

Oklahoma Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2009 Results Overview

The 2009 Oklahoma Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is an 87-question survey that monitors six categories of health-risk behaviors, the prevalence of obesity, and other health-related topics. The six categories of health-risk behaviors include: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); unhealthy dietary behaviors; and physical inactivity. The Oklahoma YRBS is conducted every two years on odd numbered years and provides data representative of students in grades 9-12 in Oklahoma public schools.

Oklahoma 2009 YRBS Results Overview

This overview briefly highlights key data points for each of the six health behaviors from the Oklahoma 2009 YRBS. National YRBS data for 2009 are available at the following URL:

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury and Violence

- 23.1% of students rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 30.6% in 2003.**
- 11.0% of students had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 17.5% in 2003.**
- 19.0% of students had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
- 5.6% of students had carried a gun on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
- 5.6% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on school property on one or more days during the 30 days before the survey.
- 7.4% of students had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey.
- 28.2% of students felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey.
- 10.9% of students made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey.

Tobacco Use

- 48.8% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 64.1% in 2003.**
- 11.5% of students had smoked a whole cigarette before age 13. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 23.7% in 2003.**
- 22.6% of students smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days before the survey.
- 13.3% of students smoked daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days, during the 30 days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 17.5% in 2003.**
- Among students who reported current cigarette use, 51.7% have tried to quit smoking during the 12 months before the survey.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

- 71.4% of students had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 78.6% in 2003.**
- 19.4% of students had their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age 13 years. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 26.8% in 2003.**
- 39.0% of students had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 47.8% in 2003.**
- 24.0% of students had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the 30 days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 34.0% in 2003.**
- 31.9% of students used marijuana one or more times during their life. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 42.5% in 2003.**
- 7.3% of students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 11.1% in 2003.**
- 17.2% of students used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 22.0% in 2003.**
- 12.7% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life.
- 4.8% of students used methamphetamines one or more times during their life. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 9.9% in 2003.**
- 8.1% of students used ecstasy one or more times during their life.
- 16.8% of students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 22.2% in 2003.**

Sexual Behaviors That Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and STDs

- 51.1% of students had ever had sexual intercourse.
- 4.7% of students had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years.
- 17.6% of students have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life.
- 39.8% of students had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the three months before the survey.
- Among students who had sexual intercourse during the three months before the survey, 56.7% used a condom during last sexual intercourse. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 64.3% in 2003.**

Obesity and Dietary Behaviors

- 16.4% of students were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex).
- 14.1% of students were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex).
- 28.9% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

- 6.0% of students took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 9.0% in 2003.**
- 56.6% of students ate green salad one or more times during the seven days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 66.4% in 2003.**
- 24.0% of students ate fruits two or more times per day during the seven days before the survey.
- 10.1% of students ate vegetables three or more times per day during the seven days before the survey.
- 38.1% of students drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the seven days before the survey.

Physical Activity

- 47.4% of students were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the seven days before the survey. **This was a statistically significant increase from 38.2% in 2005.**
- 29.0% of students watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day. **This was a statistically significant decrease from 36.7% in 2003.**
- 22.5% of students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day. **This was a statistically significant increase from 19.1% in 2007.**
- 31.4% of students attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school.

METHODOLOGY

School Level - All regular public schools containing grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were included in the sampling frame. Schools were selected systematically with probability proportional to enrollment in grades 9 through 12 using a random start. Fifty schools were sampled. One of the sampled schools was ineligible.

Class Level - All classes in a required subject or all classes meeting during a particular period of the day, depending on the school, were included in the sampling frame. Systematic equal probability sampling with a random start was used to select classes from each school that participated in the survey.

Response Rates

Schools: 86%- 42 of the 49 sampled schools participated.

Students: 81%- 1,418 of the 1,751 sampled students submitted questionnaires. 1,413 questionnaires were usable after data editing.

Overall response rate: 86% * 81% = 69%

Overall response rate is computed as (number of participating schools/number of eligible sampled schools) * (number of usable questionnaires/number of eligible students sampled in participating schools), rounded to the nearest integer.

Weighting

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning the priority health-risk behaviors of all regular public school students in grades 9 through 12.