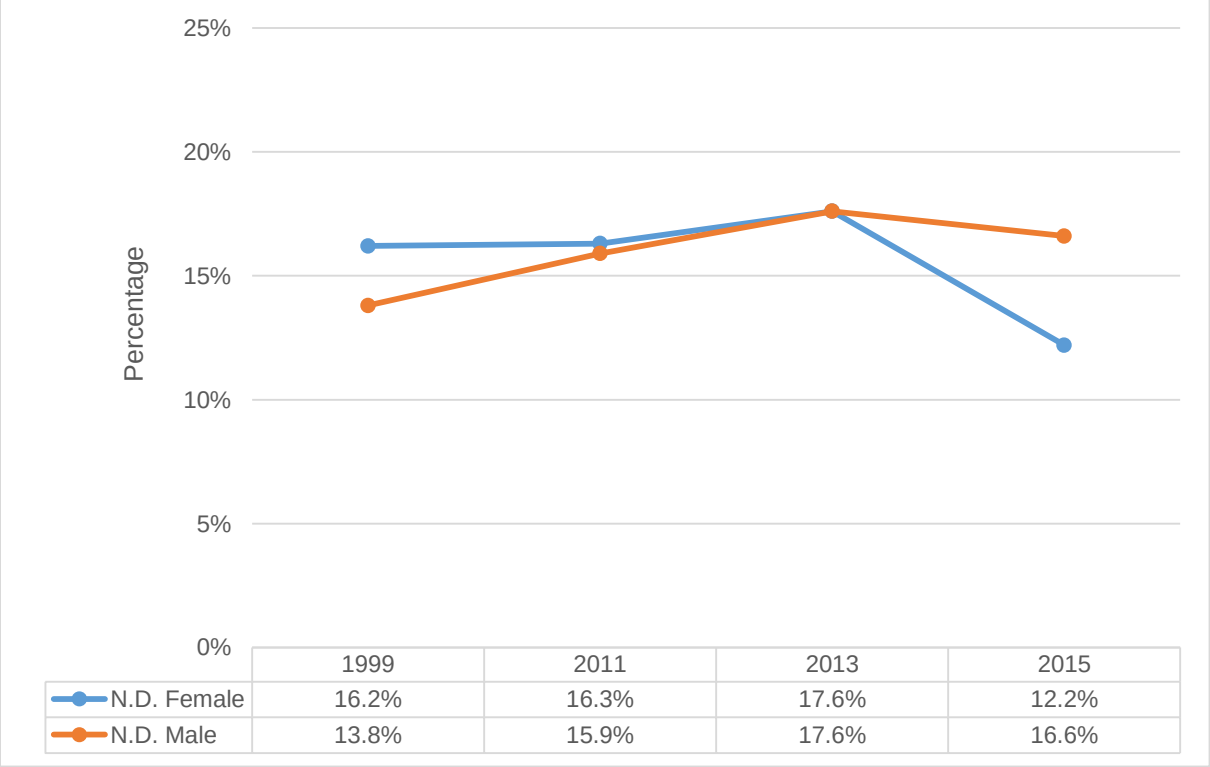
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 12.2 of female and 16.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 497. Ever Used Prescription Drugs Without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	16.2%	16.3%	17.6%	12.2%
N.D. Male	13.8%	15.9%	17.6%	16.6%

Chart: Ever Used Prescription Drugs without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2011-2015

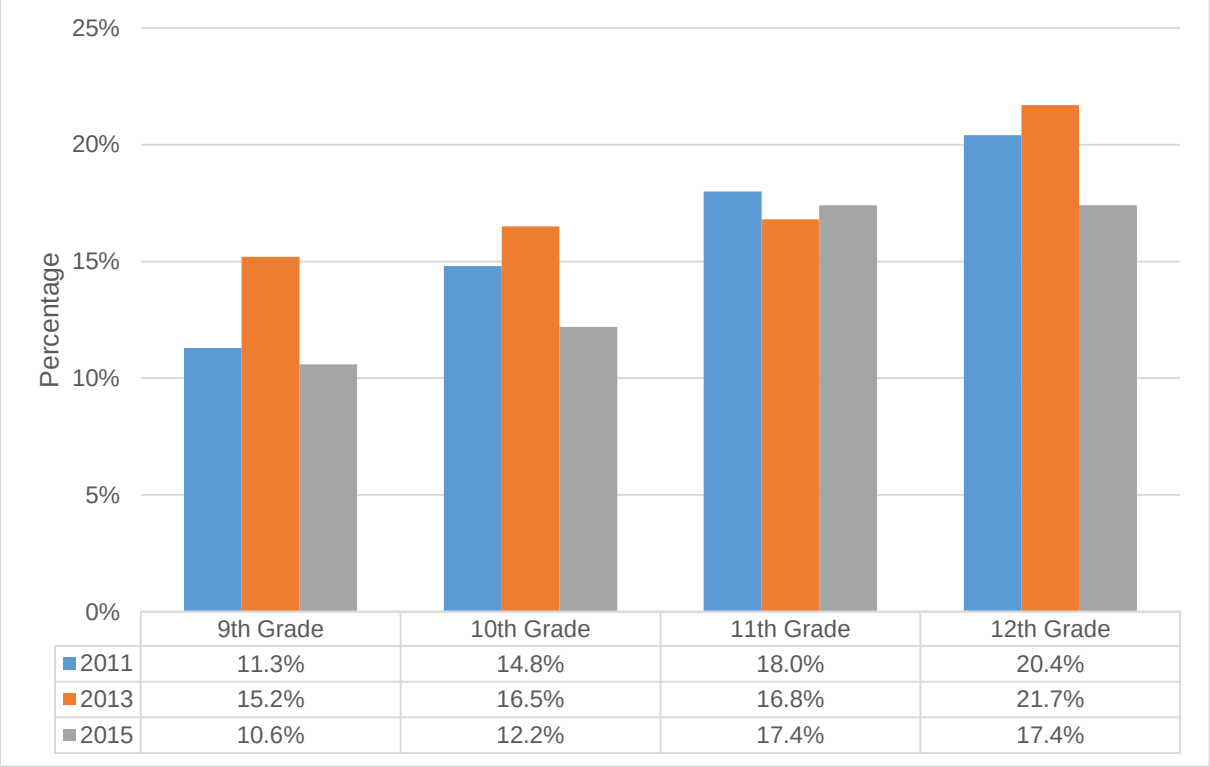
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 10.6 percent of ninth graders and 17.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used prescription drugs without a prescription one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 498. Ever Used Prescription Drugs without a Prescription, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2011-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2011	11.3%	14.8%	18.0%	20.4%
2013	15.2%	16.5%	16.8%	21.7%
2015	10.6%	12.2%	17.4%	17.4%

Chart: Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2009-2015

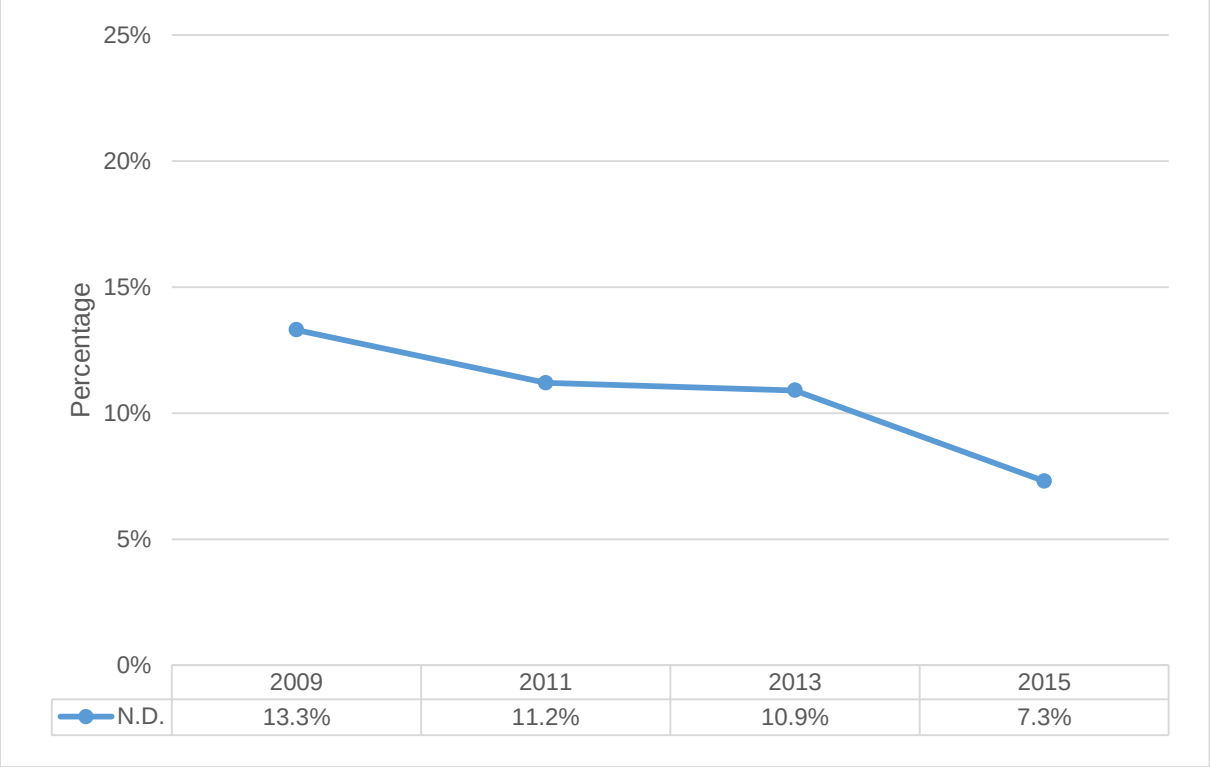
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you taken an over-the-counter drug to get high?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 7.3 percent of North Dakota high school students had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 499. Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2009-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you taken an over-the-counter drug to get high?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 7.2 percent of female and 7.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 500. Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

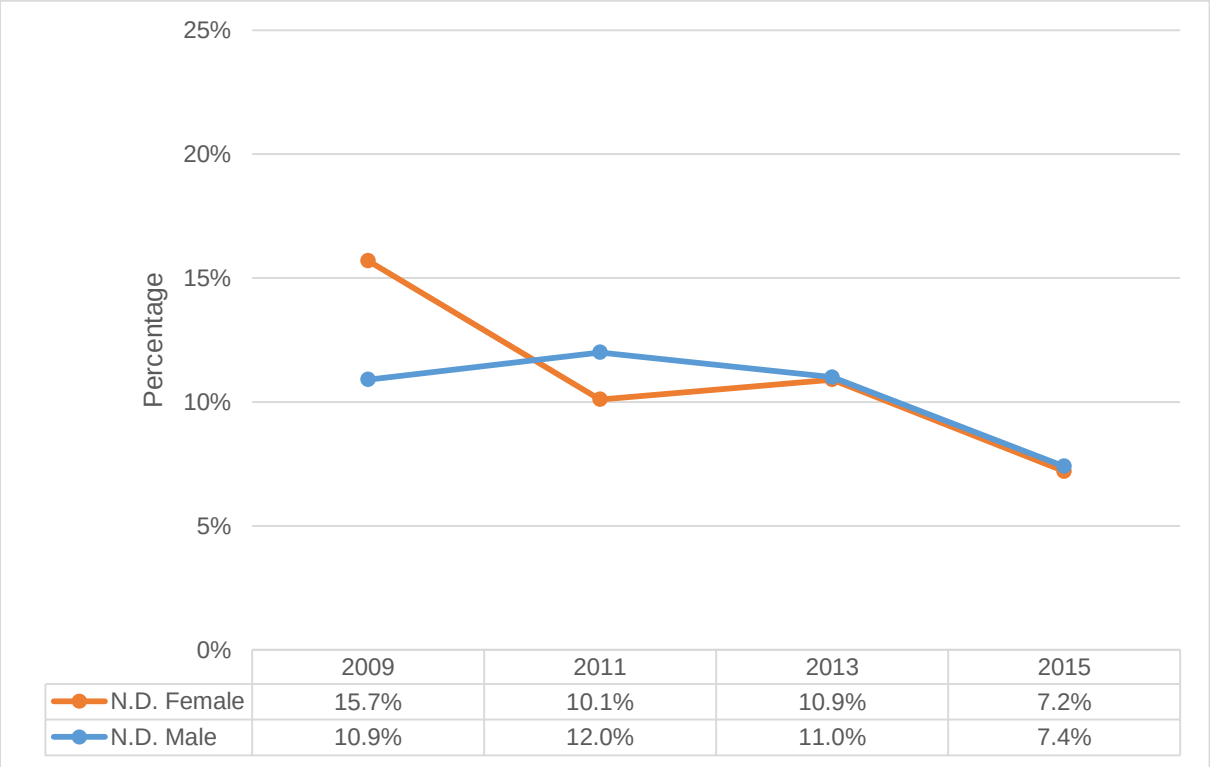


Chart: Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

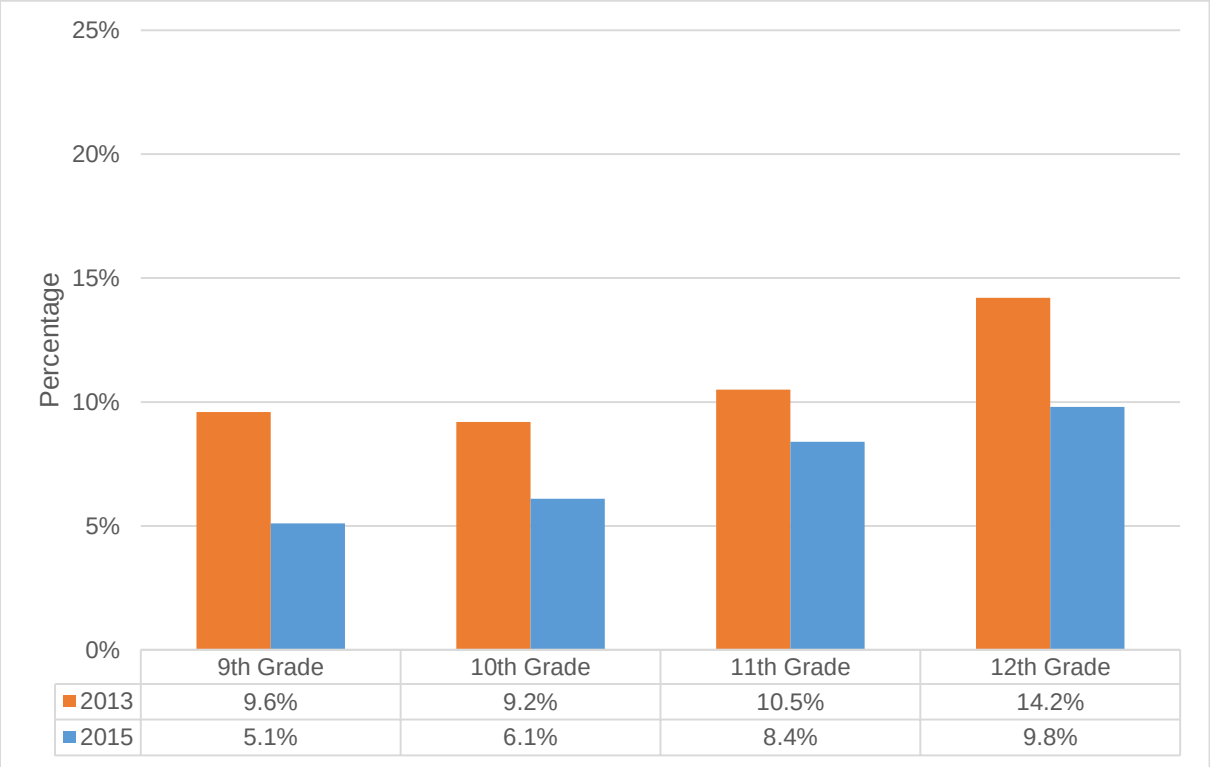
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During your life, how many times have you taken an over-the-counter drug to get high?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.1 percent of ninth graders and 9.8 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high, one or more times during their lifetime.

Figure 501. Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	9.6%	9.2%	10.5%	14.2%
2015	5.1%	6.1%	8.4%	9.8%

2.1.3.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

2.1.3.1.2.1. College Students

Chart: Ever Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drug, College Students, North Dakota, 2014

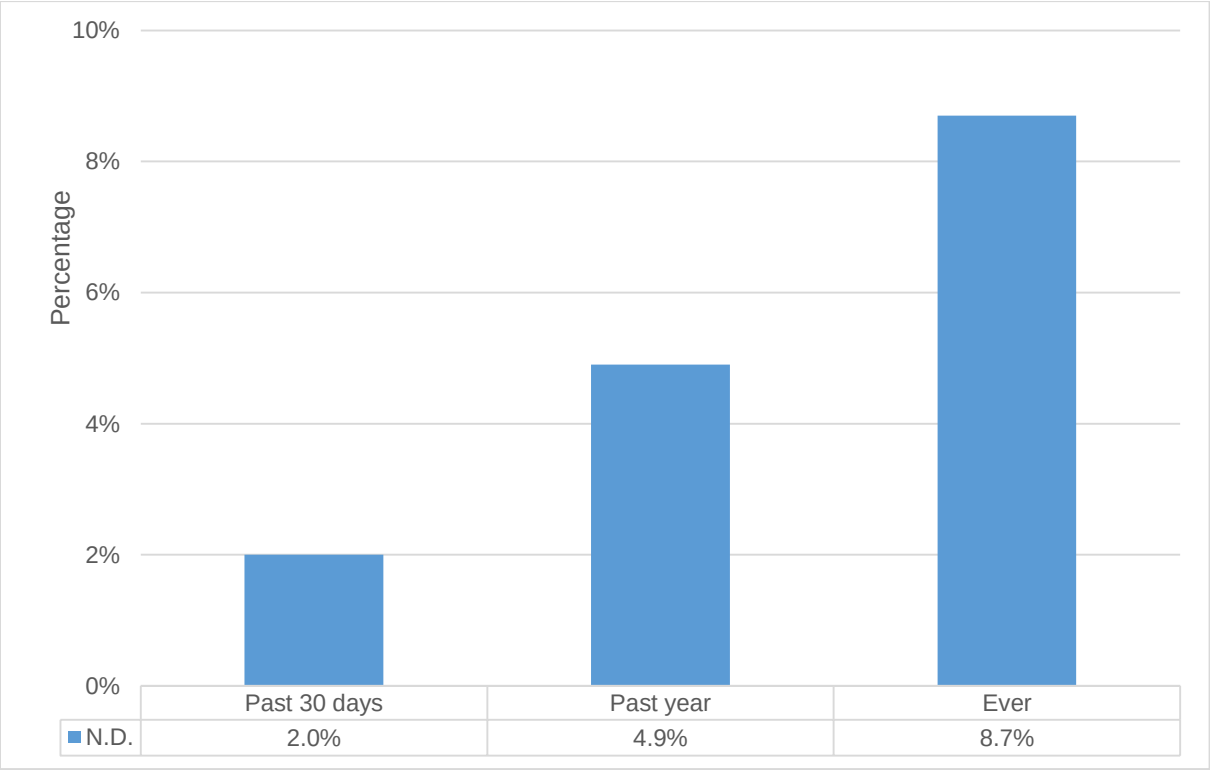
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Ever non-medical use of prescription drug" is defined as using prescription drug, for non-medical purposes one or more times during their lifetime.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 8.7 percent of North Dakota college students used a prescription drug non-medically one or more times during their lifetime

Figure 502. Ever Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drug, College Students, North Dakota, 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. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: First Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014

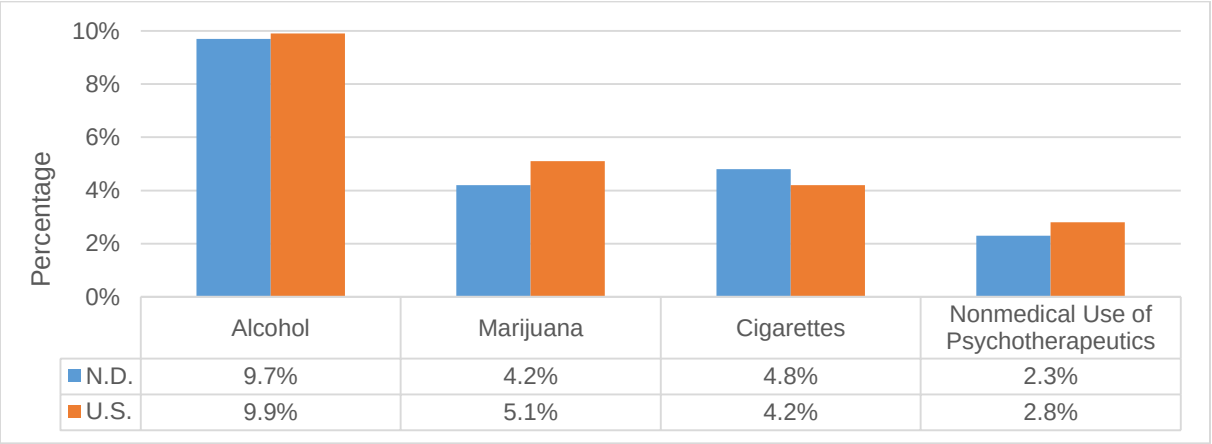
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: Respondents were asked about the first time they use the psychotherapeutics for nonmedical purpose. "Nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics" includes the nonmedical use of pain relievers, tranquilizers, stimulants, or sedatives and does not include over-the-counter drugs.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- Combined 2010 to 2014 data indicate an annual average of 2.3 percent of North Dakotans, ages 12-17, initiated nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics (i.e., used it for the first time) within the year prior to being surveyed.

Figure 503. First Use (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014



	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cigarettes	Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics
N.D.	9.7%	4.2%	4.8%	2.3%
U.S.	9.9%	5.1%	4.2%	2.8%

Note: Estimates are annual averages based on combined 2010–2014 NSDUH data. These estimates are based solely on the sample, unlike estimates based on the small area estimation procedure.

3.1.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.1.1.2.1. College Students

Chart: Age of First Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014

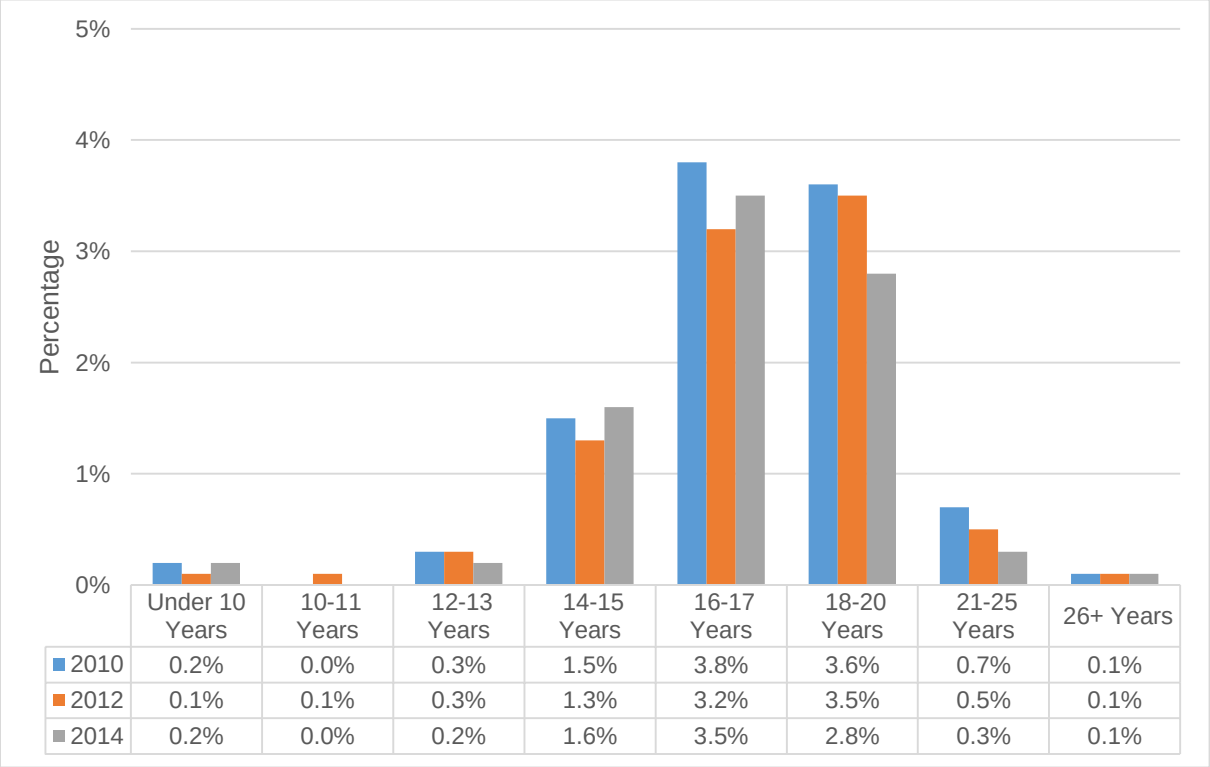
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use non-medical prescription drug?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, the majority (8.3 percent) of those that used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes, did it for the first time before they were 20 years old.
    - 91.3 percent of North Dakota college students reported that they never used a prescription for non-medical purposes.

Figure 504. Age of First Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	Under 10 Years	10-11 Years	12-13 Years	14-15 Years	16-17 Years	18-20 Years	21-25 Years	26+ Years
2010	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	3.8%	3.6%	0.7%	0.1%
2012	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	1.3%	3.2%	3.5%	0.5%	0.1%
2014	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%	3.5%	2.8%	0.3%	0.1%

Note: Year 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify "non-medical" use.

3.2. Frequency of Consumption

3.2.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

3.2.1.1. Age Groups

3.2.1.1.1. Adults (18 or Older)

3.2.1.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past 30 Days), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014

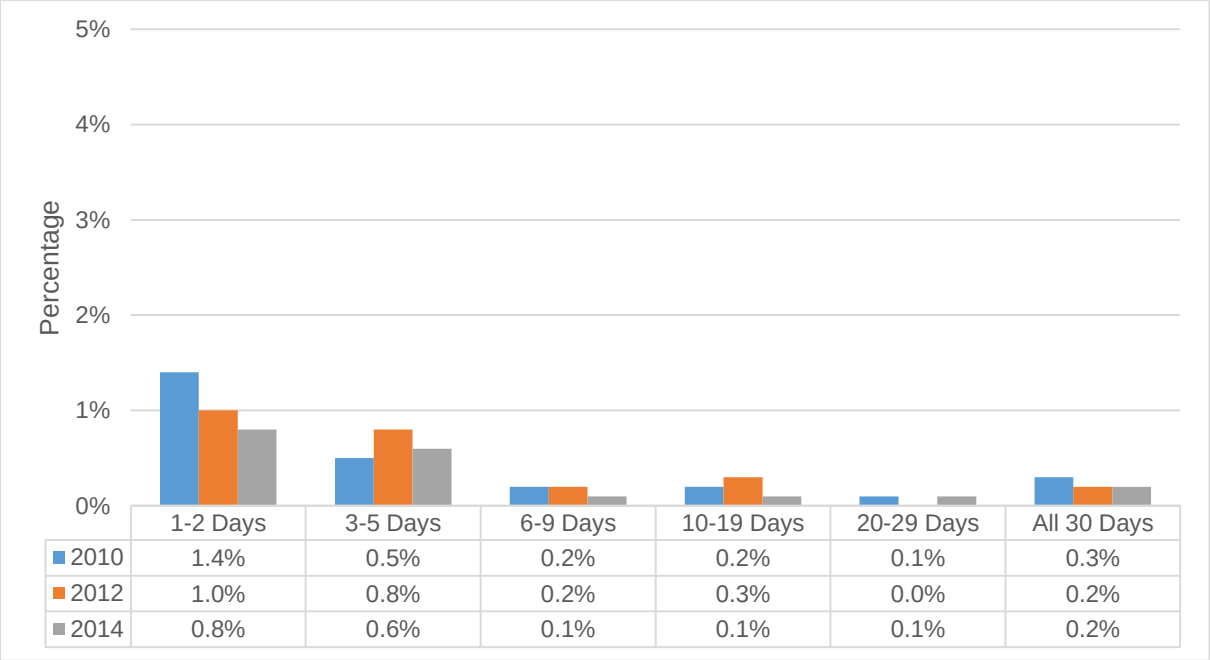
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days on how many days did you have non-medical use of prescription drug"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 0.8 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 505. Frequency of Consumption (Past 30 Days), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	1-2 Days	3-5 Days	6-9 Days	10-19 Days	20-29 Days	All 30 Days
2010	1.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
2012	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
2014	0.8%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Note: 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify "non-medical" use.

3.2.2. Past Year Use

3.2.2.1. Age Groups

3.2.2.1.1. Adults (18 or Older)

3.2.2.1.1.1. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014

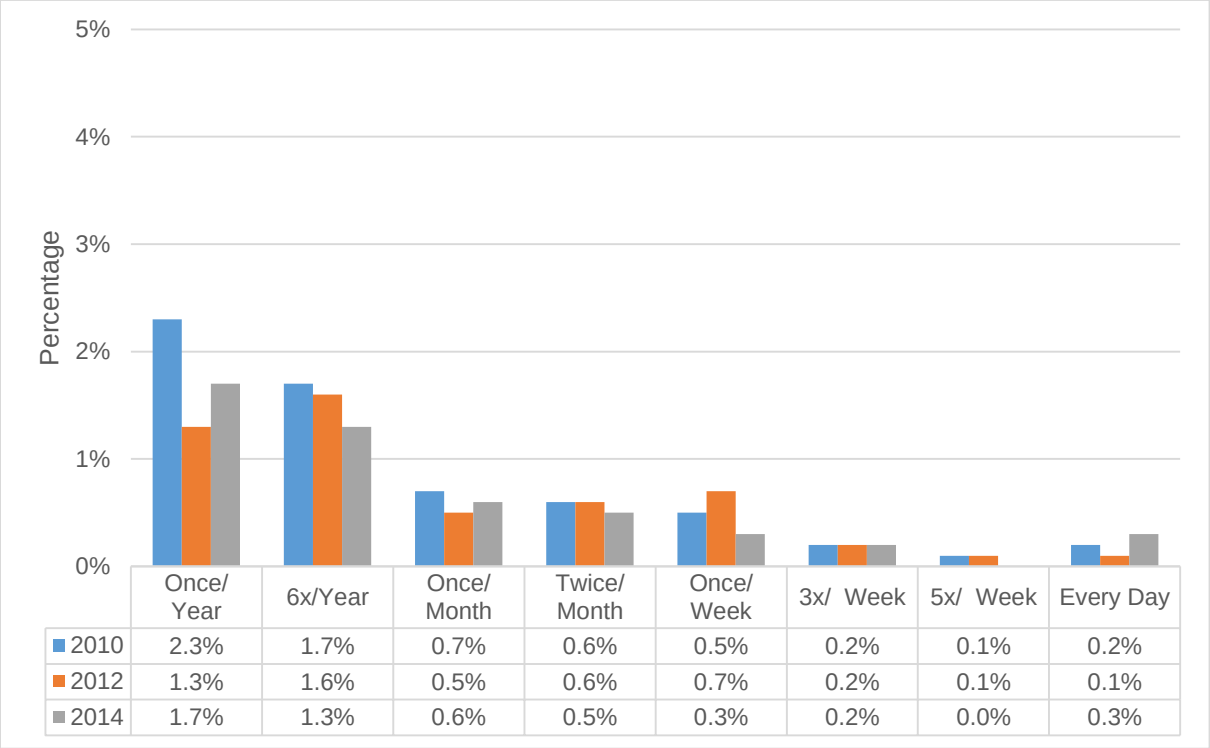
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "Within the last year about how often have you used non-medical use of prescription drug?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 1.7 percent of North Dakota college students stated that they used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes, once during the year before the survey.

Figure 506. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	Once/ Year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2010	2.3%	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
2012	1.3%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
2014	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%

Note: 2008 was omitted, as it did not specify "non-medical" use.

3.3. Attitudes toward Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs

Chart: Perception of Prescription Drug Use Among Youth, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015

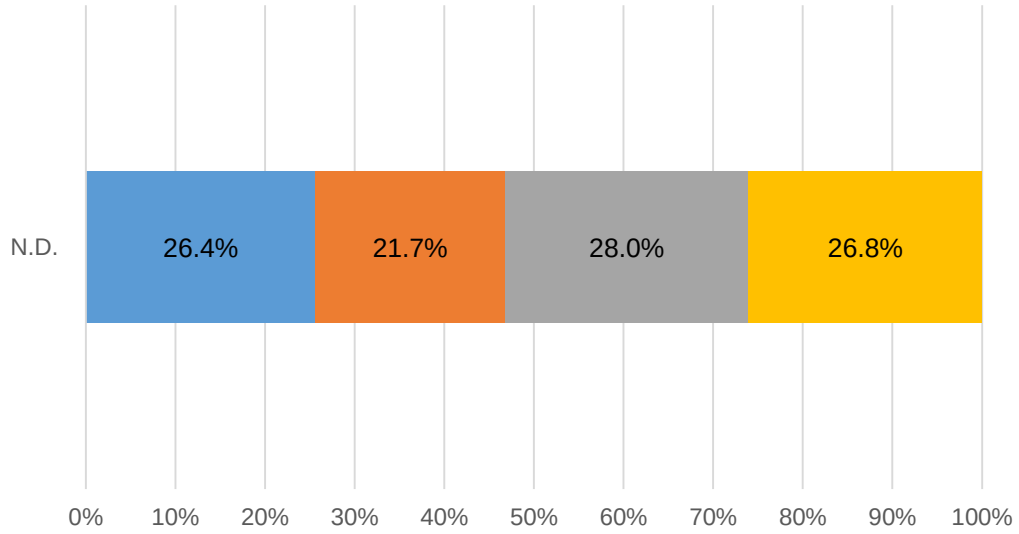
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Prescription Drugs: Youth?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 26.8 percent of community members with a valid response characterized youth prescription drug use as a "serious problem."

Figure 507. Perception of Prescription Drug Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



	N.D.
Not a Problem	26.4%
Minor Problem	21.7%
Moderate Problem	28.0%
Serious Problem	26.8%

Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Prescription Drug Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

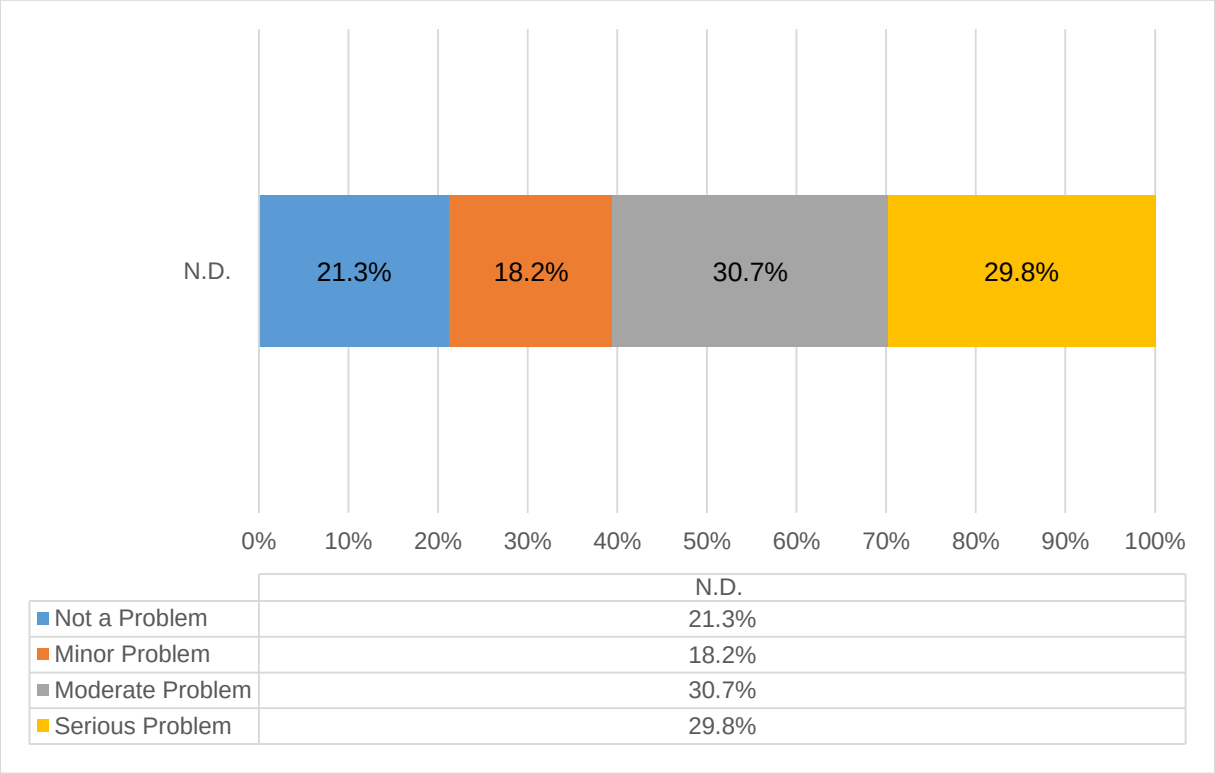
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How much of a problem do you perceive the use of the following substances to be in your community? Prescription Drugs: Adults?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 29.8 percent of community members with a valid response characterized adult prescription drug use as a "serious problem."

Figure 508. Perception of Prescription Drug Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, .2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Average Student Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014

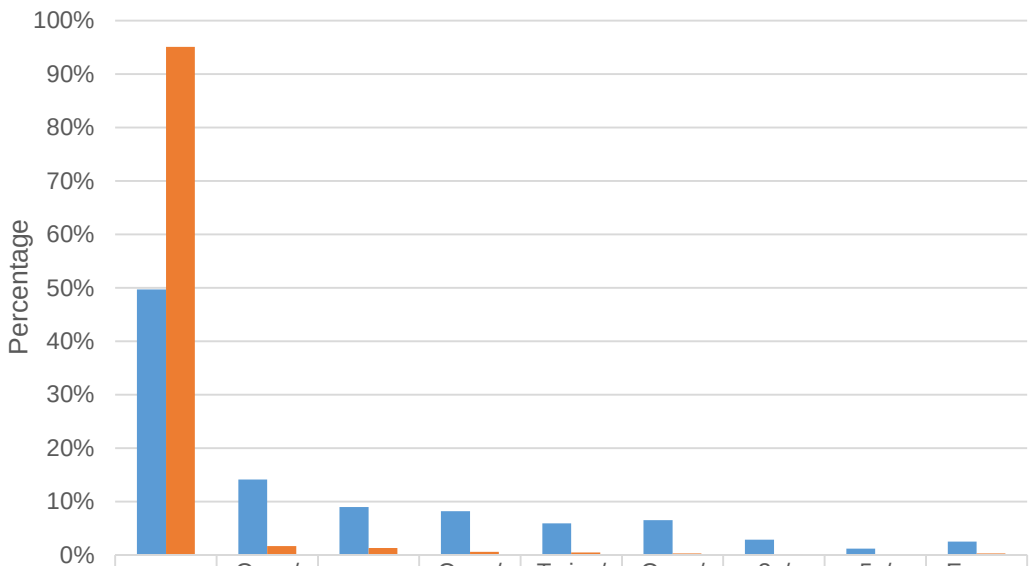
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

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 2014, North Dakota college students thought that 8.2 percent of their peers used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes once a month. However, only 0.6 percent of their peers reported non-medical use of prescription drugs once a month.

Figure 509. Perception of Average Student Use, Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, College Students, North Dakota, 2010-2014



	Never	Once/ year	6x/Year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/ Week	5x/ Week	Every Day
2014 (Perception)	49.7%	14.1%	9.0%	8.2%	5.9%	6.5%	2.9%	1.2%	2.5%
2014 (Actual)	95.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%

3.4. Trends in Prescribing

Chart: Number of Prescriptions Dispensed, North Dakota, 2008-2015

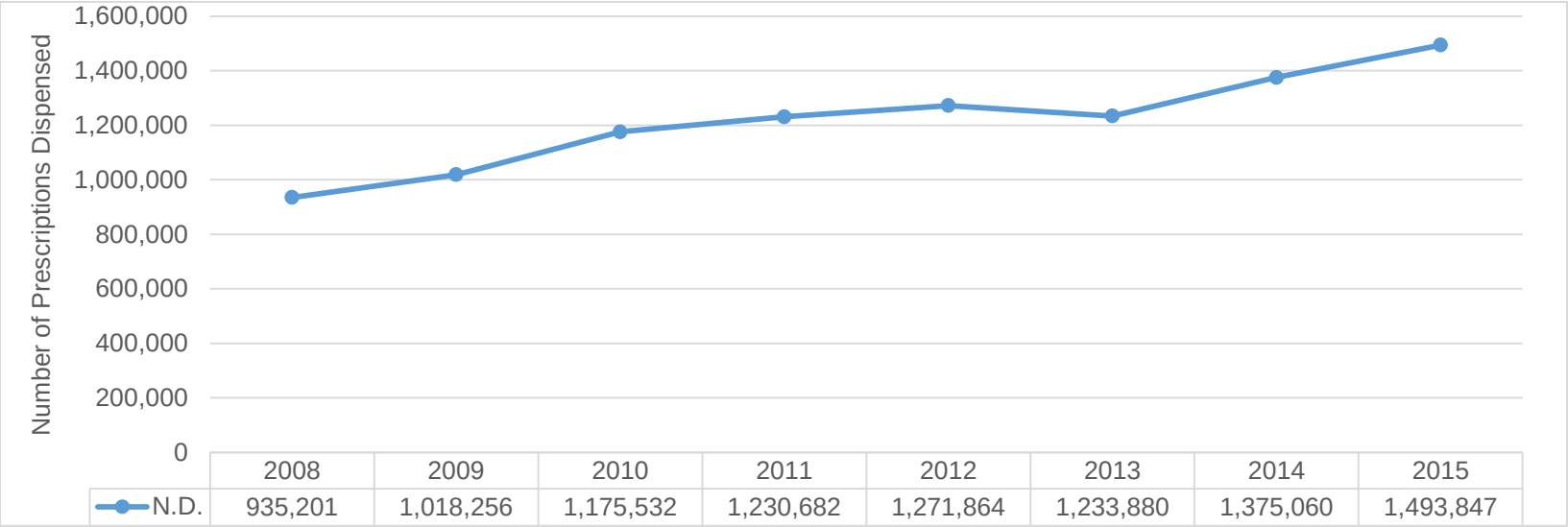
Data Source: North Dakota Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NDPDMP)

Definition: "Prescriptions" refer to all controlled substances, schedules II, III, IV, and V [including tramadol (Ultram®) dispensed in North Dakota or to North Dakota residents.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1,493,847 prescriptions were dispensed in North Dakota or to North Dakota residents.

Figure 510. Number of Prescriptions Dispensed, North Dakota, 2008-2015



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N.D.	935,201	1,018,256	1,175,532	1,230,682	1,271,864	1,233,880	1,375,060	1,493,847

Chart: Number of Prescription Painkillers per 100 People, By State, United States, 2012

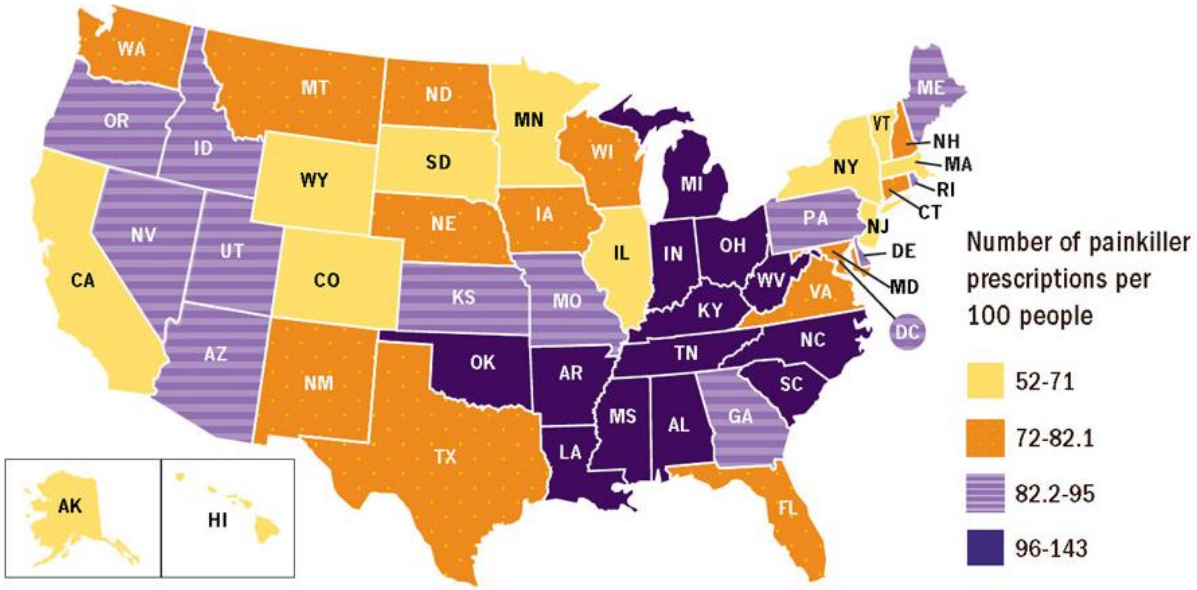
Data Source: IMS, National Prescription Audit

Definition: "Prescription painkillers" refers to opioid or narcotic pain relievers, including drugs such as Vicodin (hydrocodone+acetaminophen), OxyContin (oxycodone), Opana (oxymorphone), and methadone.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2012, the number of painkiller prescriptions per 100 people was higher in North Dakota (N=75) than in South Dakota (N=66).

Figure 511. Number of Prescription Painkillers per 100 People, By State, United States, 2012



Note: Adopted from CDC (2014).

Chart: Amount of Prescription Painkillers Sold, By State, United States, 2010

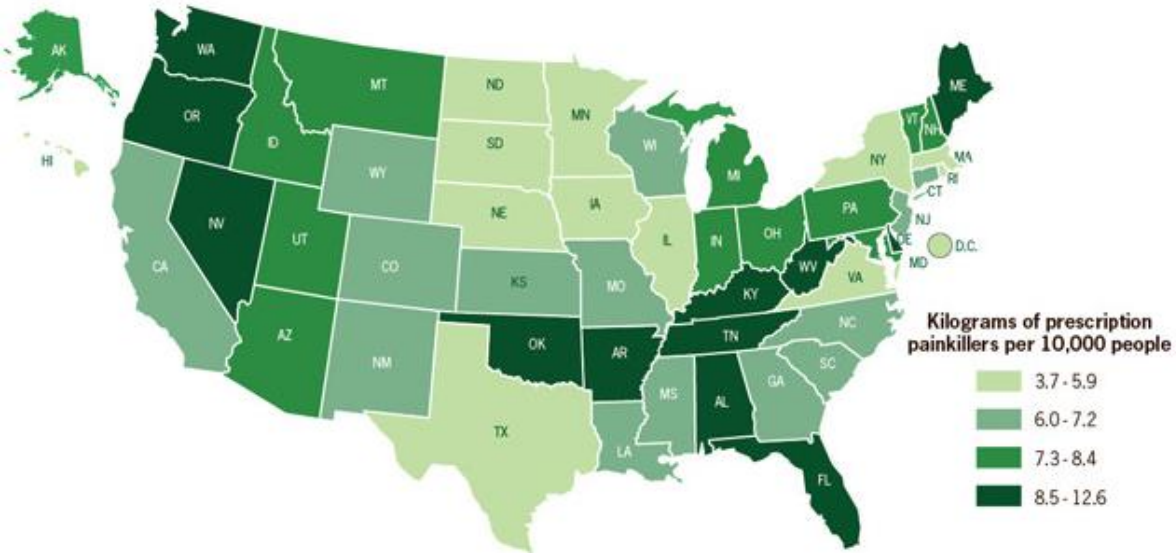
Data Source: Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS) of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

Definition: "Prescription painkillers" refers to opioid or narcotic pain relievers, including drugs such as Vicodin (hydrocodone+acetaminophen), OxyContin (oxycodone), Opana (oxymorphone), and methadone.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2010, North Dakota was among the states with the lowest number of prescription painkillers sold (3.7 to 5.9 kilograms per 10,000 people).

Figure 512. Amount of Prescription Painkillers Sold, By State, United States, 2010



Note: Adopted from CDC (2011).

3.5. Limited Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization

3.5.1. Number of Requests

Chart: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program: Number of Requests, Licensed Addiction Counselors, North Dakota, 2014-2015

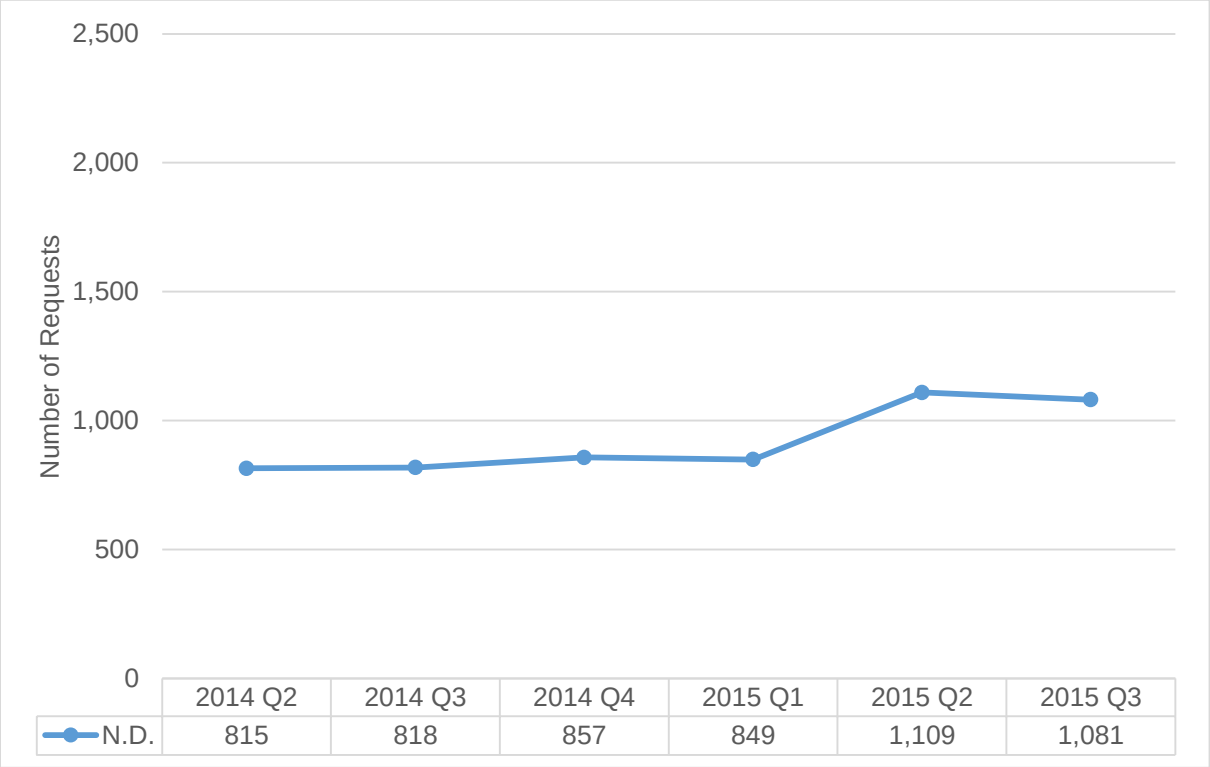
Data Source: North Dakota Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NDPDMP)

Definition: The "NDPDMP" is a secure and HIPAA compliant online database of controlled substances (C II-V) that is used to improve patient therapy and the state's ability to identify and inhibit medication diversion.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In third quarter of 2015, licensed addiction counselors submitted 1,081 requests to the NDPDMP.

Figure 513. Prescription Drug Monitoring Program: Number of Requests, Licensed Addiction Counselors, North Dakota, 2014-2015



	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4	2015 Q1	2015 Q2	2015 Q3
N.D.	815	818	857	849	1,109	1,081

Chart: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program: Number of Requests, Law Enforcement, North Dakota, 2014-2015

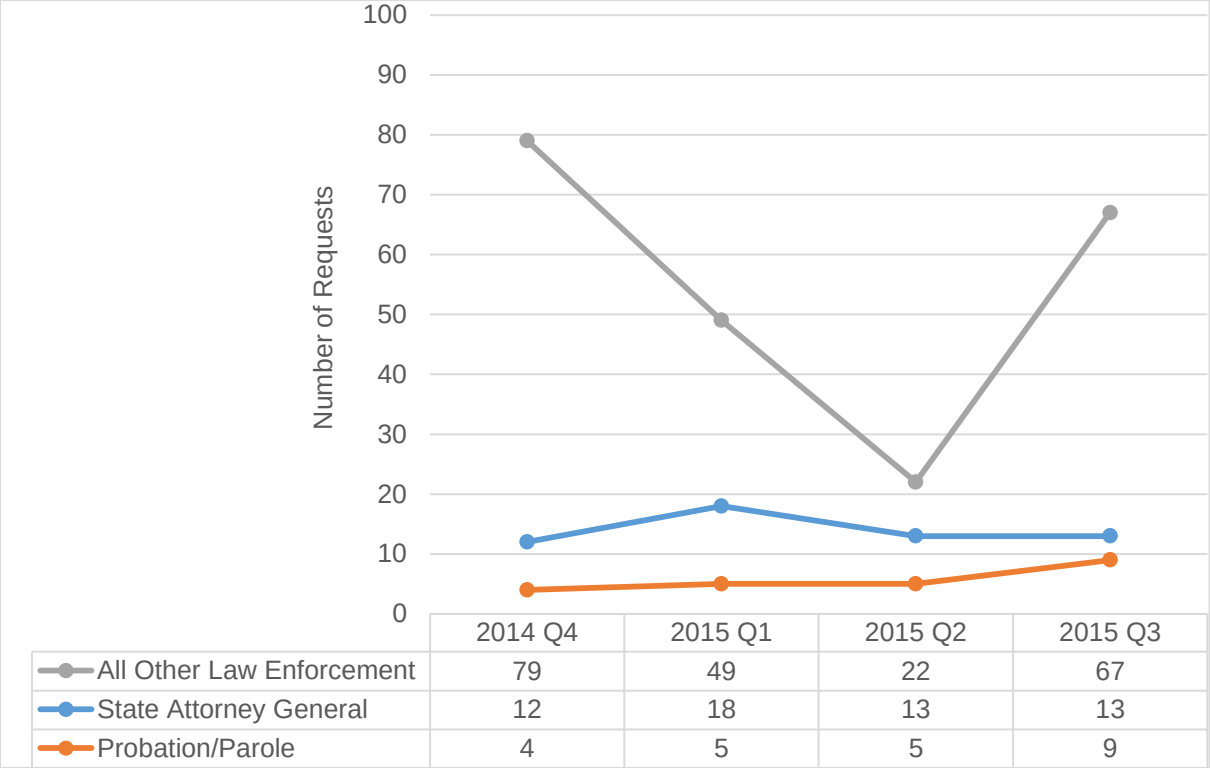
Data Source: North Dakota Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NDPDMP)

Definition The "NDPDMP" is a secure and HIPAA compliant online database of controlled substances (C II-V) that is used to improve patient therapy and the state's ability to identify and inhibit medication diversion.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In third quarter of 2015, law enforcement submitted 89 requests to the NDPDMP.

Figure 514. Prescription Drug Monitoring Program: Number of Requests, Law Enforcement, North Dakota, 2014-2015



Note: "All other law enforcement" includes agents, task force officers, and analysts from Bureau of Criminal Investigation and sworn officers from the State's Attorney/Parole/ Probation office.

3.5.2. Utilization Rate

Chart: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Prescribers, North Dakota, 2014-2015

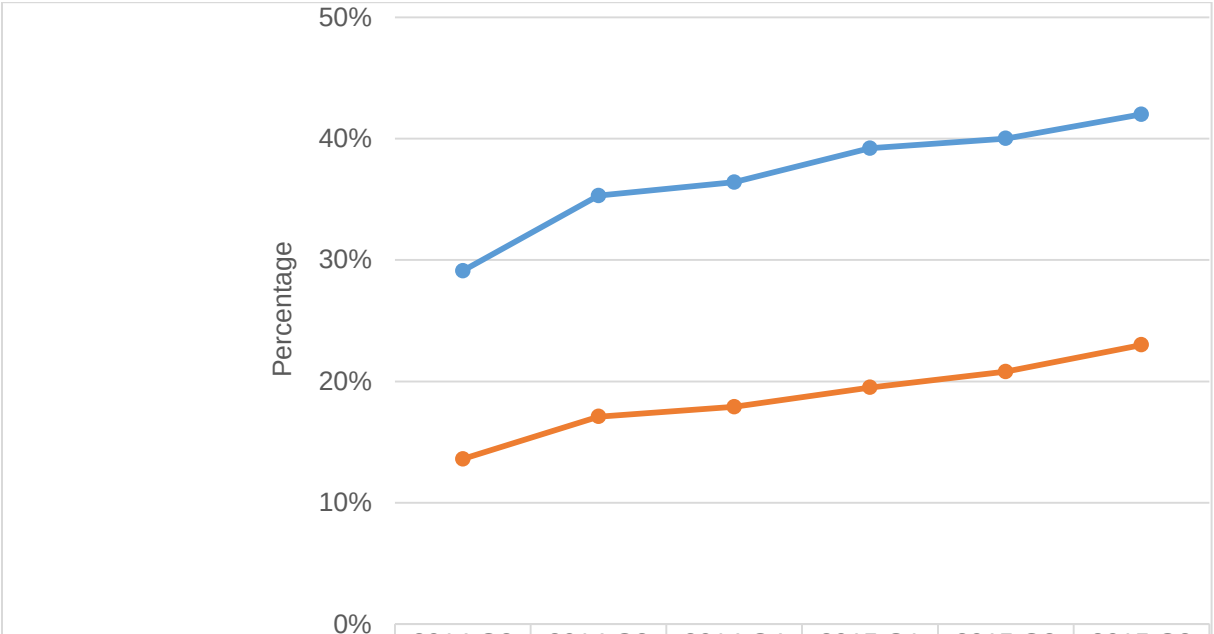
Data Source: North Dakota Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NDPDMP)

Definition: The "NDPDMP" is a secure and HIPAA compliant online database of controlled substances (C II-V) that is used to improve patient therapy and the state's ability to identify and inhibit medication diversion. "Utilization Rate" was calculated as number of registrants that submitted requests divided by estimated numbers that have access to the NDPDMP.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In third quarter of 2015, the NDPDMP utilization rate among the Drug Enforcement Administration registered doctors in North Dakota was 23 percent.

Figure 515. Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Prescribers, North Dakota, 2014-2015



	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4	2015 Q1	2015 Q2	2015 Q3
Other N.D. Registered Practitioners	29%	35%	36%	39%	40%	42%
N.D. Registered Doctors	14%	17%	18%	20%	21%	23%

Chart: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Dispensers, North Dakota, 2014-2015

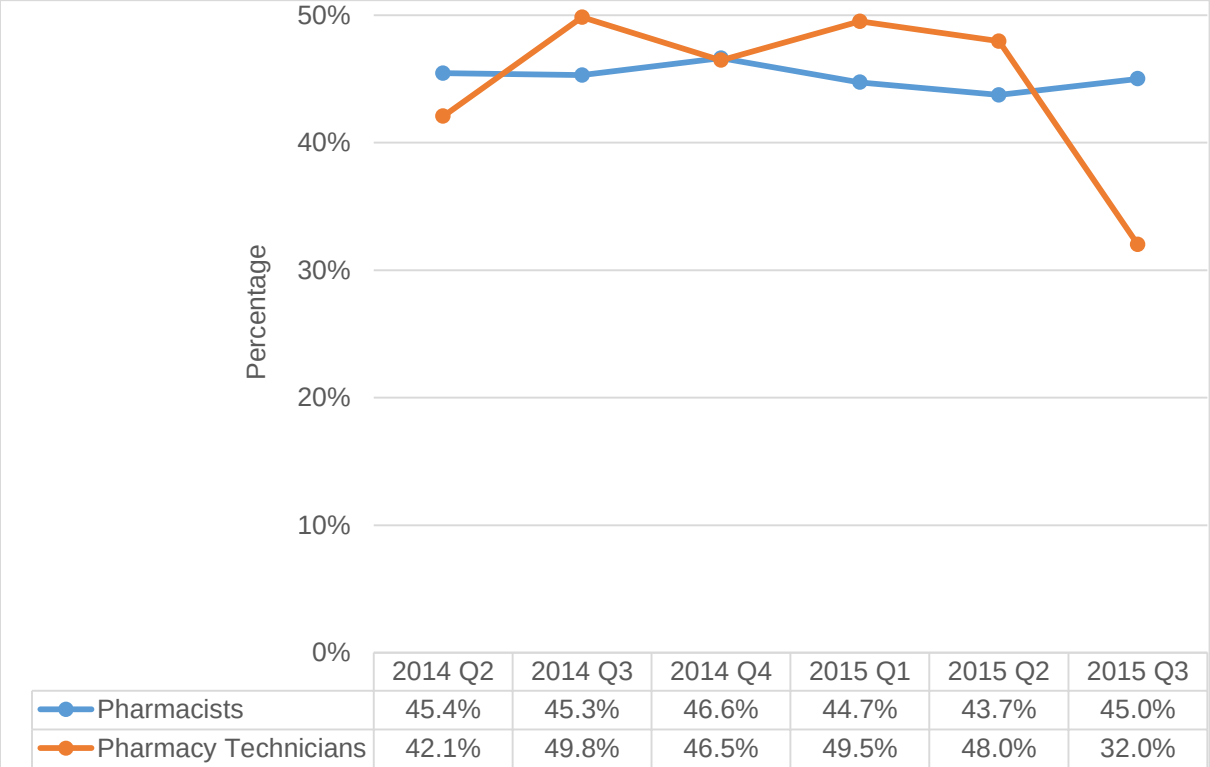
Data Source: North Dakota Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NDPDMP)

Definition: The "NDPDMP" is a secure and HIPAA compliant online database of controlled substances (C II-V) that is used to improve patient therapy and the state's ability to identify and inhibit medication diversion. "Utilization Rate" was calculated as number of registrants that submitted requests divided by estimated numbers that have access to the NDPDMP.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In third quarter of 2015, the NDPDMP utilization rate among the pharmacists in North Dakota was 45 percent.

Figure 516. Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Dispensers, North Dakota, 2014-2015



Note: "Pharmacy technicians" include pharmacy technicians or delegates of pharmacists.

Chart: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Licensed Addiction Counselors, North Dakota, 2014-2015

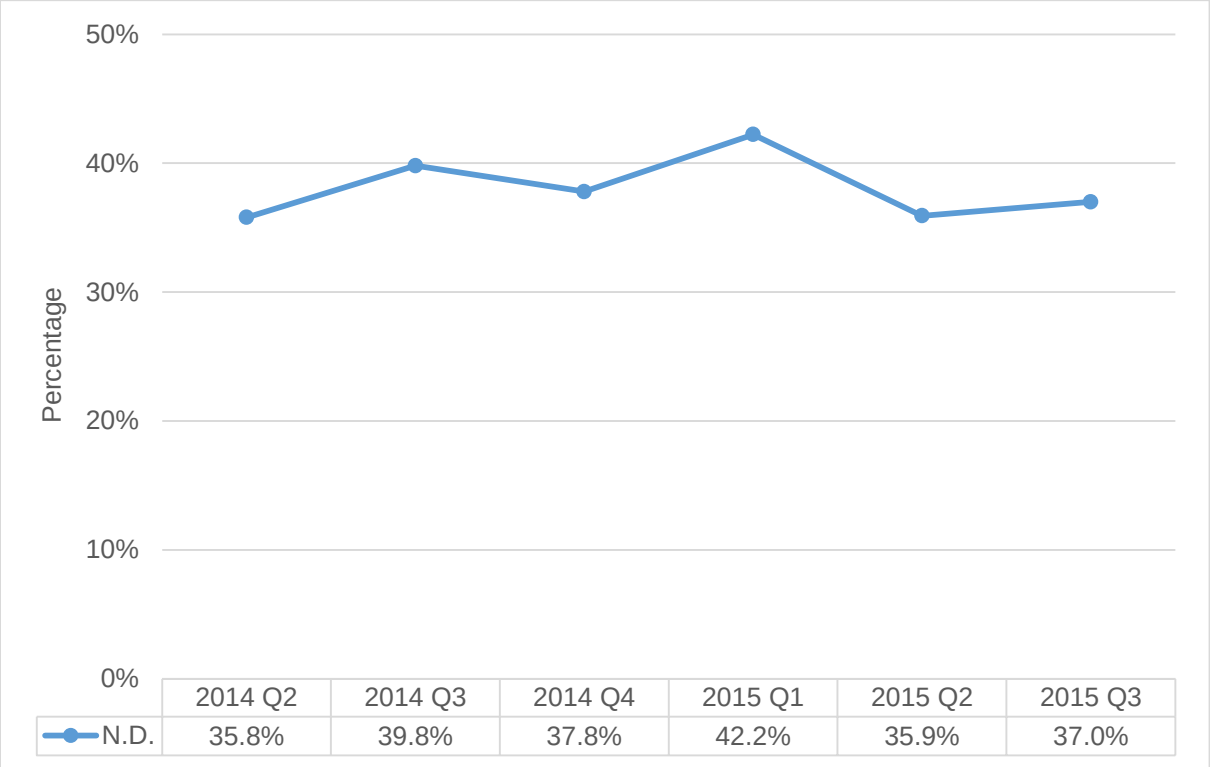
Data Source: North Dakota Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NDPDMP)

Definition: The "NDPDMP" is a secure and HIPAA compliant online database of controlled substances (C II-V) that is used to improve patient therapy and the state's ability to identify and inhibit medication diversion. "Utilization Rate" was calculated as number of registrants that submitted requests divided by estimated numbers that have access to the NDPDMP.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In third quarter of 2015, the NDPDMP utilization rate among licensed addiction counselors in North Dakota was 37 percent.

Figure 517. Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Licensed Addiction Counselors, North Dakota, 2014-2015



	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4	2015 Q1	2015 Q2	2015 Q3
N.D.	35.8%	39.8%	37.8%	42.2%	35.9%	37.0%

Chart: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Law Enforcement, North Dakota, 2014-2015

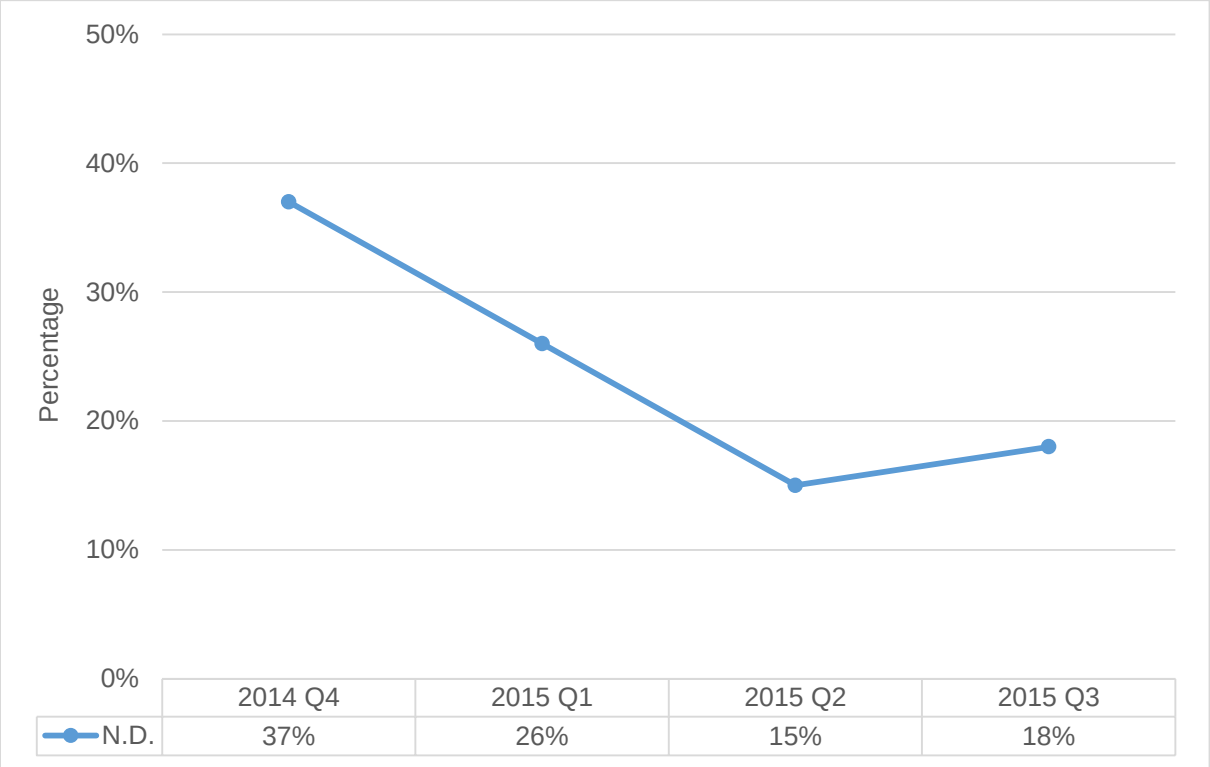
Data Source: North Dakota Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (NDPDMP)

Definition: "The NDPDMP" is a secure and HIPAA compliant online database of controlled substances (C II – V) that is used to improve patient therapy and the state's ability to identify and inhibit medication diversion. "Utilization Rate" was calculated as number of registrants that submitted requests divided by estimated numbers that have access to the NDPDMP.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In third quarter of 2015, the NDPDMP utilization rate among law enforcement in North Dakota was 18 percent.

Figure 518. Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Utilization Rate, Law Enforcement, North Dakota, 2014-2015



Note: "Law enforcement" includes agents, task force officers, and analysts from Bureau of Criminal Investigation and ¼ of the 75 sworn officers from the State's Attorney/Parole/Probation office.

4. CONSEQUENCES

4.1. Treatment

4.1.1. Overall

Chart: Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, North Dakota, 2007-2014

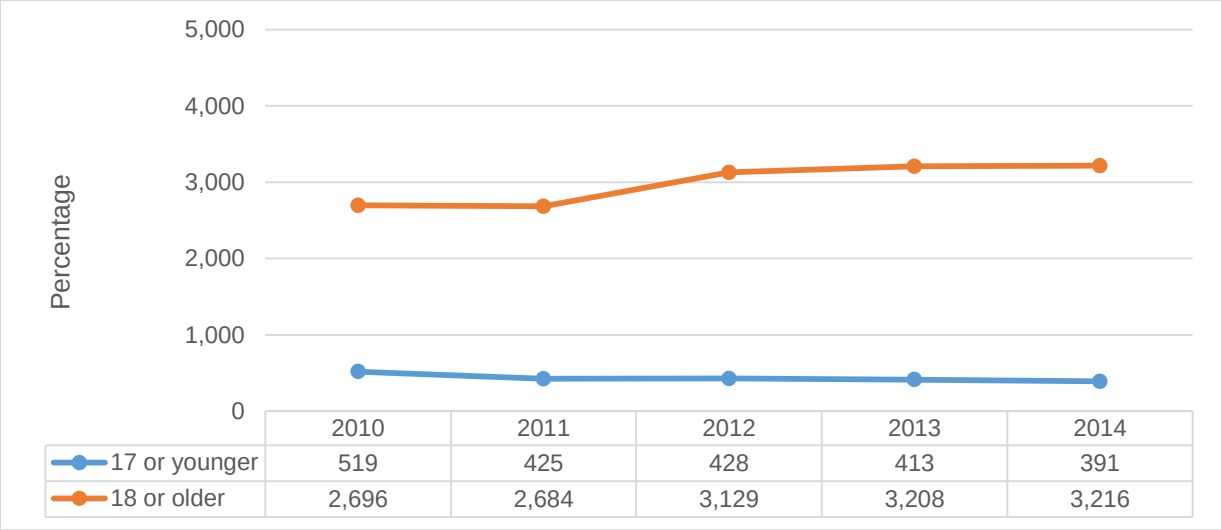
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

Definition: "Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions" include those who entered into a substance abuse treatment program during a calendar year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, there were 3,216 adult and 391 adolescent admissions into Alcohol and Other Drug treatment services.

Figure 519. Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Admissions, Regional Human Service Centers, North Dakota, 2007-2014



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
17 or younger	519	425	428	413	391
18 or older	2,696	2,684	3,129	3,208	3,216

Note: 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.

4.1.2. Age Groups

4.1.2.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.1.2.1.1. 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

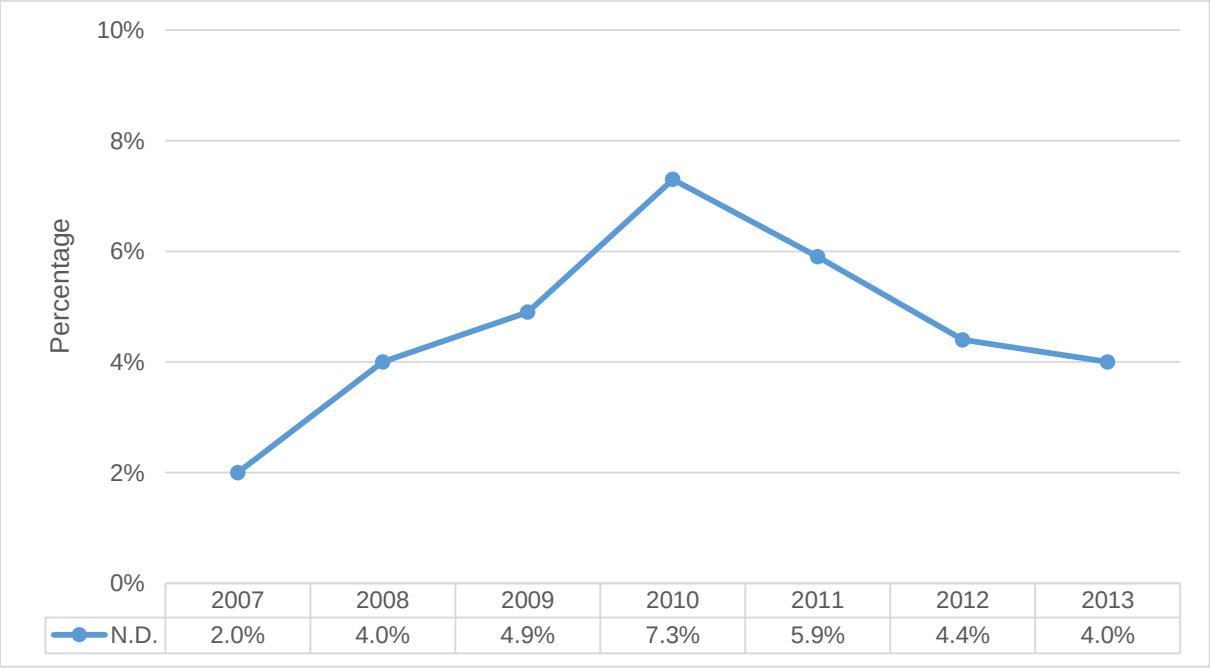
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

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 520. Percent of Persons at Regional Human Service Centers Reporting Schedule II Prescription Drug Abuse, Youth (17 Years or Younger), North Dakota, 2007-2013



	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
N.D.	2.0%	4.0%	4.9%	7.3%	5.9%	4.4%	4.0%

4.1.2.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.1.2.2.1. 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

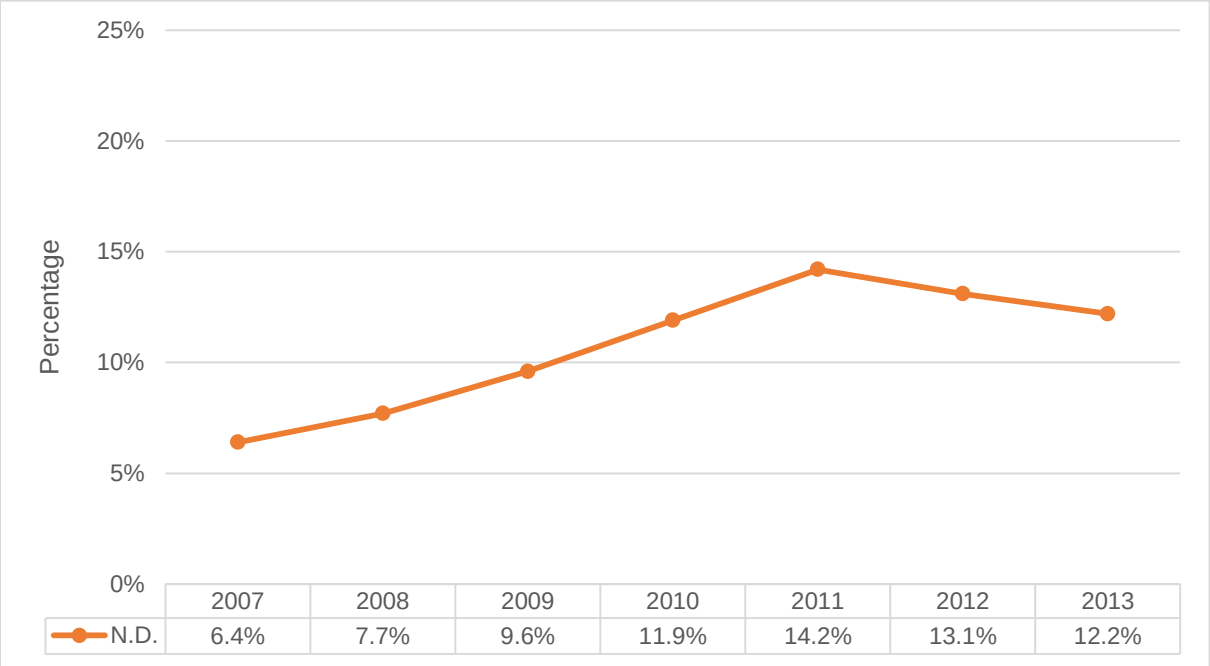
Data Source: North Dakota Regional Human Service Centers (ND RHSCs)

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 521. Percent of Persons at Regional Human Service Centers Reporting Schedule II Prescription Drug Abuse, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2007-2013



4.2. Drug-Related Disease Impact

4.2.1. Drug Overdose Deaths

Chart: Age-adjusted Rate of Drug Overdose Deaths and Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, United States, 2000–2014

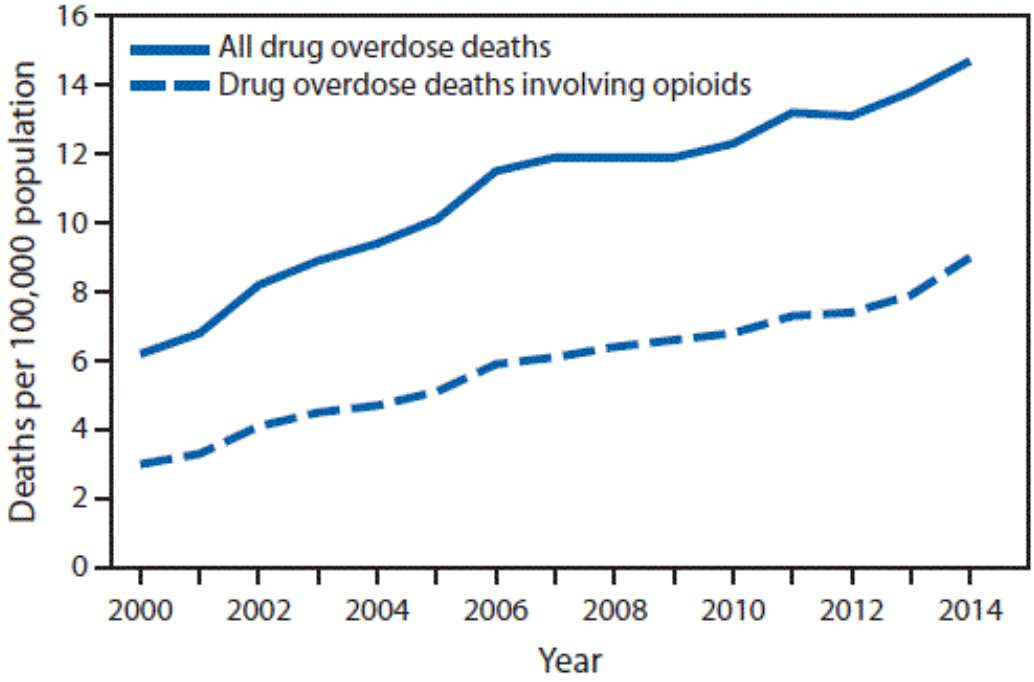
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality file

Definition: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). “Drug overdose deaths” are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. “Opioids” include drugs such as morphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, heroin, methadone, fentanyl, and tramadol.

Notable Findings for the United States:

- During 2014, 47,055 drug overdose deaths occurred in the United States. The overall number and rate of drug overdose deaths increased significantly from 2013 to 2014, with an additional 3,073 deaths occurring in 2014.

Figure 522. Age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths and drug overdose deaths involving opioids, United States, 2000–2014



Note: Adapted from CDC (2015). Age-adjusted death rates were calculated by applying age-specific death rates to the 2000 U.S standard population age distribution. Data for North Dakota not available.

Chart: Age-adjusted Rate of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, *by Type of Opioid*, United States, 2000–2014

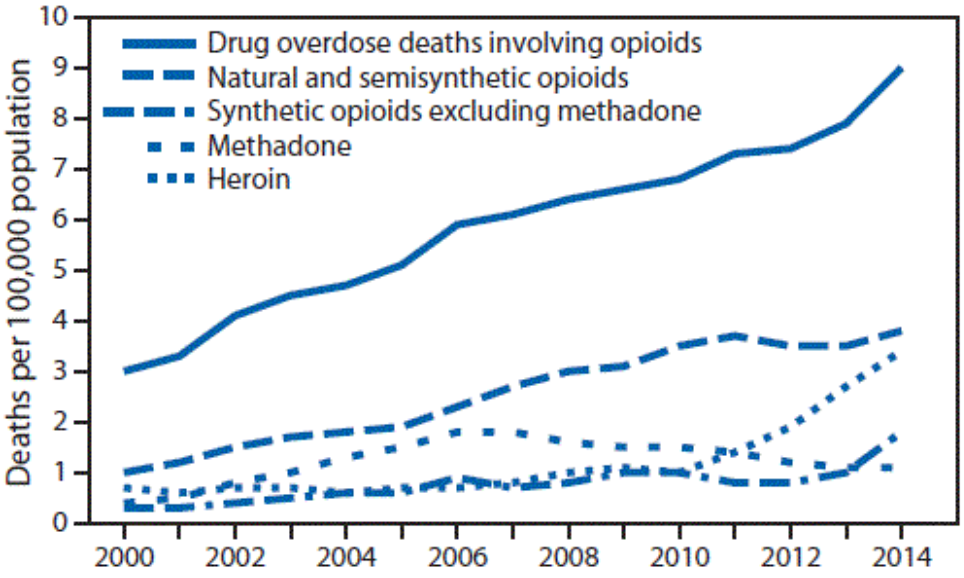
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality file

Definition: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD–10). "Drug overdose deaths" are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. "Opioids" include drugs such as morphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, heroin, methadone, fentanyl, and tramadol.

Notable Findings for the United States:

- In 2014, the rate of drug overdose deaths involving natural and semisynthetic opioids (e.g., morphine, oxycodone, and hydrocodone), 3.8 per 100,000, was the highest among opioid overdose deaths, and increased 9 percent from 3.5 per 100,000 in 2013.

Figure 523. Age-adjusted Rate of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, *by Type of Opioid*, United States, 2000–2014



Note: Adapted from CDC (2015). Age-adjusted death rates were calculated by applying age-specific death rates to the 2000 U.S standard population age distribution. Data for North Dakota not available.

Chart: Rates of Prescription Painkiller Sales, Deaths and Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, United States, 1999-2010

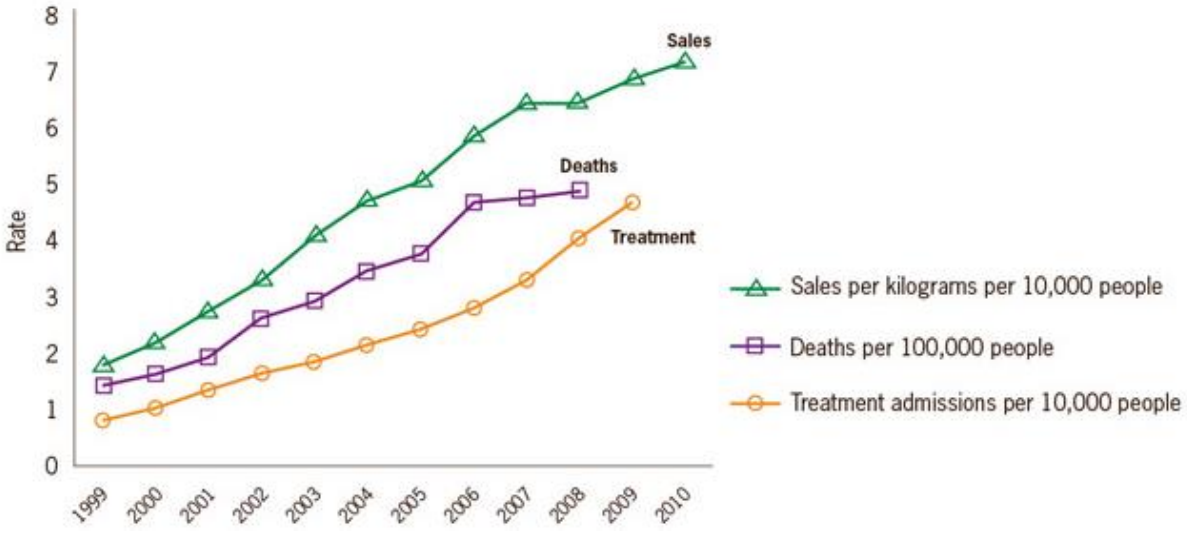
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, 1999-2008; Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS) of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), 1999-2010; Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1999-2009

Definition: "Prescription painkillers" refers to opioid or narcotic pain relievers, including drugs such as Vicodin (hydrocodone+acetaminophen), OxyContin (oxycodone), Opana (oxymorphone), and methadone.

Notable Findings for the United States:

- The rate of prescription painkiller sales increased from less than two kilograms per 10,000 people in 1999 to more than seven kilograms per 10,000 people in 2010.
    - The rate of prescription painkiller treatment admissions increased from less than one treatment admission per 10,000 people in 1999 to more than four treatment admissions in 2009.
    - The rate of prescription painkiller deaths from increased from less than two deaths per 10,000 people in 1999 to more than 4 deaths per 10,000 people in 2008.

Figure 524. Rates of Prescription Painkiller Sales, Deaths and Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, United States, 1999-2010



Note: Adopted from CDC (2011).

F. TOBACCO

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2. PREVALENCE/CONSUMPTION

2.1. Tobacco Product Use

2.1.1. Current Use (Past 30 Days)

2.1.1.1. Overall

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

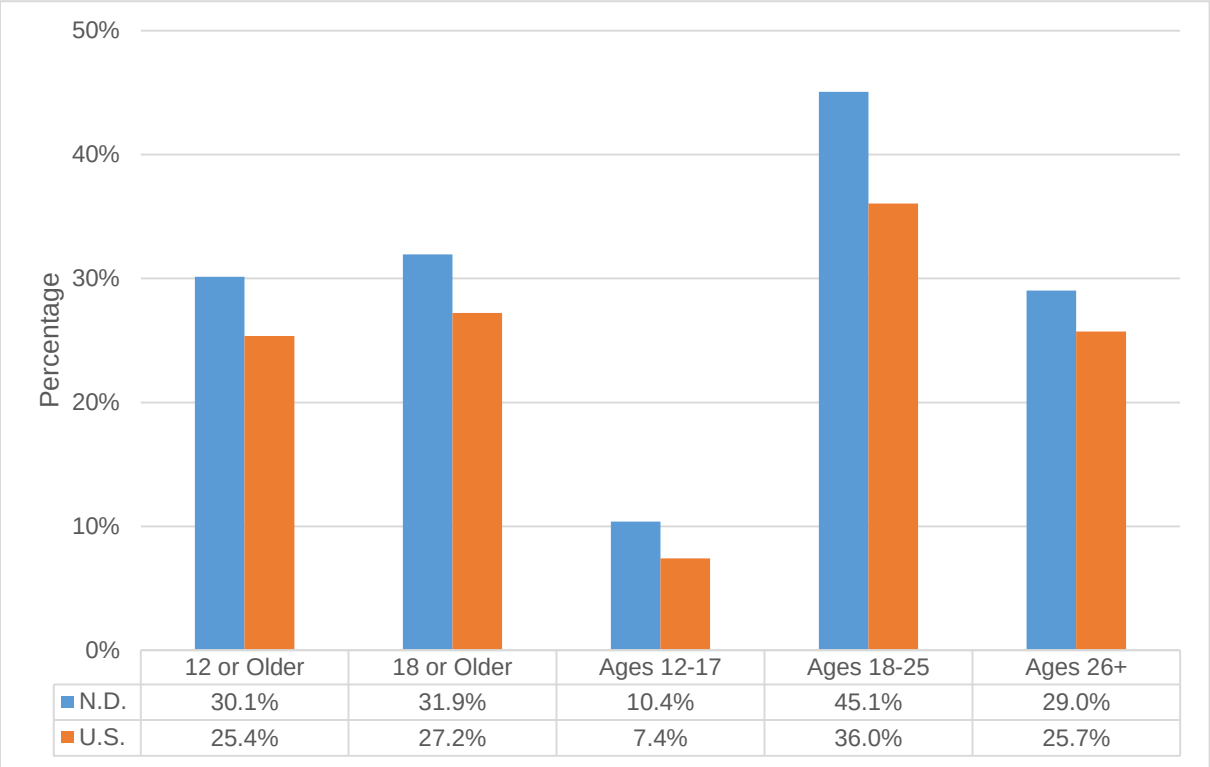
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, 30.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported using any tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 525. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	30.1%	31.9%	10.4%	45.1%	29.0%
U.S.	25.4%	27.2%	7.4%	36.0%	25.7%

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

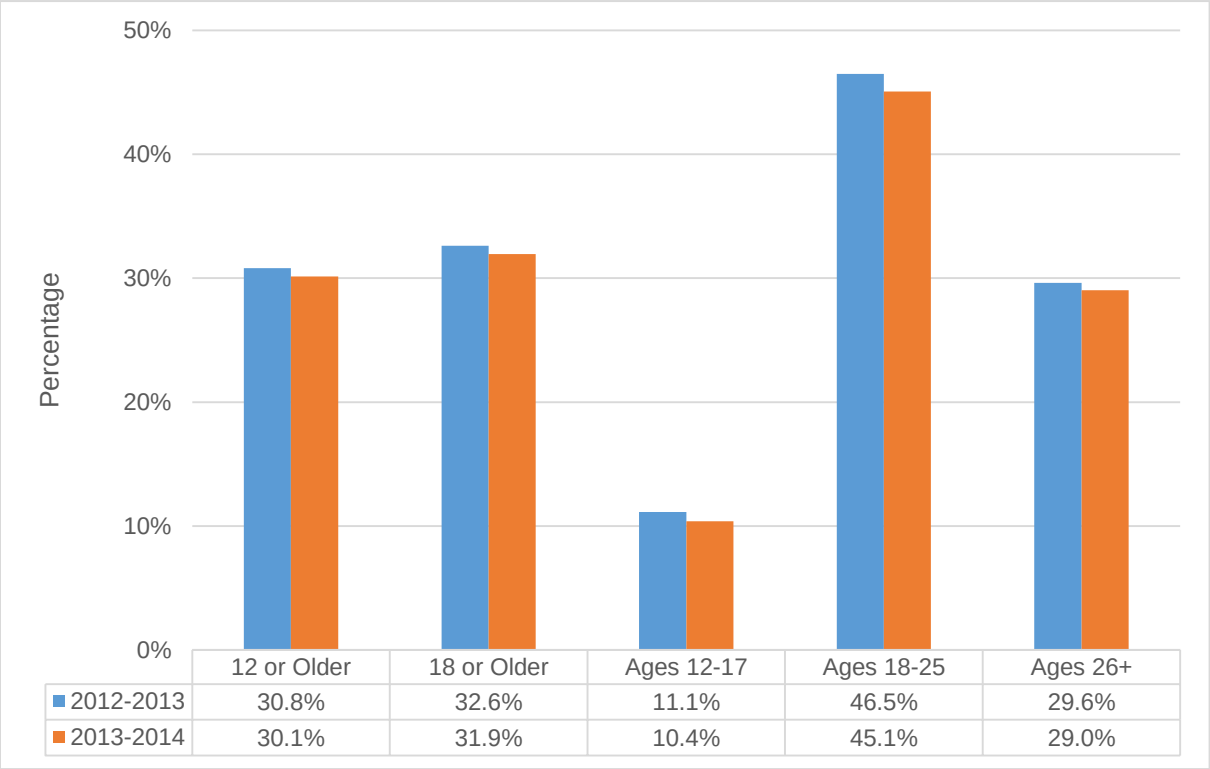
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, 30.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported using any tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 526. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	30.8%	32.6%	11.1%	46.5%	29.6%
2013-2014	30.1%	31.9%	10.4%	45.1%	29.0%

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 and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, 10.4 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 used a tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 527. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

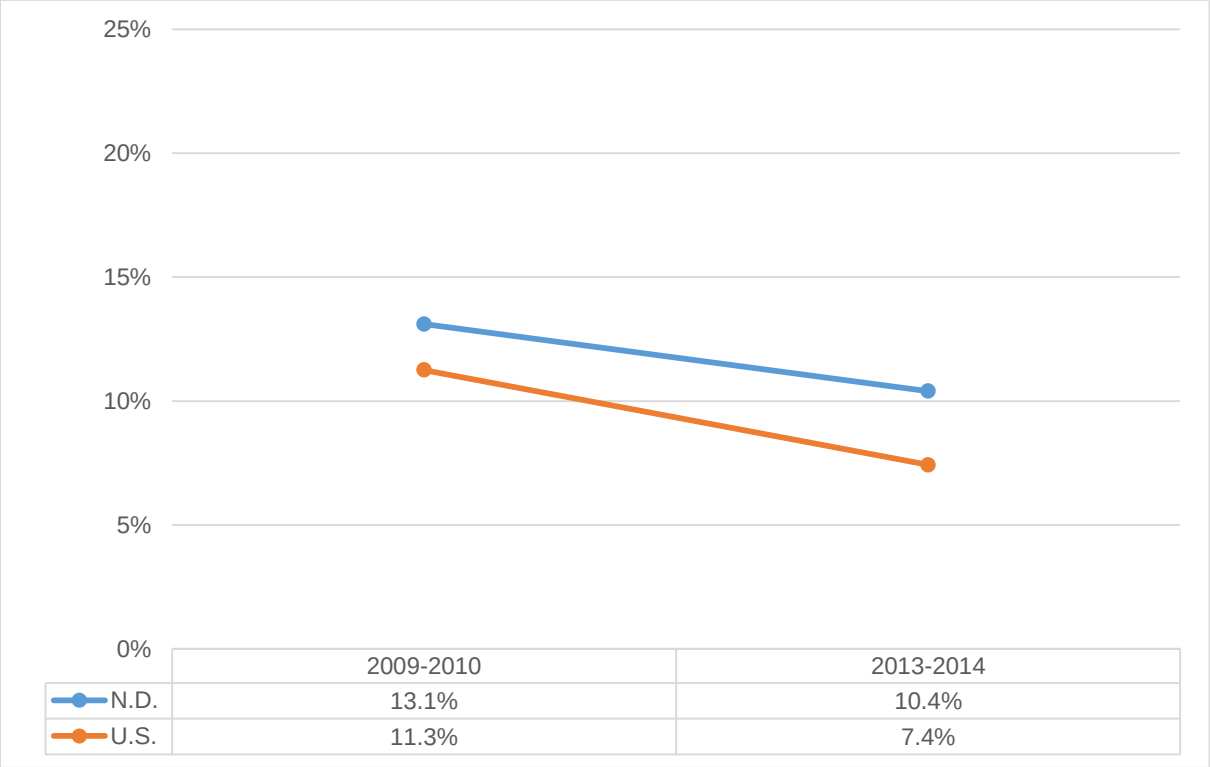


Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

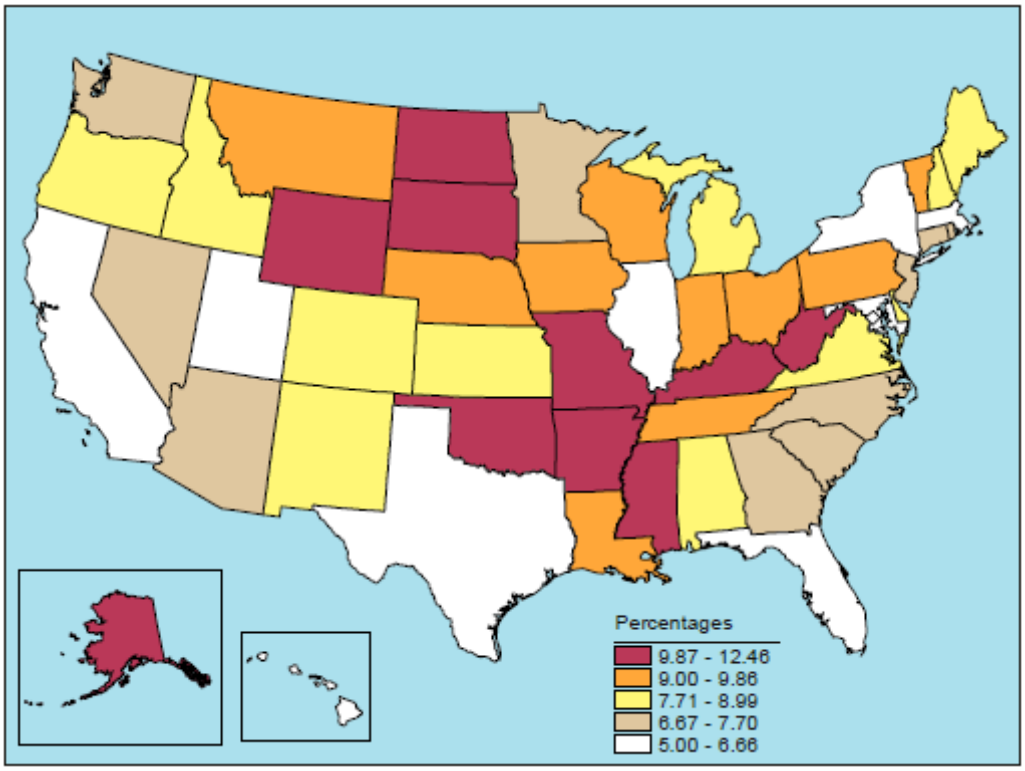
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 12-17 that used a tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 528. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2015

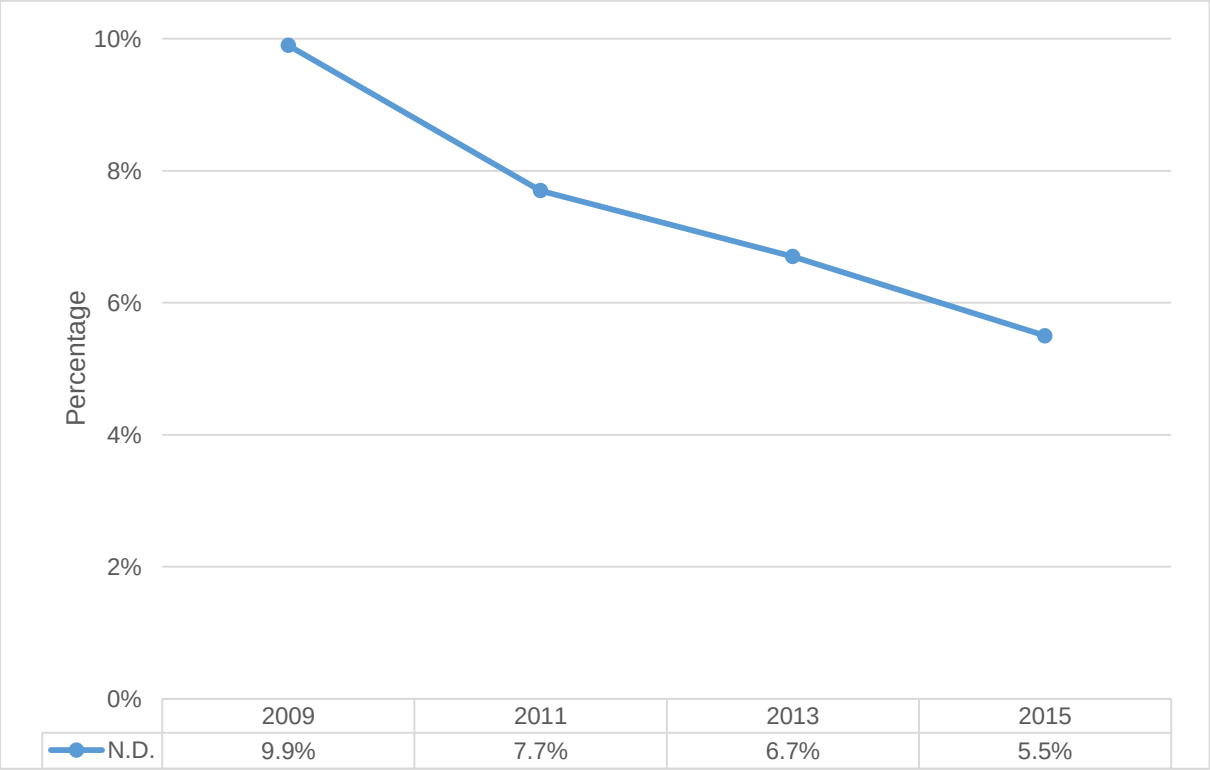
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students used cigarettes, cigars or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 529. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2009-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.5 percent of female and 6.5 percent of male North Dakota middle school students used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 530. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

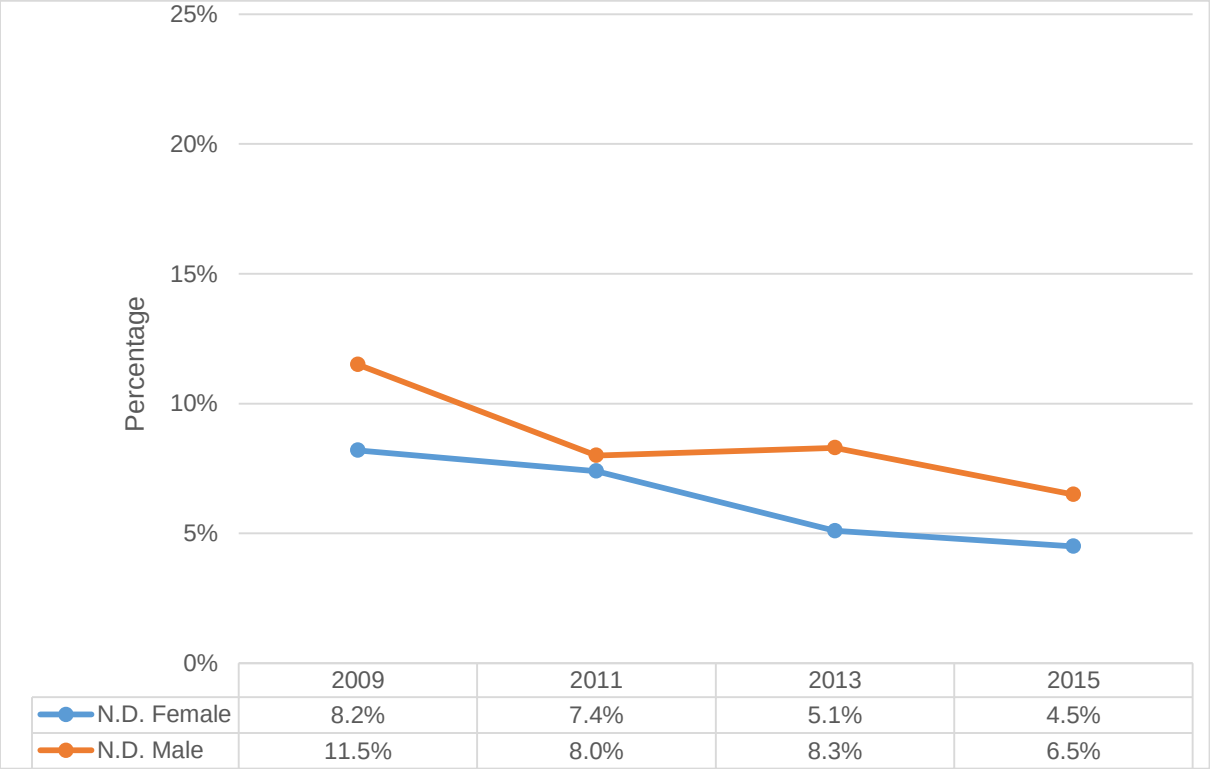


Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.2 percent of seventh graders and 6.7 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 531. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

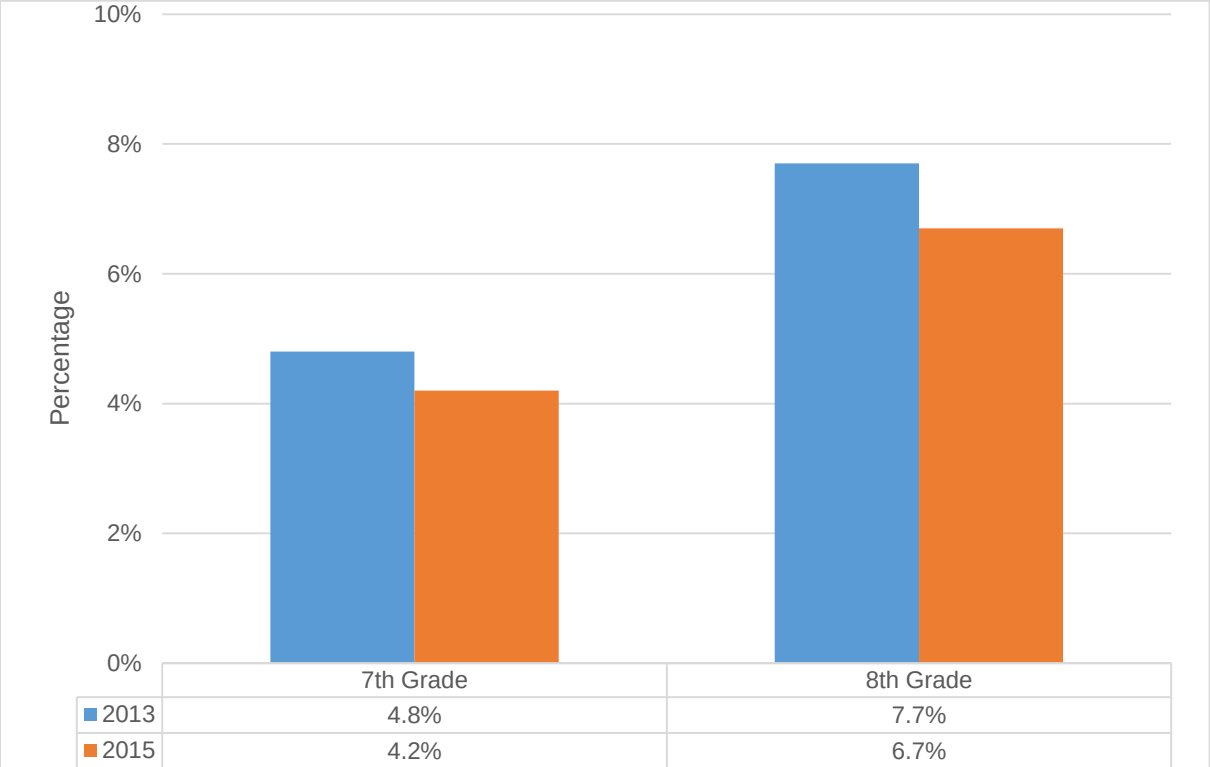


Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

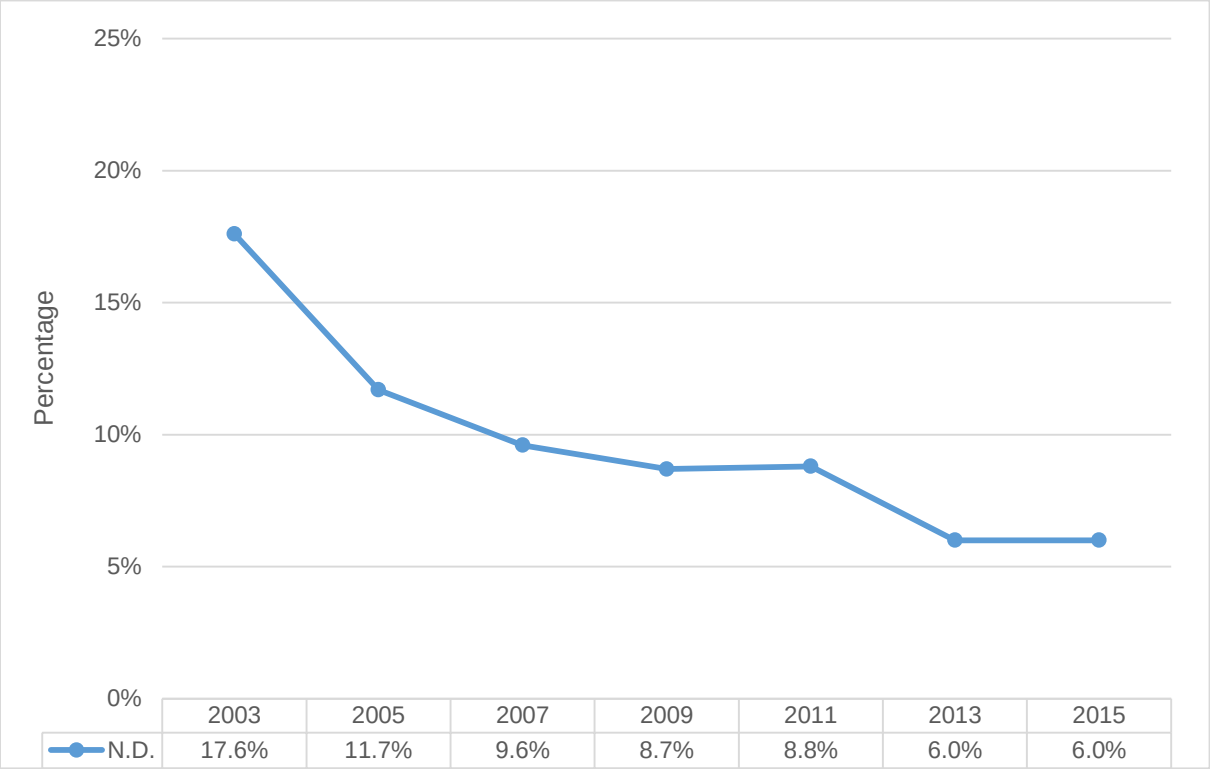
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 6 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 532. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	17.6%	11.7%	9.6%	8.7%	8.8%	6.0%	6.0%

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 6.2 percent of female and 5.9 percent of male North Dakota middle school students used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 533. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

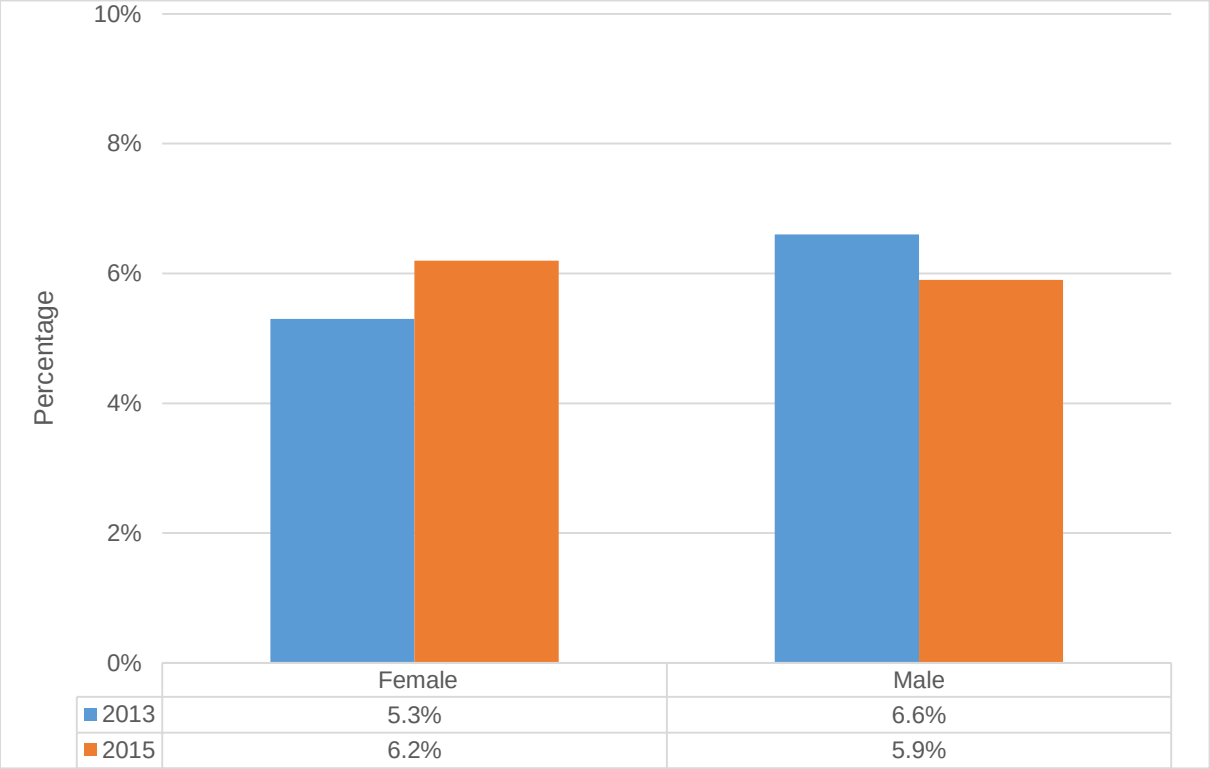


Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

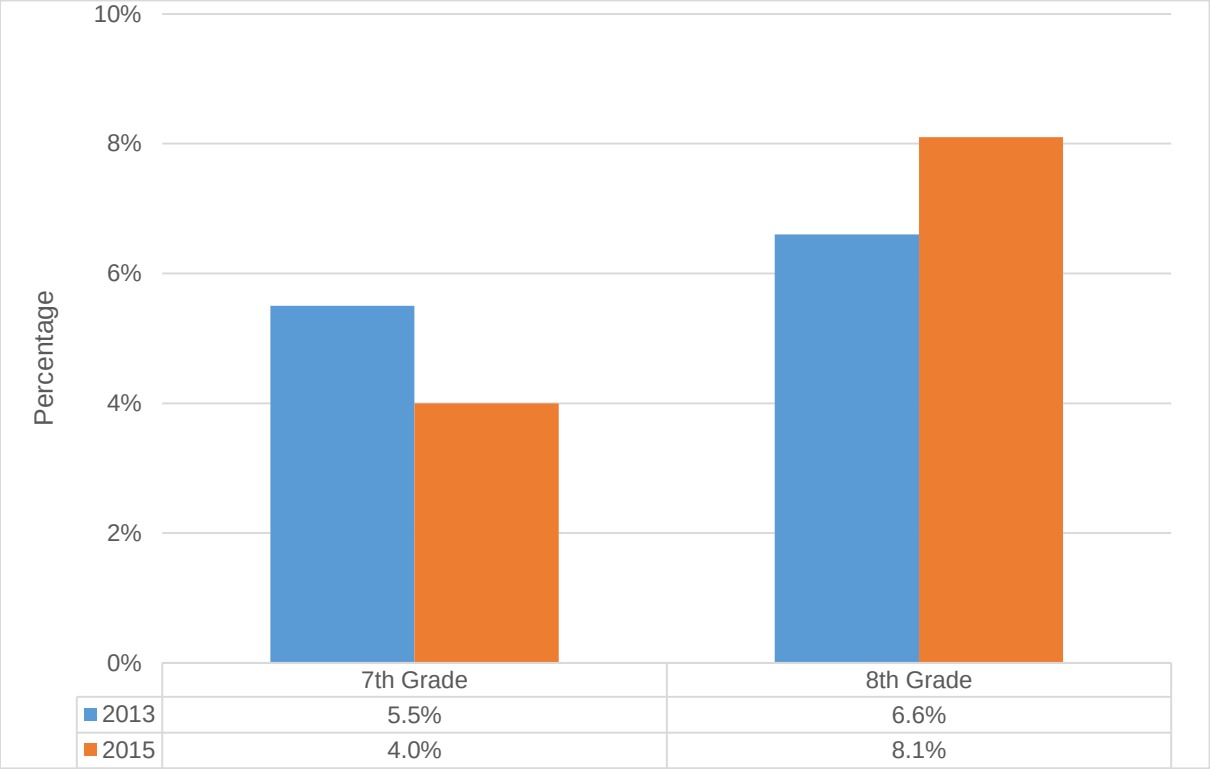
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 4 percent of seventh graders and 8.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 534. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



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 and United States, 2003-2015

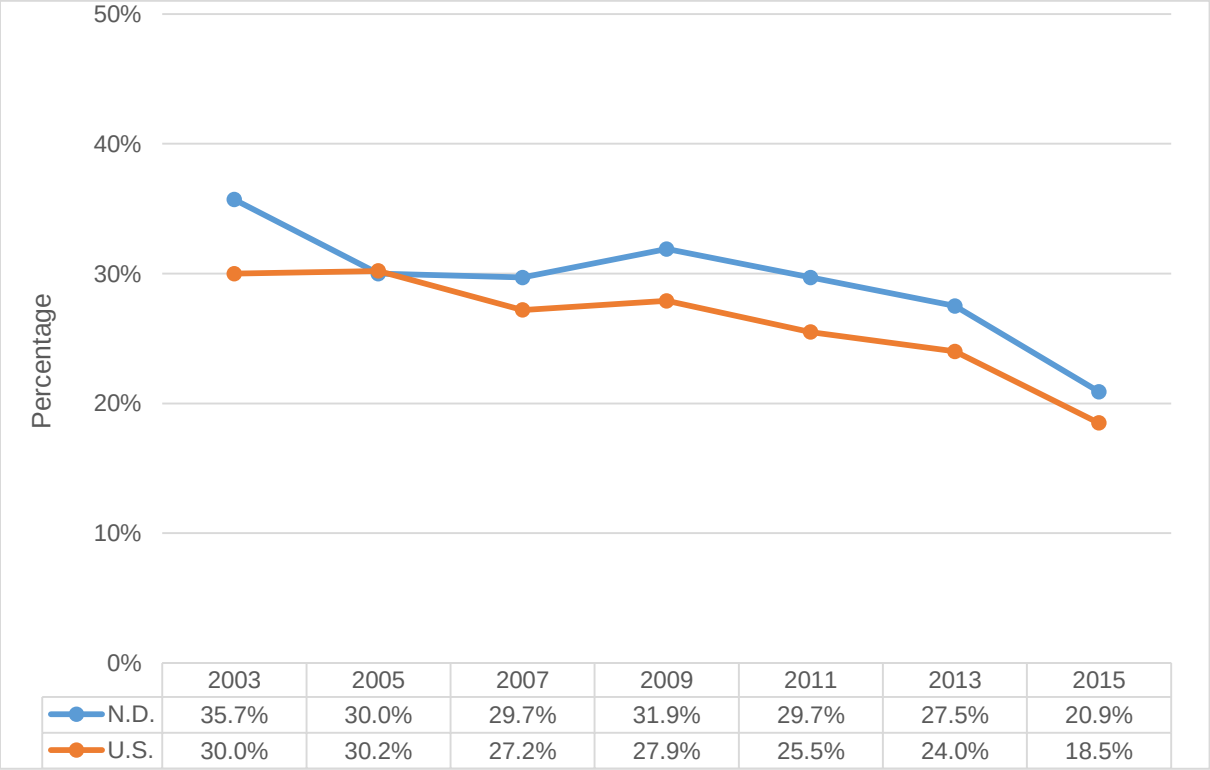
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 20.9 percent of North Dakota high school students used cigarettes, cigars or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 535. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	35.7%	30.0%	29.7%	31.9%	29.7%	27.5%	20.9%
U.S.	30.0%	30.2%	27.2%	27.9%	25.5%	24.0%	18.5%

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015

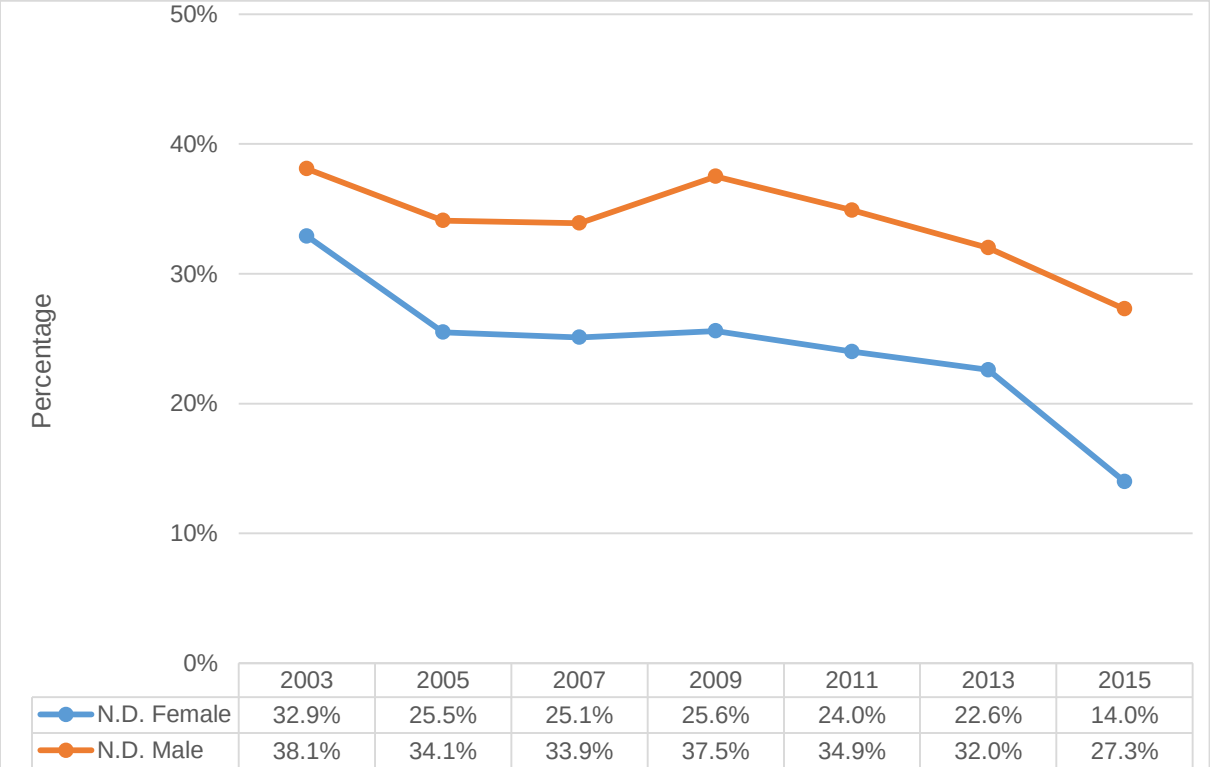
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14 percent of female and 27.3 percent of male North Dakota high school students used cigarettes, cigars or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 536. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	32.9%	25.5%	25.1%	25.6%	24.0%	22.6%	14.0%
N.D. Male	38.1%	34.1%	33.9%	37.5%	34.9%	32.0%	27.3%

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

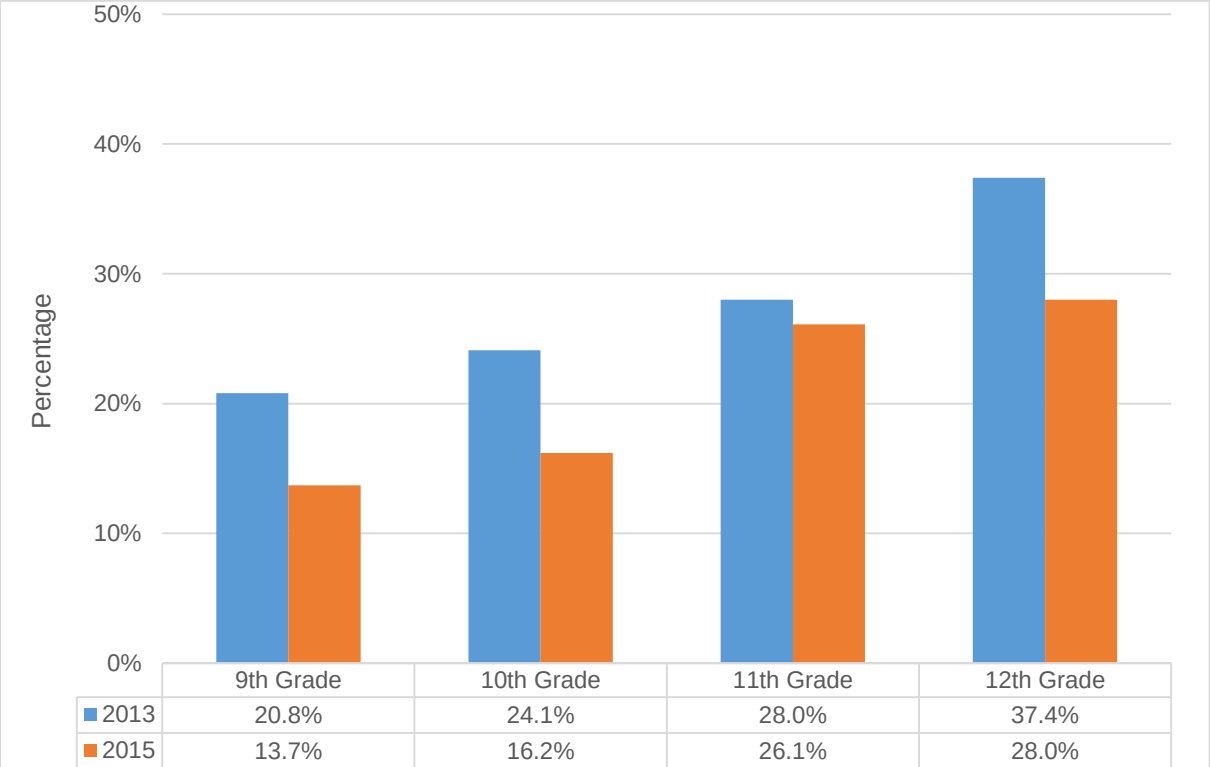
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as the use of cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 13.7 percent of North Dakota seventh graders and 28 percent of eighth graders used cigarettes, cigars or smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 537. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	20.8%	24.1%	28.0%	37.4%
2015	13.7%	16.2%	26.1%	28.0%

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

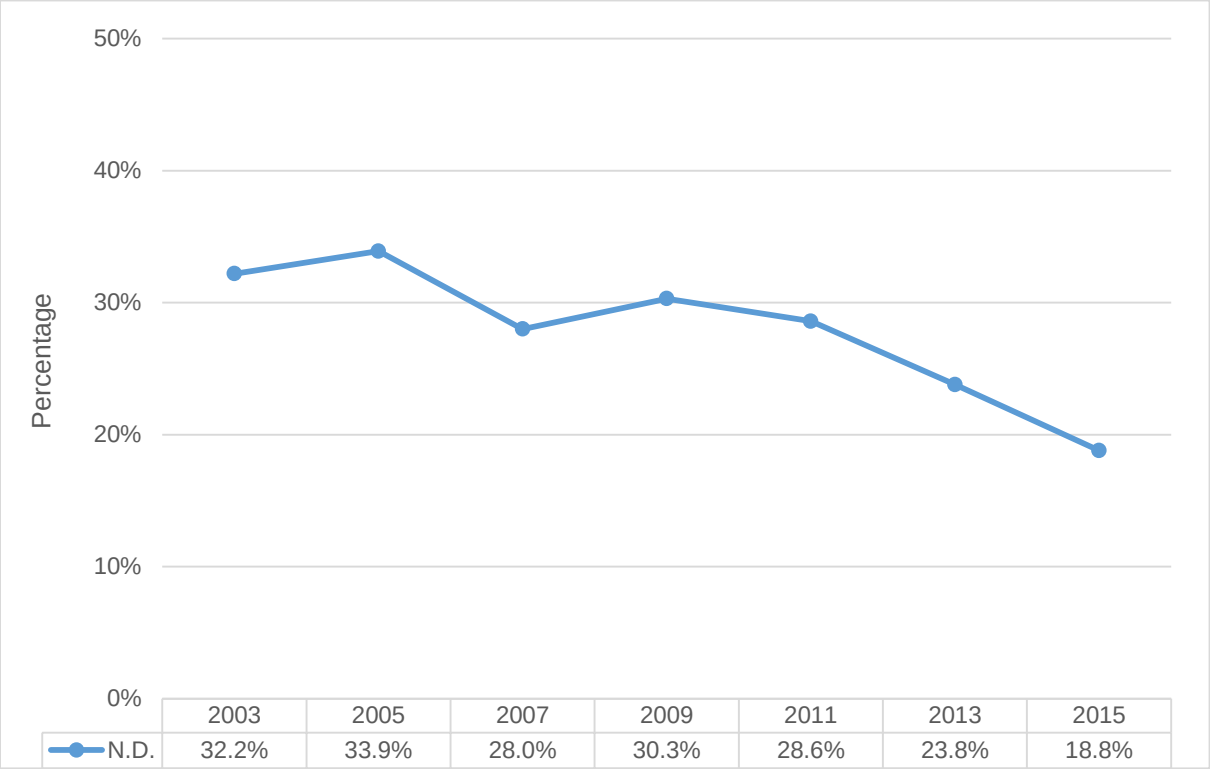
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 18.8 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 538. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	32.2%	33.9%	28.0%	30.3%	28.6%	23.8%	18.8%

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 13.7 percent of female and 23.4 percent of male 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 539. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

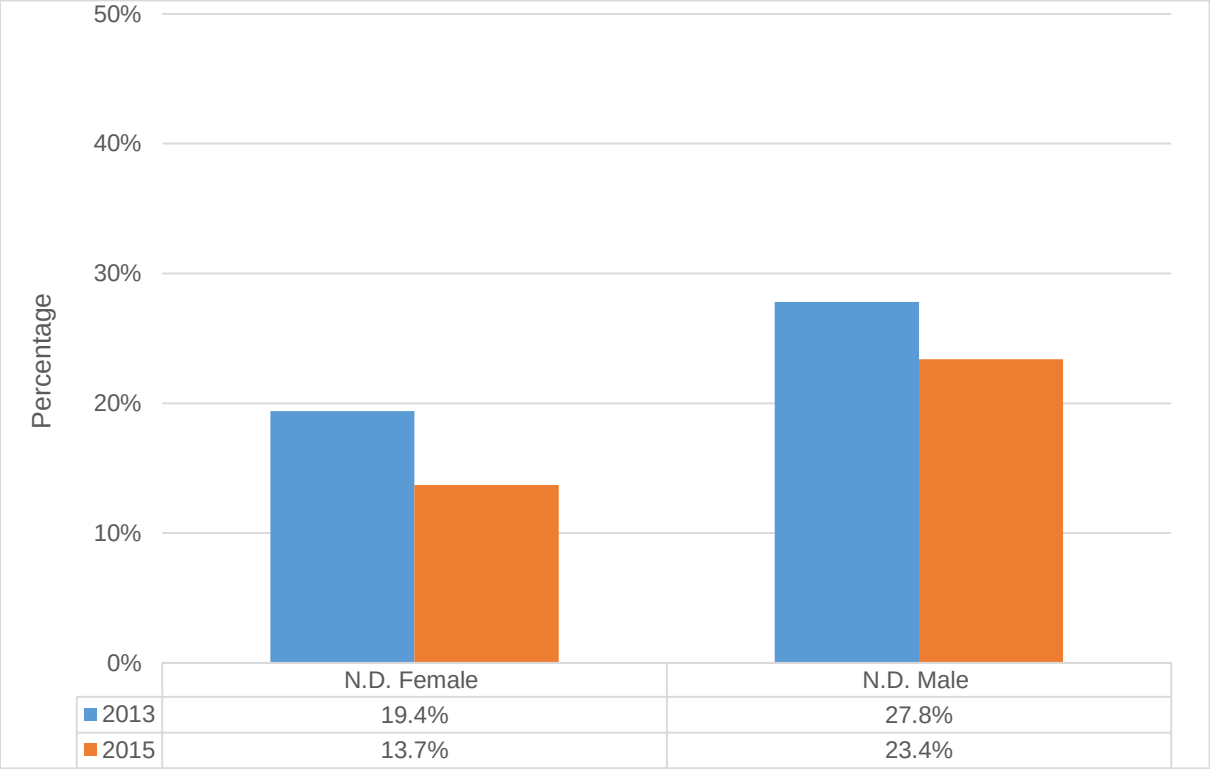


Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

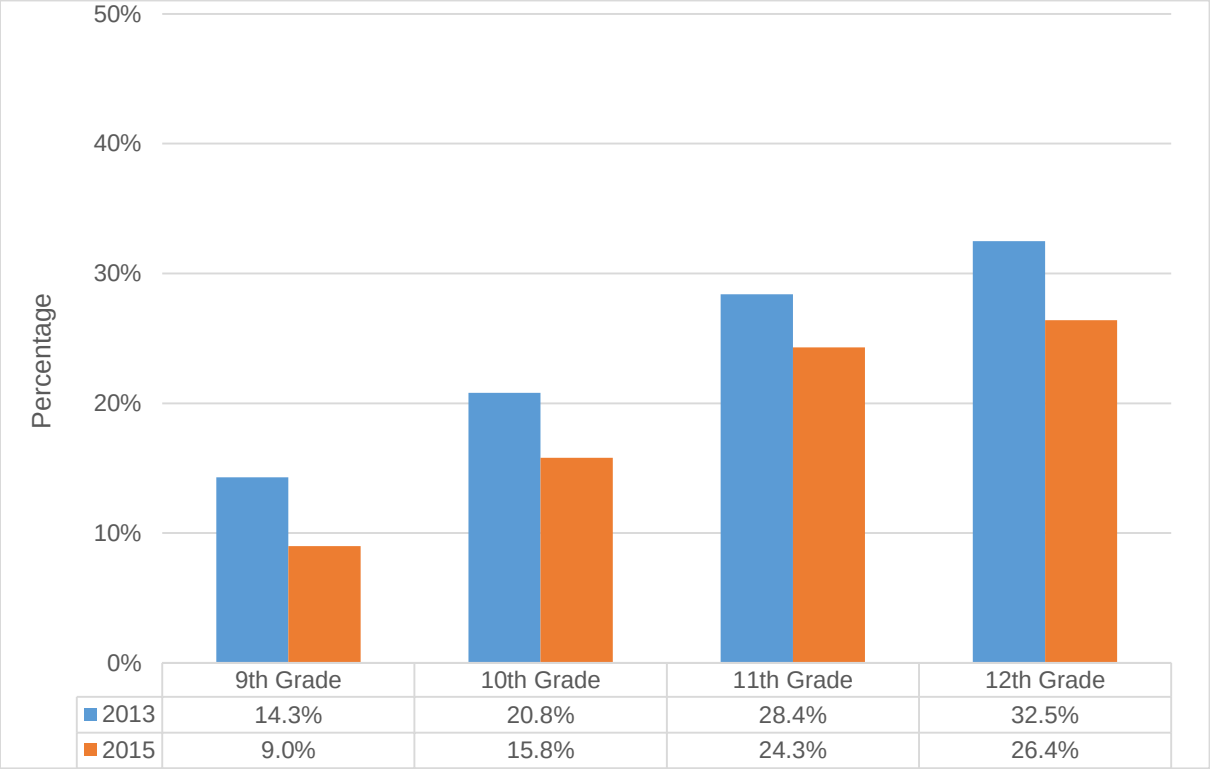
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 9 percent of ninth graders and 26.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, pipes, or bidis on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 540. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	14.3%	20.8%	28.4%	32.5%
2015	9.0%	15.8%	24.3%	26.4%

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 and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

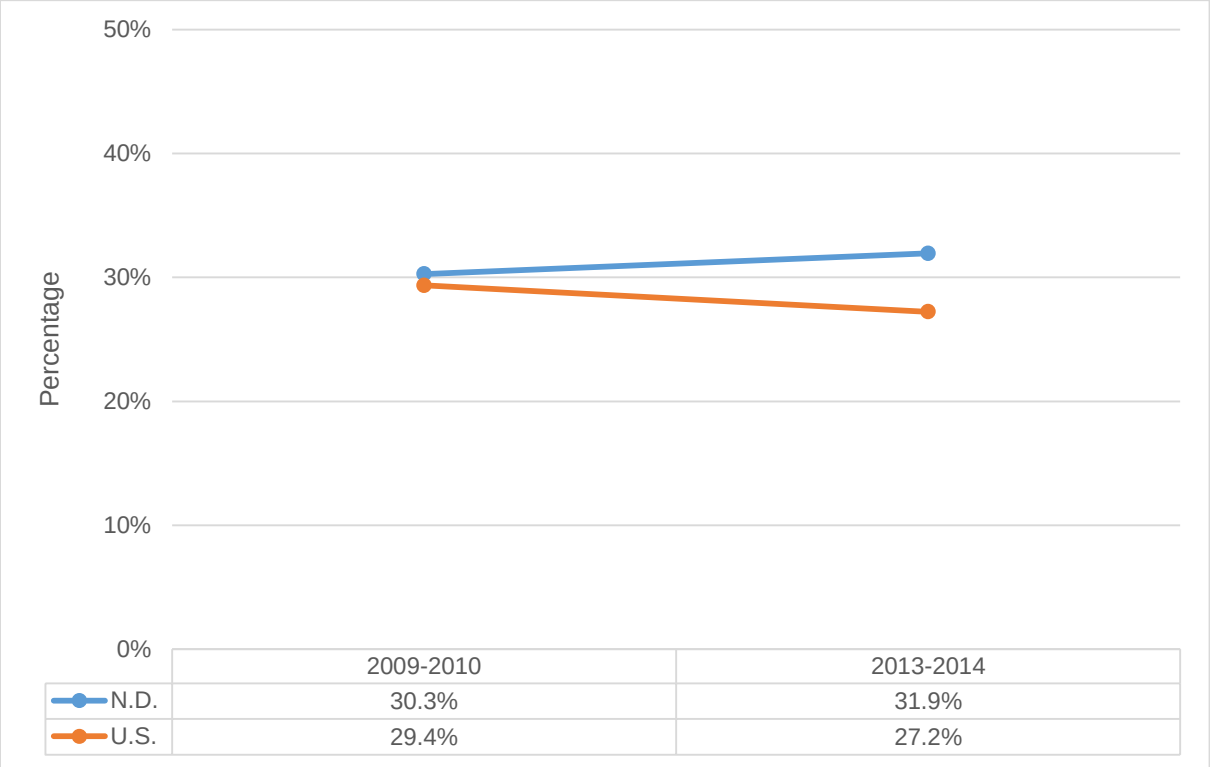
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, 31.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older, used a tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 541. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



2.1.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, 45.1 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older, used a tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 542. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

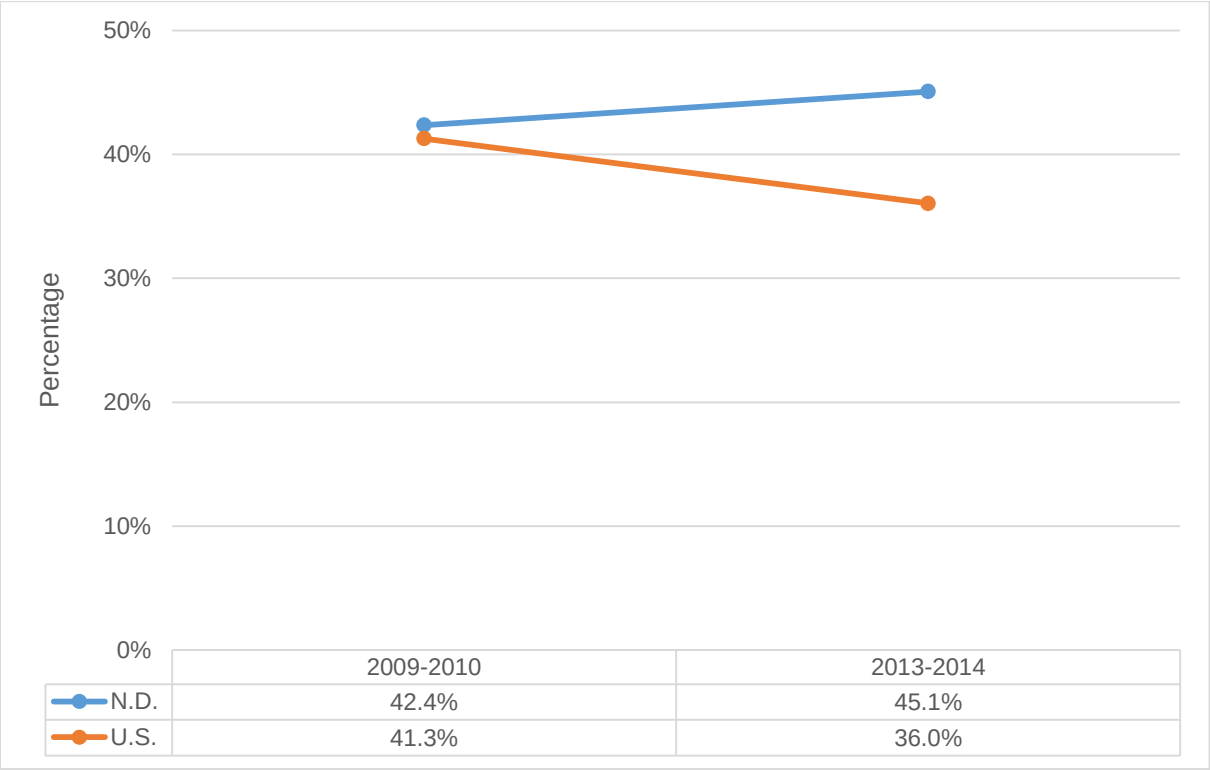


Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

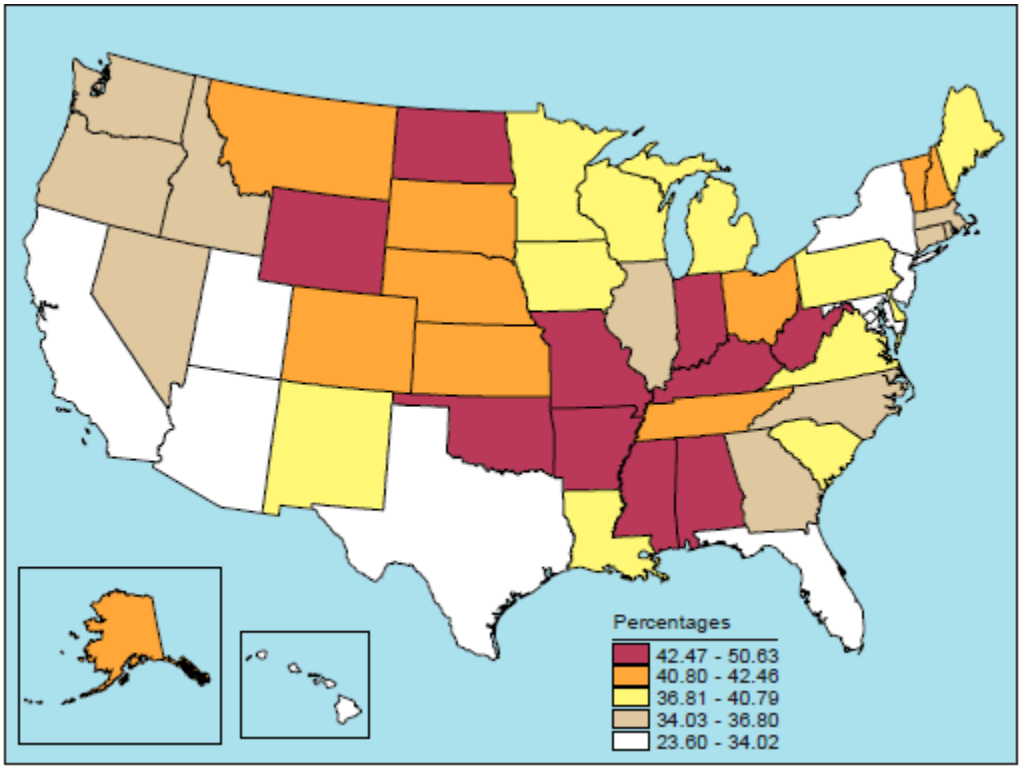
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25, who used a tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 543. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.1.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, 29 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older, used a tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 544. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

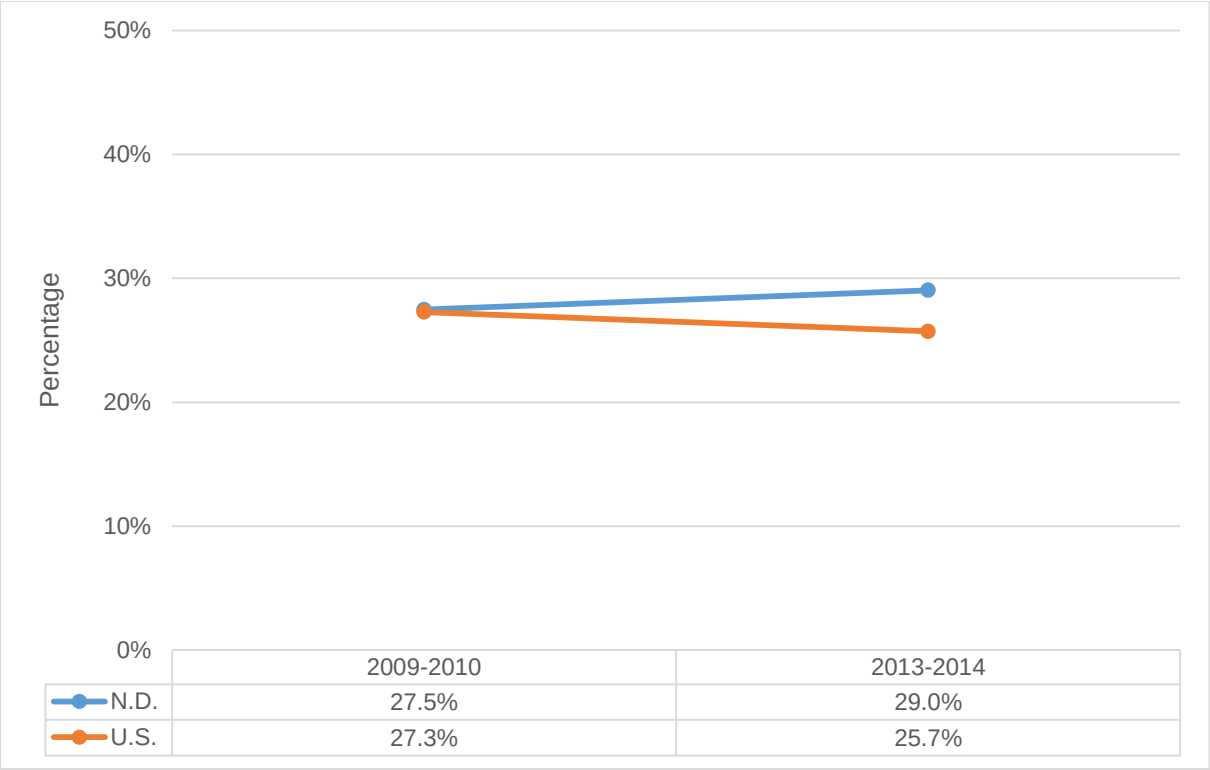


Chart: Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

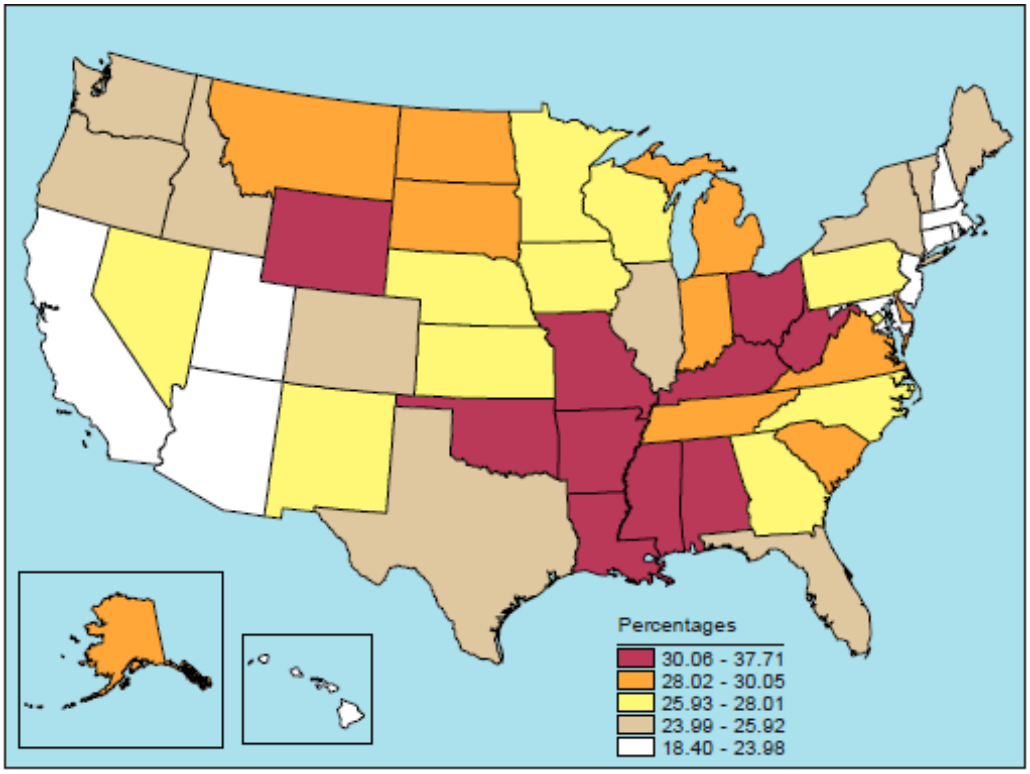
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "Current tobacco product use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 26 or older, who used a tobacco product during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 545. Current Tobacco Product Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.1.1.2.2.4. College Students

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

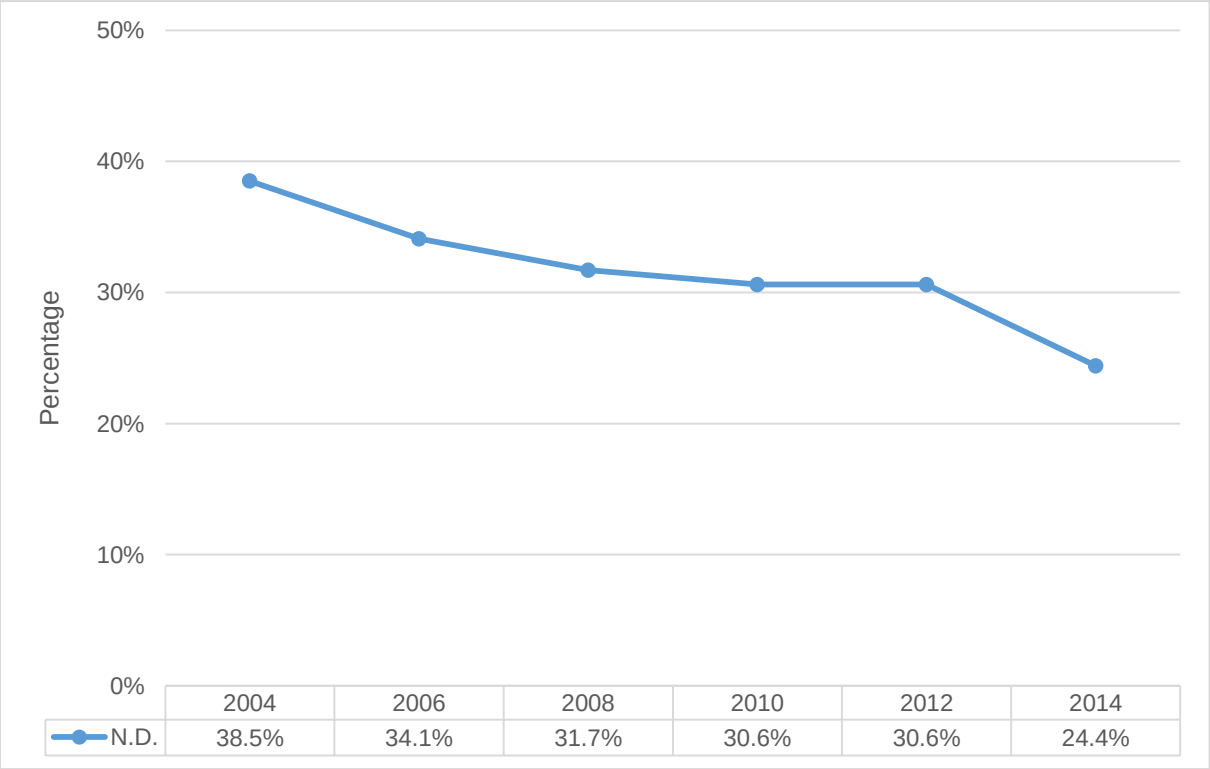
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: "Current tobacco use" is defined as using any tobacco product 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 546. Current Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



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 and United States, 2013-2014

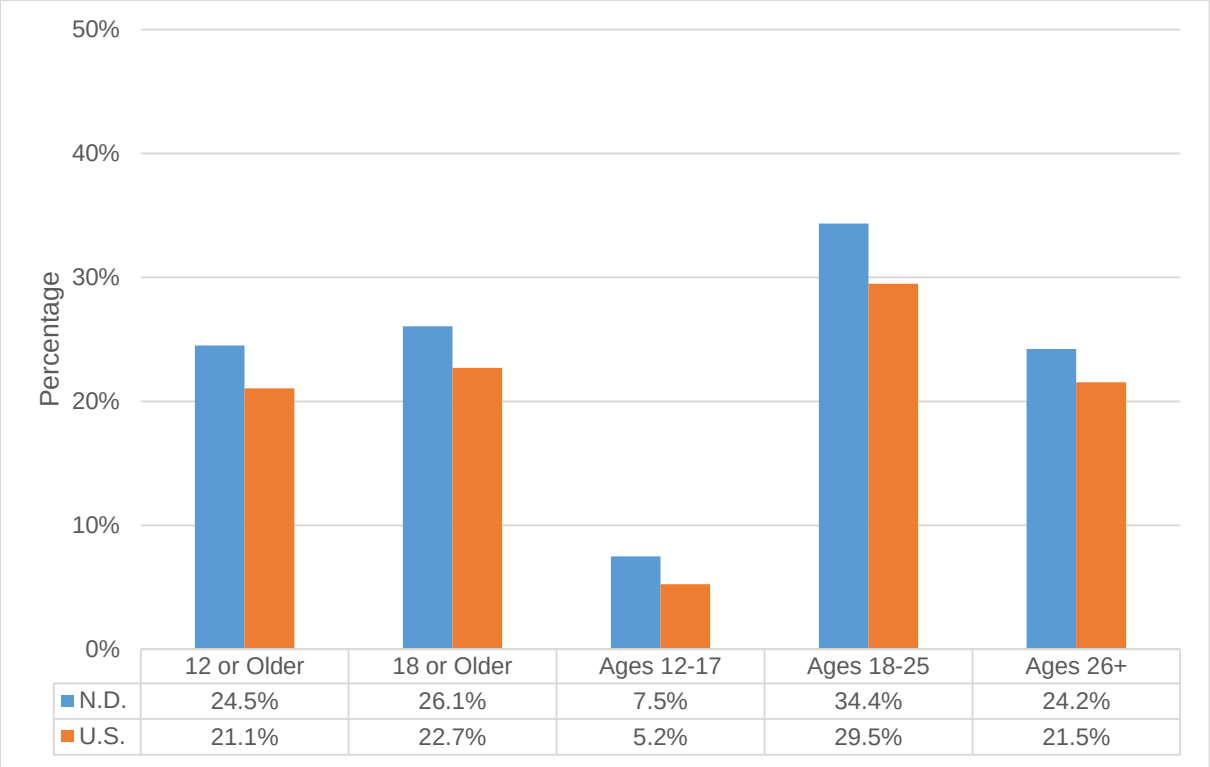
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 24.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 547. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	24.5%	26.1%	7.5%	34.4%	24.2%
U.S.	21.1%	22.7%	5.2%	29.5%	21.5%

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

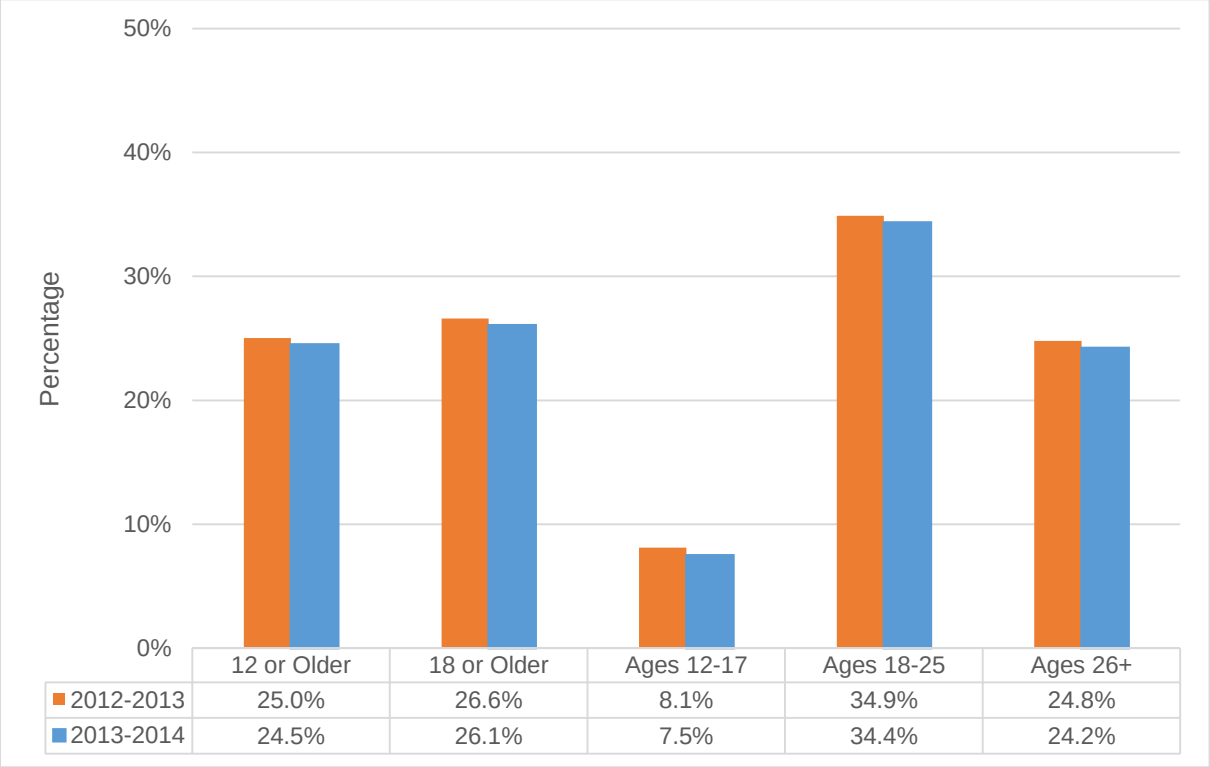
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, 24.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older reported smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 548. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	25.0%	26.6%	8.1%	34.9%	24.8%
2013-2014	24.5%	26.1%	7.5%	34.4%	24.2%

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),Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 7.5 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 reported smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 549. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

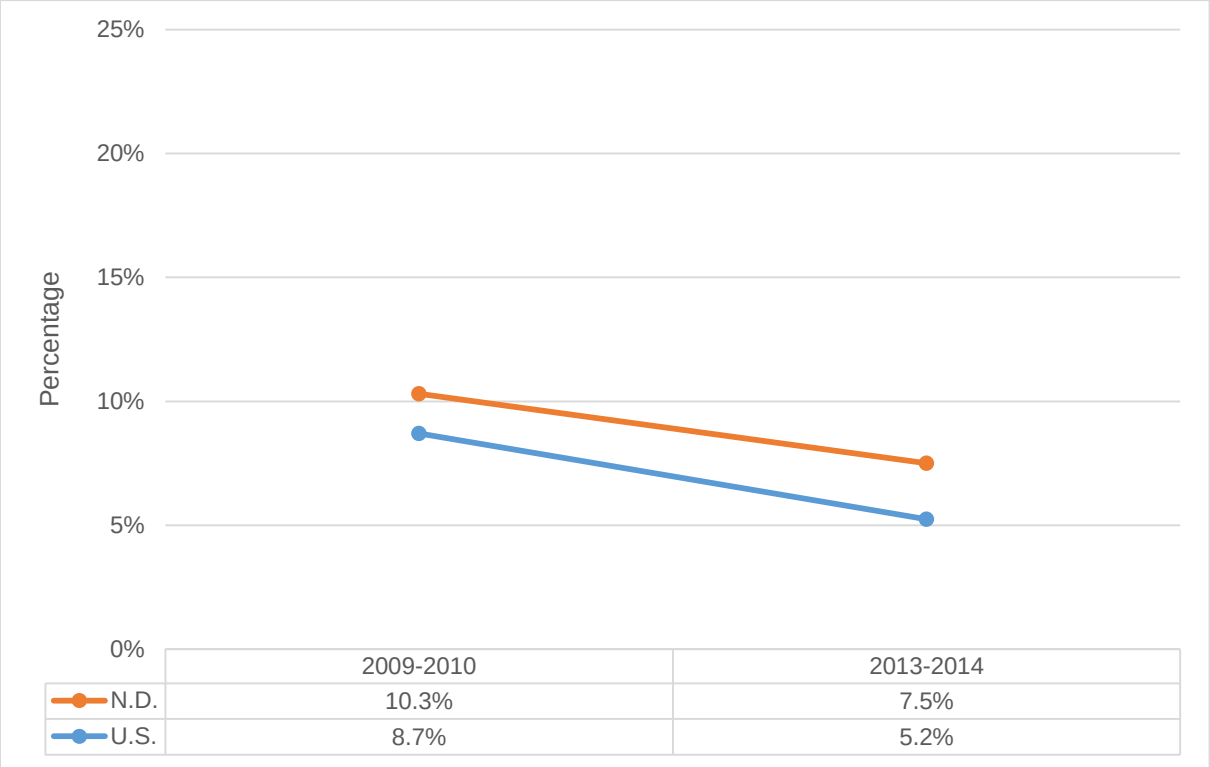


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

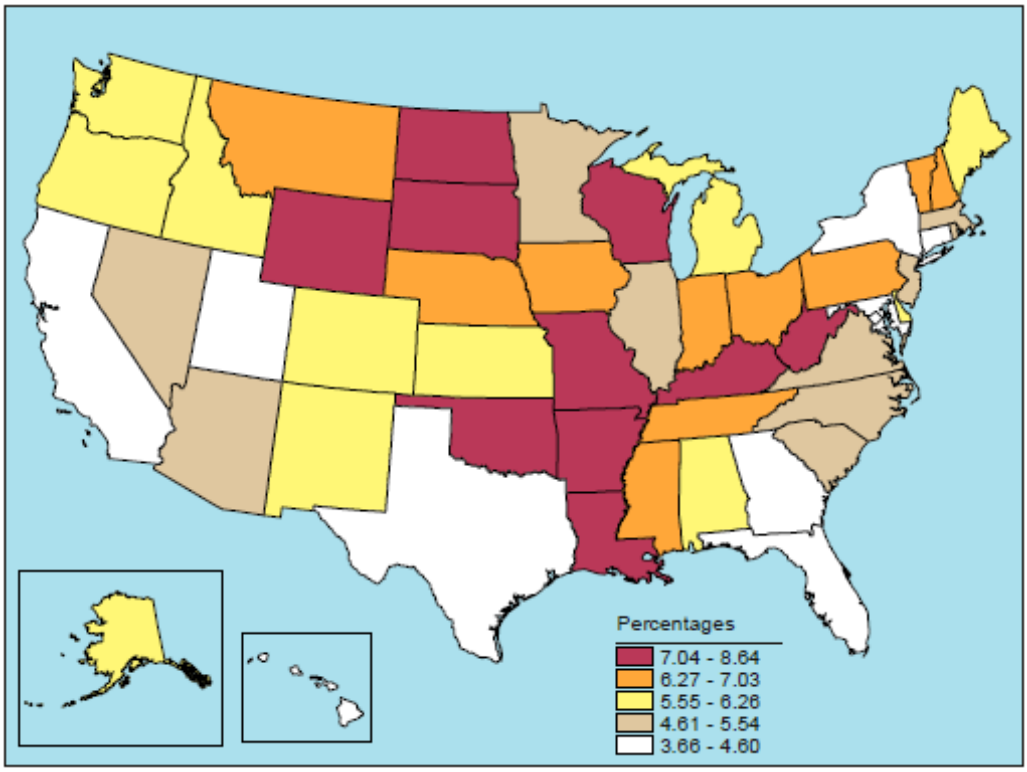
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 12-17, who reported smoking part or all of a cigarette during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 550. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 1999-2015

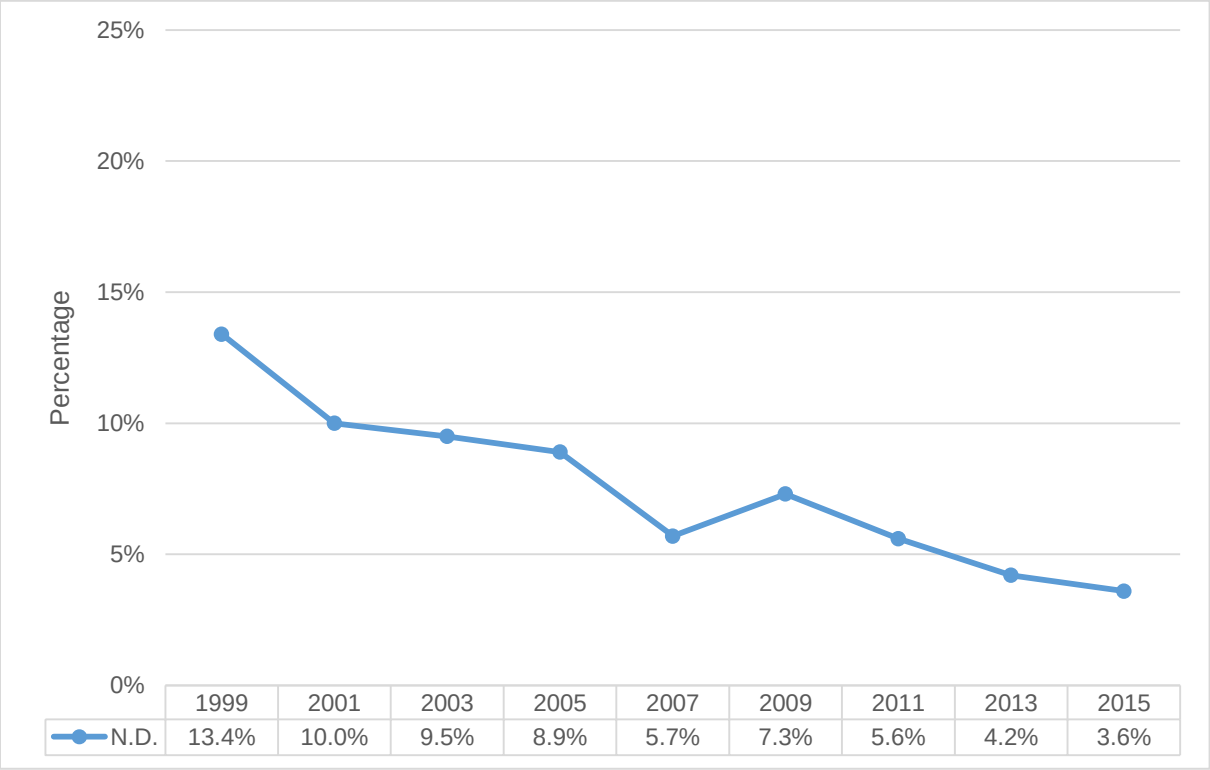
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.6 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 551. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	13.4%	10.0%	9.5%	8.9%	5.7%	7.3%	5.6%	4.2%	3.6%

Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

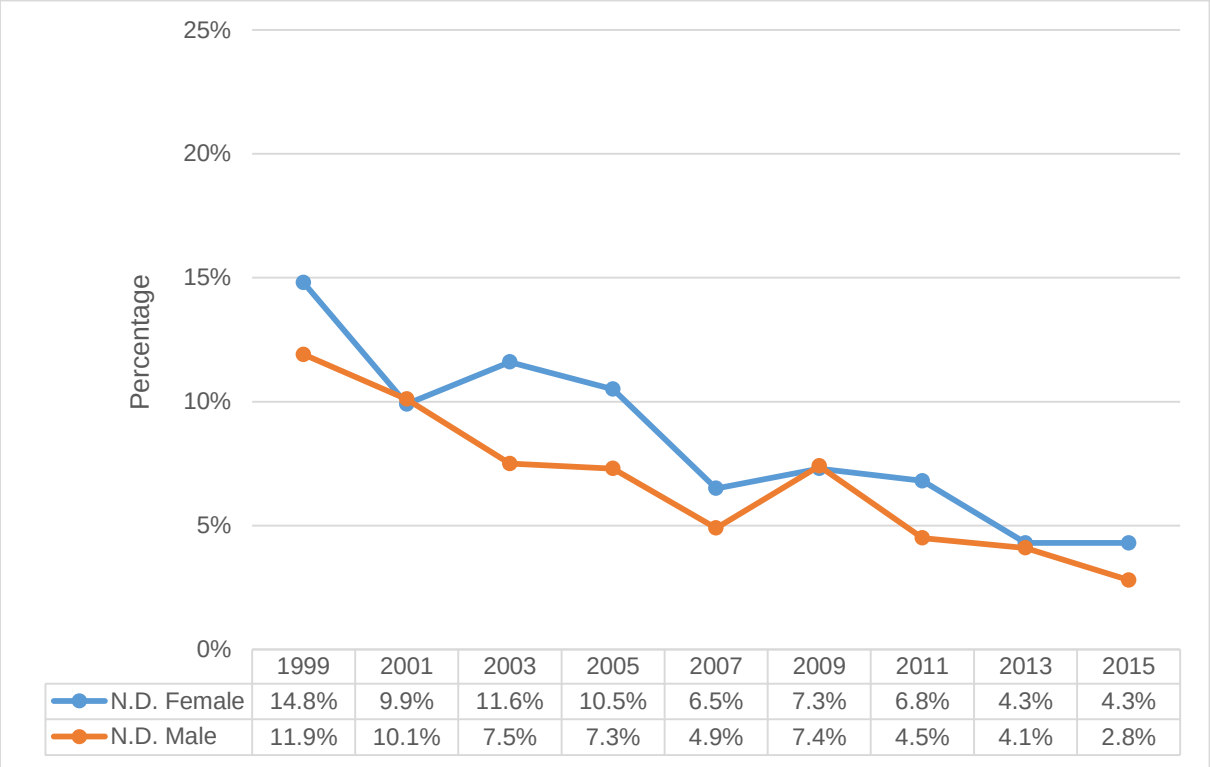
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.3 percent of female and 2.8 percent of male 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 552. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	14.8%	9.9%	11.6%	10.5%	6.5%	7.3%	6.8%	4.3%	4.3%
N.D. Male	11.9%	10.1%	7.5%	7.3%	4.9%	7.4%	4.5%	4.1%	2.8%

