



Unintentional Injury Fact Sheet 2025

Issaquah School District, Grade 6

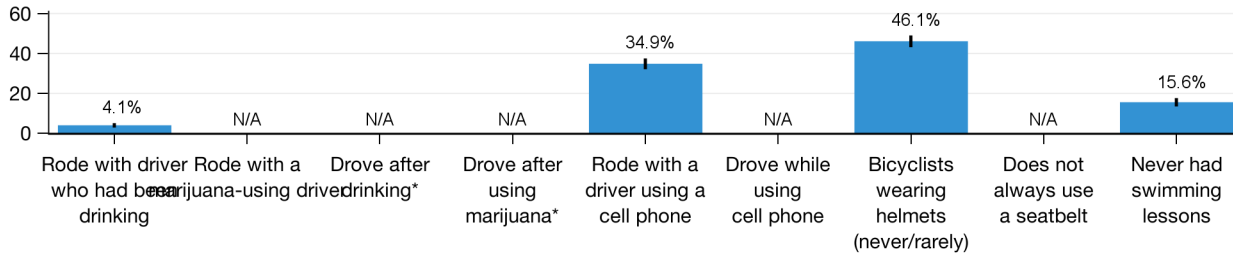
Students surveyed = 1,336

Introduction

- Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death and disability among youth and adolescents in the US and in Washington State.¹
- Motor vehicle crashes account for nearly half of the unintentional injuries occurring among adolescents.¹
- Other unintentional injuries among adolescents are poisoning, which include drug overdoses, drowning, and crashes from other forms of transport (e.g., bikes, boats).
- Behaviors that increase the risk of unintentional injury include driving or riding with a driver who is distracted or under the influence of alcohol or marijuana, riding a bike without a helmet, not wearing a seat belt in the car, or not wearing a life jacket in or near water.

Behaviors that Increase Risk of Unintentional Injury - Grade 6, 2025

% of Students



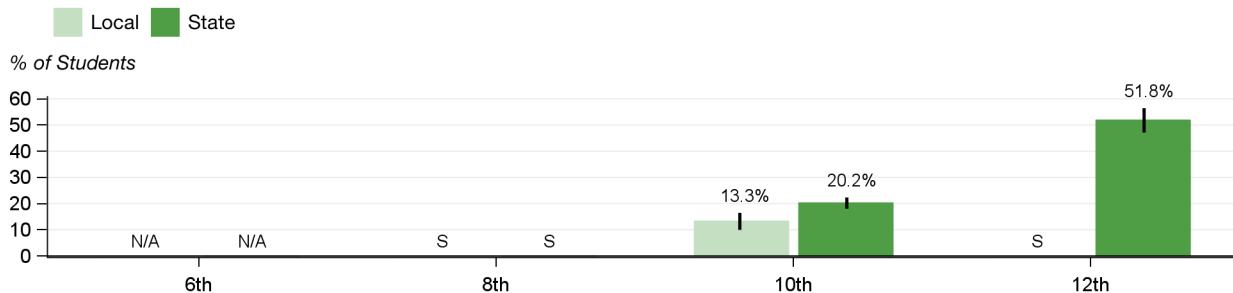
Highlight: In 2025, 4% of 6th graders in our school district rode with a drinking driver.

The bar chart above shows Behaviors that Increase Risk of Unintentional Injury for Grade 6, 2025. The measures and values are:

Measure	Value	Measure	Value
Rode with driver who had been drinking	4.1% $\pm$ 1.1%	Rode with a driver using a cell phone	34.9% $\pm$ 2.7%
Rode with a marijuana-using driver	not asked of grade	Drove while using cell phone	not asked of grade
Drove after drinking*	not asked of grade	Wearing bicycle helmets (never/rarely)	46.1% $\pm$ 2.9%
Drove after using marijuana*	not asked of grade	Does not always use a seatbelt	not asked of grade
		Never had swimming lessons	15.6% $\pm$ 2.1%

*Among those who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days

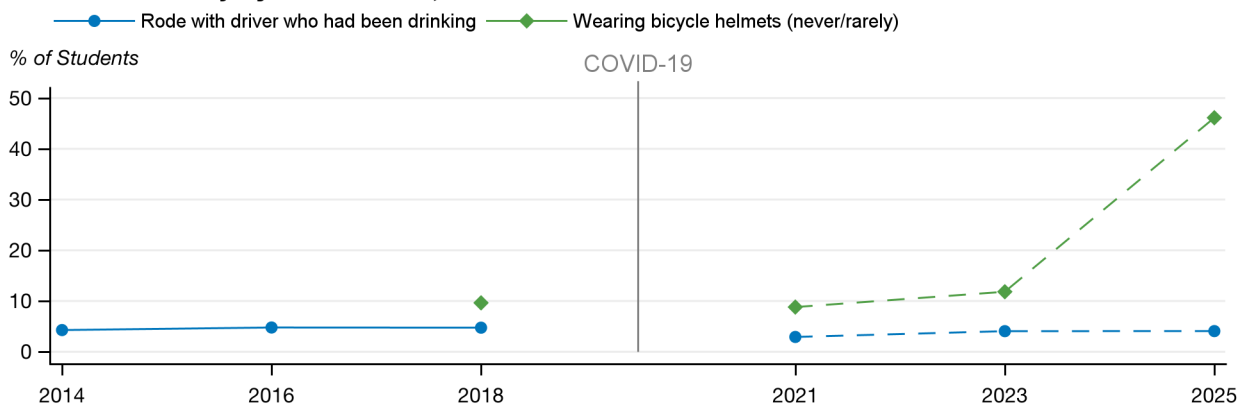
Drove While Using Cell Phone, among Those Who Drove, All Grades, 2025



