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February 12, 1999

Memorandum for Todd Summers

From: Renuka Kher

RE: Youth Risk Survey 1997 Data

Todd,

Here is some of the data from the Youth Risk survey. I just made up some categories to hopefully make it easier for you to look at the data. I included data on education/awareness from the perspective that these percentages are relatively high in contrast to the actual behavioral changes that are or aren't result of the education component. I'm not sure if that is the angle you are taking with your speech but hopefully this helps. Let me know if you see any particular question or information that you want more specifics on and I can pull it from the data set. The categories are:

- Education/Awareness
- Sexual Intercourse
- Alcohol Use Combined with Sexual Intercourse
- Condom Usage
- Alcohol Use
- Drug Use

Education/Awareness

Percentage of students who were ever taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school

National Survey

Survey Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1990	74.0	(69.1- 78.9)
1991	83.3	(80.2- 86.4)
1993	86.1	(83.7- 88.5)
1995	86.3	(80.4- 92.2)
1997	91.5	(90.4- 92.6)

Percentage of students who were ever taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school

National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent	95% Confidence
Total	91.5	(90.4- 92.6)
9th	89.8	(88.3- 91.3)
10th	91.6	(89.6- 93.6)
11th	92.4	(90.8- 94.0)
12th	92.2	(90.5- 93.9)

Percentage of students who ever talked about AIDS or HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family

National Survey

Survey Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1990	52.8	(50.8- 54.8)
1991	61.2	(58.3- 64.1)
1993	66.1	(64.0- 68.2)
1995	63.2	(61.0- 65.4)
1997	62.8	(60.3- 65.3)

Percentage of students who ever talked about AIDS or HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family

National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent	95% Confidence
Total	62.8	(60.3- 65.3)
9th	61.1	(57.5- 64.7)
10th	62.1	(59.3- 64.9)
11th	62.2	(58.8- 65.6)
12th	65.6	(62.4- 68.8)

Sexual Intercourse

Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months National Survey

Survey Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1990	-	(- - -)
1991	37.5	(34.8- 40.2)
1993	37.5	(35.5- 39.5)
1995	37.9	(34.4- 41.4)
1997	34.8	(32.6- 37.0)

- Missing values indicate that data are not available.

Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent
Total	34.8
9th	24.2
10th	29.2
11th	37.8
12th	46.0

Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent
Total	34.8
White	32.0
Black	53.6
Hispanic	35.4
Other	30.7

During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse? National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

Response	Percent
Never had sexual intercourse	51.8
None during past 3 months	13.4
1 person	25.6
2 people	5.3
3 people	1.6
4 people	0.6
5 people	0.3
6 or more people	1.3

Alcohol Use combined with Sexual Intercourse

Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse National Survey

Survey Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1990	-	(- - -)
1991	21.6	(19.0- 24.2)
1993	21.3	(19.4- 23.2)
1995	24.8	(21.9- 27.7)
1997	24.7	(22.9- 26.5)

- Missing values indicate that data are not available.

Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Total	24.7	(22.9- 26.5)
9th	33.2	(24.9- 41.5)
10th	22.9	(19.6- 26.2)
11th	23.1	(19.0- 27.2)
12th	23.2	(21.3- 25.1)

Condom Usage

Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse

National Survey

Survey Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1990	-	- - -)
1991	46.2	(43.1- 49.3)
1993	52.8	(50.1- 55.5)
1995	54.4	(51.0- 57.8)
1997	56.8	(55.2- 58.4)

Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse

National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Total	56.8	(55.2- 58.4)
9th	58.8	(53.2- 64.4)
10th	58.9	(55.3- 62.5)
11th	60.1	(54.9- 65.3)
12th	52.4	(48.9- 55.9)

* Missing values indicate that data are not available.

Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse

National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent
Total	56.8
White	55.8
Black	64.0
Hispanic	48.3
Other	57.0

Alcohol Use

Percentage of students who had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row on 1 or more of the past 30 days

National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Total	33.4	(31.3- 35.5)
9th	25.7	(21.7- 29.7)
10th	29.9	(26.2- 33.6)
11th	37.5	(34.6- 40.4)
12th	39.3	(34.7- 43.9)

Percentage of students who had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row on 1 or more of the past 30 days

National Survey

Survey Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1990	-	(- - -)
1991	31.3	(28.0- 34.6)
1993	30.0	(28.1- 31.9)
1995	32.6	(29.6- 35.6)
1997	33.4	(31.3- 35.5)

- Missing values indicate that data are not available.

