

2013 Ohio Youth Risk Behavior Survey



Injury and Violence

Injury and Violence

The three leading causes of death for ages 15-24 in 2010 were unintentional injury, homicide and suicide.¹ More than half of the unintentional injuries were motor vehicle deaths. The crash rate for teenagers ages 16 to 19 years old is almost three times higher than drivers over 20 years old.² Driving while intoxicated, not wearing a seatbelt and using cellular devices are all factors in the disproportionately high numbers of adolescent motor vehicle deaths. There have been positive trends in Ohio regarding injury and violence, yet in 2013, 46 percent of Ohio high school students that drive reported they have texted or emailed while driving during the past 30 days.

Healthy People's 2020 ten year health objectives include topics relevant to YRBS topics, aimed at improving the health of adolescents in the United States.³ One objective that addresses Injury and Violence Prevention (IVP) in adolescents specifically is presented below:

IVP-34: Reduce physical fighting among adolescents to 28.4 percent

- In 2013, 19.8 percent of Ohio high school students reported being in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months.

In Ohio, recent trends (2003-2013) regarding motor vehicle safety indicate:

- Prevalence rates in high school students who never or rarely wear a seatbelt while riding in a car with someone else decreased.
- Prevalence rates for high school students who reported riding in a car with someone who had been drinking alcohol decreased.
- Prevalence rates for students who were in a physical fight, both on and off school grounds during the past year decreased.
- Prevalence rates for students who reported bringing a weapon to school during the past 30 days have remained steady.

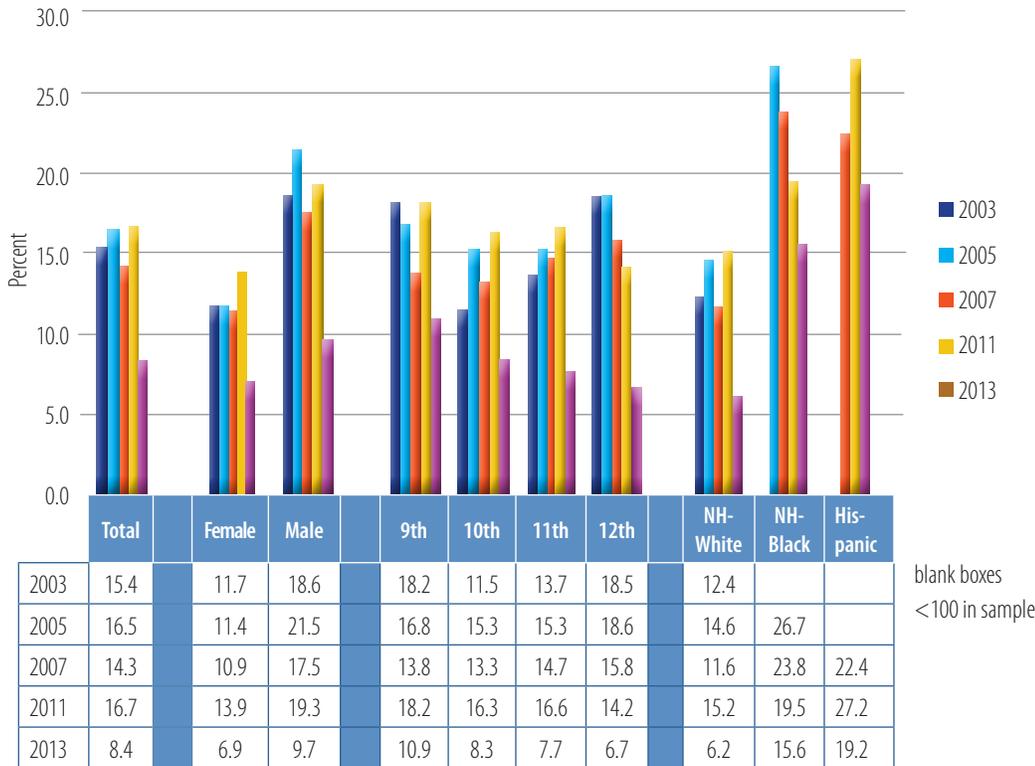
The charts on the following pages represent the past ten years of YRBS data.^{abc}

^a2009 data are not included in tables because the limited response rate did not produce a weighted sample.

