



Alcohol use remains at an all time low while vaping use increases among Washington youth

Statewide survey shows lack of knowledge about harms of vaping

MEDIA CONTACTS

Amy Blondin • Health Care Authority • 360-725-1915 • amy.blondin@hca.wa.gov

Kristen Maki • Department of Health • 360-545-2944 • kristen.maki@doh.wa.gov

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OLYMPIA— While alcohol use among teens remains at an all-time low, and the percentage of teens reporting cigarette smoking is less than half of what it was a decade ago, use of e-cigarette/vapor products has gone up significantly among youth, according to the results of the latest Washington Healthy Youth Survey.

Use of vapor products (battery-operated devices that produce an aerosol by heating a liquid) in the past 30 days among 10th graders increased from 13 percent in 2016 to 21 percent in 2018. Four times as many 10th graders reported vaping (21 percent) as smoking cigarettes (5 percent) in 2018.

More youth are vaping, but their knowledge of content of vaping products and its potential health impacts remains low. Only about a third of 10th graders thought vaping was harmful, according to the survey.

Some of the most popular vapor products are easily concealed. Some vapor liquids contain the same amount of nicotine as a pack of cigarettes, and include flavors and nicotine salts that make it easier to inhale. Nicotine use can harm the developing brain (which develops until age 25), and can increase risk for addiction to other drugs.

Twenty-one percent of 10th graders who use vapor products report using THC (marijuana) in their vapor product. Rates of teen marijuana use have remained steady overall, despite the changing landscape with the legalization of marijuana.

“Kids, families and communities in our state need to be aware of the dangers of vaping,” said Governor Jay Inslee. “Vaping products are too easily accessed by young people, as the survey results show. We must make sure adults understand the issue, and are talking with the children in their lives about this disturbing trend.”

Other results from the substance use portion of the survey:

- **Alcohol use and binge drinking** (having five or more drinks in a row) have declined among youth over the past decade, and were relatively stable between

2016 and 2018. Still, 1 in 5 10th graders report using alcohol in the past month, and 1 in 10 binge drank in the past two weeks.

Nationwide, alcohol use plays a substantial role in all three leading causes of death among youth: injuries, suicides, and homicides. Youth who begin drinking before age 15 are six times more likely to develop alcohol use disorder later in life than those who start after age 21 (National Survey on Drug Use and Health).

- **Marijuana use** has not gone up since 2002, despite the increased normalization of marijuana to changes in state marijuana laws. Frequent use of marijuana (defined as six or more days a month) is down from 2016 among 10th and 12th graders.

However, perception of risk of harm from regular marijuana use has gone down since 2016. In 2018, about one in five 8th graders, one in three 10th graders, and almost half of 12th graders perceived little risk to regular use. Decreases in perceived risk increase the possibility of future use. Any underage use can impact brain development.

About the Healthy Youth Survey

Students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 take the Healthy Youth Survey every two years, voluntarily answering a wide variety of questions about health behaviors from substance use to mental health and school climate. In the fall of 2018, more than 230,000 students took part in the survey. The responses from about 32,000 of those students are used for the statewide sample, with remaining participation informing local results. The survey provides state and community organizations with information to help decide on which teen health issues to focus.

The survey is a collaborative effort between the Washington State Health Care Authority (HCA), the Department of Health (DOH), the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB). For more information about the survey, including other results and fact sheets, visit AskHYS.net.

Additional resources

Parents and guardians are the number one influence on children's decisions around substance use. All adults can help teens avoid the negative consequences of substance use by talking with them early and often about the risks, locking up any alcohol, marijuana or prescription drugs in the home, reminding them that most of their peers are making healthy choices, and having clear rules and consequences to discourage use.

- For proven tips on how to talk, monitor and bond with teens: www.StartTalkingNow.org
- For a free tobacco cessation program: www.doh.wa.gov/quit

- For an e-cigarette quit text message program:
www.truthinitiative.org/quitcigarettes



