



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheets

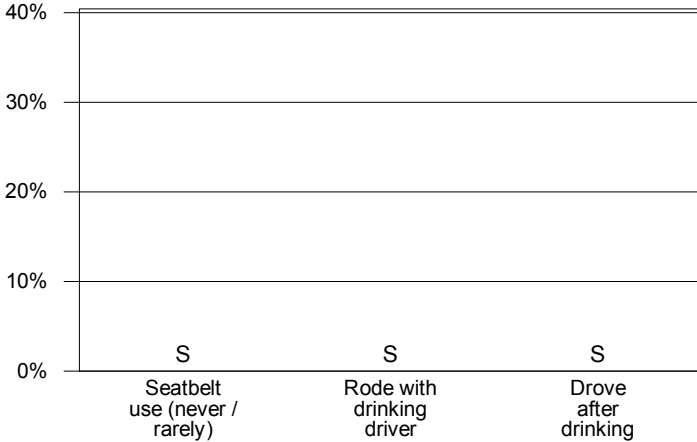
Unintentional Injury for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

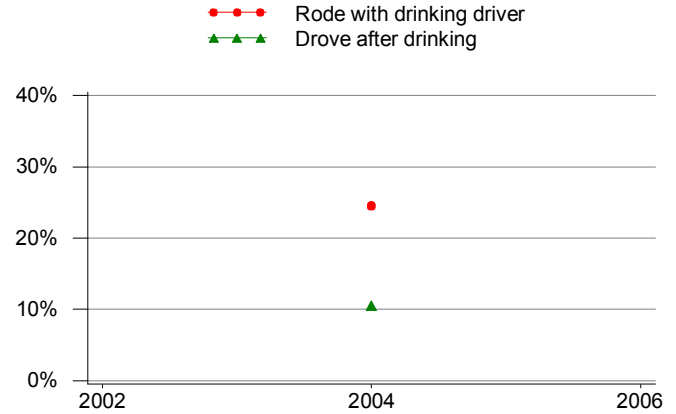
Highlights

- Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death among youth.
- Unintentional injuries are caused by behaviors such as not wearing a seatbelt, riding a bike or motorcycle without a helmet, drinking and driving, riding with a drunk driver and not wearing a life jacket.
- Motor vehicle crashes are the most common type of injury death among youth.

2006 Motor Vehicle Safety
Grade 12



Drinking and Driving Trends
Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district rode with a drinking driver in the past month.

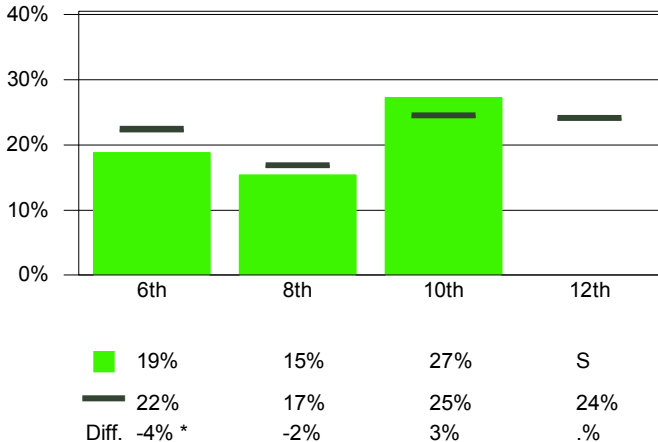


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Rode with drinking driver	S	25% ± 5% (342)	S	26% ± 4% (407)	20% ± 2% (1078)
Drove after drinking	S	11% ± 3% (340)	S	13% ± 3% (407)	9% ± 2% (1077)

From 2004 to 2006, change in riding with a drinking driver could not be assessed.



Rode with Drinking Driver
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

Most unintentional injuries are not accidents because they can be prevented. Alcohol and other substances impair one's judgment and may contribute to the likelihood of many injuries and even death. For more information and resources, visit the Washington State Injury and Violence Prevention Website at:

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/hsqa/emstrauma/injury/>

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

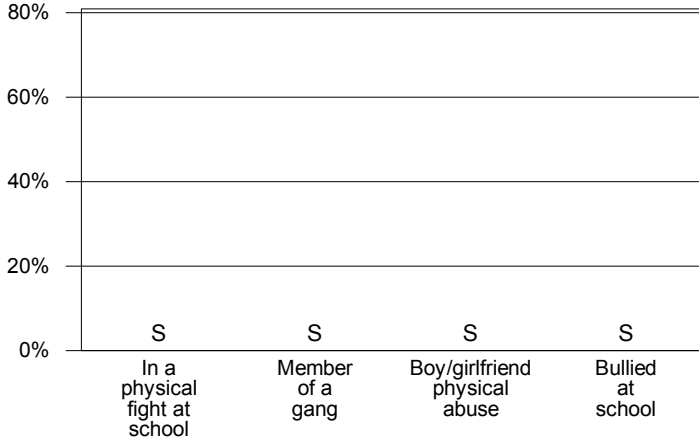
Violent Behaviors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

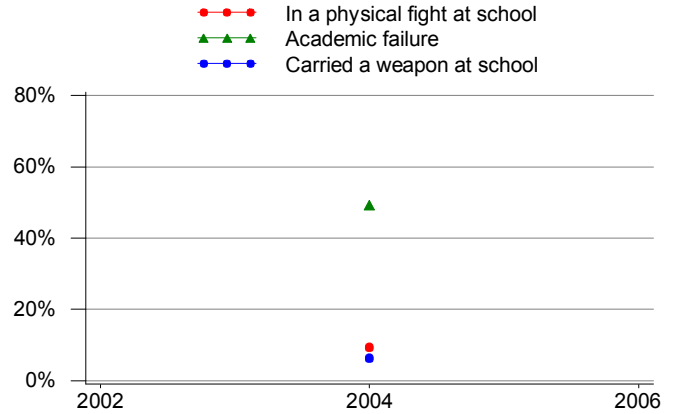
Highlights

- The federal Gun Free Schools Act requires the expulsion of students who bring firearms to school (SED. 4141) and Washington Law requires a one year expulsion for possession of firearms or dangerous weapons on school campuses. (RCW 28A.600.420 / RCW 9.41.280)
- Schools in Washington 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)

2006 Violent Behavior
Grade 12



Violence and Academic Failure Trends
Grade 12



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.

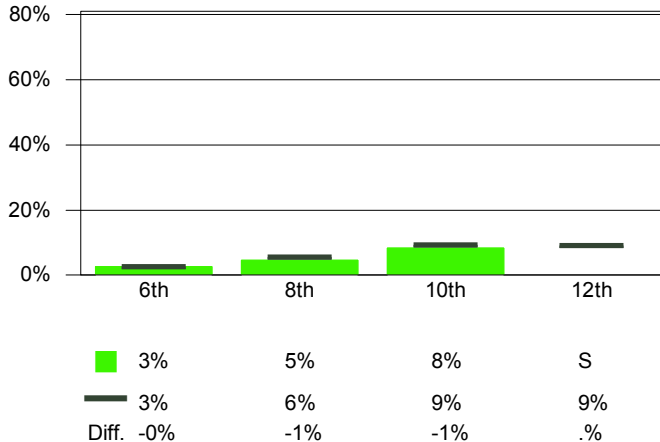


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
In a physical fight at school	S	9% ± 3% (341)	S	7% ± 2% (407)	5% ± (532)
Academic failure	S	49% ± 5% (350)	S	45% ± 5% (408)	46% ± (548)
Carried a weapon at school	S	6% ± 2% (689)	S	8% ± 2% (815)	4% ± (1087)

Schools must have in place effective referral systems that encourage students to report threats if they hope to prevent violent incidents.



Carried a Weapon at School
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful.