^bTrend data based on trend analysis using logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

^cComparisons among groups in 2013 data were not tested for significance, but determined by comparing confidence intervals.

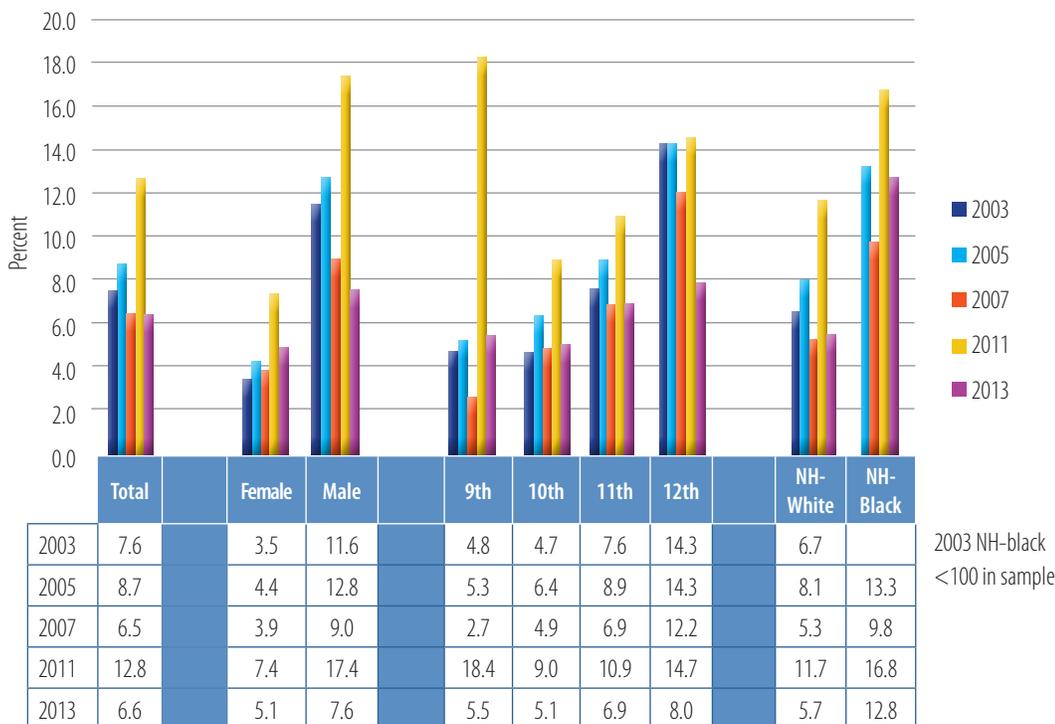
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, Ohio 2003-2013



"How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?"

- From 2003-2013, the amount of students who never or rarely wore a seatbelt while riding in a car with someone else **decreased significantly**.
- There were no differences by gender or grade level for wearing a seat belt while riding in a car driven by someone else.
- When compared to non-Hispanic white students, non-Hispanic black students were 2.5 times more likely to never or rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

