

South Dakota
**Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Summary**



2009-2019

Purpose of YRBS

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention developed the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations to monitor six priority health behaviors including: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV; alcohol and drug use; tobacco use; dietary behaviors; and physical activity.

History of YRBS

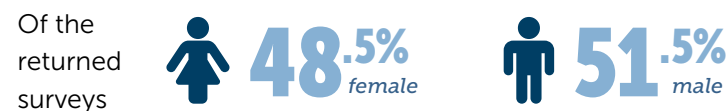
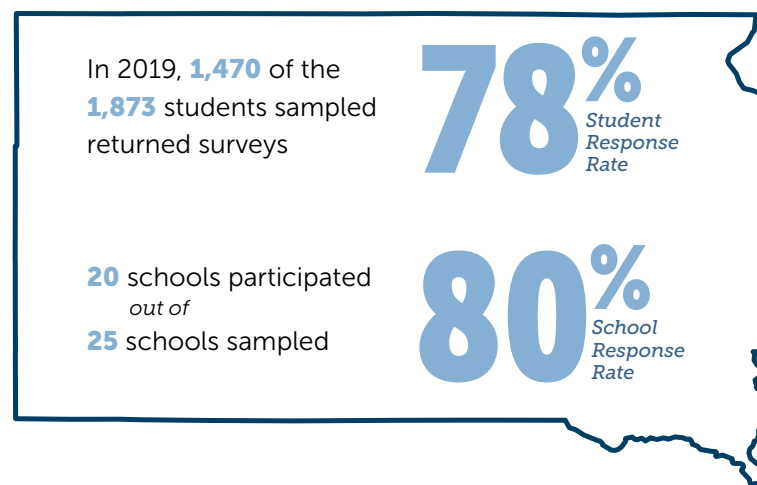
Since 1991, the YRBS has been conducted in odd numbered years and administered to students in grades 9th through 12th at randomly selected high schools across the state. The survey is voluntary and anonymous. From 1991 through 2013, the survey was administered by the South Dakota Department of Education in collaboration with multiple state agencies, including the Department of Health. In the spring of 2013, the South Dakota Department of Education administered the survey. Then, in August of 2013, the Department of Health took over administration of the South Dakota YRBS and compiled the 2013 report. Today, administration of the survey resides with the South Dakota Department of Health.

Weighting

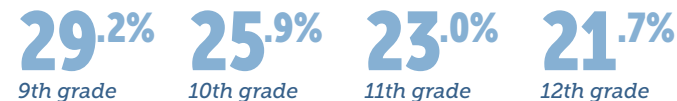
Results from the survey will be either weighted or unweighted. Weighted results can be generalized to all South Dakota high school students and can be used to make important inferences while unweighted data is only representative of the students who participated in the survey. South Dakota has obtained weighted data every year it administered the survey except for 2017. As such, 2017 data are not available for publication and will not be found in this or any other state reports.

Survey Summary

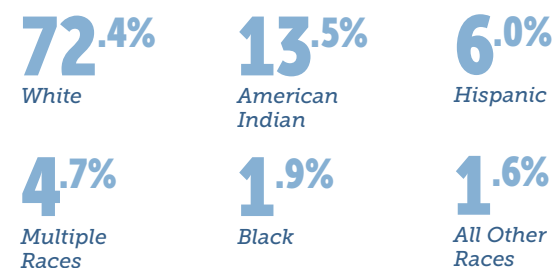
South Dakota surveys students in grades 9th through 12th grade in public and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools.



Grade Level Summary*



Race/Ethnicity Summary



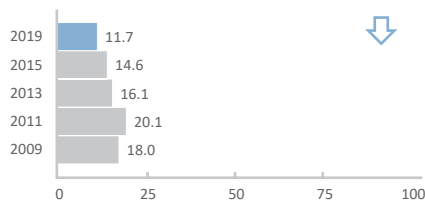
* 0.3% other

Health Risk Behaviors that Result in Intentional and Unintentional Injuries and Violence

