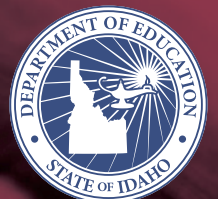


2017

Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey

A HEALTHY LOOK AT IDAHO YOUTH



RESULTS OF THE 2017 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 2017 Idaho YRBS collected information on other health-related topics such as obesity, oral health, asthma, sunlight and UV light exposure, food insecurity, homelessness, and school-based social support and stability.

The body of this report highlights the results of the 2017 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 more information about the use of the YRBS in school health education programs, contact the Idaho State Department of Education's Lisa Kramer at (208) 332-6947, or Rhonda Heggen at (208)332-6950.

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 2017 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 2017 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey

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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, 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 2017 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Idaho’s State Department of Education (SDE) conducted the YRBS survey during the Spring 2017 school semester. Similar surveys have been conducted in odd-numbered years from 1991-1995 and 2001-current (2017).

Participants

The 2017 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was completed by 1,818 students in 53 public high schools in Idaho during the spring of 2017. The school response rate was 92%, the student response rate was 85%, and the overall response rate was 79%. 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	49.0%	9th grade	27.6%	Black*	0.9%
Male	51.0%	10th grade	26.1%	Hispanic/Latino	16.5%
		11th grade	24.1%	White*	77.2%
		12th grade	22.1%	All other races	2.6%
				Multiple races	2.8%

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, 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 four parts:

- an overview of the risk factor as it applies to Idaho high school students
- highlights of the 2017 Idaho YRBS results in bullet form
- graphic illustration of 2017 YRBS key findings among grades and sexes
- comparison of health behaviors against self-reported academic achievement

This report also includes 2007 to 2017 trends for many of the YRBS measures and the report appendix includes a question-by-question summary of survey results.

Survey Methods

Sampling

The 2017 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 2017 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 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 2017 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, $p < 0.05$.

Statistically significant change from the 2015 to 2017 YRBS survey was based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

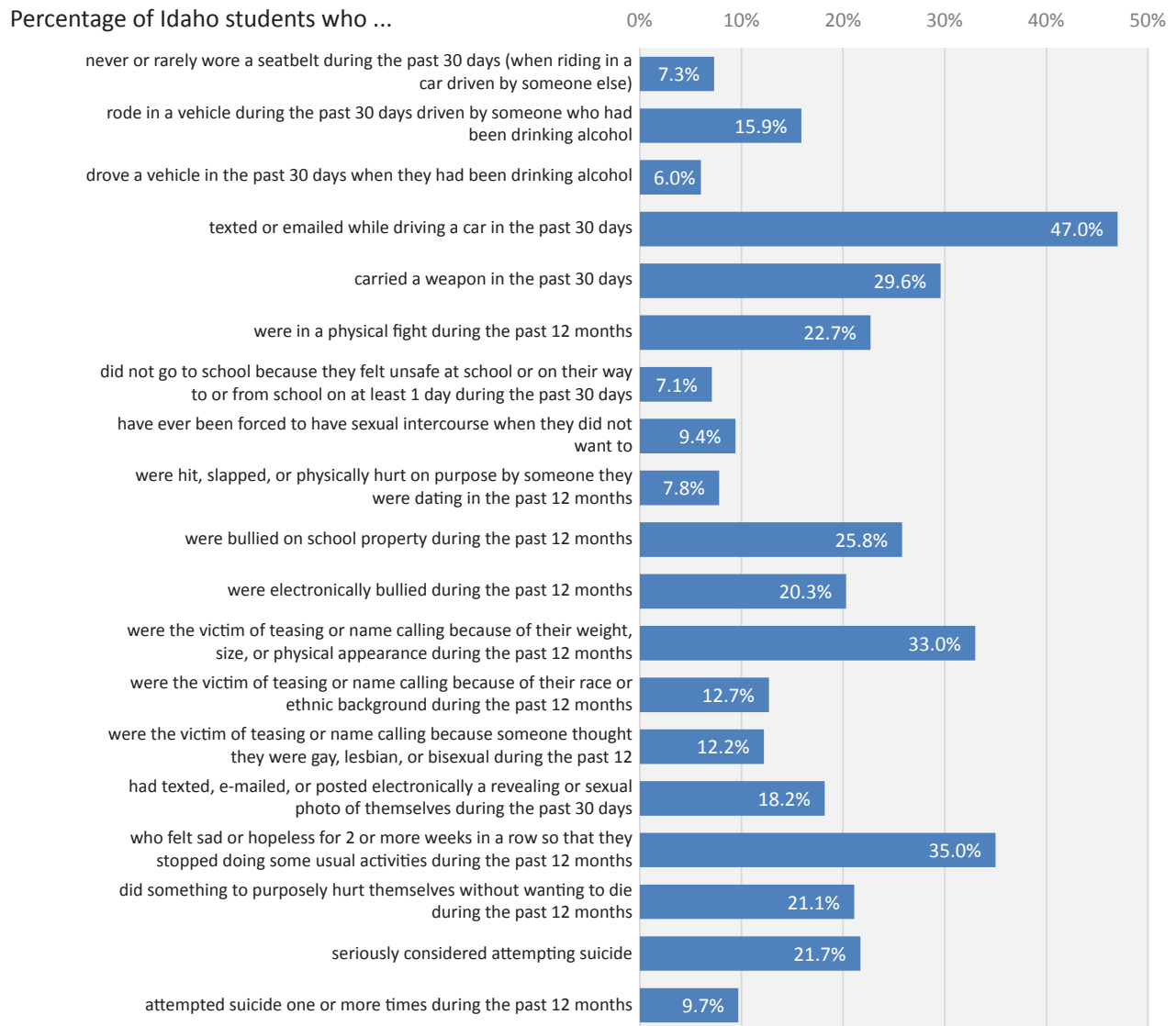
It is important to note that although differences between groups (e.g., between males and females, or between grade levels) or differences from year to year may not always be statistically significant, the results may be programmatically significant or significant on a practical level.

2017 Survey Summary

Summary Results

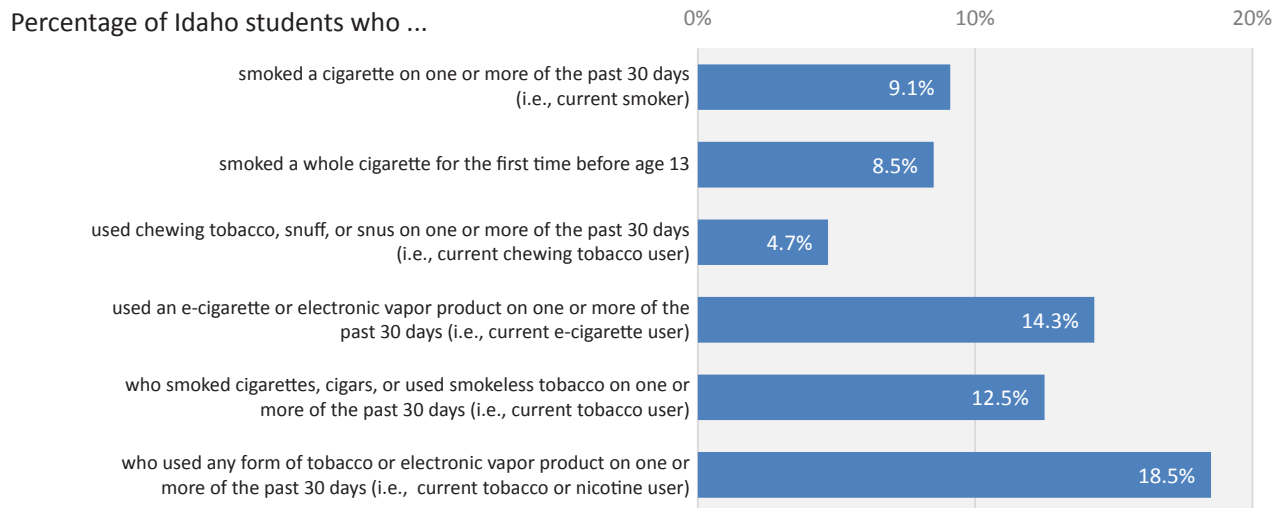
The following bar charts highlight statewide results of selected Idaho YRBS measures for each of the main topic areas: injury, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, poor diet, physical inactivity, and other health-related measures. These summary results are representative of all Idaho high school students who attended a traditional public or charter school in Idaho during the 2016/2017 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

