



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Current Alcohol Use for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District), page 1 of 2

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

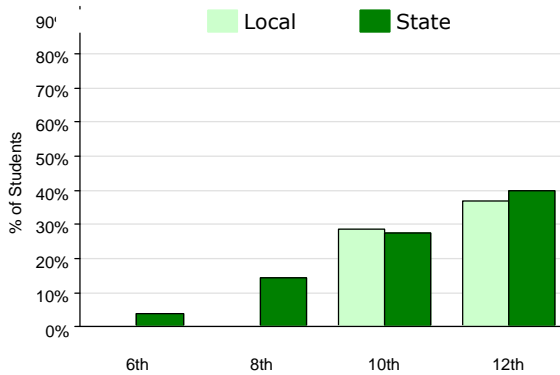
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

Background:

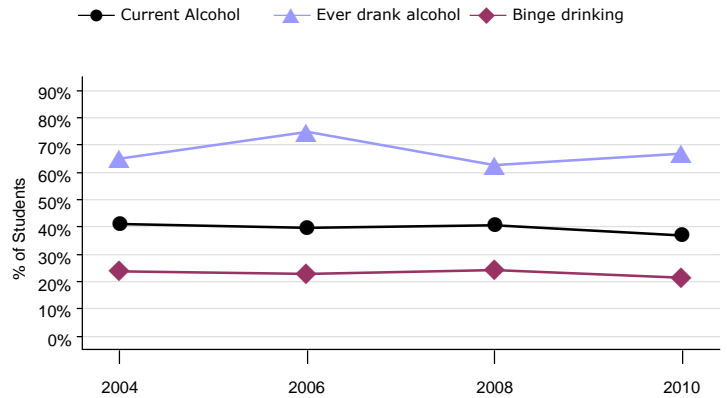
- Alcohol is implicated in nearly a third of youth traffic fatalities. It is also associated with violence, suicide, educational failure, and sexual activity.
- Contrary to earlier beliefs, recent research shows that alcohol can affect the developing adolescent brain.
- Most kids find it easy to get alcohol from friends, at parties, or from home.

Current (past 30 days) Alcohol Use Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010



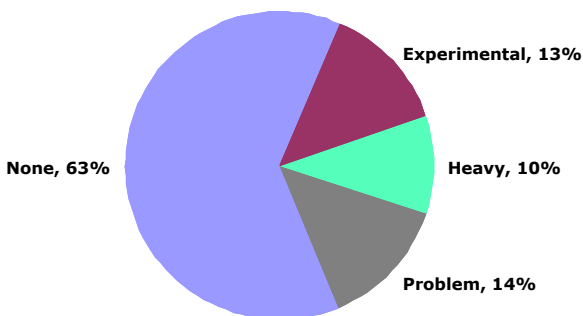
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	29% ±5	37% ±6
State	4% ±0	14% ±1	28% ±2	40% ±2

Current Alcohol Use Trends, Grade 12



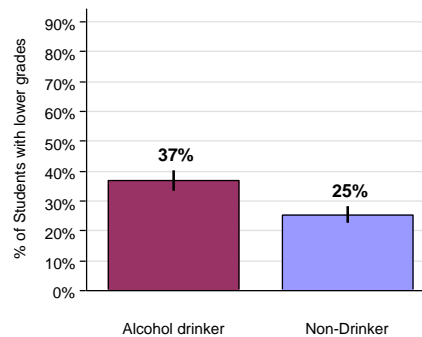
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Current Alcohol	41% ±7	40% ±7	41% ±7	37% ±6
Ever drank alcohol	65% ±7	75% ±6	63% ±7*	67% ±6
Binge drinking	24% ±6	23% ±9	24% ±6	21% ±5

Level of Alcohol Use Grade 12, 2010



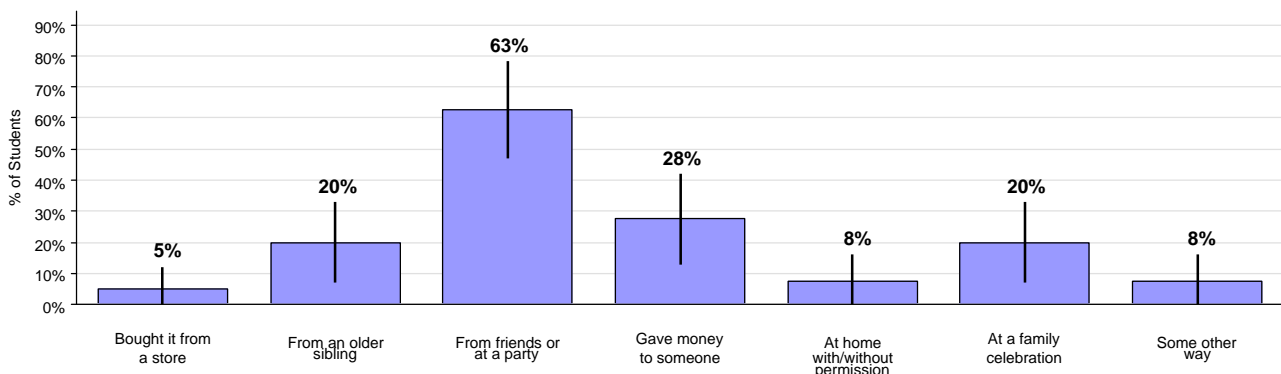
- None: no drinking in the past 30 days
- Experimental: 1-2 days drinking, and no binge drinking
- Heavy: 3-5 days drinking, and/or one binge
- Problem: 6+ days drinking, and/or 2+ binges

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Alcohol Use Grade 12, 2010



Statewide, 12th graders who drink alcohol are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who don't drink.

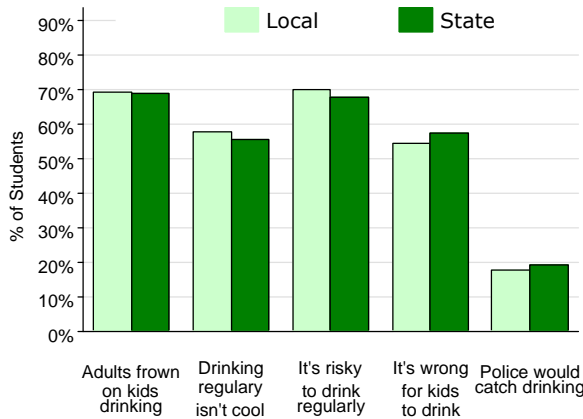
Source for Those Who Got Alcohol, Grade 12, 2010





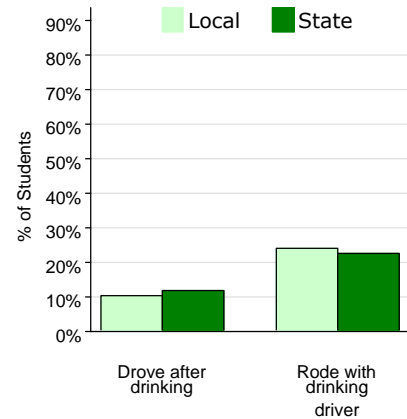
Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Youth Perceptions about Alcohol Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2010



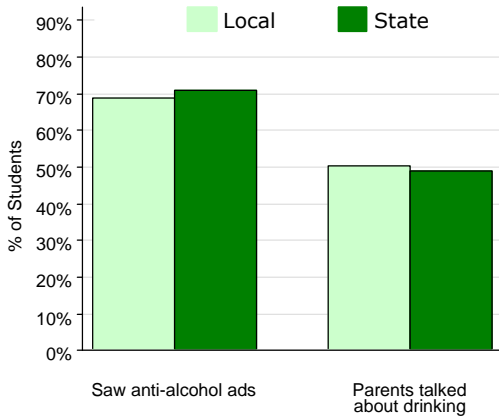
Prevalence	Adults frown on drinking	Regular drinking isn't cool	Regular drinking is risky	Drinking is wrong for kids	Police catch drinking
Local	70% ±8	58% ±9	70% ±8	54% ±9	18% ±7
State	69% ±3	56% ±2	68% ±3	58% ±2	20% ±2

Drinking and Driving/Riding Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2010



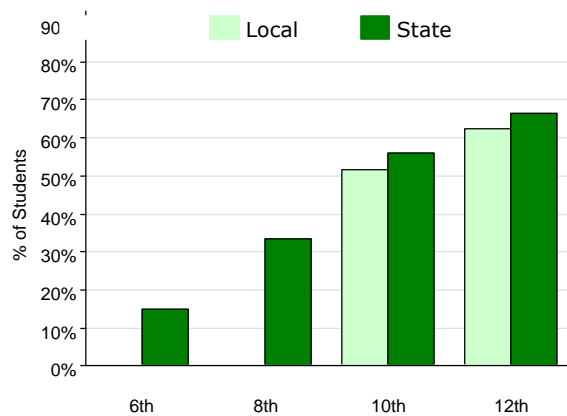
Prevalence	Drove after drinking	Rode with drinking driver
Local	10% ±4	24% ±6
State	12% ±1	23% ±2

Received Anti-Alcohol Messages Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2010



Prevalence	Saw anti-alcohol ads	Parents talked about drinking
Local	69% ±8	50% ±9
State	71% ±2	49% ±2

Youth Perception that Alcohol is Easy to Get Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	52% ±8	63% ±9
State	15% ±1	34% ±2	56% ±3	67% ±2

For More Information:

- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance abuse and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Asthma for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

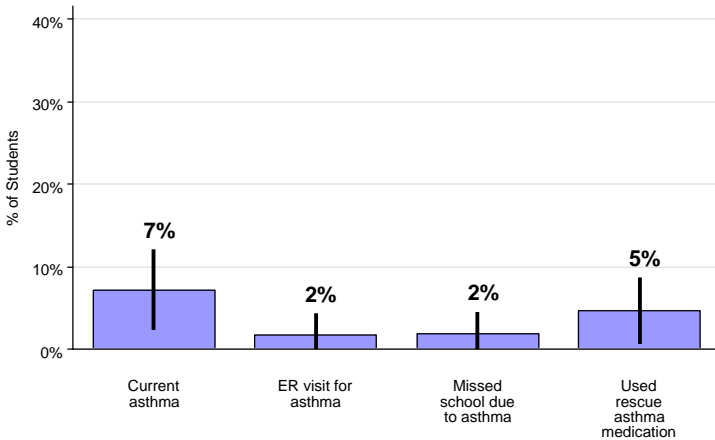
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

Background:

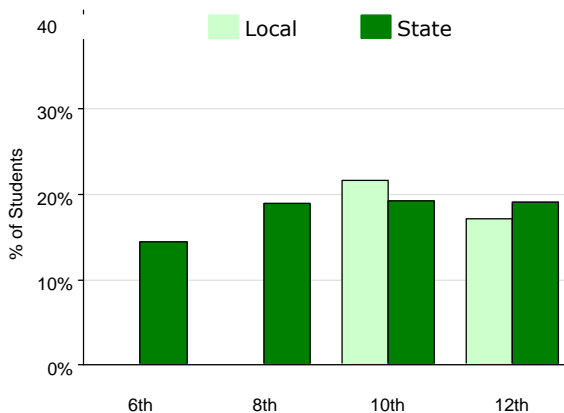
- Youth who smoke are more likely to have asthma.
- Asthma is a lung disease that causes trouble with breathing, usually in episodes called attacks. An attack can be triggered by exercise, exposure to smoke, mold, allergens like pet dander, and air pollution such as diesel exhaust.

**Effects of Asthma
Grade 12, 2010**



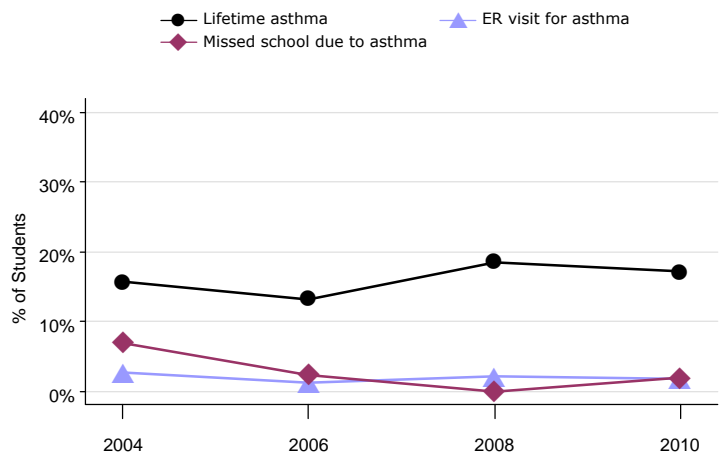
In 2010, 2% of 12th graders in our school missed school because of asthma.

**Lifetime Asthma
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	22% ± 7	17% ± 7
State	14% ± 1	19% ± 1	19% ± 1	19% ± 2

Asthma Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Lifetime asthma	16% ± 8	13% ± 7	18% ± 8	17% ± 7
ER visit for asthma	3% ± 4	1% ± 2	2% ± 3	2% ± 3
Missed school due to asthma	7% ± 6	2% ± 3	0% ± 0	2% ± 3

All youth with asthma should have a written asthma action plan to follow in the event of an attack.

