

**Nebraska SPF SIG
Community Data Document**

2nd Edition

for the

Panhandle Prevention Coalition SPF SIG
**(Covering Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Garden,
Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, and Sioux Counties)**

April, 2010

Introduction

This is the second in a series of Community Data Documents being prepared for SPF 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.

This document contains some new information not included in the first release of the CDD. The new information consists of:

- Two new demographic population tables, one for persons 17 and younger and one for persons 18-25 years old (found in the Demographic Data section)
- Two new tables providing trend data for alcohol-related arrests at the SPF SIG community level (found in Section 1)
- A new section containing information on blood alcohol concentration levels for DUI arrests in Nebraska (found in Section 2)
- Added regional level National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) data to the section on current alcohol use (found in Section 6).
- Added regional level NSDUH data to the section on binge drinking (found in Section 7).
- Two new tables providing information on special designated (event) liquor licenses were added to the section on alcohol outlet density (found in Section 9).

Some of the information in this document remains identical to what was presented in the first release of the CDD. These data were unchanged as a result of no new information being collected, poor data quality within newer databases, or limited access to data. We chose to leave these data sources (and their corresponding tables) in this document rather than remove them completely. The data sources that remained unchanged from the first release of the CDD include:

- Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes
- Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS)
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
- Nebraska Broadcasters Association (NBA) survey

The tables presented in this document, aside from the demographic data tables, are separated into the following 17 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 (NRPFSS)
11. How alcohol is obtained and where it is consumed (YRBS)
12. Youth perceptions about alcohol availability in their community
13. Adult perceptions and behaviors related to the provision of alcohol to minors
14. Youth perceptions and attitudes toward alcohol
15. Adult perceptions and attitudes toward alcohol
16. Perceptions of risk from regular alcohol use, reported by youth
17. 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 Service
- 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 Broadcasters Association (NBA) Survey, Nebraska Broadcasters Association
- 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 (URC), 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.

Define Your Community Data

The following data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population data (overall, gender, age, race/ethnicity, and county) represent estimates for the year 2008. Data on the number of households, average and median income, educational attainment, poverty status, and languages spoken in the home represent data from the 2000 decennial census. See footnotes and/or visit www.census.gov for further details.

Population by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, 2008 U.S. Census Data*						
	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
Total	85,813	100.0%	85,813	100.0%	1,783,432	100.0%
Gender						
Female	44,060	51.3%	44,060	51.3%	899,152	50.4%
Male	41,753	48.7%	41,753	48.7%	884,280	49.6%
Age						
<15	16,022	18.7%	16,022	18.7%	371,462	20.8%
15-17	3,798	4.4%	3,798	4.4%	77,335	4.3%
18-20	3,738	4.4%	3,738	4.4%	78,218	4.4%
21-24	4,824	5.6%	4,824	5.6%	106,642	6.0%
25-34	9,621	11.2%	9,621	11.2%	232,435	13.0%
35-44	9,160	10.7%	9,160	10.7%	224,742	12.6%
45-54	12,885	15.0%	12,885	15.0%	256,918	14.4%
55-64	10,660	12.4%	10,660	12.4%	194,838	10.9%
65+	15,107	17.6%	15,107	17.6%	240,847	13.5%
Race/Ethnicity^						
White	81,278	94.7%	81,278	94.7%	1,629,566	91.4%
Black	436	0.5%	436	0.5%	80,174	4.5%
Asian	2,576	3.0%	2,576	3.0%	18,949	1.1%
N. American	516	0.6%	516	0.6%	31,786	1.8%
Hispanic	9,986	11.6%	9,986	11.6%	140,498	7.9%
Minority	13,678	15.9%	13,678	15.9%	283,195	15.9%

*2008 population estimates 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.

**17 and younger population by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity,
2008 U.S. Census Data***

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
Total	19,820	100.0%	19,820	100.0%	448,797	100.0%
Gender						
Female	9,614	48.5%	9,614	48.5%	219,194	48.8%
Male	10,206	51.5%	10,206	51.5%	229,603	51.2%
Age						
< 12	12,886	65.0%	12,886	65.0%	300,649	67.0%
12-14	3,136	15.8%	3,136	15.8%	70,813	15.8%
15-17	3,798	19.2%	3,798	19.2%	77,335	17.2%
Race/Ethnicity^						
White	17,882	90.2%	17,882	90.2%	392,224	87.4%
Black	199	1.0%	199	1.0%	27,467	6.1%
Asian	123	0.6%	123	0.6%	8,766	4.0%
N. American	1099	5.5%	1099	5.5%	7,558	1.7%
Hispanic	3,737	18.9%	3,737	18.9%	57,899	12.9%
Minority	5,179	26.1%	5,179	26.1%	108,512	24.2%

*2008 population estimates 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.

**18 to 25 year old population by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity,
2008 U.S. Census Data***

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
Total	9,612	100.0%	9,612	100.0%	209,678	100.0%
Gender						
Female	4,804	50.0%	4,804	50.0%	102340	48.8%
Male	4,808	50.0%	4,808	50.0%	107338	51.2%
Age						
18-20	3,738	38.9%	3,738	38.9%	78,218	37.3%
21-25	5,876	61.1%	5,876	61.1%	131,456	62.7%
Race/Ethnicity^						
White	9,005	93.7%	9,005	93.7%	188661	90.0%
Black	88	0.9%	88	0.9%	11214	5.3%
Asian	48	0.5%	48	0.5%	4022	3.9%
N. American	332	3.5%	332	3.5%	2638	1.3%
Hispanic	1,319	13.7%	1,319	13.7%	17071	8.1%
Minority	1,827	19.0%	1,827	19.0%	36808	17.6%

*2008 population estimates 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.

**Households, Income, Education, and Poverty,
2000 U.S. Census Data**

	Panhandle	Beh. Health Region 1	State of Nebraska
Households ^a	36,543	36,543	666,995
Average Income ^b	\$41,538	\$41,538	\$49,556
Median Income ^c	\$32,369	\$32,369	\$39,250
Education			
≥ H.S. Grad ^d	83.4%	83.4%	86.6%
≥ College Grad ^e	17.6%	17.6%	23.7%
In Poverty ^f	13.5%	13.5%	9.7%

^a Total number of households (single and family)

^b Average household income

^c Median household income (1/2 population above & 1/2 below value)

^d Percentage of residents with a high school/GED or higher education

^e Percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher education

^f Percentage of residents below the poverty level

Languages Spoken at Home among Adults 18 and older*, 2000 U.S. Census Data

	Panhandle	Beh. Health Region 1	State of Nebraska
English Only	91.57%	91.57%	92.27%
Spanish	6.43%	6.43%	4.53%
German	0.95%	0.95%	0.59%
Vietnamese	0.01%	0.01%	0.35%
French	0.09%	0.09%	0.23%
Chinese	0.04%	0.04%	0.17%
Italian	0.05%	0.05%	0.11%
Polish	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Arabic	0.04%	0.04%	0.10%
Tagalog	0.07%	0.07%	0.10%
Native American	0.29%	0.29%	0.09%
Russian	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%
Japanese	0.05%	0.05%	0.09%
African	0.02%	0.02%	0.09%
Korean	0.02%	0.02%	0.08%
Scandinavian	0.04%	0.04%	0.06%
Other Language	0.32%	0.32%	0.94%

* For non-English languages, indicates the non-English language spoken most often in the home, but does not indicate that the language is spoken more often than English; only the 15 most common non-English languages used statewide are listed

17 and younger Population by Age and County, 2008 U.S. Census Data*

	Population Total < 17		Population <12		Population 12-14		Population 15-17		Minority Total < 17	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
	Banner	127	100.0%	65	51.2%	28	22.0%	34	26.8%	19
Box Butte	2,636	100.0%	1,710	64.9%	431	16.4%	495	18.8%	695	26.4%
Cheyenne	2,315	100.0%	1,562	67.5%	368	15.9%	385	16.6%	309	13.3%
Dawes	1,992	100.0%	1,113	55.9%	245	12.3%	634	31.8%	324	16.3%
Deuel	330	100.0%	211	63.9%	54	16.4%	65	19.7%	17	5.2%
Garden	266	100.0%	156	58.6%	49	18.4%	61	22.9%	14	5.3%
Kimball	721	100.0%	449	62.3%	128	17.8%	144	20.0%	78	10.8%
Morrill	1,097	100.0%	708	64.5%	183	16.7%	206	18.8%	238	21.7%
Scotts Bluff	8,930	100.0%	6,008	67.3%	1,399	15.7%	1,523	17.1%	3,120	34.9%
Sheridan	1,167	100.0%	761	65.2%	203	17.4%	203	17.4%	346	29.6%
Sioux	239	100.0%	143	59.8%	48	20.1%	48	20.1%	19	7.9%

*2008 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau

**Number of residents by demographic

***Percentage of residents by demographic

18 to 25 year old Population by Age and County, 2008 U.S. Census Data*

	Population Total 18-25		Population 18-20		Population 21-25		Minority Total 18-25	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
	Banner	74	100.0%	32	43.2%	42	56.8%	8
Box Butte	1,134	100.0%	468	41.3%	666	58.7%	238	21.0%
Cheyenne	983	100.0%	374	38.0%	610	62.1%	107	10.9%
Dawes	1,960	100.0%	706	36.0%	1,254	64.0%	160	8.2%
Deuel	164	100.0%	63	38.4%	101	61.6%	13	7.9%
Garden	131	100.0%	56	42.7%	76	58.0%	8	6.1%
Kimball	338	100.0%	138	40.8%	200	59.2%	34	10.1%
Morrill	512	100.0%	200	39.1%	312	60.9%	107	20.9%
Scotts Bluff	3,713	100.0%	1,459	39.3%	2,254	60.7%	1,038	28.0%
Sheridan	485	100.0%	196	40.4%	289	59.6%	109	22.5%
Sioux	118	100.0%	46	39.0%	72	61.0%	5	4.2%

*2008 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau

**Number of residents by demographic

***Percentage of residents by demographic

Total Population by Age and County, 2008 U.S. Census Data*

	Population Total		Population Total < 17		Population Total 18-25		Population > 26		Minority Total	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
Banner	735	100.0%	127	17.3%	74	10.1%	534	72.7%	55	7.5%
Box Butte	11,043	100.0%	2,636	23.9%	1,134	10.3%	7,272	65.9%	1,787	16.2%
Cheyenne	9,965	100.0%	2,315	23.2%	983	9.9%	6,666	66.9%	808	8.1%
Dawes	8,724	100.0%	1,992	22.8%	1,960	22.5%	4,772	54.7%	845	9.7%
Deuel	1,880	100.0%	330	17.6%	164	8.7%	1,386	73.7%	83	4.4%
Garden	1,765	100.0%	266	15.1%	131	7.4%	1,367	77.5%	61	3.5%
Kimball	3,534	100.0%	721	20.4%	338	9.6%	2,475	70.0%	253	7.2%
Morrill	4,989	100.0%	1,097	22.0%	512	10.3%	3,380	67.7%	666	13.3%
Scotts Bluff	36,554	100.0%	8,930	24.4%	3,713	10.2%	23,912	65.4%	8,215	22.5%
Sheridan	5,337	100.0%	1,167	21.9%	485	9.1%	3,684	69.0%	849	15.9%
Sioux	1,287	100.0%	239	18.6%	118	9.2%	930	72.3%	56	4.4%

*2008 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau

**Number of residents by demographic

***Percentage of residents by demographic

Households, Income, Education, and Poverty, by County, 2000 U.S. Census Data

	Households ^a	Income ^b	Median Income ^c	≥ H.S. Grad ^d	≥ College Grad ^e	In Poverty ^f
Banner	315	\$44,617	\$31,339	94.2%	19.6%	13.6%
Box Butte	4,778	\$46,575	\$39,366	88.1%	15.3%	10.7%
Cheyenne	4,076	\$41,555	\$33,438	86.7%	16.8%	10.0%
Dawes	3,520	\$41,255	\$29,476	86.9%	28.4%	18.9%
Deuel	916	\$40,544	\$32,981	85.3%	17.4%	9.1%
Garden	1,020	\$33,512	\$26,458	85.2%	14.2%	14.8%
Kimball	1,723	\$40,935	\$30,586	84.6%	13.5%	11.1%
Morrill	2,149	\$36,955	\$30,235	79.4%	14.3%	14.7%
Scotts Bluff	14,890	\$42,323	\$32,016	79.6%	17.3%	14.5%
Sheridan	2,555	\$35,689	\$29,484	86.1%	17.2%	13.2%
Sioux	601	\$40,079	\$29,851	86.4%	21.5%	15.4%

^a Total number of households (single and family)

^b Average household income

^c Median household income (1/2 population above & 1/2 below value)

^d Percentage of residents with a high school/GED or higher education

^e Percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher education

^f Percentage of residents below the poverty level

Languages Spoken at Home among Adults 18 and older*, by County, 2000 U.S. Census Data

	English Only	Spanish	German	French	Asian**	Other Language
Banner	95.93%	3.39%	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%
Box Butte	93.37%	4.87%	0.52%	0.18%	0.29%	0.78%
Cheyenne	96.38%	2.52%	0.55%	0.08%	0.25%	0.22%
Dawes	95.62%	2.33%	0.77%	0.18%	0.13%	0.98%
Deuel	96.89%	2.11%	0.37%	0.12%	0.25%	0.25%
Garden	97.27%	1.95%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	0.56%
Kimball	97.24%	1.36%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%
Morrill	91.15%	6.83%	0.86%	0.00%	0.08%	1.09%
Scotts Bluff	86.32%	11.23%	1.57%	0.03%	0.23%	0.60%
Sheridan	96.04%	1.17%	0.32%	0.19%	0.09%	2.18%
Sioux	97.12%	1.98%	0.45%	0.27%	0.00%	0.18%

* For non-English languages, indicates the non-English language spoken most often in the home, but does not indicate that the language is spoken more often than English; only the most common non-English languages used statewide are listed

**Includes Cambodian, Chinese, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese

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 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 is 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*, 2006-2008 Combined

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from State ^d
Total	2,048	79.6	2,048	79.6	NA	41,040	77.2	NS
Female	434	34.6	434	34.6	NA	9,181	34.9	NS
Male	1,614	122.2	1,614	122.2	NA	31,859	118.9	NS
<17	80	13.4	80	13.4	NA	914	6.8	NS
18-20	245	216.0	245	216.0	NA	4,932	209.4	NS
21-24	355	244.1	355	244.1	NA	9,797	304.6	-
25-34	521	186.2	521	186.2	NA	12,442	181.7	NS
35-44	411	145.4	411	145.4	NA	6,800	98.8	+
45-54	296	75.3	296	75.3	NA	4,444	57.9	+
55-64	107	34.6	107	34.6	NA	1,348	23.9	+
65+	33	7.3	33	7.3	NA	362	5.1	NS
White	1,830	75.0	1,830	75.0	NA	37,630	77.4	NS
Black	15	119.0	15	119.0	NA	2,527	107.0	NS
N. American	201	261.3	201	261.3	NA	649	116.2	+
Asian	2	13.0	2	13.0	NA	129	14.0	NA

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

^a Number of arrests for DUI

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

^c Not applicable, SPF SIG community and region cover the same geographic area

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<0.05), "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<0.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different than the State, "NA" cannot test due to 'N' < 10 in SPF SIG Region

Non-DUI Liquor Law Violation Arrest Rate per 10,000 population*, 2006-2008 Combined

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from State ^d
Total	2,684	104.3	2,684	104.3	NA	38,288	72.1	+
Female	901	71.9	901	71.9	NA	11,900	45.2	+
Male	1,783	135.0	1,783	135.0	NA	26,388	98.5	+
<17	735	28.6	735	28.6	NA	7,801	14.7	+
18-20	1,304	1,149.8	1,304	1,149.8	NA	19,881	844.0	+
21-24	183	125.8	183	125.8	NA	3,477	108.1	NS
25-34	188	67.2	188	67.2	NA	2,876	42.0	+
35-44	160	56.6	160	56.6	NA	2,027	29.5	+
45-54	81	20.6	81	20.6	NA	1,645	21.4	-
55-64	29	9.4	29	9.4	NA	470	8.3	NS
65+	4	0.9	4	-^	NA	111	1.6	NA
White	2,183	89.5	2,183	89.5	NA	33,456	68.8	+
Black	14	111.1	14	111.1	NA	3,334	141.2	-
N. American	485	630.6	485	630.6	NA	1,247	223.3	+
Asian	1	6.5	1	-^	NA	119	12.9	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 Crude rate per 10,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than 10**

^c Not applicable, SPF SIG community and region cover the same geographic area

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<0.05), "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<0.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different than the State, "NA" cannot test due to 'N' < 10 in SPF SIG Region

Overall Alcohol-Related Arrest Rate per 10,000 population*, 2006-2008 Combined

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from State ^d
Total	4,732	183.9	4,732	183.9	NA	79,328	149.3	+
Female	1,335	106.6	1,335	106.6	NA	21,081	80.1	+
Male	3,397	257.1	3,397	257.1	NA	58,247	217.3	+
<17	815	136.2	815	136.2	NA	8,715	65.1	+
18-20	1,549	1,365.8	1,549	1,365.8	NA	24,813	1,053.4	+
21-24	538	369.9	538	369.9	NA	13,274	412.7	NS
25-34	709	253.3	709	253.3	NA	15,318	223.7	NS
35-44	571	202.0	571	202.0	NA	8,827	128.3	+
45-54	377	95.9	377	95.9	NA	6,089	79.3	+
55-64	136	44.0	136	44.0	NA	1,818	32.2	+
65+	37	8.2	37	8.2	NA	473	6.6	NS
White	4,013	164.5	4,013	164.5	NA	71,086	146.2	+
Black	29	230.2	29	230.2	NA	5,861	248.2	-
N. American	686	892.0	686	892.0	NA	1,896	339.5	+
Asian	3	19.5	3	19.5	NA	248	26.9	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 Crude rate per 10,000 population, **use extreme caution when viewing rates with 'N' less than 10**

^c Not applicable, SPF SIG community and region cover the same geographic area

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<0.05), "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<0.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different than the State, "NA" cannot test due to 'N' < 10 in SPF SIG Region

Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from DUI*, 2006-2008 Combined

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Total	14,905	13.7%	14,905	13.7%	278,181	14.8%
Female	4,258	10.2%	4,258	10.2%	74,319	12.4%
Male	10,647	15.2%	10,647	15.2%	203,862	15.6%
<17	3,029	2.6%	3,029	2.6%	47,904	1.9%
18-20	3,062	8.0%	3,062	8.0%	57,045	8.6%
21-24	2,238	15.9%	2,238	15.9%	47,482	20.6%
25-34	3,037	17.2%	3,037	17.2%	60,487	20.6%
35-44	2,036	20.2%	2,036	20.2%	36,914	18.4%
45-54	1,077	27.5%	1,077	27.5%	21,544	20.6%
55-64	330	32.4%	330	32.4%	5,329	25.3%
65+	96	34.4%	96	34.4%	1,472	24.6%
White	12,284	14.9%	12,284	14.9%	220,046	17.1%
Black	196	7.7%	196	7.7%	48,991	5.2%
N. American	2,410	8.3%	2,410	8.3%	7,387	8.8%
Asian	8	-^	8	25.0%	918	14.1%

