

2010-2012 Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey  
*Sub-State Report Stratified by Region*

**Panhandle Prevention Coalition**

*Covers Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Garden, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, and Sioux Counties*

*The Panhandle Prevention Coalition is one of eight SPF SIG grant recipients targeting reducing binge drinking among 18-25 year olds*

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# Introduction

The Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey (NYAAOS) was administered via mail between the months of December 2009 and February 2010 (respondents to this first administration are referred to as "2010 respondents" in this report) and again between December 2011 and February 2012 (referred to as "2012 respondents") by the Bureau of Sociological Research (BOSR) at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, who served as the contractor for the data collection portion of the project. Prior to sample selection, the state was divided into nine strata corresponding to the eight SPF SIG regions working to reduce binge drinking among young adults and the remainder of the state. Using the Driver Records Database from the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles, a stratified random sample of 10,000 19-25 year old young adults was drawn. A total of 3,466 19-25 year olds completed the survey in 2010 and 2,725 in 2012. The regional sample size may be inferred from the Survey Summary Table included at the end of this report.

The Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey was administered to a random sample of 19-25 year olds in Nebraska. The primary purposes of the survey were (1) to enhance understanding of alcohol use, alcohol impaired driving, and attitudes and perceptions related to alcohol among 19-25 year old young adults in Nebraska and (2) to provide data to community coalitions in Nebraska working to reduce binge drinking among young adults. This report focuses on regional level findings from the survey, including differences by gender, age, and survey administration (2010 and 2012), with state level comparisons. The data are weighted by gender, age, and region according to the 2000 U.S. Census for the 2010 data and the 2010 U.S. Census for the 2012 data.

## Background on Alcohol Use Among Young Adults

According to the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, alcohol is the leading contributor to the leading cause of death (unintentional injuries) among young people in America.<sup>1</sup> Alcohol misuse, including underage drinking and binge drinking, places the individual at risk as well as creates a burden on society. Alcohol misuse strains the healthcare, the criminal justice, and the substance abuse treatment systems and impacts the education system and workplace productivity. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the misuse of alcohol can lead to, among other things, alcohol poisoning, injuries (e.g., motor vehicle crashes, falls, drowning, and suicide), sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies, and chronic health problems (e.g., cirrhosis of the liver and high blood pressure).<sup>2</sup>

While alcohol misuse is cause for concern among people of all ages in Nebraska, it is particularly an issue of concern for young adults who tend to be the age group most likely to use alcohol and suffer from the negative consequences associated with alcohol misuse. According to the report entitled *Substance Abuse and Associated Consequences in Nebraska, An Epidemiological Profile, December 2007*, Nebraskans in their late teens and early 20s are the most likely to binge drink, to drive after drinking, to die or be injured in an alcohol-involved crash, to be arrested for DUI or other alcohol offenses, and to receive treatment for substance abuse.<sup>3</sup>

Contributing to the burden of alcohol misuse in Nebraska is the fact that Nebraska has traditionally had higher levels of underage drinking, binge drinking, and alcohol impaired driving compared to the rest of the nation (based on multiple sources).<sup>4,5,6</sup>

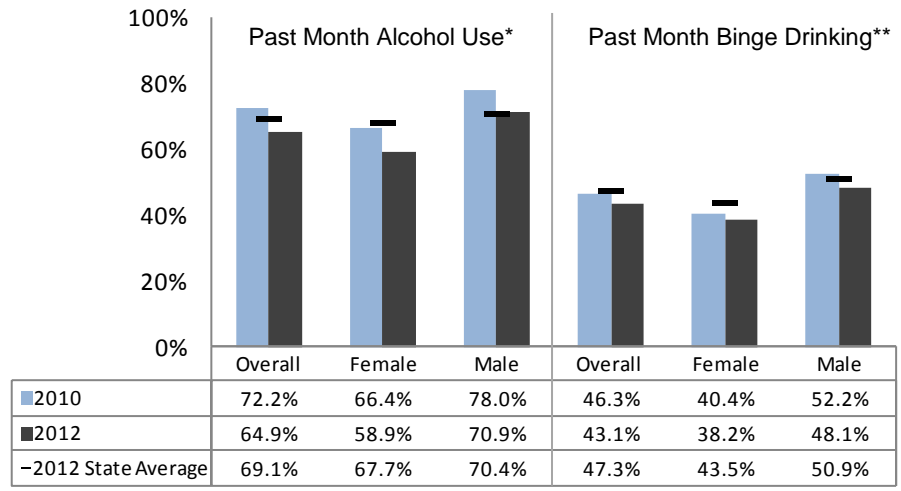
# Results

## Alcohol Use

From 2010 to 2012 young adults from the Panhandle Region reported decreased rates of past month alcohol use and past month binge drinking. Compared to the state in 2012, young adults from the Panhandle reported lower or comparable past month alcohol use and past month binge drinking rates.

Both males and females reported lower rates of past month alcohol use and binge drinking from 2010 to 2012 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Past Month Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**



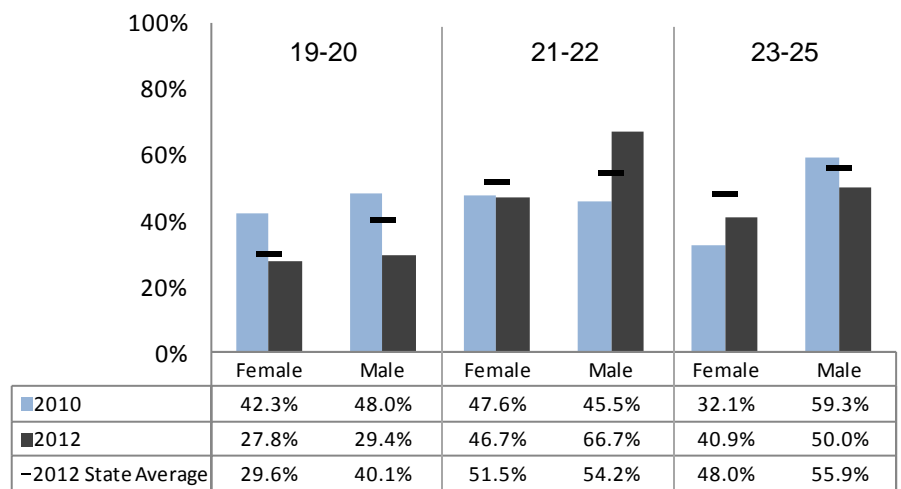
\*Percentage who reported having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey.

\*\*Percentage who reported having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women within a couple of hours on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Reported past month binge drinking among Panhandle Region males increased substantially for 21-22 year olds from 2010 to 2012 (45.5% in 2010 to 66.7% in 2012). Females ages 23-25 also had higher rates of reported past month binge drinking in 2012 compared to 2010, while females ages 19-22 reported a lower rates of past month binge drinking in 2012 compared to 2010.

Past month binge drinking for males ages 21-22 was higher in the Panhandle compared to the state in 2012, while all other age and gender groups had lower rates of past month binge drinking compared to the state (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Past Month Binge Drinking\* Among 19-25 Year Olds by Age and Gender: Regional and State Comparisons**

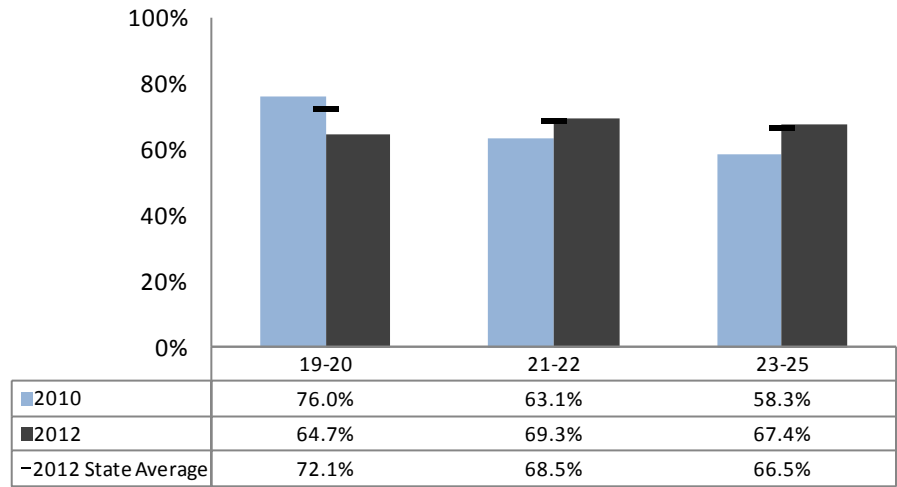


\*Percentage who reported having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women within a couple of hours on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Among past month alcohol users, a strong majority in the state also reported past month binge drinking (68.3% in 2012). In the Panhandle Region, a comparable rate of all past month alcohol users also reported past month binge drinking in 2012 (64.7% for 19-20, 69.3% for 21-22, and 67.4% for 23-25 year olds).