For More Information about school safety, visit the OSPI-sponsored Safety Center Website at: <http://www.K12.wa.us/safetycenter/>

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

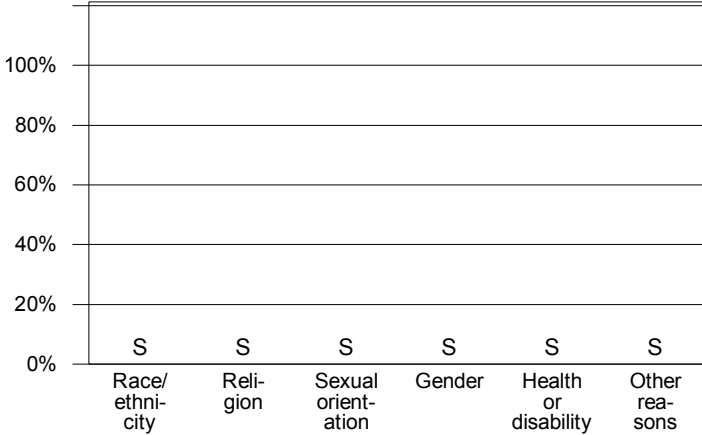
Harassment, Intimidation, and Bullying for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

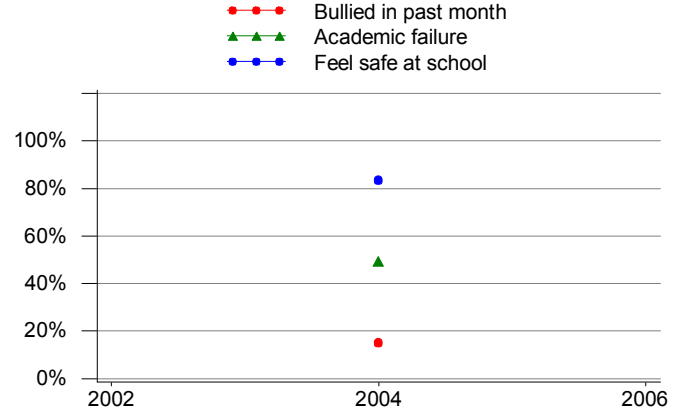
Highlights

- Washington State Law (RCW 28A.300.285) requires all school districts to adopt a policy that prohibits harassment, intimidation, and bullying (HIB).
- The legislation also requires the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to publish a model policy at the following website: http://www.k12.wa.us/Safetycenter/LawEnforcement/Student_Discipline.aspx

2006 Basis for Harassment at School
Grade 12



Bullying and Academic Failure Trends
Grade 12

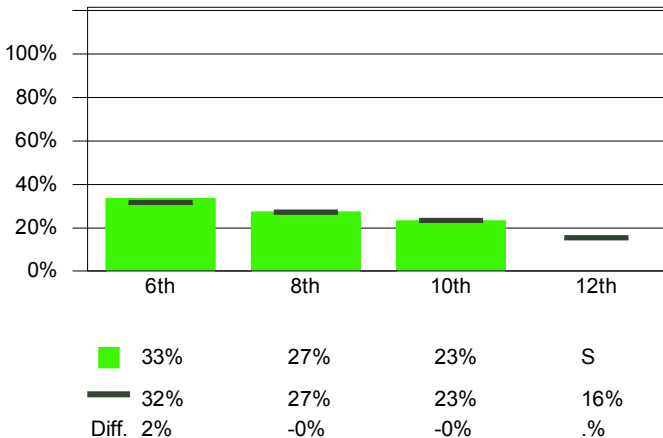


Bullying is defined as a student, or group of students, saying or doing nasty or unpleasant things to another student. It is also bullying when a student is teased repeatedly in a way he or she doesn't like.



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Bullied in past month	S	15% ± 3% (664)	S	16% ± 3% (770)	16% ± 3% (1000)
Academic failure	S	49% ± 5% (350)	S	45% ± 5% (408)	46% ± 5% (500)
Feel safe at school	S	83% ± 3% (696)	S	84% ± 2% (819)	90% ± 2% (1000)

Bullied in Past Month
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



Researchers have identified best practice support programs that, when implemented with fidelity in schools and classrooms, can address school harassment & bullying and build positive school cultures.



For More Information

Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful.

For More Information visit the OSPI-sponsored Safety Center Website at: <http://www.K12.wa.us/safetycenter/>

* indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

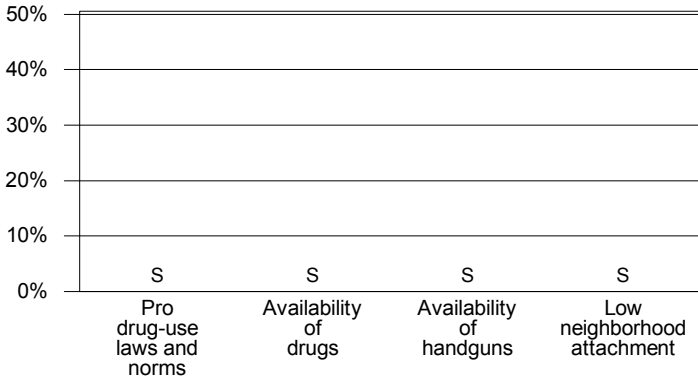
Community Risk Factors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

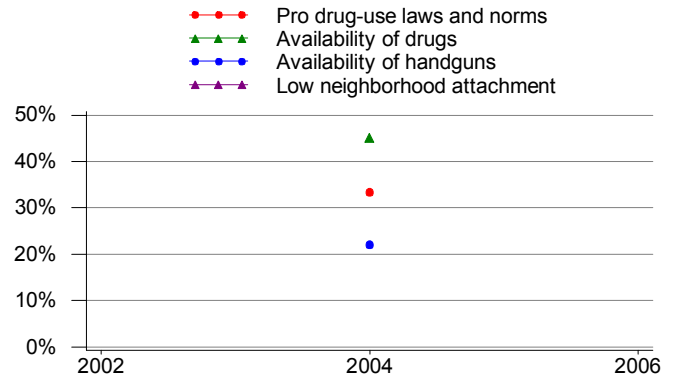
Noteworthy

- 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.

2006 Community Risk Factor Scales, % at Risk
Grade 12



Community Risk Factor Trends, % at Risk
Grade 12

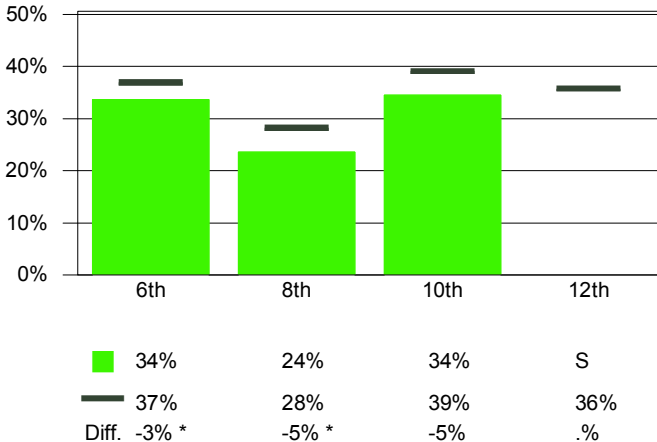


In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district thought laws and norms favor drug use.



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Pro drug-use laws and norms	S	33% ± 5% (353)	S	32% ± 5% (410)	30% ± 5% (555)
Availability of drugs	S	45% ± 5% (354)	S	45% ± 5% (407)	33% ± 5% (555)
Availability of handguns	S	22% ± 4% (353)	S	18% ± 4% (406)	17% ± 4% (555)
Low neighborhood attachment	S	N/A	S	51% ± 5% (414)	48% ± 5% (555)

Pro Drug-Use Laws and Norms
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



From 2004 to 2006, change in the perceived availability of drugs could not be assessed.



