



# Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

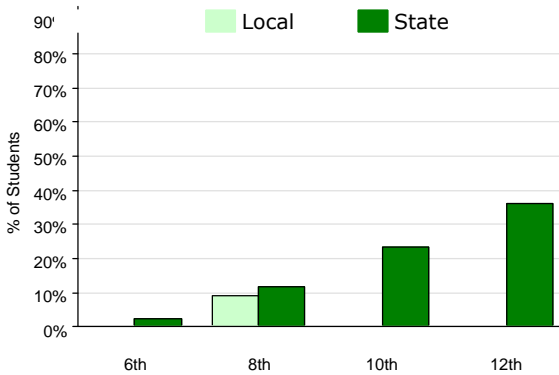
Current Alcohol Use for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District), page 1 of 2

Year: 2012    Grade: 8    Gender: Both    Number of Students Surveyed: 248

**Background:**

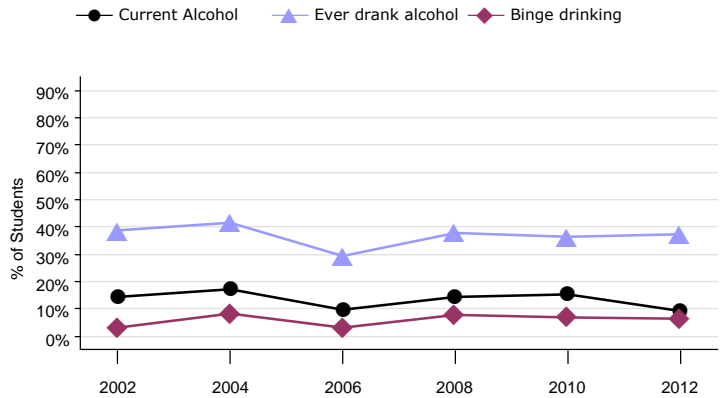
- Alcohol is implicated in nearly a third of youth traffic fatalities. It is also associated with violence, suicide, educational failure, and sexual activity.
- Contrary to earlier beliefs, recent research shows that alcohol can affect the developing adolescent brain.
- Most kids find it easy to get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

**Current (past 30 days) Alcohol Use Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



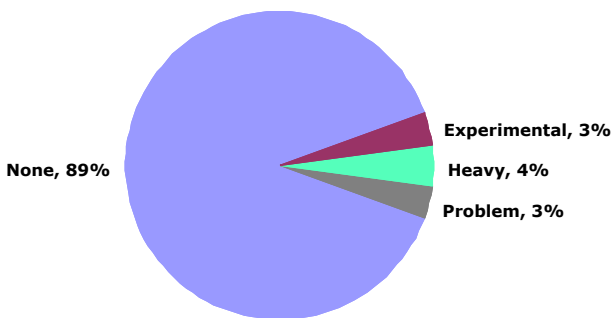
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	9% ±4	N/G	N/G
State	3% ±0	12% ±1	23% ±2	36% ±2

**Current Alcohol Use Trends, Grade 8**



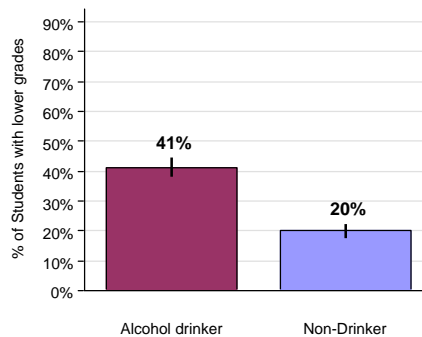
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Current Alcohol	14% ±5	17% ±4	10% ±3*	14% ±4	16% ±5	9% ±4*
Ever drank alcohol	39% ±6	42% ±6	29% ±5*	38% ±6*	36% ±6	37% ±6
Binge drinking	3% ±2	9% ±3*	3% ±3*	8% ±3*	7% ±3	6% ±3

**Level of Alcohol Use Grade 8, 2012**



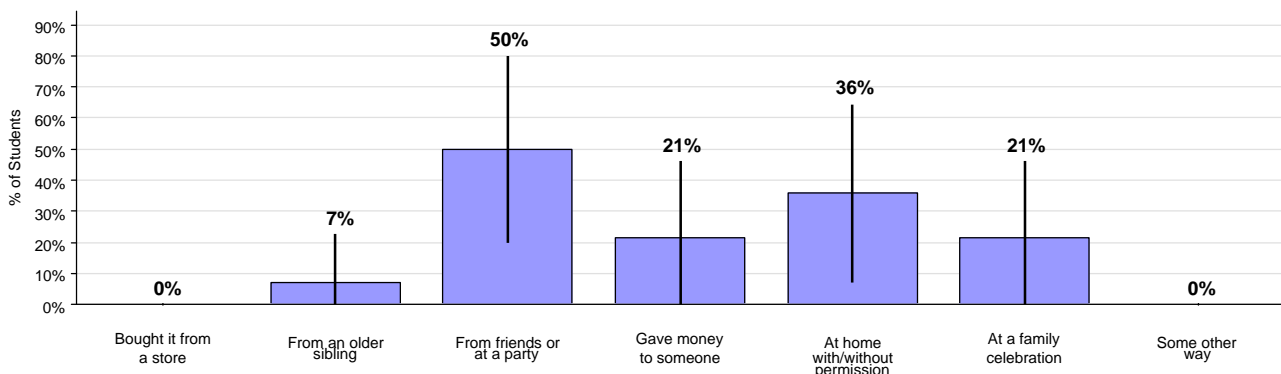
- None: no drinking in the past 30 days
- Experimental: 1-2 days drinking, and no binge drinking
- Heavy: 3-5 days drinking, and/or one binge
- Problem: 6+ days drinking, and/or 2+ binges

**Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Alcohol Use Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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 8, 2012**

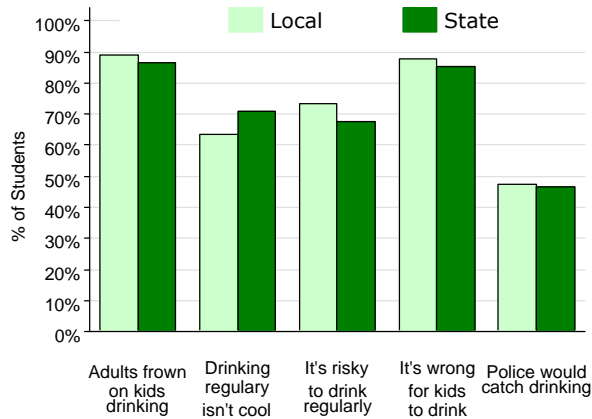




# Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

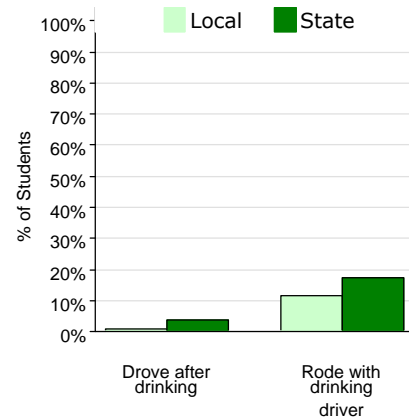
Current Alcohol Use for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District), page 2 of 2

**Youth Perceptions about Alcohol Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2012**



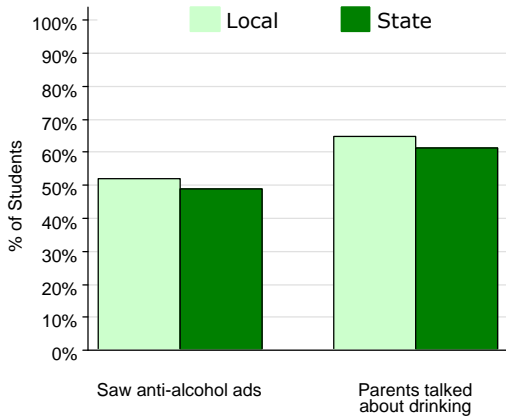
Prevalence	Adults frown on drinking	Regular drinking isn't cool	Regular drinking is risky	Drinking is wrong for kids	Police catch drinking
Local	89% ±6	64% ±9	73% ±8	88% ±6	48% ±9
State	87% ±1	71% ±2	68% ±2	85% ±1	47% ±2

**Drinking and Driving/Riding Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2012**



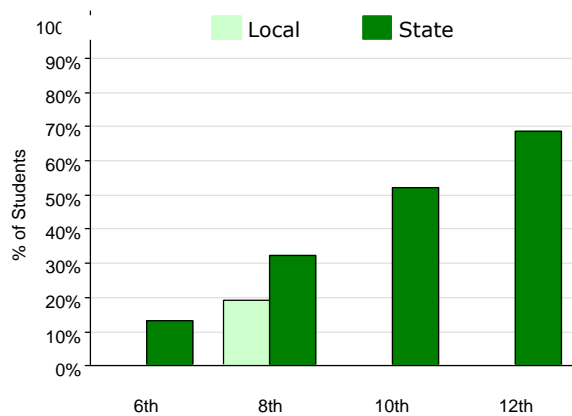
Prevalence	Drove after drinking	Rode with drinking driver
Local	1% ±1	12% ±4*
State	4% ±0	17% ±1

**Received Anti-Alcohol Messages Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2012**



Prevalence	Saw anti-alcohol ads	Parents talked about drinking
Local	52% ±9	65% ±9
State	49% ±2	61% ±1

**Youth Perception that Alcohol is Easy to Get Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	19% ±7*	N/G	N/G
State	13% ±1	32% ±2	52% ±2	68% ±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](http://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](http://adaiclearinghouse.org).
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: [www.drugfree.org](http://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](http://www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org)

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)

Washington HYS results generated at [AskHYS.net](http://AskHYS.net) on 06-19-2013

**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

## Asthma for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

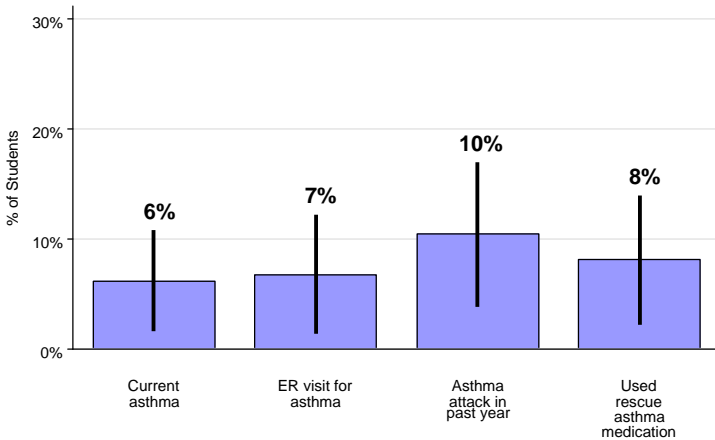
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

### Background:

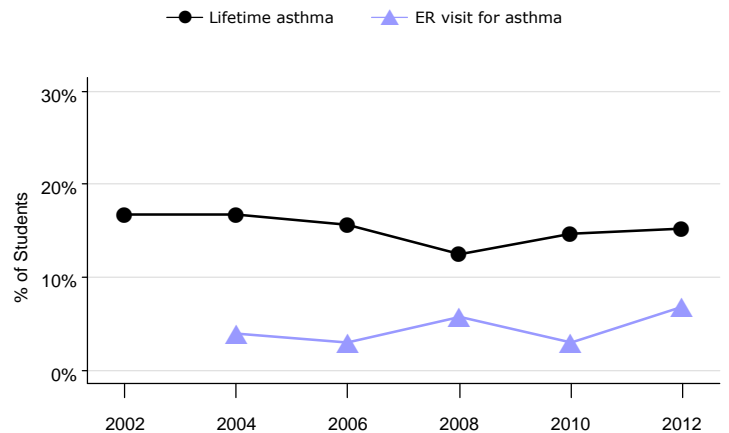
- Youth who smoke are more likely to have asthma.
- Asthma is a lung disease that causes trouble with breathing, usually in episodes called attacks. An attack can be triggered by exercise, exposure to smoke, mold, allergens like pet dander, and air pollution such as diesel exhaust.