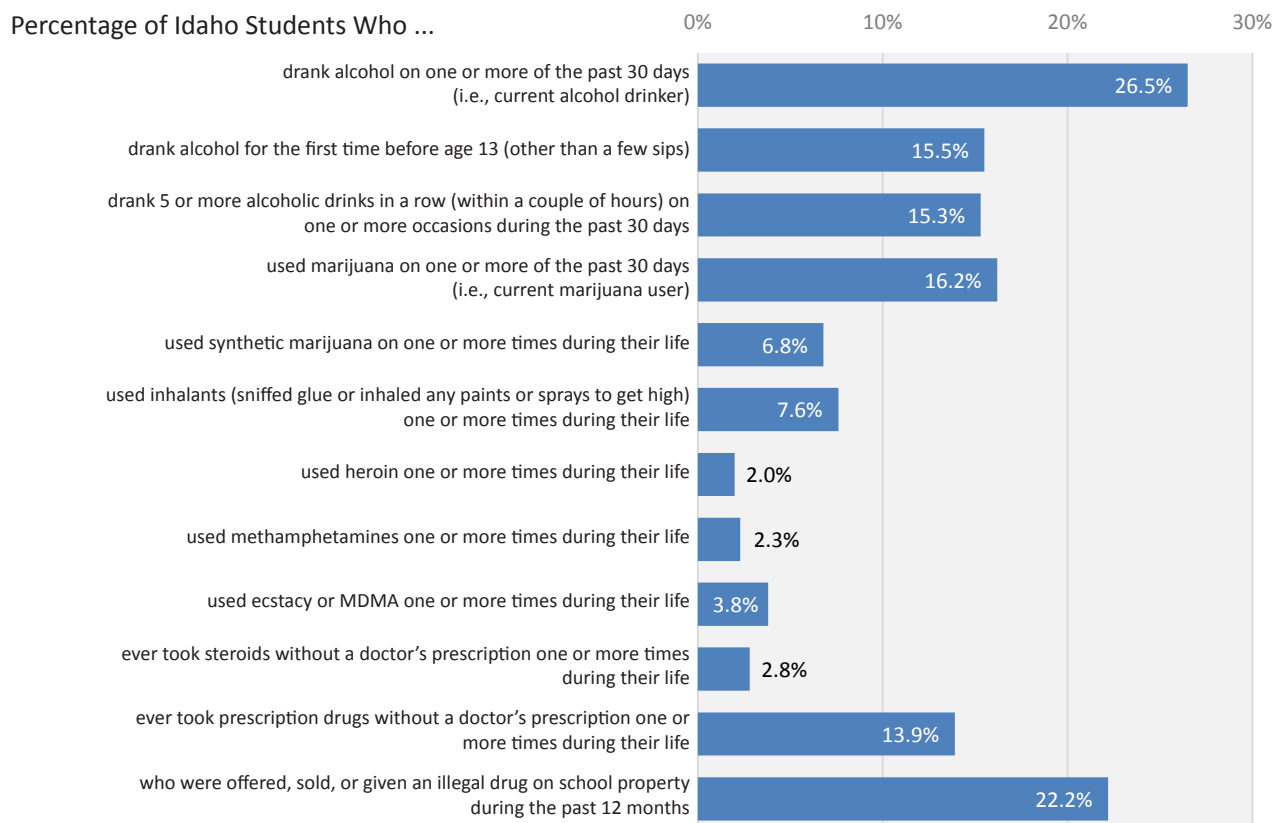


2017 Survey Summary

Tobacco Use

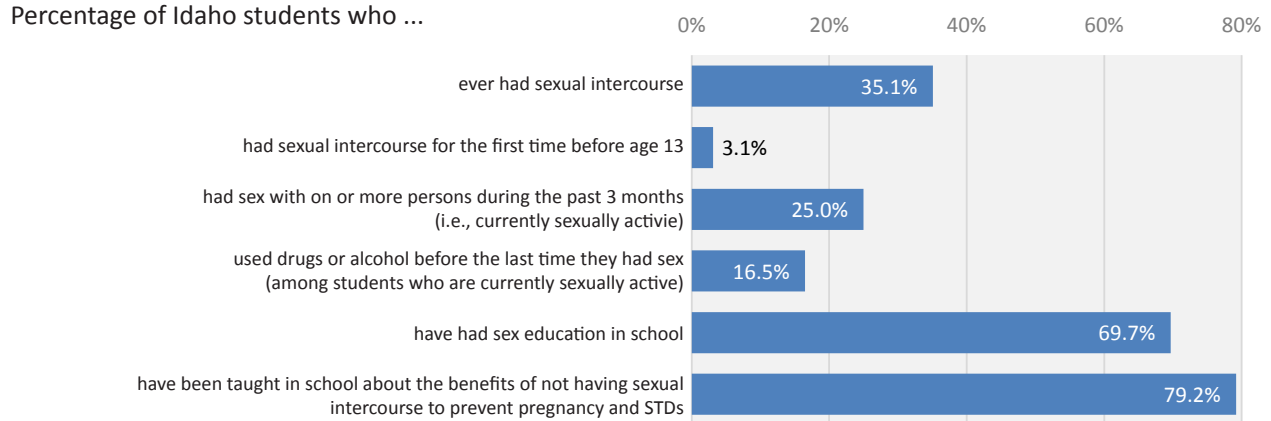


Alcohol and Other Drug Use

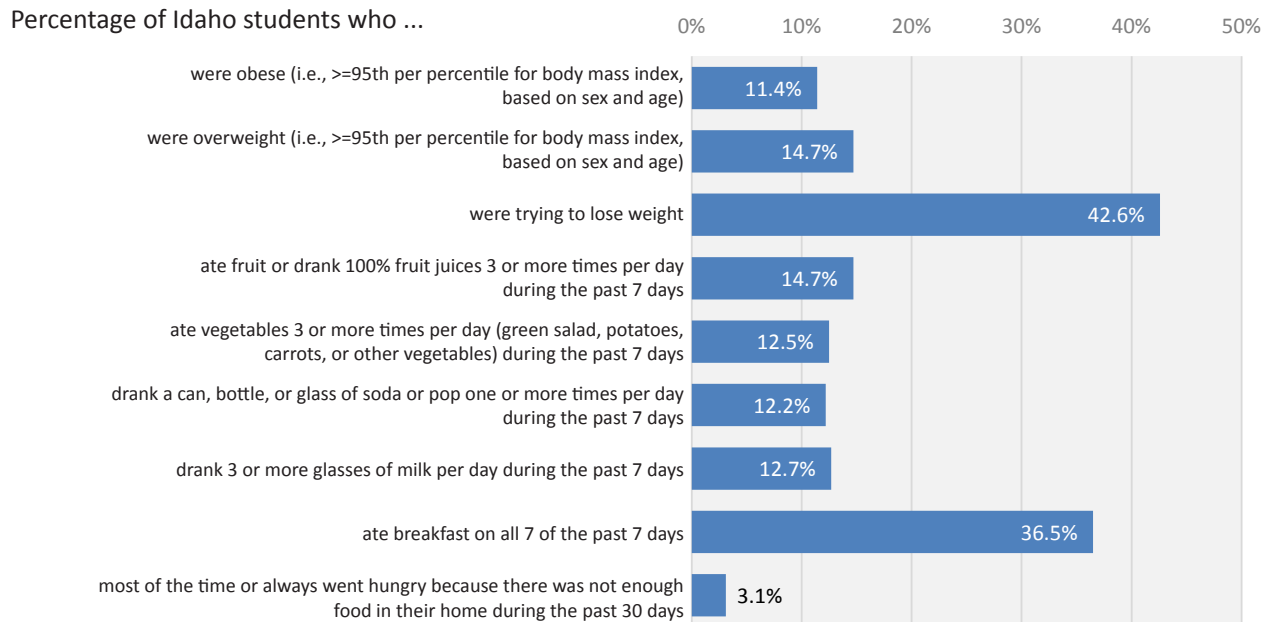


2017 Survey Summary

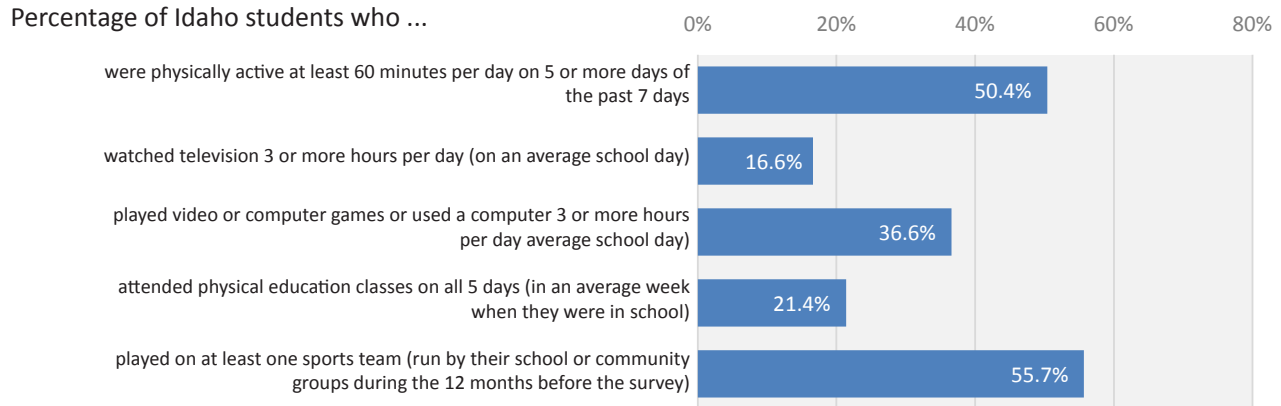
Sexual Behavior



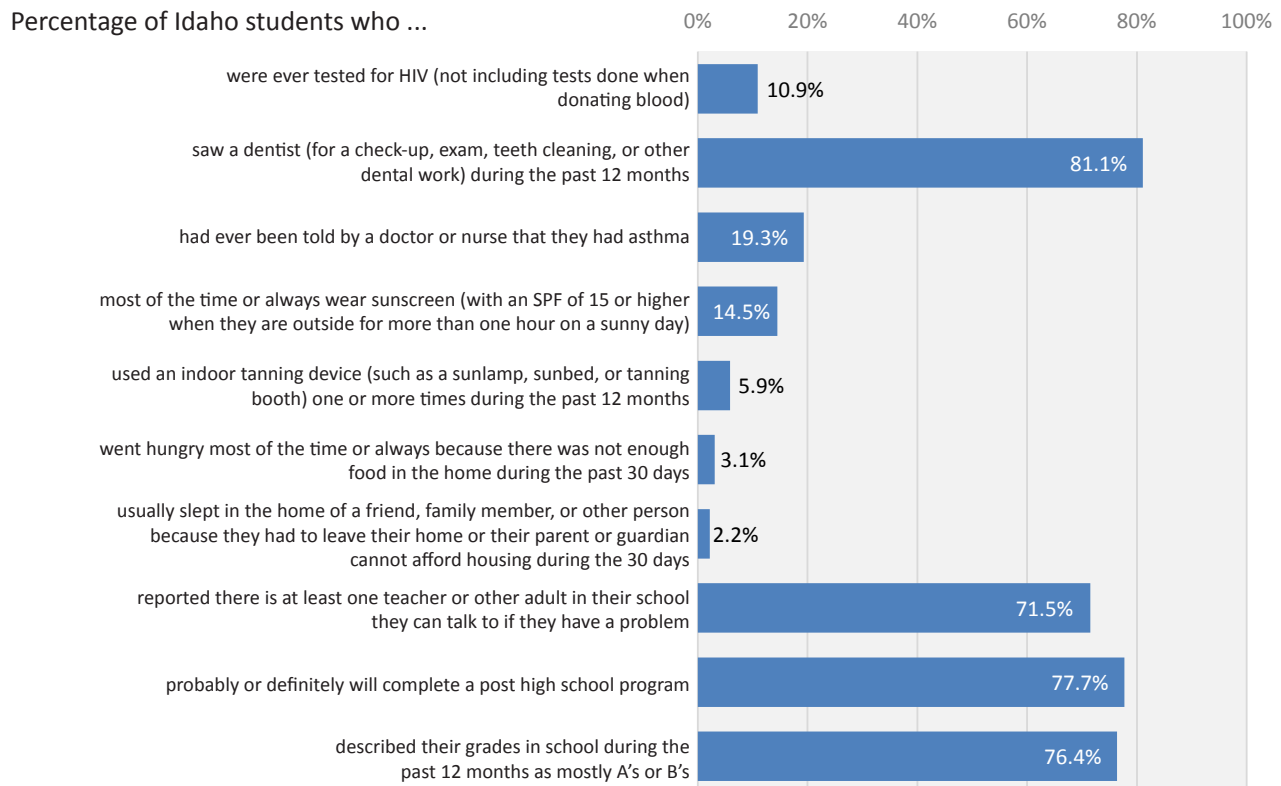
Weight Management and Nutrition



Physical Activity



Other Health-Related Measures



Risk Behaviors and Academic Achievement

The 2017 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	42.9%
Mostly B's	33.5%
Mostly C's	15.0%
Mostly D's	3.6%
Mostly F's	1.3%
None of these grades	0.5%
Not sure	3.2%

The majority of Idaho high school students reported their grades in school during the past 12 months were mostly A's or B's (77%). Less than one-third of all students reported their grades were mostly C's or lower.

Results of the 2017 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 gray box at the bottom of each page (pages 9-29). 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."

2017 Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

The following section includes students' responses to the 2017 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 (see donut charts on each page) of the 2017 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 gray box at the bottom of each page (pages 9-29).

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.

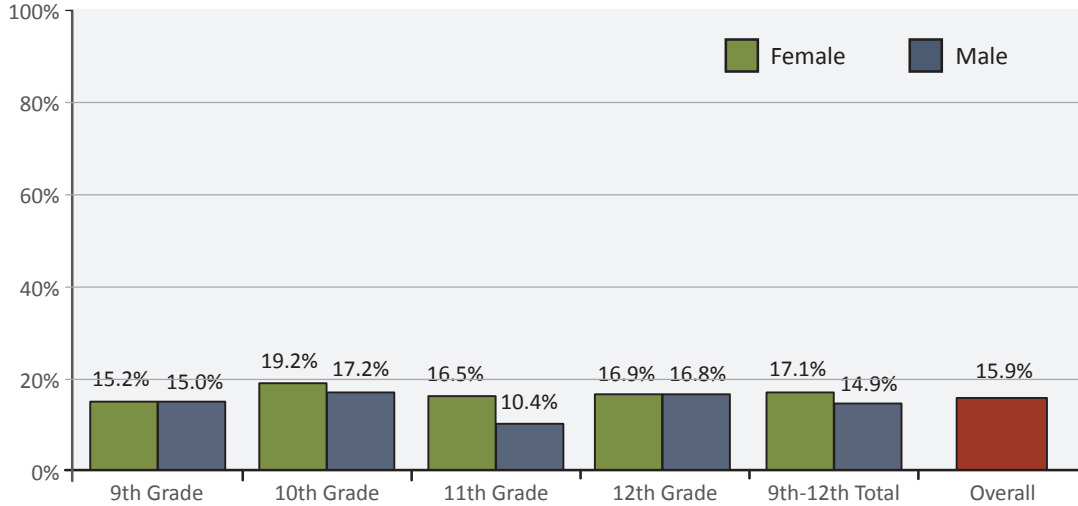
Statistically significant change over time (when three or more years of data are available) was determined using a logistic regression model controlling for sex, race/ethnicity, and grade, $p < 0.05$.

Statistically significant change from the 2013 to 2017 YRBS survey was based on t-test analysis, $p < 0.05$.

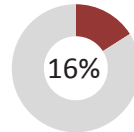
Question by question results for the 2017 Idaho YRBS can be found beginning on page 45.

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

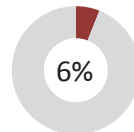
Percentage of Idaho students who rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (in a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days)



Accidents (unintentional injuries) are the leading cause of death among Idaho teens and young adults. In 2015, the latest year in which data are available, there were 82 accident-related deaths among Idahoans aged 15 to 24, representing 47% of all deaths in that age-group. In particular, motor vehicle accidents account for the majority of accidental deaths as 50 of the 82 deaths (61%) were associated with motor vehicle accidents.²

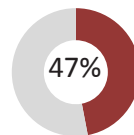


One in six Idaho high school students (16%) rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the previous 30 days



Six percent of Idaho students report having driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol (one or more times during the previous 30 days)*

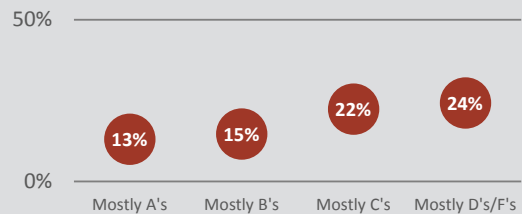
*Among students who had driven a vehicle during the previous 30 days.



Nearly half of all Idaho students (47%) texted or e-mailed while driving a vehicle (on at least one day during the previous 30 days)

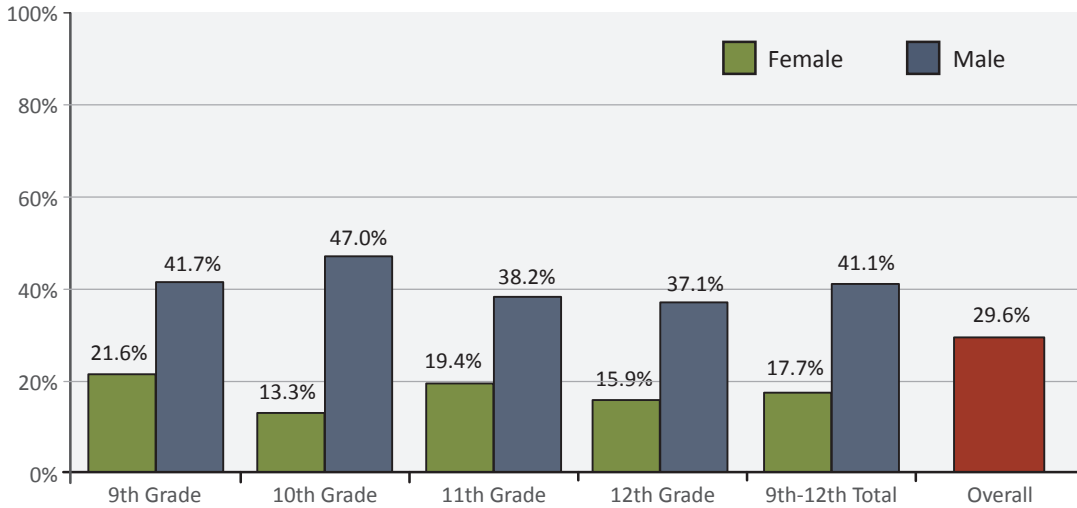
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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.

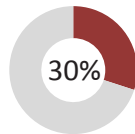


Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

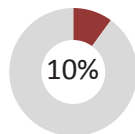
Percentage of Idaho students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days



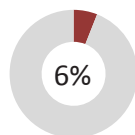
Each year, more than 33,000 persons die as a result of firearm-related violence, suicides, and accidents in the United States; this rate is by far the highest among industrialized countries^{3,4} In 2015, 244 Idahoans died as a result of firearm-related injuries.²



Nearly one in three Idaho high school students (30%) carried some type of weapon (at any time) on one or more of the previous 30 days



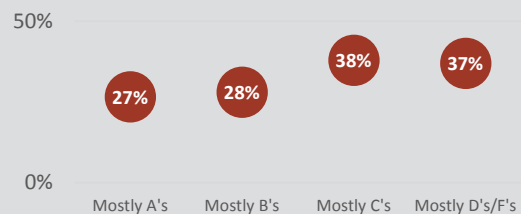
One in ten Idaho students (10%) carried a weapon on school property one or more times during the previous 30 days



Six percent of Idaho students reported they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the previous 12 months

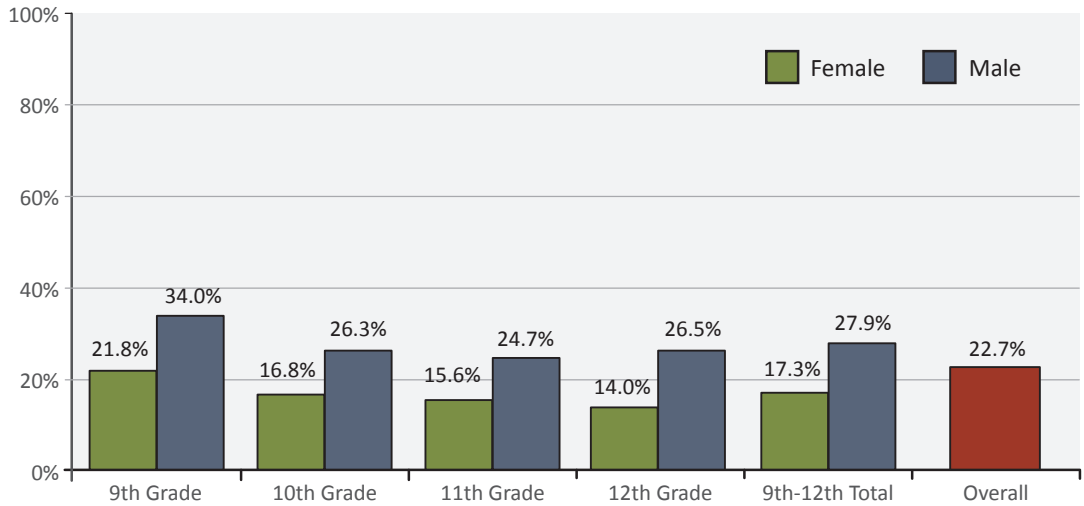
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

Percentage of students 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.

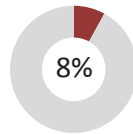


Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

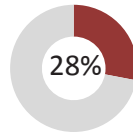
Percentage of Idaho students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months



Over half of the teens who fight also participate in behaviors that can put them or those around them at risk for harm. Violence among teens is associated with weapon carrying, substance abuse, alcohol use, and being the victim of threat or injury, stolen or damaged goods, and being afraid to come to school.⁵



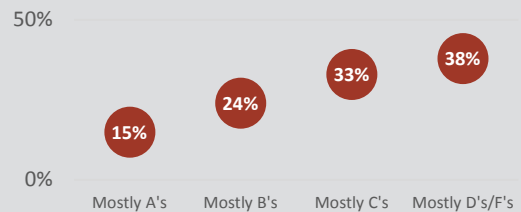
Eight percent of all Idaho students reported they had been in a fight on school property at least once during the previous year.



Male students (28%) were significantly more likely than female students (17%) to have been in a physical fight during the previous 12 months

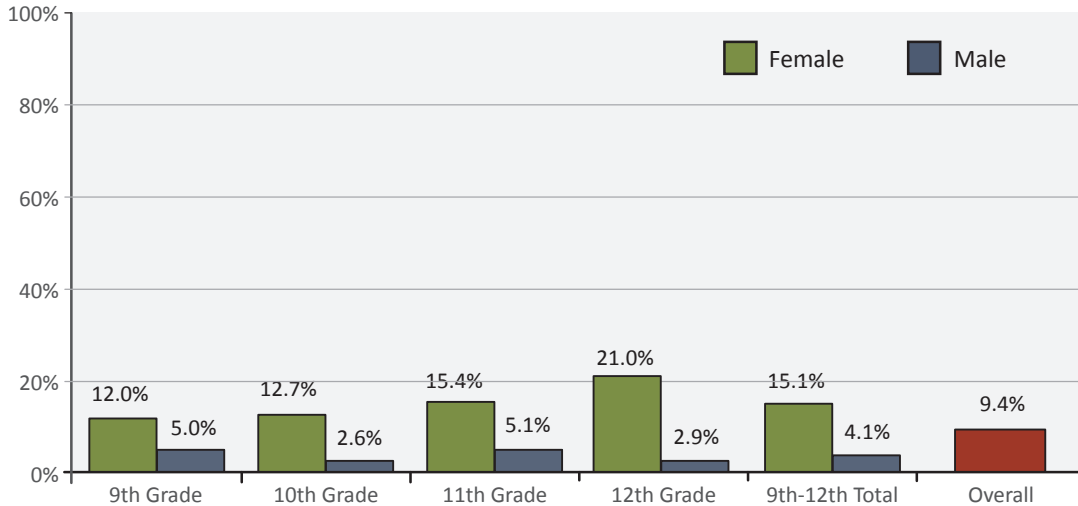
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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

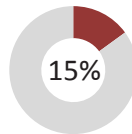
Percentage of Idaho students who had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to



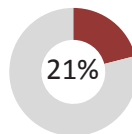
Sexual assault is one of the most severe of all traumas, causing multiple, long-term negative outcomes (including posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, suicidality, and substance use).⁶ Sexual assault has also been associated with an increased risk of chronic diseases and somatic symptoms in both reproductive and nonreproductive organ systems.⁷

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.

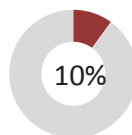
Physical dating violence was described in the YRBS questionnaire as: being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with.



Female students (15%) were significantly more likely than male students (4%) to report having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse during the past 12 months



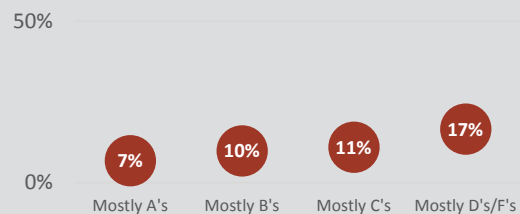
Female students (21%) were significantly more likely than male students (5%) to experience sexual dating violence one or more times during the past 12 months



Female students (10%) were more likely than male students (6%) to experience physical dating violence one or more times during the past 12 months

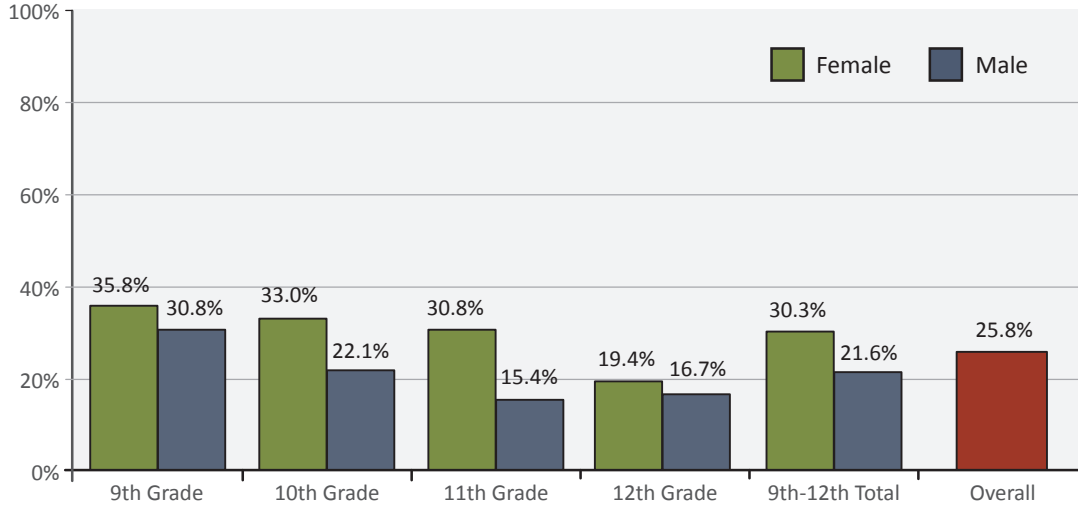
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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



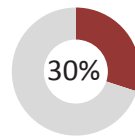
Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

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

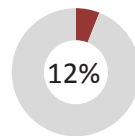


The 2017 Idaho YRBS included six (6) questions about bullying. These questions asked students about being bullied and engaging in the bullying of others, as well as bullying that might be related to a student’s race or ethnicity, perceived sexual orientation, and physical appearance. Students were also asked about being electronically bullied through email or texting.