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 2.4 percent of seventh graders and 4.6 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 553. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

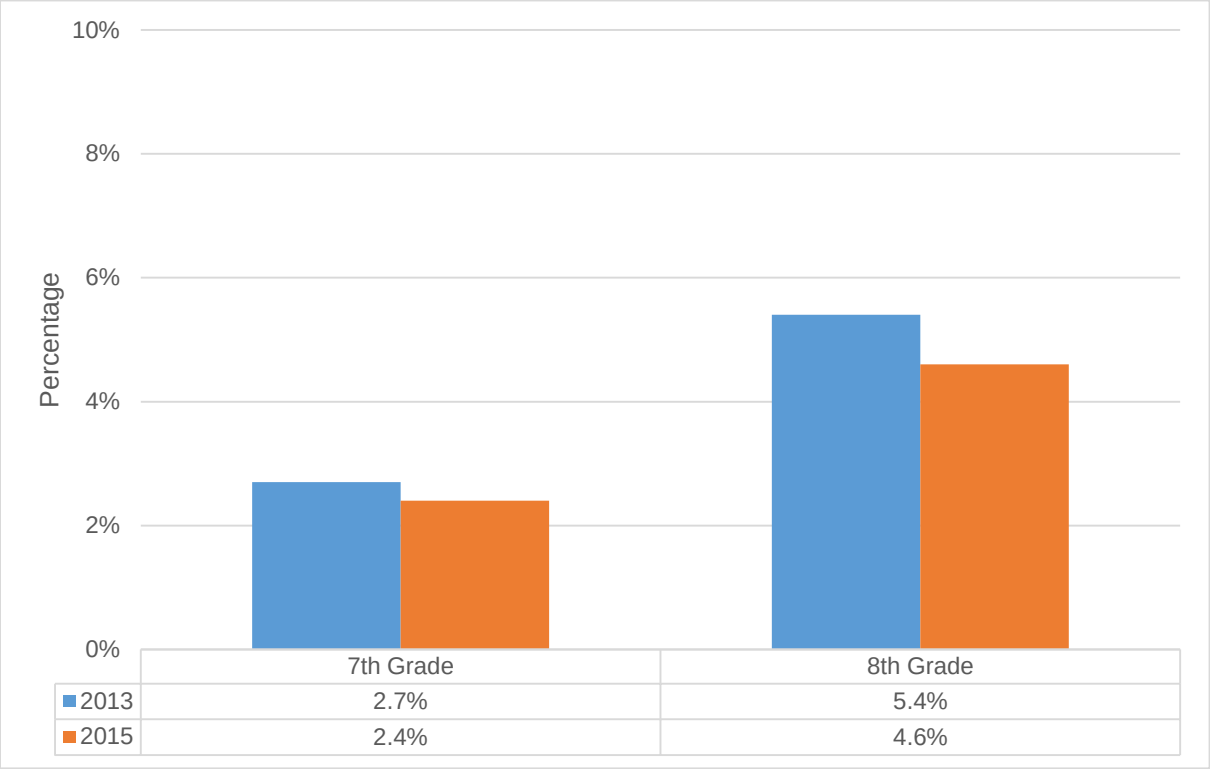


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 2015, 3.6 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 554. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

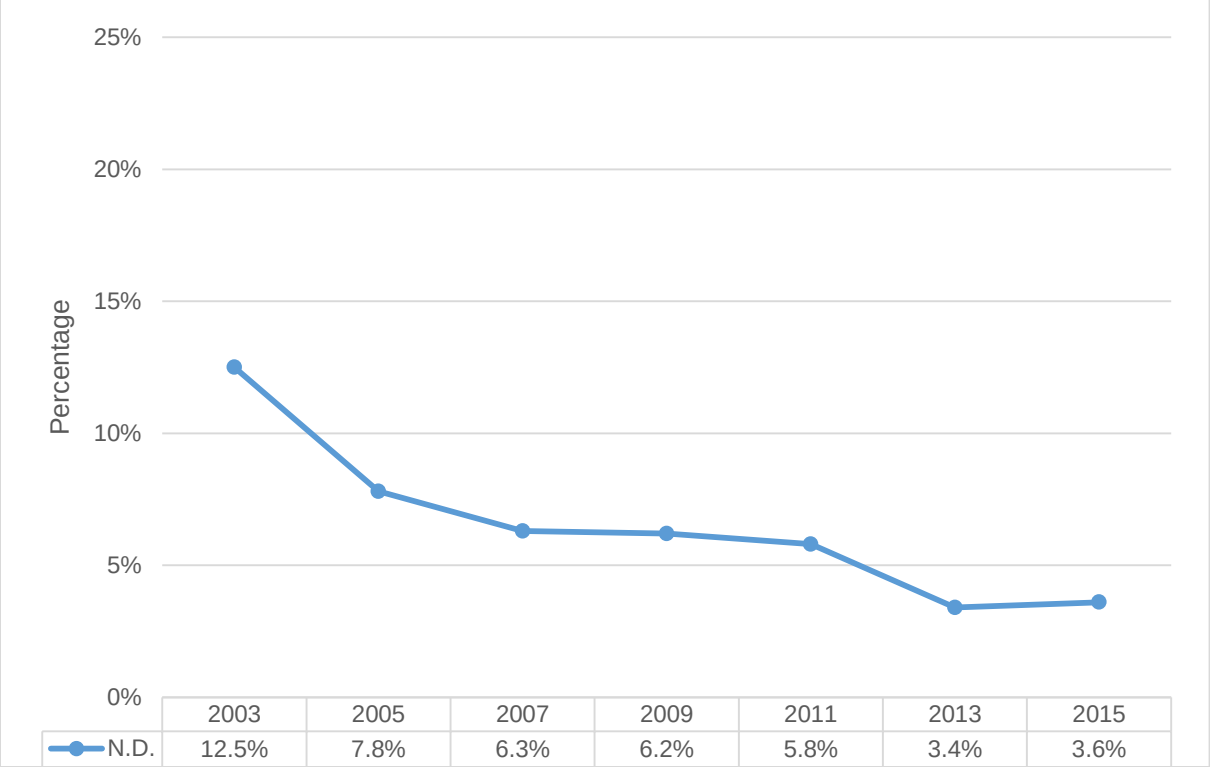


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 4.4 percent of female and 2.9 percent of male 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 555. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

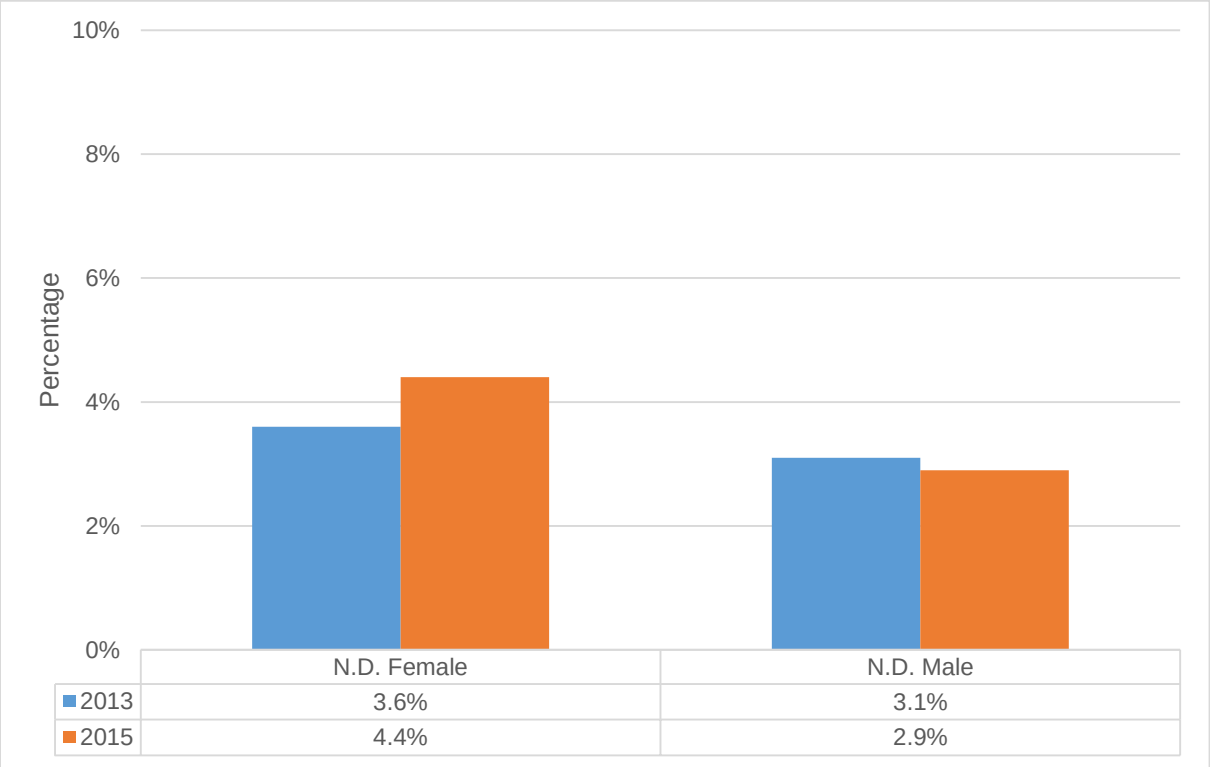


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

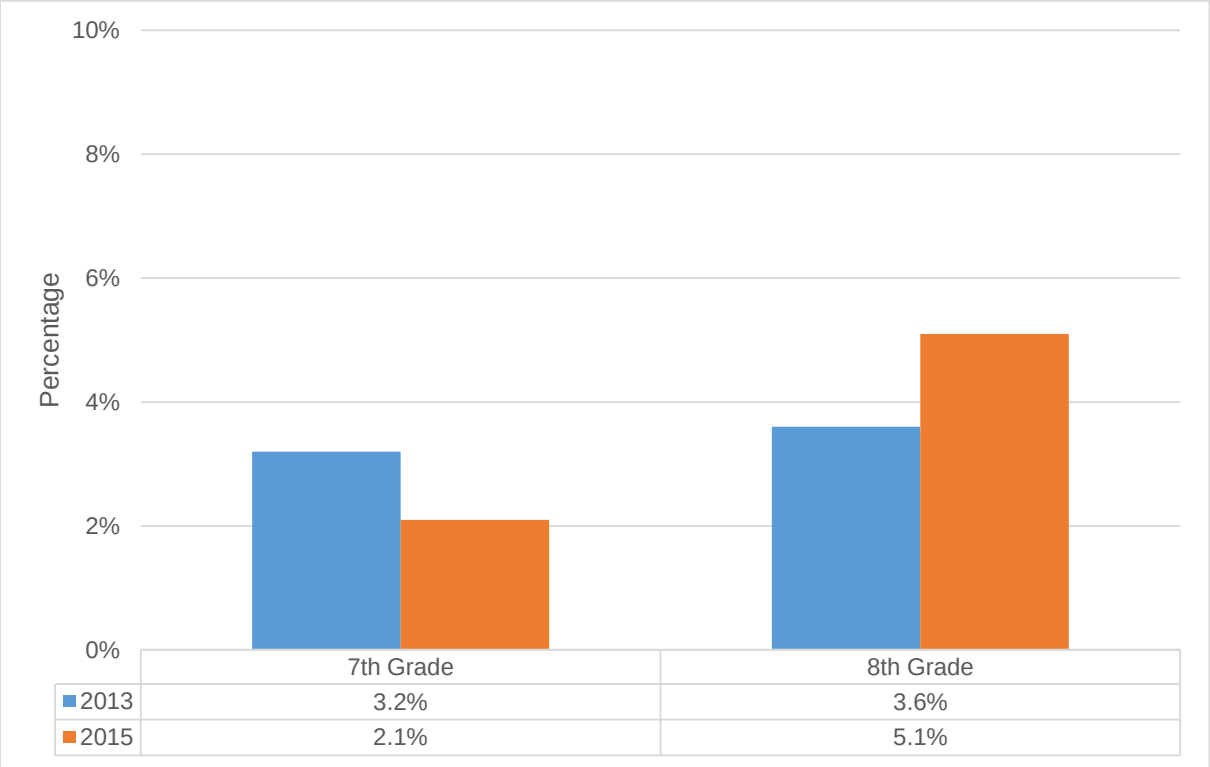
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 2.1 percent of seventh graders and 5.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 556. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



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, 1999-2015

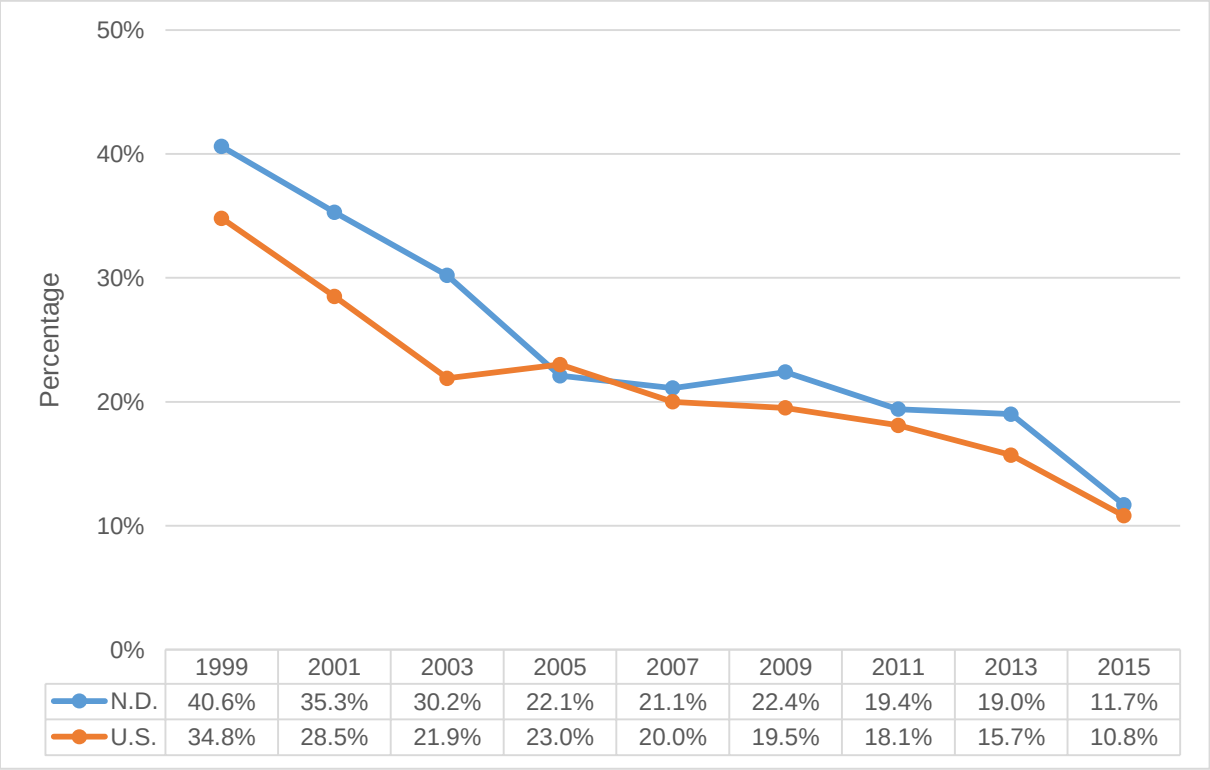
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.7 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 557. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	40.6%	35.3%	30.2%	22.1%	21.1%	22.4%	19.4%	19.0%	11.7%
U.S.	34.8%	28.5%	21.9%	23.0%	20.0%	19.5%	18.1%	15.7%	10.8%

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

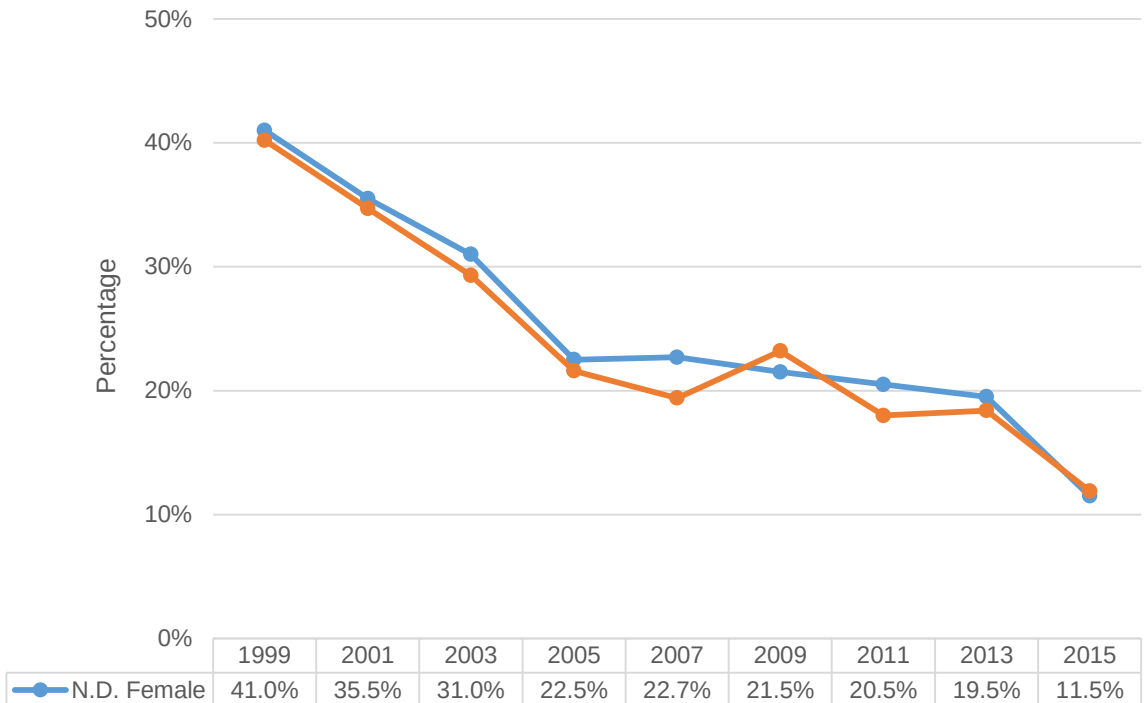
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.5 percent of female and 11.9 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 558. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	41.0%	35.5%	31.0%	22.5%	22.7%	21.5%	20.5%	19.5%	11.5%
N.D. Male	40.2%	34.7%	29.3%	21.6%	19.4%	23.2%	18.0%	18.4%	11.9%

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

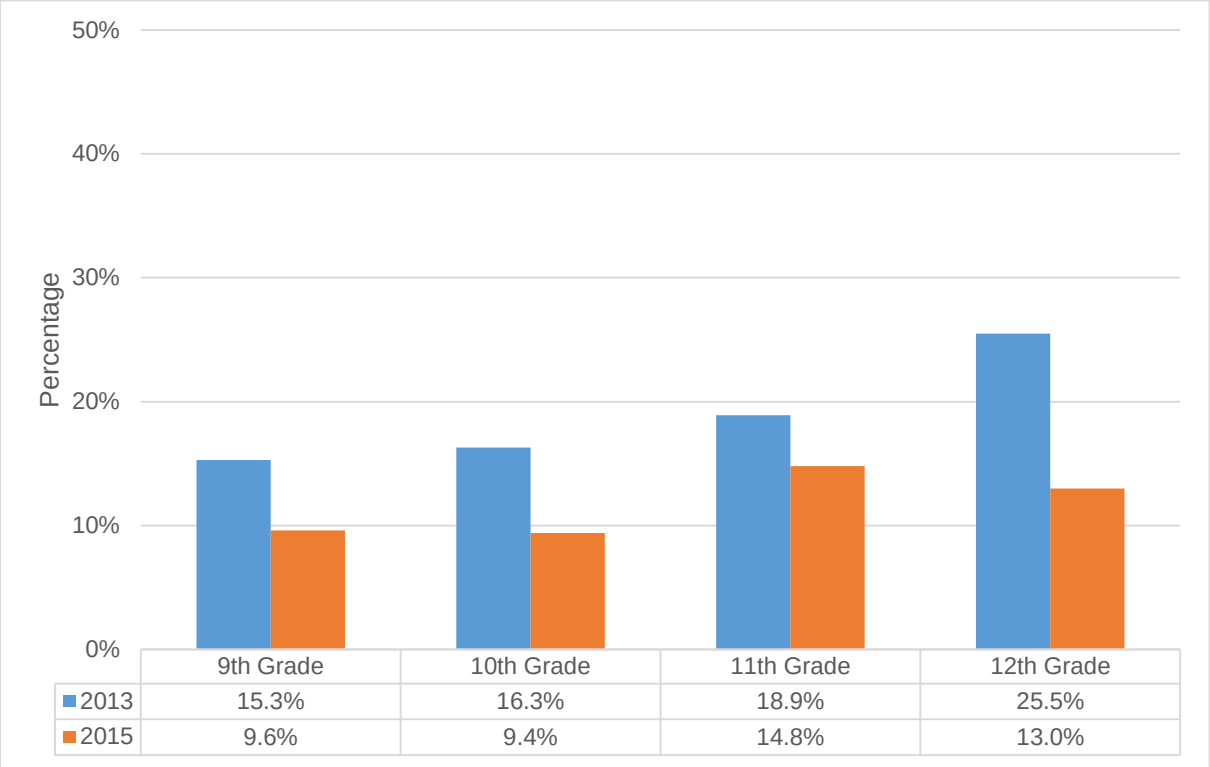
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 9.6 percent of ninth graders and 13 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 559. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	15.3%	16.3%	18.9%	25.5%
2015	9.6%	9.4%	14.8%	13.0%

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 2015, 12.4 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 560. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

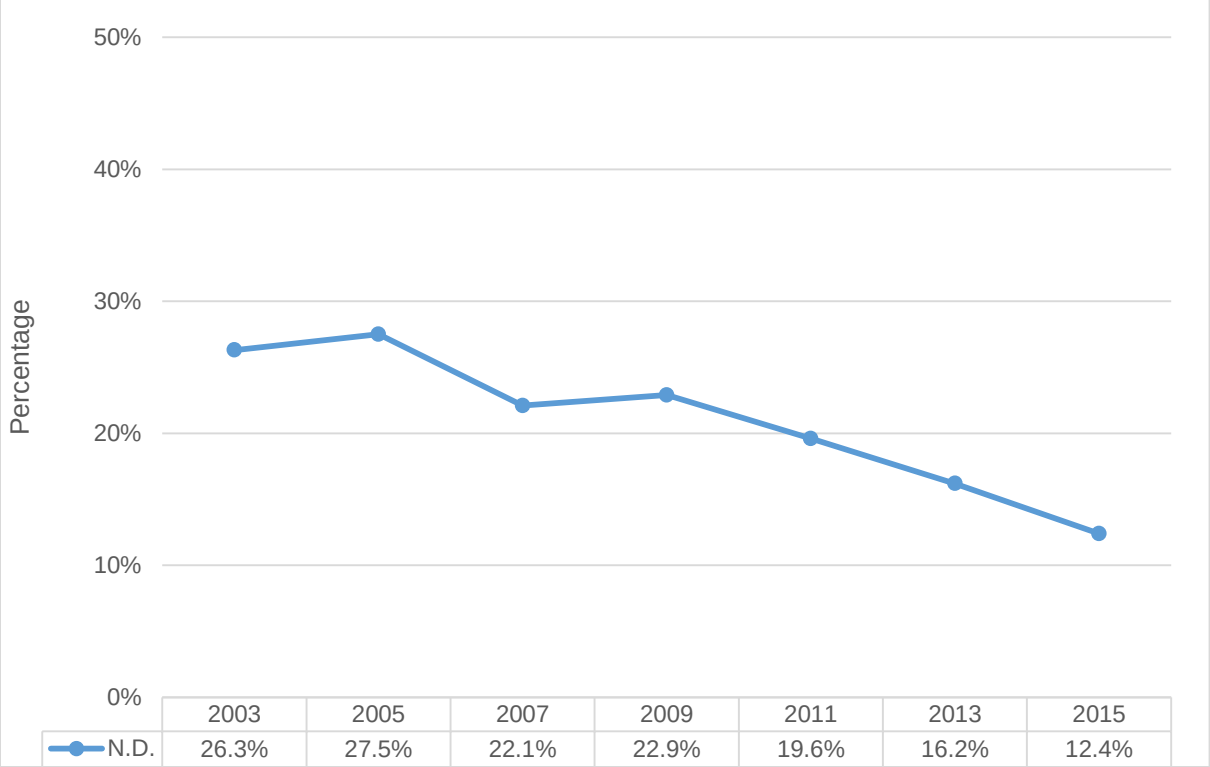


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 11 percent of female and 13.5 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 561. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

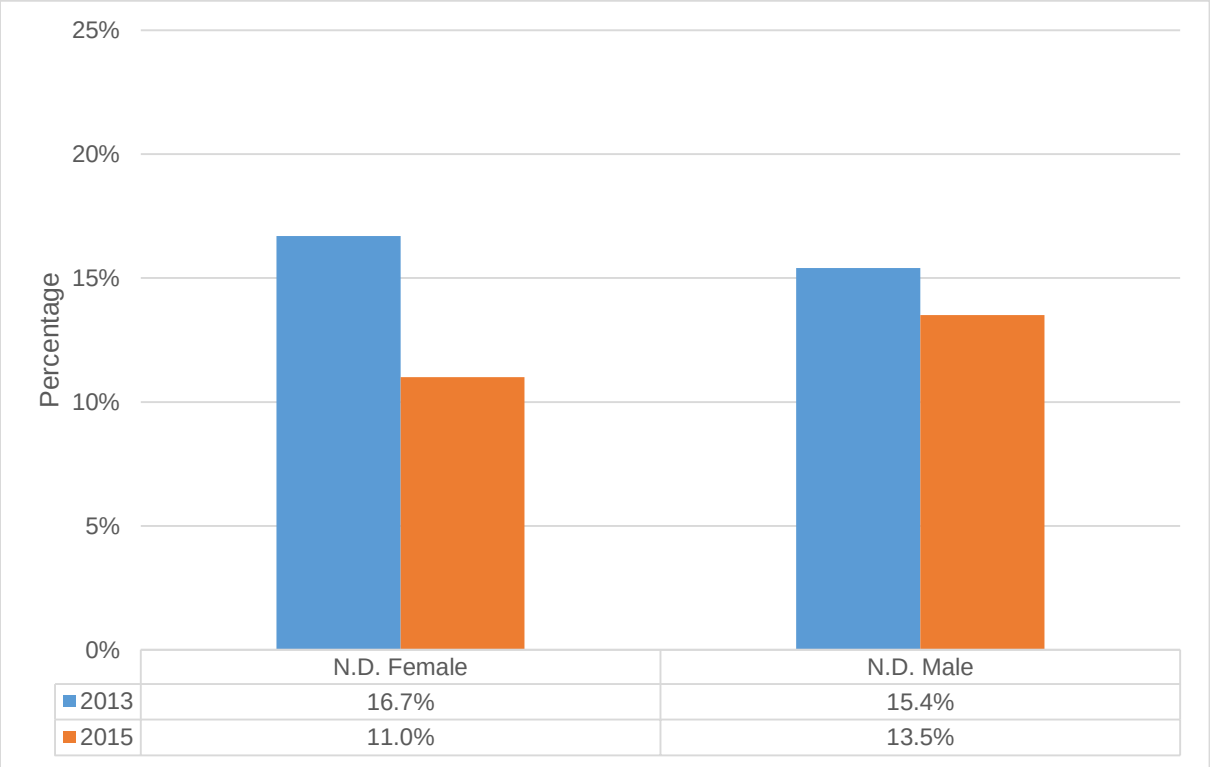


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

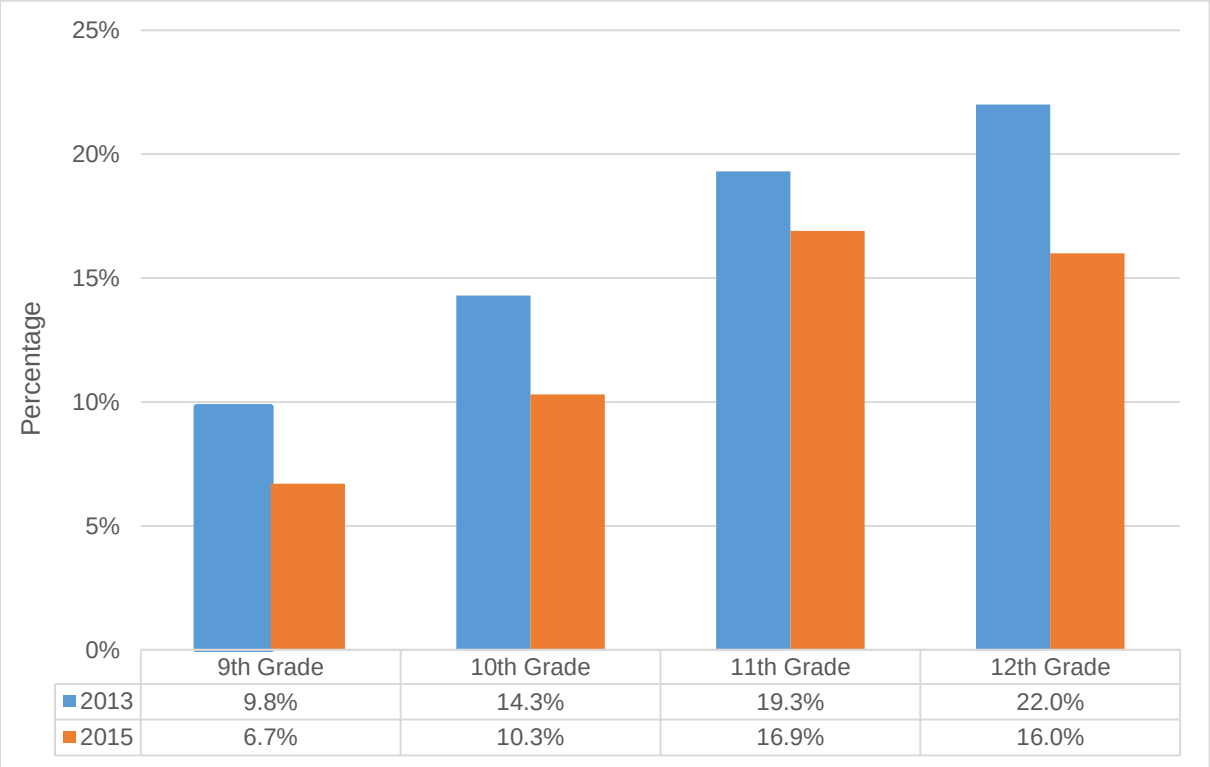
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 6.7 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 16 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 562. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	9.8%	14.3%	19.3%	22.0%
2015	6.7%	10.3%	16.9%	16.0%

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 and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 26.1 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 563. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

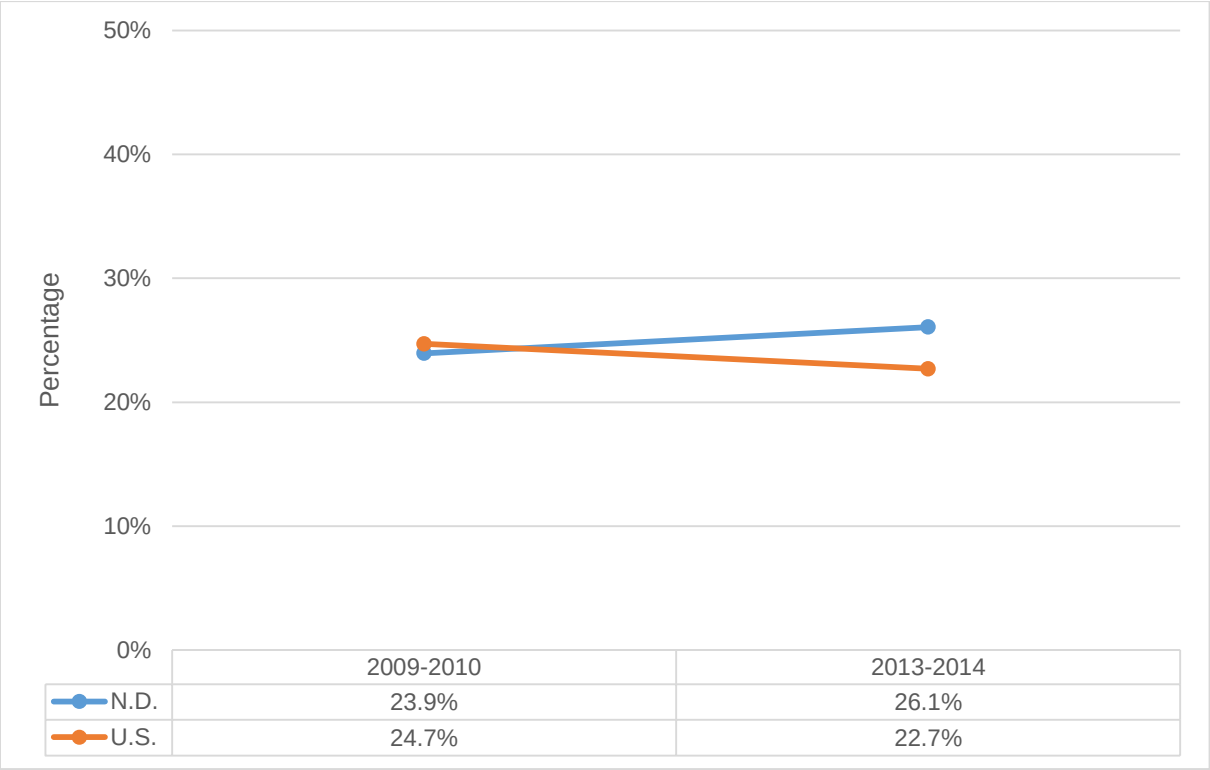


Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2014

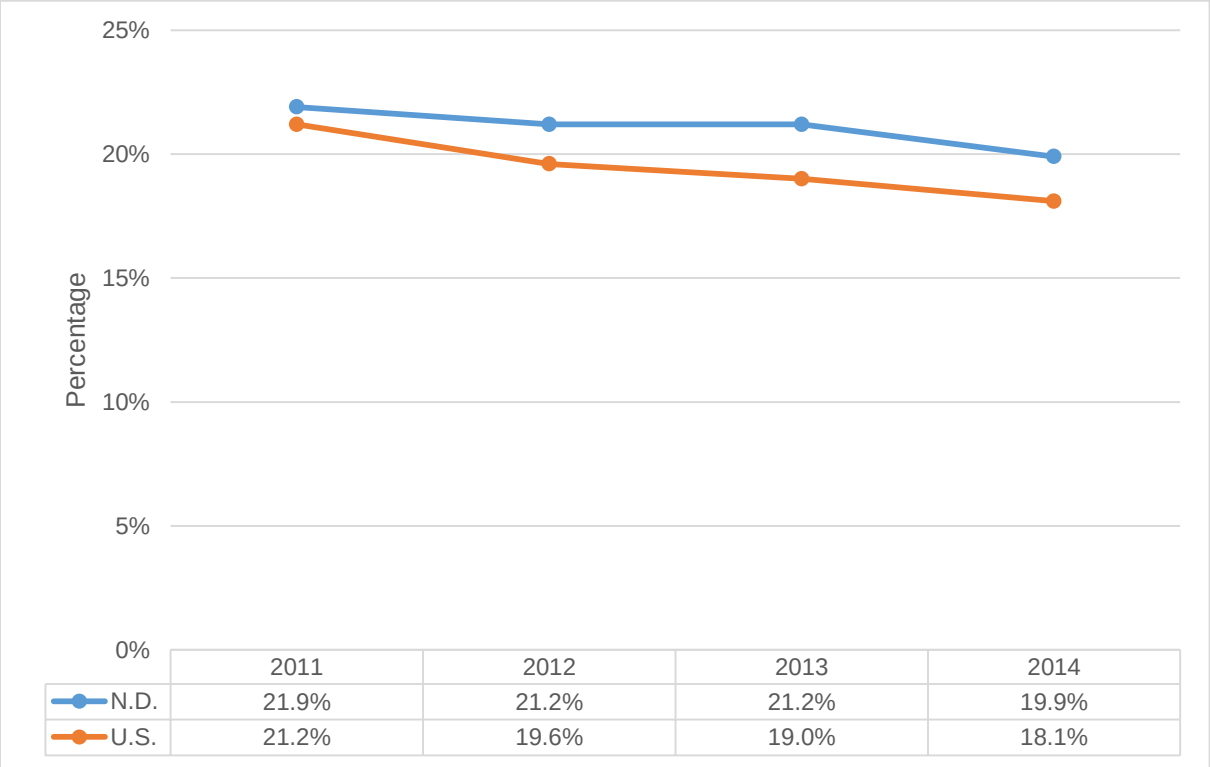
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 19.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.

Figure 564. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2014



	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D.	21.9%	21.2%	21.2%	19.9%
U.S.	21.2%	19.6%	19.0%	18.1%

Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

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 2014, 16.3 percent female and 23.4 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older reported smoking every day or some days.

Figure 565. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

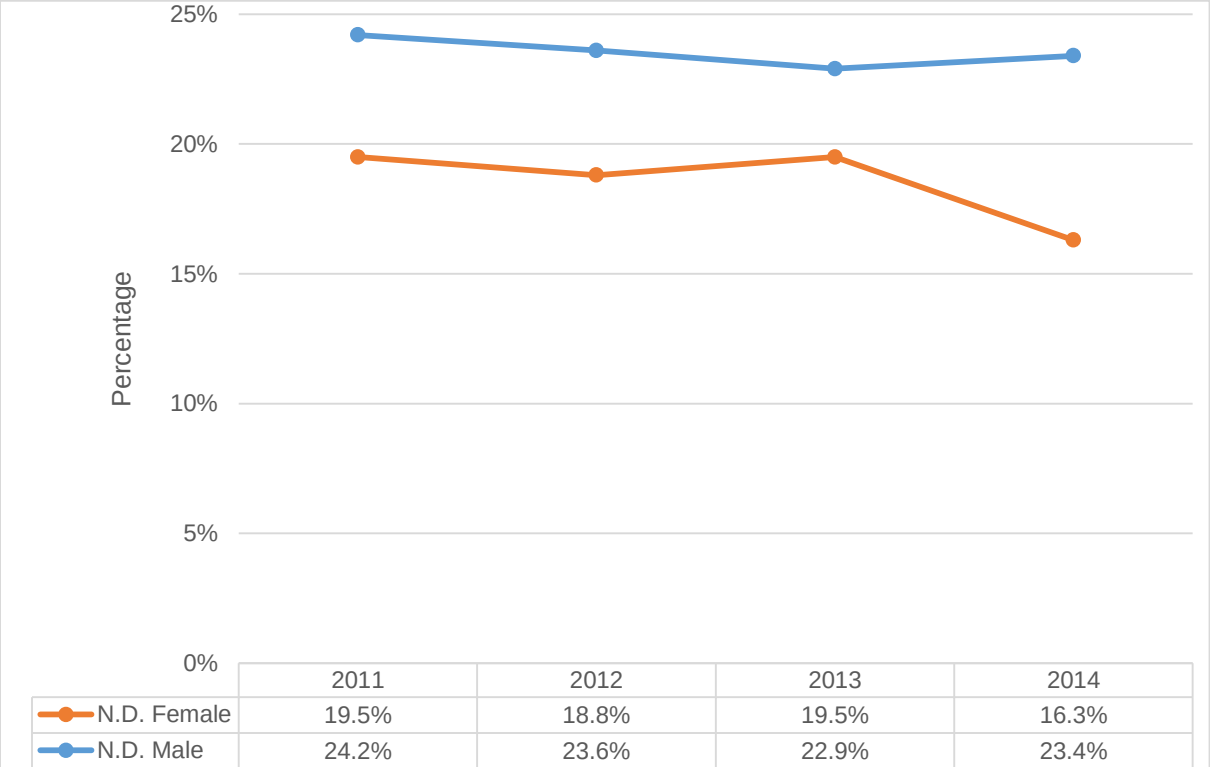


Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

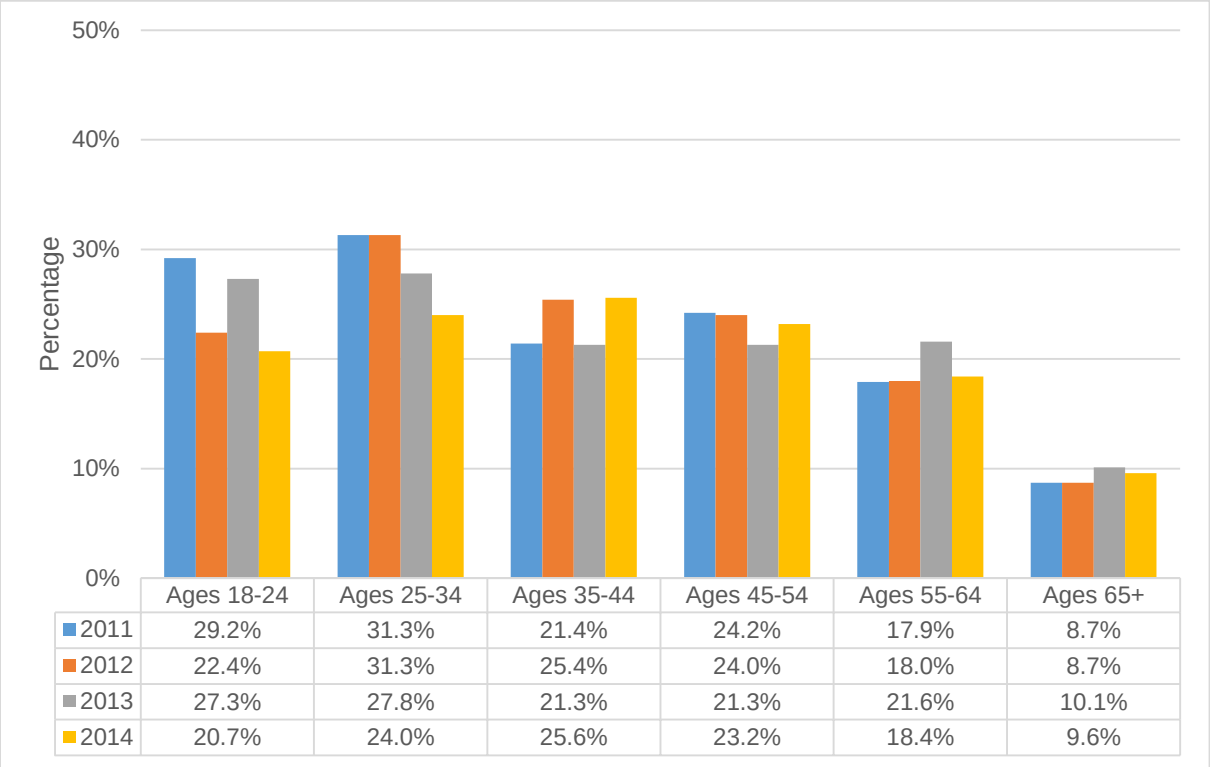
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, the highest rate of current smokers was found among North Dakotans ages 35-44 (25.6 percent).

Figure 566. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
2011	29.2%	31.3%	21.4%	24.2%	17.9%	8.7%
2012	22.4%	31.3%	25.4%	24.0%	18.0%	8.7%
2013	27.3%	27.8%	21.3%	21.3%	21.6%	10.1%
2014	20.7%	24.0%	25.6%	23.2%	18.4%	9.6%

Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

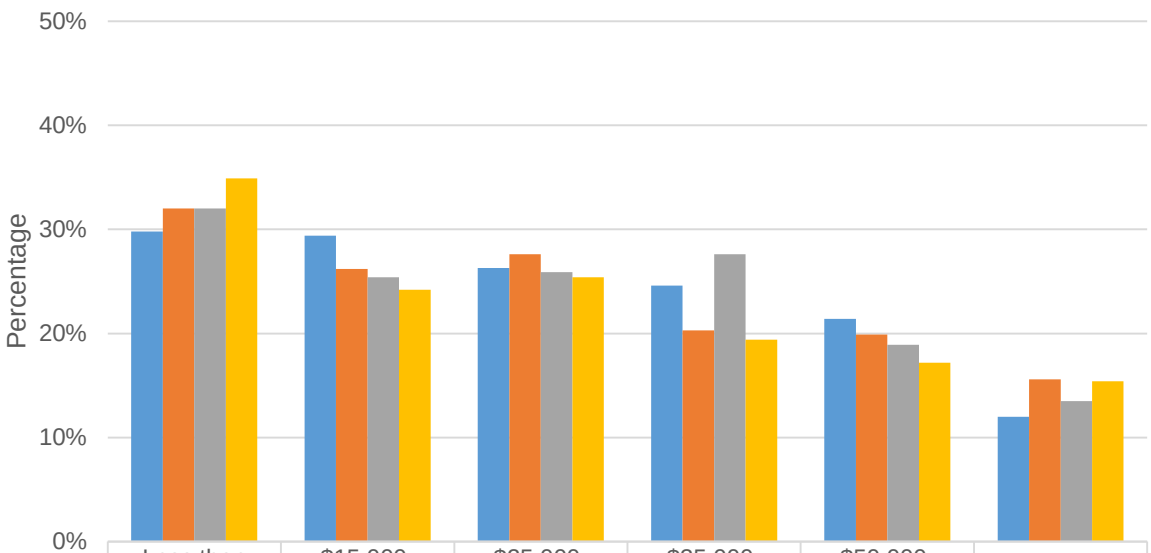
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, the highest rate of current smokers was found among North Dakotans earning less than $15,000 per year (34.9 percent).

Figure 567. Current Cigarette Smokers, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Less than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
2011	29.8%	29.4%	26.3%	24.6%	21.4%	12.0%
2012	32.0%	26.2%	27.6%	20.3%	19.9%	15.6%
2013	32.0%	25.4%	25.9%	27.6%	18.9%	13.5%
2014	34.9%	24.2%	25.4%	19.4%	17.2%	15.4%

2.2.1.2.2.2. Young Adults (18-25 Years)

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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 2013-2014, 34.4 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 568. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

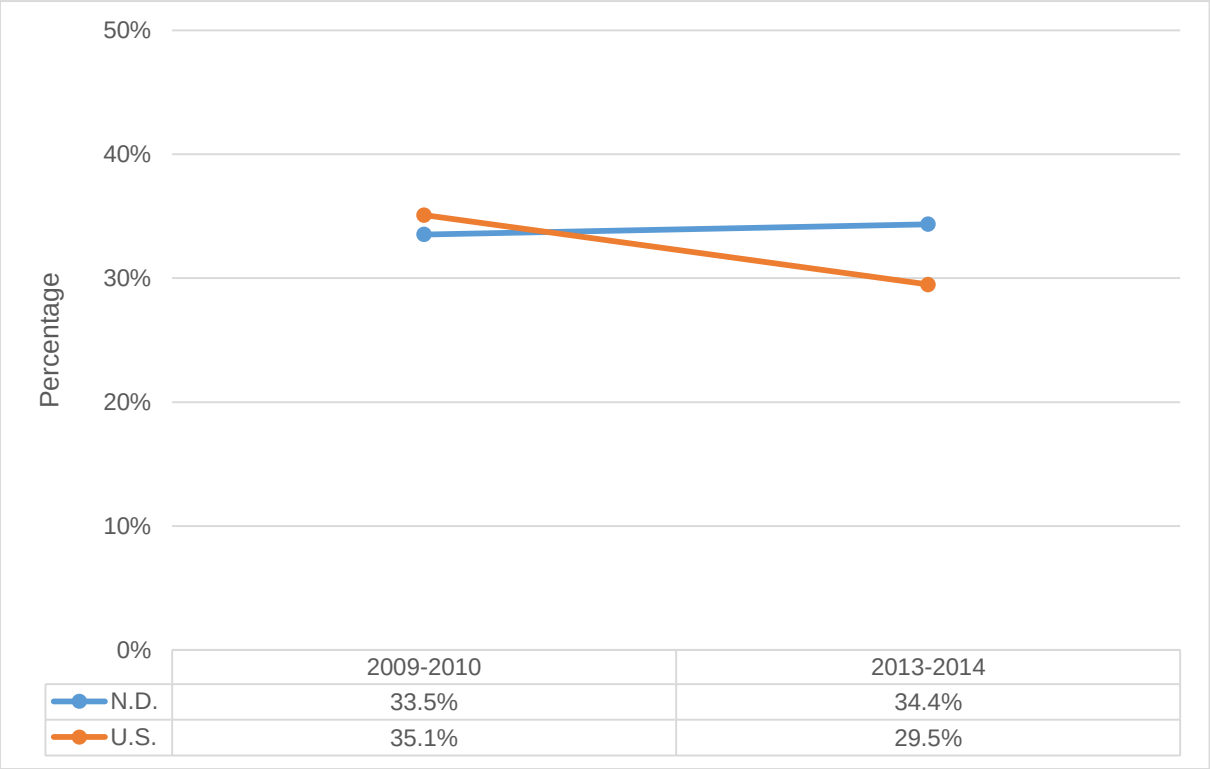


Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

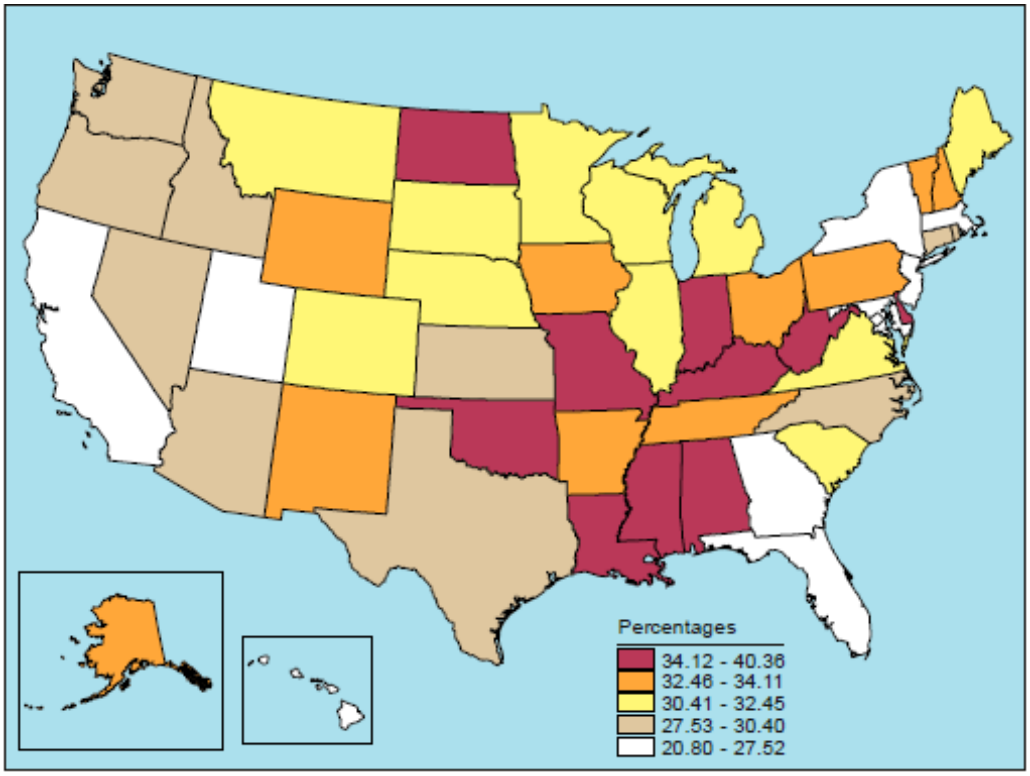
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota had higher prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25, who reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 569. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

2.2.1.2.2.3. Adults (26 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

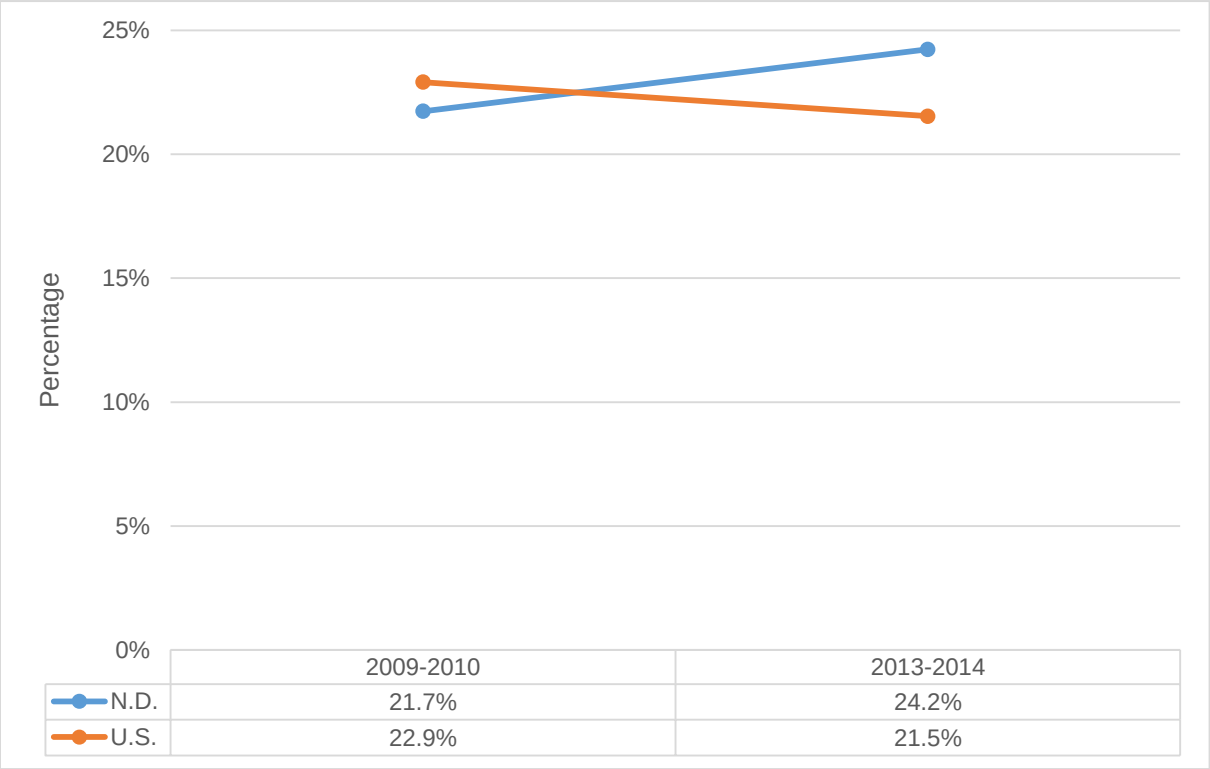
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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, 24.2 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 570. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009-2010	2013-2014
N.D.	21.7%	24.2%
U.S.	22.9%	21.5%

Chart: Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

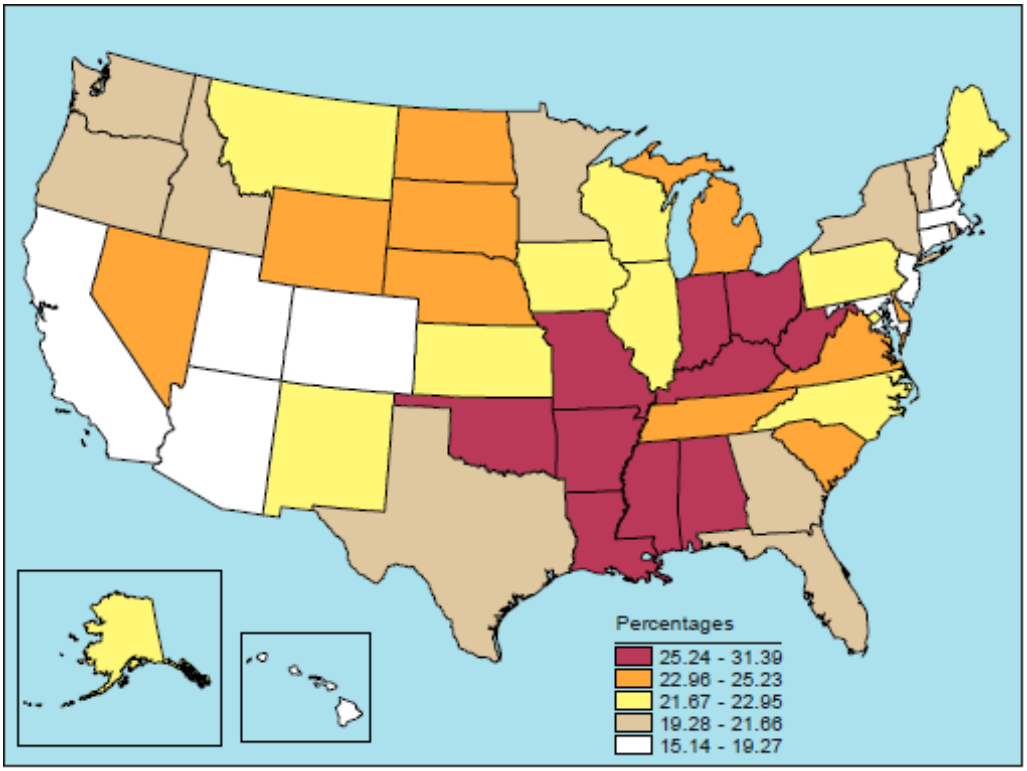
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence, of individuals ages 26 or older reported smoking part or all of a cigarette on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 571. Current Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 1999-2015

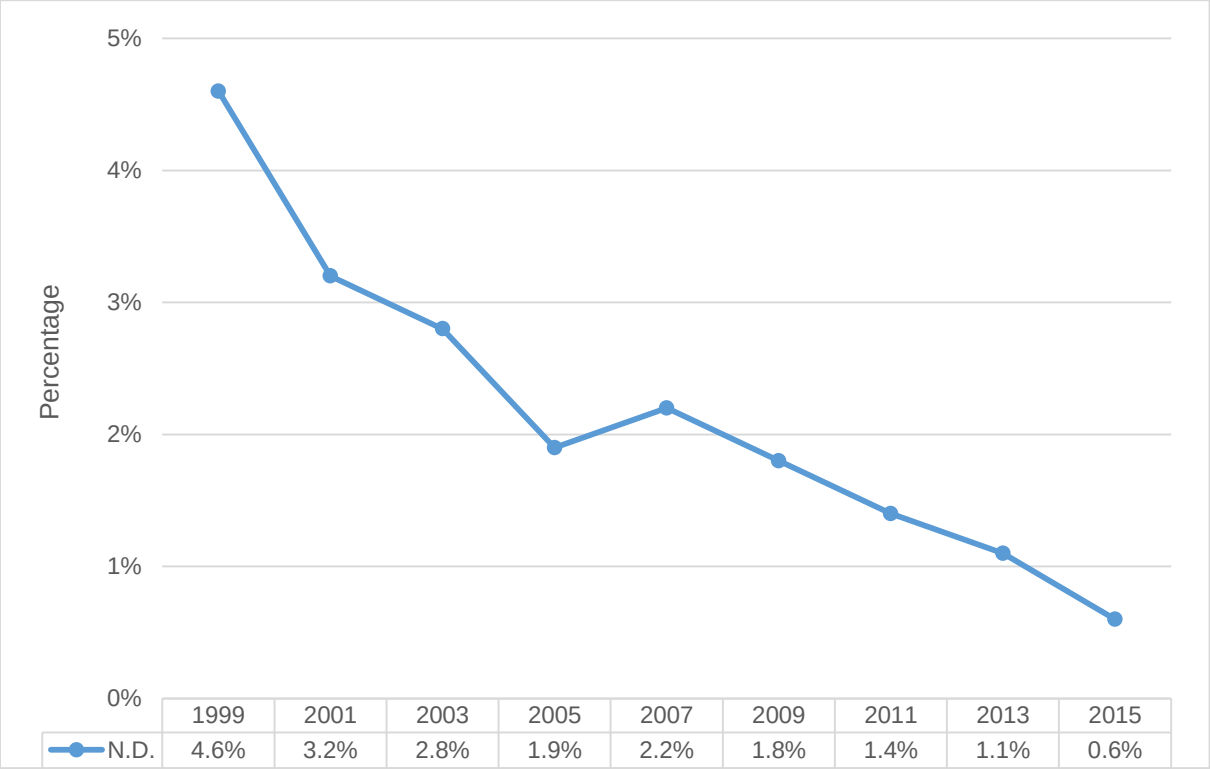
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Frequent cigarette use" is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 0.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 572. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

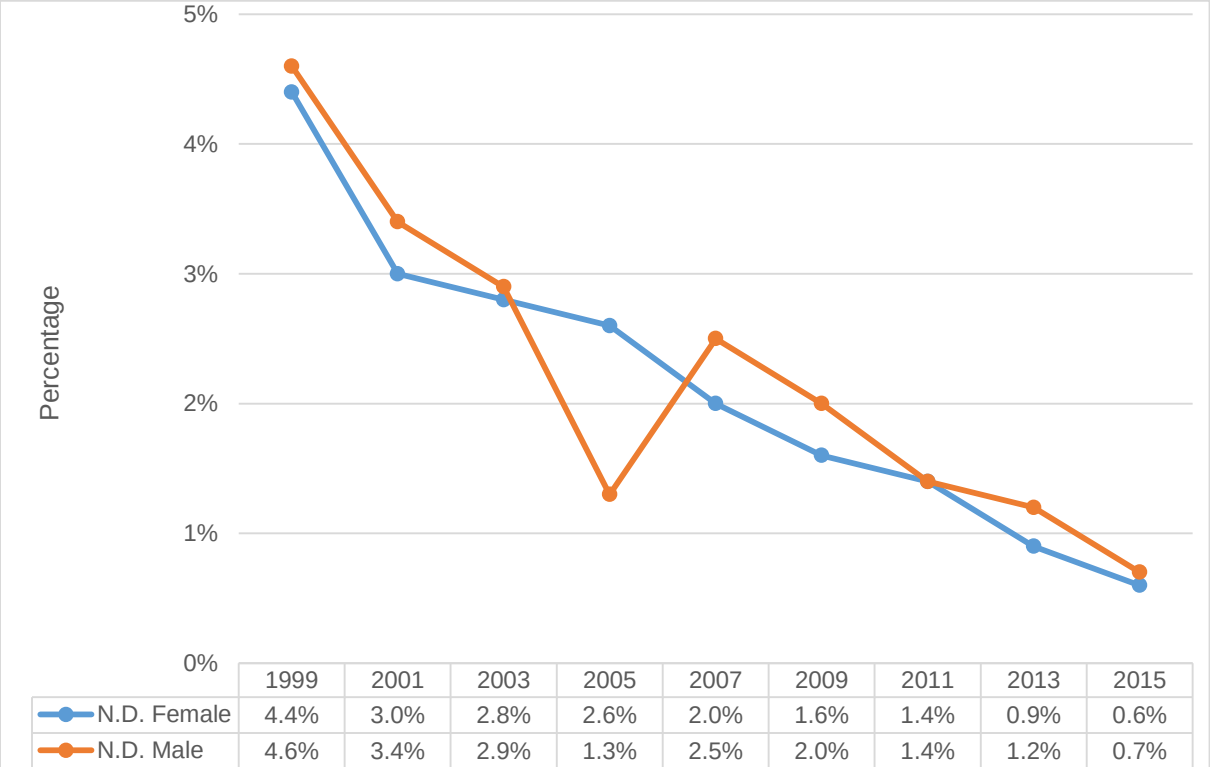
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Frequent cigarette use" is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 0.6 percent of female and 0.7 percent of male North Dakota middle school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 573. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	4.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%
N.D. Male	4.6%	3.4%	2.9%	1.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 0.3 percent of North Dakota seventh graders and 0.9 percent of eighth graders smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 574. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

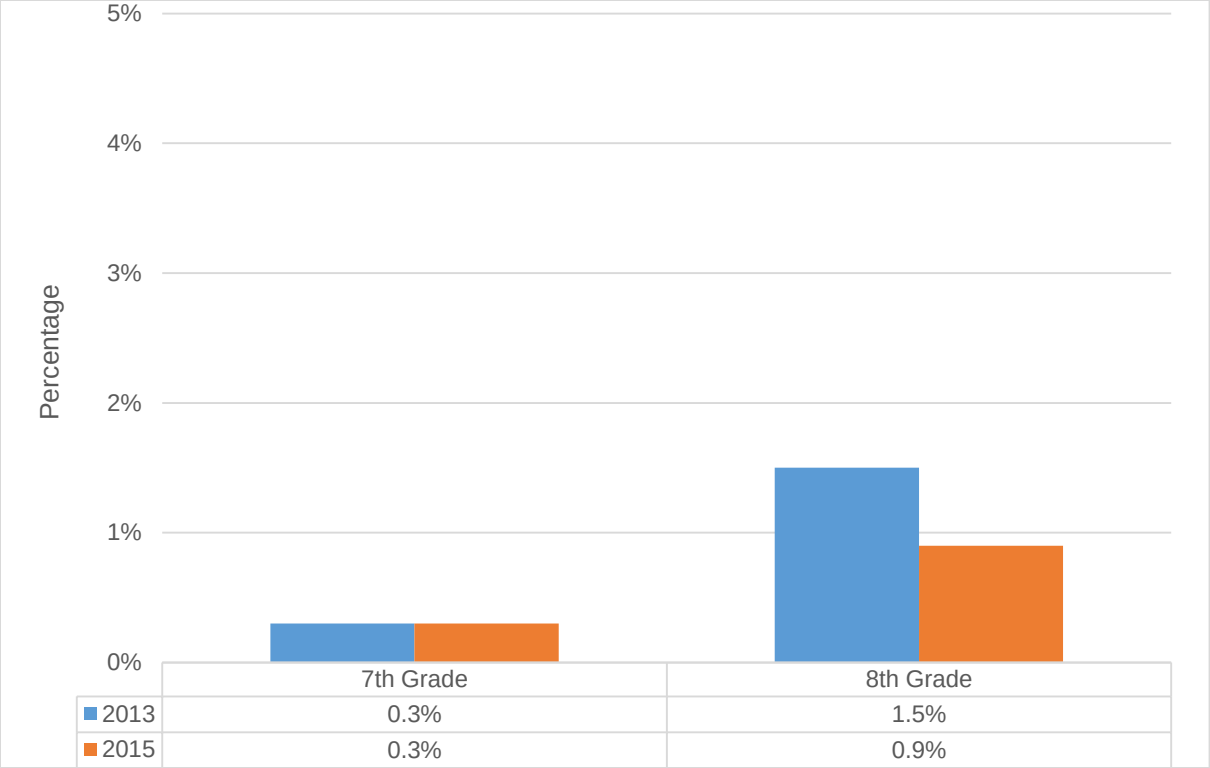


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

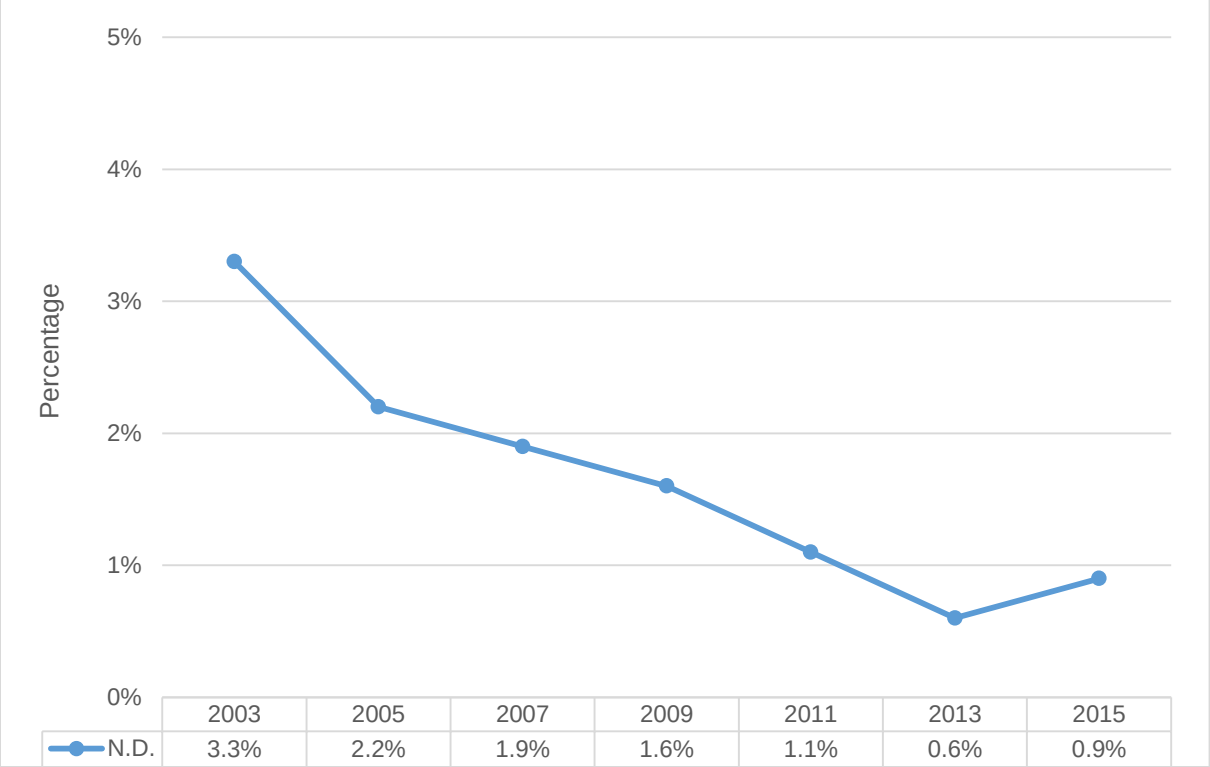
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 0.9 percent of North Dakota middle school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 575. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	3.3%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 1 percent of female and 0.7 percent of male North Dakota middle school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 576. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

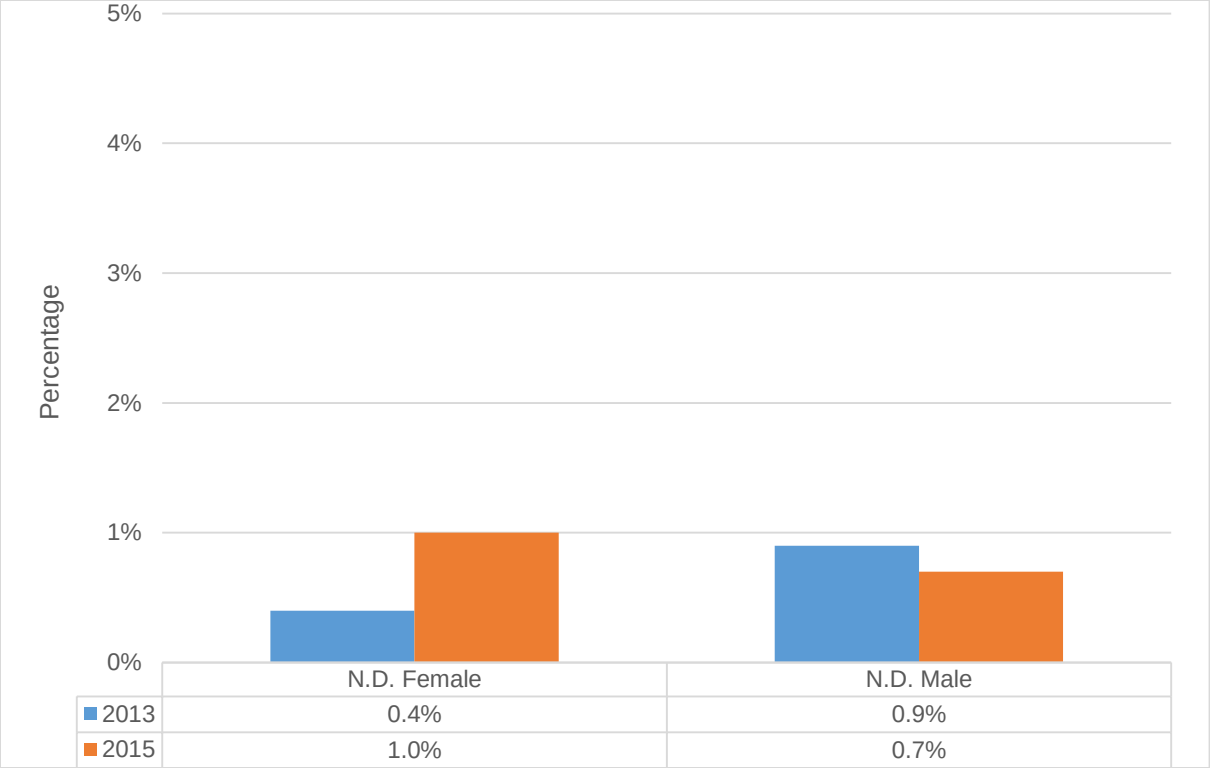


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

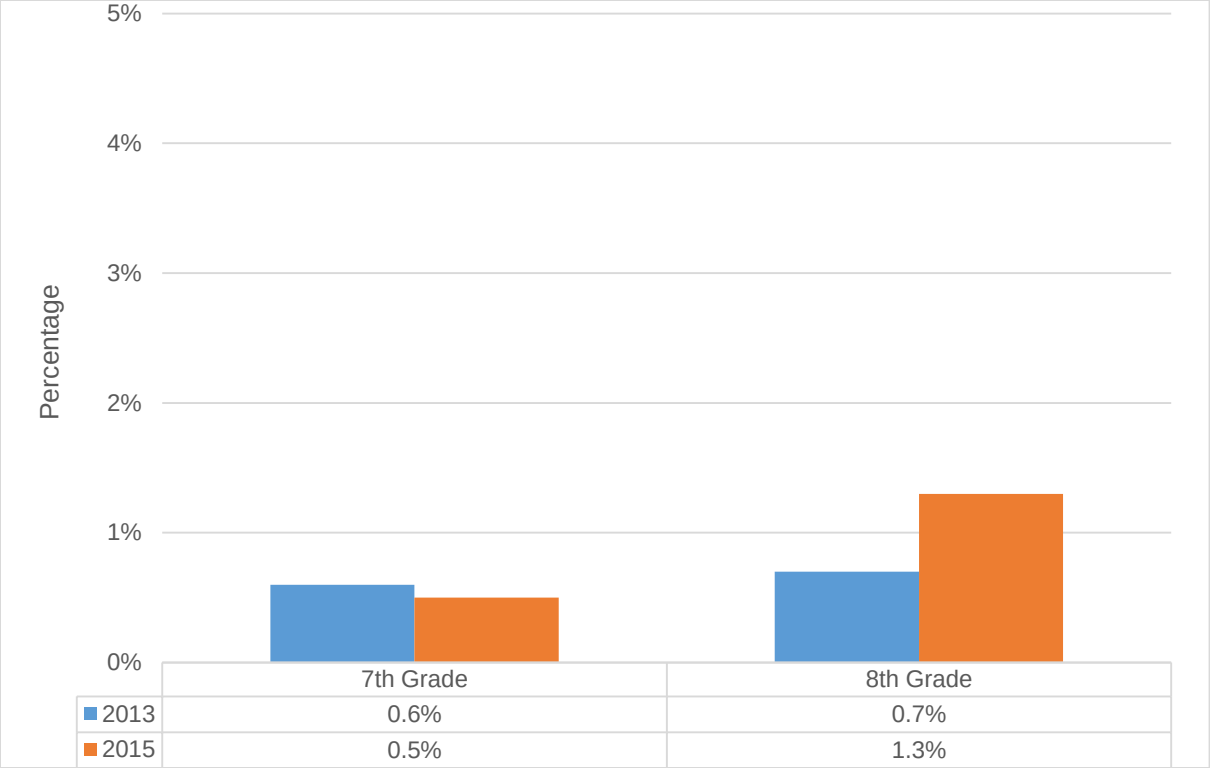
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 0.5 percent of North Dakota seventh graders and 1.3 percent of eighth graders smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 577. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



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, 1999-2015

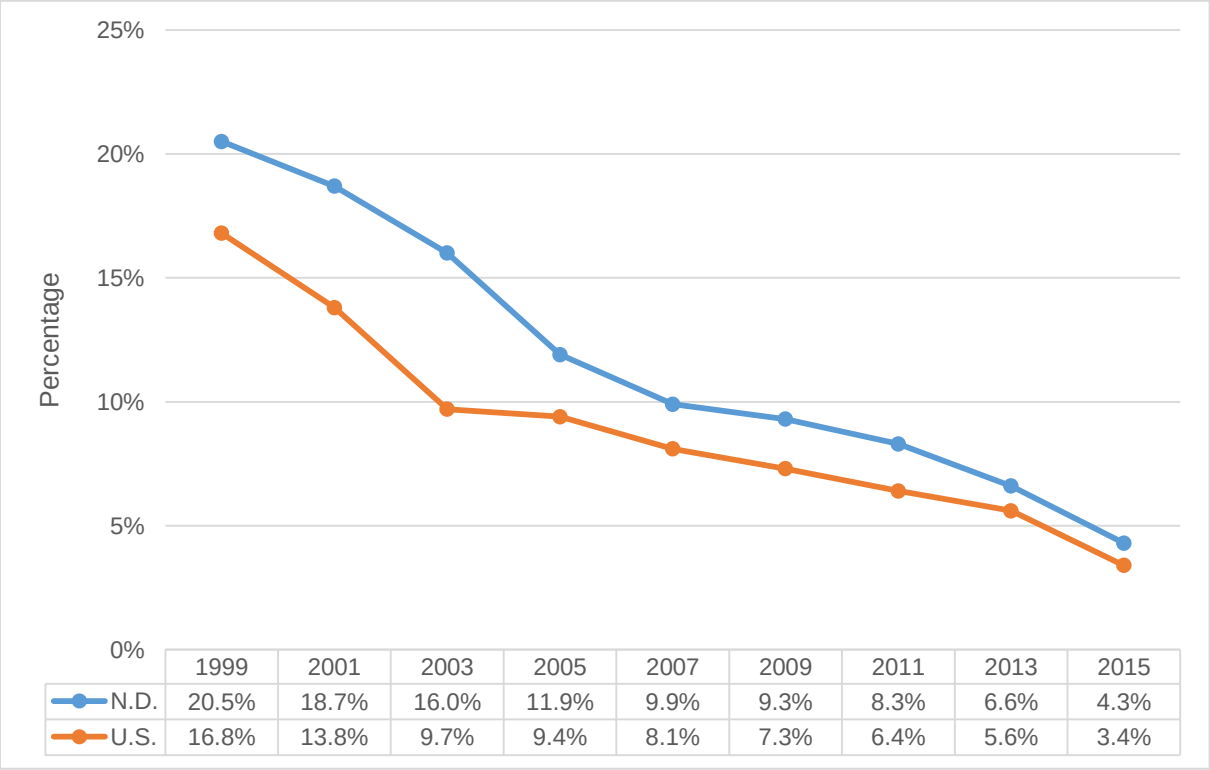
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Frequent cigarette use" is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.3 percent of North Dakota high school students reported using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 578. Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	20.5%	18.7%	16.0%	11.9%	9.9%	9.3%	8.3%	6.6%	4.3%
U.S.	16.8%	13.8%	9.7%	9.4%	8.1%	7.3%	6.4%	5.6%	3.4%

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

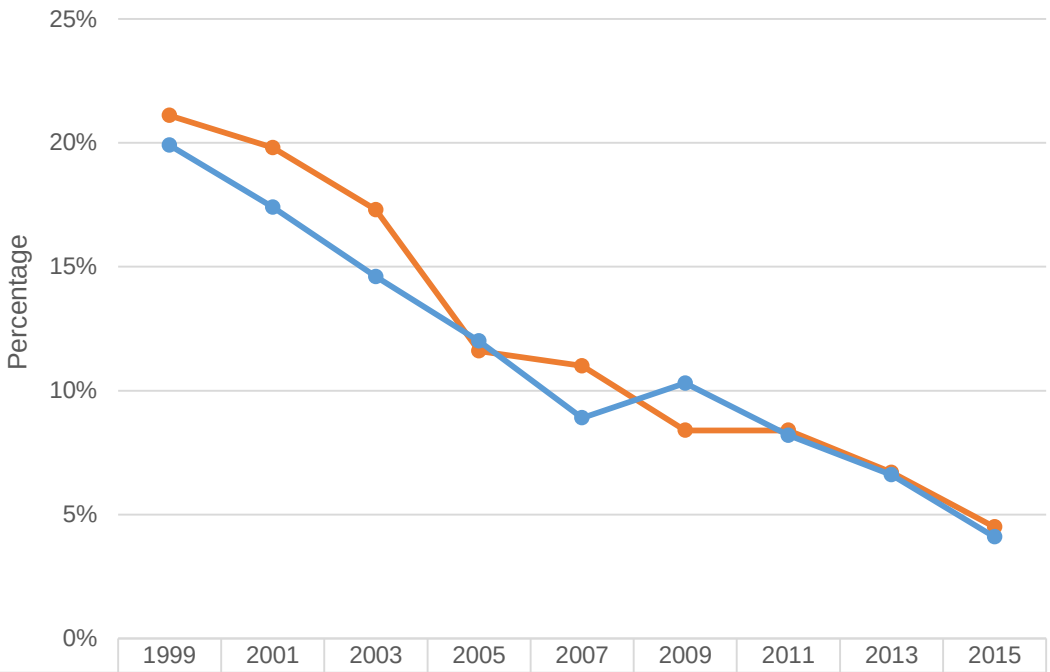
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Frequent cigarette use" is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.5 percent of female and 4.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 579. Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	21.1%	19.8%	17.3%	11.6%	11.0%	8.4%	8.4%	6.7%	4.5%
N.D. Male	19.9%	17.4%	14.6%	12.0%	8.9%	10.3%	8.2%	6.6%	4.1%

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

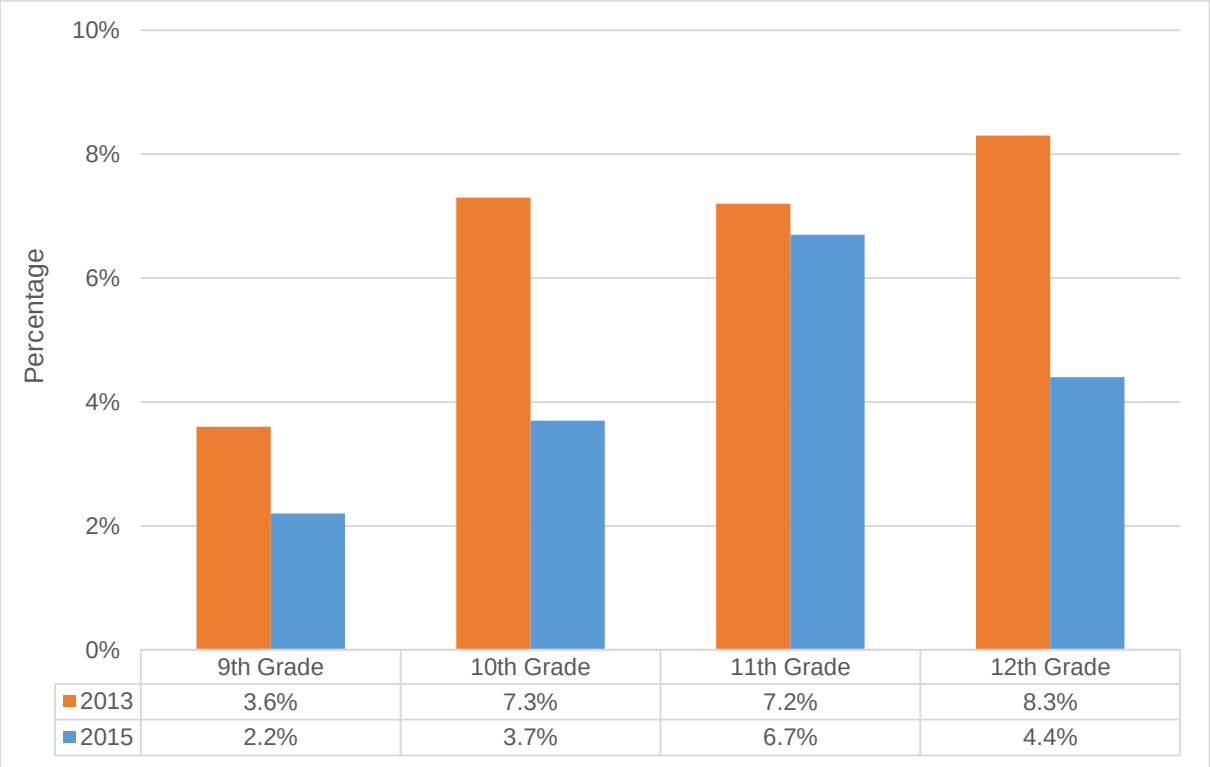
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Frequent cigarette use" is defined as using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey. The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 2.2 percent of ninth graders and 4.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported using cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 580. Frequent Cigarette Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	3.6%	7.3%	7.2%	8.3%
2015	2.2%	3.7%	6.7%	4.4%

Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 2015, 4.7 percent of North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 581. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

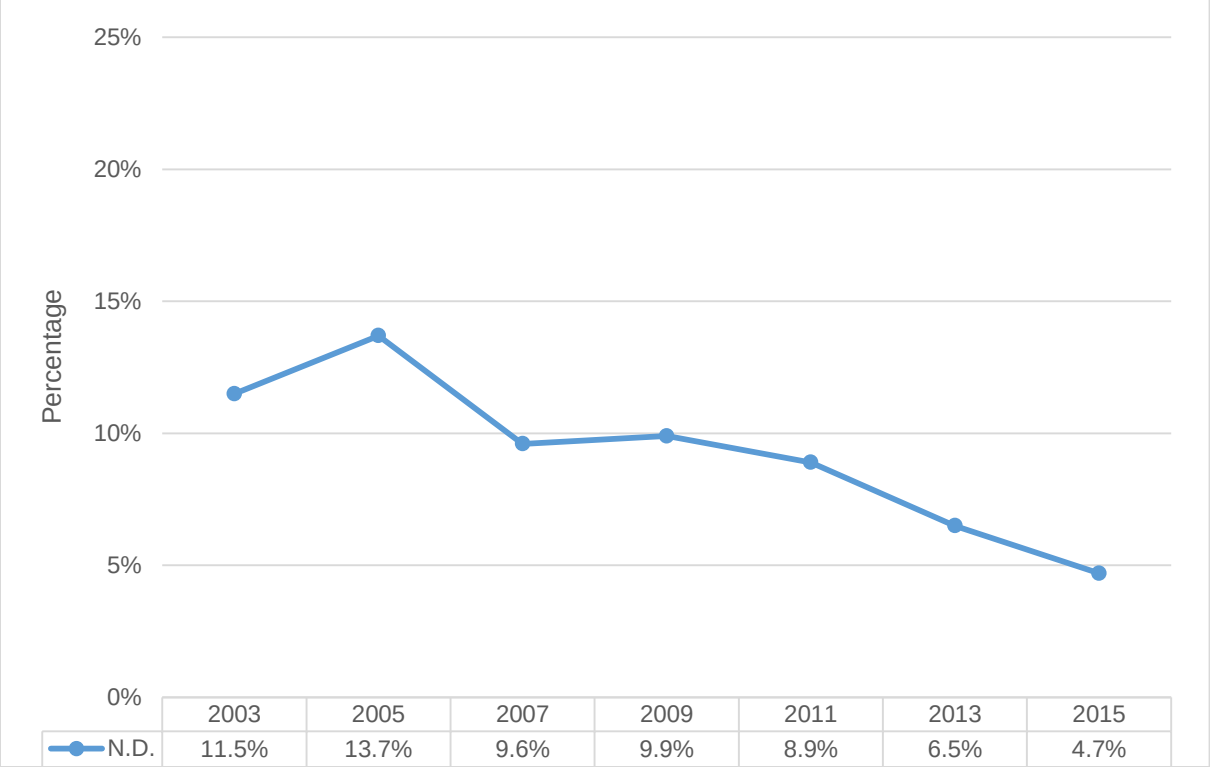


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 3.8 percent of female and 5.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 582. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

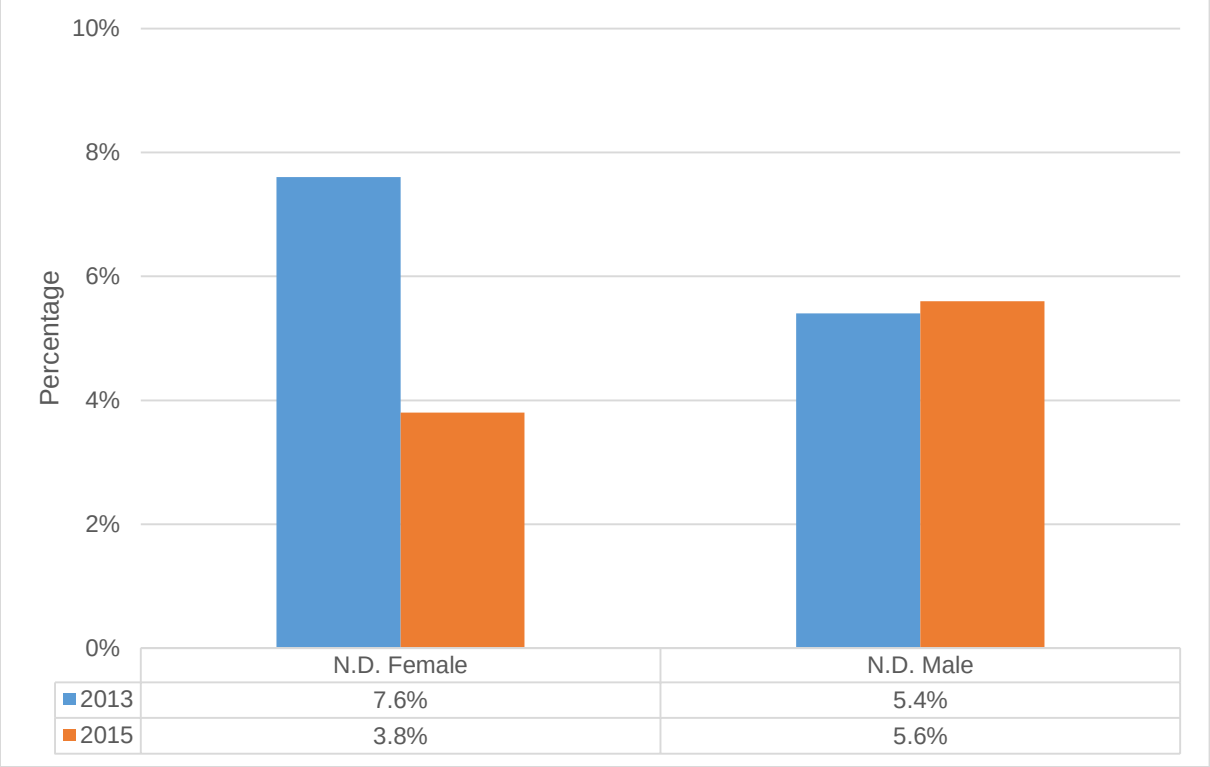


Chart: Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

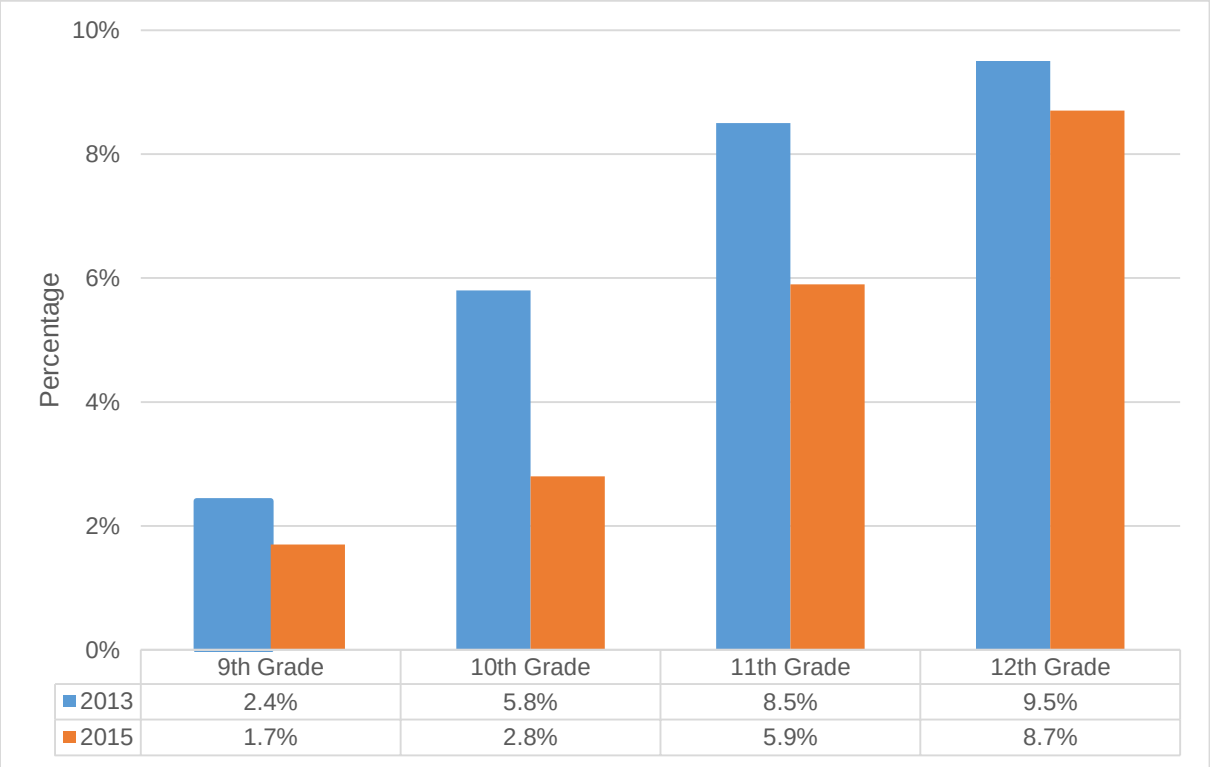
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 1.7 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 8.7 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 583. Frequent Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	2.4%	5.8%	8.5%	9.5%
2015	1.7%	2.8%	5.9%	8.7%

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. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2015

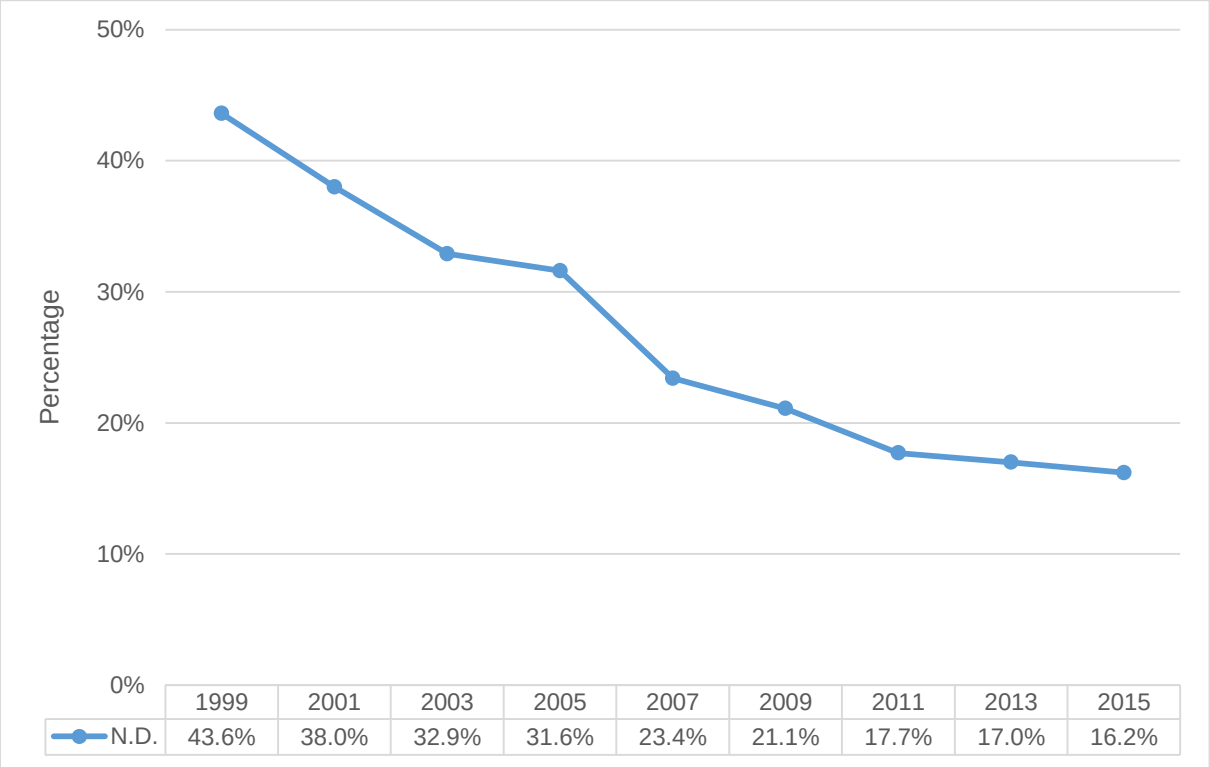
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 16.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 584. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

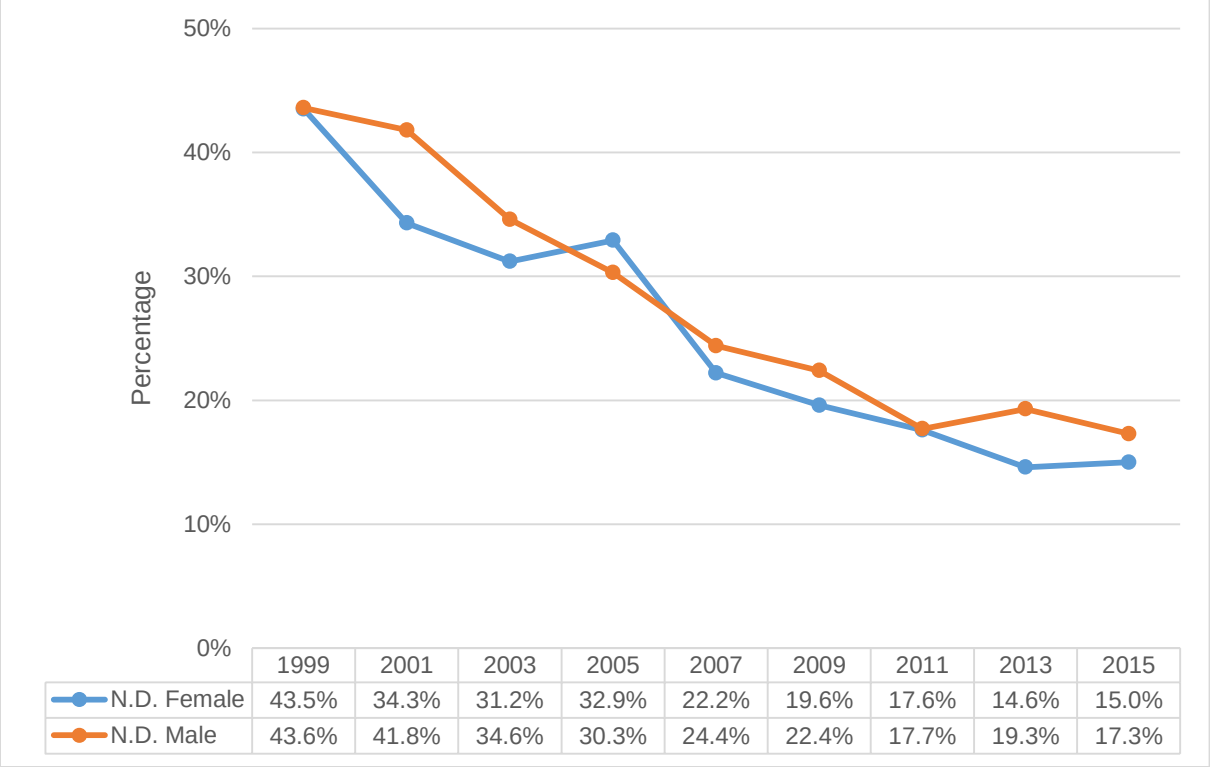
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15 percent of female and 17.3 percent of male North Dakota middle school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 585. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	43.5%	34.3%	31.2%	32.9%	22.2%	19.6%	17.6%	14.6%	15.0%
N.D. Male	43.6%	41.8%	34.6%	30.3%	24.4%	22.4%	17.7%	19.3%	17.3%

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 13.3 percent of seventh graders and 19.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 586. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

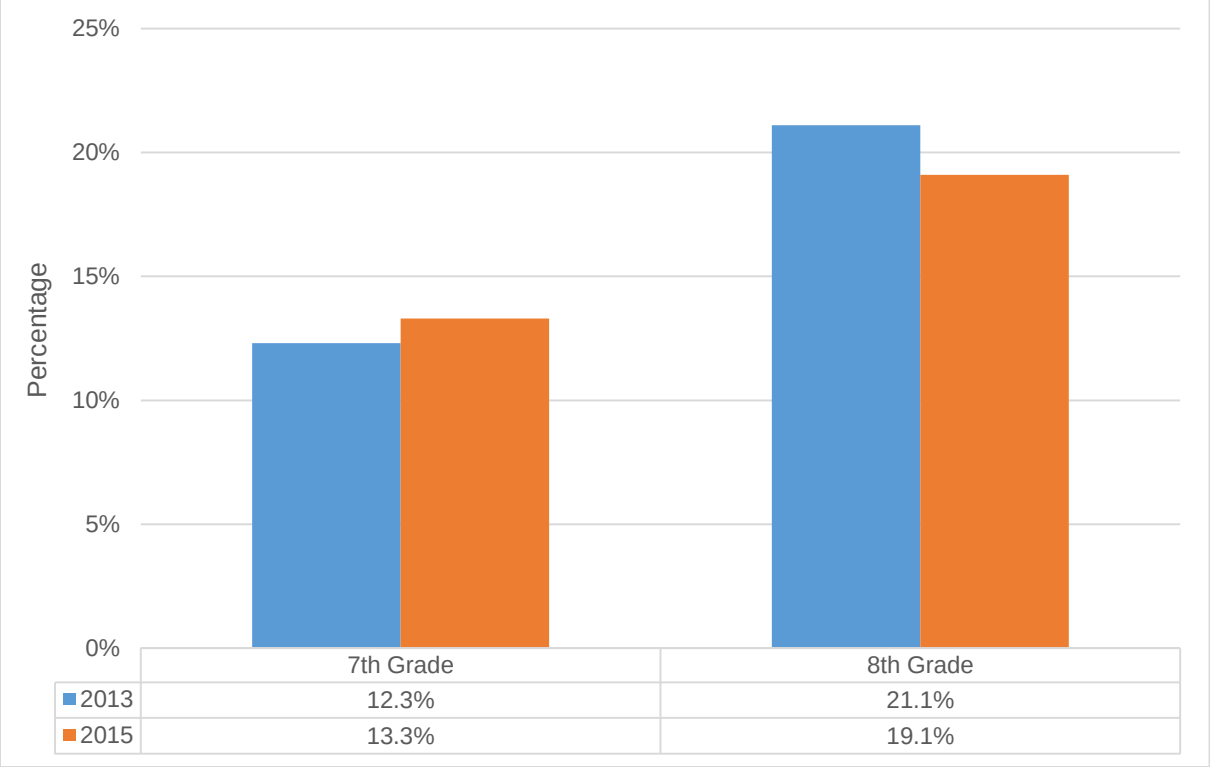


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

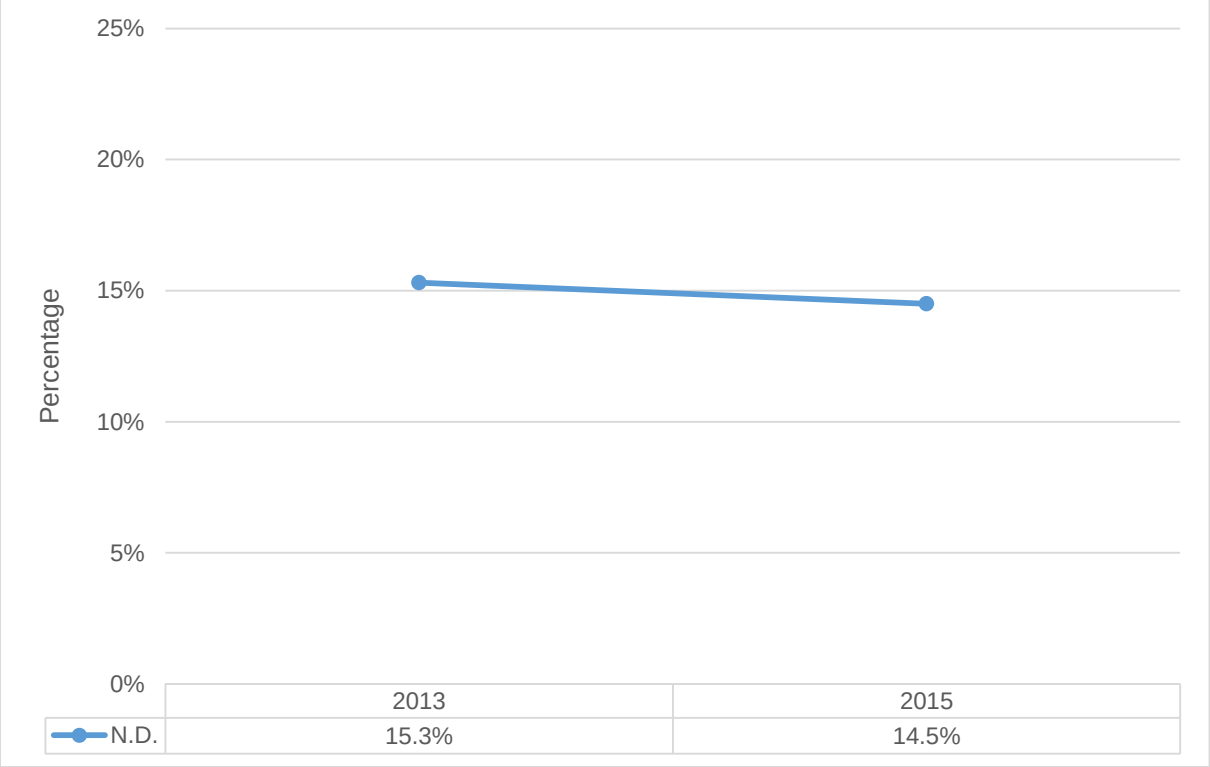
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 587. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15 percent of female and 13.9 percent of male North Dakota middle school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 588. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

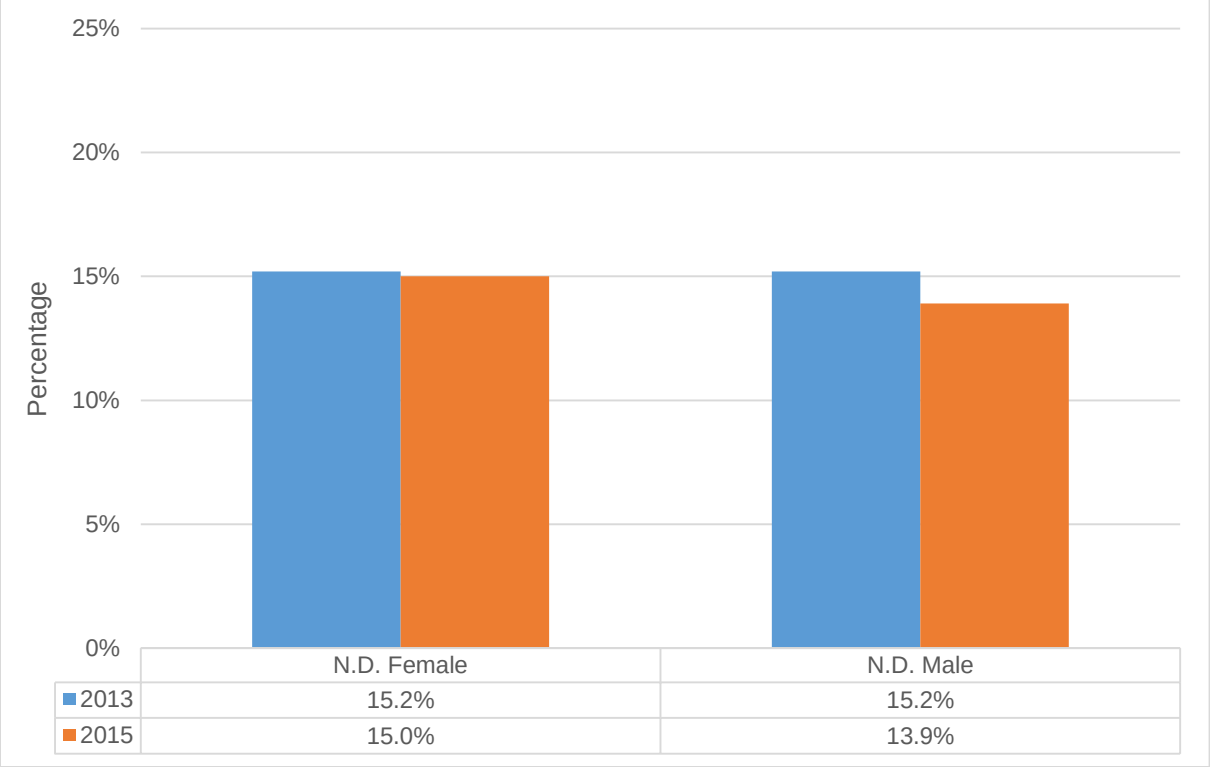


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

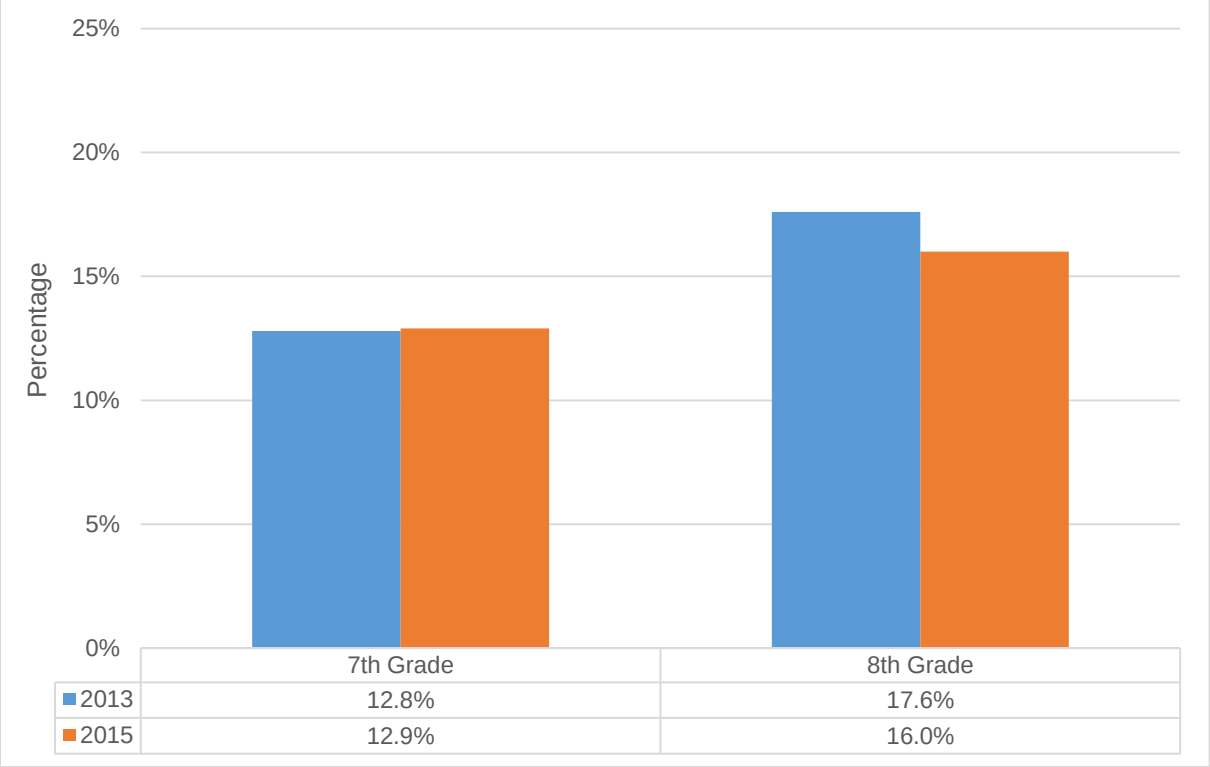
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 12.9 percent of seventh graders and 16 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 589. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



2.2.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015

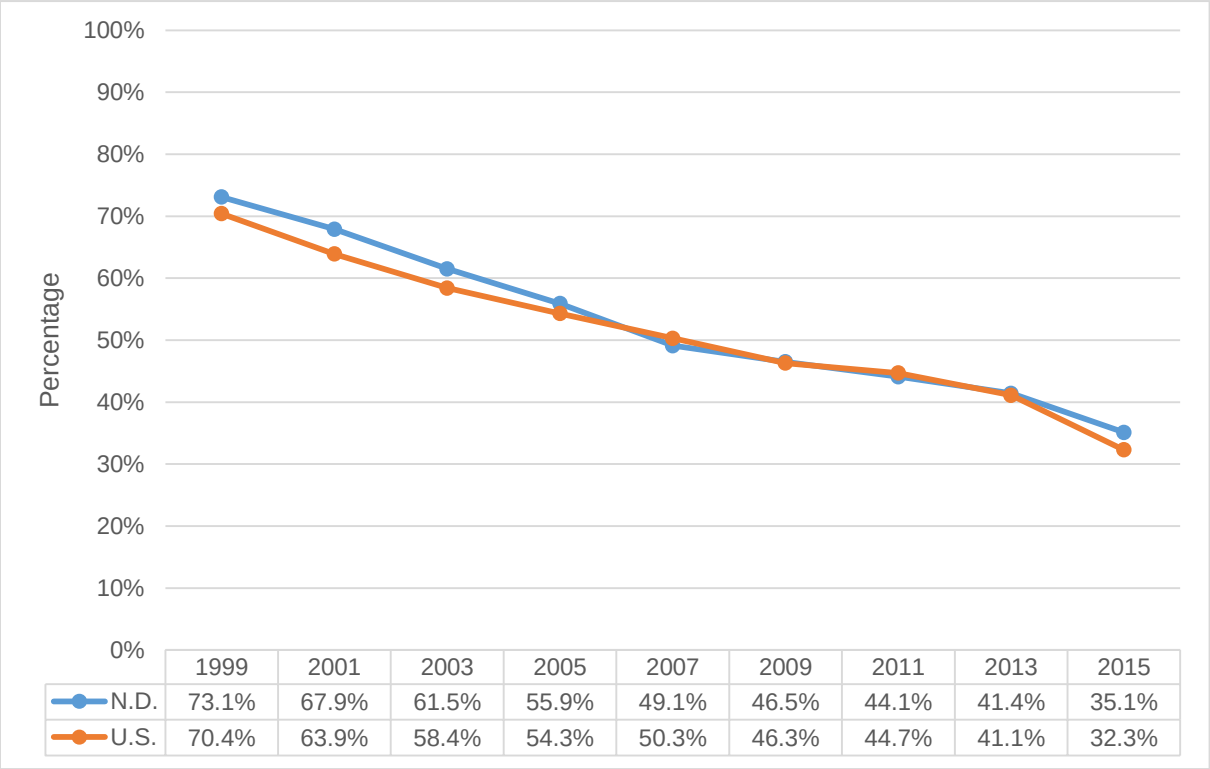
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 35.1 percent of North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 590. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	73.1%	67.9%	61.5%	55.9%	49.1%	46.5%	44.1%	41.4%	35.1%
U.S.	70.4%	63.9%	58.4%	54.3%	50.3%	46.3%	44.7%	41.1%	32.3%

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

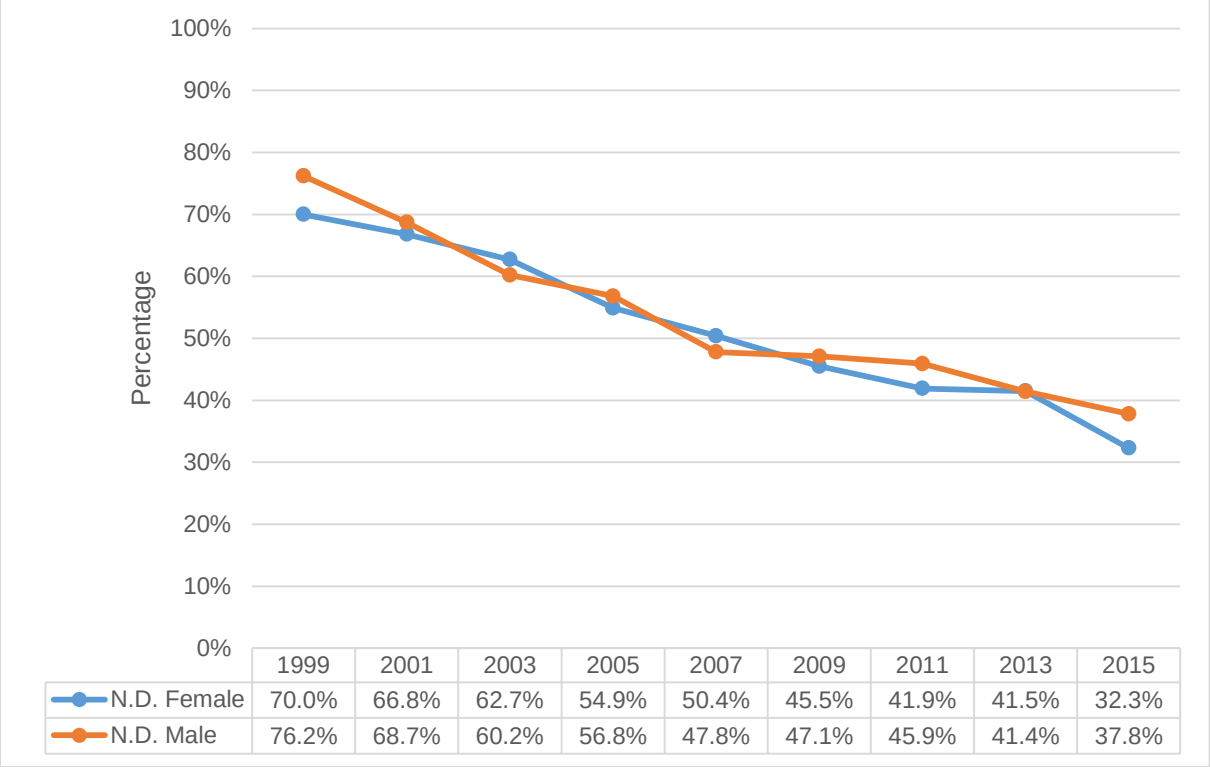
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 32.3 percent of female and 37.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 591. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	70.0%	66.8%	62.7%	54.9%	50.4%	45.5%	41.9%	41.5%	32.3%
N.D. Male	76.2%	68.7%	60.2%	56.8%	47.8%	47.1%	45.9%	41.4%	37.8%

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

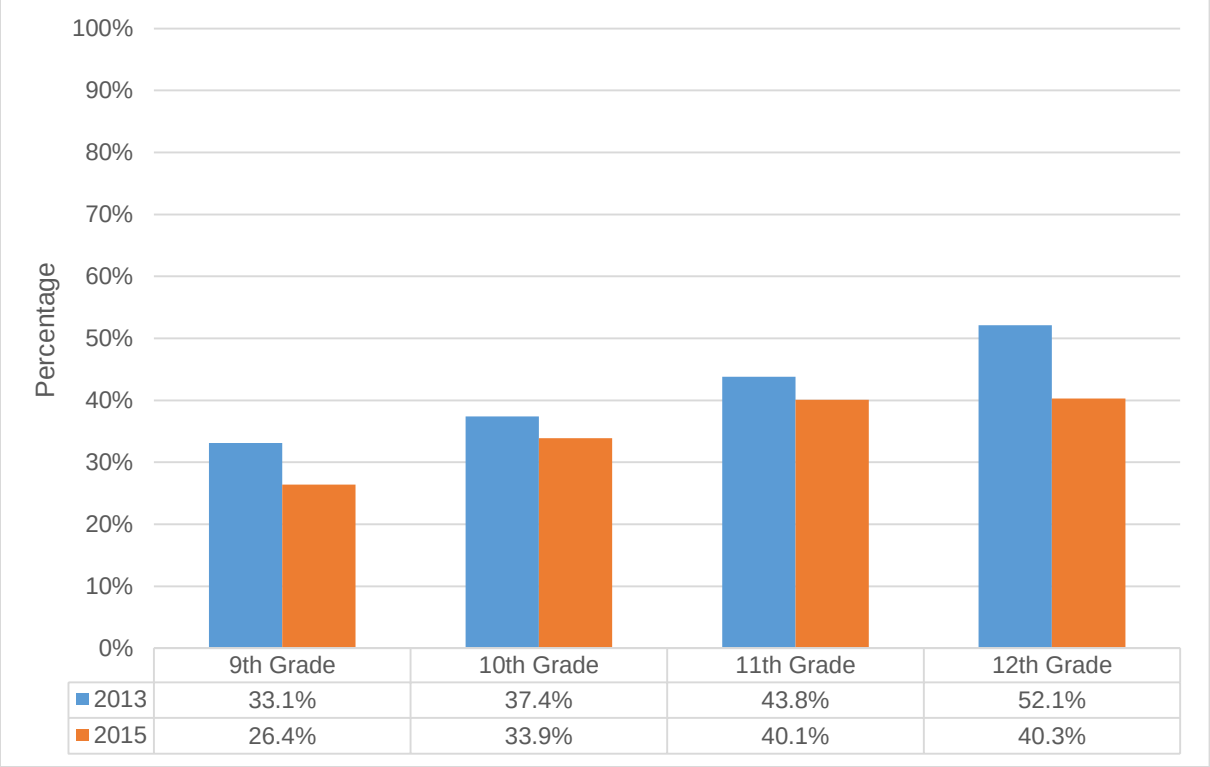
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 26.4 percent of ninth graders and 40.3 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 592. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	33.1%	37.4%	43.8%	52.1%
2015	26.4%	33.9%	40.1%	40.3%

Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 31.7 percent of North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 593. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

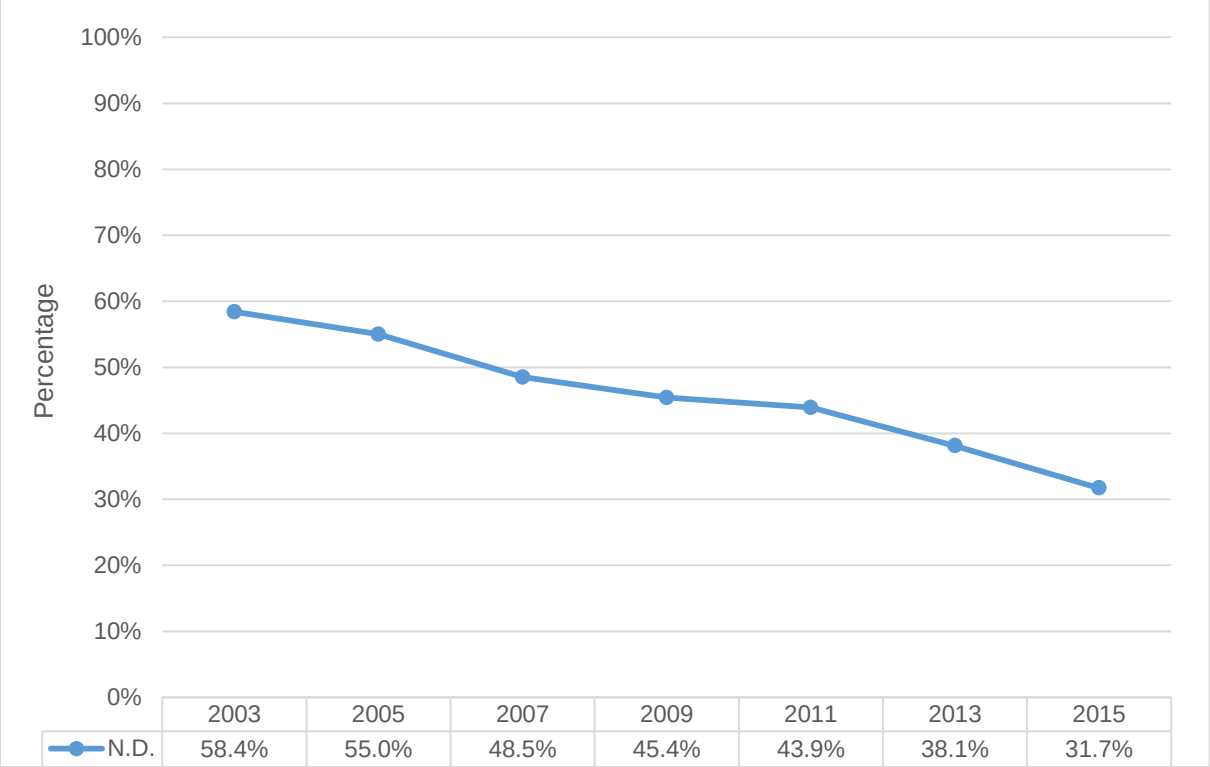


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 29.3 percent of female and 33.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 594. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

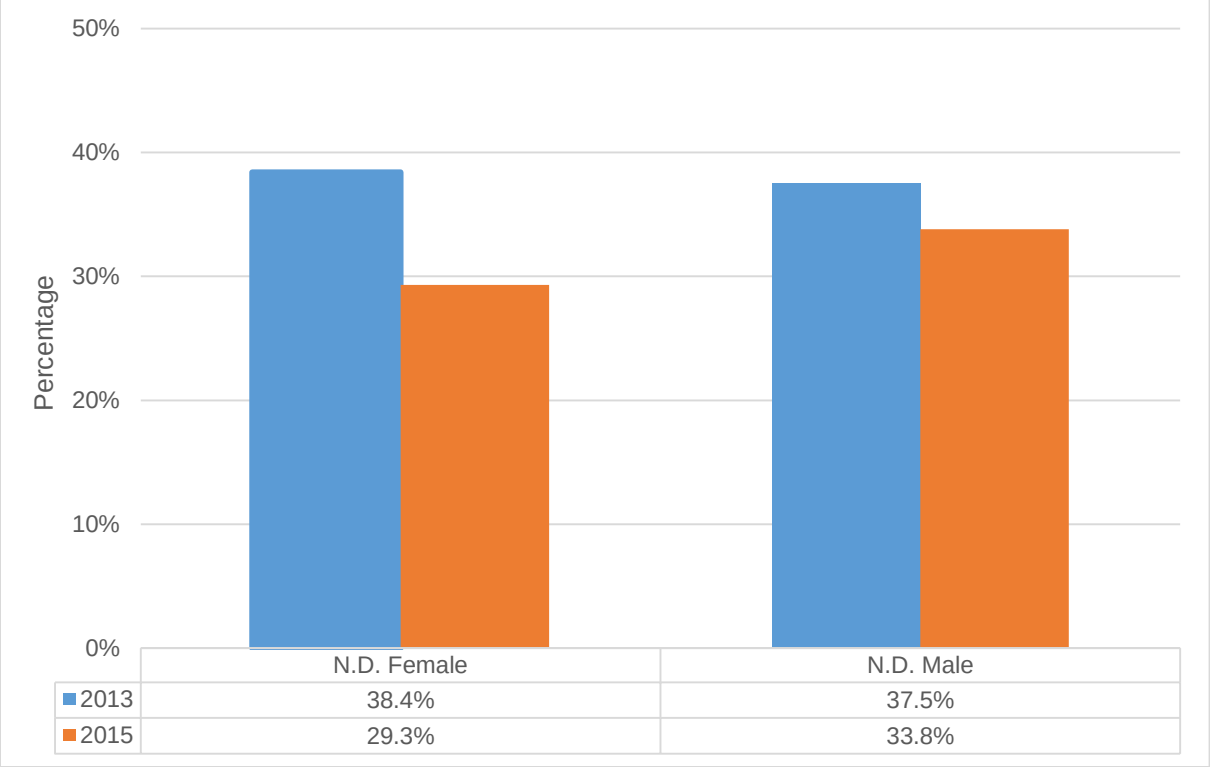


Chart: Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

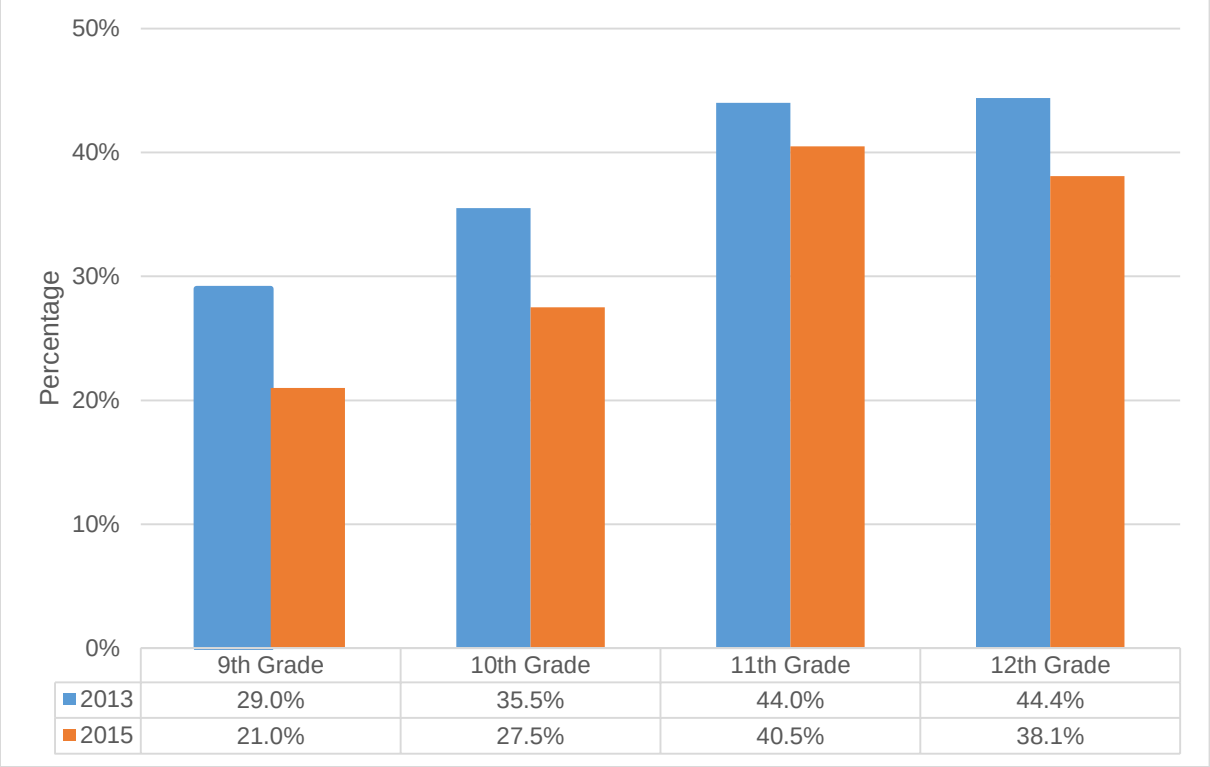
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 21 percent of ninth graders and 38.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota said they had tried cigarette smoking.

Figure 595. Ever Tried Cigarette Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	29.0%	35.5%	44.0%	44.4%
2015	21.0%	27.5%	40.5%	38.1%

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, 2003-2015

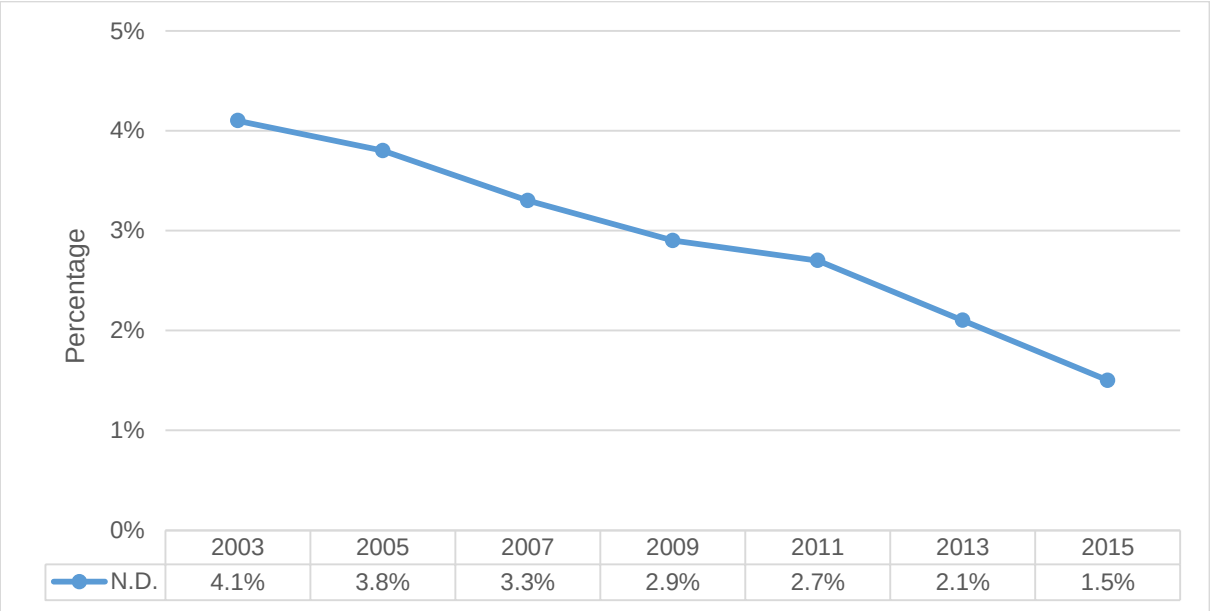
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.5 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 596. Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	4.1%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	2.1%	1.5%

Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015

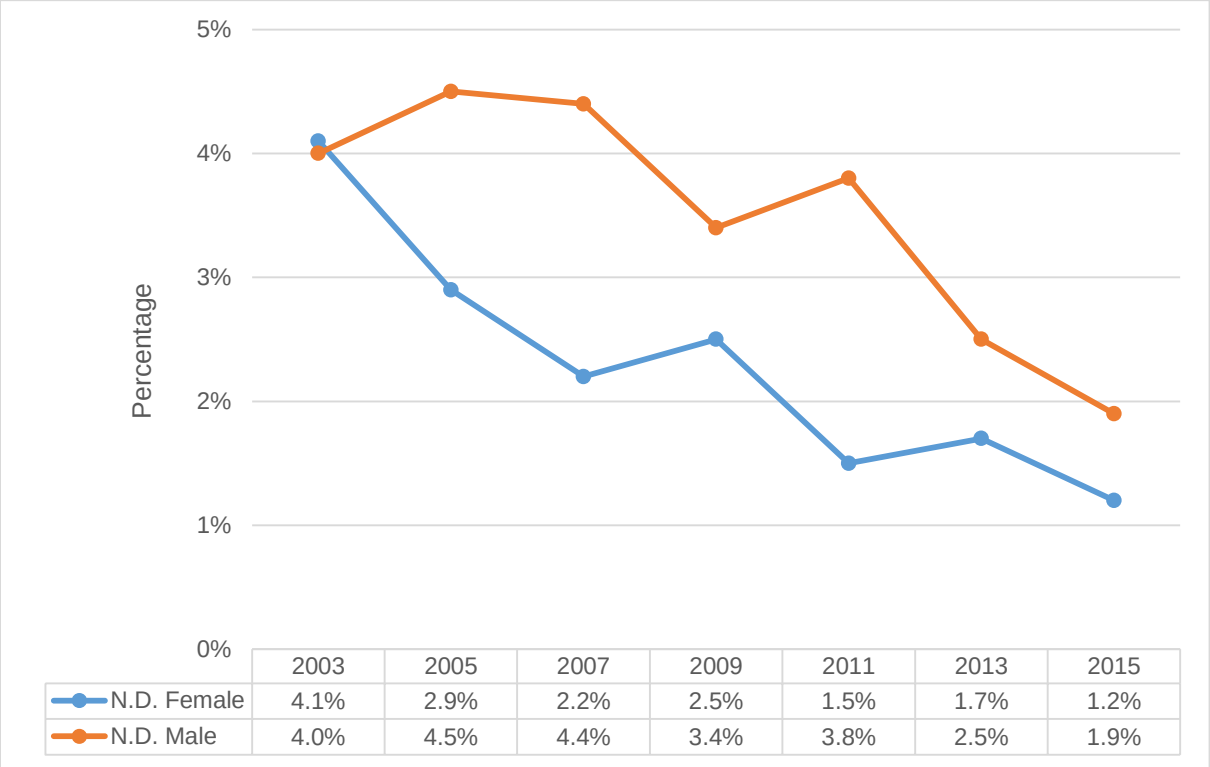
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.2 percent of female and 1.9 percent of male 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 597. Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	4.1%	2.9%	2.2%	2.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%
N.D. Male	4.0%	4.5%	4.4%	3.4%	3.8%	2.5%	1.9%

Chart: Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.3 percent of seventh graders and 1.6 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 598. Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

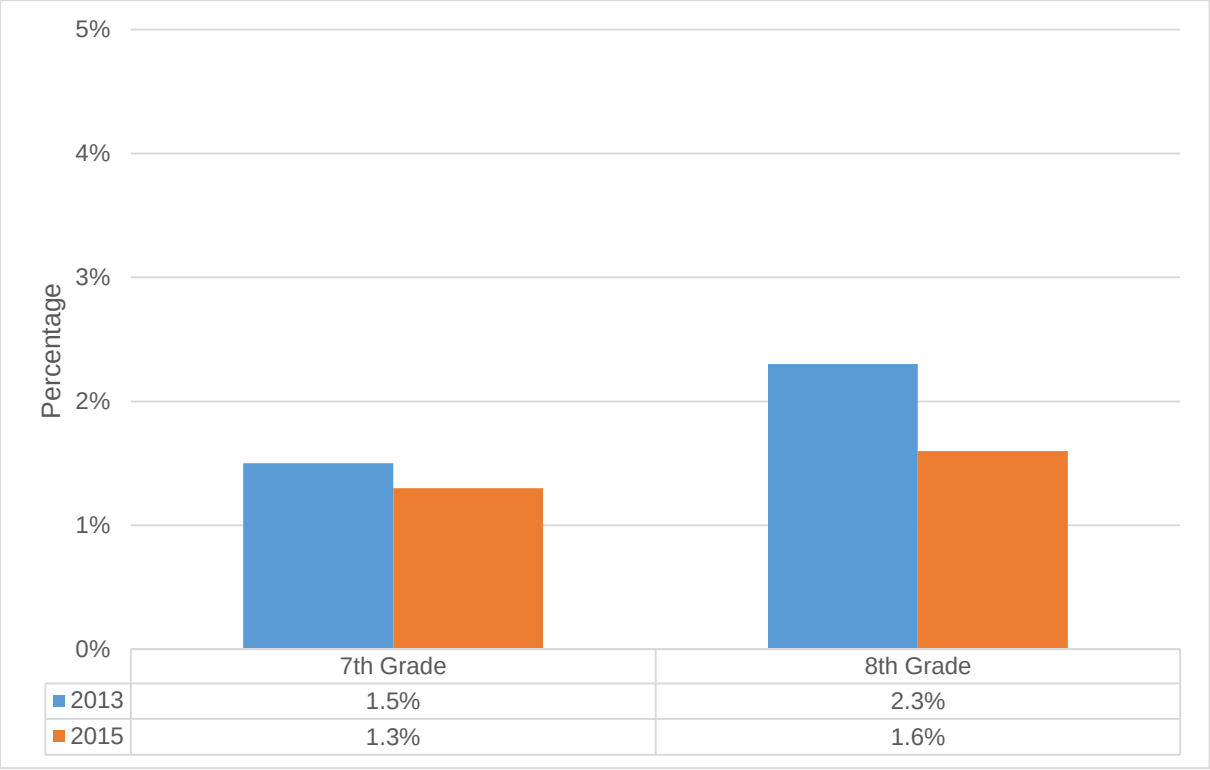


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

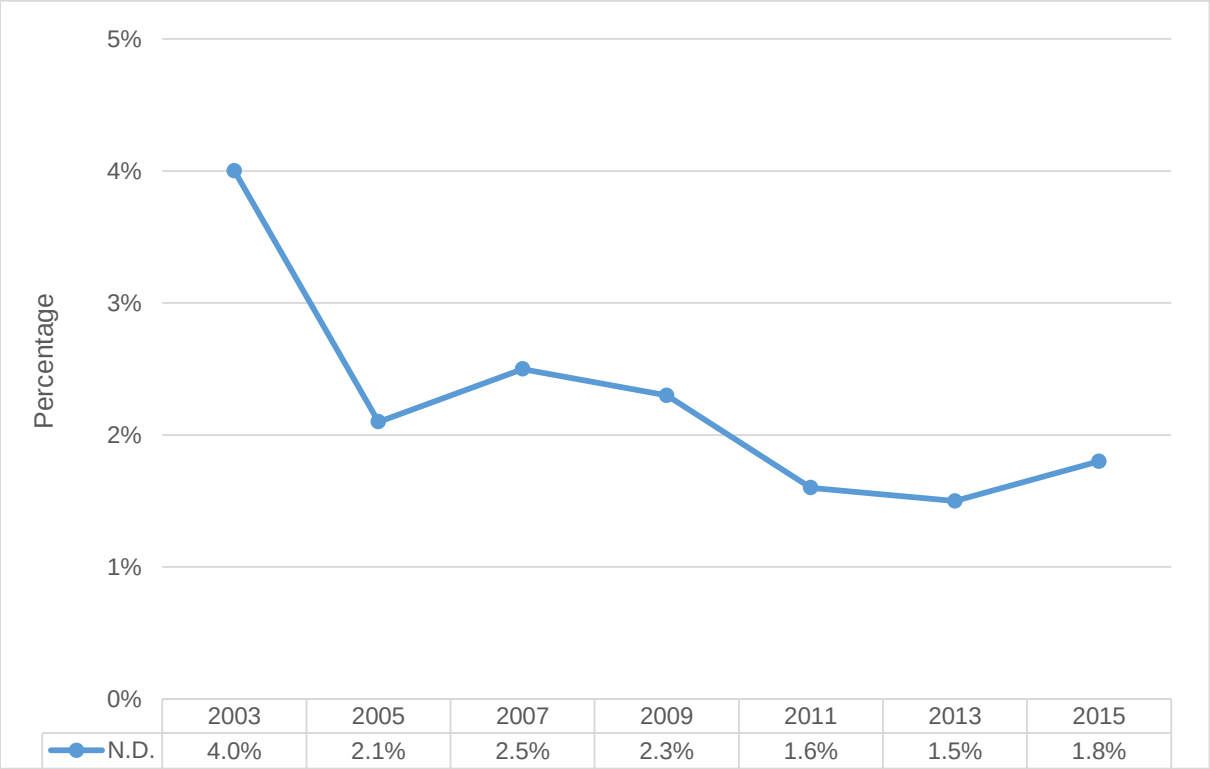
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 1.8 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 599. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 1.3 percent of female and 2.3 percent of male 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 600. Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

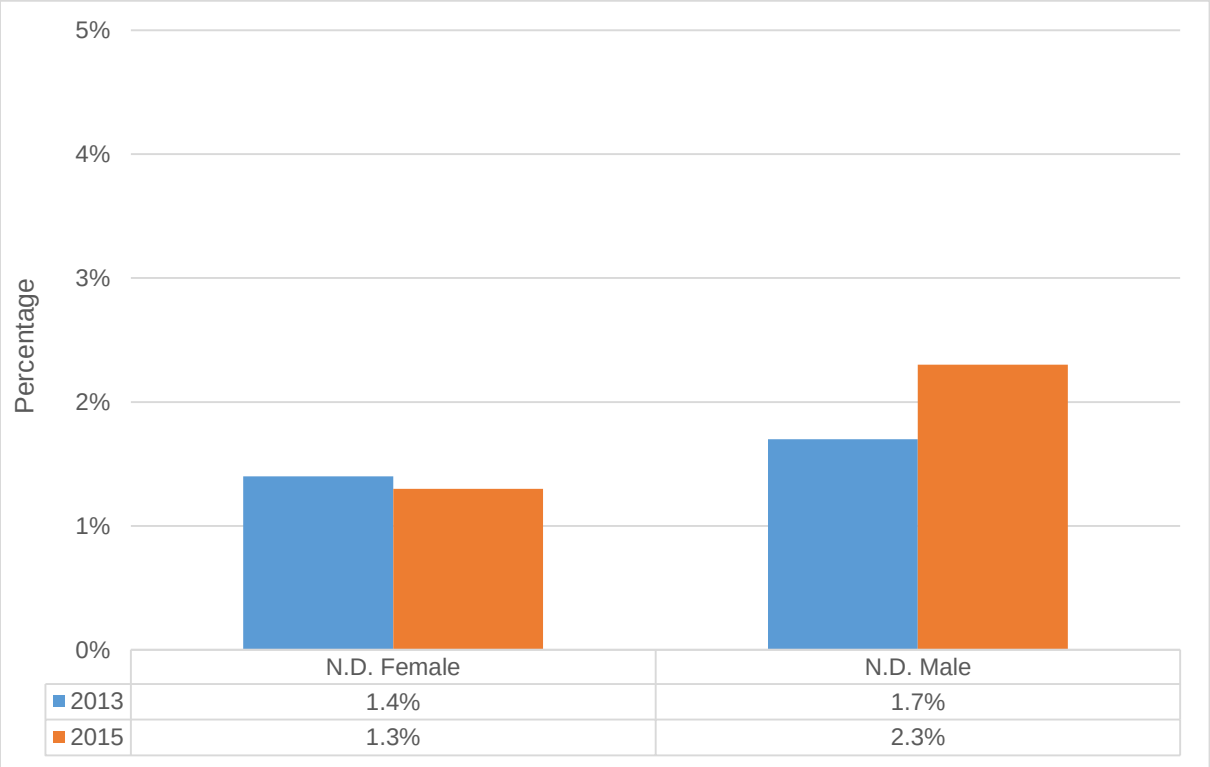


Chart: Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

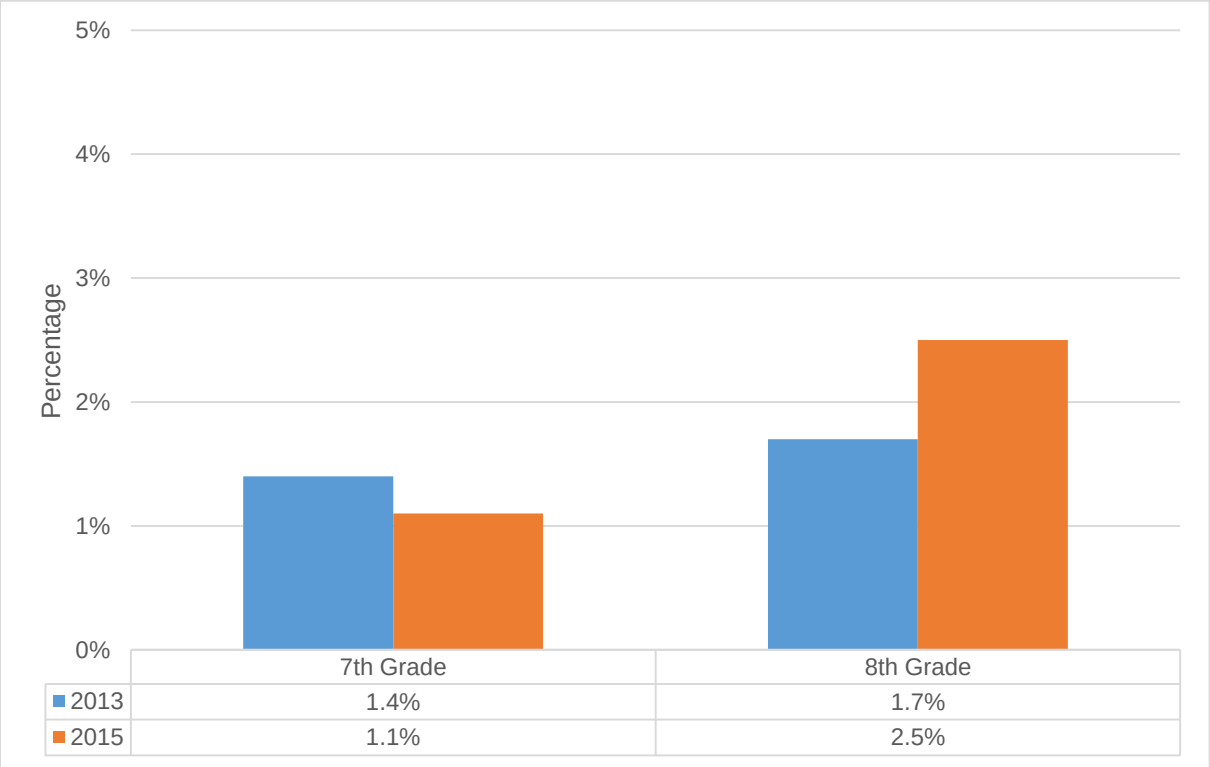
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 1.1 percent of seventh graders and 2.5 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 601. Current Cigar Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



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, 2003-2015

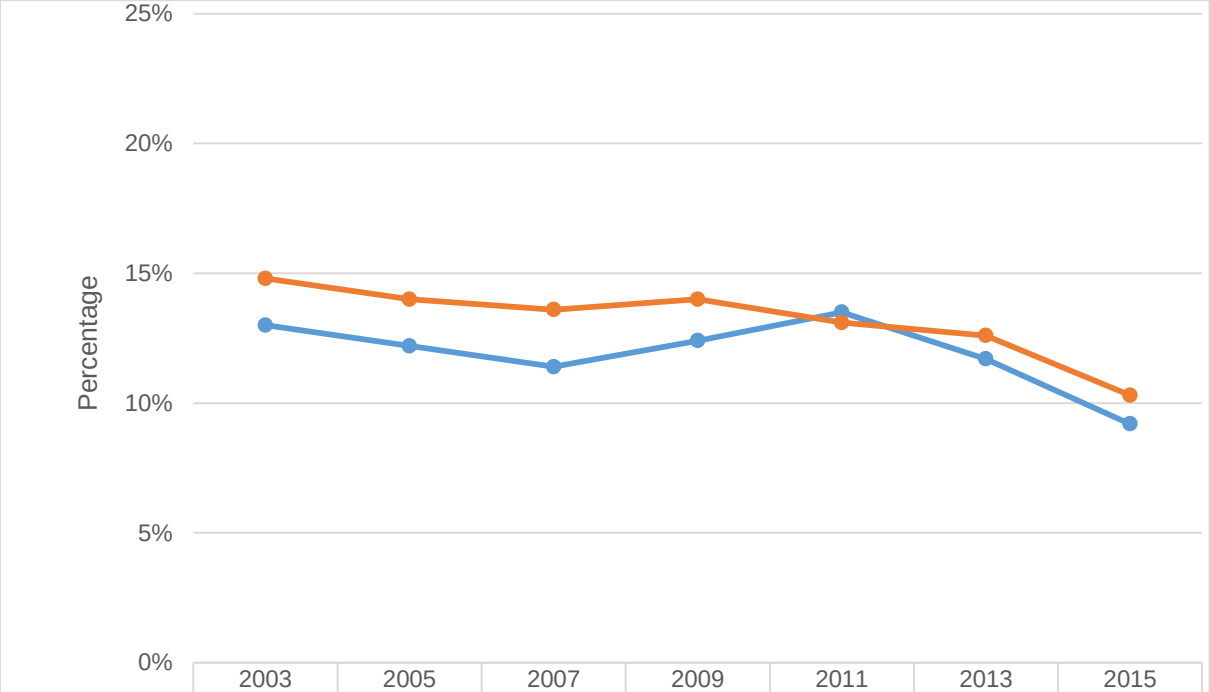
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 9.2 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 602. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	13.0%	12.2%	11.4%	12.4%	13.5%	11.7%	9.2%
U.S.	14.8%	14.0%	13.6%	14.0%	13.1%	12.6%	10.3%

Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015

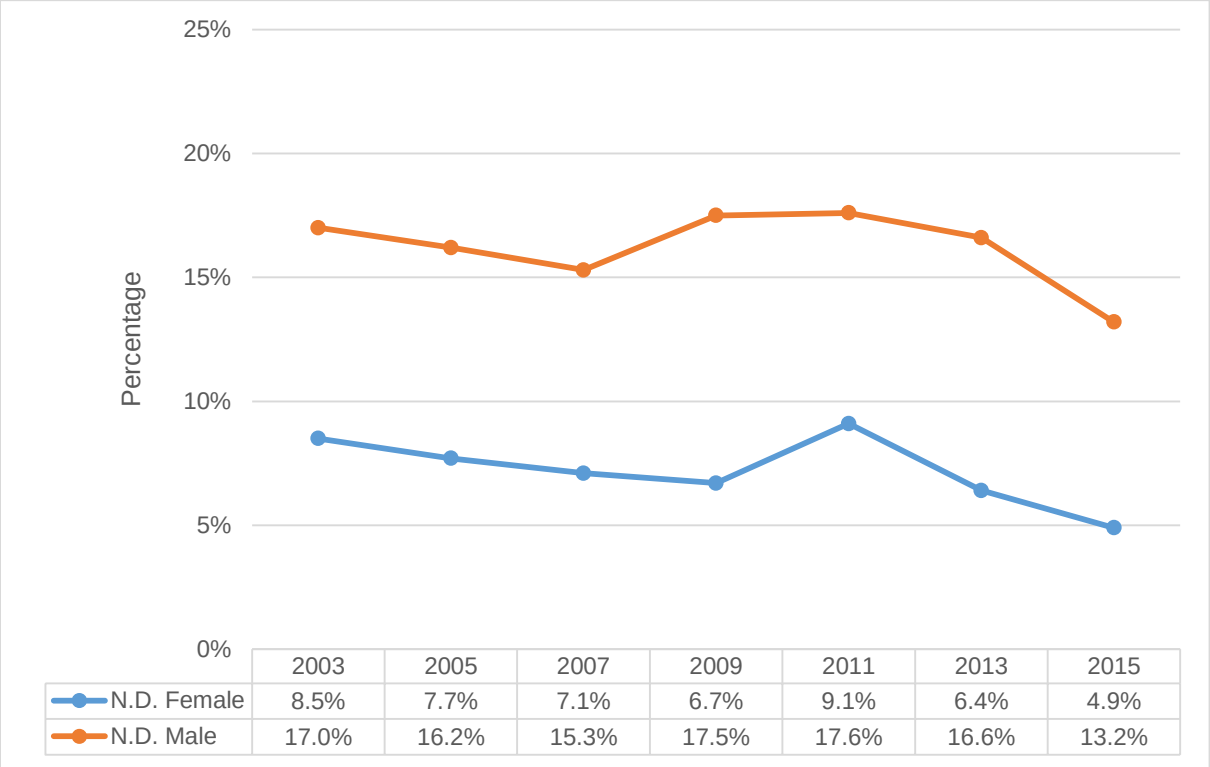
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.9 percent of female and 13.2 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 603. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	8.5%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	9.1%	6.4%	4.9%
N.D. Male	17.0%	16.2%	15.3%	17.5%	17.6%	16.6%	13.2%

Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.9 percent of ninth graders and 15 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 604. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

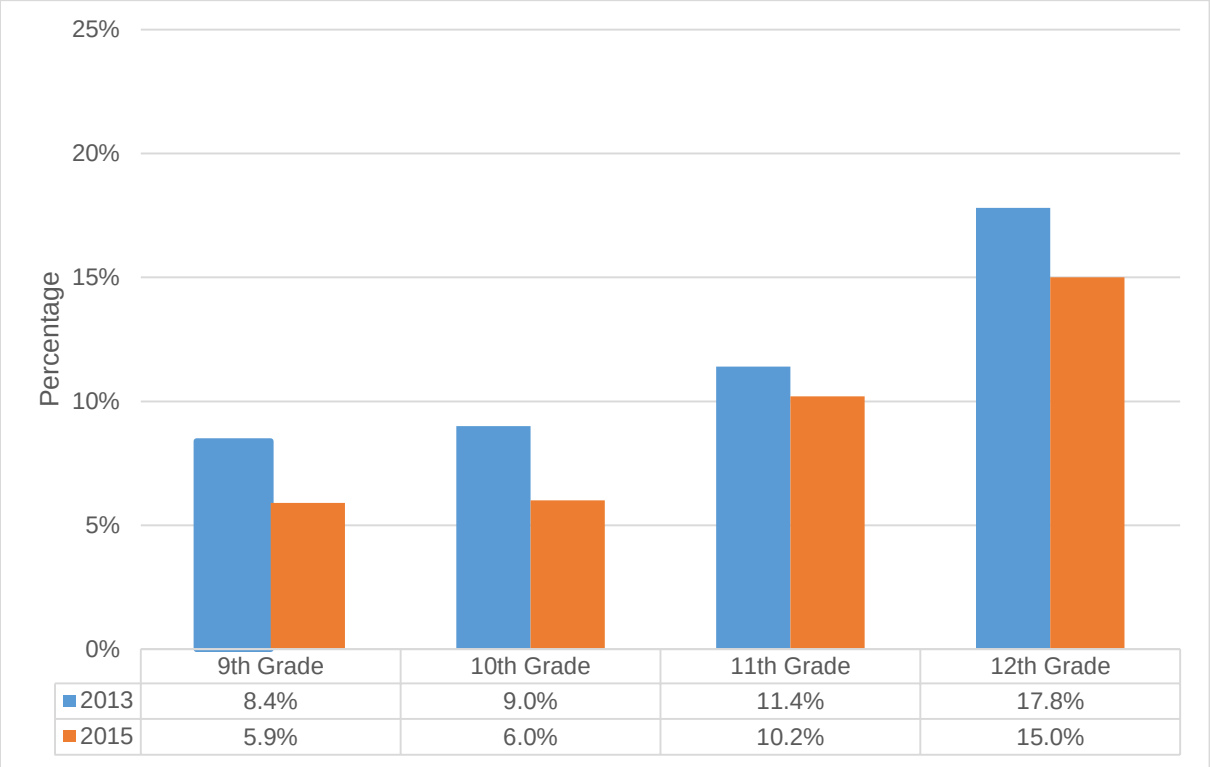


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

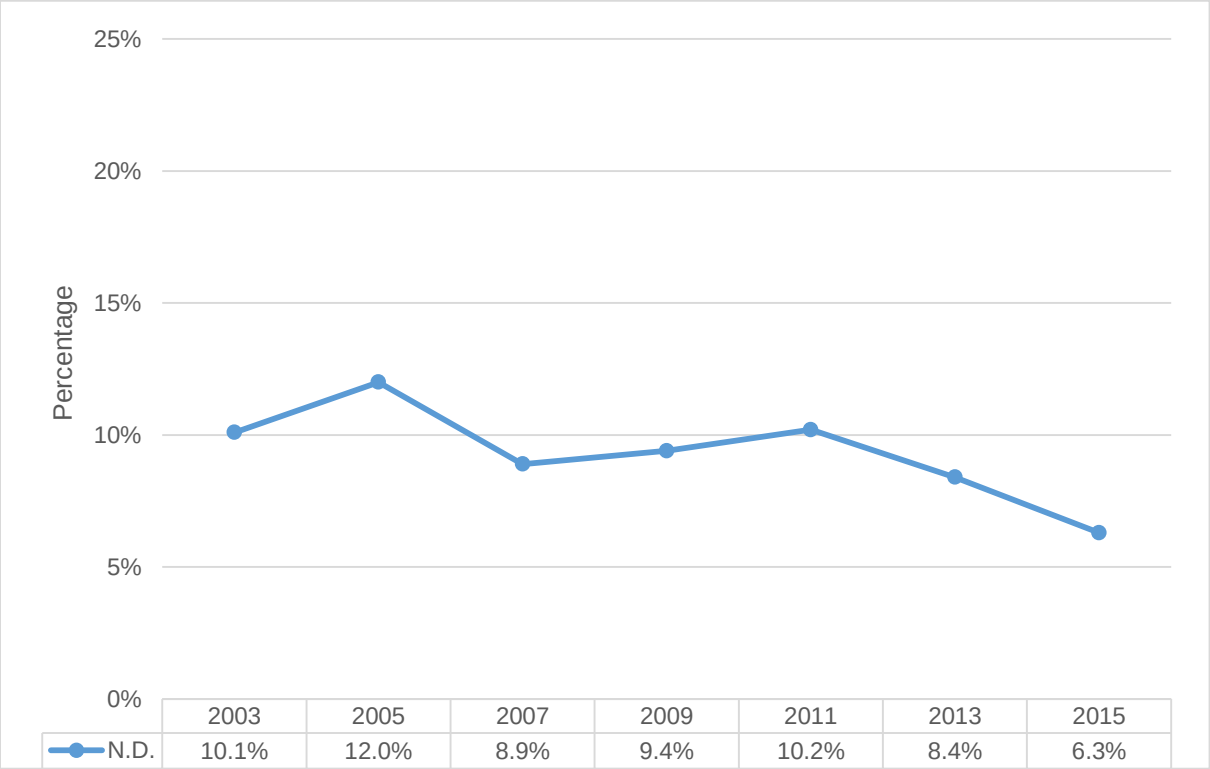
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 6.3 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 605. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	10.1%	12.0%	8.9%	9.4%	10.2%	8.4%	6.3%

Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 3.6 percent of female and 8.9 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 606. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

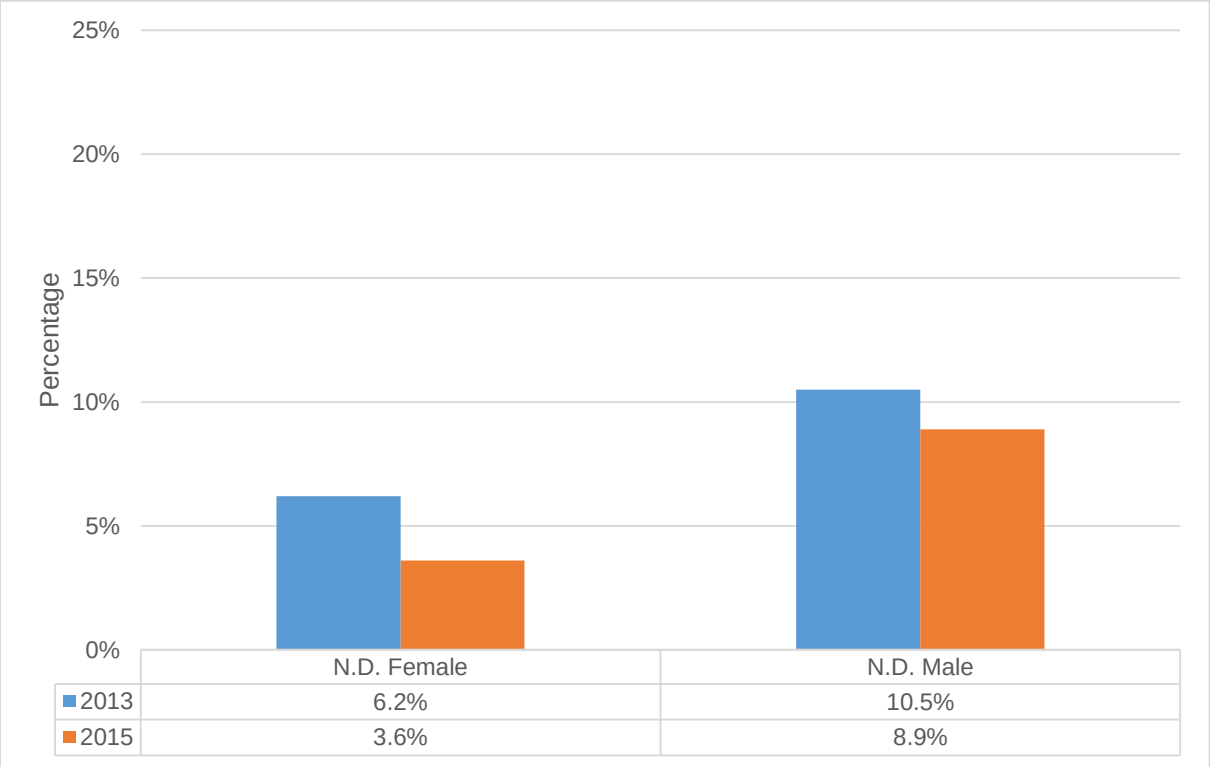


Chart: Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

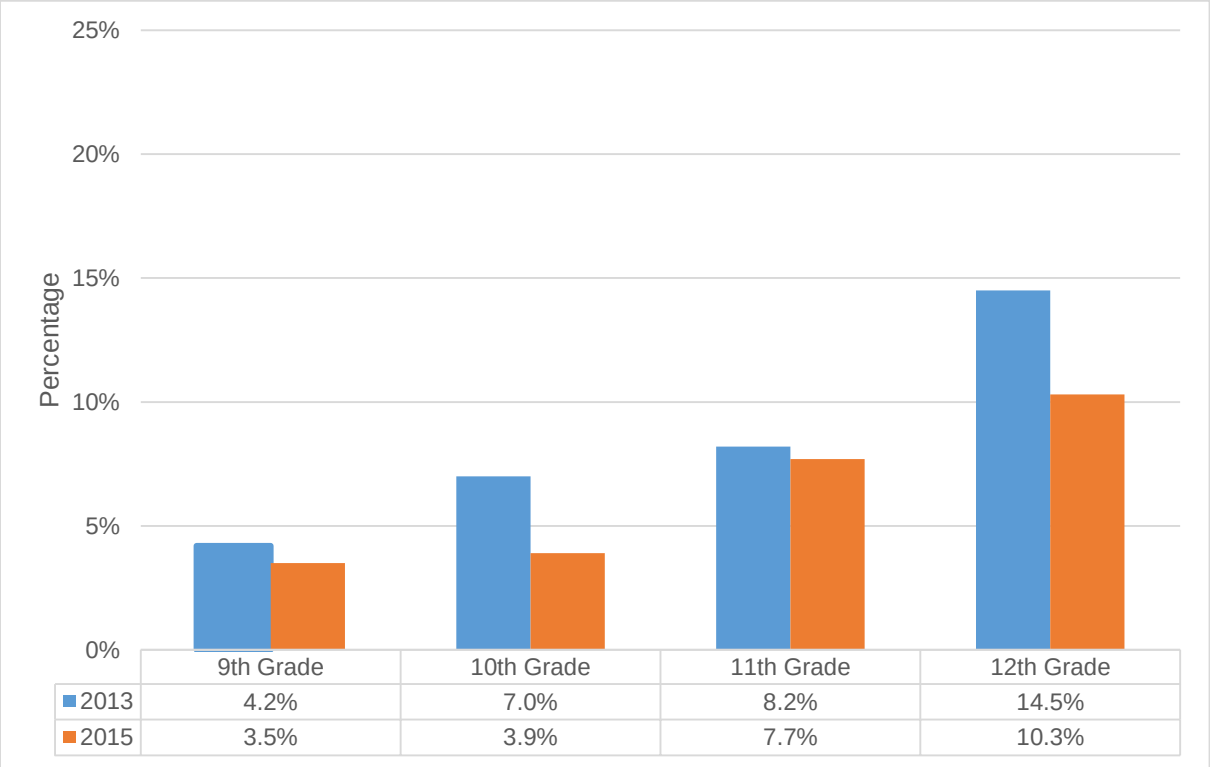
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 3.5 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 10.3 percent of twelfth graders reported having used cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 607. Current Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	4.2%	7.0%	8.2%	14.5%
2015	3.5%	3.9%	7.7%	10.3%

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, 2003-2015

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 2015, 0.1 percent of North Dakota middle school students smoked cigars on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 608. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

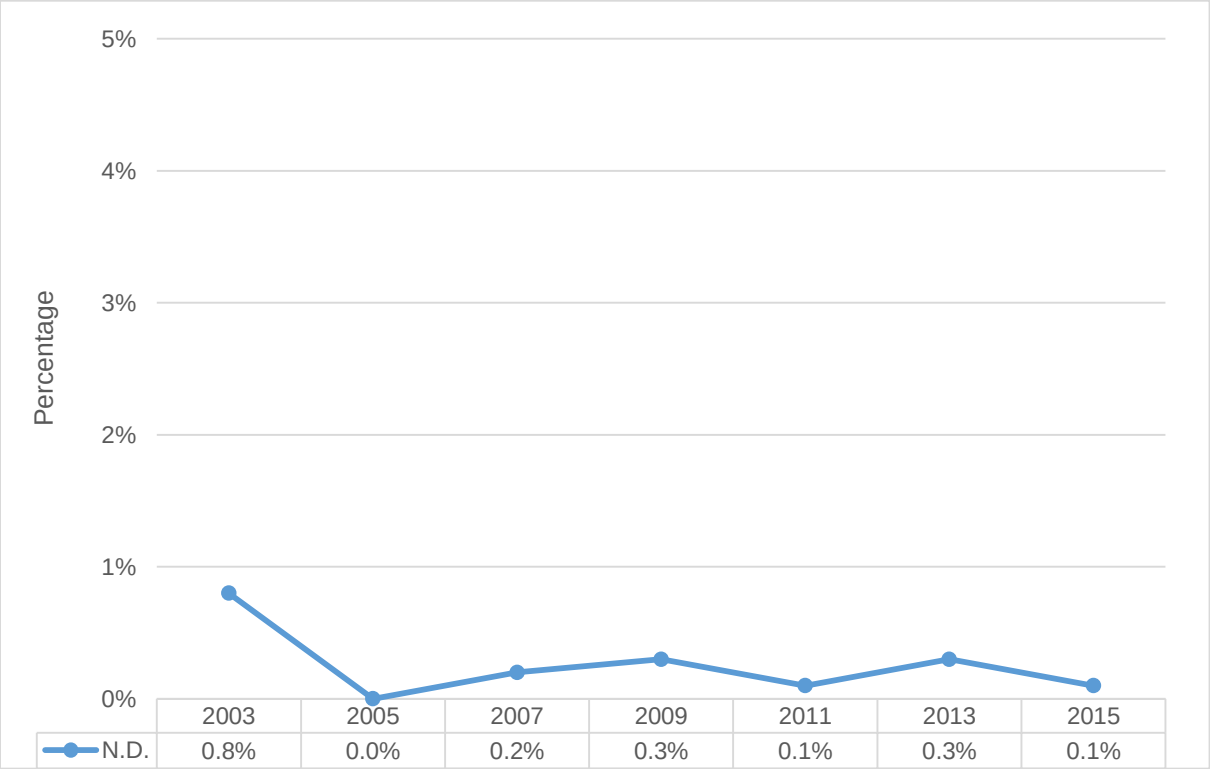


Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 0.2 percent of female and 0.1 percent of male North Dakota middle school students smoked cigars on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 609. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

