



ADOLESCENT SEXUAL HEALTH PROMOTION AT A GLANCE

The following is an overview of the state of adolescent sexual health promotion efforts in Idaho in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, including sexuality education state laws and policy, sexual health data, and federal funding.

STATE LEVEL SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY OVERVIEW

[Idaho state statute](#) says that the “primary responsibility of family life and sex education” rests with a student’s home and church “and the schools can only complement and supplement those standards which are established in the family.” Local school boards may decide to offer sexuality education, and if a school board decides to institute sexuality education, the program must place “major emphasis” on the home. The statute states that program should give youth “the scientific, psychological information for understanding sex and its relation to the miracle of life.” It must also include “knowledge of the power of the sex drive and the necessity of controlling that drive by self-discipline.” Parents or guardians may remove their children from school-based sexuality education and/or HIV/STD education classes (“opt-out”).

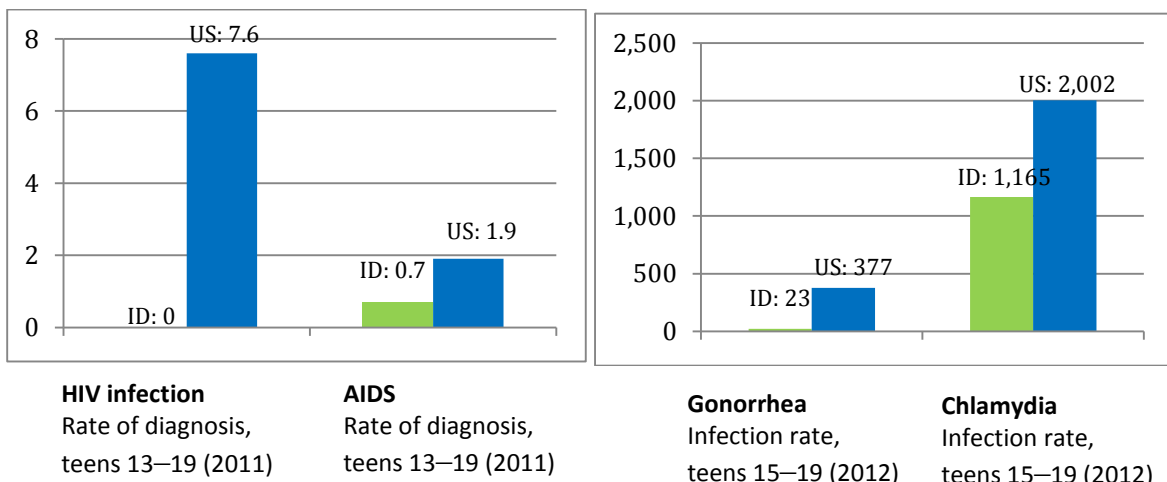
REPORTED BEHAVIORS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN IDAHO

- ↓ Among Idaho high school students in 2013, 38% of females and 39% of males **reported ever having had sexual intercourse**, lower than the reported national average of 46% of females and 48% of males.
- ↓ Among Idaho high school students in 2013, 31% of females and 26% of males **reported being currently sexually active** (having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior), lower than the reported national average of 35% of females and 33% of males.
- ↓ Among Idaho high school students in 2013, 12% of females and 6% of males **reported experiencing physical dating violence one or more times** during the 12 months before the survey, lower than the reported national average of 13% of females and 7% of males.

IDAHO TEEN PREGNANCY, BIRTH, AND ABORTION RATES

- ↓ In 2010, Idaho’s **teen pregnancy rate was lower than the national average**, with 47 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to 57 per 1,000 nationwide.
- ↓ In 2012, Idaho’s **teen birth rate was lower than the national average**, with 28 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to 29 per 1,000 nationwide.
- ↓ In 2010, Idaho’s **teen abortion rate was lower than the national average**, with 7 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to 15 per 1,000 nationwide.

IDAHO'S YOUNG PEOPLE: HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STD RATES (PER 100,000)

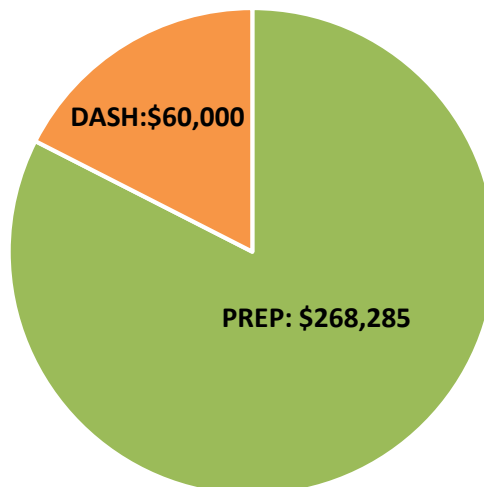


FY 2013 FEDERAL FUNDING IN IDAHO: TOTAL \$328,285

Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH) \$60,000

Funds state and local education agencies to help districts implement exemplary sexual health education (ESHE), increase access to key sexual health services (SHS), and establish safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff; funds HIV/STD prevention efforts for young men who have sex with men (YMSM); supports state education and health agencies' surveillance efforts.

The Idaho State Department of Education is funded through DASH to collect and report the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance and the School Health Profiles.



Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) \$268,285

Funds for states (PREP), local entities (PREIS), community/faith-based organizations (CPREP), and tribes (TPREP) to implement evidence-informed or innovative teen pregnancy- and HIV/STD-prevention, and adulthood preparation programs for young people.

The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare administers the state's PREP grant in collaboration with seven sub-grantees. The PREP funds are used to expand upon the state's pregnancy prevention efforts through the TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) program, which supports the majority of pregnancy prevention efforts in Idaho. Programming takes place in both school and community-based settings, targeting students in grades 7–12, and specifically, Latino youth ages 13–18. The PREP state grant requires programming to address the following adulthood preparation subjects: adolescent development, healthy relationships, and parent-child communication. Sub-grantees are providing programming in Ada, Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Canyon, Elmore, Gooding, Jefferson, Lewis, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Twin Falls, and Valley counties.

For further background on the federal programs, information on the grantees and the programs they are implementing, as well as citations, see the FY 2013 Idaho State Profile at siecus.org/Idaho2013.