



SOUTH DAKOTA

Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary Report, 2015-2025

Last Update: 10/06/2026

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Survey Summary

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

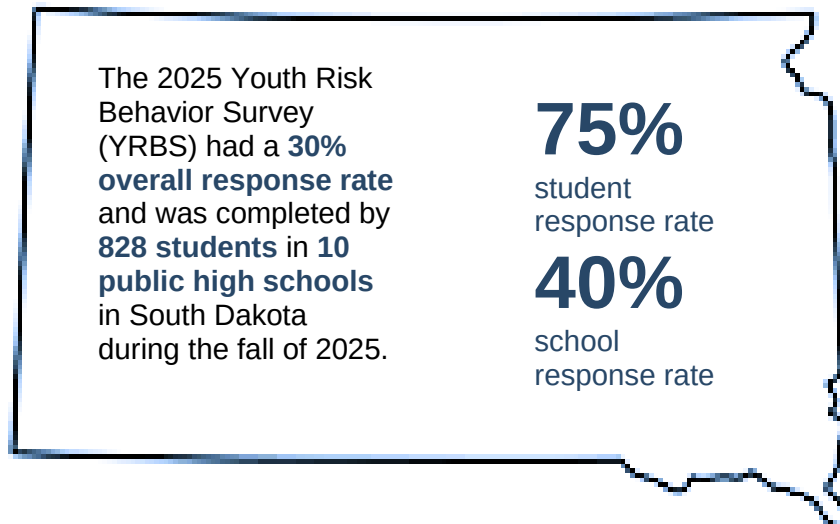
Since 1991, the YRBS has been conducted in odd-numbered years and administered to students in grades 9th through 12th at randomly selected high schools across the state. The survey is voluntary and anonymous. From 1991 to 2013, the survey was administered by the South Dakota Department of Education in collaboration with multiple state agencies, including the Department of Health. In 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 within 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 is not available for publication and will not be found in this or any other state reports.

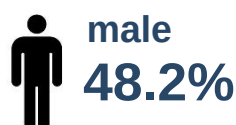
WEIGHTING OF DATA

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 and BIE schools in South Dakota. Estimates were made for the approximate number of students listed in this report based on enrollment in the South Dakota Department of Education at the time of the survey.



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

The demographic characteristics of the sample.



Grade Level Summary

38.4%
9th grade

22.2%
10th grade

22.9%
11th grade

16.6%
12th grade

Race/Ethnicity Summary (*Non-Hispanic)

5.1%
Black*

7.4%
Hispanic/Latino

2.8%
Native American*

77.1%
White*

6.3%
Multiple Races*

1.3%
All Other Races*

Students completed a self-administered, anonymous, 91 - 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 the following 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
6. Physical activity

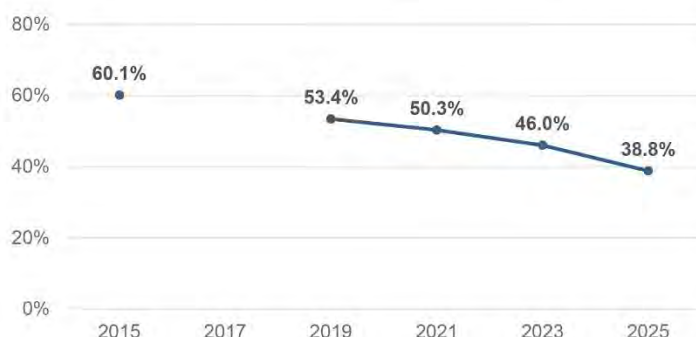
The YRBS also measures the self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity.

More information about the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from [Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System \(YRBSS\) | CDC](#).

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

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO UNINTENTIONAL INJURY

Percentage of high school students who did not always wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, 2015-2025



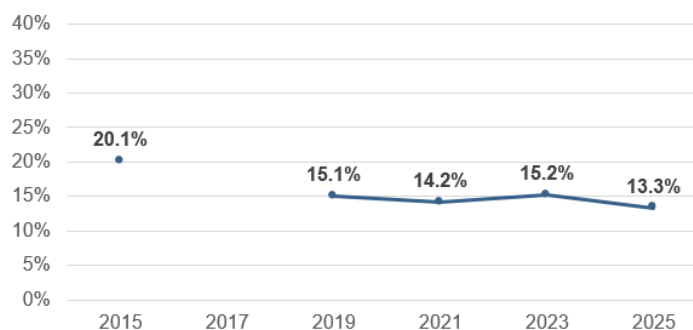
From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who did not use a seatbelt **decreased** when riding in a car driven by someone else.

Estimated # of Students:
16,400

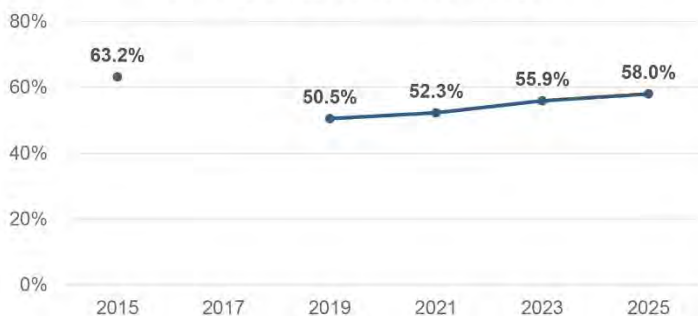
From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who rode with drivers who had been drinking alcohol has **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
5,600

Percentage of high school students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days, 2015-2025



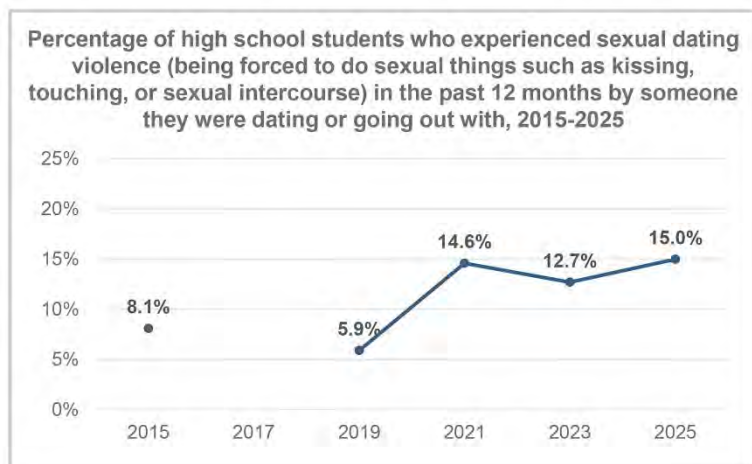
Percentage of high school students who texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle on at least one day during the past 30 days, 2015-2025



From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle in the past 30 days **did not change significantly**.

Estimated # of Students:
24,500

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE, SUCH AS DATING VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

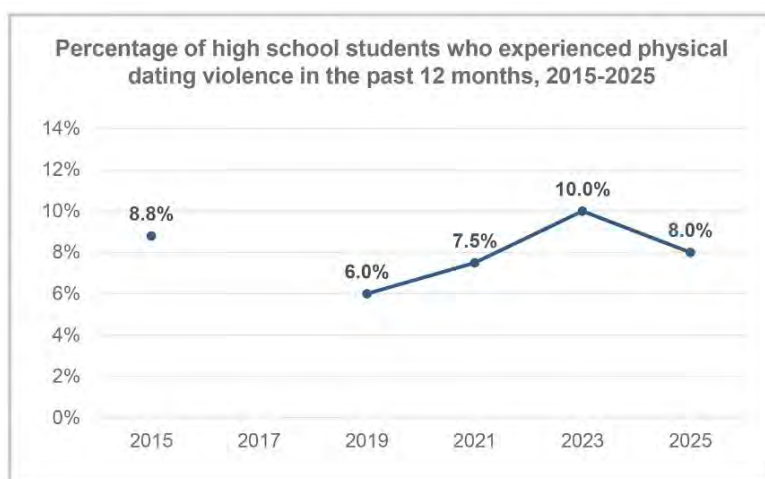


From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things they did not want to do during the past 12 months **increased**.