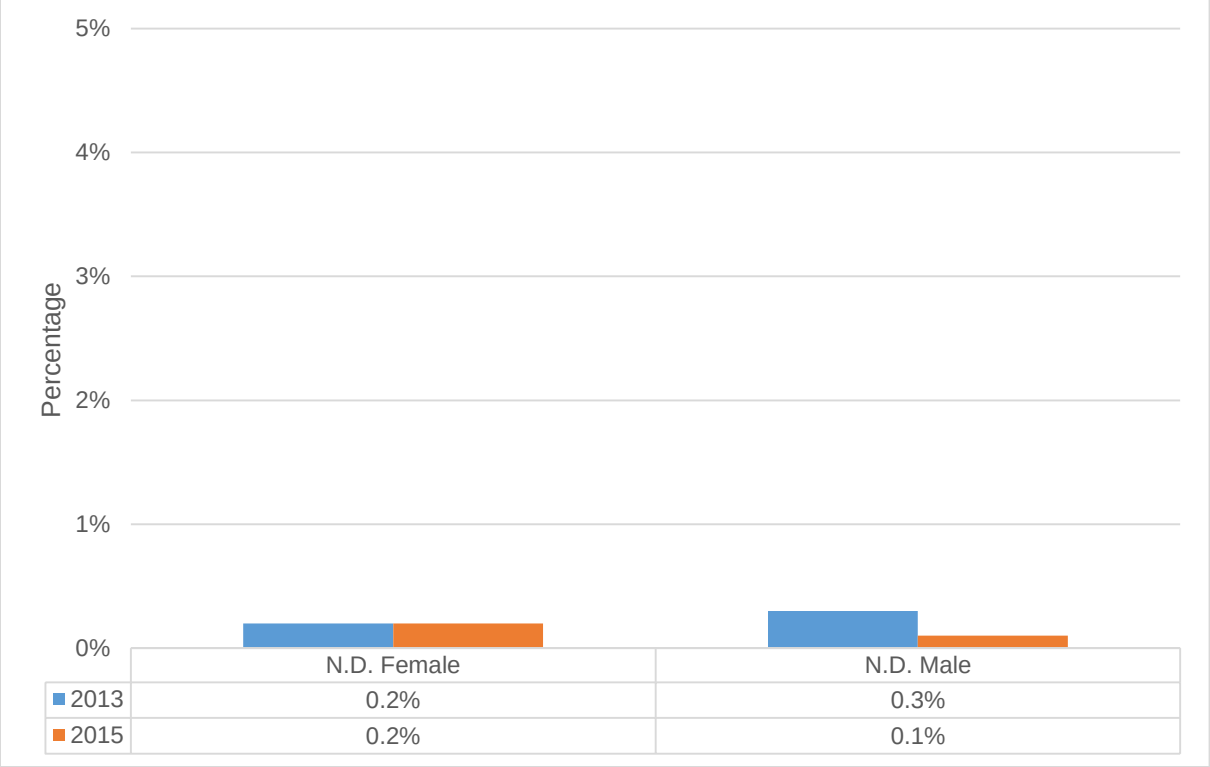


Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

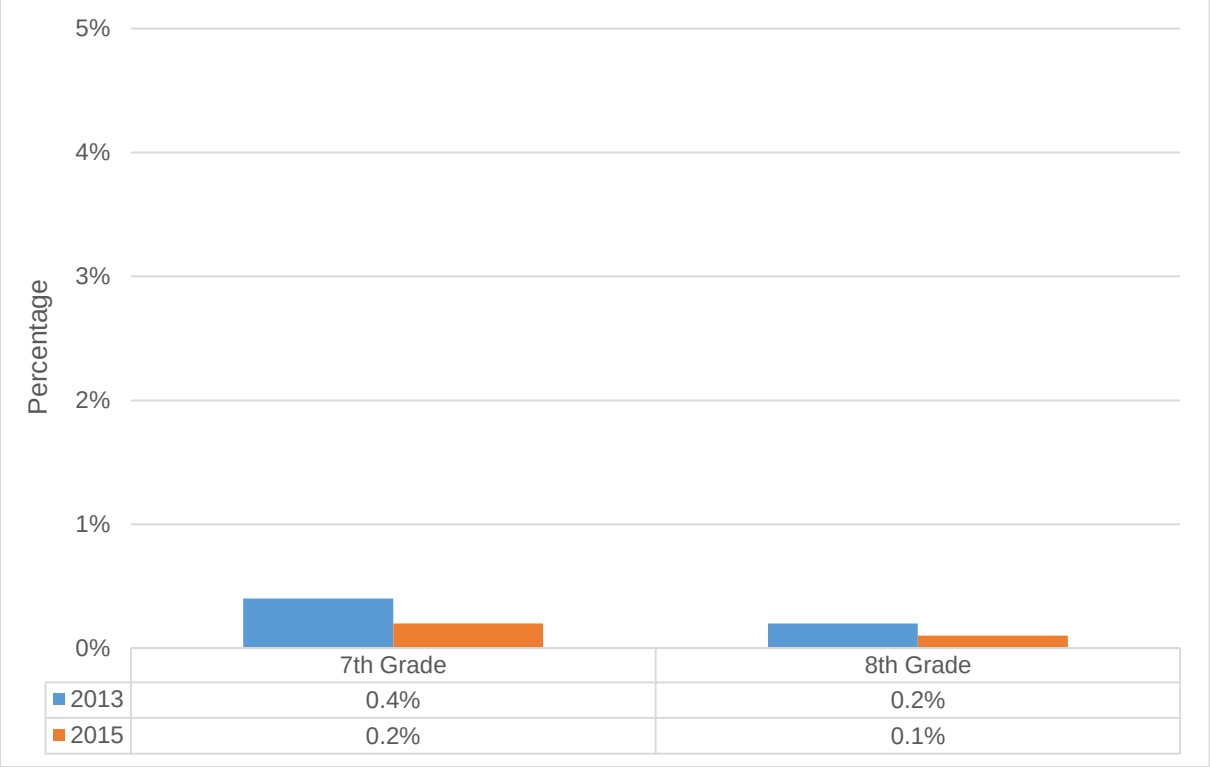
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 0.2 percent of seventh graders and 0.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota smoked cigars on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 610. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



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, 2003-2015

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 2015, 0.3 percent of North Dakota high school students smoked cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 611. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

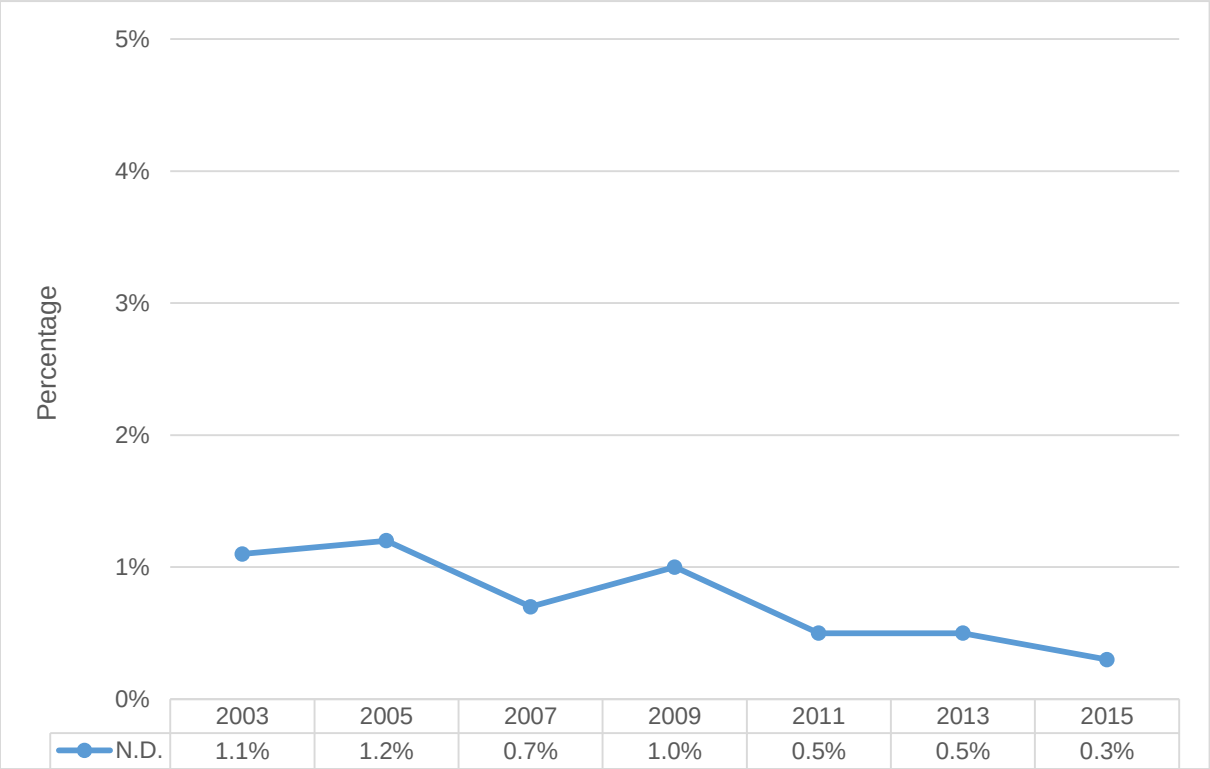


Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 0.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students smoked cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 612. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

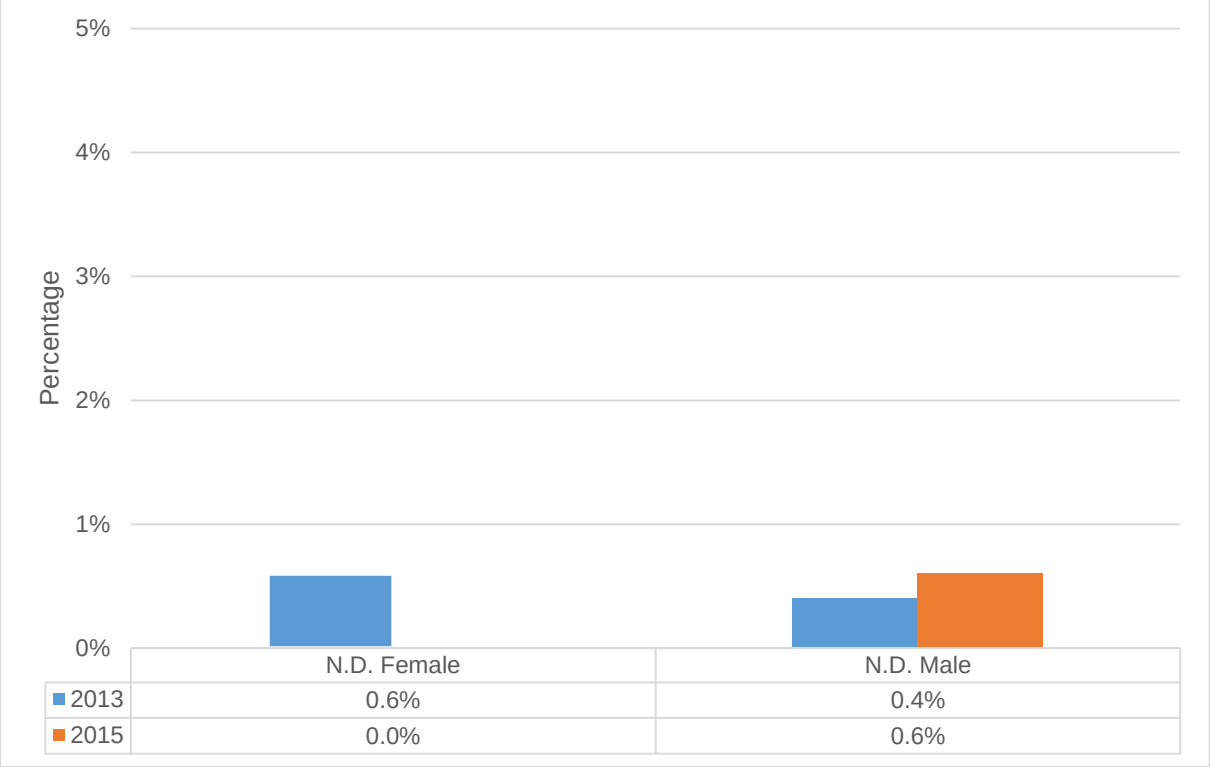


Chart: Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

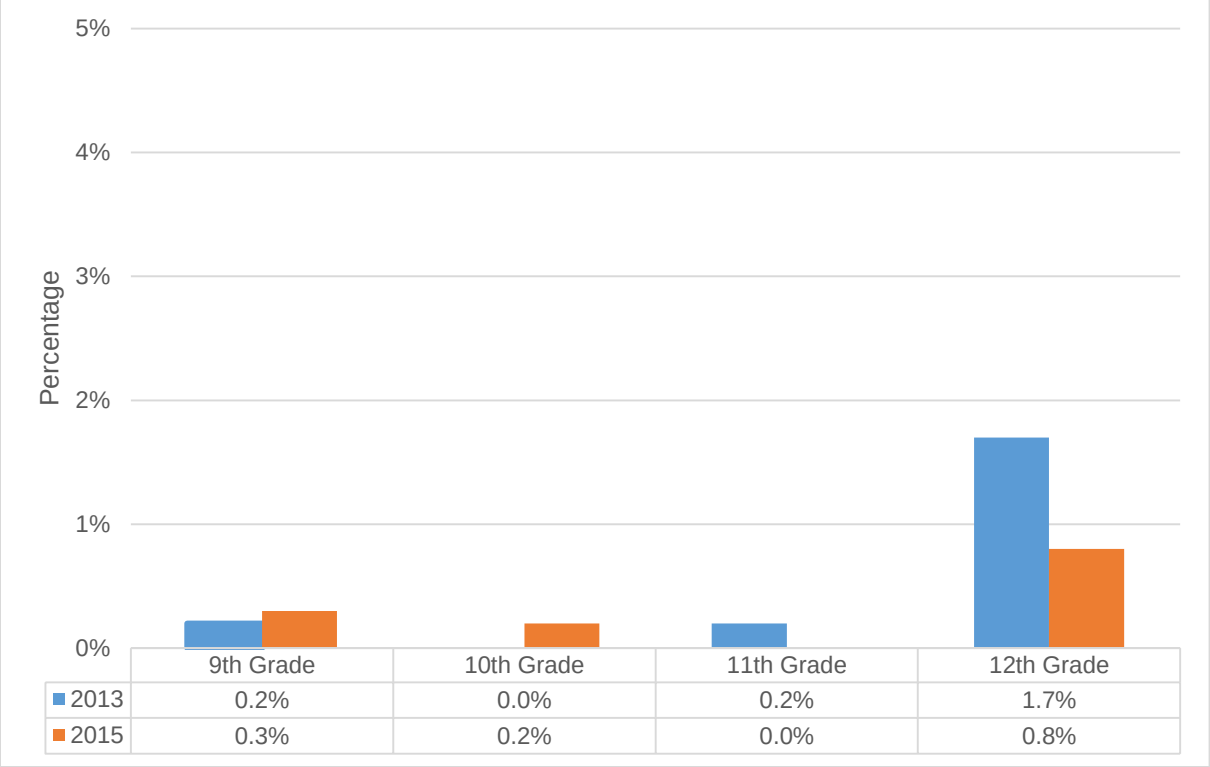
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 0.3 percent of ninth graders and 0.8 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota smoked cigars on at least 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 613. Frequent Cigar Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1.7%
2015	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%

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. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5 percent of North Dakota middle school students had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 614. Ever Tried Cigars, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

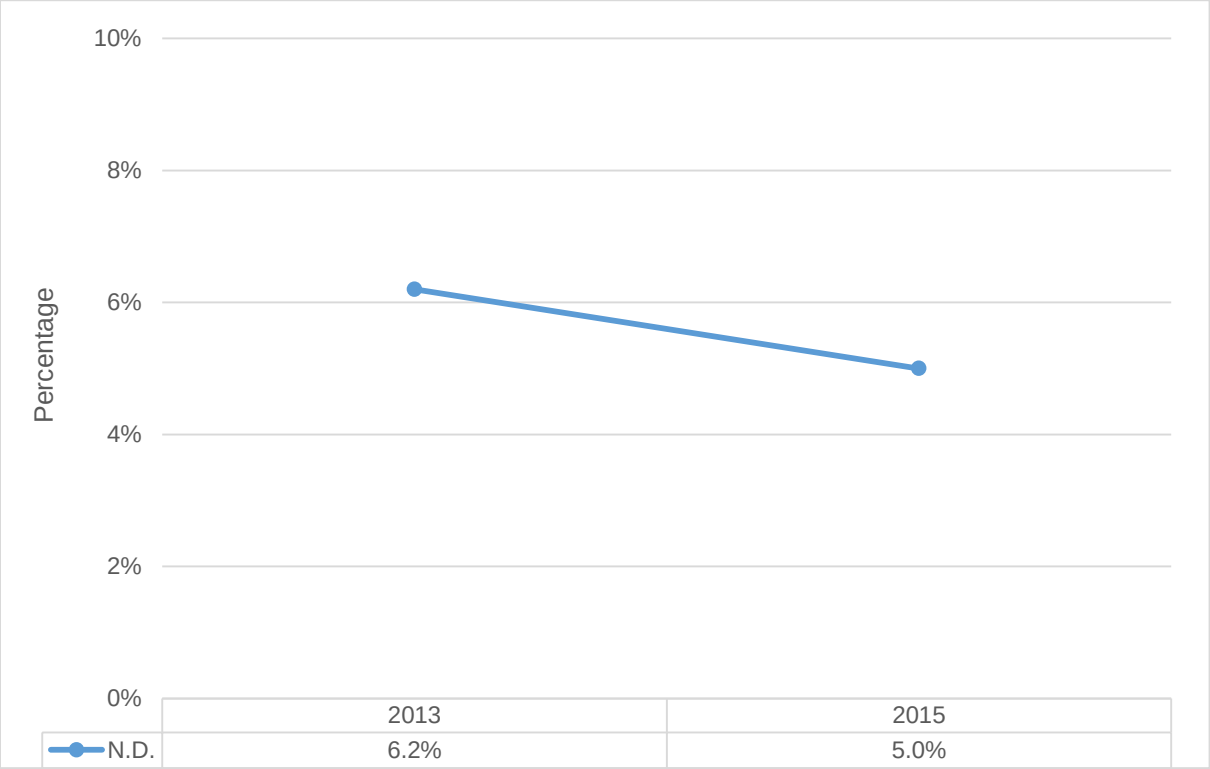


Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.2 percent of female and 5.8 percent of male North Dakota middle school students had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 615. Ever Tried Cigars, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

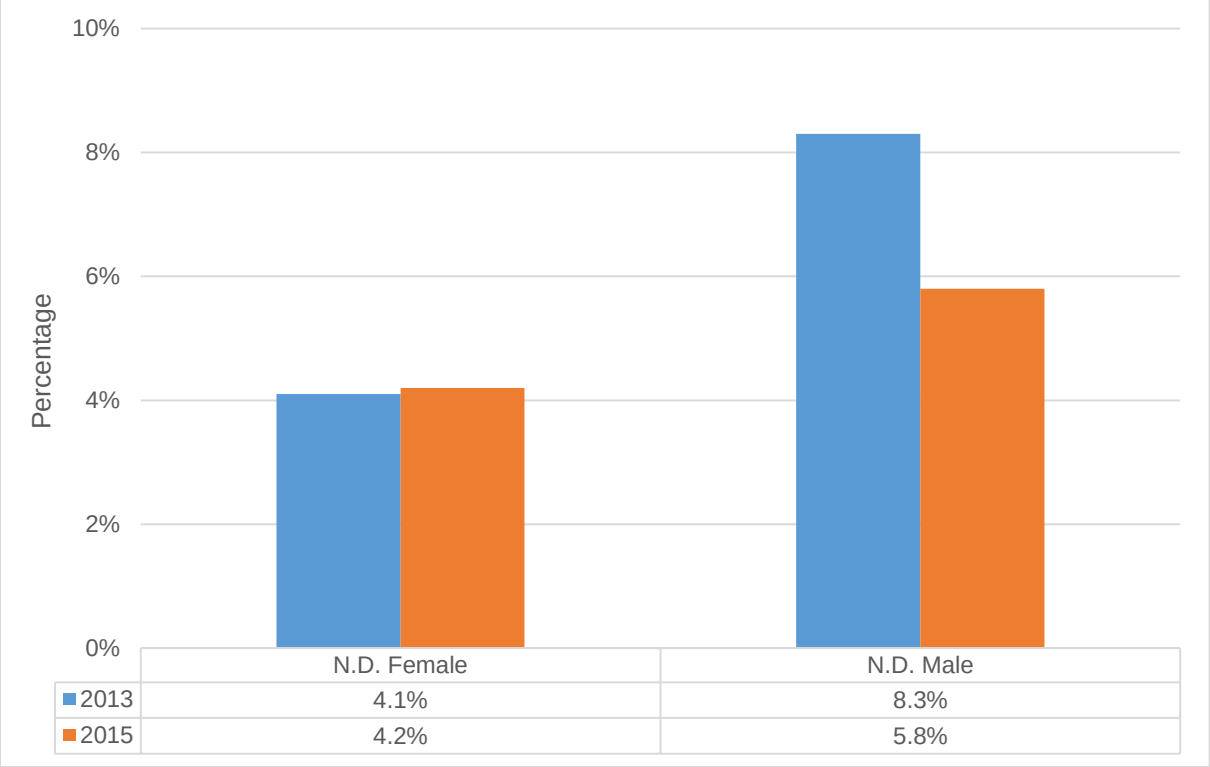


Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

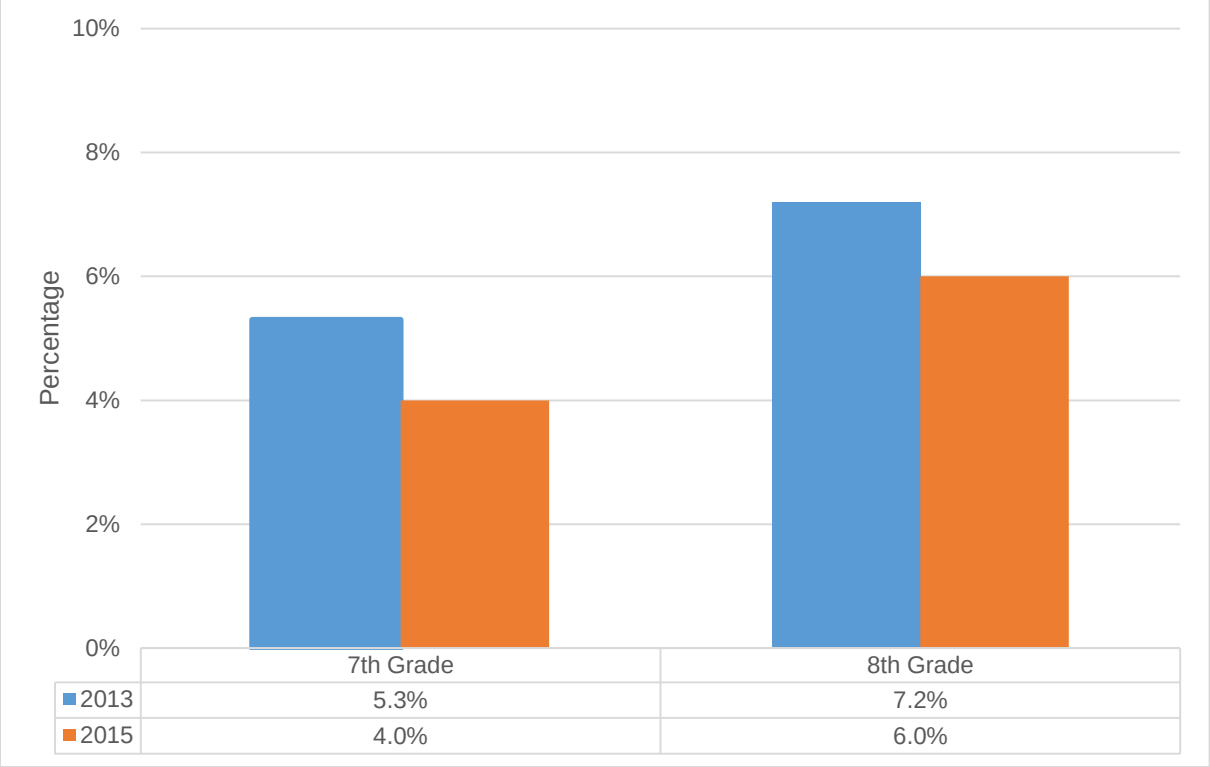
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4 percent of North Dakota seventh graders and 6 percent of eighth graders had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 616. Ever Tried Cigars, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



2.3.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 22.2 percent of North Dakota high school students had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 617. Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

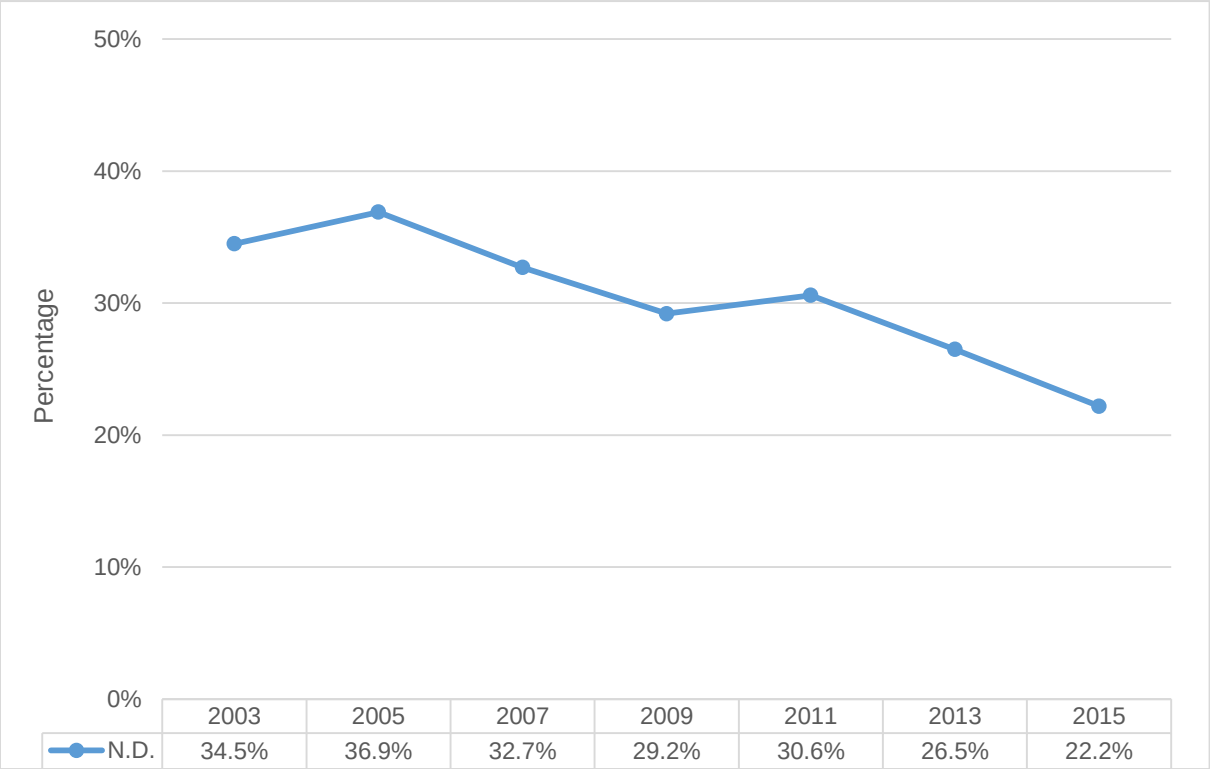


Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14.7 percent of female and 29.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 618. Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

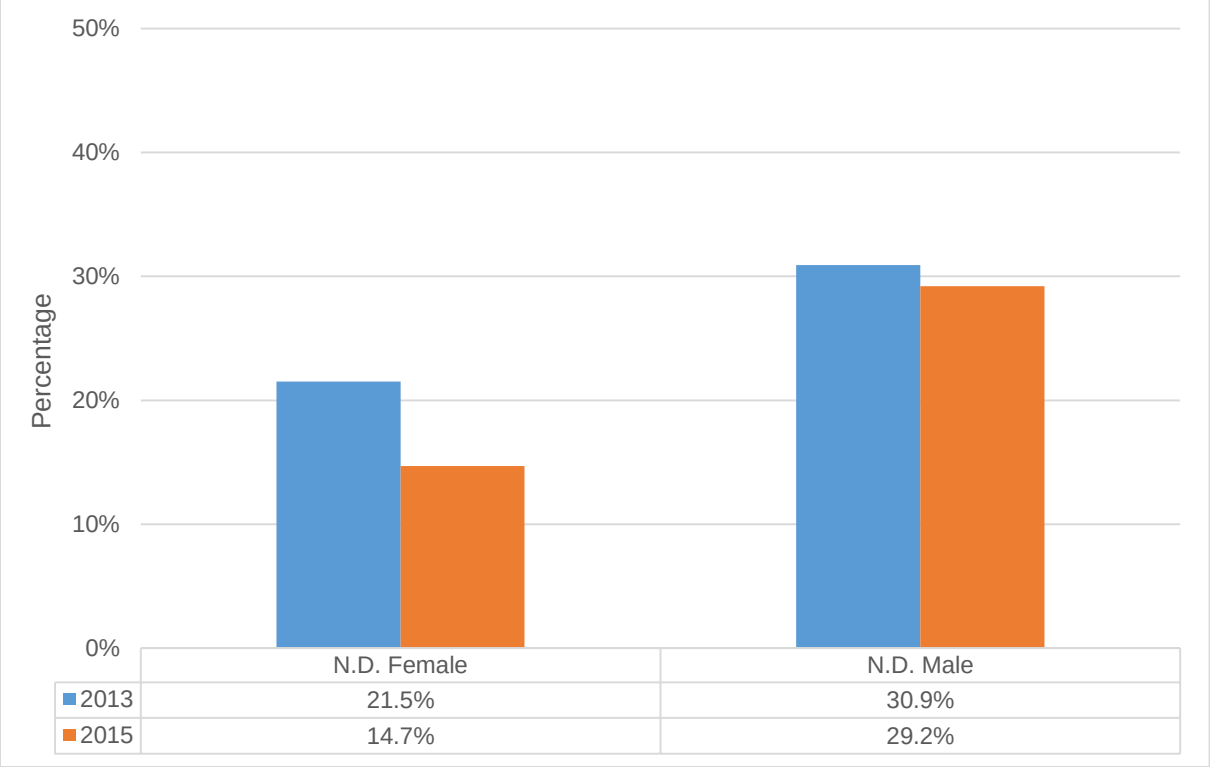


Chart: Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

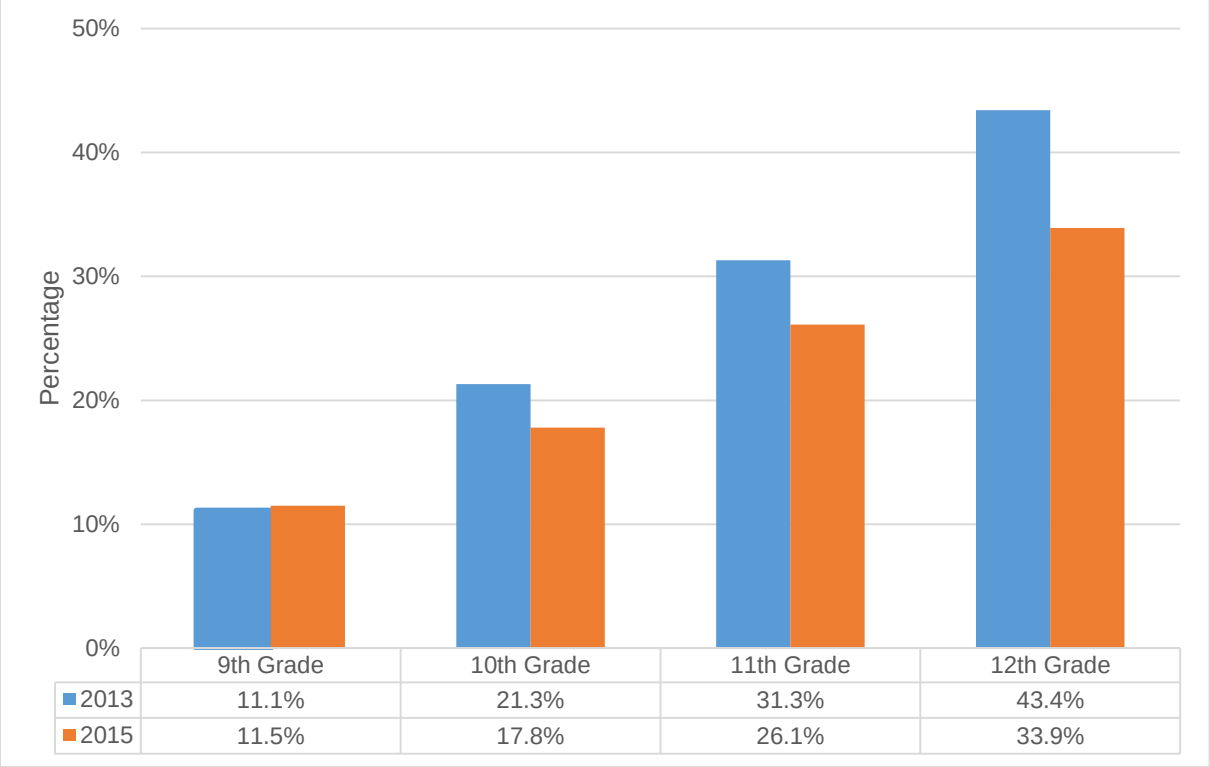
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, even one or two puffs?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.5 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 33.9 percent of twelfth graders had ever tried smoking cigars, even one or two puffs.

Figure 619. Ever Tried Cigars, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	11.1%	21.3%	31.3%	43.4%
2015	11.5%	17.8%	26.1%	33.9%

2.4. Electronic Vapor Products

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. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 6.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported current use of e-cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 620. Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

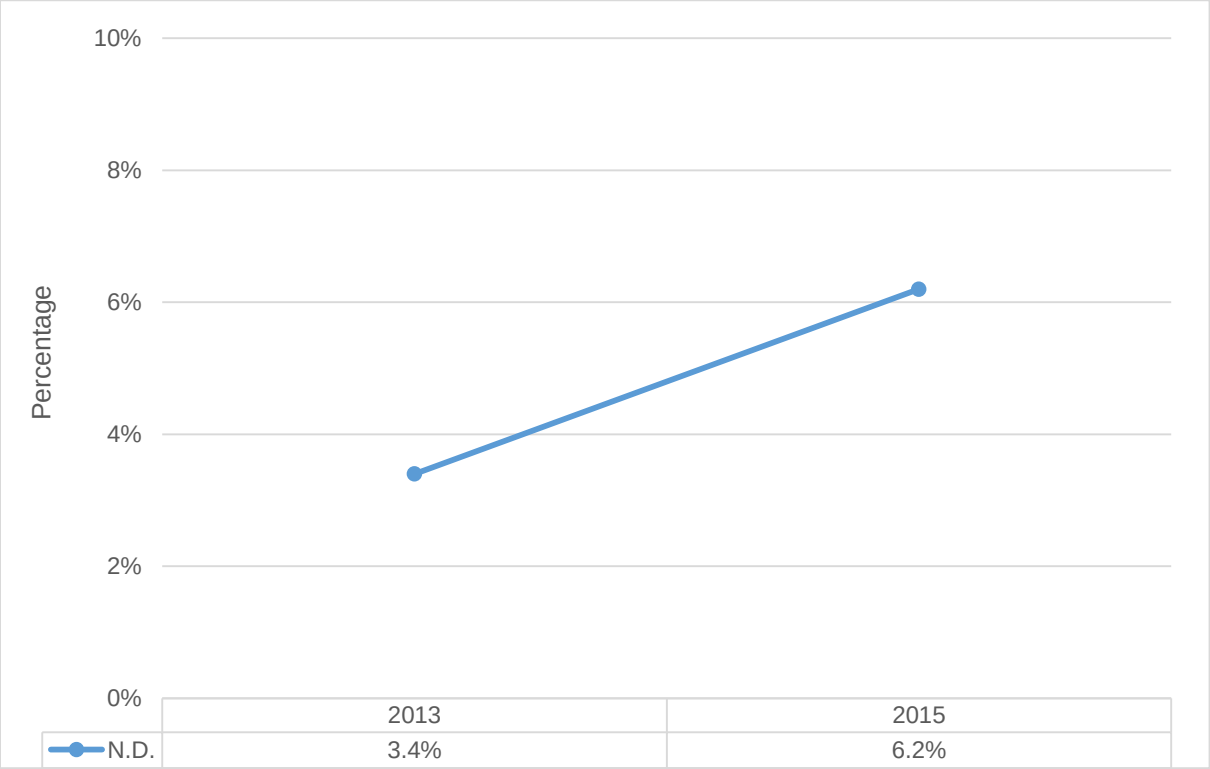


Chart: Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

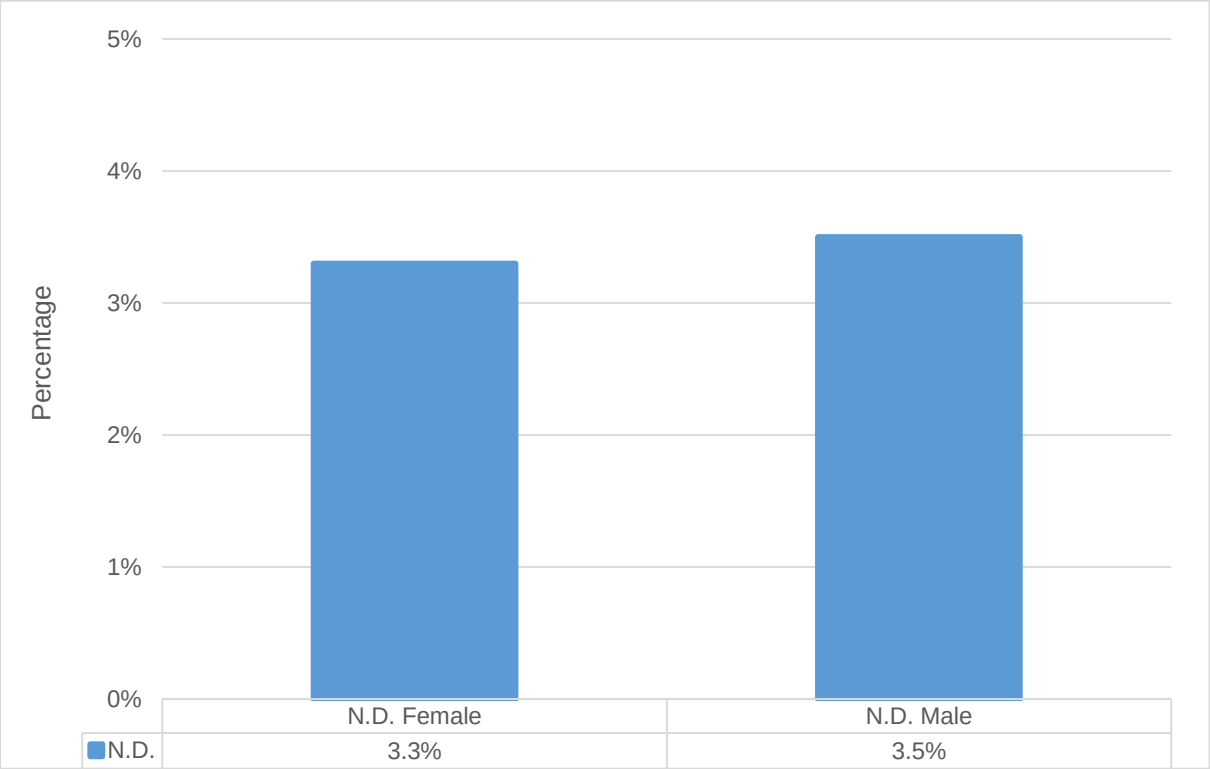
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 3.3 percent of female and 3.5 percent of male North Dakota middle school students reported current use of e-cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 621. Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

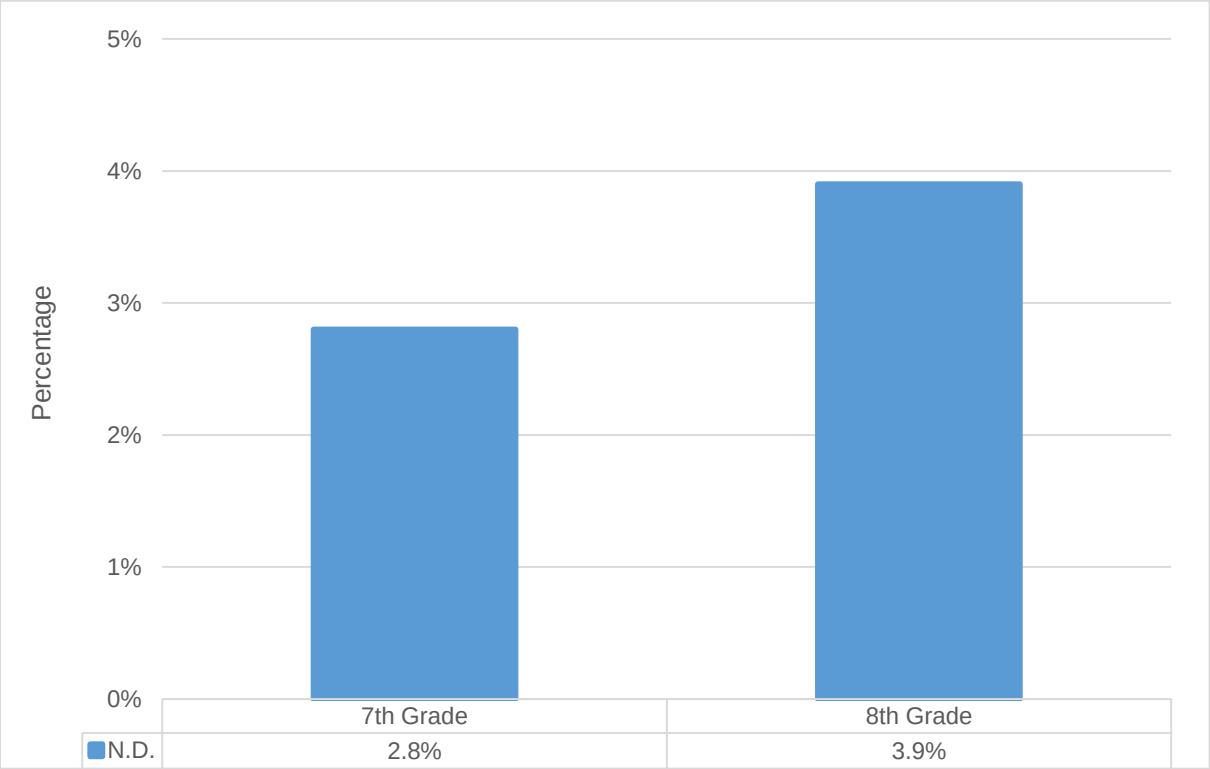
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 2.8 percent of North Dakota seventh and 3.9 percent of eighth graders reported current use of e-cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 622. Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

2.4.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Current Electronic Vapor Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2015

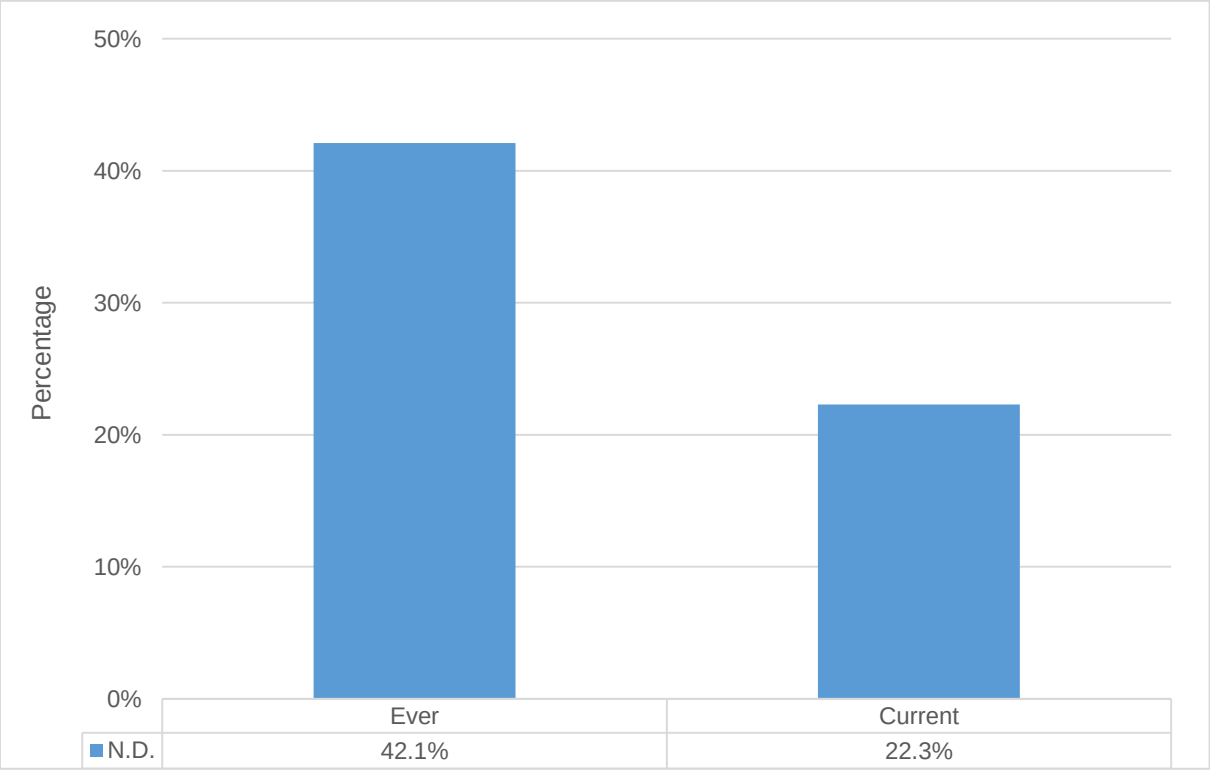
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product? " Electronic vapor products" include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 22.3 percent of North Dakota high school students used electronic vapor products at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 623. Current Electronic Vapor Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2015



Note: Question was asked for the first time in 2015.

Chart: Current Electronic Vapor Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015

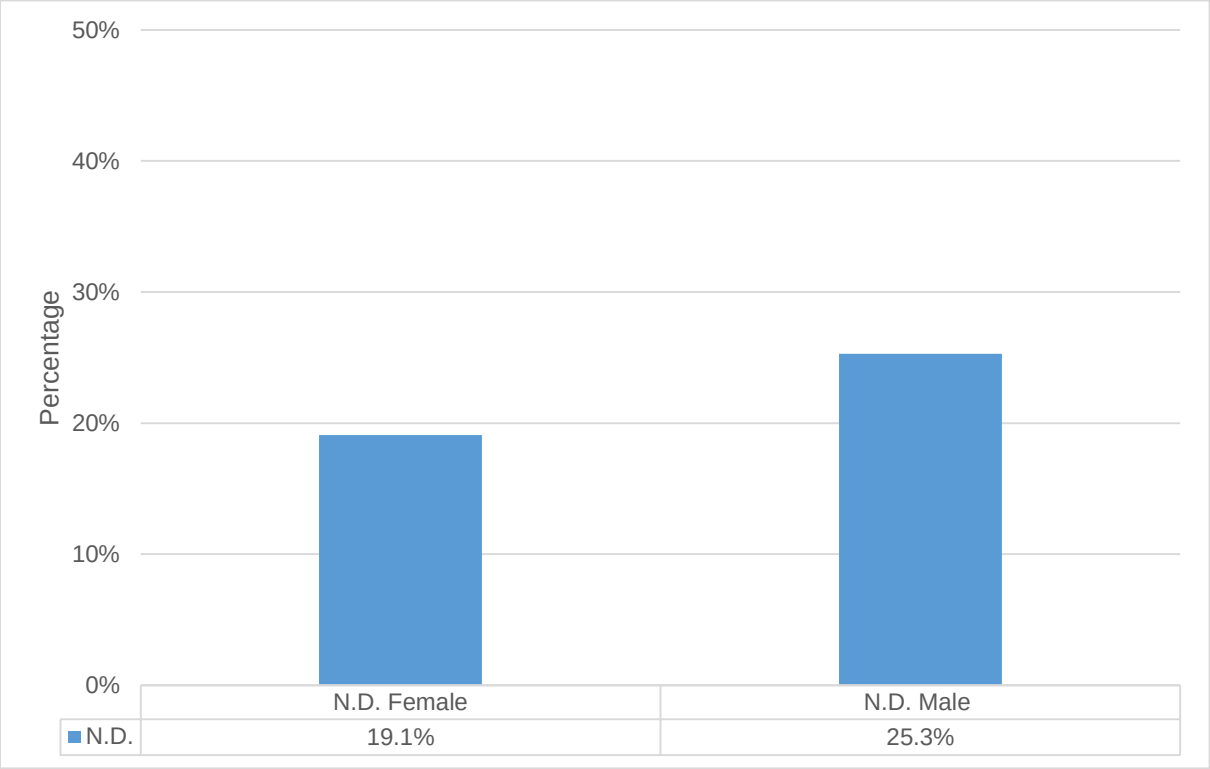
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product? " Electronic vapor products" include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 19.1 percent of female and 25.3 percent of male North Dakota high school students used electronic vapor products at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 624. Current Electronic Vapor Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: Question was asked for the first time in 2015.

Chart: Current Electronic Vapor Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015

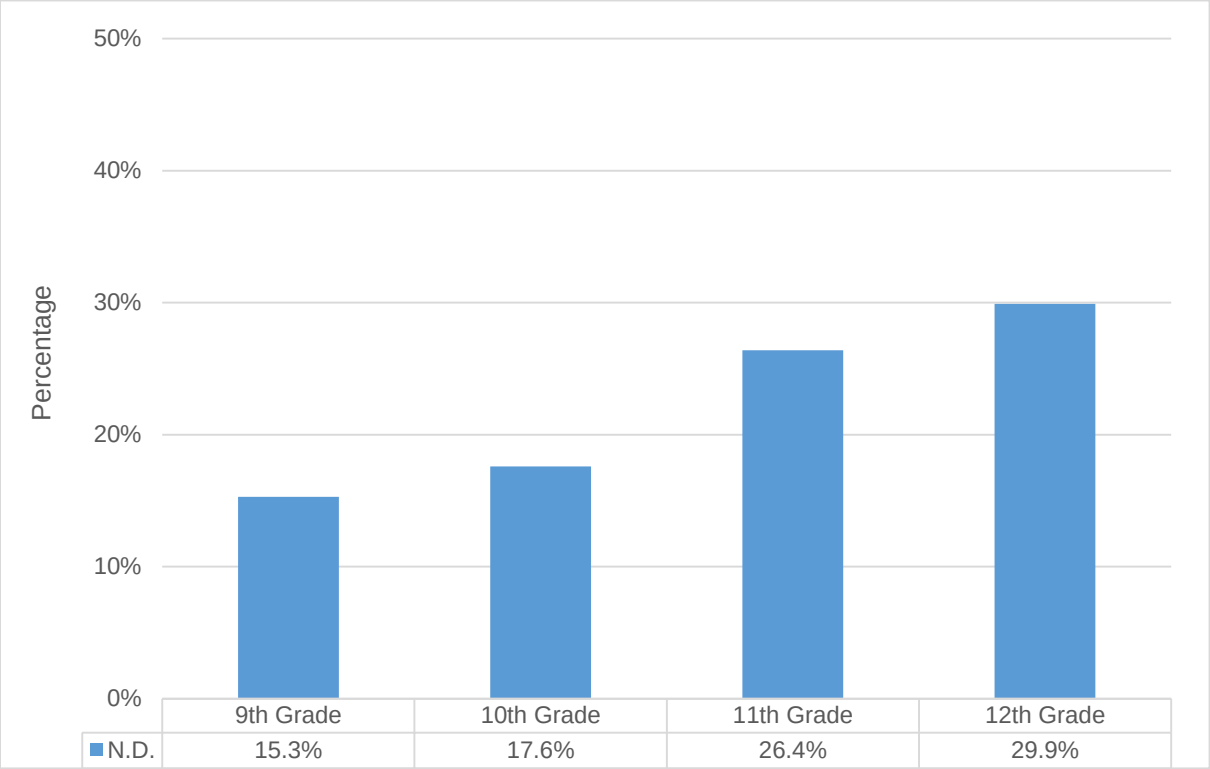
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use an electronic vapor product? " Electronic vapor products" include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15.3 percent of ninth graders and 29.9 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used electronic vapor products at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 625. Current Electronic Vapor Product Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: Question was asked for the first time in 2015.

Chart: Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013

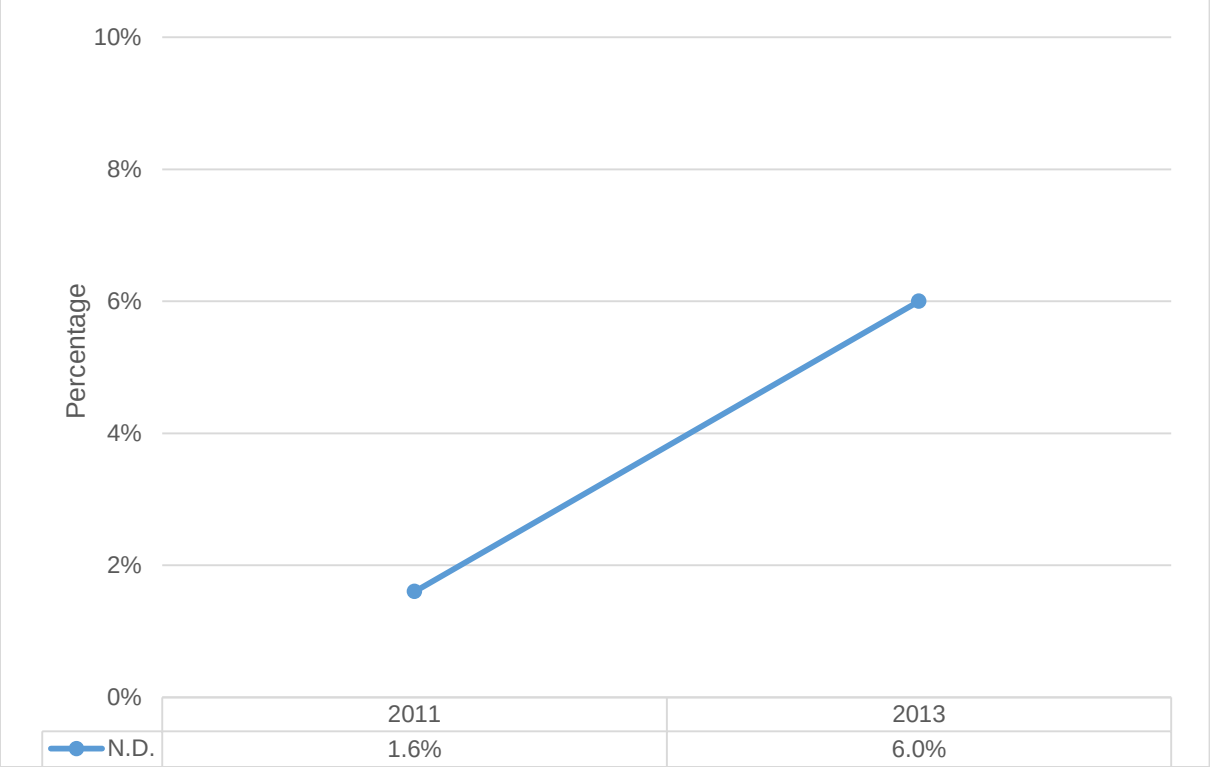
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 626. Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

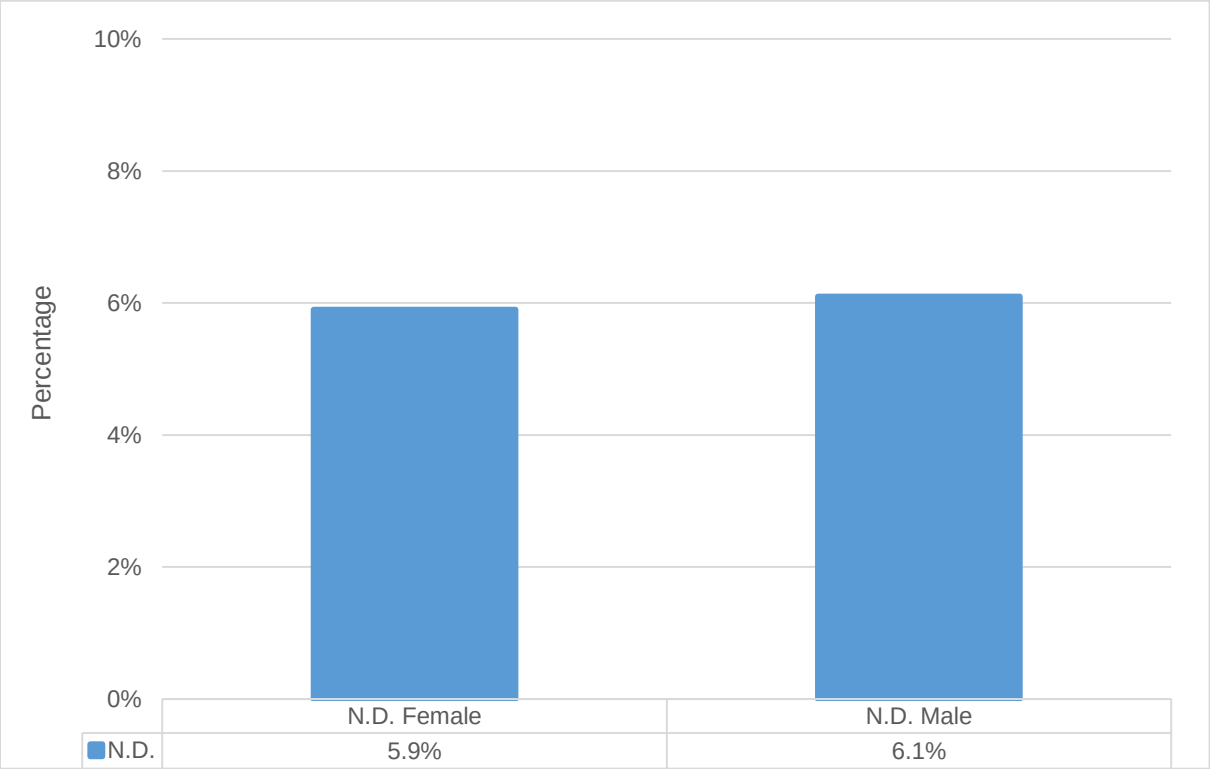
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 5.9 percent of female and 6.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students reported current use of e-cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 627. Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

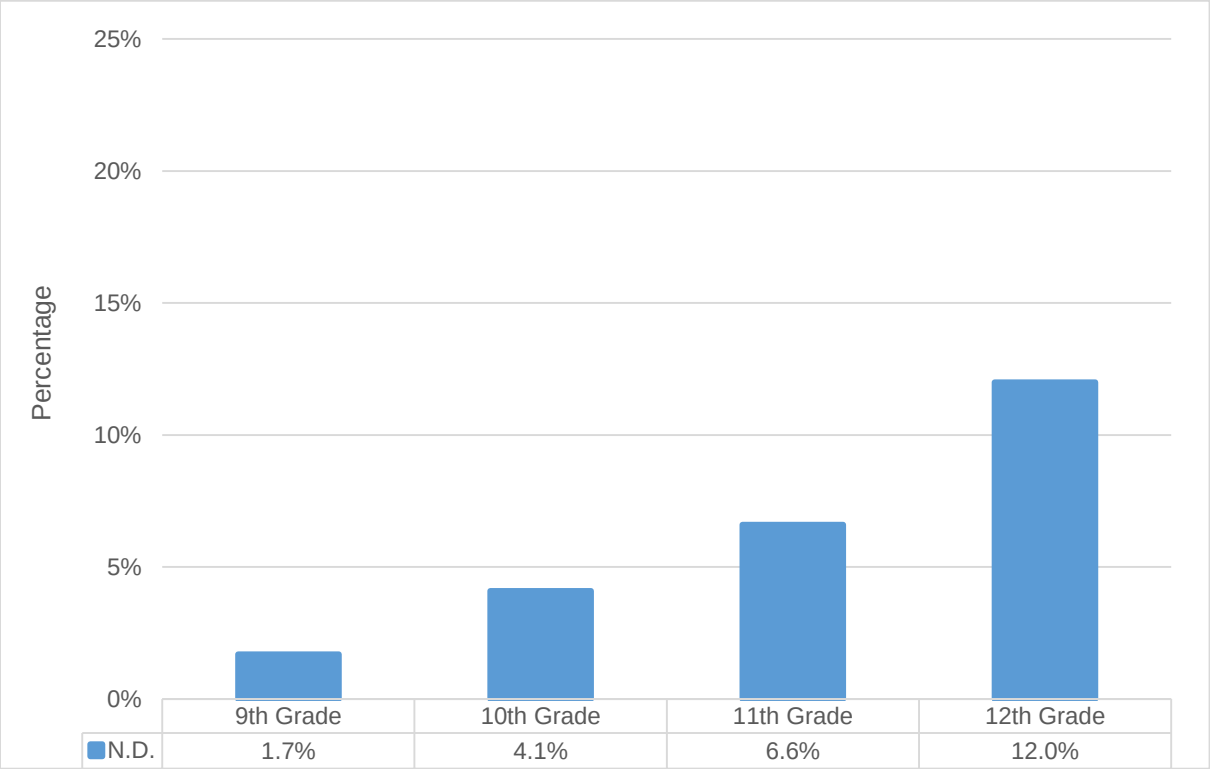
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 1.7 percent of ninth graders and 12 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota reported current use of e-cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 628. Current E-Cigarette Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

2.4.2. Ever Use

2.4.2.1. Age Groups

2.4.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.4.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2015

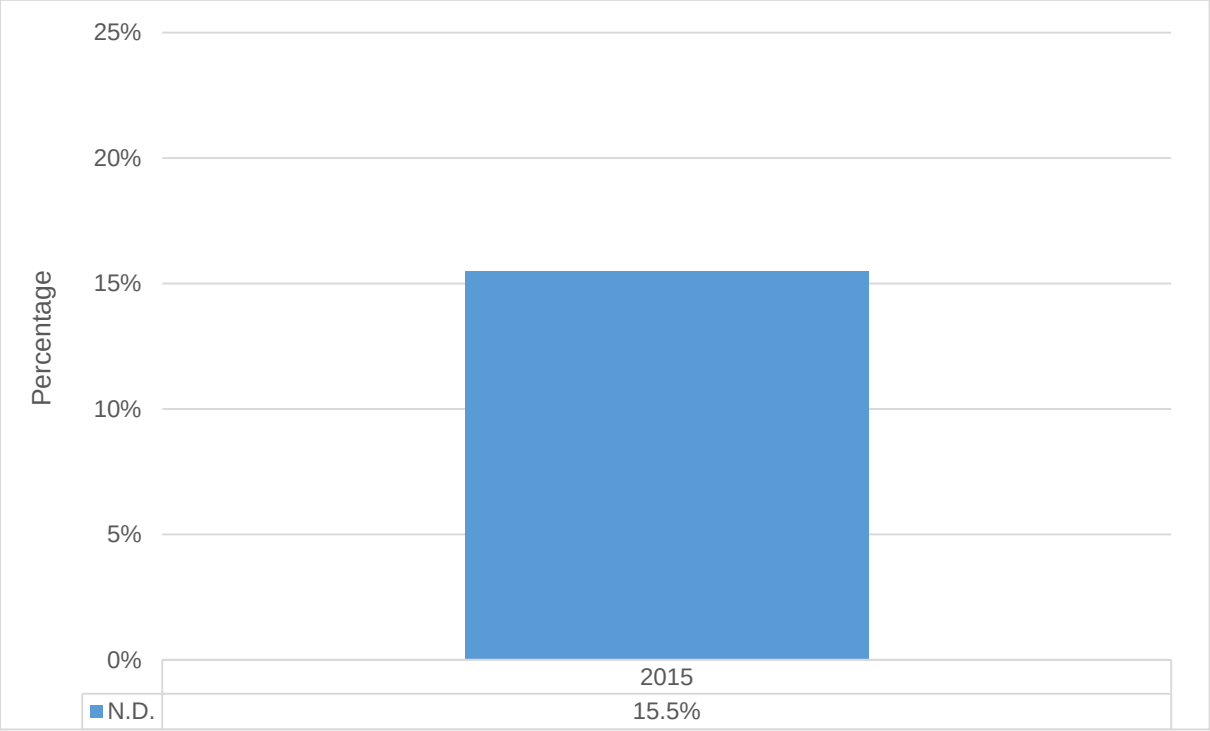
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, “Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?” “Electronic vapor products” include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students have used electronic vapor products.

Figure 629. Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2015



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013). Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015

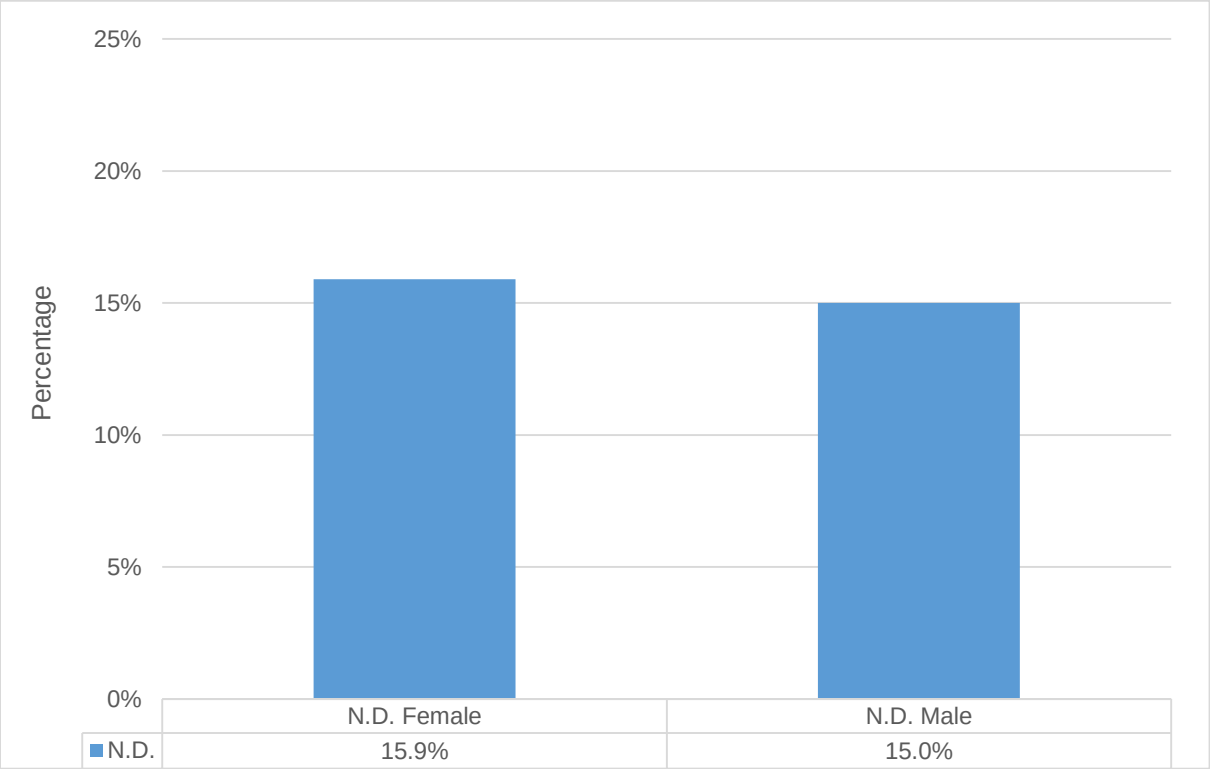
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?" "Electronic vapor products" include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15.9 percent of female and 15 percent of male North Dakota middle school students have used electronic vapor products.

Figure 630. Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013). Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015

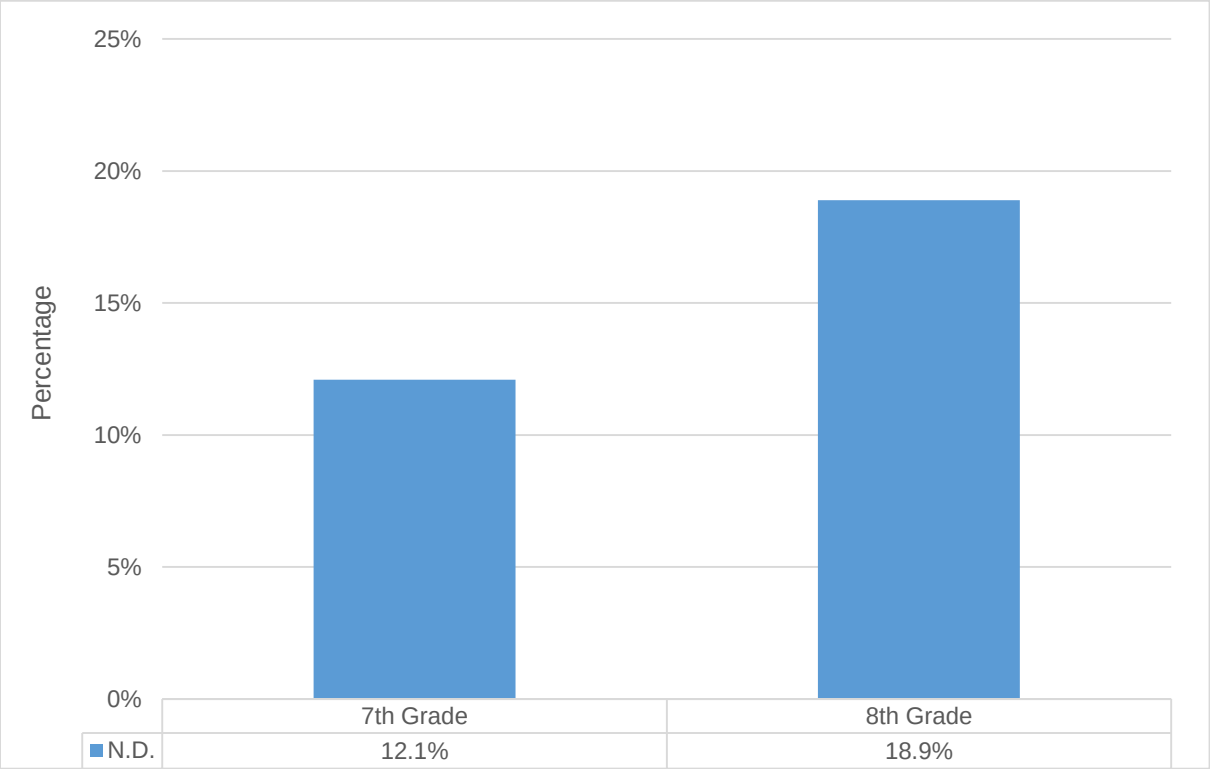
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?" "Electronic vapor products" include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 12.1 percent of seventh graders and 18.9 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota have used electronic vapor products.

Figure 631. Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013). Data not available for the United States.

2.4.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2015

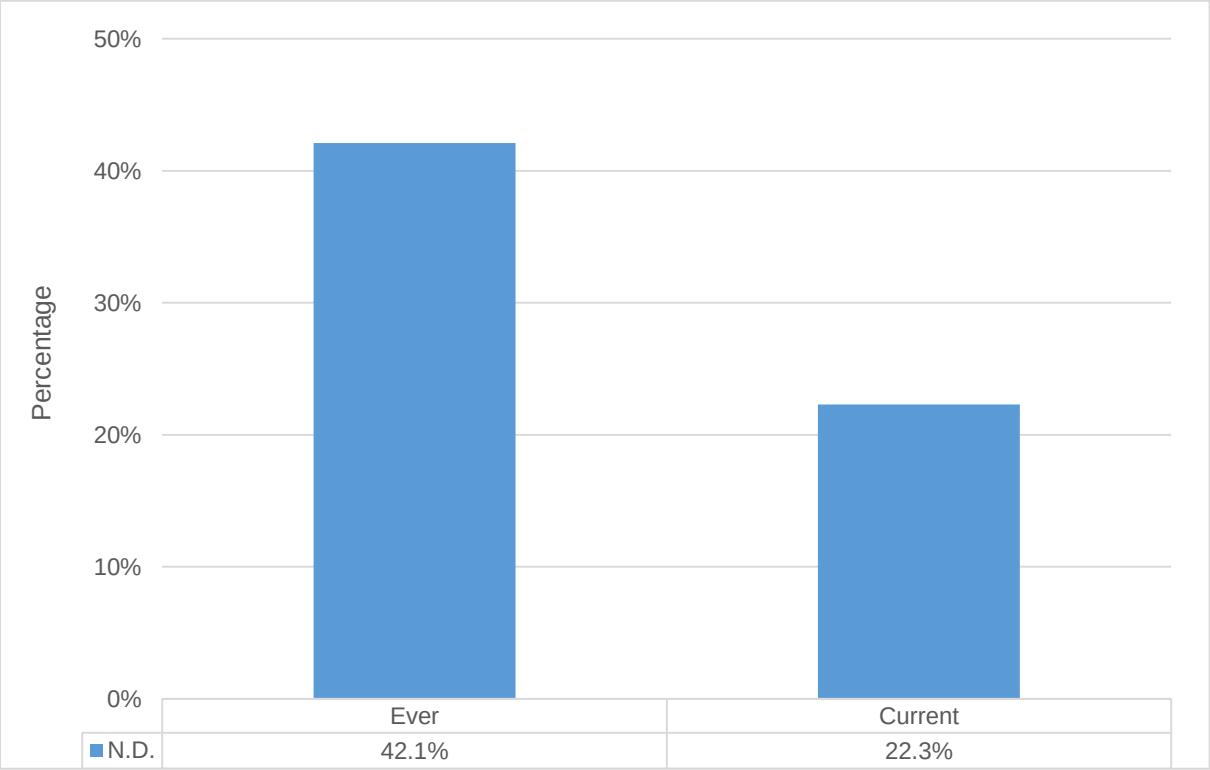
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, “Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?” “Electronic vapor products” include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 42.1 percent of North Dakota high school students have tried electronic vapor products.

Figure 632. Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2015



Note: Question was asked for the first time in 2015.

Chart: Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015

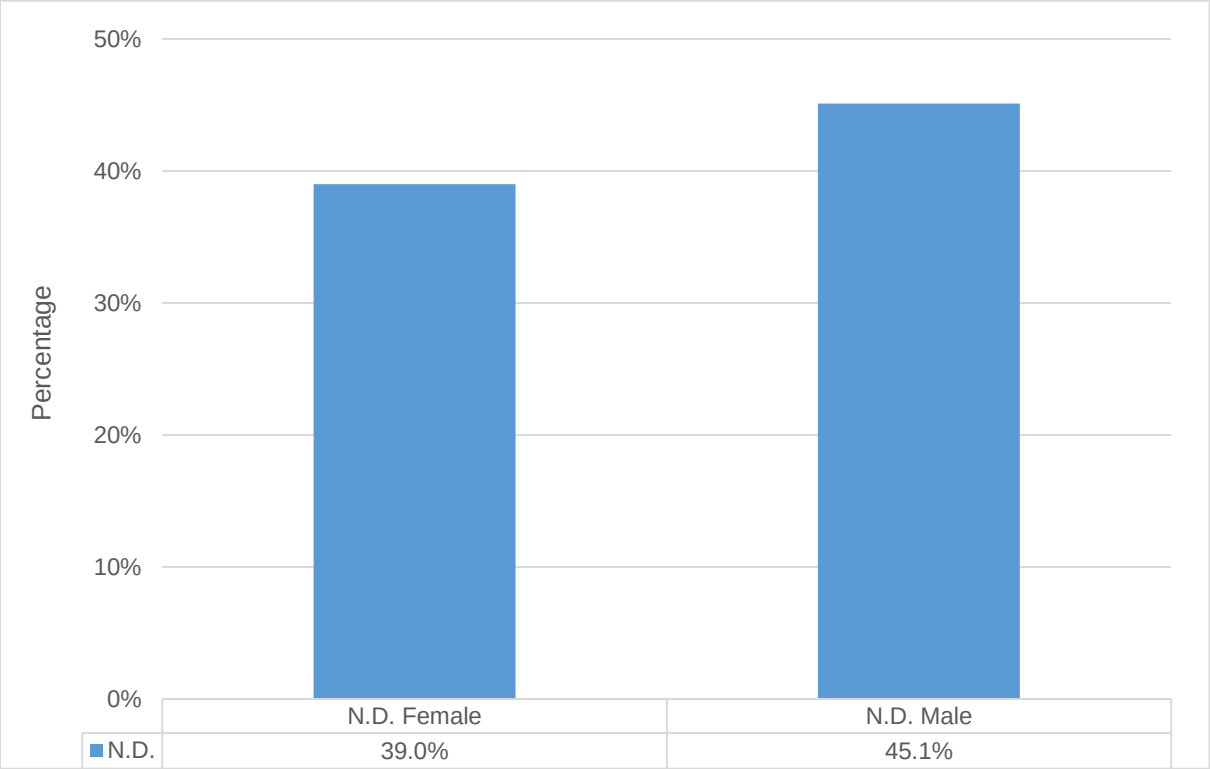
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?" "Electronic vapor products" include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 39 percent of female and 45.1 percent of male North Dakota high school students have tried electronic vapor products.

Figure 633. Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: Question was asked for the first time in 2015.

Chart: Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015

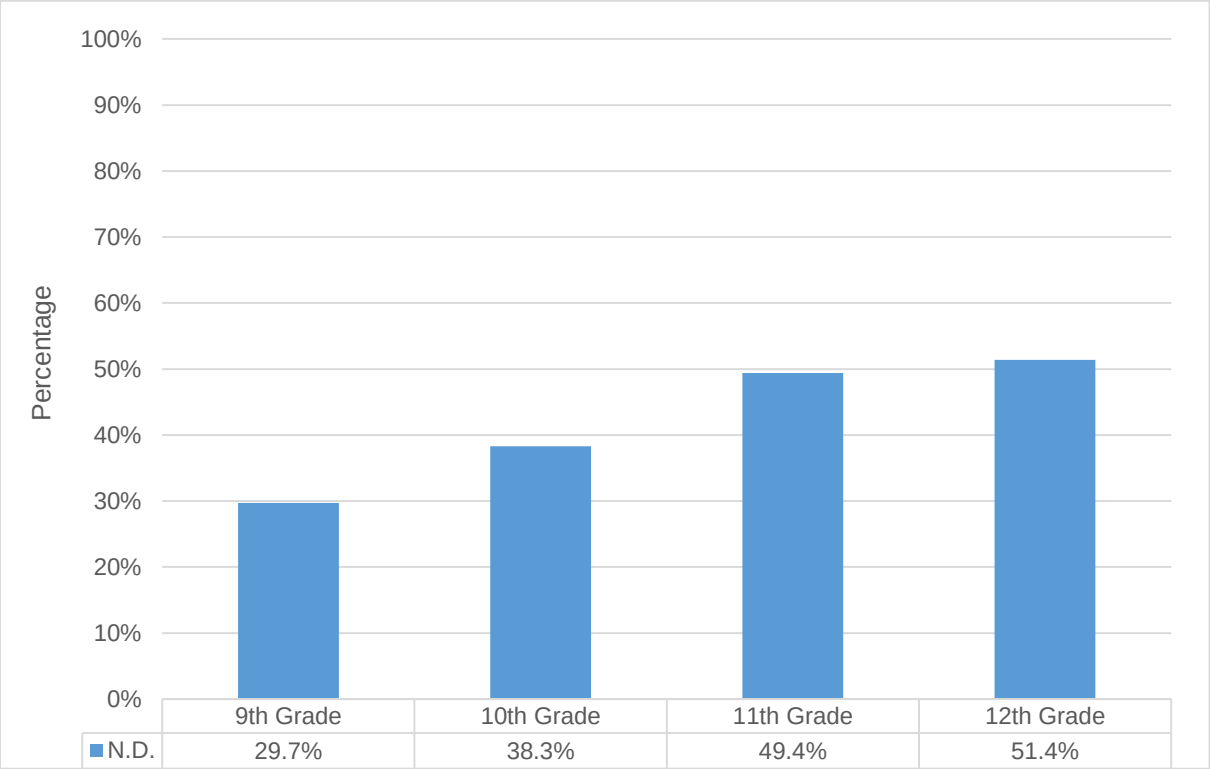
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Have you ever used an electronic vapor product?" "Electronic vapor products" include e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 29.7 percent of ninth graders and 51.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota have tried electronic vapor products.

Figure 634. Ever Electronic Vapor Product Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: Question asked for the first time in 2015.

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, 2003-2013

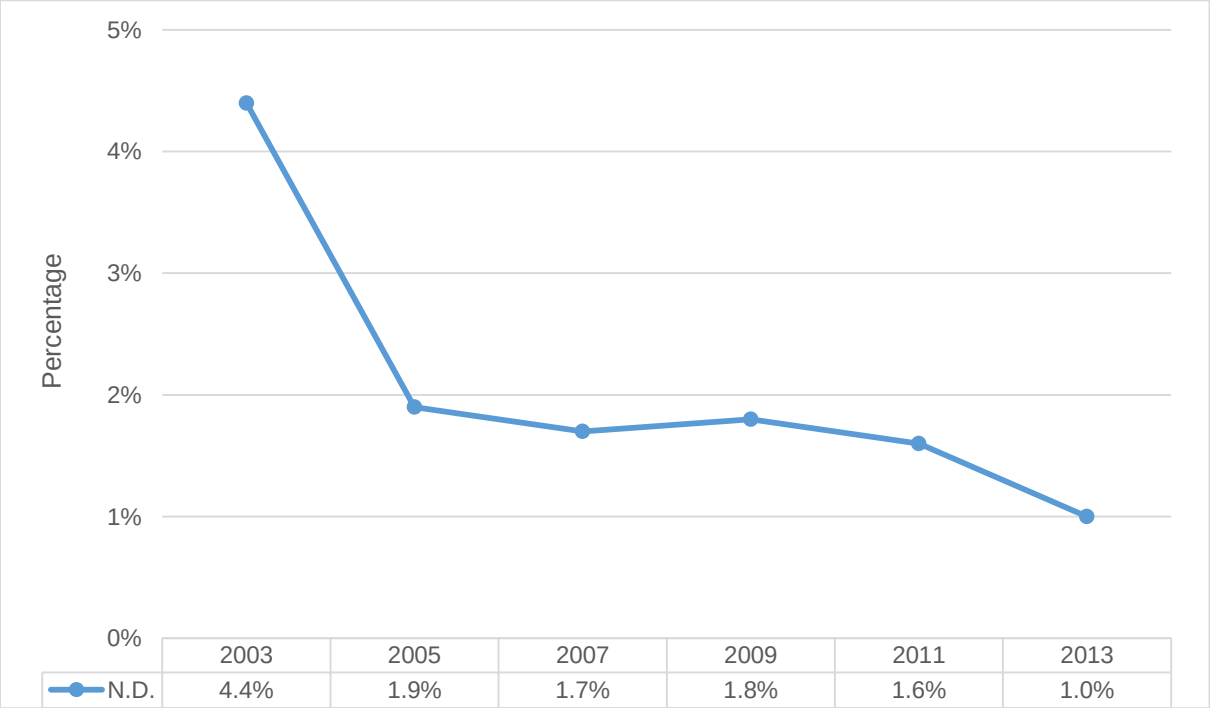
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 1 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 635. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

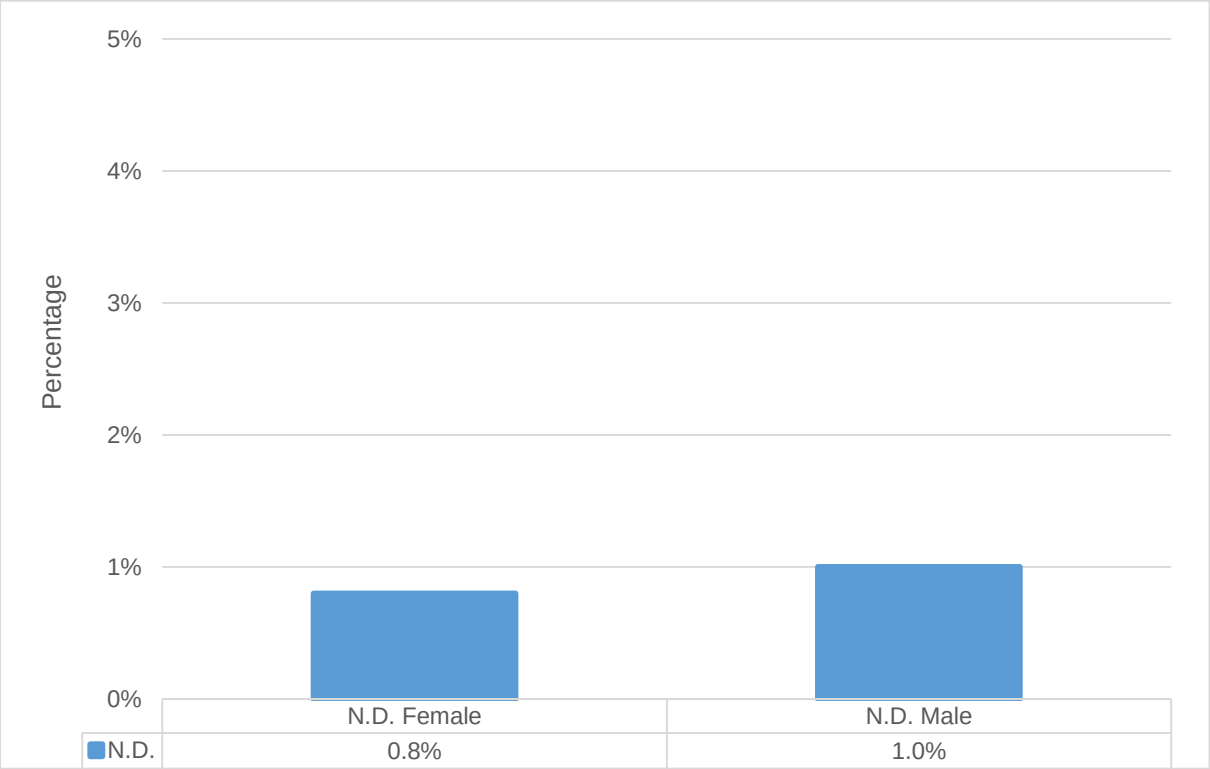
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 0.8 percent of female and 1 percent of male 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 636. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

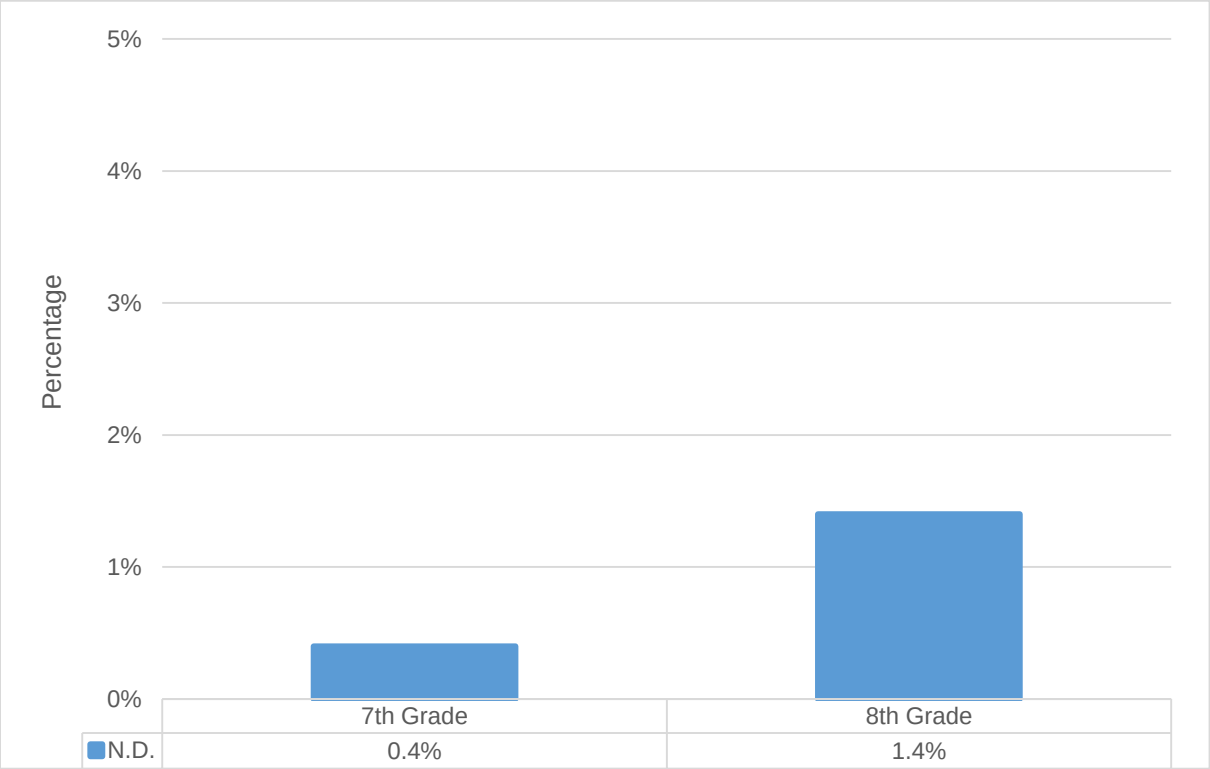
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 0.4 percent of North Dakota seventh and 1.4 percent of eighth graders reported current use of hookahs (or water pipes) on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 637. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

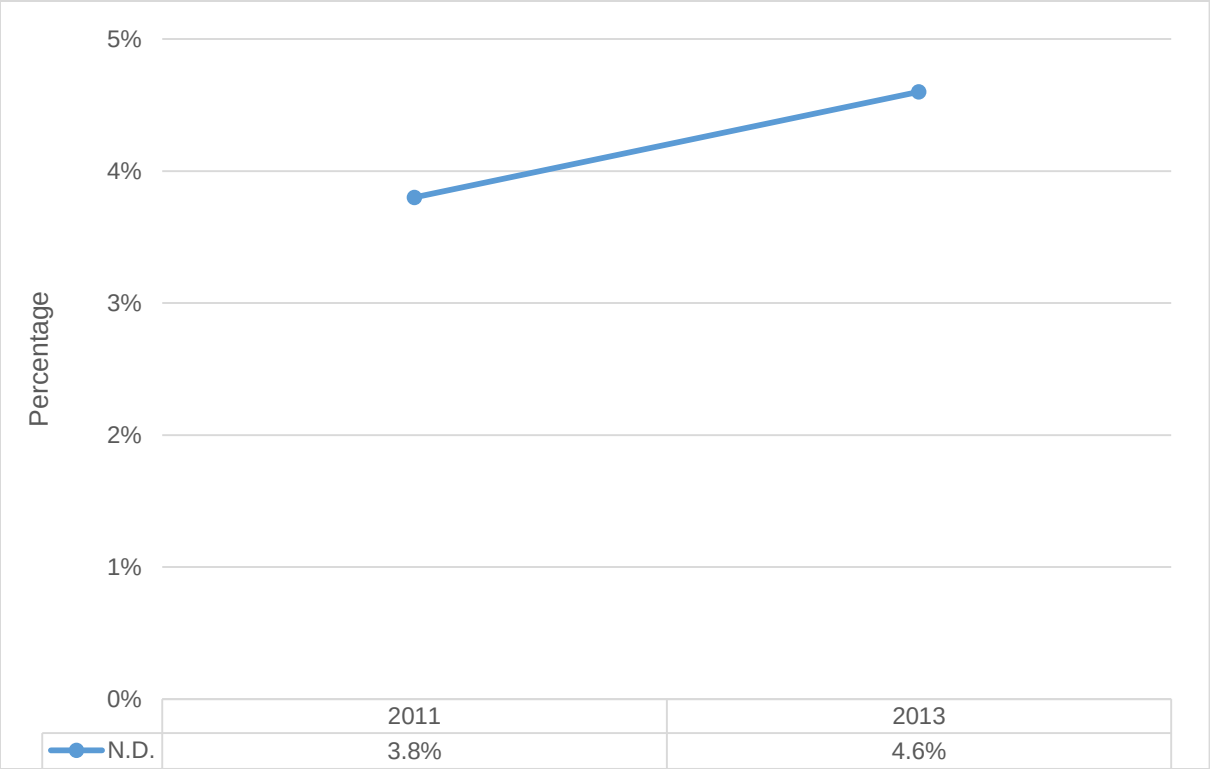
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 638. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

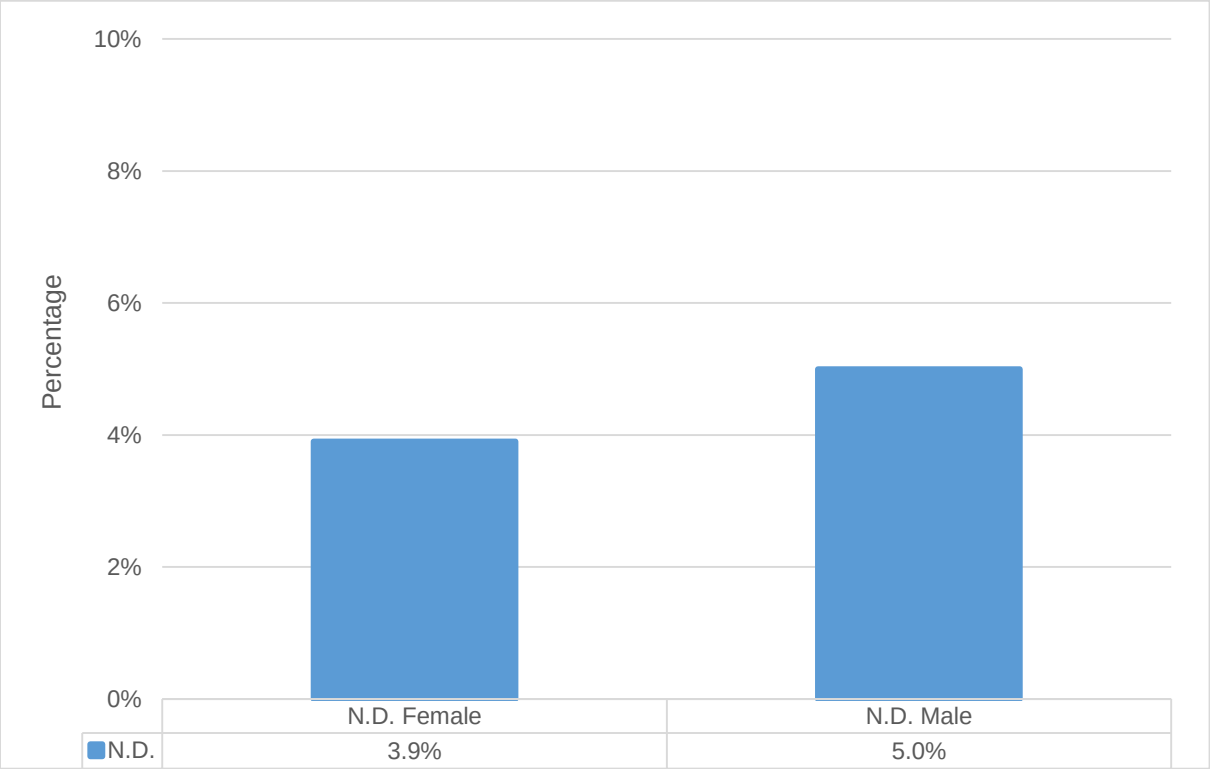
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 3.9 percent of female and 5 percent of male 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 639. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

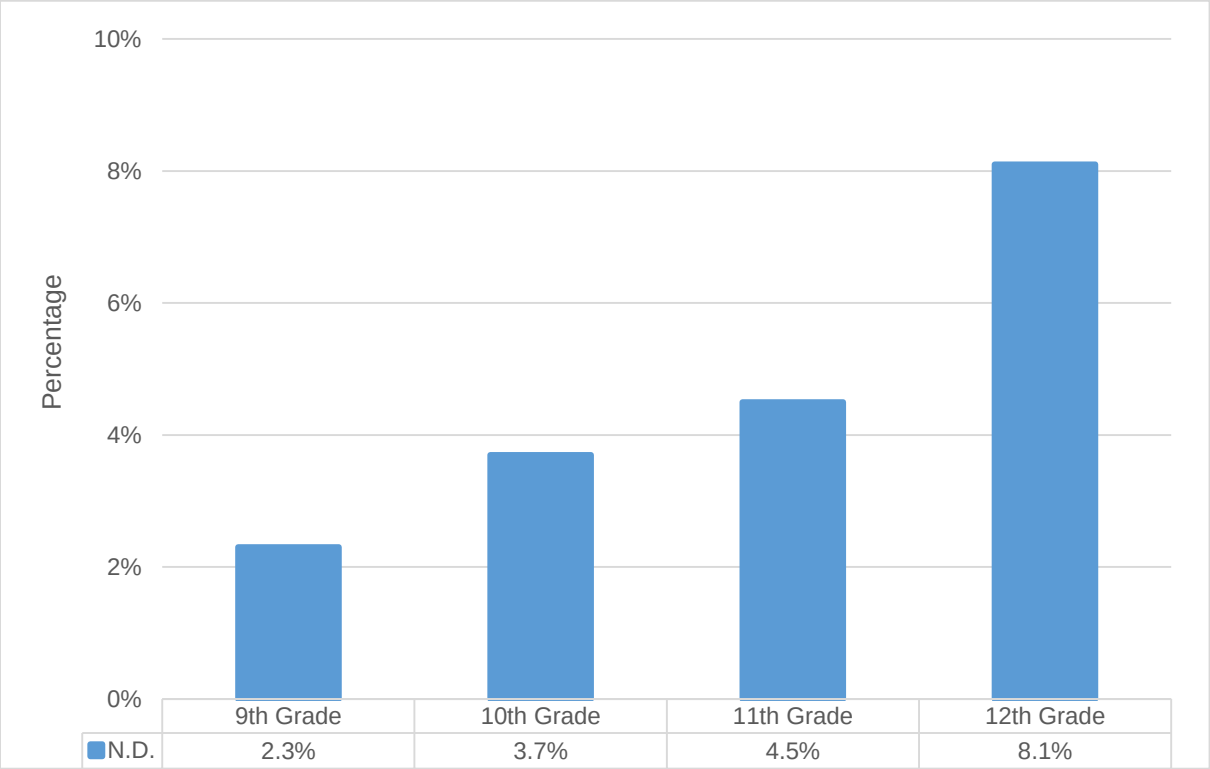
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 2.3 percent of North Dakota ninth and 8.1 percent of twelfth graders reported current use of hookahs (or water pipes) on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 640. Current Hookah Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

2.5.2. Ever Use

2.5.2.1. Age Groups

2.5.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

2.5.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ever Hookah Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2013

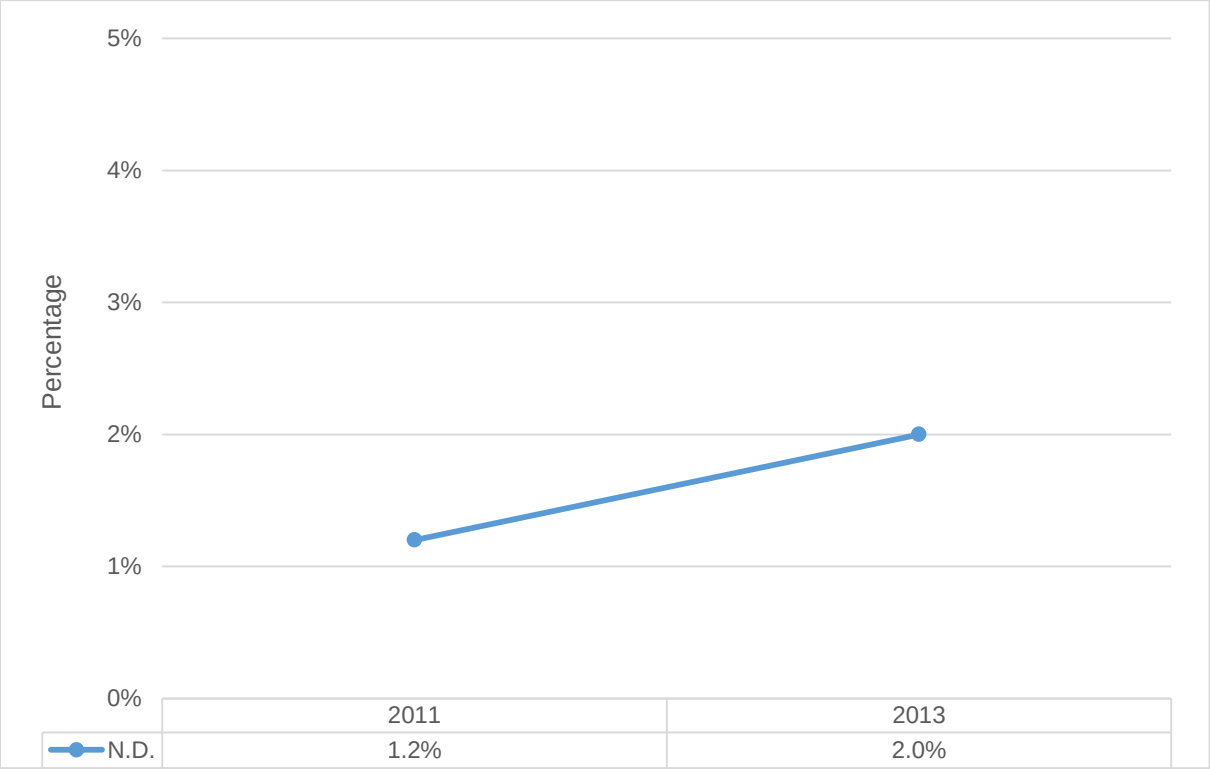
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Which of the following tobacco products have you tried, even just one time? Smoking tobacco from a hookah or a waterpipe."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 2 percent of North Dakota middle school students had tried hookahs (or water pipes) at least one time in their lifetime.

Figure 641. Ever Hookah Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ever Hookah Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

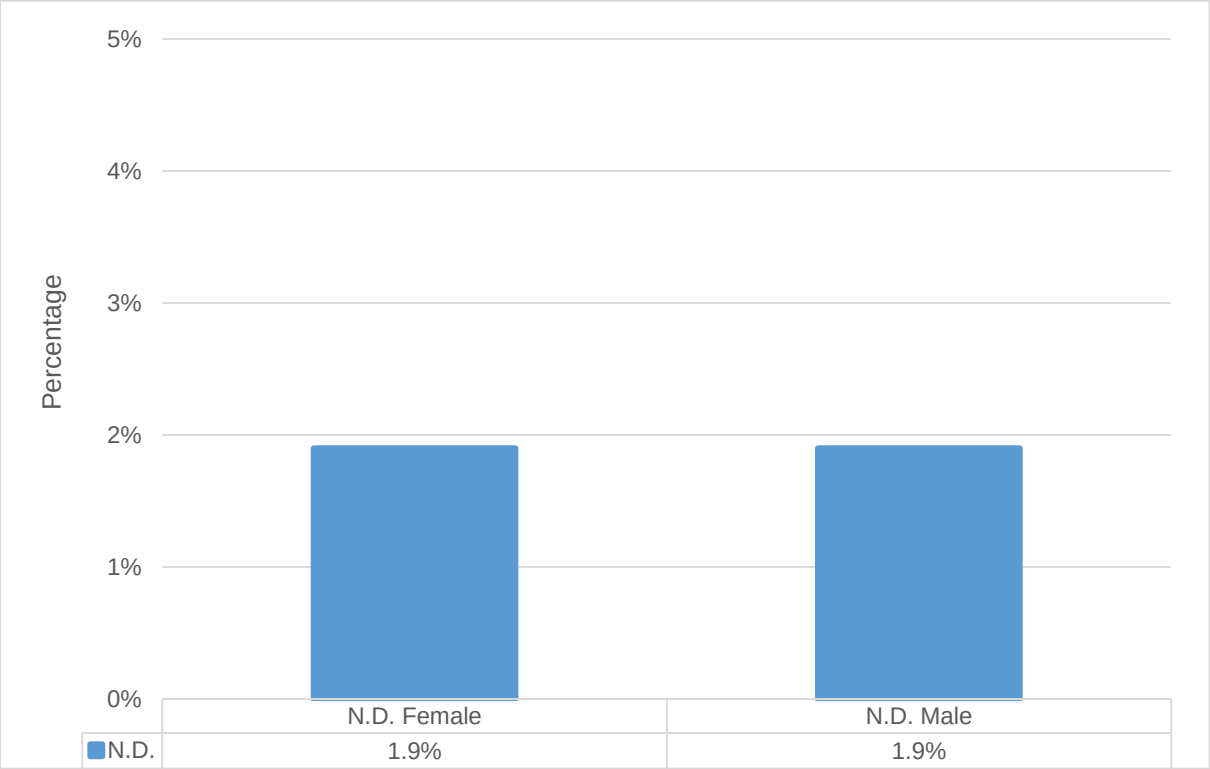
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Which of the following tobacco products have you tried, even just one time? Smoking tobacco from a hookah or a waterpipe."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 1.9 percent of female and 1.9 percent of male North Dakota middle school students had tried hookahs (or water pipes) at least one time in their lifetime.

Figure 642. Ever Hookah Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ever Hookah Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

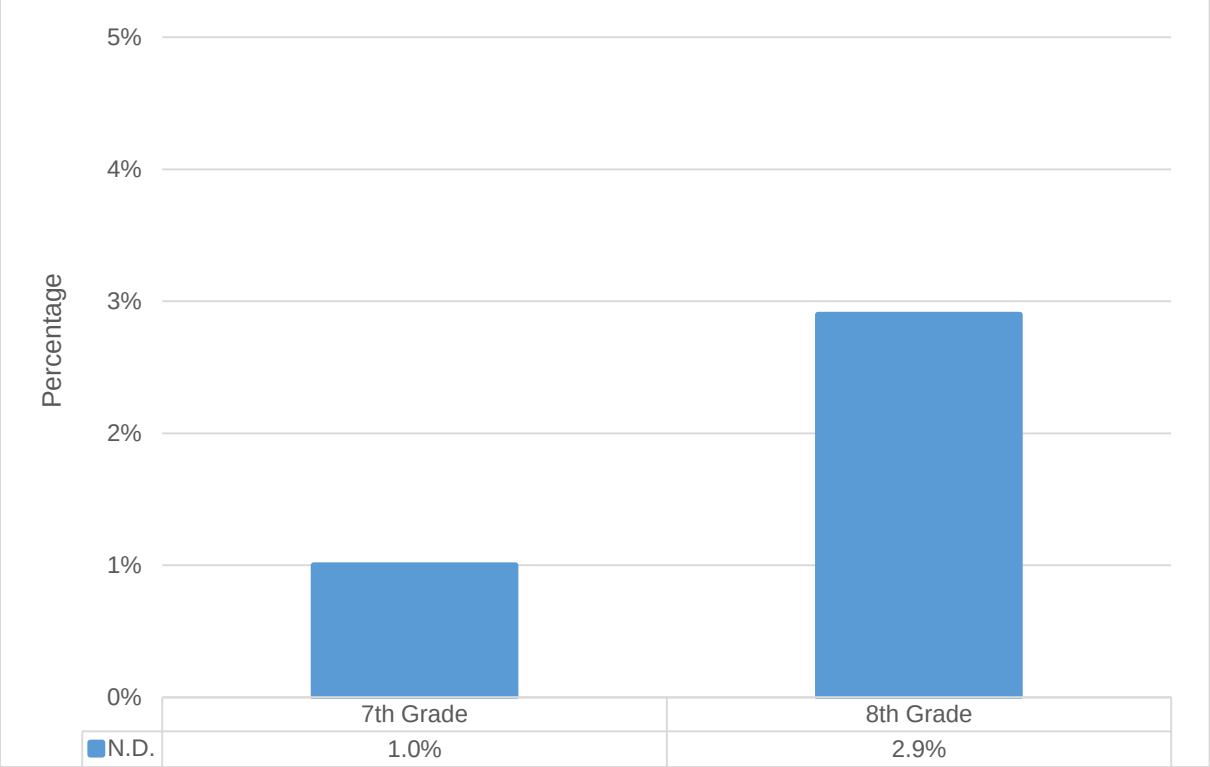
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Which of the following tobacco products have you tried, even just one time? Smoking tobacco from a hookah or a waterpipe."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 1 percent of North Dakota seventh graders and 2.9 percent of eighth graders had tried hookahs (or water pipes) at least one time in their lifetime.

Figure 643. Ever Hookah Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

2.5.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Hookah Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013

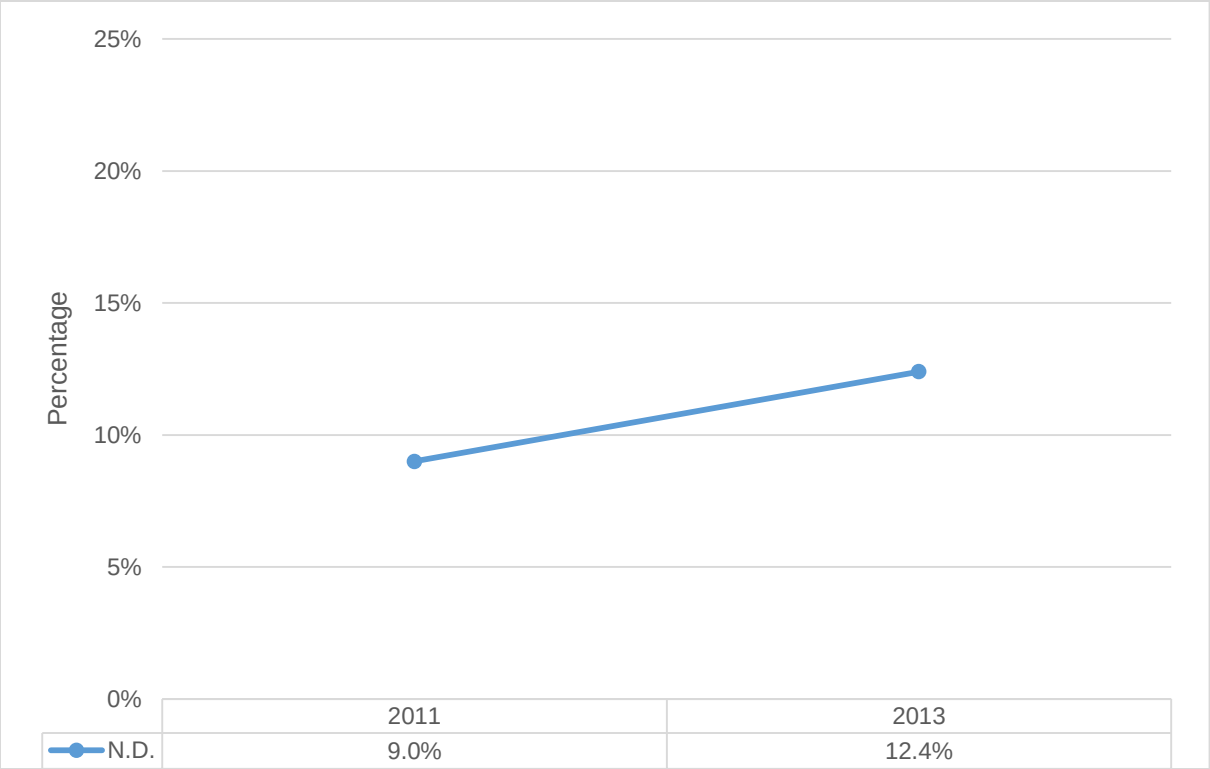
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Which of the following tobacco products have you tried, even just one time? Smoking tobacco from a hookah or a waterpipe."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 12.4 percent of North Dakota high school students had tried hookahs (or water pipes) at least one time in their lifetime.

Figure 644. Ever Hookah Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2011-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ever Hookah Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

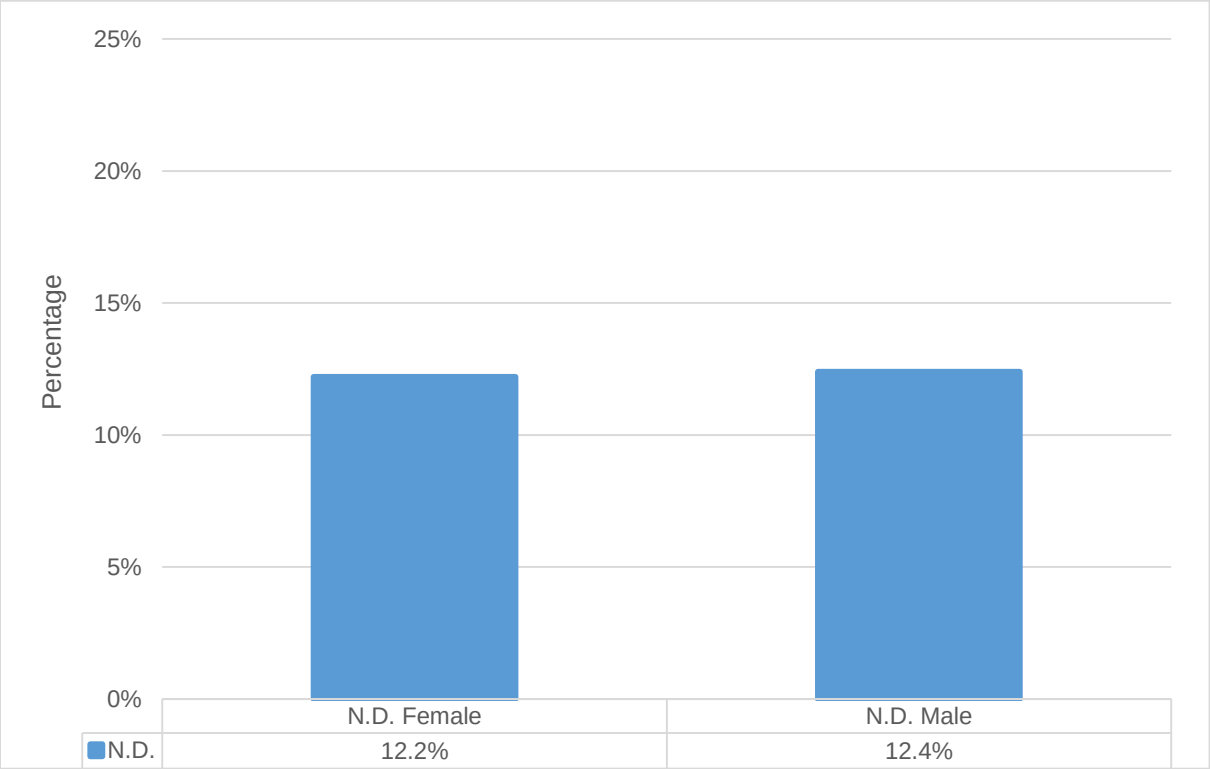
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Which of the following tobacco products have you tried, even just one time? Smoking tobacco from a hookah or a waterpipe."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 12.2 percent of female and 12.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students had tried hookahs (or water pipes) at least one time in their lifetime.

Figure 645. Ever Hookah Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ever Hookah Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

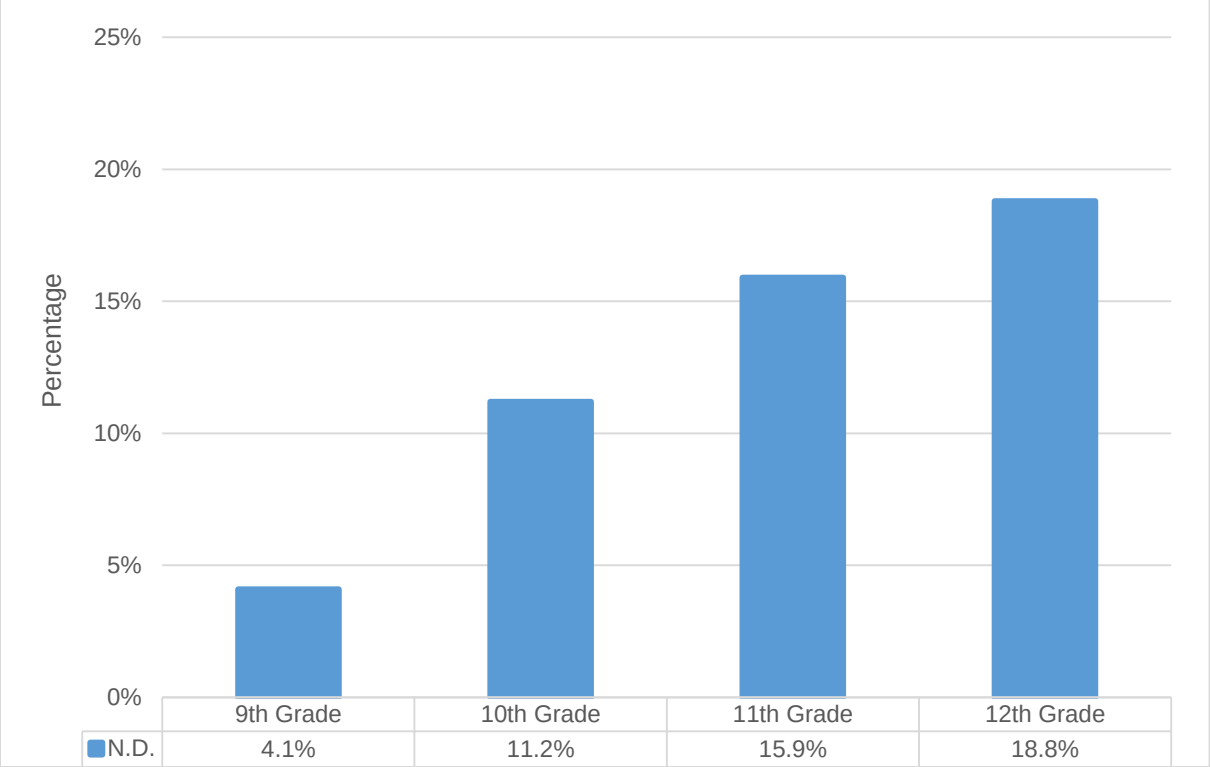
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Which of the following tobacco products have you tried, even just one time? Smoking tobacco from a hookah or a waterpipe."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 4.1 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 18.8 percent of twelfth graders had tried hookahs (or water pipes) at least one time in their lifetime.

Figure 646. Ever Hookah Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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, 2003-2015

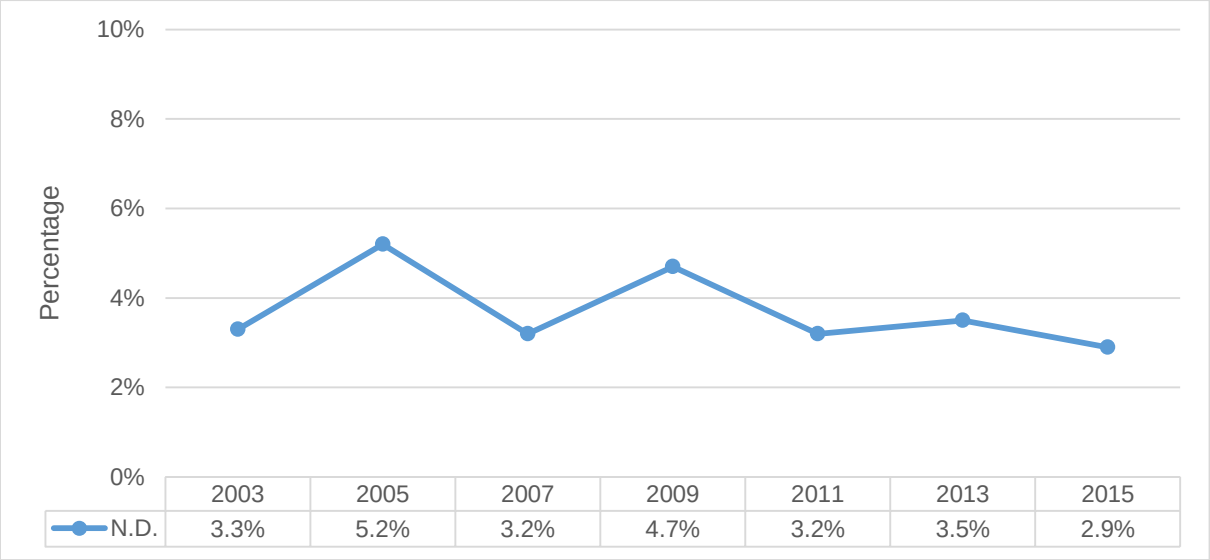
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 2.9 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 647. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	3.3%	5.2%	3.2%	4.7%	3.2%	3.5%	2.9%

Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

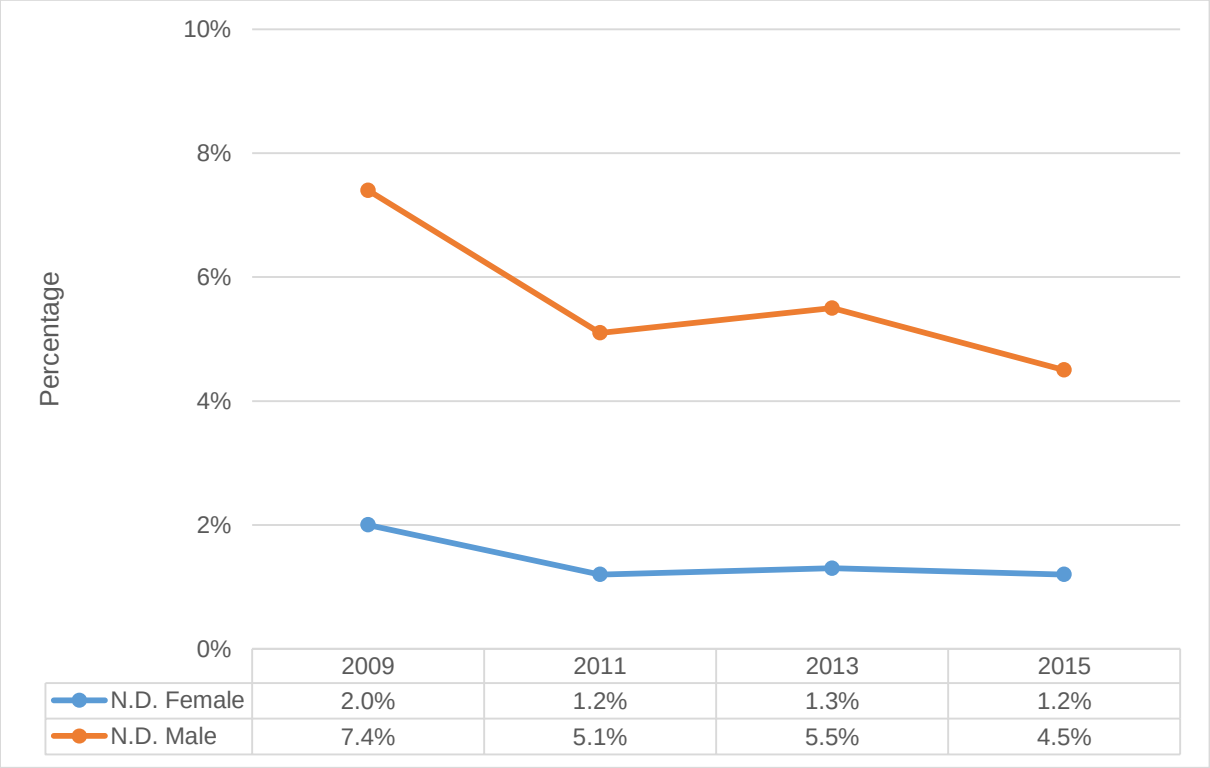
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 1.2 percent of female and 4.5 percent of male 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 648. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2009-2015



	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
N.D. Male	7.4%	5.1%	5.5%	4.5%

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

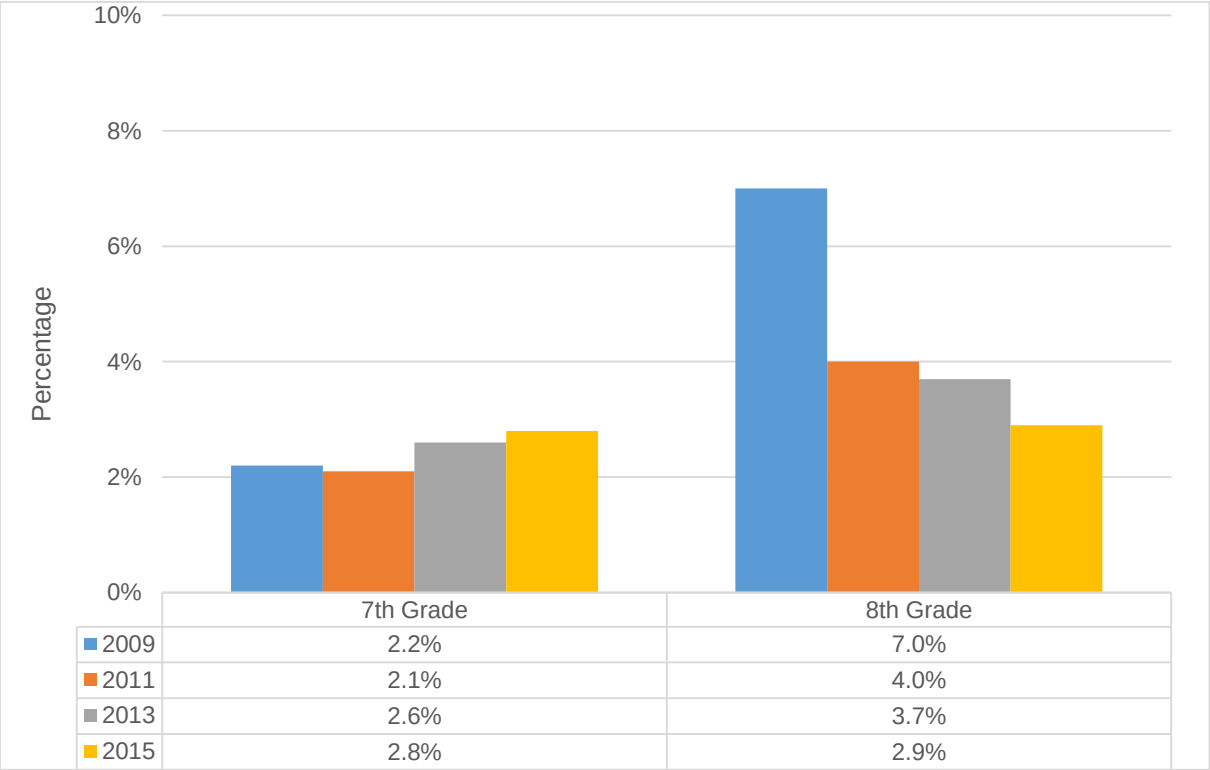
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 2.8 percent of seventh graders and 2.9 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 649. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015



	7th Grade	8th Grade
2009	2.2%	7.0%
2011	2.1%	4.0%
2013	2.6%	3.7%
2015	2.8%	2.9%

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

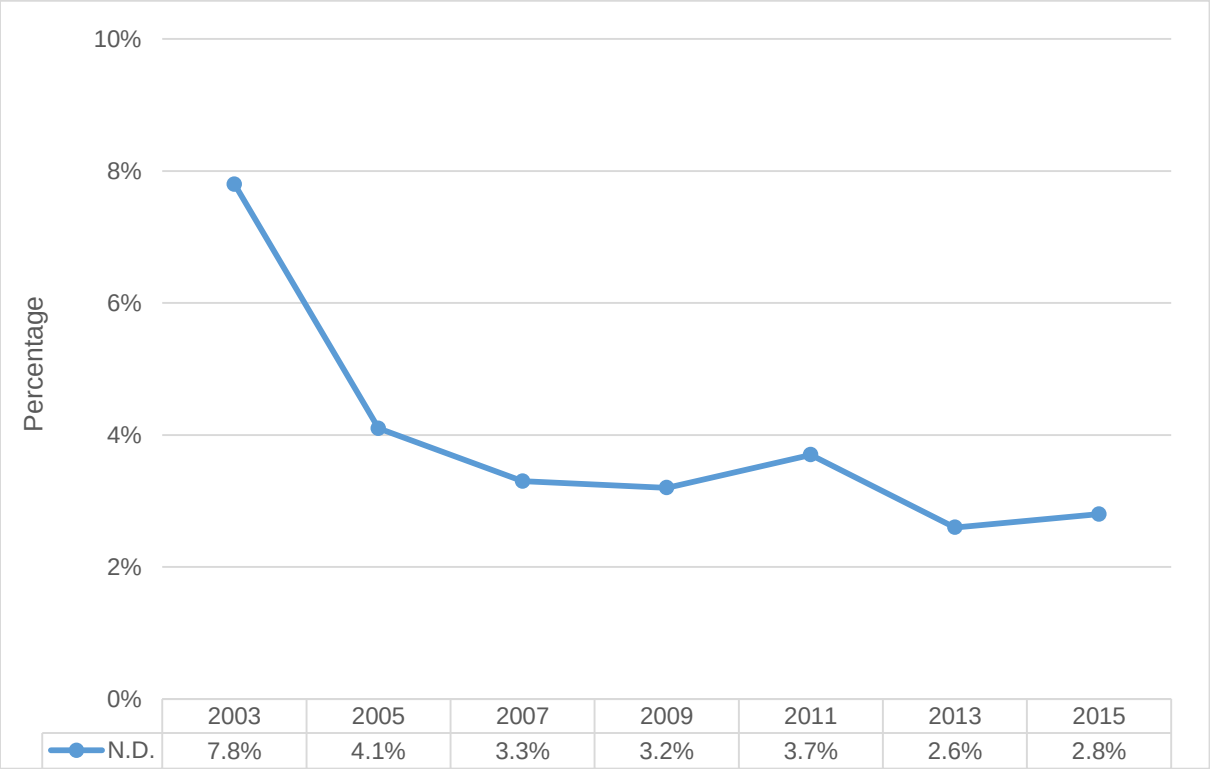
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 2.8 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 650. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 2.2 percent of female and 3.4 percent of male 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 651. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), by gender, North Dakota, 2013-2015

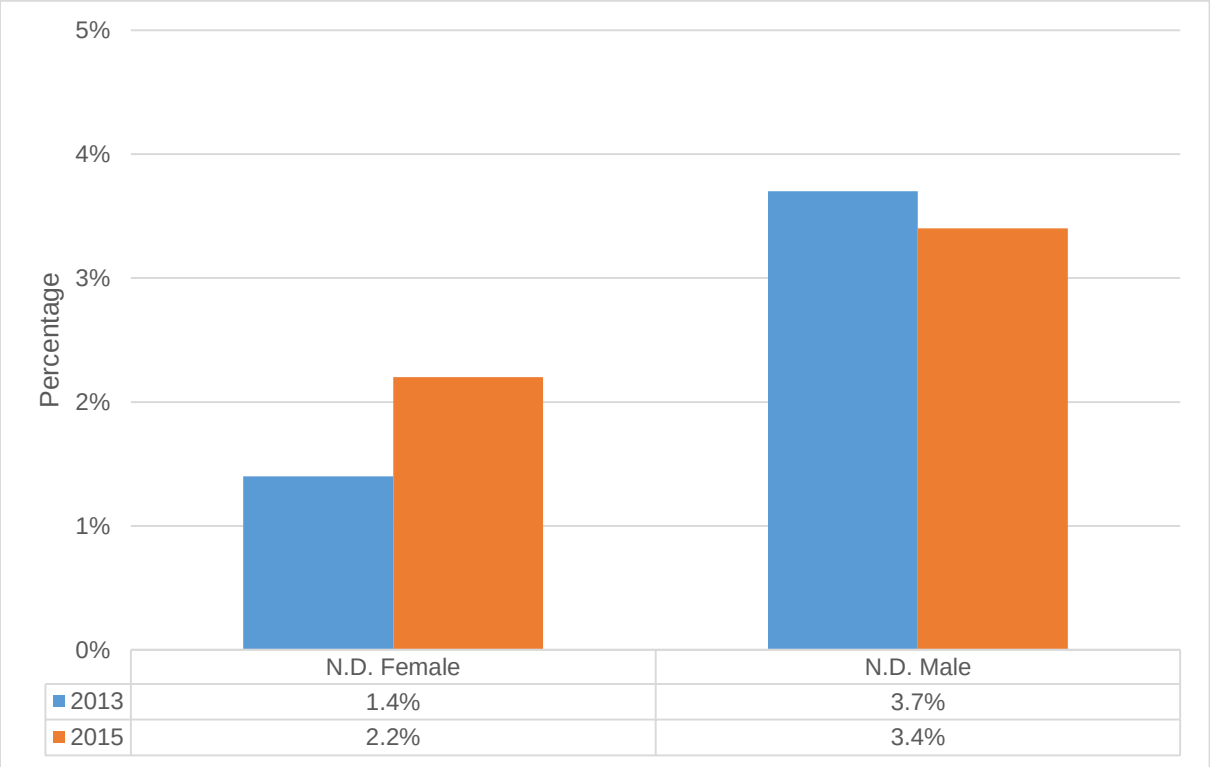


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

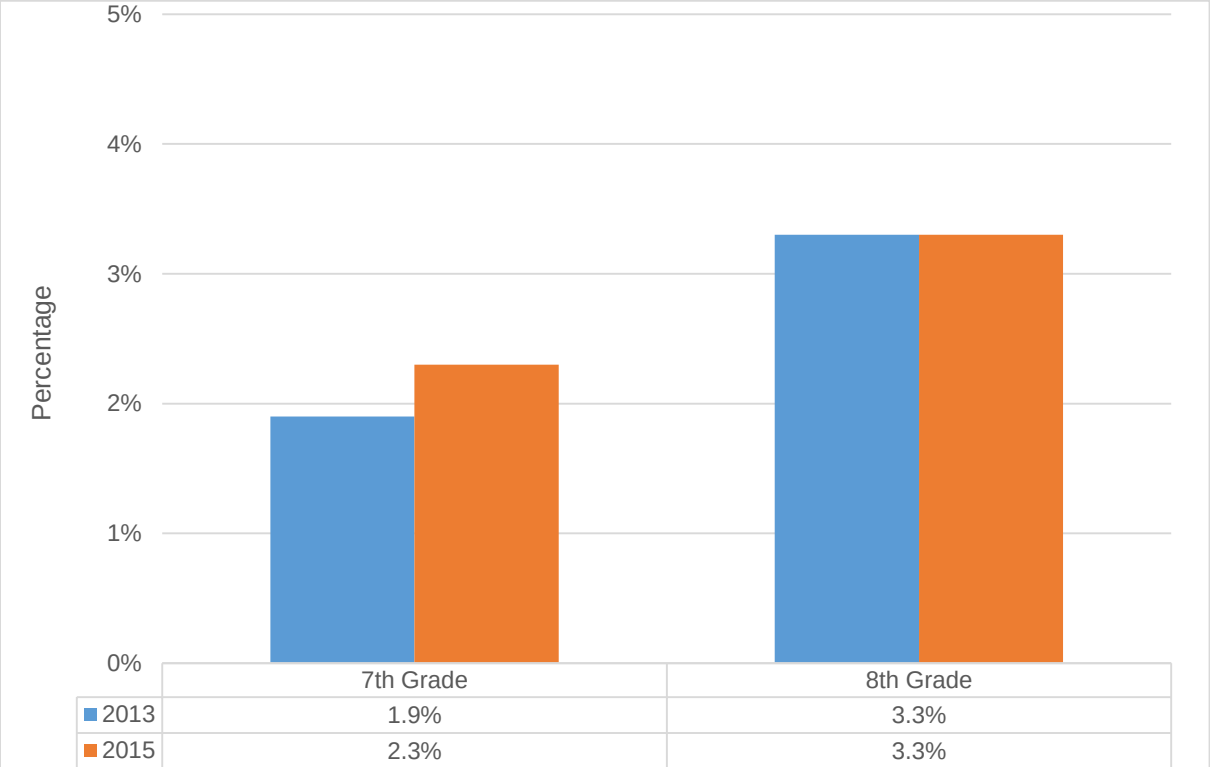
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 2.3 percent of seventh graders and 3.3 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 652. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	7th Grade	8th Grade
2013	1.9%	3.3%
2015	2.3%	3.3%

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, 1999-2015

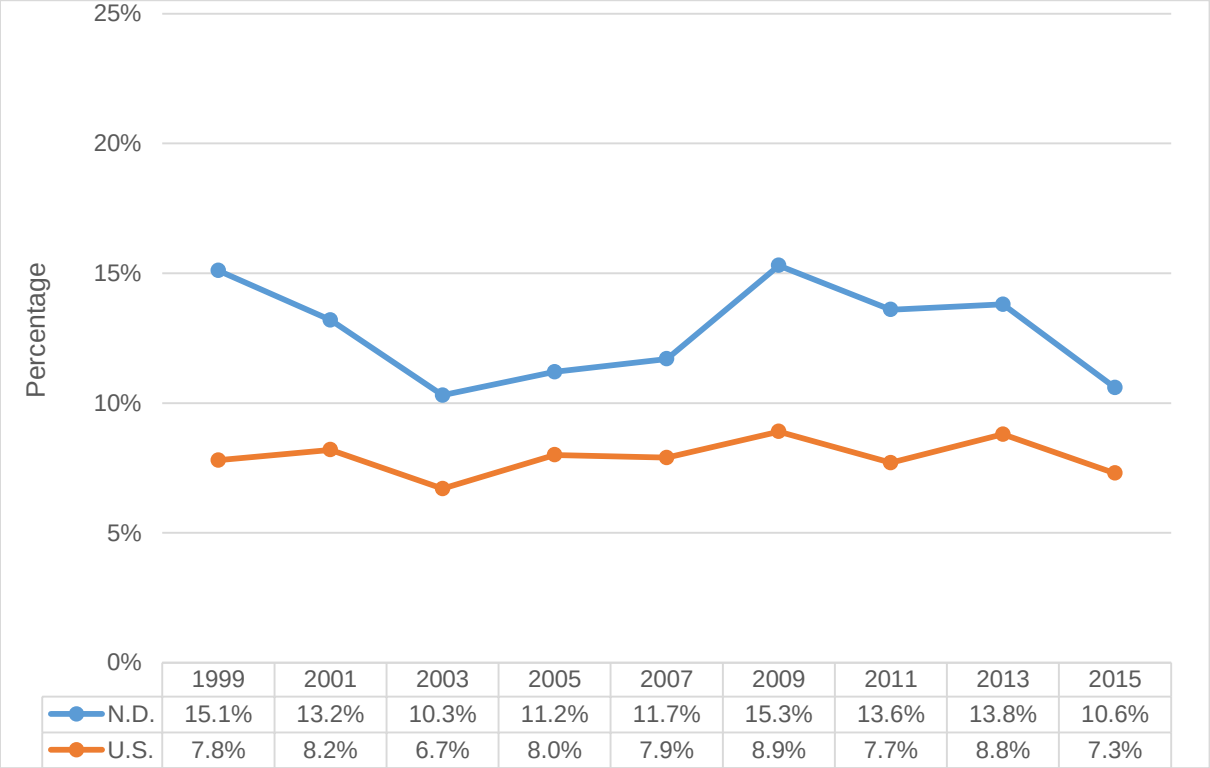
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 10.6 percent of North Dakota high school students reported use of smokeless tobacco, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 653. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	15.1%	13.2%	10.3%	11.2%	11.7%	15.3%	13.6%	13.8%	10.6%
U.S.	7.8%	8.2%	6.7%	8.0%	7.9%	8.9%	7.7%	8.8%	7.3%

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

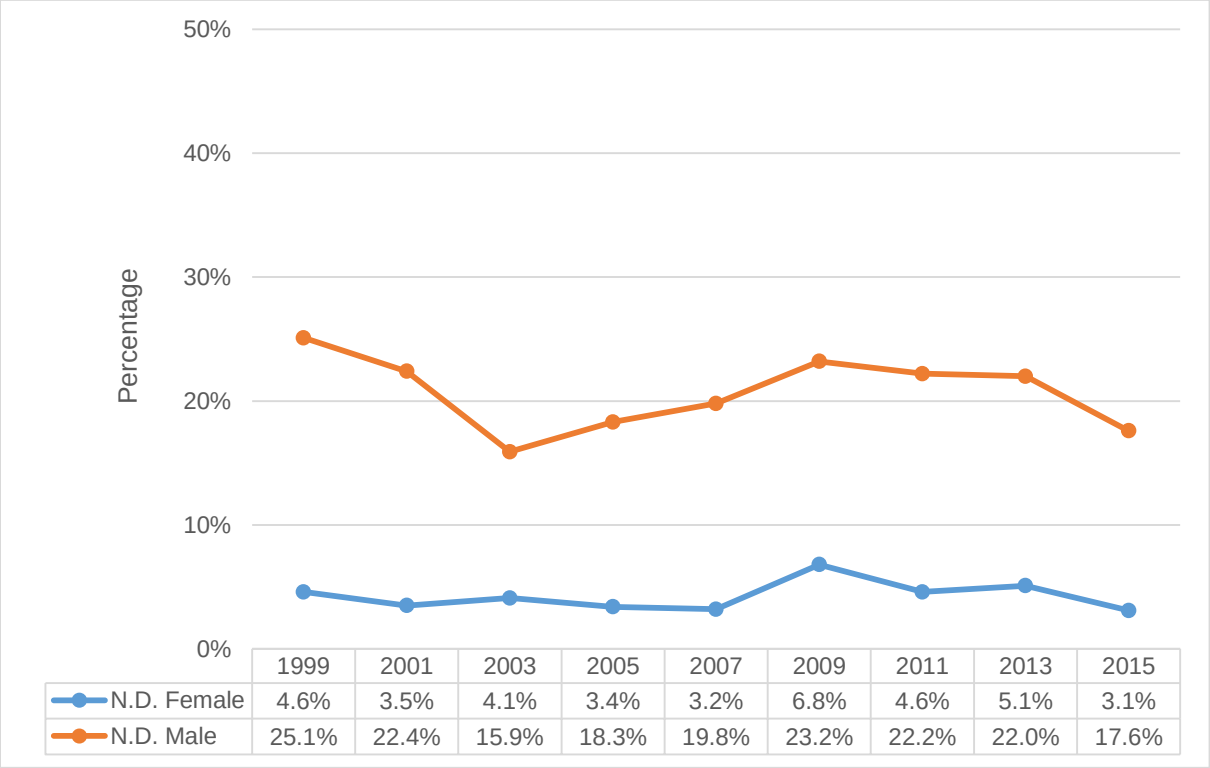
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 3.1 percent of female and 17.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 654. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	4.6%	3.5%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	6.8%	4.6%	5.1%	3.1%
N.D. Male	25.1%	22.4%	15.9%	18.3%	19.8%	23.2%	22.2%	22.0%	17.6%

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

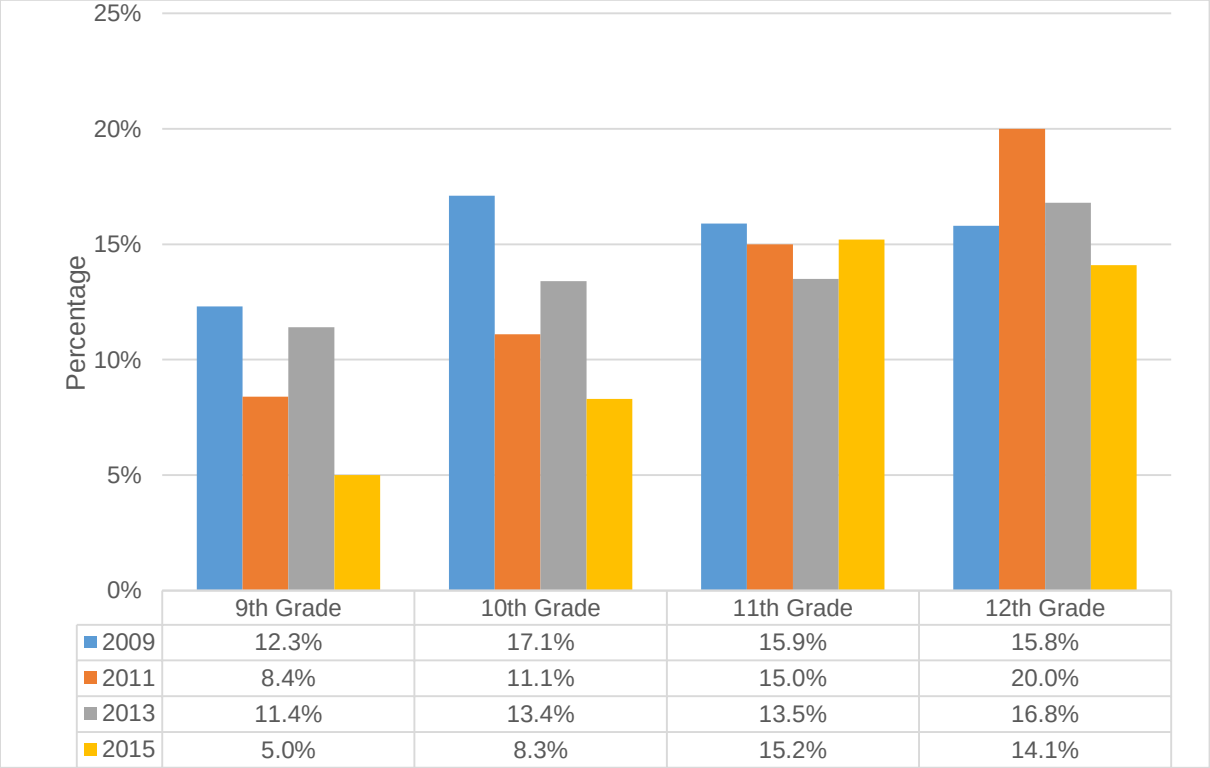
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 5 percent of ninth graders and 14.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota used smokeless tobacco, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 655. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2009	12.3%	17.1%	15.9%	15.8%
2011	8.4%	11.1%	15.0%	20.0%
2013	11.4%	13.4%	13.5%	16.8%
2015	5.0%	8.3%	15.2%	14.1%

Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 2015, 8.4 percent of North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 656. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

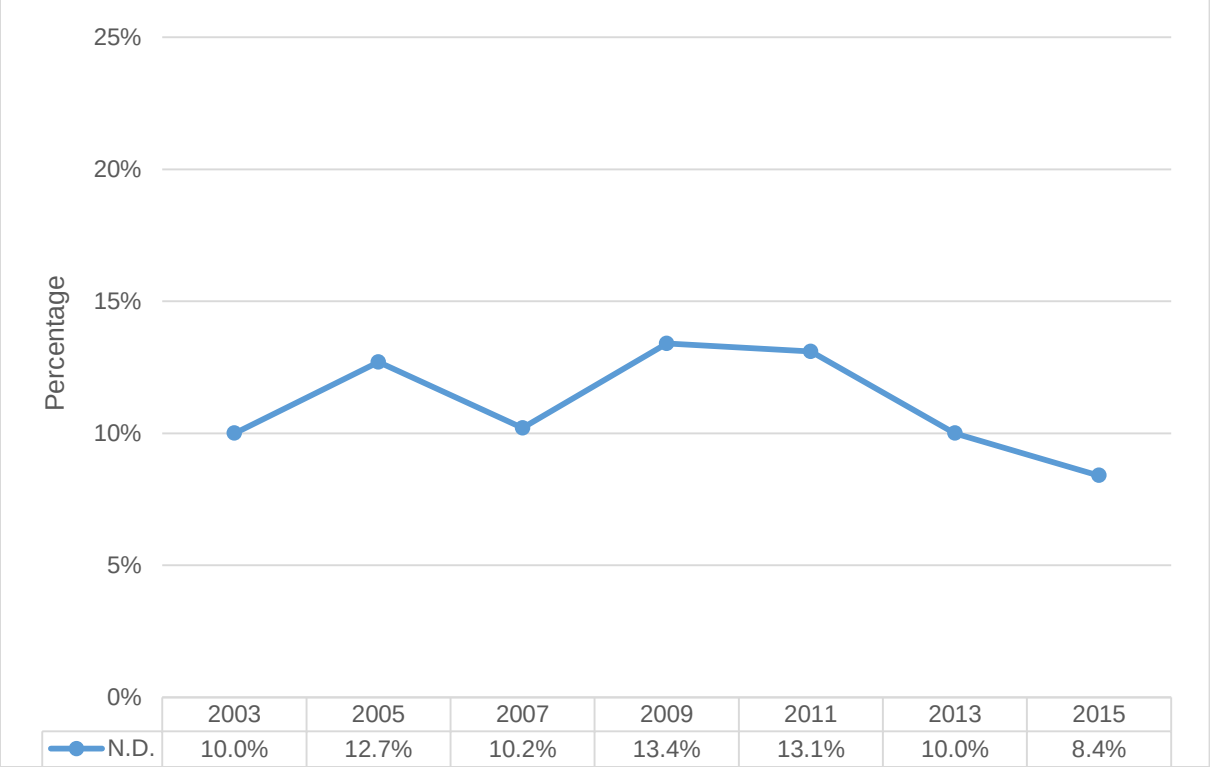


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 2.3 percent of female and 14.3 percent of male North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 657. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

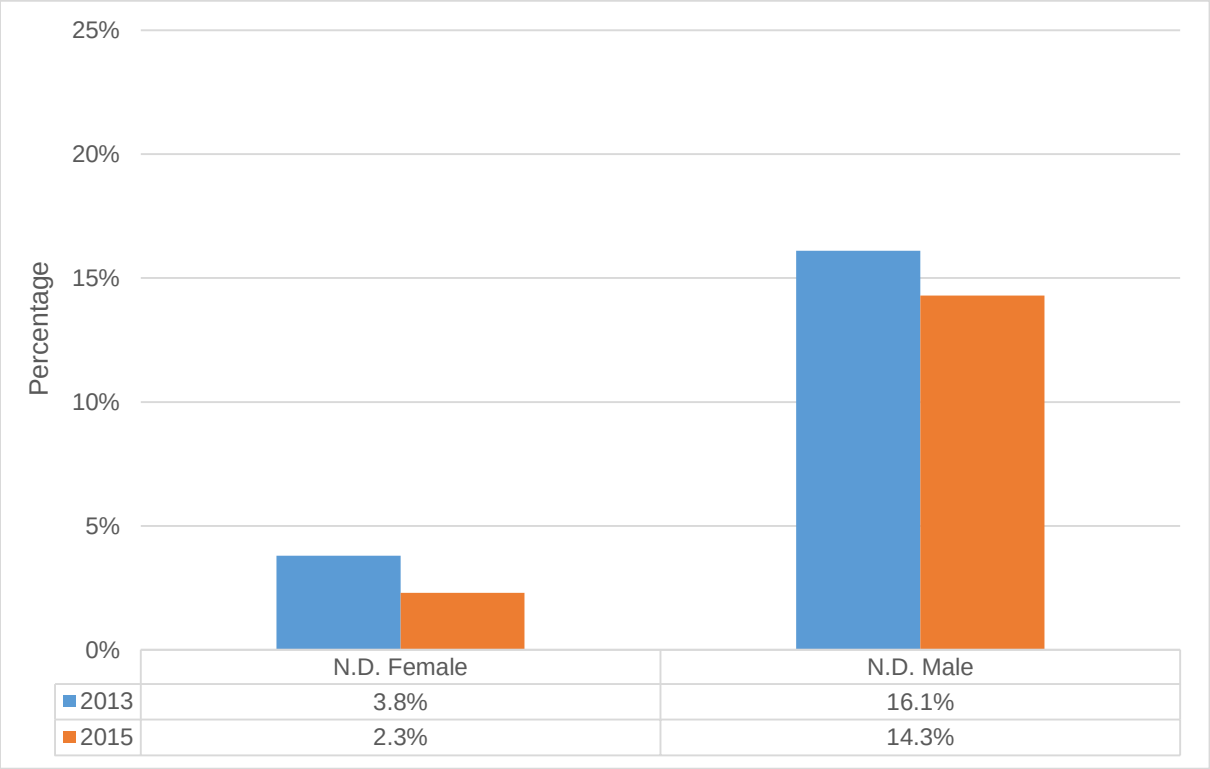


Chart: Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

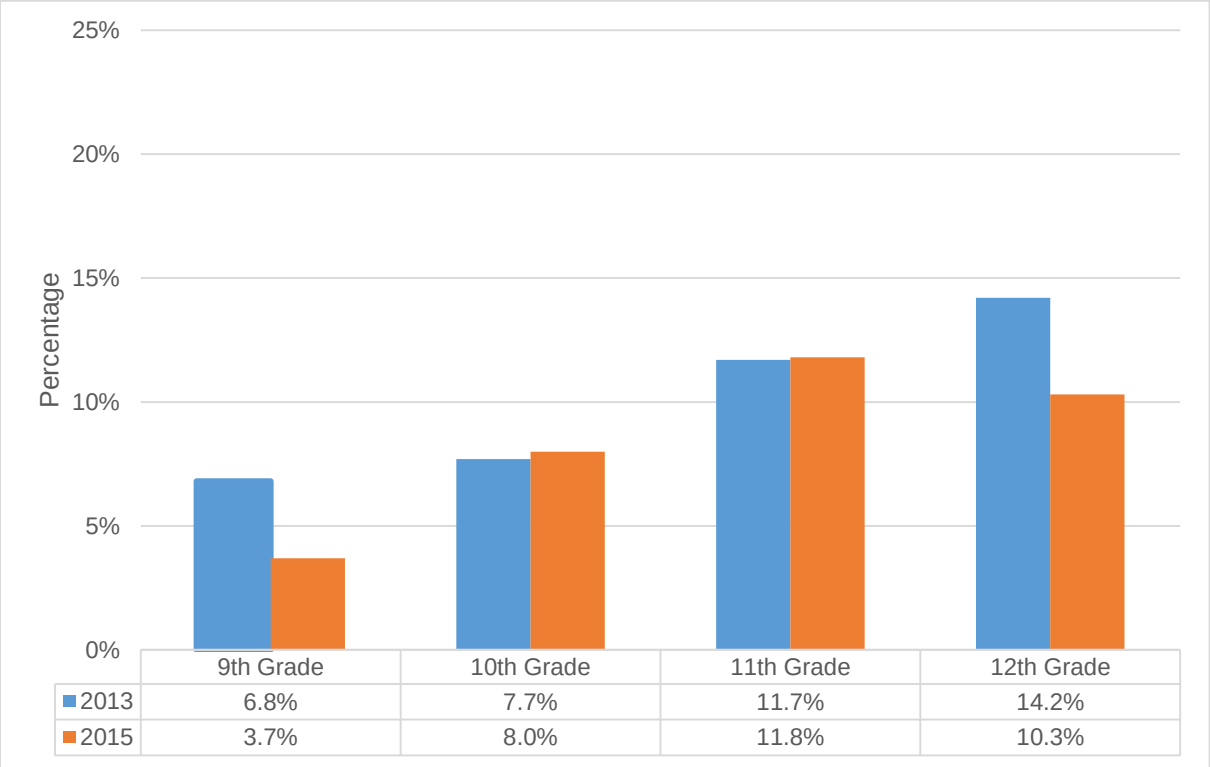
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 3.7 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 10.3 percent of twelfth graders used smokeless tobacco on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 658. Current Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	6.8%	7.7%	11.7%	14.2%
2015	3.7%	8.0%	11.8%	10.3%

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, 2003-2015

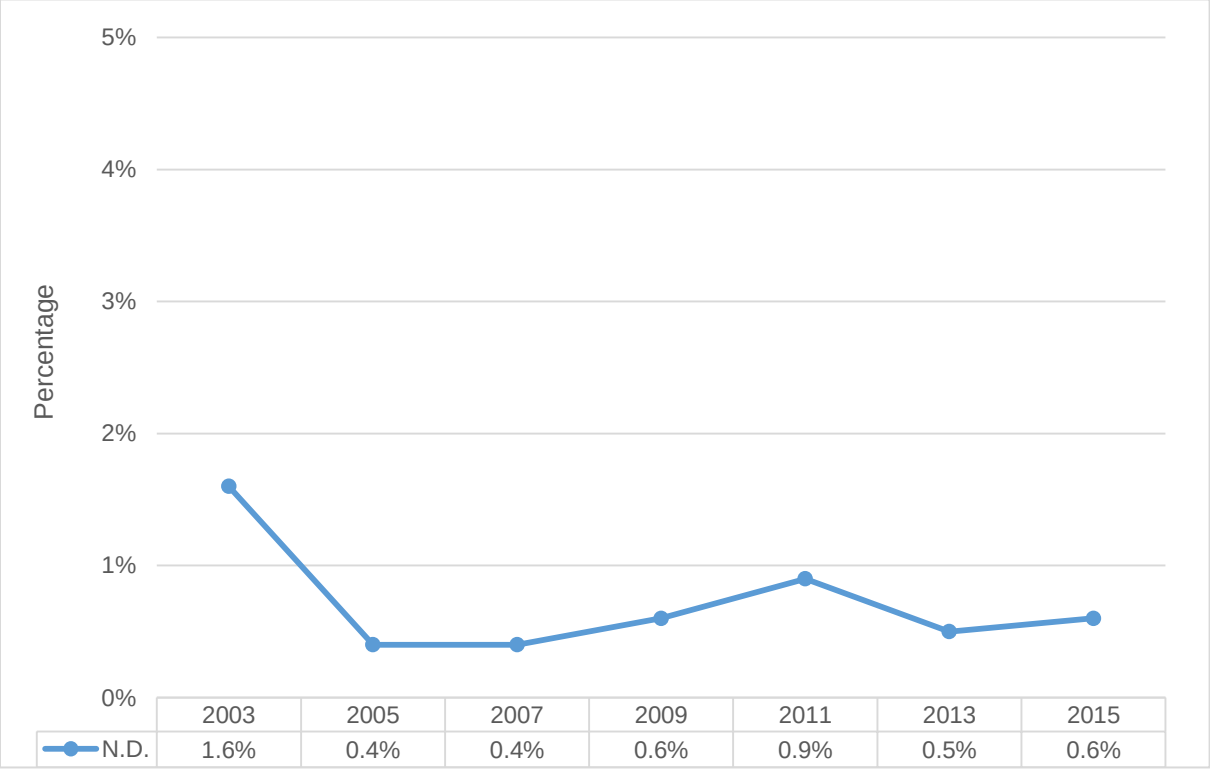
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 0.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 659. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%

Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 0.3 percent of female and 0.8 percent of male 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 660. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

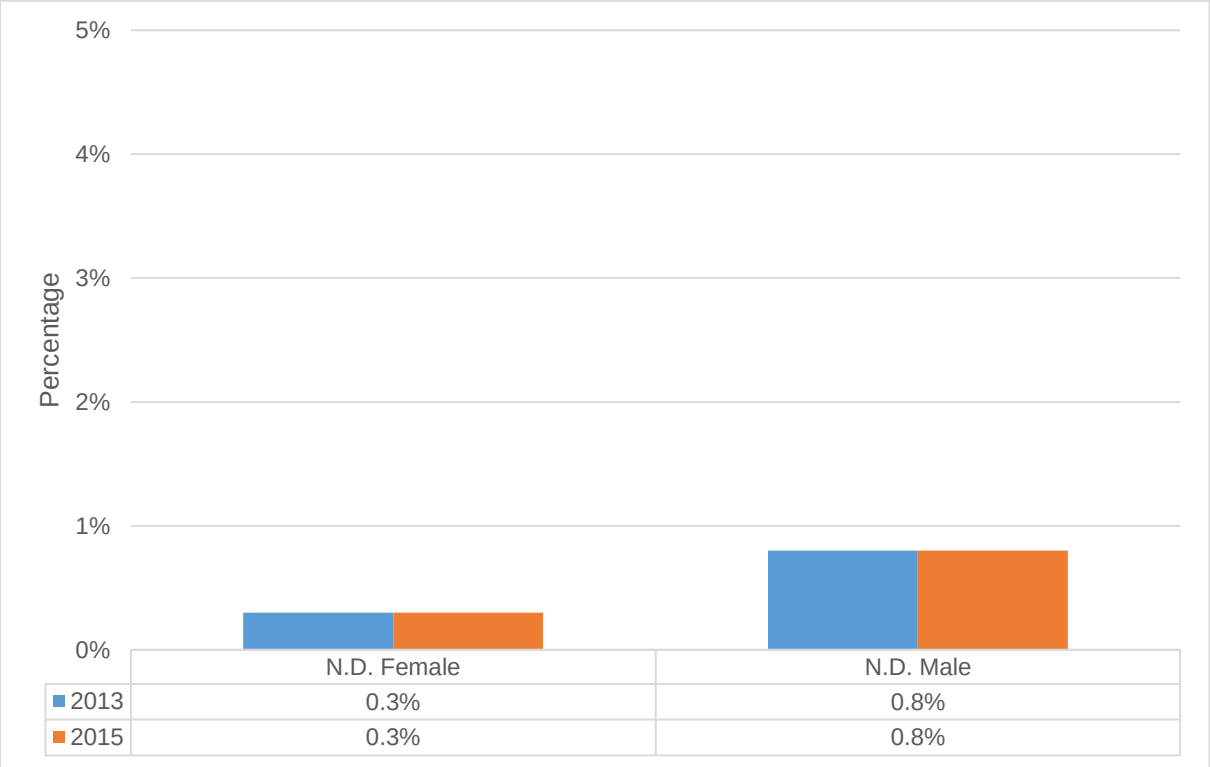


Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

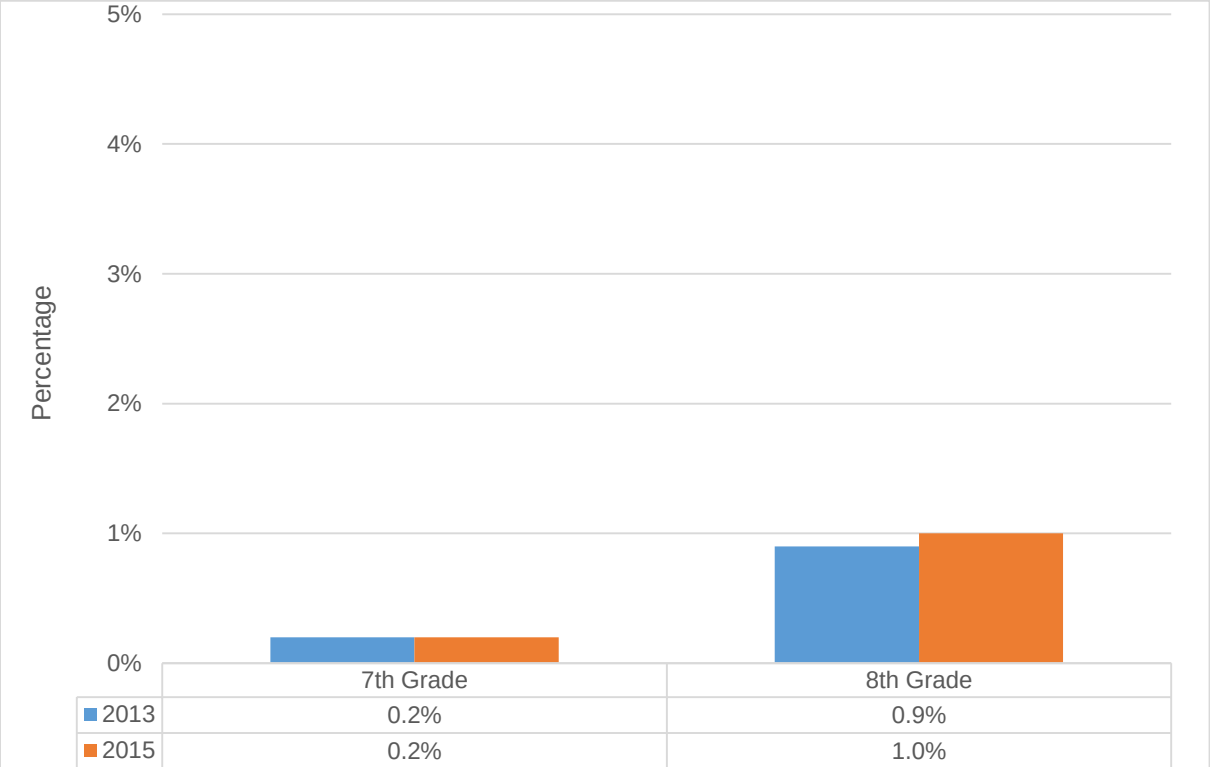
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 0.2 percent of seventh graders and 1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 661. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



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, 2003-2015

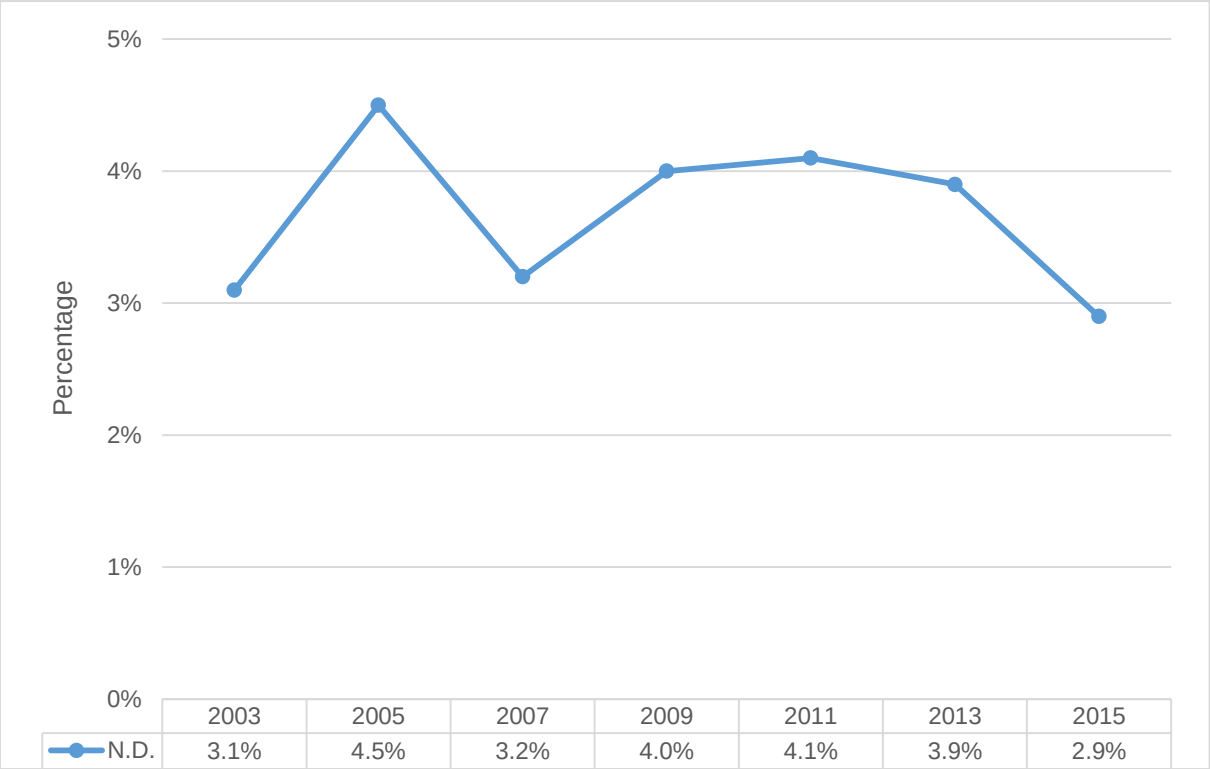
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 2.9 percent of North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 662. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	3.1%	4.5%	3.2%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	2.9%

Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 0.2 percent of female and 5.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 663. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

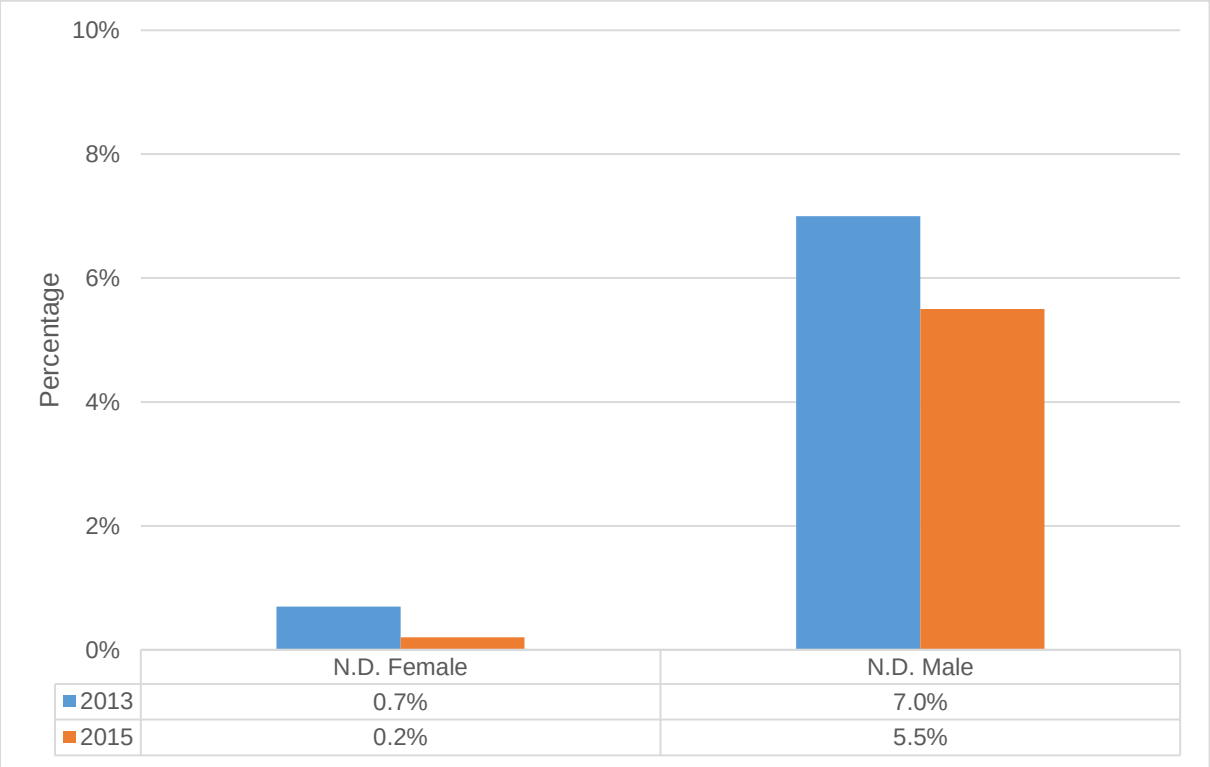


Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

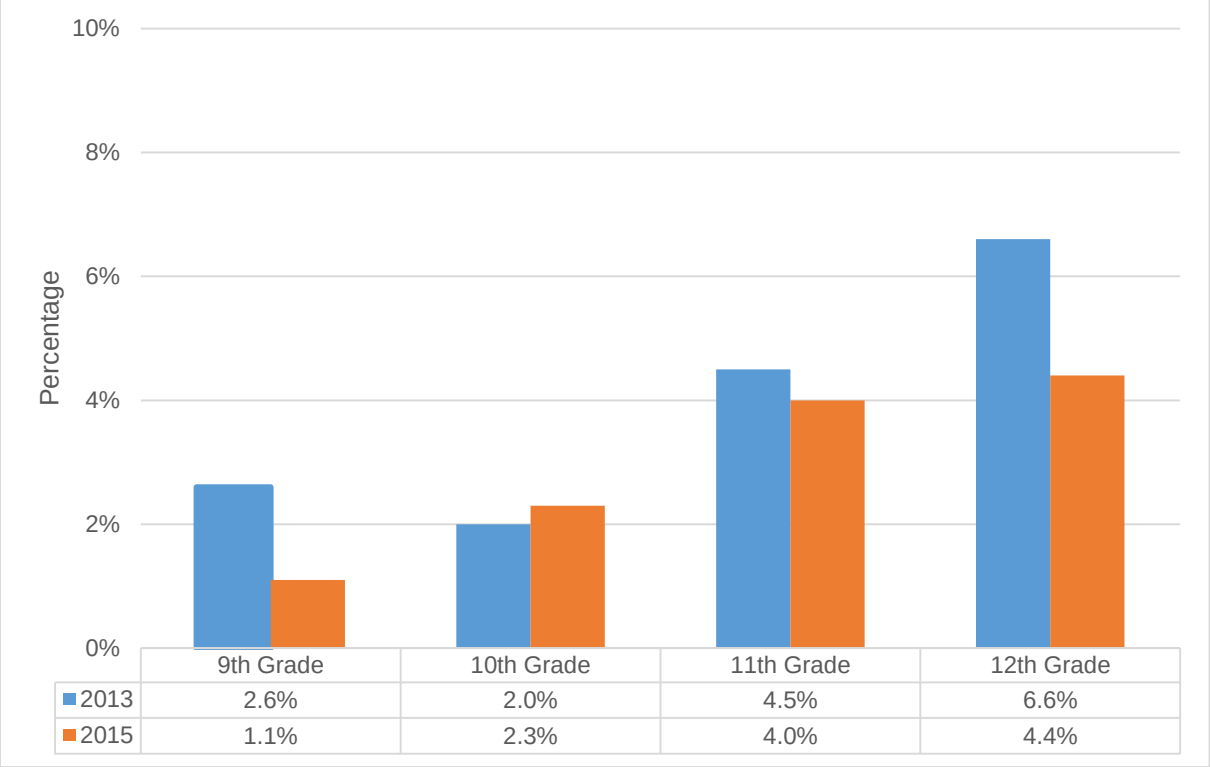
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 1.1 percent of ninth graders and 4.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders used smokeless tobacco on 20 or more of the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 664. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	2.6%	2.0%	4.5%	6.6%
2015	1.1%	2.3%	4.0%	4.4%

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, 2013-2014

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 2014, 3.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older used smokeless tobacco every day.

