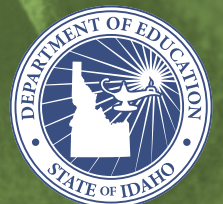


2015

Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey

A HEALTHY LOOK AT IDAHO YOUTH



Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 28:
Percentage of students who were teased or called names because of their race or ethnic background during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	12.3%	13.4%	11.3%
10th	10.1%	12.5%	7.2%
11th	9.5%	9.2%	9.8%
12th	10.3%	14.1%	6.0%
Idaho Overall	10.5%	12.2%	8.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 29:
Percentage of students who have ever been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	12.0%	15.2%	9.0%
10th	11.6%	12.7%	10.3%
11th	11.4%	14.1%	8.9%
12th	10.5%	9.3%	11.3%
Idaho Overall	11.5%	13.2%	9.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 30:
Percentage of students who texted, e-mailed, or posted electronically a revealing or sexual photo of themselves during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%
10th	11.0%	14.2%	7.8%
11th	18.9%	22.9%	15.3%
12th	17.8%	19.7%	16.2%
Idaho Overall	14.3%	16.4%	12.3%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 31:
Percentage of students who had a revealing or sexual photo of themselves texted, e-mailed, or posted electronically without their permission during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.4%	1.6%	3.1%
10th	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%
11th	3.9%	3.3%	4.4%
12th	3.5%	4.3%	2.8%
Idaho Overall	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 32:
Percentage of students who did something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose) during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	25.0%	36.7%	14.6%
10th	18.1%	27.4%	9.1%
11th	22.9%	31.9%	14.7%
12th	18.4%	26.9%	10.3%
Idaho Overall	21.3%	30.8%	12.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

***RESULTS OF THE
2015 IDAHO YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY***

Prepared for the Idaho State Department of Education,
Sherri Ybarra, State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Preface

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

- 1. Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and intentional injuries such as violence**
- 2. Tobacco use**
- 3. Alcohol and other drug use**
- 4. Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection**
- 5. Unhealthy dietary behaviors**
- 6. Inadequate physical activity**

In addition to the six behavior categories, the 2015 Idaho YRBS collected information on other health-related topics such as obesity, asthma, oral health, sunlight and UV light exposure, and school-based social support and stability.

The body of this report highlights the results of the 2015 Idaho YRBS and is intended for use by a broad audience including educators, health program planners, community organizations, youth, parents, legislators, and government agencies.

Contact Information

For readers desiring additional information, contact Lisa Kramer, Idaho State Department of Education: 208-332-6947, LKramer@sde.idaho.gov.

Acknowledgements

The Idaho State Department of Education (SDE) and State Superintendent Sherri Ybarra acknowledge the participation, support, and cooperation of those persons who made the 2015 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey possible. Sincere appreciation is expressed to:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health, and the WESTAT Technical Assistance Project
- The school district superintendents, principals, teachers and students who participated in the 2015 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Table of Contents

1. Preface, Contact Information, and Acknowledgements	ii
2. Healthy People 2020 - Adolescent Health	iv
3. Introduction.....	1
4. Survey Methods	2
5. 2015 Idaho YRBS Report Definitions.....	3
6. 2015 Idaho YRBS Survey Summary.....	4
7. Risk Behaviors and Academic Achievement	8
8. 2015 YRBS Results	
Unintentional and Intentional Injuries	10
Tobacco Use.....	17
Alcohol and Other Drug Use.....	20
Sexual Behaviors.....	24
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors.....	25
Physical Activity	27
Other Health-Related Measures.....	29
5. 2001 to 2015 YRBS Trend Results	31
6. References.....	42
7. Appendix	
A. 2015 YRBS Question by Question Results and Calculated Measures	
Unintentional and Intentional Injuries	46
Tobacco Use.....	52
Alcohol and Other Drug Use.....	55
Sexual Behaviors.....	59
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors.....	60
Physical Activity	64
Other Health-Related Behaviors.....	65

Healthy People 2020 - Adolescent Health

Healthy People 2020 is the latest initiative in a long line of collaborative activities intended to improve the health of all Americans. One specific goal of Healthy People 2020 is to improve the healthy development, health, safety, and well-being of adolescents aged 10 to 19 years old. In Idaho, this age group makes up 15% of the population and the behavioral patterns that are established during the developmental period of these Idaho adolescents directly determines their health status and chronic disease risks in adulthood.

While adolescents are generally healthy during this period of their lives, there are several important health and social problems which can be of specific concern. Examples of these social and health problems include:

- Homicide
- Suicide
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Substance use
- Smoking
- Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV
- Teen pregnancy
- Physical violence

“Adolescence is a critical transitional period that includes the biological changes of puberty and the need to negotiate key developmental tasks, such as increasing independence and normative experimentation.”¹

Healthy People 2020 contains 11 objectives specific to adolescent health. Although the majority of these objectives are not directly measured by the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), they are important measures to consider whenever an agency or organization is addressing issues surrounding youth health and safety. Specifically, the Healthy People 2020 Adolescent Health Objectives include:

- AH-1 Adolescent wellness checkup
- AH-2 Afterschool activities
- AH-3 Adolescent-adult connection
- AH-4 Transition to self-sufficiency from foster care
- AH-5 Educational achievement
- AH-6 School breakfast program
- AH-7 Illegal drugs on school property
- AH-8 Student safety at school as perceived by parents
- AH-9 Student harassment related to sexual orientation and gender identity
- AH-10 Serious violent incidents in public schools
- AH-11 Youth perpetration of, and victimization by, crimes

For further information about Healthy People 2020 visit the website at: www.healthypeople.gov

This report describes the results of the 2015 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Idaho’s State Department of Education (SDE) conducted the YRBS survey during the Spring 2015 school semester. Similar surveys have been conducted in odd-numbered years from 1991-1995 and 2001-current (2015).

Participants

The 2015 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was completed by 1,760 students in 48 public high schools in Idaho during the spring of 2015. The school response rate was 94%, the student response rate was 81%, and the overall response rate was 77%. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning the priority health-risk behaviors of all regular public and charter school students in grades 9 through 12.

The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Female	50.3%	9th grade	27.2%	Black*	1.0%
Male	49.7%	10th grade	26.0%	Hispanic/Latino	15.8%
		11th grade	24.2%	White*	78.3%
		12th grade	22.5%	All other races	2.8%
				Multiple races	2.2%

Note: Due to rounding and/or weighting of results, and the overlap among racial and ethnic groups, the above demographic group totals may not add up to 100%.
*Non-Hispanic.

Mortality, morbidity, and social problems which Idaho teenagers encounter are largely related to a small number of negative behaviors such as drinking and driving, sexual intercourse at a young age, suicide, and lack of seatbelt use, etc. Tobacco use, excessive consumption of fats, and insufficient physical activity (behaviors formed during adolescence) are known to lead to diseases which are not manifested until adulthood. These behaviors and associated health problems are largely preventable.

Survey results for each of the six risk categories (i.e. injury, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, poor diet, and physical inactivity) are presented in three parts:

- an overview of the risk factor as it applies to Idaho high school students
- highlights of the 2015 Idaho YRBS results in bullet form
- graphic illustration of 2015 YRBS key findings among grades and sexes
- comparison of health behaviors against self-reported academic achievement

For readers desiring additional information, this report includes 2001 to 2015 trends for many of the YRBS measures and the report appendix includes a question-by-question summary of survey results. Contact Lisa Kramer, Idaho State Department of Education, for more information about the use of the YRBS in school health education programs: (208) 332-6947.

Survey Methods

Sampling

The 2015 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce representative samples of students in grades 9 through 12 in Idaho's public school system. The first-stage sampling frame included all traditional public and charter schools containing any grades 9 through 12. Schools were selected systematically with probability proportional to school enrollment size using a random start. At the second sampling stage, intact classes of a required subject or a required period (e.g., second period) were randomly selected using systematic equal probability sampling with a random start. All students in selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Data Collection

Students completed the self-administered questionnaire in their classrooms during a regular class period, recording their responses directly on a computer-scannable answer sheet. The 2015 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained 97 multiple-choice questions plus two additional questions to collect student height and weight. Survey procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration. A copy of this survey is included in the appendix of this report or can be obtained from the SDE: (208)332-6947.

Data Weighting

Based on the sampling methodology, a weight was associated with each student's responses in order to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of nonresponse. For more information regarding the methodology used to weight the data contact the SDE. The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning the priority health-risk behaviors of all traditional public and charter school students in grades 9 through 12 throughout Idaho.

Survey Limitations

The YRBS does have several limitations which may impact the reliability and usefulness of the results. The 2015 Idaho survey is administered to students enrolled in one of Idaho's traditional public or charter schools. Many teens who are at the highest risk for unhealthy behaviors may have dropped out of school and therefore are not represented by these results. In addition, respondents of self-reported surveys may have a tendency to under-report behaviors that are socially undesirable, unhealthy, or illegal (bullying, drug, alcohol and tobacco use, sexual assault, etc.) and over report behaviors which are socially desirable (exercise frequency, healthy diet, seat-belt use, etc.). Despite these limitations, YRBS data can be useful in tracking behaviors over time (trend data) and in making adolescent health program decisions.

For a more detailed description of YRBS survey methods, see *Methodology of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System - 2013*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MMWR 2013; 62 (No. RR-1). [<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6201.pdf>]

Dating Violence

Sexual dating violence – kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with.

Physical dating violence – being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with.

Substance Use

Current Use – is defined as engaging in use of a substance (i.e., tobacco, alcohol, or other drugs) on one or more occasions during the 30 days prior to being surveyed.

Lifetime Use – is defined as engaging in use of a substance on one or more occasions at any time during the respondent's lifetime previous to being surveyed.

Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic – includes all students who selected the response “yes” to the question, “Are you Hispanic or Latino?”

Other races – includes all students who selected one or more of the following responses to the question “What is your race?”: “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian,” or “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.”

White – includes all students who selected “White” when asked “What is your race?”; and selected “no” to the question “Are you Hispanic or Latino?”

Statistical Significance

Significant – referring to statistical significance; the word significant is used solely in this report to describe any statistically significant differences that exist between two or more measures being reported. In some instances, statistical significance was determined based on non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals associated with each of the compared measures.

Significant change over time (i.e., trend analysis) – linear change was based on trend analysis using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

Change from the 2013 to 2015 YRBS survey was based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

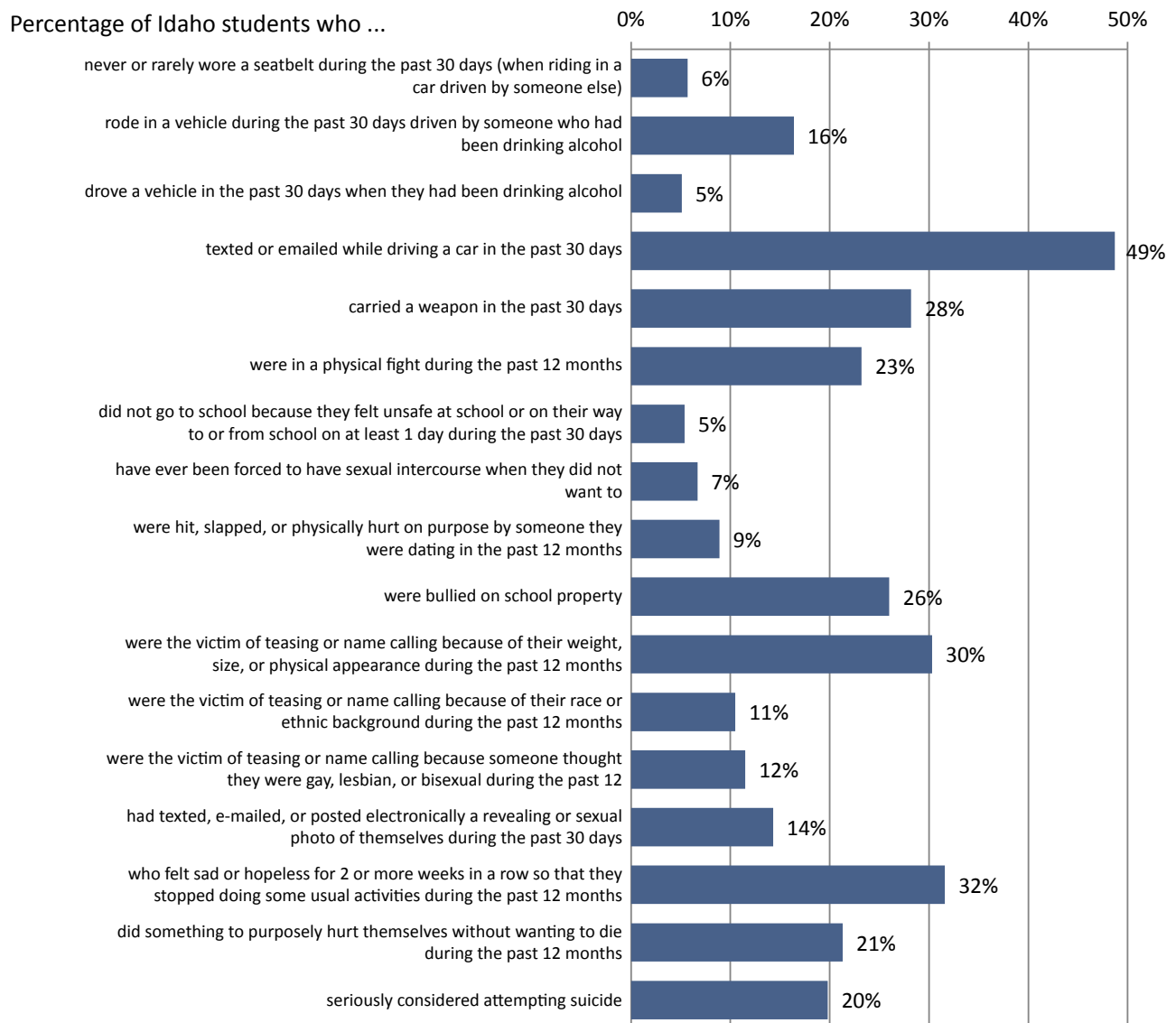
It is important to note that although differences between groups (e.g., between males and females, or between grade levels) or differences from year to year may not always be statistically significant, the results may be programmatically significant or significant on a practical level.

2015 Survey Summary

Summary Results

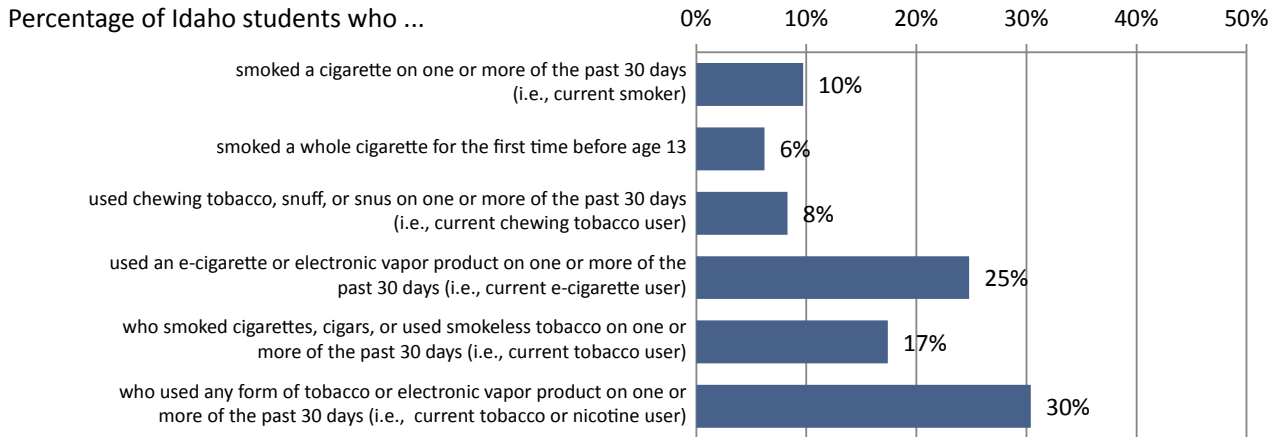
The following bar charts highlight statewide results of selected Idaho YRBS measures for each of the main topic areas: injury, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, poor diet, physical inactivity, and other health-related measures. These summary results are representative of all Idaho high school students who attended a traditional public or charter school in Idaho during the 2014/2015 school year. More detailed results for these selected questions as well as additional questions within each of the topic areas can be found on subsequent pages of this report.