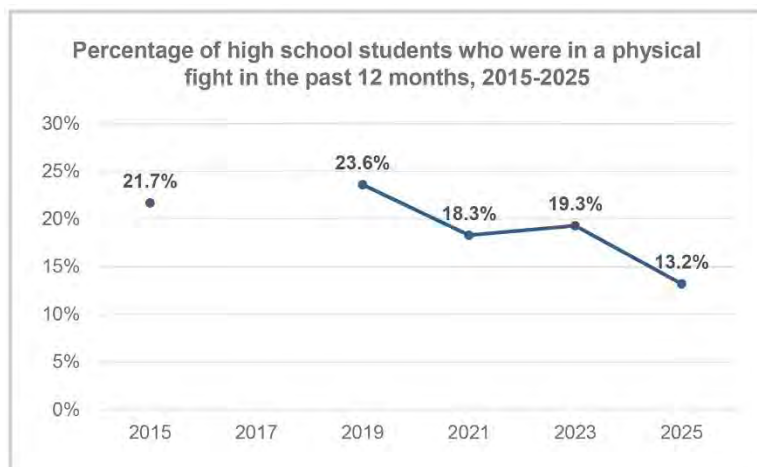
Estimated # of Students:
6,300

From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence in the past 12 months did **not change significantly**.

Estimated # of Students:
3,400



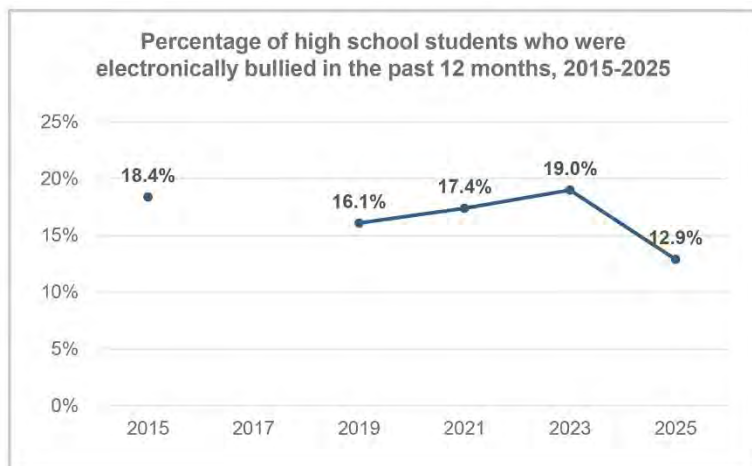
BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE (NOT INCLUDING VIOLENCE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY)



From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who were in a physical fight in the last year has **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
5,600

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE (NOT INCLUDING VIOLENCE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY) *(CONTINUED)*



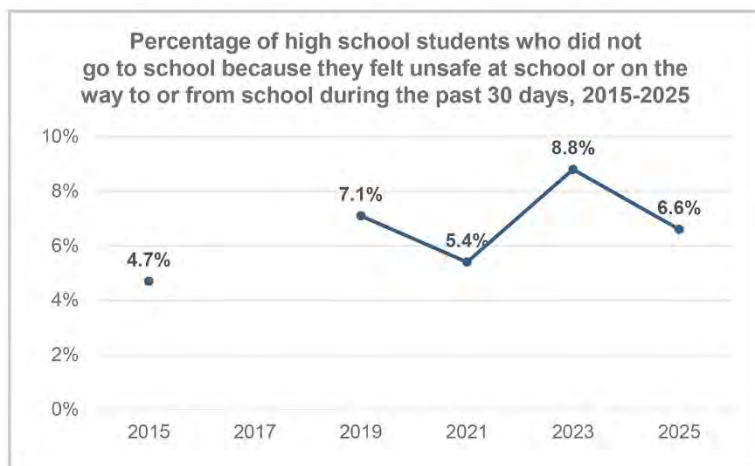
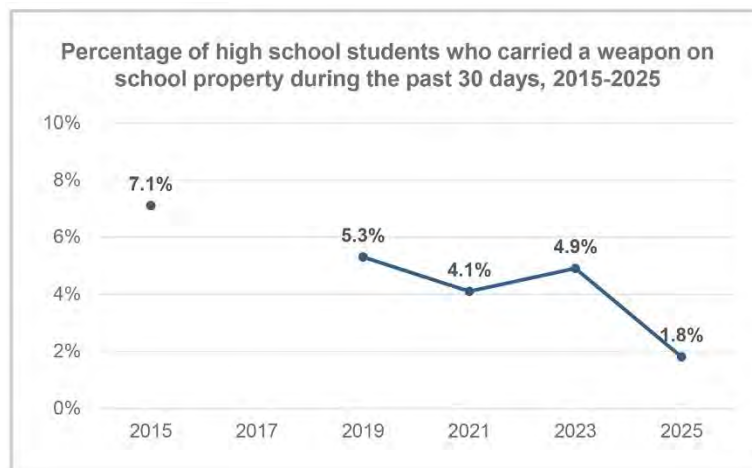
From 2023 to 2025, the number of students who were electronically bullied **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
5,500

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who carried a weapon on school property has **decreased**.

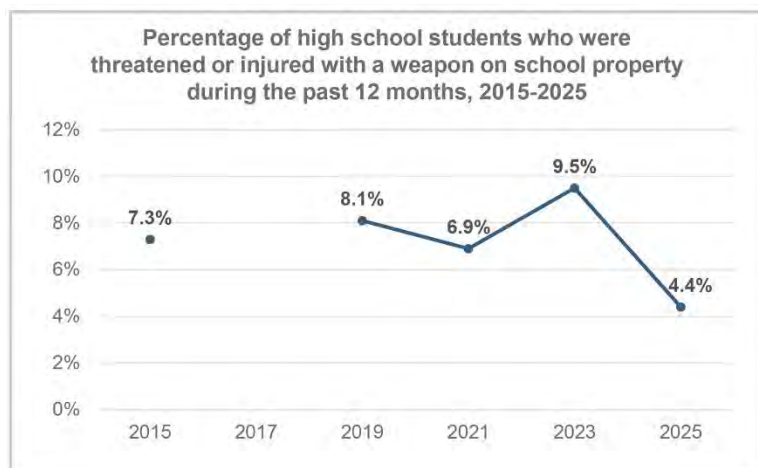
Estimated # of Students:
800



From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe did **not change significantly**.

Estimated # of Students:
2,800

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO VIOLENCE ON SCHOOL PROPERTY (CONTINUED)

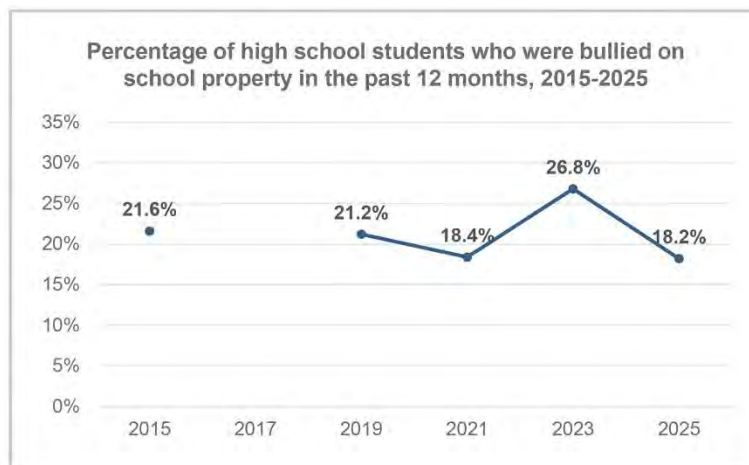


From 2023 to 2025, the number of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property **decreased**.

