

Unintentional Injury for Edmonds School District

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

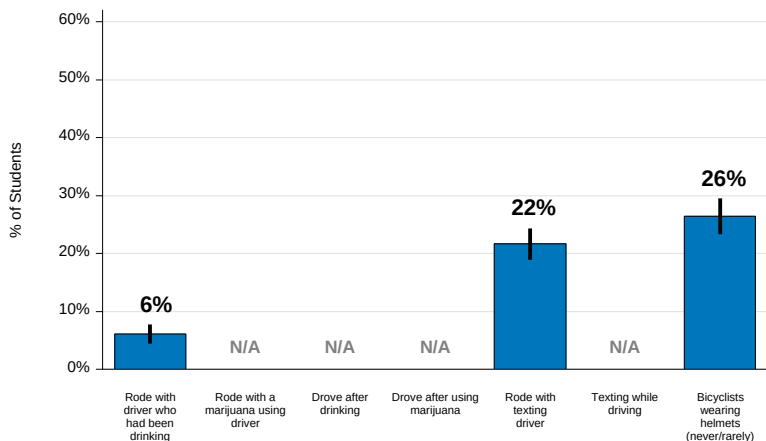
Background:

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

For More Information:

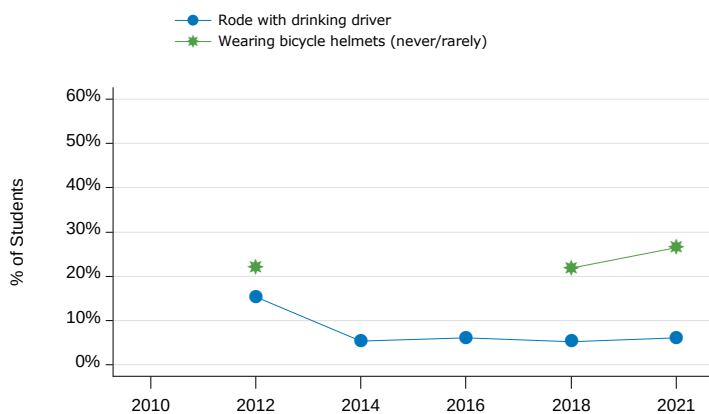
- Visit the Washington State Injury and Violence Prevention Website at: www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/InjuryViolenceandPoisoning.

**Unintentional Injury
Grade 6, 2021**



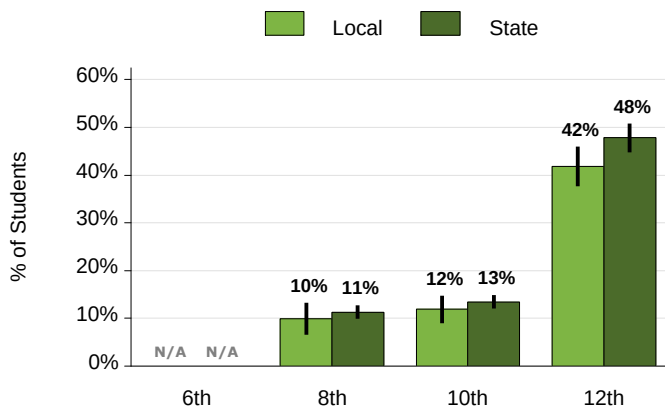
In 2021, 6% of 6th graders in our school district rode with a drinking driver.

**Unintentional Injury 2010-2021
Grade 6**



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Rode with driver who had been drinking	S	15% ±2	5% ±1*	6% ±1	5% ±1	6% ±2
Wearing bicycle helmets (never/rarely)	S	22% ±3	N/S	N/S	22% ±3	26% ±3*

**Texting While Driving, among Those Who Drove
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
local	N/A	10% ±3	12% ±3	42% ±4
state	N/A	11% ±1	13% ±1	48% ±3

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

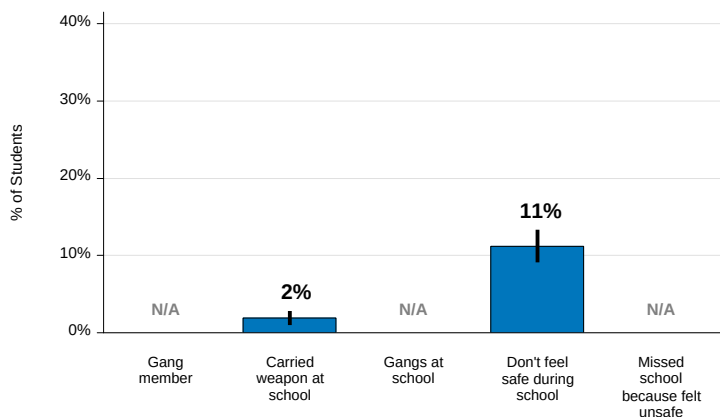
Background:

- Feeling safe is vital for a positive school climate and learning environment. RCW 28A.320.125 requires all public school districts and public schools to have current school safety plans and procedures in place.

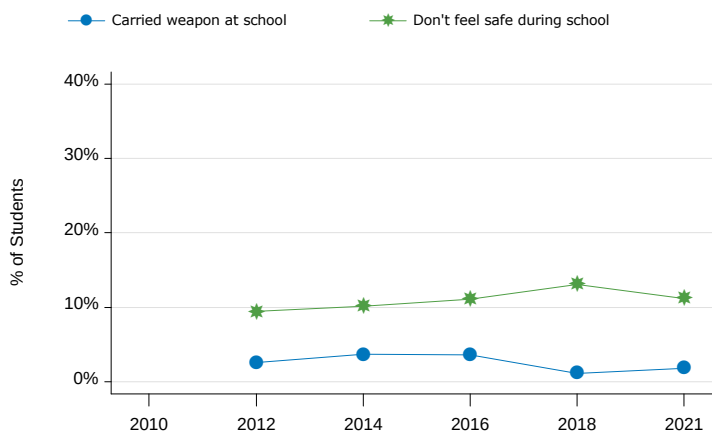
For More Information:

- Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) School Safety Center: <https://www.k12.wa.us/student-success/health-safety/school-safety-center>
- Washington State Department of Health - Injury and Violence Prevention Program <https://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/InjuryandViolencePrevention>

**Violent Behavior and School Safety
Grade 6, 2021**

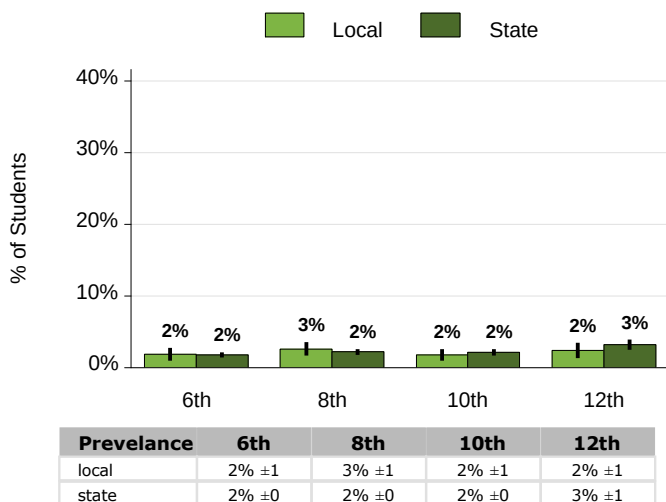


Violent Behavior and School Safety 2010-2021, Grade 6



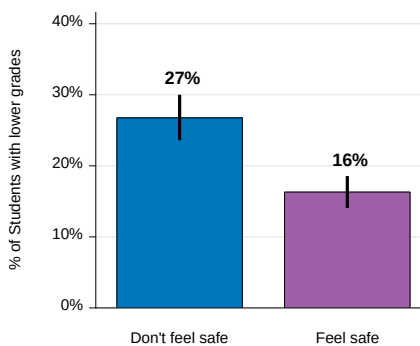
Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Carried weapon at school	S	3% ±1	4% ±1	4% ±1	1% ±1*	2% ±1
Don't feel safe during school	S	9% ±2*	10% ±2	11% ±2	13% ±2	11% ±2

**Carried a Weapon at School
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
local	2% ±1	3% ±1	2% ±1	2% ±1
state	2% ±0	2% ±0	2% ±0	3% ±1

**Statewide Relationship between
Lower Grades and
Not Feeling Safe at School
Grade 6, 2021**



Statewide, more 6th graders who don't feel safe during school report lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who feel safe.

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

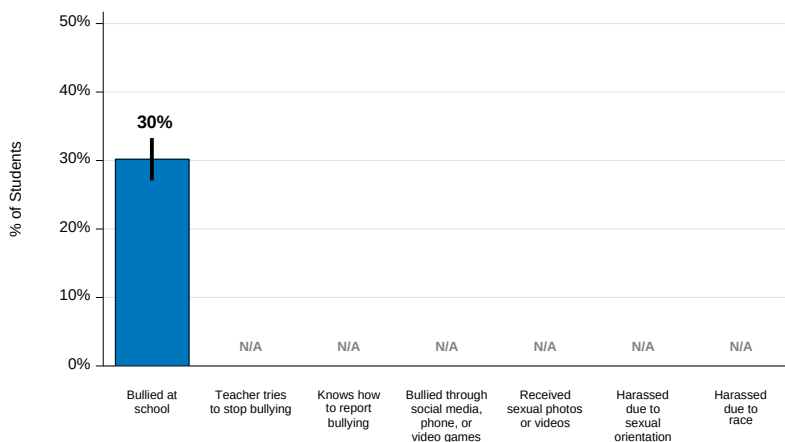
Background:

- Bullying in this survey is defined as; when one or more students threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or otherwise hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.

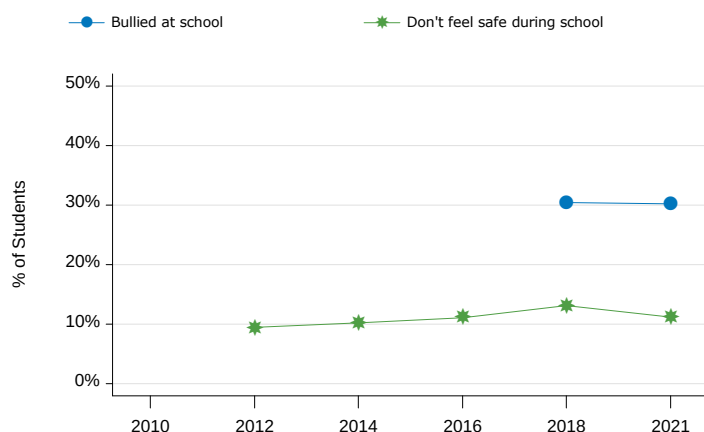
For More Information:

- Visit the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) School Safety Center website at: <https://www.k12.wa.us/student-success/health-safety/school-safety-center>

**Bullying and Harassment
Grade 6, 2021**

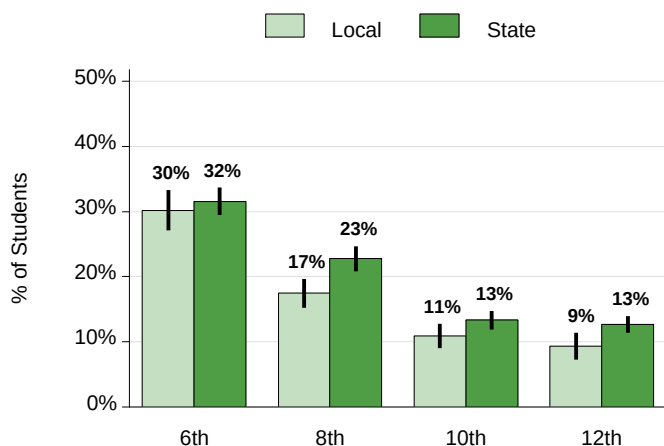


Bullying and Harassment 2010-2021, Grade 6



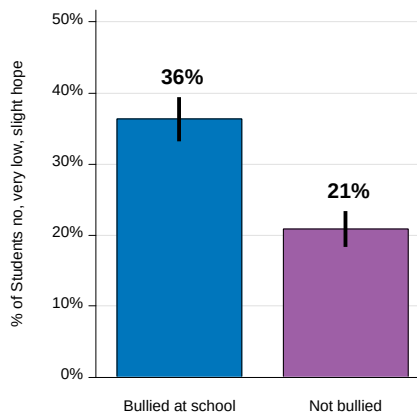
Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Bullied at school	S	N/S	N/S	N/S	30% ±3	30% ±3
Don't feel safe during school	S	9% ±2*	10% ±2	11% ±2	13% ±2	11% ±2

**Bullied in Past Month
Compared to the State/All Grades, 2021**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	30% ±3	17% ±2	11% ±2	9% ±2
State	32% ±2	23% ±2	13% ±1	13% ±1

**Statewide Relationship between
No, Very Low, or Slight Hope and Bullying
Grade 6, 2021**



Statewide, more 6th graders who are bullied at school report having no, very low, or slight hope compared to those who aren't bullied.

