

# Emotional health and substance abuse

## Alcohol availability

This indicator includes the number of alcohol outlets serving the population per 1,000 residents. On-premise outlets are licensed to serve alcohol to be consumed at that location, such as restaurants and bars. Off-site outlets are licensed to sell alcohol that is to be consumed elsewhere, such as grocery stores and liquor stores.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, there were 1.4 alcohol outlets per 1,000 residents (586) in Clark County.
- In 2008, there were 0.8 per 1,000 (343) licensed on-premise and 0.6 per 1,000 (243) licensed off-premise alcohol outlets in Clark County.
- In 2008, there were 0.9 total outlets per square mile in Clark County.

### Geography

Due to data limitations, though inequities may exist, zip codes with statistically significant higher or lower alcohol outlet density could not be identified.

Total Alcohol Outlet Density by Zip -- 2008

Outlets per 1,000 residents

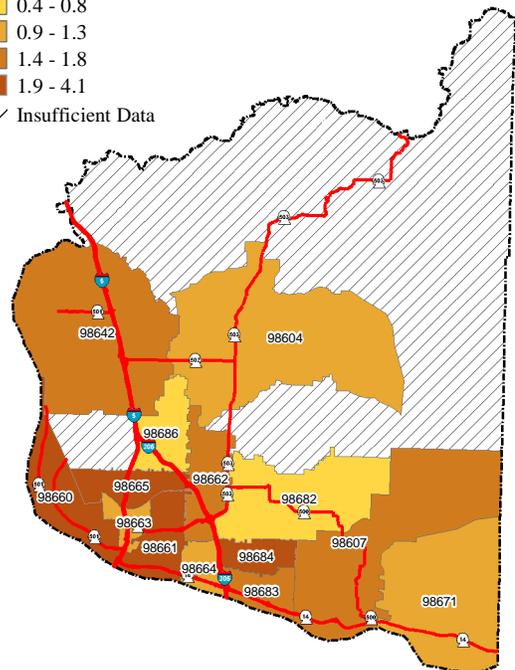
0.4 - 0.8

0.9 - 1.3

1.4 - 1.8

1.9 - 4.1

/// Insufficient Data



# Emotional health and substance abuse

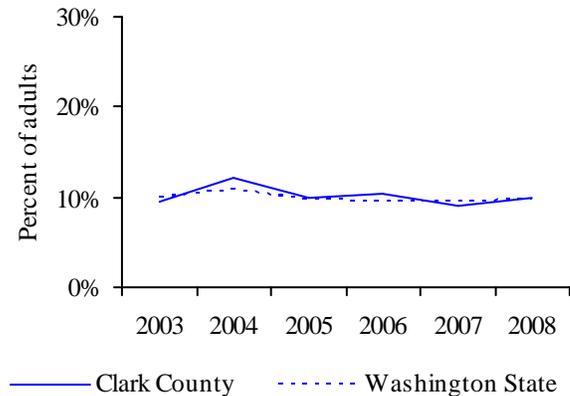
## Poor adult emotional health

Poor adult emotional health includes the percent of adults whose emotional health was not good for two weeks or more within the past month.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, 10% (30,227) of adults in Clark County reported poor emotional health.
- In 2008, the percent of adults with poor emotional health in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 10%.
- Between 2003 and 2008, the percent of adults with poor emotional health did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.

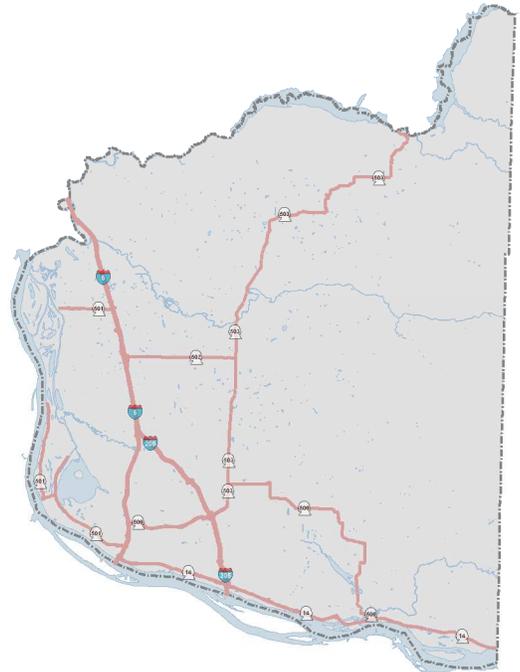
**Poor Emotional Health in Adults  
Clark County and Washington State  
2003 to 2008**