The bar chart above compares Issaquah School District (local results) to the state sample results for Drove While Using Cell Phone, among Those Who Drove for All Grades, 2025. The values are:

Grade	Local Results	State Results
6th grade	not asked of grade	not asked of grade
8th grade	suppressed	suppressed
10th grade	13.3% $\pm$ 3.2%	20.2% $\pm$ 2.2%
12th grade	suppressed	51.8% $\pm$ 4.6%

Unintentional Injury - 2014-2025, Grade 6

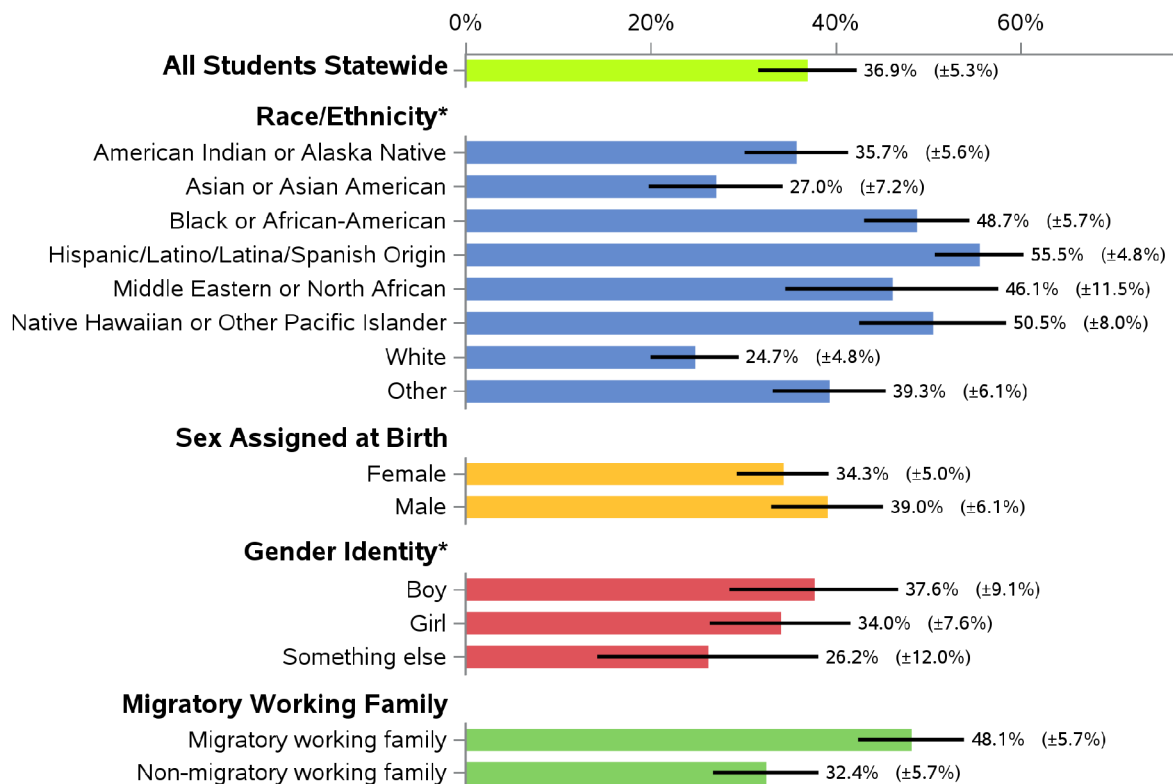


The trend plot above shows measures of Unintentional Injury between 2014 and 2025 for Grade 6. The measures and values are:

Measure	2014	2016	2018	2021	2023	2025
Rode with driver who had been drinking	4.3% ±1.1% ↓	4.8% ±1.1%	4.8% ±1.1%	2.9% ±0.9% ↓	4.1% ±1.1%	4.1% ±1.1%
Wearing bicycle helmets (never/rarely)	not asked this year	not asked this year	9.6% ±1.6%	8.8% ±1.6%	11.8% ±1.8% ↑	46.1% ±2.9%

Reports for other grades show a chart and table of the statewide relationship between driving while using cell phone and driving after using marijuana - the results are not significant for grade 6

Statewide Relationship between Bicyclists Never/Rarely Wearing Helmets and Demographics, Grade 6, 2025



*Categories in this demographic factor are presented alone or in combination with other categories of the same factor; students who select more than one response are shown under each response.