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

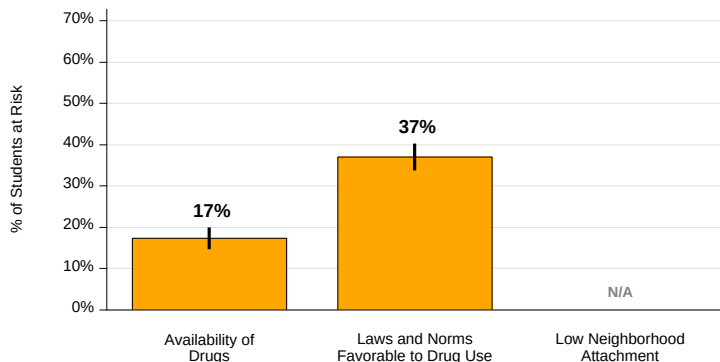
Background:

- Researchers at the University of Washington (UW) developed a public health model for the prevention of youth substance use and misuse. They identified risk factors that predict youth substance use, and protective factors that can protect youth from the effects of those risks. Prevention strategies are designed to lower risk and increase protection.
- Each "factor" in the HYS is measured with two or more questions to include multiple dimensions of the risk or protective factor. The charts and tables below refer to the "percent of students at risk," which is defined as the percent of students whose scores were above a risk cutpoint determined by UW researchers. We also report some of the individual questions.
- Risk factors in the **community environment** point to youth perceptions of local attitudes, beliefs, and standards: if youth perceive that people in the community look the other way when youth are using substances, the youth have a higher likelihood of using these substances. If youth perceive access to substances is easy, there is a higher likelihood they will engage in the problem behavior - that is, they are "at risk."

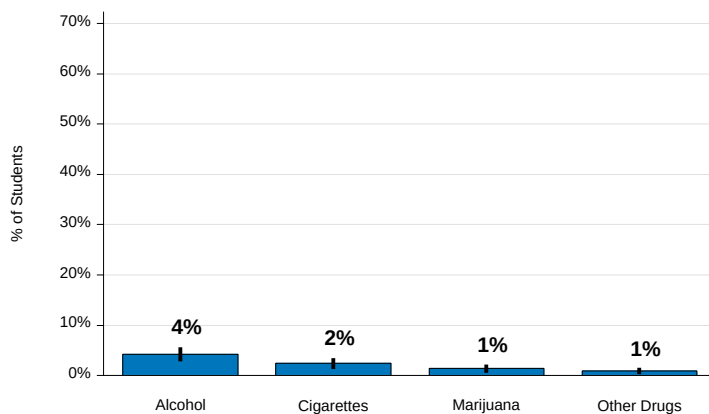
For More Information:

- Parents, schools, and communities can work together to keep youth healthy and safe. To learn more go to the Start Talking Now website: www.StartTalkingNow.org. To find out about prevention coalitions in your area and how to get involved, go to https://www.theathenaforum.org/cpwi_coalitions.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, visit the ADAI Clearinghouse <http://adaiclearinghouse.net> or call (206) 221-8325.
- For prevention tips and other online resources visit www.StartTalkingNow.org and www.drugfree.org.
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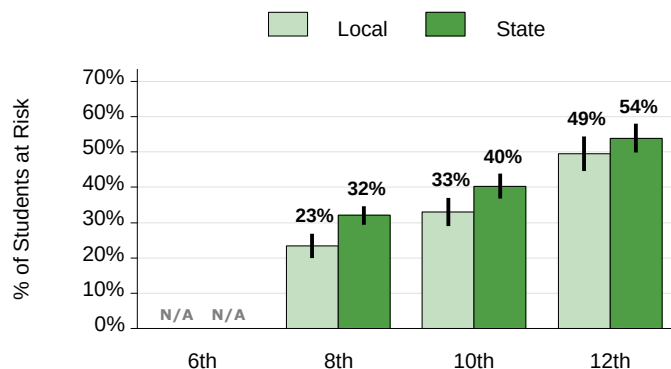
Risk Factors: Availability of Drugs and Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use and Low Neighborhood Attachment
Grade 6, 2021



Substances Perceived as "Very Easy" to Get
Grade 6, 2021

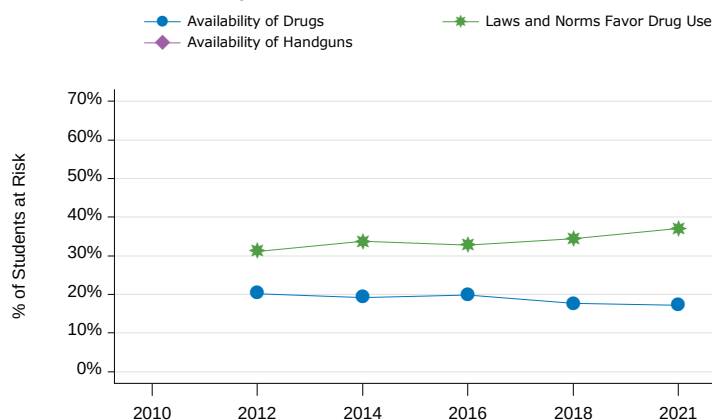


Risk Factor: Low Neighborhood Attachment
All Grades, 2021



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	23% ±3	33% ±4	49% ±5
State	N/A	32% ±3	40% ±4	54% ±4

Community Risk Factors 2010-2021, Grade 6



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Availability of Drugs	S	20% ±3	19% ±2	20% ±2	18% ±2	17% ±3
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	S	31% ±3	34% ±3	33% ±3	34% ±3	37% ±3
Availability of Handguns	S	N/A	N/S	N/S	N/A	N/A

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

Washington HYS results generated at AskHYS.net on 03-17-2022

Missing codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade.

Year: 2021

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Number of Students Surveyed: 914

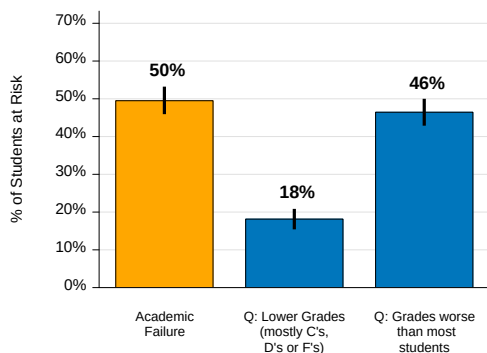
Background:

- Researchers at the University of Washington (UW) developed a public health model for the prevention of youth substance use and misuse and other behaviors, by identifying risk and protective factors. (J. David Hawkins, 1992)
 - Risk Factor- something that may attribute to a problem.
 - Protective Factor- something that helps to prevent a problem.
- Taking a close look at youth risk and protective factors can help providers select appropriate programming and interventions.

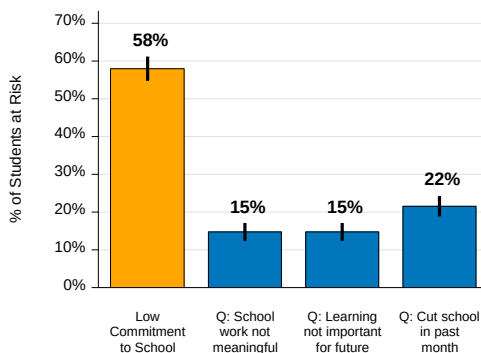
For More Information:

- Resources for parents on how to connect with their youth; <https://starttalkingnow.org/>
- Resources for schools; <https://www.k12.wa.us/student-success/health-safety/mental-social-behavioral-health>
- Resources about mental health; National Alliance on Mental Health; <https://www.nami.org/Home>
- For local Risk Factor profiles go to www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/Risk.shtm.

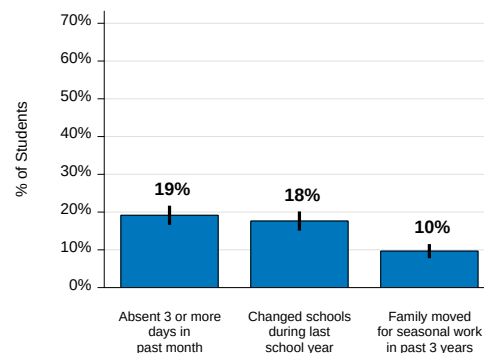
**Risk Factor: Academic Failure
with Component Questions (Q:)
Grade 6, 2021**



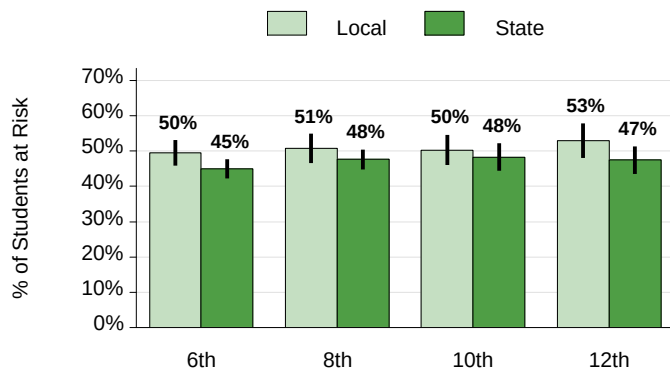
**Risk Factor: Low Commitment to School
with Component Questions (Q:)
Grade 6, 2021**



**School Attendance and Transition
Grade 6, 2021**

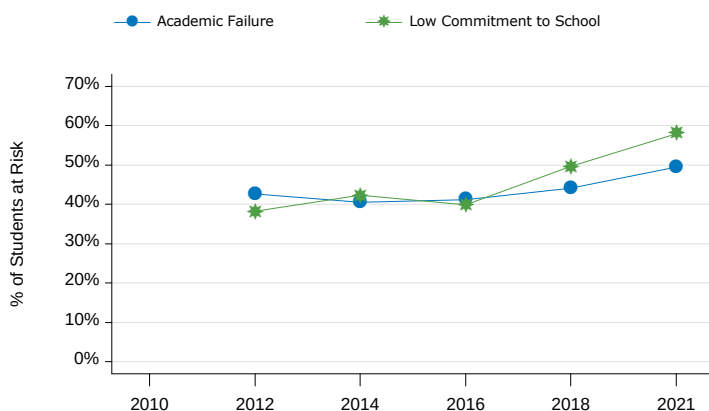


**Academic Failure (RF)
All Grades, 2021**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	50% ±4	51% ±4	50% ±4	53% ±5
State	45% ±3	48% ±3	48% ±4	47% ±4

School Risk Factor 2010-2021, Grade 6



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Academic Failure	S	43% ±3	41% ±3	41% ±3	44% ±3	50% ±4*
Low Commitment to School	S	38% ±3	42% ±3	40% ±3	50% ±3*	58% ±3*

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

Washington HYS results generated at AskHYS.net on 03-20-2022

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Number of Students Surveyed: 914

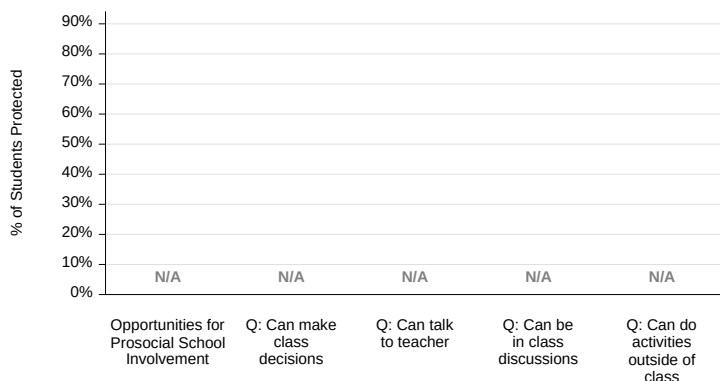
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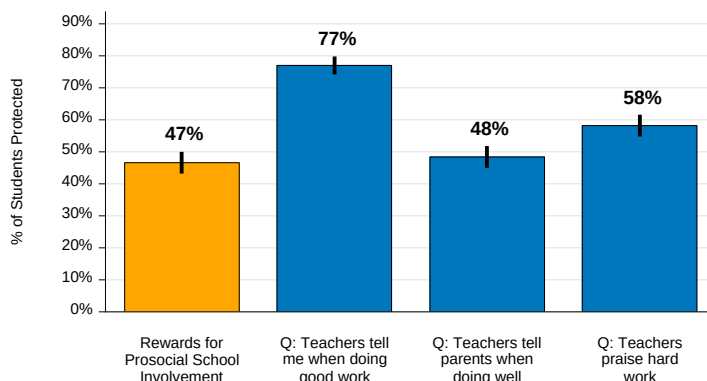
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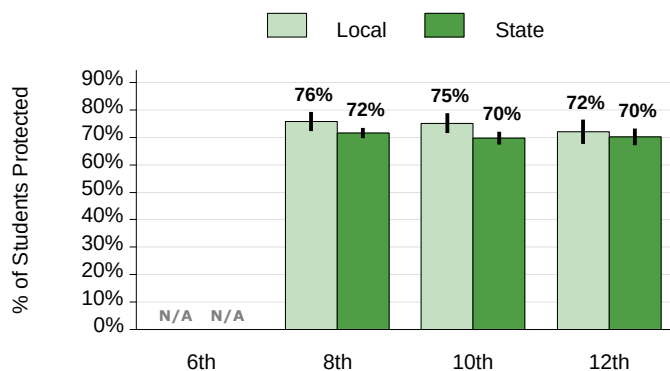
Protective Factor: Opportunities for Prosocial School Involvement with Component Questions (Q:) Grade 6, 2021



Protective Factor: Rewards for Prosocial School Involvement with Component Questions (Q:) Grade 6, 2021



Protective Factor: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	N/A	76% ±3	75% ±4	72% ±4
State	N/A	72% ±2	70% ±2	70% ±3

School Protective Factor 2010-2021, Grade 6



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Opportunities	S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rewards	S	51% ±3	45% ±3*	43% ±3	42% ±3	47% ±3*

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

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Washington HYS results generated at AskHYS.net on 03-20-2022

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Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

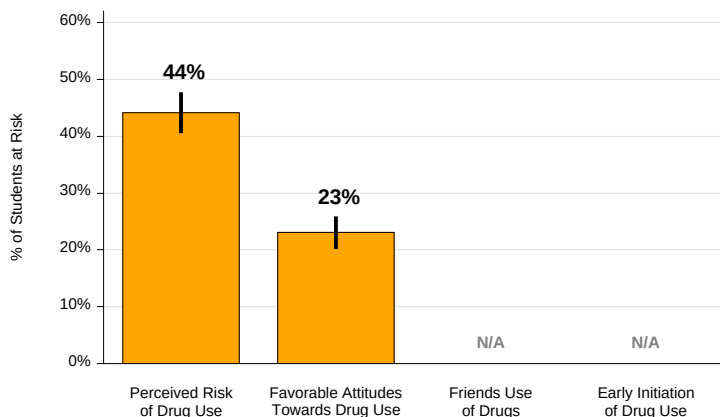
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- Each “factor” in the HYS is measured with two or more questions to include multiple dimensions of the risk or protective factor. The charts and tables below refer to the “percent of students at risk,” which is defined as the percent of students whose scores were above a risk cutpoint determined by UW researchers. We also report some of the individual questions.
- Risk factors in the **peer and individual domain** include attitudes youth have about substance use as well as the behaviors of their friends.

