

Missouri
Youth Risk Behavior Survey
1995 - 2003

Risk Behaviors

The YRBS monitors specific behaviors among high school students that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. These behaviors fall into six categories:

1. behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries
2. tobacco use
3. alcohol and other drug use
4. sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies
5. physical activity
6. dietary behaviors

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Sample Description

The YRBS is administered in the spring of odd-numbered years. In 2003, 1,551 students in 24 Missouri public high schools participated. The school response rate was 80 percent, and the student response rate was 84 percent. The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Male 50.9%	9th grade 28.0%	African American 15.7%
Female 49.1%	10th grade 25.8%	Hispanic/Latino 0.8%
	11th grade 23.8%	White 80.9%
	12th grade 22.4%	All other races 1.1%
		Multiple races 1.4%

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Important Findings

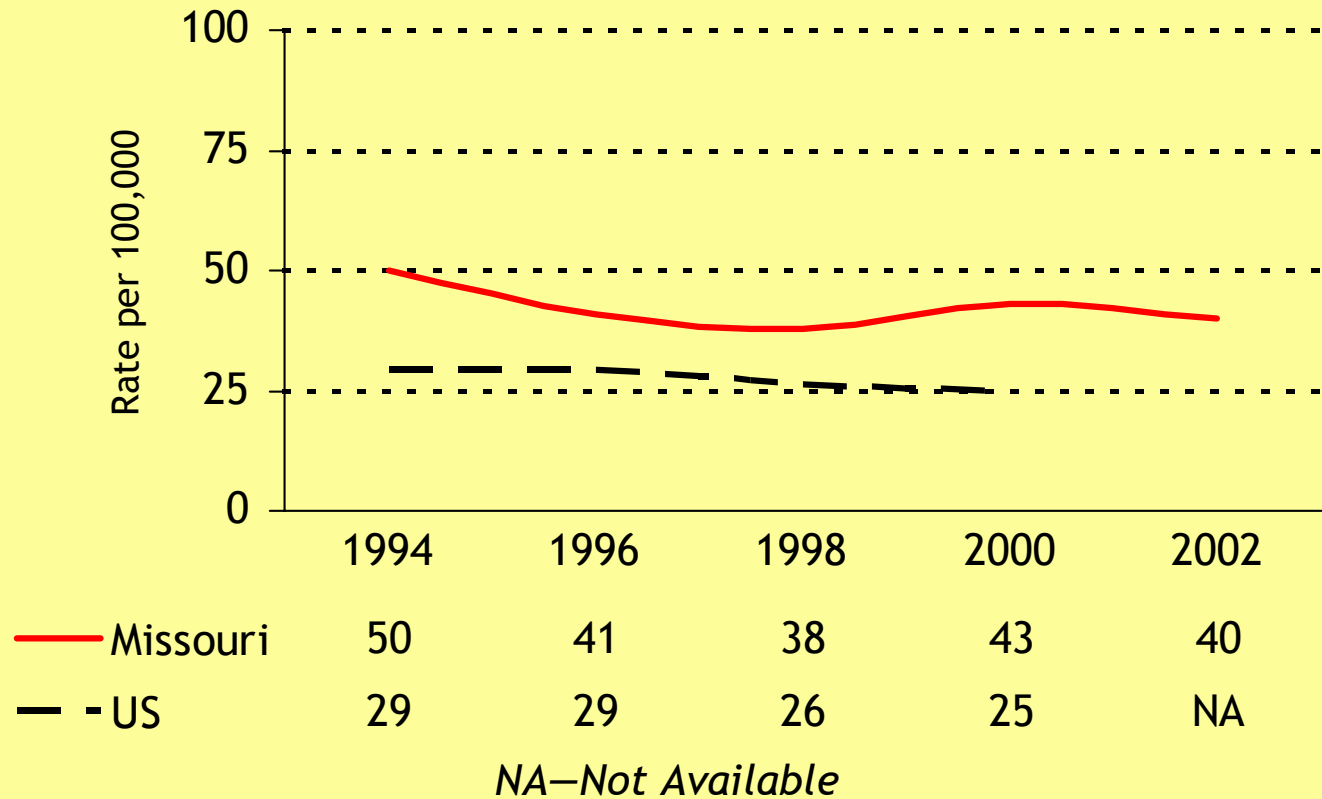
Important findings of the 2003 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey include:

- 15 percent of students drove when they had been drinking in the 30 days before the survey
- 31 percent of students engaged in binge drinking in the 30 days before the survey
- 14 percent of students smoked on at least 20 of the 30 days before the survey
- 22 percent of students used marijuana in the 30 days before the survey
- 52 percent of students ever had sexual intercourse
- 38 percent of students were sexually active

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Unintentional and Intentional Injuries

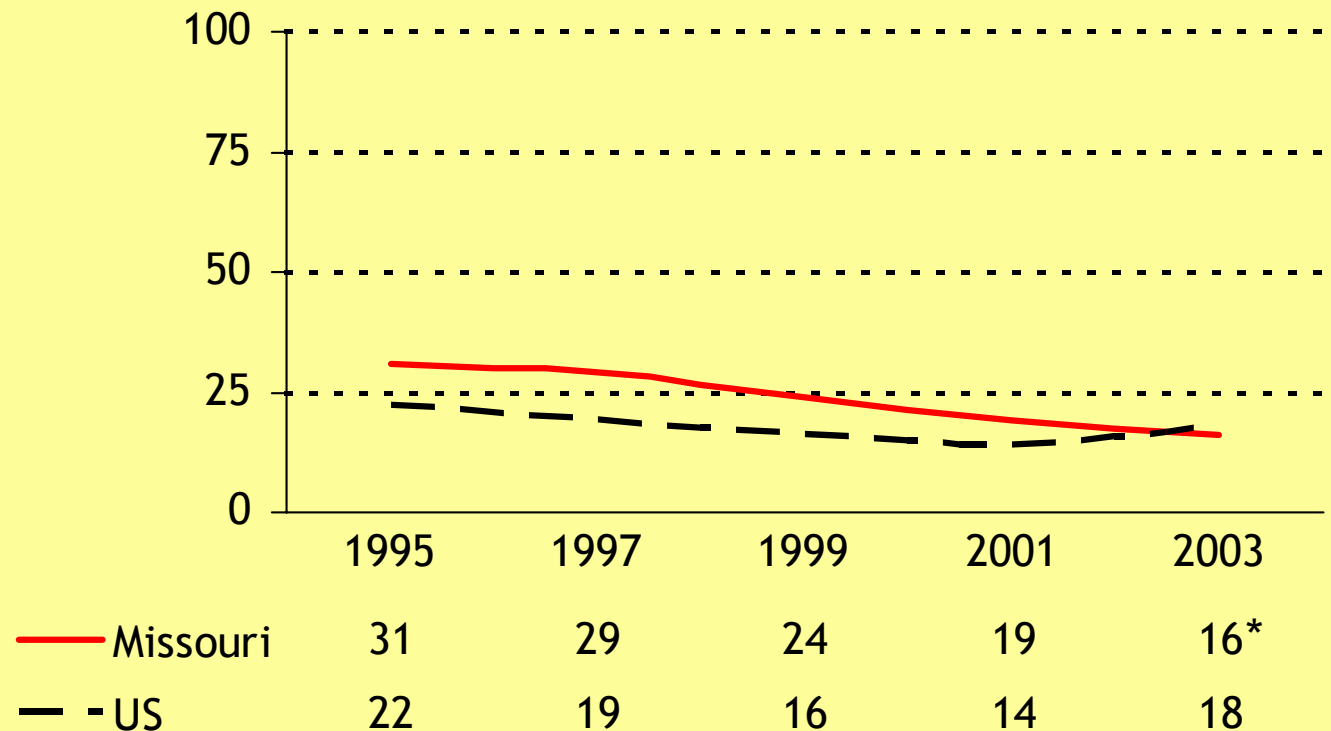
Figure 1. Death rates in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 15-to 19-year-olds—Missouri¹ and United States², 1994 - 2002



¹ Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services,
Bureau of Health Data Analysis

²CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

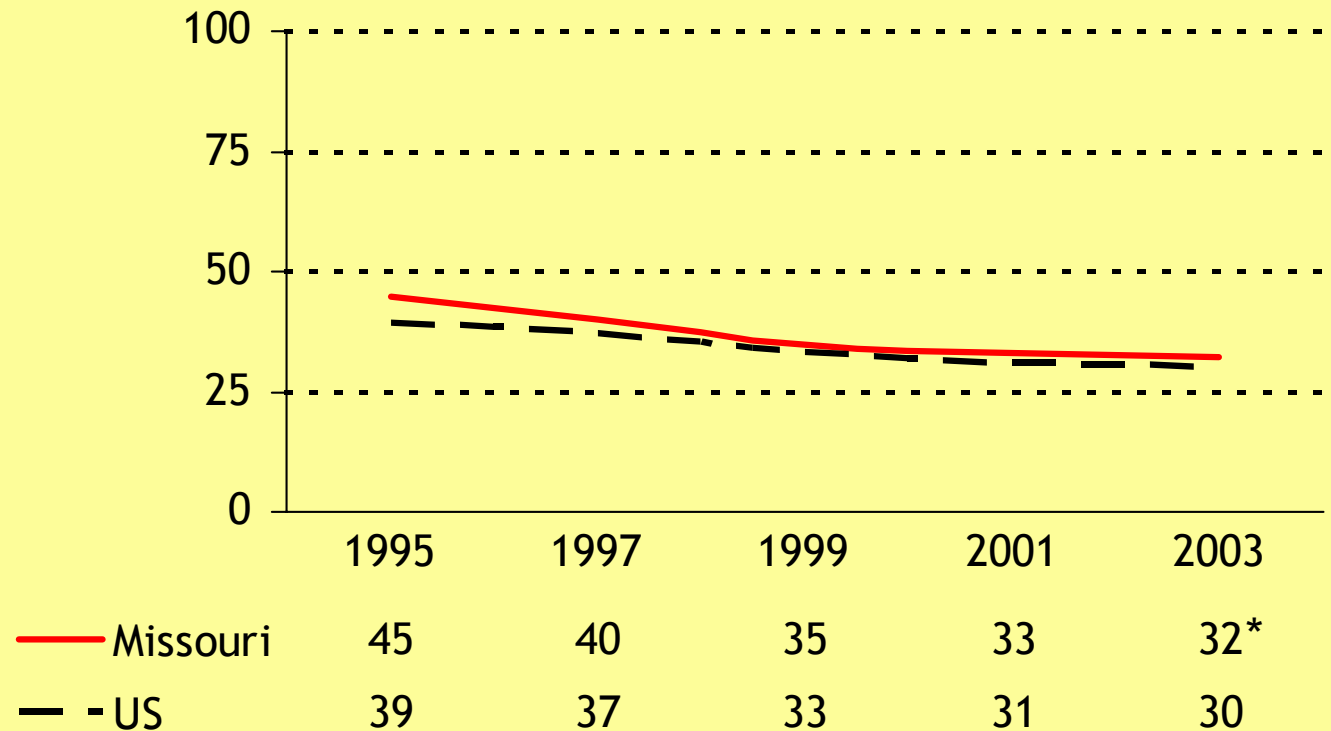
Figure 2. Percentage of high school students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

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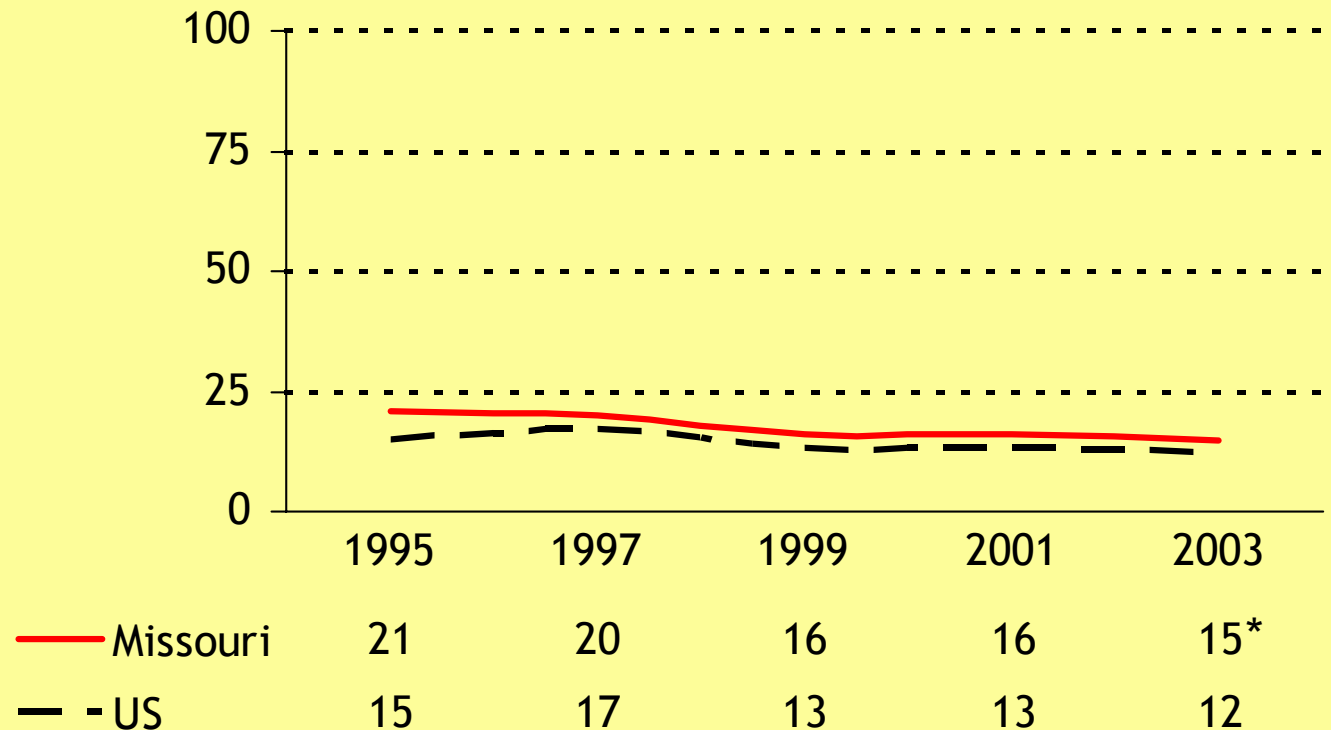
Figure 3. Percentage of high school students who rode one or more times in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

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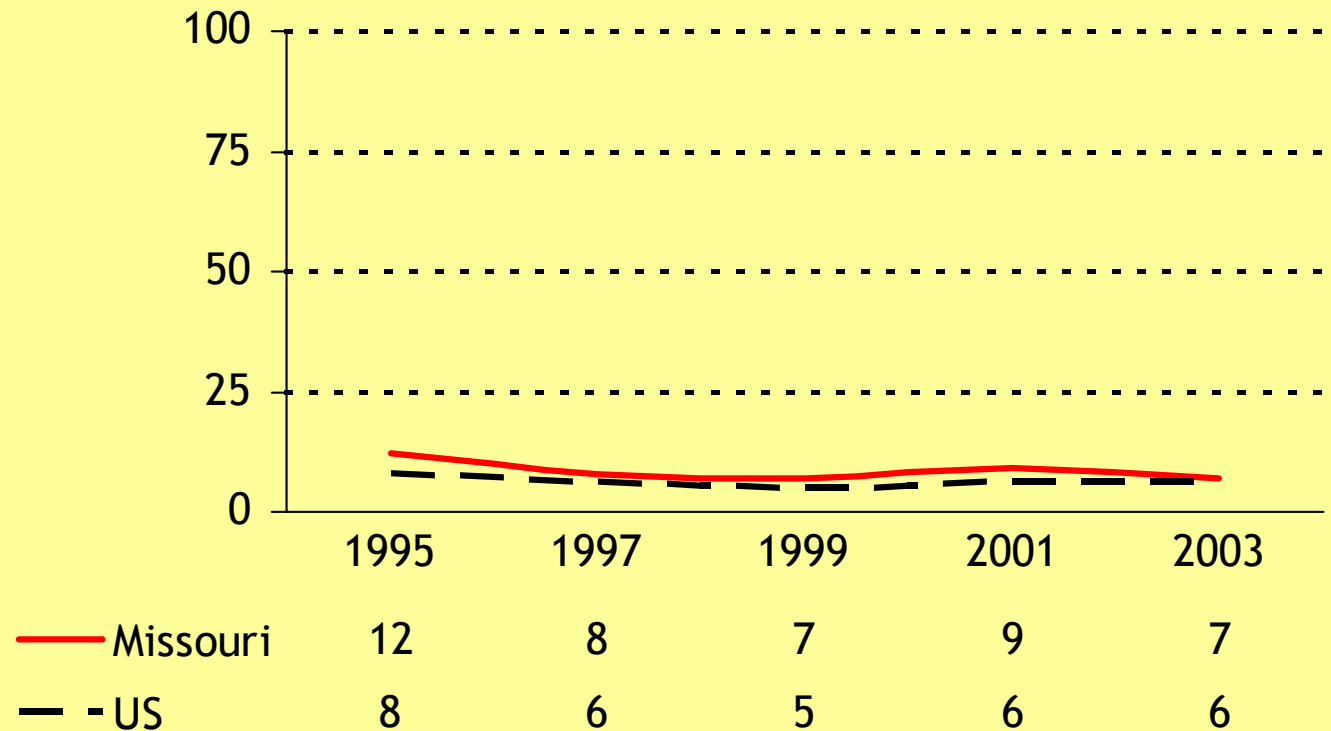
Figure 4. Percentage of high school students who drove a vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

