



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

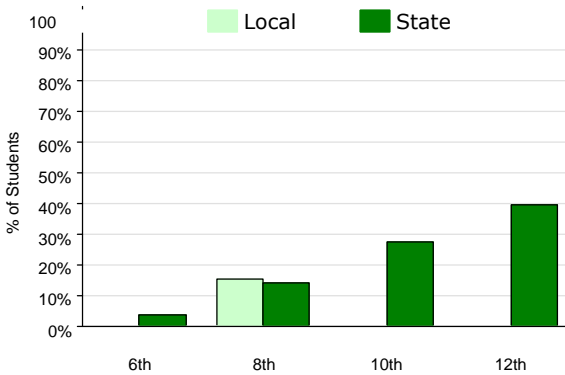
Current Alcohol Use for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District), page 1 of 2

Year: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

Background:

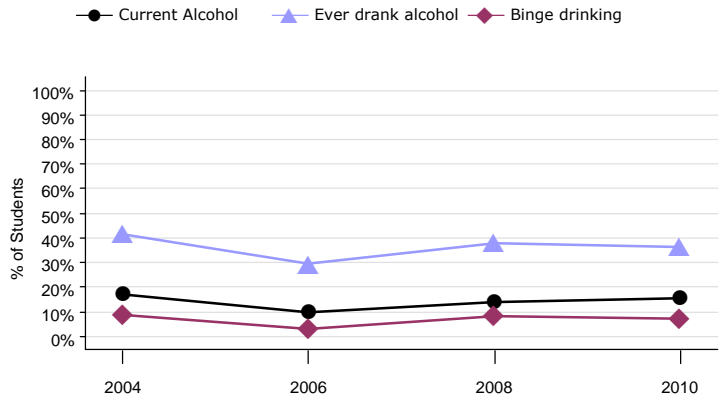
- Alcohol is implicated in nearly a third of youth traffic fatalities. It is also associated with violence, suicide, educational failure, and sexual activity.
- Contrary to earlier beliefs, recent research shows that alcohol can affect the developing adolescent brain.
- Most kids find it easy to get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

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



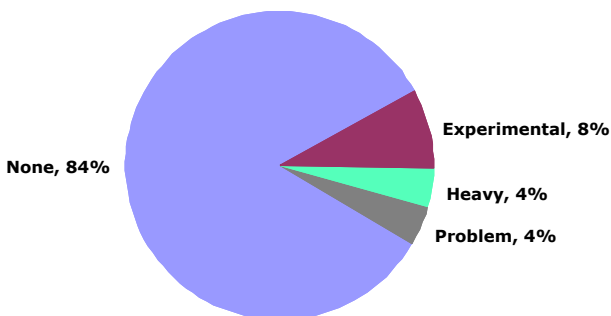
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	16% ±5	N/G	N/G
State	4% ±0	14% ±1	28% ±2	40% ±2

Current Alcohol Use Trends, Grade 8



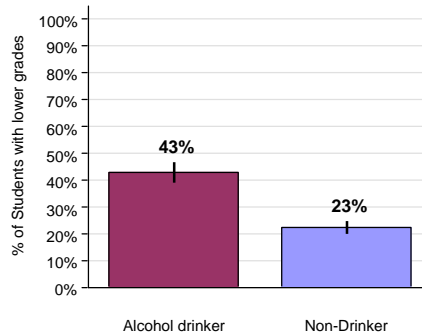
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Current Alcohol	17% ±4	10% ±3*	14% ±4	16% ±5
Ever drank alcohol	42% ±6	29% ±5*	38% ±6*	36% ±6
Binge drinking	9% ±3*	3% ±3*	8% ±3*	7% ±3

Level of Alcohol Use Grade 8, 2010



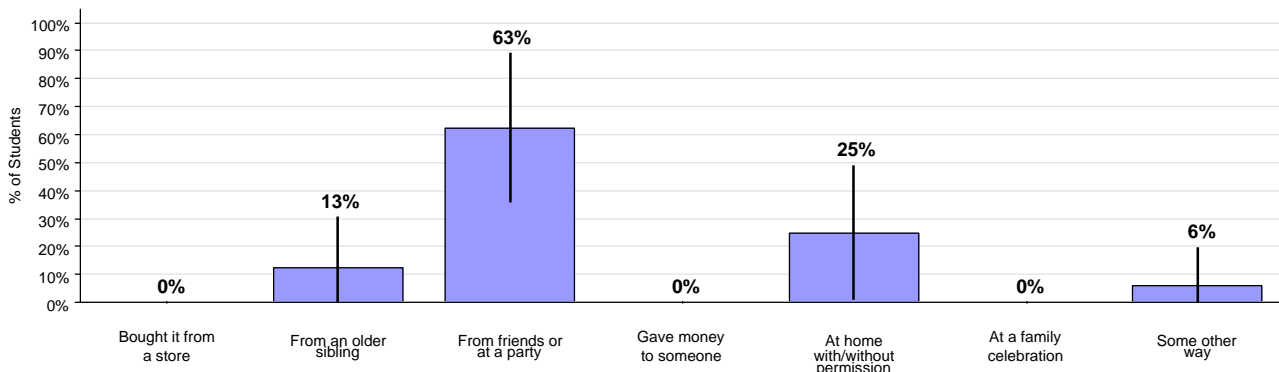
- None: no drinking in the past 30 days
- Experimental: 1-2 days drinking, and no binge drinking
- Heavy: 3-5 days drinking, and/or one binge
- Problem: 6+ days drinking, and/or 2+ binges

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Alcohol Use Grade 8, 2010



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, 2010

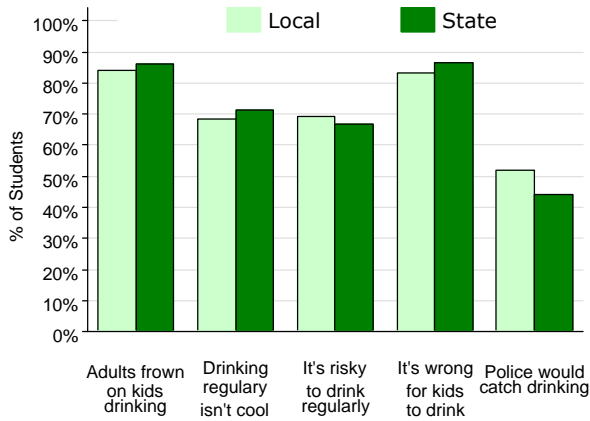




Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

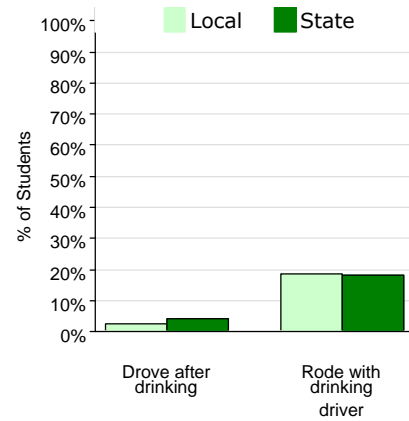
Current Alcohol Use for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District), page 2 of 2

Youth Perceptions about Alcohol Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2010



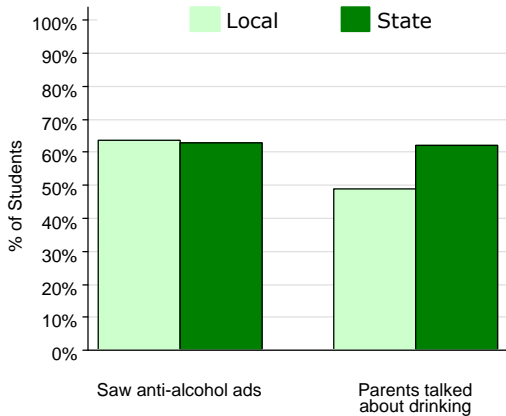
Prevalence	Adults frown on drinking	Regular drinking isn't cool	Regular drinking is risky	Drinking is wrong for kids	Police catch drinking
Local	84% ±6	69% ±8	69% ±8	83% ±7	52% ±9
State	86% ±1	71% ±2	67% ±2	87% ±1	44% ±2

Drinking and Driving/Riding Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2010



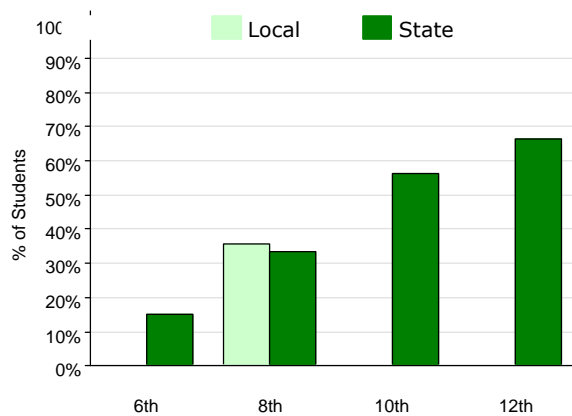
Prevalence	Drove after drinking	Rode with drinking driver
Local	3% ±2	19% ±5
State	4% ±1	18% ±1

Received Anti-Alcohol Messages Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2010



Prevalence	Saw anti-alcohol ads	Parents talked about drinking
Local	63% ±9	49% ±9
State	63% ±2	62% ±2

Youth Perception that Alcohol is Easy to Get Compared to the State, Grade 8, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	36% ±8	N/G	N/G
State	15% ±1	34% ±2	56% ±3	67% ±2

For More Information:

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



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Asthma for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 8

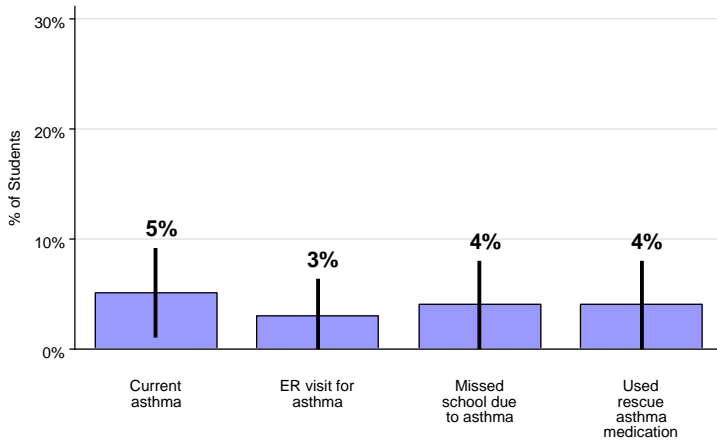
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

Background:

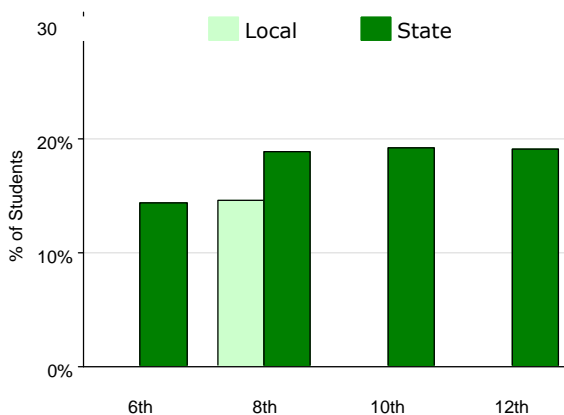
- Youth who smoke are more likely to have asthma.
- Asthma is a lung disease that causes trouble with breathing, usually in episodes called attacks. An attack can be triggered by exercise, exposure to smoke, mold, allergens like pet dander, and air pollution such as diesel exhaust.