Past month binge drinking among past month alcohol users decreased for 19-20 but increased for 21-25 year olds from 2010 to 2012 in the region (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Percentage of Past Month Alcohol Users Who Binge Drank During the Past Month\* Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**

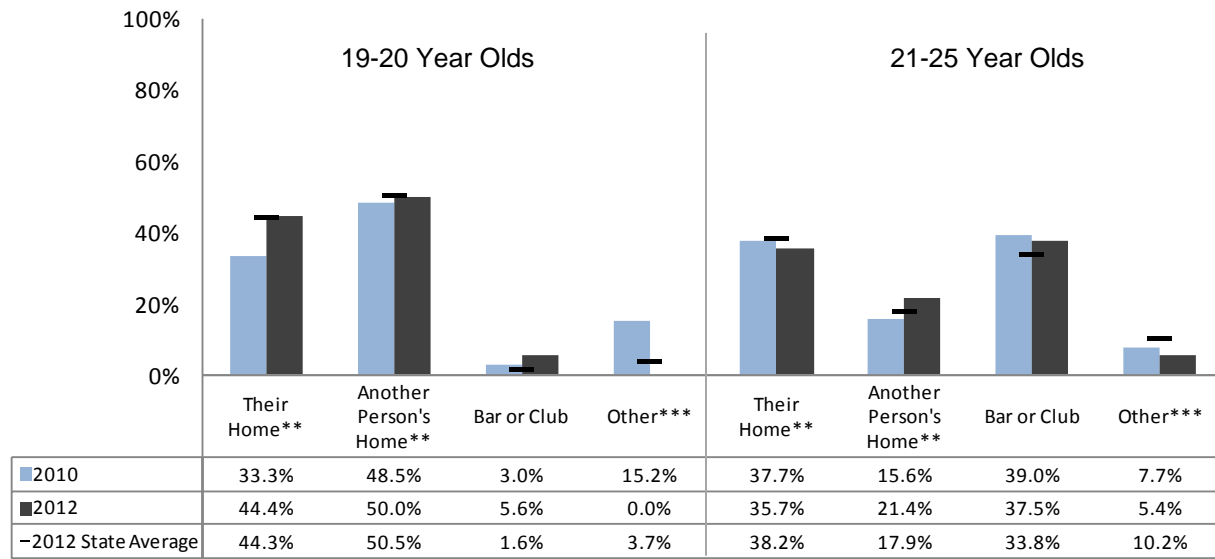


\*Percentage who reported having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women within a couple of hours on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey, among those who reported having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey

## Place of Alcohol Use

Among 19-20 year old reported past month alcohol users in the Panhandle, there was a higher percentage who reported drinking in a bar or club compared to the state (5.6% compared to 1.6%). Among 21-25 year old past month alcohol users there was also slightly higher tendency to drink at a bar or club compared to their peers in the state (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Place of Usual Alcohol Use During the Past Month\* Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**



\*Among past month alcohol users, the place where most of their drinking occurred during the 30 days preceding the survey.

\*\*A house, apartment, or dorm room.

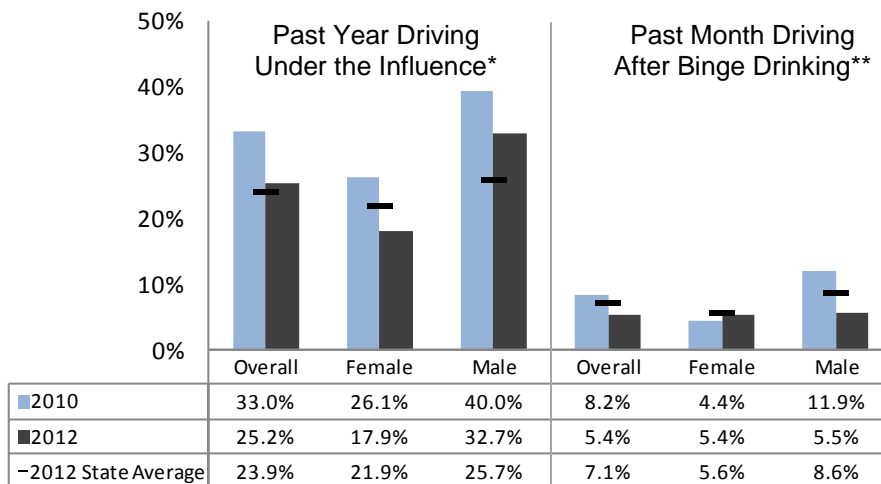
\*\*\*A restaurant, banquet hall, public place (park, concert, sporting event), or other location.

## Alcohol Impaired Driving

In 2012, Panhandle Region young adults had a slightly higher rate of reported past year driving under the influence of alcohol, but a slightly lower rate of past month driving after binge drinking compared to their peers in the state.

There were decreases in the reported rates of both past year driving under the influence of alcohol and past month driving after binge drinking among young adults in the region from 2010 to 2012 (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Alcohol Impaired Driving Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**



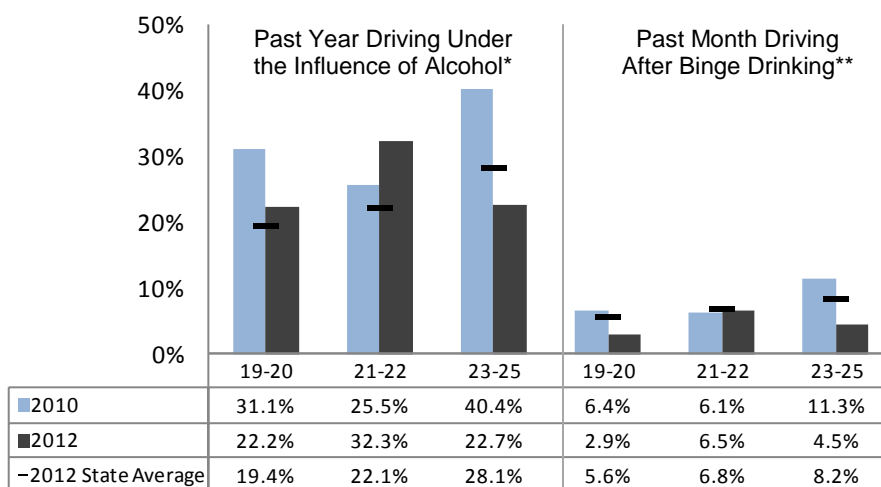
\*Percentage who reported that they drove a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol during the 12 months preceding the survey.

\*\*Percentage who reported that they drove after consuming five drinks of alcohol for males/four drinks for females within a couple of hours during the 30 days preceding the survey.

The decrease from 2010 to 2012 in overall alcohol impaired driving in the Panhandle is evident by the sharp decreases among 19-20 and 23-25 year olds for past year driving under the influence of alcohol and past month driving after binge drinking. At the same time there was a sharp increase in reported past year driving under the influence for 21-22 year olds, moving from 25.5% in 2010 to 32.3% in 2012.

