South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary


## History of YRBS

## Survey Summary

Over the past 24 years, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) has been conducted every two years for students in grades 9th through 12th by the South Dakota Department of Education (1991-2013) and South Dakota Department of Health (2015). In those 24 years, South Dakota has always secured weighted data when the survey was conducted. This was accomplished through collaborations of multiple state agencies, and through working with South Dakota's school administrators, school principals, teachers, parents, and students.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed the 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 risk behaviors including: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection, alcohol and other drug use, tobacco use, unhealthy dietary behaviors, and inadequate physical activity.

## Purpose of YRBS

The above health risk behaviors are often established during childhood and early adolescence. By monitoring these behaviors YRBS is able to assess how these risk behaviors change over time. The survey also determines the prevalence of health risk behaviors, provides comparable trend data on health risk behaviors over time, and monitors progress toward achieving intervention program goals.

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


## Weighting of Data

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning the six priority health-risk behaviors for students in grades 9th through 12th in all public, private, and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools in South Dakota.

## Summary of Priority Health-Risk Behaviors

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


Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

Per age students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else

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

Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a helmet when riding a bicycle



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

| Percentage of students who were in a physical fight |
| :--- |
| one or more times during the past 12 months |


| Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one |
| :--- |
| or more times during the past 12 months in which they |
| were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse |


| Percentage of students who had ever been physically forced |
| :--- |

to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to
*MISSING DATA: NOT INCLUDED ON SOUTH DAKOTA'S YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2015

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


Behaviors that Contribute to Violence on School Property

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute
to Tobacco Use by Year


Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use (continued)


Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days

Percentage of students who believe that smokeless tobacco is safer than cigarettes

Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days

Percentage of students who were in the same room one or more of the past seven days

Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months

Among students who currently smoke, the percentage times during the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking

Percentage of students who have ever used an
electronic vapor product

Percentage of students who used an electronic vapor product on one or more of the past 30 days

Percentage of students who have ever seen or heard the slogan "Tobacco Rethink It. Seriously." or "Rethink Tobacco" on posters, TV, the Internet, or the radio

Percentage of students who currently used tobacco (curent cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic before the survey)

[^0] RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2015

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Year

## Behaviors that Contribute

 to Alcohol Use

Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days

Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life

Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years

Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days
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Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use

Percentage of students who have ever used any illegal drug
 or more times during the past 30 days

Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life



Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use (continued)

| Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves, physically and in other ways, when they smoke marijuana once or twice a week |  | $151$ |  |
| Percentage of students who have used synthetic marijuana (also called K2 or Spice) one or more times during their life | - $6.8^{11.9}$ |  |  |
| Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life | 5.0 <br> $\quad 2.7$ <br> $\square 3.5$ <br> 4.2 <br> $\square$ |  |  |
| Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life |  |  |  |
| Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life |  |  |  |
| Percentage of students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their life | $\begin{array}{r} 8.5 \\ \hline \quad 7.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 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 |  13.7 <br>  10.4 <br>  11.8 <br>  10.7 |  |  |
| Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life | $\square$ $\square$ 1.4 $\quad 2.1$ $\quad 3.0$ $\boxed{2} .2$ |  |  |
| Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months | $\left.$ <br>  <br>  <br> 17.7 <br> 15.0 \right\rvert\,15.4 <br>  |  |  |
|  | 0\% 25\% | 50\% | 75\% |

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


Behaviors that Contribute to Sexual Behaviors (continued)

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## Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to

Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity by Year


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

##  $\quad 2009$ $\quad 2011$ $\quad 2013$ $\square 2015$

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


Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass
of a sugar-sweetened beverage one or more times per day during the past seven days

Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all of the past seven days

Percentage of students who ate breakfast on none of the past seven days

Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days



Behaviors that Contribute
to Physical Activity and
Sendentary Behaviors

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


Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 0 of the past seven days

Percentage of students who were physically active for a tota of at least 60 minutes per day on 7 of the past seven days
Percentage of students who played video or computer
games or used a computer for something that was not school
work three or more hours per day on an average school day per day of TV on an average school day

Percentage of students who attended physical education
(PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school

Percentage of students who attended physica
education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school



Percentage of students who get at least eight hours of sleep on an average school night

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Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Other Health-Related Topics by Year

## Behaviors that Contribute <br> to Oral Health



Percentage of students who have missed school because of problems with their teeth or mouth one or more times during the past 12 months

Percentage of students who have visited a hospital emergency room for problems with their teeth or mouth one or more times during the past 12 months

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Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Skin Cancer by Year

## Behaviors that Contribute to Skin Cancer

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

$0 \%$ 25\% 50\%
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