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 Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

For non-State resources, parents can go to www.drugfree.org. Prevention professionals should see <http://captus.samhsa.gov/western>.

* indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

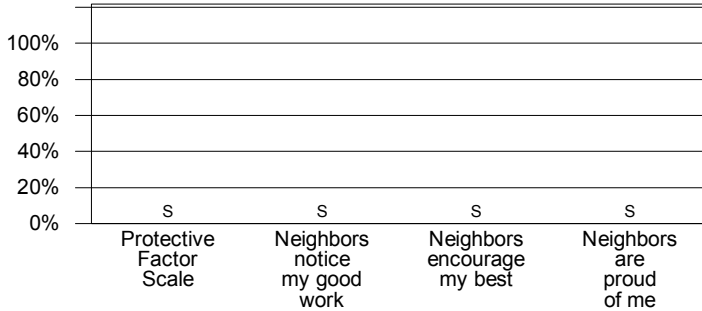
Community Protective Factors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

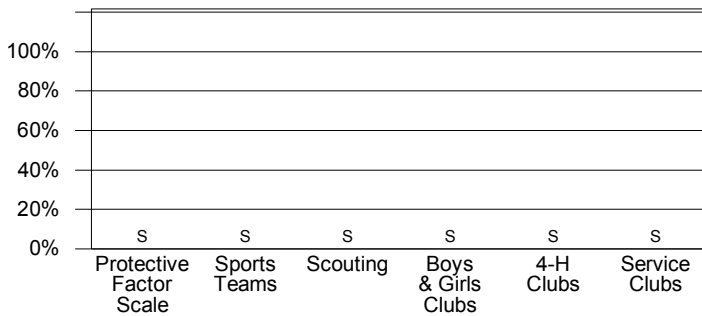
Noteworthy

- 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 help communities promote youth development.

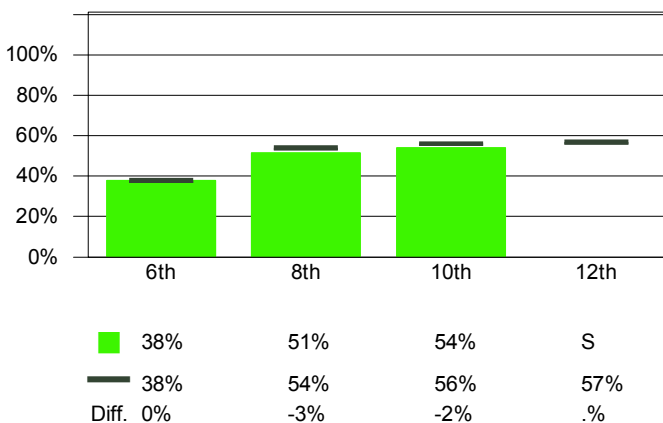
2006 Rewards for Prosocial Community Involvement Scale and Selected Items, % Protected Grade 12



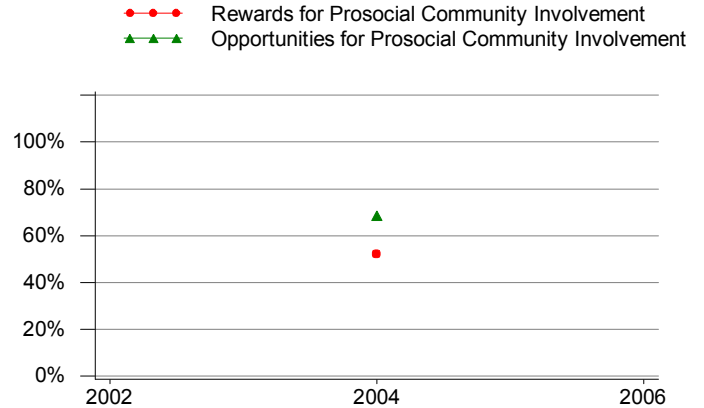
2006 Opportunities for Prosocial Community Involvement Scale and Selected Items Grade 12



Rewards for Prosocial Community Involvement Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



Protective Factor Trends, % Protected Grade 12



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Rewards for Prosocial Community Involvement	S	52% ± 5% (353)	S	60% ± 5% (412)	N
Opportunities for Prosocial Community Involvement	S	69% ± 5% (348)	S	77% ± 4% (408)	77% (5...)

From 2004 to 2006, change in community opportunities for prosocial involvement could not be assessed.



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 Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

For non-State resources, parents can go to www.drugfree.org. Prevention professionals should see <http://captus.samhsa.gov/western>.

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

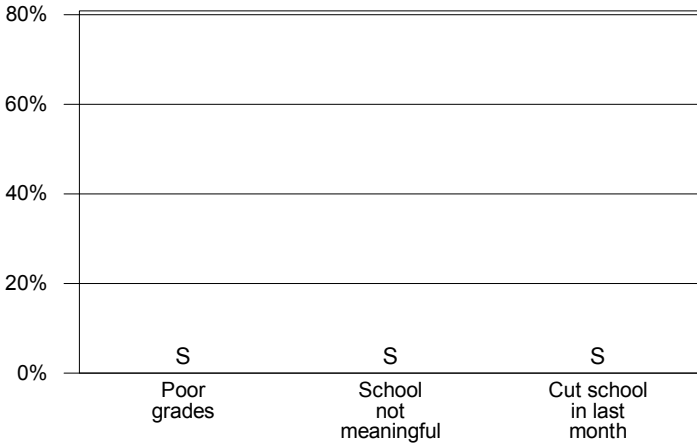
School Risk Factors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

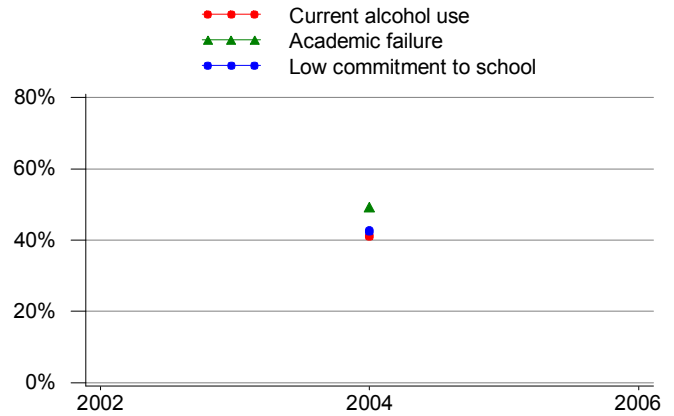
Highlights

- Research has identified a unique set of risk factors that put youth at risk for problems, such as substance use and school drop out.
- Youth who get poor grades, have friends who smoke, experience family conflict, and live in neighborhoods that are disorganized are at greater risk for negative youth behaviors.

2006 Elements of School Risk
Grade 12



Risk Factors and Alcohol Use Trends
Grade 12



Students in schools with high levels of risk and even moderate substance use are less likely to meet the standards for the mathematics, reading and writing sections of standardized tests.

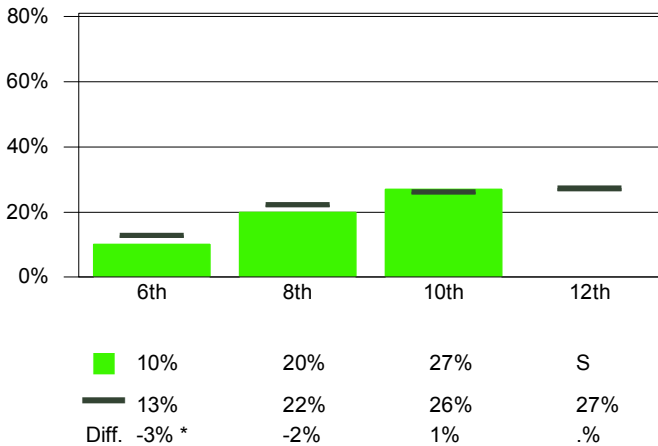


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Current alcohol use	S	41% ± 4% (681)	S	45% ± 3% (795)	38% ± 3% (108)
Academic failure	S	49% ± 5% (350)	S	45% ± 5% (408)	46% ± 5% (54)
Low commitment to school	S	43% ± 5% (356)	S	41% ± 5% (413)	36% ± 5% (55)

Students experiencing academic failure and lack of commitment to school are at higher risk for substance abuse, delinquency, violence, pregnancy and school drop out.