Past year driving under the influence of alcohol was higher in the Panhandle for 19-22 year olds compared to the state. Past month driving after binge drinking was substantially lower for 19-20 and 23-25 year olds and comparable for 21-22 year olds, compared to the state (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Alcohol Impaired Driving Among 19-25 Year Olds by Age: Regional and State Comparisons**



\*Percentage who reported that they drove a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol during the 12 months preceding the survey.

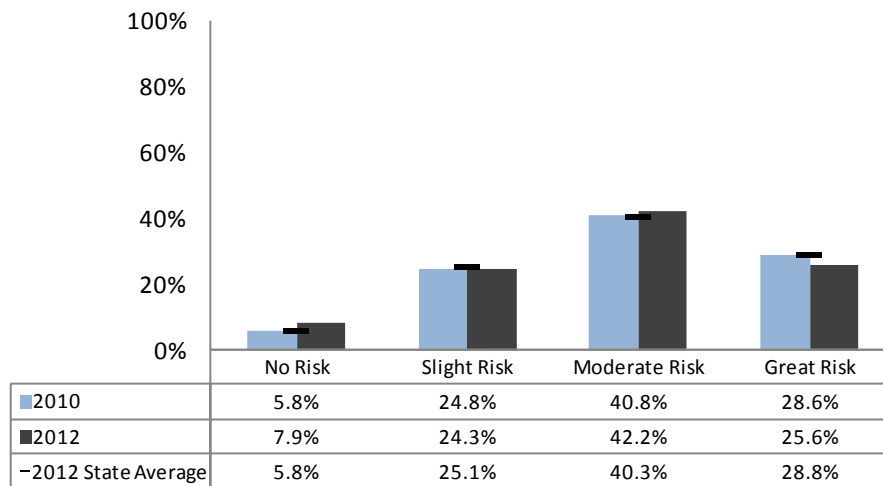
\*\*Percentage who reported that they drove after consuming five drinks of alcohol for males/four drinks for females within a couple of hours during the 30 days preceding the survey.

## Alcohol Related Attitudes and Perceptions

Perception of the risk of harm from binge drinking is a significant predictor in determining the behaviors of young adults<sup>7</sup>.

Among Panhandle young adults there were comparable perceptions of risk from 2010 to 2012, with 69.4% in 2010 and 67.6% in 2012 reporting moderate to great risk of harm from binge drinking. The rate of perceived risk of harm from binge drinking was comparable between young adults in the Panhandle and the state (Figure 7).

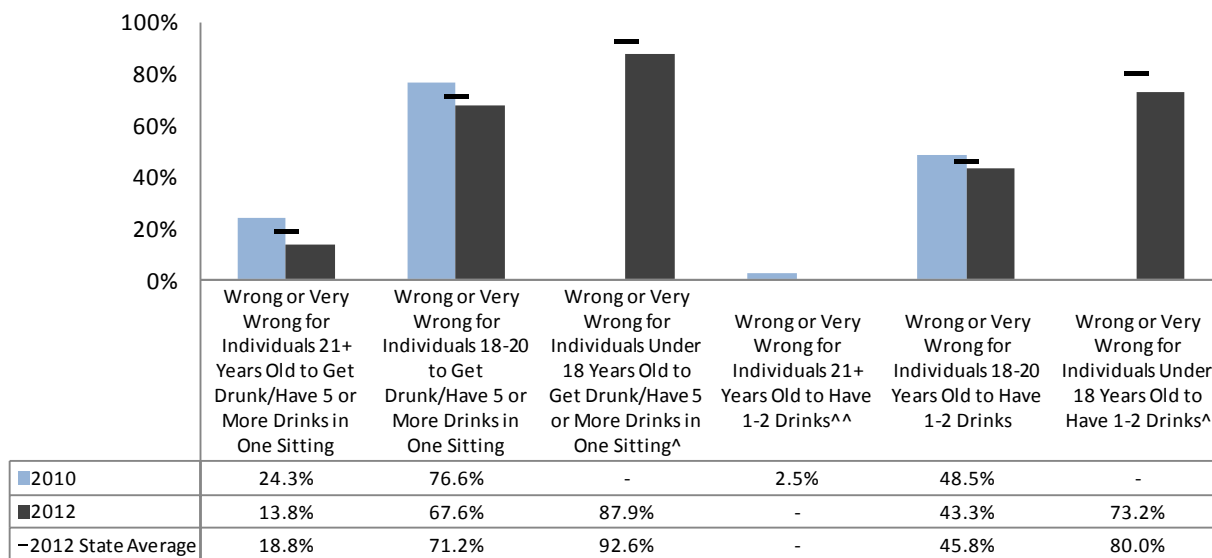
**Figure 7: Perceived Risk from Binge Drinking\* Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**



\*How much people risk harming themselves physically or in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week.

Compared to their peers in the state, young adults from the Panhandle reported lower levels of disapproval for underage drinking in 2012, with 67.6% perceiving it as wrong or very wrong for individuals 18-20 years old to get drunk, and 87.9% perceiving it as wrong or very wrong for individuals under 18 to get drunk. Disapproval for legal age drinking was also lower compared to the state to the state as well, with 13.8% of young adults in the region perceiving it as wrong or very wrong for an individual age 21 or older to get drunk (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Social Norms Related to Underage and Legal Age Drinking Behaviors\* Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**

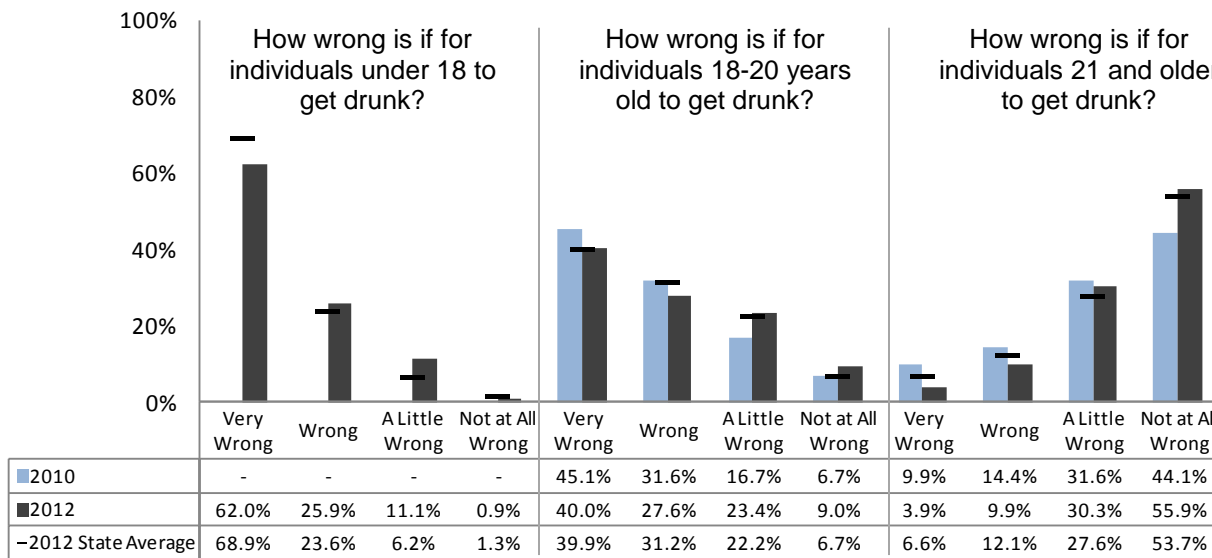


\*Percentage who reported how wrong they think different drinking behaviors are based on the following scale: *Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Wrong, Not At All Wrong*

Note: missing data and wording variations are due to changes in the survey from 2010 to 2012. One-third of the sample in 2012 were asked how wrong it is to "have five or more drinks" instead of "get drunk."

