Wyoming's Prevention Framework to Reduce the Misuse of Alcohol

Community Needs Assessment Workbook 2007

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Workbook is Available Online
http://spfsig.preved.org/news.php

Community Needs Assessment Workbook Contributors

List the names of people in your community, the organizations they represent, and the contributions they made to completing this workbook in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Workbook Contributors

Name	Organization	Contribution
Chanda Richards Grant Coordinator	Project Youth	Data collection
Barbara Sachse Director	Project Youth	Data collection
Catherine Paullin Grant Coordinator	Project Youth	Data collection, primary author
Jim Craig Vista	Sheridan Community Education Foundation (SCEF)	Conducted police and sheriff interviews
Kim Wells SIS Records Manager	Sheridan County School District #2	Information from the 2001 and 2003 YRBS archives

Local Data Sources

In Table 2 below list all the local data sources used in this workbook as well as a description of the data, and where it came from.

Table 2 . Local Data Sources

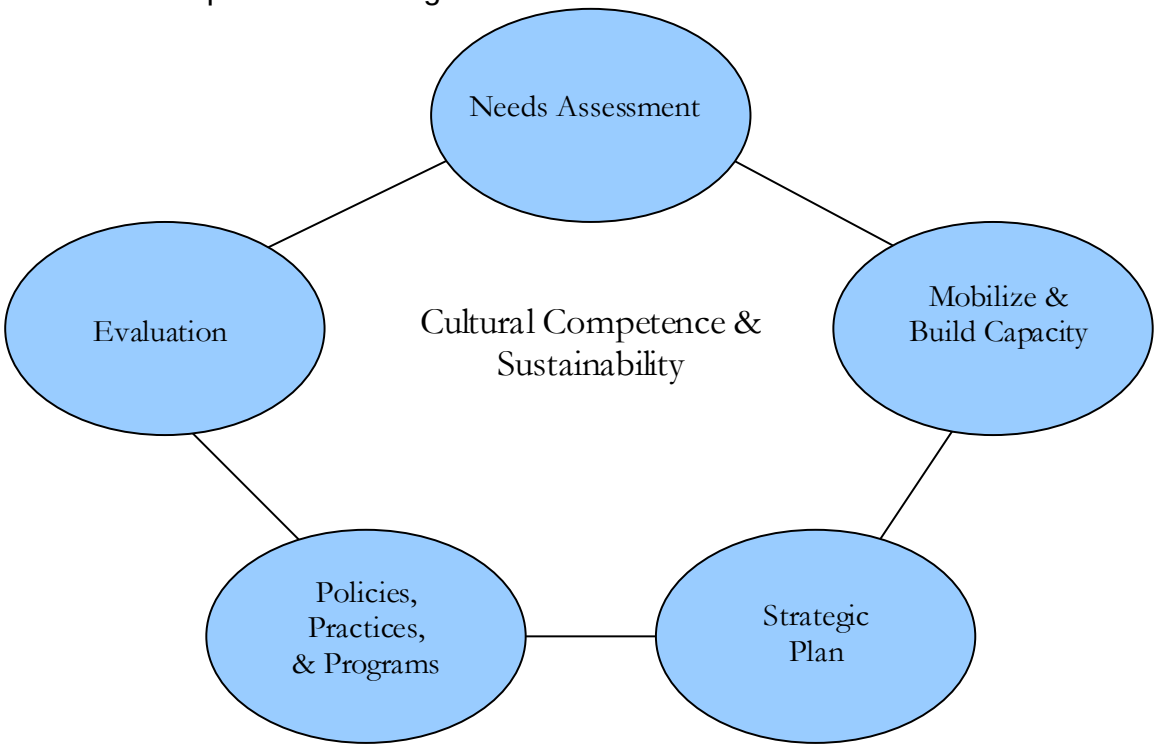
Data Source	Data Description	Data Location
Sheridan County PNA	A survey designed to gather information for the planning and evaluation of substance abuse, violence, and delinquent behavior prevention programs, policies, and practices	Project Youth Office, SCEF
Sheridan High School YRBS, 2001, 2003, and 2005	A survey developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to measure the major health risk behaviors performed by youth.	Sheridan County School District #2 Administration Building
Sheridan County Clerk's Office	Data on county liquor licenses and catering and malt beverage permits	Sheridan County Court House
City of Sheridan Clerk's Office	Data on city liquor licenses and catering and malt beverage permits	Sheridan City Hall
Dave Hofmeier, Sheridan County Sheriff	Interview about alcohol misuse	Project Youth Office
Mike Card, City of Sheridan Chief of Police	Interview about alcohol misuse	Project Youth Office
Sheridan High School Website	Information on advanced placement courses, National Merit Scholars, etc.	Web.sheridan2.k12.wy.us/shs/
Darlene Johnson Sheridan County Jail Commander	Alcohol misuse arrest information from 2006 and early 2007	Sheridan County Jail

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).

Figure 1. Five Steps of the Strategic Prevention Framework Process

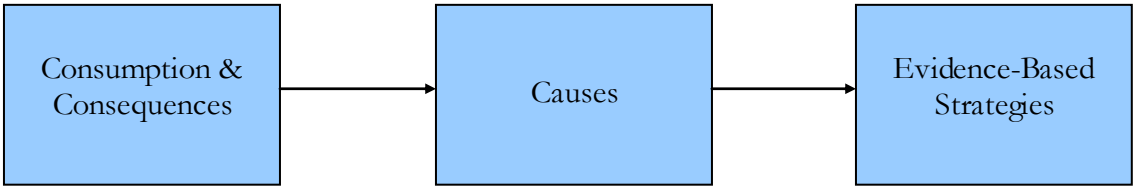


At the state level, Wyoming has completed the needs assessment and funding allocation plan. Mobilization and capacity building take place throughout the project. Wyoming's needs assessment identified the targeted problem as the misuse of alcohol and its consequences, and Wyoming's allocation strategy 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

The purpose of this workbook is to help PF funded communities go through the outcome-based prevention model. The first step is to complete a comprehensive needs assessment. This means that grantees, and the community partnerships, must accurately assess their problems using epidemiological data, and they must do research to understand what may influence these problems. To be effective, you should not complete this workbook alone. Instead, you and your Community Advisory Council (CAC) should work together to complete this task.

Keep in mind that Wyoming has already identified the targeted need for this project—the misuse of alcohol.

"Misuse of alcohol" means that:

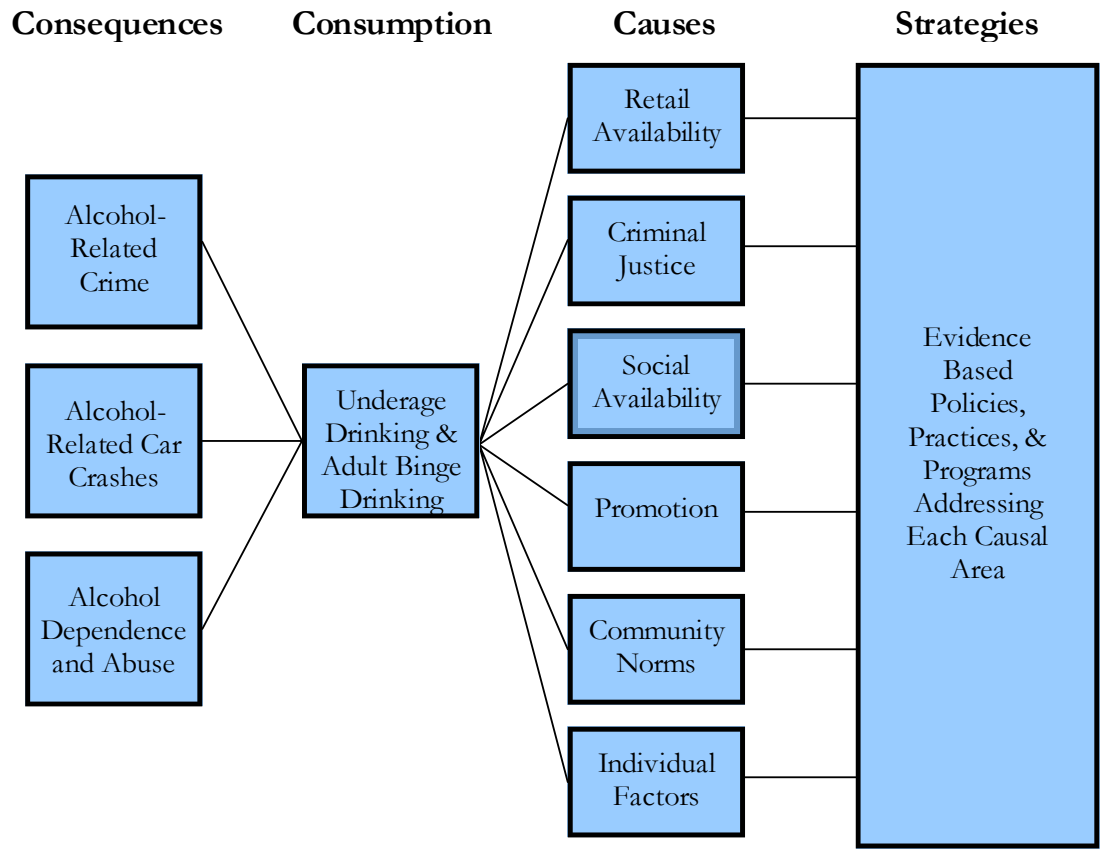
1. The primary target for the PF is underage drinking, and adult binge drinking. Underage drinking refers to any use of alcohol by anyone under the age of 21, while adult binge drinking refers to those 18 years and older who have five of more drinks on any one occasion.

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



<u>Each grantee must complete the tasks that follow to detail the problems and influences surrounding the misuse of alcohol in their community. This will lead to focused mobilization and capacity building, as well as aid in the prioritization of evidence-based strategies within the community's strategic plan.</u>

The work that follows involves gathering data to illuminate both the problem(s) and the casual area(s) that contribute to the problems in your community. This is achieved by answering a series of questions. Most of the data you gather will exist in various data sources, but you will also have to do some original research. 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

It must be noted that most of the existing local level data used in this workbook are available at the county level. Therefore, completion of this workbook may be more challenging for the Wind River Indian Reservation than for other communities. The Reservation will certainly have to collaborate with the Fremont County project, and at times alternative measures may need to be used. Grantee communities should complete this workbook as thoroughly as possible working with their Community Advisory Council and WYSAC researchers.

Collection of Existing Survey Results

Much of the data that will be used in this workbook will already have been publicly reported. When possible, you will be referred to a website or other public data source to find your community's information. In other areas, where local level data is less available, WYSAC has placed the existing survey results within this workbook's tables and appendices. Point estimates are used for simplicity, and it is acknowledged that these estimates may vary according to their margin of error. The instructions in each section will direct you and provide guidance on how to interpret the results from existing data sources.

In addition to the existing data sources that are specifically outlined in this workbook, local surveys or other local data are encouraged to be used as sources of auxiliary information to aid in the decision making process. For instance, many community colleges may have results from the National College Health Assessment (NCHA). In addition, your community may have already gathered survey results from businesses or from local law enforcement that may help in the needs assessment.

Interviews with Key Partners and Stakeholders

You will also interview key partners and stakeholders in your community to help provide a better picture of their concerns within your community regarding the misuse of alcohol. One particular set of stakeholders that you will be asked to interview are the law enforcement officials in your community. A sample protocol for these law enforcement interviews is given in this workbook's Appendix B, and a brief description of the information that is to be gathered in the law enforcement interviews is provided in the law enforcement section. Interviews with other stakeholders will provide local information in other areas of this workbook.

Town Hall Meeting

As part of the data collection, you will conduct a town hall meeting to gather community views regarding what factors influence the misuse of alcohol in your community. In particular, you will need to find out how the community thinks social availability, community norms, and individual factors impact the misuse of alcohol in your community. A description on how to conduct the town hall meeting, and the types of information that will need to be gathered from the town hall meeting is provided in Appendix C.

Collection of Original Data

In several areas of this workbook you will be asked to gather information using specified designs. This data collection will include such things as counting the number of billboards which advertise alcohol, or counting the number of events where alcohol companies or distributors are sponsors. The point of this data collection is to gather information directly from your community by observation or library research. In all cases, the original data collection will be measures that are

easily gathered. The original data that you collect will be sent to WYSAC by April 30, 2007. The WYSAC researchers will use the data from all 24 grantees to derive state level comparisons and, where appropriate, grantee rankings. The results from this original research will be returned to you by May 15, 2007, so you can integrate that information into this workbook. Table 3 below provides a quick reference for the deadlines for the collection of original data as well as the workbook itself.

Table 3. Deadlines for Original Data Submission, Return of Aggregate Results, and Final Workbook Completion

Due Date	Product
April 30, 2007 Send the following products to WYSAC	Percentage of drive-up liquor windows, percentage of convictions for alcohol-related crime, number of officers assigned to alcohol-related issues and crimes, percentage of community events and festivals with alcohol-related sponsors, and number of billboards advertising alcohol, number of advertisements in local newspapers advertising alcohol
May 15, 2007	Aggregate data with state level results sent back to communities for comparison
June 15, 2007	Community Needs Assessment Workbook completed and sent to the Substance Abuse Division

A final copy of the Community Needs Assessment Workbook should be submitted electronically to:

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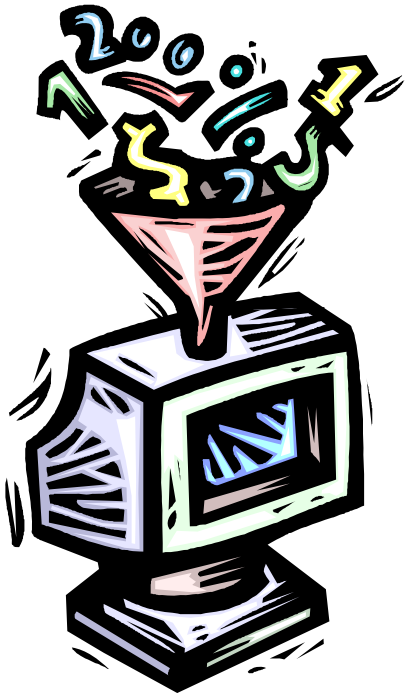
Problems



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

Consequences

This first section looks at alcohol-related consequence data and will help you identify which alcohol-related consequences are of greatest concern in your community. Alcohol-related consequences are defined as the social, economic, and health problems associated with the use of alcohol, such as crime and car crashes. It is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same problems, and to help identify individual community problems, you will conduct a needs assessment in relation to alcohol misuse and its consequences.

Alcohol-Related Crime

One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is alcohol-related crime. Your task will be to obtain information on alcohol-related arrest rates in your community by going to the following website: http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/dci/. Once you have arrived at this website, the following directions will allow you to find your county's arrest results.

- In the middle of the page, click the link titled "Crime in Wyoming Reports."
- In the middle of the page, click and select the year in which you are interested (you will need information from the six most recent annual reports.)
- Select the county in which you are interested (county information starts about page 33 in each of the annual reports.)
- Find your county's arrest numbers for each individual year. Record in Tables 4 through 9, the number of arrests for driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness (within the annual reports, adult information can be found in the left hand column, while juvenile information in the right hand column.) For Tables 4, 5, and 6 add adult males and females together and put the totals in the Tables. For Tables 7, 8, and 9 add juvenile males and females together and put the totals in the Tables.)
- Tables 4 through 9 also request your county population estimates. These numbers are available in the workbook Appendix A (Tables B and C) using numbers from the US Census Bureau. Adult crime estimates will be based on the population estimates of people who are over 18 (Table B). The juvenile population will use the results in Table C for people who are 10 to 17.
- To obtain the totals from 2000-2005, sum all six years together.
- To work out the rate per 100,000 population, divide the number of county arrests for the year(s) by the county population for those years and multiply by 100,000.
- Under the rate comparison column use a "+" if your county rate is higher than the Wyoming rate, use "–" if your county rate is lower than the Wyoming rate, and use "=" if the rates are about the same.

