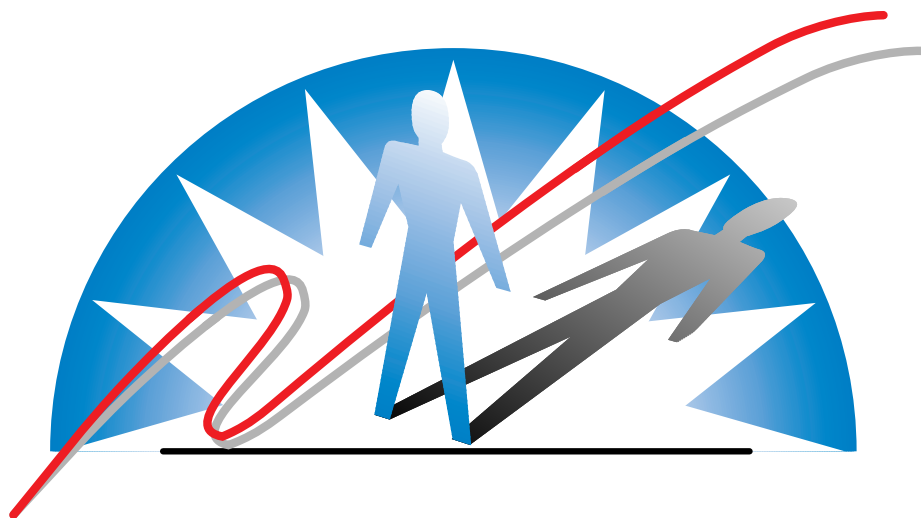


2005

Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey

**American Indian Students
in Urban Schools**



Montana Office of Public Instruction

MONTANA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY REPORT - 2005
FOR AMERICAN INDIAN STUDENTS IN URBAN SCHOOLS

**STATEWIDE ANALYSIS OF
SELECTED BEHAVIOR RISK FACTORS**

July 2005

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- the co-sponsors of the YRBS -- the Montana Board of Crime Control, the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, the Billings Area Indian Health Service, the Montana Department of Transportation, Healthy Mothers/Healthy Babies Montana Coalition, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana;
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Introduction



I. INTRODUCTION

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System is an epidemiologic surveillance system that was established by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to help monitor the prevalence of behaviors that not only influence youth health, but also put youth at risk for the most significant health and social problems that can occur during adolescence and adulthood. In the United States, 70.8 percent of all deaths among youth and young adults aged 10-24 years result from only four causes: motor-vehicle crashes (32.3 percent), other unintentional injuries (11.7 percent), homicides (15.1 percent), and suicides (11.7 percent). Substantial morbidity and social problems also result from the approximately 870,000 pregnancies that occur each year among females aged 15-19 years and the estimated 3 million cases of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) that occur each year among persons aged 10-19 years.

One out of every six cases (one of five in Montana) of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) that is diagnosed in the United States occurs among those who are aged 20 to 29 years old. Since the average incubation period between human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and AIDS diagnosis is ten years, a high proportion of those 20 to 29 year olds diagnosed with AIDS were infected as teenagers. HIV infection is now reported as the fifth leading cause of death among persons aged 15 to 24 years old.

Among adults aged 25 years or older, 62.9 percent of all deaths in the United States result from cardiovascular diseases (39.4 percent) and cancer (23.5 percent). Leading causes of morbidity and mortality among all age groups in the United States are related to the following: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; unhealthy dietary behaviors; physical inactivity; and overweight. Behaviors are frequently interrelated and often are established during youth and extend into adulthood. Mortality, morbidity, and social problems that teenagers encounter are largely related to a small number of negative behaviors such as drinking and driving and sexual intercourse at a young age. Tobacco use, excessive consumption of fats, and insufficient physical activity (behaviors formed during adolescence) are known to lead to diseases that are not manifest until adulthood. These behaviors and associated health problems are largely preventable.

In 1988, CDC initiated a process to identify and monitor important health behaviors among youth. The leading causes of mortality, morbidity, and social problems among youth were analyzed and behaviors contributing to these problems were identified and categorized into six risk areas: 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 inactivity; and 6) dietary behaviors.

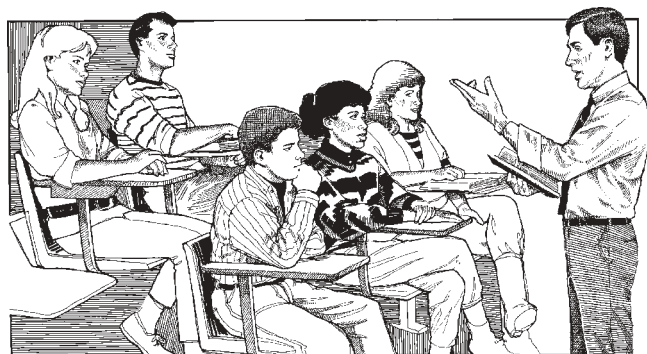
The purpose of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is to assist educators and health professionals in determining the prevalence of the aforementioned health-risk behaviors among youth. This report describes the results of the survey and the methods used to conduct the survey. The results will be used to focus the continuing development of statewide comprehensive health education and to reduce those health behaviors that place Montana youth at risk.

Survey results for each of the risk factors are presented in two parts:

1. an overview of the risk factor as it applies to Montana youth; and
2. highlights of the results of the 2005 YRBS for American Indian students in urban schools in bullet format.

Appendix A lists all survey questions and corresponding frequency distributions, while Appendix B contains graphs associated with the highlights presented in the text. Appendix C also contains charts of specific questions asked in the 2005 YRBS.

Survey Methods



II. SURVEY METHODS

DESCRIPTION OF YRBS

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed cooperatively by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 19 other federal agencies, and state and local departments of education to measure the extent to which adolescents engage in health risk behaviors. The 2005 survey instrument consisted of 90 questions which assessed the six priority health risk behaviors which result in the greatest amount of morbidity, mortality, and social problems among youth. These behaviors include behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and STDs, including HIV infection; physical inactivity; and unhealthy dietary behaviors.

SAMPLE SELECTION PROCESS

All public schools in Montana with students in grades 9 through 12 and in school districts that lie wholly outside the confines of a Montana Indian reservation were eligible to be selected for inclusion in the sample. School districts meeting this definition are termed “urban” schools; conversely, schools that lie wholly or partially within the confines of an Indian reservation or share a border with a reservation are termed “reservation” schools. A total of 384 American Indian students in urban schools in grades 9 through 12 participated in the 2005 Montana YRBS. The results presented in this report are based on the behavior and opinion of the participants in the sample; because the survey was not random it is not possible to use the results of the survey to draw conclusions about health-risk behaviors of all American Indian students in urban schools.

Superintendents of school districts were contacted during November 2004 to obtain approval to approach principals of randomly selected schools about the survey. Sufficient time was allowed to gain school board and/or parent approval, and to answer any questions about the survey. Each participating school submitted a list of second-period classes and a random set of these classes was selected and surveyed. In smaller schools, a census of students was attempted. Survey coordinators for each school were assigned by school administrators and packets of information, including instructions, survey booklets, and answer sheets, were mailed to each school during February 2005. Surveys were administered during second-period classes and returned to the Office of Public Instruction (OPI) for processing within one week of survey administration.

Teachers administering the survey to students were provided with detailed written instructions to ensure uniform survey administration across sites. To encourage accurate responses to sensitive questions, a strict protocol was implemented to **protect the privacy and confidentiality of all participating students**. Participation in the survey was voluntary. Students could decline to participate, turn in blank or incomplete survey forms, or stop completing the survey at any time. The protocols used in the YRBS ensure that participating

schools are not violating any federal laws protecting students' rights and privacy, including the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

SURVEY VALIDITY AND LIMITATIONS

The 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey for American Indian students in urban schools was not a random survey. It would not be valid to generalize the findings from this survey to all American Indian students in urban schools. It is only valid to attribute the results of this survey to the 384 students who reported their behaviors in response to the items in the questionnaire. In addition, respondents in self-reported surveys may have a tendency to underreport behaviors that are socially undesirable, unhealthy, or illegal (alcohol consumption, drug use, seat belt nonusage, etc.) and overreport behaviors which are socially desirable (amount of exercise, etc.).

Survey Results



III. SURVEY RESULTS

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE

Overview

Accidents and suicides are the leading causes of death among Montana youth aged 15 to 19 years old.

- The death rate for Montana teens aged 15 to 19, from accidents, homicide and suicide, was 81 per 100,000, compared to 51 per 100,000 nationally.¹
- In 2003, 65 percent of deaths among youth aged 15 to 19 years old in Montana were attributed to accidents. Seventy-one percent of these accidental deaths were due to motor vehicle crashes.²
- The second leading cause of death among Montana youth in 2003 was suicide, which accounted for 16 percent of all deaths.²

Obviously, controlling or lowering the death rate due to these two causes, which account for over three-fourths of all deaths among Montana youth, would not only preserve Montana's most important resource, but also increase the social and economic well-being of the state and its population.

Twenty questions were asked of participants in the survey regarding unintentional injuries and violence (see Appendix A). Unintentional injury and violence questions were related to personal safety, violence-related behaviors, and sad feelings and attempted suicide. Questions related to intentional and unintentional injuries were developed for middle and high school students throughout the United States and, consequently, some of the questions may not relate well to youth in Montana. In particular, many Montana students may carry firearms for hunting or predator control and report that they are carrying a weapon -- even onto school property. The purpose for carrying these weapons may not have any relationship to self-protection or aggressive behavior as the survey was attempting to measure. However, this situation should not lessen the importance of firearm safety. Each year, Montana youth place themselves at risk for accidental injury or death when carrying firearms. The issue addressed in this survey is the access to firearms by Montana youth.

Highlights of the survey related to unintentional injuries and violence

- In 2005, 23 percent of all American Indian students in urban schools who participated in the survey reported "Never or Rarely" wearing seat belts when riding in a car driven by someone else. Approximately 28 percent of the students reported wearing seat belts all the time (Figure 1, Appendix B).

- Approximately 38 percent of the respondents, within the 30 days prior to the survey, rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking. (Figure 1, Appendix B).
- In the past 12 months, 22 percent of the survey participants had seriously considered attempting suicide and 83 percent of those considering suicide had actually made a plan to attempt suicide. Sixteen percent of the students taking the survey reported that they had actually attempted suicide (Figure 1, Appendix B).
- During the past 12 months, 41 percent of survey respondents reported being in a physical fight. Approximately 24 percent had been in two or more fights within the past 12 months (Figure 1, Appendix B).
- In 2005, 33 percent of female American Indian students in urban schools reported "Always" wearing seat belts, compared to only 22 percent of the male students. (Figure 2, Appendix B).
- Of those American Indian students in urban schools riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking (38 percent), approximately 22 percent indicated that, within the 30 days prior to the survey, they had ridden six or more times in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking (Figure 3, Appendix B).
- About one in five (19 percent) of American Indian students in urban schools reported that, within the 30 days prior to the survey, they had driven a car after drinking alcohol (Figure 4, Appendix B).
- Of those students reporting that they had been driving and drinking (19 percent), approximately 16 percent reported drinking and driving six or more times in the 30 days prior to the survey (Figure 4, Appendix B).
- Male American Indian students in urban schools were more likely to have been involved in a physical fight than females (Figure 5, Appendix B).
- In the past year, 7 percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported having been injured in a physical fight (Figure 5, Appendix B).
- Female American Indian students in urban schools were more likely to consider and attempt suicide than males (Figure 6, Appendix B).
- In 2005, 14 percent of survey respondents reported that their boyfriend or girlfriend had hit, slapped, or physically hurt them on purpose. Fourteen percent had been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

TOBACCO USE

Overview

- In 2002, an estimated 21.2 percent of adult Montanans reported being current smokers.³
- Approximately one out of every five deaths in Montana can be attributed to tobacco use, as each year over 1,400 Montanans die prematurely from tobacco-related illnesses. The estimated annual cost of direct medical expenses related to smoking in Montana in 1998 was \$216 million.⁴
- Eighty percent of people who use tobacco start smoking or using smokeless tobacco before age 18, thus making nicotine addiction a disease that begins in childhood.⁵

Eleven questions were asked of Montana students regarding the use of tobacco (Appendix A). The questions related to frequency and use of both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco. In addition, several questions were asked about the use of tobacco products on school property.

Highlights of the survey related to tobacco use

- Sixty-nine percent of American Indian students in urban schools have tried smoking. Thirty-five percent smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the month prior to taking the survey (Figure 7, Appendix B).
- Twenty-four percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported that they smoked two or more cigarettes on the days they smoked (Figure 7, Appendix B).
- In 2005, 19 percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported using chewing tobacco. This figure was about the same level as it was in 2003 (Figure 7, Appendix B).
- Thirty-five percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported that they are current smokers, i.e., that they have smoked in the past 30 days. The rate in 2005 was slightly higher than that in 2003 (Figure 8, Appendix B).
- During the past 12 months, 60 percent of American Indian students in urban schools who smoked, indicated that they had tried to quit smoking cigarettes.
- Twenty-nine percent of the male American Indian students in urban schools reported having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the 30 days prior to the survey as compared to 10 percent of the females. In 2005, both the number of male students and the number of female students using chewing tobacco increased by two percentage points from the 2003 rate. (Figure 8, Appendix B).

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

Overview

Excessive alcohol consumption contributes to cirrhosis of the liver, motor vehicle and other accidents, suicides, homicides, and some types of cancer. Traffic accidents involving drinking historically have been and continue to be a major problem in Montana. Alcohol related crashes tend to result in more severe injuries than do crashes with no alcohol involvement.

- In 2003, out of all Montana traffic fatalities, 128 (or 41 percent) involved a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08 or higher, down from a high of 60 percent of all traffic fatalities in 1985.⁶
- For ages 15-20, 51 percent of highway fatalities involving Montana youth were alcohol related in 2001, versus a national average of 38.1 percent.⁷
- In 2002, 20 percent of adult Montanans reported binge drinking (i.e., consuming five or more drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days).³ A large proportion of this group indicated that they began drinking in high school.

Eighteen questions were asked of Montana students regarding their use of alcohol and drugs (Appendix A). The questions related to frequency of use, age of first use, and types and forms of drugs used.

Highlights of the survey related to alcohol and other drug use

- Seventy-nine percent of American Indian students in urban schools had at least one drink of alcohol during their lifetimes. Of those students who have had a drink of alcohol in their lifetimes, 18 percent were less than nine years old when they had their first drink (Appendix A and Figure 9, Appendix B).
- About one in four (23 percent) American Indian students in urban schools had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days prior to the survey. In 2005, American Indian students in urban schools reported the median age of first use of marijuana was 13 to 14 years old, which was similar to the age reported in the 2003 YRBS (Appendix A and Figure 9, Appendix B).
- Thirteen percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported using methamphetamines in their lifetime (Figure 9, Appendix B).
- Fifteen percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported using cocaine at least once during their lifetime (Figure 10, Appendix B).
- Thirty-seven percent of the American Indian students in urban schools reported that they

had five or more drinks in a row at least once during the past 30 days (Figure 10, Appendix B).

- Forty-six percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported smoking marijuana at least once in their lifetimes. Male students were more likely to have used marijuana in their lifetimes than female students (Figure 10, Appendix B).

SEXUAL BEHAVIORS

Overview

- Nationally, half of all high school students have had sexual intercourse, reflecting a *decline* during the last decade from 54 percent in 1991 to 46.7 percent in 2003. Males (46.2 percent) are slightly more likely than females (43.6 percent) to report having had sex.⁸ Montana trends for sexual activity also declined from a high of 51 percent of high school students having had sexual intercourse in 1991 to 43.6 percent in 2005.
- In addition, the teen birthrate has declined steadily since 1991. Nationally, the 2002 rate of 43.0 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 is a record low and is 31 percent lower than the 1991 rate of 62.1. Montana teen birth rates have decreased from 47 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 in 1991 to 35 births per 1,000 females in 2003.²

Seven questions were asked of Montana students regarding their sexual behaviors (Appendix A). Questions related to frequency, numbers of partners, abstinence, alcohol use, and contraception.

Highlights of the survey related to sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancies and STDs

- Forty-nine percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported not having had sexual intercourse. This represents a slight decrease from the 2003 rate (Figure 11, Appendix B).
- Eighty-six percent of American Indian students in urban schools have had HIV/AIDS education (Figure 11, Appendix B).
- Eighteen percent of American Indian students in urban schools have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life (Figure 11, Appendix B).
- Two-thirds (66 percent) of the sexually active American Indian students in urban schools reported wearing a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Thirteen percent of those American Indian students in urban schools that have had sex did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during the last time they had sexual intercourse.

- One-half (51percent) of American Indian students in urban schools reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime. Thirty-three percent of the survey respondents reported that they have had sexual intercourse within the three-month period prior to the survey.
- Male American Indian students in urban schools were slightly more likely to have ever had sexual intercourse than female students (Figure 12, Appendix B).
- Two-thirds (66 percent) of American Indian students in urban schools who have had sexual intercourse reported having had sex with multiple (two or more) partners (Figure 13, Appendix B).
- Thirty-five percent of American Indian students in urban schools who have had sexual intercourse reported using alcohol or drugs the last time they had sex. Male students were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs before sexual intercourse (Figure 13, Appendix B).
- Thirty-four percent of American Indian students in urban schools who have had sexual intercourse reported not using a condom the last time they had sex (Figure 13, Appendix B).

PHYSICAL INACTIVITY

Overview

Inadequate physical activity behaviors established during childhood may extend into adulthood and increase risk for coronary heart disease, hypertension, non-insulin dependent diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity, and mental health problems.

- Body Mass Index (BMI) for adult Montanans indicates that 38 percent of adult Montanans are overweight (BMI between 25.0 and 29.9) and 19 percent are obese (BMI of 30 or more).³
- In 2002, 19 percent of adult Montanans reported “no leisure time physical activity,” 42 percent do not meet the moderate physical activity recommendations (i.e., 30 minutes of activity, five or more times a week) and 67 percent do not meet vigorous physical activity recommendations (i.e., 20 or more minutes of activity, three or more times a week, at 50 percent or more capacity).³

Seven questions were asked of Montana students regarding their physical activity (Appendix A). The questions related to types of physical activity as well as frequency of activity.

Highlights of the survey related to physical inactivity

- Over one-half (56 percent) of Montana American Indian students in urban schools played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months. Only 36 percent of American Indian students in urban schools attended physical education classes daily (Figure 14, Appendix B).
- About one-half (54 percent) of American Indian students in urban schools watch TV two or more hours per day (Figure 14, Appendix B).
- Forty-five percent of American Indian students in urban schools were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes on three or more of the seven days prior to taking the survey (Figure 14, Appendix B).

DIETARY BEHAVIORS

Overview

- Evidence suggests that approximately 33 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States are related to dietary factors.⁹ Using this average, in Montana an estimated 606 of the total 1,838 cancer deaths for the year 2003 were related to dietary excesses and imbalances.
- In addition, 21 percent of Montana youth live in poverty and thus are at risk for hunger. Montana ranked 38th among the 50 states for the percent of children living in poverty.¹⁰
- In Montana, 42,912 children, or 2 in 10, were living in poverty.¹¹

Seven questions were asked of Montana students regarding unhealthy dietary behaviors (Appendix A). The questions related to types of food the youth were eating as well as frequency.

Highlights of the survey related to dietary behaviors

- Less than one-half (44 percent) of American Indian students in urban schools think they are "about the right weight." More boys tend to think they are at about the right weight than girls (Figure 15, Appendix B).
- Sixty-three percent of female American Indian students in urban schools are trying to lose weight. Thirty percent of the boys reported that they are trying to lose weight (Figure 15, Appendix B).

- Nineteen percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported eating fruit at least once on a daily basis. Nine percent ate a green salad daily (Figure 15, Appendix B).
- Nineteen percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported drinking three or more glasses of milk per day in the week prior to the survey (Figure 15, Appendix B).

RESOURCES

- ¹ Kids Count Survey, 2003.
- ² Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Vital Statistics, 2003.
- ³ Division of Adult and Community Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Online Prevalence Data, 1995-2004.
- ⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, State Tobacco Control Highlights, 2002.
- ⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1994.
- ⁶ U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Montana Drunk Driving Statistics, 2003.
- ⁷ Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD Online: Montana Statistics), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2001.
- ⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Trends, 2003.
- ⁹ American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts and Figures, 2002
- ¹⁰ Kids Count Survey, 2004
- ¹¹ Children's Defense Fund, 2003

Conclusions



IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results of the 2005 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey for American Indian students in urban schools indicate that although progress has been made over the past several years in decreasing risk from undesirable behaviors, Montana health, education, and social professionals need to continue to focus on those primary risk behaviors that cause the greatest amount of mortality, morbidity, and social problems among Montana youth. These primary risk behaviors are initiated during adolescence, yet the consequences of unhealthy behaviors are exhibited from adolescence through adulthood. For example, youth may start smoking in their early teens, but complications such as emphysema do not appear until adulthood.

Important risk behaviors where improvement will be needed in order for Montana to meet current health objectives are:

- **Seat belt usage** – only 28 percent of American Indian students in urban schools reported wearing seat belts *all* of the time when riding in a car driven by someone else. This level of usage has increased slightly over the last three YRBS surveys, but is far short of the current Healthy People 2010 objective for seat belt use of 92 percent of all occupants wearing seat belts *all* of the time.
- **Bicycle helmet usage** – less than one percent of American Indian students in urban schools bicyclists reported using helmets *all* of the time. The current Healthy People 2010 objective is for 79 percent of bicyclists to use helmets.
- **Injurious suicide attempts** – twenty-five percent of suicide attempts by American Indian students in urban schools resulted in an injury requiring medical treatment. The YRBS data showed a decrease from 2003 to 2005 in the percent of students who actually considered and attempted suicide; however, Montana's teen suicide rate still ranks third highest in the nation. The current Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce the incidence of suicide attempts to one percent for adolescents aged 14-17.
- **Smokeless tobacco use** – American Indian students in urban schools are continuing to use smokeless tobacco products at rates that are higher than national trends. In 2005, 29 percent of male American Indian students in urban schools and 10 percent of female students used snuff or chewing tobacco in the 30 days prior to the survey. The current rate of use among males and females is up two percentage points over the 2003 rates. The current Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce usage to less than one percent by 2010.
- **Alcohol usage** – the 2005 YRBS indicates that approximately about one-half (49 percent) of American Indian students in urban schools had used alcohol in the month prior to the survey. The current Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce

alcohol intake to 11 percent of youth aged 12-17 and to 29 percent of youth aged 18-20.