Mirror opposite results were reported by both Nebraska and Panhandle Region young adults with respect to the perception of how wrong it is for underage individuals (under 18 and 18-20) to get drunk and legal age individuals (over 21) to get drunk. As noted above in Figure 8, there were high rates of disapproval for underage binge drinking and low rates of disapproval for legal age drinking in both the Panhandle and the state (Figure 9).

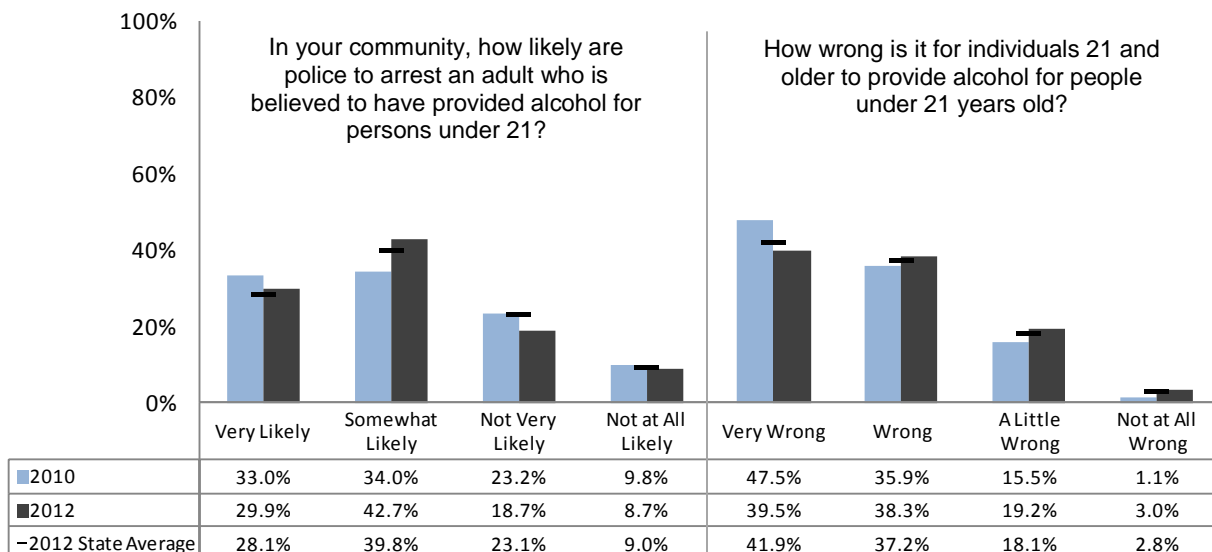
**Figure 9: Social Norms Related to Getting Drunk\*  
Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**



\*Percentage who reported how wrong they think it is for individuals at the given ages to get drunk ("have five or more drinks at one setting" for 1/3 of the sample in 2012) based on the following scale: *Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Wrong, Not At All Wrong*. Note: missing data are due to changes in the survey from 2010 to 2012

The majority of Panhandle Region young adults perceived it is very likely or somewhat likely that police will arrest an adult who is believed to have provided alcohol to persons under 21 (72.6% in 2012), and that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals 21 and older to provide alcohol for people under 21 years (77.8% in 2012). Both of these rates were comparable to the state in 2012 (Figure 10).

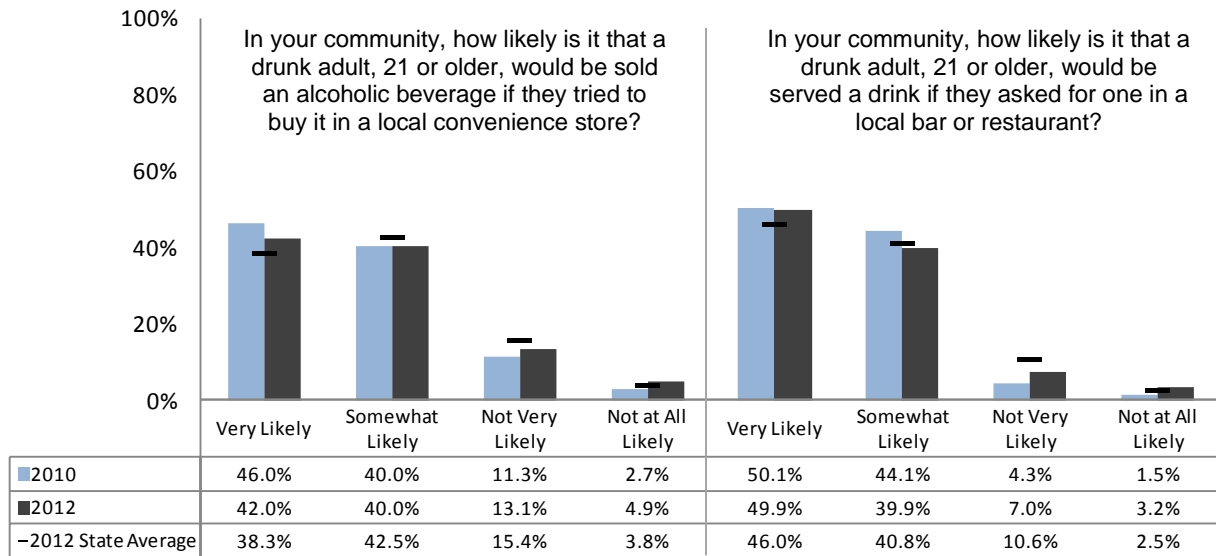
**Figure 10: Attitudes and Perceptions Related to Providing Alcohol to Minors  
Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**





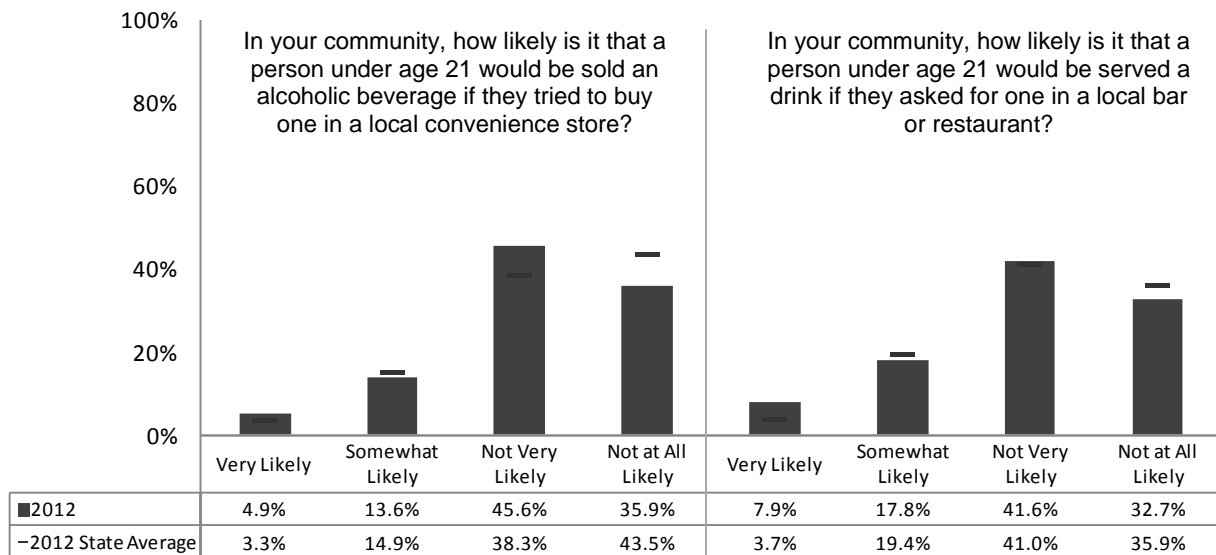
A very strong majority of Panhandle Region young adults perceived it as very likely or somewhat likely that drunk adults will be sold alcoholic beverages at a convenience store (82.0% in 2012) or served alcoholic beverages at a bar or restaurant (89.8% in 2012). These perceptions of the sale of alcohol to drunk adults were basically on par with their peers throughout the state (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Perceptions of the Sale of Alcohol to Drunk Adults Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons**



