



2020 Vision

High Impact Prevention Services

Data Report 2017



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High Impact Prevention Services

Data Report 2017

Introduction

Buffalo County Community Partners has developed a 2020 vision around five strategic directions:

1. Active Lifestyle and Healthy Eating
2. Eliminate Health Disparities
- 3. High Impact Prevention Services**
4. Healthy Homes and Sustainable Communities
5. Injury Free Living

Each strategic direction has identified 2020 well-being indicators as well as measures and targets. The purpose of the data reports for each of the strategic directions is to provide baseline and indicator data directly related to each of the strategic directions to measure and review changes in the community data. Data sources are indicated within each of the tables and figures. The tables and figures may include, when available and appropriate, regional, and state data comparisons.

2020 Well Being Measures

The 2020 well-being measures (and objectives) for “High Impact Prevention Services” are listed below. This data report includes these measures, in addition to other relevant data.

- Decrease the number of adults over the age of 65 with dementia
- Increase the number of youth reporting they are NOT sexually active
- Decrease the number of youth reporting drinking in the past 30 days
- Decrease the number of youth reporting binge drinking in the past 30 days
- Decrease the number of adults reporting binge drinking
- Decrease the number of youth reporting smoking in the past 30 days
- Decrease the number of youth smoking 100 cigarettes in life
- Decrease the number of youth reporting using marijuana in the past 30 days
- Decrease the number of young adults reporting using marijuana in the past 30 days

Sources

Figure 1 provides a description of all the survey data included in this report, followed by descriptions of other (non-survey) sources of data.

Figure 1	Survey Data Used in This Report	
	Description	Buffalo County Sample
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey (NRPFS) 	A comprehensive statewide survey of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders on topics such as alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and related perceptions; school and parental connections; and a variety of other behavioral health factors. <i>(Years of data: 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016)</i>	2003 - 1,512 youth 2005 - 1,388 youth 2007 - 1,461 youth 2010 - 1,514 youth 2012 - 1,384 youth 2014 - 1,117 youth 2016 - 1,850 youth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey (NYAOS) 	A survey of young adult (ages 19 to 25) behaviors and perceptions pertaining to alcohol use <i>(Years of data: 2010, 2012)</i>	2010 - 366 young adults 2012 - 330 young adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American College Health Association National College Health Assessment II (ACHA-NCHA II) 	A survey of University of Nebraska Kearney student behaviors pertaining to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, and other health-related fields. <i>(Year of data: 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016)</i>	2008 - 562 college students 2010 - 614 college students 2012 - 690 college students 2014 - 647 college students 2016 - 432 college students
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) 	A comprehensive statewide survey of adults (ages 18 and up) on a variety of health issues. <i>(Years of data: 2010, 2012, 2016)</i>	2010 - 1,040 adults 2012 - 1,706 adults 2016 - 783 adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) 	The BRFSS tailored for high school youth (grades 9-12). <i>(Year of data: 2009, 2012, 2014, 2016)</i>	2009 - 1,331 high school students 2012 - 1,614 high school students 2014 - 1,679 high school students 2016 - 1,278 high school students

While the majority of data utilized in this report are derived from surveys, there were three other (non-survey) sources of data used, which are described below.

Other data used in this report:

- **Alcohol Retailer Compliance Checks** – checks on compliance with alcohol laws (i.e., sale to minors) on alcohol retailers conducted by the Nebraska State Patrol. Between 60 and 120 are conducted annually in Buffalo County. *(Years of data: 2009-2016)*
- **Nebraska Highway Safety Office** - tracks all motor vehicle crashes in Nebraska by cause. *(Years of data: 2011-2015)*
- **Nebraska Crime Commission** - tracks arrests made in Nebraska by offense. *(Years of data: 2004-2016)*

Indicator Data

Figure 2 below contains performance measures for high impact prevention. Positive areas include an increase in the percentage of youth reporting they are not sexually active, a decrease in youth reporting binge drinking in the past 30 days, and a decrease in youth reporting smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Figure 2	Performance Measures - High Impact Prevention			
Performance Measure	2009/ 2010*	2012	2014	2016
Number of adults over the age of 65 with dementia (Source: BRFSS)	992	-	-	-
Percentage of youth (9th -12th grade) reporting they are not sexually active (Source: YRBS)	61.7%	64.3%	68.8%	71.4%
Percentage of youth (9th -12th grade) reporting drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (Source: YRBS)	19.8%	20.7%	18.6%	20.4%
Percentage of youth (9th -12th grade) reporting binge drinking in the past 30 days (Source: YRBS)	11.8%	12.6%	10.2%	12.0%
Percentage of adults (ages 18 and over) reporting binge drinking in the past 30 days (Source: BRFSS)	16.1%	18.0%	-	24.6%
Percentage of youth (9th -12th grade) reporting smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (Source: YRBS)	11.9%	11.4%	8.3%	8.2%
Percentage of adults reporting smoking 100 cigarettes in life (Source: BRFSS)	-	37.7%	-	38.0%
Percentage of youth (9th -12th grade) reporting using marijuana in the past 30 days (Source: YRBS)	9.6%	11.1%	10.0%	8.6%
Percentage of young adults (college age) reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days (Source: NYAAOS)	18.8%	20.6%	-	-

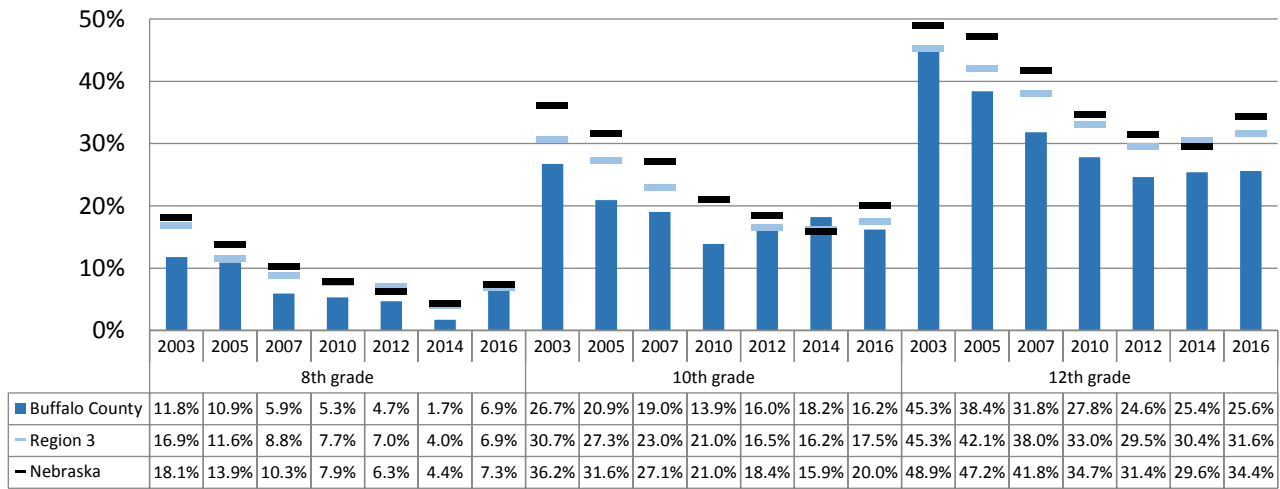
*YRBS data are from 2009. All other sources are from 2010.

Underage Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use

Underage Alcohol Use

Across the state and Region 3, past 30-day alcohol use as reported by 8th, 10th and 12th grade students is showing a general decline, though it appears to have leveled off in recent years. Youth from Buffalo County follow this trend, with 12th graders generally reporting lower rates of alcohol use as compared to their peers across the state (Figure 3).

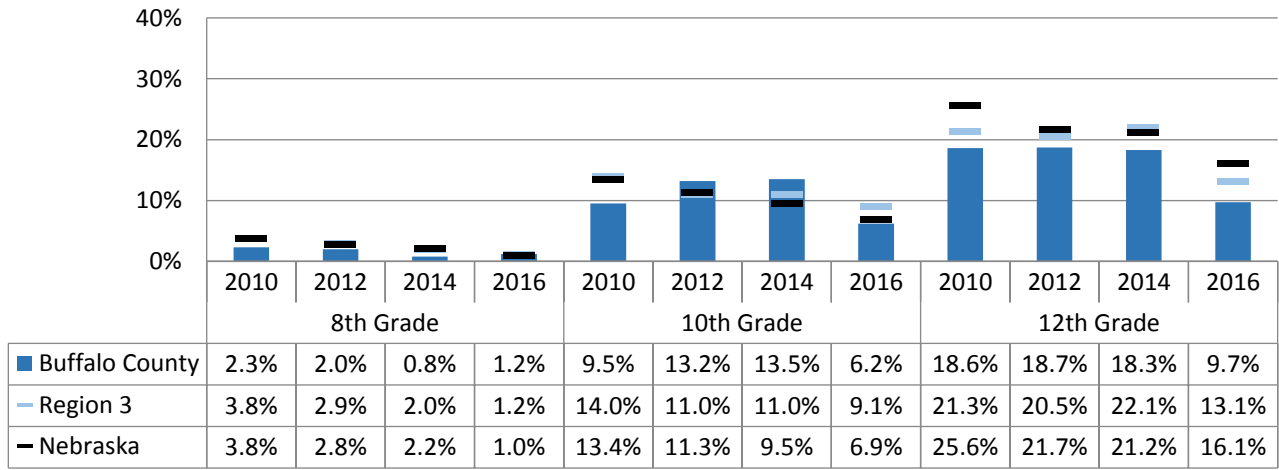
Figure 3. Past 30-Day Alcohol Use - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Twelfth grade youth in Buffalo County have reported lower rates of 30-day binge drinking than their peers in the region and state from 2010 to 2016 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Past 30-Day Binge Drinking* - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



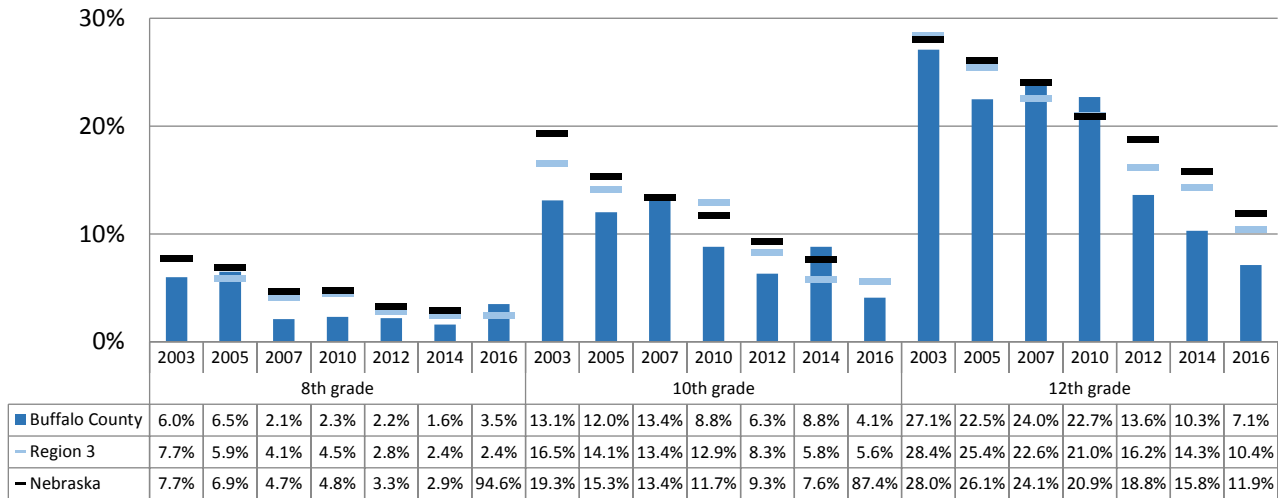
*Binge drinking defined as 5 or more drinks in one sitting for both males and females.

