Wyoming Drug Assessment Project

Central Region

Final Report

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INTRODUCTION

The Wyoming Department Health, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Division contracted with Datacorp to conduct a statewide, comprehensive needs assessment to determine community-level prevention needs for all substances. The overarching goal of this needs assessment was to collect new data and data from existing sources to give a more comprehensive picture of substance use in Wyoming. The results from this assessment are intended for use by communities addressing three core substance-related outcomes that have been identified by the MHSASD.

- Children in out-of-home placements
- School dropouts
- Criminal recidivism related to alcohol and drug use

Funding appropriated through Senate File 76 was made available to communities to address these core outcomes through a collaborative community effort.

This needs assessment involved using a multi-method approach to gather the new data for this assessment. This included county-level social indicators, interviews and focus groups, and a public opinion survey.

Social Indicators

Alcohol and Drug Problem Severity Indices

It is more and more common for communities to rely on social indicator data to get a pulse on substance use problems. Social indicators are archival data collected by state agencies for routine monitoring and reporting purposes. These data have been found to be extremely useful for monitoring substance use and its consequences. Wyoming has a long history of using social indicators to assess substance abuse needs and to make data driven decisions about its substance use problems. This assessment was timed in such a way that it allowed "new" data to be added to indicator data that had been collected in a previous needs assessment. The result is that Wyoming now has an Alcohol Problem Severity Index (APS-I) and Drug Problem Severity Index (DPS-I) that span six years, and for the first time comprehensive comparisons can be made across time points and geographic regions. The indices were developed from social indicators that were found to be reliable and valid in Wyoming (Minugh, Lomuto, & Breeden, 2005). Each index gives is a single number that indexes alcohol and drug problems. The utility in this method lies in the simplicity it brings to understanding multiple data sets. The alcohol index is comprised of alcohol-related arrests and alcohol-related hospital discharges. The drug index is comprised of drug-related crime, drug-related hospital discharges, sexually transmitted diseases, and Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C. The first set of indices were reported in 2004 and covered the years 2000, 2001, and 2002. The latest set of indices cover the years 2003, 2004, and 2005. The social

indicators can be reviewed in this report, and they are presented on-line in a data dashboard at www.mjdatacorp.com.

Family Functioning Indices

Families are severely affected by substance use. This was a key concern among the majority of the interviewees. In this round, the data were gathered from a wide variety of sources. In addition to the alcohol and drug indicators, indicators of family functioning were collected. Readers of this report may be familiar with the *Wyoming Family Photo* (2006). All of the agencies that contributed data to the 2006 issue of the *Wyoming Family Photo* were contacted. The goal was to gather county-level data reported in the *Family Photo* and then, similar to alcohol and drug indices, create indices that would consolidate the information in an easy-to-understand format. The indices presented in this report correspond to each of the "Results" in the *Family Photo*. That is, there is one index for each result that appears in the *Family Photo*. These indices are available in this report and they can be viewed in the data dashboard at www.mjdatacorp.com.

Other Data Sources

Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrests

This report also contains data from other sources that document the substance use problem. In a collaborative effort, the Wyoming Department of Transportation, the Wyoming Association of Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police, and Johnson and Associates have produced a statewide comprehensive report, *Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrests in the State of Wyoming 2007*. This innovative report is a detailed exploration of alcohol and, more recently, drug-related arrests. This report has brought to light how deeply and intensely alcohol is involved in Wyoming arrests. Summary data from this report are presented in this report and can be viewed in the data dashboard located at www.mjdatacorp.com.

The Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment

Wyoming also has made great strides in prevention needs assessment with the biannual administration of its Prevention Needs Assessment youth survey. This survey has been conducted three times now, and as a result the State has a wealth of data on Wyoming youths' substance use and their risk for and protection against substance use. Key substance use data are reported in this report and can be viewed in the data dashboard at www.mjdatacorp.com.

Interviews and Focus Groups

People who live in a community are always the best source of information about their community. With that in mind, several interviews and focus groups were conducted throughout the state. The majority of the interviews and focus groups were with sheriffs, Department of Family Services social workers, and Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) task forces. In some cases, these meetings led to interview leads where it was thought that additional, relevant information could be garnered. When such information was received, every effort to contact the person who had been named was made. Many times this was the drug court coordinator or a public health nurse who was well informed about the substance use issues in a particular community.

Public Opinion Survey

The public opinion survey was modeled after a similar survey that was used in the Cheyenne Laramie County Methamphetamine Assessment project (Janke & Minugh, 2007). This easy-to-complete online questionnaire asked concerned citizens a variety of questions about substance use in their community. Citizens reported whether they believe there are substance use problems, reasons they perceive for the problems, and ideas they have had for how these problems can be addressed by the local community.

Seven composite indices were developed in this assessment. Two were developed in 2005 and have been reconstructed in this report using more recent data. They represent the overall alcohol and drug problem severity relative to other geographic areas for the State of Wyoming. The first, the Alcohol Problem Severity Index (A-PSI) incorporates reliable and valid alcohol indicators. The second, the Drug Problem Severity Index (D-PSI) incorporates reliable and valid drug-related indicators. A new set of indices was created specifically for this assessment and incorporates measures of family functioning. These indices map onto data presented in the Wyoming Family Photo (2006). One index for each of the major results described in the Family Photo was created. These include the following: Families Living in a Stable, Healthy Environment; Economic Diversity, Equality, and Sustainability; Affordable, Accessible Healthcare and Insurance; Prenatal and Early Childhood Health Outcomes; Students Successfully Educated.

The alcohol and drug indices were constructed using the following steps. First, a rate per 10,000 people was created for each variable in the data set for each year of data. Second, a mean rate across the three years of data was created. For each indicator if there were multiple measures, they were summed within counties. For instance, all alcohol-related hospital discharges were summed creating a total within each county for each year. Of those, all normally distributed variables were then converted to z-scores. Only statically reliable and valid alcohol and drug indictor were used The z-scores were them summed to get one alcohol composite and one drug composite, which resulted in the A-PSI and D-PSI indices. The z-scores were then rescaled to a range where the lowest possible score could 0 and highest possible score could be 100. This final rescaling step was done for convenience in interpreting the meaning of the scores. Counties with higher scores have greater problems.   Data for newest set of alcohol and drug problem severity indices span 2003-2005. Also included were the indices created in 2005, which span the years 2000-2002. Data is presented in tabular and graphic format so that users of this report can compare the new results with the previous results. Elements of each index are described below.

Alcohol Problem Severity Index:
- Direct alcohol-related arrests
- Indirect alcohol-related arrests
- Direct alcohol-related hospital discharges

Drug Problem Severity Index:
- Direct drug-related arrests
- Indirect drug-related arrests
- STDs
- Hepatitis B and C
- Direct drug-related hospital discharges

The Family Functioning Indicators were grouped based the face validity established in the *Family Photo*. Therefore, these indices were not tested for statistical normality, reliability, and validity. With that exception, the steps followed to form these indices mirror those of the alcohol and drug problem severity indices. Data used to form these indices cover the years 2003-2005. Elements of the Family Functioning Indices follow.

Family Index 1: Families Living in a Stable, Healthy Environment
- Child abuse and neglect
- Domestic violence
- Divorce
- Suicide
- Car crash deaths (birth – 24 years)

Family Index 2: Economic Diversity, Equality, and Sustainability
- Job growth rates
- Individuals holding more than one job
- Wyoming wages

Family Index 3: Affordable, Accessible Healthcare and Insurance
- Uninsured residents
- Health professional shortage areas

Family Index 4: Prenatal and Early Childhood Health Outcomes
- Mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester
- Teen births
- Low birth weight
- Maternal smoking during pregnancy

Family Index 5: Students Successfully Educated
- Fourth-grade student progress: Math
- Fourth-grade student progress: Reading

Alcohol and Drug Problem Severity Indices

The Alcohol Problem Severity Index measures the severity of alcohol problems. Three indicators comprise the index:
- Direct alcohol-related arrests
- Indirect alcohol-related arrests
- Direct alcohol-related hospital discharges

The index ranges from 0 to 100. It is scored so that *higher* scores indicate *more alcohol related problems*. The map below displays county scores on the index. Darker shades of red indicate higher scores. For comparison, scores on the index from both the previous social indicator study and the current study are shown. Comparing maps gives a sense of how the relative rankings of counties have changed over time.

Figure 1. 1999-2002 Alcohol Problem Severity Index

Alcohol Problem Severity Index

| 0 to 16 | 17 to 32 | 33 to 48 | 49 to 64 | 65 plus |
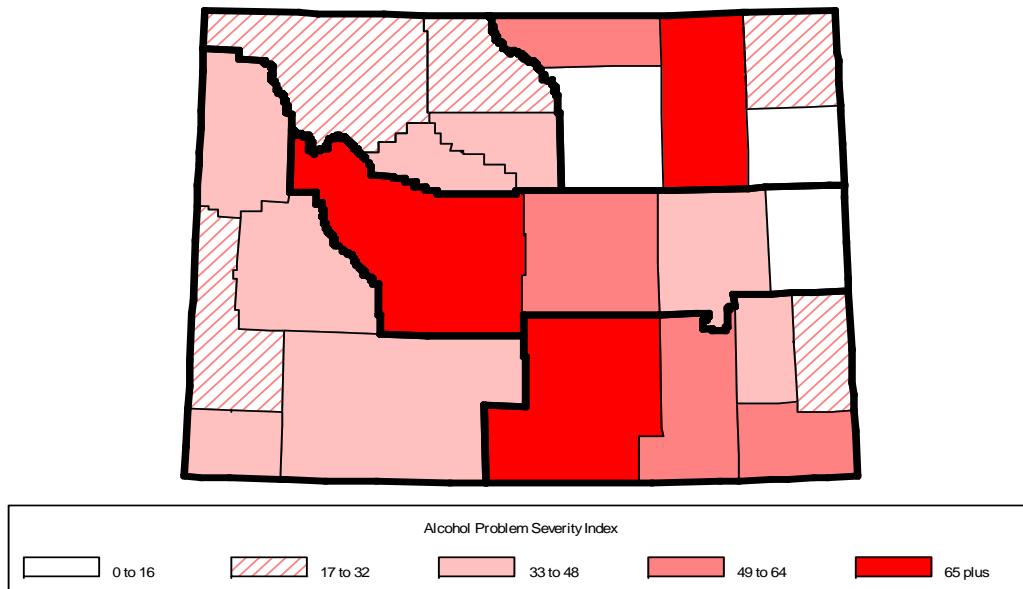
Figure 2. 2003-2005 Alcohol Problem Severity Index

Alcohol Problem Severity Index

| 0 to 16 | 17 to 32 | 33 to 48 | 49 to 64 | 65 plus |
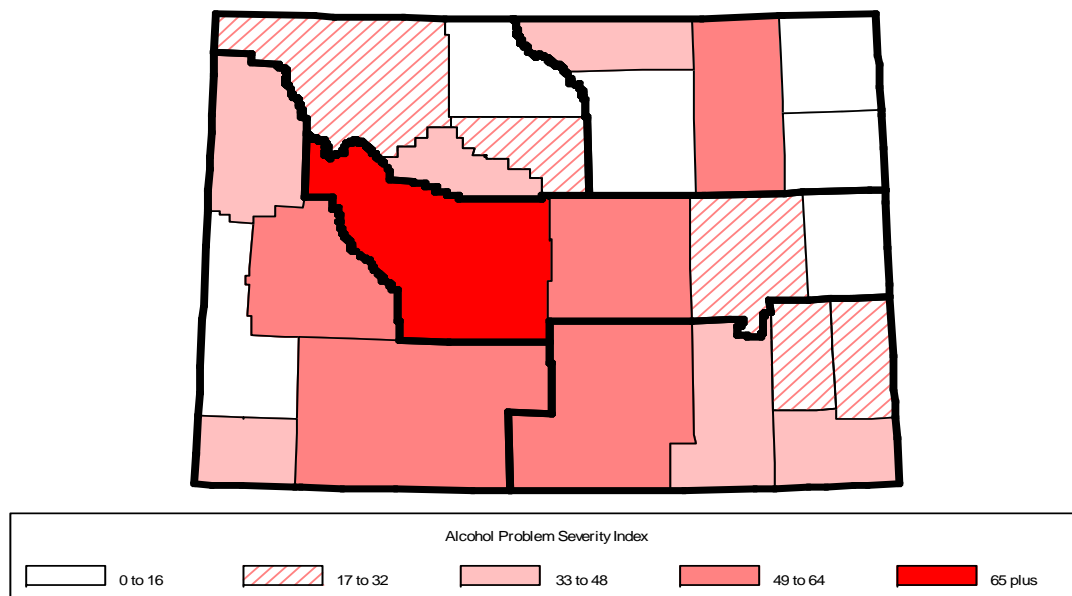
The Alcohol Problem Severity Index showed a pattern during this study that was very similar to the pattern shown in the previous study. The most noteworthy change was that Carbon and Campbell counties dropped from the highest tier to the second highest tier. The cluster of high scoring counties around Fremont County is slightly more

pronounced on the later map due to Sublette and Sweetwater moving to a higher tier on the map. It is also noteworthy that on the map, all of the counties in the lower tier are border counties, except for Johnson.

Scores on the Alcohol Problem Severity Index showed a strong West to East pattern in the Central region. Fremont County was in the highest tier during both time periods, while Natrona County was in the second highest. Converse County dropped from the middle to the second highest tier. Niobrara remained in the lowest tier during both time periods.

The Drug Problem Severity Index measures the severity of drug problems. Five indicators comprise the index:
- Direct drug-related arrests
- Indirect drug-related arrests
- STDs
- Hepatitis B and C
- Direct drug-related hospital discharges

The index ranges from 0 to 100. It is scored so that *higher* scores indicate *greater drug related problems*. The map below displays county scores on the index. Darker shades of blue indicate higher scores. As with the alcohol index, scores on the index from both the previous social indicator study and the current study are shown. Comparing maps gives a sense for how the relative rankings of counties have changed over time.

Figure 3. 1999-2002 Drug Problem Severity Index
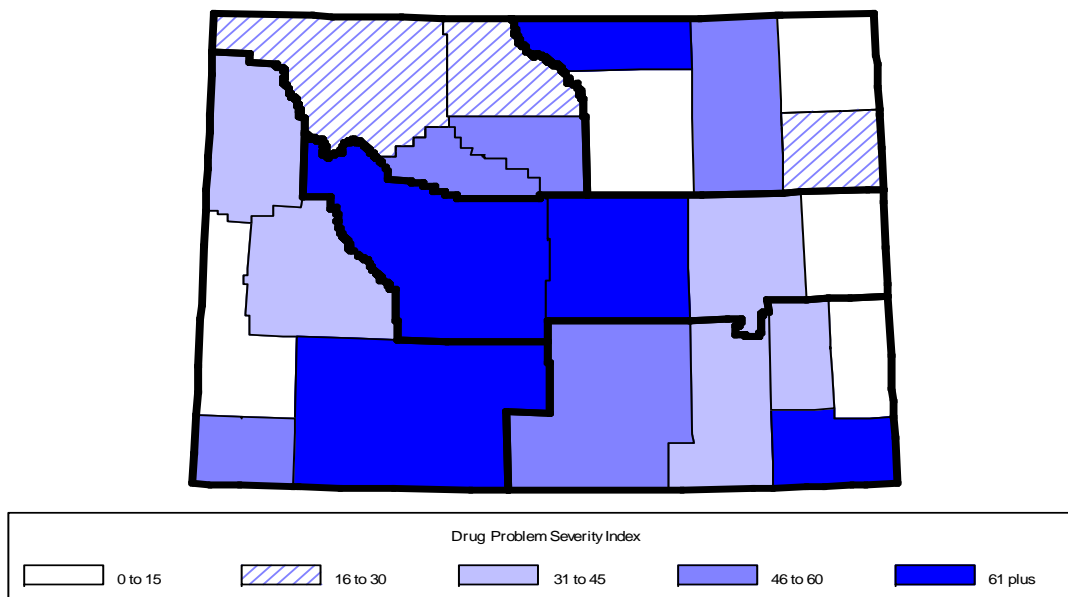
Figure 4. 2003-2005 Drug Problem Severity Index
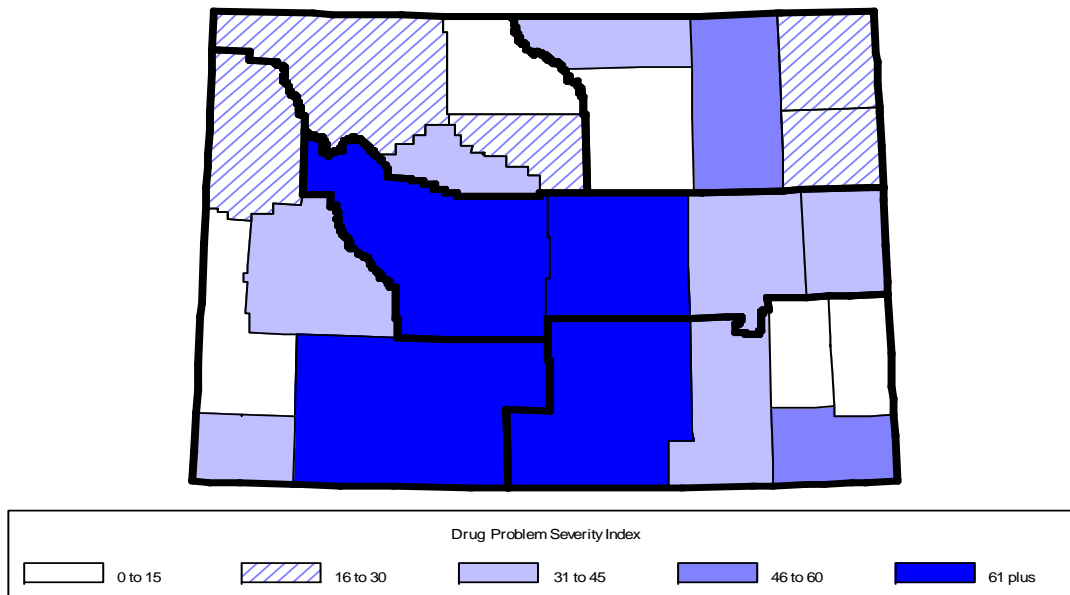
The Drug Problem Severity Index showed greater changes over time than the Alcohol Problem Severity Index. Most noteworthy, Sheridan dropped two tiers from the highest tier to the middle tier. Also worthy of mention is that Laramie County dropped from the highest tier to the second highest tier. Conversely, Carbon County moved into the highest tier from the second highest tier. It is also interesting to note that most counties along the edges of the state either stayed in the same tier or dropped one tier.

The Central region had the most severe drug problems in both time periods. Fremont and Natrona County were in the highest tier during both time periods. Converse was in the middle tier during both time periods. Niobrara moved from the lowest to the middle tier.

Table 1. Alcohol and Drug Problem Severity Index Scores

	Alcohol 1999-2002	Drug 1999-2002	Alcohol 2003-2005	Drug 2003-2005
Albany	53	41	43	35
Big Horn	14	16	10	15
Campbell	66	53	60	51
Carbon	66	58	62	64
Converse	39	39	23	30
Crook	22	12	13	15
Fremont	80	74	69	65
Goshen	31	12	24	11
Hot Springs	44	45	40	38
Johnson	13	13	10	9
Laramie	47	70	34	51
Lincoln	22	12	3	8
Natrona	62	65	50	62
Niobrara	10	10	7	34
Park	24	16	24	16
Platte	43	33	23	15
Sheridan	49	64	40	41
Sublette	42	31	49	35
Sweetwater	48	61	54	65
Teton	47	31	44	27
Uinta	46	59	34	38
Washakie	37	47	26	23
Weston	10	23	9	19

Indices range from 0 to 100: 0 = fewer alcohol or drug problems to 100 = greater alcohol or drug problems.