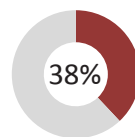
Bullying can have serious effects on students who are bullied. These students are more likely than their peers to be depressed, lonely, and anxious; have low self-esteem; feel unwell; have more migraine headaches; and think about suicide.⁸



Hispanic students (30%) were significantly more likely than White students (8%) to report they were the victims of teasing or name calling because of their race or ethnic background during the previous 12 months



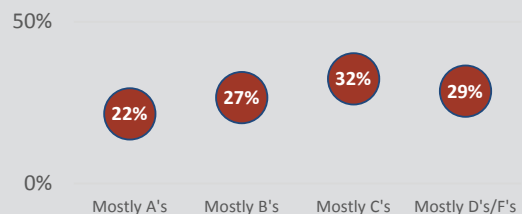
One in eight students (12%) have been the victim of teasing or name calling during the previous 12 months because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual



Female students (38%) were more likely than male students (28%) to have been teased or called names because of their weight, size, or physical appearance during the previous 12 months

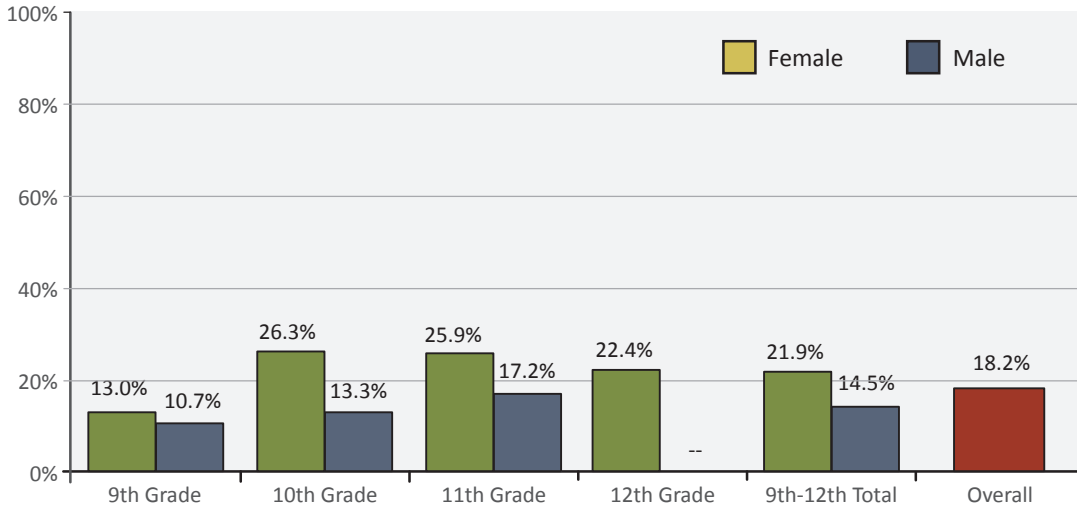
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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



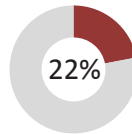
Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

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

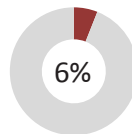


“Sexting” is a term used for the act of sending a sexually suggestive or explicit text message (via texting SMS, MMS, etc.) to someone else. In most instances, the intended recipient is a current or prospective boyfriend or girlfriend. These messages may vary from simple text, to photos, or even short videos sent from a mobile phone to either another phone and/or email account.¹⁰

The impact of such content getting “leaked” could result in social isolation from friends, bullying, and unwelcome sexual situations. 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.⁹



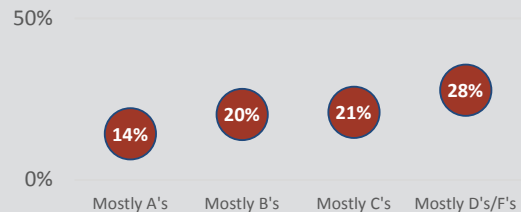
Female students (22%) were significantly more likely than male students (15%) to have texted, emailed, or posted electronically a revealing or sexual photo of themselves during the past 30 days



Six percent of students had a revealing or sexual photo of themselves had been texted, emailed, electronically posted without their permission during the past 30 days

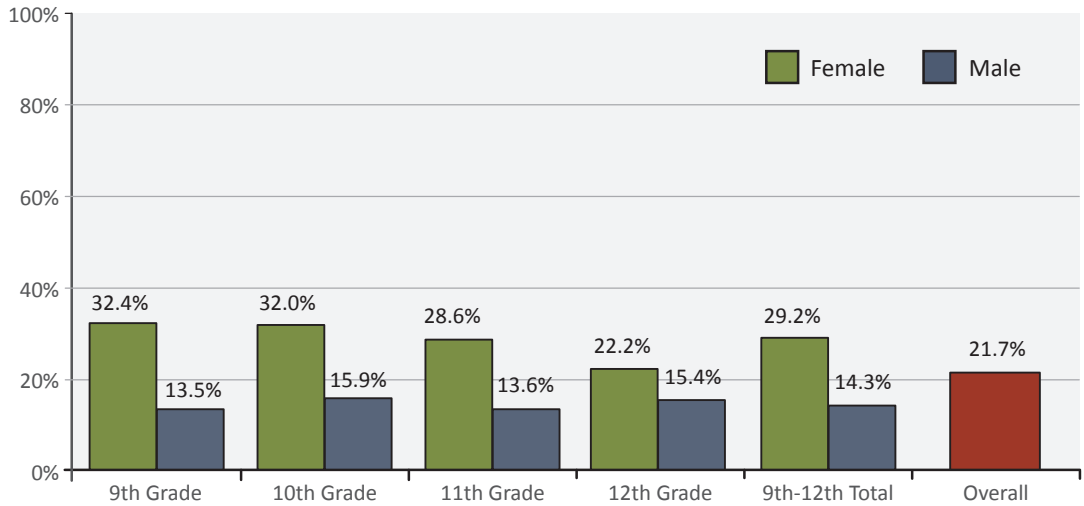
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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.

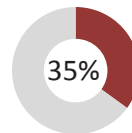


Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

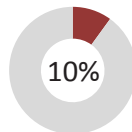
Percentage of Idaho students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months



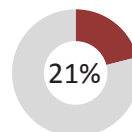
In 2015, suicide was the 2nd leading cause of deaths among youth aged 10 to 19 in Idaho, and 25 Idahoans between the ages of 10 and 19 completed suicide.²



Thirty-five percent of Idaho students 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



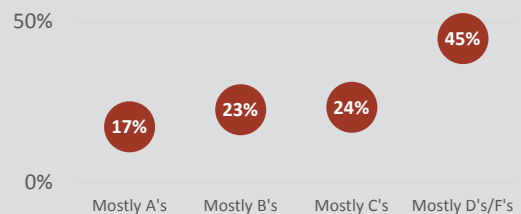
One in ten students attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months



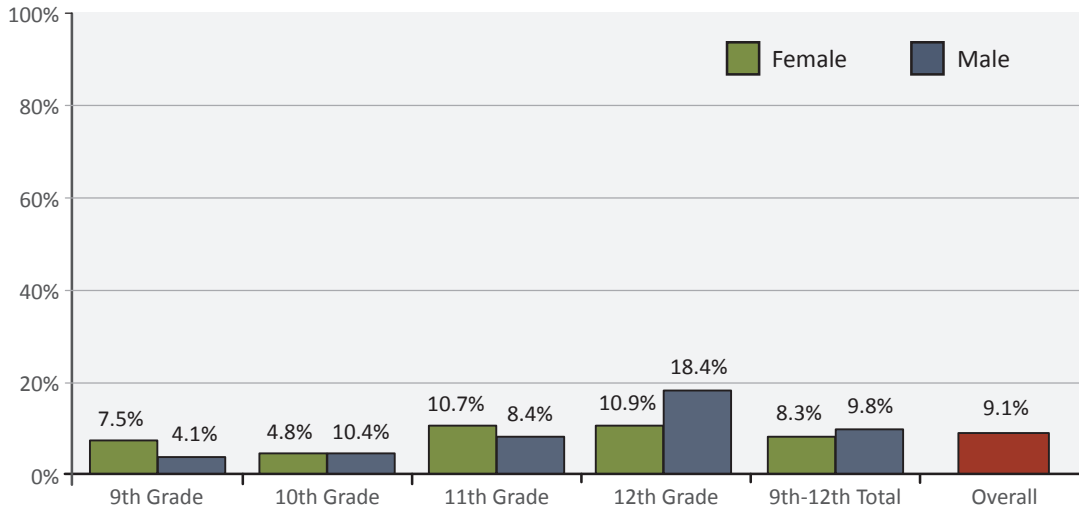
Twenty-one percent of Idaho students purposely tried to hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting themselves on purpose one or more times during the past 12 months

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

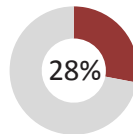
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



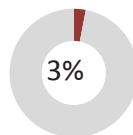
Percentage of Idaho students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (i.e., Current Smoker)



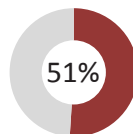
The 2017 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained 10 questions about e-cigarette use and commercial tobacco use. These included questions about smoking experimentation, current smoking patterns, age of initiation, adherence to Federal regulations regarding sale of cigarettes, smoking on school property, and attempts to quit smoking.



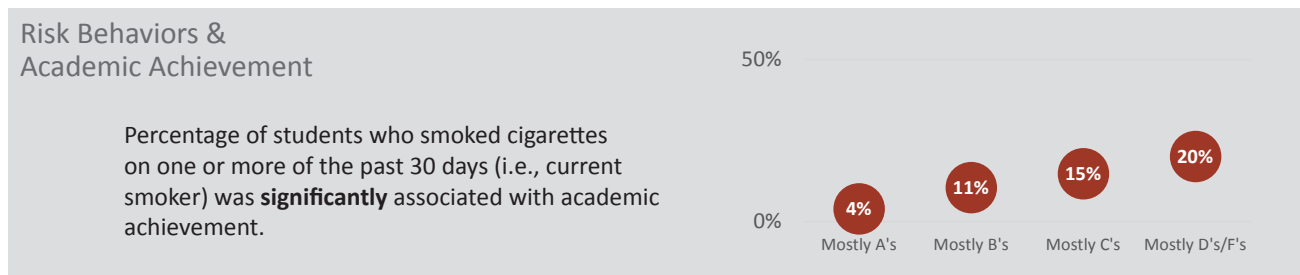
One-third of all high school students (28%) have tried cigarette smoking, and 9% smoked a whole cigarette before age 13



3% of students smoked on 20 or more of the past 30 days (i.e. frequent smokers)

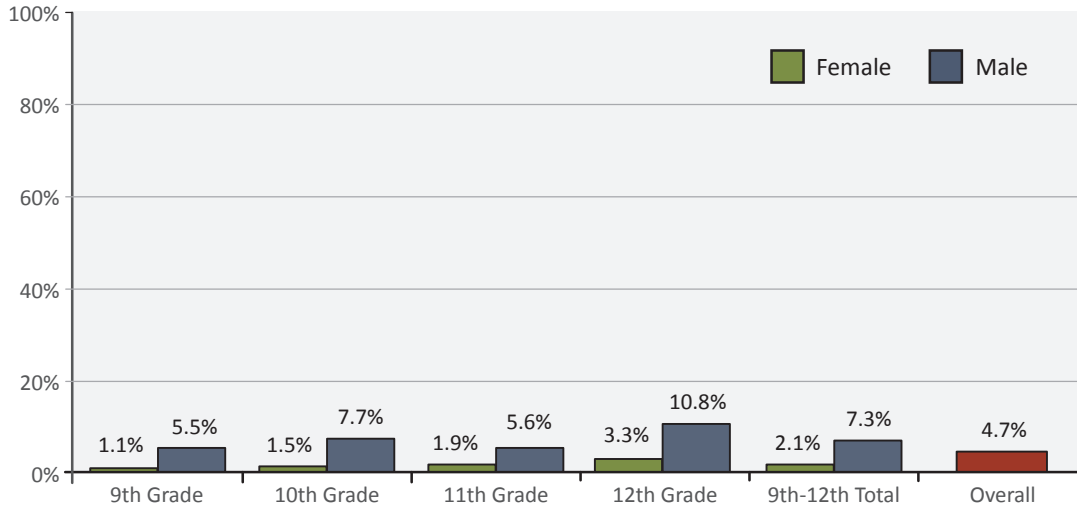


Among students who do currently use tobacco or e-cigarettes, 51% tried to quit at least once during the previous 12 months.

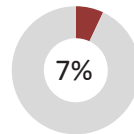


Tobacco Use

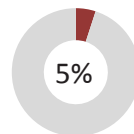
Percentage of Idaho students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days



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.¹⁰



Male students (7%) were significantly more likely than female students (2%) to have used smokeless tobacco during the previous 30 days (i.e., current smokeless tobacco user)

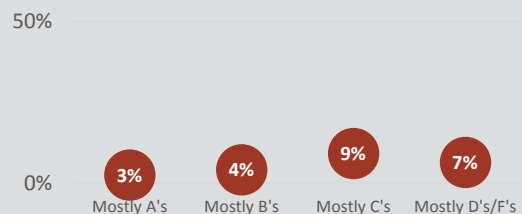


5% of students used smokeless tobacco during the previous 30 days

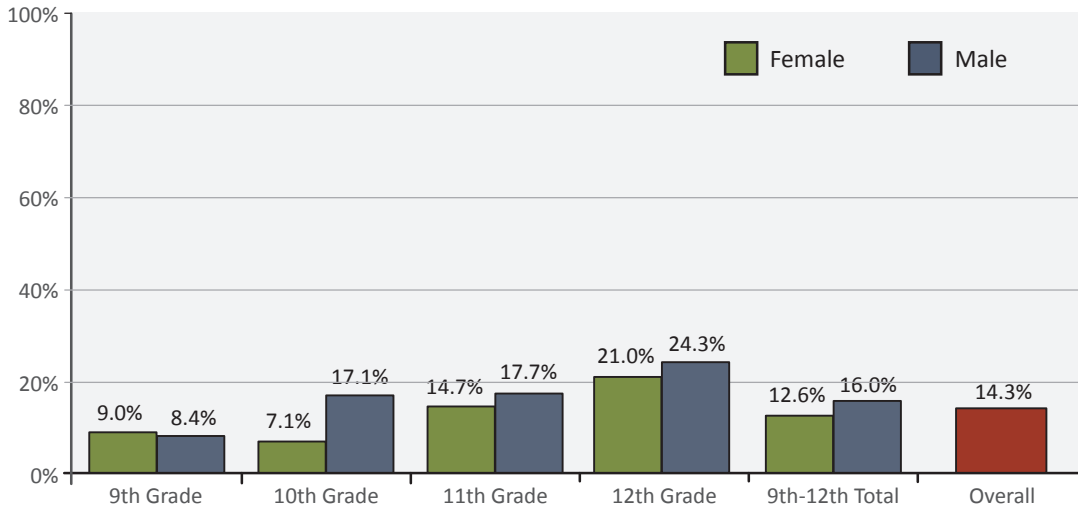
Although the use of smokeless tobacco declined during the late 1990s, little change in the use of smokeless tobacco has been observed in the last 5 years, a period which tobacco companies have introduced a slew of new smokeless tobacco products and significantly increased marketing for smokeless tobacco.¹¹

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.

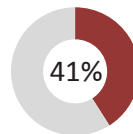


Percentage of Idaho students who used electronic vapor products (e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, etc.) on one or more of the past 30 days

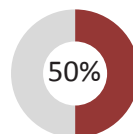


The 2017 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained two (2) questions about electronic vapor products, also known as e-cigarettes or electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). In 2016, more than 2 million U.S. middle and high school students used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days.¹²

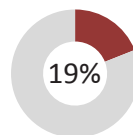
Idaho's current tobacco law, titled *Prevention of Minors' Access to Tobacco* includes e-cigarettes as part of the definition of tobacco products.¹³ This policy is thought to help further prevent youth initiation and use of electronic vapor products.



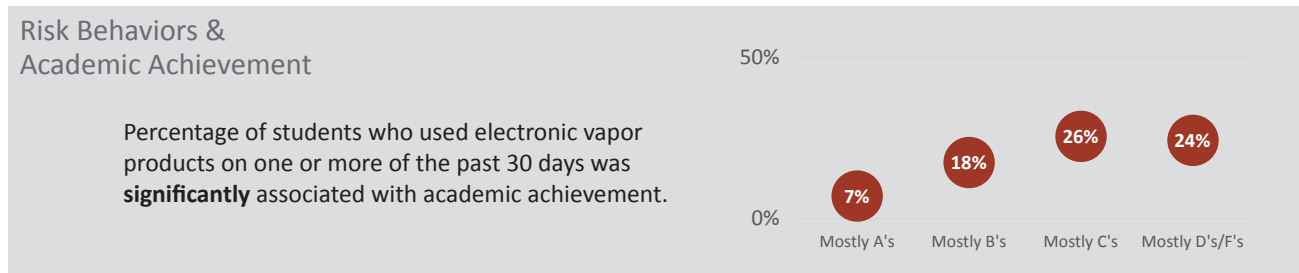
Nearly half of all high school students (41%) have used an electronic vapor product at least once during their lifetime



Hispanic students (50%) were somewhat more likely than White students (39%) to report they used an electronic vapor product on at least one of the previous 30 days

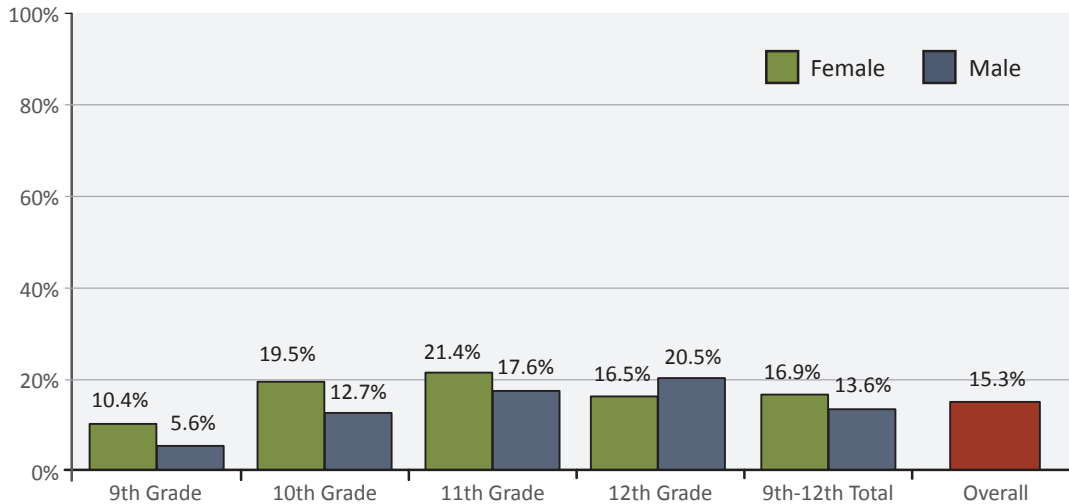


Nearly one in four Idaho students (19%) used cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or an electronic vapor product on at least one of the previous 30 days

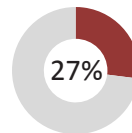


Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)

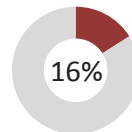


The 2017 Idaho YRBS questionnaire contained 19 questions about alcohol and other drugs, including: alcohol initiation and current use; marijuana, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and prescription drug use; inhalant (paint or other aerosols); steroid; and injected drug use.