Asthma can be controlled by avoidance of asthma triggers, regular health care visits, compliance with medication schedules, and maintaining appropriate weight.

For More Information:

- Visit the Asthma Program's website at: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/asthma
- Washington Asthma Initiative's website at: www.alaw.org/asthma/washington_asthma_initiative

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05

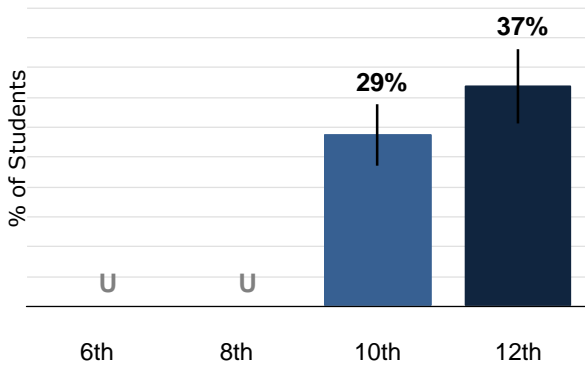


Youth Alcohol Use in Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District) in 2010

Are OUR children using alcohol?

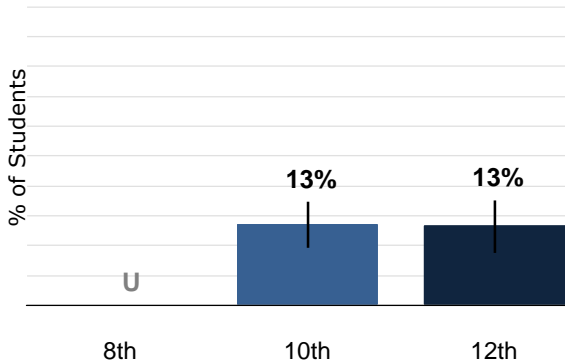
Current Drinking

Students who report drinking at least once in the past month



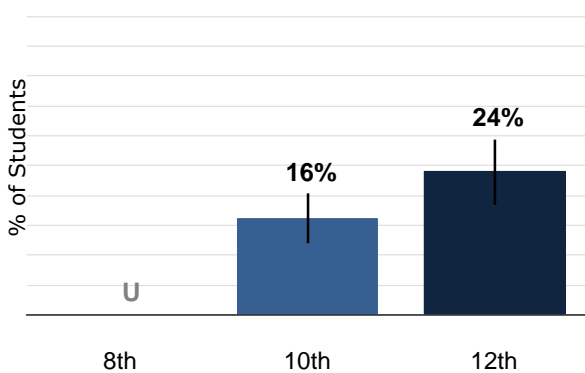
Experimental Drinking

Students who report drinking on 1-2 days in the past month, but no binge drinking



Problem or Heavy Drinking

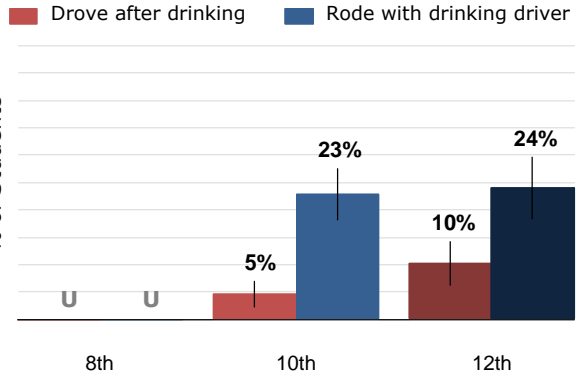
Students who report drinking 3 or more days in the past month and/or one or more binge drinking episodes*



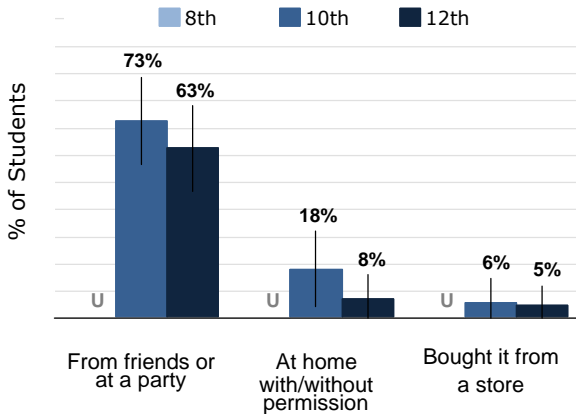
*Binge drinking is drinking 5 or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks.

In a Vehicle

Students who report drinking and driving OR riding with a driver who had been drinking



Where Do They Get It?



*The numbers in this chart are based on those students who reported getting alcohol. Students who got alcohol could choose multiple sources. Kids also report getting alcohol from other sources like giving money to someone to buy it for them, getting it from older siblings, from family celebrations, or other ways.

The data in these charts are based on the State of Washington's Healthy Youth Survey conducted in fall 2010. In Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District), 6 6th graders, 8 8th graders, 324 10th graders and 240 12th graders completed the anonymous survey.

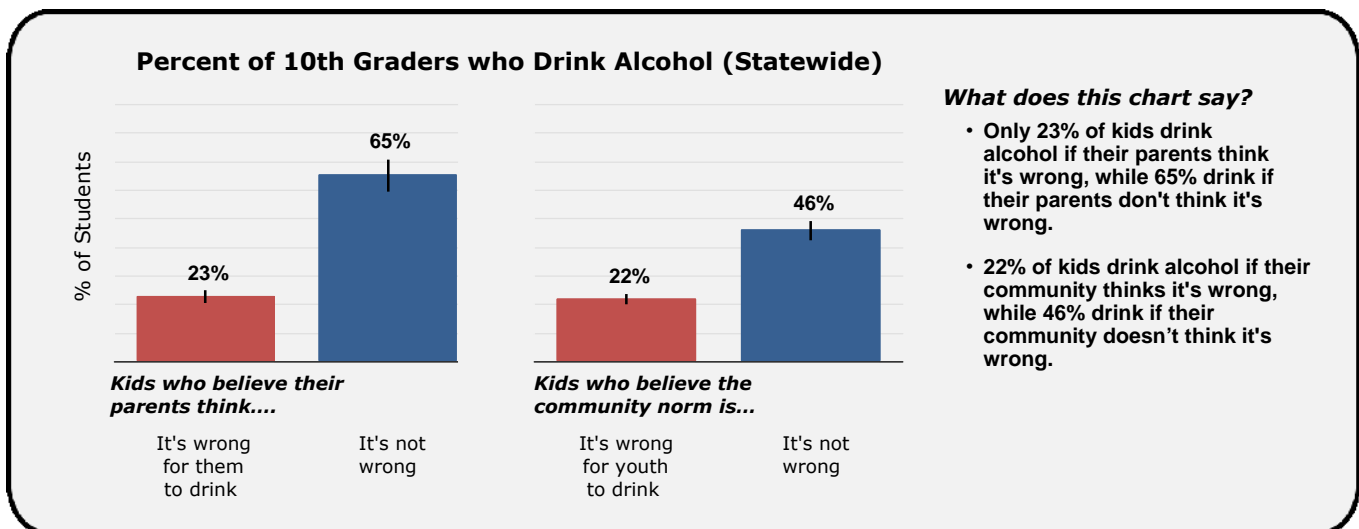
For more results from the 2010 Healthy Youth Survey, please visit www.AskHYS.net

Confidence - The length of the vertical mark on the top of each bar (|) in these graphs indicates the level of confidence we have in each rate. A short line indicates great confidence; a longer line indicates less confidence. "U" indicates data is unavailable, which could be for a variety of reasons (e.g., too few surveys completed, questions not asked, etc.).

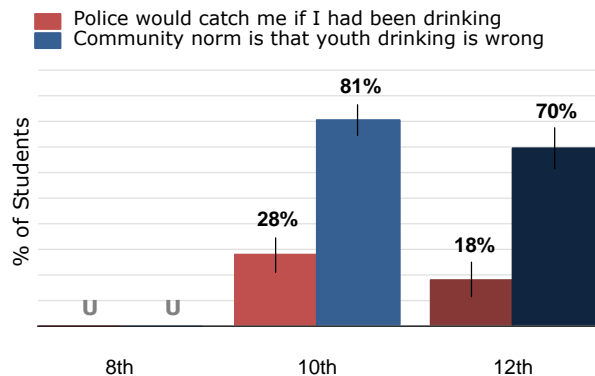
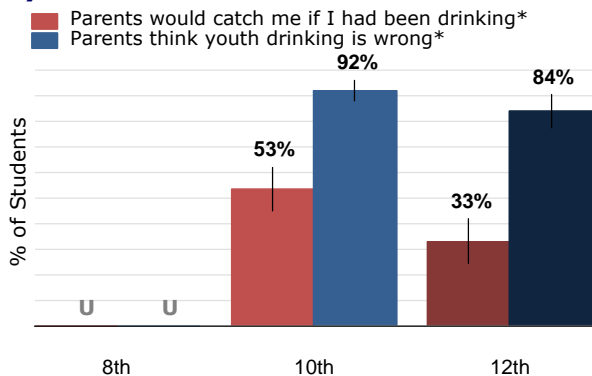
Good News!

Parents and communities have influence!

Kids are less likely to drink if they believe their parents or their communities disapprove of youth drinking.



Kids in Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District) reported that they believe...



*Questions about parental attitudes were only included at the discretion of school districts. Local results may be missing or may not reflect a representative sample of all students in the community.

Take action to reduce youth alcohol use!

Community Members - help reduce youth drinking by making it difficult for them to get alcohol.
(Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District) data unavailable)

Parents - talk to your kids about the dangers of drinking alcohol.
(Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District) data unavailable)

Start the conversation

Continue the conversation

Visit us at: StartTalkingNow.org





Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Community Protective Factors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

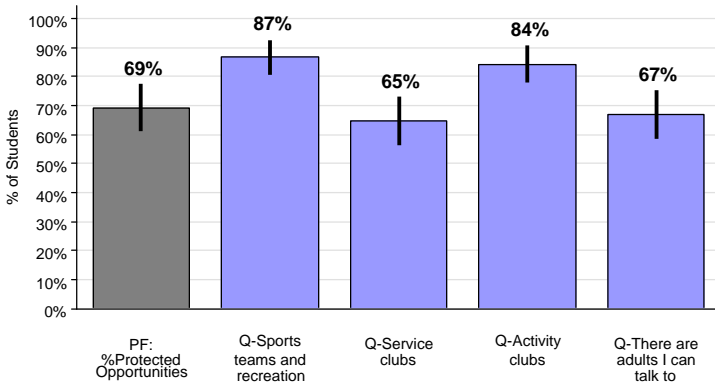
Background:

- Kids living in high-risk environments can be protected from problem behaviors by positive relationships with adults who care about their healthy development.
- Providing opportunities for involvement in positive and healthy activities helps communities promote youth development.

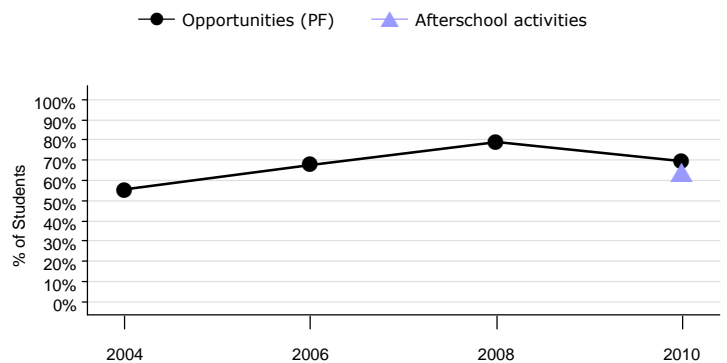
For More Information:

- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org

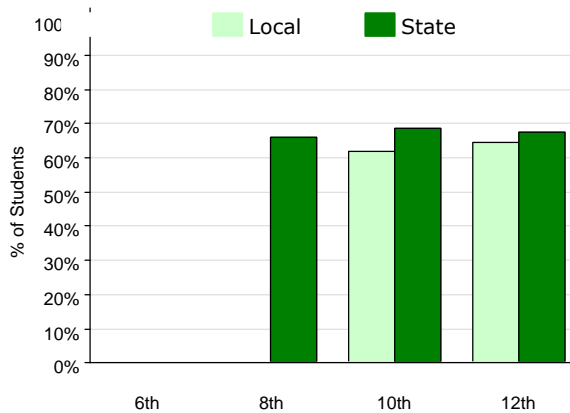
Opportunities for Community Involvement Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q) Grade 12, 2010



