

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
											7.7	5.3	6.8	7.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN9: 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)																	
39.3	38.0	39.5	37.9	34.6			30.0	26.3	27.4	26.3	21.3	18.0	18.1	16.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	No change, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											8.4	4.5	7.5	4.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: 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)																	
											45.7	37.6	45.4	45.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
31.3	27.7	27.4	24.6	21.7			20.5	19.8	20.4	23.4	21.2	20.5	18.3	17.1	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: 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)																	
	14.3	11.9	9.7	7.2			6.7	4.8	4.6	6.3	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													7.6	7.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN15: 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)																	
	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.0			5.8	5.8	6.5	9.0	8.5	11.5	11.4	13.6	Increased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	No change
QN16: 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)																	
	9.8	10.7	9.1	8.6			10.1	9.8	8.8	9.2	6.5	5.3	9.4	10.2	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	41.7	36.9	37.3	36.2	33.1		31.3	29.1	36.4	32.6	26.7	25.8	23.9	21.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	13.4	14.9	12.8	12.0			12.7	10.8	12.1	12.2	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.1	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
						11.2	9.1	8.6	10.7	10.0	7.2	12.0	12.2		No linear change	No change, 2005-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												13.3	12.7		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																	
										10.4	7.6	6.3	7.6		Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN22: 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)																		
											10.4	8.0	9.3	7.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									15.1	18.3	20.2	19.7	21.5	23.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											15.6	13.8	14.1	13.6	14.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN25: 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, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				26.6			28.6	27.5	25.1	30.5	26.6	29.9	33.2	39.0	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
25.6	22.2	24.0	21.3	17.1			14.9	15.1	12.7	15.5	13.2	17.3	19.2	19.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2009 Increased, 2009-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
16.3	19.2	18.3	15.7	13.4			13.6	12.1	10.5	14.4	12.1	14.7	14.8	13.7	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
7.3	10.5	9.9	10.3	7.9			11.1	7.5	10.8	11.0	9.4	11.0	11.2	10.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN29: 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)																	
2.2	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.7			3.6	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																	
73.9	72.2	76.6	75.1	75.3		63.4	57.6	53.2	57.7	42.7	36.9	32.6	23.1		Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	Decreased
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													12.5	10.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
25.6	26.7	32.6	38.6	36.0		23.5	17.8	20.5	19.1	16.0	9.6	10.0	5.9		Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	Decreased
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
13.1	12.8	15.4	18.2	17.7		11.4	8.1	7.8	7.5	4.9	2.8	3.0	1.8		Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
10.1	9.8	11.9	14.2	14.1			8.2	6.9	6.0	6.3	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												42.9	40.6	47.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												19.7	11.9	21.1	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.1	2.5	9.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	Increased
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												1.5	1.5	7.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												23.9	16.5	23.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN36: Percentage of students who usually got their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store, during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently used electronic vapor products and who were aged <18 years)																	
													10.6	11.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													8.4	7.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				21.6			15.3	12.7	14.7	18.3	15.0	11.2	10.8	9.1	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
QNTB4: 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)																			
															21.6	27.5	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNTB3: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																			
															18.8	15.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																			
				41.4				29.7	24.2	26.2	28.6	22.6	16.4	15.5	12.1	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													43.7	49.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
33.0	37.2	39.1	36.4	33.6		25.6	25.3	20.4	24.1	19.8	17.8	14.2	17.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1995 Decreased, 1995-2019	No change	
QN41: 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)																	
46.9	44.3	46.4	45.3	45.4		43.2	36.8	35.2	39.7	28.9	24.6	25.4	23.1	Decreased, 1991-2019	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change	
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												10.4	9.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
												38.5	42.7	38.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
26.8	24.5	36.1	44.7	44.6			38.0	36.6	39.0	44.1	36.6	34.5	35.5	33.6	No linear change	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
7.4	7.6	8.6	10.1	11.7			9.5	9.7	8.3	11.0	8.0	8.4	7.3	8.6	No linear change	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
12.2	12.5	20.8	26.5	24.5			19.0	18.6	20.4	24.1	19.6	17.8	18.6	17.9	No linear change	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use														
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)														
												6.4	9.4	11.0
												Increased, 2015-2019		Not available <sup>§</sup>
														No change
QN49: 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)														
												15.2	15.6	
												No linear change		Not available
														No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)														
5.1	4.7	5.2	5.4	7.4		7.6	6.5	5.0	6.6	5.2	4.2	6.4	6.4	
												No linear change		Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019
														No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN51: 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)																	
	19.0	17.1	14.2			12.2	12.6	10.6	14.5	10.7	7.9	8.5	10.5	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
											2.1	4.4	5.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
			8.0			6.4	4.6	3.2	5.9	4.4	2.8	4.8	5.6	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2009 No change, 2009-2019	No change	
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
						6.2	7.2	7.4	8.1	6.8	3.4	6.4	6.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

