



SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary



2011-2021

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.

Survey Results

Published weighted results from the survey can be generalized to all South Dakota high school students and can be used to make important inferences. South Dakota has obtained weighted data every year it administered the survey except for 2017. Lack of sufficient participation from high schools in 2017 eliminated the ability to produce valid weighted estimates. As such, 2017 data are not available for publication and will not be found in this or any other state reports.

Survey Summary

The 2021 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) had a **42% overall response rate** and was completed by **944 students** in **15 public high schools** in South Dakota during the fall of 2021.

70%
Student Response Rate

60%
School Response Rate

Results are representative of all students in grades 9-12.

The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:



48.5%
female



51.5%
male

Grade Level Summary*

28.8%
9th grade

26.0%
10th grade

23.6%
11th grade

21.4%
12th grade

Race/Ethnicity Summary

2.7%
Asian*

1.8%
Black*

6.1%
Hispanic/Latino

13.2%
Native American*

71.8%
White*

4.4%
Multiple Races*

0.1%
All Other Races*

*Non-Hispanic

Survey Summary

(continued)

Students completed a self-administered, anonymous, 90-item questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

The YRBS is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was designed to focus the nation on behaviors among youth related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among both youth and adults and to assess how these risk behaviors change over time. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System measures behaviors that fall into six categories:

1. Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence;
2. Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection;
3. Alcohol and other drug use;
4. Tobacco use;
5. Dietary behaviors; and
6. Physical activity.

The YRBS also measures the self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity.

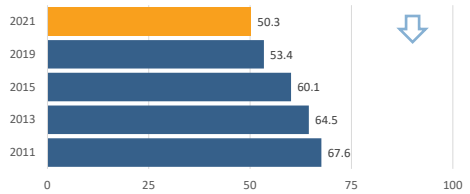
More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>.

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

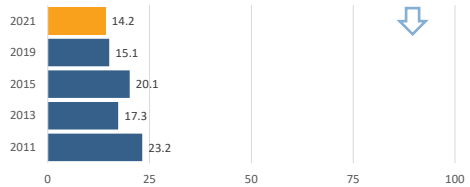


Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

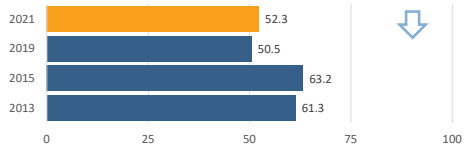
From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who did not always wear a seat belt when riding in a car **decreased**.



From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who rode with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol **decreased**.



The percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle in the past 30 days **decreased** from 2013 to 2021.



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

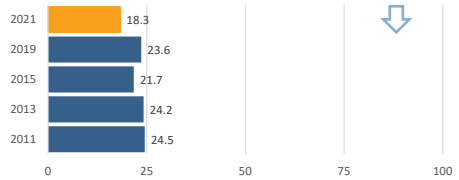
*2017 data not available for publication. Please see pg. 2.



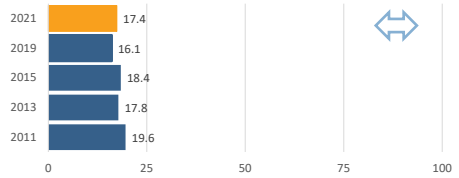
Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

(not including violence on school property)

From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months had **decreased**



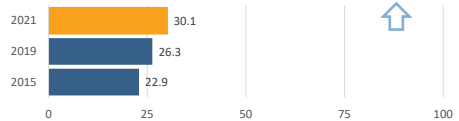
From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who were electronically bullied in the past 12 months **did not significantly change**



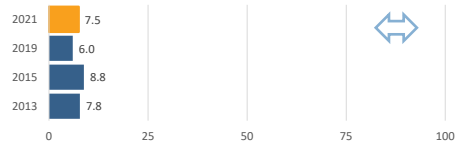
From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who reported a revealing or sexual photo of them had been texted, e-mailed, or posted electronically without their permission during the 12 months before the survey **did not significantly change**



