Wyoming's Prevention Framework to Reduce the Misuse of Alcohol



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Local Data Sources

Table 2. Local Data Sources

Data Source	Data Description	Data Location
City of Douglas	Liquor Sales Licenses Promotional Events Schedule	City offices
Memorial Hospital ER	Alcohol-related ER admissions	Emergency Room
County/Municipal Court	Alcohol-related arrests and convictions	Courthouse
Converse County Resource Assessment Report	Converse County agencies, programs, and strategies	CANDO
Converse County Community Survey	Attitudes and Beliefs Survey regarding substance use	Solutions For Life

Introduction

Wyoming received the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) from the Federal Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) on September 30, 2004, along with 20 other states and territories.

The purpose of the project is to implement the five components of the SPF planning model at both state and community levels in Wyoming. The following diagram details this process (Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 2005).

Needs Assessment

Cultural Competence & Build Capacity

Policies,
Practices,
& Programs

Strategic
Plan

Figure 1. Five Steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework Process

At the state level, Wyoming has completed the needs assessment and funding allocation plan. Mobilization and capacity building take place throughout the project. Wyoming's needs assessment identified the targeted problem as the <u>misuse of alcohol</u> and its consequences, and Wyoming's allocation strategy funds all 23 counties and the Wind River Reservation as Prevention Framework (PF) community grantees. The first step for grantees is to complete a comprehensive needs assessment for their communities.

Outcome-Based Prevention

The foundation of the PF process is the outcome-based prevention model (Lowther & Birckmayer, 2006).

Figure 2. PF Needs Assessment Logic Model



In this model a community details its substance-related consumption and consequence data, researches the causal areas that may impact these problems, and chooses evidence-based policies, practices, and programs to address the identified causal areas.

Purpose

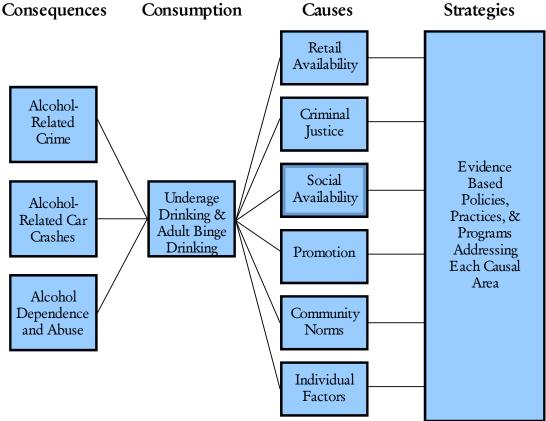
"Misuse of alcohol" means that:

- 1. The primary target for the PF is underage drinking, and adult binge drinking. Underage drinking refers to any use of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21, while adult binge drinking refers to those 18 years and older who have five of more drinks on any one occasion.
- 2. The secondary target for the PF is the most significant consequences of the misuse of alcohol in Wyoming: alcohol-related crime, alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, and alcohol dependence and abuse.

Workbook Organization

The tasks that follow are based on the outcome-based prevention model and recent research detailing the causal areas of substance-related problems. There are four major sections (problems, causes, prioritization, and resource assessment). Within each there are data to collect and questions to answer. Following from Wyoming's targeted need (the misuse of alcohol) and the known causal areas, the previous model can be expanded to include evidence based strategies, as illustrated in Figure 3 (Birckmayer, Holder, Yacoubian, & Friend, 2004).

Figure 3. Outcome-Based Prevention Model



. Data gathering includes:

- Existing survey results
- Original data collection
- Interviews with key partners and stakeholders
- A town hall meeting with interested community members and leaders

Problems



Task One:

Explore Alcohol Consequences and Consumption Data in Your Community in Order to Identify What Problems are of Greatest Concern

CONSEQUENCES

Social, economic, and health problems associated with the use of alcohol

Alcohol-Related Crime

Table 3. Driving under the Influence (Adults)

Year	Number of	County	Rate per	Wyoming	Wyoming	Rate
	County	Population	100,000	Number of	Rate per	Comparison
	Arrests		Population	Arrests	100,000	
					Population	
2000	88	8685	1013.24	4,386	1197.48	-
2001	78	8871	879.27	4,357	1178.21	-
2002	105	9510	1104.10	4,164	1108.06	=
2003	86	9264	928.32	4,207	1101.64	-
2004	82	9569	856.93	4,469	1149.69	-
2005	125	9908	1261.61	4,907	1242.36	+
2000-05	564	55447	1017.19	26,490	1163.15	-

Table 4. Liquor Law Violations (Adults)

Year	Number of	County	Rate per	Wyoming	Wyoming	Rate
	County	Population	100,000	Number of	Rate per	Comparison
	Arrests		Population	Arrests	100,000	
					Population	
2000	100	8685	1151.41	3,896	1063.70	+
2001	75	8871	845.45	3,501	946.74	-
2002	69	9510	725.56	3,193	849.67	-
2003	79	9264	852.76	3,016	789.77	+
2004	73	9569	762.88	2,892	744.00	+
2005	98	9908	989.01	2,763	699.54	+
2000-05	494	55447	890.94	19,261	845.73	+

Table 5. Drunkenness (Adults)

Year	Number of	County	Rate per	Wyoming	Wyoming	Rate
	County	Population	100,000	Number of	Rate per	Comparison
	Arrests		Population	Arrests	100,000	
					Population	
2000	7	8685	80.59	1,387	378.68	-
2001	10	8871	112.73	1,277	345.32	-
2002	8	9510	84.12	1,204	320.39	-
2003	2	9264	21.59	1,430	374.46	-
2004	13	9569	135.85	1,370	352.45	-
2005	7	9908	70.64	1,709	432.69	-
2000-05	47	55447	84.77	8,377	367.83	-

Table 6. Driving under the Influence (Juveniles)

Year	Number of	County	Rate per	Wyoming	Wyoming	Rate
	County	Population	100,000	Number of	Rate per	Comparison
	Arrests		Population	Arrests	100,000	
					Population	
2000	2	1745	114.61	80	126.17	-
2001	3	1658	180.94	81	131.55	+
2002	3	1658	180.94	68	112.15	+
2003	1	1596	62.66	71	121.49	-
2004	3	1504	199.47	81	143.72	+
2005	1	1452	68.87	104	192.30	-
2000-05	13	9316	139.54	485	136.82	+

Table 7. Liquor Law Violations (Juveniles)

Year	Number of	County	Rate per	Wyoming	Wyoming	Rate
	County	Population	100,000	Number of	Rate per	Comparison
	Arrests		Population	Arrests	100,000	
					Population	
2000	46	1745	2636.10	1,731	2730.03	-
2001	21	1658	1266.59	1,349	2190.86	-
2002	33	1658	1990.35	1,304	2150.71	-
2003	60	1596	3759.40	1,193	2041.41	+
2004	74	1504	4290.21	1,141	2024.52	+
2005	73	1452	5027.55	1,117	2065.42	+
2000-05	307	9316	3295.41	7,835	2210.21	+

Table 8. Drunkenness (Juveniles)

	Table 6. Brankerniese (eavermee)						
Year	Number of	County	Rate per	Wyoming	Wyoming	Rate	
	County	Population	100,000	Number of	Rate per	Comparison	
	Arrests	·	Population	Arrests	100,000	·	
					Population		
2000	2	1745	114.61	66	104.09	+	
2001	2	1658	120.63	53	86.08	+	
2002	1	1658	60.31	23	37.93	+	
2003	0	1596	0	30	51.33	-	
2004	2	1504	132.98	22	39.04	+	
2005	0	1452	0	42	77.66	-	
2000-05	7	9316	75.14	236	66.57	+	

Ouestion 1.

Based on Tables 4 through 9 and other local data, how does alcohol-related crime in your community compare to alcohol-related crime across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences. Do you think the arrest data accurately reflects the related problems in your community, why or why not?

The five year average for adult DUI and Drunkenness citations is below state averages. Alcohol Violations are above the state average. All the county juvenile five year averages are above the state averages. At first glance the juvenile crime rate appears to indicate a significant problem however, the data also strongly reflects law enforcements efforts to issue citations for juvenile use of alcohol. Douglas City Police has received a grant over the past three years for evening patrols targeting juvenile alcohol use with subsequent increased MIP citations which is reflected in the statistics.

This raises the question of whether the adult citations are being issued with enough frequency. For every citation issued how many adults are not being stopped for drunk driving? This data by itself seemed somewhat unclear but was helpful in comparison with other consequence and consumption data.

Student Survey of Criminal Activity (Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

Table 9. Percentage of Students That Said They Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9 th	Not Available	27.5%	
10 th	Not Available	28.2%	
11 th	Not Available	33.3%	
12 th	Not Available	30.2%	
9 th -12 th	21.3%	29.7%	-

Table 10. Percentage of Students That Said They Rode in a Car or Other Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2001-2005 YRBS)

_ 1	,			
Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th				
10 th				
11 th				
12 th				
9 th -12 th	Not Available	29.9%	21.3%	-

Table 11. Percentage of Students That Said They Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade		County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
	9 th	Not Available	6.4%	
	10 th	Not Available	13.3%	
	11 th	Not Available	21.0%	
	12 th	Not Available	21.3%	
9 ^t	th -12 th	10.5%	15.3%	-

Table 12. Percentage of Students That Said They Drove a Car or Other Vehicle When They Had Been Drinking Alcohol One or More Times during the past 30 Days (2001 - 2005 YRBS)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th				
10 th				
11 th				
12 th				
9, th -12 th	Not Available	15.7%	10.5%	-

Ouestion 2.

Based on Tables 10 and 12, how does student drinking and driving in your community compare to student drinking and driving across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences. From Tables 11 and 13, discuss whether the trends in your community are increasing, decreasing, remaining stable or are unclear? Discuss the differences.