Family Indices

Family Index 1: Families Living in a Stable, Healthy Environment

Family Index Result 1 measures the extent to which the family environment is stable, safe, and supportive. Five indicators comprise the index:

- Child abuse and neglect
- Domestic violence
- Divorce
- Suicide
- Car crash deaths (birth – 24 years)

The index ranges from 0 to 100. It is reverse scored so that *higher* scores indicate a *more* stable and supportive environment. The map below displays county scores on the index. Darker shades of green indicate higher scores and greater support.

Figure 5. Family Index 1: Families Living in a Stable, Healthy Environment

Result 1: Families Living in a Stable, Healthy Environment

	less than 53		53 to 59		60 to 65
	66 to 80		81 plus		
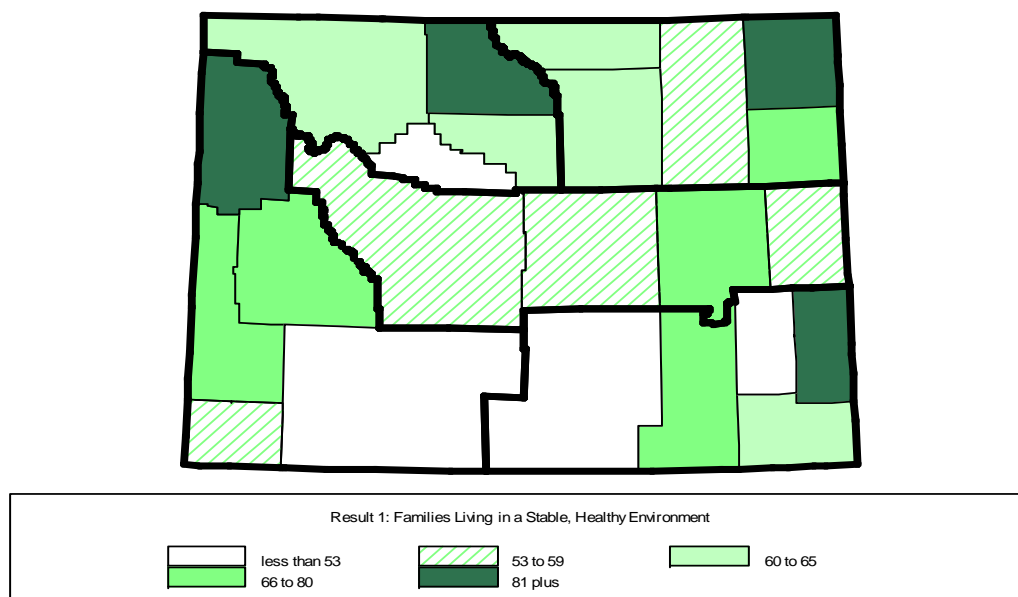
Two aspects of the Family Support Index are immediately apparent. First, counties in the highest tier of family support are scattered throughout the state. It is also interesting to note they are all counties that border other states. Second, radiating out from Fremont County is a cluster of counties that fall into the lowest two tiers of family support.

In the Central region, three of the four counties were in the second lowest tier on family support. Fremont, Natrona, and Niobrara were all in this tier. Converse, however, was in the second highest tier, indicating higher levels of family support.

Family Index 2: Economic Diversity, Equality, and Sustainability

Family Index Result 2 measures the strength and diversity of the economy. Three indicators comprise the index:

- Job growth rates
- Non-multiple job holders*
- Wyoming wages

*These indicators are "reversed" from their respective family photo measures so that all indicators within an index would go in the same direction and could therefore be combined.

Figure 6. Family Index 2: Economic Diversity, Equality, and Sustainability

Result 2: Economic Diversity, Equality, and Sustainability

less than 31	31 to 37	38 to 44
45 to 55	56 plus	
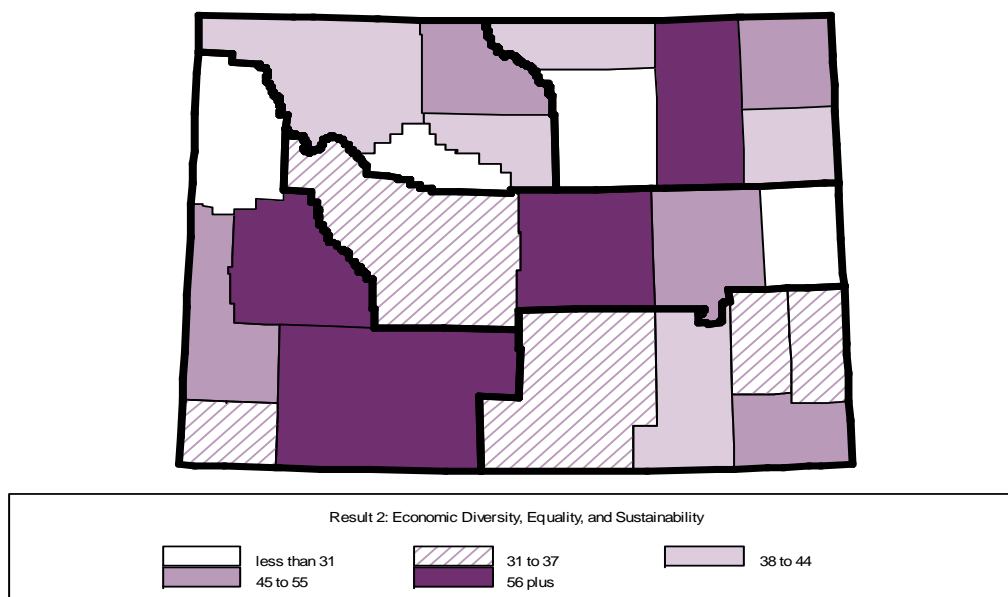
Counties with the highest scores on strong economy appear in a diagonal pattern across the maps. Four counties comprise the diagonal: Sweetwater, Sublette, Natrona, and Campbell. This pattern is a result of the energy boom in Wyoming.

Economic index scores ranged widely in the Central region. At the western and eastern edges of the region, Fremont and Niobrara were in the two lowest tiers among counties in the state. In the center of the region, Natrona and Converse were in the two highest tiers.

Family Index 3: Affordable, Accessible Healthcare and Insurance

Family Index Result 3 measures the accessibility of health insurance. Two indicators comprise the index:
- Insured residents*
- Full-time doctors

*These indicators are "reversed" from their respective family photo measures so that all indicators within an index would go in the same direction and could therefore be combined.

Figure 7. Family Index 3: Affordable, Accessible Healthcare and Insurance

Result 3: Affordable, Accessible Healthcare and Insurance

less than 25	25 to 40	41 to 47
48 to 60	61 plus	
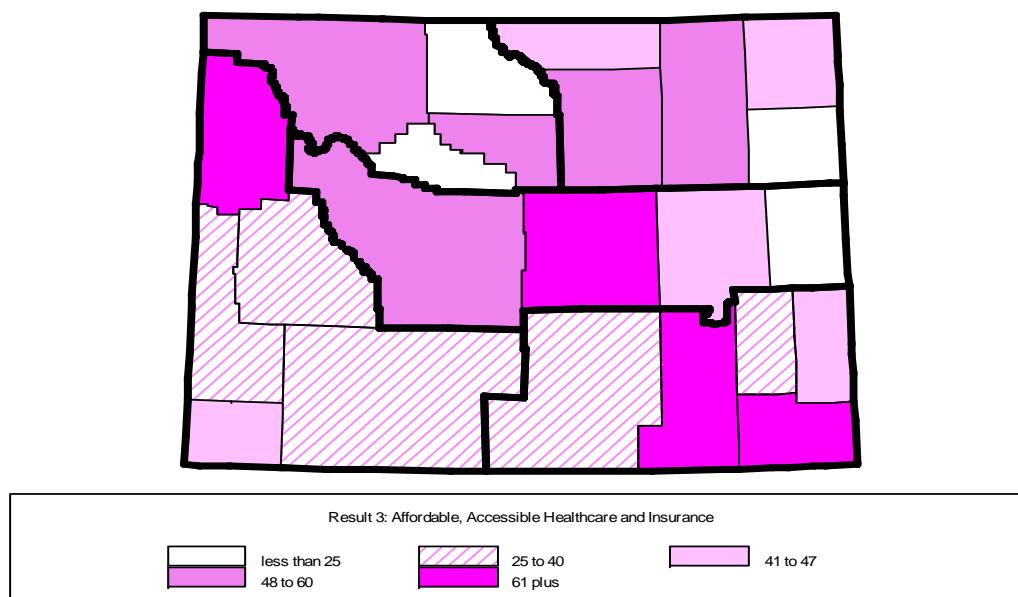
The map for accessible and affordable healthcare shows a scarcity of health care in the southwest corner of the state. Healthcare appears to be most accessible in the more urban areas of the state. Albany, Laramie, Natrona and Teton counties all fall into the highest tier on the map.

Access to healthcare varied widely in the Central region. Natrona was in the highest tier of counties, followed by Fremont in the second tier. Converse fell into the middle tier, while Niobrara appeared in the lowest tier.

Family Index 4: Prenatal and Early Childhood Health Outcomes
Family Index Result 4 measures pre-natal and early childhood health. Four indicators comprise the index:
- Mothers not receiving prenatal care in the first trimester*
- Teen births
- Low birth weight
- Maternal smoking during pregnancy

*These indicators are "reversed" from their respective family photo measures so that all indicators within an index would go in the same direction and could therefore be combined.

Figure 8. Family Index 4: Prenatal and Early Childhood Health Outcomes
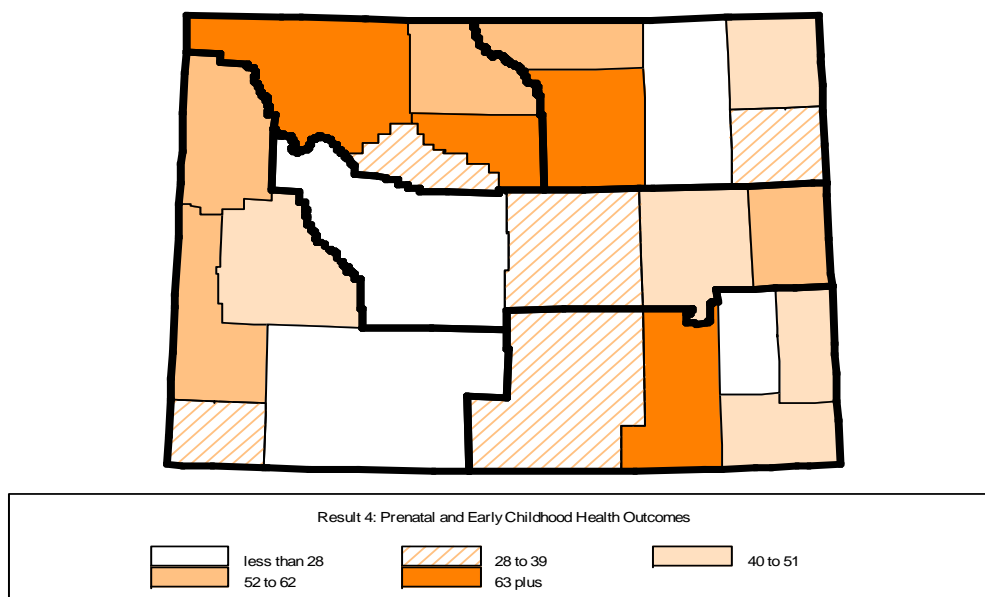
Counties in the highest tier of prenatal outcomes are all in the northwestern and central western portions of the state, with the exception of Albany County. The map also shows a pattern along the diagonal running from northeast to southwest. Counties on and near the diagonal are often in the lowest two tiers on prenatal and health outcomes. It is also interesting to note that three of the counties in the highest tier on strong economy are in the lowest two tiers on prenatal outcomes (Natrona, Sweetwater, and Sublette).

In the Central region, an east to west pattern appeared. Niobrara was in the second highest tier, while Converse was in the middle tier. Natrona was in the second lowest tier and Fremont fell into the lowest tier.

Family Index 5: Students Successfully Educated
Family Index Result 5 measures student success in education. Two indicators comprise the index:
- Fourth-grade student progress: Math
- Fourth-grade student progress: Reading

The index is scored from 0 to 100, with higher scores indicating better student outcomes. The map below displays county scores on the index. Darker shades of yellow indicate higher scores and better student outcomes.

Figure 9. Family Index 5: Students Successfully Educated
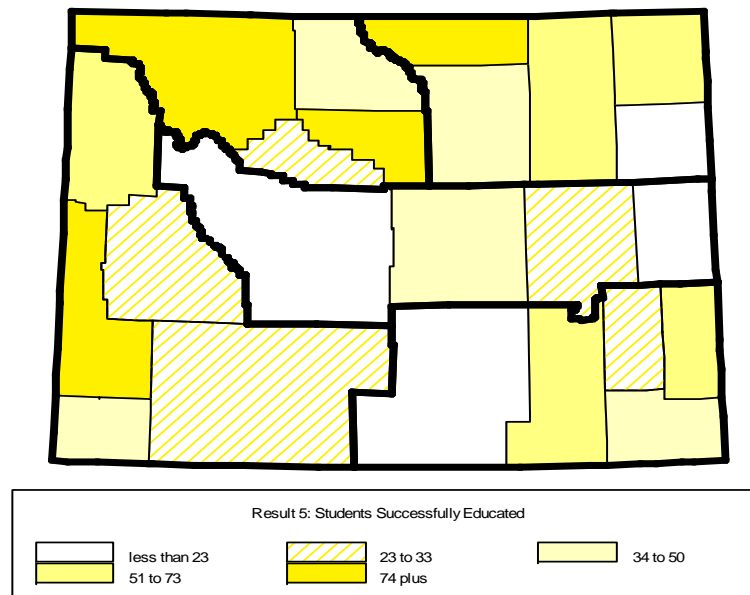
Counties in the highest two tiers of student achievement are all counties that border other states, with the exception of Washakie. Clusters of counties in the lowest two tiers appeared surrounding Fremont and Niobrara counties.

Index scores on student achievement for the Central region were moderate to low. In the center of the region, Natrona was in the middle tier and Converse was in the second to lowest tier. At the eastern and western edges, Fremont and Niobrara were in the lowest tiers.

Table 2. Family Functioning Indices 2003-2005

	Family 1	Family 2	Family 3	Family 4	Family 5
Albany	72	38	62	64	63
Big Horn	95	46	13	57	39
Campbell	54	74	49	28	71
Carbon	45	37	25	28	1
Converse	66	52	45	47	24
Crook	84	45	41	40	61
Fremont	57	36	49	15	14
Goshen	81	32	47	45	51
Hot Springs	49	15	13	35	23
Johnson	64	29	53	63	51
Laramie	60	49	66	46	41
Lincoln	80	49	30	61	77
Natrona	53	56	63	37	40
Niobrara	58	17	21	63	6
Park	60	39	51	65	100
Platte	51	36	29	28	32
Sheridan	61	42	44	52	74
Sublette	73	72	40	50	33
Sweetwater	47	72	36	19	31
Teton	82	24	100	58	67
Uinta	59	35	41	38	34
Washakie	66	43	53	63	80
Weston	75	39	21	30	18

Indices range from 0 to 100: 0 = least favorable family environment to 100 = most favorable family environment.
Family Index 1: Families Living in a Stable, Healthy Environment
Family Index 2: Economic Diversity, Equality, and Sustainability
Family Index 3: Affordable, Accessible Healthcare and Insurance
Family Index 4: Prenatal and Early Childhood Health Outcomes
Family Index 5: Students Successfully Educated

INTERVIEW RESULTS

Interviews and focus groups were conducted statewide in nearly every county, with the exceptions of Natrona and Laramie Counties, both of which recently completed in-depth assessments and strategies to address their methamphetamine problems. Interviews and focus groups were conducted with a variety of professionals who encounter people with substance abuse problems in their professions. Sheriffs, chiefs of police, task force members and drug court coordinators among others were met with. The purpose of the interviews was to cull qualitative data directly from people who work with substance abusers. That data could be used to supplement the Internet survey and quantitative data gathered in the social indicator component of this assessment.

The interview data were typed and entered into a qualitative software data analysis program. After coding the data, it was analyzed to identify common themes the interviewees reported during the interviews. The data that follows summarizes the key findings. Data are reported for the state as a whole, collapsing across all of the interviews and focus groups and they are reported for each region.

Perception of the Substance Abuse Problem

Is there a substance abuse problem?

Every group agreed that there was a problem.

How do you know there is a problem?

Figure 10. Wyoming State
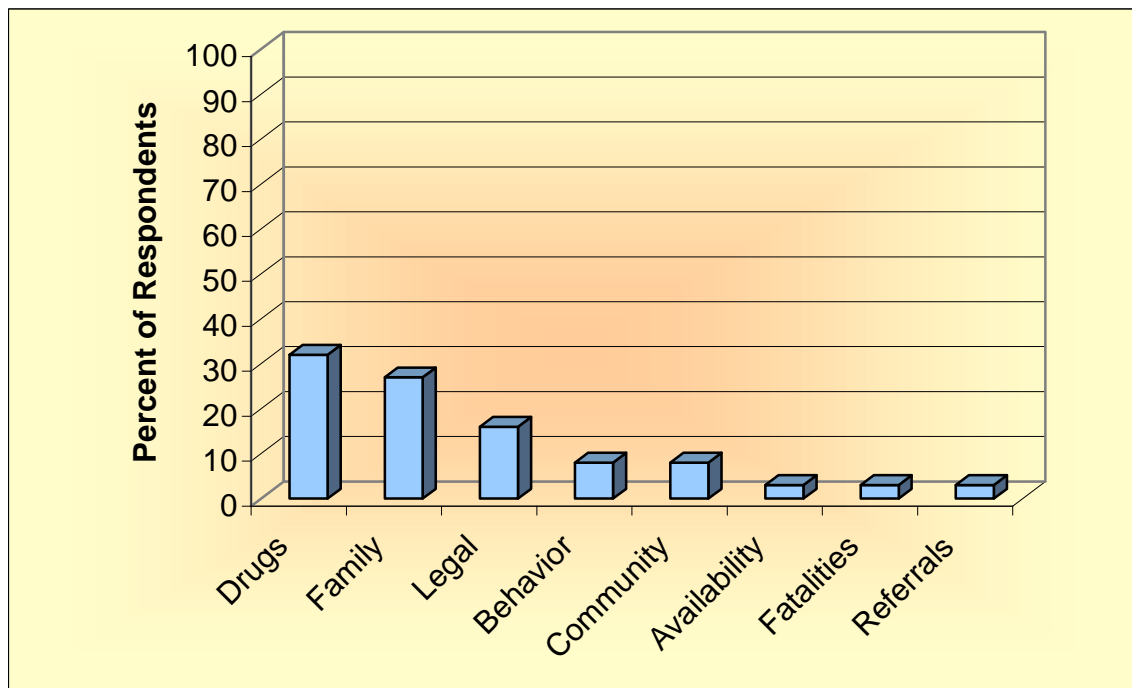
Wyomingites throughout the state indicated they knew substance abuse was a problem due to drug availability, and the impact substance abuse has on the family and the legal system.

