

South Dakota Youth Risk Behavior Survey Summary



History of YRBS

Over the past 20 years, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) had been conducted every two years for students in grades 9th through 12th by the South Dakota Department of Education (SD DOE). In those 20 years, SD DOE always secured weighted data when the survey was conducted. This was accomplished through collaborations of multiple state agencies, including the South Dakota Department of Health (SD DOH), and through working with South Dakota's school administrators, school principals, teachers, parents, and students. In August 2013, SD DOH was awarded funding to continue administering the YRBS in South Dakota.

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

Purpose of YRBS

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

Survey Summary

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



Weighting of Data

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

Summary of Priority Health-Risk Behaviors

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



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injury

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

Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol

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

Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, the **percentage** who drove when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 davs

Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, the **percentage** who texted or e-mailed while driving on one or more of the past 30 days



2005

50% 75% 25%

*MISSING DATA: NOT INCLUDED ON SOUTH DAKOTA'S YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2013.



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



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



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence on School Property

Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days

Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school

Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on schoo property one or more times during the past 12 months

Percentage of respondents whose property, such as their car, clothing, or books, had been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during 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

Percentage of students who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months

*MISSING DATA: NOT INCLUDED ON SOUTH DAKOTA'S YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2013.

8.3 6.3 9.2 5.7 6.8	2	
3.9 4.0 2.9 3.9 5.2		
8.1 5.9 6.8 6.0 5.0		
	27.4 24.0 27.7 22.8 18.7	
8.4 9.3 8.3 8.2 6.6	3	
	26.7	
0%	25%	50%

2005

2007

2013

2011

Behaviors Related to Suicide



19.1 18.3 Percentage of students who seriously considered 17.0 attempting suicide during the past 12 months 17.8 16.0 16.5 14.1 Percentage of students who made a plan about how 12.5 they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months 12.8 13.0 111 8.7 Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide 6.7 one or more times during the past 12 months 7.9 8.9 Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months 22.0 **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 19.9 Percentage of students who would most likely talk with their parent or other adult family member about their feelings when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious 17.6 25% 50%

0%

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use by Year



Behaviors that Contribute to Tobacco Use (continued)

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

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

Percentage of students who were taught in any of their classes about the dangers of tobacco use during this school year

Percentage of students who were in the same room or car with someone who was smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past seven days

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

Percentage of respondents who think they definitely will be smoking cigarettes 5 years from now

Percentage of students who think they probably will not or definitely will not be smoking cigarettes five years from now

Percentage of students who stopped smoking for one day or longer three or more times during the past 12 months because they were trying to quit smoking



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







2005

2007 2009

2011

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

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

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

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

Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves, physically and in other ways, when they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week

*MISSING DATA: NOT INCLUDED ON SOUTH DAKOTA'S YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2013.

Percentage of students who used marijuana one

Percentage of students who used marijuana one

or more times during the past 30 days

or more times during their life

X	k

Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use



Behaviors that Contribute to Drug Use (continued)

Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	8.2 8.7 5.3 7.8 7.2			
Percentage of students who think people are at moderate or great risk of harming themselves, physically and in other ways, when they smoke marijuana once or twice a week			55.2	62.0 2
Percentage of students who have used synthetic marijuana (also called K2 or Spice) one or more times during their life		1.9		
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life	7.3 5.0 2.7 3.5 4.2			
Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life		14.8 12.8		
Percentage of students who have taken over-the-counter drugs to get high one or more times during their life	8.5			
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during the past 30 days	5.5 5.2 3.3 4.7 4.1			
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life	10	15.7 13.7 0.4 11.8 0.7		
Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life	3.0 2.4 1.7 2.1 3.0			
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months		20.9 21.1 17.7 16.0 15.4		
	0%	25%	50%	75%

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



Behaviors that Contribute to Sexual Behaviors (continued)

Percentage of students who have ever talked about AIDS or HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family

Percentage of students who have ever been tested for any sexually transmitted disease (STD)

Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the **percentage** who used an IUD or implant or a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse

Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the **percentage** who used birth control pills, an IUD or implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse

Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the **percentage** who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills, an IUD or implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse

Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the **percentage** who used no method of birth control to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse

Percentage of students who have ever been taught in school about the benefits of not having sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases



Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity by Year



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



25% 0%

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

RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2013

18.0 Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass 18.5 of soda or pop 0 times per day during the past seven days 18.7 21.4 Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass 18.8 of soda or pop two or more times per day during the past 18.5 19.1 seven days 15.6 Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass 9.3 of soda or pop three or more times per day during the past 8.8 8.3 seven days 8.3 Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink such as Gatorade or PowerAde one or 14.4 more times per day during the past seven days 12.2 Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of an energy drink, such as Red Bull or Jolt, one or more 4.4 times per day during the past seven days 5.8 Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all of the 35.9 past seven days 34.5 37.7 Percentage of students who ate breakfast on none of 131 the past seven days 11.7 11.5 **Percentage** of students who most of the time or always went hungry during the past 30 days because there was 2.5 2.5 not enough food in their home 4.0 Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during 5.1 the past 30 days 5.2 11.8 Percentage of students who went without eating for 121 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining 7.7 weight during the past 30 days 8.4 12.0 7.2 Percentage of students who took any diet pills, powders, 5.0 or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to 5.4 keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days 5.4 5.9 25% 50% 75% 100% 0%

Sendentary Behaviors 2013 32.3 Percentage of students who were physically active for a 44.0 total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the 46.7 48.6 past seven days 47.1 Percentage of students who played video or computer 171 games or used a computer for something that was not school 19.8 23.3 work three or more hours per day on average school day 33.2 24.1 23.8 Percentage of students who watched three or more hours 22.6 per day of TV on an average school day 23.8 23.6 30.7 **Percentage** of students who attended physical education 28.4 (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when 29.1 they were in school 32.8 30.7 21.5 Percentage of students who attended physical 14.5 education (PE) classes daily in an average week when 19.0 they were in school 20.6 18.5 24.4 12.6 Percentage of students who were physically active for a total 14.0 of at least 60 minutes per day on 0 of the past seven days 11.3 15.0 17.1 22.6 Percentage of students who were physically active for a total 26.4 of at least 60 minutes per day on 7 of the past seven days 27.3 27.7 0% 25% 50% 75%

Behaviors that Contribute

to Physical Activity and

*MISSING DATA: NOT INCLUDED ON SOUTH DAKOTA'S YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2013.

2005

2009

2011

100%

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



Behaviors that Contribute to Oral Health

Percentage of students who last saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work during the past 12 months

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

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



*MISSING DATA: NOT INCLUDED ON SOUTH DAKOTA'S YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2013.

Health Risk Behaviors that Contribute to Skin Cancer by Year



Behaviors that Contribute to Skin Cancer

Percentage of respondents who used an indoor tanning device such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth one or more times during the past 12 months

Percentage of respondents 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

*MISSING DATA: NOT INCLUDED ON SOUTH DAKOTA'S YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY OR DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO 2013.



2005

2007 2009













3,000 copies of this document have been printed by the SD Department of Health at a cost of 81¢ each.