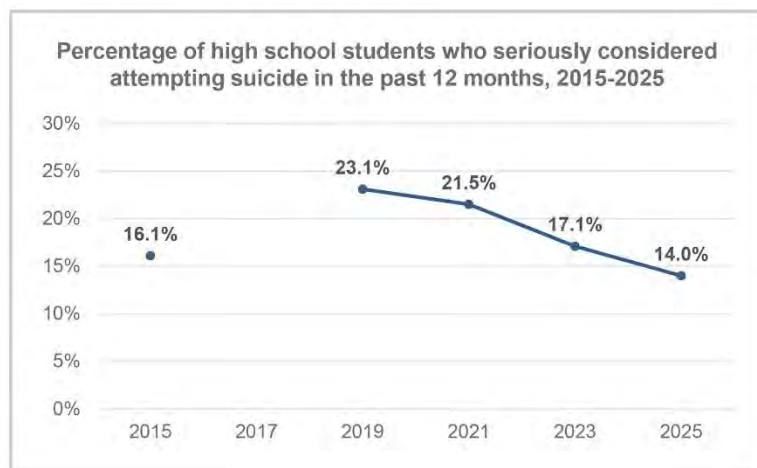
Estimated # of Students:
1,900

From 2023 to 2025, the number of students who have been bullied on school property has **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
7,700



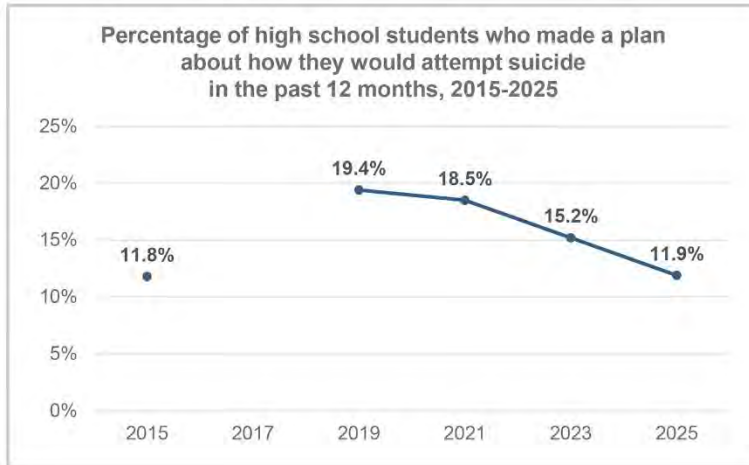
BEHAVIORS RELATED TO SUICIDE



From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide **did not change significantly**.

Estimated # of Students:
5,900

BEHAVIORS RELATED TO SUICIDE (CONTINUED)

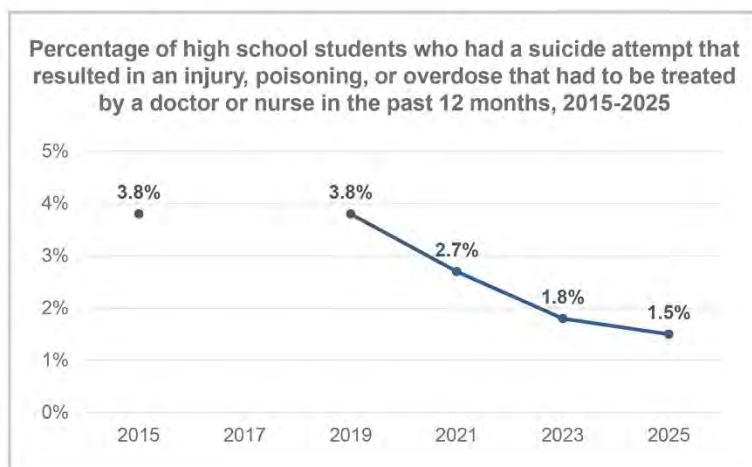
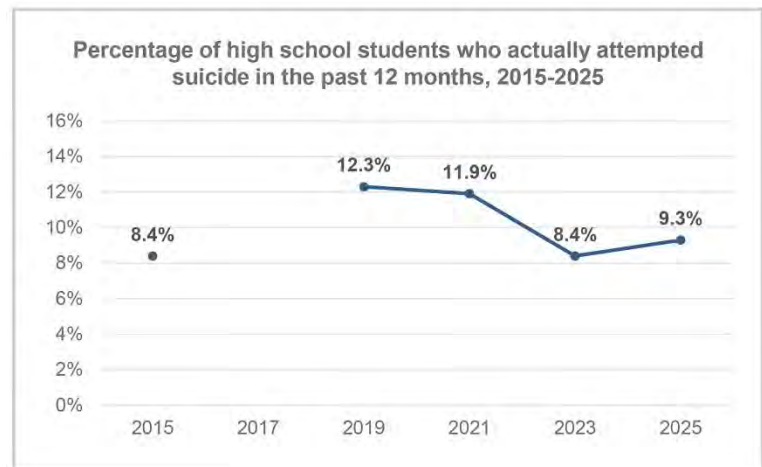


From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide **did not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
5,000

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who attempted suicide **did not significantly change**.

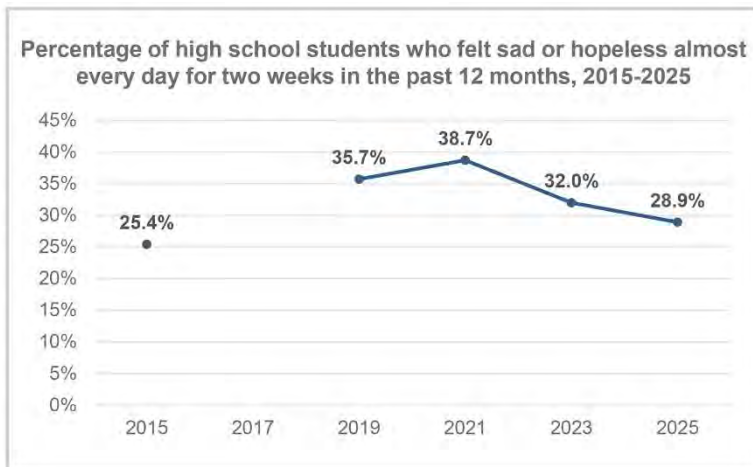
Estimated # of Students:
3,900



From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who made a suicide attempt that resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
600

BEHAVIORS RELATED TO SUICIDE (CONTINUED)



From 2015 to 2025, the number of high school students who felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks **did not significantly change**.

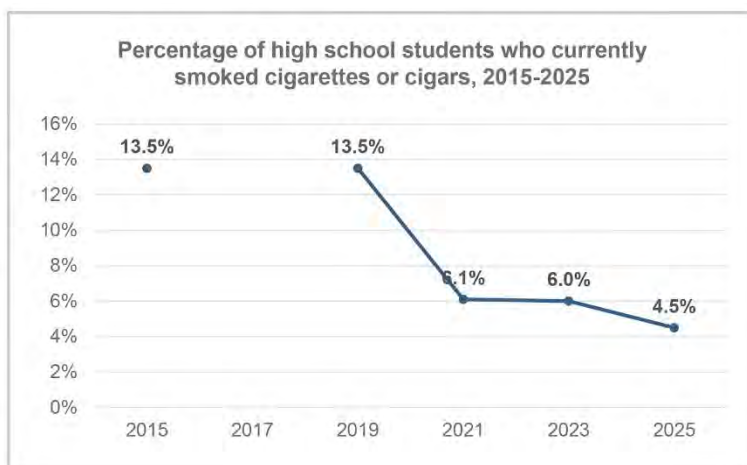
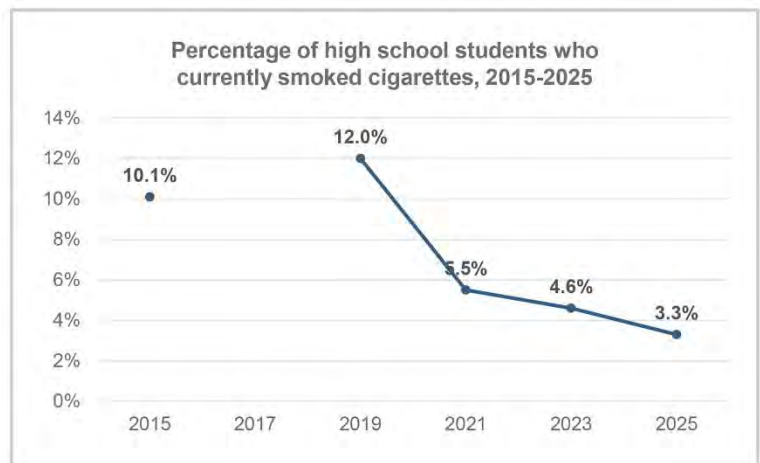
Estimated # of Students:
12,200

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TOBACCO USE

From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes **decreased**.