**Effects of Asthma
Grade 8, 2010**



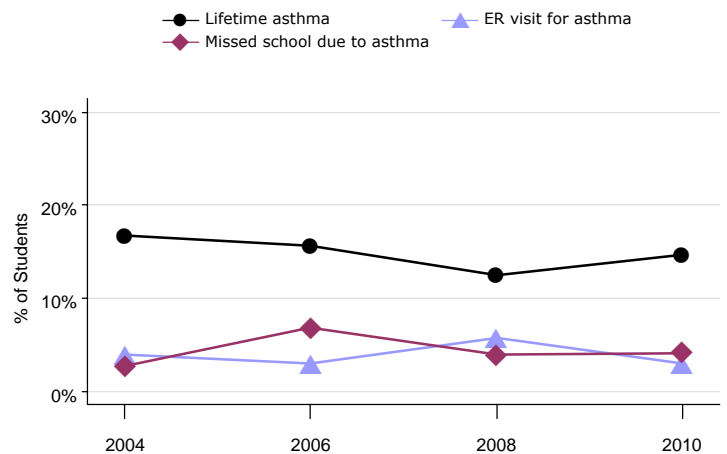
In 2010, 4% of 8th graders in our s missed school because of asthma.

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	15% ±7	N/G	N/G
State	14% ±1	19% ±1	19% ±1	19% ±2

Asthma Trends, Grade 8



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Lifetime asthma	17% ±6	16% ±6	12% ±6	15% ±7
ER visit for asthma	4% ±4	3% ±3	6% ±5	3% ±3
Missed school due to asthma	3% ±4	7% ±5	4% ±4	4% ±4

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

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

For More Information:

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

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



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

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

Year: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

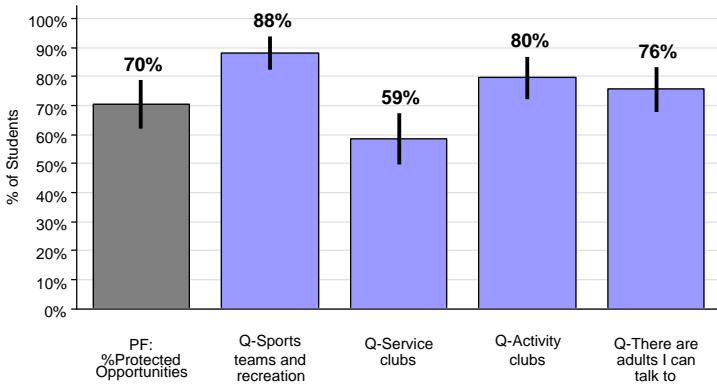
Background:

- 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.

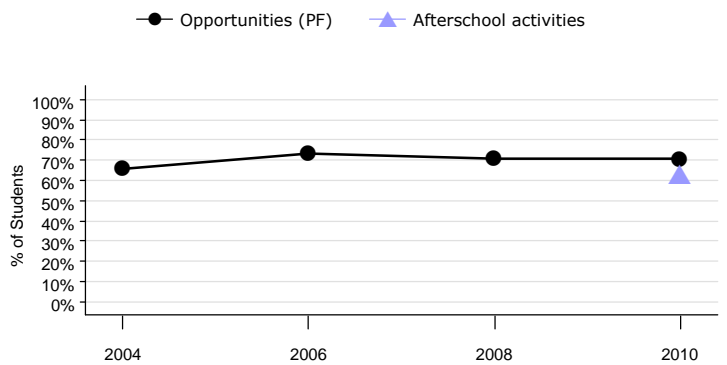
For More Information:

- 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.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org

Opportunities for Community Involvement Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q) Grade 8, 2010

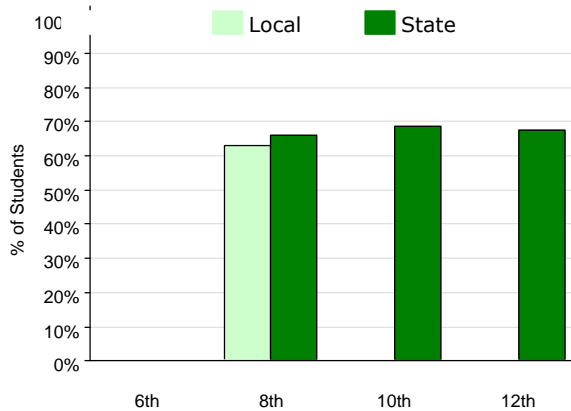


Community Protective Factor (PF) and Afterschool Activity Trends Grade 8, 2010



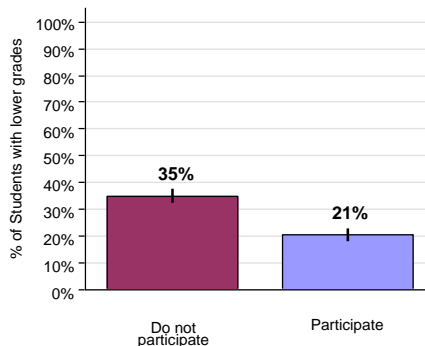
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Opportunities (PF)	66% ±8*	74% ±8	71% ±8	70% ±8
Participation in afterschool activities	N/S	N/S	N/S	63% ±6

Participate in Afterschool Activities All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	63% ±6	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	66% ±2	69% ±2	68% ±4

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Participation in Afterschool Activities Grade 8, 2010



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 |)
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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: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

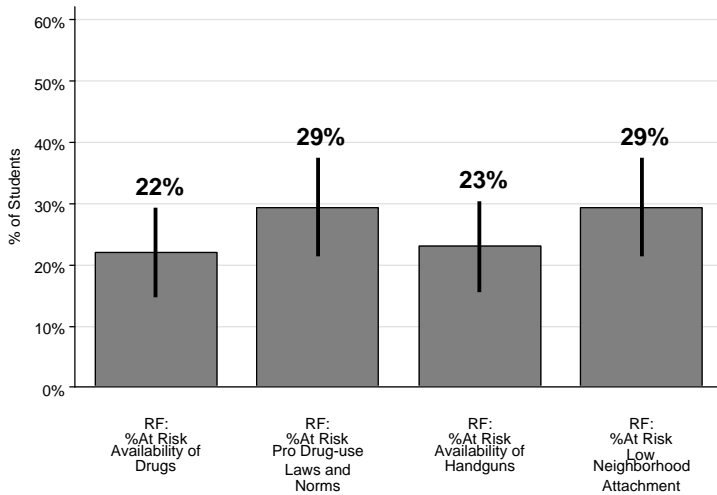
Background:

- 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.

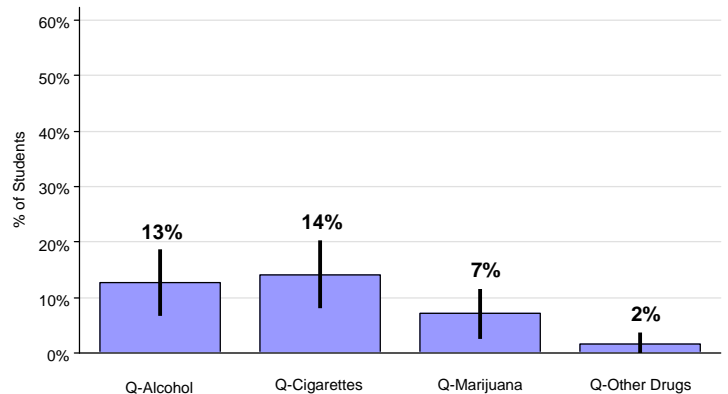
For More Information:

- 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.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org

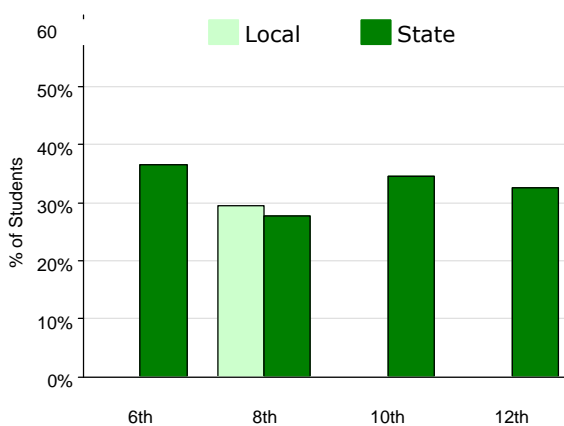
**Community Risk Factors
Grade 8, 2010**



**Availability of Drugs, Selected Questions (Q)
Percent reporting "very easy to get"
Grade 8, 2010**

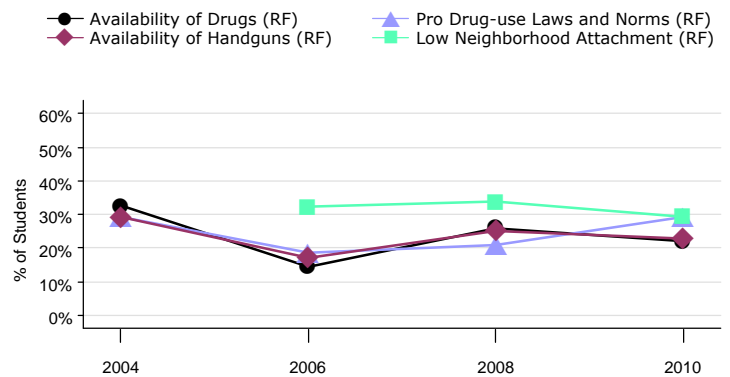


**Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use (RF)
All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	29% ± 8	N/G	N/G
State	36% ± 2	28% ± 2	34% ± 3	33% ± 3

Community Risk Factors Trends, Grade 8



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Availability of Drugs (RF)	33% ± 8	14% ± 6*	26% ± 8*	22% ± 7
Pro Drug-use Laws (RF)	29% ± 7	19% ± 7*	21% ± 7	29% ± 8
Availability of Handguns (RF)	29% ± 7	17% ± 6*	25% ± 8	23% ± 7
Low Neighborhood Attachment (RF)	N/S	32% ± 8	34% ± 8	29% ± 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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

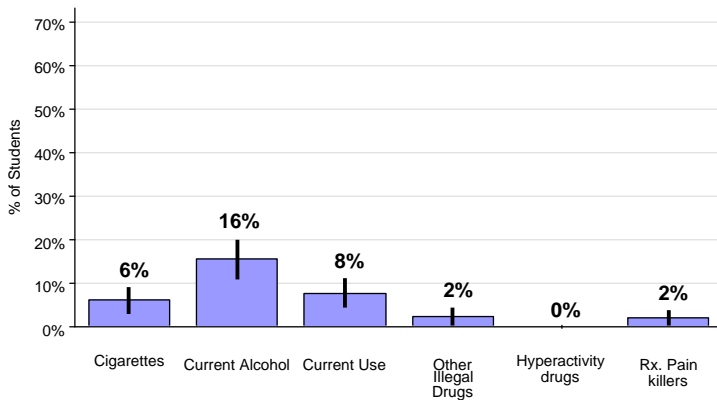
Background:

- 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.