Community Protective Factor (PF) and Afterschool Activity Trends Grade 12, 2010



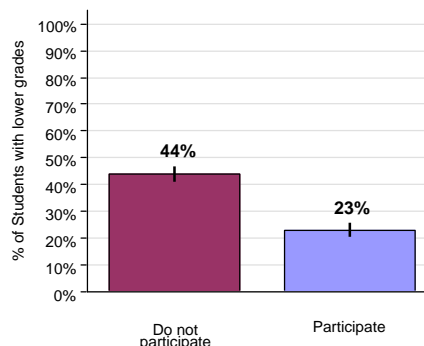
Participate in Afterschool Activities All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	62% ±6*	65% ±6
State	N/A	66% ±2	69% ±2	68% ±4

Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Opportunities (PF)	55% ±10*	68% ±10	79% ±9	69% ±8
Participation in afterschool activities	N/S	N/S	N/S	65% ±6

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Participation in Afterschool Activities Grade 12, 2010



Statewide, 12th graders who do not participate in after school activities are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to who do participate.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
 *Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05

Missing codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Community Risk Factors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

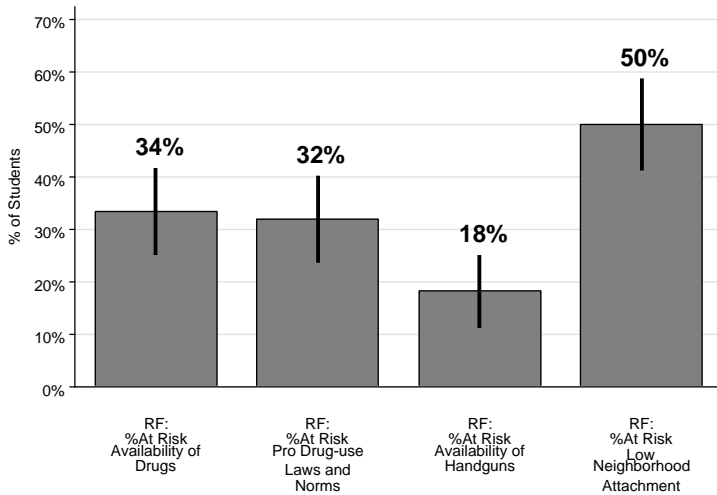
Background:

- Research shows that the risk factors measured by the Healthy Youth Survey are linked to adolescent substance use, delinquency, violence, school dropout, and other risky health behaviors.
- The more risk factors a youth is exposed to, the more likely it is that she or he will engage in problem behaviors.

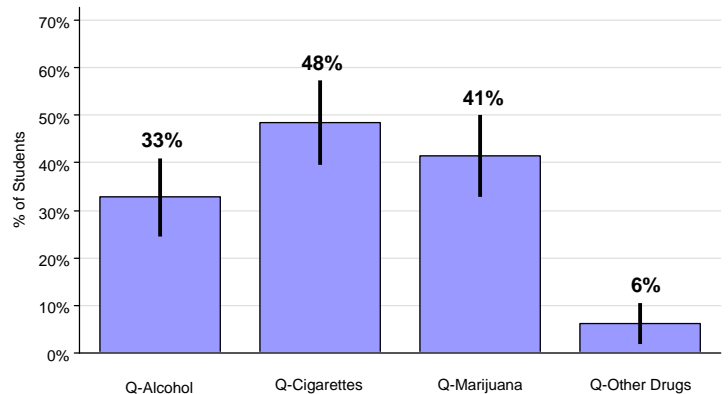
For More Information:

- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org

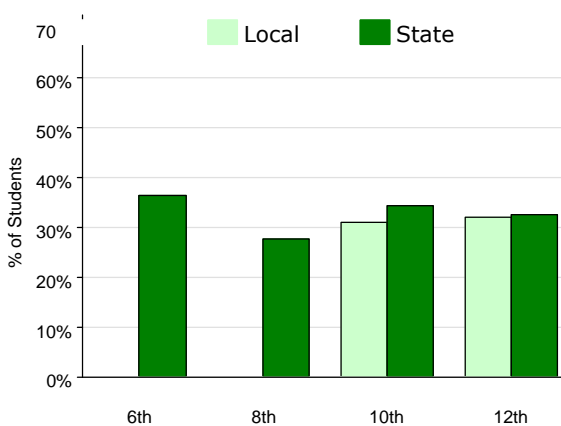
**Community Risk Factors
Grade 12, 2010**



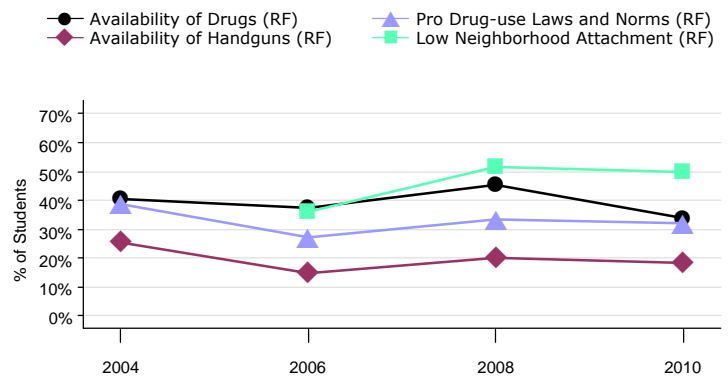
**Availability of Drugs, Selected Questions (Q)
Percent reporting "very easy to get"
Grade 12, 2010**



**Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use (RF)
All Grades, 2010**



Community Risk Factors Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Availability of Drugs (RF)	41% ±10	38% ±10	46% ±10	34% ±8
Pro Drug-use Laws (RF)	39% ±10	27% ±9	33% ±10	32% ±8
Availability of Handguns (RF)	26% ±9	15% ±7	20% ±8	18% ±7
Low Neighborhood Attachment (RF)	N/S	36% ±10	52% ±10*	50% ±9

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Current Substance Use for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

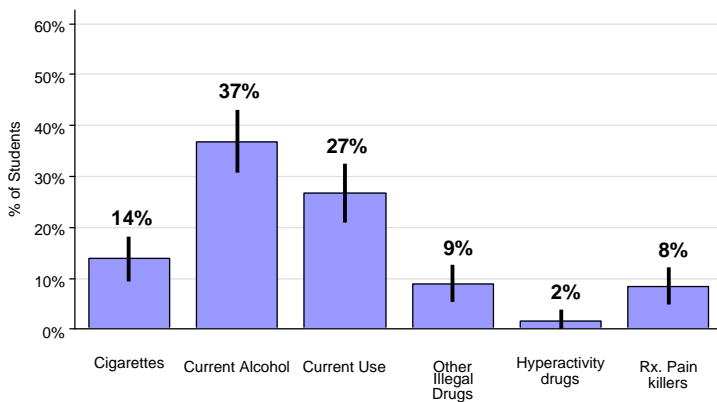
Background:

- Parents are the primary influence on their children's decision to use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
- Brain development continues into the early twenties. The growing brain is more vulnerable to long-term impact from alcohol and other drugs.

For More Information:

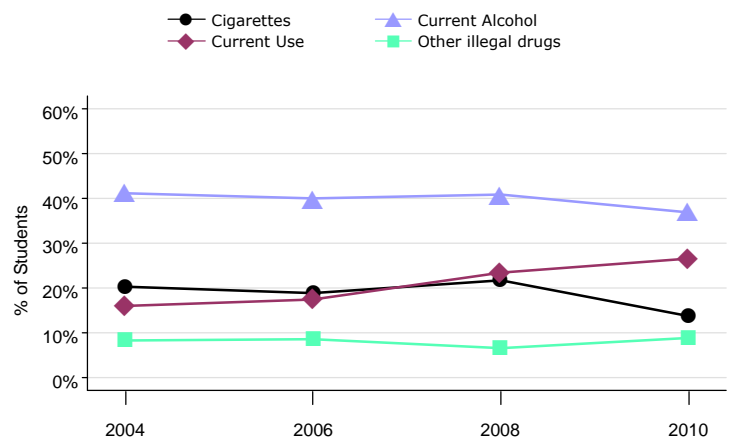
- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find preventative tips at the Start Talking Now website, and www.drugfree.org.
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance abuse and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org

**Current (past 30-day) Substance Use
Grade 12, 2010**



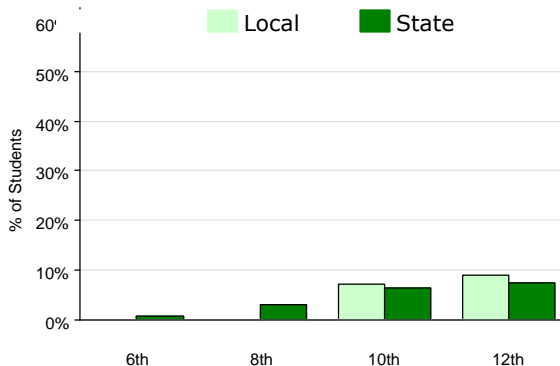
In 2010, 2% of 12th graders in our school took pain killers from home or someone else's home without permission.

Current Substance Use Trends, Grade 12



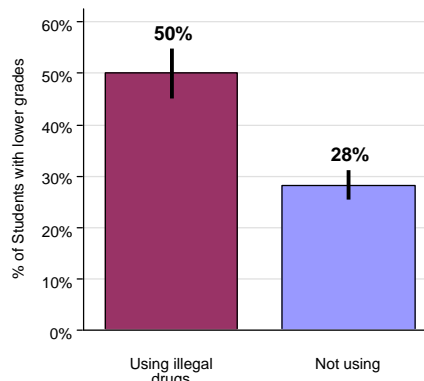
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Cigarettes	20% ±6	19% ±6	22% ±6	14% ±4*
Current Alcohol	41% ±7	40% ±7	41% ±7	37% ±6
Current Use	16% ±5	17% ±6	23% ±6	27% ±6
Other illegal drugs	8% ±4	9% ±4	7% ±4	9% ±4

**Current Illegal Drug Use
(*Drugs other than Alcohol, Tobacco or Marijuana)
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	7% ±3	9% ±4
State	1% ±0	3% ±0	7% ±1	8% ±1

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and Illegal Drug Use*
(*Drugs other than Alcohol, Tobacco or Marijuana)
Grade 12, 2010**



Statewide, 12th graders who use illegal drugs (not including alcohol, tobacco or marijuana) are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who don't use.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Depression and Suicide for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

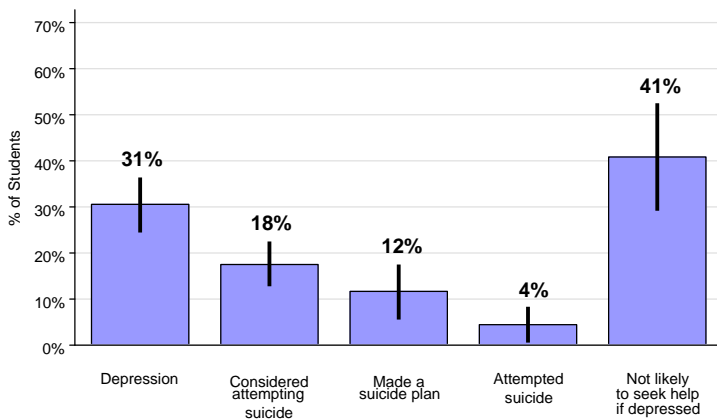
Background:

- Suicide is the second leading cause of death for Washington teens 15-19 years old.
- Most youth suicides occur at home.
- Depression is a feeling of sadness, helplessness and hopelessness that lingers over time. Untreated it can lead to alcohol abuse and even suicide.

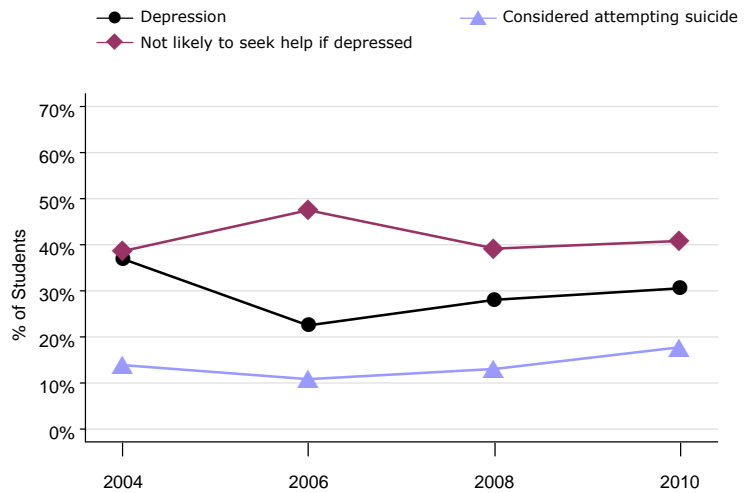
For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Youth Suicide Prevention Program Website: www.yspp.org
- National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1-800-273-TALK(8255) or www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

Depression and Suicide Grade 12, 2010



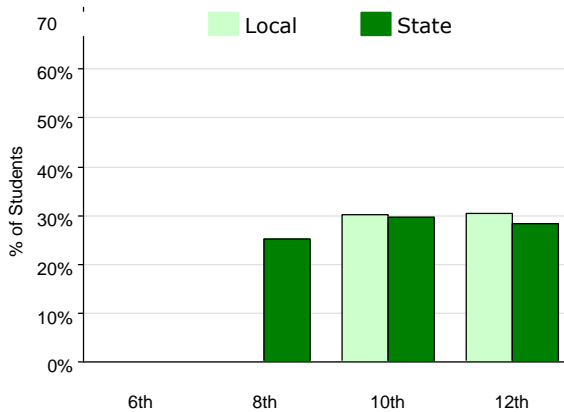
Depression and Suicide Trends, Grade 12



In 2010, 31% of 12th graders in our state felt so sad or hopeless for 2 weeks or more that they stopped doing their usual activities.

