

National Study of Treatment and Addiction Recovery Residences Report

WYOMING

The National Study of Treatment and Addiction Recovery Residences (NSTARR) constitutes the largest and most diverse study of recovery housing in the US to date. NSTARR compiled data from publicly available sources (e.g., Oxford House, National Alliance for Recovery Residences, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration websites) and lists maintained by entities tracking recovery housing. Residences for which locating information was available were geocoded and linked with U.S. Census data on urbanicity, alcohol- and drug-involved mortality, and COVID vulnerability. Data collection began in January 2020 and is ongoing until June 2023. The NSTARR database currently contains information on 10,358 residences operated by 3,628 providers in all 50 states. For a detailed description of methods and national findings, please see Mericle et al., 2022.

KEY FINDINGS

The NSTARR team identified 12 recovery residences (2.07 houses per 100,000 population) in Wyoming (see Table 1). Compared to other states (which include DC), Wyoming ranked 32 in terms of recovery housing availability per capita. All residences in Wyoming could be geocoded for these analyses. Sheridan County, a non-adjacent rural county, had the most recovery residences per 100,000 population, and 18 counties had no identified recovery residences, representing a mix of rural-urban classifications; all 23 had fewer than 5 recovery residences (see Figure 1).

We used geographic information systems to identify hot and cold spots in Wyoming. A hot spot is a cluster of high values (county with a high number of residences surrounded by other counties with high numbers of residences) and a cold spot is a cluster of low values (county with low counts surrounded by counties also with low counts). However, we were unable to identify hot and cold spots in Wyoming because the Getis-Ord G_i^* Hot Spot Analysis tool requires a minimum of 30 input features (counties) for it to work best.

The age-adjusted alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate (per 100,000 population) was 37.10 in Wyoming for the years 2009-2019. Wyoming ranked 2 on alcohol- and drug-involved mortality out of the 50 states and DC. Among the counties ranked, Fremont County had the highest alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate and Teton County had the lowest alcohol- and drug-involved mortality rate. Of the three counties that had the highest mortality rates in Wyoming (i.e., Fremont, Natrona, and Platte), two of them also ranked in the bottom half recovery housing availability per capita, suggesting more recovery resources may be needed (see Table 1 and Figure 2).

COVID vulnerability was summarized using the county-level data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's COVID Vulnerability Index (CCVI). The CCVI is a composite measure of seven social determinants of health, encompassing modified themes from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index in combination with COVID risk factors to identify communities in need of additional support during the COVID pandemic. No counties were classified as having very high vulnerability (see Table 1 and Figure 3).

12
RESIDENCES
TOTAL

32
NATIONAL
AVAILABILITY
RANKING

18
COUNTIES
WITHOUT
RESIDENCES

Table 1. County-level Descriptive Statistics on Recovery Residences

County Name	Population ¹	RUCC Classification ²	Number of Recovery Residences ³	Recovery Residences Per 100,000 Population	Recovery Residences Availability per Capita (Rank) ⁴	Age-Adjusted Alcohol/Drug Mortality ⁵ Rate per 100,000 Population	Mortality Rate (Rank) ⁶	CCVI Quintile ⁷
WYOMING	581,024		12	2.07	32	37.10	2	
Albany	38,390	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	51.20	8	Very low vulnerability
Big Horn	11,882	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	45.80	13	Low
Campbell	47,409	Non-adjacent rural	1	2.11	4	46.50	12	Very low vulnerability
Carbon	15,247	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	53.20	5	Very low vulnerability
Converse	13,921	Adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	51.50	7	Very low vulnerability
Crook	7,472	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	33.30	18	Very low vulnerability
Fremont	39,812	Non-adjacent rural	1	2.51	3	127.50	1	Low
Goshen	13,342	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	25.30	20	Very low vulnerability
Hot Springs	4,607	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	49.80	9	Very low vulnerability
Johnson	8,487	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	37.70	16	Very low vulnerability
Laramie	98,320	Urban	2	2.03	5	55.00	4	Very low vulnerability
Lincoln	19,274	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	33.70	17	Very low vulnerability
Natrona	80,333	Urban	0	0.00	23	63.00	2	Low
Niobrara	2,422	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	Suppressed	-	Very low vulnerability
Park	29,148	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	38.30	15	Very low vulnerability
Platte	8,582	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	56.90	3	Very low vulnerability
Sheridan	30,140	Non-adjacent rural	4	13.27	1	44.70	14	Very low vulnerability
Sublette	9,880	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	26.30	19	Very low vulnerability
Sweetwater	43,521	Non-adjacent rural	4	9.19	2	51.70	6	Low
Teton	23,280	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	17.80	22	Very low vulnerability
Uinta	20,479	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	47.70	11	Very low vulnerability
Washakie	8,027	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	48.90	10	Very low vulnerability
Weston	7,049	Non-adjacent rural	0	0.00	23	23.30	21	Very low vulnerability