# South Carolina High School Survey

## Trend Analysis Report

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .  
<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .  
<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
65.9	65.5	66.2	61.5	58.1			52.3	51.5	53.4	56.6	47.5	40.3	39.1	36.0	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
18.6	21.5	19.0	15.8	14.1			9.2	9.5	9.2	10.5	6.6	6.3	6.0	3.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
29.3	28.3	27.6	25.0	22.2			18.8	17.7	19.7	21.3	14.8	8.7	9.2	9.3	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
47.5	46.4	46.2	42.3	39.7			37.5	35.9	38.6	41.8	32.2	27.6	25.0	26.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
22.6	20.5	21.6	23.6	26.8			24.8	18.8	19.0	25.9	20.0	18.6	16.6	25.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	Increased
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
45.1	54.6	57.3	59.8	61.4			67.4	62.4	60.0	57.5	59.1	58.9	50.9	49.1	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
20.0	16.9	14.9	13.8	12.5			17.9	13.4	19.7	17.4	17.0	20.3	21.1	25.8	No linear change	Decreased, 1991-1999 Increased, 1999-2019	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											2.7	4.4	4.9	8.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																	
											6.7	6.7	4.3	3.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QNOTHHPL: 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 (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											26.4	31.4	30.3	37.5	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and 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 (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											10.7	14.1	8.8	14.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
19.5	16.5	16.9	16.4	14.0			12.3	13.3	12.6	17.0	14.0	11.7	15.1	14.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-1999 No change, 1999-2019	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
											15.5	10.4	12.1	14.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: 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) <sup>§</sup>																	
				12.7			13.6	16.9	15.0	16.3	16.8	18.2	16.5	16.3	Increased, 1999-2019	Increased, 1999-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QNOBESE: 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) <sup>§</sup>																	
				11.5			12.6	14.3	16.5	13.3	13.9	16.3	17.2	16.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																	
26.1	29.4	24.1	24.5	27.8			27.7	29.2	27.5	24.8	27.5	29.6	28.7	29.4	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																	
35.7	36.6	36.1	38.5	39.8			41.5	46.0	41.8	43.7	44.1	42.9	45.1	46.1	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-2005 No change, 2005-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				21.5			21.7	23.9	26.1	26.1	27.4	28.8	32.3	35.6	Increased, 1999-2019	Increased, 1999-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				21.0			20.0	23.7	21.7	22.1	17.5	18.2	19.8	18.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				8.2			7.4	10.1	10.2	10.3	8.0	9.2	10.4	12.5	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				52.8			53.1	51.2	48.5	49.4	54.3	49.2	51.0	48.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors																Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																		
				27.4			26.4	26.5	25.2	25.6	27.5	23.9	28.6	23.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased	
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																		
				43.1			41.5	47.7	44.9	49.2	45.5	54.9	48.5	50.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																		
				35.6			39.1	39.1	42.5	38.2	40.3	43.2	46.2	40.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased	
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																		
				64.6			64.2	66.4	66.3	64.4	62.3	69.7	66.3	63.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				17.6			19.0	21.1	21.6	21.2	20.4	22.9	22.9	25.0	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: 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)																	
				6.6			6.9	9.1	9.8	10.2	9.4	10.0	12.1	12.1	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: 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)																	
				56.9			55.2	53.0	49.1	52.2	54.4	46.7	51.0	48.6	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors														
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages										Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
QNVEG2: 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)														
				23.2			21.7	20.8	17.3	22.1	22.5	18.5	20.8	18.0
													Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change
														No change
QNVEG3: 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)														
				10.9			10.8	10.4	8.8	11.7	9.7	9.1	10.3	9.9
													No linear change	No quadratic change
														No change
QN75: 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, during the 7 days before the survey)														
								18.1	17.0	17.5	22.1	21.7	26.4	29.8
													Increased, 2007-2019	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2019
														No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: 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)																	
								34.3	33.2	33.0	29.2	26.7	24.3	20.1	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: 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)																	
								25.4	24.9	24.4	20.5	20.1	17.5	12.5	Decreased, 2007-2019	Decreased, 2007-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										26.7	30.1	34.8	37.9		Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										28.7	25.4	23.7	19.1		Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>					
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019								
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)															8.4	7.8	5.6	4.8	Decreased, 2013-2019		Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)															13.8	20.1	17.7	22.4	Increased, 2013-2019		Not available	Increased
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)															32.8	29.5	29.9	27.0	No linear change		Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)																	
										43.4	42.8	42.3	36.8	35.1	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: 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)																	
										17.6	19.6	20.6	24.3	20.7	Increased, 2011-2019	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: 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)																	
										25.8	23.8	23.6	21.7	19.5	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				47.5		41.4	38.6	39.7	39.2	33.3	28.4	23.9	21.5		Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
						23.3	22.7	28.9	37.7	39.5	40.0	40.1			Increased, 2007-2019	Increased, 2007-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											37.0	36.9	34.8		No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Total Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																		
												24.2	19.3	13.1	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
				52.3				52.0	49.7	51.3	52.9	53.8	48.6	48.5	46.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													16.6	17.4	No linear change		Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: 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)																		
											69.9	70.3	69.6	71.2	73.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
											2.0	2.4	1.4	3.3	3.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
												22.6	25.5	26.9		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
												27.9	25.2	19.8		Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Total Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									63.4	66.3	59.3	68.3	80.4	73.8	76.6	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
											9.6	6.3	7.4	8.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN9: 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)																	
40.8	40.7	42.0	41.0	37.8			31.4	26.7	28.5	27.6	22.4	17.9	17.6	17.4	Decreased, 1991-2019	No change, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											9.1	5.5	9.0	4.7	No linear change	Not available	Decreased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: 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)																	
											46.0	36.3	46.0	41.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
50.4	43.9	43.0	37.4	35.8			32.7	28.1	31.7	37.8	30.9	31.3	26.1	25.1	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: 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)																	
	22.5	18.5	14.0	11.1			9.4	5.4	5.4	9.7	4.9	4.0	5.6	4.7	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													10.9	9.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN15: 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)																	
	6.9	7.3	6.4	6.0			6.6	5.6	5.3	10.7	7.3	8.8	9.6	14.1	Increased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	Increased
QN16: 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)																	
	14.1	14.0	11.0	11.3			11.4	12.3	10.9	11.0	7.4	7.2	11.3	12.5	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	51.1	45.1	46.5	42.4	40.3		37.2	35.9	43.1	40.3	36.4	32.1	29.0	29.0	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	18.4	20.5	15.8	15.4			17.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	13.6	12.8	10.7	11.9	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
						8.2	5.8	6.4	8.0	6.6	6.0	8.9	10.4		No linear change	No change, 2005-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												8.5	8.3		No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																	
											7.0	5.3	2.3	4.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>*</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>*</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN22: 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)																		
											7.5	7.7	8.4	7.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									14.7	14.7	17.3	14.5	19.2	22.3	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											9.5	9.6	8.0	8.9	12.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN25: 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, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				19.9			23.2	23.3	18.8	22.8	19.7	20.4	22.7	29.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
19.6	16.8	20.4	16.1	14.0			12.8	12.5	10.3	10.9	9.1	13.3	13.8	16.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
12.8	15.7	15.9	12.4	11.5			12.1	11.5	9.3	11.0	10.1	9.7	10.2	11.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
4.6	8.6	9.4	7.3	5.4			10.8	6.8	11.7	8.6	7.6	9.4	8.5	10.9	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN29: 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)																	
1.6	2.9	4.4	3.0	4.2			4.1	3.9	4.6	3.1	4.1	3.3	3.3	4.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																	
76.0	73.4	78.9	76.2	76.5			64.8	59.6	56.8	63.0	47.3	34.9	32.8	25.3	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													13.8	13.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
26.4	28.1	36.3	40.6	37.7			24.2	18.1	22.2	22.3	19.8	9.4	10.2	7.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
13.2	14.1	16.8	20.6	19.5			11.3	8.5	8.2	9.7	6.2	2.8	3.7	2.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
10.3	11.2	13.2	16.4	15.7			8.7	6.8	6.0	7.9	4.3	2.0	3.0	2.3	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												41.5	41.0	44.9	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												19.1	14.0	21.7	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.6	3.9	9.9	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available§	Increased
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.3	2.4	8.3	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												23.5	18.5	24.5	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
													13.7	11.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
				29.2				21.6	17.3	19.5	24.9	19.5	12.6	12.6	10.5	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB4: 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)																		
													26.1	30.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QNTB3: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
													23.4	18.9	No linear change	Not available	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				45.4		33.3		27.4	30.1	34.2	27.4	16.6	17.6	13.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													40.2	47.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