Unintentional and Intentional Injuries

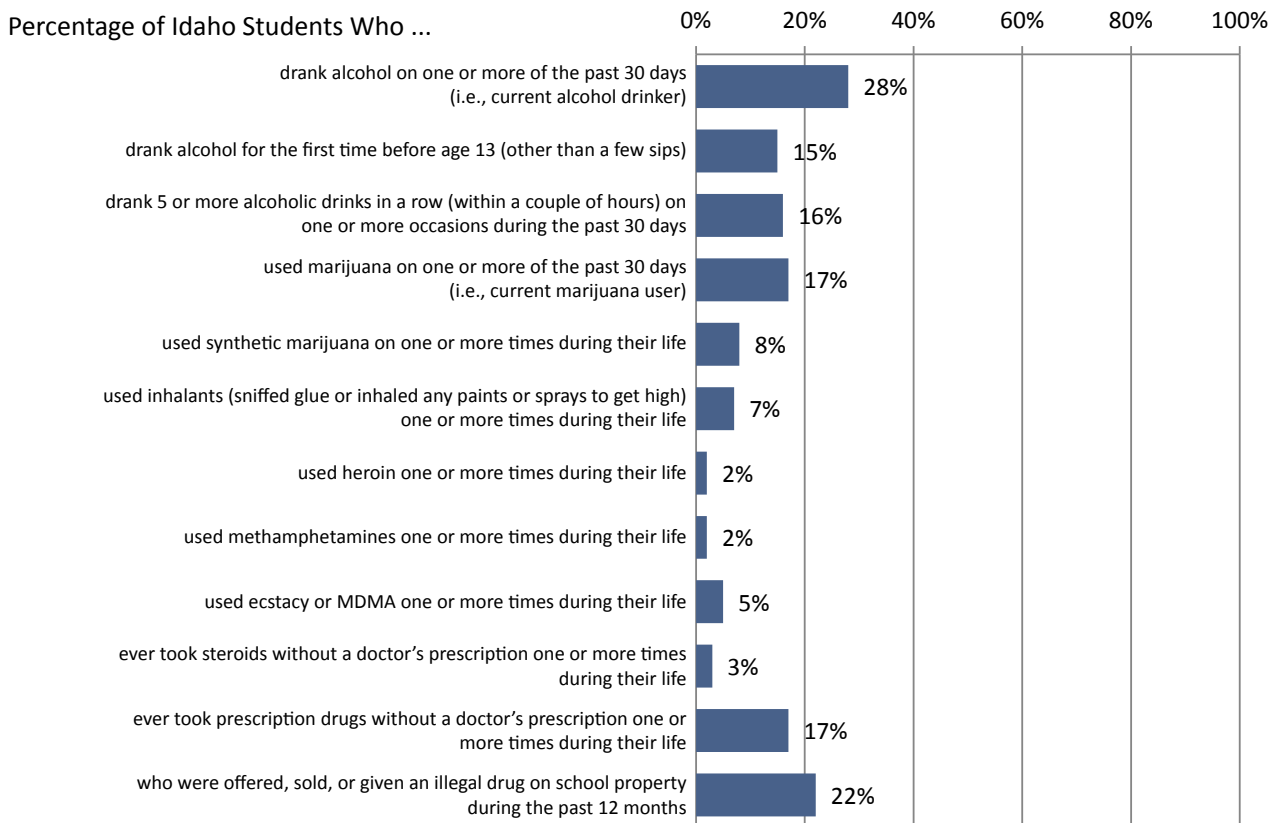


2015 Survey Summary

Tobacco Use

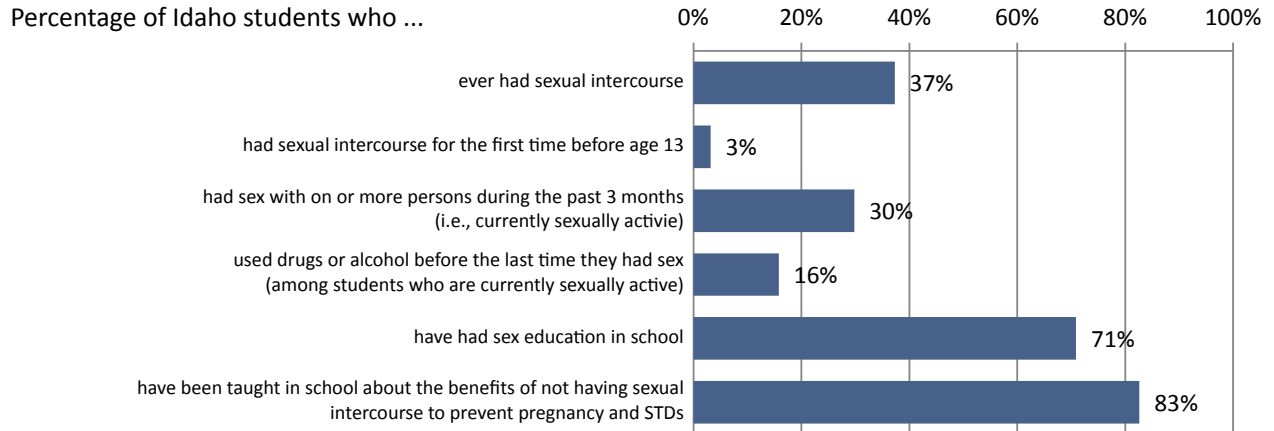


Alcohol and Other Drug Use

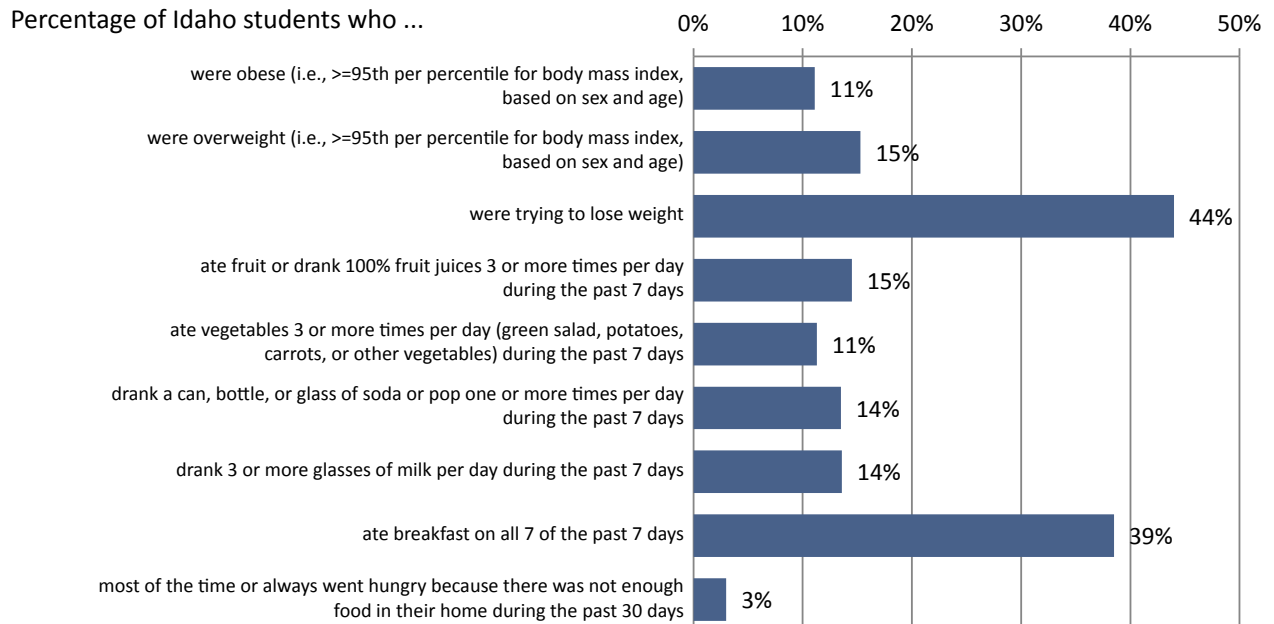


2015 Survey Summary

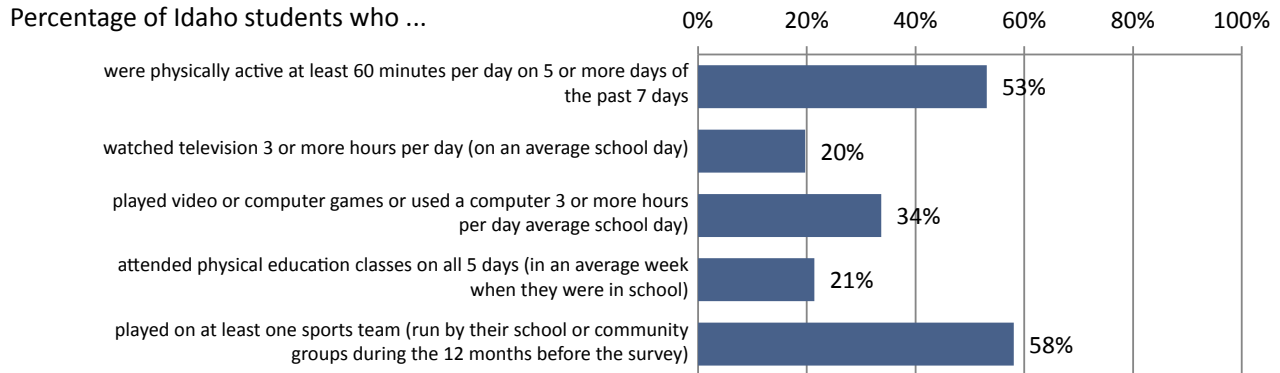
Sexual Behavior



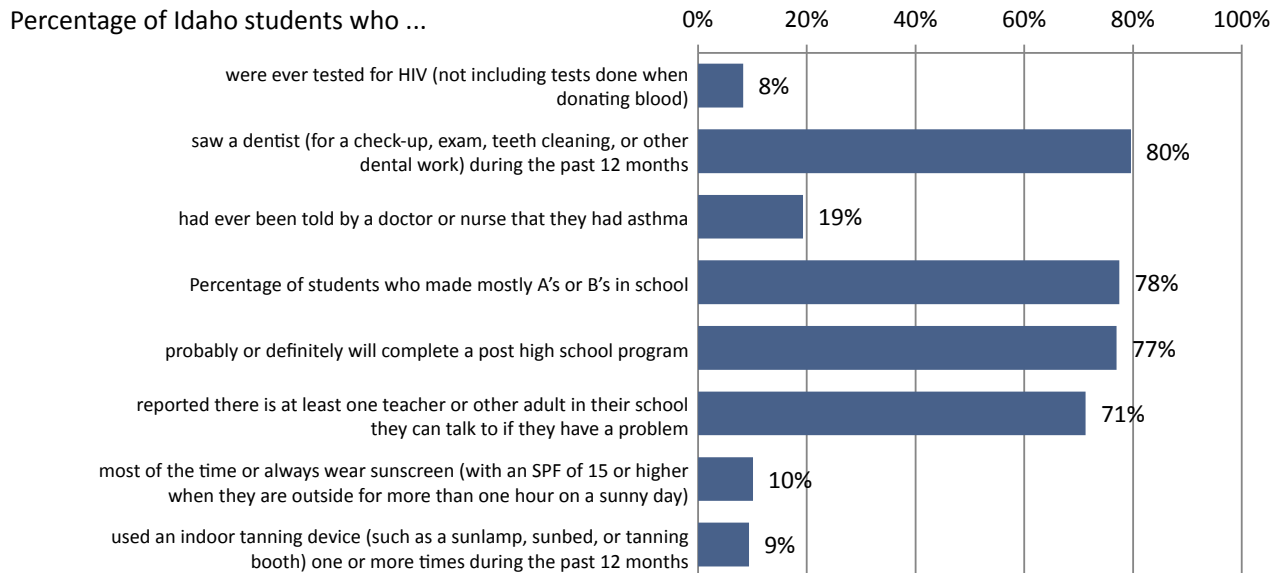
Weight Management and Nutrition



Physical Activity



Other Health-Related Measures



Risk Behaviors and Academic Achievement

The 2015 Idaho YRBS included a question on academic achievement. Students were asked to describe their grades in school during the previous 12 months. Based on their responses, individual student academic achievement could be measured and compared with reported risk factors.

Academic Achievement Among Idaho High School Students

During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?

Mostly A's	41.8%
Mostly B's	35.7%
Mostly C's	15.5%
Mostly D's	4.0%
Mostly F's	0.8%
None of these grades	0.2%
Not sure	1.9%

The majority of Idaho high school students reported their grades in school during the past 12 months were mostly A's or B's (78%). Less than one-third of all students reported their grades were mostly C's or lower.

Results of the 2015 Idaho YRBS found that comparisons between academic achievement and health risk behaviors often were significantly associated a majority of the time. In other words, students who reported their grades in school were mostly A's were often significantly less likely to engage in unhealthy behaviors than students who reported their grades in school were mostly D's or F's.

In Idaho, students with better grades are significantly less likely to have engaged in many health risk behaviors, including the following:

- Riding in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the past 30 days)
- Carrying a weapon (one or more times during the past 30 days)
- Smoking cigarettes (one or more times during the past 30 days)
- Having ever had sexual intercourse
- Were obese (based on BMI at or above the 95th percentile)

A comparisons of self-reported academic achievement (i.e., grades in school) and health measures is found in the green box at the bottom of each page (pages 10-26). It will be noted when there is a significant association between academic achievement and health risk behavior.*

*Based on logistic regression analysis controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in school, $p < 0.05$.

It is important to note that the results do not prove any causation between academic achievement and health risk behaviors. According to the CDC, "Further research is needed to determine whether low grades lead to health-risk behaviors, health-risk behaviors lead to low grades, or some other factors lead to both of these problems."

For more detailed information about the academic achievement measure from the 2015 Idaho YRBS contact the Idaho SDE at (208) 332-6947.

2015 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

The following section includes students' responses to the 2015 Idaho YRBS by topic area: unintentional and intentional injuries, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, weight management and dietary behaviors, physical activity, and "other" health-related measures. This section also includes selected highlights (in bulleted form) of the 2015 Idaho YRBS by topic area. The term "significant" is used in the following section to denote when statistically significant differences are considered to exist based on non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals (see page 3 for more information regarding the definition of statistical significance). A comparison of self-reported academic achievement (i.e., grades in school) and health measures is found in the green box at the bottom of each page (pages 10-26).

Idaho YRBS results over time are available in the trend results section (pages 31-41) and highlights those measures that have shown significant change over time, or those measures that have not shown any significant change over time despite the need for improvement in order to reduce students' risk for injury or long-term health effects.

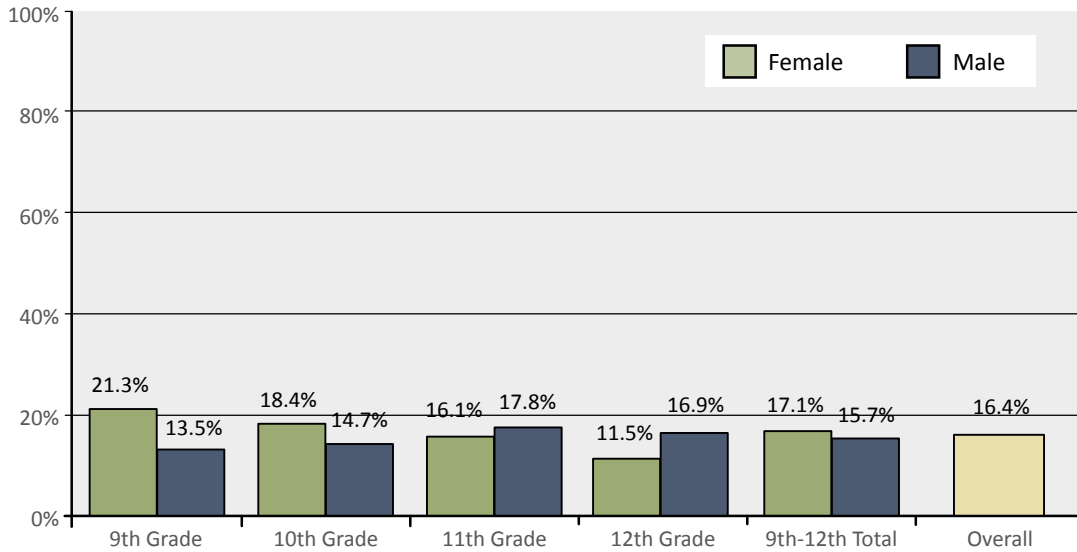
Statistically significant change over time (three or more years) was determined using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

Statistically significant change from the 2013 to 2015 YRBS survey was based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

Question by question results for the 2015 Idaho YRBS can be found beginning on page 45.

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Percentage of Idaho students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days)



The 2015 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained 30 questions about violence-related behaviors (weapon carrying, bullying, fighting, intimate partner violence, rape, and suicide) and injury-related behaviors (helmet use, seatbelt use, and drunk driving).

Accidents (unintentional injuries) are the leading cause of death among Idaho teens and young adults. In 2013, there were 73 deaths among Idahoans aged 15 to 24, representing 46% of all deaths in that age-group. In particular, motor vehicle accidents account for the majority of accidental deaths as 48 of the 73 deaths (66%) were associated with motor vehicle accidents.²

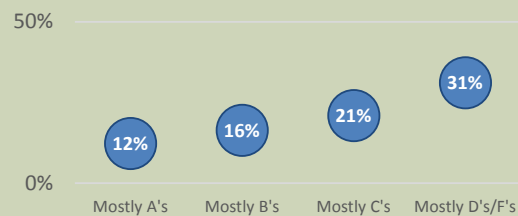
Injury in Idaho

- One in six Idaho high school students (16%) rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the previous 30 days
- 5% of Idaho students report having driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol (one or more times during the previous 30 days)*
- Nearly half of all Idaho students (48%) texted or e-mailed while driving a vehicle (on at least 1 day during the previous 30 days)
- Hispanic students (9%) were more than twice as likely as White students (4%) to report having driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol (one or more times during the previous 30 days)

*Among students who had driven a vehicle during the previous 30 days.

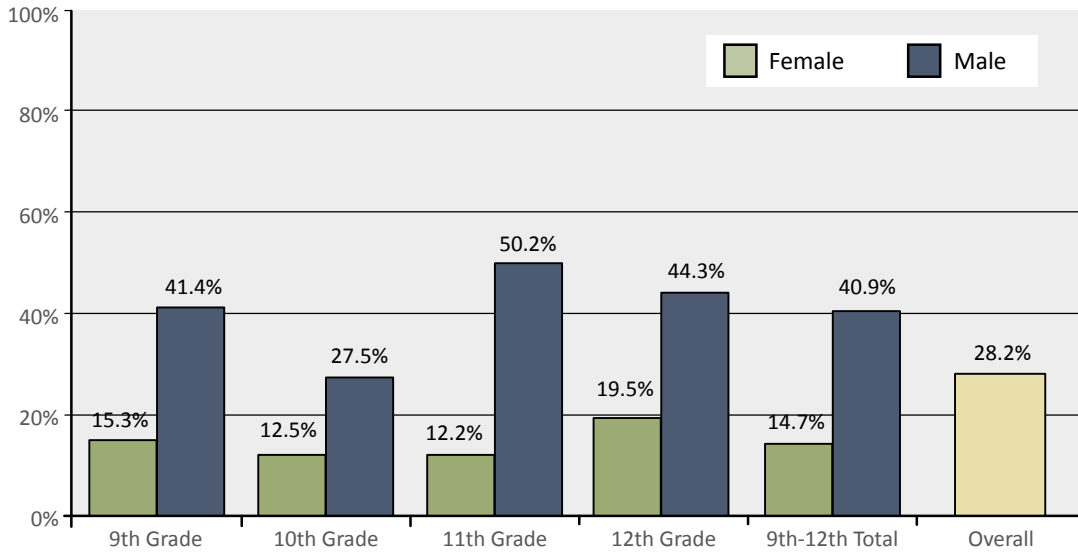
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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 past 30 days) was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

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



Each year, more than 32,000 persons die as a result of firearm-related violence, suicides, and accidents in the United States; this rate is by far the highest among industrialized countries^{3,4} In 2013, 230 Idahoans died as a result of firearm-related injuries.²

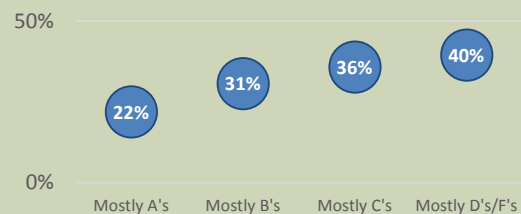
One in four Idaho high school students (28%) carried some type of weapon (at any time) on one or more of the previous 30 days while 7% of students reported carrying a weapon on school property during the same timeframe. In addition, 6% of students said they were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.

Injury in Idaho

- Male students (41%) were nearly three times as likely as female students (15%) to have carried a weapon on one or more of the previous 30 days
- Male students (10%) were also nearly three times as likely as female students (4%) to have carried a weapon on school property one or more of the previous 30 days
- White students (30%) were significantly more likely than Hispanic students (19%) to have carried a weapon during the previous 30 days

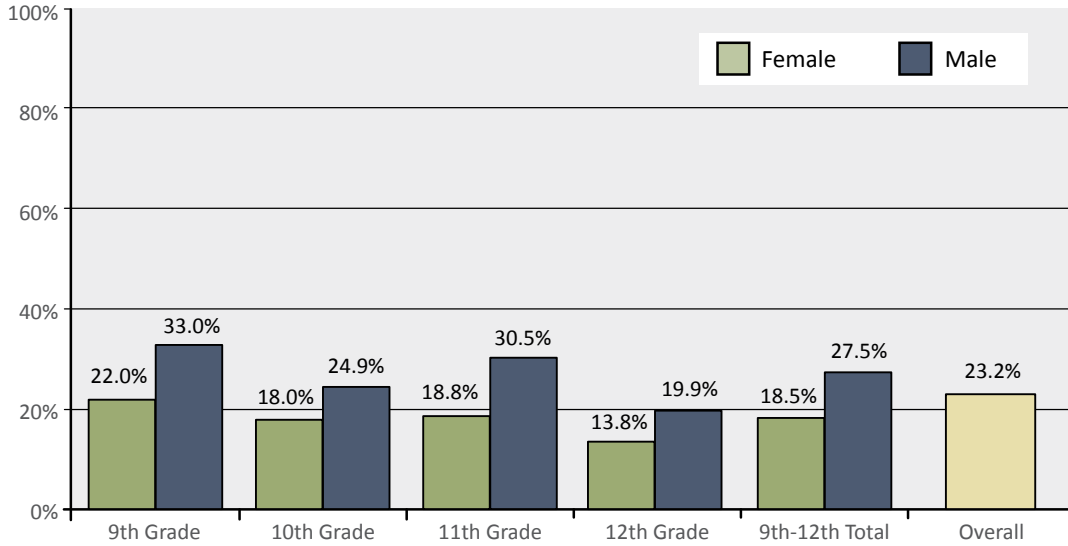
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Percentage of Idaho students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months



YRBS injury-related questions measured the frequency and severity of physical fighting and abusive behavior. Among Idaho high school students, 23% were in a physical fight and 3% were injured in a physical fight (where they needed to be treated by a doctor or nurse) one or more times during the previous 12 months. Six percent of all Idaho students reported they had been in a fight on school property at least once during the previous year.

