



The Alcohol Compliance Survey

by **Mindy Dahl**

Alcohol use among American adolescents has grown in recent years, even though the legal drinking age remains unchanged at 21 (O'Malley, Johnston, & Bachman, 1998). By the time they are in 12th grade, approximately 80 percent of youth report having experimented with alcohol (Johnston, O'Malley, & Bachman, 1998). In the state of Wyoming, 51.3 percent of 9th-12th graders reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days compared with the national rate of 47 percent (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2001).

Use and abuse of alcohol by minors is of concern not only for obvious legal reasons, but also because many facets of young people's lives suffer as a result. For example, adolescents who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to become alcohol dependent than those who begin at age 21 (NCADI, 1994). Alcohol use in adolescence is particularly damaging because adolescent brains are not completely developed (NIAAA, 1997). High school students who use alcohol are less likely to believe that getting good grades is

important and are five times more likely to drop out of school than students who do not use alcohol (NCADI, 1995).

Decreasing the availability of alcohol to adolescents is one way in which to curb the use of alcohol. To this end, numerous efforts have been made to ensure that establishments licensed to sell liquor do not sell to minors. Over the past few years, local law enforcement have been conducting alcohol compliance checks and issuing citations for law violations in various communities in Wyoming. The current study was the result of an initiative put forth by the Wyoming Department of Health Substance Abuse Division with the cooperation of the Wyoming Statistical Analysis Center. One difference between the law enforcement checks and the current study is that the current investigation was not enforcement-based. The purpose of our investigation was to determine the conditions under, and the extent to which, minors are able to purchase alcohol from establishments with licenses to sell off-sale liquor in the state of Wyoming.

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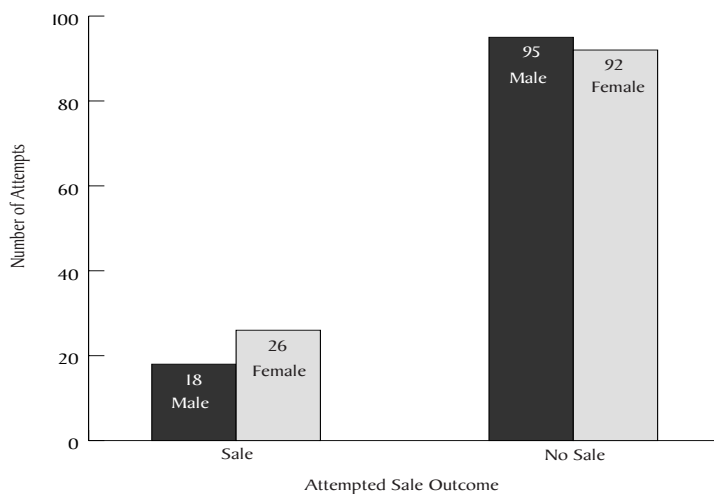
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Investigation Protocol

Our protocol was derived from both the OJJDP *Guide to Conducting Alcohol Purchase Surveys* (1999) and Wyoming State Statute 12-6-103 (Compliance). We recruited minor buyers, aged 18-19 years, and adult escorts, aged 23-29 years, from the University of Wyoming. The minors and adults worked in groups of two or three (one adult, one to two minors) and attempted to buy packaged liquor from all establishments holding an "A" or "B" type license in the state of Wyoming (total N = 337).

Teams were advised to locate and check any new establishments throughout the state, resulting in the addition of 23 sites, for a total of 360 outlets. Of these 360 possible sites, 129 establishments were not inspected. Twenty-six were closed at the time of the visit, 3 were not visited for safety reasons, 14 were out of business, 15 were not able to be located, and 71 were arranged so that the off-sale liquor was sold only from behind the bar (not visited due to concerns for the safety of the minor). Thus, a total of 231 establishments were visited successfully. We alternated venue of purchase at locations that had both a drive-up window and a walk-in liquor store.

Figure I: Alcohol Sales by Gender of Minor



Alcohol Compliance
(continued from page 1)

Investigation Results

Findings from 23 counties indicate that clerks sold to minor buyers 19 percent of the time. Female buyers (60 percent) were sold to slightly more often than male buyers (40 percent) (see Figure 1). Sixty percent of these buys were completed at a drive-up window, with the remaining 40 percent completed at a walk-in venue.

Table 2 depicts the number of sales completed based on whether the clerk asked for age/ID or did not ask for age verification. Clerks asked for ID (driver’s license, etc.) most often (82 percent of all attempts). The most interesting thing about this table is that even when clerks asked for proof of age and ID, they still completed 3 sales, even though the minor told them his/her true age and that he/she did not have an ID with him/her. In one of these cases, the female