*Arrests for driving under the influence (DUI) includes some 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

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

**Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from non-DUI
Liquor Law Violations*, 2006-2008 Combined**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Total	14,905	18.0%	14,905	18.0%	278,181	13.8%
Female	4,258	21.2%	4,258	21.2%	74,319	16.0%
Male	10,647	16.7%	10,647	16.7%	203,862	12.9%
<17	3,029	24.3%	3,029	24.3%	47,904	16.3%
18-20	3,062	42.6%	3,062	42.6%	57,045	34.9%
21-24	2,238	8.2%	2,238	8.2%	47,482	7.3%
25-34	3,037	6.2%	3,037	6.2%	60,487	4.8%
35-44	2,036	7.9%	2,036	7.9%	36,914	5.5%
45-54	1,077	7.5%	1,077	7.5%	21,544	7.6%
55-64	330	8.8%	330	8.8%	5,329	8.8%
65+	96	4.2%	96	4.2%	1,472	7.5%
White	12,284	17.8%	12,284	17.8%	220,046	15.2%
Black	196	7.1%	196	7.1%	48,991	6.8%
N. American	2,410	20.1%	2,410	20.1%	7,387	16.9%
Asian	8	^	8	12.5%	918	13.0%

*Arrests for MIP, procuring for or selling to a minor, open container, etc (excludes DUI)

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

^b Liquor law violation arrests divided by the total number of arrests per demographic

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

**Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from Alcohol-Related Crime*,
2006-2008 Combined**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Total	14,905	31.7%	14,905	31.7%	278,181	28.5%
Female	4,258	31.4%	4,258	31.4%	74,319	28.4%
Male	10,647	31.9%	10,647	31.9%	203,862	28.6%
<17	3,029	26.9%	3,029	26.9%	47,904	18.2%
18-20	3,062	50.6%	3,062	50.6%	57,045	43.5%
21-24	2,238	24.0%	2,238	24.0%	47,482	28.0%
25-34	3,037	23.3%	3,037	23.3%	60,487	25.3%
35-44	2,036	28.0%	2,036	28.0%	36,914	23.9%
45-54	1,077	35.0%	1,077	35.0%	21,544	28.3%
55-64	330	41.2%	330	41.2%	5,329	34.1%
65+	96	38.5%	96	38.5%	1,472	32.1%
White	12,284	32.7%	12,284	32.7%	220,046	32.3%
Black	196	14.8%	196	14.8%	48,991	12.0%
N. American	2,410	28.5%	2,410	28.5%	7,387	25.7%
Asian	8	^	8	37.5%	918	27.0%

*Arrests for DUI 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 demographic

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

**Alcohol-Related Arrest Rates per 10,000 population*,
by County, 2006-2008 Combined**

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b
Banner	5	22.6	4	18.1	9	-^
Box Butte	323	97.9	402	121.9	725	219.8
Cheyenne	175	59.0	173	58.3	348	117.3
Dawes	129	49.2	197	75.1	326	124.2
Deuel	30	53.0	17	30.0	47	83.0
Garden	8	-^	3	-^	11	20.0
Kimball	60	55.3	37	34.1	97	89.5
Morrill	142	94.6	107	71.3	249	165.9
Scotts Bluff	915	83.9	1,402	128.6	2,317	212.6
Sheridan	255	157.0	318	195.8	573	352.8
Sioux	6	15.0	24	60.1	30	75.1

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Number of arrests for each arrest offense category displayed

^b Crude rate per 10,000 population, **use extreme caution when 'N' less than 10**

**Percentage of All Arrests Resulting from Alcohol-Related Crimes*,
by County, 2006-2008 Combined**

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
Banner	56	8.9%	56	7.1%	56	16.1%
Box Butte	2,444	13.2%	2,444	16.4%	2,444	29.7%
Cheyenne	1,588	11.0%	1,588	10.9%	1,588	21.9%
Dawes	829	15.6%	829	23.8%	829	39.3%
Deuel	215	14.0%	215	7.9%	215	21.9%
Garden	27	29.6%	27	11.1%	27	40.7%
Kimball	254	23.6%	254	14.6%	254	38.2%
Morrill	699	20.3%	699	15.3%	699	35.6%
Scotts Bluff	7,430	12.3%	7,430	18.9%	7,430	31.2%
Sheridan	1,319	19.3%	1,319	24.1%	1,319	43.4%
Sioux	44	13.6%	44	54.5%	44	68.2%

*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'

**Alcohol-Related Arrest* Rates per 10,000 population
by year for Panhandle**

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b
2004	749	85.99	838	96.20	1,587	182.19
2005	671	77.56	697	80.56	1,368	158.12
2006	628	73.29	821	95.81	1,449	169.10
2007	676	78.73	906	105.52	1,582	184.26
2008	744	86.70	957	111.52	1,701	198.22

*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 Panhandle**

	DUI		Liquor Law Violations		All Alcohol-Related	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
2004	4,784	15.7%	4,784	17.5%	4,784	33.2%
2005	4,501	14.9%	4,501	15.5%	4,501	30.4%
2006	4,726	13.3%	4,726	17.4%	4,726	30.7%
2007	5,056	13.4%	5,056	17.9%	5,056	31.3%
2008	5,123	14.5%	5,123	18.7%	5,123	33.2%

*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 than 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 Nebraska Crime Commission 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.

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, 2008									
	Panhandle			BH Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	BAC ^b	>.15 ^c	N ^a	BAC ^b	>.15 ^c	N ^a	BAC ^b	>.15 ^c
Region	576	0.156	52.6%	576	0.122	52.6%	11,639	0.156	55.5%
Counties									
Banner	1	0.090	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Box Butte	102	0.152	48.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	29	0.169	51.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dawes	46	0.161	60.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garden	7	0.177	57.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kimball	38	0.133	28.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrill	53	0.142	35.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotts Bluff	243	0.160	59.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheridan	57	0.161	56.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sioux	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^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 is 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*, 2003-2007 Combined

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from State ^d
Total ^e	30	6.9	30	6.9	NA	409	4.7	+
Gender ^f								
Female	11	4.9	11	4.9	NA	103	2.3	+
Male	26	12.2	26	12.2	NA	417	9.6	NS
missing	2		2			3		
Age ^f								
<15	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	0	0.0	NA
15-17	3	15.1	3	15.1	NA	27	6.9	NA
18-20	1	5.1	1	5.1	NA	67	16.9	NA
21-24	6	23.9	6	23.9	NA	96	17.7	NA
25-34	6	13.2	6	13.2	NA	84	7.5	NA
35-44	7	13.7	7	13.7	NA	91	7.6	NA
45-54	13	19.2	13	19.2	NA	96	7.6	+
55-64	3	6.2	3	6.2	NA	42	4.8	NA
65+	0	0.0	0	0.0	NA	19	1.6	NA
missing	0		0			1		

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

^a Number of alcohol-related crashes where a fatality occurred

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

^c Not applicable, SPF SIG community and region cover the same geographic area

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<0.05), "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<0.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different than the State, "NA" cannot test due to 'N' < 10 in SPF SIG Region

^e Represents the unique number of crashes

^f Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in the crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash (in any amount), not the demographics of the 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 actual (total) number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in the crash.

Alcohol-Related Injury Crash Rate per 100,000 population*, 2003-2007 Combined

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from State ^d
Total ^e	279	63.9	279	63.9	NA	4,791	54.5	NS
Gender ^f								
Female	92	41.2	92	41.2	NA	1,956	44.1	NS
Male	224	105.1	224	105.1	NA	4,556	104.6	NS
missing	12		12			138		
Age ^f								
<15	2	2.4	2	2.4	NA	12	0.7	NA
15-17	22	110.7	22	110.7	NA	344	87.6	NS
18-20	47	241.1	47	241.1	NA	901	226.8	NS
21-24	58	231.5	58	231.5	NA	1,315	242.4	NS
25-34	81	178.9	81	178.9	NA	1,552	137.9	+
35-44	56	109.3	56	109.3	NA	1,133	94.6	NS
45-54	37	54.7	37	54.7	NA	848	67.0	NS
55-64	15	31.1	15	31.1	NA	347	40.0	NS
65+	10	13.2	10	13.2	NA	191	16.4	NS
missing	0		0			7		

*Number of non-fatal alcohol-related crashes in which an injury occurred (including disabling, visible but not disabling, and possible injuries). This does not represent the number of individual injured.

^a Number of alcohol-related crashes where a non-fatal injury occurred

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

^c Not applicable, SPF SIG community and region cover the same geographic area

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<0.05), "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<0.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different than the State, "NA" cannot test due to 'N' < 10 in SPF SIG Region

^e Represents the unique number of crashes

^f Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in the crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash (in any amount), not the demographics of the 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 actual (total) number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in the crash.

Alcohol-Related Crash Rate per 100,000 population*, 2003-2007 Combined

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from Region ^c	N ^a	Rate ^b	Diff from State ^d
Total ^e	515	118.0	515	118.0	NA	9,652	109.8	NS
Gender ^f								
Female	149	66.7	149	66.7	NA	3,444	77.6	NS
Male	439	206.0	439	206.0	NA	9,091	208.8	NS
missing	20		20			318		
Age ^f								
<15	2	2.4	2	2.4	NA	14	0.8	NA
15-17	43	216.5	43	216.5	NA	644	164.1	NS
18-20	99	507.8	99	507.8	NA	1,755	441.8	NS
21-24	105	419.1	105	419.1	NA	2,664	491.1	NS
25-34	133	293.7	133	293.7	NA	3,052	271.1	NS
35-44	98	191.3	98	191.3	NA	2,133	178.2	NS
45-54	78	115.4	78	115.4	NA	1,560	123.3	NS
55-64	35	72.7	35	72.7	NA	638	73.6	NS
65+	15	19.8	15	19.8	NA	360	30.8	NS
missing	0		0			33		

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

^a Number of alcohol-related crashes

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

^c Not applicable, SPF SIG community and region cover the same geographic area

^d "+" Community rate is higher than the State (p<0.05), "-" Community rate is lower than the State (p<0.05), "NS" Community rate is not significantly different than the State, "NA" cannot test due to 'N' < 10 in SPF SIG Region

^e Represents the unique number of crashes

^f Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in the crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash (in any amount), not the demographics of the individuals killed or injured in the crash (if a death or injury occurred). If an injury, fatality, or vehicle damage 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 actual (total) number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in the crash.

Percentage of Fatal Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved*, 2003-2007 Combined

	Panhandle			Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	Total Fatal ^a	Alcohol Fatal ^b	% ^c	Total Fatal ^a	Alcohol Fatal ^b	% ^c	Total Fatal ^a	Alcohol Fatal ^b	% ^c
Total ^d	99	30	30.3%	99	30	30.3%	1,180	409	34.7%
Gender ^e									
Female	52	11	21.2%	52	11	21.2%	600	103	17.2%
Male	113	26	23.0%	113	26	23.0%	1,643	417	25.4%
missing	4	2		4	2		6	3	
Age ^e									
<15	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	7	0	0.0%
15-17	9	3	33.3%	9	3	33.3%	146	27	18.5%
18-20	13	1	7.7%	13	1	7.7%	251	67	26.7%
21-24	21	6	28.6%	21	6	28.6%	290	96	33.1%
25-34	20	6	30.0%	20	6	30.0%	326	84	25.8%
35-44	31	7	22.6%	31	7	22.6%	372	91	24.5%
45-54	36	13	36.1%	36	13	36.1%	375	96	25.6%
55-64	20	3	15.0%	20	3	15.0%	227	42	18.5%
65+	18	0	0.0%	18	0	0.0%	251	19	7.6%
missing	0	0		0	0		4	1	

*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 small numbers**

^d Represents the unique number of crashes

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in the crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash (in any amount), not the demographics of the 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 actual (total) number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in the crash.

Percentage of Injury Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved*, 2003-2007 Combined

	Panhandle			Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	Total Injury ^a	Alcohol Injury ^b	% ^c	Total Injury ^a	Alcohol Injury ^b	% ^c	Total Injury ^a	Alcohol Injury ^b	% ^c
Total ^d	3,117	279	9.0%	3,117	279	9.0%	68,105	4,791	7.0%
Gender ^e									
Female	2,163	92	4.3%	2,163	92	4.3%	56,195	1,956	3.5%
Male	2,707	224	8.3%	2,707	224	8.3%	66,435	4,556	6.9%
missing	49	12		49	12		787	138	
Age ^e									
<15	31	2	6.5%	31	2	6.5%	332	12	3.6%
15-17	613	22	3.6%	613	22	3.6%	11,407	344	3.0%
18-20	574	47	8.2%	574	47	8.2%	14,789	901	6.1%
21-24	554	58	10.5%	554	58	10.5%	15,545	1,315	8.5%
25-34	866	81	9.4%	866	81	9.4%	23,764	1,552	6.5%
35-44	741	56	7.6%	741	56	7.6%	20,299	1,133	5.6%
45-54	654	37	5.7%	654	37	5.7%	17,246	848	4.9%
55-64	452	15	3.3%	452	15	3.3%	10,172	347	3.4%
65+	431	10	2.3%	431	10	2.3%	9,226	191	2.1%
missing	3	0		3	0		637	7	

*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 small numbers**

^d Represents the unique number of crashes

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in the crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash (in any amount), not the demographics of the 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 actual (total) number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in the crash.

Percentage of Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved*, 2003-2007 Combined

	Panhandle			Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	Total Crashes ^a	Alcohol Crashes ^b	% ^c	Total Crashes ^a	Alcohol Crashes ^b	% ^c	Total Crashes ^a	Alcohol Crashes ^b	% ^c
Total ^d	9,201	515	5.6%	9,201	515	5.6%	188,214	9,652	5.1%
Gender ^e									
Female	5,479	149	2.7%	5,479	149	2.7%	132,020	3,444	2.6%
Male	7,724	439	5.7%	7,724	439	5.7%	175,151	9,091	5.2%
missing	100	20		100	20		1,876	318	
Age ^e									
<15	71	2	2.8%	71	2	2.8%	735	14	1.9%
15-17	1,538	43	2.8%	1,538	43	2.8%	27,923	644	2.3%
18-20	1,526	99	6.5%	1,526	99	6.5%	35,710	1,755	4.9%
21-24	1,408	105	7.5%	1,408	105	7.5%	37,873	2,664	7.0%
25-34	2,164	133	6.1%	2,164	133	6.1%	57,811	3,052	5.3%
35-44	1,930	98	5.1%	1,930	98	5.1%	49,848	2,133	4.3%
45-54	1,962	78	4.0%	1,962	78	4.0%	43,823	1,560	3.6%
55-64	1,300	35	2.7%	1,300	35	2.7%	27,069	638	2.4%
65+	1,379	15	1.1%	1,379	15	1.1%	25,548	360	1.4%
missing	25	0		25	0		2,707	33	

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

^a Number of crashes

^b Number of crashes that involved alcohol

^c Percentage of all crashes that involved alcohol, **use caution when viewing percentages based on small numbers**

^d Represents the unique number of crashes

^e Represents the demographics of the drivers involved in the crash who had alcohol in their system at the time of the crash (in any amount), not the demographics of the individuals killed or injured in the crash (if a death or injury occurred). If an injury, fatality, or vehicle damage 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 actual (total) number of crashes. These data do NOT factor in which driver was at fault in the crash.

Alcohol-Related Crash Rates per 100,000 population*, by County, 2003-2007 Combined

	Fatal Crashes			Injury Crashes			All Crashes		
	Pop ^a	N ^b	Rate ^c	Pop ^a	N ^b	Rate ^c	Pop ^a	N ^b	Rate ^c
Banner	754	1	26.5	754	0	0.0	754	4	106.1
Box Butte	11,302	2	3.5	11,302	29	51.3	11,302	62	109.7
Cheyenne	10,011	2	4.0	10,011	18	36.0	10,011	39	77.9
Dawes	8,592	2	4.7	8,592	39	90.8	8,592	62	144.3
Deuel	1,986	3	30.2	1,986	5	50.4	1,986	14	141.0
Garden	2,005	2	20.0	2,005	9	89.8	2,005	15	149.6
Kimball	3,761	1	5.3	3,761	10	53.2	3,761	17	90.4
Morrill	5,159	2	7.8	5,159	10	38.8	5,159	25	96.9
Scotts Bluff	36,641	11	6.0	36,641	123	67.1	36,641	219	119.5
Sheridan	5,654	3	10.6	5,654	31	109.7	5,654	51	180.4
Sioux	1,438	1	13.9	1,438	5	69.5	1,438	7	97.4

*See previous tables for indicator definitions of fatal crashes, injury crashes, and all crashes

^a County population for 2005 (mid-point of time period displayed)

^b Number of alcohol-related fatal crashes, injury crashes, and all crashes per county

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

Percentage of Crashes in which Alcohol was Involved, by County, 2003-2007 Combined

	Fatal Crashes			Injury Crashes			All Crashes		
	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c	Total	Alcohol	% ^c
	Fatal ^a	Fatal ^b		Injury ^a	Injury ^b		Crashes ^a	Crashes ^b	
Banner	2	1	50.0%	44	0	0.0%	111	4	3.6%
Box Butte	10	2	20.0%	327	29	8.9%	1,054	62	5.9%
Cheyenne	18	2	11.1%	331	18	5.4%	986	39	4.0%
Dawes	6	2	33.3%	255	39	15.3%	947	62	6.5%
Deuel	10	3	30.0%	111	5	4.5%	323	14	4.3%
Garden	4	2	50.0%	60	9	15.0%	222	15	6.8%
Kimball	6	1	16.7%	158	10	6.3%	451	17	3.8%
Morrill	5	2	40.0%	158	10	6.3%	582	25	4.3%
Scotts Bluff	25	11	44.0%	1,462	123	8.4%	3,848	219	5.7%
Sheridan	10	3	30.0%	164	31	18.9%	549	51	9.3%
Sioux	3	1	33.3%	47	5	10.6%	128	7	5.5%

*See previous tables for indicator definitions

^a Total number of fatal crashes, injury crashes, and all crashes per county

^b Total number of alcohol-related fatal crashes, injury crashes, and all crashes per county

^c Percentage of all crashes that involved alcohol

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 select 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 percentage 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 were 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, 2004-2008 Combined**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N*	%**	N*	%**	N*	%**
Total	1,386	64.6%	1,386	64.6%	79,223	70.9%
Female	482	56.1%	482	56.1%	24,141	57.3%
Male	904	69.0%	904	69.0%	55,082	76.8%
<15	8	-^	8	-^	287	40.1%
15-17	50	62.0%	50	62.0%	1,804	53.9%
18-20	112	57.3%	112	57.3%	8,323	68.8%
21-24	292	54.4%	292	54.4%	14,022	69.8%
25-34	388	55.6%	388	55.6%	21,077	63.3%
35-44	295	70.8%	295	70.8%	18,217	71.8%
45-54	180	83.8%	180	83.8%	12,129	82.3%
55-64	51	97.9%	51	97.9%	2,958	93.0%
65+	10	-^	10	-^	406	96.5%
White	1,065	61.0%	1,065	61.0%	62,319	70.2%
Black	20	85.0%	20	85.0%	6,627	63.8%
N. American	206	83.1%	206	83.1%	4,126	84.7%
Asian	2	-^	2	-^	454	80.6%
Hispanic ⁺	126	53.7%	126	53.7%	6,099	74.9%

*Total number of treatment admissions

**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

⁺ Hispanic can be of any race

[^] 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 County, 2004-2008

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%***	N**	%***	N**	%***
Banner	8	-^	1	-^	7	-^
Box Butte	382	73.7%	135	61.5%	247	80.2%
Cheyenne	252	56.0%	88	48.1%	164	59.9%
Dawes	130	75.6%	59	85.5%	71	67.6%
Deuel	47	45.7%	12	33.3%	35	50.0%
Garden	49	67.4%	11	72.7%	38	65.7%
Kimball	90	53.6%	29	33.3%	61	61.7%
Morrill	68	50.8%	17	50.0%	51	51.0%
Scotts Bluff	211	51.7%	83	41.0%	128	58.6%
Sheridan	135	82.8%	43	64.3%	92	91.3%
Sioux	14	78.6%	4	-^	10	100.0%

*Total number of treatment admissions

**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)

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 receive inpatient care, die as a patient, or are 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 patients system at the time of admission. The level of alcohol in the patients 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.