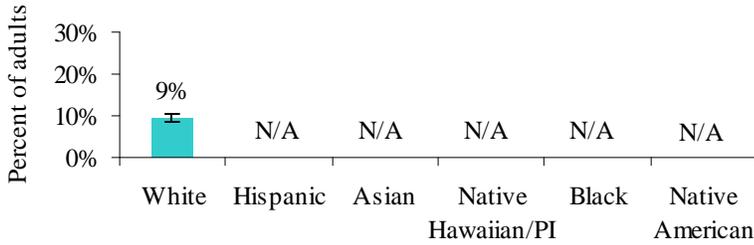
### Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

**Geographic Information Not Available  
For This Health Indicator**



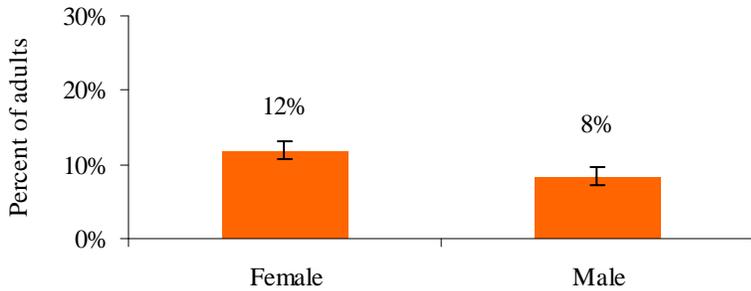
**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Race/Ethnicity  
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



### Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

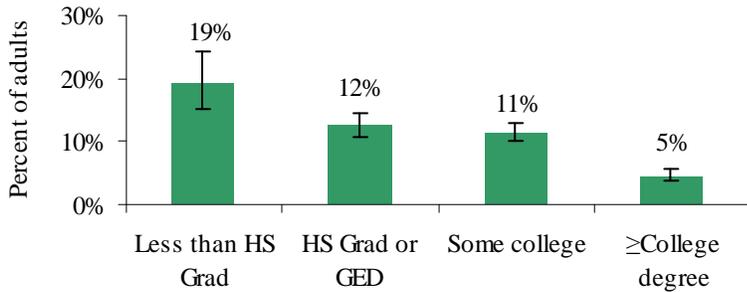
**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Gender  
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



### Gender

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with poor emotional health among females was **higher** than males.

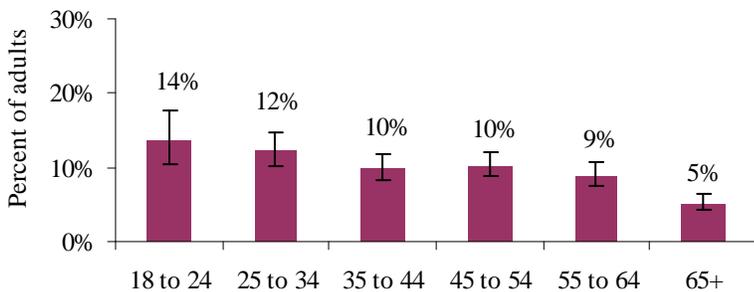
**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Education Level  
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



### Socioeconomic status

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with poor emotional health **decreased** with education.

**Poor Emotional Health in Adults by Age  
Clark County, 2003 to 2008**



### Age

In 2003 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults with poor emotional health **decreased** with age.

# Emotional health and substance abuse

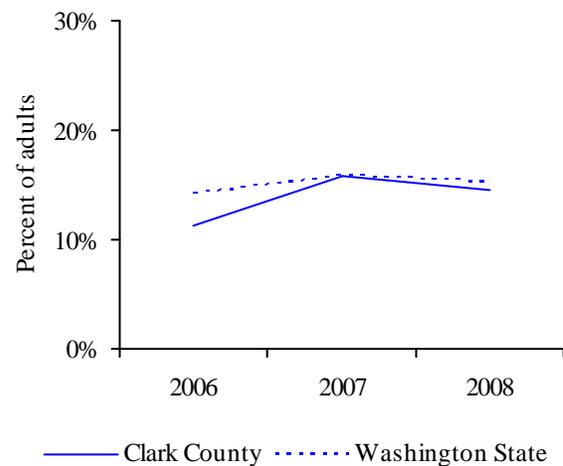
## Adult binge drinking

Adult binge drinking includes the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month. Binge drinking is defined as a man consuming five or more drinks, or a woman consuming four or more drinks, on one occasion.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, 15% (44,528) of adults in Clark County reported binge drinking.
- In 2008, adult binge drinking in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 15%.
- Between 2006 and 2008, the percent of adults who reported binge drinking did not change in Clark County and did not appear to change in Washington State.