Table 2: Alcohol Sales by Request for Age or ID

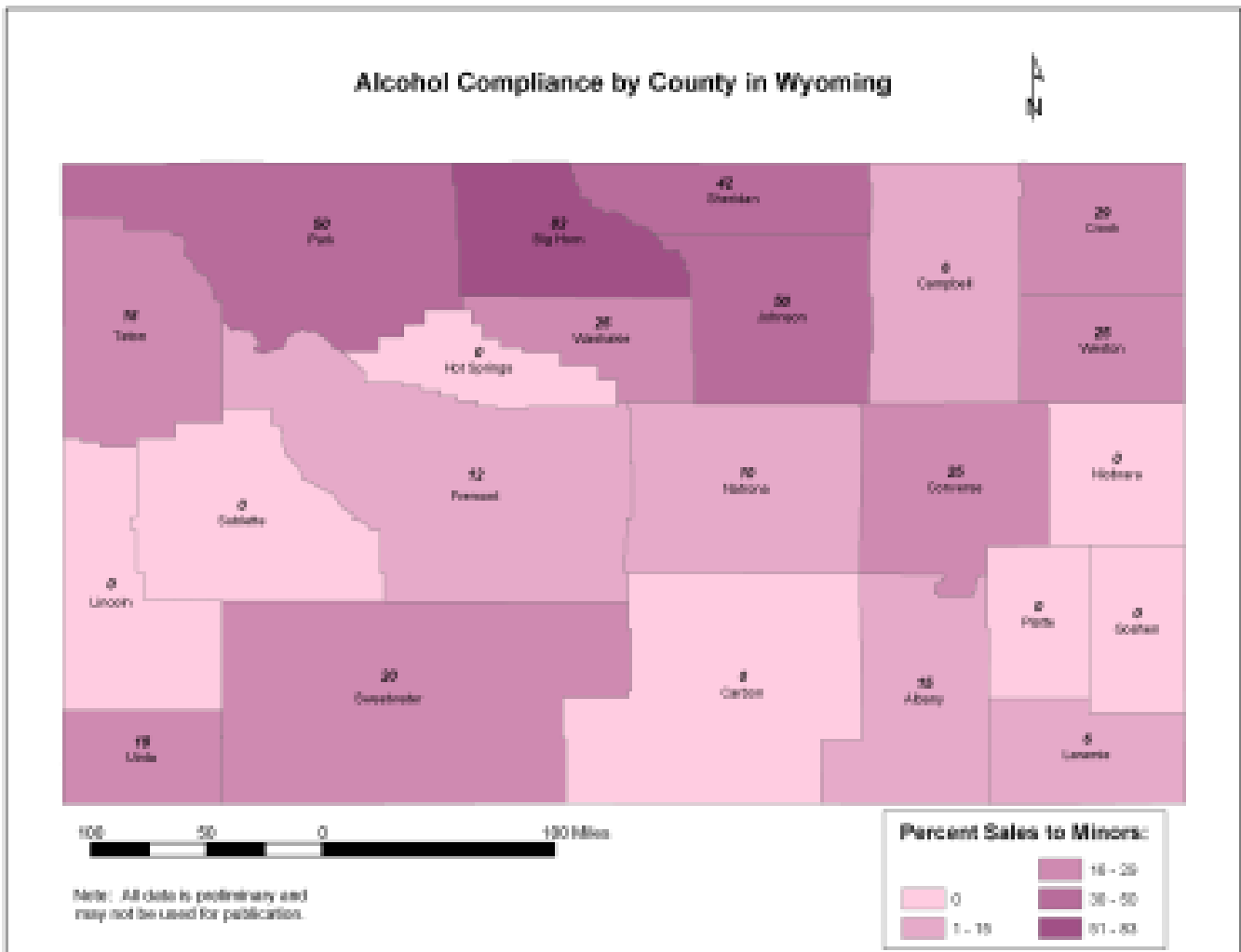
Attempt Type		ID Requested		Total	
		Yes	No		
Sale	Age Asked	Yes	1.5% (3)	0% (0)	1.3% (3)
		No	1% (2)	95% (39)	17.8% (41)
No Sale	Age Asked	Yes	2.6% (5)	2.5% (1)	2.6% (6)
		No	94.7% (179)	2.5% (1)	78.3% (180)
Total			100% (189)	100% (41)	100% (230)

clerk asked the female buyer for ID first, to which the buyer said, “I don’t have it on me.” The clerk then asked the buyer, “What year were you born?” The buyer replied honestly, “1984” (age = 19) to which the clerk said, “Ok honey, I’ll believe you this time” and proceeded to sell the alcohol to the minor.

Discussion

It is of concern that of the 231 establishments that we visited, 44 (19 percent) sold alcohol to minor buyers without requiring them to prove

that they were of legal age. While it is important to note that typically alcohol is obtained by methods other than attempted store purchase (e.g., by asking someone of legal age to buy for them; Schwartz, Farrow, Banks, & Giesel, 1998), results of the current project provide valuable information about alcohol sales to minors in Wyoming. These baseline data can be used for comparison purposes when examining the efficacy of a future intervention or for tracking trends in alcohol sales to minors in the state.