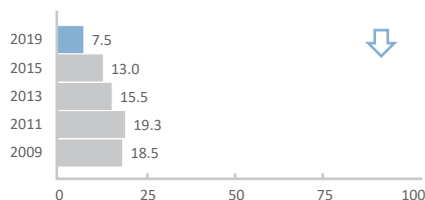


Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

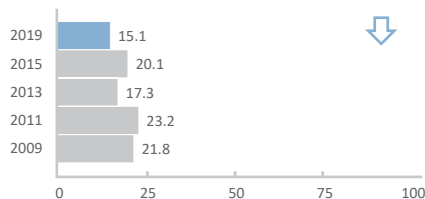
From 2009 to 2019, the percentage of students who never or rarely wear a seatbelt when riding in a car **decreased**.



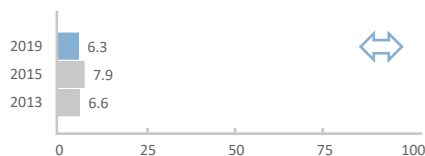
The percentage of students who never or rarely wear a seatbelt when driving **decreased** from 2009 to 2019



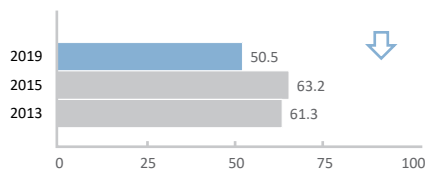
The percentage of students who rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days **decreased** from 2009 to 2019



Among students who drove a car during the past 30 days, the percentage who drove one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol **did not significantly change** from 2013-2019



Among students who drove a car in the past 30 days, the percentage who texted or emailed while driving on one or more of the days **decreased** from 2013-2019



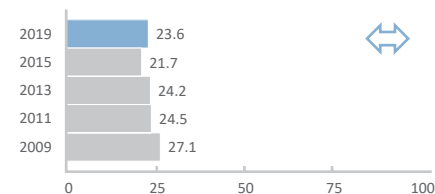
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

*2017 data not available for publication. Please see pg. 2.

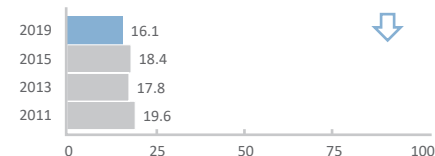


Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (not including violence on school property)

The percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months **did not significantly change** from 2009-2019



From 2011-2019, the percentage of students electronically bullied in the past 12 months **decreased**



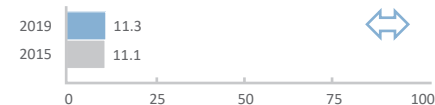
The percentage of students who had a revealing or sexual photo texted, emailed, or posted electronically without their permission in the past 12 months



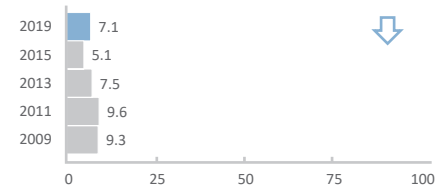
Between 2015 and 2019, there was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students ever touched, grabbed, or pinched in a sexual way that made them feel unsafe or uncomfortable



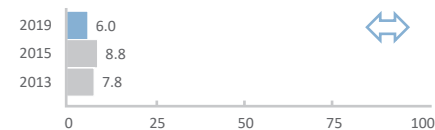
Between 2015 and 2019, there was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students who were ever forced to do sexual things (i.e. kissing touching, but not sexual intercourse) when they did not want to



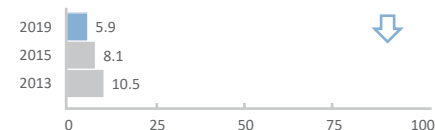
Percentage of students ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to) **decreased** from 2009-2019



From 2013-2019, there was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with on one or more occasion in the past 12 months



The percentage of students forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things they did not want to on one or more occasion during the past 12 months **decreased** from 2013-2019