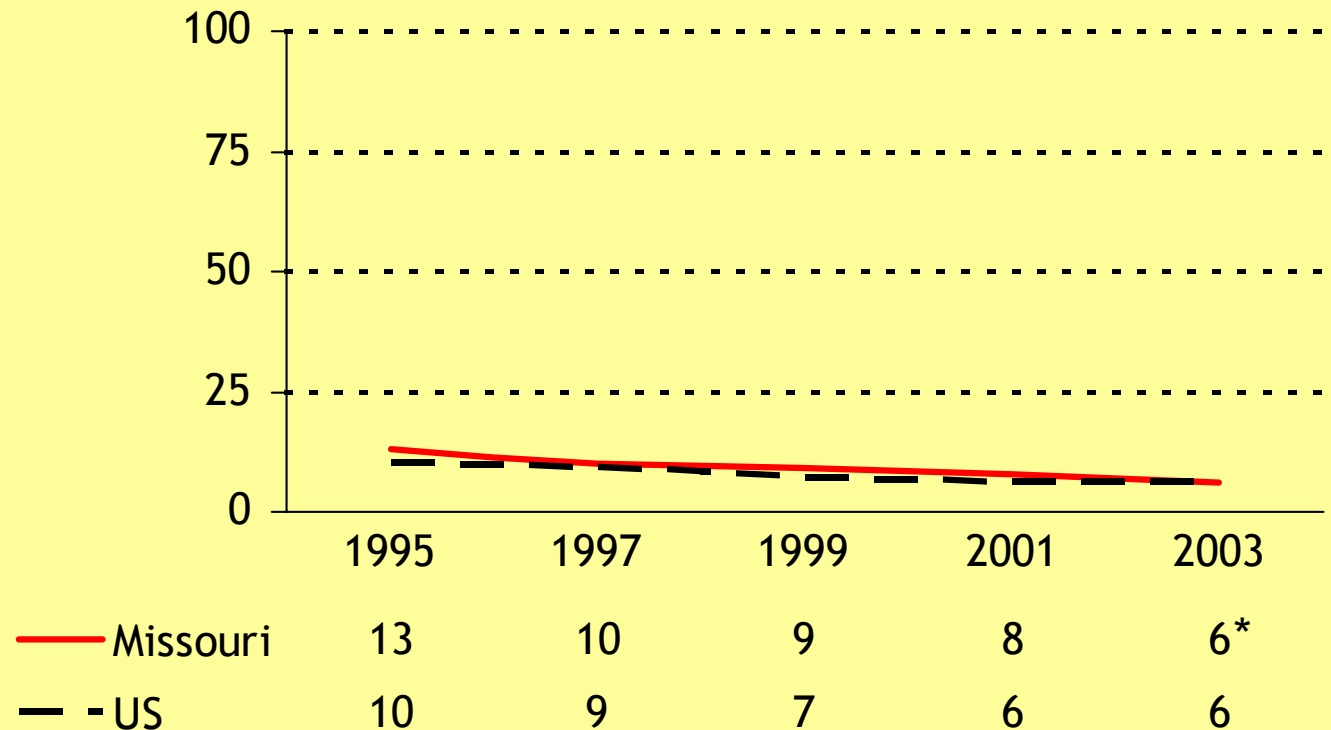
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Figure 5. Percentage of high school students who carried a gun on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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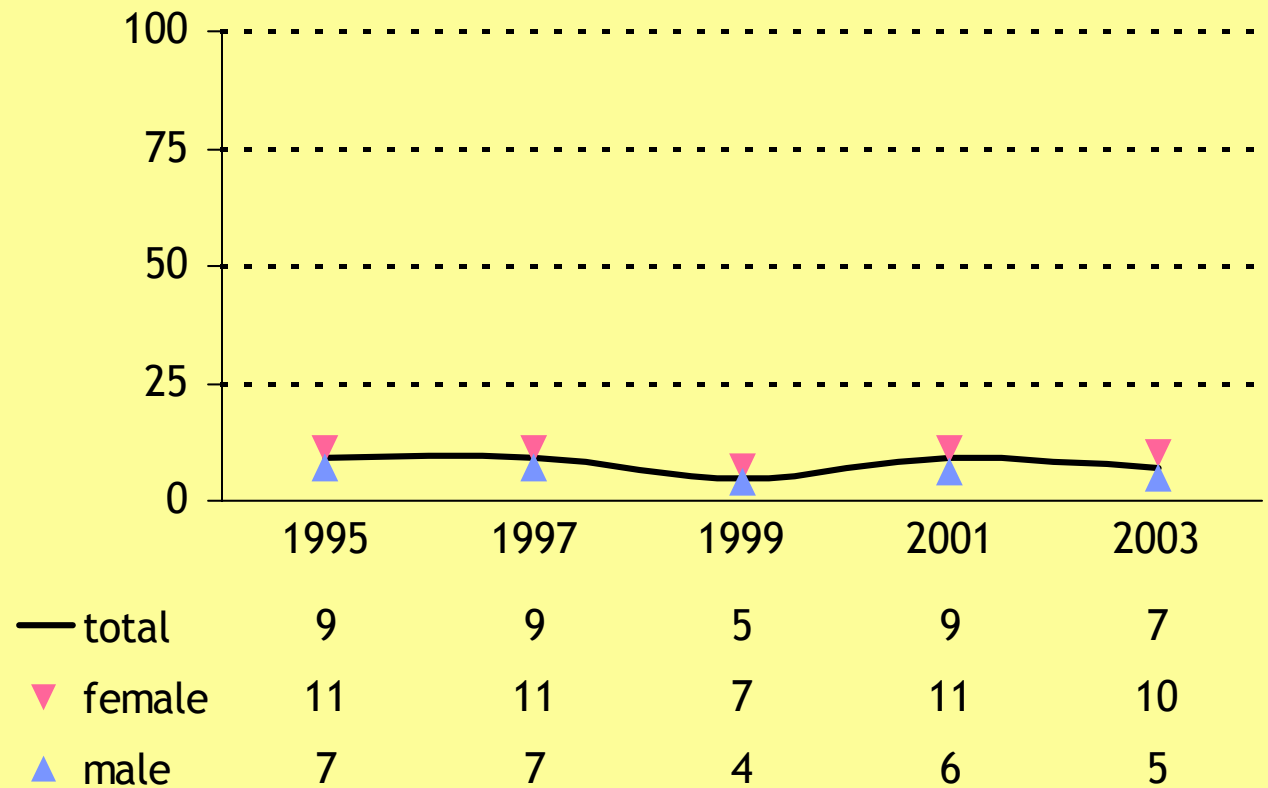
Figure 6. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

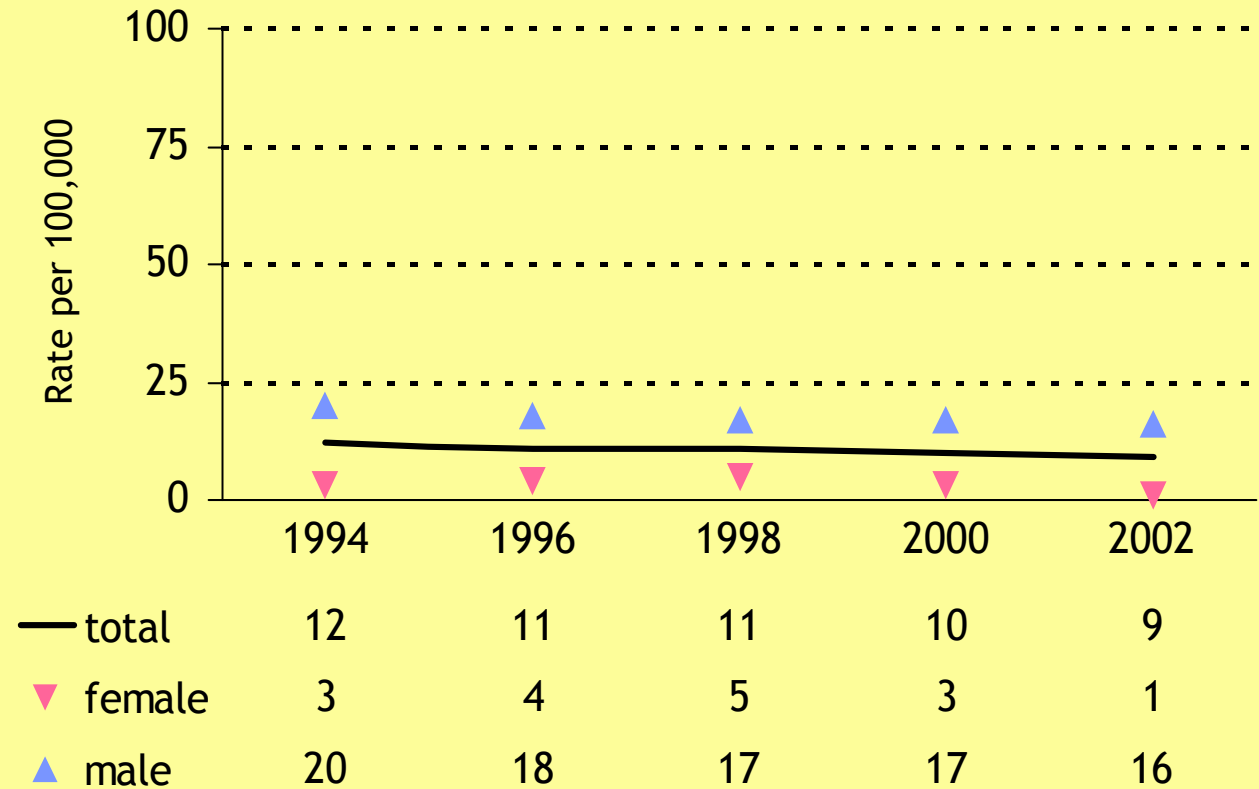
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Figure 7. Percentage of high school students who attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey, by gender—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



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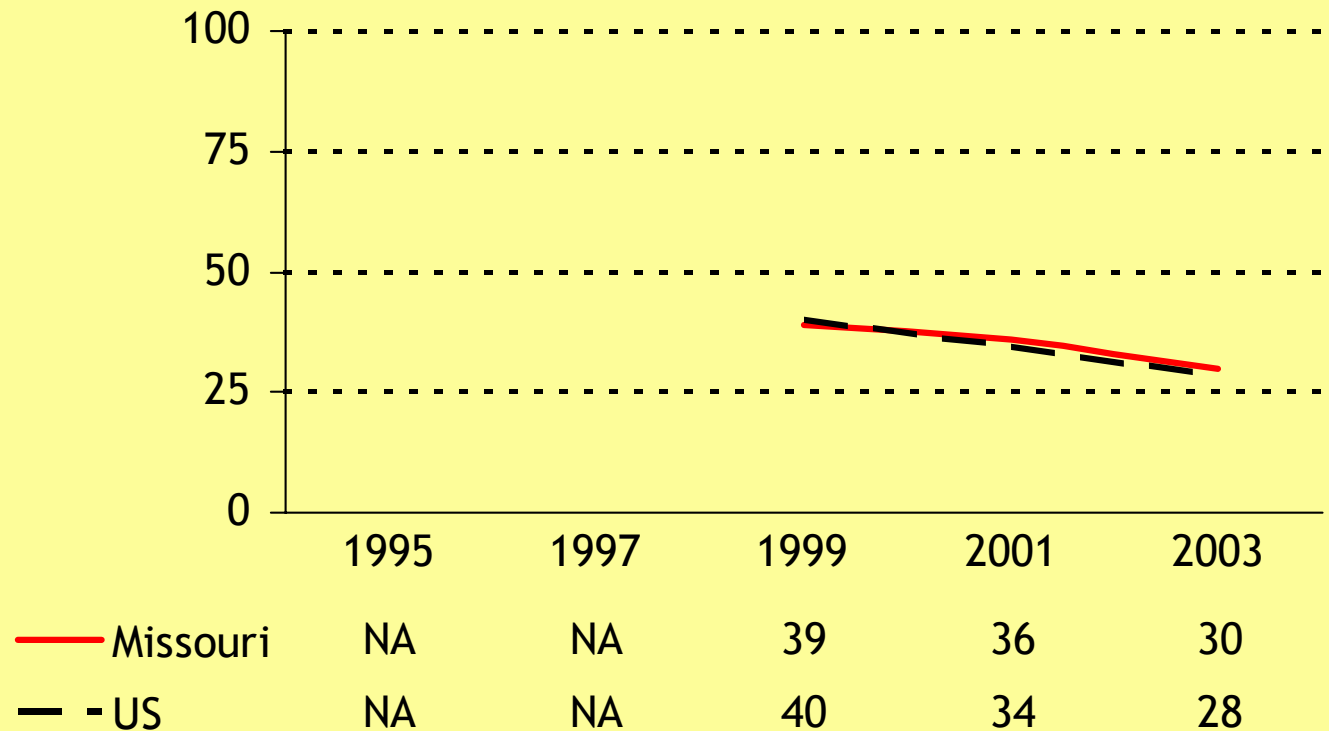
Figure 8. Suicide rates per 100,000 15-to 19-year-olds, by gender—Missouri, 1994 - 2002



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Bureau of Health Data Analysis

Tobacco Use

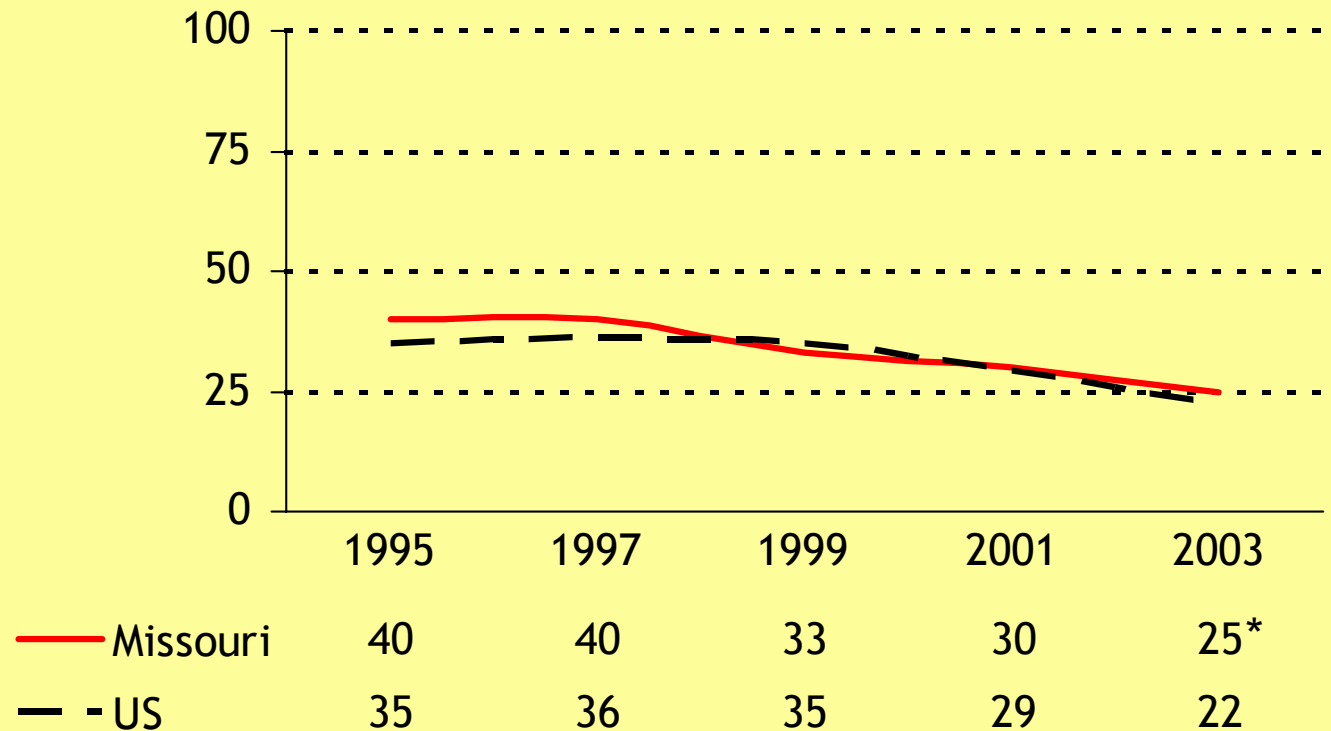
Figure 9. Percentage of high school students who used any tobacco during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