Panhandle Region young adults held the perception that it is much more unlikely that a minor (someone under 21) would be sold alcohol at a convenience store or bar or restaurant compared to a drunk person of legal age. In 2012 (the only year these survey items were asked), 18.5% thought it was very likely or somewhat likely that a minor would be sold an alcoholic beverage at a convenience store, and 25.7% thought it was very likely or somewhat likely that a minor would be served a drink at a bar or restaurant. Both of these rates were comparable to the state in 2012 (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Perceptions of the Sale of Alcohol to Minors Among 19-25 Year Olds: Regional and State Comparisons (2012 Only)**



# Panhandle Prevention Coalition 2010 and 2012 Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey Summary Table

*covers Banner, Box Butte, Cheyenne, Dawes, Deuel, Garden, Kimball, Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, and Sioux Counties*

## Indicators Overall and by Gender

Indicators		Overall			Male			Female		
		Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High
<b>Alcohol Use</b>										
1. Lifetime Alcohol Use	2010	286	92.5%	(88.5-95.3)	124	88.4%	(81.2-93.1)	162	96.7%	(92.0-98.7)
	2012	237	90.9%	(87.3-94.5)	97	92.7%	(87.5-97.9)	140	89.1%	(84.1-94.1)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>86.8%</b>	<b>(85.6-88.0)</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>(84.1-88.1)</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>(86.0-89.2)</b>
2. Past Month Alcohol Use	2010	285	72.2%	(66.5-77.2)	123	78.0%	(69.5-84.7)	162	66.4%	(58.6-73.4)
	2012	237	64.9%	(58.9-70.9)	97	70.9%	(62.2-79.6)	140	58.9%	(50.9-66.9)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>69.1%</b>	<b>(67.3-70.9)</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>(67.8-73.0)</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>(65.3-70.1)</b>
3. Past Month Binge Drinking	2010	279	46.3%	(40.3-52.4)	120	52.2%	(43.1-61.2)	159	40.4%	(32.8-48.5)
	2012	237	43.1%	(36.8-49.4)	97	48.1%	(38.1-58.1)	140	38.2%	(30.1-46.3)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>47.1%</b>	<b>(45.4-49.2)</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	<b>(48.0-53.8)</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>(41.0-46.0)</b>
4. Past Month Binge Drinking, Among Past Month Alcohol Users	2010	197	64.7%	(57.6-71.2)	94	67.6%	(57.3-76.4)	103	61.3%	(51.3-70.4)
	2012	160	65.3%	(57.9-72.7)	72	66.7%	(55.9-77.5)	88	63.6%	(53.4-73.8)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>68.3%</b>	<b>(66.1-70.5)</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>(68.8-75.2)</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>64.2%</b>	<b>(61.3-67.1)</b>
5. Binge Drank More Than Once in the Past Month	2010	279	29.5%	(24.2-35.4)	120	33.3%	(25.3-42.4)	159	25.8%	(19.4-33.4)
	2012	237	34.2%	(28.2-40.2)	97	41.8%	(31.9-51.7)	140	26.8%	(19.5-34.1)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>(31.8-35.4)</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>(34.5-40.1)</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>(27.5-32.1)</b>
<b>Alcohol Impaired Driving</b>										
1. Past Month Driving After Binge Drinking	2010	283	8.2%	(5.3-12.4)	122	11.9%	(7.0-19.4)	161	4.4%	(2.1-9.2)
	2012	237	5.4%	(2.6-8.2)	97	5.5%	(1.1-9.9)	140	5.4%	(1.8-9.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>(6.1-8.1)</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>(7.0-10.2)</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>(4.4-6.8)</b>
2. Past Year Alcohol Impaired Driving	2010	283	33.0%	(27.6-39.0)	122	40.0%	(31.5-49.2)	161	26.1%	(19.7-33.8)
	2012	237	25.2%	(19.7-30.7)	97	32.7%	(23.2-42.2)	140	17.9%	(11.4-24.4)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>(22.3-25.5)</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>(23.2-28.2)</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>(19.8-24.0)</b>
<b>Perception of Risk</b>										
1. Perceive Great Risk from Binge Drinking	2010	268	28.6%	(23.3-34.4)	119	23.5%	(16.6-32.1)	149	33.9%	(26.6-42.2)
	2012	228	25.5%	(19.8-31.2)	93	19.2%	(11.3-27.1)	135	31.5%	(23.7-39.3)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>(27.1-30.3)</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>(21.0-25.8)</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>(32.0-36.8)</b>

Indicators	Overall			Male			Female			
	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	
<b><i>Social Norms Regarding Alcohol Use</i></b>										
1. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals Under 18 Years Old to Have One or Two Drinks	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	237	73.6%	(68.1-79.1)	97	63.6%	(54.1-73.1)	140	83.6%	(77.4-89.8)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>(78.5-81.5)</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>75.2%</b>	<b>(72.7-77.7)</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>(83.2-86.8)</b>
2. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 18 to 20 Years Old to Have One or Two Drinks	2010	275	48.5%	(42.4-54.6)	118	44.1%	(35.3-53.4)	157	52.8%	(44.7-60.7)
	2012	237	43.6%	(37.2-50.0)	97	34.5%	(25.0-44.0)	140	52.7%	(44.4-61.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>(43.9-47.7)</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>(39.7-45.5)</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>49.1%</b>	<b>(46.6-51.6)</b>
3. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 21 and Older to Have One or Two Drinks	2010	275	2.5%	(1.1-5.2)	117	3.8%	(1.6-9.1)	158	1.1%	(0.3-4.4)
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals Under 18 Years Old to Get Drunk	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	237	88.2%	(84.4-92.0)	97	85.5%	(78.7-92.3)	140	90.9%	(86.4-95.4)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>95.5%</b>	<b>(91.5-93.5)</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>91.3%</b>	<b>(89.7-92.9)</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>93.8%</b>	<b>(92.6-95.0)</b>
5. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 18 to 20 Years Old to Get Drunk	2010	275	76.6%	(71.0-81.5)	118	70.2%	(61.1-78.0)	157	82.9%	(76.0-88.2)
	2012	233	67.0%	(61.1-72.9)	97	60.0%	(50.4-69.6)	136	74.1%	(66.9-81.3)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>71.1%</b>	<b>(69.4-72.8)</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>66.9%</b>	<b>(64.2-69.6)</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>(73.4-77.6)</b>
6. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 21 and Older to Get Drunk	2010	275	24.3%	(19.4-29.9)	118	26.3%	(19.0-35.2)	157	22.3%	(16.4-29.5)
	2012	236	14.5%	(10.0-19.0)	97	14.5%	(7.5-21.5)	139	14.5%	(8.5-20.5)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>(17.3-20.3)</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>(17.0-21.6)</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>(16.3-20.1)</b>
<b><i>Attitudes and Perceptions Related to Providing Alcohol to Minors</i></b>										
1. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 21 and Older to Provide Alcohol for People Under 21 Years Old	2010	274	83.4%	(78.2-87.5)	117	83.3%	(75.0-89.2)	157	83.5%	(76.4-88.8)
	2012	232	77.6%	(72.5-82.7)	95	67.9%	(58.8-77.0)	137	87.0%	(81.3-92.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>(77.6-80.6)</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>75.6%</b>	<b>(72.9-78.3)</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>(81.0-84.6)</b>
2. Likely That a Person Under 21 Would be Served an Alcoholic Beverage at a Bar or Restaurant	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	218	25.5%	(19.7-31.3)	91	17.3%	(9.6-25.0)	127	34.0%	(25.8-42.2)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>(22.0-24.7)</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>(18.5-23.3)</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>(23.2-27.6)</b>
3. Likely That a Person Under 21 Would be Sold an Alcoholic Beverage at a Convenience Store	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	222	19.2%	(13.9-24.5)	94	11.1%	(4.6-17.6)	128	28.0%	(20.3-35.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>(16.7-19.7)</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>(14.7-19.1)</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>(17.5-21.5)</b>
4. Likely That Police Will Arrest an Adult Who is Believed to Have Provided Alcohol for People Under 21 Years Old	2010	242	67.0%	(60.6-72.8)	108	68.9%	(59.4-77.0)	134	65.0%	(56.2-72.9)
	2012	195	72.8%	(66.5-79.1)	87	72.0%	(62.6-81.4)	108	73.8%	(65.3-82.3)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>(66.0-69.8)</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>(67.0-72.6)</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>(63.3-68.5)</b>