¹Population data were downloaded from tables in Social Explorer's ACS five-year estimate (2015-2019). American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, 2015-2019. Social Explorer tables, ACS 2015-2019. Social Explorer.

²The Rural-Urban Continuum Code (RUCC) was used to classify each county as urban, adjacent rural, or non-adjacent rural. Urban counties are counties with codes 1 (Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more), 2 (Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population), and 3 (Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population). Adjacent rural counties are counties with codes 4 (Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area), 6 (Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area), and 8 (Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro area). Non-adjacent rural counties are the remaining three codes - 5 (Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area), 7 (Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area), and 9 (Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro area). Rural-Urban Continuum Code (RUCC). <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes.aspx>

³Recovery residences are from the NSTARR project and are current as of 2020.

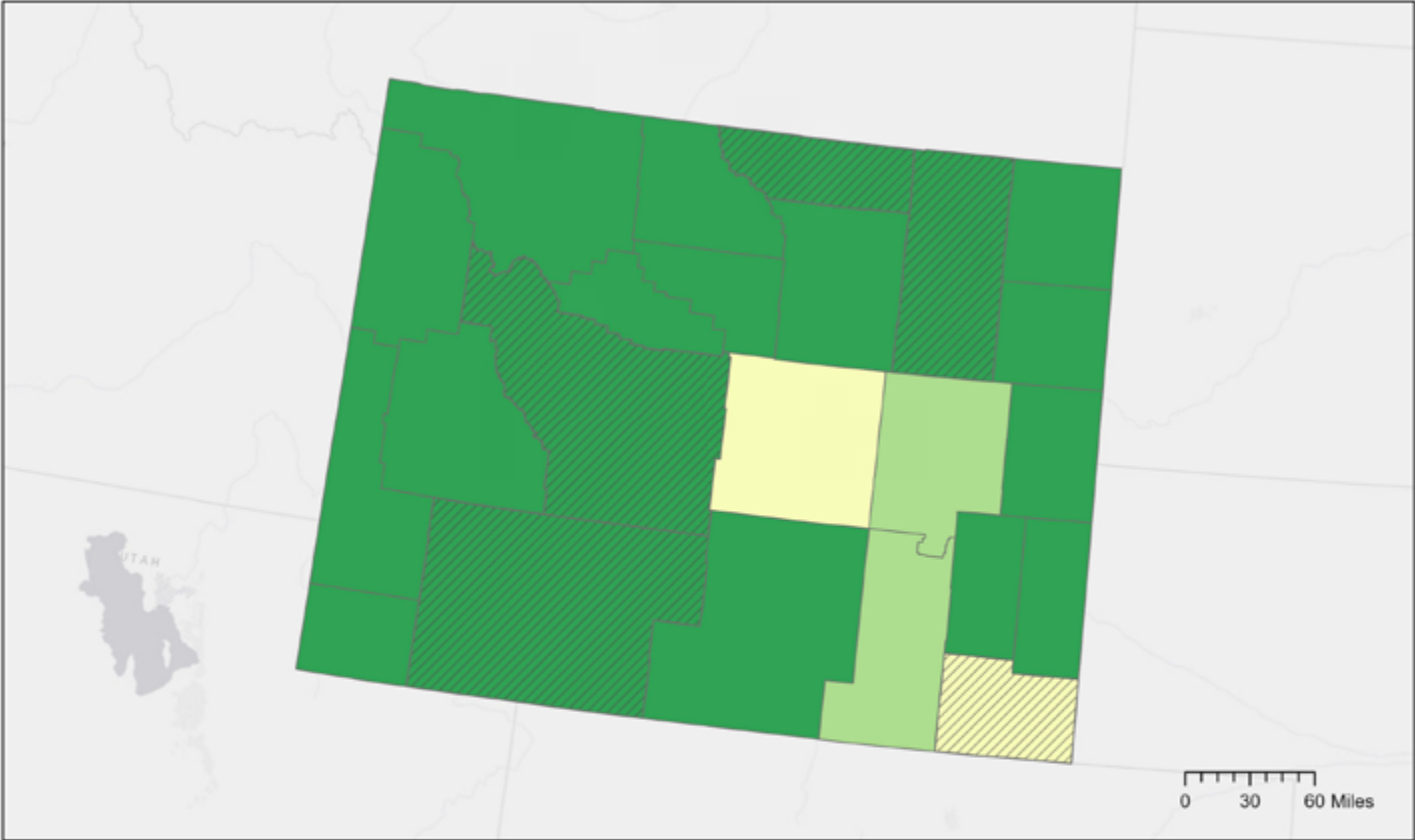
⁴Recovery residences availability per capita is ranked in order of decreasing recovery residence density per 100,000 population per county, with 1 (highest number of residences per 100,000) to 23 (lowest number of residences per 100,000 population). Counties without recovery residences were all assigned a tied rank of 23.

