

**Nebraska SPF SIG
Community Data Document**

3rd Edition

for the

Central Nebraska Coalition Against Substance Abuse

**(Covering Buffalo, Dawson, Franklin, Gosper, Harlan, Kearney, and
Phelps Counties)**

September, 2011

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Introduction

This is the third in a series of Community Data Document (CDD) being prepared for Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) State Incentive Grant (SIG) recipients in Nebraska. The first CDD, released in September of 2008, was designed primarily to assist SPF SIG communities in completing the Needs Assessment step of the Nebraska Strategic Prevention Framework Community Assessment Toolkit. The Needs Assessment and Define Your Community sections of the Toolkit were linked to specific sections of each community's CDD to help them more quickly and more accurately complete their community assessment.

Due to the positive feedback received on the first CDD, the State SPF SIG Program decided to update and release CDDs to SPF SIG recipients on an ongoing basis throughout the remainder of the Nebraska SPF SIG grant. The State SPF SIG Program felt that, in addition to the initial needs assessment, these data could be valuable for ongoing planning as well as program monitoring and evaluation.

In the previous releases, the CDD provides state, regional, and demographic level data on alcohol-related crimes and motor vehicle crashes, current alcohol use and binge drinking in the population, where alcohol is obtained/consumed, and community perceptions on drinking.

While most of the information in this document remains identical to what was presented in the second release of the CDD, the Nebraska Broadcasters Association survey is not included due to no new information being collected since the previous release.

The tables presented in this document, aside from the demographic data tables, are separated into the following 16 sections:

1. Alcohol-related arrests
2. Blood alcohol concentration levels for DUI arrests
3. Alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes
4. Substance abuse treatment admissions
5. Trauma center admissions involving alcohol
6. Current alcohol use (self-reported)
7. Binge drinking (self-reported)
8. Alcohol-impaired driving (self-reported)
9. Alcohol outlet density
10. How alcohol is obtained and where it is consumed (NRPFS)
11. How alcohol is obtained and where it is consumed (YRBS)
12. Youth perceptions about alcohol availability in their community
13. Youth perceptions and attitudes toward alcohol
14. Perceptions of risk from regular alcohol use, reported by youth
15. Perceptions of risk from binge drinking, reported by youth
16. Perceptions of risk from binge drinking, reported by persons 12 and older

The data sources included in this document consist of the following. Each source is described in detail within the Data Source Description section of this document.

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
- Blood alcohol concentration levels for DUI arrests, Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles
- Liquor Licenses, Nebraska Liquor Control Commission

- Magellan Substance Abuse Treatment Data, Division of Behavioral Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
- Motor Vehicle Crash Data, Nebraska Department of Roads
- National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
- Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS), Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
- Nebraska Trauma Registry, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
- Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Nebraska Crime Commission
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Prior to examining the data tables within this document, we strongly encourage you to read through the *Data Source Descriptions* and *Understanding and Using Your Data* sections found near the back of this document. This information will help you better understand the results found within the data tables and the limitations of each data source.

Demographic Data

The following data are from the 2010 U.S. Census released in June 2011. See footnotes and/or visit www.census.gov for further details.

Population by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, 2010 U.S. Census Data*						
	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
Total	48,695	100.0%	226,320	100.0%	1,826,341	100.0%
Gender						
Female	24,310	49.9%	113,793	50.3%	920,045	50.4%
Male	24,385	50.1%	112,527	49.7%	906,296	49.6%
Age						
<15	10,459	21.5%	46,224	20.4%	383,542	21.0%
15-17	2,211	4.5%	9,773	4.3%	75,679	4.1%
18-20	1,535	3.2%	9,722	4.3%	80,131	4.4%
21-24	1,845	3.8%	11,446	5.1%	102,396	5.6%
25-34	5,249	10.8%	26,160	11.6%	245,176	13.4%
35-44	5,671	11.6%	25,581	11.3%	220,838	12.1%
45-54	7,110	14.6%	32,486	14.4%	258,726	14.2%
55-64	6,301	12.9%	28,139	12.4%	213,176	11.7%
65+	8,314	17.1%	36,789	16.3%	246,677	13.5%
Race/Ethnicity^						
White	42,675	87.6%	207,599	91.7%	1,572,838	86.1%
Black	780	1.6%	1,845	0.8%	82,885	4.5%
Asian	187	0.4%	1,862	0.8%	32,293	1.8%
N. American	277	0.6%	1,051	0.5%	18,427	1.0%
Hispanic	8,490	17.4%	22,160	9.8%	167,405	9.2%
Minority	9,933	20.4%	28,505	12.6%	326,588	17.9%

*2010 population data from the U.S. Census Bureau
**Number of residents by demographic
***Percentage of residents by demographic
^Race represents individuals who identified only one race (opposed to multiple races); Hispanic can be of any race; Minority represents individuals who identified themselves as being of a non-White race, multi-racial, or Hispanic.

Population by Age and County, 2010 U.S. Census Data*

	Population Total		Population <15		Population 15-17		Population 18-20		Population 21-24		Population ≥ 25	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
Dawson	24,326	100.0%	5,797	23.8%	1,152	4.7%	905	3.7%	1,084	4.5%	15,388	63.3%
Franklin	3,225	100.0%	566	17.6%	130	4.0%	78	2.4%	96	3.0%	2,355	73.0%
Gosper	2,044	100.0%	369	18.1%	89	4.4%	41	2.0%	55	2.7%	1,490	72.9%
Harlan	3,423	100.0%	581	17.0%	156	4.6%	81	2.4%	74	2.2%	2,531	73.9%
Kearney	6,489	100.0%	1,278	19.7%	294	4.5%	194	3.0%	193	3.0%	4,530	69.8%
Phelps	9,188	100.0%	1,868	20.3%	390	4.2%	236	2.6%	343	3.7%	6,351	69.1%

*2010 population data from the U.S. Census Bureau

**Number of residents by demographic

***Percentage of residents by demographic

Section 1: Alcohol-Related Arrests

The following tables provide information on arrests for driving under the influence (DUI), non-DUI liquor law violations (such as minor in possession (MIP) and providing/selling alcohol to a minor), and alcohol-related arrests overall. The number of arrests, crude rate per 10,000 population, and the proportion of all arrests that resulted from each measure is presented for your community and compared to your behavioral health region and the state as a whole. To better understand the difference between arrest rates within your community compared to your region and the state, data on statistical significance are also presented.

It is optional for law enforcement agencies to report their data when their community (or jurisdiction) has less than 1,500 residents. As a result, when interpreting your findings, consider factors such as underreporting and non-reporting within your region as well as the degree to which local law enforcement agencies prioritize and address alcohol-related crimes.

For further detail on this data source (including crime data reporting by agency found within Appendix A) see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), Nebraska Crime Commission

DUI Arrest Rate per 10,000 population*, by Gender and Age, 2009-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^d
Total	829	85.1	3,324	73.4	+	26,276	71.9	+
Male	670	137.4	2,661	118.2	+	19,910	109.8	+
Female	159	32.7	663	29.1	NS	6,366	34.6	NS
<17	17	6.7	59	5.3	NS	436	4.7	NS
18-20	88	286.6	300	154.3	+	2,641	164.8	+
21-24	140	379.4	747	326.3	NS	6,194	302.5	+
25-34	244	232.4	981	187.5	+	8,421	171.7	+
35-44	178	156.9	612	119.6	+	4,324	97.9	+
45-54	120	84.4	438	67.4	NS	3,063	59.2	+
55-64	31	24.6	148	26.3	NS	976	22.9	NS
65+	11	6.6	39	5.3	NS	220	4.5	NS
White	798	93.5	3,212	77.4	+	24,064	76.5	+
Black	28	179.5	84	227.6	NS	1,688	101.8	NS
N. American	0	0.0	18	85.6	NA	373	101.2	NA
Asian	2	53.5	5	13.4	NA	110	17.0	NA

*Arrests for driving under the influence (DUI), which includes some arrests for non-alcohol impairment

^a Number of arrests for DUI

^b Annualized crude rate per 10,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than**

^c "+" Community rate is higher than the Region (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the Region (p<.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the Region; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the State; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

Non-DUI Liquor Law Violation Arrest Rate per 10,000 population*, by Gender and Age, 2009-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^d
Total	914	93.8	2,803	61.9	+	22,334	61.1	+
Male	653	133.9	1,917	85.2	+	15,468	85.3	+
Female	261	53.7	886	38.9	+	6,866	37.3	+
<17	238	93.9	524	103.6	NS	3,774	41.1	+
18-20	439	1430.0	1,094	1518.6	NS	11,626	725.4	+
21-24	81	219.5	197	244.9	NS	2,031	99.2	+
25-34	76	72.4	186	81.4	NS	1,904	38.8	+
35-44	53	46.7	103	45.2	NS	1,300	29.4	+
45-54	16	11.3	84	28.3	-	1,261	24.4	-
55-64	6	4.8	25	9.2	NA	370	8.7	NA
65+	5	3.0	7	2.0	NA	68	1.4	NA
White	878	102.9	2,713	65.3	+	19,408	61.7	+
Black	25	160.3	57	154.5	NS	1,991	120.1	NS
N. American	3	54.2	17	80.9	NA	793	215.2	NA
Asian	8	213.9	14	37.6	NA	98	15.2	NA

*Arrests for MIP, procuring for or selling to a minor, open container, and other non-DUI liquor law violations

^a Number of arrests for non-DUI liquor law violations

^b Annualized crude rate per 10,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than**

^c "+" Community rate is higher than the Region ($p < .05$); "-" Community rate is lower than the Region ($p < .05$),

"NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the Region; "NA" cannot test due to $N < 10$ in SPF SIG

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State ($p < .05$); "-" Community rate is lower than the State ($p < .05$), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the State; "NA" cannot test due to $N < 10$ in SPF SIG

**Overall Alcohol-Related Arrest Rate per 10,000 population*, by Gender and Age,
2009-2010 Combined**

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^d
Total	829	179.0	3,324	135.4	+	26,276	133.1	+
Male	670	271.3	2,661	203.4	+	19,910	195.2	+
Female	159	86.4	663	68.1	+	6,366	71.9	+
<17	17	100.6	37	110.9	NS	436	45.8	+
18-20	88	1716.6	189	1781.0	NS	2,641	890.2	+
21-24	140	598.9	398	739.7	NS	6,194	401.6	+
25-34	244	304.8	622	353.7	NS	8,421	210.6	+
35-44	178	203.7	385	213.9	NS	4,324	127.3	+
45-54	120	95.6	322	137.0	-	3,063	83.6	NS
55-64	31	29.4	102	46.9	NS	976	31.6	NS
65+	11	9.6	15	6.3	NS	220	5.8	NS
White	798	196.4	3,212	142.7	+	24,064	138.2	+
Black	28	339.7	84	382.1	NS	1,688	221.9	NS
N. American	0	54.2	18	166.5	NA	373	316.4	NA
Asian	2	267.4	5	51.0	NA	110	32.2	NA

*Arrests for DUI, MIP, procuring for or selling to a minor, open container, and other liquor law violations

^a Number of alcohol-related arrests for DUI and other liquor law violations

^b Annualized crude rate per 10,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than**

^c "+" Community rate is higher than the Region (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the Region (p<.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the Region; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the State; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from DUI*, by Gender and Age, 2009-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Total	5225	15.9%	21,826	15.2%	172,550	15.2%
Male	4045	16.6%	16,085	16.5%	125,177	15.9%
Female	1180	13.5%	5,741	11.5%	47,373	13.4%
<17	888	1.9%	1,927	1.9%	29,199	1.5%
18-20	1111	7.9%	2,134	8.9%	34,771	7.6%
21-24	795	17.6%	1,799	22.1%	28,358	21.8%
25-34	1157	21.1%	2,637	23.6%	38,848	21.7%
35-44	697	25.5%	1,595	24.1%	21,663	20.0%
45-54	432	27.8%	1,083	29.7%	14,693	20.8%
55-64	113	27.4%	333	30.6%	3,985	24.5%
65+	32	34.4%	81	18.5%	1,030	21.4%
White	4766	16.7%	20,271	15.8%	136,941	17.6%
Black	406	6.9%	1,174	7.2%	30,051	5.6%
N. American	22	0.0%	215	8.4%	4,466	8.4%
Asian	28	7.1%	122	4.1%	730	15.1%

*Arrests for driving under the influence (DUI), which includes some arrests for non-alcohol impairment

^a Total number of arrests from all arrest offense categories (including non-alcohol arrests)

^b DUI arrests divided by the total number of arrests per demographic

Use extreme caution when viewing percentages with 'N' less than 10

Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from Non-DUI Liquor Law Violations*, by Gender and Age, 2009-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Total	5225	17.5%	21,826	12.8%	172,550	12.9%
Male	4045	16.1%	16,085	11.9%	125,177	12.4%
Female	1180	22.1%	5,741	15.4%	47,373	14.5%
<17	888	26.8%	1,927	27.2%	29,199	12.9%
18-20	1111	39.5%	2,134	51.3%	34,771	33.4%
21-24	795	10.2%	1,799	11.0%	28,358	7.2%
25-34	1157	6.6%	2,637	7.1%	38,848	4.9%
35-44	697	7.6%	1,595	6.5%	21,663	6.0%
45-54	432	3.7%	1,083	7.8%	14,693	8.6%
55-64	113	5.3%	333	7.5%	3,985	9.3%
65+	32	15.6%	81	8.6%	1,030	6.6%
White	4766	18.4%	20,271	13.4%	136,941	14.2%
Black	406	6.2%	1,174	4.9%	30,051	6.6%
N. American	22	13.6%	215	7.9%	4,466	17.8%
Asian	28	28.6%	122	11.5%	730	13.4%

*Arrests for MIP, procuring for or selling to a minor, open container, and other non-DUI liquor law violations

^a Total number of arrests from all arrest offense categories (including non-alcohol arrests)

^b Non-DUI liquor law violation arrests divided by the total number of arrests per demographic

Use extreme caution when viewing percentages with 'N' less than 10

Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from Alcohol-Related Crimes*, by Gender and Age, 2009-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Total	5225	33.4%	21,826	28.1%	172,550	28.2%
Male	4045	32.7%	16,085	28.5%	125,177	28.3%
Female	1180	35.6%	5,741	27.0%	47,373	27.9%
<17	888	28.7%	1,927	29.1%	29,199	14.4%
18-20	1111	47.4%	2,134	60.1%	34,771	41.0%
21-24	795	27.8%	1,799	33.1%	28,358	29.0%
25-34	1157	27.7%	2,637	30.6%	38,848	26.6%
35-44	697	33.1%	1,595	30.6%	21,663	26.0%
45-54	432	31.5%	1,083	37.5%	14,693	29.4%
55-64	113	32.7%	333	38.1%	3,985	33.8%
65+	32	50.0%	81	27.2%	1,030	28.0%
White	4766	35.2%	20,271	29.2%	136,941	31.7%
Black	406	13.1%	1,174	12.0%	30,051	12.2%
N. American	22	13.6%	215	16.3%	4,466	26.1%
Asian	28	35.7%	122	15.6%	730	28.5%

*Arrests for DUI, MIP, procuring for or selling to a minor, open container, and other liquor law violations

^a Total number of arrests from all arrest offense categories (including non-alcohol arrests)

^b Alcohol-related violation arrests divided by the total number of arrests per

Use extreme caution when viewing percentages with 'N' less than 10

Alcohol-Related Arrest Rate per 10,000 population*, by County, 2009-2010 Combined

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b
Dawson	494	101.5	487	100.1	981	201.6
Franklin	20	31.0	32	49.6	52	80.6
Gosper	9	22.0	5	12.2	14	34.2
Harlan	62	90.6	167	243.9	229	334.5
Kearney	85	65.5	87	67.0	172	132.5
Phelps	159	86.5	136	74.0	295	160.5

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Number of arrests for each arrest offense category displayed

^b Annualized crude rate per 10,000 population, **use caution with rates based on 'N' less than 10**

Percent of All Arrests Resulting from Alcohol-Related Crimes*, by County, 2009-2010 Combined

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Dawson	3769	13.1%	3769	12.9%	3769	26.0%
Franklin	106	18.9%	106	30.2%	106	49.1%
Gosper	29	31.0%	29	17.2%	29	48.3%
Harlan	325	19.1%	325	51.4%	325	70.5%
Kearney	399	21.3%	399	21.8%	399	43.1%
Phelps	597	26.6%	597	22.8%	597	49.4%

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Total number of arrests from all arrest offense categories (including non-alcohol arrests)

^b Alcohol-related violation arrests divided by the total number of arrests

Note: use caution with rates based on a small 'N'

**Alcohol-Related Arrest* Rates per 10,000 population
by year for Central NE SAP**

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b
2004	340	36.50	260	27.92	600	64.42
2005	334	35.86	314	33.72	648	69.58
2006	387	41.35	278	29.71	665	71.06
2007	459	48.96	404	43.10	863	92.06
2008	461	49.06	433	46.08	894	95.13
2009	466	95.62	470	96.44	936	192.06
2010	363	74.55	444	91.18	807	165.73

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Number of arrests for each arrest offense category displayed

^b Crude rate per 10,000 population, **use caution with rates based on a small 'N'**

**Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from
Alcohol-Related Crimes* by year for Central NE SAP**

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
2004	1,851	18.4%	1,851	14.1%	1,851	32.4%
2005	2,039	16.4%	2,039	15.4%	2,039	31.8%
2006	2,094	18.5%	2,094	13.3%	2,094	31.8%
2007	2,287	20.1%	2,287	17.7%	2,287	37.7%
2008	2,538	18.2%	2,538	17.1%	2,538	35.2%
2009	2,746	17.0%	2,746	17.1%	2,746	34.1%
2010	2,479	14.6%	2,479	17.9%	2,479	32.6%

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Total number of arrests from all arrest offense categories (including non-alcohol arrests)

^b Alcohol-related violation arrests divided by the total number of arrests

Note: Use caution when viewing percentages based on a small 'N'

Section 2: Blood Alcohol Concentration Levels for DUI Arrests

Following a DUI arrest in Nebraska, the arresting officer is required to submit a sworn report within three days to the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). This report contains information on the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of the arrested driver. This report is separate from the reporting required by the arresting law enforcement agency.

