



Trends in the Prevalence of Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

National YRBS: 1991—2017

The national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors health behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of 9th through 12th grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

Percentages														Trend from 1991–2017 ¹	Change from 2015–2017 ²	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017			
Rarely or never wear a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																
25.9	19.1	21.7	19.3	16.4	14.1	18.2	10.2	11.1	9.7	7.7	7.6	6.1	5.9	Decreased 1991—2017	No change	
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																
39.9	35.3	38.8	36.6	33.1	30.7	30.2	28.5	29.1	28.3	24.1	21.9	20.0	16.5	Decreased 1991—2017 Decreased 1991—2009 Decreased 2009—2017	Decreased	
Drove when they had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
— ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	7.8	5.5	Decreased 2013—2017	Decreased
Texted or e-mailed while driving (in a car or other vehicle one or more times on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.4	41.5	39.2	No change 2013-2017	No change

¹ Based on linear and quadratic trend analyses using logistic regression models controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$. Significant linear trends (if present) across all available years are described first followed by linear changes in each segment of significant quadratic trends (if present).

² Based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

³ Not available.

Where can I get more information? Visit www.cdc.gov/yrbss or call 800–CDC–INFO (800–232–4636).