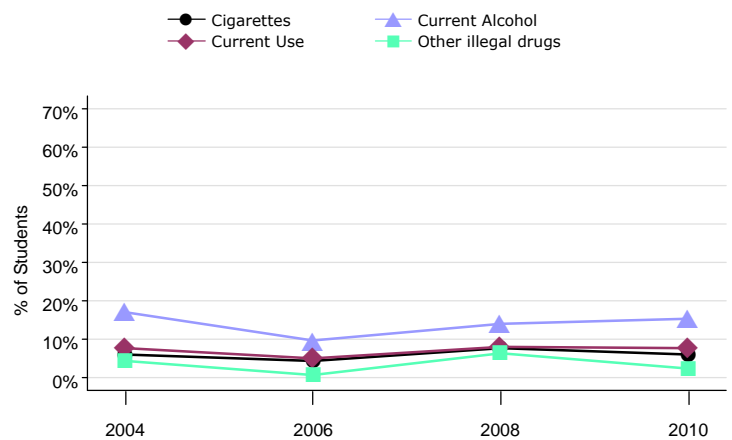
For More Information:

- 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.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find preventative tips at the Start Talking Now website, and www.drugfree.org.
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**Current (past 30-day) Substance Use
Grade 8, 2010**



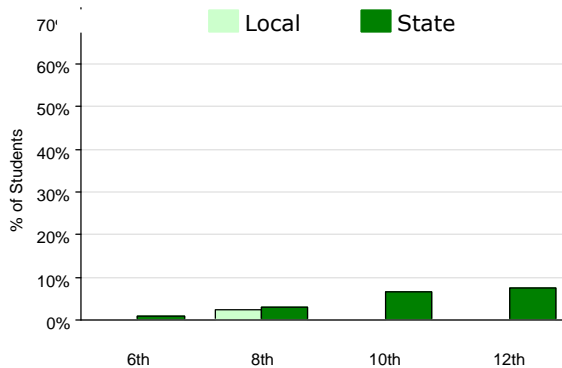
Current Substance Use Trends, Grade 8



In 2010, 2% of 8th graders in our s took pain killers from home or someone else's home without permission.

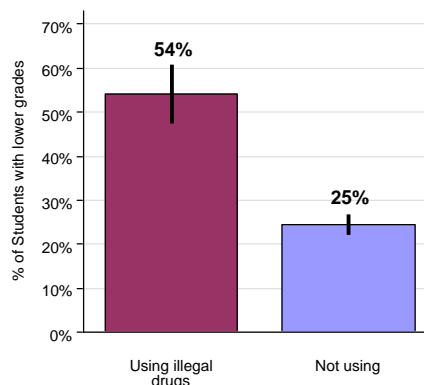
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Cigarettes	6% ±3	4% ±2	8% ±3	6% ±3
Current Alcohol	17% ±4	10% ±3*	14% ±4	16% ±5
Current Use	8% ±3	5% ±3	8% ±3	8% ±3
Other illegal drugs	5% ±2	1% ±1	6% ±3	2% ±2

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



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

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and Illegal Drug Use*
(*Drugs other than Alcohol, Tobacco or Marijuana)
Grade 8, 2010**



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

Depression and Suicide for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

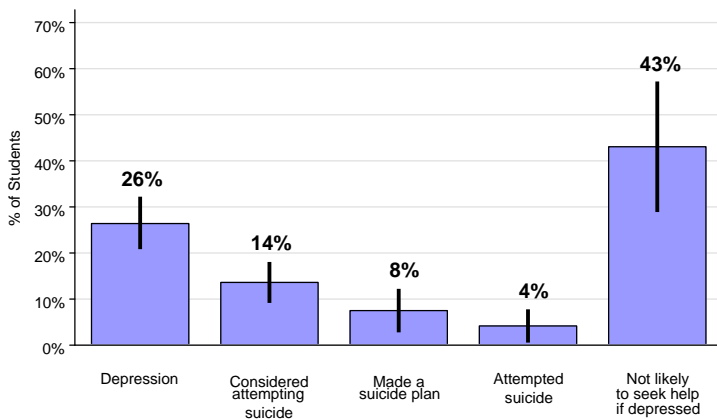
Background:

- 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.

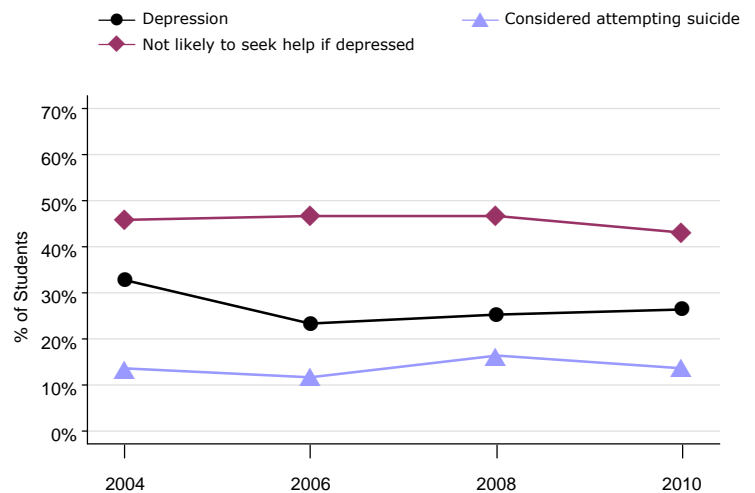
For More Information:

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

Depression and Suicide Grade 8, 2010



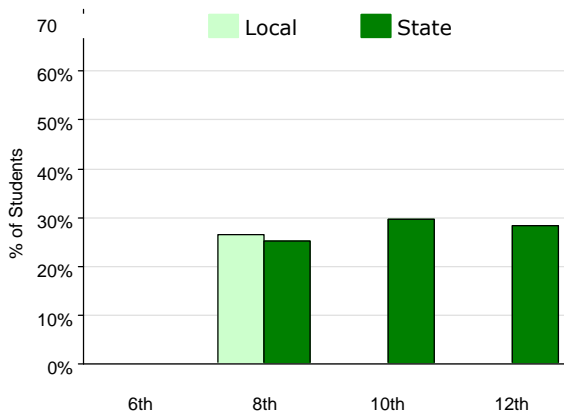
Depression and Suicide Trends, Grade 8



In 2010, 26% of 8th graders in our state felt so sad or hopeless for 2 weeks or more that they stopped doing their usual activities.

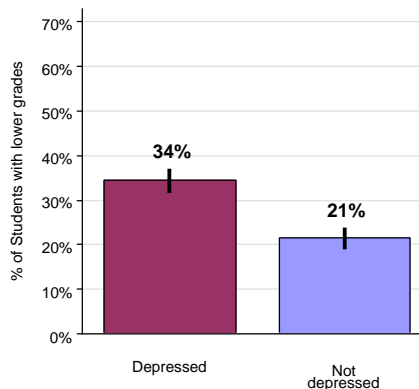
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Depression	33% ±6	23% ±5*	25% ±6	26% ±6
Considered attempting suicide	14% ±6	12% ±5	16% ±5	14% ±4
Not likely to seek help if depressed	46% ±13	47% ±13	47% ±13	43% ±14

Depression Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	26% ±6	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	25% ±1	30% ±1	28% ±1

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Depression Grade 8, 2010



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

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



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

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

Year: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

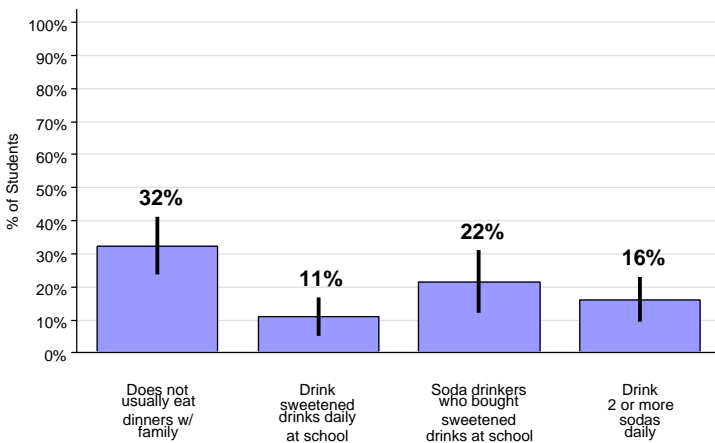
Background:

- 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 and health status of children and adolescents.
- Individual food choices are made within the context of the family and the community.
- In order to be able to choose a nutritious diet, an affordable supply of health-promoting foods must be available.

