



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Current Alcohol Use for Columbia County, page 1 of 2

Year: 2012

Grade: 12

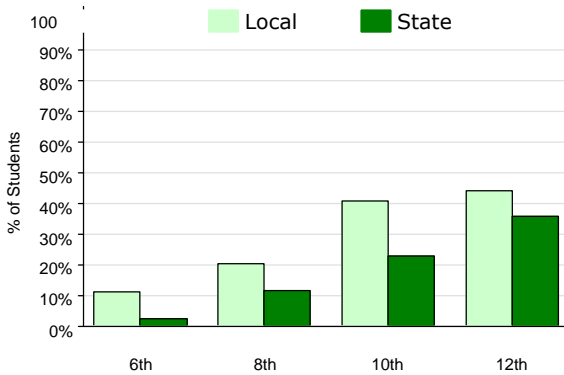
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 18

Background:

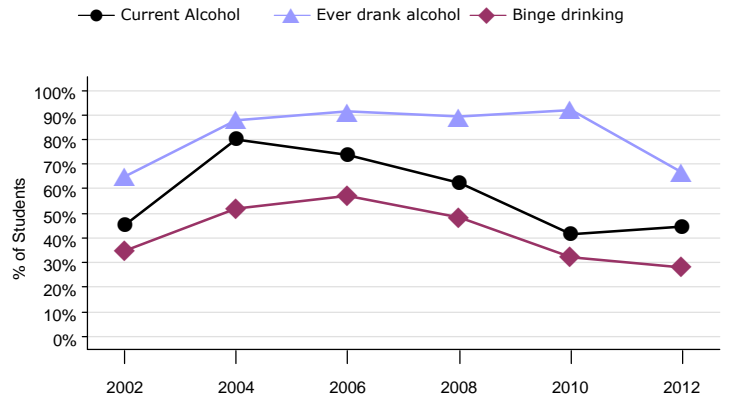
- Alcohol is implicated in nearly a third of youth traffic fatalities. It is also associated with violence, suicide, educational failure, and sexual activity.
- Contrary to earlier beliefs, recent research shows that alcohol can affect the developing adolescent brain.
- Most kids find it easy to get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

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



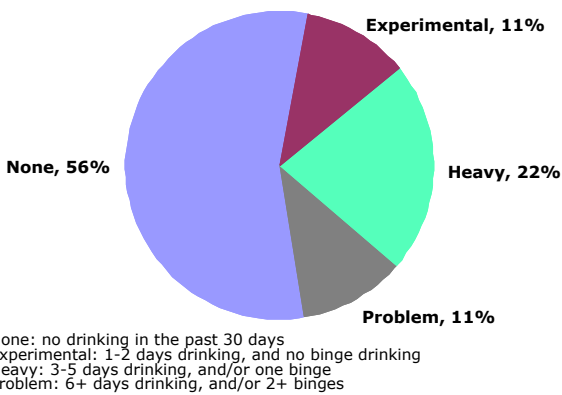
Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	11% ±11	21% ±16	41% ±22	44% ±25
State	3% ±0	12% ±1	23% ±2	36% ±2

Current Alcohol Use Trends, Grade 12

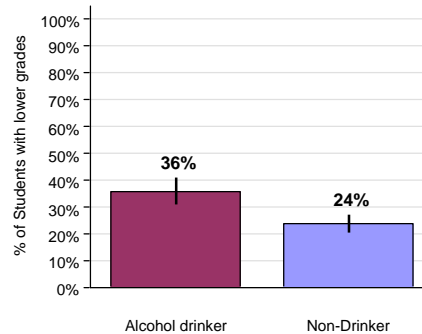


Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Current Alcohol	45% ±24	80% ±17*	74% ±19	62% ±19	42% ±21	44% ±25
Ever drank alcohol	65% ±23	88% ±14	91% ±12	89% ±12	92% ±11	67% ±24
Binge drinking	35% ±23	52% ±21	57% ±30	48% ±19	32% ±20	28% ±23