Figure 665. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014

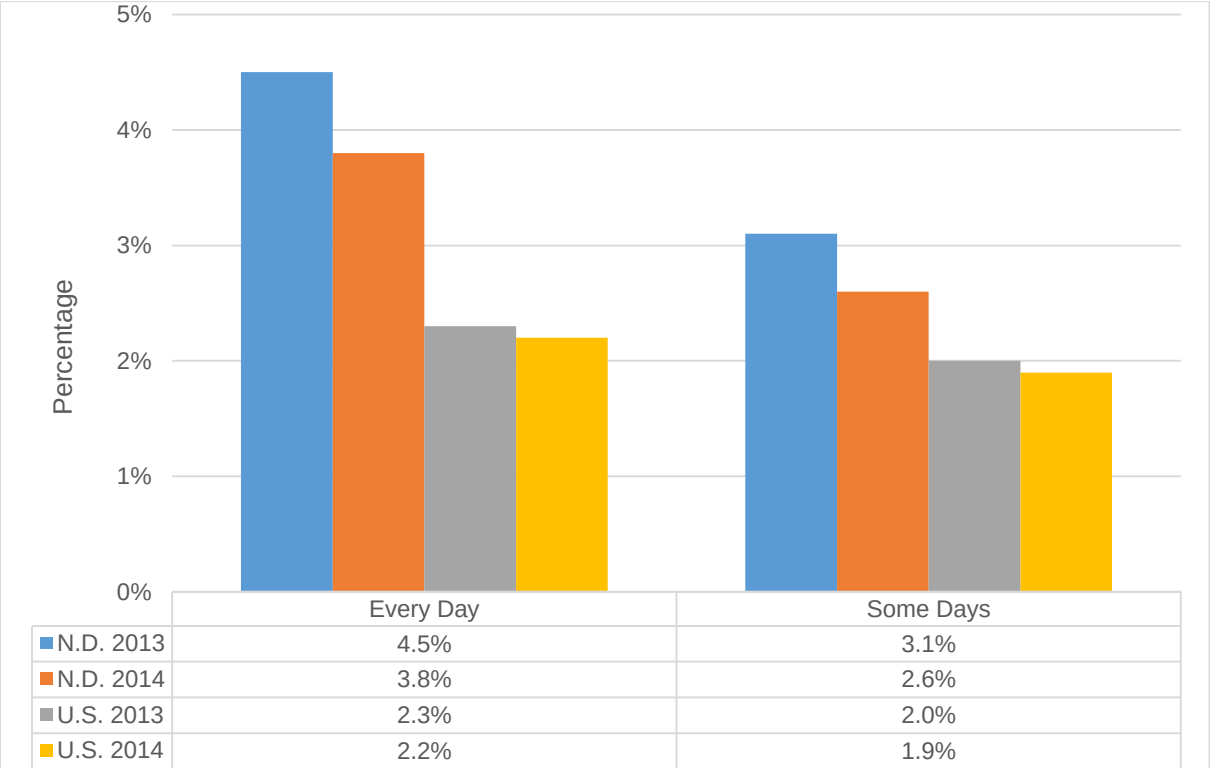


Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

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 2014, 0.4 percent of female and 7 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older used smokeless tobacco every day.

Figure 666. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

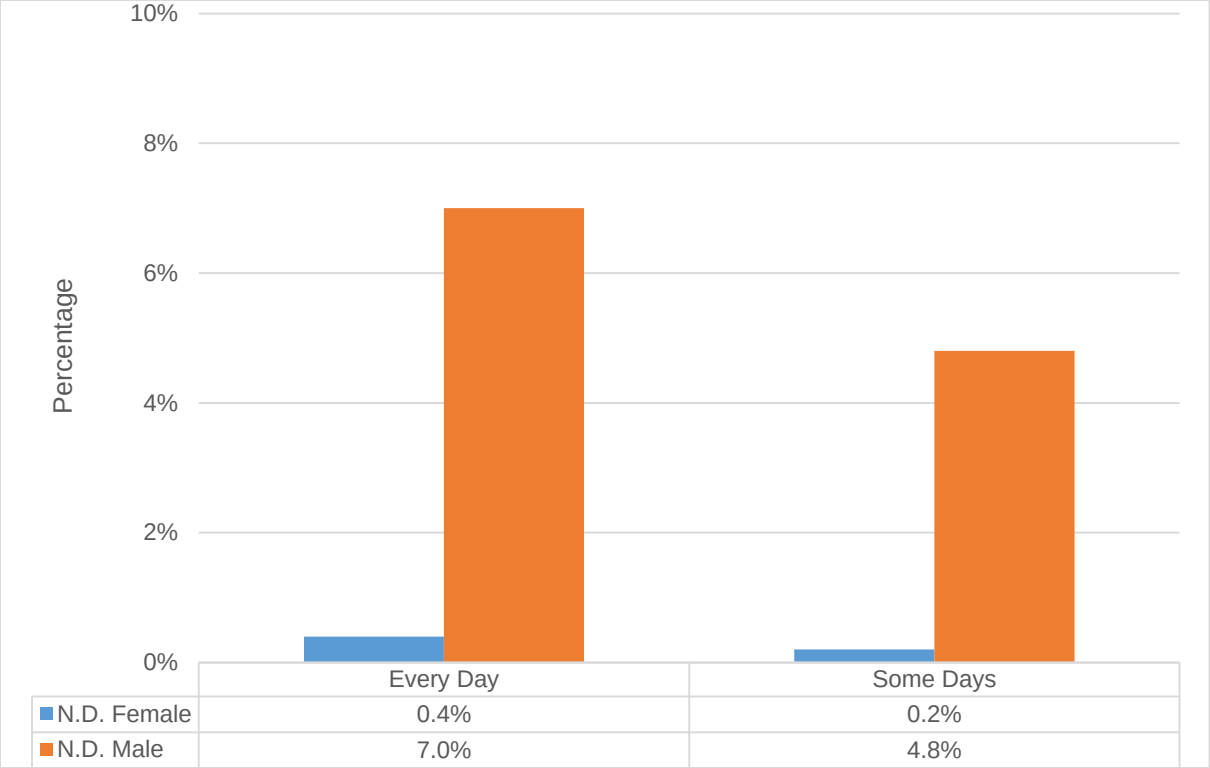


Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014

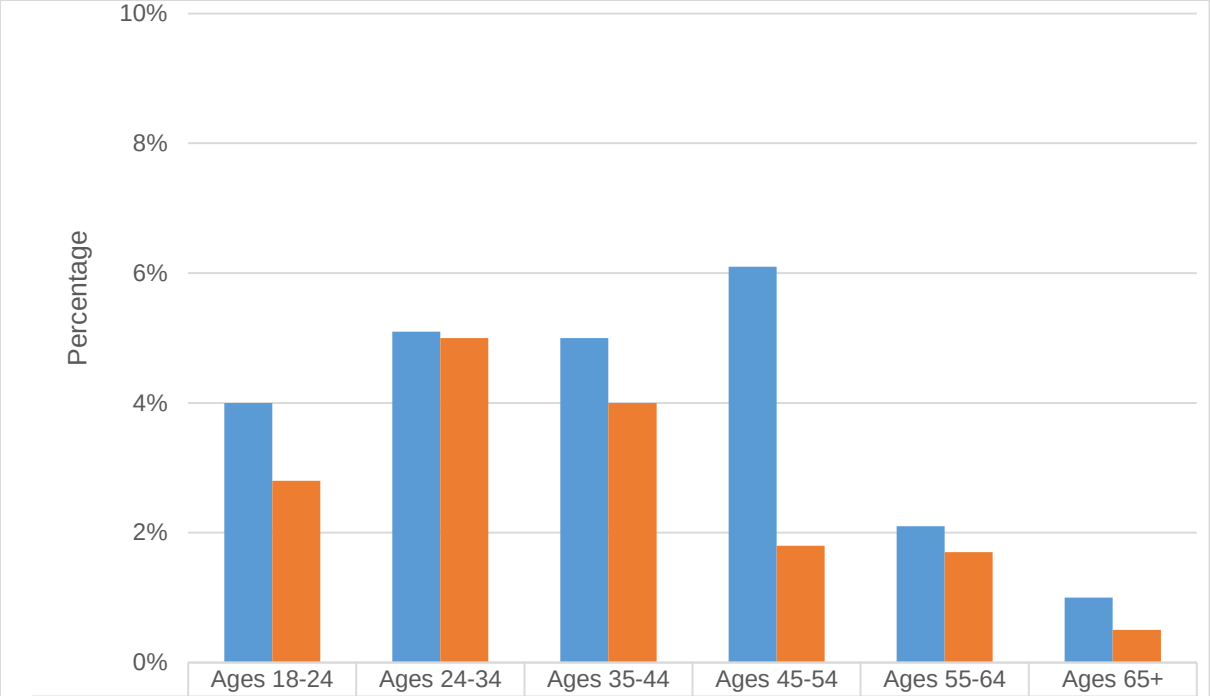
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 6.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 45-54 used smokeless tobacco every day.

Figure 667. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 24-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
Every Day	4.0%	5.1%	5.0%	6.1%	2.1%	1.0%
Some Days	2.8%	5.0%	4.0%	1.8%	1.7%	0.5%

Chart: Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2014

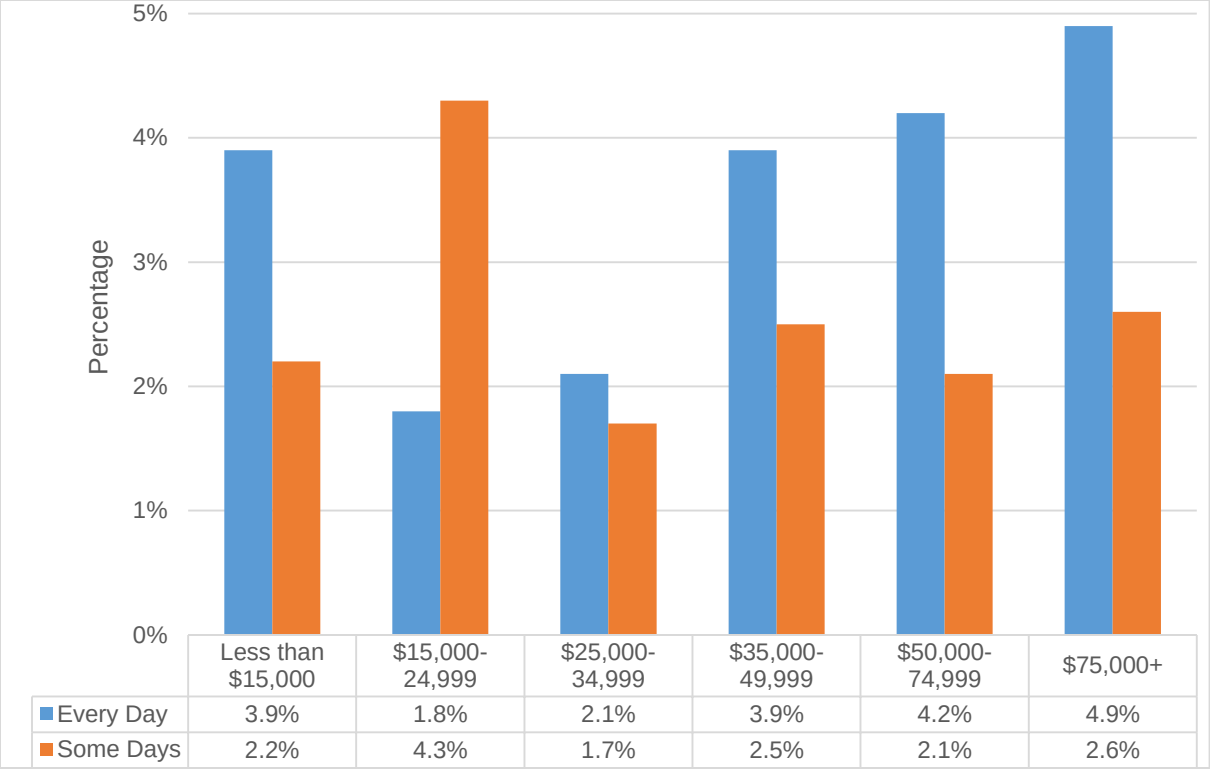
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 4.9 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older earning more than $75,000 per year used smokeless tobacco every day.

Figure 668. Frequent Smokeless Tobacco Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2014



	Less than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
Every Day	3.9%	1.8%	2.1%	3.9%	4.2%	4.9%
Some Days	2.2%	4.3%	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%	2.6%

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. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 2015, 6.1 percent of North Dakota middle school students had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 669. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

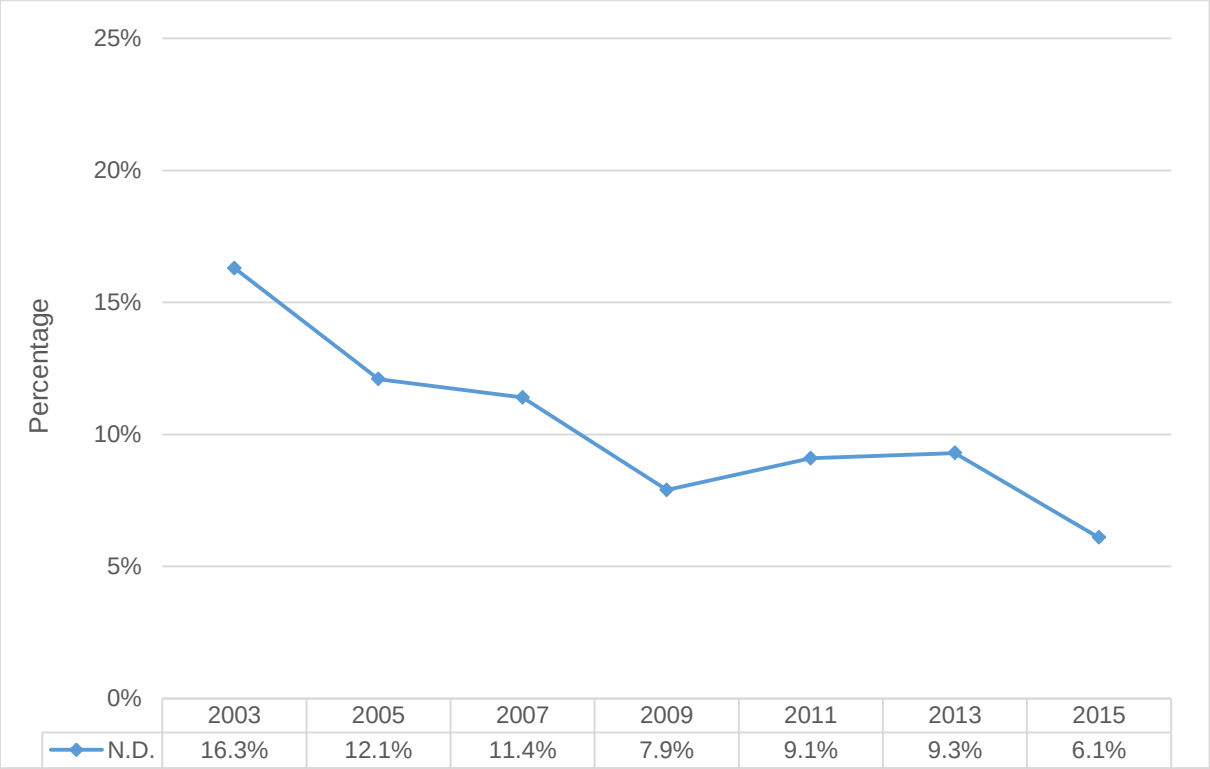


Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 4.6 percent of female and 7.7 percent of male North Dakota high school students had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 670. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

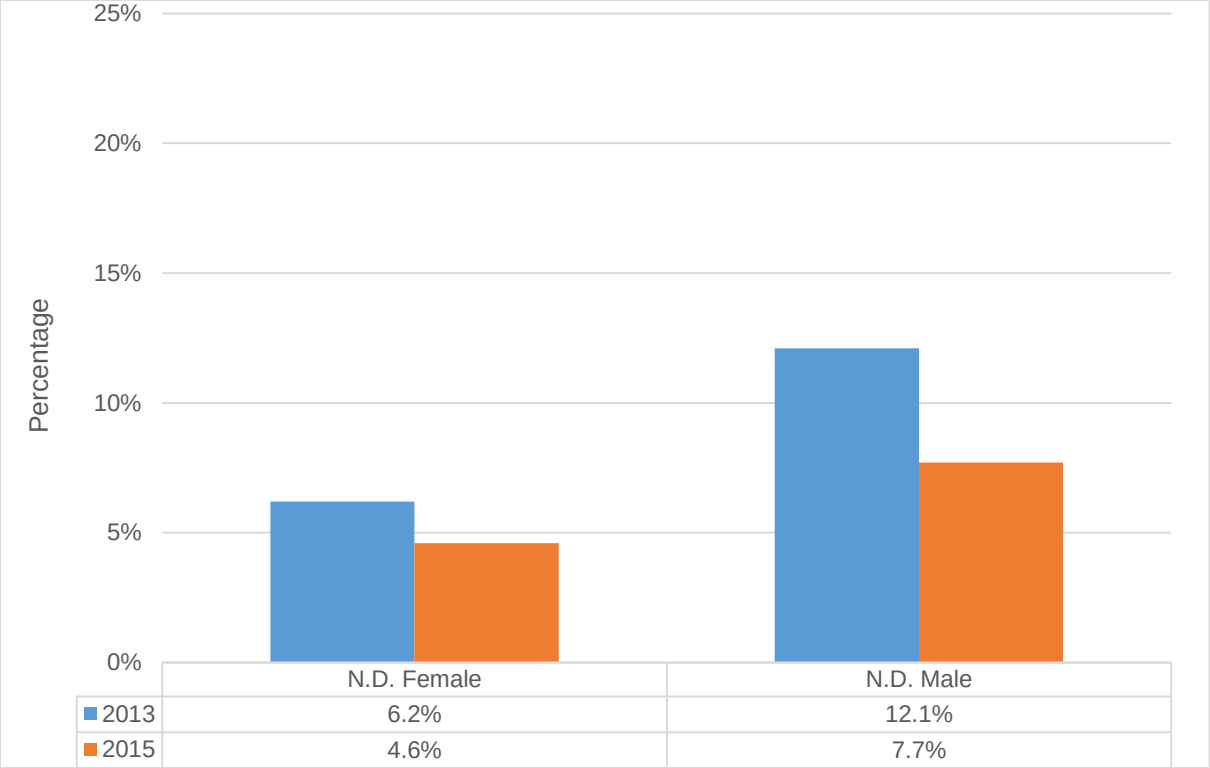


Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

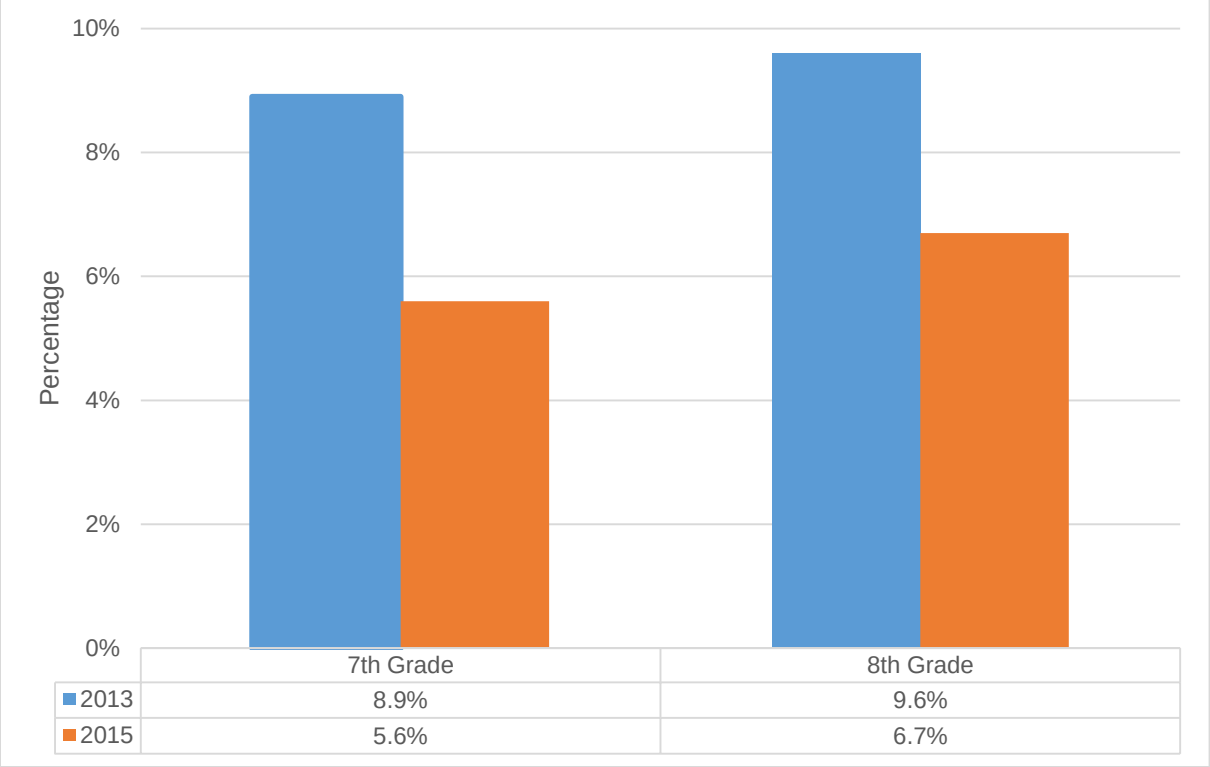
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Ever tried smokeless tobacco" is defined as having ever tried smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.6 percent of North Dakota seventh graders and 6.7 percent of eighth graders had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 671. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



2.6.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

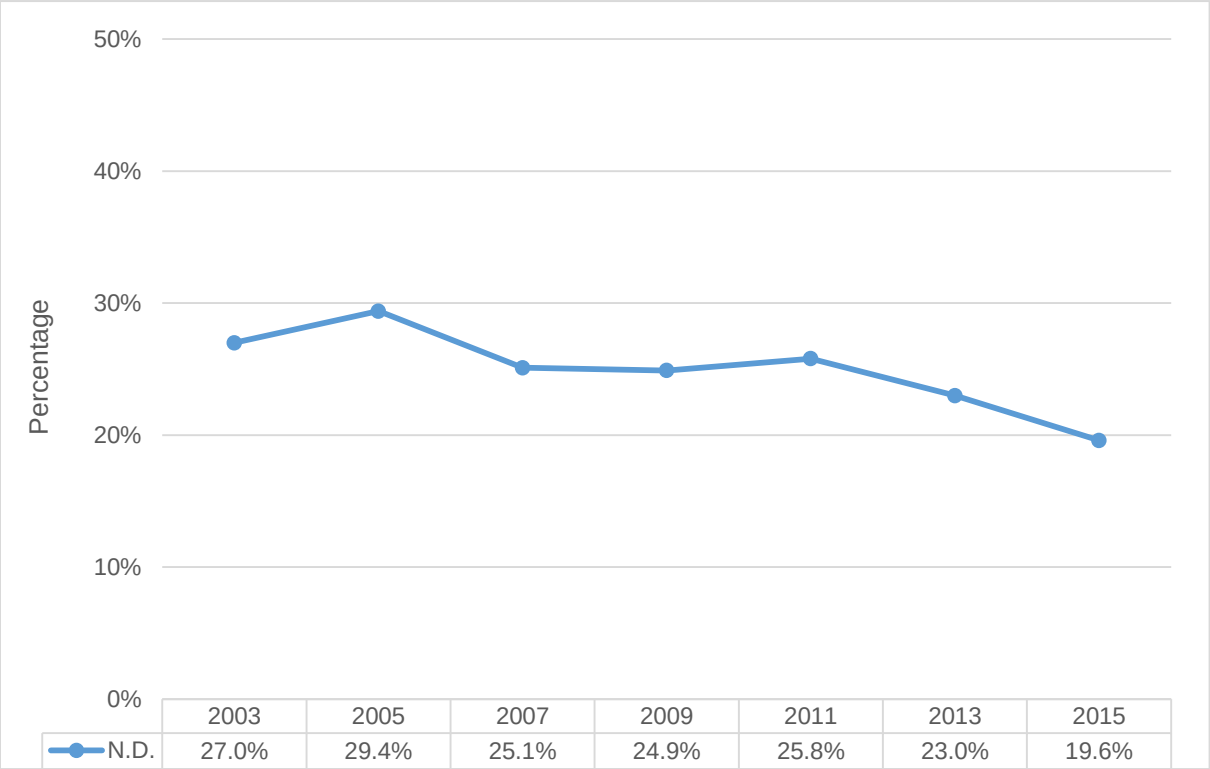
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Ever tried smokeless tobacco" is defined as having ever tried smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 19.6 percent of North Dakota high school students had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 672. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	27.0%	29.4%	25.1%	24.9%	25.8%	23.0%	19.6%

Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 9.3 percent of female and 29.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 673. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

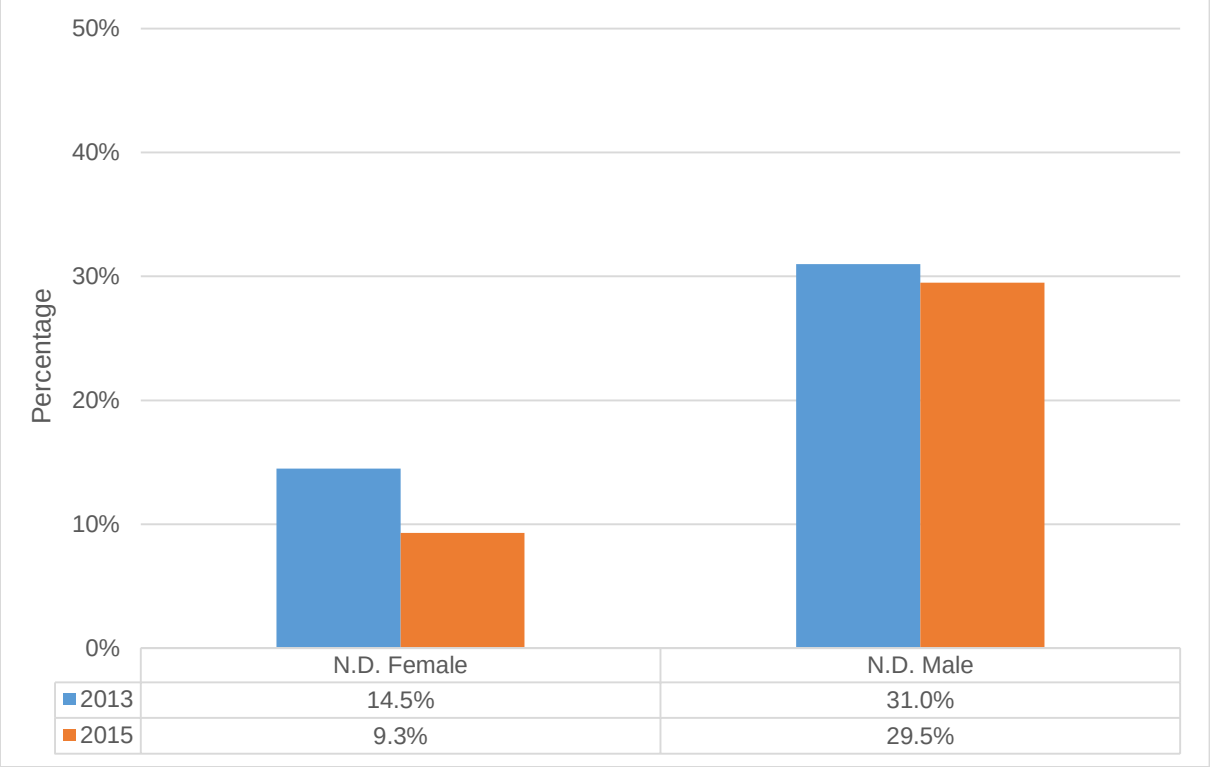


Chart: Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), by Grade, North Dakota, 2013-2015

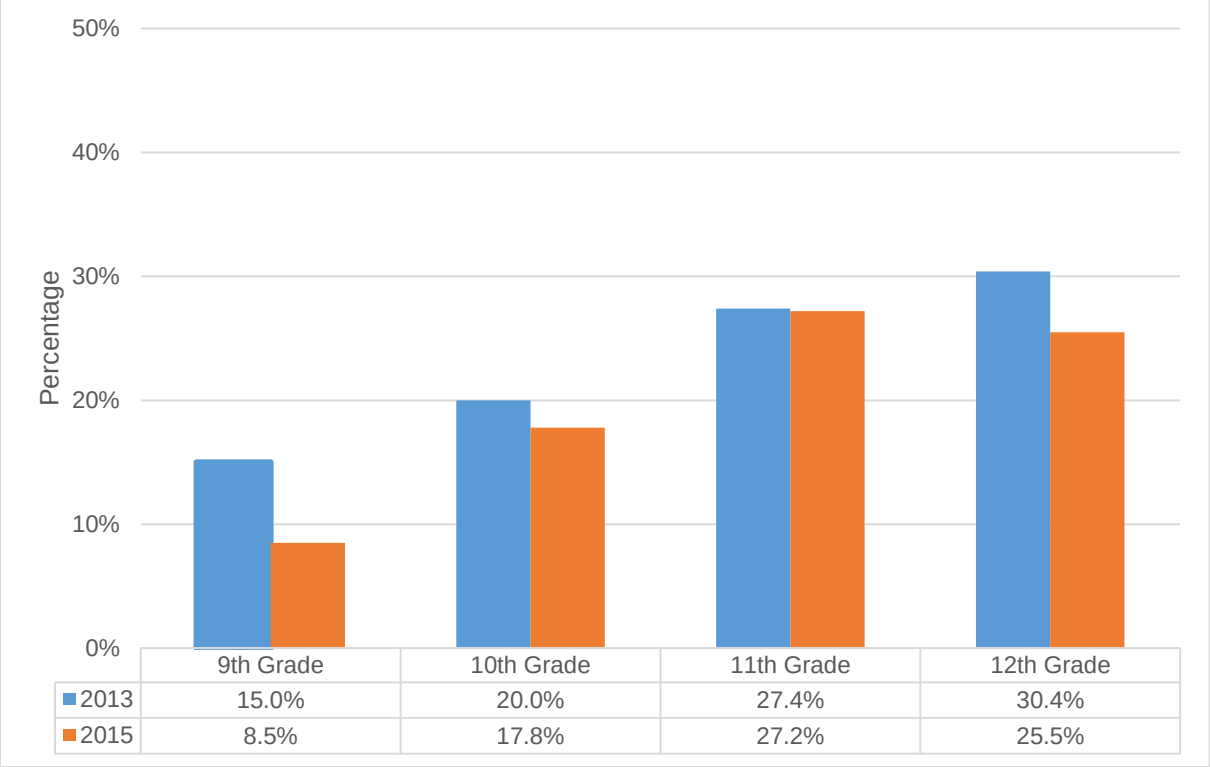
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Ever tried smokeless tobacco" is defined as having ever tried smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 8.5 percent of North Dakota ninth graders and 25.5 percent of twelfth graders had ever tried smokeless tobacco.

Figure 674. Ever Tried Smokeless Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	15.0%	20.0%	27.4%	30.4%
2015	8.5%	17.8%	27.2%	25.5%

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, 2004-2014

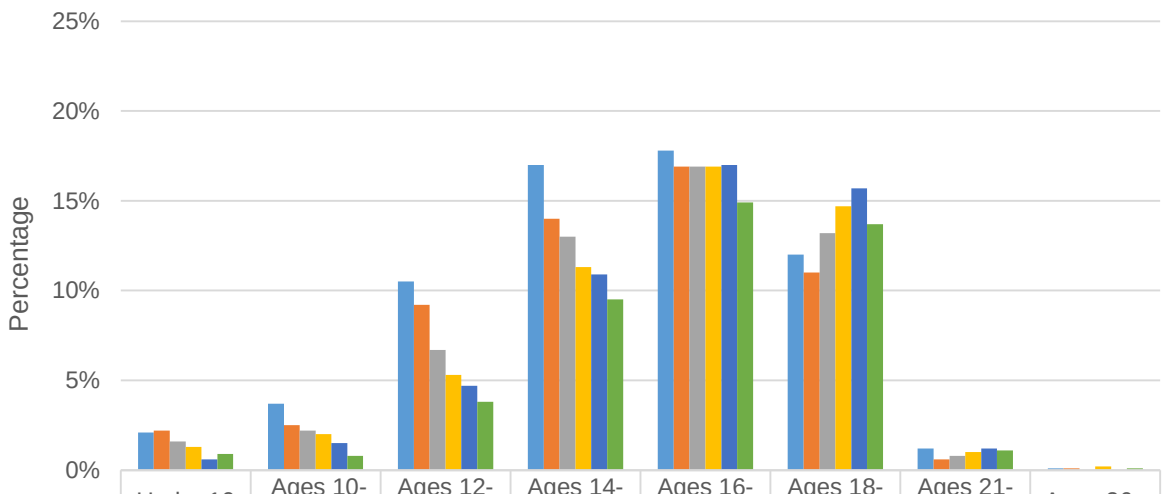
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 14.9 percent of North Dakota college students used tobacco for the first time when they were 16 or 17 years old.

Figure 675. Age of First Tobacco Use, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	Under 10	Ages 10-11	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-25	Ages 26+
2004	2.1%	3.7%	10.5%	17.0%	17.8%	12.0%	1.2%	0.1%
2006	2.2%	2.5%	9.2%	14.0%	16.9%	11.0%	0.6%	0.1%
2008	1.6%	2.2%	6.7%	13.0%	16.9%	13.2%	0.8%	0.0%
2010	1.3%	2.0%	5.3%	11.3%	16.9%	14.7%	1.0%	0.2%
2012	0.6%	1.5%	4.7%	10.9%	17.0%	15.7%	1.2%	0.0%
2014	0.9%	0.8%	3.8%	9.5%	14.9%	13.7%	1.1%	0.1%

Chart: Age of First Tobacco Use, College Students, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

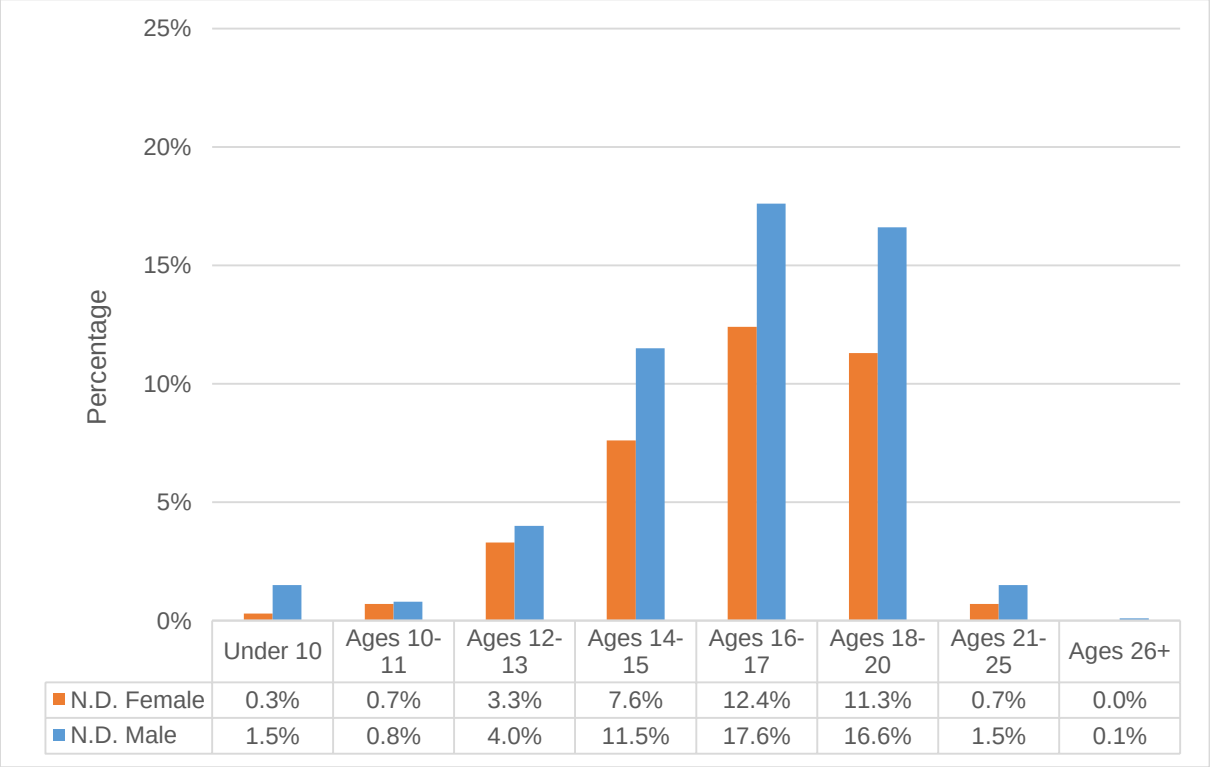
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "At what age did you first use tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 12.4 percent of female and 17.6 percent of male North Dakota college students used tobacco for the first time when they were 16 or 17 years old.

Figure 676. Age of Tobacco First Use, College Students, *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014



	Under 10	Ages 10-11	Ages 12-13	Ages 14-15	Ages 16-17	Ages 18-20	Ages 21-25	Ages 26+
N.D. Female	0.3%	0.7%	3.3%	7.6%	12.4%	11.3%	0.7%	0.0%
N.D. Male	1.5%	0.8%	4.0%	11.5%	17.6%	16.6%	1.5%	0.1%

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. Youth (12- 17 Years)

Chart: First Use/Initiation (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014

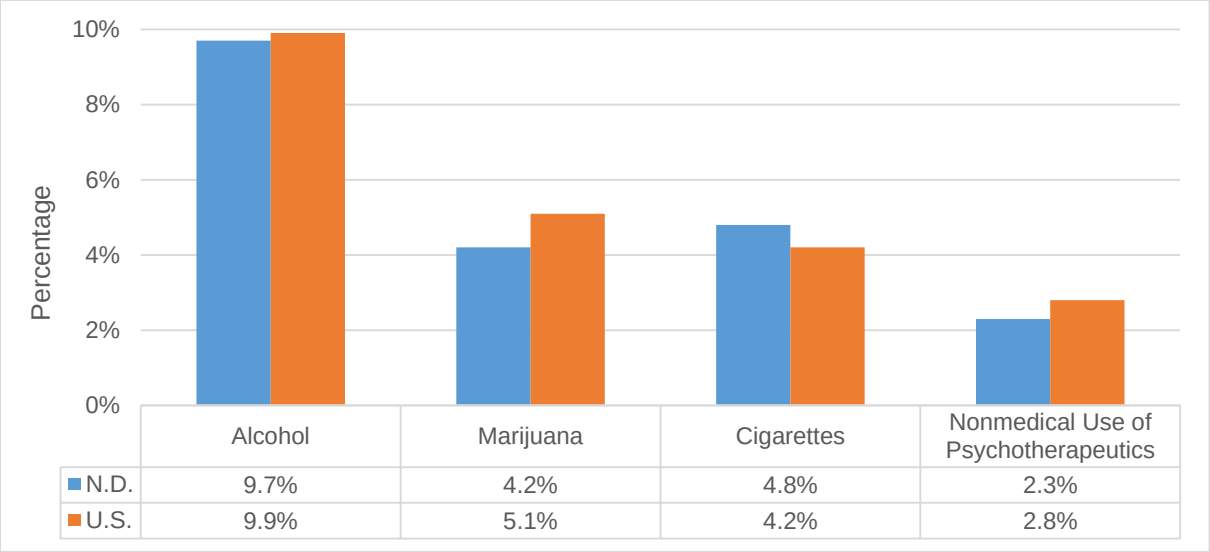
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: "First time user" is defined as a person who used the substance(s) for the first time in the past year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- Combined 2010 to 2014 data indicate an annual average of 4.8 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 initiated cigarette use (i.e., used it for the first time) within the year prior to being surveyed.

Figure 677. First Use/Initiation (Past Year), Youth (12-17 Years), *by Substance Type*, North Dakota and United States, 2010-2014



Note: Estimates are annual averages based on combined 2010–2014 NSDUH data. These data reflect initiation of cigarette smoking among all persons, not just those at–risk-for-initiation (i.e., those who did not use cigarettes in their lifetime or used cigarettes for the first time in the past year). Moreover, they reflect any initiation (i.e., smoked a cigarette for the first time).

3.1.2.1.1.2. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015

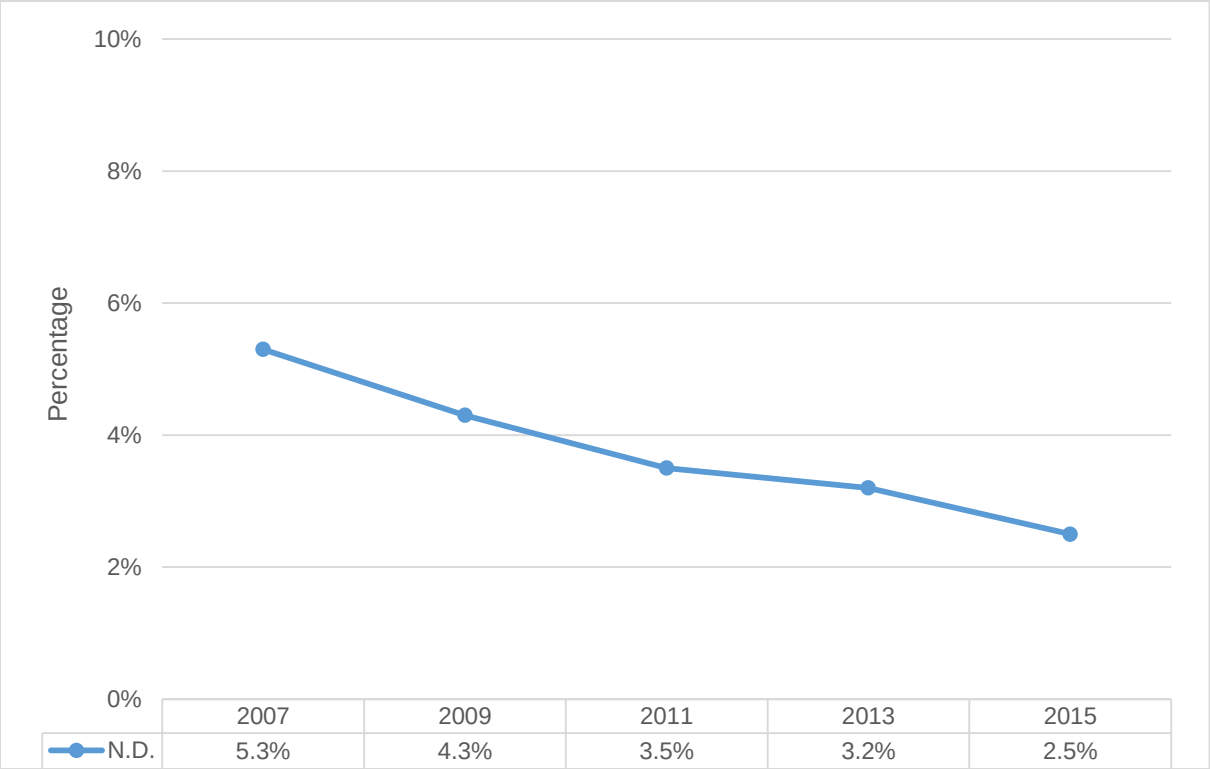
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 2.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 678. Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.7 percent of female and 3.2 percent of male North Dakota middle school students said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 679. Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2007-2015

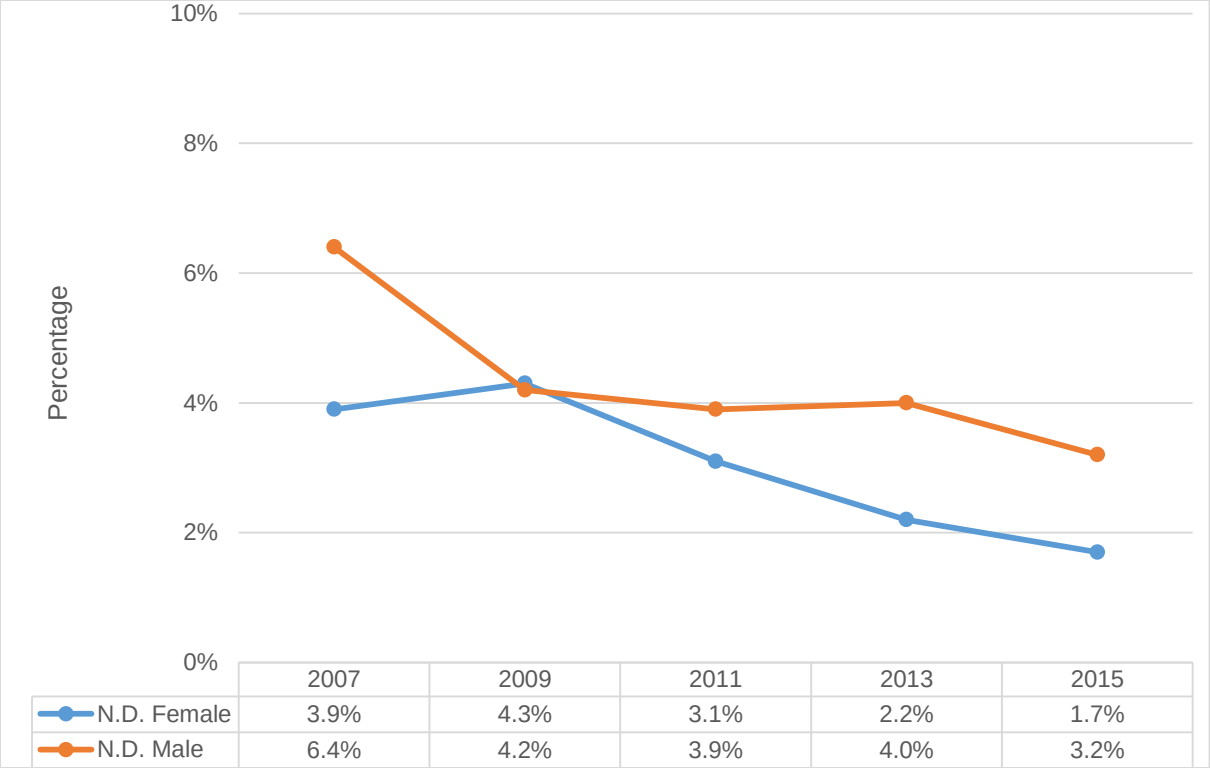


Chart: Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

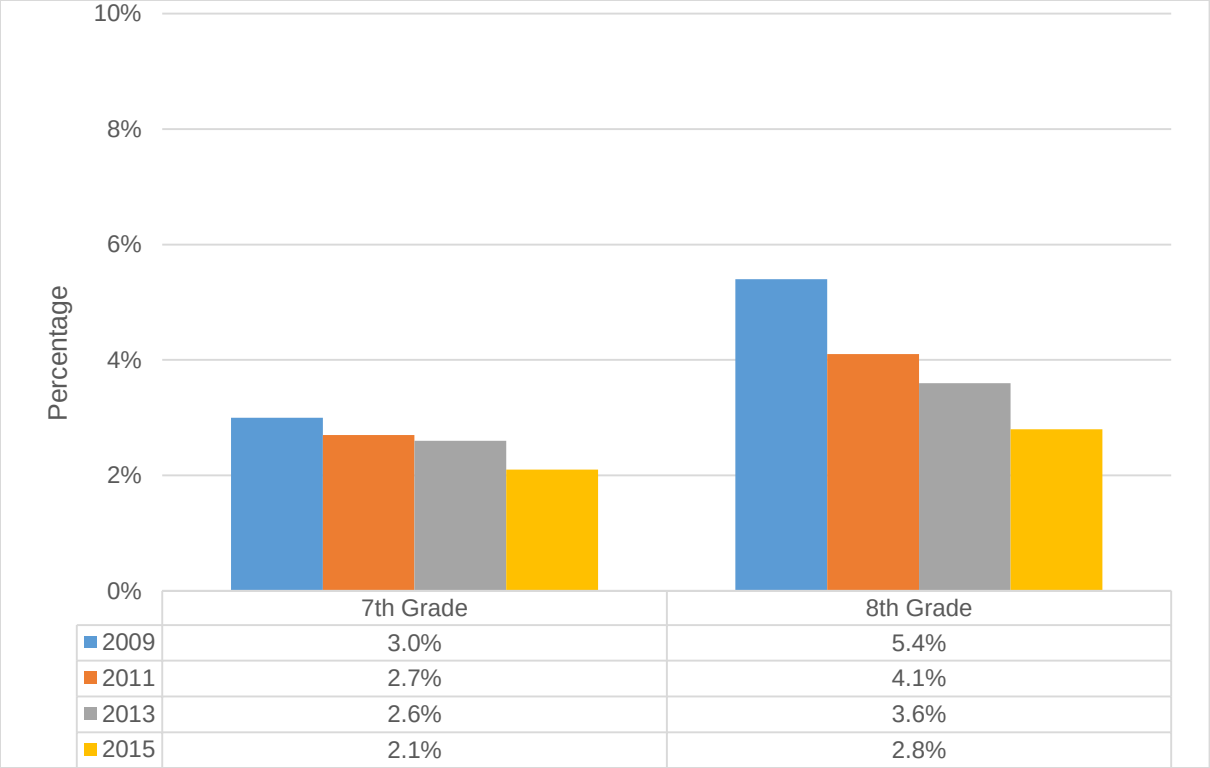
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 2.1 percent of seventh graders and 2.8 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 680. Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	7th Grade	8th Grade
2009	3.0%	5.4%
2011	2.7%	4.1%
2013	2.6%	3.6%
2015	2.1%	2.8%

Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

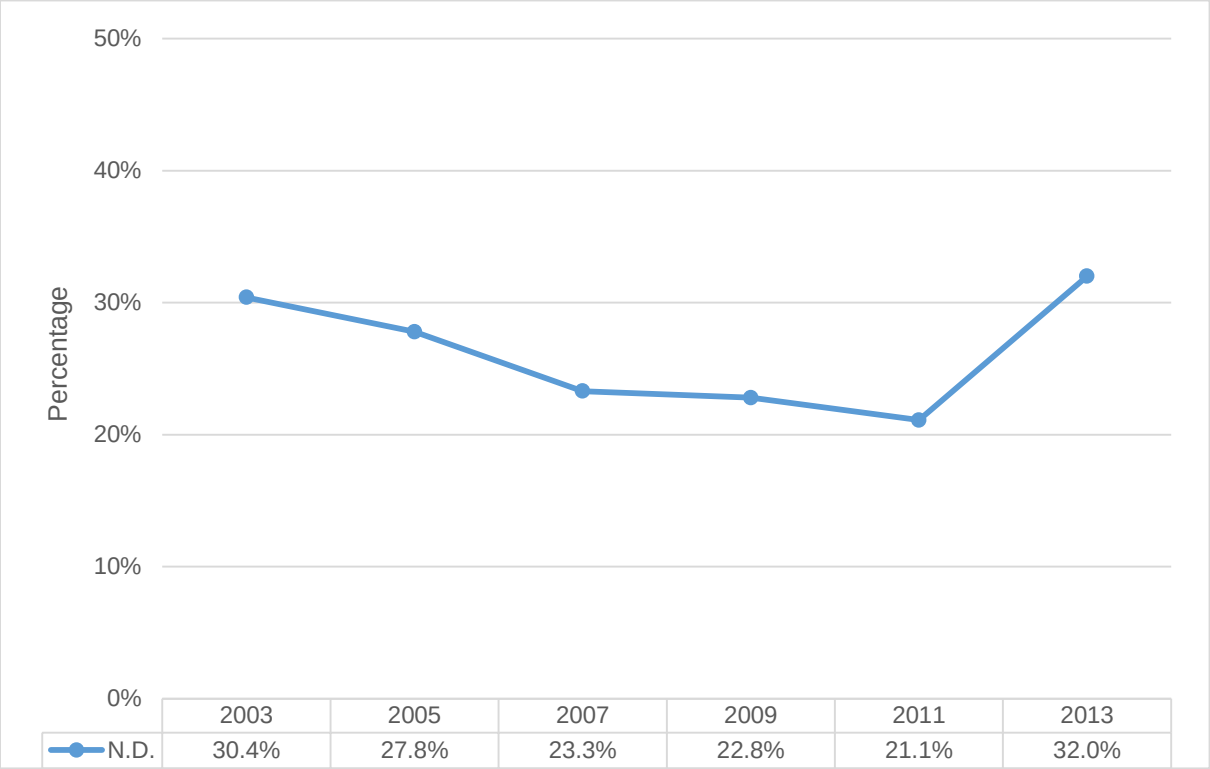
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 32 percent of North Dakota middle school students that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 681. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
N.D.	30.4%	27.8%	23.3%	22.8%	21.1%	32.0%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

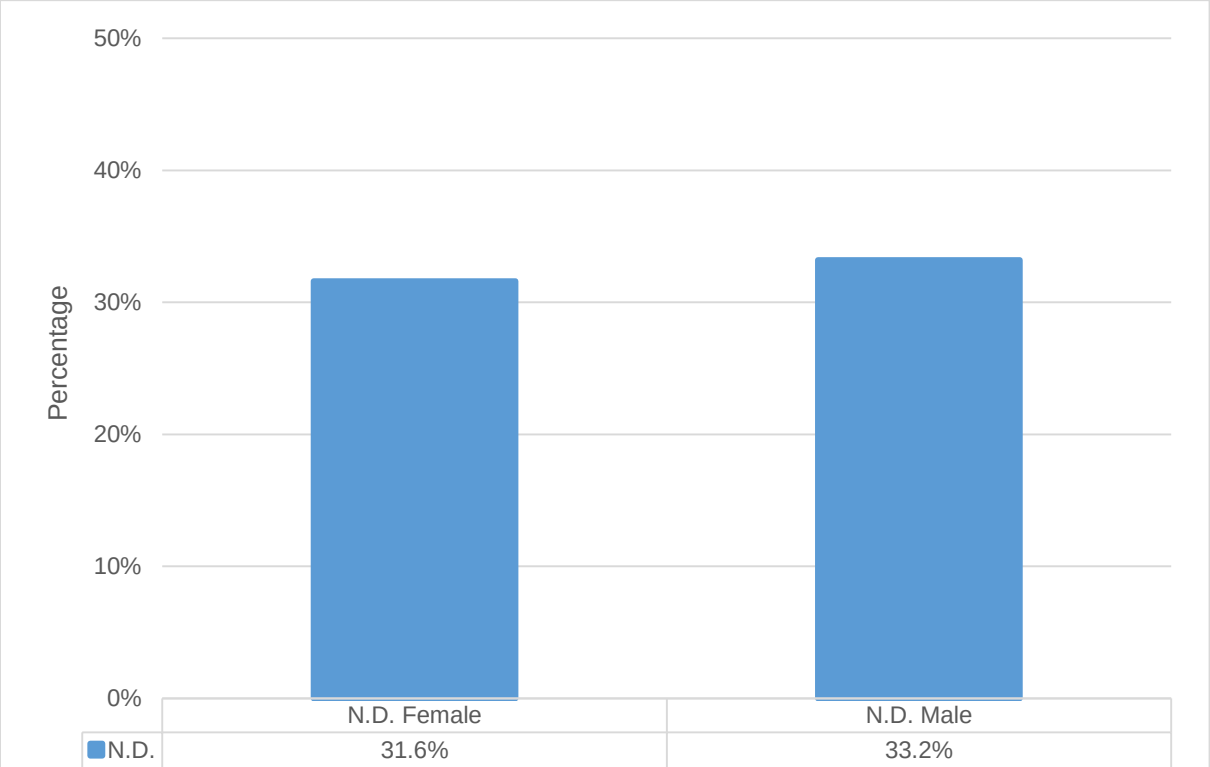
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.6 percent of female and 33.2 percent of male North Dakota middle school students that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 682. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

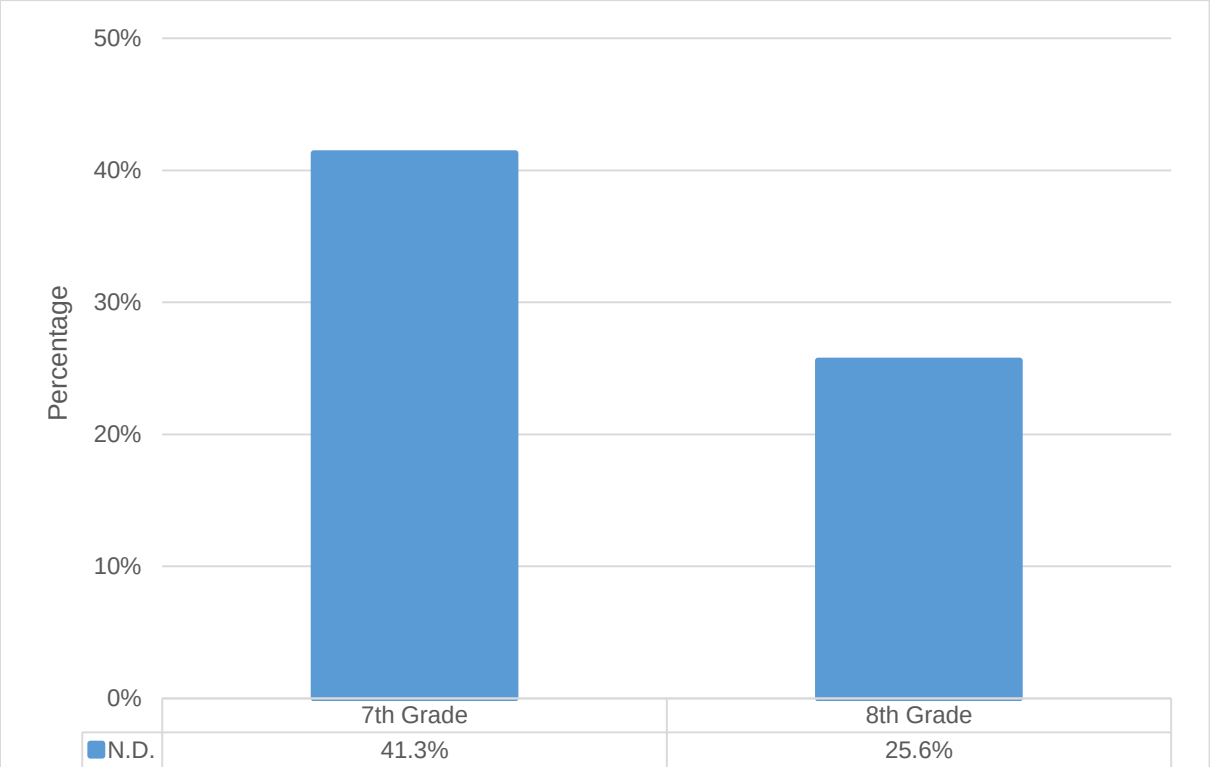
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 41.3 percent of seventh and 25.6 of eighth graders in North Dakota that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 683. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.1.2.1.1.3. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

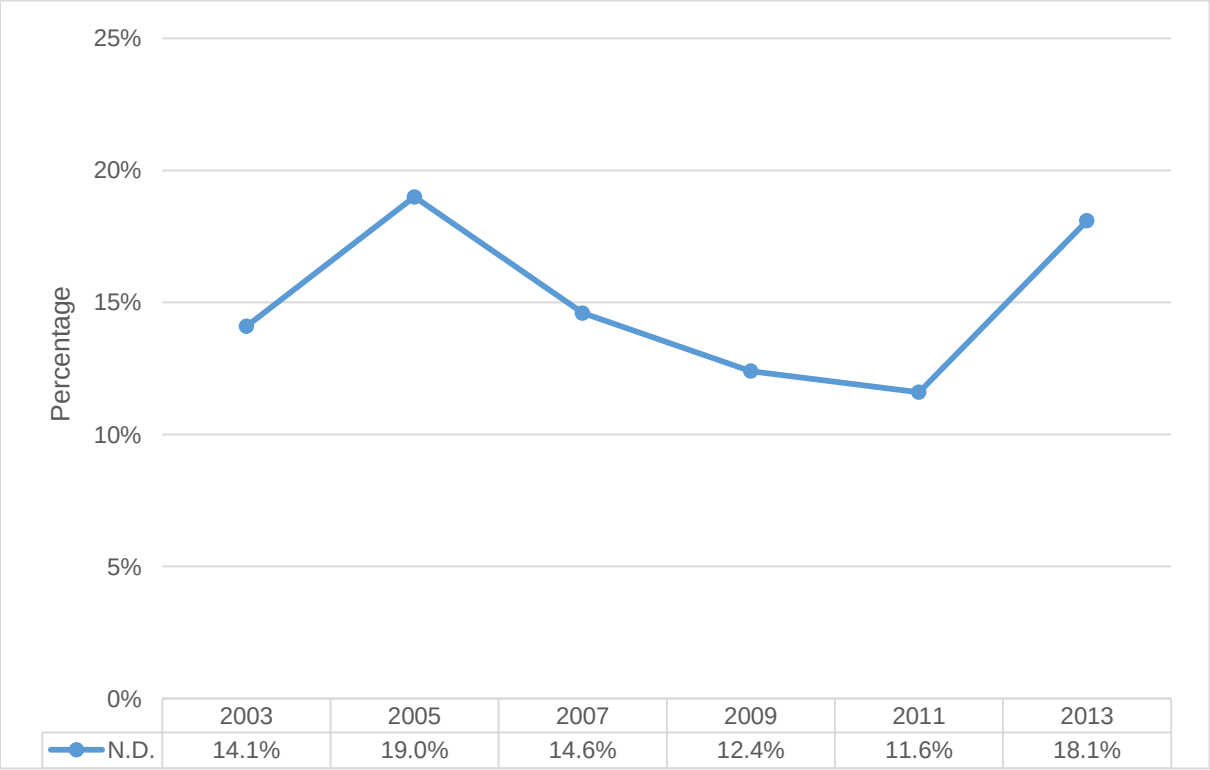
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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 684. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

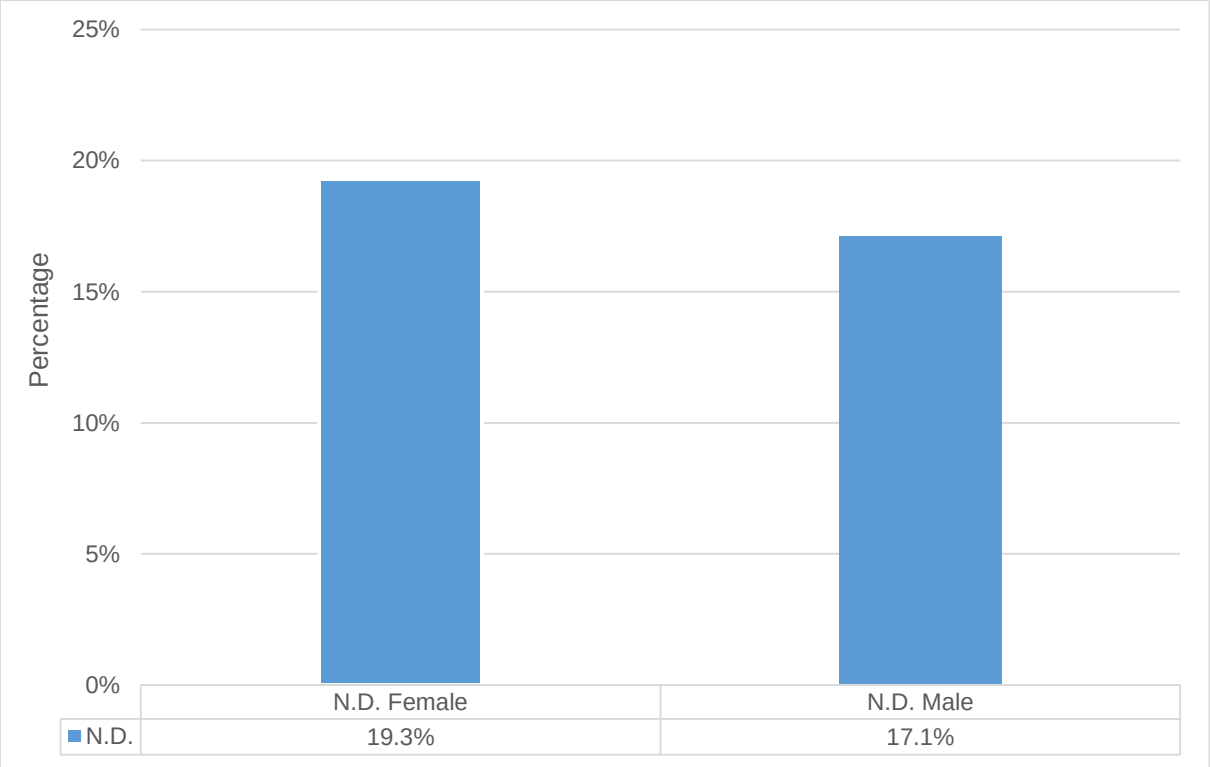
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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 that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 685. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “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 worded, “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 ninth graders and 12.3 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 11.

Figure 686. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

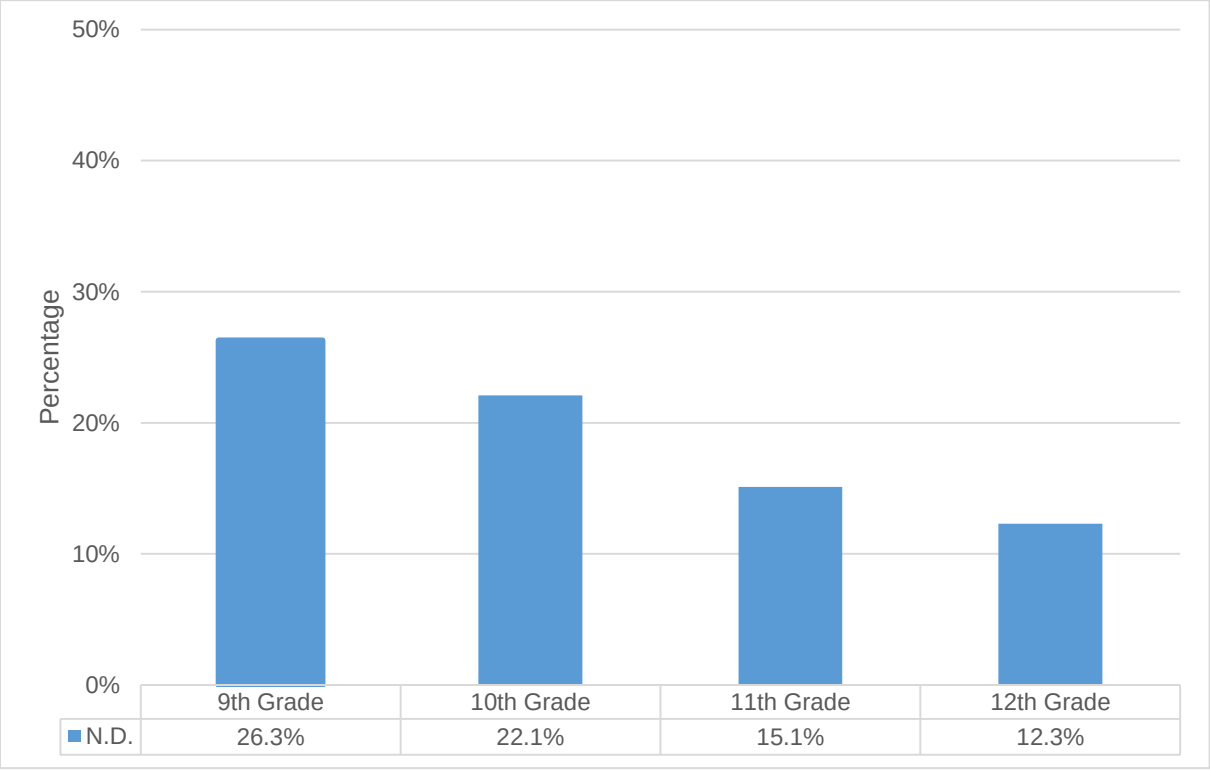


Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015

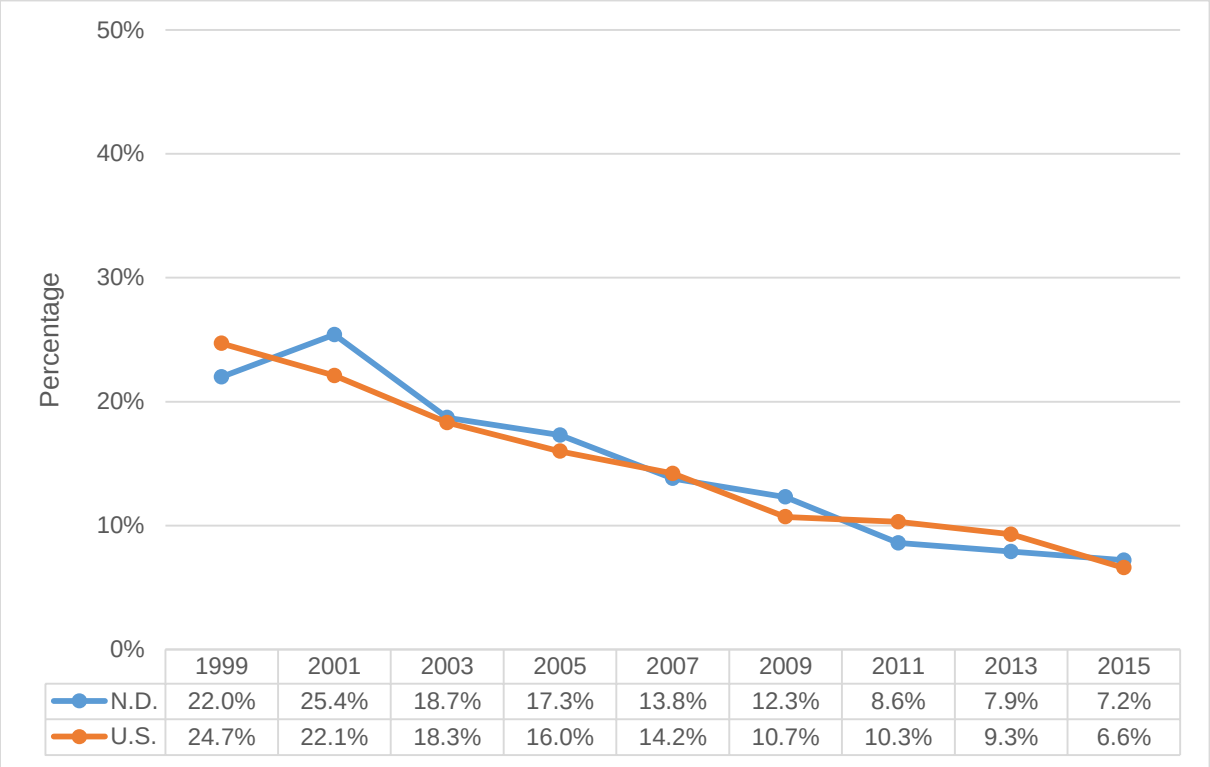
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 7.2 percent of North Dakota high school students that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.

Figure 687. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	22.0%	25.4%	18.7%	17.3%	13.8%	12.3%	8.6%	7.9%	7.2%
U.S.	24.7%	22.1%	18.3%	16.0%	14.2%	10.7%	10.3%	9.3%	6.6%

Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

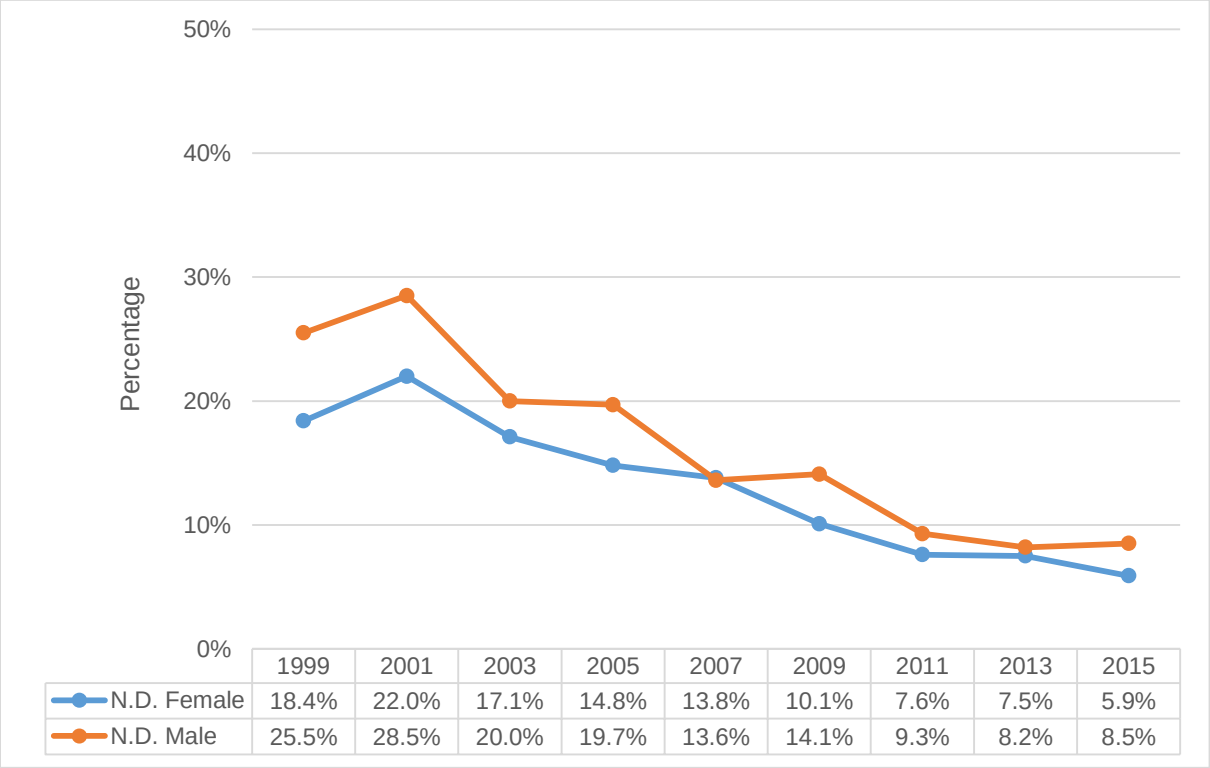
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.9 percent of female and 8.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.

Figure 688. Percentage of “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	18.4%	22.0%	17.1%	14.8%	13.8%	10.1%	7.6%	7.5%	5.9%
N.D. Male	25.5%	28.5%	20.0%	19.7%	13.6%	14.1%	9.3%	8.2%	8.5%

Chart: “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

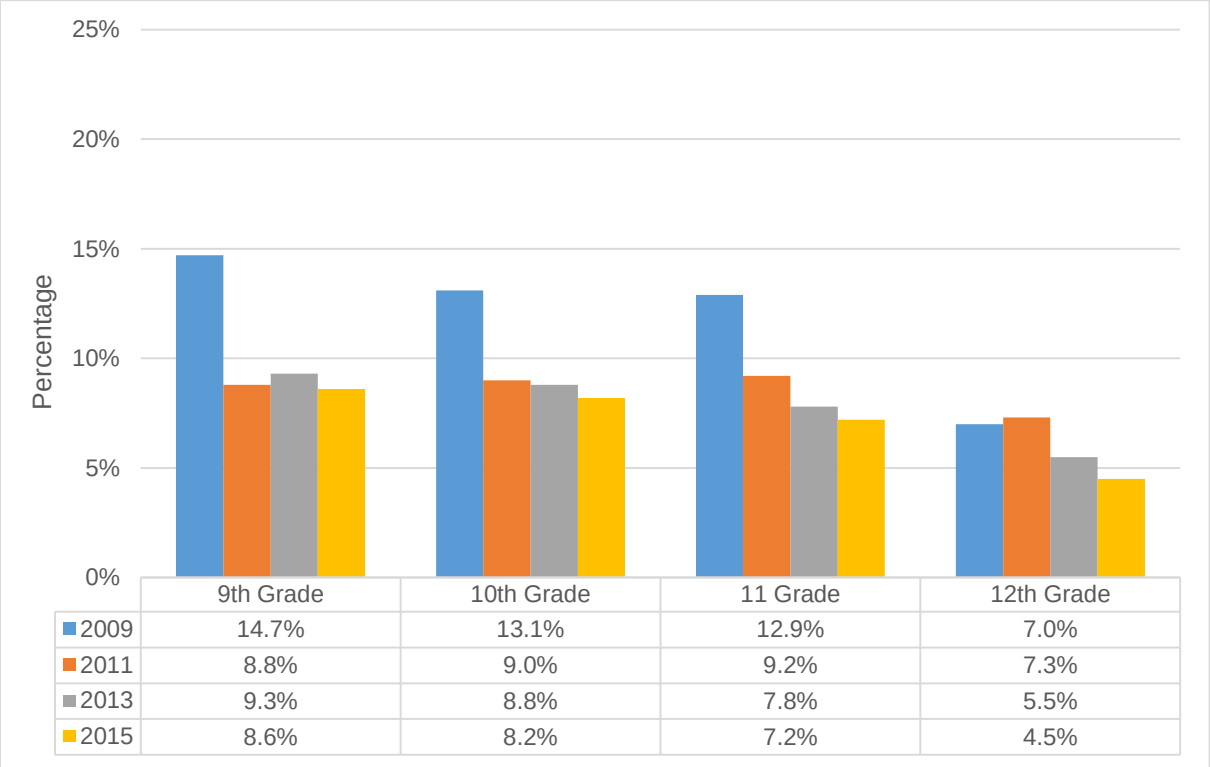
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, “How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 8.6 percent of ninth graders and 4.5 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota that have ever smoked a cigarette said they first smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.

Figure 689. “Ever” Cigarette Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigarette Before Age 13, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11 Grade	12th Grade
2009	14.7%	13.1%	12.9%	7.0%
2011	8.8%	9.0%	9.2%	7.3%
2013	9.3%	8.8%	7.8%	5.5%
2015	8.6%	8.2%	7.2%	4.5%

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: "Ever" Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

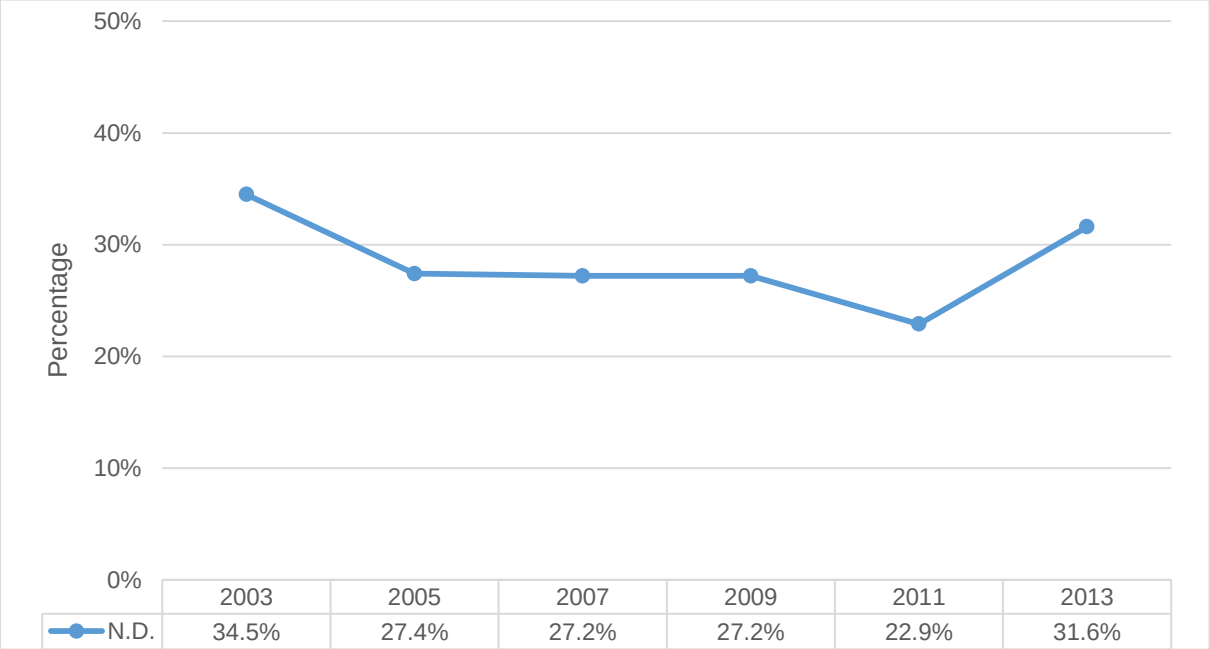
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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, 31.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students that have ever smoked a cigar said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 690. "Ever" Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

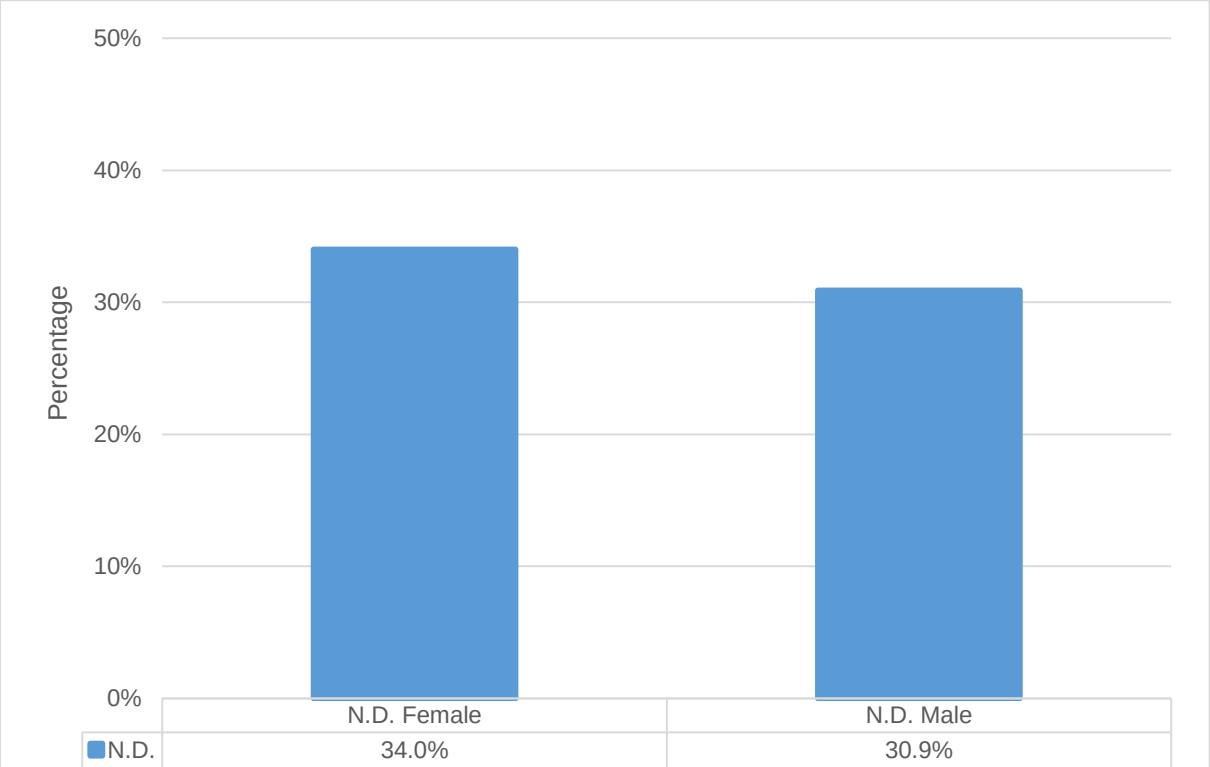
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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, 34 percent of female and 30.9 percent of male North Dakota middle school students that have ever smoked a cigar said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 691. “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

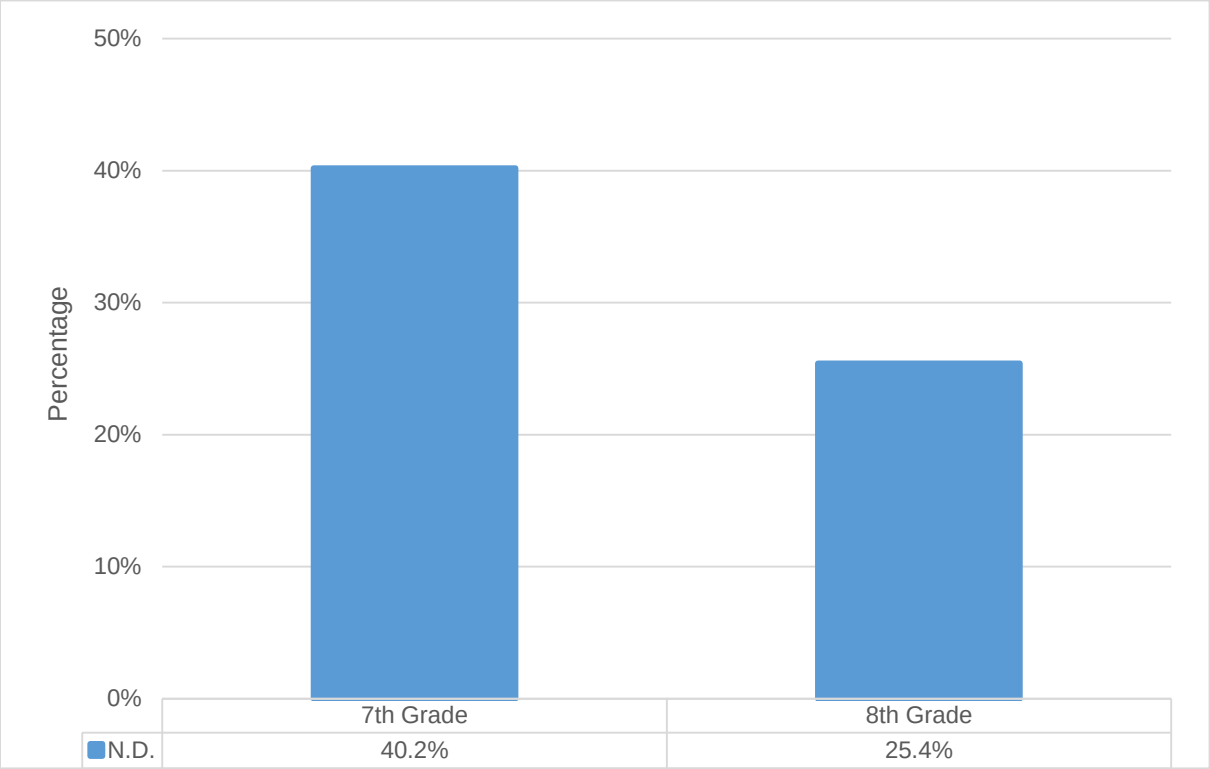
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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, 40.2 percent of seventh and 25.4 of eighth graders in North Dakota that have ever smoked a cigar said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 692. “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.1.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: "Ever" Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

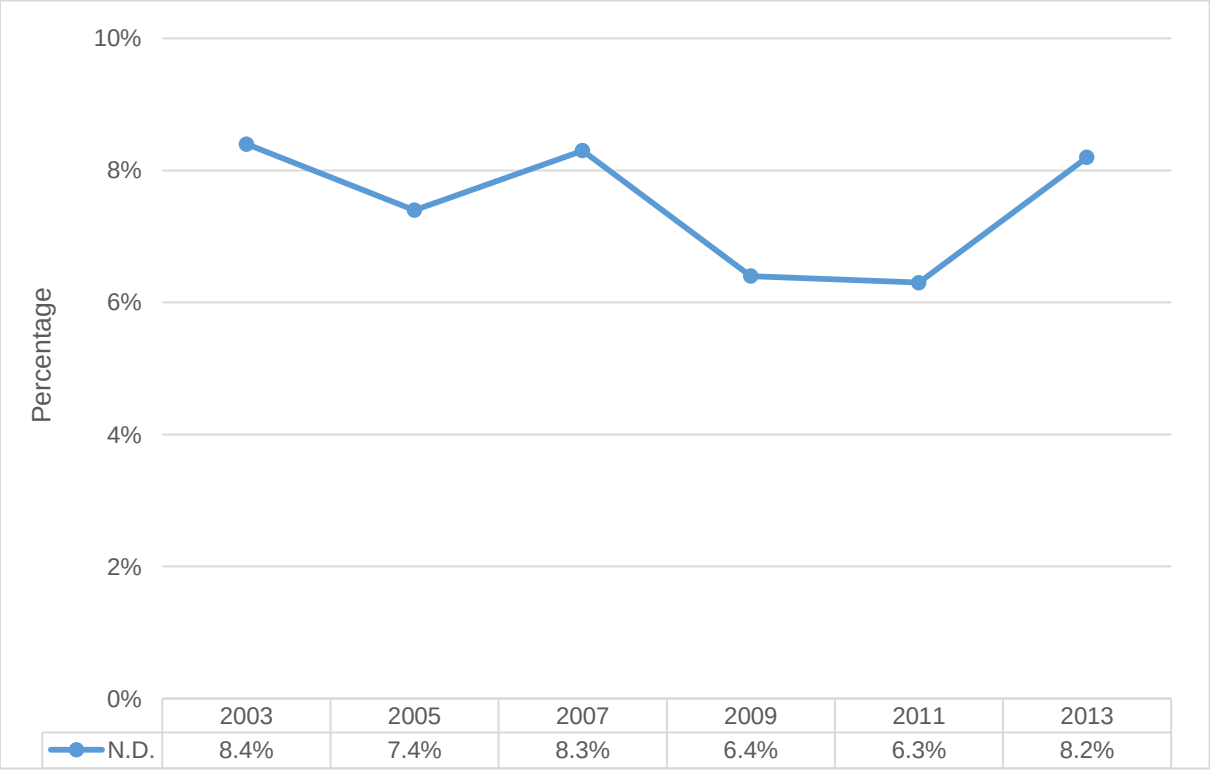
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 that have ever smoked a cigar said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 693. "Ever" Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

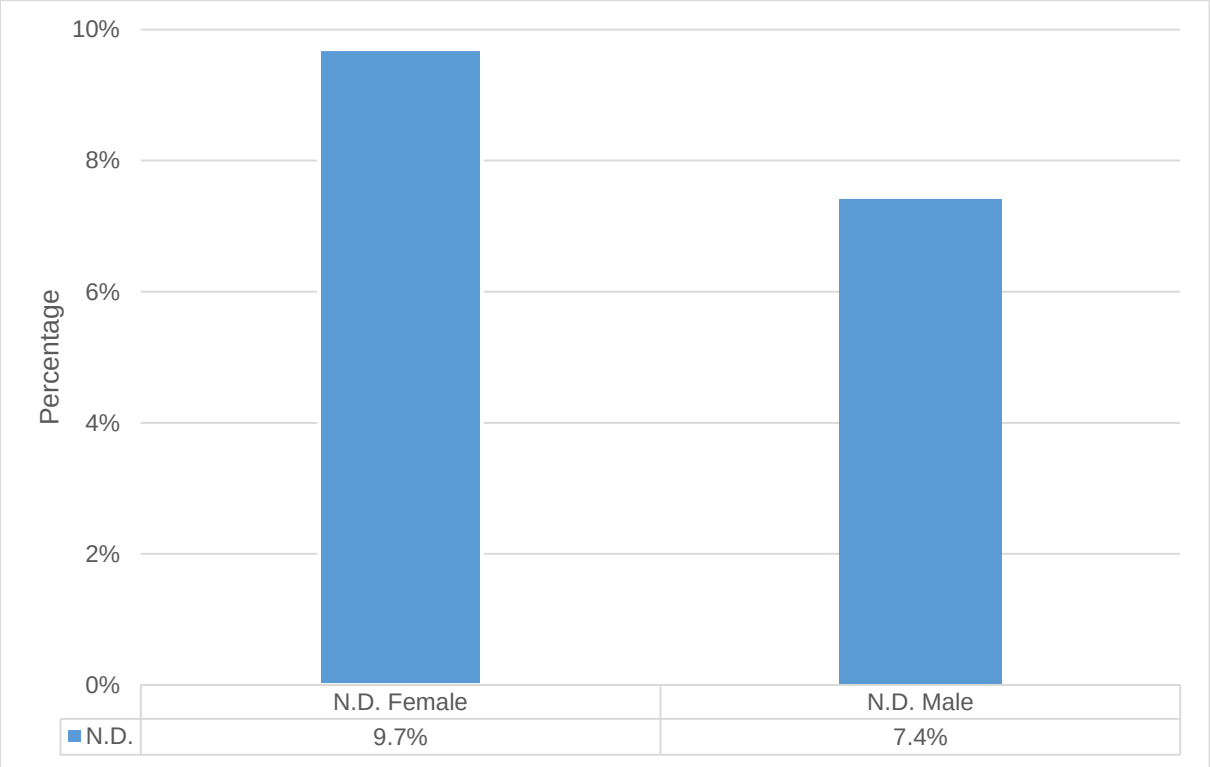
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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 students that have ever smoked a cigar said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 694. “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

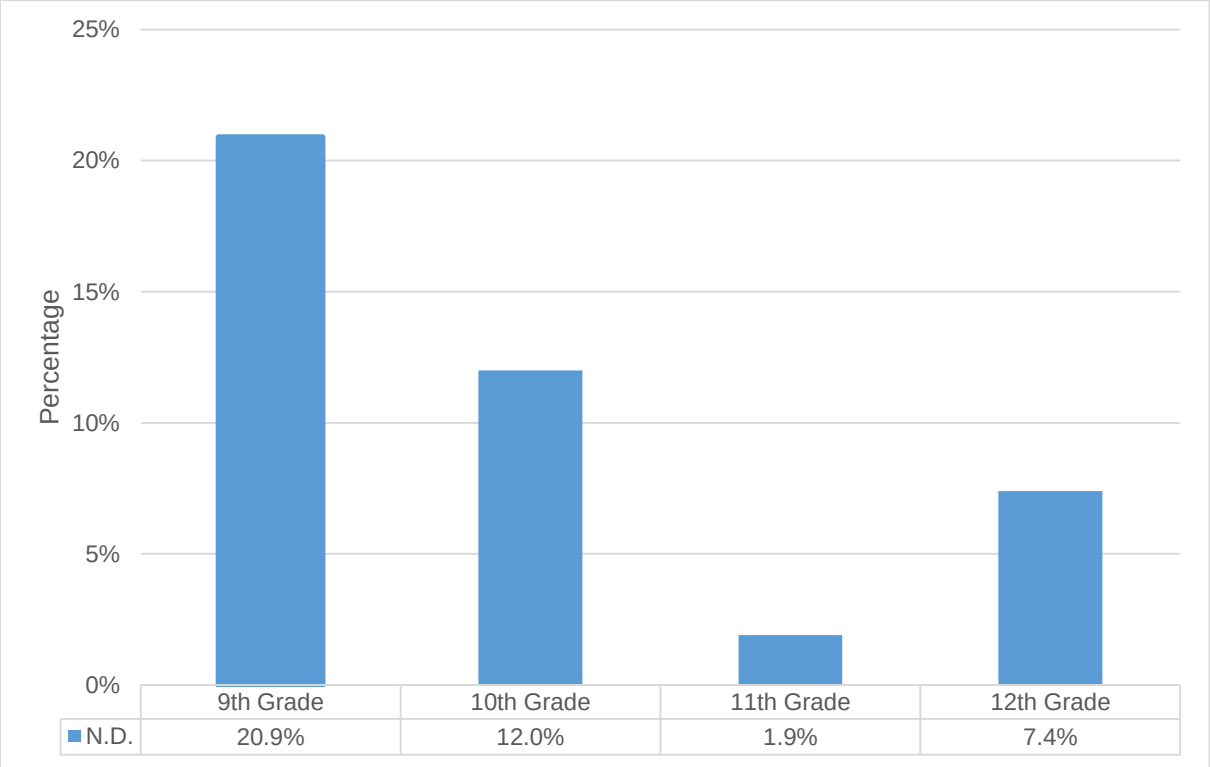
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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 ninth graders and 7.4 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders that have ever smoked a cigar said they first smoked a whole cigar before age 11.

Figure 695. “Ever” Cigar Smokers Who Smoked First Whole Cigar Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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: "Ever" Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

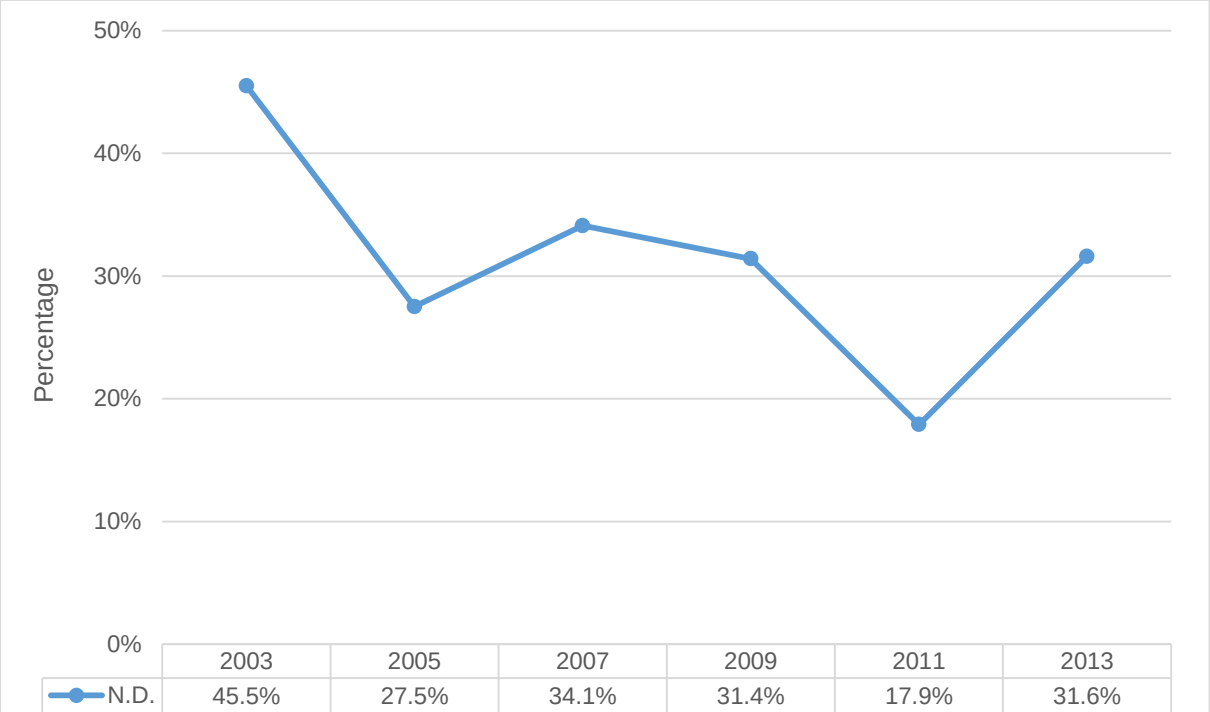
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Ever smokeless tobacco smoker" is defined as a person who had ever used smokeless tobacco. The question is worded, "How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuffs, or dips for the first time?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students that have ever used smokeless tobacco said they first used it before age 11.

Figure 696. "Ever" Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

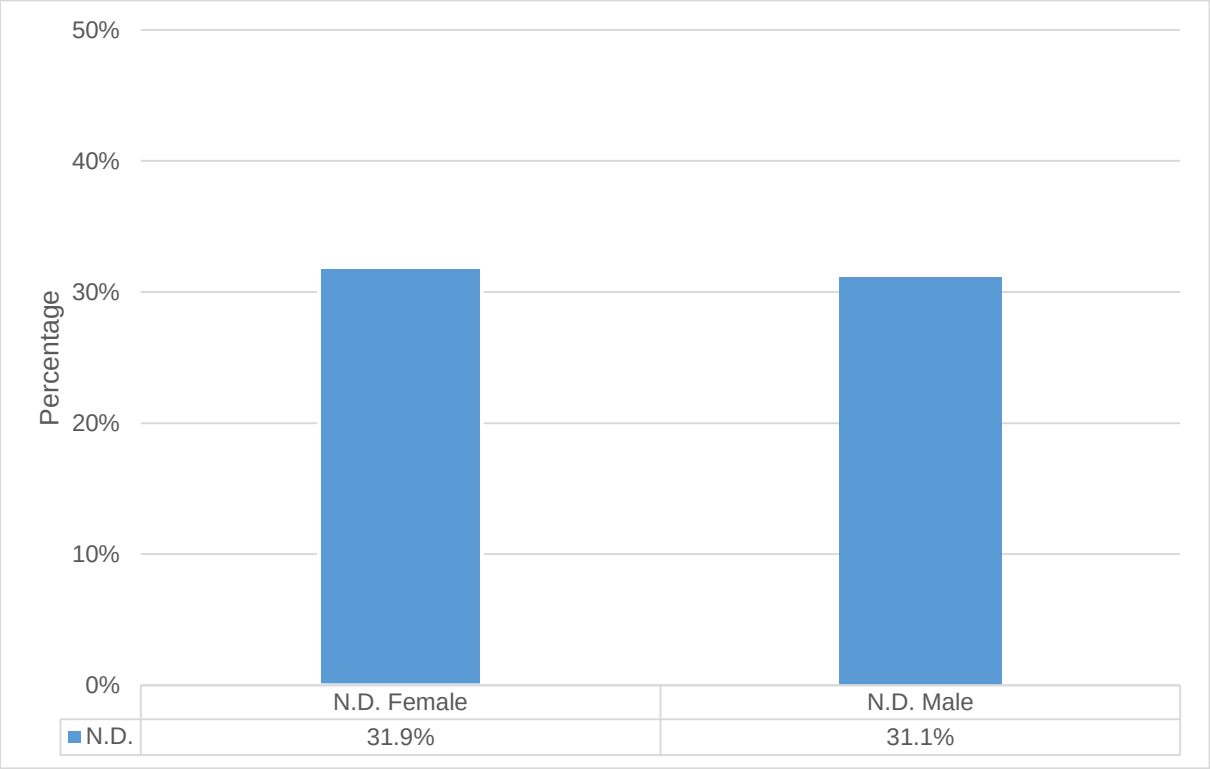
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever smokeless tobacco smoker” is defined as a person who had ever used smokeless tobacco. The question is worded, “How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuffs, or dips for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.9 percent of female and 31.1 percent of male North Dakota middle school students that have ever used smokeless tobacco said they first used it before age 11.

Figure 697. “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

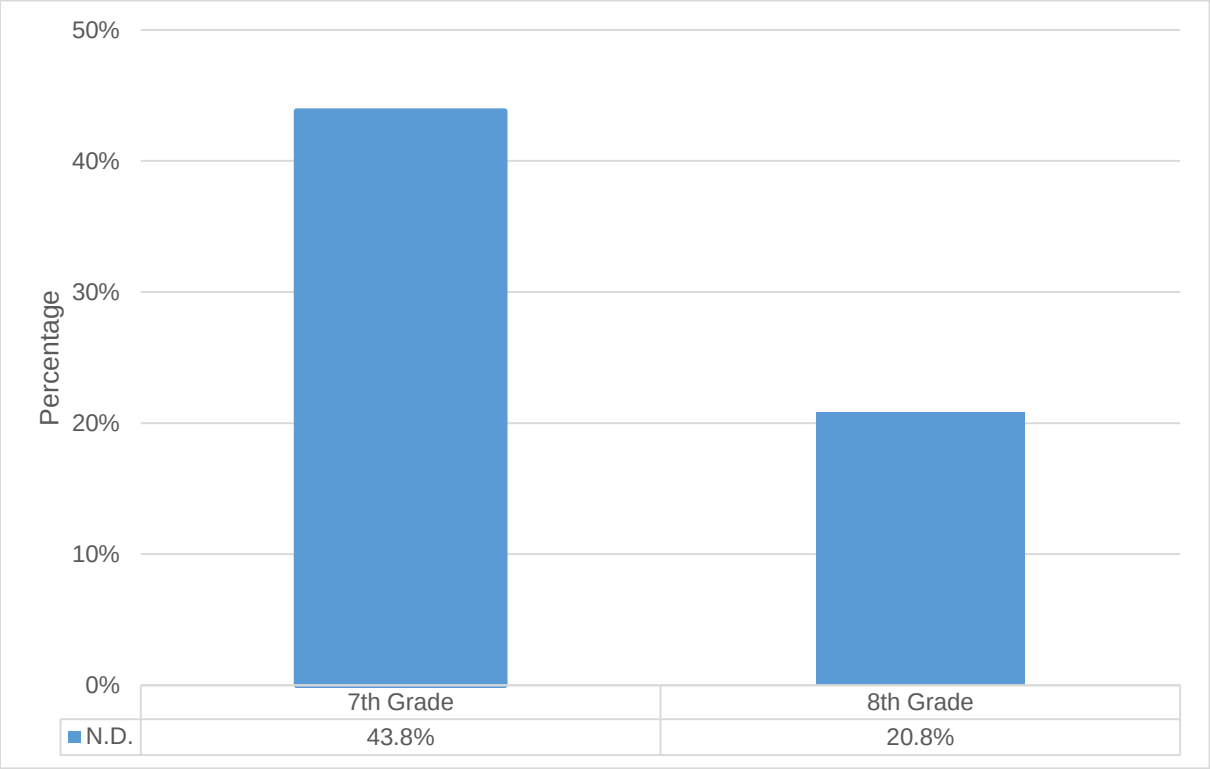
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever smokeless tobacco smoker” is defined as a person who had ever used a smokeless tobacco. The question is worded, “How old were you when you used chewing tobacco, snuffs, or dips for the first time?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 43.8 percent of seventh graders and 20.8 percent of North Dakota eighth graders that have ever used smokeless tobacco said they first used it before age 11.

Figure 698. “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.1.4.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: "Ever" Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

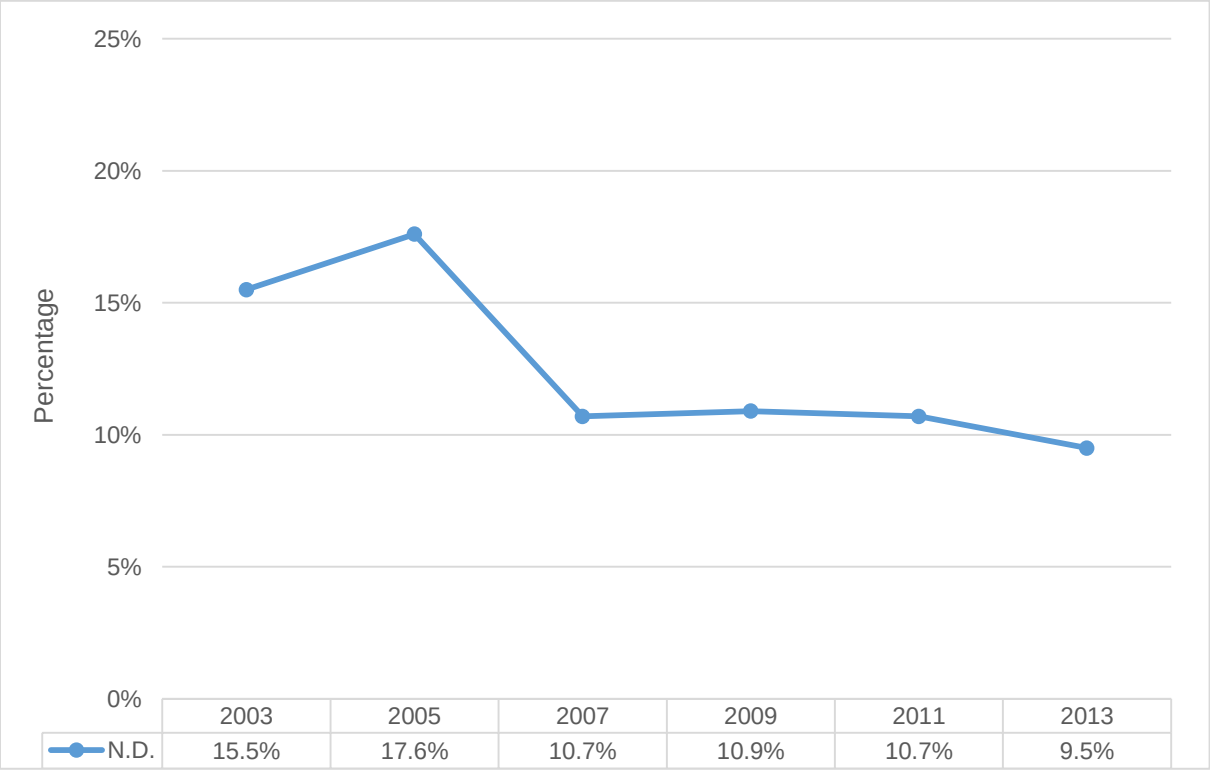
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Ever smokeless tobacco smoker" is defined as a person who had ever used smokeless tobacco. The question is worded, "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 that have ever used smokeless tobacco said they first used it before age 11.

Figure 699. "Ever" Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

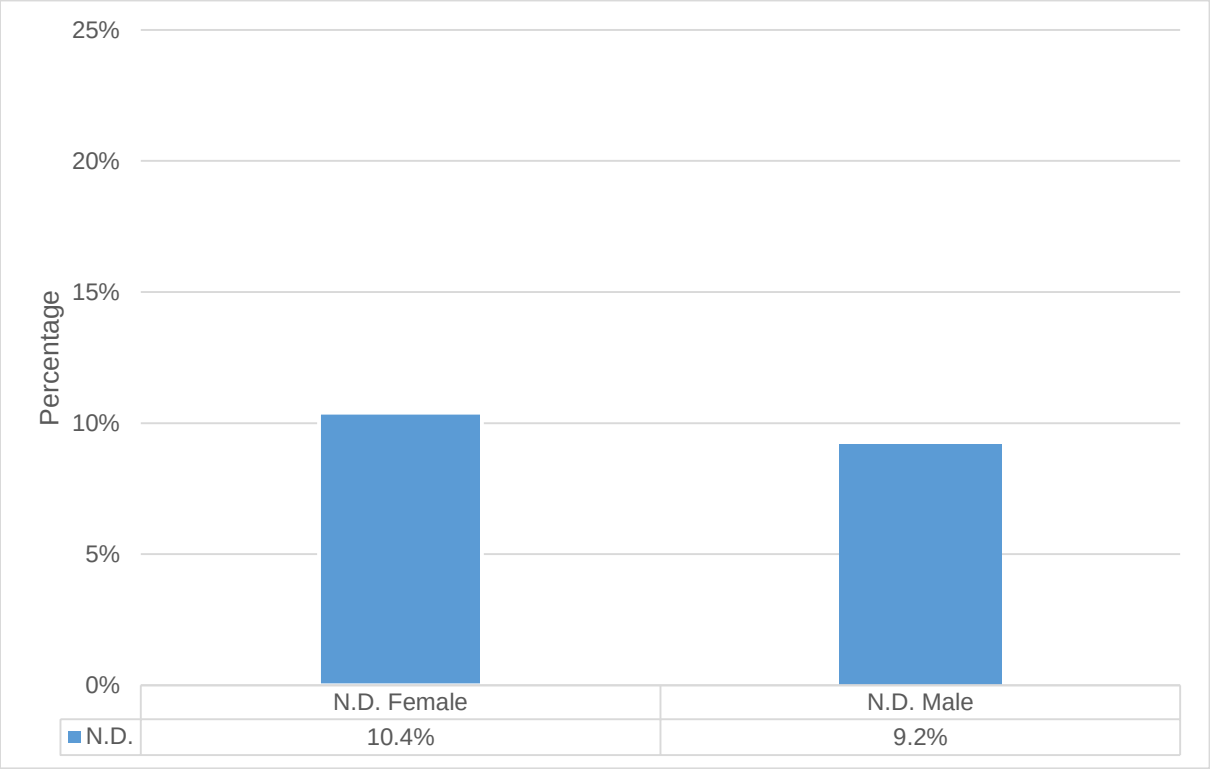
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Ever smokeless tobacco smoker” is defined as a person who had ever used smokeless tobacco. The question is worded, “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 that have ever used smokeless tobacco said they first used it before age 11.

Figure 700. “Ever” Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: "Ever" Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

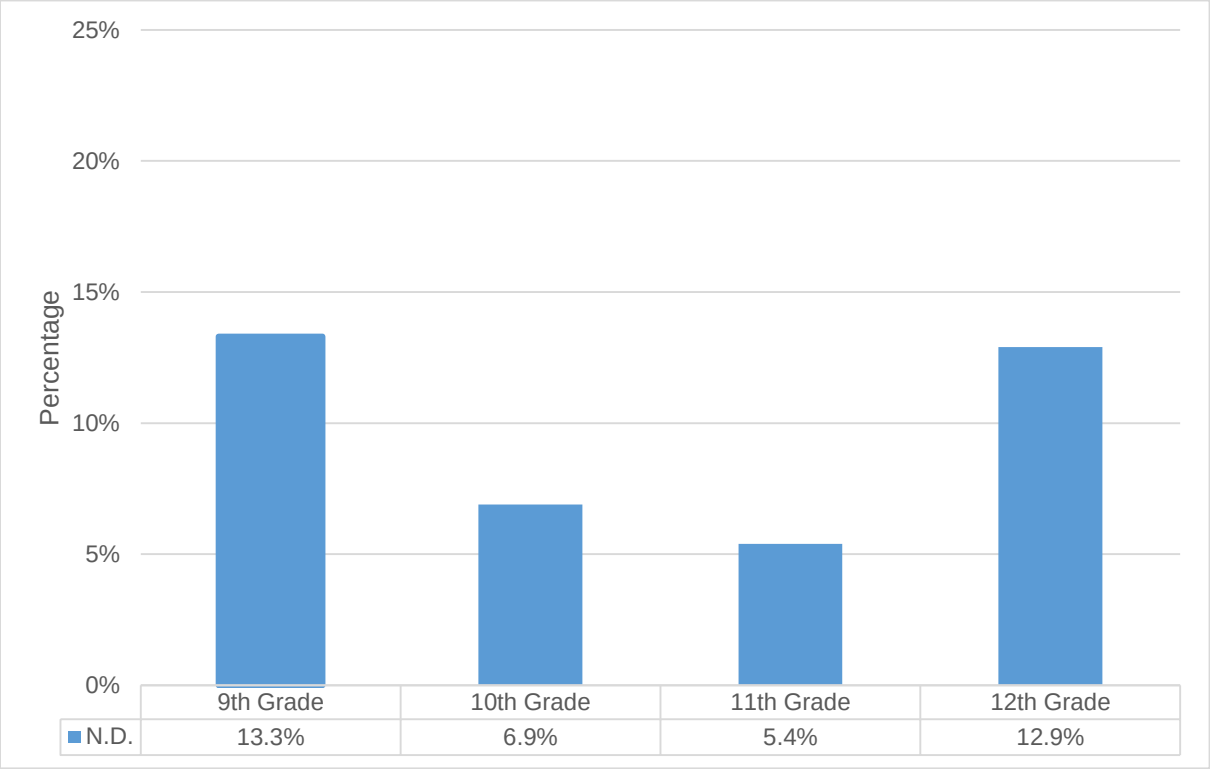
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Ever smokeless tobacco smoker" is defined as a person who had ever used a smokeless tobacco. The question is worded, "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 ninth graders and 12.9 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders that have ever used smokeless tobacco said they first used it before age 11.

Figure 701. "Ever" Smokeless Tobacco Users Who First Used Smokeless Tobacco Before Age 11, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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. College Students

Chart: Frequency of Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014

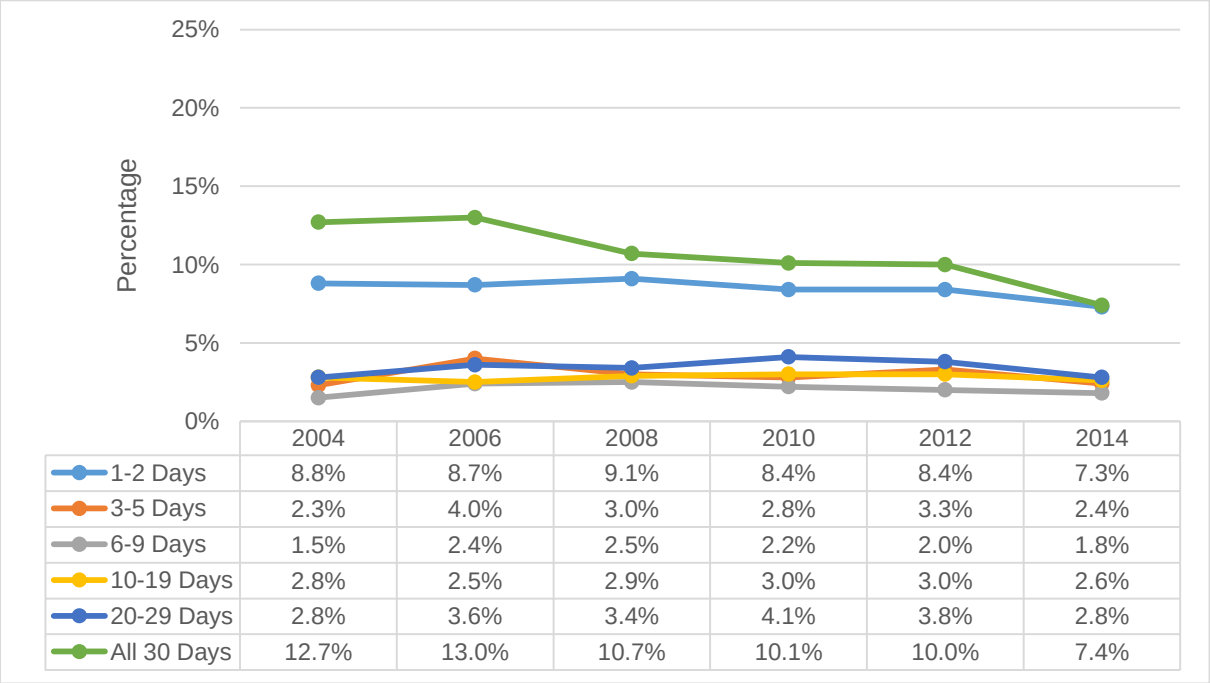
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the 30 days before the survey on how many days did you have tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 7.4 percent of North Dakota college students used tobacco on all 30 days during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 702. Frequency of Tobacco Use (Past 30 Days), College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
1-2 Days	8.8%	8.7%	9.1%	8.4%	8.4%	7.3%
3-5 Days	2.3%	4.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%
6-9 Days	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%
10-19 Days	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%
20-29 Days	2.8%	3.6%	3.4%	4.1%	3.8%	2.8%
All 30 Days	12.7%	13.0%	10.7%	10.1%	10.0%	7.4%

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, 2004-2014

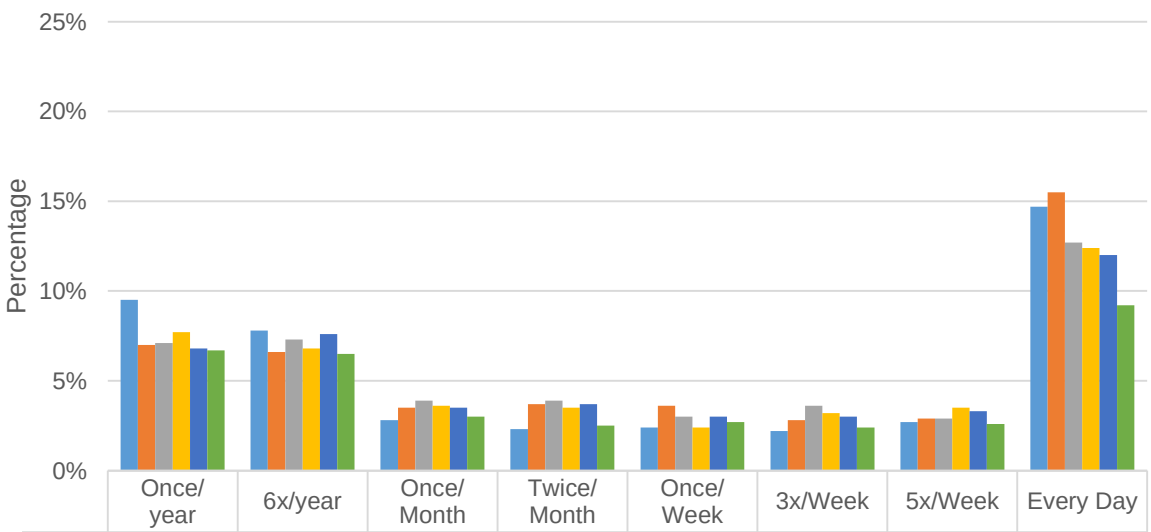
Data Source: North Dakota University System, NDCORE (NDUS NDCORE)

Definition: The question is worded, "Within the last year about how often have you used tobacco (smoke, chew, snuff)?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 9.2 percent of North Dakota college students used tobacco every day.

Figure 703. Frequency of Consumption (Past Year), Tobacco, College Students, North Dakota, 2004-2014



	Once/ year	6x/year	Once/ Month	Twice/ Month	Once/ Week	3x/Week	5x/Week	Every Day
2004	9.5%	7.8%	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	14.7%
2006	7.0%	6.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	2.8%	2.9%	15.5%
2008	7.1%	7.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	3.6%	2.9%	12.7%
2010	7.7%	6.8%	3.6%	3.5%	2.4%	3.2%	3.5%	12.4%
2012	6.8%	7.6%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	12.0%
2014	6.7%	6.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%	9.2%

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. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2015

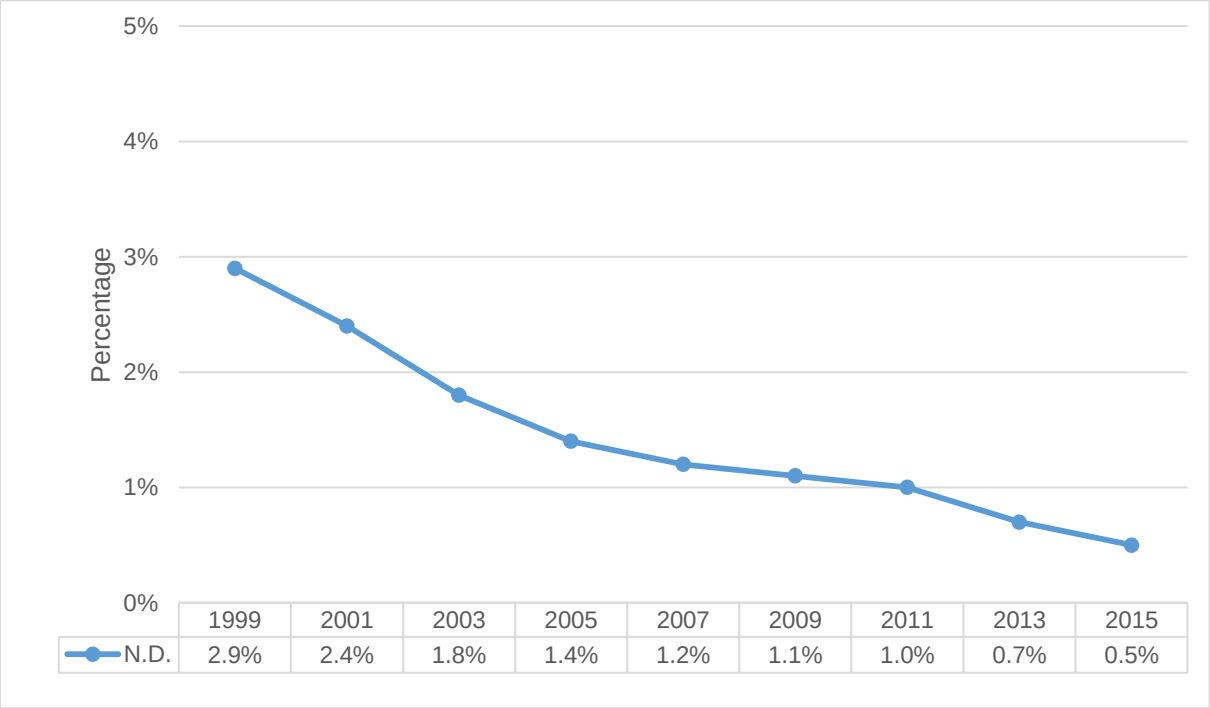
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 0.5 percent of North Dakota middle school students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 704. Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 1999-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

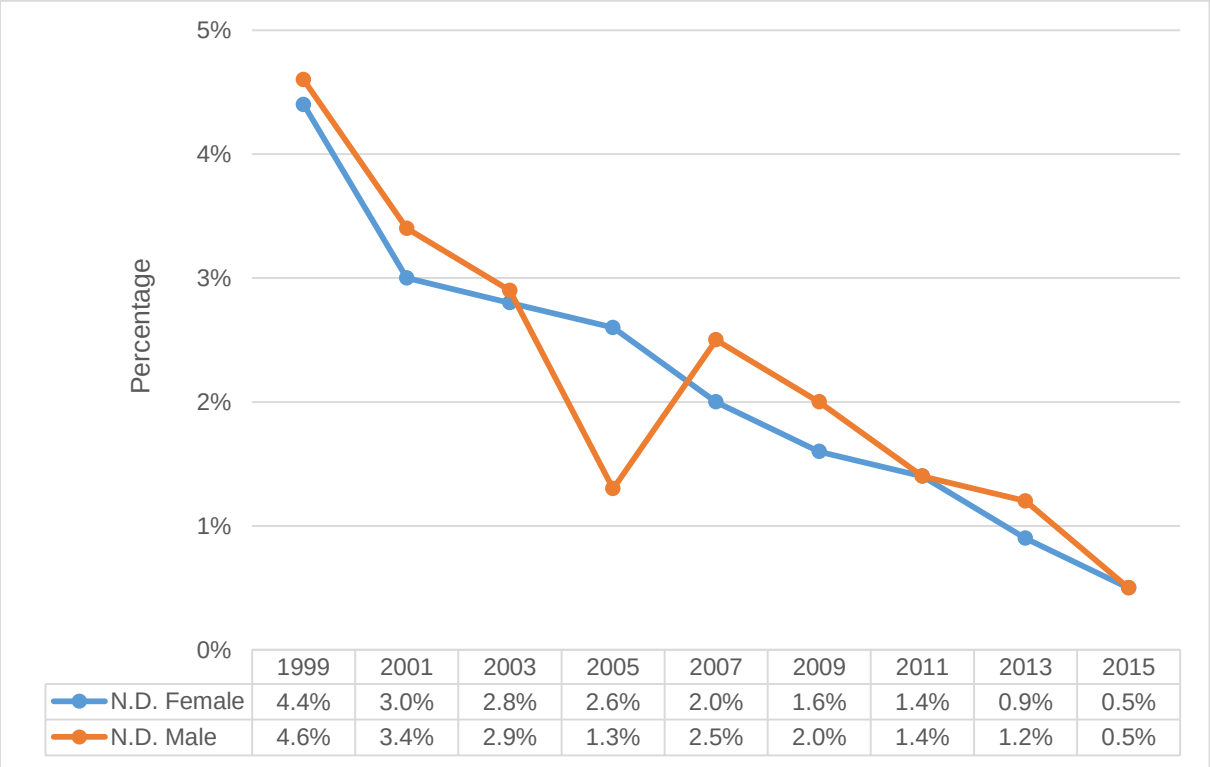
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 0.5 percent of female and 0.5 percent of male North Dakota middle school students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 705. Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	4.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%
N.D. Male	4.6%	3.4%	2.9%	1.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%

Chart: Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015

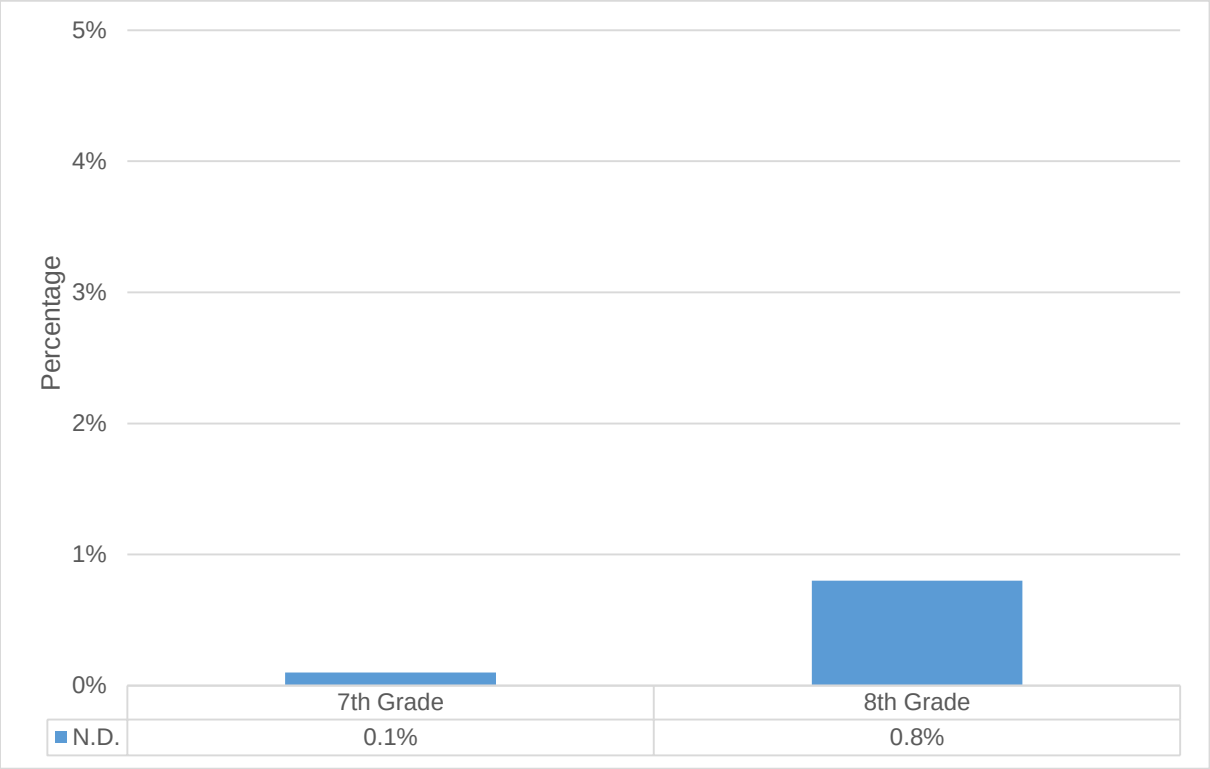
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 0.1 percent of seventh graders and 0.8 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 706. Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2013).

3.2.2.1.1.1.2. 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, 1999-2015

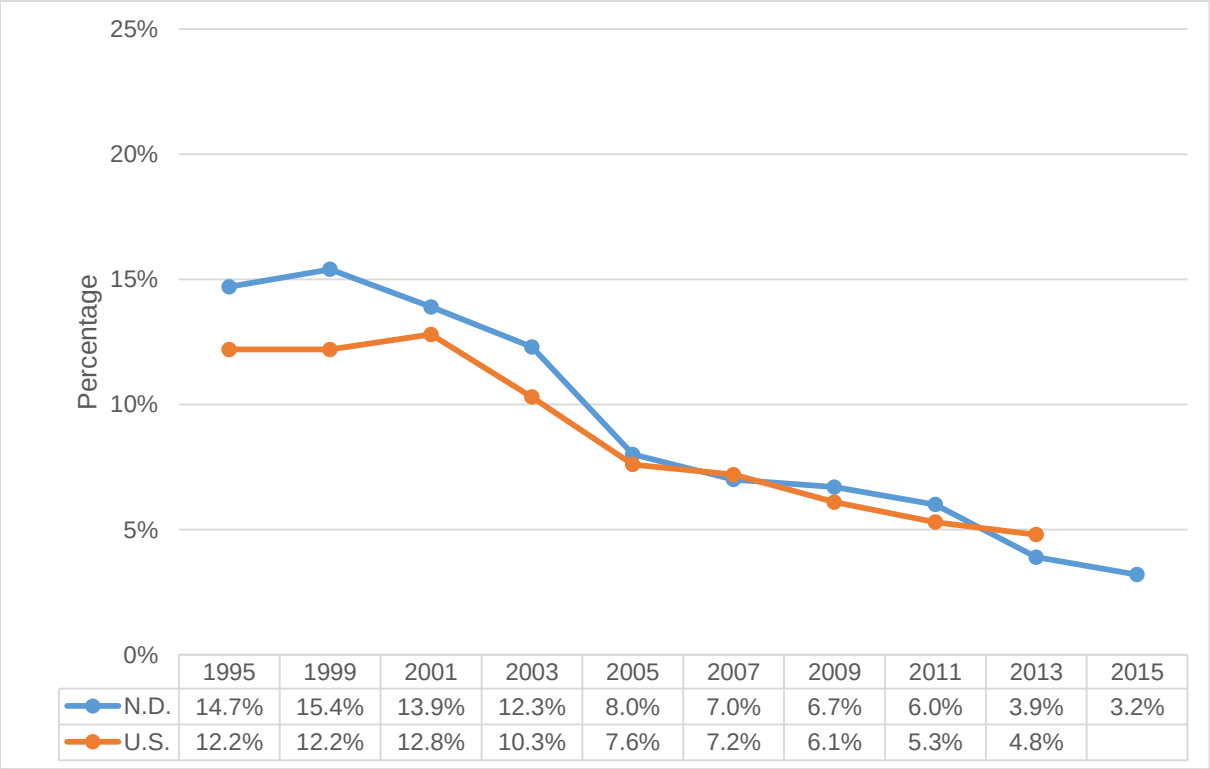
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.2 percent of North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 707. Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 1999-2015



	1995	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	14.7%	15.4%	13.9%	12.3%	8.0%	7.0%	6.7%	6.0%	3.9%	3.2%
U.S.	12.2%	12.2%	12.8%	10.3%	7.6%	7.2%	6.1%	5.3%	4.8%	

Note: Data not available (U.S. 2015).

Chart: Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015

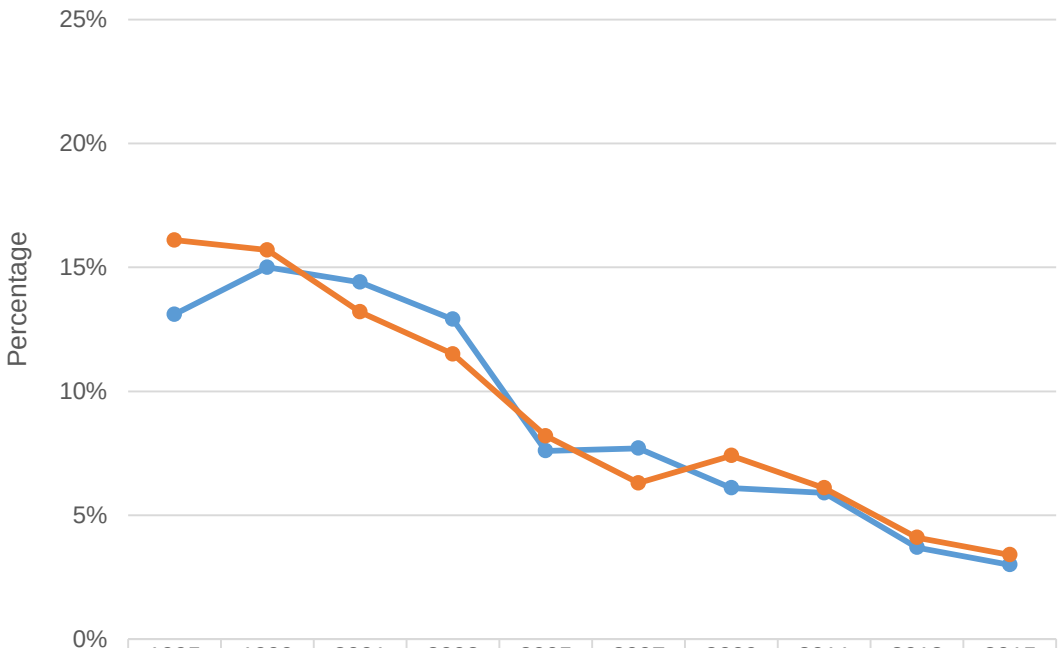
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3 percent of female and 3.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 708. Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 1999-2015



	1995	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	13.1%	15.0%	14.4%	12.9%	7.6%	7.7%	6.1%	5.9%	3.7%	3.0%
N.D. Male	16.1%	15.7%	13.2%	11.5%	8.2%	6.3%	7.4%	6.1%	4.1%	3.4%

Chart: Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015

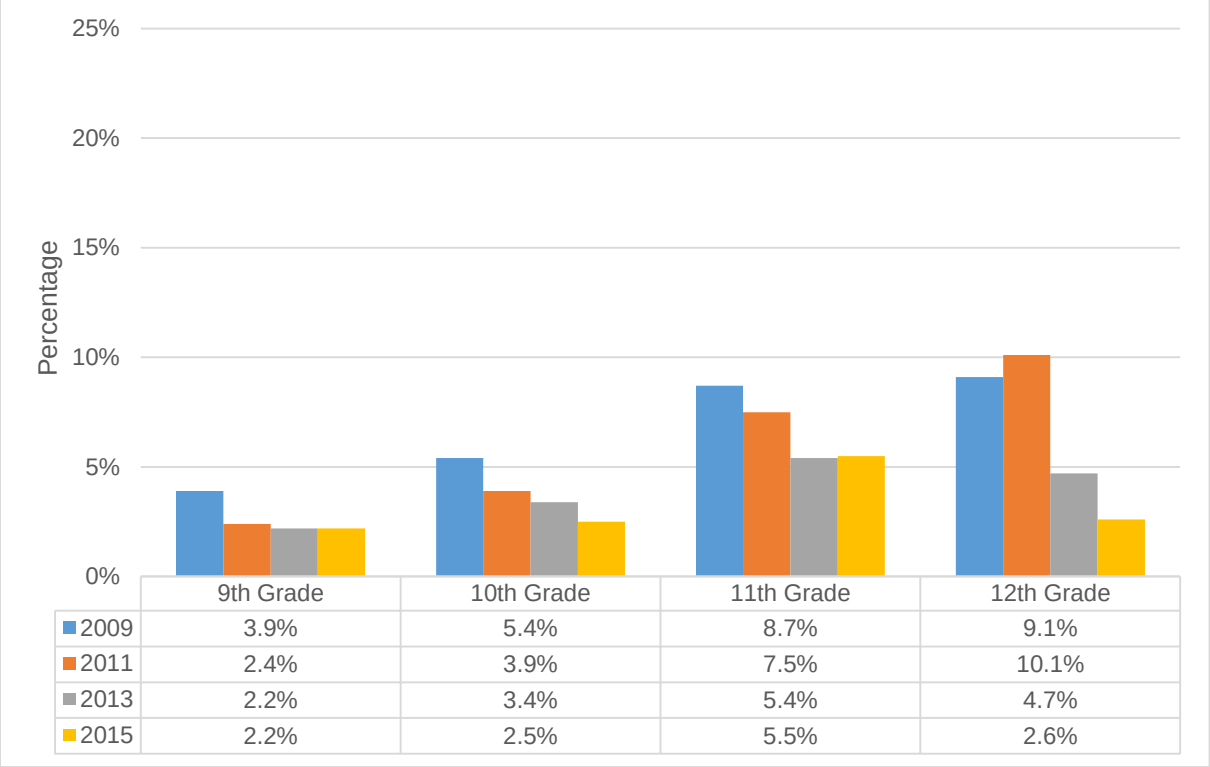
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: The question is worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 2.2 percent of ninth graders and 2.6 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota smoked cigarettes on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey.

Figure 709. Smoked Cigarettes on All 30 Days (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2009-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2009	3.9%	5.4%	8.7%	9.1%
2011	2.4%	3.9%	7.5%	10.1%
2013	2.2%	3.4%	5.4%	4.7%
2015	2.2%	2.5%	5.5%	2.6%

3.2.2.1.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

3.2.2.1.1.2.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2014

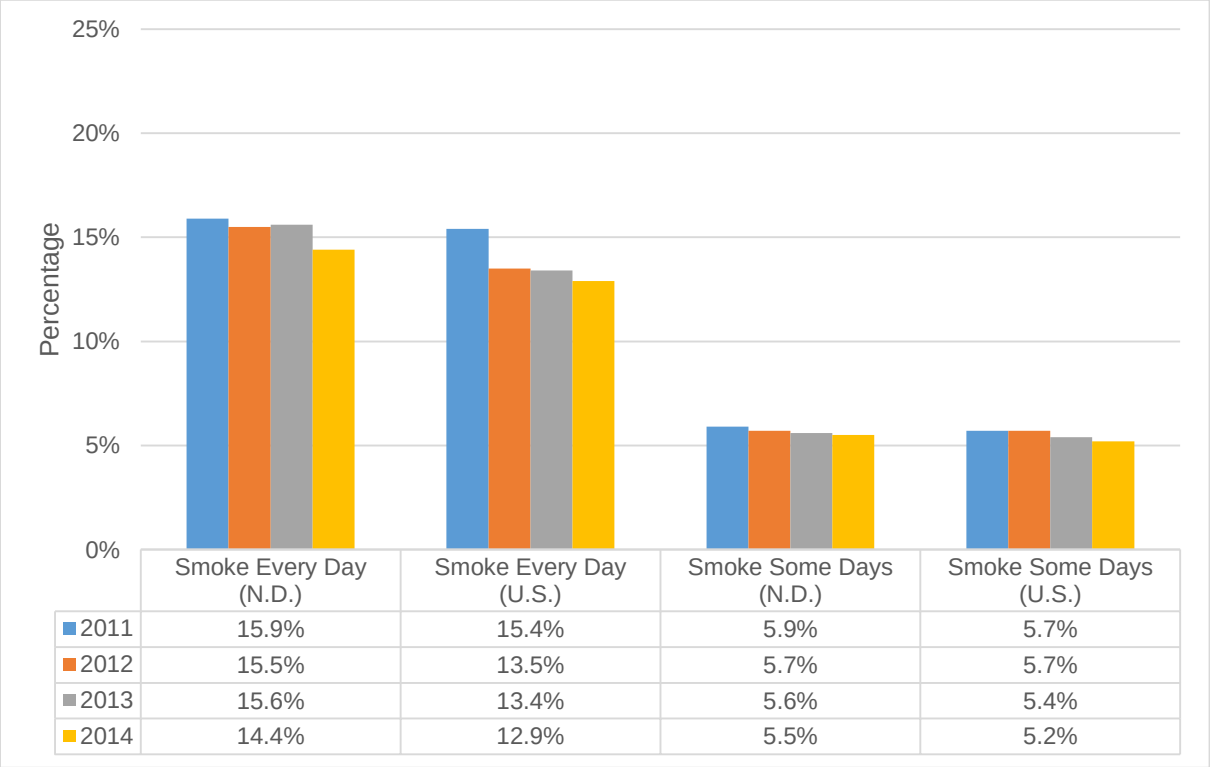
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: "Frequency of cigarette 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 2014, 14.4 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older smoked cigarettes every day.

Figure 710. Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2011-2014



	Smoke Every Day (N.D.)	Smoke Every Day (U.S.)	Smoke Some Days (N.D.)	Smoke Some Days (U.S.)
2011	15.9%	15.4%	5.9%	5.7%
2012	15.5%	13.5%	5.7%	5.7%
2013	15.6%	13.4%	5.6%	5.4%
2014	14.4%	12.9%	5.5%	5.2%

Chart: Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014

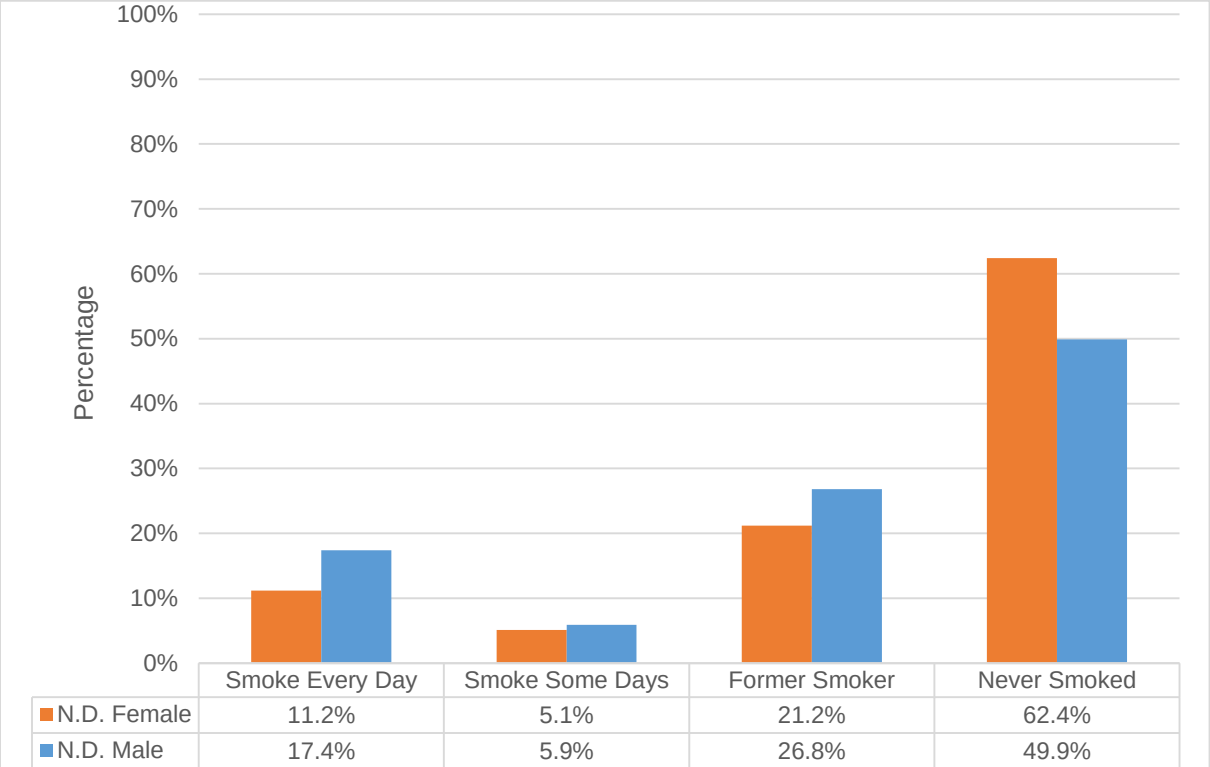
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: "Frequency of cigarette 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 2014, 11.2 percent of female 17.4 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older smoked cigarettes every day.

Figure 711. Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2014



	Smoke Every Day	Smoke Some Days	Former Smoker	Never Smoked
N.D. Female	11.2%	5.1%	21.2%	62.4%
N.D. Male	17.4%	5.9%	26.8%	49.9%

Chart: Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014

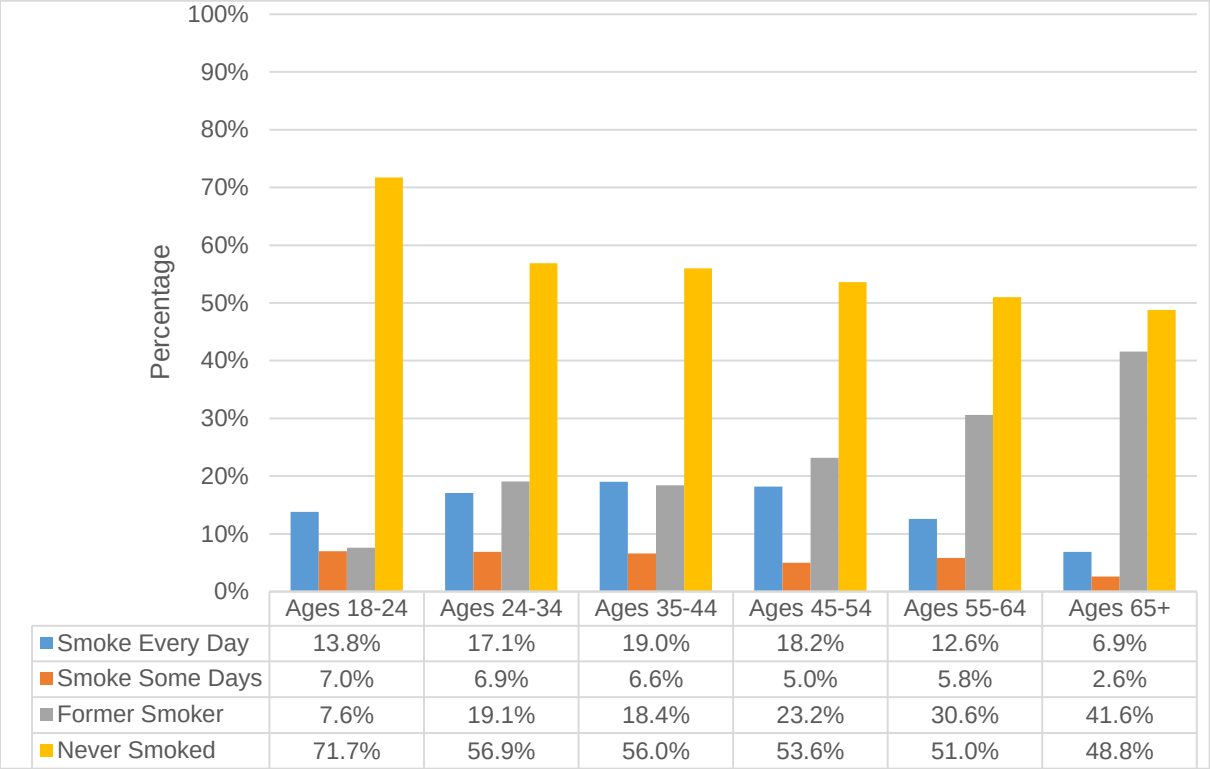
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: "Frequency of cigarette 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 2014, 19 percent of North Dakota adults ages 35-44 smoked cigarettes every day.

Figure 712. Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 24-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
Smoke Every Day	13.8%	17.1%	19.0%	18.2%	12.6%	6.9%
Smoke Some Days	7.0%	6.9%	6.6%	5.0%	5.8%	2.6%
Former Smoker	7.6%	19.1%	18.4%	23.2%	30.6%	41.6%
Never Smoked	71.7%	56.9%	56.0%	53.6%	51.0%	48.8%

Chart: Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2014

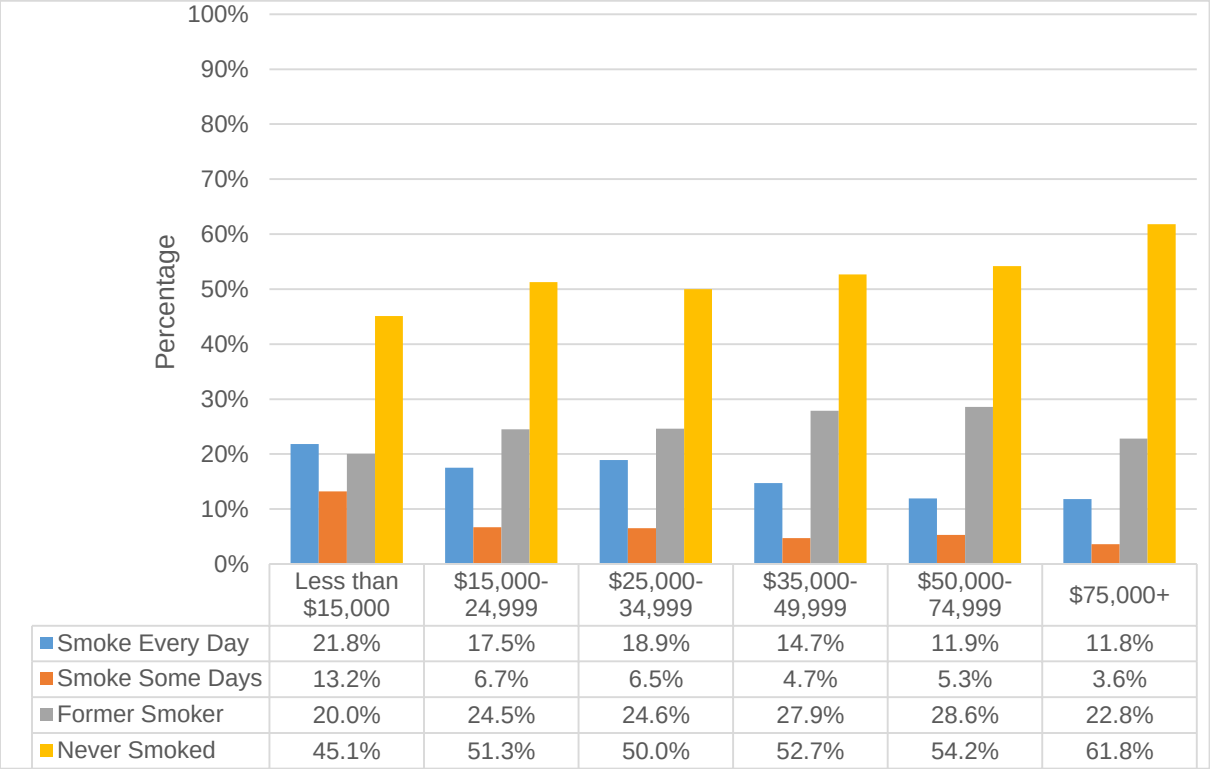
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: "Frequency of cigarette 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 2014, 21.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older that earned less than $15,000 a year, smoked cigarettes every day.

Figure 713. Frequency of Cigarette Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2014



	Less than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
Smoke Every Day	21.8%	17.5%	18.9%	14.7%	11.9%	11.8%
Smoke Some Days	13.2%	6.7%	6.5%	4.7%	5.3%	3.6%
Former Smoker	20.0%	24.5%	24.6%	27.9%	28.6%	22.8%
Never Smoked	45.1%	51.3%	50.0%	52.7%	54.2%	61.8%

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, 2013-2014

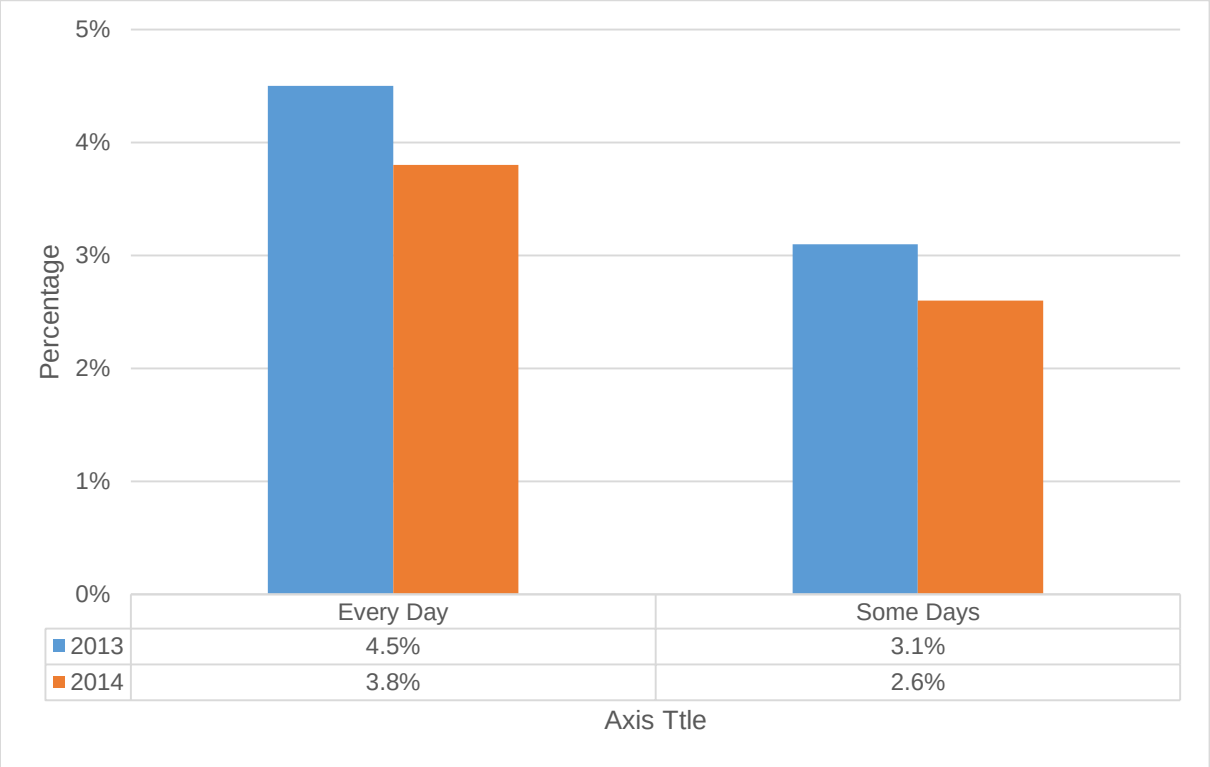
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.8 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older currently used chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day.