The bar chart above shows the statewide relationship between Bicyclists Never/Rarely Wearing Helmets and Demographics for Grade 6, 2025

- Results for race/ethnicity, gender identity, and sexual orientation are presented alone or in combination with other categories of the same factor; students who select more than one response are shown under each response.
- Sexually or gender diverse youth are defined as any student selecting "transgender", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple options for gender identity, or any student selecting "gay or lesbian", "bisexual", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple response options for sexual orientation.
- Suppressed is displayed for results that are suppressed because less than 5 students answered this way.

The demographic categories and values are:

All Students Statewide	68.3% $\pm$ 4.9%
By Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian or Alaska Native	70.9% $\pm$ 4.9%
Asian or Asian American	64.6% $\pm$ 7.8%
Black or African-American	82.9% $\pm$ 3.6%
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Spanish Origin	83.5% $\pm$ 2.6%
Middle Eastern or North African	80.3% $\pm$ 11.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	78.2% $\pm$ 5.7%
White	57.8% $\pm$ 5.7%
Other	70.0% $\pm$ 5.0%
By Sex Assigned at Birth	
Female	67.5% $\pm$ 5.2%
Male	69.0% $\pm$ 5.0%
By Gender Identity	
Boy	66.8% $\pm$ 7.6%
Girl	66.1% $\pm$ 8.5%
Something else	58.9% $\pm$ 13.9%
By Migratory Working Family	
Migratory working family	78.7% $\pm$ 4.2%
Non-migratory working family	67.1% $\pm$ 5.1%

For More Information

- Visit the Washington State Injury and Violence Prevention Website at:
www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/InjuryViolenceandPoisoning
- Visit the CDC Injury Center at: <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/index.html>

Data Notes

Prevalence on charts is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as $\pm$ or black bar)

▲ ▼ indicates a significant change from the previous year, $p < 0.05$. Color indicates a **positive** or **negative** difference

Missing Codes:

- S = results suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of school
- N/G = grade not available
- N/S = question was not surveyed this year
- N/A = question was not asked of this grade
- ns = no significant difference between groups in the Statewide relationship charts

Acknowledgements

The Healthy Youth Survey (HYS) is a collaborative effort of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Health, the Health Care Authority - Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, and the Liquor and Cannabis Board.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Available from URL: www.wisqars.cdc.gov



Unintentional Injury Fact Sheet 2025

Issaquah School District, Grade 8

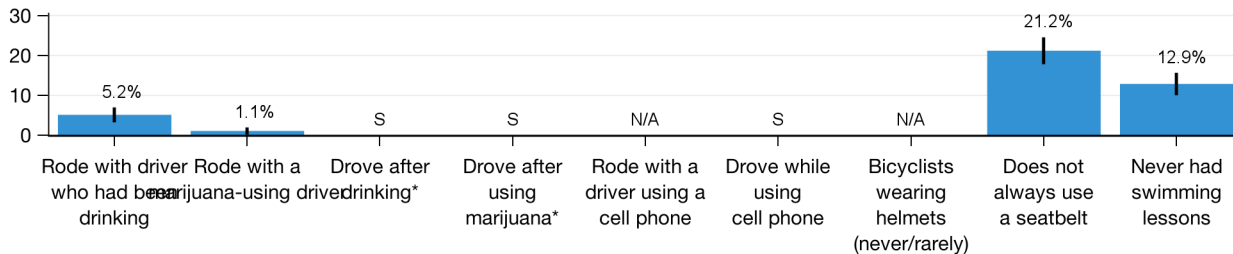
Students surveyed = 1,293

Introduction

- Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death and disability among youth and adolescents in the US and in Washington State.¹
- Motor vehicle crashes account for nearly half of the unintentional injuries occurring among adolescents.¹
- Other unintentional injuries among adolescents are poisoning, which include drug overdoses, drowning, and crashes from other forms of transport (e.g., bikes, boats).
- Behaviors that increase the risk of unintentional injury include driving or riding with a driver who is distracted or under the influence of alcohol or marijuana, riding a bike without a helmet, not wearing a seat belt in the car, or not wearing a life jacket in or near water.

Behaviors that Increase Risk of Unintentional Injury - Grade 8, 2025

% of Students



Highlight: In 2025, 5% of 8th graders in our school district rode with a drinking driver.

The bar chart above shows Behaviors that Increase Risk of Unintentional Injury for Grade 8, 2025. The measures and values are:

Measure	Value	Measure	Value
Rode with driver who had been drinking	5.2% ± 1.9%	Rode with a driver using a cell phone	not asked of grade
Rode with a marijuana-using driver	1.1% ± 0.9%	Drove while using cell phone	suppressed
Drove after drinking*	suppressed	Wearing bicycle helmets (never/rarely)	not asked of grade
Drove after using marijuana*	suppressed	Does not always use a seatbelt	21.2% ± 3.4%
		Never had swimming lessons	12.9% ± 2.8%