Drug Use

Percentage of students who used any other type of illegal drug during their life

National Survey

Survey Year	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
1990	-	(- - -)
1991	15.6	(13.1- 18.1)
1993	16.3	(14.3- 18.3)
1995	16.0	(14.2- 17.8)
1997	17.0	(15.0- 19.0)

* Missing values indicate that data are not available.

Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body 1 or more times during their life

National Survey 1997 (Weighted)

	Percent	95% Confidence Interval
Total	2.1	(1.6- 2.6)
9th	3.0	(1.2- 4.8)
10th	2.5	(1.2- 3.8)
11th	1.6	(0.9- 2.3)
12th	1.5	(0.7- 2.3)

MMWR
Weekly

September 18, 1998 / 47(36);749-752

Trends in Sexual Risk Behaviors Among High School Students -- United States, 1991-1997

Each year, approximately three million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) occur among teenagers (1), and approximately one million become pregnant (2). Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is the sixth leading cause of death among persons aged 15-24 years in the United States (3). Unprotected sexual intercourse and multiple sex partners place young persons at risk for HIV infection, other STDs, and pregnancy. To determine trends in sexual risk behaviors among high school students, CDC analyzed data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) for the years 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1997. This report summarizes the results of this analysis, which indicate that, from 1991 to 1997, the percentage of U.S. high school students who had ever had sexual intercourse decreased, and the prevalence of condom use among currently sexually active students increased.

The YRBS, a component of CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, measures the prevalence of health-risk behaviors among adolescents through representative national, state, and local surveys conducted biennially. The 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1997 national surveys used independent, three-stage cluster sampling to obtain representative cross-sectional samples of students in grades 9-12 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1997, the sample sizes were 12,272, 16,296, 10,904, and 16,262, respectively; school response rates were 75%, 78%, 70%, and 79%, respectively; student response rates were 90%, 90%, 86%, and 87%, respectively; and overall response rates were 68%, 70%, 60%, and 69%, respectively.

For each of the four cross-sectional surveys, students completed a self-administered questionnaire that included questions about sexual intercourse, number of sex partners, and condom use. The wording of these questions was identical in each biennial survey. Sexual experience was defined as ever having had sexual intercourse, multiple sex partners as having had four or more sex partners during one's lifetime, current sexual activity as having had sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey, and condom use as having used a condom at last sexual intercourse among currently sexually active students. Data are presented only for non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic students because the numbers of students from other racial/ethnic groups were too small for meaningful analysis.

Data were weighted to provide national estimates, and SUDAAN was used to calculate 95% confidence intervals and to conduct trend analyses. The relative percent change in behavior from 1991 to 1997 was calculated as the 1997 prevalence minus the 1991 prevalence divided by the 1991 prevalence and multiplied by 100. Secular trends were analyzed by using logistic regression analyses that controlled for sex, grade, and race/ethnicity and simultaneously assessed linear, higher order (i.e., quadratic and cubic), and overall time effects. Additional logistic regression models included significant time effects and their interactions with sex, grade, and race/ethnicity. For interactions that were significant (p less than 0.05), posthoc analyses were used to examine subgroup differences.

Compared with 1991, the prevalence of sexual experience in 1997 decreased 11%. Logistic regression analysis indicated a significant linear decrease overall and among male students and white and black students (p less than or equal to 0.01; [Table 1](#)). Among male students, sexual experience decreased 15% (from 57.4% to 48.8%); sexual experience among female students did not show a significant linear decrease. Sexual experience decreased 13% (from 50.0% to 43.6%) among white students and 11% (from 81.4% to 72.6%) among black students; sexual experience among Hispanic students did not show a significant linear decrease.

The prevalence of multiple sex partners decreased significantly overall (14%) (from 18.7% to 16.0%) and among male students (p less than 0.01; [Table 1](#)). The prevalence of multiple sex partners among male students decreased 25% (from 23.4% to 17.6%); multiple sex partners among female students did not show a significant linear decrease. The overall trend did not differ among grade or racial/ethnic subgroups.

The proportion of students who reported current sexual activity did not change significantly over time. Among currently sexually active students, condom use increased 23%, a significant linear increase (p less than or equal to 0.001; [Table 1](#)). The overall trend in condom use did not differ among sex, grade, or racial/ethnic subgroups.