Does Not Enjoy Being at School
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful. Researchers have identified best practice support programs that, when implemented with fidelity in schools and classrooms, can decrease risk factors and build positive school cultures.

For More Information about school risk factors, visit the website <http://captus.samhsa.gov/western>

* indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

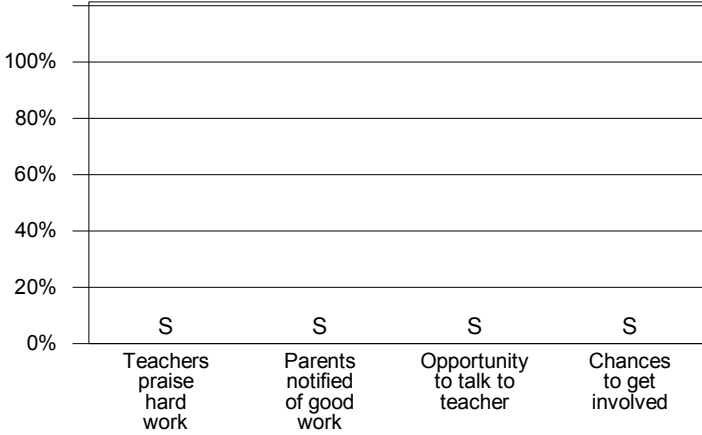
School Protective Factors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

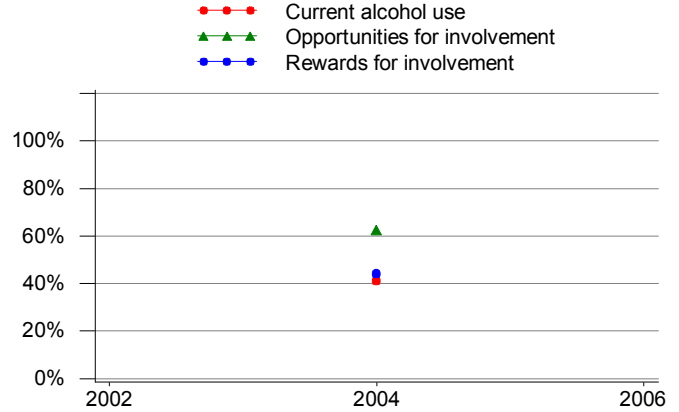
Highlights

- Research has identified a unique set of protective factors that buffer youth from problems such as substance use and school drop out.
- Youth who are involved in positive school activities, have well developed social skills, are attached to their families, and live in neighborhoods that invite positive participation are at less risk for negative youth behaviors.

2006 Elements of School Protection
Grade 12



Protection Factors and Alcohol Use Trends
Grade 12



Offering young people opportunities for meaningful involvement in school and recognizing them for their efforts and accomplishments will help buffer them from problem behavior.



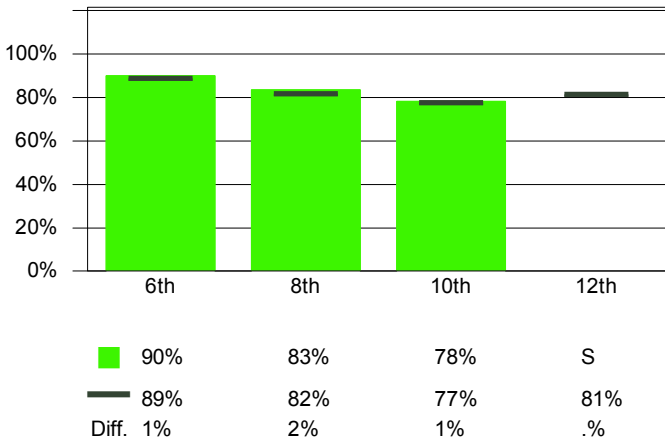
Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Current alcohol use	S	41% ± 4% (681)	S	45% ± 3% (795)	38% ± 3% (108)
Opportunities for school involvement	S	63% ± 5% (352)	S	65% ± 5% (411)	67% ± 5% (55)
Rewards for school involvement	S	44% ± 5% (351)	S	51% ± 5% (412)	43% ± 5% (55)

Students in schools with low levels of protection and even moderate substance use are less likely to meet the standards for the mathematics, reading and writing sections of standardized tests.



Element of Protection - Feeling Safe at School
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006

Local State



For More Information

Supportive learning environments are essential for student academic achievement. Students need safe, nurturing, healthy, and civil schools in order to be successful. Researchers have identified best practice support programs that, when implemented with fidelity in schools and classrooms, can increase protective factors and build supportive school cultures.

For More Information about school protective factors, visit the website <http://captus.samhsa.gov/western>

* indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

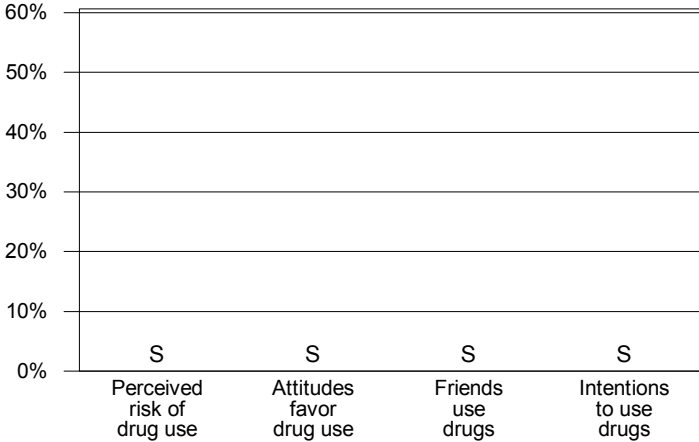
Peer-Individual Risk Factors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- 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 healthy attitudes and choices.

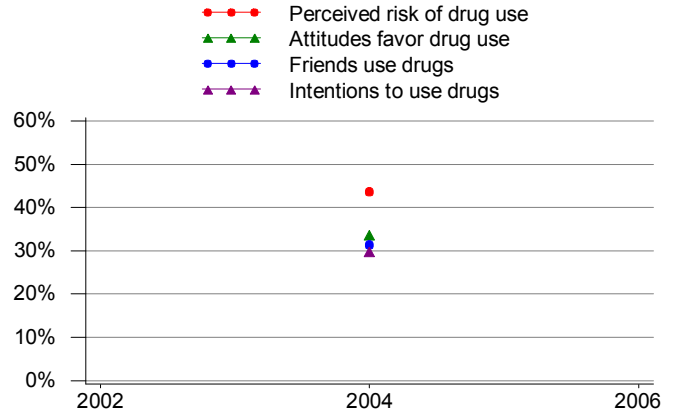
2006 Peer-Individual Risk Factor Scales, % at Risk Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district were at risk for favorable attitudes towards drugs.