NA—Not Available

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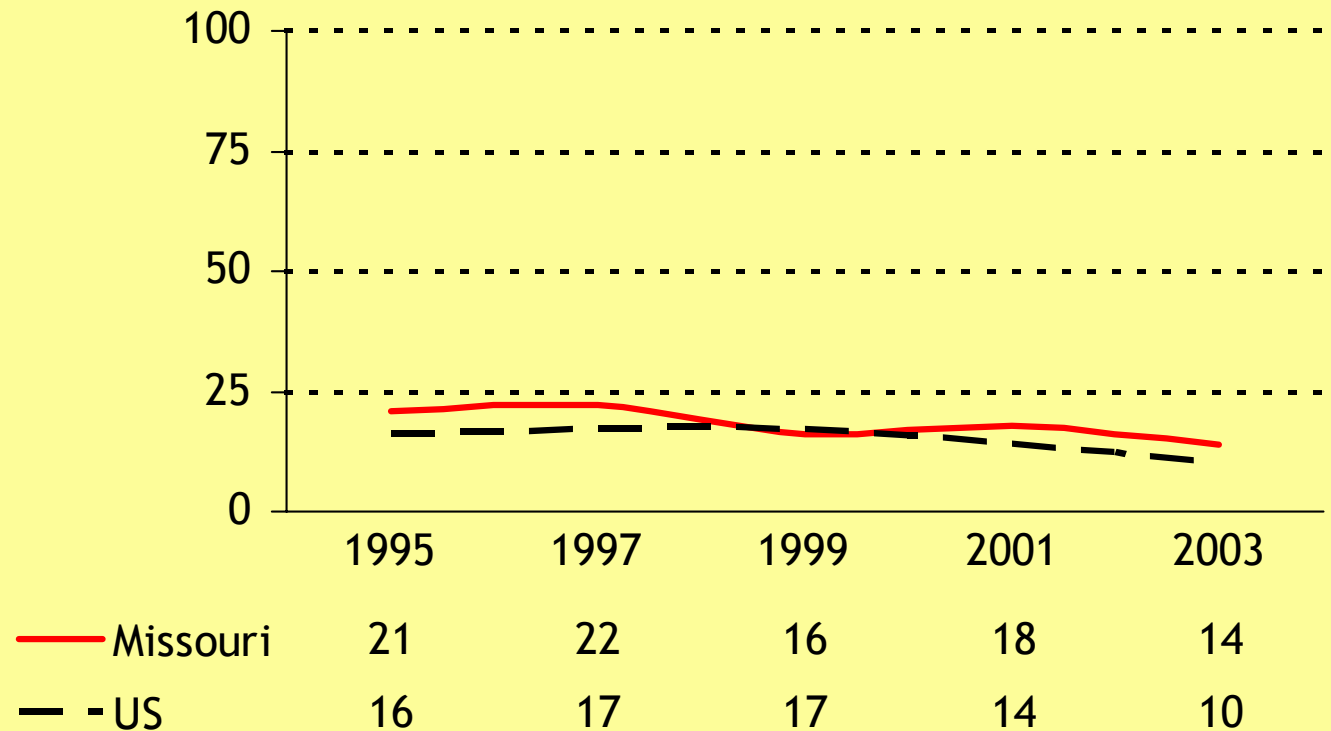
Figure 10. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

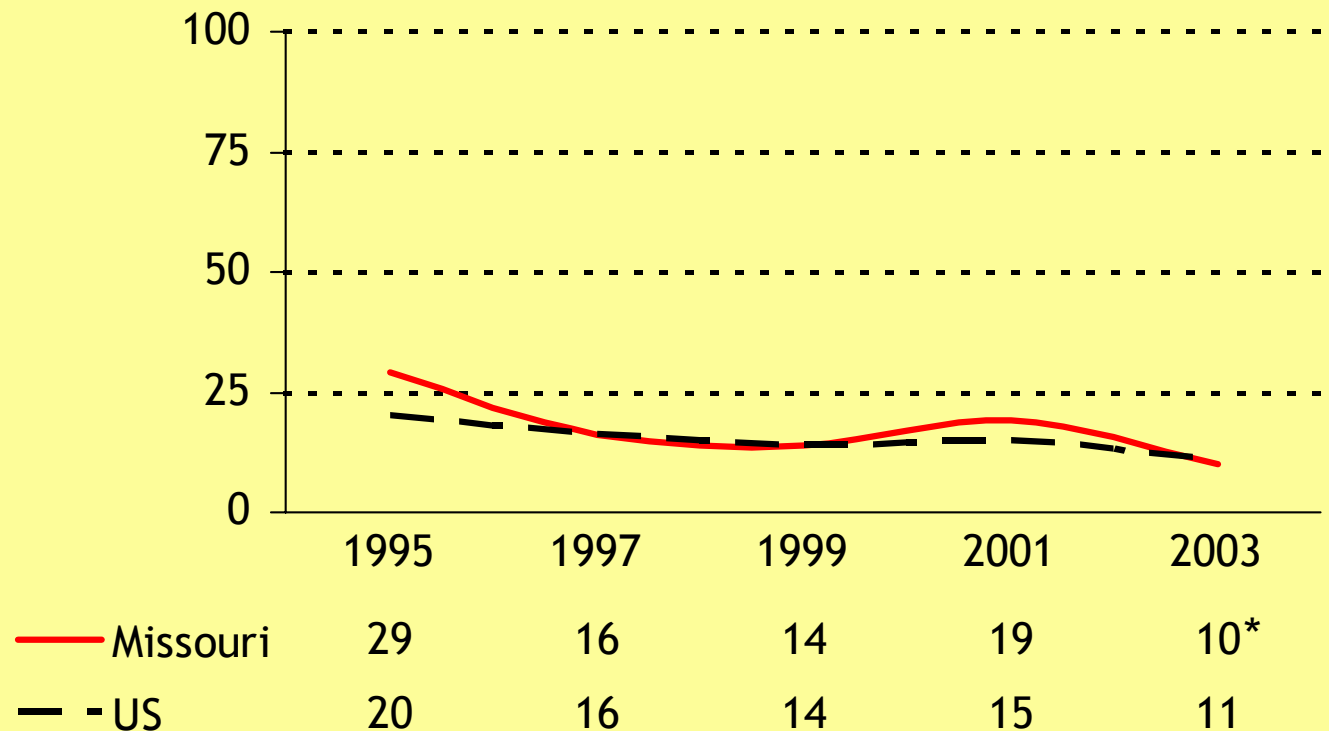
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Figure 11. Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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Figure 12. Percentage of male high school students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003

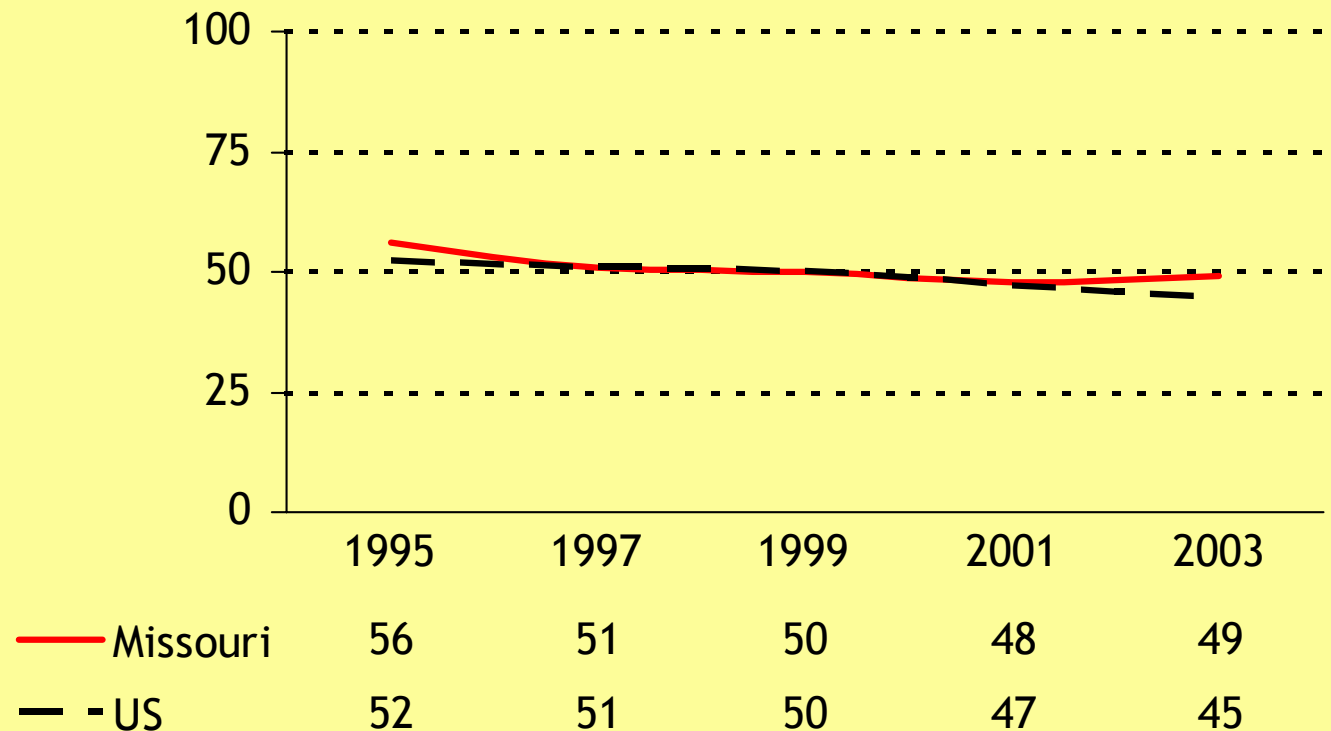


**Statistically significant change since 1995*

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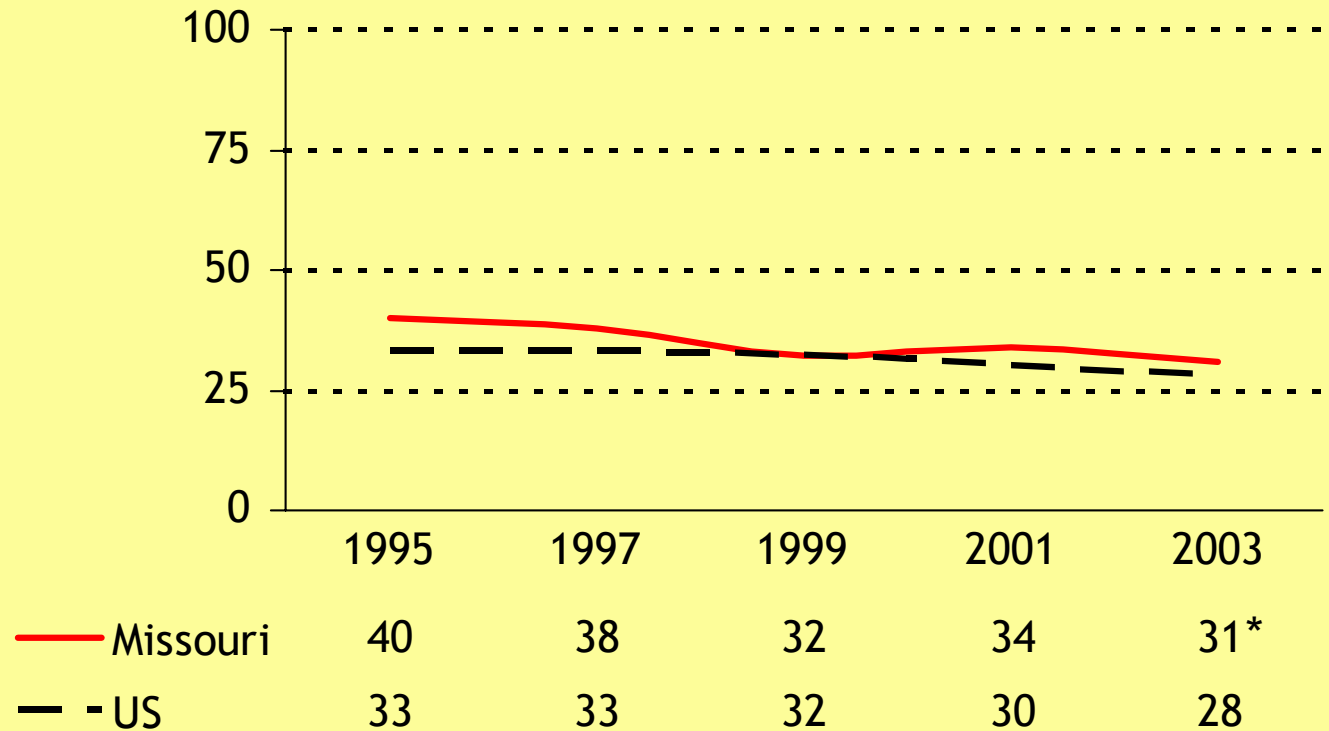
Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Figure 13. Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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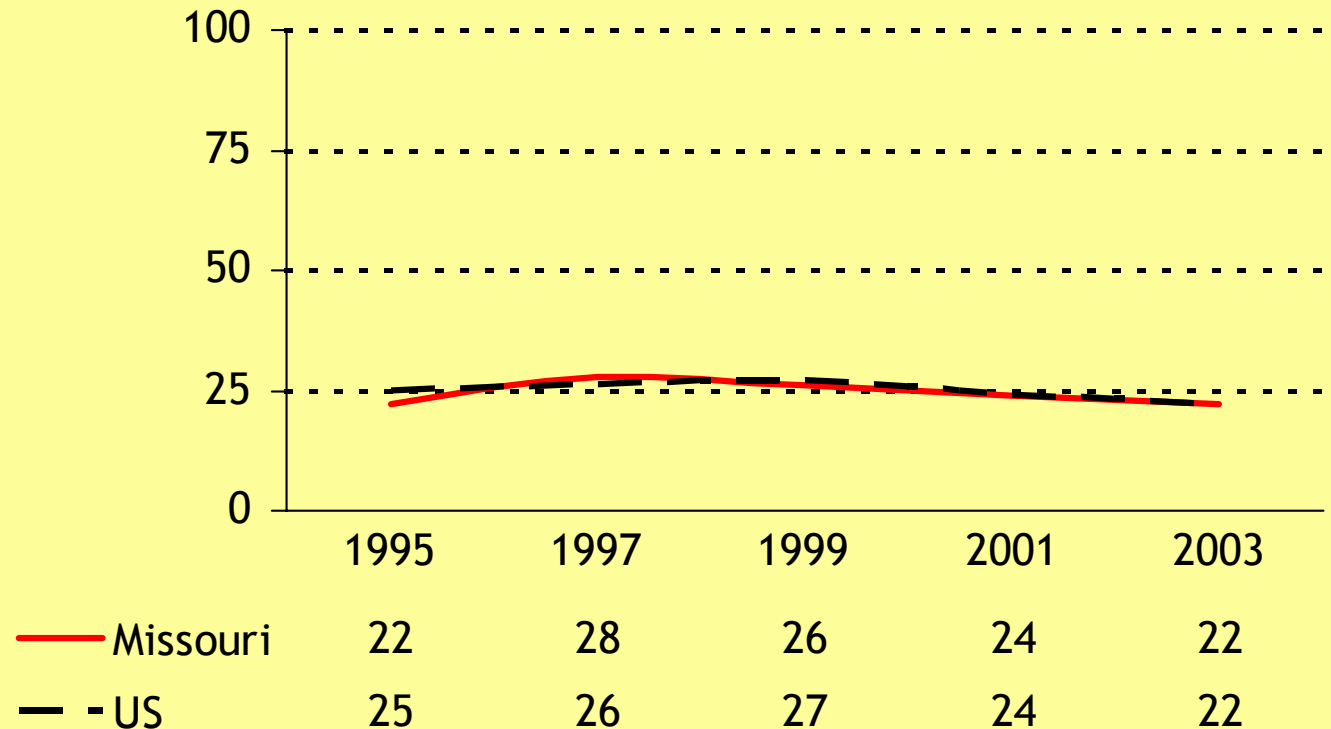
Figure 14. Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