38.8	42.9	46.9	42.0	40.1		29.6	29.6	20.6	27.7	24.7	20.7	15.8	22.3		Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN41: 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)																	
50.6	48.4	51.0	46.5	47.4		44.2	35.4	34.5	40.4	28.9	19.1	22.9	20.5		Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												10.3	9.4		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
												35.1	30.3	27.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
30.4	30.3	43.1	49.7	49.8			42.1	40.9	42.8	49.3	39.1	34.1	33.9	32.6	No linear change	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
10.1	10.5	12.1	13.9	15.6			12.6	13.5	10.6	16.5	10.8	10.5	8.7	11.1	No linear change	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
15.1	15.9	27.1	31.4	28.4			21.3	23.1	23.2	29.1	21.7	16.5	18.2	18.0	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												7.9	10.6	11.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN49: 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)																	
													15.3	13.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																	
6.5	5.7	6.7	6.1	9.4			8.0	7.4	6.1	9.2	7.0	5.8	7.3	8.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN51: 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)																	
	20.2	17.6	15.8			11.1	12.6	12.9	14.6	10.2	7.0	7.3	12.7		Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
											3.0	5.1	7.3		Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
			8.8			7.1	5.2	4.1	7.7	5.9	4.0	5.3	6.6		Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
						7.0	7.4	9.5	10.8	8.6	4.2	6.8	8.2		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																	
												4.7	5.1	7.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN56: 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)																	
		3.6	2.4	4.3			4.4	3.6	3.6	4.7	3.9	2.2	5.3	5.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				36.2			33.5	30.2	32.4	33.6	26.4	24.0	27.7	26.7	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
72.7	72.2	70.4	64.0	60.2			55.1	54.6	56.3	61.3	50.7	43.6	41.1	37.4	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
29.6	32.2	28.7	22.5	21.3			13.9	13.7	12.2	17.1	9.7	10.5	8.4	5.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
40.8	37.4	35.7	29.9	28.0			23.5	21.0	24.9	25.9	19.4	12.8	11.1	11.7	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
51.4	49.2	47.3	41.0	39.9			36.7	34.5	40.4	44.6	32.4	28.2	23.7	26.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
16.1	14.8	11.1	9.1	9.0			14.8	10.6	18.9	13.8	12.5	18.2	19.2	20.8	No linear change	Decreased, 1991-1997 Increased, 1997-2019	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											0.5	2.4	3.7	13.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																	
											2.6	3.3	4.5	1.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOTHHPL: 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 (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											15.7	24.0	27.4	36.2	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
17.8	14.1	16.0	12.8	13.1			11.5	11.6	10.4	18.3	13.1	9.3	7.5	16.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
											14.8	9.9	11.4	15.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: 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) <sup>§</sup>																	
				13.3			12.6	15.3	13.9	14.3	15.3	18.8	15.5	13.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: 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) <sup>§</sup>																	
				14.5			16.7	16.6	18.7	18.1	18.0	19.0	17.6	20.2	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																	
17.8	20.9	18.3	19.2	21.2			24.5	22.7	23.4	21.0	21.5	25.1	22.8	27.6	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																	
20.9	21.5	21.2	23.2	25.7			31.1	32.5	28.3	30.8	30.9	30.1	35.3	35.6	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				22.9			21.9	22.8	24.9	23.2	25.2	24.8	32.3	35.3	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				21.4			21.8	24.2	22.8	24.7	19.7	19.0	23.7	23.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				9.4			8.0	10.4	11.7	10.7	8.3	9.4	13.8	15.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				53.6			55.6	50.2	47.3	49.6	57.1	55.6	51.8	48.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				28.3			28.3	25.9	23.4	26.6	27.5	29.1	29.2	23.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				47.1			47.0	50.7	50.6	54.1	47.5	56.3	54.0	55.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				35.0			39.5	39.5	39.5	36.9	36.7	42.7	43.1	40.5	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				63.0			64.2	65.5	65.0	65.3	59.0	67.2	66.6	60.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				19.8		22.4	26.0	24.9	23.7	21.5	23.9	26.4	29.8		Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: 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)																	
				8.1		8.7	12.2	14.6	12.8	10.2	11.2	14.3	16.1		Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: 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)																	
				56.7		54.7	50.9	49.1	51.2	57.3	48.1	52.0	48.5		Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: 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)																	
				23.3			22.4	20.4	17.2	21.9	24.5	20.7	22.4	18.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: 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)																	
				11.4			12.3	10.8	9.7	11.1	11.2	10.8	11.1	10.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
							17.0	15.6	17.7	23.1	20.7	25.2	30.1	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: 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)																	
							34.9	35.4	35.0	29.5	26.6	25.9	21.3	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QNSODA2: 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)																	
							27.2	26.5	26.2	20.8	18.9	18.1	14.0	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										20.2	21.4	28.5	29.1	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										34.6	33.4	31.2	23.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											12.4	11.0	8.4	7.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											13.6	17.8	18.7	24.7	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											34.9	34.1	31.7	28.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)																	
										55.6	52.2	53.7	44.2	41.2	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: 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)																	
										11.4	14.9	14.3	20.4	18.4	Increased, 2011-2019	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: 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)																	
										36.1	32.1	34.0	29.3	24.0	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				47.0			41.4	35.0	38.6	36.8	30.8	27.8	21.1	18.5	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
							24.7	27.9	29.5	36.2	36.3	39.2	42.7		Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											48.9	44.1	38.7		No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Male Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
												33.2	24.2	14.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available§	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				61.0			58.2	59.4	56.2	60.2	59.4	54.6	53.0	48.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												20.6	21.5		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: 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)																		
											66.8	69.8	69.9	71.9	71.9	Increased, 2011-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
											2.8	2.6	1.2	3.3	3.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
												24.2	25.1	30.1		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
												29.8	26.9	17.8		Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Male Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									56.2	62.8	52.2	60.8	76.2	69.9	71.3	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
											5.6	4.3	5.3	5.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN9: 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)																	
37.6	35.0	36.7	34.6	31.4			28.6	25.6	26.1	24.6	19.4	18.2	17.7	14.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											7.5	3.5	5.2	3.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: 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)																	
											45.2	39.1	44.1	48.1	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
12.0	11.4	11.6	11.7	7.8			8.6	11.4	9.4	8.6	11.1	9.6	9.4	8.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: 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)																	
	5.8	5.1	5.2	3.2			3.5	3.8	3.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													3.1	3.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN15: 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	5.2	5.1	5.9			4.6	5.9	7.4	6.9	9.5	14.2	11.8	12.4	Increased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	No change
QN16: 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)																	
	5.1	7.0	7.0	5.8			8.5	6.8	6.5	6.4	4.8	3.4	6.6	6.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	32.2	28.7	27.8	30.0	26.0		25.4	22.1	29.7	24.7	16.6	19.4	17.8	13.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2009 Decreased, 2009-2019	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	8.4	9.1	9.7	8.5			7.8	7.3	9.2	9.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	3.3	Decreased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
						14.0	12.3	10.5	13.4	13.3	8.4	14.5	13.5		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												17.7	15.9		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																	
											13.7	9.8	9.3	9.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN22: 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)																	
											13.1	8.4	9.5	6.8	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
									15.3	21.8	23.1	25.0	23.5	23.7	Increased, 2009-2019	Increased, 2009-2013 No change, 2013-2019	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
										21.8	17.9	20.4	18.3	17.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN25: 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, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				33.1			33.9	31.7	31.3	38.1	33.8	39.6	43.0	48.0	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2009 Increased, 2009-2019	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
31.3	27.7	27.6	26.6	20.2			16.9	17.6	15.1	19.9	17.4	21.3	24.1	22.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2009 Increased, 2009-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
19.6	22.6	20.7	19.0	15.3			15.1	12.7	11.5	17.8	13.9	19.7	18.9	15.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
9.9	12.2	10.2	13.2	10.2			11.1	7.7	9.7	12.8	10.7	12.6	12.8	9.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN29: 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)																	
2.7	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.3			3.1	2.2	3.0	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																	
71.7	70.8	74.2	74.0	74.2			62.0	55.5	49.8	52.5	37.8	38.7	32.2	20.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													10.7	6.5	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available§	Decreased
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
24.8	25.2	28.8	36.5	34.2			22.7	17.4	18.7	15.9	11.9	9.6	9.5	4.1	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	Decreased
QNFRSIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
13.0	11.5	14.0	15.8	15.9			11.5	7.8	7.3	5.5	3.7	2.6	2.1	0.7	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
9.8	8.3	10.7	12.0	12.5			7.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	2.0	2.1	1.4	0.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												44.1	39.9	49.5	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												20.1	9.4	20.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †						
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019									
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																							
															1.7	0.7	8.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	Increased			
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																							
															0.7	0.3	5.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased			
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																							
															24.2	14.3	21.2	No linear change	Not available	Increased			

