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.

In 2019, 1,470 of the 1,873 students sampled returned surveys 78% Student Response Rate
20 schools participated out of 25 schools sampled 80% School Response Rate
Of the returned surveys 48.5% female, 51.5% male

Grade Level Summary*
- 29.2% 9th grade
- 25.9% 10th grade
- 23.0% 11th grade
- 21.7% 12th grade

Race/Ethnicity Summary
- 72.4% White
- 13.5% American Indian
- 6.0% Hispanic
- 4.7% Multiple Races
- 1.9% Black
- 1.6% All Other Races

* 0.3% other
Health Risk Behaviors that Result in Intentional and Unintentional Injuries and Violence

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

From 2013-2019, 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 who were 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 did not significantly change from 2015 to 2019.

Between 2015 and 2019, there was no 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.

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

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 2013-2019, there was not a significant change in the percentage of students who never or rarely wear a seatbelt when driving.

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

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.

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 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 rode a car one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, the percentage who never or rarely wear a seatbelt when riding in a car 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 did not significantly change from 2015 to 2019.

Between 2015 and 2019, there was no 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.

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.

From 2013-2019, 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 who were 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 did not significantly change from 2015 to 2019.

Between 2015 and 2019, there was no 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 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 rode a car one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, the percentage who never or rarely wear a seatbelt when riding in a car 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 did not significantly change from 2015 to 2019.

Between 2015 and 2019, there was no 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.
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 occasions during the past 30 days decreased 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.

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.

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 increased from 2009-2019.

KEY: ➤ Increase observed in trend data; ➣ Decrease observed in trend data; ➲ No significant change observed in trend data.
Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

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

- 2009: 11.7%
- 2011: 14.7%
- 2013: 11.5%
- 2015: 14.7%
- 2019: 11.5%

The percentage of students who ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products:

- 2009: 25.2%
- 2011: 27.9%
- 2013: 21.0%
- 2015: 19.9%
- 2019: 15.4%

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:

- 2019: 12.9%

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:

- 2009: 22.2%
- 2011: 26.9%
- 2013: 20.4%
- 2015: 22.2%
- 2019: 26.9%

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

- 2019: 1.0%

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:

- 2015: 9.6%
- 2019: 7.1%

KEY: ↑ Increase observed in trend data; ↓ Decrease observed in trend data; ↔ No significant change observed in trend data
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 decreased from 2009-2019.

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.

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Alcohol and Other Drug 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 decreased from 2009-2019.

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 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 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

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 have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the past 12 months did not significantly change

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 heroin one or more times during their life did not significantly change from 2015-2019

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 used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days did not significantly change

From 2009-2019, the percentage of students who have used over-the-counter drugs to get high on one or more times during their life did not significantly change

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

Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use (continued)

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

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

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

The percentage of students who used marijuana for the first time before age 13 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

The percentage of students who have 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 have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the past 12 months 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

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 used over-the-counter drugs to get high on one or more times during their life did not significantly change

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
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 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 from 2009-2019

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

The percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse with two or more people during their life

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

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.

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.

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.

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 respondents who were obese 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.

The percentage of respondents were overweight increased 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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