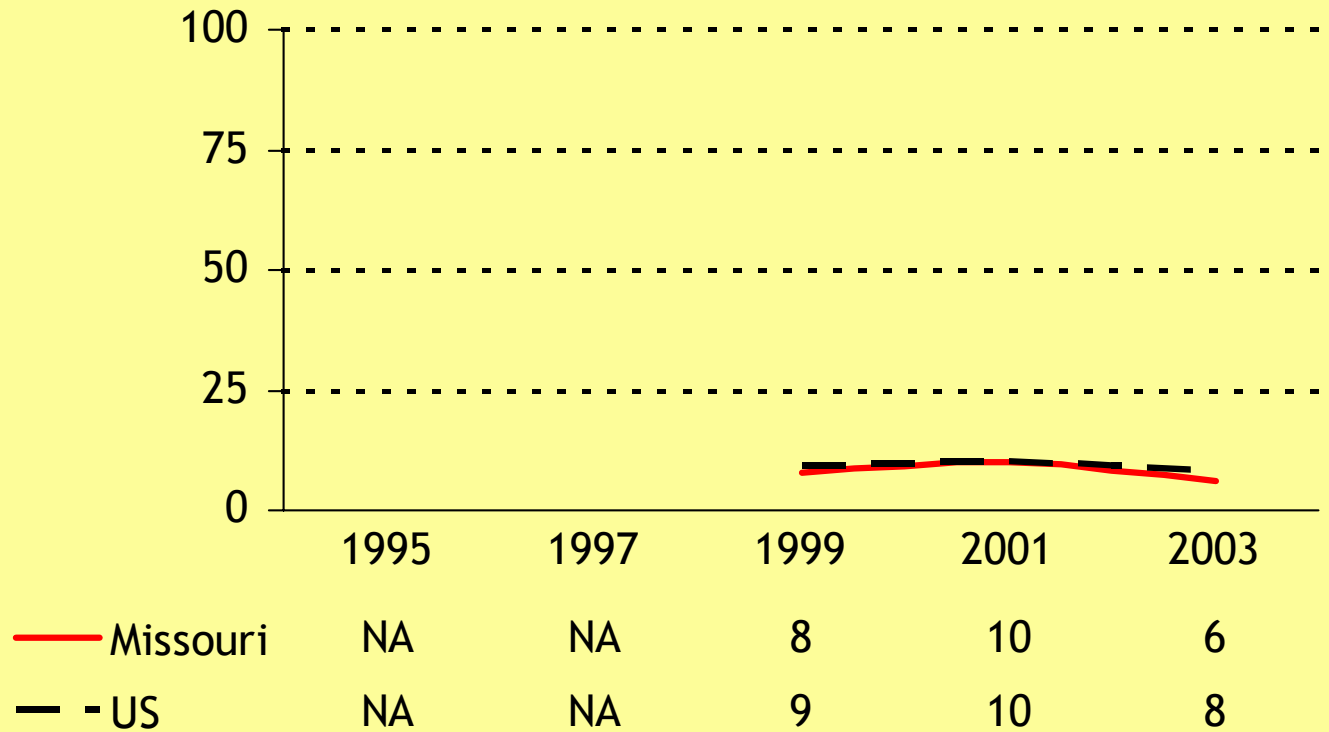
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Figure 15. Percentage of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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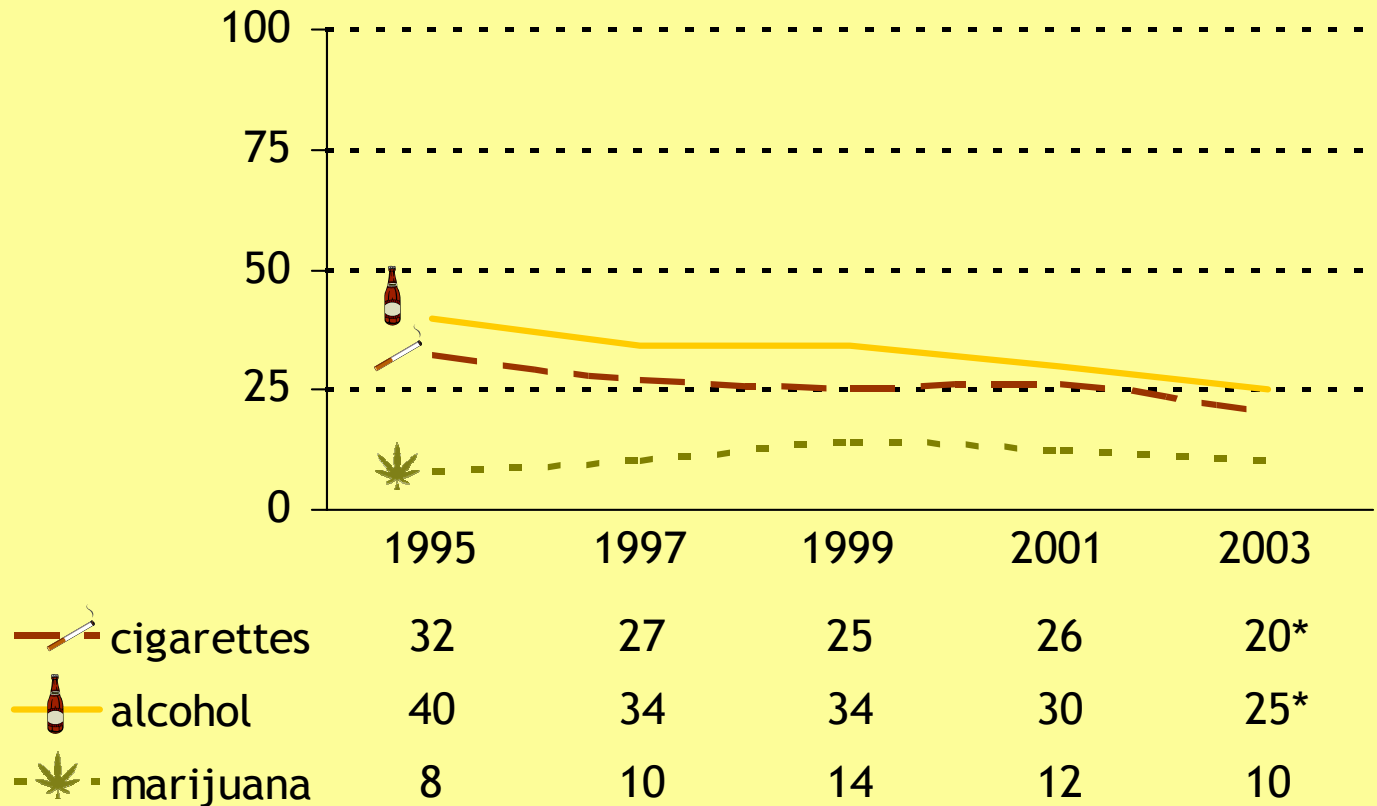
Figure 16. Percentage of high school students who ever had used methamphetamines—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



NA—Not Available

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Figure 17. Percentage of students who tried cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana for the first time before age 13—Missouri, 1995 - 2003

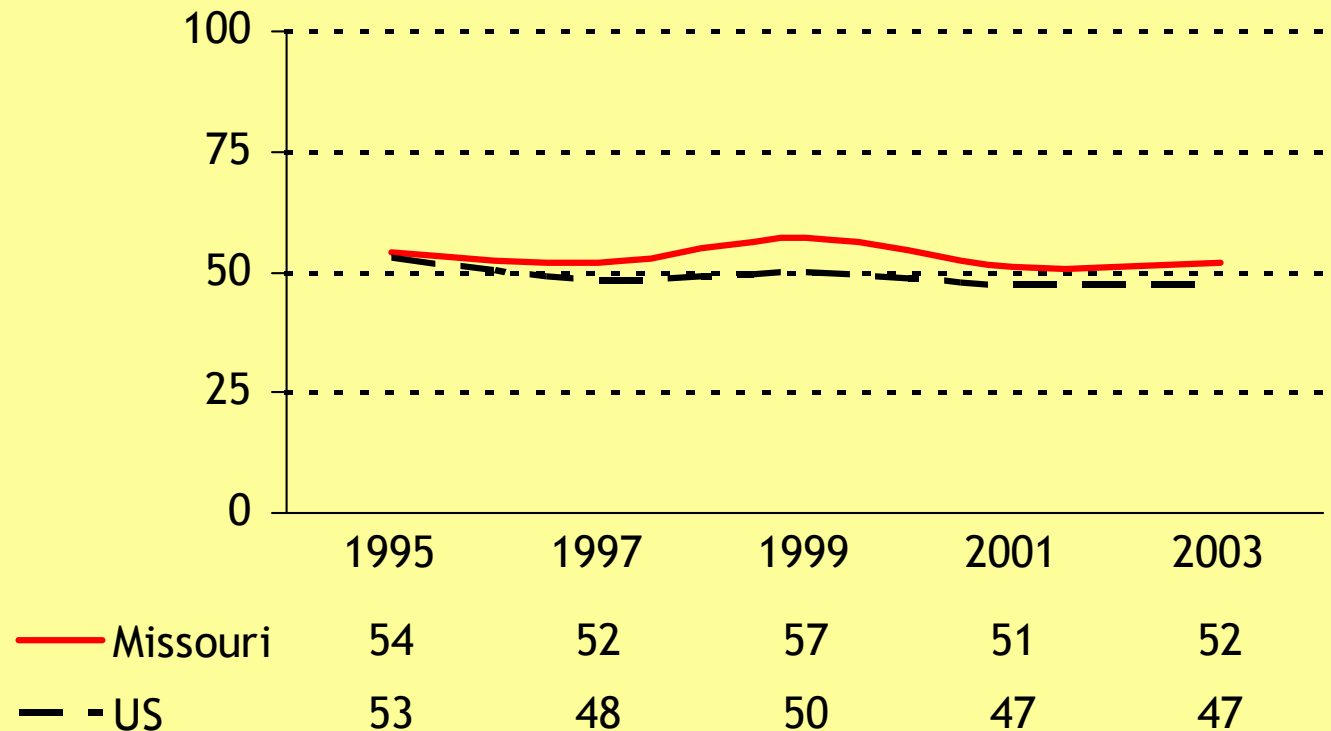


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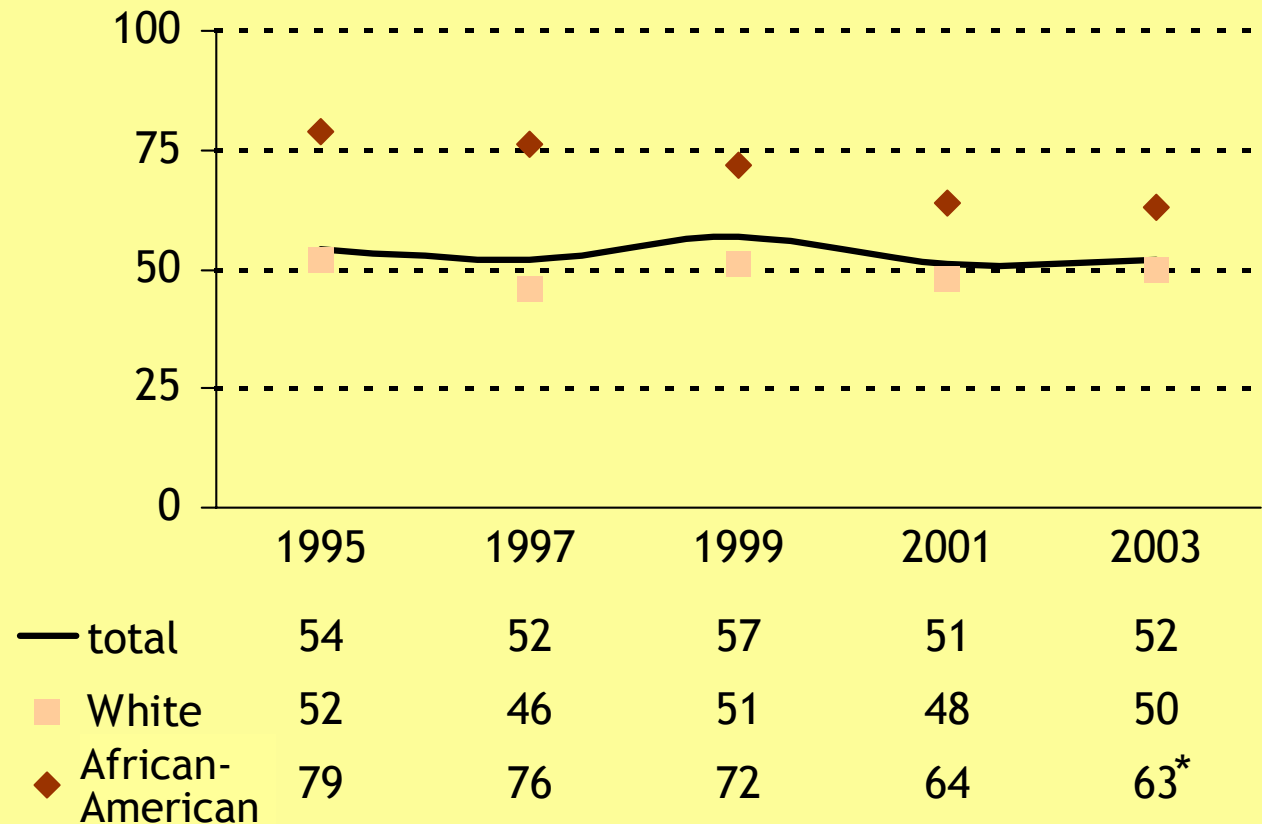
Sexual Behavior

Figure 18. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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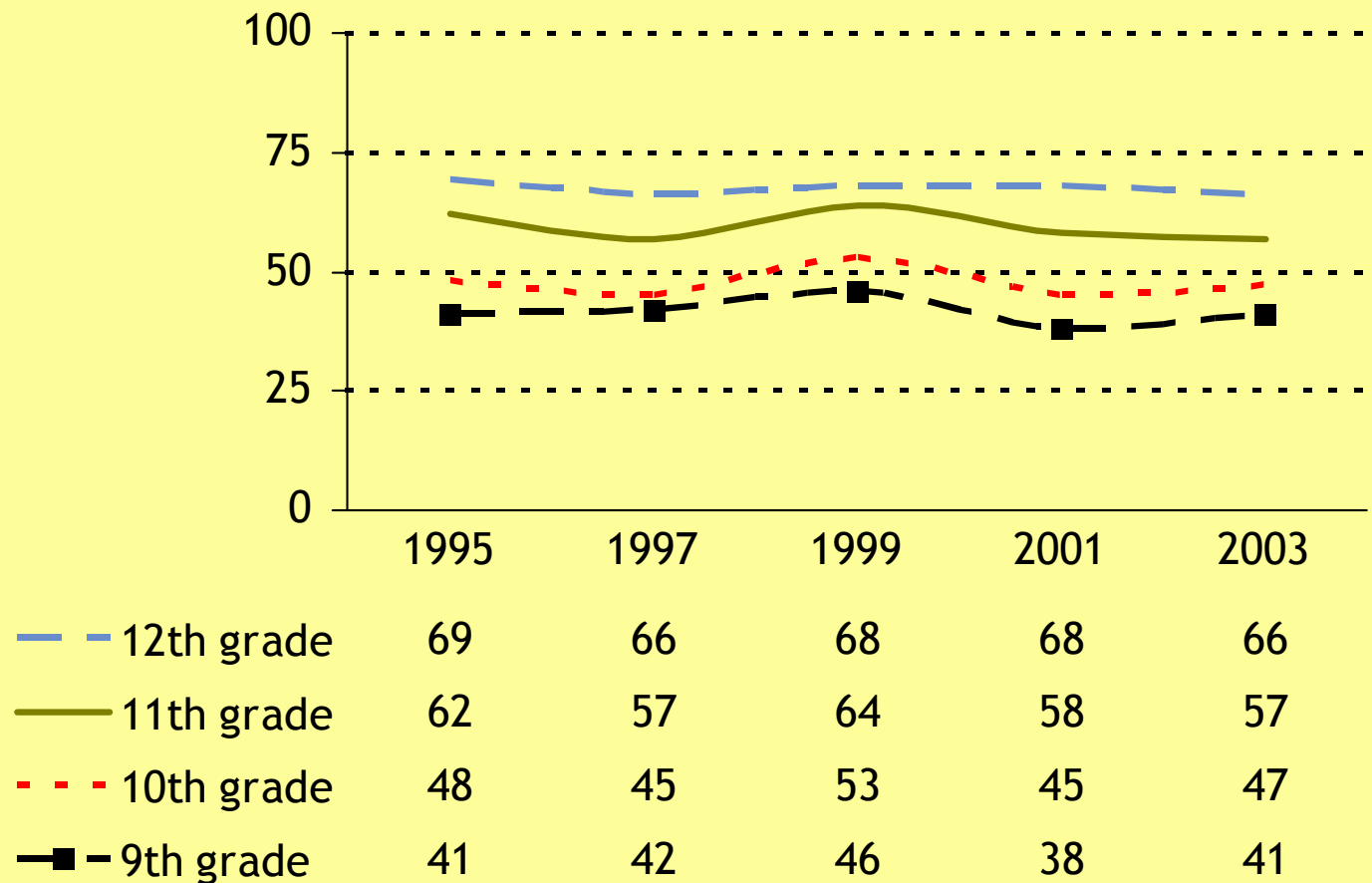
Figure 19. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by race/ethnicity—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