The number of DUI arrests reported by the Nebraska DMV is different from the number of DUI arrests reported by the Nebraska Crime Commission (contained in Section 1 of this document) for three primary reasons, including: (1) although the law requires that arresting officers submit a sworn report within three days of the arrest, some agencies fail to comply with this reporting requirement; (2) it is optional for law enforcement agencies to report their arrest data to the Nebraska Crime Commission when their community (or jurisdiction) has less than 1,500 residents; and (3) the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data only count the most serious offense. For example, in the case of a motor vehicle homicide by a drunk driver the DUI offense would not be the most serious offense in the given incident and therefore not counted in the UCR arrest data records.

As a result of the data discrepancy, it is important to utilize the DMV BAC data as a secondary source only. When examining DUI arrest totals and rates, we ask that you refer to the Nebraska Crime Commission data in Section 1 of this document.

For further detail on this data source see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data Source: BAC Data for DUI Arrests, Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicle

DUI Arrests and Blood Alcohol Concentration Levels, 2009-2010 Combined									
	CNCASA			Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC $\geq .15^c$	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC $\geq .15^c$	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC $\geq .15^c$
Total	352	0.125	42.0%	9,877	0.139	52.4%	22,239	0.137	50.9%
Dawson	41	0.094	26.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	82	0.109	30.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosper	122	0.125	42.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harlan	13	0.170	69.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kearney	10	0.126	30.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phelps	84	0.150	57.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Number of DUI arrests reported by law enforcement to the Nebraska DMV
^b Average Blood Alcohol Concentration Level for DUI Arrests
^c Percentage of arrests with BAC at or above 0.15

Section 3: Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes

The following tables provide information on fatal crashes, injury crashes, and all crashes that involved alcohol. The number of crashes, crude rate per 100,000 population, and the proportion of all crashes that involved alcohol is presented for your community and compared to your behavioral health region and the state as a whole. To better understand the difference between crash rates within your community compared to your region and the state, data on statistical significance are also presented.

These data reflect motor vehicle crashes (which consist of the unique number of crashes and driver demographics) and not occupant-level statistics (such as the number of persons killed, injured, or involved in the crashes). Data on crashes and the demographics of drivers involved in those crashes are more useful for prevention planning than occupant-level statistics.

For further detail on this data source see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: Motor Vehicle Crash Data, Nebraska Department of Roads

Alcohol-Related Fatal Crash Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N	Rate ^a	N	Rate ^a	Diff from Region ^b	N	Rate ^a	Diff from State ^c
Total ^d	6	4.1	29	4.3	NA	180	3.3	NA
Gender ^e								
Male	7	9.6	34	10.1	NA	182	6.7	NA
Female	1	1.4	4	1.2	NA	47	1.7	NA
Age ^e								
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	1	0.1	NA
15-17	1	15.1	2	6.8	NA	12	5.3	NA
18-20	0	0.0	3	10.3	NA	32	13.3	NA
21-24	1	18.1	6	17.5	NA	26	8.5	NA
25-34	3	19.1	6	7.6	NA	61	8.3	NA
35-44	2	11.8	5	6.5	NA	32	4.8	NA
45-54	1	4.7	10	10.3	NA	41	5.3	NA
55-64	0	0.0	4	4.7	NA	21	3.3	NA
65+	0	0.0	2	1.8	NA	3	0.4	NA

^a Annualized crude rate per 100,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than 10**

^b "+" Community rate is higher than the Region (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the Region (p<.05); "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the Region; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^c "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<.05); "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the State; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^d Number of alcohol-related fatal crashes, not the number of individual fatalities

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in a crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash, not the demographics of individuals killed in the crash. If a fatal crash involved multiple vehicles then the demographics of each driver with alcohol in their system is counted, resulting in a sum for age and gender that is greater than the total number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in a crash.

Alcohol-Related Injury Crash Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N	Rate ^a	N	Rate ^a	Diff from Region ^b	N	Rate ^a	Diff from State ^c
Total ^d	71	48.6	345	50.8	NS	2,536	46.3	NS
Gender ^e								
Male	66	90.2	325	96.3	NS	2,500	91.9	NS
Female	20	27.4	129	37.8	NS	1,028	37.2	NS
Age ^e								
<15	0	0.0	1	0.7	NA	3	0.3	NA
15-17	6	90.5	24	81.9	NA	128	56.4	NA
18-20	7	152.0	62	212.6	NA	451	187.6	NA
21-24	13	234.9	82	238.8	NS	623	202.8	NS
25-34	19	120.7	119	151.6	NS	922	125.4	NS
35-44	10	58.8	57	74.3	NS	606	91.5	NS
45-54	16	75.0	70	71.8	NS	495	63.8	NS
55-64	11	58.2	27	32.0	NS	207	32.4	NS
65+	5	20.0	17	15.4	NA	113	15.3	NA

^a Annualized crude rate per 100,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than 10**

^b "+" Community rate is higher than the Region (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the Region (p<.05); "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the Region; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^c "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<.05); "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the State; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^d Number of alcohol-related injury crashes, not the number of individuals injured in a crash

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in a crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash, not the demographics of individuals injured in the crash. If an injury crash involved multiple vehicles then the demographics of each driver with alcohol in their system is counted, resulting in a sum for age and gender that is greater than the total number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in a crash.

[^] Insufficient data to calculate rate (less than 10 incidents)

Alcohol-Related Crash Rate per 100,000 population, 2008-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N	Rate ^a	N	Rate ^a	Diff from Region ^b	N	Rate ^a	Diff from State ^c
Total ^d	134	91.7	754	111.1	NS	5,348	97.6	NS
Gender ^e								
Male	122	166.8	709	210.0	-	5,180	190.5	NS
Female	36	49.4	241	70.6	NS	1,897	68.7	NS
Age ^e								
<15	0	0.0	1	0.7	NA	6	0.5	NA
15-17	10	150.8	43	146.7	NS	266	117.2	NS
18-20	18	390.9	123	421.7	NS	895	372.3	NS
21-24	26	469.7	190	553.3	NS	1,385	450.9	NS
25-34	42	266.7	240	305.8	NS	1,929	262.3	NS
35-44	21	123.4	143	186.3	-	1,131	170.7	NS
45-54	23	107.8	136	139.5	NS	937	120.7	NS
55-64	14	74.1	59	69.9	NS	420	65.7	NS
65+	6	24.1	30	27.2	NA	180	24.3	NA

^a Annualized crude rate per 100,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than 10**

^b "+" Community rate is higher than the Region (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the Region (p<.05); "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the Region; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^c "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<.05); "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<.05); "NS" Community rate is not significantly different from the State; "NA" cannot test due to N<10 in SPF SIG

^d Number of alcohol-related crashes in which a fatality, injury or property damage (exceeding an estimated \$1,000 for a single vehicle) occurred

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in a crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash, not the demographics of individuals killed or injured in the crash. If a crash involved multiple vehicles then the demographics of each driver with alcohol in their system is counted, resulting in a sum for age and gender that is greater than the total number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in a crash.

^ Insufficient data to calculate rate (less than 10 incidents)

Percentage of Fatal Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved*, 2008-2010 Combined

	CNCASA			Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c
	Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b		Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b		Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b	
Total ^d	31	6	19.4%	112	29	25.9%	559	180	32.2%
Gender ^e									
Male	35	7	20.0%	135	34	25.2%	636	182	28.6%
Female	10	1	10.0%	36	4	11.1%	209	47	22.5%
Age ^e									
<15	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	7	1	14.3%
15-17	5	1	20.0%	15	2	13.3%	60	12	20.0%
18-20	2	0	0.0%	11	3	27.3%	71	32	45.1%
21-24	2	1	50.0%	16	6	37.5%	71	26	36.6%
25-34	13	3	23.1%	19	6	31.6%	146	61	41.8%
35-44	7	2	28.6%	28	5	17.9%	120	32	26.7%
45-54	7	1	14.3%	37	10	27.0%	152	41	27.0%
55-64	3	0	0.0%	19	4	21.1%	96	21	21.9%
65+	6	0	0.0%	25	2	8.0%	123	3	2.4%

*Data reflect the number and proportion of crashes, not individuals

^a Number of fatal crashes

^b Number of fatal crashes that involved alcohol

^c Percentage of all fatal crashes that involved alcohol, **use caution when viewing percentages based on 'N' less than 10**

^d Number of alcohol-related fatal crashes, not the number of individual fatalities

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in a crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash, not the demographics of individuals killed in the crash. If a fatal crash involved multiple vehicles then the demographics of each driver with alcohol in their system is counted, resulting in a sum for age and gender that is greater than the total number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in a crash.

Percentage of Injury Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved*, 2008-2010 Combined

	CNCASA			Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c
	Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b		Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b		Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b	
Total ^d	746	71	9.5%	4,104	345	8.4%	36,134	2536	7.0%
Gender ^e									
Male	632	66	10.4%	3,616	325	9.0%	33,597	2,500	7.4%
Female	450	20	4.4%	3,088	129	4.2%	29,715	1,028	3.5%
Age ^e									
<15	7	0	0.0%	38	1	2.6%	150	3	2.0%
15-17	123	6	4.9%	696	24	3.4%	5,091	128	2.5%
18-20	106	7	6.6%	788	62	7.9%	6,955	451	6.5%
21-24	106	13	12.3%	707	82	11.6%	7,329	623	8.5%
25-34	195	19	9.7%	1,237	119	9.6%	12,718	922	7.2%
35-44	167	10	6.0%	888	57	6.4%	9,843	606	6.2%
45-54	159	16	10.1%	988	70	7.1%	9,476	495	5.2%
55-64	113	11	9.7%	718	27	3.8%	6,386	207	3.2%
65+	108	5	4.6%	660	17	2.6%	5,247	113	2.2%

*Data reflect the number and proportion of crashes, not individuals

^a Number of injury crashes

^b Number of injury crashes that involved alcohol

^c Percentage of all injury crashes that involved alcohol, **use caution when viewing percentages based on 'N' less than 10**

^d Number of alcohol-related injury crashes, not the number of individuals injured in a crash

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in a crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash, not the demographics of individuals injured in the crash. If an injury crash involved multiple vehicles then the demographics of each driver with alcohol in their system is counted, resulting in a sum for age and gender that is greater than the total number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in a crash.

Percentage of Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved*, 2008-2010 Combined

	CNCASA			Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c
	Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b		Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b		Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b	
Total ^d	2,525	134	5.3%	13,420	754	5.6%	102,491	5348	5.2%
Gender ^e									
Male	2,042	122	6.0%	11,430	709	6.2%	92,086	5,180	5.6%
Female	1,325	36	2.7%	8,546	241	2.8%	72,101	1,897	2.6%
Age ^e									
<15	23	0	0.0%	80	1	1.3%	321	6	1.9%
15-17	347	10	2.9%	1,896	43	2.3%	12,703	266	2.1%
18-20	303	18	5.9%	2,144	123	5.7%	17,552	895	5.1%
21-24	267	26	9.7%	1,967	190	9.7%	18,575	1,385	7.5%
25-34	573	42	7.3%	3,437	240	7.0%	32,113	1,929	6.0%
35-44	534	21	3.9%	2,839	143	5.0%	25,195	1,131	4.5%
45-54	537	23	4.3%	3,067	136	4.4%	24,596	937	3.8%
55-64	419	14	3.3%	2,368	59	2.5%	17,494	420	2.4%
65+	365	6	1.6%	2,213	30	1.4%	14,914	180	1.2%

*Data reflect the number and proportion of crashes, not individuals

^a Number of crashes in which a fatality, injury or property damage (exceeding an estimated \$1,000 for a single vehicle) occurred

^b Number of crashes that involved alcohol

^c Percentage of all crashes that involved alcohol, **use caution when viewing percentages based on 'N' less than 10**

^d Number of alcohol-related crashes, not the number of individual killed or injured in a crash

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in a crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash, not the demographics of individuals killed in the crash. If a crash involved multiple vehicles then the demographics of each driver with alcohol in their system is counted, resulting in a sum for age and gender that is greater than the total number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in a crash.

Alcohol-Related Crash Rate per 100,000 population*, by County, 2008-2010 Combined

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b
Dawson	3	4.1	33	45.2	61	83.6
Franklin	0	0.0	10	103.4	13	134.4
Gosper	0	0.0	4	65.2	8	130.5
Harlan	1	9.7	3	29.2	10	97.4
Kearney	1	5.1	6	30.8	10	51.4
Phelps	1	3.6	15	54.4	32	116.1

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Number of alcohol-related fatal crashes, injury crashes, or all crashes

^b Annualized crude rate per 100,000 population, **use caution with rates based on 'N' less than 10**

Percentage of Crashes in which Alcohol was involved*, by County, 2008-2010 Combined

	Fatal Crashes		Injury Crashes		All Crashes	
	Total		Total		Total	
	Fatal ^a	% ^b	Injury ^a	% ^b	Crashes ^a	% ^b
Dawson	12	25.0%	385	8.6%	1248	4.9%
Franklin	1	0.0%	43	23.3%	198	6.6%
Gosper	2	0.0%	34	11.8%	138	5.8%
Harlan	2	50.0%	51	5.9%	219	4.6%
Kearney	8	12.5%	108	5.6%	314	3.2%
Phelps	6	16.7%	125	12.0%	408	7.8%

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Total number of fatal crashes, injury crashes, or all crashes (including non-alcohol crashes)

^b Alcohol-related crashes divided by the total number of crashes by category

Note: use caution with rates based on 'N' less than 10

Section 4: Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions

Treatment data presented in this document include services funded through the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services as well as selected private treatment services that submit their client data to the state. At the time of admission, clients are asked to report their top three drugs of choice. The following data represent the percentages of admissions in which alcohol was identified as the primary drug of choice.

These data represent the number and percentage of treatment admissions, not individuals receiving treatment. As a result, individuals who received multiple treatment admissions were counted more than once (once for each admission). These data reflect the residence of the patient and not where they received their treatment. Because the Magellan database does not include all treatment admissions in the state, population-based rates are not generated.