Juvenile Jail Roster

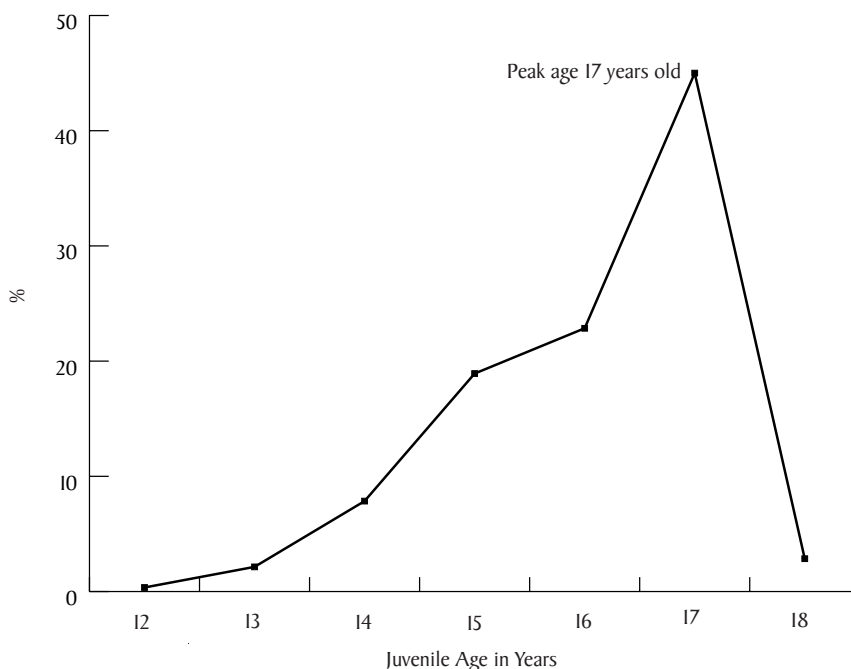
by **Carter Rees**

In 1998, the state of Wyoming officially began the process of bringing its juvenile incarceration methods into compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJJPA) of 1974. At that time 45 of the 48 continental states were in compliance with the provisions and core requirements. Wyoming was one of the three states not in compliance.

There are four core juvenile protections outlined by the JJJPA: 1) the deinstitutionalization of status offenders¹ and non-offenders², 2) the removal of delinquent offenders from adult jails or lockups, 3) sight and sound separation of juveniles, and 4) disproportionate minority confinement. In 1997, three of the 23 counties in Wyoming did not hold juveniles in their jails. However, through the efforts of the Wyoming County Commissioners Association and their Project Coordinator, Donna Messerli, nine Wyoming counties were in full compliance with the four core requirements by January 1, 2003. Several other Wyoming counties were in compliance with some, but not all, of the core requirements.

The WYSAC was brought into the JJJPA project in an effort to help standardize the reporting of each individual jail's juvenile incarceration data. Prior to the WYSAC's involvement, monthly reports were submitted to the project coordinator by fax, mail, or diskette. In order to help the jails report more accurate and timely data Assessments.com, in collaboration with the WCCA, has developed a web-based reporting system. The system allows local jails to access a database via

Figure 1: As of January 2003, 45% of juveniles incarcerated in Wyoming jails are 17 years old.



the Internet and enter their juvenile incarceration data directly from the jail.

WYSAC's primary responsibility in the JJJPA project is to analyze and report on the juvenile incarceration data. From January 1, 2003 to May 28, 2003, 280 juveniles have been entered into the new system. The average age for the juveniles is 16.1 years old with the youngest juvenile in the system being 12 years old and the oldest being 18 years old. Figure 1 shows the age distribution of the juveniles. The overwhelming majority (45 percent) of juveniles incarcerated in Wyoming jails are 17 years old. There are sharp increases in the number of juveniles incarcerated starting at age 15 and moving through the age of 17. Table 1 indicates that 76 percent of the juveniles are held for over 24 hours. Finally, Table 2 shows that the most common reason for incarceration among juveniles is an arrest for an outstanding bench warrant or a probation violation at 32%.

¹ Status Offenses: acts that are illegal only because the person committing them is of juvenile status

² Non-offenders: protective custody orders

Table 1: Time Held in Jail*

Less than 6 hours	13%
More than 6 hours	11%
More than 24 hours	76%
*Percentage is based on 240 juveniles due to some juveniles not being released at time of this publication.	

Table 2: Type of Crimes Committed*

Crimes against persons	10%
Crimes against property	6%
Crimes against public order	23%
Bench warrants/probation violations	32%
Status offenses	13%
Hold/protective custody	6%
Other	9%
*Does not equal 100% due to rounding	

Websites Created by the WYSAC

by **Robert Cruickshank**

The state of Wyoming's Public Health Laboratory has contracted with WYSAC to create a new database system for its Chemical Testing Program. Their current system cannot handle the volume of drug and alcohol samples the lab gets every month. The WYSAC has redesigned the system from the ground up, using Microsoft SQLServer in conjunction with a web-based interface. This will allow the lab to enter, test, and review its samples in a user-friendly environment. The new system is scalable to meet any growth the lab may have in the future. Phase II of the project will allow sample providers to view their test results on the web instead of waiting for results to be sent to them via post. The new system is currently in Beta testing and is scheduled to be online by September 2003.

The Wyoming Project Safe Neighborhoods Website provides visitors with introductory information with the PSN project. Letters from Governor Freudenthal, Wyoming U.S. Attorney Matthew Mead, and Wyoming Attorney General Pat Crank accompany a description of the Gun Crime Laws, and contact information is included if someone is aware of a Gun Crime Law violation. The site also contains statistics on violent crimes in Wyoming. The Wyoming PSN website's url is www.wyopsn.org

The HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis data entry system collects information gathered by treatment centers across the state. The data gathered on this system will be used by the CDC as well as the state to track HIV, AIDS, and hepatitis numbers in Wyoming.

12 Disturbing Facts about Wyoming's Youth

1. Wyoming's juvenile drug crime rate is 116% higher than the U.S. rate.¹
2. Wyoming's juvenile DUI rate is 226% higher than the U.S. rate.¹
3. Wyoming ranks 1st in percentage of high school students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days. ² (Out of 19 states)
4. Wyoming ranks 1st in percentage of high school students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days. ² (Out of 21 states)
5. Wyoming ranks 2nd in percentage of high school students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life. ² (Out of 21 states)
6. Wyoming ranks 3rd in percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life. ² (Out of 17 states)
7. Wyoming ranks 3rd in percentage of high school students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days. ² (Out of 19 states)
8. Wyoming ranks 4th in percentage of high school students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life. ² (Out of 22 states)
9. Wyoming ranks 4th in percentage of high school students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days. ² (Out of 20 states)
10. Wyoming ranks 5th in percentage of high school students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life. ² (Out of 21 states)
11. Wyoming ranks 6th in percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days. ² (Out of 22 states)
12. Wyoming ranks 6th in percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days. ² (Out of 21 states)

1. Based on the 2001 FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Rates are per 100,000 and do not include data from Kansas or the District of Columbia. Juveniles are defined as being under 18 years old. Drug crimes include sale/possession and manufacturing.