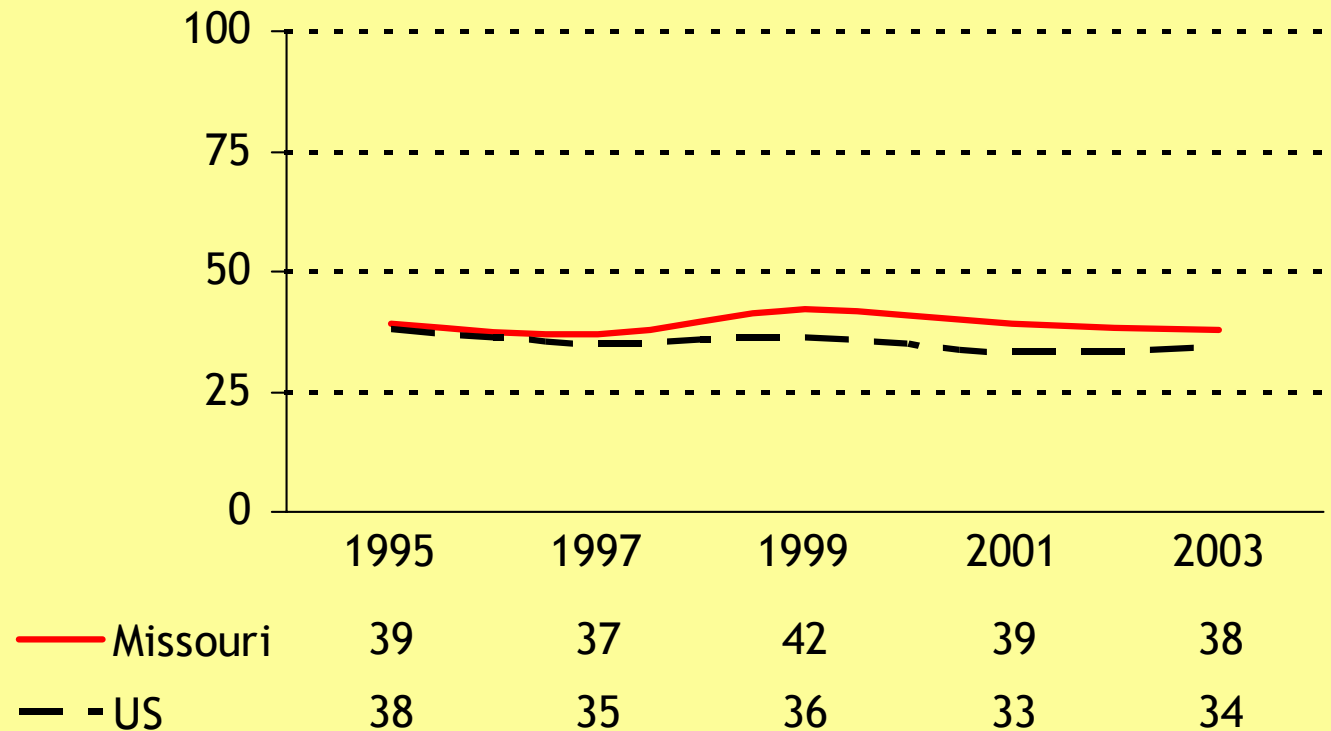
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Figure 20. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



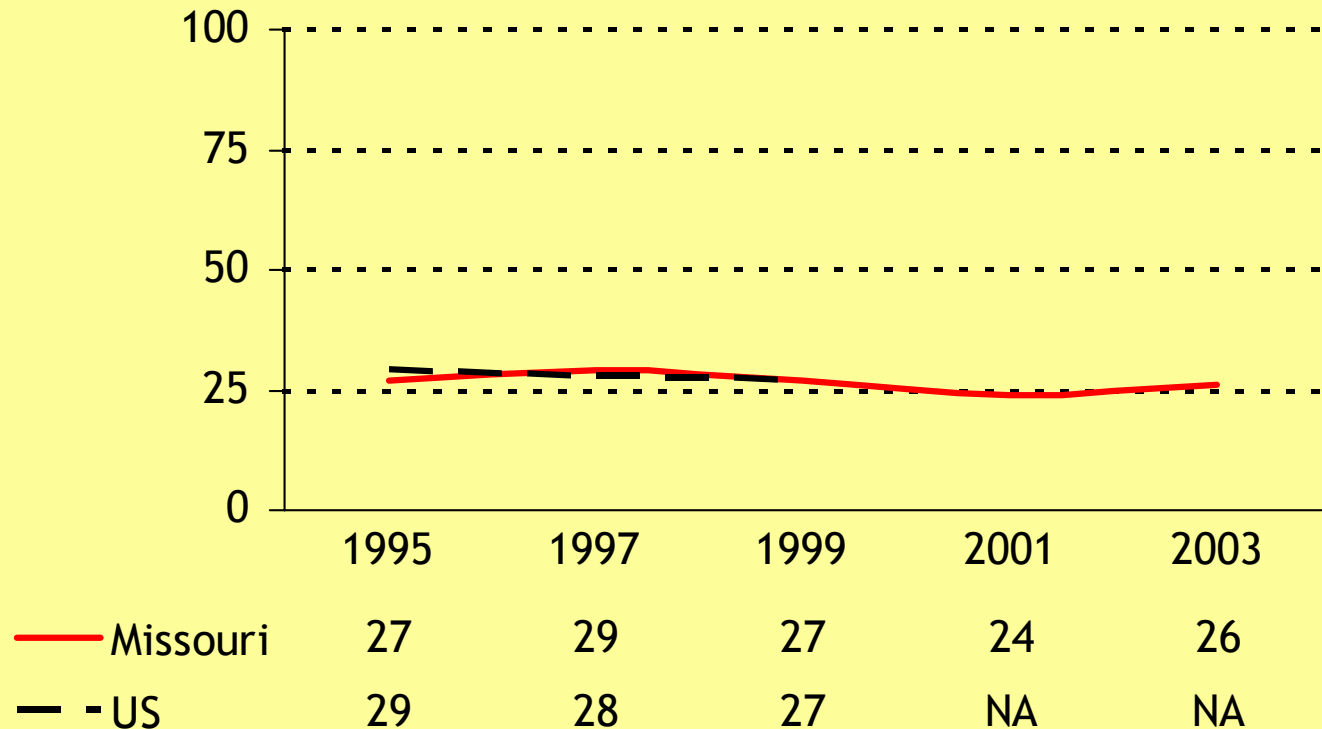
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Figure 21. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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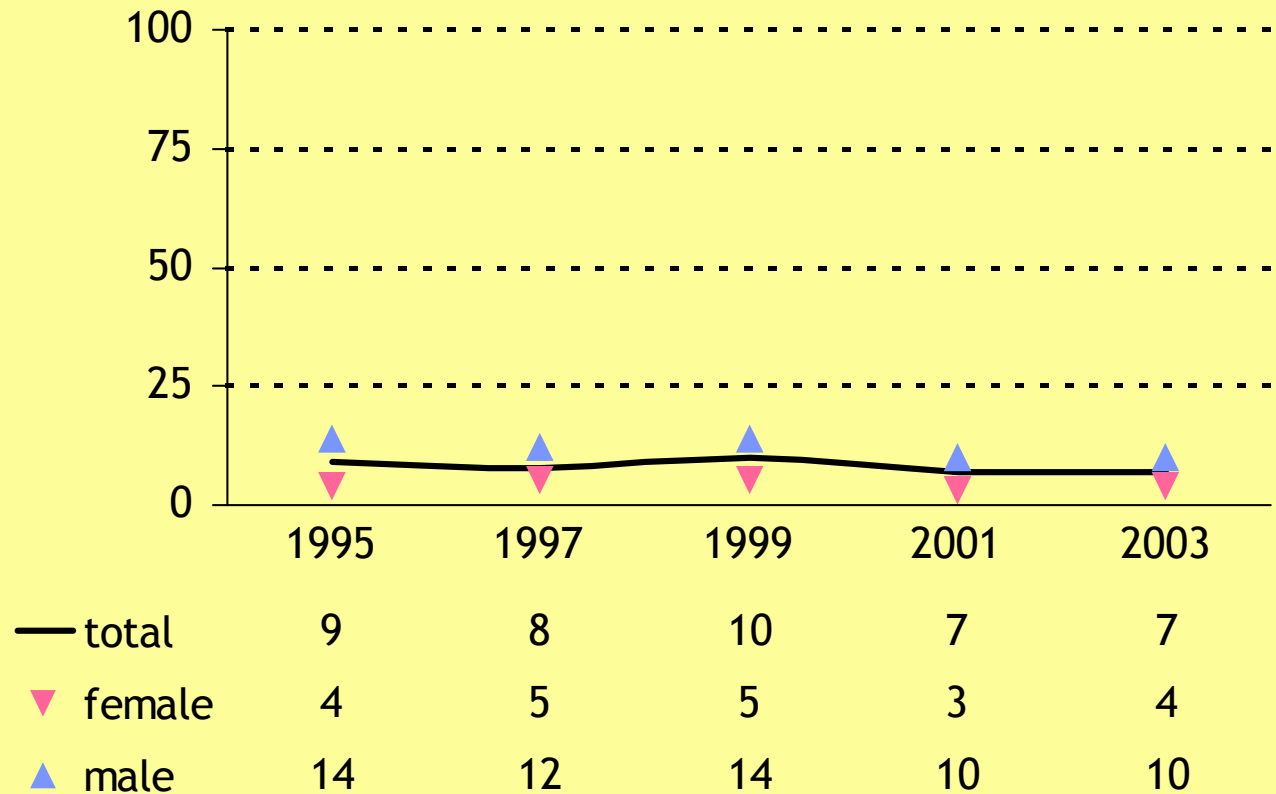
Figure 22. Percentage of high school students[†] who had sexual intercourse, but not during the three months preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



[†]*Of those who ever had sexual intercourse; NA—Not Available*

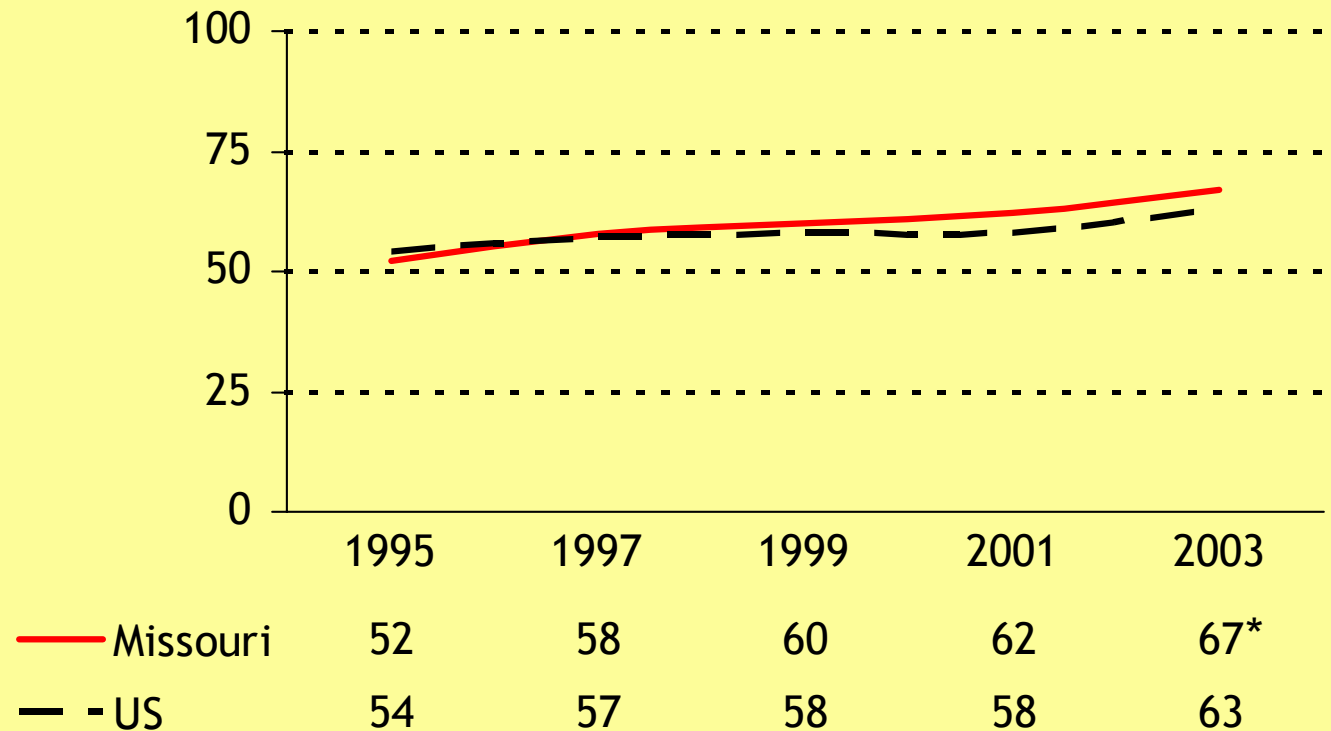
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Figure 23. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, by gender—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



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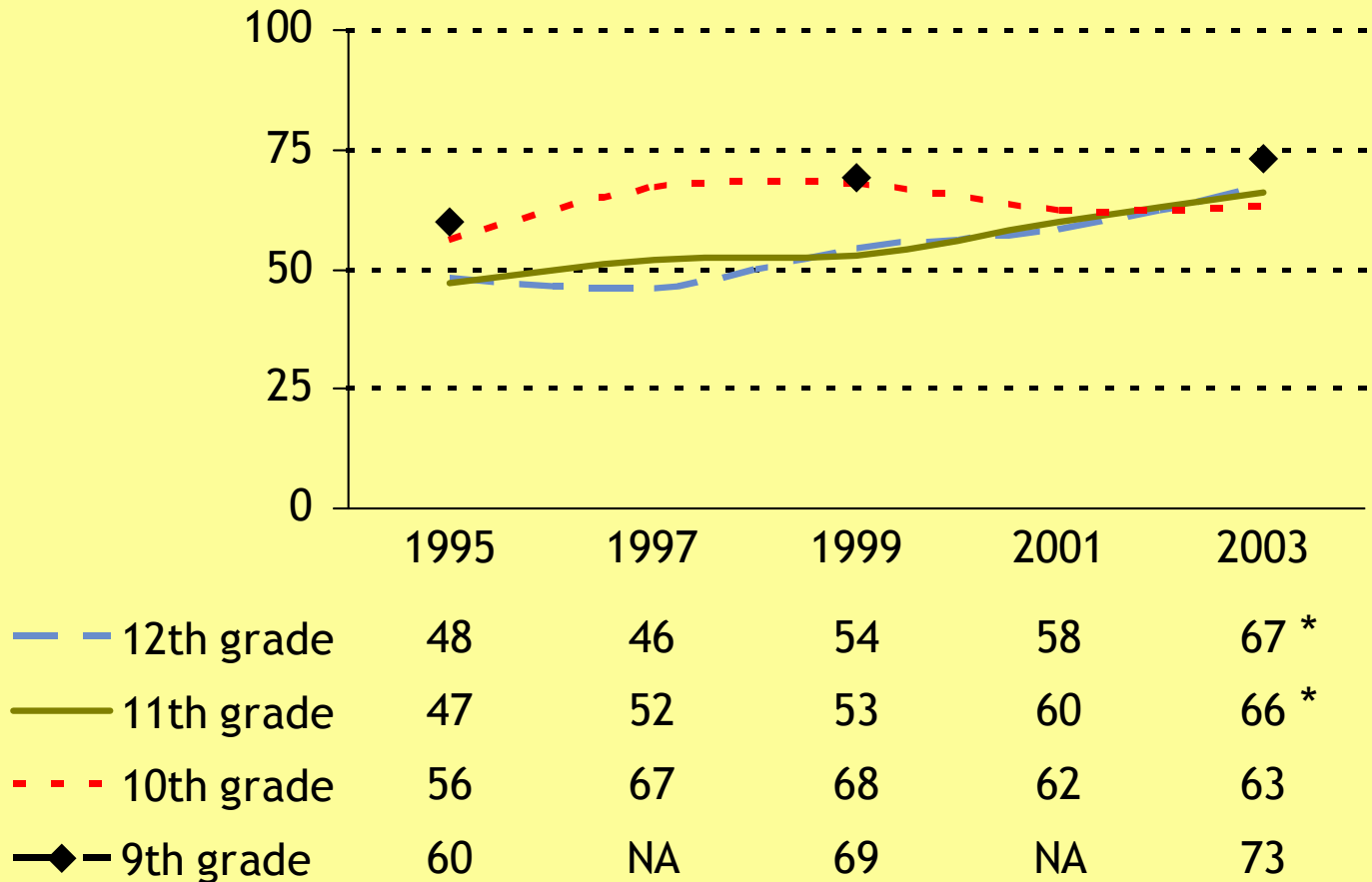
Figure 24. Percentage of high school students[†] who used a condom during last sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



[†]Of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey; *Statistically significant change since 1995