Reported by: Div of Adolescent and School Health and Div of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Div of HIV/AIDS Prevention-Intervention, Research, and Support, Div of HIV/AIDS Prevention-Surveillance and Epidemiology, and Div of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC.

Editorial Note

Editorial Note: The findings in this report indicate that fewer high school students are engaging in behaviors that place them at risk for HIV infection, other STDs, and pregnancy. The decrease in sexual experience represents a reversal of the increasing trend in sexual intercourse rates among adolescents that occurred during the 1970s and 1980s (4).

These survey findings are consistent with other national data that have shown stable rates of sexual experience and increasing use of condoms among adolescents during the 1990s (4,5). These behavioral changes also are consistent with recent reports describing national decreases in related health outcomes among adolescents. During 1993-1996, gonorrhea rates decreased 35% among males and 11% among females aged 15-19 years (6). During 1992-1995, pregnancy rates among females aged 15-19 years declined in all 43 states with available data (7). The decrease in sexual risk behaviors among high school students during 1991-1997 also corresponds to an increase in the percentage of high school students who received HIV/AIDS education in school (from 83.3% in 1991 to 91.5% in 1997) (CDC, unpublished data, 1998).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, these data apply only to adolescents who attend high school. In 1996, 5% of persons aged 14-17 years were not enrolled in school (8). These adolescents are more likely to be sexually experienced and to have had multiple sex partners than those adolescents who are enrolled in school (9). Second, the extent of underreporting or overreporting cannot be determined, although the survey questions demonstrate good test-retest reliability (10). Finally, the survey provides no information on socioeconomic status and other variables that might explain subgroup differences.

The decreases in sexual risk behaviors and the corresponding improvements in reproductive health outcomes among adolescents are the result of broad efforts by parents and families; schools; community-based organizations; the religious community; the media; federal, state, and local government agencies; and adolescents. The dual approach of delaying first intercourse among all adolescents and increasing condom use among those who are sexually active has succeeded in reducing overall risk through improvements in both behaviors. Despite these findings, decreases in sexual experience and multiple sex partners were not found among all subgroups of students, and the percentage of currently sexually active students remained stable. Many adolescents remain at risk for HIV, other STDs, and unintended pregnancy. Expanded efforts are required of families, schools, and other social institutions that affect adolescents to achieve continued reductions in risk.

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Table_1

Note: To print large tables and graphs users may have to change their printer settings to landscape and use a small font size.

TABLE 1. Percentage of high school students who reported sexual risk behaviors, by sex, grade, race/ethnicity, and survey year -- United States, Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997