For Wyoming's rate per 100,000 population, the calculations would look like this:

$$\text{Adult DUI rate (2000-2005)} = \frac{\text{Number of Adult DUI Arrests in Wyoming}}{\text{Wyoming Adult Population for the Time Period}} * 100{,}000$$

$$= \frac{26{,}490}{2{,}277{,}429} * 100{,}000$$

$$= 1163.15$$

Table 4. Driving under the Influence (Adults)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	259	26,606	973.46	4,386	1197.48	-
2001	244	26,729	912.87	4,357	1178.21	-
2002	266	26,951	986.98	4,164	1108.06	-
2003	277	27,146	1020.41	4,207	1101.64	-
2004	300	27,236	1101.48	4,469	1149.69	-
2005	235	27,389	858.01	4,907	1242.36	-
2000-05	1581	162,057	975.58	26,490	1163.15	-

Table 5. Liquor Law Violations (Adults)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	187	26,606	702.85	3,896	1063.70	-
2001	296	26,729	1107.41	3,501	946.74	+
2002	285	26,951	1057.47	3,193	849.67	+
2003	270	27,146	994.62	3,016	789.77	+
2004	265	27,236	972.98	2,892	744.00	+
2005	242	27,389	883.57	2,763	699.54	+
2000-05	1545	162,057	953.37	19,261	845.73	+

Table 6. Drunkenness (Adults)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	33	26,606	124.03	1,387	378.68	-
2001	10	26,729	37.41	1,277	345.32	-
2002	51	26,951	189.23	1,204	320.39	-
2003	38	27,146	139.98	1,430	374.46	-
2004	31	27,236	113.82	1,370	352.45	-
2005	42	27,389	153.35	1,709	432.69	-
2000-05	205	162,057	126.50	8,377	367.83	-

Table 7. Driving under the Influence (Juveniles)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	5	26,606	18.79	80	126.17	-
2001	3	26,729	11.22	81	131.55	-
2002	5	26,951	18.55	68	112.15	-
2003	12	27,146	44.21	71	121.49	-
2004	6	27,236	22.03	81	143.72	-
2005	6	27,389	21.91	104	192.30	-
2000-05	37	162,057	22.83	485	136.82	-

Table 8. Liquor Law Violations (Juveniles)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	72	26,606	270.62	1,731	2730.03	-
2001	82	26,729	306.78	1,349	2190.86	-
2002	136	26,951	504.62	1,304	2150.71	-
2003	121	27,146	445.74	1,193	2041.41	-
2004	86	27,236	315.76	1,141	2024.52	-
2005	85	27,389	310.34	1,117	2065.42	-
2000-05	582	162,057	359.13	7,835	2210.21	-

Table 9. Drunkenness (Juveniles)

Year	Number of County Arrests	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Wyoming Number of Arrests	Wyoming Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2000	0	26,606	0	66	104.09	-
2001	0	26,729	0	53	86.08	-
2002	0	26,951	0	23	37.93	-
2003	0	27,146	0	30	51.33	-
2004	1	27,236	3.67	22	39.04	-
2005	0	27,389	0	42	77.66	-
2000-05	1	162,057	.62	236	66.57	-

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around the consequences of alcohol-related crime. For example, you may have information from local surveys, you may know about trouble spots, or specific alcohol-related strategies that the police are implementing. You may have local data on Minors in Possession (MIP) arrests and/or citations. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Question 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 arrest data indicates that Sheridan County has below average rates for all violations except Liquor Law Violations by Adults. Arrest rates for Adult Drunkenness are about a third of state averages but, even more significantly, juvenile arrests for Driving Under the Influence, Liquor Law Violations, and Drunkenness are only a small fraction of state averages. There was only one arrest for juvenile drunkenness in the six year span of data provided.

This arrest data does appear to accurately reflect a problem in our community with lack of law enforcement manpower. It may also reflect parental permissiveness with regard to under age drinking with many of the opportunities for drinking occurring in private homes with parental knowledge but parents exerting control over driving. Law enforcement and teens both also report that assigning a designated driver often occurs.

To provide another set of estimates for your county, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data may often be obtained from your local schools and/or school districts. If you can obtain this information you will want to include this in Tables 10 through 13.

- Under the percentage comparison column in Tables 10 and 12 use a "+" if your county percentage is higher than the Wyoming percentage, use "–" if your county percentage is lower than the Wyoming percentage, and use "=" if the percentages are about the same.
- In Tables 11 and 13, record whether the time trend is increasing using a "+" symbol, a "–" symbol for a decreasing trend, a "=" symbol for a stable trend, and a "?" for an unclear trend.

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 (2005 YRBS)

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9th	N/A	27.5%	
10th	N/A	28.2%	
11th	N/A	33.3%	
12th	N/A	30.2%	
9th-12th	30.0%	29.7%	+

Table 11. 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)

Grade	2001 County Data	2003 County Data	2005 County Data	Trend
9th	N/A			
10th	N/A			
11th	N/A			
12th	N/A			
9th-12th	32.7%	30.3%	30.0%	-

Table12. 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
9th	N/A	6.4%	
10th	N/A	13.3%	
11th	N/A	21.0%	
12th	N/A	21.3%	
9th-12th	15.8%	15.3%	+

Table 13. 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
9th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
10th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
11th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9th-12th	20.7%	21.3%	15.8%	-

Question 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.

Rates for student drinking and driving in Sheridan County are about the same as they are across the state. There is a small decrease in the percent of students who have been driven by someone who has been drinking from 2001 to 2005. There is a much more significant decline in the percentage of students who said that they drove after drinking from 2001 to 2005. This seems to reflect teen concern about consequences of being arrested for a Driving Under the Influence offense. It also does support both law enforcement and teen reports of assignment of a designated driver becoming more common.

Alcohol-Related Car Crashes

Another targeted consequence of the misuse of alcohol for Wyoming's PF project is car crashes related to alcohol use.

For your community assessment, you will need to obtain information on the percentage of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in your community by going to the following website: http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/

- From the website, select states, under the report list on the left hand side.
- Then click alcohol.
- The first table from this website is titled "Persons Killed, by State and Highest Blood Alcohol Concentration in Crashes;" from this table, click Wyoming which will give you the county rates.
- In Table 14 record the following three numbers under your county column. First report the number from the website column headed "total killed in alcohol-related crashes," second report the percentage from the website column headed "total killed in alcohol-related crashes," and third report the number from the website column headed "total killed."
- Using the look-up box just above the right hand corner of the website table, change the year and repeat the previous step until you have recorded all the annual information in Table 14.
- To obtain the percentage from 2000 to 2005, you will need to sum the number of alcohol-related fatalities across the listed years, and also sum the total number of fatalities across the listed years. To obtain the percentage, simply divide the total number of alcohol-related fatalities in your county by the total number of crash fatalities, and then multiply by 100.
- Under the percentage comparison column use a "+" if your county percentage is higher than the Wyoming percentage, use "–" if your county percentage is lower than the Wyoming percentage, and use "=" if the percentages are about the same.

Table 14. Percentage of Alcohol-Related Fatalities

Year	County			Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
	# that were Alcohol- Related	Percent Alcohol-Related	Total # Killed	Percent	
2000	2	33%	6	30%	+
2001	1	24%	5	44%	-
2002	3	50%	6	38%	+
2003	5	59%	9	38%	+
2004	3	100%	3	36%	+
2005	3	43%	8	38%	+
2000-2005	17	46%	37	38%	+

- To complete Table 15 you will need to return to the state alcohol rates by either clicking the back button on your web browser or by repeating the first bulleted steps above.
- After returning to the state rates, scroll down to the table titled, "Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes, by State and Blood Alcohol Concentration of the Driver." Then click on the Wyoming link within that table to get to the county level results.
- For your county, record the following results in Table 15:
    - First report the number and percent listed under "Any Alcohol (BAC=0.01+)."

- Second report the number from the column headed "Total Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes."

- Using the look-up box just above the right hand corner of the website table, change the year and repeat the previous step until you have recorded all the annual information in Table 15.
- To obtain the percentage from 2000 to 2005, you will need to sum the number of drivers with BAC levels greater than 0.01, and sum the total number of drivers involved in fatal crashes across the listed years. To obtain the percentage, divide the number of drivers who had been drinking by the total number of drivers who had been involved in a fatal crashes, then multiply by 100.
- Under the percentage comparison column use a "+" if your county percentage is higher than the Wyoming percentage, use "–" if your county percentage is lower than the Wyoming percentage, and use "=" if the percentages are about the same.

Table 15. 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	2	40%	5	22%	+
2001	1	22%	5	31%	-
2002	3	50%	6	28%	+
2003	3	37%	9	26%	+
2004	3	100%	3	26%	+
2005	3	40%	8	31%	+
2000-2005	15	42%	36	28%	+

To complete Tables 16 and 17 you will need to obtain information on the number and rate of alcohol-related crashes from 2002 to 2005. Like the previous tables in the workbook, you will need to compile numbers from several annual reports and then calculate the percentage across all the requested years. The following directions will help explain how to do this.

- In your internet web browser go to the following website: http://dot.state.wy.us/Default.jsp?sCode=hwycr.
- Click on the year in which you are interested on the right hand side.
- Click the link titled "Alcohol and Wyoming Crashes."
- On approximately page number 114 there is a table titled "Alcohol Involved Fatal Crashes."
- In Table 16 record the number of alcohol-related fatalities for your county.
- In Table 17 record the number of alcohol-related crashes for your county.
- For 2002-2005 sum all the years together.
- For information on county population see Appendix A (Table A) of this workbook, and use these figures for county population.
- To work out the rate per 100,000 population, divide the number of county arrests for the year(s) by the county population for those years and multiply by 100,000.
- Under the rate comparison column use a "+" if your county rate is higher than the Wyoming rate, use "–" if your county rate is lower than the Wyoming rate, and use "=" if the rates are about the same.

Table 16. Alcohol-Related Fatalities

Year	Number of County Fatalities	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Number of Wyoming Fatalities	Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2002	3	26,591	11.13	58	11.62	-
2003	5	27,146	18.41	50	9.96	+
2004	3	27,236	11.01	53	10.48	+
2005	3	27,389	10.95	54	10.60	+
2002-2005	14	108,722	12.87	215	10.66	+

Table 17. Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes

Year	Number of County Fatal Crashes	County Population	Rate per 100,000 Population	Number of Wyoming Fatal Crashes	Rate per 100,000 Population	Rate Comparison
2002	3	26,951	11.13	53	10.62	+
2003	3	27,146	11.05	43	8.57	+
2004	3	27,236	11.01	50	9.88	+
2005	3	27.389	10.95	51	10.01	+
2002-2005	12	108,722	11.03	197	9.77	+

To complete Tables 18 and 19, you will be using the same website: http://dot.state.wy.us/Default.jsp?sCode=hwycr. The following directions explain how to obtain the needed information about Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes, and Alcohol-Related Property Crashes.

- After going to the website listed above, click the year in which you are interested.
- Click on the link about "Alcohol Involved Injury Crashes."
- On approximately page number 125 there is a table titled "Alcohol Involved Injury Crashes."
- In Table 18 record the number of alcohol-related injury crashes for your county.
- To complete Table 19 select alcohol-involved PDO (property damage only) crashes and from about page 137 find your county's number of alcohol-related property crashes and record those numbers in Table 19.
- For both tables sum 2003-2005 together.
- For information on county population see Appendix A (Table A) of this workbook and use these figures for county population.
- To work out the rate per 100,000 population, divide the number of county arrests for the year(s) by the county population for those years and multiply by 100,000.
- Under the rate comparison column use a "+" if your county rate is higher than the Wyoming rate, use "–" if your county rate is lower than the Wyoming rate, and use "=" if the rates are about the same.

Table 18. Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes

Year	# of County Injuries	County Population	Rate per 100,000	# of Wyoming Injuries	Rate per 100,000	Rate Comparison
2003	29	27,146	106.82	471	93.84	+
2004	20	27,236	73.43	422	83.42	-
2005	23	27,389	83.97	493	96.80	-
2003-2005	72	81,771	88.05	1,386	91.36	-

Table 19. Alcohol-Related Property Crashes

Year	# of County Property Crashes	County Population	Rate per 100,000	# of Wyoming Property Crashes	Rate per 100,000	Rate Comparison
2003	24	27,146	88.41	508	101.21	-
2004	22	27,236	80.77	473	93.50	-
2005	27	27,389	98.57	576	113.10	-
2003-2005	73	81,771	89.27	1,557	102.63	-

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around the consequences of alcohol and motor vehicles. For example, you may have information from local surveys, or you may know about certain trouble spots. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

Sheridan County has higher than state averages for Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes. However, the actual numbers of these fatalities is small and just one less fatality per year would put Sheridan County averages below the state except for Alcohol-Related Fatalities in 2003.

Rates of Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes and Alcohol-Related Property Crashes were lower than state averages except for 2003 Alcohol-Related Injury Crashes. This may be reflective of crashes not being reported to avoid criminal charges if alcohol is involved coupled with insufficient law enforcement manpower to patrol streets and highways.

Alcohol Dependence and Abuse

Consider Table 20 below showing the rate by county of residence for treatment admissions for alcohol as the primary or secondary drug. This data comes from the Wyoming Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division (MHSASD) for Fiscal Year 2005. Those counties at the top of Table 20 have the largest rates. The Wyoming rate has been included in the table and is shaded to provide a 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 20. 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

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around the consequences of alcohol dependence and abuse. For example, you may have information from local surveys, or you may have information from treatment facilities in your communities. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

Sheridan County rates of referral for alcohol treatment are significantly higher that the state average. This may be indicative of a larger than average problem with misuse of alcohol. It is also possible that, because Sheridan County has separate men's and women's treatment facilities, individuals are being referred to these treatment options due to availability. These facilities do receive some state funding so cost of services are on a sliding scale depending on the individual's income.

Final Consequences Question

Question 5.
Based on your answers to Questions 1 through 4, what are your community's major concerns surrounding the consequences of the misuse of alcohol? Justify your decision.

Our community's major concern around the issue of misuse of alcohol appears to be lack of law enforcement manpower to target alcohol use through educational programs, patrols, and enforcement. It appears that lack of law enforcement resources in this area translates to fewer arrests and therefore fewer individuals dealing with the justice system for the consequences of their alcohol use.

Consumption

This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify any consumption concerns in your community. Consumption data includes information about the percentage or number of underage people who drink alcohol, the percentage or number who engage in binge drinking (five or more drinks in one sitting), or the percentage or number of adults who engage in heavy drinking (more than 60 drinks a month for males, and more than 30 drinks a month for females).

Underage drinking

Complete Tables 21 through 24 using the Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) data for your county. To obtain your county's 2006 Prevention Needs Assessment (PNA) report go to the following website: http://www.uwyo.edu/wysac/HealthEducation/PNA/Reports.aspx

- After going to the website, click the link titled "open" next to your county's name.
- After downloading the report, go to Appendix A (Table 12-Table 15), and record the 30-day substance use alcohol data for 2006 in Table 21, and binge drinking rates for your community for 2006 in Table 23.
- To obtain your county's quartile, find Table 1 in the report (should be around page 10), find alcohol under 30-day substance use and record the quartiles for each grade level in Table 21; next find binge drinking under heavy substance use and record the quartiles for each grade level in Table 23 of this workbook. Note, if you are in the 1st quartile then your rate is lower than 75% of the other counties in Wyoming. If you are in the 4th quartile then your rate is in the top 25% of all counties in Wyoming.
- Under the percentage comparison column in Tables 21 and 23 use a "+" if your county percentage is higher than the Wyoming percentage, use "–" if your county percentage is lower than the Wyoming percentage, and use "=" if the percentages are about the same.
- Using information from Appendix A in your County's PNA Report, record in Table 22, the 30-Day Alcohol Use rates for 2001, 2004, and 2006. Record the Binge Drinking rates in 2001, 2004 and 2006 in Table 24. In both tables, record whether the time trend is increasing using a "+" symbol, a "–" symbol for a decreasing trend, a "=" symbol for a stable trend, and a "?" for an unclear trend.