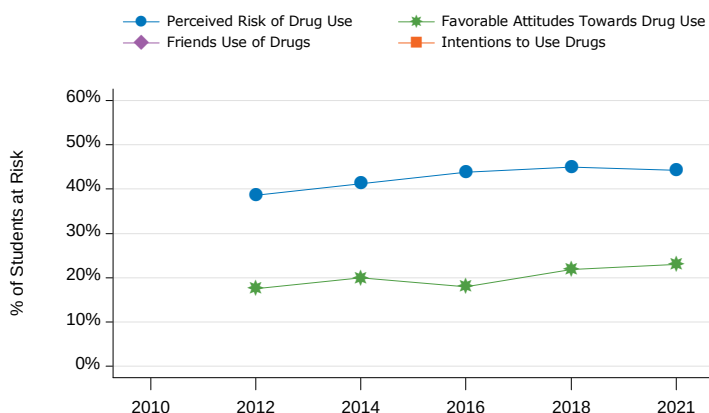
For More Information:

- To learn more go to the Start Talking Now website: www.StartTalkingNow.org. To find out about prevention coalitions in your area and how to get involved, go to https://www.theathenaforum.org/cpwj_coalitions.
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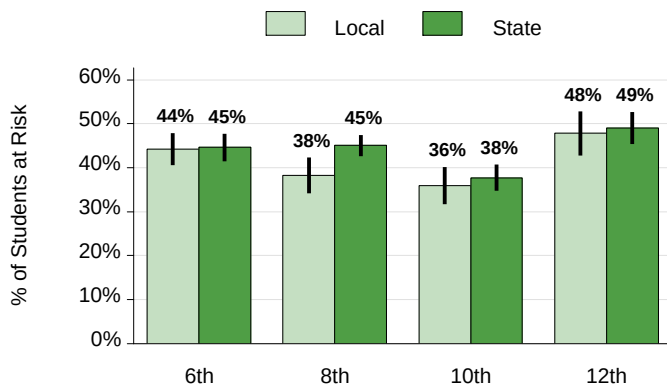
**Peer-Individual Risk Factors
Grade 6, 2021**



**Peer-Individual Risk Factor 2010-2021
Grade 6**



**Risk Factor: Perceived Risk of Drug Use
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	44% ±4	38% ±4*	36% ±4	48% ±5
State	45% ±3	45% ±2	38% ±3	49% ±4

Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	S	39% ±4*	41% ±3	44% ±3	45% ±3	44% ±4
Favorable Attitudes Towards Drug Use	S	18% ±3	20% ±2	18% ±2	22% ±2*	23% ±3
Friends Use of Drugs	S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intentions to Use Drugs	S	N/A	N/S	N/S	N/S	N/S

In 2021, 23% of 6th graders in our school district were at risk for favorable attitudes towards drugs.

From 2018 to 2021, there has been no change in the perceived risk of drug use among 6th graders in our school district.

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

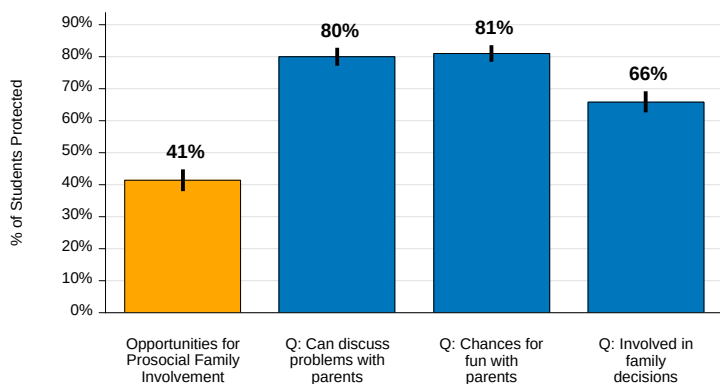
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- Each "factor" in the HYS is measured with two or more questions to include multiple dimensions of the risk or protective factor. The charts and tables below refer to the "percent of students protected," which is defined as the percent of students whose scores were above a protection cutpoint determined by UW researchers. We also report some of the individual questions.
- Protective factors in the **family environment** are those that encourage positive participation in the family setting, and reward youth for that involvement.

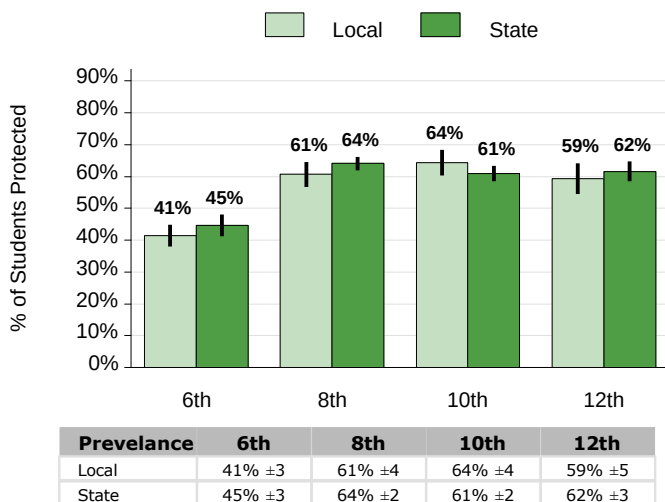
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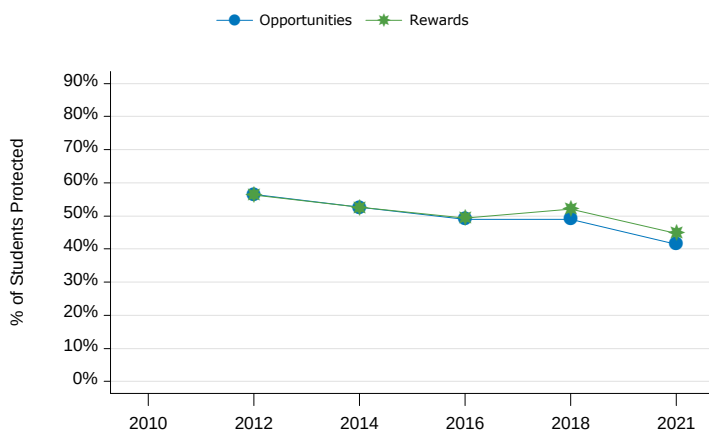
Protective Factor: Opportunities for Prosocial Family Involvement with Component Questions (Q:) Grade 6, 2021



Protective Factor: Opportunities for Prosocial Family Involvement All Grades, 2021

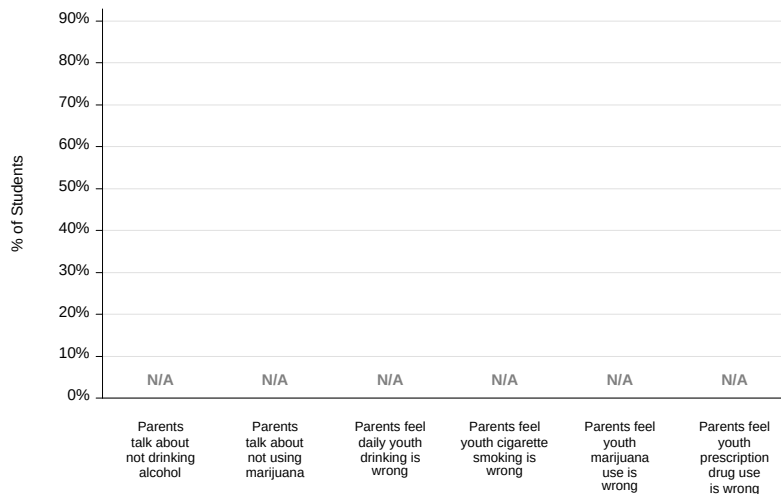


Family Protective Factor 2010-2021, Grade 6



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Opportunities	S	56% ±4	53% ±3	49% ±3	49% ±3	41% ±3*
Rewards	S	56% ±4	53% ±3	49% ±3	52% ±3	45% ±3*

Parental Protective Influences, Grade 6, 2021



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Dietary Behaviors for Edmonds School District

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

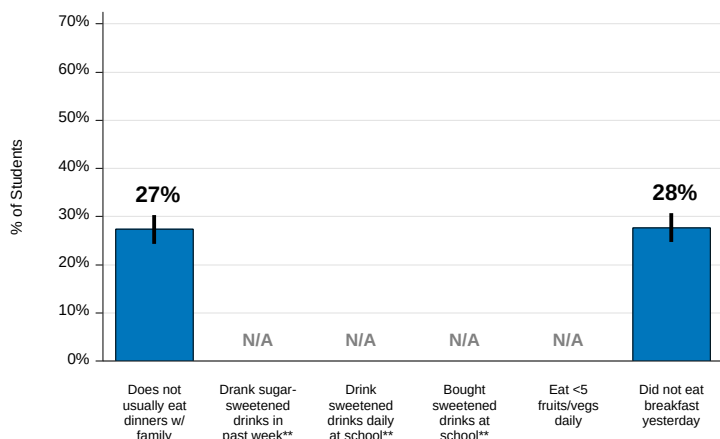
Background:

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

For More Information:

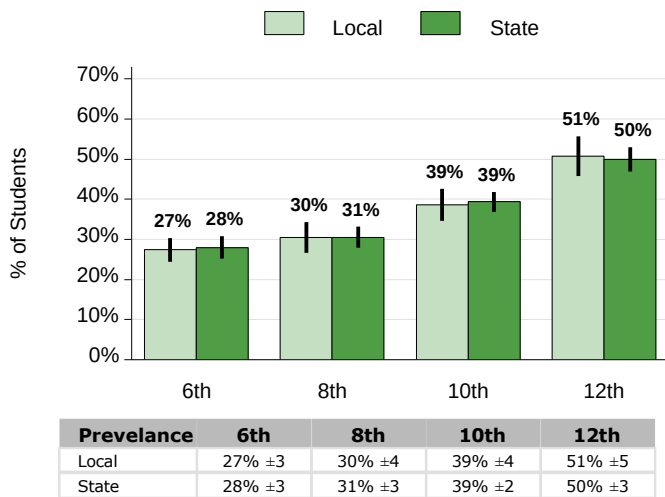
- Visit the Washington State Healthy Eating Active Living Program website: www.doh.wa.gov.

**Dietary Behaviors
Grade 6, 2021**

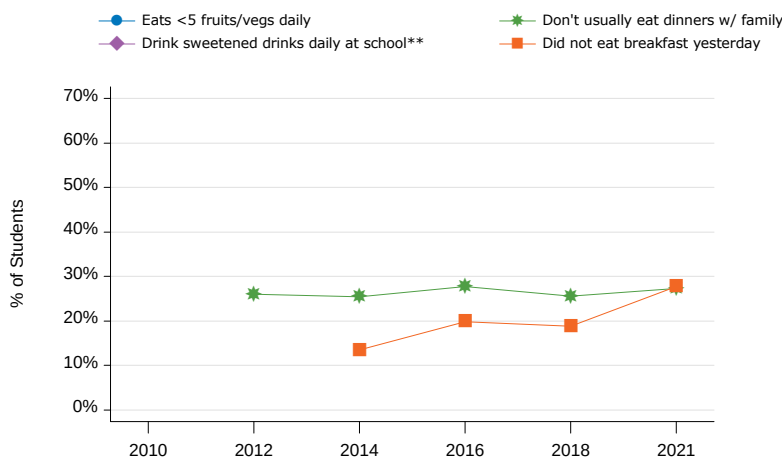


In 2021, 27% of 6th graders in our school district don't usually eat dinner with their family.