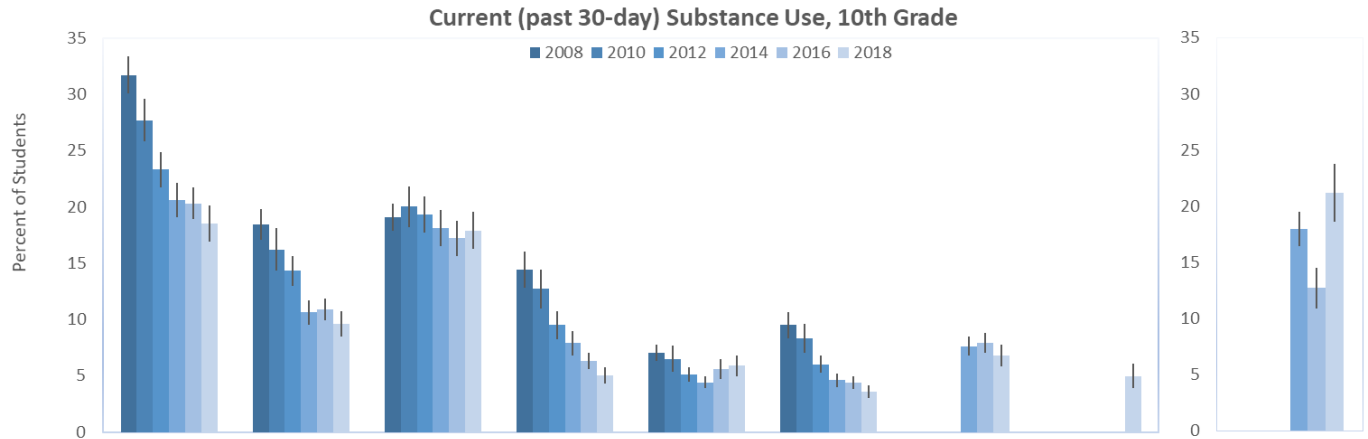
2018 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey Data Brief: Substance Use Overview

What is the Healthy Youth Survey?

The Washington State Healthy Youth Survey (HYS) is a crucial source of information on adolescent health, behaviors, and perceptions. In fall 2018, over 230,000 students participated in the Healthy Youth Survey. Over 900 schools administered the survey, representing all 39 Washington counties and 228 school districts.

Teen use of alcohol, cigarettes, and pain killers declined, while marijuana use held steady over the past decade.

- Past 30-day alcohol drinking decreased for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (down from 16%, 32%, and 41% to 8%, 19%, and 28%)
- Binge drinking decreased for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (down from 9%, 18%, and 26% to 5%, 10%, and 15%)
- Cigarette smoking decreased for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (down from 7%, 14%, and 20% to 3%, 5%, and 8%)
- Using pain killers to get high decreased for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (down from 4%, 10%, and 12% to 2%, 4%, and 4%)



	Alcohol	Binge Drinking (past 2-weeks)	Marijuana	Cigarettes	Pain killers to get high	Prescription drugs, not prescribed	Other illegal drugs	Over-the-counter drugs	E-cigarette/vapor products*
2018%	19%	10%	18%	5%	4%	7%	6%	5%	21%
Differences in % 2016 to 2018?	No	No	No	Decrease	No	No	No	-	Increase
Differences in % 2008 to 2018?	Decrease	Decrease	No	Decrease	Decrease	-	No	-	-

* Teens reported using vape products that contained nicotine, marijuana (THC), and/or flavors.

- question not asked in 2008

Alcohol use declined over the past decade but remained stable for 8th and 10th graders since 2016 and is still too high.

- Alcohol drinking and binge drinking decreased for 12th graders – down from 32% to 28%, and down from 18% to 15%.
- In 2018, one in five 10th graders reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- In 2018, one in ten 10th graders reported binge drinking in the past 2 weeks.

Cigarette use decrease from 2016, but e-cigarette/vapor product use has surged among all grades.

- The percentage of teens reporting cigarette smoking is less than half what it was a decade ago.
- Cigarette smoking decreased for 10th - down from 6% to 5%, and decreased for 12th graders – down from 11% to 8%
- The rate of e-cigarette/ vapor product use increased and is higher than any other type of substance use:
 - 8th grade – up from 6% to 11%.
 - 10th grade – up from 13% to 21%.
 - 12th grade – up from 20% to 30%.
- Four times as many 10th graders reported vaping (21%) as smoking cigarettes (5%) in 2018.

Marijuana use remained stable over the past decade, despite the changing policy landscape.

- Though teens cannot legally purchase recreational marijuana, the presence of retail stores changed the landscape. However, use rates for 8th-12th graders held steady from 2016 to 2018.
- Declines in perceived risk for marijuana use among 8th and 10th graders are potentially cause for concern and should be monitored closely.
 - Generally, decreases in perceived harm from using substances are often followed by increased rates of substance use.
 - The percentage of 8th and 10th graders perceiving great risk associated with regular marijuana use decreased between 2016 and 2018 (48% to 43% for 8th graders and 35% to 31% for 10th graders)

Too many teens report driving under the influence of alcohol or marijuana.