*Among those who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days

Drove While Using Cell Phone, among Those Who Drove, All Grades, 2025

Local State

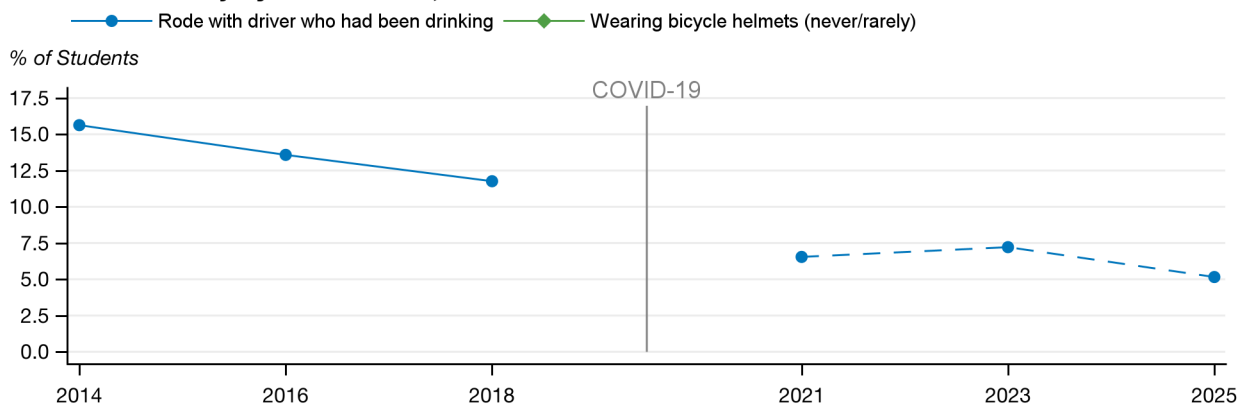
% of Students



The bar chart above compares Issaquah School District (local results) to the state sample results for Drove While Using Cell Phone, among Those Who Drove for All Grades, 2025. The values are:

Grade	Local Results	State Results
6th grade	not asked of grade	not asked of grade
8th grade	suppressed	suppressed
10th grade	13.3% ± 3.2%	20.2% ± 2.2%
12th grade	suppressed	51.8% ± 4.6%