- **Marijuana usage** – the 2005 YRBS indicates that about one-fourth (23) percent of American Indian students in urban schools had used marijuana during the 30 days prior to the survey. This rate is about three percentage points lower than the rate reported in 2003. The current Healthy People 2010 objective is to reduce the use of marijuana in the past month to less than one percent for the age group that includes these students.
- **Sexual behavior** – the 2005 YRBS indicates that about 83 percent of American Indian students in urban schools had abstained from sexual intercourse or used condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse. The current Healthy People 2010 objective is to increase responsible adolescent sexual behavior to 95 percent of youth.

There is still much to do to achieve the national health objectives for the reported health-risk behaviors of American Indian students in urban schools. Although reported behaviors related to the risk behaviors of driving while drinking, riding with a drinking driver, suicide attempts, fighting, smoking, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, and physical activity have shown some improvement since 1999, a long-term, comprehensive approach to improving health and reducing risks is needed to provide American Indian students in urban schools with healthier lives further removed from the illness, death and social problems linked to preventable health risks.

There are several areas where Montana appears to be meeting or exceeding national objectives:

- Montana schools continue to provide HIV/AIDS education to its young people. About 86 percent of American Indian students in urban schools indicated they have received education related to AIDS/HIV infection.
- Over 45 percent of American Indian students in urban schools exercised 60 minutes or more for at least 3 days of the week prior to the survey. The current national objective is to maintain the rate at 40 percent.

In order for Montana to help develop youth who will become healthy, responsible adults and to meet the current health objectives, the following recommendations are set forth:

1. Ensure that comprehensive health education and programs are implemented at adequate levels to continue to educate American Indian students in urban schools. Comprehensive school health programs and policies that support what is taught in the Health Enhancement classroom encourage long-term healthy lifestyles. Going beyond the classroom (e.g., drug-free and tobacco-free schools) involves the community and other agencies in the health of its young people. There is no greater tool for changing

behavior patterns than effective, skills-based, age-appropriate health education. If American Indian students in urban schools are to change risk behaviors, they will need to have full understanding of the positive aspects of healthy behaviors, as well as the negative consequences of unhealthy behaviors.

Other comprehensive recommendations include:

- Communities should be encouraged to provide for developmentally appropriate preschool programs that help prepare children for school, thereby improving the prospects with regard to school performance, problem behaviors and physical health.
 - Montana students should have daily access to and participation in health enhancement classes.
 - Montana schools should be encouraged to provide programs for parents such as parenting skills and encourage parents to talk to their children regarding health issues.
 - Montana schools should consider programs that provide students who are in need of social and health services either the services or proper referrals to services (i.e., "full-service schools" or "school-linked services").
 - Montana schools should have policies and programs in place that encourage school completion for all students and reduce the incidence of school dropouts.
 - Montana schools should provide for all students guidance counselors who are properly prepared to deal with student issues.
2. Comprehensive health education and life management skills should be taught in all schools at appropriate age and developmental levels.
 3. The effectiveness of comprehensive health education programs needs to be evaluated and, if necessary, modified in order to meet current health education objectives.
 4. Improve the behavior patterns of American Indian students in urban schools in the following areas:
 - increasing seat belt and helmet use,
 - reducing alcohol use,
 - reducing marijuana use,

- reducing use of tobacco products, especially smokeless tobacco, by young males and females, and
 - increasing the number of youth who abstain from sexual intercourse, delaying the age of first sexual intercourse, increasing the number of sexually active youth who choose to reestablish abstinence from sexual intercourse, recognizing that there are youth who are sexually active, and increasing the use of condoms among sexually active youth.
5. Continue to address significant health-risk behaviors through prevention efforts that include the following concepts:
- Unintentional Injuries and Violence

Montana students should have access to and participate in accident prevention education, suicide prevention education and violence prevention education programs such as peer mediation and/or conflict resolution.

Montana schools should provide policies for staff and students that encourage safe, disciplined and drug-free environments.
 - Tobacco Use

Montana students should have access to and participate in tobacco education and prevention programs, including smokeless tobacco, at all grade levels.

Montana schools should be tobacco-free.
 - Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Montana students should have access to and participate in alcohol education and prevention programs at all grade levels.

Montana students should have access to and participate in bicycle/pedestrian safety and driver education programs at appropriate levels.
 - Sexuality

Montana students should have access to and participate in age-appropriate human sexuality education as part of a comprehensive school health program or as part of a family or faith-based structured program in line with family and community values.
 - Physical Inactivity

Montana students should engage in vigorous physical activity that promotes the

development and maintenance of cardiorespiratory fitness three or more days per week for 20 or more minutes per occasion.

- Nutrition

Montana students should have access to lunch and breakfast services in the home or at school that are consistent with the nutritional principles in the "Dietary Guidelines for Americans."

Nutrition education should be part of a comprehensive school health program at all grades. Ongoing education on safe weight management practices and acceptance of body size differences in American Indian students in urban schools should be a part of nutrition education.

6. Continue collaborative efforts involving state and local agencies (both public and private) to ensure that health behavior risks of American Indian students in urban schools are addressed in a coordinated manner. Meeting the health and safety needs of adolescents requires coordinated efforts involving schools, communities, health services and parents.
7. Continue the support of comprehensive health education and programs by school boards, school administrators, teachers, health service agencies, legislators, and parents.
8. Continue to monitor American Indian students in urban schools behavior patterns using the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) instrument developed through the U.S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

APPENDIX A
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

2005 MONTANA YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY AMERICAN INDIAN STUDENTS IN URBAN SCHOOLS FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

The following frequency distributions are based upon surveys of 384 American Indian students in urban schools in Montana during February of 2005. Frequency distributions may not total 384 due to non-response and percents may not total 100 percent due to rounding.

Q-1 How old are you?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 12 years old or younger	1.0%
B. 13 years old	0.0%
C. 14 years old	12.3%
D. 15 years old	29.2%
E. 16 years old	26.4%
F. 17 years old	19.8%
G. 18 years old or older	11.2%

Q-2 What is your sex?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Female	50.9%
B. Male	49.1%

Q-3 In what grade are you?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 9th Grade	38.9%
B. 10th Grade	27.2%
C. 11th Grade	17.3%
D. 12th Grade	15.7%
E. Other	0.8%

Q-4 How do you describe yourself? (Select one or more responses.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0%
B. Asian	1.6%
C. Black or African American	1.8%
D. Hispanic or Latino	7.0%
E. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.3%
F. White	33.3%

Q-5 How would you describe your health in general?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Excellent	14.2%
B. Very good	31.4%
C. Good	40.8%
D. Fair	9.9%
E. Poor	3.8%

Q-6 How tall are you without your shoes on?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Less than 4 ft	0.5%
B. 4 ft to 4 ft, 6 in	0.0%
C. 4 ft, 7 in to 5 ft	3.7%
D. 5 ft, 1 in to 5 ft, 6 in	42.0%
E. Over 5 ft, 6 in	53.8%

Q-7 How much do you weigh without your shoes on?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Less than 90 lbs	0.8%
B. 90-99 lbs	2.4%
C. 100-109 lbs	3.2%
D. 110-119 lbs	11.3%
E. 120-129 lbs	13.2%
F. 133-139 lbs	14.2%
G. 140 lbs +	55.0%

The next 5 questions ask about personal safety.

Q-8 When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not ride a bicycle during the past 12 months	31.8%
B. Never wore a helmet	57.0%
C. Rarely wore a helmet	4.7%
D. Sometimes wore a helmet	2.9%
E. Most of the time wore a helmet	2.4%
F. Always wore a helmet	1.3%

Q-9 How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Never	7.2%
B. Rarely	15.9%
C. Sometimes	18.8%
D. Most of the time	30.0%
E. Always	28.1%

Q-10 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?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	62.0%
B. 1 time	13.6%
C. 2 or 3 times	11.8%
D. 4 or 5 times	4.0%
E. 6 or more times	8.6%

Q-11 During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	81.1%
B. 1 time	7.4%
C. 2 or 3 times	7.1%
D. 4 or 5 times	1.3%
E. 6 or more times	3.2%

The next 10 questions ask about violence-related behaviors.

Q-12 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	70.9%
B. 1 day	5.8%
C. 2 or 3 days	6.3%
D. 4 or 5 days	2.1%
E. 6 or more days	15.0%

Q-13 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	87.9%
B. 1 day	4.5%
C. 2 or 3 days	2.9%
D. 4 or 5 days	1.1%
E. 6 or more days	3.7%

Q-14 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	83.6%
B. 1 day	3.4%
C. 2 or 3 days	4.2%
D. 4 or 5 days	1.3%
E. 6 or more days	7.6%

Q-15 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	94.2%
B. 1 day	1.8%
C. 2 or 3 days	1.3%
D. 4 or 5 days	1.6%
E. 6 or more days	1.1%

Q-16 During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	92.1%
B. 1 time	3.4%
C. 2 or 3 times	1.8%
D. 4 or 5 times	0.3%
E. 6 or 7 times	0.3%
F. 8 or 9 times	0.3%
G. 10 or 11 times	0.5%
H. 12 or more times	1.3%

Q-17 During the past 12 months, how many times has someone stolen or deliberately damaged your property such as your car, clothing, or books on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	66.8%
B. 1 time	18.1%
C. 2 or 3 times	9.4%
D. 4 or 5 times	1.8%
E. 6 or 7 times	1.6%
F. 8 or 9 times	0.0%
G. 10 or 11 times	0.3%
H. 12 or more times	2.1%

Q-18 During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	59.4%
B. 1 time	16.2%
C. 2 or 3 times	13.5%
D. 4 or 5 times	3.7%
E. 6 or 7 times	2.4%
F. 8 or 9 times	1.6%
G. 10 or 11 times	1.1%
H. 12 or more times	2.1%

Q-19 During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	93.1%
B. 1 time	2.9%
C. 2 or 3 times	1.8%
D. 4 or 5 times	1.1%
E. 6 or more times	1.1%

Q-20 During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	80.7%
B. 1 time	10.9%
C. 2 or 3 times	5.2%
D. 4 or 5 times	1.3%
E. 6 or 7 times	0.3%
F. 8 or 9 times	0.0%
G. 10 or 11 times	0.0%
H. 12 or more times	1.6%

Q-21 During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	14.1%
B. No	85.9%

Q-22 Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	13.8%
B. No	86.2%

The next 5 questions ask about sad feelings and attempted suicide. Sometimes people feel so depressed about the future that they may consider attempting suicide, that is, taking some action to end their own life.

Q-23 During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	36.8%
B. No	63.2%

Q-24 During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	21.6%
B. No	78.4%

Q-25 During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	18.1%
B. No	81.9%

Q-26 During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	83.7%
B. 1 time	7.9%
C. 2 or 3 times	3.9%
D. 4 or 5 times	1.8%
E. 6 or more times	2.6%

Q-27 If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months	76.3%
B. Yes	5.9%
C. No	17.9%

The next 11 questions ask about tobacco use.

Q-28 Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	68.6%
B. No	31.4%

Q-29 How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never smoked a whole cigarette	44.7%
B. 8 years old or younger	11.4%
C. 9 or 10 years old	7.7%
D. 11 or 12 years old	12.2%
E. 13 or 14 years old	14.0%
F. 15 or 16 years old	7.4%
G. 17 years old or older	2.6%

Q-30 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	64.7%
B. 1 or 2 days	7.4%
C. 3 to 5 days	4.5%
D. 6 to 9 days	4.2%
E. 10 to 19 days	3.9%
F. 20 to 29 days	3.9%
G. All 30 days	11.3%

Q-31 During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days	66.1%
B. Less than 1 cigarette per day	5.1%
C. 1 cigarette per day	4.3%
D. 2 to 5 cigarettes per day	14.7%
E. 6 to 10 cigarettes per day	4.8%
F. 11 to 20 cigarettes per day	2.9%
G. More than 20 cigarettes per day	2.1%

Q-32 During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes? (Select only one response.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days	66.8%
B. I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.5%
C. I bought them from a vending machine	0.5%
D. I gave someone else money to buy them for me	10.2%
E. I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else	6.7%
F. A person 18 years old or older gave them to me	1.9%
G. I took them from a store or family member	1.3%
H. I got them some other way	5.1%

Q-33 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	88.9%
B. 1 or 2 days	2.9%
C. 3 to 5 days	1.1%
D. 6 to 9 days	2.4%
E. 10 to 19 days	2.1%
F. 20 to 29 days	0.8%
G. All 30 days	1.9%

Q-34 Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	27.7%
B. No	72.3%

Q-35 During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not smoke during the past 12 months	62.8%
B. Yes	22.2%
C. No	15.0%

Q-36 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	80.7%
B. 1 or 2 days	7.4%
C. 3 to 5 days	3.4%
D. 6 to 9 days	1.3%
E. 10 to 19 days	0.8%
F. 20 to 29 days	1.1%
G. All 30 days	5.3%

Q-37 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	88.4%
B. 1 or 2 days	3.7%
C. 3 to 5 days	1.3%
D. 6 to 9 days	2.9%
E. 10 to 19 days	0.5%
F. 20 to 29 days	0.5%
G. All 30 days	2.6%

Q-38 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	81.8%
B. 1 or 2 days	9.2%
C. 3 to 5 days	2.6%
D. 6 to 9 days	1.8%
E. 10 to 19 days	1.6%
F. 20 to 29 days	1.1%
G. All 30 days	1.8%

The next 5 questions ask about drinking alcohol. This includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. For these questions, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.

Q-39 During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	21.2%
B. 1 or 2 days	14.3%
C. 3 to 9 days	16.1%
D. 10 to 19 days	9.8%
E. 20 to 39 days	10.6%
F. 40 to 99 days	12.4%
G. 100 or more days	15.6%

Q-40 How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips	21.0%
B. 8 years old or younger	14.3%
C. 9 or 10 years old	9.8%
D. 11 or 12 years old	15.9%
E. 13 or 14 years old	22.5%
F. 15 or 16 years old	14.6%
G. 17 years old or older	1.9%

Q-41 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	50.9%
B. 1 or 2 days	20.5%
C. 3 to 5 days	10.8%
D. 6 to 9 days	7.3%
E. 10 to 19 days	6.0%
F. 20 to 29 days	1.8%
G. All 30 days	2.6%

Q-42 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	63.1%
B. 1 day	12.0%
C. 2 days	9.2%
D. 3 to 5 days	7.3%
E. 6 to 9 days	3.4%
F. 10 to 19 days	2.6%
G. 20 or more days	2.4%

Q-43 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	92.9%
B. 1 or 2 days	2.9%
C. 3 to 5 days	1.8%
D. 6 to 9 days	0.3%
E. 10 to 19 days	0.8%
F. 20 to 29 days	0.3%
G. All 30 days	1.1%

The next 4 questions ask about marijuana use. Marijuana also is called grass or pot.

Q-44 During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	54.4%
B. 1 or 2 times	10.3%
C. 3 to 9 times	7.7%
D. 10 to 19 times	3.7%
E. 20 to 39 times	4.5%
F. 40 to 99 times	5.8%
G. 100 or more times	13.7%

Q-45 How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never tried marijuana	53.6%
B. 8 years old or younger	5.3%
C. 9 or 10 years old	4.2%
D. 11 or 12 years old	8.4%
E. 13 or 14 years old	16.9%
F. 15 or 16 years old	10.0%
G. 17 years old or older	1.6%

Q-46 During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	76.9%
B. 1 or 2 times	6.4%
C. 3 to 9 times	5.6%
D. 10 to 19 times	4.0%
E. 20 to 39 times	2.1%
F. 40 or more times	5.1%

Q-47 During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	92.4%
B. 1 or 2 times	3.1%
C. 3 to 9 times	1.0%
D. 10 to 19 times	1.3%
E. 20 to 39 times	0.8%
F. 40 or more times	1.3%

The next 9 questions ask about other drugs.

Q-48 During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	84.9%
B. 1 or 2 times	6.5%
C. 3 to 9 times	3.4%
D. 10 to 19 times	1.8%
E. 20 to 39 times	0.5%
F. 40 or more times	2.9%

Q-49 During the past 30 days, how many times did you use any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	93.3%
B. 1 or 2 times	3.2%
C. 3 to 9 times	0.5%
D. 10 to 19 times	0.8%
E. 20 to 39 times	0.5%
F. 40 or more times	1.6%

Q-50 During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	81.3%
B. 1 or 2 times	8.4%
C. 3 to 9 times	4.7%
D. 10 to 19 times	1.3%
E. 20 to 39 times	1.3%
F. 40 or more times	2.9%

Q-51 During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	94.2%
B. 1 or 2 times	2.1%
C. 3 to 9 times	1.1%
D. 10 to 19 times	0.8%
E. 20 to 39 times	0.8%
F. 40 or more times	1.1%

Q-52 During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	86.7%
B. 1 or 2 times	4.6%
C. 3 to 9 times	3.5%
D. 10 to 19 times	0.8%
E. 20 to 39 times	0.8%
F. 40 or more times	3.5%

Q-53 During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	92.1%
B. 1 or 2 times	3.2%
C. 3 to 9 times	1.3%
D. 10 to 19 times	0.8%
E. 20 to 39 times	0.5%
F. 40 or more times	2.1%

Q-54 During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	92.4%
B. 1 or 2 times	1.8%
C. 3 to 9 times	2.9%
D. 10 to 19 times	0.3%
E. 20 to 39 times	1.0%
F. 40 or more times	1.6%

Q-55 During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 times	94.9%
B. 1 time	1.9%
C. 2 or more times	3.2%

Q-56 During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	23.5%
B. No	76.5%

The next 8 questions ask about sexual behavior.

Q-57 Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	51.1%
B. No	48.9%

Q-58 How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never had sexual intercourse	48.5%
B. 11 years old or younger	6.6%
C. 12 years old	6.1%
D. 13 years old	7.9%
E. 14 years old	10.6%
F. 15 years old	11.3%
G. 16 years old	6.3%
H. 17 years old or older	2.6%

Q-59 During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never had sexual intercourse	49.1%
B. 1 person	16.9%
C. 2 people	8.0%
D. 3 people	8.3%
E. 4 people	4.3%
F. 5 people	2.9%
G. 6 or more people	10.5%

Q-60 During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never had sexual intercourse	48.8%
B. I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months	18.3%
C. 1 person	22.3%
D. 2 people	4.8%
E. 3 people	1.1%
F. 4 people	2.1%
G. 5 people	0.5%
H. 6 or more people	2.1%

Q-61 Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never had sexual intercourse	47.8%
B. Yes	18.0%
C. No	34.1%

Q-62 The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never had sexual intercourse	50.1%
B. Yes	32.8%
C. No	17.1%

Q-63 The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? (Select only one response.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I have never had sexual intercourse	49.6%
B. No method was used to prevent pregnancy	6.7%
C. Birth control pills	6.7%
D. Condoms	27.8%
E. Depo-Provera (injectable birth control)	2.2%
F. Withdrawal	3.2%
G. Some other method	1.1%
H. Not sure	2.7%

The next 7 questions ask about body weight.

Q-64 How do you describe your weight?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Very underweight	3.5%
B. Slightly underweight	12.4%
C. About the right weight	43.8%
D. Slightly overweight	34.1%
E. Very overweight	6.2%

Q-65 Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Lose weight	46.6%
B. Gain weight	12.9%
C. Stay the same weight	19.0%
D. I am not trying to do anything about my weight	21.4%

Q-66 During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	59.2%
B. No	40.8%

Q-67 During the past 30 days, did you eat less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	38.4%
B. No	61.6%

Q-68 During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	19.2%
B. No	80.8%

Q-69 During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight? (Do not include meal replacement products such as Slim Fast.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	6.7%
B. No	93.3%

Q-70 During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	9.0%
B. No	91.0%

The next 7 questions ask about food you ate or drank during the past 7 days. Think about all the meals and snacks you had from the time you got up until you went to bed.

Q-71 During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice? (Do not count punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days	26.0%
B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	35.0%
C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	17.2%
D. 1 time per day	4.8%
E. 2 times per day	8.2%
F. 3 times per day	3.7%
G. 4 or more times per day	5.0%

Q-72 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit? (Do not count fruit juice.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	16.6%
B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	43.0%
C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	21.1%
D. 1 time per day	6.4%
E. 2 times per day	7.2%
F. 3 times per day	1.9%
G. 4 or more times per day	3.7%

Q-73 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	31.9%
B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	45.4%
C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	13.2%
D. 1 time per day	3.7%
E. 2 times per day	2.4%
F. 3 times per day	1.3%
G. 4 or more times per day	2.1%

Q-74 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes? (Do not count french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	29.4%
B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	51.3%
C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	13.4%
D. 1 time per day	3.5%
E. 2 times per day	0.8%
F. 3 times per day	0.0%
G. 4 or more times per day	1.6%

Q-75 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	49.1%
B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	35.6%
C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	8.7%
D. 1 time per day	2.6%
E. 2 times per day	0.8%
F. 3 times per day	1.8%
G. 4 or more times per day	1.3%

Q-76 During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables? (Do not count green salad, potatoes, or carrots.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days:	18.4%
B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	44.1%
C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	21.3%
D. 1 time per day	8.2%
E. 2 times per day	4.0%
F. 3 times per day	1.3%
G. 4 or more times per day	2.7%

Q-77 During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink? (Include the milk you drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal. Count the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I did not drink milk during the past 7 days	14.8%
B. 1 to 3 glasses during the past 7 days	21.5%
C. 4 to 6 glasses during the past 7 days	20.4%
D. 1 glass per day	11.8%
E. 2 glasses per day	11.8%
F. 3 glasses per day	8.3%
G. 4 or more glasses per day	11.3%

The next 7 questions ask about physical activity.