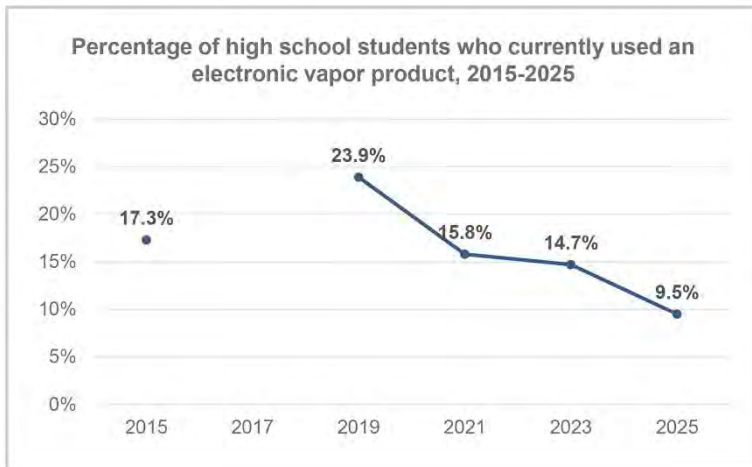
Estimated # of Students:
1,400



From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who smoke cigarettes or cigars **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
1,900

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO TOBACCO USE (CONTINUED)

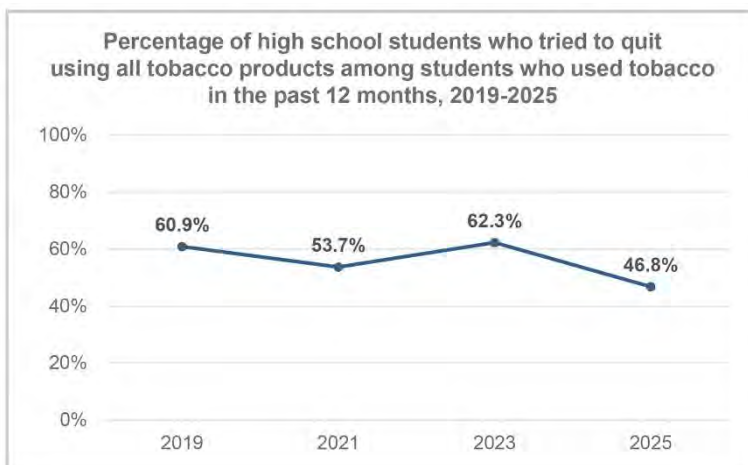
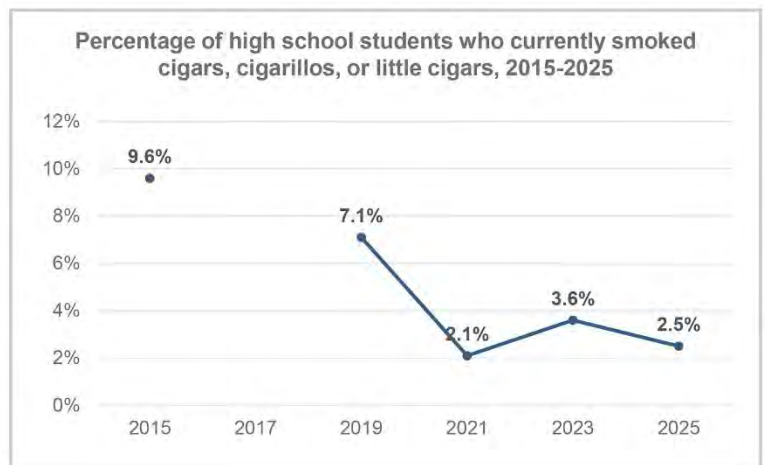


From 2015 to 2025, the number of high school students who currently used an electronic vapor product **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
4,000

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who currently smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
1,100

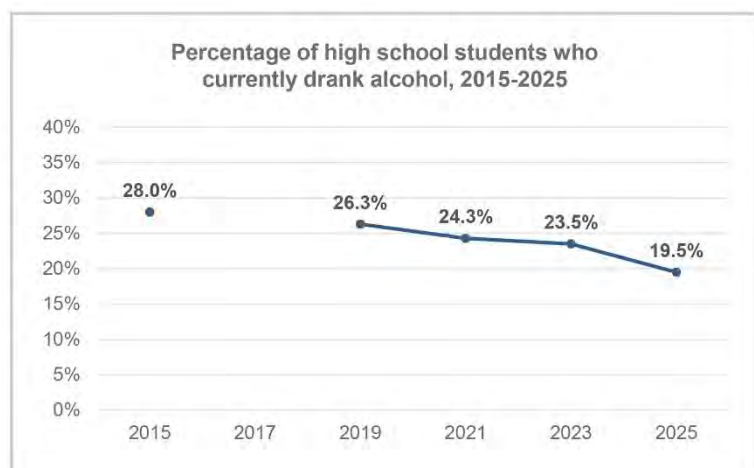


From 2019 to 2025, the percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
19,800

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DRUG USE

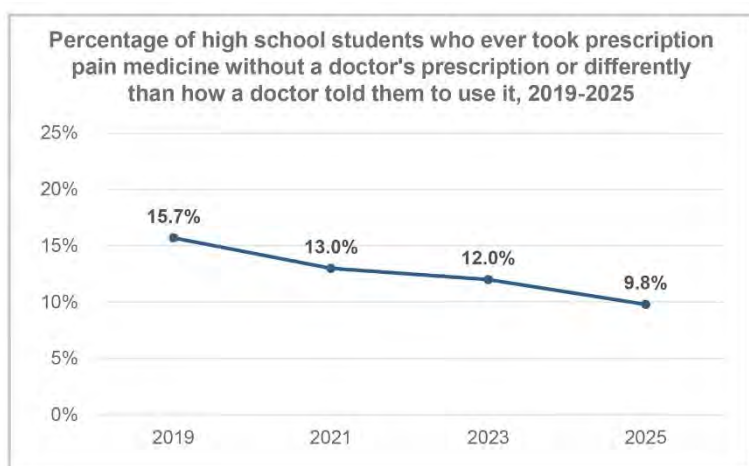
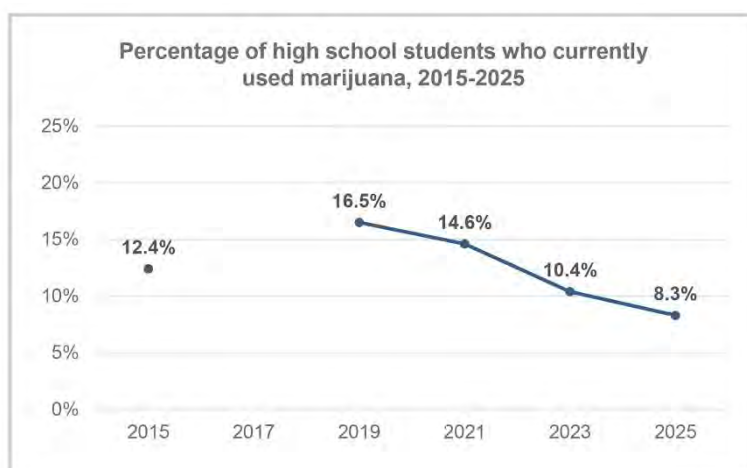


From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who currently drank alcohol **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
8,200

From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of high school students who currently used marijuana **decreased**.

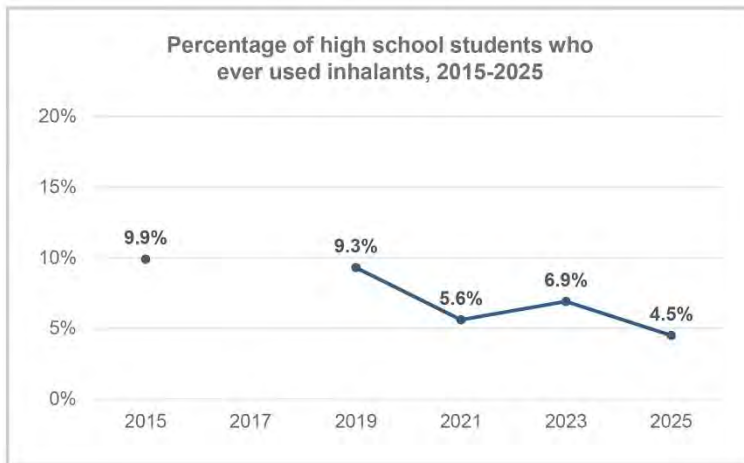
Estimated # of Students:
3,500



From 2019 to 2025, the number of high school students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or used it differently than a doctor told them to use it **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
4,100