⁵Alcohol- and drug-involved mortality included all deaths as underlying causes of death and selected ICD-10 codes mentioning or attributed to alcohol or drugs as contributing cause of death. Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020. CDC Wonder (Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA. Available at: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>. For more information on coding multiple causes of death, see: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, About Multiple Cause of Death, 1999-2019. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html> accessed on August 9 2021.

⁶Mortality rate is ranked in order of decreasing alcohol- and drug-involved mortality from 1 (highest mortality per 100,000 population) to 22 (lowest mortality per 100,000 population).

⁷COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI) scores range in value from 0 – 1, with 0 being least vulnerable and 1 being the most vulnerable. Each county is ranked relative to all counties across the country, based on seven themes/domains. Each county was grouped into quintiles: very high (score of 0.8-1), high (0.6-0.8), moderate (0.4-0.6), low (0.2-0.4), and very low (0-0.2). For more information on how the CCVI is calculated, see: COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI) methodology. Retrieved from [https://covid-static-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/US-CCVI/COVID-19+Community+Vulnerability+Index+\(CCVI\)+Methodology.pdf](https://covid-static-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/US-CCVI/COVID-19+Community+Vulnerability+Index+(CCVI)+Methodology.pdf)

Figure 1. Distribution of Residences by Rural-Urban Classification



Rural-Urban Classification Code (RUCC)

- Urban
- Adjacent rural
- Non-adjacent rural
- Counties with residence locations suppressed (1-4 residences) to protect privacy