2. Rankings are based on the 2001 Youth Risk Behavior Survey with the number of states responding to the question in parentheses. The YRBSS includes national, state, and local school-based surveys of representative samples of 9th through 12th grade students.

The 2003 Wyoming Youth Risk Behavior Survey

by **Chelsey Parrie**

The WYSAC has a contract with the Wyoming Department of Education to conduct the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). This project involves working closely with local school personnel around the state, training them to administer the survey to students within their schools, analyzing the data, and reporting the survey results.

Wyoming's YRBS is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which includes school-based surveys of youth conducted at the national level by the CDC and at the state level by state departments of education. The YRBS monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among Wyoming youth: 1) behaviors that contribute to unintentional and intentional injuries, 2)

tobacco use, 3) alcohol and other drug use, 4) sexual behaviors, 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors, and 6) physical inactivity. All of these risk behaviors have the potential to impact students' ability to achieve academic success.

The data gathered through the YRBS are used by the Wyoming Department of Education to identify the student health behaviors that impact student achievement so that resources may be targeted to the areas of greatest need. The YRBS data also can be used for data-driven decision making in at-risk plans, health education curricula, Safe and Drug Free Schools Programs, and other district student health programs.

The YRBS High School Survey has been given

in Wyoming every other year since 1991. The YRBS Middle School Survey was given in 1999 and 2001. Having longitudinal data (data over time) enables Wyoming researchers and educators to monitor changes in students' health risk behaviors. Longitudinal data also enable researchers and educators to implement and evaluate programs designed to increase positive changes in these behaviors.

The 2003 Wyoming YRBS includes a statewide high school survey and a statewide middle school survey. Additionally, local high schools were given the option to survey all of their students and receive reports based on the responses provided by their own high school students. Approximately 50 high schools in Wyoming chose to participate in the local survey option this year.

School Tobacco Policy Survey: Data Summary, June 2003

by **Teresa Scardino** and **Amanda Roebel**

Data for this report are taken from the 2003 School Tobacco Policy Survey conducted by the Substance Abuse Division of the Wyoming Department of Health to review the tobacco-related policies currently in effect in Wyoming schools. All Wyoming school districts were contacted. The surveys were completed by school nurses or health teachers, superintendents, assistant superintendents or Safe and Drug Free School coordinators. Forty-five of Wyoming's forty-eight school districts completed the 2003 School Tobacco Policy Survey. Note that some school districts did not complete every question. This report summarizes responses from these forty-five districts.

Smokefree Buildings and Grounds Policies

All school districts responding to the 2003 School Tobacco Policy Survey enforce a policy prohibiting cigarette smoking and use of other forms of tobacco such as cigars and pipes by students in school buildings. Approximately 90% of responding districts have a policy prohibiting spit tobacco use by students in school buildings that is enforced. Regarding staff use tobacco policies, 97.73% of the school districts enforce a policy prohibiting smoking

in school buildings. In addition, 88.64% of responding school districts enforce policies concerning spit tobacco use by staff in school buildings, while 95.45% enforce policies concerning other forms of tobacco use (pipes, cigars, etc.) by staff in school buildings. School districts reported similar policies for tobacco use by parents and visitors with the exception of spit tobacco use. Regarding both visitors and parents, only 77.27% of school districts enforce policies prohibiting spit tobacco use in school buildings.

Policies regarding tobacco use on school grounds appear to be slightly more lenient. While 97.73% of school districts enforce a policy prohibiting cigarette smoking by students on school grounds, only 65.91% enforce this policy for parents and visitors. In addition, policies regarding tobacco use on school grounds are most lenient in regard to spit tobacco use, with only 57.14% of school districts prohibiting its use by parents and visitors.

In school vehicles, more than 94% of school districts enforce a policy prohibiting any kind of tobacco use. Policies prohibiting cigarette use by students and staff away from school

property is only enforced by 66.67% of school districts and by 62.50% for spit tobacco use away from school property.

Comprehensive Curricula

One question on the survey dealt with whether curriculum included specific types of information about tobacco use for each grade. Caution must be taken when interpreting this data since as few as 19 schools responded to this question for some grades. At least 92% of the responding school districts provide all students from kindergarten through eighth grade with specific instructions about the short- and long-term negative physiologic and social consequences of tobacco use. This percentage steadily decreases from ninth to twelfth grade, with 71.43% of school districts providing these instructions at the twelfth grade level. Instructions regarding social/community influences on tobacco use are provided by 69.57% of school districts to first graders, while the highest percentage (93.75%) of Wyoming school districts provide this information to their seventh graders. Peer norms regarding tobacco use are presented by 70% of school districts to their twelfth graders, again ranging up to the

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School Tobacco Policy Survey
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highest percentage (90.32%) of school districts providing this same information to their seventh graders. Finally, the highest percentage (93.94%) of school districts offer specific instructions about refusal skills to their seventh graders, with the least amount of school districts (75%) providing this information to their twelfth graders.