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

Grade	County	Wyoming	County Quartile	Percentage Comparison
6th	6.1%	6.7%	2	=
8th	20.2%	27.1%	2	-
10th	43.6%	39.9%	4	+
12th	38.1	48.2%	1	-

Table 22. 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
6th	6.2%	6.7%	6.1%	=
8th	21.1%	24.3%	20.2%	-
10th	41.1%	40.0%	43.6%	+
12th	46.5%	55.6%	38.1%	-

Table 23. 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
6th	4.2%	4.1%	3	=
8th	11.1%	16.2%	1	-
10th	24.7%	25.2%	3	=
12th	33.4%	32.3%	2	=

Table 24. 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
6th	1.8%	3.4%	4.2%	+
8th	11.9%	12.1%	11.1%	-
10th	23.7%	27.2%	24.7%	-
12th	33.4%	38.2%	33.0%	-

To provide another set of estimates for your county, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data may often be obtained from your local schools and/or school districts. If you can obtain this information you will want to include this in Tables 25 through 28.

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

Grade	County	Wyoming	Percentage Comparison
9th	N/A	33.7%	
10th	N/A	45.7%	
11th	N/A	48.6%	
12th	N/A	55.0%	
9th-12th	46.7%	45.4%	+

Table 26. 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
9th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
10th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
11th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9th-12th	53.0%	53.7%	46.7%	-

Table 27. 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
9th	N/A	22.4%	
10th	N/A	30.0%	
11th	N/A	35.8%	
12th	N/A	41.4%	
9th-12th	32.9%	32.0%	-

Table 28. 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
9th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
10th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
11th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
12th	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9th-12th	36.7%	36.5%	32.9%	-

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around underage drinking. A few examples include, (a) your community may have its own specific alcohol survey involving underage drinking, or (b) your community may want to consider college data like the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) data if there is a community college or university in your community, or (c) data from alternative schools if there is one in your community. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Question 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.

Table 21 indicates student alcohol use in the past 30 days lower at all grade levels than state averages except at 10th grade. 10th grade was significantly higher than all other grade levels and is felt to be related to risky behaviors seen around the time students begin to drive. We were unable to get data by grade level for high school student's consumption of alcohol in the past 30 days, but for combined grade levels of Sheridan County District 2 students, consumption was only slightly higher than state average.

In general, student alcohol use in the past 30 days seems to have peaked in 2004 with lower rates seen in 2006 except for 10th grade which continued to rise. This also supports students at 10th grade level becoming involved in risky behaviors including alcohol use around the time they can drive and that this problem is increasing over time. Table 26 data only available for combined grade levels of Sheridan County District 2 students but also supports decreasing rates of alcohol use in the past 30 after a peak in 2003.

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.

Student binge drinking in Sheridan County is about the same as state averages except for 8th grade where county levels are significantly lower per the 2006 PNA. The binge drinking data from the YRBS for Sheridan School District 2 agrees with this conclusion though the only data available is for combined grade levels.

Binge drinking appears to be an increasing concern with 6th graders; however, at all other grade levels binge drinking is declining from peaks seen in 2004. It may be worth noting that while 6th grader alcohol use in the past 30 days did decrease from 2004 to 2006, it was a small change. This coupled with increases in binge drinking and reports of alcohol consumption by younger and younger students may indicate a need to target prevention strategies to younger students.

The YRBS data for Sheridan School District 2 agrees with 2006 PNA data for declining rates of binge drinking in high school though data is for combined grade levels.

Adult drinking

Consider the following two tables for adult binge drinking and heavy drinking rates taken from the 2001-2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). To compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming has been included in the tables and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 29. 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 30. 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%

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help identify and detail problems around adult drinking. For example, your community may have its own specific alcohol survey, or your community may want to consider college surveys like the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) data if there is a community college or university in your community. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

It is felt that Tables 29 and 30 reflect a reluctance of adults to be truthful about their alcohol use. These lower than state average rates don't correlate with data addressed earlier indicating above normal percentages for alcohol related fatalities and alcohol-related fatal crashes as well as rates of referral to treatment facilities.

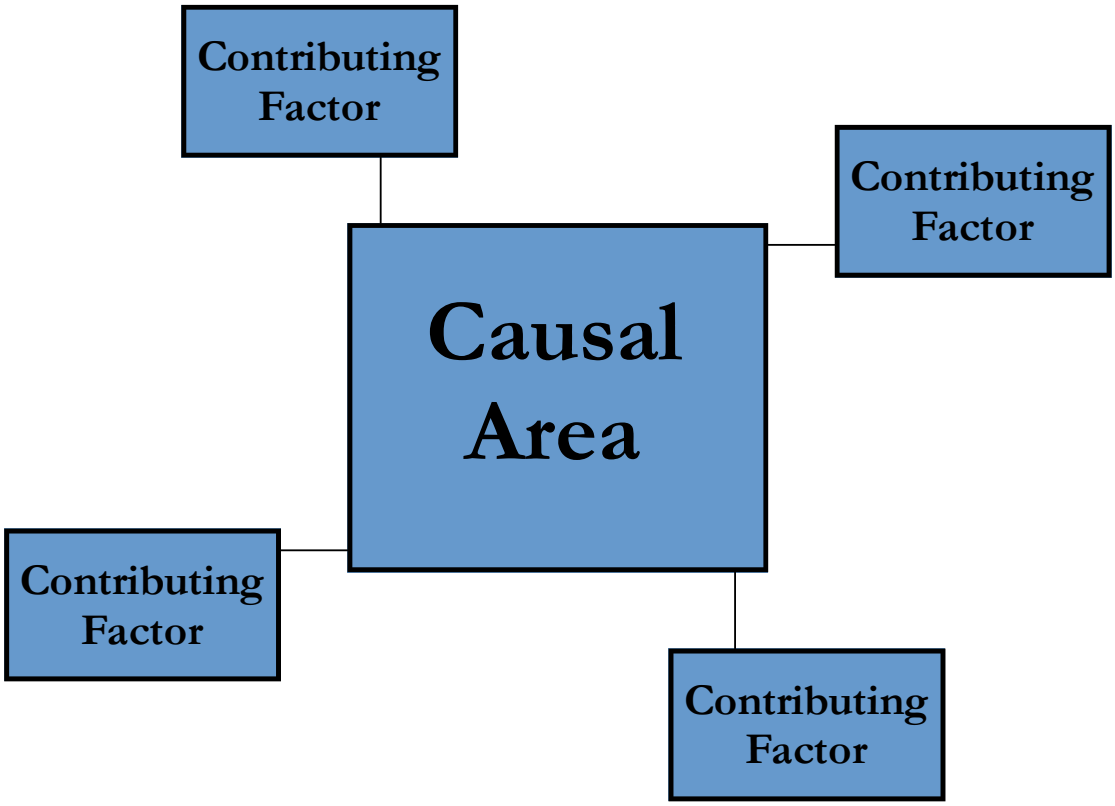
Final Consumption Question

Question 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.

A major concern surrounding these problems is a pervasive attitude that views alcohol use as socially acceptable. This message is passed on to the youth of our community and adults are often complicit with regard to allowing underage drinking. There also seems to be some indication that underage drinking is starting at younger and younger ages.

An additional problem appears to be lack of law enforcement manpower dedicated to alcohol-related education and apprehension.

Causal Areas



Task Two:
Gather Data on Six Causal Areas

Retail Availability

Liquor Licenses Per Capita

The most fundamental way to understand retail availability is the number of opportunities people have to buy alcohol. Consider the following table which lists the number of liquor licenses issued in each county. Counties are ordered based on their rates of liquor licenses per 100,000 population over the age of 14. 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. To compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming has been included in the table and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line has rates that are higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line have rates that are lower than the state average. 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 31. 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.

The number of liquor licenses in our community is somewhat higher than the state average. Tourism is a big industry in this county and may account for some of this difference. Sheridan County is located along the routes of two major interstates including routes to Yellowstone National Park and Sturgis, S.D. which are big tourist attractions in the summer. Sheridan County draws large numbers of people for the annual WYO Rodeo week in July.

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 32. 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	

Question 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.

Our community did not conduct compliance checks in 2006.

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. The first step is to list all the liquor licenses by name in your community. A list of the liquor license holders can be obtained from the City Clerk's Office for establishments within municipalities and from the County Clerk's Office for establishments in unincorporated county areas. Compile these lists in Table 33 of this workbook, by recording the name of the establishment in the first column. Next, find out how many of these establishments have drive-up liquor windows and in the column headed drive-up liquor window write yes if there is a drive-up liquor window and no if there is not. You may already know if an establishment has a drive-up liquor window or not, in which case simply record a yes or a no immediately. Those establishments which are not known may require a visit or a phone call to determine whether or not they have a drive-up liquor window. Based on this research, calculate the percentage of establishments in your community that have a drive-up liquor window. This data must be collected and submitted to Dr. Rodney Wambeam at WYSAC (rodney@uwyo.edu) no later than April 30, 2007. Data for all 24 grantee communities will be compiled and returned to each grantee no later than May 15, 2007 in order for you to compare your results to the rest of the state.

Table 33. Drive-up Liquor Windows and Liquor Licenses in your Community

Establishment	Drive-up liquor window
Mountain Inn Bar, Dayton	Yes
Crazy Woman Saloon, Dayton	Yes
Branding Iron, Dayton	No
Silver Spur, Ranchester	Yes
Ranchester Liquors, Ranchester	No
Arrowhead Lodge	No
Bear Lodge	No
Passage Resort (Big Horn Mtn. Lodge)	No
Bozeman Trail Inn	Yes
Eatons Ranch	No
Last Chance Bar	Yes
Lodore Saloon	No
Leiterville Country Club	No
My Buddy's Place	Yes
Parkman Bar	No
Piney Creek General Store	No
Powder Horn Golf Club	No
The Big Horn Y	No
The Ranch at Ucross	No
Tunnel Inn	No
Wagon Box Chuckwagon	No
Wagon Box Inn	No
Wyarno Bar	Yes
Big Horn Equestrian Center	No
Big Horn Mountain Eagles	No
Sheridan Country Club	No
Arvada Bar	No

Pony Bar & Grill	No
Rails	No
Rendezvous Liquor & Lounge	Yes
Coffeen Liquors & Lounge	Yes
Trails End Saloon	Yes
Star Video	Yes
Beaver Creek Saloon	No
The Mint Bar	No
Ole's Pizza	No
Cloud Peak Lanes	No
Kim's Family Restaurant	No
Meritage	No
Rainbow Bar	No
Wyoming's Rib and Chop House	No
Little Goose Liquors	Yes
Suttons Tavern	Yes
Pablo's Restaurant	No
OK Corral/ City Liquor	Yes
Main Street Market	No
T & C Liquors	Yes
Oliver's Bar & Grill	No
Los Agaves	No
Pizza Hut	No
Country Kitchen	No
Golden China Restaurant	No
Sanford's Grub, Pub, and Brewery	No
Dragon Wall	No
Prime Time	No
Kendrick Golf Course Restaurant	No
Kalif Shrine Temple	No
Sheridan Elks Lodge #520	No
American Legion Post 7	No
Fraternal Order of Eagles	No
Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1560	No
Loyal Order of Moose #674	No
WYO Theater	No
Holiday Inn (Scooters Bar & Grill)	No
Main Street Tavern	No
Wyoming Crafts & Wine Cellars	No

Community drive-up liquor window percentage = 22.7%

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.

Sheridan County percentages of drive-up liquor windows is about the same as the state average.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how, and to what extent retail availability may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have data on the density of retail outlets, or anecdotal data on specific outlets that are known for selling to minors, or intoxicated persons. You may also want to consider local laws surrounding retail availability. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

A focus group conducted with Sheridan High School students did indicate some areas of concern with regard to retail availability of alcohol. It was related that some students don't get carded or know someone who works at a retail store that will allow alcohol to be purchased by underage persons. Law enforcement states that Military ID's have sometimes been used by minors to purchase alcohol and both law enforcement and the student group said that fake ID's are sometimes used.

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 impact										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6X	7	8	9	10

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

To understand how the criminal justice system in your community addresses the misuse of alcohol in your community, you will need to visit the clerk of court for all circuit courts in your community. Each clerk should be able to provide you a listing of the 2006 convictions for the alcohol-related crimes listed below. You will need to fill in Table 34 and return to WYSAC a copy of the list provided by the clerk of circuit court. WYSAC will in turn use that information to provide you with the conviction rates across Wyoming for each of the different types of crimes.

Table 34. Percentage of Convictions for Alcohol-Related Crime within the Circuit Court

Alcohol-related Crime	# of Filings	# Found Guilty	Dismissed by Prosecution	Dismissed	Deferred	Not Guilty	Pending
Minor in Possession							
Adult DUI (BAC>0.08)							
Juvenile DUI (BAC > 0.02)							
DUI to a degree							
DWUI 2nd							
Open Container							
Other							
Total							

- To obtain the percentage you will need to sum the number of filings, and also sum the number of guilty convictions. To obtain the percentage, simply divide the total number of guilty convictions in your county by the total number of filings, and then multiply by 100.

Community conviction percentage =_____

State conviction percentage = ___74.1%_____

Community conviction where pending cases are removed =

State conviction where pending cases are removed = 79.6%

After gathering data from each clerk of court submit a copy of the list and your completed Table 34 to Dr. Rodney Wambeam at WYSAC (rodney@uwyo.edu) no later than April 30, 2007. WYSAC researchers will calculate the conviction percentage statewide for comparison to your own

conviction percentage. Data for all 24 grantee communities will be returned to each grantee no later than May 15, 2007 in order for you to compare your results to the rest of the state.

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.

Frequent requests to the county attorney have gone unanswered. Our offers to retrieve the data from the Sheridan County's computers were denied. The data is only available through the county attorney and we weren't able to access it.

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, 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. 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 35. 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 agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat or strongly 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 36. 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 agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat or strongly 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%

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.

Based on the previous tables, Sheridan County strongly supports laws regulating alcohol use by minors and prosecuting adults who supply alcohol to minors. The stance of the community is also reported to be zero tolerance for drinking and driving. However, the social norm of our community is acceptance of responsible drinking and even underage drinking at home when parents are present. Also, alcohol is served routinely at many community functions including high attendance events such as the WYO Rodeo and at the street dance.

Out of Home Placements

Consider Table 37 that has been ordered based on the average rate per 100,000 population for the number of children in 2005 that were in out of home placements. Wyoming's rate has been included in Table 37 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 37. 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

Consider Table 38 that has been ordered based on the average number of juvenile probation cases (rate per 100,000 people) for 2005. Wyoming's rate has been included in Table 38 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 38. 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.

The rate of out of home placements in Sheridan community is significantly below the statewide rate. This is believed to be due to an insufficient number of foster homes to meet current needs. The Sheridan community rate of juvenile probation cases is well above state rates. The majority of these cases deal with substance abuse violations (tobacco, alcohol, drugs) and again reflect the permissive attitude of the community toward alcohol use.

Key Law Enforcement Interviews

As part of this needs assessment you will need to conduct interviews of key law enforcement officers. You are encouraged to do at least one interview with the Chief of Police and one with the County Sheriff, but consider what interviews would be the most appropriate and informative for your community. You may also want to consider interviews with emergency room staff, school officials, or treatment facility administrators about their interactions with the justice system. A sample protocol for the law enforcement interviews and ideas on how to gather and analyze qualitative data from these interviews can be found in Appendix B.

Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues

During the interviews with key law enforcement personnel you need to find out how many officers are assigned directly to alcohol-related issues and crimes. Questions about this appear on the interview protocol in Appendix B. Submit the data to Dr. Rodney Wambeam at WYSAC (rodney@uwyo.edu) no later than April 30, 2007. Once again, the data will be used to create state averages for comparison. Data for all 24 grantee communities will be returned to each grantee no later than May 15, 2007 in order for you to compare your results to the rest of the state. Use these numbers to answer the next question.

Law Enforcement Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues and Crime (County) = ____0__

Law Enforcement Officers Assigned to Alcohol-Related Issues and Crime (State) = __0____

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?

Interviews were conducted with both the Sheridan County Sheriff and the Sheridan Chief of Police. Neither department has any officers assigned specifically to alcohol related issues. Both cited lack of manpower as limiting their efforts to address alcohol issues in the community. The police department does conduct alcohol server compliance checks but does not provide comprehensive education for servers and merchants. It also does staff resource officers at schools and provides Neighborhood Watch education. Neither department conducts sobriety check points or school and community education programs about penalties.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how, and to what extent criminal justice issues in your community may contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community. For example, you may have information on unique policies or strong enforcement of underage drinking laws in your community, or specific laws relating to your community. You may be able to assess information from your local drug courts, if you have one. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

From interviews with law enforcement, manpower shortages do appear to be impeding ability to apprehend misuse of alcohol violators. Both the Chief of Police and Sheriff report that for every arrest made, several go undetected. With a shortage of foster homes, youth may remain in homes where alcohol use is a problem and may be learning inappropriate behaviors or, at the very least, adopting the common perceptive that alcohol use is acceptable.

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 impact										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	X7	8	9	10

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.

Complete Tables 39 and 40 below using the data from the 2006 PNA, available in Appendix D of this workbook. For smaller counties it may be appropriate to only consider 6th through 12th grades combined because those estimates tend to be more stable.

Table 39. Percentage of Students Obtaining Their Last Drink of Alcohol from Six Different Sources (2006 PNA)

Grade	Parent(s)	Parent of a Friend	Adult 21 or over	Someone under 21	Took It	Licensed Retailer
County 6th Grade	58.8%	8.5%	19.2%	6.8%	5.0%	1.6%
Wyoming 6th Grade	54.4%	7.2%	13.9%	11.0%	12.3%	1.2%
County 8th Grade	45.9%	8.1%	15.9%	15.3%	12.7%	2.1%
Wyoming 8th Grade	33.7%	9.7%	20.6%	20.0%	14.5%	1.5%
County 10th Grade	22.0%	7.2%	42.5%	23.0%	4.3%	1.0%
Wyoming 10th Grade	18.7%	8.2%	36.8%	26.9%	7.2%	2.2%
County 12th Grade	12.9%	2.1%	46.1%	28.1%	2.8%	8.0%
Wyoming 12th Grade	12.0%	4.5%	52.0%	22.6%	3.1%	5.9%
County 6th - 12th Grade	28.2%	6.0%	35.5%	21.2%	5.7%	3.4%
Wyoming 6th - 12th Grade	26.6%	7.6%	32.8%	21.3%	8.9%	2.8%

Table 40. Percentage of Students Who Attended a Gathering with Large Amounts of Available Alcohol (2006 PNA)

Grade	County	Wyoming
6th Grade	16.0%	19.5%
8th Grade	31.1%	32.3%
10th Grade	56.1%	48.5%
12th Grade	51.4%	62.2%
6th – 12th Grade	39.7%	37.3%

Question 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.

Youth in our community are getting their alcohol predominantly from parents at 6th and 8th grade levels. Percentages for both of these grade levels are higher in Sheridan County than the state average. By 10th grade, youth are getting their alcohol predominantly from adults 21 or over and this percentage is higher than the state average. 12th graders are still getting a majority of their alcohol from adults 21 or over but are below state averages as they rely on someone under 21 or a licensed retailer at rates higher than the state averages. This information is consistent with information obtained during both our Adult and Youth Focus Groups.

The percentage of students who attended a gathering with large amounts of available alcohol are below state averages for all grade levels except 10th grade. This is consistent with earlier data indicating increases in alcohol use in 10th grade around the time students begin to drive.

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 41. Percentage of Adult Respondents Who Would Allow Their Child to First Drink Alcohol by Age Category (2006 Alcohol Use Issues Survey)

County	15 or younger	16 to 17	18 to 20	21 and over	Never	Total for under 21
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%
SFremont	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.

Sheridan County is below the state average for adults who would allow their child to first drink alcohol by 15 or younger but is significantly above the state average by the 16 to 17 age category. When discussing community norms with our Adult Focus Group, there was some discussion about turning 16 and getting a driver's license as a time when kids seem to start drinking and this agrees with spikes in alcohol use seen on previous tables at the 10th grade level. This is consistent with findings that both parents and the community at large are permissive about alcohol use.

Town Hall Meeting

As part of the town meeting that you will hold for this needs assessment you will be discussing the social availability of alcohol in your community. In particular you will be discussing how youth and adults in Wyoming obtain and consume alcohol. You will also be discussing to what degree the community members feel that social availability contributes to the misuse of alcohol in your community. A sample protocol for the town hall meeting and ideas on how to gather and analyze qualitative data from this meeting can be found in Appendix C.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent social availability may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have data from your college campus or local police department on parties where alcohol is freely available. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

One of the concerns that surfaced during our Youth Focus Group has to do with initiation of alcohol at younger and younger ages as siblings see older brothers or sisters drinking in an environment where parents already consider alcohol use a social norm. The students in the focus group also discussed the common practice of using drugs --- whether illicit, over-the-counter medications, or raiding prescription drugs, given legitimately to others, whenever and wherever they can. Indeed, the 2006 PNA for 12th graders indicates that while alcohol use is below state averages for the past 30 days, use is higher than state average for use of marijuana, sedatives, cocaine, LSD and hallucinogens, methamphetamines, inhalants and heroin. We need to be concerned about young kids seeing older kids using not only alcohol but also drugs and the message this is sending.

Question 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 impact										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8X	9	10

Promotion

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products. Once again, this will require some original data collection to acquire a sense of the depth of marketing surrounding alcohol in your community, and you will need to send some of your results to WYSAC to create comparisons among all 24 PF funded communities.

Sponsorships

List all the major community events and festivals in your community between March 2006 and February 2007, under the heading Community Event or Festival in Table 42. Next find out how many of these events or festivals had alcohol-related sponsors and in the column headed alcohol-related sponsorship write the sponsors name(s) if there is an alcohol-related sponsorship and no if there is not. For example, Pendleton Whisky is the official sponsor of the hospitality tent at Cheyenne Frontier Days; Jubilee Days in Laramie features beer tents throughout downtown. Calculate the percentage of festivals and events in your community that had alcohol-related sponsorships. This data must be collected and submitted to Dr. Rodney Wambeam at WYSAC (rodney@uwyo.edu) no later than April 30, 2007. Data for all 24 grantee communities will be compiled and returned to each grantee no later than May 15, 2007 in order for you to compare your results to the rest of the state.

Table 42. Community Events and Festivals and Their Alcohol-Related Sponsors

Community Event or Festival	Dates	Alcohol-Related Sponsorship
Sheridan College Fundraiser	Jan. 21	Yes – alcohol served
Western Black-Tie Bingo Fundraiser for Sheridan Rotary Club	Jan. 20	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Sheridan Ducks Unlimited Banquet	Jan. 27	Yes- alcohol served
Friday Night Fights	Once a month	Yes – alcohol served
Chamber of Commerce After Hours	Once a month	Yes – alcohol served
15th Annual Sagebrush Cowboy Gathering	Feb 10-15	No
Stars of Tomorrow Talent Show	Feb 16	No
Sheridan Downtown Assoc. Wine Festival	March 3	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Sheridan Jaycees St. Patrick's Day Fun Run	March 17	Yes – alcohol served
Big Horn Home Builders Show	March 17,18,19	No
Annual Easter Egg Hunt in The Park	April 8	No
20th Annual Hill climb Snowmobiling Competition	April 8,9	Yes – alcohol served
Civic Theater Guild's Production of "Steel Magnolia's"	April 22,23,28,29	No
Mayfest Fundraiser	April 28	Yes – alcohol served
Drew's Team 5th Annual Snowball/Softball	March 11	No

Tournament		
Annual Rocky Mountain Leather Trade Show	May 13,14	No
Jaycees 5k/10k Run	April 18	No
Sheridan County Airport 75th Anniversary and Fly-In	May 20	No
Tom Benedict Team Roping	Ongoing thru summer	Yes – alcohol served
Ucross Foundation opening reception	March 26	Yes – alcohol served
Hang Gliders Fly-In	May 27,28,29	No
Sheridan High School Rodeo	May 27,28,29	No
Memorial Day Parade/Ceremonies	May 29	No
Hoop Jam	June 3,4	No
Celebrate The Arts	June 8,9,10	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsored
Monster Truck Show, Fairgrounds	June 10	Yes – alcohol served,
Teen Bands in the Park	June 13	No
Annual Big Horn Mountain Wild and Scenic Trail Runs	June 17,18	No
Chick's Run Motorcycle Rally	June 16,17	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Flag Day Ceremony	June 14	No
Dayton Art Loop	June 17	No
Bozeman Trail Days	June 15-17	No
Buffalo Bill Days Grand Ball	June 22	Yes - alcohol served
Buffalo Bill Days Wild West Show	June 22-23	Yes – alcohol served
Karz Rod Run	June 30	Yes – alcohol sponsorship
CASA Carnival	July 24	No
Big Horn Polo Club Tournament	June 24,25,26	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
8th Annual Moe Martini Memorial Golf Tournament	June 25	Yes – alcohol served
UCROSS 25th Annual Fireworks Extravaganza	July 3	Yes – alcohol served
July 4th Ranchester	July 4	No
July 4th Big Horn Equestrian Center	July 4	Yes – alcohol served
Karaoke in the Park	Ongoing thru summer	No
Sheridan American Legion Baseball Fundraiser in the Park	July 11	Yes – alcohol served,
WYO Rodeo	July 14, 15	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
WYO Rodeo parade	July 14	Yes – alcohol served
WYO Rodeo street dance	July 14, 15	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Shakespeare in the Park	July 17	No
Elks Lodge Poker Run, Pig Roast, Street Dance	July 22	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Young Riders Rodeo	July 22	No
Kyle Petty Charity Ride	July 24	Yes – alcohol served

Dayton Days	July 26,27,28,29,30	Yes – alcohol served
Bozeman Trail Days	July 28,29,30 August 1,2	No
Sheridan County Fair	July 26 – August 6	Yes – alcohol sponsorship
Crazy Days	August 3,4,5	No
Big West Arts Festival	August 5,6	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Professional Bull Riding, Sheridan Co. Fairgrounds	August 8,9	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Sheridan County Rodeo	August 11,12,13	Yes- alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
American Legion Regional Baseball Tournament	August 12,13,14	No
Grinnell Plaza Market	Ongoing thru summer	No
Easter Seals Annual Fundraiser	August 18	Yes – alcohol served
Story Days	August 25,26,	Yes – alcohol served
Sheridan Elks Youth Rodeo	August 26,27	No
Big Horn Biker Run	August 27	Yes – alcohol served
Story Fireman's World Famous Pancake Breakfast	August 26	No
National Wild Turkey Federation Banquet	August 26	Yes – alcohol served
Big Horn Biker Run	August 26,27	Yes – alcohol served
Silver Bullet Classic	August 19	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Hang Gliders Fly-In	Sept 2,3	No
Don King Days	Sept 3,4	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Flying Cowboys 16th Annual Fly-In	Sept 8,9	
First Annual Harvest Celebration	Sept 15,16	No
Rocky Mountain Gun Show	Sept 29,30-Oct 1	No
Pet-o-ween Contest	Oct. 28	No
Sheridan Cross Country Benefit 5k run/walk	Oct. 28	No
Beaver Creek Slide Fun Run	Oct. 21	Yes, alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Dayton Art Loop	Nov.11	No
Annual Christmas Stroll	Nov. 24	No
32nd Annual Lions Club Thanksgiving Basketball Classic	Nov. 24,25	Yes – alcohol sponsorship
Community Holiday Dinner	Dec. 3	No
Trails End State Historic Site Holiday Open House	Dec. 7-9	No
Christmas at the Carriage House	Dec. 10	No
Dayton Christmas Festival	Dec. 16	No
Country Christmas in Big Horn	Dec.16	No
Fort Phil Kearney State Historic Site Tour	Dec. 21	No

Big Horn Mountain Eagles New Years Eve Party	Dec. 31	Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Rocky Mountain Elk Dinner		Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship
Snickers Big Horn Mtn. Soccer Cup		No
Speedway Races		Yes – alcohol served, alcohol sponsorship

Community Percentage of public events sponsored by alcohol companies: 22.7%
Community Percentage of public events serving alcohol: 46.6%

State Percentage of public events sponsored by alcohol companies = 24.5%
State Percentage of public events serving alcohol = 55.2%

Advertising

Advertising in America and Wyoming has become ubiquitous. To gain a better sense of the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community you are going to follow a specific research protocol to gather data on alcohol marketing in a sample of local newspapers and on billboards across your community. This data must be collected following the protocol described below and submitted to Dr. Rodney Wambeam at WYSAC (rodney@uwyo.edu) no later than April 30, 2007. Data for all 24 grantee communities will be compiled and returned to each grantee no later than May 15, 2007, in order for you to compare your results to the rest of the state.

Step One
The first measure of alcohol advertising in your community will be to count all the billboards in your county. To do so, you will need to drive all the U.S. and State highways and interstates in your community. In addition you will need to drive all the business districts in your community's towns and cities. Using a map, mark the location of each billboard you encounter. A billboard that advertises alcohol, alcohol sales, or alcohol establishments should be marked with a red mark, whereas a billboard that does not advertise alcohol should be marked with a green mark. Each billboard sign should only receive one mark per advertisement presented on that billboard. If a billboard is visible from more than one road, highway or interstate, then it should only be counted once.

After marking the map with all the billboards in your community, record both the number of billboards advertising alcohol and the number of billboards not advertising alcohol. To calculate the percent of billboards which advertise alcohol in your community, simply divide the number of alcohol-related billboards by the total number of billboards. This is a snapshot of billboard advertisements on roads and highways across your community. Return your community's percentage of alcohol-related billboards to WYSAC by April 30, 2007.

Number of billboards advertising alcohol = _____2_____

Number of billboards not advertising alcohol =___75_____

Percentage of billboards advertising alcohol = _____2.7%_____

State percentage = _____7.3%_____

Step Two
In this next step there will be two concurrent parts. The first part will involve counting the number of alcohol advertisements in your local newspaper(s). The second part will involve counting the number of alcohol advertisements that specifically market promotional events that encourage the increased use of alcohol. The basic methodology you follow is the same for both parts.

To measure the number of alcohol advertisements you will need to look at copies of the major local newspapers in your community at four specific time points during the past year. Going in reverse chronological order, you will need to examine all the papers for the following time periods:

- March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007
- December 24, 2006 to December 30, 2006

- September 10, 2006 to September 16, 2006
- July 2, 2006 to July 8, 2006

The data collection will capture information about two holiday periods and two non-holiday periods. Data collection from March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007 should use the newspapers issues as they are released. Back issues used for the December, September and July data collection periods should be archived and available either from the local library or local newspaper supplier.