Trauma data within this document reflect years 2006-2008. However, due to the ongoing expansion of the NTR, 2006 data are less complete than 2007 and 2008 data and some facilities are either not included or only contain partial information. Compared to other regions of the state, the northeast region is particularly underrepresented for the time period under observation since it is the last region under the state trauma designation process and only designated hospitals are required to submit their trauma data to the NTR.

Because the NTR does not include all trauma facilities in the state, population based rates were 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*, 2006-2008 Combined

	Panhandle			Behavioral Health Region 1			State of Nebraska		
	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC ≥.08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC ≥.08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC ≥.08 ^c
Total	1,915	6.4%	5.3%	1,915	6.4%	5.3%	19,573	10.9%	8.7%
Female	1,007	3.1%	2.5%	1,007	3.1%	2.5%	8,550	5.0%	3.9%
Male	908	10.0%	8.5%	908	10.0%	8.5%	11,011	15.5%	12.5%
<15	190	0.5%	0.5%	190	0.5%	0.5%	1,584	0.3%	0.3%
15-17	87	9.2%	8.1%	87	9.2%	8.1%	899	7.5%	5.6%
18-20	72	23.6%	20.8%	72	23.6%	20.8%	985	21.9%	16.2%
21-24	88	17.1%	13.6%	88	17.1%	13.6%	1,173	29.7%	24.6%
25-34	149	18.1%	16.1%	149	18.1%	16.1%	2,045	24.7%	19.8%
35-44	142	16.9%	13.4%	142	16.9%	13.4%	1,841	20.8%	17.0%
45-54	170	11.2%	8.8%	170	11.2%	8.8%	2,238	15.9%	13.2%
55-64	184	3.8%	3.8%	184	3.8%	3.8%	1,765	9.3%	7.6%
65+	833	0.5%	0.2%	833	0.5%	0.2%	6,928	1.5%	1.1%

*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 ≥ 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 County, 2006-2008 Combined

	Total			Female			Male		
	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC ≥.08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC ≥.08 ^c	N ^a	% with alcohol ^b	% with BAC ≥.08 ^c
Banner	16	6.3%	6.3%	3	^	^	13	7.7%	7.7%
Box Butte	228	8.8%	6.6%	125	4.0%	4.0%	103	14.6%	9.7%
Cheyenne	167	4.8%	4.2%	89	4.5%	3.4%	78	5.1%	5.1%
Dawes	183	3.8%	3.3%	100	2.0%	2.0%	83	6.0%	4.8%
Deuel	39	5.1%	2.6%	22	4.6%	0.0%	17	5.9%	5.9%
Garden	99	0.0%	0.0%	47	0.0%	0.0%	52	0.0%	0.0%
Kimball	136	5.9%	5.2%	75	2.7%	2.7%	61	9.8%	8.2%
Morrill	146	4.1%	2.7%	74	4.1%	1.4%	72	4.2%	4.2%
Scotts Bluff	811	8.0%	7.2%	426	3.1%	2.6%	385	13.5%	12.2%
Sheridan	72	5.6%	4.2%	39	2.6%	2.6%	33	9.1%	6.1%
Sioux	18	5.6%	0.0%	7	^	^	11	9.1%	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 ≥ 0.08 at the time of admission

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

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 three surveys, the Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS), 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:

- **NRPFS:** 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, NRPFS, 2007						
	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	811	3.1%	811	3.1%	6,364	2.1%
8th grade	815	11.9%	815	11.9%	8,051	10.3%
10th grade	778	35.7%	778	35.7%	8,517	27.1%
12th grade	701	45.7%	701	45.7%	7,466	41.8%

*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 Gender,
NRFSS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	408	3.7%	408	3.7%	3,156	2.7%
Female	400	2.5%	400	2.5%	3,168	1.4%
8th grade						
Male	411	12.9%	411	12.9%	3,961	9.8%
Female	391	10.7%	391	10.7%	3,951	10.9%
10th grade						
Male	366	35.0%	366	35.0%	4,214	27.6%
Female	403	36.2%	403	36.2%	4,187	26.6%
12th grade						
Male	349	48.4%	349	48.4%	3,641	42.6%
Female	344	42.7%	344	42.7%	3,724	41.1%

*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)

**Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race,
NRFSS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	616	2.8%	616	2.8%	5,102	1.9%
Black	17	^	17	^	126	4.0%
Asian	7	^	7	^	84	3.6%
N. American	80	1.3%	80	1.3%	361	1.7%
Hispanic	201	3.5%	201	3.5%	994	2.9%
8th grade						
White	637	12.4%	637	12.4%	6,762	9.6%
Black	12	^	12	^	193	10.9%
Asian	13	^	13	^	167	12.0%
N. American	62	9.7%	62	9.7%	375	17.3%
Hispanic	149	11.4%	149	11.4%	987	14.6%
10th grade						
White	638	35.3%	638	35.3%	7,371	26.5%
Black	14	^	14	^	190	29.5%
Asian	14	^	14	^	168	22.0%
N. American	41	41.5%	41	41.5%	266	36.1%
Hispanic	147	39.5%	147	39.5%	901	32.1%
12th grade						
White	609	45.3%	609	45.3%	6,597	42.0%
Black	10	^	10	^	120	44.2%
Asian	10	^	10	^	145	35.2%
N. American	25	60.0%	25	60.0%	165	44.2%
Hispanic	86	40.7%	86	40.7%	669	40.8%

*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, 2007

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	79	1.3%	41	2.4%	38	0.0%
Cheyenne	87	0.0%	44	0.0%	42	0.0%
Dawes	72	4.2%	35	2.9%	37	5.4%
Deuel	31	3.2%	15	^	15	^
Garden	19	^	6	^	13	^
Kimball	32	3.1%	20	0.0%	12	^
Morrill	42	2.4%	21	0.0%	21	4.8%
Scotts Bluff	387	2.6%	195	3.6%	191	1.6%
Sheridan	48	16.7%	19	^	29	24.1%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	15	^	6	^	9	^
Box Butte	105	13.3%	59	8.5%	45	17.8%
Cheyenne	83	6.0%	34	5.9%	46	4.4%
Dawes	74	8.1%	34	2.9%	40	12.5%
Deuel	25	12.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	22	22.7%	9	^	13	^
Kimball	39	20.5%	15	^	24	16.7%
Morrill	33	3.0%	14	^	19	^
Scotts Bluff	363	11.0%	187	11.8%	170	10.6%
Sheridan	56	17.9%	24	12.5%	29	24.1%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade							
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^	
Box Butte	136	55.9%	78	52.6%	57	59.7%	
Cheyenne	80	22.5%	39	25.6%	40	20.0%	
Dawes	83	25.3%	42	38.1%	41	12.2%	
Deuel	25	52.0%	9	^	15	^	
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^	
Kimball	37	27.0%	13	^	23	39.1%	
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^	
Scotts Bluff	336	30.7%	182	29.1%	150	32.7%	
Sheridan	50	40.0%	27	44.4%	23	34.8%	
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^	
12th grade							
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^	
Box Butte	117	49.6%	53	49.1%	62	51.6%	
Cheyenne	86	37.2%	38	31.6%	47	42.6%	
Dawes	71	35.2%	37	29.7%	33	39.4%	
Deuel	30	36.7%	17	^	13	^	
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^	
Kimball	40	60.0%	21	57.1%	18	^	
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^	
Scotts Bluff	267	44.2%	138	43.5%	126	44.4%	
Sheridan	57	66.7%	27	63.0%	30	70.0%	
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^	

*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)

^^ County did not participate in the survey

**Current Alcohol Use* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth,
by County and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	30,398	20.6%	15,030	20.3%	14,972	21.0%
Panhandle	3,105	24.5%	1,538	23.4%	1,534	25.4%
Counties						
Banner	56	34.8%	21	27.3%	34	36.4%
Box Butte	437	30.6%	231	28.6%	202	32.9%
Cheyenne	336	16.7%	155	16.0%	175	17.0%
Dawes	300	18.5%	148	18.7%	151	17.5%
Deuel	111	26.5%	50	32.8%	59	23.7%
Garden	78	29.3%	30	22.8%	48	33.7%
Kimball	148	28.0%	69	23.0%	77	31.7%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,353	22.4%	702	22.3%	637	22.7%
Sheridan	211	35.7%	97	31.7%	111	38.5%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska High School Students, United States, Nebraska, and Behavioral Health Region, 2005 YRBS**

	Current Alcohol Use			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
			Low	High
United States	- [^]	43.3%	(40.5	46.1)
Nebraska	3,587	42.9%	(40.4	45.4)
BH Regions				
Region 1	81	41.5%	(40.8	42.2)
Region 2	348	44.2%	(38.3	50.4)
Region 3	486	30.0%	(24.5	36.1)
Region 4	938	43.0%	(37.5	48.7)
Region 5	960	46.9%	(43.0	50.9)
Region 6	774	45.1%	(39.6	50.7)

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

**2007 and 2009 data not presented due to low overall survey response rate. See data descriptions for details.

^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

[^] Number of responding students unavailable

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS, 2004-2008												
	Panhandle				Behavioral Health Region 1				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	6,718	50.4%	(48.8 - 52.0)		6,718	50.4%	(48.8 - 52.0)		52,083	57.7%	(57.0 - 58.4)	
Gender												
Female	4,123	42.1%	(40.1 - 44.0)		4,123	42.1%	(40.1 - 44.0)		31,953	50.2%	(49.2 - 51.1)	
Male	2,595	59.6%	(57.1 - 62.1)		2,595	59.6%	(57.1 - 62.1)		20,130	65.6%	(64.5 - 66.7)	
Age												
18-25	262	48.8%	(41.6 - 56.2)		262	48.8%	(41.6 - 56.2)		2,235	58.2%	(55.1 - 61.2)	
26-34	624	63.6%	(59.0 - 67.9)		624	63.6%	(59.0 - 67.9)		5,306	63.4%	(61.4 - 65.4)	
35-44	930	59.7%	(56.0 - 63.2)		930	59.7%	(56.0 - 63.2)		8,315	66.5%	(65.0 - 67.9)	
45-54	1,397	55.6%	(52.6 - 58.5)		1,397	55.6%	(52.6 - 58.5)		10,678	62.1%	(60.7 - 63.4)	
55-64	1,290	49.2%	(46.1 - 52.2)		1,290	49.2%	(46.1 - 52.2)		9,637	56.8%	(55.4 - 58.3)	
65+	2,191	32.4%	(30.2 - 34.7)		2,191	32.4%	(30.2 - 34.7)		15,633	39.5%	(38.3 - 40.6)	
Race/Ethnicity**												
White	3,937	53.5%	(51.4 - 55.5)		3,937	53.5%	(51.4 - 55.5)		30,518	60.4%	(59.5 - 61.3)	
Black	8	^	- - -		8	^	- - -		344	45.6%	(38.4 - 52.9)	
Asian	19	^	- - -		19	^	- - -		134	46.5%	(33.5 - 60.0)	
N. American	37	^	- - -		37	^	- - -		242	49.9%	(39.0 - 60.9)	
Hispanic	278	37.5%	(30.1 - 45.6)		278	37.5%	(30.1 - 45.6)		1,362	37.3%	(33.0 - 41.8)	

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

**Race categories represent non-Hispanics. Hispanics can be of any race; results for "other" race were not included in this table; data from the BRFSS minority oversample survey were not included in this table

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

^ Insufficient sample size to calculate percentage (less than 50 respondents)

Current Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender and County, BRFSS, 2004-2008												
	Total				Female				Male			
	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
Banner	56	44.7%	(29.0 - 61.5)		37	^	- - -		19	^	- - -	
Box Butte	847	53.2%	(49.0 - 57.3)		521	42.2%	(36.9 - 47.6)		326	65.3%	(59.1 - 71.0)	
Cheyenne	694	60.8%	(56.5 - 65.0)		414	50.9%	(45.3 - 56.5)		280	70.9%	(64.4 - 76.6)	
Dawes	574	59.9%	(54.7 - 64.9)		346	51.5%	(44.7 - 58.2)		228	68.6%	(60.9 - 75.4)	
Deuel	159	56.1%	(47.2 - 64.6)		93	41.9%	(31.4 - 53.2)		66	70.1%	(56.2 - 81.0)	
Garden	197	51.6%	(41.9 - 61.1)		103	40.9%	(28.3 - 54.8)		94	61.3%	(48.0 - 73.1)	
Kimball	317	43.6%	(36.7 - 50.9)		197	39.5%	(30.9 - 48.8)		120	49.0%	(37.7 - 60.5)	
Morrill	379	47.1%	(41.1 - 53.2)		215	39.0%	(31.3 - 47.4)		164	54.8%	(45.7 - 63.6)	
Scotts Bluff	2,874	46.1%	(43.7 - 48.6)		1,812	39.1%	(36.2 - 42.1)		1,062	54.4%	(50.4 - 58.4)	
Sheridan	472	47.7%	(41.1 - 54.3)		300	39.1%	(32.8 - 45.8)		172	57.6%	(44.2 - 70.0)	
Sioux	149	52.2%	(40.3 - 63.8)		85	48.4%	(32.7 - 64.5)		64	55.6%	(38.4 - 71.6)	

*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

^ Insufficient sample size to calculate percentage (less than 50 respondents)

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, 2002-2006

	2002-2004 Combined			2004-2006 Combined		
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b	
		Low	High		Low	High
United States	50.4%	-	-	51.0%	(50.4 - 51.6)	
Nebraska	54.4%	-	-	54.6%	(51.8 - 57.3)	
BH Region						
Regions 1 & 2	54.4%	(51.5 - 57.1)		51.7%	(44.9 - 58.5)	
Region 3	50.7%	(44.3 - 57.1)		56.0%	(49.7 - 62.1)	
Region 4	55.9%	(49.9 - 61.7)		46.6%	(40.7 - 52.5)	
Region 5	48.9%	(50.3 - 59.7)		56.1%	(51.4 - 60.7)	
Region 6	55.0%	(52.3 - 60.1)		56.5%	(52.6 - 60.4)	

^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, NSDUH, 2004-2006 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	16.8%	-	-	61.0%	-	-	53.9%	-	-
Nebraska	18.6%	(16.3 - 21.0)		71.5%	(68.4 - 74.4)		56.2%	(52.7 - 59.6)	
BH Region									
Regions 1 & 2	19.9%	(15.2 - 25.6)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 3	20.0%	(15.3 - 25.8)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 4	19.2%	(15.2 - 23.8)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Region 5	19.1%	(15.5 - 23.3)		74.2%	(69.5 - 78.5)		56.8%	(50.9 - 62.6)	
Region 6	17.1%	(14.0 - 20.8)		74.0%	(69.4 - 78.2)		58.5%	(53.5 - 63.3)	

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Note: Results by region and age were unavailable beyond 2006

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 gram percent or above. For the typical adult, this pattern 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 three survey, 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. 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. Note: Modifications were made to the 2006 and 2007 BRFSS data to allow for analysis using the five drink definition for both genders.
- **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 three data sourced 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, 2007						
	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	808	1.2%	808	1.2%	6,347	0.6%
8th grade	810	5.1%	810	5.1%	8,016	3.9%
10th grade	767	21.5%	767	21.5%	8,444	15.0%
12th grade	696	30.8%	696	30.8%	7,417	29.0%

*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 Gender,
NRFSS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	407	2.0%	407	2.0%	3,143	0.9%
Female	398	0.5%	398	0.5%	3,164	0.3%
8th grade						
Male	408	5.4%	408	5.4%	3,945	3.8%
Female	389	4.6%	389	4.6%	3,934	4.1%
10th grade						
Male	360	20.0%	360	20.0%	4,171	15.9%
Female	398	22.6%	398	22.6%	4,160	14.0%
12th grade						
Male	345	35.9%	345	35.9%	3,611	31.9%
Female	342	24.9%	342	24.9%	3,706	26.1%

*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 and Race, NRPFS, 2007

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	613	0.7%	613	0.7%	5,187	0.4%
Black	17	^	17	^	125	0.0%
Asian	7	^	7	^	83	0.0%
N. American	79	1.3%	79	1.3%	357	1.4%
Hispanic	201	2.5%	201	2.5%	993	1.6%
8th grade						
White	631	4.3%	631	4.3%	6,738	3.3%
Black	12	^	12	^	195	6.7%
Asian	13	^	13	^	167	4.8%
N. American	61	4.9%	61	4.9%	372	8.9%
Hispanic	149	6.0%	149	6.0%	979	6.7%
10th grade						
White	630	21.1%	630	21.1%	7,309	14.4%
Black	14	^	14	^	189	17.5%
Asian	13	^	13	^	166	15.1%
N. American	40	27.5%	40	27.5%	264	22.0%
Hispanic	145	29.7%	145	29.7%	893	21.2%
12th grade						
White	604	30.8%	604	30.8%	6,554	29.0%
Black	10	^	10	^	120	35.0%
Asian	10	^	10	^	147	24.5%
N. American	24	50.0%	24	50.0%	165	37.6%
Hispanic	86	26.7%	86	26.7%	659	27.9%