Figure 714. Frequency of Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Snus Use, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2013-2014



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. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: "Current" Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 16.9 percent of North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 715. "Current" Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

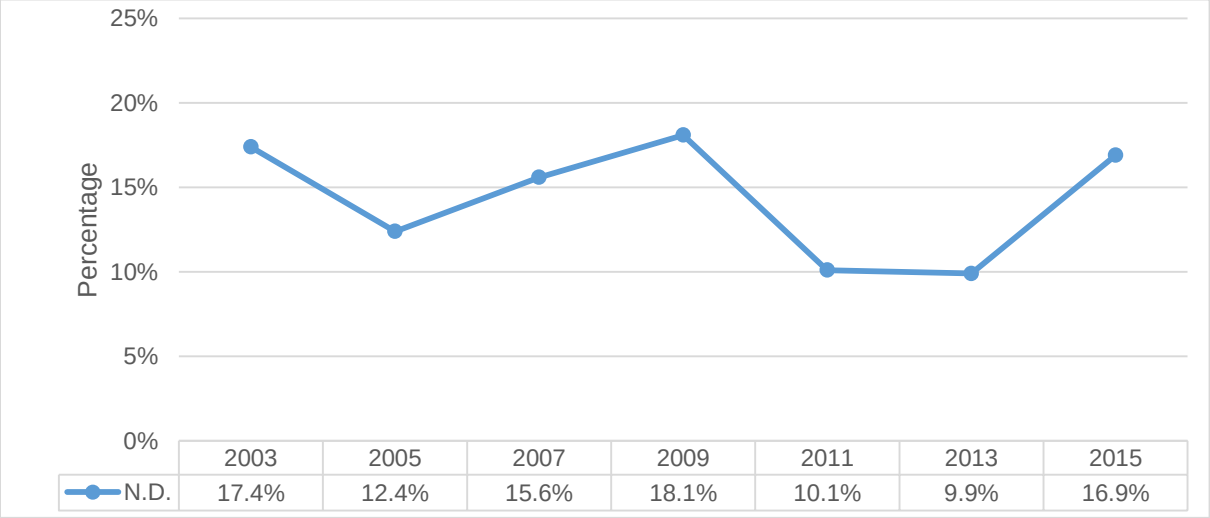


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14.1 percent of female and 21.1 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 716. “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

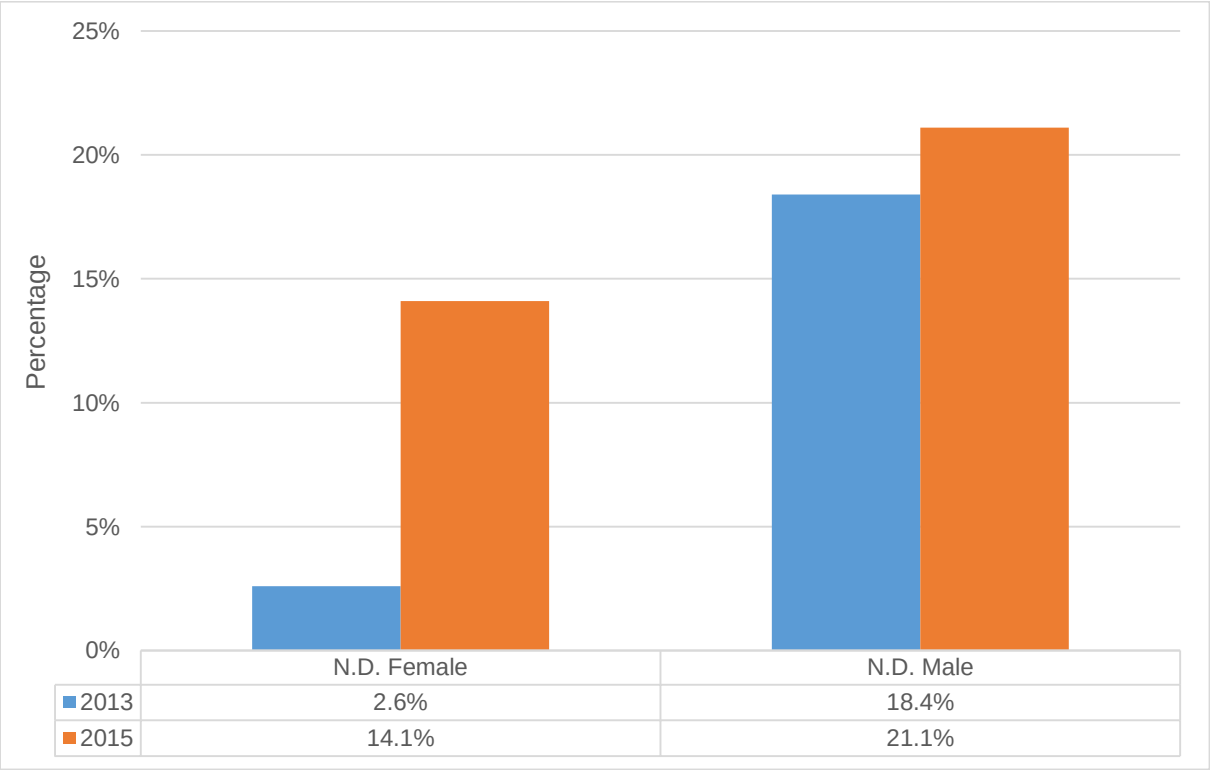


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

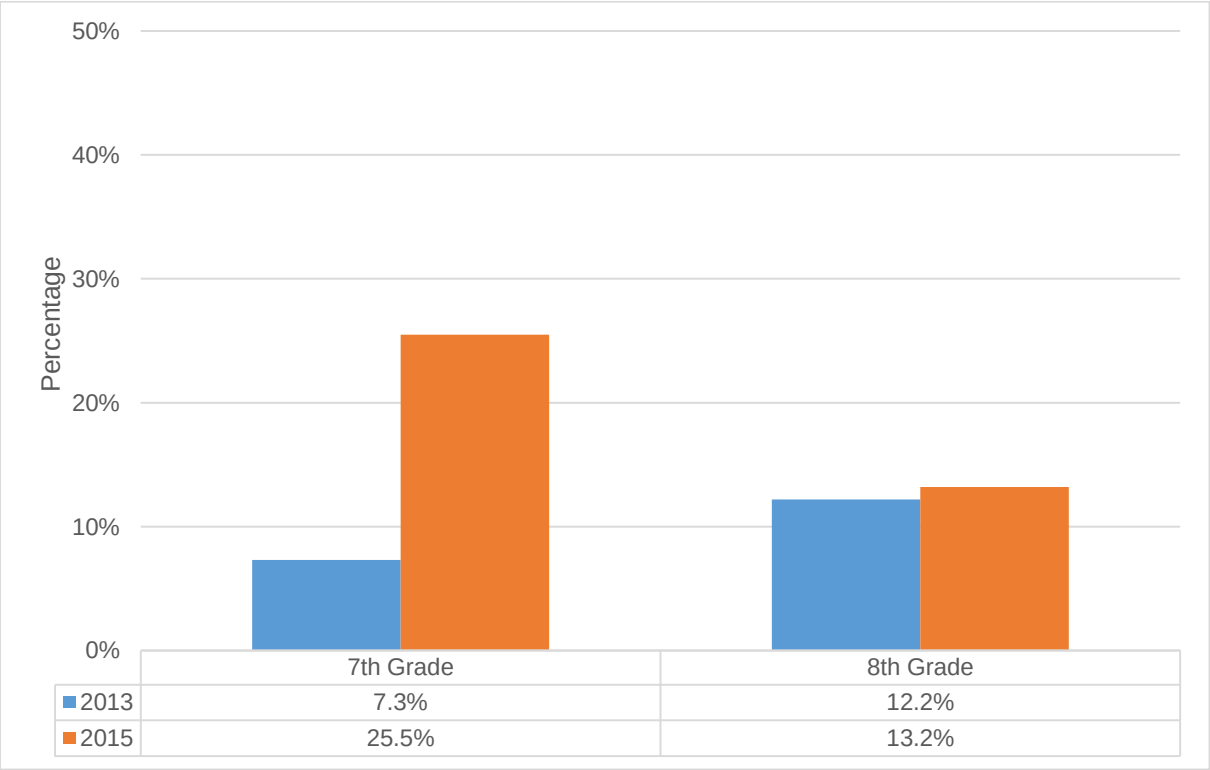
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 25.5 percent of seventh graders and 13.2 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 717. “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



3.2.2.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: "Current" Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 21.9 percent of North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 718. "Current" Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

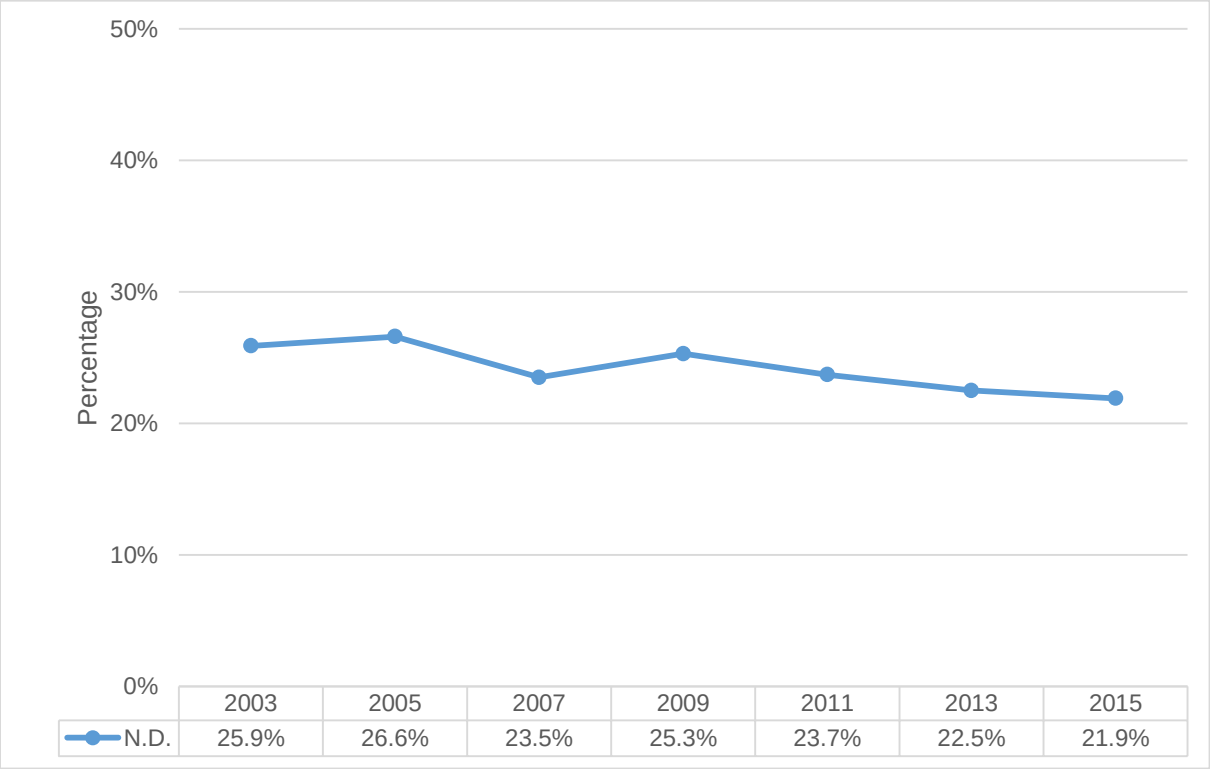


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 15.2 percent of female and 26.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 719. “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, 2013-2015

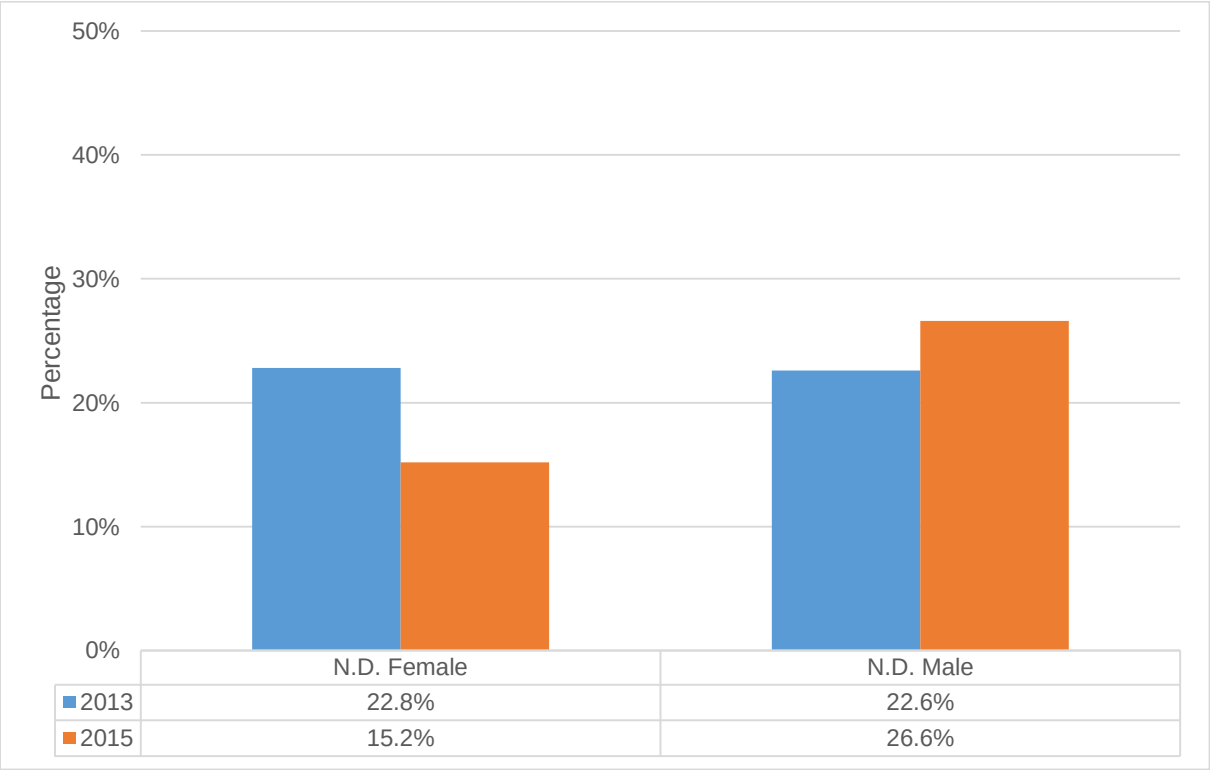


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Smoked 6+ Cigarettes per Day on the Days They Smoked (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

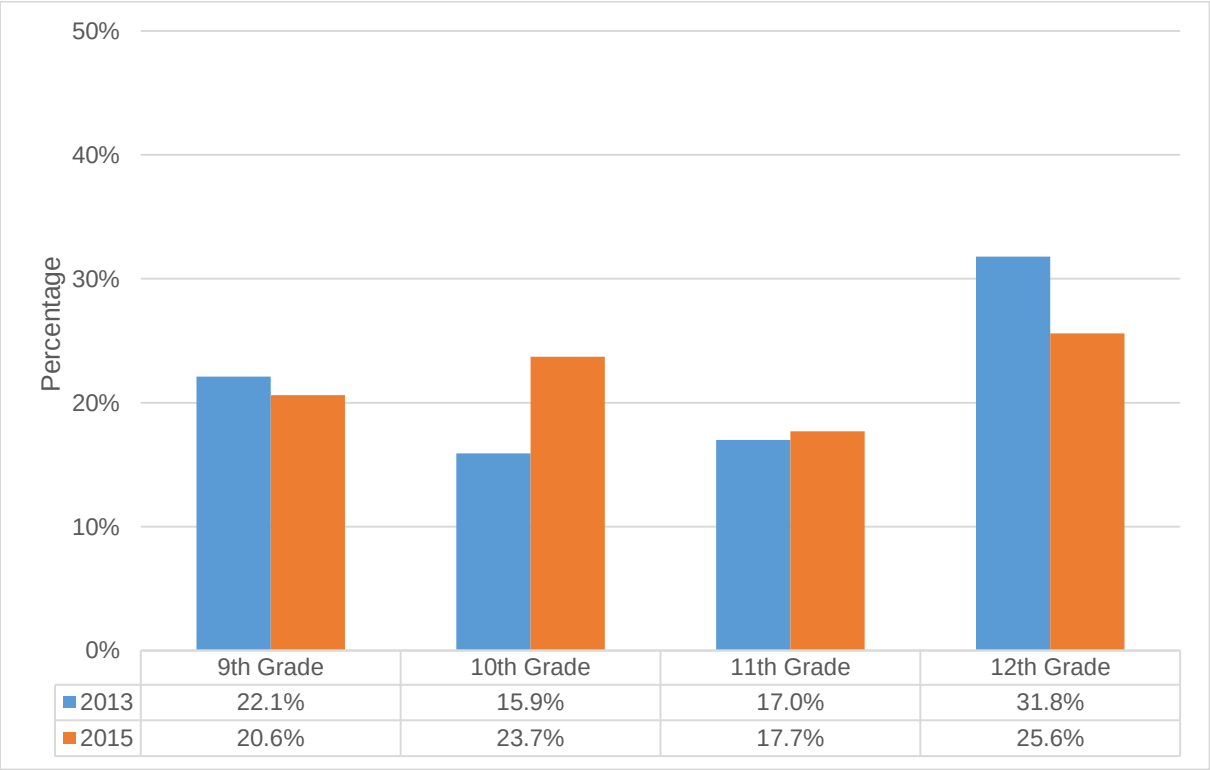
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 20.6 percent of ninth graders and 25.6 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, smoked six or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

Figure 720. “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, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	22.1%	15.9%	17.0%	31.8%
2015	20.6%	23.7%	17.7%	25.6%

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 and United States, 2013-2014

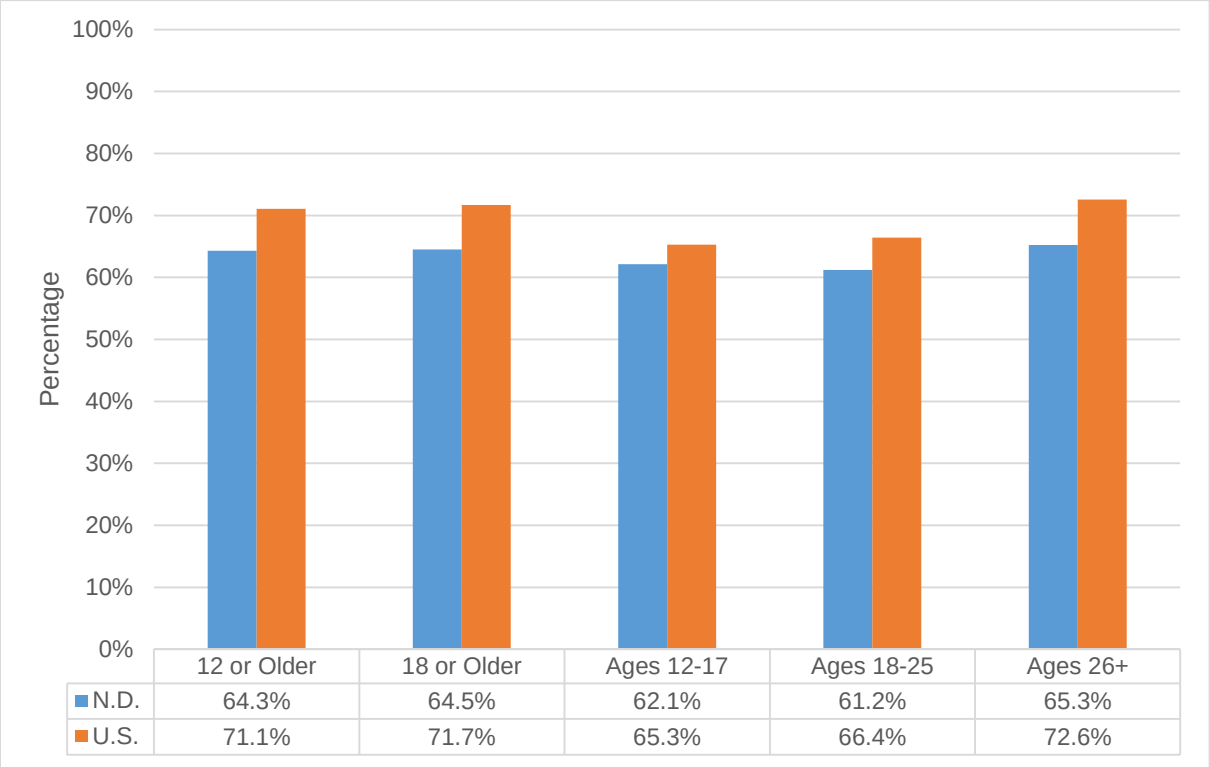
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 64.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 721. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, *by Age*, North Dakota and United States, 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
N.D.	64.3%	64.5%	62.1%	61.2%	65.3%
U.S.	71.1%	71.7%	65.3%	66.4%	72.6%

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014

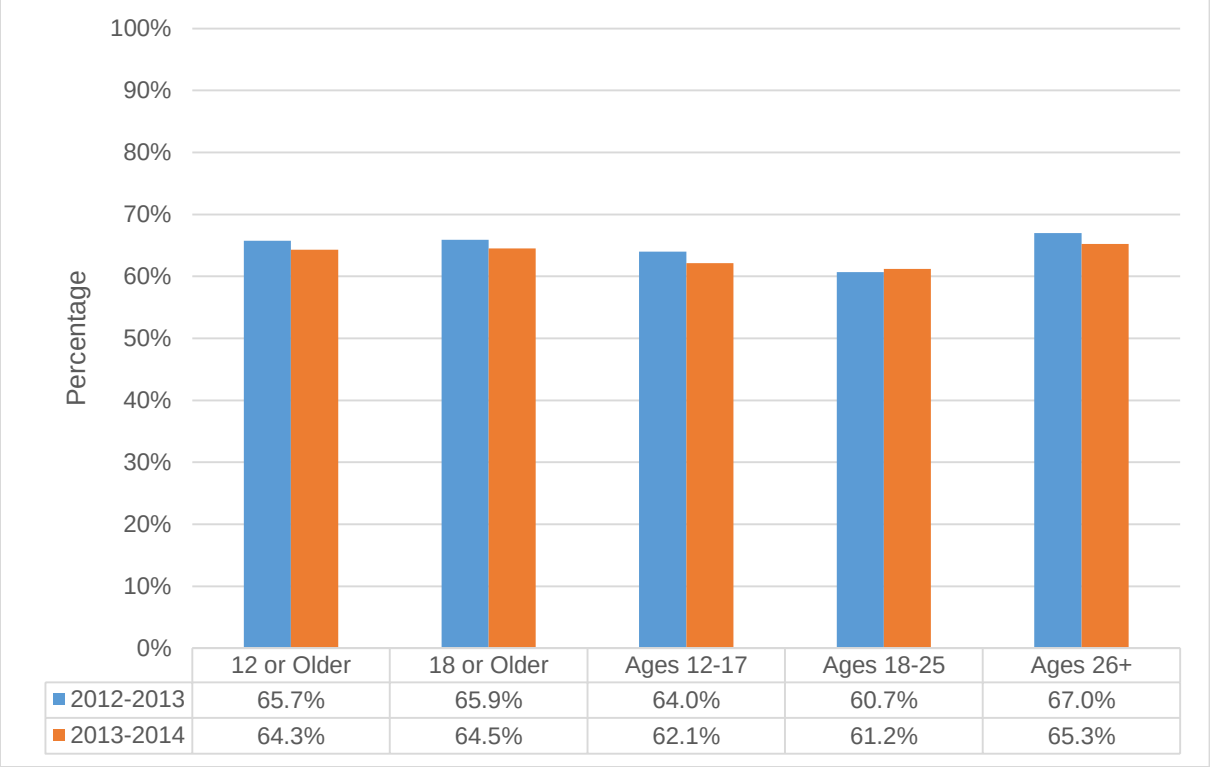
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 64.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 12 or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 722. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2013 and 2013-2014



	12 or Older	18 or Older	Ages 12-17	Ages 18-25	Ages 26+
2012-2013	65.7%	65.9%	64.0%	60.7%	67.0%
2013-2014	64.3%	64.5%	62.1%	61.2%	65.3%

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

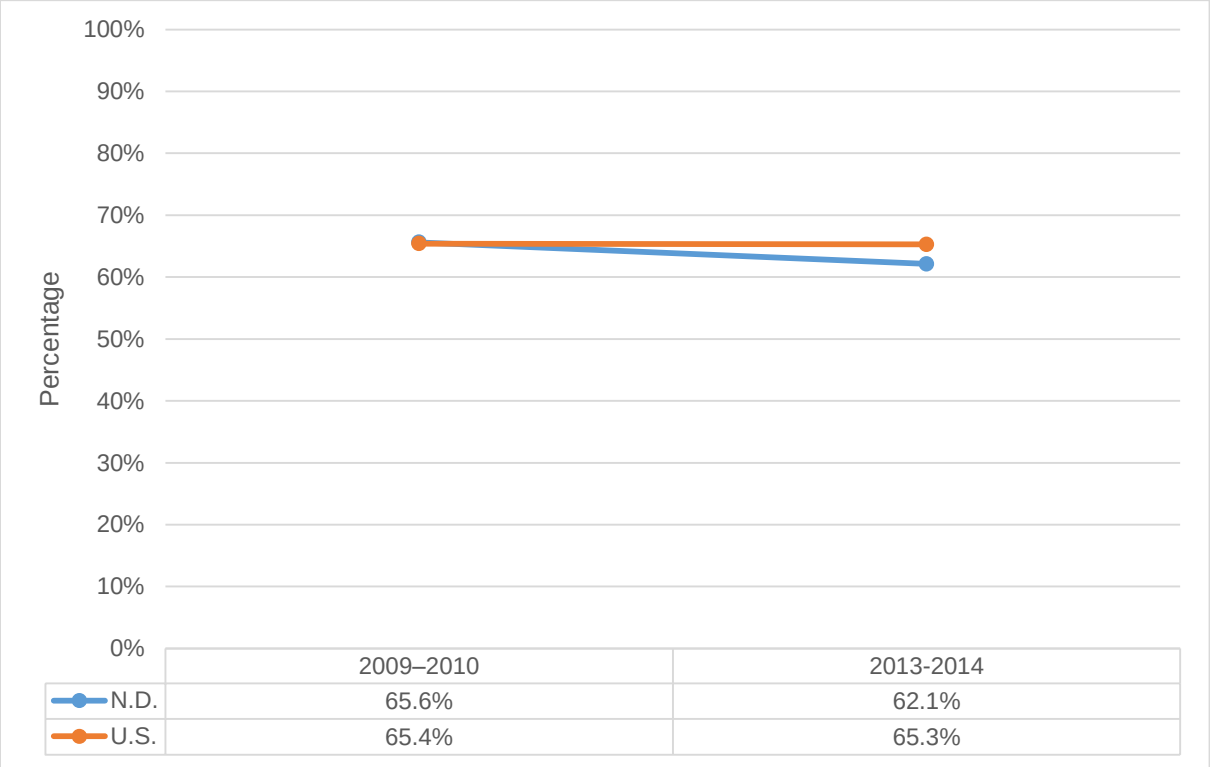
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 62.1 percent of North Dakotans ages 12-17 perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 723. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Youth (12-17 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



	2009–2010	2013-2014
N.D.	65.6%	62.1%
U.S.	65.4%	65.3%

Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

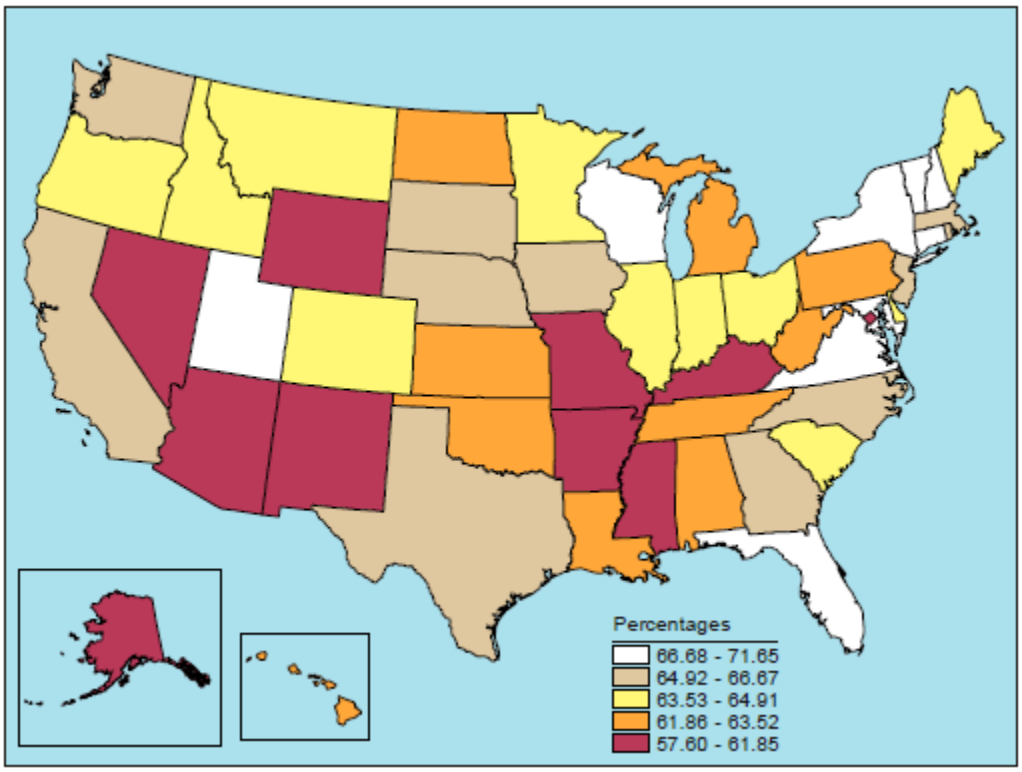
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 12-17, who perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 724. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Youth (12-17 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

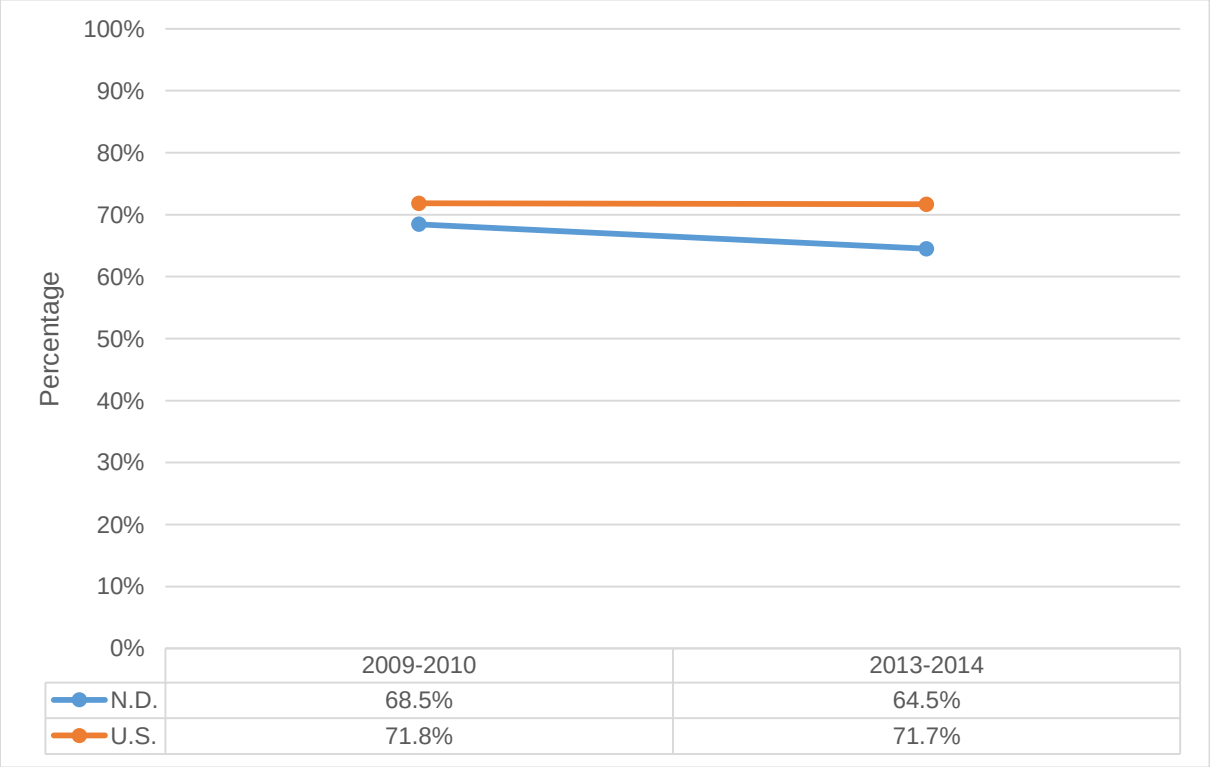
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 64.5 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 725. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014



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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 61.2 percent of North Dakotans ages 18-25 perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 726. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Young Adults (18-25 Years), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

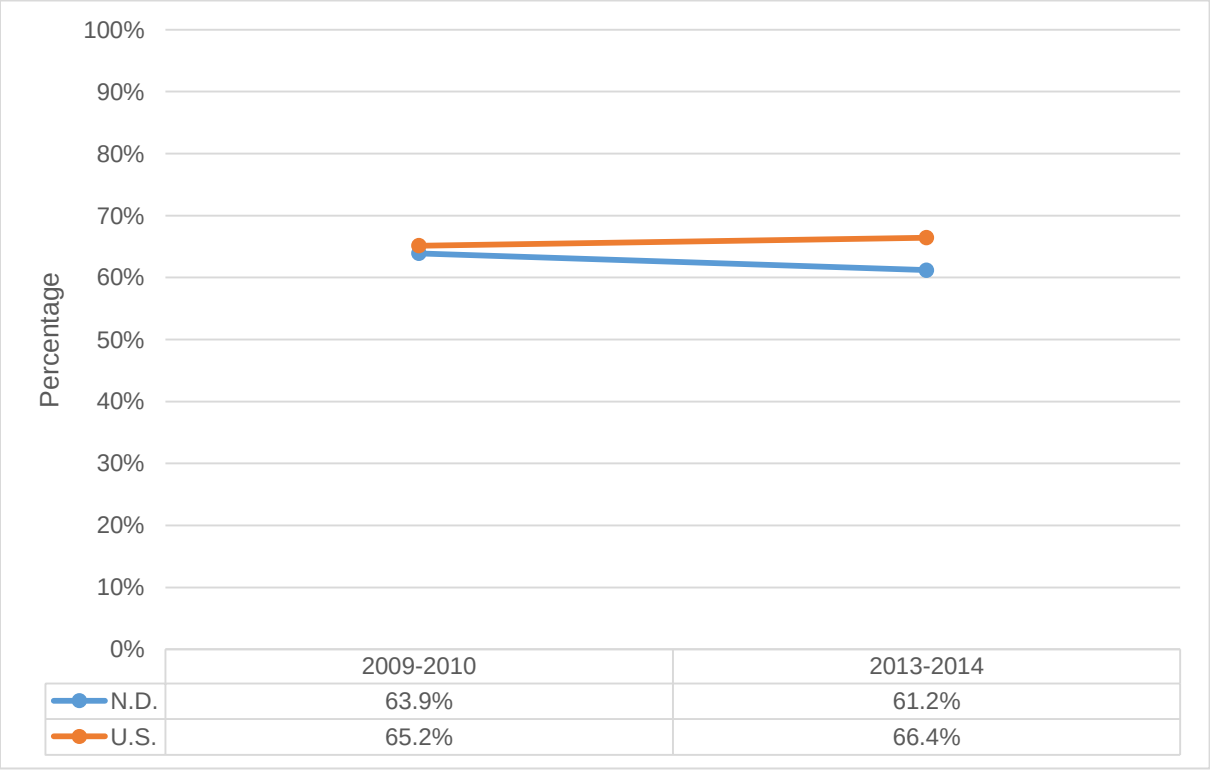


Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014

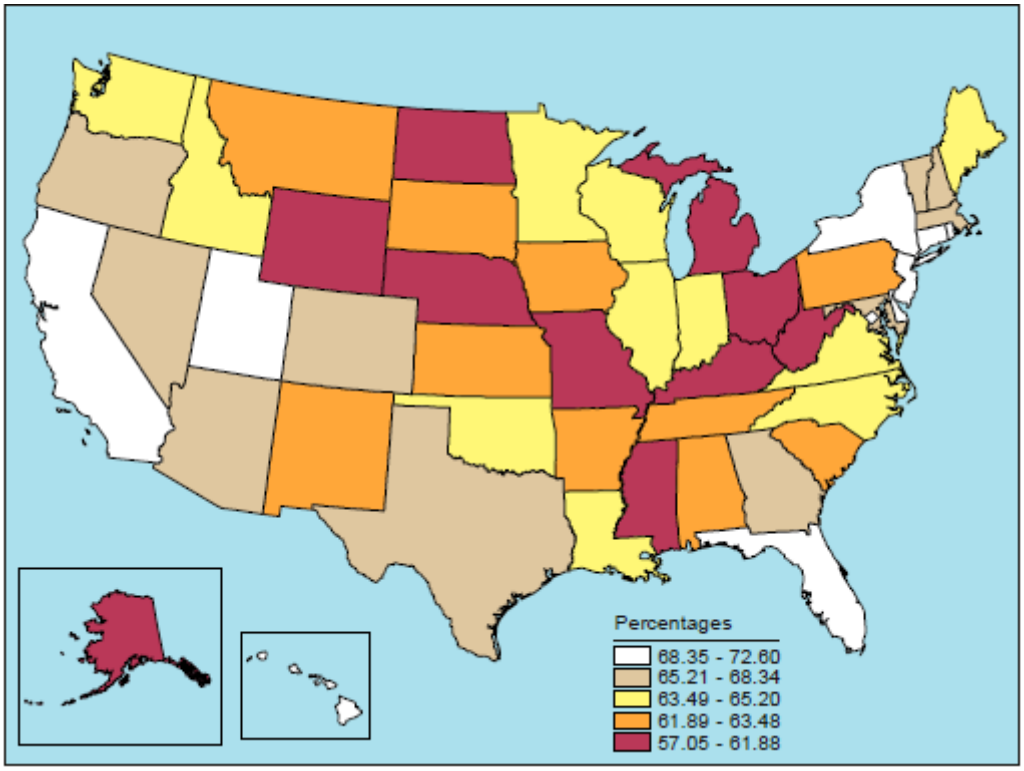
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota had a lower prevalence than South Dakota, of individuals ages 18-25, who perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 727. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Young Adults (18-25 Years), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

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

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, 65.3 percent of North Dakotans aged 26 or older perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 728. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (26 Years or Older), North Dakota and United States, 2009-2010 and 2013-2014

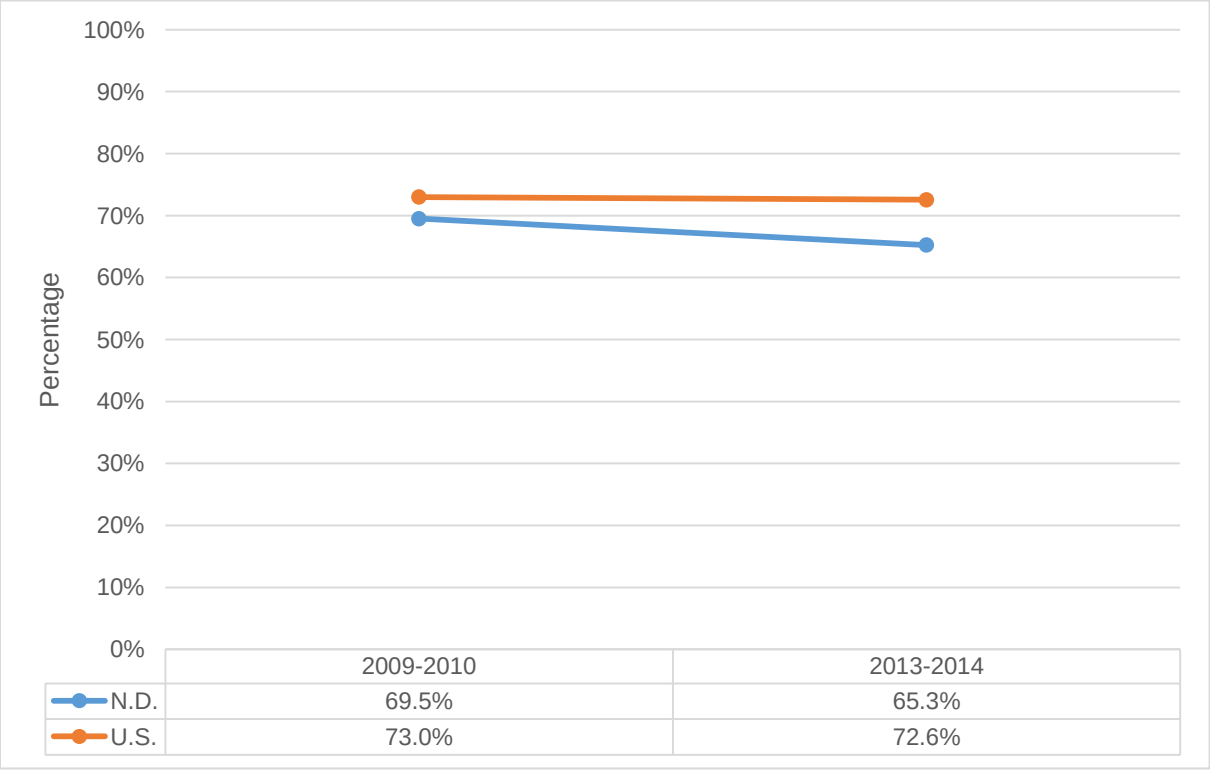


Chart: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014

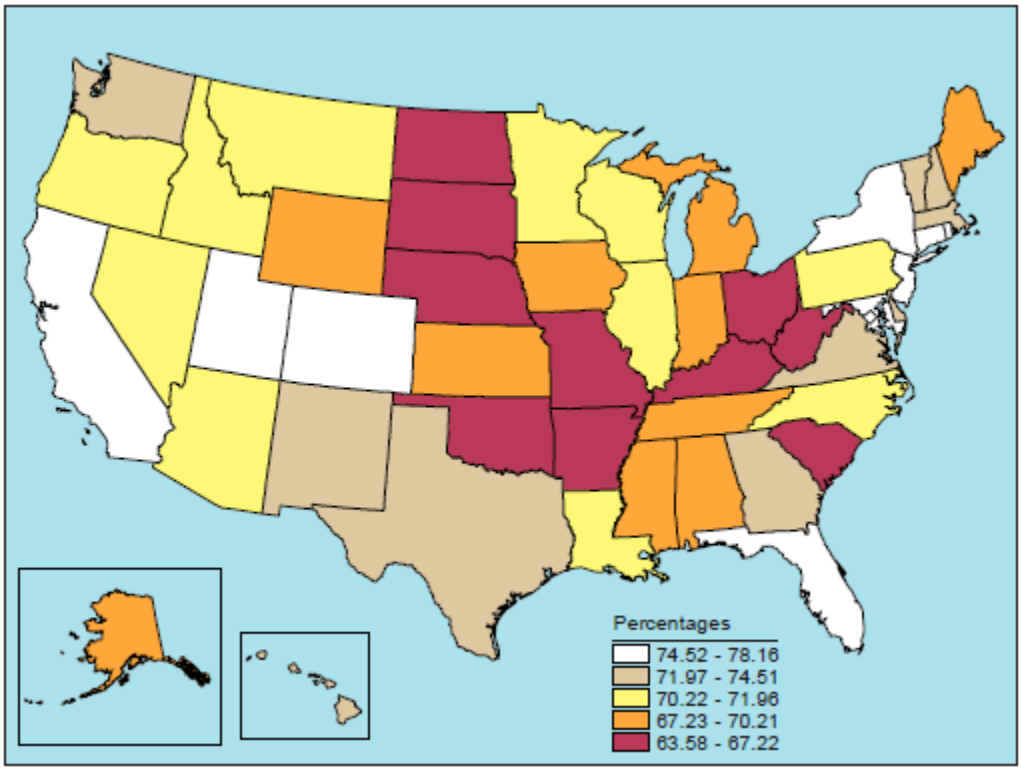
Data Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2013-2014, North Dakota and South Dakota had similar prevalence of individuals ages 26 or older, who perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

Figure 729. Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day, Adults (26 Years or Older), *by State*, 2013-2014



Note: Adapted from NSDUH (2014). South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

3.5. Attitudes Toward Tobacco Use

Chart: Perception of Tobacco Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

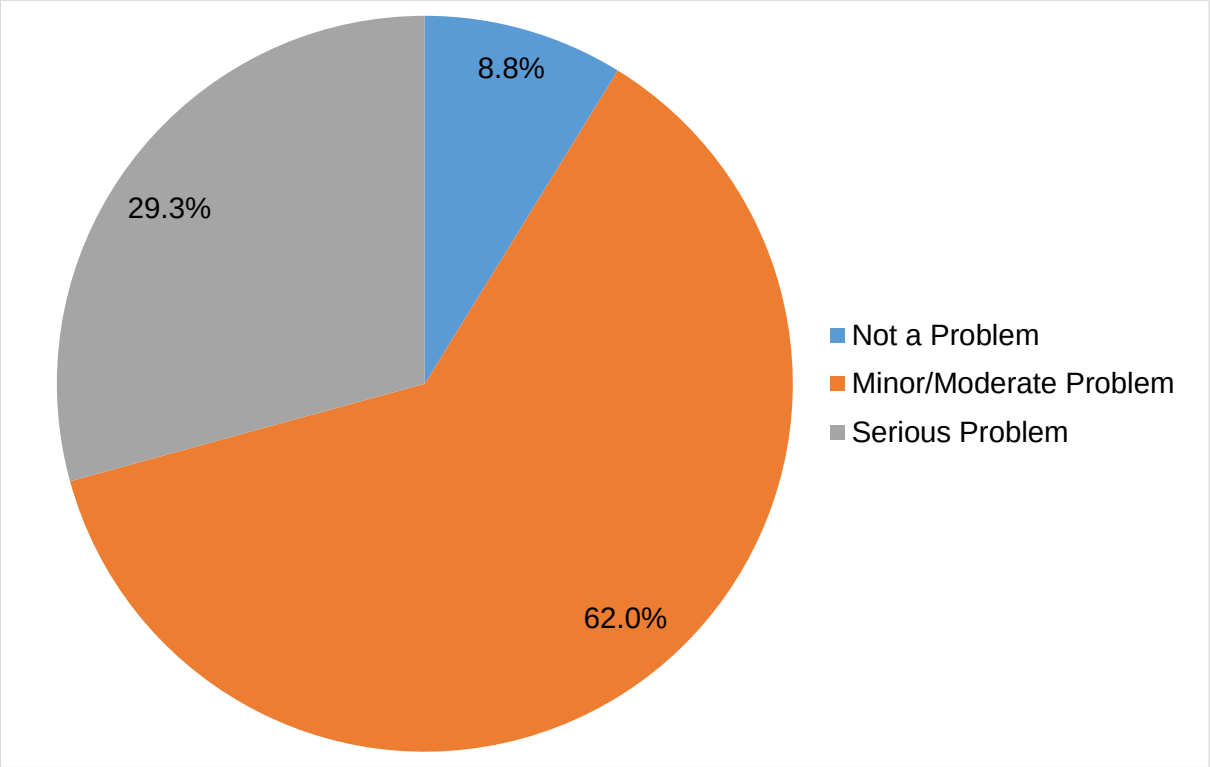
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 62 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized youth tobacco use as a "minor/moderate problem."

Figure 730. Perception of Tobacco Use Among Youth, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Perception of Tobacco Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015

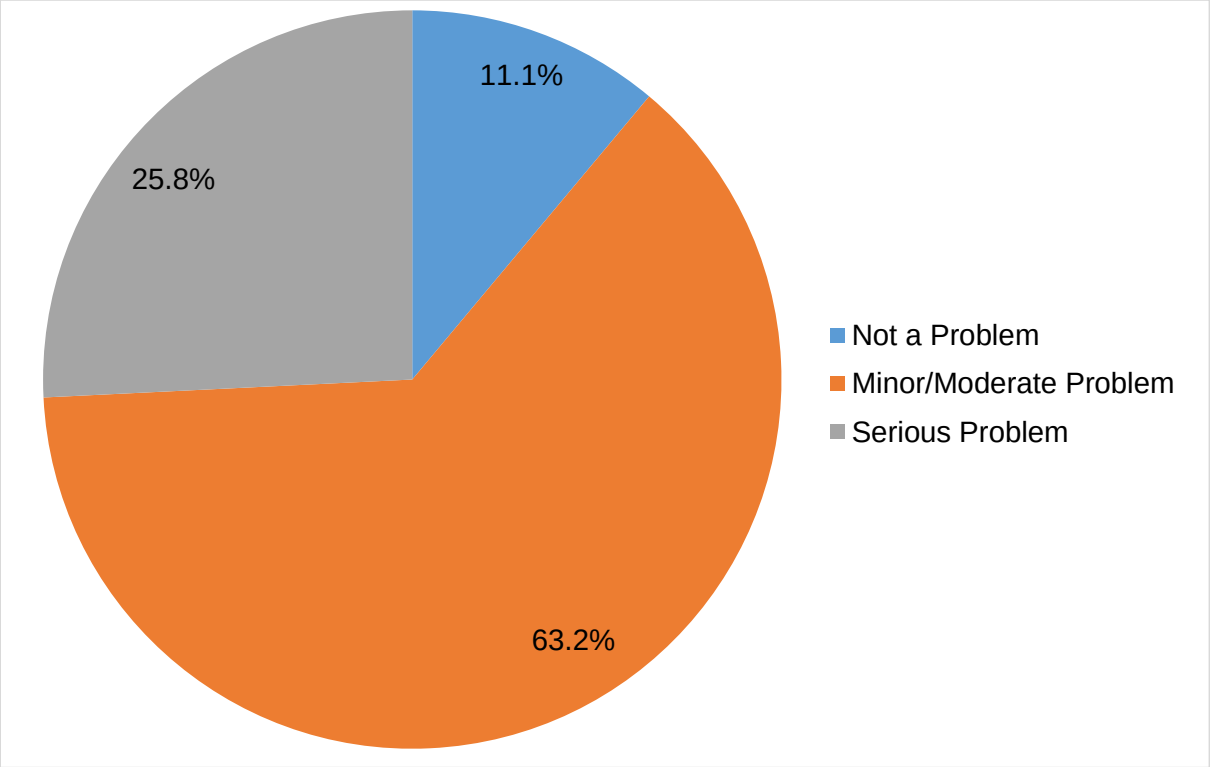
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 2015, 63.2 percent of North Dakota community members with a valid response characterized adult tobacco use as a "minor/moderate problem."

Figure 731. Perception of Tobacco Use Among Adults, *by Community Members*, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.6. Parent or Guardian Discussed Dangers of Tobacco Use

3.6.1. Age Groups

3.6.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.6.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: "Current" Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, "During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 56.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 732. "Current" Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

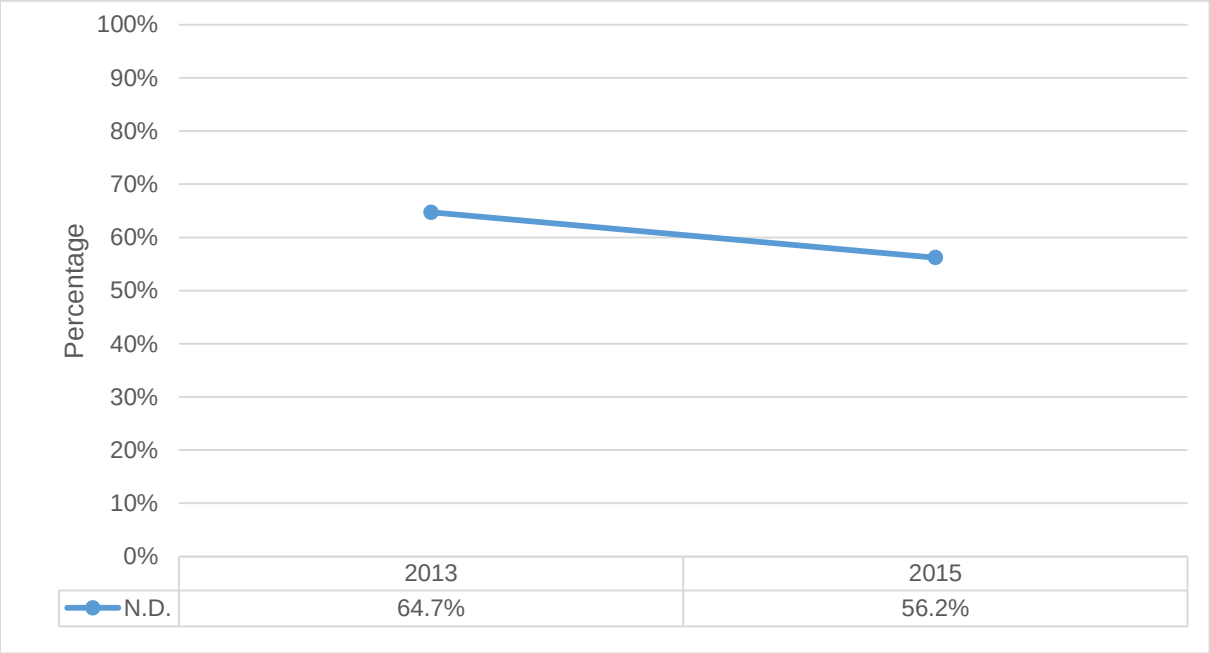


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 68.3 percent of female and 38.7 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 733. “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

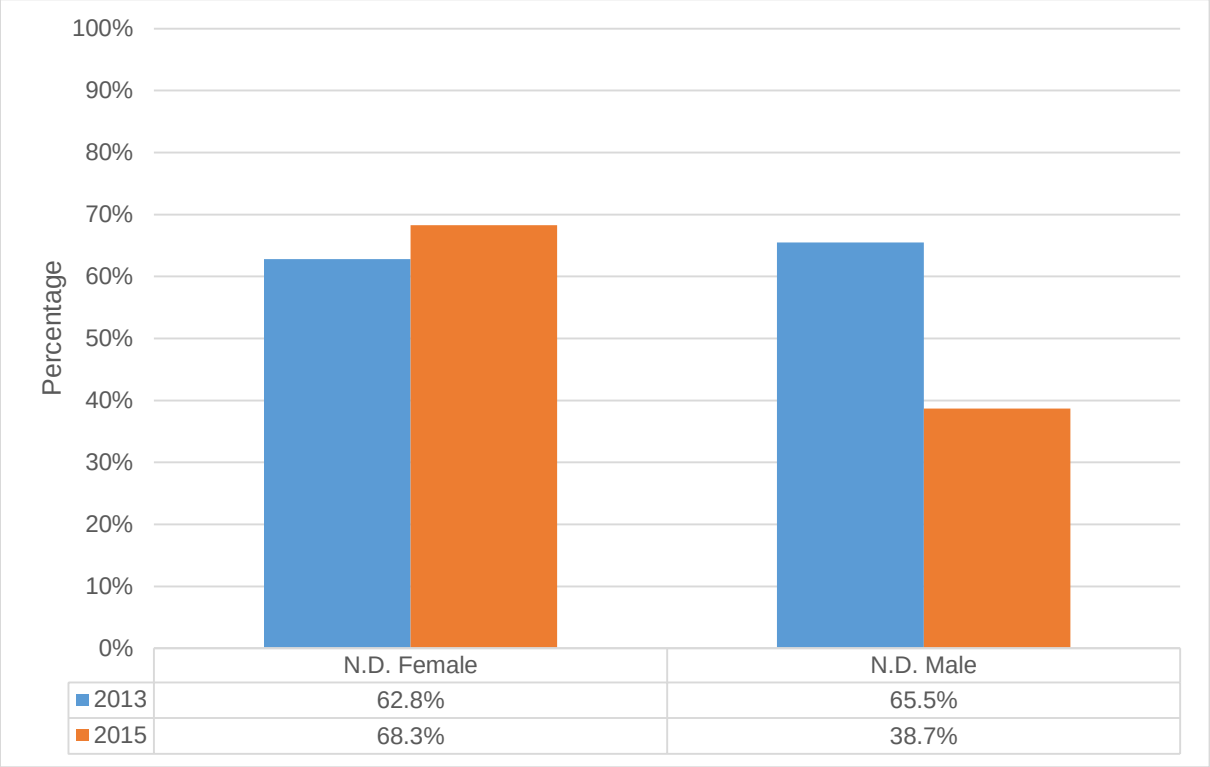


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 53.9 percent of seventh graders and 57.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 734. “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

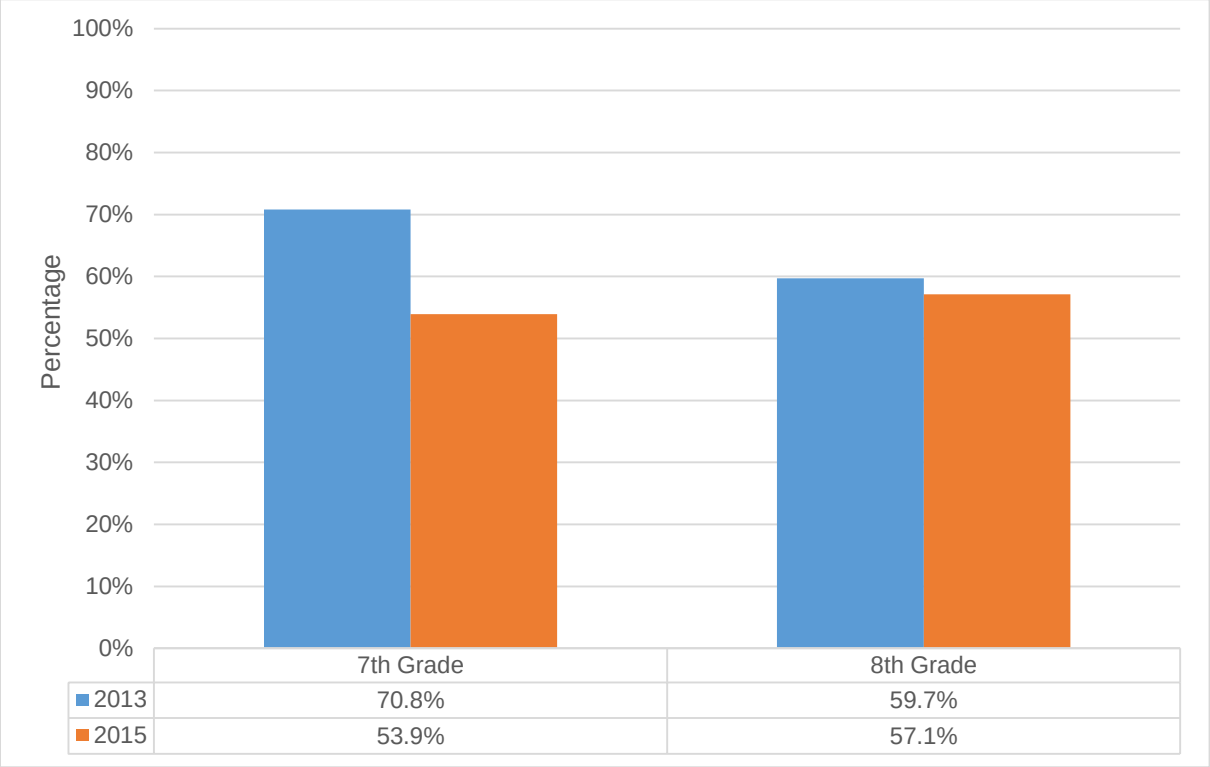


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 43.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 735. “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

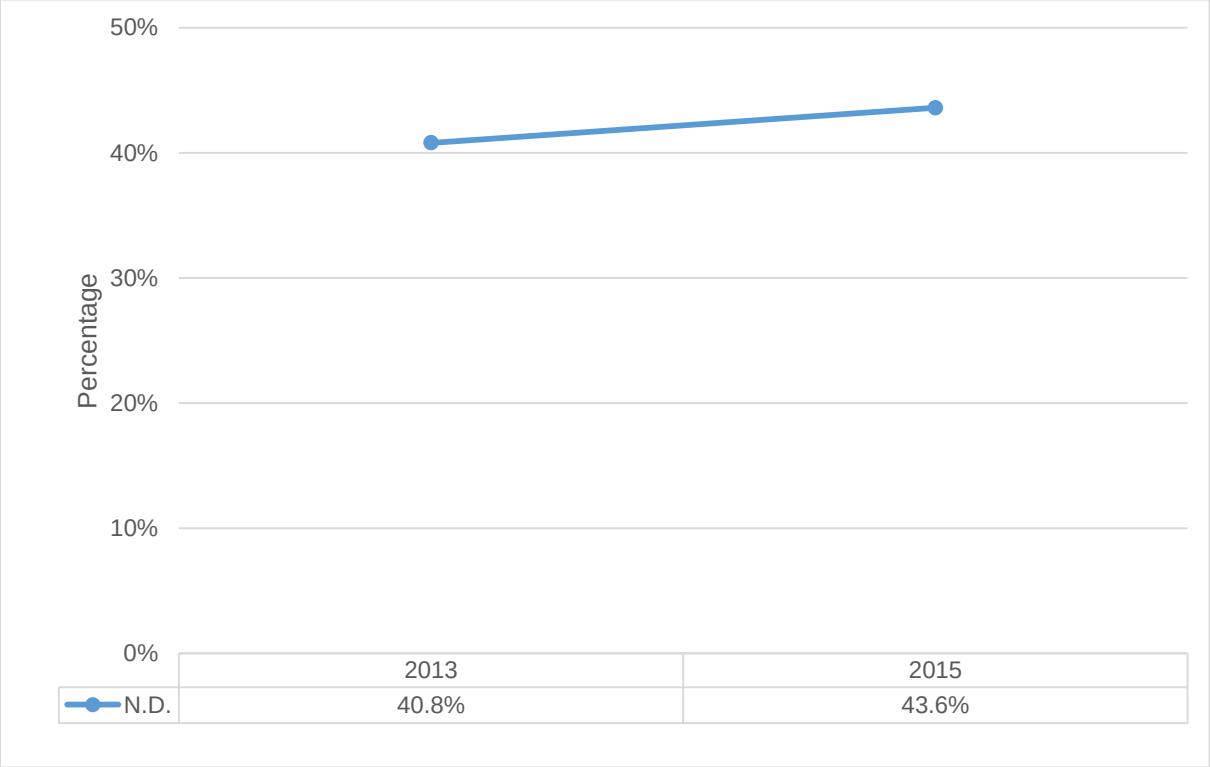


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 45.5 percent of female and 42.2 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 736. “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

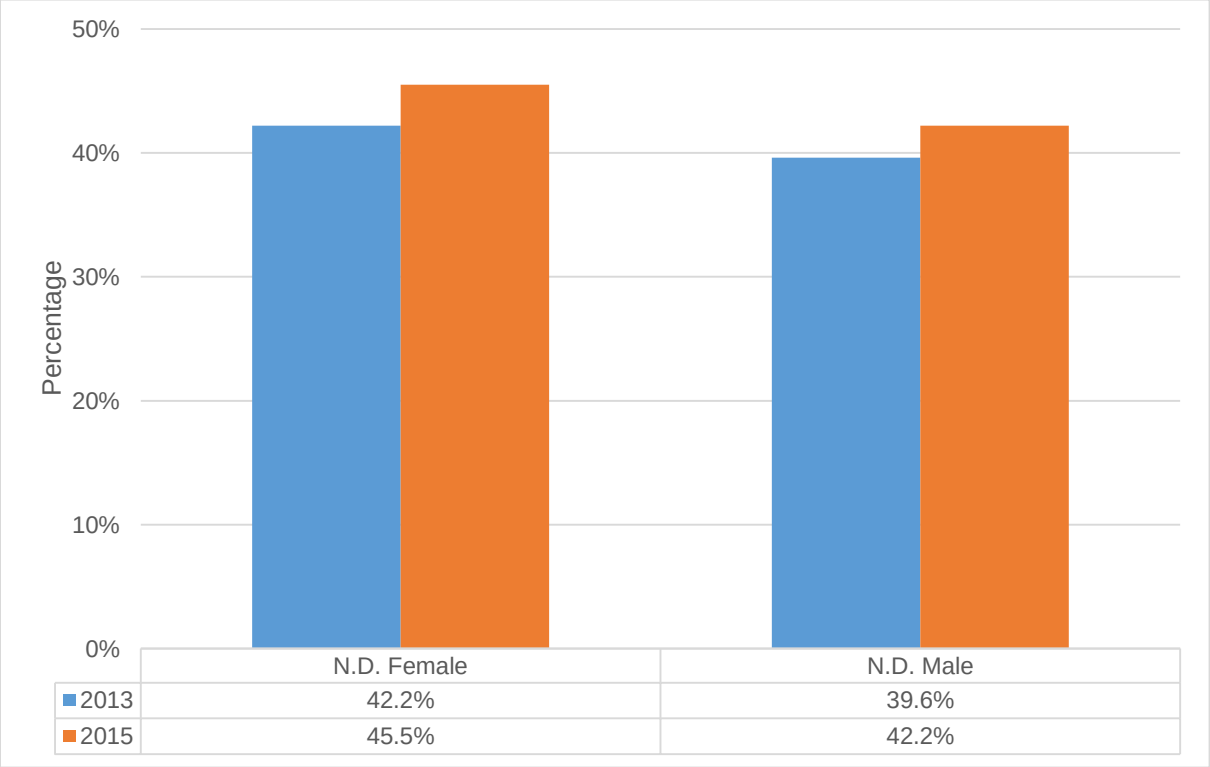


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

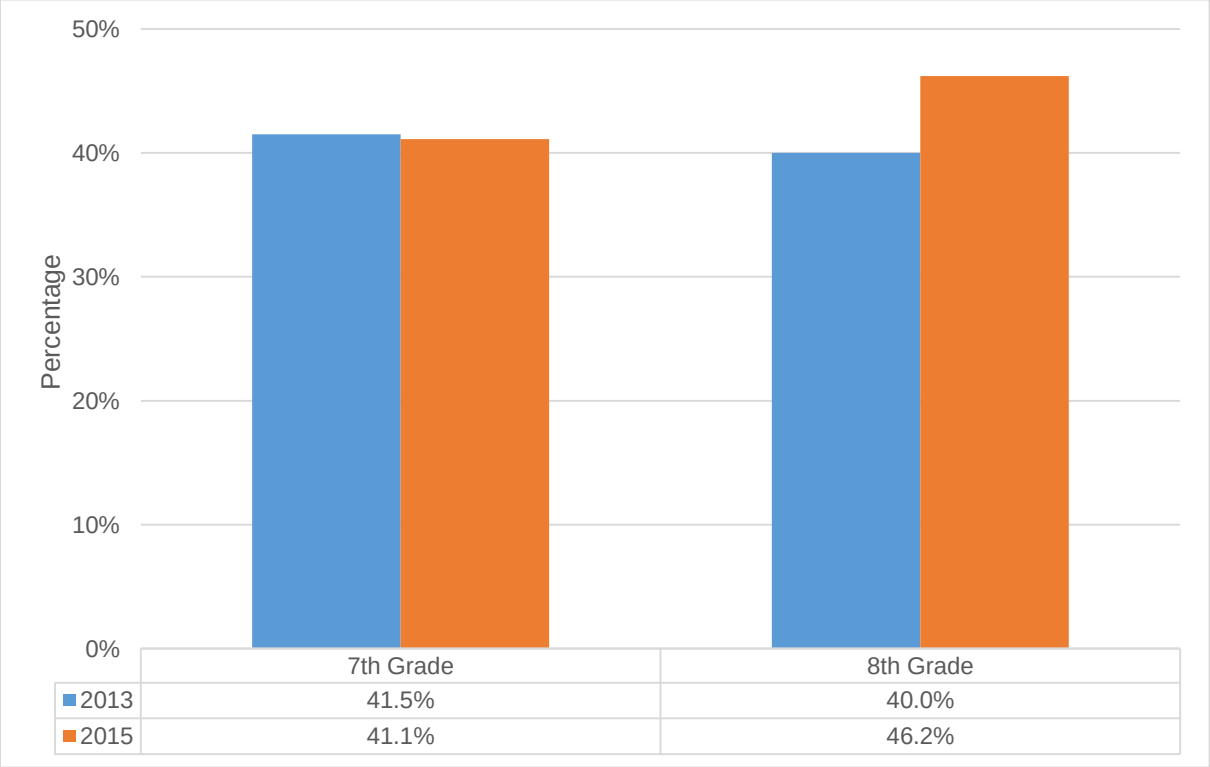
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 41.1 percent of seventh graders and 46.2 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 737. “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



3.6.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: "Current" Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, "During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 50.3 percent of North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 738. "Current" Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

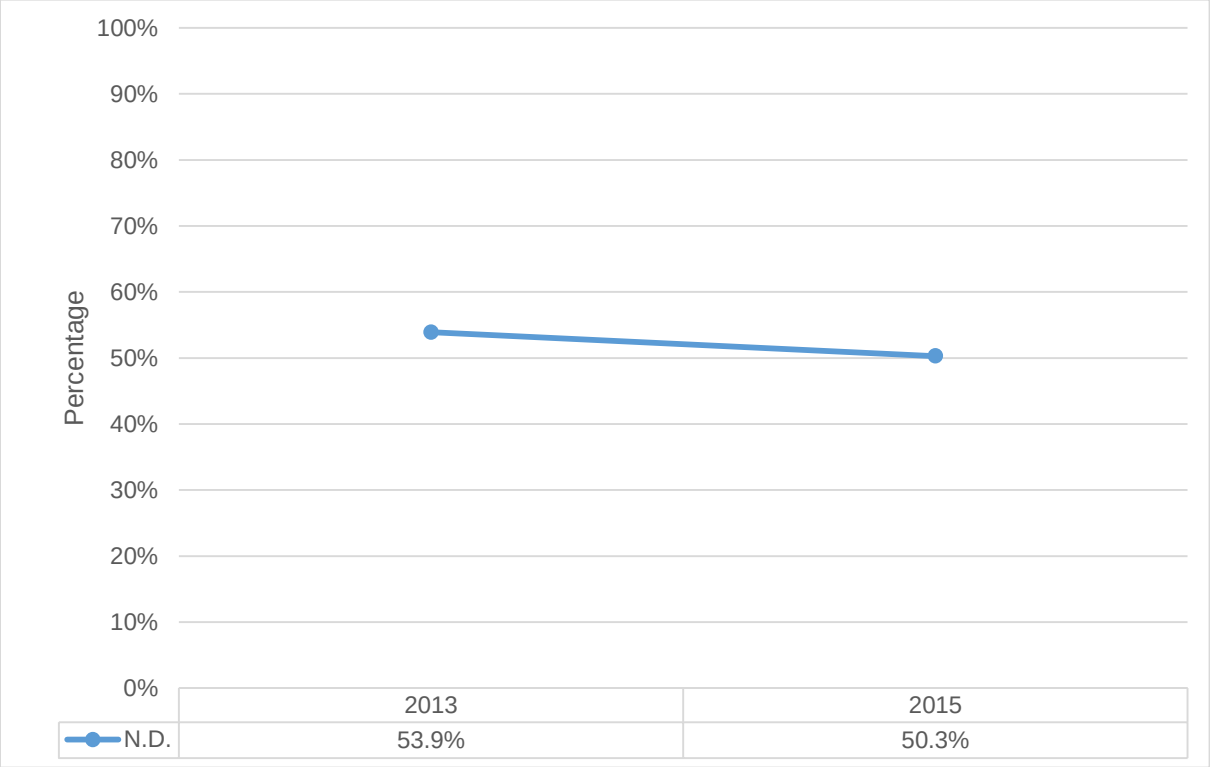


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 50.9 percent of female and 50.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 739. “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

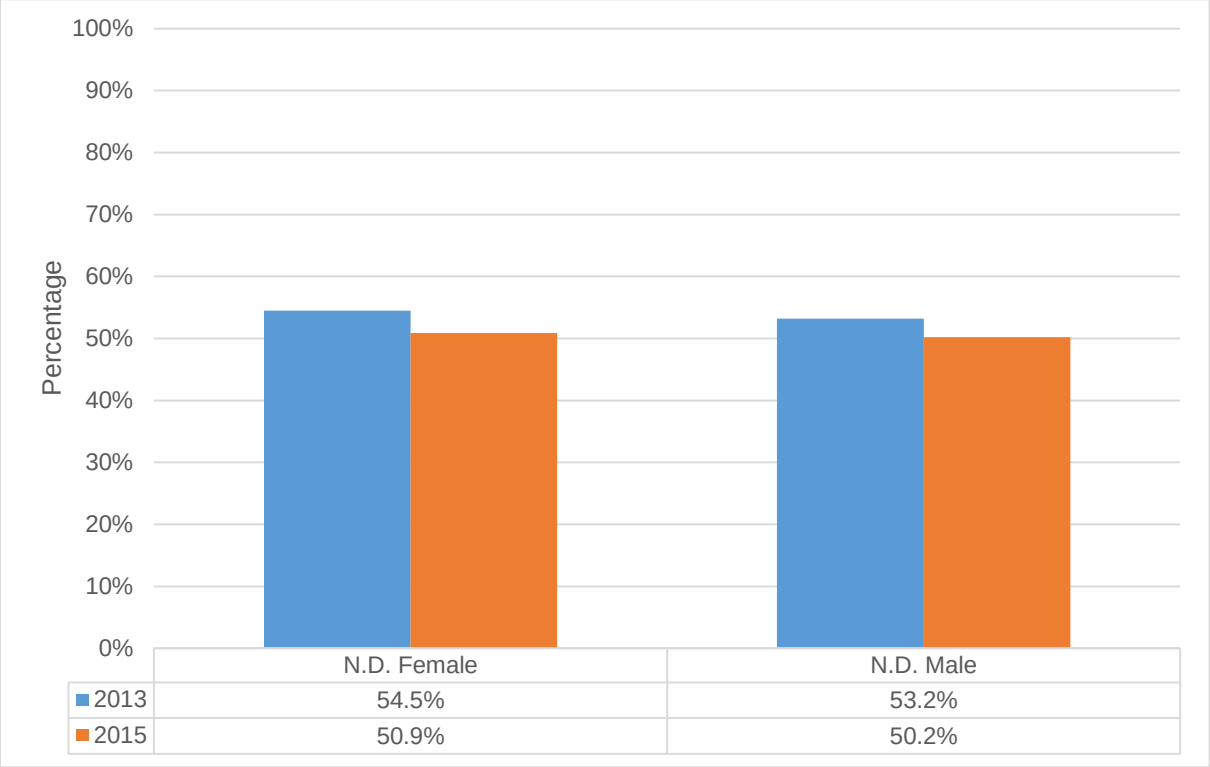


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

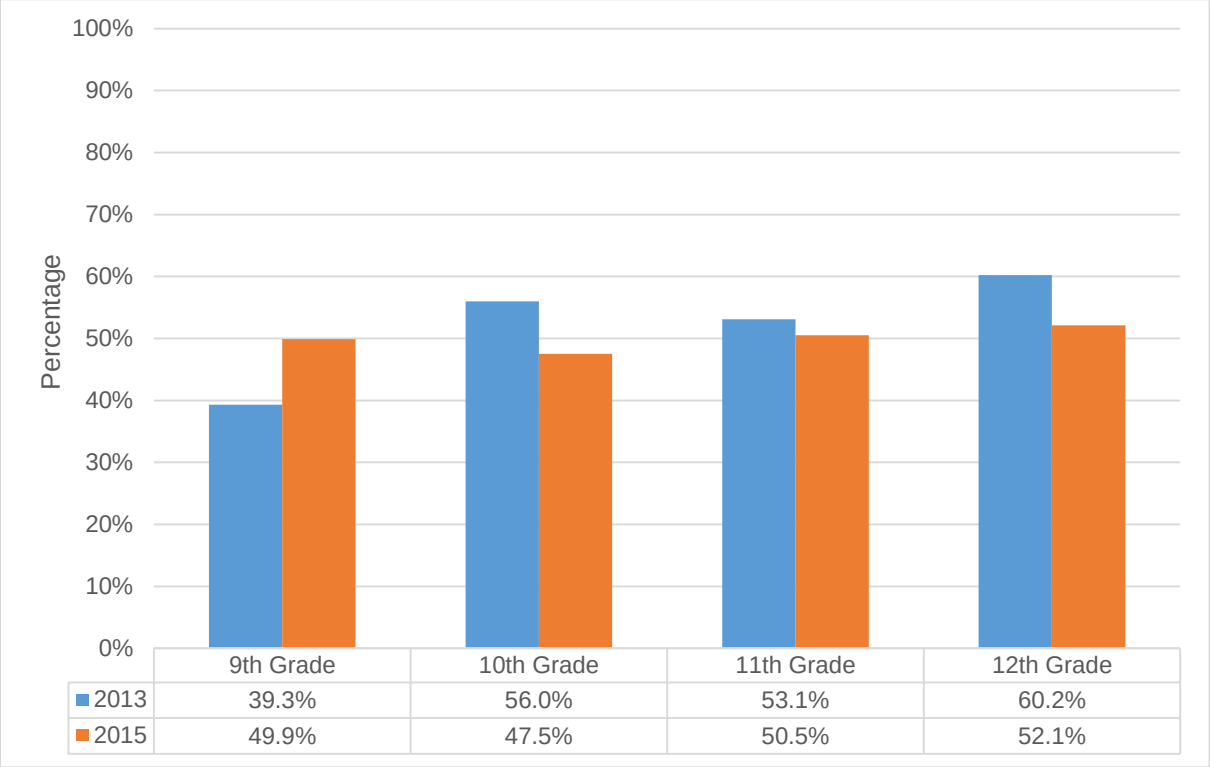
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 49.9 percent of ninth graders and 52.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 740. “Current” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	39.3%	56.0%	53.1%	60.2%
2015	49.9%	47.5%	50.5%	52.1%

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 32.6 percent of North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 741. “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

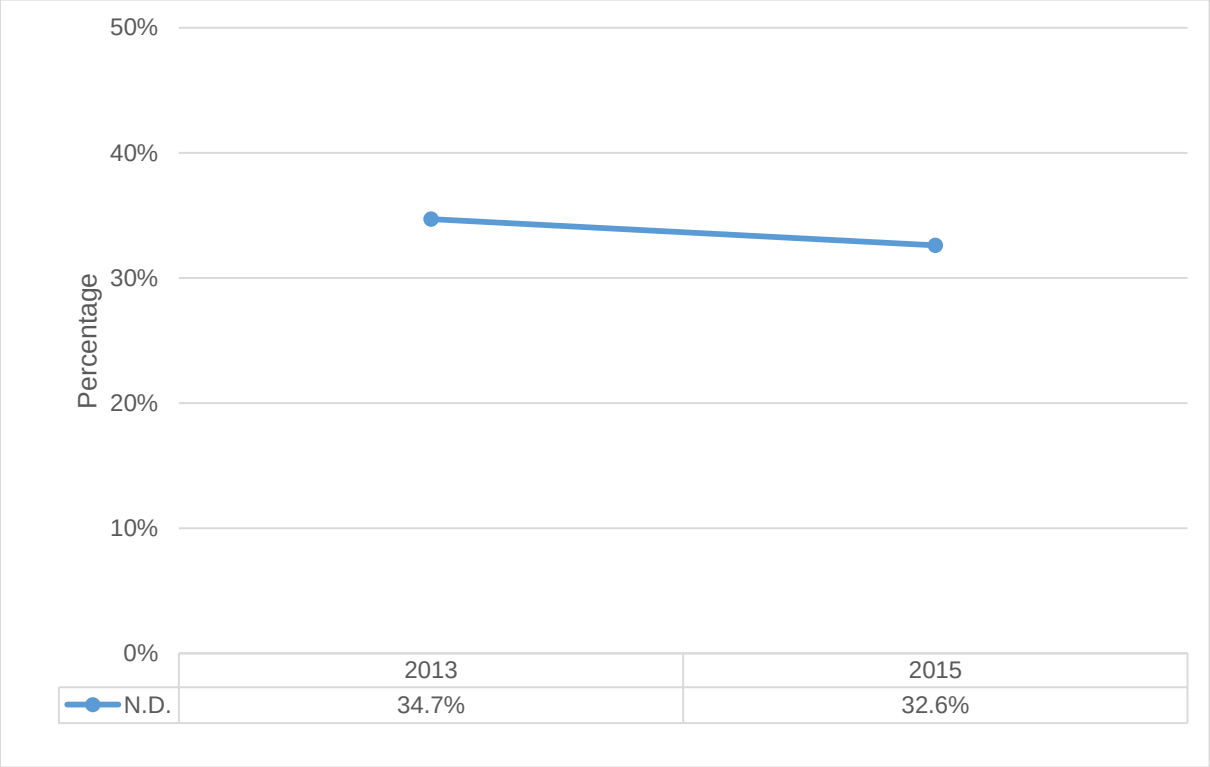


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 31.8 percent of female and 33.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 742. “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

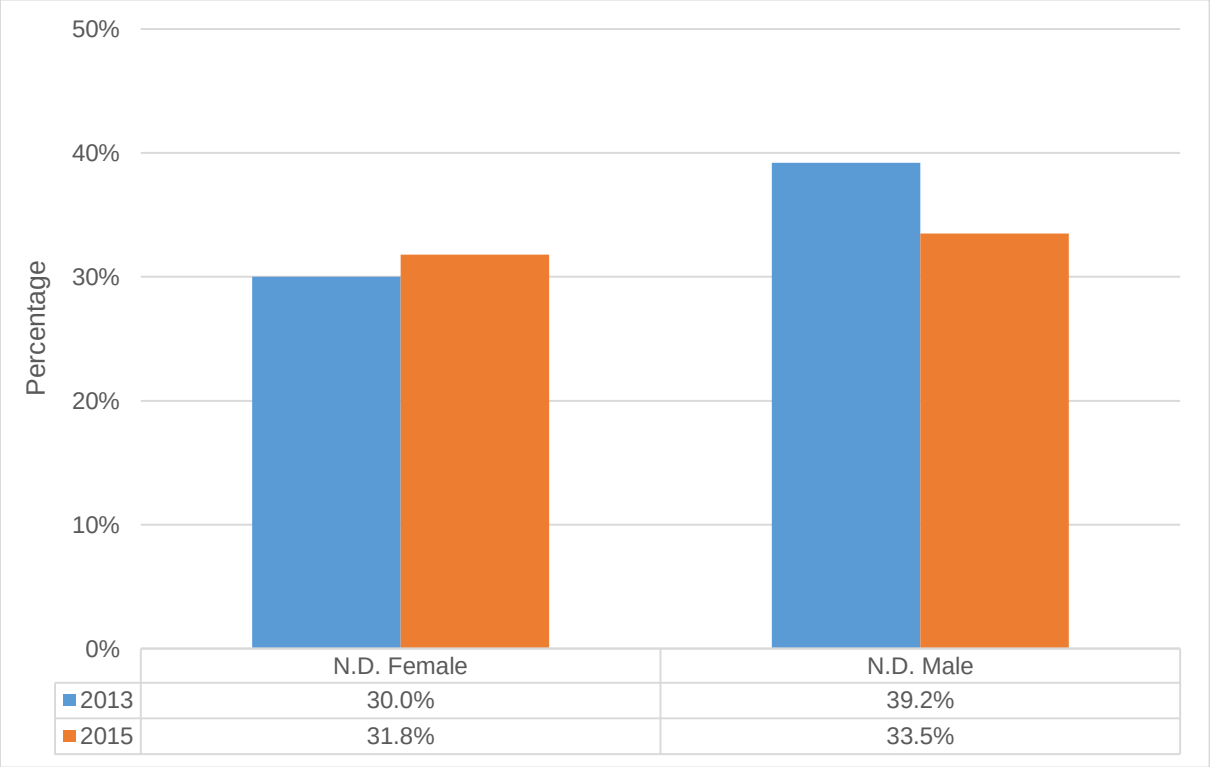


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

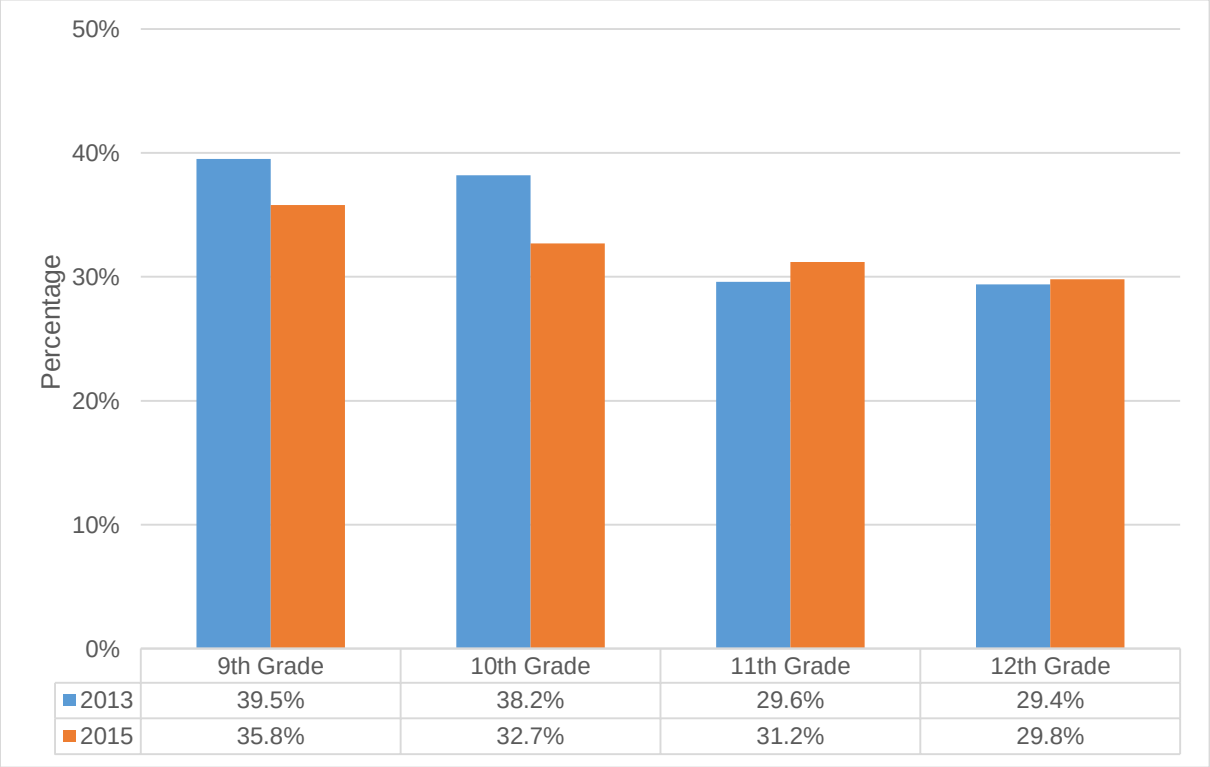
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “During the past 12 months, have your parents or guardians talked with you, even once, about not using any type of tobacco product?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 35.8 percent of ninth graders and 29.8 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, discussed with parent (or guardian) about not using any type of tobacco product, in the past 12 months.

Figure 743. “Never” Smokers Who Have Discussed With Parent (Or Guardian) About Not Using Any Type of Tobacco Product (Past Year), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	39.5%	38.2%	29.6%	29.4%
2015	35.8%	32.7%	31.2%	29.8%

3.7. Perceived Social Status

3.7.1. Age Groups

3.7.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.7.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

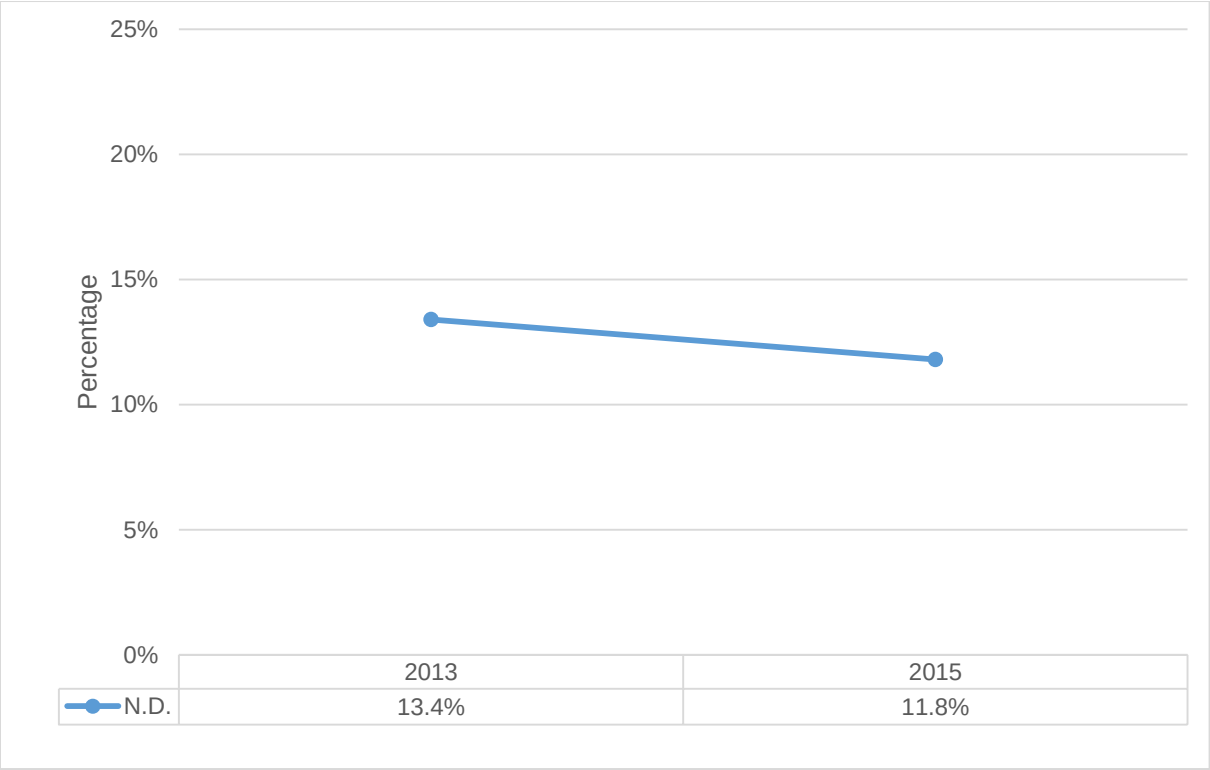
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 744. Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 12.2 percent of female and 11.3 percent of male North Dakota middle school students thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 745. Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

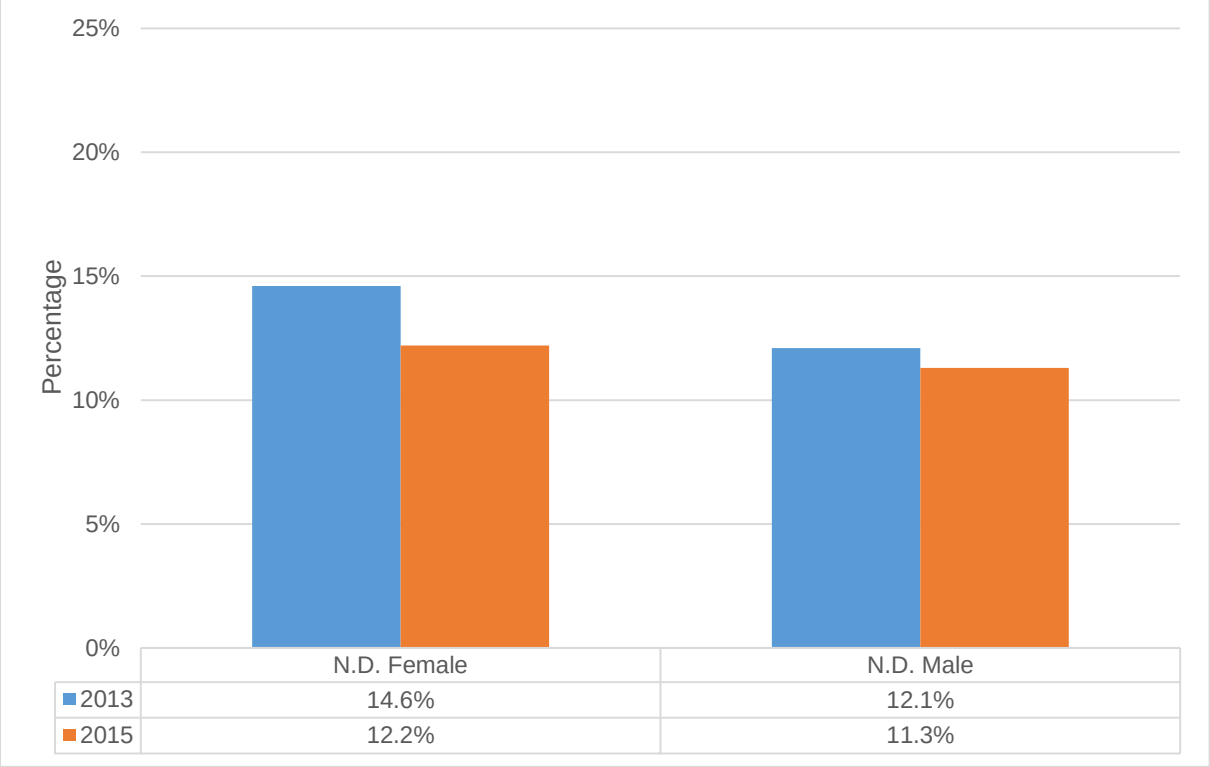


Chart: Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 10.9 percent of seventh graders and 12.8 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 746. Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

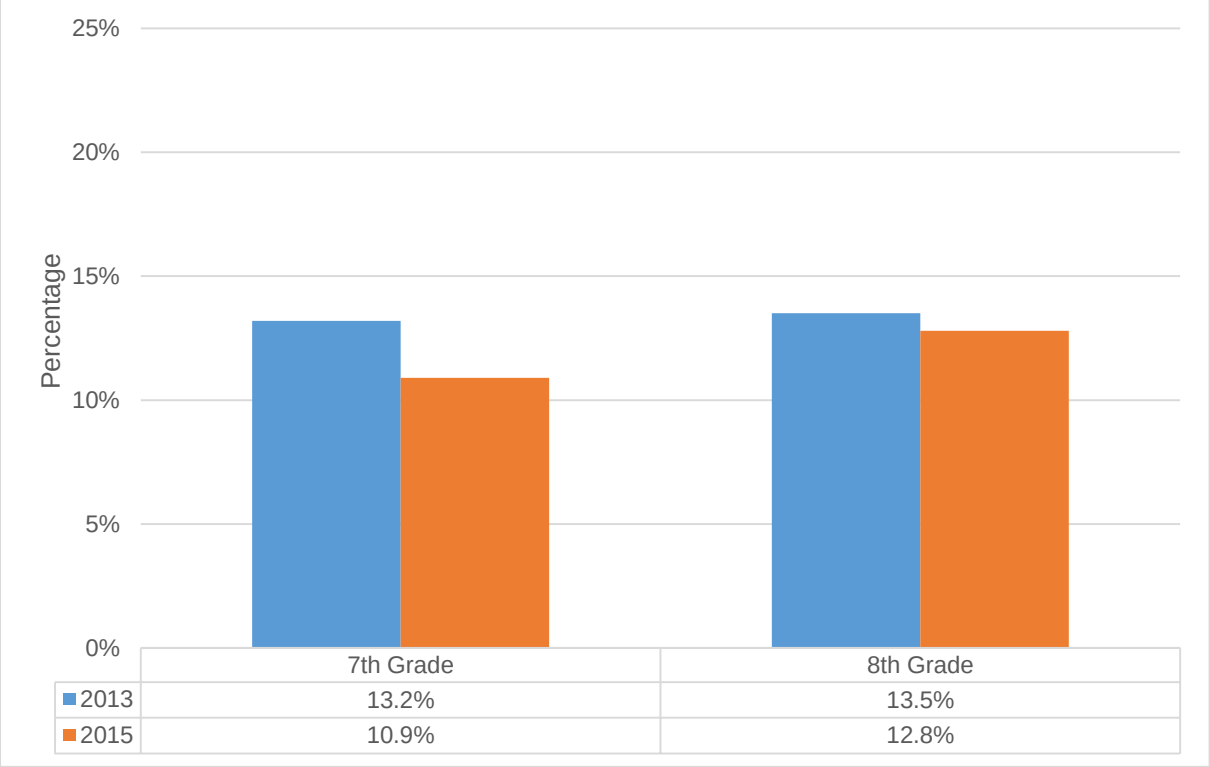


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

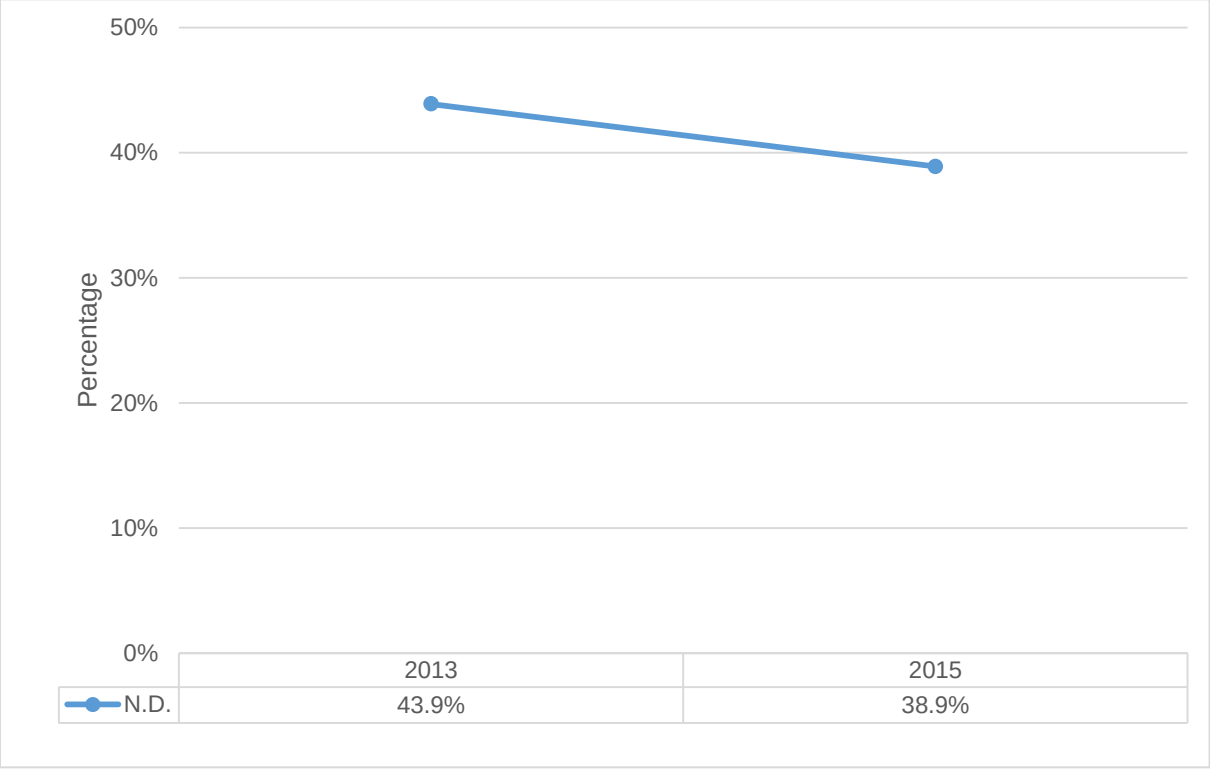
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 38.9 percent of North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 747. “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 42.3 percent of female and 34.1 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 748. “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

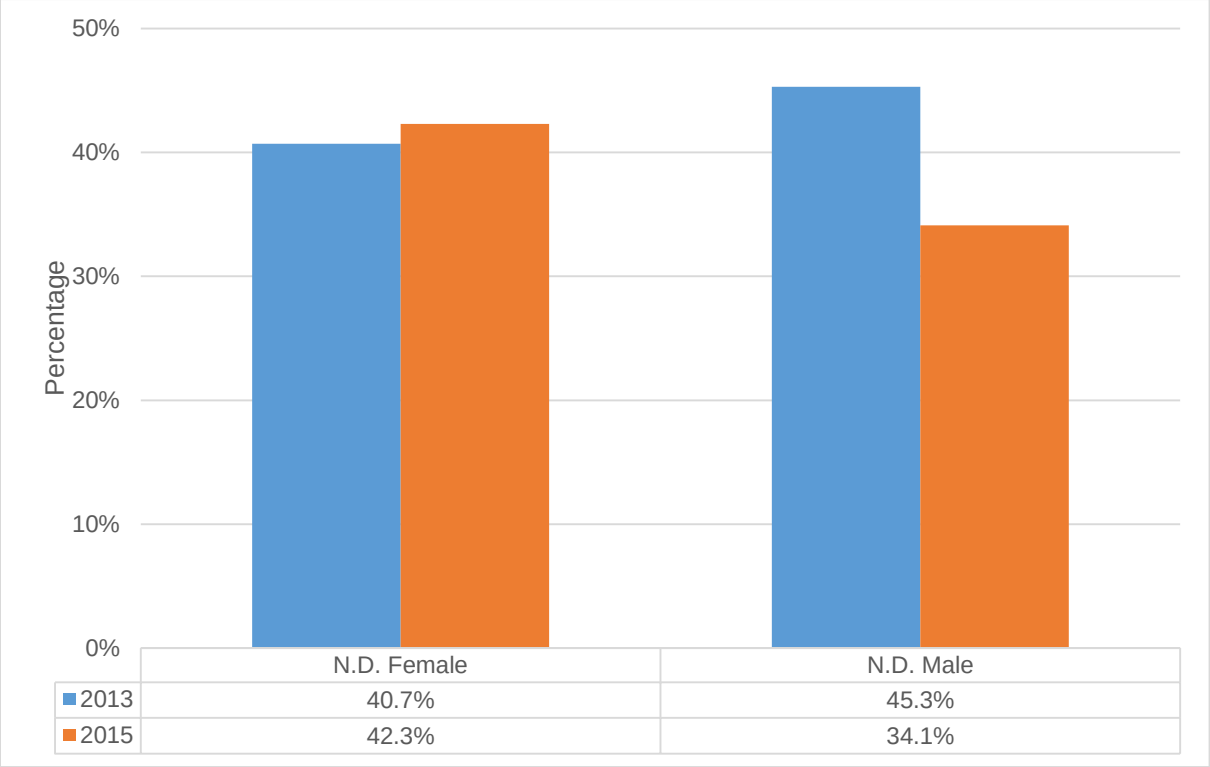


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 33.4 percent of seventh graders and 41.3 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 749. “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

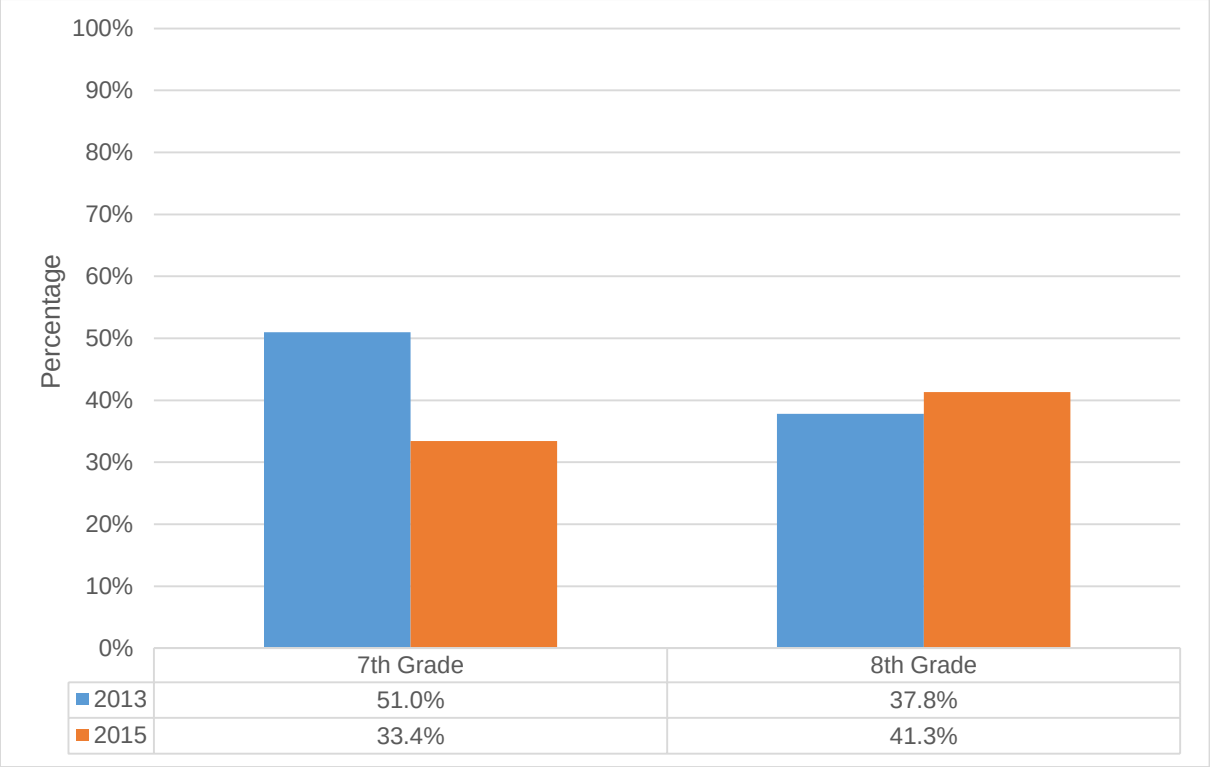


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

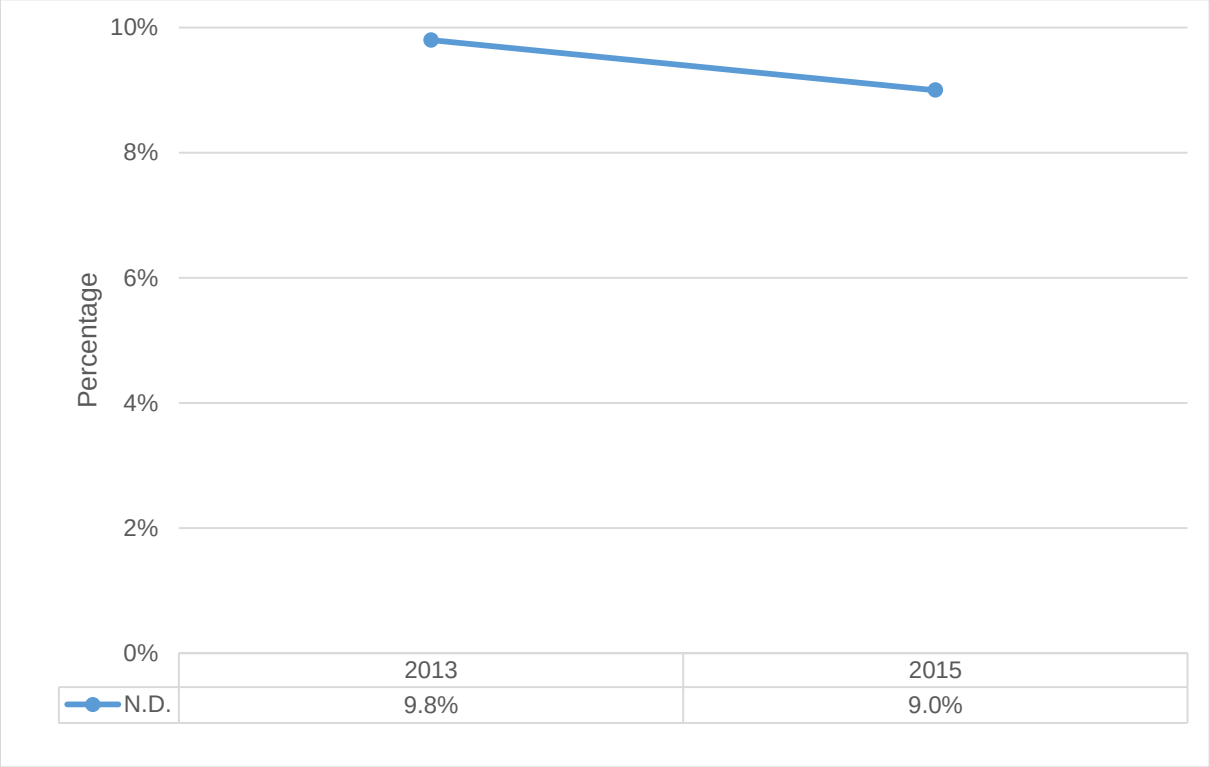
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 9 percent of North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 750. “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

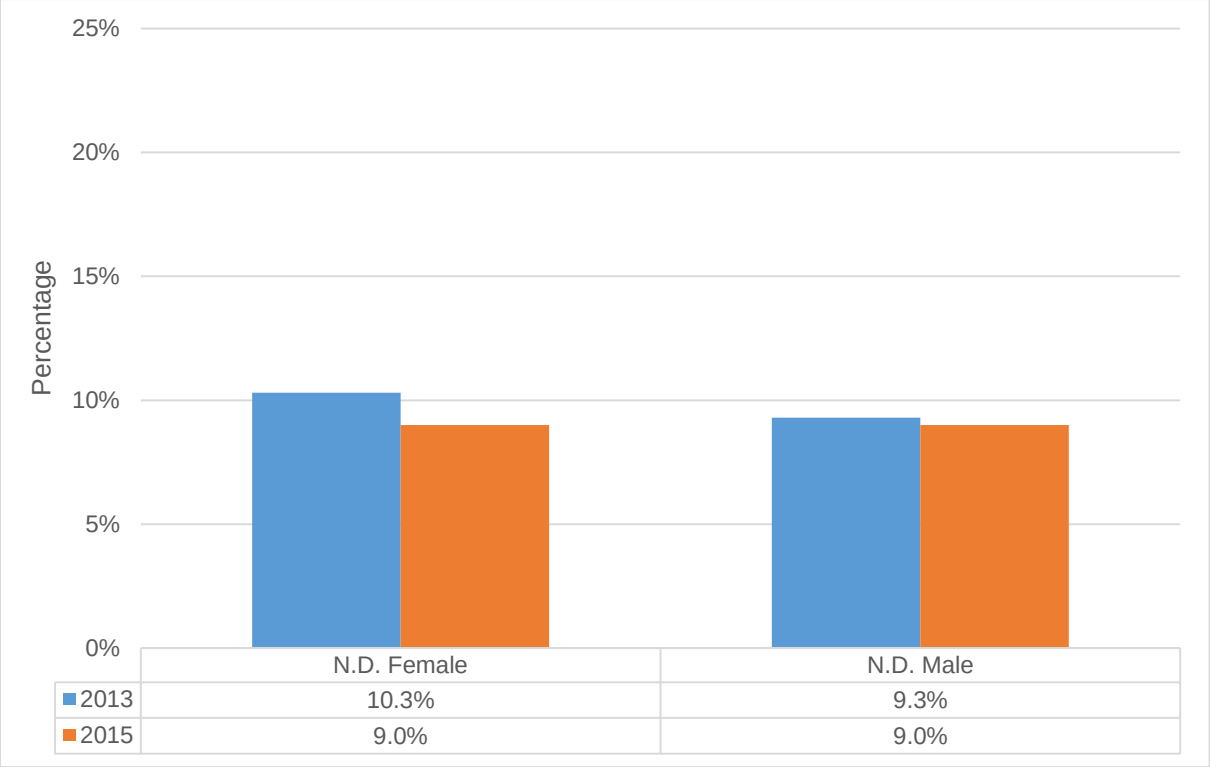
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 9 percent of female and 9 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 751. “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

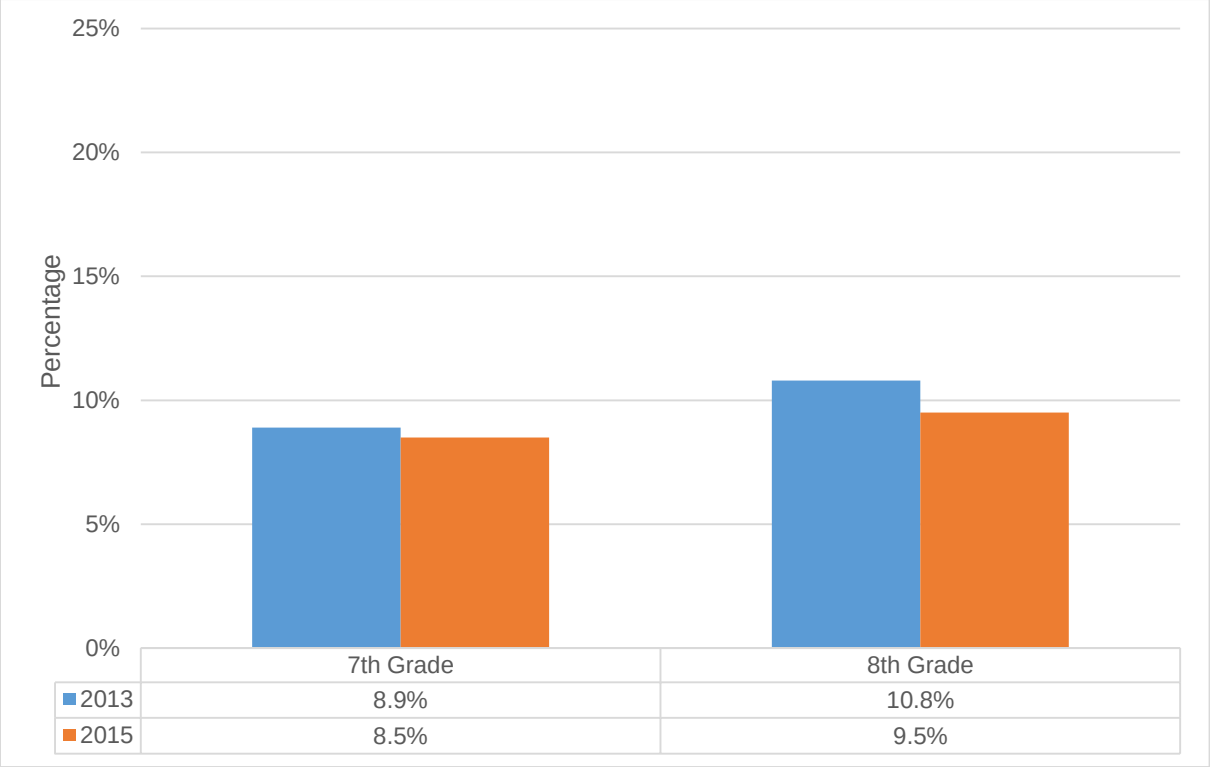
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 8.5 percent of seventh graders and 9.5 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 752. “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

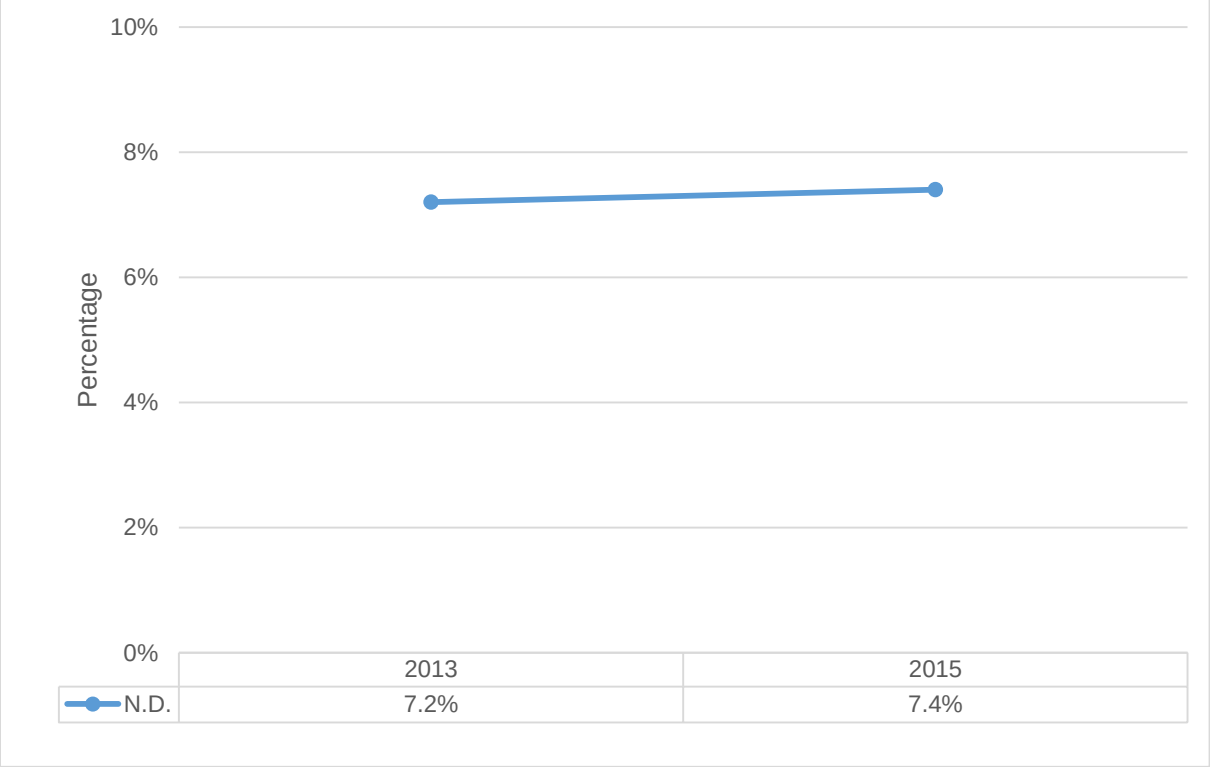
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 7.4 percent of North Dakota middle school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 753. Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6.6 percent of female and 8.2 percent of male North Dakota middle school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 754. Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

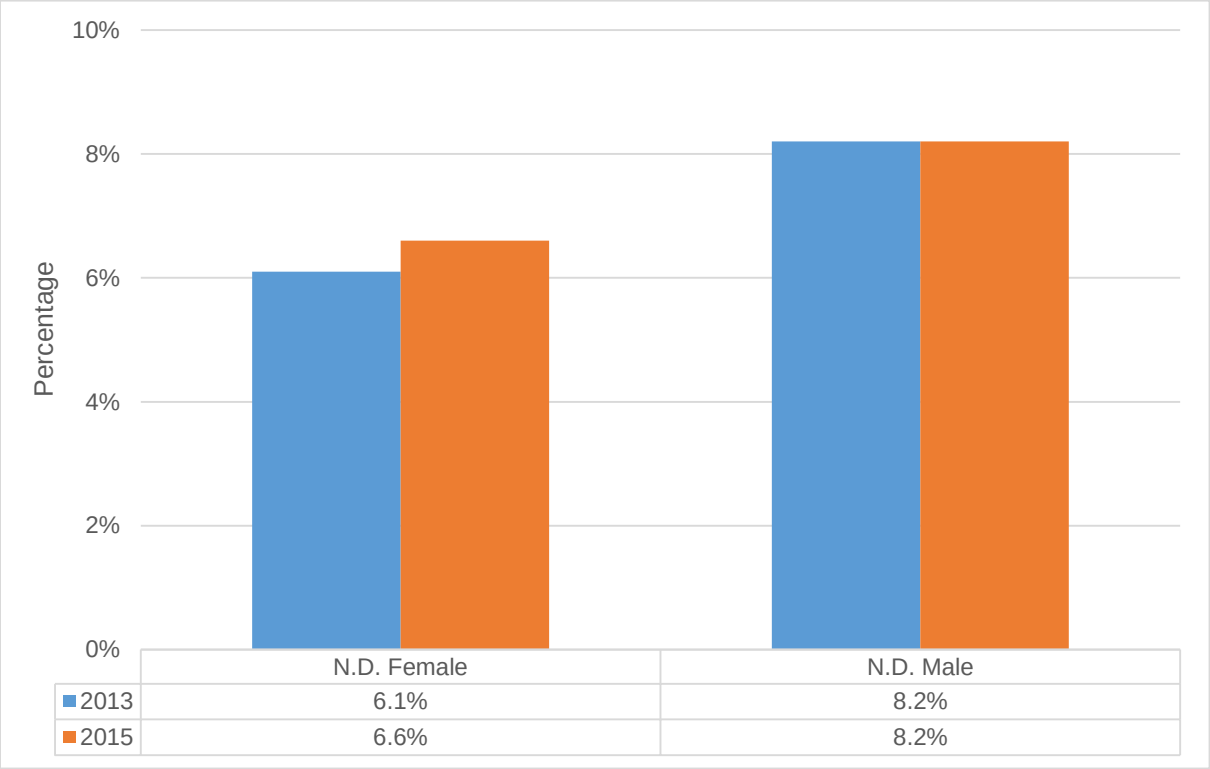


Chart: Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 8 percent of seventh graders and 6.8 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 755. Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

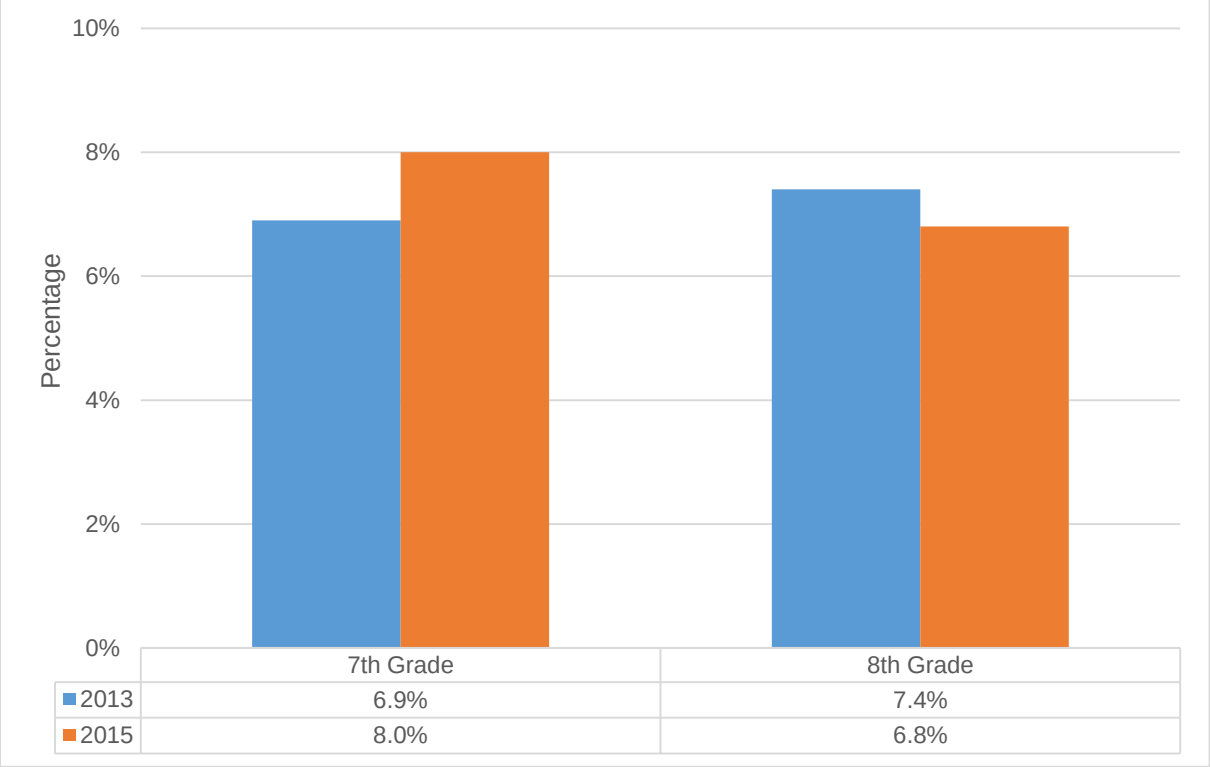


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

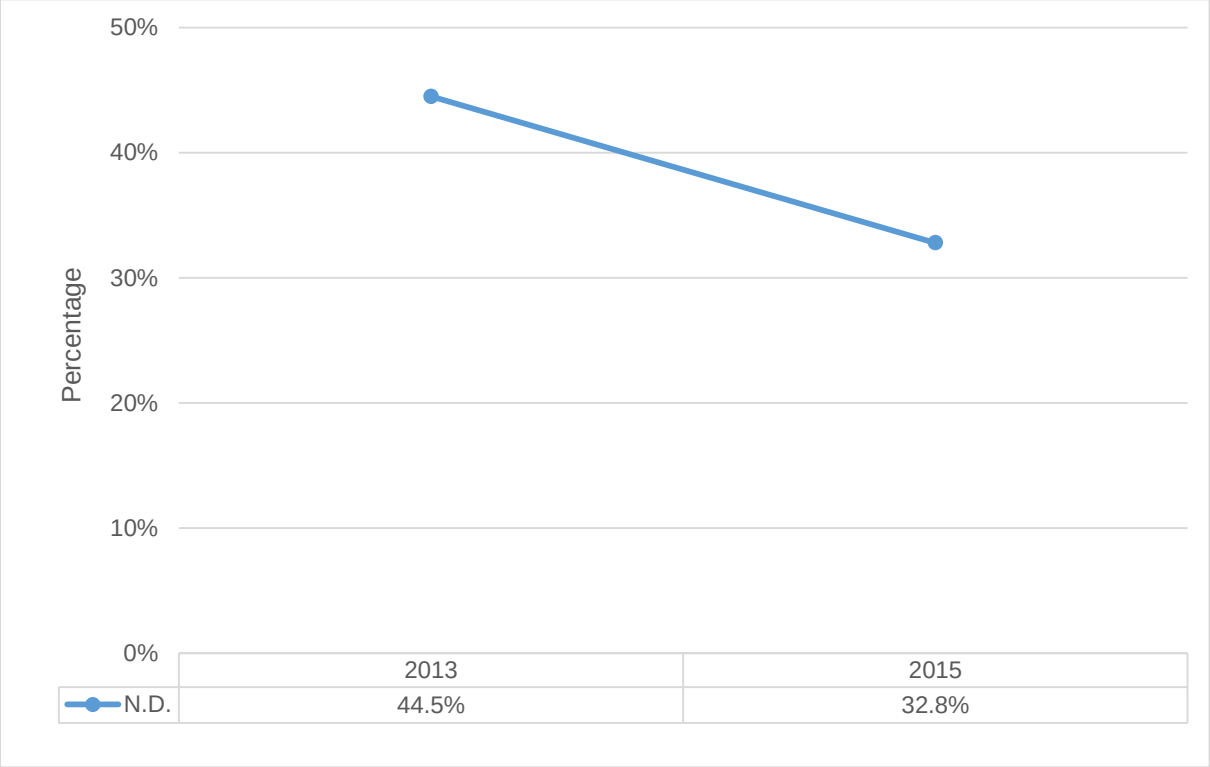
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 32.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 756. “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

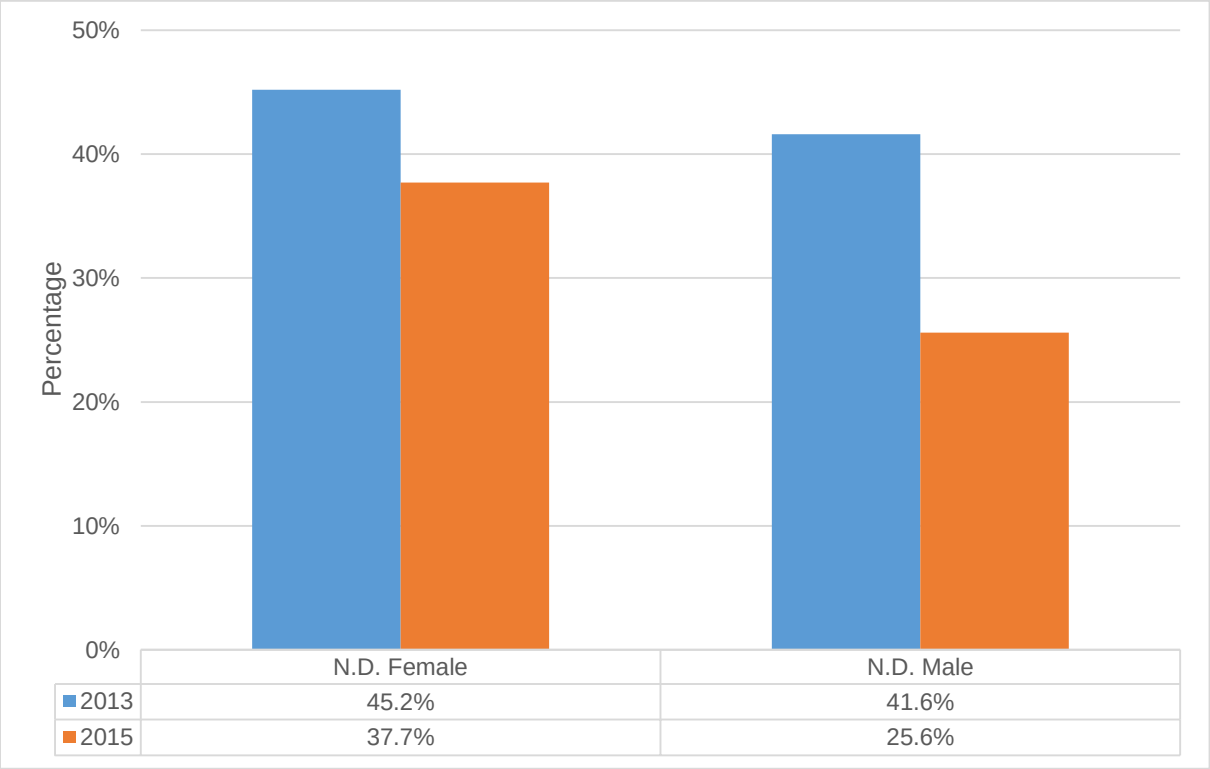
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 37.7 percent of female and 25.6 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 757. “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	N.D. Female	N.D. Male
2013	45.2%	41.6%
2015	37.7%	25.6%

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 41.8 percent of seventh graders and 29.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 758. “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

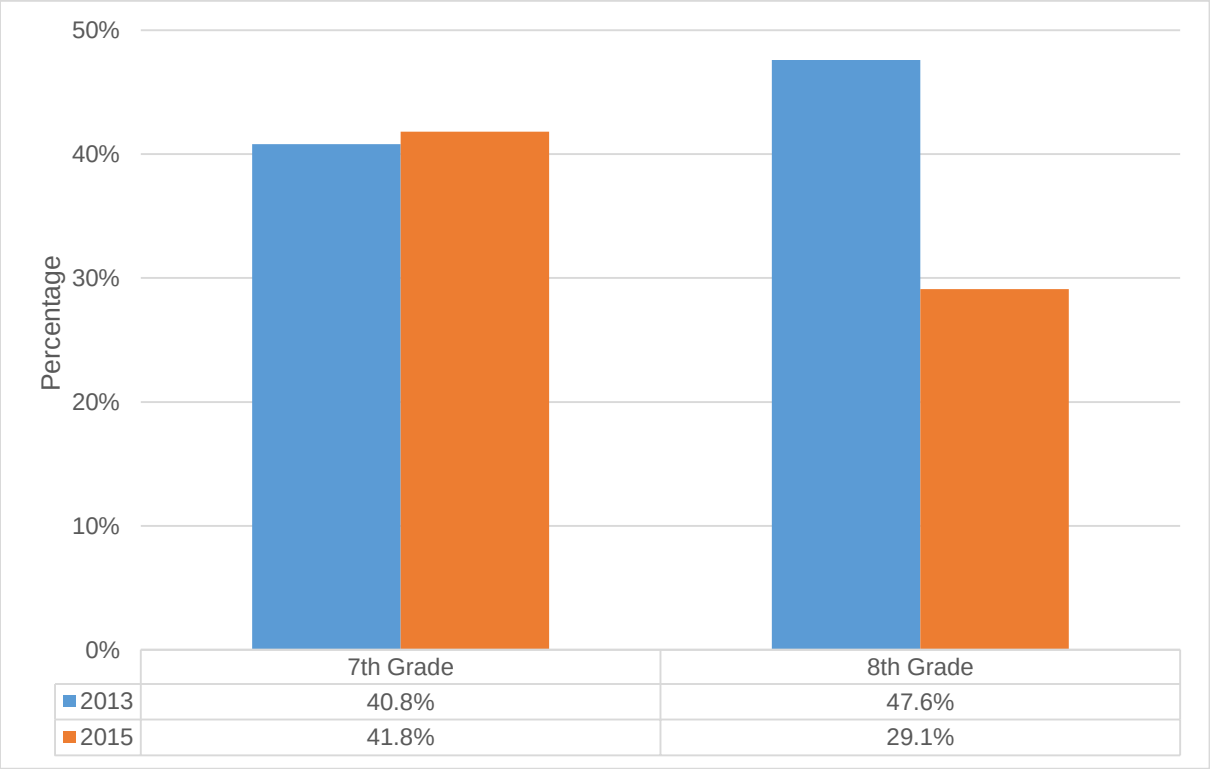


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

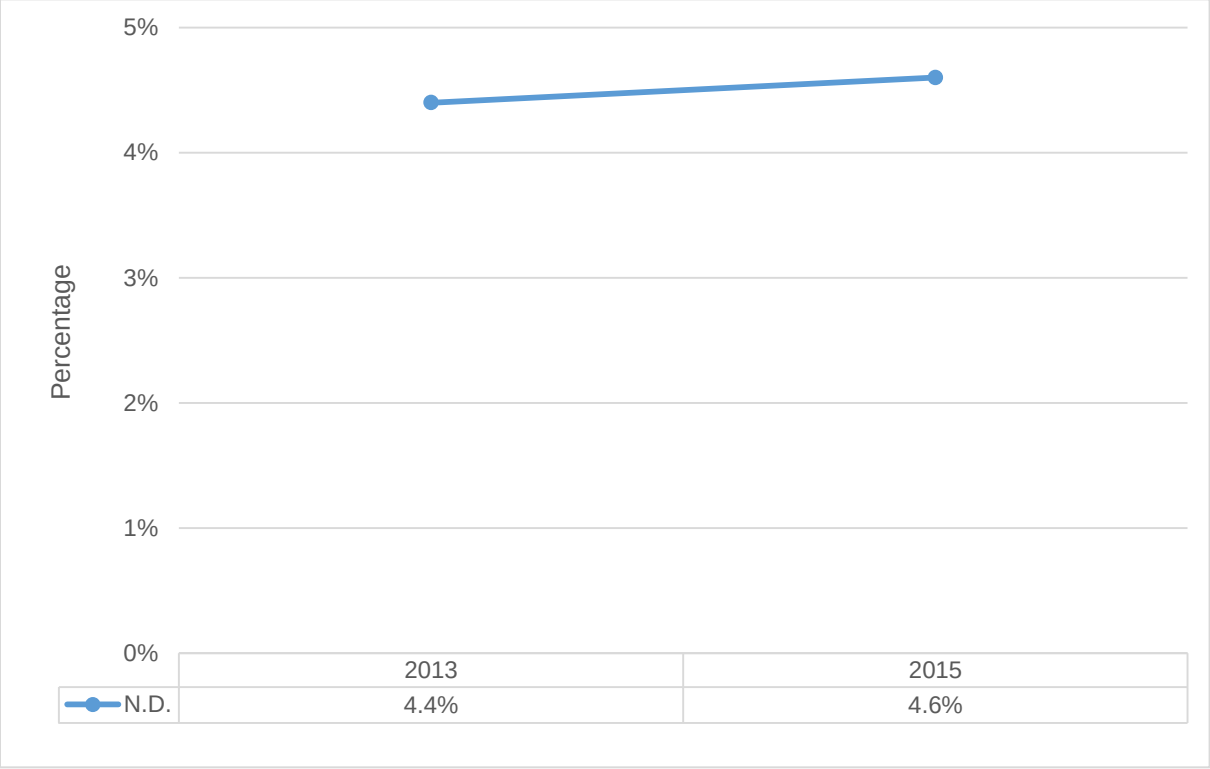
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 4.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 759. “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

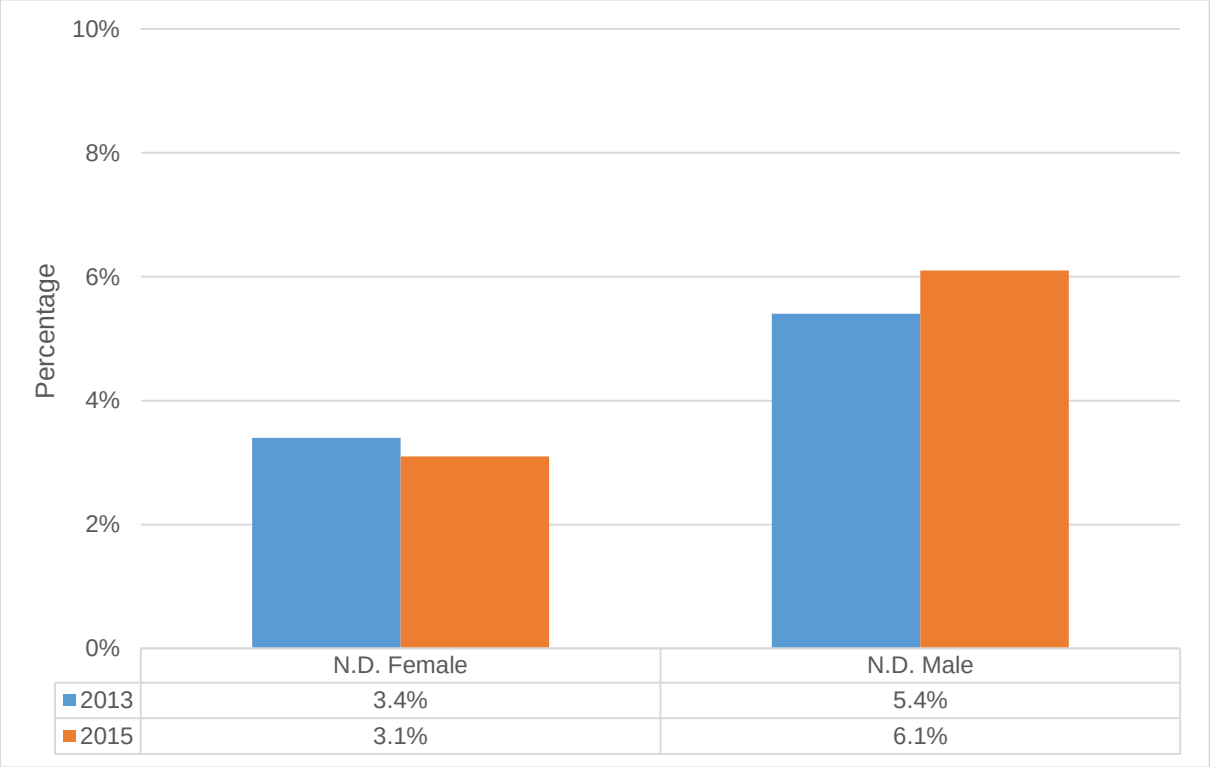
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.1 percent of female and 6.1 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 760. “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

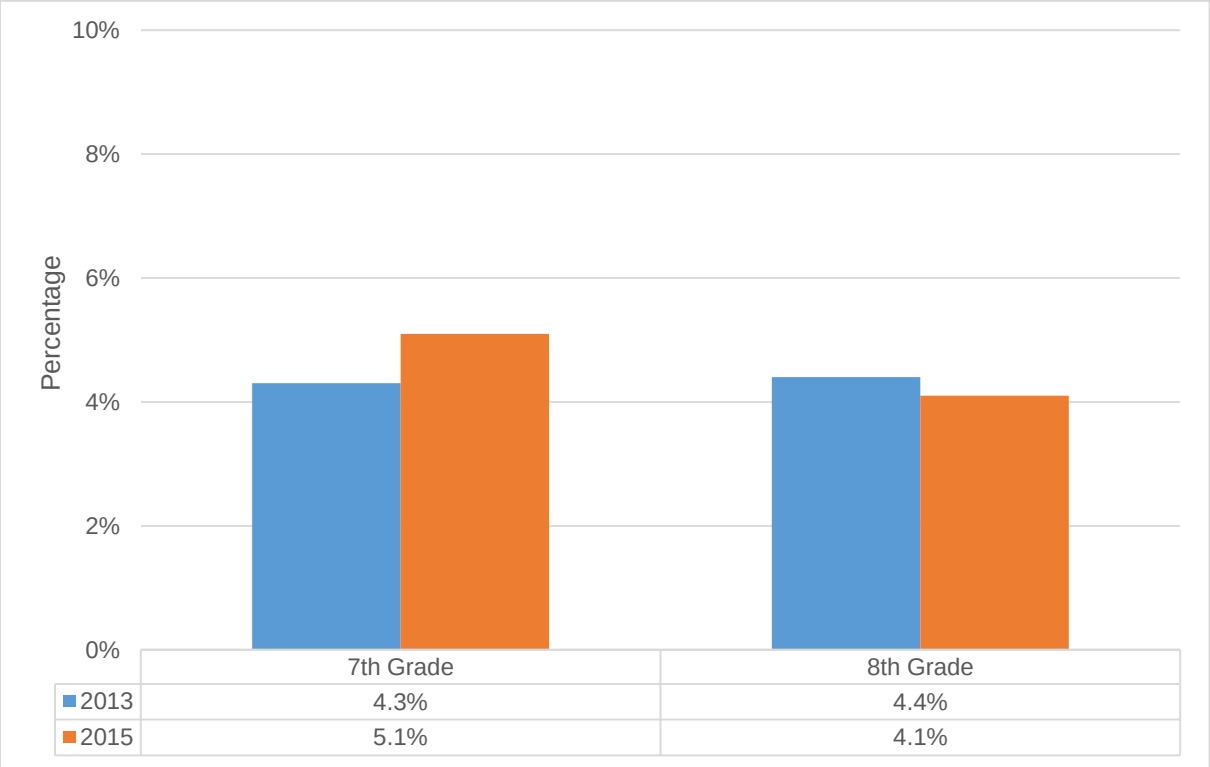
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 5.1 percent of seventh graders and 4.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 761. “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

3.7.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

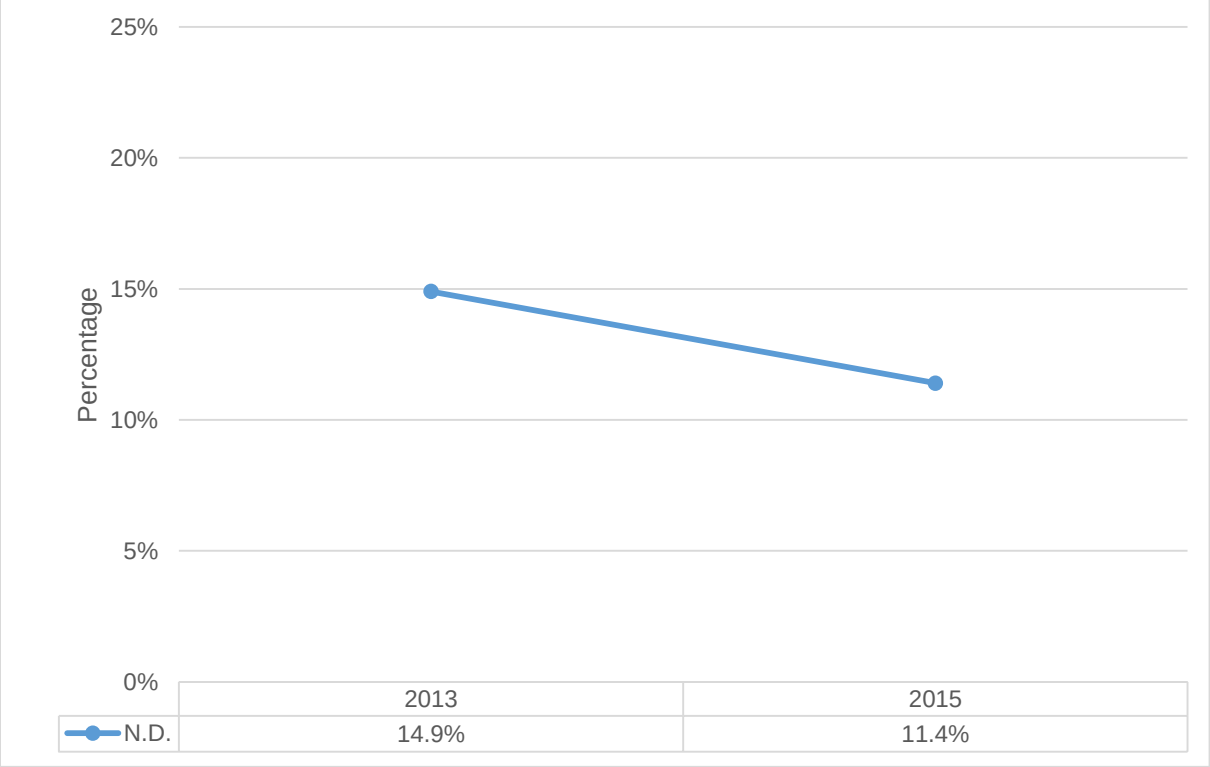
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.4 percent of North Dakota high school students thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 762. Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 11.8 percent of female and 11 percent of male North Dakota high school students thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 763. Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

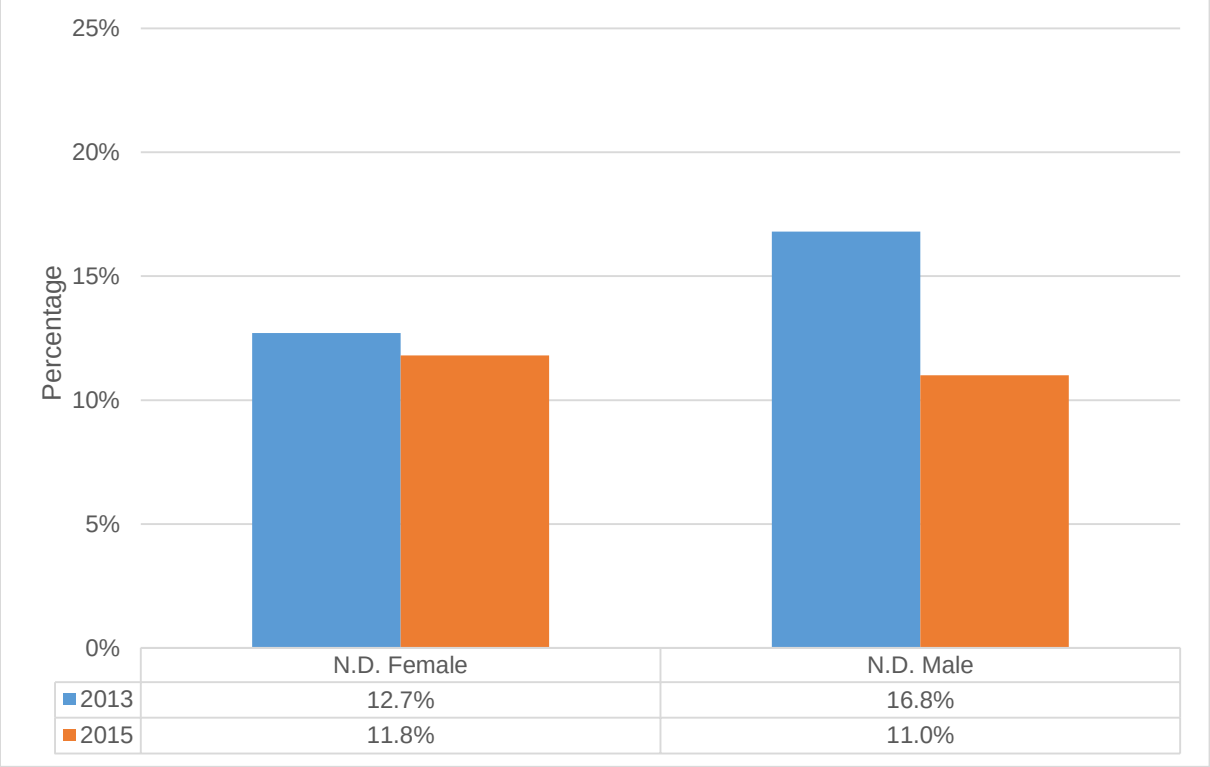


Chart: Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

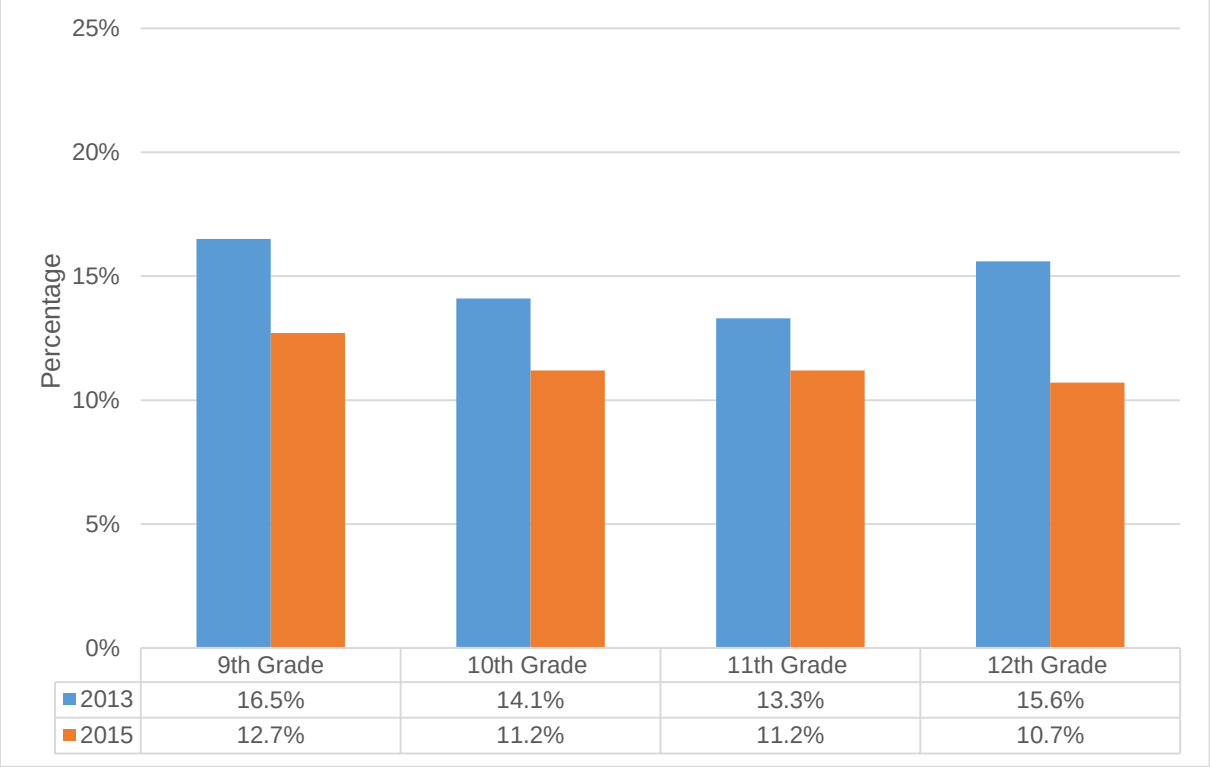
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 12.7 percent of ninth graders and 10.7 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 764. Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	16.5%	14.1%	13.3%	15.6%
2015	12.7%	11.2%	11.2%	10.7%

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

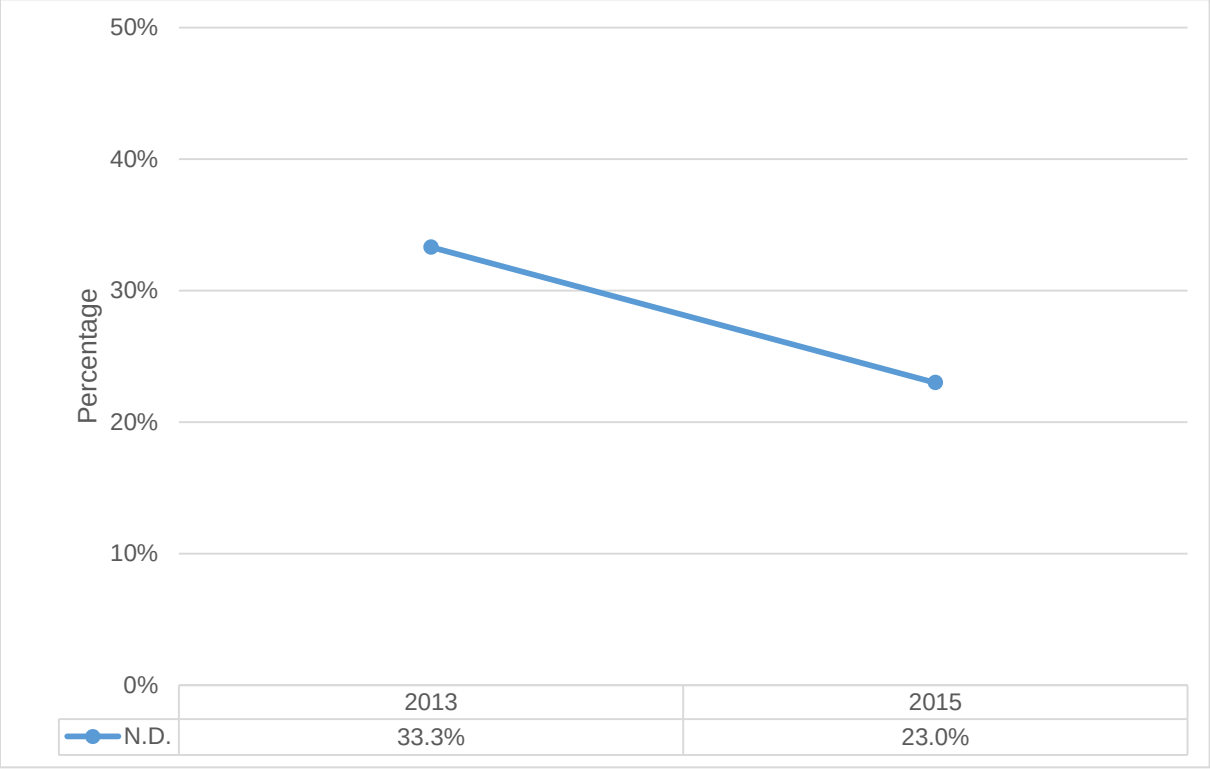
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 23 percent of North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 765. “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 23.3 percent of female and 23.4 percent of male North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 766. “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

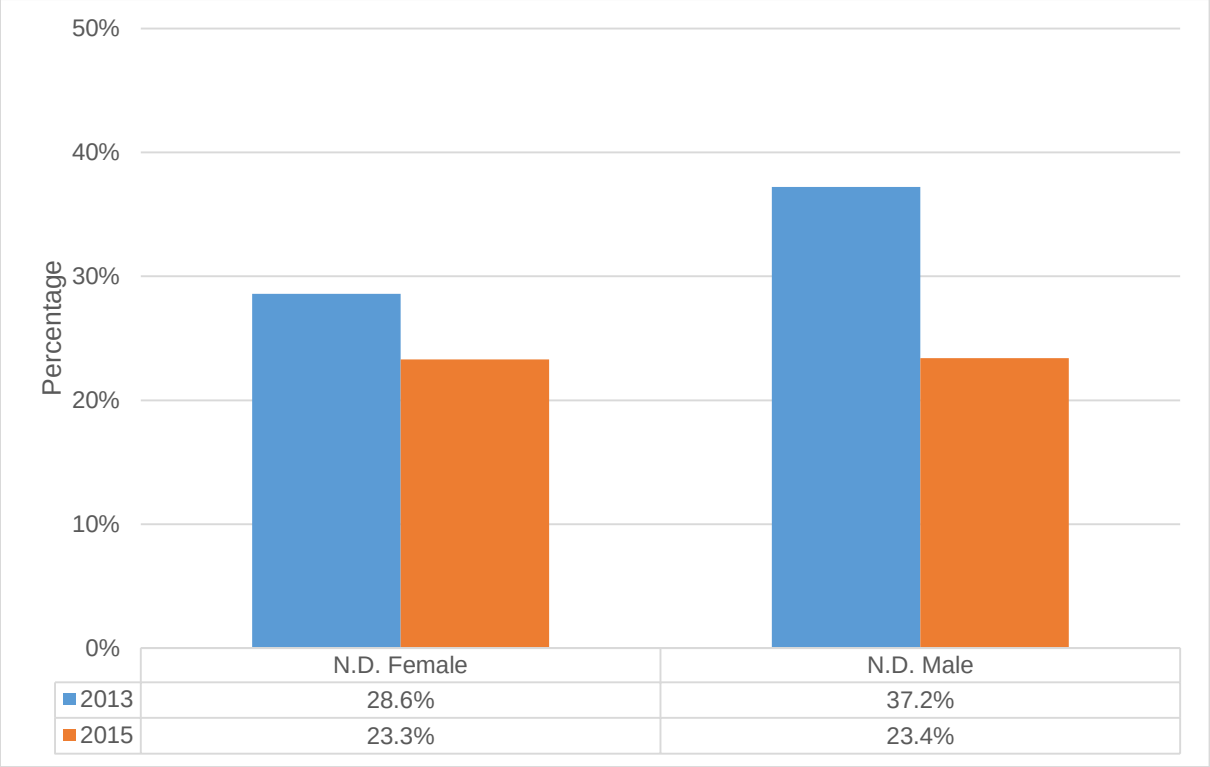


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

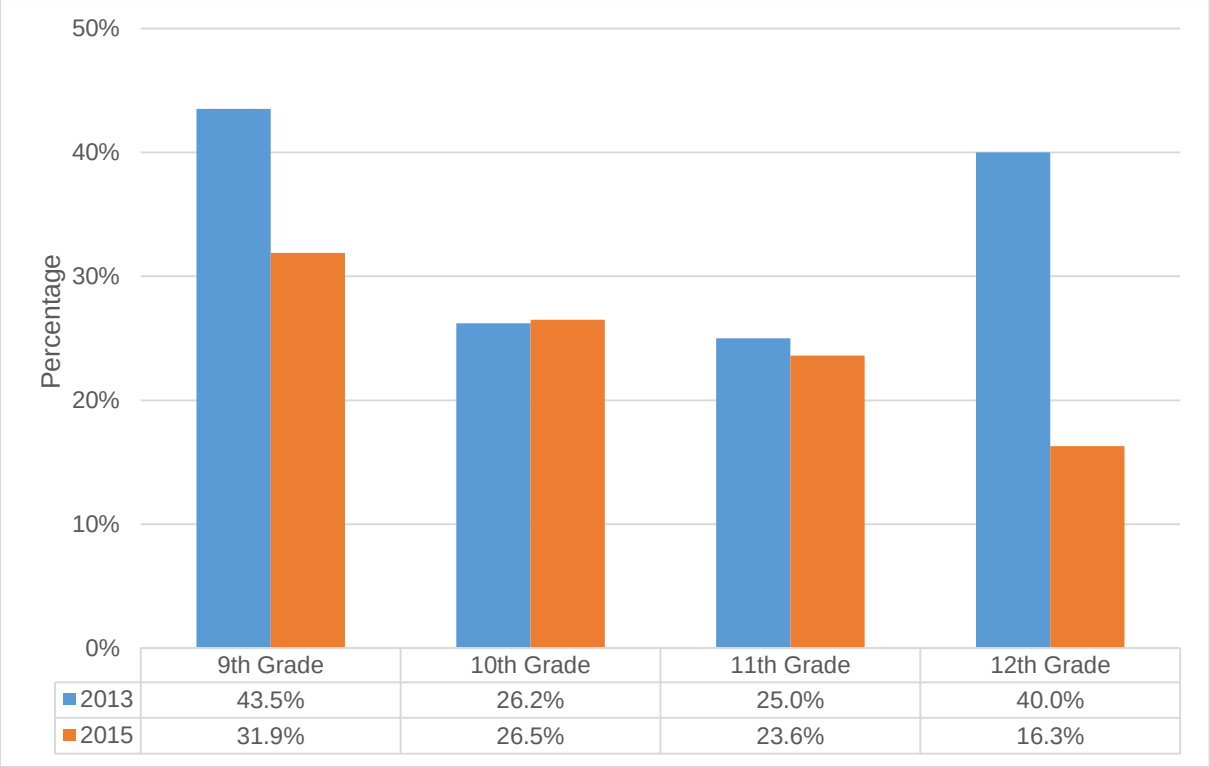
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 31.9 percent of ninth graders and 16.3 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 767. “Current” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	43.5%	26.2%	25.0%	40.0%
2015	31.9%	26.5%	23.6%	16.3%

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

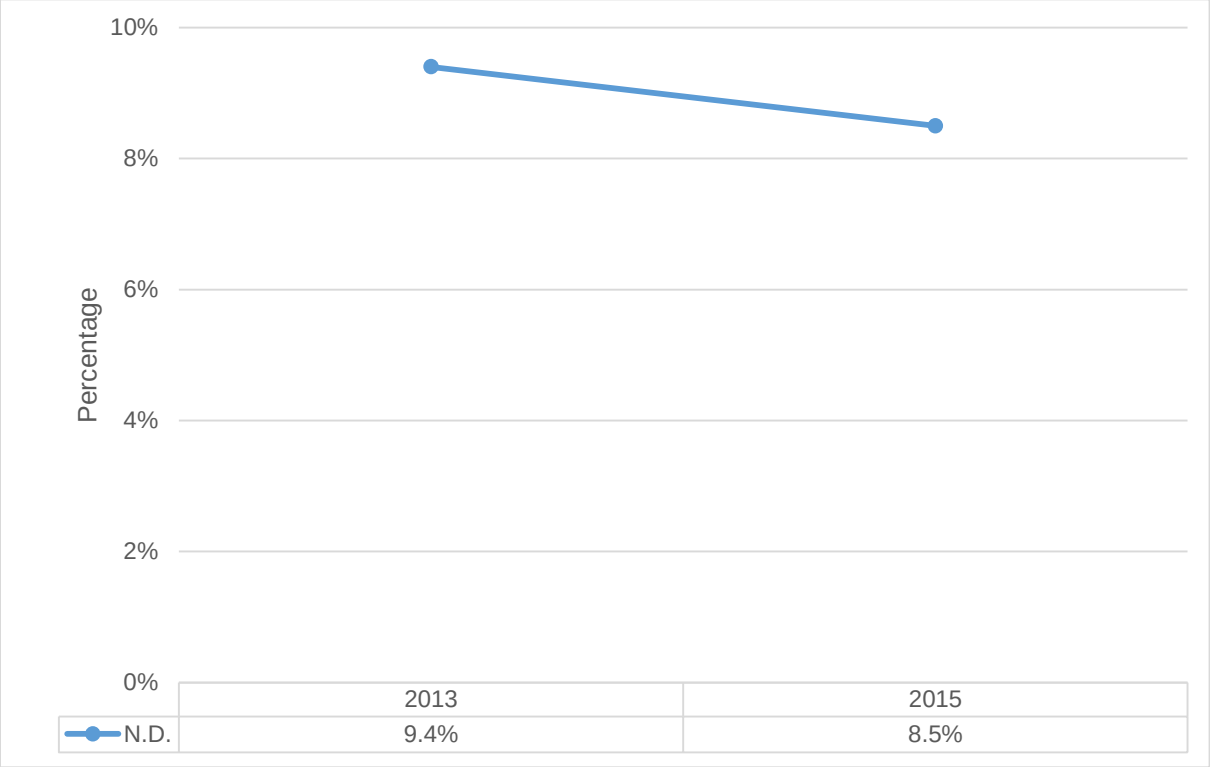
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 8.5 percent of North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 768. “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 9.3 percent of female and 7.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 769. “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

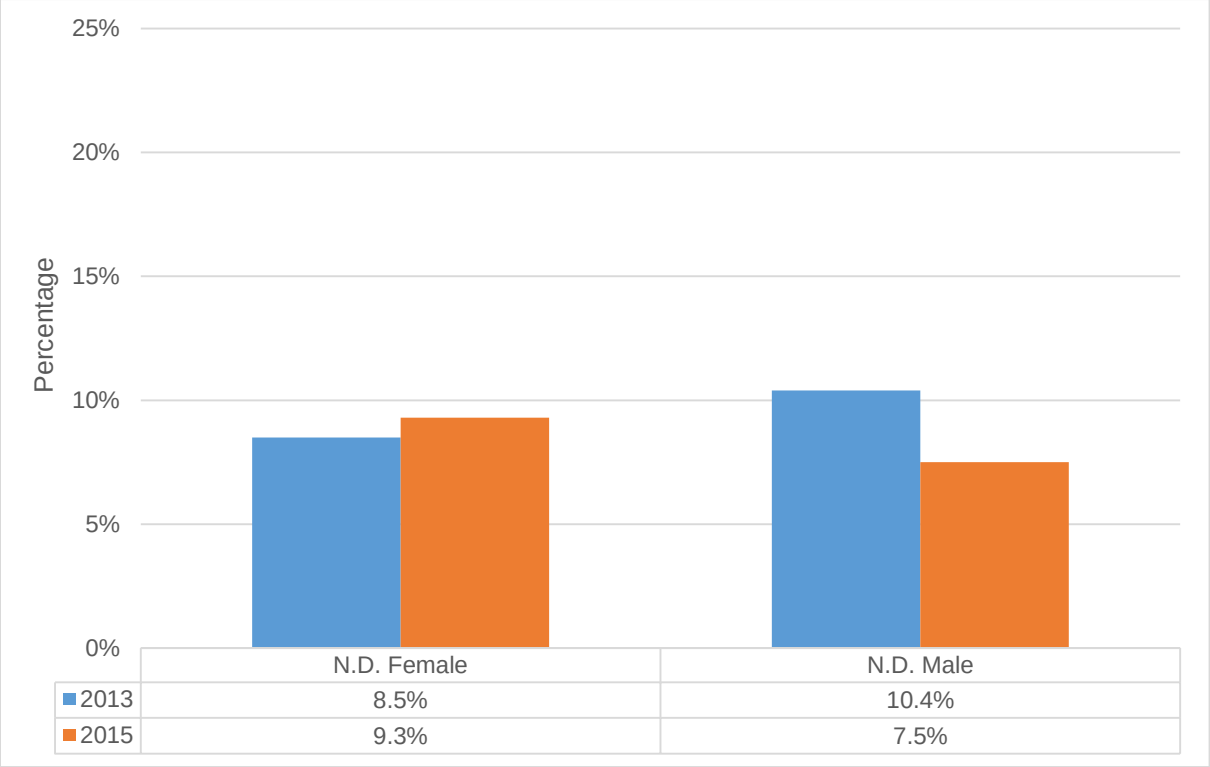


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

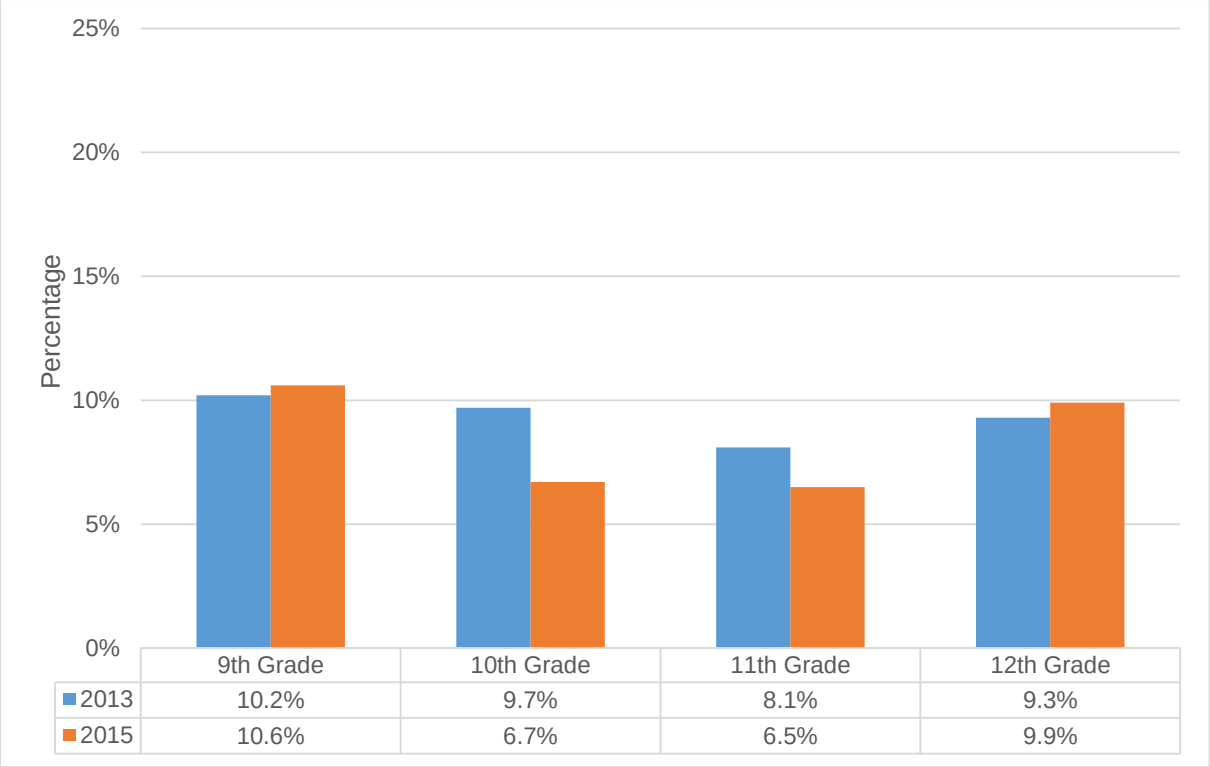
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think young people who smoke cigarettes have more friends?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 10.6 percent of ninth graders and 9.9 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, thought young people who smoke cigarettes had more friends.

Figure 770. “Never” Smokers Who Think Young People Who Smoke Cigarettes Have More Friends, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	10.2%	9.7%	8.1%	9.3%
2015	10.6%	6.7%	6.5%	9.9%

Chart: Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

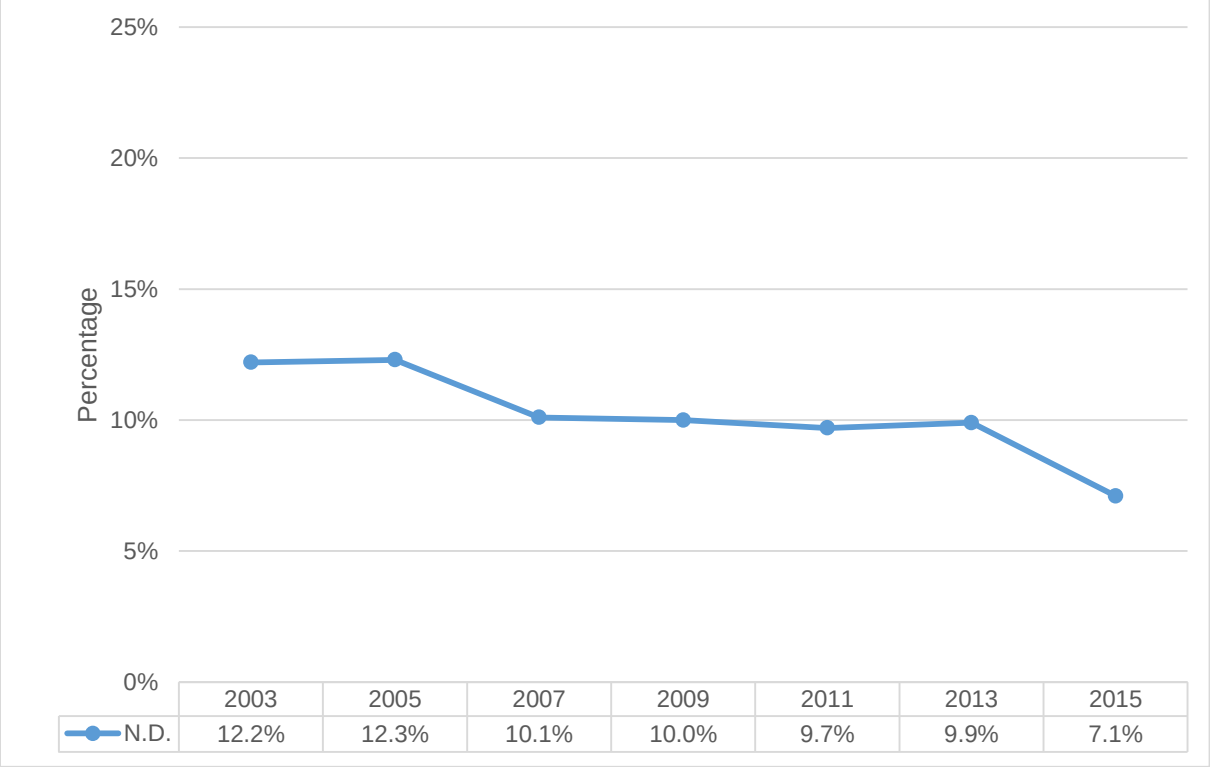
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 7.1 percent of North Dakota high school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 771. Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	12.2%	12.3%	10.1%	10.0%	9.7%	9.9%	7.1%

Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6.5 percent of female and 7.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 772. Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

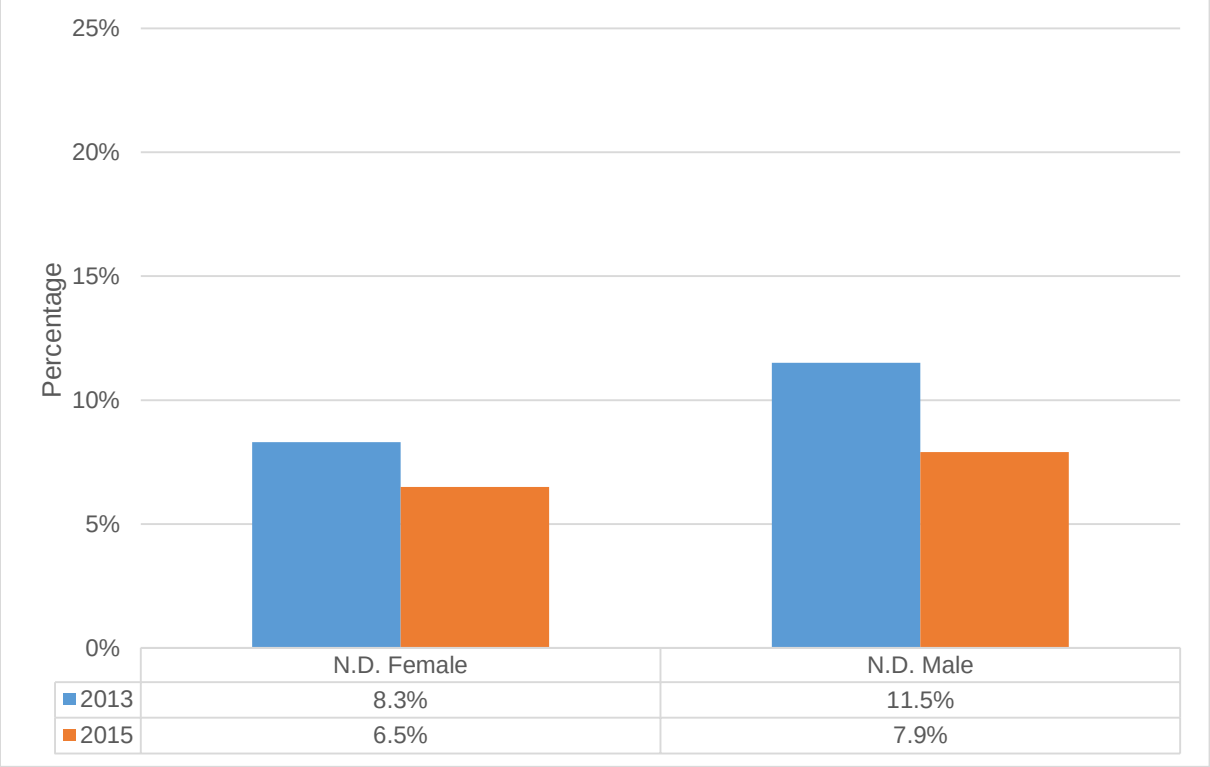


Chart: Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

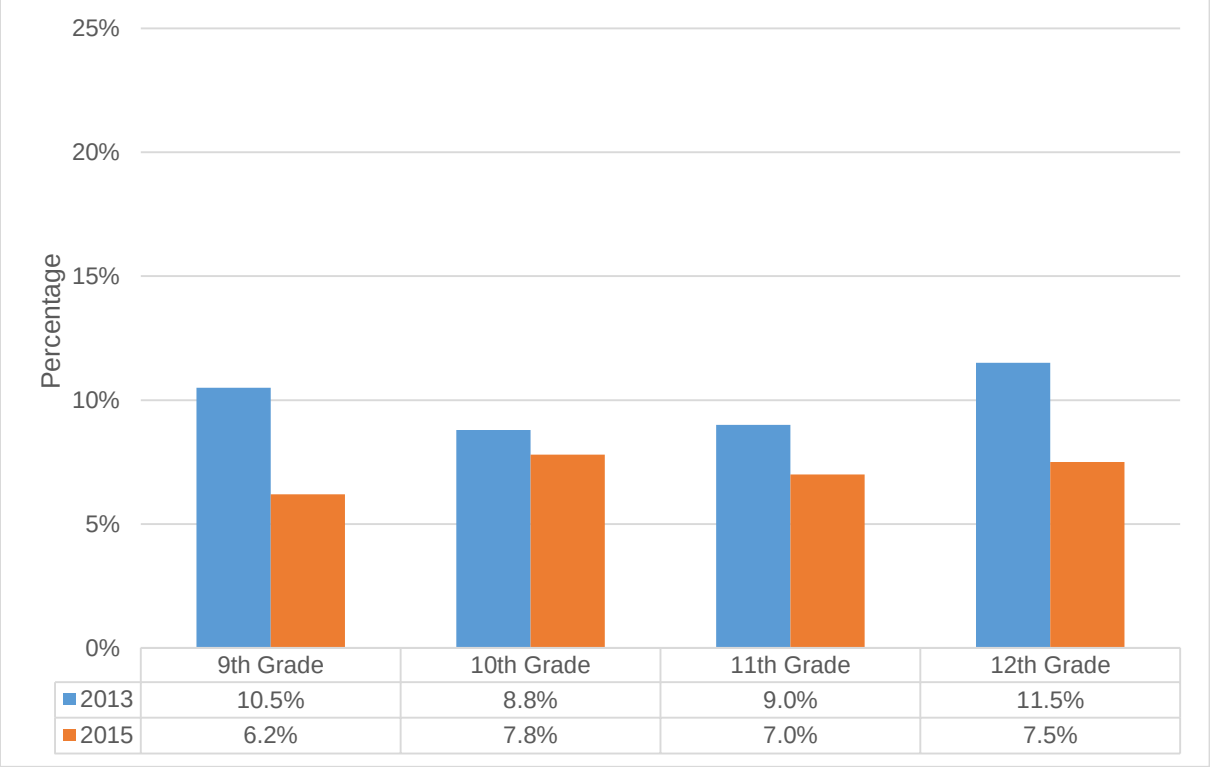
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 6.2 percent of ninth graders and 7.5 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 773. Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	10.5%	8.8%	9.0%	11.5%
2015	6.2%	7.8%	7.0%	7.5%

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

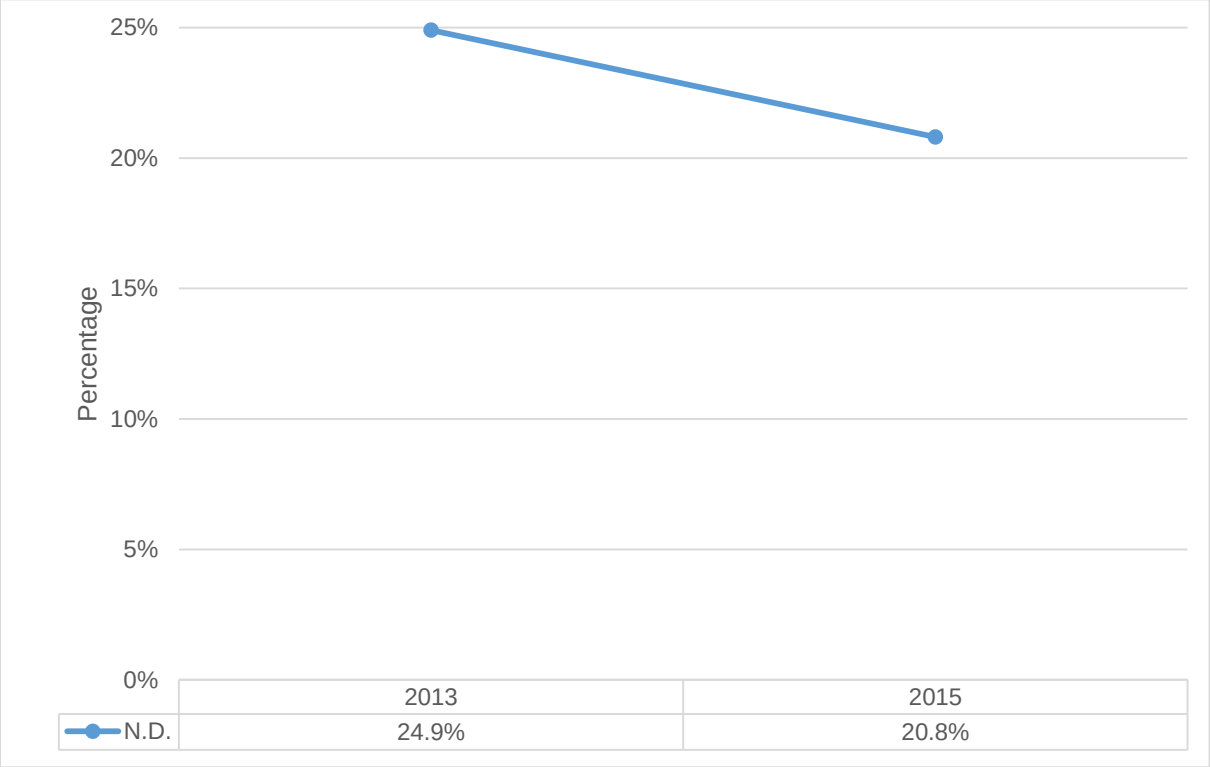
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 20.8 percent of North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 774. “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 16 percent of female and 25 percent of male North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 775. “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

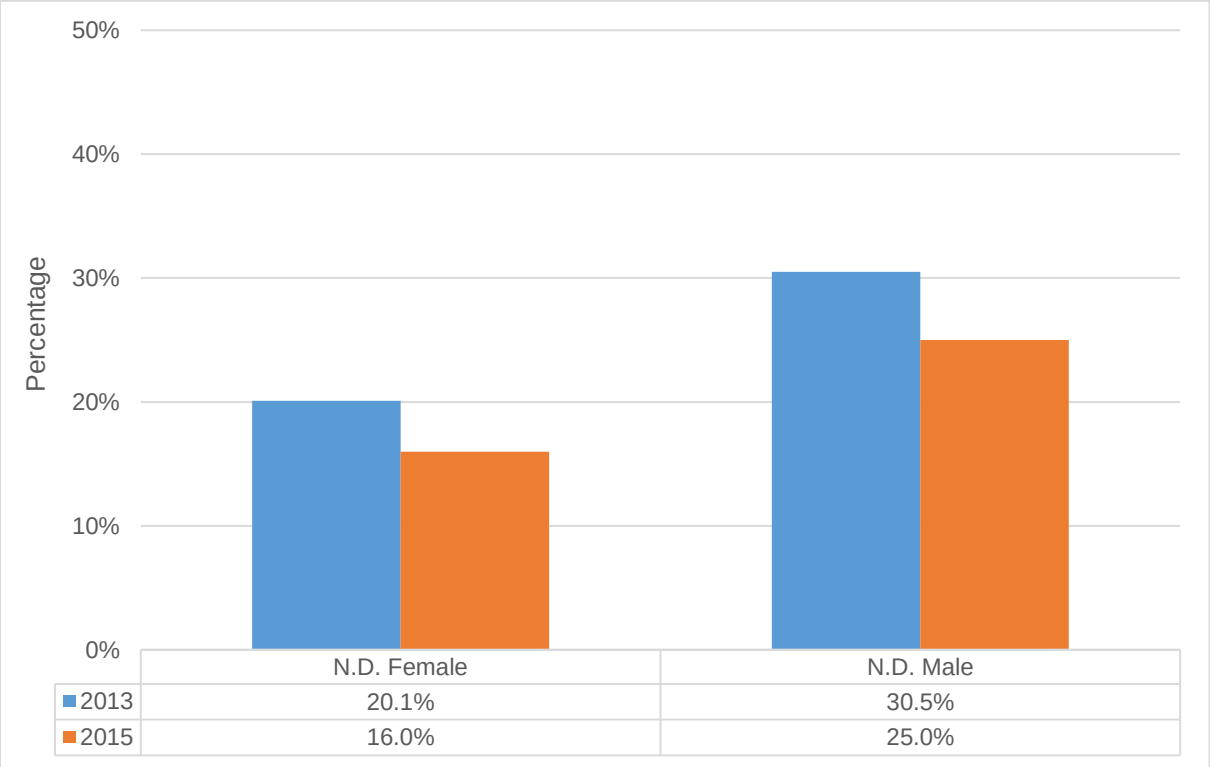


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

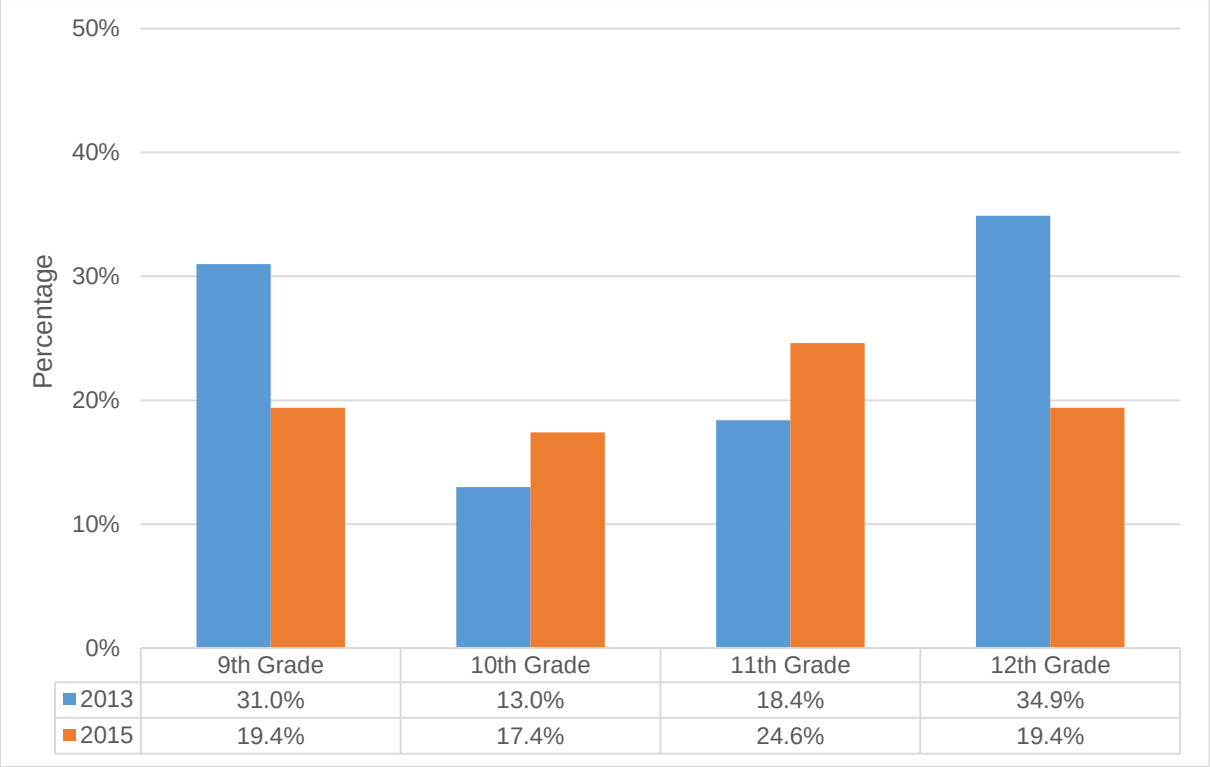
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 19.4 percent of ninth graders and 19.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 776. “Current” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	31.0%	13.0%	18.4%	34.9%
2015	19.4%	17.4%	24.6%	19.4%

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

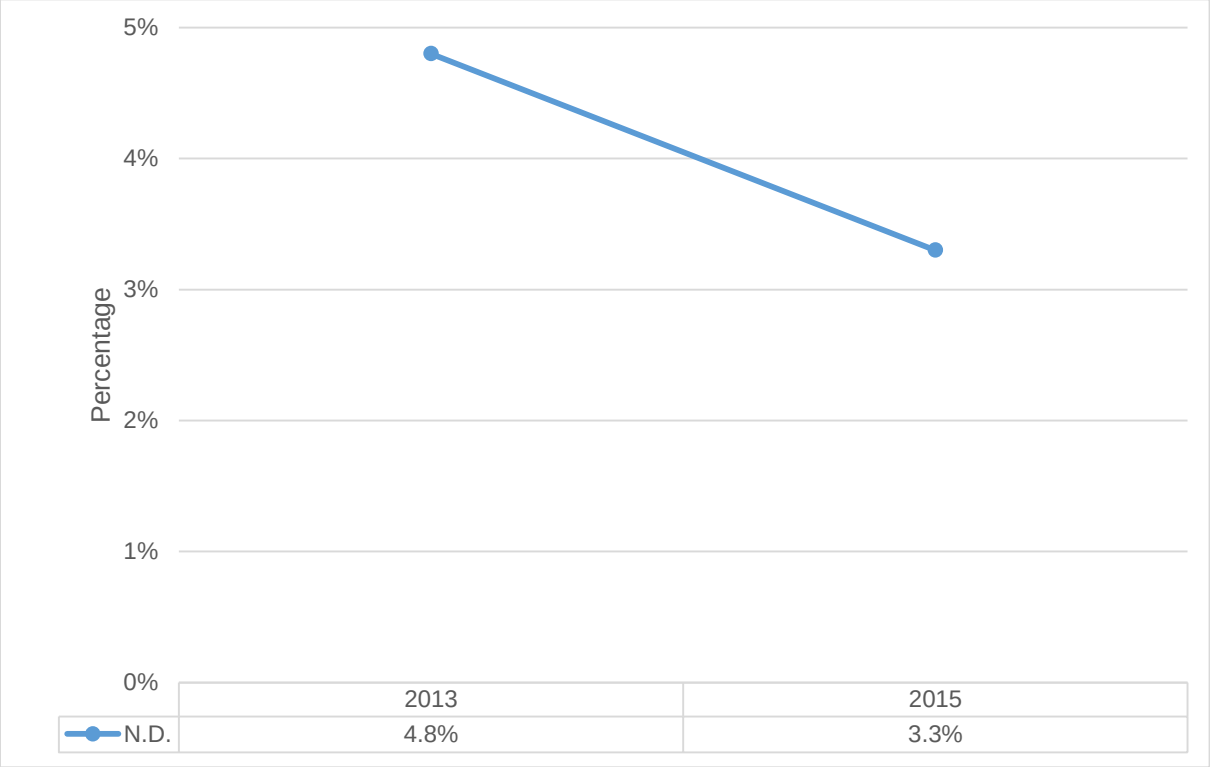
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.3 percent of North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 777. “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.8 percent of female and 2.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 778. “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

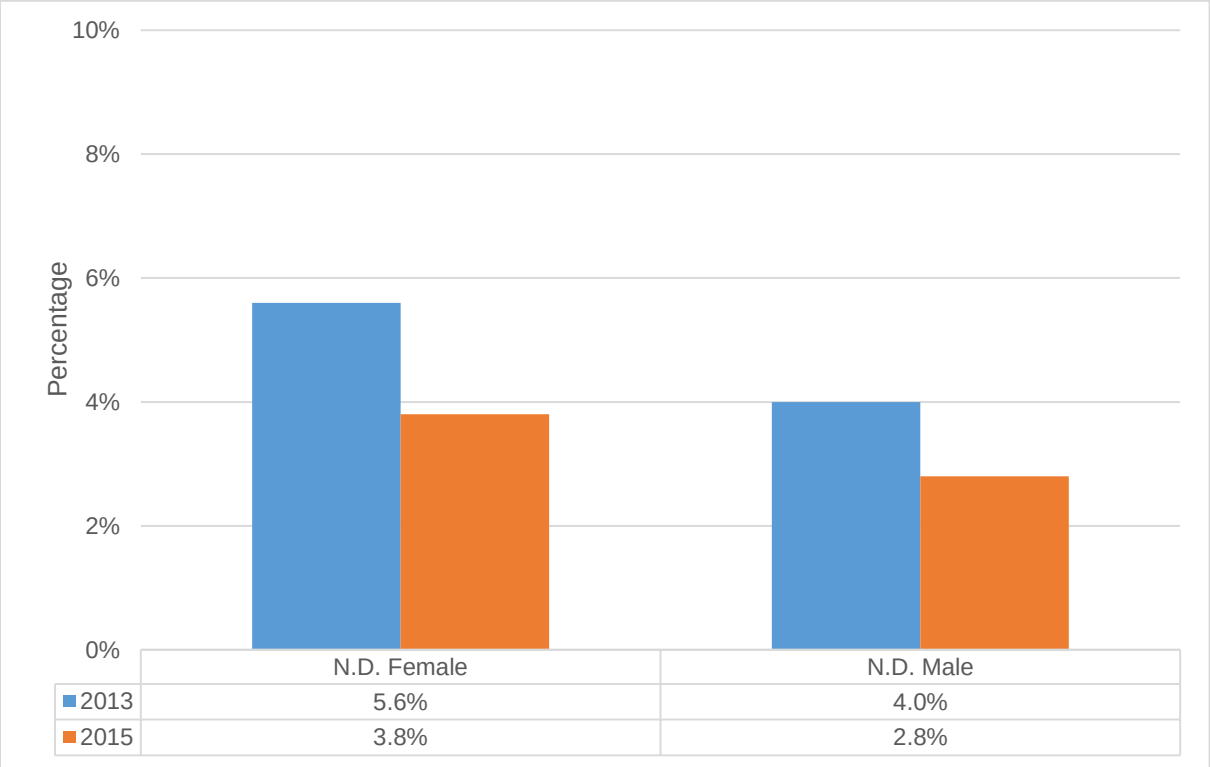


Chart: “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

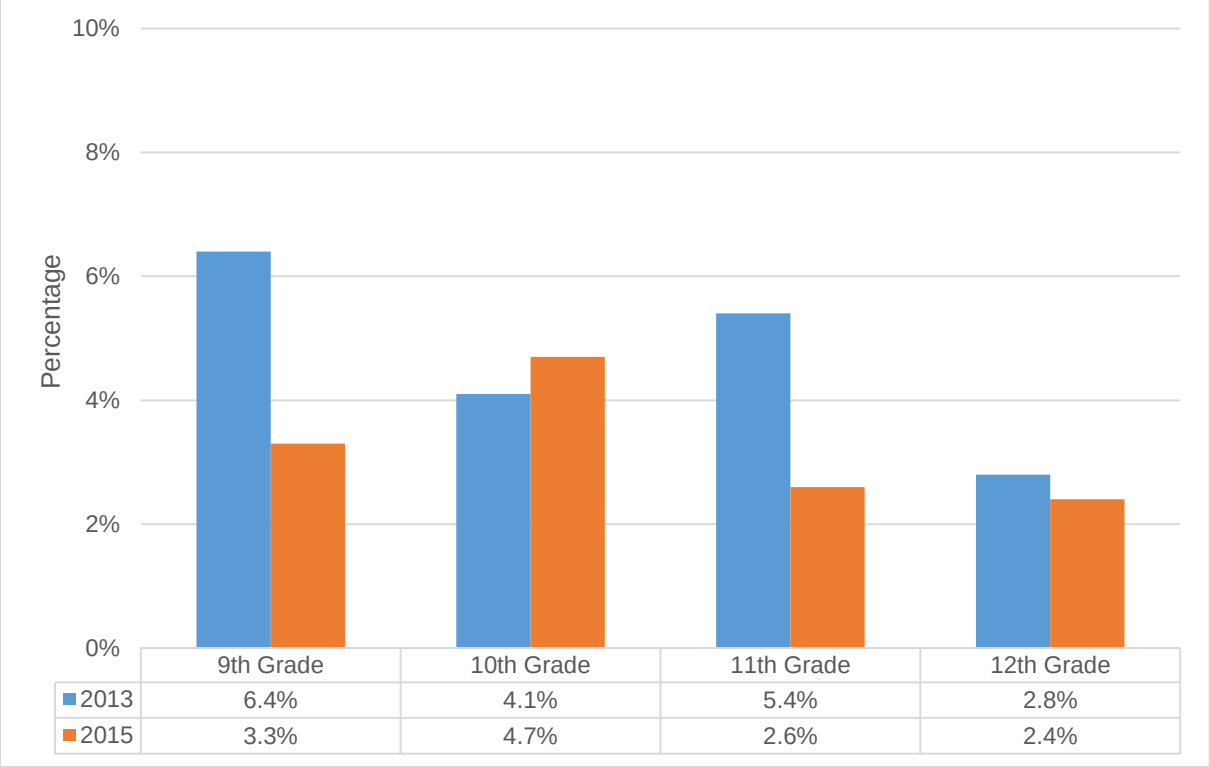
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. The question is worded, “Do you think smoking cigarettes makes young people look cool or fit in?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 3.3 percent of ninth graders and 2.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, thought smoking cigarettes made young people look cool or fit in.