Providing Cessation Services for Youth

Unfortunately, only 36.36% of school districts provide students who use tobacco with the

opportunity to participate in a program designed to help them quit tobacco use. Furthermore, 31.11% of school districts direct students cited for tobacco use or breaking school tobacco policy to a school sponsored program and only 13.33% of districts provide a school sponsored opportunity for staff that use tobacco to participate in a program designed to help them quit tobacco use.

Comparative Data

In the 2001 School Policy Survey, all school districts in Wyoming reported that their buildings were 100% smoke free. The 2003

School Tobacco Policy Survey expanded on this information by gaining information on spit and other forms of tobacco. In addition, the 2003 survey gathered information about policies for different groups, including students, staff, parents, and visitors, whereas the 2001 survey did not ask for information about these separate groups. Examination of the 2003 survey results indicate that tobacco-free policies vary for students, staff, parents and visitors. Therefore, it would be misleading to compare results from the 2001 and 2003 surveys.

Domestic Violence in Wyoming 1999-2001

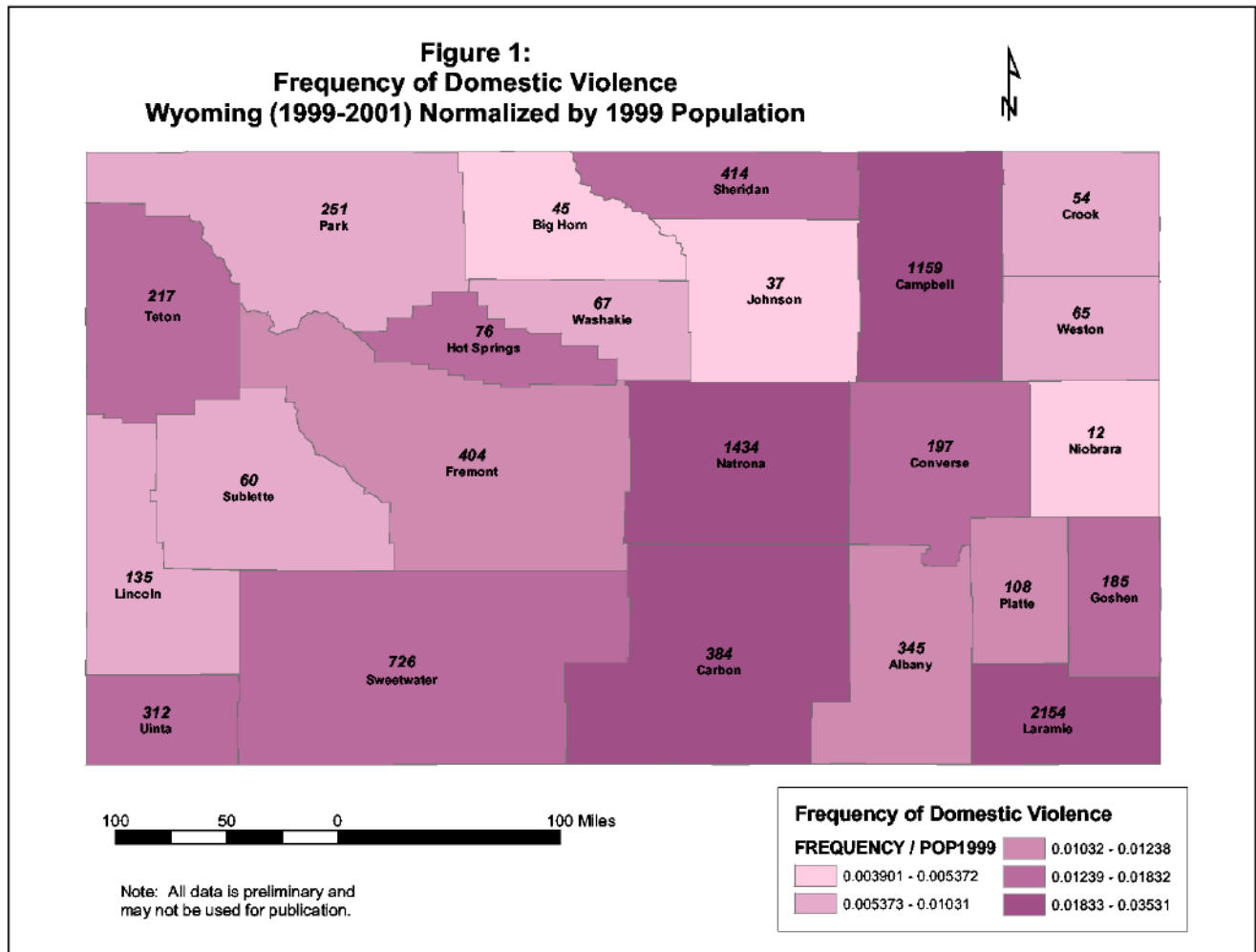
by **Lindsay Robertson**

On January 1, 1988 the Wyoming legislature implemented the Domestic Violence Reporting Program. This new mandate specified that the

Wyoming Department of Corrections establish a domestic violence identification code. Further, it required that Wyoming law enforcement

agencies implement that code in their collection of domestic violence data and submit their data

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Domestic Violence

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to a centralized repository on a monthly basis. In accordance with the Wyoming Family Violence Act, each agency must submit their monthly domestic violence data to the Criminal Records Section of the Division of Criminal Investigation, Office of the Attorney General for compilation (W.S.S. 7-20-107 (a)(b)).

