



Aug 2011

Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005-2009: Motor Vehicle-related Behaviors Miami-Dade County High School Students

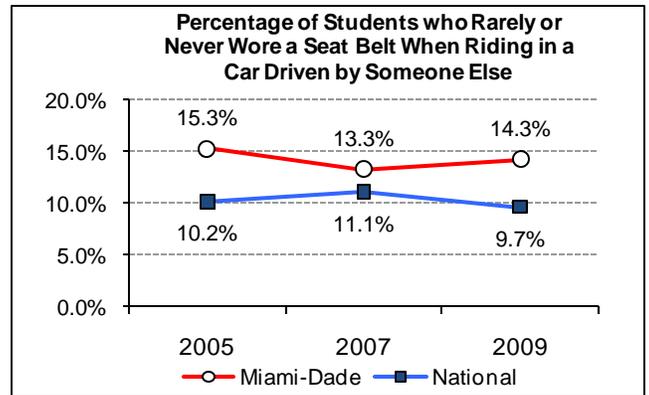
Miami-Dade County Injury Facts

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to monitor health-risk behaviors known to be related to injury and social problems of America's youth. The survey is conducted every other year at the national, state and local levels and provides information about the prevalence of selected health-risk behaviors among youth. Locally, the YRBS is administered by the Office of Program Evaluation at Miami-Dade County Public Schools. This report summarizes the results for behaviors when riding in a motor vehicle among high school students (grades 9-12) for the surveys administered in 2005, 2007 and 2009.

Comparison of Miami-Dade County with National Results

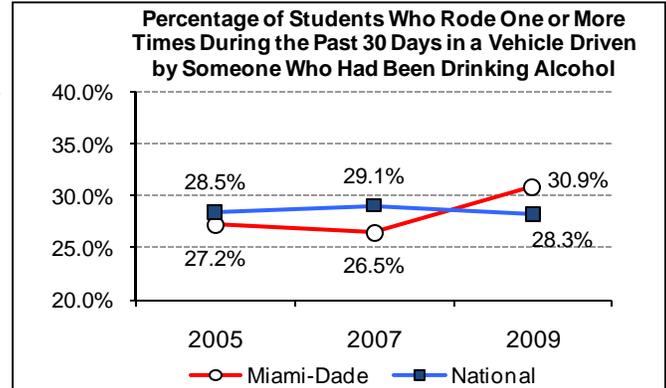
Percentage of Students who Rarely Wore Seat Belts When Riding in a Car Driven by Someone Else

- Miami-Dade high school students had higher rates of riding unrestrained in a vehicle than the US for all three years.
- The 2009 rate for Miami-Dade (14.3%) was significantly higher than the US rate (9.7%).



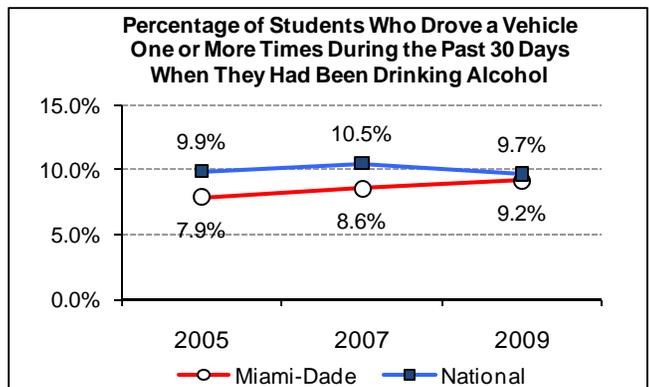
Percentage of Students Who Had Ridden in a Vehicle Driven by Someone Else Who Had Been Drinking in the Past 30 Days

- In 2009, nearly 1 in 3 county high school students reported riding with a driver who had been drinking within the past month.
- The county's rate increase between 2008 (26.5%) and 2009 (30.9%) was significant.