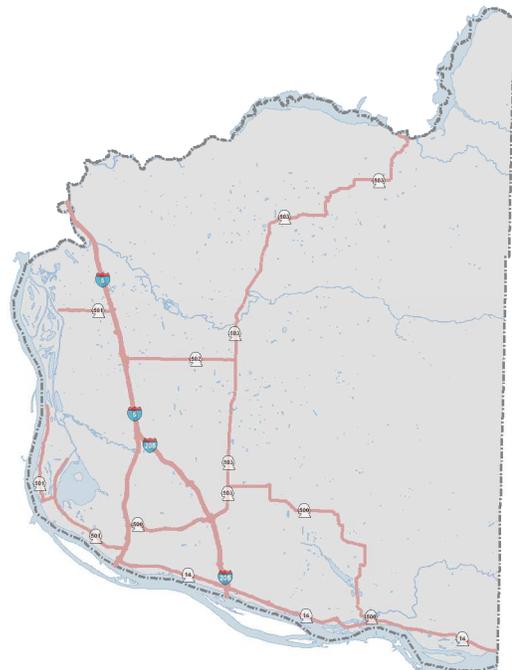
**Adult Binge Drinking  
Clark County and Washington State  
2006 to 2008**



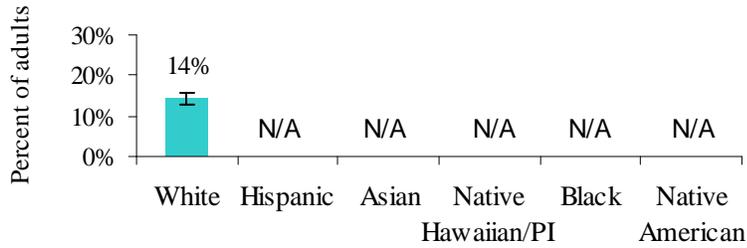
### Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

### Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



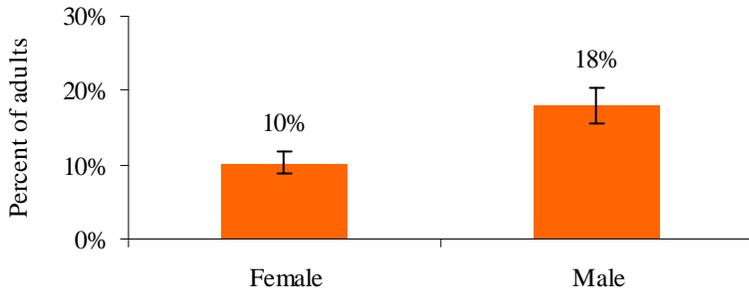
**Binge Drinking in Adults by Race/Ethnicity  
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



### Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

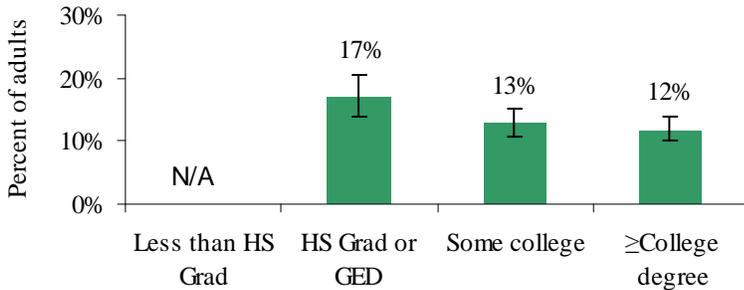
**Adult Binge Drinking by Gender  
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



### Gender

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month among females was lower than males.