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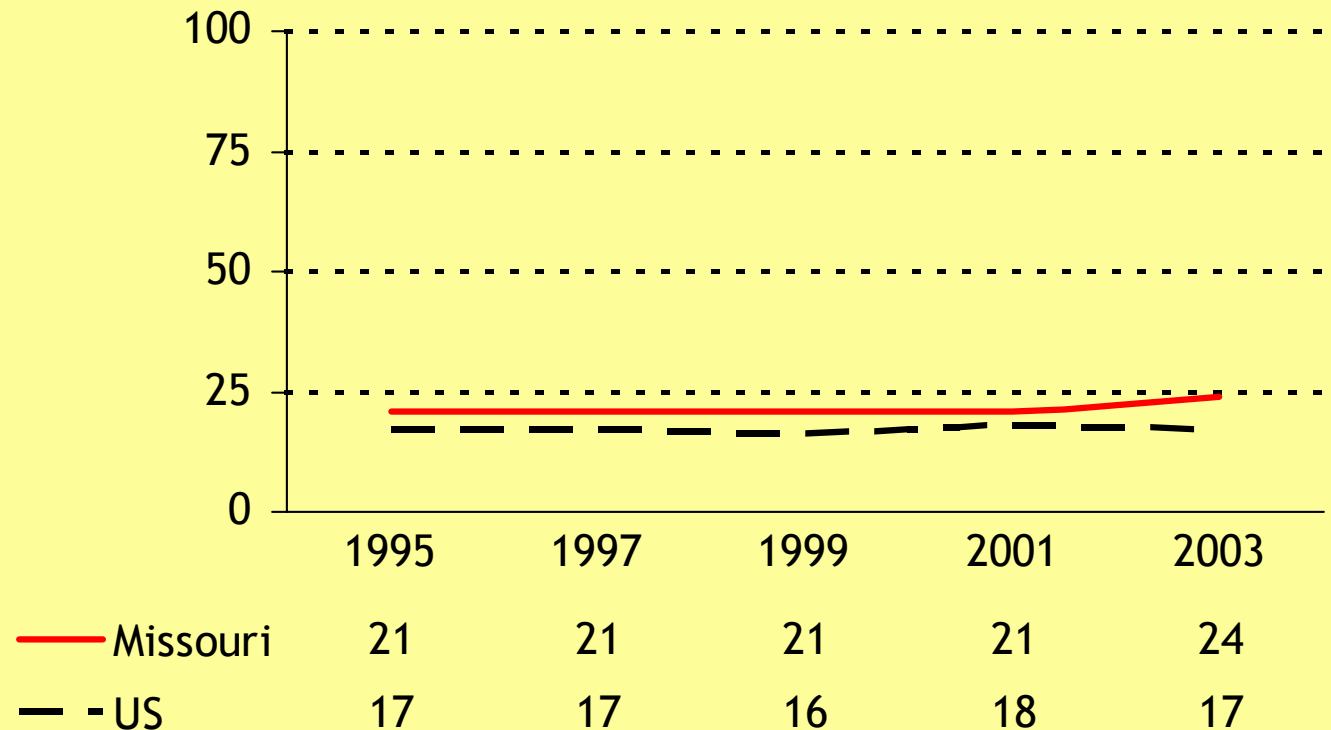
Figure 25. Percentage of high school students[†] who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



[†]Of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey; *Statistically significant change since 1995; NA—Not Available

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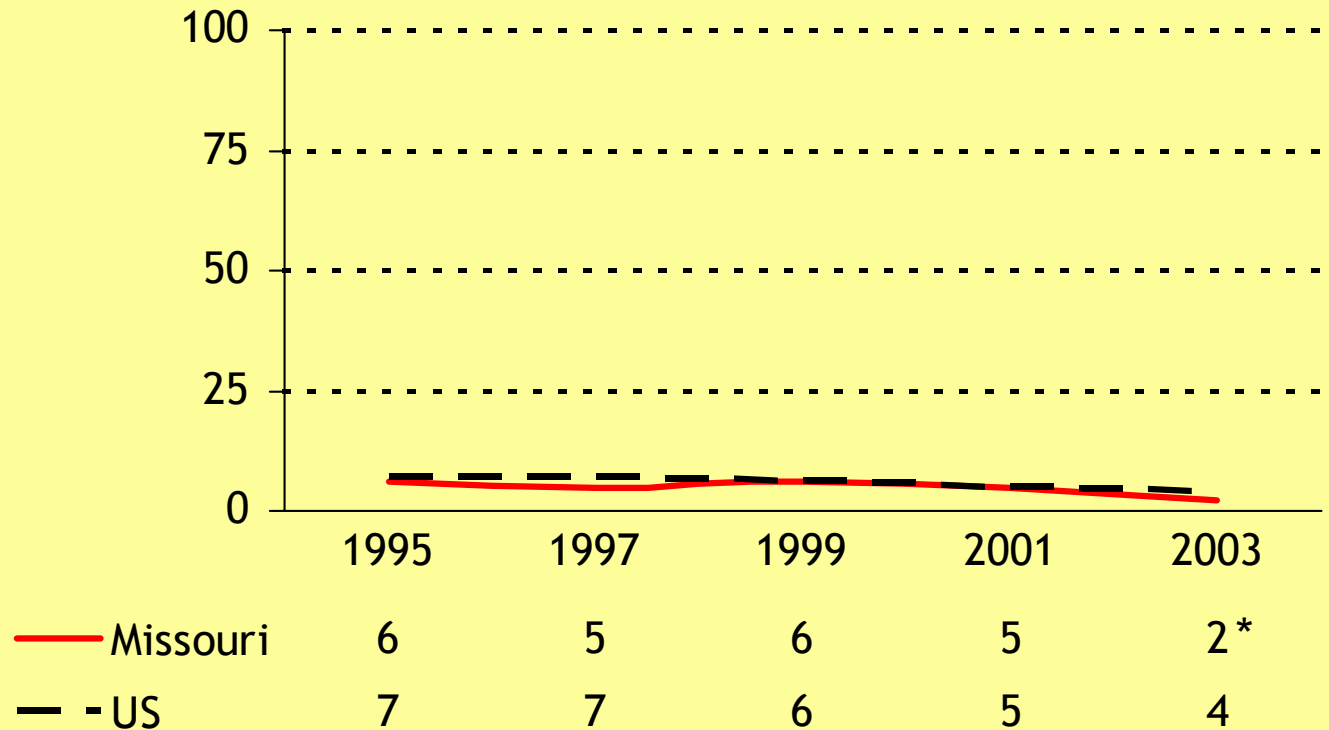
Figure 26. Percentage of high school students[†] who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



†Of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey

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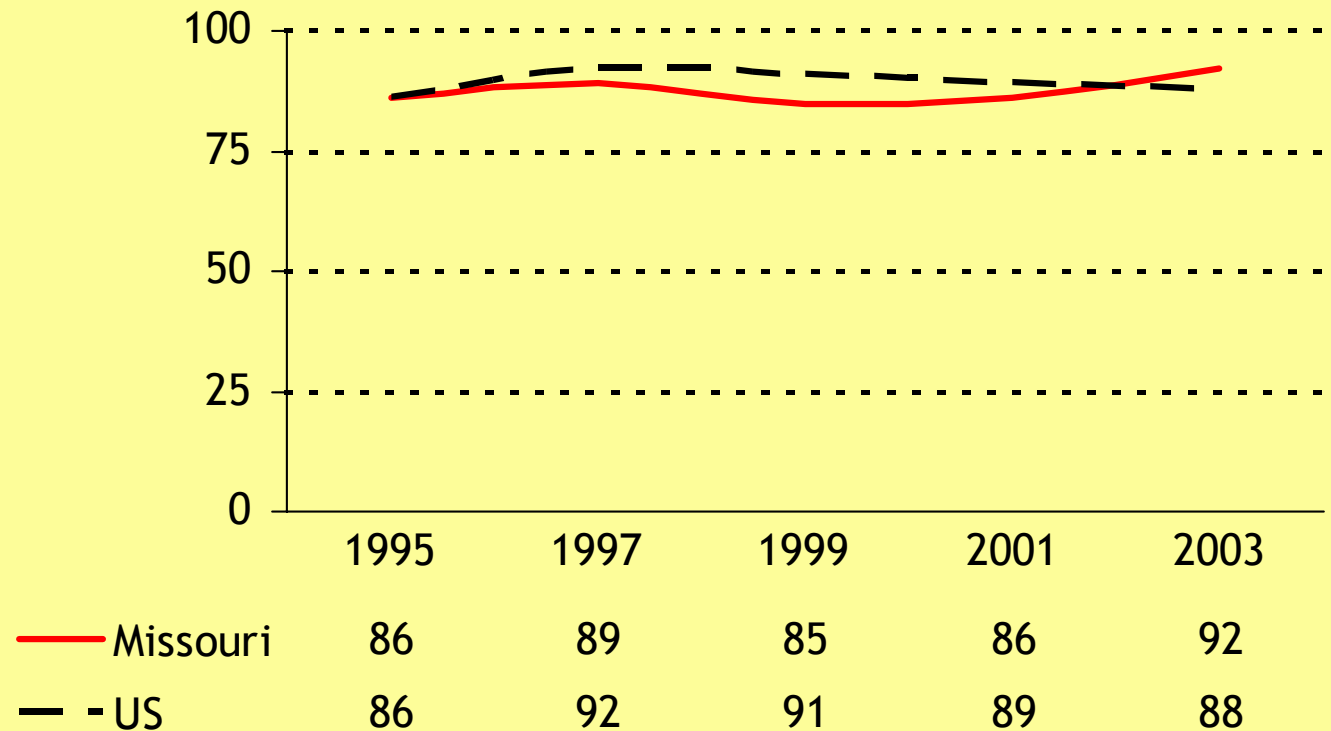
Figure 27. Percentage of high school students who ever had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

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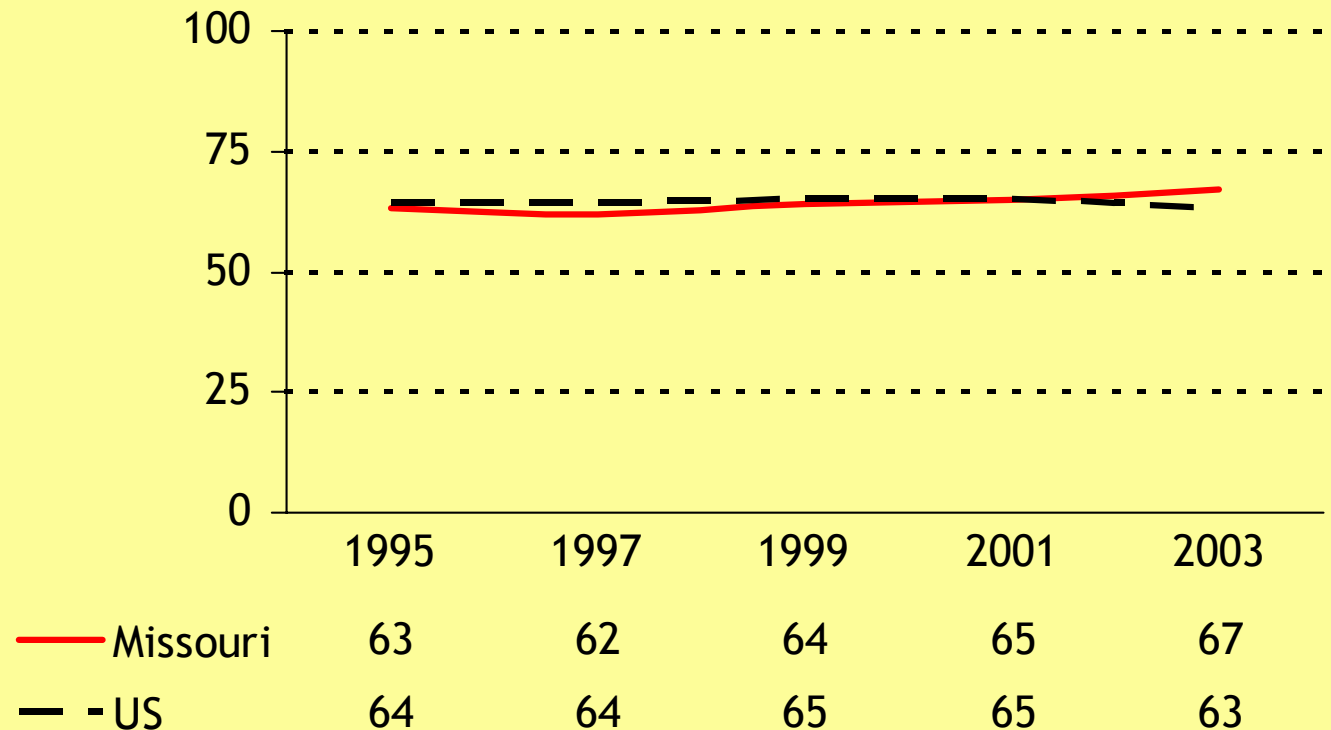
Figure 28. Percentage of high school students who ever had been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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Physical Activity

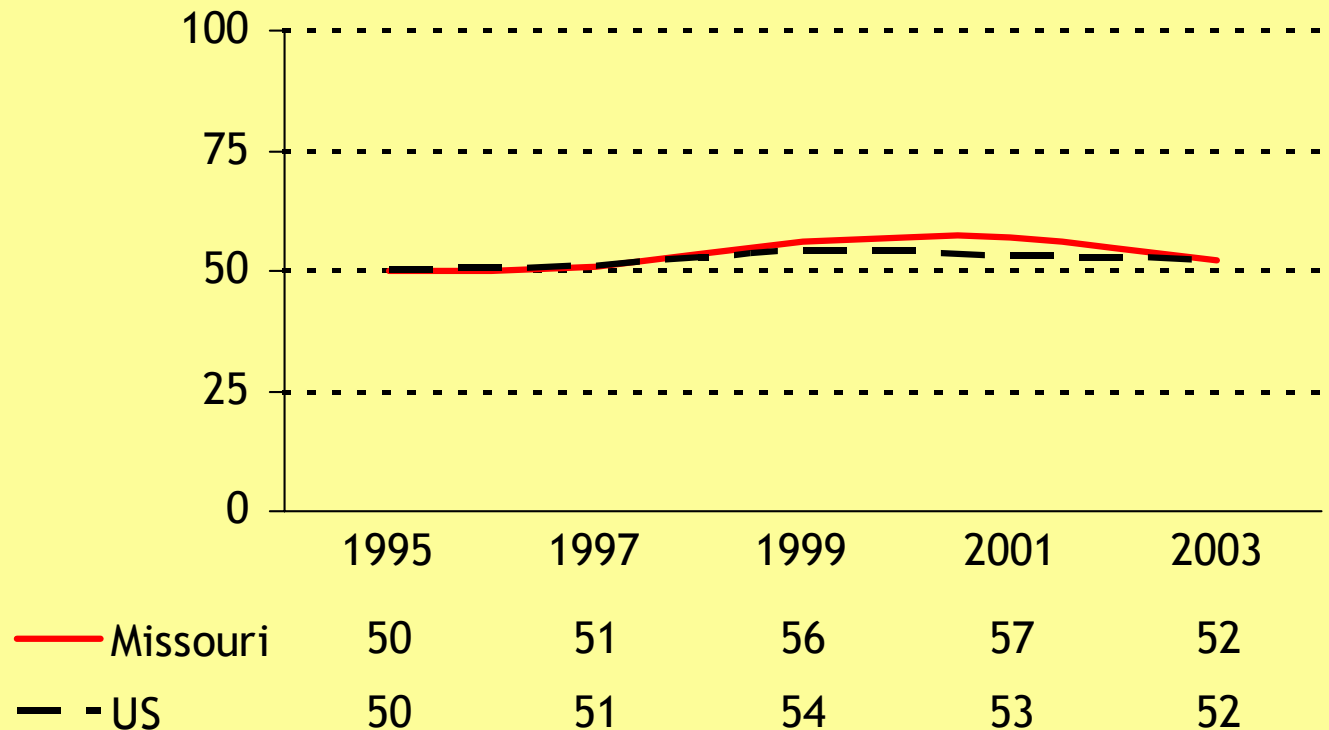
Figure 29. Percentage of high school students who participated in vigorous physical activity[†] on three or more of the past seven days—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



[†]*Activities that caused them to sweat and breath hard for at least 20 minutes*