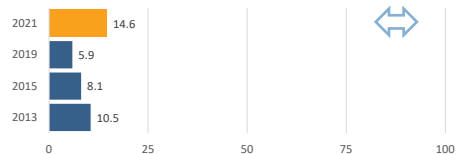
From 2015 to 2021, the percentage of students who have ever been touched, grabbed, or pinched in a sexual way that made them feel unsafe or uncomfortable **increased**



From 2013 to 2021, the percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence in the past 12 months **did not significantly change**



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 occasions during the past 12 months, **did not significantly change** from 2013 to 2021

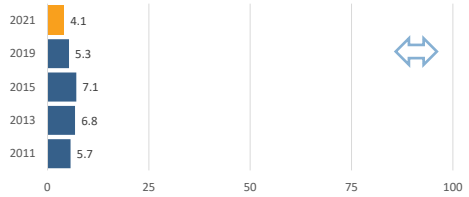


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

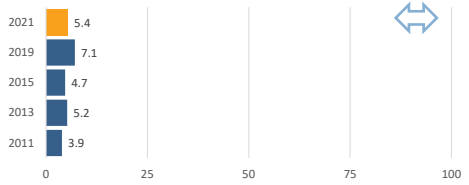


Behaviors that Contribute to Violence on School Property

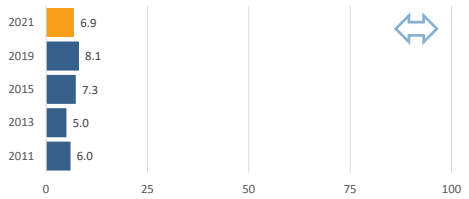
Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property on one or more occasion during the past 30 days did **not significantly change** from 2011 to 2021



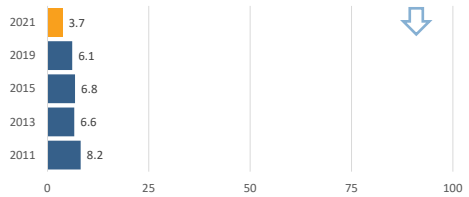
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to or from school **did not significantly change** from 2011 to 2021



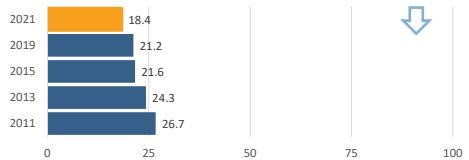
From 2011 to 2021, there was **not a significant change** in the percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past 12 months



Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



The percentage of students who were bullied on school property in the past 12 months **decreased** from 2011 to 2021

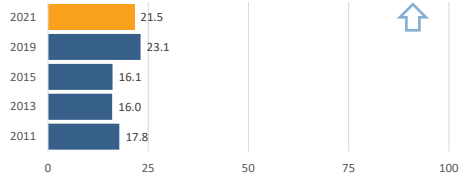


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

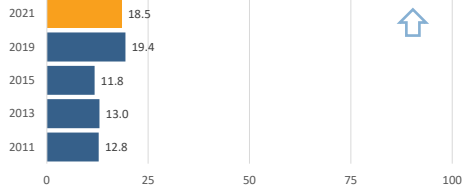


Behaviors Related to Suicide

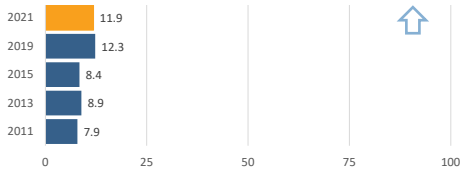
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months **increased** from 2011 to 2021



Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the past 12 months **increased** from 2011 to 2021



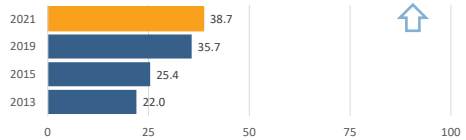
The percentage of students who actually attempted suicide in the past 12 months **increased** from 2011 to 2021