(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Underage Tobacco Use

Past 30-day cigarette use is showing declining trends in the state and Region 3. In general, Buffalo County youth generally follow this trend, with rates that are comparable to or lower than the state, with some exceptions (e.g., 10th graders in 2014, who had rates that were higher than the state) (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Past 30-Day Cigarette Use - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth

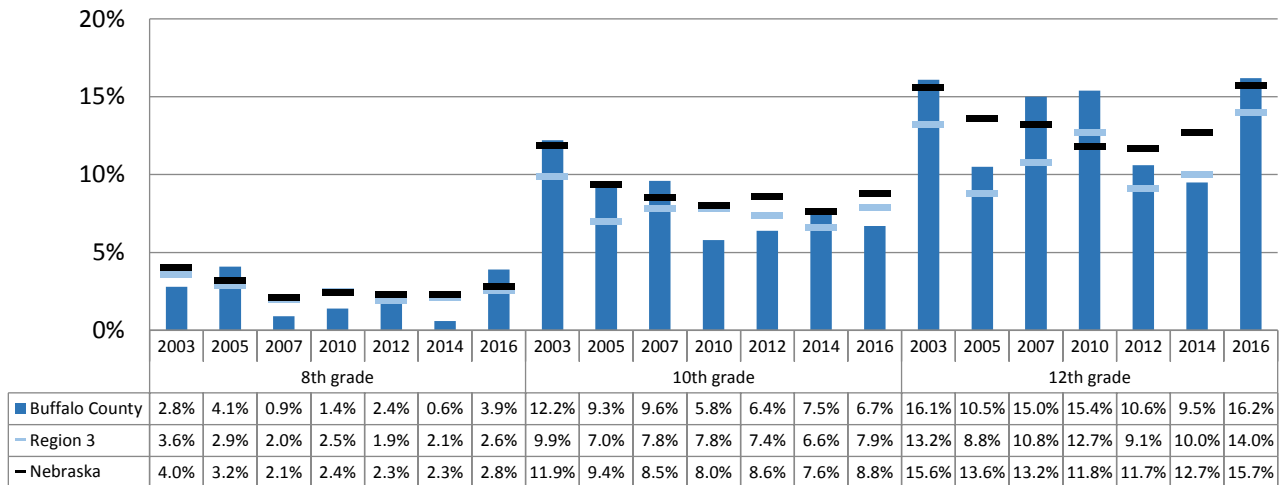


(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Youth Drug Use

In 2016, there was a notable increase in past 30-Day marijuana use reported by 12th graders in Buffalo County, Region 3, and the State (Figure 6).

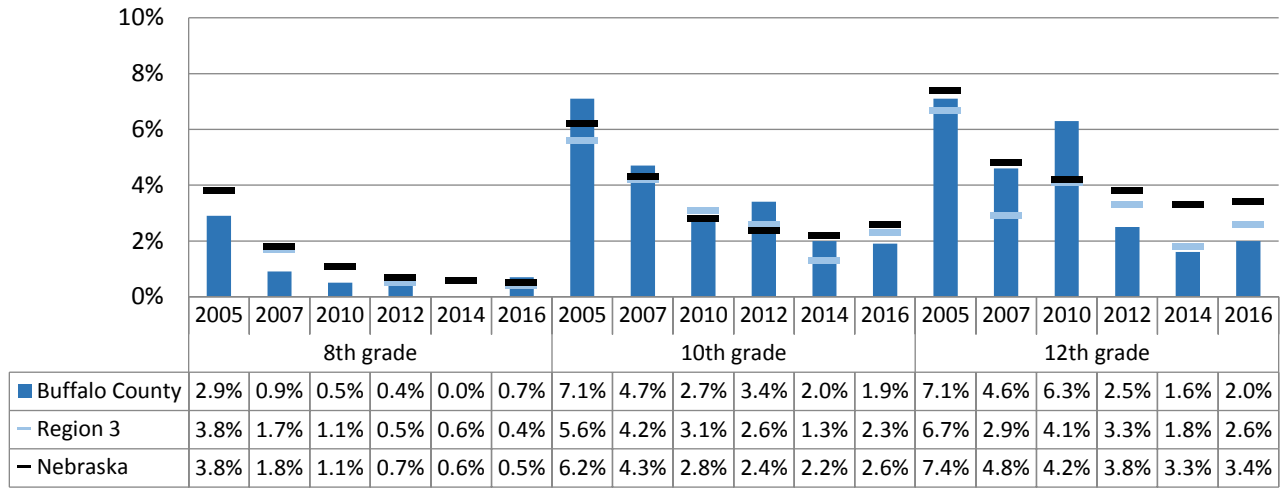
Figure 6. Past 30-Day Marijuana Use - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In general, past 30-day prescription drug use shows a declining trend from 2005 to 2016, though the trend has leveled in recent years. Youth from Buffalo County have typically reported lower or comparable rates of past 30-day prescription drug use than their peers in the region and state during this time period, with the exceptions of 10th graders in 2005 and 2012, and 12th graders in 2010 (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Past 30-Day Prescription Drug Use* - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth

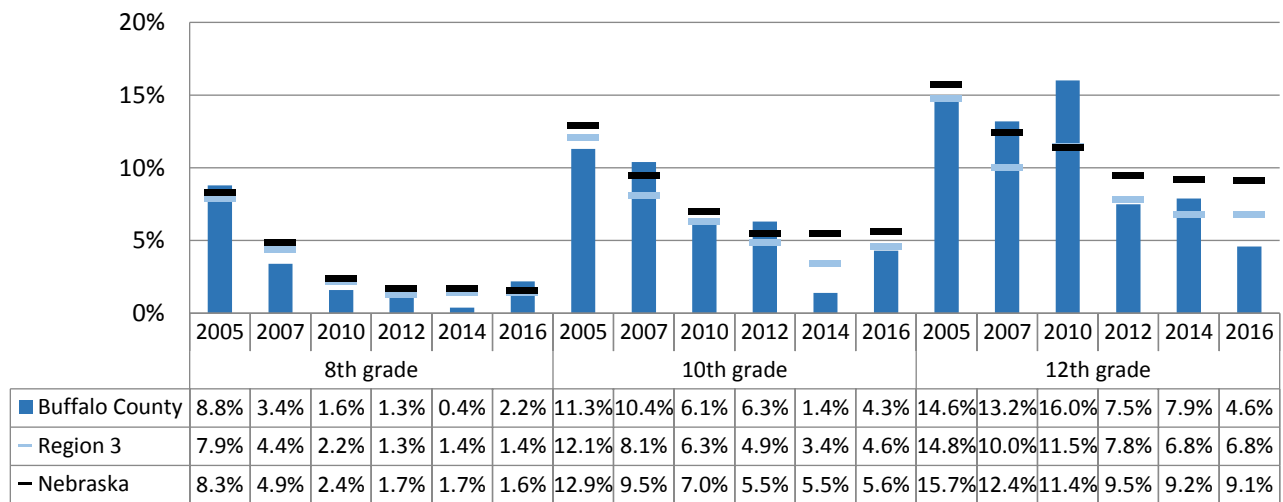


*Use of prescription drugs without a doctor's orders and instructions.

(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Lifetime prescription drug use data are displayed below in Figure 8, which shows declines comparable to past 30-day prescription drug use. With a few exceptions, Buffalo County youth generally report rates of use that are comparable or lower than their peers in the region and state.

Figure 8. Lifetime Prescription Drug Use* - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth

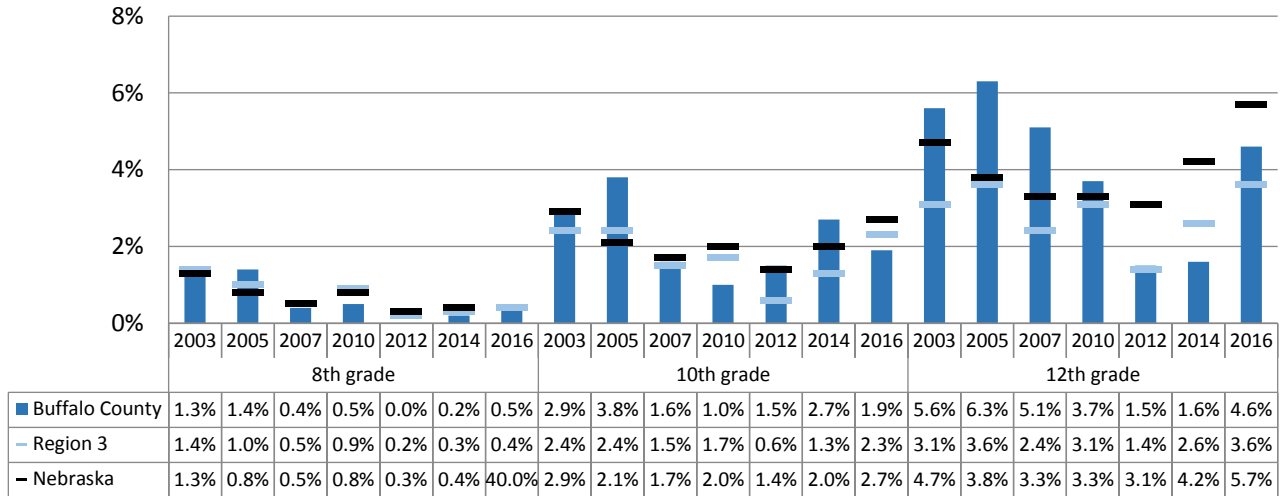


*Use of prescription drugs without a doctor's orders and instructions.

(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Lifetime hallucinogenic drug use among youth in Buffalo County, Region 3 and the state generally declined from 2003 to 2012 for all grades. However, there appears to be an upward trend among 10th and 12th graders in 2014 and 2016 (Figure 9).