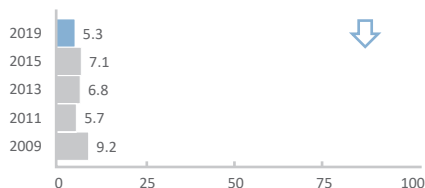


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

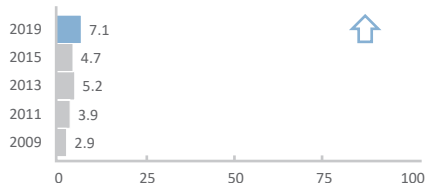


Behaviors that Contribute to Violence on School Property

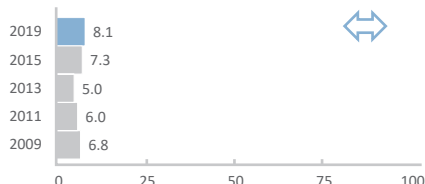
Percentage of students who carried a weapon (gun, knife, or club) on school property on one or more occasion during the past 30 days **decreased** from 2009-2019



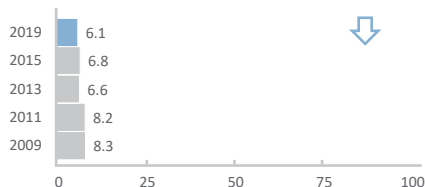
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to or from school **increased** from 2009-2019



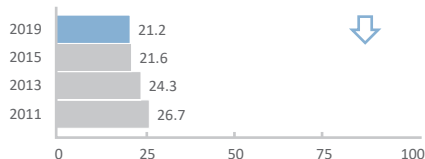
From 2009-2019, there was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past 12 months



Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months **decreased** from 2009-2019



Percentage of students ever bullied on school property in the past 12 months **decreased** from 2011-2019

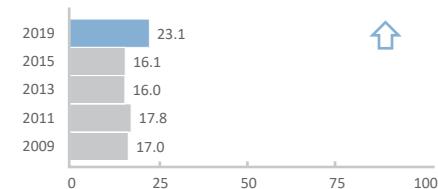


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

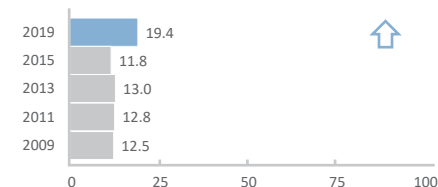


Behaviors Related to Suicide

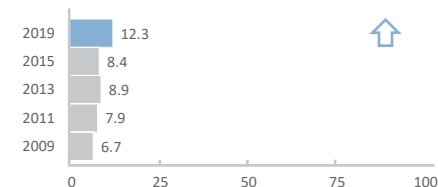
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months **increased** from 2009-2019



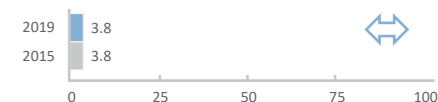
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the past 12 months **increased** from 2009-2019



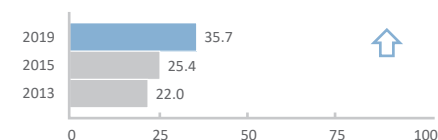
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months **increased** from 2009-2019



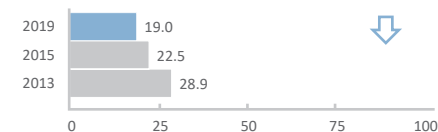
From 2015 to 2019, the percentage of students who made a suicide attempt in the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse **did not change**



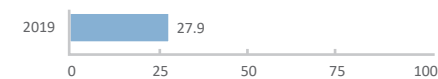
In the past 12 months, the percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped during their usual activities **increased** from 2013-2019



Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the help they need when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious **decreased** from 2013-2019



Of those who reported attempting suicide in the past 12 months, the percentage who asked for help from someone (doctor, counselor, or hotline) before the attempt



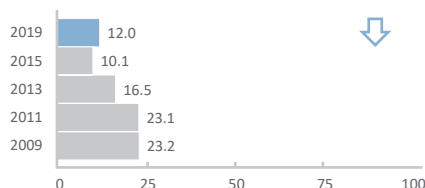
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

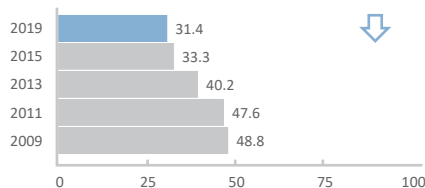


Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

The percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days **decreased** from 2009-2019