Q-78 On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	16.0%
B. 1 day	7.9%
C. 2 days	11.4%
D. 3 days	15.4%
E. 4 days	8.7%
F. 5 days	13.3%
G. 6 days	5.7%
H. 7 days	21.7%

Q-79 On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	27.8%
B. 1 day	12.3%
C. 2 days	14.7%
D. 3 days	13.4%
E. 4 days	7.6%
F. 5 days	8.2%
G. 6 days	2.7%
H. 7 days	13.4%

Q-80 During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day? (Add up all the time you spend in any kind of physical activity that increases your heart rate and makes you breathe hard some of the time.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	29.5%
B. 1 day	12.7%
C. 2 days	12.7%
D. 3 days	9.5%
E. 4 days	7.3%
F. 5 days	7.3%
G. 6 days	7.3%
H. 7 days	13.8%

Q-81 On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I do not watch TV on an average school day	14.4%
B. Less than 1 hour per day	15.2%
C. 1 hour per day	16.5%
D. 2 hours per day	24.4%
E. 3 hours per day	15.2%
F. 4 hours per day	8.1%
G. 5 or more hours per day	6.2%

Q-82 In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 days	36.4%
B. 1 day	3.0%
C. 2 days	5.2%
D. 3 days	15.2%
E. 4 days	4.7%
F. 5 days	35.5%

Q-83 During an average physical education (PE) class, how many minutes do you spend actually exercising or playing sports?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I do not take PE	33.4%
B. Less than 10 minutes	2.7%
C. 10 to 20 minutes	8.6%
D. 21 to 30 minutes	11.9%
E. 31 to 40 minutes	15.9%
F. 41 to 50 minutes	13.7%
G. 51 to 60 minutes	8.1%
H. More than 60 minutes	5.7%

Q-84 During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Include any teams run by your school or community groups.)

	<u>Percent</u>
A. 0 teams	43.8%
B. 1 team	20.3%
C. 2 teams	21.6%
D. 3 or more teams	14.2%

The next question asks about AIDS education.

Q-85 Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	86.0%
B. No	8.5%
C. Not sure	5.5%

Q-86 Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	19.4%
B. No	75.4%
C. Not sure	5.2%

Q-87 During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I do not have asthma	77.4%
B. No, I have asthma, but I have not had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months	10.4%
C. Yes, I have had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past 12 months	6.8%
D. Not sure	5.4%

Q-88 At school during the past 12 months, did you receive help from a resource teacher, speech therapist or other special education teacher?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. Yes	18.8%
B. No	81.2%

Q-89 How often do you wear a seat belt when driving a car?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. I do not drive a car	21.7%
B. Never	7.1%
C. Rarely	15.8%
D. Sometimes	11.4%
E. Most of the time	16.8%
F. Always	27.2%

Q-90 Do you drive, and did you complete driver education (classroom and behind-the-wheel)?

	<u>Percent</u>
A. No, I do not drive; I do not have a valid license or permit, and no, I did not complete driver education.	33.3%
B. No, I do not drive; I do not have a valid license or permit, but yes, I completed driver education.	6.8%
C. Yes, I drive with a valid license or permit, but no, I did not complete driver education.	8.9%
D. Yes, I drive with a valid license or permit, and yes, I did completed driver education.	39.0%
E. Yes, I drive regularly on public roads, but I do not have a valid license or permit.	11.9%

APPENDIX B

REFERENCED FIGURES

Figure 1

Unintentional injury and violence risk behaviors of American Indian students in urban schools

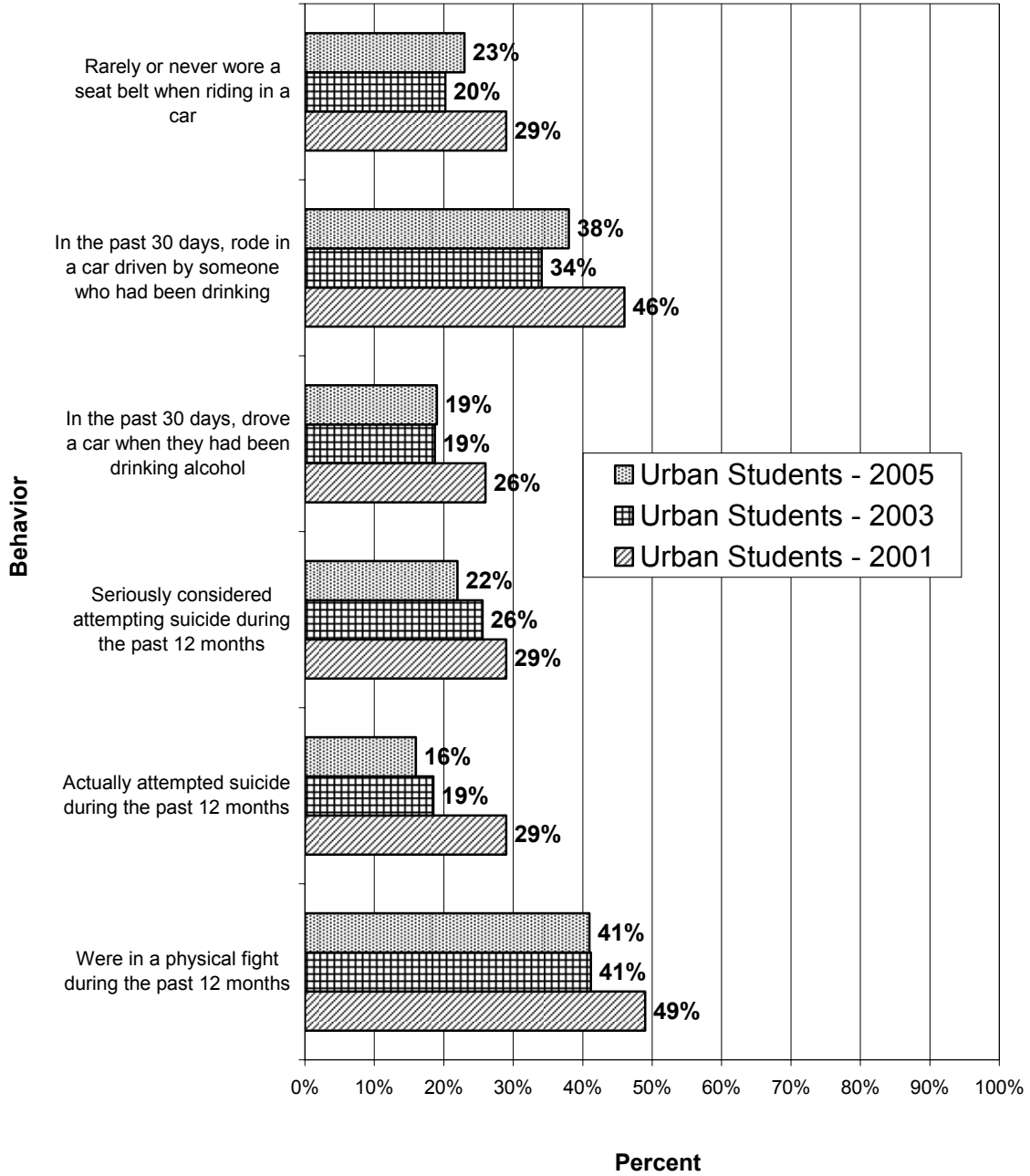


Figure 2

Percent of American Indian students in urban schools who "Always" wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else

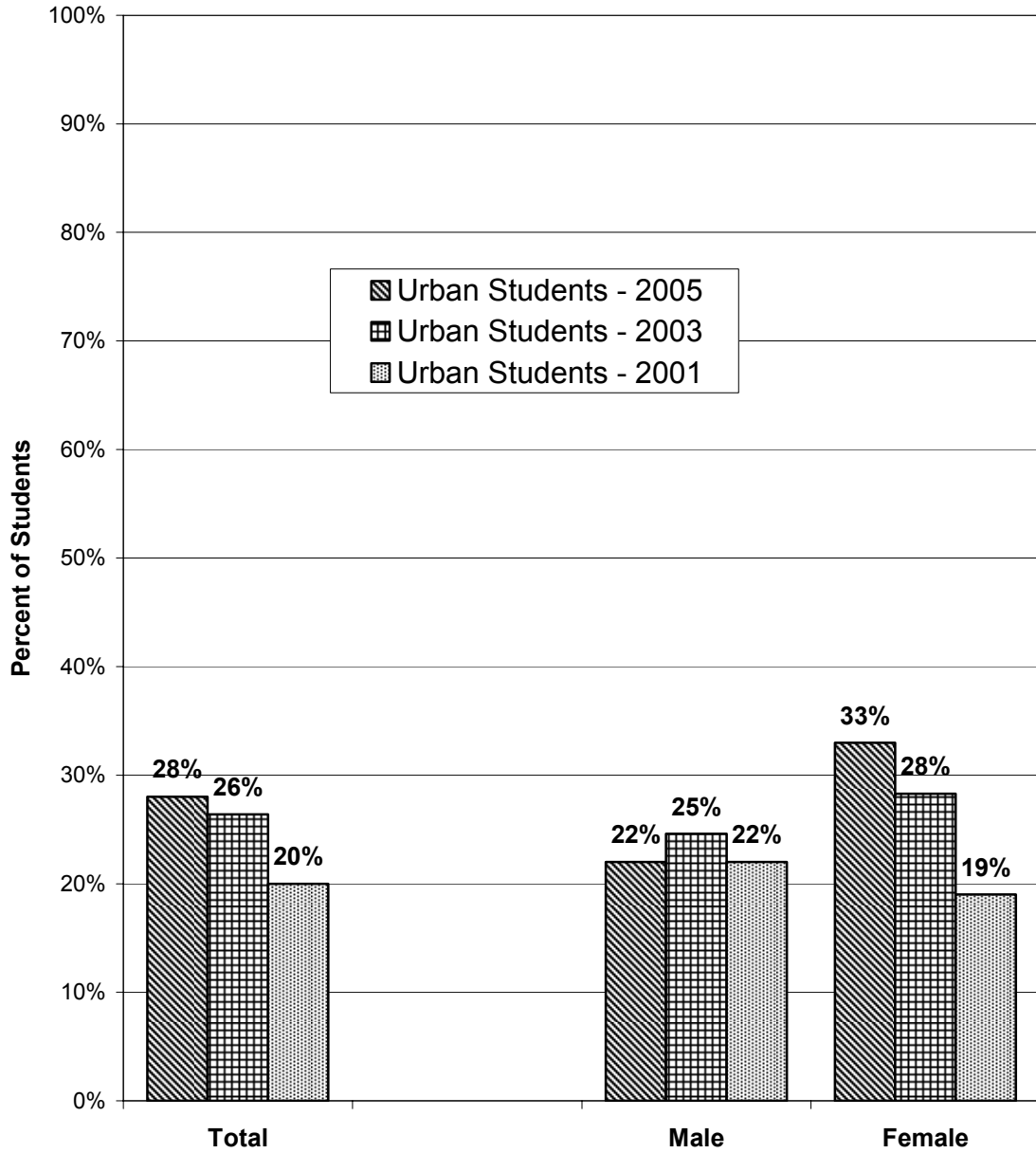
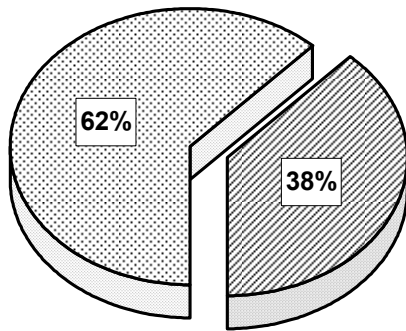


Figure 3

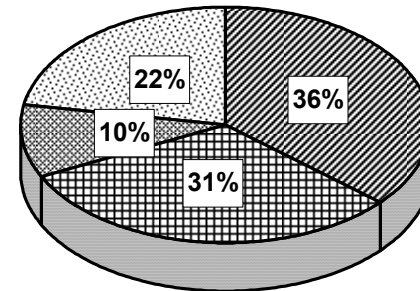
Percent of those American Indian students in urban schools who, during the past 30 days, reported riding in a vehicle that was driven by someone who had been drinking, by number of times

Percent of all American Indian Students in urban schools



■ Have not ridden with drinker
■ Have ridden with drinker

Number of times they rode with drinker, by percent

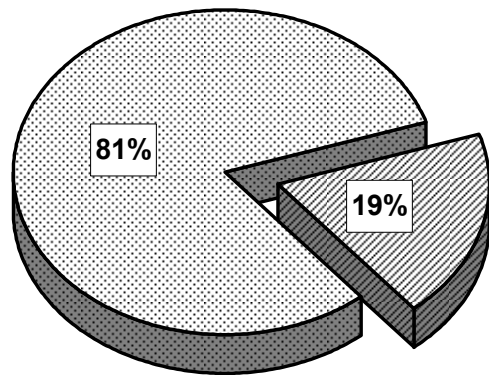


■ Once ■ 2 or 3 times
■ 4 or 5 times ■ 6 or more times

Figure 4

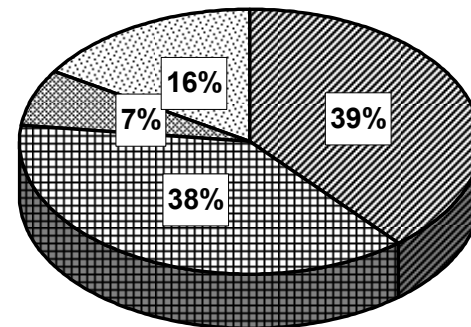
Percent of those American Indian students in urban schools who reported that during the 30 days prior to the survey they drove a vehicle after drinking, by the number of times

Percent of all American Indian students in urban schools



■ Have not driven after drinking
■ Have driven after drinking

Number of times they drove while drinking, by percent



■ Once ■ 2 or 3 times
■ 4 or 5 times ■ 6 or more times

Figure 5

Percent of American Indian students in urban schools involved and/or injured in a physical fight in the past 12 months

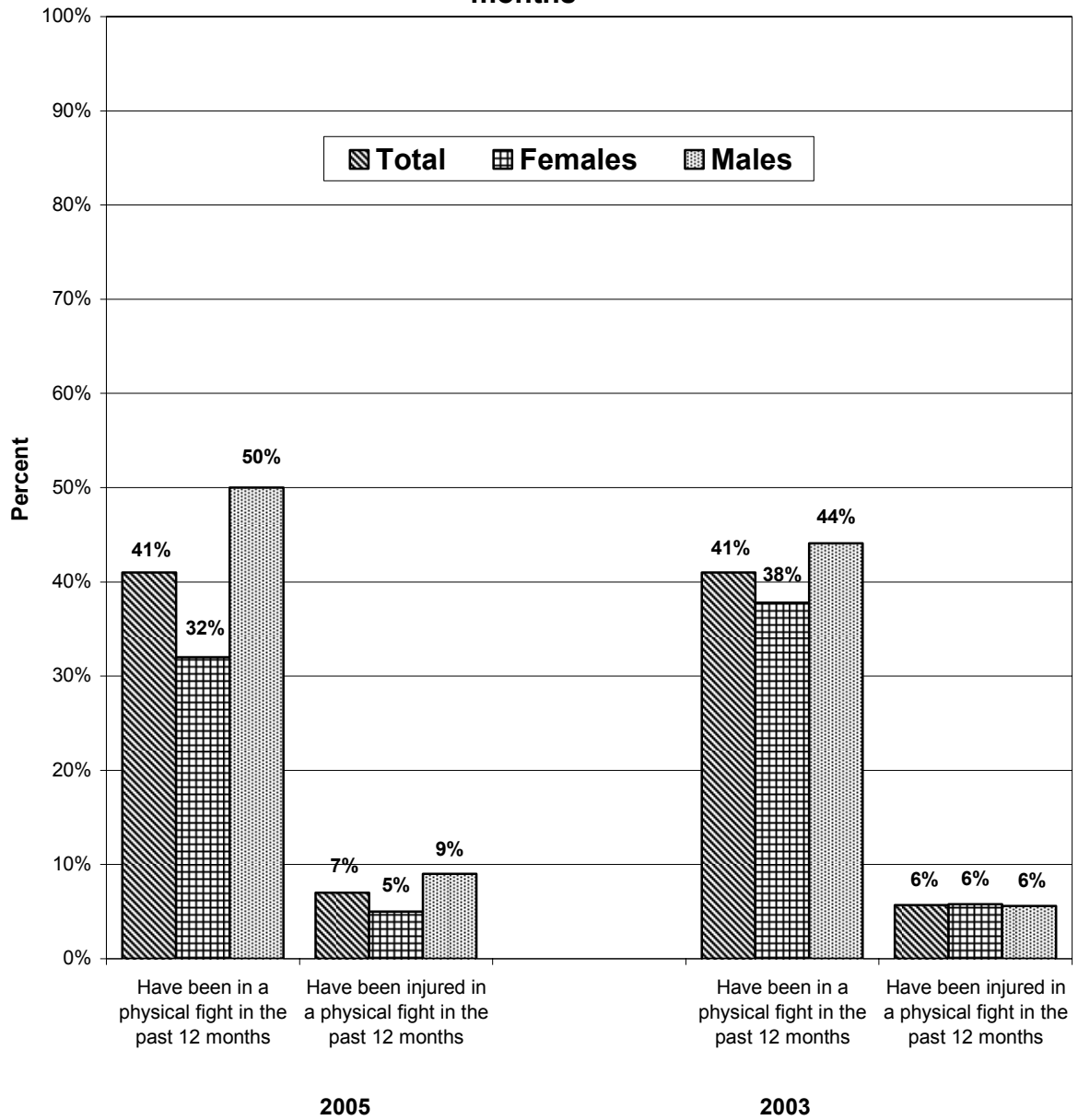


Figure 6

Percent of American Indian students in urban schools who considered, planned, or attempted suicide in the past 12 months

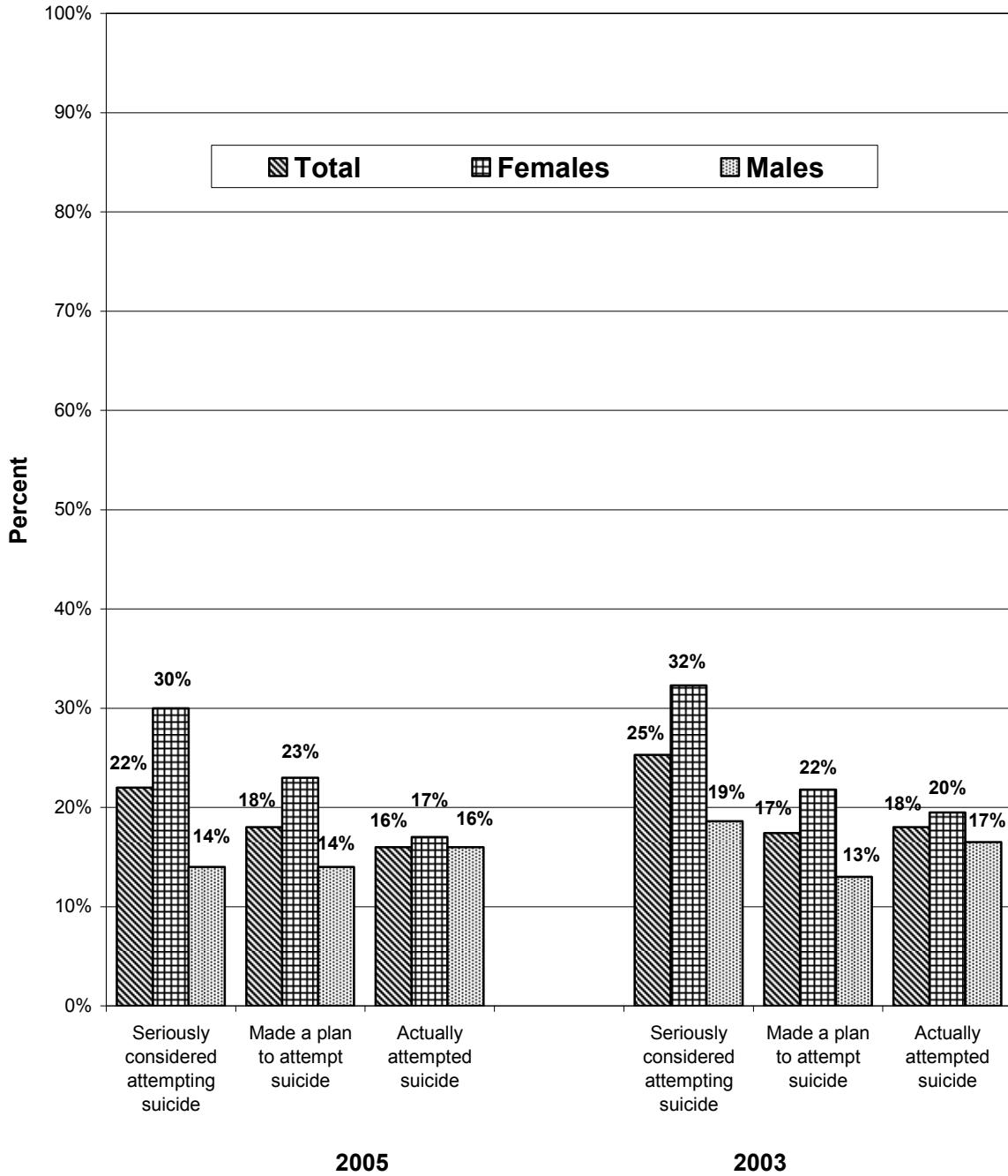


Figure 7

Tobacco use risk behaviors of American Indian students in urban schools

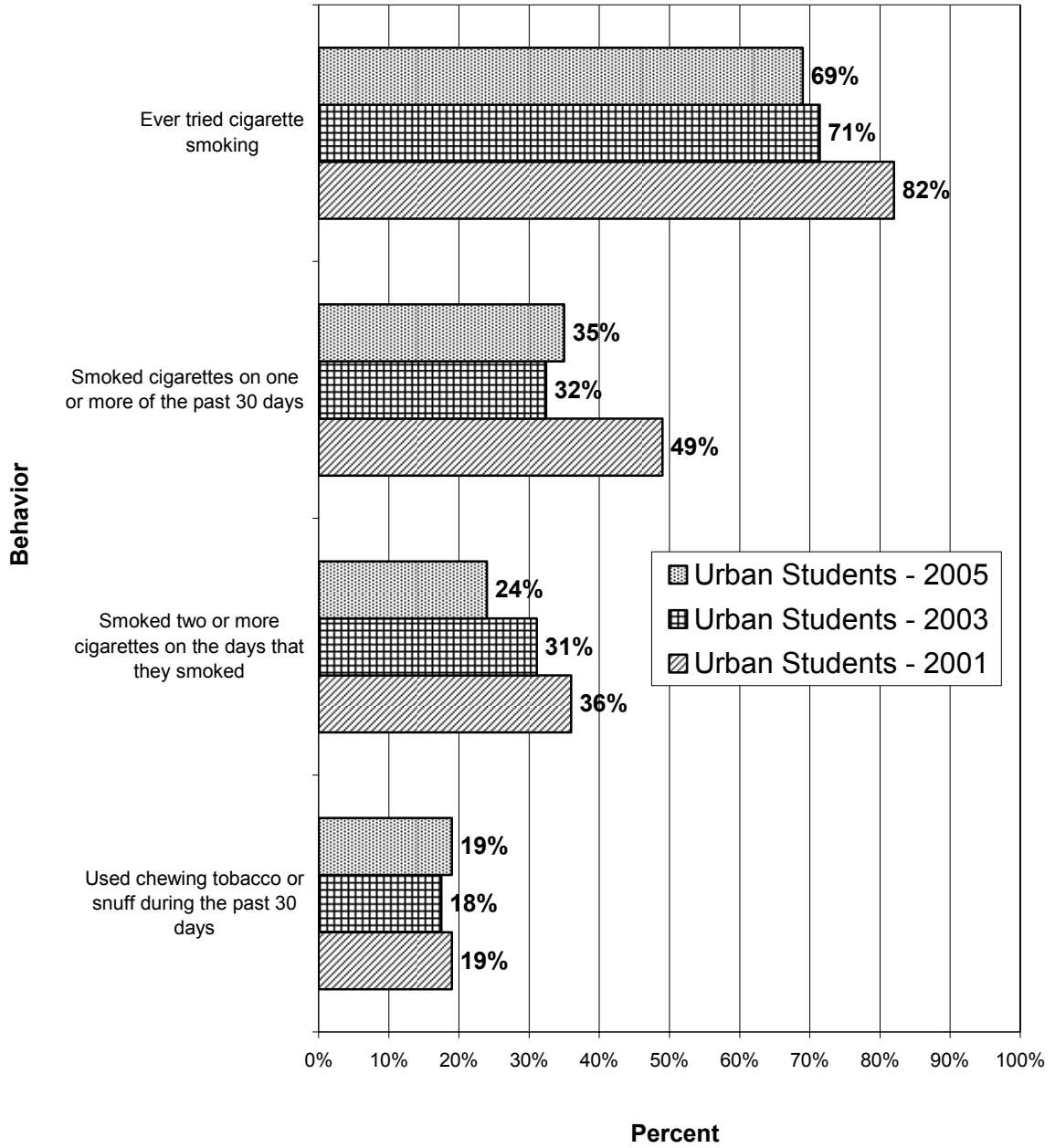


Figure 8

Percent of American Indian students in urban schools who reported that they were current smokers or that they used chewing tobacco or snuff in the 30 days prior to the survey, by gender