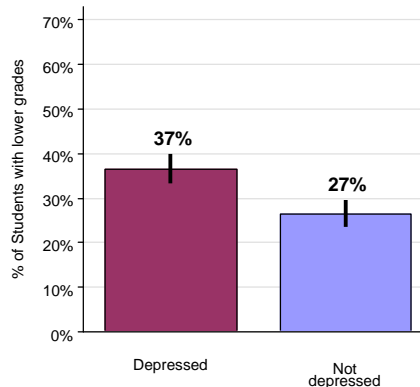
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Depression	37% ±7	22% ±6*	28% ±7	31% ±6
Considered attempting suicide	14% ±7	11% ±7	13% ±5	18% ±5
Not likely to seek help if depressed	39% ±12	48% ±13	39% ±13	41% ±12

Depression Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	30% ±5	31% ±6
State	N/A	25% ±1	30% ±1	28% ±1

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Depression Grade 12, 2010



Statewide, 12th graders who are depressed are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to youth who are not depressed.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
 *Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Dietary Behaviors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

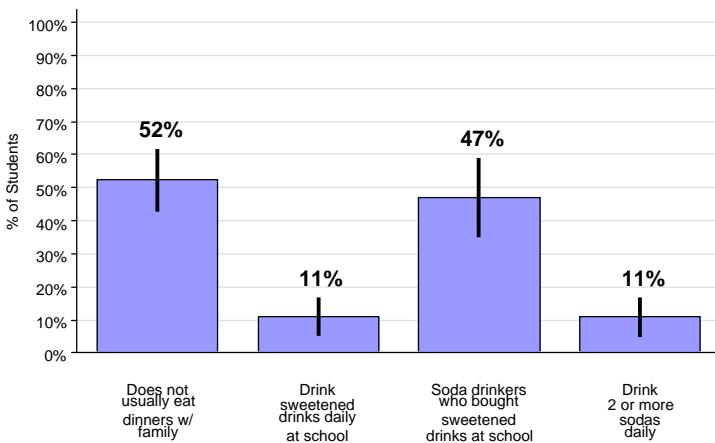
Background:

- A nutritious diet can reduce major risk factors for chronic disease such as obesity, high blood pressure, and high blood cholesterol.
- Poor nutrition has the potential to affect the growth, development and health status of children and adolescents.
- Individual food choices are made within the context of the family and the community.
- In order to be able to choose a nutritious diet, an affordable supply of health-promoting foods must be available.

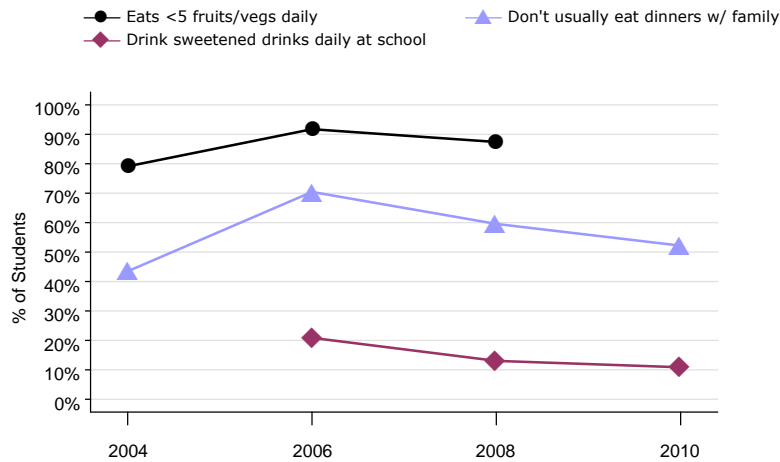
For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention Program website: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

**Dietary Behaviors
Grade 12, 2010**



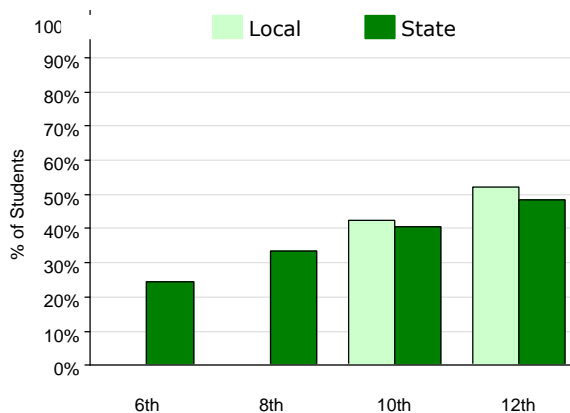
Dietary Behavior Trends, Grade 12



In 2010, 52% of 12th graders in our s don't usually eat dinner with their family.

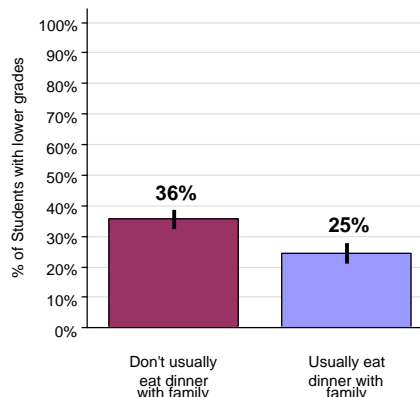
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Eats <5 fruits/vegs daily	79% ±9	92% ±6*	88% ±7	N/S
Does not usually eat dinners w/ family	44% ±11*	70% ±10*	60% ±10	52% ±9
Drink sweetened drinks daily at school	N/S	21% ±9	13% ±7	11% ±6

**Does Not Usually Eat Dinners with Family
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	42% ±8	52% ±9
State	24% ±2	33% ±2	40% ±3	48% ±3

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades
and Usually Eating Dinner with Family
Grade 12, 2010**



Statewide, 12th graders who do not usually eat dinner with their families are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to youth who do.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Family Protective Factors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

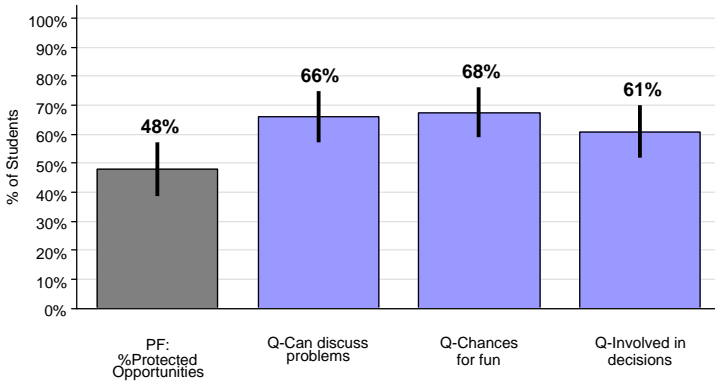
Background:

- Children who are attached to positive families are less likely to develop problems in adolescence.
- When parents set clear and healthy standards for children's behavior, when they are widely and consistently supported, and when the consequences for not following the standards are consistent, young people are more likely to make healthy choices.

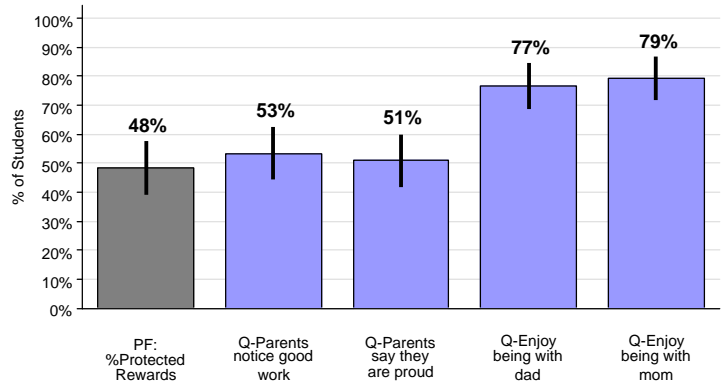
For More Information:

- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see how State and local partners are addressing these issues, see listings on the AskHYS homepage.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- For non-State resources, parents can go to www.drugfree.org.

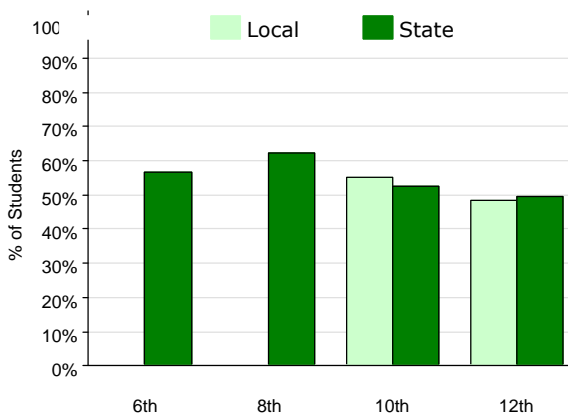
Opportunities for Family Involvement
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 12, 2010



Rewards for Family Involvement
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 12, 2010

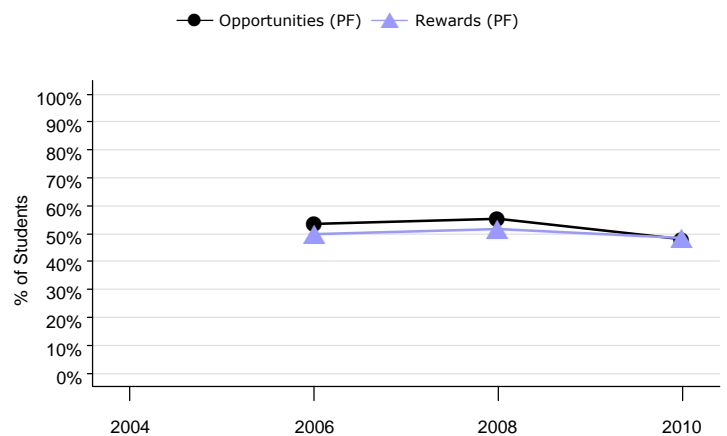


Rewards for Family Involvement
Protective Factor (PF), All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	55% ±9	48% ±9
State	57% ±2	62% ±2	53% ±3	50% ±2

Family Protective Factor Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Opportunities (PF)	N/S	53% ±11	55% ±11	48% ±9
Rewards (PF)	N/S	50% ±11	52% ±11	48% ±9

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05

Missing codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools; N/P = location did not participate in the survey this year; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade; NB/G = this gender was not at this location



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Bullying and Harassment for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

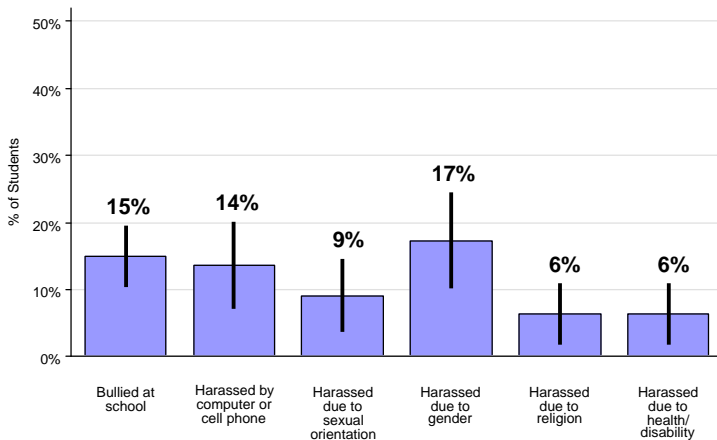
Background:

- All Washington schools must implement model policies and procedures that prohibit harassment, intimidation and bullying.
- Bullying is when an aggressor says or does nasty or unpleasant things to a targeted student. It is also bullying when targeted students are teased repeatedly in ways they don't like.
- Students who report being bullied also report getting lower grades in school.
- Researchers have identified evidence-based programs that reduce bullying and build positive school climates.