The WYSAC has recently begun to analyze data collected under the Domestic Violence Reporting Program requirements in order to assess the state of domestic violence in Wyoming, compare it to national incidences, and revisit the Minneapolis question as to the most effective means of disposing a domestic violence incident so as to reduce the risk of re-victimization (Sherman, Lawrence, and Richard Berk. The specific deterrent effects of arrest for domestic assault. *American Sociological Review*, 49, (2) pp. 261-272. 1984.)

According to the Wyoming Domestic Violence Protection Act (Wyoming Statute Title 35, Chapter 21) “domestic abuse” is defined as one or more of the following acts, not including self defense:

1. Physically abusing, threatening to physically abuse, attempting to cause

- or causing physical harm or acts which unreasonably restrain the personal liberty of any household member;
2. Placing a household member in reasonable fear of imminent physical harm; or

3. Causing a household member to engage involuntarily in sexual activity by force, threat of force or duress.

A “household member” includes:

1. Persons married to each other;
2. Persons living with each other as if married;
3. Persons formerly married to each other;
4. Persons formerly living with each other as if married;
5. Parents and their adult children;
6. Other adults sharing common living quarters;
7. Persons who are the parents of a child but who are not living with each other; and
8. Persons who are in, or have been in, a dating relationship.

(W.S. 35-21-102)

From 1999-2001 there were 8841 incidents of domestic violence recorded by Wyoming’s law enforcement community. The counties with the highest frequencies of domestic violence incidents were: Laramie (2154), Natrona (1434), and Campbell (1159) counties. When the frequencies are normalized by population, Laramie, Natrona, and Campbell, and Carbon counties are revealed

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Figure 2: Gender of Domestic Violence Victims and Offenders

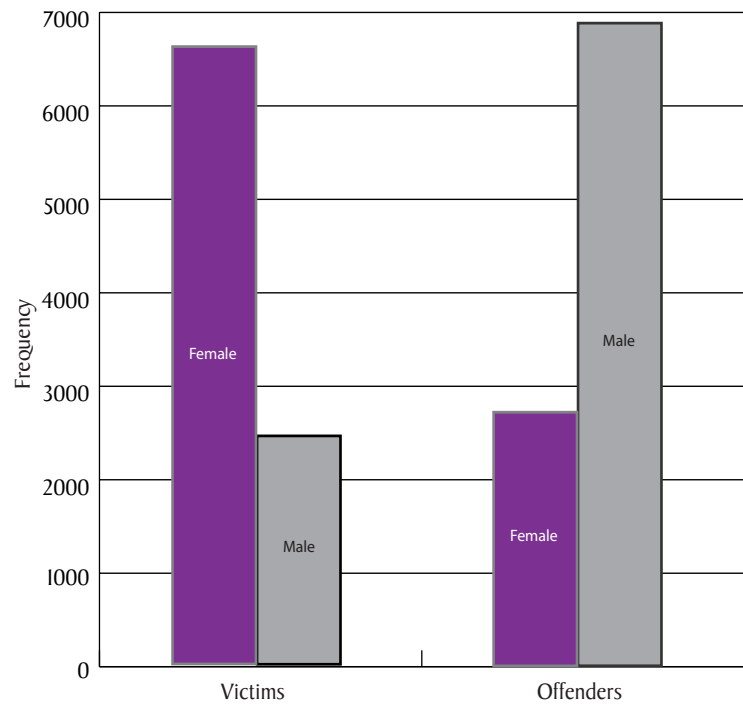
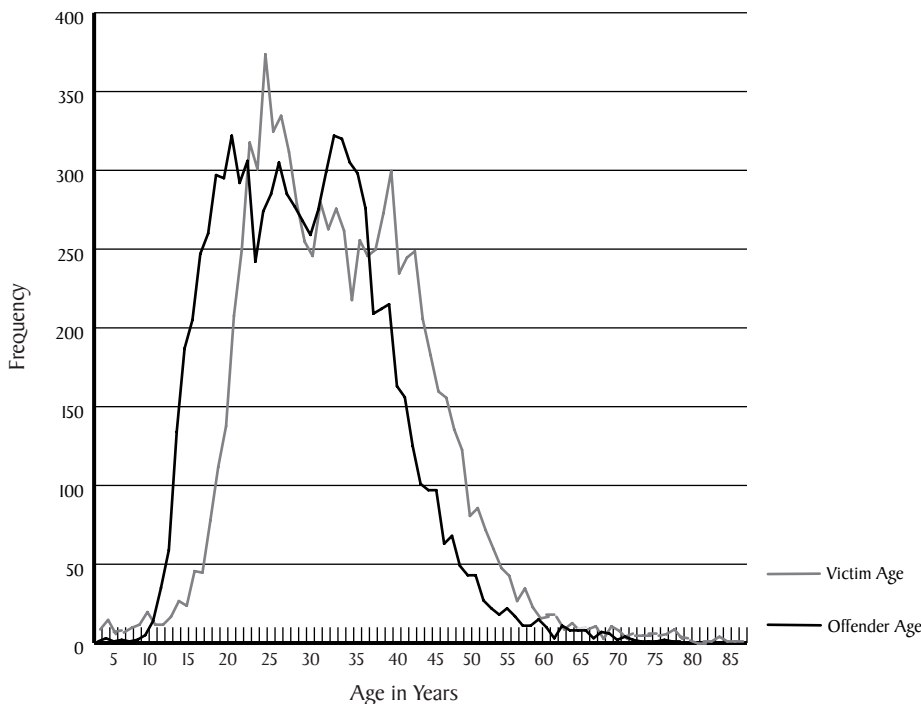


Figure 3: Ages of Domestic Violence Victims and Offenders



Domestic Violence

(continued from page 7)

to be the areas with the biggest domestic violence problem in the state (See Figure 1 on page 6).