**Effects of Asthma  
Grade 8, 2012**



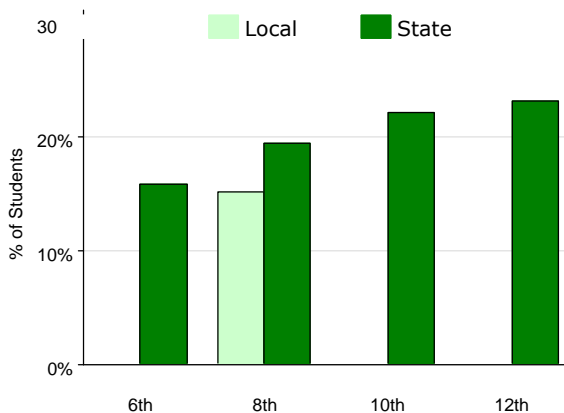
*In 2012, 10% of 8th graders in our schools had an asthma attack in the past year.*

**Asthma Trends, Grade 8**



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Lifetime asthma	17% ±7	17% ±6	16% ±6	12% ±6	15% ±7	15% ±7
ER visit for asthma	N/S	4% ±4	3% ±3	6% ±5	3% ±3	7% ±5

**Lifetime Asthma  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



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](http://www.doh.wa.gov)
- Washington Asthma Initiative's website at: [www.alaw.org/asthma/washington\\_asthma\\_initiative](http://www.alaw.org/asthma/washington_asthma_initiative)

Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	15% ±7	N/G	N/G
State	16% ±1	19% ±1	22% ±2	23% ±2

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

Community Protective Factors for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012    Grade: 8    Gender: Both    Number of Students Surveyed: 248

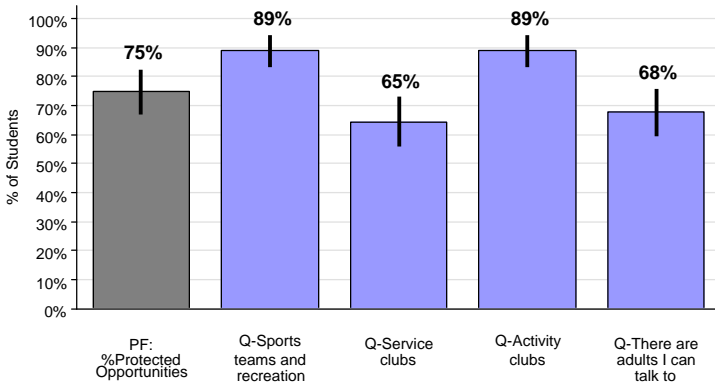
### Background:

- 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.

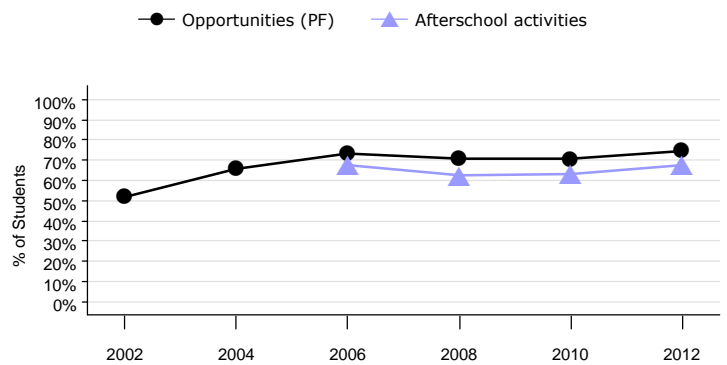
### For More Information:

- 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](http://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](http://adaiclearinghouse.org).
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: [www.drugfree.org](http://www.drugfree.org)

**Opportunities for Community Involvement Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q) Grade 8, 2012**

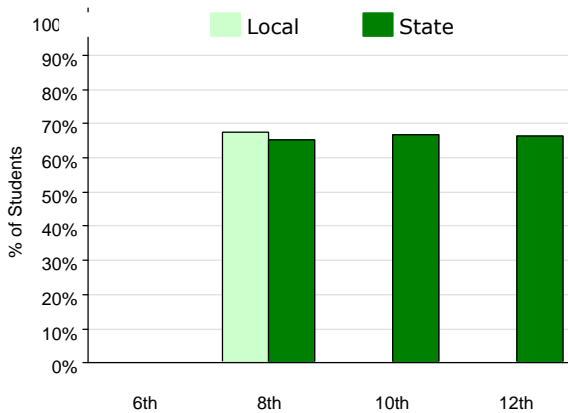


**Community Protective Factor (PF) and Afterschool Activity Trends Grade 8, 2012**



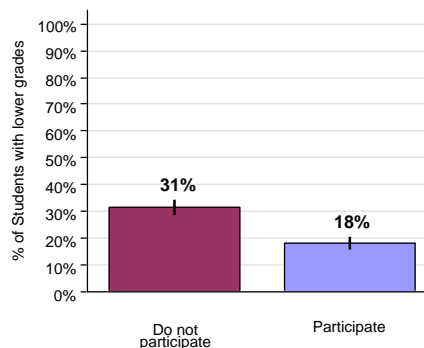
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Opportunities (PF)	52% ±10	66% ±8*	74% ±8	71% ±8	70% ±8	75% ±8
Participation in afterschool activities	N/S	N/S	68% ±6	62% ±6	63% ±6	67% ±6

**Participate in Afterschool Activities All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	67% ±6	N/A	N/A
State	N/A	65% ±2	67% ±3	66% ±3

**Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Participation in Afterschool Activities Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

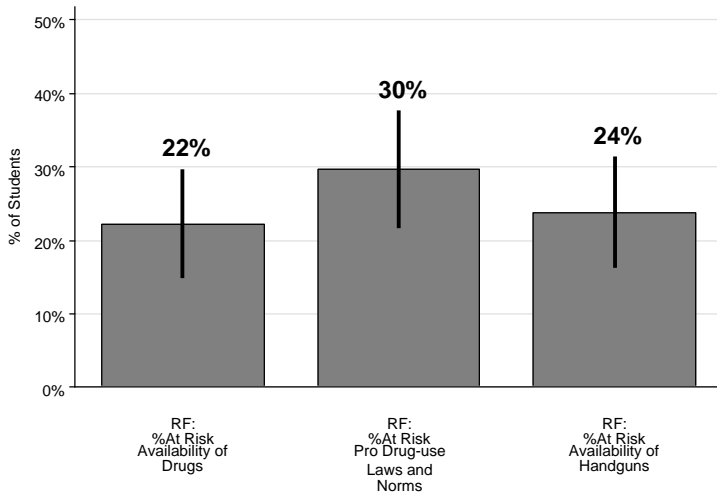
### Background:

- 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.

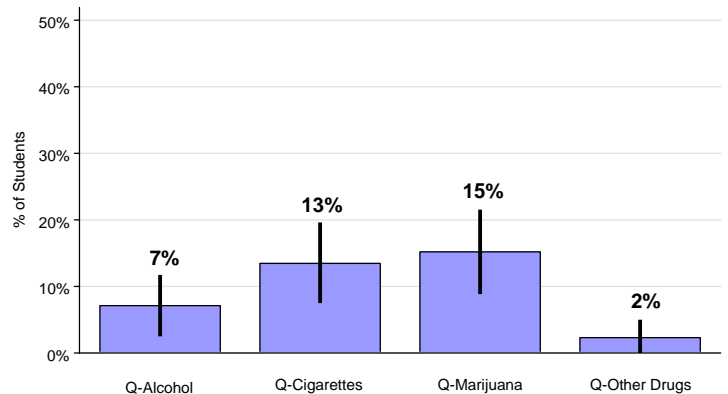
### For More Information:

- 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](http://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](http://adaiclearinghouse.org).
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: [www.drugfree.org](http://www.drugfree.org)

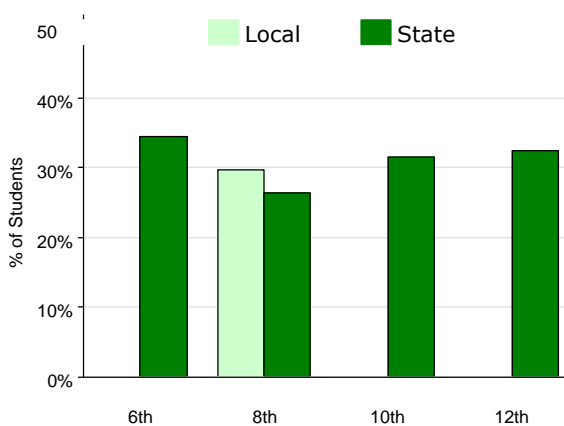
**Community Risk Factors  
Grade 8, 2012**



**Availability of Drugs, Selected Questions (Q)  
Percent reporting "very easy to get"  
Grade 8, 2012**

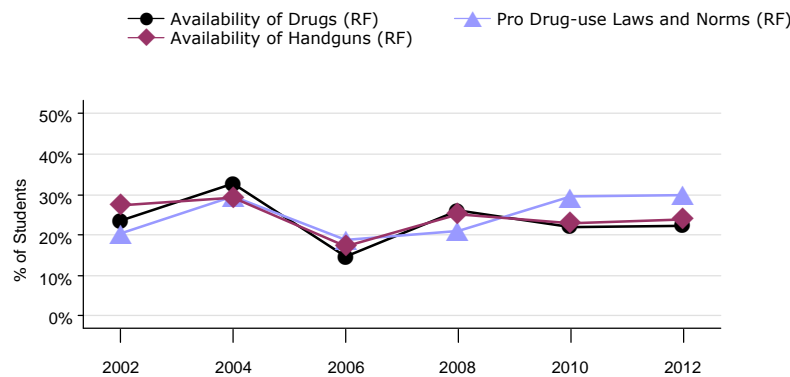


**Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use (RF)  
All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	30% ±8	N/G	N/G
State	34% ±2	26% ±2	31% ±3	32% ±2

**Community Risk Factors Trends, Grade 8**



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Availability of Drugs (RF)	23% ±8	33% ±8	14% ±6*	26% ±8*	22% ±7	22% ±7
Pro Drug-use Laws (RF)	20% ±8	29% ±7	19% ±7*	21% ±7	29% ±8	30% ±8
Availability of Handguns (RF)	27% ±9	29% ±7	17% ±6*	25% ±8	23% ±7	24% ±8

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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

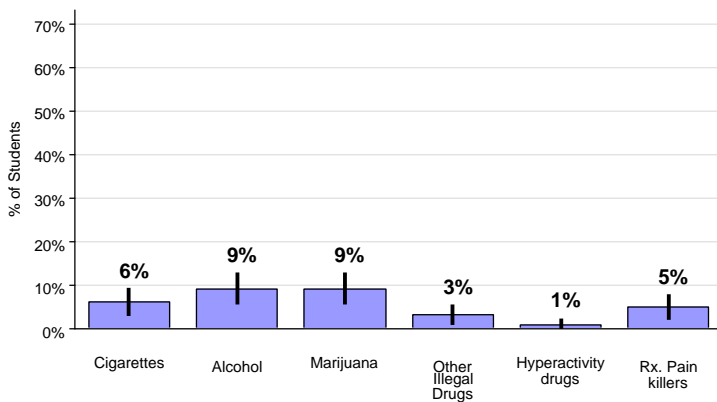
### Background:

- 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.