For More Information:

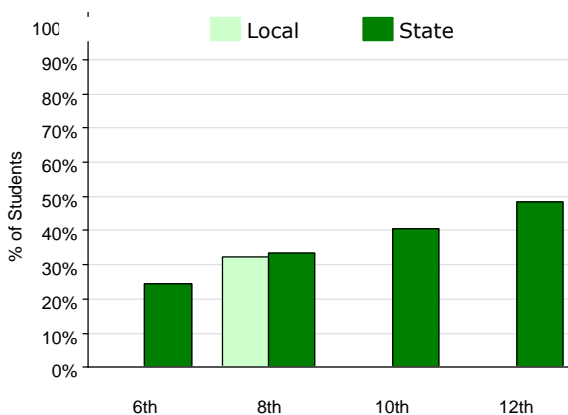
- Visit the Washington State Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention Program website: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

**Dietary Behaviors
Grade 8, 2010**



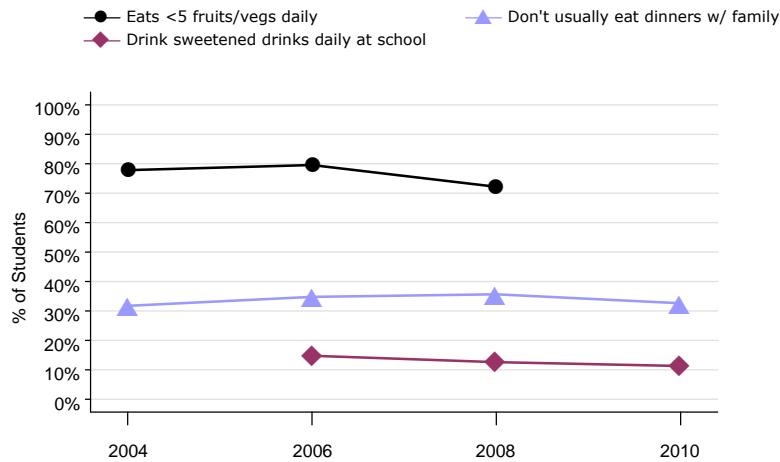
In 2010, 32% of 8th graders in our s don't usually eat dinner with their family.

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



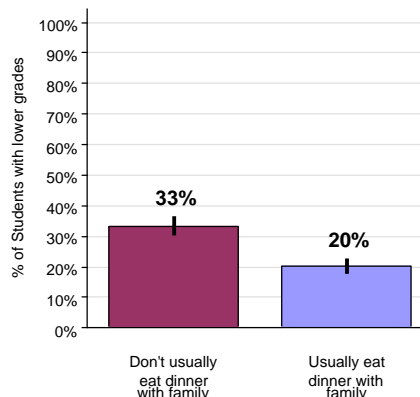
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	32% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	24% ±2	33% ±2	40% ±3	48% ±3

Dietary Behavior Trends, Grade 8



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

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades
and Usually Eating Dinner with Family
Grade 8, 2010**



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: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

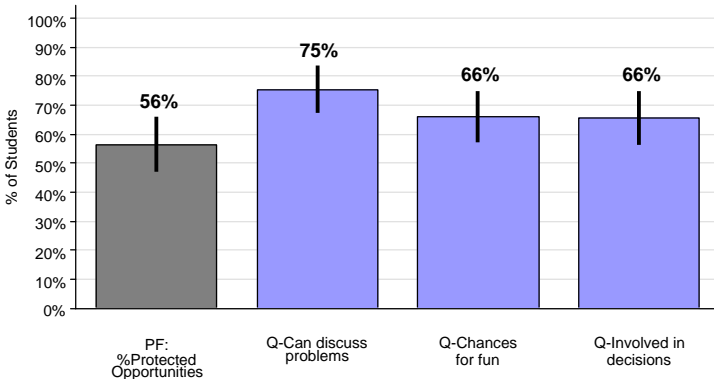
Background:

- 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.

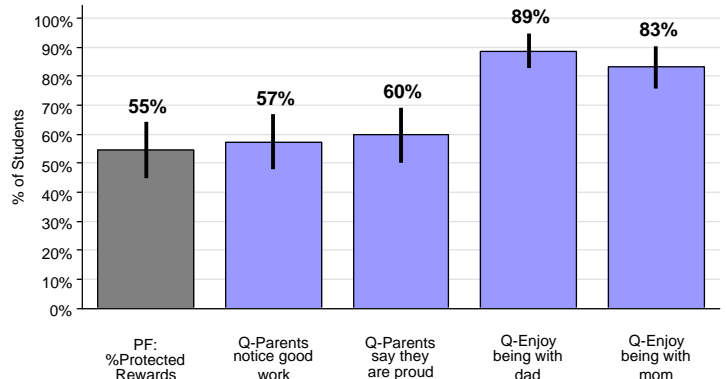
For More Information:

- 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.
- For non-State resources, parents can go to www.drugfree.org.

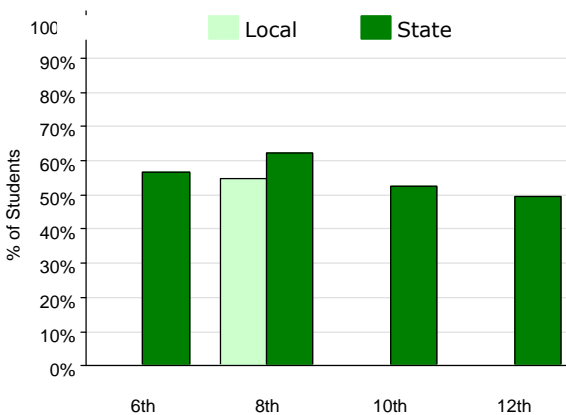
Opportunities for Family Involvement
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 8, 2010



Rewards for Family Involvement
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 8, 2010

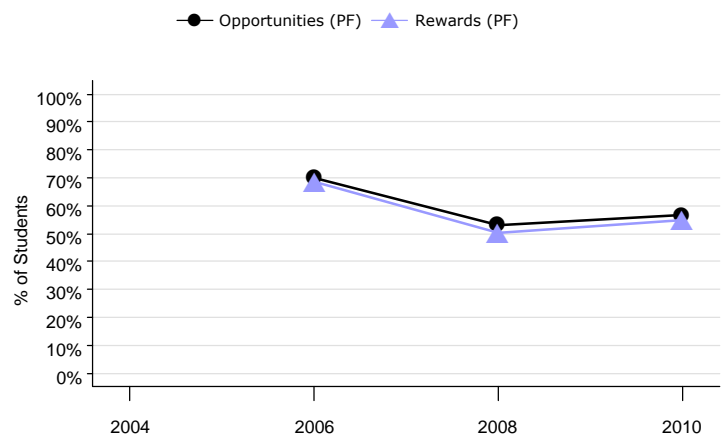


Rewards for Family Involvement
Protective Factor (PF), All Grades, 2010



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

Family Protective Factor Trends, Grade 8



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Opportunities (PF)	N/S	70% ±9	53% ±9*	56% ±10
Rewards (PF)	N/S	68% ±9	50% ±10*	55% ±10

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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: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

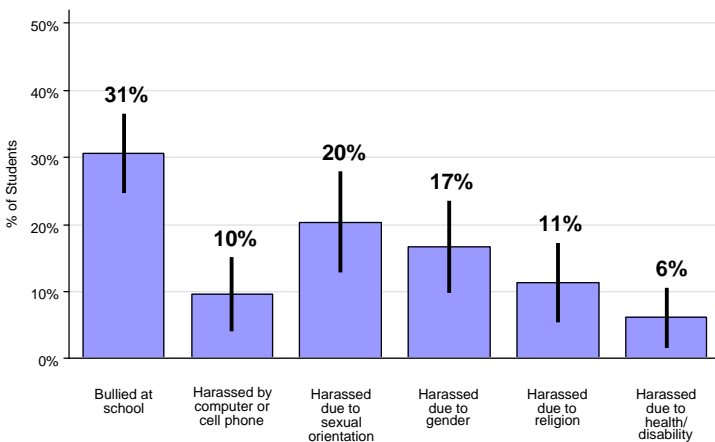
Background:

- 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.

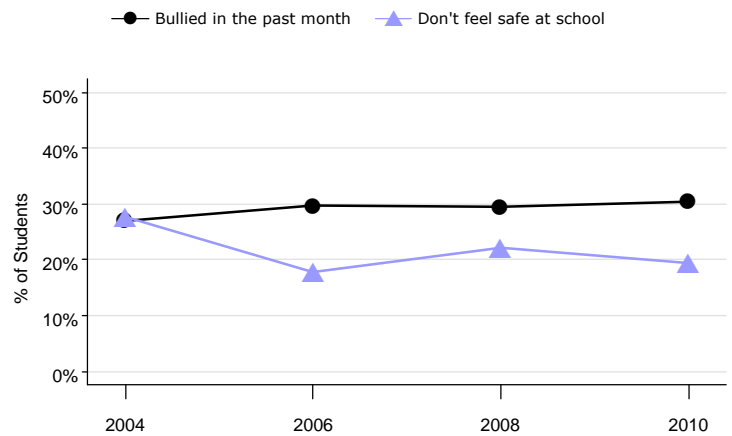
For More Information:

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

**Bullying and Harassment
Grade 8, 2010**

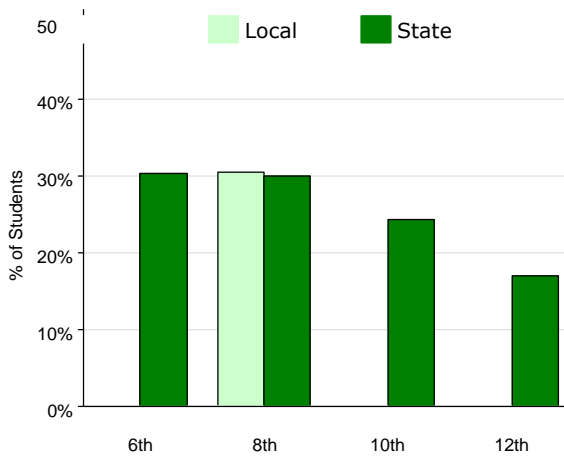


Bullying and Harassment Trends, Grade 8



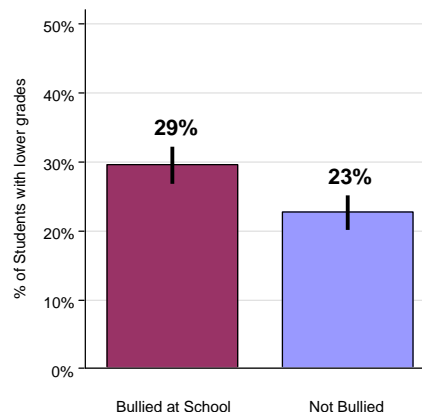
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Bullied at school	27% ±5	30% ±5	29% ±6	31% ±6
Don't feel safe at school	28% ±5*	18% ±4*	22% ±5	19% ±5

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	31% ±6	N/G	N/G
State	30% ±1	30% ±1	24% ±1	17% ±1

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and Bullying
Grade 8, 2010**



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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