Figure 779. “Never” Smokers Who Think Smoking Cigarettes Makes Young People Look Cool or Fit In, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	6.4%	4.1%	5.4%	2.8%
2015	3.3%	4.7%	2.6%	2.4%

3.8. Rules about Smoking at Home

3.8.1.1. Age Groups

3.8.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.8.1.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2013

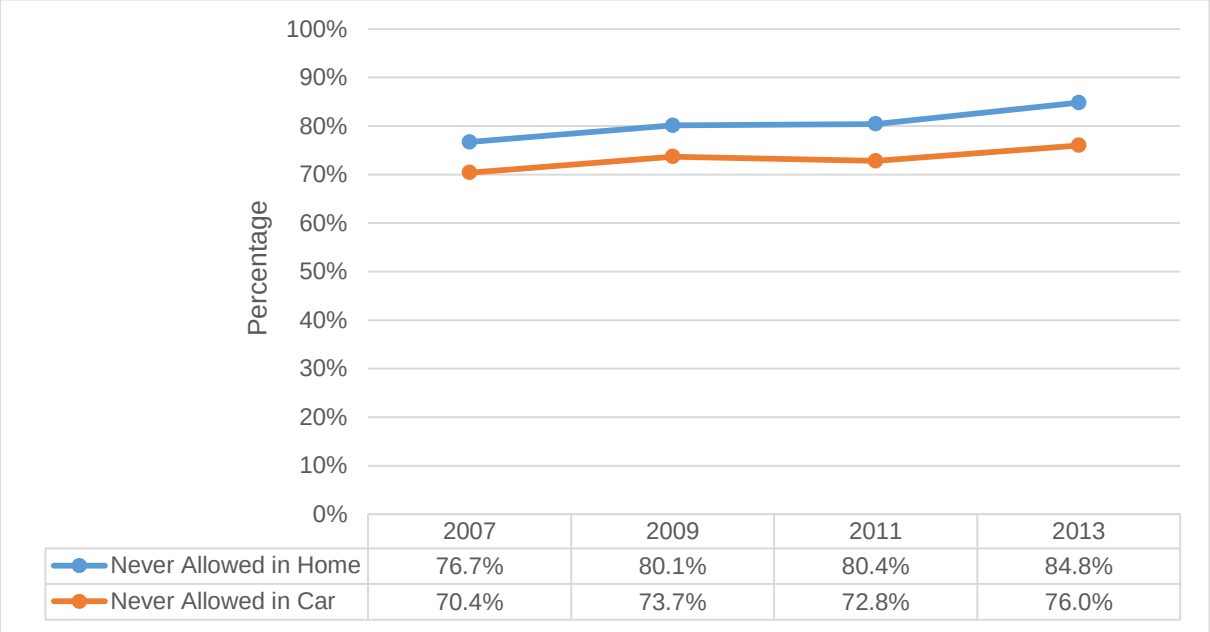
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 84.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke at home.
- In 2013, 76 percent of North Dakota middle school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke in the car.

Figure 780. Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2013



	2007	2009	2011	2013
Never Allowed in Home	76.7%	80.1%	80.4%	84.8%
Never Allowed in Car	70.4%	73.7%	72.8%	76.0%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

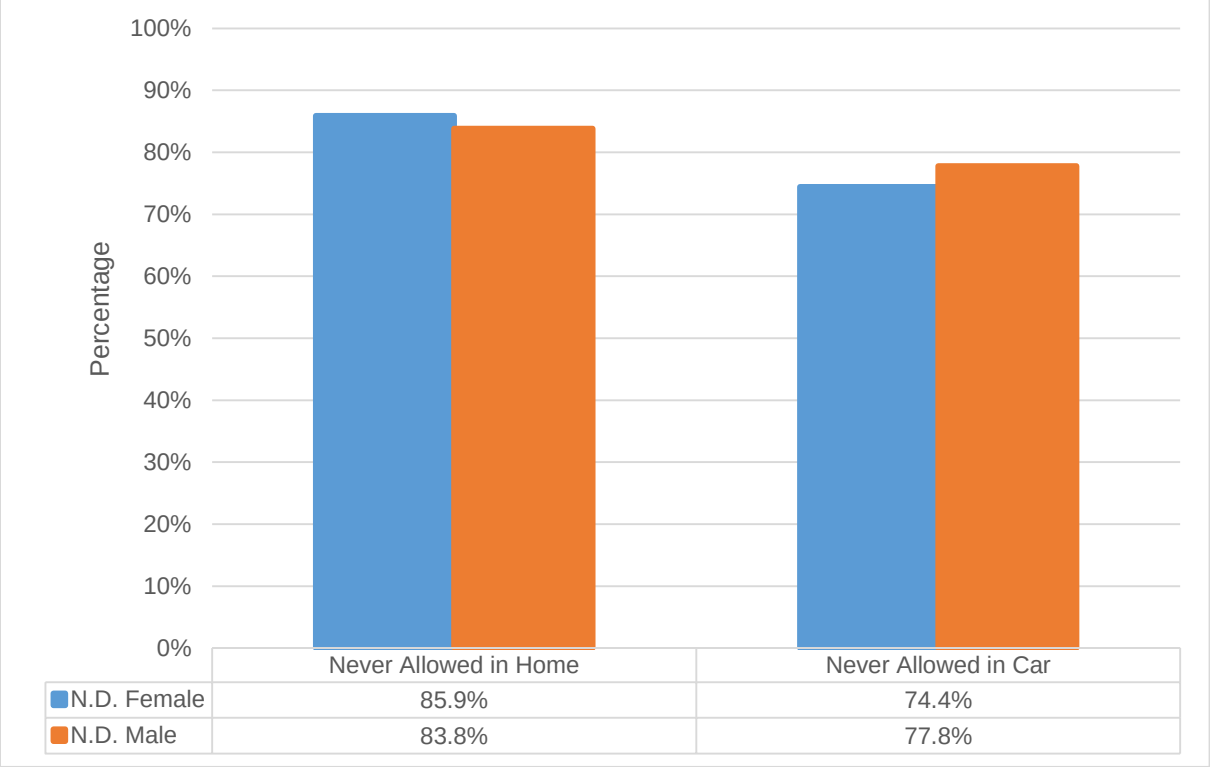
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 85.9 percent of female and 83.8 percent of male North Dakota middle school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke at home.
- In 2013, 74.4 percent of female and 77.8 percent of male North Dakota middle school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke in the car.

Figure 781. Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

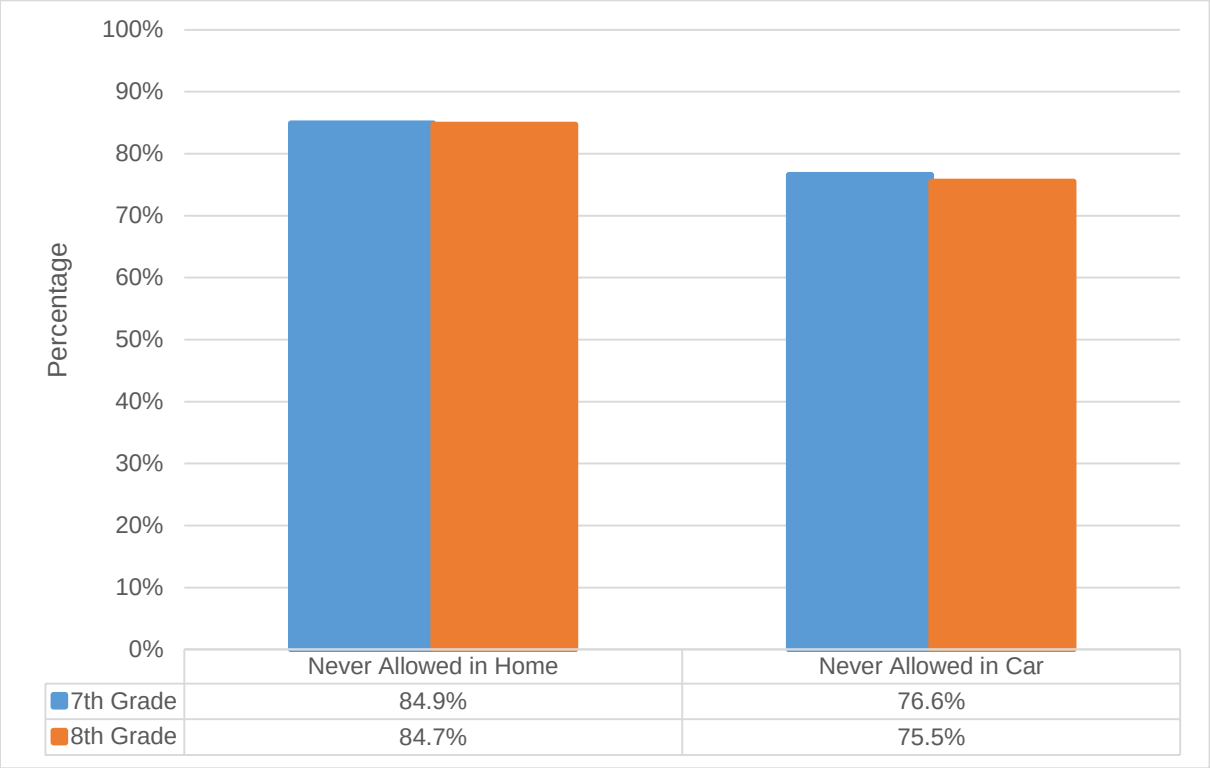
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 84.9 percent of seventh and 84.7 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota indicated that they were not allowed to smoke at home.
- In 2013, 76.6 percent of seventh and 75.5 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota indicated that they were not allowed to smoke in the car.

Figure 782. Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Never Allowed in Home	Never Allowed in Car
7th Grade	84.9%	76.6%
8th Grade	84.7%	75.5%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.8.1.1.1.2. 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

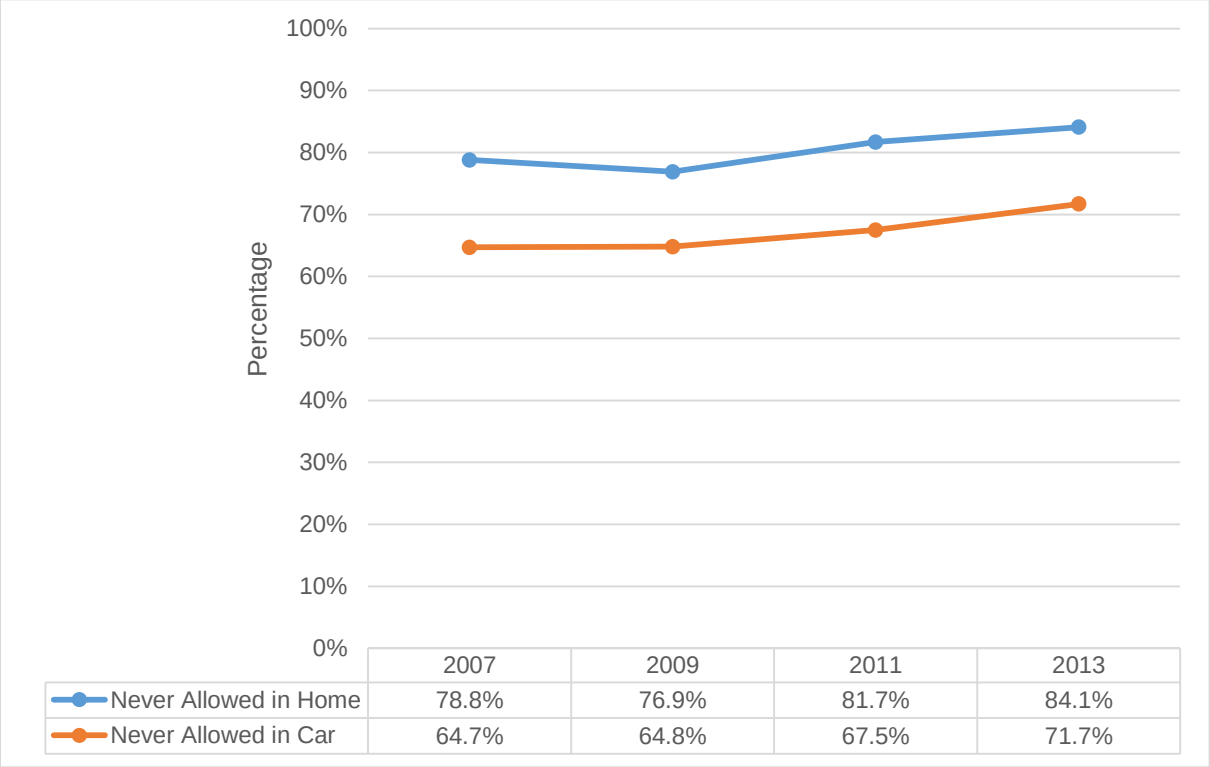
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 783. Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2007-2013



	2007	2009	2011	2013
Never Allowed in Home	78.8%	76.9%	81.7%	84.1%
Never Allowed in Car	64.7%	64.8%	67.5%	71.7%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

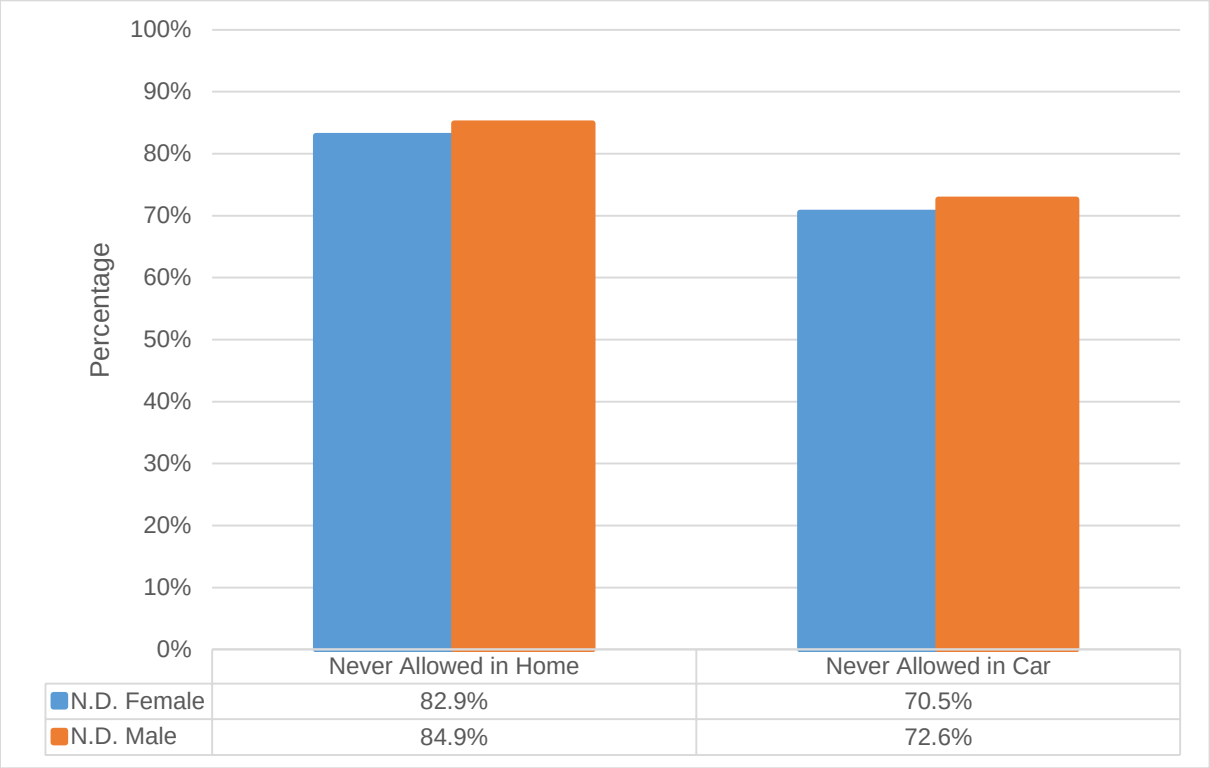
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 82.9 percent of female and 84.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke at home.
- In 2013, 70.5 percent of female and 72.6 percent of male North Dakota high school students indicated that they were not allowed to smoke in the car.

Figure 784. Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

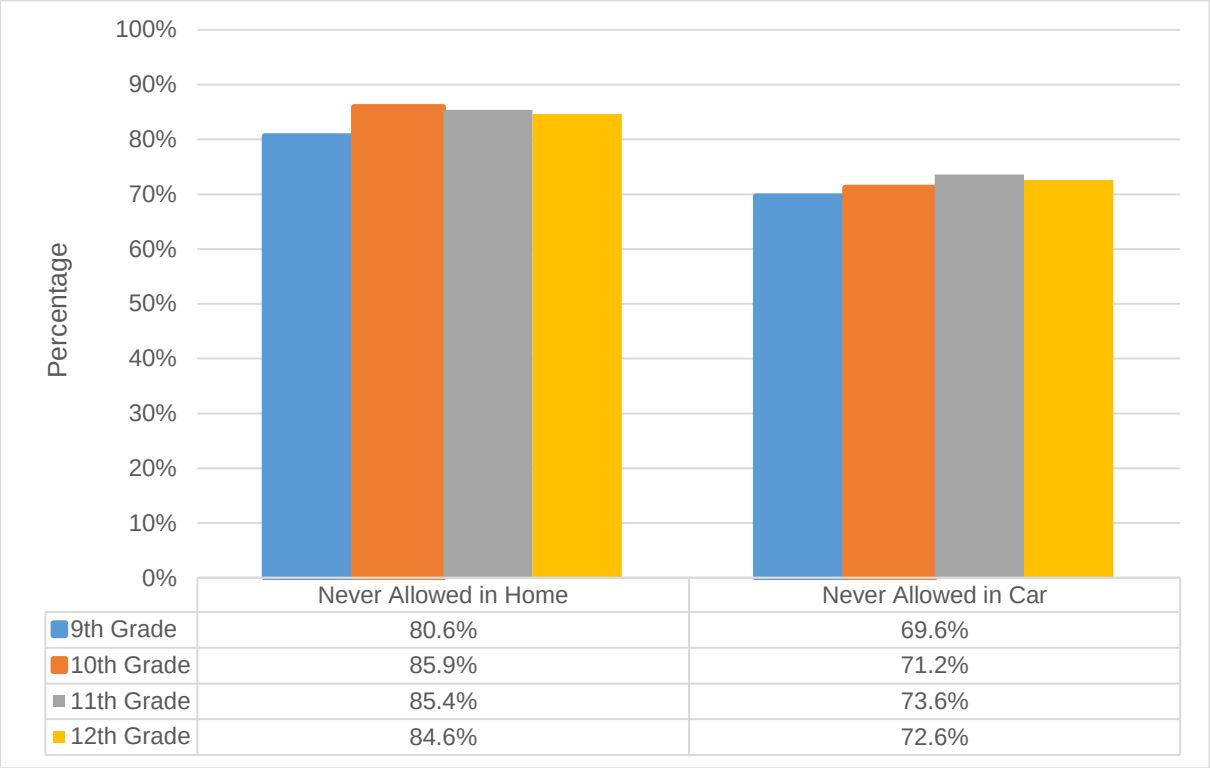
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 80.6 percent of ninth and 84.6 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota indicated that they were not allowed to smoke at home.
- In 2013, 69.6 percent of ninth and 72.6 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota indicated that they were not allowed to smoke in the car.

Figure 785. Rules Regarding Smoking at Home or in Car, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Never Allowed in Home	Never Allowed in Car
9th Grade	80.6%	69.6%
10th Grade	85.9%	71.2%
11th Grade	85.4%	73.6%
12th Grade	84.6%	72.6%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.9. Access

3.9.1. Tobacco

3.9.1.1. Age Groups

3.9.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.9.1.1.1.1. Youth (12-17 Years)

Chart: Youth Access to Tobacco Products - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015

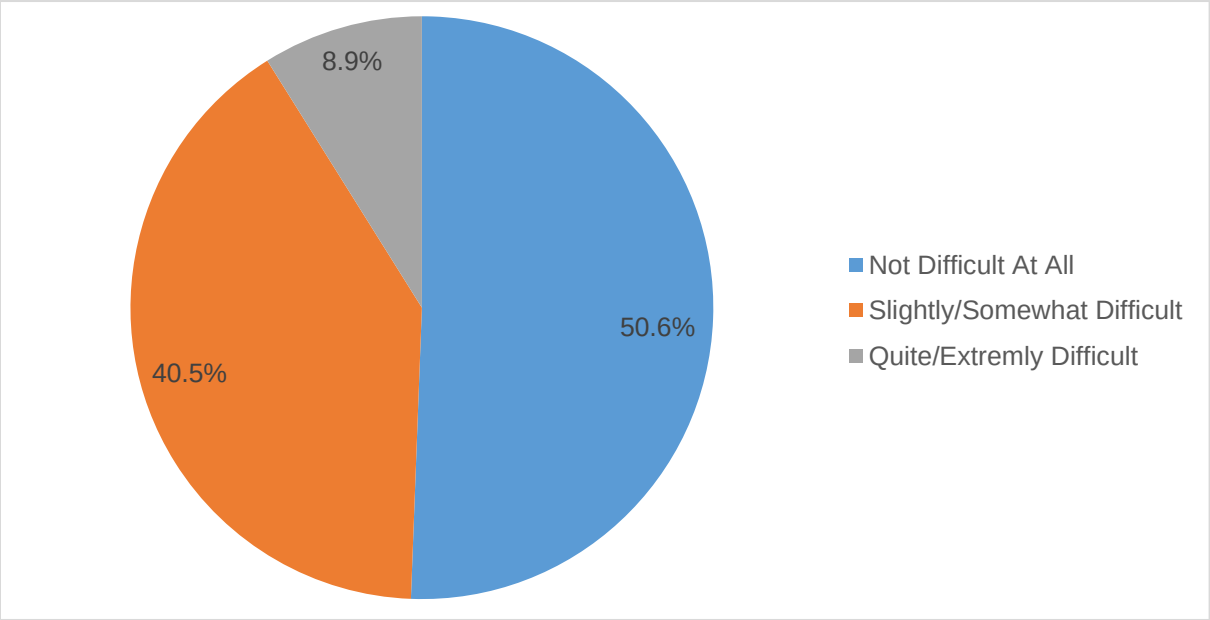
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How difficult is it for a youth to access the following in your community? Tobacco products (cigarettes, chewing tobacco, e-cigarettes)."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 50.6 percent of respondents with a valid response thought "it was not at all difficult" for youth to access tobacco products in their community.

Figure 786. Youth Access to Tobacco - Perceived Level of Difficulty, North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

Chart: Number of Successful Attempts by Minors to Purchase Tobacco, North Dakota, 2005-2015

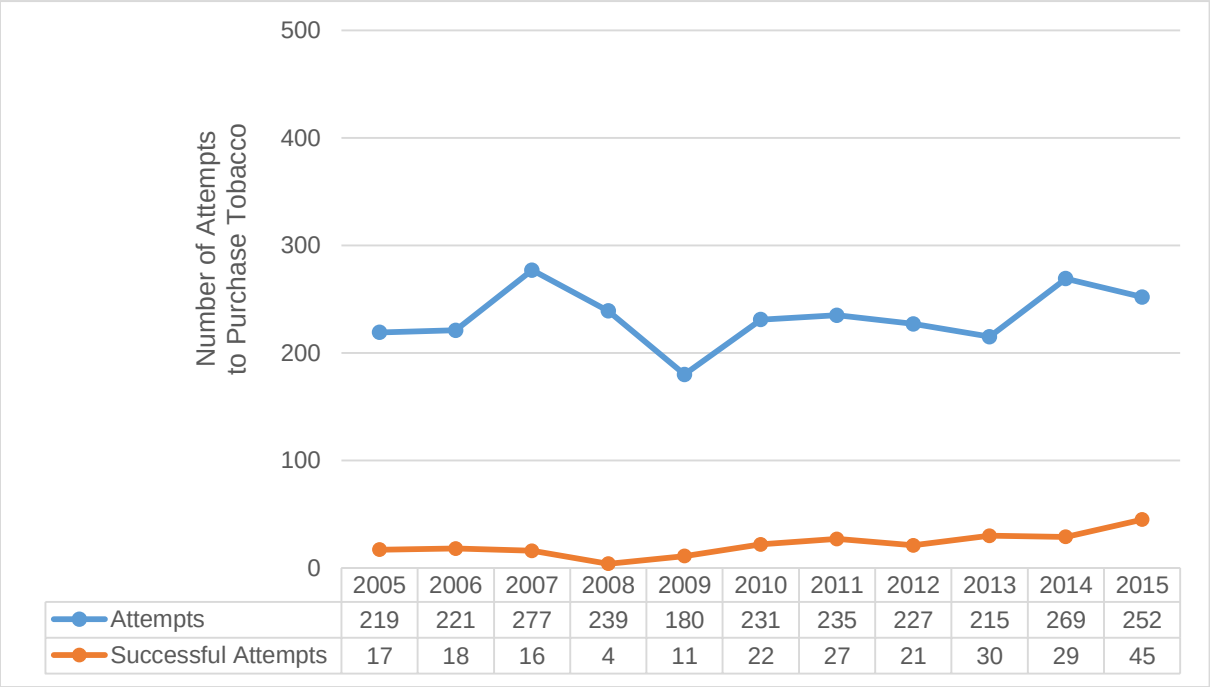
Data Source: Synar Survey

Definition: Federal Law requires states to randomly survey licensed tobacco retailers across the state, checking compliance with laws that prohibit the sale of tobacco products to minors.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 252 attempts by minors to purchase tobacco were reported in North Dakota.

Figure 787. Number of Successful Attempts by Minors to Purchase Tobacco, North Dakota, 2005-2015



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Attempts	219	221	277	239	180	231	235	227	215	269	252
Successful Attempts	17	18	16	4	11	22	27	21	30	29	45

Chart: Weighted Average Tobacco Retailer Violation Rate, North Dakota and United States, 2005-2015

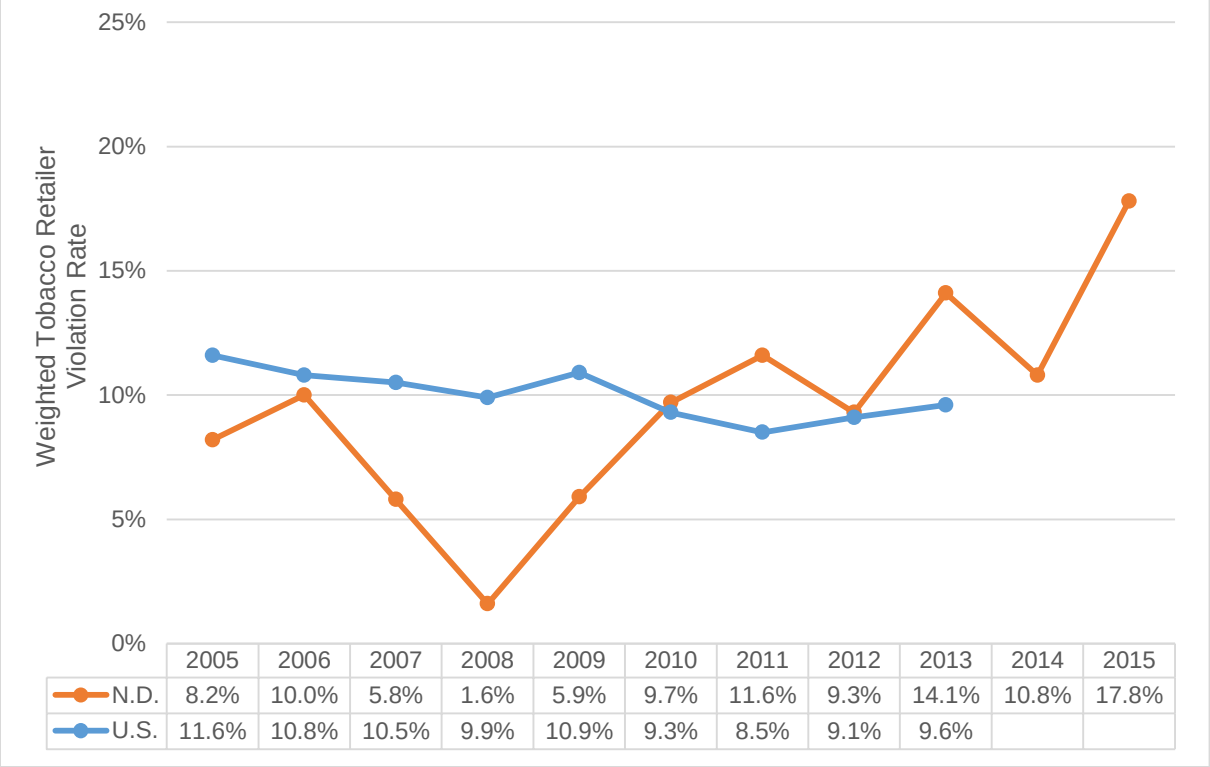
Data Source: Synar Survey

Definition: "Violation" is defined as a sale and/or distribution of tobacco products to any individual under age 18.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, the weighted tobacco retailer violation rate was 17.8 percent in North Dakota.

Figure 788. Weighted Average Tobacco Retailer Violation Rate, North Dakota and United States, 2005-2015



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N.D.	8.2%	10.0%	5.8%	1.6%	5.9%	9.7%	11.6%	9.3%	14.1%	10.8%	17.8%
U.S.	11.6%	10.8%	10.5%	9.9%	10.9%	9.3%	8.5%	9.1%	9.6%		

Note: 1) Data not available (U.S. 2014-2015). 2) Since Federal Fiscal Year 2003, all states and U.S. jurisdictions have been required to meet the federally established Retailer Violation Rate target of 20 percent (+/- 3 percent margin of error allowed for states that conduct a sample).

3.9.1.1.1.2. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

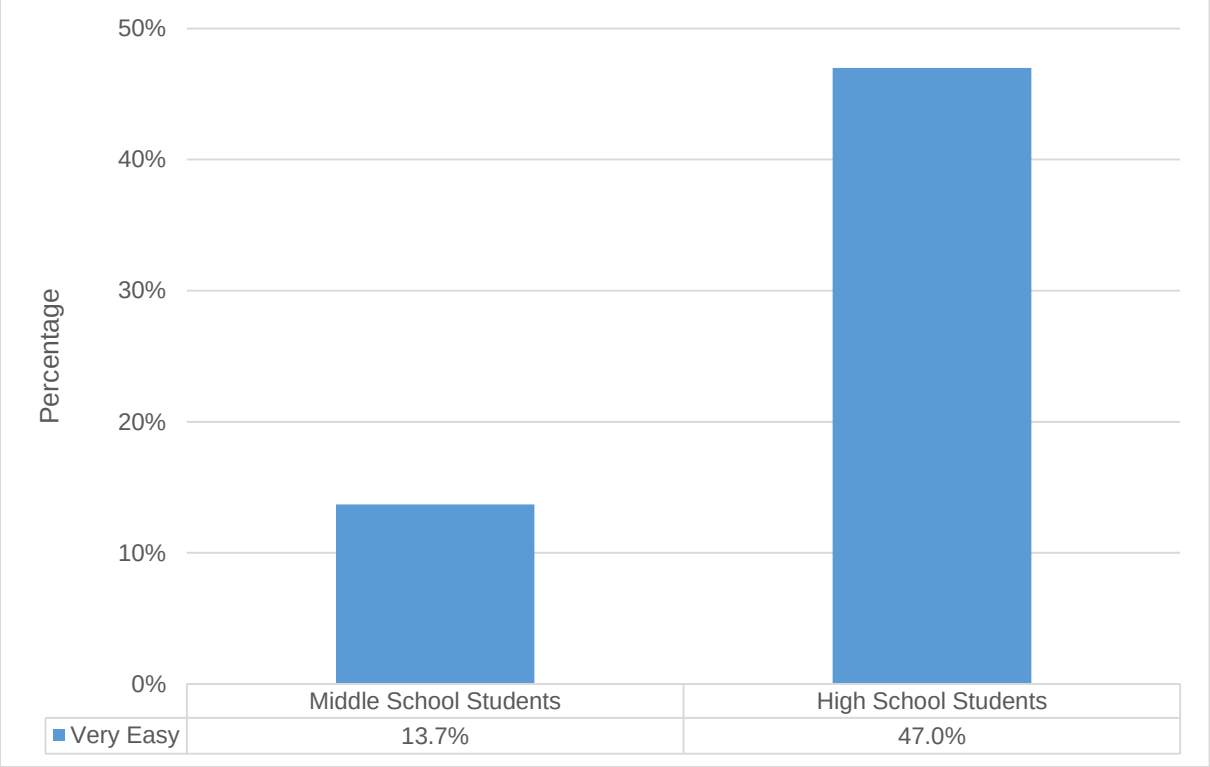
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How easy would it be for you to get tobacco products if you wanted some?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.7 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported it would be very easy to get tobacco products if they wanted some.

Figure 789. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

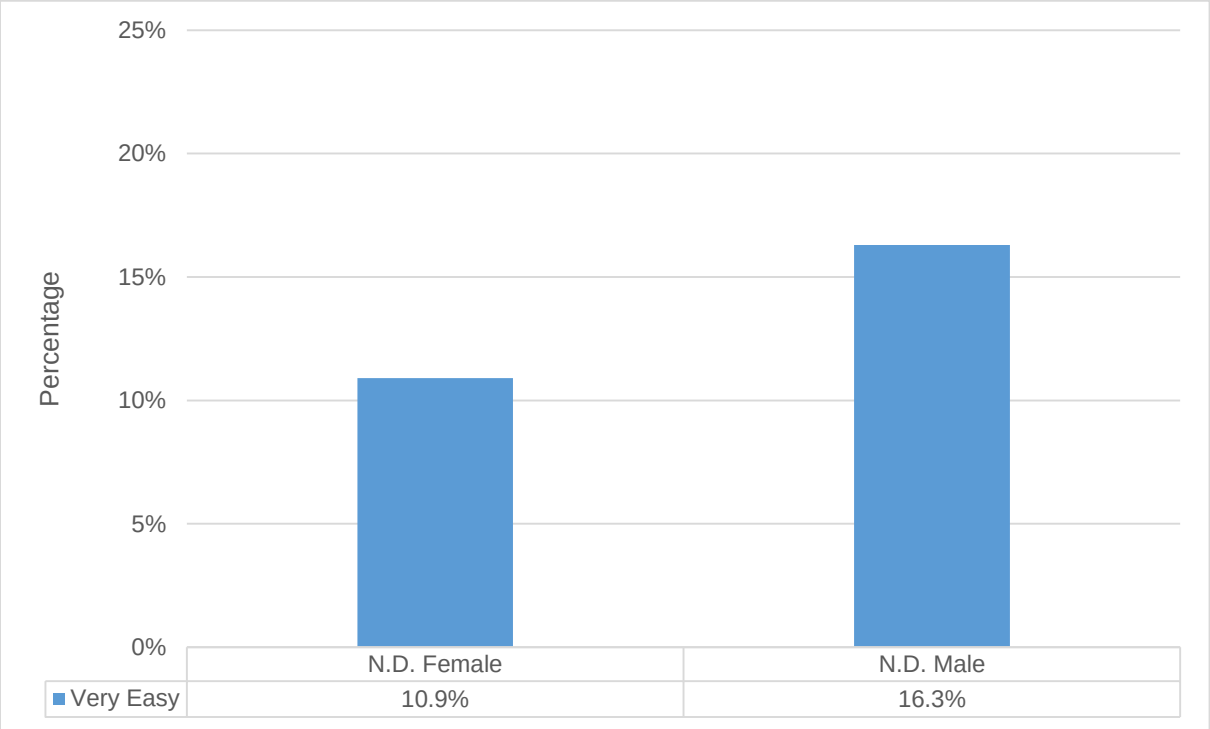
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How easy would it be for you to get tobacco products if you wanted some?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10.9 percent of female and 16.3 percent of male North Dakota middle school students reported it would be very easy to get tobacco products if they wanted some.

Figure 790. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

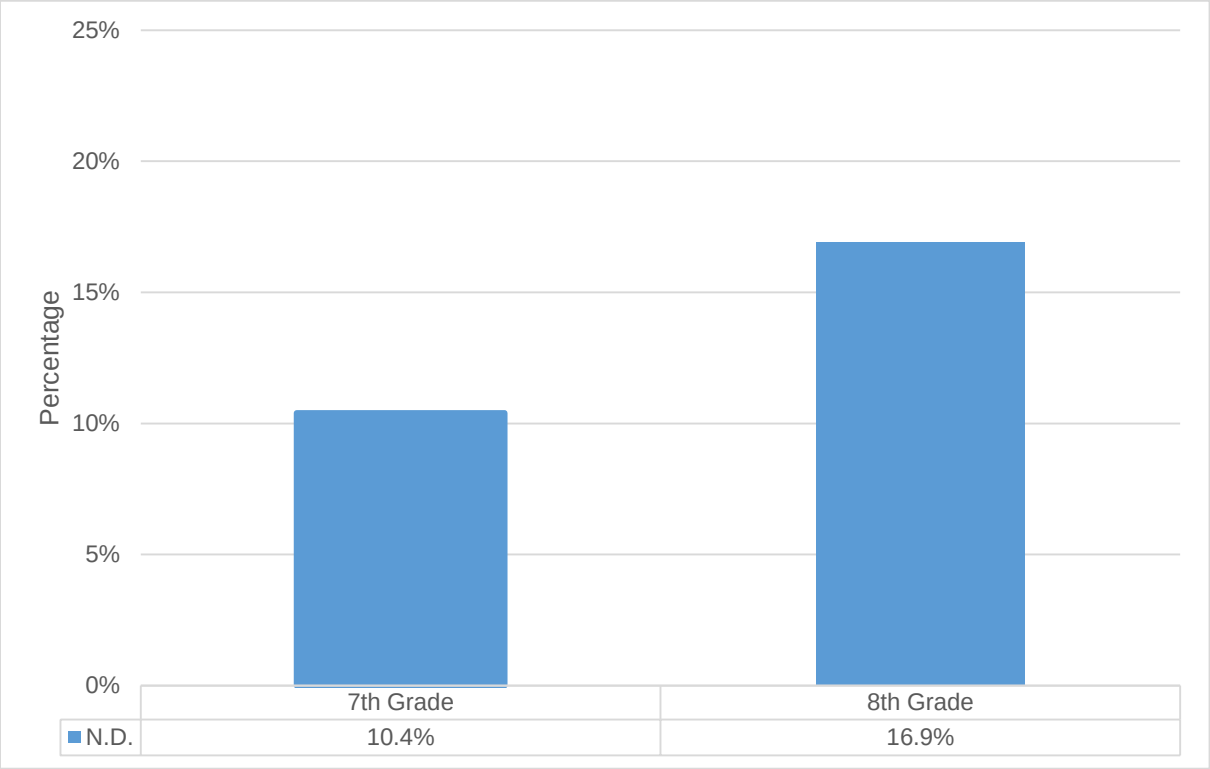
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "How easy would it be for you to get tobacco products if you wanted some?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 10.4 percent of North Dakota seventh graders and 16.9 percent of North Dakota eighth graders reported it would be very easy to get tobacco products if they wanted some.

Figure 791. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.9.1.1.1.3. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, “How easy would it be for you to get tobacco products if you wanted some?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 43.8 percent of North Dakota high school students reported it would be very easy to get tobacco products if they wanted some.

Figure 792. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

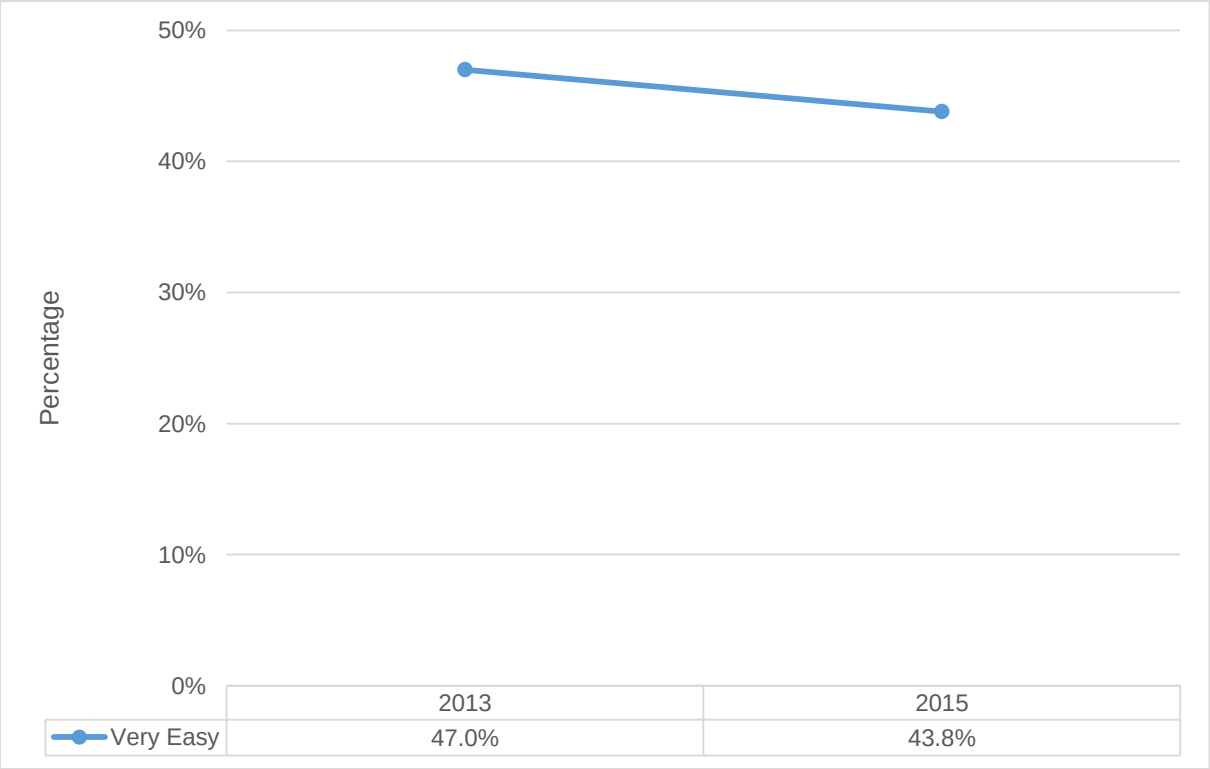


Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

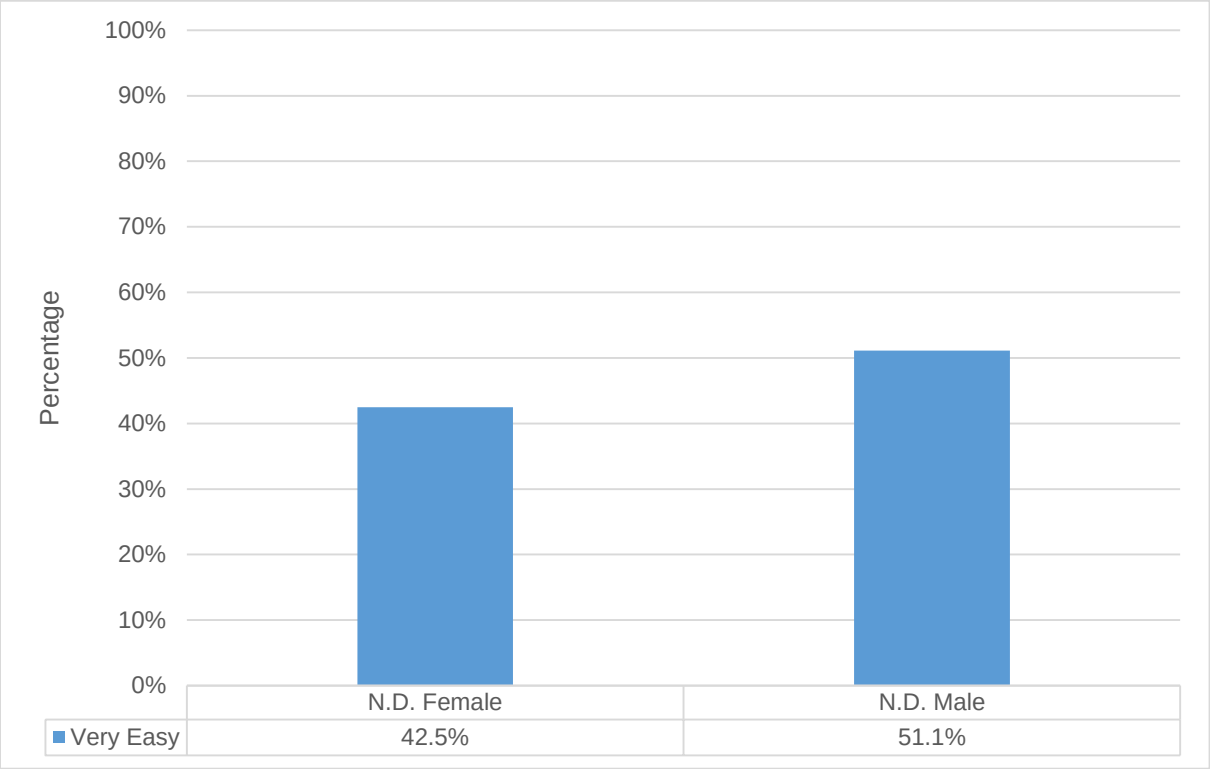
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 793. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

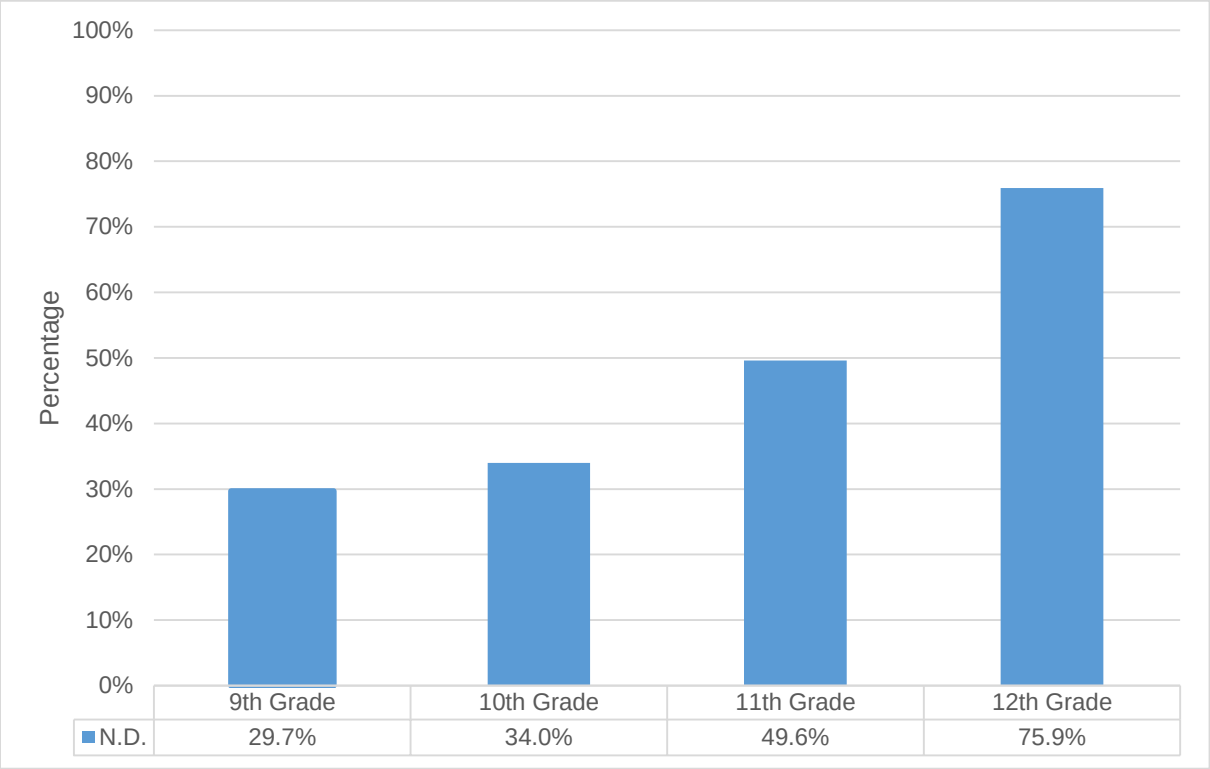
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 794. Ease of Access of Tobacco Products, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.9.2. Cigarettes

3.9.2.1. Age Groups

3.9.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.9.2.1.1.1. 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

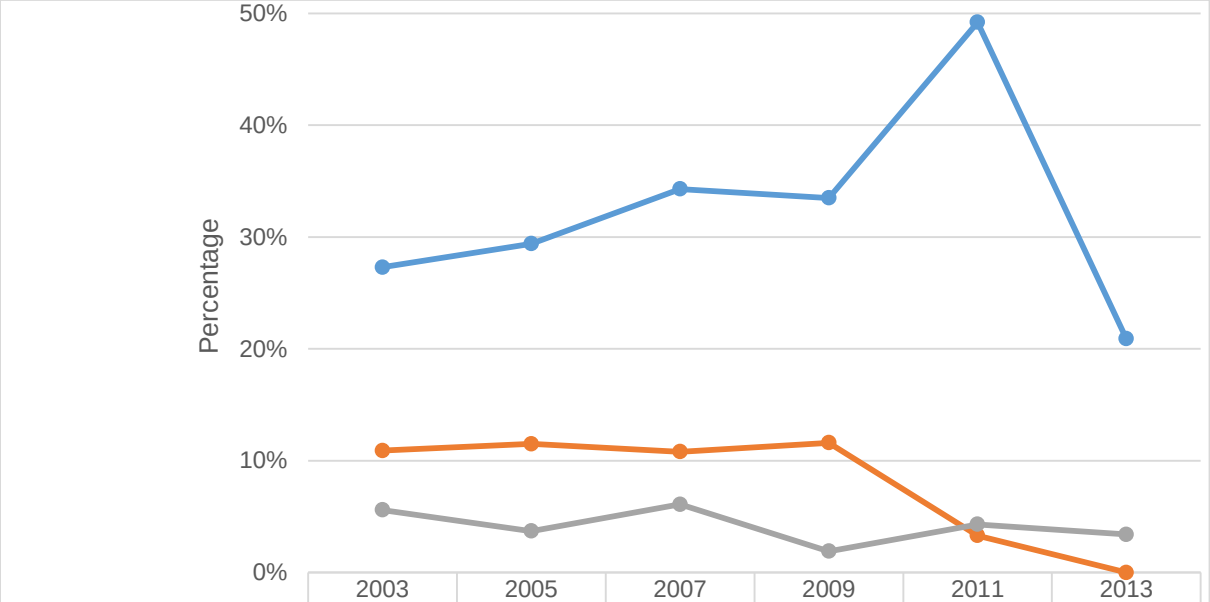
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 795. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Convenience Store	10.9%	11.5%	10.8%	11.6%	3.3%	0.0%
Grocery Store	5.6%	3.7%	6.1%	1.9%	4.3%	3.4%
Gas Station	27.3%	29.4%	34.3%	33.5%	49.2%	20.9%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

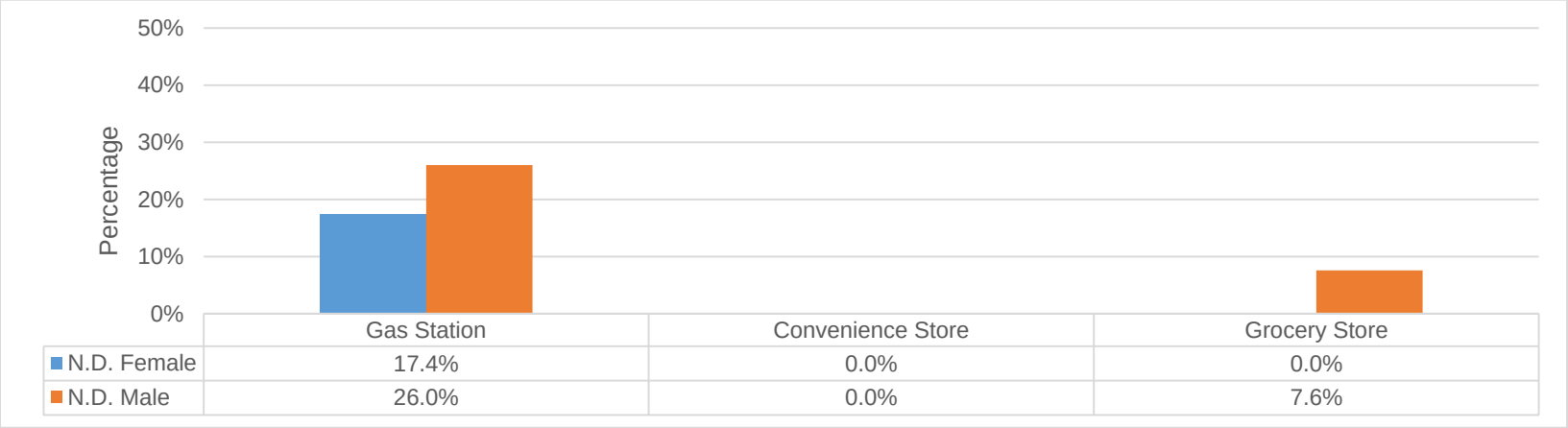
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 17.4 percent of female and 26 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in the gas station.

Figure 796. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Grocery Store
N.D. Female	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%
N.D. Male	26.0%	0.0%	7.6%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

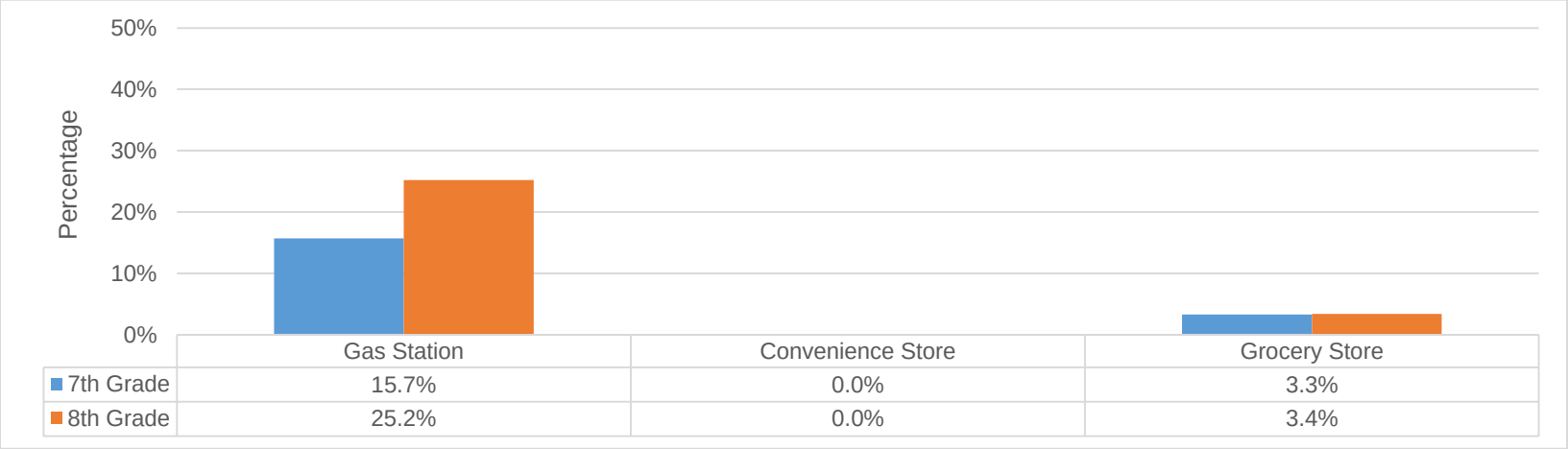
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 15.7 percent of seventh graders and 25.2 percent of North Dakota eighth graders who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in the gas station.

Figure 797. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Grocery Store
7th Grade	15.7%	0.0%	3.3%
8th Grade	25.2%	0.0%	3.4%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.9.2.1.1.2. 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

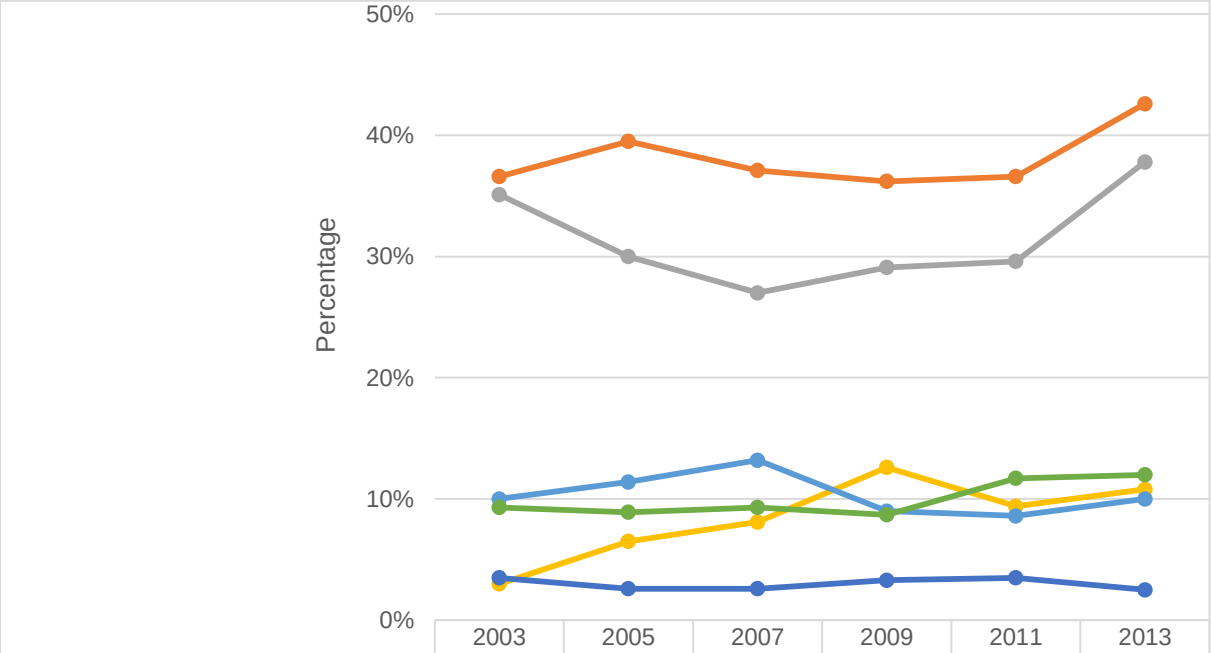
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 798. Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Someone Bought Them For Me	36.6%	39.5%	37.1%	36.2%	36.6%	42.6%
"Bummed"	35.1%	30.0%	27.0%	29.1%	29.6%	37.8%
Someone Gave Them To Me	3.0%	6.5%	8.1%	12.6%	9.4%	10.8%
Bought Them Myself	10.0%	11.4%	13.2%	9.0%	8.6%	10.0%
Took Them From Store/Person	3.5%	2.6%	2.6%	3.3%	3.5%	2.5%
Other	9.3%	8.9%	9.3%	8.7%	11.7%	12.0%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

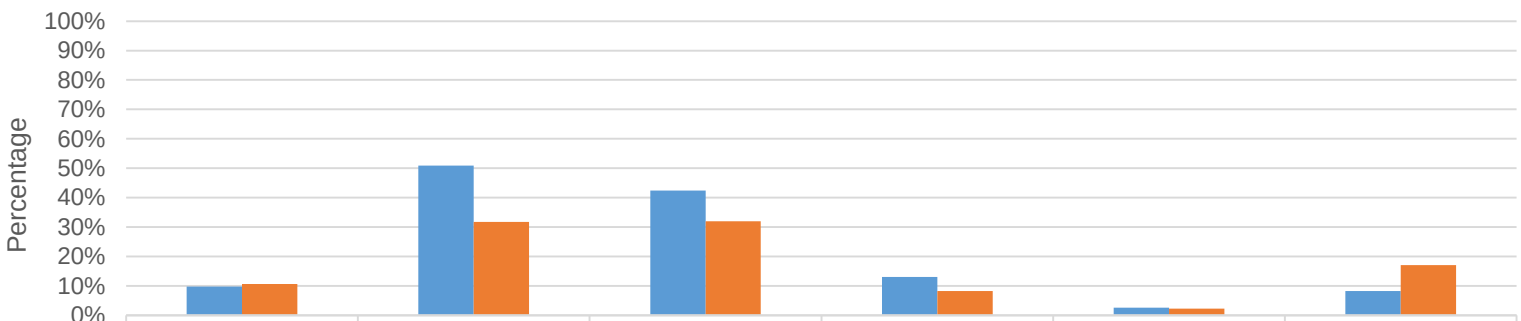
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 799. Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



	Bought Them Myself	Someone Bought Them For Me	"Bummed"	Someone Gave Them To Me	Took Them From Store/Person	Other
N.D. Female	9.8%	50.9%	42.4%	13.0%	2.6%	8.2%
N.D. Male	10.6%	31.7%	32.0%	8.2%	2.3%	17.1%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

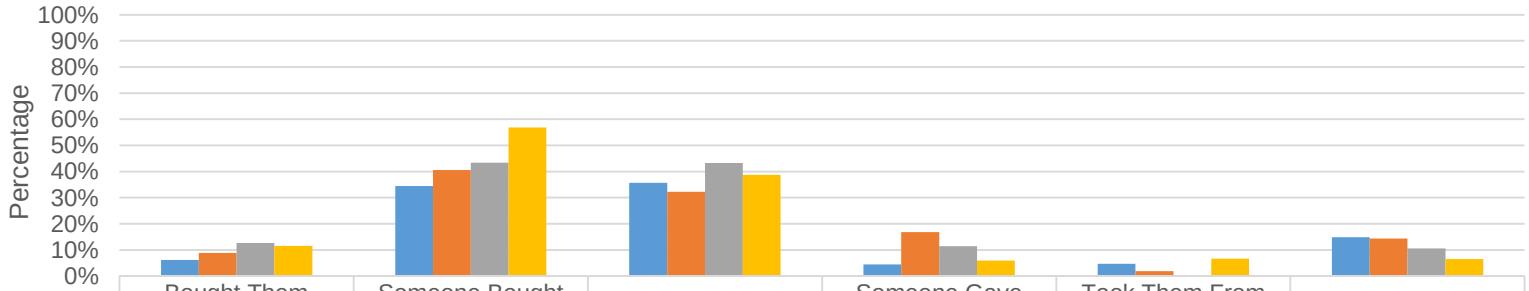
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 800. Usual Source for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Bought Them Myself	Someone Bought Them For Me	"Bummed"	Someone Gave Them To Me	Took Them From Store/Person	Other
9th Grade	6.2%	34.5%	35.7%	4.5%	4.7%	14.8%
10th Grade	8.8%	40.6%	32.2%	16.8%	1.9%	14.4%
11th Grade	12.6%	43.4%	43.3%	11.4%	0.0%	10.6%
12th Grade	11.6%	56.8%	38.7%	5.9%	6.6%	6.5%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

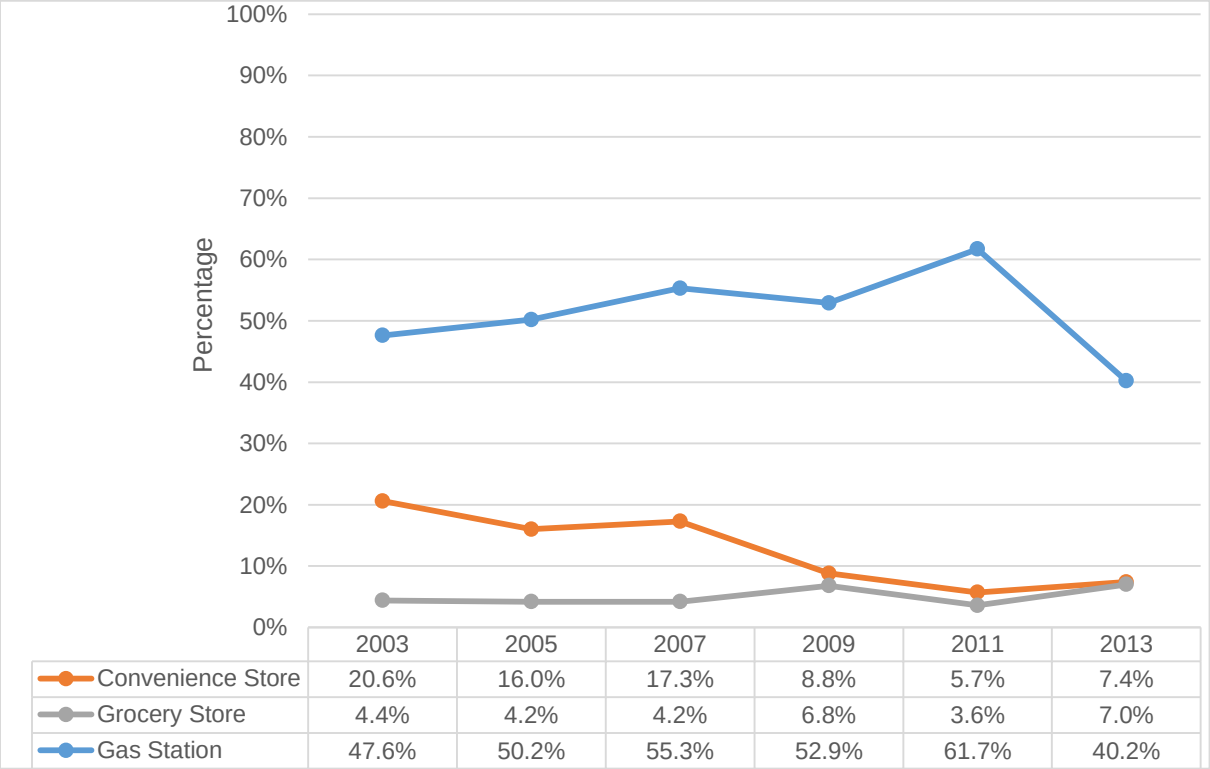
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 801. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Convenience Store	20.6%	16.0%	17.3%	8.8%	5.7%	7.4%
Grocery Store	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%	6.8%	3.6%	7.0%
Gas Station	47.6%	50.2%	55.3%	52.9%	61.7%	40.2%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

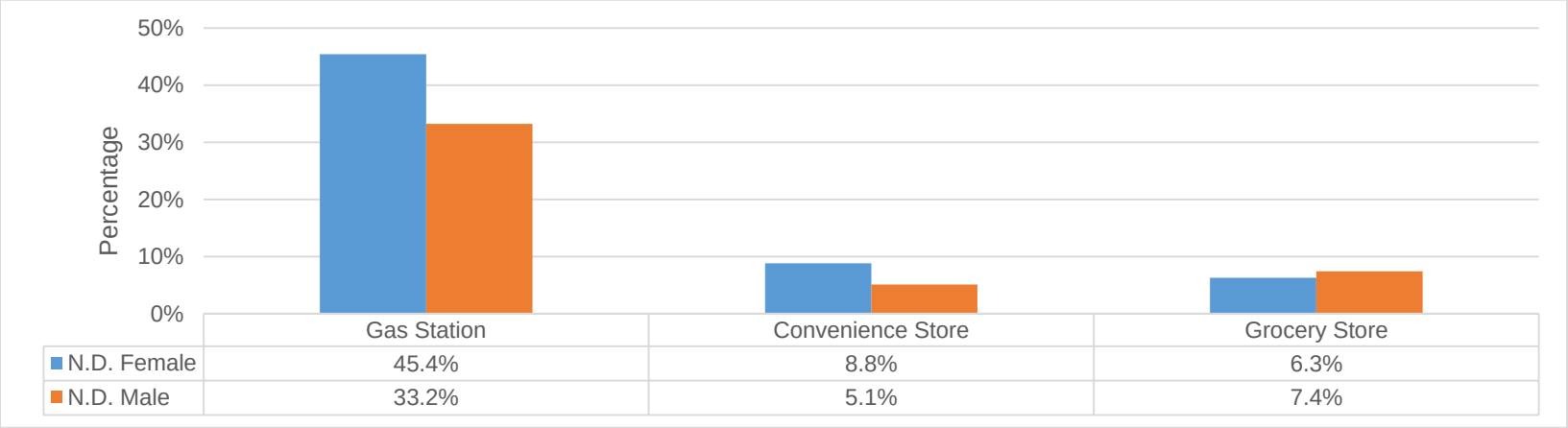
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 802. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Grocery Store
N.D. Female	45.4%	8.8%	6.3%
N.D. Male	33.2%	5.1%	7.4%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

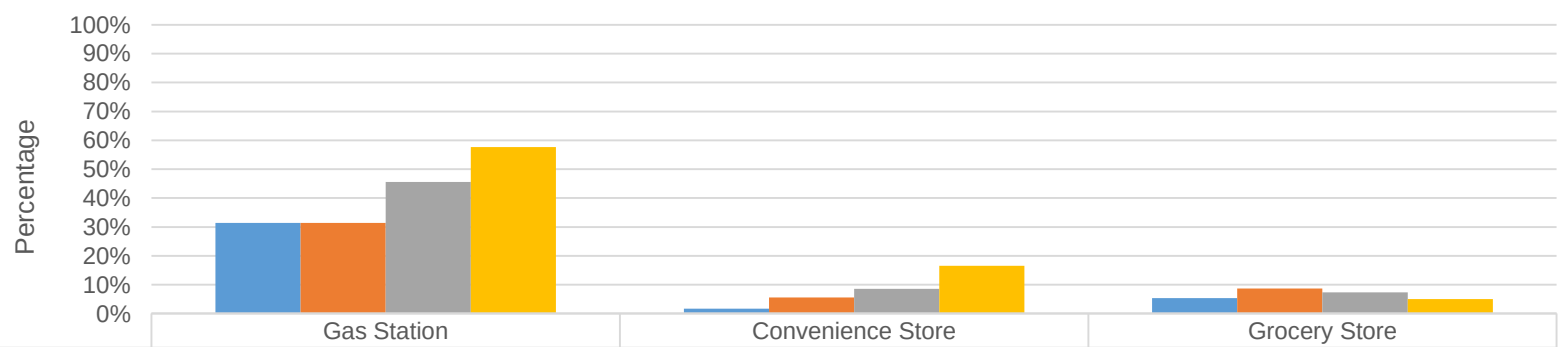
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 31.4 percent of ninth graders and 57.7 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in the gas station.

Figure 803. Place of Purchase for Cigarettes for Current Cigarette Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Gas Station	Convenience Store	Grocery Store
9th Grade	31.4%	1.7%	5.4%
10th Grade	31.4%	5.6%	8.7%
11th Grade	45.6%	8.6%	7.4%
12th Grade	57.7%	16.5%	5.0%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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, 2001-2015

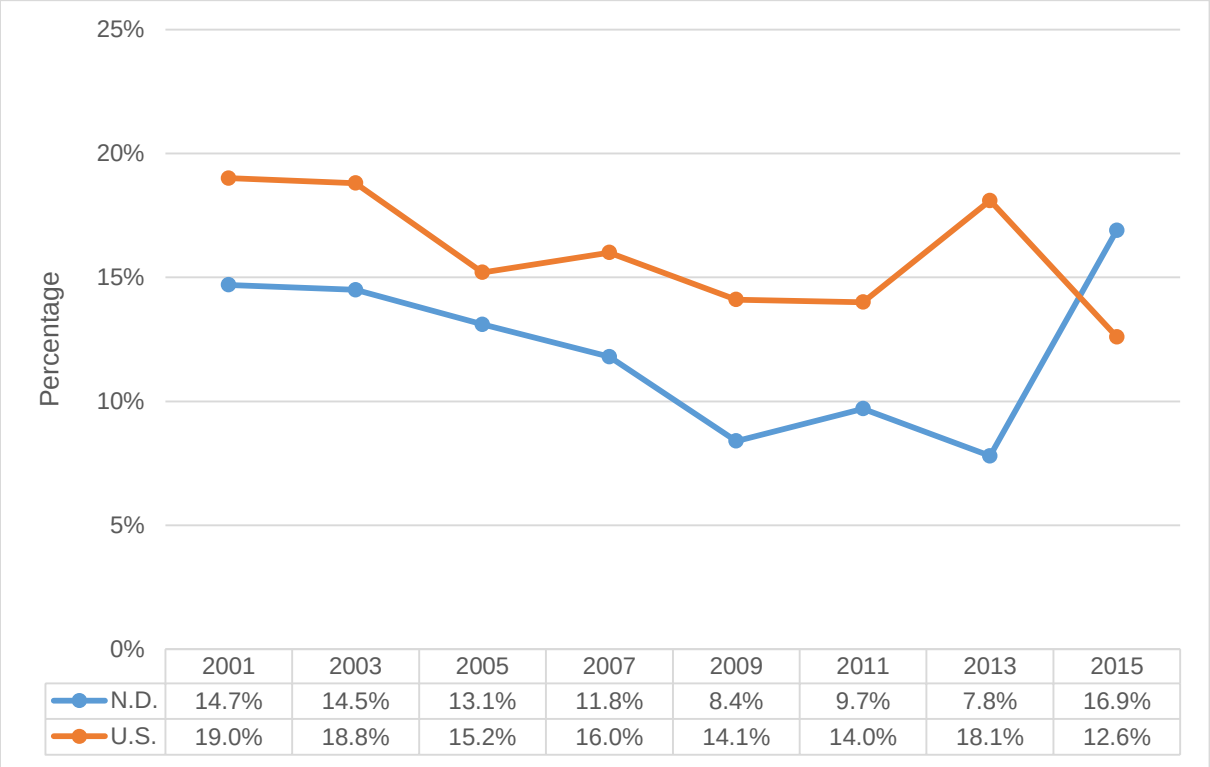
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 16.9 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, purchased the cigarettes in a store or gas station.

Figure 804. 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, 2001-2015



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	14.7%	14.5%	13.1%	11.8%	8.4%	9.7%	7.8%	16.9%
U.S.	19.0%	18.8%	15.2%	16.0%	14.1%	14.0%	18.1%	12.6%

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, 2001-2013

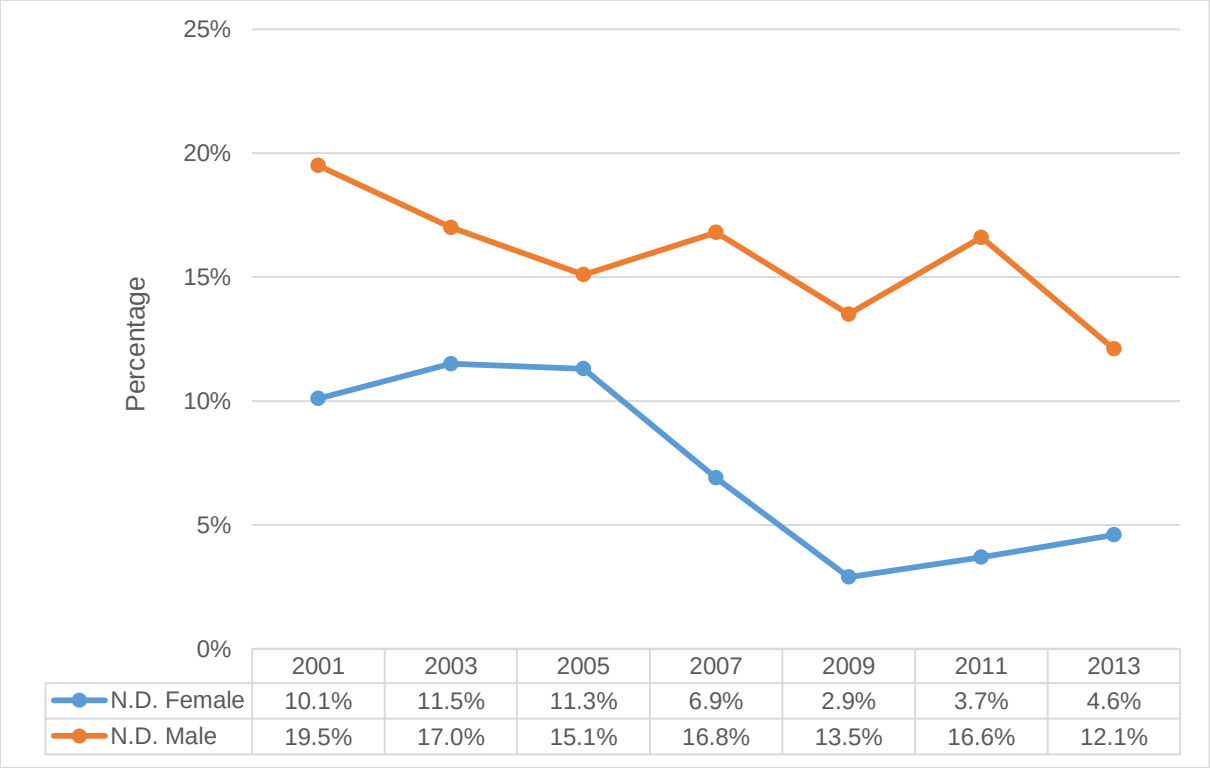
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

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 worded, "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 805. 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, 2001-2013



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
N.D. Female	10.1%	11.5%	11.3%	6.9%	2.9%	3.7%	4.6%
N.D. Male	19.5%	17.0%	15.1%	16.8%	13.5%	16.6%	12.1%

Note: Since the number of respondents in the grade categories was low (some were less than 100), only the overall and gender level breakdowns are presented in this report.

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

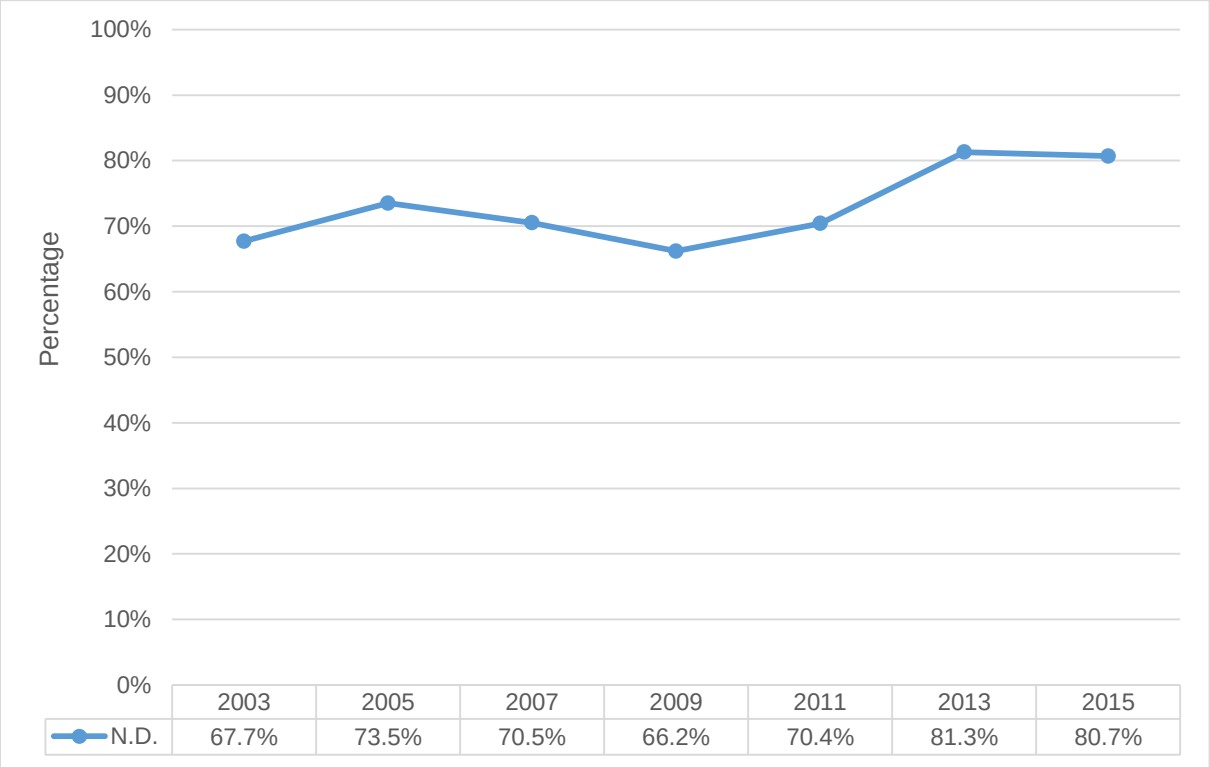
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 80.7 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a cigarette purchase due to their age.

Figure 806. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	67.7%	73.5%	70.5%	66.2%	70.4%	81.3%	80.7%

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, ""During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 85.5 percent of female and 76.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students, who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a cigarette purchase due to their age.

Figure 807. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

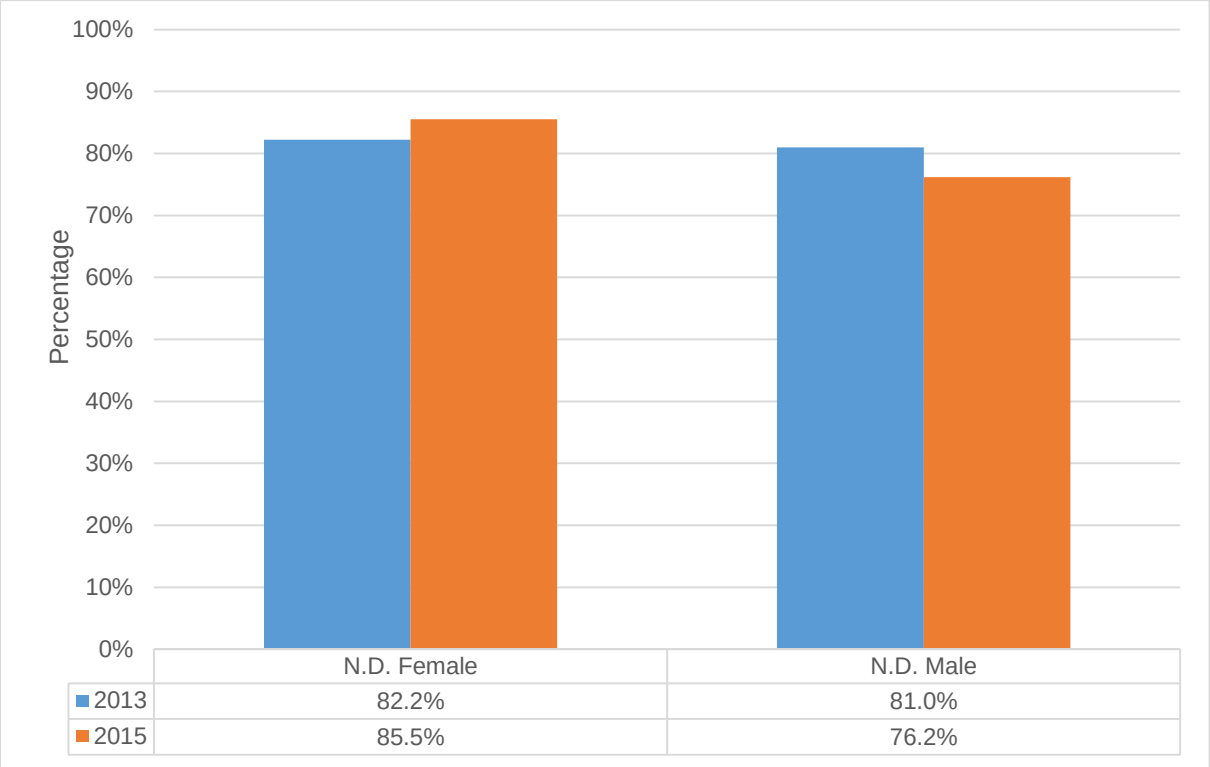


Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

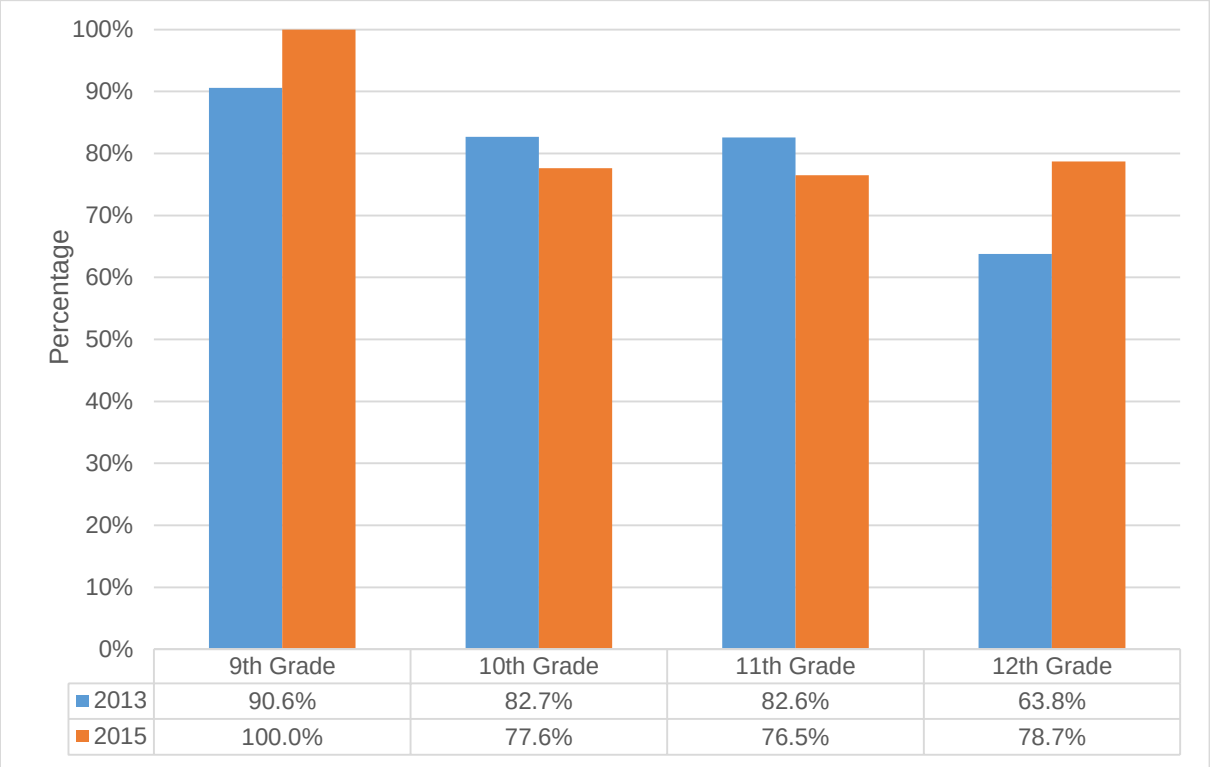
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, ""During the past 30 days, did anyone ever refuse to sell you cigarettes because of your age?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 100 percent of ninth graders and 78.7 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a cigarette purchase due to their age.

Figure 808. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Cigarette Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	90.6%	82.7%	82.6%	63.8%
2015	100.0%	77.6%	76.5%	78.7%

3.9.3. Cigars

3.9.3.1. Age Groups

3.9.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.9.3.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

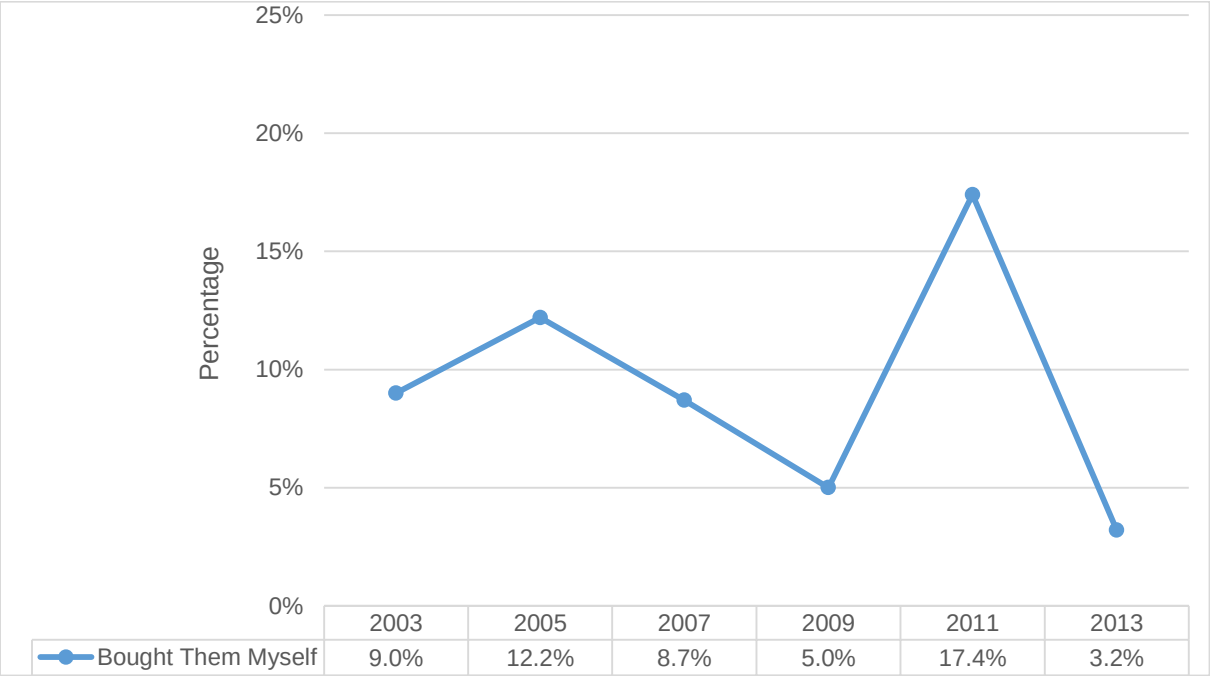
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? "

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 809. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

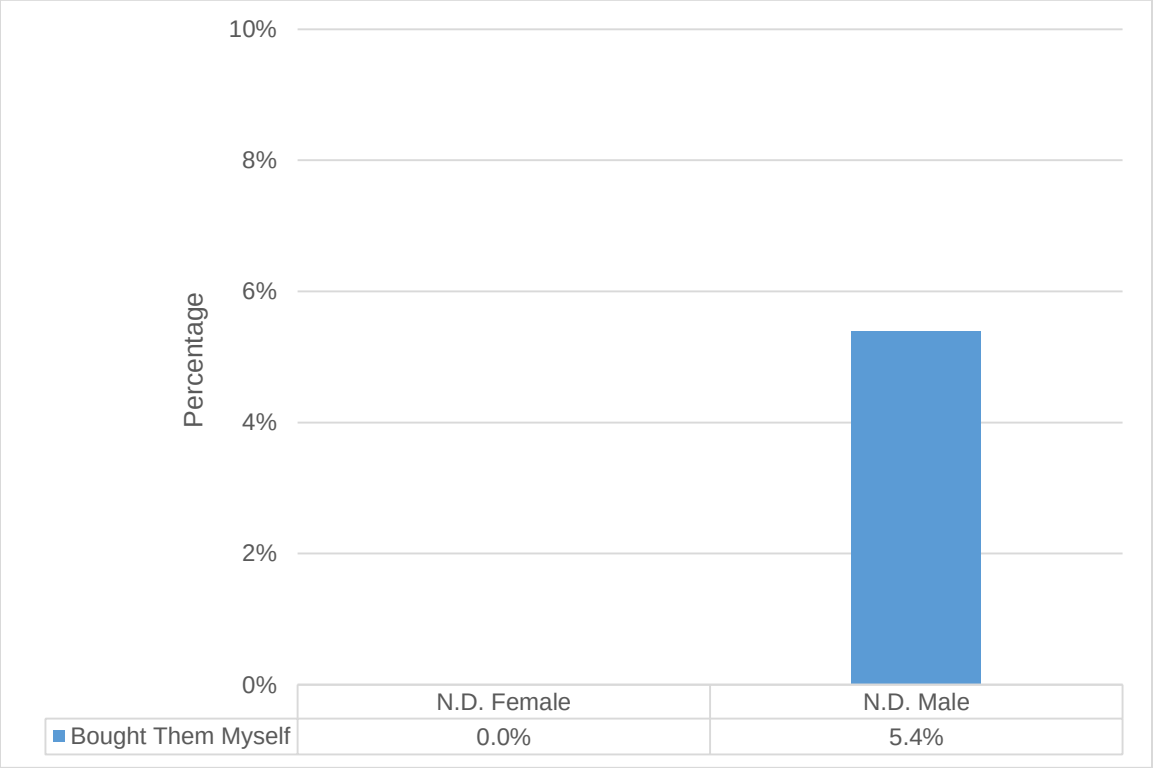
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? "

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 5.4 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 810. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

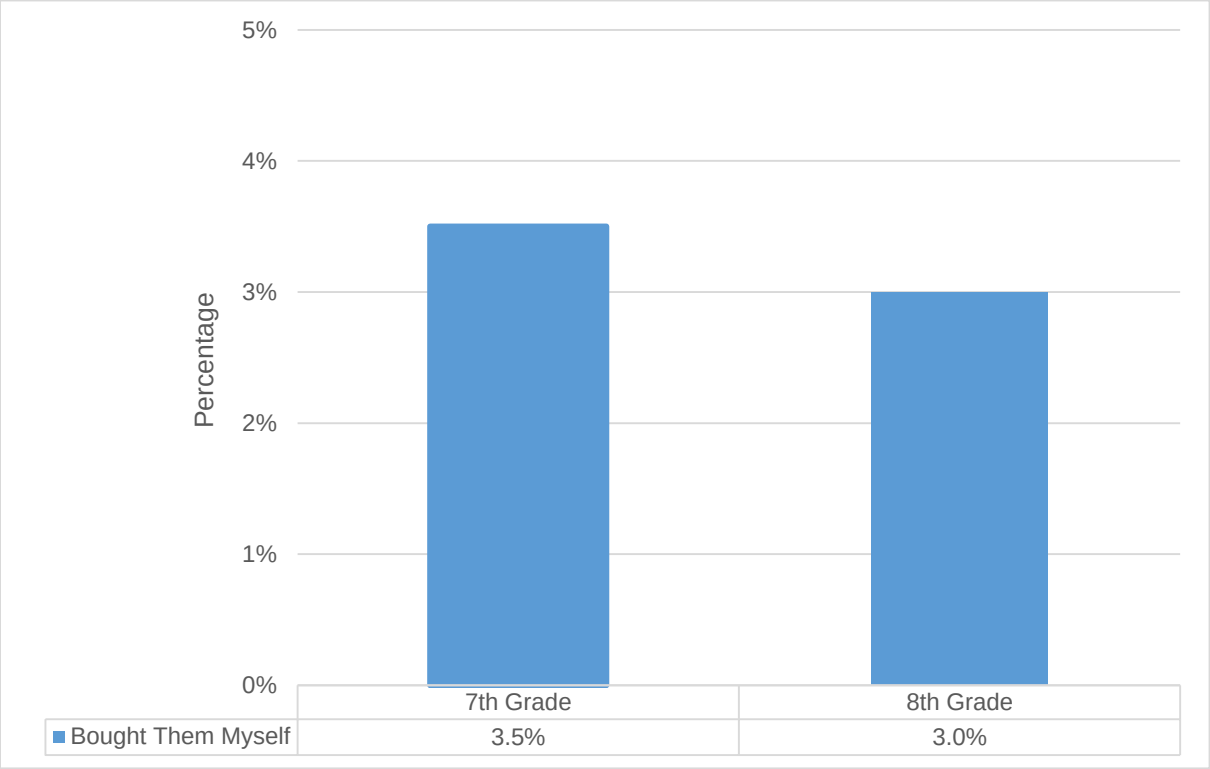
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? "

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 3.5 percent of seventh graders and 3 percent of North Dakota eighth graders, who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 811. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

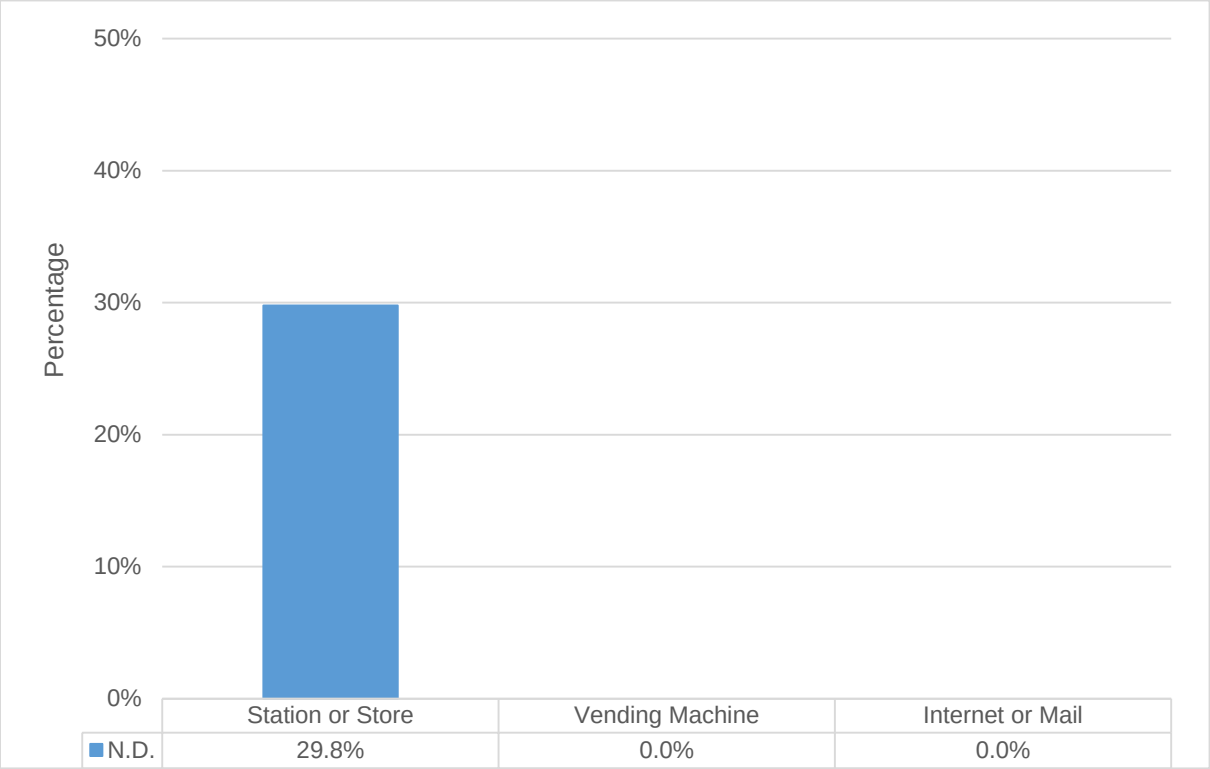
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 29.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars at a gas station or store.

Figure 812. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

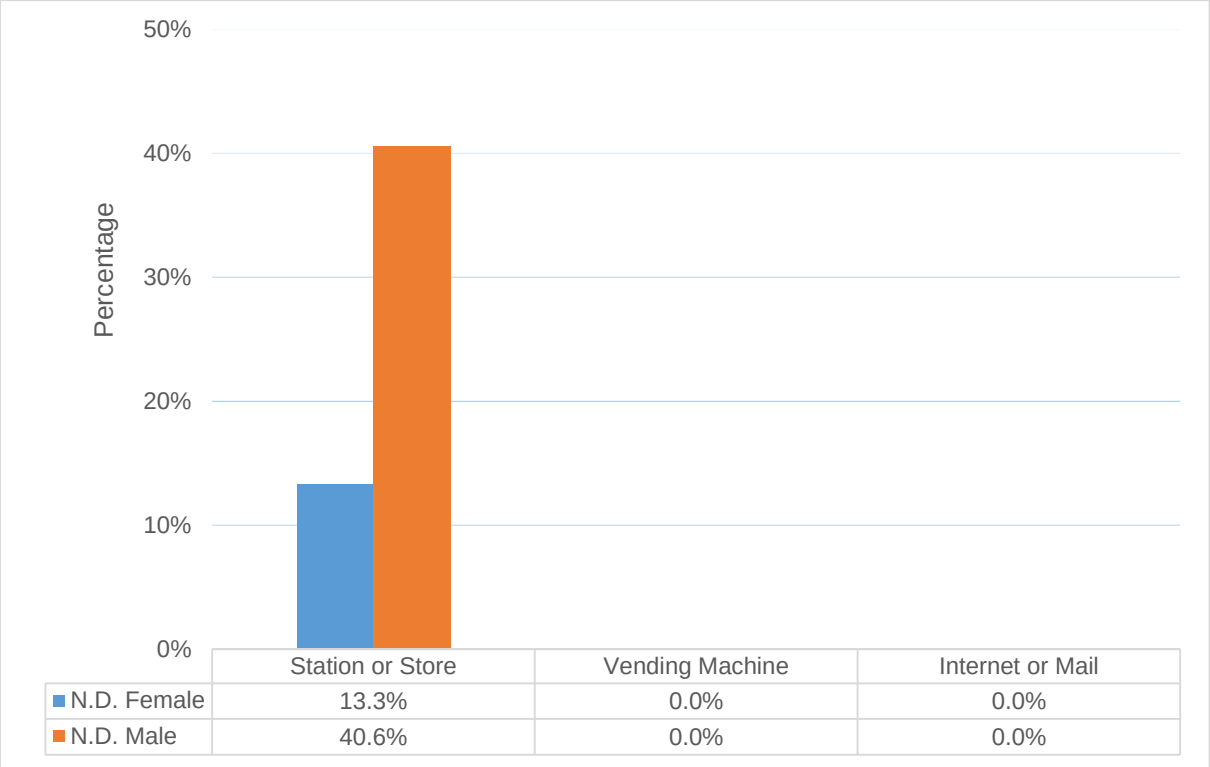
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.3 percent of female and 40.6 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars at a gas station or store.

Figure 813. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



	Station or Store	Vending Machine	Internet or Mail
N.D. Female	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%
N.D. Male	40.6%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

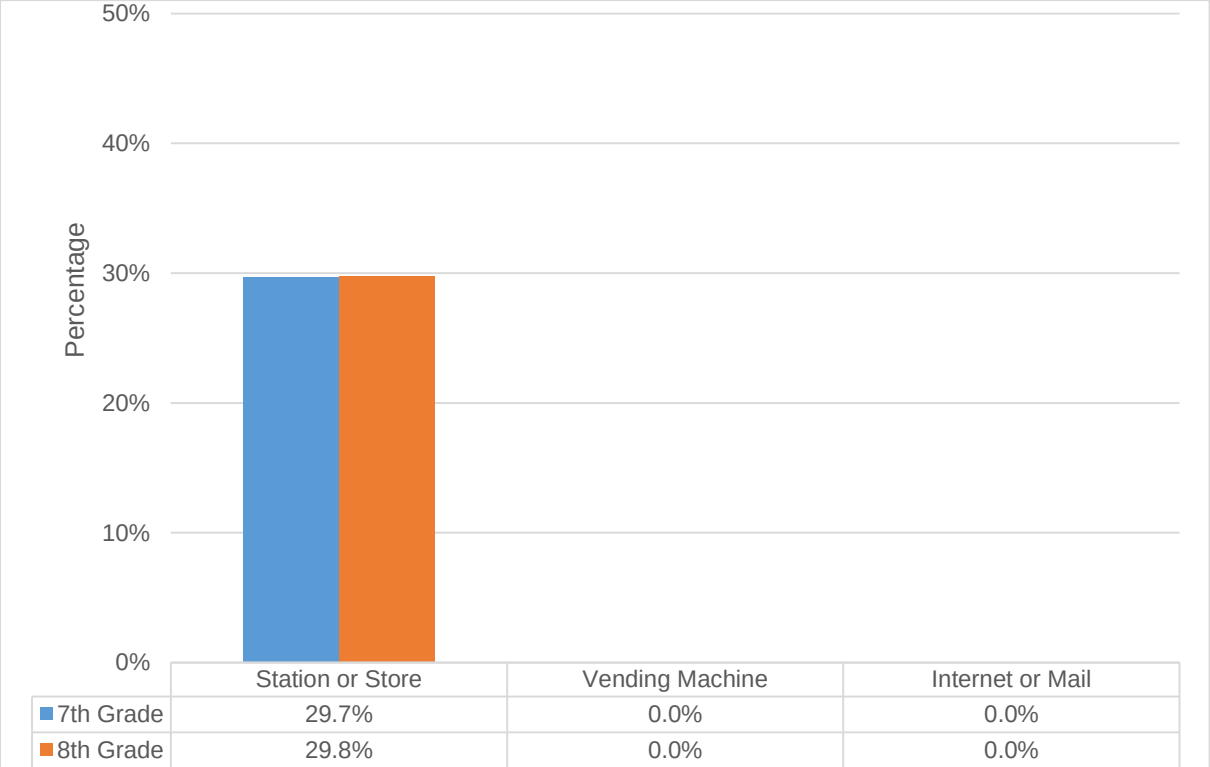
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 29.7 percent of seventh graders and 29.8 percent of North Dakota eighth graders, who currently smoked cigars, bought their cigars at a gas station or store.

Figure 814. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Station or Store	Vending Machine	Internet or Mail
7th Grade	29.7%	0.0%	0.0%
8th Grade	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.9.3.1.1.2. 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

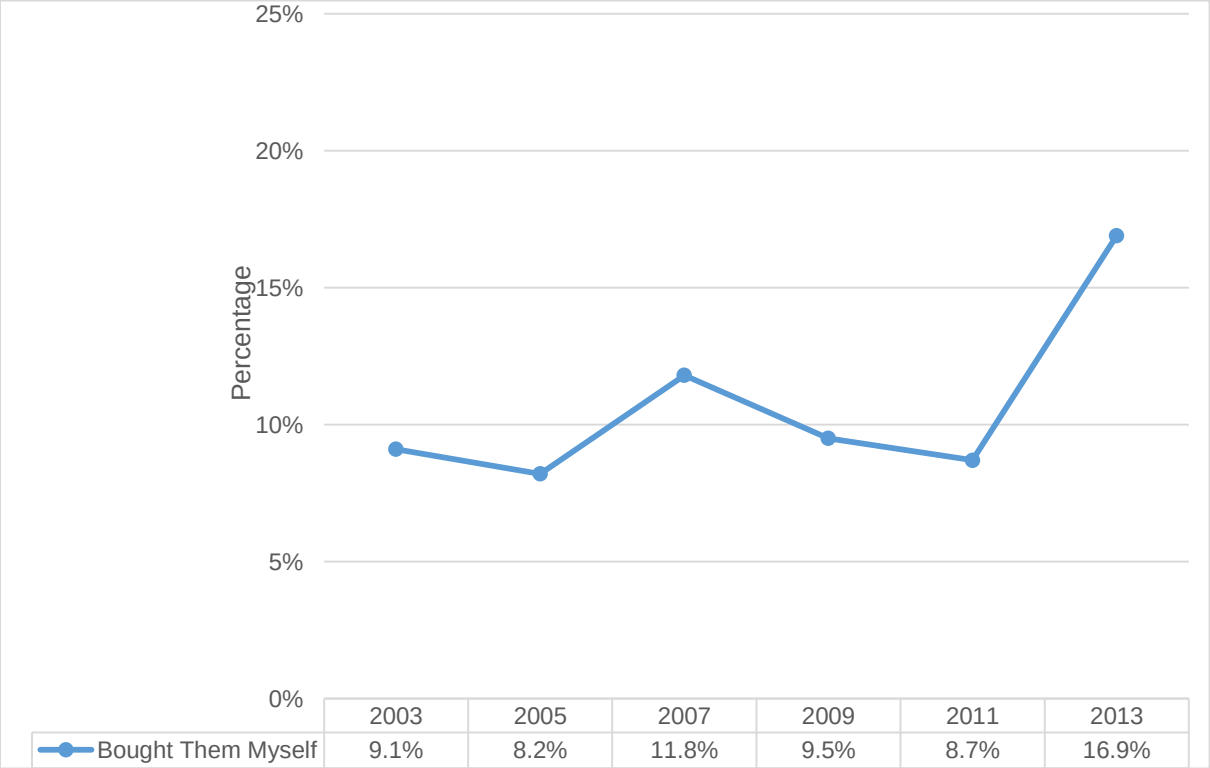
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 815. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

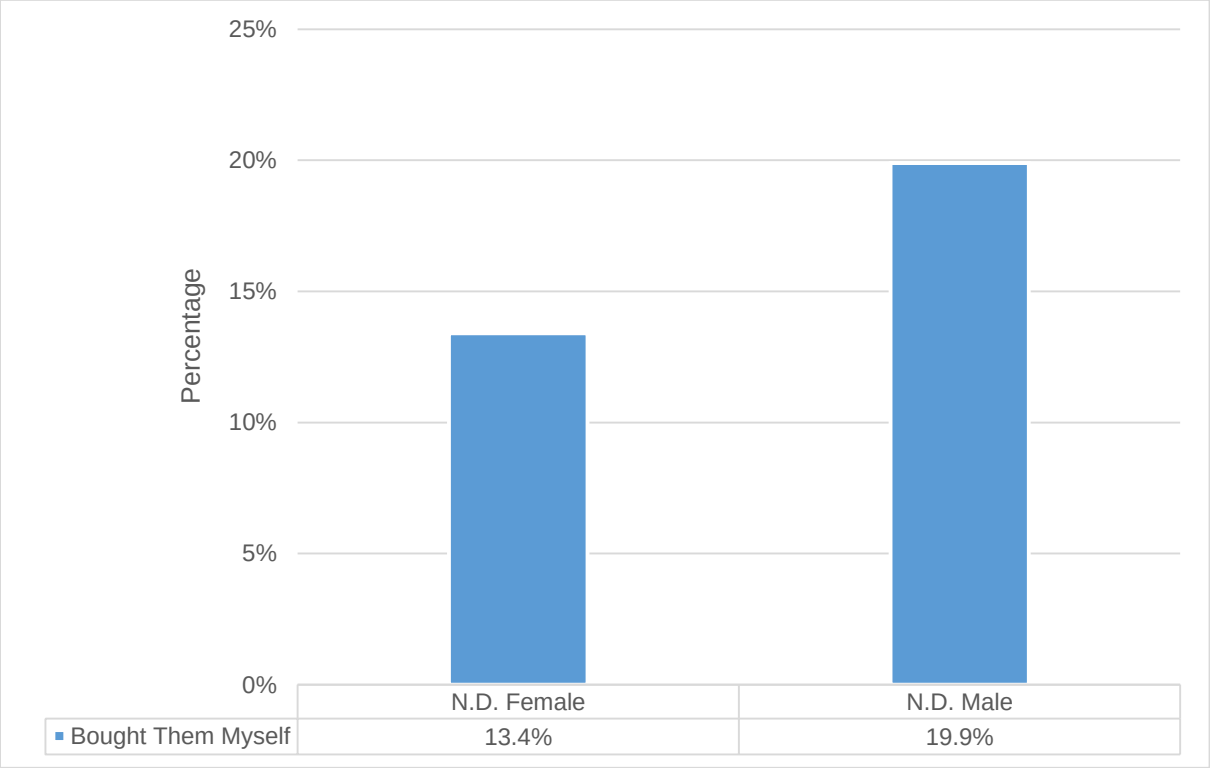
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? "

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 13.4 percent of female and 19.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 816. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

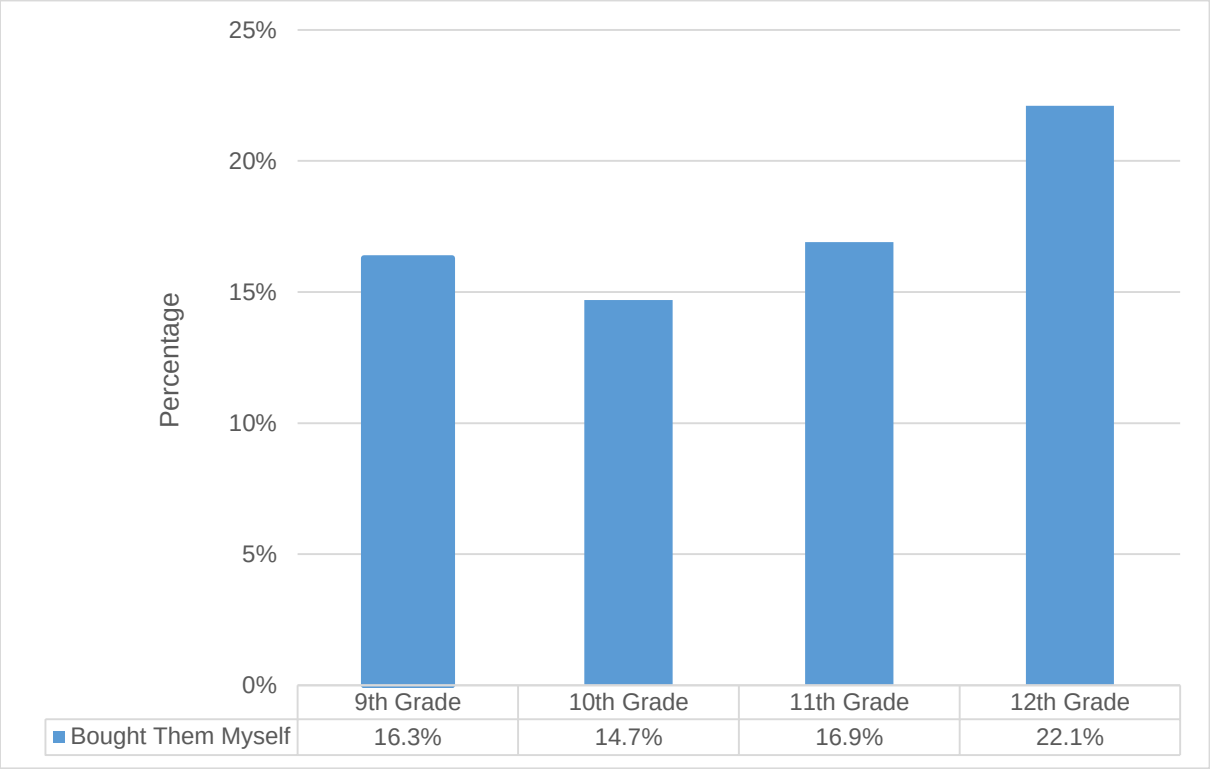
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars? "

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 16.3 percent of ninth graders and 22.1 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently smoked cigars, bought the cigars themselves.

Figure 817. Usual Source for Getting Cigars for Current Cigar Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

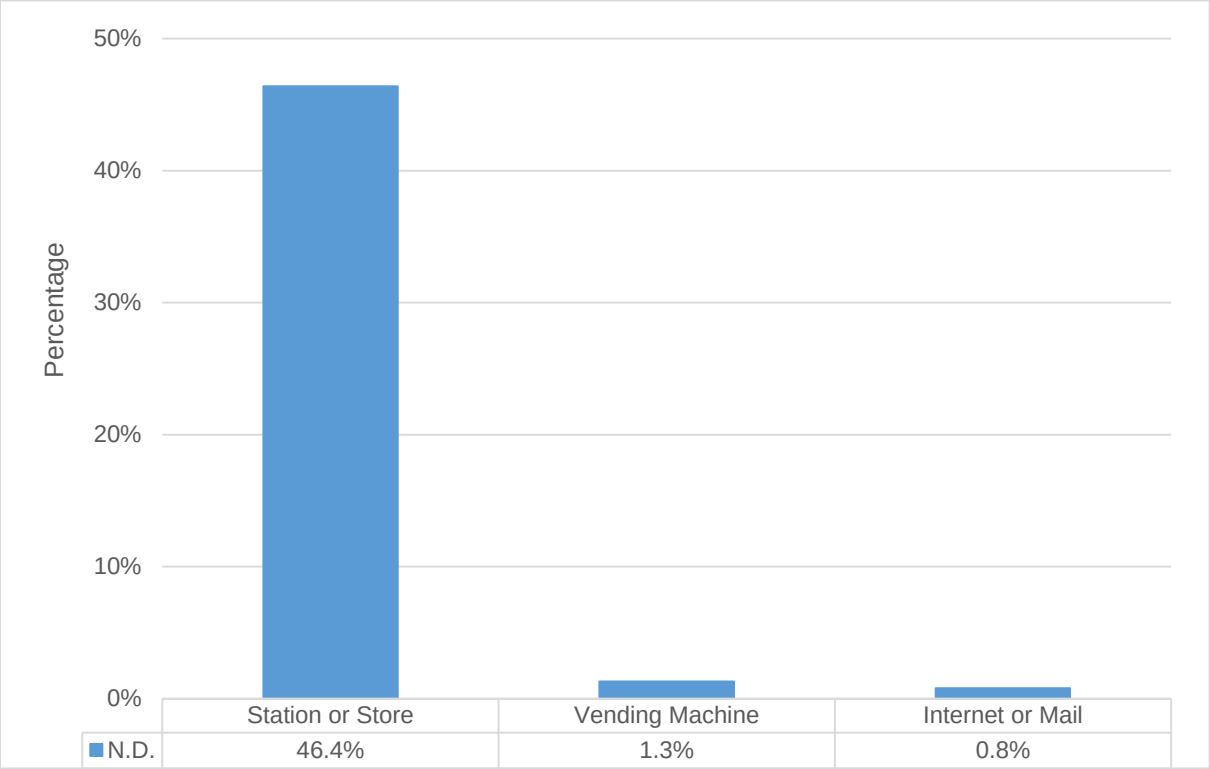
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 818. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

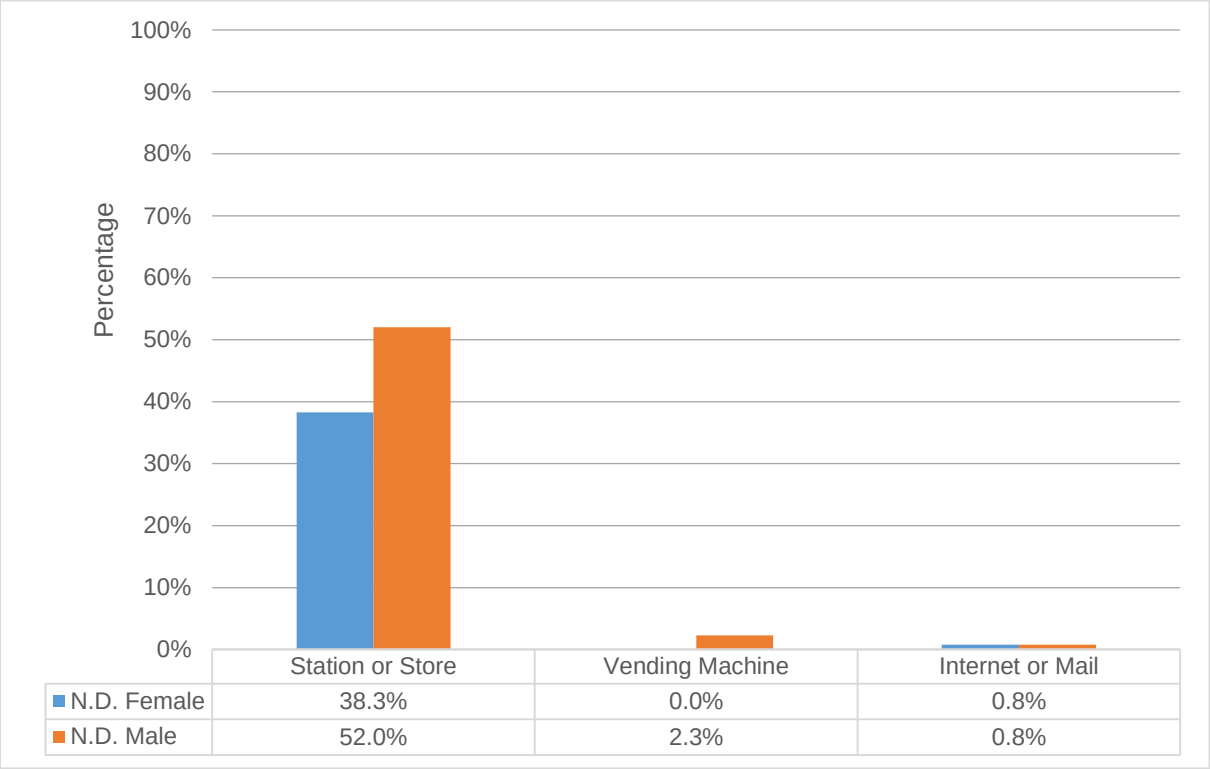
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 819. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

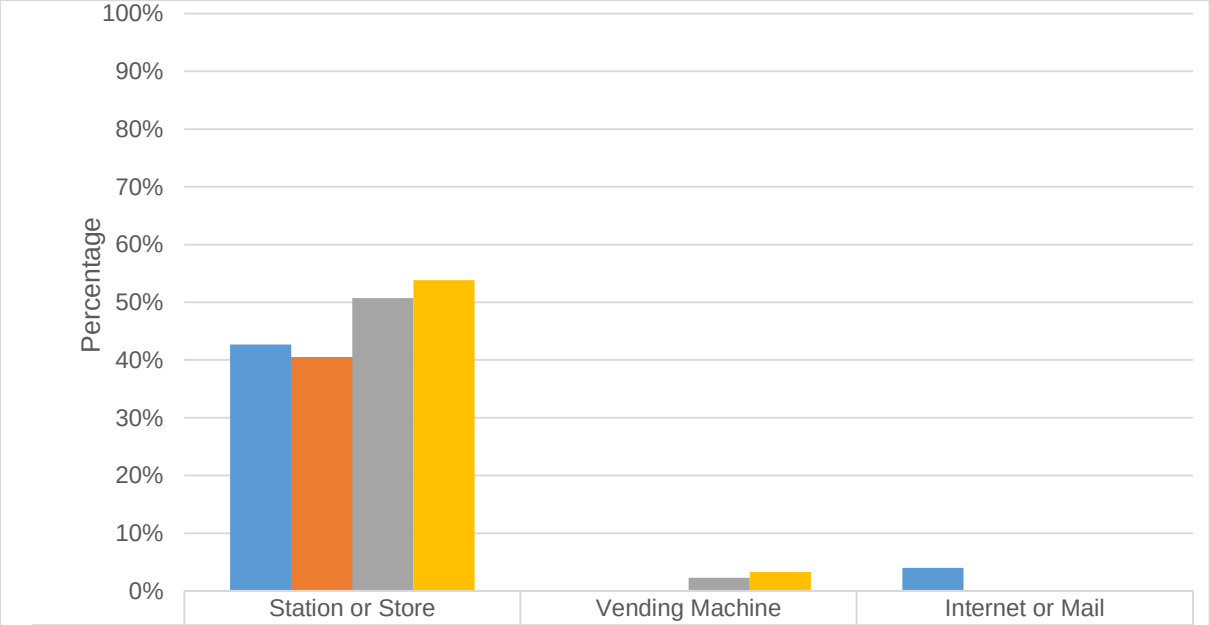
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 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 820. Place of Purchase for Cigars for Current Cigars Smokers (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Station or Store	Vending Machine	Internet or Mail
9th Grade	42.7%	0.0%	4.0%
10th Grade	40.5%	0.0%	0.0%
11th Grade	50.7%	2.3%	0.0%
12th Grade	53.8%	3.3%	0.0%

Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.9.4. Smokeless Tobacco

3.9.4.1. Age Groups

3.9.4.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.9.4.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013

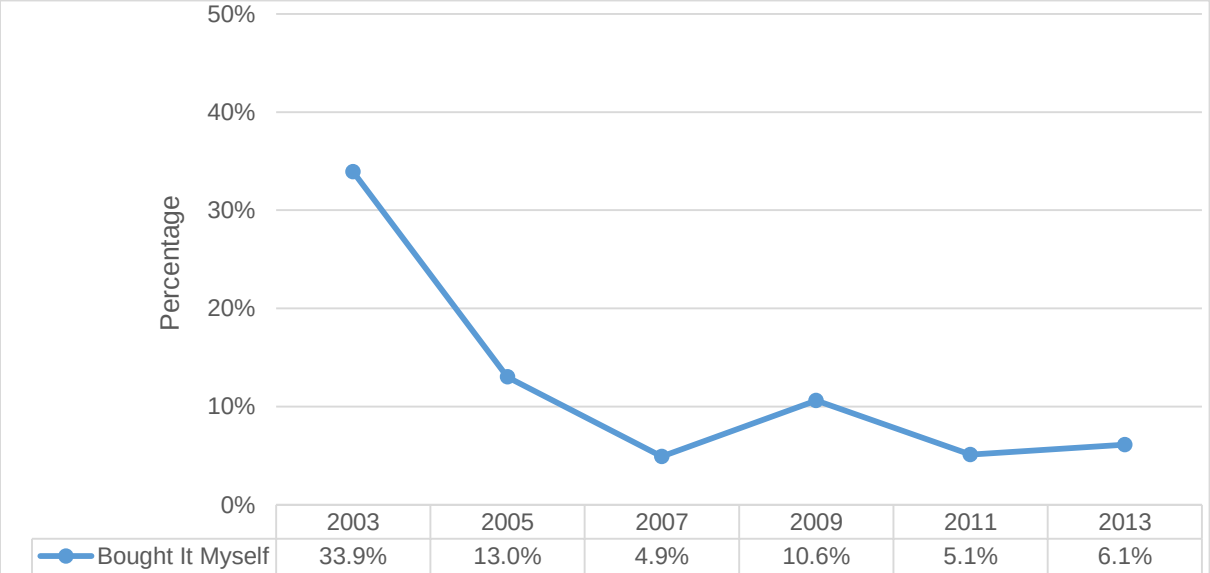
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 6.1 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought the smokeless tobacco themselves.

Figure 821. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

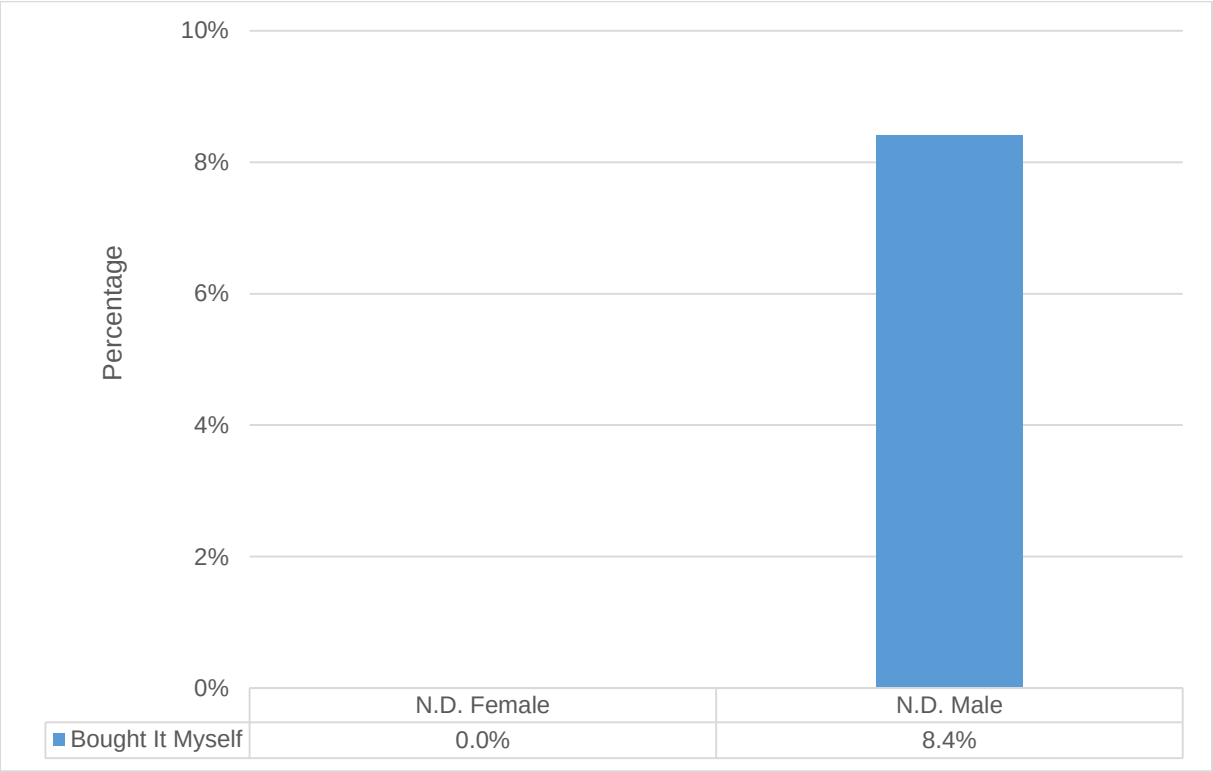
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 8.4 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought the smokeless tobacco themselves.

Figure 822. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

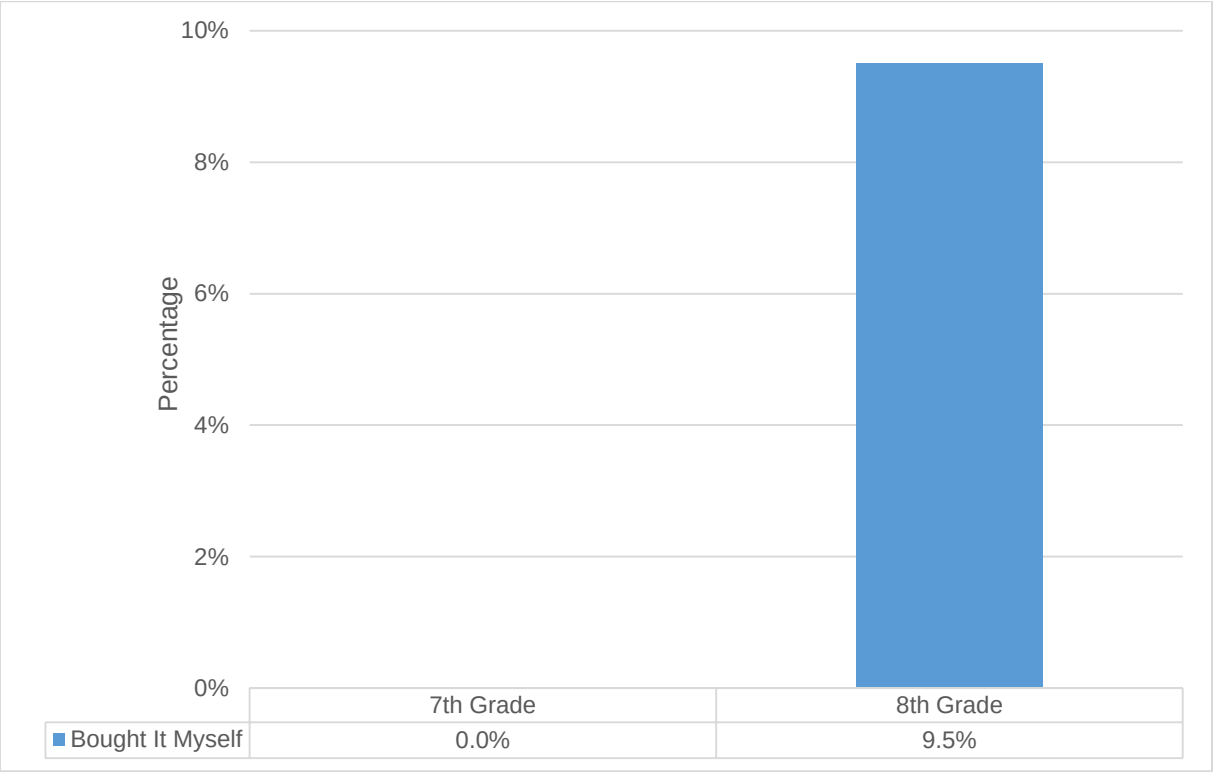
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, how did you get your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 9.5 percent of North Dakota eighth graders, who currently used smokeless tobacco bought the smokeless tobacco themselves.

Figure 823. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

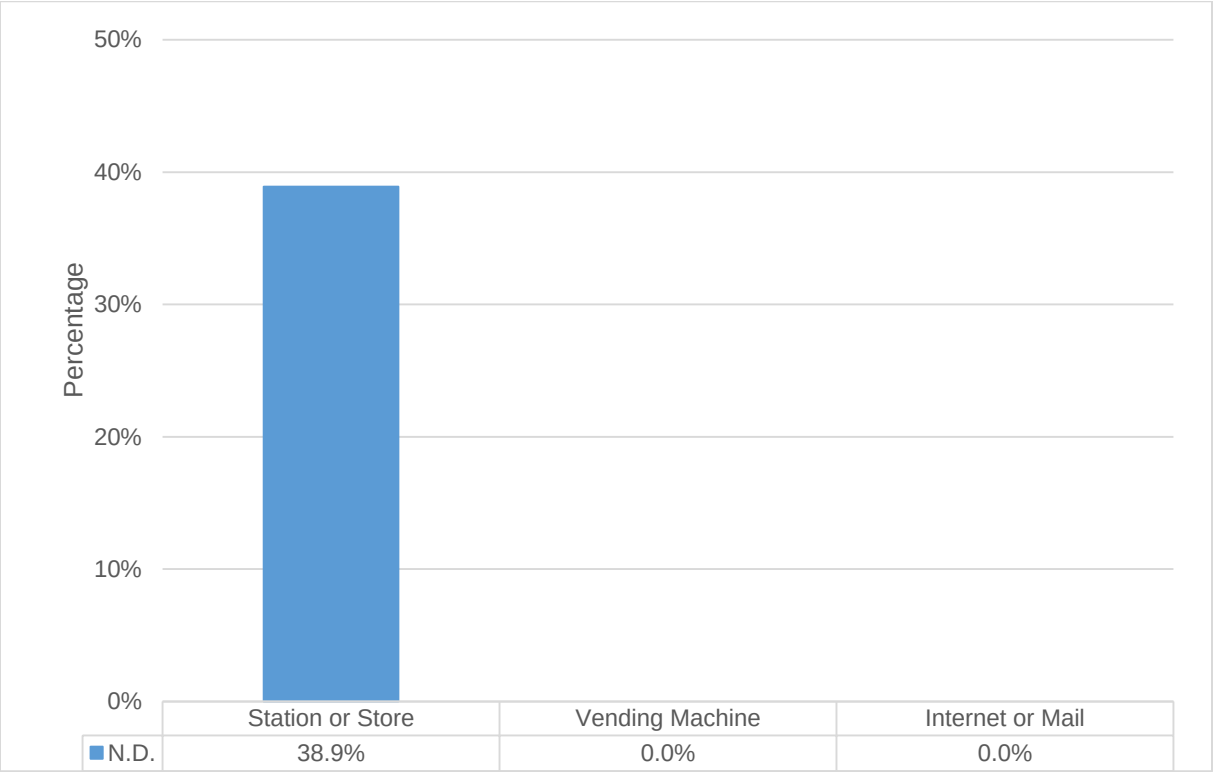
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 38.9 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought it at a gas station or store.

Figure 824. Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

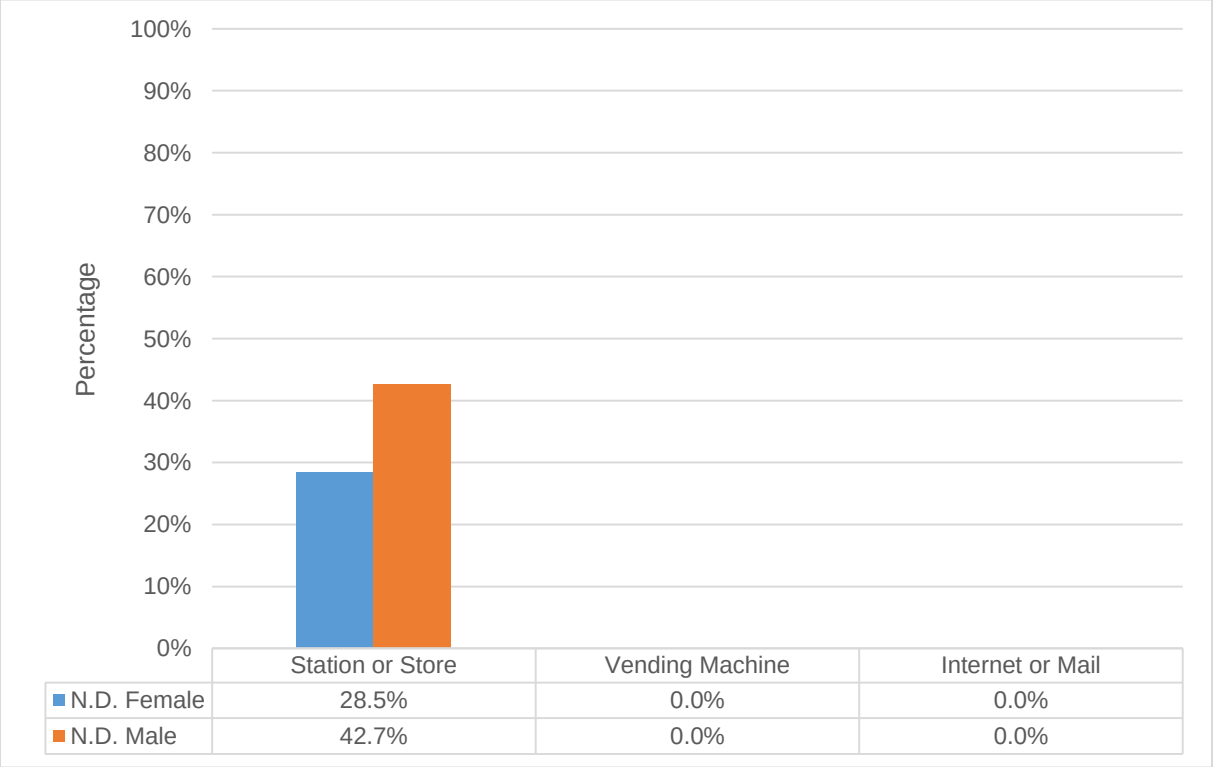
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 28.5 percent of female and 42.7 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought it at a gas station or store.

Figure 825. Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



	Station or Store	Vending Machine	Internet or Mail
N.D. Female	28.5%	0.0%	0.0%
N.D. Male	42.7%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

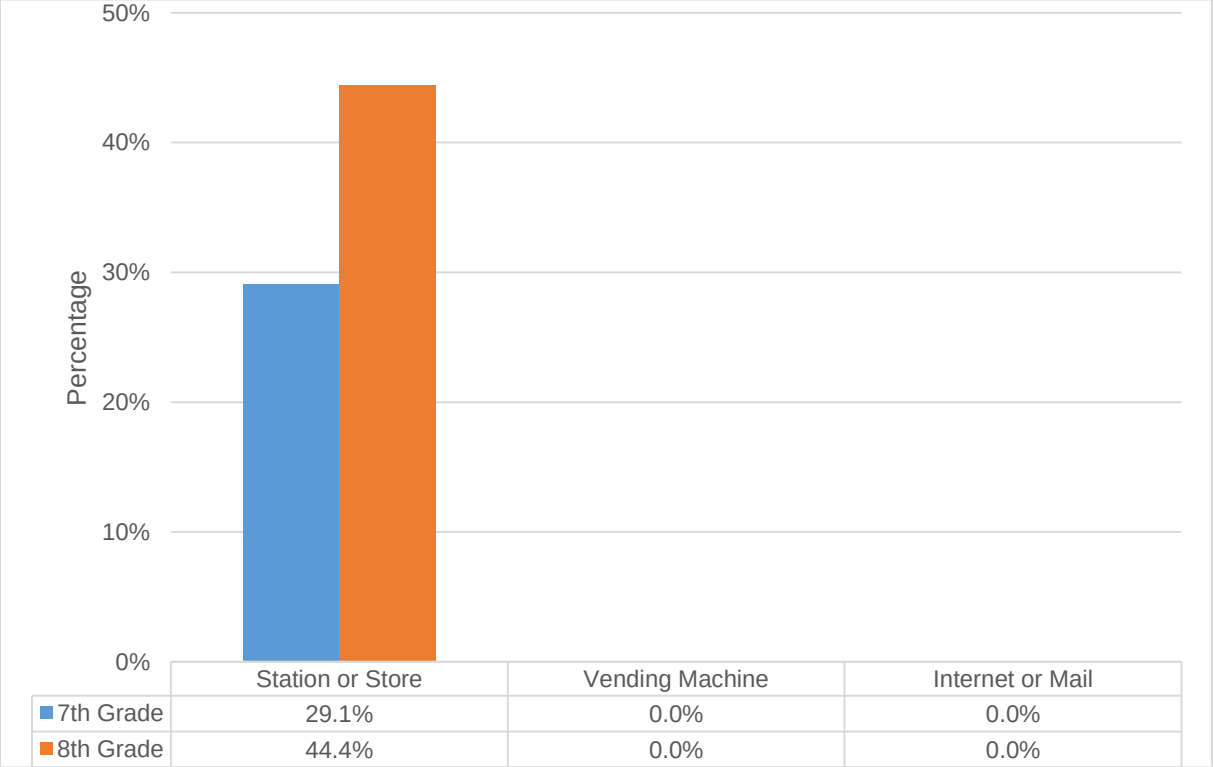
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 29.1 percent of seventh graders and 44.4 percent of North Dakota eighth graders, who currently used smokeless tobacco, bought it at a gas station or store.

Figure 826. Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



	Station or Store	Vending Machine	Internet or Mail
7th Grade	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%
8th Grade	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%

Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

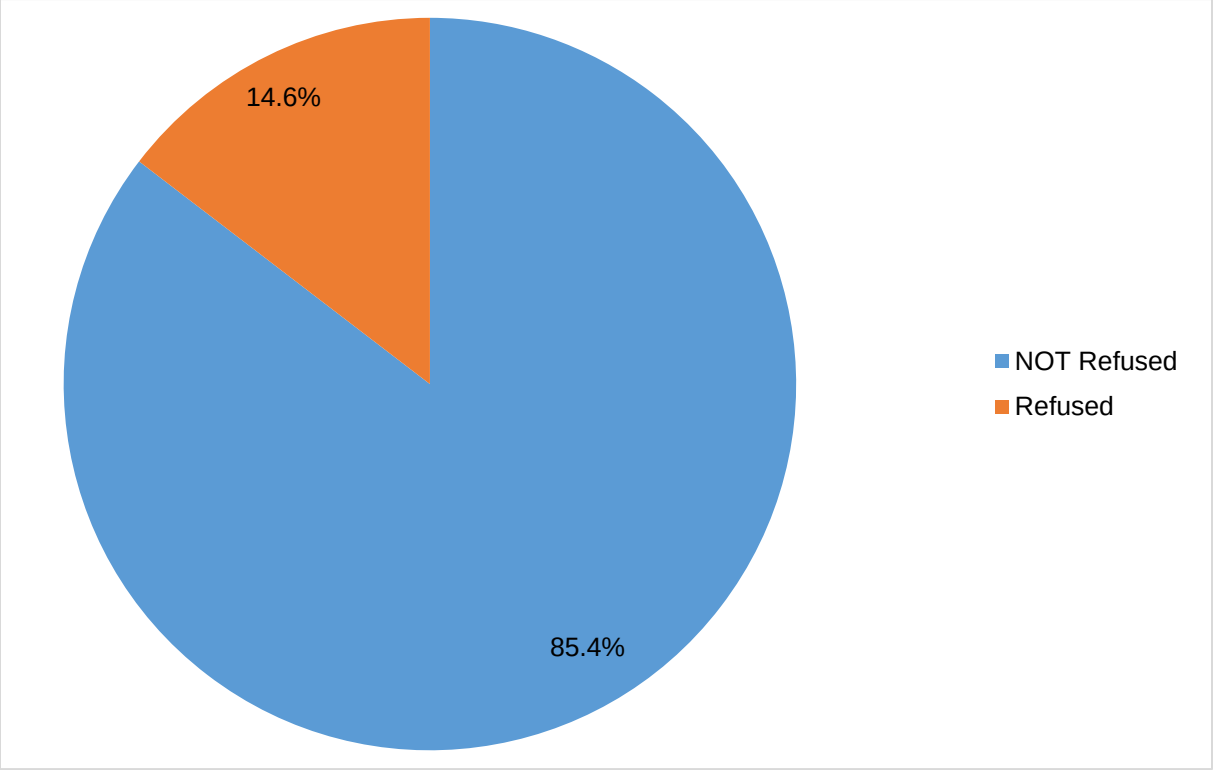
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 85.4 percent of North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase due to their age.

Figure 827. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

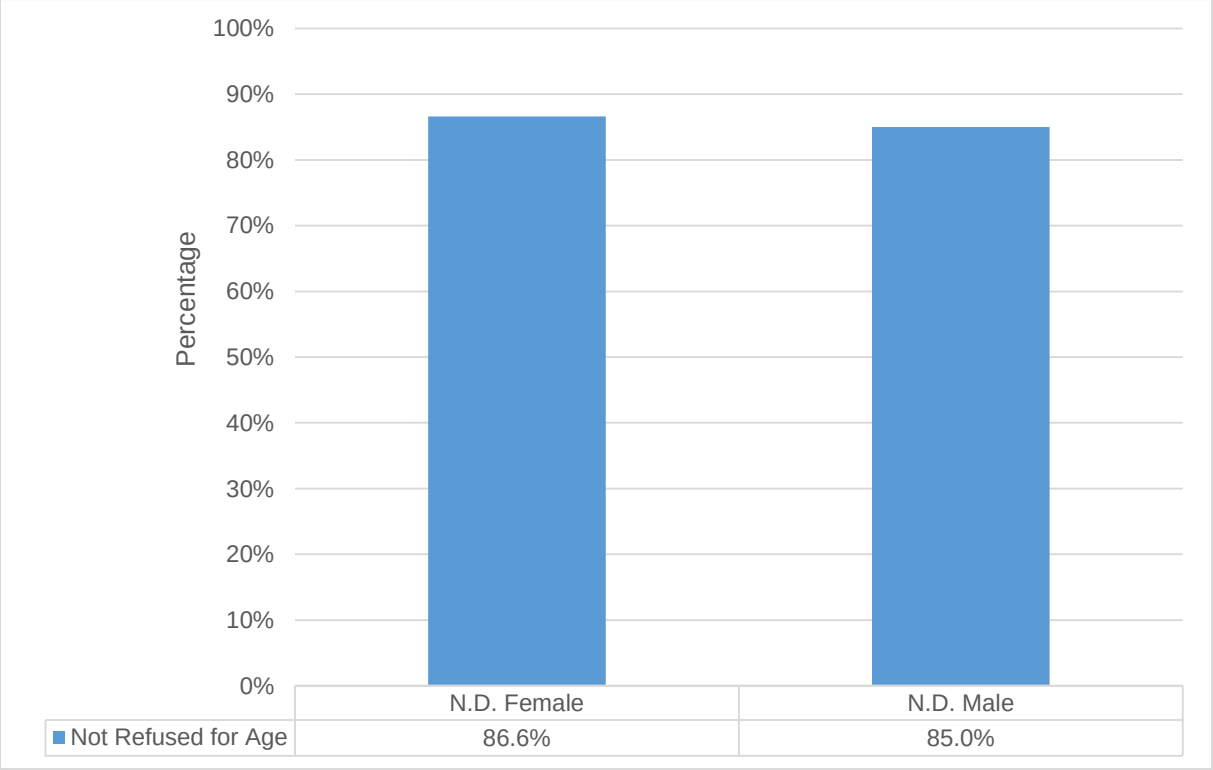
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 86.6 percent of female and 85 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase due to their age.

Figure 828. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

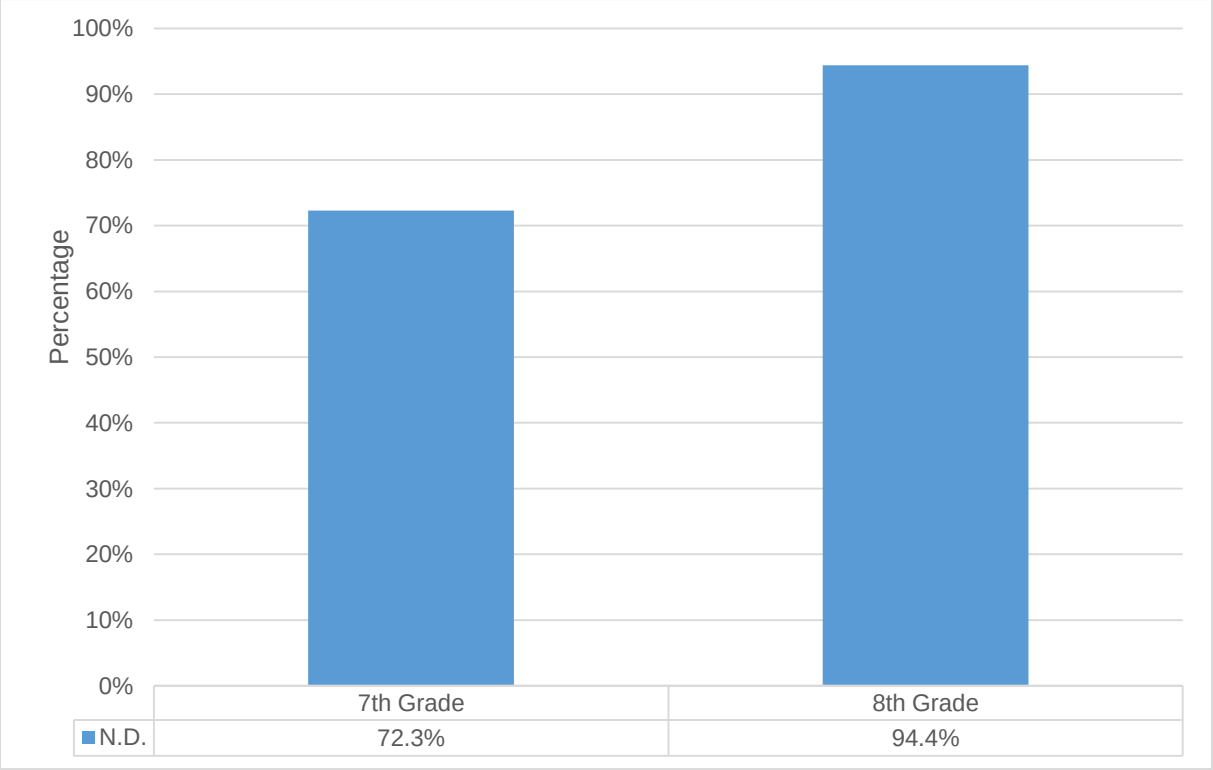
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 72.3 percent of seventh graders and 94.4 percent of North Dakota eighth graders, who currently used smokeless tobacco, stated that they were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase due to their age.

Figure 829. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.9.4.1.1.2. 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

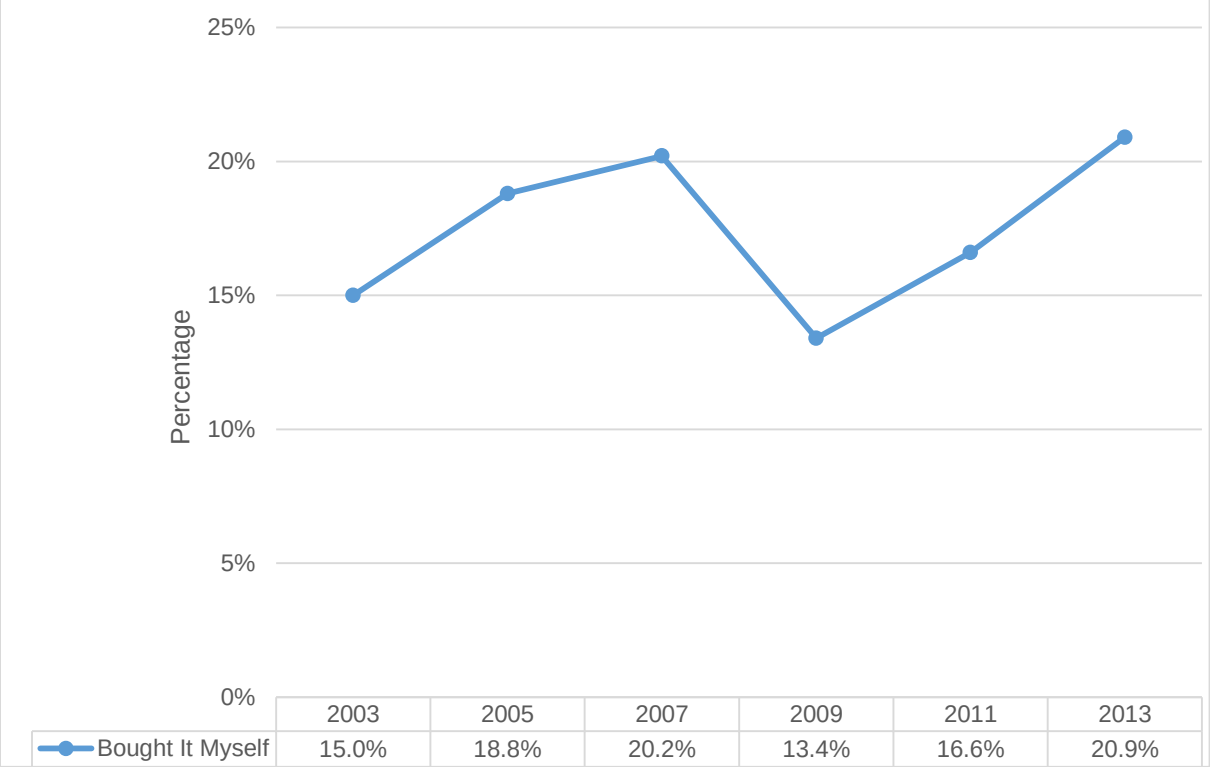
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 830. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

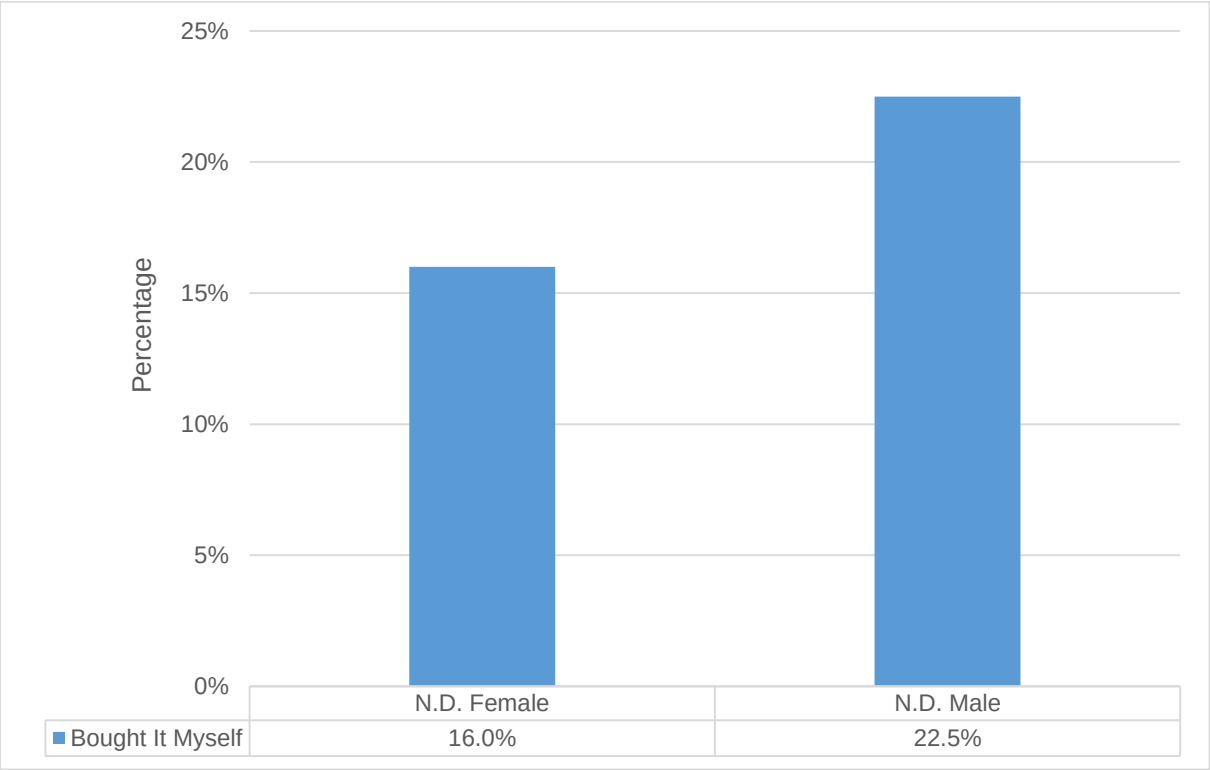
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 831. Usual Source for Getting Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

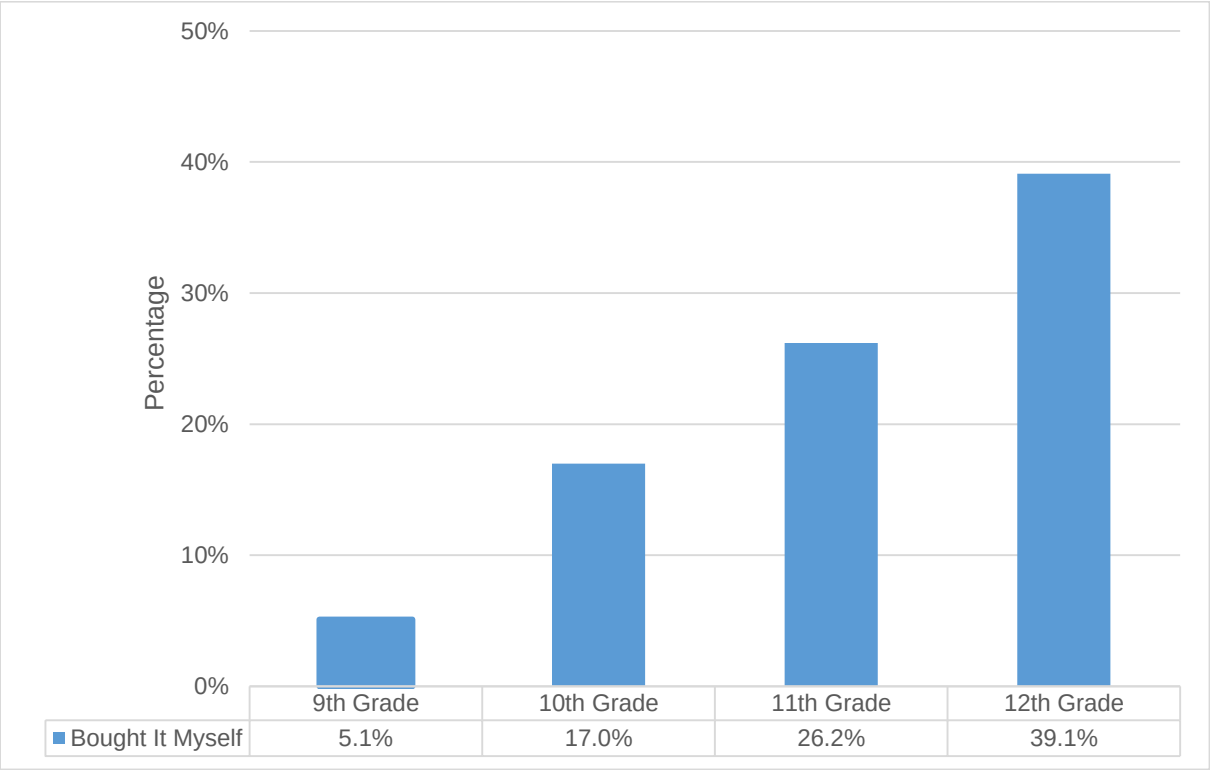
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 ninth graders and 39.1 percent of North Dakota twelfth graders, who currently used smokeless tobacco bought the smokeless tobacco themselves.