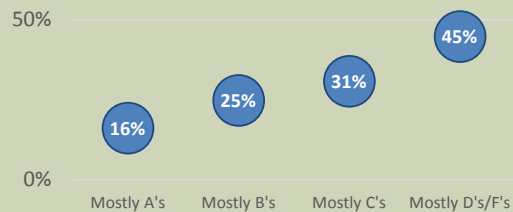
Over half of the teens who fight also participate in behaviors that can put them or those around them at risk for harm. Such behaviors include using illegal drugs, binge drinking, carrying weapons, and having unsafe sex.^{5,6}

Injury in Idaho

- Male students (28%) were significantly more likely than female students (19%) to have been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months
- Hispanic students (9%) were more than twice as likely as White students (4%) to report they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (one or more times during the previous 30 days)
- Male students (8%) were significantly more likely than female students (4%) to have been in a physical fight on school property during the previous 12 months

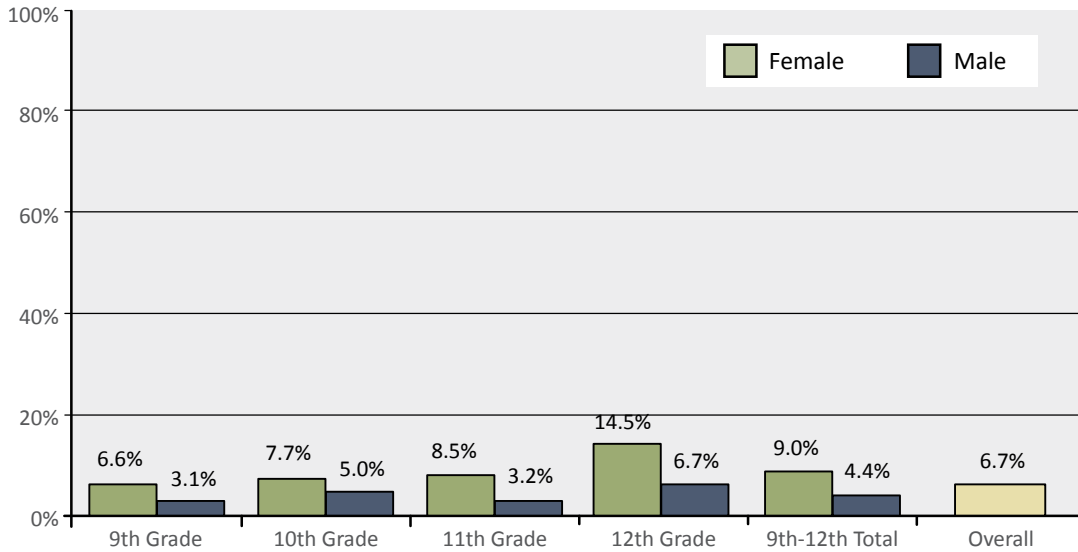
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Percentage of Idaho students who had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to



Forced sex has been associated with suicidal ideation and attempts,⁷ alcohol and drug use,⁸ and increased risk of chronic diseases and somatic symptoms in both reproductive and nonreproductive organ systems.⁹

Among Idaho students who dated or went out with someone during the previous 12 months; one in eight Idaho students (12%) experienced sexual dating violence and nearly one in ten students (9%) experienced physical dating violence, during that timeframe.*

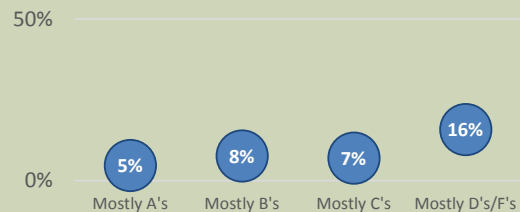
*Sexual dating violence was described in the YRBS questionnaire as including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with. Physical dating violence was described in the YRBS questionnaire as: being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with.

Injury in Idaho

- Female students (9%) were significantly more likely than male students (4%) to report having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse during the past 12 months
- Female students (22%) were significantly more likely than male students (3%) to experience sexual dating violence one or more times during the past 12 months
- Female students (13%) were also significantly more likely than male students (5%) to experience physical dating violence one or more times during the past 12 months

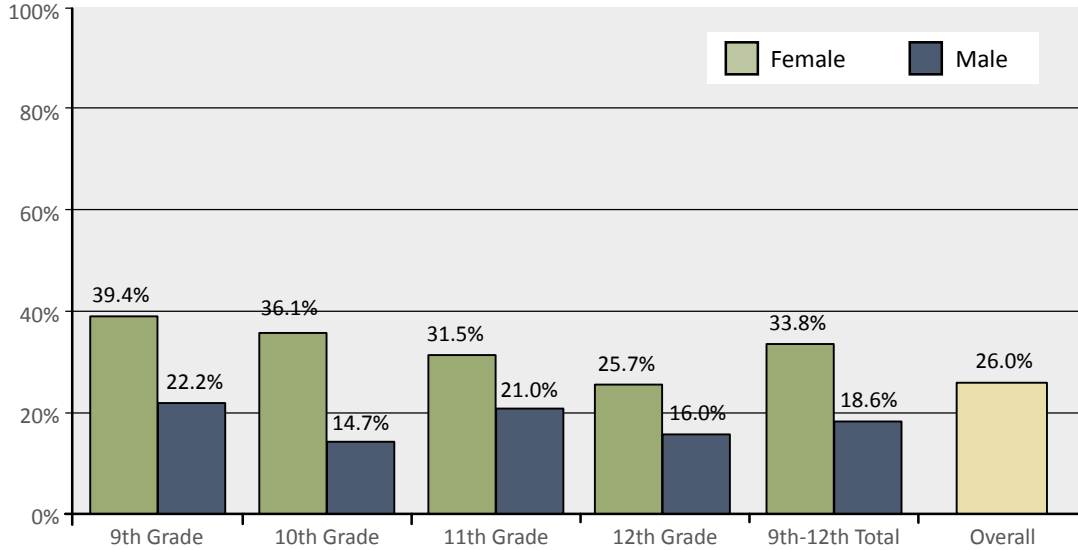
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Percentage of Idaho students who were bullied on school property one or more times during the past 12 months



The 2015 Idaho YRBS included six (6) questions about bullying. These questions asked students about being bullied and engaging in the bullying of others, as well as bullying that might be related to a student’s race or ethnicity, perceived sexual orientation, and physical appearance. Students were also asked about being electronically bullied through email or texting.

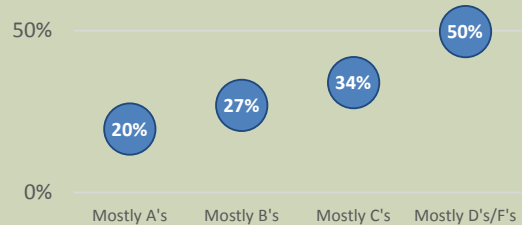
Bullying can have serious effects on students who are bullied. These students are more likely than their peers to be depressed, lonely, and anxious; have low self-esteem; feel unwell; have more migraine headaches; and think about suicide.¹⁰

Injury in Idaho

- Hispanic students (22%) were significantly more likely than White students (7%) to report they were the victims of teasing or name calling because of their race or ethnic background during the previous 12 months
- Hispanic students (17%) were significantly more likely than White students (12%) to report they have bullied someone else on school property during the previous 12 months
- Female students (39%) were significantly more likely than male students (23%) to have been teased or called names because of their weight, size, or physical appearance during the previous 12 months

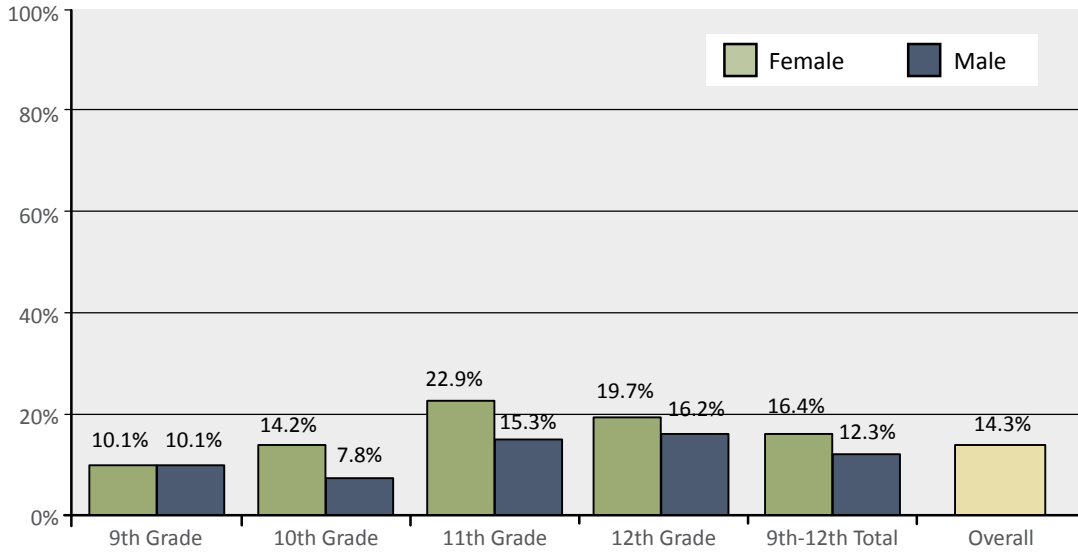
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who were bullied on school property one or more times during the past 12 months was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Percentage of Idaho students who had texted, e-mailed, or posted electronically a revealing or sexual photo of themselves during the past 30 days



“Sexting” is a term used for the act of sending a sexually suggestive or explicit text message (via texting SMS, MMS, etc.) to someone else. In most instances, the intended recipient is a current or prospective boyfriend or girlfriend. These messages may vary from simple text, to photos, or even short videos sent from a mobile phone to either another phone and/or email account.¹¹

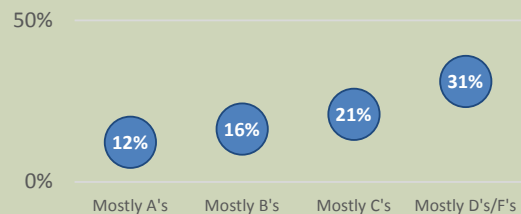
The impact of such content getting “leaked” could result in social isolation from friends, bullying, and unwelcome sexual situations. Further, in cases where such content might have been shared as the result of revenge, it could lead to violence. Aside from reputation issues and social issues, sending, receiving, and/or sharing this type of content could lead to disciplinary action by schools, employers, and possibly even state and federal law enforcement.¹¹

Injury in Idaho

- Female students (16%) were slightly more likely than male students (12%) to have texted, emailed, or posted electronically a revealing or sexual photo of themselves during the past 30 days
- Roughly 3% of students had a revealing or sexual photo of themselves had been texted, emailed, electronically posted without their permission during the past 30 days

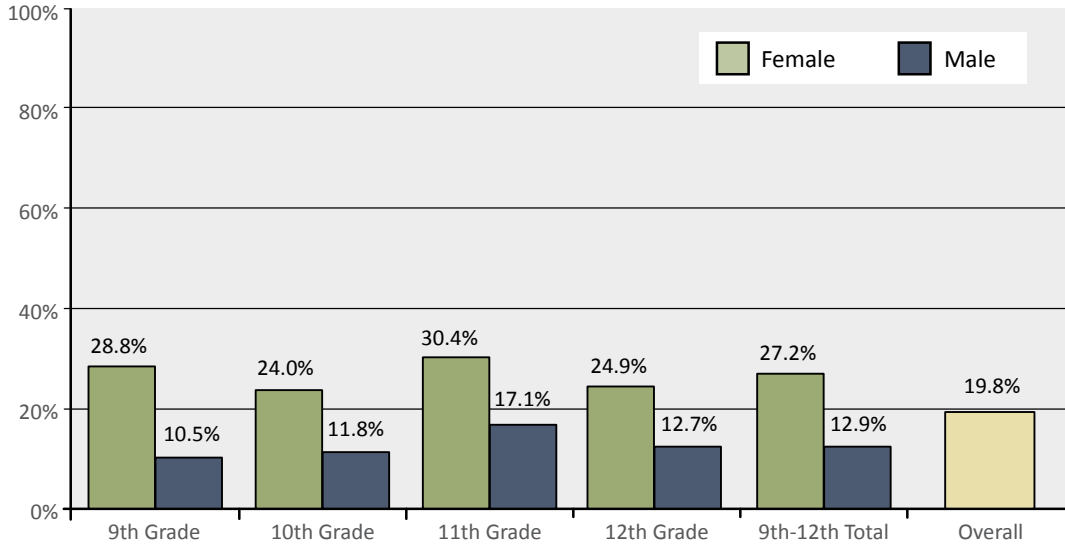
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who had texted, e-mailed, or posted electronically a revealing or sexual photo of themselves during the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Percentage of Idaho students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months



In 2013, suicide was the 2nd leading cause of deaths among youth aged 10 to 19 in Idaho, and 23 Idahoans between the ages of 10 and 19 completed suicide.²

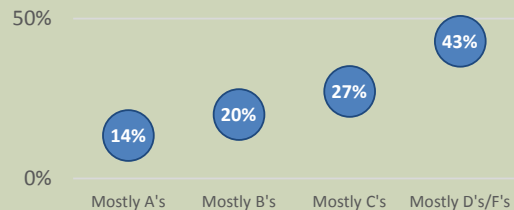
According to results of the 2015 Idaho YRBS, 20% of all high school students seriously considered attempting suicide, 17% said they made a plan for how they would attempt suicide, and 10% reported attempting suicide during the previous year. In addition, 3% of Idaho students reported having made a suicide attempt during the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

Injury in Idaho

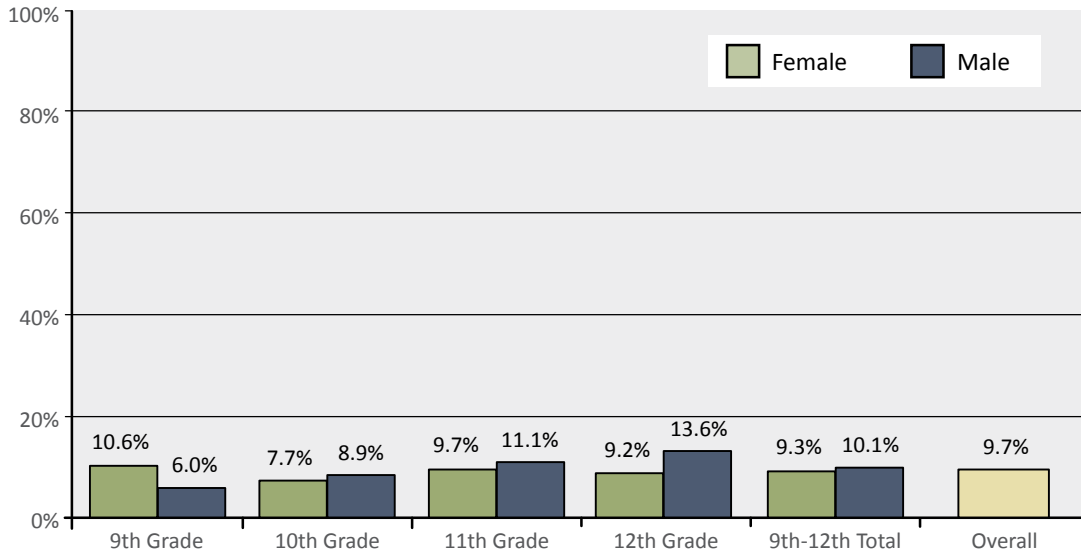
- Female students (27%) were significantly more likely than male students (13%) to have seriously considered suicide during the previous 12 months
- Female students (31%) were also significantly more likely than male students (13%) to report they had purposely tried to hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting themselves on purpose one or more times during the past 12 months
- Female students (43%) were significantly more likely than male students (21%) to report they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that they stopped doing some usual activities within the previous 12 months

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Percentage of Idaho students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (i.e., Current Smoker)



The 2015 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained 8 questions about tobacco use, including smoking experimentation, current smoking patterns, age of initiation, adherence to Federal regulations regarding sale of cigarettes, smoking on school property, and attempts to quit smoking.

Questions about the use of e-cigarettes or electronic vapor products were included in the Idaho YRBS for the first time in 2015. See page 19 for summary results of the electronic vapor products measures.

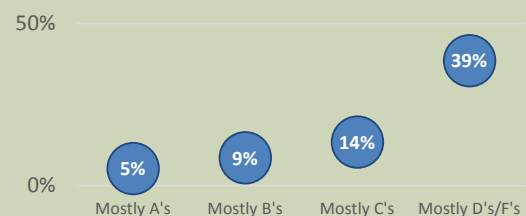
Among students who report current cigarette use, 2% smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked and 17% of all high school students used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (i.e., any tobacco use) on at least one day during the past 30 days.

Tobacco Use in Idaho

- One-third of all high school students (31%) have tried cigarette smoking, and 6% smoked a whole cigarette before age 13
- 10% of all students smoked on one or more of the past 30 days (i.e. current smokers)
- 3% of students smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days (i.e. frequent smokers)
- Among students who do smoke, 48% tried to quit at least once during the previous 12 months.

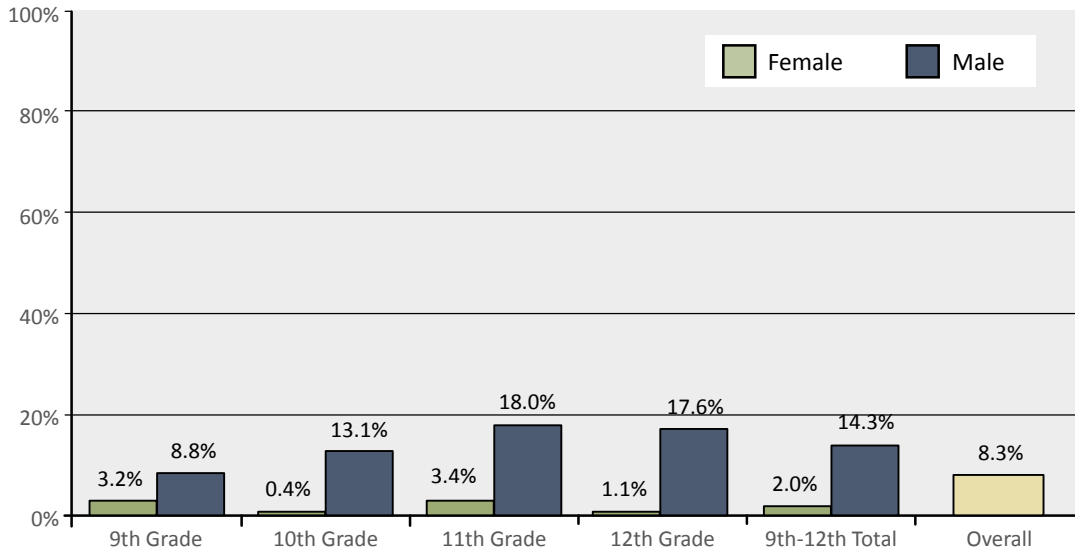
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (i.e., current smoker) was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Tobacco Use

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



In the past 40 years, smokeless tobacco has been used mostly by young men and boys. Despite being thought of as a safe alternative to smoking, smokeless tobacco increases the risk of many health problems and chronic conditions; and evidence shows that teens who use smokeless tobacco have a higher risk of becoming cigarette smokers within four years compared to those students who do not use smokeless tobacco.¹²

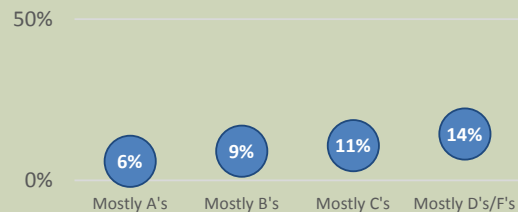
Although the use of smokeless tobacco declined during the late 1990s, little change in the use of smokeless tobacco has been observed in the last 5 years, a period which tobacco companies have introduced a slew of new smokeless tobacco products and significantly increased marketing for smokeless tobacco.¹³