Note, you will need to examine all issues of the newspaper during the identified time periods. For instance, if your major newspaper only appears once per week you would only count that single day. If the newspaper is biweekly, then you will examine the two issues in the week. If the newspaper is daily, then you will examine all seven issues in the week. If your newspaper only appears once per month, count the ads that appear in that single monthly issue regardless of which week it appears. The reason for this data collection is to better understand exposure to alcohol marketing. As a result, a newspaper that appears only once a week provides less exposure than one that appears every day.

When examining the newspapers, please count all advertisements for alcohol brands, alcohol distributors, liquor stores, bars, and saloons. You will also need to count restaurant advertisements that mention alcohol or bar service. You should look at both the regular print advertisements and the classifieds in your search.

As you count the alcohol advertisements, also note the number of advertisements that market promotional events encouraging the increased use of alcohol. To be more exact, count the number of advertisements for events like "ladies' night," "happy hour," unlimited drinking for a fixed price or over fixed time period, free or reduced priced drinks with a coupon, or "2-for-1 night," that encourages people to over-consume alcohol in retail establishments.

The following example illustrates how the data collection should be done in a week. Albany County members would look at issues of the Laramie Daily Boomerang for March 25 to 31. This time period includes papers for March 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 because there is no paper printed on March 26. Similarly, Albany county members also examine the local college newspaper called the Branding Iron, which is published on March 27, 28, 29 and 30. A count from the Daily Boomerang newspapers of that time period might find four ads on Sunday, zero on Monday because there is no newspaper, four on Tuesday, four on Wednesday, eight on Thursday, ten on Friday, and six on Saturday for a total of 36 alcohol advertisements during the week of March 25, 2007. A count from the Branding Iron may produce two ads on Tuesday, 5 ads on Wednesday, four ads on Thursday, and three ads on Friday for a total of 14 alcohol advertisements during the week of March 25, 2007. When these two papers are combined there are 50 alcohol advertisements. Of these 50 alcohol advertisements, 20 of them may be advertisements for free drinks, dollar drinks, and happy hours etc.

After counting the number of advertisements and special promotions in all your local news papers, complete Table 43 below and send to Dr. Rodney Wambeam at WYSAC (rodney@uwyo.edu) WYSAC no later than April 30, 2007. WYSAC will compile your results with the other grantees data and return a state average and grantee comparison chart to you by May 15, 2007.

Table 43. 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
Sheridan Press	Daily with a combined Saturday/Sunday weekend edition	March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007	2	0
		December 24, 2006 to December 30, 2006	6	0
		September 10, 2006 to September 16, 2006	5	1
		July 2, 2006 to July 8, 2006	4	0
		March 25, 2007 to March 31, 2007		
		December 24, 2006 to December 30, 2006		
		September 10, 2006 to September 16, 2006		
		July 2, 2006 to July 8, 2006		

Community average = _____4.5 per week_____

State average = _____11.5 per week_____

Question 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.

Alcohol advertising in our community is less than half the state average and does not appear to be contributing significantly to the misuse of alcohol in our county.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent the promotion of alcohol in your community may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have information on alcohol advertising in or on liquor stores, convenient stores etc, or flyers passed out around town or other ways that alcohol might be promoted on college campuses, or at schools. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

Alcohol is served at a number of community events during the year but community percentages for both serving alcohol and sponsorship by alcohol companies are below averages for the state. The events during WYO Rodeo week are probably the most concerning because all functions are well attended by families, including the street dance, and alcohol is a very prominent feature of these events. Other public events in the county where alcohol is served include: Dayton Days, Ranchester Days, and Story Days.

Advertising by use of billboards and newspaper advertisements are well below state averages and do not appear to be a significant source of concern with regard to misuse of alcohol in our community.

Question 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 impact										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4X	5	6	7	8	9	10

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. In this section you will mostly gather data around community events. However, be aware that issues like social availability and law enforcement also reflect community norms.

Prevention Needs Assessment

There are three questions from the 2006 PNA that ask about attendance at events where alcohol was being sold, adults were drinking alcohol, or adults were drunk. Complete Table 44 below using data provided in Appendix D, Tables K, L, and M in this workbook.

Table 44. 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 6th grade	38.8%	57.7%	25.2%
Wyoming 6th grade	41.1%	54.3%	22.6%
County 8th grade	59.0%	71.2%	38.6%
Wyoming 8th grade	57.0%	65.7%	43.9%
County 10th grade	61.7%	69.3%	54.2%
Wyoming 10th grade	65.9%	72.3%	57.7%
County 12th grade	67.8%	80.0%	61.5%
Wyoming 12th grade	70.8%	74.9%	64.7%
County 6th - 12th grade	57.3%	69.7%	45.4%
Wyoming 6th - 12th grade	56.7%	65.5%	44.5%

Question 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.

Sheridan County's percentage of events where alcohol was sold and adults who were drunk is about the same as the rest of the state. Where there does seem to be a difference is with adults who were drinking at the event. Here Sheridan County is significantly above state averages at all grade levels except as reported by 10th graders. This is consistent with the community perception that alcohol use is socially normal, including around children and teens.

Wyoming Alcohol Use Issues Survey 2006

Once again, data from the Alcohol Use Issues Survey are of use in this needs assessment. 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…"

Counties are ranked in Table 45 based upon how much they disagree with the statement "Alcohol should not be sold at community events, such as fairs, sporting events, parades, and rodeos." The higher the level of disagreement the greater the community norm to serve alcohol at community events. Counties are ranked in Table 46 based on how much they feel drinking and driving is a serious or somewhat serious problem in their community. In order to compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming has been included in the tables and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line is higher than the state average and anything below this shaded line is lower than the state average.

Table 45. 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 46. 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 45, how do attitudes toward selling alcohol at community events in your community compare to attitudes toward serving alcohol at community events across the state?

Table 45 again reflects how strongly the Sheridan Community views alcohol use as normal. Sheridan County was significantly above state averages for somewhat or strongly disagreeing with the statement that alcohol use should not be sold at community events.

Question 30.
Based on Table 46, how do attitudes toward drinking and driving in your community compare to attitudes toward drinking and driving across the state?

Sheridan County's attitude toward drinking and driving is about average with percentages across the state. This would seem to suggest the need for more education of the public in Sheridan County because of the disconnect between a majority of respondents not wanting to exclude alcohol at public events while 87.8% of the same respondents acknowledged that problems with drinking and driving do exist in our community.

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 47. 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
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.

Our data used to compile Table 4. Community Events and Festivals and Their Alcohol-Related Sponsors indicates that 41 events served alcohol in 2006 and would have required a catering or malt liquor license. We therefore believe data reported on Table 47. Number of Special Event and Malt Beverage Liquor Licenses to be incorrect.

Town Hall Meeting

As part of this needs assessment you will need to conduct a town hall meeting, and in that meeting you will need to find out about the general attitudes in your community around alcohol and a description of the alcohol culture in you community. Information gathered from this town hall meeting will be used to answer Question 32 below. A sample protocol for the town hall meeting and ideas on how to gather and analyze qualitative data from this meeting can be found in Appendix C.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how, and to what extent community norms may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have completed earlier focus groups or surveys of youth, parents, school personnel, or community members. If you have other local data describe the results here.

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.

We conducted both an Adult and a Youth Focus Group to gather information about our community. The Youth Focus Group was with a group of 10 Sheridan High School students. The Adult Focus Group was with stakeholders including both the County Sheriff and the Sheridan Chief of Police. Both groups indicated parents are the primary source of alcohol to underage minors. There is a permissive attitude toward underage drinking, particularly if done in the home and often with parents nearby. Both groups indicated that underage drinkers are being more responsible about making sure they have a designated driver to take them home and sometimes that was a parent. The Youth Group also indicated that sometimes parents will confiscate car keys or those drinking will wait a couple of hours before driving home. All students in the Youth Focus Group knew a peer who drinks daily.

Out of the Adult Focus Group came information that parents seem to be allowing their children to drink at 18 ("if they are able to fight in the military…") but also that some youth begin to drink at age 16 when they get their driver's license. The Youth Focus Group cited parents supplying alcohol to 8th graders.

This coupled with information from the PNA and the number of special events where alcohol is served indicates a permissive attitude toward alcohol use. The community has an attitude of zero tolerance for drinking and driving while there is evidence that parents are perpetuating the social norm by making alcohol available to underage minors.

Question 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
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8X	9	10

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.

Prevention Needs Assessment

Often evidence-based prevention efforts target specific individual level factors that influence alcohol-related problems. In Wyoming, the major way these are measured is through risk and protective factors on the PNA. One of the best ways to interpret the PNA results is to look at which risk and protective factors are the best predictors of substance use. In preparation of this workbook, WYSAC used statistical modeling at the state level to identify the PNA risk and protective factors that best predict 30-day alcohol use across the state. Based on the statistical models that were developed, WYSAC has provided in Appendix D of this workbook the percentage of students in your community who are at high, medium and low risk for substance use based on the identified combination of risk and protective factors. You will also use your county's PNA report to list the risk and protective factor prevalence rates which are most predictive of 30-day alcohol use.

Using the risk tables in Appendix D of this workbook complete Table 48 on the next page. Fill in the percentage of students in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who are at high, medium and low risk for 30-day alcohol use. If the percentage of high risk students in your community is larger than the state, this suggests that the individual factors may play a larger role in the misuse of alcohol by youth in your community. If the percentage of low risk students is higher than the state's rates, then individual factors may play a lesser role in the misuse of alcohol by youth in your community. In other words, the higher the percentage of students who are considered high-risk, the more you may consider these individual factors as impacting 30-day use of alcohol in your community.

After completing Table 48, you will need to use your county's PNA report to list the risk and protective factor prevalence rates for the identified attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions that predict 30-day alcohol use. As was done in previous prevention projects, the factors with the highest prevalence rates will be considered the most influential, because they affect the greatest number of students. Throughout this process of interpreting the individual factors measured on the PNA, Eric Canen will be available to answer questions and help in the interpretation. You may contact Eric by email at ecanen@uwyo.edu or by phone on (307) 760-0307.

Table 48. 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
6th Grade	High	4.8%	1.2%
	Medium	3.8%	2.7%
	Low	91.4%	96.1%
8th Grade	High	8.8%	14.9%
	Medium	13.3%	15.8%
	Low	77.9%	69.2%
10th Grade	High	29.8%	27.4%
	Medium	23.4%	22.3%
	Low	46.8%	50.3%
12th Grade	High	30.6%	30.9%
	Medium	26.9%	23.9%
	Low	42.6%	45.3%

Table 49. 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	Percent of students at high risk or at low protection on predictive factors	
		State	Local
6th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	19.3%	19.5%
	Intent to Use Drugs	13.8%	15%
	Friends Use of Drugs	27.0%	29.5%
	Sensation Seeking	56.4%	62%
	Perceived Availability of Drugs	34.9%	35%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	16.7%	19%
	Community Disorganization	34.7%	29%
	Social Skills*	28.7%	28.5%
8th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	29.9%	25%
	Intent to Use Drugs	20.8%	19.5%
	Friends Use of Drugs	45.1%	42%
	Interaction with Antisocial Peers	49.5%	49.5%
	Sensation Seeking	53.2%	59%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	32.4%	34%
	Social Skills*	39.1%	29%
10th Grade	Intent to Use Drugs	25.7%	33%
	Friends Use of Drugs	45.2%	49.5%
	Sensation Seeking	51.9%	51.9%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	46.7%	51.5%
	Social Skills*	44.2%	40%
12th Grade	Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	35.1%	34.8%
	Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	44.6%	49%
	Intent to Use Drugs	28.7%	31.5%
	Sensation Seeking	52.9%	49.5%
	Parents Favorable Attitude toward Drug Use	60.8%	61.1%
	Social Skills*	33.3%	32.9%
	Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*	35.1%	34.1%

* 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.

The most concerning information from Table 48 is the percentage of 6th graders in Sheridan County that are at significantly higher level of risk than the rest of the state. High level of risk for 6th graders is four times the level for the risk for Wyoming. Levels of low risk 8th graders is higher than the state's rates, indicating individual factors may play a lesser role in the misuse of alcohol at this grade level, i.e. the opposite of what we are seeing at 6th grade. This may indicate a need to intervene with prevention education at lower grade levels (below 6th grade) and is supportive of information indicating misuse of alcohol at younger and younger ages.

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?

The factors having the highest prevalence rates for our community vary by grade level. 6th and 8th graders both have highest risks for sensation seeking and at levels significantly higher than averages for the state. Sensation seeking is still the highest risk in 10th grade but is almost matched by the risk of parents favorable attitude toward drug use. By 12th grade, parents favorable attitude toward drug use is the single biggest risk.

Graduation Rates

Consider the following table which lists the graduation rate for each county. Counties are ordered based on the lowest graduation rates at the top. To compare individual counties to Wyoming as a whole, Wyoming's overall graduation rate has been included in the table and is shaded. Anything above this shaded line has rates that are less than the state average and anything below this shaded line have rates that are higher than the state average.

Table 50. 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.

Sheridan County has higher than average graduation rates compared to Wyoming graduation rates. This reflects a community that values education as is apparent in the many school programs made available. In 2005, at Sheridan High School, there were 11 Advanced Placement classes offered and 350 students had written 577 exams with an 80.2% pass rate since May 2000. From 2000-2005, 32 seniors had been named National Merit Scholars. Sheridan County maintains a continued commitment to music and the arts in high school. With the opening of the Wright Place in 1997 and Fort McKenzie High School in 1999, Sheridan County now has alternative educational options for non-traditional students.

Town Hall Meeting

As part of this needs assessment you will need to conduct a town hall meeting, and in that meeting you will need to find out what the community members feel is unique about your community. In other words, you will need to discuss what individual characteristics in your community might contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. Information gathered from this town hall meeting will be used to answer Question 37. A sample protocol for the town hall meeting and ideas on how to gather and analyze qualitative data from this meeting can be found in Appendix C.

Other Local Data

Feel free to consider and analyze other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent individual factors in your community may influence alcohol-related problems in your community. For example, you may have socio-economic or demographic data that illustrates the differences between individuals in your community and the rest of the state. You may want to include information from alternative schools if there is one is your community. If you have other local data describe the results here.

Individual Factor Questions

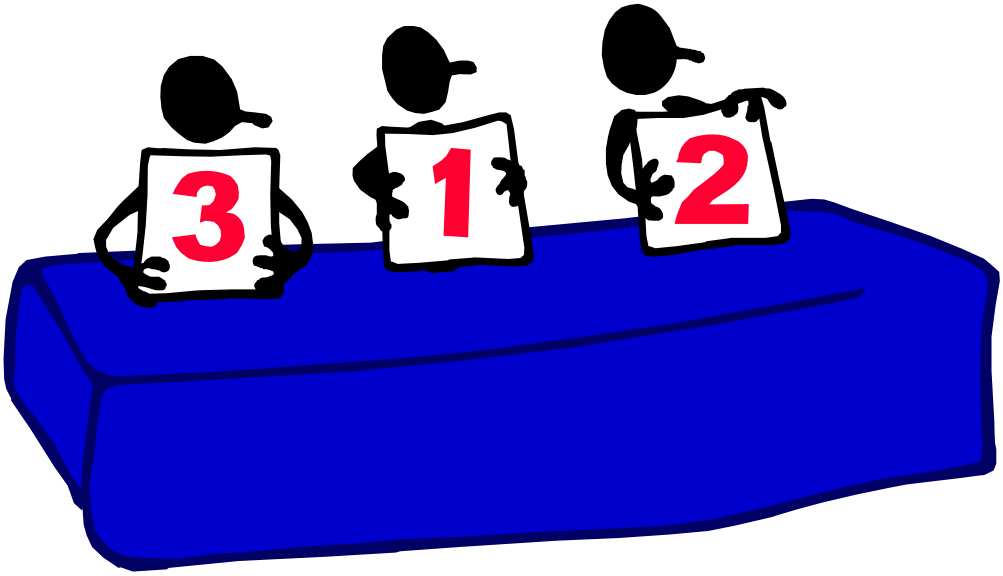
Question 37.
Based on information gathered from the PNA, graduation rates, town hall meetings, and other local data, what are the concerns around individual factors that might contribute to the misuse of alcohol and its consequences in your community? Justify your decision.