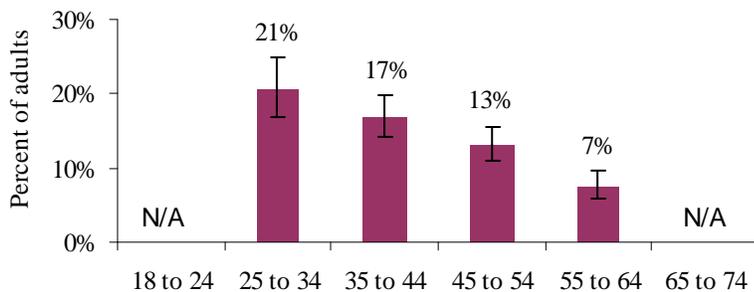
**Binge Drinking in Adults by Education Level  
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



### Socioeconomic status

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month decreased with education.

**Binge Drinking in Adults by Age  
Clark County, 2006 to 2008**



### Age

In 2006 to 2008 in Clark County, the percent of adults who binge drank in the past month decreased with age.

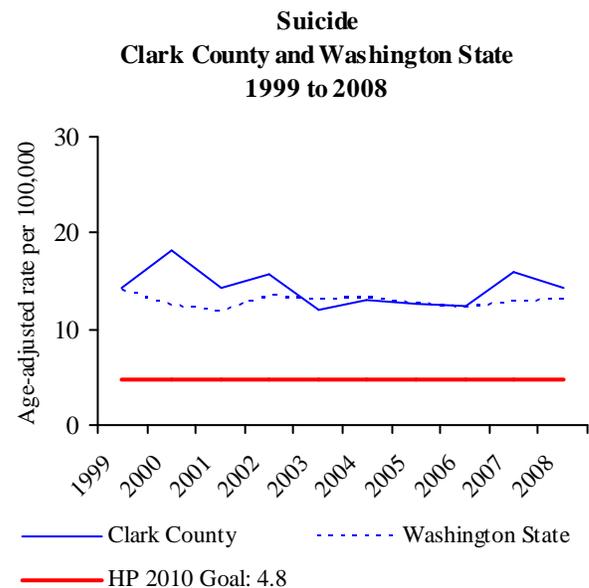
# Emotional health and substance abuse

## Suicide

Suicide includes intentional, self-inflicted deaths from all causes per 100,000 population. Rates are age-adjusted unless otherwise noted.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, 14 per 100,000 (61) individuals in Clark County died of suicide.
- In 2008, the suicide rate in Clark County appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 13 per 100,000.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the suicide rate did not change in Clark County or Washington State.
- In 2008, Clark County **did not meet** the Healthy People 2010 goal of no more than 4.8 suicide deaths per 100,000.



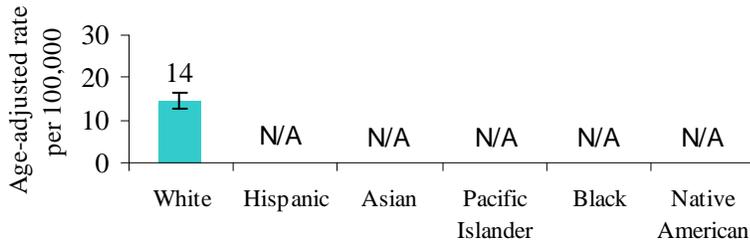
### Geography

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

### Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



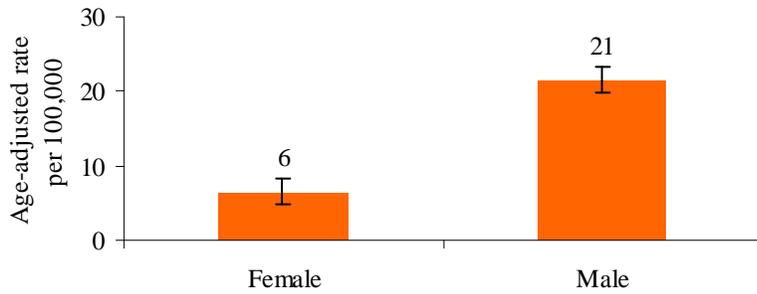
**Suicide by Race/Ethnicity**  
Clark County, 2004 to 2008



**Race/ethnicity**

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

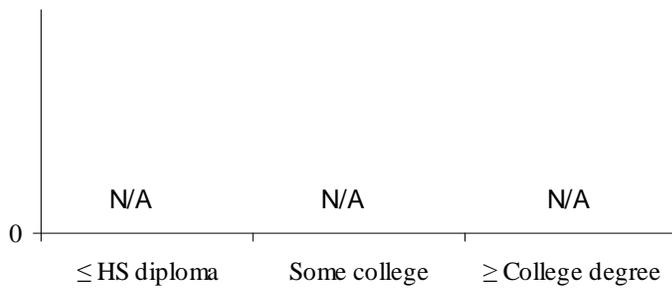
**Suicide by Gender**  
Clark County, 2004 to 2008



**Gender**

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the suicide rate among females appeared to be lower than among males.