- Driving under the influence of alcohol has declined since 2008.
- The percentage of 12th graders driving under the influence of alcohol decreased between 2016 and 2018 but remained steady for driving within three hours of using marijuana.
 - Driving after drinking alcohol:
 - 10th grade – 5%
 - 12th grade – 7%
 - Driving within 3 hours of using marijuana:
 - 10th grade – 9%
 - 12th grade – 16%

The percentage of students who reported using other drugs in the past month, has remained mostly steady over the past two years.

- Using pain killers to get high decreased for 12th graders – down from 5% to 4%.
- Taking non-prescribed prescription medication decreased for 12th graders – down from 9% to 7%.
- Lifetime use of the other drugs monitored by HYS remained stable between 2016 and 2018. Among 12th graders: 3% have used heroin, 3% methamphetamines, 8% inhalants, 6% cocaine, and 3% have misused steroids.
- The percentage reporting they can easily get other illegal drugs for 12th graders – down from 2016 to 2018.

While general stability of substance use between 2016 and 2018 is encouraging, the results also suggest a need to further support prevention efforts to build on past successes and address areas of continued concern, such e-cigarette use and driving under the influence.

Where can I learn more?

- To learn more about teen substance use in Washington State and what you can do, visit www.StartTalkingNow.org.
- For other Healthy Youth Survey results and fact sheets or to learn more about the survey, visit www.askHYS.net.



2018 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey

Data Brief: Alcohol

In fall 2018, over 230,000 students participated in the Healthy Youth Survey. Over 900 schools administered the survey, representing all 39 Washington counties and 228 school districts.

Nationwide, alcohol use plays a substantial role in all three leading causes of death among youth: injuries, suicides, and homicides (Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth). Youth who begin drinking before age 15 are six times more likely to develop alcohol dependence or abuse later in life than those who start after age 21 (National Survey on Drug Use and Health).

- Both the percentage of students reporting any alcohol use and binge drinking (having 5 or more drinks in a row) declined over the past decade and was relatively stable between 2016 and 2018.

Past 30-day alcohol use dropped:

- 8th grade – down from 16% to 8%
- 10th grade – down from 32% to 19%
- 12th grade – down from 41% to 28%

Binge drinking dropped:

- 8th grade – down from 9% to 5%
- 10th grade – down from 18% to 10%
- 12th grade – down from 26% to 15%

Although we have seen positive change, too many teens are still using alcohol.

- One in five 10th graders used alcohol in the past month; one in ten binge drank in the past two weeks.
- Heavy use, drinking 6+ days in the past month and/or 2+ episodes of binge drinking in the past two weeks remains a concern. About one-third of current alcohol users are heavy users.
- Frequent alcohol drinking remains a concern. About one-third of current alcohol drinkers report drinking six or more times a month.

Driving under the influence of alcohol has declined since 2008 and decreased among 12th graders between 2016 and 2018.

- Five percent of 10th graders and 7 percent of 12th graders reported driving after drinking alcohol in 2018.
- Seventeen to 18 percent of students reported riding in a car in the past month with a driver who had been drinking.

Keep talking to teens; they're listening.

- A majority of teens reported their parents talked to them in the last year about the risks of drinking.
- Most teens believe their parents don't approve of teen drinking, 81 percent of 8th graders, 70 percent of 10th graders, and 56 percent of 12th graders reported their parents think teen drinking is very wrong.
- Over the past decade, the percentage of students perceiving low or no risk to using alcohol regularly has dropped to about one in four across grades.

State, local, and community prevention efforts are crucial for reducing youth alcohol use and driving under the influence.

- Reducing underage drinking is a statewide priority. For information about Washington's underage drinking prevention program strategies, visit www.TheAthenaForum.org/SPEplan
- For information on what you can do, visit www.StartTalkingNow.org.

For more Healthy Youth Survey fact sheets and reports, visit www.AskHYS.net.



2018 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey *Data Brief: Marijuana*

In fall 2018, over 230,000 students participated in the Healthy Youth Survey. Over 900 schools administered the survey, representing all 39 Washington counties and 228 school districts.

Rates of teen marijuana use have remained steady, despite the changing landscape.

- In 2018, seven percent of 8th graders, 18 percent of 10th graders, and 26 percent of 12th graders reported past 30-day marijuana use.
- Over a third of those who used marijuana in the past month indicated they used on six or more days: 36% of 8th graders, 40% of 10th graders, and 47% of 12th graders.

Smoking marijuana is the most common way youth are using marijuana, over half reported usually smoking it. Tenth graders reported using marijuana in a variety of ways:

- About one in eight usually using dabs.
- About one in nine usually consuming marijuana edibles.
- About one in 15 usually vaping marijuana.
- About one in 30 usually drinking marijuana beverages.

Perceived ease of obtaining marijuana remained stable 2016 and 2018.