Figure 11. Central Region
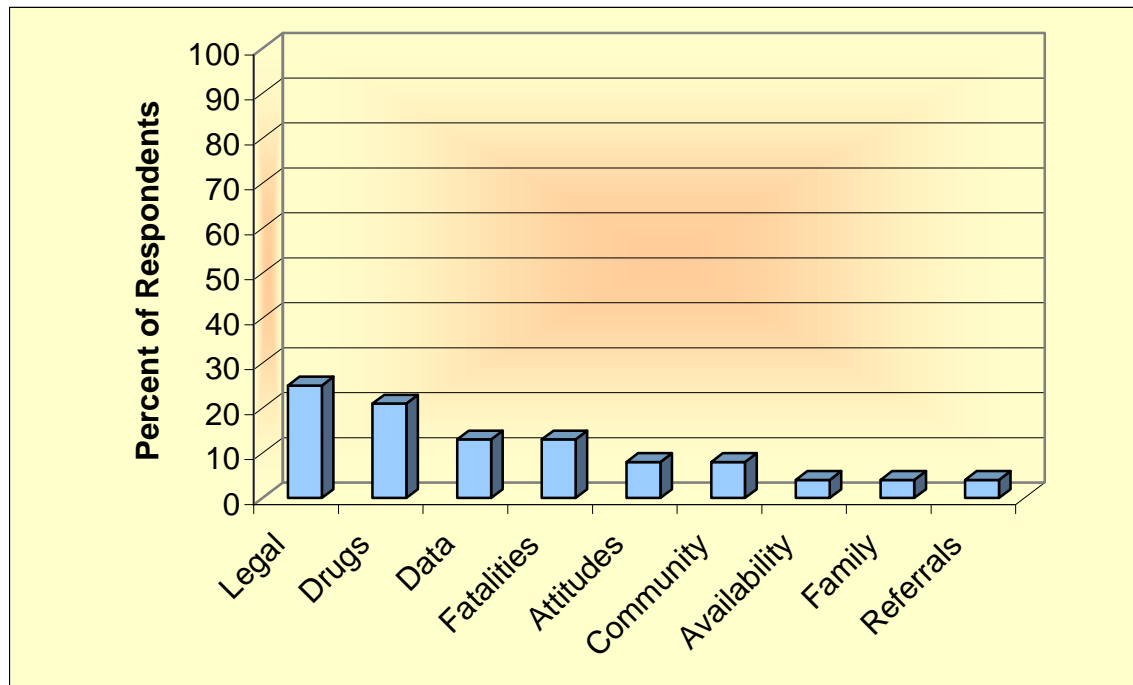
"Almost all of our service calls involve substance abuse. If substance abuse weren't a problem we would have to lay off a few officers."

Similar to other regions of the state, the Central region identified substance abuse as problematic due to the impact it has on the legal system, and drug availability.

Which Substance is the biggest problem in your community?

Figure 12. Wyoming State
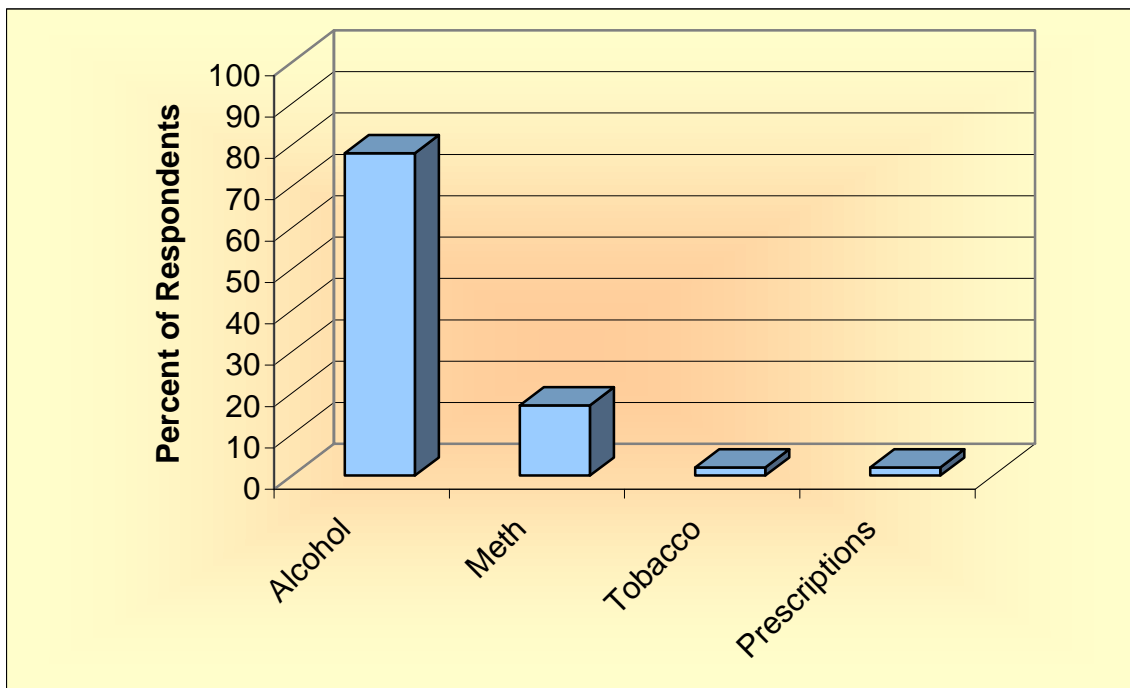
Wyoming residents who were interviewed indicated that alcohol was the biggest problem in their community, followed by methamphetamine.

Figure 13. Central Region
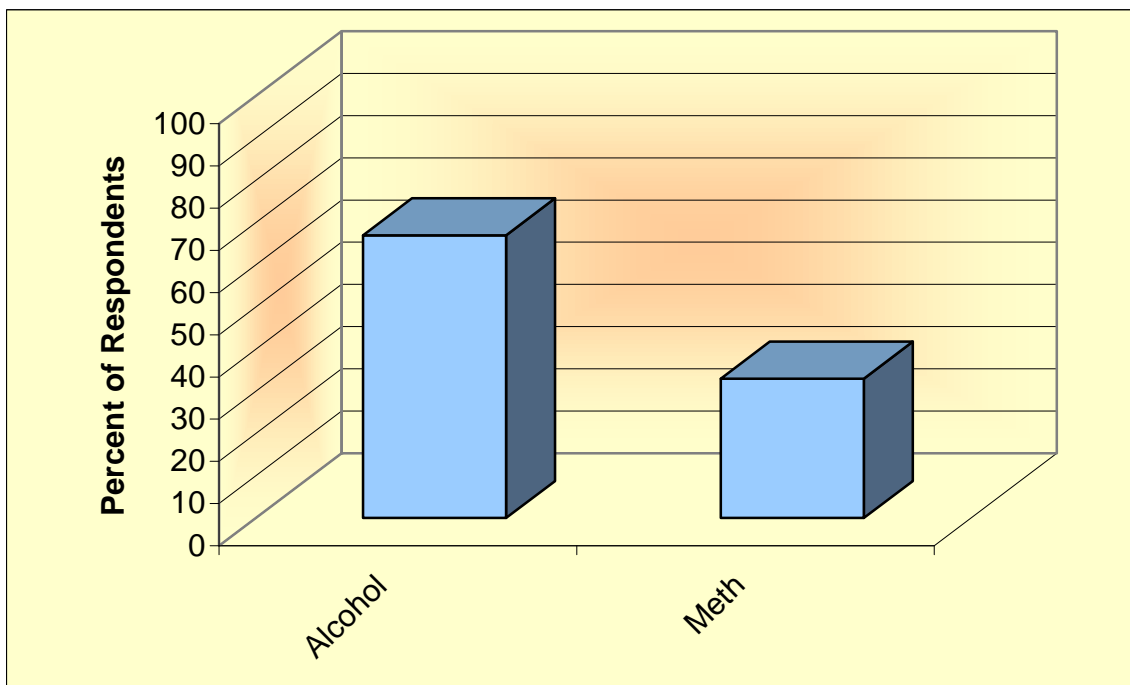
Central Wyoming residents, similar to statewide respondents, indicated that alcohol was the biggest problem in their community followed by methamphetamine.

Potential Strategies for Addressing the Substance Abuse Problem

Oftentimes there is no trouble identifying problem areas, or identifying Wyomingite's opinions about which substances are causing trouble in their communities. What is more difficult is identifying potential strategies for addressing substance abuse problems and achieving a consensus on the priorities. The tables below demonstrate the wide varying opinions about where efforts should be focused. The ideas the respondents came up with suggest a comprehensive approach to tackling the substance abuse problem. In fact, research conducted at the Community Anti Drug Coalitions of America has found that multiple strategies can be more effective than implementing only one or two community strategies (personal communication, Diane Galloway, PhD).

Figure 14. Wyoming State
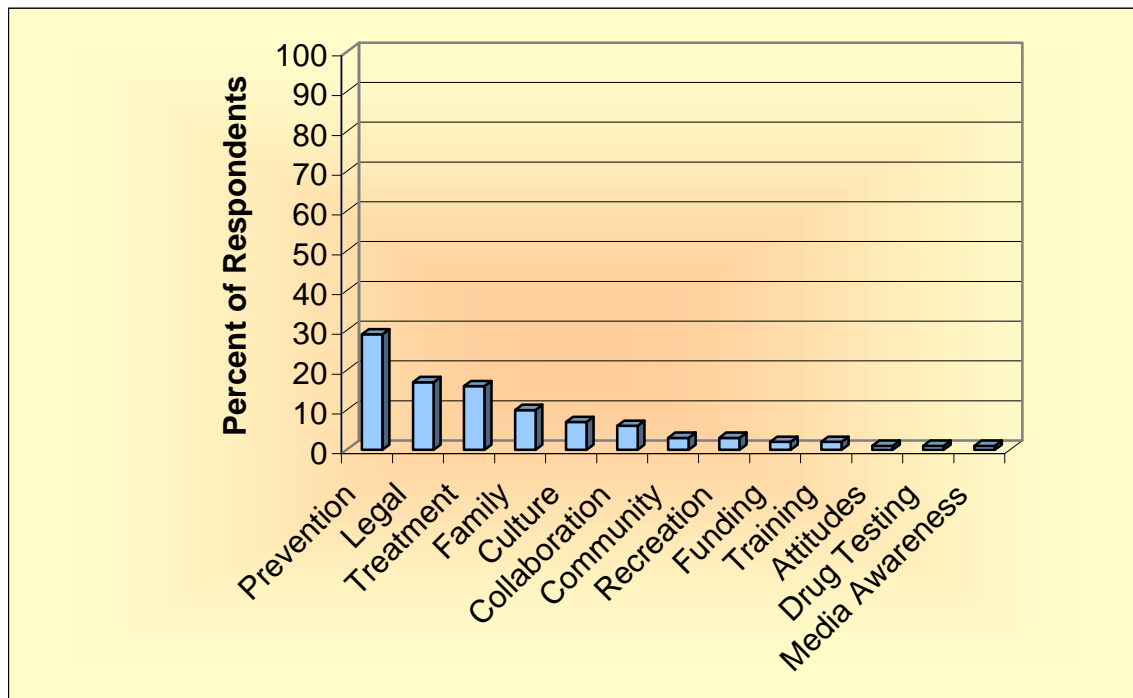
Wyoming interviewees statewide identified myriad possibilities for addressing substance abuse problems. They placed more emphasis however, on expanding prevention programming, enhancing legal and treatment services, and focusing on family strengthening issues as mechanisms for addressing substance abuse problems in their community.

Figure 15. Central Region
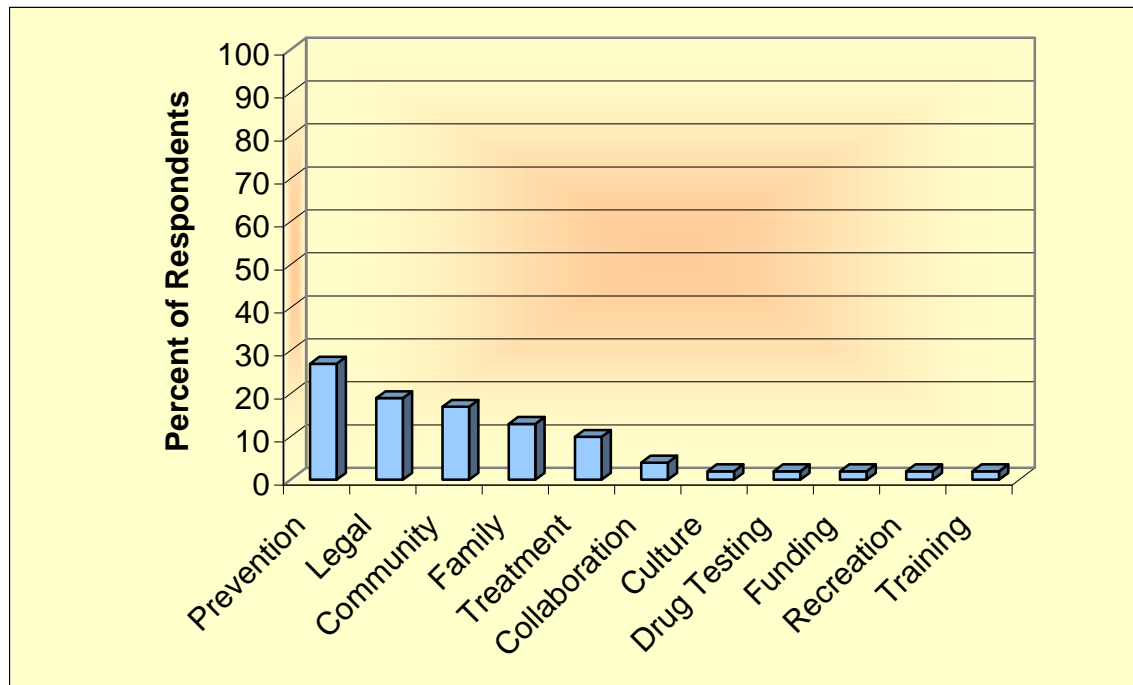
"We need a big awareness campaign that address DUI, parenting issues, and underage drinking."

Central Wyoming interviewees identified strategies similar to respondents across the state. They would like to see a focus on prevention, the legal system, and community activities as they relate to substance abuse.

Perceived Hurdles to an Effective Substance Abuse Strategy

Figure 16. Wyoming State
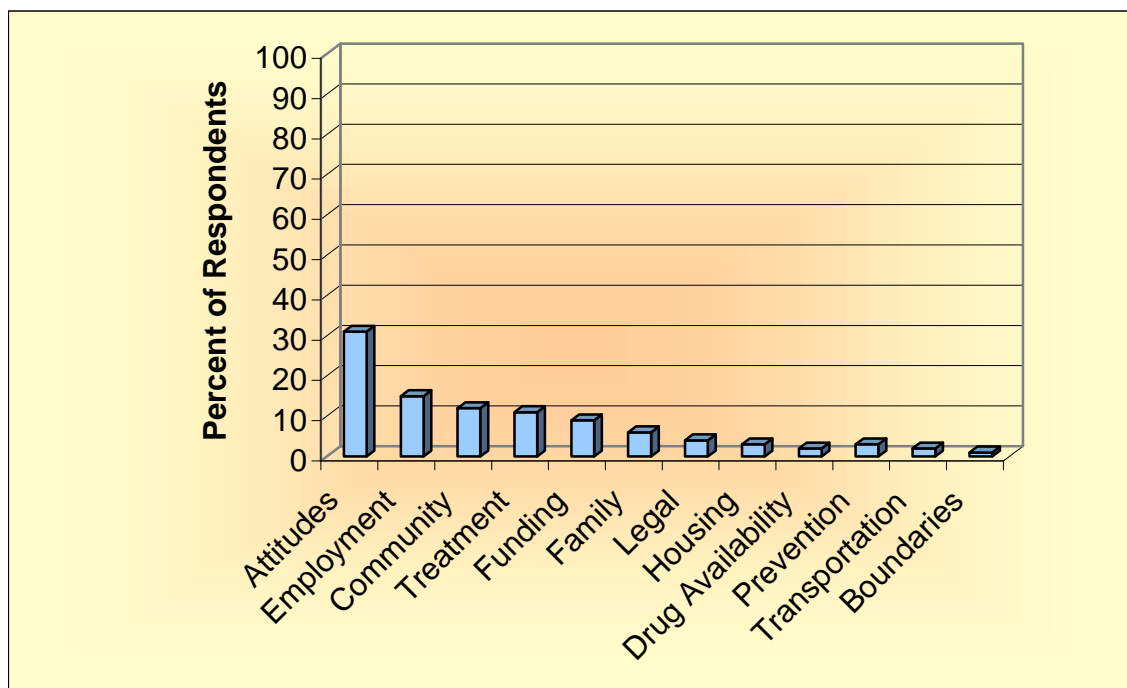
Although addressing attitudes wasn't identified as a priority in the strategy question, it was clearly identified as a barrier for addressing substance abuse problems. A second significant barrier includes employment and all the issues associated with hosting a large transient population that supplements the local workforce: pre-employment drug testing, employees failing drug tests, and individuals cheating on drug tests. High employment turnover, wages, stress among the working poor, and difficulty finding qualified employees contributed to the responses that were received on this critical issue.

Figure 17. Central Region
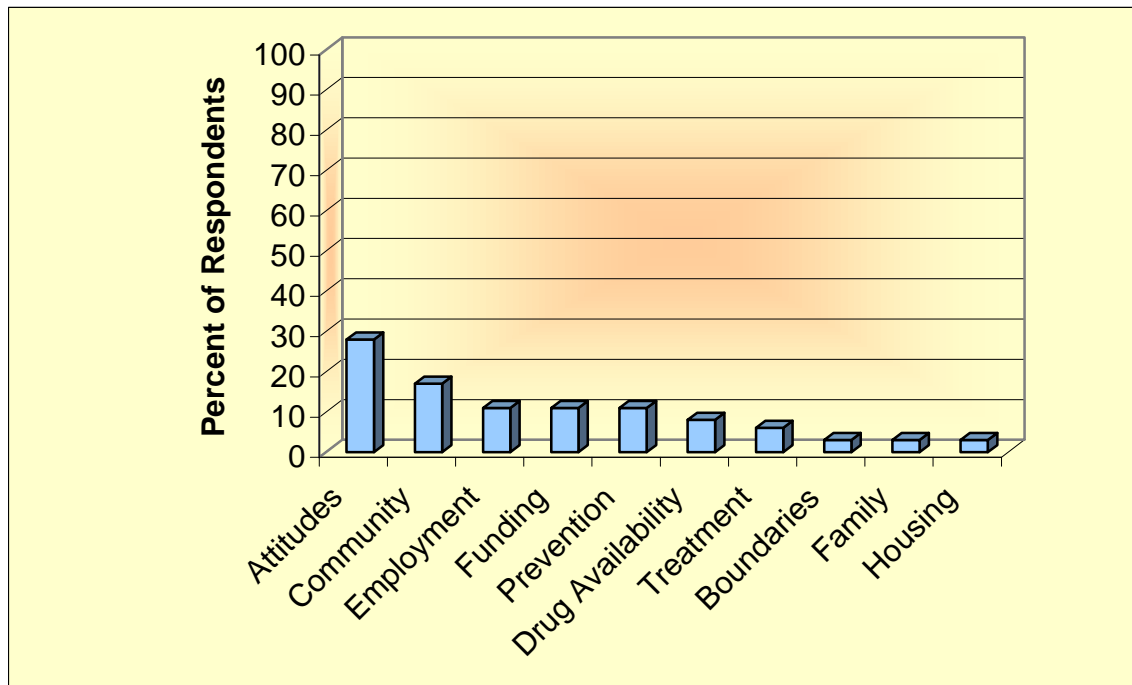
> "The community norms about alcohol issues are the biggest hurdles. People think that there isn't a problem with drinking, and it is their right to drink alcohol."

As the graph in Figure 8 shows, perceptions in the Central region were similar to the attitudes expressed statewide about the barriers associated with addressing substance abuse problems.