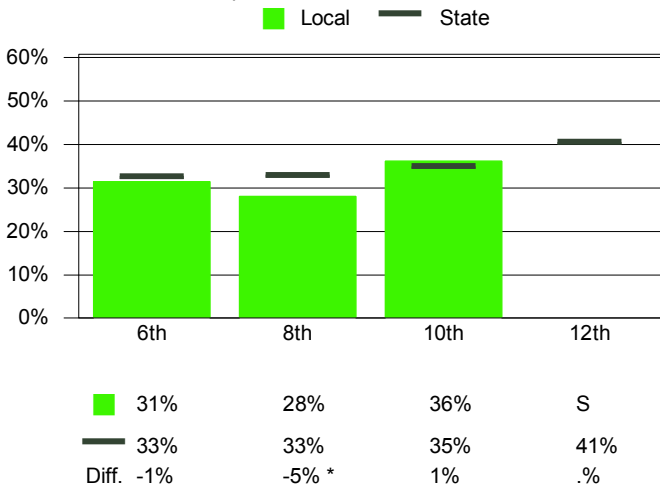


Peer-Individual Risk Factor Trends, % at Risk Grade 12



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Perceived risk of drug use	S	44% ± 5% (339)	S	46% ± 5% (394)	48% ± 4% (551)
Attitudes favor drug use	S	34% ± 5% (317)	S	41% ± 5% (372)	36% ± 4% (546)
Friends use drugs	S	31% ± 5% (306)	S	34% ± 5% (360)	24% ± 4% (540)
Intentions to use drugs	S	30% ± 5% (305)	S	38% ± 5% (358)	34% ± 4% (540)

Perceived Risk of Drug Use, % at Risk Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



From 2004 to 2006, change in the perceived risk of drug use could not be assessed.



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 Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

For non-State resources, parents can go to www.drugfree.org. Prevention professionals should see <http://captus.samhsa.gov/western>.

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

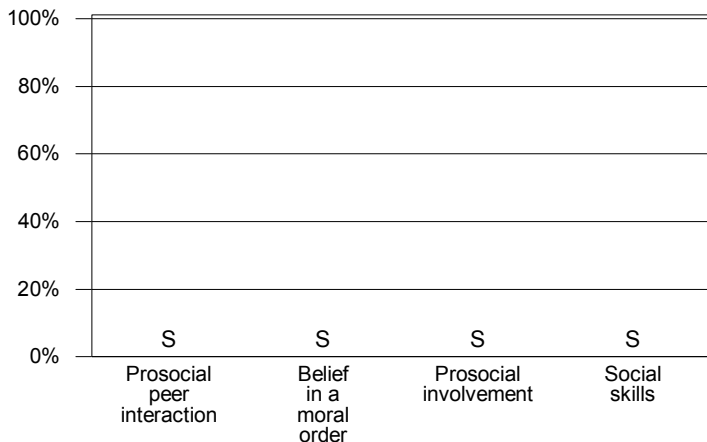
Peer-Individual Protective Factors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

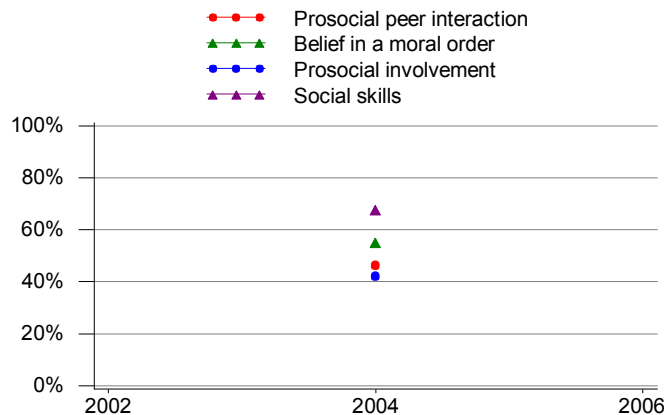
Highlights

- 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 the skills and opportunities to be involved in pro-social activities are less likely to engage in risky behavior.

2006 Peer-Individual Protective Factor Scales, % Protected Grade 12



Peer-Individual Protective Factor Trends, % Protected Grade 12

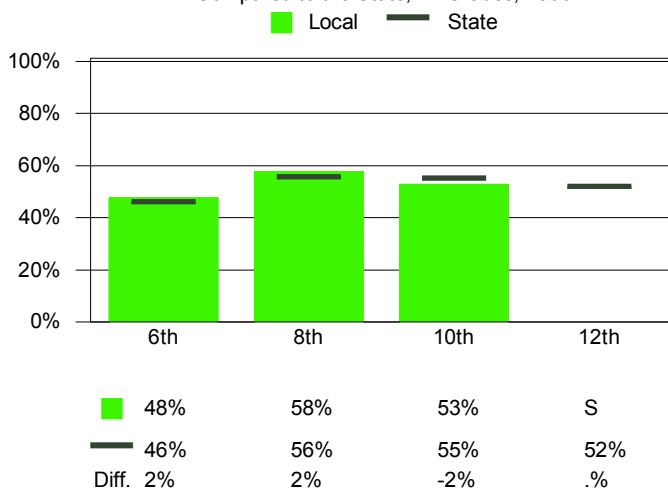


In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district were protected by interactions with prosocial peers.



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Prosocial peer interaction	N/S	46% ± 6% (310)	S	47% ± 5% (365)	54% ± 4% (540)
Belief in a moral order	S	55% ± 5% (344)	S	49% ± 5% (401)	55% ± 4% (554)
Prosocial involvement	N/S	42% ± 5% (354)	S	N/A	N/A
Social skills	S	68% ± 5% (341)	S	63% ± 5% (393)	50% ± 4% (530)

Interaction with Prosocial Peers, % Protected Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



From 2004 to 2006, change in social skills could not be assessed.



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 Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

For non-State resources, parents can go to www.drugfree.org. Prevention professionals should see <http://captus.samhsa.gov/western>.

* indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

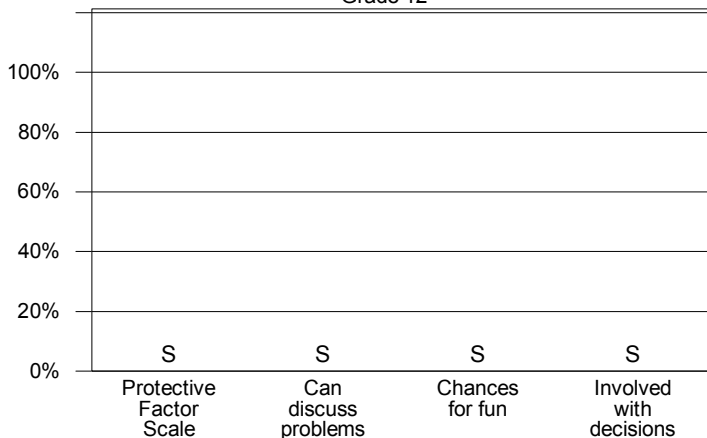
Family Protective Factors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

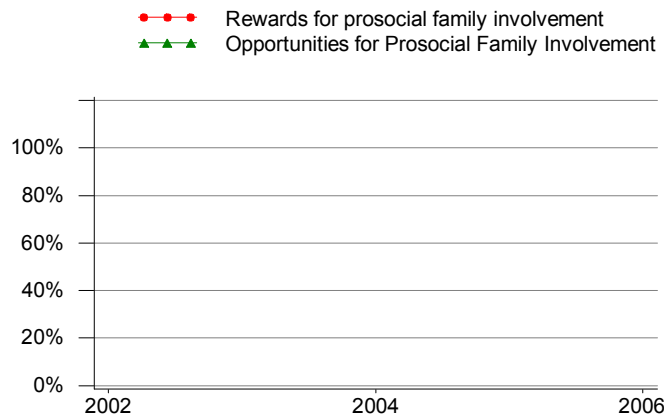
- Children who are attached to positive families are less likely to develop problems in adolescence.
- When parents set clear standards for children's behavior, when they are widely and consistently supported, and when the consequences for not following the standards are consistent, young people are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

2006 Opportunities for Prosocial Family Involvement, % Protected Scale and Selected Items Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district were protected with opportunities for prosocial family involvement.