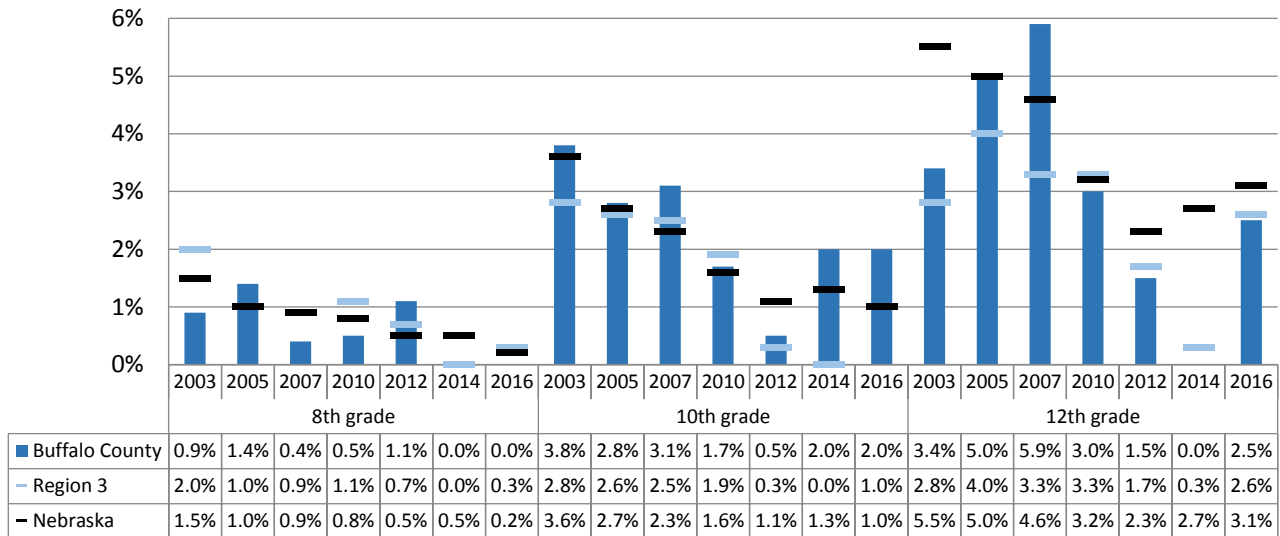
Figure 9. Lifetime Psychedelic Drug Use - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Since 2010, reported lifetime cocaine use among Buffalo County 10th and 12th graders has fluctuated between 0% and 3% (Figure 10).

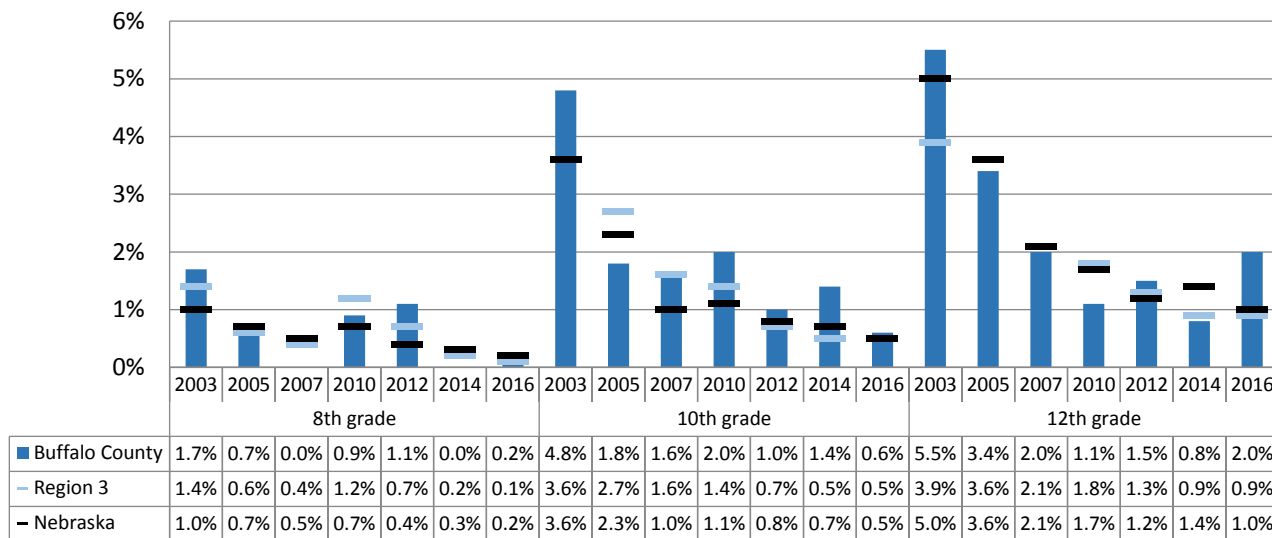
Figure 10. Lifetime Cocaine Use - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Lifetime rates of methamphetamine use have generally been declining from 2003 to 2016 across the state, Region 3, and in Buffalo County. However, there was an increase in 2016 among Buffalo County 12th graders (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Lifetime Meth Use - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



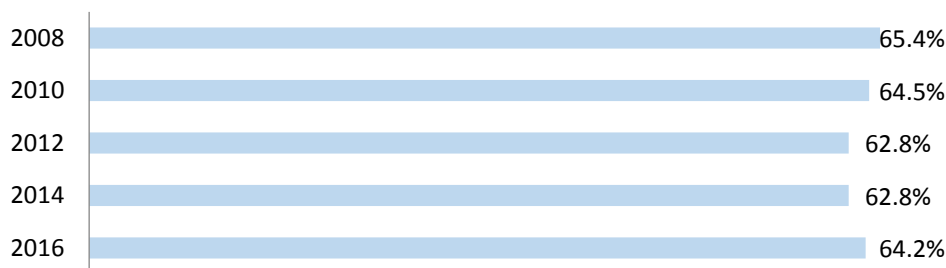
(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Young Adult and Adult Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drug Use

Alcohol Use

There has been little change in past 30-day alcohol use among UNK students from 2008 to 2016 with just under two-thirds of students reporting past 30-day alcohol use for each year (Figure 12).

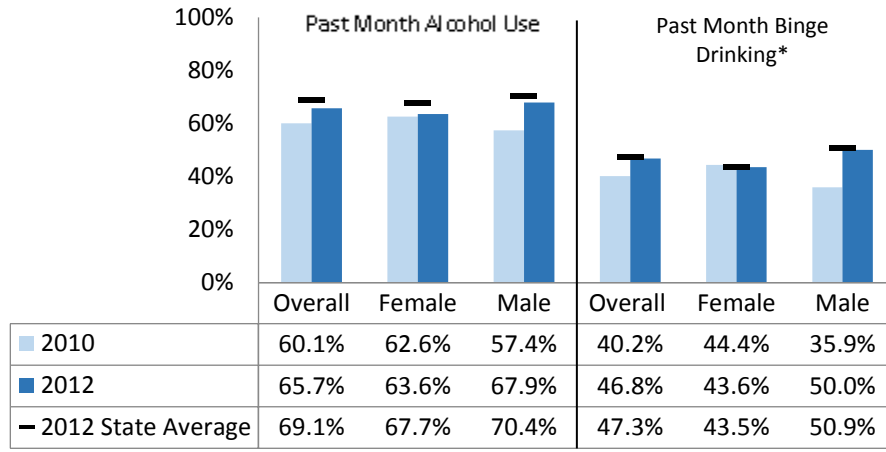
Figure 12. Past 30-Day Alcohol Use among UNK Students



(Source: University of Nebraska Kearney - National College Health Assessment)

Past month alcohol use and binge drinking among young adults (ages 19 to 25) in Buffalo County increased from 2010 to 2012. In 2012, 46.8% of Buffalo County young adults reported binge drinking in the past 30 days, compared to 40.2% in 2010, according to the sample collected by the Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey (NYAAOS). However, the rates of past month alcohol use and binge drinking were lower among young adults in Buffalo County as compared to the entire state. In 2010 females used alcohol more frequently than males while in 2012 males used alcohol more frequently (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Past Month Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking - Buffalo County and Nebraska Young Adults (ages 19-25)

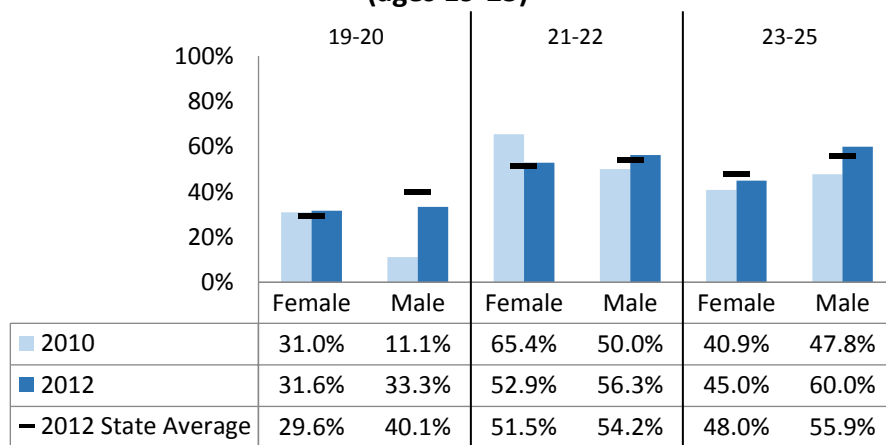


*Binge drinking defined as five drinks for males, four for females in a row.

(Source: Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey)

In Buffalo County in 2012, females in the 21-22 age group report binge drinking at a higher rate than females in any other age group. For the same year, males in the 23-25 age group report binge drinking at a higher rate than males in any other age group (Figure 14).