Sheridan County has higher than average graduation rates and lower than average percentages of students at low protection for social skills which are indicators that students are receiving good support from their family environment. However, at all grade levels, the risk factor of parents favorable attitude toward drug use is higher than state averages. This is consistent with community and social norms that alcohol use is considered normal and acceptable.

Question 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										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8X	9	10

Prioritization



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

Prioritizing

The next stage involves prioritizing the causal areas. The first step is achieved by placing the appropriate scores from Questions 14, 20, 24, 27, 33, and 38 next to its related causal area. Based on the scores, rank each causal area with 1 being the highest priority (the area with the highest score) and 6 the lowest. In the case of a tie, decide which area is of higher priority for your community in relation to the misuse of alcohol. After having completed the ranking, justify your prioritization on the next page. Then work with the researchers at WYSAC and your CAC who will help you decide what combination of causal areas would be best to focus on in reducing the misuse of alcohol in your community.

Score	Rank	Causal Area
48	5	Retail Availability
54	4	Criminal Justice
65	3	Social Availability
32	6	Promotion
66	2	Community Norms
68	1	Individual Factors

Question 39.
Justify your prioritization of the causal factors.

Community Norms and Individual Factors scored very close as causal areas and this is consistent with the information compiled in this Needs Assessment. Individual risk factors rank parents favorable to drug use very high at 10th and 12th grades. This appears to be so pervasive in this community that it then becomes the community norm. We heard reports of parents making alcohol available to minors and saw parents as the primary provider of alcohol at 6th and 8th grade levels when sensation seeking is the riskiest behavior. We see alcohol offered at a large number of community events, many of which are for the whole family.

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 current strategies and resources being expended within each causal area. Note that these must include some focus upon the prevention of the misuse of alcohol. 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 52 Current Resources and Strategies Focusing upon the Misuse of Alcohol by Causal Area

Causal Area	Strategies	Resources
Retail Availability	Change existing policies to raise the excise tax for alcohol through a legislative historical review of alcohol excise taxes, informational campaign provided to legislature at county and state level.	County Commissioner, President of the State Senate, Coalition Members
Criminal Justice	Provide drug and alcohol prevention education to students in Sheridan County.	School Resource Officers provided by the Sheridan County Sheriff Department and the City of Sheridan Police Department
	Reduce liquor sold to underage youth through compliance checks at local liquor establishments.	County Sheriff's Department, City of Sheridan Police Department
Social Availability	Provide a forum to discuss social host responsibility over the radio.	Sheridan County Wellness Council, Sheridan Media
	Public Service Announcements to encourage high school prom goers to have a safe, alcohol-free prom.	Johnson County
Promotion		
Community Norms	To educate about and discuss underage drinking in Wyoming and our community.	Wyoming's First Lady Initiative Town Hall Meeting
	Drug Free Workplace Initiative – To have a drug free workplace in businesses and companies in Sheridan County.	Chamber of Commerce in collaboration with Forward Sheridan, and Sheridan County Prevention Coalition
Individual Factors	Provide Mentoring and mentoring activities for at-risk children in Sheridan County.	Big Brothers/ Big Sisters

	Provide after-school homework help, and enrichment activities for Sheridan County students.	Project Youth – Extended Learning Centers, SMARTY Bus, Art Center, Computer Center
	Provide a time for families and schools to connect, build relationships, learn parenting skills, etc.	FAST – Families and Schools Together
	Provide healthy activities and a safe environment for children in Sheridan County.	YMCA, Subcommittee of the Sheridan County Prevention Coalition on formation of a Youth Center.
	Provide healthy, team-building and educational activities for children in Sheridan County.	Sheridan County Recreational District
	Provide rewards and incentives for students at the high school level who pledge to be drug and alcohol free.	R.O.C.K. Raising Opportunities for Clean Kids
	Provide educational enrichment activities for at-risk students at the 6th-8th grade levels in Sheridan County in order to prepare for College entrance and education.	Gear-Up Sheridan College grant funded program
	Provide summer educational activities for students in Sheridan County at the Sheridan College Campus.	College For Kids
	Provides volunteer education on alcohol and substance abuse prevention to children in Sheridan County through a variety of venues.	Sheridan Jaycees
	Provides Educational Forum for at-risk youth to talk about drug and alcohol education	Kids First – Wyoming MentalHealth Center

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

Question 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?

We will target both Individual Factors and Community Norms as causal areas which we see as interrelated. Strategies will need to be aimed at parents and the community as a whole concerning the risks as well as the magnitude of the alcohol misuse problem. To prevent misuse of alcohol at younger and younger ages, we may need to target children younger than 6th grade when developing prevention materials and scheduling extracurricular activities.

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

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Appendices

Appendix A. Population Estimates

Table A. Total Population (U.S. Census Bureau)

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000-2005
Albany	31,833	31,841	31,592	31,531	31,397	30,890	189,084
Big Horn	11,423	11,301	11,227	11,185	11,369	11,333	67,838
Campbell	33,988	34,670	36,155	36,423	36,654	37,405	215,295
Carbon	15,599	15,259	15,382	15,362	15,346	15,331	92,279
Converse	12,107	12,098	12,356	12,339	12,526	12,766	74,192
Crook	5,896	5,775	5,898	5,974	6,032	6,182	35,757
Fremont	35,842	35,786	36,032	36,052	36,218	36,491	216,421
Goshen	12,555	12,449	12,290	12,237	12,286	12,243	74,060
Hot Springs	4,865	4,772	4,723	4,607	4,580	4,537	28,084
Johnson	7,109	7,171	7,413	7,537	7,606	7,721	44,557
Laramie	81,725	82,337	83,156	84,316	85,033	85,163	501,730
Lincoln	14,639	14,736	14,940	15,249	15,670	15,999	91,233
Natrona	66,561	66,909	67,519	68,238	68,988	69,799	408,014
Niobrara	2,391	2,320	2,268	2,252	2,285	2,286	13,802
Park	25,814	25,790	25,948	26,309	26,410	26,664	156,935
Platte	8,759	8,776	8,772	8,657	8,677	8,619	52,260
Sheridan	26,606	26,729	26,951	27,146	27,236	27,389	162,057
Sublette	5,952	5,936	6,218	6,352	6,650	6,926	38,034
Sweetwater	37,501	36,766	37,294	37,098	37,570	37,975	224,204
Teton	18,358	18,498	18,583	18,700	19,001	19,032	112,172
Uinta	19,709	19,537	19,769	19,754	19,786	19,939	118,494
Washakie	8,264	8,067	7,940	7,926	7,890	7,933	48,020
Weston	6,643	6,522	6,619	6,671	6,677	6,671	39,803
Wyoming	494,139	494,045	499,045	501,915	505,887	509,294	3,004,325

Table B. Population over 18 Years Old (U.S. Census Bureau)

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000-2005
Albany	26,098	26,245	26,096	26,133	26,104	25,776	156,452
Big Horn	8,183	8,195	8,236	8,270	8,528	8,596	50,008
Campbell	23,532	24,359	25,745	26,380	26,937	27,856	154,809
Carbon	11,893	11,689	11,896	12,011	12,140	12,248	71,877
Converse	8,685	8,871	9,150	9,264	9,569	9,908	55,447
Crook	4,336	4,330	4,452	4,585	4,704	4,905	27,312
Fremont	26,118	26,306	26,635	26,921	27,356	27,855	161,191
Goshen	9,553	9,543	9,469	9,506	9,623	9,682	57,376
Hot Springs	3,815	3,767	3,764	3,709	3,745	3,753	22,553
Johnson	5,408	5,542	5,773	5,938	6,077	6,215	34,953
Laramie	60,656	61,409	62,198	63,563	64,514	65,078	377,418
Lincoln	10,153	10,432	10,681	11,086	11,568	12,030	65,950
Natrona	49,370	50,040	50,633	51,693	52,708	53,673	308,117
Niobrara	1,852	1,814	1,788	1,800	1,845	1,868	10,967
Park	19,557	19,798	20,053	20,608	20,933	21,400	122,349
Platte	6,565	6,652	6,713	6,739	6,816	6,853	40,338
Sheridan	20,251	20,545	20,837	21,205	21,444	21,703	125,985
Sublette	4,442	4,489	4,723	4,875	5,164	5,442	29,135
Sweetwater	26,767	26,619	27,230	27,359	28,035	28,631	164,641
Teton	14,736	14,934	15,033	15,191	15,475	15,568	90,937
Uinta	13,188	13,255	13,624	13,817	14,074	14,386	82,344
Washakie	6,050	5,932	5,901	5,941	6,002	6,125	35,951
Weston	5,062	5,031	5,163	5,290	5,351	5,422	31,319
Wyoming	366,270	369,797	375,793	381,884	388,712	394,973	2,277,429

Table C. Population of 10-17 Years Old (U.S. Census Bureau)

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000-2005
Albany	2,626	2,507	2,401	2,323	2,191	2,070	14,118
Big Horn	1,589	1,561	1,502	1,457	1,432	1,374	8,915
Campbell	5,227	5,170	5,152	4,888	4,671	4,502	29,610
Carbon	1,885	1,791	1,725	1,629	1,521	1,435	9,986
Converse	1,745	1,658	1,658	1,596	1,504	1,452	9,613
Crook	870	807	811	760	718	669	4,635
Fremont	4,833	4,732	4,668	4,471	4,251	4,054	27,009
Goshen	1,497	1,472	1,453	1,359	1,334	1,256	8,371
Hot Springs	568	555	512	481	438	399	2,953
Johnson	872	832	852	854	821	815	5,046
Laramie	9,731	9,712	9,685	9,641	9,470	9,195	57,434
Lincoln	2,318	2,248	2,217	2,141	2,102	1,999	13,025
Natrona	8,324	8,124	8,105	7,824	7,645	7,453	47,475
Niobrara	285	271	262	252	240	222	1,532
Park	3,273	3,144	3,106	2,963	2,822	2,672	17,980
Platte	1,169	1,127	1,093	1,022	975	928	6,314
Sheridan	3,340	3,232	3,150	3,042	2,917	2,807	18,488
Sublette	774	754	775	763	780	751	4,597
Sweetwater	5,383	5,045	4,940	4,704	4,534	4,306	28,912
Teton	1,723	1,699	1,659	1,613	1,573	1,537	9,804
Uinta	3,310	3,172	3,017	2,868	2,725	2,604	17,696
Washakie	1,179	1,148	1,114	1,070	1,008	971	6,490
Weston	885	813	774	719	687	610	4,488
Wyoming	63,406	61,574	60,631	58,440	56,359	54,081	354,491

Appendix B. Law Enforcement Interviews

One method for obtaining data is the face-to-face interview. With this method, you talk to each participant directly. This can be done in the participant's workplace, in your office, or any other suitable place. We recommend that you use a semi-structured interview format. This means that you will ask a set of questions prepared in advance. Clarification to follow-up questions may still be used. By asking general questions and having your participants provide answers in their own words, you may gain more complete information. The interview should be structured, but not so structured that it doesn't allow participants to discuss the misuse of alcohol in the community freely.

Although face-to-face interviews are a valuable way to collect data, they are not without drawbacks. The appearance and demeanor of the interviewer may affect the responses of the participants. Subtle changes in the way an interviewer asks a question may elicit different answers. Also, be aware that the interviewer may not respond similarly to all participants. For example, an interviewer may respond differently to a participant they know versus a participant they've never met before.

The Interviewer

Fundamental to the interview is an interviewer who leads the discussion. This person should feel at ease speaking in a one-on-one conversation. The interviewer's goal is to make the participant feel comfortable in expressing themselves openly while remaining unbiased and keeping the discussion on track. It is recommended that you use someone who has conducted face-to-face interviews before. The interviewer should be able to ask the questions the same way for each participant and be able to read the questions in a neutral manner. The interviewer should also be practiced in active listening techniques that encourage participants to honestly and openly respond to the interview questions.

Choosing the Participants

As part of this needs assessment you will need to conduct interviews of key law enforcement officers. You are encouraged to do at least one interview with the Chief of Police and one with the County Sheriff, but also you should consider what other interviews would be most appropriate and informative for your community. In addition to the law enforcement interviews, you may want to interview emergency room staff, alcohol treatment providers, or community leaders. One thing to consider when you choose your participants may include the length of time they have held their current position. Be careful not to choose someone who is too new to be able to accurately answer your questions. The interviewer should keep in mind the questions they are trying to answer, and they should feel creative in how they choose participants.

Conducting the Interview

The interview should last about 30 minutes and follow a semi-structured format. Only the interviewer and the participant should be present during the interview, and the interviewer should make sure the interview is being conducted in a private location where others cannot hear the conversation. The interviewer should ask the questions and let the participant respond without interrupting. The interviewer should allow the participant to talk freely but not ramble about unrelated issues. The interviewer should make every attempt to find a balance between keeping the conversation on track and allowing it to flow naturally. To accomplish this, a "funnel" structure is

often used. This approach is best outlined as a series of questions that move from general to specific.

Introductory Questions

These are questions that introduce the topic for discussion. They should make the participant feel at ease with the interviewer. Usually they are not critical to the research; rather, they are intended to foster conversation and get the participant to start thinking about the topic.

Key Questions

These are questions that drive the research. Their answers provide the best data for later analysis. They should be focused on the topic of interest and open-ended. The interviewer's goal with these questions is to illicit open responses from the participant. You should avoid both questions that allow for short answers and questions that can be answered with a "yes" or "no."

Ending Questions

These questions bring closure to the discussion and enable the participant to look back upon previous comments. The participant should be asked to summarize their thoughts in some way.

Sample Questions You May Choose to Use for Your Interviews

Introductory Questions:

What alcohol-related problems do you see in our community?

What factors do you believe are causing these problems?

Key Questions:

What percent of arrests are a result of alcohol-related offenses in our community?

What percent of convictions are a result of alcohol-related offenses in our community?

How many alcohol-related offenses do you think go undetected in our community?

(The answers to the following four questions should be submitted to WYSAC no later than April 30, 2007)

Are any officers assigned specifically to alcohol-related issues or offenses in our community?

How many officers are assigned?

What does their work consist of?

What special training do officers have in order to deal with alcohol-related offenses?

Do you hold sobriety check points?

How many sobriety check points were held in 2006?

How many drivers were tested?

How many positive BAC levels were obtained?

Where were the sobriety check points held?

Have you conducted any compliance checks for sales to intoxicated patrons?

How many compliance checks for sales to intoxicated patrons were conducted in 2006?

What else are law enforcement officers doing around the misuse of alcohol in our community?

What aren't law enforcement officers doing around the misuse of alcohol in our community?

What locations are known for alcohol-related incidents?

Are there particular people that are known for repeated alcohol-related incidents? If yes, what do you do to keep track or work with those people?

How do you think law enforcement could better address the alcohol-related problems in our community?

Ending Questions:

How do you think the criminal justice system is helping reduce the alcohol problems in our community?

How do you think concerns in the criminal justice system are contributing to the alcohol problems in our community?

Our goal is to find out what the driving factor is that is causing the misuse of alcohol in our community. Is there anything you would like to add or do you have any final comments?

Thank you for your time and input.

Recording and Using the Information

In addition to taking notes, every effort should be made to record the law enforcement interview, but first you should seek permission from your participant. The use of recording equipment is important because it will allow you revisit the conversation and will also allow you to pull direct quotes made by the participant. This discussion can also be transcribed or at least listened to for quotes and general ideas. We suggest using a data matrix like the one found one the next page to keep track of major themes and quotes from the discussion.