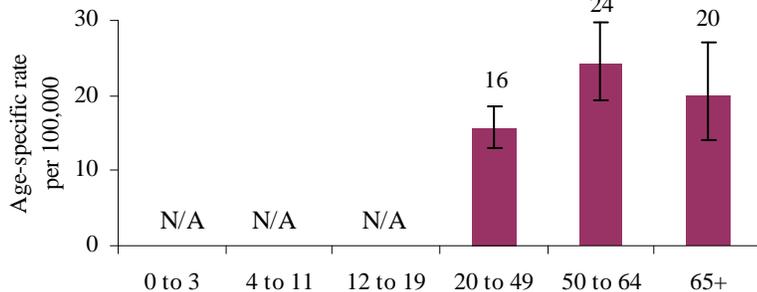
**Suicide by Education Level**



**Socioeconomic status**

Inequity information not available for this indicator.

**Suicide by Age**  
Clark County, 2004 to 2008



**Age**

In 2004 to 2008 in Clark County, the suicide rate appeared similar across age groups.

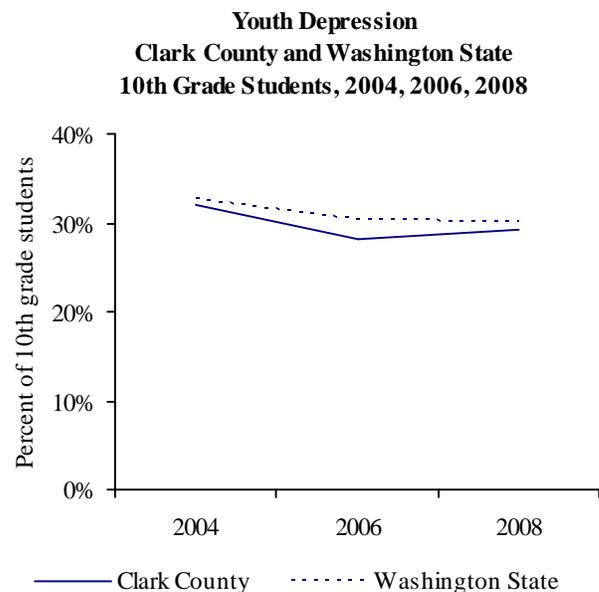
# Emotional health and substance abuse

## Youth depression

Youth depression includes the percent of students reporting that they have felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row during the past twelve months that they stopped doing their usual activities.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, 29% of Clark County tenth grade students were depressed in the past year.
- In 2008, youth depression among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 30%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth depression in tenth grade students **decreased** in Clark County and Washington State.



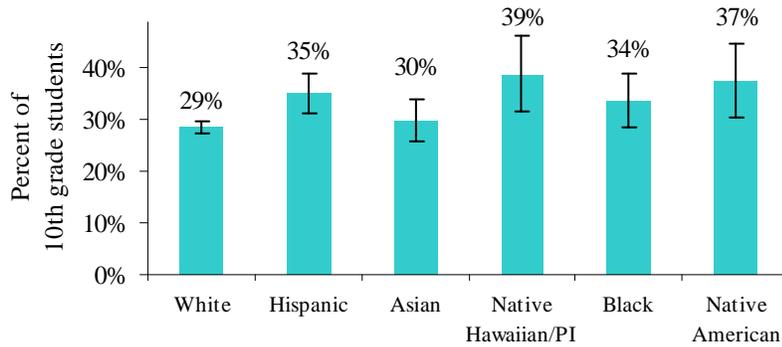
### Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

### Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Youth Depression by Race/Ethnicity**  
Clark County 10th grade students, 2004, 2006, 2008