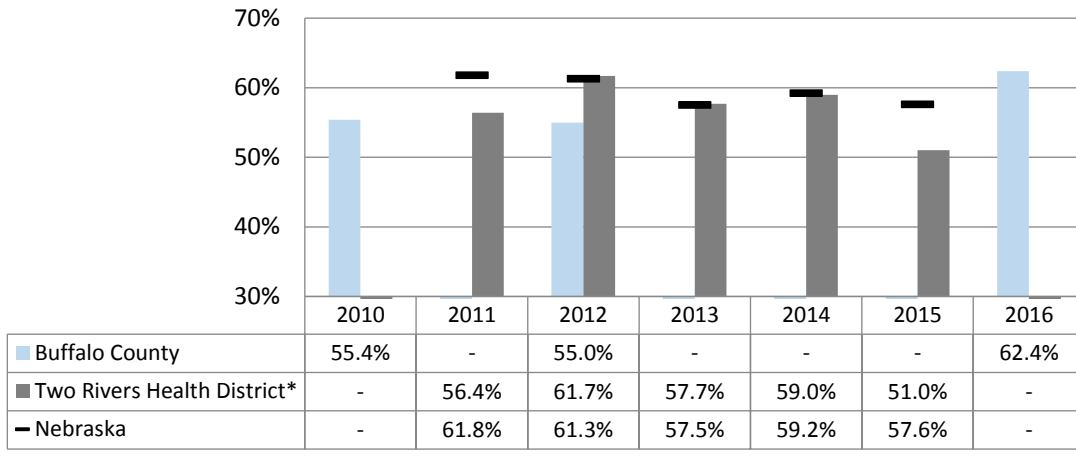
Figure 14. Past Month Binge Drinking by Age and Gender - Buffalo County and Nebraska Young Adults (ages 19-25)



(Source: Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey)

Just under two-thirds (62.4%) of Buffalo County adults (18 and over) reported drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days in 2016. This appears to be slightly higher than rates reported by adults in the Two Rivers Health District and the State (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Percentage of Adults (18 and over) Who Consumed Any Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

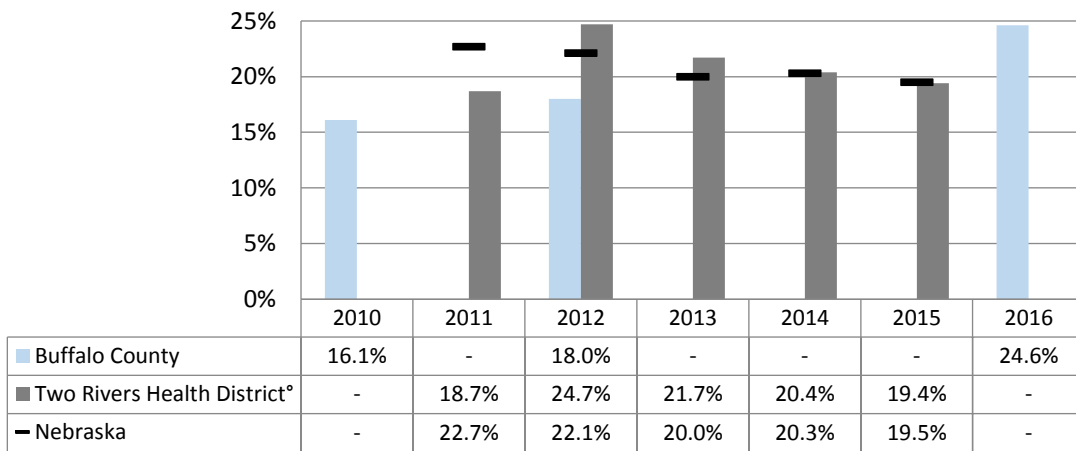


*Includes Buffalo, Dawson, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Harlan, and Franklin Counties.

(Source: Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System)

There was an increase in binge drinking in the past 30 days reported by adults 18 and over in Buffalo County from 16.1% in 2010 to 24.6% in 2016 (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Percentage of Adults (18 and over) Who Binge Drank* in the Past 30 Days



*Defined as five drinks for males, four drinks for females in one sitting

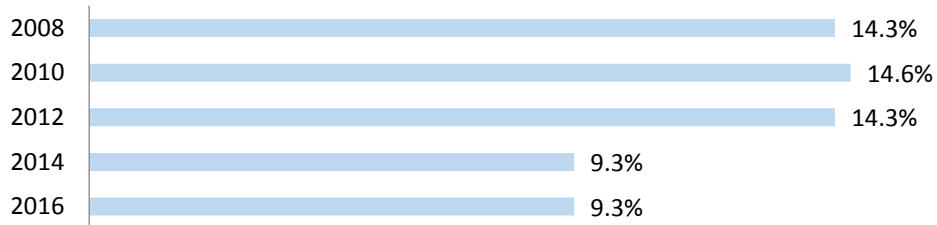
*Includes Buffalo, Dawson, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Harlan, and Franklin Counties.

(Source: Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System)

Tobacco Use

From 2008 to 2012, approximately 14% of UNK students reported using cigarettes in the past 30 days. This rate decreased to 9.3% in 2014 and 2016 (Figure 17).

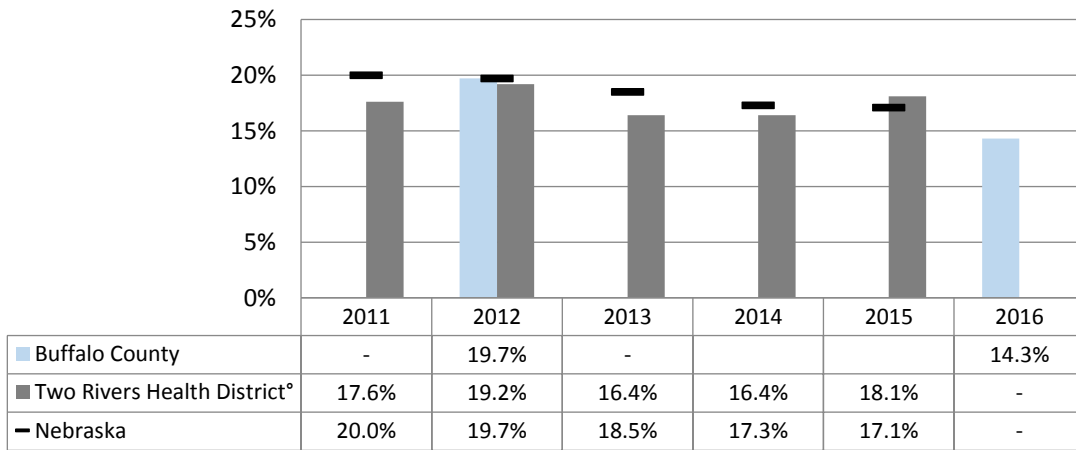
Figure 17. Past 30-Day Cigarette Use among UNK Students



(Source: University of Nebraska Kearney - National College Health Assessment)

In 2016, 14.3% of Buffalo County adults reported that they were currently cigarette smokers. This is slightly lower than rates in the Two Rivers Health District and the state (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Percentage of Adults (18 and over) Who Report Current Cigarette Smoking*



*Those who report smoking “every day” and “some days”.

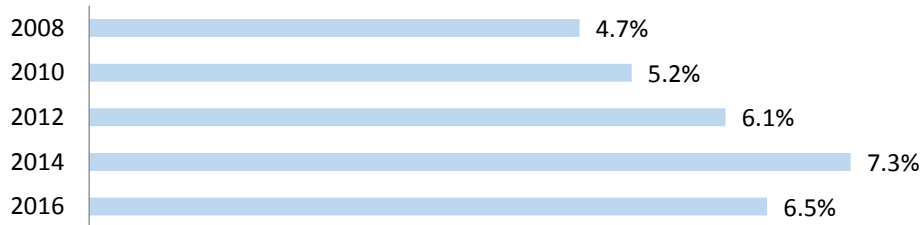
°Includes Buffalo, Dawson, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Harlan, and Franklin Counties.

(Source: Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System)

Marijuana Use

Approximately one-in-fifteen (6.5%) UNK students reported using marijuana in the past 30 days in 2016 (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Past 30-Day Marijuana Use among UNK Students

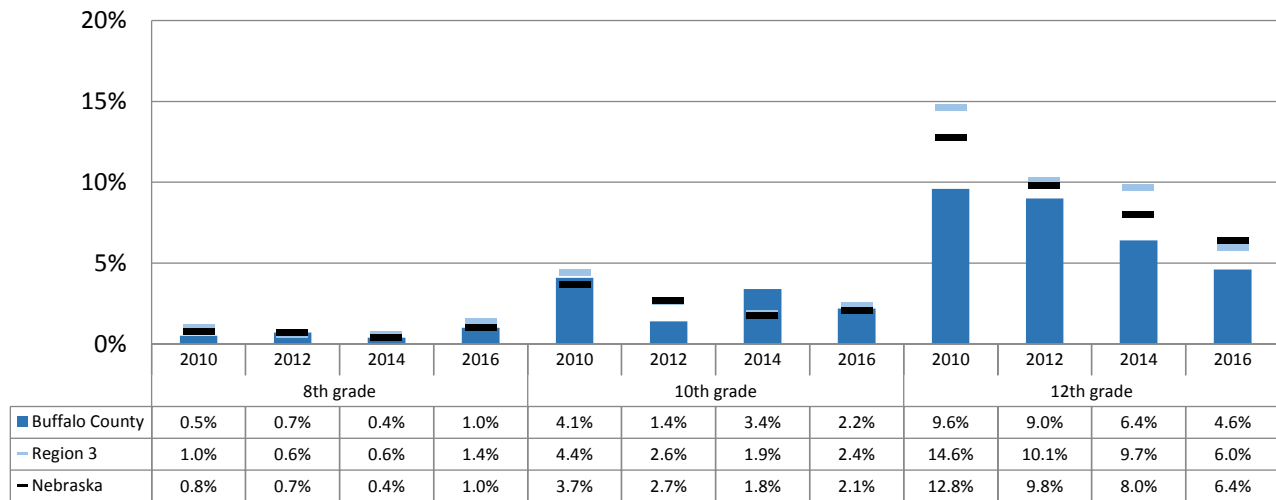


(Source: University of Nebraska Kearney - National College Health Assessment)

Alcohol Impaired Driving

Reports of driving under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days have been declining notably for 12th graders in Buffalo County, Region 3, and the State. Buffalo County 12th graders have consistently reported lower rates of alcohol impaired driving as compared to their peers in the region and state (Figure 20).

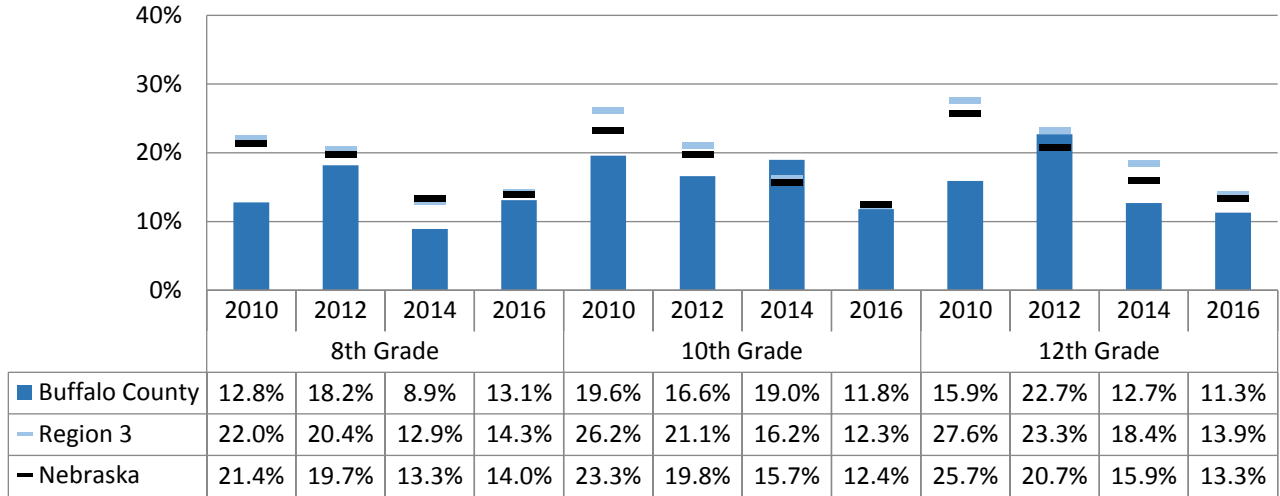
Figure 20. Past 30-Day Alcohol Impaired Driving - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Buffalo County youth reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who has been drinking alcohol at rates of 13.1% for 8th graders, 11.8% for 10th graders, and 11.3% for 12th graders in 2016 (Figure 21).