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>									
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019												
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															2.3	2.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change							
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															14.0	8.5	8.0	9.5	11.2	9.8	9.6	8.3	6.8	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB4: 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)															16.3	23.7	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available	Increased							
QNTB3: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															13.2	9.9	No linear change	Not available	No change							

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				37.4			25.7	20.8	21.9	22.6	17.0	15.9	12.7	9.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													47.5	51.0	No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use															
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)															
26.9	31.3	30.8	30.8	27.3		21.5	20.8	20.2	20.1	14.3	15.0	12.3	12.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1995 Decreased, 1995-2019
QN41: 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)															
43.1	40.1	41.9	44.1	43.4		42.1	38.0	35.8	39.0	28.6	29.8	27.6	25.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															
												10.1	8.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
												40.0	53.5	47.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
23.0	18.7	28.9	39.8	39.5			33.8	32.2	35.4	39.1	33.8	34.9	36.5	34.1	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
4.5	4.6	4.8	6.2	7.9			6.1	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.0	6.2	5.0	5.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
9.1	9.0	14.1	21.5	20.8			16.6	14.1	17.7	19.2	17.3	19.1	19.0	18.0	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 No change, 1997-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use														
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)														
												4.8	7.3	9.0
												Increased, 2015-2019		Not available <sup>§</sup>
														No change
QN49: 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)														
												14.3	16.5	
												No linear change		Not available
														No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)														
3.7	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.4		7.1	5.2	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.6	4.4	3.5	
												Decreased, 1991-2019		Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019
														No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages																	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN51: 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)																	
		17.6	16.6	12.5			12.9	12.6	8.3	13.9	10.8	8.7	8.6	6.9	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
												1.1	2.2	2.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
				7.2			5.3	3.7	2.2	3.6	2.1	1.6	2.9	3.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
							5.0	6.8	5.3	4.9	4.3	2.5	5.1	3.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																	
												1.7	4.4	4.2	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN56: 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)																	
	1.2	1.2	1.2				1.7	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.4	2.6	2.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				22.1			24.7	23.0	23.0	24.9	22.2	21.5	23.9	23.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
59.4	58.8	62.1	59.1	56.2			49.7	48.5	50.7	52.0	44.3	37.0	37.1	34.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
7.9	10.6	9.5	9.3	7.4			4.8	5.6	6.3	3.9	3.5	2.4	3.5	1.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	No change, 1991-1995 Decreased, 1995-2019	Decreased
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
18.1	19.2	19.8	20.1	16.8			14.5	14.6	14.8	16.7	10.2	4.9	7.4	6.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
43.8	43.6	45.0	43.4	39.4			38.2	37.3	37.0	38.9	32.0	26.7	26.1	26.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
15.4	15.0	15.3	16.6	17.9			17.4	16.8	20.0	17.6	17.1	15.7	18.5	23.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
37.0	49.5	50.9	53.1	54.4			59.9	57.2	53.8	51.3	51.2	49.8	48.6	46.2	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1995 No change, 1995-2019	No change
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
24.4	19.3	18.7	18.0	15.9			20.6	15.8	20.5	21.4	21.0	22.6	22.5	30.3	No linear change	Decreased, 1991-1999 Increased, 1999-2019	No change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											4.7	6.5	5.8	4.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))																	
											10.6	10.1	4.3	4.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QNOTHHPL: 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 (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											36.3	39.2	32.6	39.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and 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 (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)																	
											14.5	16.6	9.1	14.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
21.5	19.0	17.7	19.7	14.9		13.0	14.8	15.0	15.7	14.9	14.2	20.6	13.9		Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2005 No change, 2005-2019	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
											16.3	10.8	12.6	13.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: 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) <sup>§</sup>																	
				12.0			14.6	18.7	16.1	18.4	18.3	17.5	17.6	19.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: 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) <sup>§</sup>																	
				8.6			8.6	12.0	14.1	8.4	9.6	13.4	16.8	12.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																	
34.6	38.1	30.1	30.0	34.4			30.7	35.9	31.5	28.8	33.8	34.2	34.9	31.2	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																	
50.9	52.3	51.6	54.2	53.7			52.0	59.9	55.4	56.5	58.1	55.6	55.1	57.0	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				20.2			21.5	25.0	27.2	29.1	29.7	32.8	32.2	36.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Increased
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				20.5			18.3	23.2	20.3	19.6	15.3	17.4	15.5	14.8	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				7.0			6.9	9.9	8.4	10.0	7.8	9.0	7.0	9.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				51.9			50.3	52.1	49.8	49.0	51.2	42.8	50.5	49.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				26.4			24.5	26.9	27.1	24.1	27.2	18.6	28.0	25.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				39.2			36.0	44.9	39.4	44.7	43.9	53.5	43.7	46.2	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				36.2			38.9	38.8	45.5	39.5	44.3	43.8	49.3	41.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				66.1			64.6	67.6	67.5	63.9	66.0	72.1	66.4	67.4	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				15.4			15.7	16.0	18.1	18.6	19.4	21.7	19.2	20.0	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: 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)																	
				5.0			5.3	5.9	5.1	7.6	8.6	8.9	10.1	8.3	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: 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)																	
				57.1			55.5	55.0	49.0	52.8	51.2	45.6	49.8	48.3	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: 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)																	
				23.0			20.8	21.0	17.2	21.8	20.2	16.5	18.8	16.6	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: 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)																	
				10.5			9.1	9.7	7.8	11.8	7.9	7.5	9.0	8.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
							19.4	18.5	17.1	21.3	22.7	27.4	30.1		Increased, 2007-2019	No change, 2007-2011 Increased, 2011-2019	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: 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)																	
							33.7	31.2	30.9	28.7	26.5	22.7	19.1		Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: 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)																	
							23.5	23.5	22.4	20.2	21.1	16.9	11.0		Decreased, 2007-2019	No change, 2007-2015 Decreased, 2015-2019	Decreased
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										33.4	38.6	41.3	46.0		Increased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										22.5	17.6	16.4	14.5		Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											4.3	4.8	2.6	1.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											14.0	22.2	16.4	19.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											31.0	25.3	28.4	26.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)																	
										31.4	33.3	31.4	29.2	29.5	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNPA0DAY: 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)																	
										23.7	24.4	26.8	28.2	23.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: 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)																	
										15.8	15.4	13.6	14.1	15.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				48.1			41.6	42.2	41.0	41.6	36.0	29.1	26.5	24.6	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
							22.0	17.7	28.7	39.3	42.7	41.3	38.2		Increased, 2007-2019	Increased, 2007-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											25.3	29.1	29.3		No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Female Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019					
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																			
														15.2	14.5	11.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)																			
43.8				46.0				39.5	46.4	45.8	47.7	42.8	43.7	44.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change		
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																			
														12.0	12.3	No linear change	Not available	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: 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)																	
										73.1	71.2	69.2	71.0	75.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																	
										1.2	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																	
												21.1	25.7	24.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
												26.2	23.6	21.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Female  
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
								70.9	69.7	66.7	76.6	84.7	78.1	81.9	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
											5.3	4.1	5.1	5.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>‡</sup>	No change
QN9: 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)																	
41.8	38.9	42.0	40.2	36.2			34.5	27.7	28.0	26.0	17.9	14.7	16.1	15.5	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											8.0	4.6	7.3	5.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>‡</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: 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)																	
											47.6	44.8	52.4	47.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
32.5	29.8	27.9	26.6	23.9			23.5	22.9	23.4	26.8	25.0	27.5	23.0	18.7	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: 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)																	
	16.6	11.5	10.2	6.9			6.5	4.2	4.1	6.5	3.2	3.2	4.6	2.5	Decreased, 1993-2019	Decreased, 1993-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													7.9	6.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN15: 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)																	
	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.5			3.8	4.4	4.3	5.1	6.8	11.1	8.2	9.4	Increased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2005 Increased, 2005-2019	No change
QN16: 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)																	
	9.7	8.6	7.1	6.8			9.2	9.4	6.6	6.3	4.8	5.1	8.2	7.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	41.7	37.2	36.2	36.4	30.9		28.8	29.7	28.7	27.2	22.1	20.1	20.9	15.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	12.5	12.4	11.5	9.3			9.5	10.7	8.2	8.2	6.2	4.2	5.5	5.5	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
						9.7	8.1	7.0	8.3	6.6	6.7	8.9	10.3	No linear change	No change, 2005-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change	
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												12.8	12.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change	
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																	
										8.2	8.3	6.1	8.7	No linear change	Not available	No change	