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO DRUG USE *(CONTINUED)*

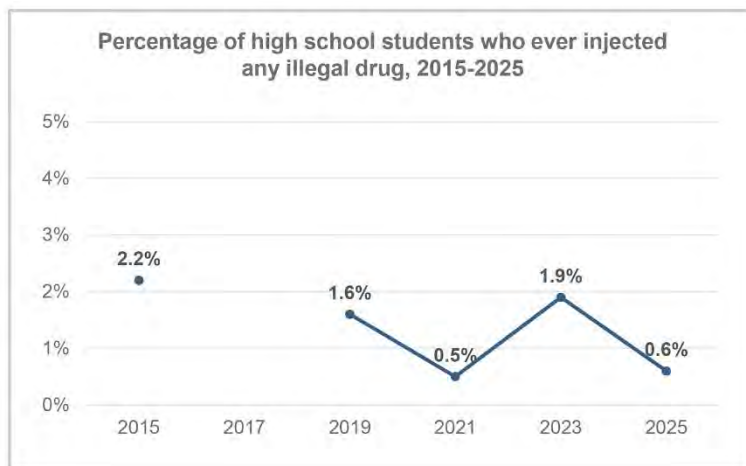
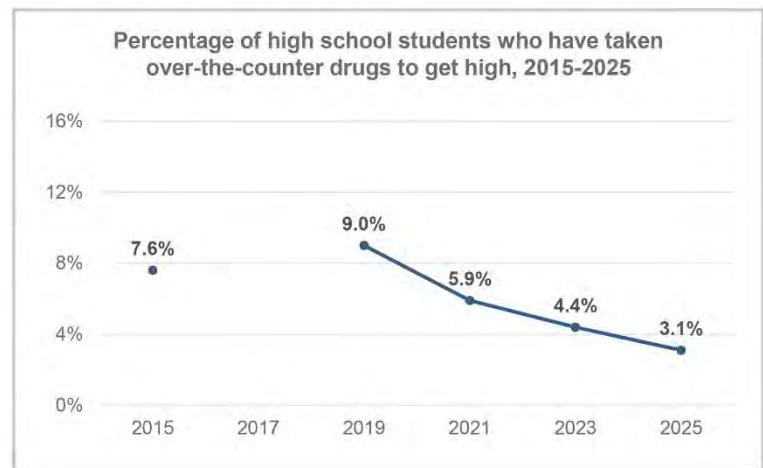


From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who ever used inhalants **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
1,900

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high has **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
1,300

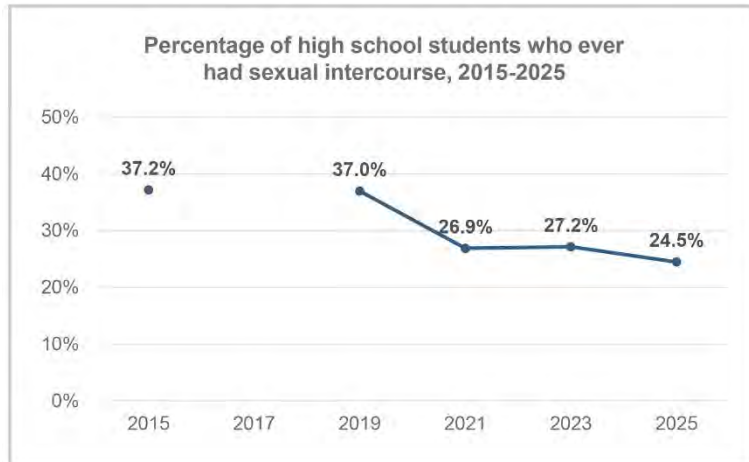


From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of high school students who ever injected any illegal drug **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
300

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

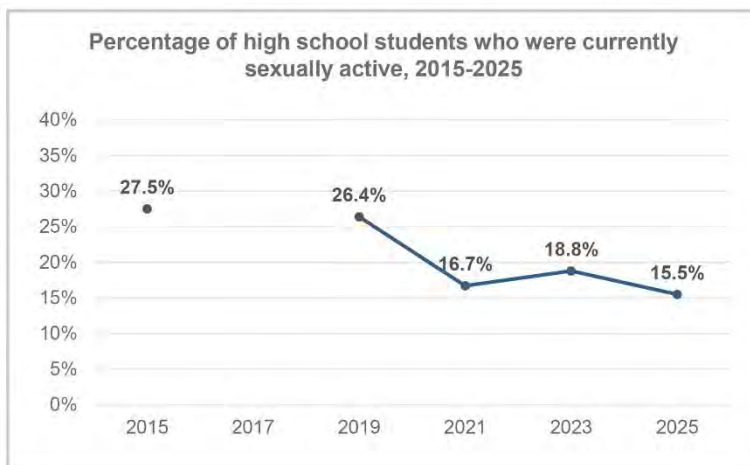
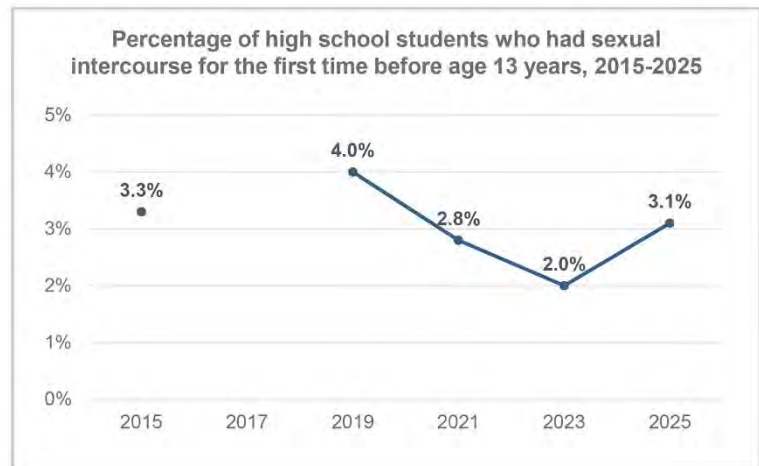


From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who have had sexual intercourse **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
10,400

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 **did not significantly change**.

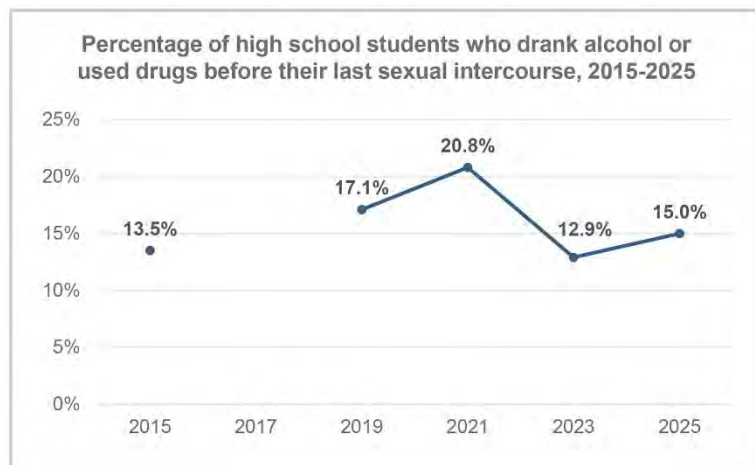
Estimated # of Students:
1,300



From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who were currently sexually active **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
6,600

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO SEXUAL BEHAVIORS (CONTINUED)

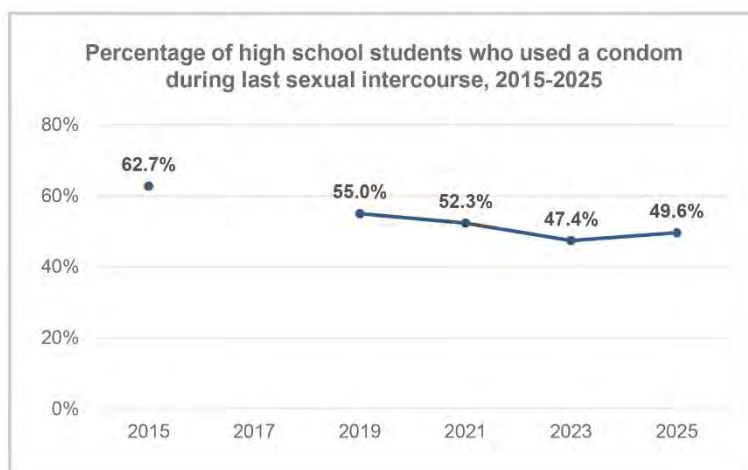


From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse did **not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
6,300

From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of high school students who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse **did not significantly change**.