For further detail on this data source see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: Magellan Substance Abuse Treatment Data, Division of Behavioral Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Percentage of All Treatment Admissions in which Alcohol was identified as the Primary Drug of Choice, by Gender, Age and Race/Ethnicity*, 2009-2010 Combined

	CNCASA		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Total	1,700	48.9%	11,991	47.1%	94,534	51.3%
Male	984	59.2%	6,499	54.3%	55,817	60.4%
Female	715	34.7%	5,488	38.6%	38,692	38.2%
<15	65	0.0%	385	2.3%	2,679	2.3%
15-17	54	29.6%	311	30.9%	1,791	26.5%
18-20	140	35.7%	1,102	38.4%	6,837	48.4%
21-24	264	61.4%	1,676	47.0%	12,275	54.2%
25-34	445	50.6%	3,210	47.9%	24,500	49.3%
35-44	403	53.1%	2,603	53.1%	20,754	54.5%
45-54	235	49.8%	2,006	54.2%	18,956	58.7%
55-64	78	52.6%	586	47.8%	5,740	53.7%
65+	16	43.8%	112	37.5%	1,002	42.2%
White	1,352	47.8%	10,289	47.9%	71,762	51.6%
Black	25	88.0%	197	49.7%	7,933	49.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	- [^]	53	20.8%	925	44.1%
N. American/Alaskan Native	10	100.0%	141	76.6%	3,204	74.8%
Hispanic	193	54.9%	856	43.8%	6,330	52.0%

*Race categories represent non-Hispanics, Hispanic can be of any race; non-Hispanic "multi-racial" and "other" are not included in this table

^a Total number of treatment admissions

^b Among admissions where drug of choice was noted (drug of choice data was missing from a small number of admissions), the percentage in which alcohol was noted as the primary drug of choice; NA=unable to calculate percentage due to no drug of choice data

[^] Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 10 admissions)

Percentage of All Treatment Admissions in which Alcohol was identified as the Primary Drug of Choice, by Gender and County, 2009-2010

	Total		Male		Female	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Dawson	941	47.4%	565	55.6%	375	34.9%
Franklin	114	53.5%	63	73.0%	51	29.4%
Gosper	35	45.7%	23	60.9%	12	16.7%
Harlan	82	50.0%	42	69.0%	40	30.0%
Kearney	205	46.3%	127	58.3%	78	26.9%
Phelps	323	53.6%	164	64.6%	159	42.1%

^a Total number of treatment admissions

^b Among admissions where drug of choice was noted (drug of choice data was missing from a small number of admissions), the percentage in which alcohol was noted as the primary drug of choice; NA=unable to calculate percentage due to no drug of choice data

Section 5: Trauma Center Admissions involving Alcohol

At the time of admission to a trauma center in Nebraska, operating as part of the Nebraska Statewide Trauma System, patients are tested (at the discretion of each trauma center) for alcohol in their system at the time of admission. As a result, information is available, through the Nebraska Trauma Registry (NTR), on the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of patients at admission for those who received in-patient care, died as a patient, or were transported from one facility to another. Patients who are treated in the emergency department and released are not required to submit their trauma data to the NTR.

The following data represent the percentage of all hospitalizations in which alcohol was in the patient's system at the time of admission. The level of alcohol in the patient's system is broken down to reflect any alcohol as well as blood alcohol concentration (BAC) ≥ 0.08 . These data reflect the residence of the patient and not where they received their medical care.

Because the NTR does not include all trauma facilities in the state, population-based rates are not generated. Also, because trauma centers test for alcohol at their own discretion, use caution when comparing results for your community to your region and the state as a whole.

For further detail on this data source see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: Nebraska Trauma Registry, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Percentage of All (inpatient) Trauma Center Hospitalizations in which Alcohol was in the Patients System at the Time of Admission*, by Gender and Age, 2009-2010 Combined

	CNCASA			Behavioral Health Region 3			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC \geq .08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC \geq .08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC \geq .08 ^c
Total	818	4.6%	1.7%	2,991	7.3%	4.1%	16,743	9.9%	6.7%
Male	409	6.8%	2.9%	1,516	10.6%	6.3%	9,298	13.6%	9.3%
Female	382	2.6%	0.5%	1,435	4.0%	1.9%	7,191	5.5%	3.4%
<15	67	0.0%	0.0%	202	0.0%	0.0%	1,428	0.3%	0.2%
15-17	25	8.0%	0.0%	101	9.9%	5.0%	568	4.4%	2.5%
18-20	25	12.0%	0.0%	79	21.5%	8.9%	655	15.6%	9.3%
21-24	31	16.1%	6.5%	108	22.2%	13.9%	813	24.7%	16.9%
25-34	47	12.8%	8.5%	220	24.1%	15.0%	1,529	23.4%	16.2%
35-44	51	17.6%	5.9%	173	16.2%	10.4%	1,280	21.6%	15.0%
45-54	96	4.2%	2.1%	264	11.0%	4.5%	1,731	16.5%	10.5%
55-64	88	2.3%	0.0%	279	5.0%	3.2%	1,620	8.5%	5.8%
65+	362	0.3%	0.3%	1,408	0.9%	0.5%	6,035	1.5%	0.9%

*Includes inpatient hospitalizations for centers participating in the Nebraska Trauma Registry

^a Total number of hospitalizations

^b The percentage of hospitalizations in which any amount of alcohol was found in the patients system at the time of admission

^c The percentage of hospitalizations in which the patient was found to have a BAC \geq 0.08 at the time of admission

Percentage of All (inpatient) Trauma Center Hospitalizations in which Alcohol was in the Patients System at the Time of Admission*, by Gender and County, 2009-2010 Combined

	Total			Male			Female		
	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC \geq .08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC \geq .08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC \geq .08 ^c
Dawson	349	5.7%	2.0%	185	8.1%	3.2%	147	3.4%	0.7%
Franklin	72	5.6%	1.4%	35	2.9%	0.0%	37	8.1%	2.7%
Gosper	33	0.0%	0.0%	14	0.0%	0.0%	16	0.0%	0.0%
Harlan	80	2.5%	1.3%	41	4.9%	2.4%	39	0.0%	0.0%
Kearney	71	7.0%	4.2%	38	10.5%	7.9%	32	3.1%	0.0%
Phelps	213	3.3%	0.9%	96	6.3%	2.1%	111	0.9%	0.0%

*Includes inpatient hospitalizations for centers participating in the Nebraska Trauma Registry

^a Total number of hospitalizations

^b The percentage of hospitalizations in which any amount of alcohol was found in the patients system at the time of admission

^c The percentage of hospitalizations in which the patient was found to have a BAC \geq 0.08 at the time of admission

[^] Insufficient data to calculate percentage

Section 6: Current Alcohol Use

Current alcohol use refers to the self-reported consumption of alcohol during the previous 30 days. This section contains data on current alcohol use from four surveys, the Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Since each survey asks slightly different questions, the way each survey defines current alcohol use is provided below:

- **NRPFSS:** Percentage of students in 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade who report having beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- **YRBS:** Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report having at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
- **BRFSS:** Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- **NSDUH:** Percentage of persons 12 and older who report having drunk an alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey.

For further detail on each of the three data sources included in this section see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey Data

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2010						
	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	344	2.9%	1,579	3.0%	7,940	3.0%
8th grade	400	11.3%	1,589	7.7%	8,666	7.9%
10th grade	408	23.5%	1,537	21.0%	8,448	21.0%
12th grade	402	40.1%	1,407	33.8%	7,374	34.7%

*Percentage of students who report having beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of respondents)

**Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender,
NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	180	4.4%	793	2.4%	3,990	3.9%
Female	164	1.2%	783	3.6%	3,943	2.2%
8th grade						
Male	196	9.2%	795	6.8%	4,312	7.7%
Female	202	13.4%	791	8.6%	4,341	8.1%
10th grade						
Male	198	24.2%	781	20.7%	4,142	21.8%
Female	210	22.9%	755	21.2%	4302	20.2%
12th grade						
Male	203	44.3%	688	35.8%	3,559	37.4%
Female	199	35.7%	718	32.0%	3,811	32.1%

*Percentage of students who report having beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	174	1.7%	1,079	2.1%	5,737	2.5%
Black	1	^	31	6.5%	179	5.6%
Asian	3	^	30	10.0%	160	3.1%
N.American	4	^	47	4.3%	378	3.7%
Hispanic	150	4.0%	343	4.4%	1,276	4.6%
8th grade						
White	240	6.7%	1,185	6.3%	6,400	6.5%
Black	5	^	26	11.5%	269	7.8%
Asian	3	^	27	7.4%	167	5.4%
N.American	9	^	41	9.8%	321	13.4%
Hispanic	134	17.2%	286	12.2%	1,360	13.2%
10th grade						
White	258	23.3%	1,180	19.7%	6,704	20.1%
Black	6	^	35	14.3%	251	16.7%
Asian	7	^	24	12.5%	173	20.2%
N.American	5	^	27	14.8%	225	24.4%
Hispanic	129	24.0%	255	29.0%	989	27.2%
12th grade						
White	289	41.2%	1,135	33.1%	6,106	35.1%
Black	5	^	20	40.0%	144	20.8%
Asian	3	^	25	32.0%	133	24.1%
N.American	7	^	21	33.3%	156	39.7%
Hispanic	95	36.8%	194	37.1%	764	34.4%

*Percentage of students who report having beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	242	2.9%	120	1.7%	122	4.1%
Franklin	24	0.0%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	68	4.4%	29	0.0%	39	7.7%
8th grade						
Dawson	254	12.2%	127	15.0%	127	9.4%
Franklin	31	9.7%	17	^	14	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	64	17.2%	31	19.4%	32	15.6%
10th grade						
Dawson	256	23.0%	136	22.1%	120	24.2%
Franklin	22	40.9%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	15	^	10	^	5	^
Kearney	72	29.2%	31	25.8%	41	31.7%
12th grade						
Dawson	245	40.4%	126	35.7%	119	45.4%
Franklin	19	^	9	^	10	^
Gosper	22	18.2%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	57.0%	36	55.6%	43	58.1%

*Percentage of students who report having beer, wine, or hard liquor to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^ Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska High School Students, United States, Nebraska, and Behavioral Health Region, 2009/2010 YRBS**

	Current Alcohol Use		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c
			Low High
United States (2009)	14,864	41.8%	(40.2% - 43.4%)
Nebraska	2,558	26.6%	(24.1% - 29.0%)
BH Regions			
Region 1	80	41.1%	(26.6% - 55.7%)
Region 2	296	29.8%	(24.5% - 35.1%)
Region 3	501	22.5%	(19.3% - 25.6%)
Region 4	433	32.3%	(26.1% - 38.5%)
Region 5	748	24.7%	(20.4% - 29.1%)
Region 6	500	24.0%	(18.3% - 29.6%)

*Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who reported having at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Due to different data collection schedules, the data represent 2009 for the U.S. as a whole and 2010 for Nebraska

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage (although it is not weighted specifically to represent each behavioral health region)

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS, 2009-2010**

	CNCASA				Behavioral Health Region 3				State of Nebraska			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c	
			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High
Total	1,008	53.4%	48.7%	58.0%	6,249	54.2%	52.4%	56.1%	32,076	59.0%	57.9%	60.2%
Male	411	60.1%	52.9%	67.4%	2,427	63.1%	60.2%	65.9%	12,501	65.4%	63.7%	67.2%
Female	597	47.5%	41.6%	53.3%	3,822	45.7%	43.4%	48.0%	19,575	52.9%	51.4%	54.5%
18-25	23	44.8%	22.6%	67.0%	143	44.5%	34.8%	54.3%	870	47.0%	41.3%	52.8%
26-34	55	59.7%	45.7%	73.8%	338	64.4%	58.5%	70.3%	2,140	69.5%	66.3%	72.7%
35-44	108	64.2%	54.8%	73.7%	706	65.5%	61.5%	69.5%	3,810	69.7%	67.3%	72.1%
45-54	166	61.4%	53.0%	69.9%	1,156	62.5%	59.1%	65.9%	6,091	64.4%	62.4%	66.4%
55-64	245	55.3%	48.6%	61.9%	1,371	54.5%	51.6%	57.5%	6,949	57.4%	55.5%	59.3%
65+	410	36.6%	31.6%	41.7%	2,521	35.1%	33.0%	37.2%	12,129	42.1%	40.7%	43.6%
White	932	58.4%	53.9%	63.0%	5,959	55.8%	53.9%	57.7%	29,942	60.6%	59.4%	61.8%
Black	2	^	^	^	11	39.9%	0.0%	83.5%	220	53.1%	43.1%	63.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	^	^	^	16	5.8%	0.0%	15.4%	115	43.9%	28.2%	59.6%
N. American/Alaskan Native	4	^	^	^	14	67.3%	34.5%	100.0%	199	51.3%	36.0%	66.6%
Hispanic	50	21.2%	5.7%	36.8%	140	28.7%	17.9%	39.5%	1,043	40.7%	34.3%	47.2%

*Percentage of adults (18+) who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Race/ethnicity categories represent non-Hispanics, Hispanic can be of any race; non-Hispanic "multi-racial" and "other" are not included in this table

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

^ Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 10 respondents)

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender and County, BRFSS, 2009-2010

	Total				Male				Female			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c	
			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High
Dawson	408	51.0%	43.2%	58.7%	171	58.8%	46.7%	70.8%	237	43.0%	33.6%	52.3%
Franklin	95	50.8%	37.4%	64.2%	28	56.3%	35.0%	77.6%	67	48.3%	31.6%	65.0%
Gosper	57	53.1%	34.2%	72.1%	22	56.6%	26.7%	86.5%	35	51.2%	27.4%	75.0%
Harlan	104	52.5%	38.6%	66.5%	50	64.6%	46.0%	83.2%	54	41.1%	23.6%	58.6%
Kearney	145	54.1%	43.2%	65.0%	61	55.1%	38.3%	72.0%	84	53.3%	38.7%	67.8%
Phelps	199	59.4%	50.0%	68.9%	79	65.7%	51.7%	79.6%	120	53.9%	41.4%	66.5%

*Percentage of adults (18+) who reported drinking at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Alcohol Use in Past Month, Among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, by Time Period and Behavioral Health Region, NSDUH, 2002-2008

	2002-2004 Combined			2004-2006 Combined			2006-2008 Combined				
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b			
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High		
United States	50.4%	-	-	51.0%	(50.4	-	51.6)	51.2%	(50.8	-	51.7)
Nebraska	54.4%	-	-	54.6%	(51.8	-	57.3)	54.9%	(52.3	-	57.6)
BH Region											
Regions 1 & 2	54.4%	(51.5	-	51.7%	(44.9	-	58.5)	52.8%	(47.6	-	58.0)
Region 3	50.7%	(44.3	-	56.0%	(49.7	-	62.1)	54.0%	(47.5	-	60.2)
Region 4	55.9%	(49.9	-	46.6%	(40.7	-	52.5)	52.5%	(46.6	-	58.4)
Region 5	48.9%	(50.3	-	56.1%	(51.4	-	60.7)	55.6%	(51.0	-	60.1)
Region 6	55.0%	(52.3	-	56.5%	(52.6	-	60.4)	56.1%	(52.2	-	60.0)

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Alcohol Use in Past Month, Among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, by Behavioral Health Region and Age, 2006-2008 Combined

	12-17 years old			18-25 years old			26 and older		
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b	
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High
United States	15.7%	(15.3%	- 16.1%)	61.4%	(60.8%	- 62.0%)	54.2%	(53.6%	- 54.8%)
Nebraska	17.1%	(14.8%	- 19.6%)	67.8%	(64.6%	- 70.8%)	57.6%	(54.3%	- 60.9%)
BH Region ^c									
Regions 1 & 2	17.8%	(14.5%	- 21.8%)	63.3%	(56.7%	- 69.4%)	55.8%	(49.7%	- 61.7%)
Region 3	19.2%	(14.7%	- 24.6%)	-	- - -		-	- - -	
Region 4	19.4%	(15.0%	- 24.7%)	-	- - -		-	- - -	
Region 5	16.1%	(12.8%	- 20.1%)	68.1%	(63.2%	- 72.6%)	57.7%	(52.0%	- 63.2%)
Region 6	16.1%	(12.8%	- 19.9%)	68.7%	(63.4%	- 73.5%)	59.4%	(54.6%	- 64.0%)

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Section 7: Binge Drinking

For this document, binge drinking refers to the consumption of five or more drinks of alcohol during one occasion. However, according to the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), binge drinking is defined as a pattern of drinking alcohol that brings blood alcohol concentration (BAC) to 0.08 grams or above. For a typical adult, this corresponds to consuming five or more drinks for males or four or more drinks for females in about two hours.