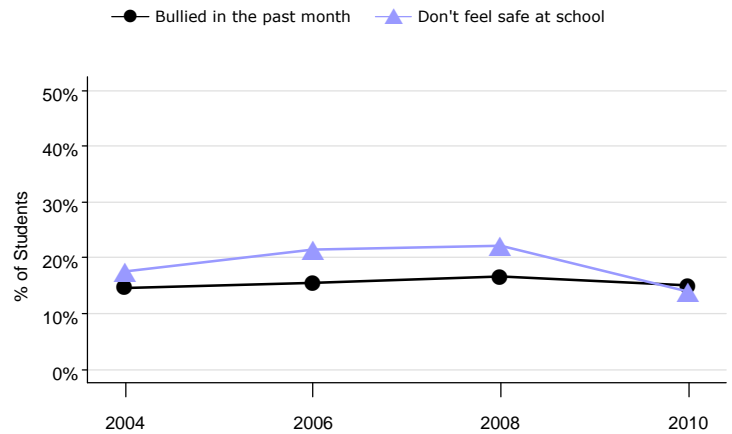
For More Information:

- School Safety Center, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: www.k12.wa.us/safetycenter.

Bullying and Harassment Grade 12, 2010

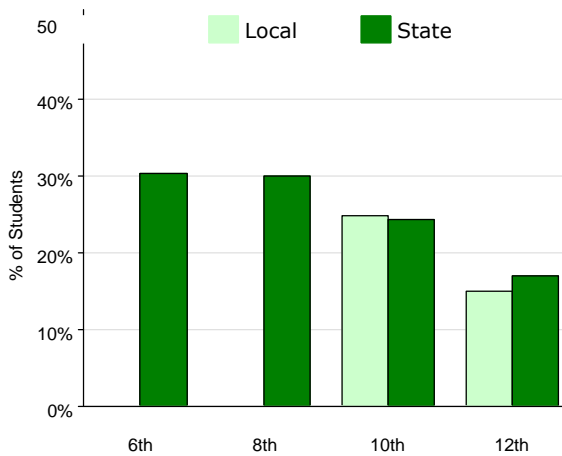


Bullying and Harassment Trends, Grade 12



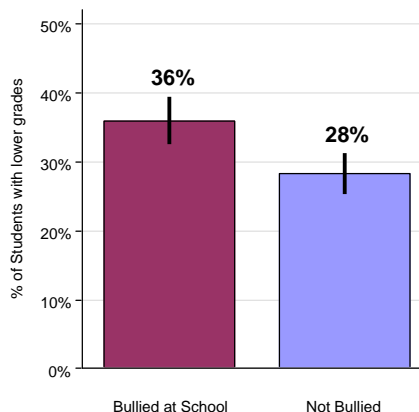
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Bullied at school	15% ±5	15% ±5	17% ±5	15% ±5
Don't feel safe at school	17% ±6	22% ±6	22% ±6	14% ±4*

Bullied in Past Month Compared to the State/All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	25% ±5	15% ±5
State	30% ±1	30% ±1	24% ±1	17% ±1

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Bullying Grade 12, 2010



Statewide, 12th graders who are bullied at school are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who aren't bullied.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
 *Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Current Marijuana Use for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

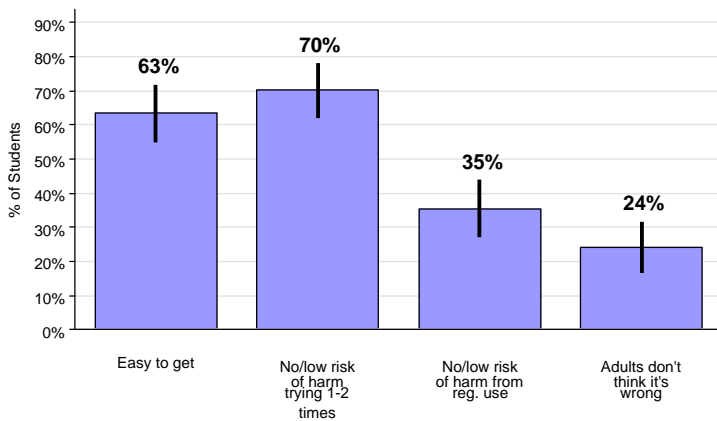
Background:

- Smoking marijuana affects neuropsychological functioning, such as hand-eye coordination, reaction time, and memory.
- Marijuana potency appears to have increased over time.
- The earlier someone starts using marijuana, the greater their vulnerability to addiction and psychiatric disorders.

For More Information:

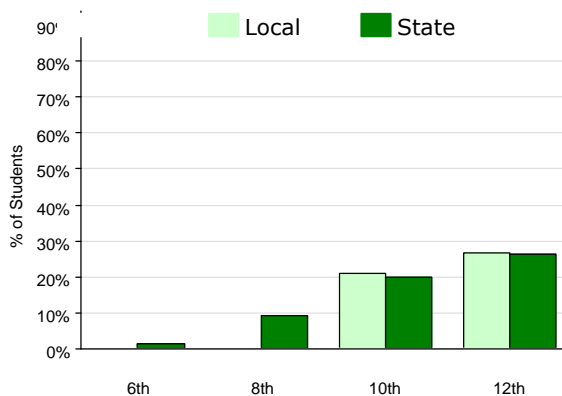
- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance abuse and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org

**Attitudes about Marijuana Use
Grade 12, 2010**



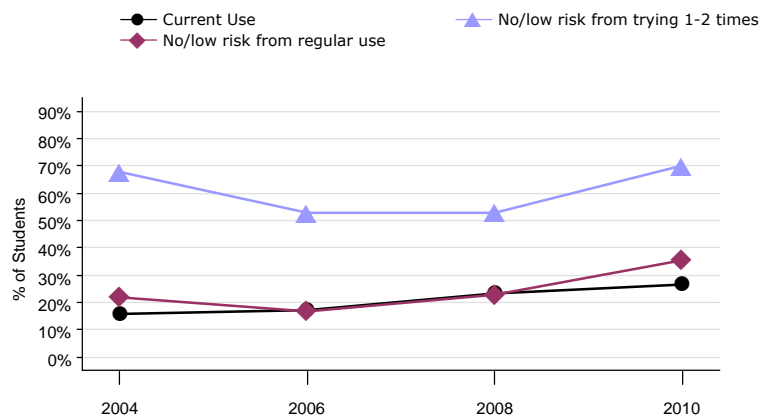
In 2010, 35% of 12th graders in our s thought there was little or no risk of using marijuana regularly.

**Current Marijuana Use
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



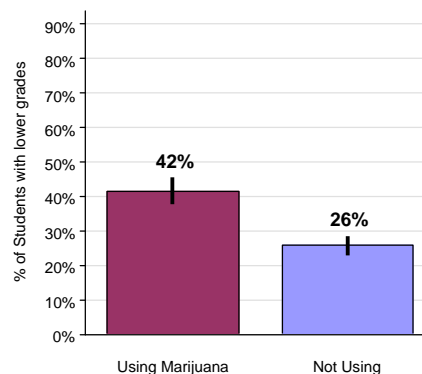
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	21% ±5	27% ±6
State	2% ±0	9% ±1	20% ±2	26% ±2

**Current Marijuana Use and Perception of Harm Trends
Grade 12**



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Current Use	16% ±5	17% ±6	23% ±6	27% ±6
No/low risk from trying 1-2 times	68% ±10	53% ±10*	53% ±11	70% ±8*
No/low risk from regular use	22% ±9	17% ±8	23% ±9	35% ±8*

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and Marijuana Use
Grade 12, 2010**



Statewide, 12th graders who use marijuana are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who don't use.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Peer-Individual Risk Factors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

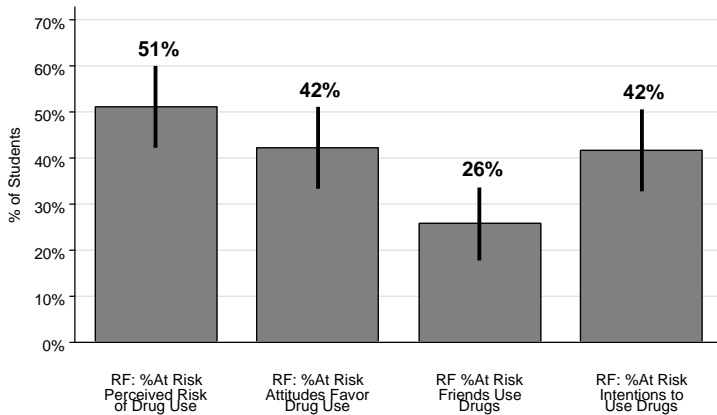
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

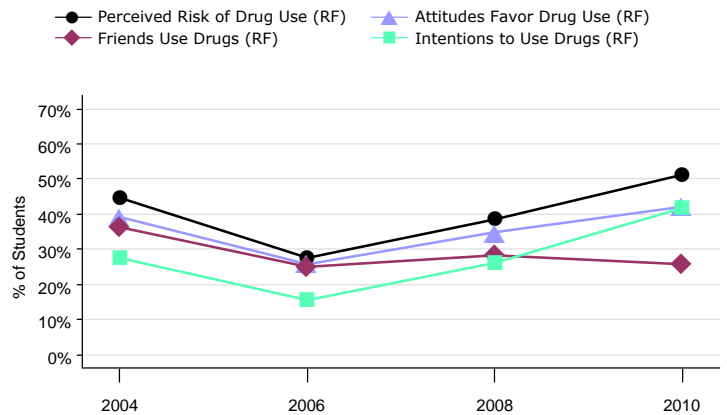
Background:

- Research shows that the risk factors measured by the Healthy Youth Survey are linked to adolescent substance use, delinquency, violence, school dropout, and other risky health behaviors.
- The attitudes kids have about drug use strongly influence the likelihood they will use drugs. Families and communities should model health attitudes and choices.

**Peer-Individual Risk Factors
Grade 12, 2010**

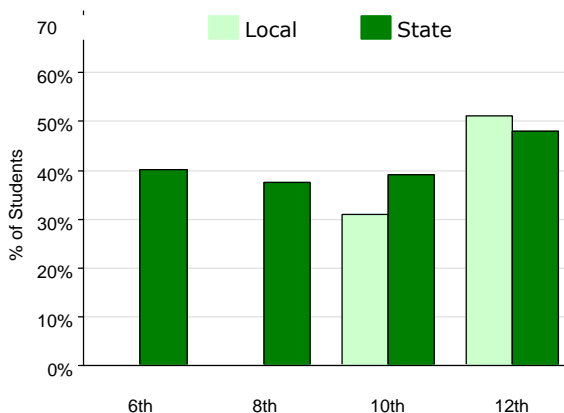


**Peer-Individual Risk Factor Trends
Grades 12**



In 2010, 42% of 12th graders in our s were at risk for favorable attitudes towards drugs.

**Perceived Risk of Drug Use (RF)
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	31% ±7*	51% ±9
State	40% ±2	38% ±3	39% ±3	48% ±2

Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Perceived Risk of Drug Use (RF)	45% ±10	27% ±9*	39% ±11	51% ±9
Attitudes Favor Drug Use (RF)	39% ±10	26% ±9	35% ±10	42% ±9
Friends Use Drugs (RF)	36% ±10	25% ±9	28% ±10	26% ±8
Intentions to Use Drugs (RF)	28% ±9	16% ±8	26% ±9	42% ±9*

From 2008 to 2010, there has been no change in the perceived risk of drug use among 12th graders in our s.

For More Information:

- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see how State and local partners are addressing these issues, see listings on the www.AskHYS.net homepage.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- For non-State resources, parents can go to www.drugfree.org.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Peer-Individual Protective Factors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

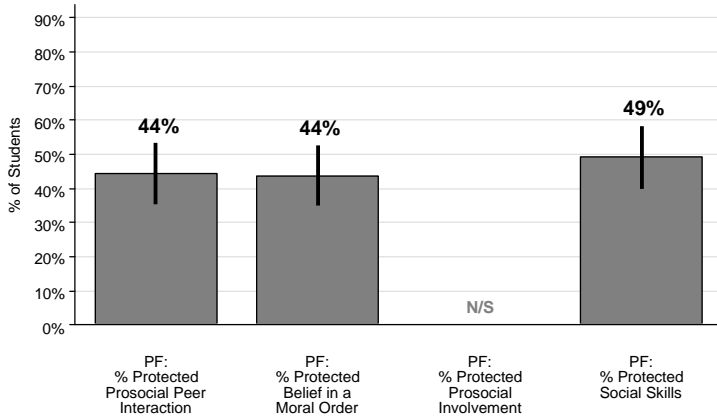
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

Background:

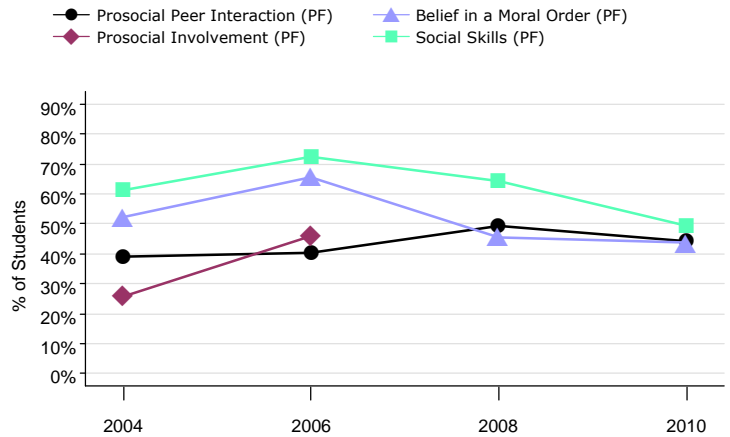
- Kids are strongly influenced by their peers. Parents need to know who their children's friends are, where they are and what they are doing.
- Kids who have skills and opportunities to be involved in prosocial activities are less likely to engage in risky behaviors.