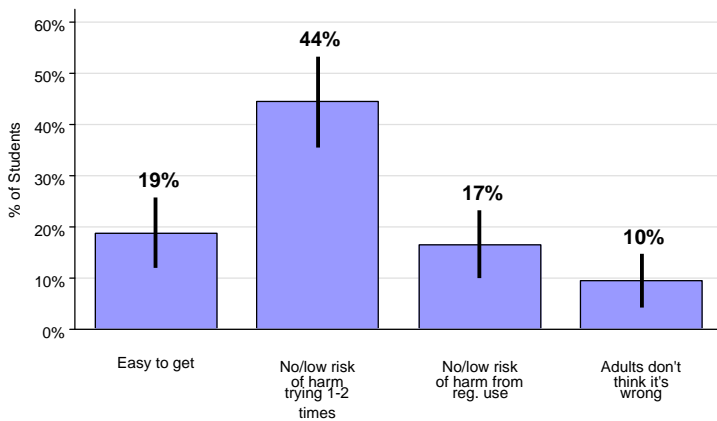
Background:

- 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:

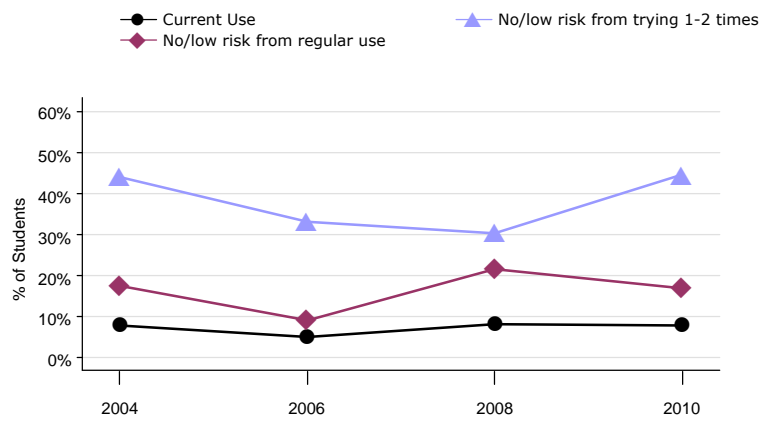
- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University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

**Attitudes about Marijuana Use
Grade 8, 2010**



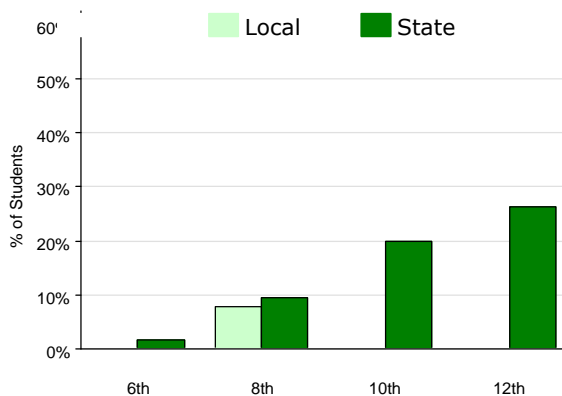
In 2010, 17% of 8th graders in our school thought there was little or no risk of using marijuana regularly.

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



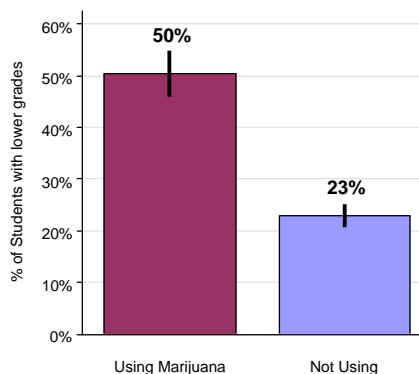
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Current Use	8% ±3	5% ±3	8% ±3	8% ±3
No/low risk from trying 1-2 times	44% ±8	33% ±8	30% ±8	44% ±9*
No/low risk from regular use	17% ±6*	9% ±5*	22% ±7*	17% ±7

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	8% ±3	N/G	N/G
State	2% ±0	9% ±1	20% ±2	26% ±2

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and Marijuana Use
Grade 8, 2010**



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: 2010

Grade: 8

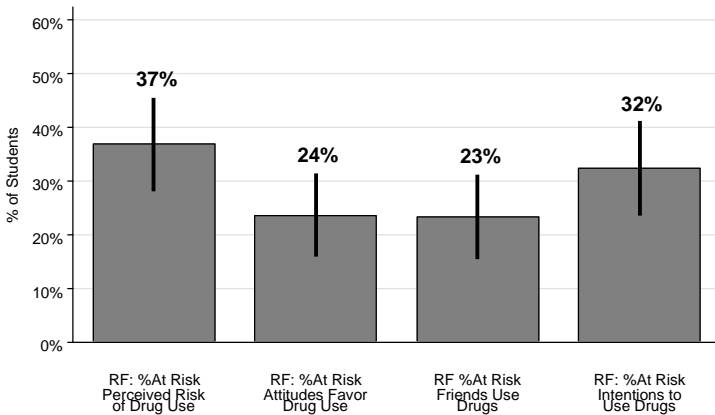
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

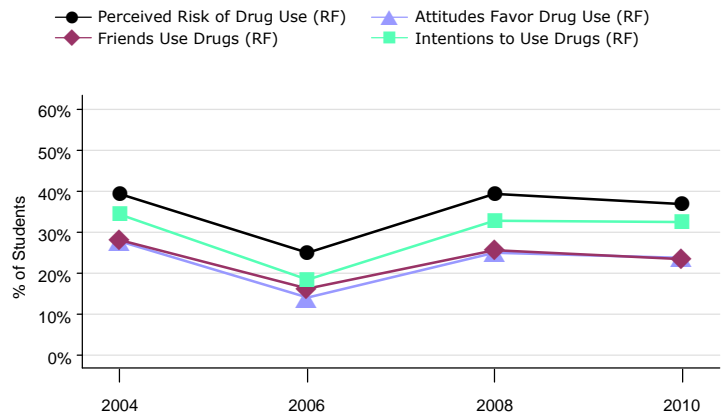
Background:

- 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, 2010



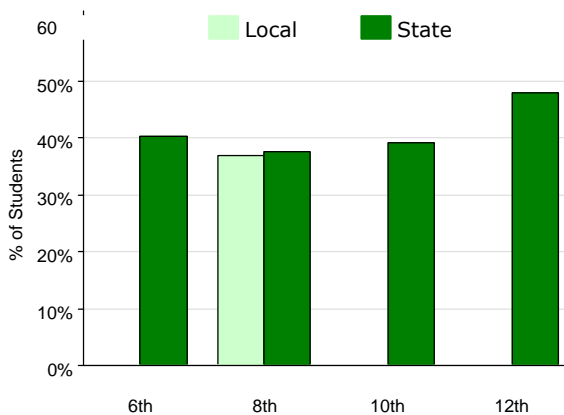
Peer-Individual Risk Factor Trends
Grades 8



In 2010, 24% of 8th graders in our s were at risk for favorable attitudes towards drugs.

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

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



From 2008 to 2010, there has been no change in the perceived risk of drug use among 8th graders in our s.

For More Information:

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

Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	37% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	40% ±2	38% ±3	39% ±3	48% ±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

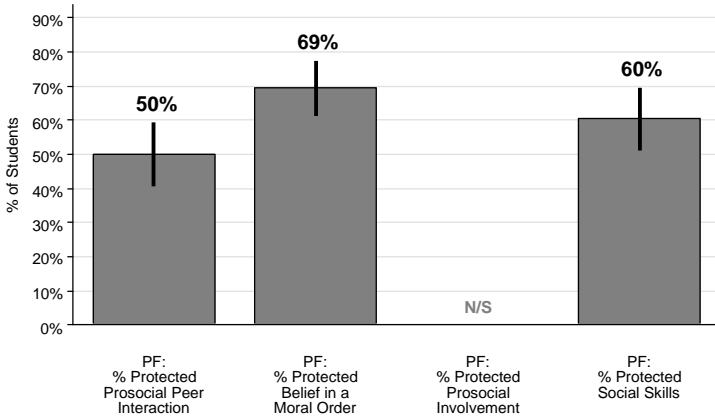
Peer-Individual Protective Factors for College Place Middle School (Edmonds School District)

Year: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

Background:

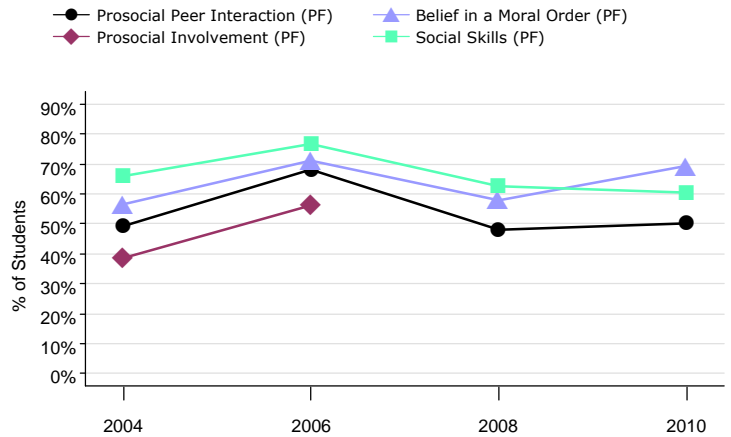
- Kids are strongly influenced by their peers. Parents need to know who their children's friends are, where they are and what they are doing.
- Kids who have skills and opportunities to be involved in prosocial activities are less likely to engage in risky behaviors.

**Peer-Individual Protective Factors
Grade 8, 2010**



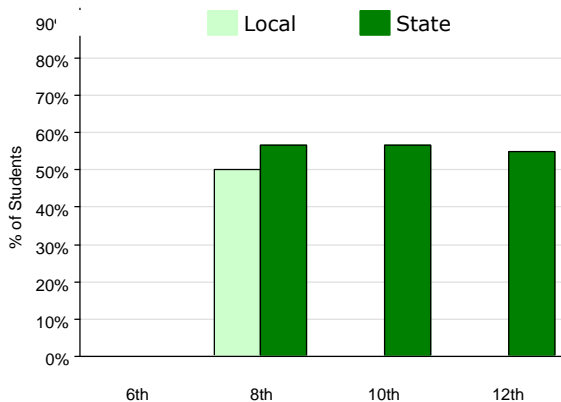
In 2010, 50% of 8th graders in our s were protected by interactions with prosocial peers.