This section contains data on binge drinking from four surveys, the Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Since each survey asks slightly different questions, the way each survey defines binge drinking is provided below:

- **NRPFSS:** Percentage of students in 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade who report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- **YRBS:** Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who report having five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
- **BRFSS:** Percentage of adults 18 and older who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- **NSDUH:** Percentage of persons 12 and older who report having five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey. Occasion is defined as drinking the beverages at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other.

For further detail on each of the four data sources included in this section see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey Data

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2010						
	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	343	1.5%	1,577	0.6%	7,931	0.9%
8th grade	400	5.8%	1,590	3.8%	8,658	3.8%
10th grade	408	16.4%	1,539	14.0%	8,425	13.4%
12th grade	400	31.8%	1,400	24.6%	7,348	25.6%

*Percentage of students who report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of respondents)

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	179	1.7%	790	0.6%	3,982	1.3%
Female	164	1.2%	784	0.6%	3,942	0.4%
8th grade						
Male	196	4.1%	796	3.8%	4,308	3.8%
Female	202	7.4%	791	3.8%	4,337	3.7%
10th grade						
Male	198	18.2%	784	14.2%	4,134	14.5%
Female	210	14.8%	754	13.9%	4,287	12.4%
12th grade						
Male	201	37.3%	684	28.1%	3,544	29.1%
Female	199	26.1%	715	21.3%	3,800	22.3%

*Percentage of students who report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity,
NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	173	1.7%	1,079	0.4%	5,731	0.7%
Black	1	^	31	3.2%	179	1.1%
Asian	3	^	30	0.0%	160	0.6%
N.American	4	^	47	2.1%	377	1.3%
Hispanic	150	1.3%	341	1.2%	1,274	1.4%
8th grade						
White	240	4.2%	1,186	3.0%	6,396	3.0%
Black	5	^	26	11.5%	270	3.7%
Asian	3	^	27	0.0%	167	1.2%
N.American	9	^	41	2.4%	321	6.5%
Hispanic	134	8.2%	286	7.0%	1,357	6.9%
10th grade						
White	258	15.5%	1,182	12.8%	6,692	12.8%
Black	6	^	35	11.4%	249	11.2%
Asian	7	^	24	12.5%	173	9.2%
N.American	5	^	27	7.4%	223	14.4%
Hispanic	129	17.8%	255	20.0%	982	18.9%
12th grade						
White	287	32.1%	1,130	24.3%	6,089	26.2%
Black	5	^	20	35.0%	142	14.8%
Asian	3	^	25	4.0%	132	11.4%
N.American	8	^	21	28.6%	156	30.1%
Hispanic	94	30.9%	192	26.6%	758	24.3%

*Percentage of students who report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

**Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender,
NRPFS, 2010**

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	241	0.8%	120	0.8%	121	0.8%
Franklin	24	4.2%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	68	2.9%	29	0.0%	39	5.1%
8th grade						
Dawson	254	6.3%	127	7.1%	127	5.5%
Franklin	31	6.5%	17	^	14	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	64	7.8%	31	12.9%	32	3.1%
10th grade						
Dawson	256	15.6%	136	14.0%	120	17.5%
Franklin	22	36.4%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	15	^	10	^	5	^
Kearney	72	20.8%	31	12.9%	41	26.8%
12th grade						
Dawson	245	32.7%	127	26.8%	118	39.0%
Franklin	19	^	9	^	10	^
Gosper	22	4.5%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	77	46.8%	35	42.9%	42	50.0%

*Students who report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska High School Students, United States, Nebraska, and Behavioral Health Region, 2009/2010 YRBS**

	Binge Drinking			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
			Low	High
United States (2009)	16,009	24.2%	(22.6%	- 25.9%)
Nebraska	2,675	16.4%	(14.4%	- 18.4%)
BH Regions				
Region 1	85	28.9%	(11.5%	- 46.4%)
Region 2	310	16.6%	(12.1%	- 21.2%)
Region 3	518	13.5%	(10.6%	- 16.3%)
Region 4	451	21.6%	(15.5%	- 27.6%)
Region 5	790	14.4%	(11.4%	- 17.4%)
Region 6	521	15.7%	(12.1%	- 19.3%)

*Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who reported having 5+ drinks of alcohol in a row during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Due to different data collection schedules, the data represent 2009 for the U.S. as a whole and 2010 for Nebraska

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage (although it is not weighted specifically to represent each behavioral health region)

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS, 2009-2010**

	CNCASA				Behavioral Health Region 3				State of Nebraska			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c	
			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High
Total	998	13.9%	10.3%	17.5%	6,197	16.7%	15.1%	18.3%	31,792	18.7%	17.6%	19.7%
Male	403	17.5%	11.6%	23.4%	2,397	24.2%	21.5%	26.9%	12,335	25.2%	23.5%	26.9%
Female	595	10.8%	6.4%	15.1%	3,800	9.5%	7.9%	11.2%	19,457	12.5%	11.3%	13.7%
18-25	22	22.0%	2.6%	41.3%	141	24.9%	16.0%	33.8%	858	27.7%	22.4%	32.9%
26-34	55	16.1%	5.6%	26.6%	333	25.4%	20.0%	30.8%	2,123	27.8%	24.7%	31.0%
35-44	108	18.7%	10.7%	26.7%	703	25.4%	21.5%	29.2%	3,778	23.4%	21.1%	25.6%
45-54	164	16.9%	10.8%	23.0%	1,147	19.1%	16.5%	21.8%	6,029	19.5%	17.7%	21.3%
55-64	240	12.4%	8.2%	16.7%	1,358	9.4%	7.7%	11.1%	6,885	12.5%	11.1%	13.9%
65+	408	2.6%	1.0%	4.2%	2,501	2.8%	2.1%	3.6%	12,035	3.2%	2.7%	3.7%
White	923	14.5%	10.7%	18.2%	5,912	17.2%	15.5%	18.8%	29,679	18.8%	17.7%	19.9%
Black	2	^	^	^	11	29.0%	0.0%	73.5%	218	19.6%	8.5%	30.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	^	^	^	16	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	114	11.4%	0.2%	22.6%
N. American/Alaskan Native	4	^	^	^	14	38.0%	0.0%	82.8%	197	24.0%	12.9%	35.0%
Hispanic	50	12.5%	0.0%	27.0%	138	8.5%	2.2%	14.7%	1,035	15.1%	9.8%	20.3%

*Percentage of adults (18+) who reported drinking five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Race categories represent non-Hispanics, Hispanic can be of any race; non-Hispanic "multi-racial" and "other" are not included in this table

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

^ Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 10 respondents)

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender and County, BRFSS, 2009-2010

	Total				Male				Female			
	n	%	95% C.I.		n	%	95% C.I.		n	%	95% C.I.	
			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High
Dawson	403	11.6%	6.2%	16.9%	168	14.6%	5.9%	23.3%	235	8.5%	2.4%	14.7%
Franklin	95	14.2%	4.5%	24.0%	28	14.9%	1.3%	28.5%	67	13.9%	1.1%	26.7%
Gosper	57	24.4%	4.7%	44.0%	22	33.8%	0.0%	72.0%	35	19.2%	0.0%	38.6%
Harlan	103	7.8%	1.3%	14.2%	49	4.0%	0.0%	8.2%	54	11.0%	0.0%	22.0%
Kearney	144	15.3%	8.2%	22.3%	60	28.3%	14.6%	42.0%	84	4.8%	0.0%	10.1%
Phelps	196	18.0%	7.8%	28.2%	76	21.1%	5.5%	36.7%	120	15.3%	1.8%	28.8%

*Percentage of adults (18+) who reported drinking five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Binge Alcohol Use* in Past Month, Among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, by Time Period and Behavioral Health Region, NSDUH, 2002-2008

	2002-2004 Combined			2004-2006 Combined			2006-2008 Combined		
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b	
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High
United States	22.8%	-	-	22.8%	(22.5% - 23.2%)		23.3%	(22.9% - 23.6%)	
Nebraska	26.3%	(24.3% - 28.5%)		26.6%	(24.5% - 28.9%)		25.6%	(23.5% - 27.8%)	
BH Region									
Regions 1 & 2	24.0%	(20.1% - 28.2%)		23.4%	(19.4% - 28.0%)		23.2%	(19.9% - 26.9%)	
Region 3	26.9%	(23.2% - 30.9%)		25.2%	(21.3% - 29.6%)		25.7%	(21.9% - 30.0%)	
Region 4	24.0%	(20.4% - 28.2%)		25.5%	(21.5% - 30.0%)		26.9%	(23.0% - 31.2%)	
Region 5	27.7%	(24.5% - 31.1%)		28.5%	(25.1% - 32.2%)		27.7%	(24.5% - 31.2%)	
Region 6	26.7%	(23.9% - 29.8%)		27.2%	(24.2% - 30.5%)		24.6%	(21.7% - 27.6%)	

*Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Binge Alcohol Use* in Past Month, Among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, by Behavioral Health Region and Age, 2006-2008 Combined

	12-17 years old			18-25 years old			26 and older		
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b	
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High
United States	9.6%	(9.3% - 9.9%)		41.7%	(41.1% - 42.3%)		21.9%	(21.5% - 22.3%)	
Nebraska	10.4%	(8.7% - 12.4%)		46.1%	(42.7% - 49.5%)		23.8%	(21.3% - 26.4%)	
BH Region									
Regions 1 & 2	10.2%	(7.8% - 13.1%)		-	- - -		21.9%	(18.4% - 25.9%)	
Region 3	11.1%	(8.2% - 14.9%)		-	- - -		23.6%	(19.5% - 28.3%)	
Region 4	13.4%	(10.0% - 17.7%)		-	- - -		24.9%	(20.6% - 29.7%)	
Region 5	10.1%	(7.6% - 13.2%)		48.9%	(43.5% - 54.4%)		25.2%	(21.5% - 29.2%)	
Region 6	9.5%	(7.3% - 12.3%)		43.7%	(38.3% - 49.2%)		23.2%	(20.0% - 26.7%)	

*Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Section 8: Alcohol-Impaired Driving

For this document, alcohol impaired driving is measured using three surveys, the Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). However, the indicators vary quite dramatically from one data source to another. As a result, you should avoid making direct comparisons between data sources and should take into account the indicator definition when observing alcohol-impaired driving across different age groups. Since each data source asks different questions on alcohol-impaired driving, the indicator definitions are provided below:

- **NRPFSS**: Percentage of students in 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade who report driving a car, truck, or motorcycle after drinking alcohol during the one year preceding the survey.
- **YRBS**: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- **BRFSS**: Percentage of adults 18 and older who report driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey.

For further detail on each of the three data sources included in this section see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey Data

Alcohol-Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2010						
	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	346	0.9%	1,589	0.8%	8,007	0.6%
8th grade	402	2.0%	1,612	1.6%	8,718	1.3%
10th grade	411	7.5%	1,542	6.2%	8,479	5.1%
12th grade	405	22.7%	1,417	23.1%	7,432	20.1%

*Percentage of students who report driving a car, truck, or motorcycle after drinking alcohol during the one year preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of respondents)

**Alcohol-Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender,
NRPFSS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	180	1.1%	798	1.1%	4,031	0.8%
Female	166	0.6%	788	0.4%	3,968	0.4%
8th grade						
Male	197	2.5%	814	2.2%	4,342	1.4%
Female	204	1.5%	796	1.0%	4,363	1.3%
10th grade						
Male	200	7.5%	784	6.1%	4,177	5.7%
Female	211	7.6%	757	6.3%	4,297	4.5%
12th grade						
Male	205	26.8%	694	25.5%	3,600	22.3%
Female	200	18.5%	722	20.8%	3,827	18.1%

*Percentage of students who report driving a car, truck, or motorcycle after drinking alcohol during the one year preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Alcohol-Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	172	0.6%	1,088	0.6%	5,777	0.5%
Black	1	^	32	3.1%	178	0.6%
Asian	3	^	30	3.3%	159	1.3%
N.American	4	^	47	0.0%	388	1.3%
Hispanic	152	0.0%	344	1.2%	1,290	0.7%
8th grade						
White	241	1.2%	1,192	1.3%	6,432	1.0%
Black	5	^	25	4.0%	267	2.2%
Asian	3	^	29	0.0%	169	0.0%
N.American	9	^	42	2.4%	323	2.5%
Hispanic	134	3.7%	299	3.0%	1,375	2.8%
10th grade						
White	259	8.9%	1,186	6.0%	6,724	4.8%
Black	6	^	34	2.9%	251	4.4%
Asian	7	^	24	4.2%	175	5.1%
N.American	5	^	27	3.7%	226	8.0%
Hispanic	131	3.8%	255	8.2%	997	6.8%
12th grade						
White	292	24.3%	1,142	24.1%	6,142	21.0%
Black	5	^	21	19.0%	147	11.6%
Asian	3	^	25	8.0%	135	7.4%
N.American	8	^	21	9.5%	161	18.6%
Hispanic	94	18.1%	196	20.9%	775	16.5%

*Percentage of students who report driving a car, truck, or motorcycle after drinking alcohol during the one year preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Alcohol-Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	246	0.8%	122	0.0%	124	1.6%
Franklin	23	0.0%	12	^	11	^
Gosper	9	^	3	^	6	^
Kearney	68	1.5%	29	3.4%	39	0.0%
8th grade						
Dawson	256	2.3%	129	1.6%	127	3.2%
Franklin	31	0.0%	17	^	14	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	65	3.1%	31	3.2%	33	3.0%
10th grade						
Dawson	257	5.8%	137	6.6%	120	5.0%
Franklin	22	18.2%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	16	^	10	^	6	^
Kearney	73	13.7%	31	9.7%	42	16.7%
12th grade						
Dawson	246	22.4%	127	18.9%	119	26.1%
Franklin	19	^	9	^	10	^
Gosper	22	18.2%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	32.9%	36	19.4%	43	44.2%

*Percentage of students who report driving a car, truck, or motorcycle after drinking alcohol during the one year preceding the survey

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

Alcohol Impaired Driving* among Nebraska High School Students, United States, Nebraska, and Behavioral Health Region, 2009/2010 YRBS**

	Driving After Drinking		
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c
			Low High
United States (2009)	16,121	9.7%	(8.7% - 10.8%)
Nebraska	2,680	7.2%	(5.5% - 8.9%)
BH Regions			
Region 1	86	23.0%	(7.1% - 38.9%)
Region 2	310	7.6%	(4.0% - 11.1%)
Region 3	516	5.4%	(3.6% - 7.2%)
Region 4	453	12.8%	(8.6% - 17.1%)
Region 5	787	4.4%	(2.8% - 6.0%)
Region 6	528	5.5%	(2.4% - 8.7%)

*Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who reported driving a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Due to different data collection schedules, the data represent 2009 for the U.S. as a whole and 2010 for Nebraska

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage (although it is not weighted specifically to represent each behavioral health region)