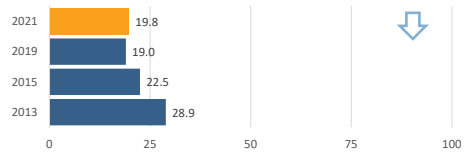
From 2015 to 2021, the percentage of students who had a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse in the past 12 months **did not significantly change**



The percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless in the past 12 months **increased** from 2013 to 2021



Percentage of students who most of the time or always get the kind of help they need when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious **decreased** from 2013 to 2021



Percentage of students who asked for help from someone such as a doctor, counselor, or hotline before their suicide attempt during the past 12 months **did not significantly change** from 2019 to 2021



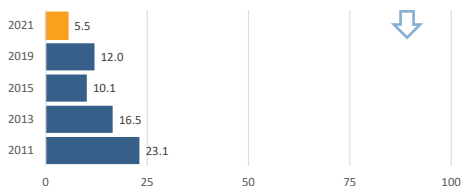
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

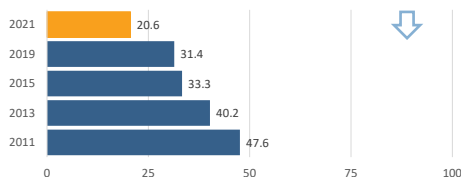


Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

The percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



The percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products such as Copenhagen, Grizzle, Skoal, or Camel Snus, not counting any electronic vapor products, **decreased**



From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who currently used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products, not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey **decreased**



From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who believe that chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products are safer than cigarettes **did not significantly change**

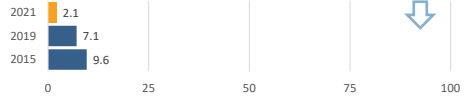


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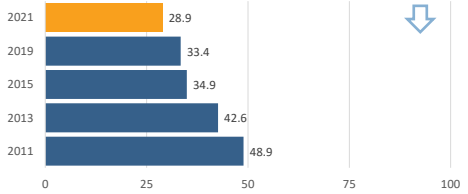


Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use (continued)

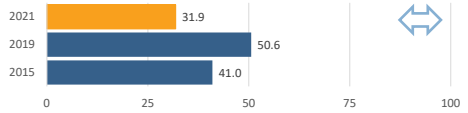
From 2015 to 2021, there was a **decrease** in the percentage of students who currently smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more occasions in the past 30 days



The percentage of students who were in the same room or car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more occasions in the past 7 days **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



The percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product **did not significantly change** from 2015 to 2021



The percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product on one or more of the past 30 days **did not significantly change** from 2015 to 2021



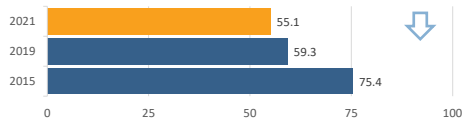
From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who currently smoke cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey **decreased**



From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who currently used tobacco products on school property such as cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey **decreased**



The percentage of students who have ever seen or heard the slogan "Tobacco Rethink It. Seriously." or "Rethink Tobacco" campaign **decreased** from 2015 to 2021



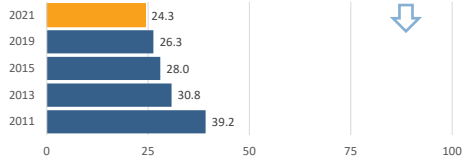
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Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Alcohol and Other Drug Use



Behaviors that Contribute to Alcohol Use

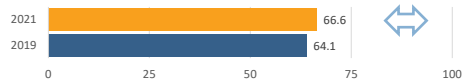
The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



From 2019 to 2021 the percentage who binge drank (five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours for males and 4 or more for females) within the past 30 days **did not significantly change**



The percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week **did not significantly change** from 2019 to 2021

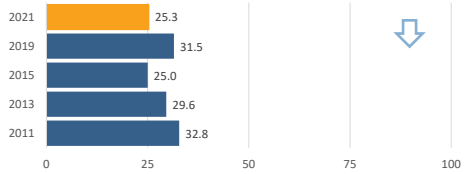


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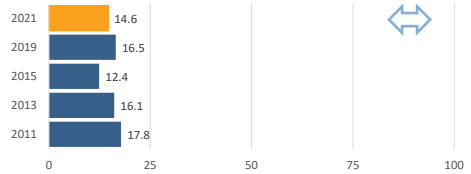


Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use

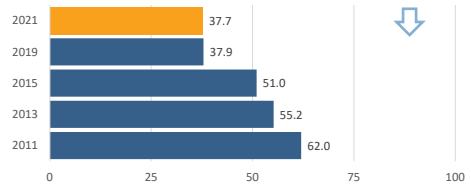
From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who ever used marijuana one or more times in their life **decreased**



The percentage who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days **did not significantly change** from 2011 to 2021



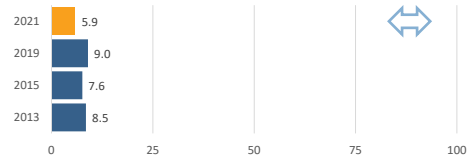
Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves when they smoke marijuana once or twice a week **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



The percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it one or more times during their life **did not significantly change** from 2019 to 2021



From 2013 to 2021, the percentage of students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high on one or more occasions during their life **did not significantly change**

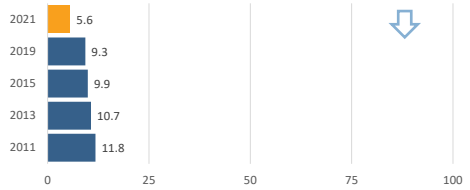


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Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use (continued)

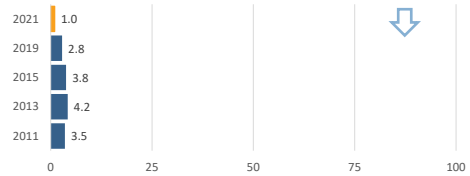
From 2011 to 2021 percentage of students who ever used inhalants such as sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life **decreased**



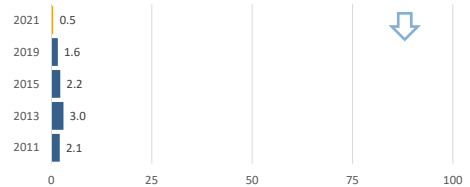
The percentage of students who ever used heroin **decreased** from 2015 to 2021



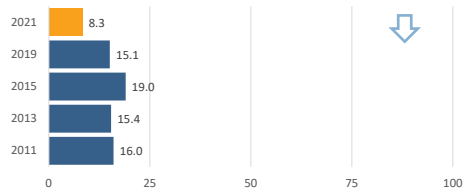
Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug into their body **decreased**



From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property **decreased** in the past 12 months



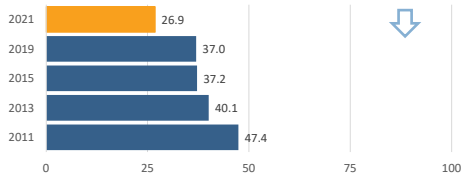
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

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

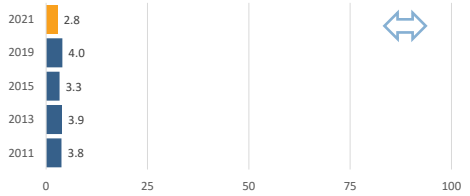


Behaviors that Contribute to Sexual Behaviors

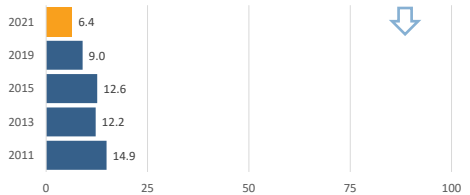
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



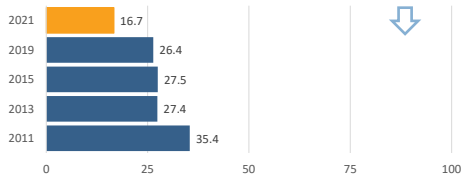
There **was not a significant change** in the percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 from 2011 to 2021



Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



The percentage of students who were currently sexually active with one or more people during the past three months **decreased** from 2011 to 2021