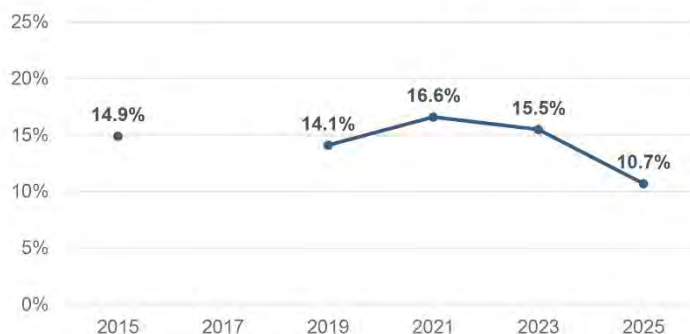
Estimated # of Students:
21,000



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

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OBESITY, DIETARY BEHAVIORS, AND WEIGHT CONTROL PRACTICES

Percentage of high school students who were obese, 2015-2025



From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who were obese **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
4,500

From 2013 to 2023, the percentage of students who were overweight **did not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
6,700

Percentage of high school students who were overweight, 2015-2025



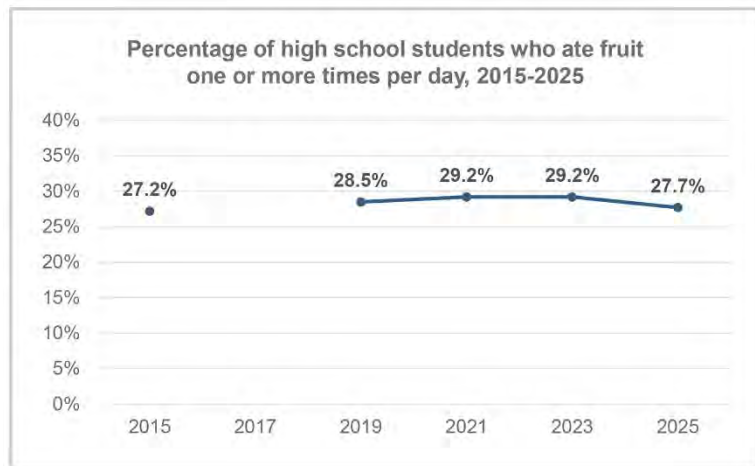
From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who did not eat fruit in the past 7 days **did not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
4,200

Percentage of high school students who did not eat fruit in the past 7 days, 2015-2025



BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OBESITY, DIETARY BEHAVIORS, AND WEIGHT CONTROL PRACTICES *(CONTINUED)*

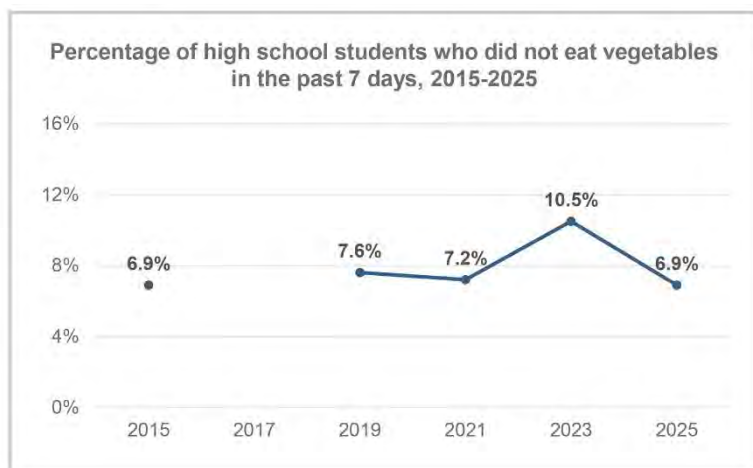
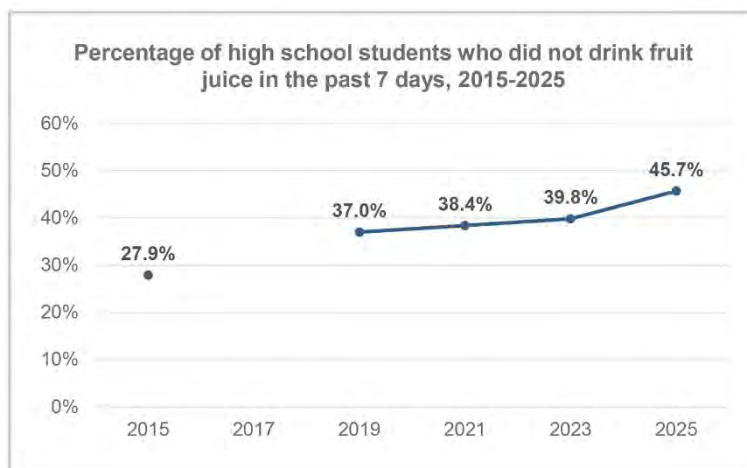


From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who ate fruit one or more times a day **did not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
11,700

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who did not drink fruit juice in the past 7 days **increased**.

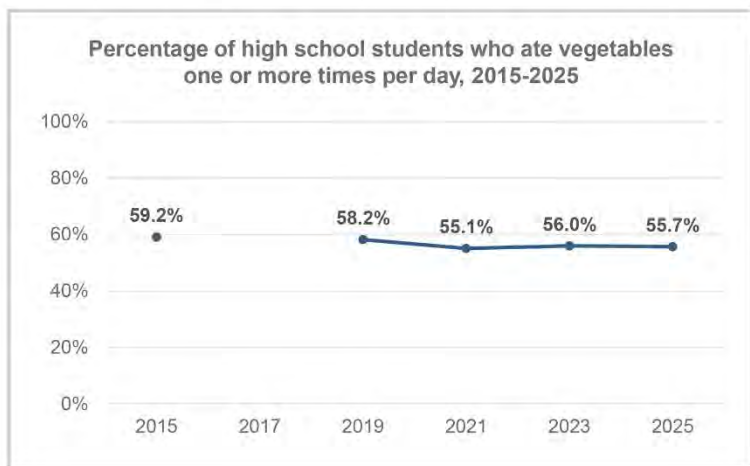
Estimated # of Students:
19,300



From 2023 to 2025, the percentage of students who did not eat vegetables in the past week **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
2,900

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OBESITY, DIETARY BEHAVIORS, AND WEIGHT CONTROL PRACTICES *(CONTINUED)*

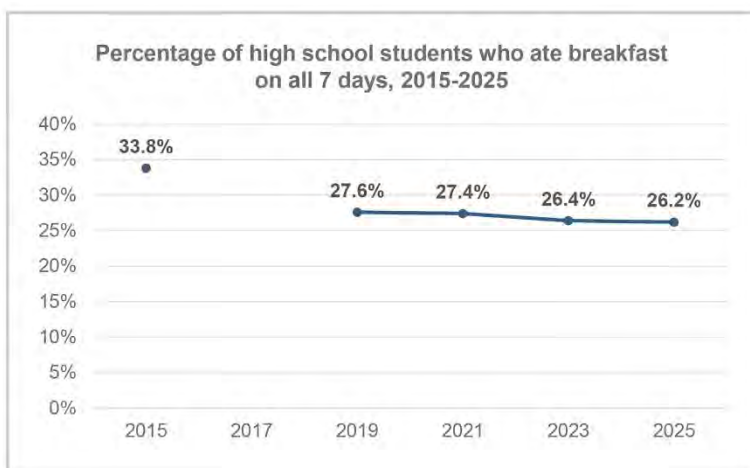
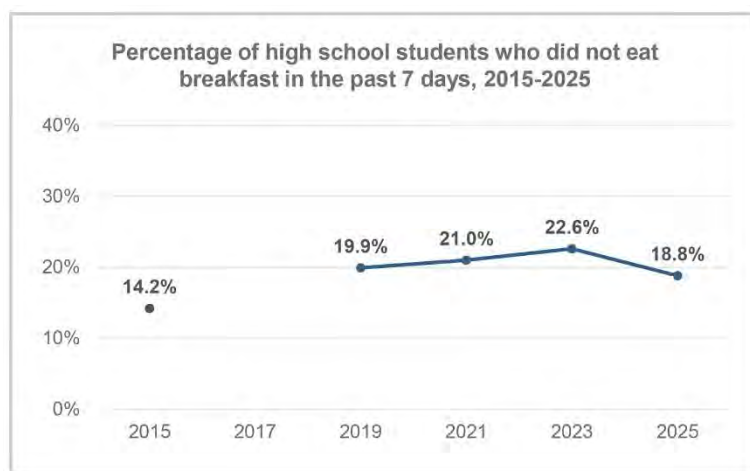


From 2023 to 2025, the percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
23,500

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who did not eat breakfast in the past 7 days **increased**.