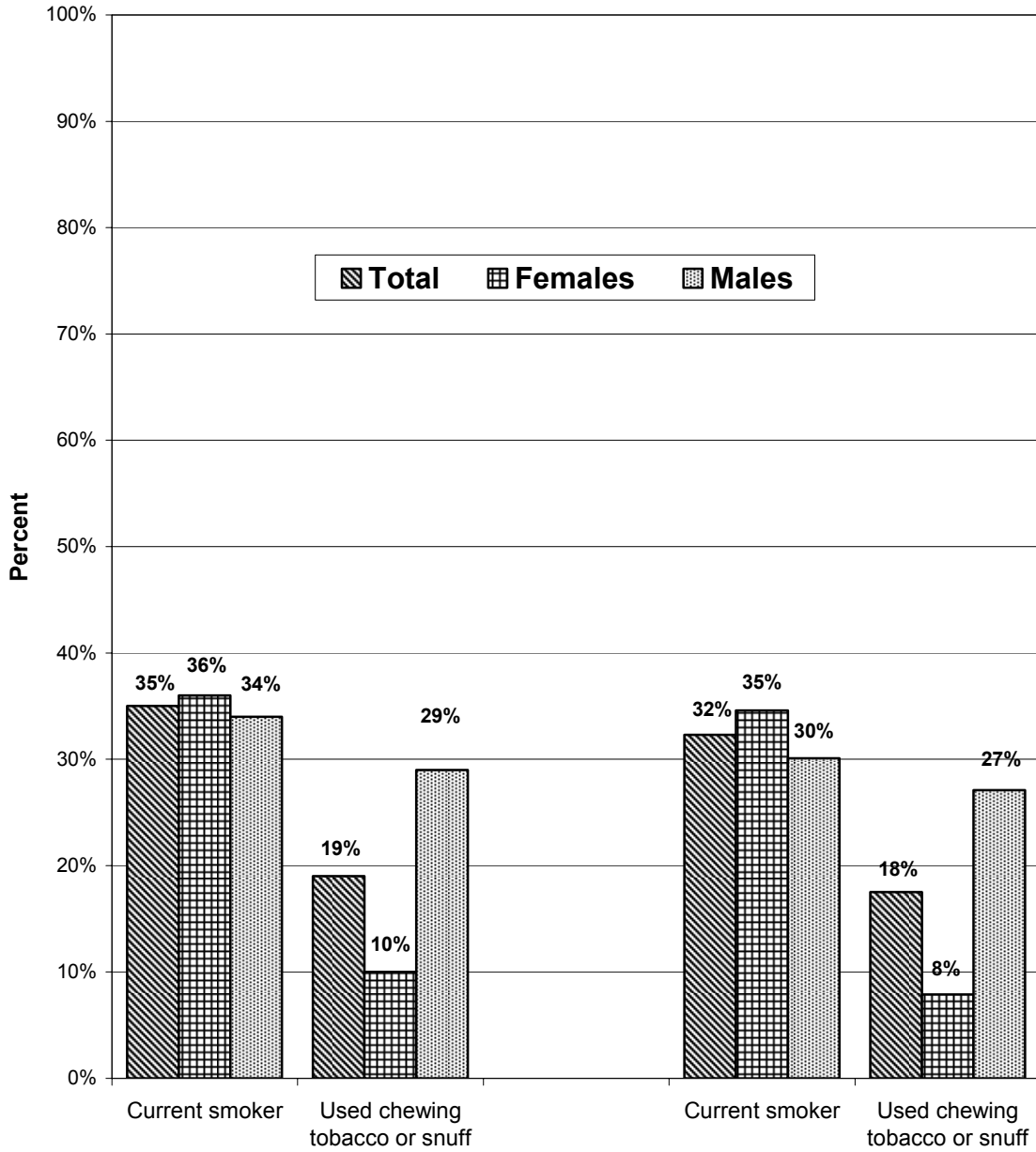


Figure 9

Alcohol and other drug use risk behaviors of American Indian students in urban schools

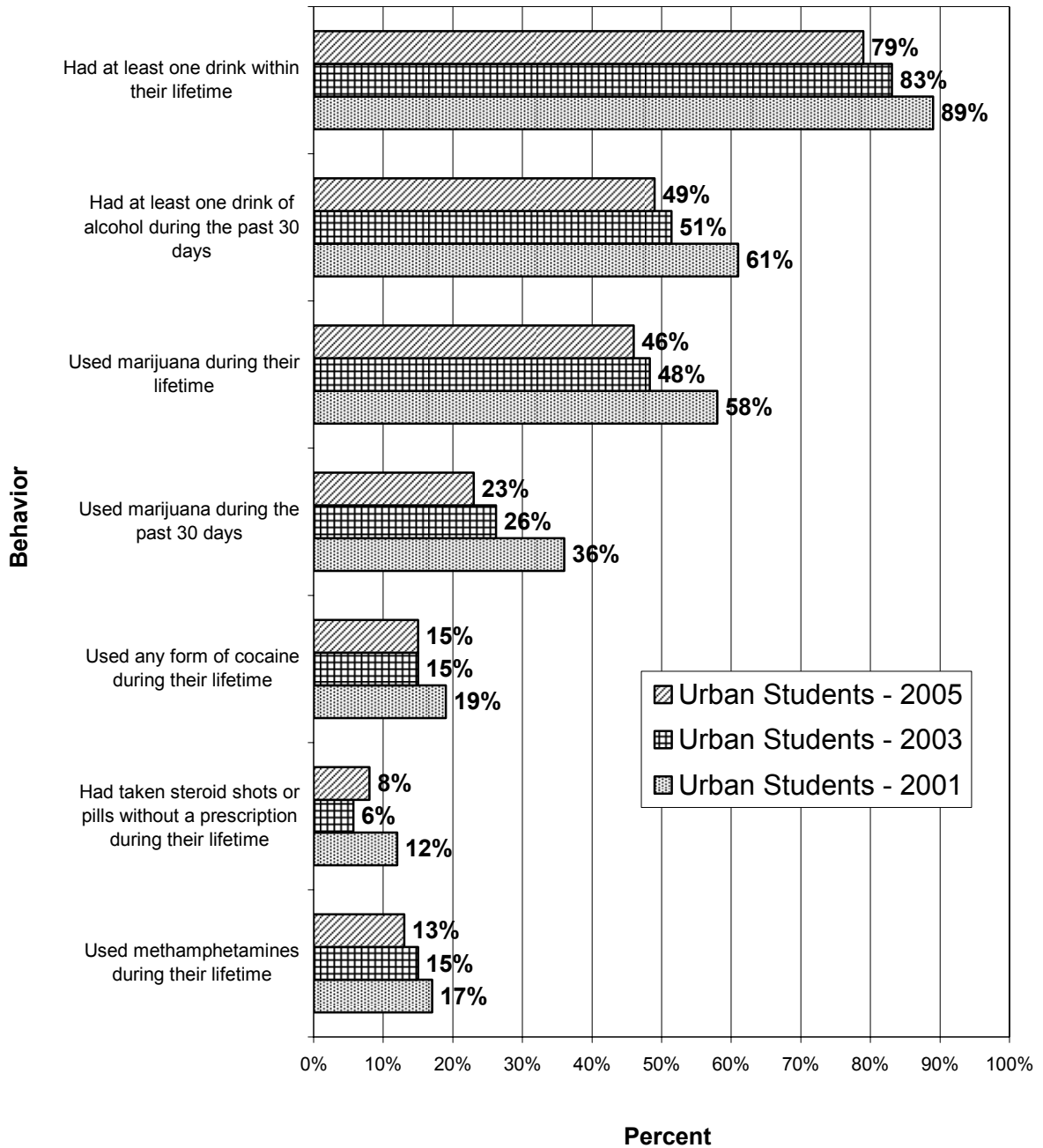


Figure 10

Percent of American Indian students in urban schools with a potential for alcohol and other drug use

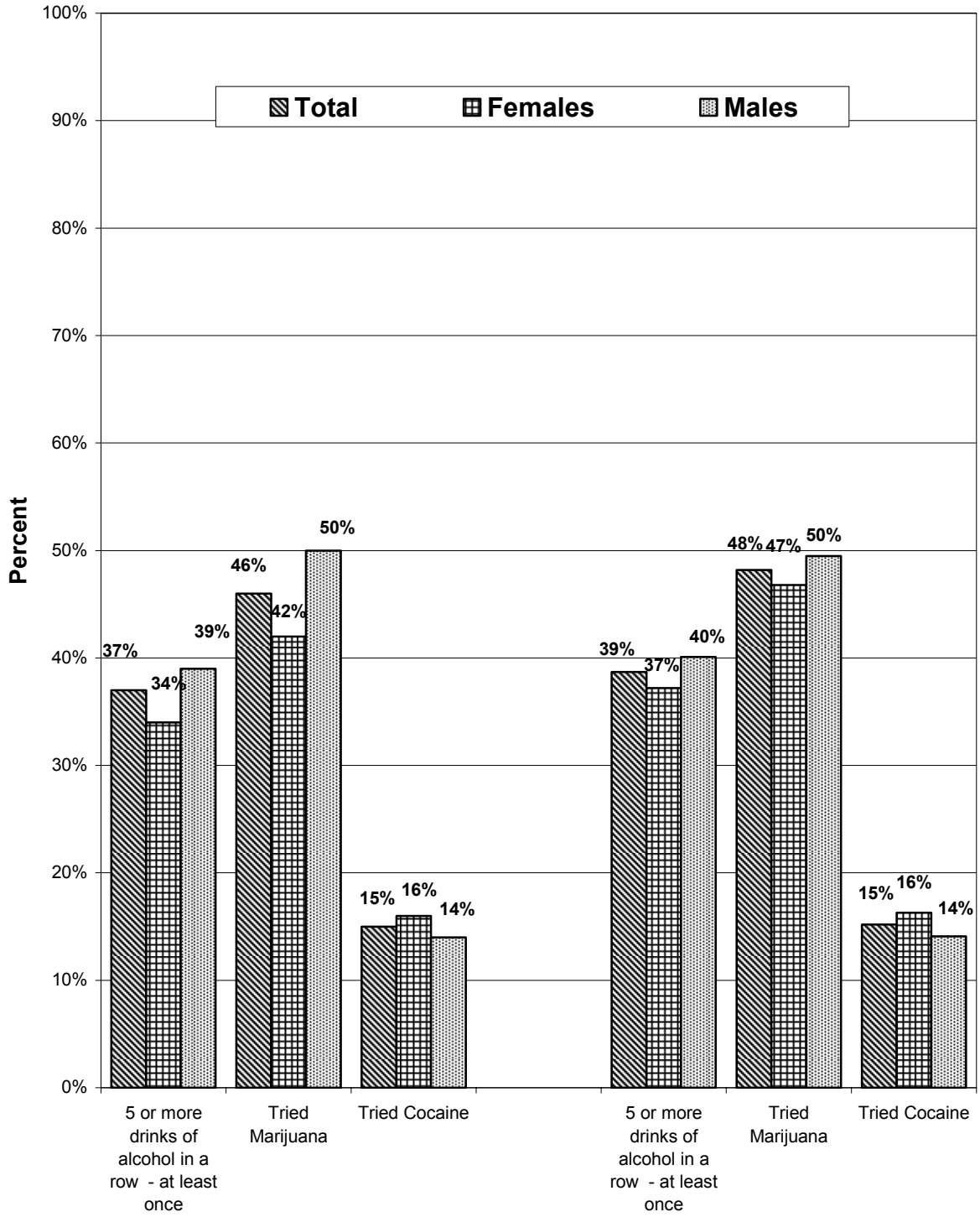


Figure 11

Sexual behaviors of American Indian students in urban schools

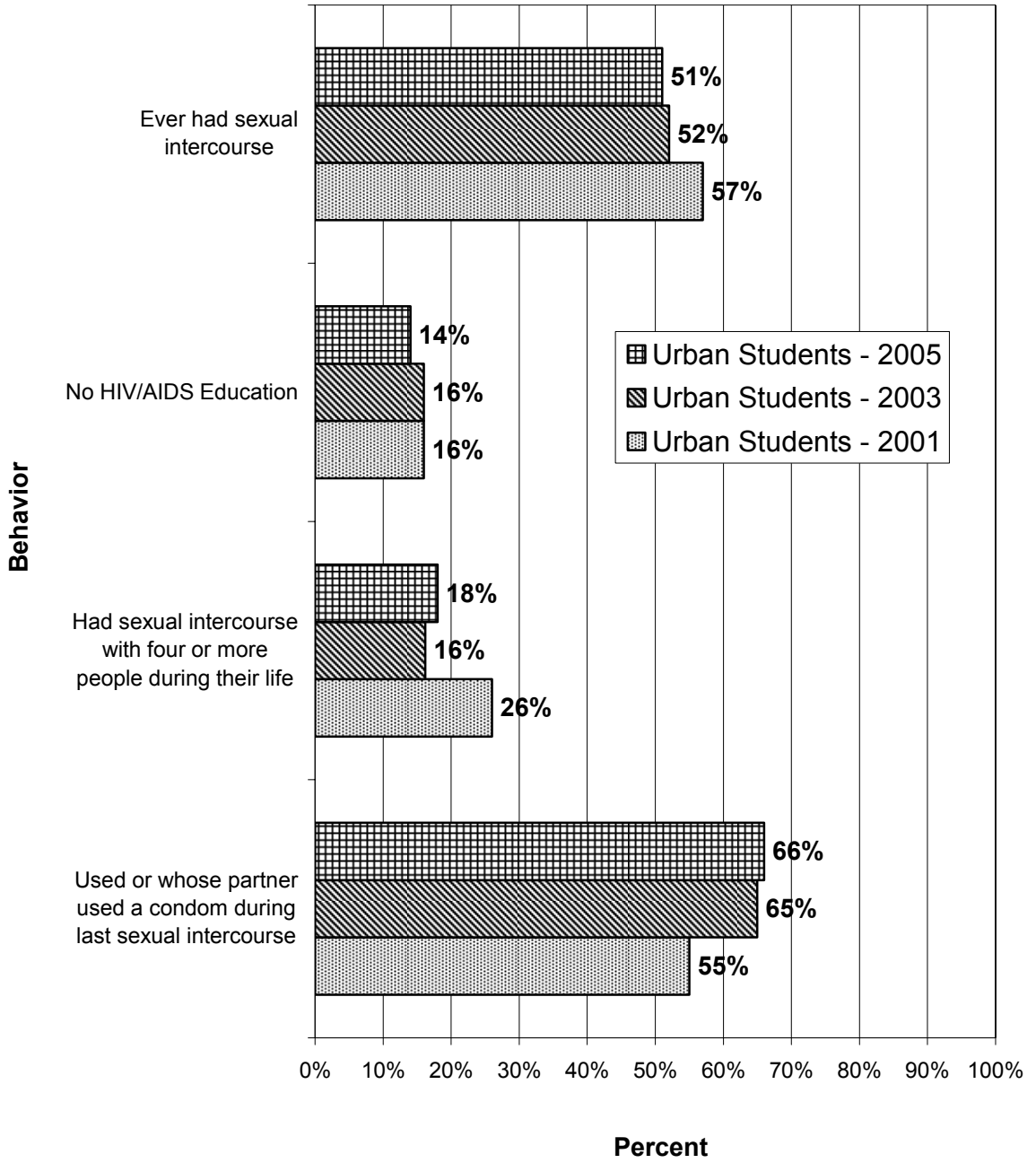


Figure 12

Percent of American Indian students in urban schools who reported ever having had sexual intercourse, by gender

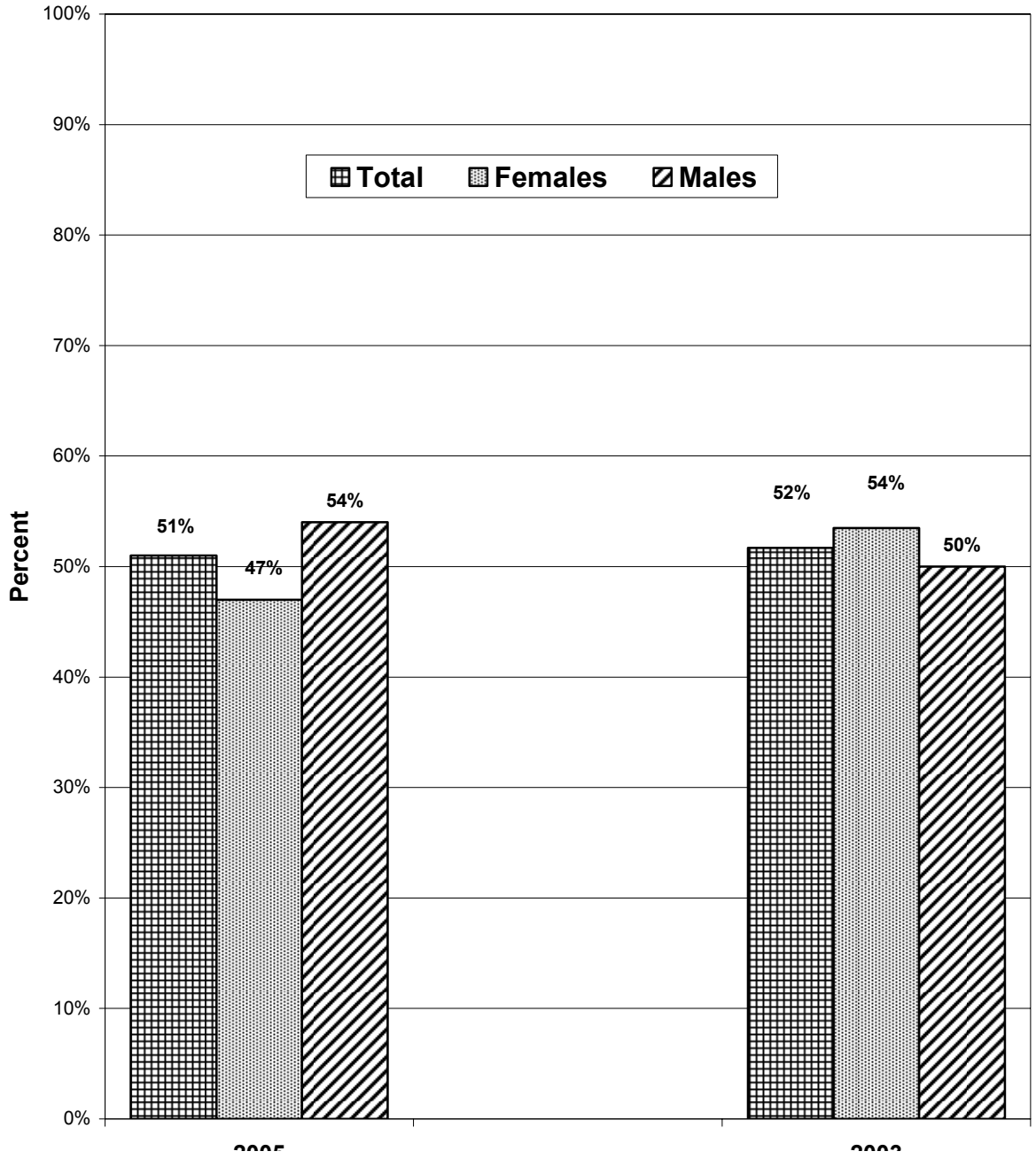


Figure 13

Percent of American Indian students in urban schools who have had sexual intercourse and reported having engaged in high-risk sexual behaviors