**Peer-Individual Protective Factors
Grade 12, 2010**



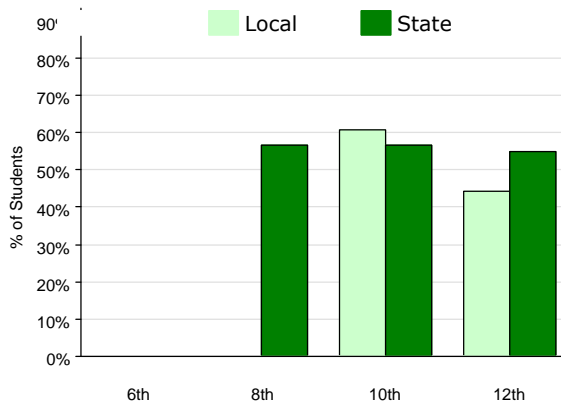
In 2010, 44% of 12th graders in our s were protected by interactions with prosocial peers.

Peer-Individual Protective Factor Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Interaction with Prosocial Peers (PF)	39% ±10	40% ±10	49% ±11	44% ±9
Belief in a Moral Order (PF)	52% ±10	66% ±10	46% ±10*	44% ±9
Prosocial Involvement (PF)	26% ±9	46% ±10*	N/S	N/S
Social Skills (PF)	61% ±10	73% ±9	64% ±10	49% ±9*

**Interaction with Prosocial Peers (PF)
All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	61% ±8	44% ±9*
State	N/A	57% ±3	57% ±4	55% ±3

From 2008 to 2010, there has been no change in protection by interactions with prosocial peers among 12th graders in our s.

For More Information:

- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Physical Activity for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

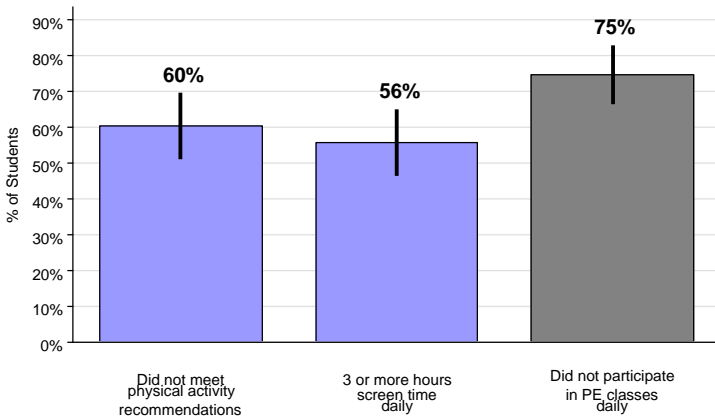
Background:

- Regular physical activity reduces rates of obesity and serious diseases, helps people maintain a healthy body weight and improves quality of life.
- The Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the National Association for Sport & Physical Education recommend that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity most days of the week, preferably daily.
- One challenge to being more physically active is the amount of recreational screen time spent on sedentary activities such as watching TV, playing video games or using a computer for fun.
- Many social and environmental factors influence the decision to be active. Successful strategies to promote physical activity include educating individuals and developing policies to create environments that support being physically active.

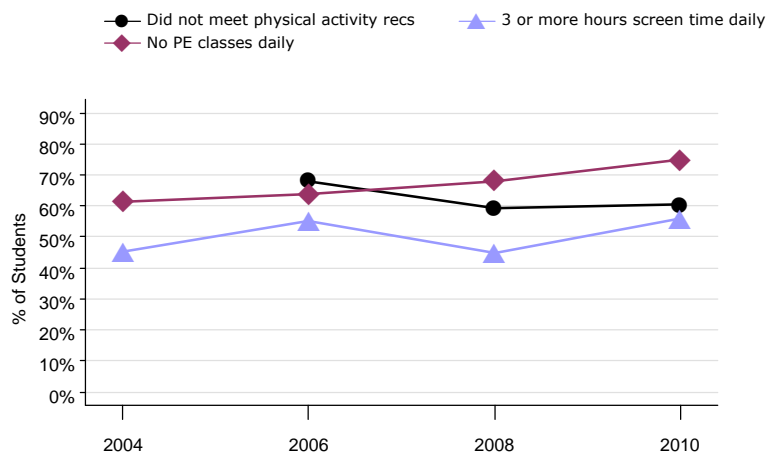
For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention Program website: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

Physical Activity Grade 12, 2010

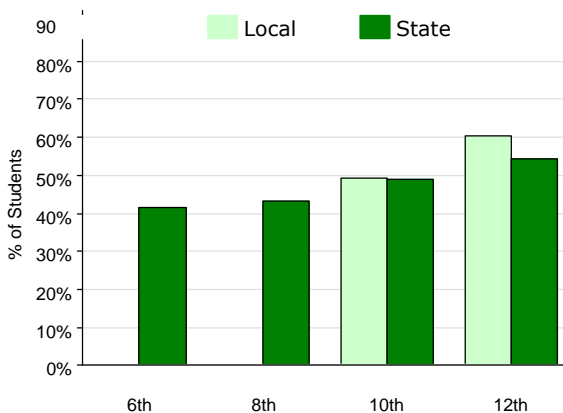


Physical Activity Trends, Grade 12



In 2010, 60% of 12th graders in our schools did not meet the recommendations for 60 minutes of physical activity daily.

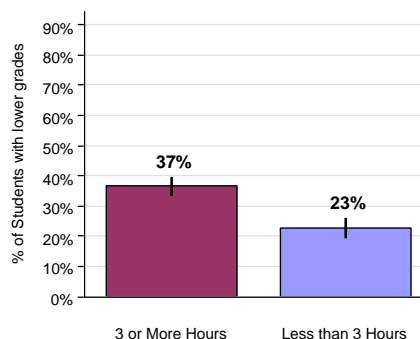
Did Not Meet Recommendations for Physical Activity Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	49% ±8	60% ±9
State	42% ±2	43% ±3	49% ±4	54% ±3

Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Did not meet physical activity recs	N/S	68% ±10	59% ±10	60% ±9
3 or more hours screen time daily	45% ±11	55% ±10	45% ±10	56% ±9
Did not participate in PE classes daily	61% ±11*	64% ±10	68% ±10	75% ±8

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and 3 or More Hours of Screen Time Daily Grade 12, 2010



Statewide, 12th graders who spend 3 or more hours of screen time daily are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to youth who spend less than 3 hours.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

School Protective Factors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

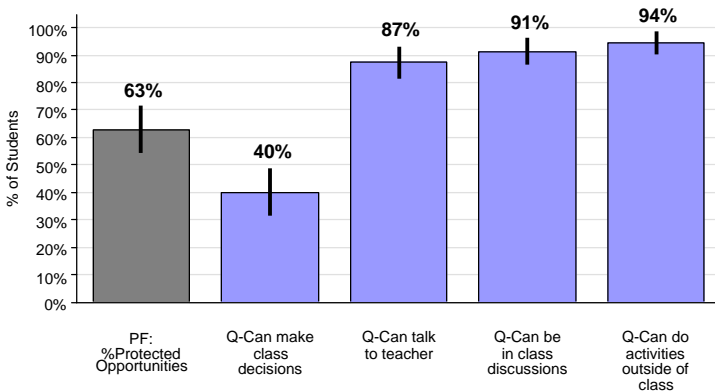
Background:

- Research has identified a unique set of factors that protect youth from substance use, delinquency, violence, pregnancy, and school dropout.
- Students that experience protective factors, such as opportunities and rewards for school involvement, are more protected from problems and more likely to be academically successful.
- Researchers have identified best practice programs that can increase protective factors and build supportive school cultures.

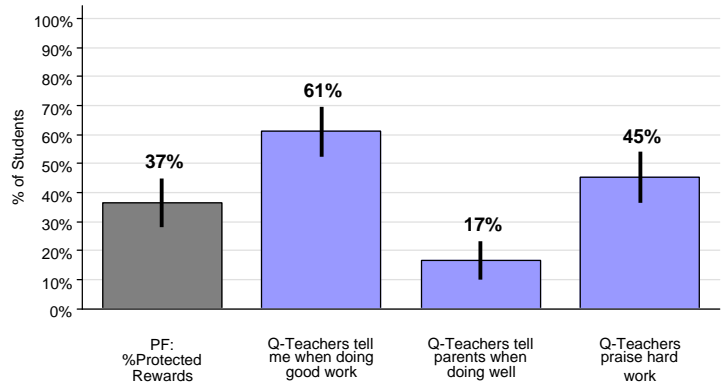
For More Information:

- Information about school risk factors at: captus.samhsa.gov/western.
- Information about supportive learning environments, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: www.k12.wa.us/LearningTeachingSupport.

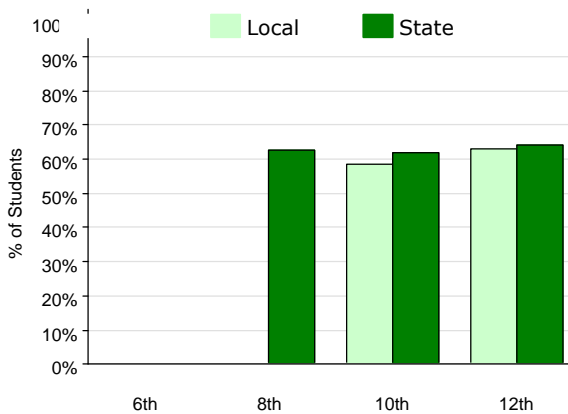
Opportunities for School Involvement Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q) Grade 12, 2010



Rewards for School Involvement Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q) Grade 12, 2010

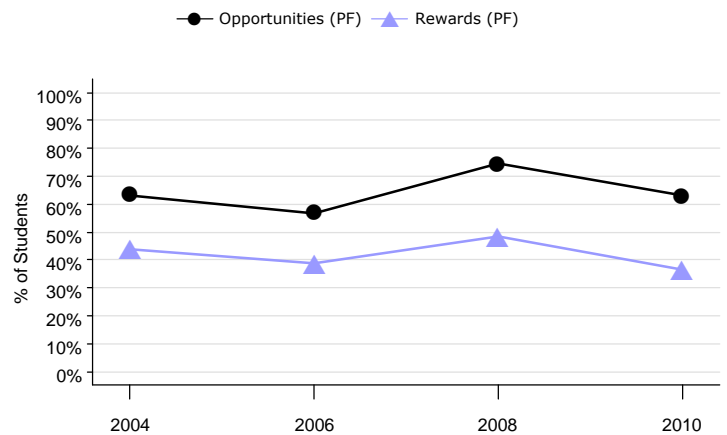


Opportunities for School Involvement Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	59% ±8	63% ±9
State	N/A	63% ±2	62% ±3	64% ±4

School Protective Factor Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Opportunities (PF)	63% ±10	57% ±10	74% ±9*	63% ±9
Rewards (PF)	44% ±10	39% ±10	48% ±10	37% ±9

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
 *Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

School Risk Factors for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

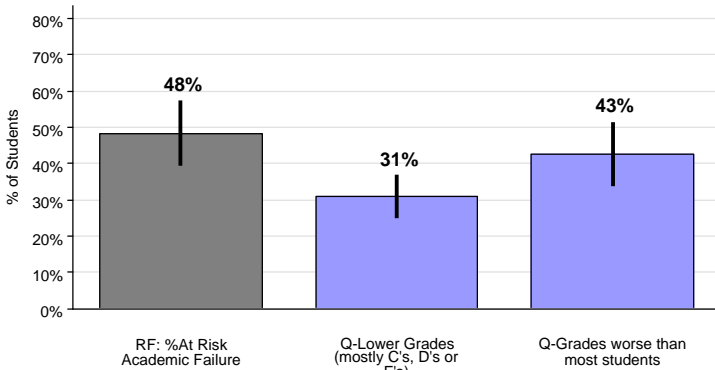
Background:

- Research has identified a unique set of factors that put youth at risk for substance use, delinquency, violence, pregnancy, and school dropout.
- Students that experience risk factors, such as academic failure and lack of commitment to school, are at greater risk of problems.
- Students in schools with high levels of risk and even moderate substance use are less likely to meet mathematics, reading and writing standards.
- Researchers have identified best practice programs that can decrease risk factors and build supportive school culture.