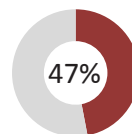


One in four (27%) high school students had at least one drink of alcohol during the 30 days prior to the survey (i.e., current drinking)

Roughly 5,000 youth under age 21 die from alcohol-related injuries involving underage drinking.¹⁴ Furthermore, 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.¹⁵



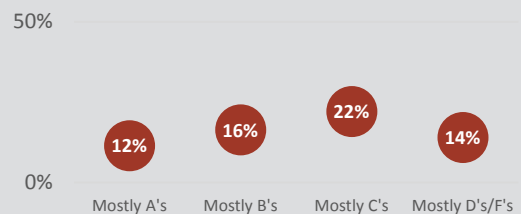
Sixteen percent (16%) of students had their first drink of alcohol before the age of 13 (other than a few sips)



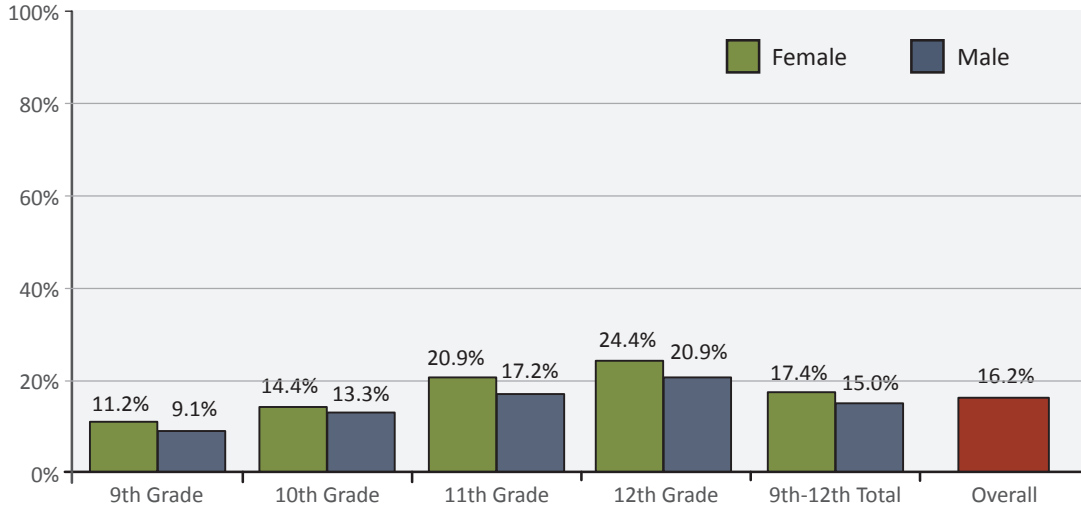
Among students who currently drink alcohol, 47% usually got the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (during the 30 days before the survey)

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

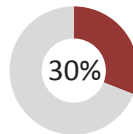
Percentage of students who engaged in binge drinking during the past 30 days was **significantly** associated with academic achievement.



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

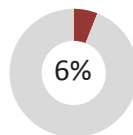


Recent estimates show that one in six American teens (aged 12 to 17) and just over half of all Americans aged 18 to 24 have used marijuana.¹⁶

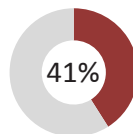


Nearly one in three high school students (30%) have used marijuana at least once during their lifetime

Idaho 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 fourteen (7%) Idaho students reported they used synthetic marijuana on one or more occasions during their lifetime.



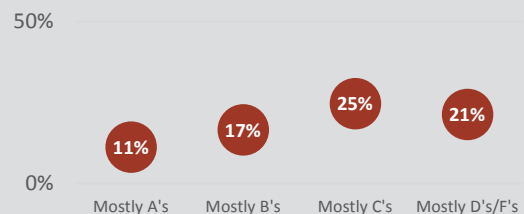
Six percent (6%) of high school students tried marijuana for their first time before the age of 13



Hispanic students (41%) were significantly more likely than White students (27%) to have ever used marijuana

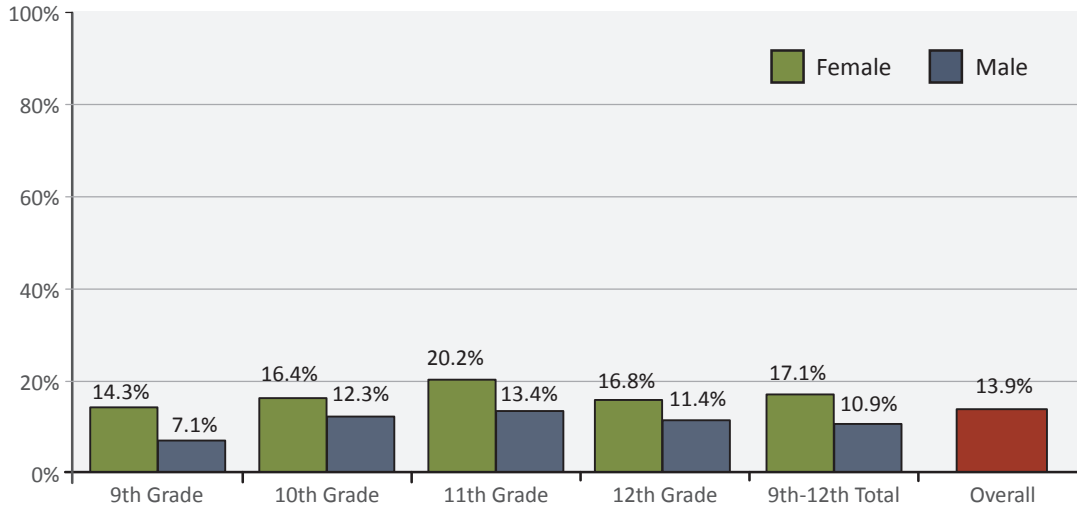
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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

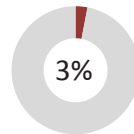


Alcohol and Other Drug Use

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

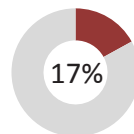


In 2013, an estimated 2.8 million persons aged 12 or older used an illicit drug for the first time within the past 12 months. About 1 in 5 initiated with nonmedical use of prescription drugs.¹⁶

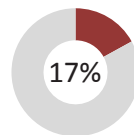


Three percent (3%) of high school students have taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their lifetime

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.¹⁶



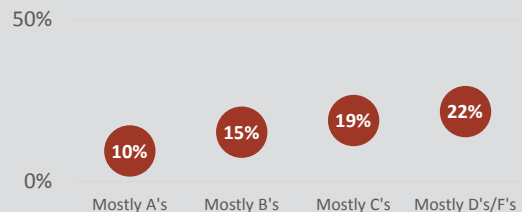
Female students (17%) were significantly more likely than male students (11%) to have ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription



Hispanic students (17%) were significantly more likely than White students (13%) to report ever using prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription

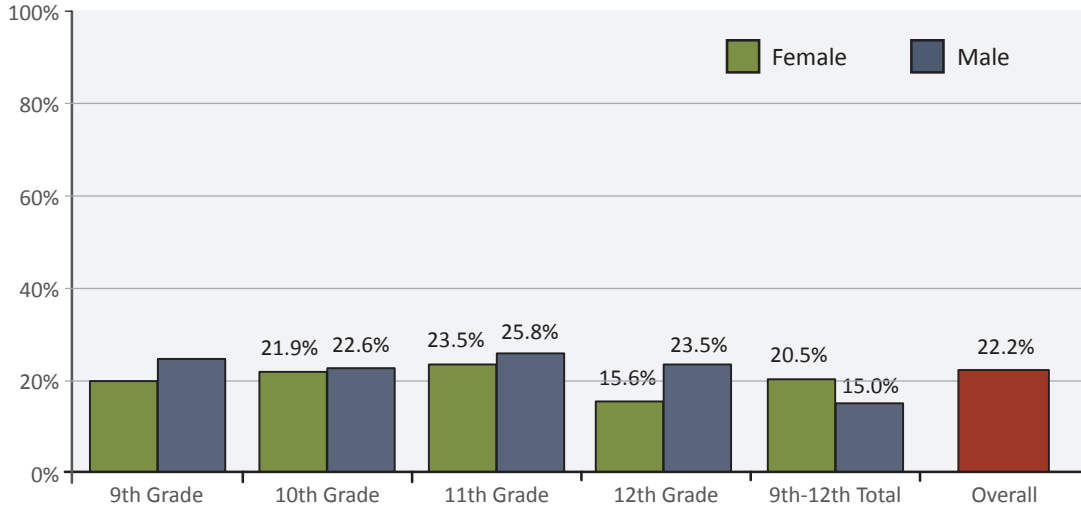
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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.

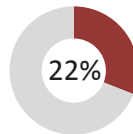


Alcohol and Other Drug Use

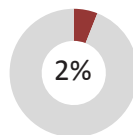
Percentage of Idaho students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months



In 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.^{17,18}



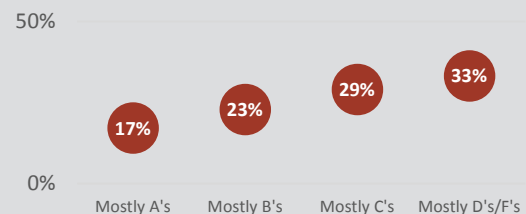
One in five (22%) Idaho high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the previous 30 days



Two percent (2%) of high school students have ever used a needle to inject an illegal drug into their body one or more time during their lifetime

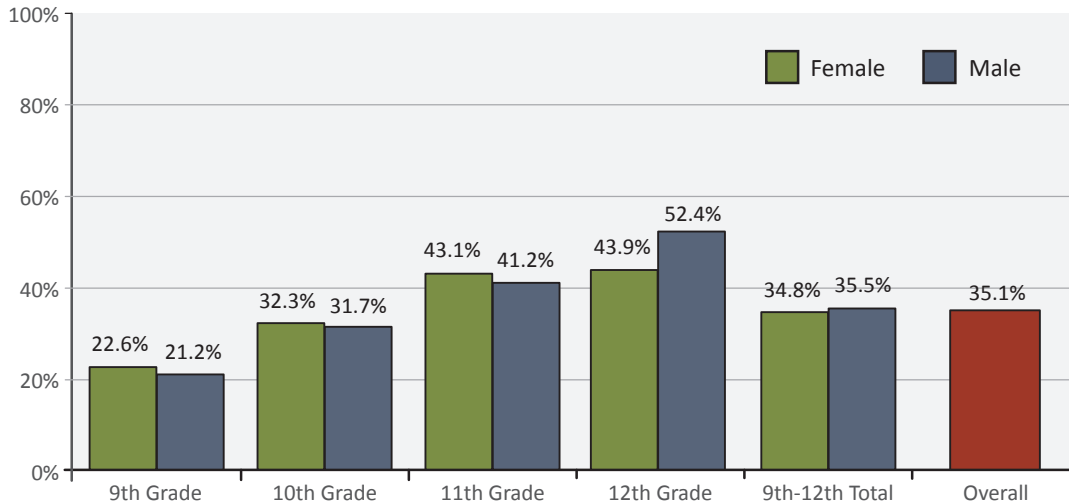
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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.



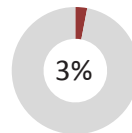
Sexual Behavior

Percentage of Idaho students who have ever had sexual intercourse

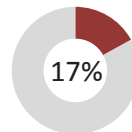


The 2017 Idaho YRBS included five (5) sexual behavior questions that measured the prevalence of sexual activity, age at first intercourse, number of sexual partners, alcohol and/or drug use prior to sexual activity, and condom use. Early sexual activity is associated with unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection, and negative effects on social and psychological development.¹⁸

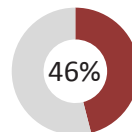
In Idaho, there were 1,007 out-of-wedlock births and 215 abortions among women aged 15 to 19 in 2015.²



3% of Idaho students had sex for the first time before the age of 13.



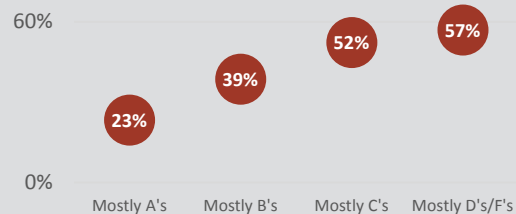
Among students who were currently sexually active, 17% reported they drank alcohol or used drugs before they had sexual intercourse the last time



46% of students who were currently sexually active did not use a condom the last time they had sex

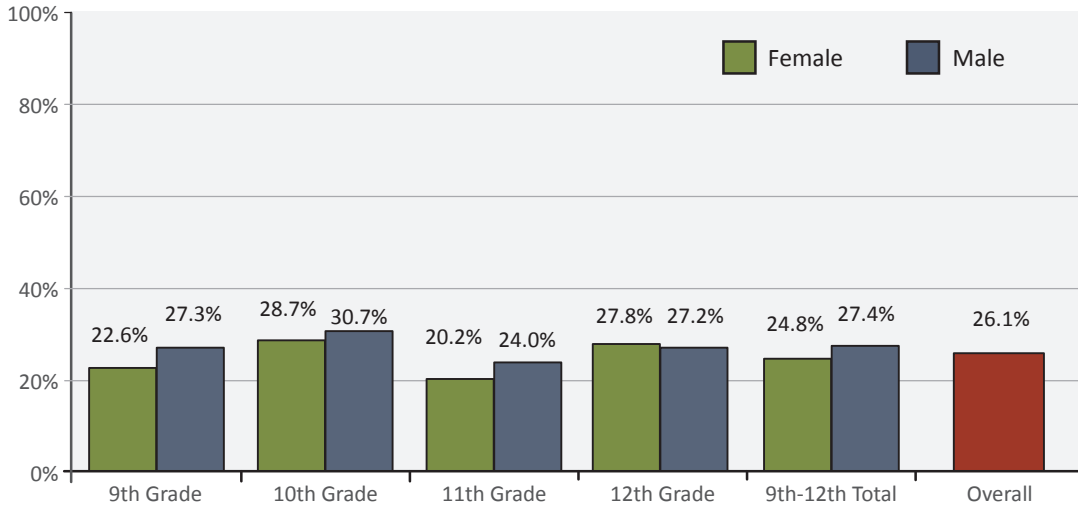
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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

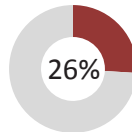


Weight Management and Dietary Behavior

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)

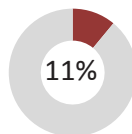


The 2017 Idaho YRBS contained 13 questions about body weight (including self-reported height and weight), self-perception of body weight status, specific weight control behaviors, and nutrition.