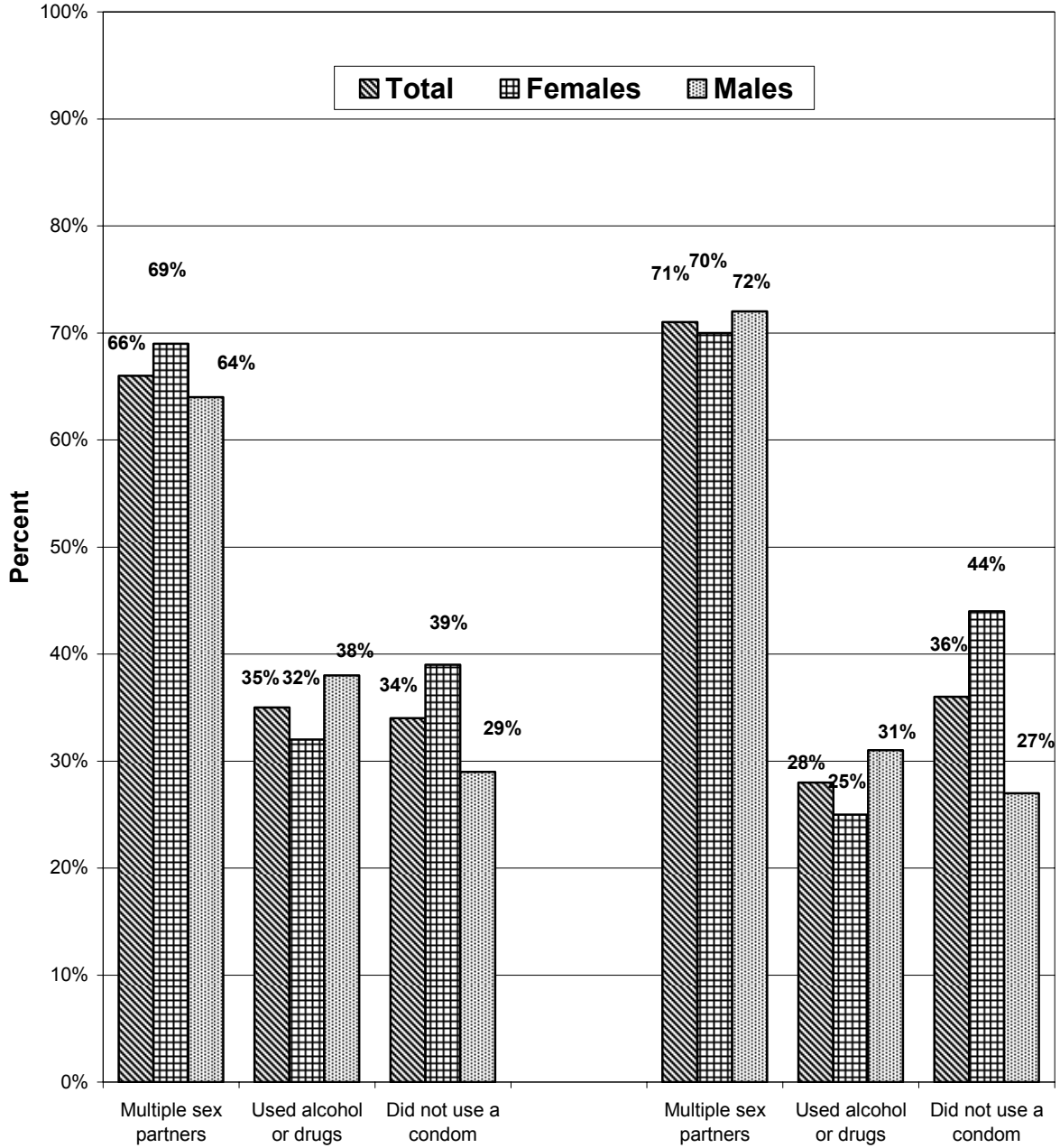


Figure 14

Physical activities of American Indian students in urban schools

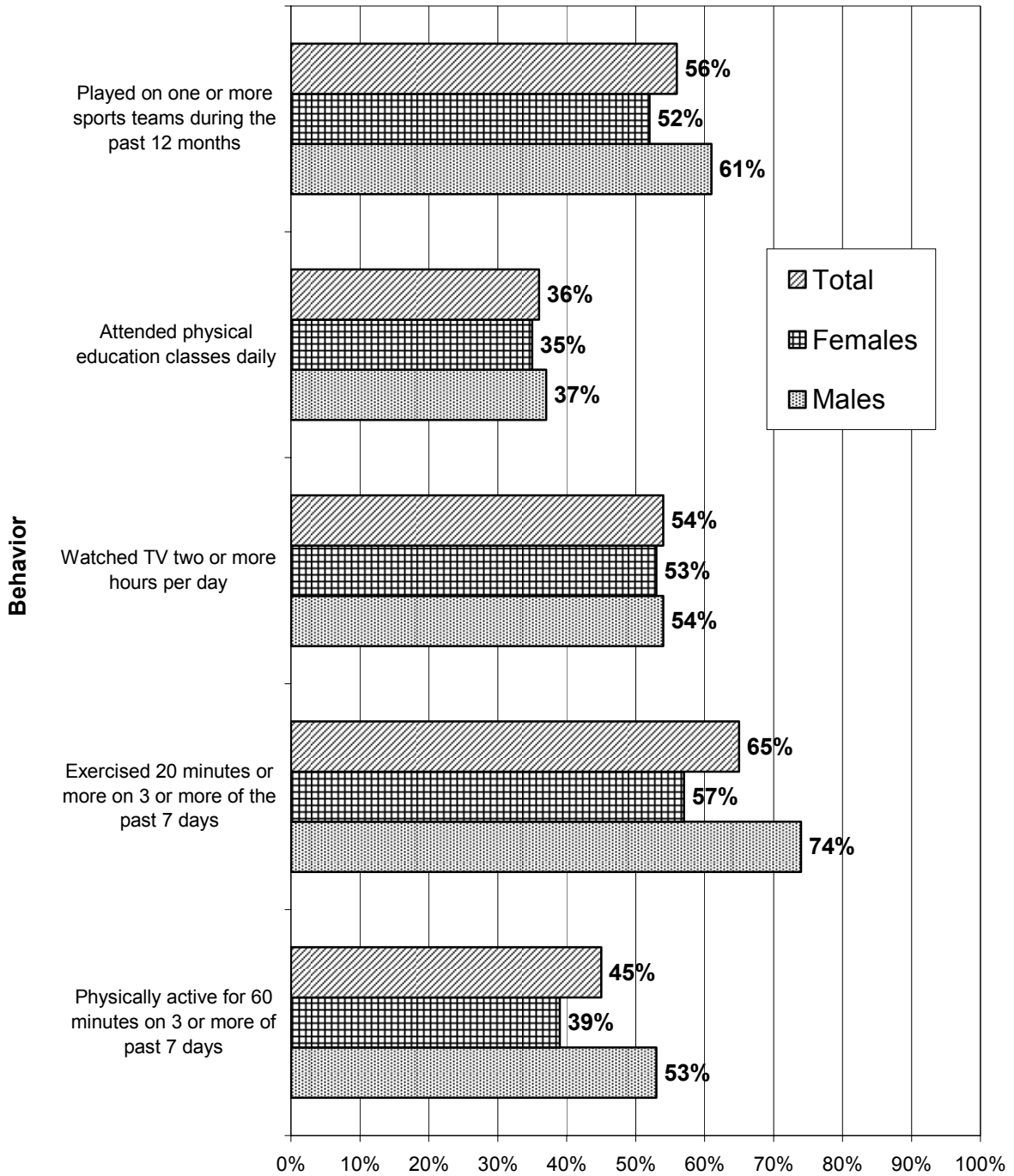
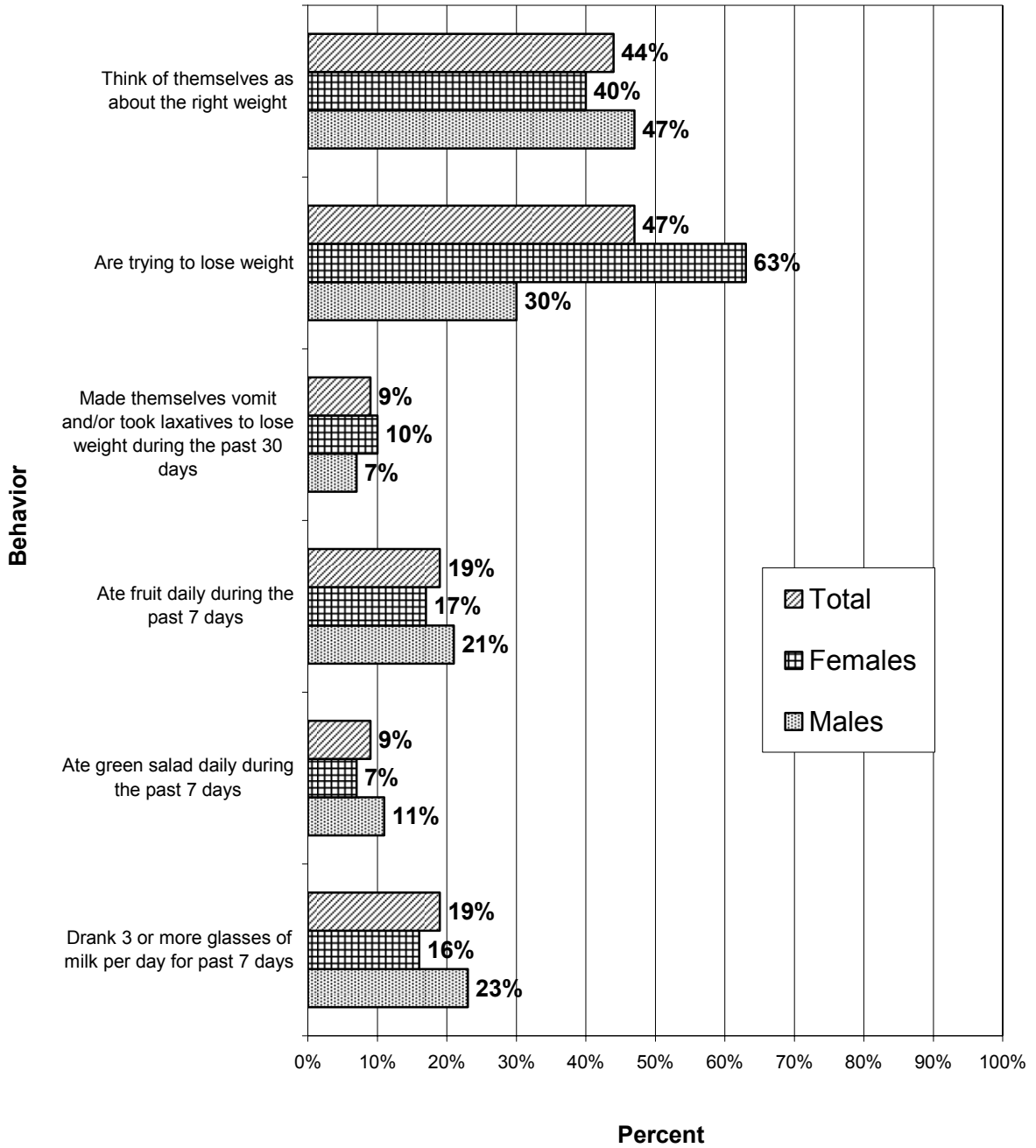


Figure 15

Dietary behaviors of American Indian students in urban schools



APPENDIX C

ADDITIONAL CHARTS

List of Charts in Appendix C

<u>Topic</u>	<u>YRBS Question</u>	<u>Chart</u>
Demographic - age	Q-1	1
Demographic - grade	Q-3	2
Seat belt usage	Q-9	3
Seat belt usage	Q-89	4
Physical fighting	Q-20	5
Suicide related	Q-23	6
Tobacco use	Q-29	7
Tobacco use	Q-31	8
Tobacco use	Q-33	9
Alcohol use	Q-39	10
Marijuana use	Q-44	11
Drug use	Q-50	12
Drug use	Q-55	13
Sexual behavior	Q-60	14
Sexual behavior	Q-63	15
Weight	Q-64	16
Physical activity	Q-79	17
Physical activity	Q-83	18
Physical activity	Q-84	19
HIV/AIDS Education	Q-85	20

Chart 1
Q-1 How old are you?

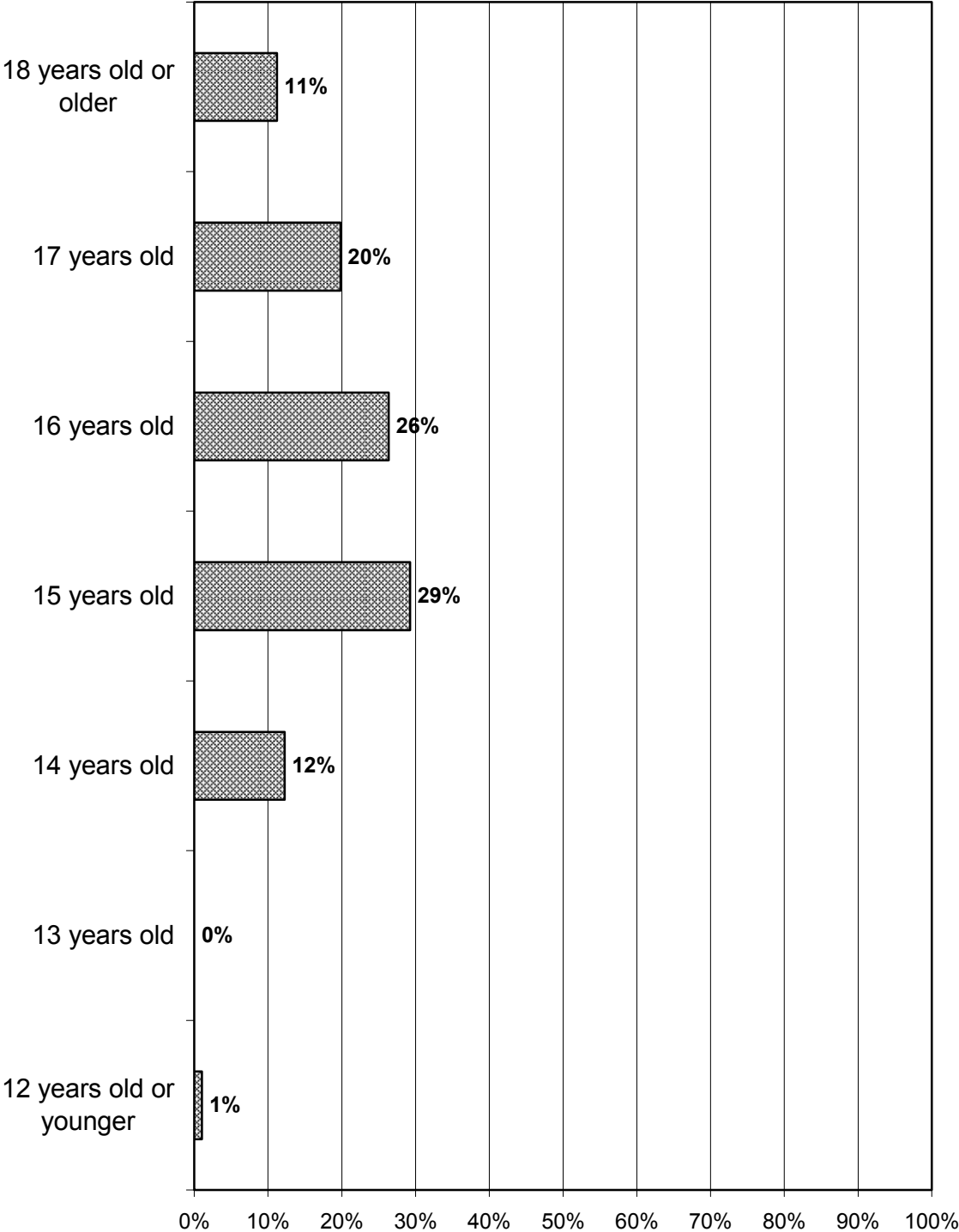


Chart 2
Q-3 In what grade are you?

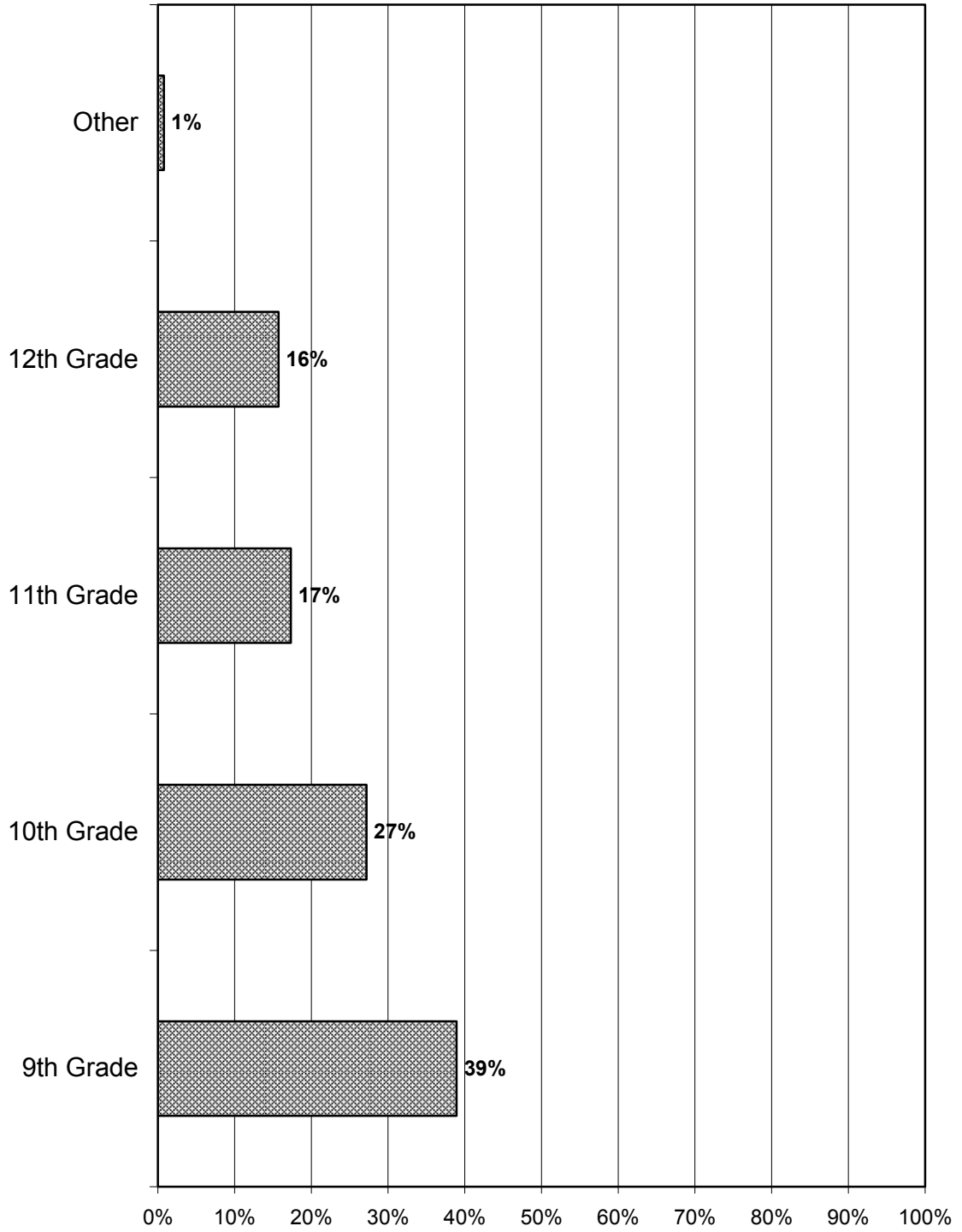


Chart 3

Q-9 How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

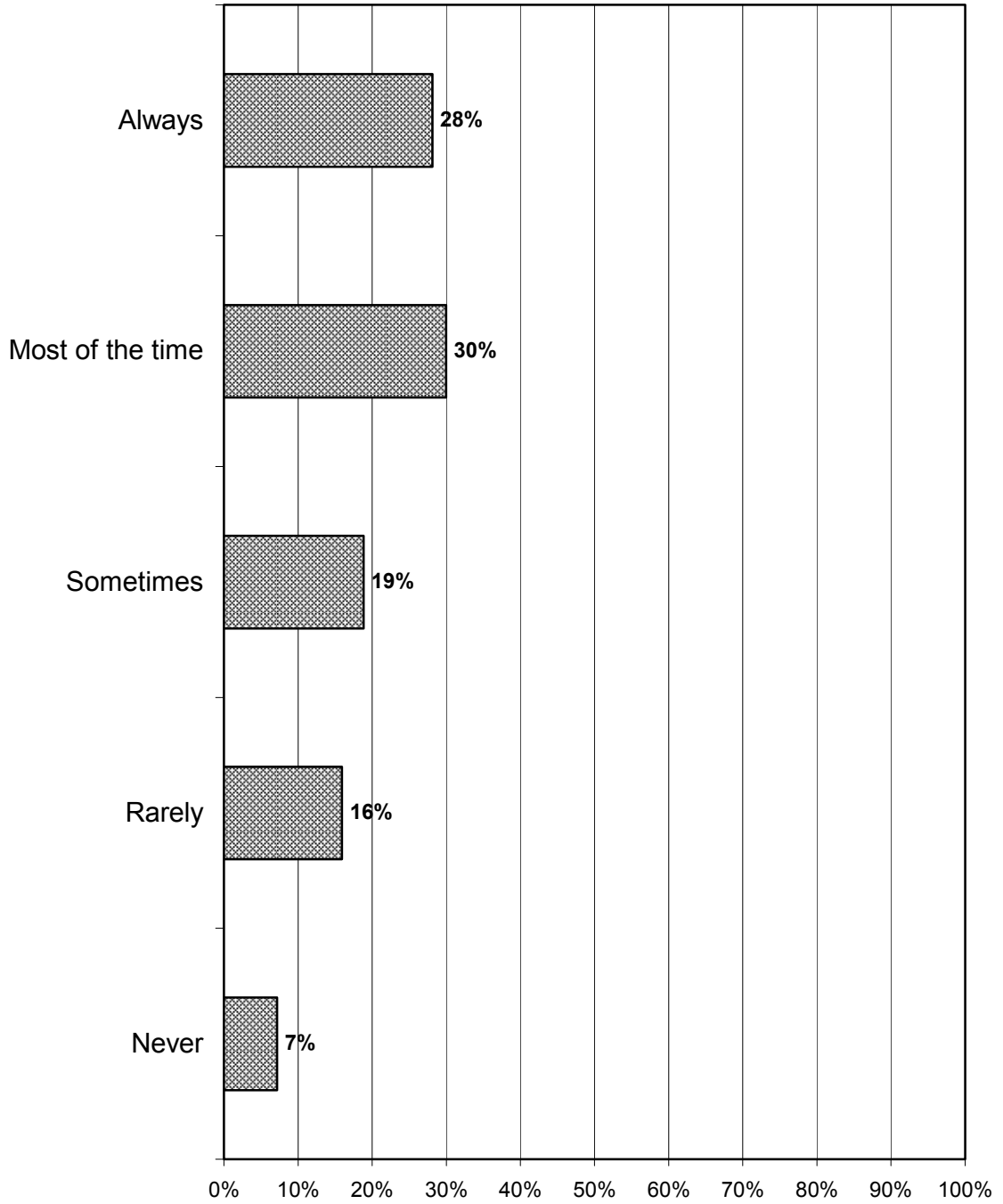


Chart 4

Q-89 How often do you wear a seat belt when driving a car?