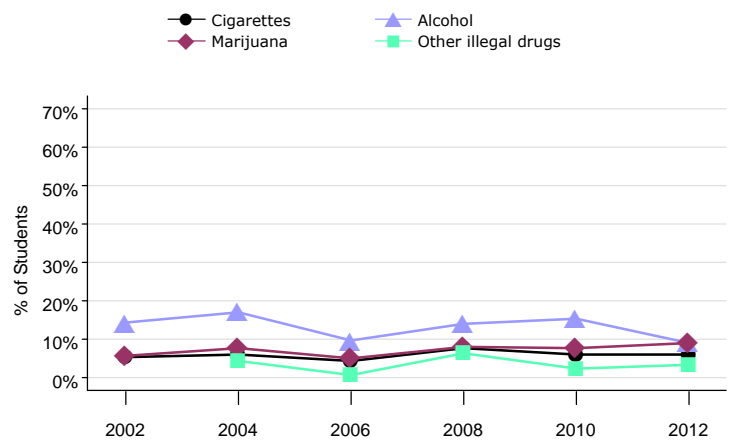
### For More Information:

- 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](http://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](http://adaiclearinghouse.org).
- Parents can find preventative tips at the Start Talking Now website, and [www.drugfree.org](http://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](http://www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org)

**Current (past 30-day) Substance Use  
Grade 8, 2012**



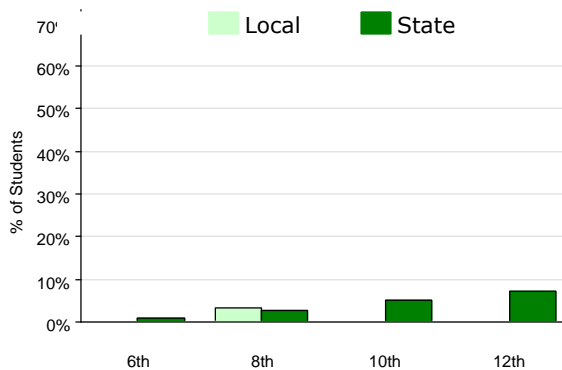
**Current Substance Use Trends, Grade 8**



*In 2012, 2% of 8th graders in our s took pain killers from home or someone else's home without permission.*

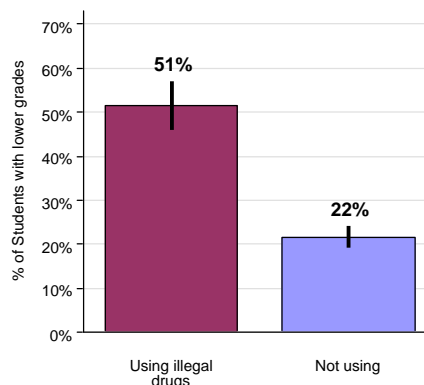
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	5% ±3	6% ±3	4% ±2	8% ±3	6% ±3	6% ±3
Alcohol	14% ±5	17% ±4	10% ±3*	14% ±4	16% ±5	9% ±4*
Marijuana	6% ±3	8% ±3	5% ±3	8% ±3	8% ±3	9% ±4
Other illegal drugs	N/S	5% ±2	1% ±1*	6% ±3*	2% ±2*	3% ±2

**Current Illegal Drug Use  
(\*Drugs other than Alcohol, Tobacco or Marijuana)  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	3% ±2	N/A	N/A
State	1% ±0	3% ±0	5% ±1	7% ±1

**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades and Illegal Drug Use\*  
(\*Drugs other than Alcohol, Tobacco or Marijuana)  
Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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

Depressive Feelings and Suicide for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012    Grade: 8    Gender: Both    Number of Students Surveyed: 248

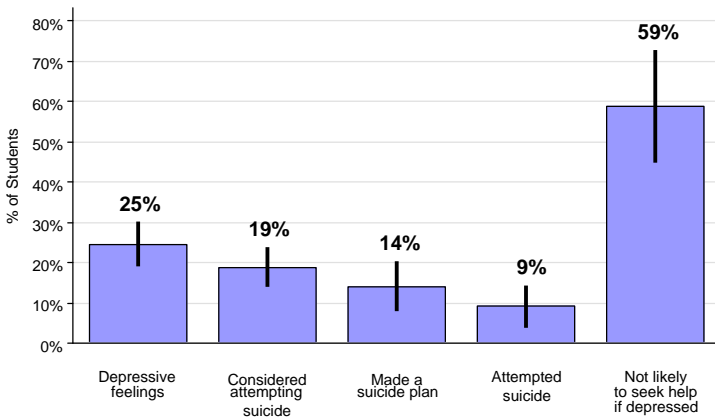
**Background:**

- 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.

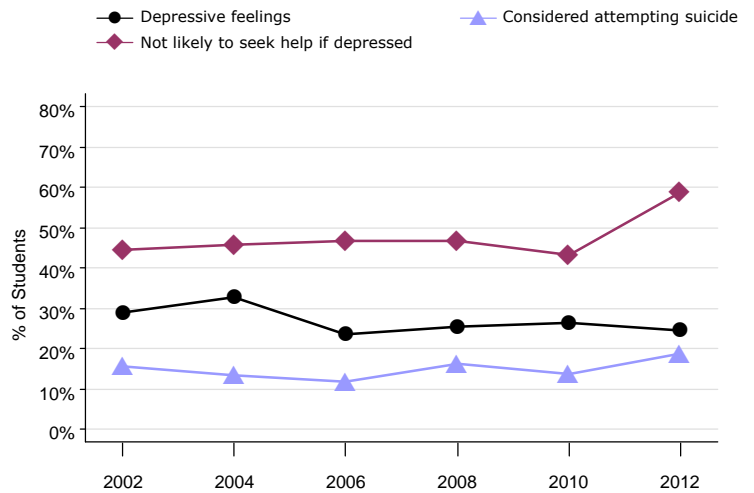
**For More Information:**

- Visit the Washington State Youth Suicide Prevention Program Website: [www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)
- National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1-800-273-TALK(8255) or [www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org](http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org)

**Depressive Feelings and Suicide  
Grade 8, 2012**



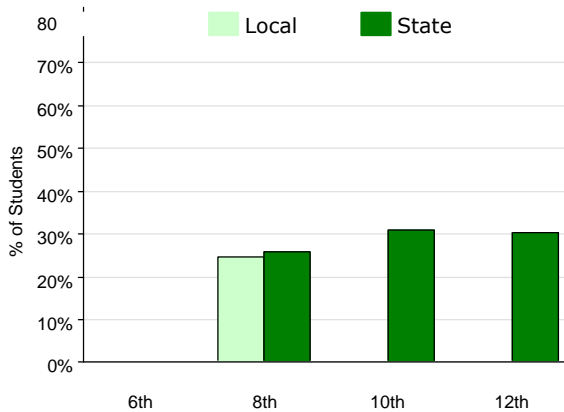
**Depressive Feelings and Suicide Trends, Grade 8**



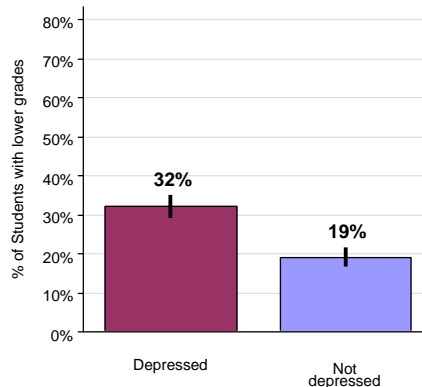
*In 2012, 25% of 8th graders in our state felt so sad or hopeless for 2 weeks or more that they stopped doing their usual activities.*

Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Depressive feelings	29% ±6	33% ±6	23% ±5*	25% ±6	26% ±6	25% ±5
Considered attempting suicide	16% ±7	14% ±6	12% ±5	16% ±5	14% ±4	19% ±5
Not likely to seek help if depressed	44% ±13	46% ±13	47% ±13	47% ±13	43% ±14	59% ±14

**Depressive Feelings  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades and Depressive Feelings  
Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th graders who have depressive feelings are more likely to get lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to youth who are not having depressive feelings.*

Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	25% ±5	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	26% ±2	31% ±1	30% ±2

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

## Dietary Behaviors for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

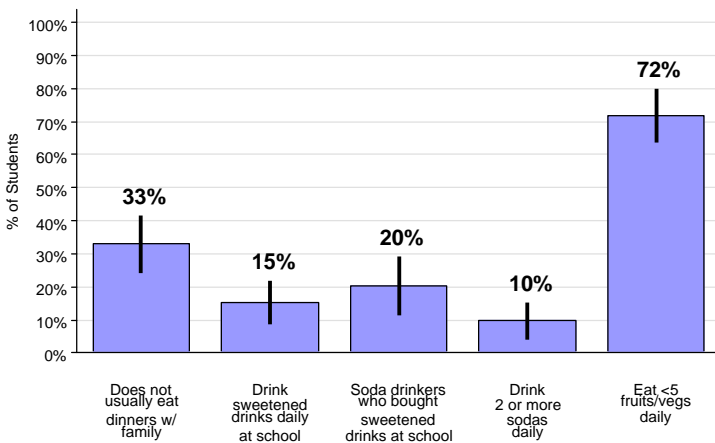
### Background:

- 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, health status and academic achievement 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:

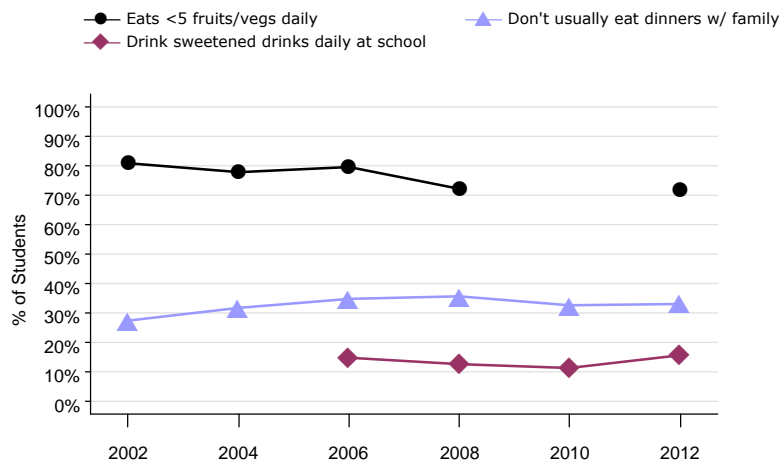
- Visit the Washington State Healthy Eating Active Living Program website: [www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

**Dietary Behaviors  
Grade 8, 2012**



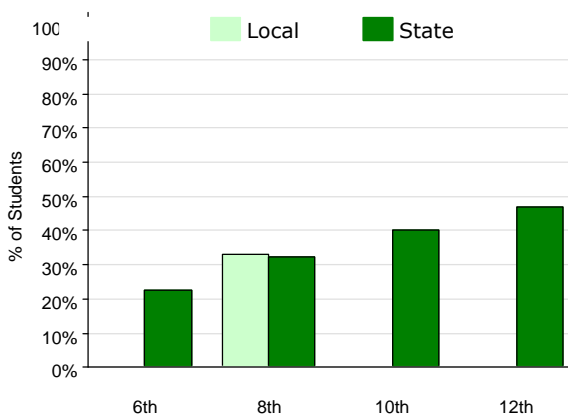
*In 2012, 33% of 8th graders in our s don't usually eat dinner with their family.*