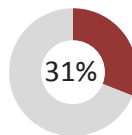


More than one-fourth of high school students (26%) are considered overweight or obese*

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.²⁰



Just over one in ten high school students is obese (based on BMI)*

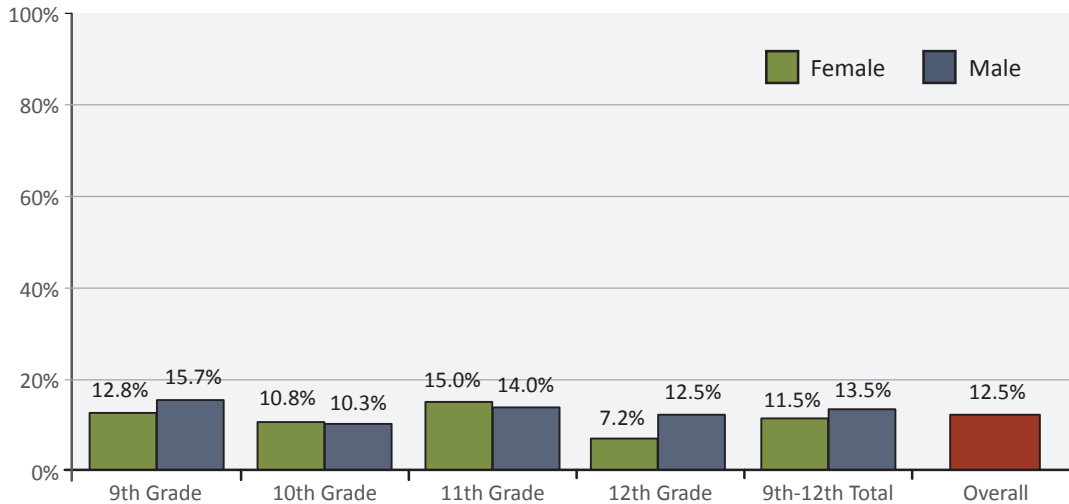


Nearly one in three (31%) high school students described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

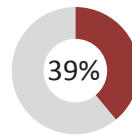
*The Idaho YRBS uses self-reported weight and height to calculate the Body Mass Index (BMI), defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. Students are considered to be overweight if they have a BMI greater than the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile. Obese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

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

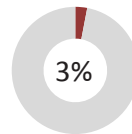
Percentage of Idaho students who ate vegetables three or more times per day during the past seven days



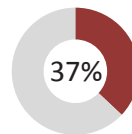
Because lifetime dietary patterns are established during youth, adolescents should be encouraged to choose nutritious foods and to develop healthy eating habits.²⁰ For students to meet current nutritional recommendations, they would need to substantially lower their intake of added fats, refined grains, and added sugars and sweeteners and increase their consumption of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lower-fat milk and milk products.²²



Male students (39%) were slightly more likely than female students (32%) to have not eaten a green salad during the previous week



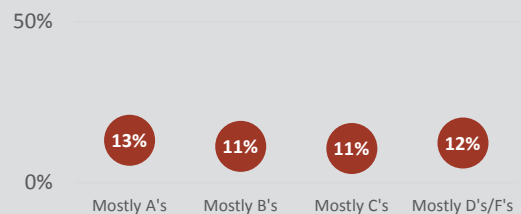
3% of students reported they went hungry most or all of the previous 30 days because there was not enough food in their home



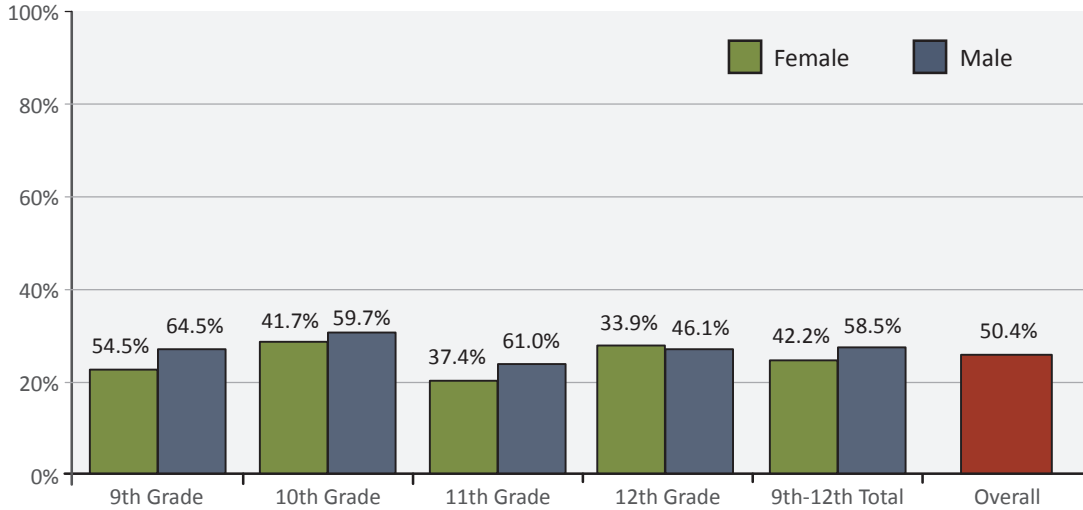
37% of all students ate breakfast every morning during the previous week

Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

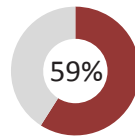
Percentage of students who ate vegetables 3 or more times per day during the past 7 days was **not** significantly associated with academic achievement.



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

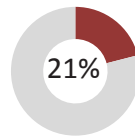


Idaho's 2017 YRBS contained five (5) questions measuring participation in physical activity, physical education classes, sports teams, non-school-related computer use, and television watching.

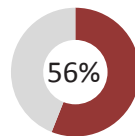


Male students (59%) were significantly more likely than female students (42%) to be physically active for a total of 60 minutes or more per day on five or more of the previous seven days

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.²⁰ National statistics indicate that nearly two-thirds (65%) of high school students do not engage in the recommended level of physical activity.²¹



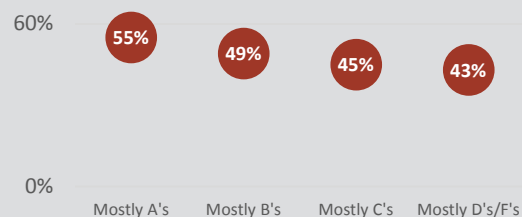
21% of all students attended physical education (PE) class daily



56% played on one or more sports teams during the previous year.

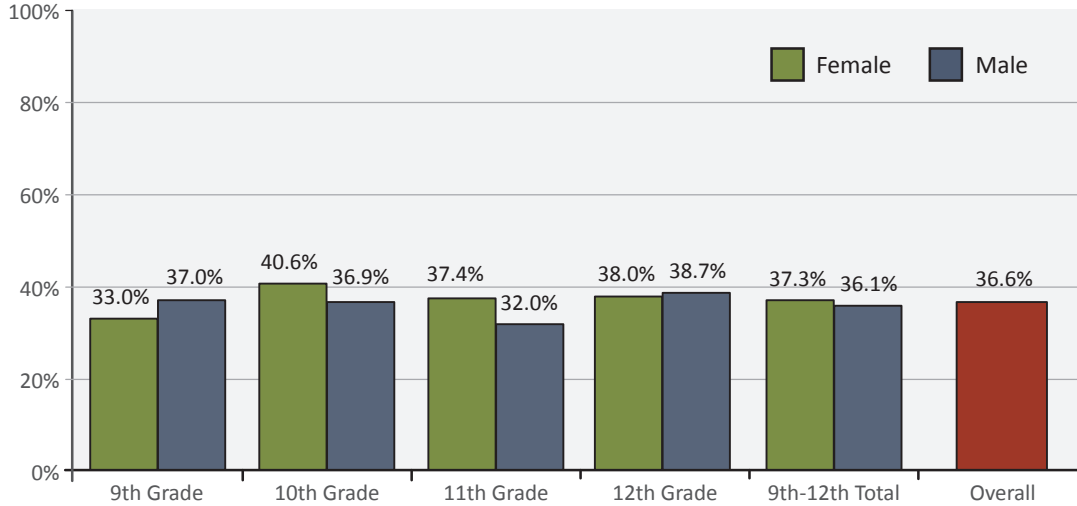
Risk Behaviors & Academic Achievement

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.

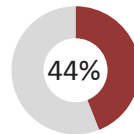


Physical Activity

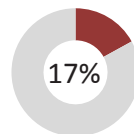
Percentage of Idaho students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day for something that was not school work on an average school day



Physical inactivity increases the risk of dying prematurely, dying of heart disease, and developing diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure.¹⁹ 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.^{22,23}



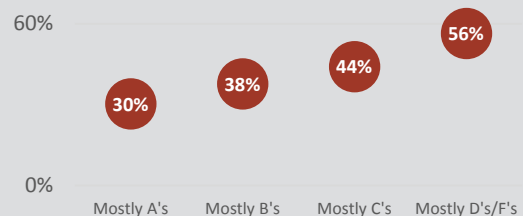
Hispanic students (44%) were significantly more likely than White students (35%) to play video games or use a computer 3 or more hours of TV on the average school day (for something that was not school related)



17% of 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.

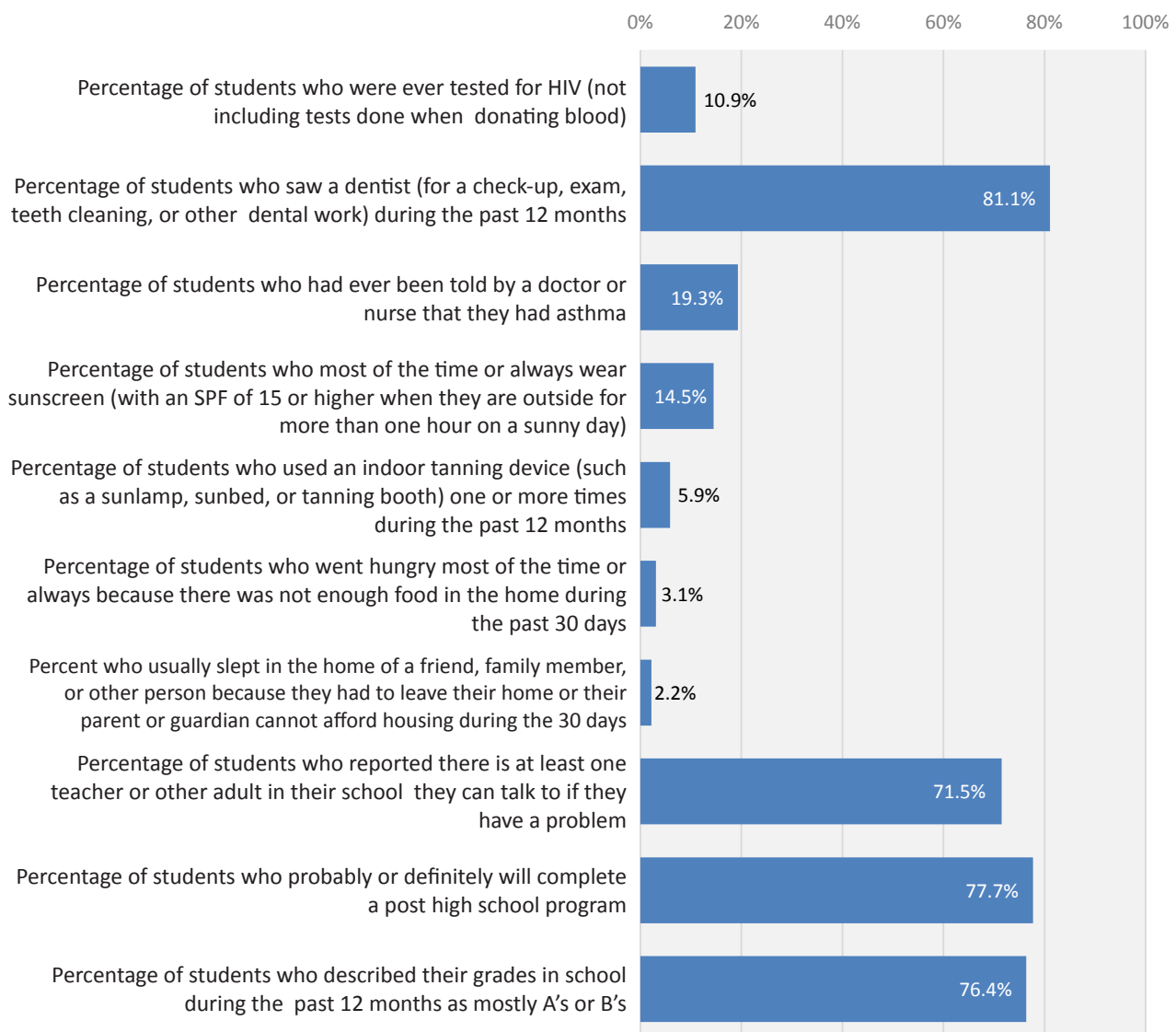


Other Health Related Measures

Idaho's 2017 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 45-65 for results by grade and sex for these measures.

Other Health-Related Measures Among Idaho High School Students



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2007 to 2017
Idaho Youth Risk Behavior Survey
10-Year Trend Results

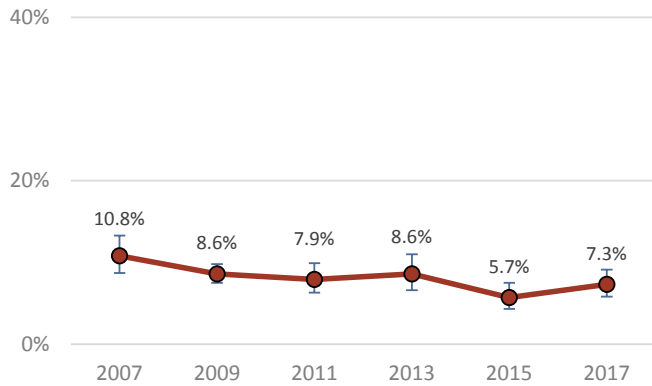
The following time-series (trend) charts show how students' responses to the Idaho YRBS have changed over time. Where data are available, the trend charts include 2007 to 2017 results.

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.

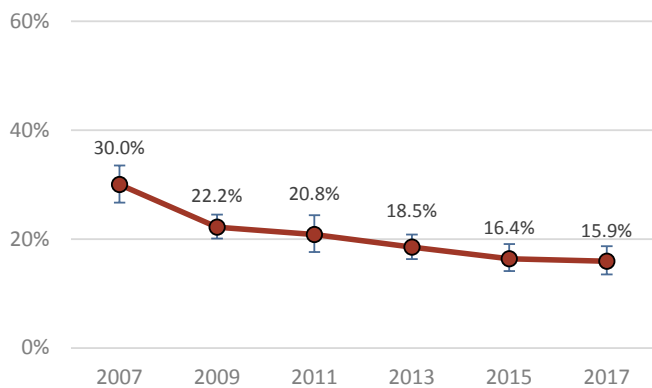
2001-2017 Unintentional and Intentional Injury

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



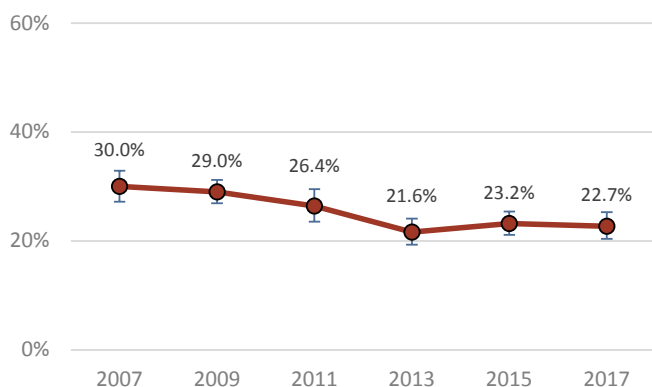
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who reported never or rarely wearing a seatbelt (when riding in a car driven by somebody else) decreased slightly from 10.8% in 2007 to 7.3% in 2017.

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 15.9% in 2017.

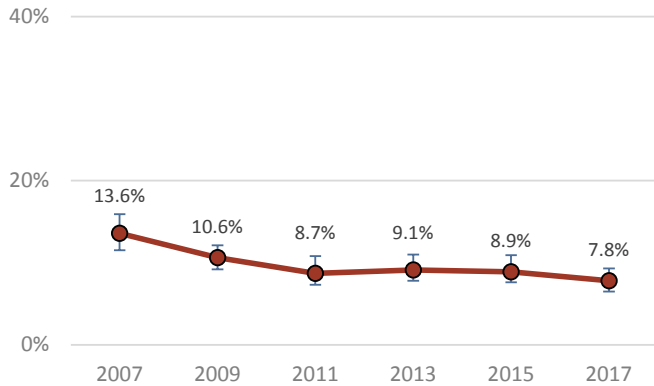
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the previous 12 months decreased significantly from 30% in 2007 to 22.7% in 2017.

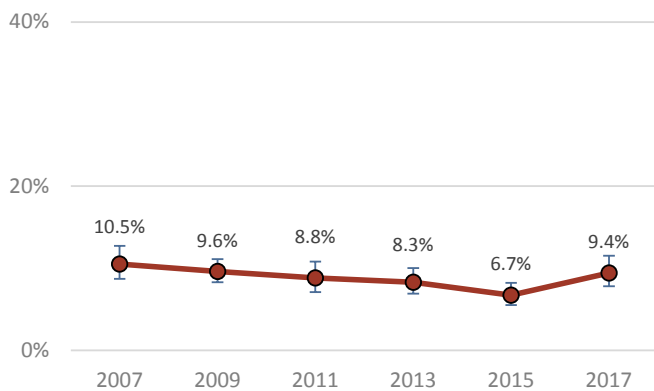
2001-2017 Unintentional and Intentional Injury

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



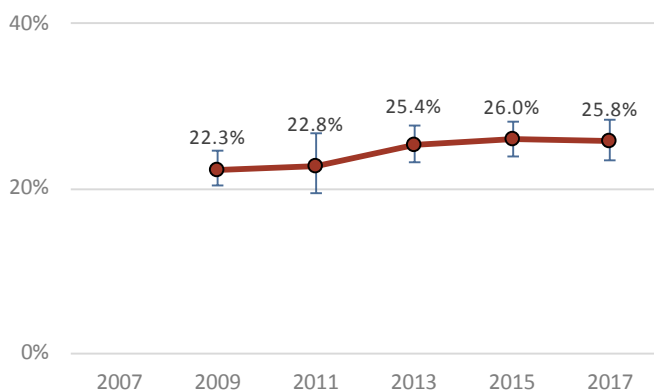
- The percentage of students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the previous 12 months decreased significantly from 13.6% in 2007 to 7.8% in 2017.

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



- Overall, 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. However, the percentage increased significantly from 2015 to 2017 (9.4%).

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

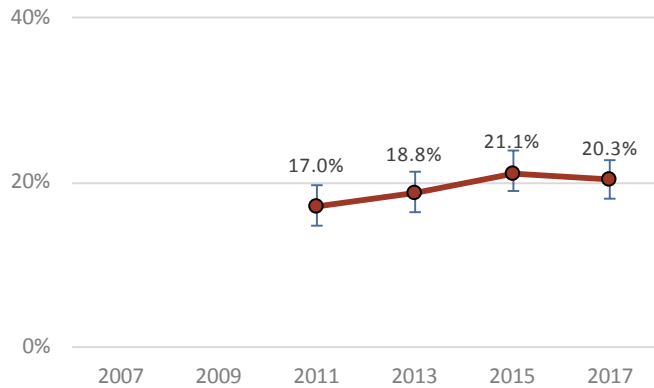


- Overall, the percentage of Idaho high school students who had been bullied on school property increased significantly from 22.3% in 2009 to 25.8% in 2017

Note: this question was first asked in 2009.

2001-2017 Unintentional and Intentional Injury

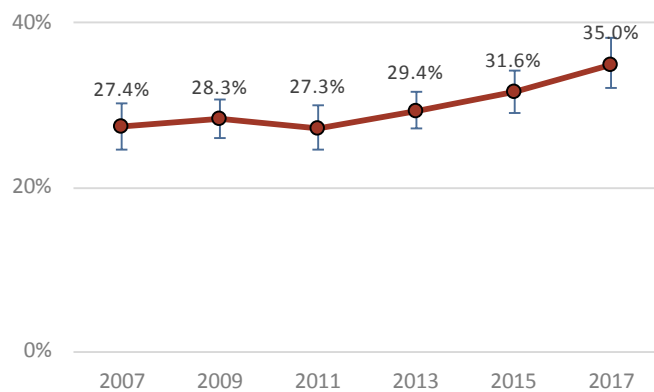
Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (i.e., bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media) during the past 12 months



- The percentage of Idaho high school students who reported they were electronically bullied during the past 12 months increased significantly from 17.0% in 2011 to 20.3% in 2017.