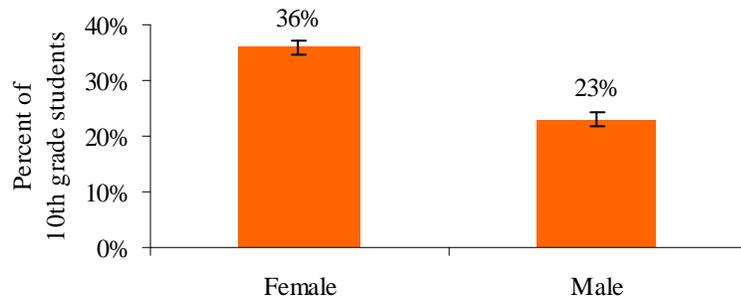


### Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, youth depression among:

- Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Native American tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Asian and Black tenth grade students was similar.\*

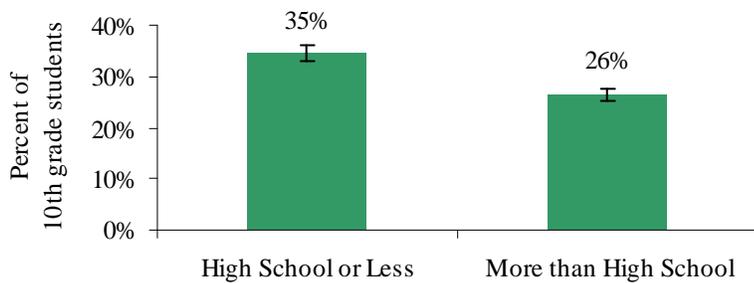
**Youth Depression by Gender**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



### Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth depression among tenth grade females was **higher** than males.

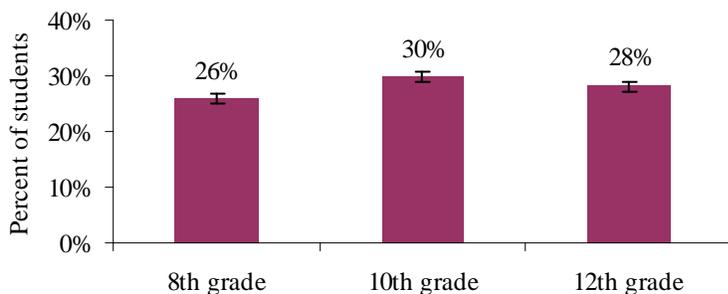
**Youth Depression by Mother's Education Level**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



### Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth depression was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Youth Depression by Grade Level**  
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



### Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth depression **increased** with grade level.

\*Although it may appear that these groups of students have higher rates of depression than White students, the differences are not statistically significant.

# Emotional health and substance abuse

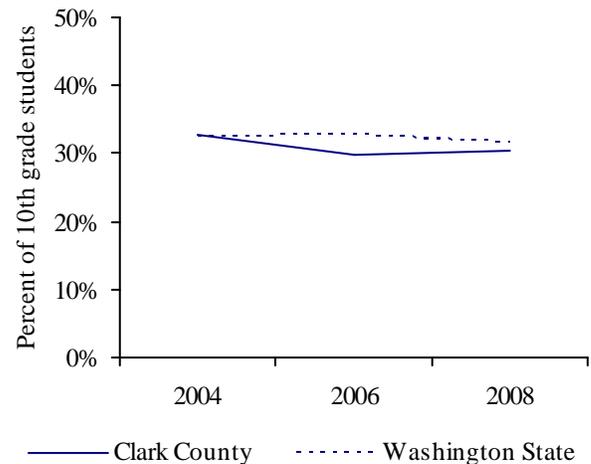
## Youth alcohol use

Youth alcohol use includes the percent of students reporting drinking a glass, can, or bottle of alcohol within the past 30 days.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, 30% of Clark County tenth grade students used alcohol in the past 30 days.
- In 2008, youth alcohol use among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 32%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth alcohol use in tenth grade students **decreased** in Clark County and did not change in Washington State.