Indicators		Overall			Male			Female		
		Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High
<b>Attitudes, Perceptions, and Behaviors Related to Alcohol Service and Sales</b>										
1. Support for Responsible Beverage Service Training	2010	285	92.7%	(88.8-95.3)	123	90.8%	(84.0-94.9)	162	94.5%	(89.6-97.2)
	2012	237	96.4%	(94.2-98.6)	97	94.5%	(90.5-98.5)	140	98.2%	(95.8-100)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>95.2%</b>	<b>(94.4-96.0)</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>93.1%</b>	<b>(91.6-94.6)</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>(96.7-98.3)</b>
2. Support Responsible Seller Training for Employees Who Work in Stores That Sell Alcohol	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	235	92.7%	(89.6-95.8)	96	88.9%	(82.8-95.0)	139	96.4%	(93.3-99.5)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>92.5%</b>	<b>(91.5-93.5)</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>91.0%</b>	<b>(89.2-92.8)</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>(92.8-95.2)</b>
3. Support Bars Staying Open Until 2 AM	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	237	41.8%	(35.5-48.1)	97	45.5%	(35.5-55.5)	140	38.2%	(30.1-46.3)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>(47.5-51.3)</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>(48.5-54.3)</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>(44.8-49.8)</b>
4. Likely That a Drunk Adult Would be Served an Alcoholic Beverage at a Local Bar or Restaurant	2010	251	92.9%	(88.8-95.6)	115	93.6%	(87.0-97.0)	136	92.1%	(85.9-95.7)
	2012	211	89.8%	(85.7-93.9)	87	89.8%	(83.4-96.2)	124	89.8%	(84.4-95.2)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>86.9%</b>	<b>(85.6-88.2)</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>(83.2-87.6)</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>88.3%</b>	<b>(86.6-90.0)</b>
5. Likely That a Drunk Adult Would be Sold an Alcoholic Beverage at a Local Convenience Store	2010	245	86.0%	(80.8-89.9)	114	83.5%	(75.4-89.4)	131	88.9%	(82.1-93.3)
	2012	211	81.8%	(76.5-87.1)	88	84.0%	(76.3-91.7)	123	79.6%	(72.4-86.8)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>80.8%</b>	<b>(79.2-82.4)</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	<b>(76.8-81.8)</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>(80.4-84.4)</b>
6. ID Was Not Checked at Last Purchase Attempt, Among Those Who Bought or Tried to Buy Alcohol in the Past 30 Days and Did Not Believe the Person Selling Them the Alcohol Personally Knew if They Were Old Enough to Buy	2010	80	19.5%	(12.0-30.2)	33	22.6%	(11.1-40.4)	47	16.4%	(8.4-29.8)
	2012	63	23.1%	(12.8-33.4)	19	^	^	44	25.0%	(12.1-37.9)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>(13.7-18.8)</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>(13.0-20.6)</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>(12.6-19.2)</b>

Indicators		Overall			Male			Female		
		Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High
<b><i>Attitudes and Perceptions Related to Alcohol Enforcement</i></b>										
1. Support for Increased Patrolling of DUI	2010	285	62.3%	(56.3-68.0)	123	50.8%	(41.8-59.7)	162	73.8%	(66.4-80.0)
	2012	234	61.5%	(55.3-67.7)	96	50.9%	(40.9-60.9)	138	72.2%	(64.8-79.6)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>(62.0-65.6)</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>(52.0-57.8)</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>73.0%</b>	<b>(70.8-78.2)</b>
2. Support for Increased Sobriety Checkpoints	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	234	46.8%	(40.4-53.2)	97	43.6%	(33.7-53.5)	137	50.0%	(41.6-58.4)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>(41.9-45.7)</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>(33.4-39.0)</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>(49.2-54.2)</b>
3. Support for Maximum Punishment for DUI Offense	2010	285	51.0%	(45.0-57.0)	123	45.6%	(36.9-54.7)	162	56.4%	(48.4-64.0)
	2012	237	42.3%	(36.0-48.6)	97	32.7%	(23.4-42.0)	140	51.8%	(42.5-59.1)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>(43.1-47.9)</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>(39.1-44.9)</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>(45.5-50.5)</b>
4. Likely That Someone Would be Stopped by the Police and Arrested for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	2010	258	85.6%	(80.5-89.5)	116	90.2%	(83.4-94.5)	142	80.5%	(72.5-86.6)
	2012	221	81.6%	(76.5-86.7)	92	78.8%	(70.5-87.1)	129	84.3%	(77.9-90.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>77.5%</b>	<b>(75.9-79.1)</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>78.9%</b>	<b>(76.5-81.3)</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>76.0%</b>	<b>(73.9-78.1)</b>
5. Likely that Police Will Break Up Parties Where Minors Are Drinking	2010	248	75.2%	(69.3-80.3)	113	75.5%	(66.6-82.7)	135	74.9%	(66.7-81.7)
	2012	208	73.5%	(67.6-79.4)	91	72.5%	(63.5-81.5)	117	74.5%	(66.6-82.4)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>72.8%</b>	<b>(71.0-74.6)</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>(72.4-77.6)</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>(68.2-73.0)</b>
6. Support for Alcohol Being Allowed in State Parks	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	237	49.1%	(42.7-55.5)	97	63.6%	(52.4-73.0)	140	34.5%	(26.6-42.4)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>(48.3-52.1)</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>(50.4-56.2)</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>(43.8-50.2)</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted sample size (i.e., number of survey respondents)