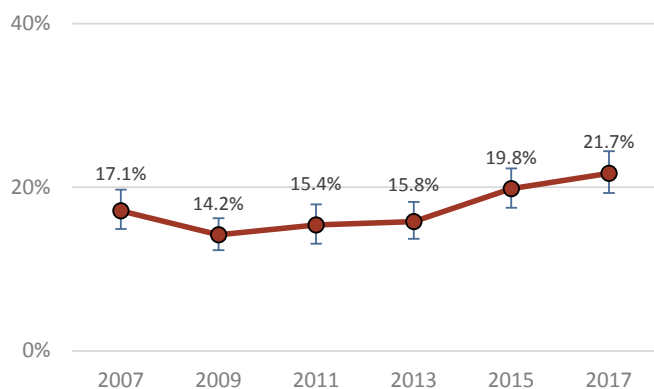
Note: this question was first asked in 2011.

Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row) that they stopped doing some usual activities, during the past 12 months



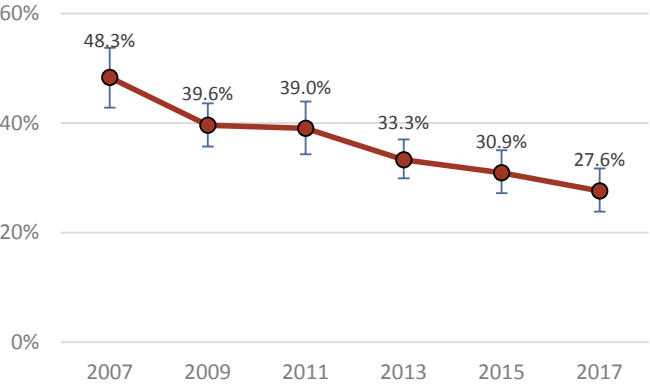
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row) that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months increased significantly from 27.4% in 2007 to 35.0% in 2017.

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



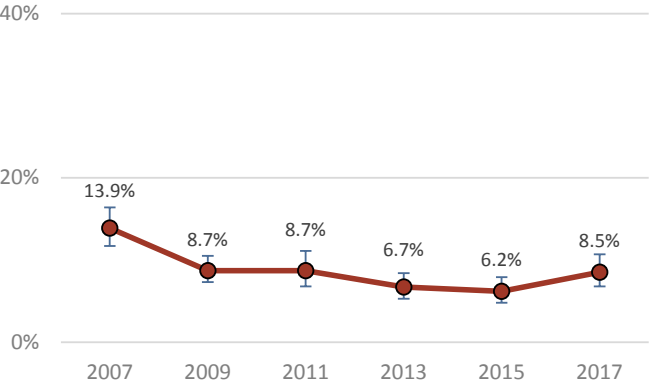
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the previous 12 months increased significantly from 15.4% in 2011 to 21.7% in 2017.

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



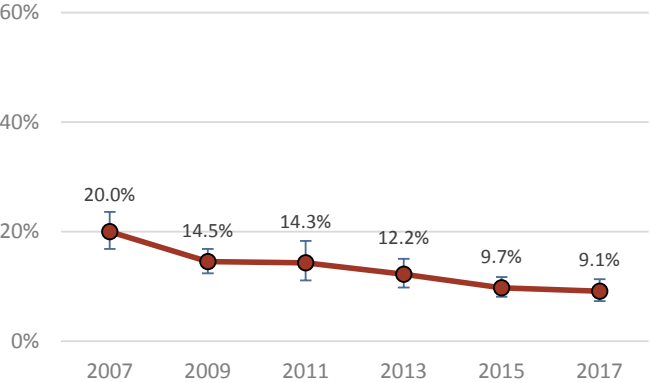
- The percentage of Idaho students who reported ever having tried a cigarette decreased significantly from 48.3% in 2007 to 27.6% in 2017.

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 13.9% in 2007 to 8.5% in 2017.

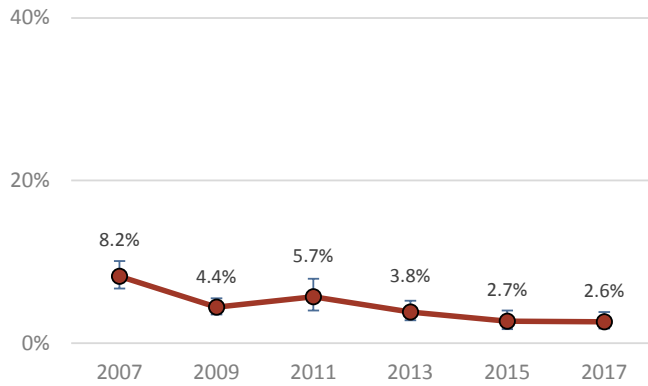
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days (i.e., Current Smoker)



- The current smoking rate among Idaho high school students has dropped significantly from 20.0% in 2007 to a low of 9.7% in 2017.

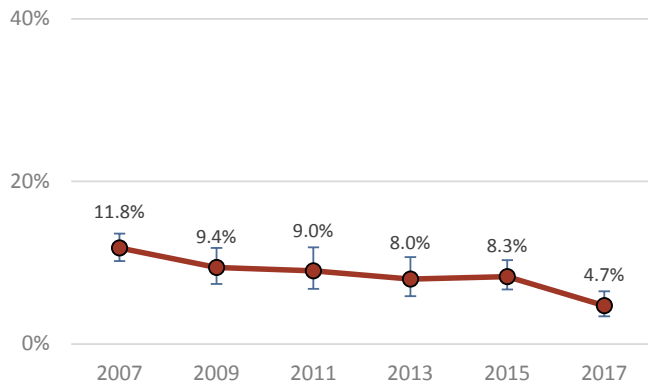
2001-2017 Tobacco Use

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



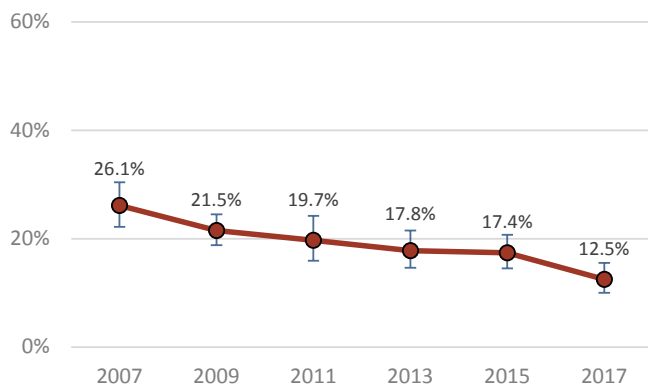
- The rate of frequent smoking (20 or more of the past 30 days) among Idaho high school students dropped significantly from 8.2% in 2007 to a low of 2.6% in 2017.

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



- Past month chewing tobacco use (current chewing tobacco use) decreased significantly from 11.8% in 2007 to 4.7% in 2017.

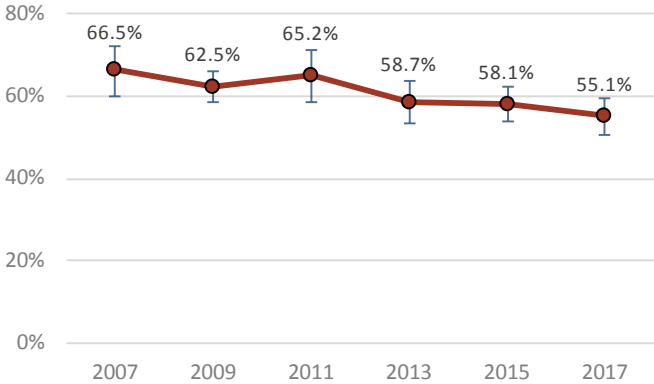
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days



- From 2007 to 2017, past month tobacco use (which includes smoking cigarettes, cigars, or using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) decreased significantly from 26.1% to 12.5%.

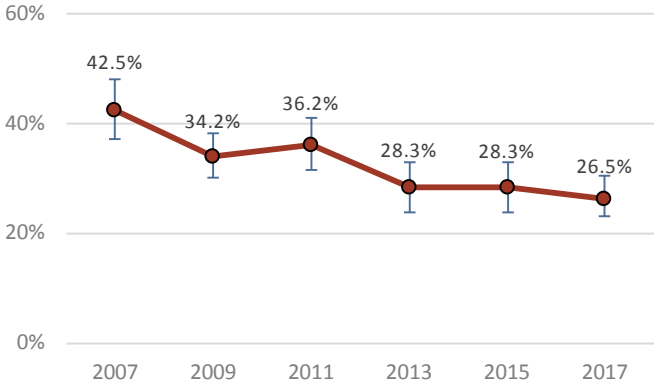
2001-2017 Alcohol or Other Drugs

Percentage of students who drank alcohol (i.e., at least one drink of alcohol) one or more times during their lives



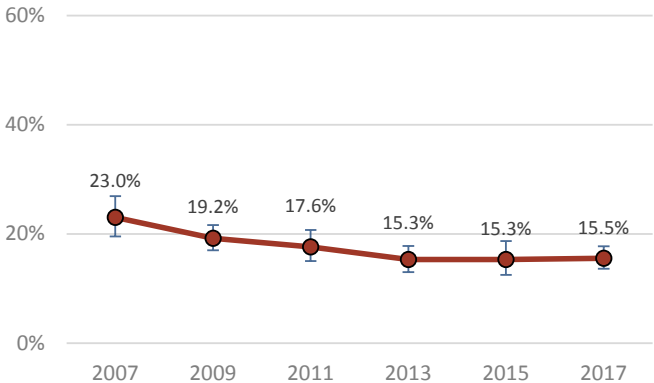
- The percentage of students who have ever drank alcohol (i.e., one or more times during their lives) decreased significantly from 66.5% in 2007 to 55.1% in 2017.

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 26.5% in 2017.

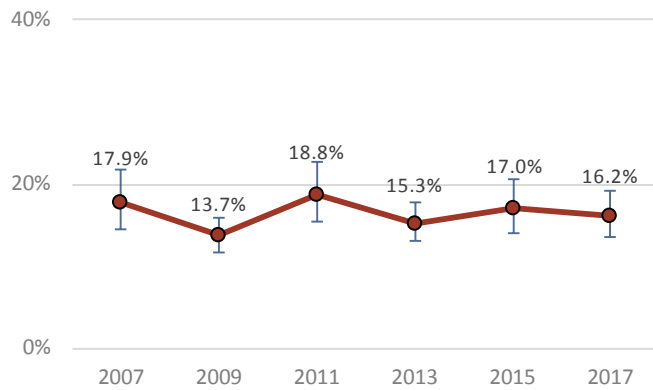
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years



- The percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 remains decreased significantly from 23.0% in 2007 to 15.3% in 2013. Since 2013, the rate has not changed significantly (15.5% in 2017).

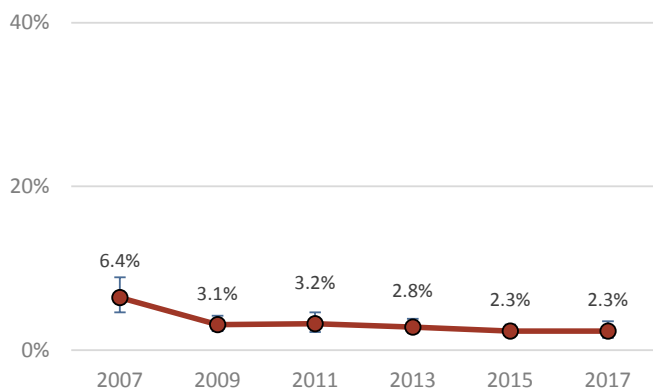
2001-2017 Alcohol or Other Drugs

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



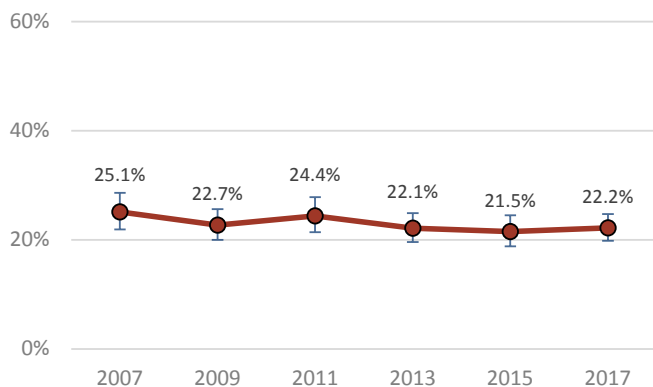
- The percentage of Idaho students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days has not changed significantly since 2007.

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



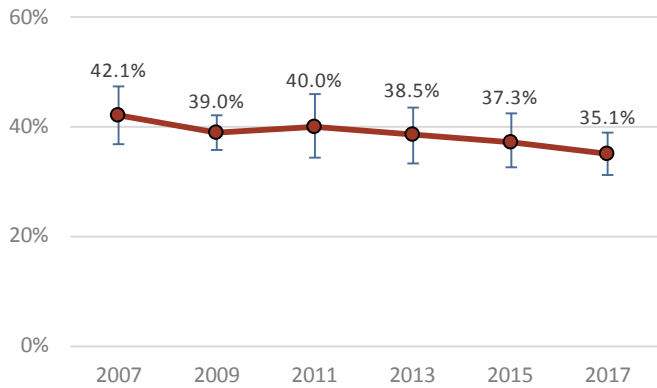
- The percent of students who have ever used methamphetamines decreased significantly from 6.4% in 2007 to 3.2% in 2011, but has remained relatively unchanged since (2.3% in 2017).

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



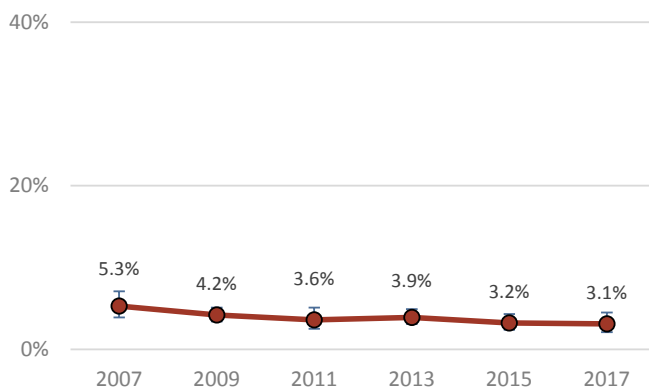
- The percentage of Idaho High School students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property has not changed significantly over the observed timeframe.

Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse



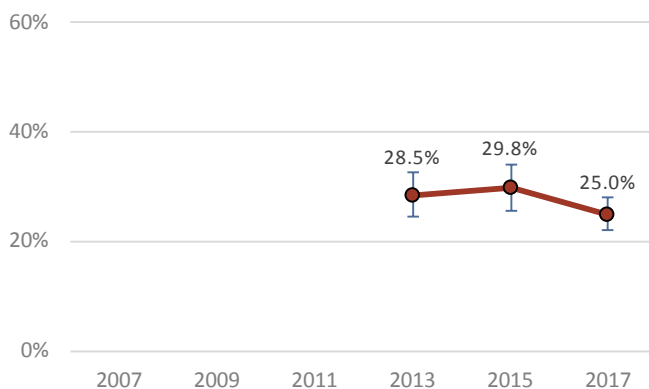
- The percentage of Idaho students who have ever had sexual intercourse decreased significantly from 42.1% in 2007 to 35.1% in 2017.

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 5.3% in 2007 to 3.1% in 2017.

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

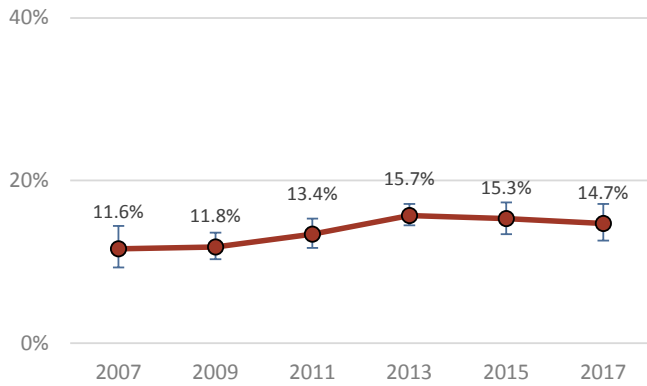


- Although the measure for current sexual activity is new to the YRBS, the percentage of students who are currently sexually active (i.e., had sexual intercourse with at least 1 person during the past 3 months) decreased slightly from 28.5% in 2013 to 25.0% in 2017.

Note: this question was first asked in 2013.

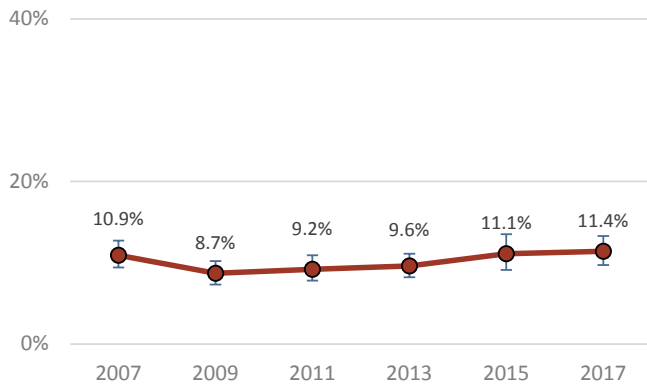
2001-2017 Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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)



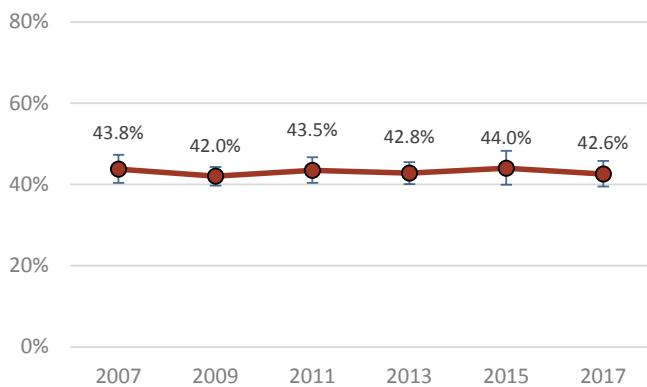
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who were considered overweight based on their BMI increased significantly from 10.6% in 2001 to 14.7% in 2017.