Potential Strategies to Reduce Hurdles

Figure 18. Wyoming State
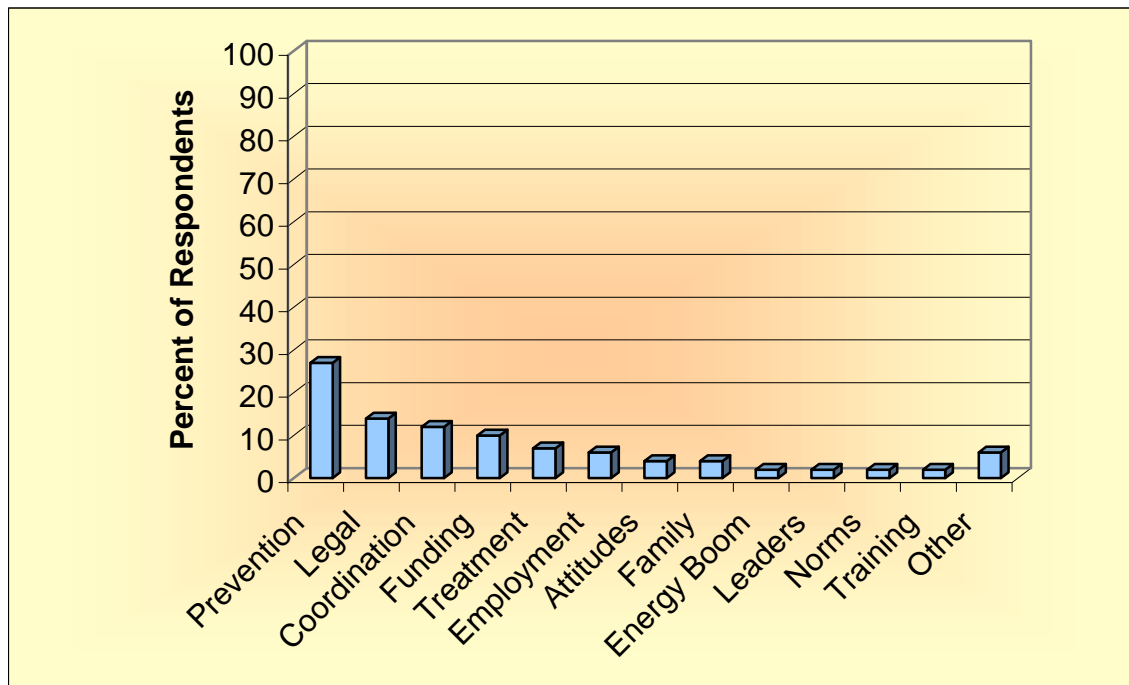
Interviewees had many thoughts and suggestions about how the barriers associated with addressing substance abuse could be reduced. Almost one-third of the interviewees thought that strengthening prevention efforts would help. Other potential possibilities for reducing hurdles included enhancing legal system services, coordinating services better, and increasing program funding and treatment availability.

Figure 19. Central Region
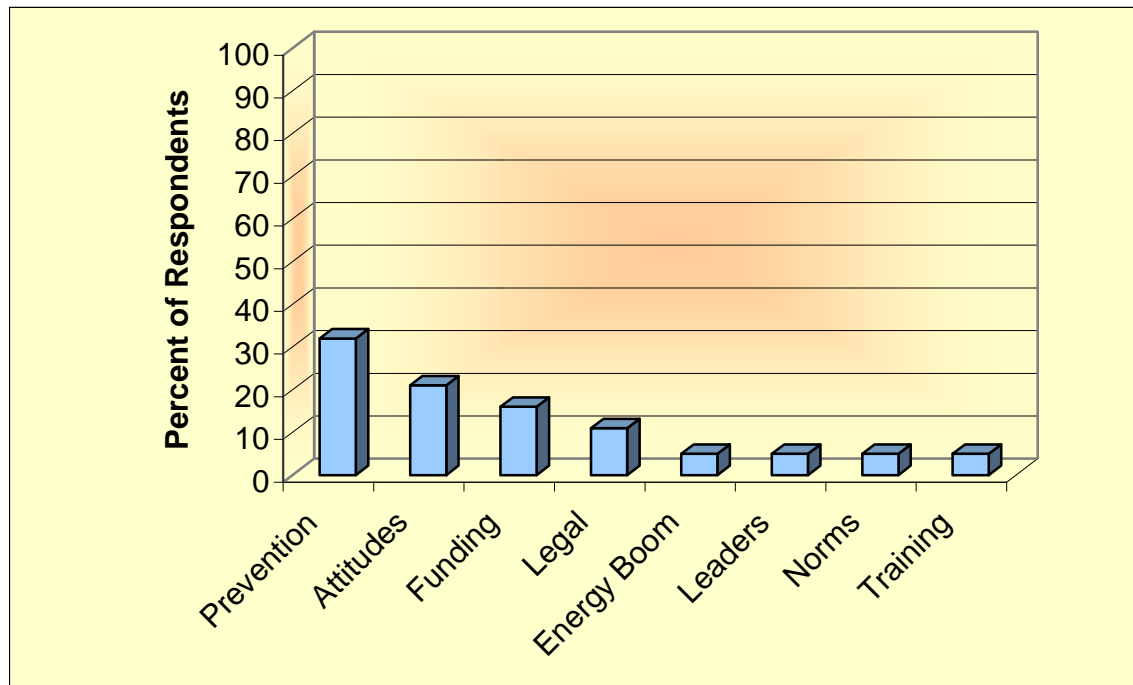
"We need to require special permits for alcohol to be served at special events, not just a catering license."

The Central region indicated that they could address the hurdles their region faces by focusing on prevention efforts. Specifically, prevention efforts should focus on education and community norms. These efforts were viewed as key strategies for moving the needle on community attitudes.

Cultural Norms that May Perpetuate Substance Abuse Problems

Figure 20. Wyoming State
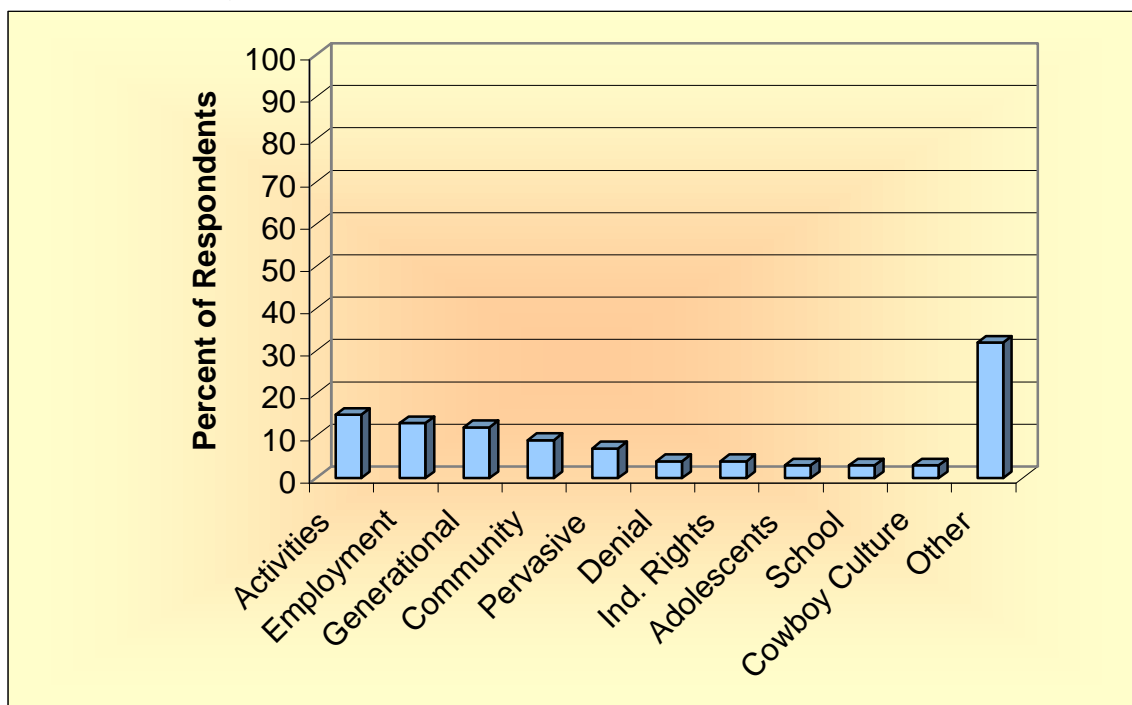
Statewide interviewees had many ideas about how the culture promotes substance abuse issues. Many indicated that alcohol is routinely served at community events, and alcohol advertisements are prominent at rodeos, fairs, and other community and family events. Many ideas about Wyoming's culture fell into the "other" category. The most common responses included peer pressure, and pop culture. Some communities indicated that all parties involve alcohol, and almost all the parties happen at a bar. They reported that this communicates a message to kids that alcohol should be consumed in order to have a good time.

Figure 21. Central Region
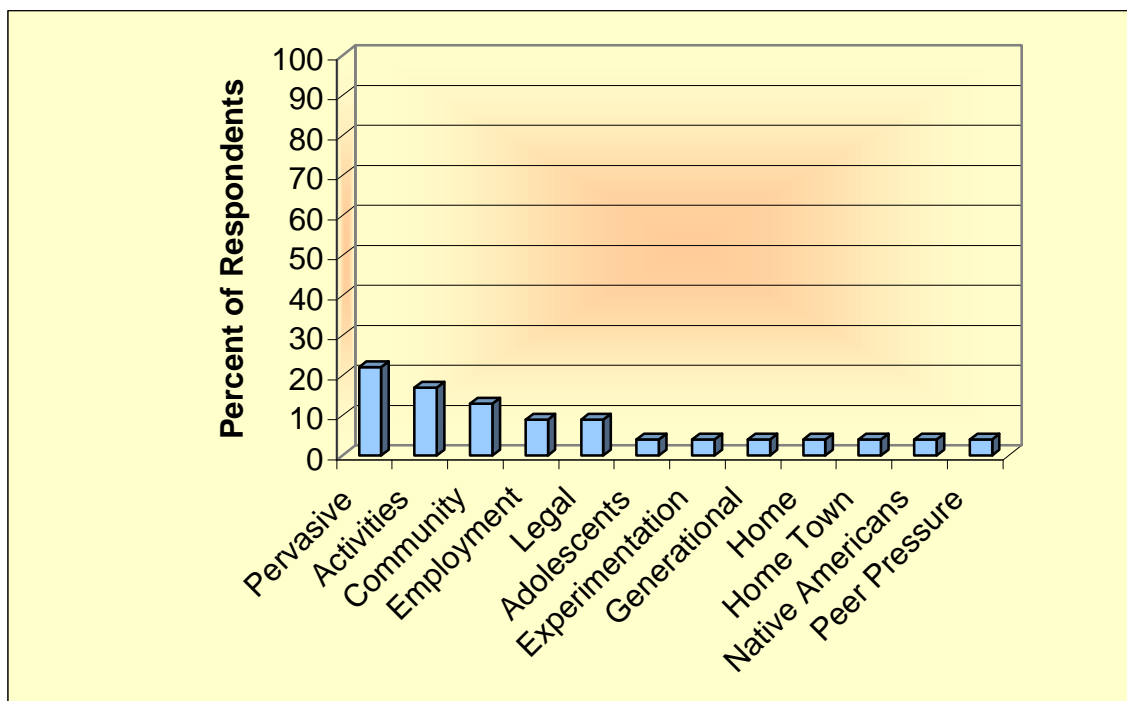
The way people think about substance use has a significant impact on successful prevention intervention. When the participants were asked about how they felt their community perceived substance use, the following perception was brought up most frequently:

> "Alcohol use is very acceptable, but based on the blood alcohol content levels we are seeing, people are not socially drinking, they are binge drinking."

Central Wyoming respondents felt that their entire culture supports heavy drinking because it is available at all activities and community events. Additionally, many believe the perception is that drinking is a reward for putting in a hard day's work.

PUBLIC OPINION RESULTS

The Wyoming Community Prevention Project used a multi-method approach to this needs assessment. Several data sources were compiled in attempt to obtain a comprehensive picture of community level substance abuse prevention needs. The results reported in this section of the report are from a Public Opinion Survey that was administered over the Internet. Several press releases were issued advertising the survey, and the data collectors disseminated flyers in each community. The data reported here represent the opinions of local citizens and individuals who work in fields that bring them into contact with substance users and their families. Data were suppressed in any case where there were fewer than ten respondents.

Figure 22. Respondents by County
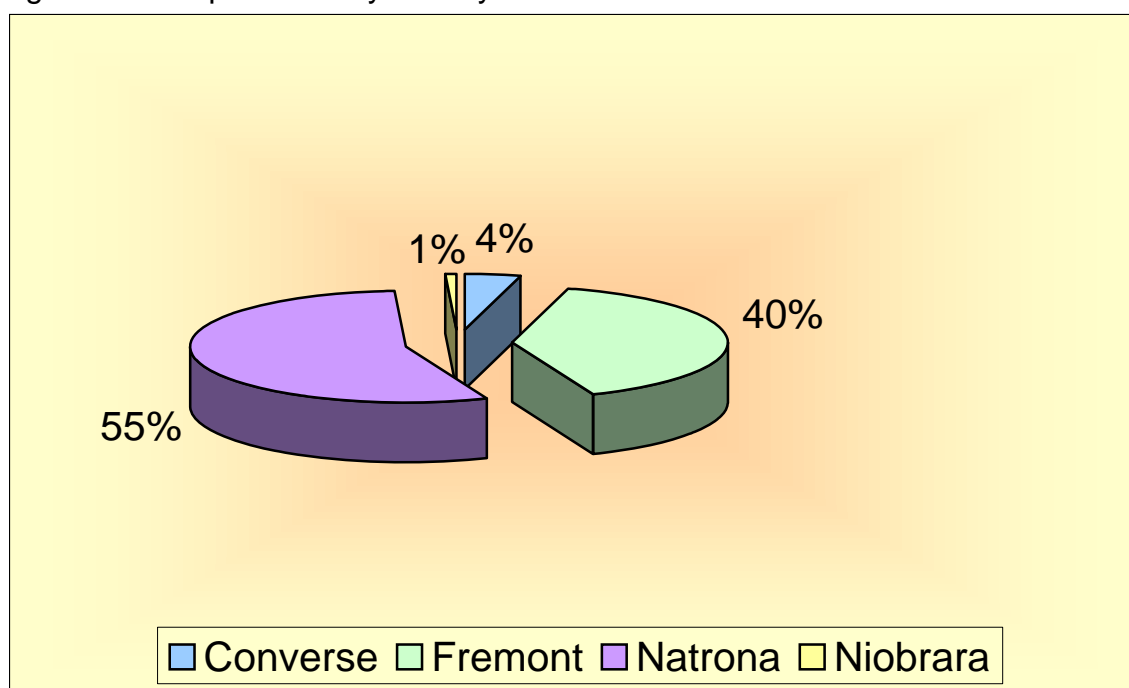
Table 3. Number of Respondents by County

	Converse	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara
Respondents	9	86	120	2

Figure 23. Gender
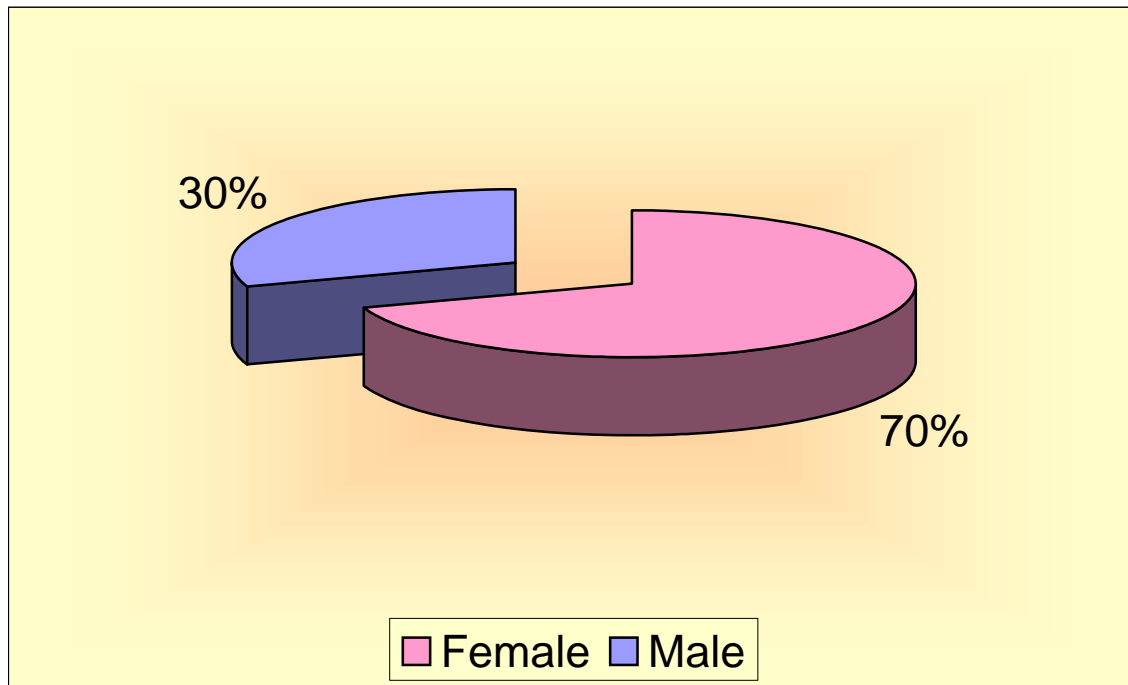
Table 4. Number of Respondents by Gender by County

	Converse	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara
Male	3	26	36	0
Female	6	58	83	2

Figure 24. Age Groups Reported in the Central Region
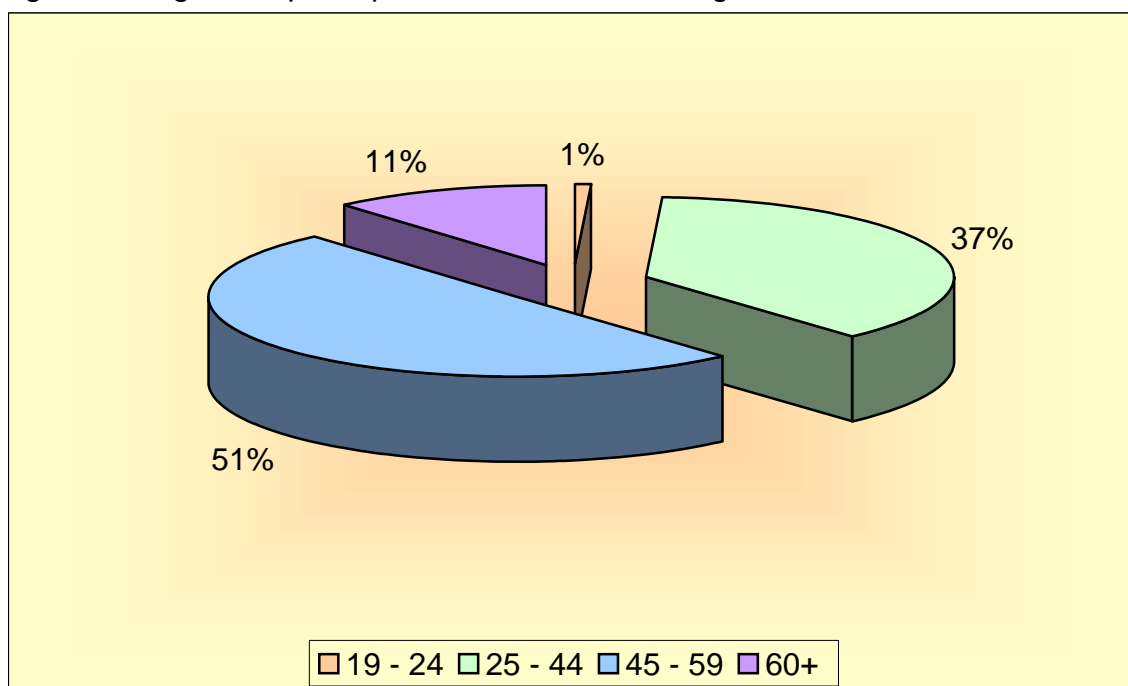
Table 5. Age Groups Reported by County