Level of Alcohol Use Grade 12, 2012

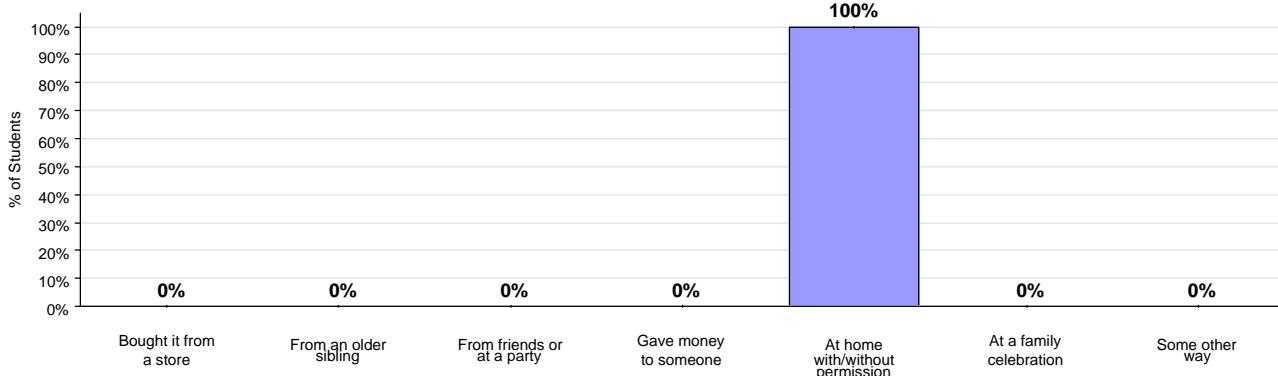


Statewide Relationship between Lower Grades and Alcohol Use Grade 12, 2012



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

Source for Those Who Got Alcohol, Grade 12, 2012

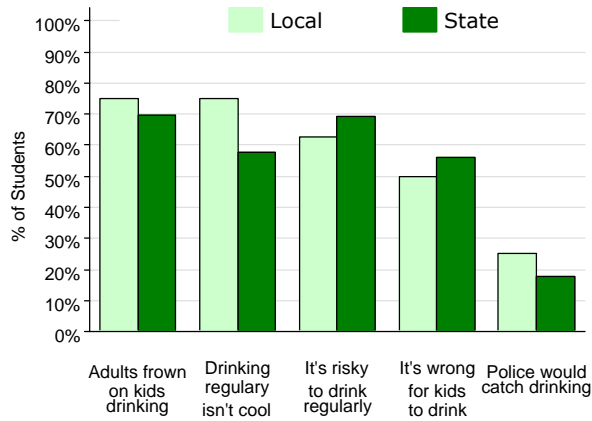




Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

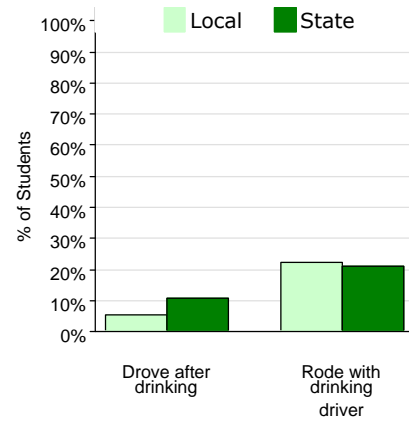
Current Alcohol Use for Columbia County, page 2 of 2

Youth Perceptions about Alcohol Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2012



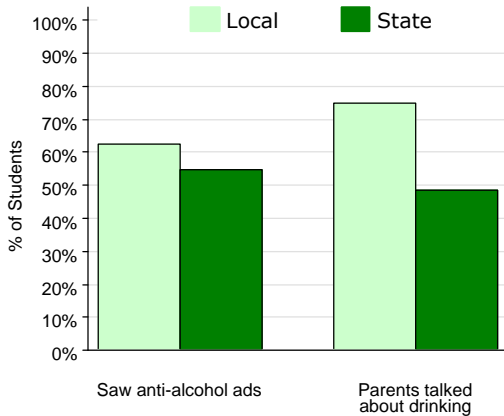
Prevalence	Adults frown on drinking	Regular drinking isn't cool	Regular drinking is risky	Drinking is wrong for kids	Police catch drinking
Local	75% ±39	75% ±39	63% ±43	50% ±45	25% ±39
State	70% ±2	58% ±3	69% ±3	56% ±2	18% ±2

Drinking and Driving/Riding Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2012



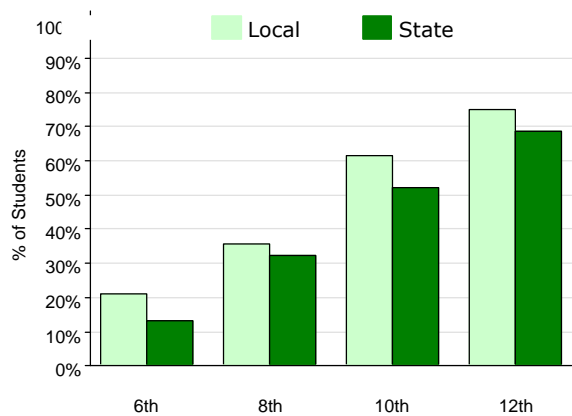
Prevalence	Drove after drinking	Rode with drinking driver
Local	6% ±12	22% ±21
State	11% ±1	21% ±2

Received Anti-Alcohol Messages Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2012



Prevalence	Saw anti-alcohol ads	Parents talked about drinking
Local	63% ±43	75% ±39
State	55% ±2	49% ±2

Youth Perception that Alcohol is Easy to Get Compared to the State, Grade 12, 2012



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	21% ±15	36% ±29	62% ±31	75% ±39
State	13% ±1	32% ±2	52% ±2	68% ±2

For More Information:

- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- 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

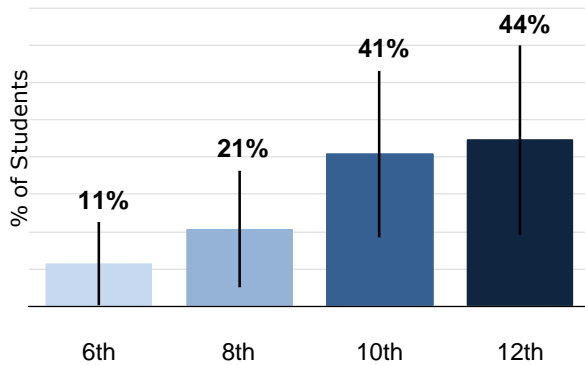


Youth Alcohol Use in Columbia County in 2012

Are OUR children using alcohol?