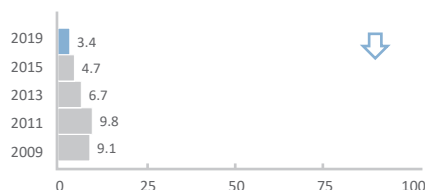
The percentage of students who have ever tried smoking a cigarette **decreased** from 2009-2019



The percentage of students who tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) before the age of 13



The percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days **decreased** from 2009-2019



Among current cigarette users, the percentage who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked **did not significantly change** from 2009-2019

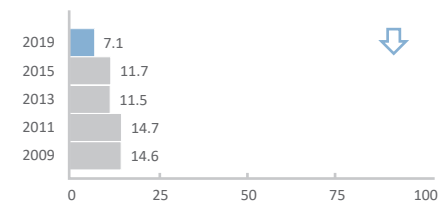


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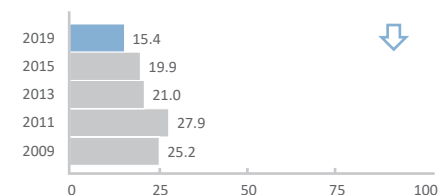


Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use (continued)

Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or dissolvable tobacco products on one or more occasion in the past 30 days



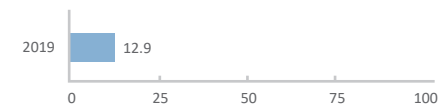
Percentage of students who ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products



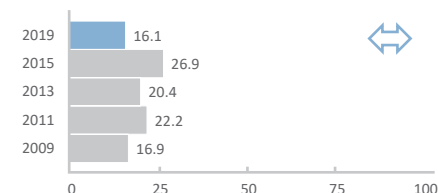
The percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products on 20 or more of the past 30 days



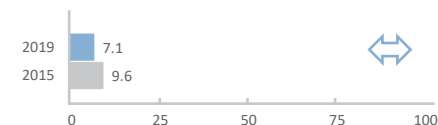
The percentage of students who answered that they had used tobacco products (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha, or hookah tobacco, or electronic vapor products) on one or more days in the past 30 days on school property



The percentage of students who believe that chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products are safer than cigarettes **did not significantly change** from 2009-2019.



From 2015 to 2019, there was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more occasion in the past 30 days

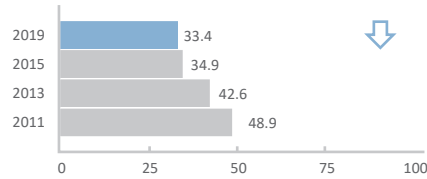


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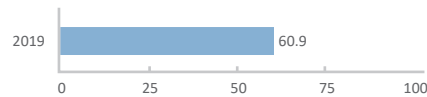


Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use *(continued)*

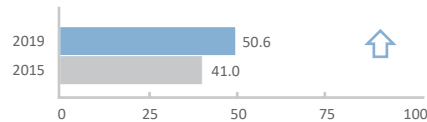
The percentage of students who were in the same room or car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more occasion in the past 7 days **decreased** from 2011-2019



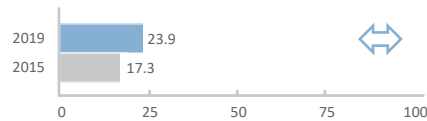
During the past 12 months, the percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products



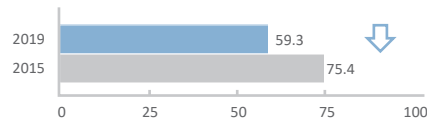
The percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product **increased** from 2015-2019



The percentage of students who have used an electronic vaping product one or more times in the past 30 days **did not significantly change** from 2015-2019



The percentage of students who have seen or heard the "Tobacco Rethink It," or "rethink Tobacco" campaign **decreased** from 2015-2019



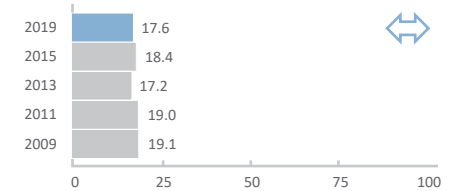
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Alcohol and Other Drug Use