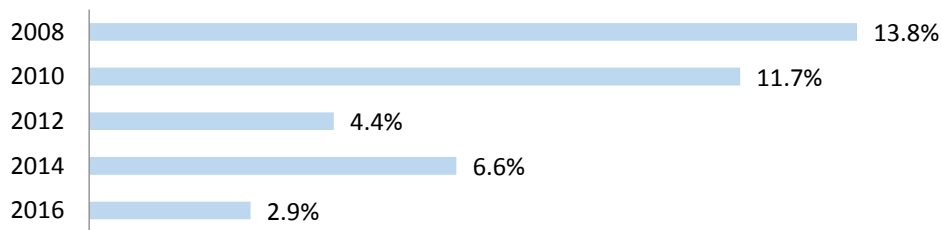
Figure 21. Rode in a Vehicle Driven by Someone Who Had Been Drinking Alcohol in the Past 30 Days



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Since 2008, there has been a notable decrease in the percentage of UNK students who report driving after having five or more drinks in the past 30 days. Just under 3% reported so in 2016 (Figure 22).

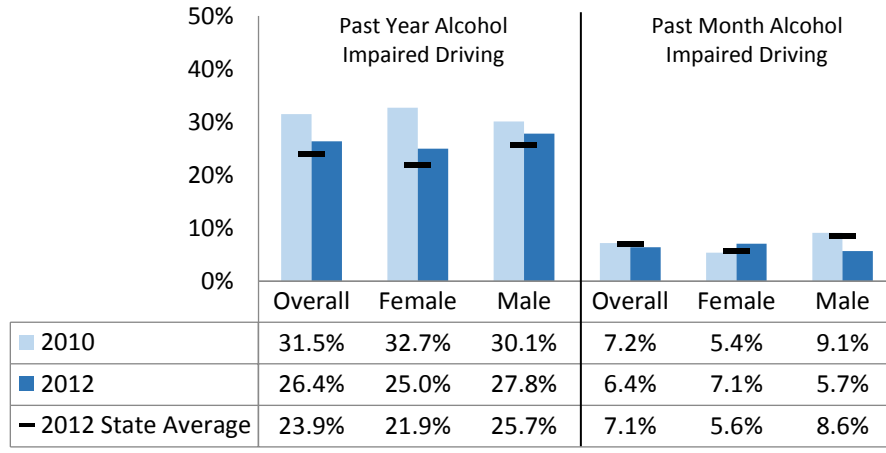
Figure 22. Past 30-Day Driving after Having 5 or More Drinks in the among UNK Students



(Source: University of Nebraska Kearney - National College Health Assessment)

Although past year alcohol impaired driving has dropped among young adults in Buffalo County (ages 19-25) from 2010 to 2012 (from 31.5% to 26.4%), the rate is still higher than the state average. Past month alcohol impaired driving increased among females from 5.4% to 7.1% and decreased for males from 9.1% to 5.7% (Figure 23).

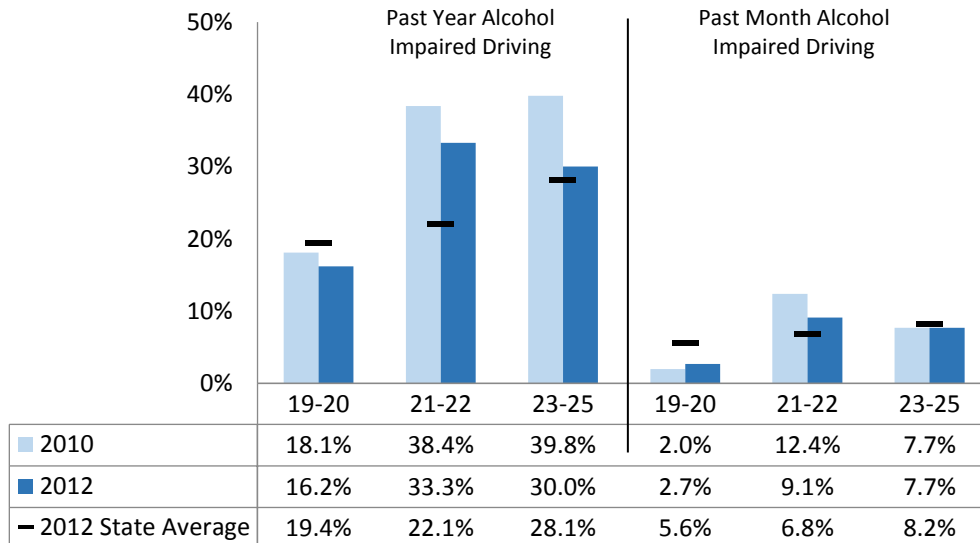
Figure 23. Alcohol Impaired Driving by Gender - Buffalo County and Nebraska Young Adults (ages 19-25)



(Source: Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey)

Past year alcohol impaired driving by young adults (age 19-25) in Buffalo County has dropped from 2010 to 2012. However, 21-22 year olds in Buffalo County reported past year driving while impaired by alcohol in 2012 at a much higher rate than their peers in the state. Past month alcohol impaired driving for the same age group dropped from 2010 to 2012 but is still higher than the state (Figure 24).

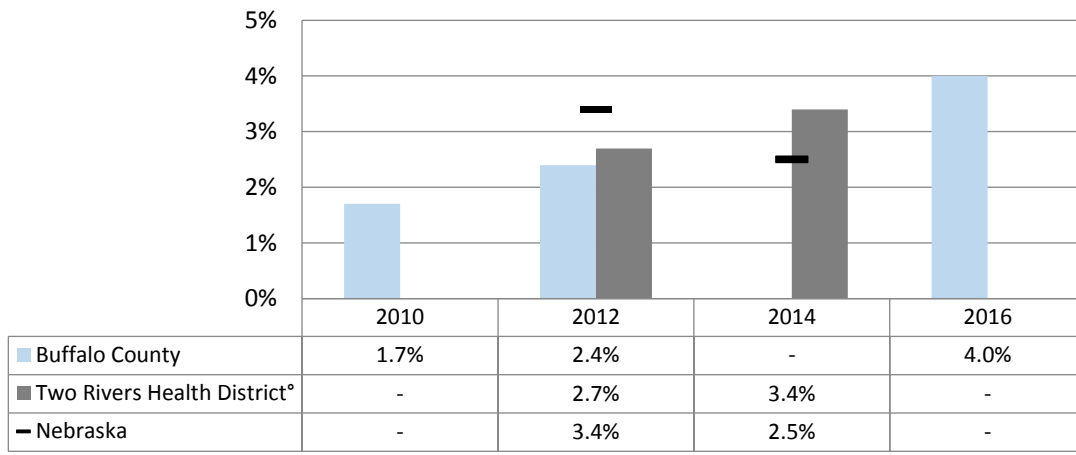
Figure 24. Alcohol Impaired Driving by Age - Buffalo County and Nebraska Young Adults (ages 19-25)



(Source: Nebraska Young Adult Alcohol Opinion Survey)

In 2016, 4.0% of Buffalo County adults reported driving under the influence of alcohol in the past 30 days (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Percentage of Adults (18 and over) Who Report Driving under the Influence of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days



*Defined as five drinks for males, four drinks for females in one sitting

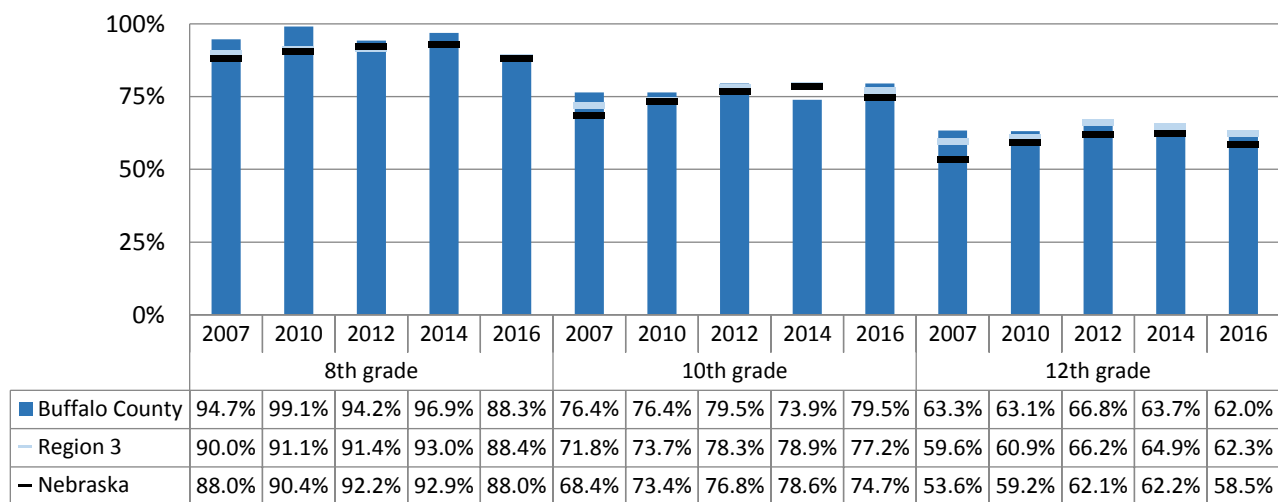
*Includes Buffalo, Dawson, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Harlan, and Franklin Counties.

(Source: Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System)

Substance Use Related Perceptions Held by Youth

In 2016, 88.3% of 8th graders, 79.5% of 10th graders and 62.0% of 12th graders in Buffalo County reported that they felt it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink regularly (Figure 26).