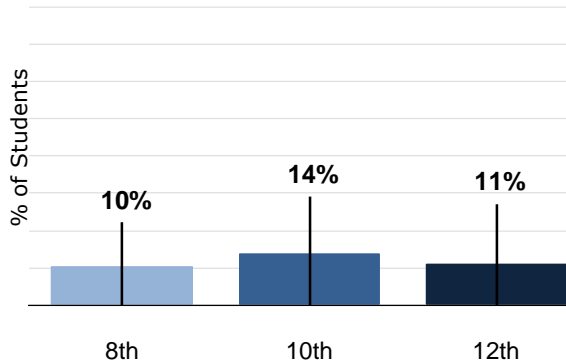
Current Drinking

Students who report drinking at least once in the past month



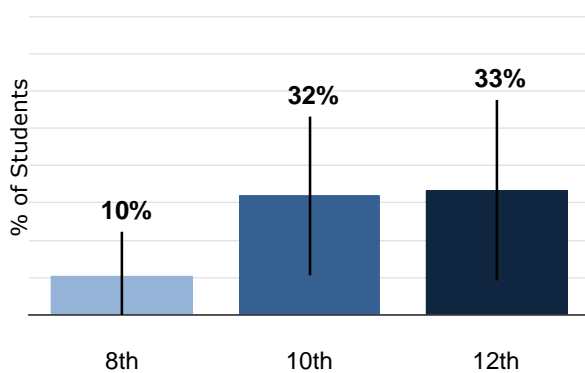
Experimental Drinking

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



Problem or Heavy Drinking

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

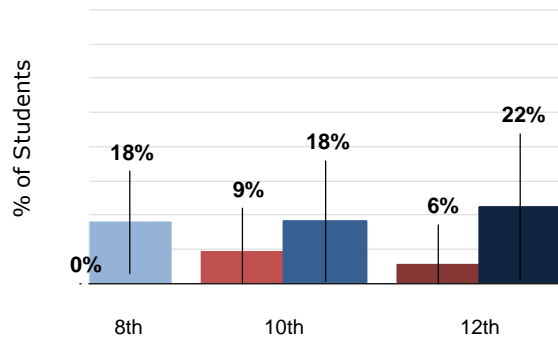


*Binge drinking is drinking 5 or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks.

In a Vehicle

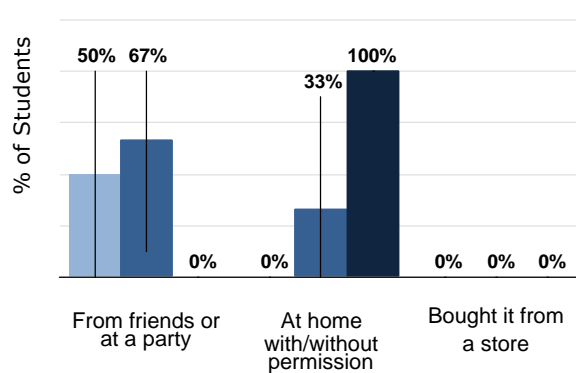
Students who report drinking and driving OR riding with a driver who had been drinking

■ Drove after drinking ■ Rode with drinking driver



Where Do They Get It?

■ 8th ■ 10th ■ 12th



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

The data in these charts are based on the State of Washington's Healthy Youth Survey conducted in fall 2012. In Columbia County, 35 6th graders, 30 8th graders, 22 10th graders and 18 12th graders completed the anonymous survey.

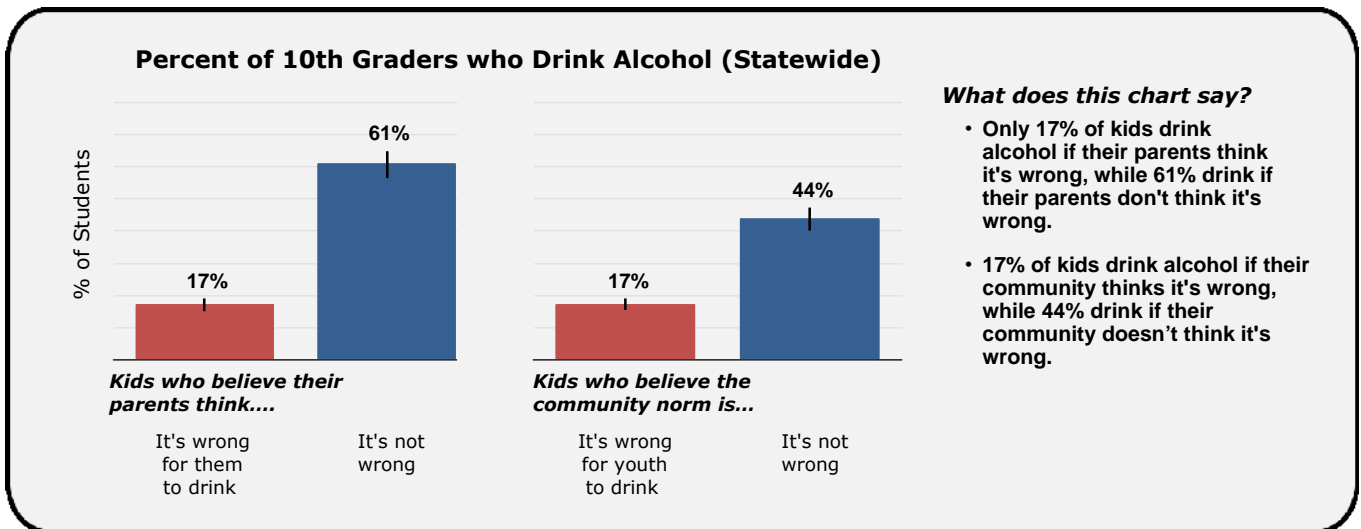
For more results from the 2012 Healthy Youth Survey, please visit www.AskHYS.net