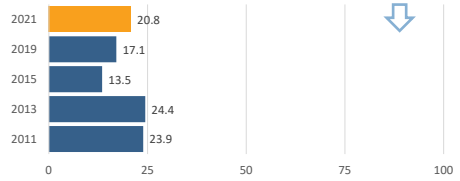


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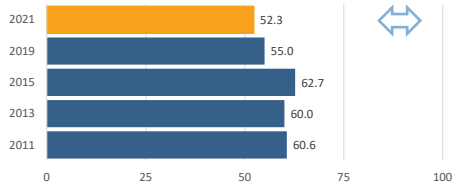


Behaviors that Contribute to Sexual Behaviors *(continued)*

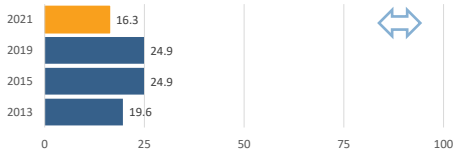
Among students who were sexually active, the percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



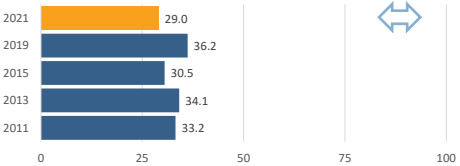
Among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage of students who used a condom during the last time they had sexual intercourse **did not significantly change** from 2011 to 2021



Among students who have had sexual intercourse, the percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse **did not significantly change** from 2013 to 2021



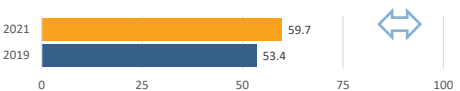
From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who have talked about AIDS or HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family **did not significantly change**



Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) **did not significantly change** from 2015 to 2021



From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who have had sex education in school **did not significantly change**



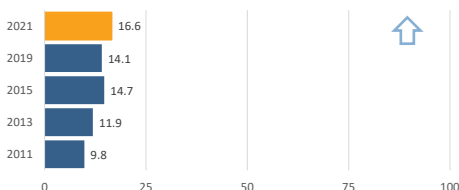
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Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Obesity, Dietary Behaviors, and Weight Control Practices

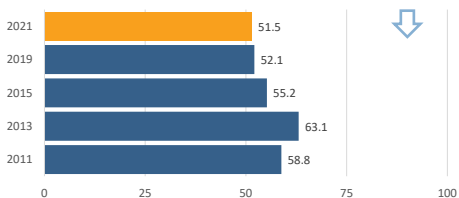


Behaviors that Contribute to Obesity, Dietary Behaviors, and Weight Control Practices

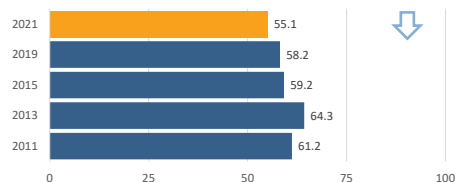
The percentage of students who were obese **increased** from 2011 to 2021



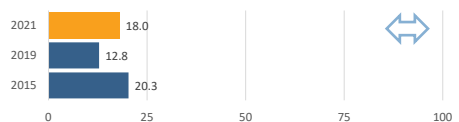
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day during the past 7 days **decreased** from 2011 to 2021



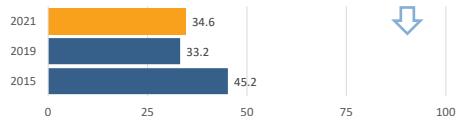
From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day during the past 7 days **decreased**



The percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of sugar-sweetened beverage (i.e. Gatorade, Red Bull, lemonade, coffee drinks, Sunny Delight) one or more times per day during the past 7 days **did not significantly change** from 2015 to 2021



Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days **decreased** from 2015 to 2021