*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, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	78	1.3%	40	0.0%	38	2.6%
Cheyenne	87	0.0%	44	0.0%	42	0.0%
Dawes	71	0.0%	35	0.0%	36	0.0%
Deuel	31	0.0%	15	^	15	^
Garden	19	0.0%	6	^	13	^
Kimball	32	0.0%	20	0.0%	12	^
Morrill	42	2.4%	21	0.0%	21	4.8%
Scotts Bluff	387	1.0%	195	1.0%	191	1.1%
Sheridan	47	8.5%	18	^	29	13.8%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	14	^	6	^	8	^
Box Butte	103	6.8%	58	3.5%	44	9.1%
Cheyenne	82	2.4%	33	6.1%	46	0.0%
Dawes	74	0.0%	34	0.0%	40	0.0%
Deuel	25	0.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	23	8.7%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	38	10.5%	15	^	23	4.4%
Morrill	33	0.0%	14	^	19	^
Scotts Bluff	362	5.5%	186	4.8%	170	6.5%
Sheridan	56	8.9%	24	4.2%	29	13.8%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	134	39.6%	76	35.5%	57	43.9%
Cheyenne	80	16.3%	39	15.4%	40	17.5%
Dawes	81	13.6%	41	22.0%	40	5.0%
Deuel	24	25.0%	9	^	14	^
Garden	17	^	7	^	10	^
Kimball	37	18.9%	13	^	23	26.1%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	331	16.0%	180	15.6%	147	16.3%
Sheridan	50	26.0%	27	33.3%	23	17.4%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	13	^	4	^	9	^
Box Butte	119	37.0%	54	31.5%	62	41.9%
Cheyenne	83	20.5%	37	16.2%	45	24.4%
Dawes	70	22.9%	37	18.9%	32	25.0%
Deuel	30	23.3%	17	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	47.5%	21	33.3%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	265	26.8%	137	21.2%	125	32.0%
Sheridan	57	57.9%	27	51.9%	30	63.3%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

*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)

^^ County did not participate in the survey

**Binge Drinking* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth,
by County and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	30,224	12.3%	14,964	11.3%	14,870	13.3%
Panhandle	3,081	14.9%	1,527	13.4%	1,520	16.1%
Counties						
Banner	54	11.7%	20	12.9%	33	5.9%
Box Butte	434	21.6%	228	18.0%	201	24.9%
Cheyenne	332	10.0%	153	9.5%	173	10.7%
Dawes	296	9.3%	147	10.4%	148	7.6%
Deuel	110	12.4%	50	20.2%	58	7.7%
Garden	78	17.7%	31	13.0%	47	21.2%
Kimball	147	19.5%	69	15.3%	76	23.3%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,345	12.5%	698	10.8%	633	14.2%
Sheridan	210	25.6%	96	22.7%	111	27.3%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska High School Students, United States, Nebraska, and Behavioral Health Region, 2005 YRBS**				
	Binge Drinking			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
			Low	High
United States	-^	25.5%	(23.3	27.9)
Nebraska	3,683	29.8%	(27.3	32.4)
BH Regions				
Region 1	84	28.5%	(21.0	37.3)
Region 2	355	31.3%	(24.5	39.1)
Region 3	503	20.5%	(15.7	26.3)
Region 4	958	30.7%	(25.8	36.2)
Region 5	990	32.0%	(28.3	36.0)
Region 6	793	31.3%	(25.9	37.3)

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

**2007 and 2009 data not presented due to low overall survey response rate. See data descriptions for details.

^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

^ Number of responding students unavailable

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, BRFSS, 2004-2008												
	Panhandle			Behavioral Health Region 1				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	6,660	14.5%	(13.3 - 15.8)		6,660	14.5%	(13.3 - 15.8)		51,582	18.0%	(17.4 - 18.7)	
Gender												
Female	4,110	8.2%	(7.2 - 9.4)		4,110	8.2%	(7.2 - 9.4)		31,766	11.3%	(10.6 - 12.1)	
Male	2,550	21.6%	(19.5 - 23.8)		2,550	21.6%	(19.5 - 23.8)		19,816	25.1%	(24.1 - 26.2)	
Age												
18-25	257	22.2%	(16.9 - 28.5)		257	22.2%	(16.9 - 28.5)		2,211	31.2%	(28.4 - 34.2)	
26-34	622	24.8%	(20.9 - 29.2)		622	24.8%	(20.9 - 29.2)		5,265	25.9%	(24.2 - 27.8)	
35-44	918	20.3%	(17.2 - 23.8)		918	20.3%	(17.2 - 23.8)		8,231	23.1%	(21.7 - 24.5)	
45-54	1,385	15.1%	(13.1 - 17.4)		1,385	15.1%	(13.1 - 17.4)		10,569	16.1%	(15.1 - 17.1)	
55-64	1,281	9.0%	(7.4 - 10.9)		1,281	9.0%	(7.4 - 10.9)		9,543	10.8%	(9.9 - 11.8)	
65+	2,174	2.4%	(1.8 - 3.2)		2,174	2.4%	(1.8 - 3.2)		15,491	2.6%	(2.2 - 3.0)	
Race/Ethnicity**												
White	3,905	15.3%	(13.7 - 16.9)		3,905	15.3%	(13.7 - 16.9)		30,247	18.9%	(18.1 - 19.8)	
Black	7	^	- - -		7	^	- - -		339	13.7%	(8.9 - 20.5)	
Asian	19	^	- - -		19	^	- - -		131	10.0%	(4.5 - 20.8)	
N. American	37	^	- - -		37	^	- - -		235	18.5%	(11.8 - 27.9)	
Hispanic	276	14.3%	(9.1 - 21.9)		276	14.3%	(9.1 - 21.9)		1,349	12.6%	(9.8 - 16.0)	

*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, Hispanics can be of any race; results for "other" race were not included in this table; data from the BRFSS minority oversample survey were not included in this table

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

^ Insufficient sample size to calculate percentage (less than 50 respondents)

Binge Drinking* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender and County, BRFSS, 2004-2008												
	Total				Female				Male			
	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
Banner	54	9.7%	(2.8 - 28.7)		37	^	- - -		17	^	- - -	
Box Butte	840	18.3%	(14.8 - 22.3)		520	10.7%	(7.5 - 14.9)		320	26.7%	(20.7 - 33.6)	
Cheyenne	690	18.1%	(14.7 - 22.0)		412	10.6%	(7.3 - 15.0)		278	25.7%	(20.1 - 32.3)	
Dawes	567	23.8%	(19.0 - 29.3)		345	16.8%	(11.8 - 23.2)		222	31.2%	(23.5 - 40.2)	
Deuel	158	14.3%	(9.4 - 21.0)		93	10.0%	(5.4 - 18.0)		65	18.5%	(10.7 - 30.1)	
Garden	196	17.3%	(11.3 - 25.7)		103	6.0%	(2.4 - 14.5)		93	27.8%	(17.6 - 41.0)	
Kimball	313	10.2%	(6.8 - 14.9)		196	7.9%	(4.4 - 14.0)		117	13.1%	(7.5 - 21.7)	
Morrill	373	12.7%	(9.0 - 17.6)		214	4.7%	(2.5 - 8.6)		159	20.5%	(13.9 - 29.3)	
Scotts Bluff	2,854	11.1%	(9.4 - 13.0)		1,807	5.9%	(4.6 - 7.6)		1,047	17.2%	(14.1 - 20.9)	
Sheridan	469	13.9%	(10.0 - 18.9)		298	6.6%	(4.0 - 10.6)		171	22.4%	(14.7 - 32.5)	
Sioux	146	14.8%	(9.1 - 23.4)		85	11.0%	(4.3 - 25.6)		61	18.5%	(10.3 - 30.9)	

*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

^ Insufficient sample size to calculate percentage (less than 50 respondents)

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, 2002-2006

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

^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, NSDUH, 2004-2006 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	10.4%	-	-	41.6%	-	-	21.3%	-	-
Nebraska	12.5%	(10.6	- 14.7)	50.7%	(47.4	- 53.9)	23.9%	(21.4	- 26.7)
BH Region									
Regions 1 & 2	13.7%	(10.1	- 18.3)	-	-	-	21.2%	(16.8	- 26.4)
Region 3	12.6%	(9.3	- 16.9)	-	-	-	23.0%	(18.6	- 28.4)
Region 4	14.1%	(10.8	- 18.2)	-	-	-	23.4%	(18.8	- 28.7)
Region 5	13.1%	(10.1	- 16.8)	52.3%	(47.2	- 57.3)	25.1%	(21.0	- 29.7)
Region 6	11.2%	(8.8	- 14.2)	52.6%	(47.4	- 57.7)	24.5%	(20.9	- 28.5)

^a Weighted percentage
^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage
 Note: Results by region and age were unavailable beyond 2006

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, 2007						
	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	804	2.0%	804	2.0%	6,278	1.4%
8th grade	809	5.3%	809	5.3%	7,987	3.4%
10th grade	775	15.1%	775	15.1%	8,468	10.2%
12th grade	700	35.9%	700	35.9%	7,432	31.5%

*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)

**Alcohol Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender,
NRFSS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	402	2.5%	402	2.5%	3,111	1.9%
Female	399	1.5%	399	1.5%	3,128	0.8%
8th grade						
Male	411	6.1%	411	6.1%	3,927	3.3%
Female	386	4.4%	386	4.4%	3,924	3.4%
10th grade						
Male	364	14.6%	364	14.6%	4,183	10.0%
Female	402	15.2%	402	15.2%	4,172	10.4%
12th grade						
Male	349	37.8%	349	37.8%	3,621	31.6%
Female	342	33.9%	342	33.9%	3,709	31.6%

*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 and Race,
NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	614	1.5%	614	1.5%	5,146	1.2%
Black	17	^	17	^	123	1.6%
Asian	7	^	7	^	82	0.0%
N. American	80	1.3%	80	1.3%	353	2.3%
Hispanic	195	2.6%	195	2.6%	968	1.8%
8th grade						
White	630	5.4%	630	5.4%	6,715	3.1%
Black	12	^	12	^	191	6.3%
Asian	14	^	14	^	167	4.2%
N. American	61	6.6%	61	6.6%	369	6.2%
Hispanic	150	4.0%	150	4.0%	975	5.6%
10th grade						
White	637	15.5%	637	15.5%	7,340	10.1%
Black	14	^	14	^	183	11.5%
Asian	14	^	14	^	167	7.2%
N. American	39	18.0%	39	18.0%	260	15.8%
Hispanic	148	13.5%	148	13.5%	893	10.9%
12th grade						
White	610	36.1%	610	36.1%	6,579	32.2%
Black	10	^	10	^	116	26.7%
Asian	10	^	10	^	144	22.2%
N. American	25	40.0%	25	40.0%	164	34.2%
Hispanic	84	33.3%	84	33.3%	657	24.8%

*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, 2007

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	79	3.8%	41	2.4%	38	5.3%
Cheyenne	87	0.0%	44	0.0%	42	0.0%
Dawes	72	2.8%	35	2.9%	37	2.7%
Deuel	31	0.0%	15	^	15	^
Garden	19	^	6	^	13	^
Kimball	32	3.1%	20	5.0%	12	^
Morrill	42	0.0%	21	0.0%	21	0.0%
Scotts Bluff	380	1.3%	194	1.6%	185	1.1%
Sheridan	48	10.4%	19	^	29	17.2%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	102	7.8%	57	7.0%	45	8.9%
Cheyenne	81	1.2%	32	0.0%	46	0.0%
Dawes	73	5.5%	33	6.1%	40	5.0%
Deuel	25	4.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	23	8.7%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	39	5.1%	15	^	24	4.2%
Morrill	33	0.0%	14	^	19	^
Scotts Bluff	361	4.7%	186	3.2%	169	6.5%
Sheridan	56	8.9%	24	8.3%	29	10.3%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	135	23.7%	78	21.8%	56	25.0%
Cheyenne	80	8.8%	39	10.3%	40	7.5%
Dawes	83	15.7%	41	17.1%	42	14.3%
Deuel	25	32.0%	9	^	15	^
Garden	17	^	7	^	10	^
Kimball	37	10.8%	13	^	23	8.7%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	336	9.8%	183	9.3%	149	10.1%
Sheridan	49	28.6%	26	30.8%	23	26.1%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	120	40.0%	54	38.9%	63	42.9%
Cheyenne	86	29.1%	38	31.6%	47	25.5%
Dawes	69	30.4%	36	27.8%	32	34.4%
Deuel	30	43.3%	17	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	47.5%	21	38.1%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	266	30.5%	137	30.7%	126	30.2%
Sheridan	56	58.9%	26	57.7%	30	60.0%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	^	--	^	--	^

*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)

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

**Alcohol Impaired Driving* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth,
by County and Gender, NRPFSS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	30,165	11.8%	14,933	11.7%	14,842	11.9%
Panhandle	3,088	14.8%	1,529	13.9%	1,526	15.5%
Counties						
Banner	57	21.2%	21	10.1%	35	25.8%
Box Butte	436	19.1%	230	17.8%	202	20.8%
Cheyenne	334	9.9%	153	10.6%	175	8.4%
Dawes	297	13.8%	145	13.6%	151	14.3%
Deuel	111	20.2%	50	24.5%	59	20.8%
Garden	78	13.5%	31	9.3%	47	16.6%
Kimball	148	16.8%	69	16.5%	77	17.4%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,343	11.7%	700	11.3%	629	12.1%
Sheridan	209	27.0%	95	24.6%	111	28.7%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Nebraska Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

Alcohol Impaired Driving* among Nebraska High School Students, United States, Nebraska, and Behavioral Health Region, 2005 YRBS**

	Driving After Drinking			
	n ^a	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
			Low	High
United States	- [^]	9.9%	(8.9	11.0)
Nebraska	3,696	17.3%	(15.3	19.6)
BH Regions				
Region 1	83	19.3%	(9.4	35.6)
Region 2	351	20.1%	(15.3	26.0)
Region 3	504	15.2%	(11.4	20.1)
Region 4	965	17.8%	(13.3	23.3)
Region 5	998	18.3%	(15.0	22.2)
Region 6	795	15.9%	(12.2	20.6)

***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

**2007 and 2009 data not presented due to low overall survey response rate. See data descriptions for details.

^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

[^] Number of responding students unavailable

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Data

**Alcohol Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity,
BRFSS, 2004, 2006, and 2008 combined**

	Panhandle				Behavioral Health Region 1				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	3,600	2.5%	(1.8 - 3.4)		3,600	2.5%	(1.8 - 3.4)		24,783	3.1%	(2.7 - 3.5)	
Gender												
Female	2,297	1.1%	(0.7 - 1.8)		2,297	1.1%	(0.7 - 1.8)		15,912	1.5%	(1.1 - 2.0)	
Male	1,303	4.2%	(2.8 - 6.2)		1,303	4.2%	(2.8 - 6.2)		8,871	4.9%	(4.2 - 5.7)	
Age												
18-25	144	5.1%	(2.1 - 11.8)		144	5.1%	(2.1 - 11.8)		1,092	5.8%	(4.1 - 8.1)	
26-34	349	4.2%	(2.4 - 7.1)		349	4.2%	(2.4 - 7.1)		2,428	4.5%	(3.5 - 5.7)	
35-44	472	4.0%	(2.4 - 6.5)		472	4.0%	(2.4 - 6.5)		3,787	4.2%	(3.4 - 5.3)	
45-54	714	2.0%	(1.2 - 3.4)		714	2.0%	(1.2 - 3.4)		4,805	2.7%	(2.2 - 3.4)	
55-64	691	1.7%	(0.9 - 3.2)		691	1.7%	(0.9 - 3.2)		4,476	1.7%	(1.3 - 2.4)	
65+	1,217	0.1%	(0.0 - 0.5)		1,217	0.1%	(0.0 - 0.5)		8,047	0.1%	(0.1 - 0.3)	
Race/Ethnicity**												
White	3,254	2.8%	(2.0 - 3.9)		3,254	2.8%	(2.0 - 3.9)		22,783	3.2%	(2.8 - 3.7)	
Black	7	^	- - -		7	^	- - -		301	3.1%	(0.8 - 12.1)	
Asian	19	^	- - -		19	^	- - -		115	2.5%	(0.3 - 15.7)	
N. American	29	^	- - -		29	^	- - -		189	2.5%	(0.7 - 8.3)	
Hispanic	256	0.3%	(0.0 - 2.1)		256	0.3%	(0.0 - 2.1)		1,188	1.7%	(0.7 - 4.3)	

*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, Hispanics can be of any race; results for "other" race were not included in this table; data from the BRFSS minority oversample survey were not included in this table

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

^ Insufficient sample size to calculate percentage (less than 50 respondents)

**Alcohol Impaired Driving* among Nebraska Adults, by Gender and County,
BRFSS, 2004, 2006, and 2008 Combined**

	Total				Female				Male			
	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
Banner	28	^	-	-	18	^	-	-	10	^	-	-
Box Butte	473	2.7%	(1.4	- 5.3)	305	0.6%	(0.1	- 2.5)	168	5.5%	(2.6	- 11.4)
Cheyenne	361	3.9%	(2.1	- 6.9)	218	3.2%	(1.4	- 7.0)	143	4.5%	(1.9	- 10.2)
Dawes	316	5.6%	(2.2	- 13.5)	194	1.3%	(0.3	- 5.1)	122	10.3%	(3.7	- 25.6)
Deuel	82	0.0%	(0.0	- 0.0)	55	0.0%	(0.0	- 0.0)	27	^	-	-
Garden	100	3.9%	(1.3	- 10.9)	54	0.0%	(0.0	- 0.0)	46	^	-	-
Kimball	178	1.0%	(0.1	- 6.9)	117	0.0%	(0.0	- 0.0)	61	2.3%	(0.3	- 15.0)
Morrill	194	4.1%	(1.6	- 10.1)	114	2.6%	(0.8	- 8.0)	80	5.8%	(1.6	- 18.6)
Scotts Bluff	1,541	1.2%	(0.7	- 2.1)	1,015	0.8%	(0.3	- 2.3)	526	1.8%	(0.9	- 3.3)
Sheridan	257	3.4%	(1.0	- 11.5)	167	1.7%	(0.6	- 4.9)	90	5.4%	(1.0	- 24.7)
Sioux	70	3.4%	(0.8	- 13.9)	40	^	-	-	30	^	-	-