Based on what students are reporting this appears to be a fairly significant problem for our youth. 10-15% of youth report drinking and driving. In 2005, approximately 252 - age 16+ - students completed the survey which translates to 25-37 students driving under the influence. Only one juvenile was cited in 2005. This may indicate that enforcement of juvenile DUI is an issue for our county.

There seems to be a downward trend in students reporting driving while drinking or riding in a car with someone who has been drinking. YRBS 2005 county statistics remain below the state averages as well.

There still remains a concern in that 1/3 of the students surveyed reported riding in a car with some one who had been drinking and 25 to 37 students were driving under the influence.

Alcohol Related Car Crashes

Table 13. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatalities

Year	County			Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
	# that were Alcohol- Related	Percent Alcohol- Related	Total # Killed	Percent	
2000	0	3%	1	30%	-
2001	2	26%	8	44%	-
2002	2	40%	5	38%	+
2003	3	33%	8	38%	-
2004	3	75%	4	36%	++
2005	1	20%	5	38%	-
2000-2005	11	35.5%	31	38%	-

Table 14. Percentage of Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes That Have Had a Drink

Year		County		Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
	# with BAC >= 0.01	Percent Alcohol- Related	Total # Involved in Fatal Crashes	Percent	
2000	0	2%	2	22%	-
2001	2	23%	9	31%	-
2002	2	33%	6	28%	+
2003	3	26%	10	26%	=
2004	3	75%	4	26%	+++
2005	1	17%	6	31%	-
2000-2005	11	30%	37	28%	+

Table 15. Alcohol-Related Fatalities

Year	Number of County	County Population	Rate per 100,000	Number of Wyoming	Rate per 100,000	Rate Comparison
	Fatalities	1 opulation	Population	Fatalities	Population	Companson
2002	2	12356	16.19	58	11.62	+
2003	0	12339	0	50	9.96	-
2004	2	12526	15.97	53	10.48	+
2005	1	12766	7.83	54	10.60	-
2002-2005	5	35757	13.98	215	10.66	+

Table 16. Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes

Year	Number	County	Rate per	Number of	Rate per	Rate
	of County	Population	100,000	Wyoming	100,000	Comparison
	Fatal		Population	Fatal	Population	
	Crashes			Crashes		
2002	2	12356	16.19	53	10.62	+
2003	0	12339	0	43	8.57	-
2004	2	12526	15.97	50	9.88	+
2005	1	12766	7.83	51	10.01	-
2002-2005	5	35757	13.98	197	9.77	+

Table 17. Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes

Year	# of	County	Rate per	# of	Rate per	Rate

	County	Population	100,000	Wyoming	100,000	Comparison
	Injuries			Injuries		
2003	0	12339	0	471	93.84	-
2004	0	12526	0	422	83.42	-
2005	0	12766	0	493	96.80	-
2003-2005	0	35757	0	1,386	91.36	-

Table 18. Alcohol-Related Property Crashes

Year	# of	County	Rate per	# of	Rate per	Rate
	County	Population	100,000	Wyoming	100,000	Comparison
	Property	·	·	Property	·	·
	Crashes			Crashes		
2003	6	12339	48.63	508	101.21	-
2004	7	12526	55.88	473	93.50	-
2005	5	12766	39.17	576	113.10	-
2003-2005	19	35757	53.14	1,557	102.63	-

Question 3.

Based on Tables 14 through 19 and your local level data, how do alcohol-related car crashes in your community compare to alcohol-related car crashes across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

In Converse County, there were 37 drivers involved in fatal crashes who had a drink. Five people died in alcohol related crashed between 2003-05. These statistics are above state averages.

There were no alcohol related injuries. Nineteen incidents of property damage were related to alcohol crashes between 2003-05. This is half of the state average.

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse

Table 19. Rate of Referrals per 100,000 Population for Alcohol Treatment in Wyoming

by County of Referral (MHSASD, 2005)

County	Number Referred	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population
Platte	184	8,619	2134
Fremont	769	36,491	2107
Hot Springs	91	4,537	2006
Teton	366	19,032	1923
Sheridan	506	27,389	1847
Albany	536	30,890	1735
Washakie	134	7,933	1689
Laramie	1,299	85,163	1525
Campbell	570	37,405	1524
Natrona	1,052	69,799	1507
Sublette	101	6,926	1458
Wyoming	7,358	509,294	1445
Carbon	219	15,331	1428
Sweetwater	509	37,975	1340
Goshen	159	12,243	1299
Big Horn	146	11,333	1288
Niobrara	28	2,286	1225
Weston	79	6,671	1184
Converse	130	12,766	1018
Lincoln	122	15,999	762
Johnson	50	7,721	648
Uinta	129	19,939	647
Crook	39	6,182	630
Park	140	26,664	525

Question 4.

Based on Table 20 and your local level data, how does alcohol dependence and abuse in your community compare to alcohol dependence and abuse across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Converse County falls well below the state average for residents receiving alcohol treatment.

Medical ConsequencesSubstance Abuse Related Trauma Requiring Emergency Room Care
January 2005 – August 2006

Age	#										S	
1.284		١		Tricyclic Antidepressants	Ampheta mines	0					Benzodiazepines	
		ALCOHOL	ana	lic pres	eta r	Methadone	ıate		e	S	diaz	ic
		9	Marijuana	Tricyclic Antidepre	ηφι	thac	Barbituate	METH	Cocaine	Opiates	nzoc	Narcotic
		AL	Ma	Tri An	An	Me	Ва	MI	ပိ	Op	Be	Na
Total												
Female	86	32	7	14	7	13	12	7	1	18	15	9
Total					_				_			_
Male	73	41	13	10	2	3	4	1	0	12	13	2
FEMALES												
15-19	7	0	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	0
20-25	10	3	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	2	4	1
26-30	15	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3
31-35	7	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	0	1
36-40	9	2	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
41-45	10	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
46-50	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
51-55	8	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	3
56-60	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
61-65	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
66-70	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
71-75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76-80	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81-85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALES												
13-19	6	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	9	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
26-30	7	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
31-35	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
36-40	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
41-45	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
46-50	8	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
51-55	12	7	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4	3	1
56-60	6	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
61-65	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
66-70	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71-75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
76-80	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81-85	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Question 4a.

Based on local data what are your concerns surrounding the medical consequences of the misuse of alcohol?

The adults age 41-55 appear to be most vulnerable to substance related injuries or illnesses requiring emergency room care. Of all the substance related incidences, 37% are female and 56% are male. These figures pinpoint a population that may be the "heavy drinkers" as indicated by the BRFSS data in Table 27 and would not have been identified without this county specific medical data.

Final Consequences Question

Question 5.

Based on your answers to Questions 1 through 4, what is your community's major concerns surrounding the consequences of the misuse of alcohol? Justify your decision.

Of the 25 to 37 students who reported drinking and driving in 2005, only one juvenile was cited for a DUI in 2005. One third of students also reported riding with someone who had been drinking.

County alcohol related fatalities and the number of drivers involved in alcohol related crashes are above the state averages, whereas, county adult DUI citations are below state averages.

Even though these may not be problems that we can "enforce out of existence", the CAC is supportive of our law enforcements' efforts and would like further discussion during the strategic planning phase as to how we can combine our efforts to make enforcement more effective.

Consumption

UNDERAGE ALCOHOL USE

Table 20. Percentage of Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2006 PNA)

Grade	County	Wyoming	County Quartile	Percentage Comparison
6 th	14.3%	6.7%	4	+
8 th	26.8%	27.1%	4	-
10 th	43.3%	39.9%	2	+
12 th	48.5%	48.2%	2	=

Table 21. Percentage of Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2001 - 2006 PNA)

Grade	2001 County Data	2004 County Data	2006 County Data	Trend
6 th	8.0	5.7	14.3	+
8 th	7.5	36.2	26.8	+
10 th	46.6	43.7	43.3	-
12 th	50.8	62.9	48.5	-

Table 22. Percentage of Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past Two Weeks (2006 PNA)

Grade	County	Wyoming	County Quartile	Percentage Comparison
6 th	8.7	4.1%	4	+
8 th	14.6	16.2%	2	-
10 th	25.5	25.2%	3	=
12 th	35.9	32.3%	3	+

Table 23. Percentage of Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past Two Weeks (2001- 2006 PNA)

Grade	2001 County Data	2004 County Data	2006 County Data	Trend
6 th	13.0	3.8	8.7	-
8 th	16.7	28.9	14.6	-
10 th	25.9	30.4	25.5	=
12 th	33.9	46.2	35.9	+

Table 24. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9 th	Na	33.7%	
10 th	Na	45.7%	
11 th	Na	48.6%	
12 th	Na	55.0%	
9 th -12 th	41.7	45.4%	-

Table 25. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had a Drink in the past 30 Days (2001 - 2005 YRBS)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th	Na	41.0	Na	
10 th	Na	43.7	Na	
11 th	Na	50.0	Na	
12 th	Na	50.6	Na	
9 th -12	. th Na	45.8	41.7	-

Table 26. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past 30 Days (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9 th	Na	22.4%	
10 th	Na	30.0%	
11 th	Na	35.8%	
12 th	Na	41.4%	
9 th -12 th	27.0	32.0%	-

Table 27. Percentage of High School Students Who Have Had More Than Five Drinks in a Row in the past 30 Days (2001 - 2005 YRBS)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9 th	Not Available	28.7	Not Available	
10 th	Not Available	29.1	Not Available	
11 th	Not Available	37.3	Not Available	
12 th	Not Available	41.6	Not Available	
9 th -12 th	Not Available	33.3	27.0	-

Ouestion 6.