Figure 832. 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



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

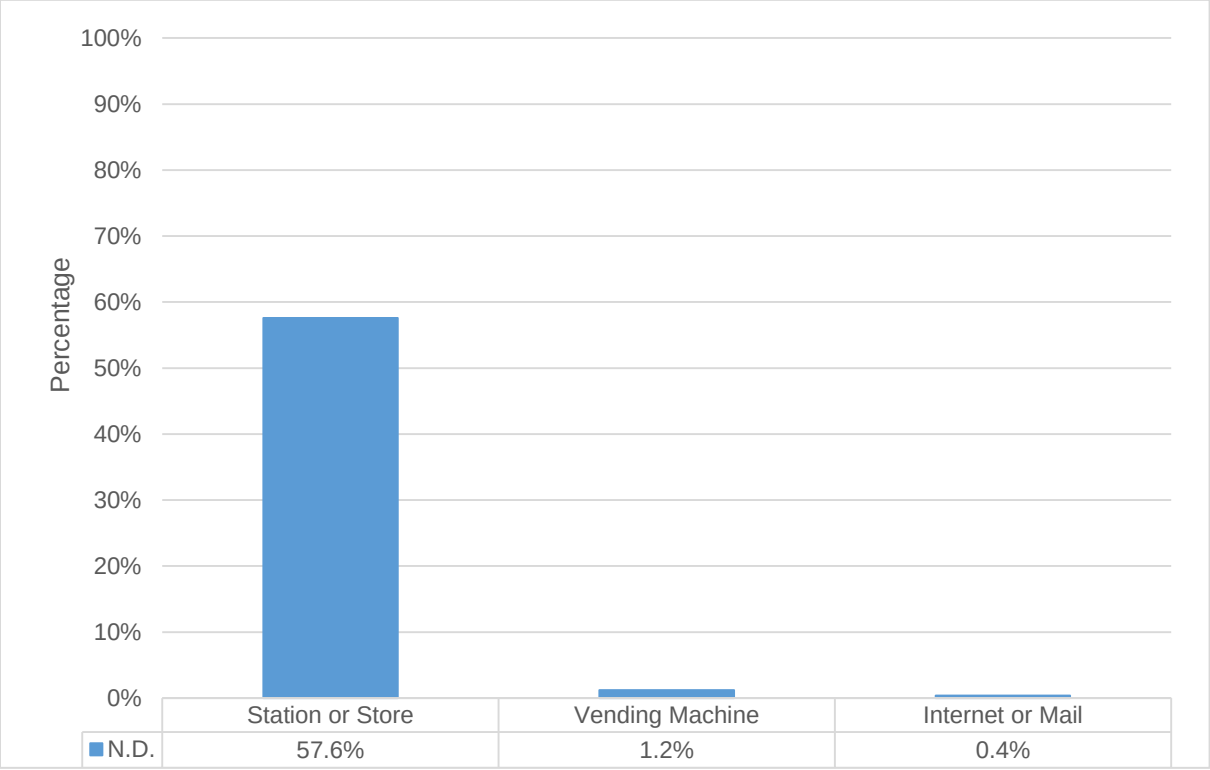
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 833. 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



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

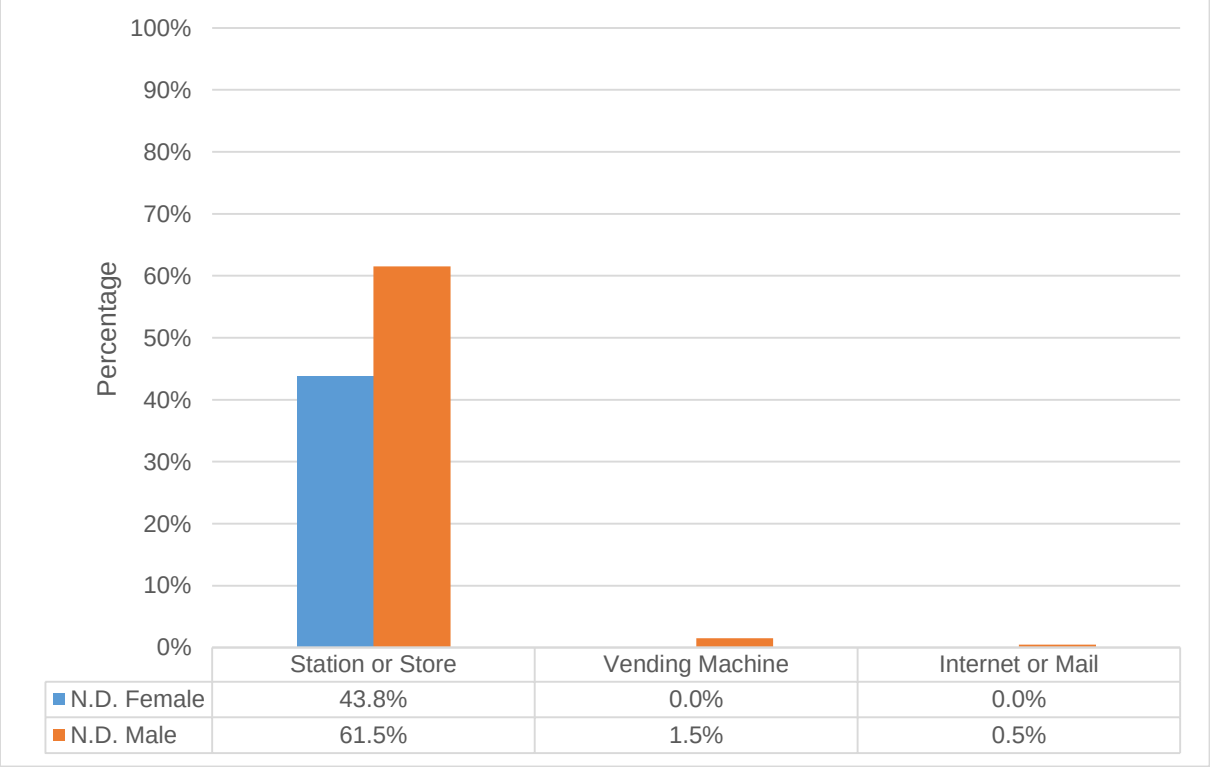
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "During the past 30 days, where did you buy your own chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 43.8 percent of female and 61.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently used smokeless tobacco bought it at a gas station or store.

Figure 834. Place of Purchase for Smokeless Tobacco for Current Smokeless Tobacco Users (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



	Station or Store	Vending Machine	Internet or Mail
N.D. Female	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%
N.D. Male	61.5%	1.5%	0.5%

Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

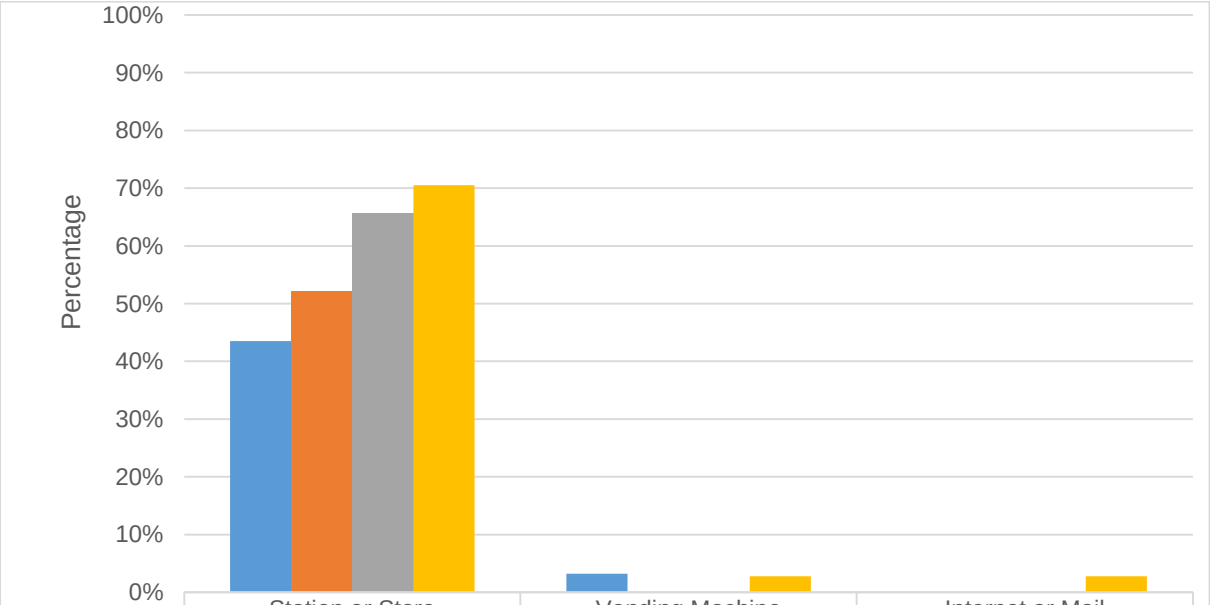
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 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 835. 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



	Station or Store	Vending Machine	Internet or Mail
9th Grade	43.5%	3.2%	0.0%
10th Grade	52.1%	0.0%	0.0%
11th Grade	65.6%	0.0%	0.0%
12th Grade	70.5%	2.8%	2.8%

Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

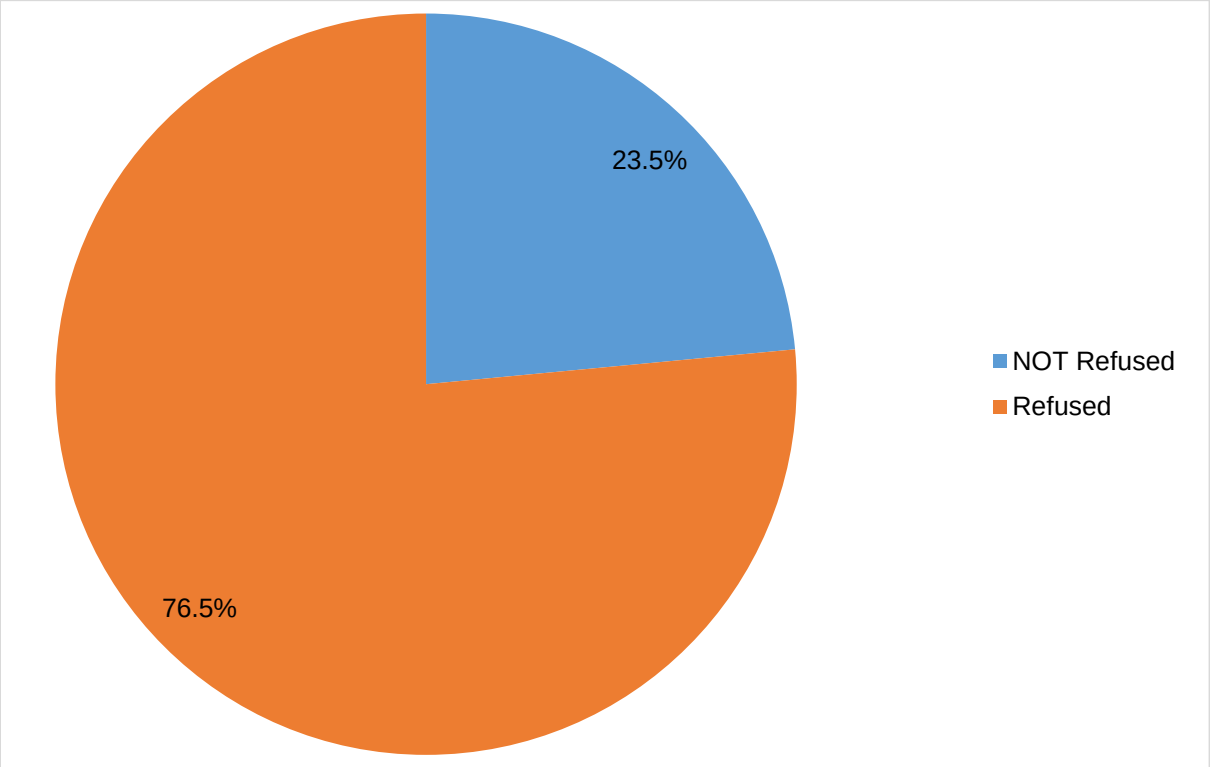
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 836. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

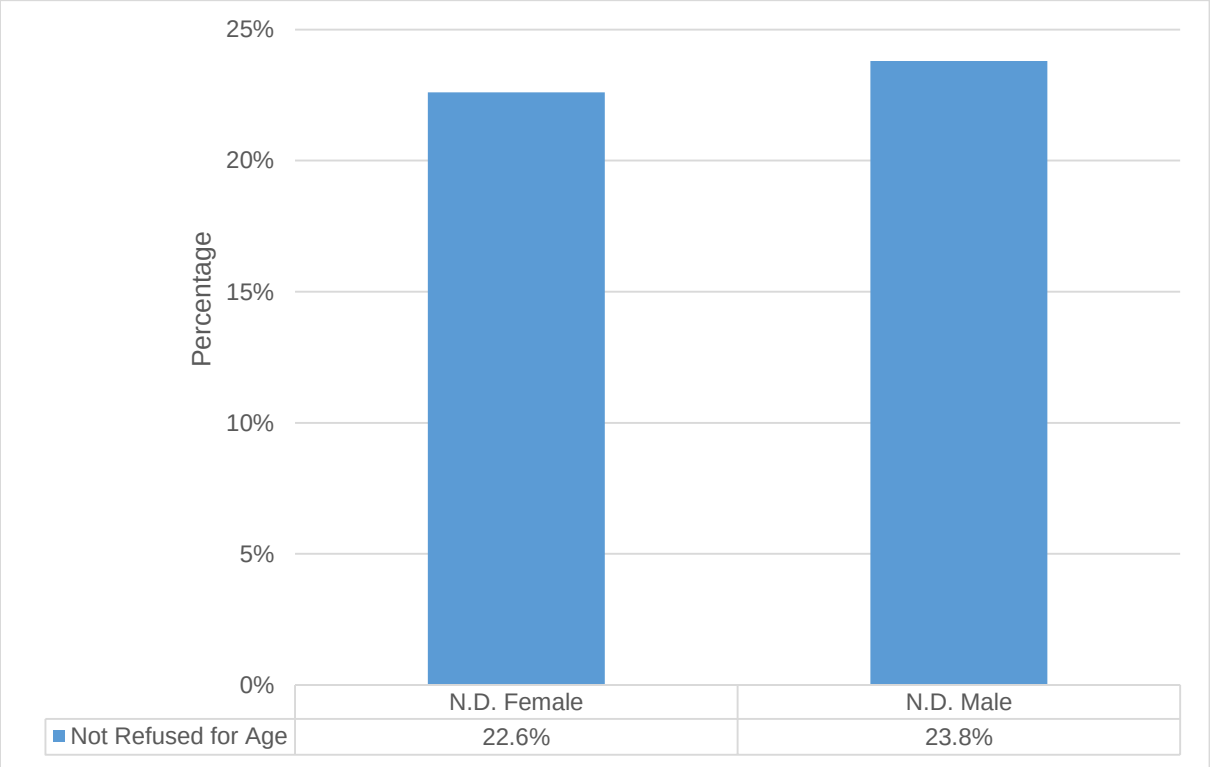
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 22.6 percent of female and 23.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, stated that they were NOT refused a smokeless tobacco purchase due to their age.

Figure 837. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

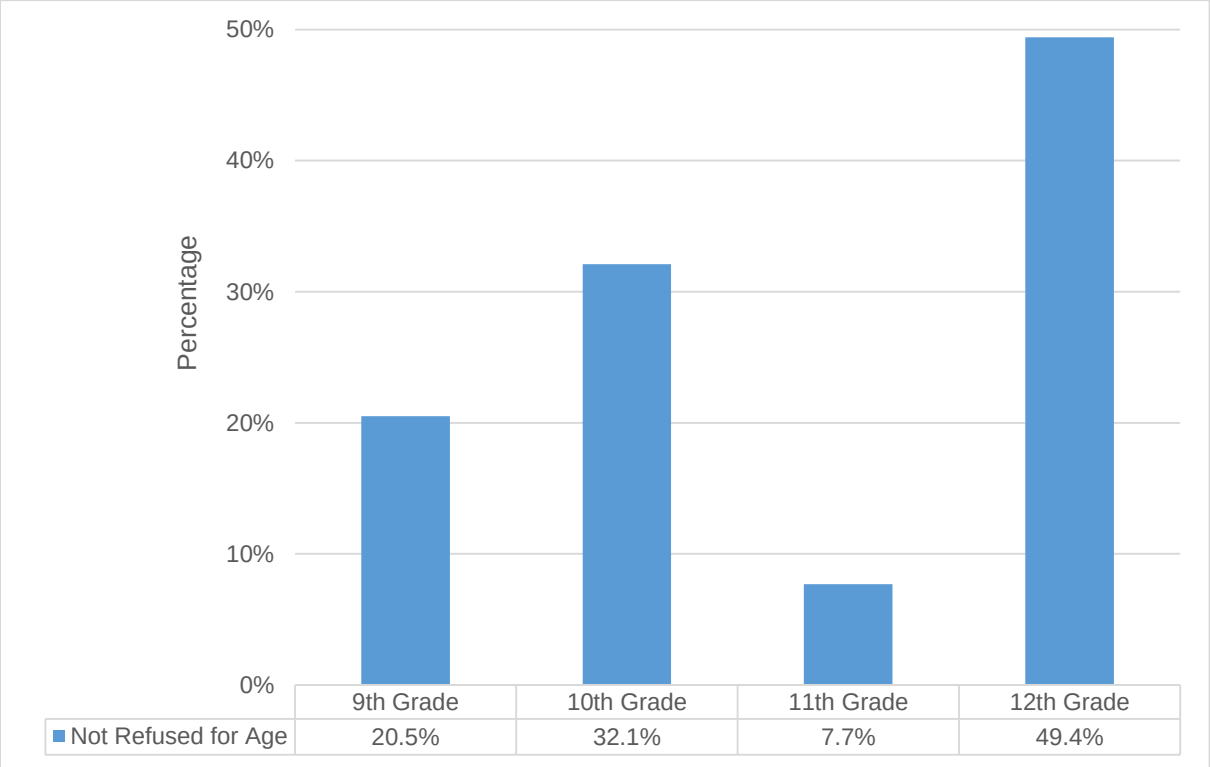
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 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 838. Refusal of Sale to Minors (Past 30 Days), Current Smokeless Tobacco Users, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

3.10. Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products

Chart: Cigarettes Sold, North Dakota, 2006-2015

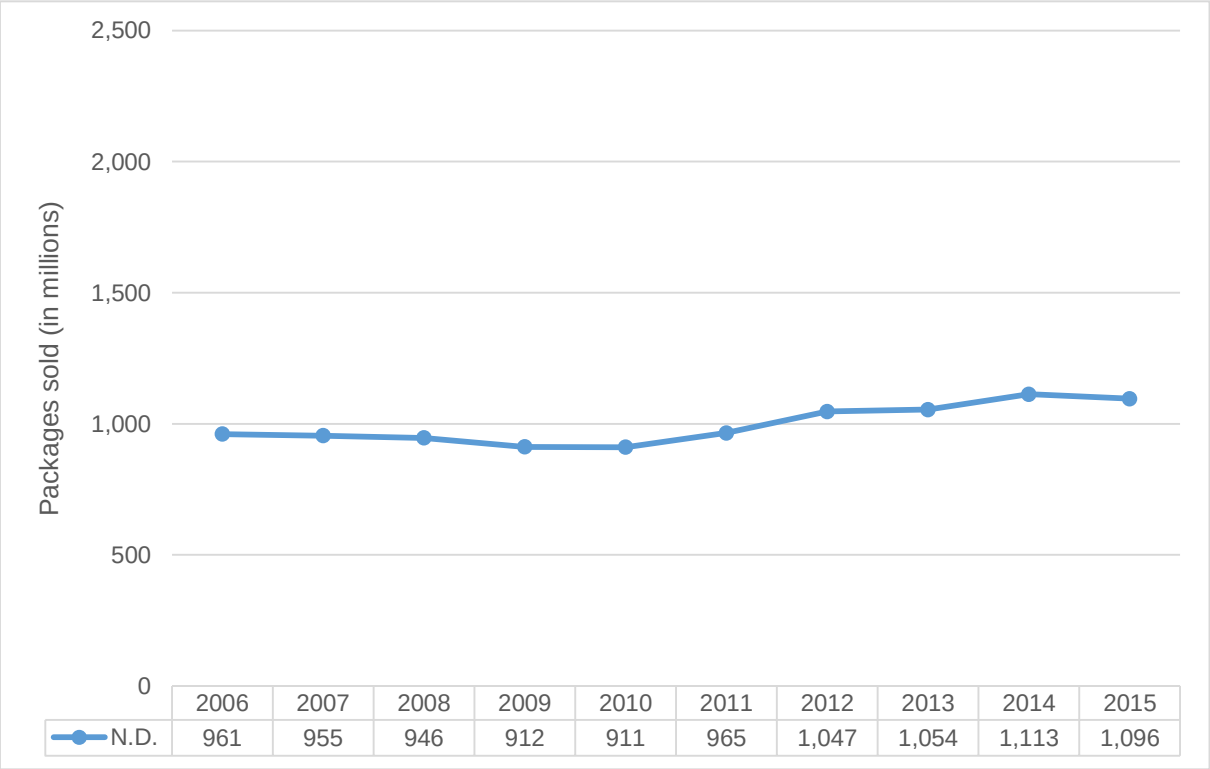
Data Source: North Dakota Office of State Tax Commissioner

Definition: "Cigarettes sold" is defined as the number of individual cigarettes sold in North Dakota during that given year.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 1.096 million cigarettes were sold in North Dakota (revenue =$24,115,851.91).

Figure 839. Cigarettes Sold, North Dakota, 2006-2015



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N.D.	961	955	946	912	911	965	1,047	1,054	1,113	1,096

3.11. Media Influence

3.11.1. Tobacco Products

3.11.1.1. Age Groups

3.11.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

3.11.1.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

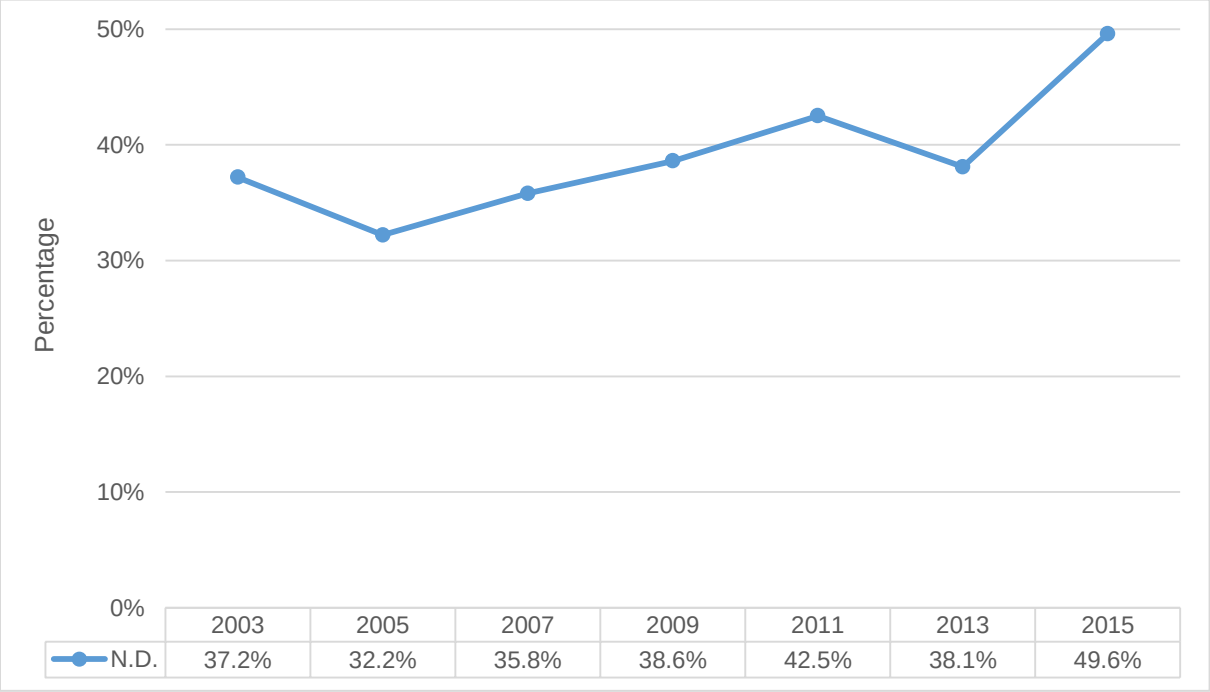
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 49.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students viewed ads for tobacco products on the internet.

Figure 840. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	37.2%	32.2%	35.8%	38.6%	42.5%	38.1%	49.6%

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products in Newspapers or Magazines, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

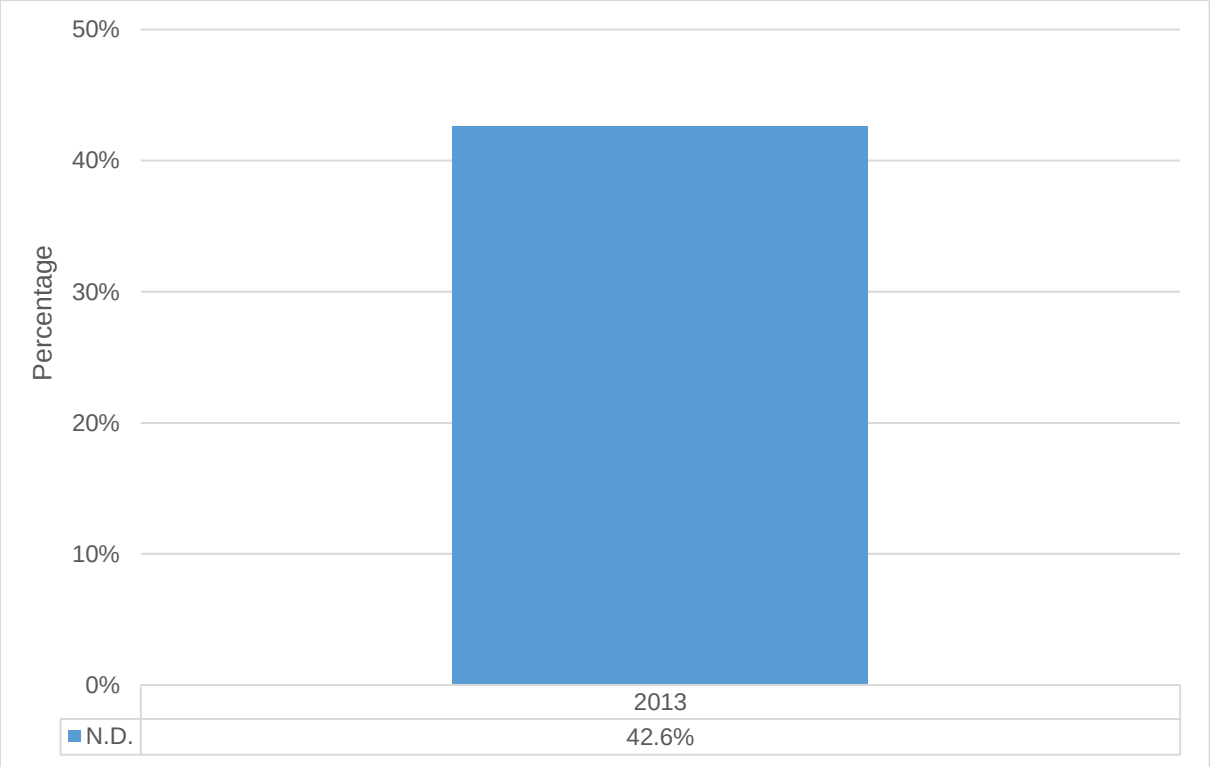
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 42.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students viewed ads for tobacco products in newspapers or magazines.

Figure 841. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products in Newspapers or Magazines, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products Outside (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

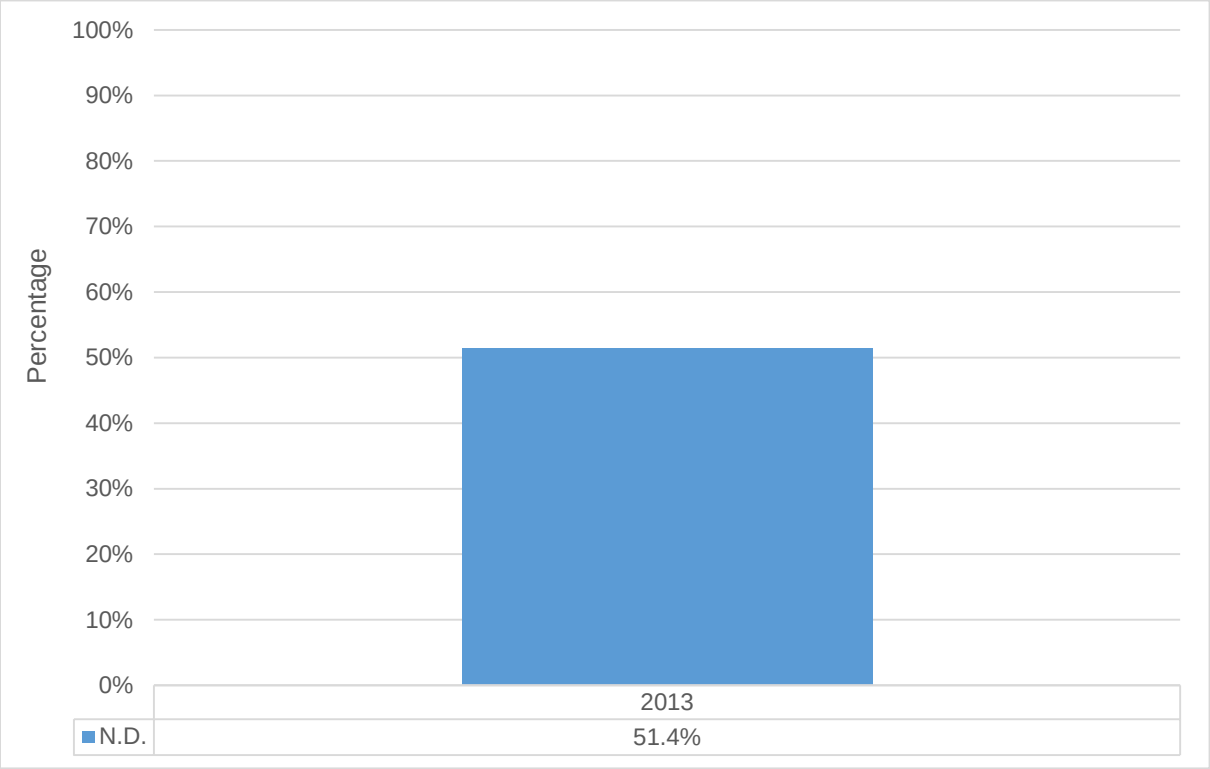
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 51.4 percent of North Dakota middle school students viewed ads for tobacco products outside in a public place.

Figure 842. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products Outside (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products at a Convenience Store, Supermarket, or Gas Station, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

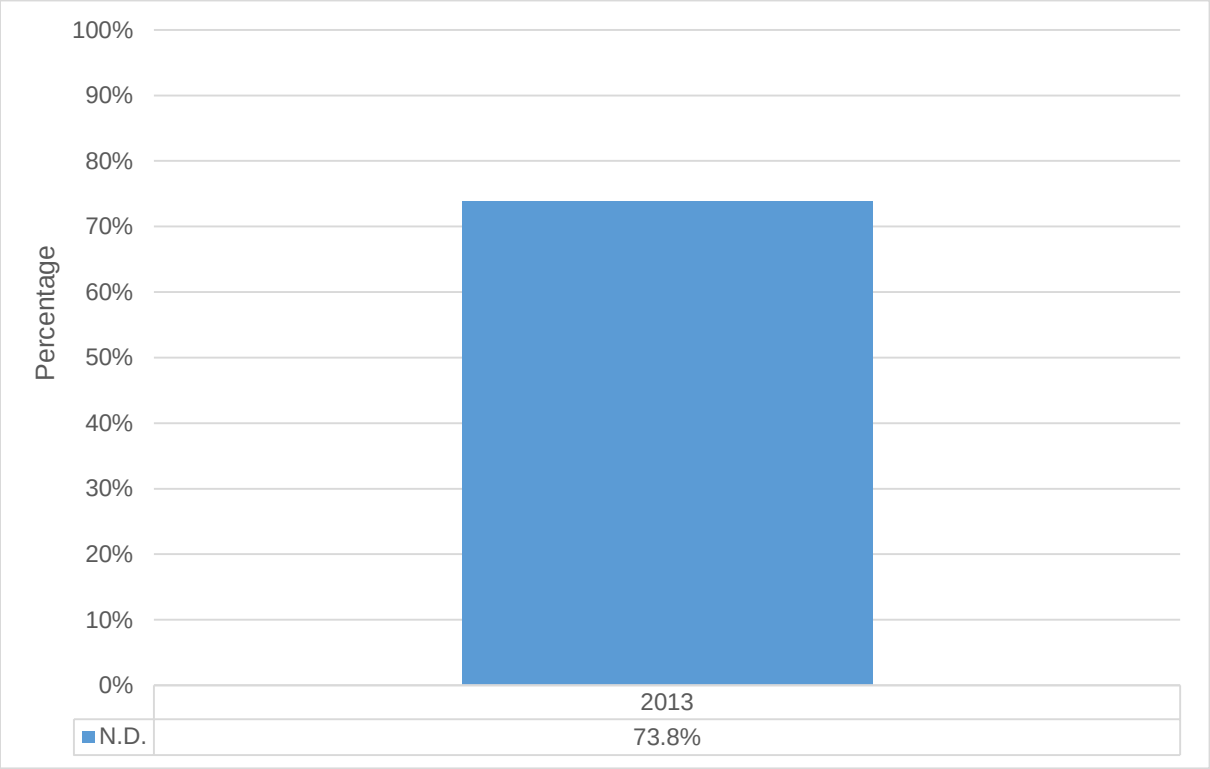
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 73.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students viewed ads for tobacco products at a convenience store, supermarket, or gas station.

Figure 843. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products at a Convenience Store, Supermarket, or Gas Station, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Coupons Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

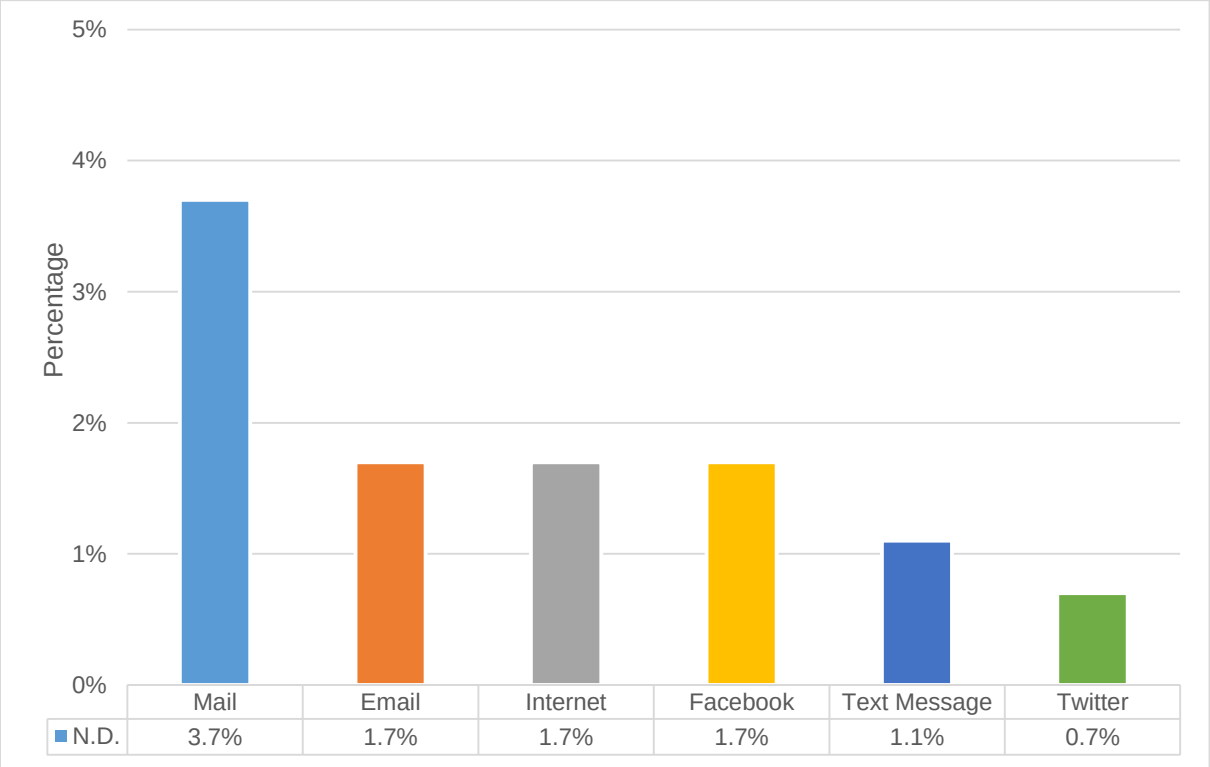
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 3.7 percent of North Dakota middle school students received a coupon from a tobacco company in the mail during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 844. Coupons Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ads Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

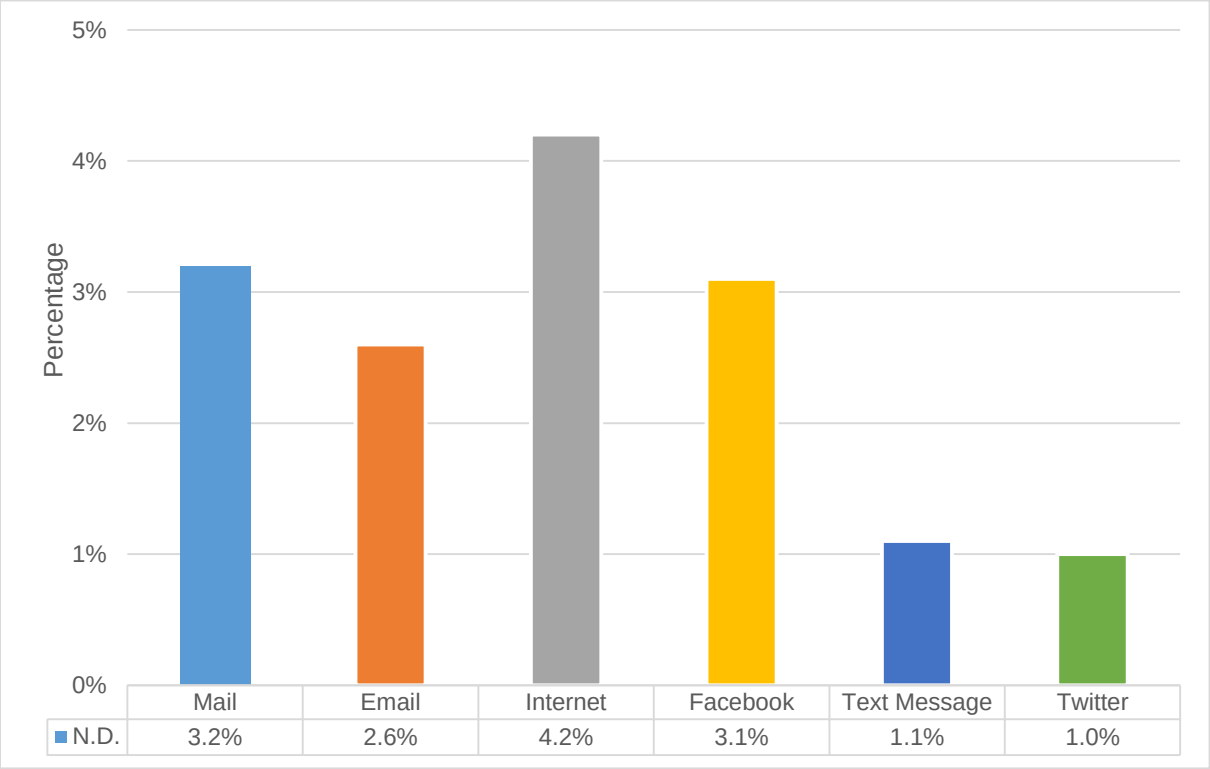
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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, 3.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students received an ad from a tobacco company in the mail during the 30 days before taking the survey.

Figure 845. Ads Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Actors/Actresses Using Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

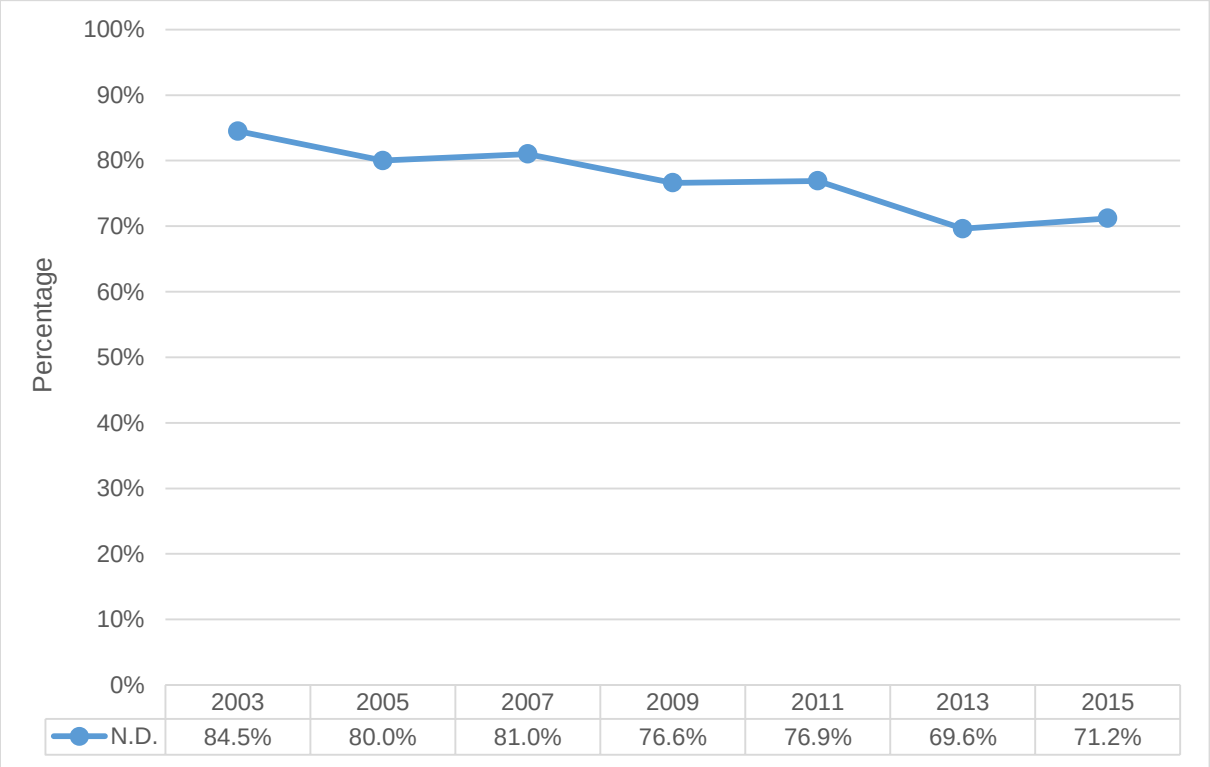
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 71.2 percent of North Dakota middle school students reported observing an actor or actress using a tobacco product on TV or in a movie.

Figure 846. Frequent Exposure to Actors/Actresses Using Tobacco, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	84.5%	80.0%	81.0%	76.6%	76.9%	69.6%	71.2%

3.11.1.1.1.2. 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, 2003-2015

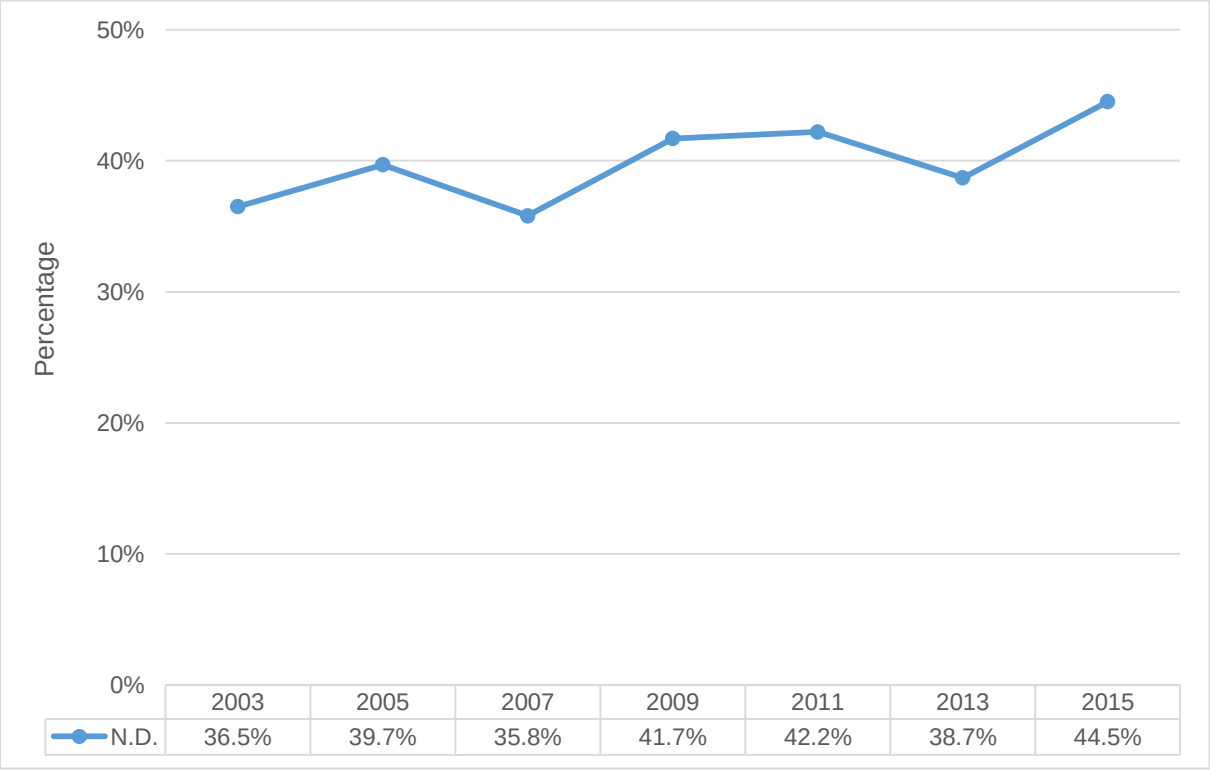
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 44.5 percent of North Dakota high school students viewed ads for tobacco products on the internet.

Figure 847. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products on the Internet, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	36.5%	39.7%	35.8%	41.7%	42.2%	38.7%	44.5%

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products in Newspapers or Magazines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

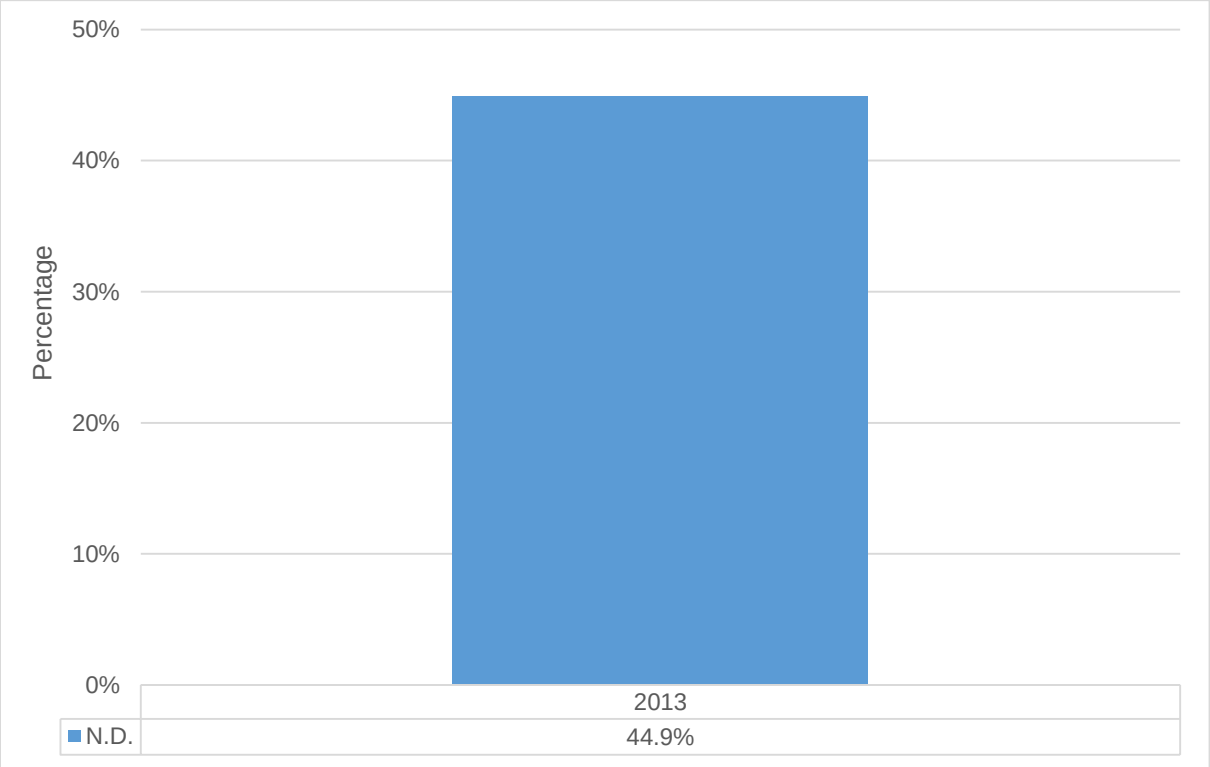
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 848. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products in Newspapers or Magazines, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products Outside (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

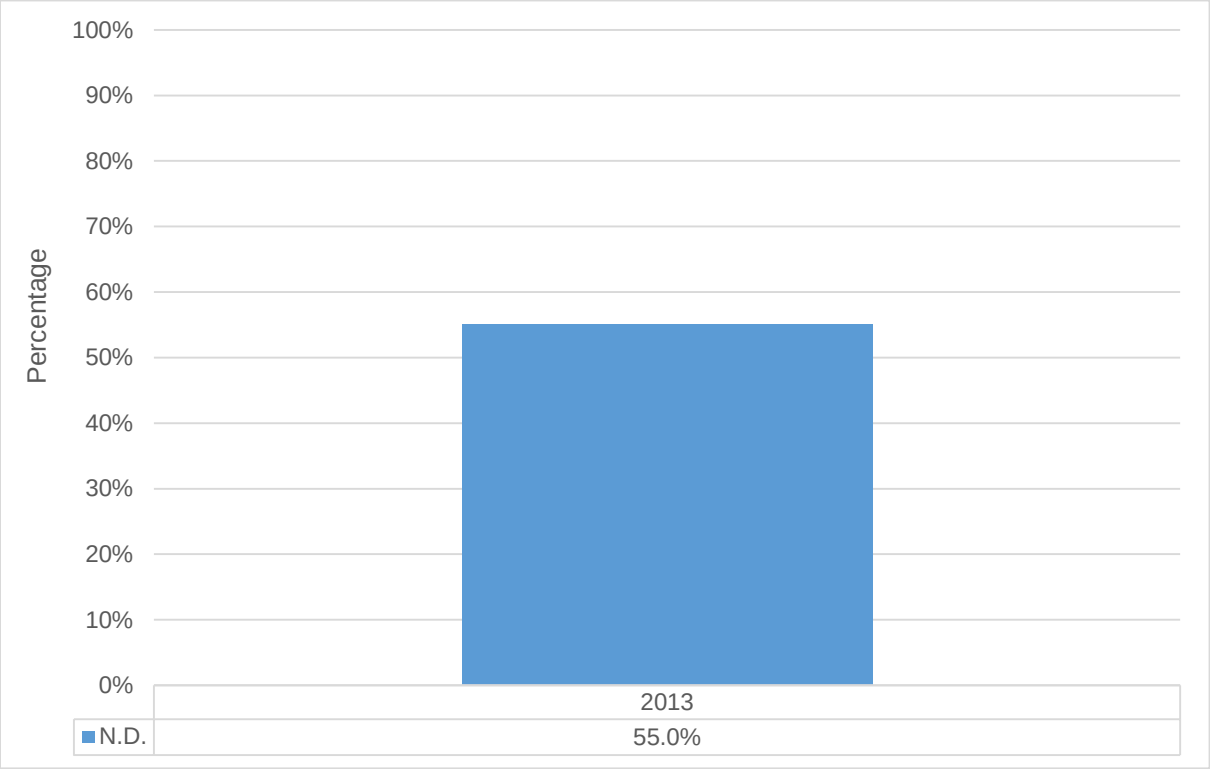
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 849. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products Outside (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

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

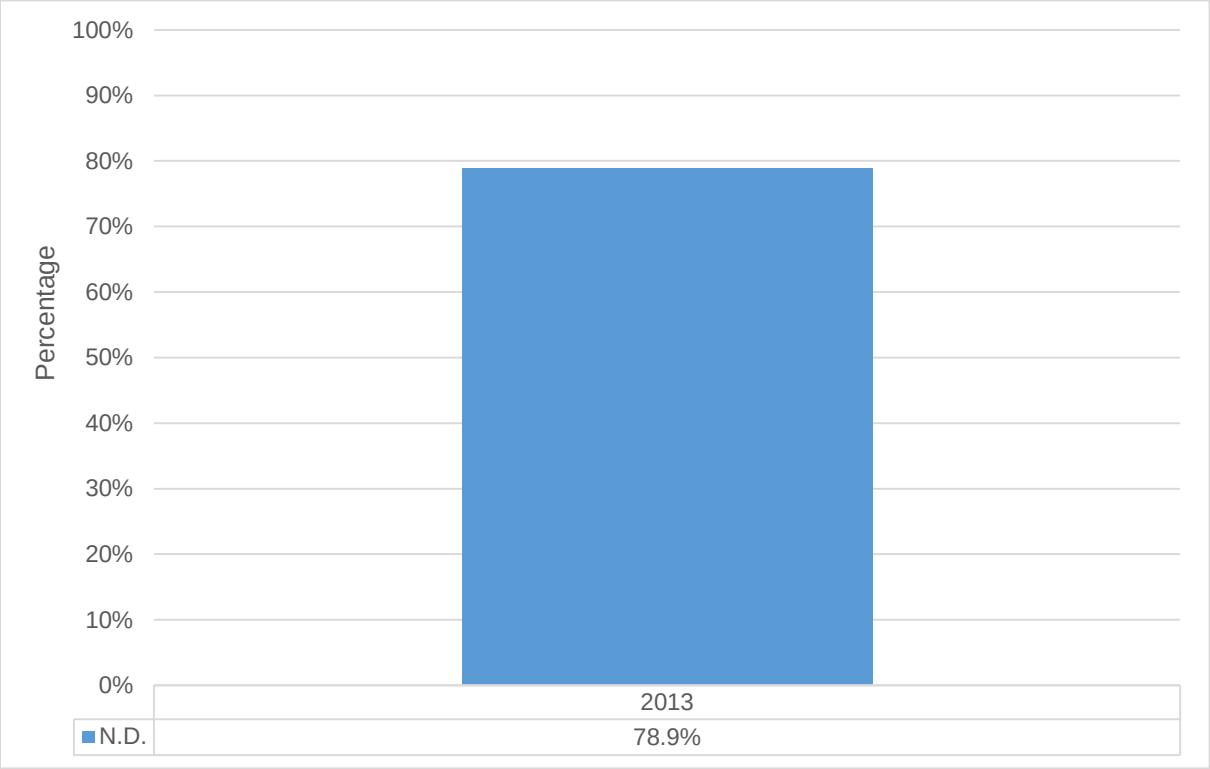
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 850. Frequent Exposure to Ads for Tobacco Products at a Convenience Store, Supermarket, or Gas Station, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Coupons Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

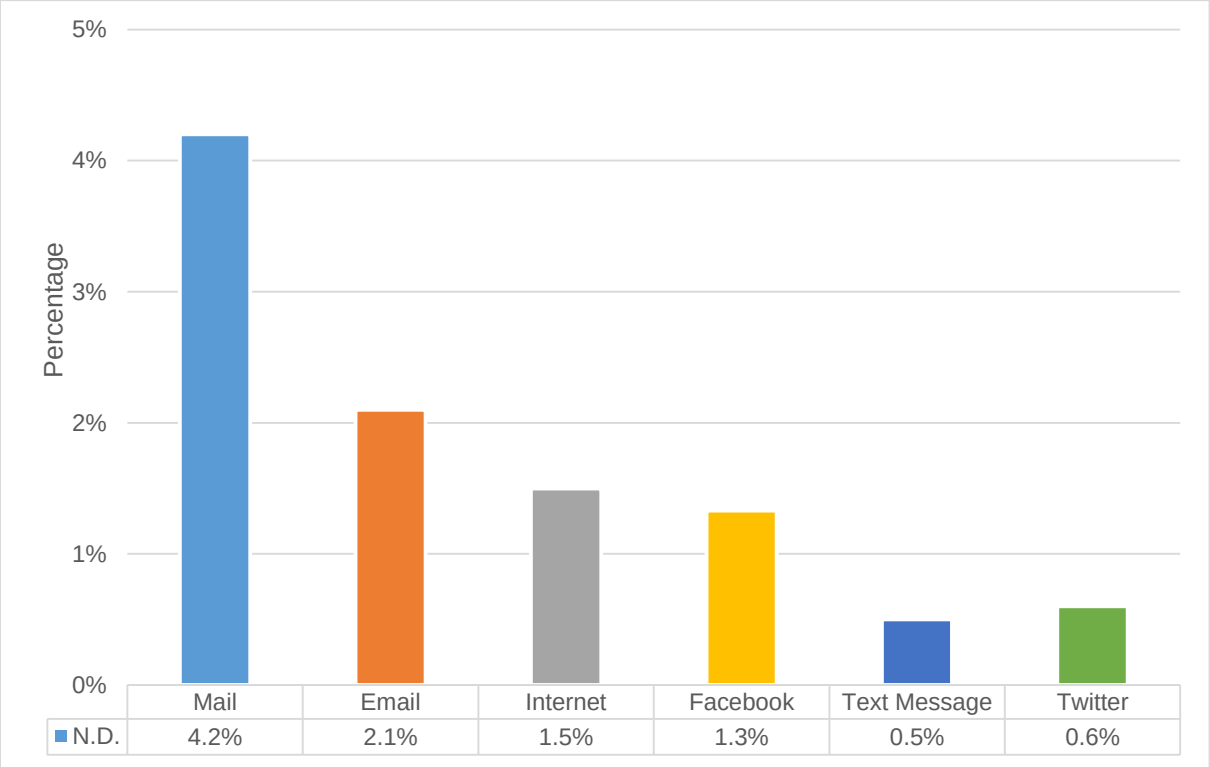
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 851. Coupons Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Ads Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

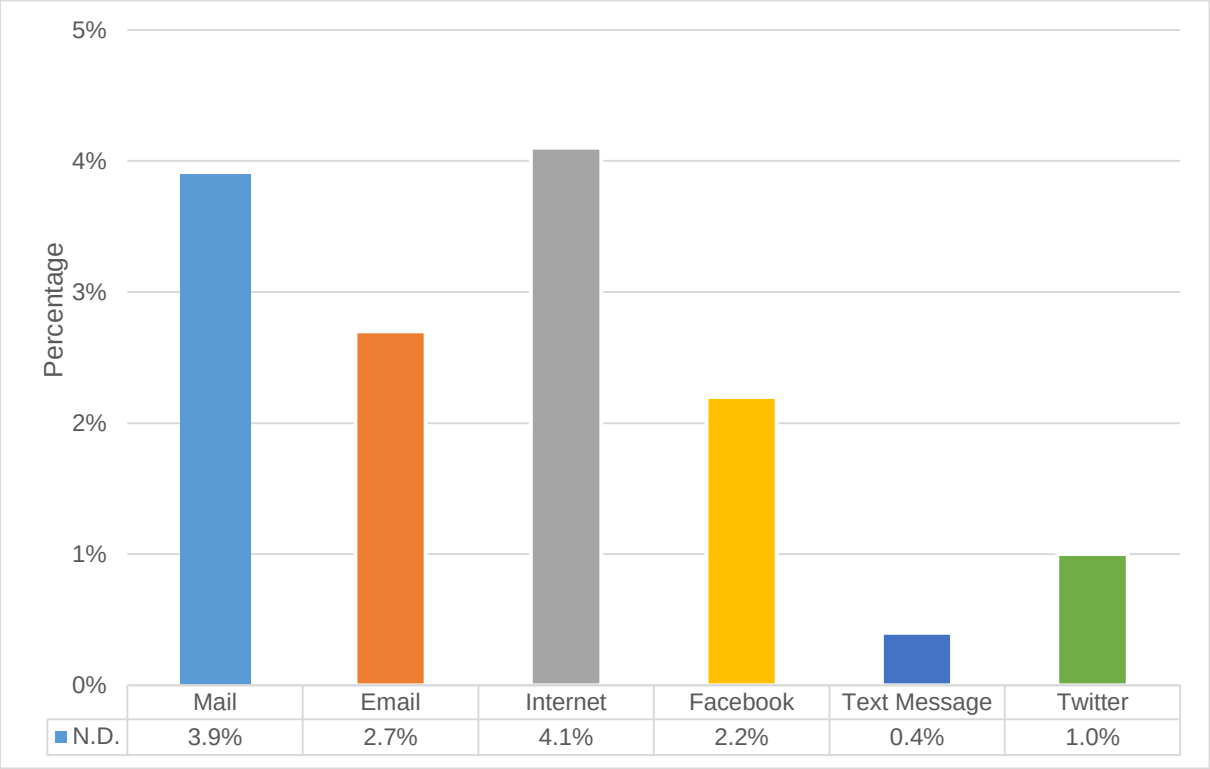
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 852. Ads Received From Tobacco Company (Past 30 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: This question was first asked in 2013. Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Frequent Exposure to Actors/Actresses Using Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

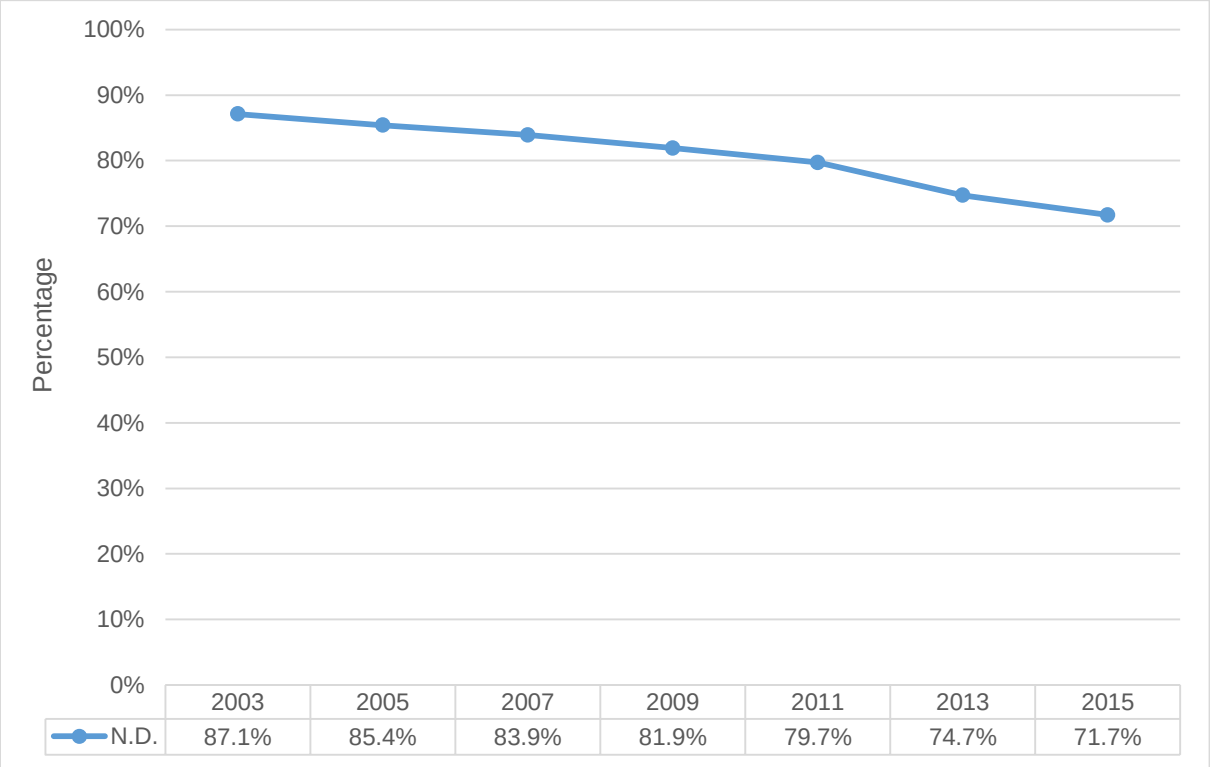
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 71.7 percent of North Dakota high school students reported observing an actor or actress using a tobacco product on TV or in a movie.

Figure 853. Frequent Exposure to Actors/Actresses Using Tobacco, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	87.1%	85.4%	83.9%	81.9%	79.7%	74.7%	71.7%

3.12. Taxes

3.12.1. Cigarettes

Chart: State Excise and Sale Taxes per Pack of Cigarettes, *by State*, 2016

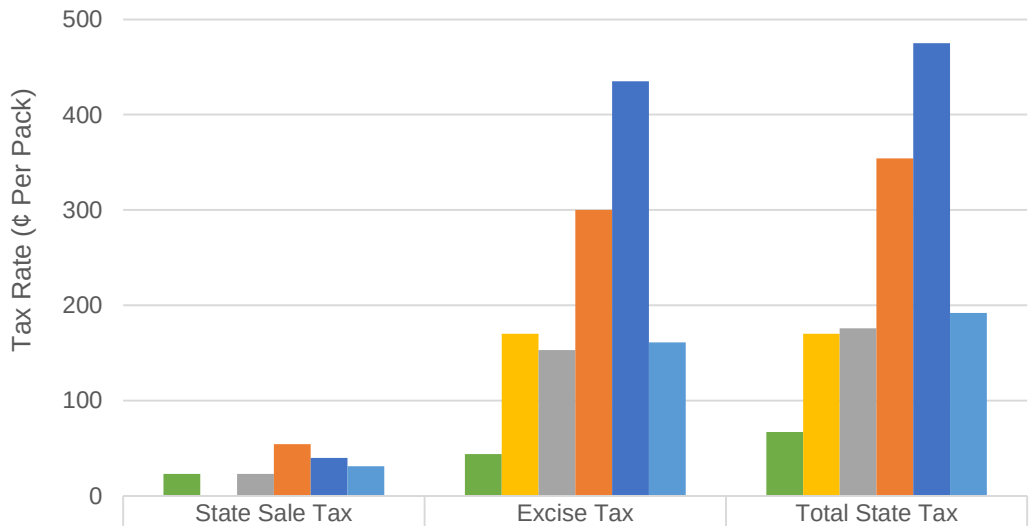
Data Source: Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA)

Definition: "State sale taxes" are defined as taxes paid when purchases are made on a specific good, such as cigarettes.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2016, North Dakota total state taxes on cigarettes are low in comparison to the rest of the states.
    - In North Dakota, total state taxes on cigarettes is $0.67 (rank 48).
    - In New York, total state taxes on cigarettes is $4.75 (rank 1).

Figure 854. State Excise and Sale Taxes per Pack of Cigarettes, *by State*, 2016



	State Sale Tax	Excise Tax	Total State Tax
North Dakota	23	44	67
Montana	0	170	170
South Dakota	23	153	176
Minnesota	54.3	300	354.3
New York	40	435	475
U.S. Median	31	161	192

Chart: State Excise Tax per Pack of Cigarettes, *by State*, 2015-2016

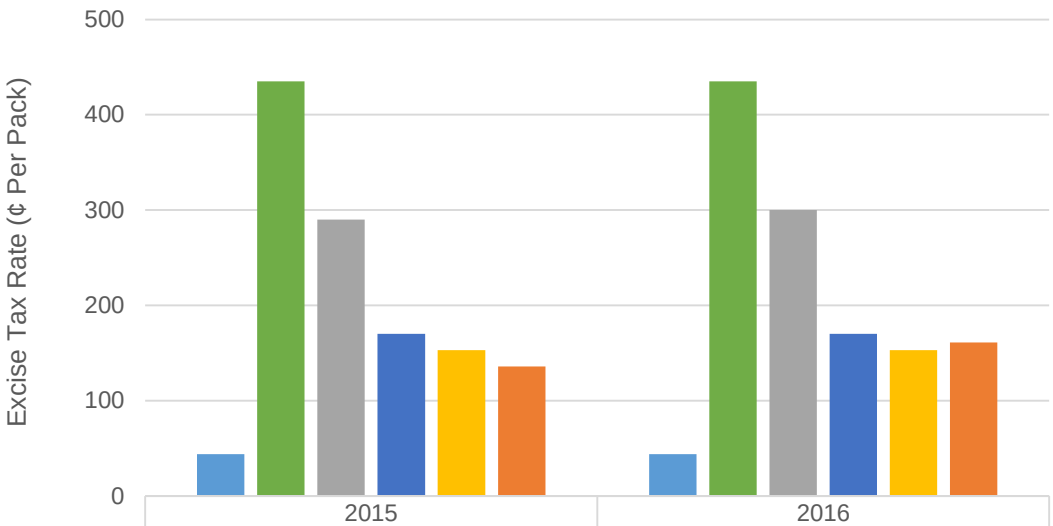
Data Source: Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA)

Definition: "State excise taxes" are defined as taxes paid when purchases are made on a specific good, such as cigarettes.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2016, 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 48).
    - In New York, state excise tax on cigarettes is $4.35 (rank 1).

Figure 855. State Excise Tax per Pack of Cigarettes, *by State*, 2015-2016



	2015	2016
North Dakota	44	44
New York	435	435
Minnesota	290	300
Montana	170	170
South Dakota	153	153
U.S. Median	136	161

.

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 856. State and Federal Cigarette Taxes as a Percentage of Retail Price, North Dakota, 1963-2013

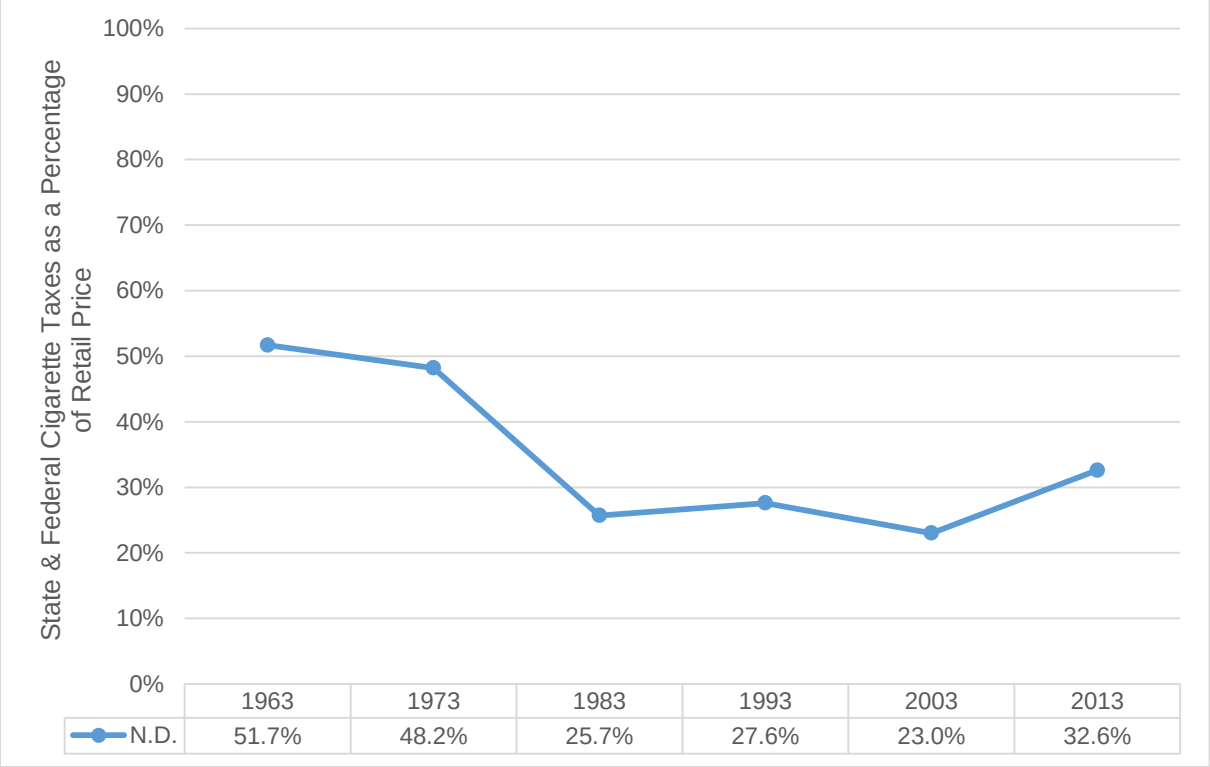


Chart: State Revenue From Cigarette Excise Tax, North Dakota, 2006-2015

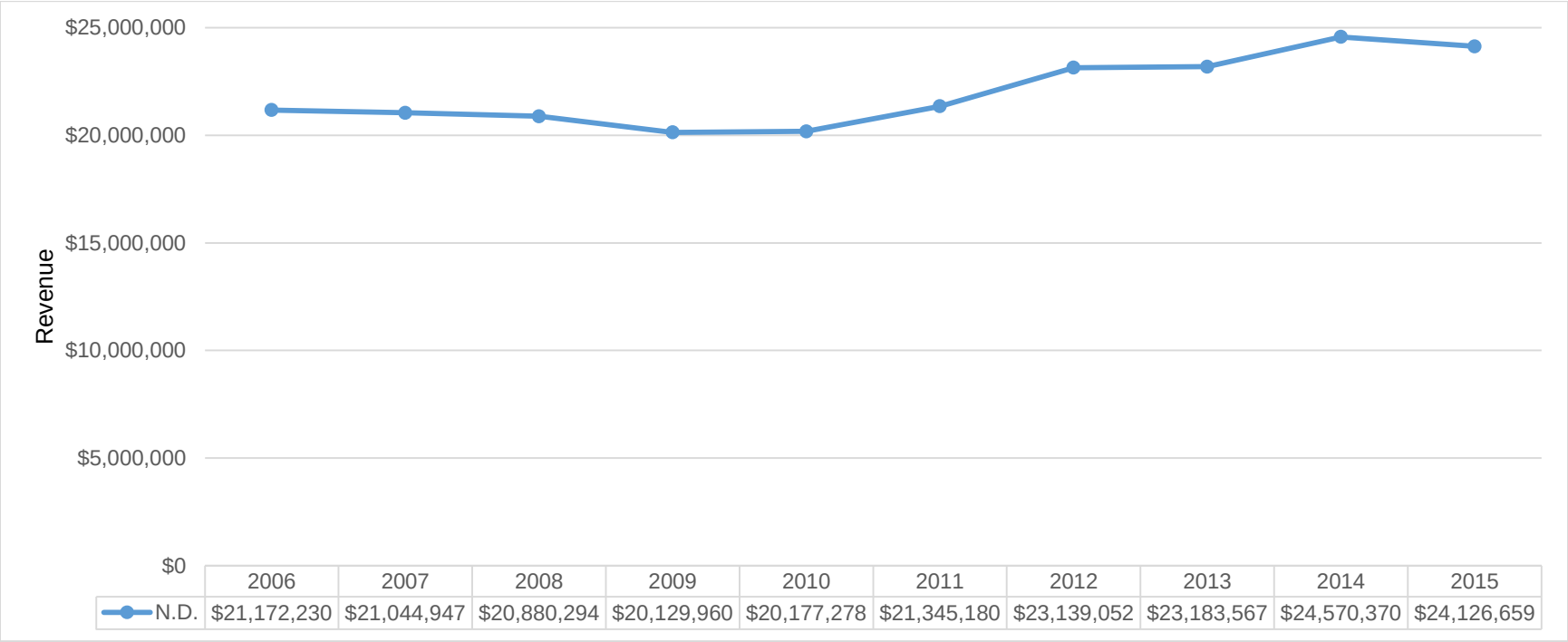
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Tax Commissioner

Definition: **"**Cigarette excise tax" is defined as a tax paid for cigarettes purchases.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, North Dakota collected $24,126,659 in state revenue, directly from the cigarette excise tax.

Figure 857. State Revenue From Cigarette Excise Tax, North Dakota, 2006-2015



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N.D.	$21,172,230	$21,044,947	$20,880,294	$20,129,960	$20,177,278	$21,345,180	$23,139,052	$23,183,567	$24,570,370	$24,126,659

3.12.2. Other Tobacco

Chart: Annual Other Tobacco Tax Revenue, North Dakota, 2006-2015

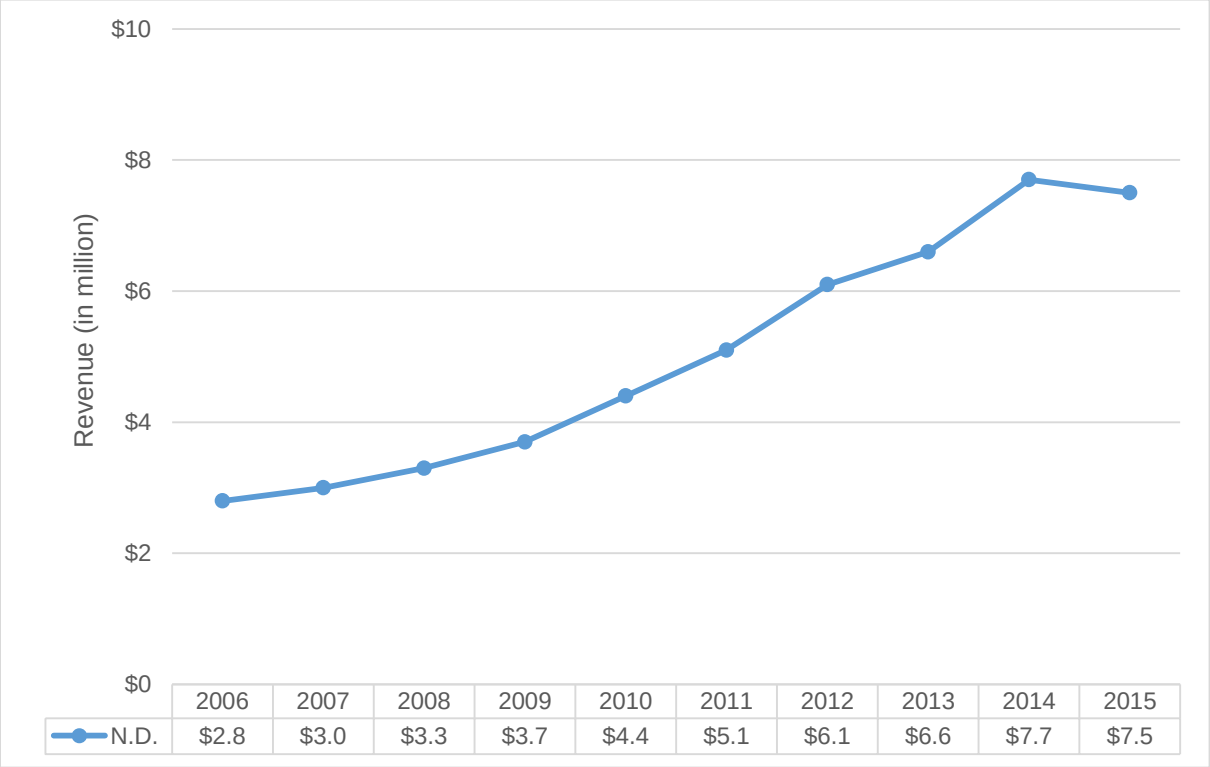
Data Source: North Dakota Office of Tax Commissioner

Definition: Pipe tobacco and cigars are subject to a tobacco tax of 28 percent of the wholesale purchase price. Chewing tobacco is taxed at 16 cents per ounce and snuff is taxed at 60 cents per ounce.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, $7.5 million was collected in other tobacco tax revenue in North Dakota.

Figure 858. Annual Other Tobacco Tax Revenue, North Dakota, 2006-2015



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N.D.	$2.8	$3.0	$3.3	$3.7	$4.4	$5.1	$6.1	$6.6	$7.7	$7.5

3.13. Opposition to Tobacco Taxes

Chart: Support/Oppose Tobacco Tax Increase, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015

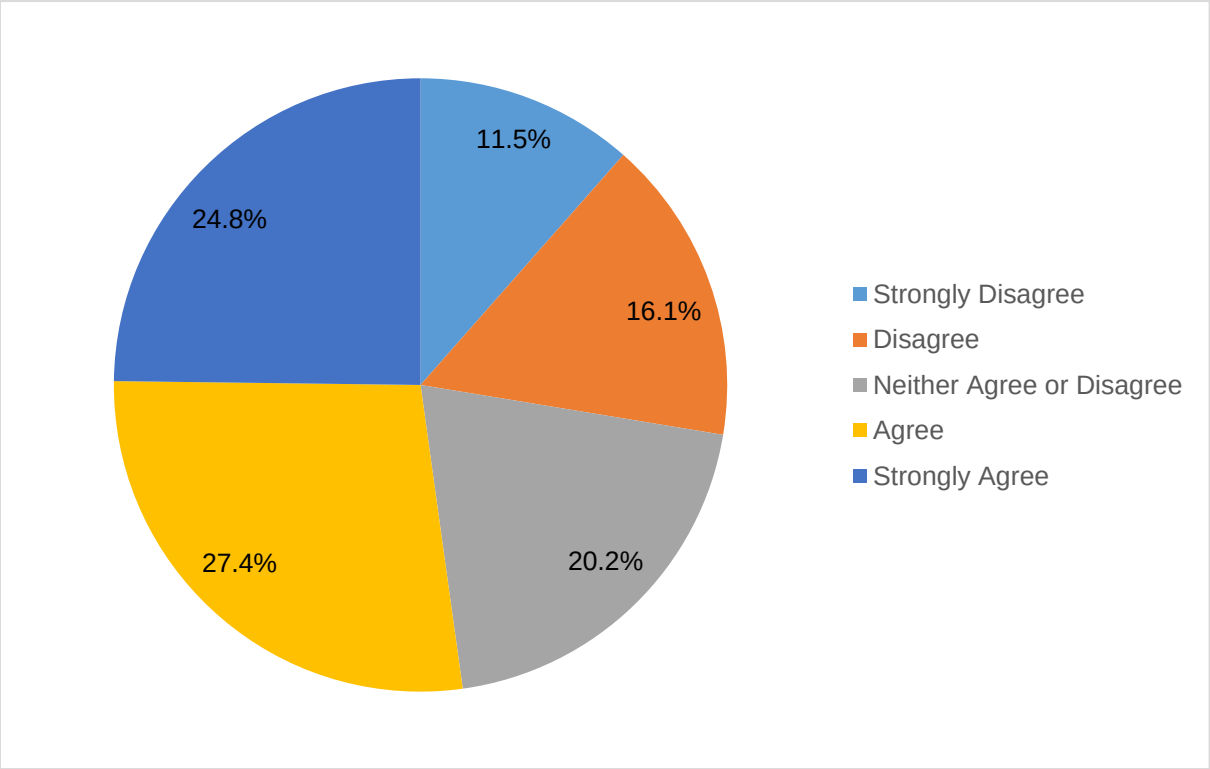
Data Source: North Dakota Community Readiness Survey (CRS)

Definition: The question is worded, "To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Taxes on tobacco should be increased."

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 52.2 percent of respondents with a valid response "agreed/strongly agreed" that taxes on tobacco should be increased.

Figure 859. Support/Oppose Tobacco Tax Increase, *by Community Members,* North Dakota, 2015



Note: No answer/Refused and Don't know/Not sure responses are excluded from the valid percent calculations.

3.14. Lack of Law

3.14.1. E-Cigarettes

Chart: States With and Without Laws Prohibiting Sales of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) To Minors, *by State*, 2014

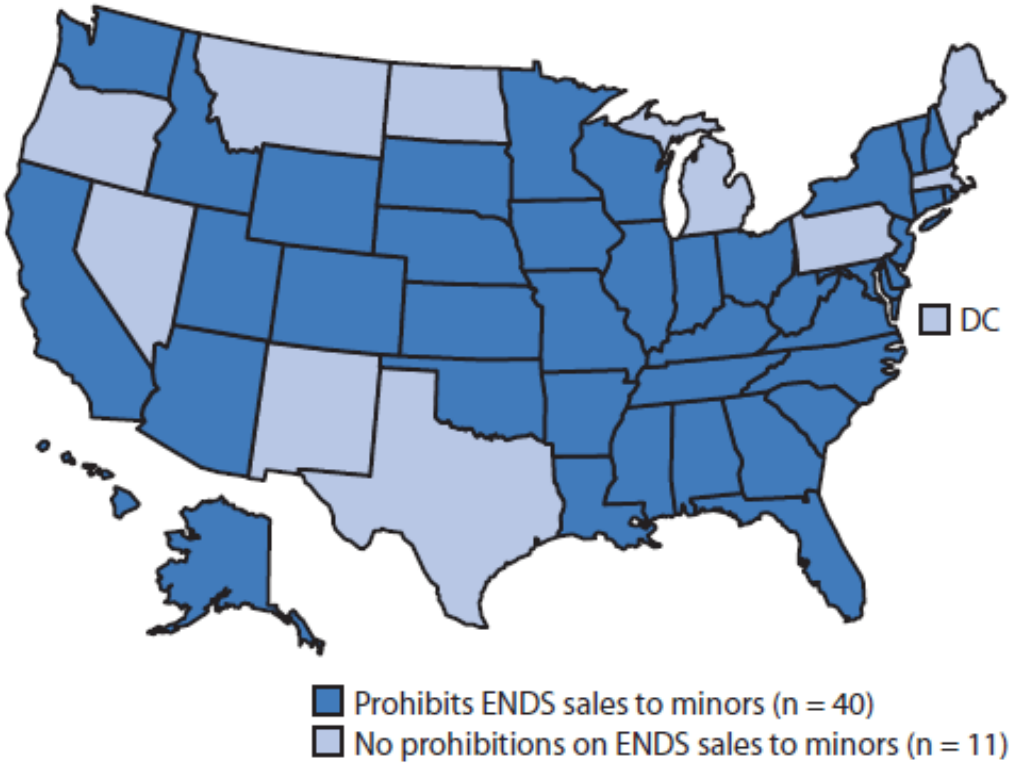
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control, State Tobacco Activities Tracking and Evaluation (STATE) System

Definition: Minors are defined by statute as persons aged <18 years, except in four states where they are defined as persons aged <19 years (Alabama, Alaska, New Jersey, and Utah).

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, eleven states (including North Dakota) allowed sales of e-cigarettes to minors.

Figure 860. States With and Without Laws Prohibiting Sales of Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) To Minors, *by State*, 2014



Note: As of November 30, 2014. Adopted from Marynak, Holmes, King, Promoff, Bunnell, & McAfee (2014) in CDC (2014).

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: "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

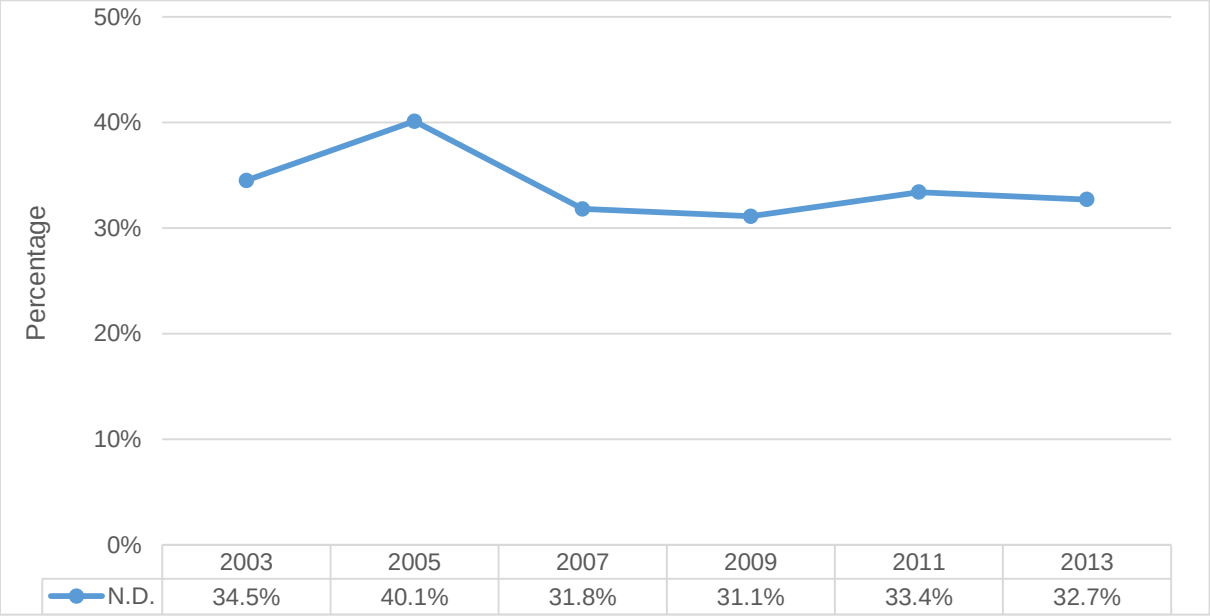
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 861. "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



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “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

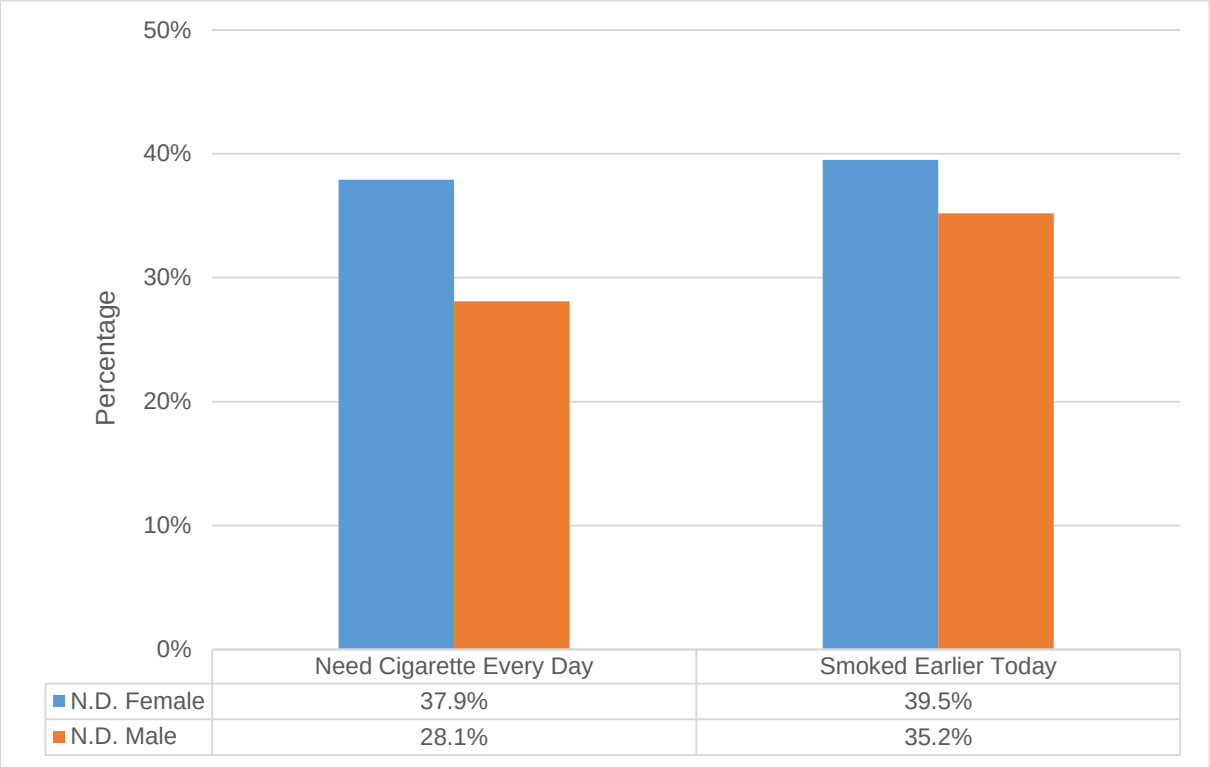
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 862. “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



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: “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

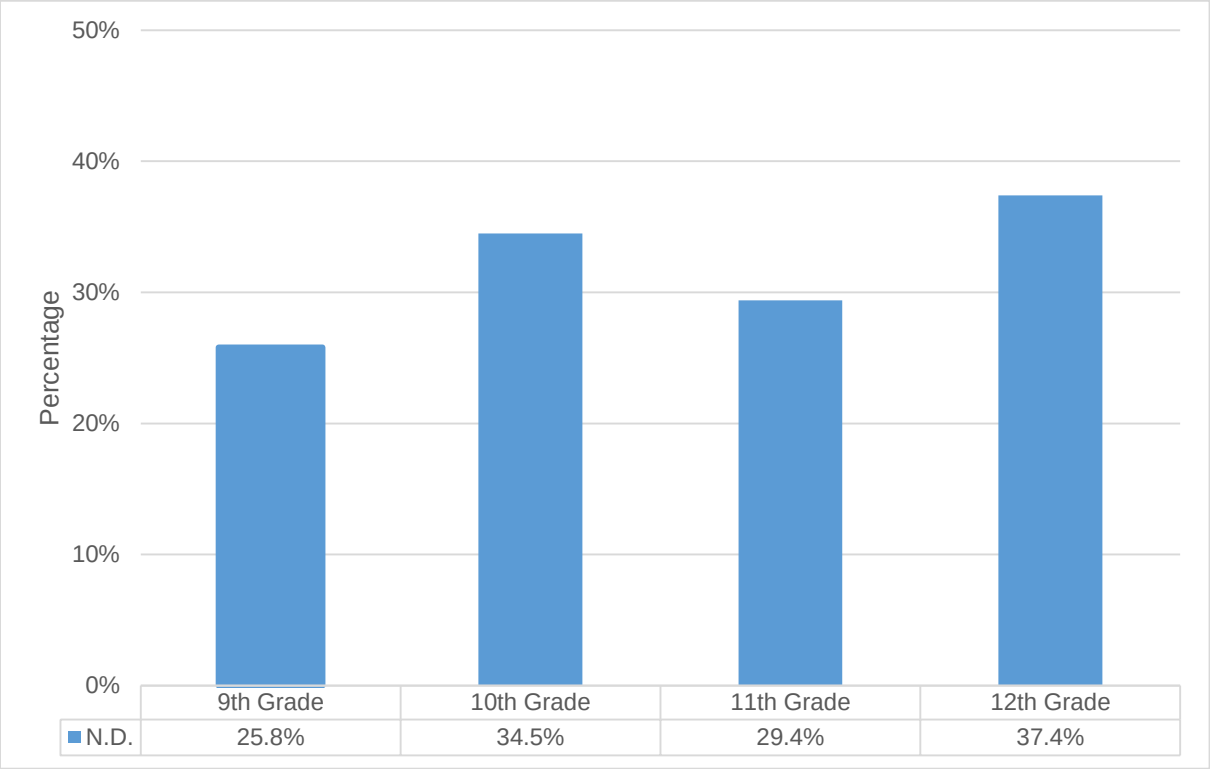
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 twelfth graders, who were “current smokers”, felt like they needed a cigarette every day.

Figure 863. “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



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.2. Quitting/Cessation

4.2.1. Want to Quit

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: "Current" Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

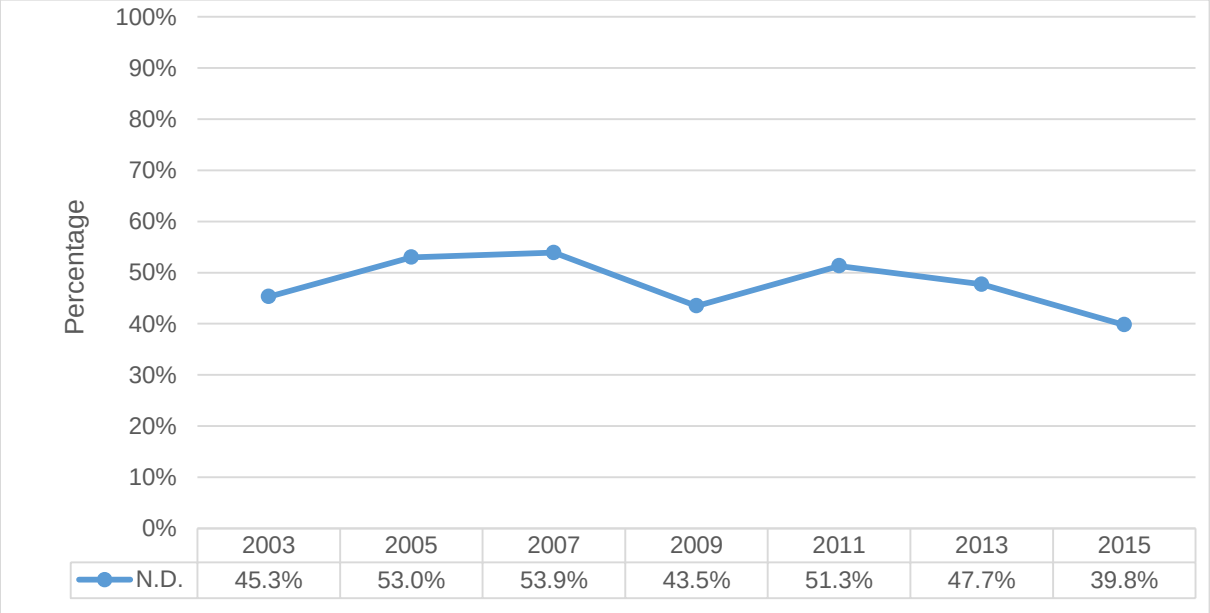
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes for good?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 39.8 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 864. "Current" Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	45.3%	53.0%	53.9%	43.5%	51.3%	47.7%	39.8%

Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes for good?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 45.5 percent of female and 31.8 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, wanted to stop smoking cigarettes for good during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 865. “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

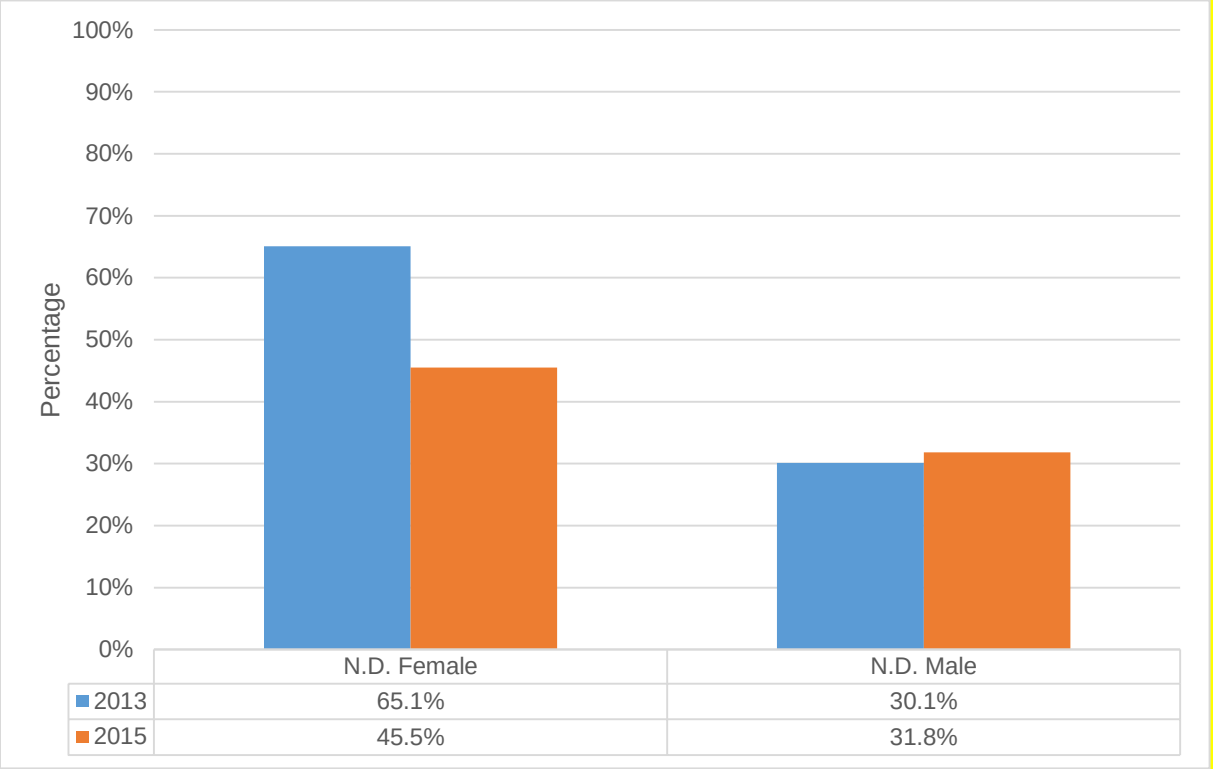


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

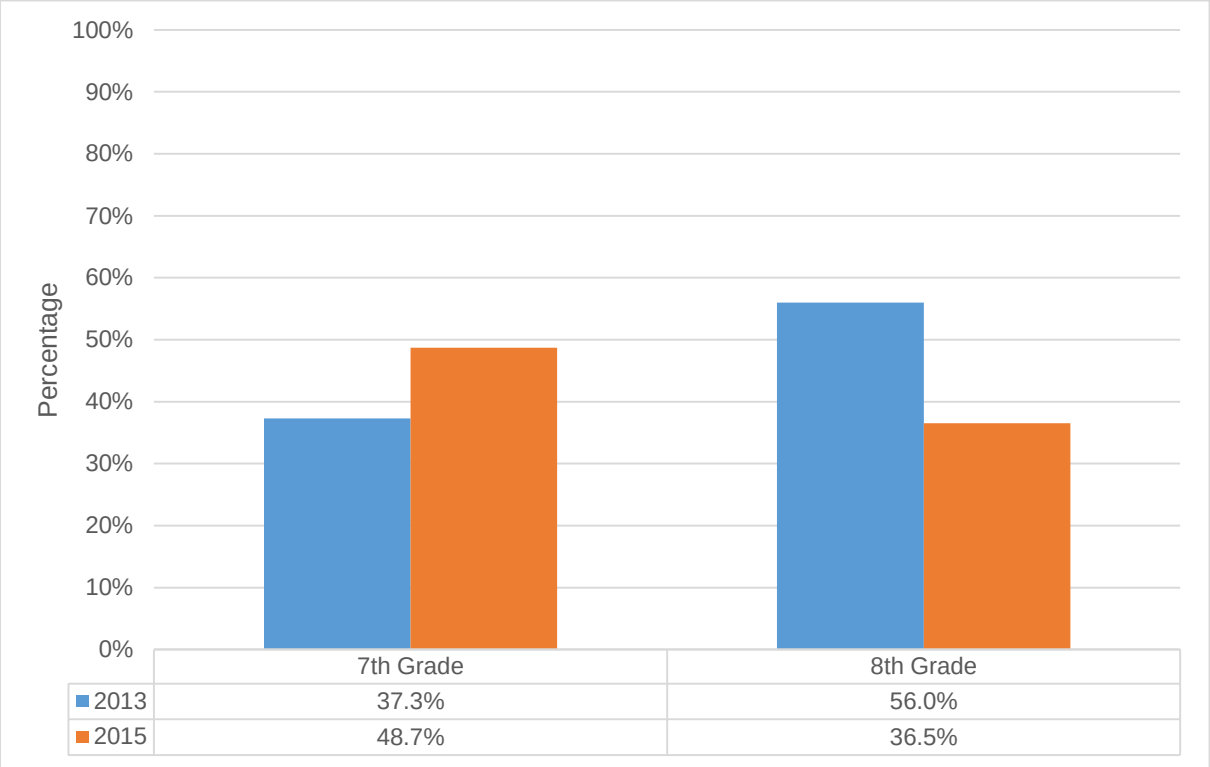
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes for good?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 48.7 percent of seventh graders and 36.5 percent of eight graders in North Dakota who currently smoked, wanted to stop smoking cigarettes for good during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 866. “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



4.2.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: "Current" Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

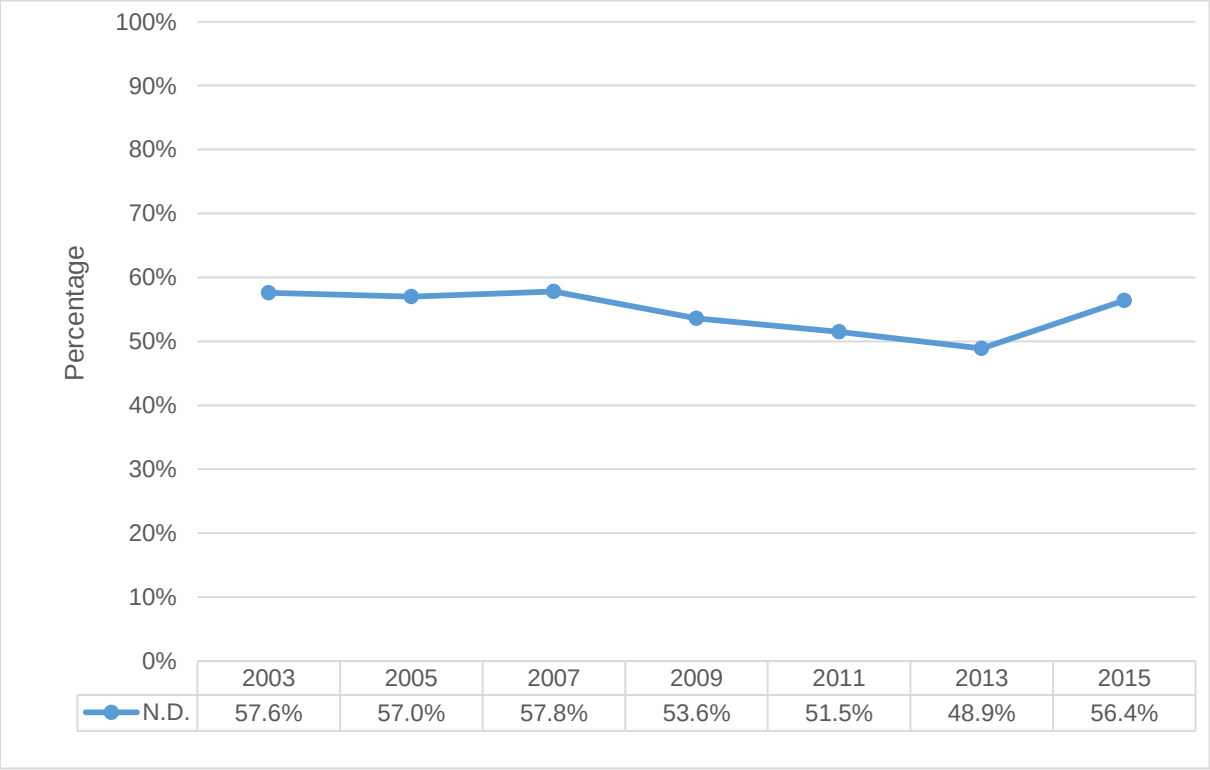
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes for good?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 56.4 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, wanted to stop smoking cigarettes for good during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 867. "Current" Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	57.6%	57.0%	57.8%	53.6%	51.5%	48.9%	56.4%

Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes for good?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 59.9 percent of female and 53 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, wanted to stop smoking cigarettes for good during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 868. “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

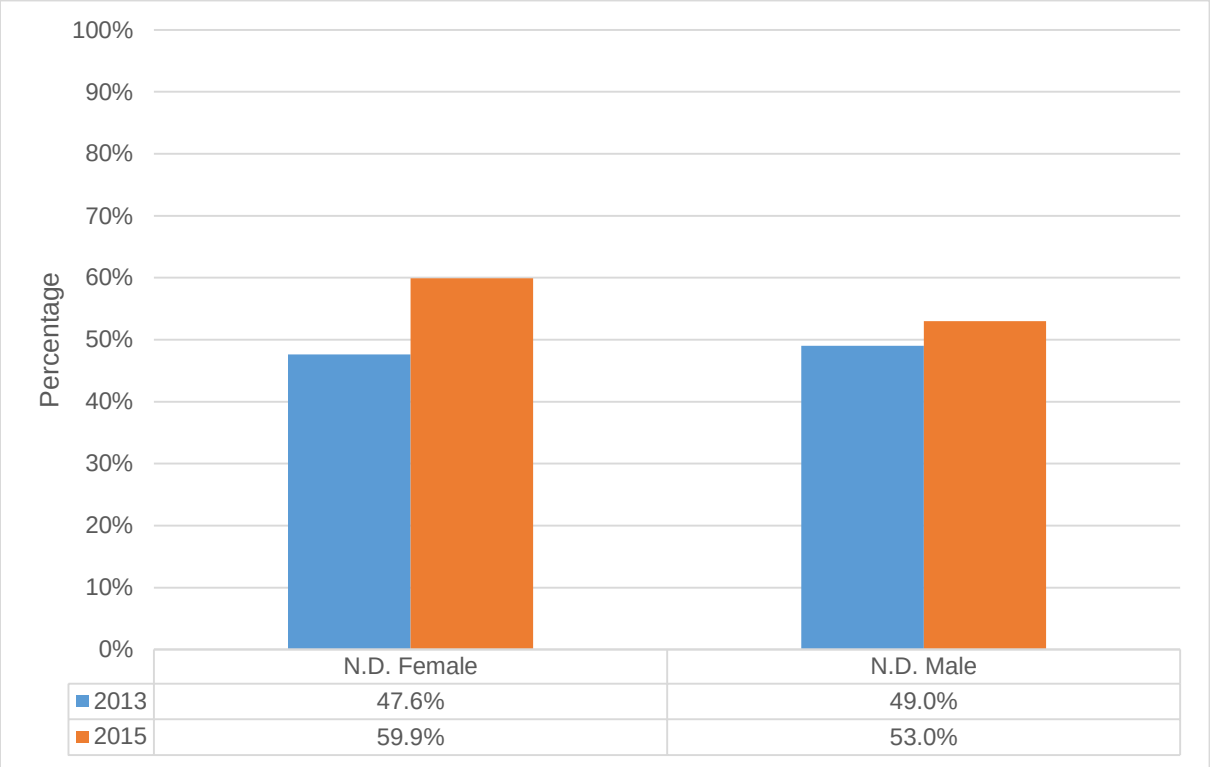


Chart: “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

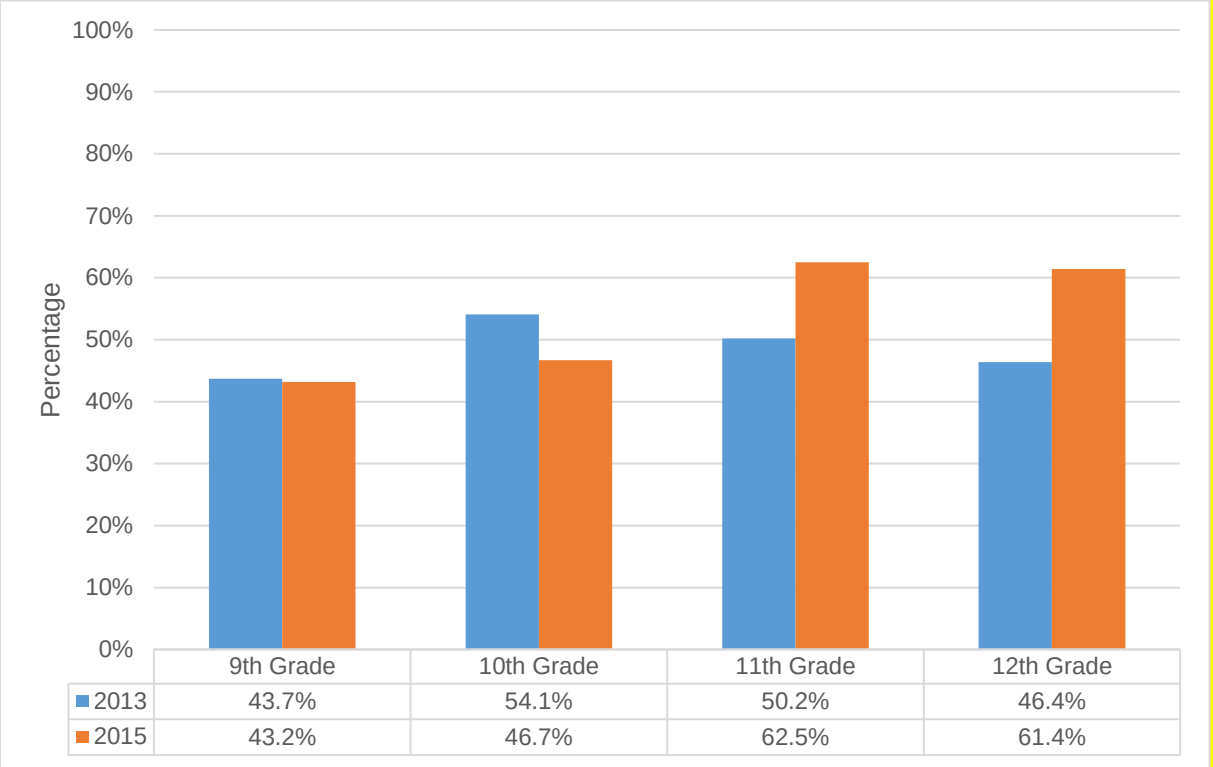
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “Do you want to stop smoking cigarettes for good?”

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 43.2 percent of ninth graders and 61.4 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who currently smoked, wanted to stop smoking cigarettes for good during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 869. “Current” Smokers Who Want to Quit Smoking, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	43.7%	54.1%	50.2%	46.4%
2015	43.2%	46.7%	62.5%	61.4%

4.2.2. Cessation Believes

4.2.2.1. Age Groups

4.2.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.2.2.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

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 high school smokers, and 60.7 percent of frequent high school smokers, in North Dakota believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 870. Cessation Beliefs Among "Current" and "Frequent" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2013

	Current Smokers	Frequent Smokers
2003	79.3%	63.7%
2005	77.6%	66.2%
2007	80.1%	67.4%
2009	78.0%	64.1%
2011	77.9%	62.9%
2013	74.4%	60.7%

Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Cessation Beliefs Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

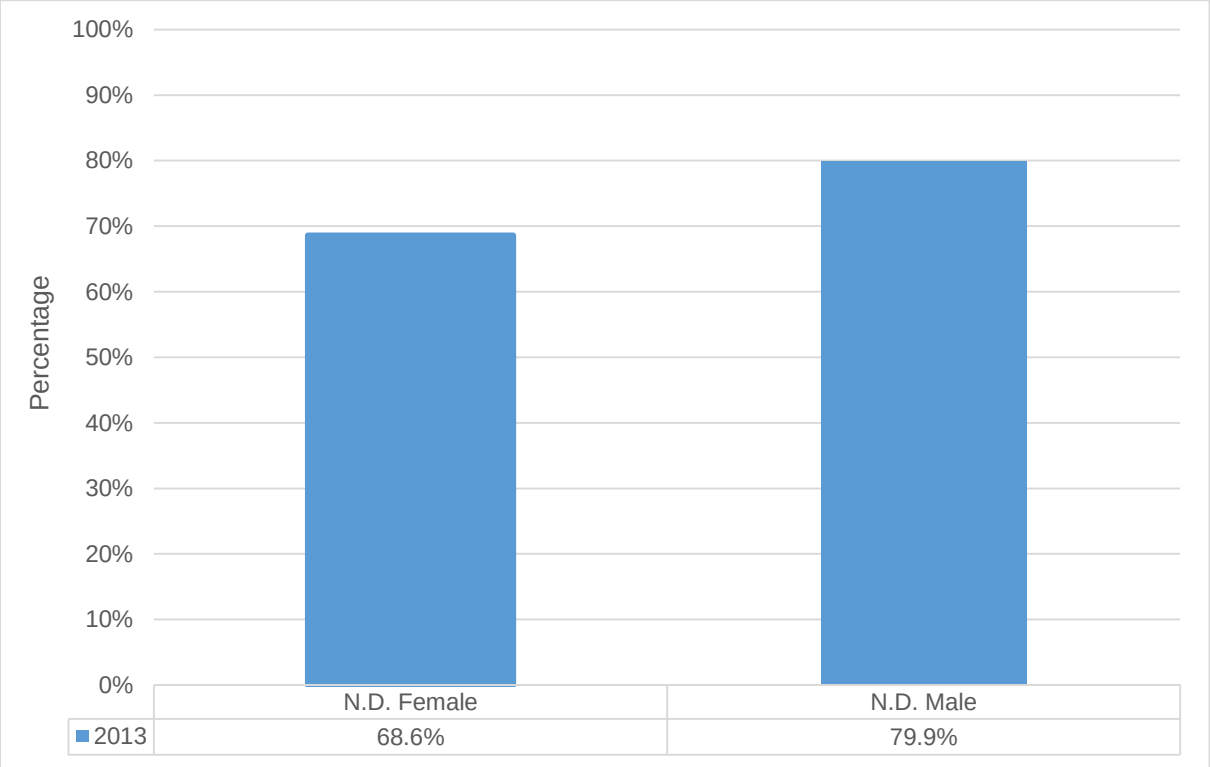
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Current cigarette smokers" are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. "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, 68.8 percent of female and 79.9 percent male North Dakota high school students, who currently smoked, believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 871. Cessation Beliefs Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Cessation Beliefs Among "Frequent" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

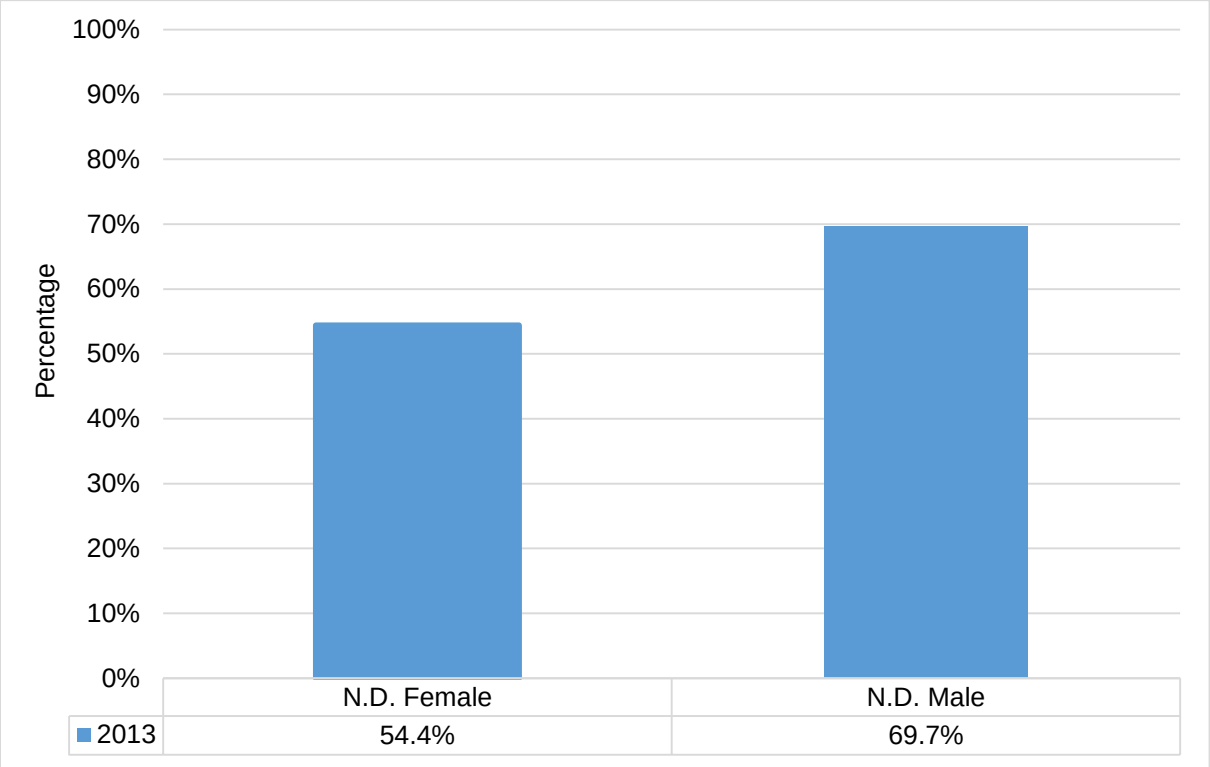
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 54.4 percent of female and 69.7 percent male North Dakota high school students, who frequently smoked, believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 872. Cessation Beliefs Among "Frequent" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Cessation Beliefs Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

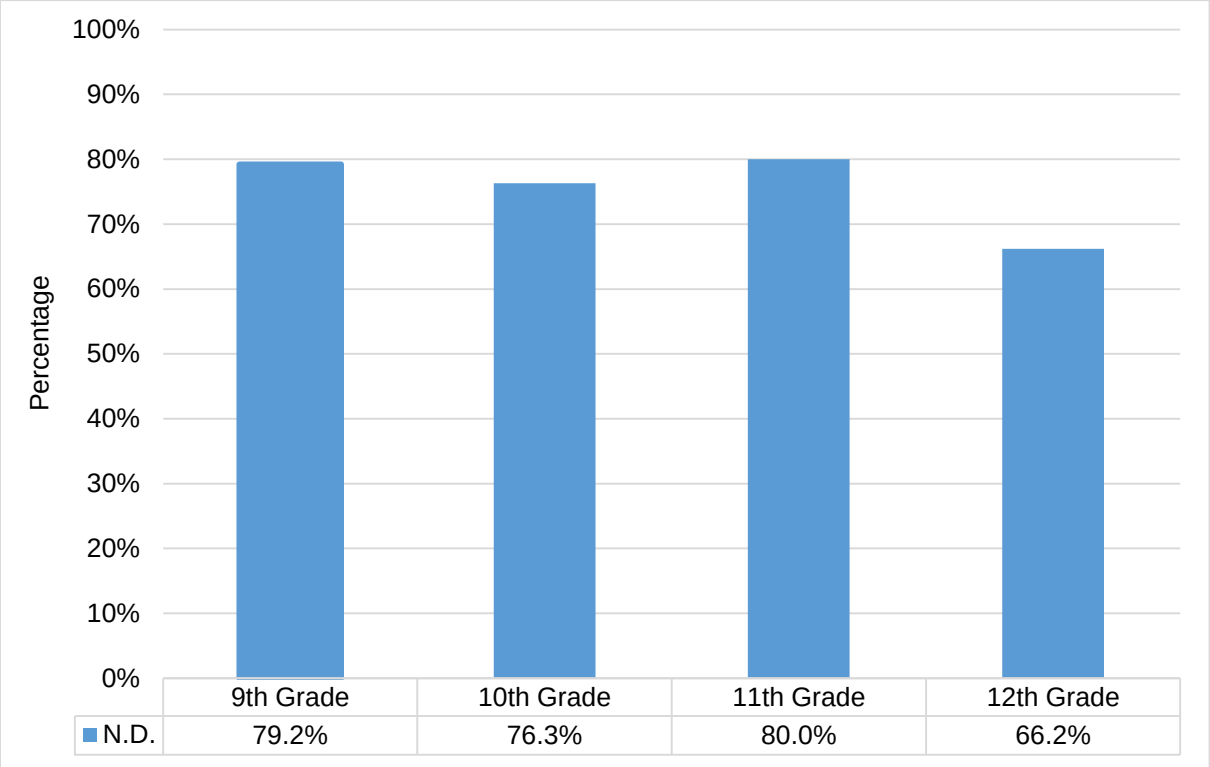
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 twelfth graders, who currently smoked, believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 873. Cessation Beliefs Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Cessation Beliefs Among "Frequent" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

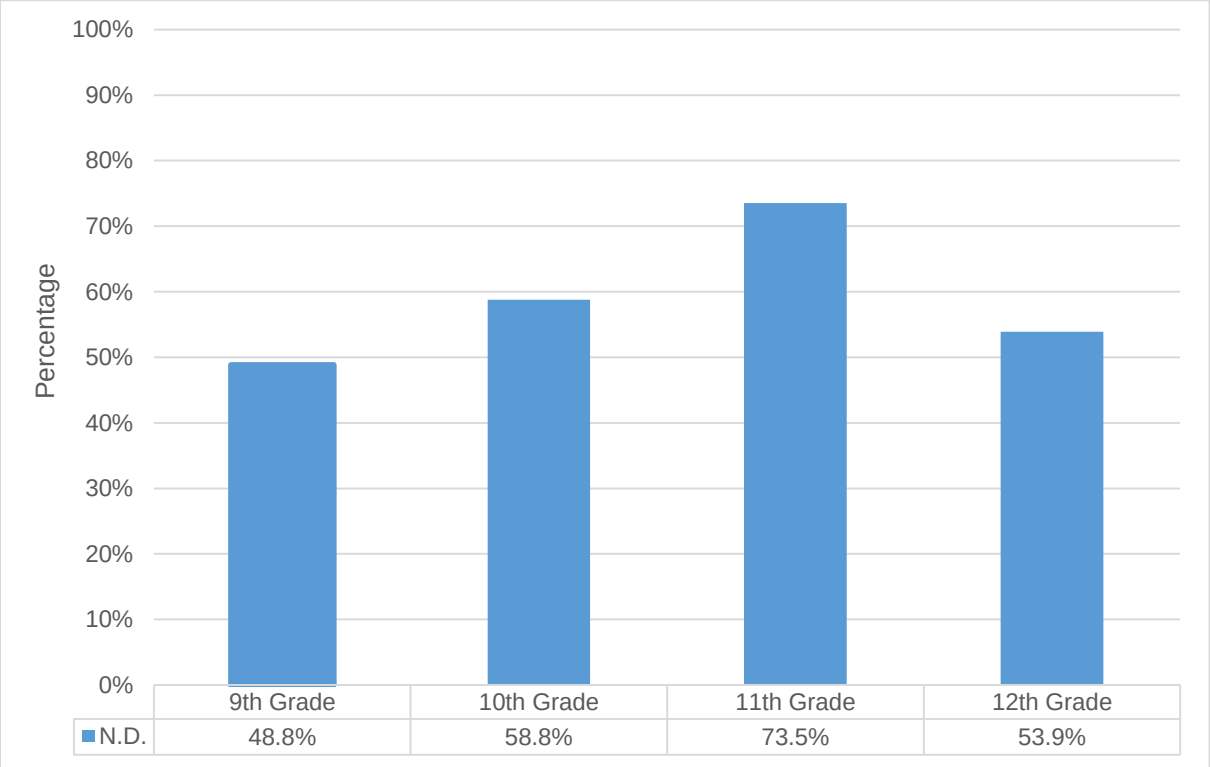
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 twelfth graders, who frequently smoked, believed that they could quit using tobacco now if they wanted to.

Figure 874. Cessation Beliefs Among "Frequent" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.2.3. Attempts to Quit

4.2.3.1. Age Groups

4.2.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.2.3.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: "Current" Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015

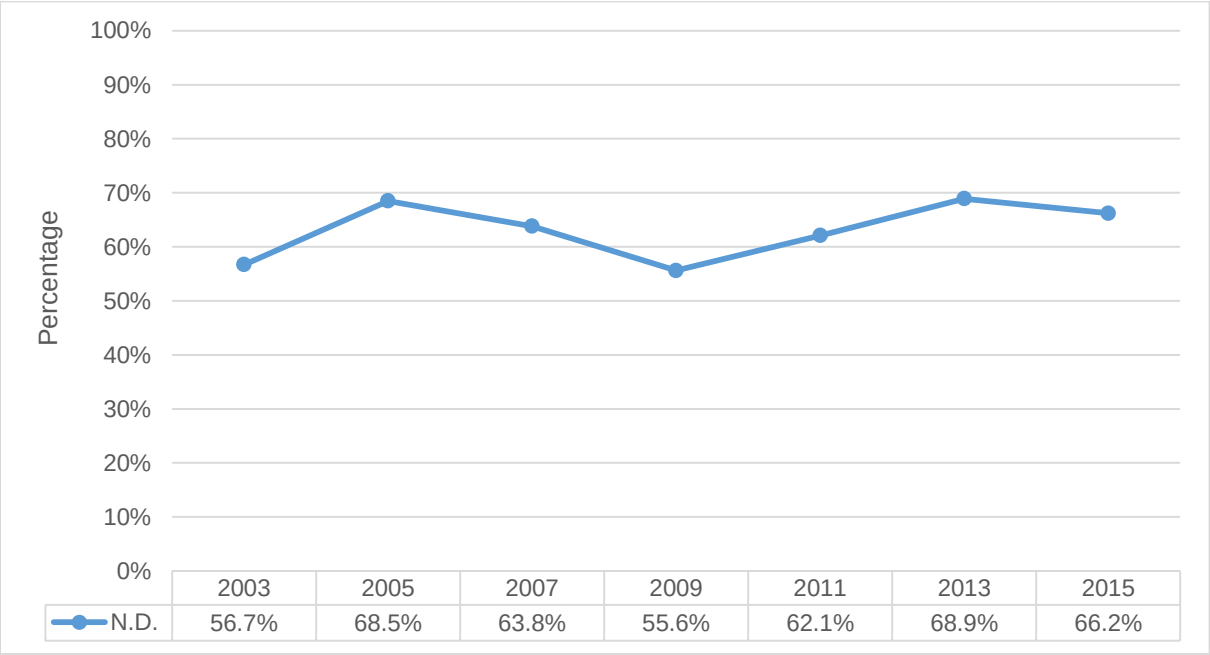
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, "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 2015, 66.2 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 875. "Current" Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2003-2015



	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	56.7%	68.5%	63.8%	55.6%	62.1%	68.9%	66.2%

Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “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 2015, 66.2 percent of female and 66.2 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 876. “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

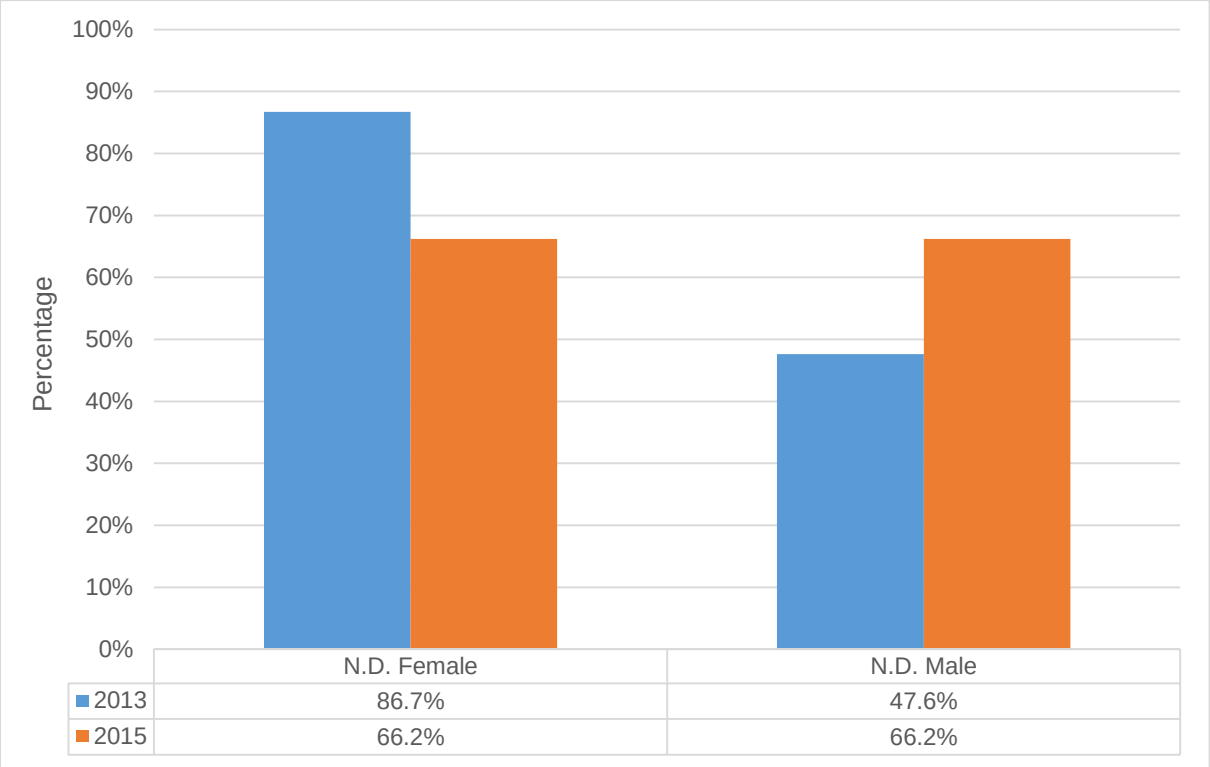


Chart: “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

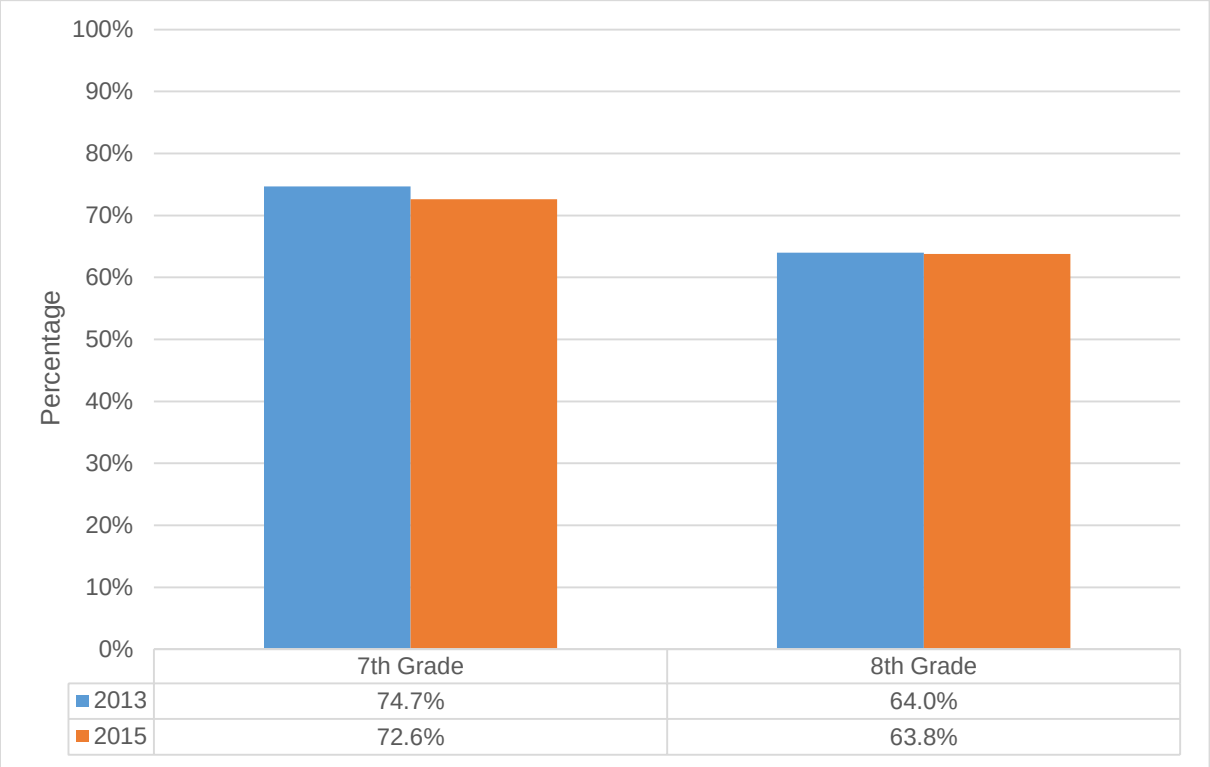
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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 2015, 72.6 percent of seventh graders and 63.8 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 877. “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



4.2.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Quit Attempts Among "Current" Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2001-2015

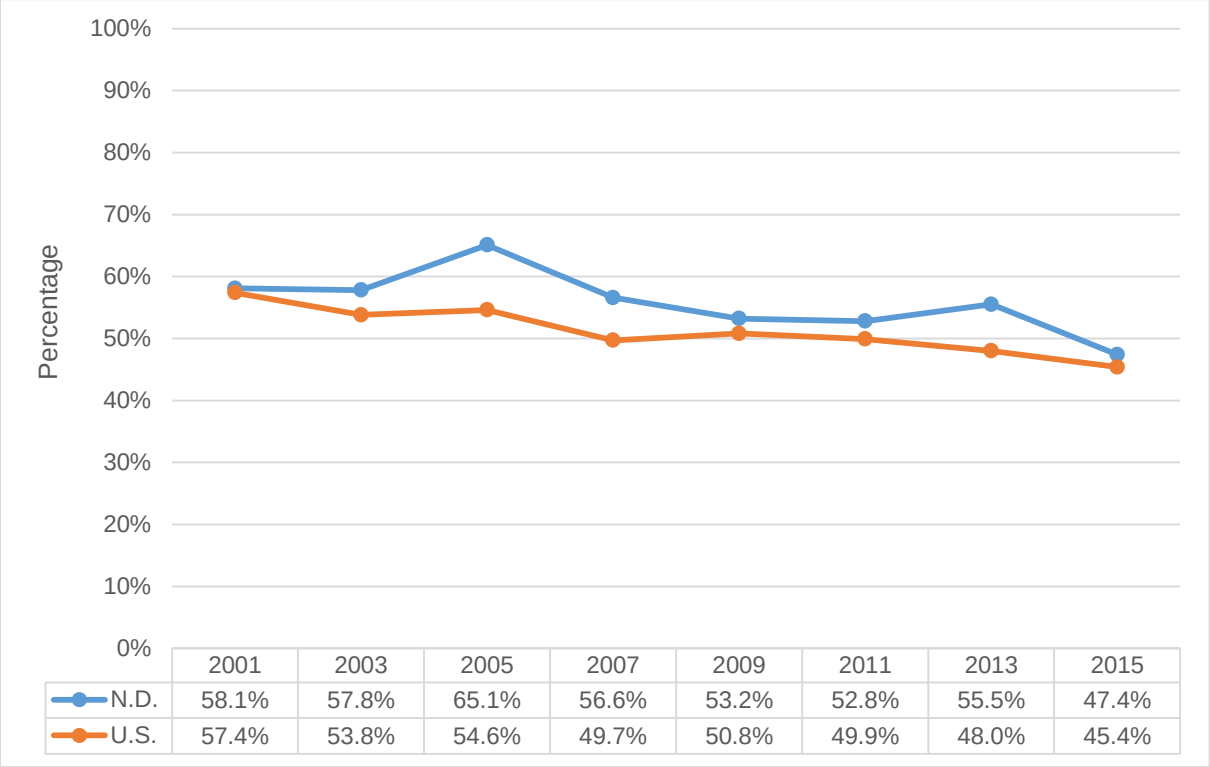
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current cigarette smokers" are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. "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 2015, 47.4 percent of North Dakota high school students, who currently smoke, have attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 878. Quit Attempts Among "Current" Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota and United States, 2001-2015



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D.	58.1%	57.8%	65.1%	56.6%	53.2%	52.8%	55.5%	47.4%
U.S.	57.4%	53.8%	54.6%	49.7%	50.8%	49.9%	48.0%	45.4%

Chart: Quit Attempts Among "Current" Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2001-2015

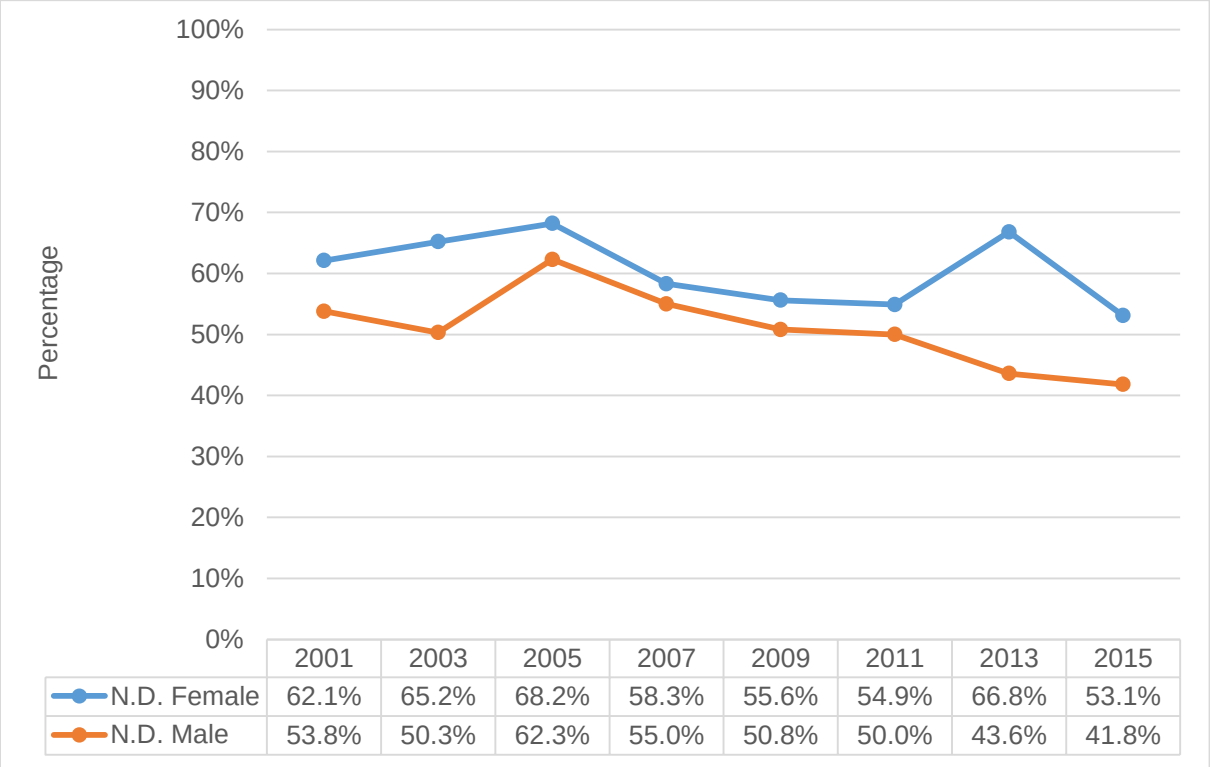
Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Definition: "Current cigarette smokers" are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. "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 2015, 53.1 percent of female and 41.8 percent of male North Dakota high school students, who currently smoked, have attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 879. Quit Attempts Among "Current" Smokers (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2001-2015



	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
N.D. Female	62.1%	65.2%	68.2%	58.3%	55.6%	54.9%	66.8%	53.1%
N.D. Male	53.8%	50.3%	62.3%	55.0%	50.8%	50.0%	43.6%	41.8%

Note: Since the number of respondents in the grade categories was low (some were less than 100), only the overall and gender level breakdowns are presented in this report.

Chart: “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

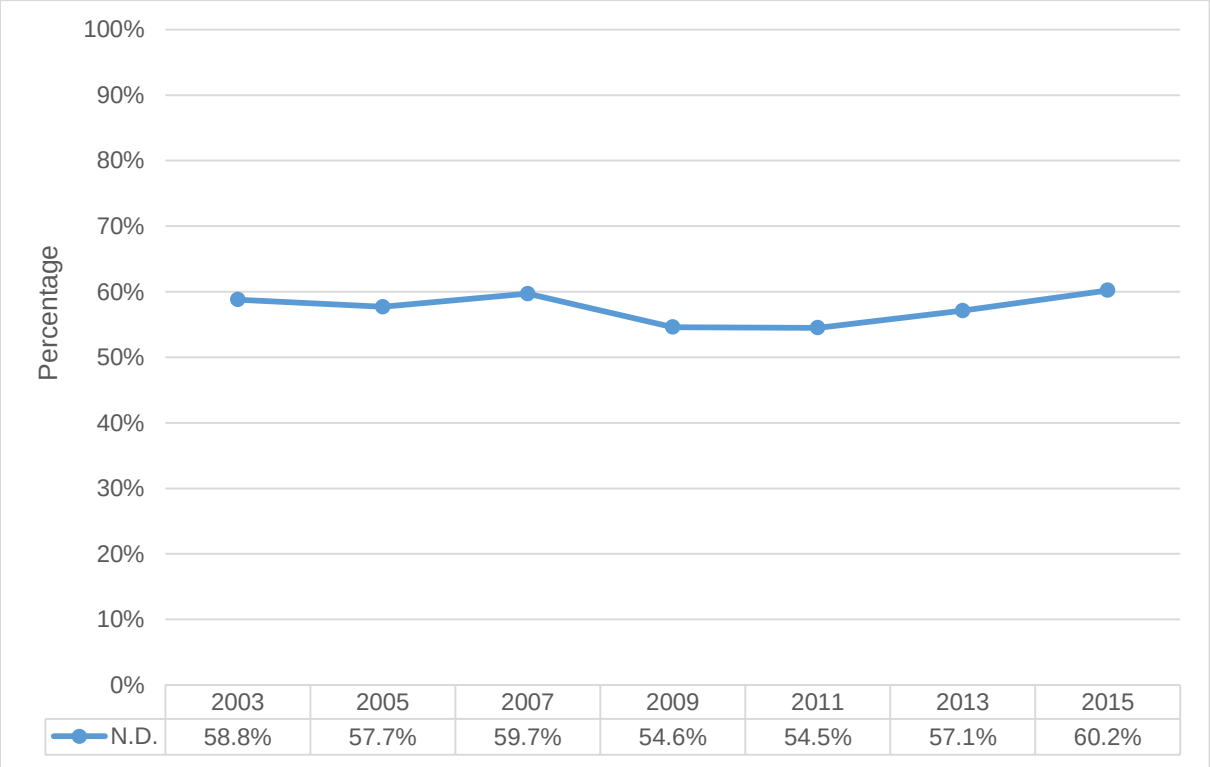
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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 2015, 60.2 percent of North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 880. “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 worded, “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 2015, 63.3 percent of female and 57.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 881. “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

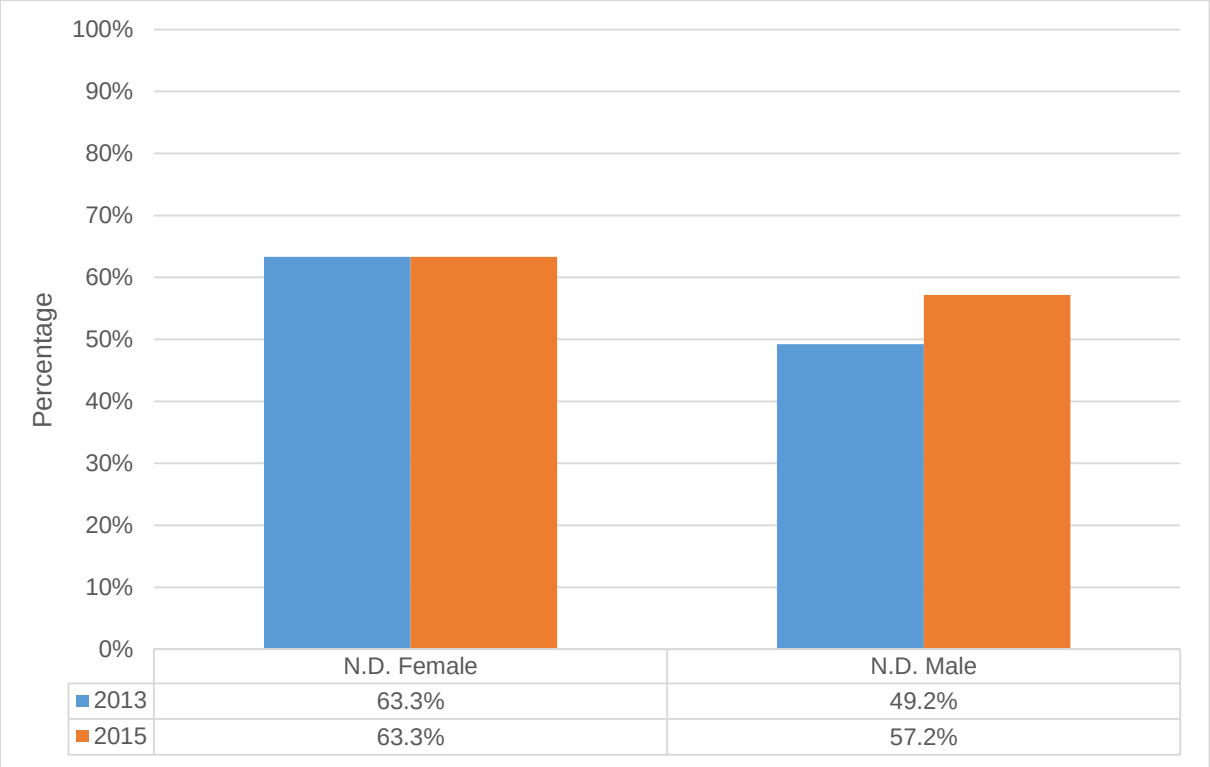


Chart: “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

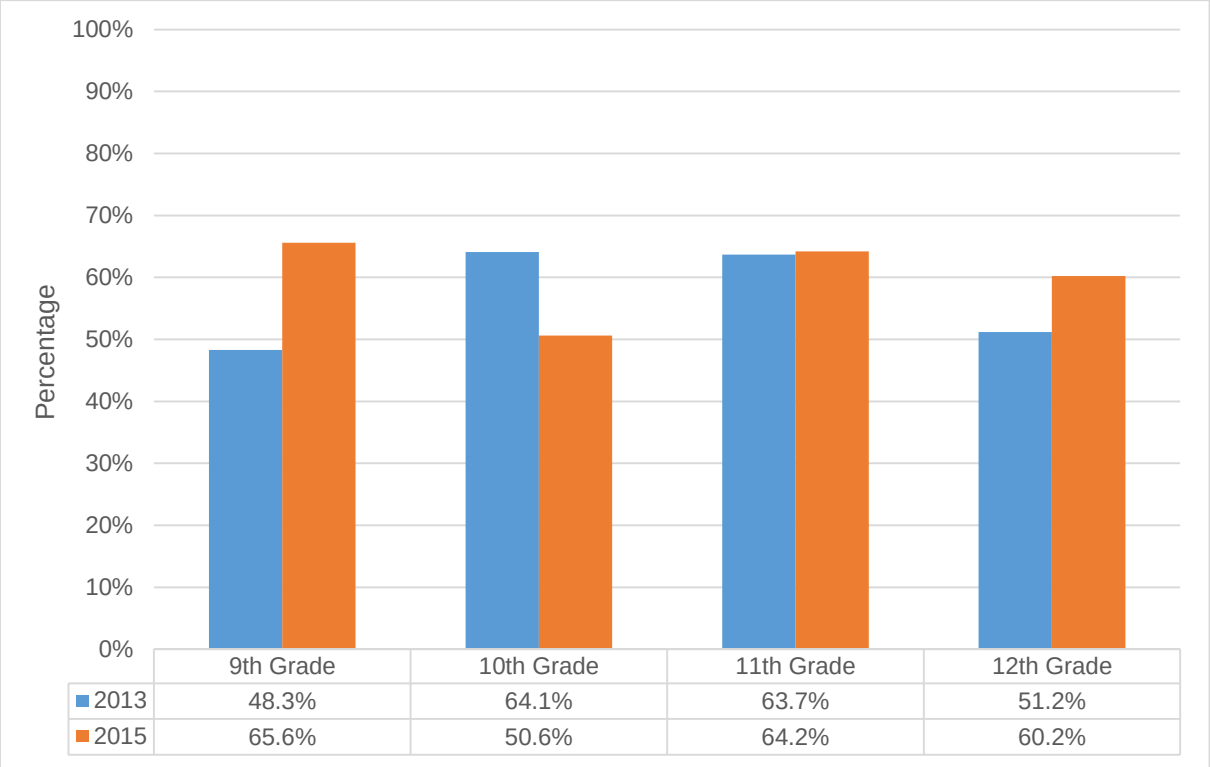
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 worded, “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 2015, 65.6 percent of ninth graders and 60.2 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 882. “Current” Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	48.3%	64.1%	63.7%	51.2%
2015	65.6%	50.6%	64.2%	60.2%

4.2.3.1.2. Adults (18 Years or Older)

4.2.3.1.1.1. Overall (18 Years or Older)

Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2011-2014

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. The question is worded, "During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 55.7 percent of North Dakotans aged 18 or older who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 883. Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), North Dakota, 2011-2014

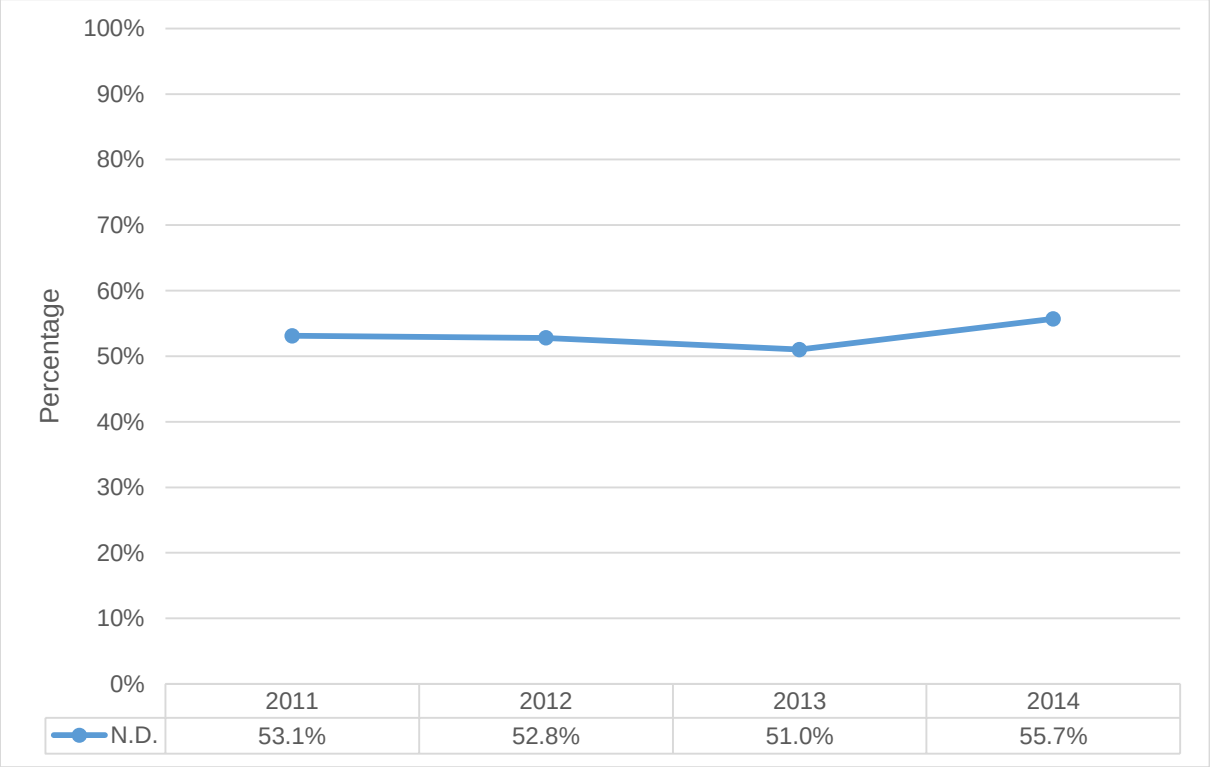


Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

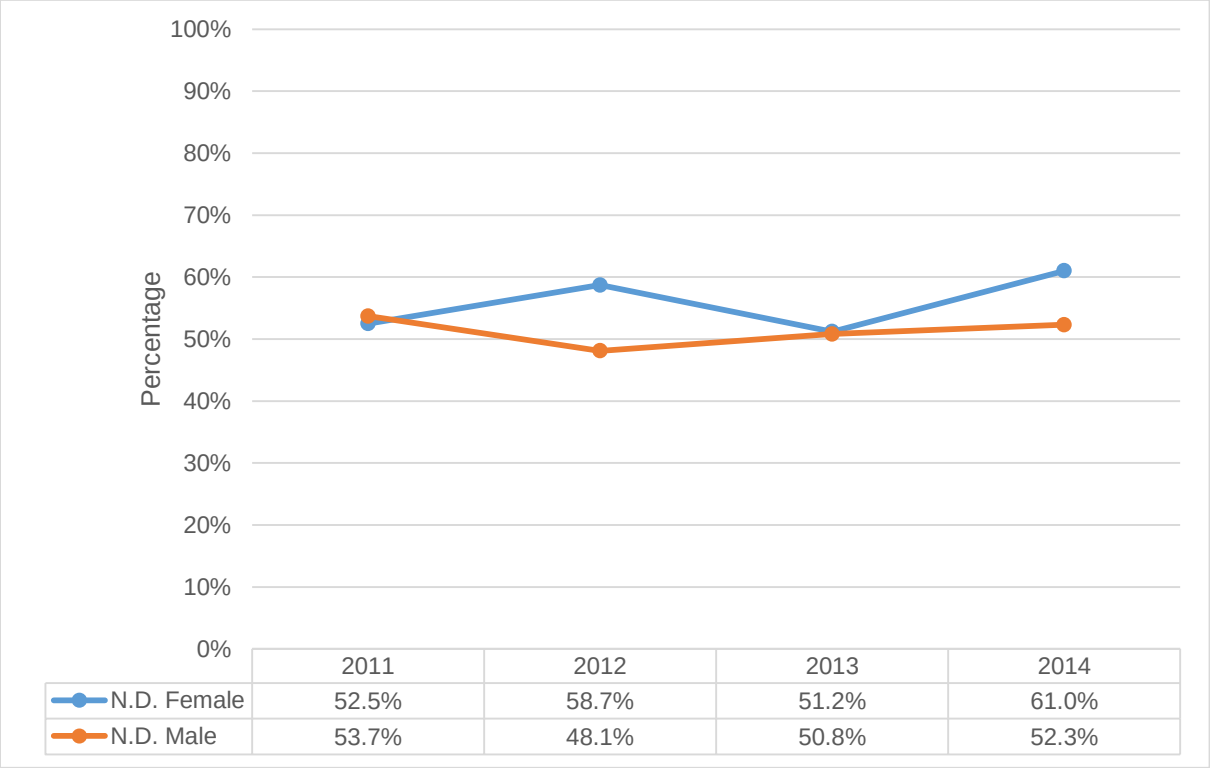
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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. The question is worded, "During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 61 percent of female and 52.3 percent of male North Dakotans aged 18 or older who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 884. Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	2011	2012	2013	2014
N.D. Female	52.5%	58.7%	51.2%	61.0%
N.D. Male	53.7%	48.1%	50.8%	52.3%

Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

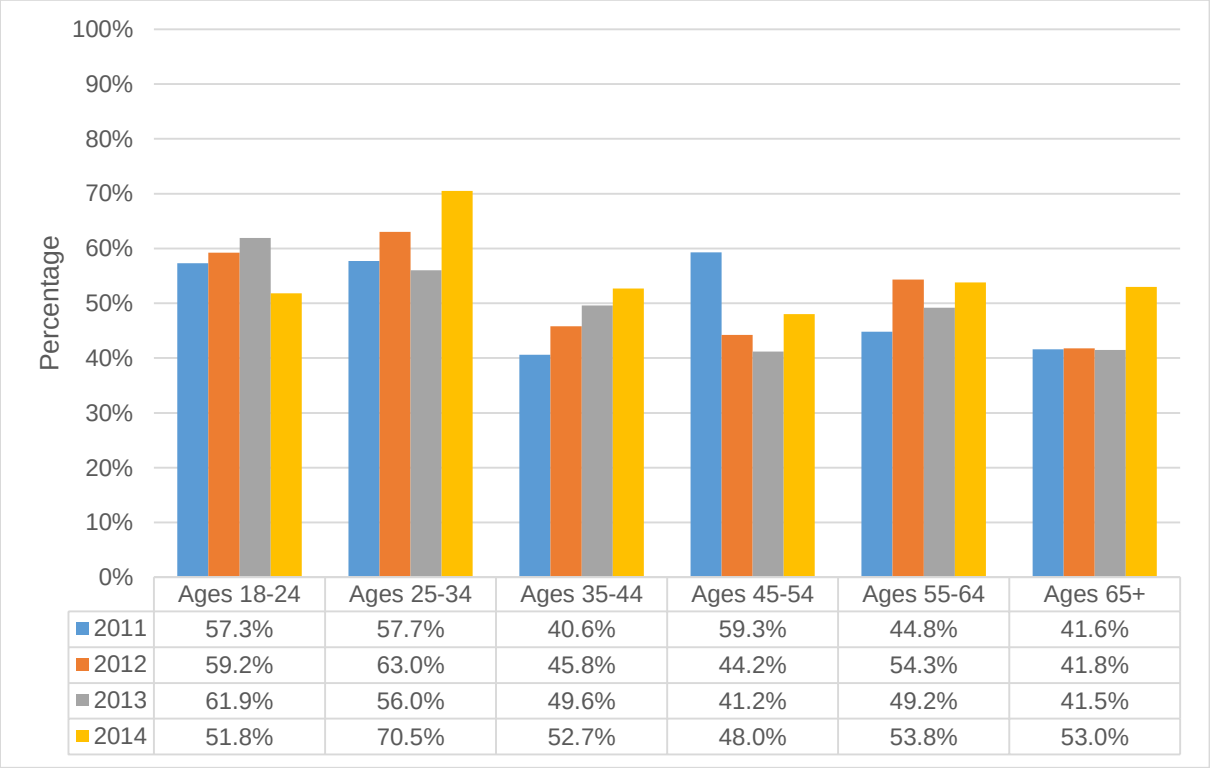
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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. The question is worded, "During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 70.5 percent of North Dakotans ages 25-34 or older who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 885. Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44	Ages 45-54	Ages 55-64	Ages 65+
2011	57.3%	57.7%	40.6%	59.3%	44.8%	41.6%
2012	59.2%	63.0%	45.8%	44.2%	54.3%	41.8%
2013	61.9%	56.0%	49.6%	41.2%	49.2%	41.5%
2014	51.8%	70.5%	52.7%	48.0%	53.8%	53.0%

Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014

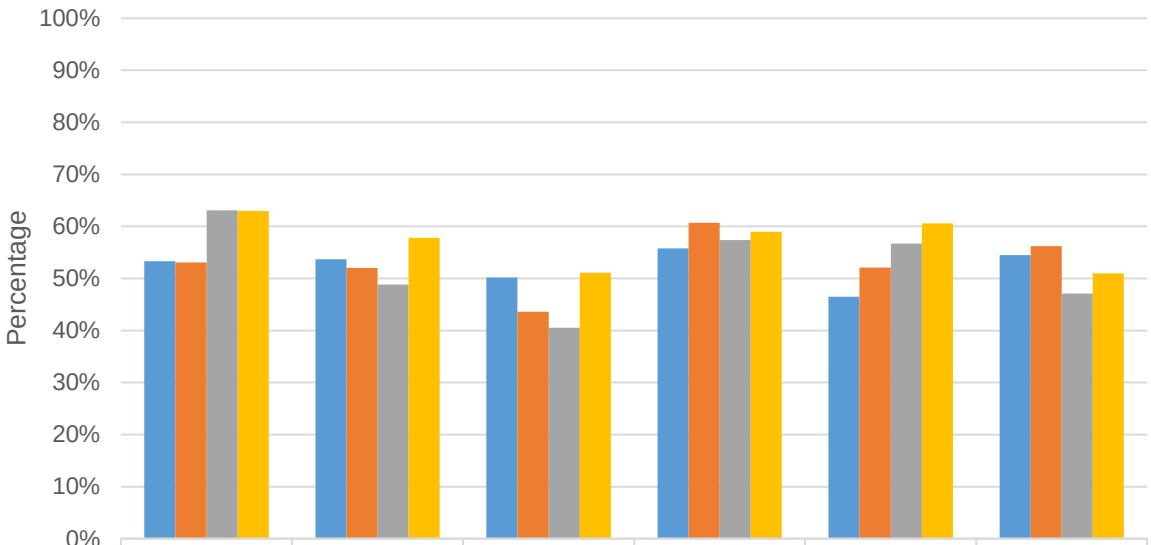
Data Source: Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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. The question is worded, "During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?"

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 63 percent of North Dakotans earning less than $15,000 per year who currently smoked, had attempted to quit at least once during the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 886. Current Cigarette Smokers who Tried to Quit Smoking (Past 12 Months), Adults (18 Years or Older), *by Income Level*, North Dakota, 2011-2014



	Less than $15,000	$15,000-24,999	$25,000-34,999	$35,000-49,999	$50,000-74,999	$75,000+
2011	53.3%	53.7%	50.2%	55.8%	46.5%	54.5%
2012	53.1%	52.0%	43.6%	60.7%	52.1%	56.2%
2013	63.1%	48.8%	40.5%	57.4%	56.7%	47.1%
2014	63.0%	57.8%	51.1%	59.0%	60.6%	51.0%

4.2.4. Successful Attempts to Quit

4.2.4.1. Age Groups

4.2.4.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.2.4.1.1.1. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Quitting For Less Than 30 days Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

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 2015, 36.8 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 887. Quitting For Less Than 30 Days Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

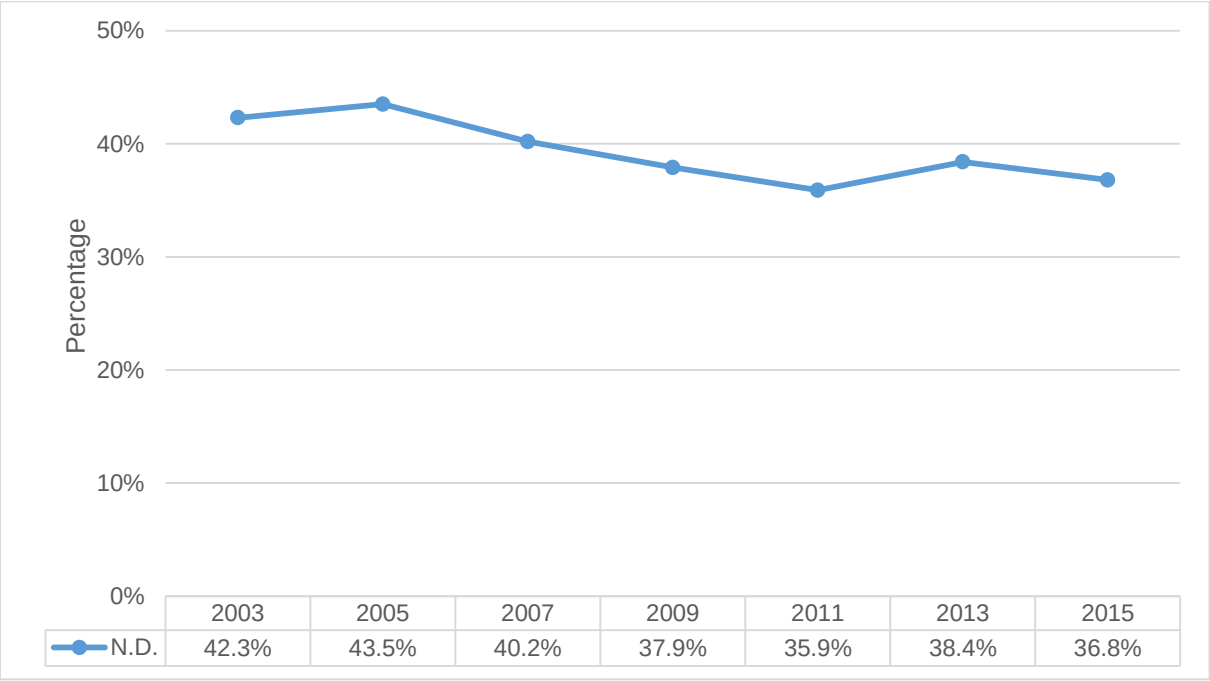


Chart: Quitting For Less Than 30 days Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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 2015, 37.8 percent of female and 36.7 of male North Dakota high school students who currently smoked, indicated that they quit for less than 30 days on their last quit attempt.