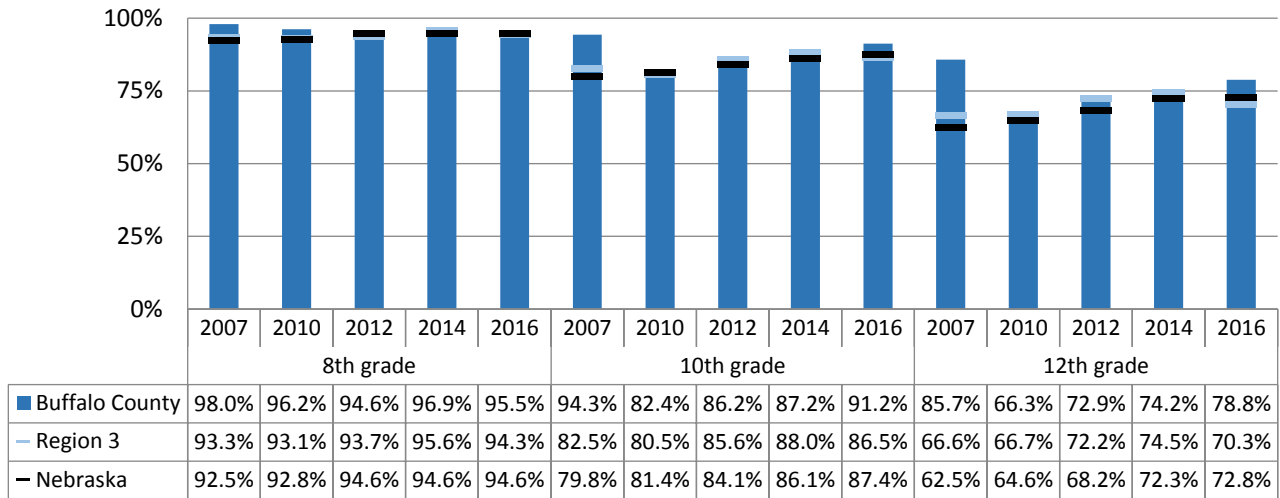
Figure 26. Feel it is Wrong or Very Wrong for Someone Their Age to Drink Regularly - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In 2016, Buffalo County youth reported feeling it is wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes at rates of 95.5% for 8th graders, 91.2% for 10th graders, and 78.8% for 12th graders (Figure 27).

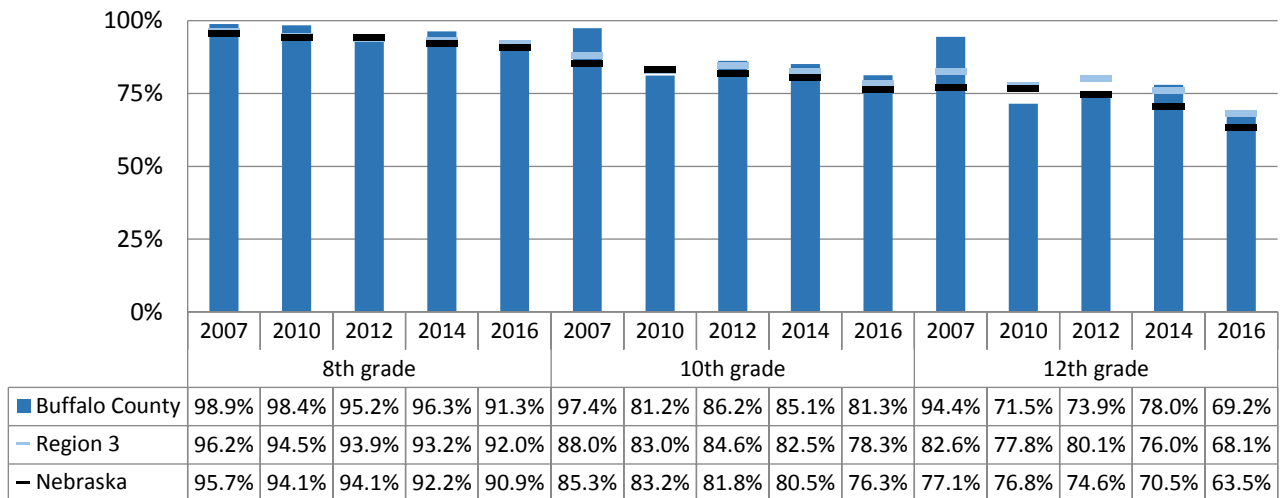
Figure 27. Feel it is Wrong or Very Wrong for Someone Their Age to Smoke Cigarettes - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Disapproval of marijuana use decreased notably from 2007 to 2016 for Buffalo County, Region 3, and Nebraska 10th and 12th graders (Figure 28).

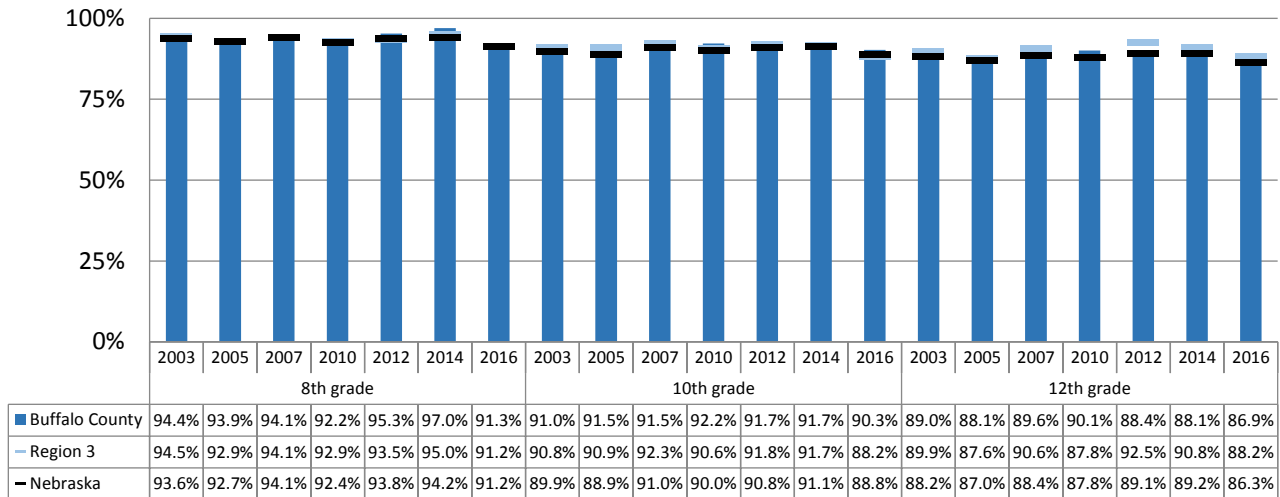
Figure 28. Feel it is Wrong or Very Wrong for Someone Their Age to Smoke Marijuana - Buffalo County, Region 3 and Nebraska Youth



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In 2016, 91.3% of 8th graders, 90.3% of 10th graders, and 86.9% of 12th graders in Buffalo County reported that their parents have clear substance use rules (Figure 29).

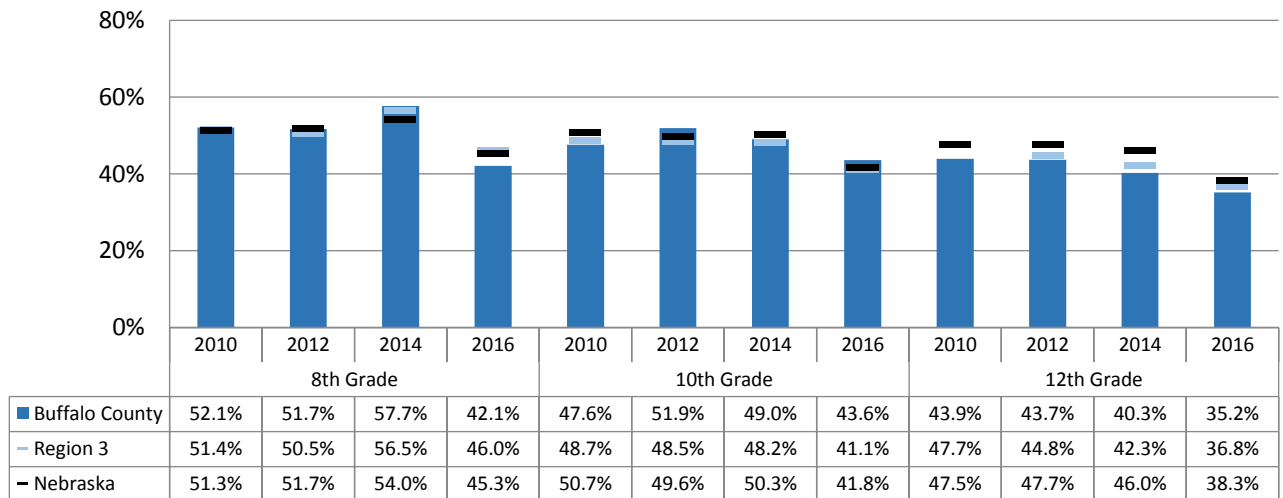
Figure 29. Students Reporting That Their Parents Have Clear Substance Use Rules



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

In 2016, 42.1% of 8th graders, 43.6% of 10th graders, and 35.2% of 12th graders in Buffalo County reported that their parents have discussed the dangers of alcohol with them (Figure 29).

Figure 30. Students Reporting Their Parents Have Discussed the Dangers of Alcohol with Them



(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Underage Access to Alcohol

Among youth in Buffalo County and the state who reported drinking alcohol in the past month, the majority reported that either someone gave it to them or they gave someone money to buy it for them. It is apparent that youth in Buffalo County are for the most part unlikely to obtain alcohol from a retailer (store, public event, restaurant/bar) (Figure 31).

Figure 31 How Alcohol Was Obtained (among high school students who drank alcohol in the past month)

	Buffalo County (2009)	Buffalo County (2012)	Buffalo County (2014)	Buffalo County (2016)	Nebraska (2016)
Someone gave it to them	37.7%	41.8%	32.2%	40.1%	31.5%
Gave someone money to buy it for them	30.9%	18.8%	19.0%	18.6%	19.5%
Took it from a store or family member	8.6%	9.1%	12.9%	11.1%	18.6%
Bought it in a store (liquor, grocery, gas station)	3.4%	2.3%	2.9%	1.9%	2.3%
Bought it at a public event (concert, sporting)	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.5%	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%	0.7%
Got it some other way	18.4%	26.2%	29.0%	26.3%	27.4%

(Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

Among youth in Buffalo County who reported drinking alcohol in the past month, the vast majority reported drinking at another person's home or their home from 2009 to 2016. There is a declining trend in Buffalo County youth reporting drinking while riding or driving in a vehicle (Figure 32).