- Believing marijuana is very easy to obtain held steady, but about 38 percent of 12th graders think it's very easy to get.
- Few teens reported buying marijuana from a store (about 6% - 9%). Over half reported getting it from friends, about one in six reported giving money to someone to buy it for them (about 15% - 18%), followed by getting it at a party (about 13%).

Declining perceived risk of regular marijuana use among 8th graders should be carefully monitored.

- The percentage of 8th and 10th graders perceiving great risk of regular marijuana use fell from 48% to 43% and 35% to 31% respectively. Decreases in perceived risk are often followed by increased use.
- Many teens perceive little risk of regular marijuana use. In 2018, about one in five 8th graders, one in three 10th graders, and almost half of 12th graders perceived little risk to regular use.

Too many teens are driving after using marijuana.

- Over half (53%) of the 12th graders who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days reported driving within 3 hours of using marijuana at least once in the past 30 days.
- State, local, and community prevention efforts are crucial for addressing youth marijuana use.
- Prevention organizations have worked diligently to prevent the expected rise in teen marijuana use following legalization for adults. See TheAthenaForum.org/SPEplan to learn more.
- Find out more about what you can do at www.starttalkingnow.org and learnaboutmarijuanawa.org.

For more Healthy Youth Survey fact sheets and reports, visit www.AskHYS.net.



2018 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey *Data Brief: Prescription Drugs and Opiates*

In fall 2018, over 230,000 students participated in the Healthy Youth Survey. Over 900 schools administered the survey, representing all 39 Washington counties and 228 school districts.

Misuse of prescription drugs and use of pain relievers to get high decreased among 12th graders and remained stable for 8th and 10th graders between 2016 and 2018.

- The percentage of students using prescription drugs not prescribed to them in 2018:
 - 8th grade – 6%
 - 10th grade – 7%
 - 12th grade – 7% (decreased from 9% in 2016)
- The percentage of students using pain killers to get high in 2018:
 - 8th grade – 2%
 - 10th grade – 4%
 - 12th grade – 4% (decreased from 5% in 2016)

The percentage reporting any use of heroin in their lifetime decrease among 8th graders and remained steady for 10th and 12th graders between 2016 and 2018.

- The percentage of students reporting they had ever used heroin in 2018 are:
 - 8th grade – 2% (decreased from 3% in 2016)
 - 10th grade – 3%
 - 12th grade – 3%

Use of opioids remains a serious concern, with a very high risk of addiction, injury, and even death.

- These percentages mean that in 2018, about 2,500 Washington State 12th graders had tried heroin at least once in their lifetime and even more (about 3,500) use pain killers to get high in any given month.

Though about two-thirds of teens (8th, 10th, and 12th graders) perceive prescription drug misuse to carry great risk of harm, almost one in 10 believes it to have little to no risk.

- 10th graders perception of great risk of harm decreased, while their perception of little to no risk increased from 2016 to 2018.

Most teens report their parents feel it is very wrong to use prescription drugs not prescribed to them.

- Over 80 percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders say their parents think it is very wrong, while 5 percent say their parents think it is not wrong or just a little wrong.

State, local, and community prevention efforts are crucial for addressing teen opioid misuse.

- To learn about statewide substance use prevention program strategies, visit TheAthenaForum.org/SPEplan.
- Find out what you can do at medicineabuseproject.org and visit takebackyourmeds.org to find medication take-back locations across Washington State.

For more Healthy Youth Survey fact sheets and reports, visit www.AskHYS.net.



2018 Washington State Healthy Youth Survey

Data Brief: Tobacco and Vapor Products

In fall 2018, over 230,000 students participated in the Healthy Youth Survey. Over 900 schools administered the survey, representing all 39 Washington counties and 228 school districts.

The vaping epidemic has reversed decades of progress reducing youth nicotine use; we have failed to prevent a new generation of nicotine use.

- Good News: The percentage of teens reporting cigarette smoking in 2018 is less than half of what it was a decade ago in 2008.
 - 8th graders, down from 7% to 3%
 - 10th graders, down from 14% to 5%
 - 12th graders, down from 20% to 8%
- Bad News: E-cigarette/vapor product use increased significantly between 2016 and 2018.
 - 8th grade, up from 6% to 10%
 - 10th grade, up from 13% to 21%
 - 12th grade, up from 20% to 30%

Youth who vape are more likely to smoke cigarettes and use marijuana.

- 9 out of 10 people who smoke start by age 18.
- Among 10th graders who reported using vapor products in the past 30 days, 56% of reported vaping nicotine; and about 21% reported vaping THC (marijuana)
- 55% of 10th grade youth who vaped also reported using marijuana in 2018, compared to 7% of those who do not vape.
- 16% of 10th grade youth who vaped also reported smoking cigarettes, compared to 1% of those who do not vape.