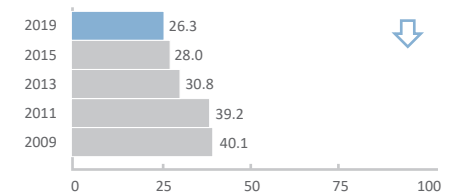


Behaviors that Contribute to Alcohol Use

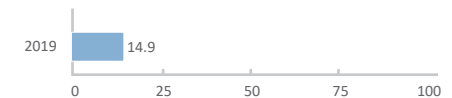
Between 2009-2019, the percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol (more than a few sips) before the age of 13 **did not significantly change**



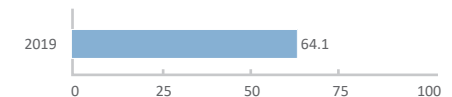
The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days **decreased** from 2009-2019



The percentage of students who binge drank (4 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours for a female and 5 or more for males) in the past 30 days



The percentage of students who think that there's a moderate, or great risk of harming themselves, physically or in other ways, when people have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

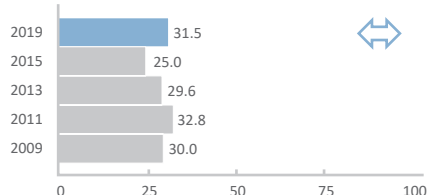


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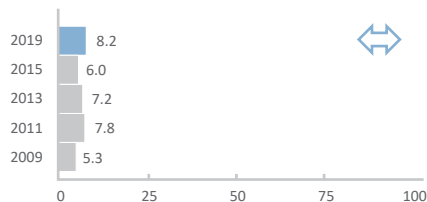


Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use

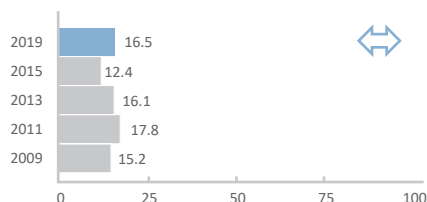
From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who have used marijuana one or more times in their life **did not significantly change**



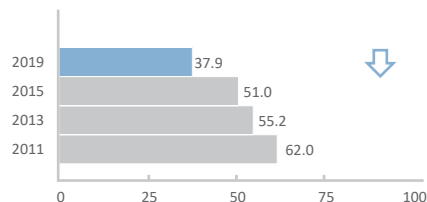
The percentage of students who used marijuana for the first time before age 13 **did not significantly change** from 2009-2019



From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who have used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days **did not significantly change**



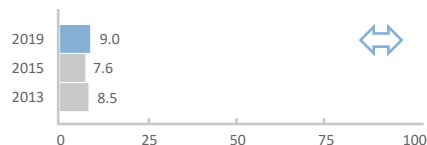
Percentage of students who think people are at a moderate or great risk of harming themselves, physically and in other ways, when they smoke marijuana once or twice a week **decreased** from 2011-2019



The percentage of students who have taken a prescription pain drug (such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet) without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it one or more times during their life



From 2013-2019, the percentage of students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high on one or more times during their life **did not significantly change**

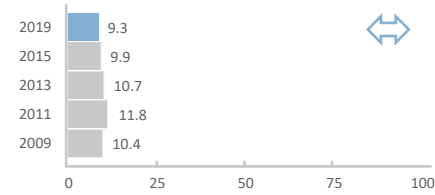


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

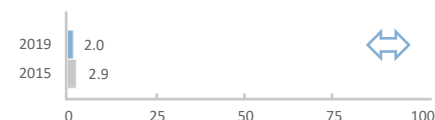


Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use (continued)

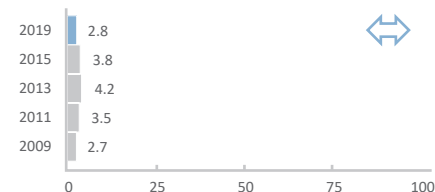
From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life **did not significantly change**