Peer-Individual Protective Factor Trends, Grade 8



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

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	50% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	57% ±3	57% ±4	55% ±3

From 2008 to 2010, there has been no change in protection by interactions with prosocial peers among 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
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University of Washington: 206-221-8325, or adaiclearinghouse.org.
- Parents can find prevention tips at The Partnership at DrugFree.org website: www.drugfree.org

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

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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

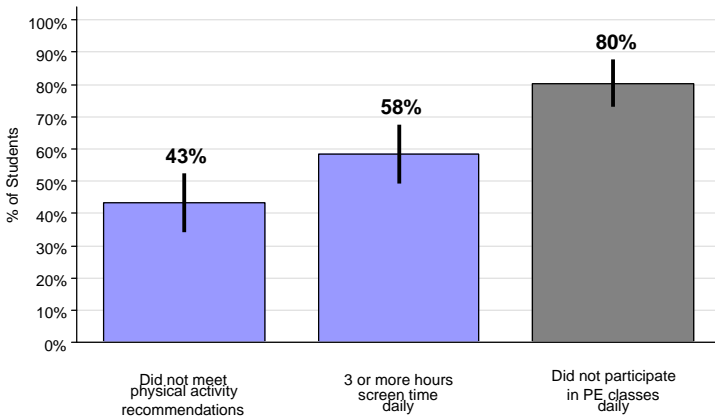
Background:

- 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:

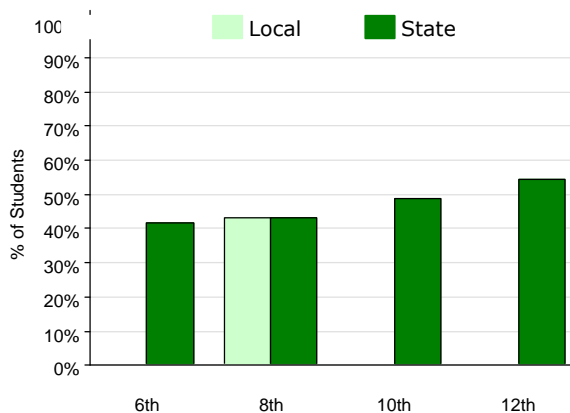
- Visit the Washington State Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention Program website: www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/nutritionpa

Physical Activity Grade 8, 2010



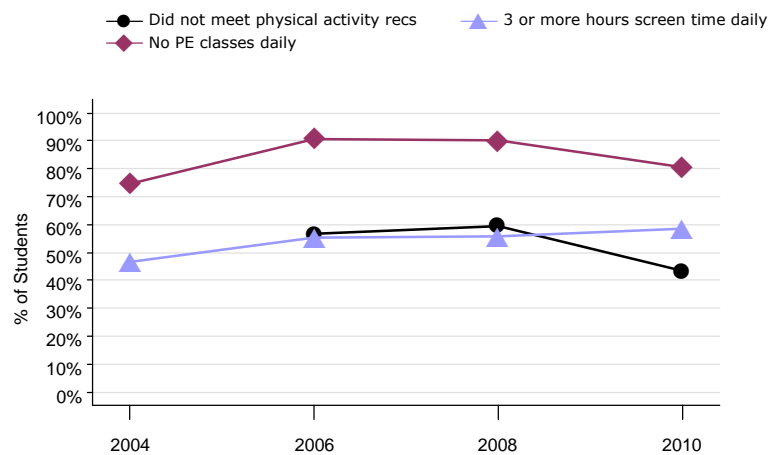
In 2010, 43% of 8th graders in our schools did not meet the recommendations for 60 minutes of physical activity daily.

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



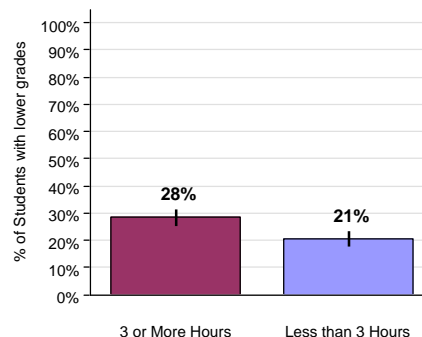
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	43% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	42% ±2	43% ±3	49% ±4	54% ±3

Physical Activity Trends, Grade 8



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

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and 3 or More Hours of Screen Time Daily Grade 8, 2010



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: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

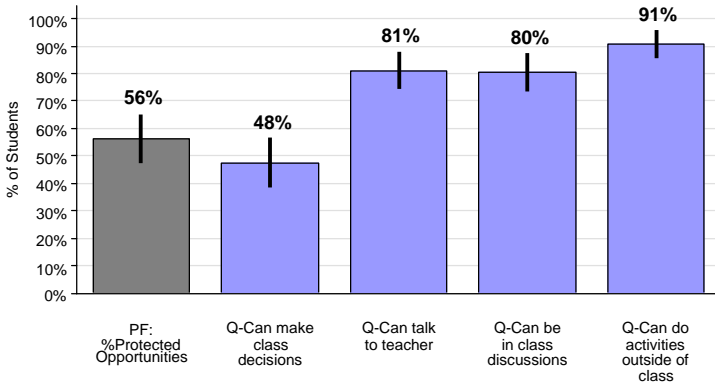
Background:

- 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.

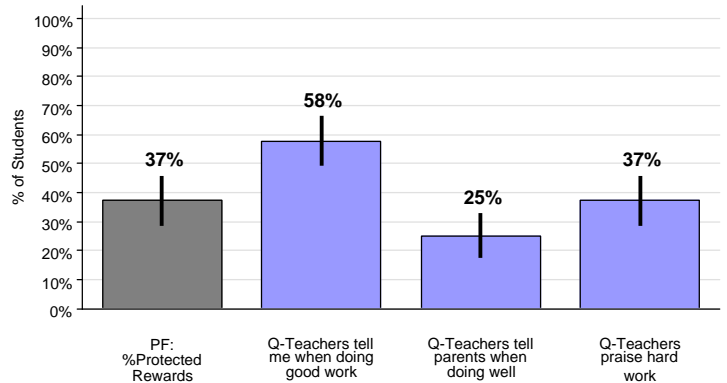
For More Information:

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

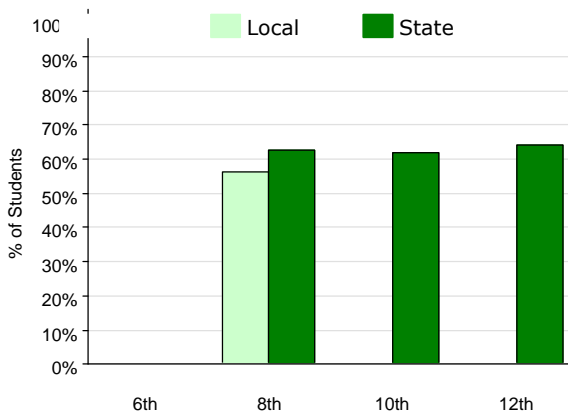
**Opportunities for School Involvement
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 8, 2010**



**Rewards for School Involvement
Protective Factor (PF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 8, 2010**

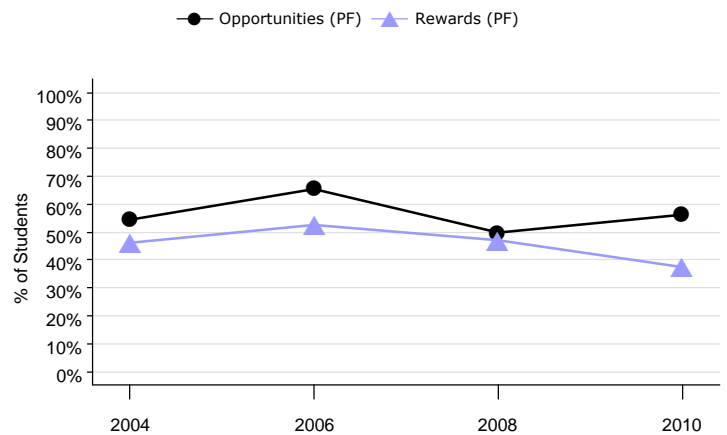


**Opportunities for School Involvement
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	56% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	63% ±2	62% ±3	64% ±4

School Protective Factor Trends, Grade 8



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

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

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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

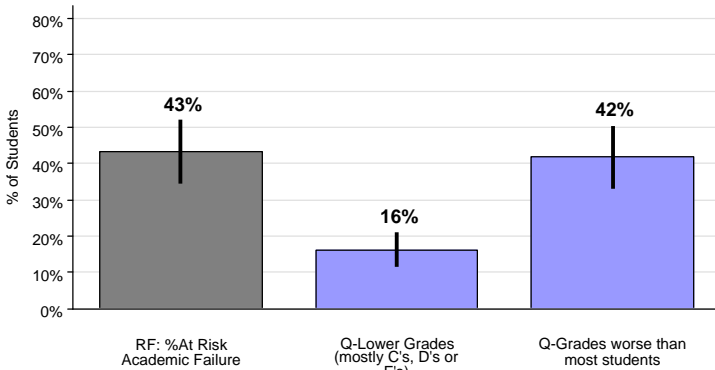
Background:

- 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.

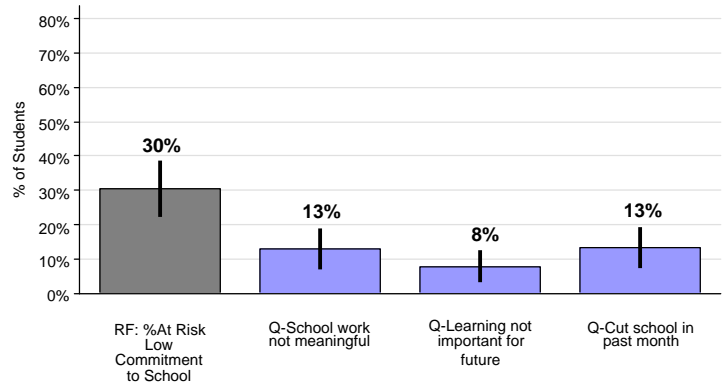
For More Information:

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

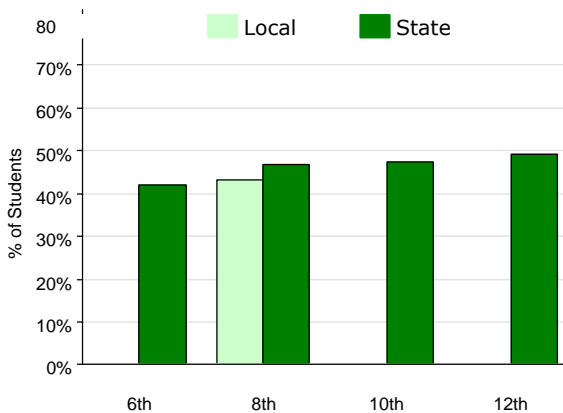
**Academic Failure
Risk Factor (RF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 8, 2010**