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN22: 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)																		
											8.3	8.6	8.3	5.4	No linear change	Not available¶	No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									16.6	18.7	22.2	23.3	24.6	24.2	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											15.3	14.0	16.9	14.3	17.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN25: 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, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				26.0			28.3	27.9	25.7	27.6	25.3	32.1	32.8	40.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No change, 1999-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	Increased
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
28.4	25.5	26.2	24.4	19.0			17.0	16.8	13.2	14.3	12.7	17.7	19.5	19.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2013 Increased, 2013-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
18.0	20.9	19.5	17.8	13.9			13.2	12.0	10.6	12.9	11.5	13.8	13.7	13.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2009 No change, 2009-2019	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
8.0	10.8	9.0	9.7	8.1			9.8	7.0	9.5	7.5	6.0	8.6	8.1	6.4	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

QN29: 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)

2.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.6			3.1	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------------	---------------------	-----------

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																	
75.2	77.7	78.6	77.1	77.7			63.1	55.0	52.8	60.0	42.3	37.8	36.6	28.3	Decreased, 1991-2019	No change, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													12.4	8.3	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Decreased
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
35.0	37.3	42.0	47.2	45.9			30.4	22.1	25.4	23.7	18.8	11.3	13.5	6.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased
QNFRDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
19.7	20.0	22.4	26.7	25.5			16.6	11.4	10.8	9.5	5.9	3.7	3.5	1.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
15.3	15.1	17.5	20.9	20.6			11.5	9.7	8.3	7.9	4.0	2.8	2.5	1.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												43.6	43.7	51.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												22.7	15.9	26.0	No linear change	Not available	Increased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.7	2.7	14.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Increased
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												2.0	1.3	10.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												26.7	21.8	26.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### White\* Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
														10.5	6.2	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Decreased
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
				23.7				17.5	14.3	14.4	18.5	13.7	8.6	10.8	8.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB4: 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)																		
														25.5	29.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNTB3: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
														22.4	14.8	Decreased, 2017-2019	Not available	Decreased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
				49.8			35.9	28.2	28.7	31.5	22.4	15.2	17.6	12.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN39: Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products (including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products, ever during the 12 months before the survey, among students who used any tobacco products during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													44.1	51.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
34.7	37.2	37.4	35.3	31.8			24.1	22.7	17.3	22.9	15.4	17.1	13.3	14.3	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN41: 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)																	
52.1	49.1	52.1	52.2	53.4			49.4	43.5	41.0	43.4	31.6	26.2	30.7	27.1	Decreased, 1991-2019	No change, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													13.2	14.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN44: Percentage of students who usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey, among students who currently drank alcohol)																	
												37.8	45.0	40.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
32.0	29.8	38.5	46.0	46.7			38.4	36.8	38.8	44.0	33.0	29.9	33.5	31.1	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
8.4	8.7	8.3	11.0	11.6			8.7	8.8	7.0	8.9	7.0	7.0	4.8	5.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
15.4	15.7	22.6	27.1	25.3			18.9	20.1	21.0	25.1	16.0	15.6	17.3	17.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												6.9	7.7	8.6	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN49: 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)																	
												17.2	11.6	Decreased, 2017-2019		Not available	Decreased
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																	
6.6	6.6	6.7	8.4	10.2		9.3	8.4	6.3	6.3	4.8	3.7	5.8	3.8	Decreased, 1991-2019		Increased, 1991-1999 Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN51: 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)																	
		24.6	24.9	18.9			13.1	14.7	10.5	15.8	9.0	6.7	6.5	7.4	Decreased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
												1.0	1.4	2.2	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
				11.5			6.9	4.5	3.1	5.3	3.6	1.6	2.9	2.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
							6.0	7.6	9.1	7.8	5.8	2.8	5.1	4.1	Decreased, 2005-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																	
												2.4	3.7	3.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN56: 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)																	
2.4			2.3	2.6	2.4			2.5	1.3	2.7	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				29.6	30.9			25.6	26.5	30.7	25.4	24.0	25.6	25.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### White\*

#### Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
56.7	56.7	56.0	50.1	47.1			43.4	43.6	45.9	49.2	39.2	35.8	37.5	31.0	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
11.4	13.6	10.5	8.2	6.6			5.7	4.7	5.6	5.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	1.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
20.2	20.1	17.1	14.7	14.5			12.5	13.0	13.3	18.5	10.1	7.2	8.8	6.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
39.9	39.9	38.7	33.7	32.0			32.4	32.0	33.9	36.1	27.8	26.7	24.7	23.7	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White* Sexual Behaviors															
Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	
QN62: Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															
29.5	25.6	28.3	29.4	32.0		32.8	25.5	21.3	29.0	18.1	18.4	15.7	22.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019
QN63: Percentage of students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)															
42.4	47.1	53.2	54.4	54.8		63.3	57.3	55.1	55.2	60.3	58.9	48.4	45.5	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019
QN64: Percentage of students who used birth control pills before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															
21.2	18.5	19.5	19.5	18.7		23.2	16.2	25.9	19.5	18.4	27.9	23.7	32.3	No linear change	No quadratic change
QNIUDIMP: Percentage of students who used an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															
										2.6	6.0	5.5	9.5	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### White\*

#### Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>				
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019							
QNSHPARG: Percentage of students who used a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing) before last sexual intercourse (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active))															6.6	3.0	5.2	3.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNOTHHPL: 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 (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															27.6	36.8	34.4	45.6	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QNDUALBC: Percentage of students who used both a condom during last sexual intercourse and 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 (to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active)															11.6	16.2	11.3	13.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNBCNONE: Percentage of students who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse (among students who were currently sexually active)																	
16.1	15.7	15.7	14.7	12.9			7.3	13.9	10.7	14.3	13.0	9.4	12.4	13.3	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
											12.3	8.5	11.7	11.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: 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) <sup>¶</sup>																	
				10.2			10.8	14.7	13.7	12.6	15.1	15.5	13.7	16.4	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNOBESE: 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) <sup>¶</sup>																	
				8.9			10.4	11.2	11.2	9.9	11.8	13.6	14.7	13.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																	
28.5	33.2	26.5	27.4	30.8			28.5	30.5	28.5	25.2	28.2	31.9	29.8	33.8	No linear change	No change, 1991-2011 Increased, 2011-2019	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																	
40.8	41.4	41.2	42.7	41.9			45.0	49.9	42.6	44.9	46.1	43.7	46.6	49.2	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				25.9			24.5	27.5	30.7	31.0	30.3	32.6	38.2	43.6	Increased, 1999-2019	Increased, 1999-2015 Increased, 2015-2019	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				20.4			15.2	21.4	19.1	22.0	15.4	14.0	17.1	17.9	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				9.8			7.0	11.0	10.8	11.9	8.3	7.3	10.0	12.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				48.6			50.4	49.4	44.0	44.0	51.4	48.0	45.8	45.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				21.5			21.5	23.4	20.4	20.7	21.1	21.2	23.2	18.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				34.6			34.3	39.4	37.4	46.0	40.1	49.7	46.2	46.7	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				28.2			33.3	32.0	35.5	32.8	33.9	34.0	40.8	39.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				57.0			59.9	60.2	60.5	60.6	56.8	63.1	60.8	59.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				13.0			15.1	17.9	16.9	18.2	15.9	17.1	18.7	23.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: 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)																	
				3.7			5.1	7.0	5.7	9.1	7.2	5.5	9.6	10.8	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: 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)																	
				62.9			60.0	57.5	53.9	54.1	58.7	53.1	56.4	52.3	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: 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)																	
				25.3			22.6	21.8	17.8	21.1	23.6	20.3	21.5	15.9	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QNVEG3: 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)																	
				10.5			10.0	10.2	8.2	9.4	8.6	9.5	9.6	8.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
								18.1	17.0	16.0	21.6	21.4	25.9	28.4	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: 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)																	
								37.6	36.1	35.8	30.6	30.3	26.0	23.7	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: 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)																	
								26.6	26.3	25.3	21.2	21.4	17.7	14.8	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										19.1	23.2	26.2	33.9		Increased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Increased
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											35.6	34.0	27.8	20.7	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											9.7	9.5	6.1	4.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available¶	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											12.8	19.2	16.0	16.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											35.8	32.5	32.4	32.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)																	
										49.4	45.9	47.1	42.5	38.2	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNPA0DAY: 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)																	
										13.6	15.3	15.7	20.6	16.9	Increased, 2011-2019	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: 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)																	
										31.0	24.7	28.1	25.3	22.4	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				33.4			28.4	24.9	27.3	29.0	24.0	21.0	17.5	18.7	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
							22.5	17.9	25.1	35.3	37.0	41.1	42.5		Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											34.8	34.0	30.8		No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																		
													22.3	19.2	12.7	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
				54.5				53.8	50.7	52.8	53.0	52.1	48.0	48.9	47.2	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													13.9	14.1	No linear change		Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: 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)																		
											76.1	75.9	76.8	75.9	77.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
											1.9	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
													21.7	22.8	24.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
													28.2	27.3	22.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

White* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									71.8	75.7	66.2	73.7	85.9	76.7	78.7	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
											9.4	5.8	6.7	7.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN9: 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)																	
35.6	36.5	35.7	34.7	32.7			23.1	23.5	24.7	24.6	23.7	20.9	17.0	15.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN10: Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											7.8	3.2	6.0	0.9	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	Decreased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN11: 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)																	
											42.2	26.7	35.3	44.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
28.3	24.3	25.5	20.9	17.0			15.0	14.5	13.7	17.3	15.2	10.7	8.8	13.0	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN13: 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)																	
	10.4	11.1	8.0	6.3			5.2	4.5	3.6	5.1	3.0	2.1	1.0	3.8	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													5.3	6.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Black\* Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN15: 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)																	
	6.0	7.1	6.5	6.6			6.8	5.7	7.2	11.7	10.0	12.7	11.1	17.2	Increased, 1993-2019	No change, 1993-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change
QN16: 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)																	
	9.4	11.7	10.3	9.1			9.7	7.6	9.9	10.1	7.3	5.0	8.3	11.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	41.3	36.3	37.6	35.3	33.5		32.1	26.5	45.8	39.0	31.9	32.9	25.9	30.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
	14.4	17.4	13.7	13.9			14.6	9.5	17.0	17.0	13.7	15.1	11.0	9.6	Decreased, 1993-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Black\* Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
						12.4	9.0	8.6	12.4	14.0	6.4	13.6	14.0	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change	
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												12.5	10.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change	
QN21: Percentage of students who experienced sexual dating violence (being forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, 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)																	
											13.2	5.0	4.7	5.8	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN22: 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)																		
											12.3	6.3	8.3	10.8	No linear change	Not available¶	No change	
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									11.5	14.8	17.2	14.1	15.5	21.1	Increased, 2009-2019	No quadratic change	No change	
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																		
											12.5	12.6	10.2	10.8	11.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN25: 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, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				25.7			28.0	25.2	23.3	32.3	26.6	25.8	30.4	33.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
20.0	17.0	19.6	17.1	13.6		11.0	11.4	11.3	15.7	12.6	15.7	15.7	18.8		Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2007 Increased, 2007-2019	No change
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
12.6	16.2	15.4	12.4	11.4		12.8	10.6	8.7	15.6	11.6	14.4	14.4	11.2		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN28: Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
5.7	9.6	9.1	9.7	6.8		11.1	6.5	11.3	13.5	13.2	13.8	12.9	14.4		Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN29: 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)																	
1.9	2.9	4.2	3.3	4.9			3.4	3.1	3.3	4.2	5.7	4.7	4.0	4.6	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																	
71.4	63.7	73.5	72.6	72.9			62.6	60.0	51.4	54.2	42.4	32.2	25.1	12.4	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2005 Decreased, 2005-2019	Decreased
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													11.3	10.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
10.0	10.8	19.0	28.4	22.8			12.4	11.2	12.7	12.3	10.8	6.5	4.0	3.0	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QNFRDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
2.1	2.1	5.2	8.0	7.2			3.5	3.3	2.3	4.9	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
1.5	1.7	3.7	6.0	5.9			3.1	2.8	2.0	4.3	1.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 Decreased, 1997-2019	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												41.0	34.1	41.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN35: Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo], on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												15.5	5.1	12.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>			
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019						
QNFREVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)															0.9	0.4	1.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNDAYEVP: Percentage of students who currently used electronic vapor products daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)															0.9	0.4	1.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNTB5: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or used electronic vapor products (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)															19.3	8.1	16.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Black\* Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>		
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
														3.8	6.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
				17.9				10.4	8.8	12.9	18.1	16.5	13.3	9.1	9.0	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNTB4: 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)																		
														14.0	21.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNTB3: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
														12.1	12.6	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black\*  
Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																		
				30.0				19.2	17.4	20.4	24.2	21.8	17.0	10.7	10.3	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
29.0	36.8	39.8	36.3	34.5			25.3	26.4	22.8	24.0	24.7	16.4	13.3	20.4	Decreased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1995 Decreased, 1995-2019	Increased
QN41: 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)																	
38.1	36.6	38.5	36.9	34.7			32.7	26.9	25.4	33.9	23.2	20.5	15.6	17.8	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													4.9	2.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
17.7	16.0	31.7	42.6	41.1			36.6	36.3	37.9	44.0	39.5	38.9	37.6	37.0	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 No change, 1997-2019	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
5.2	5.5	7.2	8.0	10.7			9.2	9.6	7.4	12.9	8.0	9.1	8.6	12.9	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
6.5	7.3	17.5	25.2	22.0			18.1	15.9	19.2	22.9	22.8	19.4	20.8	19.1	Increased, 1991-2019	Increased, 1991-1997 No change, 1997-2019	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												5.0	8.9	11.7	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN49: 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)																	
													10.3	18.9	Increased, 2017-2019	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	Increased
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																	
2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.7		3.8	2.2	2.1	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.1	7.4		Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN51: 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)																	
		10.1	8.2	7.4		8.5	8.5	9.0	10.1	11.6	9.4	8.6	11.5		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
												2.9	5.5	8.8	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																	
			2.3				4.6	3.3	1.8	5.8	3.8	3.5	5.0	6.6	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																	
						4.5	5.3	3.6	6.4	5.8	3.4	6.0	7.3		No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																	
											4.1	5.3	8.6		No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QN56: 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)																	
	1.3	1.0	2.1			3.6	2.5	2.0	3.8	3.2	1.6	5.8	5.3		Increased, 1995-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
				27.2			25.6	25.4	27.9	26.2	22.8	19.6	24.0	24.3	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Black\*

#### Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN58: Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse																	
81.9	78.9	79.3	75.1	71.8			65.8	62.8	66.5	70.2	61.0	46.7	41.2	44.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN59: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years																	
30.4	32.9	29.4	23.5	22.0			13.6	15.5	13.6	19.2	11.0	10.2	8.8	6.6	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN60: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life																	
44.1	40.5	40.7	36.5	31.1			28.1	23.9	29.6	27.3	22.3	11.0	10.1	13.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	Decreased, 1991-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN61: Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person, during the 3 months before the survey)																	
60.9	56.1	55.6	52.7	49.2			45.5	41.9	47.3	52.9	38.8	27.7	25.6	31.9	Decreased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change<sup>†</sup>

Quadratic Change<sup>†</sup>

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>§</sup>

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)

21.1 12.8 11.5 17.6

No linear change

Not available<sup>¶</sup>

Increased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNOWT: 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) <sup>¶</sup>																	
				15.2			16.8	20.4	17.5	23.4	19.8	23.0	19.4	17.1	Increased, 1999-2019	Increased, 1999-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QNOBESE: 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) <sup>¶</sup>																	
				14.9			16.0	17.3	22.1	17.6	16.2	18.7	21.3	22.0	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																	
21.6	23.8	20.6	21.4	24.4			26.8	26.3	25.2	24.2	25.5	26.1	26.5	22.4	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																	
27.3	29.6	30.3	34.3	37.3			36.3	39.7	40.5	39.2	39.6	40.0	42.5	42.5	Increased, 1991-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				16.7			17.2	19.3	18.3	19.7	23.6	24.3	24.6	27.3	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				21.5			26.5	27.5	25.2	23.4	22.5	23.2	23.8	17.5	No linear change	Increased, 1999-2007 Decreased, 2007-2019	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				6.4			8.1	9.4	8.3	8.5	8.1	11.8	10.9	11.5	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				56.3			55.8	52.9	54.2	56.1	56.0	50.0	55.5	53.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				32.7			32.5	29.5	31.3	32.4	33.9	27.8	35.4	29.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				54.0			51.7	61.2	53.9	56.2	55.2	62.2	55.0	56.7	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				44.9			47.1	47.3	51.6	47.4	49.8	58.4	54.8	45.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	Decreased
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				74.9			71.7	75.9	74.4	73.6	73.3	81.5	77.8	72.5	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
				23.0			24.2	24.4	27.1	24.4	27.6	31.5	28.8	27.1	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG0: 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)																	
				9.8			9.8	11.7	13.9	11.1	12.8	16.2	16.1	14.9	Increased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG1: 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)																	
				49.6			47.0	46.2	41.8	47.3	47.0	36.9	41.3	42.4	Decreased, 1999-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: 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)																	
				19.5			18.6	18.1	15.9	20.4	19.4	15.4	16.3	19.1	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QNVEG3: 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)																	
				10.3			10.9	10.0	8.7	13.1	9.7	8.7	8.2	10.6	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN75: 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, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
								18.1	17.1	17.7	22.8	22.7	24.9	31.6	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: 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)																	
								30.8	29.2	29.9	28.3	23.2	24.3	17.4	Decreased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change
QNSODA2: 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)																	
								24.6	23.1	24.4	20.7	19.2	18.9	8.9	Decreased, 2007-2019	No change, 2007-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	Decreased
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										38.9	41.5	48.4	43.6		No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										17.8	12.4	17.4	14.4		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages														Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											6.2	5.1	3.2	5.5	No linear change	Not available¶	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											13.6	21.6	18.5	30.9	Increased, 2013-2019	Not available	Increased
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											30.0	24.1	26.6	21.3	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)																	
										36.9	35.7	36.9	28.6	30.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNPA0DAY: 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)																	
										21.7	27.1	26.8	27.6	25.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNPA7DAY: 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)																	
										19.6	21.8	18.0	16.5	15.3	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
				64.6			59.9	57.0	57.4	56.1	47.2	39.9	35.2	27.0	Decreased, 1999-2019	Decreased, 1999-2011 Decreased, 2011-2019	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
							24.6	27.7	33.9	40.3	44.0	39.9	39.2		Increased, 2007-2019	Increased, 2007-2015 No change, 2015-2019	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											41.6	40.9	38.3		No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black\*

Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																		
												28.3	20.8	12.8	Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available¶	No change	
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)																		
				50.1				49.9	47.4	50.2	53.0	54.8	50.7	47.6	49.8	No linear change	No quadratic change	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																		
													18.6	24.2	No linear change	Not available	No change	

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: 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)																		
											62.9	63.9	61.6	65.0	70.2	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																		
											1.5	3.2	1.5	4.8	3.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																		
												24.1	28.8	31.4		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																		
												25.0	22.3	13.7		Decreased, 2015-2019	Not available	Decreased

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>¶</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Black* Other	Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>†</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>†</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>§</sup>
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)																		
									53.9	53.7	50.7	59.6	74.1	69.8	74.2	Increased, 2007-2019	No quadratic change	No change

\*Non-Hispanic.

<sup>†</sup>Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN8: Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)																	
											15.3	11.6	11.2	9.3	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN9: 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)																	
										32.0	30.9	26.4	25.7	23.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN12: Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
										19.9	17.9	15.4	22.2	14.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN13: 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)																	
											3.7	2.6	6.1	3.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN14: Percentage of students who carried a gun (not counting the days when they carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport such as target shooting, on at least 1 day during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													8.1	9.6	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN15: 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)																	
										14.8	10.9	12.3	22.2	19.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN16: 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)																	
										15.2	9.9	5.8	12.3	12.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											31.0	25.4	26.1	29.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN18: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											11.9	9.5	11.5	12.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN19: Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)																	
										15.3	13.8	14.6	19.7	17.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN20: Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
													15.1	14.8	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN23: Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
										25.7	17.3	20.3	29.1	23.7	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN24: Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (counting being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
										21.8	16.5	13.2	16.1	17.5	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN25: 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, ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
										39.1	38.6	36.3	45.3	42.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Injury and Violence