*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 sample size to calculate percentage (less than 50 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 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 type 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, 2008						
	Panhandle		BH Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N	Rate ^c	N	Rate ^c	N	Rate ^c
Licenses Issued ^a	158	25.4	158	25.4	3,276	26.1
Events Held ^b	159	25.5	159	25.5	3,296	26.2

^a Number of Special Designated Licenses (SDL) issued in 2008
^b Number of actual SDL events held in 2008
^c Crude rate per 10,000 population aged 21 and older

**Special Designated License Events for
Panhandle by Month, 2008**

Month	N ^a	Month	N ^a	Month	N ^a
January	4	May	8	September	7
February	7	June	18	October	6
March	7	July	36	November	9
April	8	August	38	December	11

^a Numbers are based on the month the SDL event was actually held

Note: Some licenses for SDL events occurring in 2008 were issued in 2007

**Alcohol Outlet Density Rate per 10,000 population aged 21 and older*,
All Active Licenses as of August 30, 2009**

	Panhandle		BH Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b	N ^a	Rate ^b
Region	268	43.1	268	43.1	4,450	35.4
Counties						
Banner	0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Box Butte	26	32.8	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	30	41.2	-	-	-	-
Dawes	29	48.1	-	-	-	-
Deuel	7	47.1	-	-	-	-
Garden	9	62.4	-	-	-	-
Kimball	17	63.6	-	-	-	-
Morrill	19	51.5	-	-	-	-
Scotts Bluff	100	38.2	-	-	-	-
Sheridan	29	73.0	-	-	-	-
Sioux	2	20.0	-	-	-	-

*Includes all active liquor license types except special designated (event) licenses

^a Number of liquor licenses

^b 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 (two questions) and where it is consumed (two questions) 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 Year, How Alcohol was Usually Obtained*, by Grade, NRPFS 2007

	6th Grade			8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
	SPF SIG (n=76)**	Reg 1 (n=76)**	State (n=467)**	SPF SIG (n=256)**	Reg 1 (n=256)**	State (n=1882)**	SPF SIG (n=447)**	Reg 1 (n=447)**	State (n=3959)**	SPF SIG (n=476)**	Reg 1 (n=476)**	State (n=4566)**
Bought it in a store (liquor, grocery, gas station)	2.6%	2.6%	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Bought it at a public event (concert, sporting)	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Gave someone money to buy it for them	4.0%	4.0%	2.4%	9.0%	9.0%	6.8%	27.1%	27.1%	21.8%	45.6%	45.6%	40.9%
Someone gave it to them	43.4%	43.4%	44.3%	46.5%	46.5%	46.2%	44.5%	44.5%	49.1%	36.3%	36.3%	39.8%
Took it from home without parents' permission	14.5%	14.5%	11.8%	12.5%	12.5%	16.2%	5.2%	5.2%	8.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%
Took it from a store or shop	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
Got it some other way	34.2%	34.2%	39.2%	30.5%	30.5%	28.2%	21.0%	21.0%	18.3%	12.2%	12.2%	12.8%

*Students were asked, "During the past year, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?"

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

Note: SPF SIG represents only the SPF SIG region covered by this document

Among Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past Year, the Percentage who Obtained Alcohol from Each Source*, by Grade, NRPFS 2007

	6th Grade			8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
	SPF SIG (n=81)**	Reg 1 (n=81)**	State (n=453)**	SPF SIG (n=247)**	Reg 1 (n=247)**	State (n=1813)**	SPF SIG (n=437)**	Reg 1 (n=437)**	State (n=3801)**	SPF SIG (n=459)**	Reg 1 (n=459)**	State (n=4472)**
Bought it in a store (liquor, grocery, gas station)	4.9%	4.9%	3.1%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	3.4%	6.3%	6.3%	7.1%
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	1.2%	1.2%	2.0%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	4.4%	4.4%	5.4%
Bought it at a public event (concert, sporting)	1.2%	1.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	3.3%	4.8%	4.8%	6.0%
Gave someone they knew money to buy it for them	7.4%	7.4%	5.1%	17.8%	17.8%	16.2%	47.1%	47.1%	41.2%	64.3%	64.3%	62.9%
Gave a stranger money to buy it for them	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	13.0%	13.0%	9.5%	19.4%	19.4%	16.9%
Got it from a brother or sister	8.6%	8.6%	9.5%	21.5%	21.5%	17.4%	21.5%	21.5%	23.0%	21.4%	21.4%	23.6%
Got ift from a parent or guardian	42.0%	42.0%	46.1%	33.2%	33.2%	33.0%	19.7%	19.7%	21.1%	22.2%	22.2%	18.5%
Got it from another relative	30.9%	30.9%	23.4%	29.6%	29.6%	27.7%	25.2%	25.2%	26.3%	21.4%	21.4%	23.4%
Got it from a friend	22.2%	22.2%	15.9%	51.0%	51.0%	49.3%	75.7%	75.7%	71.6%	78.7%	78.7%	79.0%
Got it from someone they didn't know at a party/event	3.7%	3.7%	6.0%	10.5%	10.5%	12.2%	22.9%	22.9%	23.1%	32.2%	32.2%	32.0%
Took it from home without parents' permission	18.5%	18.5%	14.1%	21.5%	21.5%	25.8%	19.2%	19.2%	24.3%	16.6%	16.6%	19.3%
Took it from a store or shop	1.2%	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%
Got it some other way	23.5%	23.5%	20.8%	21.9%	21.9%	19.9%	18.5%	18.5%	17.7%	17.4%	17.4%	17.0%

*Students were asked, "During the past year, did you get your alcohol from any of these ways? Mark Yes or No for each."

**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%.

Note: SPF SIG represents only the SPF SIG region covered by this document

Among Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past Year, Where Alcohol was Usually Consumed*, by Grade, NRPFS 2007

	6th Grade			8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
	SPF SIG (n=92)**	Reg 1 (n=92)**	State (n=517)**	SPF SIG (n=231)**	Reg 1 (n=231)**	State (n=1863)**	SPF SIG (n=425)**	Reg 1 (n=425)**	State (n=3814)**	SPF SIG (n=457)**	Reg 1 (n=457)**	State (n=4402)**
At their home	39.1%	39.1%	49.5%	34.2%	34.2%	36.3%	17.4%	17.4%	20.4%	16.4%	16.4%	12.5%
At someone else's home	31.5%	31.5%	20.7%	40.7%	40.7%	36.7%	60.2%	60.2%	53.2%	64.6%	64.6%	62.5%
At a restaurant, bar, or club	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
At a public event (concert/sporting)	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
At an open area (park, lake, field, corner)	3.3%	26.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.7%	4.7%	5.9%	3.5%	3.5%	5.1%
In an empty building or construction site	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
In a car	3.3%	3.3%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.7%	4.5%	4.5%	3.7%	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%
At a hotel/motel	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
On school property	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
At some other place	18.5%	18.5%	19.2%	15.6%	15.6%	16.7%	11.3%	11.3%	13.4%	7.9%	7.9%	11.7%

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

Note: SPF SIG represents only the SPF SIG region covered by this document

Among Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past Year, the Percentage who Consumed Alcohol at Each Location*, by Grade, NRPFS 2007

	6th Grade			8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
	SPF SIG (n=74)**	Reg 1 (n=74)**	State (n=457)**	SPF SIG (n=244)**	Reg 1 (n=244)**	State (n=1830)**	SPF SIG (n=432)**	Reg 1 (n=432)**	State (n=3822)**	SPF SIG (n=457)**	Reg 1 (n=457)**	State (n=4481)**
At their home	54.1%	54.1%	56.9%	55.3%	55.3%	55.9%	55.1%	55.1%	51.9%	53.2%	53.2%	53.4%
At someone else's home	36.5%	36.5%	33.7%	66.4%	66.4%	60.1%	80.1%	80.1%	78.3%	87.8%	87.8%	86.4%
At a restaurant, bar, or club	5.4%	5.4%	5.0%	1.6%	1.6%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%	9.2%	9.2%	11.9%
At a public event (concert/sporting)	4.1%	4.1%	2.6%	4.9%	4.9%	6.1%	8.6%	8.6%	9.5%	17.7%	17.7%	18.4%
At an open area (park, lake, field, corner)	12.2%	12.2%	10.7%	20.9%	20.9%	19.3%	30.6%	30.6%	31.8%	37.6%	37.6%	41.4%
In an empty building or construction site	5.4%	5.4%	2.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.1%	7.9%	7.9%	7.5%	10.7%	10.7%	9.8%
In a car	8.1%	8.1%	7.0%	17.6%	17.6%	17.3%	40.5%	40.5%	35.3%	49.9%	49.9%	51.0%
At a hotel/motel	5.4%	5.4%	2.6%	9.0%	9.0%	7.6%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	18.6%	18.6%	19.0%
On school property	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%	3.7%	3.7%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	8.4%
At some other place	31.1%	31.1%	22.1%	25.0%	25.0%	27.4%	26.6%	26.6%	27.4%	27.6%	27.6%	31.7%

*Students were asked, "During the past year, did you did you drink alcohol at any of the following places? Mark Yes or No for each."

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

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

Note: SPF SIG represents only the SPF SIG region covered by this document

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*, 2005 YRBS						
	BH Regions 1 & 2** (n=169)			State of Nebraska (n=1391)		
	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c		% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
		Low	High		Low	High
Bought it in a store (liquor, grocery, gas station)	2.1%	(0.6	7.0)	1.5%	(1.0	2.3)
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0%	(0.0	0.0)	1.0%	(0.5	2.1)
Bought it at a public event (concert, sporting)	0.0%	(0.0	0.0)	0.3%	(0.1	0.7)
Gave someone money to buy it for them	39.0%	(32.4	46.1)	41.2%	(37.9	44.5)
Someone 18 or older gave it to them	23.8%	(17.8	31.0)	21.9%	(19.8	24.0)
Took it from a store or family member	5.1%	(3.1	8.4)	5.7%	(4.7	7.0)
Got it some other way	30.1%	(21.8	39.9)	28.5%	(25.6	31.6)

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

**Due to a small sample size, regions 1 and 2 were combined

^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*, 2005 YRBS**

	BH Regions 1 & 2** (n=167)			State of Nebraska (n=1384)		
	% ^b	95% C. I. ^c		% ^b	95% C. I. ^c	
		Low	High		Low	High
At their home	19.8%	(13.8	27.7)	18.8%	(16.6	21.2)
At another person's home	67.7%	(59.1	75.2)	70.4%	(67.2	73.4)
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0%	(0.0	0.0)	1.5%	(0.8	2.7)
At a public place (park, beach, parking lot)	10.4%	(5.5	18.7)	8.0%	(6.4	10.0)
At a public event (concert, sporting event)	1.8%	(0.7	4.6)	0.4%	(0.2	0.8)
On school property	0.4%	(0.1	2.3)	0.8%	(0.4	1.9)

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

**Due to a small sample size, regions 1 and 2 were combined

^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, 2007						
	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	763	19.8%	763	19.8%	5,734	17.7%
8th grade	765	45.1%	765	45.1%	7,733	40.1%
10th grade	762	72.3%	762	72.3%	8,181	67.0%
12th grade	690	77.7%	690	77.7%	7,270	77.2%

*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 Gender,
NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	386	17.6%	386	17.6%	2,839	19.0%
Female	374	21.9%	374	21.9%	2,861	16.5%
8th grade						
Male	383	44.4%	383	44.4%	3,797	38.8%
Female	370	46.8%	370	46.8%	3,808	41.4%
10th grade						
Male	356	67.4%	356	67.4%	4,036	64.2%
Female	399	79.4%	399	79.4%	4,042	69.7%
12th grade						
Male	342	75.7%	342	75.7%	3,524	74.4%
Female	341	79.5%	341	79.5%	3,649	80.1%

*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)

**Easy Access to Alcohol* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race,
NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	586	20.3%	586	20.3%	4,754	17.9%
Black	16	^	16	^	107	16.8%
Asian	7	^	7	^	74	18.9%
N. American	77	10.4%	77	10.4%	319	16.6%
Hispanic	180	18.9%	180	18.9%	836	15.9%
8th grade						
White	604	47.2%	604	47.2%	6,515	40.0%
Black	9	^	9	^	180	43.3%
Asian	10	^	10	^	158	39.9%
N. American	57	24.6%	57	24.6%	360	39.4%
Hispanic	135	43.7%	135	43.7%	930	44.2%
10th grade						
White	630	72.2%	630	72.2%	7,113	67.4%
Black	13	^	13	^	181	63.5%
Asian	13	^	13	^	162	59.9%
N. American	38	73.7%	38	73.7%	256	70.7%
Hispanic	143	76.9%	143	76.9%	845	65.8%
12th grade						
White	600	78.2%	600	78.2%	6,445	77.4%
Black	10	^	10	^	116	75.9%
Asian	10	^	10	^	137	76.6%
N. American	23	60.9%	23	60.9%	159	71.7%
Hispanic	84	71.4%	84	71.4%	638	76.5%

*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, 2007

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	75	13.3%	40	20.0%	35	5.7%
Cheyenne	82	30.5%	42	35.7%	39	25.6%
Dawes	67	19.4%	31	29.0%	36	11.1%
Deuel	31	19.4%	15	^	15	^
Garden	19	^	6	^	13	^
Kimball	32	21.9%	20	20.0%	12	^
Morrill	41	12.2%	21	14.3%	20	10.0%
Scotts Bluff	355	19.7%	176	19.9%	178	19.7%
Sheridan	47	19.2%	19	^	28	21.4%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	104	41.4%	59	40.7%	44	40.9%
Cheyenne	79	35.4%	33	45.5%	43	27.9%
Dawes	71	39.4%	32	31.3%	39	46.2%
Deuel	25	48.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	22	45.5%	10	^	12	^
Kimball	34	41.2%	14	^	20	40.0%
Morrill	20	50.0%	6	^	14	^
Scotts Bluff	338	48.8%	177	50.3%	156	48.7%
Sheridan	56	41.1%	24	41.7%	29	44.8%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	129	83.7%	74	85.1%	54	81.5%
Cheyenne	79	57.0%	39	56.4%	39	56.4%
Dawes	84	71.4%	42	76.2%	42	66.7%
Deuel	25	80.0%	9	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^
Kimball	35	77.1%	13	84.6%	21	71.4%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	330	69.1%	182	73.6%	146	63.7%
Sheridan	49	75.5%	27	81.5%	22	68.2%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	111	80.2%	52	84.6%	57	77.2%
Cheyenne	86	73.3%	38	65.8%	47	78.7%
Dawes	71	74.7%	37	75.7%	33	72.7%
Deuel	30	83.3%	17	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	85.0%	21	95.2%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	265	76.2%	136	77.9%	127	74.0%
Sheridan	54	79.6%	27	81.5%	27	77.8%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

*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)

^^ County did not participate in the survey

**Easy Access to Alcohol* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth,
by County and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	28,918	51.0%	14,360	52.4%	14,196	49.6%
Panhandle	2,980	54.2%	1,484	56.6%	1,467	51.9%
Counties						
Banner	57	66.0%	21	63.3%	35	67.8%
Box Butte	419	55.3%	225	58.2%	190	52.2%
Cheyenne	326	49.4%	152	51.0%	168	47.6%
Dawes	293	51.8%	142	53.5%	150	49.8%
Deuel	111	58.3%	50	71.6%	59	49.7%
Garden	78	57.5%	31	68.7%	47	50.8%
Kimball	141	56.9%	68	61.3%	71	52.7%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,288	53.9%	671	55.9%	607	52.0%
Sheridan	206	54.4%	97	55.7%	106	53.6%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

*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

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Section 13: Adult Perceptions and Behaviors Related to the Provision of Alcohol to Minors

The Nebraska Broadcasters Association (NBA) sponsored a substance abuse prevention survey that was administered twice, in June of 2005 and June of 2007. The survey was administered by telephone to Nebraska adults between the ages of 21 and 54. As part of the survey, Nebraska adults were asked about their perception of how many adults (21-54 years old) in their community provide alcohol to minors and how many allow minors to drink in their home. In addition, parents who have a child between 13 and 20 years old that is living at home were asked how often they allow their oldest child (between 13 and 20) to drink in their home with them or other adults. See section 14 of this document for further NBA data on attitudes and perceptions related to general alcohol use and underage drinking.

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

Data source: NBA Survey, Nebraska Broadcasters Association

Perceptions and Behaviors Related to the Provision of Alcohol to Minors among Nebraska Adults (21-54 years old), by Behavioral Health Region, 2005 and 2007 NBA Surveys Combined												
	Believe that half or more of the people their age in their community provide alcohol to individuals under the age of 21 ¹			Believe that half or more of the people their age in their community allow individuals under the age of 21 to drink alcohol at their home ¹			Among parents with a child between 13 and 20 years old living at home, percentage who allow their oldest child (between 13 and 20) to drink at home with them or other adults ²					
	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
Nebraska	2,035	13.9%	(12.4 - 15.5)		2,034	23.0%	(21.2 - 24.9)		792	16.2%	(13.8 - 19.0)	
BH Regions												
Region 1	183	15.3%	(10.8 - 21.3)		175	28.0%	(21.9 - 35.1)		66	19.7%	(11.8 - 31.0)	
Region 2	181	16.0%	(11.4 - 22.1)		185	26.0%	(20.1 - 32.7)		63	14.3%	(7.6 - 25.3)	
Region 3	232	12.5%	(8.8 - 17.4)		227	20.7%	(15.9 - 26.5)		96	14.6%	(8.8 - 23.1)	
Region 4	222	14.9%	(10.8 - 20.2)		223	26.9%	(21.5 - 33.1)		97	14.4%	(8.7 - 22.9)	
Region 5	465	13.8%	(10.9 - 17.2)		479	24.6%	(21.0 - 28.7)		177	14.1%	(9.7 - 20.1)	
Region 6	752	13.7%	(11.4 - 16.4)		745	20.5%	(17.8 - 23.6)		293	18.4%	(14.4 - 23.3)	

¹ Based on a five-point rating scale ranging from "almost none of them" to "almost all of them."
² The question specifies that drinking at home with them or other adults could include a glass of wine or beer with dinner
^a Number of survey respondents
^b Weighted percentage for Nebraska, unweighted percentage for each behavioral health region
^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted Nebraska percentage, unweighted for each behavioral health region

Section 14: Youth Perceptions and Attitudes toward Alcohol

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFS) 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 NRPFS see the Data Source Description section of this document.