Youth do not perceive vapor product use as risky for their health, and find them accessible.

- Only about one-third (35%) of 10th grade youth perceived great risk of harm from using electronic cigarettes regularly, although 74% perceived great risk from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes daily.
- 68% of 10th graders reported borrowing their vapor products, asking someone to purchase them, or getting them from a family member.

Students want to quit using nicotine.

- Among 10th graders who report using tobacco, 40% want to stop using tobacco “right now.”
- During the past 12 months, 41% of 10th graders who use tobacco tried to quit.

Youth and young adults in Washington State can access the following cessation programs, for free:

- Telephone counseling: Call 1-800-QUIT-NOW to quit tobacco and/or vapor products.
- Text message program (vapor products): Text “QUIT” to 202-804-9884 to access text message-based support for quitting vapor products, courtesy of Truth Initiative®.
- Text message program (tobacco products): Text “TEEN” to 47848 to access SmokefreeTeen.

Educators, parents/guardians, and anyone who works with youth can access the following resources:

- Tobacco Prevention Toolkit (Stanford Univ.) - med.stanford.edu/tobaccopreventiontoolkit.html
- The Real Cost of Vaping (Scholastic; FDA) - scholastic.com/youthvapingrisks

For more Healthy Youth Survey fact sheets and reports, visit www.AskHYS.net.

2018 Healthy Youth Survey substance use results : County-Level

County ID	County Name	Grade	Percentage who reported using e-cigarettes or vape pens in the past 30 days		Percentage who reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days		Percentage of students who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days		Percentage of students who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days		Percentage of students who reported binge drinking alcohol in the past 2 weeks	
			%	+/-	%	+/-	%	+/-	%	+/-	%	+/-
1	Adams County	8	14	5	4	2	9	3	12	4	9	3
1	Adams County	10	20	7	6	3	18	5	15	4	10	4
1	Adams County	12	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	
2	Asotin County	8	16	7	3	2	11	4	9	4	6	3
2	Asotin County	10	33	10	8	4	20	6	25	7	14	6
2	Asotin County	12	45	11	13	5	24	7	30	7	19	6
3	Benton County	8	11	2	3	1	10	1	11	1	5	1
3	Benton County	10	22	2	5	1	15	2	17	2	9	1
3	Benton County	12	25	3	7	1	22	2	26	2	13	2
4	Chelan County	8	16	4	2	1	8	2	11	2	6	2
4	Chelan County	10	21	4	5	2	17	3	21	3	12	2
4	Chelan County	12	33	6	10	3	21	4	31	4	18	3
5	Clallam County	8	13	4	7	2	9	3	10	3	7	2
5	Clallam County	10	21	5	9	3	21	4	18	4	9	3
5	Clallam County	12	31	8	14	4	36	6	33	6	19	5
6	Clark County	8	10	1	3	1	7	1	9	1	4	1
6	Clark County	10	21	2	6	1	17	1	17	1	9	1
6	Clark County	12	33	2	11	1	27	2	30	2	15	1
7	Columbia County	8	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Columbia County	10	45	29	18	16	23	18	36	20	14	14
7	Columbia County	12	36	28	5	9	10	13	14	15	5	9
8	Cowlitz County	8	11	3	4	1	9	2	9	2	4	1
8	Cowlitz County	10	23	4	9	2	16	2	18	2	9	2
8	Cowlitz County	12	43	6	12	3	31	4	33	4	19	3
9	Douglas County	8	18	5	4	2	11	3	15	3	9	3
9	Douglas County	10	35	6	6	2	21	4	23	4	11	3
9	Douglas County	12	35	8	9	3	26	5	34	6	21	5
10	Ferry County	8	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	