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

Alcohol-Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS, 2010**

	CNCASA				Behavioral Health Region 3				State of Nebraska			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c	
			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High
Total	243	6.0%	(0.6% - 11.3%)	1,466	6.5%	(4.4% - 8.6%)	8,106	4.9%	(4.0% - 5.8%)			
Male	114	11.5%	(1.1% - 21.9%)	714	9.7%	(6.3% - 13.1%)	3,720	7.2%	(5.8% - 8.6%)			
Female	129	0.6%	(0.0% - 1.6%)	752	2.4%	(0.6% - 4.1%)	4,386	2.4%	(1.2% - 3.6%)			
18-25	5	^-	^- - ^-	28	12.1%	(0.0% - 24.9%)	197	8.6%	(2.8% - 14.5%)			
26-34	12	12.1%	(0.0% - 34.2%)	98	9.7%	(3.4% - 16.0%)	664	6.6%	(4.3% - 8.9%)			
35-44	37	8.0%	(0.0% - 18.8%)	220	7.7%	(3.2% - 12.2%)	1,224	3.3%	(2.2% - 4.3%)			
45-54	47	4.7%	(0.0% - 11.4%)	342	4.5%	(1.9% - 7.0%)	1,899	5.8%	(3.9% - 7.7%)			
55-64	69	6.3%	(0.6% - 12.0%)	363	5.1%	(2.6% - 7.6%)	1,909	4.4%	(2.9% - 5.9%)			
65+	73	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)	414	1.5%	(0.1% - 2.8%)	2,193	0.9%	(0.4% - 1.3%)			
White	235	3.7%	(0.8% - 6.7%)	1,429	6.7%	(4.5% - 8.8%)	7,757	5.1%	(4.1% - 6.2%)			
Black	0	^-	^- - ^-	2	^-	^- - ^-	52	2.6%	(0.0% - 6.2%)			
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	^-	^- - ^-	0	^-	^- - ^-	16	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)			
N. American/Alaskan Native	0	^-	^- - ^-	3	^-	^- - ^-	30	15.1%	(0.0% - 40.8%)			
Hispanic	4	^-	^- - ^-	13	2.6%	(0.0% - 8.0%)	143	3.7%	(0.0% - 8.5%)			

*Percentage of adults (18+) who reported driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey

**Race categories represent non-Hispanics, Hispanic can be of any race; non-Hispanic "multi-racial" and "other" are not included in this table

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

^- Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 10 respondents)

Alcohol-Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender and County, BRFSS, 2010

	Total				Male				Female			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c		n ^a	% ^b	95% C.I. ^c	
			Low	High			Low	High			Low	High
Dawson	88	8.5%	(0.0% - 21.4%)	44	16.1%	(0.0% - 39.0%)	44	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)			
Franklin	26	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)	7	^-	^- - ^-	19	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)			
Gosper	14	8.3%	(0.0% - 20.0%)	6	^-	^- - ^-	8	^-	^- - ^-			
Harlan	22	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)	12	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)	10	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)			
Kearney	43	9.5%	(0.0% - 20.8%)	21	22.6%	(0.0% - 46.1%)	22	0.0%	(0.0% - 0.0%)			
Phelps	50	2.9%	(0.0% - 6.4%)	24	3.9%	(0.0% - 9.6%)	26	1.7%	(0.0% - 5.2%)			

*Percentage of adults (18+) who reported driving after having had perhaps too much to drink during the 30 days preceding the survey

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

^- Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 10 respondents)

Section 9: Alcohol Outlet Density

The Nebraska Liquor Control Commission data provides information on two types of liquor licenses: retail liquor licenses and special designated liquor (SDL) licenses.

Retail Liquor Licenses:

There are many types and combinations of liquor licenses available for purchase among retail establishments in Nebraska. The annual retail license types include: beer on sale only; beer off sale only; beer, wine, liquor on and off sale; beer, wine, liquor off sale only; beer, wine, liquor on sale only; craft brewery (brew pub); farm winery; and micro distillery.

Data presented on retail liquor licenses within this section are based on the number of retail licenses issued from the license types listed above. The number of active licenses as well as the rate per 10,000 population is presented. While the number and population-based rate provides insight into the availability of alcohol in your community, caution should be used when comparing the number and rate for your community to other geographic regions, see Data Source Description for further details.

Special Designated Liquor Licenses:

A special designated (event) liquor license is a one-day liquor license that can be obtained by a nonprofit organization or a retail licensee who wishes to hold an event off a licensed premise.

Data presented regarding SDL licenses include both the number of SDL events actually held in 2008 as well as the number of licenses that were issued within 2008. Due to the gap in time that exists between the issuing of an SDL and the actual event date, the number of licenses issued during a given year may be slightly different than the number of events for the same year. For example, some of the SLD events that occurred in 2008 had SDL licenses issued during 2007 while some of the licenses issued during 2008 were for 2009 SDL events.

For further detail on this data source see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: Liquor Licenses, Nebraska Liquor Control Commission

Special Designated Licenses and Events by Year						
	CNCASA		BH Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	N	Rate ^c	N	Rate ^c	N	Rate ^c
2009						
Licenses Issued ^a	104	29.3	502	30.5	3,490	26.6
Events Held ^b	102	28.8	487	29.6	3,370	25.7
2010						
Licenses Issued ^a	111	32.2	532	33.1	3,573	27.8
Events Held ^b	113	32.8	541	33.7	3,618	28.1

^a Number of Special Designated Licenses (SDL) issued
^b Number of actual SDL events held. Some events have their license issued prior to 2009.
^c Annualized crude rate per 10,000 population aged 21 and older

**Special Designated License Events for CNCASA
by Month, 2009**

Month	N ^a	Month	N ^a	Month	N ^a
January	0	May	9	September	11
February	4	June	20	October	8
March	10	July	18	November	4
April	3	August	10	December	5

^a Numbers are based on the month the SDL event was actually held
Note: Some licenses for SDL events occurring in 2009 were issued in 2008

**Special Designated License Events for CNCASA
by Month, 2010**

Month	N ^a	Month	N ^a	Month	N ^a
January	4	May	8	September	9
February	6	June	21	October	7
March	9	July	20	November	3
April	6	August	17	December	3

^a Numbers are based on the month the SDL event was actually held
Note: Some licenses for SDL events occurring in 2010 were issued in 2009

**Alcohol Outlet Density Rate per 10,000 population aged 21 and older*, All
Active Licenses as of January 26, 2011**

	CNCASA		BH Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b
Region	142	41.2	645	40.2	4,538	35.3
Counties						
Dawson	64	38.9	-	-	-	-
Franklin	13	53.0	-	-	-	-
Gosper	9	58.3	-	-	-	-
Harlan	17	65.3	-	-	-	-
Kearney	18	38.1	-	-	-	-
Phelps	21	31.4	-	-	-	-

*Include all active liquor license types except special designated event licenses

^a Number of retail liquor license

^b Annualized crude rate per 10,000 population aged 21 and older

Section 10: How Obtained & Where Consumed – NRPFSS

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS) asks four questions about how alcohol is obtained and where it is consumed among 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Nebraska. Students are instructed to answer for the one year time period preceding the survey. Of the two questions asking about how alcohol is obtained, one asks how alcohol is usually obtained while the other asks students to individually answer yes or no to whether or not they obtained alcohol from a variety of different ways. For where alcohol is consumed, the same format is used where one question asks about where alcohol is usually consumed and one asks them to individually answer whether or not they consumed alcohol at a variety of different locations during the past year.

For further detail on the NRPFSS see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: NRPFSS, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Among Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, the Percentage who Obtained Alcohol from Each Source*, by Grade, NRPFS 2010

	6th Grade			8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
	SPF SIG (n=15)**	Reg 3 (n=56)**	State (n=294)**	SPF SIG (n=41)**	Reg 3 (n=138)**	State (n=733)**	SPF SIG (n=86)**	Reg 3 (n=293)**	State (n=1578)**	SPF SIG (n=142)**	Reg 3 (n=421)**	State (n=2202)**
Bought it in a store (liquor, grocery, gas station)	.	.	.	2.7%	0.7%	1.8%	5.0%	3.2%	3.0%	5.0%	2.0%	3.6%
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	.	.	.	2.7%	1.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	1.6%	5.0%	1.2%	1.9%
Bought it at a public event (concert, sporting)	.	.	.	2.7%	3.7%	3.2%	3.8%	2.5%	2.8%	4.3%	1.2%	2.5%
Got it at a party	^	35.7%	34.7%	46.3%	37.7%	39.8%	67.4%	71.8%	61.5%	68.1%	73.2%	71.4%
Gave someone money to buy it for them	^	11.3%	14.8%	13.9%	14.2%	16.1%	47.5%	45.6%	36.2%	53.6%	49.9%	51.8%
Got it from parents	^	34.7%	31.6%	18.9%	13.5%	15.2%	12.3%	10.8%	12.6%	11.5%	7.9%	10.4%
Got it from a family member or relative	^	28.3%	32.7%	39.5%	22.6%	23.0%	22.2%	24.4%	22.9%	18.4%	17.6%	20.7%
Took it from home without parents' permission	^	31.4%	28.9%	18.4%	37.5%	37.8%	23.2%	34.5%	32.0%	18.3%	19.3%	21.5%
Took it from a store or shop	^	11.3%	12.8%	2.7%	3.7%	3.1%	6.0%	8.0%	4.8%	5.0%	2.0%	2.4%
Got it some other way	^	38.9%	44.3%	18.9%	25.9%	25.1%	23.2%	24.0%	23.9%	22.5%	16.4%	18.2%

*Students were asked, "If you drank alcohol during the past 30 days, how did you get it?"

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Note: Each source should be viewed as an independent question (since students could pick more than one source). As a result, the percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Among Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, the Percentage who Consumed Alcohol at Each Location*, by Grade, NRPFSS 2010

	6th Grade			8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
	SPF SIG (n=25)**	Reg 3 (n=106)**	State (n=517)**	SPF SIG (n=37)**	Reg 3 (n=144)**	State (n=741)**	SPF SIG (n=84)**	Reg 3 (n=289)**	State (n=1577)**	SPF SIG (n=150)**	Reg 3 (n=436)**	State (n=2258)**
At their home without parents' permission	29.2%	28.3%	27.1%	18.9%	30.4%	34.1%	26.5%	34.6%	33.6%	22.3%	21.6%	23.7%
At someone else's home without parents' permission	24.0%	21.4%	23.7%	35.1%	34.8%	37.0%	51.2%	52.1%	52.6%	51.0%	44.7%	48.7%
At their home with parents' permission	54.2%	62.7%	63.5%	25.0%	16.1%	18.0%	14.8%	13.0%	16.7%	17.1%	14.4%	16.8%
At someone else's home with parents' permission	30.4%	45.0%	35.7%	16.7%	16.8%	14.5%	31.7%	28.0%	20.3%	30.0%	27.3%	27.7%
At a restaurant, bar or club	.	.	.	0.0%	3.6%	4.5%	8.5%	5.6%	4.5%	5.4%	4.0%	5.1%
At a public event (concert, sporting)	.	.	.	5.6%	7.2%	5.7%	4.9%	5.9%	7.2%	10.0%	5.4%	9.8%
At an open area (park, lake, field, corner)	29.2%	30.0%	33.3%	13.9%	18.8%	19.0%	34.5%	31.4%	24.9%	27.7%	26.3%	28.0%
In a car	29.2%	27.7%	28.9%	33.3%	30.2%	23.4%	45.8%	46.2%	35.5%	47.7%	43.5%	39.9%
At a hotel or motel	25.0%	23.2%	22.2%	11.1%	7.2%	9.0%	22.0%	15.1%	11.1%	15.4%	10.5%	10.0%
On school property	25.0%	27.0%	24.7%	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	9.8%	9.5%	5.1%	6.7%	5.1%	5.1%
Got it some other way	43.5%	37.0%	42.2%	29.7%	29.9%	30.2%	40.5%	41.6%	33.4%	33.8%	39.4%	36.4%

*Students were asked, "If you drank alcohol during the past 30 days, where did you drink it?"

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Note: Each source should be viewed as an independent question (since students could pick more than one source). As a result, the percentages will sum to more than 100%.

Section 11: How Obtained & Where Consumed – YRBS

The Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) asks one question about how alcohol is usually obtained and one question about where alcohol is usually consumed among 9th – 12th grade high school students in Nebraska. Students are instructed to answer for the 30 day time period preceding the survey. Note that the related questions on the NRPFS have slightly different wording. In addition, due to how the YRBS is administered, data are only available at the behavioral health region level, and not at the sub-region level.

For further detail on the YRBS see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: YRBS, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Among High School Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past Month, How Alcohol was Usually Obtained*, 2010 YRBS						
	BH Region3 (n ^a =112)			State of Nebraska (n ^a =681)		
	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c		% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
		Low	High		Low	High
Bought it in a store (liquor, grocery, gas station)	2.6%	(1.1%	4.1%)	2.6%	(1.5%	- 3.8%)
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	1.2%	(1.1%	1.4%)	1.7%	(0.5%	- 2.9%)
Bought it at a public event (concert, sporting)	1.3%	(0.0%	2.8%)	0.9%	(0.1%	- 1.7%)
Gave someone money to buy it for them	31.3%	(13.5%	49.1%)	28.2%	(23.1%	- 33.4%)
Someone 18 or older gave it to them	40.9%	(27.6%	54.2%)	34.9%	(30.1%	- 39.8%)
Took it from a store or family member	9.1%	(2.3%	16.0%)	10.2%	(7.6%	- 12.8%)
Got it some other way	13.6%	(10.5%	16.7%)	21.3%	(18.4%	- 24.3%)

*Students were asked, "During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your alcohol?"

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage (although not weighted specifically to represent each behavioral health region)

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

**Among High School Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past Month,
Where Alcohol was Usually Consumed*, 2010 YRBS**

	BH Regions 3 (n ^a =108)			State of Nebraska (n ^a =667)		
	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c		% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
		Low	High		Low	High
At their home	18.2%	(11.2% - 25.2%)		21.5%	(17.9% - 25.1%)	
At another person's home	59.9%	(53.6% - 66.2%)		60.1%	(56.2% - 64.0%)	
While riding in or driving a vehicle	11.0%	(3.8% - 18.1%)		8.1%	(5.2% - 11.0%)	
At a restaurant, bar, or club	1.3%	(0.0% - 4.0%)		1.7%	(0.5% - 2.8%)	
At a public place (park, beach, parking lot)	6.9%	(4.3% - 9.4%)		5.1%	(3.6% - 6.6%)	
At a public event (concert, sporting event)	0.7%	(0.6% - 0.8%)		1.2%	(0.2% - 2.1%)	
On school property	2.1%	(0.0% - 4.6%)		2.4%	(0.9% - 3.9%)	

*Students were asked, "During the past 30 days, where did you usually drink alcohol?"

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage (although not weighted specifically to represent each behavioral health region)

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Section 12: Youth Perceptions about Alcohol Availability in their Community

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS) asks students in grades 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th to indicate how easy it would be for them to get beer, wine, or liquor if they wanted it using a four-point scale consisting of very hard, sort of hard, sort of easy, and very easy.