Males comprised nearly 74% of the offenders in these incidents, and women were the victims approximately 70% of the time (See Figure 2).

Between 1999 and 2001, the average age for victims of domestic violence was 30 years. The distribution of victim ages is bimodal, with the first peak occurring around age 21, and the second around age 38. (Please refer to Figure 3).

The majority (69%) of domestic violence incidents involved spouses or individuals sharing a household. All other victim-offender relationships follow distantly (See Figure 4).

The vast majority of incidences involved no weapon and resulted in minor or no physical injury to the victim.

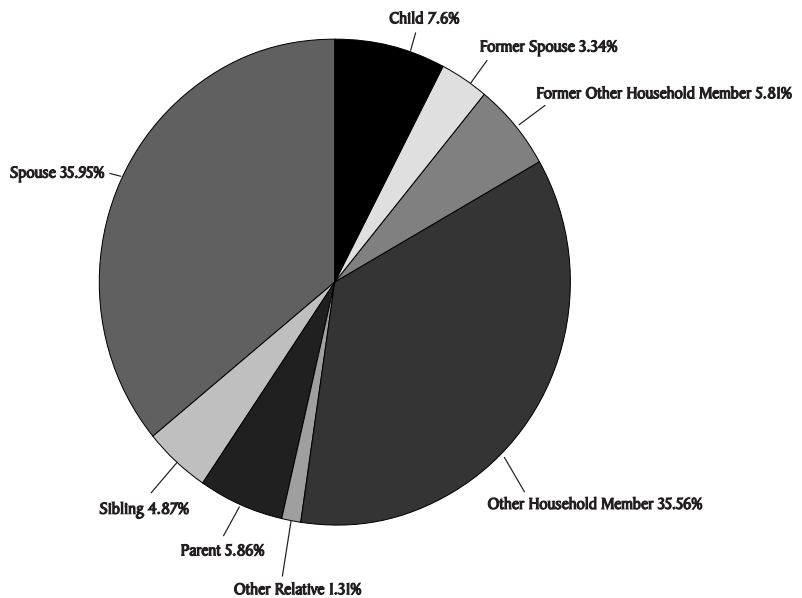
According to Wyoming statute, law enforcement officers are granted the freedom to choose how to dispose a case of domestic violence (W.S.S. 35-21-107(b)). For this reason, dispositions differ greatly from county-to-county across the state.

The state trend was to arrest the alleged offender the majority of the time (51.8%). The next most prevalent methods of disposing a case were to separate the offender from the premises without arrest (20.2%), or provide mediation (11.7%). Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Carbon, Crook, Laramie, Lincoln, Niobrara, and Weston counties utilized alternatives to arrest more often than arrest in mediating incidents of domestic violence. This is interesting because all but one (Natrona) of

the counties with biggest domestic violence problem (Laramie, Carbon, Natrona, and Campbell) chose not to arrest offenders the majority of the time.

Statewide, incidents were most likely to result in arrest when the incident involved abduction (73.3%), murder (66.7%), and assault (56.7%). Intimidation was least likely to result in arrest across the state of Wyoming (11.5%).

Figure 4: Type of Victim-Offender Relationship



PROJECTS SUMMARY

Pending and Continuation Projects

PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
Department of Corrections: <i>Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program</i>	Wyoming Department of Corrections	Conduct process and interim outcome evaluations of new adult and juvenile prisoner reentry initiative.
Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grant	Bureau of Justice Assistance	Improve the current drug court management information system and to conduct more comprehensive process and interim outcome evaluations.

Current Projects

PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
Youth Risk Behavior Survey	Wyoming Department of Education, Health & Safety Unit	Work with high schools and middle schools around the state to conduct the survey. Analyze and publish the survey results.
State Data Infrastructure Development	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Assess, plan, and implement a data system infrastructure to meet the outcomes and reporting needs of the Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division.
State Drug Lab Data System	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Develop a case management system for the State Drug Lab.
21st Century State Incentive Grant (SIG) Evaluation	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division / Wyoming Department of Education, Health & Safety Unit	Examine outcomes for the 21st Century SIG at state, community, and program levels. Help communities to develop individual research designs for each prevention program.
Project Safe Neighborhoods	Bureau of Justice Assistance	Collect data and establish a centralized, integrated data system for gun-related violence, violent incidents, and other related offenses, including an analysis of the data using GIS mapping techniques.
WY Health Substance Abuse Research, Evaluation, and Data Management	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Evaluate Wyoming's drug courts, develop and maintain statewide internet-based drug court case management system.
PERF National Incident Based Reporting System	Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)	Assist PERF in development of 2nd annual National Data Systems For Policing Conference, organize panel presentations related to NIBRS.
PERF Dual Arrest for Intimate Partner Assault	Police Executive Research Forum - National Institute of Justice	Work with the University of Massachusetts at Lowell and PERF on nationwide project examining the use of dual arrests in intimate partner violence cases.
Tobacco Cessation Coordination	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Evaluate local and state tobacco cessation programs including the four regional perinatal programs and two regional "Through with Chew" tobacco cessation programs.
Department of Corrections - Operational Support	Wyoming Department of Corrections (DOC)	Provide DOC with summary level quarterly reports on inmate population. Work with DOC to estimate inflow and outflow of new 100 bed treatment unit. Provide population projections for treatment unit.
State Justice Statistics Program (yearly award): <i>Wyoming Crime Victimization Survey</i>	Bureau of Justice Statistics	Conduct the Wyoming Crime Victimization Survey in cooperation with the University of Wyoming Survey Research Center and the Wyoming State Office of Victims of Crime.
SYNAR	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Work closely with the Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division on tobacco prevention initiatives not related to evaluation project.
Tobacco Prevention and Control Evaluation	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Evaluate local and statewide tobacco prevention initiatives.