Tobacco Use in Idaho

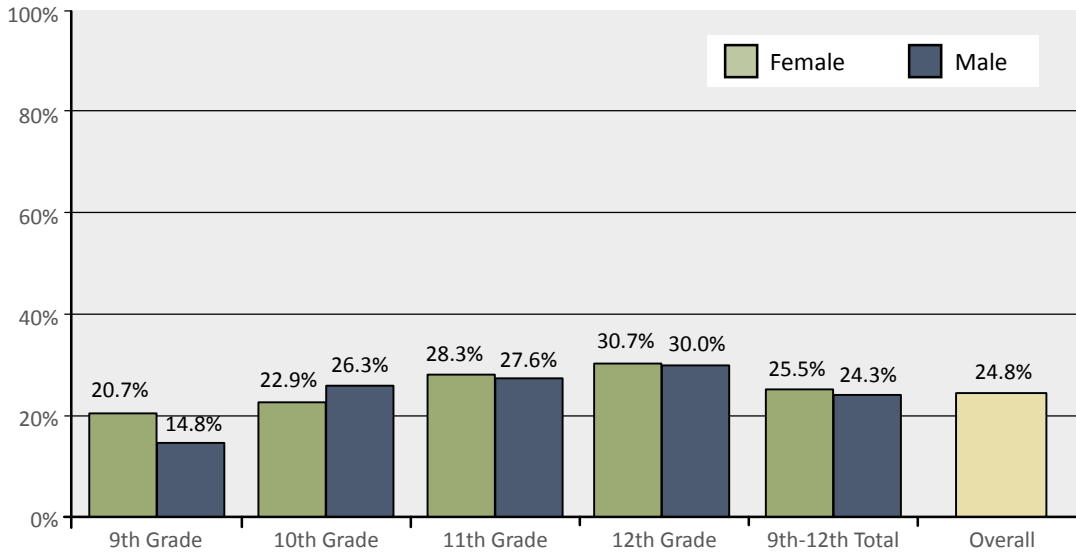
- Male students (14%) were significantly more likely than female students (2%) to have used smokeless tobacco during the previous 30 days (i.e., current smokeless tobacco user)
- Males students (22%) were significantly more likely than female students (12%) to report they used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (i.e., any tobacco use) during the past 30 days
- Nearly one-third of Idaho students (30%) used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or an electronic vapor product (see page 19) on at least one of the previous 30 days

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Percentage of Idaho students who used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, etc.) on one or more of the past 30 days



The 2015 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained two (2) questions about electronic vapor products, also known as e-cigarettes or electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). According to the CDC, e-cigarette use by youth in the U.S. has increased nine-fold since 2011.¹⁴

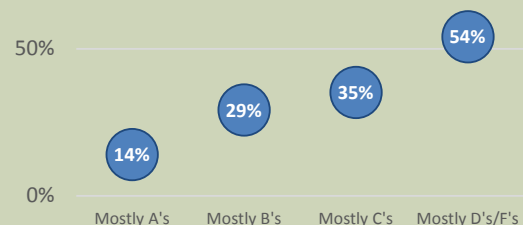
Currently, e-cigarettes are the most commonly used “tobacco” product among Idaho students (24.8% of students used an electronic vapor product in the past 30 days). Idaho’s current tobacco law, titled *Prevention of Minors’ Access to Tobacco* includes e-cigarettes as part of the definition of tobacco products.¹⁵ This policy is thought to help further prevent youth initiation and use of electronic vapor products.

Tobacco Use in Idaho

- Nearly half of all high school students (45%) have used an electronic vapor product at least once during their lifetime
- 12th grade students (56%) in Idaho are significantly more likely than 9th grade students (30%) to have ever tried an electronic vapor product
- 12th grade students (30%) in Idaho are also significantly more likely than 9th grade students (18%) to have used an electronic vapor product during the past 30 days

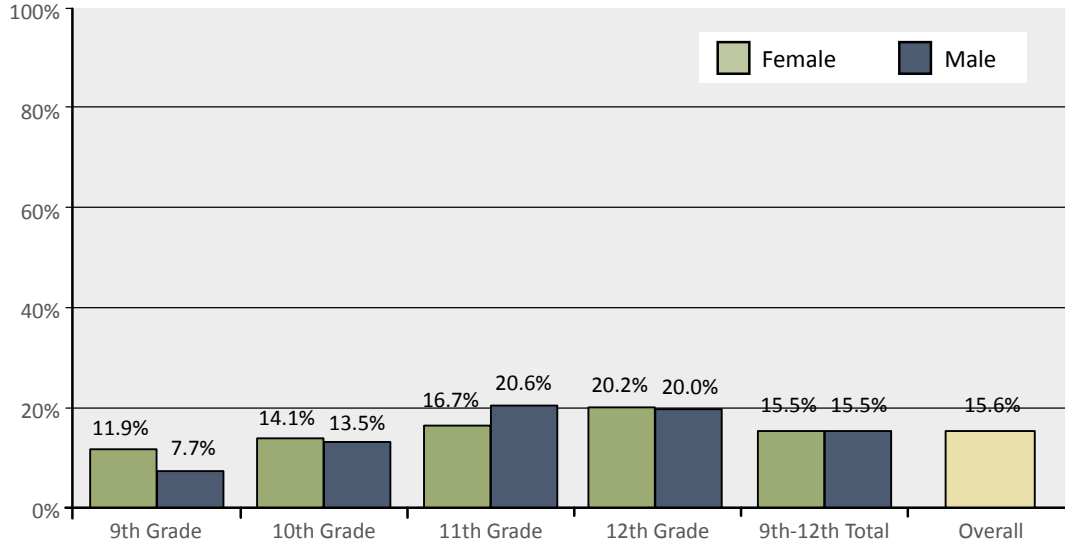
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who used electronic vapor products on one or more of the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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



The 2015 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained 19 questions about alcohol and other drugs, including: alcohol initiation and current use; marijuana, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and prescription drug use; inhalant (paint or other aerosols); steroid; and injected drug use.

Roughly one-third of crash-related deaths among persons aged 15-17 years and nearly half of those among persons aged 18-20 years are alcohol-related in the U.S.¹⁶ In addition, the prevalence of drinking and driving increases substantially among youth and young adults with the frequency of alcohol use and is strongly associated with binge drinking.¹⁷

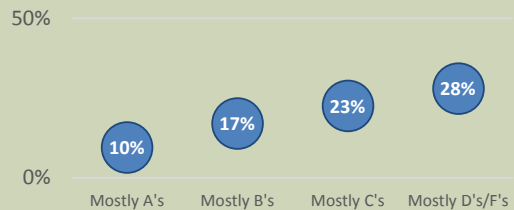
In Idaho, 58% of high school students have drunk alcohol in their lifetimes. About one in six Idaho students (16%) engaged in binge drinking (defined as having five or more drinks in a row) during the 30 days prior to the survey.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Idaho

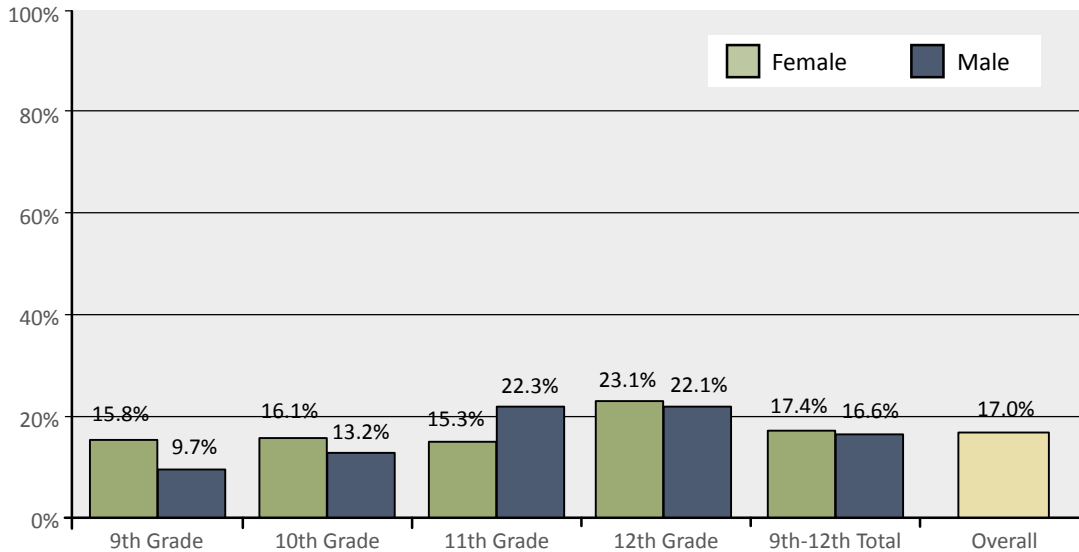
- 28% of high school students had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days prior to the survey (i.e., current drinking)
- 12th grade students (20%) were significantly more likely than 9th grade students (10%) to report they had five or more drinks in a row during the past 30 days (i.e., binge drinking)
- 42% of high school students who reported drinking alcohol in the previous 30 days, usually were given the alcohol by someone else

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Percentage of Idaho students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days



Recent estimates show that one in six American teens (aged 12 to 17) and just over half of all Americans aged 18 to 24 have used marijuana.¹⁸

Although marijuana is an illegal substance in Idaho, 17% of Idaho’s high school students smoked marijuana during the previous month, and 32% have smoked it at least once in their lives. Nationally, about 23% of high school students smoked marijuana in the previous month and well over one-third (41%) of high school students have used marijuana at least once during their lives.¹⁸

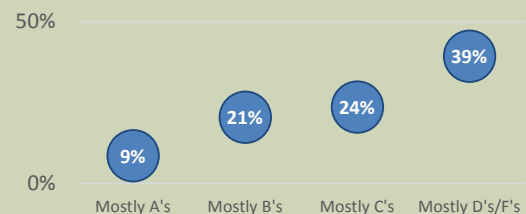
In the 2015 YRBS, students were asked about lifetime use of synthetic marijuana (also called “K2”, “Spice”, “fake weed”, “King Kong”, “Yucatan Fire”, “Skunk”, or “Moon Rocks”). One in twelve (8%) of Idaho students reported they used synthetic marijuana on one or more occasions during their lifetime.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Idaho

- One in three Idaho high school students has used marijuana one or more times during his or her lifetime
- Hispanic students (10%) were twice as likely as White students (5%) to have tried marijuana for their first time before the age of 13
- Lifetime marijuana use is significantly higher among 12th grade students (41%) than 9th grade students (18%) in Idaho

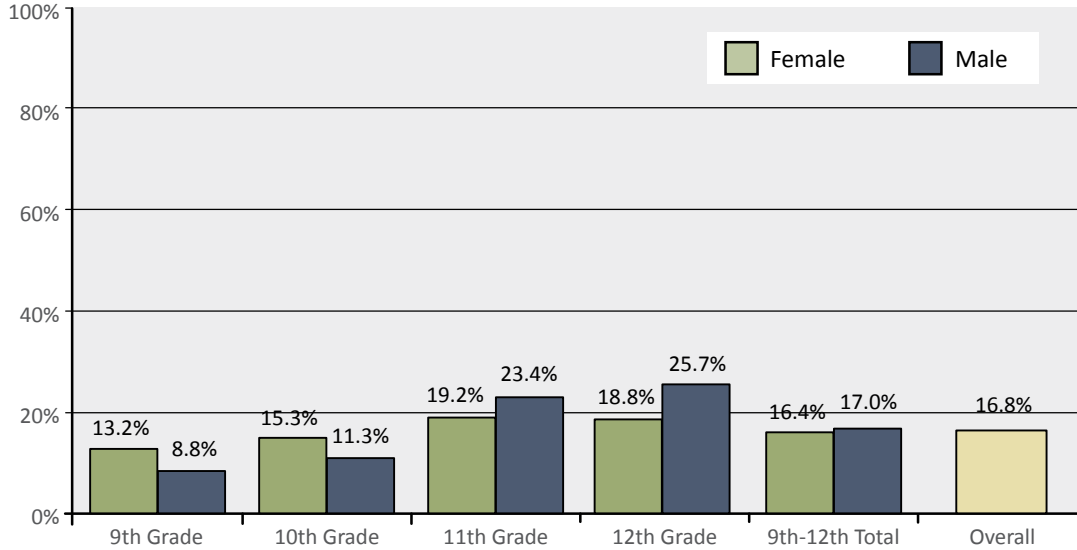
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Percentage of Idaho students who have taken a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life



In addition to morbidity and mortality due to injury, drug abuse is related to suicide, early unwanted pregnancy, school failure, delinquency, and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.^{19,20}

In the U.S. about 15.7 million persons aged 12 or older (6%) used prescription-type drugs non-medically in the past year, and 6.7 million (2.7 percent) did so in the past month.¹⁸

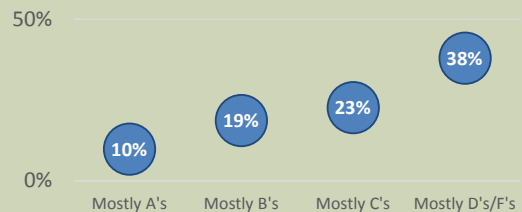
Among just teens (ages 12 to 17) in the U.S., it is estimated that 9% have used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes at least once in their lifetime and 3% had used prescription drugs for non-medical purposes in the 30 days prior to being surveyed.¹⁸

Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Idaho

- 16% of high school students have taken prescription drugs (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax), one or more times during their life
- 12th grade students (22%) were significantly more likely than 9th grade students (11%) to report ever using prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription
- Hispanic students (5%) were significantly more likely than White students (1%) to report ever using a needle to inject an illegal drug during their lifetime

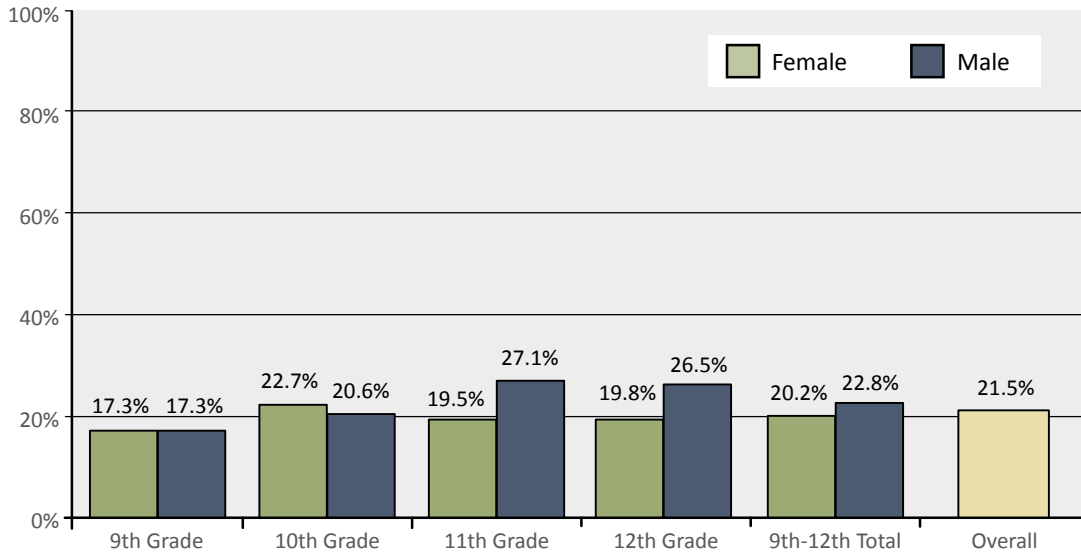
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug without a doctor's permission one or more times during the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Percentage of Idaho students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months



In a recent study of U.S. high school students, just over 60% of the teens surveyed reported that drugs are used, kept or sold at schools.¹⁸

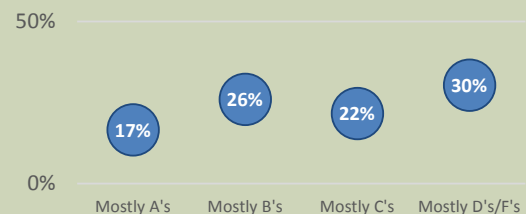
Despite being illegal substances, lifetime use of meth and heroin was reported among 2% of Idaho high school students and lifetime ecstasy use was reported by 5% of students. The use of inhalants to get high (sniffing glue, breathing the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaling any paints or sprays) was reported by 7% of Idaho's students.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Idaho

- One in five (22%) Idaho high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the previous 30 days
- When it comes to measures from the 2015 YRBS related to illicit drug use, there were no significant differences between students based on gender, race/ethnicity, or grade level

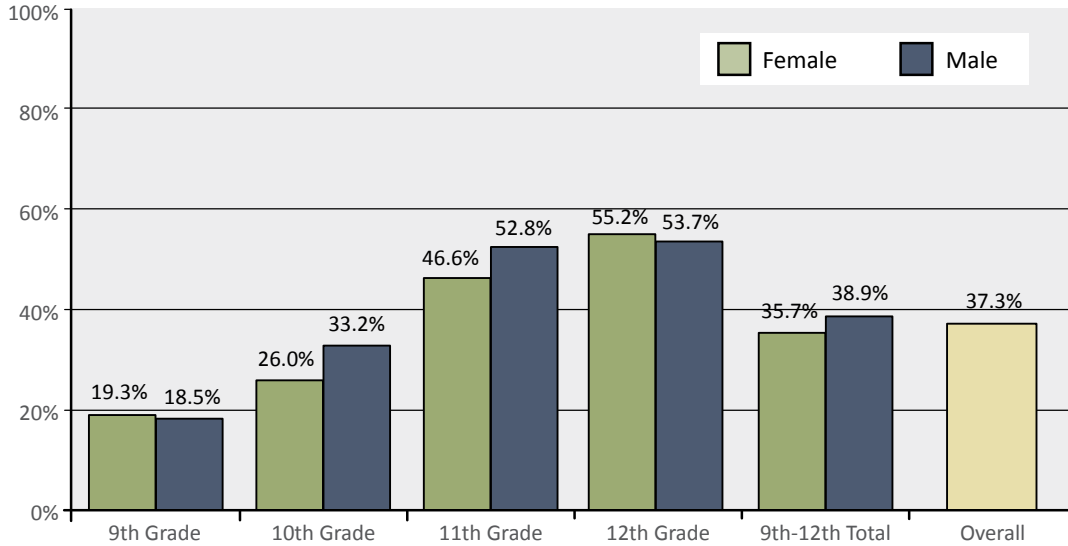
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug one or more times during the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Sexual Behavior

Percentage of Idaho students who have ever had sexual intercourse



The 2015 Idaho YRBS included five (5) sexual behavior questions that measured the prevalence of sexual activity, age at first intercourse, number of sexual partners, alcohol and/or drug use prior to sexual activity, and condom use. Early sexual activity is associated with unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection, and negative effects on social and psychological development.²¹

Each year in the United States almost one million teenage girls become pregnant and roughly 275,000 teenagers obtain an abortion.²² In Idaho, there were 2,212 out-of-wedlock births and 224 abortions among women aged 15 to 19 in 2013.²

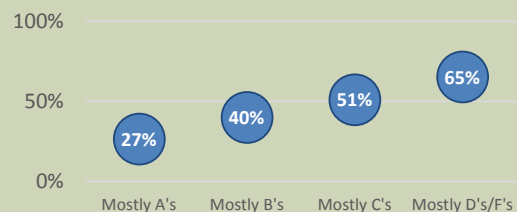
Although 63% of Idaho students have abstained from having sex, 37% have had sexual intercourse previously, and 30% were currently sexually active (i.e., had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the previous 3 months).

