Summary Tables Documentation

Purpose

Summary Tables describe results for every variable. There is one summary table for every variable.

Example

2013 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Metropolis High School Survey

Summary Tables - Weighted Data

QN8: Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet

	Total			Male			Female		
	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N	Percentage	95% confidence interval	N
Total	89.2	(86.6 - 91.4)	734	90.5	(87.1 - 93.1)	419	87.5	(82.6 - 91.2)	305
Age									
15 or younger	88.8	(84.3 - 92.1)	402	90.1	(84.5 - 93.8)	221	87.0	(78.7 - 92.4)	175
16 or 17	89.5	(84.9 - 92.8)	287	90.3	(85.0 - 93.9)	172	88.0	(79.3 - 93.3)	112
18 or older	-	-	45	-	-	26	-	-	18
Grade									
9th	90.5	(84.1 - 94.5)	217	92.5	(85.2 - 96.4)	128	-	-	86
10th	86.7	(81.4 - 90.6)	234	86.3	(80.1 - 90.8)	134	-	-	99
11th	90.6	(82.7 - 95.1)	138	-	-	83	-	-	53
12th	88.5	(80.5 - 93.5)	136	-	-	72	-	-	64
Race/Ethnicity									
Black*	-	-	97	-	-	67	-	-	29
Hispanic/Latino	92.9	(90.3 - 94.8)	472	94.8	(91.2 - 97.0)	268	90.4	(85.1 - 93.9)	199
White*	-	-	51	-	-	25	-	-	26
All other races	-	-	55	-	-	26	-	-	28
Multiple races	-	-	34	-	-	18	-	-	16

474 students were excluded from this analysis.
N = Number of students in this subgroup.
*Non-Hispanic.
- = Fewer than 100 students in this subgroup.

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Content

At the top of every Summary Table is the variable name (ex. QN8) and the Response of Interest (ROI). The ROI describes the typical way that data for that variable is reported.

Each Summary Table presents results by age group, grade, and race/ethnicity for the total sample and for male and female students and contains the following columns for the total sample and for male and female students:

Column	Content
Percentage	Weighted percentage (unless your data are unweighted)
95% Confidence Interval	Lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval for each percentage (unless your data are unweighted).
N	The number of students in the subgroup.

Note: If the number of students in a subgroup is less than 100, the results for the subgroup are not presented.

How to Use the Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals can be used to determine how precise your results are. Narrow confidence intervals indicate precise results that you can have more confidence in. Wide confidence intervals indicate less precise results that you can have less confidence in.

Confidence intervals also can be used to conduct a conservative statistical test of difference between prevalence estimates for two subgroups.

- If the confidence intervals overlap, then the estimates are not statistically different.
- If the confidence intervals do not overlap, then the estimates are statistically different.

Notes

Refer to the "PowerPoint Bar Graphs" for a visual representation of the main results in the summary tables.

SUDAAN was used to calculate the confidence intervals and to test for statistical difference. Refer to "Sample Statistics Report Documentation" for more information about confidence intervals.

See Software for Analysis of YRBS Data on the YRBS website for more information about analyzing YRBS data.