**Dietary Behavior Trends, Grade 8**



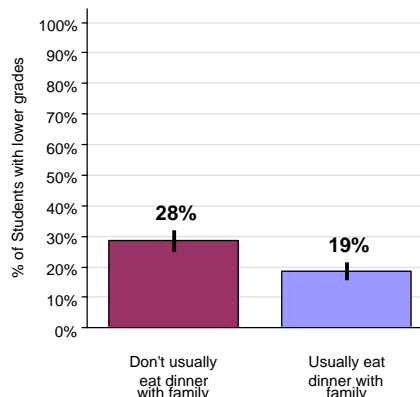
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Eats <5 fruits/vegs daily	81% ±7	78% ±7	80% ±7	72% ±8	N/S	72% ±8
Does not usually eat dinners w/ family	27% ±8	32% ±8	35% ±8	35% ±8	32% ±9	33% ±9
Drink sweetened drinks daily at school	N/S	N/S	15% ±6	13% ±6	11% ±6	15% ±7

**Does Not Usually Eat Dinners with Family  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	33% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	23% ±2	32% ±2	40% ±2	47% ±3

**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades  
and Usually Eating Dinner with Family  
Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

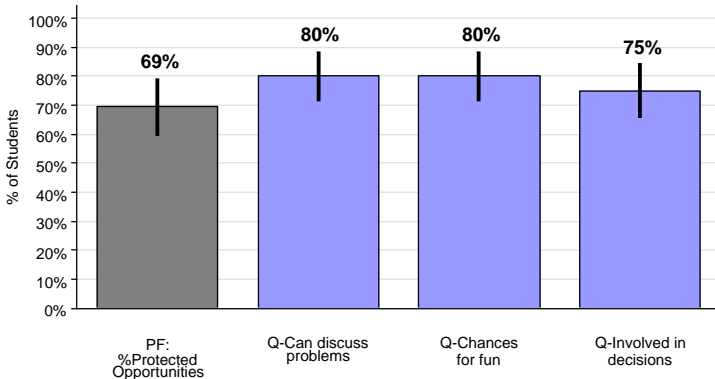
### Background:

- 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.

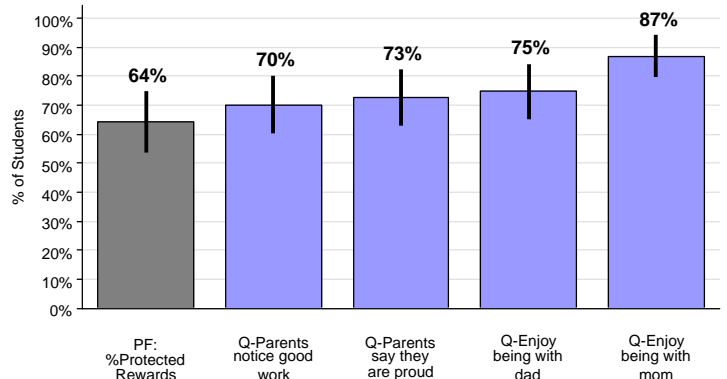
### For More Information:

- 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](http://adaiclearinghouse.org).
- For non-State resources, parents can go to [www.drugfree.org](http://www.drugfree.org).

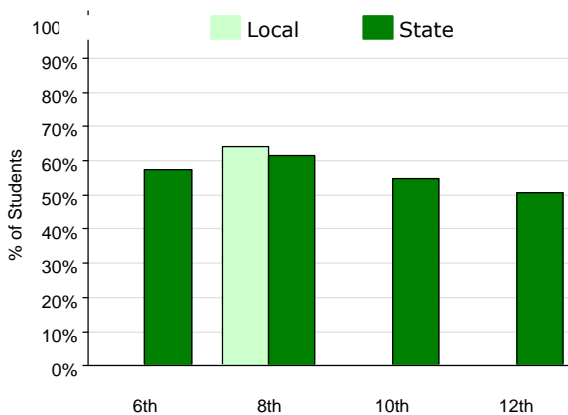
**Opportunities for Family Involvement  
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)  
Grade 8, 2012**



**Rewards for Family Involvement  
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)  
Grade 8, 2012**

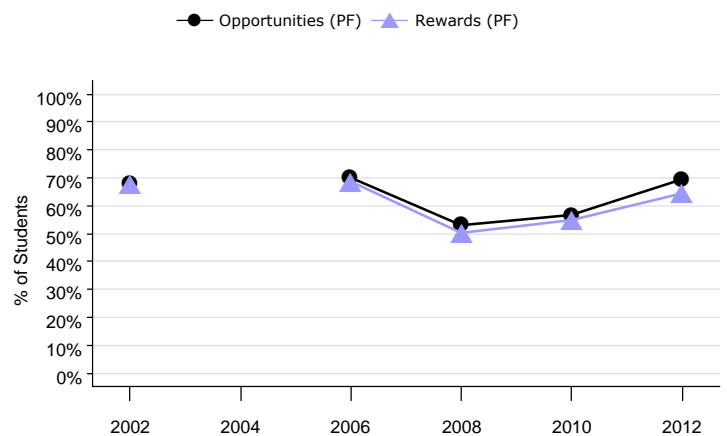


**Rewards for Family Involvement  
Protective Factor (PF), All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	64% ±10	N/G	N/G
State	57% ±2	62% ±2	55% ±3	51% ±3

**Family Protective Factor Trends, Grade 8**



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Opportunities (PF)	68% ±9	N/A	70% ±9	53% ±9*	56% ±10	69% ±10
Rewards (PF)	68% ±9	N/A	68% ±9	50% ±10*	55% ±10	64% ±10

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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

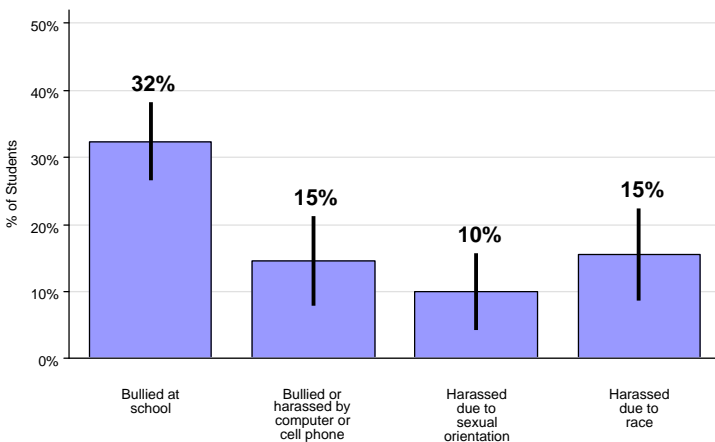
### Background:

- 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.

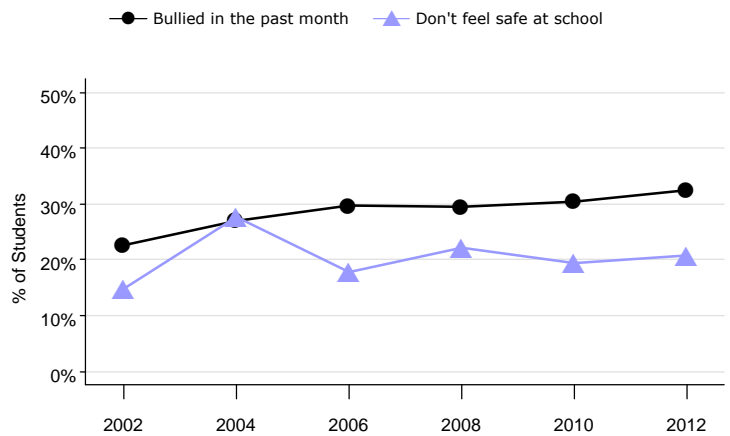
### For More Information:

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

**Bullying and Harassment  
Grade 8, 2012**

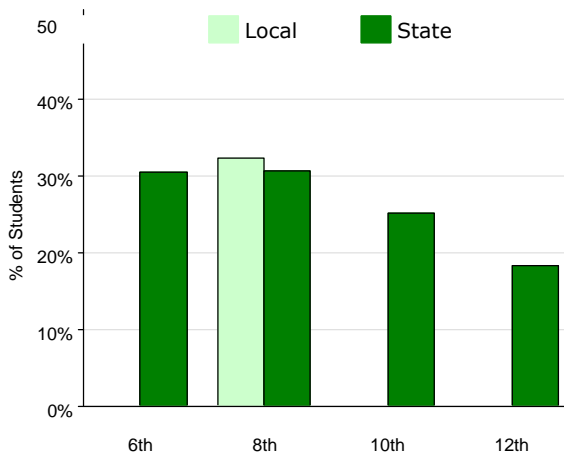


**Bullying and Harassment Trends, Grade 8**



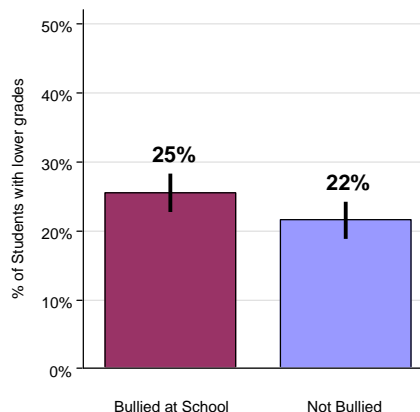
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Bullied at school	23% ±6	27% ±5	30% ±5	29% ±6	31% ±6	32% ±6
Don't feel safe at school	15% ±5	28% ±5*	18% ±4*	22% ±5	19% ±5	21% ±5

**Bullied in Past Month  
Compared to the State/All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	32% ±6	N/G	N/G
State	30% ±2	31% ±1	25% ±1	18% ±1

**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades and Bullying  
Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

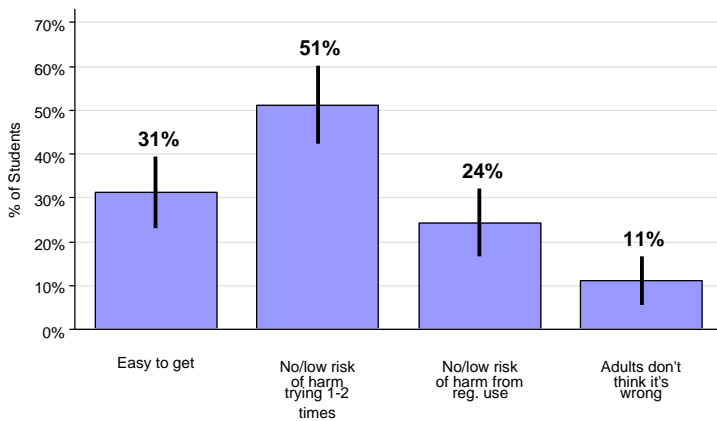
### Background:

- 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:

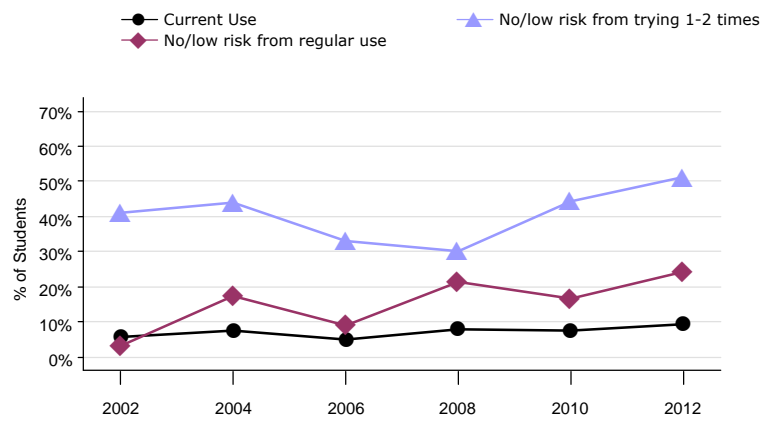
- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: [www.starttalkingnow.org](http://www.starttalkingnow.org).
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the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

**Attitudes about Marijuana Use  
Grade 8, 2012**



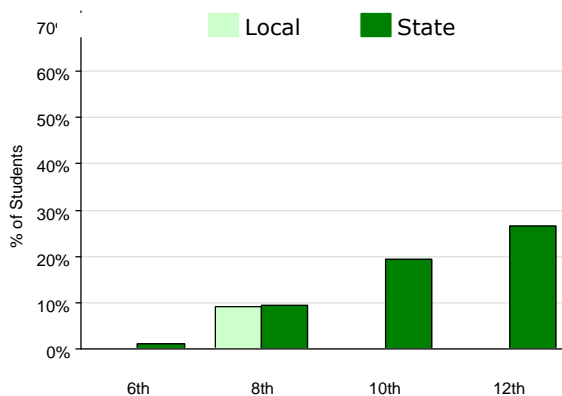
In 2012, 24% of 8th graders in our s thought there was little or no risk of using marijuana regularly.

**Current Marijuana Use and Perception of Harm Trends  
Grade 8**



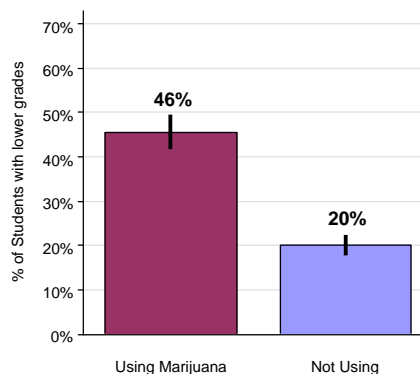
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Current Use	6% ±3	8% ±3	5% ±3	8% ±3	8% ±3	9% ±4
No/low risk from trying 1-2 times	41% ±9	44% ±8	33% ±8	30% ±8	44% ±9*	51% ±9
No/low risk from regular use	3% ±3	17% ±6*	9% ±5*	22% ±7*	17% ±7	24% ±8

**Current Marijuana Use  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	9% ±4	N/G	N/G
State	1% ±0	9% ±1	19% ±2	27% ±1

**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades and Marijuana Use  
Grade 8, 2012**



Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

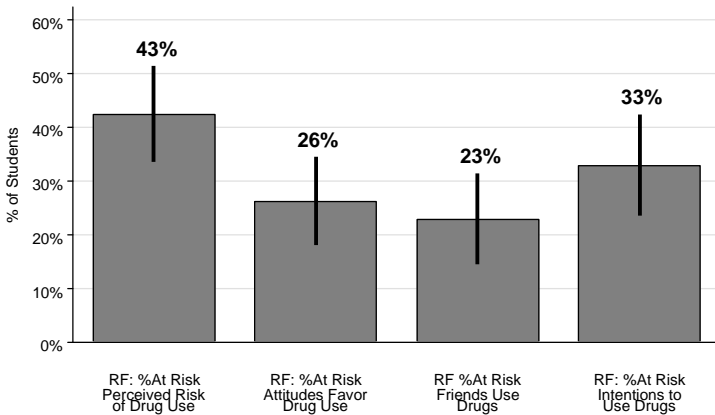
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

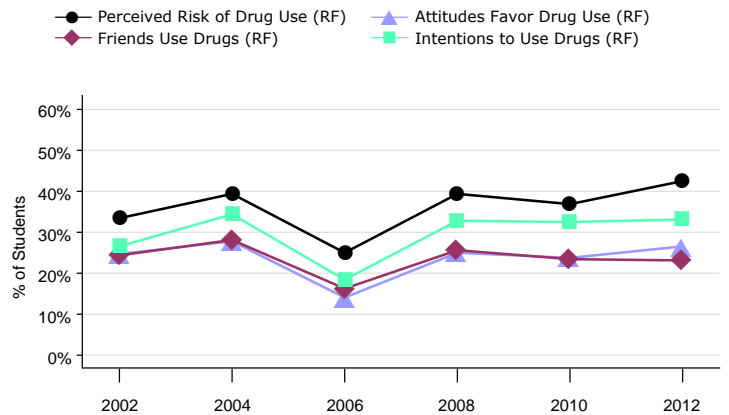
**Background:**

- 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 8, 2012**



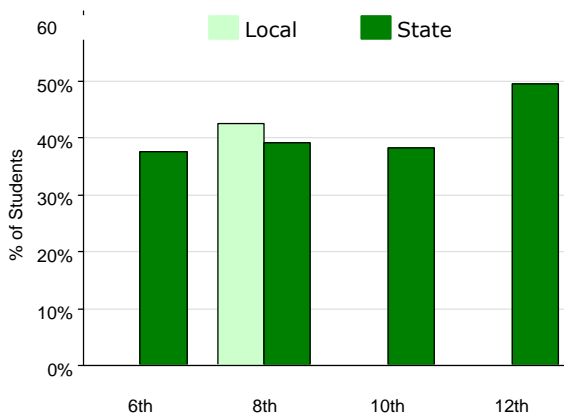
**Peer-Individual Risk Factor Trends  
Grades 8**



*In 2012, 26% of 8th graders in our s were at risk for favorable attitudes towards drugs.*

Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Perceived Risk of Drug Use (RF)	33% ±9	39% ±8	25% ±7*	39% ±9*	37% ±9	43% ±9
Attitudes Favor Drug Use (RF)	25% ±8	28% ±8	14% ±6*	25% ±8*	24% ±8	26% ±8
Friends Use Drugs (RF)	24% ±8	28% ±9	16% ±7*	26% ±8	23% ±8	23% ±8
Intentions to Use Drugs (RF)	26% ±9	34% ±9	18% ±7*	33% ±9*	32% ±9	33% ±9

**Perceived Risk of Drug Use (RF)  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



*From 2010 to 2012, there has been no change in the perceived risk of drug use among 8th graders in our s.*

Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	43% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	38% ±3	39% ±3	38% ±3	49% ±3

**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](http://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](http://adaiclearinghouse.org).
- For non-State resources, parents can go to [www.drugfree.org](http://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

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

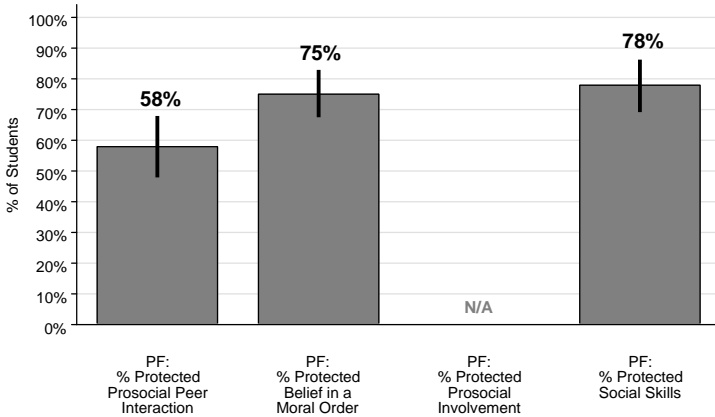
Peer-Individual Protective Factors for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

**Background:**

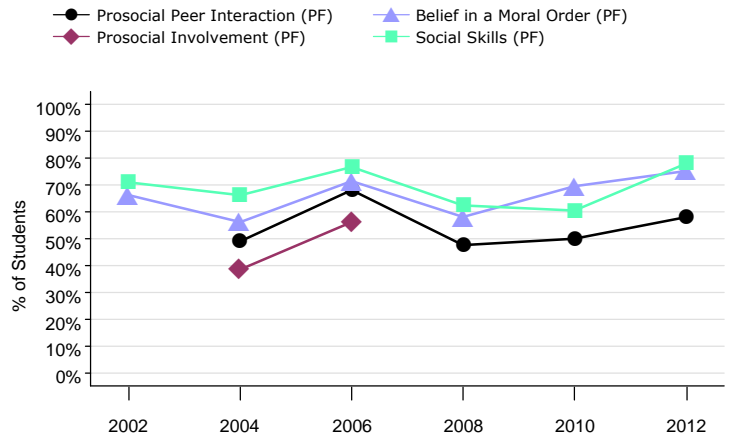
- Kids are strongly influenced by their peers. Parents need to know who their children's friends are, where they are and what they are doing.
- Kids who have skills and opportunities to be involved in prosocial activities are less likely to engage in risky behaviors.

**Peer-Individual Protective Factors  
Grade 8, 2012**



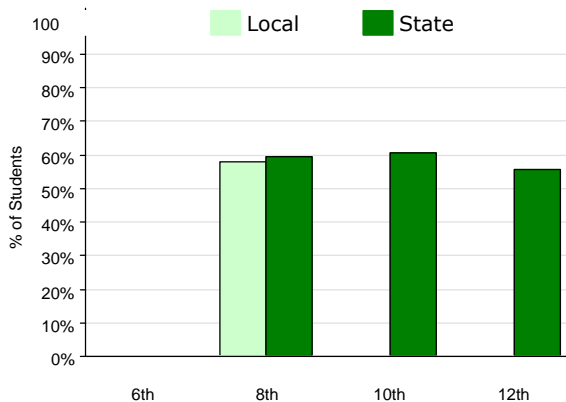
In 2012, 58% of 8th graders in our s were protected by interactions with prosocial peers.