Figure 888. Quitting For Less Than 30 Days among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

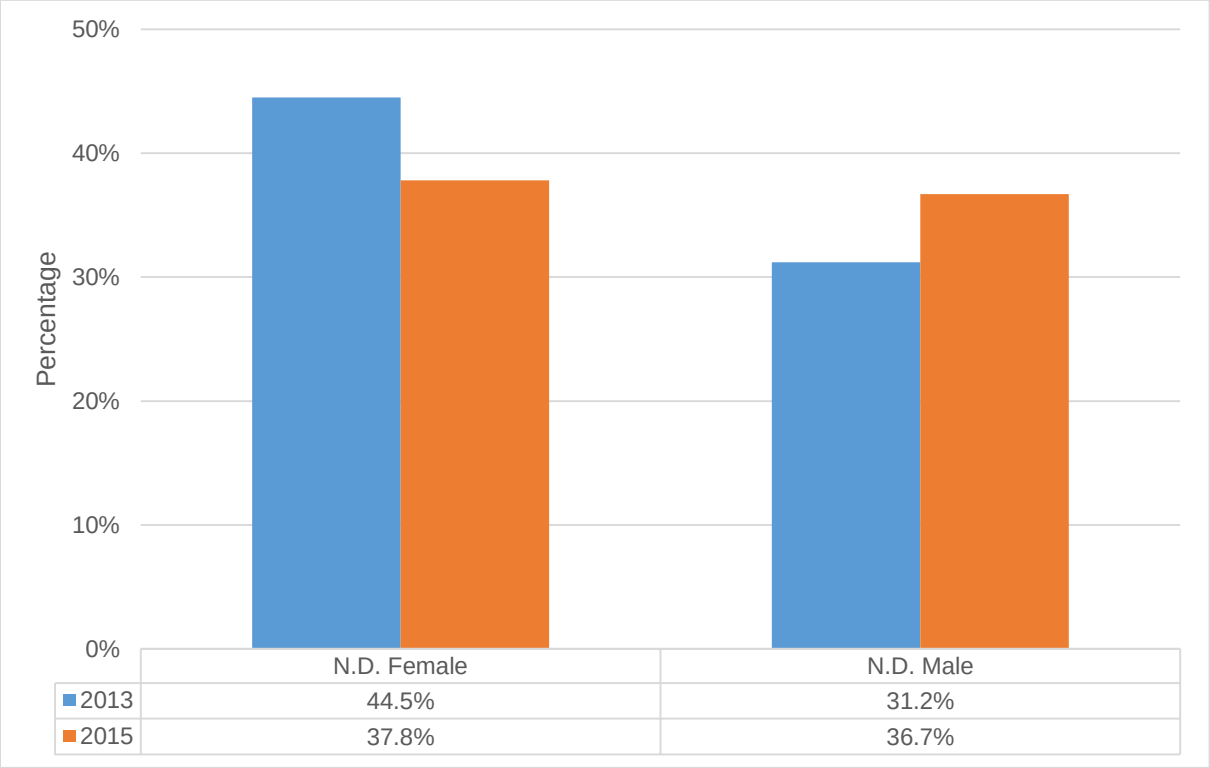


Chart: Quitting For Less Than 30 days Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

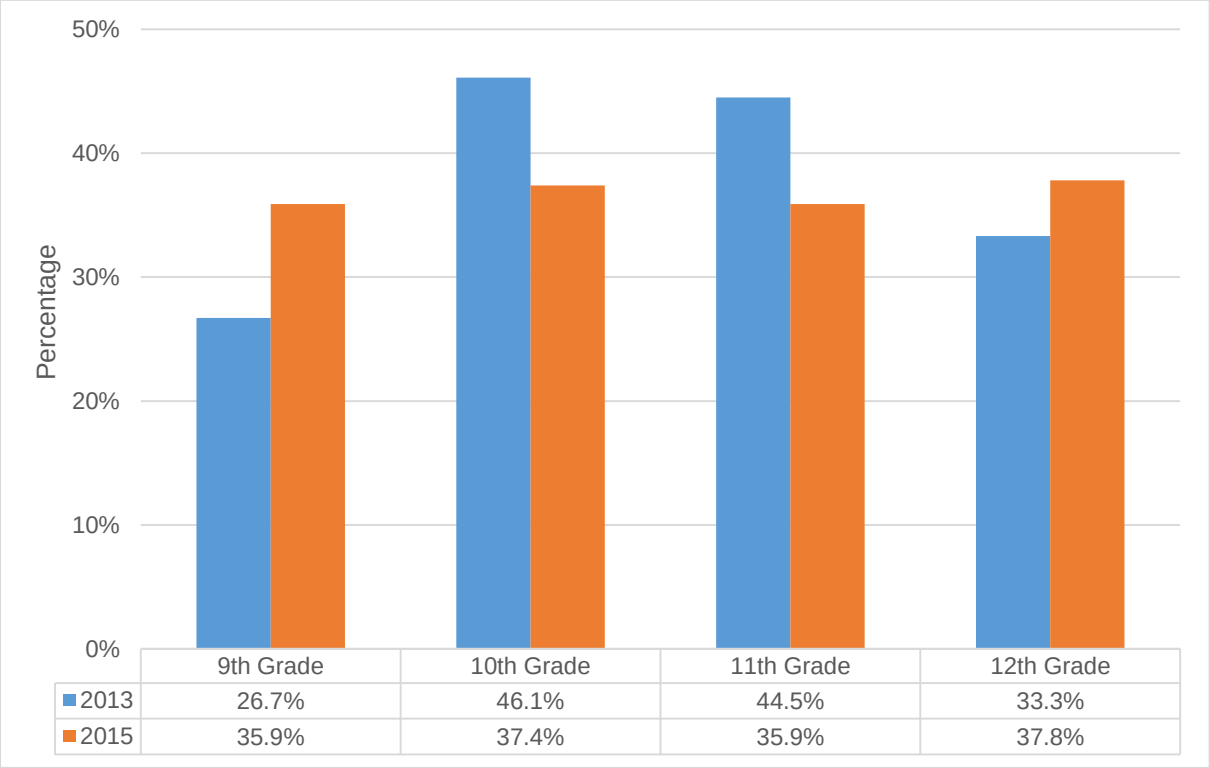
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 2015, 35.9 percent of ninth graders and 37.8 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who currently smoked, indicated that they quit for less than 30 days on their last quit attempt.

Figure 889. Quitting For Less Than 30 Days Among "Current" Smokers, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	26.7%	46.1%	44.5%	33.3%
2015	35.9%	37.4%	35.9%	37.8%

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: Annual Average Smoking-Attributable Deaths, Adults (35 Years or Older), North Dakota and South Dakota, 2014

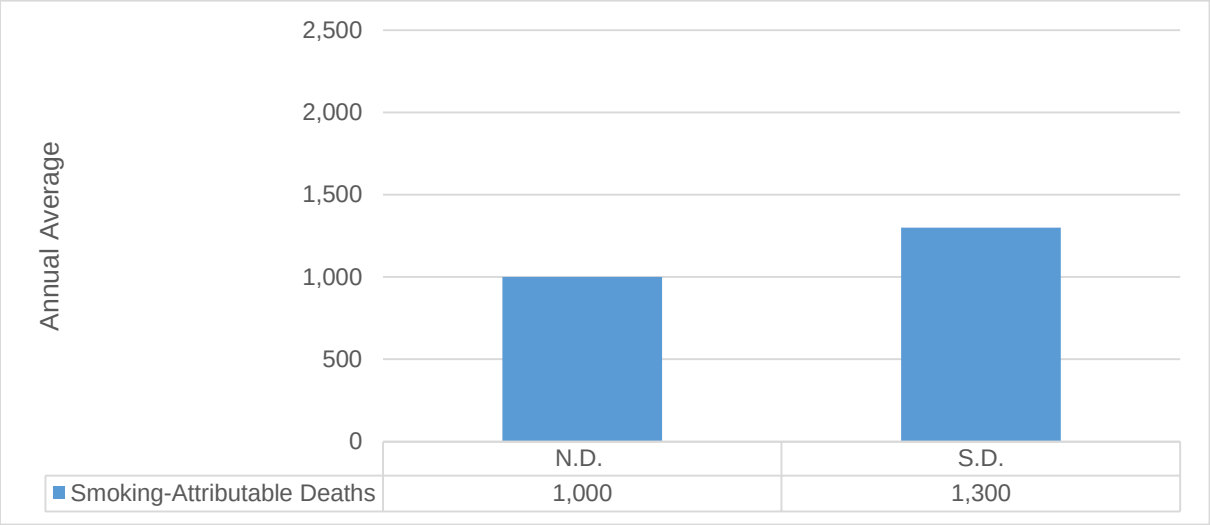
Data Source: Adult Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) system

Definition: "Tobacco attributed deaths" is defined as an annual average from 2005-2009, among adults aged 35 years and older, and does not include burn or secondhand smoke deaths.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- For 2014, CDC estimated that approximately 1,000 people died from tobacco use in North Dakota.

Figure 890. Annual Average Smoking-Attributable Deaths, Adults (35 Years or Older), North Dakota and South Dakota, 2014



Note: 1) Adopted from CDC (2014). 2) The estimates were calculated using the smoking-attributable outcomes and general approach outlined in the 2014 Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health. All figures were rounded to the nearest hundred. 3) South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

Chart: Smoking-Attributed Deaths, Adults (35 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2004

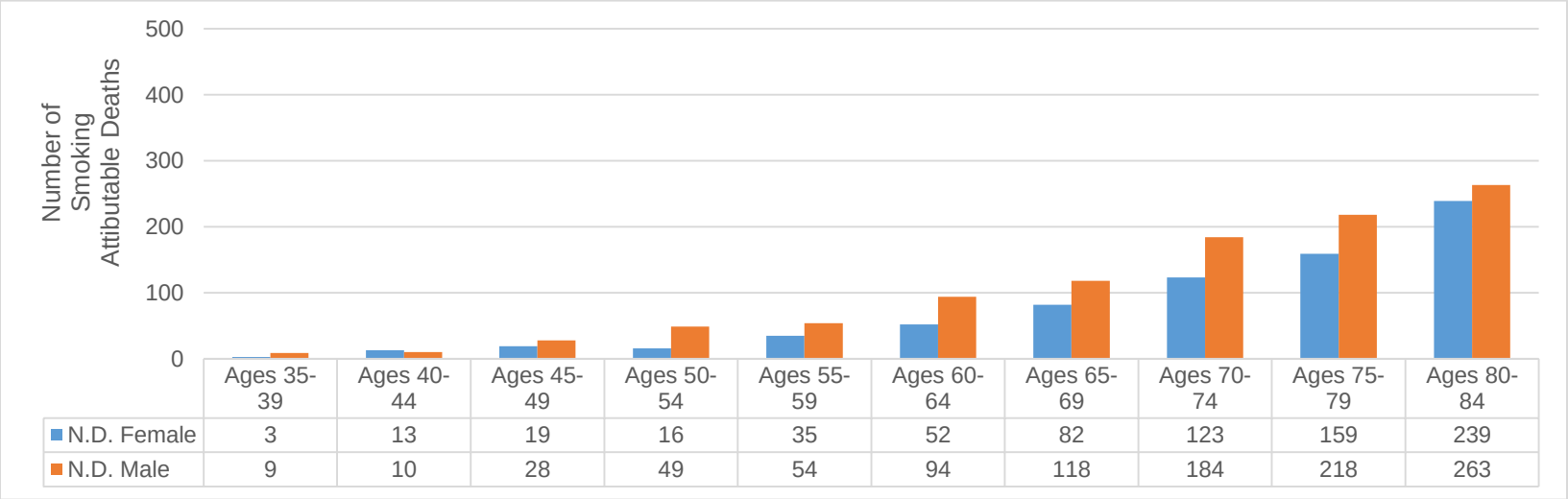
Data Source: CDC Wonder Online Database

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, were 1,451 females and 1,525 males, or a rate of 225.6 deaths per 100,000 people.

Figure 891. Smoking-Attributed Deaths, Adults (35 Years or Older), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2004



	Ages 35-39	Ages 40-44	Ages 45-49	Ages 50-54	Ages 55-59	Ages 60-64	Ages 65-69	Ages 70-74	Ages 75-79	Ages 80-84
N.D. Female	3	13	19	16	35	52	82	123	159	239
N.D. Male	9	10	28	49	54	94	118	184	218	263

Note: Data only available for N.D. 2000-2004.

4.4. Smoking Before and During Pregnancy

4.4.1. Before Pregnancy

Chart: Current Cigarette Smokers, Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014

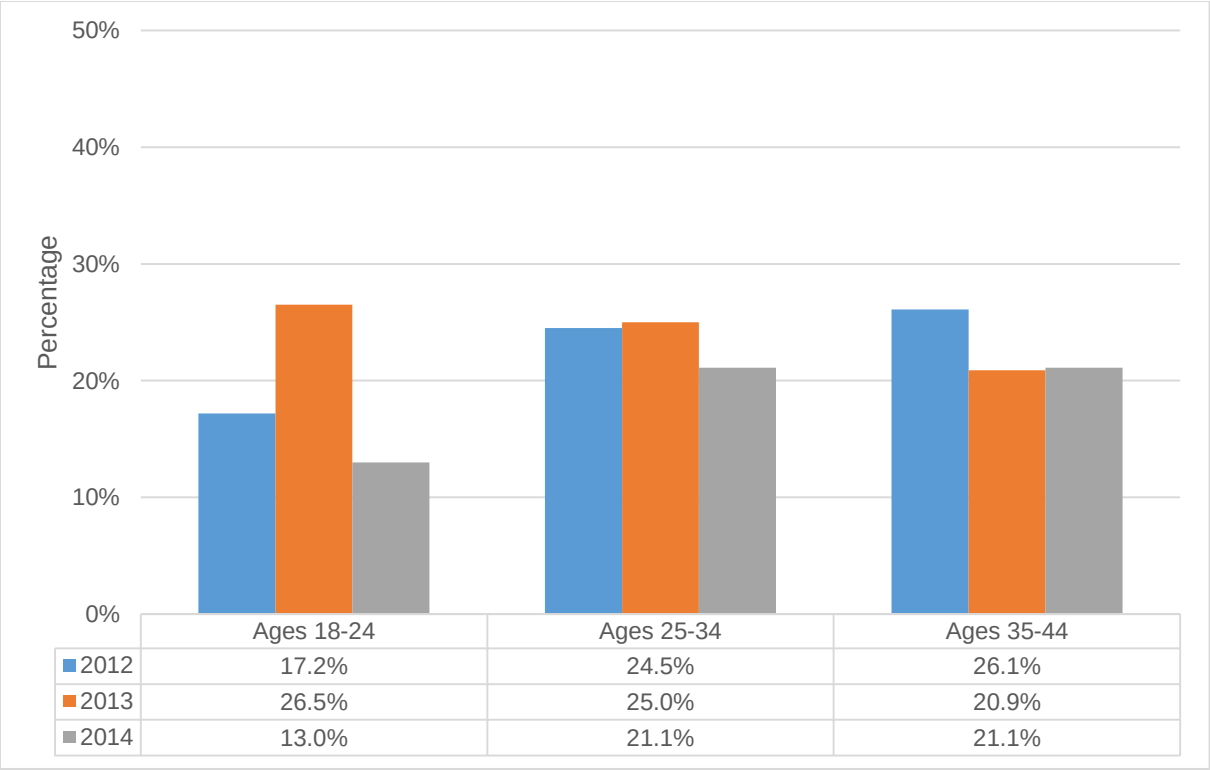
Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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 2014, 18.4 percent of North Dakotan women of childbearing age reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.

Figure 892. Current Cigarette Smokers, Women (18-44 Years), *by Age*, North Dakota, 2012-2014



	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-34	Ages 35-44
2012	17.2%	24.5%	26.1%
2013	26.5%	25.0%	20.9%
2014	13.0%	21.1%	21.1%

Chart: Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use Before Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2002

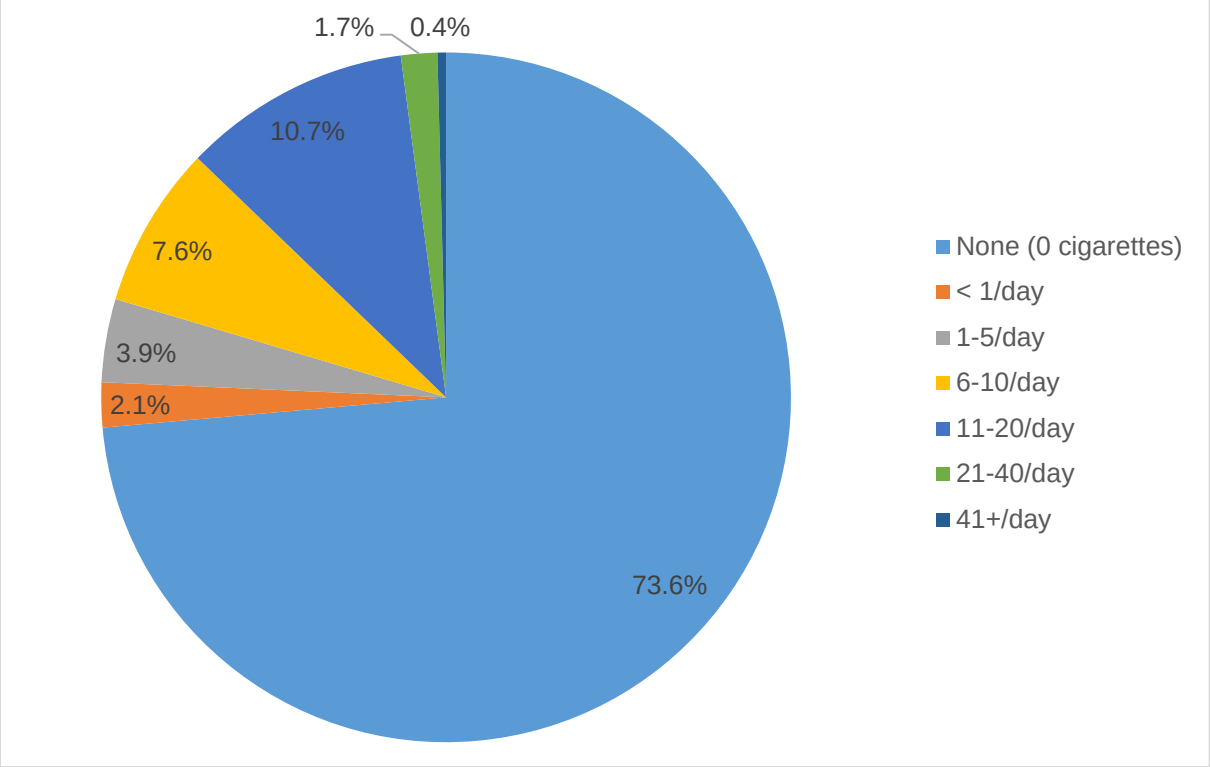
Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 had a live birth, smoked at least one cigarette per day, during the three months before they got pregnant.

Figure 893. Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use Before Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2002



Note: Data only available for N.D. 2002.

4.4.2. During Pregnancy

Chart: Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2006-2014

Data Source: North Dakota Vital Statistics Division

Definition: "Tobacco use" is defined as self-reported smoking by pregnant women during the first trimester of pregnancy, as reported during the birth certificate application process.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2014, 13.9 percent of pregnant women in North Dakota reported smoking during their first trimester of pregnancy.

Figure 894. Self-Reported Maternal Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2006-2014

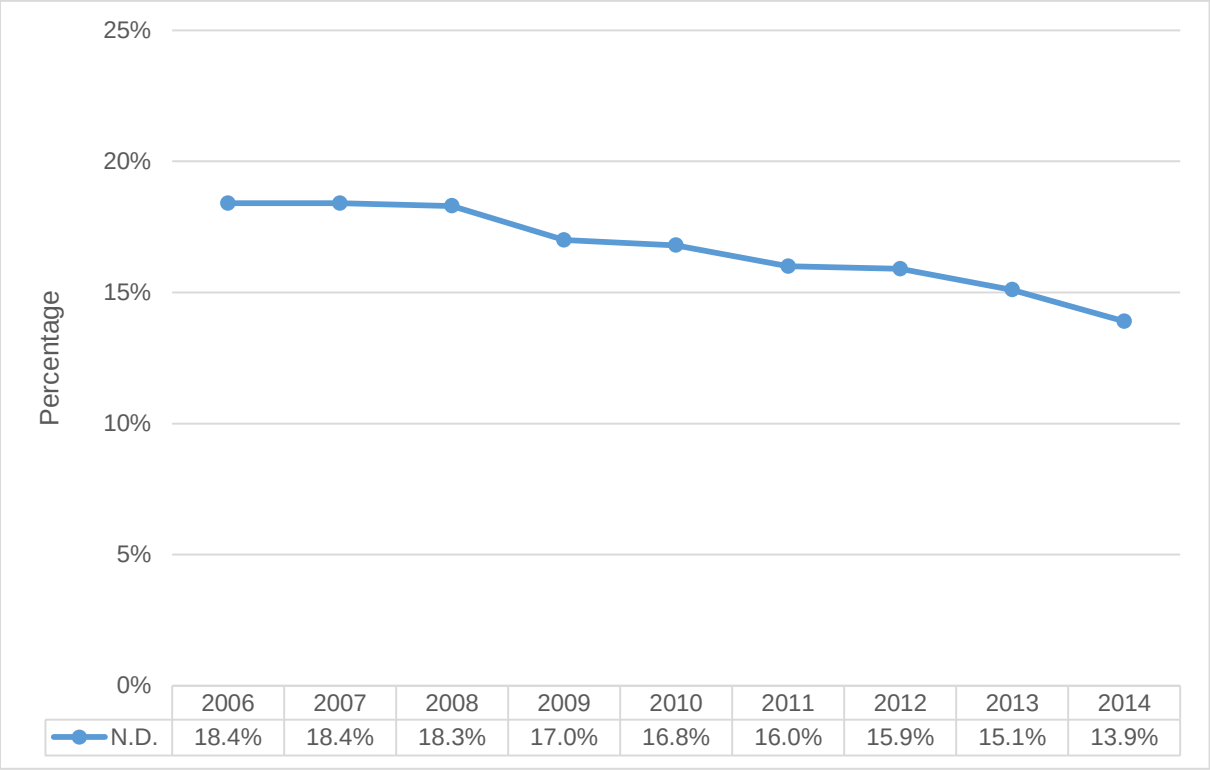


Chart: Self-Reported Maternal Cigarette Use During Pregnancy, North Dakota, 2002

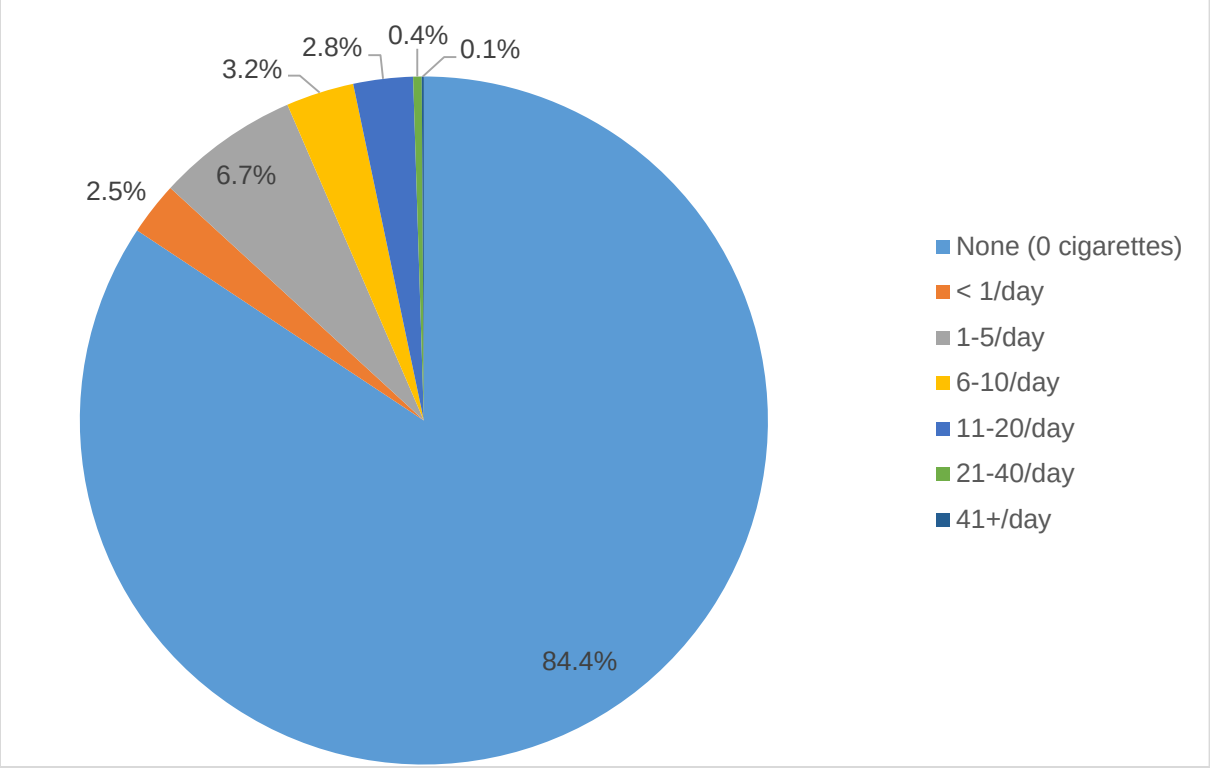
Data Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: The question is worded, "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 had a live birth, smoked at least one cigarette per day, during the last three months of their pregnancy.

Figure 895. Self-Reported Maternal Cigarette 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

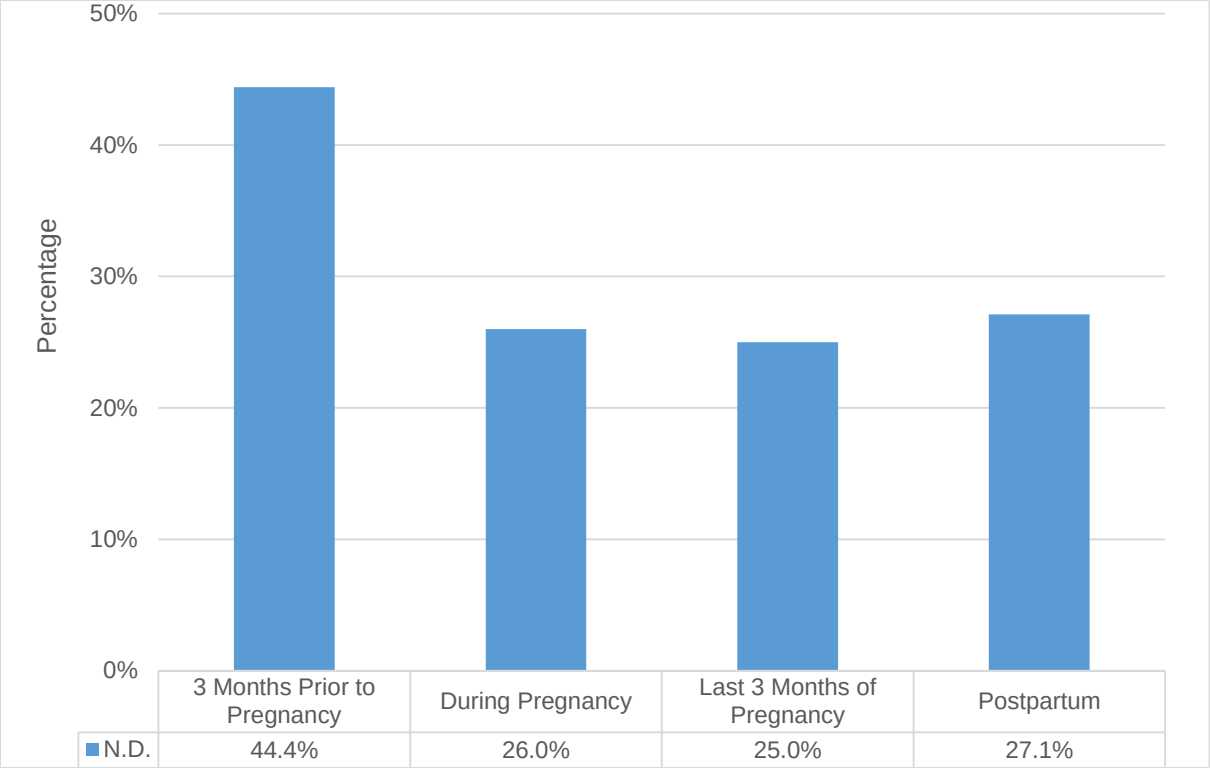
Data Source: North Dakota Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System (ND PNSS)

Definition: "Self-reported maternal tobacco use" includes tobacco use before, during and after pregnancy.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2011, 26 percent of pregnant women in North Dakota smoked during the last three months of pregnancy.

Figure 896. 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. Home

4.5.1.1. Age Groups

4.5.1.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.1.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: "Current" Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

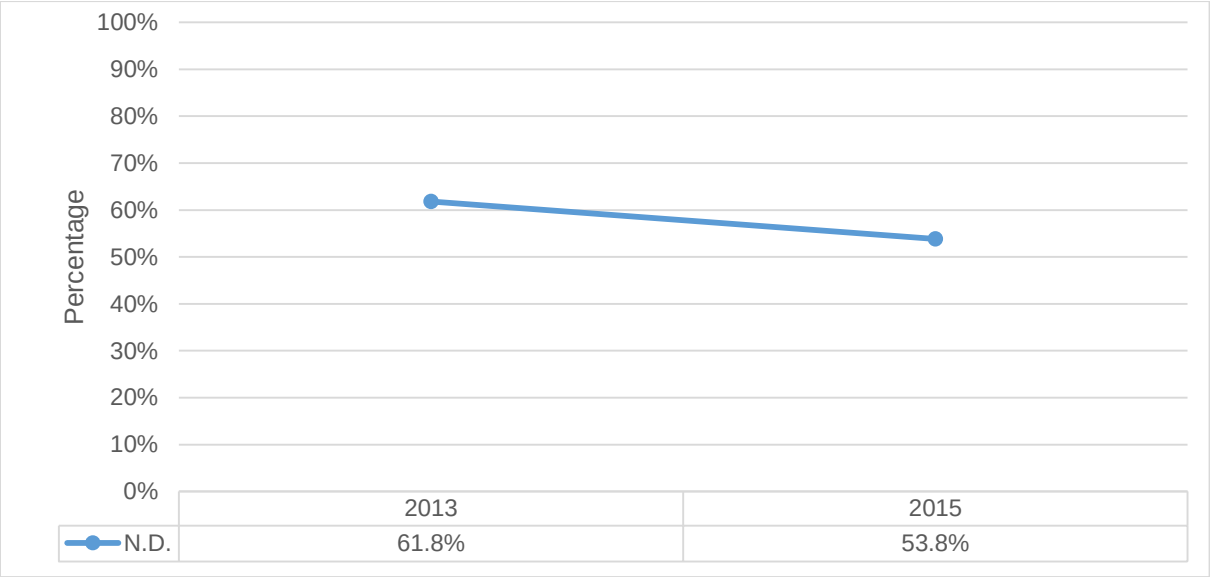
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Current smokers" are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. "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 2015, 53.8 percent of North Dakota middle school students, who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 897. "Current" Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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. “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 2015, 64.4 percent of female and 35.7 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 898. “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

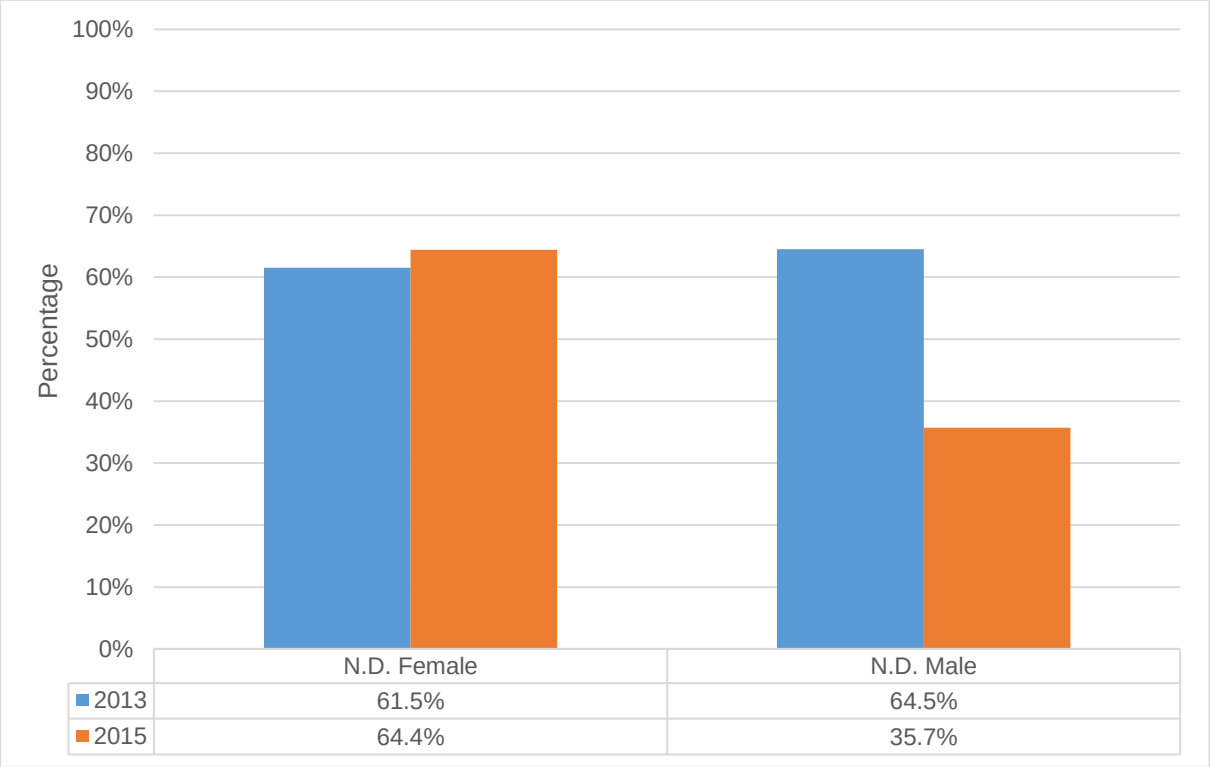


Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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. “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 2015, 56.8 percent of seventh graders and 52.6 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 899. “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

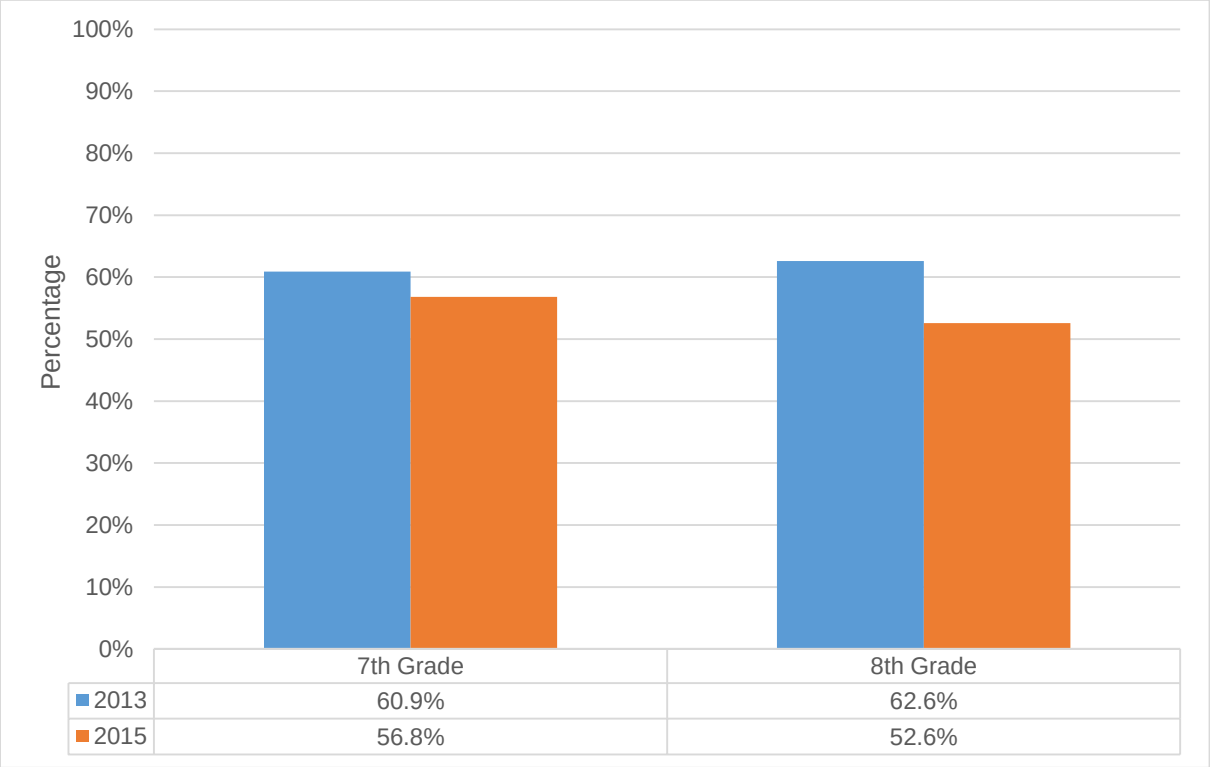


Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

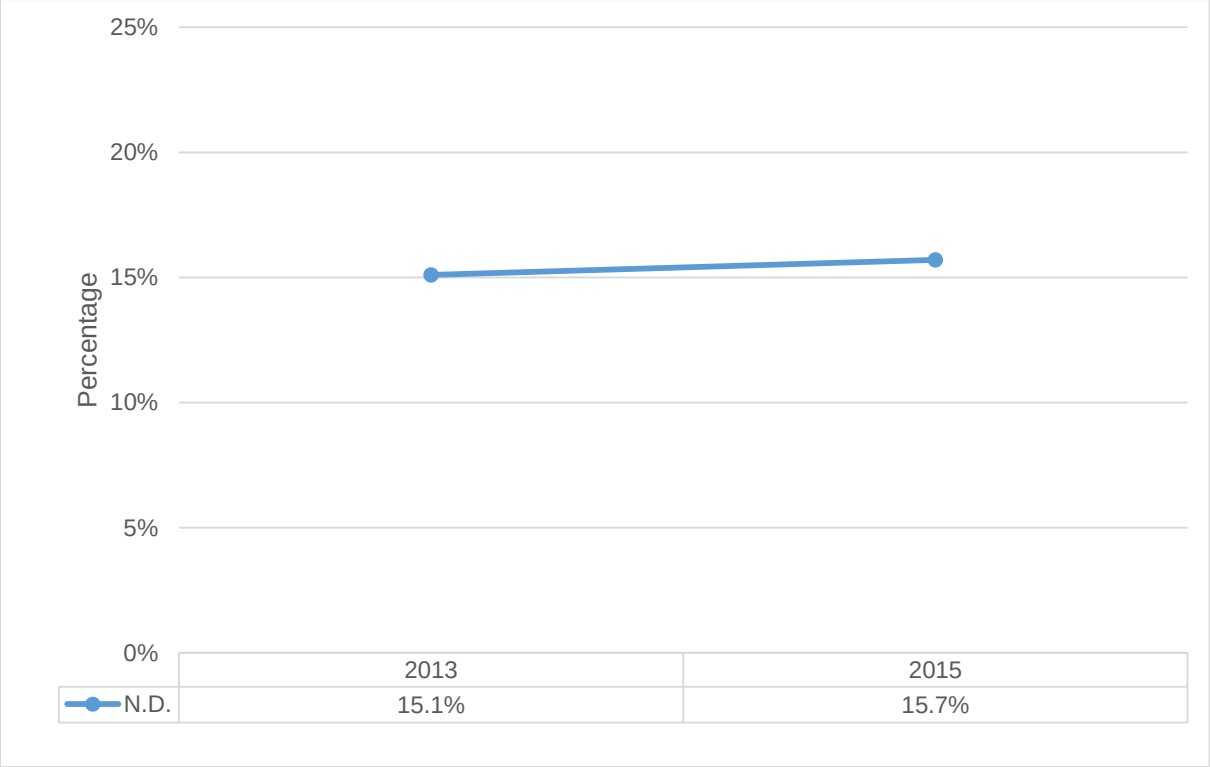
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “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 2015, 15.7 percent of North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 900. “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

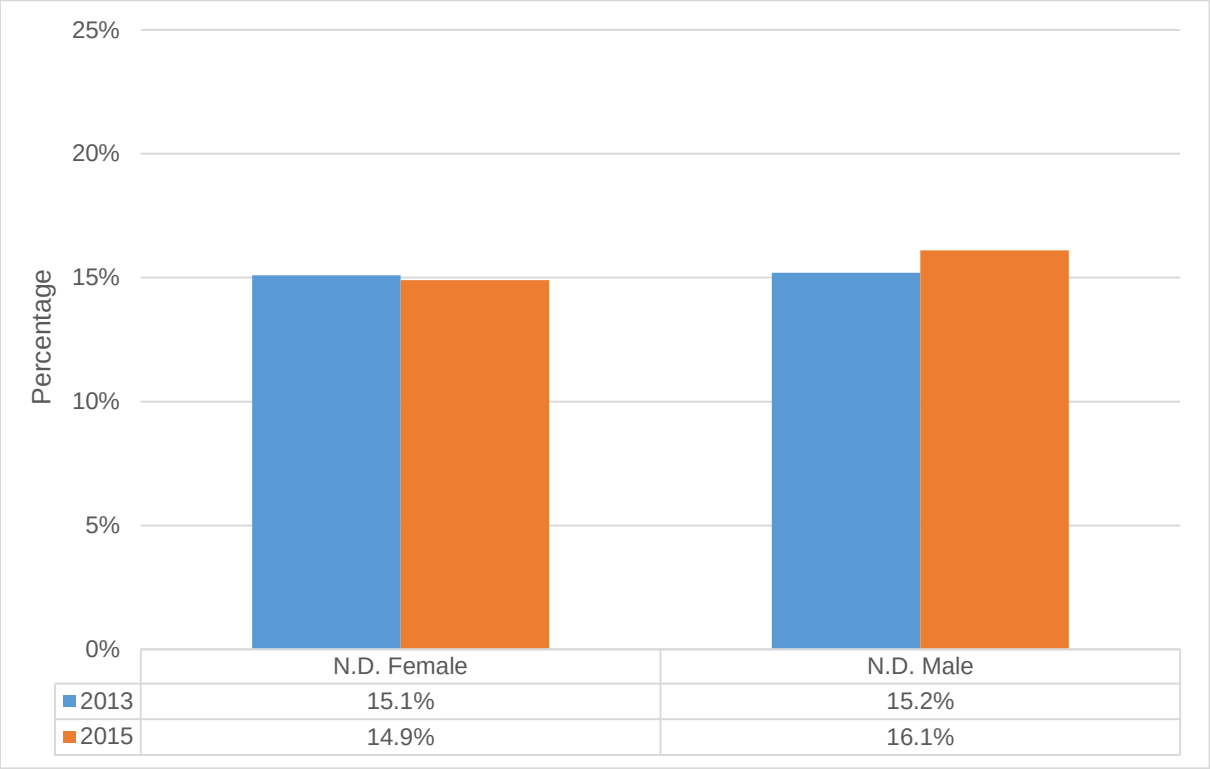
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “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 2015, 14.9 percent of female and 16.1 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 901. “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

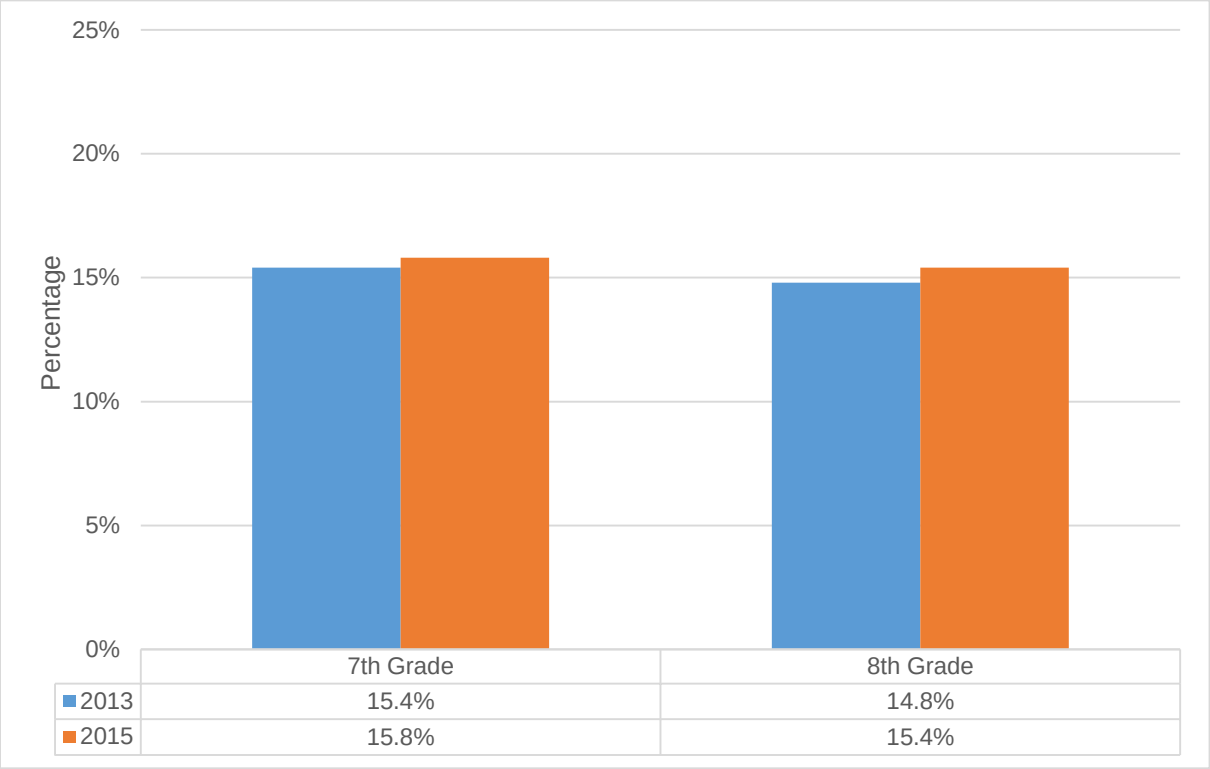
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “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 2015, 15.8 percent of seventh graders and 15.4 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 902. “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

4.5.1.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

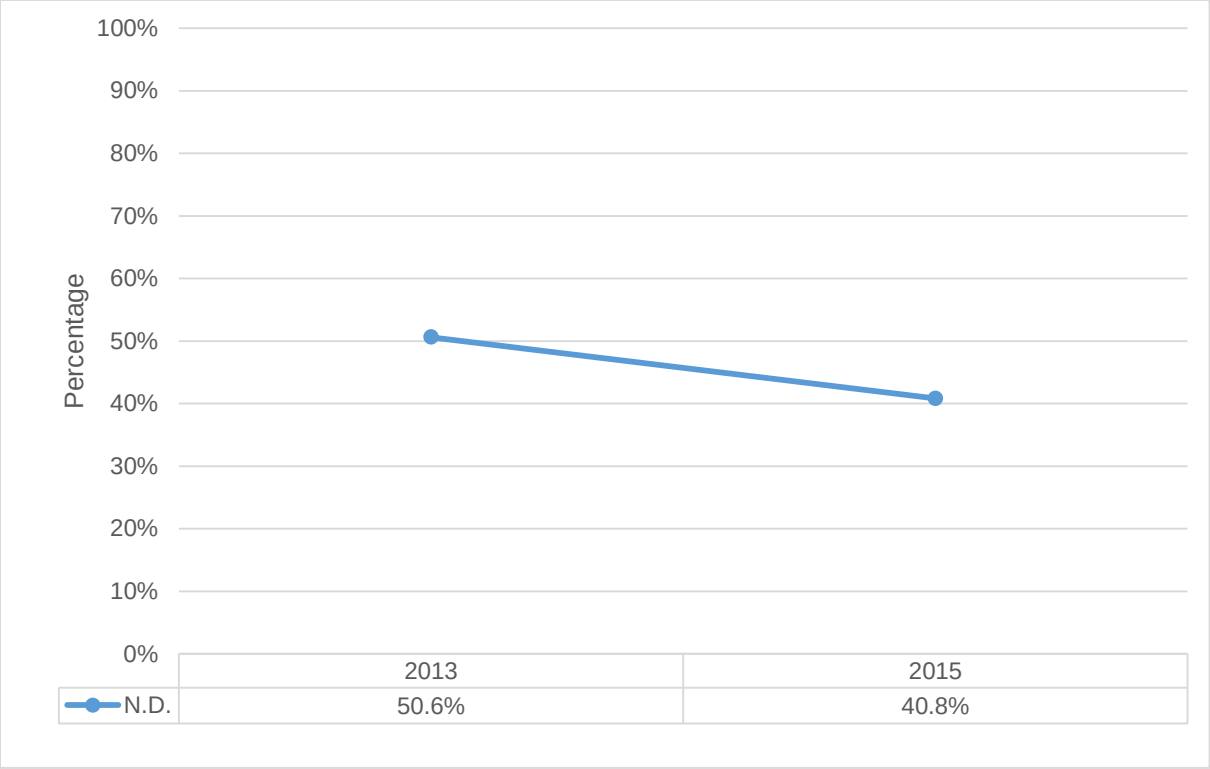
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “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 2015, 40.8 percent of North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 903. “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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. “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 2015, 42.4 percent of female and 40.2 percent of male North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 904. “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

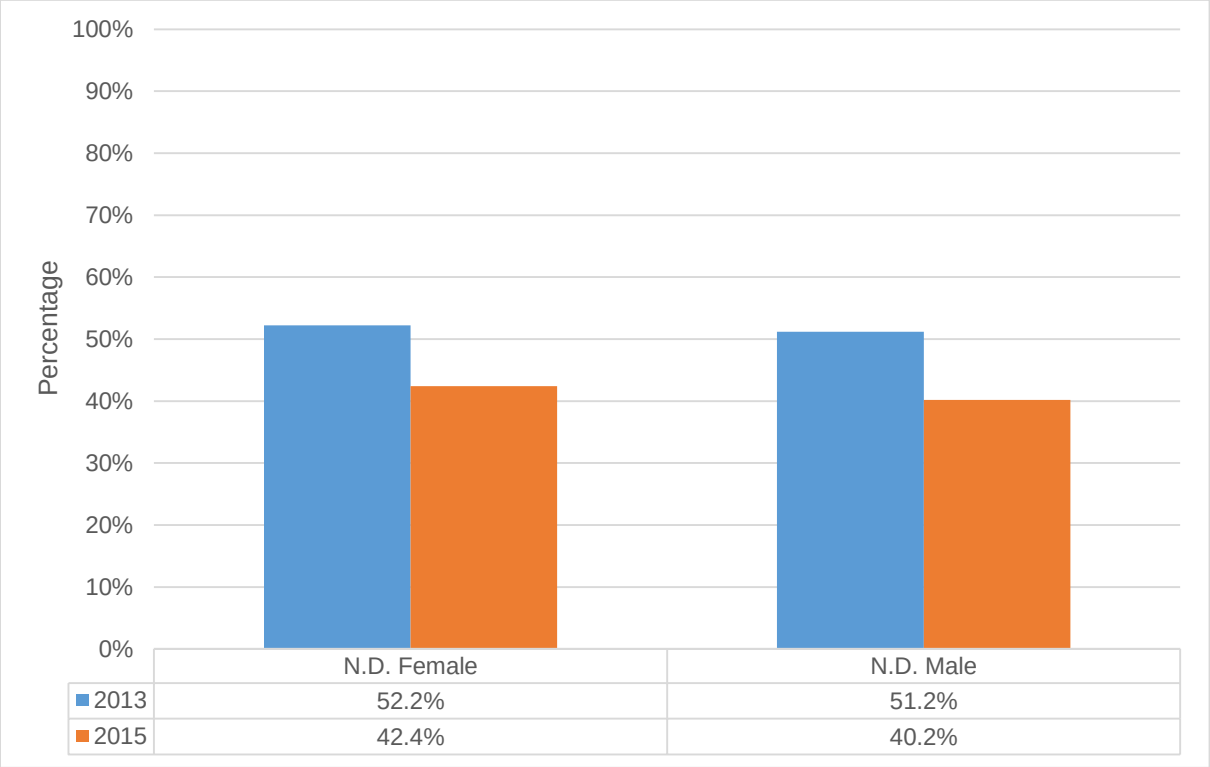


Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

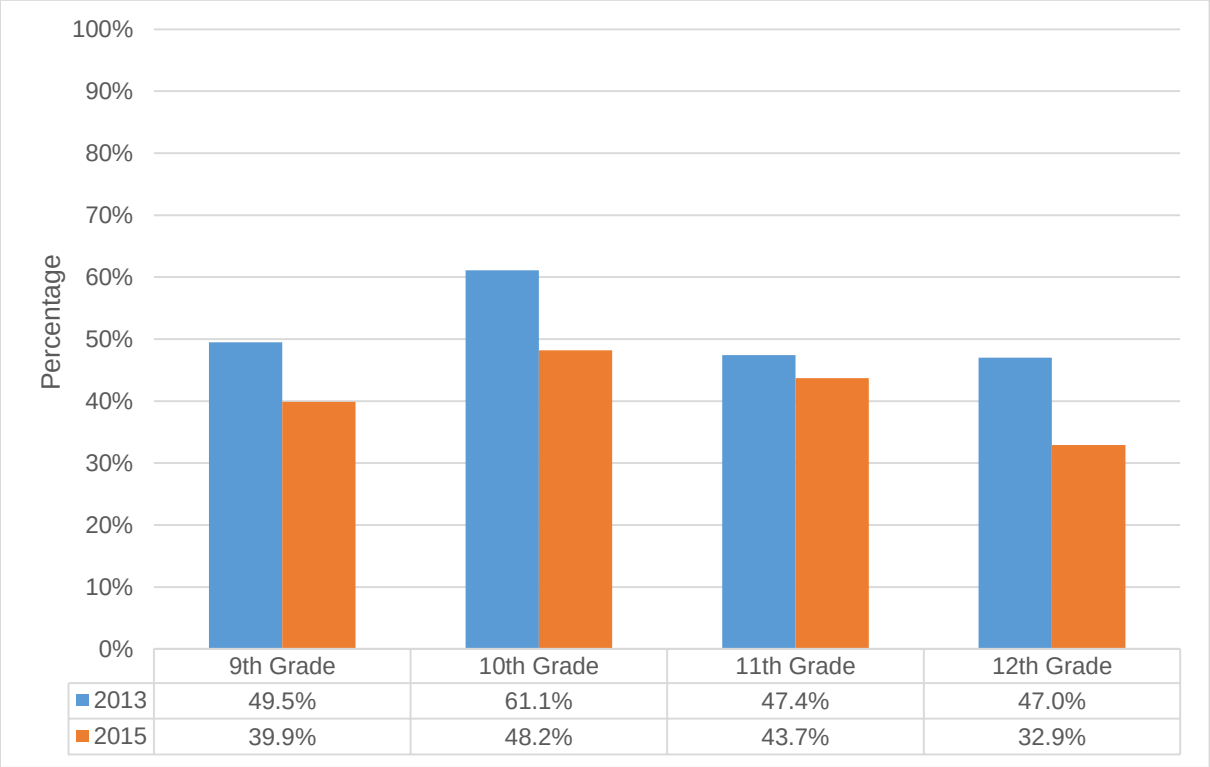
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “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 2015, 39.9 percent of ninth graders and 32.9 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 905. “Current” Smokers Exposed in Home (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	49.5%	61.1%	47.4%	47.0%
2015	39.9%	48.2%	43.7%	32.9%

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

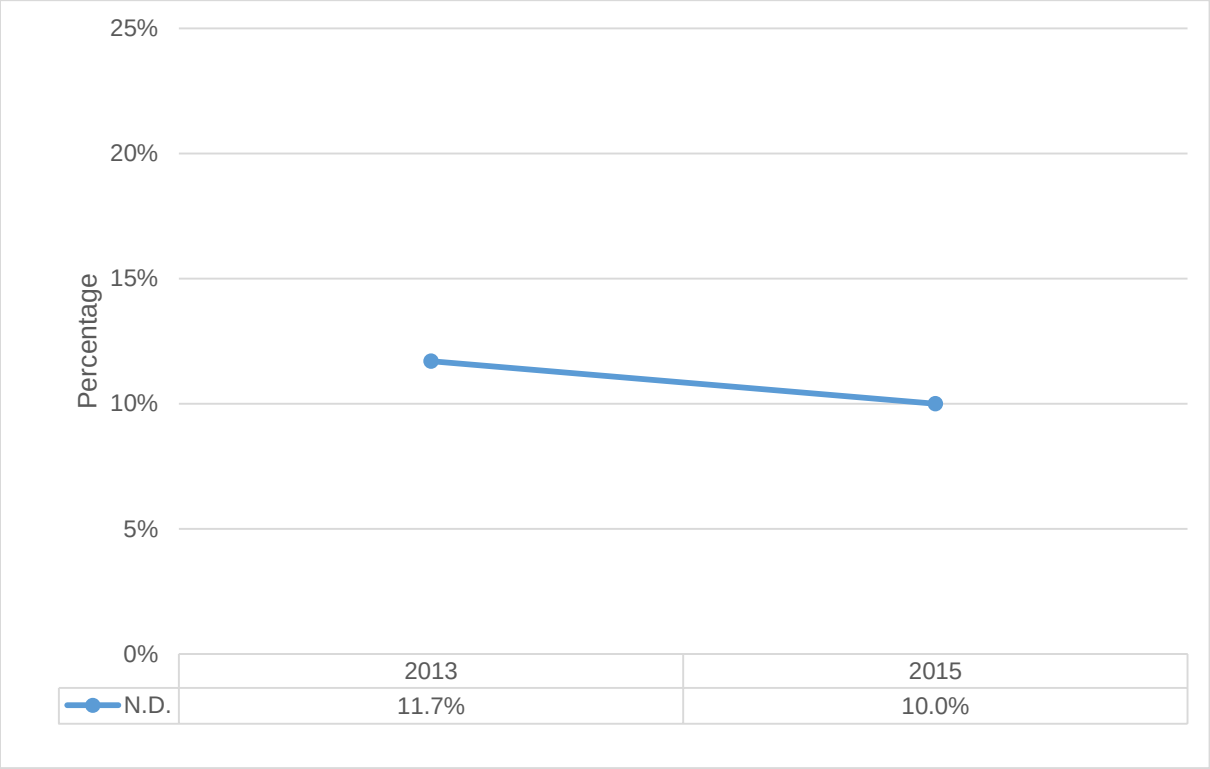
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “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 2015, 10 percent of North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 906. “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “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 2015, 9.1 percent of female and 10.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 907. “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

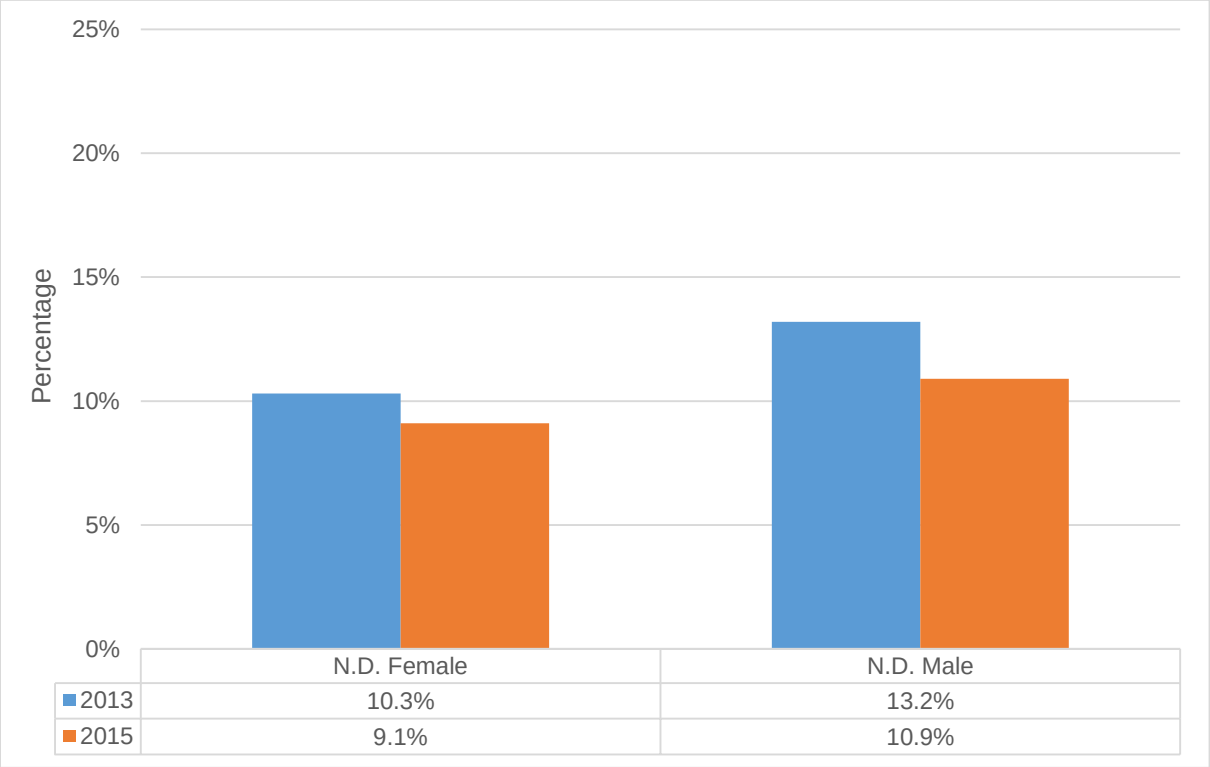


Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

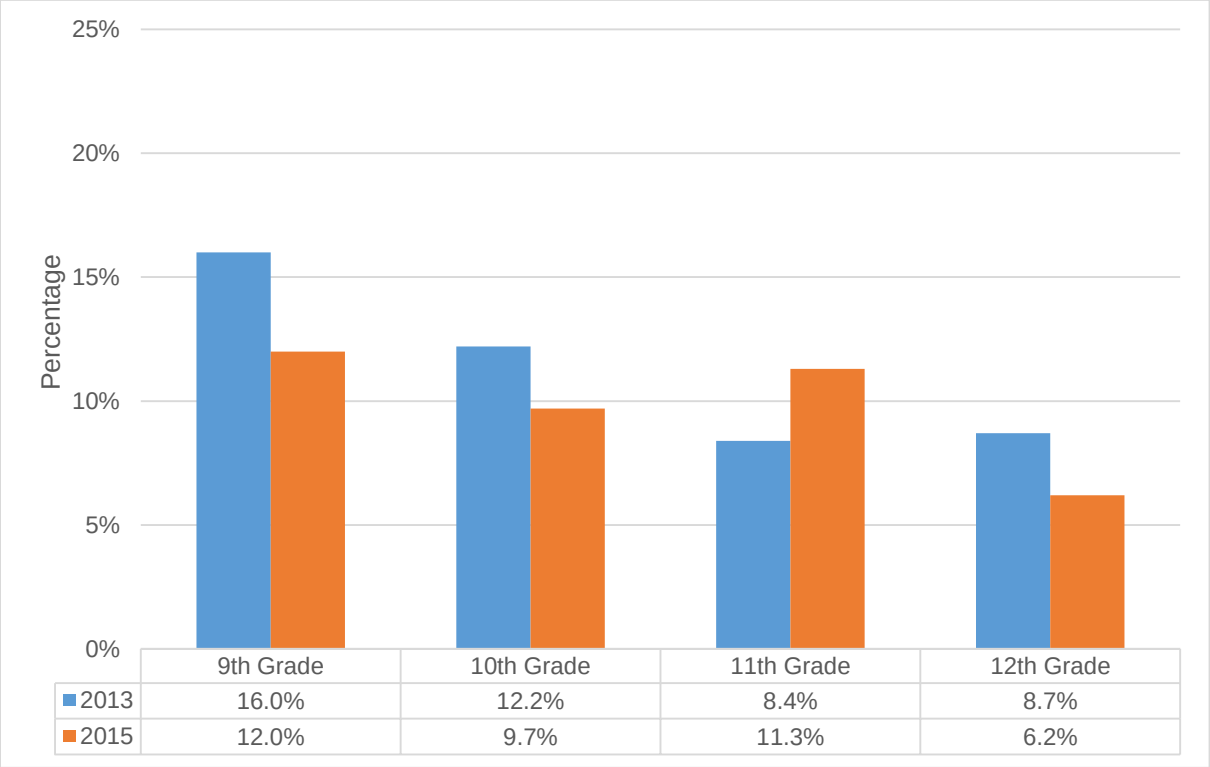
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “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 2015, 12 percent of ninth graders and 6.2 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in their home during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 908. “Never” Smokers Exposed in Home, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	16.0%	12.2%	8.4%	8.7%
2015	12.0%	9.7%	11.3%	6.2%

4.5.2. Car

4.5.2.1. Age Groups

4.5.2.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.2.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: "Current" Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

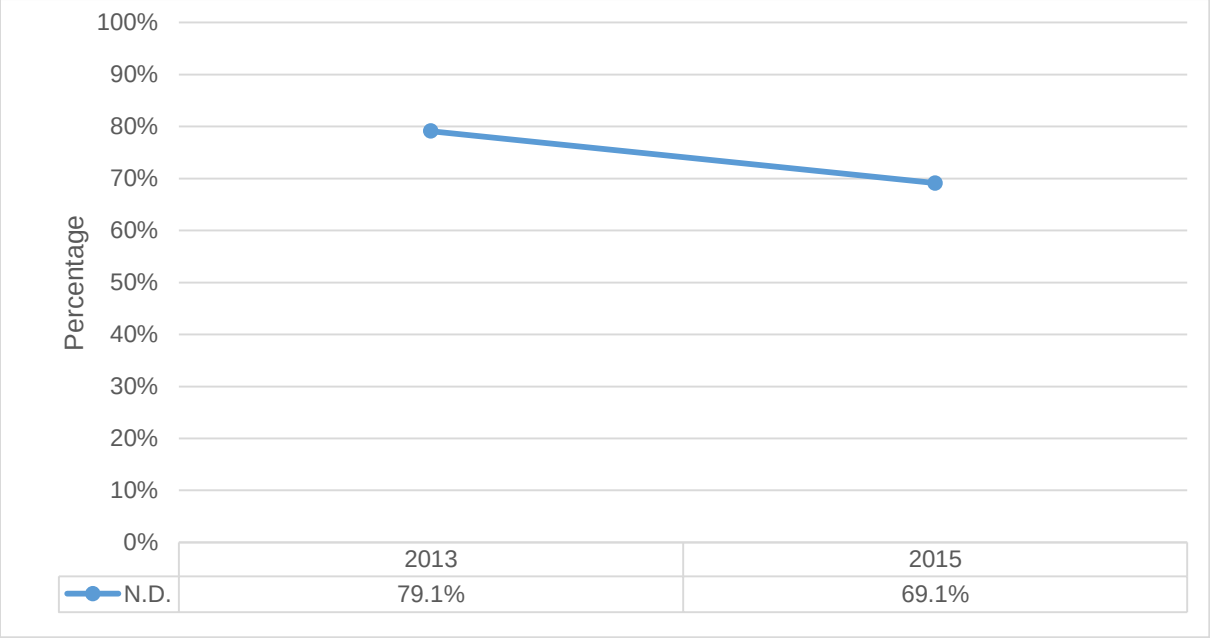
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Current smokers" are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. "Exposure" is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 69.1 percent of North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 909. "Current" Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 70.4 percent of female and 66.8 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 910. “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

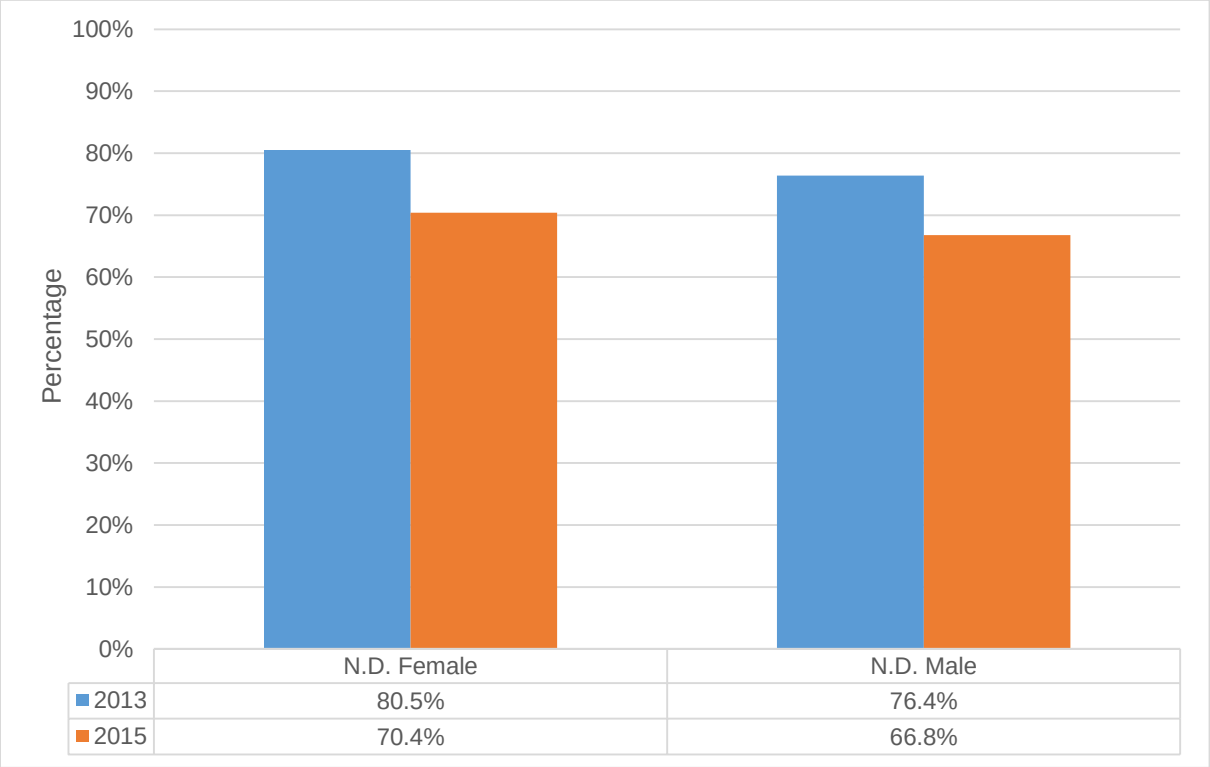


Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 74.6 percent of seventh graders and 67 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 911. “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

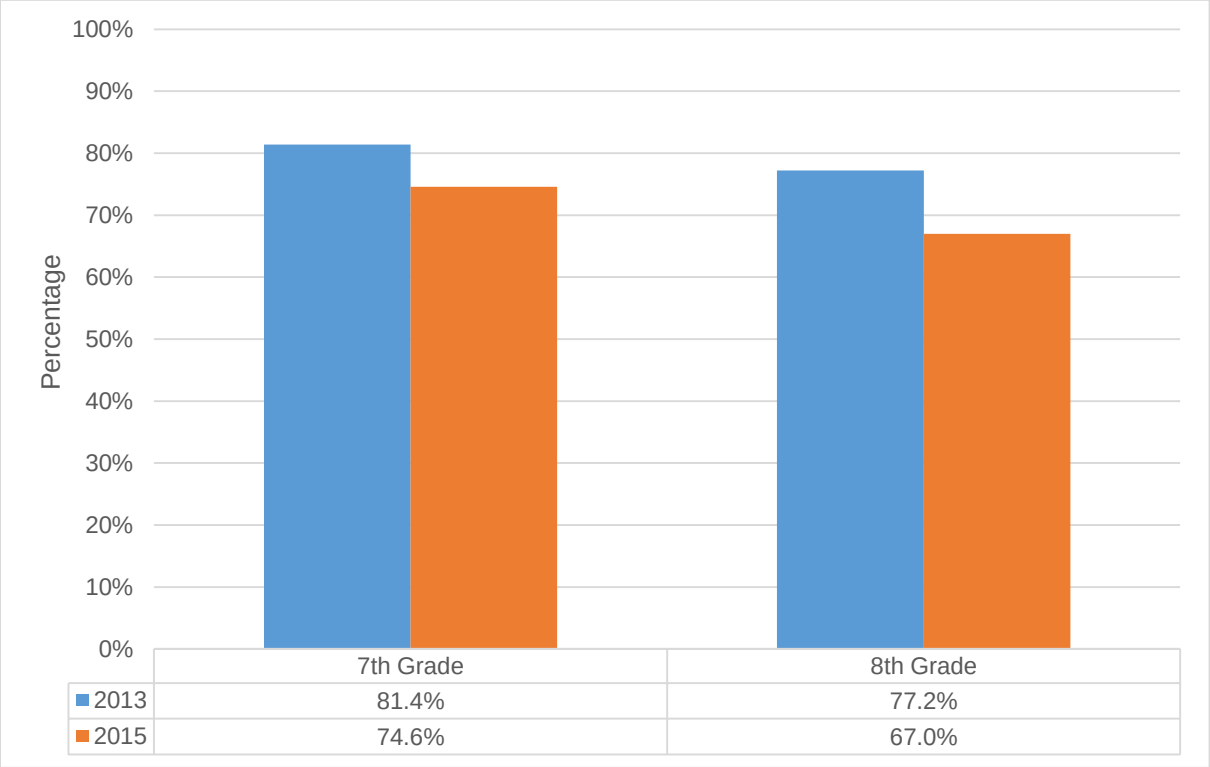


Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015

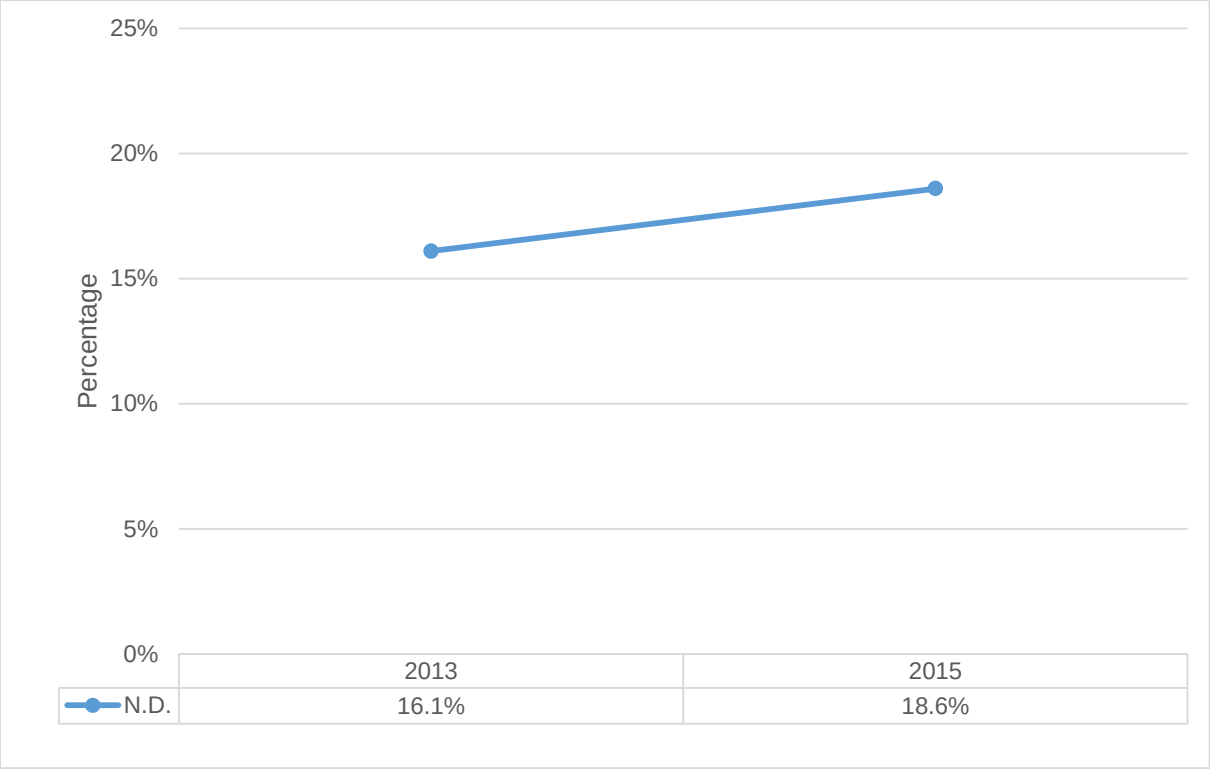
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 18.6 percent of North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 912. “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

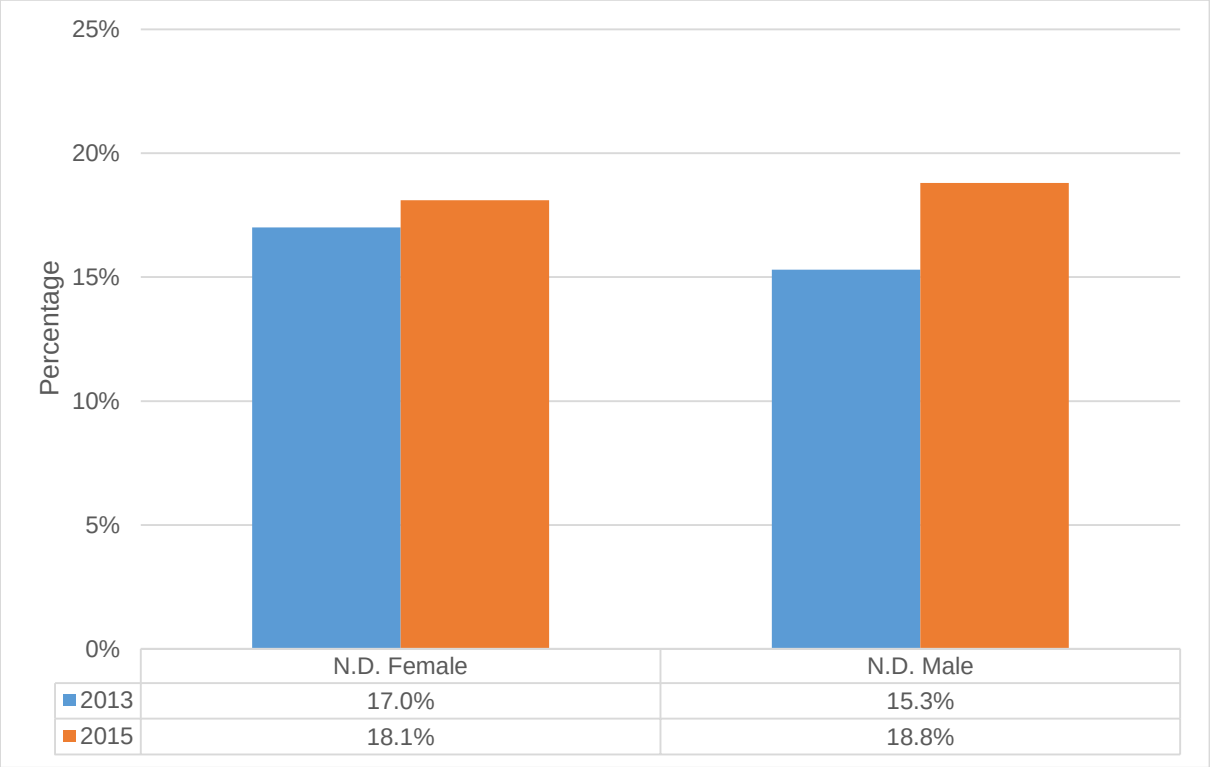
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 18.1 percent of female and 18.8 percent of male North Dakota middle school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 913. “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

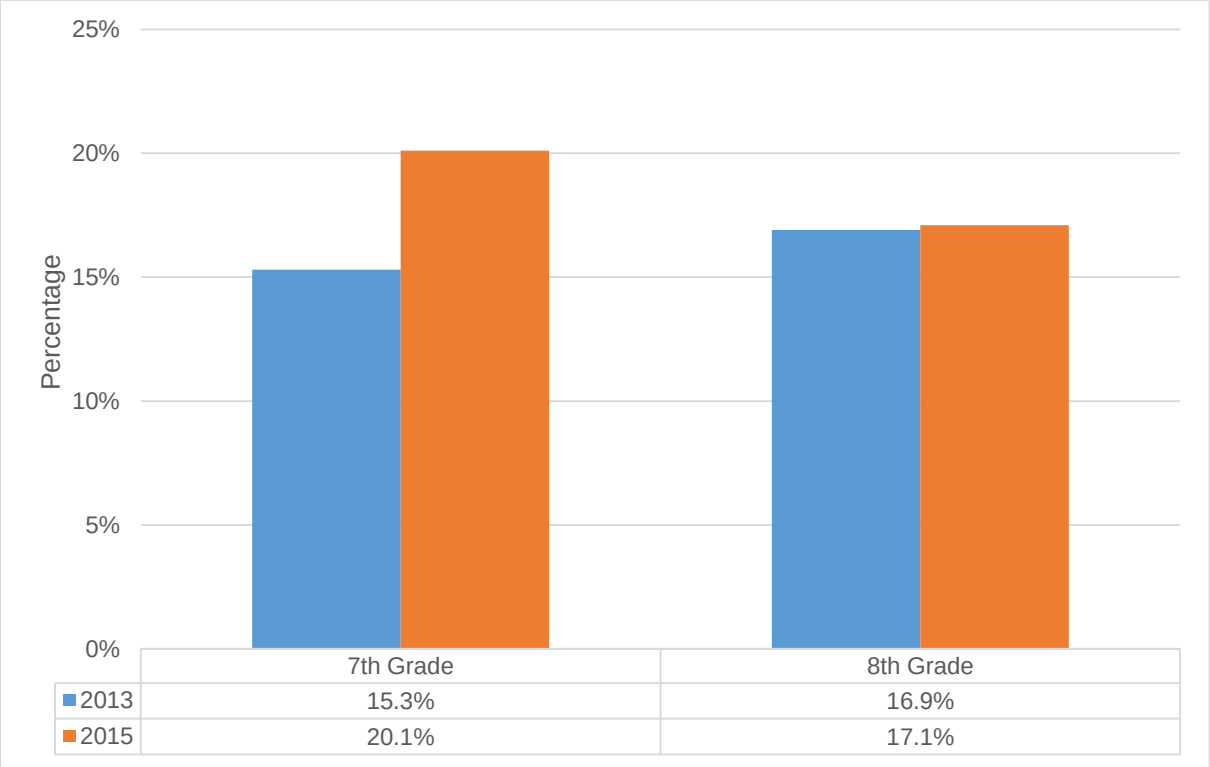
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 20.1 percent of seventh graders and 17.1 percent of eighth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 914. “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

4.5.2.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Exposure" is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 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 915. Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2003-2015

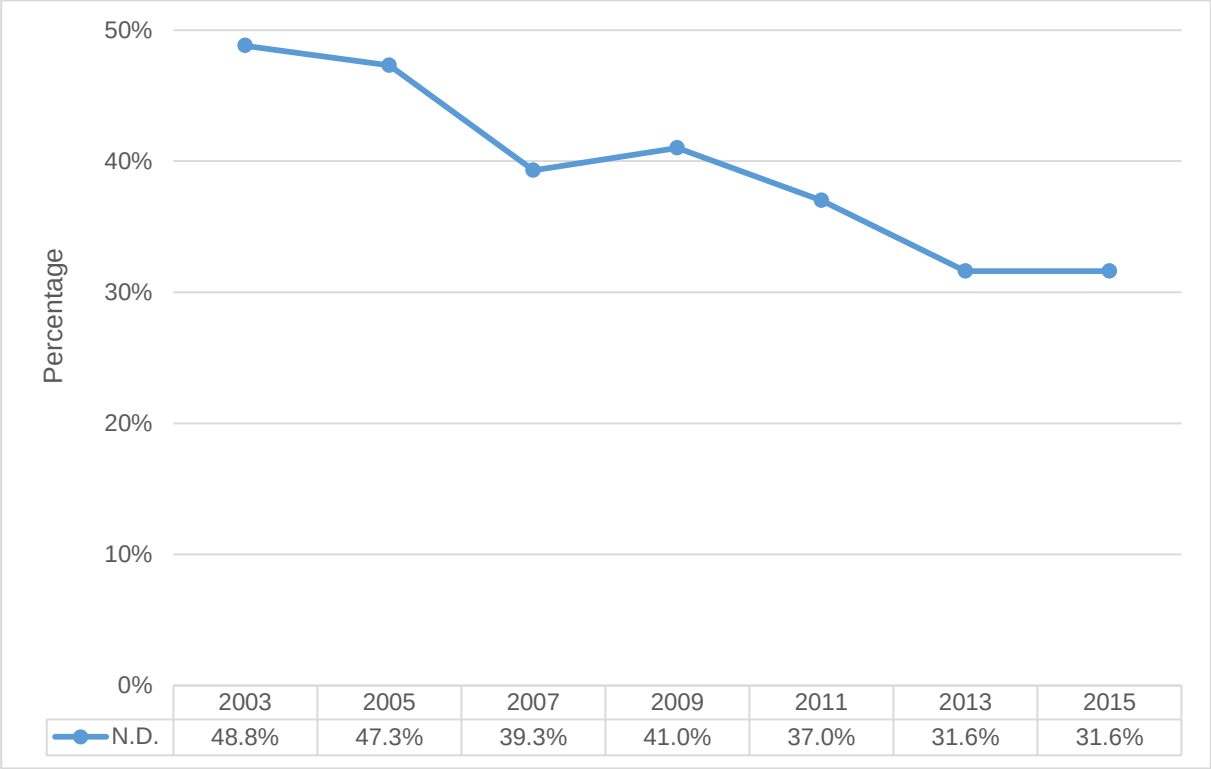


Chart: Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Exposure" is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 29.7 percent of female and 33.7 percent of male 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 916. Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

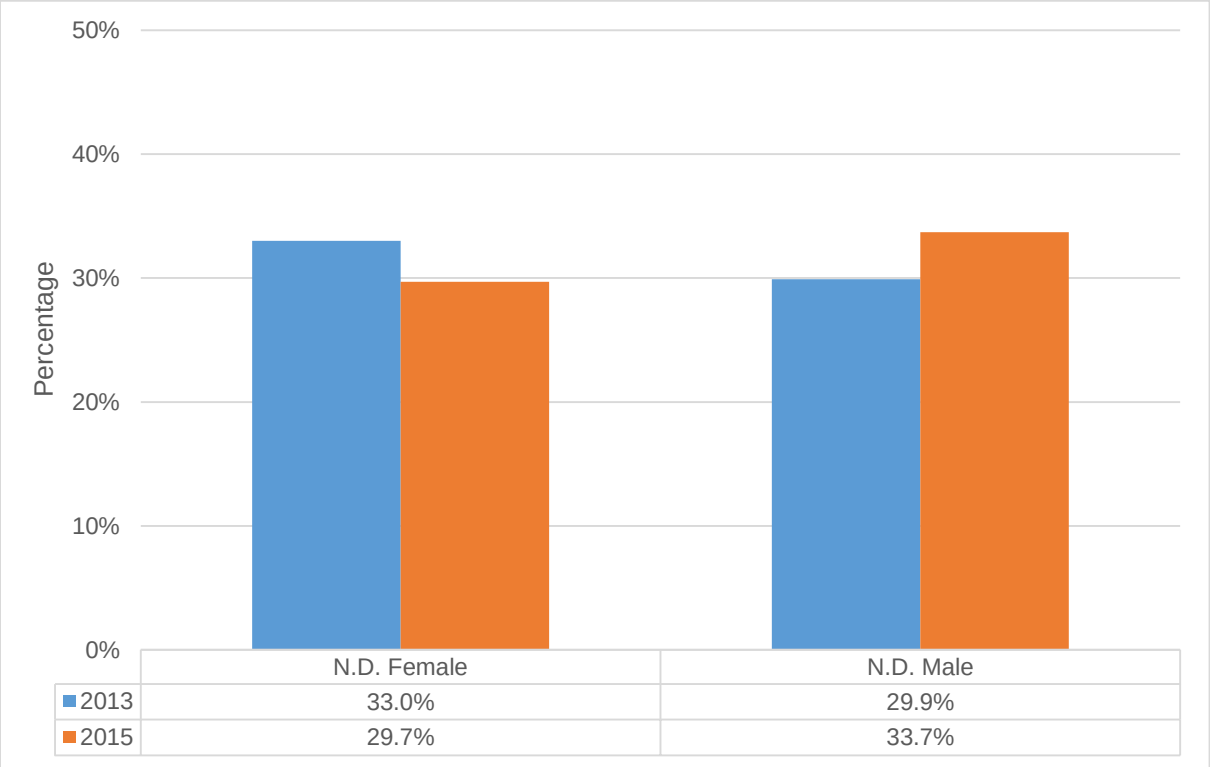


Chart: Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

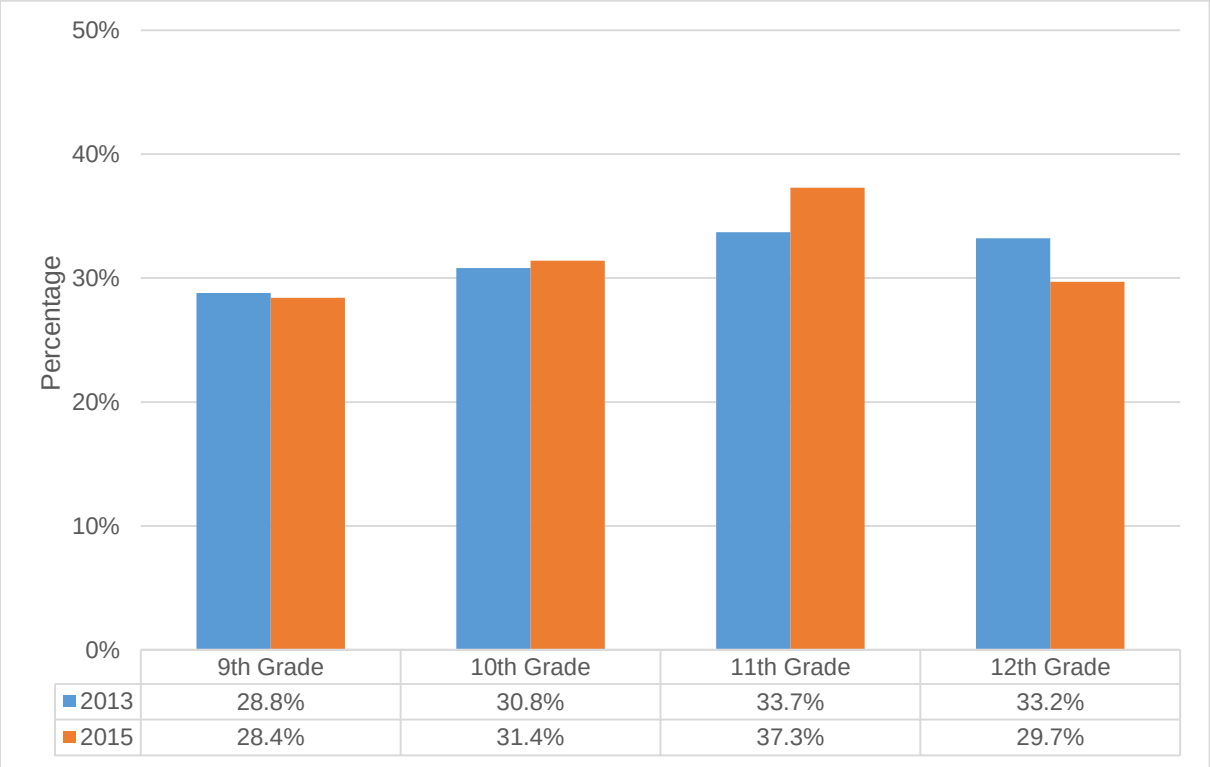
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: "Exposure" is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 28.4 percent of ninth graders and 29.7 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 917. Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	28.8%	30.8%	33.7%	33.2%
2015	28.4%	31.4%	37.3%	29.7%

Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

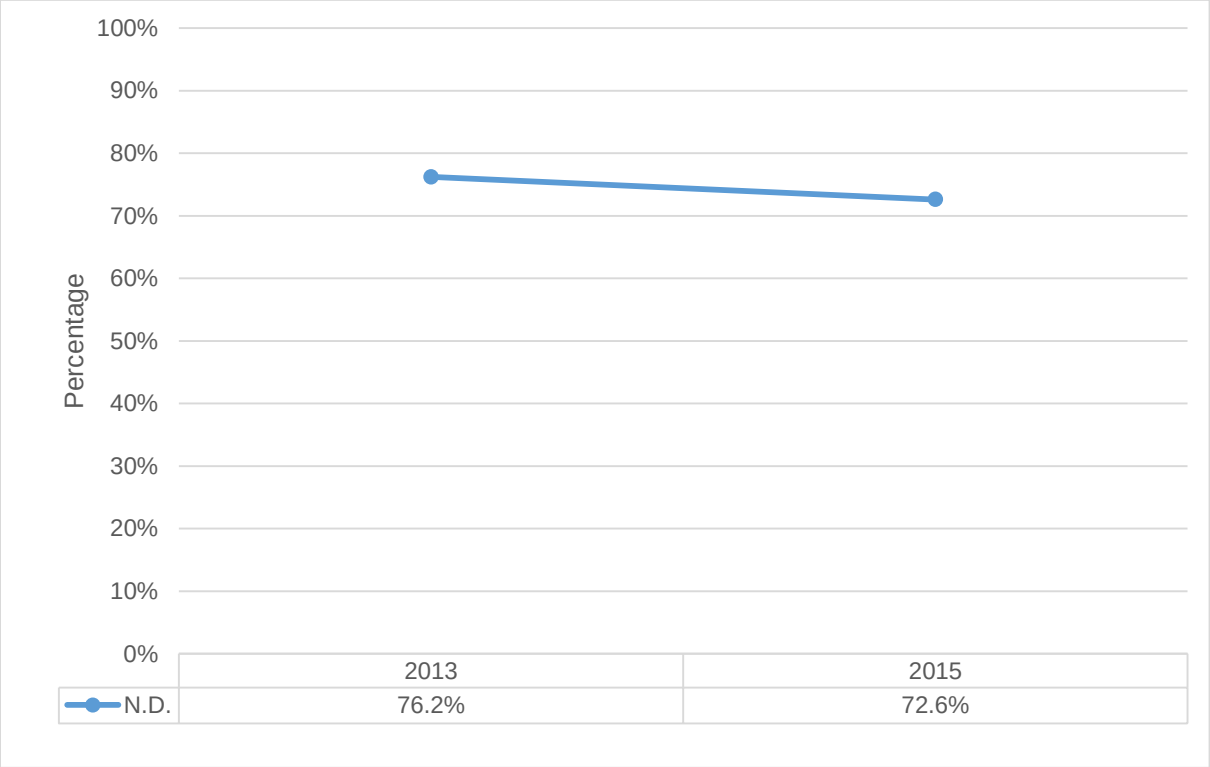
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 72.6 percent of North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 918. “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

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. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 75.2 percent of female and 71.9 percent of male North Dakota high school students who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 919. “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

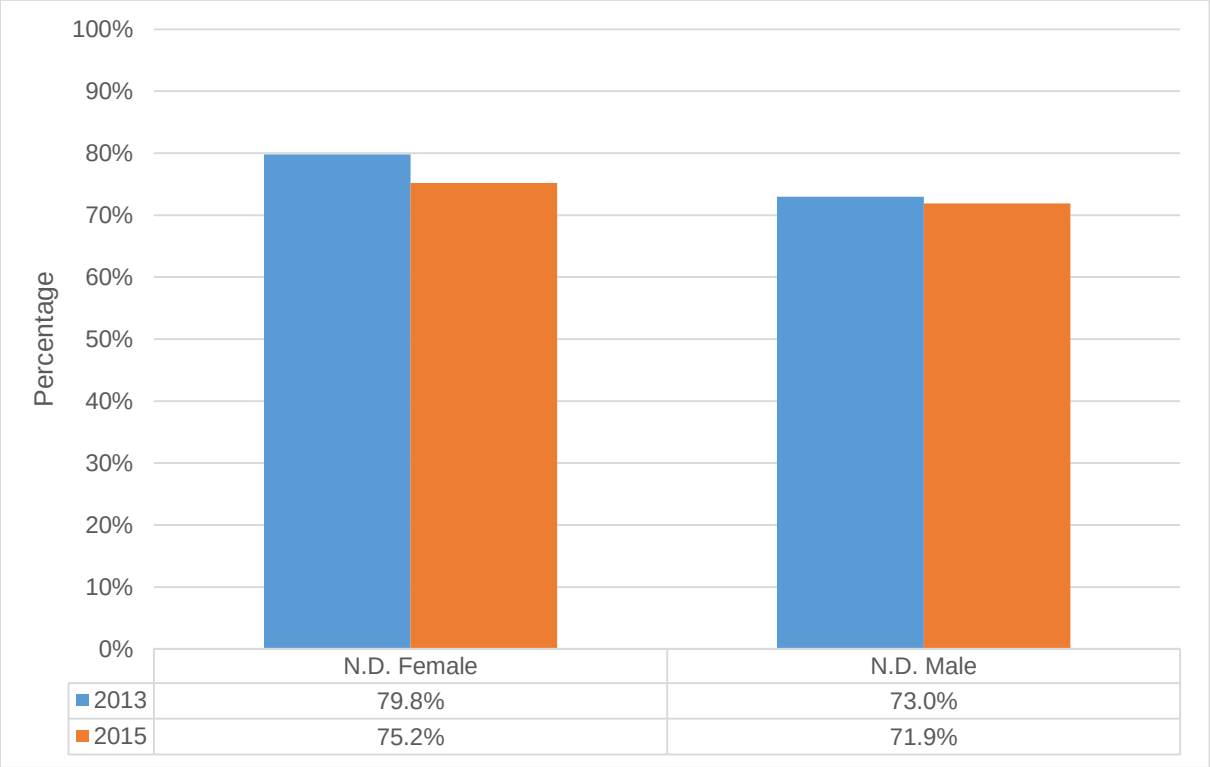


Chart: “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

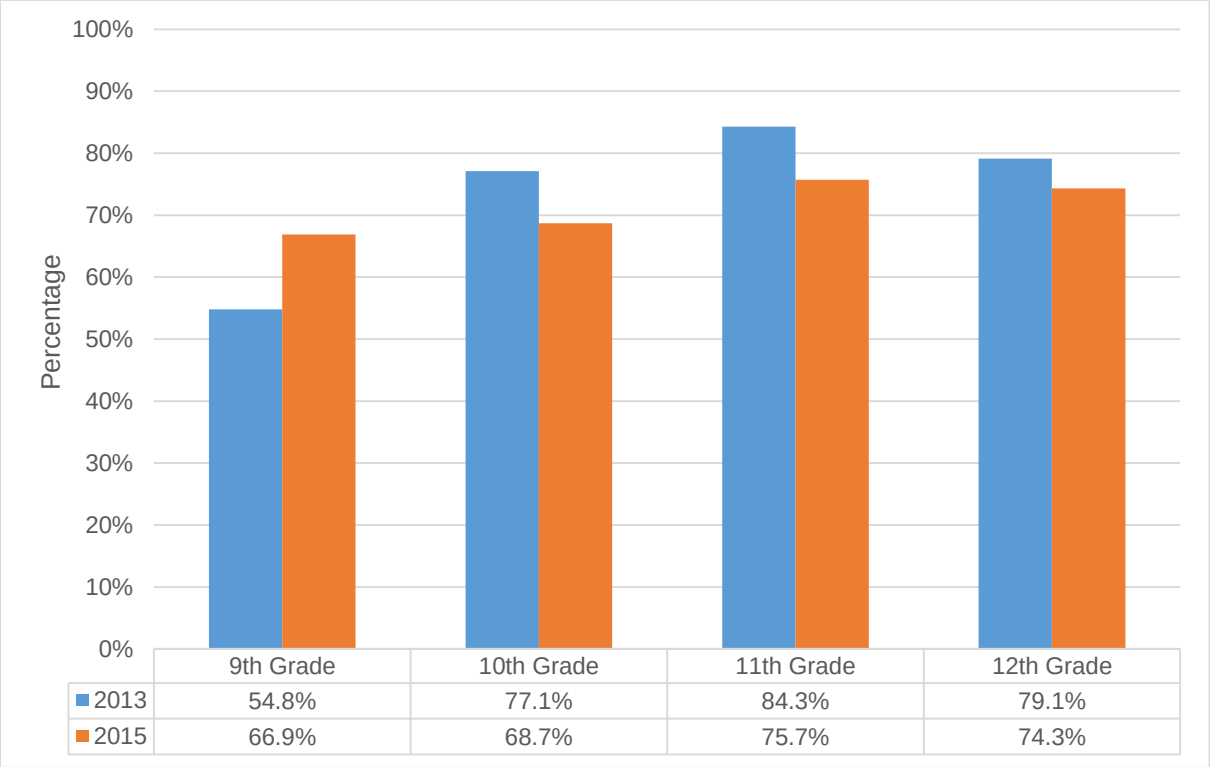
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Current smokers” are defined as individuals who currently smoked cigarettes on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 66.9 percent of ninth graders and 74.3 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who were current smokers during the 30 days before the survey, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 920. “Current” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	54.8%	77.1%	84.3%	79.1%
2015	66.9%	68.7%	75.7%	74.3%

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015

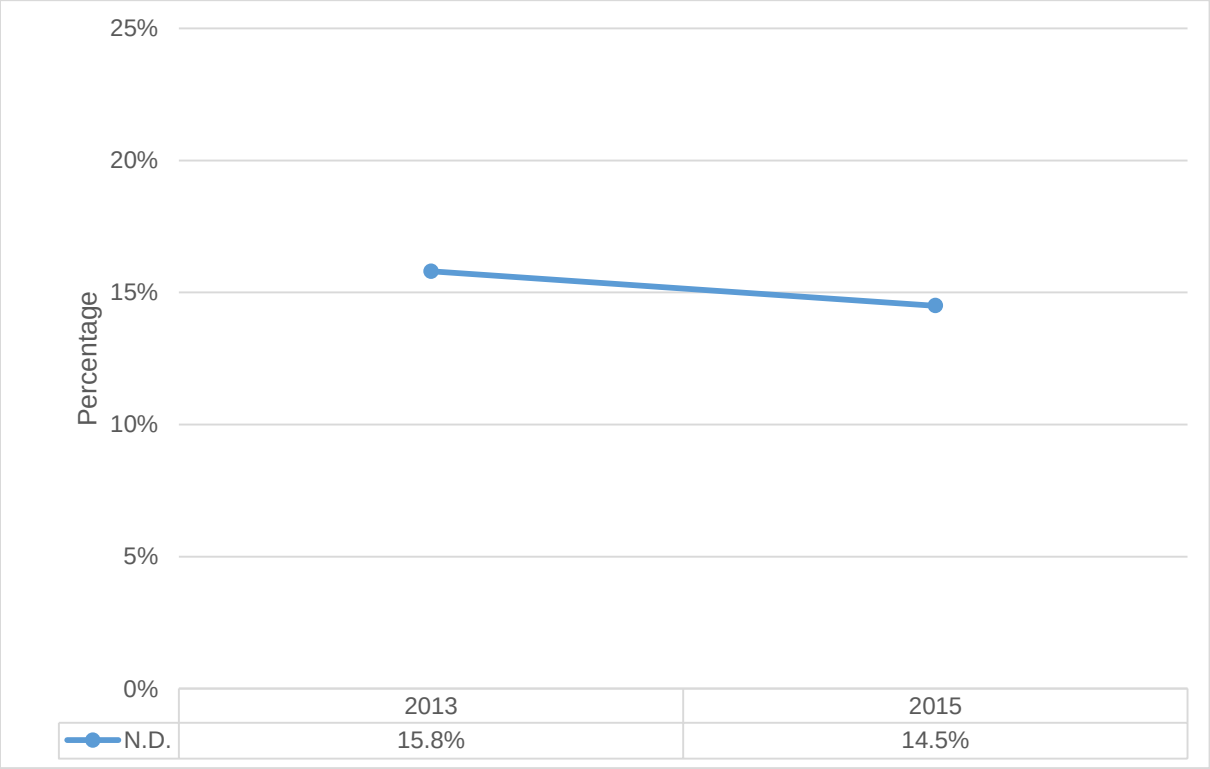
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14.5 percent of North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 921. “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013-2015



Note: Data not available for the United States.

Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 13.6 percent of female and 15.5 percent of male North Dakota high school students who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 922. “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

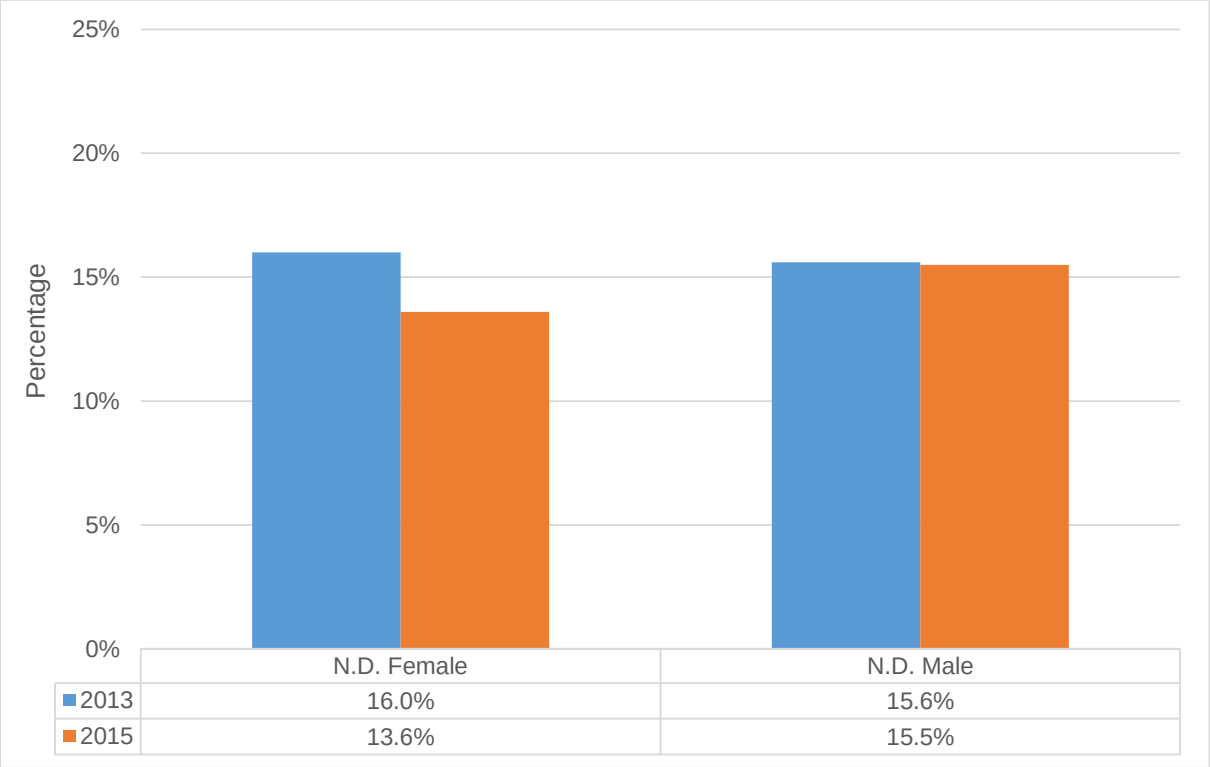


Chart: “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015

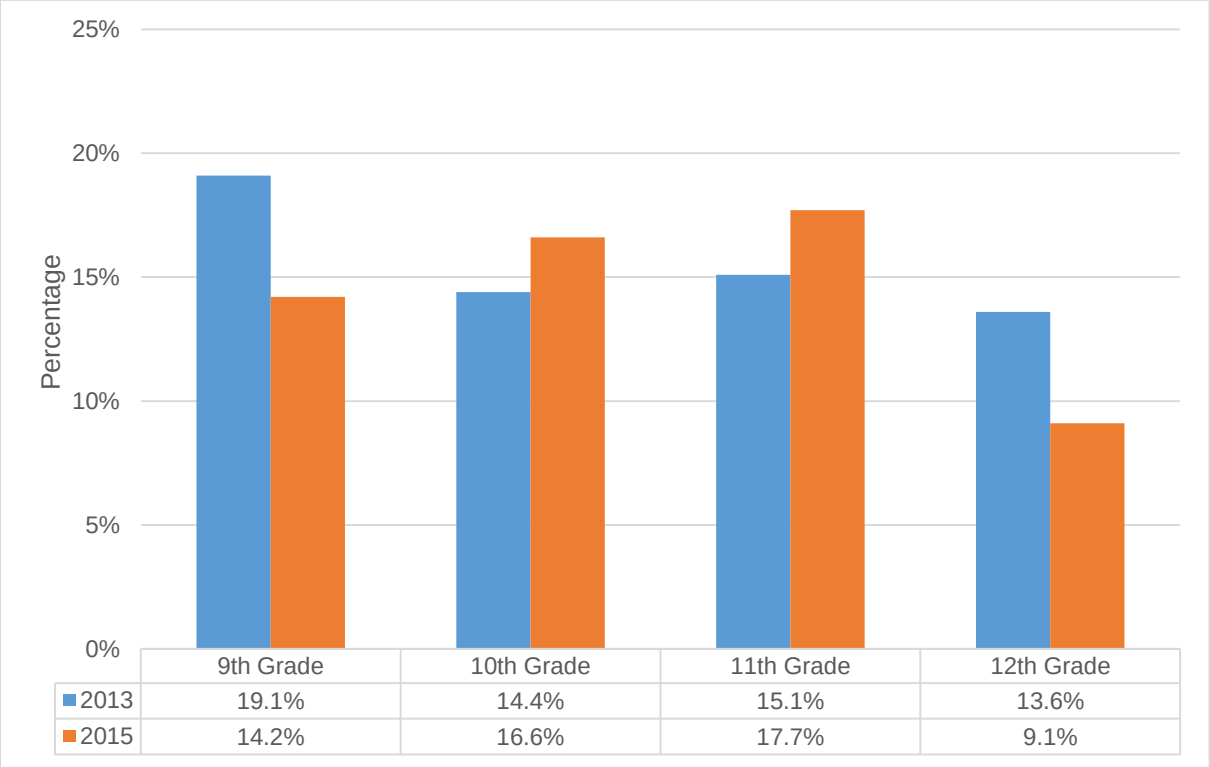
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

Definition: “Never smokers” are defined as individuals who have never smoked cigarettes, not even one or two puffs. “Exposure” is defined as being present in vehicle with someone smoking a cigarette on one or more occasions during the seven days before the survey.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2015, 14.2 percent of ninth graders and 9.1 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota who have never smoked cigarettes, indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product in a car during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 923. “Never” Smokers Exposed in a Car (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013-2015



	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade
2013	19.1%	14.4%	15.1%	13.6%
2015	14.2%	16.6%	17.7%	9.1%

4.5.3. Work

4.5.3.1. Age Groups

4.5.3.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.3.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Employed Students Exposed at Work (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2013

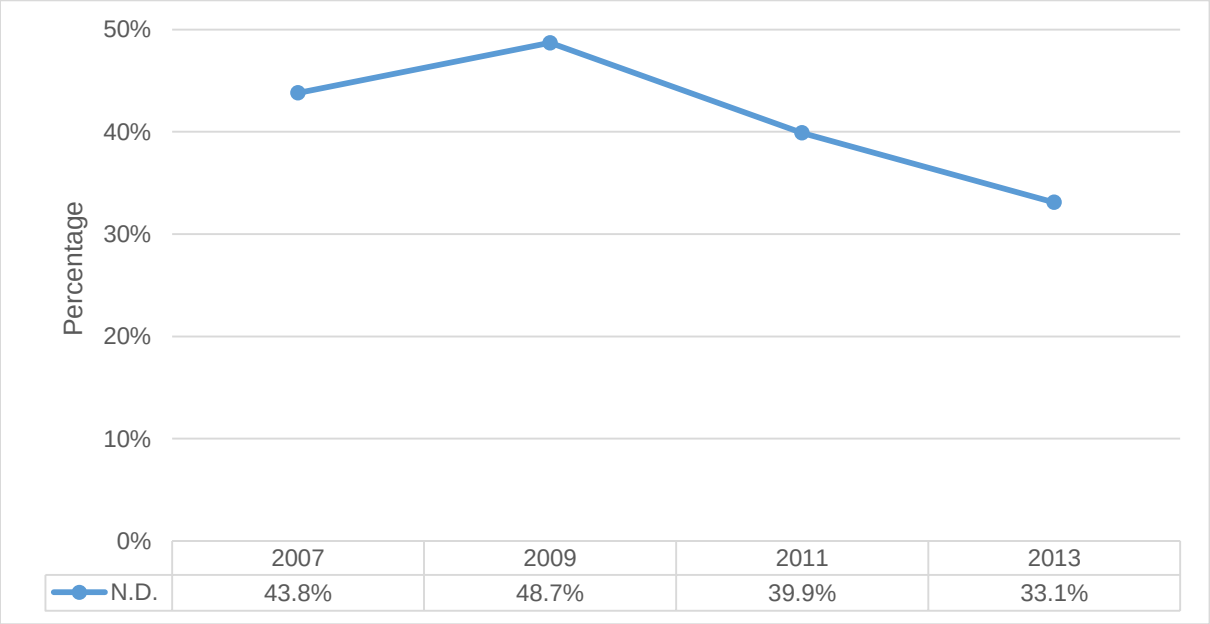
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 33.1 percent of North Dakota middle 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 924. Employed Students Exposed at Work (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2007-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

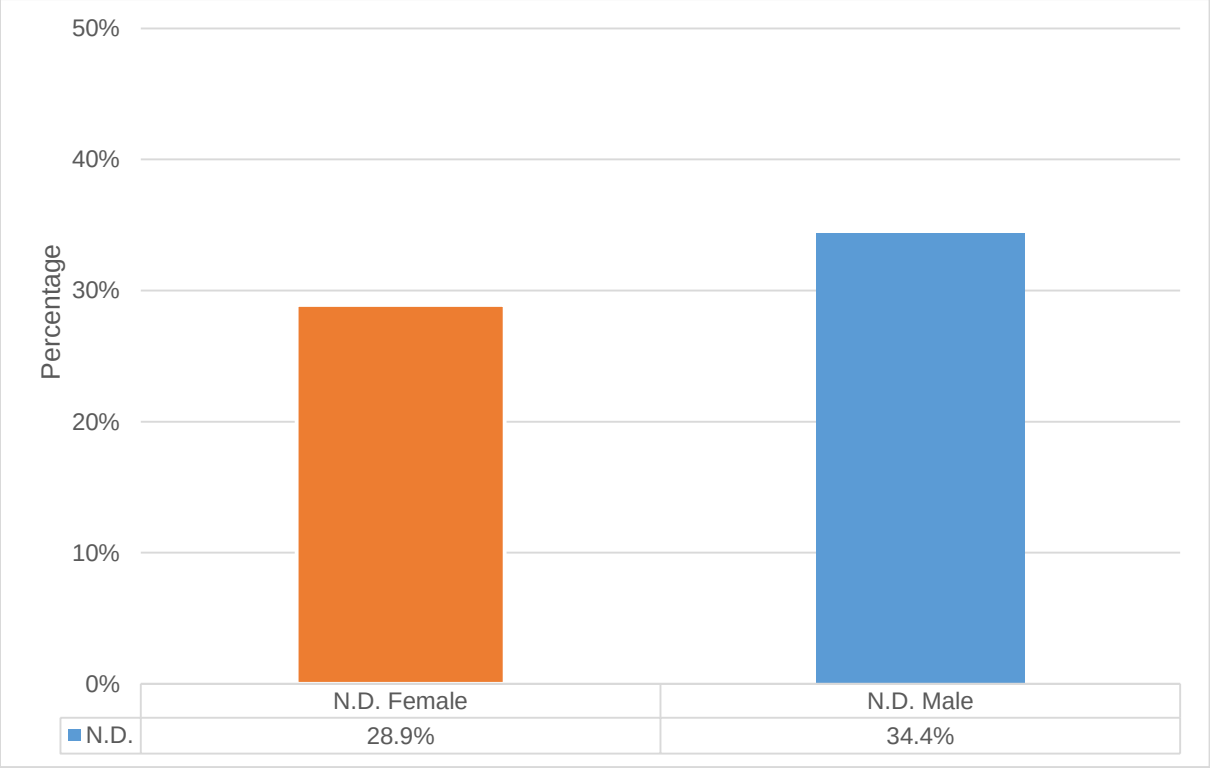
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 28.9 percent of female and 34.4 percent of male North Dakota middle 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 925. Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

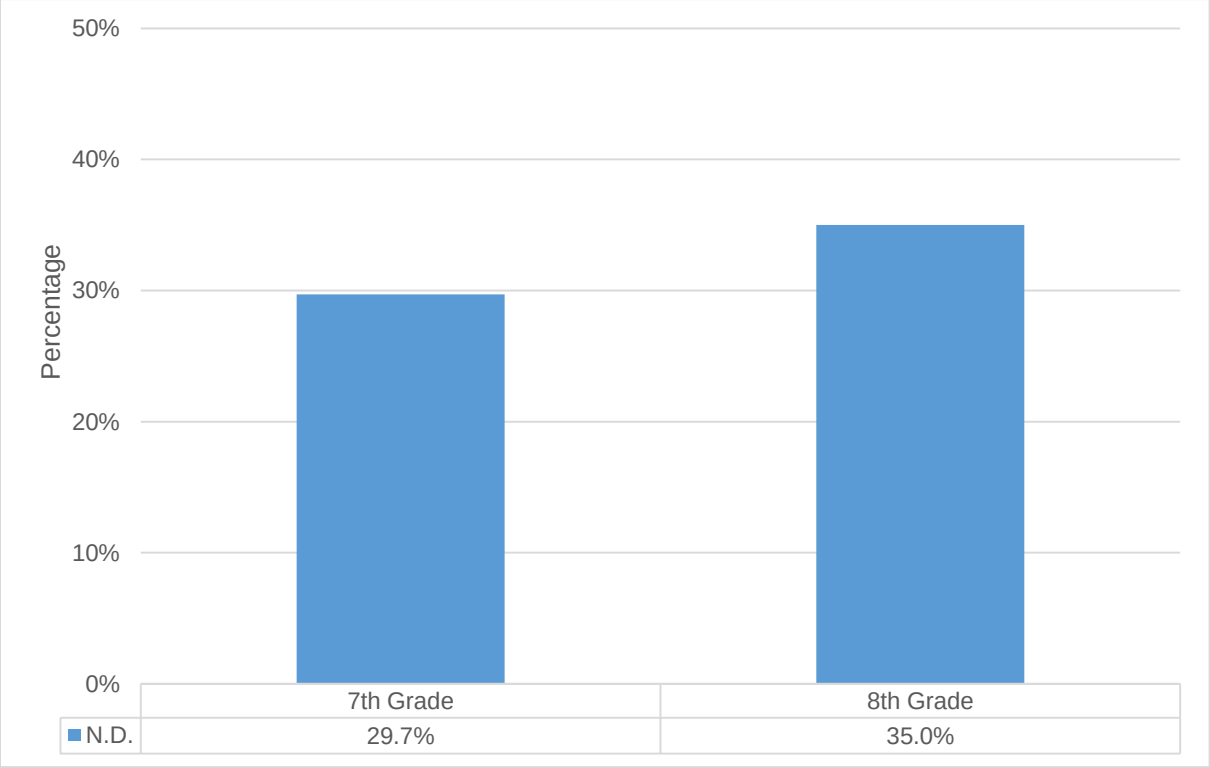
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 29.7 percent of seventh and 35 percent of eight graders in North Dakota indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at their work during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 926. Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.5.3.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Employed Students Exposed at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2007-2013

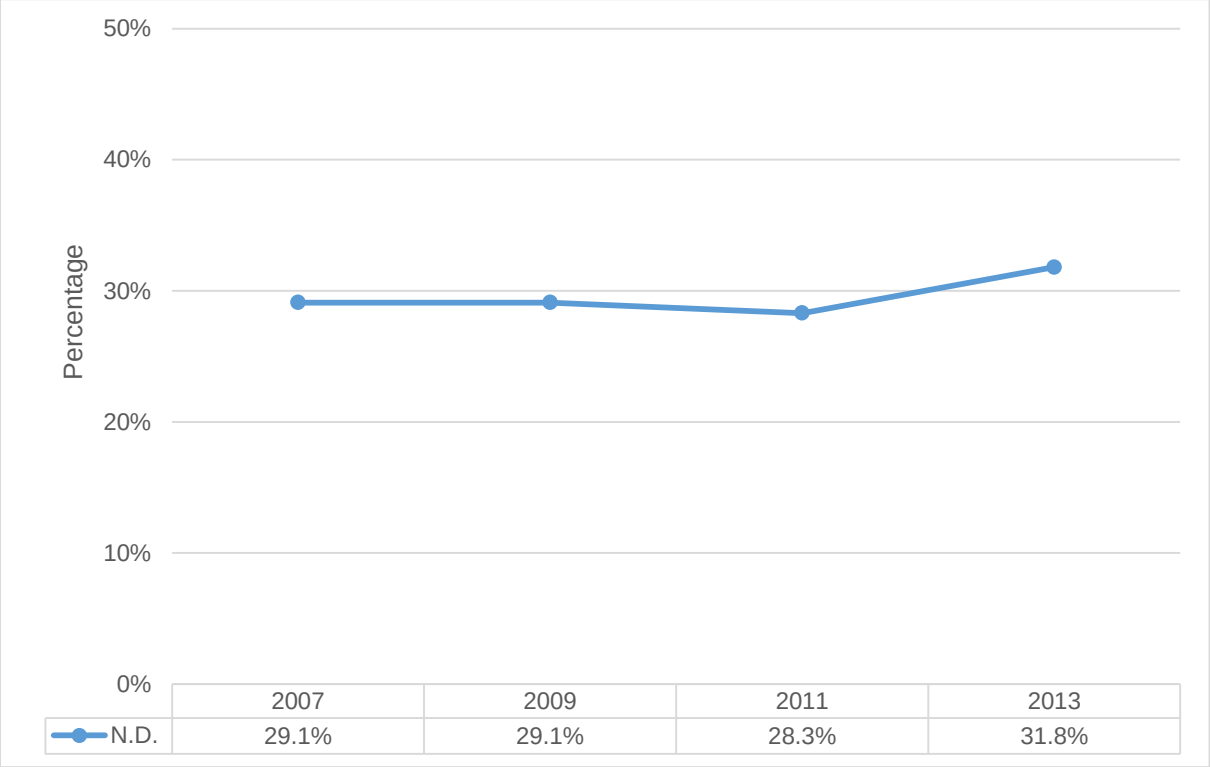
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 927. Employed Students Exposed at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2007-2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

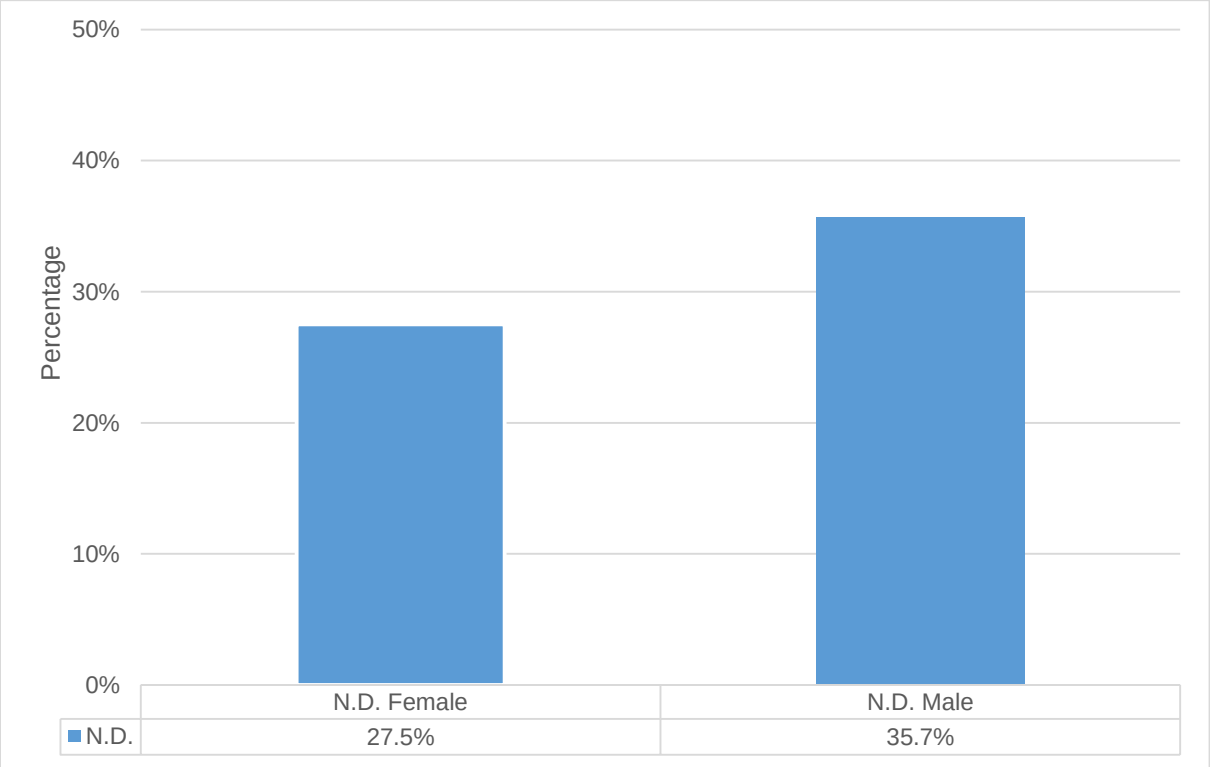
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 928. Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

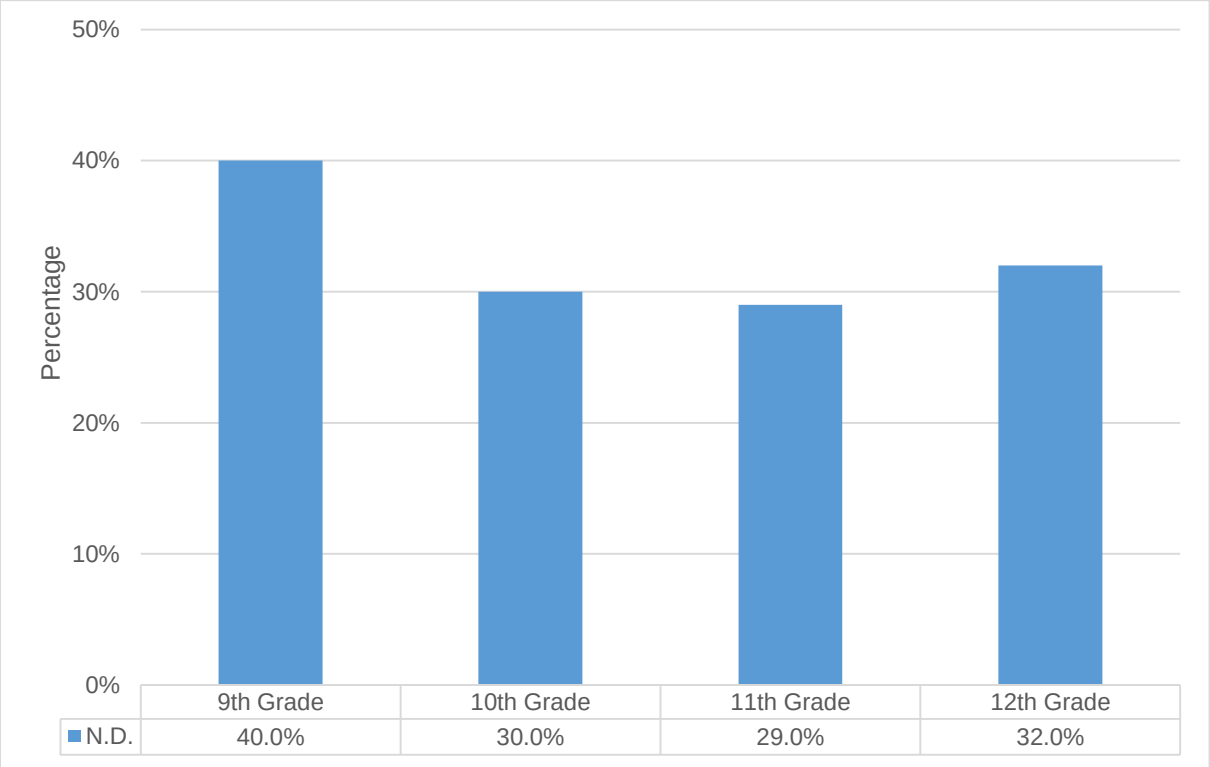
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 40 percent of ninth and 32 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at their work during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 929. Employed Students Exposure at Work (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.5.4. Public Place

4.5.4.1. Age Groups

4.5.4.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.4.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

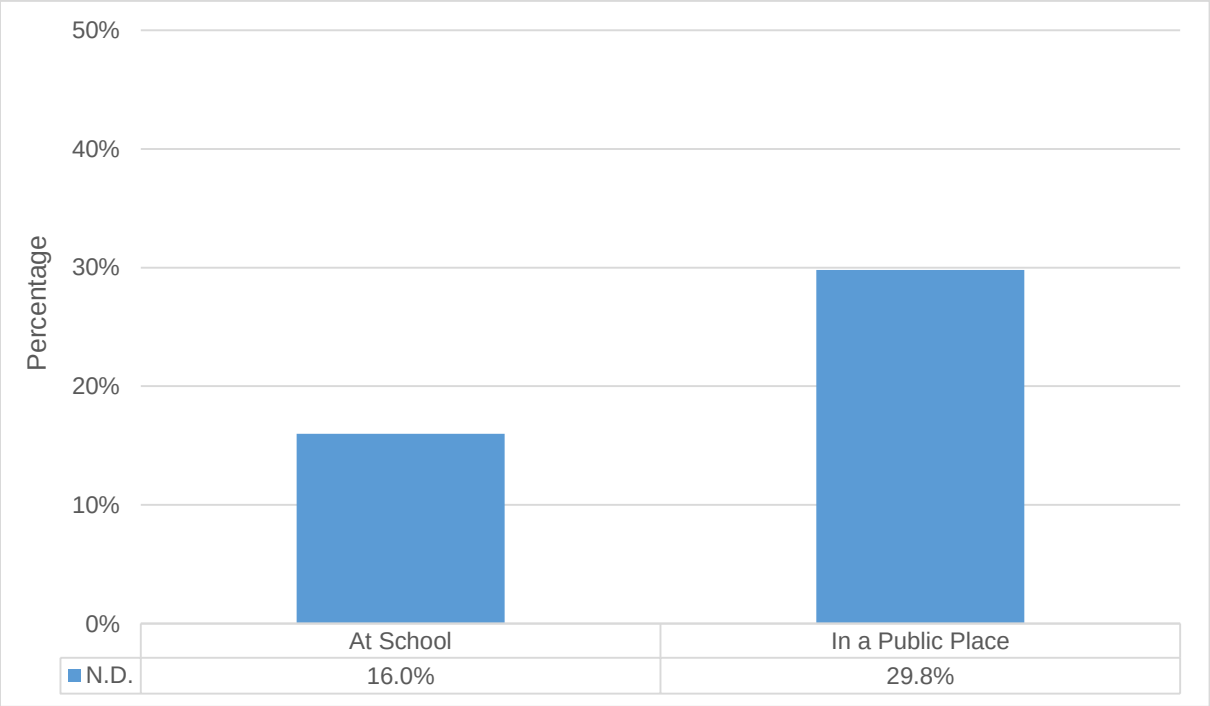
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 29.8 percent of North Dakota middle 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 930. Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

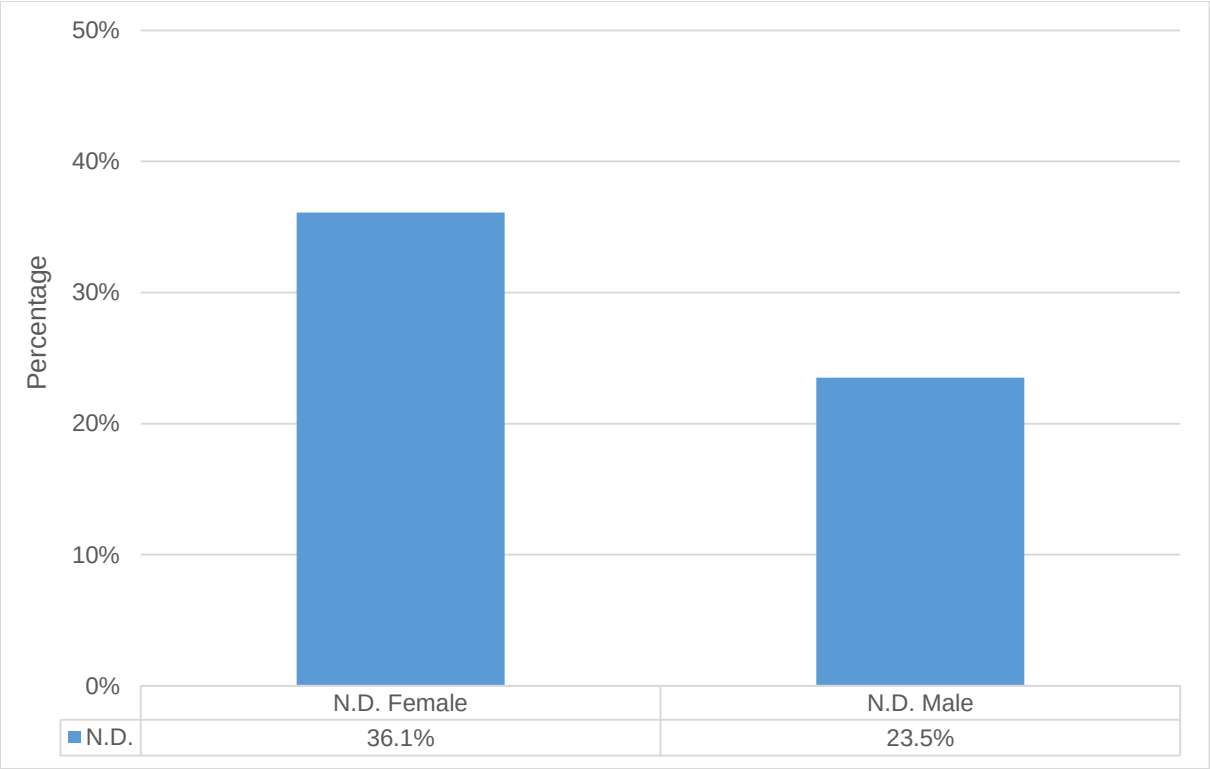
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 36.1 percent of female and 23.5 percent of male North Dakota middle 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 931. Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

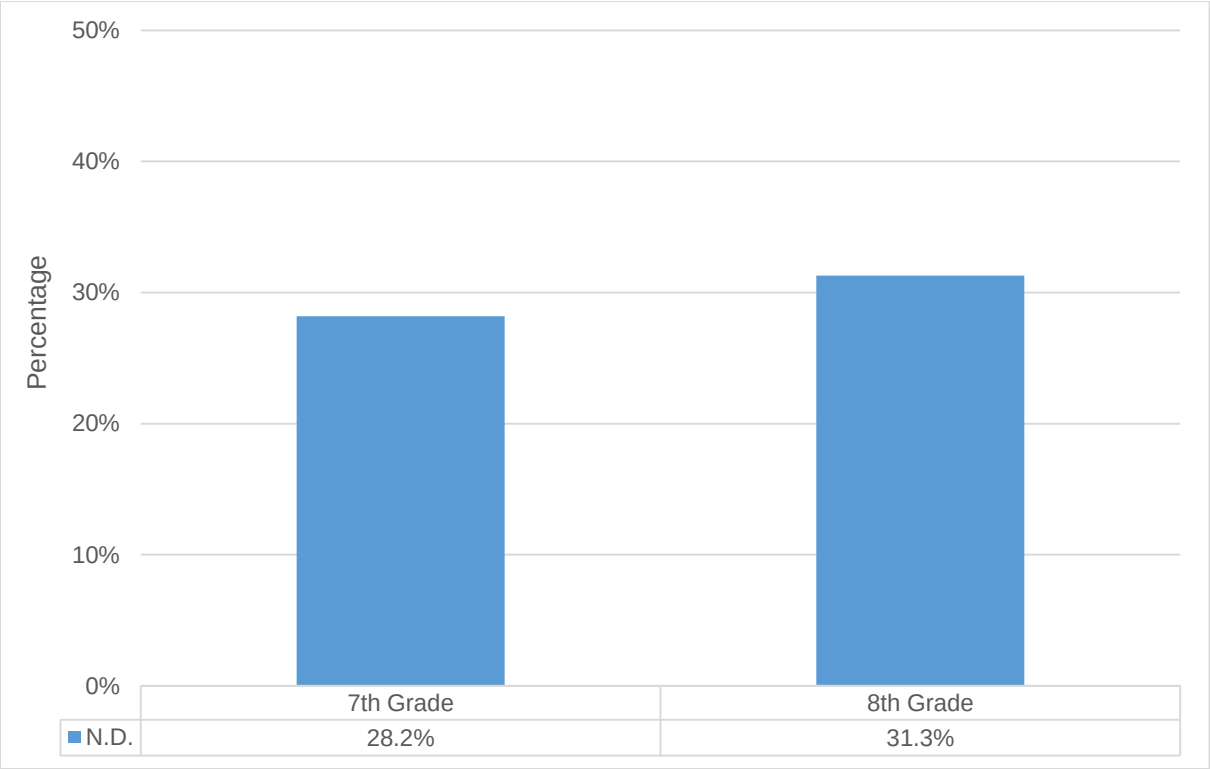
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 28.2 percent of seventh and 31.3 percent of eight graders in North Dakota 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 932. Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.5.4.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

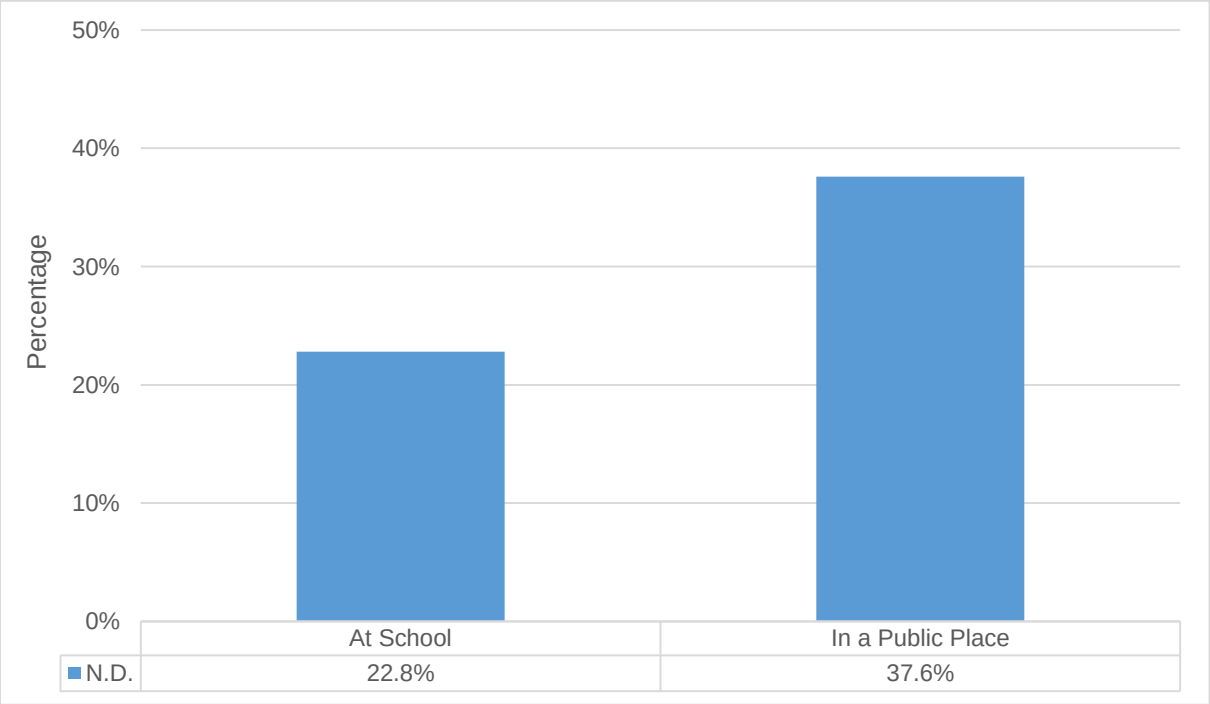
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 933. Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

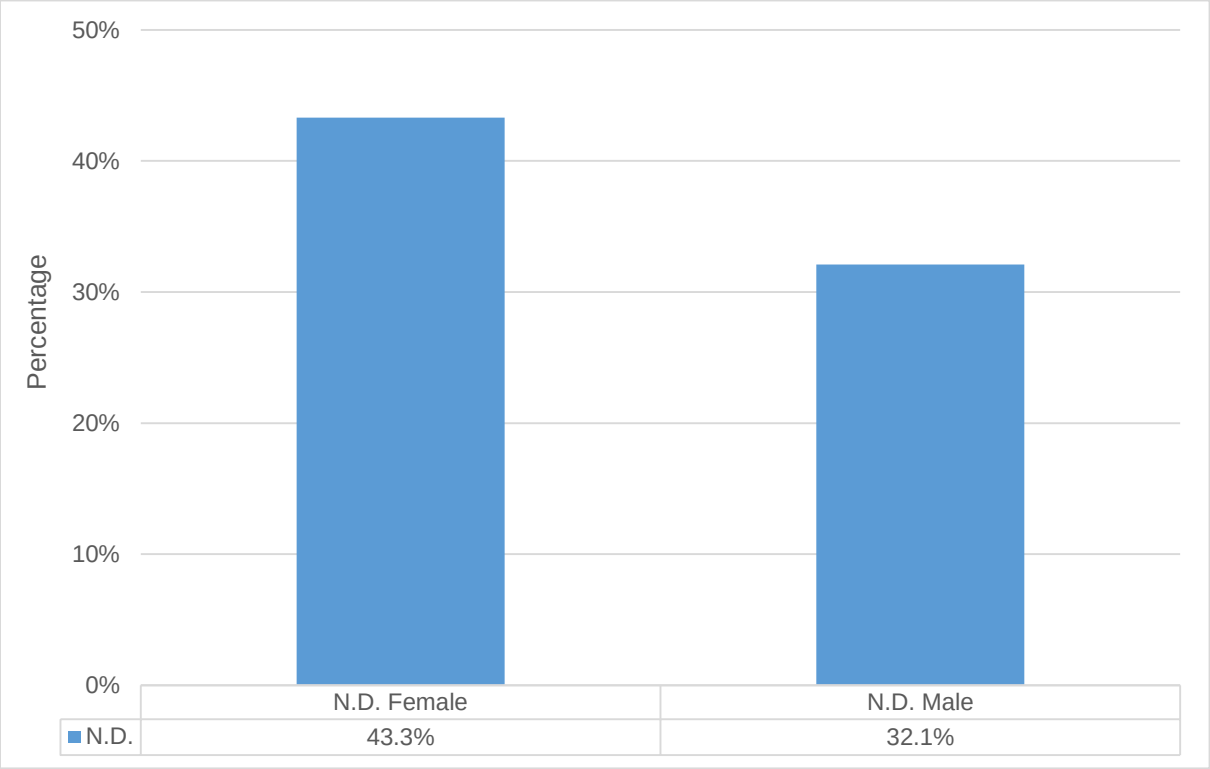
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 43.3 percent of female and 32.1 percent of male 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 934. Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

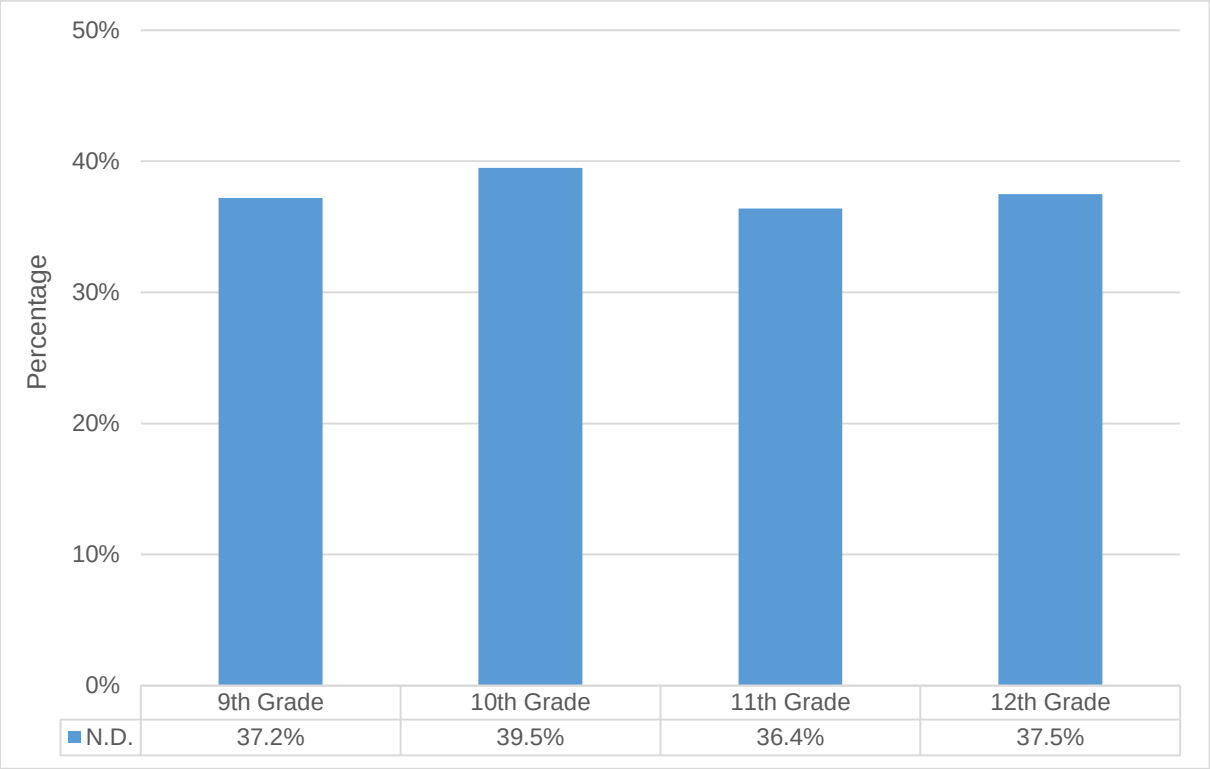
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 37.2 percent of ninth and 37.5 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota 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 935. Exposure at a Public Place (Indoor or Outdoor) (Past 7 Days), High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.5.5. School

4.5.5.1. Age Groups

4.5.5.1.1. Youth (17 Years or Younger)

4.5.5.1.1.1. Middle School Students (Grades 7-8)

Chart: Exposure at School, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013

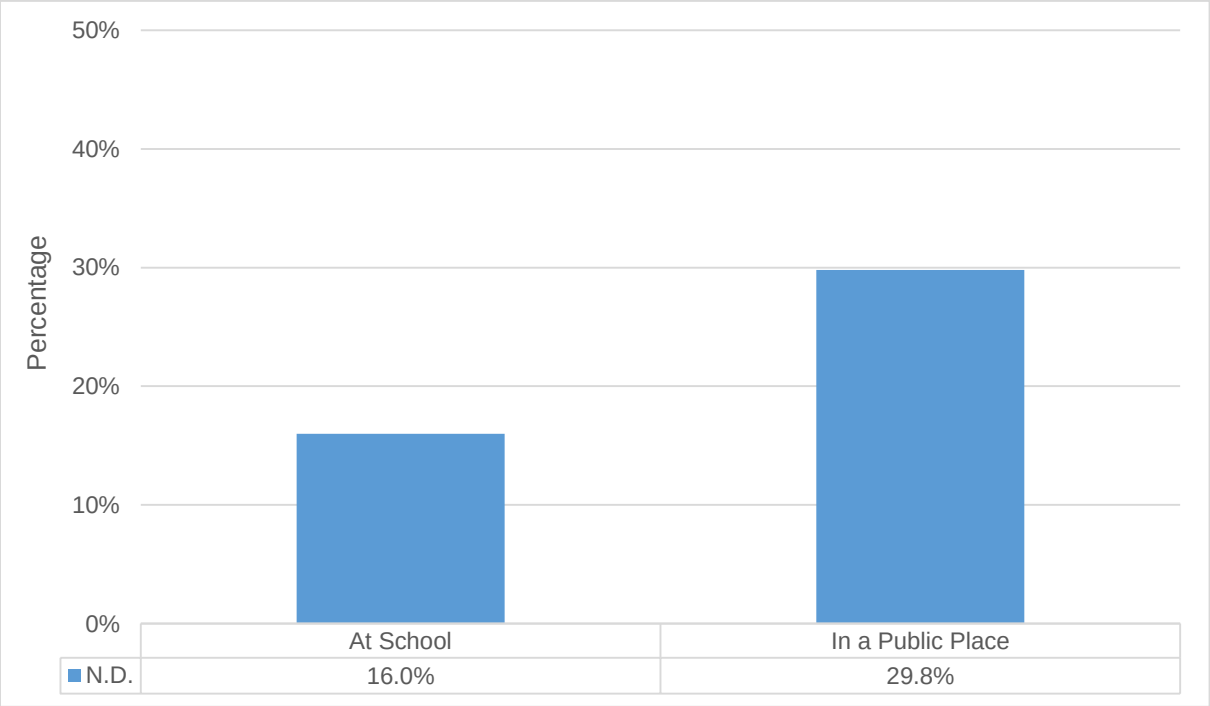
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 16 percent of North Dakota middle school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at school during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 936. Exposure at School, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at School, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

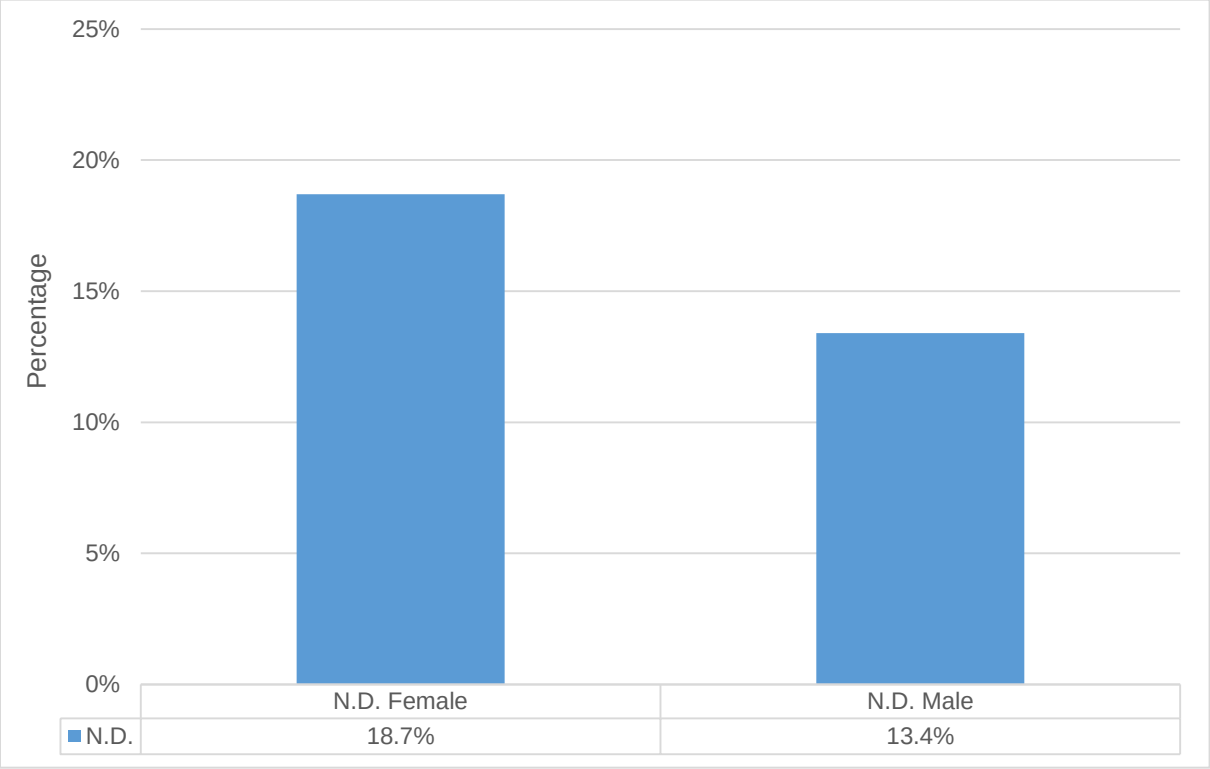
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 18.7 percent of female and 13.4 percent of male North Dakota middle school students indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at school during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 937. Exposure at School, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at School, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

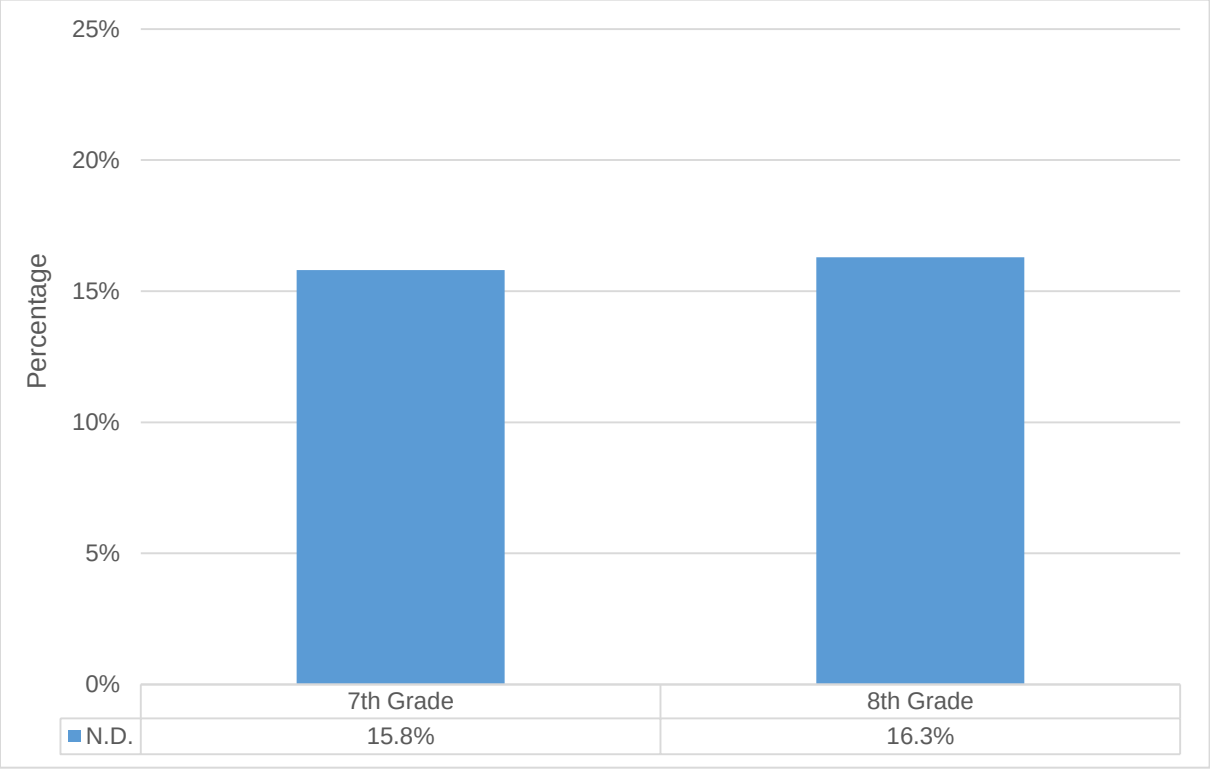
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 15.8 percent of seventh and 16.3 percent of eight graders in North Dakota indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at school during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 938. Exposure at School, Middle School Students (Grades 7-8), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.5.5.1.1.2. High School Students (Grades 9-12)

Chart: Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013

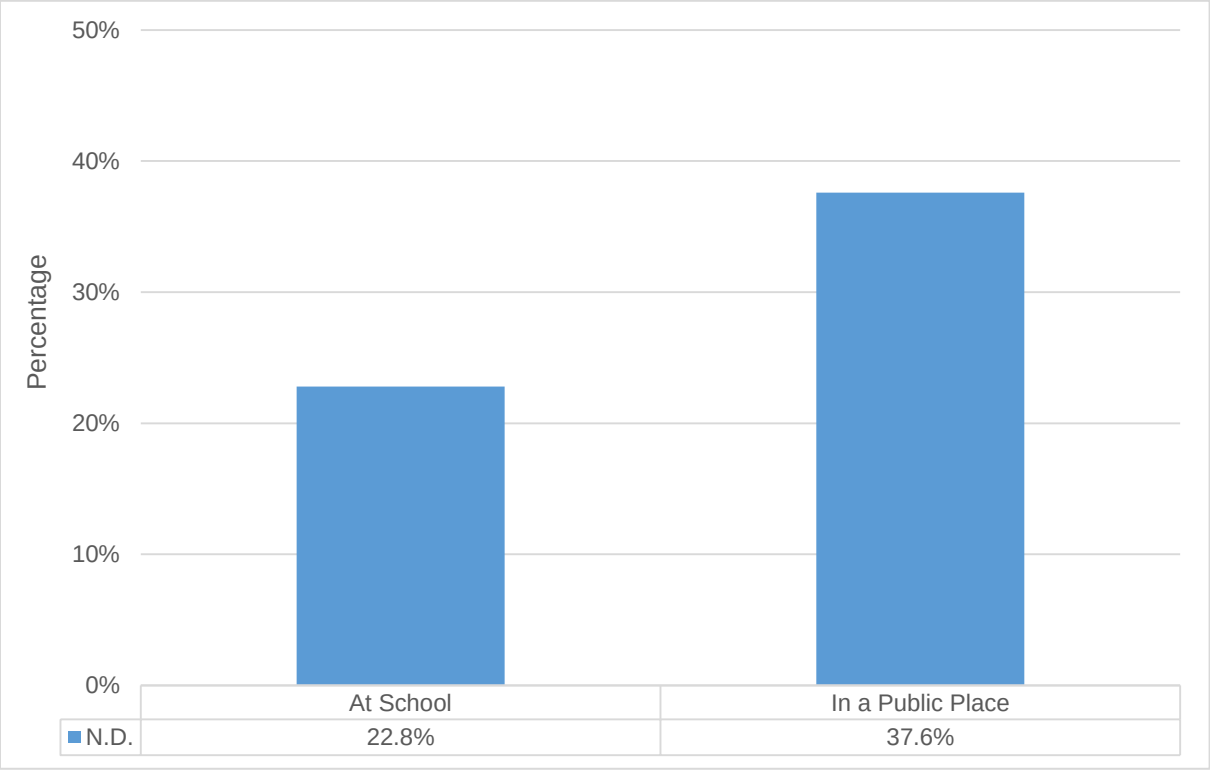
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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 939. Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013

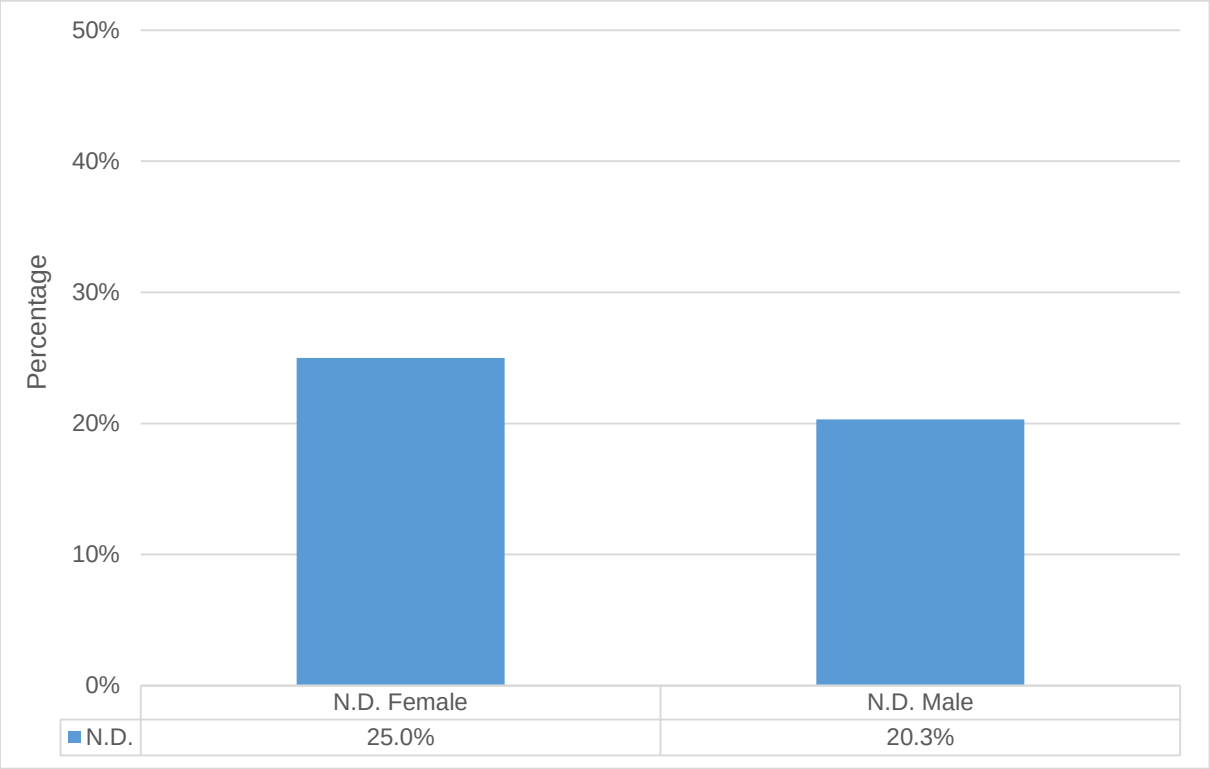
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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.

Notable Findings for North Dakota:

- In 2013, 25 percent of female and 20.3 percent of male 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 940. Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Gender*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

Chart: Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013

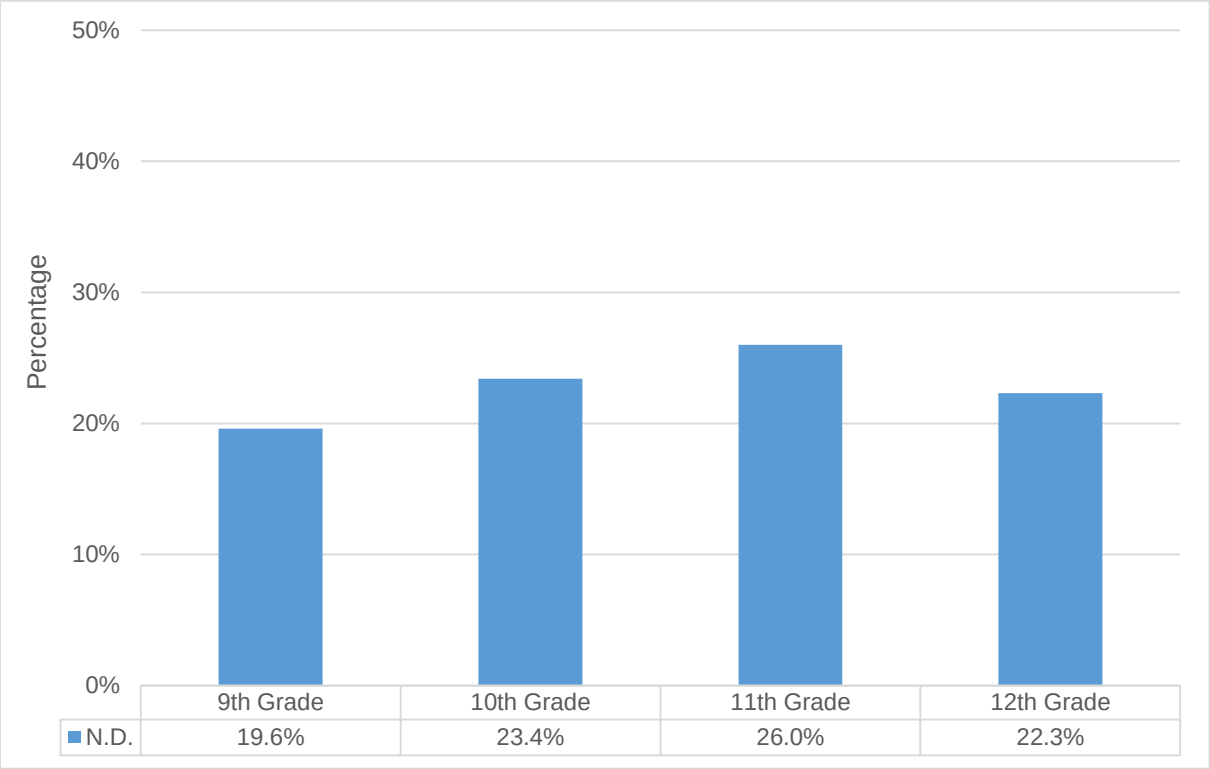
Data Source: Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS)

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, 19.6 percent of ninth graders and 22.3 percent of twelfth graders in North Dakota indicated that they had been exposed to someone smoking a tobacco product at school during the seven days before the survey.

Figure 941. Exposure at School, High School Students (Grades 9-12), *by Grade*, North Dakota, 2013



Note: 1) This question was first asked in 2013. 2) Data not available (N.D. 2015).

4.6. Tobacco- Related Suspension/Expulsion

Chart: Suspension/Expulsion for Tobacco Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2015

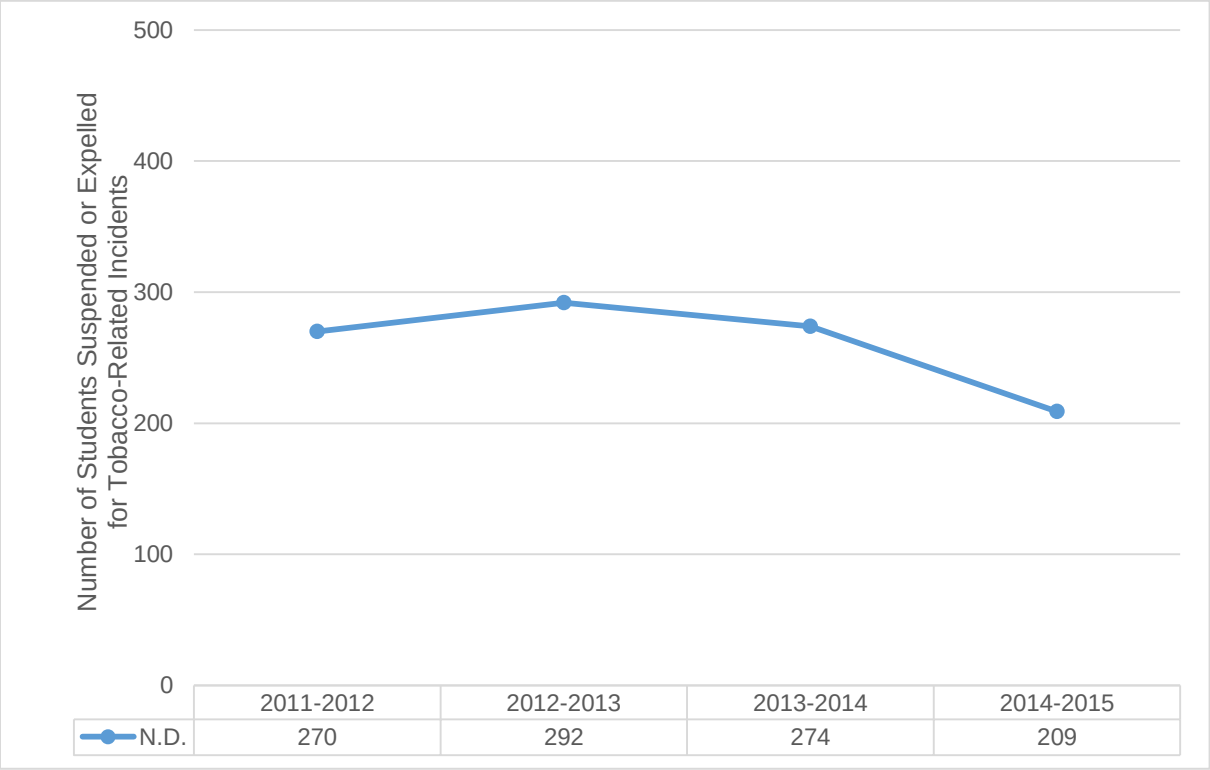
Data Source: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (NDDPI)

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.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- During the 2014-2015 school year, North Dakota schools reported 209 suspensions or expulsions for tobacco incidents.

Figure 942. Suspension/Expulsion for Tobacco Incidents, Students K-12, North Dakota, 2011-2015



Note: Data reported for school years. Drug incidents exclude incidents involving tobacco and alcohol.

4.7. Costs

Chart: Annual Health Care Costs Directly Caused by Smoking, North Dakota and South Dakota, 2014

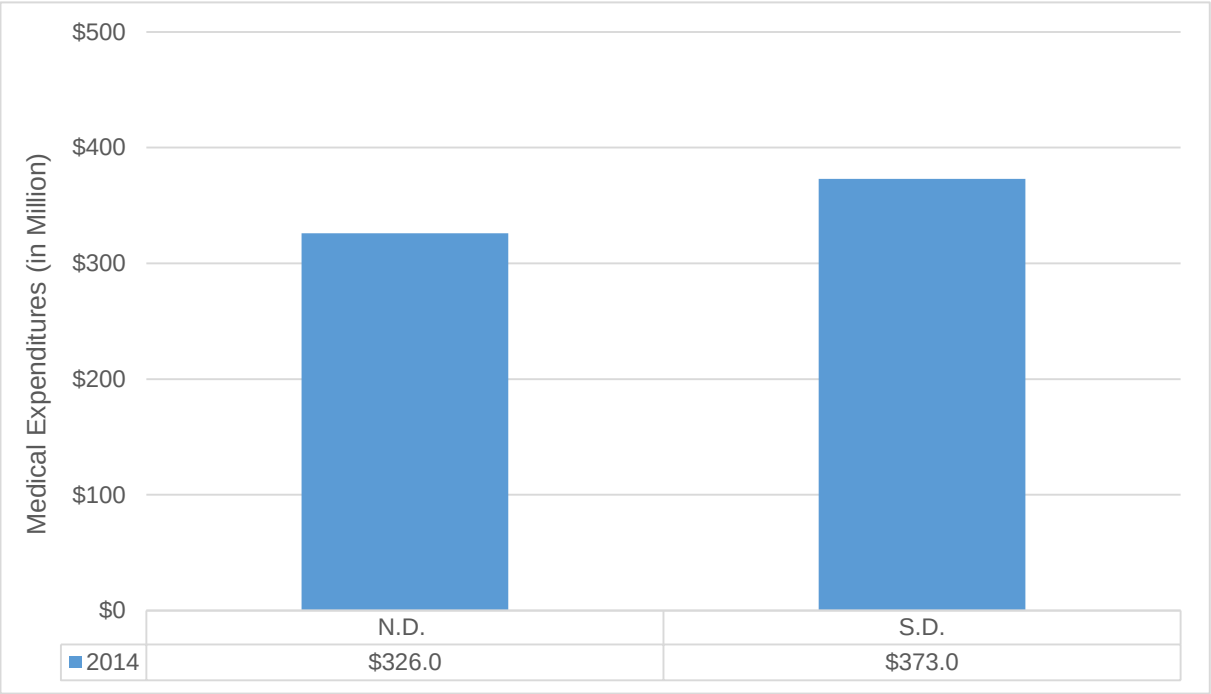
Data Source: CDC, Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs-2014

Definition: "Annual Health Care Costs Directly Caused by Smoking Estimates" include all health care costs except those caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-caused fires, smokeless tobacco use, or cigar and pipe smoking.

<u>Notable Findings for North Dakota:</u>

- In 2014, approximately $326 million was expended by North Dakota residents for smoking-attributable medical needs.

Figure 943. Annual Health Care Costs Directly Caused by Smoking, North Dakota and South Dakota, 2014



Note: 1) Estimates were obtained on the basis of smoking-attributable fractions obtained from the Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) system and state-specific health care expenditure data were obtained from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. All figures were rounded to the nearest million. 2) South Dakota was selected as a comparison state, due to the similarities in location, size, demographics, economics, and culture, to North Dakota.

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 26 (78.8 percent) of prioritized underlying conditions/mechanisms of change (depicted in the context maps).

Table 3. Results of the Data Collection Needs Assessment

	Number of Prioritized Underlying Conditions under Investigation			
	Alcohol	**Tobacco**	**Illicit Drugs**	**Prescription Drugs**
Meaningful Indicator(s) Found*	8	9	6	3
Meaningful Indicator(s) Not Found	0	1	0	6

*At least one measure 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 4. 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: Laura Anderson (Prevention Administrator, Behavioral Health Division)

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 it 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 then 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 756,927; this was an increase of 12.5 percent from the official 2010 Census (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 Ares (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).

Race is demographic factor that needs to be considered in North Dakota. In 2015, the race breakdown was 88.6% Caucasian, 2.4% African American, 5.5% American Indian, and 1.4% Asian. The minority population has increased in all racial categories since 2010.

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 11-14 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 4.

Table 5. 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

Healthy People 2020 defines a *health disparity* as “a particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.” (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010). 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, 63.2 percent compared to 56.7 percent and binge drinking was slightly more (30 percent compared to 24.7 percent) based on data from the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System North Dakota survey. The drinking rate in metropolitan North Dakota exceeds that found in either the micropolitan (urban cluster population between 10,000 and 49,999 people) 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). (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2012).

Another important facet of health disparities 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 obese is lower, (32.2 percent vs. 34.9 percent), and the state has a lower pneumonia immunization rate (29.3 percent vs. 31.2 percent).

Youth (people under the age of 18) are a special subgroup. While young women are slightly more likely to drink than young males (29.6 percent vs. 31.9 percent) males are more likely to drink and drive (9.9 percent vs. 5.5 percent). Males are also more likely to not always wear a seat belt (10.1 percent vs. 6.9 percent). (CDC, 2016).

A final discussion point is attitudes toward alcohol as a community health issue. The Center for Rural Health (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 Affordable Care Act 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 Critical Access Hospitals (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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