10	Ferry County	10	29	24	14	13	25	16	39	18	33	18
10	Ferry County	12	50	26	31	16	39	17	61	17	55	17
11	Franklin County	8	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	
11	Franklin County	10	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	
11	Franklin County	12	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	
12	Garfield County	8	0	0	0	0	6	12	6	12	6	12
12	Garfield County	10	40	30	0	0	5	10	30	20	0	0
12	Garfield County	12	44	23	9	10	24	15	38	17	25	15
13	Grant County	8	14	3	3	1	9	2	12	2	8	2
13	Grant County	10	22	4	7	2	20	3	22	3	16	2
13	Grant County	12	22	4	9	2	23	3	28	3	18	3
14	Grays Harbor Count	8	12	4	6	2	10	3	10	3	6	2
14	Grays Harbor Count	10	22	5	7	2	20	4	17	3	11	3
14	Grays Harbor Count	12	35	7	14	4	31	5	29	5	17	4
15	Island County	8	6	3	3	1	8	2	7	2	2	1
15	Island County	10	23	6	5	2	16	3	15	3	8	2
15	Island County	12	33	7	8	3	28	4	33	5	16	4
16	Jefferson County	8	13	8	4	3	13	6	15	6	4	3
16	Jefferson County	10	37	11	15	6	40	8	31	8	11	5
16	Jefferson County	12	38	13	16	7	40	10	43	10	29	9
17	King County	8	9	2	2	1	6	1	7	1	4	1
17	King County	10	16	3	4	1	14	2	17	2	9	2
17	King County	12	22	5	5	2	19	3	26	5	14	4
18	Kitsap County	8	10	2	4	1	8	1	8	1	4	1
18	Kitsap County	10	23	3	7	1	18	2	19	2	10	1
18	Kitsap County	12	32	3	9	2	28	2	32	2	14	2
19	Kittitas County	8	12	5	3	2	4	2	8	3	4	2
19	Kittitas County	10	26	9	8	4	16	5	17	6	12	5
19	Kittitas County	12	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	
20	Klickitat County	8	14	8	2	2	6	4	7	4	3	3
20	Klickitat County	10	17	8	8	4	20	6	28	7	16	6
20	Klickitat County	12	42	12	15	6	25	8	48	9	23	8
21	Lewis County	8	14	4	4	2	6	2	8	2	4	2

21	Lewis County	10	24	5	9	2	17	3	17 3	11 3
21	Lewis County	12	37	7	10	3	21	4	29 4	15 4
22	Lincoln County	8	8	6	5	4	2	2	6 4	2 2
22	Lincoln County	10	36	12	8	5	15	7	22 8	9 5
22	Lincoln County	12	50	15	13	7	16	7	29 9	19 8
23	Mason County	8	10	4	3	2	12	3	11 3	6 3
23	Mason County	10	28	6	8	3	21	4	21 4	10 3
23	Mason County	12	37	7	15	4	34	5	28 5	16 4
24	Okanogan County	8	12	5	3	2	9	3	12 3	8 3
24	Okanogan County	10	25	7	5	2	17	4	20 4	9 3
24	Okanogan County	12	34	10	19	6	34	7	30 6	25 6
25	Pacific County	8	8	5	4	2	7	3	9 4	5 3
25	Pacific County	10	24	10	11	5	20	6	23 7	13 5
25	Pacific County	12	21	10	9	5	23	7	26 7	13 6
26	Pend Oreille County	8	12	8	6	4	10	6	9 5	5 4
26	Pend Oreille County	10	30	12	9	5	25	8	26 8	15 6
26	Pend Oreille County	12	37	17	9	7	17	9	20 10	9 7
27	Pierce County	8	13	2	3	1	9	2	9 1	4 1
27	Pierce County	10	23	3	6	1	19	2	19 2	10 2
27	Pierce County	12	30	4	9	2	26	3	28 4	16 2
28	San Juan County	8	12	9	2	3	2	3	3 4	2 3
28	San Juan County	10	33	14	6	5	15	8	21 9	10 6
28	San Juan County	12	31	14	6	5	28	10	27 10	13 7
29	Skagit County	8	11	3	4	1	10	2	11 2	7 2
29	Skagit County	10	18	3	6	1	18	2	19 2	10 2
29	Skagit County	12	29	5	8	2	30	3	33 3	18 3
30	Skamania County	8	5	9	5	7	3	5	5 7	8 8
30	Skamania County	10	24	14	8	6	14	8	23 10	11 8
30	Skamania County	12	52	21	16	11	29	13	29 13	16 11
31	Snohomish County	8	10	2	3	1	6	1	7 1	4 1
31	Snohomish County	10	23	3	5	1	17	2	18 2	9 1
31	Snohomish County	12	30	3	7	1	25	3	27 2	14 2
32	Spokane County	8	15	4	3	1	9	3	9 1	5 1