	Converse	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara
< 13 y.o.	0	0	0	0
13-18	0	0	0	0
19-24	0	0	2	0
25-44	11	28	47	0
45-59	67	57	44	100
60+	22	16	8	0

Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 25. Respondents in the Central Region Who Reported Having More than One Job
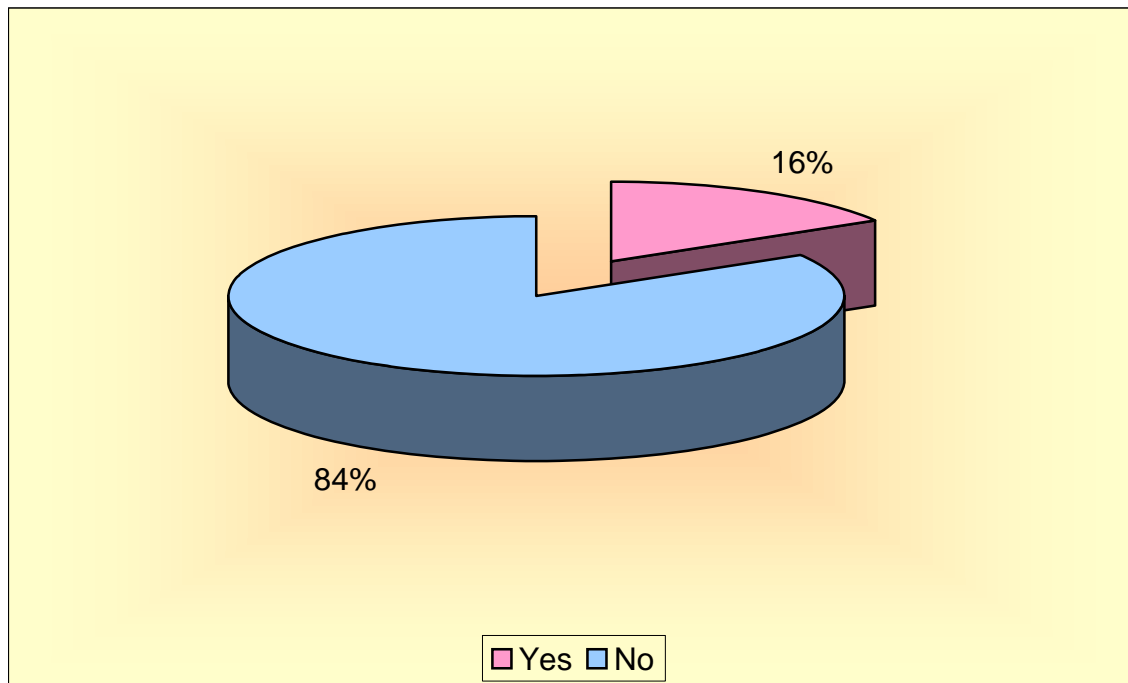
Table 6. Respondents Who Reported Having More than One Job by County

	Converse*	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara*
Yes	N/A	24	9	N/A
No	N/A	76	91	N/A

*Too few respondents to report data.
Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Central Region Perceptions of Substance Use

Figure 26. Perceptions of the Percent of People in the Community Who Use Alcohol and Drugs
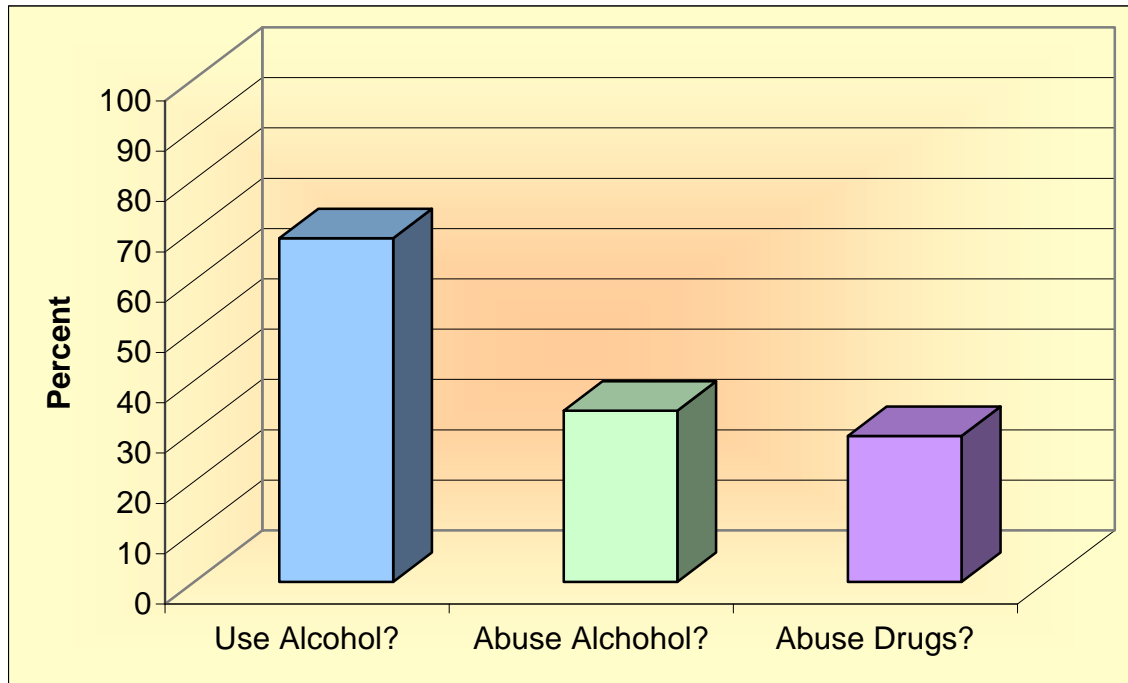
Table 7. Perceptions of the Percent of People in the Community Who Use Alcohol and Drugs

	Converse*	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara*
Use Alcohol	N/A	71	74	N/A
Abuse Alcohol	N/A	39	36	N/A
Abuse Drugs	N/A	31	32	N/A

*Too few respondents to report data.
Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Central Region Perceived Threat of Substance Abuse

Figure 27. Drugs Identified as Primary Threat to the Community
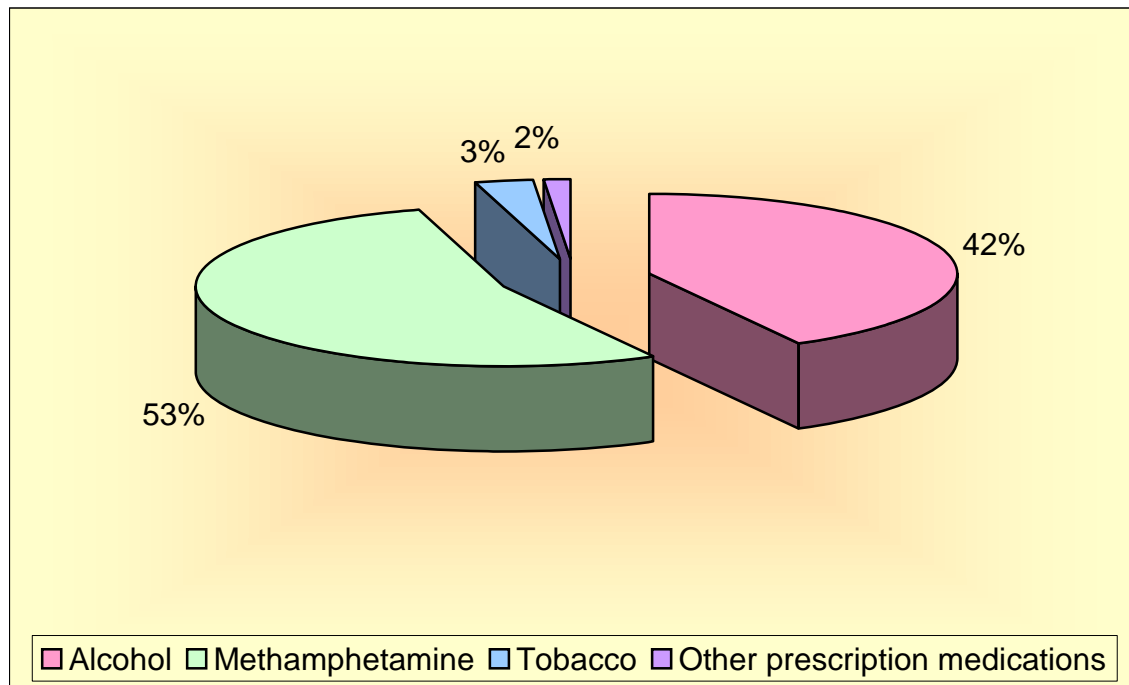
Note: Less than 1% of the following were reported: marijuana, other amphetamines, and cocaine.

Table 8. Drugs Identified as Primary Threat to the Community

	Converse*	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara*
Alcohol	N/A	65	25	N/A
Marijuana	N/A	0	1	N/A
Methamphetamine	N/A	27	69	N/A
Cocaine	N/A	0	1	N/A
Tobacco	N/A	5	1	N/A
Other Amphetamines	N/A	0	1	N/A
Other Prescription Medications	N/A	3	1	N/A

*Too few respondents to report data.
Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Central Region Perceived Substance Use Problem by Age

Figure 28. Age Group Perceived to have Biggest Substance Use Problem
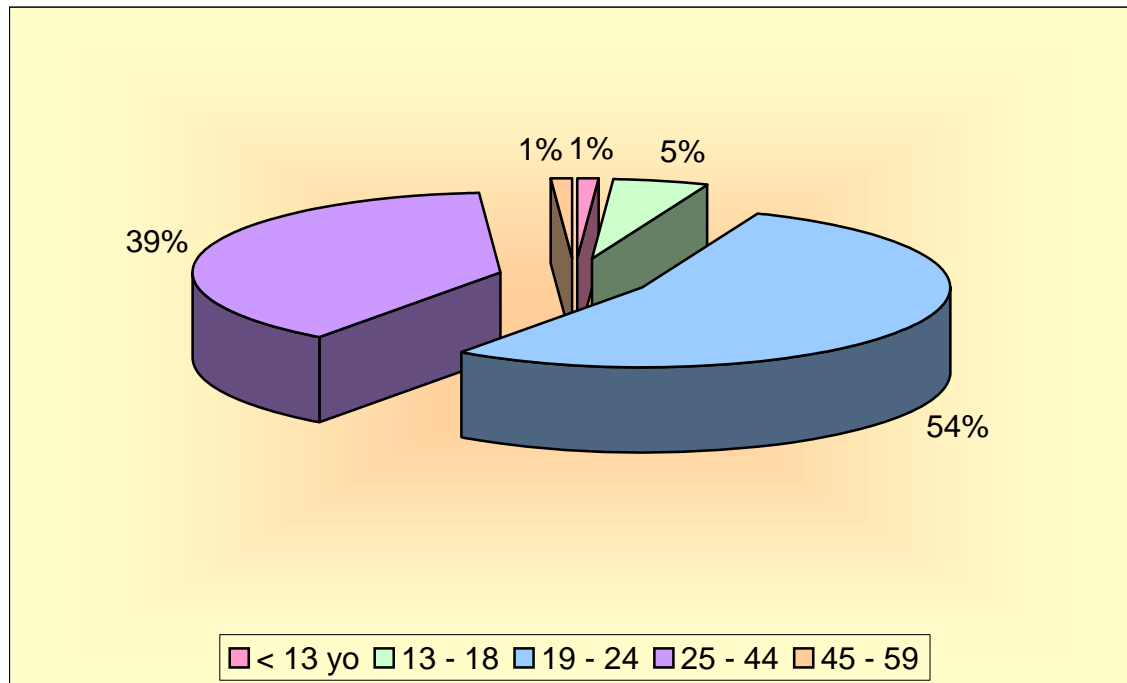
Note: Less than 1% reported 60+.

Table 9. Age Group Perceived to Have Biggest Substance Use Problem

	Converse*	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara*
< 13 y/o	N/A	3	0	N/A
13-18	N/A	6	3	N/A
19-24	N/A	51	56	N/A
25-44	N/A	40	39	N/A
45-59	N/A	0	1	N/A
60+	N/A	0	1	N/A

*Too few respondents to report data.
Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Central Region Perceived Substance Use Problems by Age

Figure 29. Perceived Substance Use Problems by Age
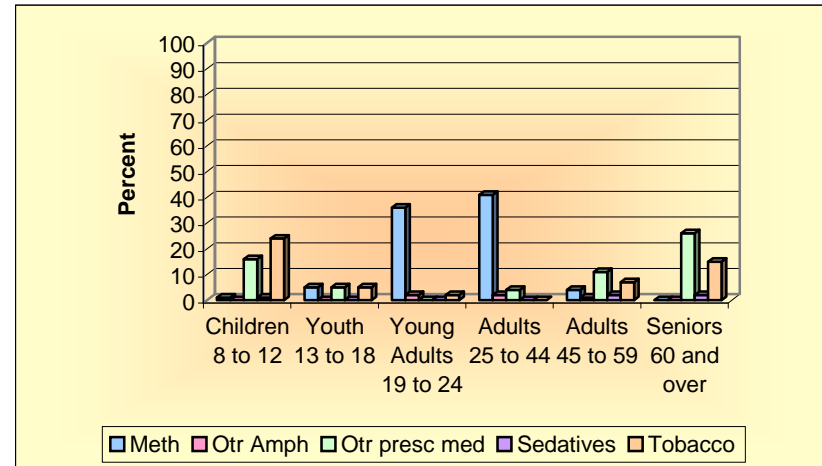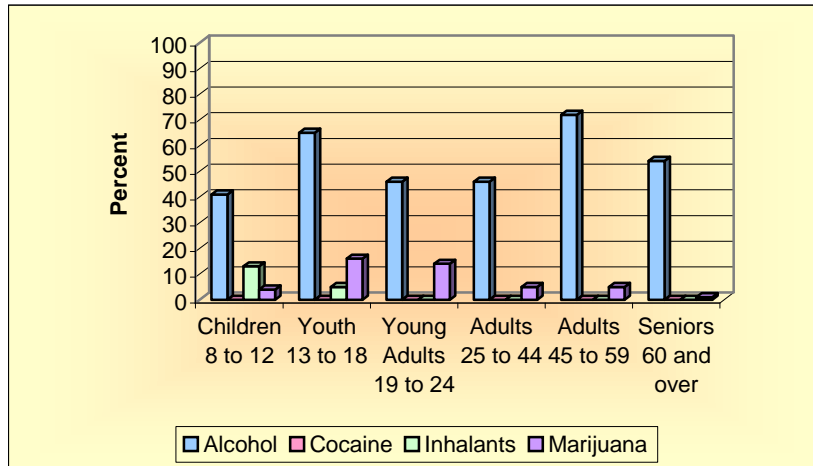
Central Region Perception of Primary Substance Use Threat by Age

Figure 30. Regional Perception of Primary Substance Use Threat by Age
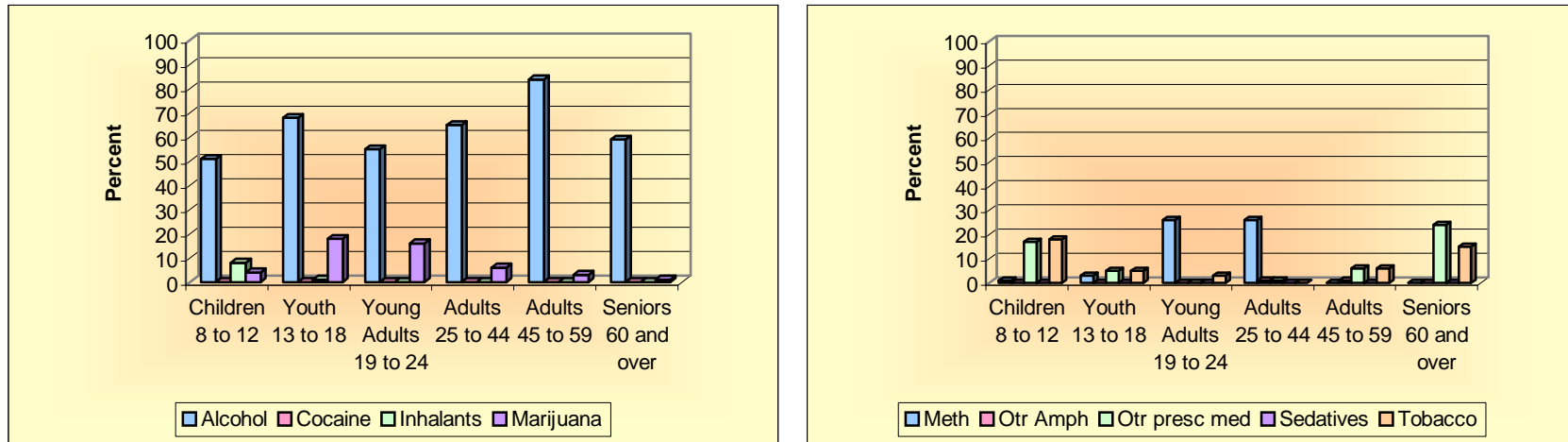
Figure 31. Natrona County Perception of Primary Substance Use Threat by Age
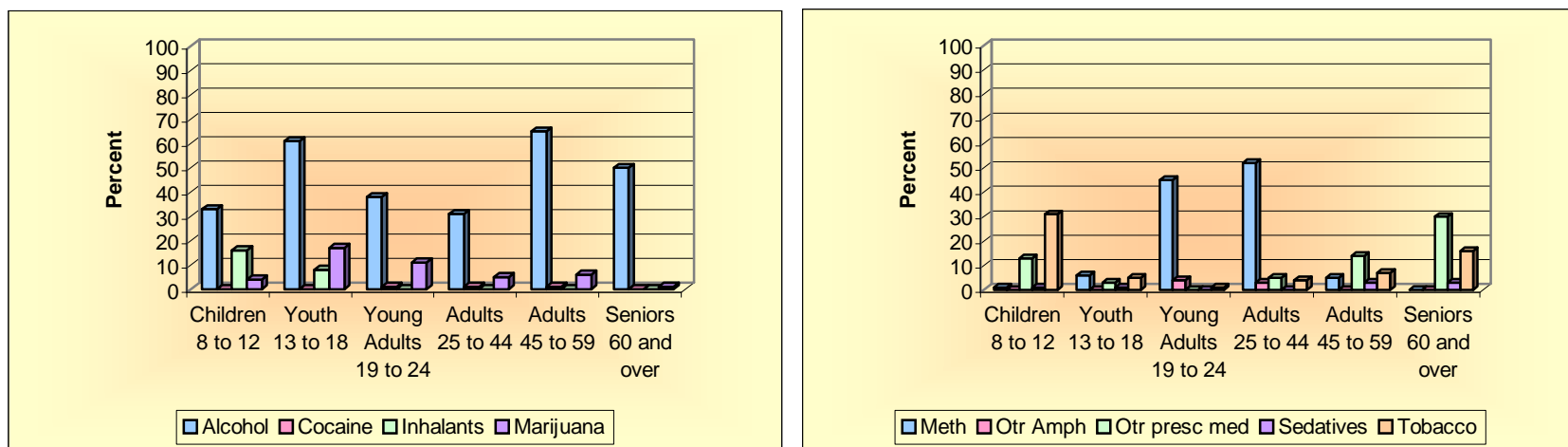
Central Region Top 10 Perceived Reasons for Substance Use

Table 10. Top 10 Perceived Reasons for Substance Use in the Region

Central Region
1 Peer Pressure
2 Easy access
3 Poor stress management
4 Violence or mental/physical abuse
5 Boredom
6 Low self-esteem
7 Pop culture/media influence
8 Low socio-economic status
8 Presences of methamphetamine labs
9 Low cost of drugs and alcohol

Table 11. Top 10 Perceived Reasons for Substance Use by County

Fremont County		Natrona County	
1	Peer pressure	**1**	Peer pressure
2	Easy access	**2**	Poor stress management
3	Violence or mental/physical abuse	**3**	Easy access
4	Poor stress management	**4**	Violence or mental/physical abuse
5	Boredom	**5**	Boredom
6	Pop culture/media influence	**6**	Low self-esteem
7	Low self-esteem	**7**	Presence or methamphetamine labs
8	Low socio-economic status	**8**	Pop culture/media influence
9	Low education levels	**9**	Low socio-economic income
10	High unemployment	**9**	Low cost of drugs and alcohol

Note: Also tied for Fremont County 10th is Low cost of drugs and alcohol. Numbers repeated due to ties.