**Does Not Usually Eat Dinners with Family
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**

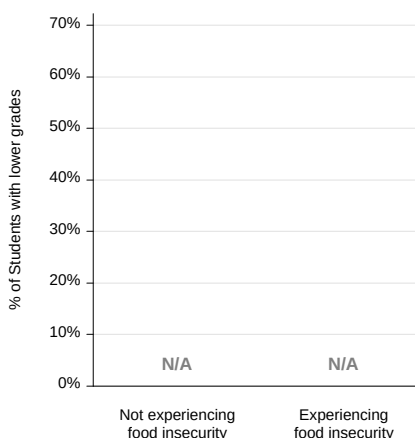


Dietary Behavior 2010-2021, Grade 6



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Eats <5 fruits/vegs daily	S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Does not usually eat dinners w/ family	S	26% ±3	25% ±3	28% ±3	26% ±3	27% ±3
Drink sweetened drinks daily at school**	S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Did not eat breakfast yesterday	S	N/S	13% ±2	20% ±2*	19% ±2	28% ±3*

**Statewide Relationship between
Lower Grades and Food Insecurity
Grade 6, 2021**



Statewide, more 6th graders who report experiencing food insecurity also report lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to other youth.

** In 2021, the definition of sugar-sweetened and sugar-free drinks expanded to include additional examples compared to those provided in previous surveys.

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

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Number of Students Surveyed: 914

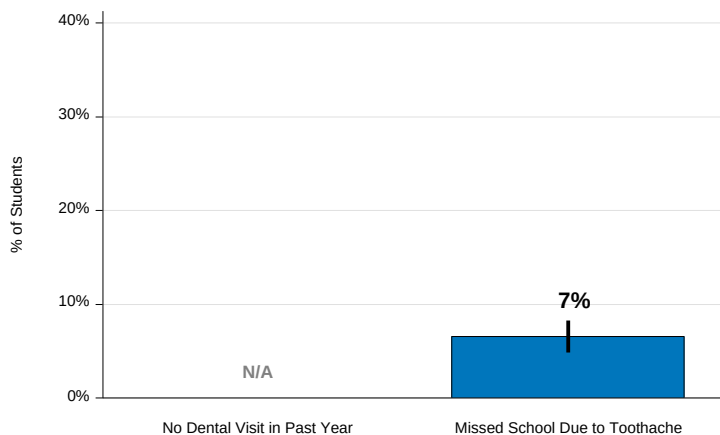
Background:

- Dental decay affects 53% of Third Graders in Washington.
- The bacteria that causes tooth decay is a chronic condition that typically lasts into adulthood with greater costs and consequences for health and well-being.
- Dental disease is linked to broader health problems, including cardiovascular disease, stroke and diabetes mellitus.
- In the U.S., over 51 million school hours are missed each year by children due to dental related illness.

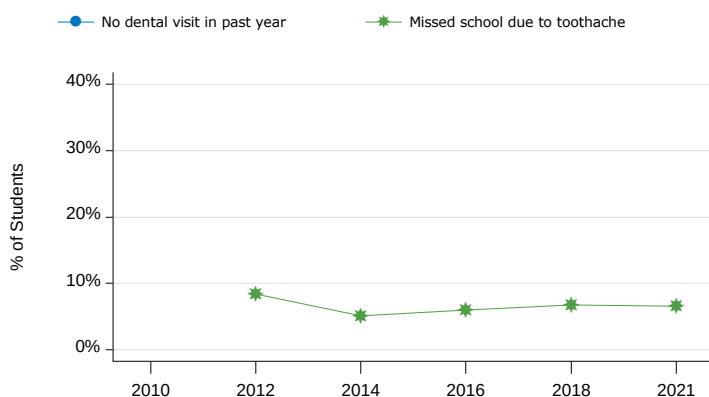
For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Oral Health Program Website at: www.doh.wa.gov.

**Oral Health
Grade 6, 2021**

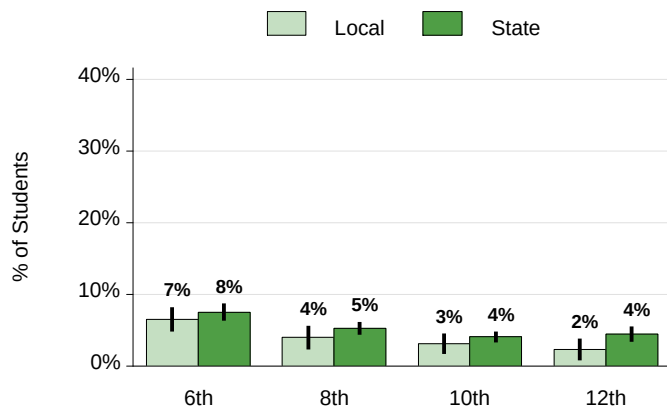


**Oral Health 2010-2021
Grade 6**



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
No dental visit in past year	S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missed school due to toothache	S	8% ±2	5% ±1*	6% ±1	7% ±2	7% ±2

**Missed School due to Toothache
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	7% ±2	4% ±2	3% ±1	2% ±2
State	8% ±1	5% ±1	4% ±1	4% ±1

Physical Activity for Edmonds School District

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

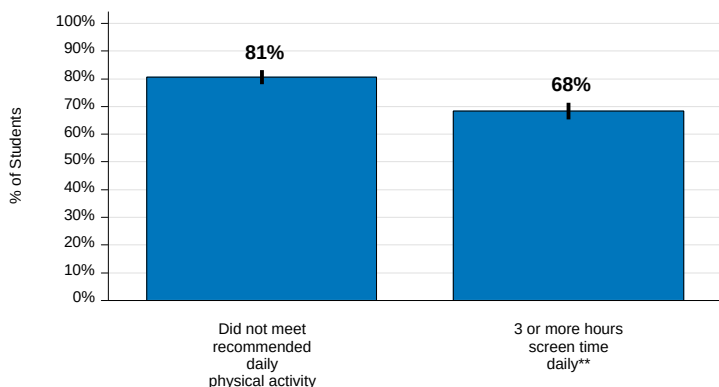
Background:

- 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 recommends that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily, and muscle strengthening exercises 3 days a week.
- Increased time spent in recreational screen time, such as watching TV, playing video games, using a computer for fun, or cell phone usage, means less time for students to be physically active.
- Many social and environmental factors influence the decision to be active. Successful strategies to promote physical activity include educating individuals and developing policies in schools and communities to create environments that support being physically active.

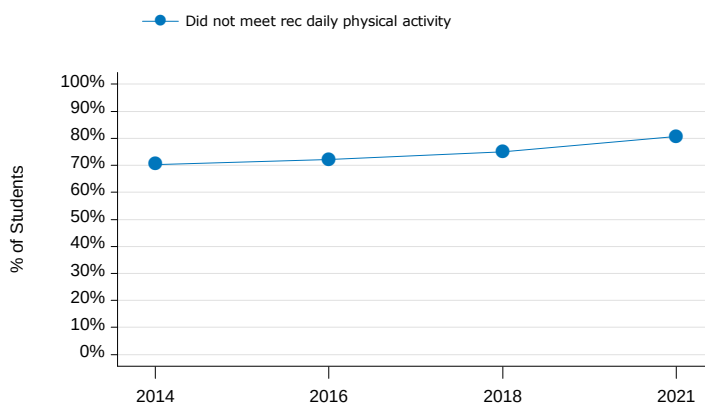
For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Healthy Eating Active Living Program website: www.doh.wa.gov.
- Visit the National Physical Activity Plan: www.physicalactivityplan.org.
- Visit CDC Physical activity guidelines: www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/everyone/guidelines/children.html.
- Note: DOH advocates using the CDC recommendations of 'at least 60 minutes of physical activity daily.'

**Physical Activity
Grade 6, 2021**

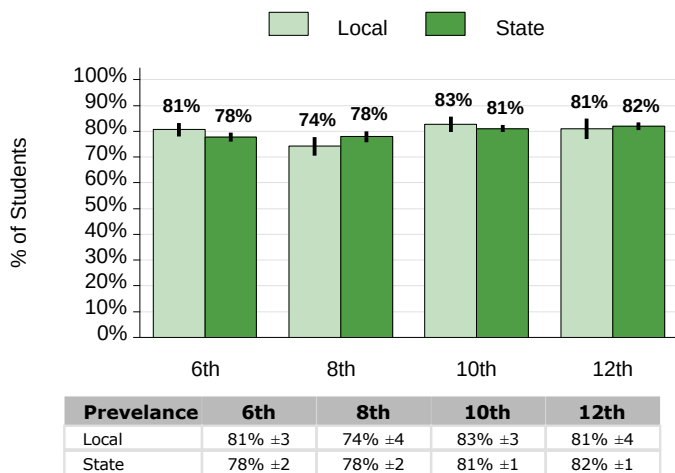


Physical Activity 2014-2021, Grade 6

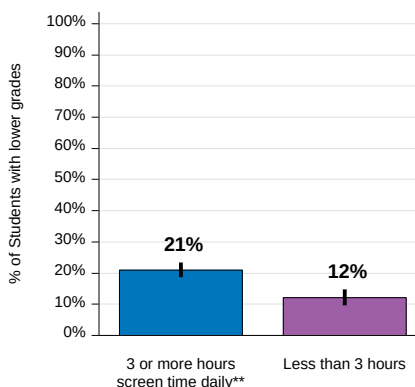


In 2021, 81% of 6th graders in our school district did not meet the recommendations for 60 minutes of physical activity 7 days a week.

**Did Not Meet Recommendations for Physical Activity
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**



**Statewide Relationship between
Lower Grades and
3 or More Hours of Screen Time Daily**
Grade 6, 2021**



Statewide, more 6th graders who spend 3 or more hours of screen time daily report lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to youth who spend less than 3 hours.

**In 2018, the definition of screen time was expanded to include more examples than in previous years. However, school work-related screen time is not included.

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

Washington HYS results generated at AskHYS.net on 03-17-2022

Missing codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade.

FACT SHEET

Measuring Hope in Edmonds School District

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

Background

Hope is the belief that the future can be better than the past and you play a role in making it so.

Hope is made up of goals, pathways, and agency.

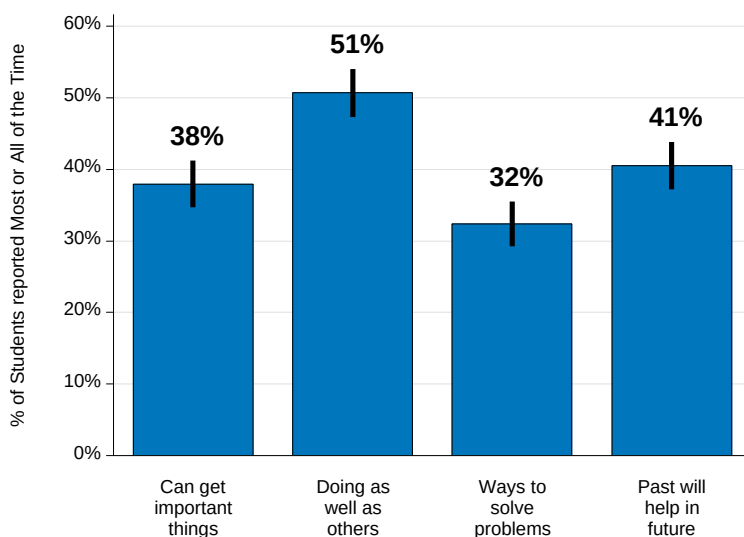
Four questions from the **Children's Hope Scale** were asked on the survey.

- Two questions about **pathways**; figuring out how to get from point A to point B to reach a goal.
- Two questions about **agency/willpower**; self-efficacy & motivation to use multiple ways to reach a goal.

Adding up the results from the four questions provides overall hope scores.

- No to very low hope
- Slightly hopeful
- Moderately hopeful
- Highly hopeful

Hope Scale Component
Questions Grade 6, 2021



Pathway Questions:

- I can think of many ways to get the things in life that are most important to me.
- When I have a problem, I can come up with lots of ways to solve it.

Pathways thinking is a child's belief in their capacity to find multiple ways to reach their goals.

Agency Questions:

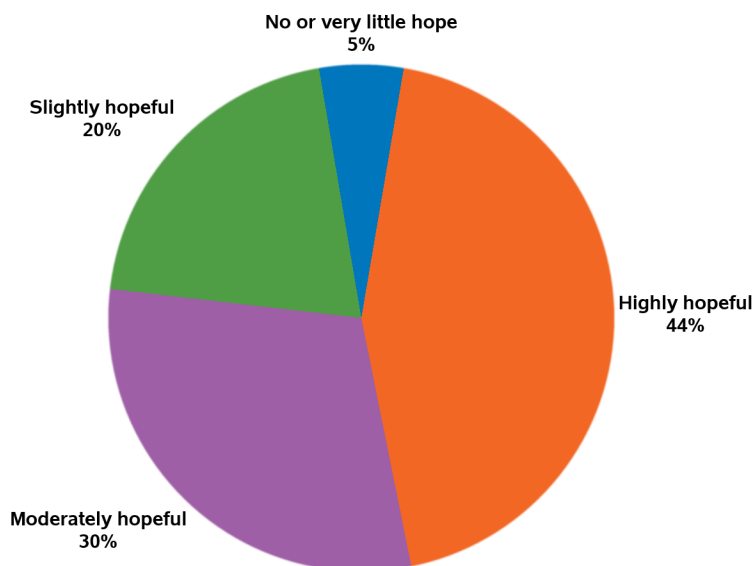
- I am doing just as well as other kids my age.
- I think the things I have done in the past will help me in the future.