**Peer-Individual Protective Factor Trends, Grade 8**



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Interaction with Prosocial Peers (PF)	N/S	49% ±9	68% ±8*	48% ±9*	50% ±9	58% ±10
Belief in a Moral Order (PF)	66% ±9	56% ±8	71% ±8*	58% ±9*	69% ±8	75% ±8
Prosocial Involvement (PF)	N/S	39% ±8	56% ±8*	N/A	N/A	N/A
Social Skills (PF)	71% ±9	66% ±8	77% ±7*	62% ±9*	60% ±9	78% ±8*

**Interaction with Prosocial Peers (PF)  
All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	58% ±10	N/A	N/A
State	N/A	59% ±3	60% ±3	56% ±3

From 2010 to 2012, there has been no change in protection by interactions with prosocial peers among 8th 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](http://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](http://adaiclearinghouse.org).
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: [www.drugfree.org](http://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

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

## Physical Activity for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

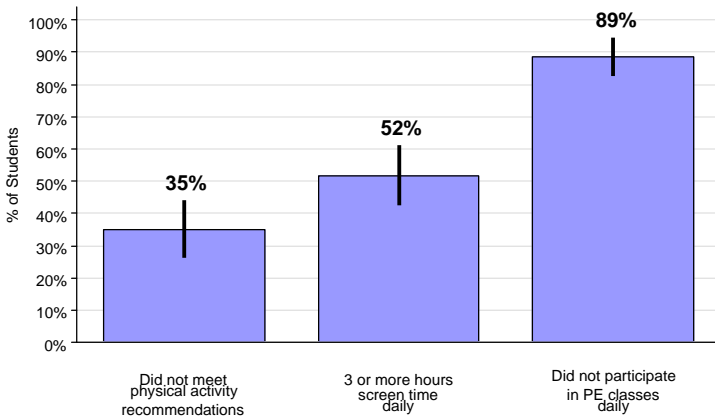
### Background:

- 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:

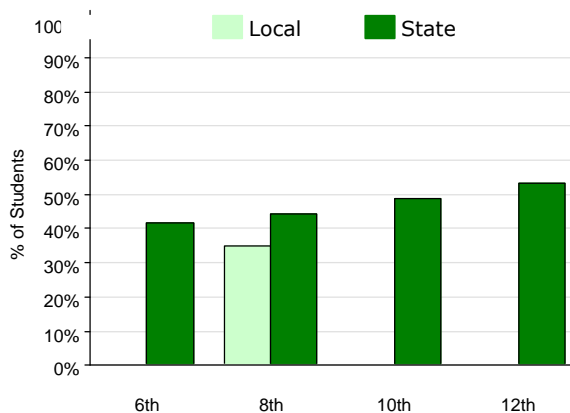
- Visit the Washington State Healthy Eating Active Living Program website: [www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

**Physical Activity Grade 8, 2012**



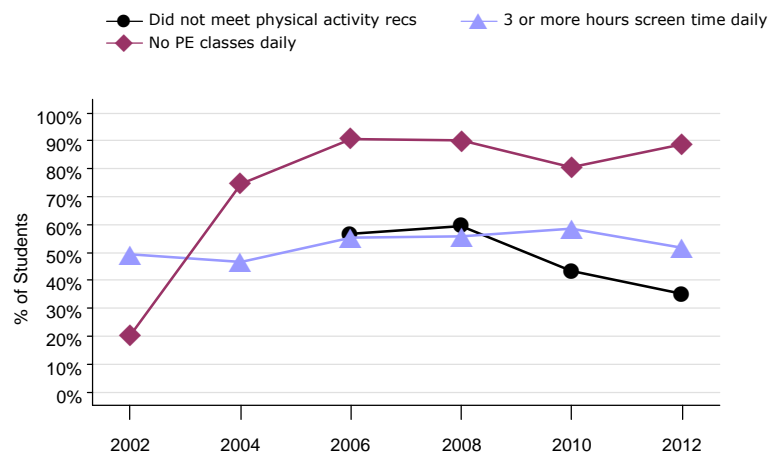
In 2012, 35% of 8th graders in our schools did not meet the recommendations for 60 minutes of physical activity daily.

**Did Not Meet Recommendations for Physical Activity Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



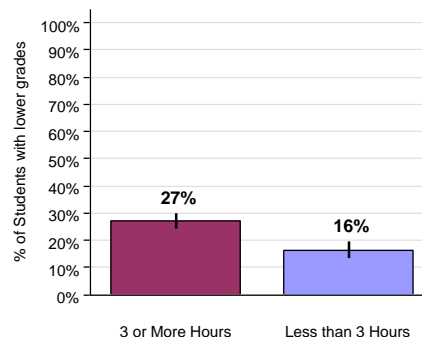
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	35% ± 9	N/A	N/A
State	42% ± 2	44% ± 3	49% ± 3	53% ± 3

**Physical Activity Trends, Grade 8**



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Did not meet physical activity recs	N/S	N/S	57% ± 8	60% ± 9	43% ± 9*	35% ± 9
3 or more hours screen time daily	49% ± 9	47% ± 9	55% ± 8	56% ± 9	58% ± 9	52% ± 9
Did not participate in PE classes daily	20% ± 7	75% ± 7*	91% ± 5*	90% ± 5	80% ± 7*	89% ± 6

**Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and 3 or More Hours of Screen Time Daily Grade 8, 2012**



Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

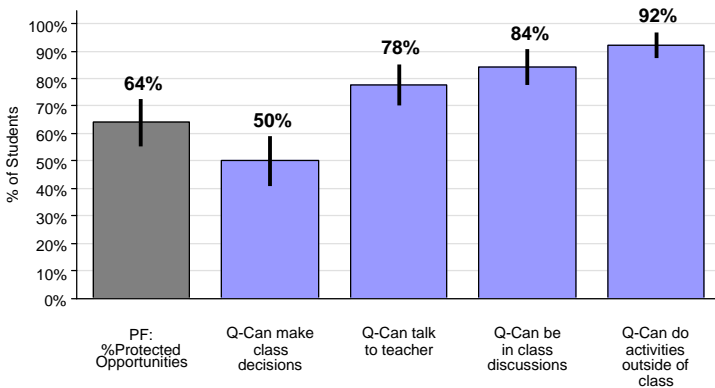
### Background:

- 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.

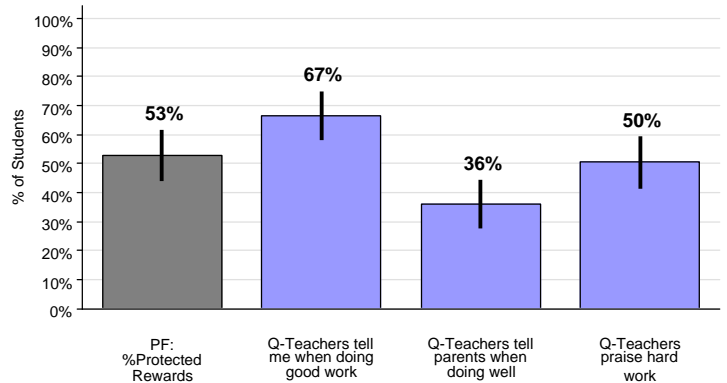
### For More Information:

- Information about supportive learning environments, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: [www.k12.wa.us/LearningTeachingSupport](http://www.k12.wa.us/LearningTeachingSupport).
- For information about the associations between Risk and Protective Factors and problem behaviors: [www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RiskProtFactors2011.pdf](http://www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RiskProtFactors2011.pdf)
- For Risk and Protective Factor definitions: [www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RPFactorDictionary07.pdf](http://www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RPFactorDictionary07.pdf)
- For local Risk Factor profiles: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/Risk.shtm>

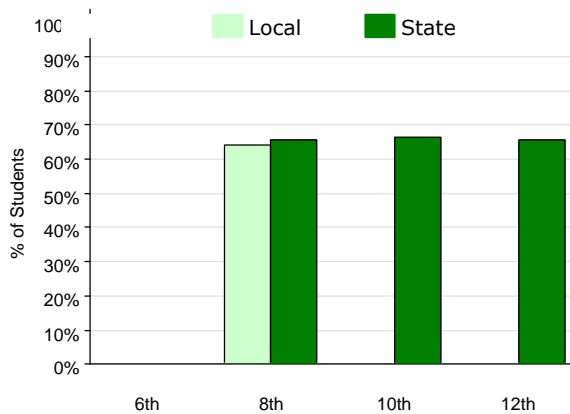
**Opportunities for School Involvement Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q) Grade 8, 2012**



**Rewards for School Involvement Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q) Grade 8, 2012**

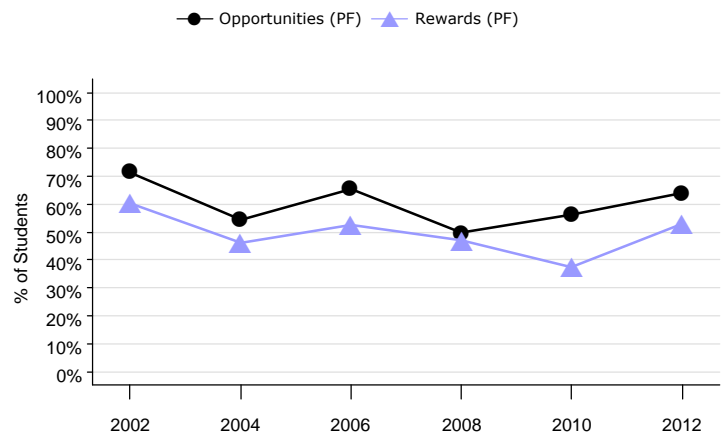


**Opportunities for School Involvement Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	64% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	66% ±2	67% ±2	65% ±3

**School Protective Factor Trends, Grade 8**



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Opportunities (PF)	72% ±9	54% ±8*	65% ±8	50% ±9*	56% ±9	64% ±9
Rewards (PF)	61% ±9	46% ±8*	53% ±8	47% ±9	37% ±9	53% ±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

## School Risk Factors for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

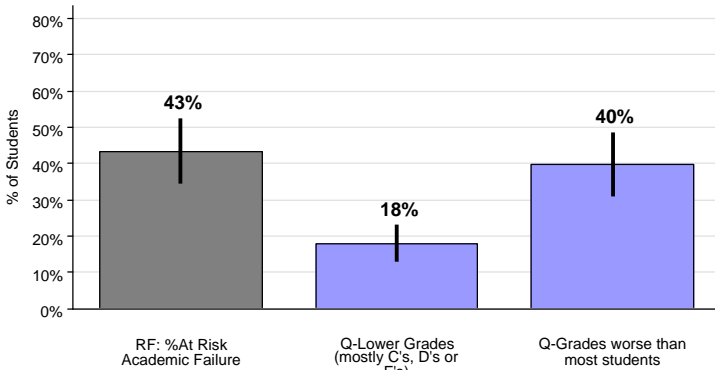
### Background:

- 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.

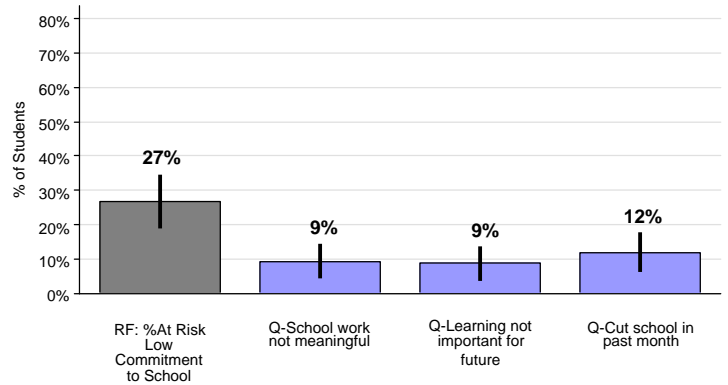
### For More Information:

- Information about supportive learning environments, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: [www.k12.wa.us/LearningTeachingSupport](http://www.k12.wa.us/LearningTeachingSupport).
- For information about the associations between Risk and Protective Factors and problem behaviors: [www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RiskProtFactors2011.pdf](http://www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RiskProtFactors2011.pdf)
- For Risk and Protective Factor definitions: [www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RPFactorDictionary07.pdf](http://www.oasas.ny.gov/prevention/documents/RPFactorDictionary07.pdf)
- For local Risk Factor profiles: <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/Risk.shtm>

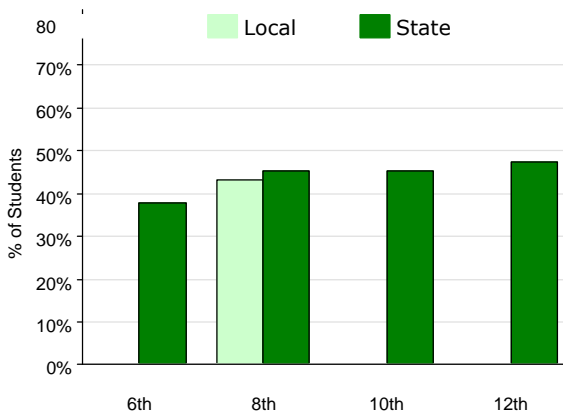
**Academic Failure  
Risk Factor (RF) and Selected Questions (Q)  
Grade 8, 2012**