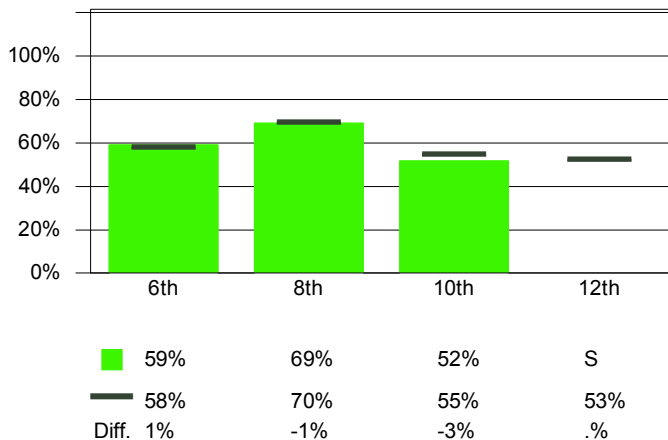
Family Protective Factor Trends Grade 12



Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Rewards for prosocial family involvement	S	N/A	S	54% ± 5% (350)	46% ± 5% (42)
Opportunities for Prosocial Family Involvement	S	N/A	S	51% ± 5% (353)	50% ± 5% (42)

From 2004 to 2006, change in family opportunities for prosocial involvement could not be assessed.

Rewards for Prosocial Family Involvement Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

Parents and caregivers are the #1 influence on a child's decisions about alcohol and other drugs. You have the power to help your child make healthy choices.

Talking with your child about his or her activities opens up an opportunity for you to share your interests and values. Young people are much less likely to have mental health and substance abuse problems when they have positive activities to do and when caring adults are involved in their lives.

For More Information, visit the Start Talking Now website at www.StartTalkingNow.org.

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

Weight and Obesity for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

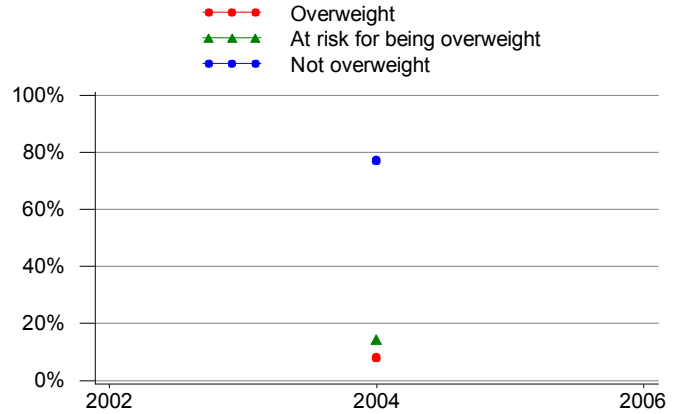
Highlights

- 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.

2006 Weight Distribution
Grade 12

Data is unavailable for the pie chart.
(Supressed.)

Youth Weight Trends
Grade 12

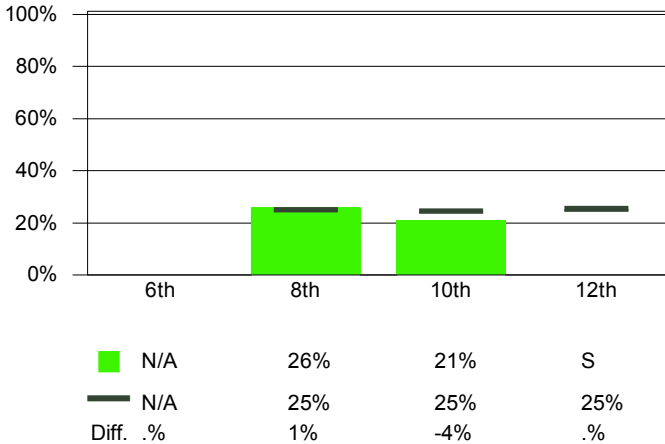


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Overweight	S	8% ± 3% (318)	S	11% ± 3% (377)	10% ± 3% (493)
At risk for being overweight	S	14% ± 4% (318)	S	13% ± 3% (377)	13% ± 3% (493)
Not overweight	S	77% ± 5% (318)	S	76% ± 4% (377)	78% ± 3% (493)

In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district were overweight.



Overweight or at Risk for Being Overweight
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



From 2004 to 2006, change in being overweight could not be assessed.



For More Information

To be successful in reducing overweight 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 and resources visit the Washington State Nutrition and Physical Activity Website at:
www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

* indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

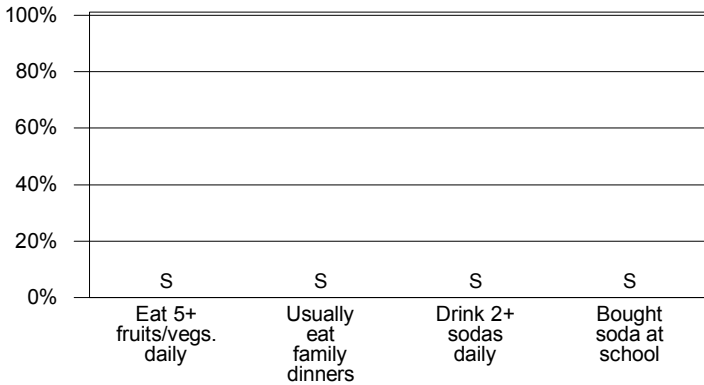
Dietary Behaviors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

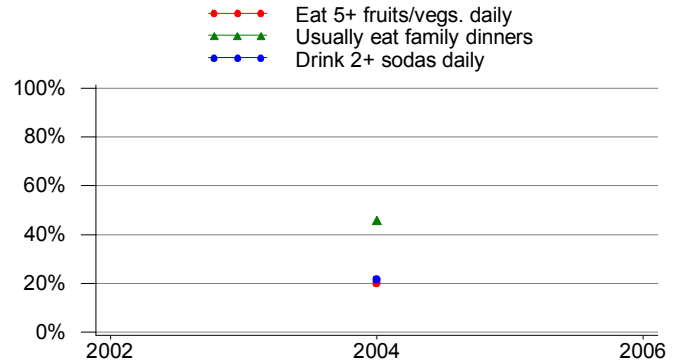
Highlights

- 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.

2006 Dietary Behaviors
Grade 12



Youth Dietary Behavior Trends
Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district ate fruits and vegetables 5 or more times a day.

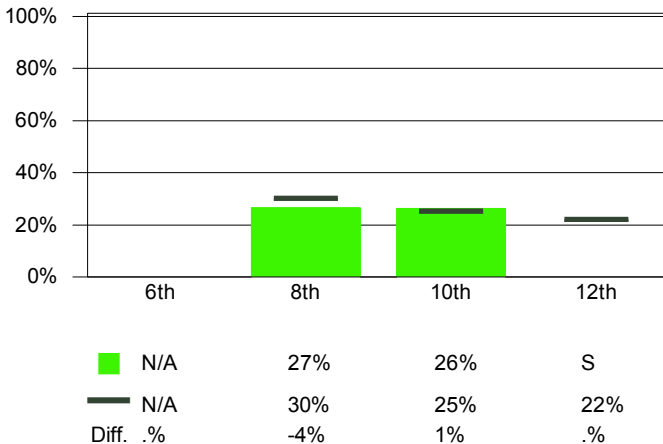


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Eat 5+ fruits/vegs. daily	S	20% ± 4% (323)	S	20% ± 4% (363)	N/S
Usually eat family dinners	S	46% ± 5% (328)	S	43% ± 5% (400)	51% ± 4% (527) *
Drink 2+ sodas daily	S	22% ± 5% (326)	S	13% ± 3% (397)	10% ± 3% (526)

From 2004 to 2006, change in usually eating dinner with families could not be assessed.