Agency thinking is a child's self-efficacy and motivation to use multiple ways to reach their goal.

FACT SHEET

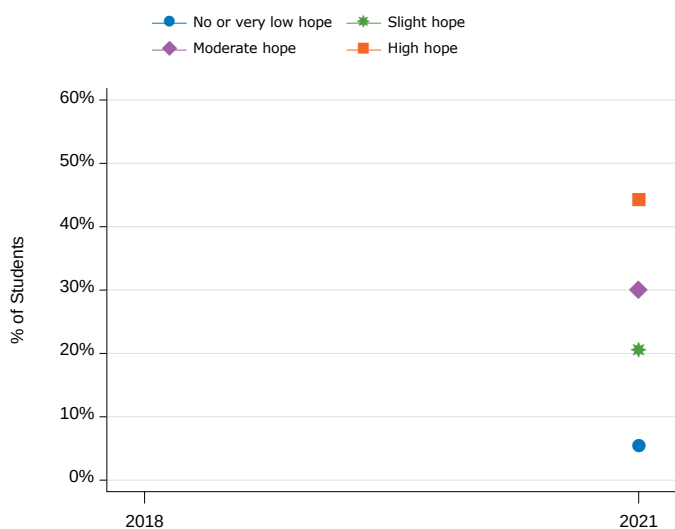
Measuring Hope

Levels of Hope Grade 6, 2021



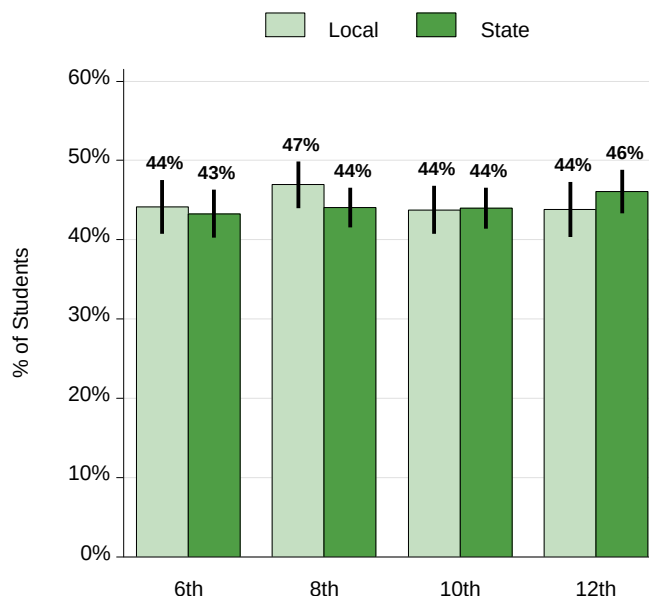
Research has shown that hope can be taught and is connected to academic achievements, well-being and positive life outcomes.

Levels of Hope 2018-2021, Grade 6



Prevalence	2018	2021
No or very low hope	N/A	5% ±2
Slight hope	N/A	20% ±3
Moderate hope	N/A	30% ±3
High hope	N/A	44% ±3

High Hope, All Grades, 2021

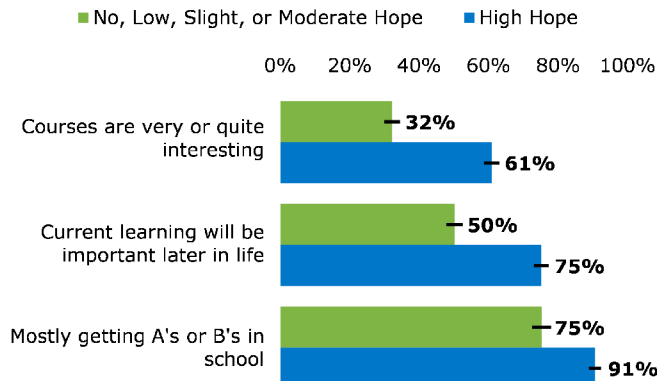


Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	44% ±3	47% ±3	44% ±3	44% ±3
State	43% ±3	44% ±2	44% ±3	46% ±3

FACT SHEET

Measuring Hope

Statewide Relationships between High Hope, Grade 6



For 6th graders statewide, those with **high levels of hope** are:

- More likely to find courses more interesting and helpful for their future
- More likely to think the things they are learning in school will be important later in life
- More likely to report having a person at schools that could help them if needed
- More likely to report getting high grades (A's or B's)

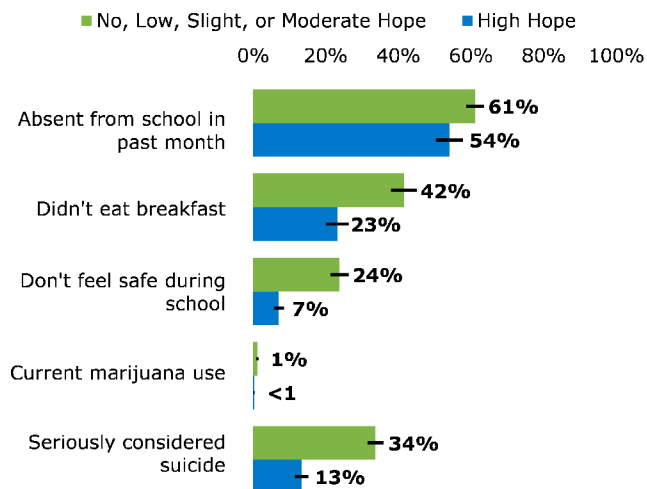
Compared to those with **lower levels of hope**.

For 6th graders statewide, those with **high levels of hope** are:

- Less likely to be absent from school in the past month
- Less likely to not have eaten breakfast
- Less likely to not feel safe during school
- Less likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days
- Less likely to have ever seriously thought about killing themselves

Compared to those with **lower levels of hope**.

Statewide Relationships between High Hope, Grade 6



For More Information

- Hope Research Center-<https://www.ou.edu/tulsa/hope>

missing codes

S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools;
N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year;
N/A = question was not asked of this grade;

prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (as± or black bar |)
*indicates a significant change from the previous year, <0.05

results generated at www.askhys.net on 03/20/2022

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

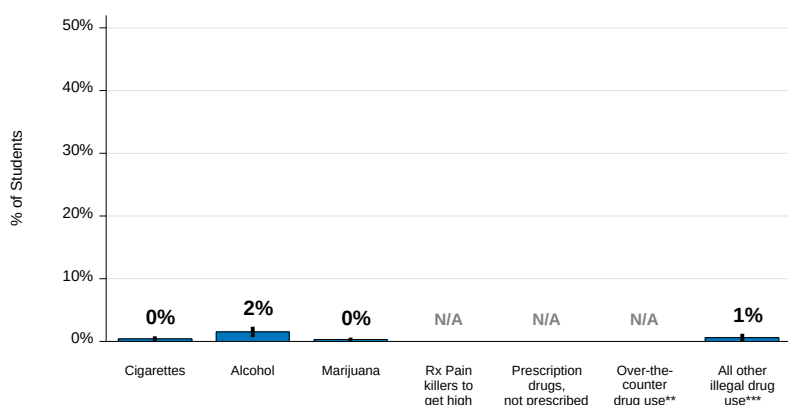
Background:

- Parents are one of the primary influences on their children's decision to use alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
- Brain development in young adulthood continues into the mid-20s. Developing brains are more susceptible to the effects of alcohol and other drugs.

For More Information:

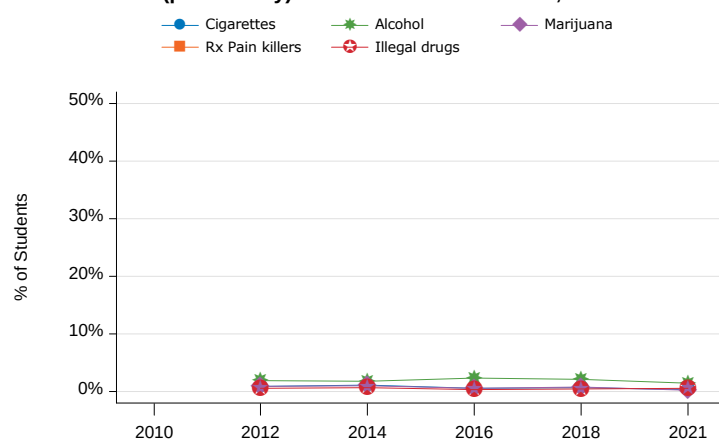
- Parents, schools, and communities can work together to keep youth healthy and safe. For prevention tips and to connect with a prevention coalition in your area, visit www.StartTalkingNow.org.
- For free printed guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, visit the ADAI Clearinghouse <http://adaiclearinghouse.net> or call (206) 221-8325.
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance use and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org.

**Current (past 30-day) Substance Use
Grade 6, 2021**



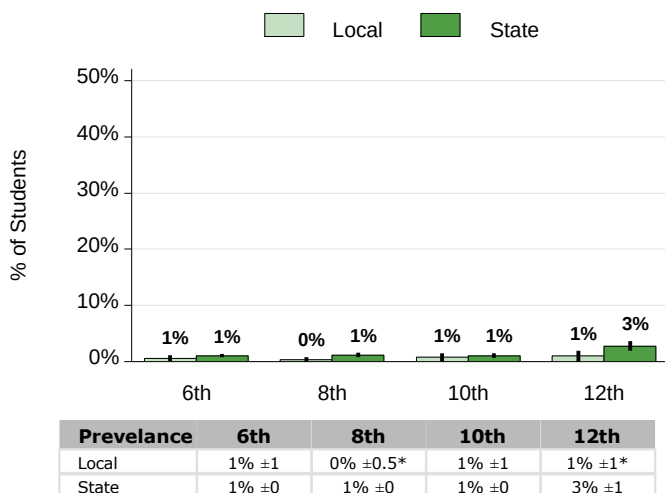
Most youth don't use alcohol or other substances.

Current (past 30-day) Substance Use 2010-2021, Grade 6

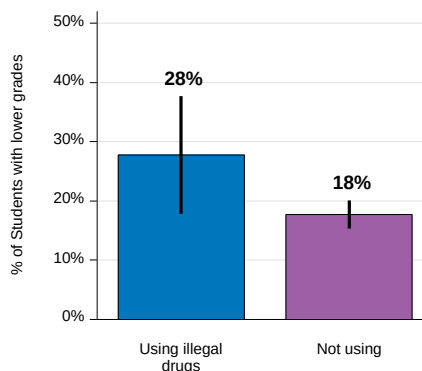


Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Cigarettes	S	1% ±1	1% ±1	1% ±0	1% ±0	0% ±0.4
Alcohol	S	2% ±1	2% ±1	2% ±1	2% ±1	2% ±1
Marijuana	S	1% ±1	1% ±1	1% ±0	1% ±1	0% ±0.3
Rx Pain killers to get high	S	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
All other illegal drug use***	S	1% ±1	1% ±1	0% ±0.4	0% ±0.4	1% ±1

Current (past 30-day) All Other Illegal Drug Use*
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**



**Statewide Relationship between
Lower Grades and Current (past 30-day)
All Other Illegal Drug Use***
Grade 6, 2021**



Statewide, more 6th graders who use illegal drugs (not including alcohol, tobacco or marijuana) report lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who don't use.

**Over-the-counter drug use is the use of drugs like cough syrup or cold medicine for non-medical purposes.

***All other illegal drug use includes prescription drugs not prescribed, Rx pain killers to get high, and all other illegal drugs; but does not include alcohol, tobacco or marijuana.

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

Washington HYS results generated at AskHYS.net on 03-17-2022

Missing codes: S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools; N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year; N/A = question was not asked of this grade.