Top 10 areas in which substance abuse is believed to have an extremely harmful effect on the user's life:

Table 12. Top 10 Perceptions of Harm Due to Substance Use

Central Region
1 Addiction
2 Physical health
3 Family relationships
4 Mental/emotional health
5 Home life or marriage
6 Violence
7 Financial situation
8 Accidents
9 Work, studies, or employment opportunities
10 Spread of infectious diseases

Table 13. Top 10 Perceptions of Harm Due to Substance Use by County

Fremont County		Natrona County	
1	Addiction	1	Addiction
2	Physical health	2	Home life or marriage
3	Family relationships	2	Mental/emotional health
4	Accidents	3	Physical health
5	Violence	4	Family relationships
6	Mental/emotional health	5	Financial situation
7	Home life or marriage	6	Violence
8	Financial situation	7	Spread of infectious diseases
9	Work, studies, or employment opportunities	8	Work, studies, or employment opportunities
10	Spread of infectious diseases	9	Accidents

Note: Numbers repeated due to ties.

Figure 32. Regional Perception of the Optimal Distribution of Resources
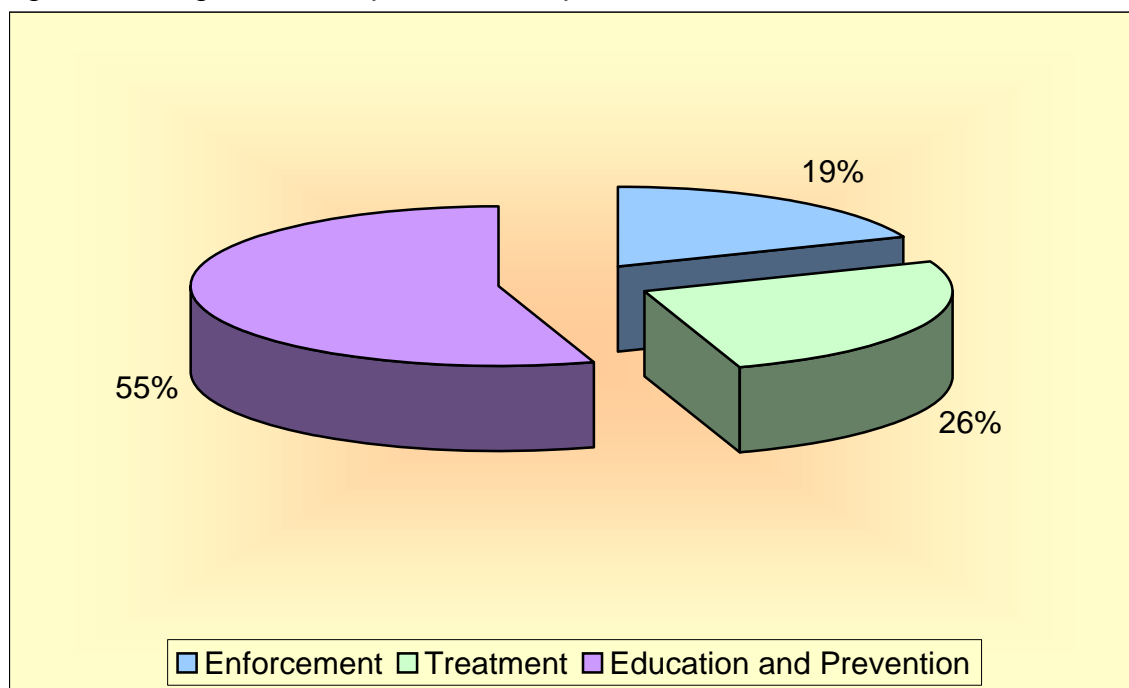
Table 14. County Perception of the Optimal Distribution for Resources

	Converse*	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara*
Enforcement	N/A	25	15	N/A
Treatment	N/A	27	26	N/A
Education and Prevention	N/A	48	60	N/A

*Too few respondents to report data.
Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Central Region Top 10 Activities Perceived as Effective in Combating Substance Use

Table 15. Top 10 Perceived Activities that Effectively Combat Substance Use

Central Region
1 Youth activities
2 Family support activities
3 School-based activities
4 Family activities
4 Community prevention programs
5 Offering more local drug treatment facilities
6 Community activities
7 Creating a community drug strategy
8 Social support activities
9 Mental health activities

Table 16. Top 10 Perceived Activities that Effectively Combat Substance Use

Fremont County		Natrona County	
1	Youth activities	**1**	Youth activities
2	Family activities	**2**	School-based activities
2	Mental health activities	**2**	Family support activities
3	School-based activities	**3**	Community prevention programs
4	Community prevention programs	**4**	Social support activities
5	Community activities	**5**	Family activities
5	Creating a community drug strategy	**6**	Offering more local drug treatment facilities
6	Offering more local drug treatment facilities	**7**	Community activities
7	Cultural activities	**8**	Creating a community drug strategy
8	Increasing legal enforcement	**9**	Mental health activities

Note: Numbers repeated due to ties.

Central Region Perceived Reasons for School Dropout

Figure 33. Regional Perception of Reasons for School Dropout
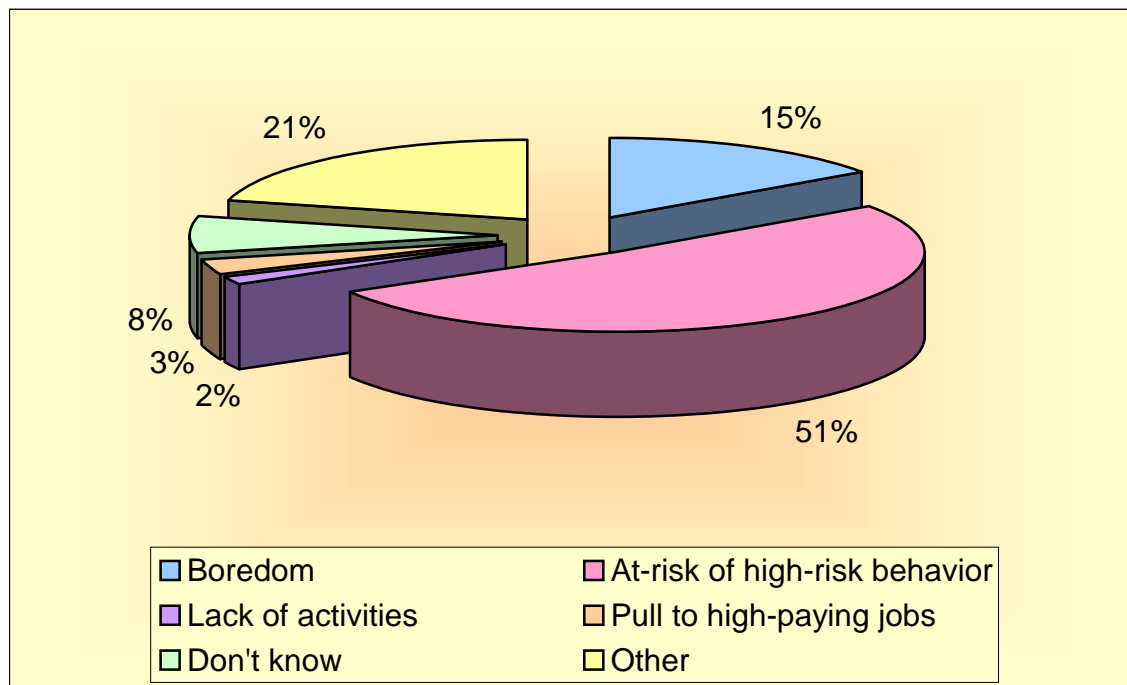
Table 17. County Perception of Reasons for School Dropout

	Converse*	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara*
Boredom	N/A	7	22	N/A
At-risk of high-risk behavior	N/A	60	44	N/A
Lack of activities	N/A	3	1	N/A
Pull to high-paying jobs	N/A	3	3	N/A
Don't know	N/A	4	10	N/A
Other	N/A	22	20	N/A

*Too few respondents to report data.
Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding

Central Region Perception of How Dropping Out Could Be Prevented

Figure 34. Regional Ideas of How School Dropout Can Be Prevented
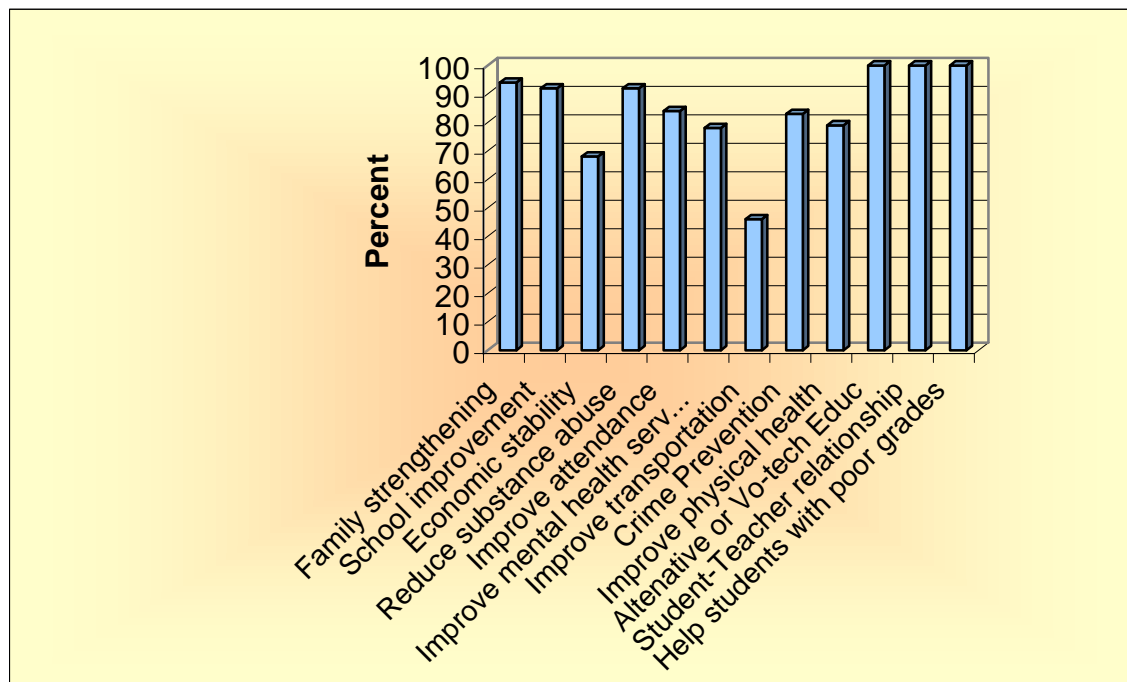
Table 18. Ideas by County of How School Dropout Can Be Prevented

	Converse*	Fremont	Natrona	Niobrara*
Family strengthening	N/A	92	94	N/A
School Improvement	N/A	86	94	N/A
Economic stability	N/A	74	65	N/A
Reduce substance abuse	N/A	95	91	N/A
Improve attendance	N/A	78	87	N/A
Improve mental health services	N/A	81	76	N/A
Improve transportation	N/A	41	50	N/A
Crime Prevention	N/A	80	84	N/A
Improve physical health	N/A	83	78	N/A
Alternative or Vo-tech Education	N/A	100	**	N/A
Student-teacher relationship	N/A	100	100	N/A
Help students with poor grades	N/A	100	**	N/A

*Too few respondents to report data.

**These questions were not asked during the survey administration in Crook and Johnson counties.

Note: Values are presented in percents and may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Central Region Perceived Reasons for Re-Arrest

Table 19. Regional Perception of Reasons for Re-arrest

Central Region
1 Substance abuse
2 Lack of family support or family resources
3 Chronic criminal behavior
4 Poor economic situation
5 Not enough mental health services

Table 20. County Perception of Reasons for Re-arrest

Fremont County	Natrona County
1 Substance abuse	**1** Substance abuse
2 Lack of family support or family resources	**2** Lack of family support or family resources
3 Chronic criminal behavior	**3** Chronic criminal behavior
4 Poor economic situation	**4** Poor economic situation
5 Not enough mental health services	**5** Lack of employment/job training

Note: Also tied for Natrona County 5th is Not enough mental health services. Numbers repeated due to ties.

Data Dashboard

On the following pages are interactive county data dashboards that show the results for each county.

APPENDIX A

Alcohol Indicators

Table 21. Alcohol-Related Hospitalizations Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE						
Central Region						
Converse	41	31	27	24	40	22
Fremont	133	141	131	153	135	122
Natrona	49	46	42	53	54	67
Niobrara	9	21	32	28	16	11
Northeast Region						
Campbell	57	57	57	60	54	90
Crook	14	26	16	7	9	29
Johnson	6	6	11	7	8	10
Sheridan	51	67	70	72	56	50
Weston	19	16	20	15	21	19
Northwest Region						
Big Horn	49	56	29	22	19	20
Hot Springs	66	63	53	43	37	50
Park	16	36	23	46	45	50
Washakie	40	32	64	56	55	26
Southeast Region						
Albany	50	47	45	37	37	34
Carbon	67	60	54	69	76	69
Goshen	29	35	34	31	37	33
Laramie	58	58	47	44	55	43
Platte	46	55	29	28	32	31
Southwest Region						
Lincoln	10	17	12	16	7	11
Sublette	30	34	47	76	48	38
Sweetwater	43	55	53	63	55	49
Teton	45	50	65	72	76	89
Uinta	9	27	25	29	27	34

Table 22. Arrests for Drunkenness Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	16	9	11	9	2	7	7
Fremont	111	107	28	19	36	50	72
Natrona	83	76	73	73	76	69	81
Niobrara	5	0	0	27	33	0	16
Northeast Region							
Campbell	28	31	38	33	36	34	33
Crook	14	21	11	13	24	6	8
Johnson	32	39	40	19	20	21	24
Sheridan	32	16	6	24	18	14	19
Weston	17	10	12	10	15	9	13
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	1	4	6	5	4	13	19
Hot Springs	26	47	32	13	27	27	8
Park	8	8	16	17	20	12	26
Washakie	14	22	30	10	19	32	41
Southeast Region							
Albany	8	11	16	18	5	0	0
Carbon	24	15	19	8	3	5	11
Goshen	16	4	9	20	12	10	17
Laramie	27	18	20	18	29	33	36
Platte	6	8	2	0	1	9	1
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	28	10	24	8	14	10	6
Sublette	2	7	13	15	16	14	11
Sweetwater	70	58	83	56	85	110	142
Teton	173	80	97	114	94	68	50
Uinta	61	72	69	65	85	56	71

Table 23. Arrests for DUI Rater Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	108	108	101	115	97	88	126
Fremont	147	151	160	197	157	177	190
Natrona	87	121	136	95	108	116	112
Niobrara	33	38	38	82	72	27	59
Northeast Region							
Campbell	167	174	182	153	131	149	170
Crook	110	123	153	126	175	123	74
Johnson	110	127	142	107	98	112	134
Sheridan	129	134	125	127	140	146	109
Weston	105	61	40	57	49	82	95
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	34	38	27	55	90	115	111
Hot Springs	58	47	71	43	113	171	119
Park	80	71	74	71	80	90	111
Washakie	75	114	118	72	123	102	82
Southeast Region							
Albany	137	121	79	101	84	103	148
Carbon	148	157	165	145	128	111	141
Goshen	88	116	81	87	111	93	86
Laramie	109	88	95	94	89	89	85
Platte	203	158	167	132	141	138	135
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	167	129	167	147	124	100	84
Sublette	171	143	104	125	172	213	213
Sweetwater	115	116	147	120	113	139	181
Teton	206	166	168	134	161	193	181
Uinta	203	190	207	171	173	137	156

Table 24. Arrests for Liquor Law Violations Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	124	119	87	74	86	76	99
Fremont	123	116	101	97	33	48	33
Natrona	114	113	166	101	80	91	69
Niobrara	57	16	54	71	61	43	37
Northeast Region							
Campbell	103	90	102	85	59	73	75
Crook	67	67	108	93	52	47	65
Johnson	28	75	65	59	57	66	46
Sheridan	80	101	165	137	131	127	112
Weston	33	67	49	34	34	37	54
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	39	43	67	16	22	29	58
Hot Springs	130	158	37	91	73	94	87
Park	132	108	95	80	99	90	76
Washakie	128	128	76	44	78	68	56
Southeast Region							
Albany	349	284	201	229	245	260	284
Carbon	136	130	142	157	107	82	86
Goshen	88	117	98	123	77	56	93
Laramie	108	108	84	61	92	54	38
Platte	79	90	77	22	40	26	25
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	45	32	31	35	12	8	6
Sublette	75	64	62	32	43	48	36
Sweetwater	80	64	38	48	41	46	50
Teton	30	10	18	24	24	25	31
Uinta	108	89	53	69	56	52	43

Table 25. Direct Alcohol-Related Arrests Rater Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	248	237	199	198	186	172	233
Fremont	381	374	288	313	226	275	295
Natrona	283	311	375	270	264	275	261
Niobrara	95	54	92	181	167	71	112
Northeast Region							
Campbell	298	296	322	271	225	256	279
Crook	192	211	273	233	251	177	147
Johnson	171	241	247	185	175	199	204
Sheridan	241	251	297	288	289	287	240
Weston	155	139	101	101	98	129	161
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	74	84	100	75	115	157	187
Hot Springs	214	252	140	147	213	291	214
Park	221	187	185	168	199	193	213
Washakie	218	264	224	126	219	202	179
Southeast Region							
Albany	495	415	296	347	334	363	432
Carbon	308	302	326	310	238	198	237
Goshen	192	237	188	230	199	160	195
Laramie	244	214	199	173	211	176	160
Platte	288	256	245	155	183	174	161
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	240	171	221	189	150	118	95
Sublette	249	214	180	171	232	275	261
Sweetwater	266	237	268	224	239	295	373
Teton	409	255	284	272	278	286	262
Uinta	372	352	329	305	314	244	270

Table 26. Indirect Alcohol-Related Arrests Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	24	18	35	18	17	18	20
Fremont	18	20	19	23	19	27	29
Natrona	34	36	31	30	28	27	28
Niobrara	12	10	0	16	18	15	12
Northeast Region							
Campbell	30	37	34	40	37	36	39
Crook	10	9	13	11	17	10	10
Johnson	7	6	6	4	11	10	10
Sheridan	19	19	18	18	18	15	16
Weston	5	13	11	7	17	13	18
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	16	10	6	11	13	13	13
Hot Springs	18	21	31	30	31	28	18
Park	11	13	13	9	9	15	14
Washakie	9	25	29	9	14	18	14
Southeast Region							
Albany	16	14	17	16	14	13	11
Carbon	24	34	31	39	41	48	38
Goshen	17	9	16	22	16	18	24
Laramie	20	29	29	31	26	27	26
Platte	24	21	26	22	17	22	23
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	11	13	15	15	12	14	11
Sublette	16	26	30	23	20	33	36
Sweetwater	22	23	27	20	26	31	26
Teton	25	18	9	7	14	9	19
Uinta	18	24	19	23	17	18	21