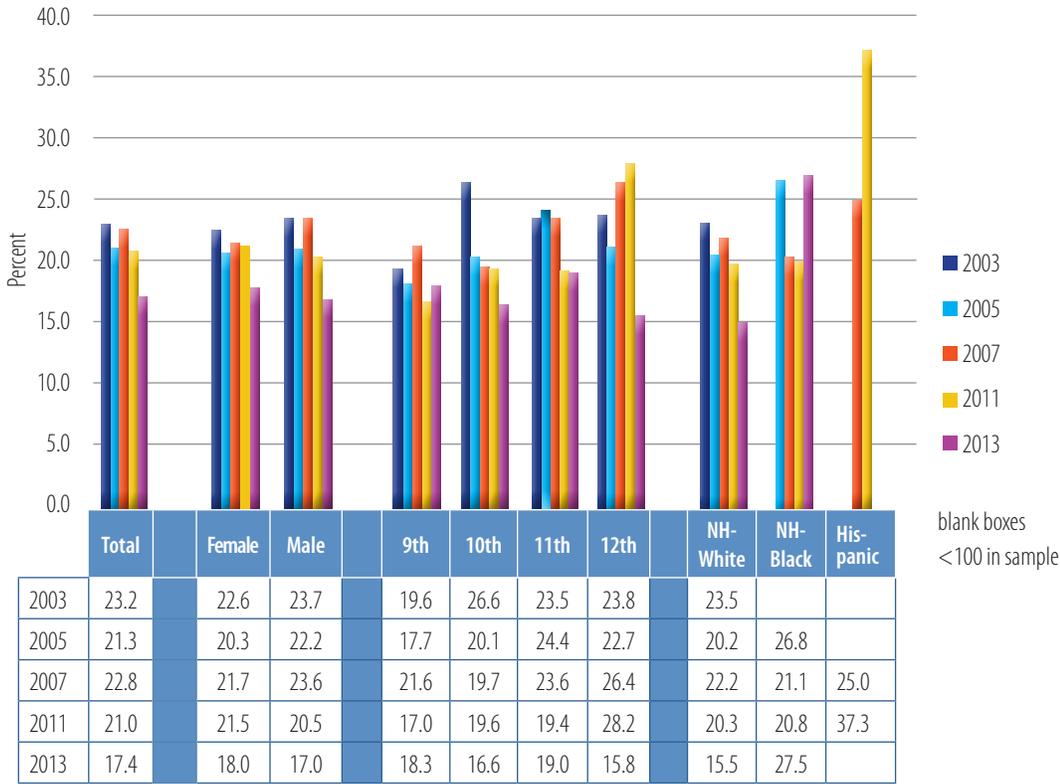
Among students who drive a car, the percentage who never or rarely wear a seat belt when driving, Ohio 2003-2013



"How often do you wear a seat belt when driving a car?"

- From 2003 to 2013, there was **no significant change** in the percentage of students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving.
- There were no differences by grade level, gender or race for students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when driving.

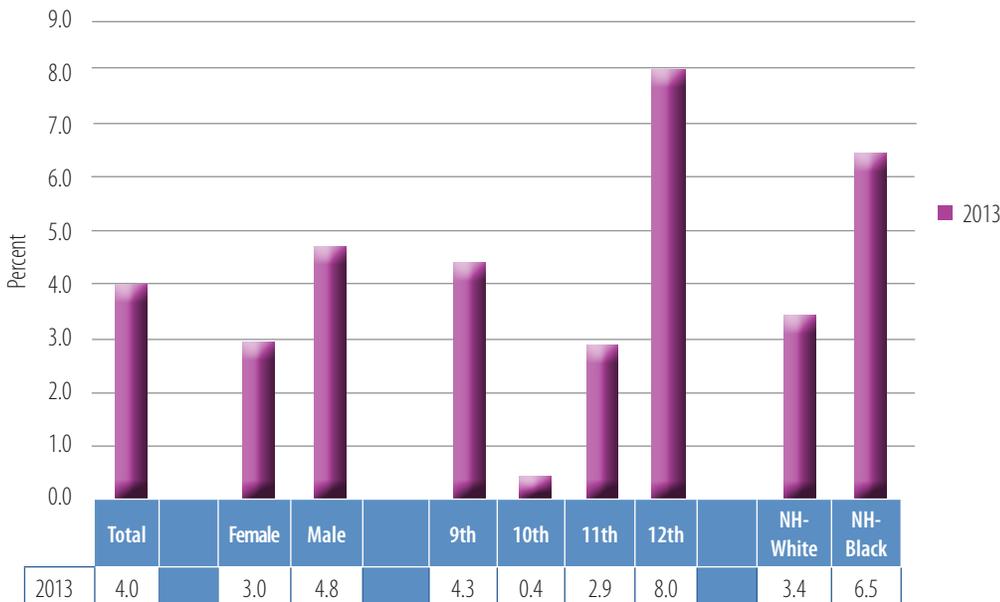
Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, Ohio 2003-2013



“During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?”