Based on Tables 21 and 25, and your community's own local data, how does student 30-day use of alcohol in your community compare to student 30-day use of alcohol across the state? Discuss the differences. Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? From Tables 22 and 26, discuss how the trends in your community are increasing, decreasing, remaining stable or unclear? Discuss the differences.

One third of our county's students are reporting binge drinking and almost half are reporting drinking within the past 30 days. The data shows a minor downward trend in use and binge drinking over six years. In comparison to the state averages the county is somewhat below in 30 day use and above in binge drinking. As students get older they are also reporting increased alcohol use.

Question 7.

Based on Tables 23 and 27, along with your community's own local data, how does student binge drinking in your community compare to student binge drinking across the state? Discuss the differences. Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? From Tables 24 and 28, discuss how the trends in your community are increasing, decreasing, remaining stable or unclear? Discuss the differences.

Both the PNA and YRBS survey results indicate one third of our students are binge drinking which is somewhat higher than the state average. The binge drinking rate peaked in 2004 at 46.2% returning to 35.9% in 2006.

Considering binge drinking can have lethal consequences for this age group, underage consumption appears to be a problem for our county.

ADULT DRINKING

Table 28. Percentage of Adults (18 Years and Older) Who Report Binge Drinking, Defined as Having Five or More Drinks in a Row in the past 30 Days (2001-2005 BRFSS)

County	Percentage
Albany	23.0%
Sublette	21.9%
Teton	21.8%
Campbell	19.9%
Sweetwater	19.2%
Niobrara	16.9%
Laramie	16.8%
Wyoming	16.5%
Johnson	16.4%
Crook	16.3%
Big Horn	15.8%
Natrona	15.8%
Converse	15.4%
Carbon	15.3%
Fremont	14.7%
Hot Springs	14.4%
Park	14.4%
Goshen	13.9%
Washakie	13.1%
Platte	12.9%
Weston	12.9%
Sheridan	12.8%
Lincoln	12.6%
Uinta	12.4%

Table 29. Percentage of Adults (18 Years and Older) Who Report Heavy Drinking, 60 Drinks in the past 30 Days for Men and 30 Drinks in the past 30 Days for Women (2001-

2005 BRFSS)

County	Percentage
Teton	9.1%
Albany	8.7%
Sublette	7.7%
Converse	6.0%
Campbell	5.7%
Crook	5.7%
Johnson	5.5%
Natrona	5.5%
Sweetwater	5.4%
Carbon	5.3%
Fremont	5.2%
Niobrara	5.2%
Wyoming	5.2%
Park	4.9%
Laramie	4.5%
Platte	4.3%
Big Horn	4.1%
Lincoln	3.9%
Washakie	3.9%
Weston	3.7%
Goshen	3.3%
Sheridan	3.2%
Uinta	3.2%
Hot Springs	3.0%

Question 8.

Based on Tables 29 and 30, along with your community's other local data, how does adult binge drinking, and adult heavy drinking in your community compare to adult binge drinking, and adult heavy drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Converse County is below the state average for adult binge drinking and above the state average on adults reporting heavy drinking.

The CAC discussed how much the 18-25 year old age group might be influencing these percentages and would have liked to know the consumption rate for that particular group.

Final Consumption Question

Ouestion 9.

Based on the consumption data analyzed here and on your answers to Questions 6 through 8, what are your community's major concerns surrounding the problem of underage drinking, adult binge drinking, and adult heavy drinking? Justify your decision.

Comparing the percentage of heavy adult drinkers in our county (high) with the number of residents receiving alcohol treatment (low) it appears that more needs to be done to engage residents in treatment for alcohol abuse and/or dependence. This need is also confirmed by the local substance-related emergency room admission data which demonstrates that there is a need for treatment for the 41-55 age group who are currently experiencing health problems due to alcohol misuse.

One third of students are binge drinking in the county on a regular basis as well as half of all students reported drinking within the past 30 days. This does not bode well for this generation as they are at higher risk for developing alcohol abuse and dependence as adults.

Causal Areas

Contributin Factor

Retail Availability

Liquor Licenses Per Capita

The most fundamental way to understand retail availability is the number of opportunities people have to buy alcohol. This table includes all liquor license types except special event and malt beverage licenses. The included license types are:

- Retail liquor licenses
- Restaurant liquor licenses
- Limited liquor licenses
- Resort licenses
- Microbrewery permits
- Winery permits

Table 30. Liquor Licenses per 100,000 Population over 14 Years Old (2005 Department of Revenue and US Census Bureau)

County	Liquor Licenses	Population	Rate per 100,000
			Population
Teton	102	16396	622.10
Niobrara	11	1991	552.49
Sublette	32	5851	546.92
Crook	28	5268	531.51
Carbon	61	13006	469.01
Hot Springs	18	3987	451.47
Johnson	27	6644	406.38
Platte	29	7352	394.45
Weston	22	5771	381.22
Big Horn	33	9339	353.36
Lincoln	46	13113	350.80
Park	79	22887	345.17
Washakie	23	6700	343.28
Fremont	96	30015	319.84
Converse	34	10674	318.53
Goshen	32	10366	308.70
Sheridan	69	23250	296.77
Uinta	45	15809	284.65
Wyoming	1185	423760	279.64
Sweetwater	82	30887	265.48

Albany	67	26843	249.60
Natrona	108	57611	187.46
Campbell	49	30244	162.02
Laramie	90	69756	129.02

Question 10.

Based on Table 31, how does the number of liquor licenses per person in your community compare to the number of liquor licenses per person across the state? Is your rate bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Converse County's liquor licenses per person is above the state average but well below the highest rated county in Wyoming.

Compliance Check Failure Rate

The selling of alcohol to minors can contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. One measure of this is the failure of compliance checks by retail outlets. Consider the following table that has been ordered based on compliance check failure rate. Wyoming's rate has been included in Table 32 and is shaded as a point of comparison. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 31. Percentage of Liquor License Holders That Failed a Compliance Check (Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, 2006)

County	Number visited	Percentage	
Carbon	16	37.50%	
Hot Springs	16	37.50%	
Platte	9	33.33%	
Uinta	71	26.76%	
Albany	65	26.15%	
Goshen	38	23.68%	
Teton	85	23.53%	
Fremont	67	22.39%	
Laramie	174	21.84%	
Sweetwater	51	21.57%	
Wyoming	1073	20.41%	
Campbell	83	18.07%	
Natrona	186	17.74%	
Lincoln	69	14.49%	
Converse	30	13.33%	
Park	104	12.50%	
Big Horn	9	0%	
Crook	Did not conduct checks in 2006		
Johnson	Did not conduct checks in 2006		
Niobrara	Did not conduct checks in 2006		
Sheridan	Did not conduct checks in 2006		
Sublette	Did not conduct checks in 2006		
Washakie	Did not conduct checks in 2006		
Weston	Did not conduct checks in 2006		

Ouestion 11.

Based on Table 32, how does your community's alcohol compliance failure rate compare to the alcohol compliance failure rate across the state? Is your rate bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

According to the table, Converse County is one of the lowest ranking counties in failure rates for compliance checks. Unfortunately, a compliance check within the past month resulted in several citations for compliance failures. The current average is more like 30% which would raise our county to one of the highest.

Percentage of Drive-up Liquor Windows

The percentage of drive-up liquor windows in your community can contribute to alcohol-related concerns because drive-up liquor windows make alcohol more easily obtainable and may encourage drinking and driving. This section will help you determine both the number of establishments with drive-up liquor windows and also what percentage of the liquor license holders in your community have them.

Table 32. Drive-up Liquor Windows and Liquor Licenses in your Community

Establishment	Drive-up liquor window
Waterhole	Yes
LaBonte Bar, Restaurant & Hotel	
Plains Bar, Restaurant & Motel	
College Inn	Yes
Sunset Liquor	
Northgate	Yes
Curtin's	Yes
Oasis Lounge	Yes
Best Western Bar, Restaurant & Hotel	
Ranchero Lanes	
Douglas Liquors	Yes
Clementine's Restaurant	
Pizza Hut Restaurant	
Four Seasons Chinese Restaurant	
LaCosta Mexican Restaurant	
Hoggie's Diner	
Moose Lodge Fraternal Org	
American Legion Vets Club	
Douglas Community Golf Club	
Bill Store	
Ft. Diablo Bar & Restaurant	Yes
Orin Junction Bar	
Esterbrook Lounge & Restaurant	
Shoreliner	Yes
Paisley Shawl	
Classic Café & Pizza	
Four Aces	Yes
Glenrock Bowl	
Fireside Pizza & Grill	
Country Grill	Yes

Community drive-up inquor window percenta	ige =33.3%
State drive-up liquor window percentage =	23.2%

Question 12.

Based on Table 33, how does your community's drive-up liquor windows percentage compare to the drive-up liquor windows percentage across the state? Is your percentage bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Approximately one third of our liquor establishments have drive-up windows which is above the state average. One of the recent citations issued to a liquor establishment for a failed compliance check was selling to a minor out of a drive-up window.

Retail Availability Questions

Question 13.

Based on information gathered about liquor licenses per 100,000 population 14 years and older, alcohol compliance check failure rates, drive-up liquor window percentage, and other local data, what are the concerns around retail availability that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

Given the most recent compliance check data, the number of drive-up windows in the county and our liquor license per capita ranking, it appears that alcohol is readily available in the county which may be contributing to the problem.

Question 14.

Based on the above considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe retail availability is impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision. (place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No imp	act								Major	impact
0	1	2	3	4	5X	6	7	8	9	10

The CAC rated this factor as a 4 in that having alcohol readily available contributes to increased alcohol use and that possible environmental strategies could work well within our community to decrease the availability of alcohol.

Criminal Justice

The next causal area researched in this needs assessment has to do with the criminal justice system. Again, this will mean some original research and the submission of data to WYSAC for state level analysis.