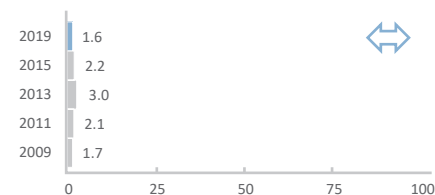
The percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life **did not significantly change** from 2015-2019



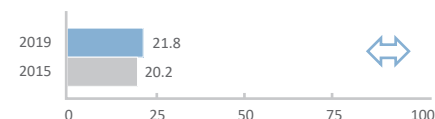
From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life **did not significantly change**



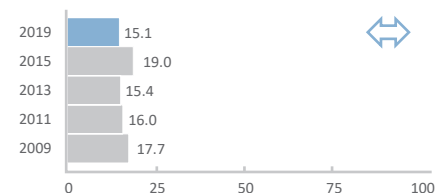
From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life **did not significantly change**



The percentage of students who have used any illegal drug one or more times in their life **did not significantly change** from 2015-2019.



From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the past 12 months **did not significantly change**



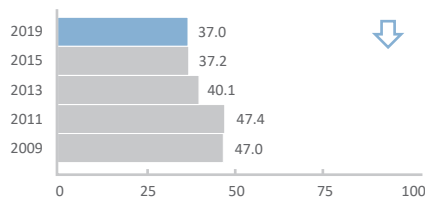
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Sexual Behaviors that Result in HIV Infection, Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Unintended Pregnancy

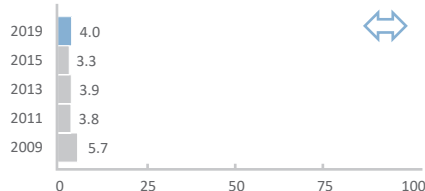


Behaviors that Contribute to Sexual Behaviors

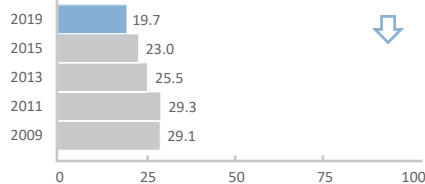
Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse **decreased** from 2009-2019



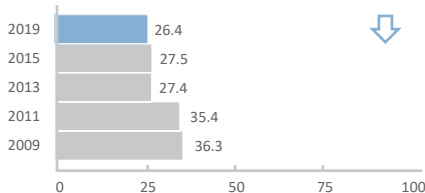
There was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 from 2009-2019



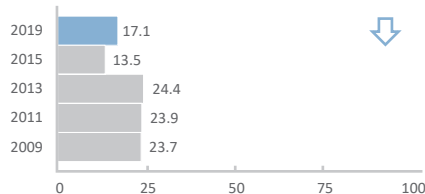
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with two or more people during their life



Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months **decreased** from 2009-2019



Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before they last had sexual intercourse **decreased** from 2009-2019

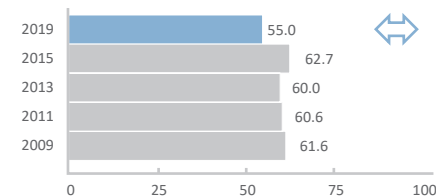


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

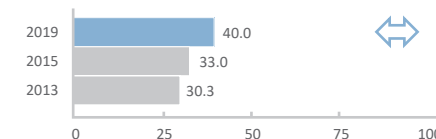


Behaviors that Contribute to Sexual Behaviors (continued)

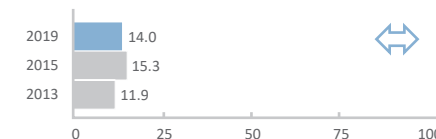
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse **did not significantly change** from 2009-2019



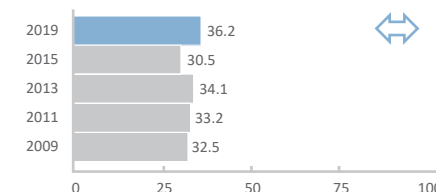
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills, an IUD or implant, a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse **did not significantly change**



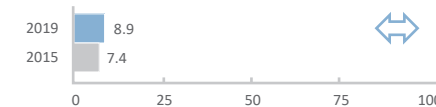
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used both a condom and some other form of birth control the last time they had sexual intercourse **did not significantly change** from 2013-2019