- From 2003-2013, the percentage of students who rode with someone who had been drinking alcohol **decreased significantly**.
- When compared to non-Hispanic white students, non-Hispanic black students were 1.8 times more likely to ride in a car with someone who had been drinking alcohol.
- There were no differences by gender or grade level.

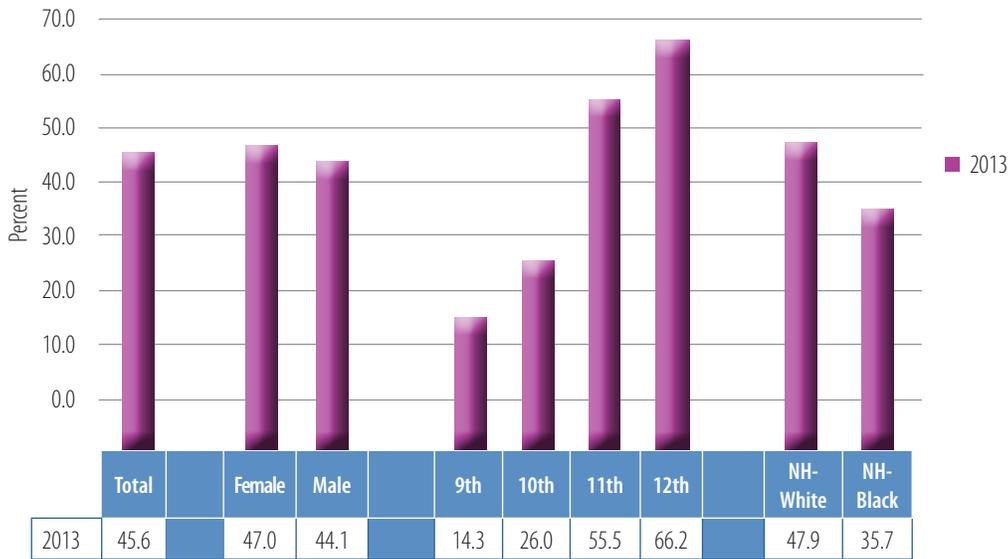
Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, the percentage who drove when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days, Ohio 2003-2013



“During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?”

- 12th graders were more likely than 10th (20 times) and 11th (2.8 times) to drive a car after drinking alcohol.
- There were no differences by gender or race for students who reported driving after drinking alcohol.

Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, the percentage who texted or emailed while driving on one or more of the past 30 days, Ohio 2013



“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or email while driving a car or other vehicle?”

- There were no differences by gender or race
- 10th, 11th and 12th grade students were all more likely than 9th grade students (1.8 times, 3.9 times, and 4.6 times) to text or email while driving.
- 11th and 12th grade students were 2.1 times and 2.5 times more likely than 10th graders to text or email while driving.

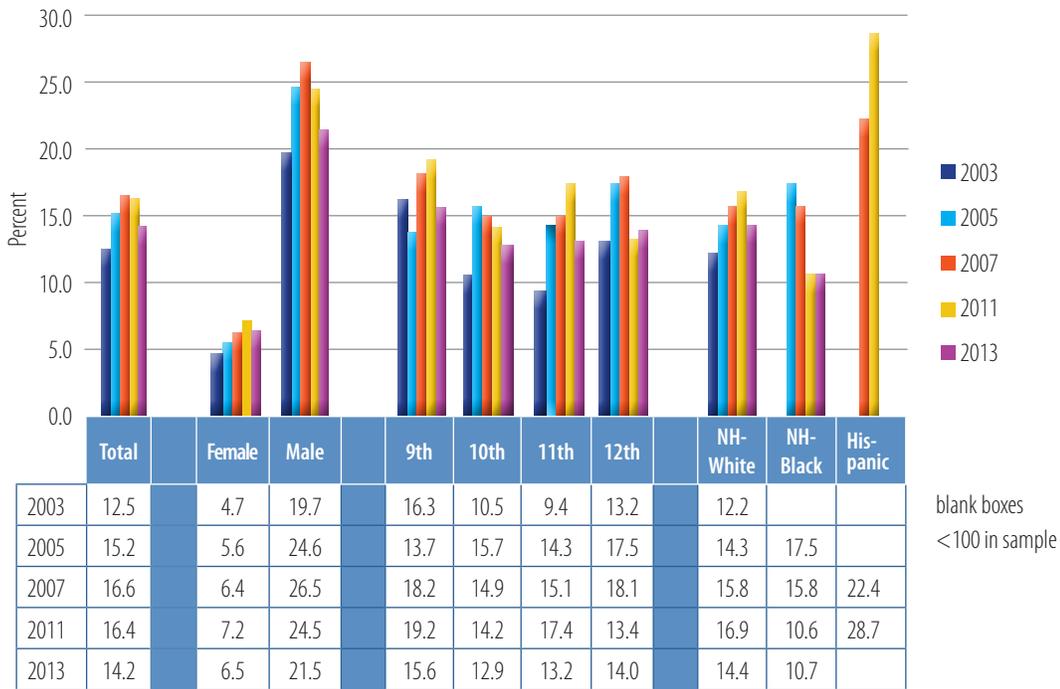
Percentage of students who suffered a blow to the head while playing with a sports team which caused them to get knocked out, have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches or “pressure” in the head, or nausea or vomiting during the past 12 months, Ohio 2013