The information gathered from these interviews should be used to compliment other quantitative work by the use of participant quotes and the grouping of ideas. The grouping of ideas refers to the categorizing of attitudes, feelings, or beliefs of the participant toward the topic. This may simply involve discussions revolving around a single question. In other cases this may involve outlining the major topics brought up during the interview.

Notes for Law Enforcement Interview about Alcohol Misuse

Date: 05/01/07 Location: City of Sheridan Police Department Participant's Title: Chief of Police Interviewer: Jim Craig

Section	Major Ideas of Themes	Quotes
Question 1 What alcohol problems do you see in the community? How many alcohol related offenses go undetected?	DUI, MIP, public intoxication, juvenile alcohol theft, assault, battery, vehicle collisions.	"There is no way to know, however I estimate for every one we arrest, three or more are undetected."
Question 2 What factors do you believe are causing these problems?	Lack of parental control and permissive community attitudes.	
Question 3 How do you think that officers could better address alcohol issues in our community?	Check points; community education on the result of DUI/MIP --- cost of attorneys, raised insurance rates, tow and impound costs; funding for school resource officers; comprehensive server and merchant education	
Other thoughts, ideas, comments, or themes that arose during the interview: No officers are assigned specifically to alcohol related issues. 20 % of arrests and convictions are a result of alcohol related offenses. No specific locations are known for alcohol related offenses but special events such as WYO Rodeo and the street dance can be problems. Manpower and funding shortage is cited for inability to do more in the community to reduce alcohol problems.		

Date: 04/30/07 Location: County Sheriff's Office Participant's Title: County Sheriff Interviewer: Jim Craig

Section	Major Ideas of Themes	Quotes
Question 1 What alcohol problems do you see in the community? How many alcohol related offenses go undetected?	DUI, MIP, public intoxication, juvenile theft; estimates that for every arrest 2-3 are undetected	
Question 2 Are any officers assigned specifically to alcohol related issues?	None	"We do not have the funding to do so now. We expect a grant that will permit 17 to be assigned."
Question 3 How do you think that officers could better address alcohol issues in our community?	Sobriety check points, school education programs about penalties, community education about penalties	"If people knew that a cab was cheaper (than a DUI), they might not drink and drive."
Other thoughts, ideas, comments, or themes that arose during the interview: Cited 396 male arrests of which 106 were DUI"s and 106 female arrests of which 29 were DUI's; conviction rate of 90% for alcohol related offenses.		

Appendix C. Town Hall Meeting Protocol

Holding a town hall meeting is an efficient way to gather qualitative data through the use of a focused group discussion. The reward for this work is dynamic information not just about what people feel, but about *why* people feel the way they do about a particular subject or idea. Group discussions have the potential to provide data with both accuracy and depth.

The town hall meeting is intended as a compliment to the rest of the needs assessment. What follows is a discussion of the general system for running a town hall meeting successfully.

The Moderator

Fundamental to the town hall meeting is a moderator who facilitates the discussion. This person should feel at ease speaking in front of the group, but he or she is not a teacher. The moderator's goal is to make the participants feel comfortable in expressing themselves openly while keeping the discussion on track.

Becoming a talented moderator takes practice. For most novices the best strategy is to play the role of a *seeker of wisdom*. This role assumes that the participants have the wisdom you need and will share it if asked the right questions.

Most importantly, moderators must learn to listen and not talk.

Choosing the Participants

You can do one town hall meeting or a series of meetings. These meetings should consist of at least 10 people who either volunteer to come or who you have chosen specifically. Most meetings are made up of a homogeneous group of strangers, but don't be afraid to invite specific individuals to attend the meeting. Key participants may include a community member, a police officer, a parent, an adolescent, someone from your advisory council, a bar owner, and any other individuals who may have insight on the topic.

Setting the Rules

Prior to starting the discussion, the moderator should lay down a few ground rules. Generally, these include, only one person talking at a time; no side discussions among participants; no member should be put down because of their opinions; all thoughts and ideas are valued; and there are no wrong or right answers. Like with selection of group members, care and creativity should be used when setting rules.

Conducting the Discussion

The discussion itself should last between 1 and 2 hours and follow a structured format. The moderator should make every attempt to find a balance between keeping the group discussion on track and allowing it to flow naturally. In order to accomplish this, a "funnel" structure is often used. This approach is best outlined as a series of questions that move from general to specific.

Opening Question

This is a "round robin" question that everyone answers at the beginning of the meeting. It is designed to be answered quickly and to identify those characteristics that participants have in common. It should make everyone in the group feel more at ease.

Introductory Questions

These are questions that introduce the topic for discussion. Usually they are not critical to the research; rather, they are intended to foster conversation and interaction among the participants.

Key Questions

These are questions that drive the research. Their answers provide the best data for later analysis. They should be focused on the topic of interest and open-ended. The moderator's goal with these questions is to illicit discussion among the participants. You should avoid both questions that allow for short answers and questions that can be answered with a "yes" or "no."

Ending Questions

These questions bring closure to the discussion and enable participants to look back upon previous comments. Once again a "round robin" approach is best, and participants should be asked to summarize their thoughts in some way.

Sample Protocol You May Choose to Use for Your Town Hall Meeting(s)

Opening Question:

Tell us your name and what brought you here today. (Round Robin)

Introductory Questions:

What are the alcohol-related problems in our community?

What factors are causing these problems?

A number of alcohol-related concerns and possible causes for those concerns have been mentioned. Let's think about three possible causes of alcohol misuse in particular. For the remainder of this discussion, let's think about social availability, community norms and individual factors.

Key Questions

Let's start with social availability. Social availability refers to the procurement of alcohol through social sources such as friends and family.

Where are the youth in our community getting alcohol? Give examples.

Where are high school aged youth and younger getting alcohol?

Where are minors out of high school getting alcohol?

Where do adults in the community obtain alcohol?

Where is the alcohol consumed? For youth and adults?

What are your experiences with underage drinking at parties, or with adults providing alcohol to minors?

There's been a lot of talk about the misuse of alcohol as a problem in our community, but to what extent do you think *social availability* really contributes to the problem? (Round Robin).

Next, let's talk about community norms. Community norms reflect general attitudes about alcohol use and societal expectations regarding the level and type of use that is considered appropriate.

What are the norms of our community?

What are the general attitudes about drinking in our community?

What is the alcohol culture like?

In our community, is it okay to serve alcohol to a minor and if so, under what circumstances?

In our community, at what age is it acceptable to use alcohol?

What is our community's attitude toward drinking and driving?

What kind of groups or organizations promote the use of alcohol in our community?

Now that we've had this discussion, to what extent do you think *community norms* contribute to the misuse of alcohol in our community? (Round Robin)

Lastly, let's think about individual factors. Individual factors could be biological, socio-economic, or individual attitudes.

What makes the people in our community different and unique?

What individual characteristics contribute to the misuse of alcohol in our community?

Based on the things we've just talked about, to what degree do you think the *individual characteristics* of the people in our community are a cause of the misuse of alcohol? (Round Robin)

<u>Ending Question:</u>

Considering the three causes that we've talked about today, social availability, community norms, and individual factors, which one is the leading cause of the misuse of alcohol in our community? (Round Robin)

Our goal is to find out what is contributing to the misuse of alcohol in our community. Have we missed anything? Do you have any final comments?

Thank the participants for coming.

Recording and Using the Information

Every effort should be made to record the town hall meeting by having a colleague take notes and through the use of a tape or video recorder. The use of recording equipment allows the meeting to be revisited when needed. This discussion can also be transcribed or at least listened to for quotes and general ideas. We suggest using a data matrix like the one found on the next page to keep track of major themes and quotes from the discussion. Feel free to expand the table as needed.

The information gathered from this meeting should be used to compliment other quantitative work by the use of participant quotes and the grouping of ideas. The grouping of ideas refers to the categorizing of attitudes, feelings, or beliefs of the group toward the topic. This may simply involve discussions revolving around a single question. In other cases this may involve outlining the major topics brought up by the group.

Notes for Town Hall Meeting about Alcohol Misuse

Date: 05/30/07 Location: SCEF Conference Room Number of People in Attendance: 13 Note Taker: Chanda Richards

Section	Major Ideas of Themes	Quotes	Consensus or Disagreement?
Question 1 Where is alcohol being consumed?	For youth: at private residences, parties, bonfires For adults: at private residences or functions, parties in the mountains		Consensus
Question 2 What are the general attitudes about drinking in our community?	Alcohol consumption is socially acceptable if done responsibly, even underage drinking in the home; parents seem to be allowing kids to drink at 18 and even at 16 when kids get their driver's license; community stance is zero tolerance for drinking and driving	"… if they are able to fight in the military…"	Consensus
Question 3 What needs to be done to address misuse of alcohol?	Invest in early intervention with law enforcement(VOA, juvenile justice); expand ROCK program; educate parents; have ER doctors and family MD's use brief intervention tool ; give kids alternative things to do --- dances,etc.		Neither Consensus or Disagreement, discussion only
Other thoughts, ideas, comments, or themes that arose during the town hall meeting: Promotion of alcohol is not the problem that it used to be in our community though radio ads can be a problems with a single ad being repeated all day long; law enforcement reported that younger drinkers are making sure there is a designated driver; an insurance industry person commented on the financial consequences of drinking and driving			

Date: 06/04/07 Location: Sheridan High School Number of People in Attendance: 13 Note Taker: Chanda Richards

Section	Major Ideas of Themes	Quotes	Consensus or Disagreement?
Question 1 Where are kids getting alcohol?	Parents, older friends, some buy and don't get carded, some use of fake ID's, know someone at the retail store who will sell to them; parents are also supplying alcohol for parties and for kids younger than high school	Stated parents say: "Don't wreck the house, don't drive, don't leave the house."	Consensus
Question 2 When do kids drink --- just on weekends or during the week too?	At parties; WYO Rodeo; Homecoming; at home; at school sometimes; at sporting events--- put in coffee cups or Mountain Dew; for those who drink daily, they are as likely to binge drink on a school night as on the weekend		Consensus
Question 3 What are kids drinking?	Beer; Jack Daniels, Vodka, Yager-bombs(Yagermeister mixed with energy drinks)		Consensus
Other thoughts, ideas, comments, or themes that arose during the town hall meeting: All participants in the focus group knew a peer who drinks daily. Kids are avoiding drinking and driving by having a designated driver (who is sometimes a parent) or will just wait before they drive. There is some indication that parties deteriorate when kids get obnoxious because they drink too much.			

Appendix D. PNA Estimates

Table D. The Percentage of Students Who Drank Who Said That They Obtained Their Last Drink of Alcohol from Their Parents, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	52.6%	32.9%	16.5%	11.4%	20.7%
Big Horn	63.9%	29.2%	16.2%	6.1%	20.2%
Campbell	45.4%	35.6%	11.4%	11.9%	21.3%
Carbon	28.0%	46.0%	14.4%	6.7%	22.3%
Converse	41.7%	42.1%	25.6%	20.0%	25.2%
Crook	46.7%	21.3%	18.2%	4.5%	16.2%
Fremont	40.4%	27.1%	18.6%	11.8%	20.4%
Goshen	63.6%	27.0%	16.5%	8.9%	18.6%
Hot Springs	60.0%	26.1%	16.7%	11.1%	23.6%
Johnson	43.3%	38.3%	18.5%	8.6%	23.5%
Laramie	59.9%	36.2%	21.8%	14.4%	28.5%
Lincoln	48.6%	40.7%	24.3%	4.6%	23.2%
Natrona	56.5%	26.8%	19.8%	14.0%	24.9%
Niobrara	50.0%	47.1%	16.7%	4.0%	21.4%
Park	53.3%	55.5%	23.2%	12.0%	28.5%
Platte	48.5%	31.0%	17.5%	13.2%	22.8%
Sheridan	58.8%	45.9%	22.0%	12.9%	28.2%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	65.4%	26.5%	16.7%	12.5%	36.9%
Teton	66.7%	25.4%	13.3%	9.5%	17.8%
Uinta	48.7%	35.0%	16.2%	10.6%	21.3%
Washakie	55.6%	28.9%	28.6%	18.5%	29.1%
Weston	55.6%	38.4%	7.7%	9.6%	21.9%

Table E. The Percentage of Students Who Drank Who Said That They Obtained Their Last Drink of Alcohol from Their Friend's Parents, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	2.6%	10.5%	6.1%	2.3%	5.4%
Big Horn	7.3%	21.8%	8.0%	3.1%	9.4%
Campbell	8.4%	8.2%	7.2%	1.7%	5.8%
Carbon	8.6%	7.3%	7.8%	5.6%	7.1%
Converse	0.0%	15.8%	8.5%	11.0%	10.0%
Crook	13.3%	10.6%	2.3%	9.1%	7.8%
Fremont	7.0%	6.4%	8.8%	2.3%	6.0%
Goshen	0.0%	12.2%	7.2%	6.3%	8.0%
Hot Springs	13.3%	26.1%	5.6%	2.8%	10.4%
Johnson	0.0%	10.6%	14.8%	2.9%	8.4%
Laramie	4.2%	8.2%	11.0%	7.2%	8.4%
Lincoln	12.2%	14.3%	7.1%	5.9%	8.7%
Natrona	10.1%	10.5%	9.7%	6.3%	9.0%
Niobrara	0.0%	17.6%	5.6%	0.0%	6.2%
Park	13.4%	3.4%	4.5%	2.7%	4.4%
Platte	11.8%	1.7%	3.2%	1.7%	3.3%
Sheridan	8.5%	8.1%	7.2%	2.1%	6.0%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	5.6%	12.8%	5.6%	8.3%	9.7%
Teton	4.8%	8.5%	3.1%	2.9%	4.2%
Uinta	8.5%	9.5%	9.4%	3.5%	7.4%
Washakie	7.4%	7.7%	9.6%	4.0%	7.2%
Weston	7.4%	20.0%	5.6%	0.0%	7.3%

Table F. The Percentage of Students Who Drank Who Said That They Obtained Their Last Drink of Alcohol from an Adult Who Was over 21, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	21.1%	21.1%	34.8%	50.0%	36.4%
Big Horn	14.2%	21.4%	46.0%	55.2%	40.5%
Campbell	10.9%	21.0%	43.0%	55.4%	38.0%
Carbon	15.6%	10.5%	39.1%	59.1%	34.4%
Converse	25.0%	10.5%	39.9%	41.2%	37.1%
Crook	26.7%	17.0%	40.9%	61.4%	41.0%
Fremont	23.5%	28.4%	42.4%	46.8%	38.7%
Goshen	18.2%	21.6%	47.4%	68.4%	46.2%
Hot Springs	0.0%	26.1%	27.8%	63.9%	36.5%
Johnson	13.3%	17.0%	44.4%	65.7%	40.2%
Laramie	11.1%	18.6%	28.3%	43.0%	27.4%
Lincoln	6.0%	22.6%	41.4%	56.1%	38.8%
Natrona	14.3%	23.5%	32.9%	50.3%	32.8%
Niobrara	50.0%	5.9%	33.3%	76.0%	43.9%
Park	9.0%	16.9%	35.4%	54.4%	36.1%
Platte	27.9%	39.7%	39.7%	66.6%	47.2%
Sheridan	19.2%	15.9%	42.5%	46.1%	35.5%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	12.4%	21.2%	50.0%	58.3%	23.7%
Teton	4.8%	10.2%	26.5%	56.2%	32.4%
Uinta	14.5%	20.8%	44.0%	56.3%	40.5%
Washakie	11.1%	28.8%	27.4%	42.7%	30.2%
Weston	18.5%	18.0%	42.4%	54.8%	37.6%