Drug Indicators

Table 27. Arrests for Drug Possession Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	56	64	41	67	68	76	92
Fremont	79	67	114	135	143	215	184
Natrona	269	282	385	282	401	503	453
Niobrara	0	0	0	6	6	1	3
Northeast Region							
Campbell	99	100	129	182	164	171	243
Crook	18	18	14	18	17	21	23
Johnson	3	9	7	6	17	13	31
Sheridan	34	60	72	88	55	90	68
Weston	2	9	7	13	13	13	16
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	17	7	14	11	22	28	18
Hot Springs	9	12	27	18	23	25	30
Park	42	36	56	36	32	37	44
Washakie	24	80	15	27	9	14	30
Southeast Region							
Albany	152	102	88	96	114	144	132
Carbon	58	71	100	80	75	125	126
Goshen	16	11	6	5	9	14	18
Laramie	363	379	484	472	342	266	284
Platte	33	23	37	29	26	17	33
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	26	28	37	61	39	28	43
Sublette	21	14	13	14	36	33	65
Sweetwater	128	109	144	158	228	300	405
Teton	53	36	62	47	48	44	66
Uinta	75	77	85	129	122	79	124

Table 28. Arrests for Drug Sales Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	2	3	5	21	9	9	9
Fremont	11	12	15	16	6	3	4
Natrona	19	19	15	14	36	22	33
Niobrara	2	1	0	1	1	0	3
Northeast Region							
Campbell	17	9	11	19	48	32	63
Crook	0	1	2	4	0	5	4
Johnson	6	5	0	14	6	10	11
Sheridan	28	7	8	24	8	13	8
Weston	0	3	1	0	0	1	10
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	5	3	6	0	5	7	2
Hot Springs	0	2	9	7	7	3	7
Park	5	4	6	6	1	2	16
Washakie	12	39	3	3	10	30	9
Southeast Region							
Albany	9	1	3	4	1	1	1
Carbon	10	26	16	28	28	27	22
Goshen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laramie	36	56	60	70	36	30	24
Platte	27	3	2	2	4	16	10
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	2	2	5	3	9	17	13
Sublette	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sweetwater	39	29	26	37	38	34	43
Teton	2	0	3	5	2	6	13
Uinta	10	11	8	7	6	7	6

Table 29. Direct Drug-Related Arrests Rater Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	66	78	52	96	83	89	102
Fremont	35	30	49	56	55	80	67
Natrona	61	61	80	59	85	100	91
Niobrara	9	5	0	33	39	5	32
Northeast Region							
Campbell	53	47	57	78	80	75	110
Crook	41	44	34	47	37	55	55
Johnson	17	26	13	35	39	38	67
Sheridan	32	33	39	54	30	48	35
Weston	4	22	14	23	25	26	48
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	27	12	24	13	33	41	23
Hot Springs	26	37	95	67	81	75	98
Park	24	21	31	21	16	19	28
Washakie	58	197	30	50	32	73	64
Southeast Region							
Albany	68	39	35	38	44	56	52
Carbon	58	82	99	91	86	125	122
Goshen	17	12	6	5	9	15	20
Laramie	67	72	89	87	60	46	47
Platte	93	40	59	46	45	49	63
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	29	29	40	60	43	39	47
Sublette	48	32	29	30	74	64	120
Sweetwater	61	52	64	72	97	119	156
Teton	48	25	44	35	33	32	51
Uinta	66	67	70	99	93	61	91

Table 30. Drug-Related Hospitalizations Rater Per 10,000 Population

	2000	2001	2002	2003*	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE						
Central Region						
Converse	13	12	7	18	16	15
Fremont	33	36	37	62	80	82
Natrona	14	18	15	29	37	46
Niobrara	9	5	11	22	11	27
Northeast Region						
Campbell	10	33	29	45	54	60
Crook	5	5	9	24	45	20
Johnson	0	4	14	7	2	14
Sheridan	23	45	46	49	57	67
Weston	6	6	4	8	28	19
Northwest Region						
Big Horn	12	12	13	18	22	22
Hot Springs	26	29	13	41	59	53
Park	7	15	11	20	29	31
Washakie	22	28	25	29	18	16
Southeast Region						
Albany	14	23	16	26	22	25
Carbon	17	17	18	32	34	45
Goshen	4	6	16	23	24	22
Laramie	14	21	19	32	37	25
Platte	15	24	23	24	18	19
Southwest Region						
Lincoln	0	8	10	9	10	16
Sublette	14	23	18	53	39	53
Sweetwater	18	20	24	48	40	46
Teton	15	33	26	47	38	58
Uinta	3	3	7	17	19	31

*Refinements to the hospital discharge calculation caused the rates to increase after 2002. Use caution when comparing rates in 2003.

Table 31. Hepatitis B and C Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	6	8	7	9	11	6	8
Fremont	11	10	11	16	13	11	14
Natrona	7	8	7	11	29	14	14
Niobrara	15	0	0	9	36	48	48
Northeast Region							
Campbell	6	8	5	7	6	8	10
Crook	0	0	2	8	3	2	2
Johnson	3	6	4	11	3	5	6
Sheridan	22	7	9	13	8	10	23
Weston	6	9	11	15	29	13	8
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	4	5	4	10	4	10	2
Hot Springs	11	4	2	11	9	11	13
Park	2	3	4	5	6	5	7
Washakie	2	10	9	1	11	5	8
Southeast Region							
Albany	7	4	3	3	1	2	4
Carbon	16	9	5	12	30	35	41
Goshen	6	2	3	4	6	1	3
Laramie	5	9	7	8	9	9	14
Platte	3	5	5	7	3	6	8
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	3	1	3	5	3	1	2
Sublette	0	10	5	8	6	3	3
Sweetwater	14	7	5	9	11	7	9
Teton	8	5	2	4	2	5	7
Uinta	22	6	28	11	10	11	14

Table 32. Indirect Drug-Related Arrests Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	9	10	13	9	6	11	7
Fremont	17	15	15	16	14	18	23
Natrona	26	25	21	24	23	21	22
Niobrara	6	2	0	12	13	7	7
Northeast Region							
Campbell	21	21	21	18	19	22	17
Crook	7	7	7	5	7	5	4
Johnson	3	4	6	4	7	8	6
Sheridan	14	15	18	17	14	11	10
Weston	3	10	10	5	10	5	6
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	10	7	5	3	5	8	8
Hot Springs	11	12	17	15	14	10	6
Park	10	7	10	7	6	7	8
Washakie	8	28	21	12	10	6	8
Southeast Region							
Albany	16	10	14	12	13	13	14
Carbon	19	23	17	28	22	25	26
Goshen	11	8	11	8	10	8	6
Laramie	19	25	25	24	20	20	24
Platte	12	10	10	7	6	9	7
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	7	9	9	6	6	6	6
Sublette	10	15	12	14	9	14	16
Sweetwater	35	22	18	22	20	32	22
Teton	11	9	10	8	8	8	13
Uinta	20	15	16	23	16	14	17

Table 33. Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Rate Per 10,000 Population

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE							
Central Region							
Converse	15	7	10	13	22	20	9
Fremont	24	33	27	39	29	39	31
Natrona	24	23	28	31	26	27	35
Niobrara	7	8	4	0	9	4	13
Northeast Region							
Campbell	14	12	11	16	15	15	20
Crook	3	7	3	2	3	8	10
Johnson	12	3	8	11	5	3	8
Sheridan	12	16	17	20	24	23	13
Weston	0	8	18	25	8	12	11
Northwest Region							
Big Horn	4	8	7	3	11	7	16
Hot Springs	11	20	15	2	11	9	2
Park	11	7	8	8	13	12	15
Washakie	1	5	11	4	15	15	11
Southeast Region							
Albany	15	21	21	31	38	32	27
Carbon	6	13	7	7	10	9	8
Goshen	6	6	6	7	6	11	12
Laramie	27	29	35	29	30	33	46
Platte	7	7	13	3	1	8	5
Southwest Region							
Lincoln	6	3	4	5	5	6	6
Sublette	3	3	3	8	5	8	4
Sweetwater	13	18	11	19	16	26	31
Teton	7	5	10	8	5	14	14
Uinta	13	12	10	12	13	22	16

Family Indicators

Families Living in a Stable, Healthy Environment

Table 34. Child Abuse and Neglect Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	310	140	250
Fremont	60	50	50
Natrona	130	140	130
Niobrara	20	70	140
Northeast Region			
Campbell	20	50	160
Crook	0	10	0
Johnson	70	160	90
Sheridan	160	110	120
Weston	40	0	20
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	20	40	40
Hot Springs	150	250	240
Park	100	60	50
Washakie	50	240	250
Southeast Region			
Albany	50	30	20
Carbon	60	130	230
Goshen	120	70	60
Laramie	80	50	60
Platte	430	110	240
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	20	30	60
Sublette	10	40	70
Sweetwater	110	90	140
Teton	10	10	10
Uinta	90	100	140

Table 35. Domestic Violence Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	30	40	50
Fremont	50	50	60
Natrona	60	70	60
Niobrara	10	20	10
Northeast Region			
Campbell	100	110	130
Crook	40	20	30
Johnson	30	20	20
Sheridan	30	30	20
Weston	50	50	30
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	20	10	10
Hot Springs	80	60	30
Park	50	50	50
Washakie	10	10	10
Southeast Region			
Albany	70	80	70
Carbon	80	70	80
Goshen	40	0	30
Laramie	70	80	70
Platte	50	60	60
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	50	30	40
Sublette	10	50	90
Sweetwater	90	100	90
Teton	40	20	40
Uinta	40	40	40

Table 36. Divorce Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	40	47	60
Fremont	64	53	51
Natrona	59	59	55
Niobrara	58	44	35
Northeast Region			
Campbell	60	62	50
Crook	30	43	44
Johnson	54	53	41
Sheridan	51	51	43
Weston	48	48	50
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	26	30	39
Hot Springs	76	55	63
Park	48	40	47
Washakie	59	49	44
Southeast Region			
Albany	34	38	36
Carbon	57	56	52
Goshen	34	46	49
Laramie	60	59	62
Platte	44	46	52
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	43	52	43
Sublette	43	44	55
Sweetwater	70	60	68
Teton	44	42	45
Uinta	63	60	60

Table 37. Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents Ages Birth to 24 Years Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	1	0	0
Fremont	0	1	2
Natrona	0	1	1
Niobrara	13	0	9
Northeast Region			
Campbell	1	1	2
Crook	5	0	2
Johnson	0	3	3
Sheridan	2	0	1
Weston	2	0	2
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	0	0	3
Hot Springs	0	2	2
Park	0	1	1
Washakie	0	1	0
Southeast Region			
Albany	2	2	1
Carbon	2	3	3
Goshen	0	1	0
Laramie	0	1	0
Platte	1	6	3
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	1	2	1
Sublette	2	2	0
Sweetwater	2	1	0
Teton	2	0	1
Uinta	1	0	2

Table 38. Suicide Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	2	1	0
Fremont	3	2	3
Natrona	3	2	2
Niobrara	0	0	4
Northeast Region			
Campbell	2	1	1
Crook	3	0	0
Johnson	1	4	1
Sheridan	3	1	4
Weston	0	3	2
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	3	0	0
Hot Springs	2	0	2
Park	4	3	3
Washakie	3	4	0
Southeast Region			
Albany	2	1	2
Carbon	2	3	2
Goshen	0	4	0
Laramie	2	1	2
Platte	2	0	1
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	1	2	1
Sublette	2	2	1
Sweetwater	1	3	1
Teton	1	1	3
Uinta	3	1	2

Economic Diversity, Equality and Sustainability

Table 39. Average Annual Pay

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	$30,035	$31,188	$32,312
Fremont	$24,988	$26,454	$28,103
Natrona	$30,071	$32,284	$34,810
Niobrara	$20,991	$21,749	$22,868
Northeast Region			
Campbell	$38,311	$40,857	$42,781
Crook	$25,464	$26,596	$28,370
Johnson	$23,232	$24,054	$25,870
Sheridan	$26,637	$28,087	$29,619
Weston	$24,986	$25,446	$25,994
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	$28,275	$28,756	$30,380
Hot Springs	$21,806	$22,368	$24,256
Park	$24,833	$26,124	$27,313
Washakie	$25,996	$28,301	$29,151
Southeast Region			
Albany	$27,168	$26,224	$29,093
Carbon	$25,948	$27,106	$28,903
Goshen	$22,245	$23,017	$24,194
Laramie	$29,699	$31,007	$32,208
Platte	$27,179	$28,777	$29,453
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	$31,582	$31,099	$31,524
Sublette	$29,725	$31,891	$36,751
Sweetwater	$37,577	$38,922	$42,088
Teton	$30,554	$31,431	$32,994
Uinta	$28,628	$29,174	$31,056

Table 40. Job Growth Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	176	99	195
Fremont	-90	31	80
Natrona	96	190	102
Niobrara	-13	22	-4
Northeast Region			
Campbell	-111	126	389
Crook	52	214	151
Johnson	69	170	157
Sheridan	52	64	73
Weston	-209	10	84
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	49	154	63
Hot Springs	-267	9	-53
Park	112	54	32
Washakie	117	70	128
Southeast Region			
Albany	123	421	-49
Carbon	-98	42	90
Goshen	-70	-7	-26
Laramie	100	23	44
Platte	-72	81	-38
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	560	-132	-92
Sublette	411	612	935
Sweetwater	203	202	283
Teton	-87	102	147
Uinta	-72	-64	97

Table 41. Single Job Holder Rate Per 10,000

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	8,953	8,960	8,980
Fremont	8,940	8,898	8,968
Natrona	9,080	9,050	9,065
Niobrara	8,458	8,705	8,743
Northeast Region			
Campbell	9,170	9,183	9,168
Crook	9,075	8,968	8,965
Johnson	8,725	8,655	8,688
Sheridan	8,980	8,973	8,945
Weston	9,168	9,143	9,098
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	9,045	8,903	8,995
Hot Springs	8,628	8,688	8,790
Park	8,960	8,925	8,963
Washakie	8,940	8,963	8,903
Southeast Region			
Albany	8,693	8,550	8,973
Carbon	8,978	8,923	8,918
Goshen	8,983	9,035	9,058
Laramie	9,070	9,010	8,998
Platte	8,915	8,880	8,883
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	8,950	8,965	8,865
Sublette	8,773	8,725	8,768
Sweetwater	9,088	9,043	9,010
Teton	8,365	8,335	8,298
Uinta	8,853	8,753	8,808

Affordable, Accessible Healthcare and Insurance

Table 42. Population with Health Insurance Rate Per 10,000

	2001-2005
WYOMING STATE	
Central Region	
Converse	8,260
Fremont	8,110
Natrona	8,220
Niobrara	8,070
Northeast Region	
Campbell	8,300
Crook	8,510
Johnson	8,380
Sheridan	7,890
Weston	7,950
Northwest Region	
Big Horn	7,810
Hot Springs	7,560
Park	8,010
Washakie	8,380
Southeast Region	
Albany	8,530
Carbon	7,970
Goshen	8,400
Laramie	8,480
Platte	8,120
Southwest Region	
Lincoln	8,110
Sublette	8,490
Sweetwater	8,310
Teton	9,000
Uinta	8,160

Table 43. Full Time Doctors Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2005
WYOMING STATE	
Central Region	
Converse	13
Fremont	19
Natrona	25
Niobrara	4
Northeast Region	
Campbell	15
Crook	5
Johnson	15
Sheridan	22
Weston	7
Northwest Region	
Big Horn	6
Hot Springs	12
Park	23
Washakie	15
Southeast Region	
Albany	17
Carbon	9
Goshen	11
Laramie	20
Platte	8
Southwest Region	
Lincoln	8
Sublette	5
Sweetwater	7
Teton	28
Uinta	14

Prenatal and Early Childhood Health Outcomes

Table 44. Low Birth Weight Babies Rate Per 10,000 Births

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	700	600	300
Fremont	1,000	1,000	700
Natrona	700	800	800
Niobrara	500		600
Northeast Region			
Campbell	1,000	1,000	1,000
Crook	100	900	800
Johnson	1,200	600	700
Sheridan	800	900	800
Weston	1,000	800	400
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	800	900	500
Hot Springs	700	500	1,200
Park	1,000	800	600
Washakie	500	800	1,000
Southeast Region			
Albany	900	1,100	1,100
Carbon	1,400	1,000	800
Goshen	600	1,100	900
Laramie	800	800	800
Platte	900	1,500	900
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	500	800	800
Sublette	900	600	400
Sweetwater	1,200	800	700
Teton	1,000	600	900
Uinta	1,200	1,100	1,000

Table 45. Mothers Who Did Not Receive Prenatal Care in the First Trimester Rate Per 10,000 Births

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	1,034	1,370	1,852
Fremont	1,977	2,454	2,301
Natrona	931	1,146	1,023
Niobrara	2,500	1,333	1,765
Northeast Region			
Campbell	1,308	1,689	1,841
Crook	1,944	2,059	1,406
Johnson	492	808	1,370
Sheridan	968	915	539
Weston	1,714	2,239	2,963
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	1,102	1,126	1,118
Hot Springs	1,667	1,860	1,163
Park	1,328	982	932
Washakie	1,358	465	991
Southeast Region			
Albany	987	1,126	1,531
Carbon	1,129	1,716	1,534
Goshen	2,105	1,890	1,280
Laramie	1,310	1,254	966
Platte	1,237	1,882	1,579
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	1,336	1,674	1,434
Sublette	1,714	2,326	2,055
Sweetwater	2,056	2,191	2,310
Teton	1,270	1,308	1,918
Uinta	994	993	764

Table 46. Smoking During Pregnancy Rate Per 10,000 Births

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	2,207	2,808	2,407
Fremont	2,074	2,214	2,234
Natrona	2,730	2,665	2,544
Niobrara	3,000	3,333	1,176
Northeast Region			
Campbell	2,348	2,264	2,270
Crook	2,500	3,382	1,250
Johnson	1,803	1,414	1,507
Sheridan	2,317	1,951	2,365
Weston	2,000	3,284	3,148
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	1,890	1,391	1,250
Hot Springs	2,667	1,860	2,326
Park	1,411	1,345	1,447
Washakie	1,975	1,279	1,622
Southeast Region			
Albany	658	992	742
Carbon	1,452	2,549	2,169
Goshen	1,908	1,732	1,840
Laramie	1,211	1,454	1,442
Platte	2,474	2,353	1,974
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	1,290	1,322	1,474
Sublette	2,000	1,512	1,370
Sweetwater	2,962	2,739	2,171
Teton	328	338	274
Uinta	2,205	1,986	2,326

Table 47. Teen Births Rate Per 10,000 Population

	2003	2004	2005
WYOMING STATE			
Central Region			
Converse	370	300	520
Fremont	540	570	640
Natrona	470	450	480
Niobrara	250	0	140
Northeast Region			
Campbell	490	370	400
Crook	670	290	240
Johnson	200	210	200
Sheridan	320	230	320
Weston	360	260	310
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	370	270	400
Hot Springs	150	230	920
Park	210	120	240
Washakie	110	230	380
Southeast Region			
Albany	160	90	170
Carbon	410	400	530
Goshen	420	160	200
Laramie	530	400	570
Platte	620	270	210
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	230	160	350
Sublette	370	300	260
Sweetwater	420	320	590
Teton	510	280	440
Uinta	460	260	350