Conviction Rates

Table 33. Percentage of Convictions for Alcohol-Related Crime within the Circuit Court

Alcohol-related Crime	# of Filings	# Found Guilty	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed	Bound Over for district court	Not Guilty	No Deposition Don't know
Minor in Possession	78	73		5			
Adult DUI (BAC>0.08)	76	69		4			3
Juvenile DUI (BAC > 0.02)	1	1					
DUI to a degree	65	58		6		1	
DWUI 2nd	NA						
Open Container	23	19		4			
4 th DUI w/in 5 years	2	1			1		
Pedestrian under influence alcohol/controlled substance	17	13		3			1
Total	262	234		22	1	1	4

Converse County conviction percentages: Guilty for all filings = 89.3% Guilty without pending cases = 90.7% State conviction percentages: Guilty for all filings = 74.1% Guilty without pending cases = 79.6%

Question 15.

Based on the data in Table 34, how does your community's conviction rate for alcohol-related crimes compare to the alcohol-related conviction rate across the state? Is your rate bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Contrary to local opinion, the courts have a 90% conviction rate on alcohol-related crime. The county conviction rate is above the state average. Only 5 MIP cases were dismissed of the 78 citations that were issued. Of the 76 adult DUI citations issued, only 7 cases were not prosecuted.

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006

In 2006, the Wyoming Department of Health Substance Abuse Division, the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, and the Wyoming Department of Transportation funded an alcohol opinion survey. Within that survey, <u>participants were asked about how strongly they felt underage drinking laws should be enforced, and whether adults who provide alcohol to minors should be prosecuted.</u> The results for each county are reproduced in Tables 35 and 36. Counties have been ranked according to how strongly they disagree or somewhat disagree with the enforcement of the laws

Table 34. Percentage of Survey Participants Who Agreed or Disagreed with the Statement: "Local Law Enforcement Should Strongly Enforce Laws Regulating Alcohol Use by Youth under Age 21" (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006)

County	Somewhat or strongly	Neither agree nor	Somewhat or strongly
	agree	disagree	disagree
Hot Springs	93.2%	1.0%	5.9%
Converse	93.9%	0.5%	5.7%
Platte	92.5%	1.9%	5.7%
Niobrara	92.4%	1.9%	5.7%
Albany	92.2%	2.5%	5.4%
Teton	93.3%	1.3%	5.3%
Sublette	93.9%	1.0%	5.1%
Fremont	92.7%	2.3%	5.0%
Campbell	93.7%	1.5%	4.9%
Sheridan	93.8%	1.4%	4.7%
Natrona	92.9%	2.5%	4.5%
Uinta	94.3%	1.4%	4.2%
Crook	93.4%	2.5%	4.1%
Wyoming	94.6%	1.4%	4.0%
Carbon	93.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Weston	96.2%	0.5%	3.4%
Sweetwater	95.8%	1.0%	3.1%
Johnson	96.5%	0.5%	3.0%
Goshen	96.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Lincoln	95.9%	1.0%	3.0%
Washakie	96.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Laramie	97.5%	0.0%	2.4%
Park	97.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Big Horn	97.0%	1.5%	1.5%

Table 35. Percentage of Survey Participants Who Agreed or Disagreed with the Statement: "Adults Who Supply Alcohol to Youth under Age 21 in Violation of Wyoming Law Should Be Prosecuted" (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006)

County	Somewhat or strongly	Neither agree nor	Somewhat or strongly
	agree	disagree	disagree
Albany	89.7%	3.4%	6.9%
Sweetwater	91.5%	2.6%	5.8%
Johnson	91.2%	3.1%	5.6%
Niobrara	94.2%	0.5%	5.3%
Platte	93.9%	0.9%	5.2%
Sublette	93.8%	1.0%	5.2%
Uinta	94.0%	0.9%	5.1%
Weston	92.4%	2.8%	4.8%
Carbon	94.0%	1.5%	4.5%
Natrona	92.3%	3.0%	4.5%
Wyoming	93.9%	2.0%	4.2%
Crook	95.4%	0.5%	4.1%
Teton	93.9%	2.0%	4.1%
Park	93.8%	2.0%	4.1%
Washakie	95.0%	1.0%	4.0%
Laramie	95.5%	0.8%	3.7%
Lincoln	95.9%	0.5%	3.5%
Campbell	94.0%	2.5%	3.5%
Fremont	94.9%	1.8%	3.2%
Hot Springs	96.6%	0.5%	3.0%
Goshen	95.5%	1.5%	3.0%
Sheridan	95.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Converse	94.7%	2.9%	2.4%
Big Horn	98.0%	0.5%	1.5%

2006 Community Substance Abuse Survey by SFL N=81						
I support law enforcement and the courts in their dealing with substance abuse						
related issues.						
	Douglas	Glenrock				
Strongly agree/agree	58%	63%				
Don't know	6%	6%				
Strongly disagree/Disagree	32%	25%				
No answer	3%	6%				
The community supports law	enforcement in dealing wit	th substance abuse related				
issues.						
Strongly agree/agree	15%	0%				
Don't know	23%	31%				
Strongly disagree/Disagree	58%	75%				

No answer	3%	0%
Our community should do n	nore to support law enforcen	nent and the courts with
substance abuse related issu	es.	
Strongly agree/agree	85%	88%
Don't know	12%	19%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	2%	0%
No answer	2%	0%
Our courts need to impose n	nore significant sanctions if a	a youth is guilty of use,
possession of or attempting	to obtain alcohol.	
Strongly agree/agree	74%	69%
Don't know	12%	12%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	12%	19%
No answer	2%	0%
The courts are too harsh in	dealing with those who are g	uilty of substance related
offenses.		
Strongly agree/agree	8%	6%
Don't know	12%	6%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	78%	88%
No answer	2%	0%
Law enforcement, police, sh	eriff, highway patrol are too	harsh in dealing with
substance related offences.		
Strongly agree/agree	6%	6%
Don't know	14%	6%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	78%	88%
No answer	2%	0%

Question 16.

Based on Tables 35 and 36, are there any concerns in your community regarding the use of alcohol by minors, or the supplying of alcohol to minors? Are your concerns bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

In both tables, Converse county residents <u>strongly</u> agreed that laws should be enforced regarding youth drinking (94%) and that those adults who supply alcohol to minors should be prosecuted (95%). Converse ranked 2nd on both questions compared to all the other counties.

Ouestion 16a.

What are the community attitudes toward law enforcement and the courts in dealing with substance abuse related issues?

Over 50% of county residents completing this survey support law enforcement and the courts and 85% think residents should do more in supporting them. Approximately 70% think more significant sanctions should be given to youth for substance abuse related offenses. Most residents, 78-88%, do <u>not</u> believe that the courts or law enforcement are too harsh in dealing with substance related offenses.

Out of Home Placements

Table 36. Average Rate of out of Home Placements during 2005 (WYCAPS, 2005)

	Average Number	Population under 18	Rate per 100,000 population
Fremont	220.0	8,636	2547.476
Hot Springs	17.5	784	2232.143
Platte	33.5	1,766	1896.942
Carbon	53.75	3,083	1743.432
Goshen	42.5	2,561	1659.508
Converse	44.0	2,858	1539.538
Sweetwater	139.50	9,344	1492.937
Laramie	244.75	20,085	1218.571
Wyoming	1343.50	114,321	1175.2
Natrona	186.0	16,126	1153.417
Campbell	99.0	9,549	1036.758
Sheridan	54.25	5,686	954.0978
Washakie	16.50	1,808	912.6106
Park	45.0	5,264	854.8632
Niobrara	3.5	418	837.3206
Weston	9.75	1,249	780.6245
Albany	36.75	5,114	718.6156
Uinta	36.50	5,553	657.3024
Sublette	7.75	1,484	522.2372
Crook	6.25	1,277	489.4283
Johnson	7.25	1,506	481.4077
Lincoln	16.0	3,969	403.1242
Teton	13.75	3,464	396.94
Big Horn	9.75	2,737	356.2294

Average Juvenile Probation Cases

Table 37. Average Rate of Juvenile Probation Cases during 2005 (WYCAPS, 2005)

	Average Number	Population under 18	Rate per 100,000 population
Hot Springs	13.67	784	1743.197
Platte	29.58	1,766	1675.16
Laramie	280.40	20,085	1396.046
Goshen	34.67	2,561	1353.638
Fremont	97.75	8,636	1131.89
Sheridan	64.25	5,686	1129.968
Teton	38.83	3,464	1121.055
Sweetwater	97.83	9,344	1047.018
Washakie	18.58	1,808	1027.839
Converse	28.83	2,858	1008.864
Crook	12.75	1,277	998.4338
Park	52.25	5,264	992.5912
Wyoming	1096.06	114,321	958.7587
Albany	43.75	5,114	855.4947
Carbon	23.33	3,083	756.8386
Natrona	113.92	16,126	706.4161
Lincoln	28.0	3,969	705.4674

Big Horn	16.92	2,737	618.0733
Campbell	57.33	9,549	600.4119
Uinta	30.75	5,553	553.7547
Weston	5.25	1,249	420.3363
Johnson	4.92	1,506	326.4719
Niobrara	1.00	418	239.2344
Sublette	1.50	1,484	101.0782

Question 17.

Based on Tables 37 and 38, are there any concerns in your community regarding out of home placements and juvenile probation cases? Are your concerns bigger, smaller, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Converse county rates 6th in the state for out of home placements and 10th for juvenile probation cases. Are we doing a better job with placement and probation or do we have more youth at risk? What crimes were the placements and probations linked to?

Officers Only Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues

Law Enforcement Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues and Crime (County) = __0___

Law Enforcement Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues and Crime (State) = __0___

Converse County law enforcement officers assigned to alcohol-related issues at least some of the time = 15

Question 18.