**Low Commitment to School  
Risk Factor (RF) and Selected Questions (Q)  
Grade 8, 2012**

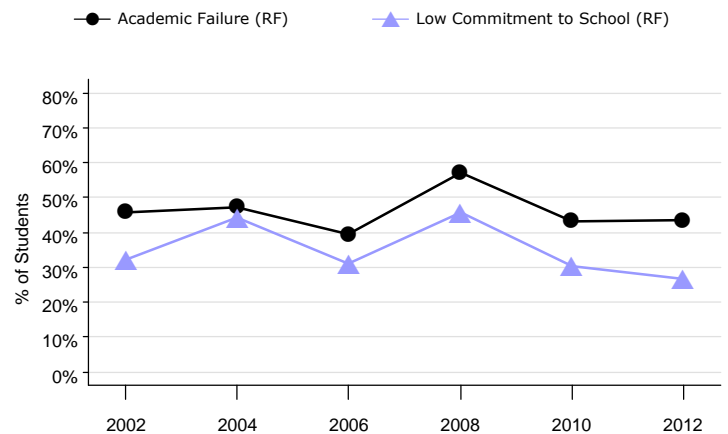


**Academic Failure (RF)  
All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	43% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	38% ±2	45% ±2	45% ±2	47% ±3

**School Risk Factor Trends, Grade 8**



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Academic Failure (RF)	46% ±10	47% ±8	39% ±8	57% ±9*	43% ±9*	43% ±9
Low Commitment to School (RF)	32% ±9	44% ±8*	31% ±8*	46% ±9*	30% ±8*	27% ±8

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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

### Background:

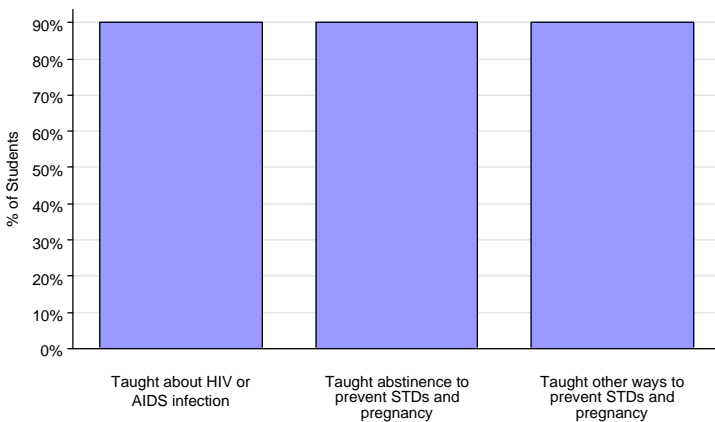
- All Washington schools must offer HIV/AIDS prevention education each year starting no later than the 5th grade. ([RCW 28A.230.070](#))
- The Healthy Youth Act provides a framework for those districts that choose to provide sexual health education. ([RCW 28A.300.475](#))
- DOH and OSPI jointly developed Guidelines for Sexual Health Information and Disease Prevention at: [www.k12.wa.us/HIVSexualhealth/pubdocs/SexEdGuidelines011005.pdf](http://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. <http://recapp.etr.org/recapp/documents/programs/SexHIVedProgs.pdf>

### For More Information:

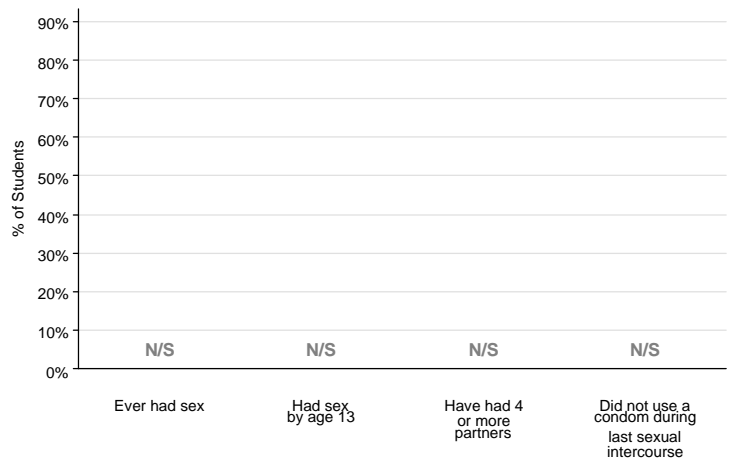
- HIV and Sexual Health Education, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: [www.k12.wa.us/HIVSexualhealth](http://www.k12.wa.us/HIVSexualhealth)

Questions about sexual behavior and teaching STD and pregnancy prevention were included at the discretion of each school district. Therefore, local results may be missing or may not reflect a representative sample of all students in the community. In order to improve the quality and usefulness of data, it is recommended that all schools include these questions when administering the Healthy Youth Survey.

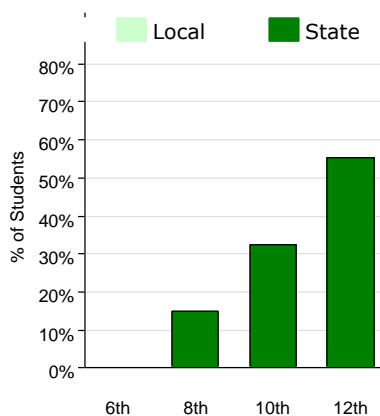
**HIV/AIDS, STDs and Pregnancy Prevention Taught in School Grade 8, 2012**



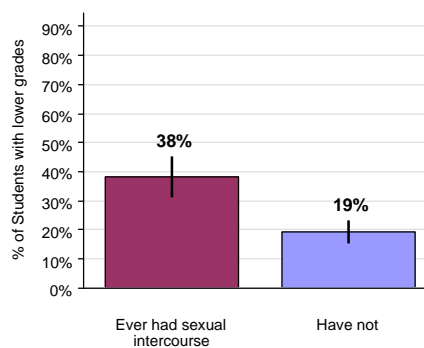
**Sexual Behaviors Grade 8, 2012**



**Ever Had Sexual Intercourse All Grades, 2012**



**Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Ever Having Sexual Intercourse Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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 2012, 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	N/A	N/S	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	15% ±3	32% ±5	55% ±6

Prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as ± or black bar |)  
\*Indicates 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

## Tobacco Use for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

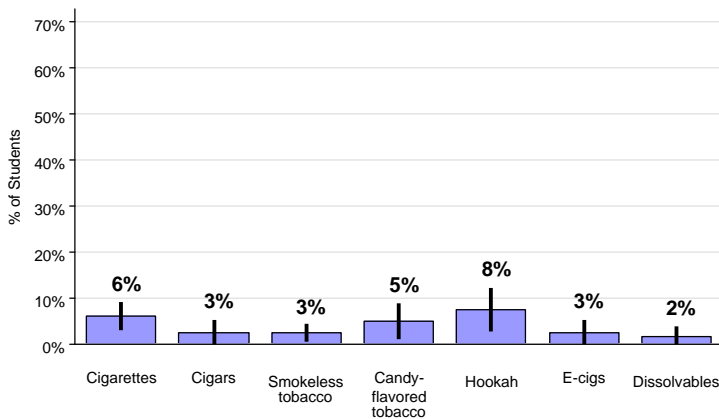
### Background:

- In Washington State, 40 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.

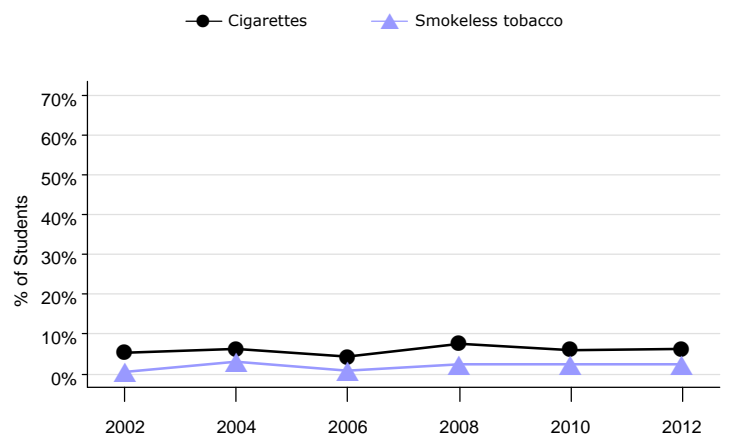
### For More Information:

- The Washington State Department of Health funds a statewide tobacco prevention and control program to keep youth from beginning to use tobacco, to help people quit using tobacco, and to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. Visit [www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov).
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance abuse and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit [www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org](http://www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org)

**Current (30-day) Tobacco Use  
Grade 8, 2012**

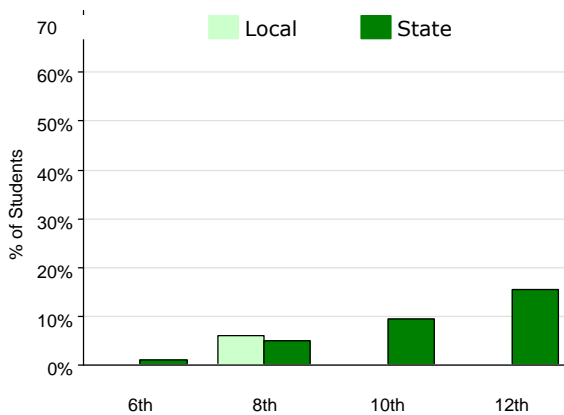


**Tobacco Use Trends, Grade 8**



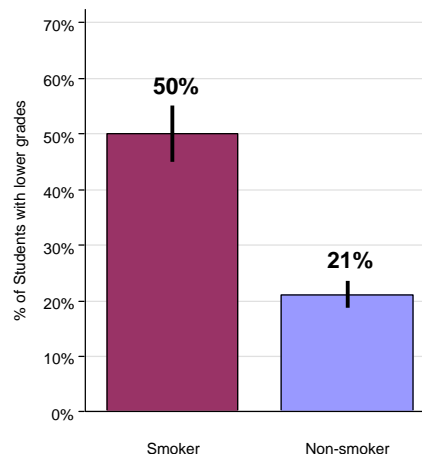
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	5% ±3	6% ±3	4% ±2	8% ±3	6% ±3	6% ±3
Smokeless tobacco	0% ±0.9	3% ±2*	1% ±1*	2% ±2	2% ±2	3% ±2

**Cigarette Smoking  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	6% ±3	N/G	N/G
State	1% ±0	5% ±1	10% ±1	16% ±2

**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades and  
Cigarette Smoking  
Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

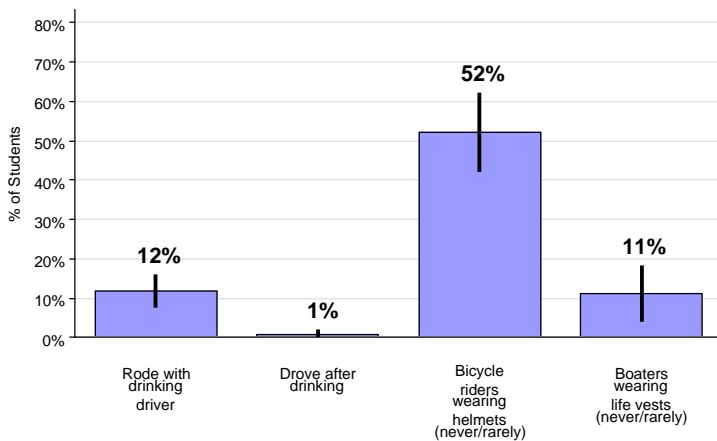
### Background:

- 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 drinking and driving, riding with a drinking 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.