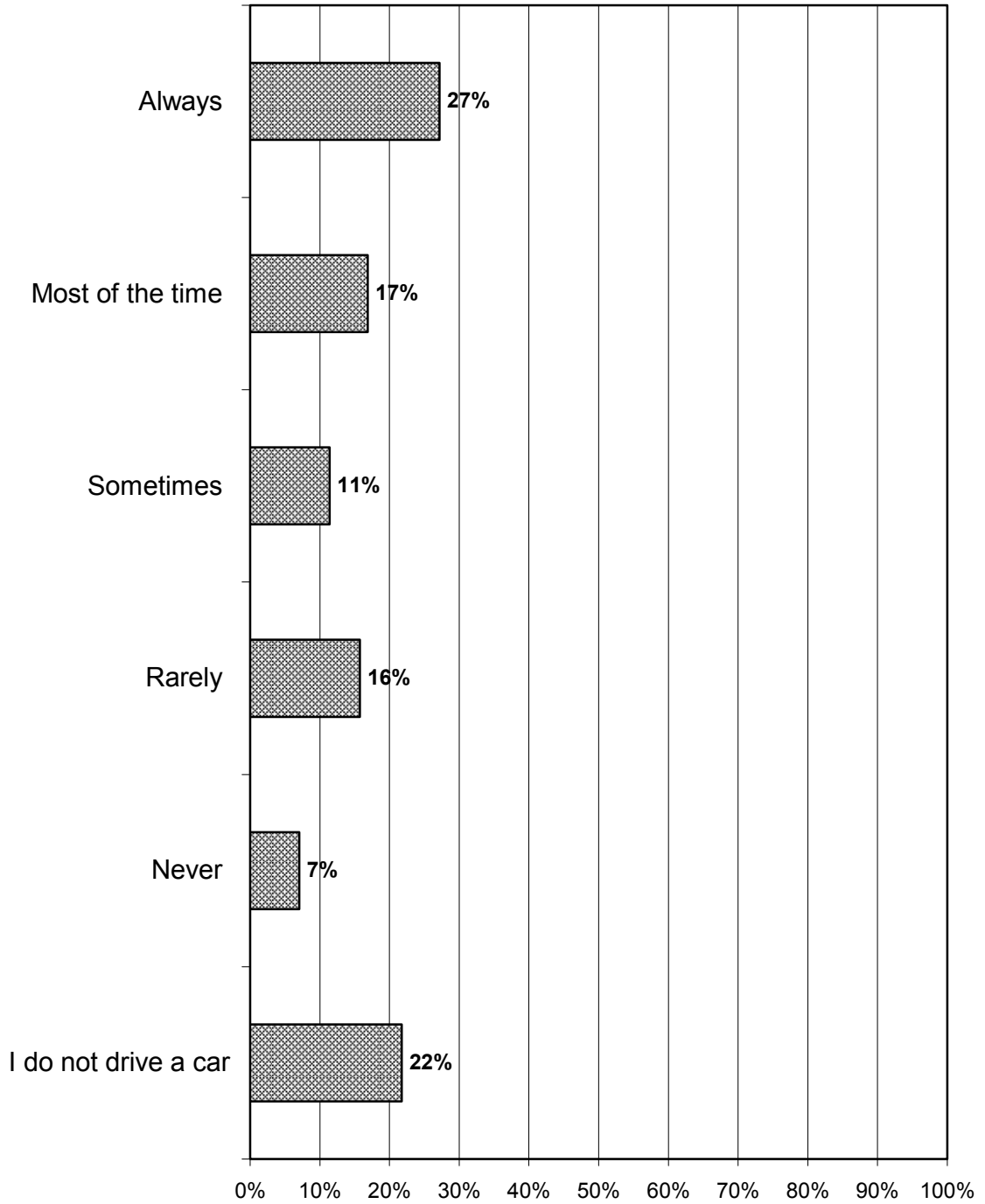


Chart 5

Q-20 During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

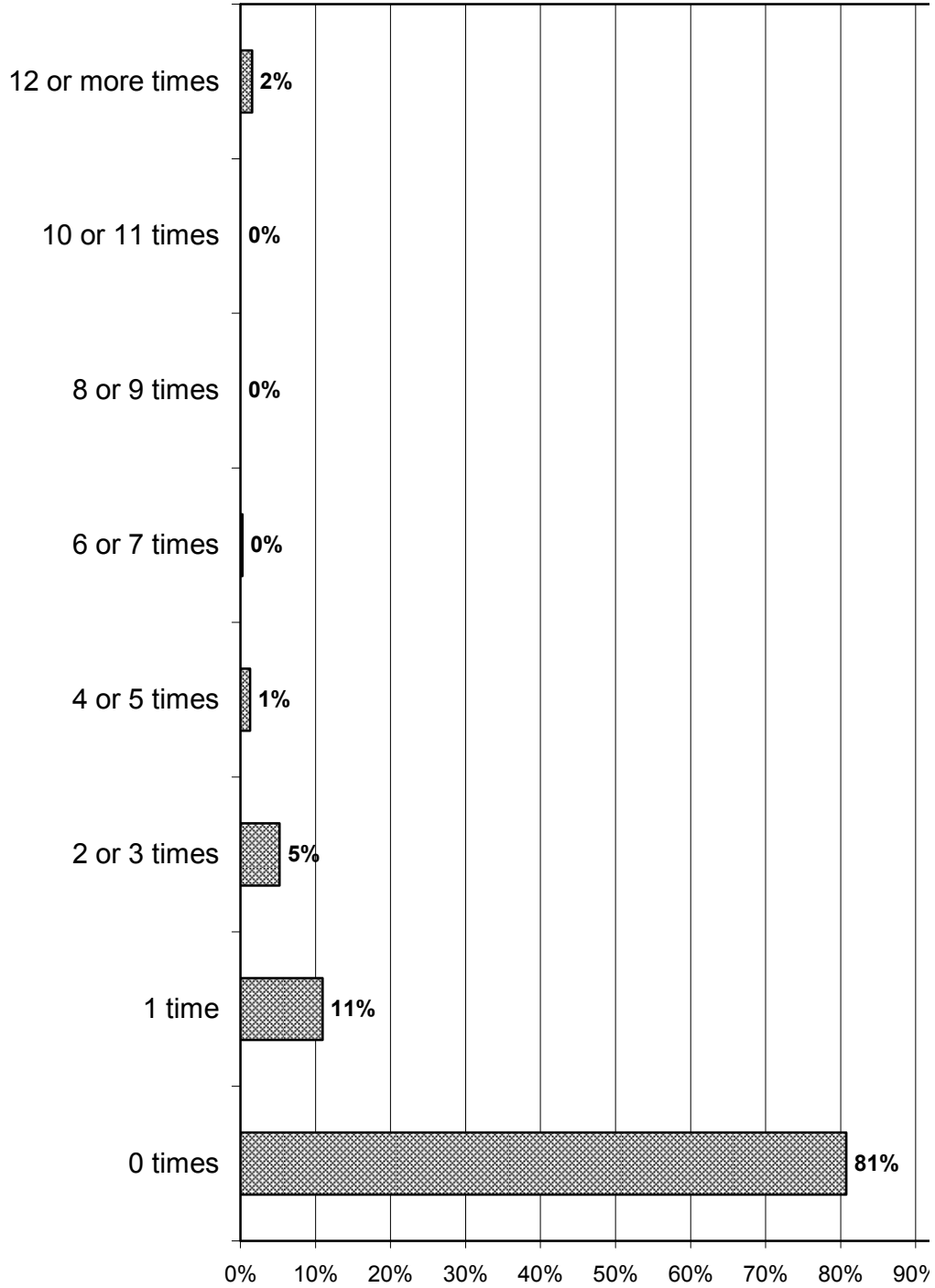


Chart 6

Q-23 During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

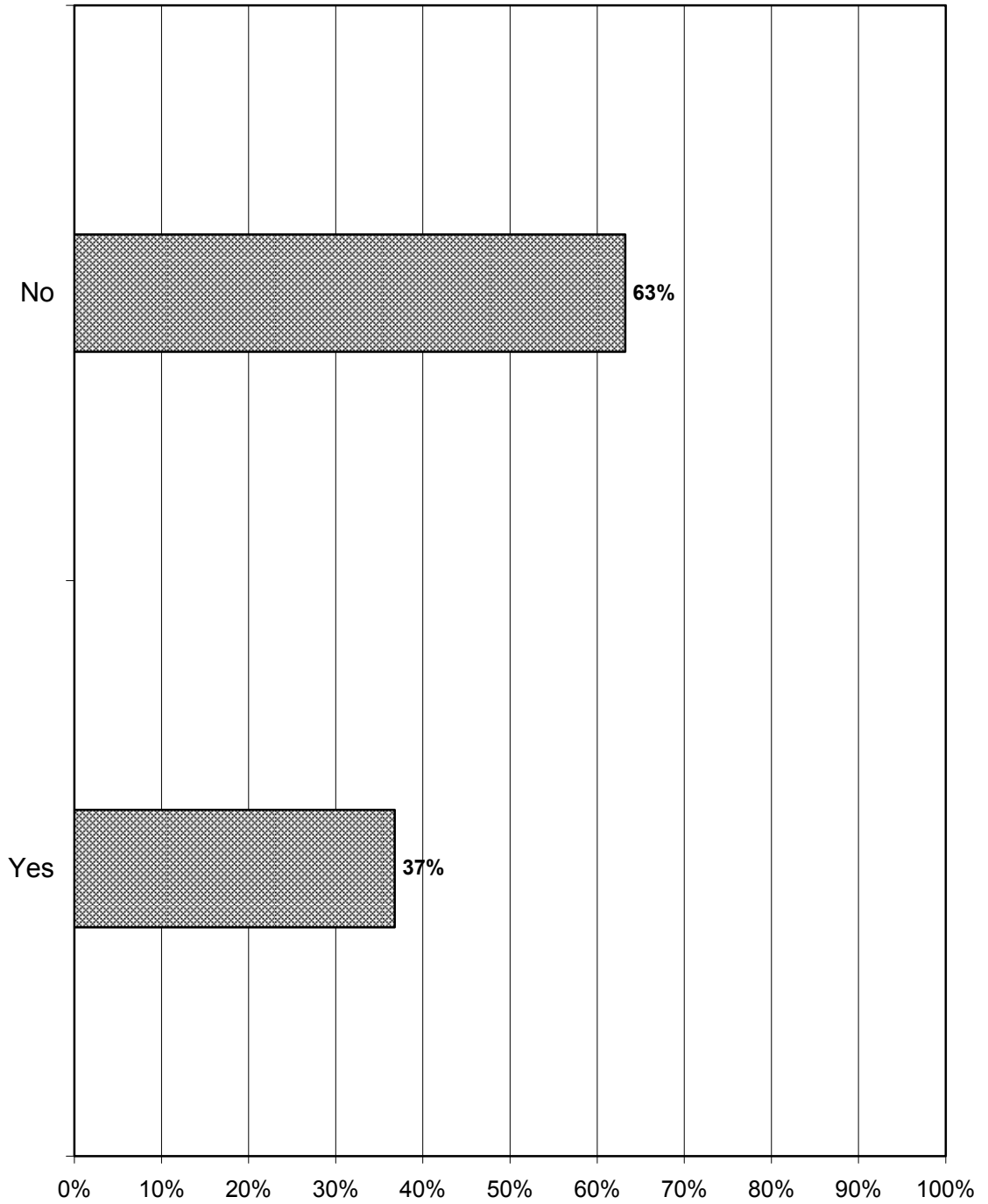


Chart 7

Q-29 How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

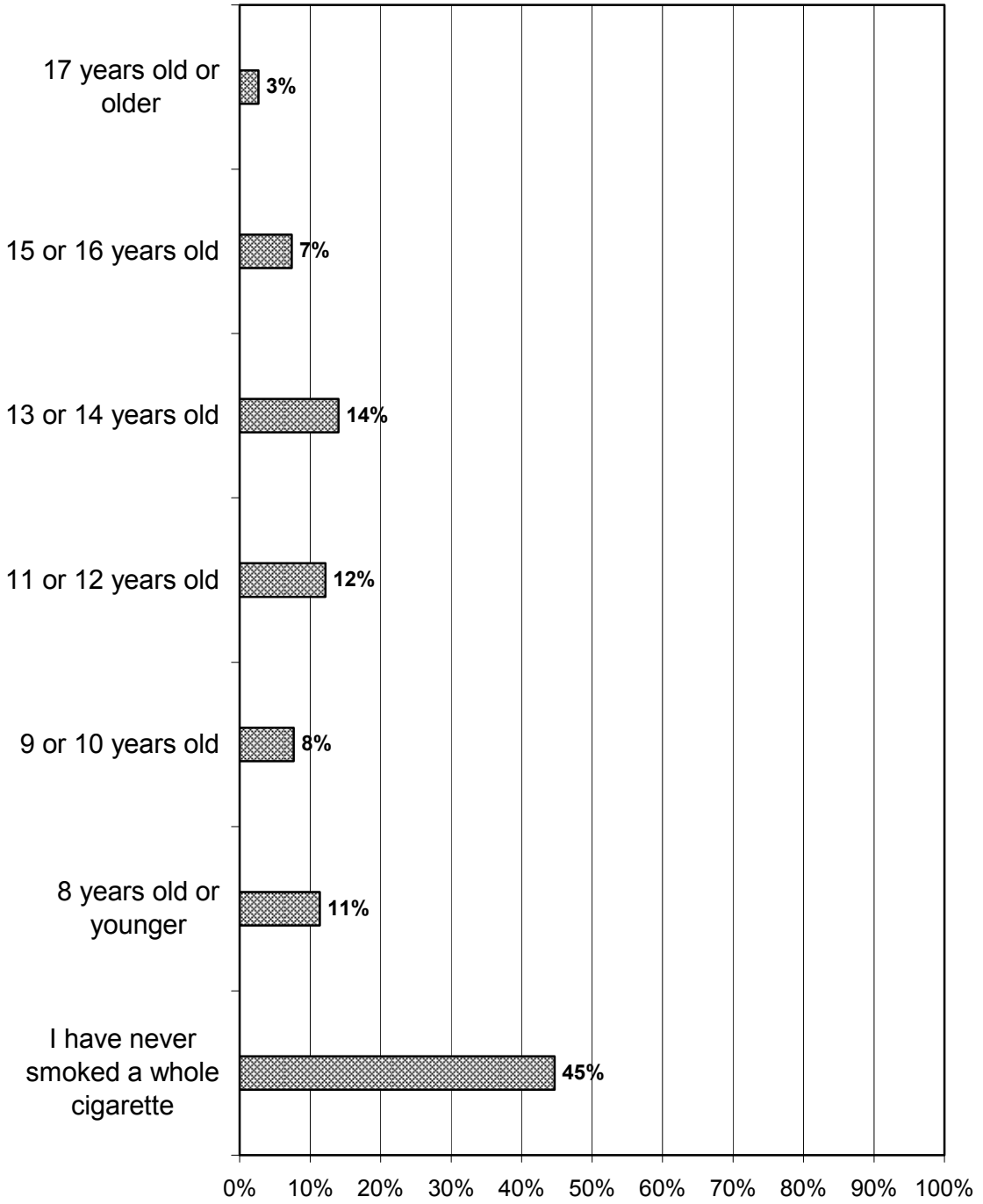


Chart 8

Q-31 During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?

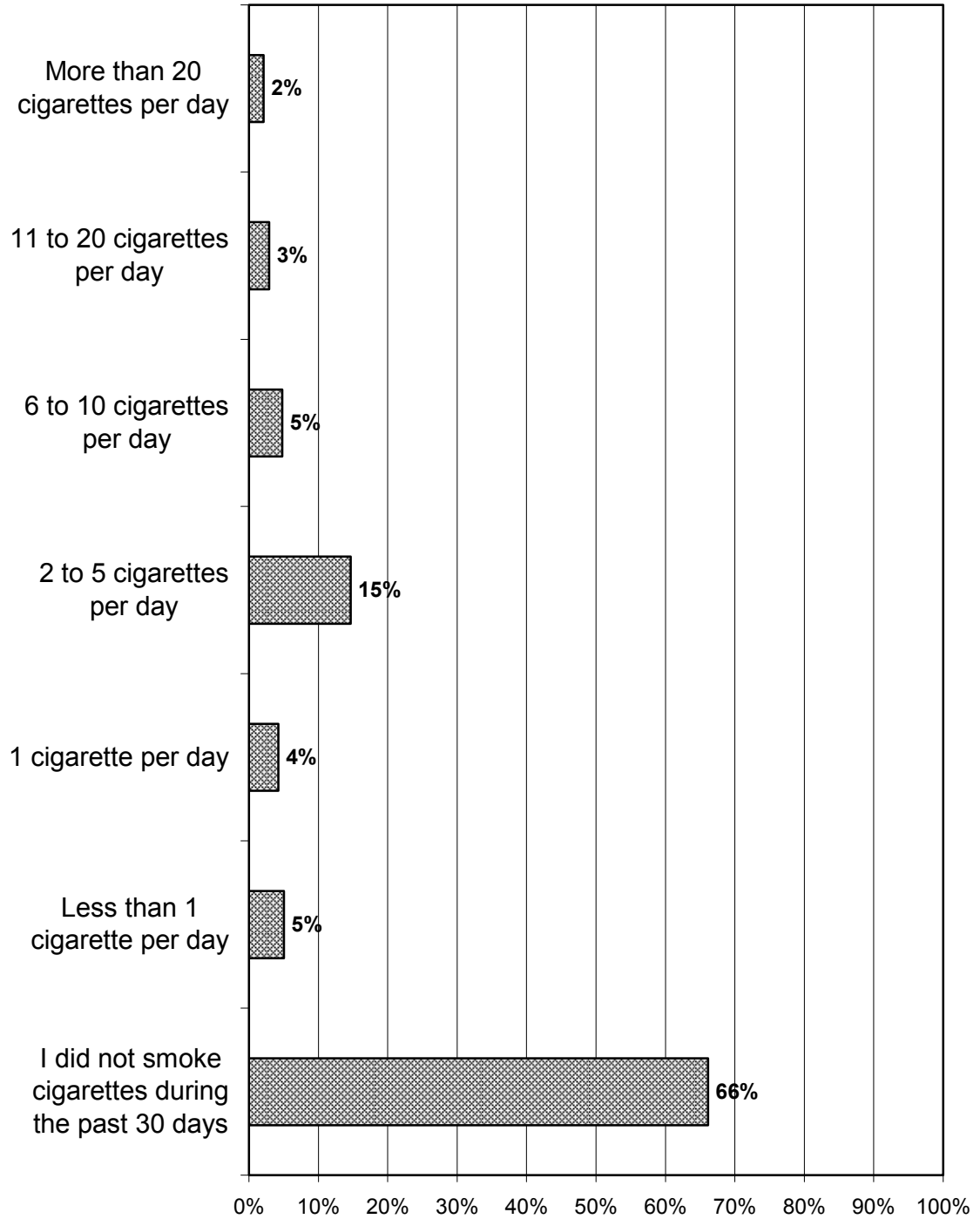


Chart 9

Q-33 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?