“During the past 12 months, did you suffer a blow or jolt to your head while playing with a sports team (either during a game or during practice) which caused you to get “knocked out,” have memory problems, double or blurry vision, headaches or “pressure” in the head, or nausea or vomiting?”

- Male students were 1.8 times more likely to suffer a blow to the head than female students.
- There were no differences by race or grade level.

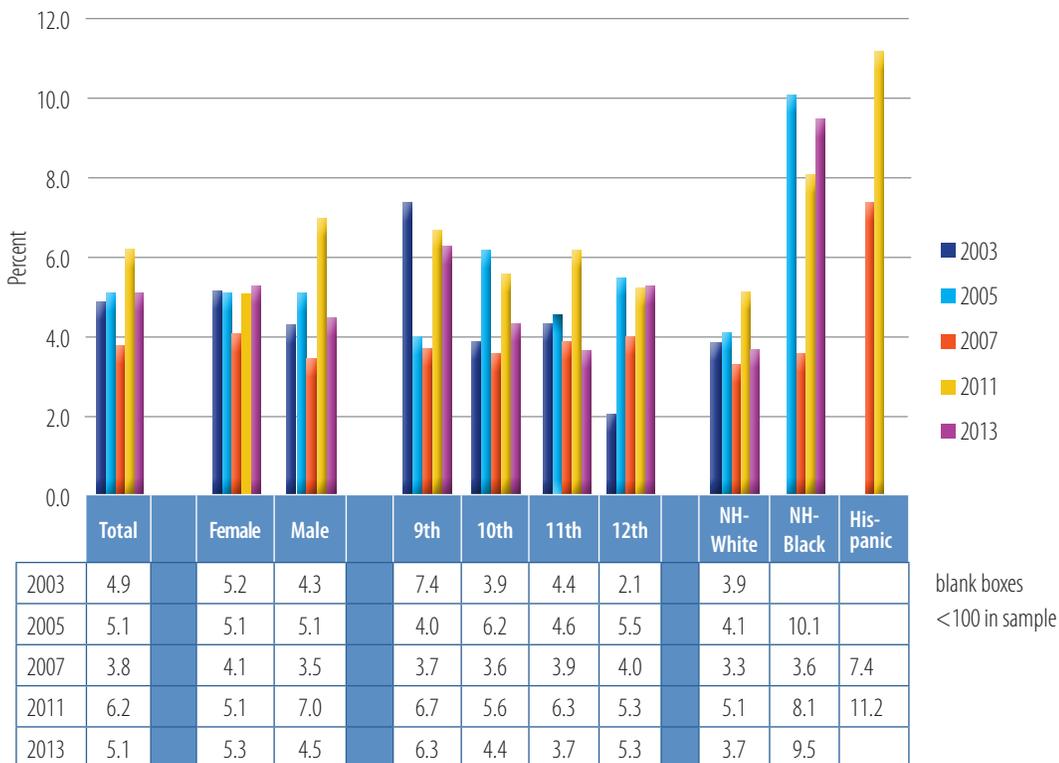
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, Ohio 2003-2013



“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club?”