Students Successfully Educated

Table 48. WYCAS Math Progress Rate Per 10,000 Fourth-Grade Students

	2003-2005
WYOMING STATE	
Central Region	
Converse	2,965
Fremont	2,772
Natrona	3,500
Niobrara	2,100
Northeast Region	
Campbell	4,800
Crook	4,500
Johnson	4,000
Sheridan	5,044
Weston	3,033
Northwest Region	
Big Horn	3,085
Hot Springs	3,200
Park	5,526
Washakie	5,126
Southeast Region	
Albany	4,600
Carbon	2,198
Goshen	4,400
Laramie	3,614
Platte	3,572
Southwest Region	
Lincoln	4,894
Sublette	3,220
Sweetwater	3,374
Teton	4,000
Uinta	3,630

Table 49. WYCAS Reading Progress Rate Per 10,000 Fourth-Grade Students

	2003-2005
WYOMING STATE	
Central Region	
Converse	4,062
Fremont	3,616
Natrona	4,500
Niobrara	3,700
Northeast Region	
Campbell	5,200
Crook	4,900
Johnson	4,700
Sheridan	5,187
Weston	3,656
Northwest Region	
Big Horn	4,794
Hot Springs	3,800
Park	6,218
Washakie	5,413
Southeast Region	
Albany	4,900
Carbon	3,393
Goshen	4,400
Laramie	4,479
Platte	3,980
Southwest Region	
Lincoln	5,450
Sublette	4,357
Sweetwater	4,077
Teton	5,600
Uinta	4,081

Wyoming Prevention Needs Assessment

Table 50. Percent of 6th Graders Reporting Past 30 Days Alcohol Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	4.8	6	6.7
Central Region			
Converse	11.11	5.66	14.29
Fremont	5.42	6.82	6.86
Natrona	4.59	5.26	6.60
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	6.17	7.83	7.10
Crook	3.90	6.41	7.04
Johnson	2.50	5.13	10.99
Sheridan	6.16	6.73	6.07
Weston	5.26	10.47	14.27
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	1.35	1.89	8.70
Hot Springs	13.64	9.52	9.52
Park	5.04	6.37	7.41
Washakie	9.27	8.02	4.97
Southeast Region			
Albany	4.53	2.75	4.55
Carbon	6.38	6.20	14.73
Goshen	6.20	9.68	7.50
Laramie	4.32	5.32	6.29
Platte	8.58	8.06	7.64
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	1.00	3.06	2.18
Sublette	4.00	2.27	
Sweetwater	3.12	3.80	6.38
Teton	2.72	16.54	2.10
Uinta	3.73	4.55	3.96

Table 51. Percent of 8th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Alcohol Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	20.50	23.90	27.10
Central Region			
Converse	25.71	36.17	26.83
Fremont	23.25	27.74	22.86
Natrona	21.70	24.44	31.98
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	20.45	30.07	32.55
Crook	22.47	13.33	32.91
Johnson	11.96	28.89	29.73
Sheridan	21.09	24.29	20.24
Weston	17.74	20.05	28.59
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	15.40	12.99	27.23
Hot Springs	22.03	18.18	33.33
Park	22.72	17.13	18.10
Washakie	27.35	26.51	36.36
Southeast Region			
Albany	16.80	18.60	12.64
Carbon	37.35	30.13	35.09
Goshen	28.77	24.60	30.60
Laramie	23.23	26.04	30.88
Platte	20.66	33.42	17.43
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	8.86	5.80	14.38
Sublette	16.67	10.87	
Sweetwater	22.37	29.89	29.16
Teton	14.20	25.17	33.61
Uinta	9.92	12.47	13.23

Table 52. Percent of 10th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Alcohol Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	40.50	40.70	39.90
Central Region			
Converse	46.55	43.73	43.29
Fremont	40.20	45.70	37.20
Natrona	44.56	42.75	41.20
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	42.92	42.29	47.75
Crook	48.24	41.89	38.81
Johnson	33.33	37.35	36.76
Sheridan	41.10	39.96	43.60
Weston	35.03	46.97	36.00
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	30.56	32.65	32.37
Hot Springs	26.09	49.02	35.71
Park	41.01	40.70	33.59
Washakie	38.26	44.98	43.10
Southeast Region			
Albany	42.79	38.10	39.18
Carbon	52.43	49.33	42.48
Goshen	39.34	44.70	49.26
Laramie	39.38	37.83	41.07
Platte	43.87	45.92	45.37
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	17.23	21.08	25.75
Sublette	48.08	47.62	
Sweetwater	52.49	41.16	68.00
Teton	46.72	56.59	49.57
Uinta	26.15	32.74	26.55

Table 53. Percent of 12th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Alcohol Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	51.10	53.00	48.20
Central Region			
Converse	50.81	62.93	48.49
Fremont	45.04	54.51	50.76
Natrona	47.84	57.03	52.83
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	58.50	52.38	60.27
Crook	67.86	51.19	57.69
Johnson	48.15	65.12	48.89
Sheridan	46.47	55.60	38.09
Weston	39.10	59.68	58.06
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	43.51	43.11	36.76
Hot Springs	38.10	42.86	56.52
Park	48.88	51.70	40.74
Washakie	43.35	51.02	50.31
Southeast Region			
Albany	50.51	53.53	58.18
Carbon	57.37	54.41	57.98
Goshen	55.75	60.22	58.88
Laramie	50.37	49.13	41.98
Platte	61.08	63.82	57.86
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	21.15	22.99	26.48
Sublette	71.43	68.09	
Sweetwater	81.33	64.14	64.15
Teton	64.41	74.70	61.03
Uinta	36.02	31.99	33.02

Table 54. Percent of 6th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Cigarette Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	2.40	3.60	2.70
Central Region			
Converse	1.92	5.66	0
Fremont	6.86	10.56	3.98
Natrona	2.04	3.59	3.38
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	3.33	3.31	2.46
Crook	3.90	1.28	0
Johnson	1.33	4.00	1.10
Sheridan	2.22	3.46	5.25
Weston	4.33	1.73	6.49
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	2.04	0.72	4.75
Hot Springs	2.27	2.44	2.44
Park	1.08	2.48	3.25
Washakie	2.27	3.52	1.24
Southeast Region			
Albany	3.06	0.40	1.53
Carbon	1.65	3.31	4.28
Goshen	4.72	9.68	2.68
Laramie	2.29	2.73	3.01
Platte	1.56	3.67	5.70
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	0.51	3.63	1.33
Sublette	0.00	8.51	
Sweetwater	0.24	1.35	0.47
Teton	1.37	2.42	0.00
Uinta	0.34	4.34	1.43

Table 55. Percent of 8th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Cigarette Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	11.40	11.10	11.70
Central Region			
Converse	11.11	22.73	12.20
Fremont	16.58	16.97	16.38
Natrona	10.71	11.48	13.68
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	8.21	14.67	15.37
Crook	20.69	5.26	8.86
Johnson	5.43	4.44	10.96
Sheridan	12.36	13.95	9.61
Weston	12.36	16.96	14.27
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	6.64	5.94	8.03
Hot Springs	11.86	4.35	6.98
Park	9.16	8.95	6.62
Washakie	16.85	12.10	7.96
Southeast Region			
Albany	9.80	6.67	5.20
Carbon	15.64	11.41	12.73
Goshen	16.67	11.90	16.54
Laramie	13.31	12.63	13.54
Platte	5.46	15.95	9.09
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	3.38	1.15	4.29
Sublette	2.78	0.00	
Sweetwater	16.32	12.06	13.37
Teton	2.44	6.16	6.84
Uinta	6.48	5.24	4.32

Table 56. Percent of 10th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Cigarette Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	22.10	21.20	18.70
Central Region			
Converse	27.42	17.99	31.25
Fremont	26.11	30.72	23.56
Natrona	19.62	23.75	21.16
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	21.90	24.50	26.97
Crook	39.29	32.47	16.42
Johnson	15.91	16.05	16.67
Sheridan	24.69	24.65	24.45
Weston	25.74	23.03	21.06
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	23.80	14.57	16.93
Hot Springs	8.51	13.73	3.57
Park	23.58	20.80	13.54
Washakie	17.11	20.08	16.60
Southeast Region			
Albany	20.44	15.98	15.70
Carbon	20.18	28.01	14.01
Goshen	30.89	22.56	34.31
Laramie	18.18	20.19	14.69
Platte	30.31	15.33	18.32
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	10.28	9.78	13.41
Sublette	13.46	9.52	
Sweetwater	39.63	15.87	37.50
Teton	17.50	19.84	16.38
Uinta	11.52	22.53	6.83

Table 57. Percent of 12th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Cigarette Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	32.80	25.40	23.80
Central Region			
Converse	36.23	31.12	18.84
Fremont	27.36	30.57	34.56
Natrona	29.52	28.74	22.82
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	36.79	23.35	31.19
Crook	50.59	43.53	44.23
Johnson	28.92	37.21	17.78
Sheridan	34.59	37.35	29.44
Weston	27.10	31.85	19.72
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	28.99	37.11	24.13
Hot Springs	15.87	19.05	28.26
Park	33.34	20.72	15.86
Washakie	27.34	21.21	21.94
Southeast Region			
Albany	23.98	24.26	23.42
Carbon	26.10	19.93	29.78
Goshen	44.25	25.77	41.90
Laramie	26.69	17.97	17.67
Platte	31.52	24.68	27.64
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	16.01	14.49	10.98
Sublette	37.93	20.83	
Sweetwater	68.88	26.47	42.59
Teton	36.70	33.73	21.48
Uinta	21.90	16.85	18.42

Table 58. Percent of 6th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Inhalant Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	2.90	4.90	4.30
Central Region			
Converse	1.85	4.00	2.04
Fremont	2.31	3.58	6.05
Natrona	2.29	3.94	4.88
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	3.29	4.86	1.77
Crook	7.89	10.53	4.23
Johnson	1.27	1.32	3.30
Sheridan	2.51	5.93	4.50
Weston	2.73	13.17	3.89
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	2.85	3.91	2.67
Hot Springs	2.27	2.33	0
Park	3.63	4.89	5.64
Washakie	3.22	9.26	1.24
Southeast Region			
Albany	4.12	2.76	6.09
Carbon	3.70	7.61	13.07
Goshen	1.55	10.99	5.17
Laramie	3.23	4.52	4.02
Platte	3.63	4.89	5.64
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	4.43	6.74	3.97
Sublette	2.00	6.67	
Sweetwater	1.73	4.05	3.59
Teton	0.68	6.30	3.50
Uinta	2.04	2.87	4.47

Table 59. Percent of 8th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Inhalant Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	4.50	5.90	6.70
Central Region			
Converse	0	8.51	2.38
Fremont	3.67	5.18	4.33
Natrona	3.61	6.69	9.45
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	3.67	8.19	6.21
Crook	2.25	5.26	8.86
Johnson	5.49	7.69	6.76
Sheridan	6.53	7.09	5.17
Weston	2.44	6.46	14.49
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	1.73	1.92	3.76
Hot Springs	3.45	0	4.55
Park	9.24	3.37	3.38
Washakie	11.05	6.21	7.96
Southeast Region			
Albany	2.45	4.28	2.86
Carbon	8.87	8.93	12.03
Goshen	10.88	6.35	11.85
Laramie	4.60	5.14	6.54
Platte	0	8.67	6.03
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	6.24	4.52	4.16
Sublette	0	4.55	
Sweetwater	4.90	8.16	8.01
Teton	3.61	5.48	5.04
Uinta	2.05	3.43	5.11

Table 60. Percent of 10th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Inhalant Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	2.60	3.50	3.00
Central Region			
Converse	3.95	3.65	3.87
Fremont	1.52	5.58	2.75
Natrona	1.52	3.75	3.01
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	1.31	2.83	5.07
Crook	3.53	1.28	1.45
Johnson	4.55	1.22	1.47
Sheridan	0.70	4.19	1.53
Weston	3.64	0	0
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	1.11	4.38	5.40
Hot Springs	2.13	2.00	10.71
Park	2.96	2.55	1.99
Washakie	2.26	4.46	5.67
Southeast Region			
Albany	3.11	1.18	3.49
Carbon	4.24	3.40	4.45
Goshen	0.83	3.73	4.38
Laramie	2.63	2.67	1.86
Platte	1.00	2.27	5.23
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	5.18	7.12	3.32
Sublette	1.92	2.38	
Sweetwater	4.73	1.99	4.00
Teton	2.46	4.72	1.71
Uinta	3.01	6.27	1.21

Table 61. Percent of 12th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Inhalant Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	1.70	2.40	2.30
Central Region			
Converse	3.73	0	3.59
Fremont	1.41	1.88	1.09
Natrona	1.28	3.52	1.43
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	1.81	3.55	2.74
Crook	2.35	1.19	1.85
Johnson	3.61	2.27	2.22
Sheridan	0.38	2.47	3.17
Weston	2.38	1.16	0
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	1.31	4.94	3.65
Hot Springs	3.17	0	2.17
Park	2.65	1.28	0.79
Washakie	0	0	5.49
Southeast Region			
Albany	1.03	3.53	4.55
Carbon	1.90	1.57	2.75
Goshen	2.65	1.04	1.87
Laramie	2.44	0.82	1.99
Platte	0	1.05	2.92
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	4.36	1.67	2.55
Sublette	0	4.17	
Sweetwater	0	5.01	1.85
Teton	0.88	0.00	0.73
Uinta	2.07	3.16	2.92

Table 62. Percent of 6th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Marijuana Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	0.90	1.50	1.20
Central Region			
Converse	0	0	0
Fremont	2.32	6.78	2.32
Natrona	0.54	1.58	1.26
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	1.16	1.54	1.32
Crook	0	0	1.41
Johnson	1.27	0	0
Sheridan	0.41	0.76	1.99
Weston	1.39	1.57	2.59
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	1.32	0	0
Hot Springs	2.38	0	0
Park	1.69	0.40	0.88
Washakie	0	2.37	0
Southeast Region			
Albany	0.41	0	0
Carbon	0	1.66	3.17
Goshen	0.78	1.08	0.83
Laramie	1.50	0.94	1.56
Platte	0.80	1.16	1.09
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	0	0.51	0.44
Sublette	0	0	
Sweetwater	0	0.22	1.54
Teton	0	1.59	0
Uinta	0.65	2.32	0

Table 63. Percent of 8th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Marijuana

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	7.20	8.40	8.90
Central Region			
Converse	0	10.64	4.76
Fremont	12.33	14.67	15.61
Natrona	7.34	12.36	13.03
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	5.91	8.65	8.41
Crook	5.62	1.30	6.33
Johnson	2.20	3.37	4.05
Sheridan	4.48	8.74	5.00
Weston	9.89	10.58	7.41
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	2.88	3.30	6.16
Hot Springs	1.69	0	6.82
Park	3.44	2.94	2.37
Washakie	6.03	6.00	4.60
Southeast Region			
Albany	8.13	1.93	3.43
Carbon	10.07	10.69	8.92
Goshen	6.25	2.38	8.21
Laramie	10.91	11.81	12.09
Platte	1.12	7.27	1.72
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	2.50	0.56	4.16
Sublette	0	2.22	
Sweetwater	12.34	10.10	10.18
Teton	1.20	7.59	8.40
Uinta	3.06	1.61	2.48

Table 64. Percent of 10th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Marijuana Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	16.90	15.80	15.40
Central Region			
Converse	13.55	5.08	9.90
Fremont	20.33	23.55	13.62
Natrona	14.21	20.30	16.81
Niobrara*			
Northeast Region			
Campbell	20.04	14.20	20.12
Crook	23.26	14.29	8.70
Johnson	5.75	8.43	11.76
Sheridan	22.73	13.78	20.44
Weston	10.93	11.97	0
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	12.30	11.43	8.34
Hot Springs	6.52	7.84	3.57
Park	16.00	8.51	10.07
Washakie	7.54	14.50	12.43
Southeast Region			
Albany	18.75	19.41	20.47
Carbon	15.68	19.61	15.50
Goshen	17.07	12.50	20.30
Laramie	19.58	17.30	17.90
Platte	5.02	9.93	8.25
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	5.60	8.00	8.97
Sublette	25.00	19.05	
Sweetwater	27.33	17.89	32.00
Teton	22.13	23.44	34.48
Uinta	9.29	11.70	5.82

Table 65. Percent of 12th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Marijuana Use

	2001	2004	2006
WYOMING STATE	19.70	19.80	14.80
<u>Central Region</u>			
Converse	15.61	15.49	4.17
Fremont	17.00	21.00	19.32
Natrona	17.65	23.62	13.40
Niobrara*			
<u>Northeast Region</u>			
Campbell	22.00	16.17	13.24
Crook	15.48	14.12	18.52
Johnson	14.46	6.82	17.78
Sheridan	17.73	27.03	18.43
Weston	16.50	12.33	7.50
<u>Northwest Region</u>			
Big Horn	10.30	20.81	16.50
Hot Springs	3.17	7.14	17.39
Park	17.42	11.69	11.98
Washakie	23.99	11.34	12.20
<u>Southeast Region</u>			
Albany	19.69	20.83	18.18
Carbon	15.43	12.90	18.54
Goshen	15.04	14.58	14.95
Laramie	20.18	20.16	17.61
Platte	12.10	13.11	8.88
<u>Southwest Region</u>			
Lincoln	8.06	9.07	6.90
Sublette	23.08	25.53	
Sweetwater	46.89	32.36	26.42
Teton	47.01	46.99	26.12
Uinta	6.63	10.51	9.84

*Data from Niobrara County is not presented to protect confidentiality.

APPENDIX C

Alcohol Factors in Custodial Arrests - 2006

Table 66. Percent of Arrests That Were Substance Related

	Alcohol Involved	Meth Involved	Other Drug Involved
WYOMING STATE	62.96	2.67	7.59
Central Region			
Converse	65.55	4.31	7.66
Fremont	86.65	0.91	4.02
Natrona	60.38	3.13	6.27
Niobrara	66.67		4.17
Northeast Region			
Campbell	64.84	1.49	5.84
Crook	71.29	3.96	5.94
Johnson	66.88	9.09	11.04
Sheridan	2.78	63.89	4.91
Weston		71.15	3.85
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	71.43	1.24	11.8
Hot Springs	87.06	3.53	12.94
Park	70.79	4.87	5.62
Washakie		98.68	2.63
Southeast Region			
Albany	71.91	0.97	7.75
Carbon	52.59	1.48	9.88
Goshen	62.22	4.44	9.63
Laramie	50.47	3.54	8.25
Platte	3.47	52.78	10.42
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	62.13	8.88	18.93
Sublette	2.01	61.74	8.05
Sweetwater	2.98	53.55	5.62
Teton	0.15	67.21	4.15
Uinta	1.41	60.42	3.18

Table 67. Average Blood Alcohol Level for Alcohol Related Arrests

	DUI	MIP	Minor DUI
WYOMING STATE	0.1593		
Central Region			
Converse	0.1495	0.1337	
Fremont	0.1683	0.1404	0.1574
Natrona	0.1662	0.1384	0.1481
Niobrara	0.2033	0.1	
Northeast Region			
Campbell	0.1625	0.1139	0.1186
Crook	0.1425	0.071	0.2197
Johnson	0.1726	0.2	0.15
Sheridan	0.1712	0.1196	0.1358
Weston	0.1583	0.19	
Northwest Region			
Big Horn	0.1399	0.0981	
Hot Springs	0.1336	0.1048	0.104
Park	0.1525	0.0908	0.1161
Washakie	0.1476	0.1265	0.1092
Southeast Region			
Albany	0.1677	0.1864	0.1579
Carbon	0.1569	0.1144	0.1456
Goshen	0.1554	0.115	
Laramie	0.1523	0.1143	0.1124
Platte	0.1464	0.1096	0.1135
Southwest Region			
Lincoln	0.1304	0.1048	0.1253
Sublette	0.1654	0.04	0.12
Sweetwater	0.1618	0.1183	0.1401
Teton	0.1564	0.106	0.1031
Uinta	0.1652	0.1381	0.1538