Data source: NRPFS, 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, NRPFS, 2007						
	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	813	97.1%	813	97.1%	6,447	97.4%
8th grade	819	85.4%	819	85.4%	8,127	88.0%
10th grade	778	64.0%	778	64.0%	8,653	68.4%
12th grade	705	53.5%	705	53.5%	7,548	53.6%

*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 Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	411	96.8%	411	96.8%	3,195	97.0%
Female	399	97.5%	399	97.5%	3,211	97.9%
8th grade						
Male	418	85.4%	418	85.4%	4,016	88.7%
Female	388	85.3%	388	85.3%	3,971	87.4%
10th grade						
Male	366	67.2%	366	67.2%	4,291	68.3%
Female	403	61.3%	403	61.3%	4,243	68.4%
12th grade						
Male	351	50.7%	351	50.7%	3,686	51.2%
Female	345	56.2%	345	56.2%	3,758	55.9%

*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)

**Feel it is Wrong for Someone Their Age to Drink Regularly* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	615	97.6%	615	97.6%	5,246	97.7%
Black	17	^	17	^	128	96.1%
Asian	7	^	7	^	87	96.6%
N. American	81	98.8%	81	98.8%	372	97.6%
Hispanic	202	95.5%	202	95.5%	1,024	96.2%
8th grade						
White	636	85.7%	636	85.7%	6,816	88.7%
Black	12	^	12	^	194	83.5%
Asian	14	^	14	^	170	84.7%
N. American	63	87.3%	63	87.3%	383	82.8%
Hispanic	153	83.0%	153	83.0%	1,001	83.0%
10th grade						
White	641	62.7%	641	62.7%	7,471	68.7%
Black	14	^	14	^	200	62.0%
Asian	14	^	14	^	171	70.2%
N. American	39	64.1%	39	64.1%	274	58.4%
Hispanic	147	63.3%	147	63.3%	924	65.6%
12th grade						
White	612	52.3%	612	52.3%	6,671	53.2%
Black	10	^	10	^	122	58.2%
Asian	10	^	10	^	146	57.5%
N. American	25	48.0%	25	48.0%	166	51.2%
Hispanic	87	62.1%	87	62.1%	673	57.5%

*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)

^ 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, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	78	96.2%	41	95.1%	37	97.3%
Cheyenne	88	98.9%	44	100.0%	43	97.7%
Dawes	73	98.6%	35	100.0%	38	97.4%
Deuel	30	90.0%	15	^	14	^
Garden	19	^	6	^	13	^
Kimball	32	96.9%	20	95.0%	12	^
Morrill	42	97.6%	21	100.0%	21	95.2%
Scotts Bluff	388	97.2%	194	96.4%	193	97.9%
Sheridan	49	98.0%	19	^	30	96.7%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	104	76.9%	57	80.7%	46	73.9%
Cheyenne	81	91.4%	33	93.9%	45	91.1%
Dawes	74	91.9%	34	91.2%	40	92.5%
Deuel	25	84.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	23	95.7%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	39	84.6%	15	^	24	87.5%
Morrill	33	84.9%	14	^	19	^
Scotts Bluff	368	85.6%	186	83.9%	176	86.9%
Sheridan	56	87.5%	24	91.7%	29	82.8%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	135	56.3%	78	56.4%	56	57.1%
Cheyenne	81	71.6%	39	71.8%	41	70.7%
Dawes	83	69.9%	41	56.1%	42	83.3%
Deuel	25	48.0%	9	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^
Kimball	37	56.8%	13	^	23	60.9%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	336	67.6%	183	66.1%	149	69.1%
Sheridan	50	52.0%	27	44.4%	23	60.9%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	121	49.6%	54	53.7%	64	43.8%
Cheyenne	86	55.8%	38	60.5%	47	53.2%
Dawes	70	50.0%	37	51.4%	32	50.0%
Deuel	30	53.3%	17	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	42.5%	21	52.4%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	268	59.7%	138	59.4%	127	59.8%
Sheridan	57	36.8%	27	40.7%	30	33.3%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

*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)

^^ County did not participate in the survey

Feel it is Wrong for Someone Their Age to Drink Regularly* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth, by County & Gender, NRPFS, 2007

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	30,775	76.5%	15,183	77.1%	15,188	75.9%
Panhandle	3,115	74.6%	1,535	74.7%	1,546	74.6%
Counties						
Banner	57	64.7%	21	67.9%	35	65.3%
Box Butte	438	69.3%	230	71.1%	203	67.6%
Cheyenne	336	79.1%	154	81.3%	176	77.8%
Dawes	300	77.2%	147	74.2%	152	80.5%
Deuel	110	68.4%	50	68.5%	58	67.5%
Garden	79	81.2%	31	93.7%	48	73.4%
Kimball	148	69.7%	69 #	68.0% #	77	69.9%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,360	77.2%	701	76.2%	645	78.1%
Sheridan	212	68.0%	97	68.7%	112	67.9%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

*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)

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Believe their Parents Feel it would be Very Wrong for them to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFS, 2007

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	808	89.4%	808	89.4%	6,400	90.9%
8th grade	819	76.9%	819	76.9%	8,076	80.9%
10th grade	777	60.4%	777	60.4%	8,611	67.3%
12th grade	703	46.2%	703	46.2%	7,513	51.8%

*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 & Gender, NRPFS, 2007

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	407	88.0%	407	88.0%	3,171	90.0%
Female	398	91.2%	398	91.2%	3,188	91.9%
8th grade						
Male	416	72.8%	416	72.8%	3,983	80.6%
Female	391	81.1%	391	81.1%	3,955	81.2%
10th grade						
Male	366	59.0%	366	59.0%	4,262	66.2%
Female	402	61.0%	402	61.0%	4,237	68.3%
12th grade						
Male	352	41.2%	352	41.2%	3,671	49.1%
Female	342	51.8%	342	51.8%	3,741	54.4%

*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)

^ 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 and Race, NRPFS, 2007

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	614	89.7%	614	89.7%	5,210	90.9%
Black	17	^	17	^	124	88.7%
Asian	7	^	7	^	87	93.1%
N. American	80	93.8%	80	93.8%	367	87.5%
Hispanic	202	88.1%	202	88.1%	1,019	91.6%
8th grade						
White	638	75.7%	638	75.7%	6,781	81.2%
Black	12	^	12	^	193	80.8%
Asian	14	^	14	^	169	79.9%
N. American	63	85.7%	63	85.7%	378	80.4%
Hispanic	151	80.8%	151	80.8%	986	76.6%
10th grade						
White	640	58.9%	640	58.9%	7,437	66.9%
Black	14	^	14	^	196	68.9%
Asian	14	^	14	^	169	67.5%
N. American	41	65.9%	41	65.9%	272	59.6%
Hispanic	146	63.7%	146	63.7%	925	71.2%
12th grade						
White	612	45.4%	612	45.4%	6,640	51.0%
Black	10	^	10	^	124	59.7%
Asian	10	^	10	^	145	55.9%
N. American	25	48.0%	25	48.0%	168	51.8%
Hispanic	85	58.8%	85	58.8%	669	59.6%

*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)

^ 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, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2007

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	78	94.9%	40	100.0%	38	89.5%
Cheyenne	88	94.3%	44	97.7%	43	93.0%
Dawes	72	84.7%	35	82.9%	37	86.5%
Deuel	30	90.0%	15	^	14	^
Garden	19	^	6	^	13	^
Kimball	31	80.7%	20	80.0%	11	^
Morrill	42	88.1%	21	90.5%	21	85.7%
Scotts Bluff	386	88.6%	194	89.7%	191	87.4%
Sheridan	48	83.3%	19	^	29	78.9%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	103	76.7%	58	75.9%	45	77.8%
Cheyenne	82	82.9%	34	85.3%	45	80.0%
Dawes	74	77.0%	34	82.4%	40	72.5%
Deuel	25	72.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	23	69.6%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	39	69.2%	15	^	24	58.3%
Morrill	33	81.8%	14	^	19	^
Scotts Bluff	367	79.0%	187	83.4%	174	74.1%
Sheridan	57	70.2%	24	75.0%	30	66.7%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	135	50.4%	77	48.1%	57	52.6%
Cheyenne	81	59.3%	39	64.1%	41	53.7%
Dawes	84	69.1%	42	66.7%	42	71.4%
Deuel	25	60.0%	9	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^
Kimball	37	56.8%	13	^	23	52.2%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	334	64.1%	182	65.4%	148	61.5%
Sheridan	50	62.0%	27	63.0%	23	60.9%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	121	40.5%	54	40.7%	64	40.6%
Cheyenne	86	32.6%	38	47.4%	47	21.3%
Dawes	70	42.9%	36	44.4%	33	42.4%
Deuel	29	55.2%	16	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	47.5%	21	52.4%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	267	55.8%	137	59.9%	127	51.2%
Sheridan	57	35.1%	27	37.0%	30	33.3%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

*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)

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

^^ County did not participate in the survey

Believe their Parents Feel it would be Very Wrong for them to Drink Regularly* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth, by County and Gender, NRPFS, 2007

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	30,600	72.4%	15,121	73.7%	15,087	71.1%
Panhandle	3,107	67.9%	1,533	70.9%	1,541	64.9%
Counties						
Banner	57	53.7%	21	59.5%	35	48.2%
Box Butte	437	65.1%	229	65.7%	204	64.7%
Cheyenne	337	66.8%	155	73.3%	176	61.4%
Dawes	300	68.2%	147	68.8%	152	68.0%
Deuel	109	69.0%	49	68.0%	58	69.6%
Garden	79	67.6%	31	73.3%	48	64.0%
Kimball	147	63.3%	69	69.9%	76	58.9%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,354	71.6%	700	74.3%	640	68.2%
Sheridan	212	62.4%	97	67.1%	112	58.9%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

*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)

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2007

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	801	13.1%	801	13.1%	6,314	8.5%
8th grade	806	36.2%	806	36.2%	7,999	30.0%
10th grade	771	80.5%	771	80.5%	8,516	74.9%
12th grade	697	91.0%	697	91.0%	7,453	89.3%

*Percentage of students who think 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 Gender, NRPFSS, 2007

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	403	11.2%	403	11.2%	3,130	8.2%
Female	395	14.7%	395	14.7%	3,143	8.8%
8th grade						
Male	405	29.6%	405	29.6%	3,932	23.4%
Female	389	43.7%	389	43.7%	3,929	36.4%
10th grade						
Male	362	74.3%	362	74.3%	4,209	67.5%
Female	400	87.0%	400	87.0%	4,192	82.5%
12th grade						
Male	346	89.3%	346	89.3%	3,622	84.9%
Female	342	92.4%	342	92.4%	3,731	93.5%

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

**Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade and Race, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	609	11.2%	609	11.2%	5,149	7.5%
Black	16	^	16	^	126	8.7%
Asian	7	^	7	^	82	9.8%
N. American	81	16.1%	81	16.1%	361	11.1%
Hispanic	197	20.3%	197	20.3%	995	13.1%
8th grade						
White	630	35.9%	630	35.9%	6,716	28.4%
Black	12	^	12	^	192	38.0%
Asian	13	^	13	^	167	30.5%
N. American	63	34.9%	63	34.9%	375	40.0%
Hispanic	148	44.6%	148	44.6%	982	40.2%
10th grade						
White	634	80.0%	634	80.0%	7,359	75.0%
Black	14	^	14	^	194	82.0%
Asian	14	^	14	^	167	67.1%
N. American	40	90.0%	40	90.0%	267	79.4%
Hispanic	146	82.2%	146	82.2%	913	75.5%
12th grade						
White	607	90.6%	607	90.6%	6,587	89.7%
Black	10	^	10	^	119	84.0%
Asian	10	^	10	^	145	84.1%
N. American	25	92.0%	25	92.0%	163	90.2%
Hispanic	84	90.5%	84	90.5%	663	87.8%

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

**Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	79	19.0%	41	22.0%	38	15.8%
Cheyenne	88	5.7%	44	2.3%	43	9.3%
Dawes	72	12.5%	35	11.4%	37	13.5%
Deuel	30	6.7%	15	^	14	^
Garden	19	^	6	^	13	^
Kimball	31	6.5%	20	5.0%	11	^
Morrill	39	5.1%	19	^	20	5.0%
Scotts Bluff	381	14.7%	192	19.8%	188	9.0%
Sheridan	48	22.9%	19	^	29	27.6%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	102	33.3%	58	37.9%	44	27.3%
Cheyenne	82	17.1%	34	14.7%	45	20.0%
Dawes	71	23.9%	33	27.3%	38	21.1%
Deuel	25	24.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	23	26.1%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	39	48.7%	15	^	24	41.7%
Morrill	33	27.3%	14	^	19	^
Scotts Bluff	361	44.9%	187	54.0%	168	35.1%
Sheridan	54	27.8%	23	26.1%	28	32.1%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	135	91.9%	78	94.9%	56	87.5%
Cheyenne	81	59.3%	39	71.8%	41	48.8%
Dawes	81	61.7%	41	68.3%	40	55.0%
Deuel	25	80.0%	9	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^
Kimball	35	85.7%	13	^	21	90.5%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	333	82.6%	180	88.3%	149	77.2%
Sheridan	50	96.0%	27	100.0%	23	91.3%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	121	90.1%	54	96.3%	64	84.4%
Cheyenne	86	94.2%	38	89.5%	47	97.9%
Dawes	71	88.7%	37	83.8%	33	93.9%
Deuel	29	79.3%	16	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	97.5%	21	95.2%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	260	89.6%	136	93.4%	121	85.1%
Sheridan	57	94.7%	27	92.6%	30	96.7%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

^^ County did not participate in the survey

**Think that Half or More of their Peers Drink* (grade-adjusted) among
Nebraska Youth, by County and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	30,282	51.4%	14,995	56.0%	14,893	46.8%
Panhandle	3,075	55.9%	1,526	60.1%	1,516	51.9%
Counties						
Banner	57	64.5%	21	63.3%	35	64.2%
Box Butte	437	59.3%	231	63.4%	202	54.6%
Cheyenne	337	44.7%	155	45.3%	176	44.6%
Dawes	295	47.3%	146	48.3%	148	46.5%
Deuel	109	48.3%	49	63.1%	58	36.4%
Garden	79	54.3%	31	57.2%	48	51.3%
Kimball	145	60.4%	69	61.8%	74	61.3%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,335	58.6%	695	64.4%	626	52.4%
Sheridan	209	61.2%	96	59.4%	110	62.7%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

**Think that Half or More of the Adults in their Neighborhood Drink* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	760	45.0%	760	45.0%	5,701	45.1%
8th grade	768	64.3%	768	64.3%	7,743	64.3%
10th grade	756	72.6%	756	72.6%	8,135	74.7%
12th grade	682	80.7%	682	80.7%	7,234	81.7%

*Percentage of students who think that about half or more of the adults in their neighborhood, or the area around where they live, drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**Think that Half or More of the Adults in their Neighborhood Drink* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	382	44.5%	382	44.5%	2,813	45.2%
Female	375	45.6%	375	45.6%	2,853	45.1%
8th grade						
Male	389	64.3%	389	64.3%	3,805	62.7%
Female	367	64.9%	367	64.9%	3,808	66.1%
10th grade						
Male	352	68.2%	352	68.2%	4,023	72.1%
Female	396	77.0%	396	77.0%	4,010	77.4%
12th grade						
Male	336	80.1%	336	80.1%	3,500	80.3%
Female	339	80.8%	339	80.8%	3,639	83.1%

*Percentage of students who think that about half or more of the adults in their neighborhood, or the area around where they live, drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

**Think that Half or More of the Adults in their Neighborhood Drink* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	582	47.1%	582	47.1%	4,729	47.4%
Black	16	^	16	^	105	43.8%
Asian	7	^	7	^	75	36.0%
N. American	76	32.9%	76	32.9%	320	39.4%
Hispanic	185	40.5%	185	40.5%	837	34.8%
8th grade						
White	607	66.4%	607	66.4%	6,522	66.0%
Black	10	^	10	^	183	65.0%
Asian	12	^	12	^	165	57.0%
N. American	56	55.4%	56	55.4%	355	60.9%
Hispanic	135	62.2%	135	62.2%	933	55.5%
10th grade						
White	625	74.7%	625	74.7%	7,077	76.0%
Black	14	^	14	^	180	73.3%
Asian	14	^	14	^	161	70.8%
N. American	38	60.5%	38	60.5%	253	74.3%
Hispanic	143	67.8%	143	67.8%	834	65.7%
12th grade						
White	594	81.0%	594	81.0%	6,425	82.7%
Black	10	^	10	^	114	71.9%
Asian	10	^	10	^	135	74.1%
N. American	23	65.2%	23	65.2%	158	77.2%
Hispanic	82	79.3%	82	79.3%	626	70.9%

*Percentage of students who think that about half or more of the adults in their neighborhood, or the area around where they live, drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

**Think that Half or More of the Adults in their Neighborhood Drink* among
Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	77	48.1%	41	46.3%	36	50.0%
Cheyenne	87	59.8%	44	61.4%	42	59.5%
Dawes	61	54.1%	29	55.2%	32	53.1%
Deuel	31	48.4%	15	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	6	^	12	^
Kimball	32	37.5%	20	35.0%	12	^
Morrill	40	27.5%	20	25.0%	20	30.0%
Scotts Bluff	353	41.4%	177	44.6%	175	38.3%
Sheridan	47	46.8%	19	^	28	60.7%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	101	63.4%	56	66.1%	45	60.0%
Cheyenne	79	59.5%	33	69.7%	43	53.5%
Dawes	72	63.9%	33	60.6%	39	66.7%
Deuel	25	64.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	23	65.2%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	36	61.1%	13	38.5%	23	73.9%
Morrill	22	77.3%	8	^	14	^
Scotts Bluff	338	63.9%	175	65.1%	157	62.4%
Sheridan	56	66.1%	24	66.7%	29	69.0%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	126	76.2%	73	80.8%	52	71.2%
Cheyenne	78	74.4%	39	74.4%	38	73.7%
Dawes	84	67.9%	42	66.7%	42	69.1%
Deuel	24	83.3%	9	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^
Kimball	35	71.4%	13	^	21	61.9%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	331	68.9%	181	73.5%	146	64.4%
Sheridan	47	87.2%	26	96.2%	21	76.2%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	109	84.4%	51	90.2%	56	78.6%
Cheyenne	87	82.8%	38	73.7%	48	89.6%
Dawes	69	81.2%	37	81.1%	31	80.7%
Deuel	30	80.0%	17	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	87.5%	21	90.5%	18	83.3%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	260	77.3%	135	77.8%	123	76.4%
Sheridan	54	79.6%	27	74.1%	27	85.2%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

*Percentage of students who think that about half or more of the adults in their neighborhood, or the area around where they live, drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

^^ County did not participate in the survey

Think that Half or More of the Adults in their Neighborhood Drink* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth, by County & Gender, NRPFS, 2007