Unintentional Injury - 2014-2025, Grade 8

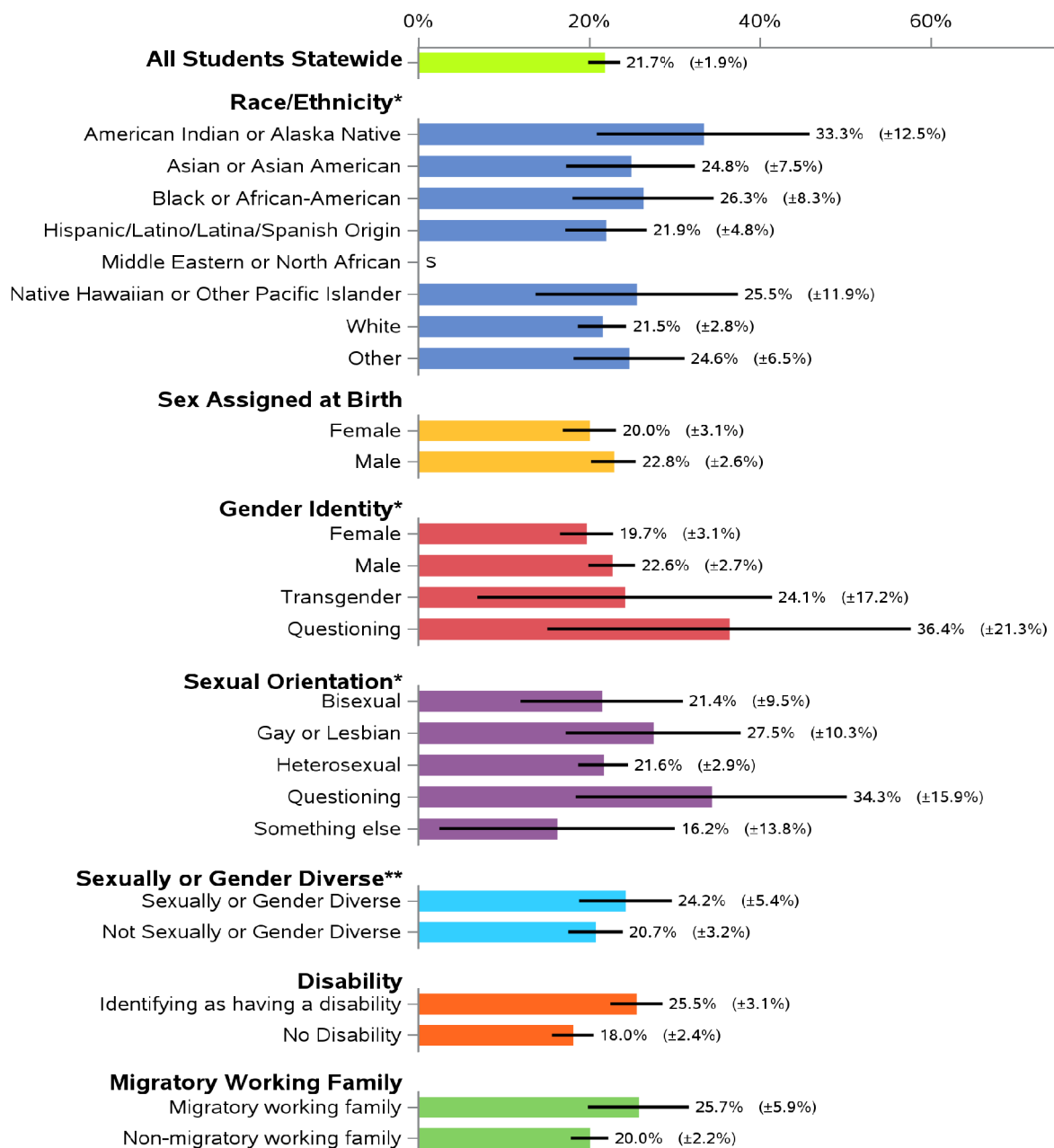


The trend plot above shows measures of Unintentional Injury between 2014 and 2025 for Grade 8. The measures and values are:

Measure	2014	2016	2018	2021	2023	2025
Rode with driver who had been drinking	15.6% ±3%	13.6% ±2.6%	11.8% ±2.6%	6.5% ±2% ↓	7.2% ±2.1%	5.2% ±1.9%
Wearing bicycle helmets (never/rarely)	<i>not asked this year</i>	<i>not asked this year</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>

Reports for other grades show a chart and table of the statewide relationship between driving while using cell phone and driving after using marijuana - the results are not significant for grade 8

Statewide Relationship between Driving While Using Cell Phone (among those who drove) and Demographics, Grade 8, 2025



*Categories in this demographic factor are presented alone or in combination with other categories of the same factor; students who select more than one response are shown under each response.

**Sexually or gender diverse youth are defined as any student selecting "transgender", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple options for gender identity, or any student selecting "gay or lesbian", "bisexual", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple response options for sexual orientation.

S - results are suppressed because less than 5 students answered this way

The bar chart above shows the statewide relationship between Texting While Driving (among those who drove) and Demographics for Grade 8, 2025

- Results for race/ethnicity, gender identity, and sexual orientation are presented alone or in combination with other categories of the same factor; students who select more than one response are shown under each response.
- Sexually or gender diverse youth are defined as any student selecting "transgender", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple options for gender identity, or any student selecting "gay or lesbian", "bisexual", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple response options for sexual orientation.
- Suppressed is displayed for results that are suppressed because less than 5 students answered this way.

The demographic categories and values are:

All Students Statewide 21.7% $\pm$ 1.9%

By Race/Ethnicity

American Indian or Alaska Native	33.3% $\pm$ 12.5%
Asian or Asian American	24.8% $\pm$ 7.5%
Black or African-American	26.3% $\pm$ 8.3%
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Spanish Origin	21.9% $\pm$ 4.8%
Middle Eastern or North African	Suppressed
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	25.5% $\pm$ 11.9%
White	21.5% $\pm$ 2.8%
Other	24.6% $\pm$ 6.5%

By Sex Assigned at Birth

Female	20.0% $\pm$ 3.1%
Male	22.8% $\pm$ 2.6%

By Gender Identity

Female	19.7% $\pm$ 3.1%
Male	22.6% $\pm$ 2.7%
Transgender	24.1% $\pm$ 17.2%
Questioning	36.4% $\pm$ 21.3%

By Sexual Orientation

Bisexual	21.4% $\pm$ 9.5%
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By Sexual Orientation

Gay or Lesbian	27.5% $\pm$ 10.3%
Heterosexual	21.6% $\pm$ 2.9%
Questioning	34.3% $\pm$ 15.9%
Something else	16.2% $\pm$ 13.8%

By Sexually or Gender Diverse

Sexually or Gender Diverse	24.2% $\pm$ 5.4%
Not Sexually or Gender Diverse	20.7% $\pm$ 3.2%

By Disability

Identifying as having a disability	25.5% $\pm$ 3.1%
No Disability	18.0% $\pm$ 2.4%

By Migratory Working Family

Migratory working family	25.7% $\pm$ 5.9%
Non-migratory working family	21.0% $\pm$ 2.1%
Non-migratory working family	21.0% $\pm$ 2.1%

For More Information

- Visit the Washington State Injury and Violence Prevention Website at:
www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/InjuryViolenceandPoisoning
- Visit the CDC Injury Center at: <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/index.html>

Data Notes

Prevalence on charts is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as $\pm$ or black bar)

▲ ▼ indicates a significant change from the previous year, $p < 0.05$. Color indicates a **positive** or **negative** difference

Missing Codes:

- S = results suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of school
- N/G = grade not available
- N/S = question was not surveyed this year
- N/A = question was not asked of this grade
- ns = no significant difference between groups in the Statewide relationship charts

Acknowledgements

The Healthy Youth Survey (HYS) is a collaborative effort of the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Health, the Health Care Authority - Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, and the Liquor and Cannabis Board.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Available from URL: www.wisqars.cdc.gov