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

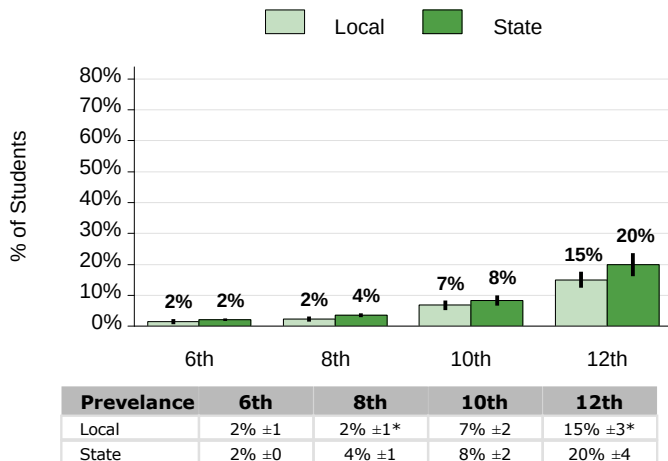
Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

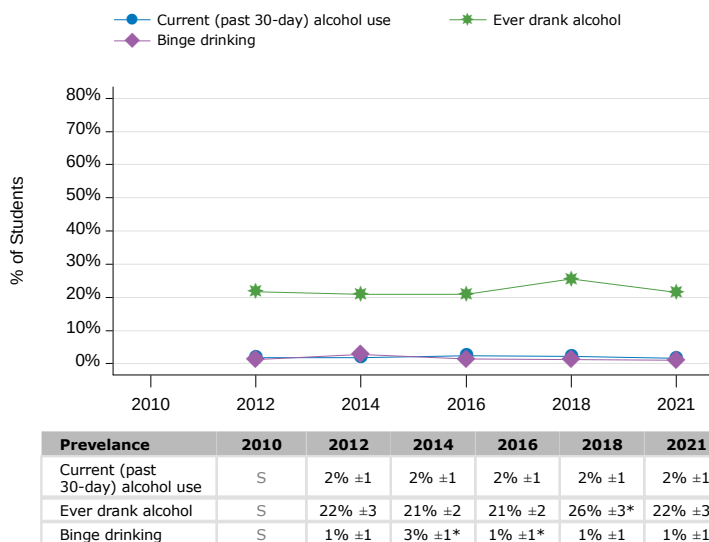
Background:

- Youth alcohol use is associated with violence, poor school performance, suicide, and risky sexual behavior.
- Research shows that heavy alcohol use during teen years can permanently damage the still-developing brain.

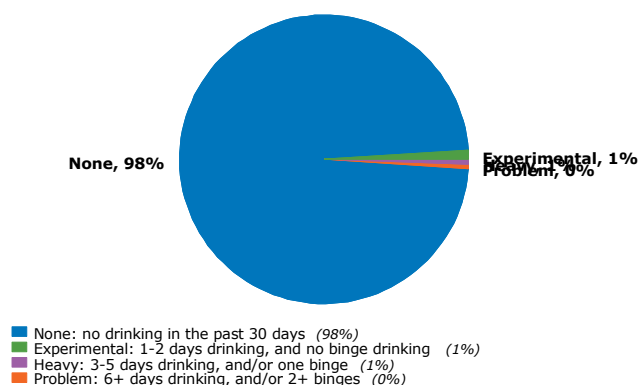
Current (past 30 days) Alcohol Use Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021



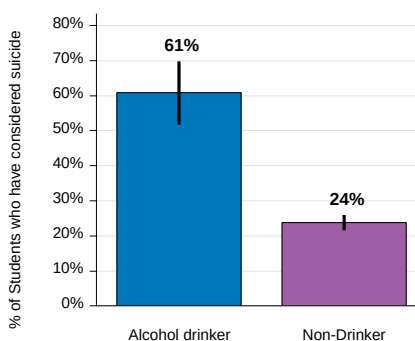
Alcohol Use 2010-2021, Grade 6



Level of Alcohol Use Grade 6, 2021

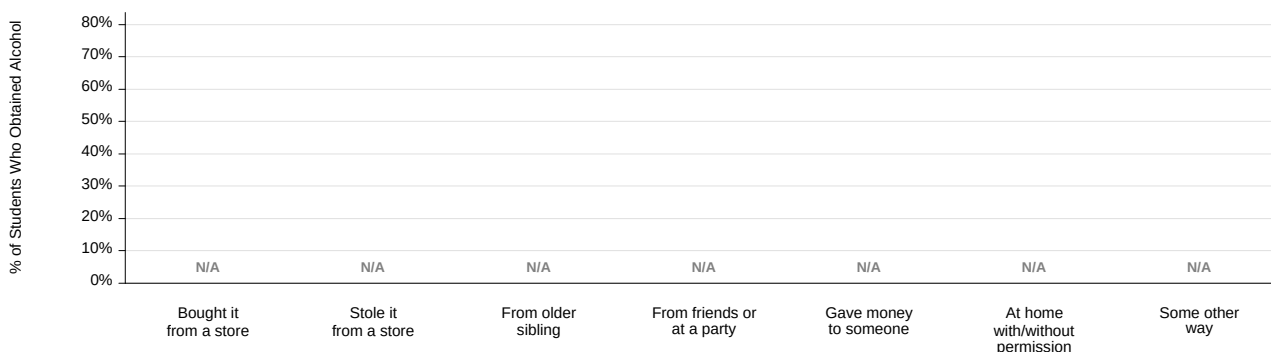


Statewide Relationship between Considering Suicide and Current (past 30-day) Alcohol Use Grade 6, 2021



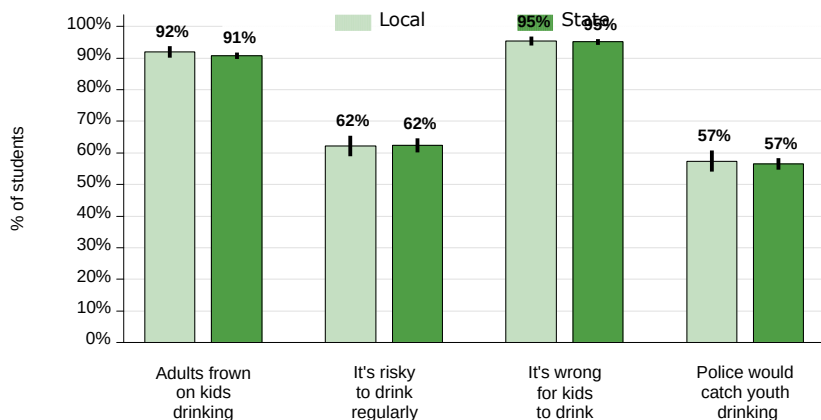
Statewide, more 6th graders who drink alcohol report seriously considering suicide compared to those who don't drink.

Where Do Youth Get Alcohol? Grade 6, 2021



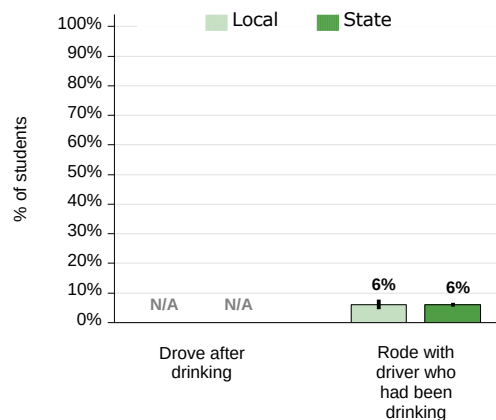
The percentages in this chart are based on all students who reported getting alcohol in the past 30 days, regardless of whether they reported drinking in the past 30 days. Students could select multiple sources.

Youth Perceptions about Alcohol Compared to the State, Grade 6, 2021



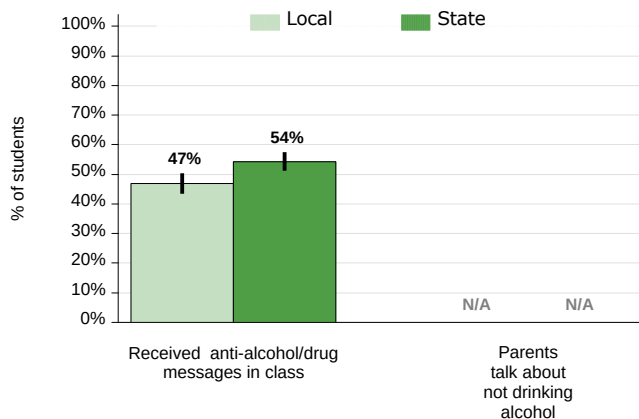
Prevalence	Adults frown on drinking	Regular drinking is risky	Drinking is wrong for kids	Police would catch youth drinking
Local	92% ±2	62% ±3	95% ±1	57% ±3
State	91% ±1	62% ±2	95% ±1	57% ±2

Drinking and Driving/Riding Compared to the State, Grade 6, 2021



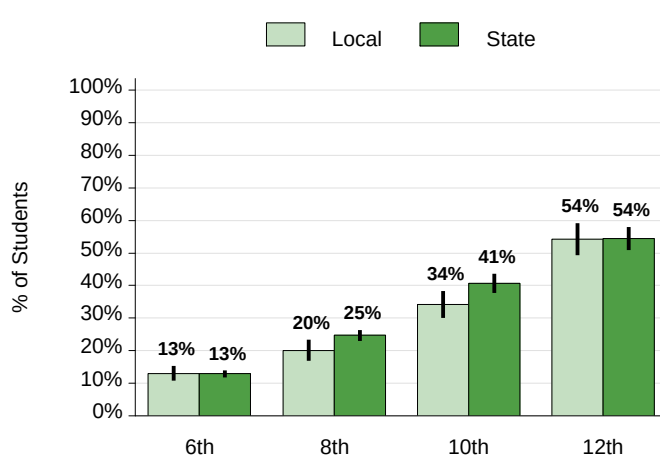
Prevalence	Drove after drinking	Rode with driver who had been drinking
Local	N/A	6% ±2
State	N/A	6% ±1

Received Anti-Alcohol Messages Compared to the State, Grade 6, 2021



Prevalence	Received anti-alcohol/drug messages in class	Parents talked about drinking
Local	47% ±3	N/A
State	54% ±3	N/A

Youth Perception that Alcohol is Easy to Get Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	13% ±2	20% ±3*	34% ±4*	54% ±5
State	13% ±1	25% ±2	41% ±3	54% ±3

For More Information:

- Parents, schools, and communities can work together to keep youth healthy and safe. For prevention tips and to connect with a prevention coalition in your area, visit www.StartTalkingNow.org.
- For free printed guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, visit the ADAI Clearinghouse <http://adaiclearinghouse.net> or call (206) 221-8325.
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance abuse and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org.

Edmonds School District

Healthy Youth Survey

COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

Fact Sheet



Year: 2021

Grade: 6

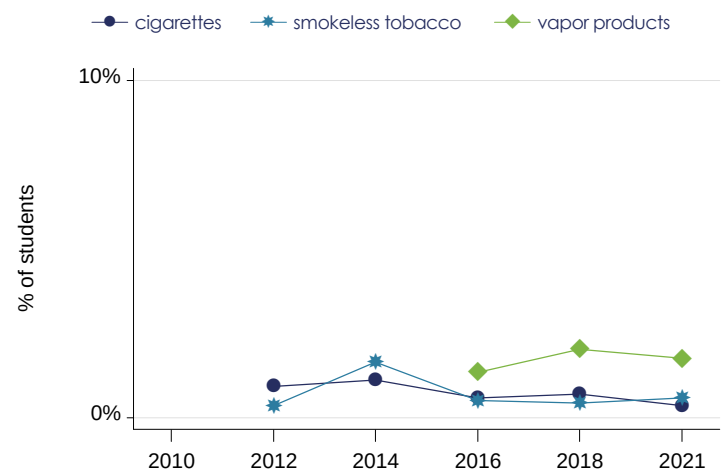
Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

BACKGROUND

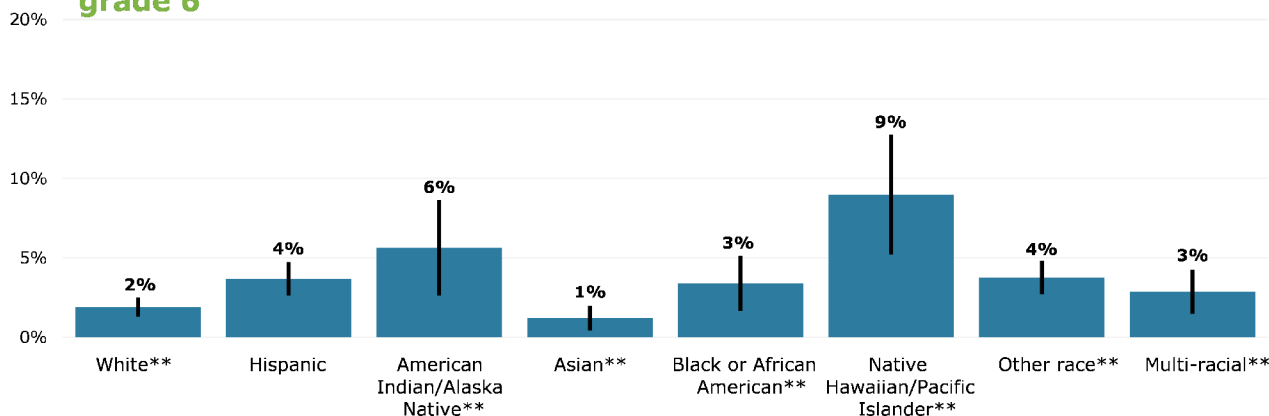
- Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death and disease in Washington.
- Preventing youth initiation of tobacco and other nicotine use is critical to stem the tide of tobacco-related mortality, morbidity, and economic costs.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start using tobacco than adults; nearly 9 out of 10 adults who smoke started by age 18.
- 104,000 Washington youth alive today will ultimately die prematurely from smoking.
- The emergence of vapor products (also called electronic cigarettes) has raised serious concern. Nicotine use can adversely affect brain development.
- The effects of nicotine exposure during youth and young adulthood can be long-lasting and can include lower impulse control and mood disorders. The nicotine in vapor products can prime young brains for tobacco use and addiction to other drugs.