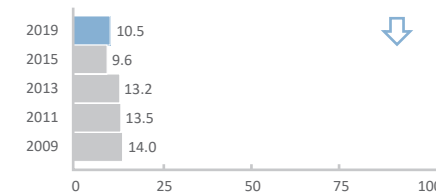
From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who have ever talked about AIDS or HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family **did not significantly change**



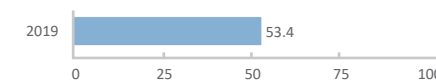
From 2015 to 2019, there was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students who have ever been tested for HIV



The percentage of students who have ever been tested for any sexually transmitted disease (STD) **decreased** from 2009-2019



The percentage of students who have ever had sex education in school



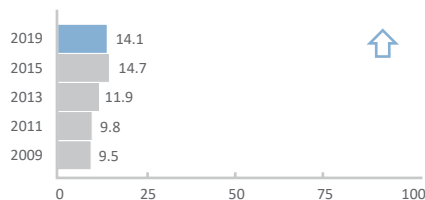
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Obesity, Dietary Behaviors, and Weight Control Practices

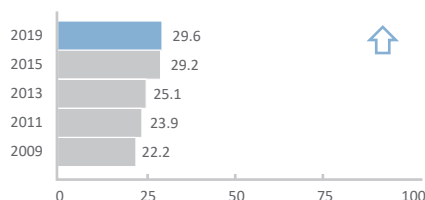


Behaviors that Contribute to Obesity, Dietary Behaviors, and Weight Control Practices

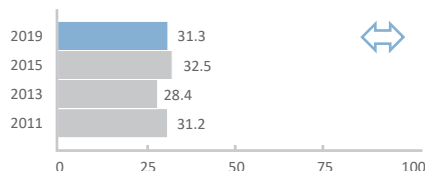
The percentage of respondents who were obese **increased** from 2009-2019



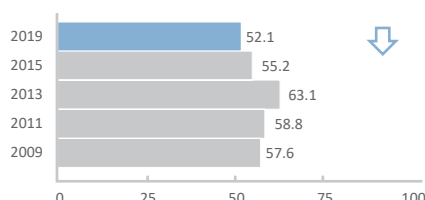
The percentage of respondents were overweight **increased** from 2009-2019



From 2011-2019, the percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight **did not significantly change**



The percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juice one or more times per day during the past 7 days **decreased** from 2009-2019

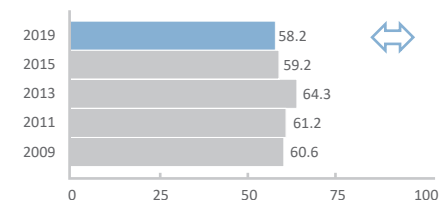


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

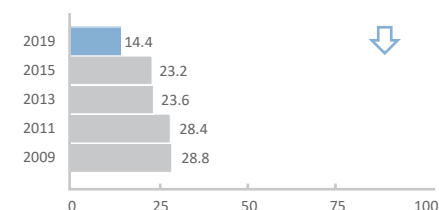


Behaviors that Contribute to Obesity, Dietary Behaviors, and Weight Control Practices (continued)

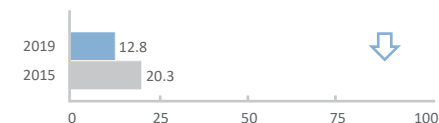
From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day during the past 7 days **did not significantly change**



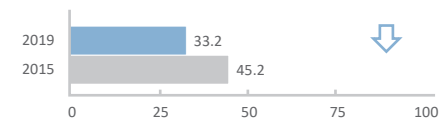
Not including diet soda or pop, the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past 7 days **decreased** from 2009-2019



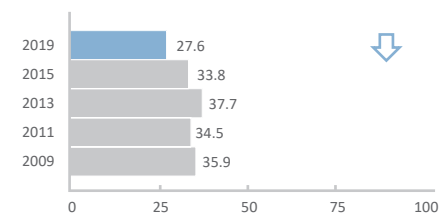
The percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (i.e. Gatorade, Red Bull, lemonade, coffee drinks, Sunny Delight) one or more times per day during the past 7 days **decreased** from 2015-2019