- From 2003 to 2013, there was **no significant change** in the percentage of students who reported carrying a weapon in the past 30 days.
- When compared to female students, male students were 3.3 times more likely to report carrying a weapon.
- There were no differences by grade level or race for carrying a weapon.

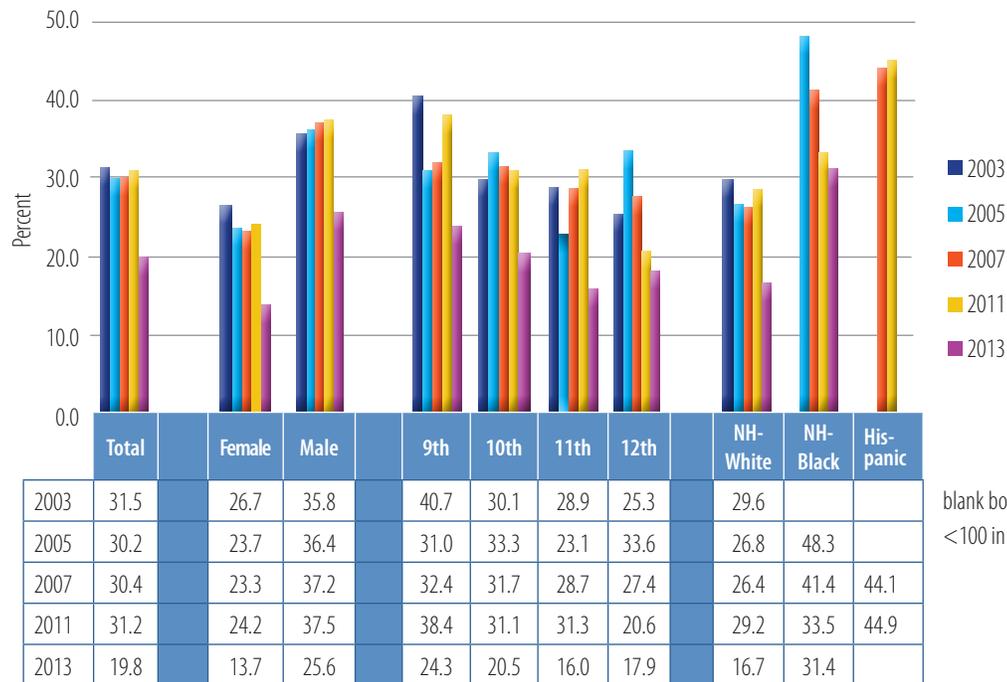
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to school, Ohio 2003-2013



“During the past 30 days, how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to and from school?”

- There was **no significant change** from 2003 to 2013 in the percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe.
- When compared to non-Hispanic white students, non-Hispanic black students were 2.6 times more likely to not attend school due to safety concerns.
- There were no differences by grade level or gender.

Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, Ohio 2003-2013

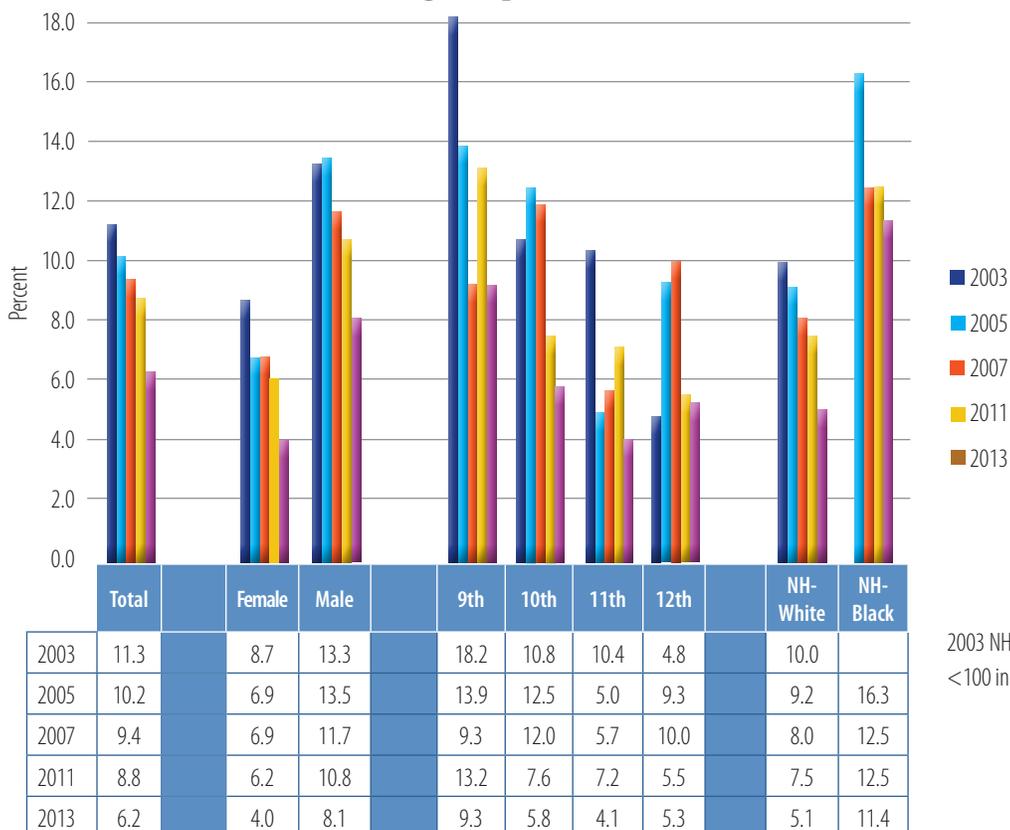


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"During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?"

- From 2003 to 2013, there was a **significant decrease** in the percentage of students who reported they were in a physical fight in the past year.
- When compared to female students, male students were 1.9 times more likely to engage in a physical fight.
- There was no difference by grade level.

Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, Ohio 2003-2013



2003 NH-black
<100 in sample

"During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?"

- There was a **significant decrease** from 2003 to 2013 in the percentage of students who reported fighting on school grounds.
- 9th graders were 2.3 times more likely than 11th graders to fight on school grounds.
- There were no differences by race or gender in getting into a physical fight on school grounds.

Percentage of students whose boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose during the past 12 months, Ohio 2003-2013



“During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose?”

- From 2003-2013, there was **no significant change** in the percentage of students that were hit, slapped or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend.
- When compared to non-Hispanic white students, non-Hispanic black students were two times more likely to have been hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend.
- There were no differences by grade level or gender for students who have been hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend.

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Percentage of students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, Ohio 2003-2013

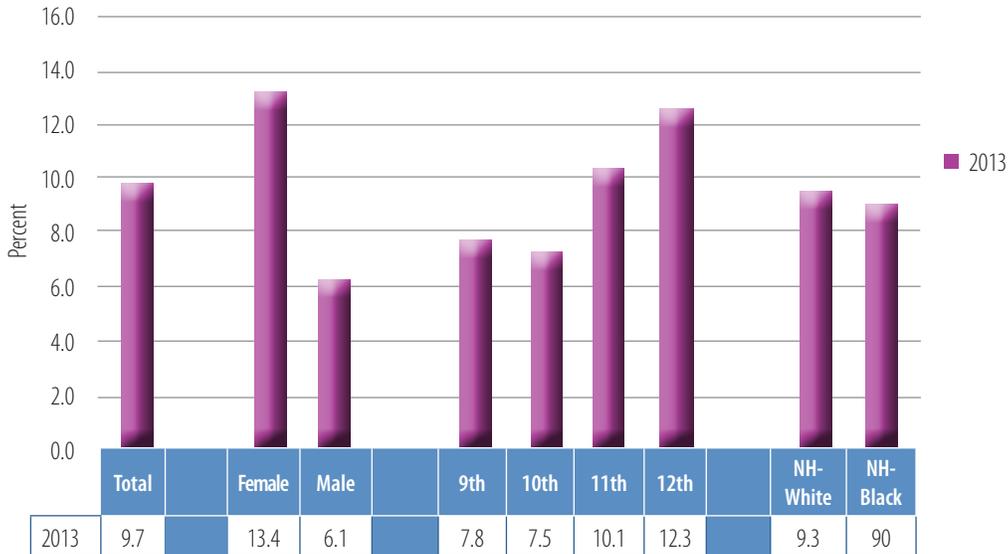


“Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?”