Sexual Behavior in Idaho

- 3% of Idaho students had sex for the first time before the age of 13.
- Among students who were currently sexually active, 16% reported they drank alcohol or used drugs before they had sexual intercourse the last time
- 42% of students who were currently sexually active did not use a condom the last time they had sex
- 71% of students report they have had sex education in school, although 12th grade students (78%) are not statistically more likely than 9th grade students (64%) to have had sex education in school

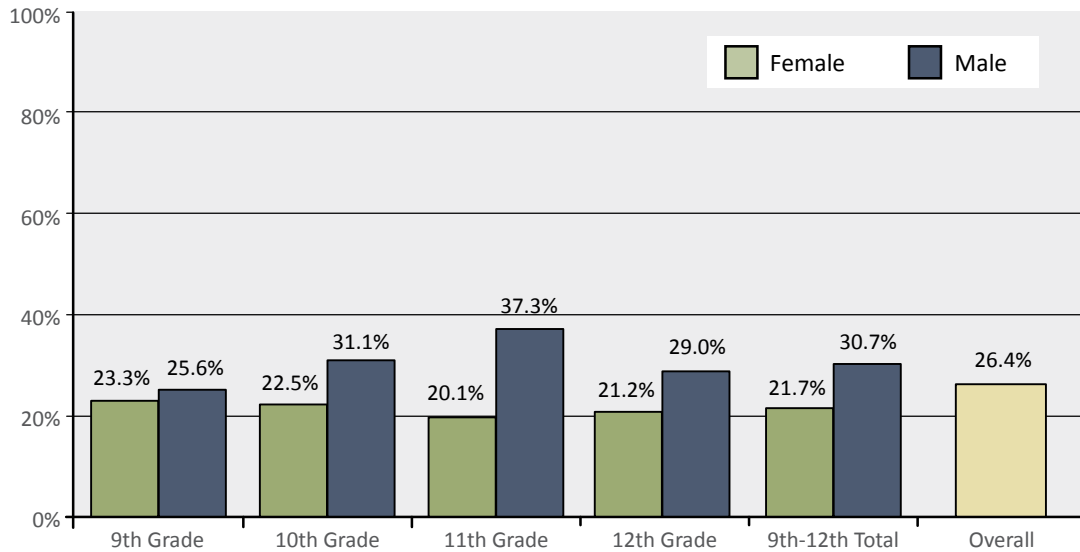
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Weight Management and Dietary Behavior

Percentage of Idaho students who were overweight or obese (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)



The 2015 Idaho YRBS contained 13 questions about body weight (including self-reported height and weight), self-perception of body weight status, specific weight control behaviors, and nutrition.

In adolescence, obesity is associated with hypertension, abnormal glucose tolerance, and adverse psychological and social consequences. In the long term, regular physical activity decreases the risk of dying prematurely, dying of heart disease, and developing diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure.²³

According to self-reported height and weight measurements, 15% of Idaho high school students are overweight and 11% are considered obese (based on BMI*).

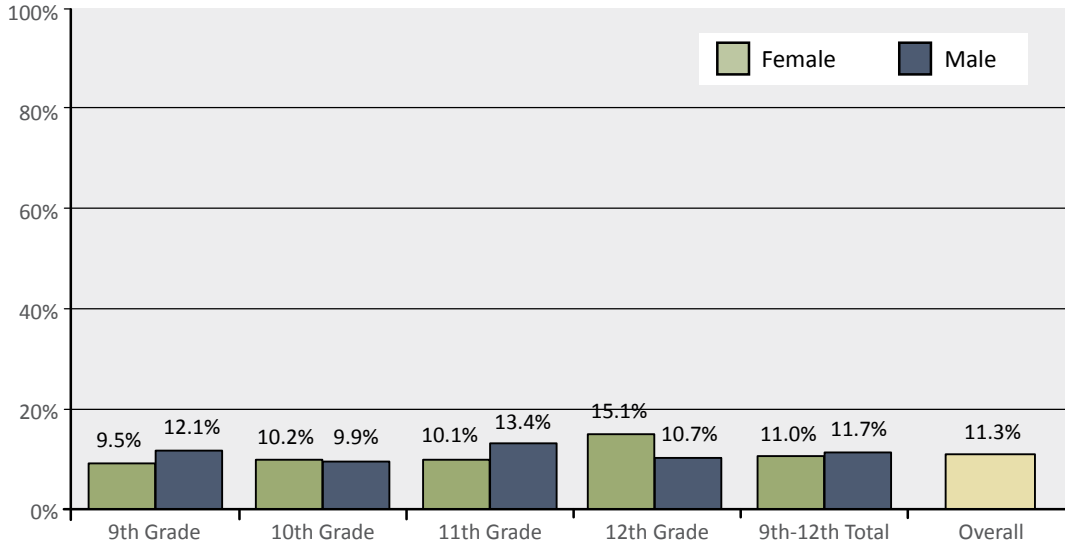
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors in Idaho

- Male students (15%) were significantly more likely to be obese than female students (7%)
- Female students (37%) were significantly more likely than male students (24%) to describe themselves as overweight
- Female students (63%) were significantly more likely than male students (26%) to report they were trying to lose weight

*The Idaho YRBS uses self-reported weight and height to calculate the Body Mass Index (BMI), defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. Students are considered to be overweight if they have a BMI greater than the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile. Obese students are defined as those with a BMI greater than the 95th percentile.

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Percentage of Idaho students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days



Because lifetime dietary patterns are established during youth, adolescents should be encouraged to choose nutritious foods and to develop healthy eating habits.²³ For students to meet current nutritional recommendations, they would need to substantially lower their intake of added fats, refined grains, and added sugars and sweeteners and increase their consumption of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lower-fat milk and milk products.²⁴

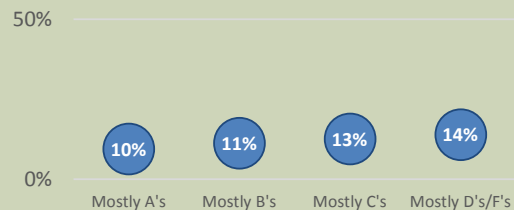
During the week prior to the survey, 60% of Idaho students ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juice one or more times per day and 65% ate vegetables one or more times per day. Nearly one in seven students (14%) drank a soda or pop one or more times during the previous week and 11% of students drank at least one sugar-sweetened beverage a day.

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors in Idaho

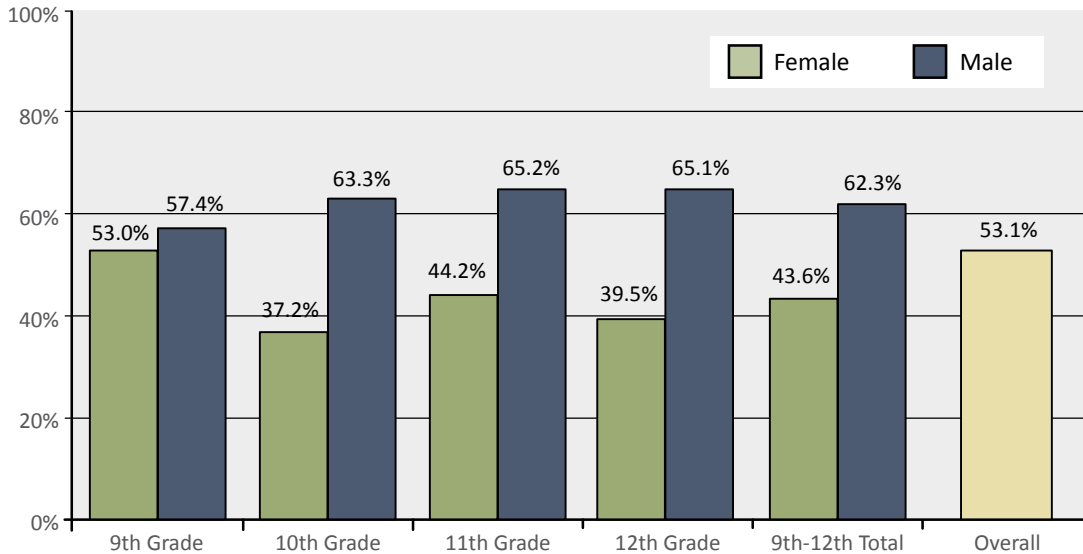
- Male students (38%) were significantly more likely than female students (25%) to have not eaten a green salad during the previous week
- 39% of all students ate breakfast every morning during the previous week
- 3% of students reported they went hungry most or all of the previous 30 days because there was not enough food in their home

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who ate vegetables 3 or more times per day during the past 7 days was **not** significantly associated with academic achievement.



Percentage of Idaho students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days



Idaho's 2015 YRBS contained five (5) questions measuring participation in physical activity, physical education classes, sports teams, non-school-related computer use, and television watching.

Physical activity helps build and maintain healthy bones and muscles; control weight, build lean muscle, and reduce fat; and reduce feelings of depression and anxiety and promote psychological well-being.²³ National statistics indicate that nearly two-thirds (65%) of high school students do not engage in the recommended level of physical activity.²⁵

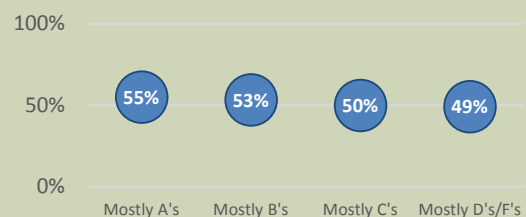
In Idaho, 53% of all high school students reported they exercised for at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the previous seven days.

Physical Activity in Idaho

- Male students (62%) were significantly more likely than female students (44%) to be physically active for a total of 60 minutes or more per day on five or more of the previous seven days
- 21% of all students attended physical education (PE) class daily, and 58% played on one or more sports teams during the previous year.
- Hispanic students (43%) were significantly less likely than White students (60%) to have played on one or more sports teams during the previous year

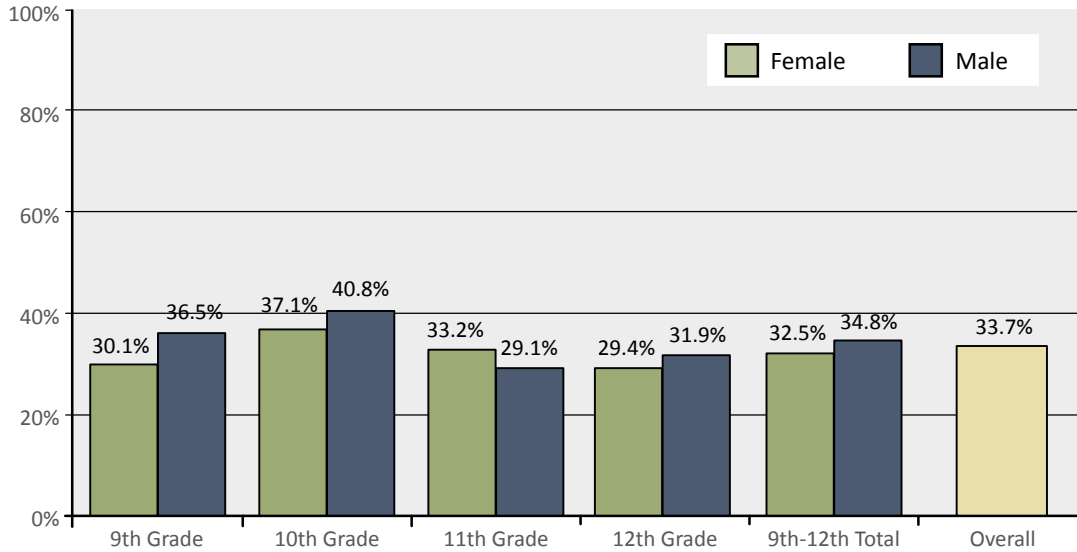
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past 7 days was **not** significantly associated with academic achievement.



Physical Activity

Percentage of Idaho students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day for something that was not school work on an average school day



Physical inactivity increases the risk of dying prematurely, dying of heart disease, and developing diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure.²³ Television viewing is the principal sedentary leisure time behavior in the U.S. and studies have shown that television viewing in young people is related to obesity and violent or aggressive behavior.^{26,27}

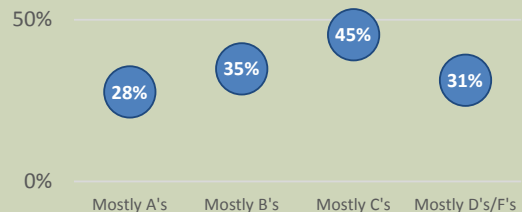
Among Idaho students, rates of television viewing and computer use (for something that is not school work) are not significantly different between male students and female students.

Physical Activity in Idaho

- One-third of students (34%) played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day on the average school day (for something that was not school related)
- Hispanic students (27%) were significantly more likely than White students (18%) to watch 3 or more hours of TV on the average school day
- 19% of male students and 21% of female students watched 3 or more hours of TV on the average school day

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students who played video games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day on an average school day was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



Other Health Related Measures

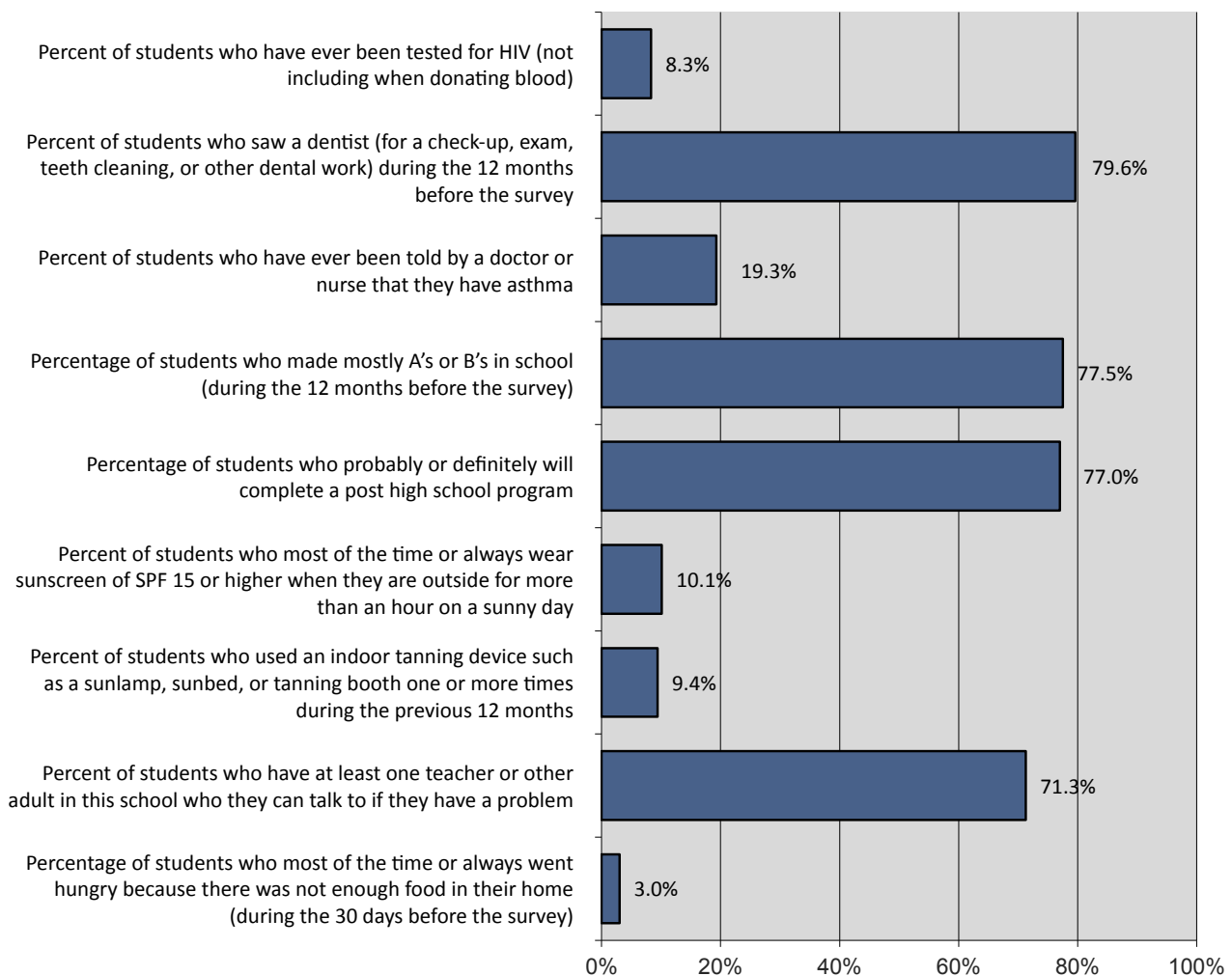
Idaho's 2015 YRBS contained eight (8) questions measuring other health related topics such as HIV and AIDS education, asthma, dental visits, sun and UV light exposure, school support, and food insecurity. These additional measures have been included in the questionnaire because of their impact on the health and safety of students.

The results shown in the table below are for all Idaho high school students in grades 9 through 12. See pages 65-66 for results by grade and sex for these measures.

Other Health-Related Measures in Idaho

- Less than one in ten students (8%) has ever been tested for HIV
- 9% of students have used an indoor tanning device during the previous 12 months
- Three-fourths of all students (78%) report they received mostly A's or B's in school during the past year, and roughly the same percentage of students (77%) say they probably or definitely will complete a post high school program

Other Health-Related Measures Among Idaho High School Students



This page was intentionally left blank

2001 to 2015
Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Trend Results

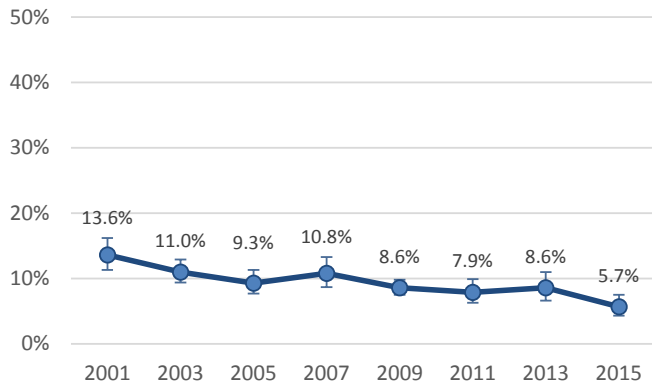
The following time-series (trend) charts show how students' responses to the Idaho YRBS have changed over time. Where data are available, the trend charts include 2001 to 2015 results.

The graphs are grouped by topic area (i.e., tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behavior, etc.) and highlight those measures that have shown significant change over time, or those measures that have not shown any significant change despite the need for improvement in order to reduce students' risk for injury or long-term health effects.

The trend charts include confidence intervals to indicate the reliability of the individual measure. These confidence intervals are based on a 95% confidence limit, which is standard for the analysis of these types of measures.