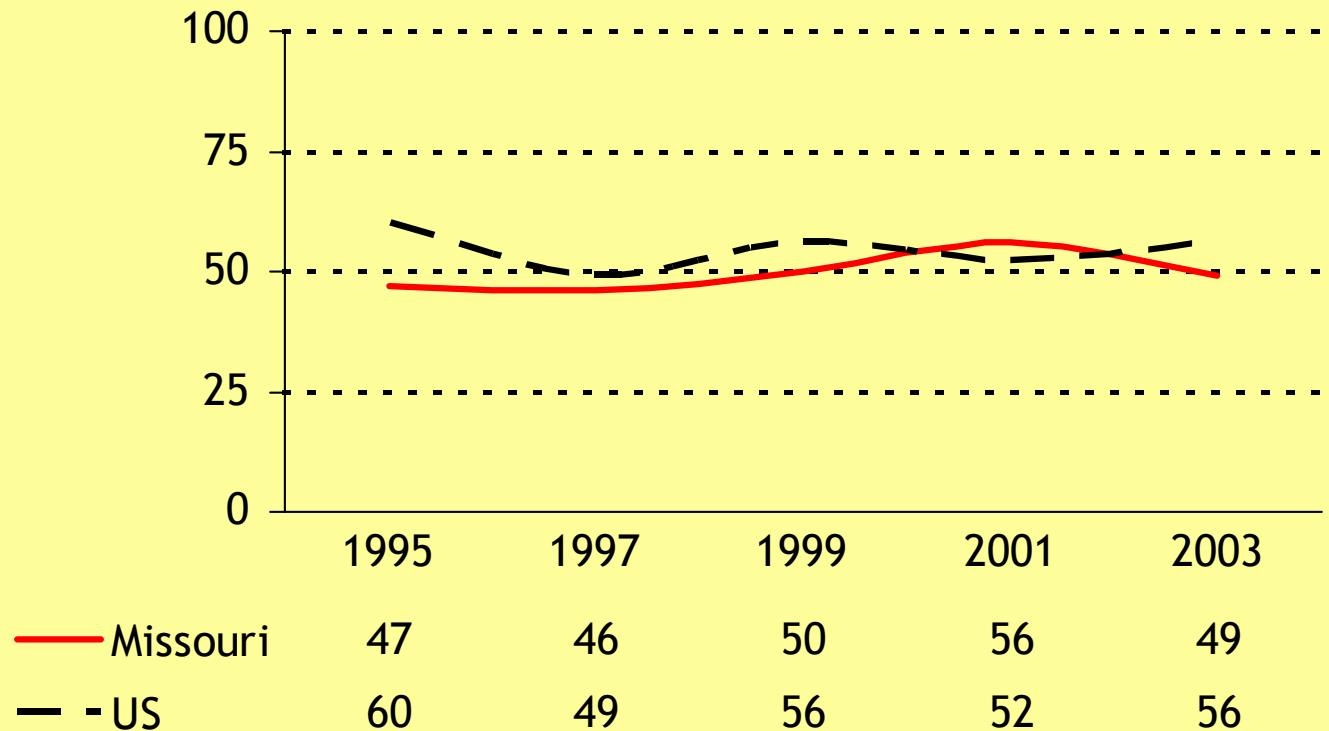
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Figure 30. Percentage of high school students who did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more of the past seven days—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



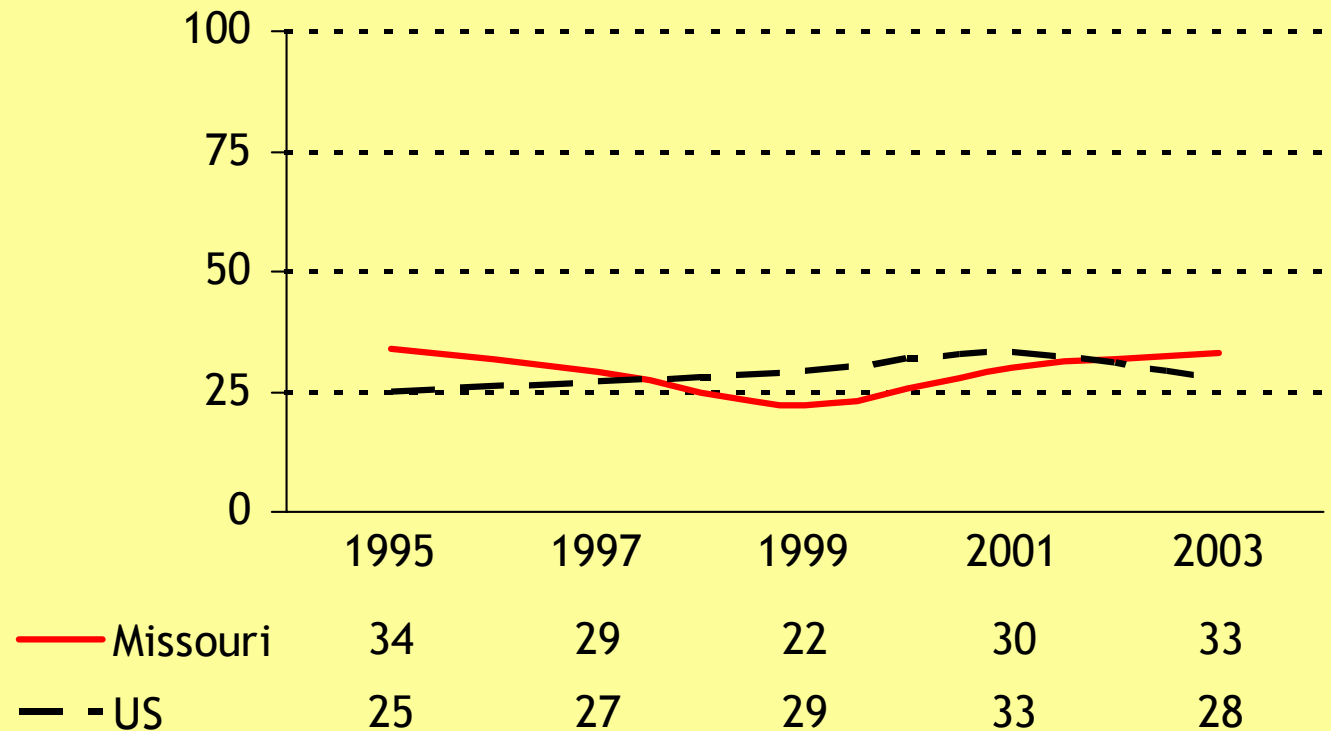
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Figure 31. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education class one or more days during an average school week—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



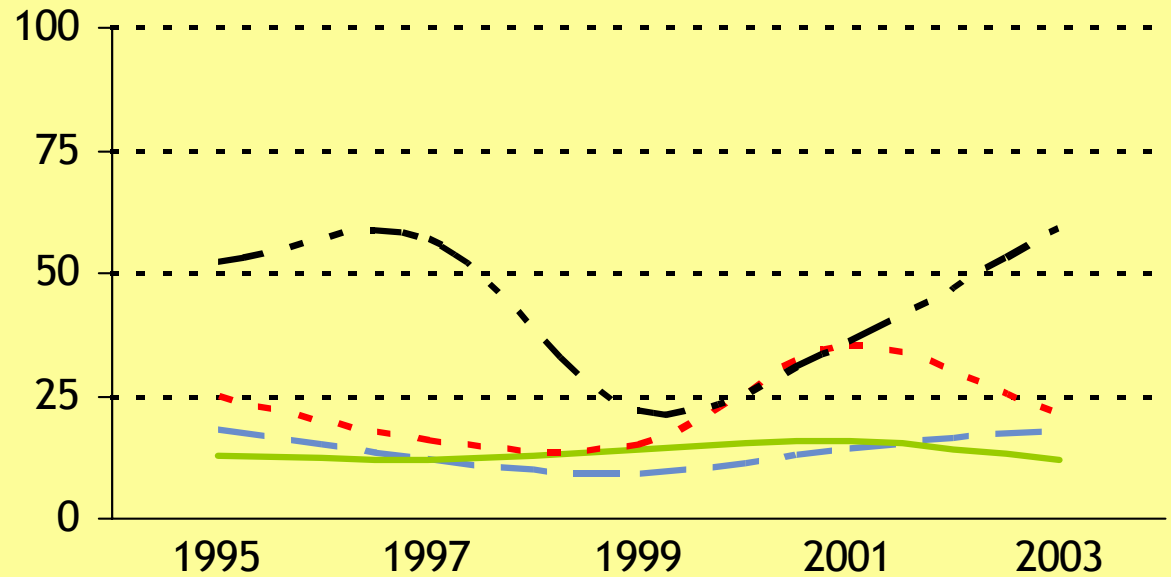
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Figure 32. Percentage of high school students who attended physical education class daily—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



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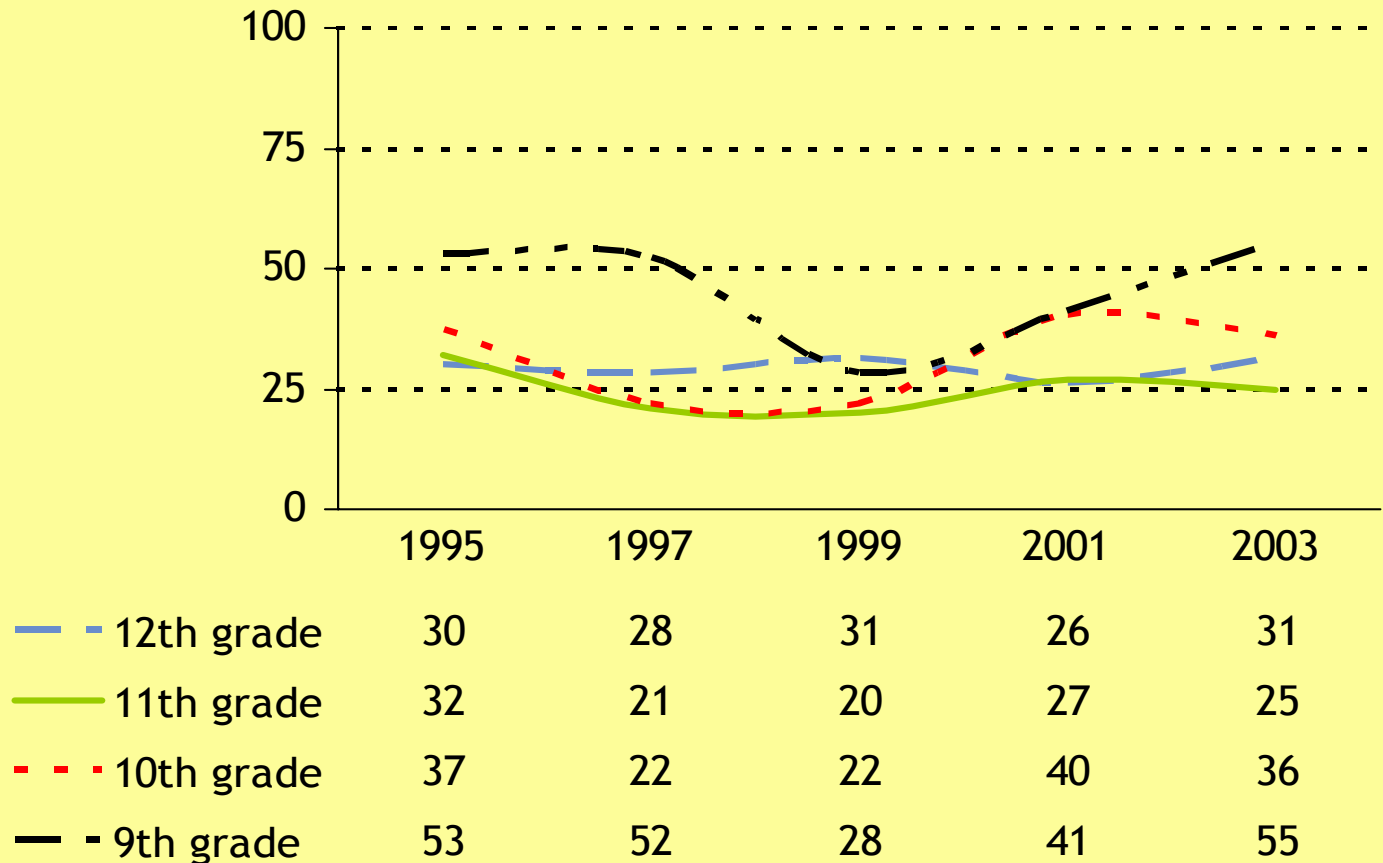
Figure 33. Percentage of female high school students who attended physical education class daily, by grade—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



— 12th grade	18	12	9	14	18
— 11th grade	13	12	14	16	12
- - 10th grade	25	16	15	35	21
- - 9th grade	52	57	22	36	59

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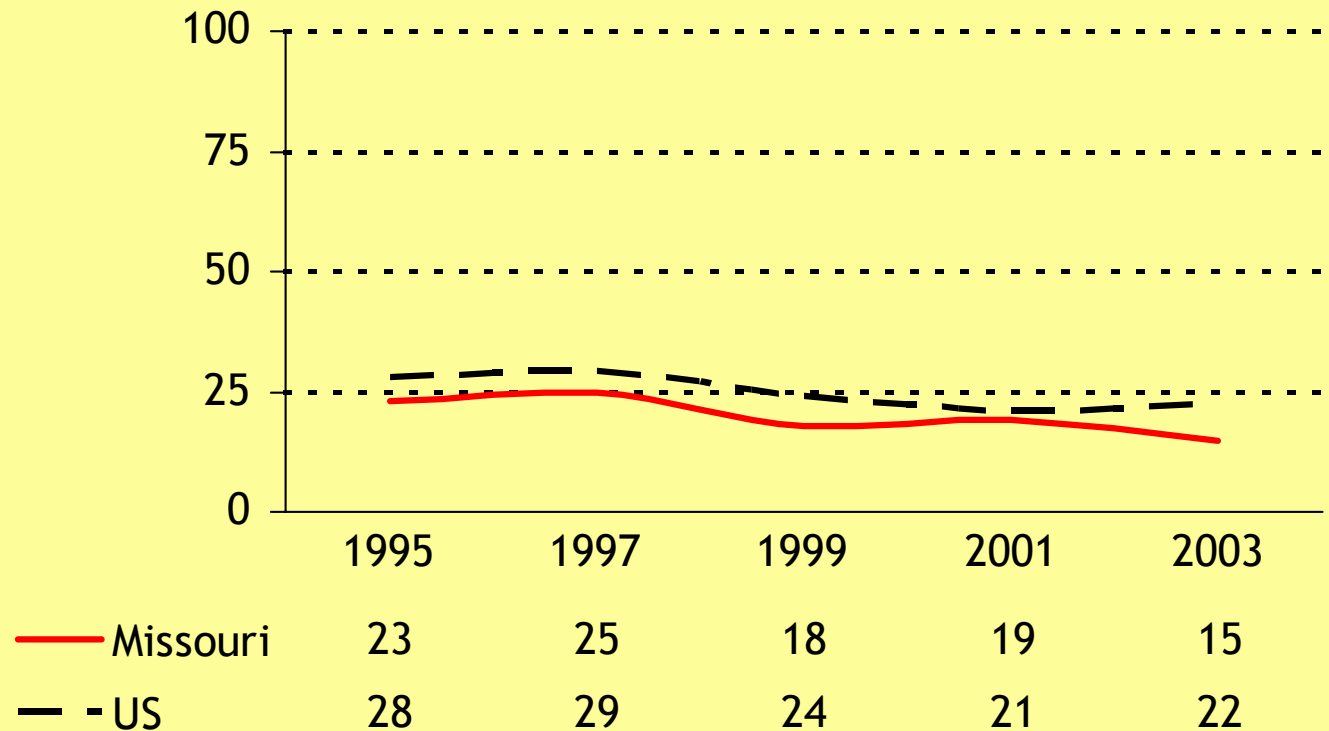
Figure 34. Percentage of male high school students who attended physical education class daily, by grade—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



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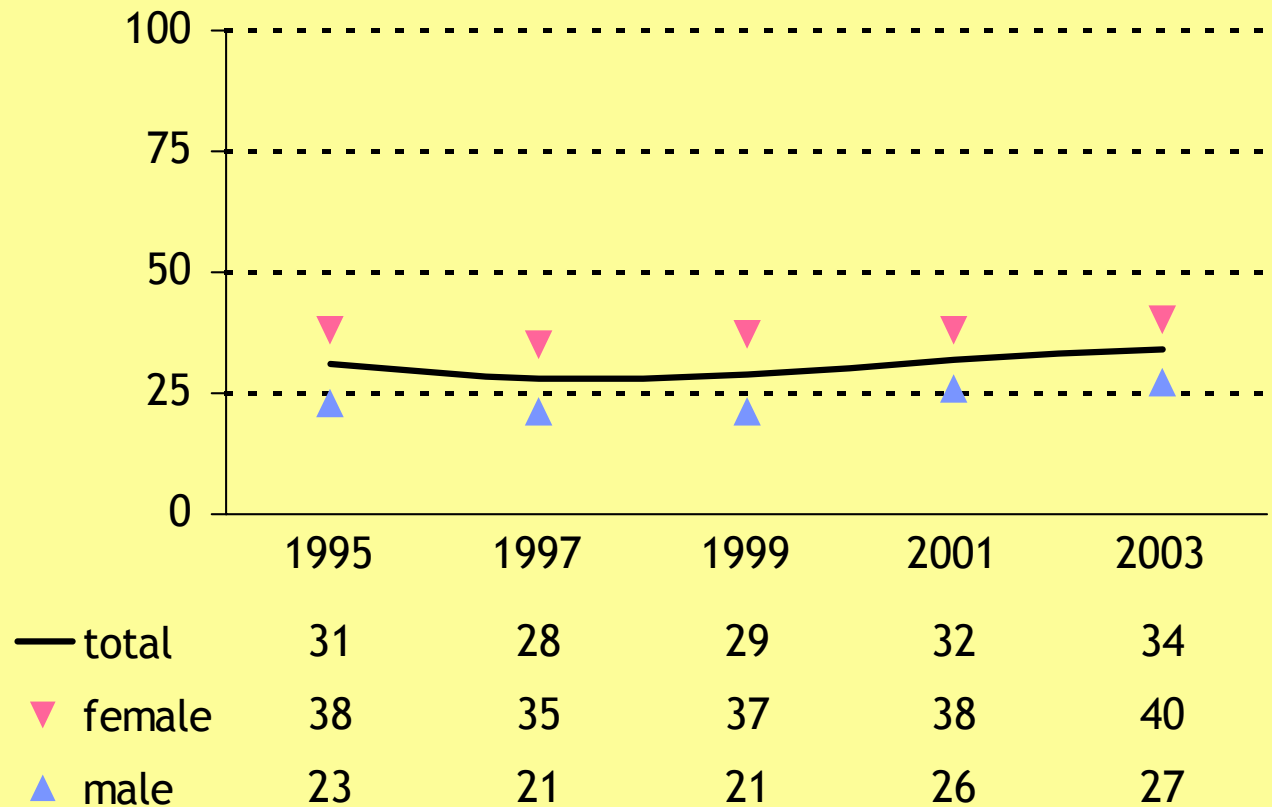
Dietary Behavior