Completed Projects

PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING SOURCE	PROJECT OBJECTIVES
WHRN Tobacco Use Prevention Evaluation	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Evaluate statewide tobacco prevention initiatives. Support tobacco prevention initiatives at local level.
WY Health State Incentive Grant Research, Evaluation, and Data Services	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Assist Intermountain Evaluation Services on evaluation of Wyoming's State Incentive Grant. Provide data analysis and assistance to local agencies applying for funds.
WY FAM SERV ST Incentive Grant and Operational Support	Wyoming Department of Family Services Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee	Design and develop database to monitor juveniles held in county detention. Develop statewide internet based data collection process. Provide analysis support for Wyoming County Commissioners Association.
WCCA Consolidated Data System Software	Wyoming County Commissioner's Association	Additional funding for the statewide internet based data collection process funded by the Wyoming Department of Family Services Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.
WY Health Tobacco Prevention Research Associate	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Evaluate local and statewide tobacco prevention initiatives.
WY Health Distribution Formula for Older Americans	Wyoming Department of Health, Aging Division	Develop a formula for distribution of funds received by the state of Wyoming under the Title III-B of the Older Americans Act.
HIV Prevention Database/Website	Wyoming Department of Health, HIV Prevention Unit	Design, develop, and maintain internet-based data collection system and database on HIV prevention and monitoring.
Alcohol Compliance Checks	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division	Survey the state to determine the frequency with which clerks are selling alcohol to minors. Examine the difference in sales rates between walk-in establishments and drive-up establishments.

New Additions to the WYSAC Personnel



Kyle Kotter, B.S.
Research Assistant

Kyle Kotter received an associate of arts degree from Northwest College in Powell, Wyoming and a bachelor of science degree in business administration from the University of Wyoming. He is fluent in Spanish and is actively pursuing a secondary degree in this language.

Kotter began working for the WYSAC in

September 2002 as a student assistant. As a Research Assistant at the WYSAC, his primary responsibilities include data analysis, entry, and table/chart creation. Most recently he has worked on the PNA (Prevention Needs Assessment) reports, the Juvenile report for Wyoming, and is specifically assigned to create and edit many of the graphics included in WYSAC publications.

Personnel*(continued from page 10)*

Russ Miller, B.S.
Research Adjutant

Russ Miller graduated from the University of Wyoming with a bachelors of science degree in Political Science and membership in the Pi Sigma Alpha honor society.

Miller joined the WYSAC in April 2003. His very diverse background includes experience as a cavalry scout for the U.S. Army's opposing forces and as an upgrades supervisor and a merchandise supervisor for Computer City Superstores. Miller's duties at the WYSAC involve data entry, shipping survey materials, inventory control, and assisting with research and survey design.



Elliott Stoddard
Computer Support Specialist

Elliott Stoddard has directed his career toward the use of technology in education and politics. His previous positions include the Systems Administrator for Congresswoman Barbara Cubin and an Assistant User Consultant for Dr. Terry Roark when he was the University of Wyoming President. Before coming back to Wyoming and working for the University of Wyoming, Elliott worked for a dot com in Washington, D.C. where he has a patent pending for an Internet related technology. His experience is not limited to the Internet as he has written five educational software CDs.

Presentations

Engstrom, Martha. "Utility of a Geographic Database of Tobacco Data and Contextual Variables for Data Presentation and Analysis." Presentation at the CDC Office on Smoking and Health, Surveillance and Evaluation Workshop. Atlanta, GA. September 2002.

Engstrom, Martha. "Utility of a Geographic Database of Tobacco Data and Contextual Variables for Data Presentation and Analysis." Presentation at the National Conference on Tobacco or Health. San Francisco, CA. November 2002.

Engstrom, Martha. "Wyoming's School-based Youth Surveys: A Comparison of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey and the Prevention Needs Assessment." Presentation at the Wyoming Department of Education's Coordinated School Health Programs Retreat. Laramie, Wyoming. April 2003.

Faggiani, Donald. "Project Safe Neighborhoods Data Collection." Presentation to the Wyoming Peace Officers Association. Cody, WY. September 2002.

Faggiani, Donald. "An Introduction to the National Incident Based Reporting System." Presentation at the 3rd Annual Western Slope ALERT Conference. Vail, CO. September 2002.

Faggiani, Donald. "Repeat Victimization of Addresses: Predictive and Policy Implications for Police." Presentation at the Bureau of Justice Statistics/Justice Research and Statistics Association. Boston, MA. October 2002.

Faggiani, Donald (co-author). "Explaining the Prevalence, Context and Consequences of Dual Arrest for Intimate Partner Cases." Presentation at the American Society of Criminology Meetings. Chicago, IL. November 2002.

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