**Low Commitment to School
Risk Factor (RF) and Selected Questions (Q)
Grade 8, 2010**

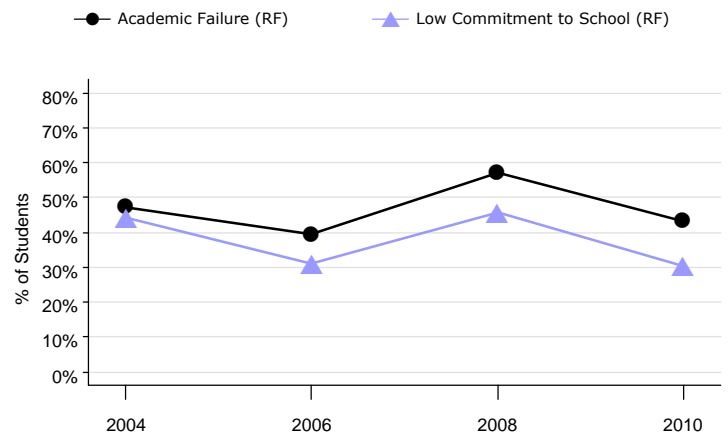


**Academic Failure (RF)
All Grades, 2010**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	43% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	42% ±2	47% ±2	47% ±2	49% ±2

School Risk Factor Trends, Grade 8



Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Academic Failure (RF)	47% ±8	39% ±8	57% ±9*	43% ±9*
Low Commitment to School (RF)	44% ±8*	31% ±8*	46% ±9*	30% ±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: 2010 Grade: 8 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 248

Background:

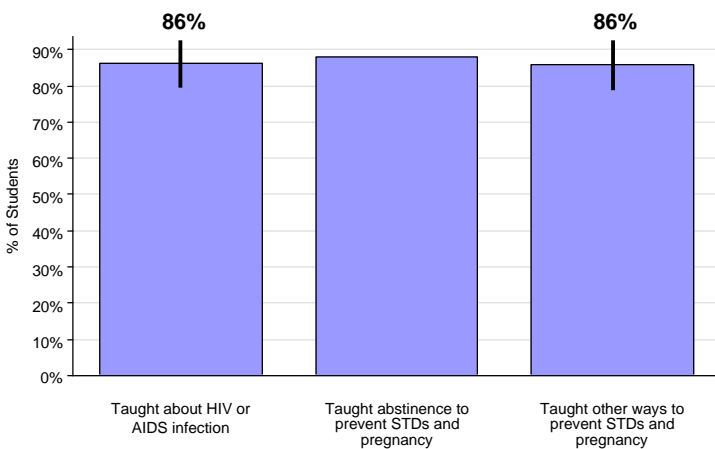
- All Washington schools must offer HIV/AIDS prevention education each year starting no later than the 5th grade. (RCW 28A.230.070)
- The Healthy Youth Act provides a framework for those districts that choose to provide sexual health education. (RCW 28A.300.475)
- DOH and OSPI jointly developed Guidelines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

For More Information:

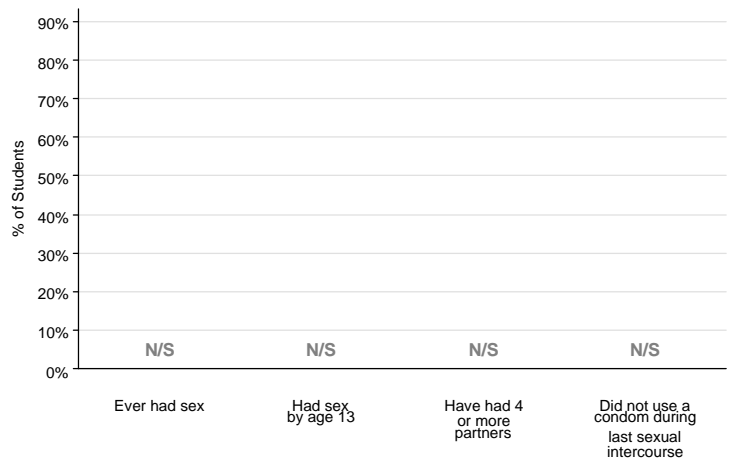
- HIV and Sexual Health Education, sponsored by the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction at: www.k12.wa.us/HIVSexualhealth

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

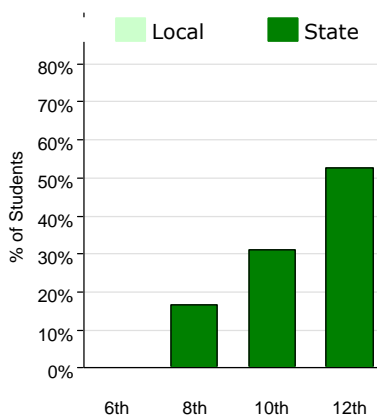
HIV/AIDS, STDs and Pregnancy Prevention Taught in School Grade 8, 2010



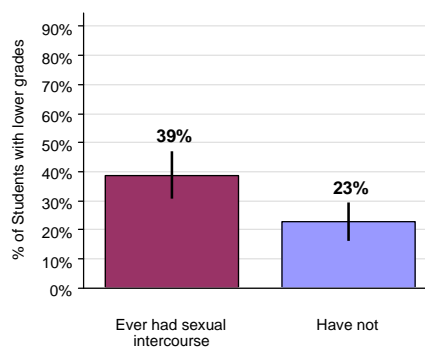
Sexual Behaviors Grade 8, 2010



Ever Had Sexual Intercourse All Grades, 2010



Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Ever Having Sexual Intercourse Grade 8, 2010



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

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

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

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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

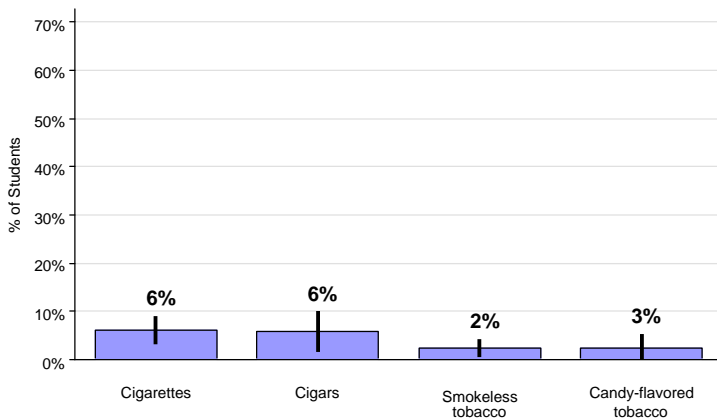
Background:

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

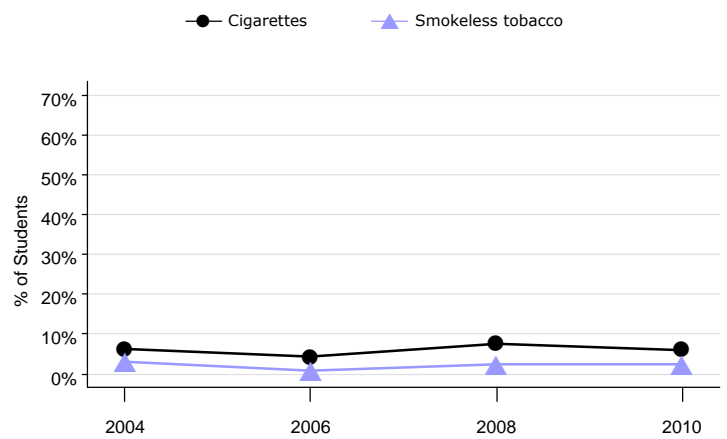
For More Information:

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

**Current (30-day) Tobacco Use
Grade 8, 2010**

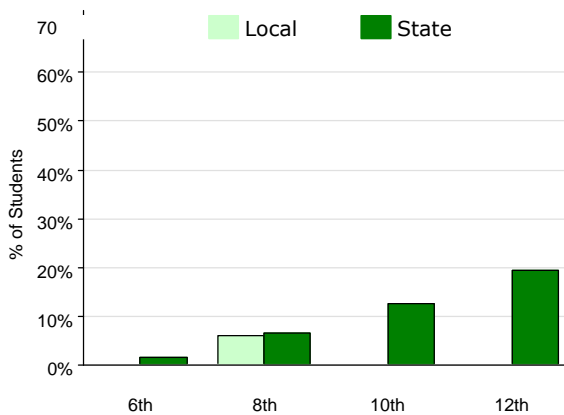


Tobacco Use Trends, Grade 8



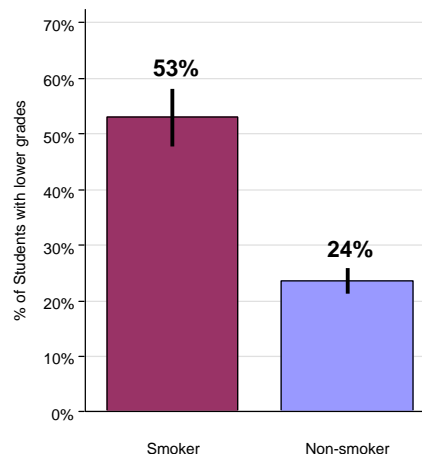
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Cigarettes	6% ±3	4% ±2	8% ±3	6% ±3
Smokeless tobacco	3% ±2*	1% ±1*	2% ±2	2% ±2

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



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

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and
Cigarette Smoking
Grade 8, 2010**



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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

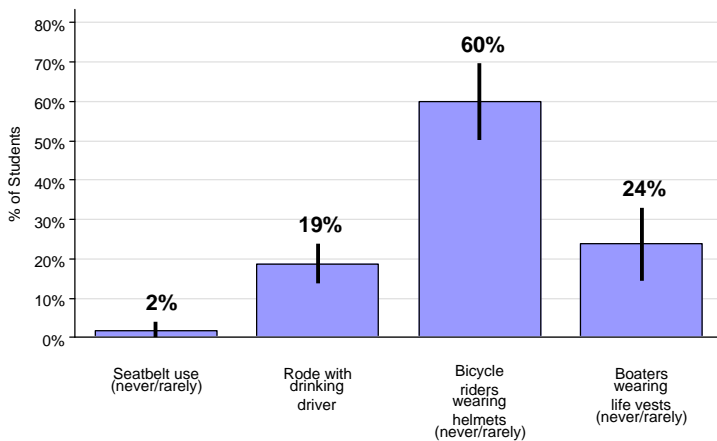
Background:

- 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 not wearing a seatbelt, drinking and driving, riding with a drunk driver, riding a bike or motorcycle without a helmet, or not wearing a life jacket.
- Most unintentional injuries are not accidents because they can be prevented. Alcohol and other substances impair one's judgment and may contribute to injuries and even death.