Percentage of Students who Drove a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

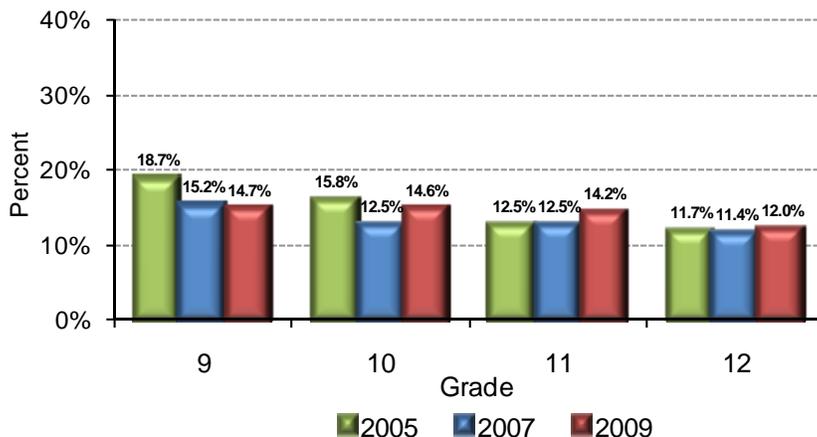
- The percentage of high school students who reported drinking and driving in the past month ranged between 8-9% (1 in 11 drivers) over the 3 surveys.



Percentage of Miami-Dade High School Students who Rarely Wore Seat Belts When Riding in a Car Driven by Someone Else

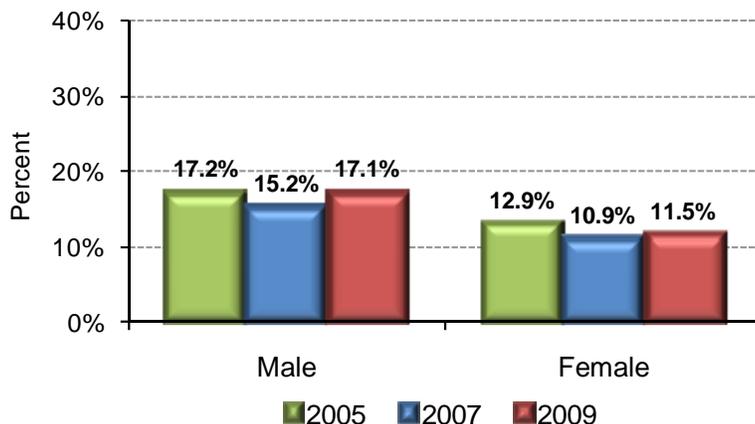
Grade Level

- Over the three surveys, riding in a vehicle without wearing a seat belt declined for 9th graders but remained essentially unchanged for the other 3 grades.



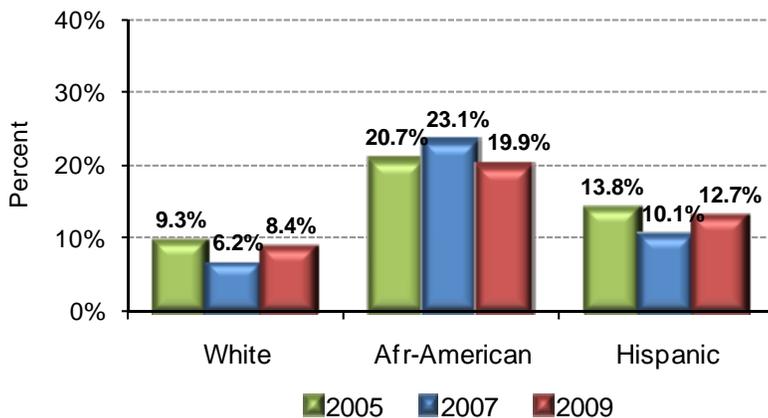
Gender

- Male high school students were significantly more likely than females to ride unrestrained in a vehicle each year of the survey.