Eating 5+ Fruits/Vegetables Each Day
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

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 and resources visit the Washington State Nutrition and Physical Activity Website at:
www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

* indicates a significant change (Wald X^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

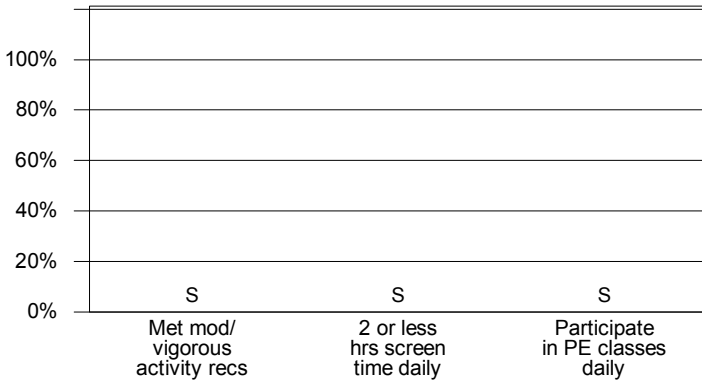
Physical Activity for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- Regular physical activity reduces rates of obesity and serious diseases, helps people maintain a healthy body weight and improves quality of life.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends 60 minutes of physical activity on five or more days a week.
- 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.

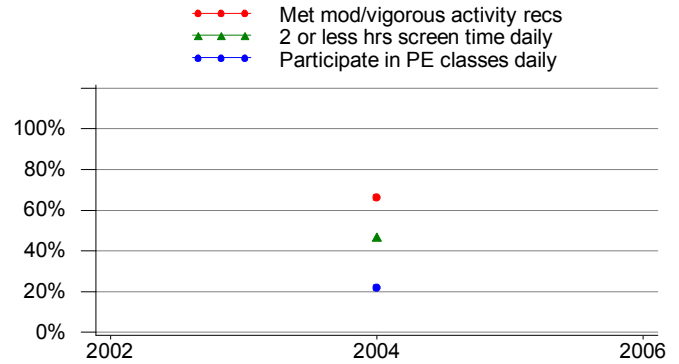
2006 Physical Activity
Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district met the recommendations for moderate or vigorous physical activity.



Physical Activity Trends
Grade 12

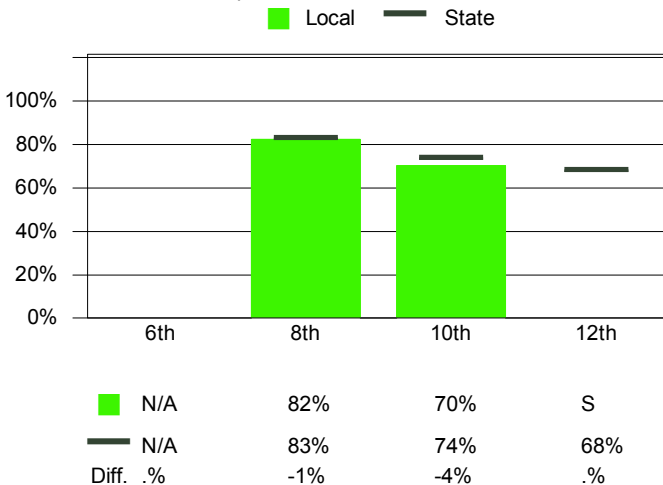


Prevalence**	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Met mod/vigorous activity recs	S	66% ± 5% (322)	S	66% ± 5% (396)	N/S
2 or less hrs screen time daily	S	47% ± 5% (320)	S	45% ± 5% (392)	39% ± 5% (523)
Participate in PE classes daily	S	22% ± 5% (321)	S	16% ± 4% (396)	18% ± 5% (523)

From 2004 to 2006, change in 2 hours or less of daily screen time could not be assessed.



Meeting Recommendations for Moderate or Vigorous Activity
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

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 and resources visit the Washington State Nutrition and Physical Activity Website at:

www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

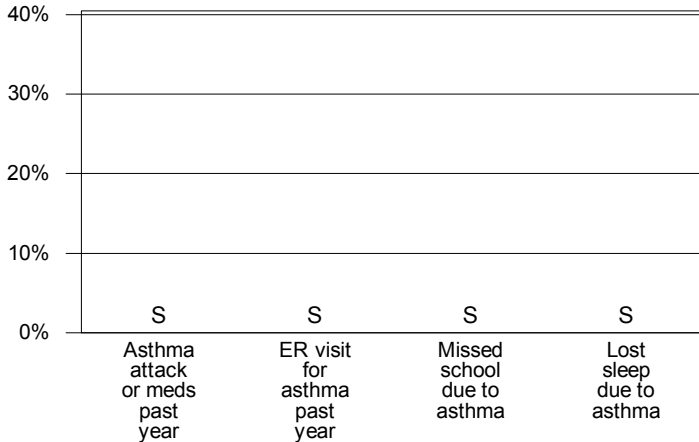
Asthma for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

Highlights

- In Washington State, about one in five youth have been diagnosed with asthma.
- Among youth with asthma, about one in five had at least one visit to an emergency department for asthma attack during 2006.
- Youth who smoke are more likely to have asthma.

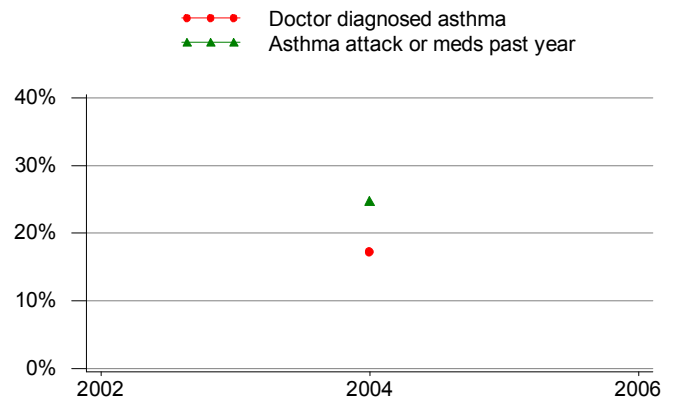
2006 Effects of Asthma
Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district missed school because of asthma.



Youth Asthma Trends
Grade 12

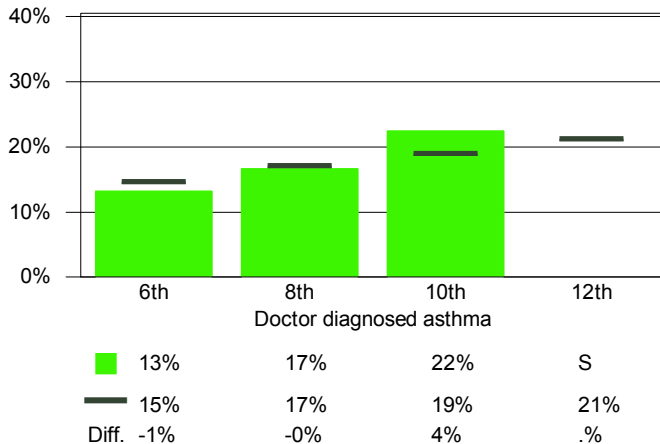


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Doctor diagnosed asthma	S	17% ± 4% (318)	S	20% ± 4% (391)	21% ± 4% (522)
Asthma attack or meds past year	S	25% ± 5% (319)	S	N/S	N/S

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



Lifetime Asthma Prevalence
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

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. 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: <http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/asthma>

Washington Asthma Initiative's website at: http://www.alaw.org/asthma/washington_asthma_initiative/