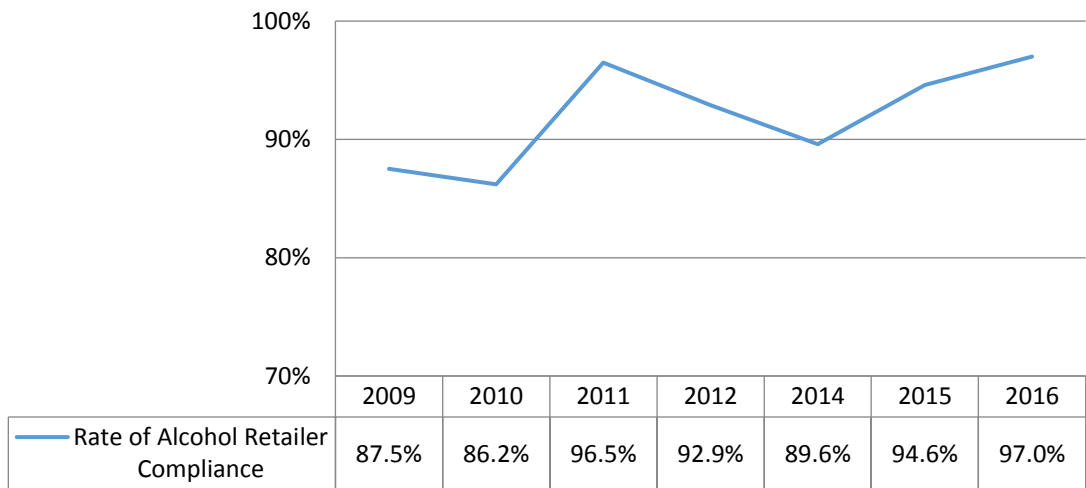
Figure 32 Where Alcohol Was Usually Consumed (Among High School Students who Drank Alcohol in the Past Month)

	Buffalo County (2009)	Buffalo County (2012)	Buffalo County (2014)	Buffalo County (2016)	Nebraska (2016)
At another person's home	66.1%	55.8%	51.8%	53.7%	47.3%
At their home	18.1%	29.4%	30.6%	33.0%	42.0%
While riding in or driving a vehicle	10.6%	6.5%	5.6%	4.4%	4.2%
At a public place (park, beach, parking lot)	2.6%	3.3%	4.7%	5.6%	3.9%
On school property	0.8%	2.1%	2.3%	0.4%	1.1%
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.7%	1.2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.3%
At a public event (concert, sporting event)	0.1%	1.8%	2.7%	2.2%	1.1%

(Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

Compliance among alcohol retailers (i.e., carding and not selling to minors) in Buffalo County has remained fairly high from 2009 to 2016 with compliance rates reaching over 90% in 2011, 2012, and 2015, and 2016. The highest rate of compliance occurred in 2016 (97.0%) (Figure 33).

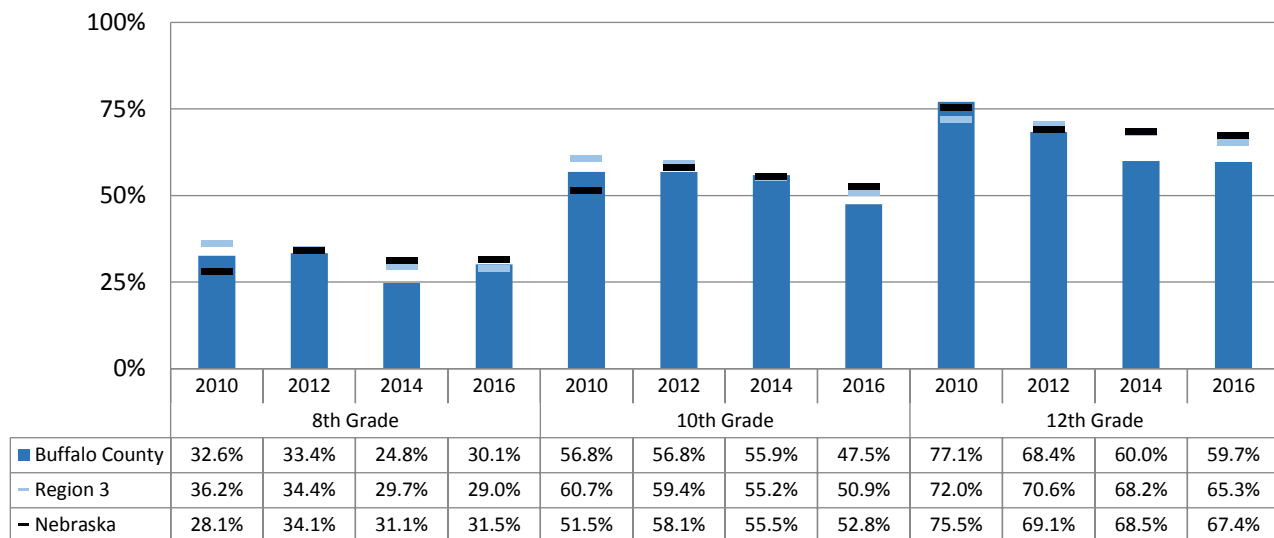
Figure 33. Alcohol Retailer Compliance Rates in Buffalo County



(Source: Nebraska Highway Patrol, Buffalo County Compliance Checks)

In 2016, Buffalo County 10th and 12th graders reported rates of “easy access to alcohol” (i.e., easy or very easy to get beer, wine, or hard liquor if they wanted some) that were slightly lower than the region and the state (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Students Reporting That It Is Easy or Very Easy To Obtain Alcohol

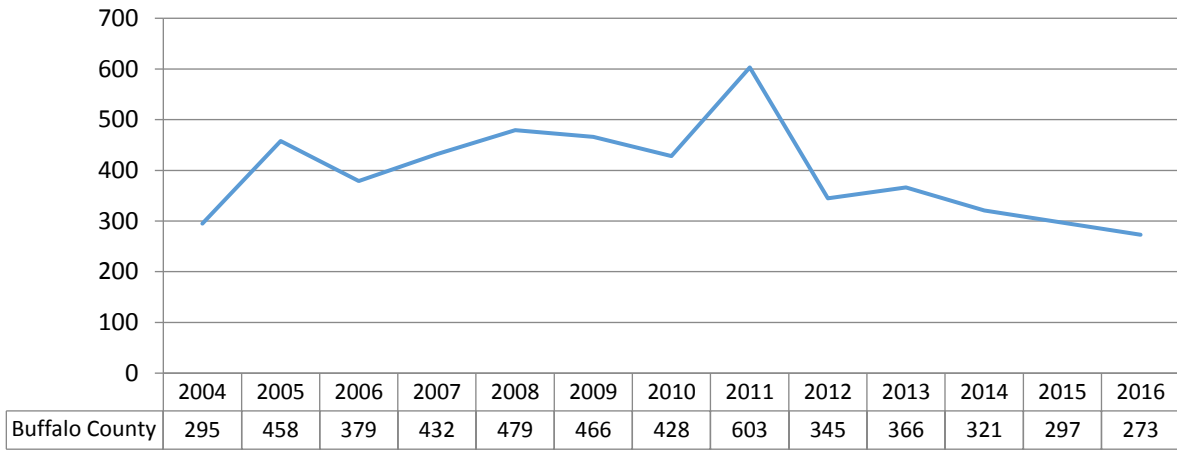


(Source: Nebraska Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey)

Alcohol and Drug Related Arrests

Yearly numbers of arrests for liquor laws violations are displayed below in Figure 35. Arrests for liquor laws violations have varied since 2000 with a sharp increase in 2011 and a general decline since then.

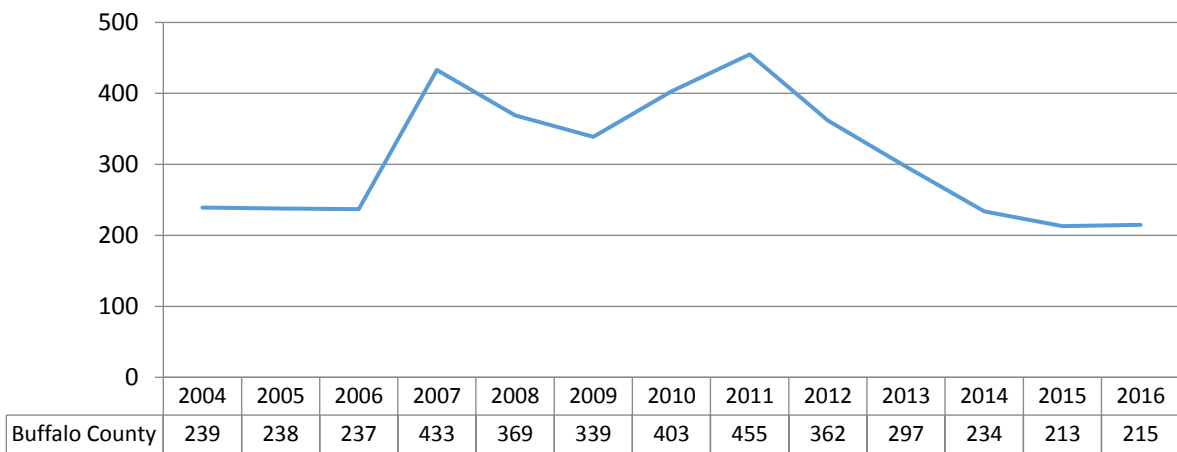
Figure 35. Number of Arrests for Liquor Laws Violations* in Buffalo County



*Arrests for MIP, procuring for or selling to a minor, open container, and other non-DUI liquor law violations
(Source: Nebraska Crime Commission)

Arrests for driving under the influence in Buffalo County have decreased in the past several of years after peaking in 2011 (Figure 36).

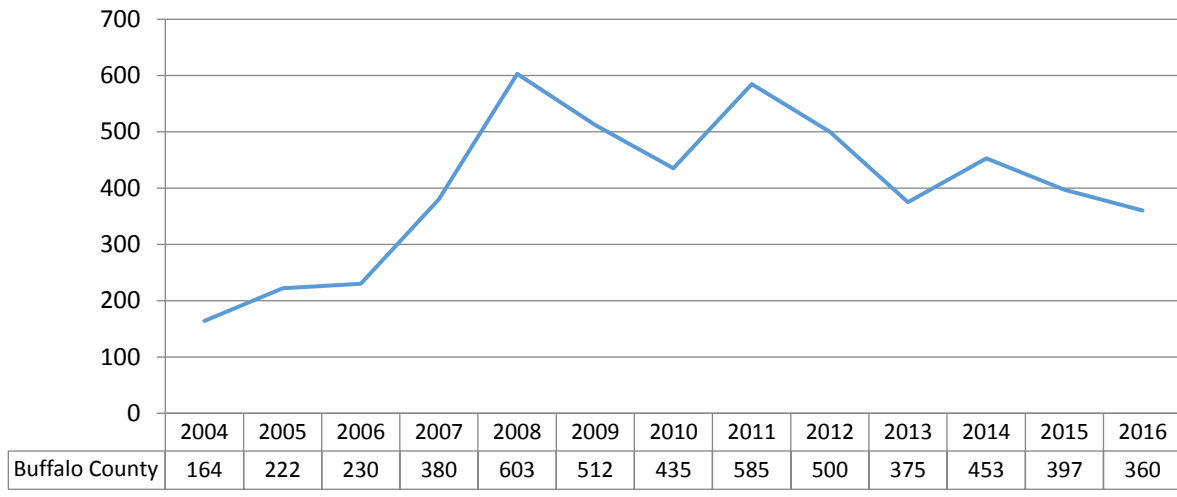
Figure 36. Number of Arrests for Driving Under the Influence in Buffalo County



(Source: Nebraska Crime Commission)

Arrests for drug abuse violations in Buffalo County increased rather dramatically from 2004 to 2008. Since 2011, there has been general downward trend in such arrests (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Number of Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations in Buffalo County



(Source: Nebraska Crime Commission)

Consequences of Alcohol Use

From 2011 to 2015 in Buffalo County, there were 6 alcohol-related traffic fatalities and 90 alcohol-related traffic injuries (Figure 38).