Estimated # of Students:
7,900

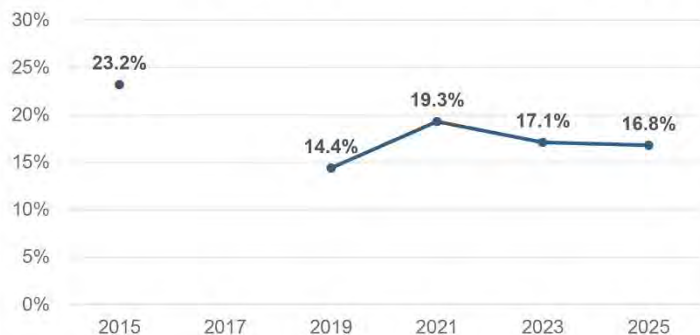


From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
11,100

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OBESITY, DIETARY BEHAVIORS, AND WEIGHT CONTROL PRACTICES (CONTINUED)

Percentage of high school students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day, 2015-2025



From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day **decreased**.

Estimated # of Students:
7,100

From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days of the past week **increased**.

Estimated # of Students:
21,900

Percentage of high school students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in the past week, 2015-2025



Percentage of high school students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day in the past week, 2015-2025

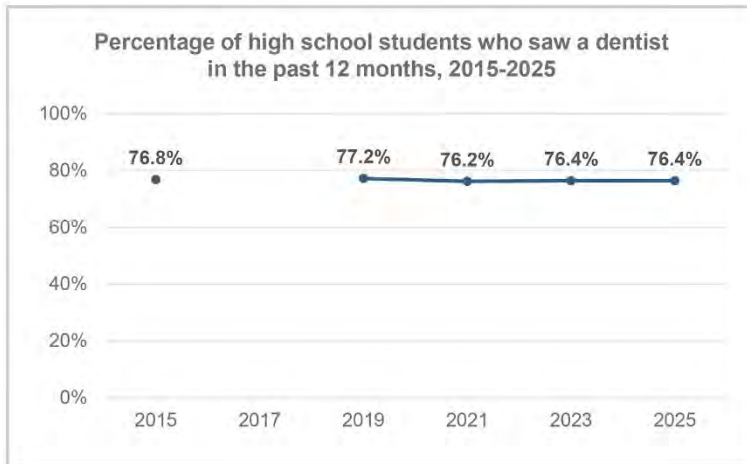


From 2015 to 2025, the percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity in 1 day in the past week **did not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
4,600

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Other Health-Related Topics

BEHAVIORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ORAL HEALTH

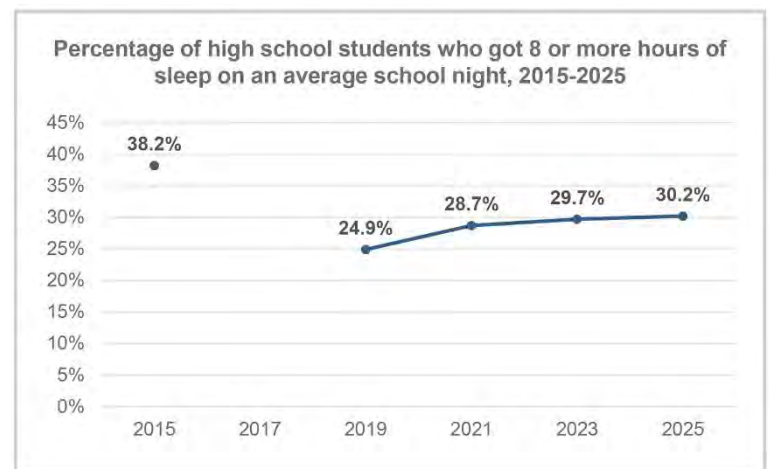


From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who have been to the dentist in the last year for check-ups, exams, cleanings, or other dental work **did not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
32,300

From 2015 to 2025, the number of students who are sleeping 8 or more hours a night on school nights **did not significantly change**.

Estimated # of Students:
12,800



Health Risk Behaviors that Result in Intentional and

Injuries and Violence	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who did not always wear seat belts (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	60.1	53.4	50.3	46.0	38.8	16,400
Percentage of students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle, one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	20.1	15.1	14.2	15.2	13.3	5,600
Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	63.2	50.5	52.3	55.9	58.0	24,500
Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	7.1	5.3	4.1	4.9	1.8	800
Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	4.7	7.1	5.4	8.8	6.6	2,800
Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	7.3	8.1	6.9	9.5	4.4	1,900
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	21.7	23.6	18.3	19.3	13.2	5,600
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	6.8	6.1	3.7	7.4	5.2	2,200
Percentage of students who ever saw someone get physically attacked, beaten, stabbed, or shot in their neighborhood					13.3	5,600
Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	5.1		7.1		7.7	3,300
Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to do, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	8.1	5.9	14.6	12.7	15.0	6,300
Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (being physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with [counting such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	8.8	6.0	7.5	10.0	8.0	3,400

Injuries and Violence	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	21.6	21.2	18.4	26.8	18.2	7,700
Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, during the 12 months before the survey)	18.4	16.1	17.4	19.0	12.9	5,500
Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)				22.6	16.9	7,100
Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for >=2 weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities, during the 12 months before the survey)	25.4	35.7	38.7	32.0	28.9	12,200
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	16.1	23.1	21.5	17.1	14.0	5,900
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	11.8	19.4	18.5	15.2	11.9	5,000
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	8.4	12.3	11.9	8.4	9.3	3,900
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 (during the 12 months before the survey)	3.8	3.8	2.7	1.8	1.5	600

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use

Tobacco Use	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who ever smoked a cigarette (even one or two puffs)	33.3	31.4	20.6	17.1	12.4	5,200
Percentage of students who smoked a cigarette before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)		12.2		6.7	4.9	2,100
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	10.1	12.0	5.5	4.6	3.3	1,400
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	4.7	3.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	300
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.3	2.2	0.9	1.3	0.5	200
Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day (on the days they smoked during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently smoked cigarettes)					-	-

Tobacco Use	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens)	41.0	50.6	31.9	30.9	21.0	8,900
Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, vapes, mods, e-cigs, e-hookahs, or vape pens, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	17.3	23.9	15.8	14.7	9.5	4,000
Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	2.7	9.2	7.3	6.9	3.1	1,300
Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	2.3	5.9	5.4	5.5	2.7	1,100
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, dissolvable tobacco products, or nicotine pouches [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, Camel Snus, or on!, ZYN, or Velo], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.7			2.3	3.9	1,600
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco frequently (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)					0.8	300
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco daily (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)					0.7	300
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, such as Swisher Sweets, Middleton's (including [Black & Mild], or Backwoods, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	9.6	7.1	2.1	3.6	2.5	1,100
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars frequently (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.3	100
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars daily (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.2	100
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.5	13.5	6.1	6.0	4.5	1,900
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)					10.9	4,600
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)					3.6	1,500

Tobacco Use	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco or electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)					3.0	1,300
Percentage of students who used electronic vapor products mainly because they were curious about them				8.0	8.6	3,600
Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product to vape marijuana (also called pot or weed, including THC, THC concentrates, hash oil, or waxes, on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)				10.8	5.4	2,300
Percentage of students who ever used chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products (such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus)	19.9	15.4	6.9	4.7	4.0	1,700
Percentage of students who believe that chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products are safer than cigarettes	26.9	16.1	12.9	15.5	16.7	7,100
Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (among students who used cigarettes, electronic vapor products, smokeless tobacco, cigars, shisha or hookah tobacco, pipe tobacco, heated tobacco products, or nicotine pouches during the 12 months before the survey)		60.9	53.7	62.3	46.8	19,800