32	Spokane County	10	27	2	6	1	19	1	21	1
32	Spokane County	12	35	3	8	1	26	2	32	2
33	Stevens County	8	16	7	5	3	8	4	10	4
33	Stevens County	10	18	8	7	4	14	5	21	6
33	Stevens County	12	32	10	17	6	24	6	34	7
34	Thurston County	8	11	2	3	1	7	1	7	1
34	Thurston County	10	21	2	6	1	18	2	17	1
34	Thurston County	12	32	3	9	1	28	2	29	2
35	Wahkiakum County	8	5	10	2	5	10	9	5	7
35	Wahkiakum County	10	13	17	3	6	9	9	9	9
35	Wahkiakum County	12	27	26	0	0	10	13	14	15
36	Walla Walla County	8	13	4	5	2	11	3	11	3
36	Walla Walla County	10	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	
36	Walla Walla County	12	Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed		Suppressed	
37	Whatcom County	8	11	2	4	1	8	1	10	2
37	Whatcom County	10	27	3	7	1	20	2	22	2
37	Whatcom County	12	38	4	11	2	28	3	36	3
38	Whitman County	8	9	5	3	2	5	3	5	3
38	Whitman County	10	17	9	3	2	10	4	12	4
38	Whitman County	12	23	8	10	5	23	7	26	7
39	Yakima County	8	12	2	4	1	13	1	13	1
39	Yakima County	10	17	2	5	1	19	1	20	2
39	Yakima County	12	22	2	6	1	25	2	26	2

2018 Healthy Youth Survey substance use results : County-Level

County ID	County Name	Grade	Percentage of students perceiving great risk of harm from using electronic cigarettes, also called e-cigs or vape pens regularly (almost daily)	Percentage of students perceiving little or no risk from using marijuana regularly	Of those who reported using e-cigarettes/vape pens in the past 30 days, percentage who reported vaping nicotine	Of those who reported using e-cigarettes/vape pens in the past 30 days, percentage who reported vaping THC
			% +/-	% +/-	% +/-	% +/-
1	Adams County	8	37	30	28	21
1	Adams County	10	31	30	43	29

1	Adams County	12	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
2	Asotin County	8	42 10	28 9	44 24	6 12
2	Asotin County	10	38 12	37 11	37 22	16 16
2	Asotin County	12	31 11	40 11	63 17	23 15
3	Benton County	8	37 3	23 3	38 8	17 6
3	Benton County	10	33 3	33 3	45 6	12 4
3	Benton County	12	33 4	42 4	53 7	20 6
4	Chelan County	8	41 5	22 4	37 12	18 10
4	Chelan County	10	33 5	30 5	67 10	20 8
4	Chelan County	12	25 5	38 6	52 10	16 7
5	Clallam County	8	39 6	26 6	46 17	14 12
5	Clallam County	10	30 7	36 6	55 14	25 12
5	Clallam County	12	28 8	51 8	61 15	34 15
6	Clark County	8	41 2	25 2	43 6	18 5
6	Clark County	10	38 2	33 2	59 4	22 4
6	Clark County	12	29 2	49 2	66 4	23 3
7	Columbia County	8	42 28	10 19	50 69	0 0
7	Columbia County	10	9 17	55 29	67 38	17 30
7	Columbia County	12	45 29	30 28	60 43	0 0
8	Cowlitz County	8	36 4	28 4	34 11	22 9
8	Cowlitz County	10	31 4	34 4	62 8	8 5
8	Cowlitz County	12	24 5	44 6	67 8	17 6
9	Douglas County	8	34 7	26 6	50 17	12 11
9	Douglas County	10	28 6	34 6	60 11	14 8
9	Douglas County	12	26 7	49 8	70 12	28 12
10	Ferry County	8	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
10	Ferry County	10	40 30	47 25	33 53	33 53
10	Ferry County	12	29 24	42 22	63 34	38 34
11	Franklin County	8	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
11	Franklin County	10	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
11	Franklin County	12	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
12	Garfield County	8	29 33	13 23	0 0	0 0
12	Garfield County	10	30 28	20 25	100 0	0 0

12	Garfield County	12	44 23	47 25	89 21	11 21
13	Grant County	8	35 5	27 4	30 11	14 8
13	Grant County	10	27 4	37 5	36 9	13 6
13	Grant County	12	26 5	41 5	54 10	21 8
14	Grays Harbor Count	8	39 7	30 5	33 15	15 11
14	Grays Harbor Count	10	27 6	36 6	52 12	18 10
14	Grays Harbor Count	12	26 7	56 7	51 13	21 10
15	Island County	8	38 6	28 6	40 25	20 20
15	Island County	10	33 6	35 6	58 13	16 10
15	Island County	12	28 6	49 7	50 11	24 10
16	Jefferson County	8	28 12	50 11	40 30	20 25
16	Jefferson County	10	31 11	47 12	86 13	17 14
16	Jefferson County	12	34 13	71 14	56 19	20 16
17	King County	8	49 5	19 3	49 8	12 4
17	King County	10	41 4	28 3	63 12	20 4
17	King County	12	36 4	37 4	63 7	24 5
18	Kitsap County	8	39 3	27 3	49 10	19 8
18	Kitsap County	10	39 3	35 3	64 6	21 5
18	Kitsap County	12	32 4	45 4	71 6	27 6
19	Kittitas County	8	51 9	23 7	60 25	7 13
19	Kittitas County	10	26 10	28 10	50 20	21 16
19	Kittitas County	12	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
20	Klickitat County	8	31 11	18 9	33 27	8 16
20	Klickitat County	10	24 10	39 11	61 23	22 19
20	Klickitat County	12	23 11	47 13	74 18	17 15
21	Lewis County	8	42 6	28 5	51 14	11 9
21	Lewis County	10	34 6	38 6	64 11	15 8
21	Lewis County	12	24 6	43 7	67 10	17 8
22	Lincoln County	8	48 12	18 9	33 27	8 16
22	Lincoln County	10	21 11	31 13	50 22	25 19
22	Lincoln County	12	23 13	47 14	84 16	0 0
23	Mason County	8	39 8	34 7	42 19	23 16
23	Mason County	10	26 6	43 6	53 13	19 11