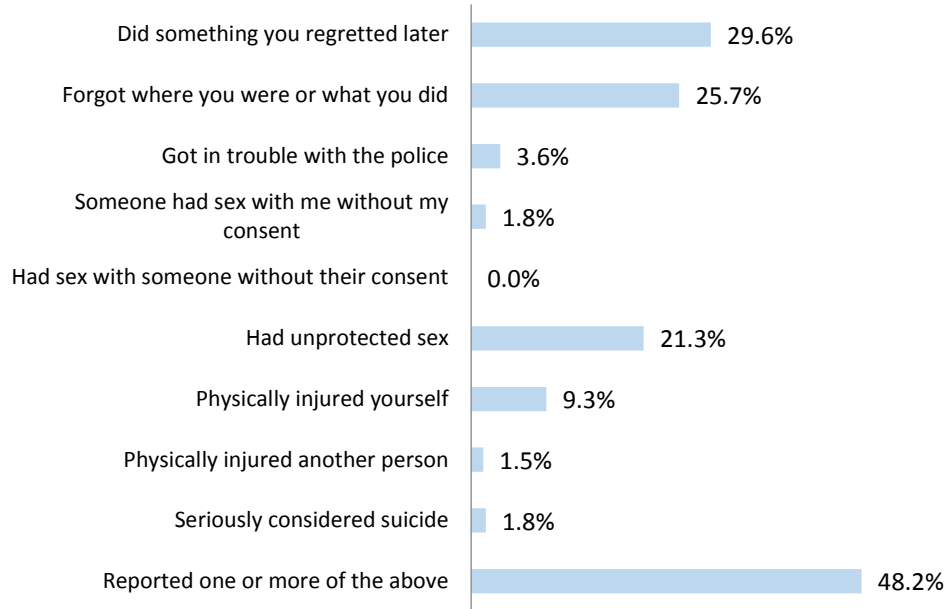
Figure 38	Alcohol Related Crash Data for Buffalo County (2011-2015 combined)	
Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities		6
Alcohol-Related Traffic Injuries*		90

*Includes disabling and visible but not disabling injuries.

(Source: Nebraska Highway Safety Office)

The highest reported consequences for drinking alcohol in the past 12 months, as reported by UNK students who drank alcohol in the past 12 months, were “did something you regretted later”, “forgot where you were or what you did”, and “had unprotected sex”. Nearly half of the respondents who had drunk alcohol in the past 12 months reported at least one of the consequences from drinking alcohol given on the survey (Figure 39).

Figure 39. Reported Consequences by UNK Students Who Drank Alcohol in the Past 12 Months (2016)

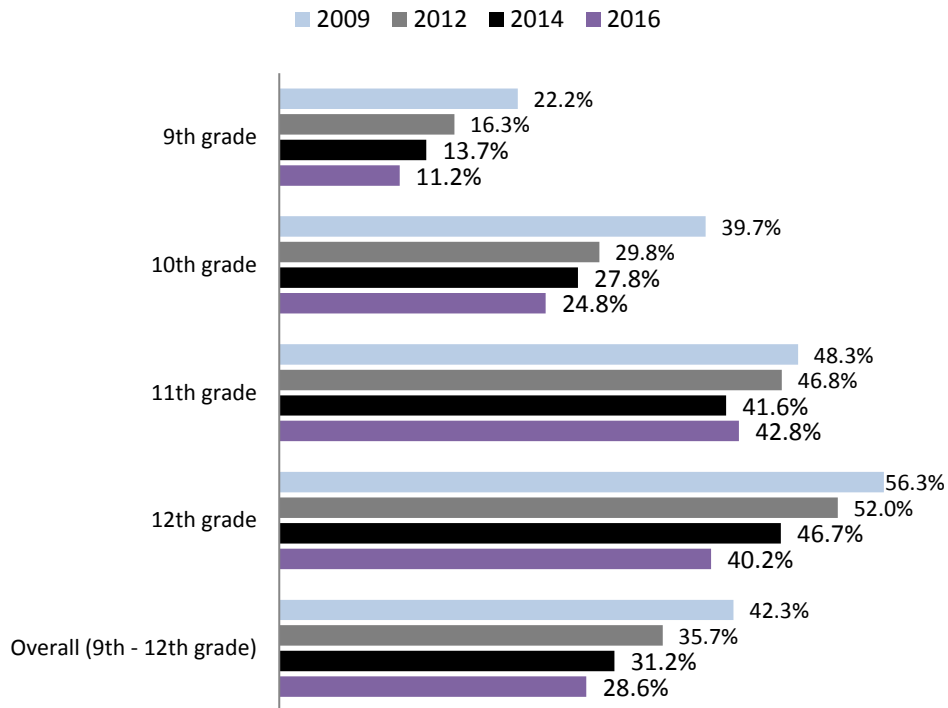


(Source: University of Nebraska Kearney - National College Health Assessment)

Youth Sexual Activity

The percentage of Buffalo County High School students who have had sexual intercourse dropped for all grades from 2009 to 2016 (Figure 40).

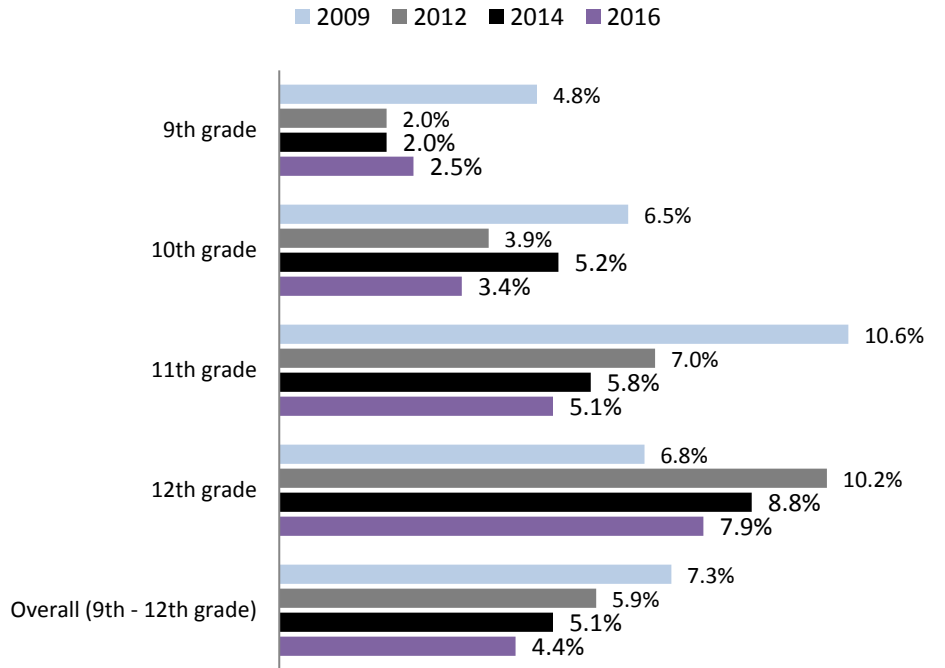
Figure 40. Buffalo County High School Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse



(Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

The percentage of Buffalo County High School students reporting they have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past three months has also dropped from 2009 to 2016 (Figure 41).

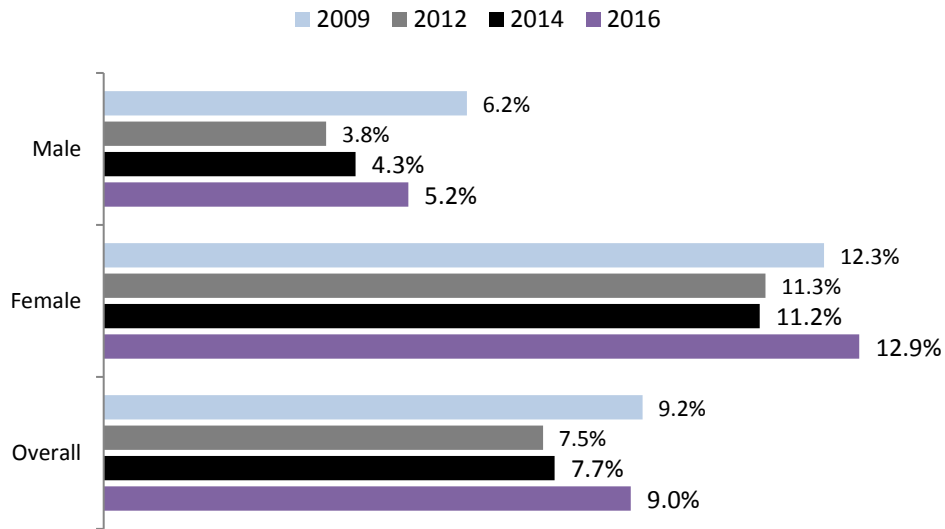
Figure 41. Buffalo County High School Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse with More Than One Partner in the Past Three Months



(Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

The percentage of Buffalo County High School students who have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to has remained comparable from 2009 to 2016. Females continue to report being physically forced to have sexual intercourse at rather alarming rates (Figure 42).

Figure 42. Buffalo County High School Students (Grades 9 through 12) Who Have Ever Been Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse When They Did Not Want To



(Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

Cruise Nite

Buffalo County Community Partners has launched a campaign entitled “Be Smart, Be Safe” for the annual community event of Cruise Nite. The primary purpose of the campaign is to reign in large parties. The local newspaper Kearney Hub conducted an online poll that revealed that 68% of respondents believe that Cruise Nite is more appealing now since the “Be Safe, Be Smart” effort to reign in large parties. Buffalo County Community Partners conducted a survey of landlords who own properties around the area of Cruise Nite activities in an attempt to assess any change from 2014 to 2016. Following are two items from the survey. From 2014 to 2016, a higher percentage of respondents indicated that “things are getting better – there are fewer negative behaviors now than before”, and a lower percentage of respondents reported that their property suffered damage as a results of Cruise Nite activities (Figures 44 and 45).

Figure 44	In terms of negative behaviors (partying, disorderliness, violence, etc.) stemming from Cruise Nite, what changes have you seen over time?		
	Things are getting worse - there are more negative behaviors now than before	No change - things have stayed the same	Things are getting better - there are fewer negative behaviors now than before
2014 (n=11)	9.1%	18.2%	72.7%
2015 (n=16)	6.3%	6.3%	87.5%
2016 (n=12)	0.0%	0.0%	100%

(Source: BCCP Cruise Nite Survey)

Figure 45	Did your property suffer any damage as a result of the activities following or associated with attendees Cruise Nite?		
	Yes	No	Unknown
2014 (n=12)	16.7%	66.7%	16.7%
2015 (n=17)	5.9%	94.0%	0.0%
2016 (n=12)	0.0%	91.7%	8.3%

(Source: BCCP Cruise Nite Survey)