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	28,813	66.7%	14,310	68.2%	14,141	65.3%
Panhandle	2,966	65.9%	1,477	67.3%	1,459	64.5%
Counties						
Banner	57	71.9%	21	64.2%	35	75.6%
Box Butte	413	68.3%	221	71.2%	189	65.2%
Cheyenne	331	69.3%	154	69.9%	171	69.3%
Dawes	286	66.9%	141	66.0%	144	67.6%
Deuel	110	69.3%	50	83.3%	59	56.5%
Garden	78	68.1%	31	65.5%	47	70.5%
Kimball	143	64.7%	67	62.7%	74	65.4%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,282	63.1%	668	65.5%	601	60.7%
Sheridan	204	70.3%	96	66.3%	105	73.0%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Percentage of students who think that about half or more of the adults in their neighborhood, or the area around where they live, drink beer, wine, or hard liquor

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

**Believe that Most Adults in their Neighborhood think it is Wrong
for Kids their age to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth,
by Grade, NRPFSS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	744	93.8%	744	93.8%	5,515	94.5%
8th grade	759	85.9%	759	85.9%	7,647	88.2%
10th grade	746	70.1%	746	70.1%	8,001	77.3%
12th grade	676	63.9%	676	63.9%	7,147	67.1%

*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 Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Gender,
NRPFSS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	367	94.6%	367	94.6%	2,726	93.7%
Female	374	93.3%	374	93.3%	2,755	95.3%
8th grade						
Male	379	85.0%	379	85.0%	3,756	88.1%
Female	368	86.4%	368	86.4%	3,762	88.4%
10th grade						
Male	350	70.6%	350	70.6%	3,942	76.2%
Female	389	69.4%	389	69.4%	3,956	78.2%
12th grade						
Male	332	63.3%	332	63.3%	3,456	65.6%
Female	338	65.1%	338	65.1%	3,596	68.5%

*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)

**Believe that Most Adults in their Neighborhood think it is Wrong for Kids
their age to Drink Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade and Race,
NRPFSS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	575	94.1%	575	94.1%	4,593	94.7%
Black	15	^	15	^	101	91.1%
Asian	7	^	7	^	72	93.1%
N. American	74	93.2%	74	93.2%	307	92.8%
Hispanic	174	94.3%	174	94.3%	789	94.2%
8th grade						
White	602	86.1%	602	86.1%	6,455	88.5%
Black	9	^	9	^	181	81.8%
Asian	13	^	13	^	162	87.0%
N. American	55	83.6%	55	83.6%	351	85.5%
Hispanic	130	83.1%	130	83.1%	905	85.5%
10th grade						
White	623	69.2%	623	69.2%	6,995	77.4%
Black	14	^	14	^	170	72.4%
Asian	14	^	14	^	158	74.7%
N. American	36	58.3%	36	58.3%	243	66.7%
Hispanic	139	73.4%	139	73.4%	802	75.9%
12th grade						
White	588	63.6%	588	63.6%	6,358	66.7%
Black	10	^	10	^	110	62.7%
Asian	10	^	10	^	131	71.8%
N. American	21	66.7%	21	66.7%	156	60.9%
Hispanic	82	67.1%	82	67.1%	611	71.4%

*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 Regularly* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, County,
and Gender NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	77	94.8%	40	95.0%	37	94.6%
Cheyenne	86	91.9%	44	90.9%	41	92.7%
Dawes	50	90.0%	27	92.6%	23	87.0%
Deuel	30	93.3%	14	^	15	^
Garden	17	^	6	^	11	^
Kimball	32	93.8%	20	95.0%	12	^
Morrill	42	97.6%	21	100.0%	21	95.2%
Scotts Bluff	352	94.0%	180	92.2%	171	95.9%
Sheridan	44	93.2%	18	^	26	92.3%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	102	88.2%	57	84.2%	45	93.3%
Cheyenne	79	84.8%	33	93.9%	43	76.7%
Dawes	72	93.1%	34	97.1%	38	89.5%
Deuel	25	84.0%	9	^	16	^
Garden	23	87.0%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	35	91.4%	13	^	22	90.9%
Morrill	22	86.4%	9	^	13	^
Scotts Bluff	331	85.5%	173	85.0%	152	85.5%
Sheridan	54	77.8%	24	79.2%	27	74.1%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	122	61.5%	71	59.2%	50	66.0%
Cheyenne	78	73.1%	39	69.2%	38	76.3%
Dawes	84	75.0%	42	78.6%	42	71.4%
Deuel	24	66.7%	9	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^
Kimball	36	61.1%	13	^	22	63.6%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	327	76.2%	179	74.9%	145	77.2%
Sheridan	44	54.6%	23	56.5%	21	52.4%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	107	60.8%	51	58.8%	55	61.8%
Cheyenne	86	66.3%	37	78.4%	48	58.3%
Dawes	71	56.3%	37	48.7%	33	66.7%
Deuel	28	67.9%	17	^	11	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	62.5%	21	57.1%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	260	69.2%	135	74.1%	123	64.2%
Sheridan	51	52.9%	27	55.6%	24	50.0%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

^^ County did not participate in the survey

**Believe that Most Adults in their Neighborhood think it is Wrong for Kids
their age to Drink Regularly* (grade-adjusted) among Nebraska Youth, by
County and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	28,310	81.6%	14,069	82.4%	13,880	80.6%
Panhandle	2,925	78.2%	1,469	78.3%	1,428	78.0%
Counties						
Banner	57	67.5%	21	72.0%	35	61.9%
Box Butte	408	76.0%	219	74.0%	187	78.6%
Cheyenne	329	78.8%	153	82.9%	170	75.8%
Dawes	277	78.4%	140	79.0%	136	78.4%
Deuel	107	77.7%	49	72.6%	57	82.9%
Garden	77	74.7%	31	71.9%	46	77.2%
Kimball	143	76.8%	67	74.2%	74	79.3%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,270	81.0%	667	81.4%	591	80.5%
Sheridan	193	69.2%	92	71.1%	98	66.7%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

*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

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Section 15: Adult Perceptions and Attitudes toward Alcohol

The Nebraska Broadcasters Association (NBA) sponsored a substance abuse prevention survey that was administered twice, in June of 2005 and June of 2007. The survey was administered by telephone to Nebraska adults between the ages of 21 and 54. As part of the survey, the following topics were covered and are included in the tables below: acceptability and perceptions of alcohol use, attitudes toward the provision of alcohol for minors, perceptions of parental influence on alcohol use among youth, parental attitudes and behaviors related to alcohol use among their children.

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

Data source: NBA Survey, Nebraska Broadcasters Association

Perceptions of the Alcohol Problem and General Societal Attitudes Toward Alcohol Use in their Community, among Nebraska Adults (21-54 years old), by Behavioral Health Region, 2005 and 2007 NBA Surveys Combined												
	See alcohol as a very big problem among individuals age 21 and older in their community ¹			See alcohol use as a very big problem among individuals under the age of 21 in their community ¹			Feel that the general societal attitude in your community towards drinking by individuals under the age of 21 is somewhat or much too lenient ²					
	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
Nebraska	2,188	20.0%	(18.3 - 21.7)		2,173	37.9%	(35.9 - 40.0)		2,182	58.9%	(56.8 - 61.0)	
BH Regions												
Region 1	198	26.8%	(21.1 - 33.4)		193	48.7%	(41.7 - 55.7)		197	67.5%	(60.7 - 73.7)	
Region 2	200	22.5%	(17.2 - 28.8)		203	42.9%	(36.2 - 49.8)		198	61.1%	(54.1 - 67.7)	
Region 3	241	22.0%	(17.2 - 27.7)		240	38.3%	(32.4 - 44.6)		244	60.7%	(54.4 - 66.6)	
Region 4	234	20.1%	(15.4 - 25.7)		232	39.2%	(33.1 - 45.7)		237	60.8%	(54.4 - 66.8)	
Region 5	507	18.7%	(15.6 - 22.4)		501	36.1%	(32.0 - 40.4)		501	60.9%	(56.5 - 65.1)	
Region 6	808	19.1%	(16.5 - 21.9)		804	36.6%	(33.3 - 40.0)		805	55.3%	(51.8 - 58.7)	

¹ Based on a four-point scale: "very big problem," "somewhat of a problem," "not a very big problem," and "not a problem at all"

² Based on a five-point scale ranging from "much too lenient" to "much too strict"

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage for Nebraska, unweighted percentage for each behavioral health region

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted Nebraska percentage, unweighted for each behavioral health region

Attitudes Regarding Adult Alcohol Use and Enabling Minors to Consume Alcohol, among Nebraska Adults (21-54 years old), by Behavioral Health Region, 2005 and 2007 NBA Surveys Combined

	Feel that it is very wrong for people their age to drink alcoholic beverages regularly ¹				Feel that it is very wrong for people their age to provide alcohol to individuals under the age of 21 ¹				Feel that it is very wrong for people their age to allow individuals under the age of 21 to drink in their home ¹			
	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
Nebraska	2,170	22.7%	(20.9 - 24.5)		2,217	83.6%	(82.0 - 85.1)		2,203	65.8%	(63.8 - 67.8)	
BH Regions												
Region 1	195	26.7%	(20.9 - 33.3)		201	78.1%	(71.9 - 83.3)		196	65.8%	(58.9 - 72.1)	
Region 2	198	25.3%	(19.7 - 31.8)		204	86.3%	(80.8 - 90.4)		202	68.3%	(61.6 - 74.4)	
Region 3	242	23.1%	(18.3 - 28.9)		246	85.8%	(80.8 - 89.6)		247	62.8%	(56.5 - 68.6)	
Region 4	230	27.4%	(22.0 - 33.5)		239	84.5%	(79.4 - 88.6)		235	62.1%	(55.8 - 68.1)	
Region 5	500	22.2%	(18.8 - 26.1)		512	83.2%	(79.7 - 86.2)		506	66.2%	(62.0 - 70.2)	
Region 6	805	20.7%	(18.1 - 23.7)		815	83.2%	(80.5 - 85.6)		817	67.3%	(64.0 - 70.5)	

¹ Based on a four-point rating scale: "very wrong," "wrong," "a little wrong," and "not wrong at all"

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage for Nebraska, unweighted percentage for each behavioral health region

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted Nebraska percentage, unweighted for each behavioral health region

Attitudes Regarding Underage Drinking, among Nebraska Adults (21-54 years old), by Behavioral Health Region, 2005 and 2007 NBA Surveys Combined

	Agree or strongly agree that drinking is a rite of passage for youth ¹				Feel that it is somewhat acceptable or very acceptable for individuals 18-20 years old to drink alcohol ²				Feel that it is somewhat acceptable or very acceptable for individuals under the age of 18 to drink alcohol ²			
	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
Nebraska	2,173	14.0%	(12.5 - 15.5)		2,217	27.5%	(25.6 - 29.4)		2,225	6.9%	(5.9 - 8.0)	
BH Regions												
Region 1	195	16.4%	(11.8 - 22.3)		200	27.5%	(21.8 - 34.1)		201	9.0%	(5.7 - 13.8)	
Region 2	199	13.1%	(9.0 - 18.5)		204	36.3%	(30.0 - 43.1)		205	11.7%	(8.0 - 16.9)	
Region 3	241	10.4%	(7.1 - 14.9)		242	30.6%	(25.1 - 36.7)		246	4.5%	(2.5 - 7.9)	
Region 4	231	10.8%	(7.4 - 15.5)		238	26.1%	(20.9 - 32.0)		239	7.5%	(4.8 - 11.6)	
Region 5	507	13.4%	(10.7 - 16.7)		512	22.9%	(19.4 - 26.7)		514	6.0%	(4.3 - 8.5)	
Region 6	800	16.1%	(13.7 - 18.8)		821	28.7%	(25.7 - 31.9)		820	7.1%	(5.5 - 9.0)	

¹ Based on a five-point scale ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree"

² Based on a four-point scale: "very acceptable," "somewhat acceptable," "not very acceptable," and "not acceptable at all"

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage for Nebraska, unweighted percentage for each behavioral health region

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted Nebraska percentage, unweighted for each behavioral health region

Perceptions of Parent Influence and Attitudes Regarding Children Drinking at Home, among Nebraska Adults (21-54 years old), by Behavioral Health Region, 2005 and 2007 NBA Surveys Combined

	Feel that typical parents in their community have great influence over whether or not their children (under 21) will drink beer/wine ¹				Feel that typical parents in their community have great influence over whether or not their children (under 21) will drink hard liquor ¹				Believe that if parents allow their children (under 21) and their children's friends to drink in their home it will reduce risky behaviors such as drinking and driving ²			
	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
Nebraska	2,208	30.1%	(28.2 - 32.1)		2,205	33.7%	(31.7 - 35.7)		2,145	12.1%	(10.8 - 13.6)	
BH Regions												
Region 1	198	20.7%	(15.6 - 26.9)		199	25.1%	(19.6 - 31.6)		195	14.9%	(10.5 - 20.6)	
Region 2	202	23.8%	(18.4 - 30.1)		202	28.2%	(22.4 - 34.8)		190	17.4%	(12.6 - 23.4)	
Region 3	247	31.2%	(25.7 - 37.2)		247	32.8%	(27.2 - 38.9)		240	12.5%	(8.9 - 17.3)	
Region 4	235	31.1%	(25.5 - 37.3)		234	36.3%	(30.4 - 42.7)		228	10.5%	(7.2 - 15.2)	
Region 5	509	31.0%	(27.2 - 35.2)		507	35.7%	(31.6 - 40.0)		499	9.2%	(7.0 - 12.1)	
Region 6	817	30.8%	(27.8 - 34.1)		816	33.7%	(30.5 - 37.0)		793	13.2%	(11.1 - 15.8)	

¹ Based on a four-point scale: "great influence," "some influence," "very little influence," and "no influence"

² Respondents were given a forced choice between drinking at home 'reducing risky behaviors' and 'sending the wrong message'

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage for Nebraska, unweighted percentage for each behavioral health region

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted Nebraska percentage, unweighted for each behavioral health region

Parent Influence Over Children and Providing Children Access to Alcohol, among Nebraska Parents (between 21-54 years old), by Behavioral Health Region, 2005 and 2007 NBA Surveys Combined

	Among parents with a child between 13 and 20 years old living at home, percentage who would be extremely concerned if the found out their oldest child (between 13 and 20) drank beer or wine regularly ¹				Among parents with a child between 13 and 20 years old living at home, percentage who would be extremely concerned if the found out their oldest child (between 13 and 20) drank hard liquor regularly ¹				Among parents with a child between 13 and 20 years old living at home, percentage who allow their oldest child (between 13 and 20) to drink at home with them or other adults ²			
	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
Nebraska	400	81.0%	(76.8 - 84.6)		400	90.2%	(86.9 - 92.8)		792	16.2%	(13.7 - 19.0)	
BH Regions												
Region 1	34	76.5%	(59.5 - 87.8)		34	88.2%	(72.5 - 95.5)		66	19.7%	(11.8 - 31.0)	
Region 2	29	79.3%	(60.9 - 90.4)		29	86.2%	(68.5 - 94.7)		63	14.3%	(7.6 - 25.2)	
Region 3	49	83.7%	(70.6 - 91.6)		49	85.7%	(72.9 - 93.0)		96	14.6%	(8.8 - 23.1)	
Region 4	53	71.7%	(58.2 - 82.2)		53	90.6%	(79.2 - 96.0)		97	14.4%	(8.7 - 22.9)	
Region 5	82	87.8%	(78.8 - 93.3)		82	93.9%	(86.2 - 97.4)		177	14.1%	(9.7 - 20.1)	
Region 6	153	80.4%	(73.3 - 85.9)		153	90.2%	(84.4 - 94.0)		293	18.4%	(14.4 - 23.3)	

¹ Due to a change on the question response options, these data only represent results from the 2007 survey; based on a four-point scale: "extremely concerned," "concerned," "only a little concerned," and "not concerned at all"

² Note that this is a repeat of an indicator included under section 12 of this document; the question specifies that drinking at home with them or other adults could include a glass of wine or beer with dinner

^a Number of survey respondents

^b Weighted percentage for Nebraska, unweighted percentage for each behavioral health region

^c 95% confidence interval for the weighted Nebraska percentage, unweighted for each behavioral health region

Section 16: 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 easy.