Unintentional Injury Fact Sheet 2025

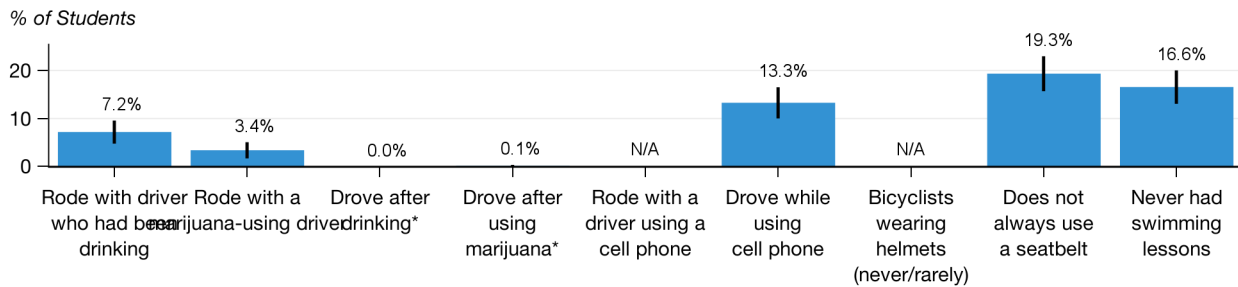
Issaquah School District, Grade 10

Students surveyed = 1,042

Introduction

- Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death and disability among youth and adolescents in the US and in Washington State.¹
- Motor vehicle crashes account for nearly half of the unintentional injuries occurring among adolescents.¹
- Other unintentional injuries among adolescents are poisoning, which include drug overdoses, drowning, and crashes from other forms of transport (e.g., bikes, boats).
- Behaviors that increase the risk of unintentional injury include driving or riding with a driver who is distracted or under the influence of alcohol or marijuana, riding a bike without a helmet, not wearing a seat belt in the car, or not wearing a life jacket in or near water.

Behaviors that Increase Risk of Unintentional Injury - Grade 10, 2025



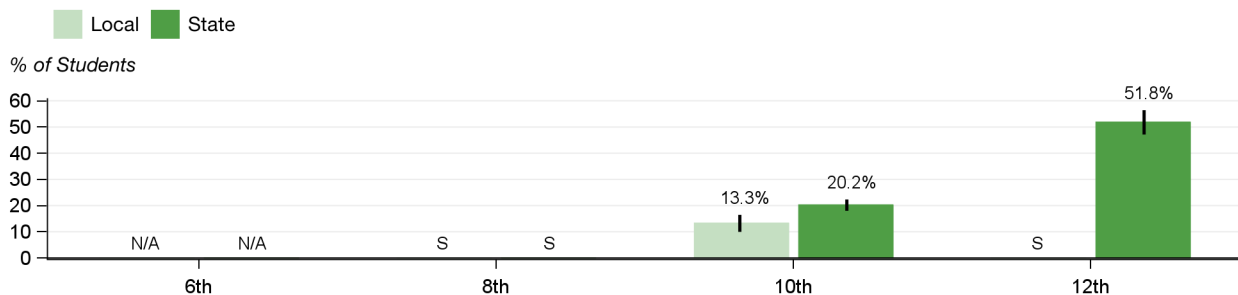
Highlight: In 2025, 7% of 10th graders in our school district rode with a drinking driver.

The bar chart above shows Behaviors that Increase Risk of Unintentional Injury for Grade 10, 2025. The measures and values are:

Measure	Value	Measure	Value
Rode with driver who had been drinking	7.2% $\pm$ 2.4%	Rode with a driver using a cell phone	not asked of grade
Rode with a marijuana-using driver	3.4% $\pm$ 1.7%	Drove while using cell phone	13.3% $\pm$ 3.2%
Drove after drinking*	0.0% $\pm$ 0.0%	Wearing bicycle helmets (never/rarely)	not asked of grade
Drove after using marijuana*	0.1% $\pm$ 0.2%	Does not always use a seatbelt	19.3% $\pm$ 3.6%
		Never had swimming lessons	16.6% $\pm$ 3.5%

*Among those who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days

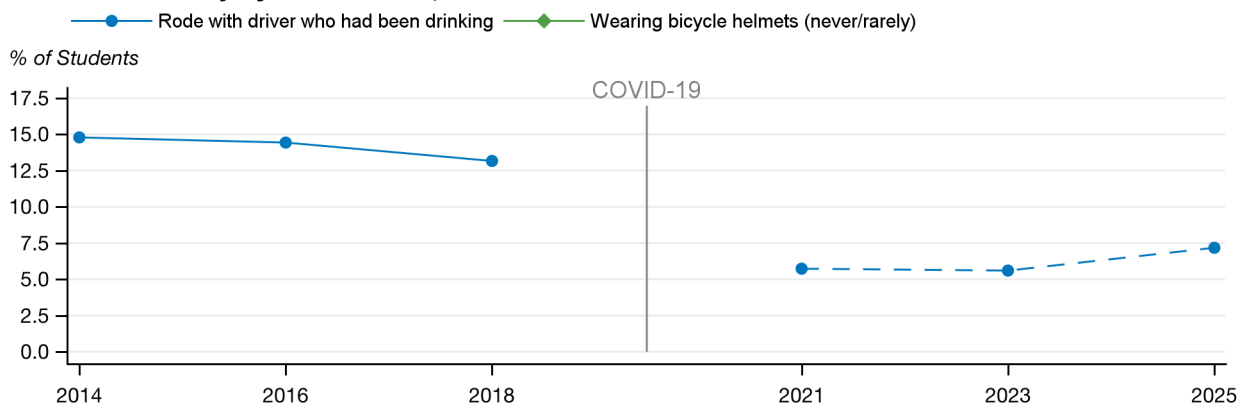
Drove While Using Cell Phone, among Those Who Drove, All Grades, 2025