Current (past 30-day) use trends, grade 6



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
cigarettes	S	1% ± 1	1% ± 1	1% ± 0	1% ± 0	0% ± 0.4
smokeless tobacco	S	0% ± 0.4	2% ± 1*	1% ± 0*	0% ± 0.4	1% ± 1
vapor products	S	N/S	N/A	1% ± 1	2% ± 1	2% ± 1

Statewide current [past 30 day] vapor product use and race/ethnicity, grade 6



**Non-Hispanic

Among 6th grade students, vaping varies by race and ethnicity. The highest rate of vaping is reported among Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander students and the lowest is among Non-Hispanic Asian and Black or African American students. However, rates for some of these race/ethnicity sub-groups can vary widely.

missing codes

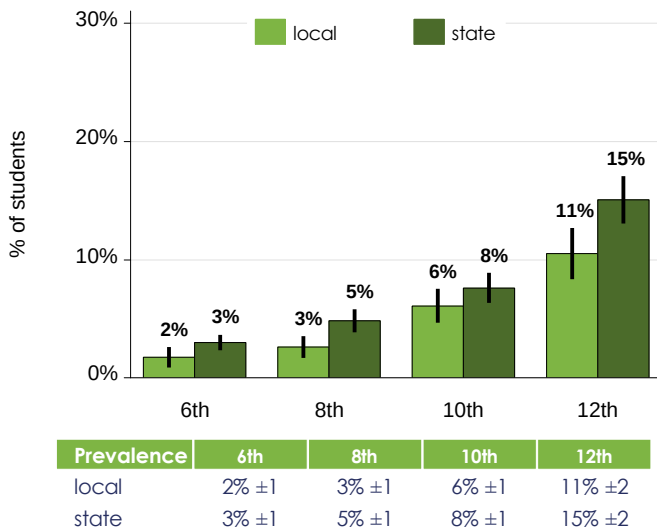
S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools;
 N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year;
 N/A = question was not asked of this grade;

prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (ast or black bar |)
 *indicates a significant change from the previous year, <0.05

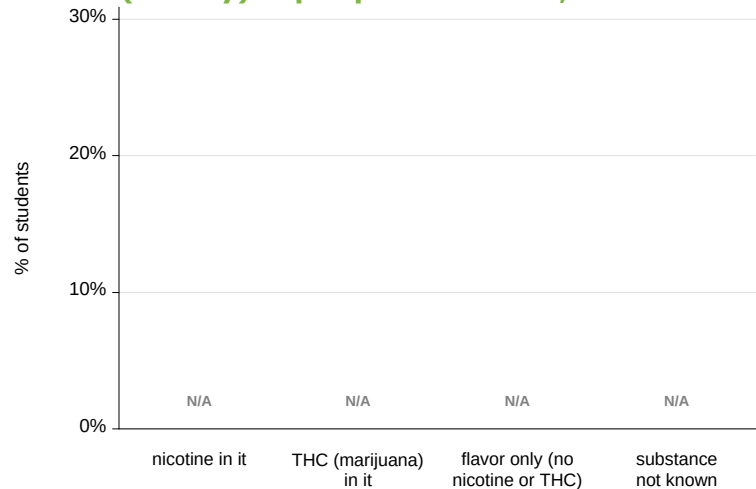
results generated at www.askhys.net on 03/17/2022

- Vapor products are the most common nicotine product used by youth.
- Youth and young adults under age 18 are far more likely to start tobacco use than adults: 4 out of 5 smokers started during adolescence. According to the U.S. Surgeon General, there is a strong association between the use of e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and the use of other burned tobacco products by young people.
- The minimum age of purchase for tobacco and vapor products is 21, but youth can get these products from their older friends and classmates.
- In 2016, Washington State passed a Vapor Products law, establishing a statewide licensing system and important protections to reduce illegal youth access to vapor products. This law applies to any vapor product, whether or not it contains nicotine.

Current (past 30-day) vapor product use compared to the state, all grades

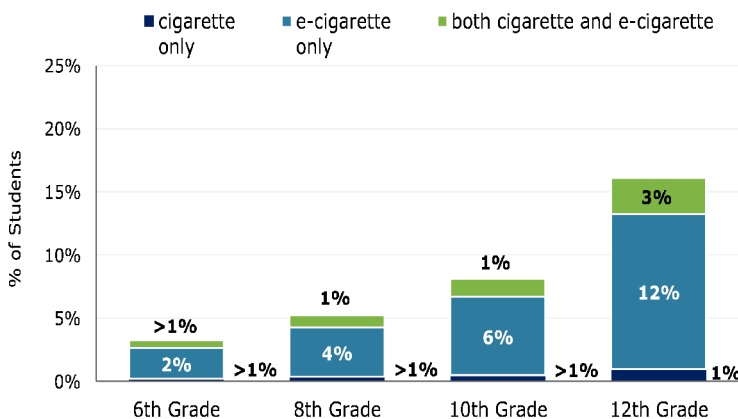


Reported substance "vaped" among current (30-day) vapor product users, Grade 6

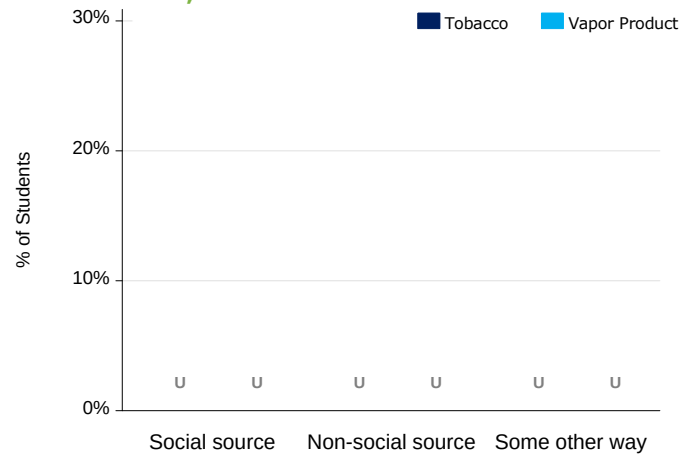


*Students can select more than one type of substance

Statewide prevalence of past 30 day e-cigarette, cigarette, and use of both among youth by grade



Source of tobacco and vapor products among those who use them, Grade 6



**Social sources include: giving money to someone, "bumming", from a person 18 or older, and taking from a store or family. Non-social sources include buying from a store, the internet, or a vending machine.

MORE INFORMATION...

- Through key partnerships, the Commercial Tobacco Prevention Program addresses youth access to tobacco and the growth in the use of electronic cigarettes and vapor products in Washington State. Find out more here: <https://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Tobacco>
- For help quitting vaping, teens can text VAPEFREEWA to 88709 to sign up for This is Quitting, a program from Truth Initiative. For help quitting any commercial tobacco use, teens can download an app at <https://doh.wa.gov/quit> or call 1-800-QUIT-NOW to receive support from a Quit Coach. All services are free and confidential.
- For 24-hour help with mental health, substance abuse, and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit <http://www.warecoveryhelpline.org>.

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

Number of Students Surveyed: 914

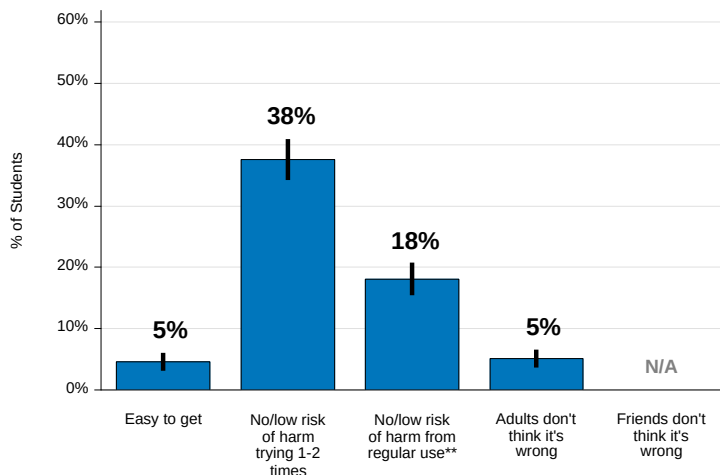
Background:

- Marijuana can be addictive. Most teens who enter drug treatment programs report marijuana is the primary drug they use.
- If teens use marijuana, anxiety and depression can get worse. Marijuana use is associated with risk of anxiety and depression.
- Teens who use marijuana can have problems with learning and memory and are more likely to fail in school.

For More Information:

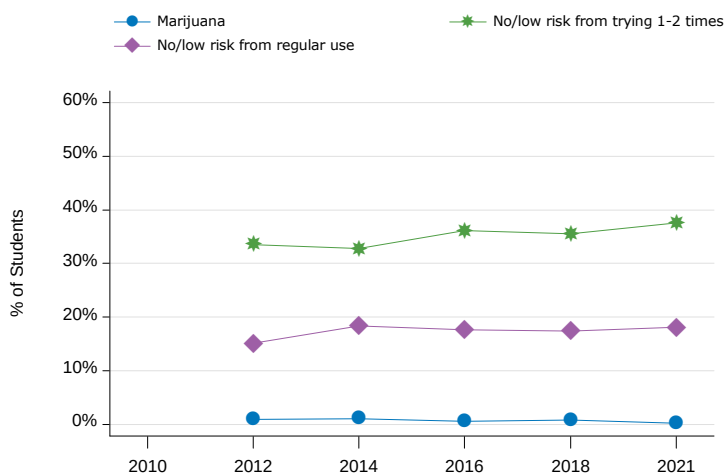
- To learn more, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.StartTalkingNow.org. To find out about prevention coalitions in your area and how to get involved, go to https://www.theathenaforum.org/cpwi_coalitions.
- For free printed guides on preventing marijuana, alcohol and other drug use, visit the ADAI Clearinghouse <http://adaiclearinghouse.net> or call (206) 221-8325.
- For 24 hour help for mental health, substance use or misuse, and problem gambling, call 1-866-789-1511 or visit www.waRecoveryHelpLine.org.

Attitudes about Marijuana Use
Grade 6, 2021



In 2021, 18% of 6th graders in our school district thought there was little or no risk of using marijuana regularly.

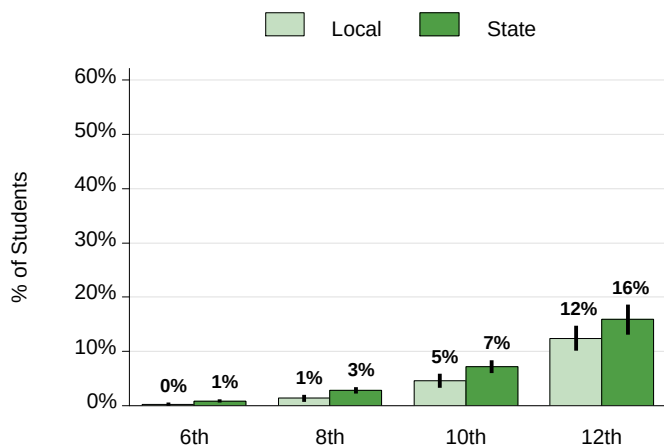
Marijuana Use and Perception of Harm 2010-2021
Grade 6



Prevalence	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2021
Marijuana	S	1% ±1	1% ±1	1% ±0	1% ±1	0% ±0.3
No/low risk from trying 1-2 times	S	34% ±3*	33% ±3	36% ±3	36% ±3	38% ±3
No/low risk from regular use**	S	15% ±2	18% ±2	18% ±2	17% ±2	18% ±3

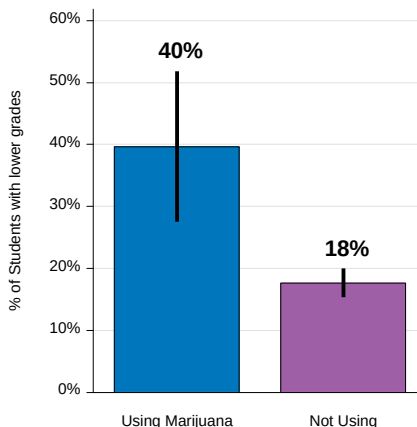
***"Smoke" marijuana regularly was changed to "Use" regularly in 2014. This may mark a break in the trend.

Current (past 30-day) Marijuana Use
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021



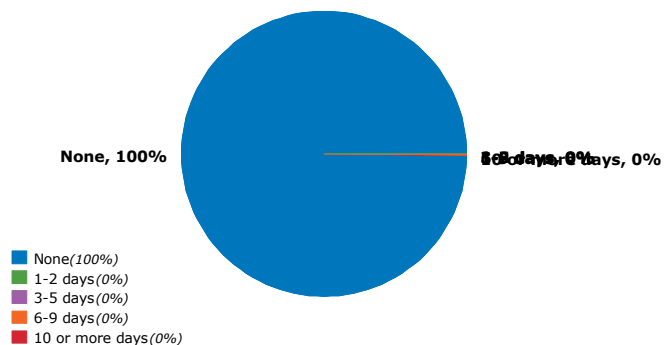
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	0% ±0.3*	1% ±1*	5% ±1*	12% ±2
State	1% ±0	3% ±1	7% ±1	16% ±3

Statewide Relationship between
Lower Grades and Current (past 30-day) Marijuana Use
Grade 6, 2021

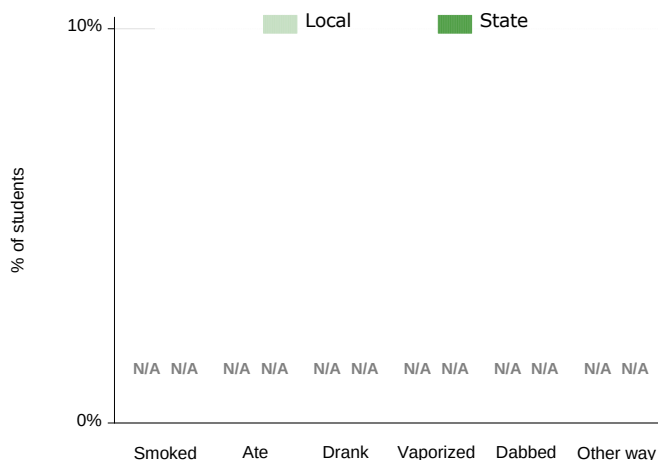


Statewide, more 6th graders who use marijuana report lower grades in school (C's, D's or F's) compared to those who don't use.