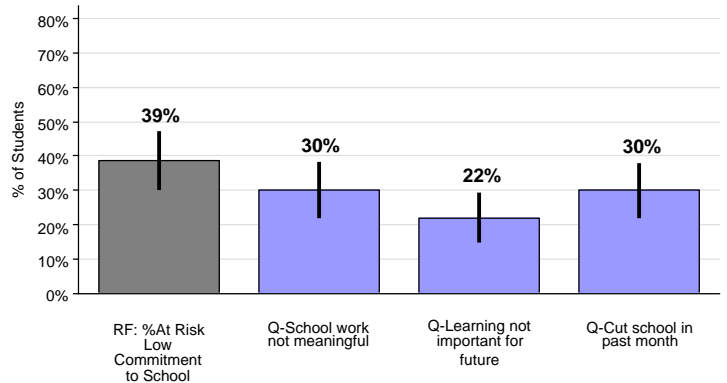
For More Information:

- Information about supportive learning environments, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: www.k12.wa.us/LearningTeachingSupport.

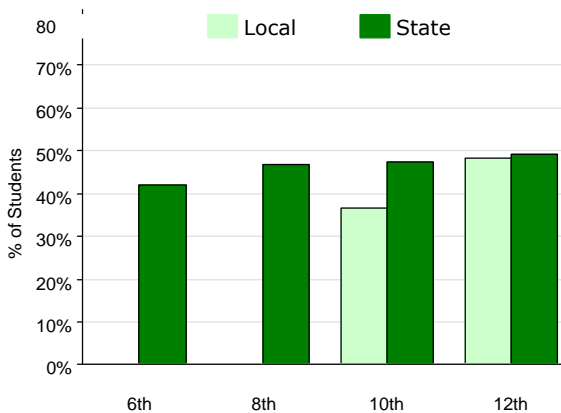
**Academic Failure
Risk Factor (RF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 12, 2010**



**Low Commitment to School
Risk Factor (RF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 12, 2010**

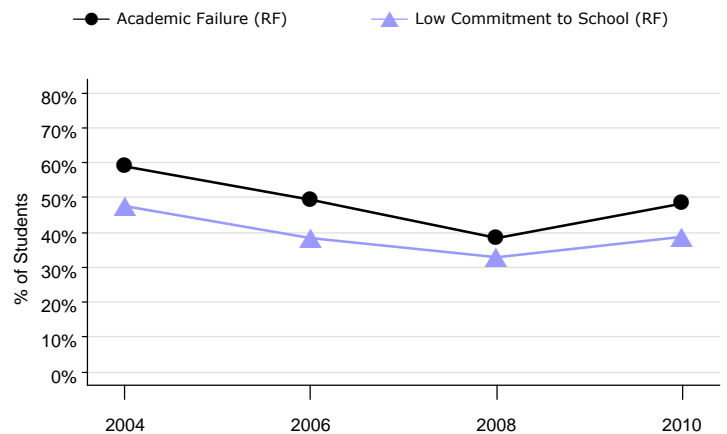


**Academic Failure (RF)
All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	37% ±8	48% ±9
State	42% ±2	47% ±2	47% ±2	49% ±2

School Risk Factor Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Academic Failure (RF)	59% ±10	49% ±10	38% ±10	48% ±9
Low Commitment to School (RF)	47% ±10	39% ±10	33% ±10	39% ±9

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Sexual Behavior for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

Background:

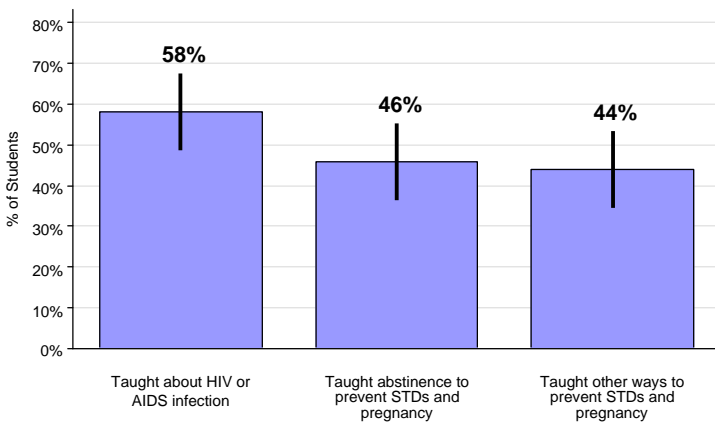
- All Washington schools must offer HIV/AIDS prevention education each year starting no later than the 5th grade. (RCW 28A.230.070)
- The Healthy Youth Act provides a framework for those districts that choose to provide sexual health education. (RCW 28A.300.475)
- DOH and OSPI jointly developed Guidelines for Sexual Health Information and Disease Prevention at: www.k12.wa.us/HIVSexualhealth/pubdocs/SexEdGuidelines011005.pdf
- Research-based and evidence-based programs can significantly delay first intercourse, decrease sexual risk taking, and increase condom and contraceptive use.

For More Information:

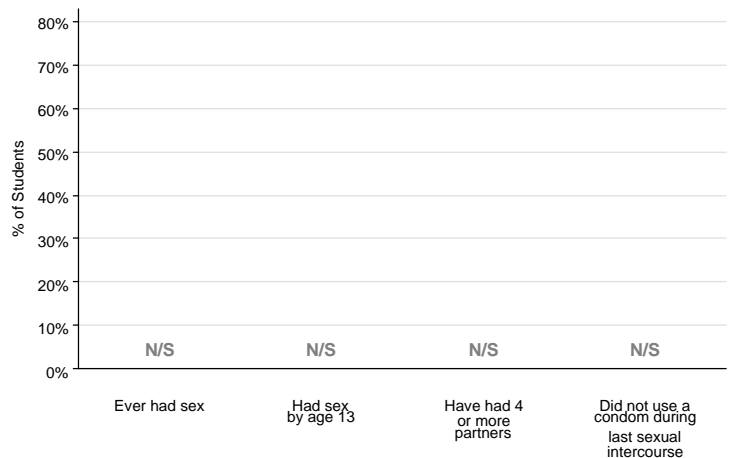
- HIV and Sexual Health Education, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: www.k12.wa.us/HIVSexualhealth

Questions about sexual behaviors and teaching STD and pregnancy prevention were only included at the discretion of school districts. Local results may be missing or may not reflect a representative sample of all students in the community. Schools may want to consider asking these questions in the future.

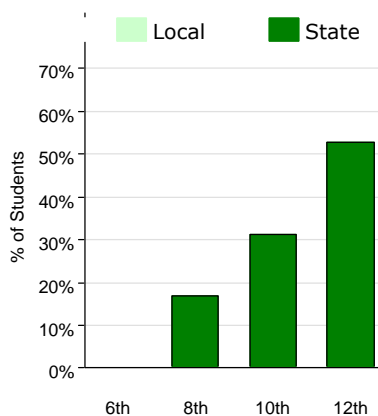
HIV/AIDS, STDs and Pregnancy Prevention Taught in School Grade 12, 2010



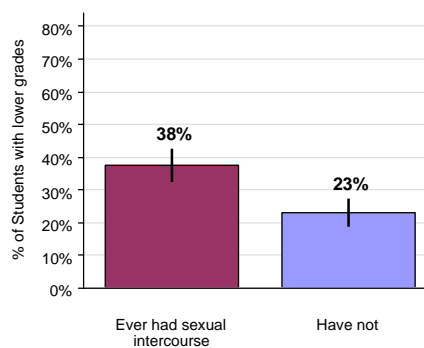
Sexual Behaviors Grade 12, 2010



Ever Had Sexual Intercourse All Grades, 2010



Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Ever Having Sexual Intercourse Grade 12, 2010



Statewide, 12th graders who had sexual intercourse are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who didn't.

In 2010, students who report ever having had sexual intercourse also report higher rates of being depressed and higher rates of alcohol use.

Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	S	S	N/S	N/S
State	N/S	17% ±3	31% ±5	53% ±5

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
 *Indicates a significant difference between state and local results, p<.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Tobacco Use for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

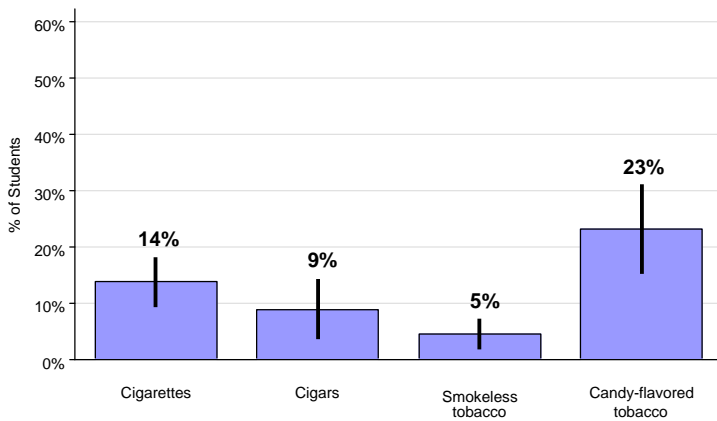
Background:

- In Washington State, 45 youth start smoking cigarettes each day.
- One in three of all youth smokers will die prematurely from a smoking-caused disease.
- Smoking is associated with the increased risk of drug use and low academic performance.

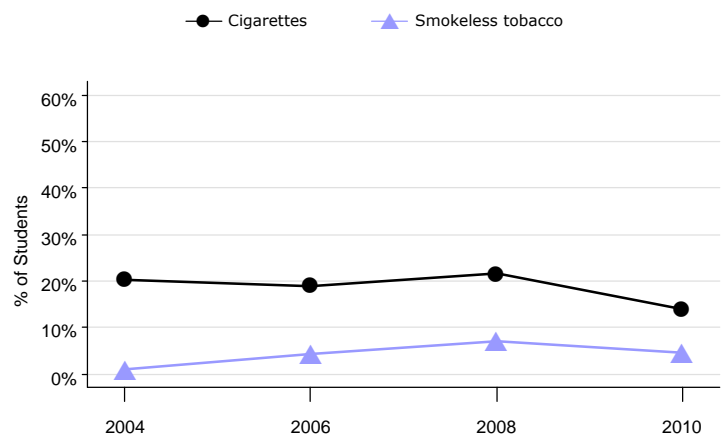
For More Information:

- The Washington State Department of Health Tobacco Prevention and Control Program funds a comprehensive statewide tobacco prevention program to reduce the initiation of youth smoking and help current smokers quit. Visit the Tobacco Program's website at: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/tobacco>
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance abuse and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org

**Current (30-day) Tobacco Use
Grade 12, 2010**

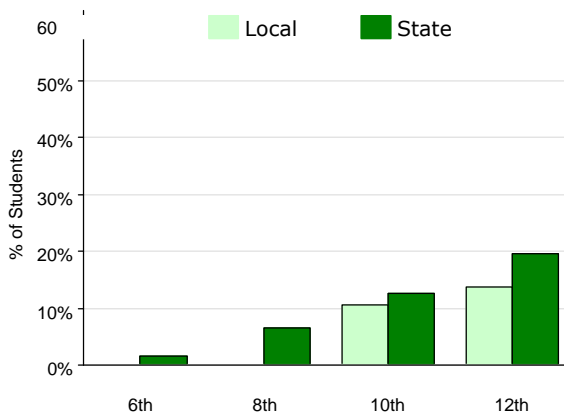


Tobacco Use Trends, Grade 12



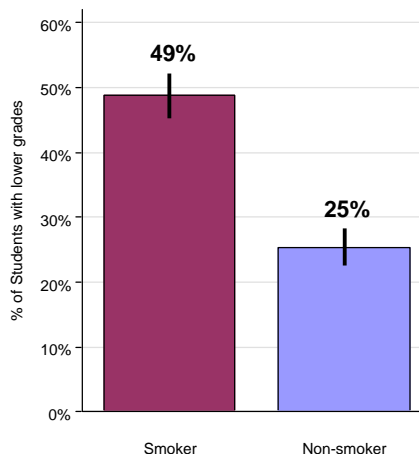
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Cigarettes	20% ±6	19% ±6	22% ±6	14% ±4*
Smokeless tobacco	1% ±2	4% ±3	7% ±4	5% ±3

**Cigarette Smoking
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	11% ±3	14% ±4*
State	2% ±0	7% ±1	13% ±2	20% ±3

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and
Cigarette Smoking
Grade 12, 2010**



Statewide, 12th graders who smoke cigarettes are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to non-smokers.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Unintentional Injury for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

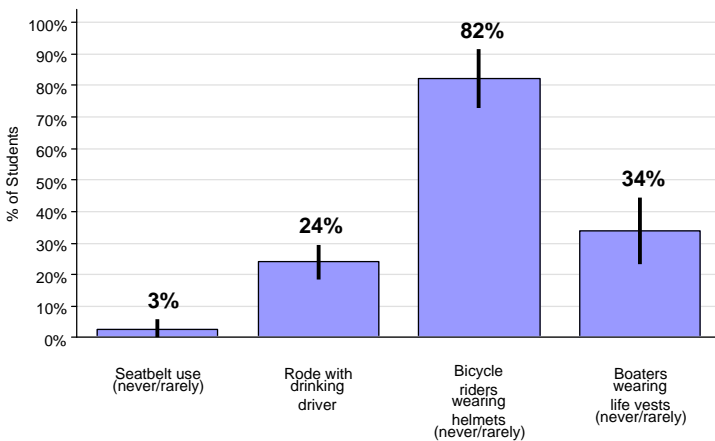
Background:

- Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death among youth. Motor vehicle crashes are the most common cause.
- Unintentional injuries are caused by behaviors such as not wearing a seatbelt, drinking and driving, riding with a drunk driver, riding a bike or motorcycle without a helmet, or not wearing a life jacket.
- Most unintentional injuries are not accidents because they can be prevented. Alcohol and other substances impair one's judgment and may contribute to injuries and even death.