Race & Ethnicity

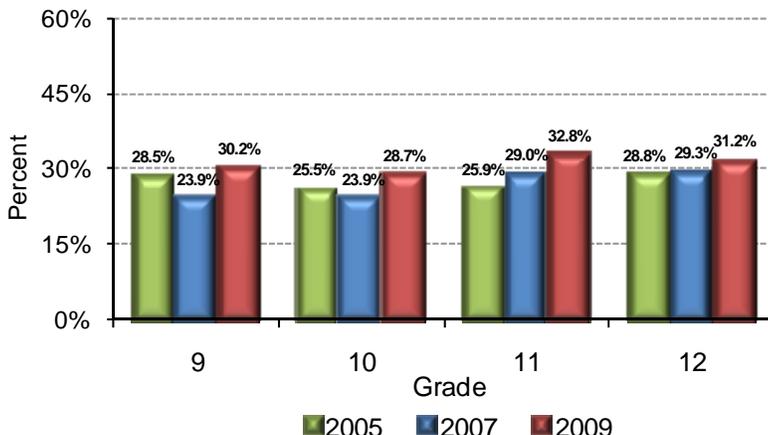
- One in five African-American high school students reported they rarely wear seat belts.
- In 2009, the percent of unrestrained riders was significantly greater for African-American (19.9%) than white (8.4%) or Hispanic (12.7%) students.



Percentage of Miami-Dade High School Students Who Had Ridden in a Vehicle Driven by Someone Else Who Had Been Drinking in the Past 30 Days

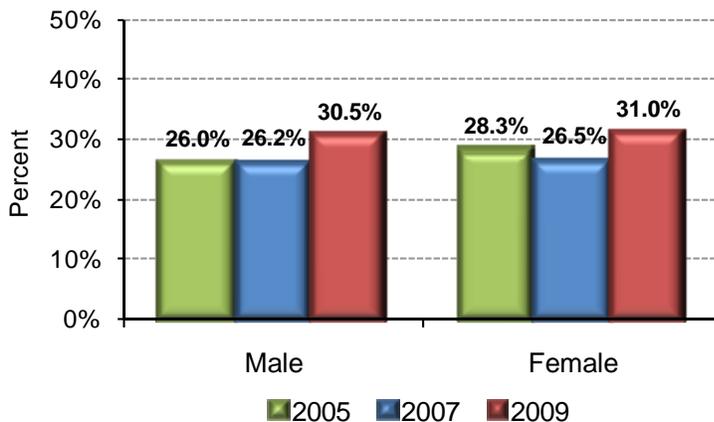
Grade Level

- There was little difference between grade levels regarding the percentage who rode in a vehicle with someone who had been drinking.



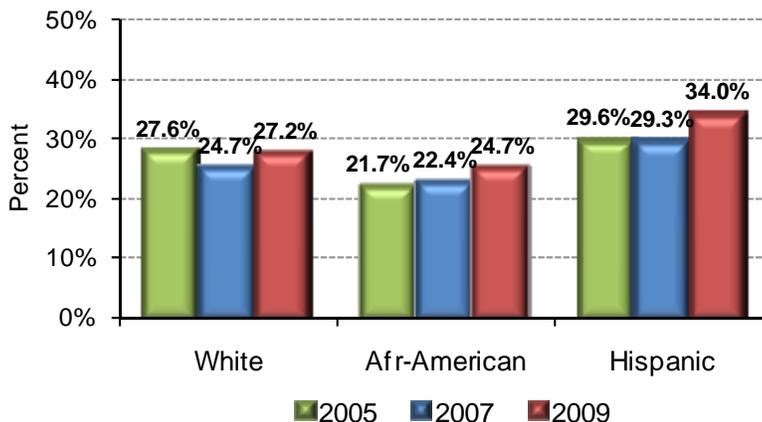
Gender

- Females were just as likely as males to report riding with someone who had been drinking in the past month.



Race & Ethnicity

- In 2009, 1 in 3 Hispanic students reported they rode in a vehicle with someone who had been drinking in the past month compared to 24.7% for African-Americans (statistically significant) and 27.2% for whites (not significant).