23	Mason County	12	23 7	50 8	56 12	25 11
24	Okanogan County	8	30 7	31 7	29 18	21 16
24	Okanogan County	10	30 7	31 7	52 14	24 12
24	Okanogan County	12	24 9	51 10	57 18	30 16
25	Pacific County	8	43 10	40 9	33 31	11 21
25	Pacific County	10	28 10	46 11	60 21	10 13
25	Pacific County	12	30 11	46 12	44 24	19 19
26	Pend Oreille County	8	33 13	35 12	0 0	25 30
26	Pend Oreille County	10	31 13	40 12	41 23	18 18
26	Pend Oreille County	12	30 16	29 15	46 27	15 20
27	Pierce County	8	39 5	27 4	33 6	17 7
27	Pierce County	10	35 4	37 4	56 8	22 4
27	Pierce County	12	32 3	44 3	65 9	24 6
28	San Juan County	8	47 15	16 11	100 0	0 0
28	San Juan County	10	38 15	30 15	60 25	20 20
28	San Juan County	12	22 13	60 15	67 27	25 25
29	Skagit County	8	44 4	24 4	33 12	22 10
29	Skagit County	10	36 5	38 4	57 10	24 9
29	Skagit County	12	28 5	53 5	56 9	26 8
30	Skamania County	8	44 24	35 21	0 0	0 0
30	Skamania County	10	27 16	34 16	83 30	0 0
30	Skamania County	12	15 16	56 19	83 21	8 16
31	Snohomish County	8	46 4	22 3	40 7	15 5
31	Snohomish County	10	37 4	33 3	65 8	18 4
31	Snohomish County	12	32 3	43 3	67 10	24 4
32	Spokane County	8	40 5	25 5	42 5	11 5
32	Spokane County	10	36 3	37 2	65 4	17 4
32	Spokane County	12	28 3	45 3	71 4	19 4
33	Stevens County	8	40 10	34 9	33 22	39 23
33	Stevens County	10	40 10	34 10	37 22	11 14
33	Stevens County	12	23 9	48 10	53 18	10 11
34	Thurston County	8	41 3	23 2	48 8	17 6
34	Thurston County	10	38 3	33 3	62 6	17 4

34	Thurston County	12	31 3	49 4	68 6	23 5
35	Wahkiakum County	8	44 23	29 19	100 0	0 0
35	Wahkiakum County	10	21 22	43 21	100 0	0 0
35	Wahkiakum County	12	20 25	20 25	75 42	0 0
36	Walla Walla County	8	34 7	31 6	49 16	15 11
36	Walla Walla County	10	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
36	Walla Walla County	12	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed	Suppressed
37	Whatcom County	8	44 4	22 3	54 10	15 7
37	Whatcom County	10	36 4	32 3	72 6	22 6
37	Whatcom County	12	31 4	42 4	78 6	21 6
38	Whitman County	8	53 9	20 7	38 34	13 23
38	Whitman County	10	48 12	26 6	67 24	20 20
38	Whitman County	12	28 8	47 18	63 17	27 16
39	Yakima County	8	32 2	31 2	28 6	26 6
39	Yakima County	10	30 3	37 3	37 6	23 5
39	Yakima County	12	26 3	44 3	46 6	26 5

Notes:

1. Variables used for the Substance Use Press Release are listed below. Please refer to the data dictionary/crosswalk for var names.

Variable names:

- a. d90_16use
- b. d14use
- c. d21_16use
- d. d20use
- e. d104
- f. p03_14
- g. d102b
- h. d102c

2. Suppression rules are applied when:

- a. participation rate <40%
- b. if there is only 1 participating school district in a county
- c. <15 surveys in a grade
- d. <10 responses per cell for county crosstabs