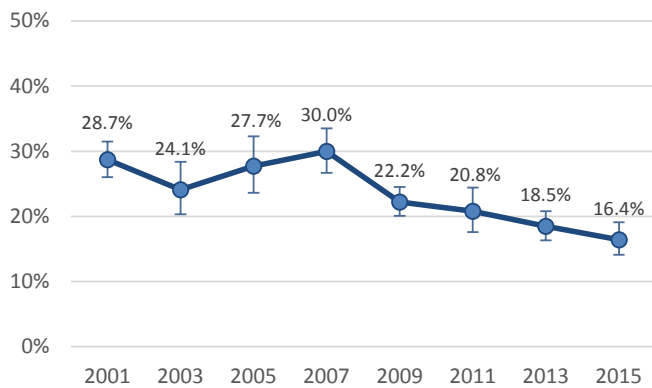
2001-2015 Unintentional and Intentional Injury

Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seatbelt (when riding in a care driven by somebody else)



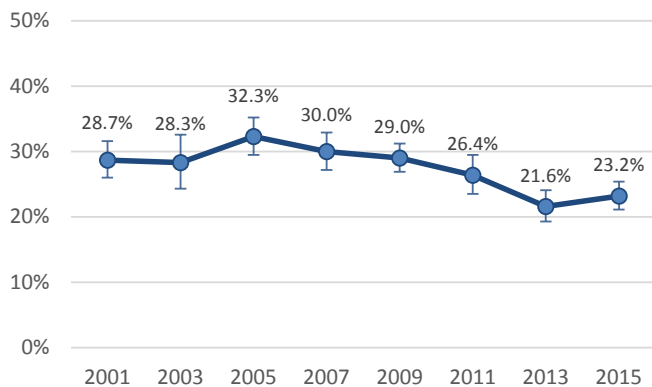
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who reported never or rarely wearing a seatbelt (when riding in a car driven by somebody else) decreased significantly from 2001 to 2015
- In 2015, the percentage of students who reported never or rarely wearing a seatbelt (when riding in a car driven by somebody else) dropped to 5.7%

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



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who reported riding in a car or other vehicle when the driver had been drinking alcohol during the previous 30 days decreased significantly from 30.0% in 2007 to 16.4% in 2015

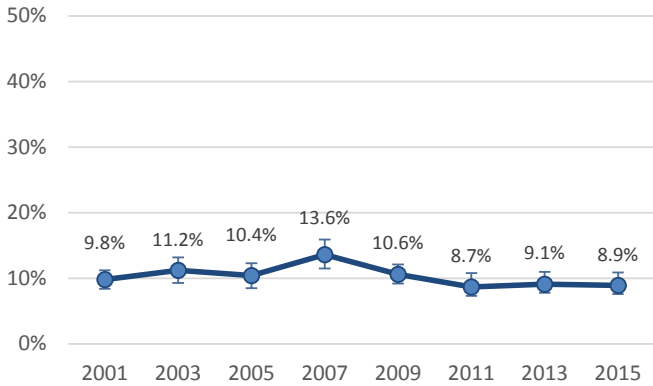
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months did not change significantly from 2001 to 2015
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months increased slightly to 23.2% in 2015

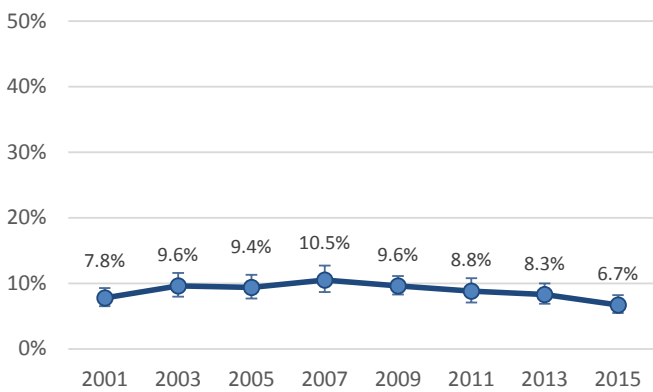
2001-2015 Unintentional and Intentional Injury

Percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months



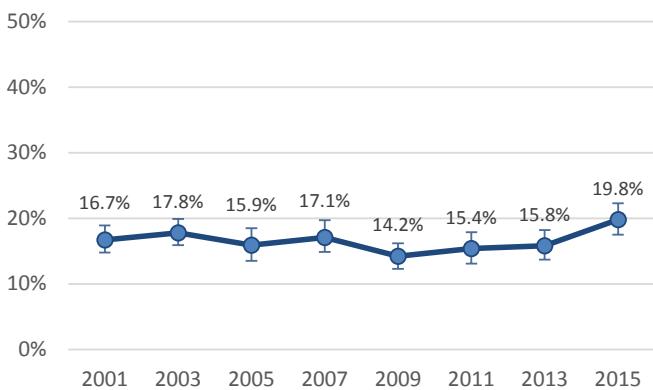
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the previous 12 months did not change significantly from 2001 to 2015
- The percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the previous 12 months peaked at 13.6% in 2007

Percentage of students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to decreased significantly from 10.5% in 2007 to 6.7% in 2015

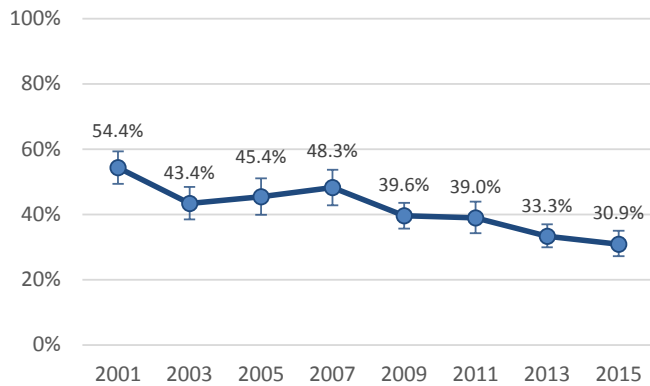
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the previous 12 months increased significantly from 14.2% in 2009 to 19.8% in 2015
- Suicidal ideation also increased significantly from 2013 to 2015

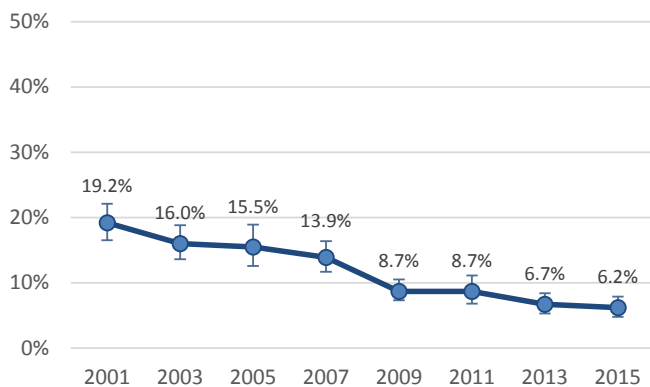
2001-2015 Tobacco Use

Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs



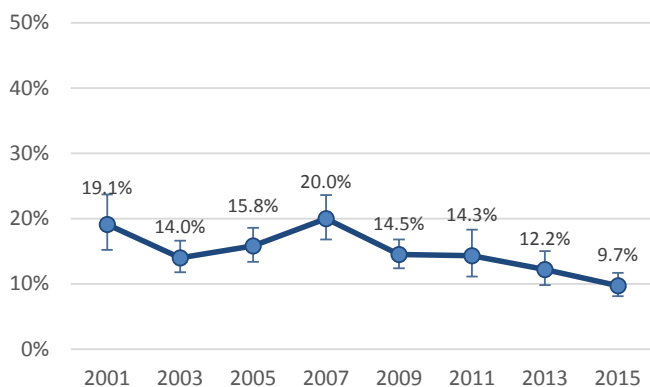
- The percentage of Idaho students who reported ever having tried a cigarette decreased significantly from 54.4% in 2001 to 30.9% in 2015
- As with several tobacco use measures in 2015, lifetime smoking among Idaho students continued to decrease over time

Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years



- The percentage of Idaho students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13 decreased significantly from 19.2% in 2001 to 6.2% in 2015
- The percent of high school students in Idaho who smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 13 dropped to its lowest level in 2015 (6.2%)

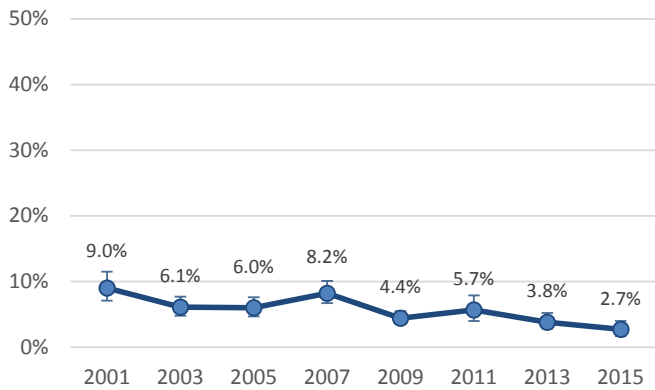
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (i.e., Current Smoker)



- After increasing significantly from 14.0% in 2003 to 20% in 2007, the current smoking rate among Idaho high school students dropped significantly to a low of 9.7% in 2015

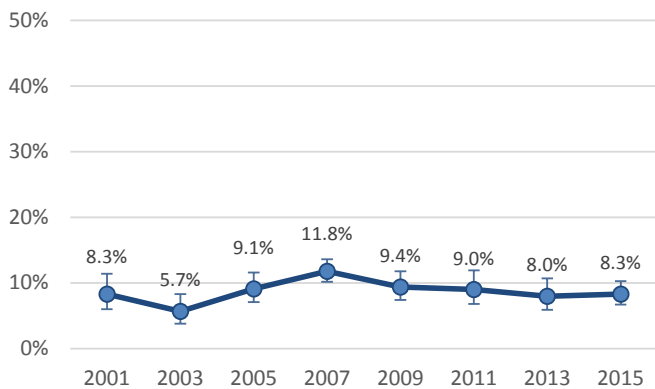
2001-2015 Tobacco Use

Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days (i.e., Frequent Smoker)



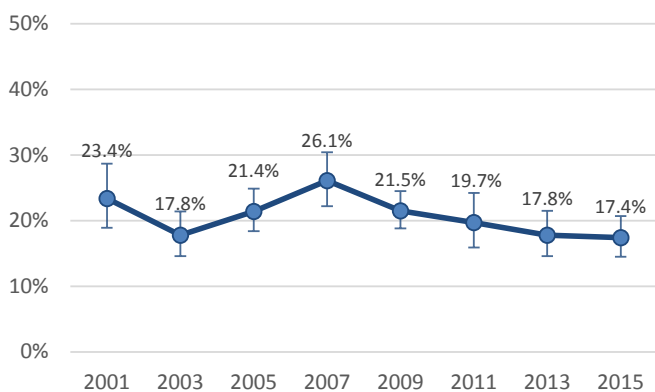
- The rate of frequent smoking (20 or more of the past 30 days) among Idaho high school students dropped significantly from 9.0% in 2001 to a low of 2.7% in 2015

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



- Past month chewing tobacco use decreased significantly from 11.8% in 2007 to 8.3% in 2015
- Chewing tobacco use during the previous 30 days peaked in 2007 at 11.8%

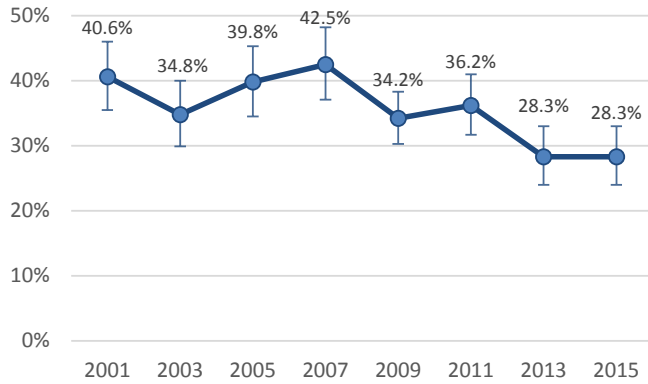
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days



- Current tobacco use (any tobacco use in past 30 days) dropped slightly in 2015 to 17.4%
- From 2007 to 2015, past month tobacco use (which includes smoking cigarettes, cigars, or using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) decreased significantly from 26.1% to 17.4%

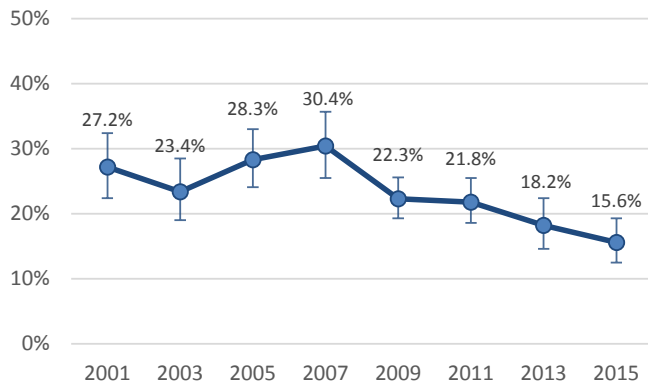
2001-2015 Alcohol or Other Drugs

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



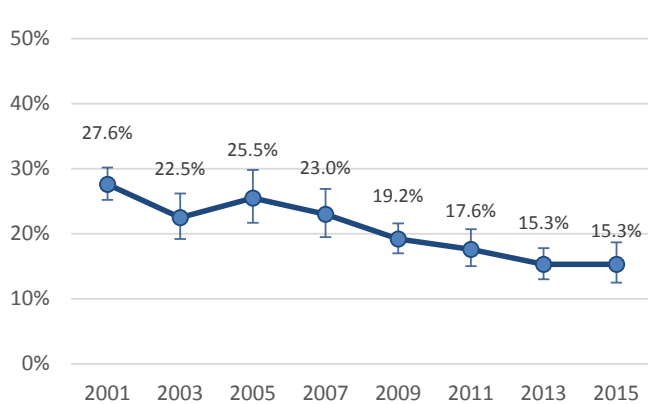
- The percentage of Idaho students who had at least one drink of alcohol during the past 30 days decreased significantly from 42.5% in 2007 to 28.3% in 2015
- Alcohol use among Idaho high school students did not change from 2013 to 2015 (28.3%)

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



- The rate of binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row) during the past month decreased significantly from 30.4% in 2007 to 15.6% in 2015
- The 2015 percentage of students who report drinking five or more drinks of alcohol in a row during the previous month (15.6%) is the lowest since 2001

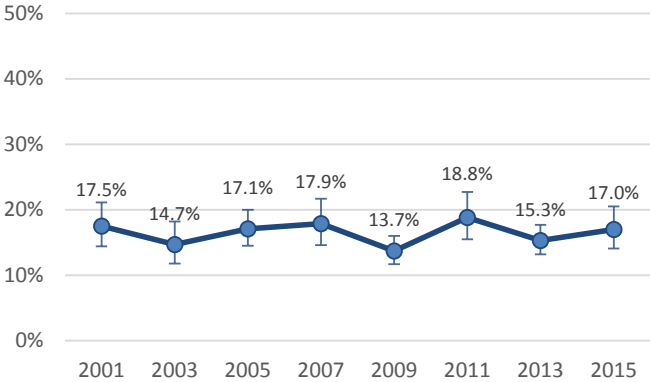
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years



- The age of initiation for alcohol (first drink before age 13) has dropped significantly from 27.6% in 2001 to 15.3% in 2015
- The percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 remains unchanged from 2013 to 2015 at 15.3%

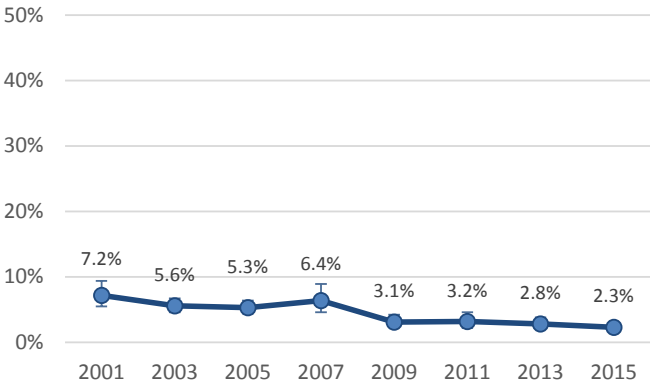
2001-2015 Alcohol or Other Drugs

Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days



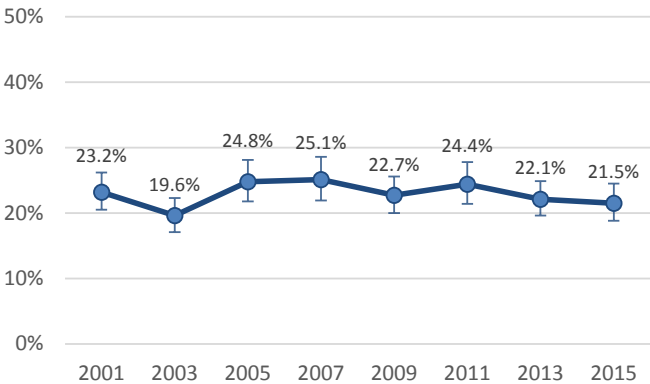
- The percentage of Idaho students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days has not changed significantly since 2001
- Past month marijuana use increased slightly to 17.0% in 2015

Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life



- The percent of students who have ever used methamphetamines decreased significantly from 7.2% in 2001 to 2.3% in 2015

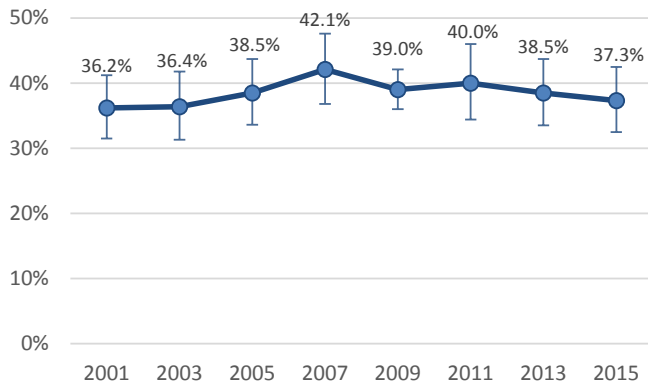
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months



- The percentage of Idaho High School students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property has not changed significantly since 2001
- The percentage of Idaho High School students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property remained relatively unchanged at 21.5% in 2015

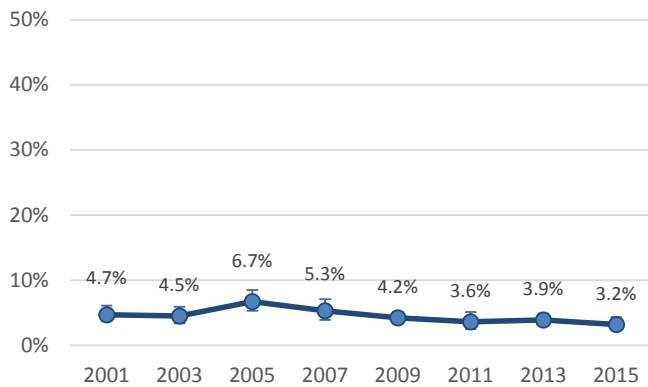
2001-2015 Sexual Behavior

Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse



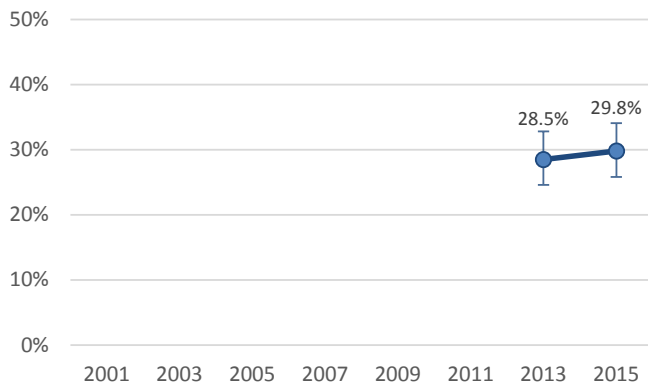
- The percentage of Idaho students who have ever had sexual intercourse has not changed significantly since 2001
- In 2015, 37.3% of Idaho high school students reported having had sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime

Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years



- Early initiation of sexual intercourse (i.e., had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13) dropped significantly from 6.7% in 2005 to 3.2% in 2015

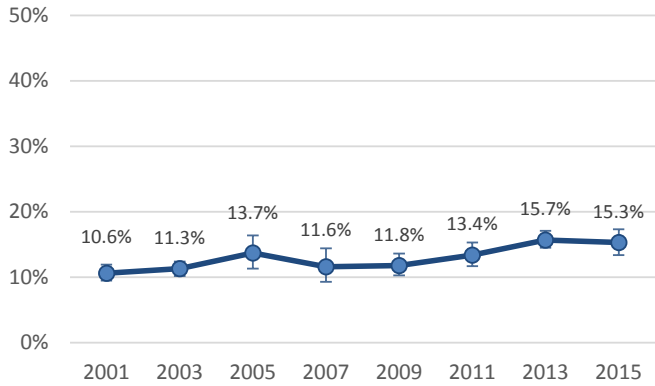
Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (sexual intercourse with at least 1 person during the 3 months before the survey)



- Although the measure for current sexual activity is too new to the YRBS to allow for trend analysis, the percentage of students who are currently sexually active (i.e., had sexual intercourse with at least 1 person during the past 3 months) increased slightly from 28.5% in 2013 to 29.8% in 2015

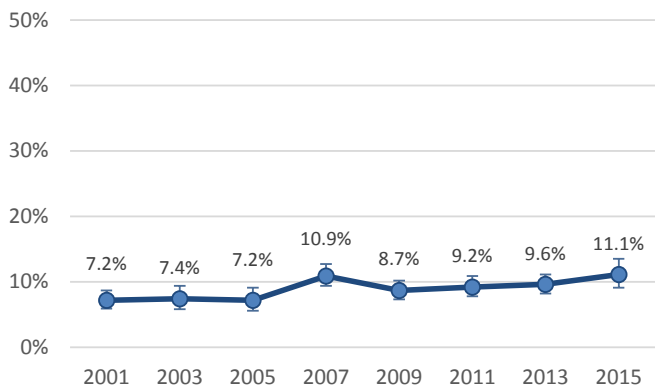
2001-2015 Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Percentage of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index (BMI), by age and sex)