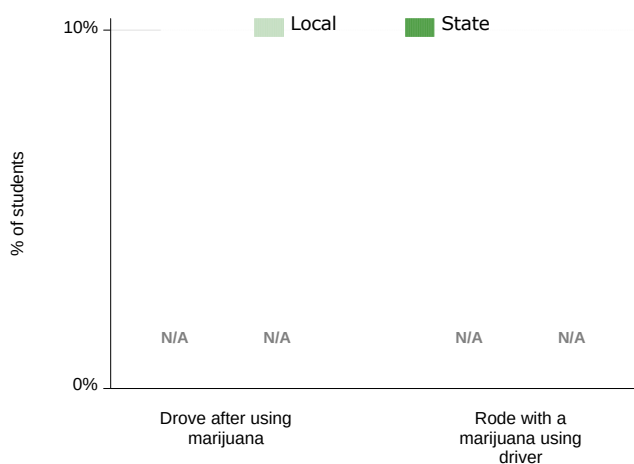
Level of Current (past 30-day) Marijuana Use
Grade 6, 2021



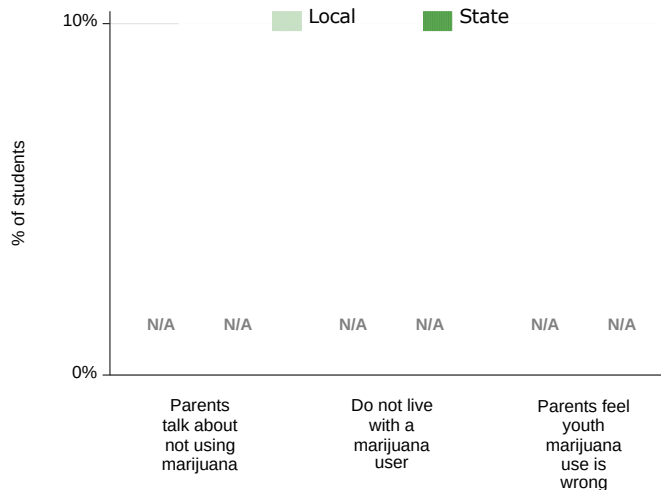
Type of Marijuana Use among Those Who Used It
Grade 6, 2021



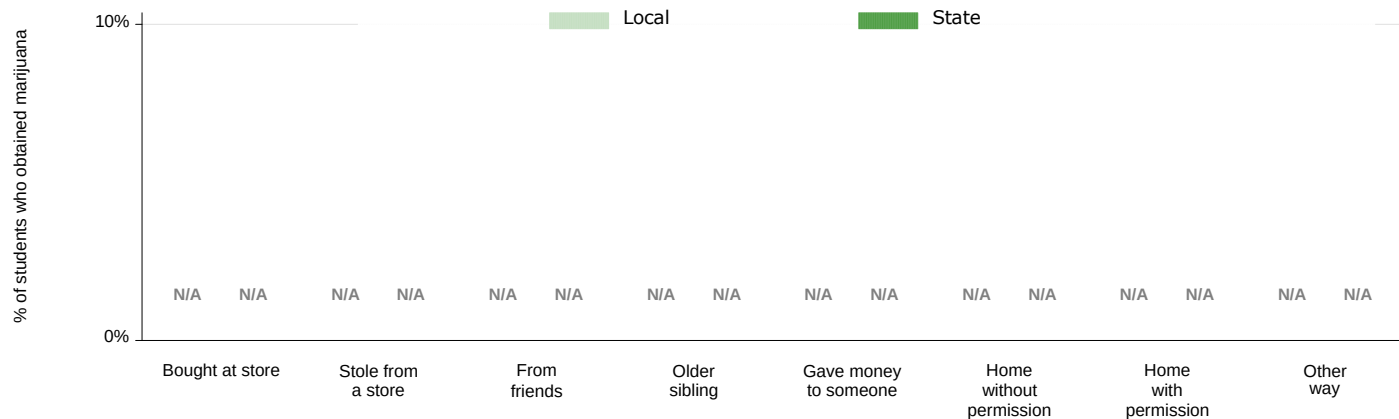
Marijuana Use and Driving/Riding
Grade 6, 2021



Family Environment, Grade 6, 2021



Where Do Youth Get Marijuana? Grade 6, 2021



The percentages in this chart are based on all students who reported getting marijuana in the past 30 days, regardless whether they reported using in the past 30 days. Students could select multiple sources.

FACT SHEET

Migratory Students of Edmonds School District

Year: 2021

Grade: 6

Sex: All

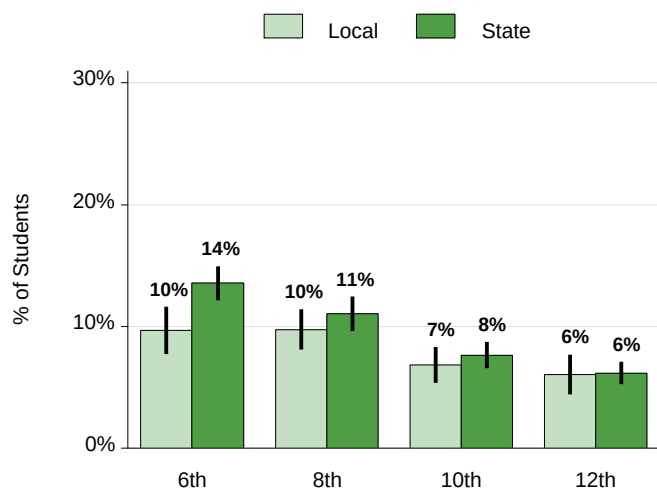
Number of Students Surveyed: 914

Background

The purpose of this report is to provide stakeholders a comparative overview of the health status, behaviors, and access to healthcare coverage between self-identified migratory students of Washington State, as defined by Title I. Part C Migrant Education Program (MEP), and their non-migrant student counterparts.

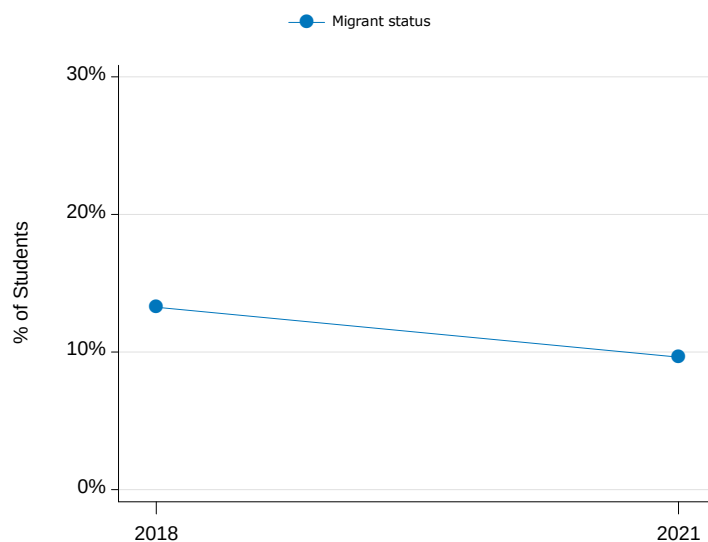
The HYS data suggests that there are significantly higher health disparities among Migratory students compared to non-Migratory Washington students. Although Migratory students have access to state and federal funded healthcare coverage, there are evident gaps in accessing healthcare services that may be contributing to greater disparities overall. Other contributing factors such as higher rates of mobility due to the pursuit of temporary or seasonal agricultural work, fear of seeking services, along with other socioeconomic barriers, also impact migrant student's full academic engagement such as attendance, academic participation, and graduation.

**Migrant Status
Compared to the State, All Grades, 2021**



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	10% ±2	10% ±2	7% ±1	6% ±2
State	14% ±1	11% ±1	8% ±1	6% ±1

Migrant Status 2018-2021, Grade 6

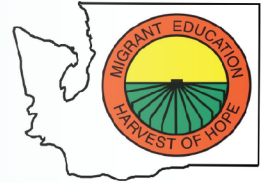


Prevalence	2018	2021
Migrant status	13% ±2	10% ±2*

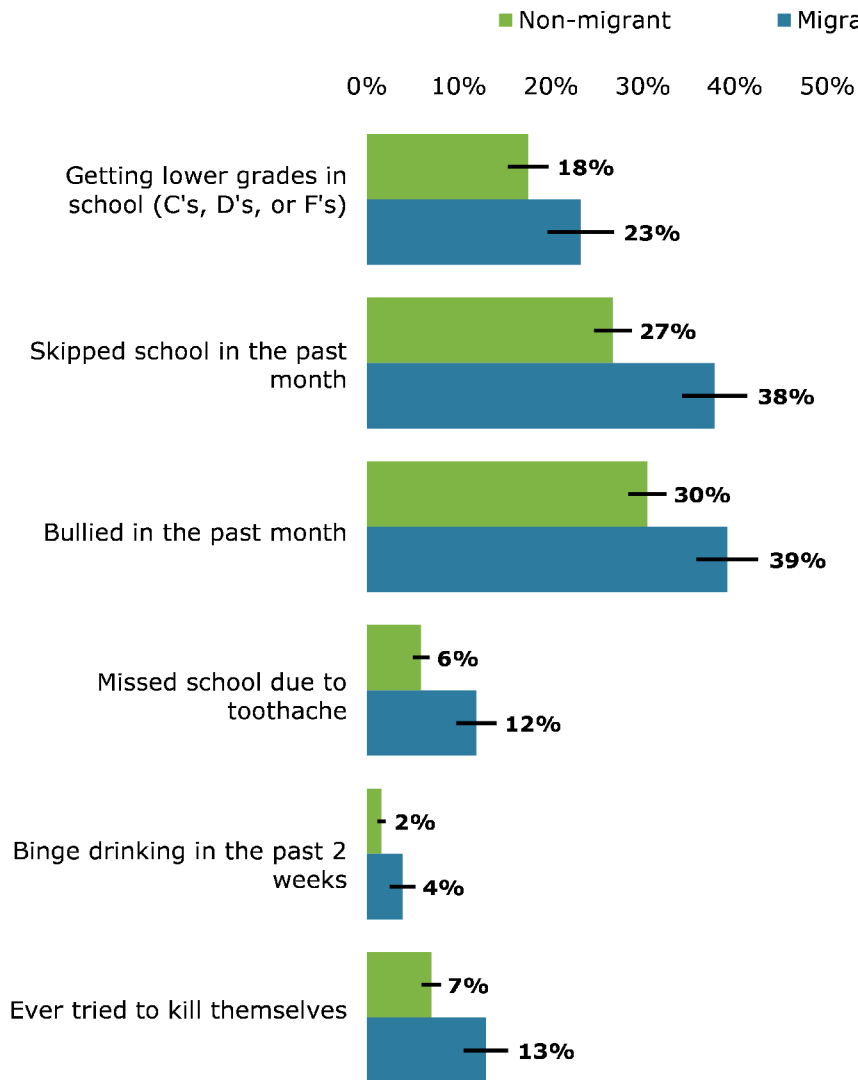
* Students self-identified as having moved independently or with family in the past 3 years to another school district or city for temporary or seasonal work in agriculture, dairy, or fishing.

FACT SHEET

Migratory Students



Statewide Relationships between Migrant Status, Grade 6



For 6th grade **migrant** students statewide, are:

- More likely to report getting lower grades in school (mostly C's, D's, or F's)
- More likely to have skipped or "cut" school in the past month
- More likely to have been bullied in the past month
- More likely to have missed school due to a toothache in the past year
- More likely to report binge drinking in the past 2 weeks
- More likely to have ever tried to kill themselves

Compared to those with **non-migrant** students.

For More Information:

- Visit the Washington State Migrant Education Program Website:
<https://www.k12.wa.us/student-success/access-opportunity-education/migrant-and-multilingual-education/migrant-education-program>.
- The OSPI suicide prevention page: www.k12.wa.us/safetycenter/YouthSuicide/SuicidePrevention.aspx.
- National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1-800-273-TALK(8255) or www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org.

missing codes

S = result suppressed due to insufficient reporting from students of schools;
N/G = grade not available; N/S = question was not surveyed this year;
N/A = question was not asked of this grade;

prevalence is displayed with 95% confidence intervals (a± or black bar |)

*indicates a significant change from the previous year, <0.05

results generated at www.askhys.net on 03/17/2022