- From 2003 to 2013, there was **no significant change** in the percentage of students who reported ever being forced to have sexual intercourse.
- When compared to male students, female students were 2.6 times more likely to have been forced into sexual intercourse.
- There were no differences by grade level or race.

2003 NH-black
<100 in sample

Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who had been forced by someone they were dating to do sexual things that they did not want to one or more times during the past 12 months, Ohio 2013



“During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?”

- When compared to male students, female students were 2.2 times more likely to report being forced to do sexual acts by someone they were dating.
- There were no differences by grade level or race.

Percentage of students who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months, Ohio 2011-2013



“During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?”

- From 2011 to 2013, there was **no significant change** in the percentage of students being bullied on school property.
- 9th graders were 1.7 times more likely than 11th graders and 1.8 times more likely than 12th graders to be bullied.
- When compared to non-Hispanic black students, non-Hispanic white students were 2.3 times more likely to be bullied.
- There were no differences by gender in being bullied at school.

Percentage of students who have ever been bullied away from school property during the past 12 months, Ohio 2011-2013



“During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied away from school property?”

- From 2011 to 2013 there was **no significant change** in the percentage of students who were bullied away from school property.
- When compared to male students, female students were 2.1 times more likely to be bullied away from school property.
- When compared to non-Hispanic black students, non-Hispanic white students were 2.2 times more likely to be bullied away from school.
- There were no differences by grade level for students bullied away from school property.

Percentage of students who have ever been electronically bullied during the past 12 months, 2011-2013



“During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied?”

- From 2011 to 2013, there was **no significant difference** in the percentage of students who reported they were electronically bullied.
- When compared to male students, female students were 2.6 times more likely to be electronically bullied.
- When compared to non-Hispanic black students, non-Hispanic white students were 1.9 times more likely to be electronically bullied.
- There was no difference by grade level for being bullied electronically.

Conclusions

Texting while driving increases the risk of a crash by 23 percent.⁴ With motor vehicle crashes already causing more teen deaths than anything else, the staggering statistics around teens texting and driving are a serious health concern. In addition, those who report texting and driving are also more likely to engage in other types of risky behavior.⁴ In Ohio, 46 percent of teens who drive a car reported texting while driving during the past month. This number increases with age, and is highest for 12th graders, at 66 percent.

Violence in schools is an issue that continues to effect students across the United States. In Ohio, physical violence and weapon carrying appear to be on the decline. Contrasting the declines in violence is the prevalence of bullying, both at school, away from school and electronically. In Ohio, 21 percent of students report being bullied during the past year, while 15 percent report being bullied electronically. Electronic bullying has been shown to be more prevalent among females and LGBTQ victims and victimization is correlated with increased use of drugs and alcohol, increased sexual activity, depression, anger and anxiety.⁵ Bullying not only has immediate negative effects on an adolescent's life, but is shown to be associated with negative outcomes in adulthood, including health, financial and social.⁶

The primary findings for the Ohio YRBS indicate that approximately:

- One out of 10 high school students reports never or rarely wearing a seatbelt while riding in the car with someone else.
- Five out of 10 high school students who drive texted or emailed while driving within the past month.
- Two out of 10 high school students were in a physical fight during the past year.
- Two out of 10 high school students was bullied on school property during the past year.

References:

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3. Healthy People. (2013, March 8). *Injury and Violence Prevention*. Retrieved from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=24>
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6. Wolke, D., Copleand, W., Angold, A., & Costello, E.J. (2013, August 19). *Impact of Bullying in Childhood on Adult Health, Wealth, Crime and Social Outcomes*. *Psychological Science*, 24, 1958-1970. Doi: 10.1177/095679761348160. Retrieved from: http://www.brooklyn.cuny.edu/web/aca_centers_children/Wolke_-_Impact_of_Bullying_in_Childhood_on_Adult_Health_Wealth_Crime_and_Social_Outcomes.pdf

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