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

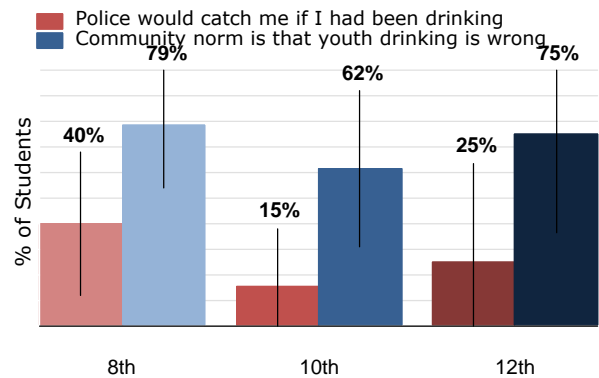
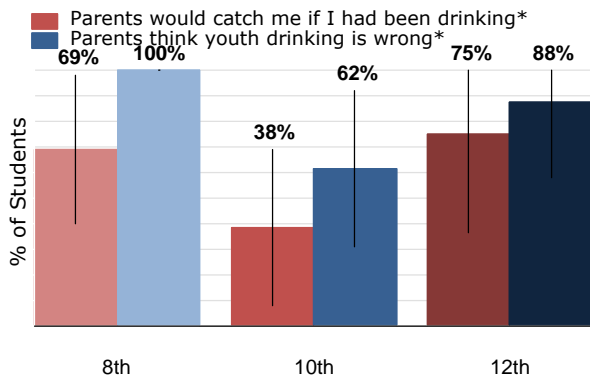
Good News!

Parents and communities have influence!

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



Kids in Columbia County reported that they believe...



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

Take action to reduce youth alcohol use!

Community Members - help reduce youth drinking by making it difficult for them to get alcohol.

The percent of Columbia County kids who think that it would be easy to get alcohol increases as they get older, from 21% in 6th Grade to 75% in 12th Grade.

Parents - talk to your kids about the dangers of drinking alcohol.

The percent of Columbia County kids who said their parents **didn't** talk to them about the dangers of alcohol increases as they get older, from 13% in 8th Grade to 25% in 12th Grade.

Start the conversation

Continue the conversation

Visit us at: StartTalkingNow.org





Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Community Risk Factors for Columbia County

Year: 2012 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 18

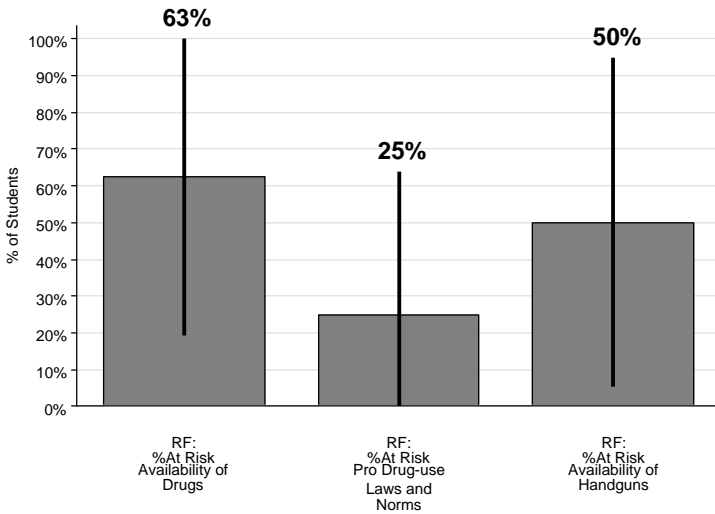
Background:

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

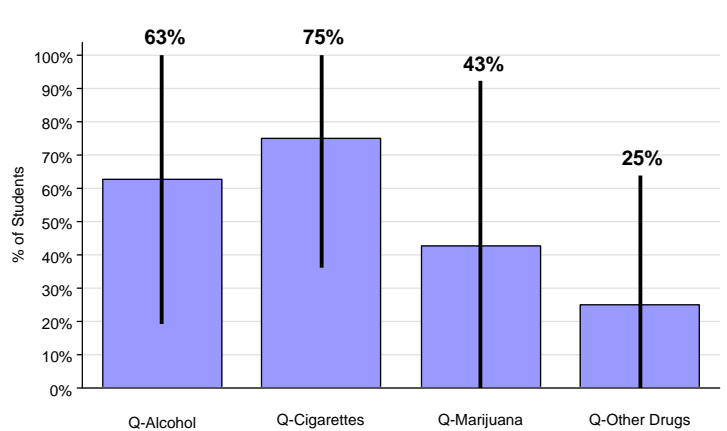
For More Information:

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

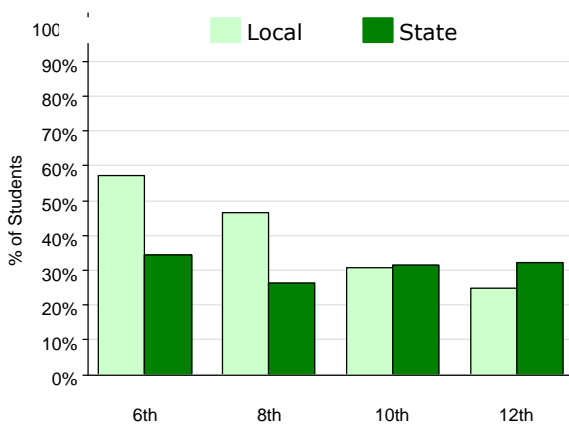
**Community Risk Factors
Grade 12, 2012**



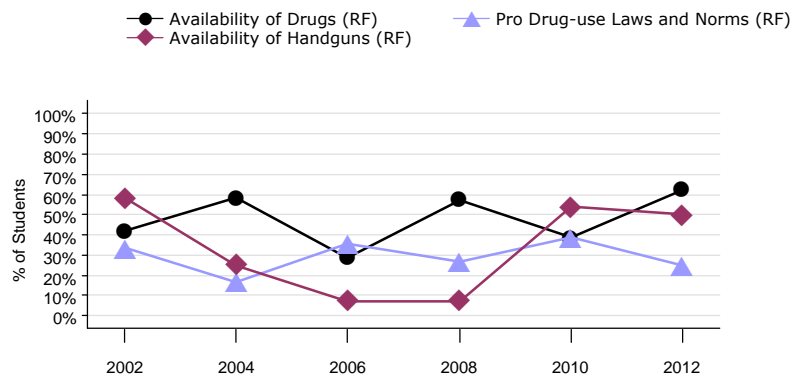
**Availability of Drugs, Selected Questions (Q)
Percent reporting "very easy to get"
Grade 12, 2012**



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



Community Risk Factors Trends, Grade 12



Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Availability of Drugs (RF)	42% ±33	58% ±33	29% ±27	57% ±30	38% ±31	63% ±43
Pro Drug-use Laws (RF)	33% ±31	17% ±25	36% ±29	27% ±25	38% ±31	25% ±39
Availability of Handguns (RF)	58% ±33	25% ±29	7% ±15	7% ±15	54% ±31*	50% ±45

Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	57% ±17*	47% ±29	31% ±29	25% ±39
State	34% ±2	26% ±2	31% ±3	32% ±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

Current Substance Use for Columbia County

Year: 2012 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 18

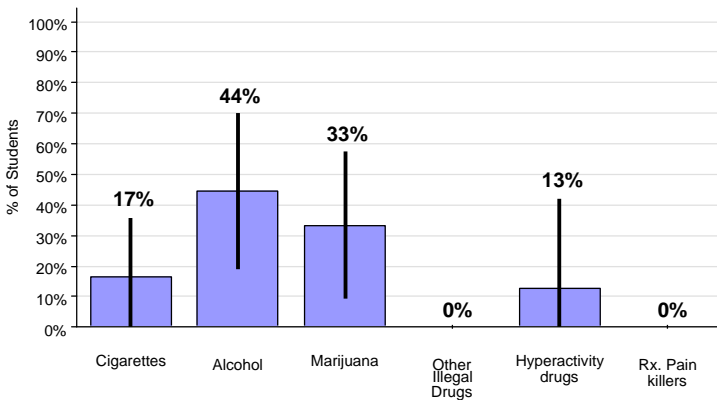
Background:

- 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:

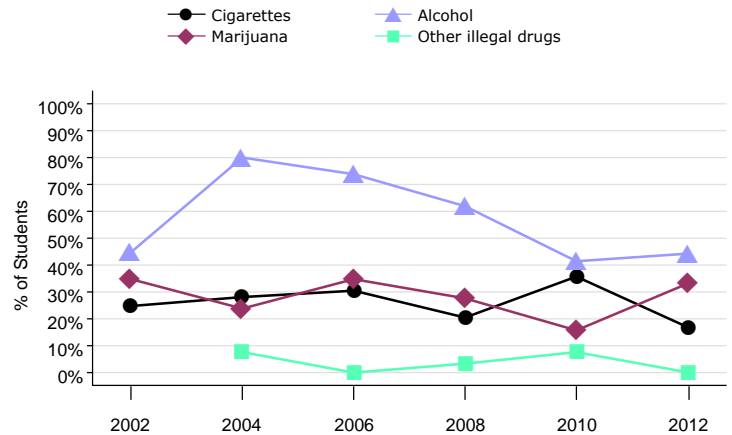
- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University 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 12, 2012**