Table G. The Percentage of Students Who Drank Who Said That They Obtained Their Last Drink of Alcohol from a Person Who Was under 21, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	15.8%	15.8%	29.6%	27.3%	24.9%
Big Horn	3.6%	11.8%	23.3%	24.0%	18.9%
Campbell	10.1%	23.5%	27.4%	19.8%	22.1%
Carbon	11.8%	15.1%	33.9%	21.0%	22.7%
Converse	8.3%	10.5%	12.4%	16.9%	14.1%
Crook	6.7%	27.7%	29.5%	25.0%	25.6%
Fremont	20.1%	23.0%	22.6%	30.5%	24.9%
Goshen	0.0%	21.6%	21.6%	11.4%	17.5%
Hot Springs	13.3%	17.4%	33.3%	8.3%	17.2%
Johnson	10.0%	21.3%	14.8%	14.3%	15.5%
Laramie	12.0%	20.8%	28.6%	26.4%	23.8%
Lincoln	27.2%	16.4%	20.0%	26.3%	22.5%
Natrona	10.7%	19.5%	28.7%	22.4%	21.8%
Niobrara	0.0%	23.5%	33.3%	20.0%	23.7%
Park	6.7%	14.6%	29.8%	21.2%	21.5%
Platte	3.9%	15.5%	30.0%	13.8%	18.3%
Sheridan	6.8%	15.3%	23.0%	28.1%	21.2%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	6.4%	22.2%	22.2%	14.6%	16.3%
Teton	4.8%	35.6%	41.8%	19.0%	30.1%
Uinta	22.4%	14.8%	22.0%	19.1%	19.6%
Washakie	7.4%	23.1%	27.6%	24.2%	22.9%
Weston	14.8%	13.0%	26.9%	25.9%	21.8%

Table H. The Percentage of Students Who Drank Who Said That They Obtained Their Last Drink of Alcohol by Stealing It, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	7.9%	18.4%	7.8%	5.7%	9.2%
Big Horn	10.9%	15.8%	5.3%	2.8%	7.4%
Campbell	23.5%	10.7%	10.1%	1.1%	8.7%
Carbon	29.5%	21.1%	2.6%	1.1%	10.2%
Converse	25.0%	21.1%	10.1%	5.9%	9.8%
Crook	6.7%	21.3%	4.5%	0.0%	7.5%
Fremont	7.2%	12.8%	4.4%	3.5%	6.4%
Goshen	18.2%	17.6%	6.2%	1.3%	8.1%
Hot Springs	13.3%	4.3%	0.0%	5.6%	5.2%
Johnson	30.0%	12.8%	5.6%	2.9%	9.6%
Laramie	12.0%	14.6%	9.1%	3.9%	9.6%
Lincoln	3.0%	6.1%	7.1%	0.0%	3.8%
Natrona	7.7%	17.8%	6.6%	3.5%	9.1%
Niobrara	0.0%	5.9%	11.1%	0.0%	4.8%
Park	15.5%	8.3%	5.8%	2.2%	5.9%
Platte	7.9%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Sheridan	5.0%	12.7%	4.3%	2.8%	5.7%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	8.5%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%
Teton	19.0%	11.9%	10.2%	4.8%	9.2%
Uinta	5.9%	17.7%	7.5%	6.7%	9.2%
Washakie	18.5%	11.5%	4.1%	1.6%	7.0%
Weston	3.7%	10.5%	17.3%	5.6%	10.2%

Table I. The Percentage of Students Who Drank Who Said That They Obtained Their Last Drink of Alcohol by Purchasing It from a Licensed Retail Establishment, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	0.0%	1.3%	5.2%	3.4%	3.4%
Big Horn	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	8.8%	3.6%
Campbell	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	10.2%	4.0%
Carbon	6.5%	0.0%	2.3%	6.5%	3.3%
Converse	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	5.1%	3.8%
Crook	0.0%	2.1%	4.5%	0.0%	1.9%
Fremont	1.8%	2.4%	3.2%	5.0%	3.5%
Goshen	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%	1.6%
Hot Springs	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	8.3%	7.1%
Johnson	3.3%	0.0%	1.9%	5.7%	2.7%
Laramie	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%	5.2%	2.3%
Lincoln	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	3.0%
Natrona	0.6%	1.9%	2.3%	3.5%	2.3%
Niobrara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Park	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	7.5%	3.6%
Platte	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Sheridan	1.6%	2.1%	1.0%	8.0%	3.4%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	1.7%	1.5%	5.6%	6.3%	2.3%
Teton	0.0%	8.5%	5.1%	7.6%	6.3%
Uinta	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	3.8%	2.1%
Washakie	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	8.9%	3.5%
Weston	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.3%

Table J. The Percentage of Students Who Reported They Attended a Gathering Where Large Amounts of Alcohol Were Available, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	19.0%	27.8%	54.1%	71.7%	44.6%
Big Horn	17.0%	30.1%	38.6%	59.0%	36.8%
Campbell	27.1%	38.2%	51.7%	70.6%	46.9%
Carbon	19.2%	32.7%	51.9%	71.7%	42.7%
Converse	15.2%	37.2%	46.8%	65.0%	48.6%
Crook	22.9%	37.7%	49.3%	69.8%	46.0%
Fremont	14.6%	31.3%	48.3%	65.8%	39.1%
Goshen	16.9%	34.1%	60.3%	63.0%	44.0%
Hot Springs	21.4%	31.8%	50.0%	69.6%	43.5%
Johnson	23.1%	32.9%	48.5%	65.9%	42.4%
Laramie	23.2%	33.4%	48.0%	56.8%	39.8%
Lincoln	13.9%	16.7%	34.4%	43.1%	27.5%
Natrona	17.7%	35.8%	47.3%	66.7%	41.3%
Niobrara	36.8%	66.7%	45.8%	89.3%	62.4%
Park	19.4%	23.7%	48.0%	55.4%	37.7%
Platte	20.5%	27.0%	57.2%	60.4%	41.4%
Sheridan	16.0%	31.1%	56.1%	51.4%	39.7%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	18.3%	38.5%	80.0%	63.0%	31.1%
Teton	23.9%	27.7%	61.2%	80.1%	49.4%
Uinta	13.5%	20.0%	32.2%	46.7%	27.8%
Washakie	14.7%	31.8%	49.5%	61.0%	39.6%
Weston	25.0%	39.5%	53.2%	80.8%	49.2%

Table K. The Percentage of Students Who Reported Attending a Community Event in the past 12 Months Where Adults Were Drinking, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	58.5%	68.2%	80.8%	82.9%	73.5%
Big Horn	46.0%	51.0%	64.7%	71.1%	58.6%
Campbell	59.6%	74.8%	76.6%	80.8%	73.1%
Carbon	54.7%	62.0%	70.1%	85.4%	67.2%
Converse	53.2%	76.2%	84.0%	81.9%	78.7%
Crook	57.1%	66.2%	68.7%	72.2%	66.5%
Fremont	49.0%	56.3%	70.0%	71.1%	61.4%
Goshen	50.4%	60.7%	79.6%	75.7%	67.0%
Hot Springs	54.8%	61.4%	82.1%	84.8%	70.6%
Johnson	59.3%	72.6%	83.6%	84.4%	75.1%
Laramie	57.1%	70.2%	72.0%	68.1%	67.2%
Lincoln	39.2%	46.7%	50.4%	52.4%	47.2%
Natrona	54.3%	69.4%	71.5%	75.8%	67.6%
Niobrara	57.9%	85.7%	66.7%	96.3%	78.3%
Park	60.4%	64.3%	70.0%	74.3%	67.6%
Platte	63.6%	26.7%	78.3%	82.3%	61.8%
Sheridan	57.7%	71.2%	69.3%	80.0%	69.7%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	50.0%	70.6%	96.0%	87.0%	62.2%
Teton	68.6%	76.3%	89.7%	83.1%	79.7%
Uinta	42.8%	50.6%	63.5%	67.4%	56.1%
Washakie	50.4%	78.4%	72.7%	83.5%	71.4%
Weston	62.7%	62.5%	74.2%	80.3%	69.7%

Table L. The Percentage of Students Who Reported Attending a Community Event in the past 12 Months Where Alcohol Was Being Sold, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	41.3%	58.7%	74.3%	74.5%	63.5%
Big Horn	33.6%	44.1%	56.9%	62.6%	49.8%
Campbell	43.6%	65.0%	73.2%	80.7%	66.0%
Carbon	44.8%	57.4%	58.6%	89.0%	61.1%
Converse	48.9%	65.9%	79.4%	80.9%	74.8%
Crook	38.6%	61.8%	64.7%	74.1%	60.9%
Fremont	34.1%	46.5%	59.7%	63.7%	50.8%
Goshen	32.8%	55.6%	74.3%	73.6%	59.6%
Hot Springs	36.6%	56.1%	78.6%	84.1%	63.7%
Johnson	44.4%	58.1%	80.0%	77.8%	65.3%
Laramie	47.1%	60.5%	65.0%	66.6%	59.8%
Lincoln	25.0%	40.5%	44.1%	47.0%	39.2%
Natrona	41.6%	62.1%	66.0%	71.1%	60.0%
Niobrara	44.4%	81.0%	62.5%	96.3%	73.8%
Park	47.5%	52.0%	64.6%	69.1%	59.0%
Platte	43.2%	30.3%	70.9%	70.2%	53.7%
Sheridan	38.8%	59.0%	61.7%	67.8%	57.3%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	45.8%	61.5%	88.0%	81.5%	55.7%
Teton	51.8%	66.7%	82.9%	80.1%	70.8%
Uinta	29.7%	45.9%	61.3%	63.7%	50.2%
Washakie	32.6%	57.0%	61.0%	77.0%	57.1%
Weston	37.8%	47.0%	66.1%	75.3%	56.2%

Table M. The Percentage of Students Who Reported Attending a Community Event in the past 12 Months Where Adults Were Drunk or Intoxicated, by County (2006 PNA)

County	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	6-12th Grade Combined
Albany	16.0%	39.8%	67.3%	71.2%	50.7%
Big Horn	25.0%	33.3%	46.0%	64.1%	42.8%
Campbell	27.0%	52.8%	61.7%	72.8%	54.0%
Carbon	24.4%	43.4%	53.2%	79.8%	49.0%
Converse	21.3%	38.1%	67.6%	65.3%	57.6%
Crook	20.0%	46.8%	58.2%	68.5%	49.9%
Fremont	18.3%	42.3%	48.7%	64.4%	43.0%
Goshen	18.1%	34.1%	61.8%	55.1%	42.9%
Hot Springs	24.4%	34.1%	60.7%	68.2%	46.9%
Johnson	21.1%	40.3%	64.1%	62.2%	47.1%
Laramie	23.2%	47.6%	59.2%	58.9%	47.3%
Lincoln	14.0%	29.9%	44.3%	48.9%	34.7%
Natrona	25.5%	47.7%	57.1%	66.1%	48.8%
Niobrara	22.2%	66.7%	66.7%	96.4%	68.0%
Park	18.2%	34.8%	52.0%	57.5%	41.8%
Platte	27.5%	24.1%	64.0%	66.8%	45.9%
Sheridan	25.2%	38.6%	54.2%	61.5%	45.4%
Sublette	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	24.3%	52.9%	88.0%	83.3%	41.7%
Teton	27.1%	50.9%	82.9%	75.0%	59.7%
Uinta	17.9%	37.7%	51.8%	61.9%	42.2%
Washakie	20.9%	44.2%	57.2%	74.5%	49.5%
Weston	28.6%	39.5%	54.7%	66.1%	46.8%

Table N. The Percentage of Students Who Are Classified as High, Medium, and Low Risk for 30-Day Alcohol Use by County and Grade Level (2006 PNA)

County	Grade	Low Risk %	Medium Risk %	High Risk %
Albany	6	98.9%	1.1%	0.0%
	8	78.7%	10.4%	11.0%
	10	46.0%	20.5%	33.5%
	12	33.0%	29.4%	37.6%
Big Horn	6	96.3%	3.0%	0.7%
	8	72.2%	15.8%	12.0%
	10	60.5%	18.6%	20.9%
	12	54.2%	18.7%	27.1%
Campbell	6	95.6%	3.9%	0.5%
	8	66.2%	16.0%	17.8%
	10	44.1%	20.9%	35.0%
	12	31.8%	28.9%	39.3%
Carbon	6	90.3%	5.4%	4.3%
	8	68.4%	14.9%	16.7%
	10	51.9%	25.6%	22.6%
	12	36.2%	23.8%	40.0%
Converse	6	97.6%	0.0%	2.4%
	8	85.3%	11.8%	2.9%
	10	42.7%	22.9%	34.4%
	12	46.1%	19.7%	34.2%
Crook	6	98.4%	1.6%	0.0%
	8	74.3%	21.6%	4.1%
	10	44.8%	32.8%	22.4%
	12	39.6%	20.8%	39.6%
Fremont	6	97.6%	1.0%	1.4%
	8	67.5%	13.6%	18.9%
	10	51.4%	21.3%	27.3%
	12	33.8%	24.8%	41.4%
Goshen	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
	8	71.9%	17.4%	10.7%
	10	36.8%	30.1%	33.1%
	12	37.4%	19.2%	43.4%
Hot Springs	6	91.9%	5.4%	2.7%
	8	66.7%	14.3%	19.0%
	10	46.2%	15.4%	38.5%
	12	34.8%	21.7%	43.5%
Johnson	6	97.6%	1.2%	1.2%
	8	75.7%	12.9%	11.4%
	10	41.8%	41.8%	16.4%
	12	47.7%	31.8%	20.5%
Laramie	6	95.7%	2.5%	1.8%
	8	60.6%	19.3%	20.1%
	10	48.3%	22.3%	29.4%
	12	49.2%	23.8%	27.0%
Lincoln	6	98.0%	1.5%	0.5%
	8	85.3%	8.7%	6.0%
	10	67.4%	8.0%	24.6%
	12	69.1%	12.5%	18.4%

County	Grade	Low Risk %	Medium Risk %	High Risk %
Natrona	6	94.9%	3.8%	1.3%
	8	62.4%	19.1%	18.5%
	10	44.6%	24.2%	31.1%
	12	36.6%	29.6%	33.9%
Niobrara	6	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	8	66.7%	28.6%	4.8%
	10	56.5%	39.1%	4.3%
	12	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Park	6	94.6%	4.9%	0.5%
	8	77.6%	13.7%	8.7%
	10	56.8%	22.2%	21.0%
	12	53.6%	23.0%	23.5%
Platte	6	96.3%	1.3%	2.5%
	8	86.5%	10.8%	2.7%
	10	54.9%	28.6%	16.5%
	12	50.0%	22.9%	27.1%
Sheridan	6	91.4%	3.8%	4.8%
	8	77.9%	13.3%	8.8%
	10	46.8%	23.4%	29.8%
	12	42.6%	26.9%	30.6%
Sublette	6	n/a	n/a	n/a
	8	n/a	n/a	n/a
	10	n/a	n/a	n/a
	12	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweetwater	6	97.3%	2.4%	0.3%
	8	64.3%	18.0%	17.7%
	10	37.5%	12.5%	50.0%
	12	25.9%	24.1%	50.0%
Teton	6	99.2%	0.8%	0.0%
	8	67.3%	17.3%	15.5%
	10	36.3%	19.5%	44.2%
	12	29.6%	33.6%	36.8%
Uinta	6	96.9%	3.1%	0.0%
	8	82.8%	7.9%	9.3%
	10	66.7%	19.8%	13.6%
	12	60.7%	17.9%	21.4%
Washakie	6	98.6%	0.0%	1.4%
	8	65.9%	18.3%	15.9%
	10	53.1%	17.7%	29.2%
	12	52.7%	25.5%	21.8%
Weston	6	95.9%	0.0%	4.1%
	8	74.1%	13.8%	12.1%
	10	57.7%	34.6%	7.7%
	12	52.3%	27.3%	20.5%