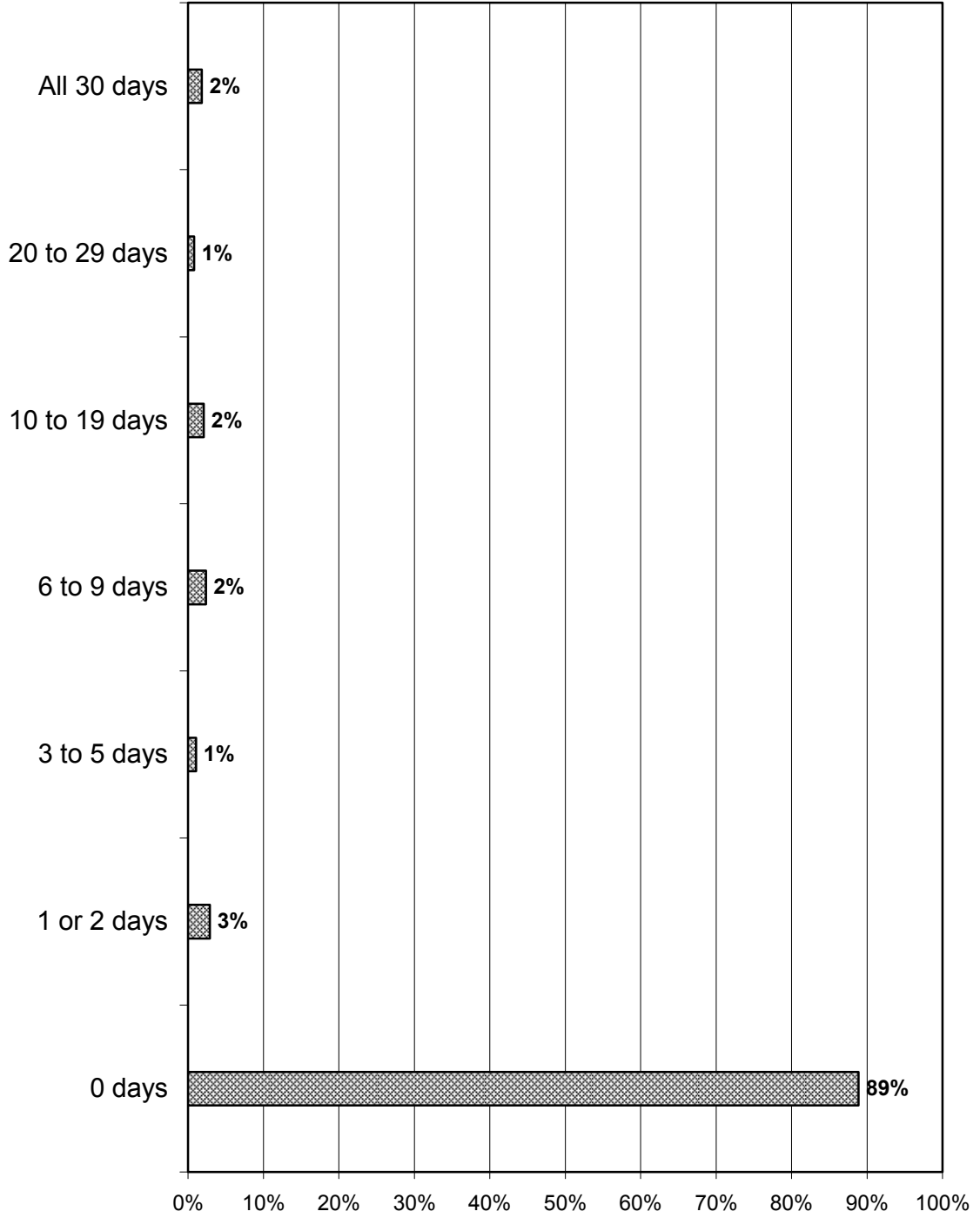


Chart 10

Q-39 During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?

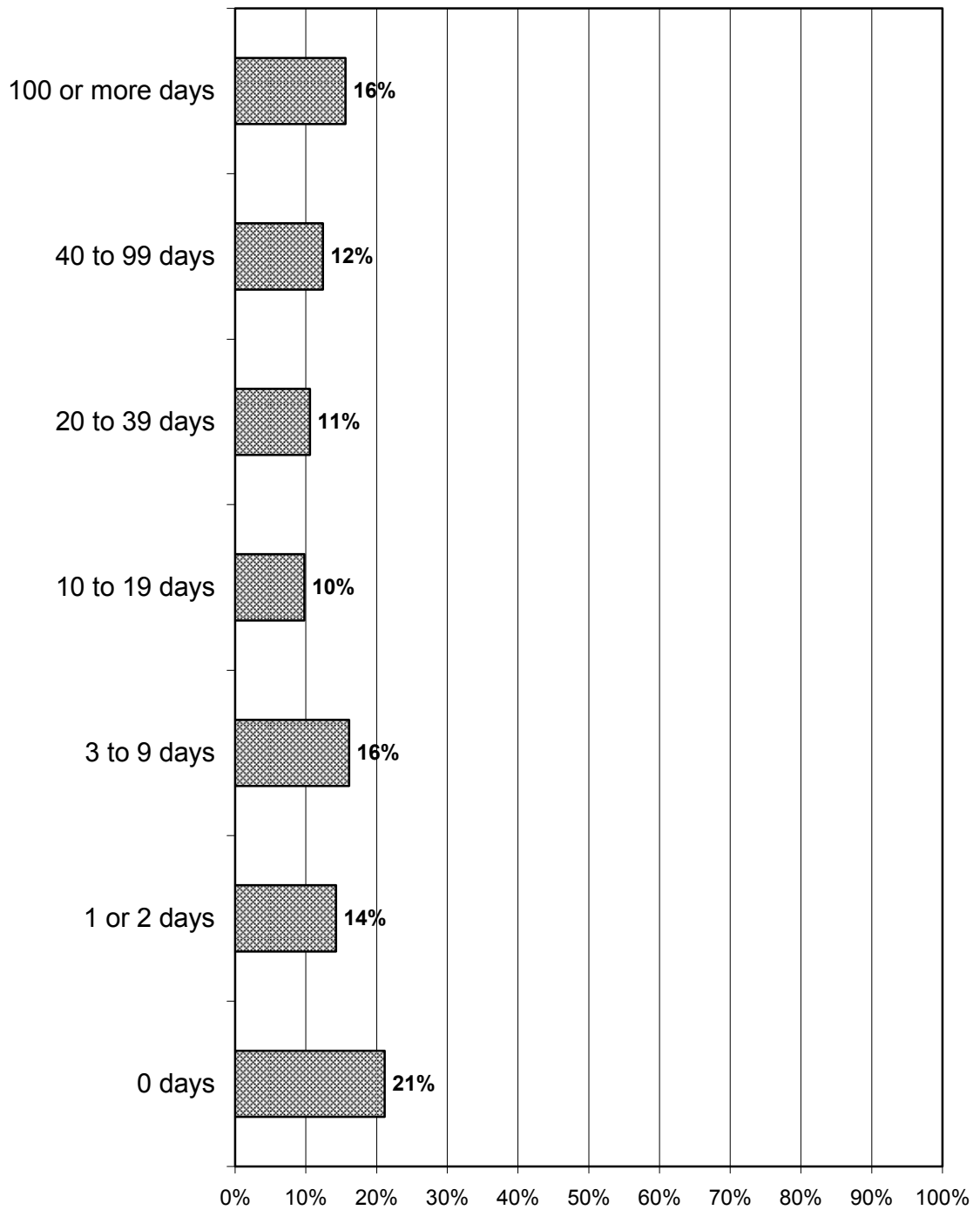


Chart 11
Q-44 During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?

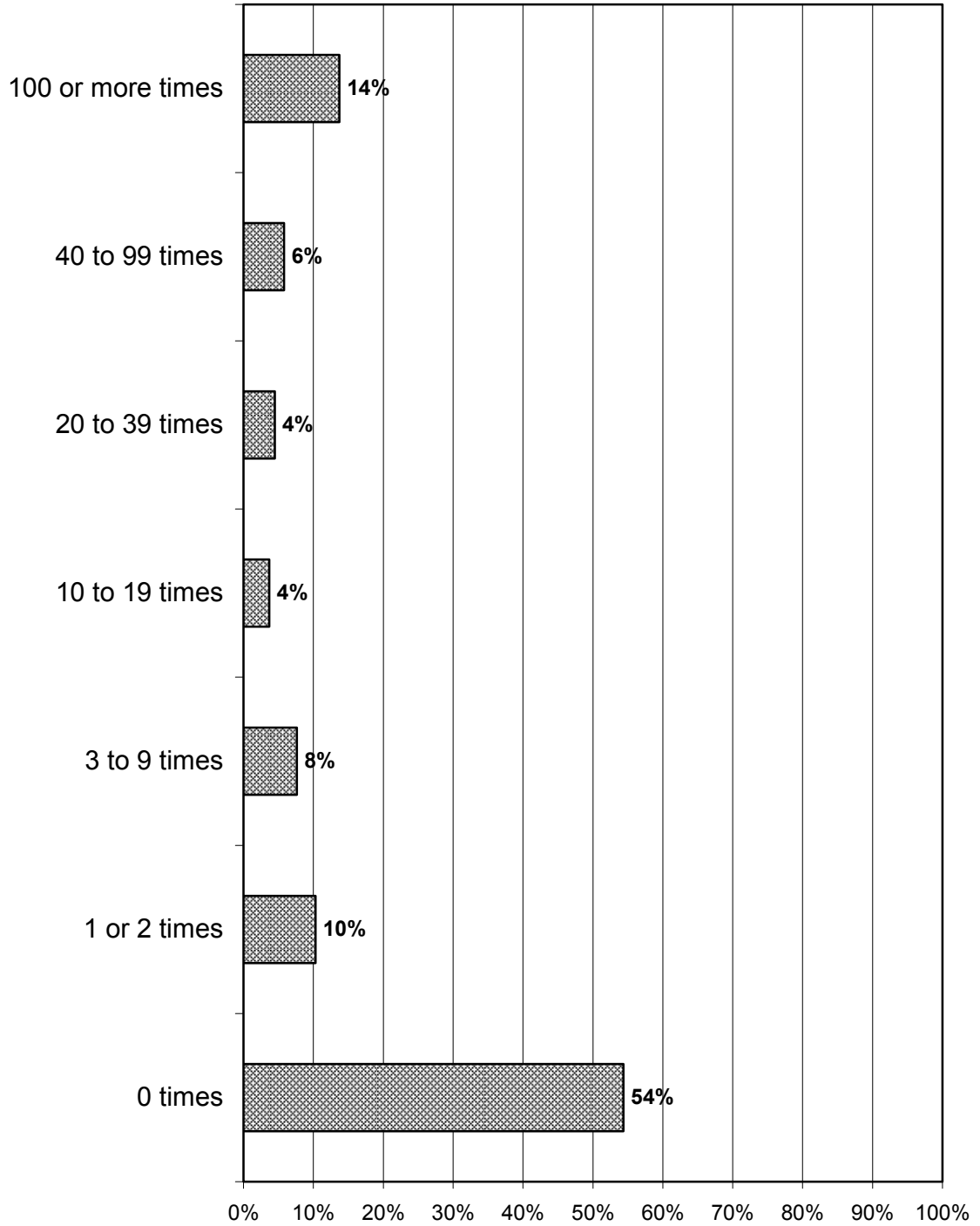


Chart 12

Q-50 During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?

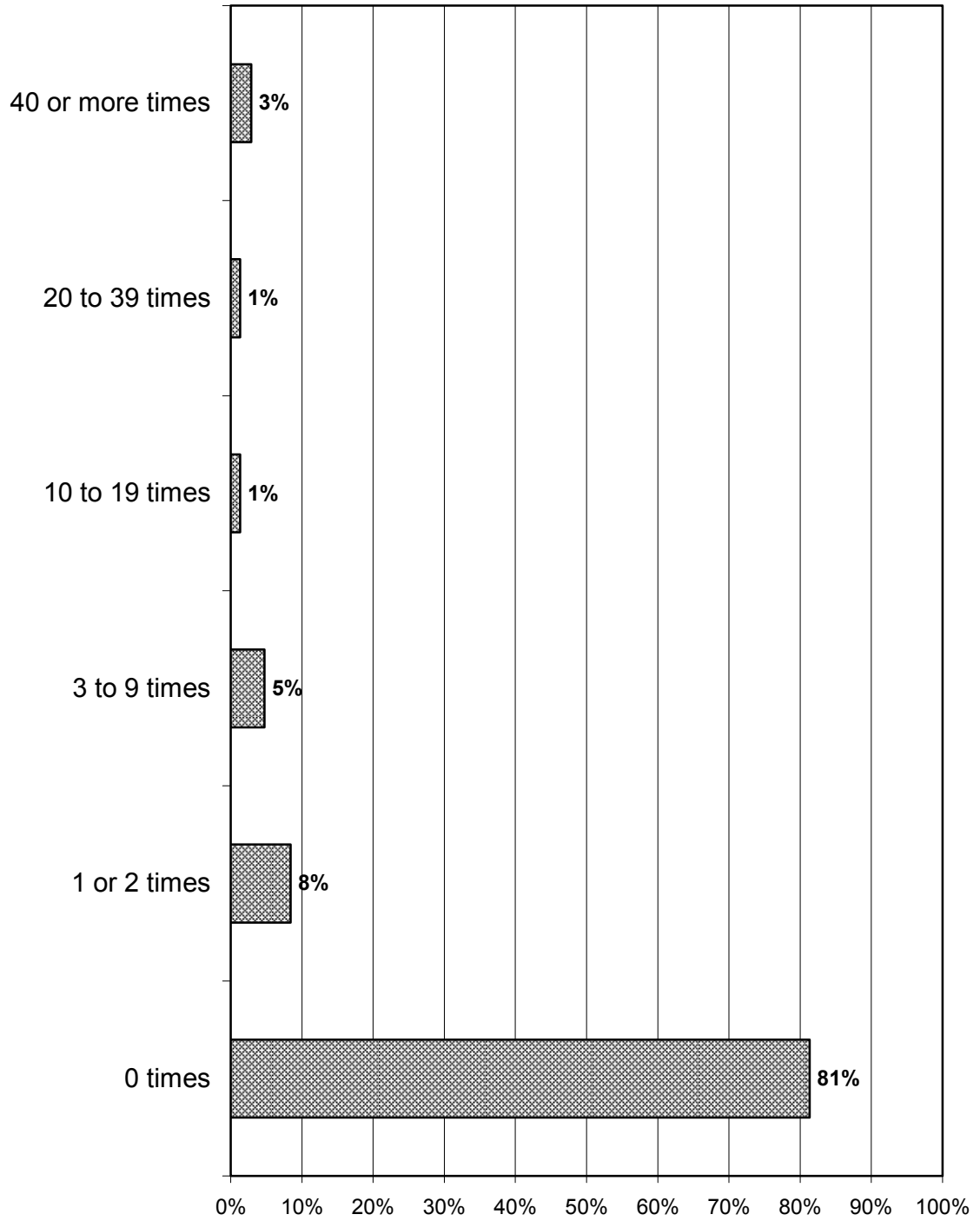


Chart 13

Q-55 During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?

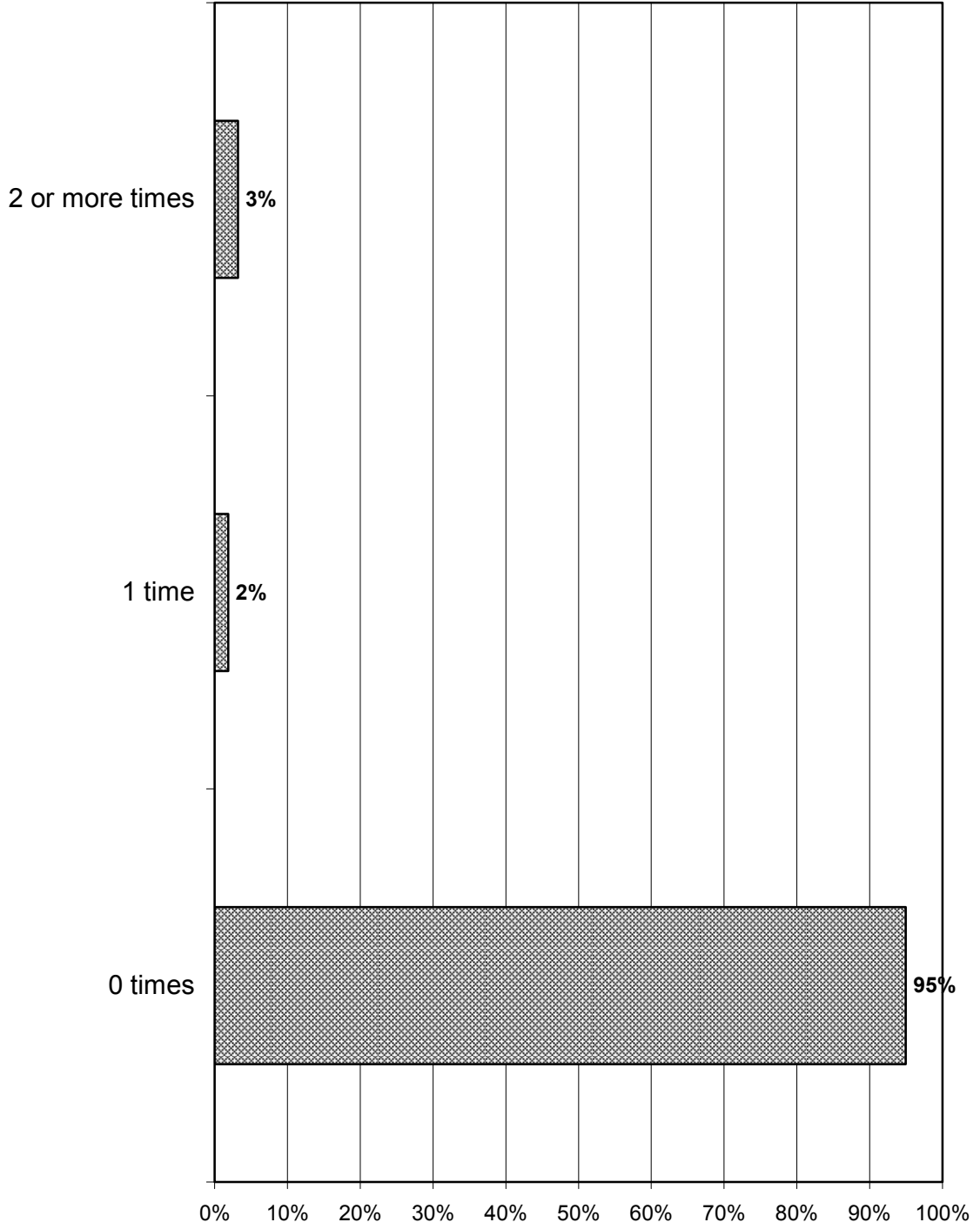


Chart 14

Q-60 During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?

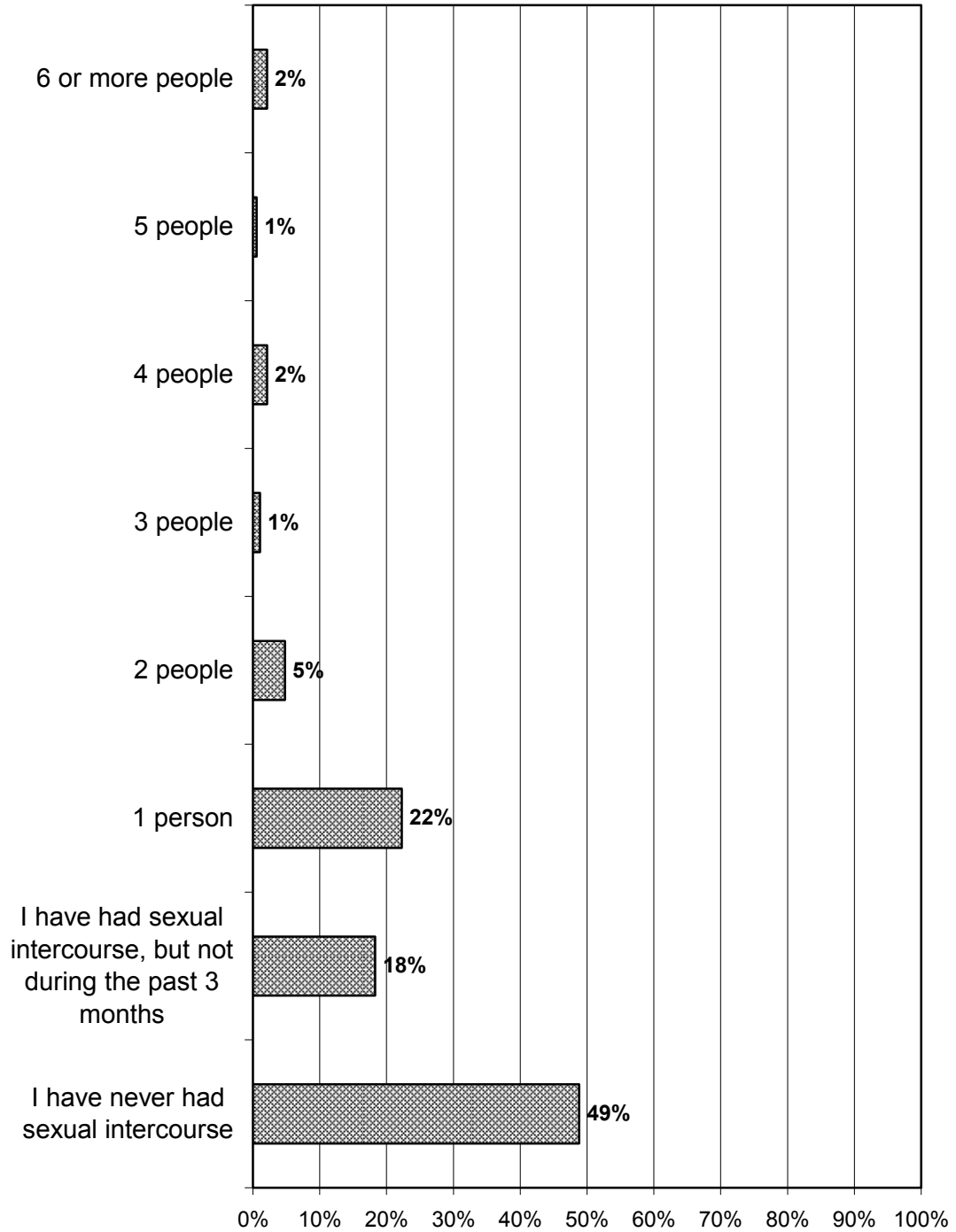


Chart 15

Q-63 The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?