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol and Other Drug Use	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	28.0	26.3	24.3	23.5	19.5	8,200
Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	25.0	31.5	25.3	20.9	16.2	6,800
Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	12.4	16.5	14.6	10.4	8.3	3,500
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 (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)		15.7	13.0	12.0	9.8	4,100
Percentage of students who ever used inhalants (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)	9.9	9.3	5.6	6.9	4.5	1,900
Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)	3.8	2.8	1.0	1.8	1.4	600

Alcohol and Other Drug Use	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who ever injected any illegal drug (used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body, one or more times during their life)	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.6	300
Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were female or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row if they were male, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)		14.9	11.1	11.1	10.5	4,400
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 (physically and in other ways)		64.1	66.6	63.2	63.5	26,800
Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves when they smoke marijuana once or twice a week (physically and in other ways)	51.0	37.9	37.7	45.7	47.5	20,100
Percentage of students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high (one or more times during their life)	7.6	9.0	5.9	4.4	3.1	1,300

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

Sexual Behaviors	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	37.2	37.0	26.9	27.2	24.5	10,400
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	3.3	4.0	2.8	2.0	3.1	1,300
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	12.6	9.0	6.4	5.3	3.4	1,400
Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)	27.5	26.4	16.7	18.8	15.5	6,600
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	13.5	17.1	20.8	12.9	15.0	6,300
Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)	62.7	55.0	52.3	47.4	49.6	21,000
Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse with opposite-sex partner (to prevent pregnancy, not counting emergency contraception such as Plan B or the "morning after" pill, among students who were currently sexually active)	27.3	26.4	16.3	21.4	23.1	9,800

Sexual Behaviors	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or FsleppParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse with an opposite-sex partner (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)	2.6	9.1		10.4	10.2	4,300
Percentage of students who used birth control pills; an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon); or a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse with an opposite-sex partner (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)	33.0	40.0		33.0	34.5	14,600
Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse with an opposite-sex partner (among students who were currently sexually active)	12.2	12.2		13.3	14.6	6,200
Percentage of students who used a condom as the primary method to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse with an opposite-sex partner (among students who were currently sexually active)				38.5	31.8	13,400
Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)	7.4	8.9	4.1	5.2	3.3	1,400
Percentage of students who were tested for a sexually transmitted infection (STI) other than HIV, such as chlamydia or gonorrhea (during the 12 months before the survey)			3.1	3.3	1.4	600

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity

Dietary Behaviors	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who had obesity ($\geq$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex-and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)	14.9	14.1	16.6	15.5	10.7	4,500
Percentage of students who were overweight ($\geq$ 85th percentile but $<$ 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)	14.5	15.6	15.3	13.5	15.8	6,700
Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)	12.6	12.3	10.5	13.2	9.9	4,200
Percentage of students who ate fruit, not including fruit juice, one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	27.2	28.5	29.2	29.2	27.7	11,700
Percentage of students who ate fruit, not including fruit juice, two or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	16.8	19.0	18.9	18.5	17.9	7,600

Dietary Behaviors	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who ate fruit, not including fruit juice, three or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	7.1	9.1	8.2	8.4	7.5	3,200
Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)	47.4	46.4	44.6	46.2	49.0	20,700
Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)	26.1	37.5	37.8	37.2	30.7	13,000
Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)	50.3	51.6	49.7	53.7	50.4	21,300
Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)	20.2	19.7	19.9	24.6	22.0	9,300
Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	6.9	7.6	7.2	10.5	6.9	2,900
Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	59.2	58.2	55.1	56.0	55.7	23,500
Percentage of students who ate vegetables two or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	24.3	23.5	23.0	24.9	24.3	10,300
Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.2	5,200
Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)	23.1	26.9	25.7	23.6	26.1	11,000
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	23.2	14.4	19.3	17.1	16.8	7,100
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not counting diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	15.9	8.4	10.8	9.0	8.4	3,600
Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	14.2	19.9	21.0	22.6	18.8	7,900
Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)	33.8	27.6	27.4	26.4	26.2	11,100
Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)	27.9	37.0	38.4	39.8	45.7	19,300

Physical Activity	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	47.4	51.1	51.2	53.2	51.9	21,900
Percentage of students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least 1 day (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	14.7	13.2	15.8	11.7	10.9	4,600
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on all 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	28.1	29.7	28.2	30.3	30.0	12,700

Other Health Risk Behaviors

Other	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who use social media several times a day				78.4	79.4	33,600
Percentage of students who spent 3 or more hours per day of 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)			75.4	73.1	77.4	32,700
Percentage of students who saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work, during the 12 months before the survey)	76.8	77.2	76.2	76.4	76.4	32,300
Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)	1.5	0.8	2.4	2.1	1.3	500
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)			11.5	12.5	7.5	3,200
Percentage of students who reported that their mental health was most of the time or always not good (poor mental health includes stress, anxiety, and depression, during the 30 days before the survey)					23.4	9,900
Percentage of students who most of the time or always got the kind of help they needed when feeling sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious (among students who needed help with feeling sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, during the 12 months before the survey)					21.2	9,000
Percentage of students who reported that an adult in their household most of the time or always tried hard to make sure their basic needs were met (such as looking after their safety and making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat, during their life)					90.3	38,200

Other	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who ever lived with a parent or guardian who was having a problem with alcohol or drug use					27.2	11,500
Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	38.2	24.9	28.7	29.7	30.2	12,800
Percentage of students who experienced unstable housing (during the 12 months before the survey)				3.2	2.3	1,000
Percentage of students who ever lived with a parent or guardian who had severe depression, anxiety, or another mental illness, or was suicidal					25.7	10,900
Percentage of students who have ever been separated from a parent or guardian because they went to jail, prison, or a detention center					14.9	6,300
Percentage of students who reported their family sometimes, most of the time, or always worried that their food would run out before they got money to buy more (during the 12 months before the survey)					10.1	4,300
Percentage of students who reported sometimes, most of the time, or always the food their family bought ran out and they did not have money to buy more (during the 12 months before the survey)					7.6	3,200
Percentage of students who were at risk for food insecurity (during the 12 months before the survey)					12.9	5,500
Percentage of students who reported that an adult or person at least 5 years older than them ever made them do sexual things they did not want to do (counting such things as kissing, touching, or being made to have sexual intercourse)					6.6	2,800
Percentage of students who reported that a parent or other adult in their home most of the time or always insulted them or put them down (during their life)					9.0	3,800
Percentage of students who reported that a parent or other adult in their home insulted them or put them down one or more times (during the 12 months before the survey)					35.5	15,000
Percentage of students who reported that a parent or other adult in their home most of the time or always hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in any way (during their life)					2.4	1,000
Percentage of students who reported that a parent or other adult in their home hit, beat, kicked, or physically hurt them in any way one or more times (during the 12 months before the survey)					7.7	3,300
Percentage of students who reported that their parents or other adults in their home most of the time or always slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up (during their life)					2.0	800
Percentage of students who felt that they were ever treated badly or unfairly because of their race or ethnicity (during their life)					25.3	10,700

Other	2015	2019	2021	2023	2025	Est. # of Students (2025)
Percentage of students who felt that they were treated badly or unfairly because they are or people think they are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning (including being treated badly because of who they are sexually attracted to or who people think they are sexually attracted to)					14.9	6,300
Percentage of students who work one or more hours at a paying job outside their home (during an average school week)				51.5	53.2	22,500
Percentage of students who would talk to a trusted adult if someone they were dating or going out with made them feel uncomfortable, hurt them, or pressured them to do things they did not want to do (such as a family member, teacher, counselor, or coach)			41.9	42.8	52.4	22,100
Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel that they are able to talk to an adult in their family or another caring adult about their feelings (during their life)			38.2	43.3	53.9	22,800
Percentage of students who most of the time or always feel that they are able to talk to a friend about their feelings (during their life)					53.9	22,800
Percentage of students who participate in school activities one or more hours (such as sports, band, drama, or clubs, during an average week when they are in school)				71.3	74.5	31,500
Percentage of students who performed some organized community service as a non-paid volunteer one or more times (such as serving meals to the elderly, picking up litter, helping out at a hospital, or building homes for the poor, during the 30 days before the survey)				32.3	39.9	1,700
Percentage of students who strongly agree or agree that they feel close to people at their school					61.6	26,000

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