For further detail on the NRPFS see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: NRPFS, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Easy Access to Alcohol* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFS, 2010						
	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	337	11.3%	1,499	16.2%	7,692	16.9%
8th grade	385	40.3%	1,546	36.2%	8,402	37.8%
10th grade	404	59.7%	1,504	60.7%	8,236	61.3%
12th grade	406	72.7%	1,399	72.0%	7,272	73.4%

*Percentage of students who report that it would be sort of easy or very easy to get beer, wine, or hard liquor if they wanted some

**Sample size (number of respondents)

**Easy Access to Alcohol* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender,
NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	175	13.7%	747	15.8%	3,848	18.6%
Female	162	8.6%	749	16.4%	3,837	15.1%
8th grade						
Male	184	38.6%	769	39.0%	4,153	38.4%
Female	200	42.0%	775	33.5%	4,237	37.3%
10th grade						
Male	196	56.6%	760	59.2%	4,013	61.6%
Female	208	62.5%	743	62.2%	4,219	61.1%
12th grade						
Male	207	69.6%	682	69.5%	3,495	72.6%
Female	199	75.9%	717	74.3%	3,773	74.1%

*Percentage of students who report that it would be sort of easy or very easy to get beer, wine, or hard liquor if they wanted some

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Easy Access to Alcohol* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	170	14.7%	1,029	14.9%	5,569	17.0%
Black	1	^	29	31.0%	174	19.5%
Asian	3	^	30	16.7%	157	12.1%
N.American	4	^	38	15.8%	357	17.4%
Hispanic	145	6.9%	326	19.3%	1,232	17.0%
8th grade						
White	234	38.5%	1,153	35.7%	6,233	37.1%
Black	4	^	25	48.0%	254	39.8%
Asian	3	^	28	25.0%	160	33.8%
N.American	9	^	40	42.5%	311	38.9%
Hispanic	127	43.3%	278	36.7%	1,307	40.9%
10th grade						
White	254	56.7%	1,161	61.0%	6,561	61.4%
Black	6	^	31	71.0%	244	63.1%
Asian	7	^	23	52.2%	169	52.1%
N.American	5	^	24	45.8%	218	58.7%
Hispanic	129	65.1%	249	60.6%	943	63.1%
12th grade						
White	291	74.2%	1,131	73.7%	6,038	74.0%
Black	5	^	20	65.0%	138	68.8%
Asian	3	^	25	56.0%	133	63.2%
N.American	8	^	20	70.0%	152	71.7%
Hispanic	96	70.8%	190	63.7%	741	71.4%

*Percentage of students who report that it would be sort of easy or very easy to get beer, wine, or hard liquor if they wanted some

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Easy Access to Alcohol* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	239	10.5%	119	8.4%	120	12.5%
Franklin	24	16.7%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	64	9.4%	28	3.6%	36	13.9%
8th grade						
Dawson	244	43.0%	126	45.2%	118	40.7%
Franklin	30	36.7%	17	^	13	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	62	37.1%	30	43.3%	31	32.3%
10th grade						
Dawson	254	60.2%	134	64.2%	120	55.8%
Franklin	22	54.5%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	16	^	11	^	5	^
Kearney	69	56.5%	30	56.7%	39	56.4%
12th grade						
Dawson	248	74.6%	127	76.4%	121	72.7%
Franklin	18	^	8	^	10	^
Gosper	22	50.0%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	75.9%	36	80.6%	43	72.1%

*Percentage of students who report that it would be sort of easy or very easy to get beer, wine, or hard liquor if they wanted some

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Section 13: Youth Perceptions and Attitudes toward Alcohol

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS) asks students in grades 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th a variety of questions that relate to their perceptions and attitudes toward alcohol and more broadly social and community norms related to alcohol use. The topics covered on the survey and included in the tables below consist of: attitudes toward whether or not it is wrong for their peers to drink; beliefs about their parent's attitudes toward them drinking, perceptions of peer alcohol use, perceptions of adult alcohol use, and beliefs about the attitudes of adults in their neighborhood toward youth drinking.

For further detail on the NRPFSS see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: NRPFSS, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Feel it is Wrong for Someone Their Age to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2010						
	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	344	98.0%	1,582	98.7%	7,966	98.1%
8th grade	400	89.5%	1,615	91.1%	8,722	90.4%
10th grade	410	71.2%	1,542	73.7%	8,489	73.4%
12th grade	406	53.7%	1,416	60.9%	7,432	59.2%

*Percentage of students who report that it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of respondents)

**Feel it is Wrong for Someone Their Age to Drink Regularly* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender, NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	181	98.3%	794	98.6%	4,015	97.5%
Female	163	97.5%	785	98.7%	3,943	98.8%
8th grade						
Male	196	90.3%	816	90.3%	4,346	90.0%
Female	203	88.7%	797	92.0%	4,363	90.7%
10th grade						
Male	199	70.9%	785	71.6%	4,183	71.1%
Female	211	71.6%	756	75.8%	4,300	75.6%
12th grade						
Male	207	48.8%	694	56.6%	3,604	54.5%
Female	199	58.8%	721	64.9%	3,823	63.5%

*Percentage of students who report that it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Feel it is Wrong for Someone Their Age to Drink Regularly* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	174	98.3%	1,084	99.0%	5,754	98.5%
Black	1	^	32	100.0%	174	96.6%
Asian	3	^	30	96.7%	160	97.5%
N.American	4	^	48	95.8%	384	95.8%
Hispanic	148	98.0%	341	97.9%	1,281	98.1%
8th grade						
White	239	92.9%	1,192	92.3%	6,432	91.9%
Black	5	^	25	92.0%	269	87.4%
Asian	3	^	30	96.7%	169	92.9%
N.American	9	^	42	90.5%	323	84.5%
Hispanic	134	84.3%	301	86.7%	1,377	85.2%
10th grade						
White	258	73.6%	1,186	74.9%	6,732	74.3%
Black	6	^	34	67.6%	252	69.0%
Asian	7	^	24	70.8%	175	75.4%
N.American	5	^	27	81.5%	226	73.9%
Hispanic	131	67.9%	255	68.6%	999	68.6%
12th grade						
White	291	52.2%	1,142	60.9%	6,140	58.5%
Black	5	^	21	66.7%	146	64.4%
Asian	3	^	25	60.0%	135	66.7%
N.American	8	^	21	42.9%	161	55.3%
Hispanic	96	60.4%	194	63.4%	777	64.2%

*Percentage of students who report that it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

**Feel it is Wrong for Someone Their Age to Drink Regularly* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010**

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	243	97.5%	119	96.6%	124	98.4%
Franklin	24	100.0%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	67	98.5%	29	100.0%	38	97.4%
8th grade						
Dawson	255	88.6%	129	86.8%	126	90.5%
Franklin	31	90.3%	17	^	14	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	64	85.9%	30	90.0%	33	81.8%
10th grade						
Dawson	257	73.9%	137	73.0%	120	75.0%
Franklin	22	54.5%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	16	^	10	^	6	^
Kearney	72	61.1%	31	64.5%	41	58.5%
12th grade						
Dawson	247	55.5%	126	60.3%	121	50.4%
Franklin	19	^	9	^	10	^
Gosper	22	63.6%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	39.2%	36	44.4%	43	34.9%

*Percentage of students who report that it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Believe their Parents Feel it would be Very Wrong for them to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	344	91.0%	1,528	88.3%	7,860	88.2%
8th grade	394	83.2%	1,557	79.9%	8,486	79.0%
10th grade	401	67.6%	1,516	70.0%	8,308	67.9%
12th grade	407	54.8%	1,400	54.2%	7,327	53.3%

*Percentage of students who report that their parents feel it would be very wrong for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of respondents)

Believe their Parents Feel it would be Very Wrong for them to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender, NRPFSS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	178	89.9%	763	87.3%	3,936	86.6%
Female	166	92.2%	762	89.2%	3,917	89.7%
8th grade						
Male	191	84.3%	773	79.7%	4,193	79.1%
Female	201	82.1%	781	80.0%	4,280	78.8%
10th grade						
Male	194	69.1%	766	68.0%	4,054	66.0%
Female	207	66.2%	749	72.1%	4,249	69.9%
12th grade						
Male	207	50.2%	683	50.7%	3,526	50.5%
Female	200	59.5%	716	57.5%	3,796	55.8%

*Percentage of students who report that their parents feel it would be very wrong for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Believe their Parents Feel it would be Very Wrong for them to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	174	90.2%	1,046	88.7%	5,684	87.9%
Black	1	^	29	86.2%	172	90.7%
Asian	3	^	30	93.3%	160	86.3%
N.American	4	^	40	70.0%	367	84.5%
Hispanic	149	91.9%	334	88.6%	1,266	90.8%
8th grade						
White	236	83.9%	1,162	80.2%	6,285	79.3%
Black	4	^	24	79.2%	260	79.6%
Asian	3	^	28	78.6%	166	80.7%
N.American	9	^	40	80.0%	310	78.7%
Hispanic	134	82.8%	281	80.4%	1,324	77.3%
10th grade						
White	253	68.8%	1,169	69.7%	6,603	67.8%
Black	6	^	32	62.5%	247	69.2%
Asian	7	^	24	70.8%	174	66.7%
N.American	5	^	25	68.0%	223	68.2%
Hispanic	127	67.7%	250	72.4%	955	68.7%
12th grade						
White	292	51.7%	1,128	53.1%	6,069	52.4%
Black	5	^	20	65.0%	141	61.0%
Asian	3	^	25	60.0%	135	60.7%
N.American	8	^	21	52.4%	156	47.4%
Hispanic	96	65.6%	193	59.1%	755	58.4%

*Percentage of students who report that their parents feel it would be very wrong for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Believe their Parents Feel it would be Very Wrong for them to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	243	91.8%	122	93.4%	121	90.1%
Franklin	24	79.2%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	67	91.0%	29	93.1%	38	89.5%
8th grade						
Dawson	250	81.6%	127	80.3%	123	82.9%
Franklin	30	80.0%	17	^	13	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	63	90.5%	30	86.7%	32	93.8%
10th grade						
Dawson	250	68.8%	134	68.7%	116	69.0%
Franklin	22	45.5%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	16	^	11	^	5	^
Kearney	70	67.1%	29	62.1%	41	70.7%
12th grade						
Dawson	249	58.2%	127	64.6%	122	51.6%
Franklin	19	^	9	^	10	^
Gosper	22	40.9%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	48.1%	36	52.8%	43	44.2%

*Percentage of students who report that their parents feel it would be very wrong for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly (at least once or twice a month)

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	346	0.9%	1,585	0.9%	7,991	0.6%
8th grade	401	11.2%	1,613	6.9%	8,684	7.1%
10th grade	410	36.6%	1,539	34.0%	8,469	34.6%
12th grade	405	50.6%	1,414	49.4%	7,428	50.6%

*Percentage of students who feel that about half or more of the people their age drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of respondents)

Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	182	0.5%	794	0.6%	4,021	0.5%
Female	164	1.2%	788	1.3%	3,963	0.8%
8th grade						
Male	196	9.2%	813	5.2%	4,320	5.3%
Female	204	13.2%	798	8.6%	4,351	8.8%
10th grade						
Male	200	29.0%	781	27.4%	4,168	29.0%
Female	210	43.8%	757	40.7%	4,296	40.0%
12th grade						
Male	207	46.4%	694	44.5%	3,600	44.0%
Female	198	55.1%	719	54.2%	3,823	56.8%

*Percentage of students who feel that about half or more of the people their age drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	174	0.0%	1,082	0.6%	5,764	0.4%
Black	1	^	32	3.1%	177	1.7%
Asian	3	^	30	0.0%	159	0.0%
N.American	4	^	48	0.0%	388	0.8%
Hispanic	150	2.0%	344	2.3%	1,289	1.6%
8th grade						
White	240	6.3%	1,193	5.5%	6,403	5.4%
Black	5	^	25	16.0%	267	12.7%
Asian	3	^	30	0.0%	168	3.6%
N.American	9	^	42	11.9%	322	10.2%
Hispanic	134	20.1%	298	11.4%	1,371	13.4%
10th grade						
White	259	28.6%	1,184	29.2%	6,713	32.3%
Black	5	^	34	47.1%	250	42.8%
Asian	7	^	24	37.5%	176	29.5%
N.American	5	^	27	29.6%	226	32.3%
Hispanic	131	51.1%	254	53.5%	999	48.6%
12th grade						
White	291	47.8%	1,139	47.1%	6,137	49.9%
Black	5	^	21	66.7%	146	50.7%
Asian	3	^	25	36.0%	134	37.3%
N.American	8	^	21	52.4%	161	53.4%
Hispanic	95	60.0%	195	62.1%	777	58.2%

*Percentage of students who feel that about half or more of the people their age drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010**

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	244	1.2%	120	1.7%	124	0.8%
Franklin	24	0.0%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	68	0.0%	29	0.0%	39	0.0%
8th grade						
Dawson	255	14.9%	129	18.6%	126	11.1%
Franklin	31	9.7%	17	^	14	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	65	6.2%	31	6.5%	33	6.1%
10th grade						
Dawson	256	44.1%	136	53.7%	120	33.3%
Franklin	22	27.3%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	16	^	10	^	6	^
Kearney	73	38.4%	31	45.2%	42	33.3%
12th grade						
Dawson	247	56.7%	126	62.7%	121	50.4%
Franklin	18	^	8	^	10	^
Gosper	22	36.4%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	55.7%	36	61.1%	43	51.2%

*Percentage of students who feel that about half or more of the people their age drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Believe that Most Adults in their Neighborhood think it is Wrong for Kids their age to Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade
8th grade	384	88.3%	1,535	87.2%	8,358	87.4%
10th grade	402	76.9%	1,503	78.1%	8,192	77.4%
12th grade	406	65.0%	1,398	66.0%	7,258	66.7%

*Percentage of students who report that most adults in their neighborhood think it is wrong or very wrong for kids their age to drink alcohol

**Sample size (number of respondents)

Believe that Most Adults in their Neighborhood think it is Wrong for Kids their age to Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender, NRPFSS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
8th grade						
Male	183	90.7%	766	86.9%	4,129	87.4%
Female	199	85.9%	766	87.3%	4,216	87.5%
10th grade						
Male	194	79.4%	757	77.0%	3,976	77.7%
Female	208	74.5%	745	79.2%	4,212	77.1%
12th grade						
Male	207	60.4%	682	65.1%	3,483	64.5%
Female	199	69.8%	715	66.7%	3,770	68.8%

*Percentage of students who report that most adults in their neighborhood think it is wrong or very wrong for kids their age to drink alcohol

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Believe that Most Adults in their Neighborhood think it is Wrong for Kids
their age to Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity,
NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
8th grade						
White	235	88.9%	1,144	87.7%	6,201	88.2%
Black	3	^	25	84.0%	247	87.4%
Asian	3	^	28	96.4%	162	90.7%
N.American	9	^	40	77.5%	314	81.2%
Hispanic	126	84.9%	276	85.5%	1,296	84.9%
10th grade						
White	253	79.1%	1,159	79.4%	6,538	77.9%
Black	6	^	32	65.6%	240	72.9%
Asian	7	^	23	73.9%	169	78.7%
N.American	5	^	25	80.0%	215	77.7%
Hispanic	128	75.0%	248	74.6%	928	75.0%
12th grade						
White	291	65.3%	1,128	64.8%	6,025	66.0%
Black	5	^	19	68.4%	136	70.6%
Asian	3	^	25	72.0%	133	78.9%
N.American	8	^	20	70.0%	150	62.0%
Hispanic	96	64.6%	193	69.9%	745	70.7%

*Percentage of students who report that most adults in their neighborhood think it is wrong or very wrong for kids their age to drink alcohol

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^ Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

**Believe that Most Adults in their Neighborhood think it is Wrong for Kids
their age to Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender,
NRPFSS, 2010**

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
8th grade						
Dawson	241	88.4%	125	85.6%	116	91.4%
Franklin	30	90.0%	17	^	13	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	62	87.1%	30	86.7%	31	87.1%
10th grade						
Dawson	252	75.4%	135	71.9%	117	79.5%
Franklin	22	72.7%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	15	^	10	^	5	^
Kearney	70	75.7%	30	73.3%	40	77.5%
12th grade						
Dawson	248	67.3%	127	70.9%	121	63.6%
Franklin	18	^	8	^	10	^
Gosper	22	77.3%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	53.2%	36	61.1%	43	46.5%

*Percentage of students who report that most adults in their neighborhood think it is wrong or very wrong for kids their age to drink alcohol

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^ Insufficient data to calculate percentage (less than 20 respondents)

Section 14: Perceptions of Risk from Regular Alcohol Use, reported by Youth

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS) asks students in grades 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th to report how much they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, or liquor) nearly every day using a four-point scale consisting of no risk, slight risk, moderate risk, and great risk.