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 9.2% in 2011 to 11.4% in 2017.

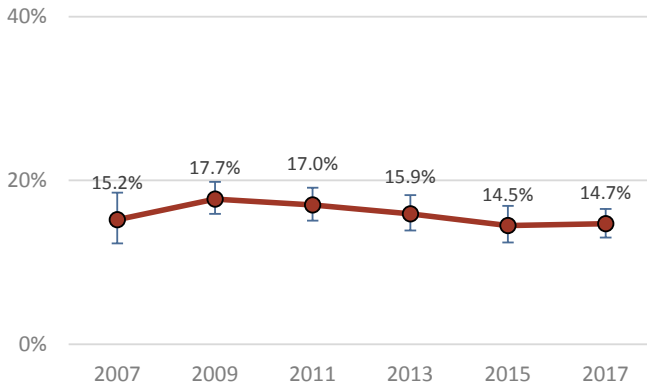
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight



- The percentage of Idaho High School students who were trying to lose weight has not changed significantly since 2007.

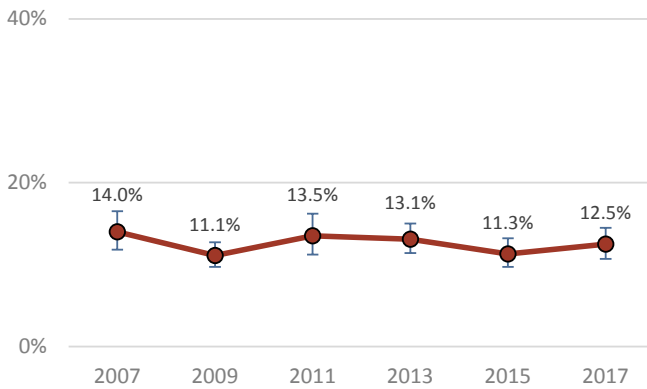
2001-2017 Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

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



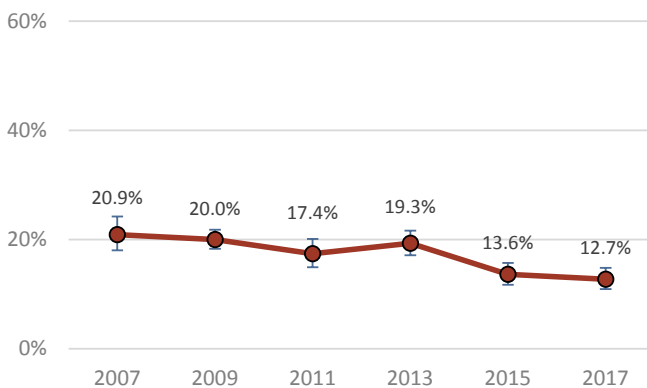
- The percentage of Idaho high school students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juice 3 or more times per day (during the past 7 days) saw no significant change from 2007 to 2017.

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



- Vegetable consumption among Idaho high school students decreased only slightly from 14.0% in 2007 to 12.5% in 2017.

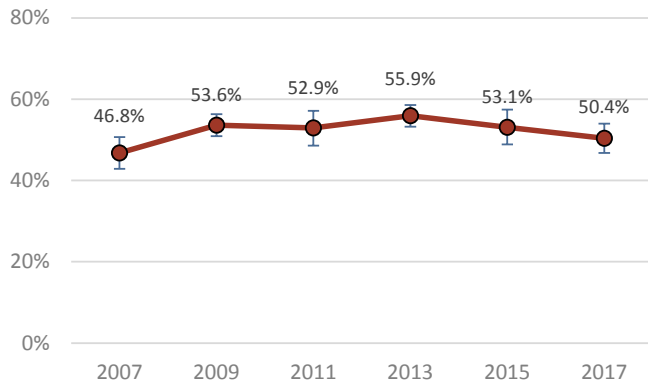
Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk during the past seven days



- 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 20.9% in 2007 to 12.7% in 2017.

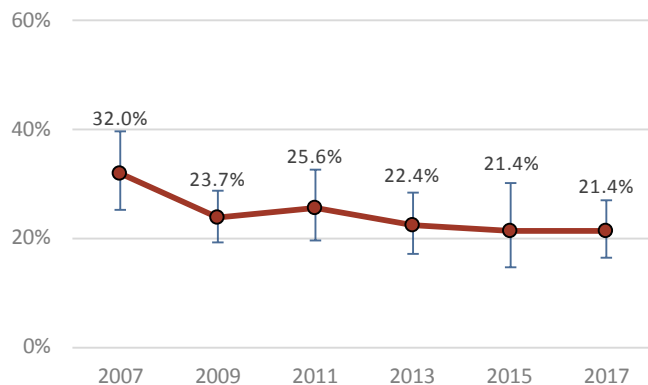
2001-2017 Physical Activity

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



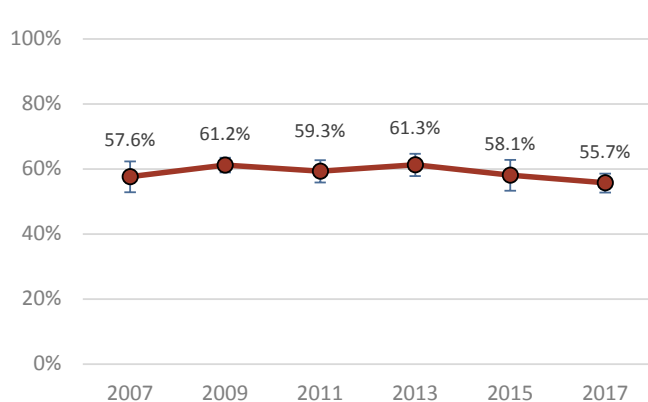
- The percentage of Idaho students who were physically active for a total of 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days has not changed significantly from 46.8% in 2007 to 50.4% in 2017.

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



- The rate of daily PE attendance among Idaho high school students dropped from a high of 32.0% in 2007 to 21.4% in 2017.

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 2007.

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Appendix A: 2017 Idaho YRBS Question by Question Results

Questions 1 through 7 of the Idaho YRBS asked students about demographic information. Demographic details are included in the introduction section of the report (page 1).

Notes:

At the time of publication, U.S. estimates for 2017 are not available. For the most current U.S. YRBS estimate visit the CDC Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrebs/index.htm>

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:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who never or rarely wear a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	9th	8.2%	5.9%	10.4%
	10th	7.1%	6.8%	7.4%
	11th	5.0%	5.2%	4.9%
	12th	9.0%	6.0%	12.3%
	Idaho Overall	7.3%	6.1%	8.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	6.1%	4.9%	7.2%	

Question 9:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	15.1%	15.2%	15.0%
	10th	18.2%	19.2%	17.2%
	11th	13.4%	16.5%	10.4%
	12th	16.7%	16.9%	16.8%
	Idaho Overall	15.9%	17.0%	14.9%
2015 U.S. Overall	20.0%	20.2%	19.6%	

Question 10:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	3.6%	1.7%	5.7%
	10th	4.8%	3.5%	6.1%
	11th	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%
	12th	10.2%	7.6%	12.7%
	Idaho Overall	6.0%	4.5%	7.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	7.8%	6.0%	9.5%	

Question 11:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who during the past 30 days, texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle	9th	16.8%	16.7%	16.8%
	10th	38.2%	41.8%	34.5%
	11th	62.7%	66.0%	59.5%
	12th	59.2%	60.8%	57.6%
	Idaho Overall	47.0%	49.0%	45.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	41.5%	40.4%	42.4%	

Question 12:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club) on one or more of the past 30 days?	9th	31.9%	21.6%	41.7%
	10th	30.4%	13.3%	47.0%
	11th	28.9%	19.4%	38.2%
	12th	26.3%	15.9%	37.1%
	Idaho Overall	29.6%	17.7%	41.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	16.2%	7.5%	24.3%	

Question 13:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	10.0%	5.3%	14.4%
	10th	9.2%	2.6%	15.6%
	11th	9.4%	7.8%	11.0%
	12th	10.7%	4.8%	16.8%
	Idaho Overall	9.8%	5.2%	14.2%
2015 U.S. Overall	4.1%	2.0%	5.9%	

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Question 14:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	7.9%	7.7%	8.1%
	10th	6.0%	8.5%	3.5%
	11th	5.2%	7.1%	3.4%
	12th	9.2%	12.9%	5.7%
	Idaho Overall	7.1%	9.0%	5.2%
2015 U.S. Overall	5.6%	6.0%	5.0%	

Question 15:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	9th	8.2%	7.5%	9.0%
	10th	6.5%	5.4%	7.5%
	11th	4.8%	2.8%	6.7%
	12th	4.4%	3.7%	4.3%
	Idaho Overall	6.2%	5.0%	7.2%
2015 U.S. Overall	6.0%	4.6%	7.0%	

Question 16:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	9th	28.0%	21.8%	21.8%
	10th	21.7%	16.8%	16.8%
	11th	20.2%	15.6%	15.6%
	12th	20.3%	14.0%	14.0%
	Idaho Overall	22.7%	17.3%	17.3%
2015 U.S. Overall	22.6%	16.5%	28.4%	

Question 17:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	9th	9.6%	6.2%	12.8%
	10th	9.6%	6.7%	12.4%
	11th	6.2%	3.6%	8.7%
	12th	5.0%	1.5%	8.7%
	Idaho Overall	7.8%	4.8%	10.8%
2015 U.S. Overall	7.8%	5.0%	10.3%	

Question 18:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%
	10th	2.4%	1.6%	3.2%
	11th	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%
	12th	4.0%	3.4%	3.9%
	Idaho Overall	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 19:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	9th	8.4%	12.0%	5.0%
	10th	7.6%	12.7%	2.6%
	11th	10.1%	15.4%	5.1%
	12th	11.9%	21.0%	2.9%
	Idaho Overall	9.4%	15.1%	4.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	6.7%	10.3%	3.1%	

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 20:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	11.0%	15.8%	6.4%
	10th	14.6%	23.5%	5.8%
	11th	13.1%	22.6%	4.0%
	12th	13.0%	21.4%	4.0%
	Idaho Overall	13.0%	20.8%	5.4%
	2015 U.S. Overall	10.6%	15.6%	5.4%

Question 21:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	6.9%	8.4%	5.5%
	10th	8.0%	9.3%	6.6%
	11th	6.0%	8.9%	3.2%
	12th	10.1%	12.9%	-
	Idaho Overall	7.8%	9.9%	5.5%
	2015 U.S. Overall	9.6%	11.7%	7.4%

Question 22:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were purposely controlled or emotionally hurt by someone they were dating or going out with during the past 12 months.	9th	15.6%	19.9%	9.7%
	10th	19.5%	27.0%	12.1%
	11th	19.2%	25.8%	12.8%
	12th	21.4%	27.3%	15.7%
	Idaho Overall	18.3%	23.7%	12.3%
	2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 23:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months	9th	33.2%	35.8%	30.8%
	10th	27.5%	33.0%	22.1%
	11th	23.0%	30.8%	15.4%
	12th	17.9%	19.4%	16.7%
	Idaho Overall	25.8%	30.3%	21.6%
	2015 U.S. Overall	20.2%	24.8%	15.8%

Question 24:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have been electronically bullied (through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting) during the past 12 months	9th	22.6%	32.3%	13.4%
	10th	20.3%	28.6%	12.3%
	11th	19.8%	27.1%	12.8%
	12th	17.6%	24.4%	11.2%
	Idaho Overall	20.3%	28.5%	12.4%
	2015 U.S. Overall	15.5%	21.7%	9.7%

Question 25:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who bullied someone else on school property during the past 12 months	9th	15.3%	10.6%	19.8%
	10th	12.0%	13.1%	10.9%
	11th	8.4%	6.9%	9.9%
	12th	10.0%	9.4%	10.8%
	Idaho Overall	11.7%	10.2%	13.2%
	2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Question 26:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were teased or called names because of their weight, size or physical appearance during the past 12 months	9th	39.4%	41.8%	37.2%
	10th	35.0%	40.4%	29.6%
	11th	29.9%	37.4%	22.7%
	12th	26.0%	30.1%	21.5%
	Idaho Overall	33.0%	37.8%	28.3%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 27:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were teased or called names because of their race or ethnic background during the past 12 months	9th	14.3%	13.3%	15.2%
	10th	12.5%	12.4%	12.6%
	11th	8.9%	8.8%	9.1%
	12th	14.9%	13.7%	15.7%
	Idaho Overall	12.7%	12.2%	13.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 28:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	16.0%	15.1%	16.8%
	10th	10.6%	11.9%	9.3%
	11th	9.7%	8.9%	10.5%
	12th	11.4%	13.6%	7.7%
	Idaho Overall	12.2%	12.5%	11.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 29:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	21.5%	32.5%	11.1%
	10th	22.2%	28.7%	15.8%
	11th	20.3%	28.8%	12.1%
	12th	21.0%	30.3%	11.0%
	Idaho Overall	21.1%	30.0%	12.4%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 30:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	34.8%	49.0%	21.1%
	10th	36.7%	48.2%	25.6%
	11th	34.0%	44.0%	24.4%
	12th	34.6%	43.0%	25.2%
	Idaho Overall	35.0%	46.3%	24.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	29.9%	39.8%	20.3%	

Question 31:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	9th	22.7%	32.4%	13.5%
	10th	23.9%	32.0%	15.9%
	11th	20.9%	28.6%	13.6%
	12th	19.5%	22.2%	15.4%
	Idaho Overall	21.7%	29.2%	14.3%
2015 U.S. Overall	17.7%	23.4%	12.2%	

Unintentional & Intentional Injuries

Question 32:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months	9th	20.1%	29.2%	11.3%
	10th	19.4%	26.6%	12.4%
	11th	19.1%	23.0%	15.4%
	12th	14.8%	20.4%	7.9%
	Idaho Overall	18.4%	25.1%	11.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	14.6%	19.4%	9.8%	

Question 33:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	9th	12.9%	16.3%	9.2%
	10th	10.3%	13.7%	6.8%
	11th	8.8%	8.6%	9.0%
	12th	5.6%	7.4%	3.0%
	Idaho Overall	9.7%	11.8%	7.4%
2015 U.S. Overall	8.6%	11.6%	5.5%	

Question 34:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	3.2%	4.7%	1.6%
	10th	3.7%	4.9%	2.4%
	11th	3.3%	4.3%	2.3%
	12th	2.5%	2.9%	2.0%
	Idaho Overall	3.2%	4.2%	2.2%
2015 U.S. Overall	2.8%	3.7%	1.9%	

Tobacco Use

Question 35:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	9th	18.8%	20.6%	17.1%
	10th	25.5%	26.5%	24.5%
	11th	31.4%	28.3%	34.3%
	12th	37.2%	33.9%	40.7%
	Idaho Overall	27.6%	27.0%	28.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	32.3%	30.7%	33.8%	

Question 36:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13	9th	9.6%	9.6%	9.5%
	10th	8.5%	8.1%	8.9%
	11th	7.8%	5.3%	10.1%
	12th	7.9%	8.4%	6.8%
	Idaho Overall	8.5%	8.1%	8.8%
2015 U.S. Overall	6.6%	5.0%	8.0%	

Current Smoker:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	9th	5.8%	7.5%	4.1%
	10th	7.6%	4.8%	10.4%
	11th	9.5%	10.7%	8.4%
	12th	14.9%	10.9%	18.4%
	Idaho Overall	9.1%	8.3%	9.8%
2015 U.S. Overall	10.8%	9.7%	11.8%	

Frequent Smoker:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	9th	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%
	10th	1.7%	0.7%	2.6%
	11th	2.9%	3.9%	2.0%
	12th	3.9%	4.4%	3.5%
	Idaho Overall	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%
2015 U.S. Overall	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	

Daily Smoker:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes daily (i.e., on 30 of the past 30 days)	9th	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%
	10th	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%
	11th	1.0%	1.6%	0.4%
	12th	1.5%	3.0%	0.0%
	Idaho Overall	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%
2015 U.S. Overall	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	

Question 38:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	-	-	-
	10th	-	-	-
	11th	-	-	-
	12th	-	-	-
	Idaho Overall	6.2%	-	-
2015 U.S. Overall	7.9%	5.9%	9.2%	

Tobacco Use

Question 39:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	-	-	-
	10th	-	-	-
	11th	-	-	-
	12th	-	-	-
	Idaho Overall	10.0%	-	-
	2015 U.S. Overall	12.6%	7.7%	16.5%

Question 40:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have ever used an electronic vapor device (including e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah)	9th	30.4%	31.4%	29.3%
	10th	40.9%	39.3%	42.5%
	11th	47.4%	46.3%	48.5%
	12th	49.4%	50.4%	49.2%
	Idaho Overall	41.3%	41.3%	41.6%
	2015 U.S. Overall	44.9%	43.6%	46.1%

Question 41:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who currently used an electronic vapor device one or more of the past 30 days	9th	8.7%	9.0%	8.4%
	10th	12.2%	7.1%	17.1%
	11th	16.2%	14.7%	17.7%
	12th	22.3%	21.0%	24.3%
	Idaho Overall	14.3%	12.6%	16.0%
	2015 U.S. Overall	24.1%	22.6%	25.6%

Question 42:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days	9th	3.4%	1.1%	5.5%
	10th	4.7%	1.5%	7.7%
	11th	3.8%	1.9%	5.6%
	12th	7.0%	3.3%	10.8%
	Idaho Overall	4.7%	2.1%	7.3%
	2015 U.S. Overall	7.3%	2.3%	11.9%

Question 43:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days	9th	4.0%	4.3%	3.6%
	10th	4.0%	0.2%	7.7%
	11th	6.0%	4.3%	7.7%
	12th	11.7%	5.9%	17.6%
	Idaho Overall	6.3%	3.7%	8.7%
	2015 U.S. Overall	10.3%	6.3%	14.0%

Any Tobacco Use:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who currently used tobacco (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or cigar) on one or more of the past 30 days	9th	7.8%	8.2%	7.5%
	10th	10.2%	5.2%	15.0%
	11th	13.3%	13.1%	13.4%
	12th	20.2%	14.4%	25.7%
	Idaho Overall	12.5%	10.1%	14.8%
	2015 U.S. Overall	18.5%	13.4%	23.3%