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers and the number of officers in your community assigned specifically to alcohol-related issues, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies pursuing or not pursuing when it comes to the misuse of alcohol?

In the state of Wyoming there is NO officer specifically assigned to alcohol related cases/duties. Even though we have no officer in our county, we have 15 officers that deal with alcohol issues at sometime during their shift, ie. compliance checks, school resource officers, MIP patrols, DUI citations, public outreach, etc.

Based on the interviews, law enforcement takes a zero tolerance on underage alcohol misuse which is also reflected in the number of MIP's issued.

Criminal Justice Questions

Question 19.

Based on information gathered from alcohol conviction rates, alcohol use issues survey, out of home placements, juvenile probation cases, key law enforcement interviews, officers assigned to alcohol-related issues, and other local data, what are the concerns around criminal justice that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

In the battle against alcohol misuse, Converse has some positive factors: 90% conviction rates, 95% community support for enforcement of laws curtailing underage alcohol use, over 50% of county residents support law enforcement and the courts and 85% think residents should do more in supporting them, and zero tolerance of underage alcohol use by local law enforcement even though there is no officer specifically assigned to alcohol related cases.

Question 20.

Based on the considerations in Question 19, to what degree does your CAC believe the concerns around criminal justice are contributing to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

(place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No imp	pact								Major	impact
0	1X	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The CAC believes that there is much being done currently and sees this factor as something that could be given recognition - not changed – and could provide impetus in changing community norms.

Social Availability

Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol from friends, associates, and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

Prevention Needs Assessment

The 2006 Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) asked youth where they obtained and consumed their alcohol in some very specific questions. This data provides a starting point for understanding the social availability of alcohol for youth.

Table 38. Percentage of Students Obtaining Their Last Drink of Alcohol from Six Different Sources (2006 PNA)

Grade	Parent(s)	Parent of	Adult 21	Someone	Took It	Licensed
		a Friend	or over	under 21		Retailer
County 6 th Grade	41.7%	0.0%	25.0%	8.3%	25.0%	0.0%
Wyoming 6 th Grade	54.4%	7.2%	13.9%	11.0%	12.3%	1.2%
County 8 th Grade	42.1%	15.8%	10.5%	10.5%	21.1%	0.0%
Wyoming 8 th Grade	33.7%	9.7%	20.6%	20.0%	14.5%	1.5%
County 10 th Grade	25.6%	8.5%	39.9%	12.4%	10.1%	3.5%
Wyoming 10 th Grade	18.7%	8.2%	36.8%	26.9%	7.2%	2.2%
County 12 th Grade	20.0%	11.0%	41.2%	16.9%	5.9%	5.1%
Wyoming 12 th Grade	12.0%	4.5%	52.0%	22.6%	3.1%	5.9%
County 6 th - 12 th Grade	25.2%	10.0%	37.1%	14.1%	9.8%	3.8%
Wyoming 6 th - 12 th Grade	26.6%	7.6%	32.8%	21.3%	8.9%	2.8%

Table 39. Percentage of Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (2006 PNA)

Grade	County	Wyoming
6 th Grade	15.2%	19.5%
8 th Grade	37.2%	32.3%
10 th Grade	46.8%	48.5%
12 th Grade	65.0%	62.2%
6 th – 12 th Grade	48.6%	37.3%

Ouestion 21.

Based on Tables 39 and 40, where are youth in your community getting their alcohol, and are they attending gatherings with large amounts of alcohol available? How do these rates compare to the rates across the state? Is your community higher, lower, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Almost half of our 6th to 12th graders attend gatherings with large amounts of alcohol available which is above the state average of 37%. The largest suppliers of alcohol to underage youth are adults 21 years of age or older, then parents, followed by someone under age 21. The 6th and 8th graders often "take" their alcohol. A few parents of friends supply the alcohol and last, are the licensed retailers who are the least popular place for kids to obtain alcohol.

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006

In 2006, the Wyoming Department of Health Substance Abuse Division, the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, and the Wyoming Department of Transportation funded an alcohol opinion survey. Within that survey, the question that was specific to social availability is, "Whether or not you are a parent, at what age would you allow your child to first drink alcohol other than a few sips?" The results for each county are reproduced in Table 41.

Table 40. Percentage of Adult Respondents Who Would Allow Their Child to First Drink

Alcohol by Age Category (2006 Alcohol Use Issues Survey)

County	15 or	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 and	Never	Total for under 21
	younger			over		
Teton	2.9%	9.3%	38.6%	46.4%	2.9%	50.8%
Carbon	3.1%	9.8%	32.6%	51.8%	2.6%	45.5%
Johnson	2.1%	7.9%	35.1%	53.4%	1.6%	45.1%
Sublette	0.0%	6.4%	36.2%	54.8%	2.7%	42.6%
Weston	2.5%	6.4%	28.1%	61.1%	2.0%	37.0%
Sweetwater	2.7%	6.0%	27.3%	60.1%	3.8%	36.0%
Sheridan	1.5%	8.0%	26.4%	60.2%	4.0%	35.9%
Platte	2.4%	4.8%	28.4%	61.5%	2.9%	35.6%
Albany	2.5%	4.5%	27.7%	61.4%	4.0%	34.7%
Natrona	0.5%	7.3%	26.7%	63.9%	1.6%	34.5%
Wyoming	2.2%	5.6%	26.7%	62.2%	3.3%	34.5%
Laramie	3.4%	2.5%	28.3%	64.6%	1.3%	34.2%
Converse	1.5%	6.5%	25.4%	61.7%	5.0%	33.4%
Campbell	4.0%	5.4%	23.3%	64.4%	3.0%	32.7%
Goshen	1.6%	8.8%	21.2%	64.8%	3.6%	31.6%
Hot Springs	4.5%	5.0%	22.1%	65.3%	3.0%	31.6%
Park	2.1%	5.7%	22.9%	66.7%	2.6%	30.7%
Uinta	3.3%	2.8%	24.2%	58.3%	11.4%	30.3%
Crook	1.6%	5.3%	23.3%	65.1%	4.8%	30.2%
Fremont	0.5%	5.3%	23.9%	67.5%	2.9%	29.7%
Lincoln	1.0%	4.2%	23.4%	61.5%	9.9%	28.6%
Niobrara	3.4%	3.4%	21.8%	65.0%	6.3%	28.6%
Washakie	1.0%	5.2%	20.8%	65.6%	7.3%	27.0%
Big Horn	3.5%	3.5%	19.7%	68.7%	4.5%	26.7%

Counties in Table 32 are ranked based on the total percentage of adults who would allow a child under 21 to first

drink alcohol.

Question 22.

Based on Table 41, how do adult attitudes toward allowing minors to drink alcohol compare to the rest of the state? Is your community higher, lower, or about the same? Discuss the differences.

One third of Converse County adults would allow their child to drink alcohol which is slightly below the state overall average. 87% of adults would allow there child to have a first drink of alcohol at age 18 or older which is higher that the state average. As their children get older, parents feel more comfortable allowing their children to drink alcohol.

Social Availability Questions

Question 23.

Based on information gathered from the PNA, and the 2006 Alcohol Use Issues Survey, your town hall meeting, and other local data, what are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

Given the permissive attitudes reported by 87% of parents towards their children (age 18+) consuming alcohol AND given nearly 50% of 6th through 12th graders reporting attending gatherings where large amounts of alcohol are available AND given that students are reporting that adults are supplying them with alcohol, it is not surprising that 50% of students are reporting alcohol use within the past 30 days. Social availability is definitely contributing to the underage alcohol misuse in Converse county.

Ouestion 24.

Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe social availability is impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences for your community? Justify your decision. (place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No imp	act								Major	impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8X	9	10

Given the permissive attitudes reported by 87% of parents towards their children (age 18+) consuming alcohol AND given nearly 50% of 6th through 12th graders reporting attending gatherings where large amounts of alcohol are available AND given that students are reporting that adults are supplying them with alcohol, it is not surprising that 50% of students are reporting alcohol use within the past 30 days. Social availability is definitely contributing to the underage alcohol misuse in Converse county thus the higher rating.

Promotion

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products.

Sponsorships

Table 41. Community Events and Festivals and Their Alcohol-Related Sponsors

Community Event or Festival	Dates	Alcohol-Related Sponsorship
State Fair - Douglas	August	YES Beer Tent - Yearly rotation of local vendors
Jackalope Days - Douglas	June	YES (2)
		 Beer Tent at fair grounds – local vendor
		 Local bar rec'd open container for outdoor sales during celebration
Deer Creek Days - Glenrock	July	NO However five alcohol retailers within ½ block offering drink specials during parade, celebration. Open container ordinance not enforced
Oktoberfest - Douglas	October	YES Local Liquor Retailer – Douglas Liquors
Senior Pro Rodeo - Douglas	August	NO
Chariot Races	November	YES Local Liquor Vendor yearly rotation

Community alcohol-related sponsorship percentage = <u>66.7%</u> State alcohol-related sponsorship percentage = <u>24.5%</u>

State percentage of community events where alcohol is served = $\underline{55.2\%}$

Advertising

Step One

Number of billboards advertising alcohol = ____5___

Number of billboards not advertising alcohol = _____74____

Percentage of billboards advertising alcohol = _____6.3%____

State percentage = _____7.3%____

Step Two

Table 42. Local Alcohol Advertisements and Promotional Events, March 2006 to February 2007

Name of Paper	Frequency of Paper	Time Period	Total Number of Alcohol Advertisements in Local Newspaper	Total Number of Promotional Event Advertisements in Local Newspaper
Douglas Budget	Weekly	March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007	0	0
		December 24, 2006 to December 30, 2006	6	1
		September 10, 2006 to September 16, 2006	4	2
		July 2, 2006 to July 8, 2006	0	0
Glenrock Independent	Weekly	March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007	0	0
-		December 24, 2006 to December 30, 2006	0	0
		September 10, 2006 to September 16, 2006	0	0
		July 2, 2006 to July 8, 2006	0	0

Promotional Alcohol Ads:	Total Alcohol Ads:
Community average = <u>.75%</u>	Community average = 2.5%
State average =3.0%	State average = 11.5%

Ouestion 25.