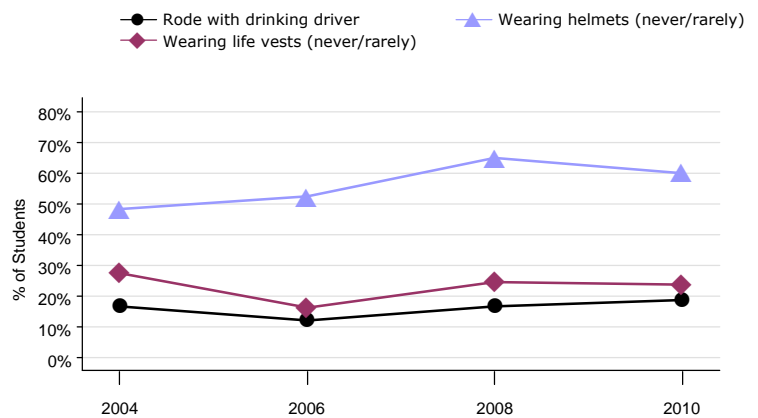
For More Information:

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

**Unintentional Injury
Grade 8, 2010**



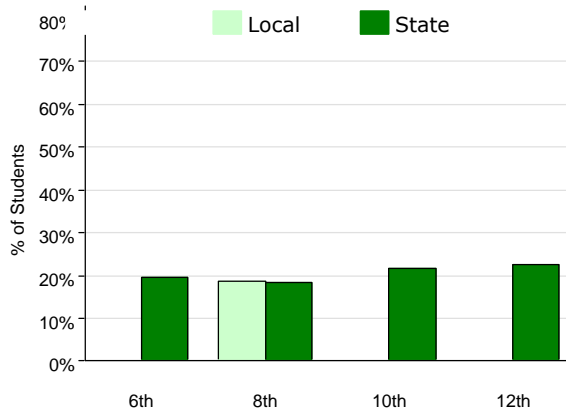
**Unintentional Injury Trends
Grade 8**



In 2010, 60% of 8th graders in our school who rode a bicycle in the past month rarely or never wore a helmet.

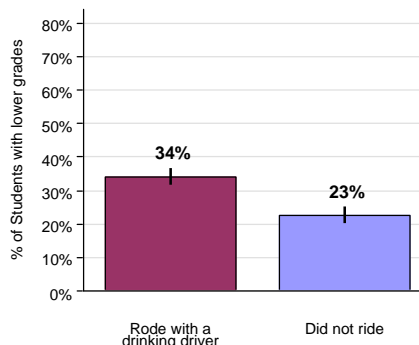
Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
Rode with drinking driver	16% ±6	12% ±5	16% ±7	19% ±5
Wearing helmets (never/rarely)	48% ±9	52% ±10	65% ±9	60% ±10
Wearing life vests (never/rarely)	27% ±8	16% ±8*	24% ±9	24% ±9

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



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

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and
Rode with Drinking Driver
Grade 8, 2010**



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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

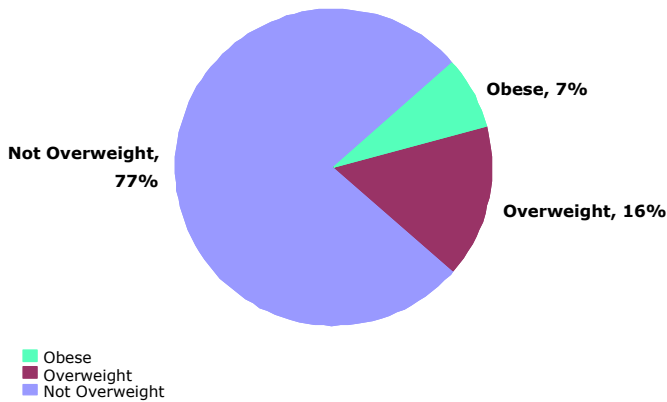
Background:

- 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.

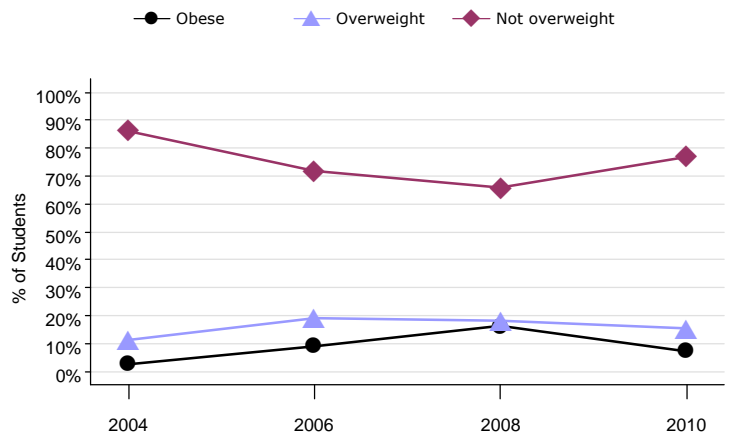
For More Information:

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

Weight Distribution Grade 8, 2010



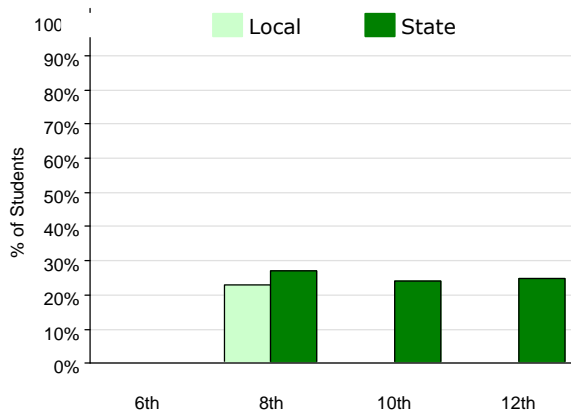
Weight Distribution Trends, Grade 8



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

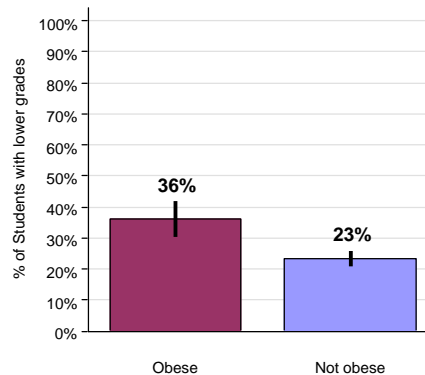
In 2010, 7% of 8th graders in our s were obese.

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	23% ±9	N/G	N/G
State	N/A	27% ±2	24% ±2	25% ±3

Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Obesity Grade 8, 2010



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: 2010

Grade: 8

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 248

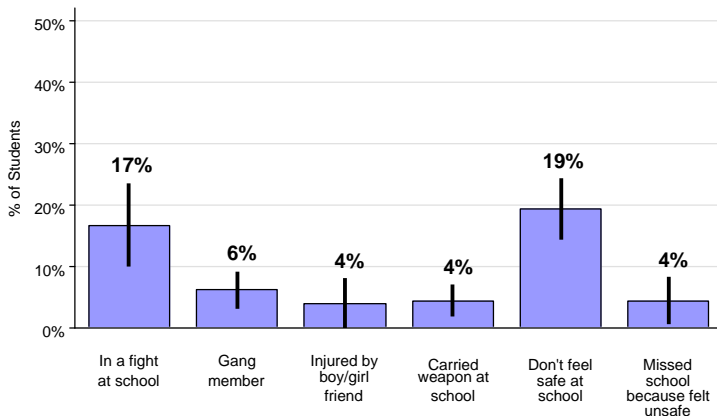
Background:

- 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.

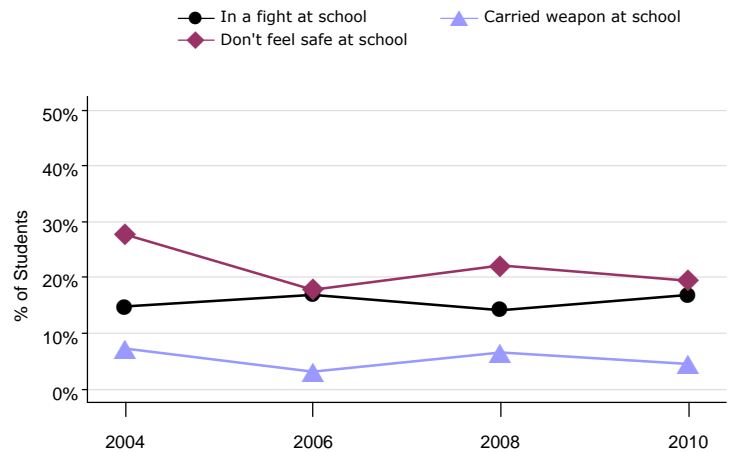
For More Information:

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

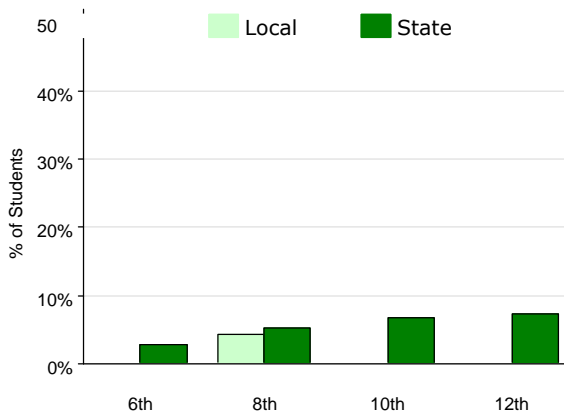
Violent Behavior and School Safety
Grade 8, 2010



Violent Behavior and School Safety Trends, Grade 8



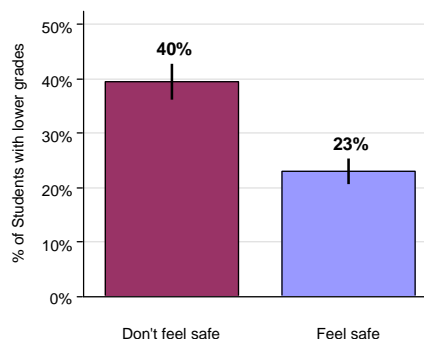
Carried a Weapon at School
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2010



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/G	4% ±3	N/G	N/G
State	3% ±0	5% ±1	7% ±1	7% ±1

Prevalence	2004	2006	2008	2010
In a fight at school	15% ±6	17% ±6	14% ±6	17% ±7
Carried weapon at school	7% ±3	3% ±2*	7% ±3	4% ±3
Don't feel safe at school	28% ±5*	18% ±4*	22% ±5	19% ±5

Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades
and Not Feeling Safe at School
Grade 8, 2010



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