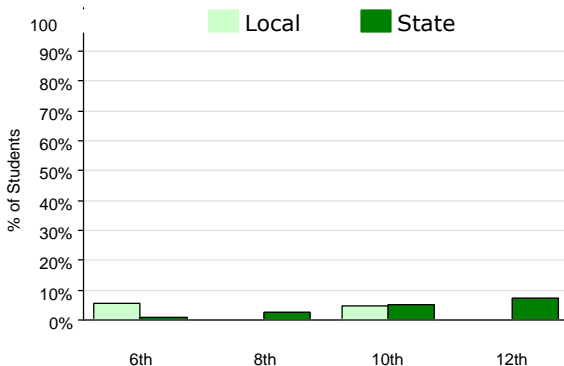
In 2012, 0% of 12th graders in our county took pain killers from home or someone else's home without permission.

Current Substance Use Trends, Grade 12



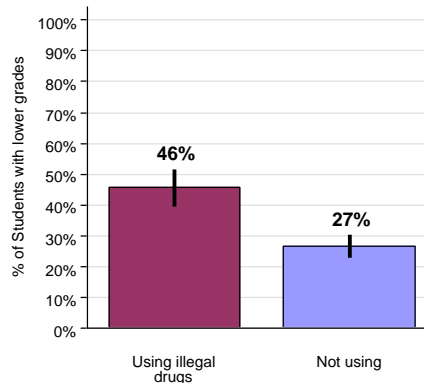
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	25% ±21	28% ±19	30% ±20	21% ±16	36% ±20	17% ±19
Alcohol	45% ±24	80% ±17*	74% ±19	62% ±19	42% ±21	44% ±25
Marijuana	35% ±23	24% ±18	35% ±21	28% ±17	16% ±15	33% ±24
Other illegal drugs	N/S	8% ±11	0% ±0	3% ±7	8% ±11	0% ±0

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	6% ±8	0% ±0	5% ±9	0% ±0
State	1% ±0	3% ±0	5% ±1	7% ±1

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and Illegal Drug Use*
(*Drugs other than Alcohol, Tobacco or Marijuana)
Grade 12, 2012**



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

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



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Current Marijuana Use for Columbia County

Year: 2012 Grade: 12 Gender: Both Number of Students Surveyed: 18

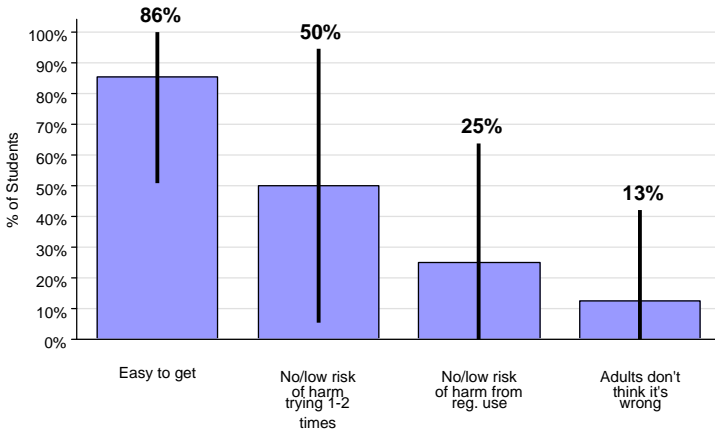
Background:

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

For More Information:

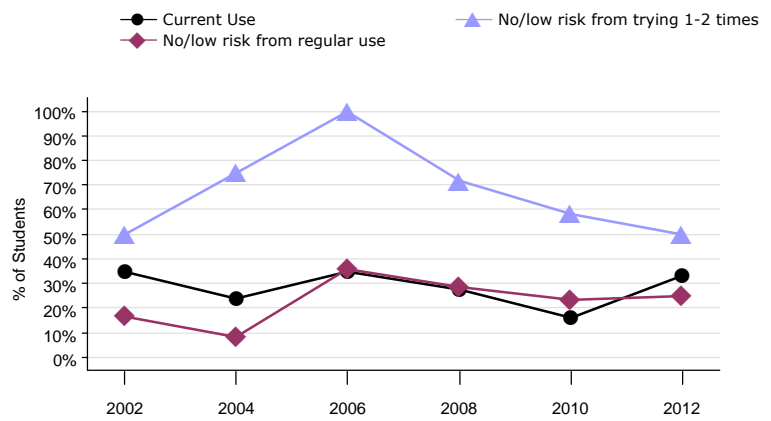
- Parents, schools, kids, and communities can work together to keep youth safe. To see a list of prevention organizations in your county, go to the Start Talking Now website: www.starttalkingnow.org.
- For free guides on preventing alcohol and other drug use, call the ADAI Clearinghouse at the University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

**Attitudes about Marijuana Use
Grade 12, 2012**



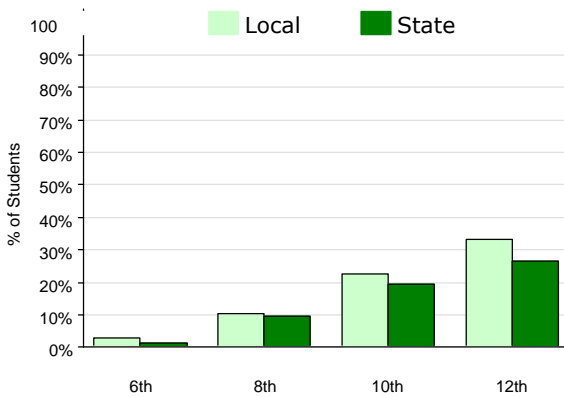
In 2012, 25% of 12th graders in our county thought there was little or no risk of using marijuana regularly.