Based upon the newspaper data you collected above and the statewide analysis sent back to you by WYSAC, how does the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community compare to that across the state. Is your alcohol advertising smaller, greater, or about the same as other alcohol advertising across the state? Discuss the differences.

Converse county has fewer billboards and fewer newspaper ads promoting alcohol than the state averages. However, most local community events/festivals have beer tents or serve liquor out of doors during the event. 66% of local events are promoting or serving alcohol compared the state averages of 55%.

Promotion Questions

Question 26.

Based on information gathered from alcohol sponsorship of events, billboards, newspaper advertisements, and other local data, what are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Is your alcohol advertising smaller, greater, or about the same as other alcohol advertising across the state? Justify your decision.

Within the county alcohol is minimally promoted by billboards or newspaper advertising. However, during local events/festivals alcohol is being served in beer tents or out-of-doors which provides more opportunity for drinking by adults. Combining alcohol and community events is "normal" for Converse county which may possibly contribute to the misuse of alcohol.

Ouestion 27.

Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe promotion is influencing the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision. (place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No imp	act								Major	impact
0	1	2	3	4X	5	6	7	8	9	10

Within the county alcohol is minimally promoted by billboards or newspaper advertising. However, during local events/festivals alcohol is being served in beer tents or out-of-doors which provides more opportunity for drinking by adults. Combining alcohol and community events is "normal" for Converse county. It is a plus that only one area is promoting alcohol. This also fits within the Social Availability factor as well and is influenced by Community Norms.

Community Norms

Community norms refer to the acceptability or unacceptability of certain behaviors in a community, and it is the one causal factor that most often overlaps with other factors. Be aware that issues like social availability and law enforcement also reflect community norms.

Prevention Needs Assessment

Table 43. Percentage of Students Who Attended Community Events Where Alcohol Was Sold, Adults Were Drinking, or Adults Were Drunk by Grade (2006 PNA)

Grade	Alcohol was Sold	Adults were Drinking	Adults were Drunk
County 6 th grade	48.9%	53.2%	21.3%
Wyoming 6 th grade	41.1%	54.3%	22.6%
County 8 th grade	65.9%	76.2%	38.1%
Wyoming 8 th grade	57.0%	65.7%	43.9%
County 10 th grade	79.4%	84.0%	67.6%
Wyoming 10 th grade	65.9%	72.3%	57.7%
County 12 th grade	80.9%	81.9%	65.3%
Wyoming 12 th grade	70.8%	74.9%	64.7%
County 6 th - 12 th grade	74.8%	78.7%	57.6%
Wyoming 6 th - 12 th grade	56.7%	65.5%	44.5%

Ouestion 28.

Based on PNA data in Table 44, how does your community compare to the rest of the state when it comes to students attending events where alcohol is sold, adults are drinking, or adults are drunk? Are your problems smaller, greater, or about the same as across the state? Discuss the differences.

The Converse 6th-12th graders report exposure to alcohol at community events in all three categories that is above the state averages. They also report that their exposure to alcohol at those community events increases as they get older.

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006

Specific to community norms are the statements, "Alcohol should not be sold at community events, such as fairs, sporting events, parades, and rodeos," and "In your opinion is drinking and driving in your community..."

Table 44. Percentage of Agreement or Disagreement to the Statement "Alcohol Should Not be Sold at Community Events, Such as Fairs, Sporting Events, Parades, and Rodeos" (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey, 2006)

County	Somewhat or strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat or strongly agree
Teton	66.0%	4.7%	29.4%
Sublette	57.9%	4.6%	37.4%
Albany	53.2%	6.4%	40.3%
Sheridan	52.3%	7.1%	40.5%
Carbon	51.6%	8.1%	40.5%
Johnson	51.6%	7.2%	41.2%
Crook	46.7%	6.2%	47.2%
Park	46.6%	9.3%	44.0%
Wyoming	45.7%	8.4%	45.9%
Uinta	45.6%	6.0%	48.4%
Sweetwater	45.5%	8.4%	46.0%
Hot Springs	45.3%	6.0%	48.7%
Campbell	43.6%	8.9%	47.5%
Natrona	43.6%	10.8%	45.7%
Converse	43.5%	7.7%	48.8%
Platte	43.5%	6.7%	49.7%
Laramie	42.8%	9.2%	47.9%
Fremont	41.5%	9.1%	49.3%

Washakie	40.9%	6.1%	53.1%
Big Horn	40.2%	8.5%	51.3%
Weston	39.6%	6.1%	54.3%
Lincoln	37.4%	8.1%	54.6%
Niobrara	34.1%	6.6%	59.2%
Goshen	33.7%	10.6%	55.8%

Table 45. In Your Opinion, is Drinking and Driving in Your Community a... (Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey, 2006)

County	Not a problem at all	Not a serious problem	A serious problem/A somewhat serious problem		
Sweetwater	1.1%	5.3%	93.7%		
Fremont	0.9%	7.0%	92.1%		
Laramie	4.2%	5.5%	90.3%		
Campbell	2.0%	9.5%	88.6%		
Natrona	2.6%	8.2%	89.2%		
Albany	2.0%	9.1%	88.9%		
Teton	2.7%	8.8%	88.5%		
Sheridan	3.4%	8.8%	87.8%		
Wyoming	2.9%	10.4%	86.8%		
Sublette	2.6%	10.9%	86.5%		
Goshen	4.1%	11.3%	84.6%		
Platte	4.4%	11.3%	84.2%		
Washakie	3.6%	13.0%	83.4%		
Converse	1.5%	15.5%	83.0%		
Hot Springs	3.0%	14.0%	83.0%		
Uinta	2.4%	16.7%	80.9%		
Park	3.1%	17.3%	79.5%		
Carbon	3.7%	16.8%	79.4%		
Niobrara	4.0%	17.3%	78.7%		
Crook	3.2%	20.1%	76.7%		
Johnson	3.7%	19.8%	76.4%		
Big Horn	4.7%	19.2%	76.2%		
Weston	3.4%	21.7%	74.8%		
Lincoln	4.3%	22.6%	73.1%		

Question 29.

Based on Table 44, how do attitudes toward selling alcohol at community events in your community compare to attitudes toward serving alcohol at community events across the state?

If you lump the "neither" group with the "disagrees" group it's about 50/50 which pretty well sums up the love/hate relationship that our residents have with alcohol.

Question 30.

Based on Table 45, how do attitudes toward drinking and driving in your community compare to attitudes toward drinking and driving across the state?

Eighty-three percent of Converse residents agree that drinking and driving is a problem which falls under the state average. In comparison the least agreeable counties came in at 73.1% and the most at 93.7%.

Table 45a. Community Survey on Attitudes Towards Alcohol use

2006 Substance Abuse Commun		N=81
It is wrong for youth to consume	e any alcohol before the	e age of 21 years old
regardless of the circumstances.		
	Douglas	Glenrock
Strongly agree/agree	75%	69%
Don't know	6%	0%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	17%	31%
No answer	2%	0%
As long as my child is being sup	ervised by an adult, it i	s okay for them to drink
alcohol.		
Strongly agree/agree	60%	50%
Don't know	2%	0%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	8%	6%
No answer	5%	0%
My children are NOT using any	type of substance, incl	uding alcohol or
methamphetamine.		_
Strongly agree/agree	18%	25%
Don't know	12%	13%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	23%	19%
No answer	6%	13%
My children's friends are involv	ed with or have experi	mented with substances
including alcohol and methampl	hetamine.	
Strongly agree/agree	26%	38%
Don't know	22%	15%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	17%	13%
No answer	6%	13%
I have talked with my children a	about substances and th	ney understand clearly our
family's position concerning exp		•
Strongly agree/agree	46%	56%
Don't know	3%	0%
Strongly disagree/Disagree	28%	31%

2006 Substance Abuse Community Survey by SFL N=81								
It is wrong for youth to consume any alcohol before the age of 21 years old								
regardless of the circumstances.								
No answer 6% 13%								
Alcohol is the primary subst	Alcohol is the primary substance of abuse and primary source of problems in our							
community.								
Strongly agree/agree	54%	50%						
Don't know	26%	31%						
Strongly disagree/Disagree	18%	19%						
No answer	2%	0%						
I understand and support th	ne "social hosting" statutes (adults cannot host an						
alcohol party for minors) en	acted by our legislature.							
Strongly agree/agree	86%	88%						
Don't know	8%	0%						
Strongly disagree/Disagree	5%	12%						
No answer	2%	0%						

Ouestion 30a.

Based on Table 45a, what are the attitudes about drinking in your community?

At least 50% of those surveyed agreed that alcohol is the primary substance of abuse in our community. 69-75% felt is was wrong for youth to consume alcohol before age 21, however, 50-60% felt it was okay for youth to drink if being supervised by an adult. Fifty percent have talked with their children about using substances with nearly a quarter of those parents reporting their children have used substances.

Special Alcohol Permits for Community Events

Another way to understand community norms around alcohol use is through the number of alcohol permits distributed for community events. Table 47 shows the combined number of both special event permits and malt beverage permits per 100,000 population of those 14 years and older. These types of permits cover most sales of alcohol at fairs, rodeos, and other special events. The population of those 14 years and older is used to be consistent with research done by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism regarding sales per gallon of ethanol (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 2006.)