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

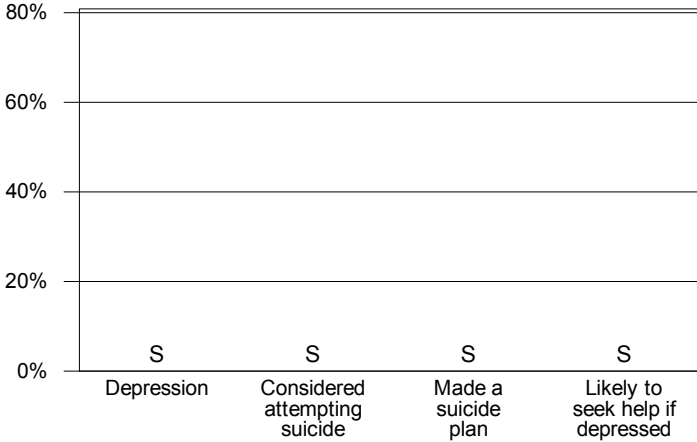
Depression & Suicide for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

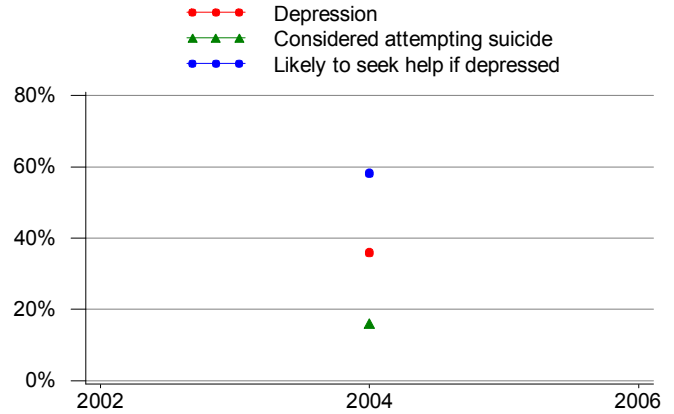
Highlights

- Suicide is the second leading cause of death for Washington teens 15-19 years old.
- Most youth suicides occur at home.

2006 Depression & Suicide
Grade 12



Depression & Suicide Trends
Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district felt so sad or hopeless for 2 weeks or more that they stopped doing their usual activities.

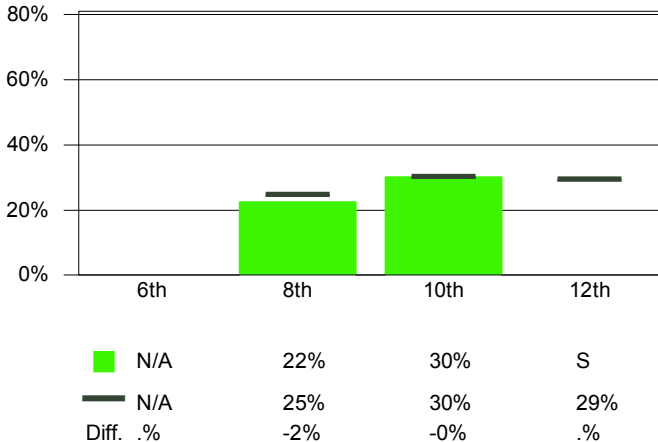


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Depression	S	36% ± 4% (645)	S	31% ± 3% (763)	29% ± 3% (107)
Considered attempting suicide	S	16% ± 4% (340)	S	14% ± 2% (762)	16% ± 3% (107)
Likely to seek help if depressed	S	58% ± 7% (206)	S	65% ± 6% (262)	59% ± 6% (33)

From 2004 to 2006, change in depression could not be assessed.



Depression
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



For More Information

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 and resources, visit the Washington State Youth Suicide Prevention Program Website at: <http://www.yspp.org>

National Suicide Prevention Hotline
- phone number 1-800-273 TALK(8255)
- website: <http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org>

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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 Sheets

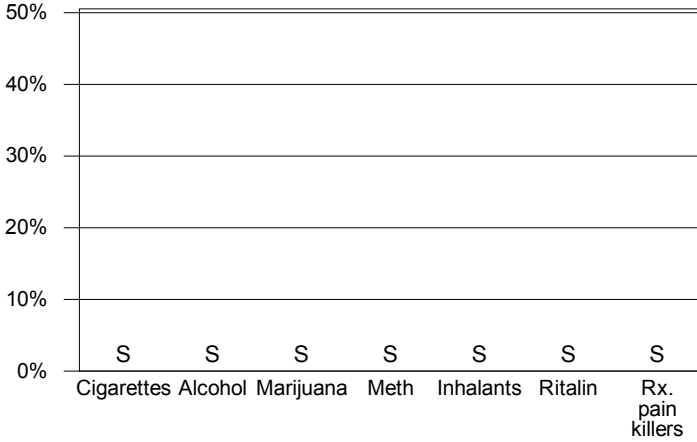
Current Substance Use for Edmonds School District

Year: 2006 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Ethnicity:

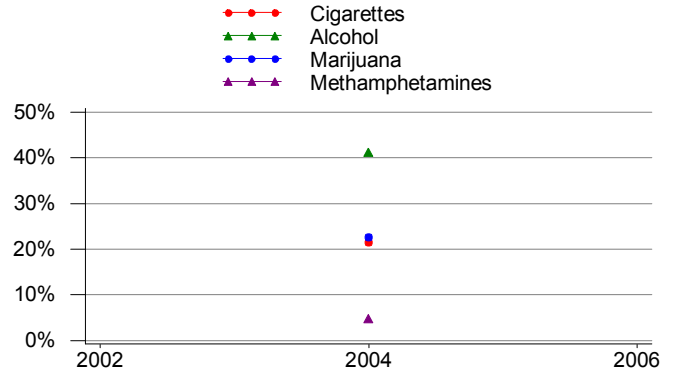
Highlights

- 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.

2006 Current (past 30 days) Substance Use
Grade 12



Current Substance Use Trends
Grade 12



In 2006, .% of 12th grade students in our school district reported alcohol use in the past 30 days.

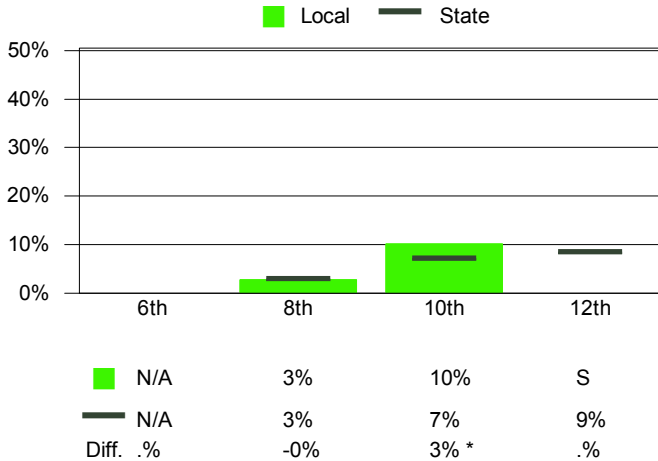


Prevalence **	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Cigarettes	S	22% ± 3% (682)	S	25% ± 3% (800)	15% ± 3% (108)
Alcohol	S	41% ± 4% (681)	S	45% ± 3% (795)	38% ± 3% (108)
Marijuana	S	23% ± 3% (680)	S	30% ± 3% (795)	25% ± 3% (108)
Methamphetamines	S	5% ± 2% (680)	S	4% ± 2% (393)	N/A

From 2004 to 2006, change in marijuana use could not be assessed.



Use of Illegal Substances
NOT Including Alcohol, Tobacco, or Marijuana
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2006



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 Washington State Alcohol/Drug Information Clearinghouse: 1-800-662-9111.

If you or someone you know needs help with drug abuse, contact the Washington State Alcohol/Drug Helpline at 1-800-562-1240, or online at <http://www.adhl.org>

* indicates a significant change (Wald χ^2 , $p < .05$)

** Prevalence is displayed as the estimated percentage ± 95% confidence interval, with the number of respondents to this question in parentheses.

Missing Codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students or 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