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



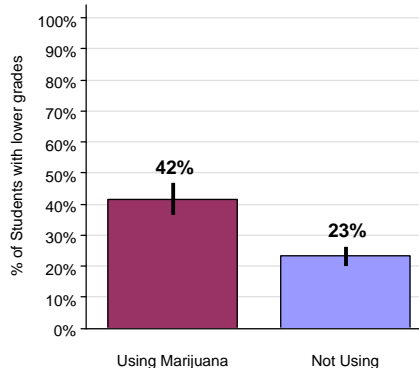
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Current Use	35% ±23	24% ±18	35% ±21	28% ±17	16% ±15	33% ±24
No/low risk from trying 1-2 times	50% ±33	75% ±29	100% ±0	71% ±27	58% ±33	50% ±45
No/low risk from regular use	17% ±25	8% ±18	36% ±29	29% ±27	23% ±27	25% ±39

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	3% ±6	10% ±12	23% ±19	33% ±24
State	1% ±0	9% ±1	19% ±2	27% ±1

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and Marijuana Use
Grade 12, 2012**



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

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

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



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Peer-Individual Risk Factors for Columbia County

Year: 2012

Grade: 12

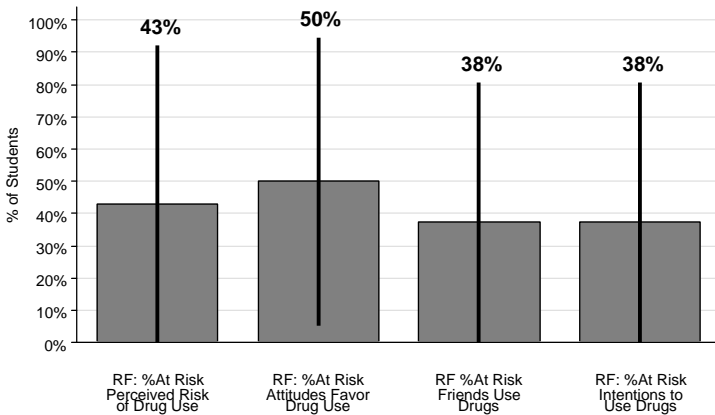
Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 18

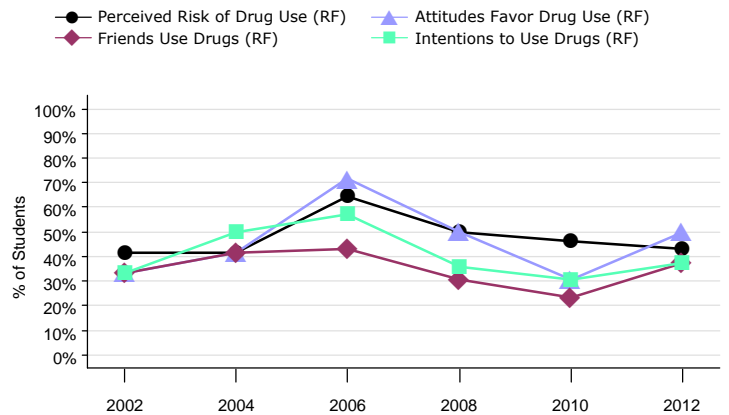
Background:

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

Peer-Individual Risk Factors
Grade 12, 2012



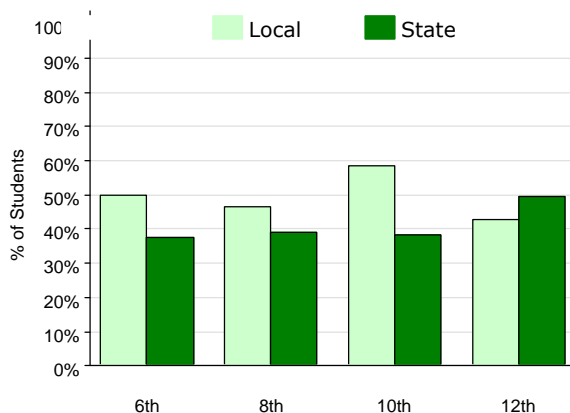
Peer-Individual Risk Factor Trends
Gradexxx 12



In 2012, 50% of 12th graders in our county were at risk for favorable attitudes towards drugs.

Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Perceived Risk of Drug Use (RF)	42% ±33	42% ±33	64% ±29	50% ±30	46% ±31	43% ±49
Attitudes Favor Drug Use (RF)	33% ±31	42% ±33	71% ±27	50% ±30	31% ±29	50% ±45
Friends Use Drugs (RF)	33% ±31	42% ±33	43% ±30	31% ±29	23% ±27	38% ±43
Intentions to Use Drugs (RF)	33% ±31	50% ±33	57% ±30	36% ±29	31% ±29	38% ±43

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



From 2010 to 2012, there has been no change in the perceived risk of drug use among 12th graders in our county.

Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	50% ±20	47% ±29	58% ±33	43% ±49
State	38% ±3	39% ±3	38% ±3	49% ±3

For More Information:

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

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



Healthy Youth Survey Fact Sheet

Tobacco Use for Columbia County

Year: 2012

Grade: 12

Gender: Both

Number of Students Surveyed: 18

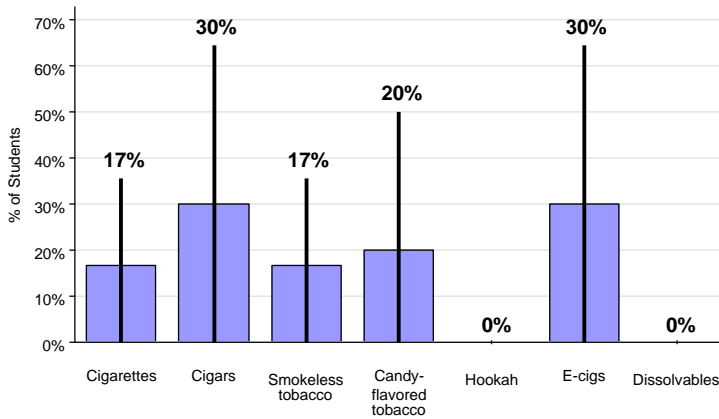
Background:

- In Washington State, 40 youth start smoking cigarettes each day.
- One in three of all youth smokers will die prematurely from a smoking-caused disease.
- Smoking is associated with the increased risk of drug use and low academic performance.

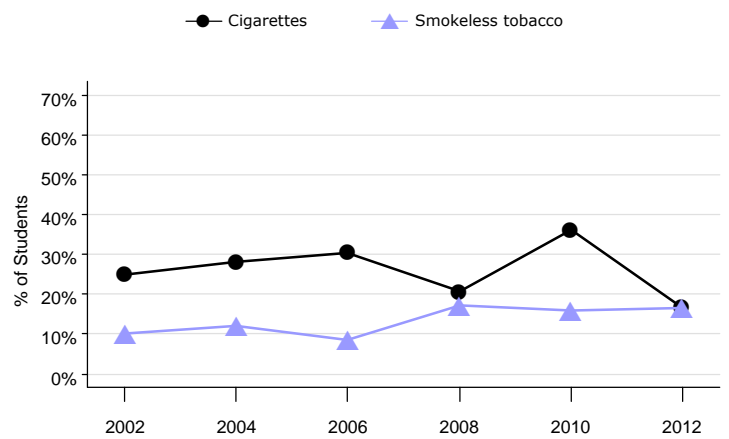
For More Information:

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

**Current (30-day) Tobacco Use
Grade 12, 2012**

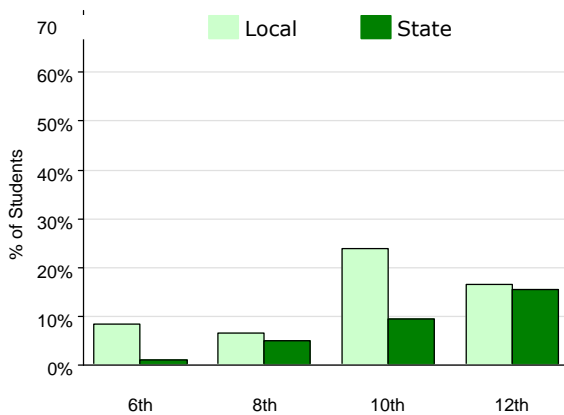


Tobacco Use Trends, Grade 12



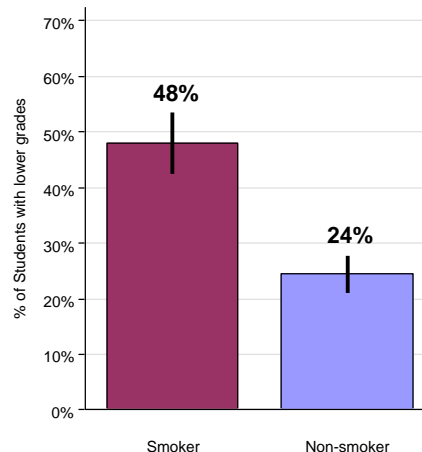
Prevalence	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	25% ±21	28% ±19	30% ±20	21% ±16	36% ±20	17% ±19
Smokeless tobacco	10% ±14	12% ±14	9% ±12	17% ±15	16% ±15	17% ±19

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



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
Local	9% ±10	7% ±9	24% ±20	17% ±19
State	1% ±0	5% ±1	10% ±1	16% ±2

**Statewide
Relationship between Lower Grades and
Cigarette Smoking
Grade 12, 2012**



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

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