Tobacco Use

Any Tobacco or E-cig Use:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who currently used tobacco (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar, or electronic vapor product on one or more of the past 30 days)	9th	12.2%	13.4%	11.0%
	10th	15.5%	8.6%	21.9%
	11th	20.8%	19.3%	22.2%
	12th	28.3%	23.7%	32.8%
	Idaho Overall	18.5%	15.9%	20.9%
	2015 U.S. Overall	31.4%	27.7%	34.9%

Question 44:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who tried to quit using all tobacco products, including cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, shisha or hookah tobacco, and electronic vapor products?	9th	-	-	-
	10th	-	-	-
	11th	58.4%	-	-
	12th	-	-	-
	Idaho Overall	50.4%	55.4%	47.2%
	2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 45:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life	9th	44.1%	48.4%	39.9%
	10th	57.3%	63.1%	51.6%
	11th	62.7%	63.8%	61.8%
	12th	58.6%	62.6%	55.3%
	Idaho Overall	55.1%	58.9%	51.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	63.2%	65.3%	61.4%	

Question 46:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13	9th	20.3%	18.7%	21.8%
	10th	16.7%	15.0%	18.3%
	11th	14.7%	11.4%	18.0%
	12th	9.2%	8.2%	9.6%
	Idaho Overall	15.5%	13.8%	17.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	17.2%	14.6%	19.7%	

Question 47:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	9th	17.2%	21.6%	12.9%
	10th	27.6%	32.3%	22.8%
	11th	32.6%	34.9%	30.3%
	12th	30.7%	30.2%	31.2%
	Idaho Overall	26.5%	29.5%	23.6%
2015 U.S. Overall	32.8%	33.5%	32.2%	

Question 48:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	-	-	-
	10th	44.7%	-	-
	11th	46.7%	-	-
	12th	-	-	-
	Idaho Overall	46.6%	56.3%	35.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	44.1%	48.5%	39.9%	

Question 49:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	9th	2.9%	2.3%	3.4%
	10th	3.5%	3.8%	3.2%
	11th	4.1%	4.6%	3.6%
	12th	4.8%	1.3%	7.7%
	Idaho Overall	3.9%	3.2%	4.4%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 50:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (had four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students or five or more drinks of alcohol in a row for male students, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	9th	7.9%	10.4%	5.6%
	10th	16.1%	19.5%	12.7%
	11th	19.5%	21.4%	17.6%
	12th	18.7%	16.5%	20.5%
	Idaho Overall	15.3%	16.9%	13.6%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 51:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life	9th	19.6%	21.9%	17.4%
	10th	28.0%	29.9%	26.3%
	11th	36.2%	35.3%	37.2%
	12th	38.2%	40.9%	36.1%
	Idaho Overall	30.0%	31.5%	28.7%
	2015 U.S. Overall	38.6%	37.5%	39.8%

Question 52:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13	9th	9.1%	9.3%	9.0%
	10th	4.5%	2.3%	6.6%
	11th	4.8%	3.1%	6.4%
	12th	5.0%	4.1%	5.9%
	Idaho Overall	6.0%	5.0%	7.0%
	2015 U.S. Overall	7.5%	5.6%	9.2%

Question 53:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	9th	10.1%	11.2%	9.1%
	10th	13.8%	14.4%	13.3%
	11th	19.0%	20.9%	17.2%
	12th	22.4%	24.4%	20.9%
	Idaho Overall	16.2%	17.4%	15.0%
	2015 U.S. Overall	21.7%	20.1%	23.2%

Question 54:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days	9th	3.2%	2.5%	3.9%
	10th	3.0%	3.3%	2.7%
	11th	2.8%	2.3%	3.2%
	12th	2.7%	4.4%	0.0%
	Idaho Overall	3.1%	3.3%	2.7%
	2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 55:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	8.7%	9.2%	8.3%
	10th	8.3%	8.7%	7.9%
	11th	6.8%	9.3%	4.3%
	12th	5.9%	4.4%	6.7%
	Idaho Overall	7.6%	8.2%	6.9%
	2015 U.S. Overall	7.0%	6.6%	7.2%

Question 56:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life	9th	2.1%	1.6%	2.7%
	10th	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%
	11th	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%
	12th	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%
	Idaho Overall	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%
	2015 U.S. Overall	2.1%	1.2%	2.7%

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 57:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life	9th	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%
	10th	1.8%	0.9%	2.6%
	11th	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%
	12th	2.8%	1.5%	3.3%
	Idaho Overall	2.3%	1.9%	2.6%
2015 U.S. Overall	3.0%	2.3%	3.6%	

Question 58:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life	9th	3.4%	3.6%	3.3%
	10th	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%
	11th	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%
	12th	5.7%	1.6%	9.2%
	Idaho Overall	3.8%	2.9%	4.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	5.0%	3.9%	6.0%	

Question 59:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, fake weed, etc.) one or more times during their life	9th	6.1%	7.1%	5.1%
	10th	4.9%	6.6%	3.2%
	11th	6.9%	6.1%	7.6%
	12th	9.5%	8.6%	9.8%
	Idaho Overall	6.8%	7.2%	6.3%
2015 U.S. Overall	9.2%	7.9%	10.3%	

Question 60:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life	9th	3.7%	3.3%	4.0%
	10th	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
	11th	2.6%	1.3%	3.8%
	12th	1.6%	2.3%	1.0%
	Idaho Overall	2.8%	2.6%	3.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	3.5%	2.7%	4.0%	

Question 61:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	10.7%	14.3%	7.1%
	10th	14.3%	16.4%	12.3%
	11th	16.8%	20.2%	13.4%
	12th	13.9%	16.8%	11.4%
	Idaho Overall	13.9%	17.1%	10.9%
2015 U.S. Overall	16.8%	15.6%	17.8%	

Question 62:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life	9th	1.9%	1.1%	2.8%
	10th	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%
	11th	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
	12th	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
	Idaho Overall	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	1.8%	1.0%	2.3%	

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question 63:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months	9th	22.4%	20.1%	24.6%
	10th	22.3%	21.9%	22.6%
	11th	24.6%	23.5%	25.8%
	12th	19.3%	15.6%	23.5%
	Idaho Overall	22.2%	20.5%	24.0%
	2015 U.S. Overall	21.7%	19.1%	24.2%

Sexual Behavior

Question 64:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse	9th	21.9%	22.6%	21.2%
	10th	32.0%	32.3%	31.7%
	11th	42.2%	43.1%	41.2%
	12th	47.7%	43.9%	52.4%
	Idaho Overall	35.1%	34.8%	35.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	41.2%	39.2%	43.2%	

Question 65:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13	9th	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%
	10th	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%
	11th	2.9%	3.5%	2.4%
	12th	2.3%	0.8%	3.9%
	Idaho Overall	3.1%	2.8%	3.4%
2015 U.S. Overall	3.9%	2.2%	5.6%	

Question 66:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were currently sexually active (i.e., has sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past 3 months)	9th	13.5%	13.6%	13.3%
	10th	22.6%	24.4%	20.9%
	11th	30.4%	32.6%	28.2%
	12th	36.4%	33.7%	39.8%
	Idaho Overall	25.0%	25.5%	24.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	30.1%	29.8%	30.3%	

Question 67:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who drank alcohol or used drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse	9th	-	-	-
	10th	-	-	-
	11th	16.1%	-	-
	12th	20.6%	-	-
	Idaho Overall	16.5%	13.4%	19.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	20.6%	16.4%	24.6%	

Question 68:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who (including their partner) did not use a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse	9th	-	-	-
	10th	-	-	-
	11th	55.1%	-	-
	12th	-	-	-
	Idaho Overall	53.7%	45.7%	61.8%
2015 U.S. Overall	43.1%	48.0%	38.5%	

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

At Risk for Overweight:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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)	9th	13.9%	14.2%	13.6%
	10th	16.1%	14.7%	17.4%
	11th	14.0%	12.1%	15.9%
	12th	15.2%	15.7%	14.6%
	Idaho Overall	14.7%	14.2%	15.2%
2015 U.S. Overall	16.0%	16.6%	15.5%	

At Risk for Obese:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who are obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)	9th	11.1%	8.4%	13.7%
	10th	13.6%	13.9%	13.3%
	11th	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
	12th	12.3%	12.1%	12.6%
	Idaho Overall	11.4%	10.6%	12.2%
2015 U.S. Overall	13.9%	10.8%	16.8%	

Question 69:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	9th	29.5%	38.2%	21.2%
	10th	30.6%	39.9%	21.5%
	11th	27.2%	39.3%	15.5%
	12th	38.2%	50.8%	25.8%
	Idaho Overall	31.0%	41.6%	21.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	31.5%	38.2%	25.3%	

Question 70:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	9th	42.7%	61.8%	24.6%
	10th	43.6%	61.2%	26.9%
	11th	40.0%	56.8%	23.9%
	12th	44.7%	55.8%	32.1%
	Idaho Overall	42.6%	59.1%	26.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	45.6%	60.6%	31.4%	

Question 71:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who did not drink 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days	9th	4.3%	3.1%	5.4%
	10th	5.5%	5.0%	5.9%
	11th	2.5%	3.3%	1.7%
	12th	7.7%	7.7%	7.0%
	Idaho Overall	4.9%	4.6%	5.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	5.2%	4.3%	5.9%	

Question 72:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who did not eat fruit one or more times during the past seven days	9th	8.9%	6.2%	11.5%
	10th	10.5%	8.7%	12.3%
	11th	7.5%	6.9%	8.0%
	12th	12.8%	12.9%	12.1%
	Idaho Overall	9.8%	8.5%	11.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Question 73:
Percentage of students who did not eat green salad one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	31.2%	27.2%	35.2%
10th	40.4%	35.6%	45.1%
11th	32.6%	30.7%	34.3%
12th	36.6%	33.6%	39.7%
Idaho Overall	35.2%	31.6%	38.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 74:
Percentage of students who did not eat potatoes one or more times during the past seven days

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	27.3%	30.8%	24.0%
10th	30.4%	30.3%	30.5%
11th	26.3%	26.3%	26.3%
12th	30.5%	28.8%	32.0%
Idaho Overall	28.4%	29.1%	27.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	47.1%	44.8%	49.4%
10th	48.0%	47.0%	48.9%
11th	45.0%	45.8%	44.2%
12th	47.1%	44.5%	48.4%
Idaho Overall	46.7%	45.5%	47.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.1%	11.4%	16.7%
10th	19.1%	17.6%	20.7%
11th	12.8%	13.1%	12.5%
12th	19.3%	15.0%	23.2%
Idaho Overall	16.2%	14.2%	18.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.3%	12.8%	15.7%
10th	10.5%	10.8%	10.3%
11th	14.5%	15.0%	14.0%
12th	9.7%	7.2%	12.5%
Idaho Overall	12.5%	11.5%	13.5%
2015 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	15.5%	15.6%	15.4%
10th	16.0%	12.9%	18.9%
11th	15.3%	12.3%	18.2%
12th	11.4%	8.2%	15.0%
Idaho Overall	14.7%	12.6%	16.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

Question 77:

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	10.8%	7.4%	14.2%
10th	11.6%	9.3%	13.9%
11th	12.3%	8.7%	15.9%
12th	13.2%	12.3%	14.3%
Idaho Overall	12.2%	9.4%	15.0%
2015 U.S. Overall	20.4%	16.4%	24.3%

Question 78:

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	12.6%	10.1%	15.0%
10th	11.3%	10.0%	12.6%
11th	10.2%	7.5%	12.9%
12th	13.2%	11.4%	15.5%
Idaho Overall	12.0%	9.8%	14.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 79:

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	14.4%	7.5%	21.2%
10th	12.6%	5.8%	19.2%
11th	13.3%	5.4%	20.8%
12th	10.0%	5.5%	14.7%
Idaho Overall	12.7%	6.3%	19.1%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A

Question 80:

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

Grade	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.8%	11.7%	5.8%
10th	14.8%	16.5%	13.1%
11th	12.2%	11.8%	12.6%
12th	12.1%	12.1%	11.5%
Idaho Overall	12.0%	13.2%	10.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	13.8%	14.2%	13.3%

Physical Activity

Question 81:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	59.6%	54.4%	64.5%
	10th	50.8%	41.7%	59.7%
	11th	49.4%	37.4%	61.0%
	12th	39.5%	33.9%	46.1%
	Idaho Overall	50.5%	42.2%	58.5%
	2015 U.S. Overall	48.6%	39.1%	57.8%

Question 82:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who watched three or more hours of TV per day on an average school day	9th	16.0%	13.9%	18.0%
	10th	17.5%	20.7%	14.3%
	11th	13.0%	15.2%	11.0%
	12th	19.2%	20.0%	18.9%
	Idaho Overall	16.6%	17.6%	15.8%
	2015 U.S. Overall	24.7%	24.4%	25.0%

Question 83:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	35.0%	33.0%	37.0%
	10th	38.7%	40.6%	36.9%
	11th	34.7%	37.4%	32.0%
	12th	37.8%	38.0%	38.7%
	Idaho Overall	36.6%	37.3%	36.1%
	2015 U.S. Overall	41.7%	42.8%	40.6%

Question 84:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) class one or more days in an average school week when they were in school	9th	61.1%	57.8%	64.3%
	10th	47.3%	40.0%	54.4%
	11th	34.2%	23.9%	44.2%
	12th	29.1%	19.0%	39.9%
	Idaho Overall	44.1%	36.5%	51.6%
	2015 U.S. Overall	51.6%	47.8%	55.3%

PE Daily:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) class daily (5 days a week)	9th	23.1%	20.6%	25.7%
	10th	29.3%	23.4%	35.0%
	11th	18.2%	12.1%	24.0%
	12th	13.4%	6.4%	20.8%
	Idaho Overall	21.1%	16.1%	26.6%
	2015 U.S. Overall	29.8%	25.5%	33.8%

Question 85:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	9th	67.0%	64.4%	69.5%
	10th	52.1%	47.3%	56.7%
	11th	55.8%	53.4%	58.0%
	12th	46.2%	46.9%	46.7%
	Idaho Overall	55.7%	53.4%	58.2%
	2015 U.S. Overall	57.6%	53.0%	52.2%

Other Health-Related Measures

Question 86:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have been taught sex education in school	9th	63.5%	64.4%	62.7%
	10th	67.5%	65.1%	69.9%
	11th	74.9%	77.8%	72.1%
	12th	75.8%	75.6%	-
	Idaho Overall	69.7%	70.2%	69.4%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 87:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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)	9th	69.3%	71.1%	67.6%
	10th	78.6%	75.1%	82.1%
	11th	86.2%	86.0%	86.4%
	12th	85.1%	85.5%	-
	Idaho Overall	79.2%	78.8%	79.9%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 88:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS	9th	6.9%	8.1%	5.8%
	10th	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%
	11th	11.2%	10.9%	11.5%
	12th	13.7%	14.6%	12.3%
	Idaho Overall	10.9%	11.2%	10.4%
2015 U.S. Overall	10.2%	11.1%	9.3%	

Question 89:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other work during the past 12 months	9th	83.0%	84.1%	82.0%
	10th	80.6%	83.3%	78.0%
	11th	81.1%	81.3%	81.0%
	12th	79.6%	82.5%	76.1%
	Idaho Overall	81.1%	82.8%	79.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	74.4%	75.5%	73.7%	

Question 90:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse they have asthma	9th	19.8%	18.4%	21.1%
	10th	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%
	11th	19.4%	25.8%	13.1%
	12th	21.6%	23.2%	19.6%
	Idaho Overall	19.3%	20.9%	17.6%
2015 U.S. Overall	22.8%	23.3%	22.2%	

Question 91:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen	9th	15.7%	23.2%	8.8%
	10th	13.6%	16.6%	10.8%
	11th	16.0%	20.3%	11.8%
	12th	15.0%	20.4%	8.0%
	Idaho Overall	14.9%	20.1%	9.7%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Other Health-Related Measures

Question 92:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth), one or more times during the previous 12 months	9th	4.4%	5.3%	3.5%
	10th	4.2%	5.1%	3.3%
	11th	7.6%	10.4%	5.0%
	12th	7.2%	10.0%	4.5%
	Idaho Overall	5.9%	7.7%	4.3%
2015 U.S. Overall	7.3%	10.6%	4.0%	

Question 93:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had mostly A's or B's in school during the past 12 months	9th	75.9%	81.8%	70.1%
	10th	72.4%	74.6%	70.2%
	11th	83.1%	84.9%	81.4%
	12th	74.3%	79.9%	68.0%
	Idaho Overall	76.4%	80.1%	72.6%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 94:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who usually slept somewhere other than their parent's or guardian's home during the past 30 days	9th	4.4%	3.5%	5.2%
	10th	3.5%	1.7%	5.3%
	11th	2.8%	3.1%	2.5%
	12th	4.3%	6.8%	-
	Idaho Overall	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 95:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who have texted, e-mailed, or posted electronically a revealing or sexual photo of themselves during the past 30 days	9th	11.8%	13.0%	10.7%
	10th	19.8%	26.3%	13.3%
	11th	21.4%	25.9%	17.2%
	12th	20.4%	22.4%	-
	Idaho Overall	18.2%	21.9%	14.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 96:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
Percentage of students who had a revealing or sexual photo of themselves texted, emailed, or posted electronically without their permission during the past 30 days	9th	5.9%	6.3%	5.6%
	10th	6.0%	6.6%	5.3%
	11th	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%
	12th	5.6%	3.2%	-
	Idaho Overall	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Question 97:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	67.2%	66.7%	67.8%
	10th	69.9%	72.2%	67.7%
	11th	74.1%	72.1%	75.9%
	12th	76.0%	76.0%	-
	Idaho Overall	71.5%	71.4%	71.3%
2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Other Health-Related Measures

Question 98:	Grade	Total	Female	Male
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	9th	74.8%	79.3%	70.5%
	10th	70.8%	68.9%	72.6%
	11th	85.0%	85.5%	84.4%
	12th	82.5%	84.6%	80.8%
	Idaho Overall	77.7%	79.2%	76.3%
	2015 U.S. Overall	N/A	N/A	N/A



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