For further detail on the NRPFSS see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: NRPFSS, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Perception of Great Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2010						
	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	347	42.1%	1,579	47.6%	7,943	46.0%
8th grade	400	25.8%	1,597	32.4%	8,690	32.6%
10th grade	407	29.2%	1,535	29.1%	8,474	29.8%
12th grade	405	26.4%	1,407	26.4%	7,416	27.0%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine or hard liquor) nearly everyday

**Sample size (number of respondents)

Perception of Great Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	182	35.7%	789	45.5%	3,992	43.1%
Female	165	49.1%	787	49.4%	3,944	48.9%
8th grade						
Male	195	23.6%	802	31.0%	4,329	30.8%
Female	204	27.5%	793	33.5%	4,349	34.3%
10th grade						
Male	199	23.6%	783	25.3%	4,165	25.0%
Female	208	34.6%	751	33.0%	4304	34.4%
12th grade						
Male	205	19.0%	686	20.1%	3,586	21.0%
Female	200	34.0%	720	32.2%	3,825	32.7%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine or hard liquor) nearly everyday

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Perception of Great Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	174	39.7%	1,081	47.5%	5,738	44.8%
Black	1	^	31	35.5%	176	44.9%
Asian	3	^	30	53.3%	159	54.7%
N.American	4	^	47	27.7%	381	41.7%
Hispanic	151	45.0%	341	51.3%	1,276	51.6%
8th grade						
White	238	25.2%	1,183	32.9%	6,409	32.9%
Black	5	^	26	26.9%	271	33.6%
Asian	3	^	28	35.7%	167	42.5%
N.American	9	^	41	26.8%	320	26.3%
Hispanic	135	26.7%	295	31.9%	1,373	31.0%
10th grade						
White	258	27.5%	1,181	29.0%	6,721	29.9%
Black	6	^	33	27.3%	251	33.1%
Asian	7	^	24	37.5%	176	36.9%
N.American	5	^	26	38.5%	225	26.7%
Hispanic	128	30.5%	255	27.5%	996	27.9%
12th grade						
White	290	22.8%	1,134	25.2%	6,135	25.8%
Black	5	^	20	40.0%	146	36.3%
Asian	3	^	25	40.0%	133	39.1%
N.American	8	^	21	23.8%	158	26.6%
Hispanic	96	37.5%	195	30.8%	773	33.5%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine or hard liquor) nearly everyday

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Perception of Great Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	245	41.6%	121	52.1%	124	31.5%
Franklin	24	37.5%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	68	48.5%	29	48.3%	39	48.7%
8th grade						
Dawson	255	27.5%	129	24.8%	126	30.2%
Franklin	31	35.5%	17	^	14	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	64	20.3%	31	25.8%	32	12.5%
10th grade						
Dawson	254	31.1%	135	37.0%	119	24.4%
Franklin	22	22.7%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	16	^	10	^	6	^
Kearney	72	25.0%	30	26.7%	42	23.8%
12th grade						
Dawson	248	28.2%	127	36.2%	121	19.8%
Franklin	19	^	9	^	10	^
Gosper	22	22.7%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	20.3%	36	30.6%	43	11.6%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine or hard liquor) nearly everyday

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Section 15: Perceptions of Risk from Binge Drinking, reported by Youth

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS) asks students in grades 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th to report how much they think people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice a week using a four-point scale consisting of no risk, slight risk, moderate risk, and great risk.

For further detail on the NRPFS see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: NRPFS, Division of Public Health, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

Perception of Great Risk from Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFS, 2010						
	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade	346	47.4%	1,574	53.3%	7,937	53.6%
8th grade	400	42.0%	1,594	46.4%	8,683	48.8%
10th grade	410	40.0%	1,540	43.8%	8,481	45.3%
12th grade	404	35.9%	1,407	38.5%	7,416	39.7%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

**Sample size (number of respondents)

**Perception of Great Risk from Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade and Gender, NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Male	181	42.0%	787	49.4%	3,986	50.0%
Female	165	53.3%	784	57.0%	3,944	57.3%
8th grade						
Male	195	40.5%	798	43.1%	4,320	45.6%
Female	204	43.1%	794	49.5%	4,351	51.9%
10th grade						
Male	200	33.0%	786	36.3%	4,165	38.6%
Female	210	46.7%	753	51.7%	4311	51.8%
12th grade						
Male	204	28.4%	687	31.2%	3,586	32.4%
Female	200	43.5%	719	45.5%	3,825	46.5%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Perception of Great Risk from Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade and Race/Ethnicity, NRPFS, 2010**

	CNCASA SPF SIG		Behavioral Health Region 3		State of Nebraska	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
White	174	47.7%	1,073	54.4%	5,731	54.1%
Black	1	^	32	46.9%	176	54.5%
Asian	3	^	30	43.3%	159	61.6%
N.American	4	^	48	54.2%	382	48.7%
Hispanic	150	46.7%	342	50.6%	1,276	51.8%
8th grade						
White	238	43.3%	1,181	46.1%	6,402	50.2%
Black	5	^	26	46.2%	271	43.5%
Asian	3	^	28	60.7%	167	65.3%
N.American	9	^	41	39.0%	319	37.9%
Hispanic	135	43.0%	294	48.0%	1,373	43.8%
10th grade						
White	260	41.9%	1,184	44.7%	6,725	46.0%
Black	6	^	34	38.2%	251	47.8%
Asian	7	^	24	66.7%	176	60.2%
N.American	5	^	27	44.4%	226	40.7%
Hispanic	129	33.3%	255	38.0%	997	38.6%
12th grade						
White	289	35.6%	1,135	38.0%	6,137	39.0%
Black	5	^	20	30.0%	146	47.3%
Asian	3	^	25	56.0%	133	49.6%
N.American	8	^	20	30.0%	156	34.6%
Hispanic	96	38.5%	195	41.5%	773	44.2%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Perception of Great Risk from Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2010**

	Total		Female		Male	
	n**	%	n**	%	n**	%
6th grade						
Dawson	244	45.1%	121	51.2%	123	39.0%
Franklin	24	45.8%	12	^	12	^
Gosper	10	^	3	^	7	^
Kearney	68	57.4%	29	69.0%	39	48.7%
8th grade						
Dawson	255	43.5%	129	41.9%	126	45.2%
Franklin	31	41.9%	17	^	14	^
Gosper	14	^	4	^	10	^
Kearney	64	37.5%	31	35.5%	32	37.5%
10th grade						
Dawson	256	41.8%	136	46.3%	120	36.7%
Franklin	22	31.8%	13	^	9	^
Gosper	16	^	10	^	6	^
Kearney	73	32.9%	31	51.6%	42	19.0%
12th grade						
Dawson	247	35.6%	127	42.5%	120	28.3%
Franklin	19	^	9	^	10	^
Gosper	22	59.1%	11	^	11	^
Kearney	79	29.1%	36	38.9%	43	20.9%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at great risk (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

Section 16: Perceptions of Risk from Binge Drinking, reported by Persons 12 and Older

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), is an annual survey of persons 12 and older. The surveys are administered face-to-face at the respondent's place of residence. As part of the survey, participants are asked to report whether or not they perceive great risks from having five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week. Data from this survey are available at the behavioral-health-region level, but not at the sub-region level.

For further detail on the NSDUH see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: NSDUH, SAMHSA

Perceptions of Great Risk from Binge Drinking*, Among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, by Time Period and Behavioral Health Region, NSDUH, 2002-2008									
	2002-2004 Combined			2004-2006 Combined			2006-2008 Combined		
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b	
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High
United States	41.7%	-	-	41.5%	(41.1% - 41.8%)		42.0%	(41.5% - 42.4%)	
Nebraska	36.9%	(34.3% - 39.5%)		36.0%	(33.5% - 38.6%)		36.6%	(34.1% - 39.2%)	
BH Region									
Regions 1 & 2	37.3%	(32.5% - 42.4%)		36.8%	(39.9% - 41.9%)		36.4%	(32.5% - 40.4%)	
Region 3	35.8%	(31.2% - 40.7%)		34.6%	(30.0% - 39.4%)		35.3%	(30.9% - 40.0%)	
Region 4	36.3%	(31.7% - 41.1%)		36.3%	(31.9% - 41.1%)		35.9%	(31.4% - 40.6%)	
Region 5	33.8%	(29.9% - 37.9%)		34.5%	(30.6% - 38.6%)		35.3%	(31.8% - 39.0%)	
Region 6	39.3%	(35.6% - 43.0%)		37.2%	(33.8% - 40.8%)		38.1%	(34.4% - 41.9%)	

*Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Perceptions of Great Risk from Binge Drinking*, Among Persons 12 and Older in Nebraska, by Behavioral Health Region and Age, 2006-2008 Combined

	12-17 years old			18-25 years old			26 and older		
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b	
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High
United States	39.8%	(39.3% - 40.3%)		33.0%	(32.5% - 33.6%)		43.8%	(43.2% - 44.3%)	
Nebraska	36.2%	(33.2% - 39.4%)		25.2%	(22.5% - 28.2%)		38.8%	(35.7% - 42.1%)	
BH Region									
Regions 1 & 2	34.5%	(29.9% - 39.3%)		25.2%	(20.8% - 30.2%)		38.5%	(34.0% - 43.2%)	
Region 3	35.0%	(29.5% - 41.0%)		23.4%	(18.6% - 29.1%)		37.5%	(32.4% - 43.0%)	
Region 4	34.9%	(29.7% - 40.4%)		25.1%	(20.4% - 30.5%)		37.9%	(32.6% - 43.5%)	
Region 5	35.4%	(30.7% - 40.5%)		23.8%	(20.0% - 28.0%)		37.9%	(33.5% - 42.5%)	
Region 6	37.9%	(33.0% - 43.0%)		27.0%	(22.9% - 31.6%)		40.1%	(35.7% - 44.7%)	

*Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Data Source Descriptions

As noted in the introduction, this document contains 10 data sources. Below is a description of each source.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System / Division of Public Health / NDHHS

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a cross-sectional random digit dialed telephone survey of Nebraska adults 18 years of age and older. It is conducted in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories. The BRFSS is developed each year by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and administered by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. Nebraska began conducting the BRFSS in 1982, and since has conducted the survey on an on-going annual basis. The Nebraska BRFSS is designed to collect information on the health behaviors of adults related to the major causes of morbidity and mortality in the state. To better reflect the Nebraska adult population, data are weighted by age and gender.

This document contains data on self-reported alcohol use and alcohol-impaired driving collected between 2004 and 2008. In 2006, to better align with the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's definition of binge drinking, the BRFSS changed the binge drinking question on the survey. Before 2006, the survey asked men and women to report the number of times they consumed five or more drinks during one occasion in the past month. In 2006, the survey question changed to ask women if they had consumed four or more drinks while it continued to ask men if they had consumed five or more drinks.

Using self-reported data from another BRFSS survey question, asking about the maximum number of drinks consumed during any occasion in the past month, the CDC established methods for comparing the 2006 and beyond binge drinking estimates to previous years. For this document, modified estimates of binge drinking are used to allow for one estimate for binge drinking using the traditional five drinks definition. The methods used to modify the 2006 and beyond estimates to the traditional binge drinking definition consisted of coding women who reported binge drinking and consuming a maximum of four drinks during any one occasion in the past month as being non-binge drinkers.

As with any telephone survey, the BRFSS are subject to several limitations. The BRFSS data are self-reported and subject to recall bias and are not administered to persons who are institutionalized (such as those in the military, correction facilities and those living in nursing homes). In addition, the BRFSS is limited to households with landline telephones and does not include persons without telephones or who use cellular telephones exclusively. While the lack of cell phone coverage is likely to have some impact on the overall findings, it may have a greater impact on young adults between 18 and 24 years of age.

Based on the recommendation from the CDC, estimates are not reported for demographic subgroups with less than 50 respondents. However, particular caution should still be used when viewing results that fall only slightly above the 50 respondent threshold.

For more information on the BRFSS, visit the CDC website at <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/> or contact the Nebraska BRFSS coordinator at 402-471-3488.

BAC Data for DUI Arrests / Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles

Under the Administrative License Revocation (ALR) law in Nebraska, arresting officers must submit a sworn report within three days of an arrest for driving under the influence (DUI). This includes reports for refusing a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) test as well as reports for being over the legal BAC limit as stated by the law. Although required by law, some agencies fail to comply with this reporting system. This has led to a pattern over the past three years in which the number of sworn reports reported to the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles is lower than those reported to the Nebraska Crime Commission, leading to a discrepancy in the data regarding DUI arrest totals.

Within the DMV reports, the following information is available:

- Date of arrest
- Time of arrest
- Type of BAC test, blood or breath
- BAC level
- County in which the arrest occurred
- State of residence of the offender
- Age, gender, race, and body weight of the offender

As noted, there is a discrepancy in the number of DUI arrests when comparing these data to the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data from the Nebraska Crime Commission. It is believed the primary reason for this discrepancy (as noted above) is the failure of some agencies to submit sworn reports to the DMV. However, there are other factors that contribute to this discrepancy, including, but not limited to (1) it is optional for law enforcement agencies to report their arrest data to the Nebraska Crime Commission when their community (or jurisdiction) has less than 1,500 residents; and (2) the UCR arrests data only counts the most serious offense. For example, in the case of a motor vehicle homicide by a drunk driver the DUI offense would not be the most serious offense in the given incident and therefore not counted in the UCR arrest data records.

While the DMV data provide important information regarding DUI arrests in Nebraska, it is important to utilize the BAC data as a secondary source only. When examining DUI arrest totals and rates, we ask that you refer to the Nebraska Crime Commission UCR data.

For more information on DMV data for DUI arrests in Nebraska, please contact the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety at 402-471-2515.

Liquor Licenses and Special Designated Event Licenses/ Nebraska Liquor Control Commission

The Nebraska Liquor Control Commission issues and holds information on Nebraska liquor licenses. There are many types and combinations of liquor licenses including retail licenses, wholesale licenses, and special designated licenses (SDLs). This document included information on both licenses issued for the retail sale of alcohol and SDLs. The annual retail license types include: beer on sale only; beer off sale only; beer, wine, liquor on and off sale; beer, wine, liquor off sale only; beer, wine, liquor on sale only; craft brewery (brew pub); farm winery; and micro distillery. SDLs can be purchased by nonprofit organizations as well as retail licensees for use at community events.

Data presented within this document include the number of retail licenses issued as well the rate per 10,000 population. While the number and population-based rates provide insight into

the availability of alcohol in a community, caution should be used when comparing these rates geographically (i.e., comparing a county or other regional rate to a behavioral health region or the state as a whole as well as comparing one county or geographic area to another). This caution is recommended because population-based rates do not take into account factors such as tourism, the geographic distance between establishments and cities within a county or region, and the amount of alcohol sold within an individual establishment (or license holder).

Data presented regarding SDL licenses include both the number of events requiring an SDL that were held as well as the number of licenses that were issued within 2008. Due to the gap in time that exists between the issuing of an SDL and the actual event date, the number of licenses issued during a given year may be slightly different from the number of events for the same year. For example, some of the SDL events that occurred in 2008 had SDLs issued during 2007 while some of the licenses issued during 2008 were for 2009 SDL events.

There is a variety of methods that can be used to calculate alcohol outlet density, including, but not limited to, population-based rates (as presented in this document), the number of licenses within a specific geographic area (such as a city block), and the number of licenses in comparison to the number of roadway miles. An examination of alcohol outlet density using multiple methods would provide better insight into geographic differences, but is beyond the scope of this document.

For more information on Nebraska liquor licenses, please visit the following website at <http://www.lcc.ne.gov/> or contact the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission at 402-471-2571.

Magellan Behavioral Health Database / Division of Behavioral Health / NDHHS

The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) contracts with mental health and substance abuse programs throughout the state to provide services to those in need. The DBH collects data on the individuals served in these programs using the Magellan Behavioral Health System software. Programs enter data directly into the Magellan system and then Magellan reports this information to the DBH each month.

The Magellan system contains information on individuals who received mental health services only, individuals who received substance abuse services only, and individuals who received both mental health and substance abuse services. Some of the information captured in the system includes individuals' age, gender, race/ethnicity, county of residence, and the county of admission into treatment. The system also captures individuals' top three substances of choice at the time of admission.

Data in this report are limited to records entered into the Magellan database between 2004 and 2008. Data prior to 2004 are incomplete. While the data cover a large number of substance abuse treatment admissions in the state, they do not include admissions into private facilities that do not receive funding through the DBH and therefore do not report data to Magellan. Furthermore, the number of treatment admissions included in this report does not necessarily reflect completed treatment services since some individuals dropped out prior to completion.

For more information on the Division of Behavioral Health call 402-471-7818 or visit http://www.dhhs.state.ne.gov/Behavioral_Health/.

Motor Vehicle Crash Data / Nebraska Department of Roads

The Highway Safety Section of the Nebraska Department of Roads collects, analyzes, and publishes information about crashes that occur on Nebraska roadways. For these data, a crash is considered alcohol-related if either driver and/or a non-occupant (such as a pedestrian or pedalcyclist) had any alcohol in their system at the time of the crash. As a result, these data do not conclude that alcohol contributed to the crash but rather that alcohol was present at the time of the crash.