Figure 35. Percentage of high school students who ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the seven days preceding the survey—Missouri and United States, 1995 - 2003



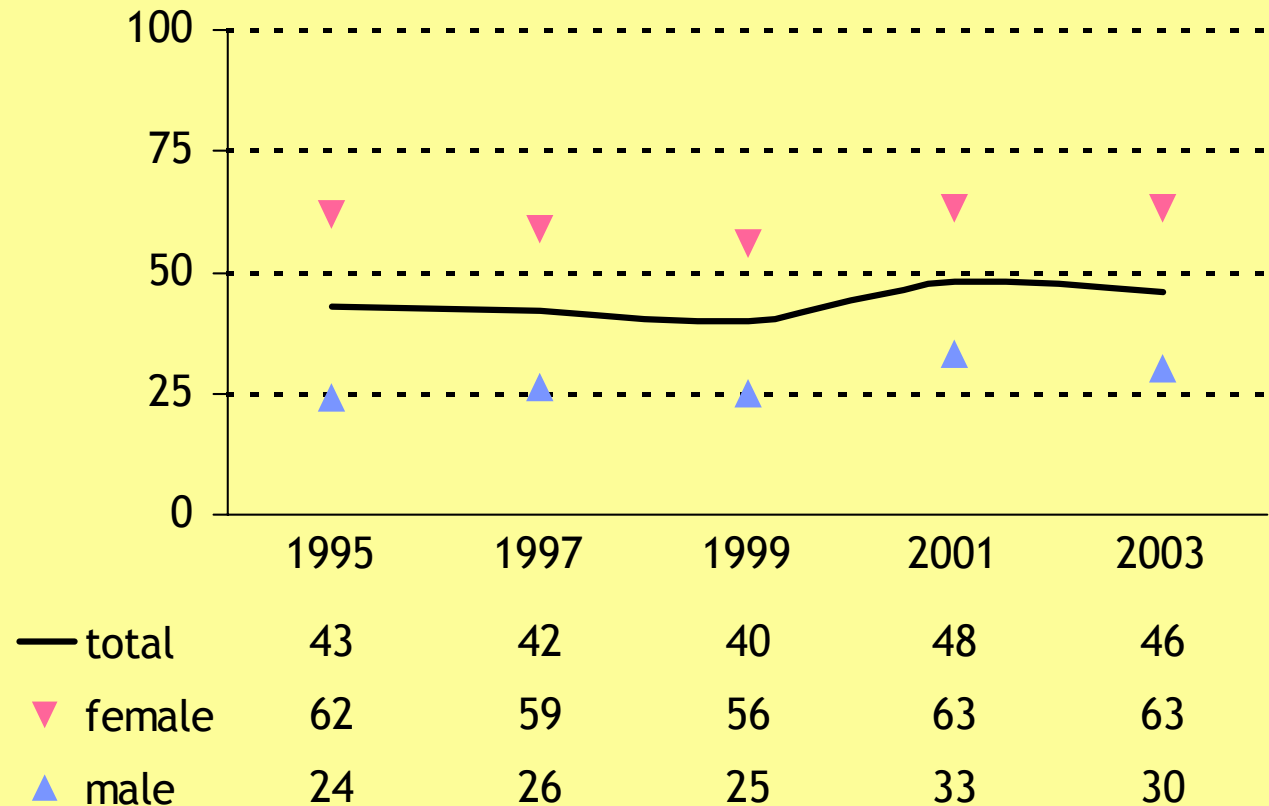
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Figure 36. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as overweight, by gender—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



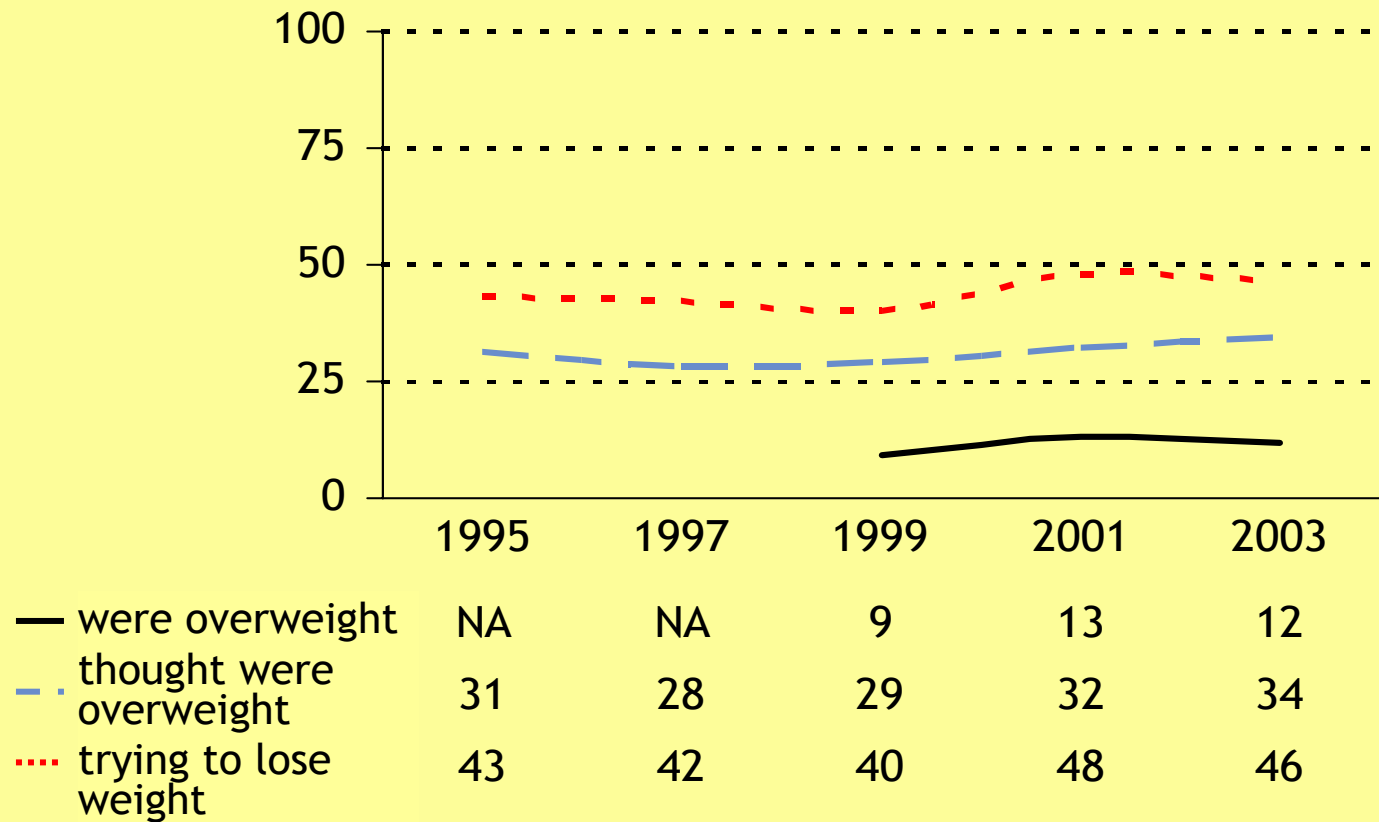
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Figure 37. Percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight, by gender—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



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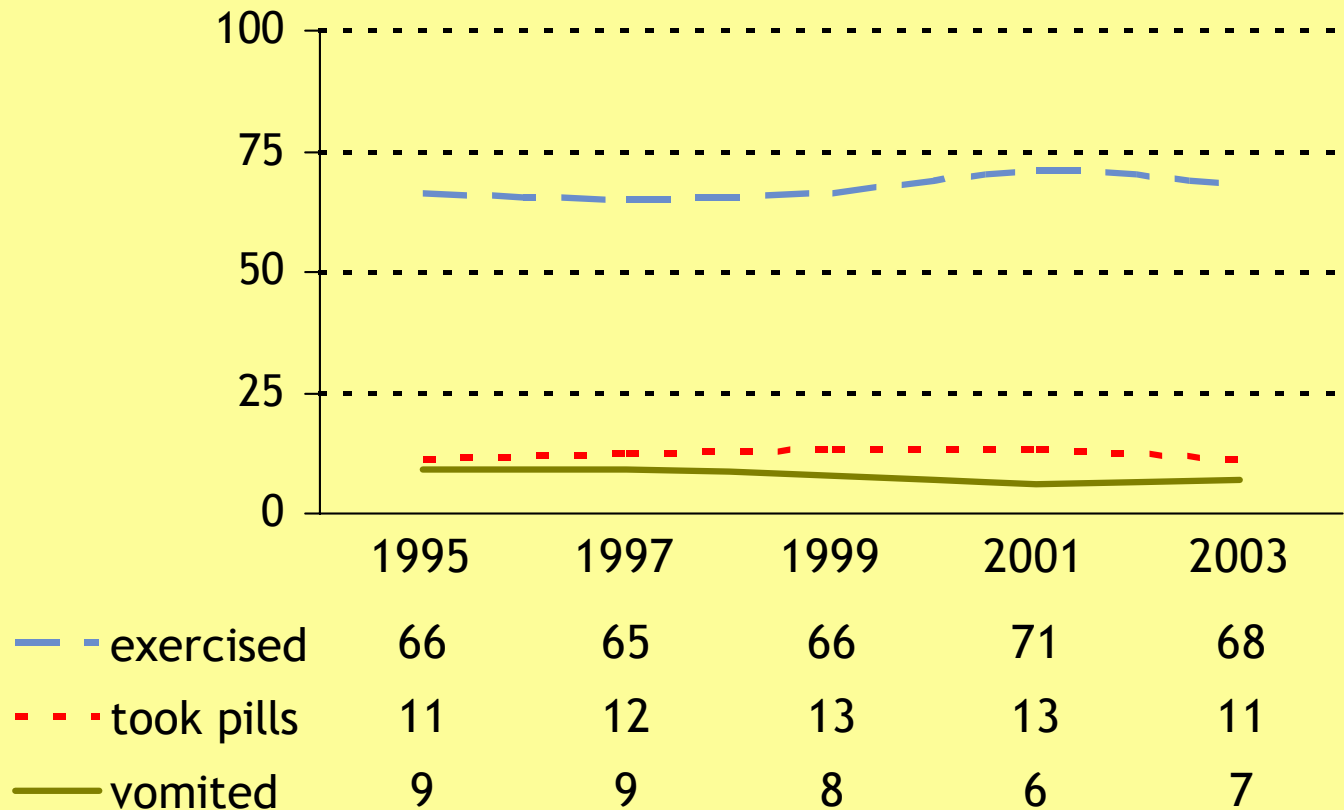
Figure 38. Percentage of high school students who were overweight, who described themselves as overweight, and who were trying to lose weight—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



NA—Not Available

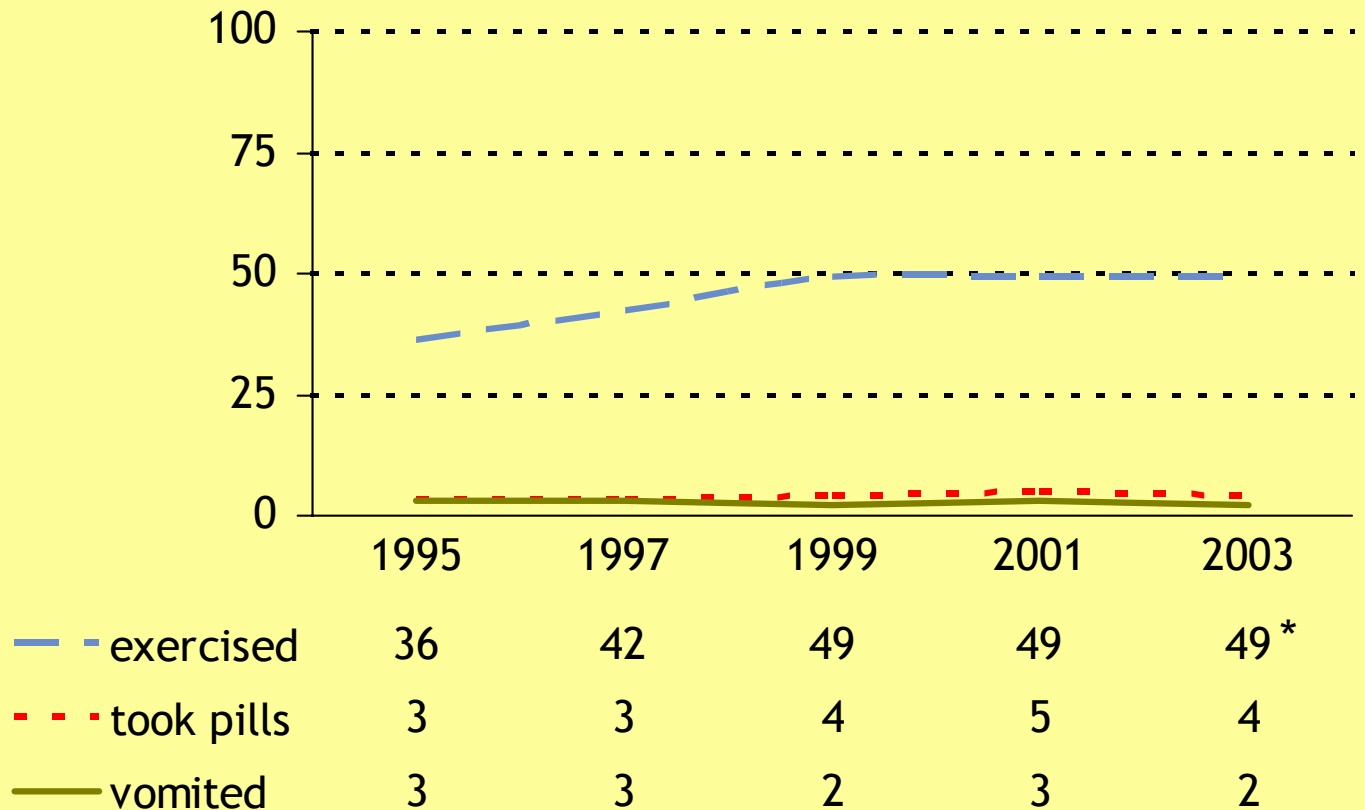
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Figure 39. Percentage of female high school students who exercised, took diet pills, vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



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Figure 40. Percentage of male high school students who exercised, took diet pills, vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey—Missouri, 1995 - 2003



**Statistically significant change since 1995*

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Conclusions

Significant Changes

The Missouri YRBS documented no statistically significant negative changes between 1995 and 2003. Statistically significant positive changes include:

- More students wore seat belts
- Fewer students rode with a drinking driver
- Fewer students drove when they had been drinking
- Fewer students carried a weapon on school property
- Fewer students were current smokers
- Fewer male students used chewing tobacco or snuff
- Fewer students tried cigarettes and alcohol before age 13
- Fewer African-American students ever had sex
- More of those students who were sexually active used condoms
- Fewer students had ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant
- More male students exercised to lose weight

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Summary

- Overall, significantly fewer of the students in Missouri's public high schools engaged in behaviors that put their health at risk in 2003 than in 1995.
- Some of the significant improvements in risk behaviors occurred among subpopulations of students defined by gender, ethnicity, or grade.
- In 2003, Missouri students engaged in many risk behaviors more than students nationwide, but to a lesser degree than in 1995.

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The End