The bar chart above compares Issaquah School District (local results) to the state sample results for Drove While Using Cell Phone, among Those Who Drove for All Grades, 2025. The values are:

Grade	Local Results	State Results
6th grade	not asked of grade	not asked of grade
8th grade	suppressed	suppressed
10th grade	13.3% $\pm$ 3.2%	20.2% $\pm$ 2.2%
12th grade	suppressed	51.8% $\pm$ 4.6%

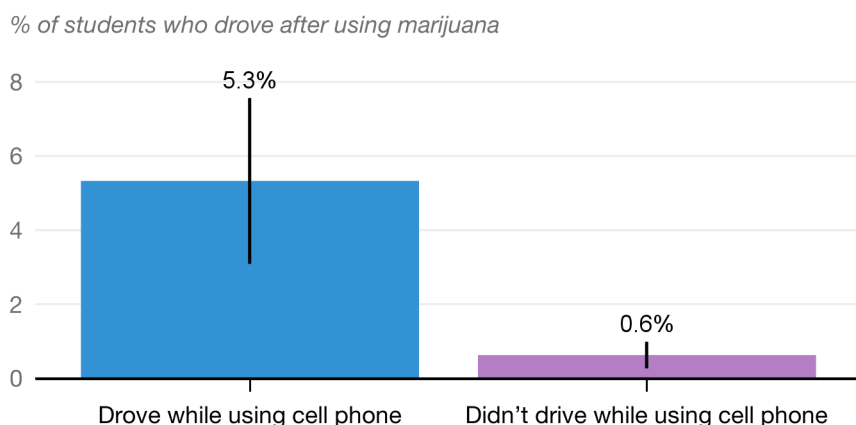
Unintentional Injury - 2014-2025, Grade 10



The trend plot above shows measures of Unintentional Injury between 2014 and 2025 for Grade 10. The measures and values are:

Measure	2014	2016	2018	2021	2023	2025
Rode with driver who had been drinking	14.8% ±3.2%	14.4% ±3.1%	13.2% ±2.7%	5.7% ±2% ▼	5.6% ±2%	7.2% ±2.4%
Wearing bicycle helmets (never/rarely)	<i>not asked this year</i>	<i>not asked this year</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>	<i>not asked of grade</i>

Statewide Relationship Between Driving While Using Cell Phone and Driving After Using Marijuana, Grade 10