The percentage of students who drank one or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days **decreased** from 2015-2019



The percentage of students who ate breakfast on all of the past 7 days **decreased** from 2009-2019

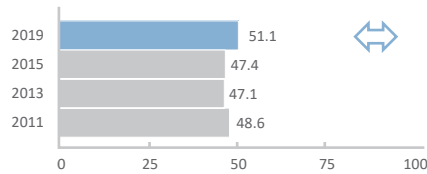


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

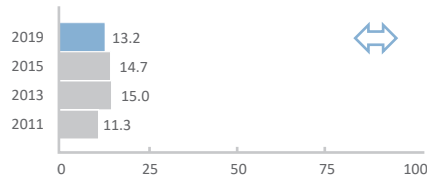


Behaviors that Contribute to Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviors

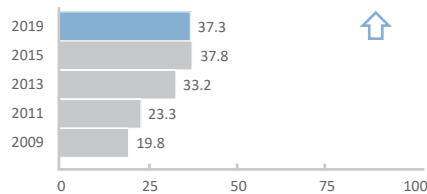
From 2011-2019, the percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days **did not significantly change**



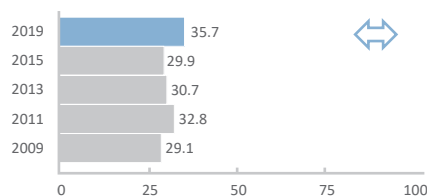
From 2011-2019, the percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 0 of the past seven days **did not significantly change**



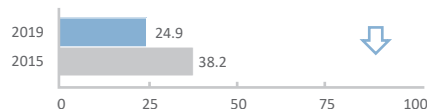
The percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer or smartphone for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day **increased** from 2009-2019



From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school **did not significantly change**



The percentage of students who get at least eight hours of sleep on an average school night **decreased** from 2015-2019



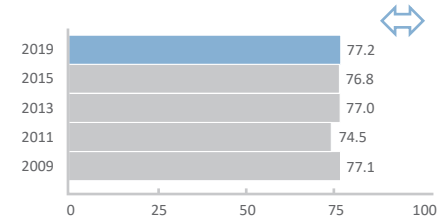
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Other Health-Related Topics

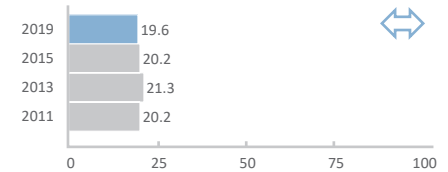


Behaviors that Contribute to Oral Health

From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who last saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the last 12 months **did not significantly change**

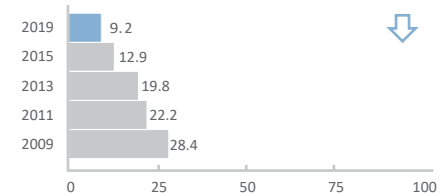


From 2011-2019, the percentage of students who have missed school because of problems with their teeth or mouth one or more times during the past 12 months **did not significantly change**

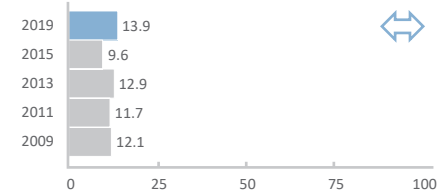


Behaviors that Contribute to Skin Cancer

The percentage of respondents who used an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth one or more times during the past 12 months **decreased** from 2009-2019

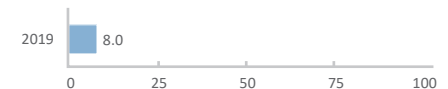


The percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day **did not significantly change** from 2009-2019

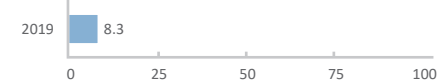


Homelessness

The percentage of students who did not usually sleep in their parents' or guardians' home



The percentage of students who ever slept away from their parents' or guardians' home in the past 30 days because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned



KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data



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