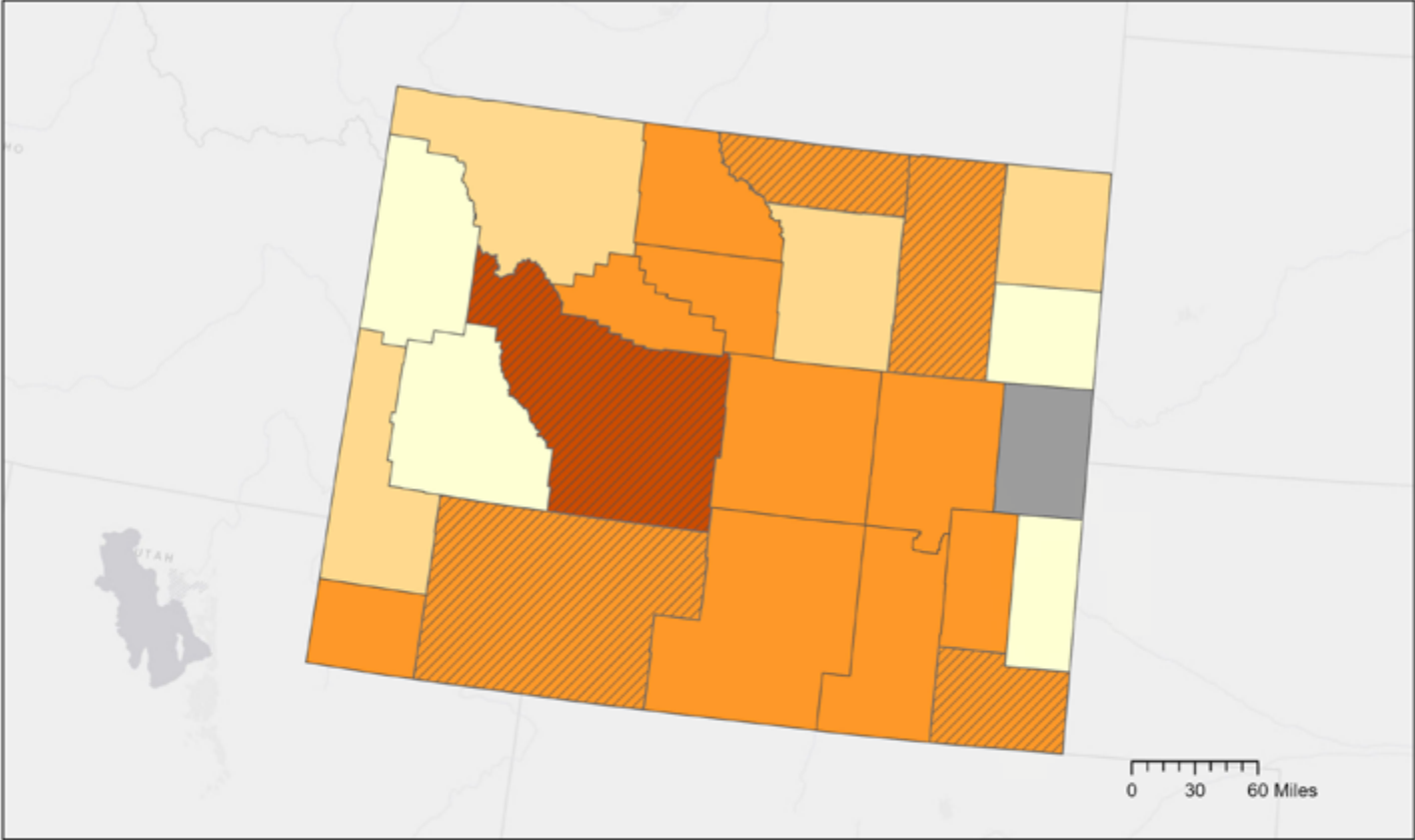




Data Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, EPA, NPS
Recovery residence locations: 2020
Created by: NSTARR Project (May 2022)



Figure 2. Distribution of Residences by Age-adjusted Alcohol- and/or Drug-involved Mortality



Age-adjusted alcohol and drug mortality rate per 100,000 population

- 17 - 26
- 27 - 38
- 39 - 63
- 64 - 127
- Suppressed/Unreliable
- Counties with residence locations suppressed (1-4 residences) to protect privacy