Table 46. Number of Special Event and Malt Beverage Liquor License per 100,000 Population Aged Fourteen Years and Older (2005 Wyoming Department of Revenue)

County	Liquor Licenses	Population	Rate per 100,000 population					
Teton	21	16396	128.08					
Crook	6	5268	113.90					

	1		
Sublette	4	5851	68.36
Big Horn	6	9339	64.25
Carbon	8	13006	61.51
Johnson	2	6644	30.10
Converse	3	10674	28.11
Hot Springs	1	3987	25.08
Wyoming	83	423760	19.59
Sweetwater	6	30887	19.43
Park	4	22887	17.48
Weston	1	5771	17.33
Lincoln	2	13113	15.25
Platte	1	7352	13.60
Fremont	4	30015	13.33
Albany	3	26843	11.18
Natrona	5	57611	8.68
Sheridan	2	23250	8.60
Uinta	1	15809	6.33
Laramie	3	69756	4.30
Campbell	0	30244	0
Goshen	0	10366	0
Niobrara	0	1991	0
Washakie	0	6700	0

Question 31.

Based on Table 47, how does your community's rate of special event and malt liquor licenses compare to the rest of the state? Is it higher, lower or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Converse county is 8.52 above the state average for licenses. The three largest county events, Deer Creek Days, State Fair, & Jackalope days have beer tents or serve malt liquor out of doors.

Community Norms Questions

Question 32.

Based on information gathered from the PNA, the Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006, special alcohol permits for community events, town hall meetings, and other local data, what are the concerns around community norms that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

At least half of the residents (in a local survey) believe that alcohol misuse is a problem. 83% think that drinking and driving is a problem. 50% of county residents do not support alcohol being sold at community events. 95% of adults think those adults who supply alcohol to minors should be prosecuted.

Yet, unbelievably alcohol always seems to be present at celebrations, gatherings, and community events. 75% of Converse county youth report being exposed to adults who are selling alcohol, drinking alcohol or who are drunk at community events.

There is a huge disconnect between what adults are saying and what is actually happening in the community regarding alcohol misuse.

Ouestion 33.

Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe community norms are impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision. (place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact Major impact							act			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6 7 8 9X 10			

The CAC believes this disconnect is contributing to alcohol misuse by perpetuating the myth that alcohol use is normal. Obviously a majority of adults believe that alcohol is problem but have remained silent. Why?

Individual Factors

Individual factors that can influence the misuse of alcohol include biological factors, socioeconomic factors, and individual attitudes, beliefs and perceptions around alcohol use and drug use. Since little can be done to change biological predisposition, the primary focus of this last contributing factor will focus on individual attitudes, along with unique characteristics in your community that may influence the misuse of alcohol.

Table 47. Percentage of Youth at Low, Medium, and High Risk Based upon the Combination of Predictive Factors (2006 PNA)

Grade	Level of risk	Percentage of students at each level of risk for the county	Percentage of students at each level of risk for Wyoming		
6 th Grade	High	2.4%	1.2%		
	Medium	0.0%	2.7%		
	Low	97.6%	96.1%		
8 th Grade	High	2.9%	14.9%		
	Medium	11.8%	15.8%		
	Low	85.3%	69.2%		
10 th Grade	High	34.4%	27.4%		
	Medium	22.9%	22.3%		
	Low	42.7%	50.3%		
12 th Grade	High	34.2%	30.9%		
	Medium	19.7%	23.9%		
	Low	46.1%	45.3%		

Table 48. Risk and Protective Factors That Best Predict 30-Day Alcohol Use and

Percentage of Students at Risk or Protected by Grade Level (2006 PNA)

Grade	Factors that best predict 30-day alcohol use	risk or at low predictiv	Percent of students at high risk or at low protection on predictive factors State Local			
6 th Grade	Face golden Attitudes toward David Llan					
0 Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	19.3%	30.0%			
	Intent to Use Drugs	13.8%	10.6%			
	Friends Use of Drugs	27.0%	36.0%			
	Sensation Seeking	56.4%	56.0%			
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	34.9%	21.7%			
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	16.7%	15.9%			
	Community Disorganization	34.7%	26.1%			
	Social Skills*	28.7%	40.0%			
8 th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	29.9%	14.0%			
	Intent to Use Drugs	20.8%	14.0%			
	Friends Use of Drugs	45.1%	42.9%			
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	49.5%	50.0%			
	Sensation Seeking	53.2%	62.8%			
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	32.4%	35.1%			
	Social Skills*	39.1%	27.9%			
10 th Grade	Intent to Use Drugs	25.7%	35.5%			
	Friends Use of Drugs	45.2%	54.8%			
	Sensation Seeking	51.9%	59.7%			
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	46.7%	51.0%			
	Social Skills*	44.2%	48.8%			
12 th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	35.1%	28.8%			
	Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	44.6%	41.9%			
	Intent to Use Drugs	28.7%	27.3%			
	Sensation Seeking	52.9%	50.0%			
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	60.8%	59.1%			
	Social Skills*	33.3%	32.3%			
	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*	35.1%	28.3%			

^{*} List the percent of Students who are "at-low-protection" by completing the following formula: L = 100 - x

where L is the percentage of students at-low-protection and x is the protective factor prevalence rate listed in your community PNA report.

Question 34. Based on data in Table 48, how does your level of risk based on the combination of risk and protective factors compare to the risk levels for the State of Wyoming? Is your percentage of students at high risk of alcohol use bigger, smaller, or about the same as the state? Discuss the differences.
Our 10th and 12 th graders appear to be at higher risk than the average Wyoming 10 th and 12 th graders and at lower risk for 6 th and 8 th graders.

Question 35.

Based upon discussions with the 2006 PNA researchers and the data in Table 49, which of the risk factors listed there have the highest prevalence rates for your community?

As students age from 6th to 12th grade they are less protected and are at the same or higher risk as other Wyoming students. Converse students are similar to Wyoming students in that sensation seeking, parents favorable attitudes, and friends who use are the highest risk factors.

Graduation Rates

Table 49. Graduation Rates

County	Graduation Rate
Natrona	70.99%
Laramie	78.00%
Carbon	78.25%
Fremont	78.48%
Sweetwater	81.32%
Wyoming	81.51%
Campbell	81.57%
Hot Springs	82.96%
Johnson	83.53%
Converse	83.67%
Washakie	83.80%
Lincoln	83.95%
Sheridan	84.09%
Albany	84.67%
Platte	85.20%
Uinta	86.12%
Niobrara	86.67%
Sublette	87.01%
Goshen	88.55%
Teton	89.83%
Big Horn	90.62%
Park	90.64%
Weston	94.09%
Crook	96.33%

Question 36.

Based on data in Table 50, how do your graduation rates compare to the Wyoming graduation rates? Is your percentage bigger, smaller, or about the same as the state? Discuss the differences.

At 83% graduation rates are above the state percentages which is a plus.

Individual Factor Questions

Question 37.

Based on information gathered from the PNA, graduation rates, town hall meetings, and other local data, what are the concerns around individual factors that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

At 83%, our student graduation rates are above the state percentages which is a plus. However, our 10th and 12th graders are at higher risk that the average Wyoming 10th-12th graders. Their risk factors scores are similar to other Wyoming students in that they scored highest on sensation seeking, favorable parental attitudes towards drug use, and friends who use.

Considering this constellation of risk factors contributes to youth 30 day alcohol use and given our students score higher risk scores the individual factors are a contributing factor in misuse of alcohol.

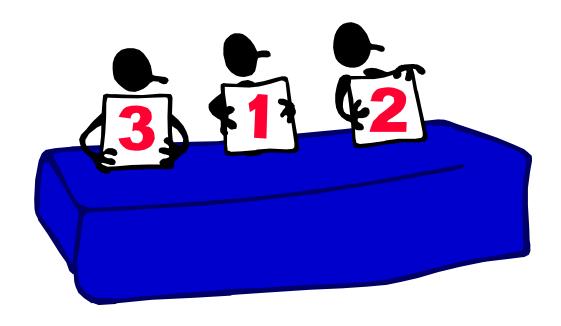
Ouestion 38.

Based on these considerations, to what degree does your CAC believe individual factors are impacting the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision. (place an "x" next to a number from 0 to 10)

No impact Ma						Major	impact			
0	1	2	3	4	5X	6	7	8	9	10

The CAC realizes that we must also address that we have risk takers that are influenced by permissive parental attitudes and friends who use.

Prioritization



Task Three:
Rank the Six Causal Areas from the Greatest Contributor to Your
Community's Problems to the Smallest Contributor

Score	Rank	Causal Area
	4	Retail Availability
	6	Criminal Justice
	2	Social Availability
	5	Promotion
	1	Community Norms
	3	Individual Factors

Ouestion 39.

1st Community Norm

We have determined that alcohol consumption is considered normal and necessary by many Converse County residents and that this attitude contributes to adult alcohol abuse, a permissive attitude regarding underage drinking and the availability of alcohol at gatherings and events. However, there is also a large concern regarding the use of alcohol in our county and state. This silent majority needs to be empowered to step forward and become vocal and declare alcohol is not a way of life in Wyoming. In order to make long lasting progress Community Norms must be addressed.

2nd Social Availability

Given the permissive attitudes reported by 87% of parents towards their children (age 18+) consuming alcohol AND given nearly 50% of 6th through 12th graders reporting attending gatherings where large amounts of alcohol are available AND given that students are reporting that adults are supplying them with alcohol, it is not surprising that 50% of students are reporting alcohol use within the past 30 days. Social availability is definitely contributing to the underage alcohol misuse in Converse county.

3rd Individual

Considering a constellation of risk factors contributes to youth 30 day alcohol use and given our students are at higher risk the CAC realizes that we must also address this factor. We have high percentage of risk takers that are influenced by permissive parental attitudes and friends who use.