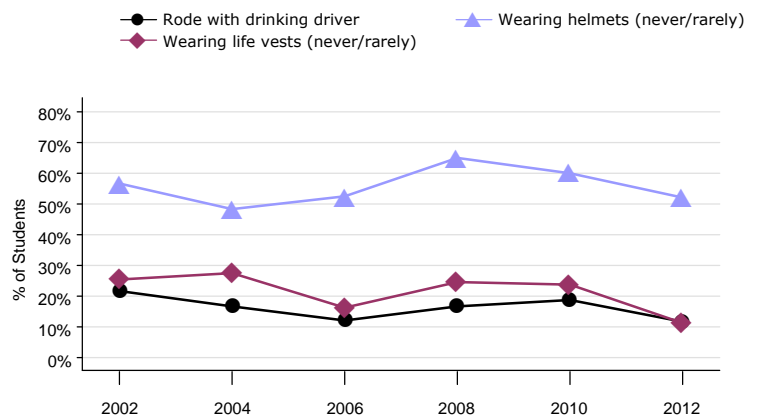
### For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Injury and Violence Prevention Website at: [www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

**Unintentional Injury  
Grade 8, 2012**



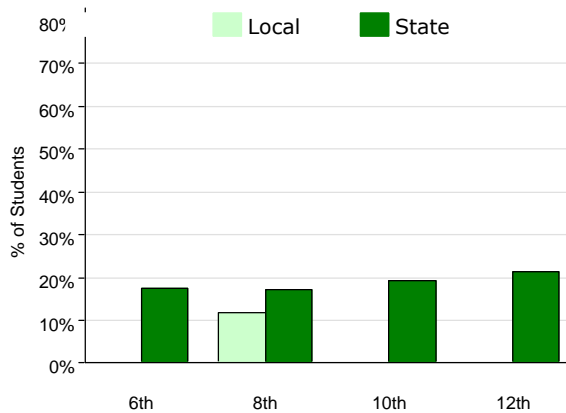
**Unintentional Injury Trends  
Grade 8**



*In 2012, 52% of 8th graders in our school who rode a bicycle in the past month rarely or never wore a helmet.*

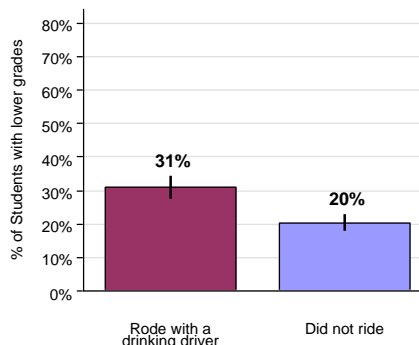
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Rode with drinking driver	22% ±8	16% ±6	12% ±5	16% ±7	19% ±5	12% ±4*
Wearing helmets (never/rarely)	56% ±10	48% ±9	52% ±10	65% ±9	60% ±10	52% ±10
Wearing life vests (never/rarely)	26% ±9	27% ±8	16% ±8*	24% ±9	24% ±9	11% ±7*

**Rode with Drinking Driver  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	12% ±4*	N/G	N/G
State	18% ±1	17% ±1	19% ±1	21% ±2

**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades and  
Rode with Drinking Driver  
Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

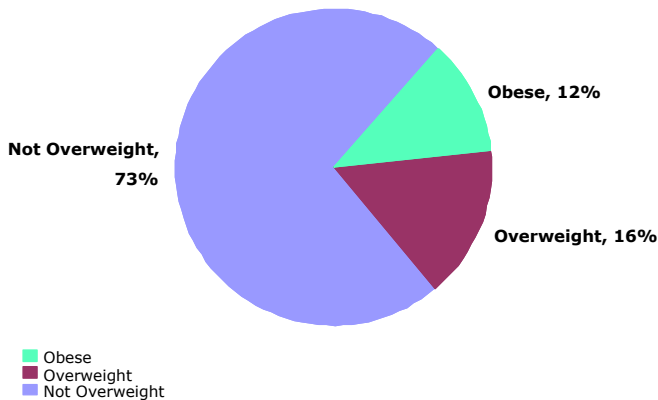
### Background:

- 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.

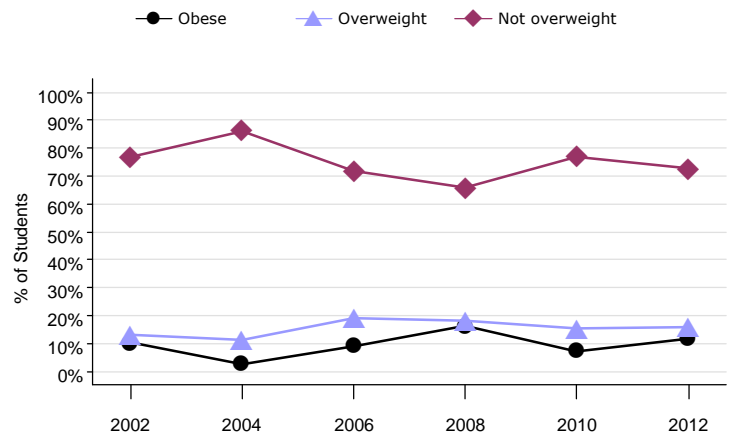
### For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Healthy Eating Active Living Program website: [www.doh.wa.gov](http://www.doh.wa.gov)

Weight Distribution  
Grade 8, 2012



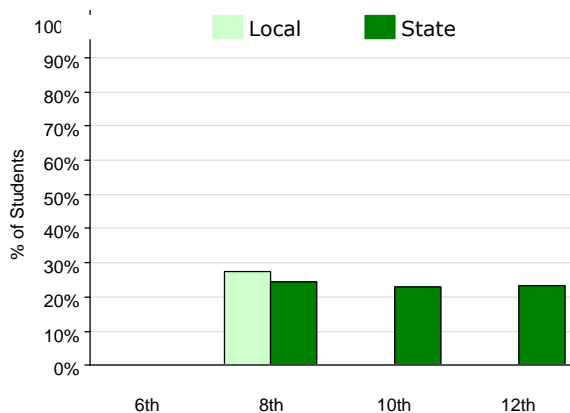
Weight Distribution Trends, Grade 8



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Obese	10% ±6	3% ±3*	9% ±5*	16% ±7	7% ±5	12% ±6
Overweight	13% ±6	11% ±6	19% ±7	18% ±8	16% ±7	16% ±7
Not overweight	77% ±8	86% ±7	72% ±9*	66% ±10	77% ±9	73% ±9

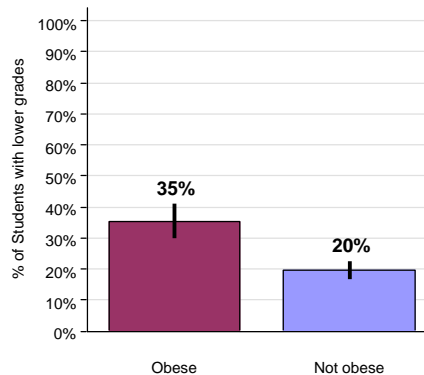
In 2012, 12% of 8th graders in our s were obese.

Obese or Overweight  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	27% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	25% ±2	23% ±2	23% ±2

Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades and Obesity  
Grade 8, 2012



Statewide, 8th 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 College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2012      Grade: 8      Gender: Both      Number of Students Surveyed: 248

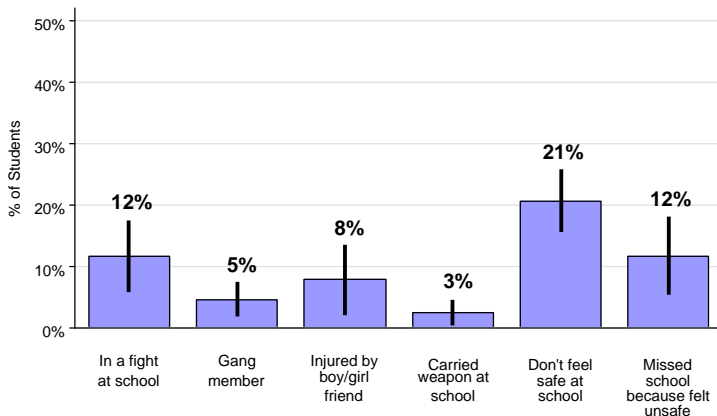
### Background:

- 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.

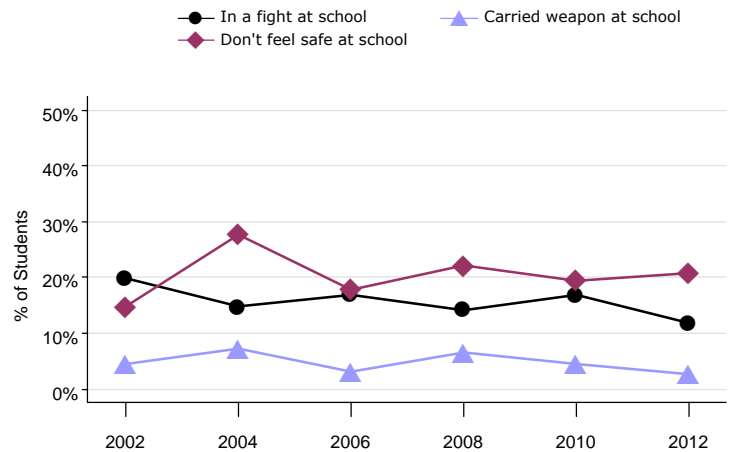
### For More Information:

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

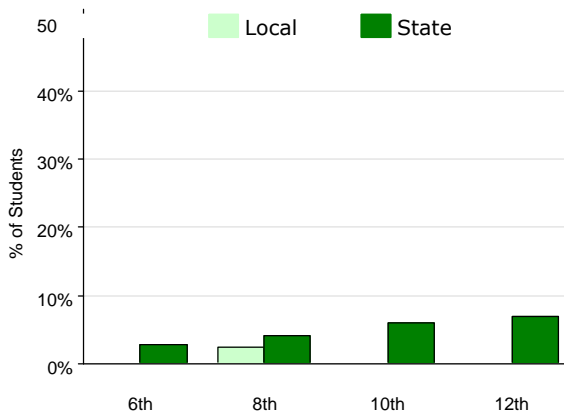
**Violent Behavior and School Safety  
Grade 8, 2012**



**Violent Behavior and School Safety Trends, Grade 8**

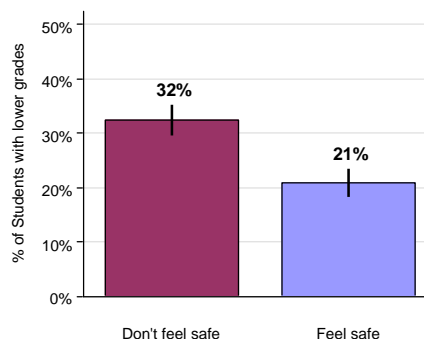


**Carried a Weapon at School  
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2012**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	3% ±2	N/G	N/G
State	3% ±0	4% ±1	6% ±1	7% ±1

**Statewide  
Relationship between Lower Grades  
and Not Feeling Safe at School  
Grade 8, 2012**



*Statewide, 8th 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