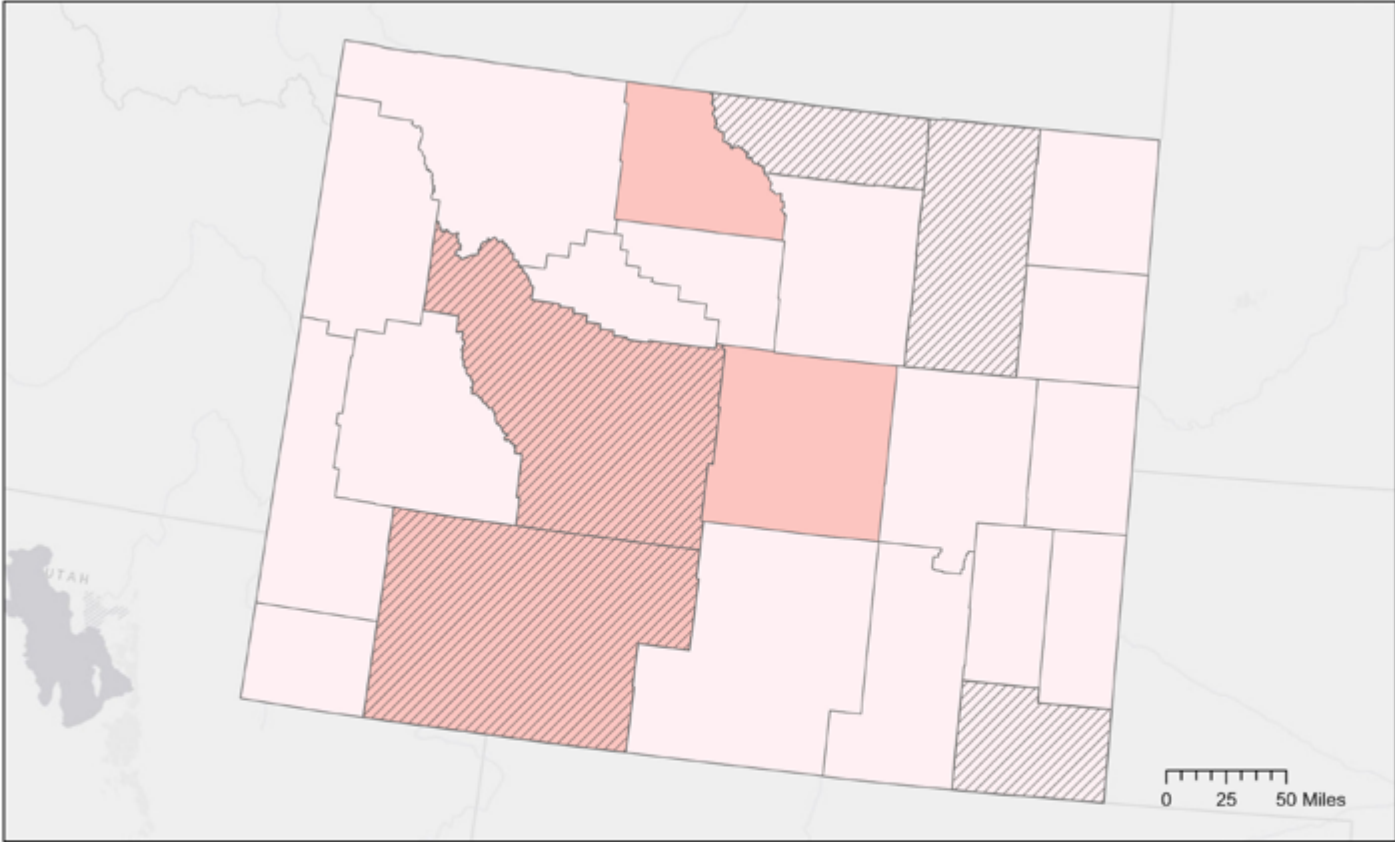




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 Recovery residence locations: 2020
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Figure 3. Distribution of Residences by COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index



COVID-19 Community Vulnerability Index (CCVI)

- Very low vulnerability
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very high vulnerability
- Counties with residence locations suppressed (1-4 residences) to protect privacy





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