<sup>b</sup> Percentage weighted by gender, age, and region

<sup>c</sup> 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

<sup>^</sup> Insufficient Sample (< 20) to calculate a reliable estimate

## Indicators by Age Category

Indicators		19-20 Year Olds			21-22 Year Olds			23-25 Year Olds		
		Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High
<b>Alcohol Use</b>										
1. Lifetime Alcohol Use	2010	89	86.1%	(76.3-92.2)	89	93.9%	(86.0-97.5)	108	97.4%	(91.8-99.2)
	2012	55	83.3%	(70.0-93.6)	78	93.5%	(88.0-99.0)	104	95.5%	(91.0-100)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>72.3%</b>	<b>(69.1-75.5)</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>91.4%</b>	<b>(89.5-93.3)</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>(92.3-94.9)</b>
2. Past Month Alcohol Use	2010	88	59.9%	(48.8-70.0)	89	77.4%	(67.6-84.9)	108	79.3%	(70.8-85.8)
	2012	55	47.2%	(33.9-60.5)	78	80.0%	(70.6-89.4)	104	70.5%	(61.8-79.2)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>(44.5-51.7)</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>(74.5-80.3)</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>78.0%</b>	<b>(75.5-80.5)</b>
3. Past Month Binge Drinking	2010	86	44.5%	(34.0-55.6)	88	48.7%	(38.3-59.3)	105	45.9%	(36.3-55.8)
	2012	55	30.6%	(18.5-42.7)	78	58.1%	(47.0-69.2)	104	43.2%	(33.7-52.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>(31.4-38.2)</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>(49.4-56.2)</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>(49.1-54.9)</b>
4. Past Month Binge Drinking, Among Past Month Alcohol Users	2010	51	76.0%	(62.1-86.0)	67	63.1%	(50.7-74.0)	79	58.3%	(46.9-68.9)
	2012	25	64.7%	(45.5-83.9)	60	75.0%	(63.7-86.3)	75	61.3%	(50.1-72.5)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>72.1%</b>	<b>(67.2-77.0)</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>(64.9-72.1)</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>66.5%</b>	<b>(63.3-69.7)</b>
5. Binge Drank More Than Once in the Past Month	2010	86	27.1%	(18.4-37.9)	88	29.7%	(20.9-40.2)	105	31.5%	(22.9-41.5)
	2012	55	25.7%	(14.1-37.3)	78	46.7%	(35.6-57.8)	104	31.8%	(23.1-40.5)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>(21.9-28.1)</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>(36.2-42.8)</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>(32.9-38.3)</b>
<b>Alcohol Impaired Driving</b>										
1. Past Month Driving After Binge Drinking	2010	88	6.4%	(2.6-14.8)	88	6.1%	(2.5-14.0)	107	11.3%	(6.1-19.8)
	2012	55	2.9%	(0.0-7.9)	78	6.5%	(1.0-12.0)	104	4.5%	(0.4-8.6)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>(3.9-7.3)</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>(5.0-8.6)</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>(6.6-9.8)</b>
2. Past Year Alcohol Impaired Driving	2010	88	31.1%	(22.0-42.0)	87	25.5%	(17.4-35.7)	108	40.4%	(31.2-50.4)
	2012	55	22.2%	(11.2-33.2)	78	32.3%	(22.0-42.6)	104	22.7%	(14.7-30.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>(16.6-22.2)</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>(19.1-25.1)</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>(25.6-30.6)</b>
<b>Perception of Risk</b>										
1. Perceive Great Risk from Binge Drinking	2010	82	26.7%	(17.9-37.8)	82	33.1%	(23.6-44.1)	104	26.9%	(19.2-36.4)
	2012	50	27.3%	(15.0-39.6)	76	24.1%	(14.1-34.1)	102	25.6%	(17.2-34.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>(28.8-35.8)</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>(26.6-33.0)</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>(23.3-28.5)</b>

Indicators	19-20 Year Olds			21-22 Year Olds			23-25 Year Olds			
	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	
<b><i>Social Norms Regarding Alcohol Use</i></b>										
1. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals Under 18 Years Old to Have One or Two Drinks	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	55	63.9%	(51.2-76.6)	78	73.3%	(63.5-83.1)	104	79.5%	(72.2-86.8)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>74.4%</b>	<b>(71.3-77.5)</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>79.2%</b>	<b>(76.5-81.9)</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>84.3%</b>	<b>(82.2-86.4)</b>
2. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 18 to 20 Years Old to Have One or Two Drinks	2010	83	30.6%	(21.2-41.9)	87	52.6%	(42.0-63.0)	105	60.8%	(50.8-70.0)
	2012	55	36.1%	(23.3-48.9)	78	45.2%	(34.0-56.4)	104	50.0%	(40.3-59.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>(32.3-39.3)</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>(42.7-49.5)</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>(49.5-55.3)</b>
3. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 21 and Older to Have One or Two Drinks	2010	84	1.0%	(0.1-7.0)	87	2.0%	(0.5-7.8)	104	4.0%	(1.5-10.6)
	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
4. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals Under 18 Years Old to Get Drunk	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	55	77.8%	(67.1-88.5)	78	90.3%	(83.9-96.7)	104	93.2%	(88.7-97.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>(86.3-90.7)</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>92.3%</b>	<b>(90.5-94.4)</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>(94.1-96.7)</b>
5. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 18 to 20 Years Old to Get Drunk	2010	83	67.4%	(56.3-76.9)	87	81.4%	(71.3-88.5)	105	80.9%	(71.6-87.7)
	2012	54	63.9%	(51.0-76.8)	76	76.7%	(67.1-86.3)	103	65.1%	(56.2-74.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>61.1%</b>	<b>(57.6-64.6)</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>(69.7-75.7)</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>76.8%</b>	<b>(74.4-79.2)</b>
6. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 21 and Older to Get Drunk	2010	84	17.2%	(10.3-27.4)	87	24.1%	(16.1-34.6)	104	30.6%	(22.4-40.4)
	2012	55	8.3%	(1.4-15.2)	77	16.1%	(8.2-24.0)	104	18.2%	(10.6-25.8)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>(15.7-20.8)</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>(15.8-21.0)</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>(17.3-21.7)</b>
<b><i>Attitudes and Perceptions Related to Providing Alcohol to Minors</i></b>										
1. Wrong or Very Wrong for Individuals 21 and Older to Provide Alcohol for People Under 21 Years Old	2010	83	69.3%	(58.0-78.6)	87	91.6%	(84.0-95.8)	104	89.4%	(81.5-94.2)
	2012	54	71.4%	(59.3-83.5)	76	80.0%	(71.5-88.5)	102	81.0%	(73.7-88.3)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>68.5%</b>	<b>(65.2-71.8)</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>80.6%</b>	<b>(78.0-83.2)</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>85.5%</b>	<b>(83.5-87.5)</b>
2. Likely That a Person Under 21 Would be Served an Alcoholic Beverage at a Bar or Restaurant	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	48	29.0%	(16.0-42.0)	76	26.7%	(16.6-36.8)	94	20.0%	(11.4-28.6)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>(18.5-24.7)</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>(21.8-28.0)</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>(20.3-25.3)</b>
3. Likely That a Person Under 21 Would be Sold an Alcoholic Beverage at a Convenience Store	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	50	18.8%	(7.6-30.0)	76	16.7%	(8.4-25.0)	96	19.5%	(10.9-28.1)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>(19.4-25.4)</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>(13.0-18.2)</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>(15.0-20.6)</b>
4. Likely That Police Will Arrest an Adult Who is Believed to Have Provided Alcohol for People Under 21 Years Old	2010	76	60.4%	(48.6-71.1)	76	69.3%	(58.0-78.7)	90	71.3%	(60.6-80.1)
	2012	48	64.5%	(50.7-78.3)	62	76.0%	(65.3-86.7)	85	77.8%	(68.6-87.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>67.4%</b>	<b>(63.7-71.1)</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>65.4%</b>	<b>(61.9-70.9)</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>(67.1-72.9)</b>

Indicators		19-20 Year Olds			21-22 Year Olds			23-25 Year Olds		
		Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High
<b><i>Attitudes, Perceptions, and Behaviors Related to Alcohol Service and Sales</i></b>										
1. Support for Responsible Beverage Service Training	2010	89	89.5%	(80.7-94.6)	89	95.6%	(88.7-98.4)	107	93.3%	(86.4-96.8)
	2012	55	91.7%	(84.8-98.6)	78	96.8%	(93.3-100)	104	100%	(98.1-100)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>94.0%</b>	<b>(92.4-95.6)</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>95.3%</b>	<b>(93.9-96.7)</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>96.1%</b>	<b>(95.0-97.0)</b>
2. Support Responsible Seller Training for Employees Who Work in Stores That Sell Alcohol	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	55	86.1%	(77.2-95.0)	77	96.7%	(92.3-100)	103	95.5%	(91.3-99.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	<b>(89.0-93.2)</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>(92.6-96.0)</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>92.2%</b>	<b>(90.6-93.8)</b>
3. Support Bars Staying Open Until 2 AM	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	55	40.0%	(26.9-53.1)	78	43.3%	(32.3-54.3)	104	40.9%	(31.4-50.4)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>(42.5-49.7)</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>(49.3-56.1)</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>(46.4-52.2)</b>
4. Likely That a Drunk Adult Would be Served an Alcoholic Beverage at a Local Bar or Restaurant	2010	73	87.5%	(76.7-93.7)	81	95.2%	(87.6-98.2)	97	95.7%	(90.6-98.1)
	2012	47	90.0%	(81.1-98.9)	69	92.6%	(86.4-98.8)	95	90.0%	(83.3-96.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>(81.4-87.0)</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>(82.6-87.4)</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>(87.8-91.6)</b>
5. Likely That a Drunk Adult Would be Sold an Alcoholic Beverage at a Local Convenience Store	2010	74	89.9%	(79.9-95.2)	79	84.1%	(74.4-90.7)	92	84.1%	(74.5-90.5)
	2012	48	77.4%	(65.8-89.0)	70	88.9%	(81.0-96.8)	93	82.1%	(74.0-91.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>(81.4-87.0)</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>85.0%</b>	<b>(82.6-87.4)</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>(87.8-91.6)</b>
6. ID Was Not Checked at Last Purchase Attempt, Among Those Who Bought or Tried to Buy Alcohol in the Past 30 Days and Did Not Believe the Person Selling Them the Alcohol Personally Knew if They Were Old Enough to Buy	2010	8	^	^	30	6.1%	(1.5-21.8)	42	23.3%	(12.4-39.3)
	2012	4	^	^	25	22.2%	(5.1-39.3)	34	23.1%	(9.3-36.9)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>(48.0-73.2)</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>(2.8-8.8)</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>(14.1-21.1)</b>