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

High Perceived Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by Grade, NRPFSS, 2007						
	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade	791	69.9%	791	69.9%	6,229	71.4%
8th grade	800	64.1%	800	64.1%	7,920	71.9%
10th grade	769	60.9%	769	60.9%	8,457	66.8%
12th grade	695	60.4%	695	60.4%	7,419	62.5%

*Percentage of students who report thinking that people place themselves at moderate or great risk (physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day
 **Sample size (number of survey respondents)

**High Perceived Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Male	401	67.8%	401	67.8%	3,098	69.2%
Female	387	71.8%	387	71.8%	3,091	73.8%
8th grade						
Male	405	61.5%	405	61.5%	3,890	69.2%
Female	383	67.6%	383	67.6%	3,892	74.7%
10th grade						
Male	363	58.1%	363	58.1%	4,179	61.2%
Female	398	63.6%	398	63.6%	4,165	72.6%
12th grade						
Male	346	54.3%	346	54.3%	3,603	55.3%
Female	340	66.5%	340	66.5%	3,715	69.5%

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

**High Perceived Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade and Race, NRPFS, 2007**

	Panhandle		Behavioral Health Region 1		State of Nebraska	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
White	600	70.0%	600	70.0%	5,097	72.7%
Black	16	^	16	^	123	66.7%
Asian	7	^	7	^	78	68.0%
N. American	78	71.8%	78	71.8%	356	64.0%
Hispanic	198	70.2%	198	70.2%	969	66.8%
8th grade						
White	624	67.8%	624	67.8%	6,655	72.6%
Black	12	^	12	^	190	69.0%
Asian	13	^	13	^	161	73.3%
N. American	62	58.1%	62	58.1%	368	66.3%
Hispanic	147	49.7%	147	49.7%	967	65.9%
10th grade						
White	631	59.8%	631	59.8%	7,313	67.0%
Black	14	^	14	^	194	65.0%
Asian	14	^	14	^	165	72.7%
N. American	41	65.9%	41	65.9%	265	61.1%
Hispanic	146	63.7%	146	63.7%	902	67.0%
12th grade						
White	604	59.9%	604	59.9%	6,565	62.4%
Black	10	^	10	^	118	60.2%
Asian	10	^	10	^	145	65.5%
N. American	25	48.0%	25	48.0%	161	57.1%
Hispanic	85	60.0%	85	60.0%	657	63.2%

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

**High Perceived Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* among Nebraska Youth, by
Grade, County, and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N**	%	N**	%	N**	%
6th grade						
Banner	14	^	4	^	10	^
Box Butte	78	66.7%	40	65.0%	38	68.4%
Cheyenne	87	73.6%	44	65.9%	42	81.0%
Dawes	72	56.9%	35	60.0%	37	54.1%
Deuel	29	69.0%	14	^	14	^
Garden	17	^	6	^	11	^
Kimball	32	78.1%	20	75.0%	12	^
Morrill	39	69.2%	19	^	20	70.0%
Scotts Bluff	376	72.1%	186	75.8%	189	68.3%
Sheridan	47	66.0%	19	^	28	57.1%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^
8th grade						
Banner	16	^	6	^	10	^
Box Butte	104	66.4%	58	62.1%	46	71.7%
Cheyenne	82	69.5%	34	70.6%	45	66.7%
Dawes	68	69.1%	31	71.0%	37	67.6%
Deuel	24	54.2%	9	^	15	^
Garden	23	78.3%	10	^	13	^
Kimball	39	59.0%	15	^	24	50.0%
Morrill	33	63.6%	14	^	19	^
Scotts Bluff	358	60.9%	184	66.3%	168	56.0%
Sheridan	53	71.7%	22	95.5%	28	60.7%
Sioux^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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10th grade						
Banner	13	^	6	^	6	^
Box Butte	135	52.6%	77	57.1%	57	47.4%
Cheyenne	81	59.3%	39	66.7%	41	51.2%
Dawes	79	53.2%	40	42.5%	39	64.1%
Deuel	24	54.2%	8	^	15	^
Garden	18	^	7	^	11	^
Kimball	36	69.4%	13	^	22	63.6%
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	333	65.5%	181	69.1%	149	61.1%
Sheridan	50	60.0%	27	63.0%	23	56.5%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^
12th grade						
Banner	14	^	5	^	9	^
Box Butte	120	54.2%	54	53.7%	63	52.4%
Cheyenne	85	61.2%	37	73.0%	47	53.2%
Dawes	70	58.6%	37	70.3%	32	43.8%
Deuel	29	65.5%	16	^	13	^
Garden	19	^	8	^	11	^
Kimball	40	72.5%	21	81.0%	18	^
Morrill	0	^	0	^	0	^
Scotts Bluff	261	60.5%	135	66.7%	123	54.5%
Sheridan	57	61.4%	27	63.0%	30	60.0%
Sioux^^	--	^	--	^	--	^

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

**Sample size (number of survey respondents)

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

^^ County did not participate in the survey

**High Perceived Risk from Regular Alcohol Use* (grade-adjusted) among
Nebraska Youth, by County and Gender, NRPFS, 2007**

	Total		Female		Male	
	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b	N ^a	% ^b
State of NE	30,025	68.1%	14,863	72.6%	14,770	63.6%
Panhandle	3,055	63.7%	1,508	67.3%	1,515	60.3%
Counties						
Banner	57	65.2%	21	75.4%	35	60.5%
Box Butte	437	59.8%	229	59.4%	204	59.7%
Cheyenne	335	65.7%	154	69.0%	175	62.7%
Dawes	289	59.4%	143	60.8%	145	57.4%
Deuel	106	60.6%	47	45.6%	57	70.0%
Garden	77	69.5%	31	81.7%	46	61.9%
Kimball	147	69.7%	69	76.6%	76	64.4%
Morrill [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Scotts Bluff	1,328	64.7%	686	69.4%	629	59.9%
Sheridan	207	64.7%	95	74.8%	109	58.6%
Sioux ^{^^}	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

^a Sample size (number of survey respondents)

^b % grade adjusted to the 2007/2008 state population for all students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

[^] Could not grade-adjust percentages due to only 6th and 8th grade participation in county

^{^^} County did not participate in the survey

Section 17: 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 survey at the respondents' place of residence. As part of the survey, participants are asked to report whether or not they perceive great risk 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, 2002-2006						
	2002-2004 Combined			2004-2006 Combined		
	% ^a	95% C. I. ^b		% ^a	95% C. I. ^b	
		Low	High		Low	High
United States	41.7%	-	-	41.5%	(41.1	- 41.8)
Nebraska	36.9%	(34.3	- 39.5)	36.0%	(33.5	- 38.6)
BH Region						
Regions 1 & 2	37.3%	(32.5	- 42.4)	36.8%	(39.9	- 41.9)
Region 3	35.8%	(31.2	- 40.7)	34.6%	(30.0	- 39.4)
Region 4	36.3%	(31.7	- 41.1)	36.3%	(31.9	- 41.1)
Region 5	33.8%	(29.9	- 37.9)	34.5%	(30.6	- 38.6)
Region 6	39.3%	(35.6	- 43.0)	37.2%	(33.8	- 40.8)

*Represents perceptions of great risk of having 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, NSDUH, 2004-2006 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	38.7%	-	-	32.4%	-	-	43.8%	-	-
Nebraska	35.8%	(32.4	- 38.6)	23.5%	(20.9	- 26.3)	38.5%	(35.4	- 41.8)
BH Region									
Regions 1 & 2	35.4%	(32.8	- 38.9)	25.5%	(20.3	- 31.4)	38.7%	(33.0	- 44.9)
Region 3	34.5%	(29.6	- 41.6)	22.9%	(18.3	- 28.2)	36.7%	(31.1	- 42.6)
Region 4	34.9%	(29.7	- 40.4)	24.6%	(19.9	- 30.0)	38.5%	(33.1	- 44.3)
Region 5	34.2%	(29.7	- 39.1)	21.6%	(18.0	- 25.7)	37.5%	(32.6	- 42.7)
Region 6	37.6%	(33.5	- 42.0)	24.3%	(20.5	- 28.5)	39.6%	(35.3	- 44.1)

^a Weighted percentage

^b 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

Note: Results by region and age were unavailable beyond 2006

Data Source Descriptions

As noted in the introduction, this document contains 11 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 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 were used to allow for one estimate for binge drinking using the traditional five drinks definition. The methods used to modify the 2006 and beyond estimate 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 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 had some impact on the overall findings, it may have had 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 thresholds.

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 BAC test as well as reports for being over the legal blood alcohol concentration (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 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 Nebraska Crime Commission 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 than 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 are a variety of methods that can be used to calculate alcohol outlet density, including, but not limited to, population based (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 was 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 receive mental health services only, individuals who receive substance abuse services only, and individuals who receive 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 were incomplete. While data covers a large number of substance abuse treatment admissions in the state, it does not include admissions into private facilities that do not receive funding through the DBH and 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 drop 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 or 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 survey 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 headphones 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 regions one and two 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 Broadcaster Association Survey / Nebraska Broadcasters Association

The Nebraska Broadcasters Association (NBA), in collaboration with the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, sponsored a substance abuse prevention survey that was administered in June of 2005 and again in June of 2007. The survey was administered by telephone to Nebraska adults between 21 and 54 years old and designed to collect information on:

- Perceived general level of substance abuse in Nebraska,
- Perceptions and issues specifically concerning underage drinking in Nebraska,
- Perceptions of typical parental attitudes and behaviors related to substance abuse and underage drinking,
- Parental attitudes and behavioral related to substance abuse and underage drinking, and
- Measuring the awareness and perceived effectiveness of substance abuse prevention campaigns seen or heard in Nebraska within the past year.

Both the 2005 and 2007 surveys were administered by The MSR Group, the contractor for the survey. There were a total of 1,125 respondents on the 2005 survey and 1,106 on the 2007. To ensure a large enough sample for each of the six behavioral health regions, regions 1 and 2 were over-sampled by approximately 50 interviews in each region. For statewide results, the data were weighted by behavioral health region to account for the oversample of regions 1 and 2. When reporting data by behavioral health region, the data are unweighted. Due to a

relatively small statewide sample, these data are unavailable for SPF SIG communities that do not cover an entire behavioral health region.

At this time there are no plans to conduct a third administration of the NBA survey in Nebraska.

For more information on the NBA Survey, please contact the Nebraska Substance Abuse Prevention Program at 402-471-2353.

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

The Nebraska Risk and Protective Factor Student Survey (NRPFSS) 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) can not be obtained through any other source, and 3) are more highly correlated with substance abuse.

The NRPFSS 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 NRPFSS was chosen for this document.

NRPFSS 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 NRPFSS.

For more information on the NRPFSS, 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 inpatient care, die as a patient prior to receiving inpatient care, or are transported from one trauma facility to another. Patients who are 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.

Data completeness varied quite dramatically from year-to-year across the three year time period of 2006-2008 being reported within this document. For 2006, NTR data represent only the seven leading trauma centers (at that time) using NTRACS as well as select facilities within southeastern Nebraska. Data for 2007 consist of most, but not all, trauma facilities across the state, with approximately 70 percent of all records being included in the registry. For 2008, NTR data represent approximately 80%. Compared to other regions of the state, the northeast region is particularly underrepresented for the three year time period under observation with a select number of facilities either not participating or just beginning participation in 2008. This is a result of the northeastern region being the last region under the state trauma designation process and only designated hospitals are required to submit their trauma data to the NTR.

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 facilities to one another or geographic regions of the state to one another. In addition, population based rates were 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 is 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 they are 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) population 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 presented within this document is an underrepresentation of 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 (commonly referred to as the 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 that were selected through a three-stage cluster sampling design.

Data from the 2005 YRBS survey were included in this document because 2005 was the last year in which Nebraska had weighted (or representative) data for high school students in the state. Data are considered representative of the target population when the overall response rate for the survey is at or above 60 percent. When this occurs, data are weighted to reflect the 9-12 grade public school student population in Nebraska. Due to an overall state response rate less than 60%, 2007 and 2009 YRBS data were not weighted. Unweighted data may be biased due to under- or over-represented populations and should not be used in statewide comparisons. Therefore, although data collection occurred during 2007 and 2009, without an adequate statewide response rate, the data cannot be accurately interpreted and distributed and was not included in this document.

To generate estimates for each of the six behavioral health regions, using the 2005 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 are 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 specific 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. Confidence interval limits are included in this document for some, but not all measures.

- 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 during three or more consecutive points in time, a trend is decreasing if the values go down during three or more consecutive points in time, and a trend is stable (or it can be non-linear) if the values remain unchanged or change inconsistently during three or more consecutive points in time. Similar to the tip above for comparing community and state estimates, the preferred approach to 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).

Crude rates are 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 or 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 and were generated using the test for comparing dependent crude rates.

For the BRFSS, NBA survey, 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 were not calculated.

Appendix A

Law Enforcement Agency Reporting History to the Nebraska Crime Commission
Number of months for which data were reported by year and agency, 2003-2008

Cnty #	County	agency	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
1	ADAMS	Adams Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
1	ADAMS	Hastings P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
2	ANTELOPE	Antelope Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	10	11
2	ANTELOPE	Neligh P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ARTHUR	Arthur Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	BANNER	Banner Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	BLAINE	Blaine Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	BOONE	Albion P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	BOONE	Boone Co. S.O.	4	6	1	3	11	7
7	BOX BUTTE	Alliance P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
7	BOX BUTTE	Box Butte Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	4
8	BOYD	Boyd Co. S.O.	12	12	11	12	12	11
9	BROWN	Brown Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
10	BUFFALO	Buffalo Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
10	BUFFALO	Kearney P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
10	BUFFALO	UNK - Campus Police	12	12	12	12	12	12
11	BURT	Burt Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
11	BURT	Lyons P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
11	BURT	Tekamah P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	BUTLER	Butler Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	11
12	BUTLER	David City P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	CASS	Cass Co. S.o.	12	12	10	10	11	0
13	CASS	Plattsmouth P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	4
14	CEDAR	Cedar Co. S.O.	4	8	12	12	12	12
15	CHASE	Chase Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	CHASE	Imperial P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
16	CHERRY	Cherry Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
16	CHERRY	Valentine P.D.	12	12	0	0	0	0
17	CHEYENNE	Cheyenne Co. S.O.	3	12	0	0	0	0
17	CHEYENNE	Sidney P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
18	CLAY	Clay Co. S.O.	0	0	1	8	12	9
18	CLAY	Sutton P.D.	0	0	10	12		
19	COLFAX	Colfax Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
19	COLFAX	Schuyler P.D.	0	12	6	12	12	12
20	CUMING	Cuming Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
20	CUMING	West Point P.D.	12	12	12	12	10	7
21	CUSTER	Broken Bow P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
21	CUSTER	Custer Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
22	DAKOTA	Dakota Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
22	DAKOTA	Emerson P.D.	12	12	12	1	12	12
22	DAKOTA	So. Sioux City P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
23	DAWES	Chadron P.D.	12	12	10	12	12	11
23	DAWES	Dawes Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	11	12
24	DAWSON	Cozad P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
24	DAWSON	Dawson Co. S.O.	12	12	9	12	12	12
24	DAWSON	Gothenburg P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
24	DAWSON	Lexington P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
25	DEUEL	Deuel Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
26	DIXON	Dixon Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
27	DODGE	Dodge Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
27	DODGE	Fremont P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
27	DODGE	Scribner P.D.	12	2	12	12	12	

Appendix A, cont...

Cnty #	County	agency	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
28	DOUGLAS	Bennington P.D.	12	12	12			
28	DOUGLAS	Douglas Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
28	DOUGLAS	Elkhorn P.D.*	*	*	12	12	12	12
28	DOUGLAS	Omaha P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
28	DOUGLAS	Ralston P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
28	DOUGLAS	Valley P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
28	DOUGLAS	Waterloo P.D.	0	7	12	12	12	12
29	DUNDY	Dundy Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	12	12
30	FILLMORE	Fillmore Co. S.O.	0	0	0	3	12	12
30	FILLMORE	Geneva P.D.*	*	*	*	*	3	12
31	FRANKLIN	Franklin Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
32	FRONTIER	Frontier Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
33	FURNAS	Furnas Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
34	GAGE	Beatrice P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
34	GAGE	Gage Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
34	GAGE	Wymore P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
35	GARDEN	Garden Co. S.O.	4	6	12	12	12	12
36	GARFIELD	Garfield Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	GOSPER	Gosper Co. S.O.	11	12	11	12	10	12
38	GRANT	Grant Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	GREELEY	Greeley Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	1
40	HALL	Grand Island P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
40	HALL	Hall Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
41	HAMILTON	Aurora P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
41	HAMILTON	Hamilton Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
42	HARLAN	Harlan Co. S.O.	12	12	10	12	12	12
43	HAYES	Hayes Co. S.O.	0	0	10	0	0	0
44	HITCHCOCK	Hitchcock Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
45	HOLT	Holt Co. S.O.	1	12	0	0	6	12
45	HOLT	O'Neill P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
46	HOOVER	Hooker Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
47	HOWARD	Howard Co. S.O.	0	8	12	12	12	12
47	HOWARD	St. Paul P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
48	JEFFERSON	Fairbury P.D.	3	11	12	8	5	12
48	JEFFERSON	Jefferson Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
49	JOHNSON	Johnson Co. S.O.	0	0	6	11	12	12
49	JOHNSON	Tecumseh P.D.	0	0	0	0	3	12
50	KEARNEY	Kearney Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
50	KEARNEY	Minden P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
51	KEITH	Keith Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
51	KEITH	Ogallala P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
52	KEYA PAHA	Keya Paha Co. S.O.	12	12	12	0	0	5
53	KIMBALL	Kimball Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	9
53	KIMBALL	Kimball P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	KNOX	Knox Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
55	LANCASTER	Lancaster Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
55	LANCASTER	Lincoln P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
55	LANCASTER	UNL - Campus Police	12	12	12	12	12	12
56	LINCOLN	Lincoln Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
56	LINCOLN	North Platte P.D.	0	6	12	12	12	12
57	LOGAN	Logan Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	LOUP	Loup Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	3
59	MCPHERSON	McPherson Co. S.O.	0	0	8	12	12	12
60	MADISON	Madison Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
60	MADISON	Madison P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
60	MADISON	Norfolk P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12

Appendix A, cont...

Cnty #	County	agency	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
61	MERRICK	Central City P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
61	MERRICK	Merrick Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
62	MORRILL	Bayard P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
62	MORRILL	Bridgeport P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
62	MORRILL	Morrill Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
63	NANCE	Nance Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
64	NEMAHA	Auburn P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
64	NEMAHA	Nemaha Co. S.O.	11	12	12	12	8	12
65	NUCKOLLS	Nuckolls Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	NUCKOLLS	Superior P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
66	OTOE	Nebraska City P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
66	OTOE	Otoe Co. S.O.	12	0	0	8	12	12
66	OTOE	Syracuse P.D.*	*	9*	12	12	12	10
67	PAWNEE	Pawnee Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
68	PERKINS	Perkins Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
69	HELPS	Holdrege P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
69	HELPS	Phelps Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	10	6
70	PIERCE	Pierce Co. S.O.	0	0	0	7	12	12
70	PIERCE	Pierce P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	PIERCE	Plainview P.D.	12	12	12	11	12	12
71	PLATTE	Columbus P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
71	PLATTE	Platte Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
72	POLK	Polk Co. S.O.	12	12	12	5	12	12
73	RED WILLOW	McCook P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
73	RED WILLOW	Red Willow Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
74	RICHARDSON	Falls City P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
74	RICHARDSON	Richardson Co. S.O.	12	12	12	10	12	12
75	ROCK	Rock Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
76	SALINE	Crete P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
76	SALINE	Saline Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
76	SALINE	Wilber P.D.	12	12	9	0	12	12
77	SARPY	Bellevue P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
77	SARPY	LaVista P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
77	SARPY	Papillion P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
77	SARPY	Sarpy Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
78	SAUNDERS	Ashland P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
78	SAUNDERS	Saunders Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
78	SAUNDERS	Wahoo P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
79	SCOTTS BLUFF	Gering P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
79	SCOTTS BLUFF	Minatare P.D.	0	0	0	0	0	3
79	SCOTTS BLUFF	Mitchell P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
79	SCOTTS BLUFF	Scotts Bluff Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
79	SCOTTS BLUFF	Scottsbluff P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
80	SEWARD	Milford P.D.	12	12	0	12	12	12
80	SEWARD	Seward Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
80	SEWARD	Seward P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
81	SHERIDAN	Gordon P.D.	12	0	0	0	6	12
81	SHERIDAN	Sheridan Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
82	SHERMAN	Sherman Co. S.O.	12	10	5	12	12	12
83	SIOUX	Sioux Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	10
84	STANTON	Stanton Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
85	THAYER	Thayer Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
86	THOMAS	Thomas Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	THURSTON	Thurston Co. S.O.	7	12	12	12	12	12
88	VALLEY	Ord P.D.	12	11	12	12	12	12
88	VALLEY	Valley Co. S.O.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix A, cont...

Cnty #	County	agency	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
89	WASHINGTON	Blair P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12
89	WASHINGTON	Washington Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	11	12
90	WAYNE	Wayne Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	3
90	WAYNE	Wayne P.D.	12	12	12	11	12	12
91	WEBSTER	Webster Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
92	WHEELER	Wheeler Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	11
93	YORK	York Co. S.O.	12	12	12	12	12	12
93	YORK	York P.D.	12	12	12	12	12	12

Red = Delinquent for entire year

Blue = Reported NIBRS Data

*Department no longer exists

Note: Nebraska State Patrol reporting is not included in this table, but is complete for all years and months

Source: Nebraska Crime Commission