For More Information:

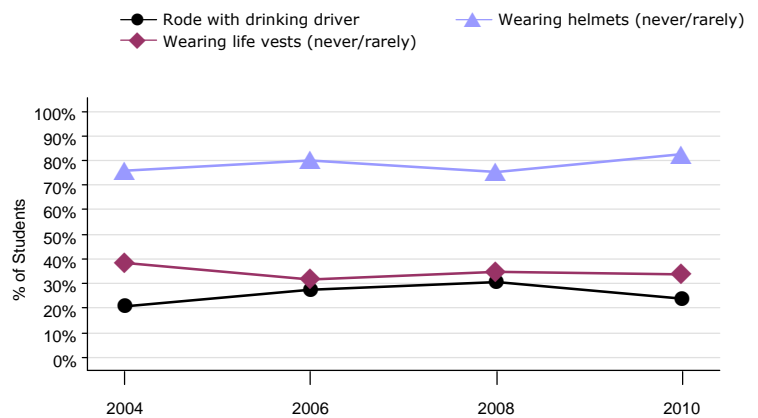
- Visit the Washington State Injury and Violence Prevention Website at: www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/emstrauma/injury

**Unintentional Injury
Grade 12, 2010**



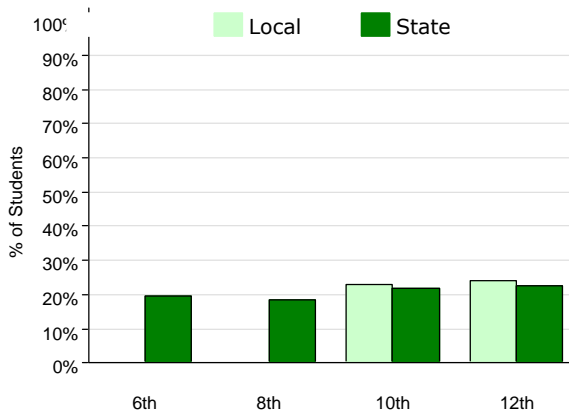
In 2010, 82% of 12th graders in our school who rode a bicycle in the past month rarely or never wore a helmet.

**Unintentional Injury Trends
Grade 12**



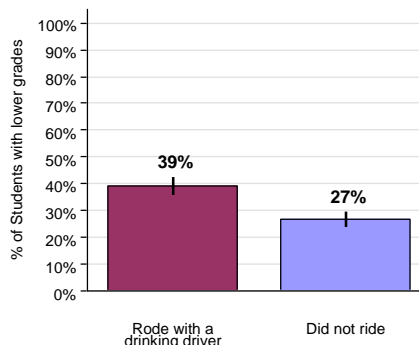
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Rode with drinking driver	21% ±9	27% ±9	31% ±9	24% ±6
Wearing helmets (never/rarely)	76% ±12	80% ±12	76% ±12	82% ±9
Wearing life vests (never/rarely)	38% ±14	32% ±12	35% ±12	34% ±11

**Rode with Drinking Driver
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	23% ±5	24% ±6
State	19% ±2	18% ±1	22% ±2	23% ±2

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and
Rode with Drinking Driver
Grade 12, 2010**



Statewide, 12th graders who rode with a drinking driver were more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who did not.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Weight and Obesity for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

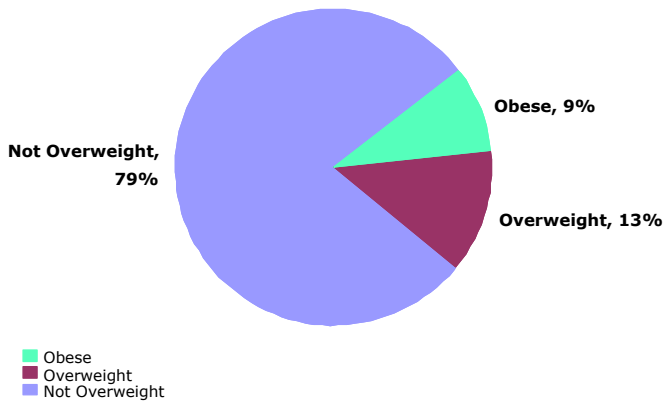
Background:

- Youth who have fewer opportunities for physical activity and increased time spent in sedentary activities such as watching television and using computers are more likely to be overweight.
- Factors that contribute to overweight among youth include eating fewer meals at home, viewing more food advertisements targeting youth, and increased food portion sizes.
- To be successful in reducing obesity among youth, governments, communities and people need to work together to create environments that support healthy diets and opportunities for physical activity.

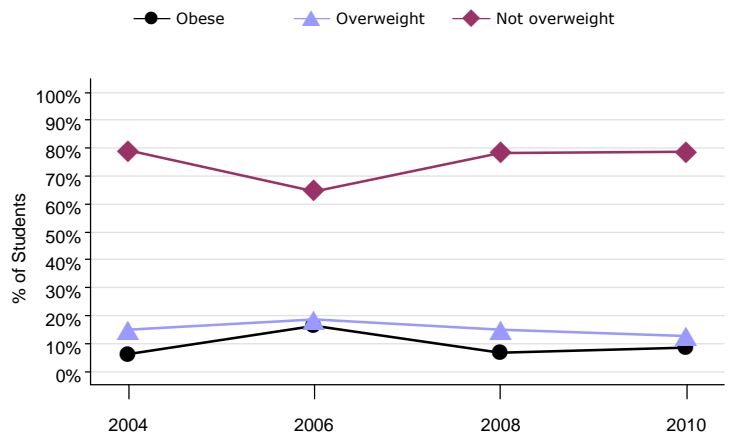
For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention Program website: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

Weight Distribution Grade 12, 2010



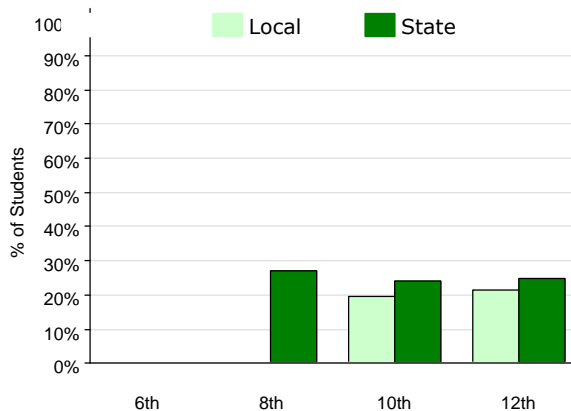
Weight Distribution Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Obese	6% ±5	16% ±8*	7% ±5*	9% ±6
Overweight	15% ±8	19% ±8	15% ±8	13% ±7
Not overweight	79% ±9	65% ±10*	78% ±9*	79% ±8

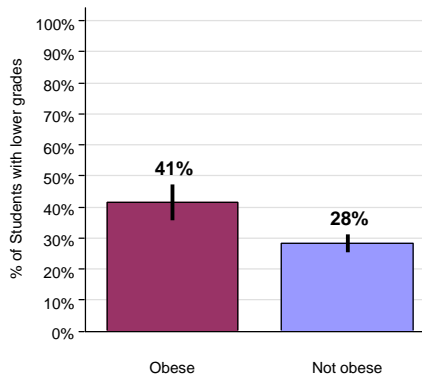
In 2010, 9% of 12th graders in our s were obese.

Obese or Overweight Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	20% ±7	21% ±8
State	N/A	27% ±2	24% ±2	25% ±3

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Obesity Grade 12, 2010



Statewide, 12th graders who are obese are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to other youth.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
 *Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Violent Behaviors and School Safety for Lynnwood High School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 240

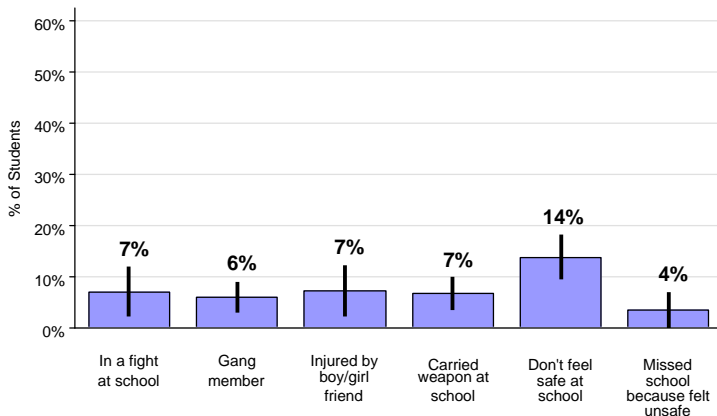
Background:

- Washington schools are required to have a comprehensive school safety plan that includes: prevention, intervention, all-hazards/crisis response, and post crisis recovery (RCW 28A.320.125).
- Schools referral systems that encourage students to report threats will help prevent violent incidents.
- Creating a supportive learning environment is critical for student academic achievement.
- School safety requires the commitment of staff, students, parents and the community. Researchers have identified best practice programs that can address negative student behaviors and build positive school culture.

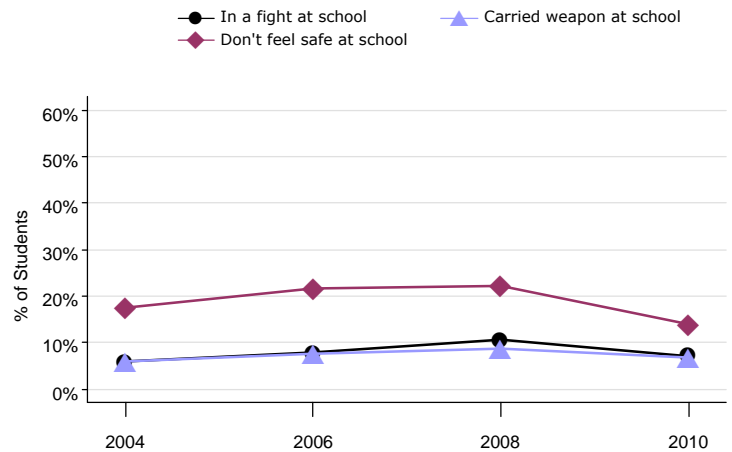
For More Information:

- School Safety Center, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction: www.k12.wa.us/safetycenter
- Washington State Department of Health - Injury and Violence Prevention Program website: www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/emstrauma/injury

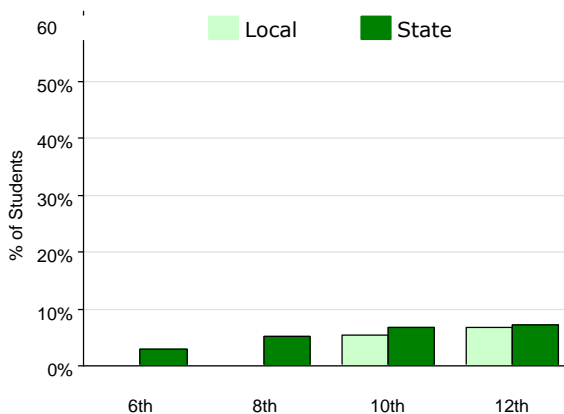
**Violent Behavior and School Safety
Grade 12, 2010**



Violent Behavior and School Safety Trends, Grade 12



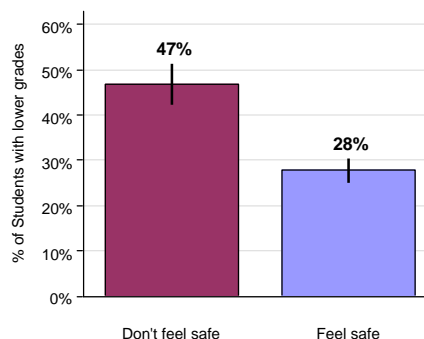
**Carried a Weapon at School
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	N/G	5% ±3	7% ±3
State	3% ±0	5% ±1	7% ±1	7% ±1

Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
In a fight at school	6% ±5	8% ±6	11% ±6	7% ±5
Carried weapon at school	6% ±3	8% ±4	9% ±4	7% ±3
Don't feel safe at school	17% ±6	22% ±6	22% ±6	14% ±4*

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades
and Not Feeling Safe at School
Grade 12, 2010**



Statewide, 12th graders who don't feel safe at school are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who feel safe.

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)
*Indicates a significant change from the previous year or a significant difference between state and local results, p<0.05