Indicators		19-20 Year Olds			21-22 Year Olds			23-25 Year Olds		
		Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High	Sample Size (n) <sup>a</sup>	Weighted % <sup>b</sup>	95% C.I. <sup>c</sup> Low - High
<b><i>Attitudes and Perceptions Related to Alcohol Enforcement</i></b>										
1. Support for Increased Patrolling of DUI	2010	89	61.6%	(50.6-71.5)	89	62.5%	(51.9-72.0)	107	62.8%	(52.8-71.8)
	2012	54	57.1%	(43.8-70.4)	76	60.0%	(49.0-71.0)	104	65.9%	(56.8-75.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>67.2%</b>	<b>(63.8-70.6)</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>(60.4-66.8)</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>61.5%</b>	<b>(58.7-64.3)</b>
2. Support for Increased Sobriety Checkpoints	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	55	34.3%	(21.6-47.0)	77	53.3%	(42.1-64.5)	102	52.3%	(42.6-62.0)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>(37.7-44.9)</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>(41.7-48.5)</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>(41.7-47.5)</b>
3. Support for Maximum Punishment for DUI Offense	2010	89	52.0%	(41.3-62.6)	89	49.8%	(39.4-60.2)	107	51.1%	(41.3-60.7)
	2012	55	40.0%	(36.6-43.4)	78	35.5%	(24.7-46.3)	104	47.7%	(38.0-57.4)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>(39.7-46.9)</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>(40.9-47.7)</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>(43.6-49.4)</b>
4. Likely That Someone Would be Stopped by the Police and Arrested for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol	2010	82	79.7%	(69.0-87.4)	78	87.4%	(77.9-93.2)	98	89.5%	(81.7-94.2)
	2012	50	81.8%	(71.0-92.6)	71	89.3%	(81.9-96.7)	100	76.2%	(69.7-84.5)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>(71.8-78.2)</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>(72.1-77.9)</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	<b>(78.4-83.0)</b>
5. Likely that Police Will Break Up Parties Where Minors Are Drinking	2010	79	76.3%	(65.5-84.5)	77	76.3%	(65.2-84.6)	92	73.4%	(63.1-81.7)
	2012	51	78.8%	(67.0-90.6)	70	75.0%	(65.1-84.9)	87	70.3%	(60.7-79.9)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>(70.3-77.1)</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>70.9%</b>	<b>(67.7-74.1)</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>(70.9-76.6)</b>
6. Support for Alcohol Being Allowed in State Parks	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	55	44.4%	(31.2-57.6)	78	51.6%	(40.4-62.8)	104	50.0%	(40.3-59.7)
	<b>2012 State Average</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>(36.2-43.2)</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>(47.8-54.6)</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>(55.9-59.7)</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unweighted sample size (i.e., number of survey respondents)

<sup>b</sup> Percentage weighted by gender, age, and region

<sup>c</sup> 95% confidence interval for the weighted percentage

<sup>^</sup> Insufficient Sample (< 20) to calculate a reliable estimate

## Indicator Definitions

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### ***Alcohol Use***

1. Percentage who reported that they have ever consumed alcohol (more than a few sips) during their lifetime.
2. Percentage who reported having at least one alcoholic beverage during the 30 days preceding the survey.
3. Percentage who reported having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women within a couple of hours on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
4. Among past month alcohol users, the percentage who reported having five or more drinks for men/four or more drinks for women within a couple of hours on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.
5. Percentage who reported binge drinking on two or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

### ***Alcohol Impaired Driving***

1. Percentage who reported that they drove shortly after consuming five drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours during the 30 days preceding the survey.
2. Percentage who reported that they drove a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol during the 12 months preceding the survey.

### ***Perception of Risk Related to Binge Drinking***

1. Percentage who reported that people put themselves at great risk physically or in other ways when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week.

### ***Social Norms Regarding Alcohol Use***

1. Percentage who reported that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals under 18 years old to have one or two drinks (2012 survey only).
2. Percentage who reported that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals 18 to 20 years old to have one or two drinks.
3. Percentage who reported that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals 21 and older to have one or two drinks (excluded from 2012 survey).
4. Percentage who reported that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals under 18 years old to get drunk ("have 5 or more drinks in one sitting" for a third of the population in 2012) (2012 survey only).
5. Percentage who reported that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals 18 to 20 years old to get drunk ("have 5 or more drinks in one sitting" for a third of the population in 2012).
6. Percentage who reported that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals 21 and older to get drunk ("have 5 or more drinks in one sitting" for a third of the population in 2012).

### ***Attitudes and Perceptions Related to Providing Alcohol to Minors***

1. Percentage who reported that it is wrong or very wrong for individuals 21 and older to provide alcohol for people under 21 years old.
2. Percentage who reported that it is somewhat likely or very likely that a person under 21 would be served a drink if they asked for one at a local bar or restaurant (2012 survey only).
3. Percentage who reported that it is somewhat likely or very likely that a person under 21 would be served a drink if they asked for one at a local convenience store (2012 survey only).
4. Percentage who reported that police are somewhat likely or very likely to arrest an adult who is believed to have provided alcohol for persons under 21.

### ***Attitudes, Perceptions, and Experiences Related to Alcohol Service and Sales***

1. Percentage who agree or strongly agree that bartenders and wait staff who work in restaurants and bars should be taught how to serve alcohol responsibly (not serving minors or drunken customers).
2. Percentage who agree or strongly agree that employees who work in stores that sell alcohol should be taught how to serve alcohol responsibly (not serving minors or drunken customers) (2012 survey only).
3. Percentage who agree or strongly agree that bars should stay open until 2 AM (2012 survey only).
4. Percentage who reported that it is somewhat likely or very likely that that a drunken adult, 21 years of age or older, would be served a drink of alcohol if they asked for one in a local bar or restaurant.
5. Percentage who reported that it is somewhat likely or very likely that that a drunken adult, 21 years of age or older, would be sold an alcoholic beverage if they tried to buy it in a local convenience store.
6. Percentage who reported that their ID was not checked the last time they bought or tried to buy alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey, among those who did not believe that the person selling them the alcohol personally knew if they were old enough to buy.

### ***Attitudes and Perceptions Related to Alcohol Enforcement***

1. Percentage who agree or strongly agree that more police officers should patrol for driving under the influence of alcohol (e.g., DUI).
2. Percentage who agree or strongly agree that more sobriety checkpoints should be implemented (2012 survey only).
3. Percentage who agree or strongly agree that someone caught driving under the influence of alcohol should be arrested and receive the maximum sentence.
4. Percentage who reported that it is somewhat likely or very likely that someone would be stopped by the police and arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol.
5. Percentage who reported that police are somewhat likely or very likely to break up parties where persons under age 21 are drinking.
6. Percentage who agree or strongly agree that alcohol should be allowed in state parks (2012 survey only).

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