	Survey year	Ever had sexual intercourse		Four or more sex partners during lifetime		Currently sexually active*		Condom use during last sexual intercourse+	
		%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Sex									
Male	1991	57.4	(+/-4.1)	23.4	(+/-3.0)	36.8	(+/-3.4)	54.5	(+/- 3.8)
	1993	55.6	(+/-3.5)	22.3	(+/-2.7)	37.5	(+/-3.0)	59.2	(+/- 3.8)
	1995	54.0	(+/-4.7)	20.9	(+/-2.6)	35.5	(+/-3.5)	60.5	(+/- 4.3)
	1997	48.8	(+/-3.4)	17.6	(+/-1.5)	33.4	(+/-2.6)	62.5	(+/- 2.8)
Female	1991	50.8	(+/-4.0)	13.8	(+/-1.8)	38.2	(+/-3.4)	38.0	(+/- 4.3)
	1993	50.2	(+/-2.5)	15.0	(+/-1.9)	37.5	(+/-1.8)	46.0	(+/- 2.8)
	1995	52.1	(+/-5.0)	14.4	(+/-3.5)	40.4	(+/-4.2)	48.6	(+/- 5.2)
	1997	47.7	(+/-3.7)	14.1	(+/-2.0)	36.5	(+/-2.7)	50.8	(+/- 3.0)
Grade									
9	1991	39.0	(+/-5.0)	12.5	(+/-2.9)	22.4	(+/-3.9)	53.3	(+/- 6.2)
	1993	37.7	(+/-4.2)	10.9	(+/-2.0)	24.8	(+/-3.2)	61.6	(+/- 5.7)
	1995	36.9	(+/-5.9)	12.9	(+/-3.0)	23.6	(+/-4.0)	62.9	(+/- 5.5)
	1997	38.0	(+/-3.8)	12.2	(+/-2.5)	24.2	(+/-3.3)	58.8	(+/- 5.6)
10	1991	48.2	(+/-5.7)	15.1	(+/-2.8)	33.2	(+/-4.6)	46.3	(+/- 4.7)
	1993	46.1	(+/-3.6)	15.9	(+/-2.0)	30.1	(+/-3.0)	54.7	(+/- 4.5)
	1995	48.0	(+/-5.1)	15.6	(+/-2.0)	33.7	(+/-3.1)	59.7	(+/- 4.6)
	1997	42.5	(+/-4.3)	13.8	(+/-2.7)	29.2	(+/-2.9)	58.9	(+/- 3.6)
11	1991	62.4	(+/-3.2)	22.1	(+/-3.6)	43.3	(+/-3.6)	48.7	(+/- 5.8)
	1993	57.5	(+/-3.5)	19.9	(+/-3.1)	40.0	(+/-3.6)	55.3	(+/- 3.0)
	1995	58.6	(+/-5.0)	19.0	(+/-3.7)	42.4	(+/-4.4)	52.3	(+/- 6.2)
	1997	49.7	(+/-5.2)	16.7	(+/-2.9)	37.8	(+/-4.8)	60.1	(+/- 5.2)
12	1991	66.7	(+/-4.4)	25.0	(+/-4.0)	50.6	(+/-4.5)	41.4	(+/- 3.6)
	1993	68.3	(+/-4.6)	27.0	(+/-3.6)	53.0	(+/-3.9)	46.5	(+/- 4.0)
	1995	66.4	(+/-4.0)	22.9	(+/-3.5)	49.7	(+/-3.9)	49.5	(+/- 4.4)
	1997	60.9	(+/-6.5)	20.6	(+/-3.5)	46.0	(+/-5.0)	52.4	(+/- 3.5)
Race/Ethnicity @									
Non-Hispanic white	1991	50.0	(+/-3.2)	14.7	(+/-1.8)	33.9	(+/-2.8)	46.5	(+/- 4.6)
	1993	48.4	(+/-2.8)	14.3	(+/-2.1)	34.0	(+/-2.1)	52.3	(+/- 3.9)
	1995	48.9	(+/-5.0)	14.2	(+/-2.4)	34.8	(+/-3.9)	52.5	(+/- 4.0)
	1997	43.6	(+/-4.2)	11.6	(+/-1.5)	32.0	(+/-3.1)	55.8	(+/- 2.0)
Non-Hispanic black	1991	81.4	(+/-3.2)	43.1	(+/-3.5)	59.3	(+/-3.8)	48.0	(+/- 3.8)
	1993	79.7	(+/-3.2)	42.7	(+/-3.8)	59.1	(+/-4.4)	56.5	(+/- 3.8)
	1995	73.4	(+/-4.5)	35.6	(+/-4.4)	54.2	(+/-4.7)	66.1	(+/- 4.8)
	1997	72.6	(+/-2.8)	38.5	(+/-3.6)	53.6	(+/-3.2)	64.0	(+/- 2.8)
Hispanic	1991	53.1	(+/-3.5)	16.8	(+/-2.6)	37.0	(+/-3.6)	37.4	(+/- 6.2)
	1993	56.0	(+/-4.1)	18.6	(+/-3.1)	39.4	(+/-3.7)	46.1	(+/- 4.4)
	1995	57.6	(+/-8.6)	17.6	(+/-3.7)	39.3	(+/-7.1)	44.4	(+/-11.1)
	1997	52.2	(+/-3.6)	15.5	(+/-2.4)	35.4	(+/-3.9)	48.3	(+/- 5.6)
Total	1991	54.1	(+/-3.5)	18.7	(+/-2.1)	37.4	(+/-3.1)	46.2	(+/- 3.3)
	1993	53.0	(+/-2.7)	18.7	(+/-2.0)	37.5	(+/-2.1)	52.8	(+/- 2.7)
	1995	53.1	(+/-4.5)	17.8	(+/-2.6)	37.9	(+/-3.4)	54.4	(+/- 3.5)
	1997	48.4	(+/-3.1)	16.0	(+/-1.4)	34.8	(+/-2.2)	56.8	(+/- 1.6)

* Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey.

+ Among currently sexually active students.

@ Confidence interval.

@ Numbers of students in other racial/ethnic groups were too small for meaningful analysis.

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U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services



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CDC
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Summaries

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 1995

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