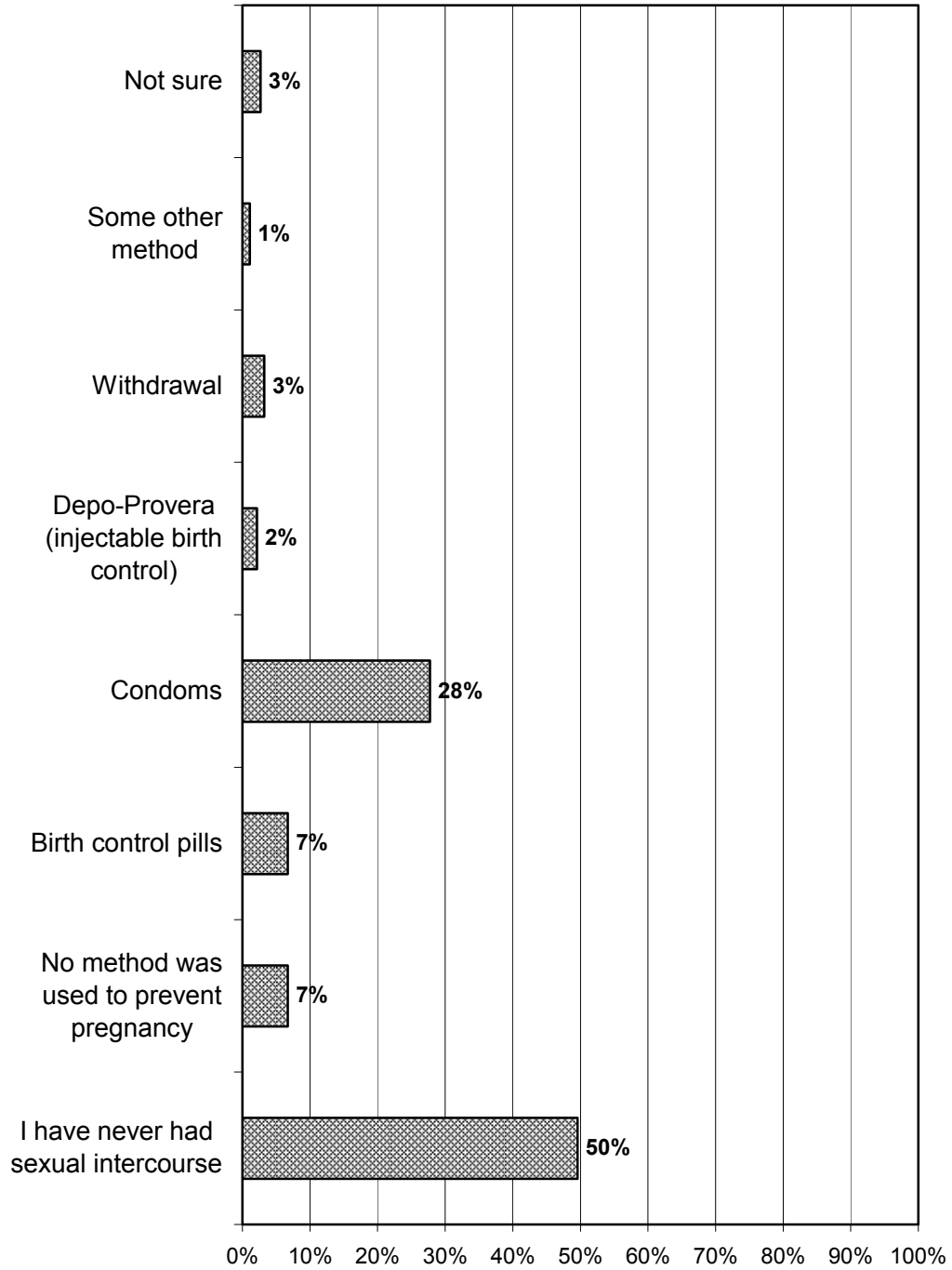


Chart 16

Q-64 How do you describe your weight?

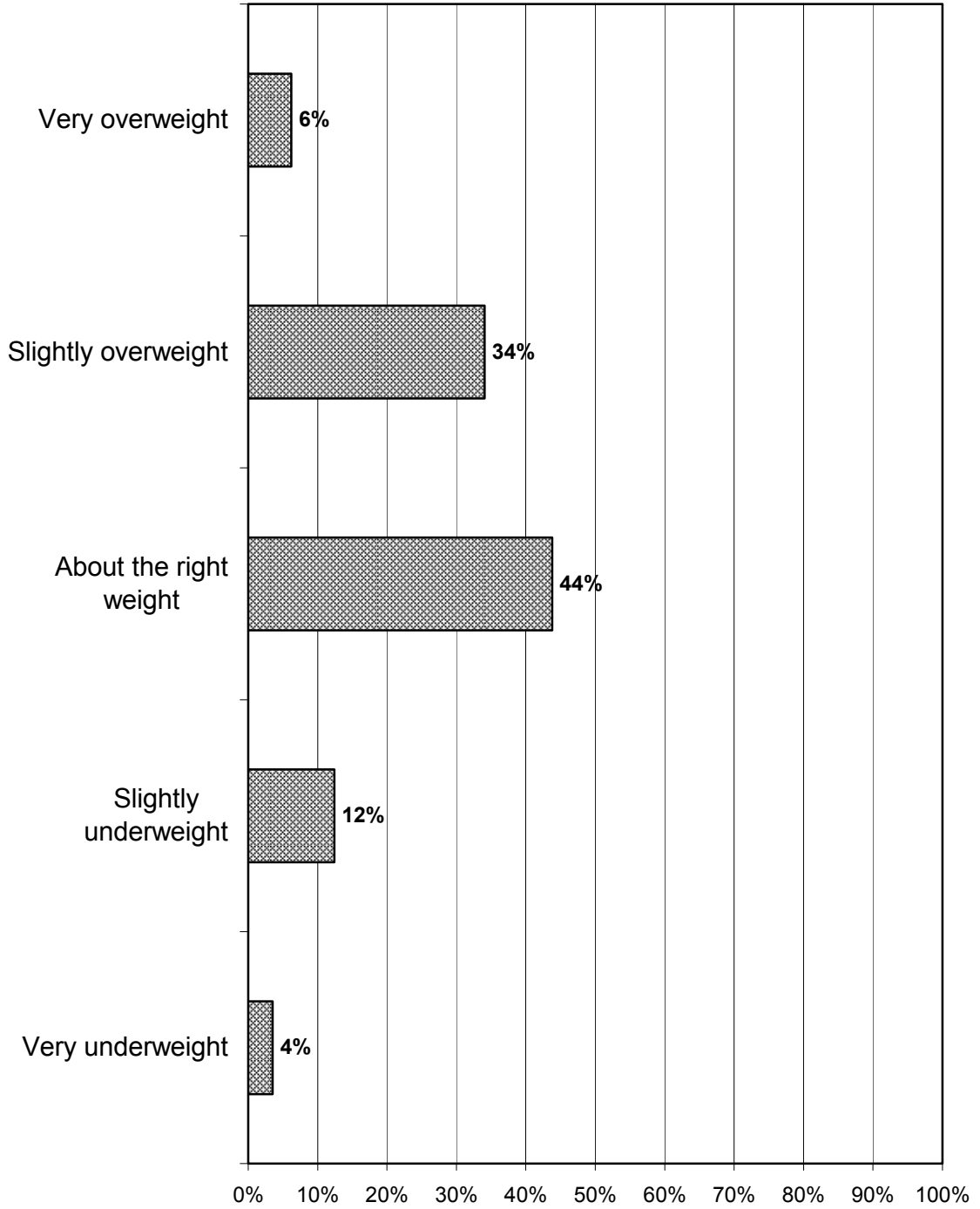


Chart 17

Q-79 On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors?

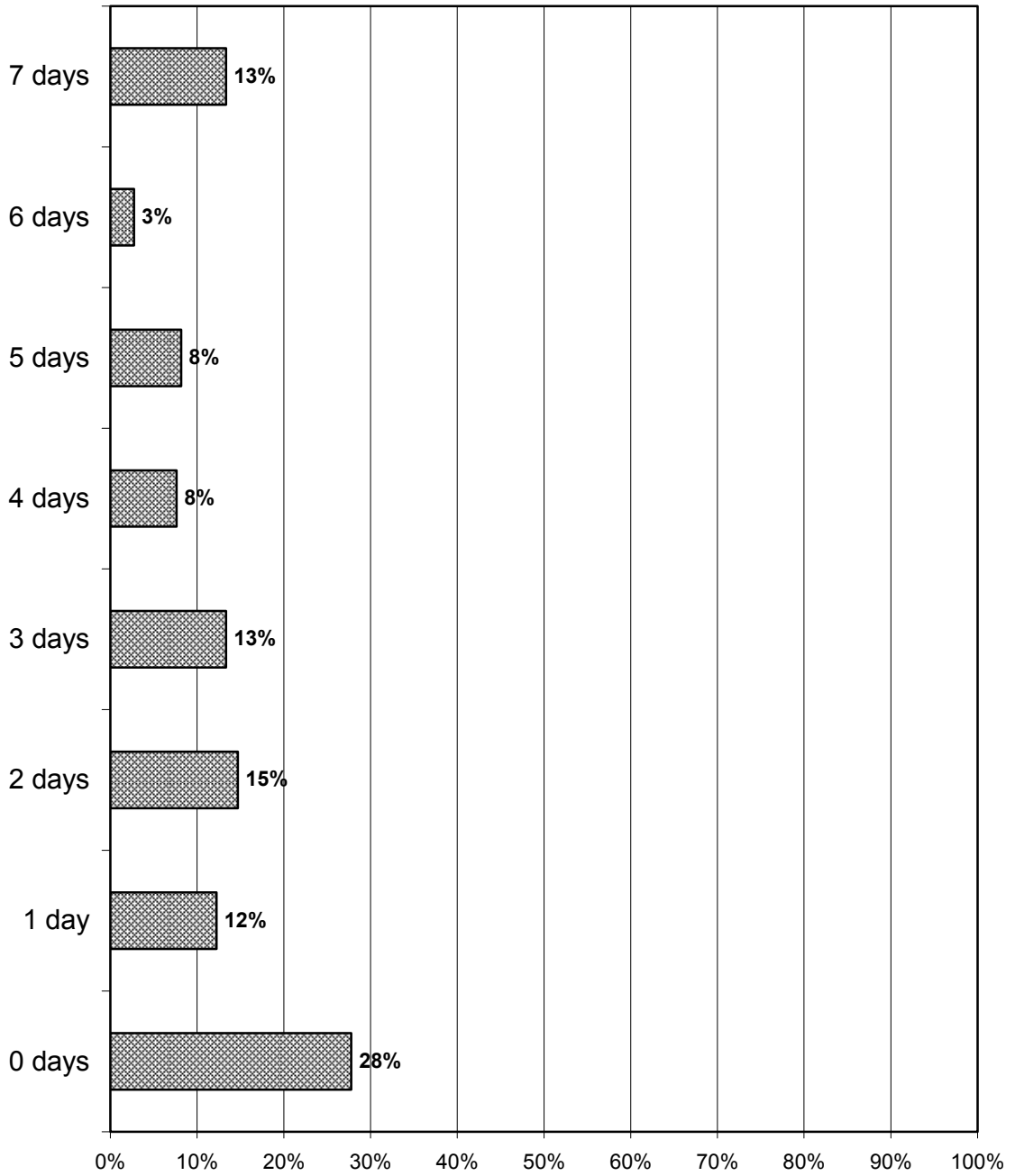


Chart 18

Q-83 During an average physical education (PE) class, how many minutes do you spend actually exercising or playing sports?

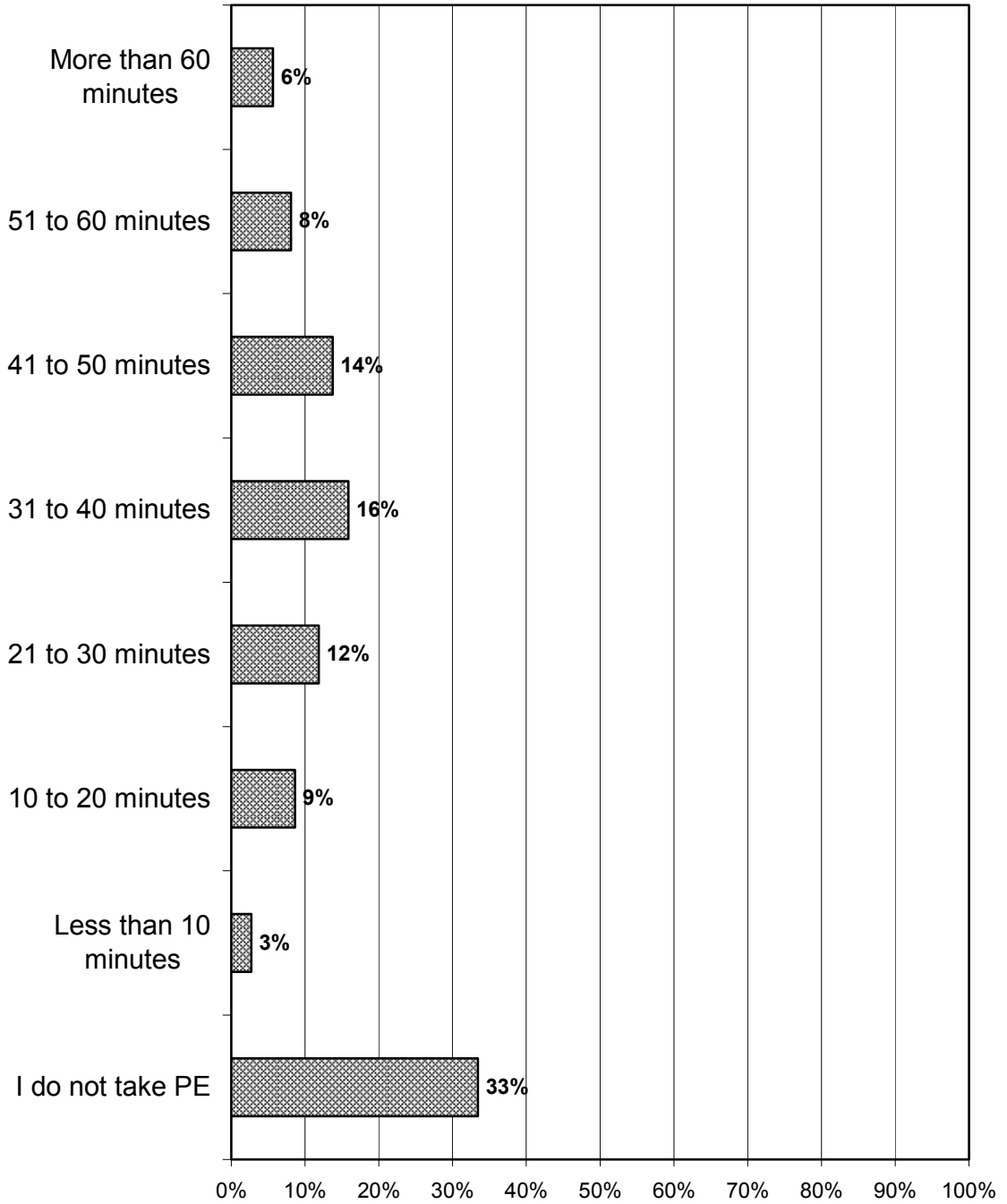


Chart 19

Q-84 During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Include any teams run by your school or community groups.)

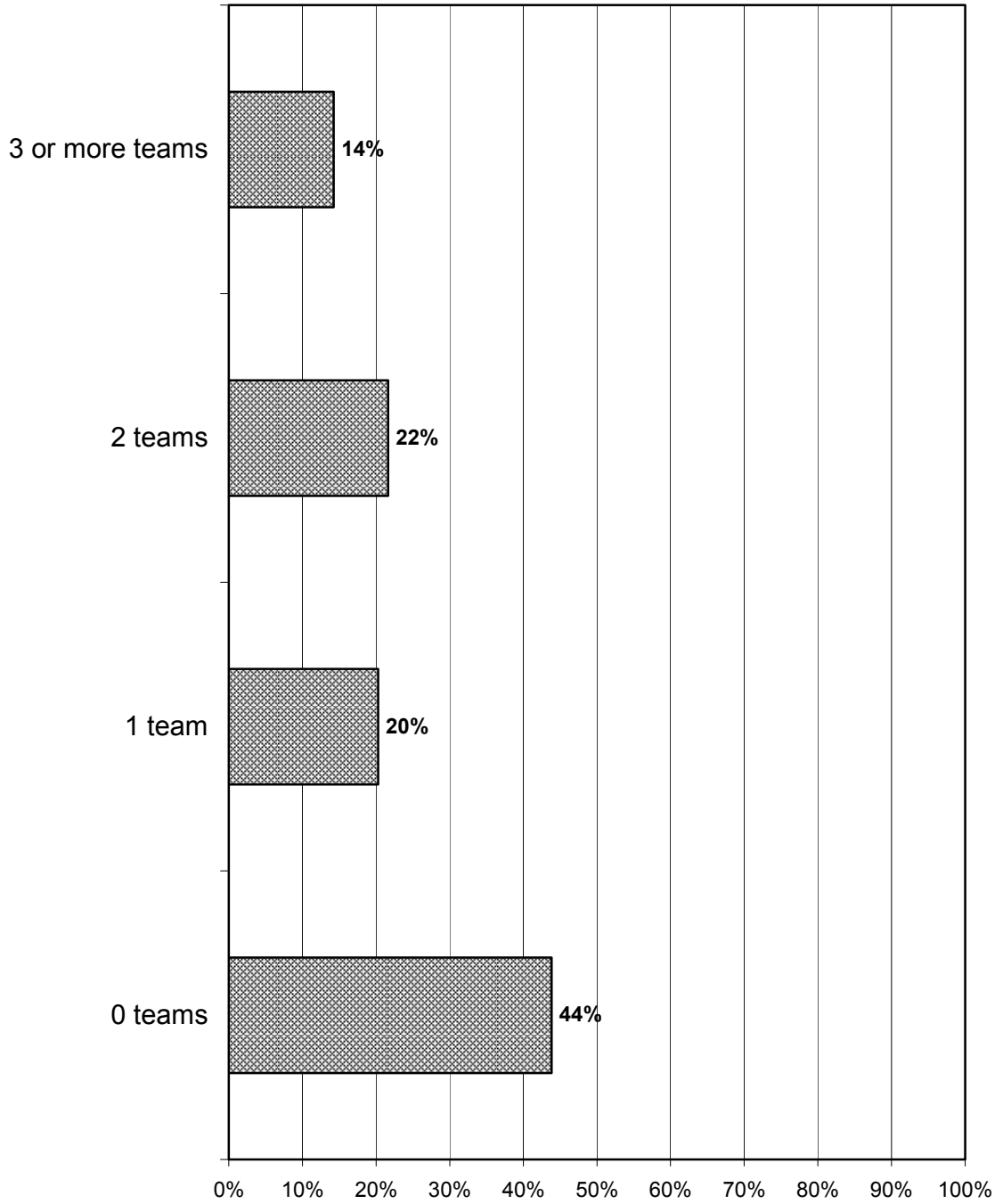
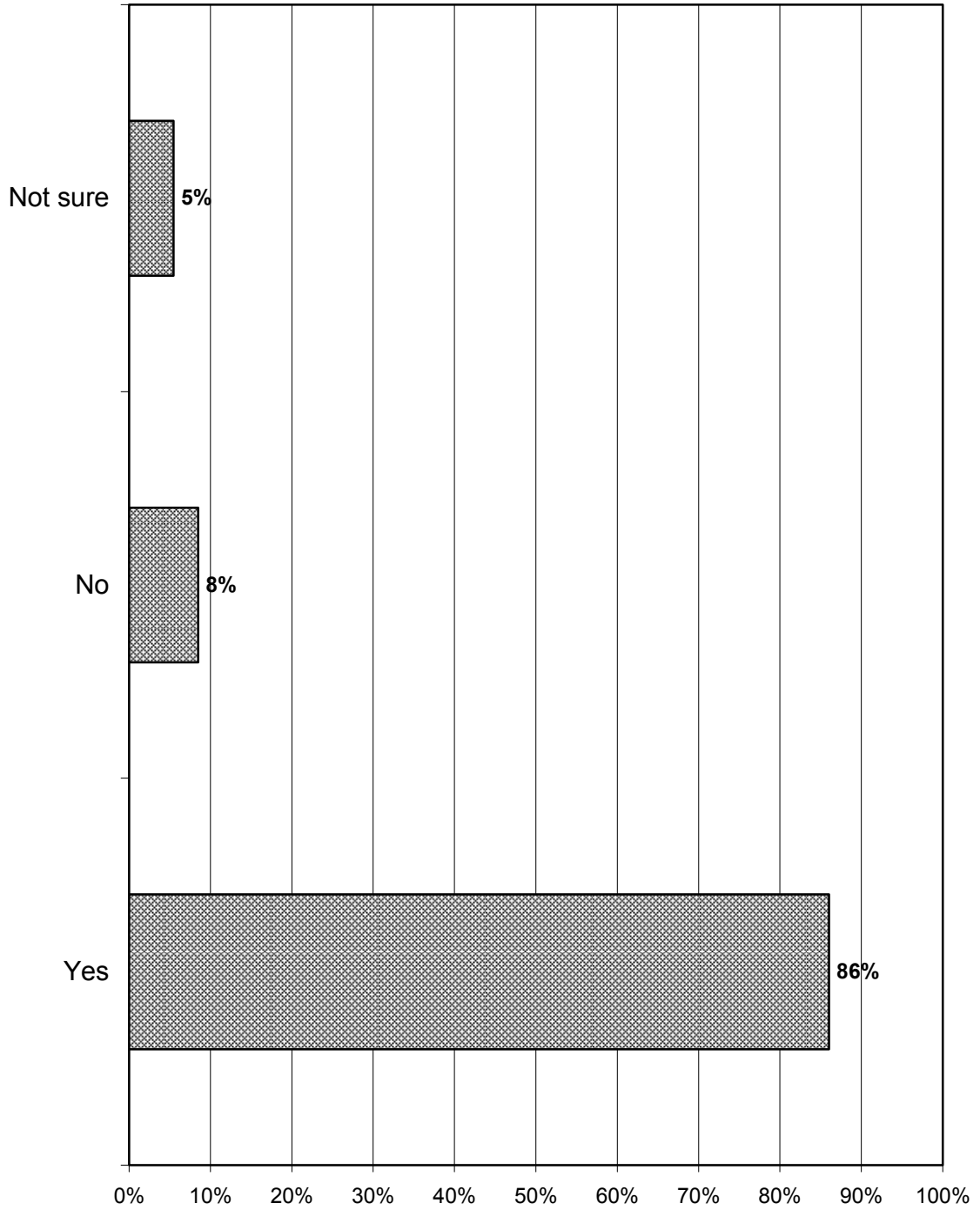


Chart 20
Q-85 Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?



Montana Office of Public Instruction

Montana Board of Crime Control

Montana Department of Public Health & Human Services

Indian Health Service

Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana

Montana Department of Transportation
Traffic & Safety Bureau

Division of Adolescent and School Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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