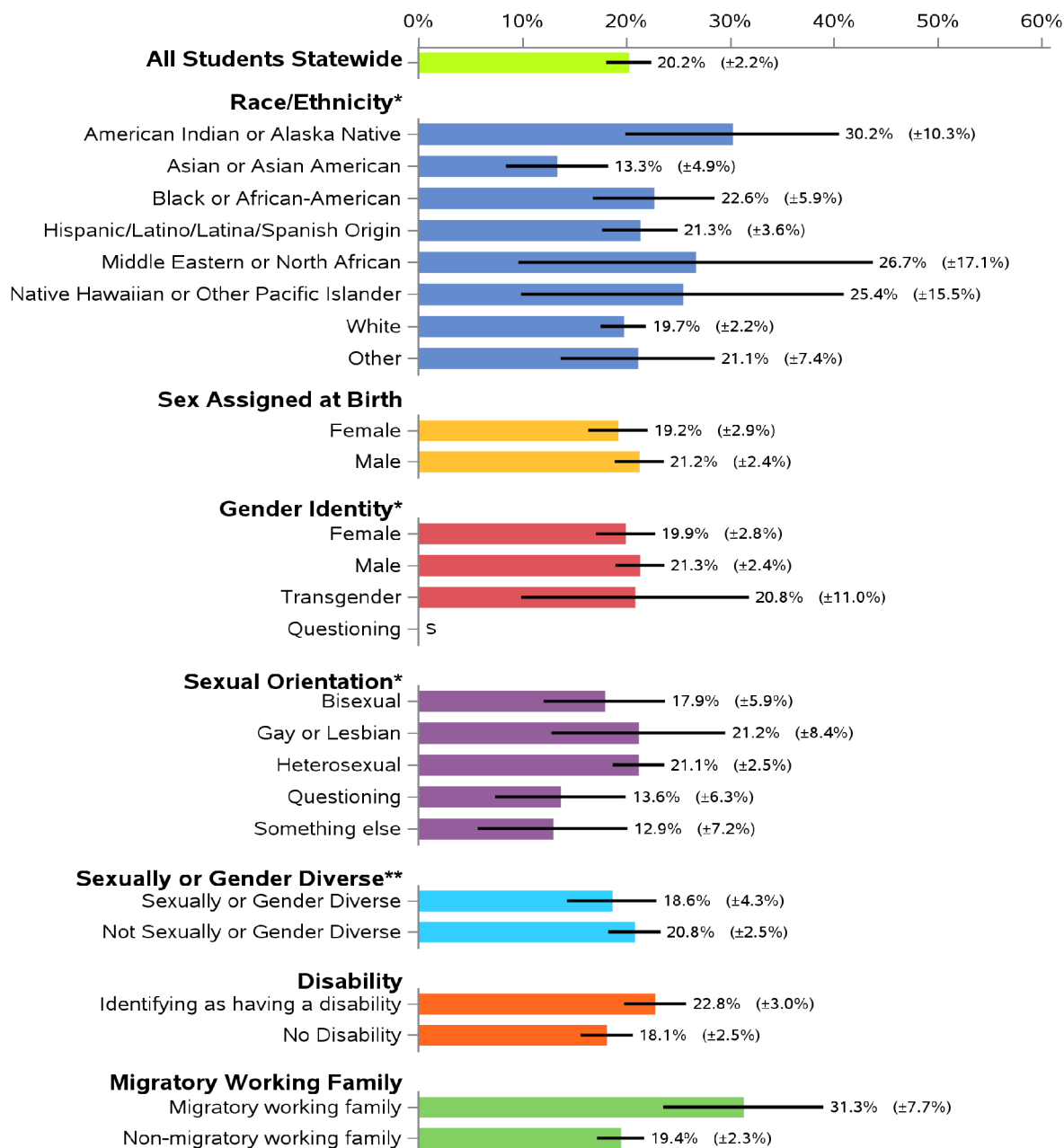


The bar chart above shows the statewide relationship between driving while using cell phone and driving after using marijuana for Grade 10 in 2025

Statewide, more 10th graders who text while driving are more likely to report driving after using marijuana, compared to those who didn't text while driving.

Student group	Results
for those who drove while using cell phone	5.3% drove after using marijuana (±2.2%)
for those who didn't drive while using cell phone	0.6% drove after using marijuana (±0.4%)

Statewide Relationship between Driving While Using Cell Phone (among those who drove) and Demographics, Grade 10, 2025



*Categories in this demographic factor are presented alone or in combination with other categories of the same factor; students who select more than one response are shown under each response.

**Sexually or gender diverse youth are defined as any student selecting "transgender", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple options for gender identity, or any student selecting "gay or lesbian", "bisexual", "questioning/not sure", "something else fits better", or multiple response options for sexual orientation.

S - results are suppressed because less than 5 students answered this way

The bar chart above shows the statewide relationship between Texting While Driving (among those who drove) and Demographics for Grade 10, 2025

- Results for race/ethnicity, gender identity, and sexual orientation are presented alone or in combination with other categories of the same factor; students who select more than one response are shown under each response.
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- Suppressed is displayed for results that are suppressed because less than 5 students answered this way.

The demographic categories and values are:

All Students Statewide 20.2% $\pm$ 2.2%

By Race/Ethnicity

American Indian or Alaska Native	30.2% $\pm$ 10.3%
Asian or Asian American	13.3% $\pm$ 4.9%
Black or African-American	22.6% $\pm$ 5.9%
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Spanish Origin	21.3% $\pm$ 3.6%
Middle Eastern or North African	26.7% $\pm$ 17.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	25.4% $\pm$ 15.5%
White	19.7% $\pm$ 2.2%
Other	21.1% $\pm$ 7.4%

By Sex Assigned at Birth

Female	19.2% $\pm$ 2.9%
Male	21.2% $\pm$ 2.4%

By Gender Identity

Female	19.9% $\pm$ 2.8%
Male	21.3% $\pm$ 2.4%
Transgender	20.8% $\pm$ 11.0%
Questioning	Suppressed

By Sexual Orientation

Bisexual	17.9% $\pm$ 5.9%
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By Sexual Orientation

Gay or Lesbian	21.2% $\pm$ 8.4%
Heterosexual	21.1% $\pm$ 2.5%
Questioning	13.6% $\pm$ 6.3%
Something else	12.9% $\pm$ 7.2%

By Sexually or Gender Diverse

Sexually or Gender Diverse	18.6% $\pm$ 4.3%
Not Sexually or Gender Diverse	20.8% $\pm$ 2.5%

By Disability

Identifying as having a disability	22.8% $\pm$ 3.0%
No Disability	18.1% $\pm$ 2.5%

By Migratory Working Family

Migratory working family	31.3% $\pm$ 7.7%
Non-migratory working family	19.5% $\pm$ 2.2%
Non-migratory working family	19.5% $\pm$ 2.2%

For More Information

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www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/InjuryViolenceandPoisoning
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Data Notes

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▲ ▼ indicates a significant change from the previous year, $p < 0.05$. Color indicates a **positive** or **negative** difference

Missing Codes:

- S = results suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of school
- N/G = grade not available
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- N/A = question was not asked of this grade
- ns = no significant difference between groups in the Statewide relationship charts

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