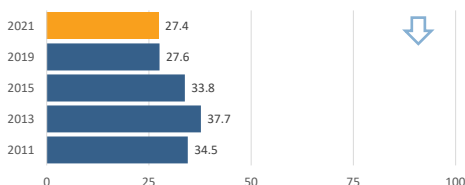


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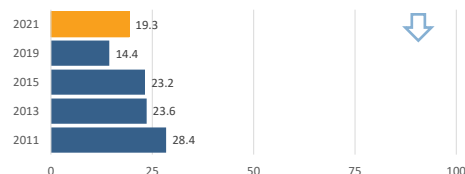


Behaviors that Contribute to Obesity, Dietary Behaviors, and Weight Control Practices *(continued)*

The percentage of students who ate breakfast on all of the past 7 days **decreased** from 2011 to 2021

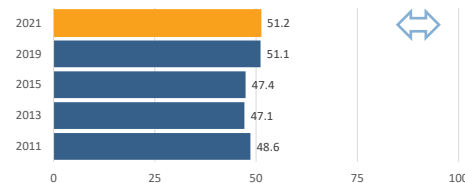


The percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day in the past 7 days **decreased** from 2011 to 2021

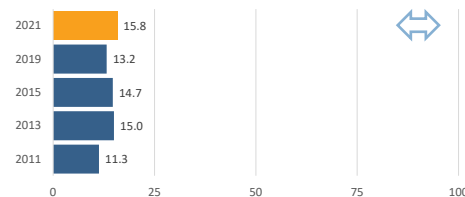


Behaviors that Contribute to Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviors

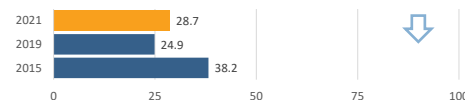
From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day for 5 or more days **did not significantly change**



From 2011 to 2021, 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 get at least eight hours of sleep on an average school night **decreased** from 2015 to 2021



Percentage of students who spent 3 or more hours per day on screen time (in front of a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device watching shows or videos, playing games, accessing the Internet, or using social media, not counting time spent doing schoolwork, on an average school day)



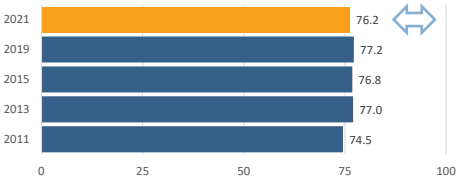
KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Other Health-Related Topics

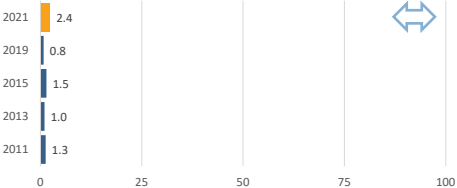


Behaviors that Contribute to Oral Health

From 2011 to 2021, the percentage of students who last saw a dentist for check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the last 12 months **did not significantly change**



Percentage of students who have never seen a dentist, **did not significantly change** from 2011 to 2021



Percentage of students who have stayed home from school because of tooth or mouth pain not caused by injury, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey in 2021

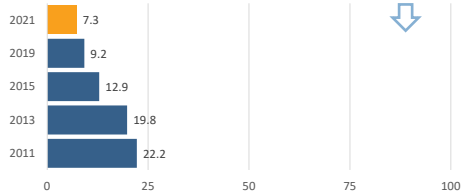


KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data

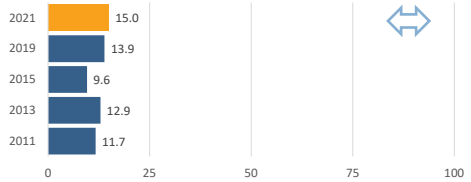


Behaviors that Contribute to Skin Cancer

Percentage of students 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 2011 to 2021



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 2011 to 2021

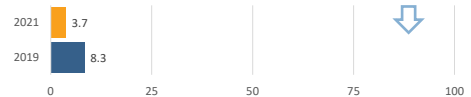


Homelessness

From 2019 to 2021, the percentage of students who usually did not sleep in their parent's or guardian's home during the 30 days before the survey **decreased**



The percentage of students who slept away from their parents or guardians' home in the past 30 days because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned **decreased** from 2019 to 2021



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



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