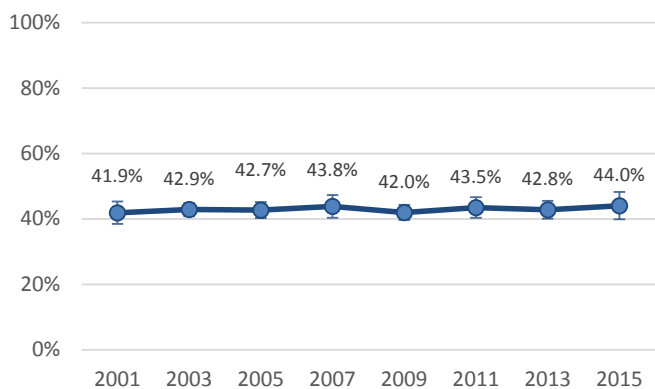
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who were considered overweight based on their BMI increased significantly from 10.6% in 2001 to 15.3% in 2015
- The percentage of students considered overweight decreased slightly from 15.7% in 2013 to 15.3% in 2015

Percentage of students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for BMI, by age and sex)



- The percentage of Idaho High School students who were considered obese based on their BMI increased significantly from 7.2% in 2001 to 11.1% in 2015
- Obesity prevalence among Idaho high school students increased slightly from 9.6% in 2013 to 11.1% in 2015

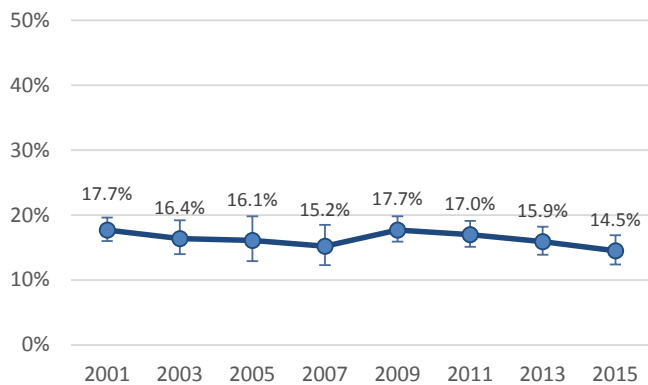
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight



- The percentage of Idaho High School students who were trying to lose weight has not changed significantly since 2001
- The percentage of Idaho High School students who were trying to lose weight increased slightly from 42.8% in 2013 to 44.0% in 2015

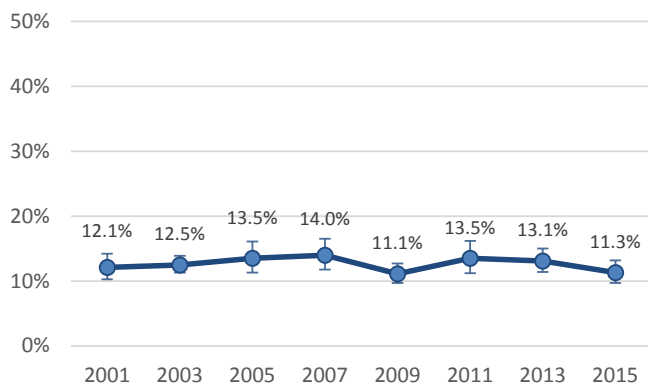
2001-2015 Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices 3 or more times per day during the past 7 days



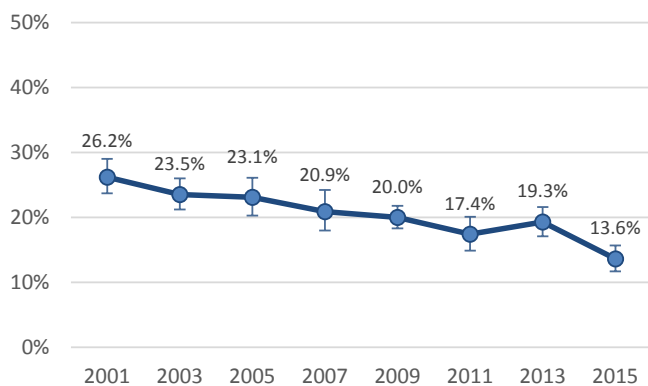
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juice 3 or more times per day (during the past 7 days) has decreased significantly from 17.7% in 2001 to 14.5% in 2015
- Fruit and fruit juice consumption dropped slightly in 2015 to its lowest level (14.5%)

Percentage of students who ate vegetables 3 or more times per day during the past 7 days



- Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day has not changed significantly since 2001
- Vegetable consumption among Idaho high school students decreased slightly from 13.1% in 2013 to 11.3% in 2015

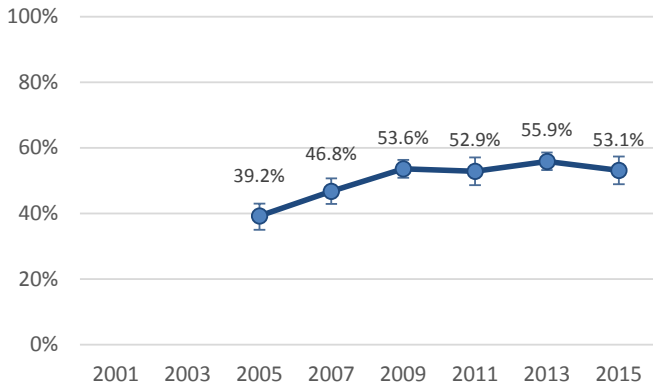
Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk during the past seven days



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who drank three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days decreased significantly from 26.2% in 2001 to 13.6% in 2015
- The consumption of three or more glasses a day for the past seven days among Idaho high school students also decreased significantly from 2013 to 2015

2001-2015 Physical Activity

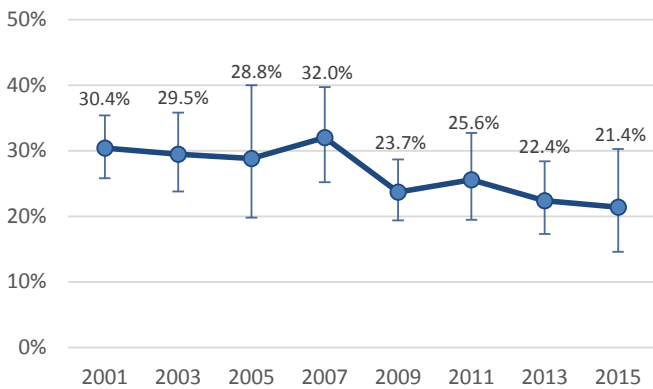
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days



- The percentage of Idaho students who were physically active for a total of 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days increased significantly from 39.2% in 2005 to 53.1% in 2015

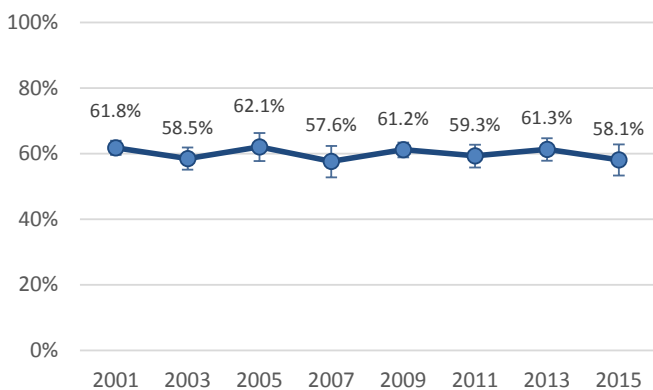
Note: Prior to 2005 the YRBS did not have a specific measure to assess if students were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who attended physical education classes daily has not changed significantly since 2001
- Although not statistically significant, the rate of daily PE attendance among Idaho students dropped from a high of 32.0% in 2007 to a low of 21.4% in 2015

Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months



- Participation in team sports (i.e., played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months) did not change significantly among Idaho high school students since 2001
- Participation in team sports dropped slightly in 2015 to 58.1%

References

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2020 topics & Objectives - Adolescent Health Overview*. [Online]: URL: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/Adolescent-Health>. Accessed November 2015.
2. Idaho Vital Statistics 2013, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, April 2015.
3. Weinberger SE, Hoyt DB, Lawrence III HC, et al. *Firearm-Related Injury and Death in the United States: A Call to Action From 8 Health Professional Organizations and the American Bar Association*. *Ann Intern Med*. 2015;162(7):513-516.
4. National Center for Health Statistics. Deaths: Injuries, 2000. *National Vital Statistics Reports*. Vol. 54, No. 10, 2006.
5. Sosin DM, Doepsell TD, Rivera FP, Mercy JA. *Fighting as a marker for multiple problem behaviors in adolescents*. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 16(3), 215-219. 1995.
6. Lindberg DL, Boggess S, Williams S. *Multiple Threats: The Co-Occurrence of Teen Health Risk Behaviors*. The Urban Institute, 2000.
7. Hartman CR, Burgess AW. *Treatment of victims of rape trauma*. In J.P. Wilson & B. Raphael (Eds.), *International handbook of traumatic stress syndromes* (pp. 507-516). New York: Plenum Press, 1993.
8. Erickson PI, Rapkin AJ. *Unwanted sexual experiences among middle and high school youth*. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 12; 319-325, 1991.
9. Golding JM. *Sexual assault history and physical health in randomly selected Los Angeles women*. *Health Psychology*, 13:130-138, 1994.
10. Limber SP. *Bullying Among Children and Youth. Proceedings of the Educational Forum on Adolescent Health: Youth Bullying*. Chicago: American Medical Association. [Online]: http://www.ncdsv.org/images/AMA_EdForumAdolescentHealthYouthBullying_5-3-2002.pdf. Accessed November 2015.
11. *Sexting 101 – Guide for Parents*. The Safety Web blog. Online Content. [Online]: <http://www.safetyweb.com/prevent-teens-sexting>. Accessed November 2013.
12. Tomar, S, *Is use of smokeless tobacco a risk factor for cigarette smoking? The U.S. experience*, *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 5(4):561-569, August 2003.
13. *New Survey Shows Slow Decline in Youth Smoking, Troubling Increase in Smokeless Tobacco Use*. Statement of Matthew Myers, President, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, December 2009. [Online]: http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/press_releases/post/id_1185. Accessed November 2015.
14. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Key Facts*. [Online]: <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/stateandcommunity/pdfs/ends-key-facts2015.pdf>. Accessed November 2015.
15. Idaho Code. *Title 39: Health and Safety. Chapter 57: Prevention of Minors' Access to Tobacco*. [Online]: <http://legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title39/T39CH57SECT39-5702.htm>. Accessed November 2015.
16. Escobedo LG, Chorba TL, Waxweiler R. *Patterns of alcohol use and the risk of drinking and driving among US high school students*. *Am J Public Health* 1995;85:976-8.
17. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Alcohol Alert: Youth Adult Drinking*. April 2006. [Online]: <http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/aa68/AA68.pdf>. Accessed November 2013.
18. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2009). *Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings* (Office of Applied Studies, NSDUH Series H-36, HHS Publication No. SMA 09-4434). Rockville, MD. [Online]: <http://archive.samhsa.gov/data/2k13/NSDUH098/sr098-UrbanRuralRxMisuse.htm>. Accessed November 2015.
19. Garrison CZ, McKeown RE, Valois RF, Vincent ML. *Aggression, substance use, and suicidal behaviors in high school students*. *American Journal of Public Health* 83:179-184, 1993.
20. Hawkins JD, Catalano RF, Miller JY. *Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implication for substance abuse prevention*. *Psychological Bulletin* 112:64-

- 105, 1992.
21. Kann L, et al. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1995*. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 45(SS-4):1-44, 1996.
 22. Kost K, Henshaw S. *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births and Abortions, 2008: National Trends by Age, Race and Ethnicity*. New York: Guttmacher Institute. [Online]: <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/Ustptrends08.pdf>. Accessed November 2013.
 23. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Physical Activity and Health: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996.
 24. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Intake of Calories and Selected Nutrients for the United States Population*. [Online]: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/databriefs/calories.pdf>. Accessed November 2015.
 25. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2013* [Online]. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (producer). [Online]: [http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/CategoryQuestions.asp?cat=1&desc=Unintentional Injuries and Violence](http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/yrbss/CategoryQuestions.asp?cat=1&desc=Unintentional%20Injuries%20and%20Violence).
 26. Anderson RE, Crespo CJ, Barlett SJ, Chesking LJ, Pratt M. *Relationship of physical activity and television watching with body weight and level of fatness among children*. Journal of the American Medical Association 279:938-942, 1998.
 27. Huesman LR, Eron LD. *Cognitive processes and the persistence of aggressive behavior*. Aggressive Behavior 10: 243-251, 1984.

This page was intentionally left blank

Appendix A: 2015 Idaho YRBS Question by Question Results

Questions 1 through 7 of the Idaho YRBS asked students about demographic information (including height and weight for BMI calculation) and are not reported here.

Note: U.S. data are not available (N/A) for some measures because the question is not asked as part of the National YRBS survey. A dash (-) is placed on the table for those Idaho YRBS measures in which the sample size is less than 100 students.

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 8:

Of students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	78.8%	78.3%	79.2%
10th	82.1%	81.9%	82.6%
11th	80.6%	84.2%	77.2%
12th	87.0%	89.5%	85.3%
Idaho Overall	81.9%	83.1%	80.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	87.9%	87.0%	88.6%

Question 9:

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.7%	4.2%	7.0%
10th	5.4%	4.3%	6.1%
11th	5.4%	4.7%	6.1%
12th	6.0%	4.3%	7.2%
Idaho Overall	5.7%	4.4%	6.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	7.6%	6.1%	9.1%

Question 10:

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	17.2%	21.3%	13.5%
10th	16.8%	18.4%	14.7%
11th	17.0%	16.1%	17.8%
12th	14.2%	11.5%	16.9%
Idaho Overall	16.4%	17.1%	15.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	21.9%	22.4%	21.4%

Question 11:

Percentage of students who during the past 30 days drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.5%	-	4.1%
10th	3.4%	2.6%	4.1%
11th	5.7%	5.2%	6.1%
12th	6.7%	3.1%	10.0%
Idaho Overall	5.1%	3.5%	6.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	10.0%	7.8%	12.0%

Question 12:

Percentage of students who during the past 30 days, texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	18.1%	-	19.0%
10th	32.6%	33.2%	32.2%
11th	57.4%	55.1%	59.5%
12th	74.8%	77.9%	71.8%
Idaho Overall	48.7%	49.3%	48.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	41.4%	40.9%	41.8%

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 13:
Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club) on one or more of the past 30 days?

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	28.8%	15.3%	41.4%
10th	20.1%	12.5%	27.5%
11th	31.5%	12.2%	50.2%
12th	32.3%	19.5%	44.3%
Idaho Overall	28.2%	14.7%	40.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	17.9%	7.9%	28.1%

Question 14:
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.6%	2.2%	6.7%
10th	5.2%	2.4%	7.9%
11th	7.0%	2.5%	11.3%
12th	10.9%	7.4%	14.3%
Idaho Overall	6.8%	3.5%	9.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	5.2%	3.0%	7.6%

Question 15:
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	7.7%	8.8%	6.6%
10th	3.6%	3.8%	3.2%
11th	6.1%	9.3%	3.1%
12th	3.7%	4.5%	3.0%
Idaho Overall	5.4%	6.7%	4.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	7.1%	8.7%	5.4%

Question 16:
Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.9%	3.4%	8.3%
10th	6.0%	2.9%	8.7%
11th	6.7%	7.4%	6.0%
12th	5.5%	4.6%	6.4%
Idaho Overall	6.1%	4.8%	7.4%
2013 U.S. Overall	6.9%	6.1%	7.7%

Question 17:
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	27.6%	22.0%	33.0%
10th	21.4%	18.0%	24.9%
11th	24.8%	18.8%	30.5%
12th	17.1%	13.8%	19.9%
Idaho Overall	23.2%	18.5%	27.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	24.7%	19.2%	30.2%

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 18:

Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
10th	2.9%	2.7%	3.0%
11th	3.4%	4.1%	2.7%
12th	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%
Idaho Overall	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	3.1%	2.4%	3.8%

Question 19:

Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	10.3%	6.3%	14.1%
10th	5.2%	3.2%	7.3%
11th	4.0%	3.5%	4.4%
12th	3.0%	0.6%	5.2%
Idaho Overall	6.0%	3.5%	8.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	8.1%	5.6%	10.7%

Question 20:

Percentage of students who have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.8%	6.6%	3.1%
10th	6.5%	7.7%	5.0%
11th	5.8%	8.5%	3.2%
12th	10.6%	14.5%	6.7%
Idaho Overall	6.7%	9.0%	4.4%
2013 U.S. Overall	7.3%	10.5%	4.2%

Question 21:

Percentage of students who had someone they were dating or going out with purposely try to control or emotionally hurt them during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	23.8%	31.7%	14.7%
10th	24.2%	29.2%	19.1%
11th	36.4%	49.5%	23.6%
12th	29.0%	41.4%	17.8%
Idaho Overall	28.5%	38.2%	18.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 22:

Percentage of students who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	7.8%	10.4%	5.0%
10th	8.0%	10.6%	4.7%
11th	9.8%	13.1%	6.5%
12th	9.9%	16.4%	4.3%
Idaho Overall	8.9%	12.6%	5.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	10.3%	13.0%	7.4%

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 23:
Percentage of students who were forced to do sexual things they did not want to do by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	11.6%	20.5%	1.8%
10th	9.8%	13.6%	5.5%
11th	15.4%	28.0%	3.1%
12th	12.5%	24.0%	2.5%
Idaho Overall	12.4%	21.6%	3.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	10.4%	14.4%	6.2%

Question 24:
Percentage of students who have been bullied on school property during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	30.6%	39.4%	22.2%
10th	25.2%	36.1%	14.7%
11th	26.1%	31.5%	21.0%
12th	21.0%	25.7%	16.0%
Idaho Overall	26.0%	33.8%	18.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	19.6%	23.7%	15.6%

Question 25:
Percentage of students who have been electronically bullied (through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting) on school property during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	22.1%	30.9%	13.8%
10th	19.4%	30.2%	8.8%
11th	21.1%	32.6%	10.2%
12th	21.4%	31.1%	12.3%
Idaho Overall	21.1%	31.4%	11.4%
2013 U.S. Overall	14.8%	21.0%	8.5%

Question 26:
Percentage of students who bullied someone else on school property during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.7%	14.7%	14.7%
10th	13.2%	15.7%	10.9%
11th	13.1%	14.7%	11.5%
12th	12.3%	9.8%	14.2%
Idaho Overall	13.5%	13.8%	13.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 27:
Percentage of students who were teased or called names because of their weight, size or physical appearance during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	31.9%	40.5%	24.1%
10th	32.2%	40.1%	24.7%
11th	30.1%	38.0%	22.8%
12th	25.6%	33.6%	17.4%
Idaho Overall	30.3%	38.5%	22.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 33:

Percentage of students who, during the past 12 months, ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	29.7%	39.7%	20.4%
10th	29.7%	42.0%	17.6%
11th	35.3%	46.5%	24.6%
12th	32.3%	42.6%	22.7%
Idaho Overall	31.6%	42.7%	21.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	29.9%	39.1%	20.8%

Question 34:

Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	19.3%	28.8%	10.5%
10th	17.9%	24.0%	11.8%
11th	23.6%	30.4%	17.1%
12th	18.6%	24.9%	12.7%
Idaho Overall	19.8%	27.2%	12.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	17.0%	22.4%	11.6%

Question 35:

Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	16.4%	24.5%	8.9%
10th	15.1%	20.1%	9.8%
11th	21.4%	28.1%	15.0%
12th	14.8%	19.8%	9.5%
Idaho Overall	17.0%	23.3%	10.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	13.6%	16.9%	10.3%

Question 36:

Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	10.8%	15.5%	6.4%
10th	10.1%	14.0%	6.4%
11th	10.3%	15.7%	4.9%
12th	7.6%	9.7%	5.4%
Idaho Overall	9.8%	14.0%	5.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	8.0%	10.6%	5.4%

Question 37:

Percentage of students who attempted suicide during the past 12 months which resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.0%	9.6%	3.2%
10th	2.2%	3.4%	1.0%
11th	3.2%	4.7%	1.8%
12th	1.7%	2.4%	0.7%
Idaho Overall	1.9%	4.4%	1.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	2.7%	3.6%	1.8%

Tobacco Use

Question 38:
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	22.3%	23.1%	21.6%
10th	27.0%	25.1%	28.5%
11th	37.2%	30.6%	43.4%
12th	38.6%	33.9%	42.4%
Idaho Overall	30.9%	27.9%	33.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	41.1%	39.6%	42.5%

Question 39:
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%
10th	7.4%	4.5%	10.0%
11th	4.3%	1.4%	7.0%
12th	4.7%	2.2%	7.1%
Idaho Overall	6.2%	4.0%	8.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	9.3%	7.8%	10.8%

Current Smoker:
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.2%	10.6%	6.0%
10th	8.3%	7.7%	8.9%
11th	10.4%	9.7%	11.1%
12th	11.7%	9.2%	13.6%
Idaho Overall	9.7%	9.3%	10.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	15.7%	15.0%	16.4%

Frequent Smoker:
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.7%	4.6%	0.9%
10th	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%
11th	1.8%	1.2%	2.5%
12th	4.7%	2.2%	7.0%
Idaho Overall	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	5.6%	5.4%	5.8%

Daily Smoker:
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes daily (i.e., on 30 of the past 30 days)

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.2%	4.1%	0.4%
10th	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%
11th	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%
12th	4.1%	1.6%	6.4%
Idaho Overall	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	4.0%	3.8%	4.2%

Tobacco Use

Question 41:
Among those students that report current cigarette use, the percentage who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	-	-	-
10th	-	-	-
11th	-	-	-
12th	-	-	-
Idaho Overall	2.0%	-	-
2013 U.S. Overall	8.6%	6.3%	10.9%

Question 42:
Among those students less than 18 years of age who report current cigarette use, the percent who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	-	-	-
10th	-	-	-
11th	-	-	-
12th	-	-	-
Idaho Overall	11.6%	-	-
2013 U.S. Overall	18.1%	15.6%	20.4%

Question 43:
Among students who report current cigarette use, the percentage who ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	-	-	-
10th	-	-	-
11th	-	-	-
12th	-	-	-
Idaho Overall	48.0%	-	-
2013 U.S. Overall	48.0%	51.0%	45.4%

Question 44:
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.1%	3.2%	8.8%
10th	6.8%	0.4%	13.1%
11th	10.9%	3.4%	18.0%
12th	9.7%	1.1%	17.6%
Idaho Overall	8.3%	2.0%	14.3%
2013 U.S. Overall	8.8%	2.9%	14.7%

Question 45:
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%
10th	5.7%	2.8%	8.3%
11th	9.4%	6.1%	12.5%
12th	13.3%	7.6%	18.7%
Idaho Overall	8.2%	5.2%	11.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	12.6%	8.7%	16.5%

Tobacco Use

Any Tobacco Use:

Percentage of students who currently used tobacco (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or cigar) on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	13.0%	13.9%	12.1%
10th	14.8%	8.8%	20.4%
11th	21.0%	14.8%	27.1%
12th	21.2%	12.2%	29.2%
Idaho Overall	17.4%	12.4%	22.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	22.4%	17.8%	27.0%

Any Tobacco or E-cig Use:

Percentage of students who currently used tobacco (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product on one or more of the past 30 days)

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	20.1%	22.1%	18.3%
10th	29.7%	25.5%	33.7%
11th	34.9%	30.6%	39.0%
12th	37.8%	33.0%	42.1%
Idaho Overall	30.4%	27.7%	33.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 46:

Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor product (electronic vapor products include e-cigarettes, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens)

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	30.0%	34.1%	26.1%
10th	44.2%	44.1%	44.3%
11th	53.2%	48.9%	57.4%
12th	55.9%	55.2%	56.6%
Idaho Overall	45.2%	45.0%	45.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 47:

Percentage of students who used an electronic vapor product on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	17.6%	20.7%	14.8%
10th	24.6%	22.9%	26.3%
11th	27.9%	28.3%	27.6%
12th	30.4%	30.7%	30.0%
Idaho Overall	24.8%	25.5%	24.3%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 48:
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	48.6%	55.0%	48.6%
10th	52.2%	55.2%	52.2%
11th	68.4%	70.0%	68.4%
12th	65.1%	64.4%	65.1%
Idaho Overall	58.1%	60.8%	58.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	66.2%	67.9%	64.4%

Question 49:
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	20.7%	20.9%	20.5%
10th	18.9%	17.9%	19.6%
11th	12.7%	9.9%	15.3%
12th	7.0%	3.8%	9.9%
Idaho Overall	15.3%	13.5%	16.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	18.6%	16.6%	20.5%

Question 50:
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	19.8%	25.8%	14.3%
10th	25.6%	24.5%	26.7%
11th	35.9%	37.5%	34.3%
12th	32.6%	31.1%	33.7%
Idaho Overall	28.3%	29.5%	27.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	34.9%	35.5%	34.4%

Question 51:
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.6%	4.3%	3.0%
10th	3.6%	2.5%	4.4%
11th	2.0%	2.2%	1.9%
12th	3.4%	0.9%	5.7%
Idaho Overall	3.2%	2.6%	3.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 52:
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	9.8%	11.9%	7.7%
10th	13.8%	14.1%	13.5%
11th	18.7%	16.7%	20.6%
12th	20.2%	20.2%	20.0%
Idaho Overall	15.6%	15.5%	15.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	20.8%	19.6%	22.0%

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 53:
Among students who reported current alcohol use, the percentage who usually got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	-	-	-
10th	41.7%	-	-
11th	38.9%	-	-
12th	42.5%	-	-
Idaho Overall	42.2%	51.2%	33.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	41.8%	46.7%	36.7%

Question 54:
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	18.3%	21.1%	15.7%
10th	28.4%	29.4%	27.1%
11th	41.0%	37.1%	44.8%
12th	40.5%	38.2%	42.4%
Idaho Overall	31.5%	30.9%	32.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	40.7%	39.2%	42.1%

Question 55:
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.8%	5.7%	5.9%
10th	7.6%	6.3%	8.7%
11th	6.5%	3.3%	9.5%
12th	3.5%	0.6%	6.0%
Idaho Overall	6.0%	4.1%	7.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	8.6%	6.2%	11.1%

Question 56:
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	12.7%	15.8%	9.7%
10th	14.6%	16.1%	13.2%
11th	18.9%	15.3%	22.3%
12th	22.7%	23.1%	22.1%
Idaho Overall	17.0%	17.4%	16.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	23.4%	21.9%	25.0%

Question 57:
Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	1.8%	1.1%	2.4%
10th	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
11th	3.1%	2.7%	3.5%
12th	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%
Idaho Overall	3.2%	2.7%	3.4%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 58:
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.5%	10.1%	7.0%
10th	4.4%	4.9%	3.4%
11th	7.0%	10.0%	4.2%
12th	7.3%	4.9%	9.3%
Idaho Overall	6.8%	7.5%	6.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	8.9%	10.0%	7.9%

Question 59:
Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	1.4%	1.9%	0.9%
10th	1.3%	1.0%	1.4%
11th	1.4%	1.1%	1.6%
12th	2.1%	0.0%	4.0%
Idaho Overall	1.6%	1.0%	2.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	2.2%	1.6%	2.8%

Question 60:
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%
10th	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
11th	2.1%	2.6%	1.7%
12th	2.8%	1.5%	3.6%
Idaho Overall	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%
2013 U.S. Overall	3.2%	3.0%	3.4%

Question 61:
Percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.5%	3.1%	3.9%
10th	4.6%	3.4%	5.5%
11th	4.7%	4.9%	4.5%
12th	6.1%	5.8%	6.1%
Idaho Overall	4.7%	4.2%	5.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	6.6%	5.5%	7.6%

Question 62:
Percentage of students who used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, etc.) one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.1%	7.0%	5.4%
10th	7.9%	8.4%	7.3%
11th	8.8%	7.0%	10.5%
12th	10.9%	6.3%	14.8%
Idaho Overall	8.4%	7.2%	9.3%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 63:

Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%
10th	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%
11th	3.6%	3.9%	3.4%
12th	1.7%	0.9%	2.6%
Idaho Overall	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	3.2%	2.2%	4.0%

Question 64:

Percentage of students who taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	10.9%	13.2%	8.8%
10th	13.4%	15.3%	11.3%
11th	21.4%	19.2%	23.4%
12th	22.4%	18.8%	25.7%
Idaho Overall	16.8%	16.4%	17.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	17.8%	17.2%	18.3%

Question 65:

Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.6%	3.7%	1.5%
10th	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
11th	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%
12th	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%
Idaho Overall	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	1.7%	1.3%	2.2%

Question 66:

Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	17.3%	17.3%	17.3%
10th	21.7%	22.7%	20.6%
11th	23.4%	19.5%	27.1%
12th	23.4%	19.8%	26.5%
Idaho Overall	21.5%	20.2%	22.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	22.1%	19.7%	24.5%

Sexual Behavior

Question 67:
Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	18.9%	19.3%	18.5%
10th	29.8%	26.0%	33.2%
11th	49.8%	46.6%	52.8%
12th	54.4%	55.2%	53.7%
Idaho Overall	37.3%	35.7%	38.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	46.8%	46.0%	47.5%

Question 68:
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.3%	3.3%	5.2%
10th	4.1%	1.6%	6.7%
11th	2.6%	0.0%	5.0%
12th	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Idaho Overall	3.2%	1.6%	4.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	5.6%	3.1%	8.3%

Question 69:
Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (i.e., has sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past 3 months)

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.9%	15.9%	13.9%
10th	22.5%	21.1%	23.6%
11th	40.4%	40.1%	40.6%
12th	44.2%	46.8%	41.8%
Idaho Overall	29.8%	30.1%	29.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	34.4%	35.2%	32.7%

Question 70:
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	-	-	-
10th	10.8%	-	-
11th	16.1%	-	-
12th	15.2%	-	-
Idaho Overall	15.8%	16.4%	14.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	22.4%	19.3%	25.9%

Question 71:
Percentage of students who (including their partner) did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	-	-	-
10th	71.0%	-	-
11th	58.3%	-	-
12th	49.1%	-	-
Idaho Overall	58.3%	57.1%	59.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	40.9%	46.9%	34.2%

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

At Risk for Overweight:
Percentage of students who are overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	13.3%	15.4%	11.4%
10th	14.3%	15.3%	13.3%
11th	18.0%	12.4%	23.2%
12th	15.9%	14.2%	17.4%
Idaho Overall	15.3%	14.3%	16.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	16.6%	16.6%	16.5%

At Risk for Obese:
Percentage of students who are obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	11.2%	7.9%	14.2%
10th	12.6%	7.2%	17.8%
11th	11.1%	7.7%	14.1%
12th	9.4%	7.0%	11.6%
Idaho Overall	11.1%	7.4%	14.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	13.7%	10.9%	16.6%

Question 72:
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	29.0%	34.1%	24.4%
10th	33.2%	39.3%	27.6%
11th	31.4%	40.7%	22.5%
12th	27.0%	33.3%	20.6%
Idaho Overall	30.1%	36.9%	23.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	31.1%	36.3%	25.9%

Question 73:
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	41.2%	57.7%	25.7%
10th	47.7%	66.4%	29.0%
11th	44.8%	66.9%	23.9%
12th	42.4%	61.0%	25.1%
Idaho Overall	44.0%	63.1%	25.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	47.7%	62.6%	33.0%

Question 74:
Percentage of students who did not drink 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	22.8%	24.3%	21.3%
10th	27.3%	28.7%	25.6%
11th	23.7%	26.6%	20.9%
12th	28.4%	35.7%	21.9%
Idaho Overall	25.5%	28.6%	22.6%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Question 75:
Percentage of students who did not eat fruit one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.7%	4.6%	8.7%
10th	8.1%	6.9%	9.1%
11th	6.6%	9.6%	3.7%
12th	7.5%	7.8%	7.2%
Idaho Overall	7.2%	7.1%	7.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 76:
Percentage of students who did not eat green salad one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	32.2%	22.5%	41.2%
10th	35.7%	29.4%	41.8%
11th	31.5%	28.0%	34.8%
12th	25.6%	17.6%	33.1%
Idaho Overall	31.3%	24.5%	37.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 77:
Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	29.0%	26.6%	31.2%
10th	28.4%	30.4%	26.5%
11th	25.1%	29.2%	21.3%
12th	19.6%	24.2%	15.2%
Idaho Overall	25.7%	27.5%	23.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 78:
Percentage of students who did not eat carrots one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	45.5%	42.4%	48.5%
10th	45.0%	48.4%	41.6%
11th	41.4%	43.4%	39.5%
12th	42.8%	35.3%	49.6%
Idaho Overall	43.7%	42.5%	44.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 79:
Percentage of students who did not eat other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	16.7%	12.2%	21.1%
10th	16.7%	19.7%	13.4%
11th	16.1%	16.2%	16.1%
12th	16.2%	11.9%	19.4%
Idaho Overall	16.4%	15.0%	17.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Veggies:

Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	10.8%	9.5%	12.1%
10th	10.0%	10.2%	9.9%
11th	11.8%	10.1%	13.4%
12th	12.8%	15.1%	10.7%
Idaho Overall	11.3%	11.0%	11.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Fruit:

Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juice three or more times per day and during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	17.7%	16.1%	19.2%
10th	14.5%	15.1%	13.9%
11th	13.8%	8.8%	18.5%
12th	11.7%	10.4%	13.1%
Idaho Overall	14.5%	12.7%	16.2%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 80:

Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda pop one or more times per day during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.7%	12.8%	16.4%
10th	13.5%	8.6%	18.1%
11th	13.9%	10.3%	17.4%
12th	11.0%	6.5%	15.4%
Idaho Overall	13.5%	9.7%	16.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	27.0%	24.1%	29.9%

Question 81:

Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage one or more times per day during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	12.4%	10.3%	14.3%
10th	10.4%	11.2%	9.8%
11th	7.4%	6.0%	8.7%
12th	11.3%	12.0%	10.7%
Idaho Overall	10.5%	10.0%	11.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 82:

Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.8%	7.9%	21.3%
10th	14.9%	8.7%	21.1%
11th	10.2%	4.9%	15.2%
12th	14.3%	7.6%	20.5%
Idaho Overall	13.6%	7.3%	19.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Question 83:
 Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	11.5%	13.2%	10.0%
10th	11.0%	12.9%	9.0%
11th	10.7%	12.2%	9.3%
12th	10.3%	9.2%	11.0%
Idaho Overall	10.9%	12.0%	9.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	13.7%	13.8%	13.5%

Question 84:
 Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home during the past 30 days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.3%	3.0%	5.4%
10th	1.9%	2.7%	0.8%
11th	3.7%	3.8%	3.5%
12th	2.1%	2.5%	1.7%
Idaho Overall	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Physical Activity

Question 85:
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	55.3%	53.0%	57.4%
10th	50.4%	37.2%	63.3%
11th	55.0%	44.2%	65.2%
12th	52.7%	39.5%	65.1%
Idaho Overall	53.1%	43.6%	62.3%
2013 U.S. Overall	34.7%	25.6%	43.7%

Question 86:
Percentage of students who watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	18.4%	18.2%	18.6%
10th	24.5%	27.3%	22.1%
11th	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%
12th	17.8%	18.4%	17.5%
Idaho Overall	19.7%	20.6%	19.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	35.4%	33.2%	37.5%

Question 87:
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	33.4%	30.1%	36.5%
10th	38.8%	37.0%	40.8%
11th	31.1%	33.2%	29.1%
12th	30.6%	29.4%	31.9%
Idaho Overall	33.7%	32.5%	34.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	24.9%	20.6%	29.1%

Question 88:
Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) class one or more days in an average school week when they were in school

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	61.1%	51.2%	70.5%
10th	45.9%	38.1%	53.7%
11th	41.2%	32.2%	49.6%
12th	33.7%	28.2%	38.8%
Idaho Overall	46.1%	38.0%	53.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	53.6%	49.4%	57.7%

PE Daily:
Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) class daily (5 days a week)

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	29.6%	25.7%	33.2%
10th	19.6%	16.0%	23.0%
11th	18.7%	12.9%	24.1%
12th	16.6%	11.5%	21.5%
Idaho Overall	21.4%	16.9%	25.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	30.3%	27.3%	33.2%

Question 89:
Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	62.7%	64.3%	61.1%
10th	54.2%	51.9%	56.6%
11th	60.1%	56.9%	63.2%
12th	55.7%	48.0%	62.8%
Idaho Overall	58.1%	55.7%	60.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	56.3%	50.4%	62.1%

Other Health-Related Measures

Question 90:
Percentage of students who have ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.1%	9.1%	7.2%
10th	5.9%	7.2%	4.4%
11th	9.4%	7.2%	11.4%
12th	10.1%	12.3%	8.2%
Idaho Overall	8.3%	8.8%	7.8%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 91:
Percentage of students who saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other work during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	79.5%	80.2%	78.9%
10th	77.4%	80.3%	74.7%
11th	82.9%	85.8%	80.1%
12th	79.1%	80.5%	77.8%
Idaho Overall	79.6%	81.7%	77.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 92:
Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	18.8%	16.0%	21.4%
10th	19.2%	20.7%	17.6%
11th	22.7%	18.8%	26.4%
12th	16.7%	17.8%	15.9%
Idaho Overall	19.3%	18.2%	20.3%
2013 U.S. Overall	21.0%	21.2%	20.8%

Question 93:
Percentage of students who had mostly A's or B's in school during the past 12 months

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	77.8%	80.5%	75.2%
10th	76.5%	78.9%	74.1%
11th	80.3%	82.7%	77.9%
12th	75.6%	77.8%	73.3%
Idaho Overall	77.5%	80.1%	74.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 94:
Percentage of students who have been taught sex education in school

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	64.1%	54.2%	73.3%
10th	66.2%	60.6%	71.6%
11th	77.6%	76.5%	78.5%
12th	77.7%	73.3%	81.9%
Idaho Overall	70.9%	65.3%	76.1%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other Health-Related Measures

Question 95:

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	77.4%	77.8%	77.0%
10th	82.8%	82.6%	82.8%
11th	87.0%	86.2%	87.6%
12th	84.0%	82.2%	85.6%
Idaho Overall	82.6%	82.1%	83.0%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 96:

Percentage of students who probably or definitely will complete a post high school program such as a vocational training program, military service, community college, or 4-year college

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	72.4%	74.7%	70.4%
10th	74.0%	75.3%	73.2%
11th	78.7%	79.7%	77.8%
12th	84.3%	85.3%	83.8%
Idaho Overall	77.0%	78.4%	75.9%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 97:

Percentage of students who have at least one teacher or other adult in this school that they can talk to if they have a problem

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	69.4%	67.2%	71.4%
10th	69.2%	69.0%	69.5%
11th	70.1%	64.6%	75.1%
12th	78.1%	76.0%	80.0%
Idaho Overall	71.3%	68.8%	73.7%
2013 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 98:

Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	12.9%	15.7%	10.4%
10th	11.2%	13.0%	9.6%
11th	6.5%	10.3%	3.0%
12th	9.2%	12.9%	5.9%
Idaho Overall	10.1%	13.1%	7.4%
2013 U.S. Overall	10.1%	13.2%	6.9%

Question 99:

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.8%	12.1%	5.7%
10th	6.4%	9.3%	3.5%
11th	8.1%	14.5%	2.1%
12th	14.7%	24.0%	6.1%
Idaho Overall	9.4%	14.6%	4.5%
2013 U.S. Overall	12.8%	20.2%	5.3%



650 W. STATE ST.
PO BOX 83720
BOISE, ID 83720-0027
WWW.SDE.IDAHO.GOV