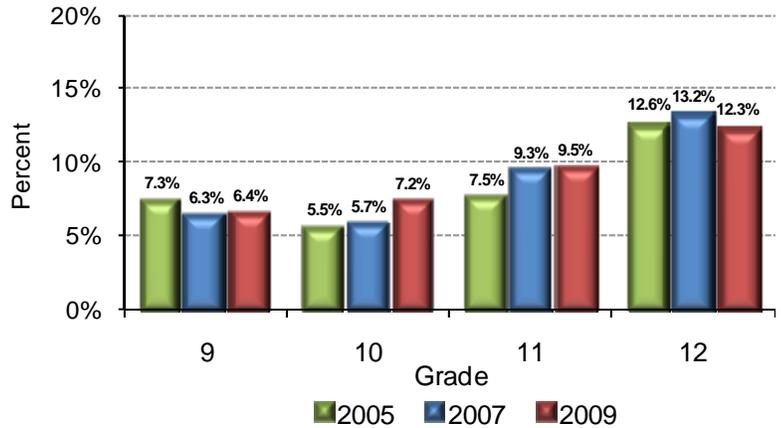
How the YRBS was Administered

The Office of Program Evaluation, Miami-Dade County Public Schools (MDCPS) administers a high school (grades 9-12) and middle school (grades 6-8) version of the YRBS every other year. Classes of students were randomly selected from all 43 county senior high schools. Students completed the questionnaires voluntarily and anonymously. The behaviors monitored by the YRBS fall into seven categories: behaviors resulting in unintentional and intentional injury, tobacco use, alcohol use, drug use, sexual behaviors, dietary behaviors, physical activity. More information on the YRBS report can be found at <http://oer.dadeschools.net>

Percentage of Miami-Dade High School Students who Drove a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

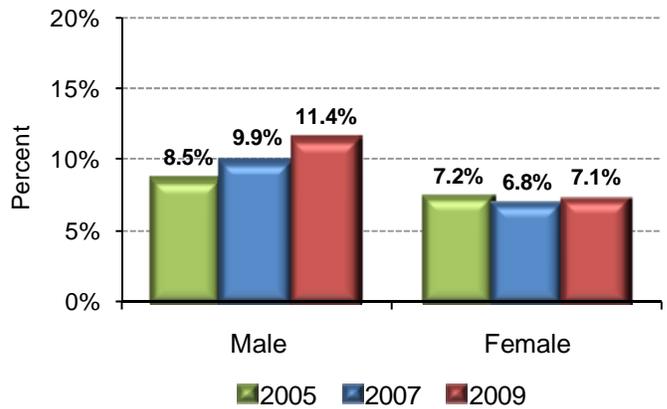
Grade Level

- As expected, the percentage of students who reported drinking and driving increased as children aged.
- Seniors were most at-risk, with approximately 1 in 8 students admitting to drinking and driving over the three surveys.



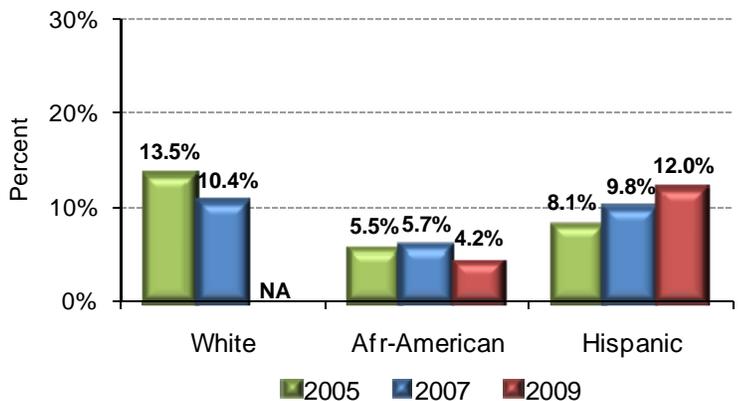
Gender

- The 2009, males (11.4%) were significantly more likely than females (7.1%) to drink and drive.
- The increase in males who reported drinking and driving between 2005 (8.5%) and 2009 (11.4%) was not statistically significant.



Race & Ethnicity

- Hispanic students had a significantly greater rate of drinking and driving between 2005 (8.1%) and 2009 (12.0%).
- African-American students were least likely to drink and drive.
- The 2009 percentage for white students was not reported.



Produced by the Miami-Dade County Injury Surveillance System

Data Sources: Office of Program Evaluation, Miami-Dade County Public Schools

CDC Youth Online: High School YRBS

Available at URL: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App>

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