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN26: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (ever during the 12 months before the survey)																	
										16.0	20.0	23.6	32.5	20.5	No linear change	Not available§	Decreased
QN27: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
										15.8	16.2	20.0	21.9	18.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN30: Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)																	
											49.3	50.1	30.8	31.5	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QN31: Percentage of students who first tried cigarette smoking before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)																	
													10.4	15.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN32: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											14.7	12.8	7.1	8.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFRDIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes frequently (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											4.9	3.7	1.6	2.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDAYCIG: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											2.5	3.7	1.1	2.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN34: Percentage of students who ever used an electronic vapor product (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens [such as blu, NJOY, Vuse, MarkTen, Logic, Vapin Plus, eGo, and Halo])																	
												42.1	40.8	56.0	Increased, 2015-2019	Not available	Increased
QN37: Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, snus, or dissolvable tobacco products [such as Copenhagen, Grizzly, Skoal, or Camel Snus], not counting any electronic vapor products, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													9.1	7.0	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Tobacco Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN38: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
								14.7		12.5	17.5	8.3	9.8		No linear change	Not available§	No change
QNTB3: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars or used smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
												13.8	14.9		No linear change	Not available	No change
QNTB2: Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes or cigars (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
										21.1	21.4	12.2	11.4		Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 years (other than a few sips)																	
										23.0	34.8	23.4	18.8	19.5	Decreased, 2011-2019	Not available§	No change
QN41: 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)																	
												31.1	28.3	22.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN42: Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)																	
													10.7	6.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN45: Percentage of students who ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
											49.9	40.7	34.6	37.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QN46: Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years																	
											14.7	13.1	8.7	6.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN47: Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)																	
											29.8	19.8	15.1	18.1	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN48: Percentage of students who ever used synthetic marijuana (one or more times during their life)																	
												7.6	16.0	15.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN49: 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)																	
												19.4	22.8		No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN50: Percentage of students who ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)																	
										11.1	7.6	12.5	9.0		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN51: 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)																	
										15.8	15.5	9.4	13.3	10.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN52: Percentage of students who ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China White," one or more times during their life)																	
												4.4	9.9	8.1	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QN53: Percentage of students who ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal meth," "crank," "ice," or "meth," one or more times during their life)																		
											7.6	6.6	9.4	11.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change	
QN54: Percentage of students who ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)																		
											15.8	7.1	11.3	12.7	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN55: Percentage of students who ever took steroids without a doctor's prescription (pills or shots, one or more times during their life)																		
												4.5	8.2	9.4	No linear change	Not available	No change	
QN56: 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)																		
											3.0	3.9	6.0	9.9	7.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN57: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											26.1	28.9	38.8	26.2	No linear change	Not available§	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Sexual Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN84: Percentage of students who were ever tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (not counting tests done if they donated blood)																	
											15.9	13.3	16.8	15.9	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>	
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019				
QNOWT: 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) <sup>§</sup>																		
											16.3	18.4	22.2	19.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>¶</sup>	No change	
QNOBESE: 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) <sup>§</sup>																		
											17.1	23.2	14.9	10.6	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change	
QN67: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight																		
											21.1	33.5	28.0	30.7	28.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN68: Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight																		
											55.4	54.0	46.7	48.0	No linear change	Not available	No change	

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Overweight and obese prevalence estimates for 1999 differ slightly from previously published results because different BMI cut points were used in 1999 than in subsequent years. To make these prevalence estimates comparable, the 1999 prevalence estimates were recalculated using the updated BMI cut points. In addition, beginning in 2017, new, slightly different ranges were used to calculate biologically implausible responses to height and weight questions.

¶Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN69: Percentage of students who did not drink fruit juice (100% fruit juices one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											23.3	20.9	30.8	28.3	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN70: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											10.9	19.1	19.3	18.9	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR0: Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											7.0	8.7	12.0	11.1	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNFR1: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											61.5	58.1	60.7	53.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNFR2: Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day (such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											38.9	22.9	33.0	29.8	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QN71: Percentage of students who did not eat green salad (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
										47.1	40.5	60.2	42.5	47.2	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN72: Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											44.5	42.5	45.4	35.7	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN73: Percentage of students who did not eat carrots (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											54.4	66.6	56.8	65.4	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change <sup>*</sup>	Quadratic Change <sup>*</sup>	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN74: Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables (one or more times during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											24.4	26.1	25.8	25.1	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNVEG0: 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)																	
											11.5	14.1	8.5	12.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNVEG1: 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)																	
											50.8	47.0	48.8	49.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNVEG2: 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)																	
											27.5	18.2	26.1	18.0	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNVEG3: 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)																	
											15.0	5.8	14.2	13.0	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN75: 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, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											23.9	24.8	35.9	29.2	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNSODA1: 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)																	
											25.1	18.1	12.0	15.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNSODA2: 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)																	
											16.7	15.2	9.6	14.4	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN76: Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											32.2	25.5	38.2	37.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNMILK1: Percentage of students who drank one or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											23.5	29.6	16.5	20.5	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic

#### Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNMILK3: Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk (counting the milk they drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal and counting the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass, during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											3.8	7.8	6.2	4.6	No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN77: Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											24.4	18.7	22.6	20.6	No linear change	Not available	No change
QNBK7DAY: Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all 7 days (during the 7 days before the survey)																	
											24.5	35.1	31.2	23.9	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.



## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN78: 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)																	
											46.7	35.5	26.3	37.7	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNPA0DAY: 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)																	
											21.0	23.2	37.3	20.6	No linear change	Not available	Decreased
QNPA7DAY: 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)																	
											19.7	16.7	17.6	18.7	No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 †
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN79: Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)																	
											35.9	25.3	12.5	16.4	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available§	No change
QN80: Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work, on an average school day)																	
											38.7	39.5	33.0	35.8	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN81: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on 1 or more days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											27.2	33.8	35.7		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

#### Hispanic Physical Activity

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019†
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QNDLYPE: Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on all 5 days (in an average week when they were in school)																	
											13.6	15.2	14.0		No linear change	Not available§	No change
QN82: Percentage of students who played on at least one sports team (counting any teams run by their school or community groups, during the 12 months before the survey)																	
											53.6	36.3	45.2	42.3	No linear change	Not available	No change
QN83: Percentage of students who had a concussion from playing a sport or being physically active (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)																	
												21.5	11.3		No linear change	Not available	Decreased

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

†Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

§Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey

#### Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Other

Health Risk Behavior and Percentages															Linear Change*	Quadratic Change*	Change from 2017-2019 <sup>†</sup>
1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019			
QN86: 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)																	
											60.9	56.5	71.1	70.4	No linear change	Not available <sup>§</sup>	No change
QNNODNT: Percentage of students who never saw a dentist (for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work)																	
											6.9	2.9	4.2	2.0	Decreased, 2013-2019	Not available	No change
QN87: Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma																	
											28.0	28.5	23.4		No linear change	Not available	No change
QN88: Percentage of students who got 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)																	
											36.2	20.0	25.2		No linear change	Not available	No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.

## 2019 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

### South Carolina High School Survey Trend Analysis Report

Hispanic  
Other

#### Health Risk Behavior and Percentages

Linear Change\*

Quadratic Change\*

Change from  
2017-2019<sup>†</sup>

1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019

QN89: Percentage of students who described their grades in school as mostly A's or B's (during the 12 months before the survey)

51.5 65.6 71.8 76.3 73.2 Increased, 2011-2019 Not available<sup>§</sup> No change

\*Based on trend analyses using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>†</sup>Based on t-test analysis,  $p < 0.05$ .

<sup>§</sup>Not enough years of data to calculate.