For this report, alcohol-related crash data for Nebraska were obtained for the five-year time period of 2003-2007 from the Nebraska Department of Roads. Data in this document are presented for alcohol-related crashes in which a fatality occurred, an injury occurred, or at least one vehicle received an estimated \$1,000 or more in damage.

Alcohol testing is conducted during nearly all fatal motor vehicle crashes in Nebraska, making Nebraska one of the national leaders in alcohol testing. In 2006, alcohol testing was conducted during 169 of the 226 fatal motor vehicle crashes (74.8%). Of the 57 fatal crashes that were not tested, many were believed to have been intentionally not tested due to little or no evidence of alcohol involvement.

While substantial information is available on non-fatal alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in Nebraska, testing is done at the discretion of the officer and is less complete than testing administered during fatal crashes, especially for crashes resulting in minor injury or property damage only. As a result, these data are intended to provide insight into the involvement of alcohol in non-fatal motor vehicle crashes. However, they should be viewed with some caution, especially when making regional comparisons.

For more information on the Nebraska Office of Highway Safety visit <http://www.dmv.state.ne.us/highwaysafety> or call 402-471-2515.

National Survey on Drug Use and Health / SAMHSA

Sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is an annual survey of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 12 years and older. Data are collected from all U.S. states and the District of Columbia through a face-to-face interview at the respondents' place of residence. To increase confidentiality, the survey is administered using computer-assisted interviewing methods, including the use of a portable computer and headphone for self-interviewing.

Although the survey has been administered since 1971, changes made during the 2002 administration have made comparisons to data collected prior to 2002 less accurate. As a result, NSDUH data contained in this document are from the 2002-2006 surveys. In 2002, the name of the survey was changed from the National Household Survey on Drug Use to the NSDUH. In addition, a \$30 incentive was given to respondents and new data quality control procedures were implemented.

To create more precise estimates of substance use at the state level, small area estimation procedures are conducted. However, due to the complexity of these procedures, data are not directly available for analysis. As a result, all NSDUH findings included in this report were obtained from the SAMHSA website.

The survey is stratified by three age categories (12-17 year old, 18-25 years old, and 26 and older) to allow for representative data on youth, young adults, and adults. In addition to these three age categories, a limited amount of information is available for alcohol use among persons 12-20 (those under the legal drinking age) as well as alcohol, tobacco, and drug use by Nebraska behavioral health region. Estimates for other age groups and regions as well as by gender, race/ethnicity, and other demographics are not available at the state or sub-state levels.

SAMHSA has recently made an effort to generate estimates at the sub-state regional level for persons 12 and older as well as by each of the three age-categories listed above. The results are divided regionally by Nebraska's behavioral health regions. However, due to the relatively small sample size within regions one and two, their results were combined together for reporting.

Due to the cost of the survey, data are collected from a smaller number of respondents than typically collected through other methods, such as telephone-based surveys. Between 2004 and 2006 there were 2,722 completed interviews in Nebraska for a 74.2 percent response rate. By region, there were 237 completed interviews in behavioral health regions 1 and 2 combined, 299 in region 3, 378 in region 4, 711 in region 5, and 1,097 in region 6. No region had a response rate under 70 percent during this time period.

For more information on the NSDUH visit <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>

Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey / Division of Public Health / NDHHS

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS) is a biennial survey of Nebraska public and non-public students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 that is conducted by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services. The survey was first administered in the fall of 2003, and has since been administered in the fall of 2005 and 2007.

The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and many of the risk and protective factors that predict adolescent problem behaviors. The Nebraska survey is adapted from a national, scientifically validated survey and contains information on the risk and protective factors that are 1) locally actionable, 2) cannot be obtained through any other source, and 3) are more highly correlated with substance abuse.

The NRPFS is administered as a census survey, meaning that all schools in Nebraska with grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 are eligible to participate. In 2007, 31,044 eligible surveys were completed by Nebraska students for a 32% overall response rate. While these data provide a wealth of useful information, state level findings should be used with particular caution due to the low overall response rate and the fact that many urban school districts, especially those in the Lincoln and Omaha metropolitan area, did not participate in the survey. However, certain communities and regions within the state had excellent participation in the survey and subsequently, have representative data within these areas.

In addition to the already existing question asking about binge drinking during the two weeks preceding the survey, a question was added to the 2007 survey asking about past month binge drinking. To stay consistent with how the YRBS and BRFSS define binge drinking, the past month binge drinking indicator from the NRPFS was chosen for this document.

NRPFS data will be collected for the fourth time during the fall of 2010 under the first administration of Nebraska Student Health and Risk Prevention (SHARP). SHARP is the

coordinated administration of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS), and the NRPFS.

For more information on the NRPFS, please contact the Nebraska Substance Abuse Prevention Program at 402-471-2353 or visit the Nebraska SHARP website at <http://bosr.unl.edu/sharp>.

Nebraska Trauma Registry / Division of Public Health / NDHHS

The Nebraska Statewide Trauma System (NSTS) is a network of definitive care facilities that provides a spectrum of care for all injured patients. Divided into four statewide regions, the NSTS strives to include all the components of optimal trauma care, such as prevention, education, communication, access, and definitive care, rehabilitation, and research activities. Essential to the development of a trauma care system is the designation of definitive trauma care facilities (or trauma centers).

The Nebraska Trauma Registry (NTR), established in September of 2003, is a database which contains detailed information about each trauma patient in Nebraska. The trauma registry includes several types of data regarding patient demographic information, patient insurance category, injury, pre-hospital activity (emergency medical services), the referring hospital, the receiving hospital, and the rehabilitation center. To be included in the NTR, a patient must be admitted into in-patient care, died as a patient prior to receiving in-patient care, or were transported from one trauma facility to another. Patients who were treated in the emergency department and released are not included as part of the NTR.

Currently, most trauma data in Nebraska are reported directly into the National Trauma Registry of the American College of Surgeons (NTRACS) software. However, facilities using the web-based Trauma Bridge system as well as facilities that are using their own web-based system and dumping the results into NTRACS are included in the registry.

Patients receiving care through Nebraska trauma centers are tested at the discretion of each trauma center for alcohol and drugs at the time of admission. Screening for alcohol use includes blood alcohol concentration (BAC). However, due to the selective testing procedures used by hospitals, it is likely that some individuals with alcohol in their system were not tested as a result of failing to show visible signs of impairment. As a result, caution should be used when comparing between facilities or geographic regions of the state. In addition, population-based rates are not generated for this document due to the selective testing procedures and regional variation in NTR completeness.

For more information on the NSTS visit <http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/ems/emstrauma.htm>

Uniform Crime Reporting / Nebraska Crime Commission

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a national data system administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). This system ensures that crime statistics on arrests are collected and reported in a consistent manner across the country and produces a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management.

In Nebraska, law enforcement agencies report arrest data either in the UCR format or the Nebraska Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format to the Nebraska Crime Commission. Once obtained, NIBRS data are converted to the UCR format to allow for

statewide publication and reporting to the FBI. An arrest is counted each time a person is taken into custody or issued a citation or summons. In the case of a juvenile (defined as under the age of 18) an arrest is counted when he/she is merely warned and released without any further action. While an individual may be charged with multiple crimes at the time of arrest, only one arrest is counted. An arrest is counted for the most serious charge at the time of the arrest.

In Nebraska, all law enforcement agencies are required to submit monthly reports to the Nebraska Crime Commission except for law enforcement agencies with a community (or jurisdiction) of less than 1,500 residents. Although not required, these small agencies are encouraged to submit their data. In 2008, out of the 169 law enforcement agencies in operation during all 12 months (excluding the State Patrol), 131 (77.5%) reported their data to the Nebraska Crime Commission during all 12 months, 9 (5.4%) reported their data during some (but not all) of the months, and 29 (17.2%) did not report their data during any month. As a result, the arrest data reported within this document under-represent the actual number of arrests statewide as well as within some communities. See Appendix A for a listing of law enforcement agencies and their reporting compliance.

Within the UCR format, only two alcohol-related arrest offense categories are available, DUI and non-DUI liquor law violations. While the UCR categories provide insight into alcohol-related crimes, some limitations exist due to how these arrests are categorized. These limitations include:

- It is not possible to decipher between DUI arrests resulting from alcohol use compared to DUI arrests resulting from the use of non-alcoholic substances
- Arrests for non-DUI liquor law violations are lumped together and cannot be separated by violation, such as minor in possession, open container, or procuring for or selling to a minor

The data presented in this document were obtained from the Nebraska Crime Commission. It should be noted that the number of arrests within this document may be slightly different from the number of arrests for Nebraska published in the FBI's Crime in the United States report. This is a result of State level data being updated when additional data become available.

Some limitations exist for alcohol-related crimes within the UCR categories; however, NIBRS is more comprehensive and can allow for more in-depth analysis of alcohol and drug-related crimes. As a result, check with your local law enforcement agencies to see what data they may have available on alcohol-related crimes in your community. NIBRS is currently being used by less than half of the law enforcement agencies in Nebraska. As more agencies begin using NIBRS, a greater level of detail on alcohol-related crimes in Nebraska will become available.

For more information on UCR data, visit the Nebraska Crime Commission website at <http://www.ncc.state.ne.us/index.htm> or contact them at 402-471-2194.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey / Division of Public Health / NDHHS

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is part of the National Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System that was established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The focus of the YRBS is on priority health-risk behaviors (those health-risk behaviors that are established during youth and result in the most significant mortality, morbidity, disability, and social problems during both youth and adulthood).

Nebraska began conducting the YRBS in 1991, and has conducted it every odd calendar year since. This surveillance system targets youth enrolled in grades 9-12 attending public schools in

Nebraska. Data are collected by having students complete hard copy surveys in Nebraska schools selected through a three-stage cluster sampling design.

To generate estimates for each of the six behavioral health regions, using the 2010 results, the data were separated using school id codes provided by the CDC. While these sub-state estimates provide insight into regional differences in alcohol use and impaired driving, some caution should be used due to the survey sample not being drawn to represent sub-state regions. In particular, data from region 6 should be viewed with caution due to a low school response rate.

Beyond the standard limitations of self-report surveys, some limitations exist specifically for the YRBS.

- Data are only collected from public school students. Although public school students made up approximately 90% of the states 9-12 grade student population in 2005, it is not known how health behaviors differ between public and non-public high school student in Nebraska.
- Data are not collected for high school age youth who have dropped out of school. It is likely that these youth have different health behaviors, especially for substance abuse.
- Even though the Nebraska YRBS had a 2005 response rate above the CDC threshold for generating weighted estimates, many urban school districts, especially those in the Omaha metropolitan area, do not participate in the YRBS.

It should be noted that future collection of YRBS data will occur as part of Nebraska Student Health and Risk Prevention (SHARP). SHARP is the coordinated administration of the YRBS, the Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS), and the Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS). SHARP will be administered for the first time in the fall of 2010.

For more information on the Nebraska YRBS, please visit the following website <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>, contact the Nebraska YRBS coordinator at 402-471-2101, or visit the Nebraska SHARP website at <http://bosr.unl.edu/sharp>.

Understanding and Using Your Data

Within this document there is a variety of statistics presented. For example, there is information on the number of individuals involved in problem or high risk behavior (such as the actual number of people arrested or involved in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes), population based rates for comparing demographics and regions, and percentages.

The information in this document is designed to assist you in ongoing planning and evaluation work related to your SPF SIG grant. The following information is a brief guide to understanding and using the information in this document as well as help you better understand and use other data you may have access to for your community.

First, you are strongly encouraged to read through the Data Source Descriptions within this document to better understand the results found within the data tables and the limitations of each data source. This is a good rule to follow when using any data source that is part of a prevention planning and evaluation process.

The following narrative provides some tips for understanding and using these data for health planning and evaluation.

- Interpreting the Number of Persons Involved: *How many people are directly involved in problem behavior? How many people are affected by problem behavior?*

Tips: When possible, compare the alcohol-related statistics to other behaviors and consequences. For example, how does alcohol use compare to other substance use and does this vary by age, what percentage of all arrests result from alcohol-related offenses vs. other offenses. As a general rule of thumb for prevalence estimates (such as those for the three SPF SIG priorities), low involvement is when less than 10 percent of the population is engaging in the behavior, moderate involvement relates to 10-25 percent of the population, and high involvement relates to 25 percent or more of the population.

- Comparing your community with the State of Nebraska: *Is your rate or estimate higher, lower, or about the same as the state?*

Tips: The recommended approach for comparing differences between groups or regions is through statistical significance testing, which is described in further detail below. As a general rule of thumb, a positive state comparison is when your community or regional estimate (or rate) is 10 percent or more below the state estimate, a similar comparison is when your estimate is less than 10 percent above or below the state estimate, and a negative comparison is when your estimate is 10 percent or more above the state estimate. Note that a 10 percent difference does not refer to 10 percentage points, but rather 10 percent of your community value. For example, if your community estimate was 21.5 percent and the state estimate was 23.7 percent for a given behavior; your community estimate would be 9.3 percent below the state estimate, suggesting that it is relatively similar. In contrast, if your community estimate was 17.7 percent and the state estimate was 13.8 percent; your community estimate would be 28.3 percent above the state estimate, suggesting that it is worse. As noted above, this approach does not take into account statistical significance, which is the most accurate method for comparing two or more groups. If you coalition has the capacity, you may want to consider testing for significant differences between your community/region and the state as a whole. One method for testing significance is examining 95% confidence interval limits to see if they overlap one another. If they do not overlap the difference is statistically significant.

- Historical trends: Is the problem getting better, worse, or remaining stable? **Note: Very little trend data are included as part of this document. However, your coalition can compare CDDs to one another to extract trend information or you may have trend data from other sources. In either case, trend data are valuable for both planning and evaluating prevention strategies.**

Tips: As a general rule of thumb, a trend is increasing if the values go up over three or more consecutive points in time, a trend is decreasing if the values go down over three or more consecutive points in time, and a trend is stable if the values remain unchanged. A trend is non-linear if it changes inconsistently during three or more consecutive points in time. Similar to the tip above for comparing community and state estimates, the preferred approach for determining trends is through statistical significance testing.

- Determining the economic and social impact of alcohol in my community: *How do alcohol prevention priorities impact my community?*

Tips: Examine how different alcohol priority areas (such as underage drinking, drinking among all adults or young adults, etc.) impacts the community through negative outcomes such as motor vehicle crashes, crime and punishment (arrests), negative health outcomes (such as hospitalizations), treatment for alcohol dependence and abuse, and other factors such as the impact on productivity in schools and the workforce. While the use of local quantitative data is recommended, you may also find it useful to use qualitative and in some cases anecdotal evidence if information is limited. In addition, a review of the literature outlining the consequences of alcohol misuse is also recommended.

Crude Rates

This document contains crude rates for alcohol-related arrests and motor vehicle crashes. In general, a rate is the measure of some event or condition within a group or geographic area relative to its population (in this instance).

A crude rate is calculated by dividing the total number of events (i.e., arrest, crashes) by the total population of interest (which can be a county overall or a specific demographic group within a county, such as persons 18-20 years old). This resulting value is then multiplied by a factor large enough to express the rate in a meaningful way, such as a rate per 1,000, 10,000 or 100,000 population.

While crude rates allow for a meaningful comparison of two or more groups, they should be used with some caution when they are not age-specific (such as the overall rate for a region or the rate for a specific gender or racial/ethnic group) because they do not account for differences in age that may be contributing to the observed differences between groups.

Significance Testing

Some of the tables within this document contain information that will help you determine whether the observed differences are statistically significant. For the tables comparing crude rates for arrests and motor vehicle crashes, statistical significance test results are presented.

For the BRFSS, NSDUH, and YRBS data tables included in this report, 95 percent confidence intervals are presented, in most instances. Non-overlapping confidence interval bands conclude that the percentages are significantly different from one another. Because the NRPFS data were collected using a census survey and are not representative of all students statewide, confidence intervals are not calculated.