4th Retail Availability

Given the most recent compliance check data, the number of drive-up windows in the county and our liquor license per capita ranking, it appears that alcohol is readily available in the county. The CAC rated this factor as 4th in that having alcohol readily available contributes to increased alcohol use and that possible environmental strategies could work well within our community to decrease the availability of alcohol.

5th Promotion

Within the county alcohol is minimally promoted by billboards or newspaper advertising. However, during local events/festivals alcohol is being served in beer tents or out-of-doors which provides more opportunity for drinking by adults. It is a plus that only one area is promoting alcohol. Since this also fits within the Social Availability factor as well and is influenced by Community Norms this was rated as 5th.

6th Criminal Justice

In the battle against alcohol misuse, Converse has some positive factors: 90% conviction rates, 95% community support for enforcement of laws curtailing underage alcohol use, over 50% of county residents support law enforcement and the courts and 85% think residents should do more in supporting them, and zero tolerance of underage alcohol use by local law enforcement. The CAC believes that there is much being done currently and sees this factor as something that could be given recognition - not changed – and could provide impetus in changing community norms.

Resource Assessment



Task Four:
Evaluate the Current Resources Going toward
Each of the Six Causal Areas

Resources

Most grantee communities already do some sort of substance abuse prevention, ranging from implementing school based programs to pursuing policy changes. Therefore, it is important to consider the resources already being used in any of the six causal areas. Complete Table 51 below by listing <u>current</u> strategies and resources being expended within each causal area. Note that these must include some focus upon the <u>prevention</u> of the <u>misuse of alcohol</u>. Resources most often refer to funding but could also refer to other efforts like individual time spent pursuing policy change, dedicated staff, etc. Complete this resource assessment with your Community Advisory Council. You may want to consider certain school or local policies surrounding alcohol.

Table 50. Current Resources and Strategies Focusing upon the Misuse of Alcohol by Causal Area

Causal Area	Strategies	Resources
Retail Availability	Compliance Checks, Keg Registration	Funded by Douglas PD, CC Sheriff's Office, City of Douglas
Criminal Justice	Youth Residential Placement	Funded by Converse County &Youth Development Services
	Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment, DUI School, MIP School	Funded by Solutions For Life, grants, fees
	Minor In Possession Patrol	Douglas PD, MIP grant
	Victim Impact Panel	Funded by donations & volunteers,
	Victim Advocates, Temporary Family Shelter	Funded by grants, donations, volunteers, CC Coalition Against Violence
Social Availability	Social Hosting Education & Awareness Campaign	Funded by Douglas PD and Solutions For Life
	1 St Ladies Underage Drinking Initiative	Funded by grants, WFLI, Douglas PD, Solutions For Life
Promotion	Senior Send-Off Graduation Party (Alcohol/Tobacco Free Alternative)	Funded by grants, Douglas PD, CCSD#1, donations
Community Norms	Substance Abuse Coalition Building	Funded by grants, Human Resource Council, Converse County Substance Abuse Coalition, Glenrock Prevention Coalition
	Community Health Campaigns	Funded by Memorial Hospital of

	Converse County
Alcoholics Anonymous	Funded by Donations
School Resource Officers & D.A.R.E.	Funded by Douglas PD & Converse Co School Dist #1
AWANA, The Gathering Place Teen Center – Programs & Activities	Funded by the Baptist Church, The Gathering, donations
Boy's & Girl's Club of Douglas & Glenrock, Boy's & Girl's Club, 21 st Century After-school, Youth Job Skill training – K-12 grade programs & activities	Funded by grants, donations, fees, volunteers, CCSD#1 &2, CANDO, GPC
Adult Learning Center – GED age 16-adult	Funded by fees, grants, EWC
Senior Support Services	Douglas & Glenrock Senior Centers
Early Childhood Development & parent training, family programs	Funded by CC Child & Development Center, grants, Strengthening Families, MOPS
	School Resource Officers & D.A.R.E. AWANA, The Gathering Place Teen Center – Programs & Activities Boy's & Girl's Club of Douglas & Glenrock, Boy's & Girl's Club, 21 st Century After-school, Youth Job Skill training – K-12 grade programs & activities Adult Learning Center – GED age 16-adult Senior Support Services Early Childhood Development &

Final Question



Task Five: Determine What Combination of Causal Areas Your PF Project Will Target

Your Final Conclusions

Now that you have considered the data surrounding your community's alcohol problems, as well as each causal area for these problems, you need to decide what to do. This decision will ultimately be part of your community's PF Strategic Plan and lead to very specific evidence-based strategies for you to implement. For now, think about your data and especially your final rankings on page 66 as well as your resource assessment on page 69. Also, mull over the possible connections among the six causal areas. Would it be possible to target social availability without also targeting community norms? Will changes in retail availability necessarily require changes in the enforcement of policy? Now answer the following question.

Final Needs Assessment Question

Ouestion 40.

It is very unlikely that your community can or needs to address every possible cause or implement every possible evidence-based strategy to change alcohol-related problems. What combination of causal areas is your community going to target with the PF project, and why?

Briefly, as a CAC we have initially discussed targeting Community Norms with a Social Marketing Campaign for several reasons. A social marketing campaign would increase the readiness of the community to change attitudes towards alcohol use utilizing the strengths of the silent majority who don't think alcohol consumption is a way of life. Community Norms appears to have the least amount of available resources. It would be beneficial to coalition building and increasing the capacity of the community to deal effectively with alcohol misuse. In addressing Community Norms, Social and Retail Availability would also be positively affected setting the stage for a future alcohol free ordinance governing public events.

We also discussed developing or improving an existing Parent Network to empower parents to help each other and their children to develop healthier lifestyles that don't revolve around alcohol as well as recruiting sponsorship of future alcohol-free gatherings and activities for themselves and their children.

We would also like to continue discussion with law enforcement and the courts to facilitate more alcohol treatment options for alcohol crimes as well as developing options to engage those folks who ordinarily would not seek treatment.

The social marketing campaign would also target youth and given there is a plethora of programs and activities currently available we would place initiating new youth programs as a lesser priority.

References & Appendices



Here You Will Find the Research Used in this Workbook, Population Data, Protocols for the Town Hall Meeting And Law Enforcement Interviews, and PNA Results

Appendices

Notes for Law Enforcement Interview about Alcohol Misuse

Date:_April 4, 2	007 Location	on: County Sheriff's Office - Douglas	Participant's Title:	Sheriff Clinton
Becker	Interviewer	Jane Osborne		

Section	Major Ideas of Themes	Quotes
Question 1 Are any officers assigned specifically to alcohol related issues or offenses in our community?	Yes	
Question 2 How many officers are assigned?	One	That will be changing in the near future.
Question 3 What does their work consist of?	One – County Liquor License compliance checks Two - TBA for community outreach. Plans to educate coal miners at site regarding open container law as well as schools to build connections with students.	My philosophy of enforcement is to also "make connections" with the young people in the community. I believe mutual respect is important. Is it a teen problem or a parent problem? Sometimes it's the child's family environment that encourages alcohol use.
Question 4 What special training do officers have in order to deal with alcohol-related offenses?	36 hours mandatory training at Wyo Law Enforcement Academy upon employment. Recognition of symptoms of impaired drivers, field sobriety tests, etc.	

Other thoughts, ideas, comments, or themes that arose during the interview:

Sheriff Becker is "new" to the position of county sheriff starting his position in January 2007 after a long career with the Wyoming Highway Patrol. He has seen alcohol/drug related accidents first hand and plans to step up enforcement. His sister was killed in an automobile accident by a drunk driver.

Date:_April 5, 2007	Location: Douglas Police Department	Participant's Title:	Chief Lori
Emmert	Interviewer: Jane Osborne	_	

Section	Major Ideas of Themes	Quotes
Question 1 Are any officers assigned specifically to alcohol related issues or offenses in our community?	YES	Every officer is somehow involved in alcohol enforcement.
Question 2 How many officers are assigned?	Fourteen	It's hard to separate out because officers are routinely monitoring and enforcing as one of many job duties.
Question 3 What does their work consist of?	Two: School Resource Officers Two: Liquor License Compliance All/ Ten: Overtime MIP Enforcement & Party Patrol One Dog: Trained in drug detection Douglas PD receives grant money to pay officers for overtime to enforce alcohol laws	I think it's great that the community thinks we are "hard nosed" when it comes to enforcing alcohol laws. We've been able to step up enforcement due to receiving grant money for overtime salaries. It has made a real impact.
Question 4 What special training do officers have in order to deal with alcohol-related offenses?	36 hours mandatory training at Wyo Law Enforcement Academy upon employment. Recognition of symptoms, field sobriety tests 8 hour additional yearly advanced training for DUI/Drug detection	The 8 hour additional training is a minimum. We are continually training based on the level of training needed by the officers.

Other thoughts, ideas, comments, or themes that arose during the interview:

Parents are more accepting of MIP enforcement. Ten years ago parents would be complaining to officers or attempting to have their child's citation dismissed. Now it's more routine and parents are supporting the police officers.

Section	Major Ideas of Themes	Quotes
Question 1 Are any officers assigned specifically to alcohol related issues or offenses in our community?	No	We are hoping to get it in place later this year
Question 2 How many officers are assigned?	0	That will be changing in the near future.
Question 3 What does their work consist of?		
Question 4 What special training do officers have in order to deal with alcohol-related offenses?	36 hours mandatory training at Wyo Law Enforcement Academy upon employment. Recognition of symptoms of impaired drivers, field sobriety tests, etc.	

Other thoughts, ideas, comments, or themes that arose during the interview:

Chief Collins has been working hard to get the Deer Creek days less centered around liquor and more about family fun. Glenrock has seen a decrease of accidents and such because of officers becoming harder on the alcohol issue.

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