**Youth Alcohol Use**  
Clark County and Washington State  
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



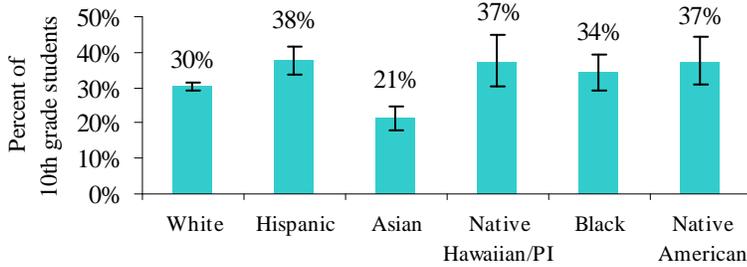
### Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

### Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



**Youth Alcohol Use by Race/Ethnicity**  
**Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**

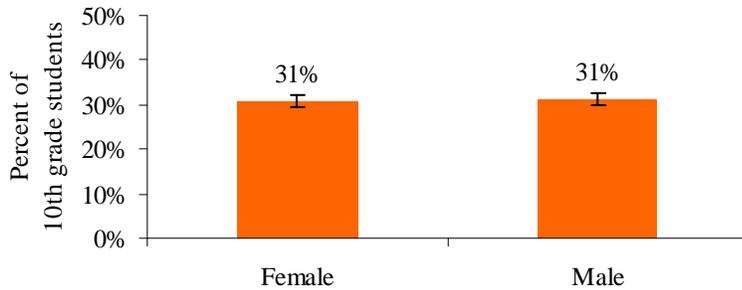


## Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, youth alcohol use among:

- Asian tenth grade students was **lower**.
- Hispanic tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, and Native American tenth grade students was similar.\*

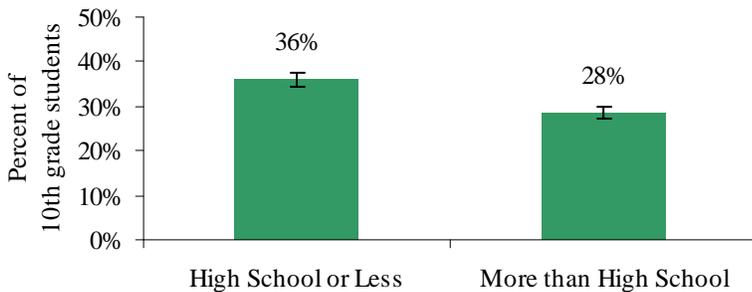
**Youth Alcohol Use by Gender**  
**Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



## Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth alcohol use among tenth grade females was similar to males.

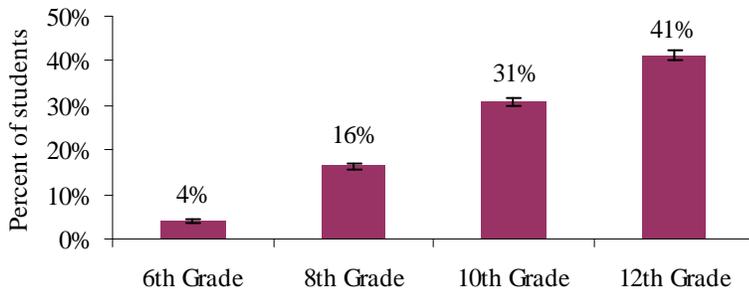
**Youth Alcohol Use by Mother's Level of Education**  
**Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008**



## Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth alcohol use was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Youth Alcohol Use by Grade Level**  
**Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008**



## Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth alcohol use **increased** with grade level.

\*Although it may appear that these groups of students have higher rates of alcohol use than White students, the differences are not statistically significant.

# Emotional health and substance abuse

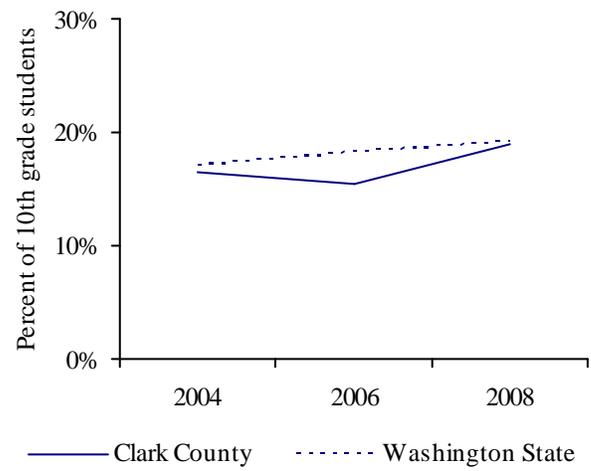
## Youth marijuana use

Youth marijuana use includes the percent of students reporting marijuana use within the past 30 days.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, 19% of Clark County tenth grade students used marijuana in the past 30 days.
- In 2008, youth marijuana use among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 19%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, youth marijuana use in tenth grade students **increased** in Clark County and Washington State.

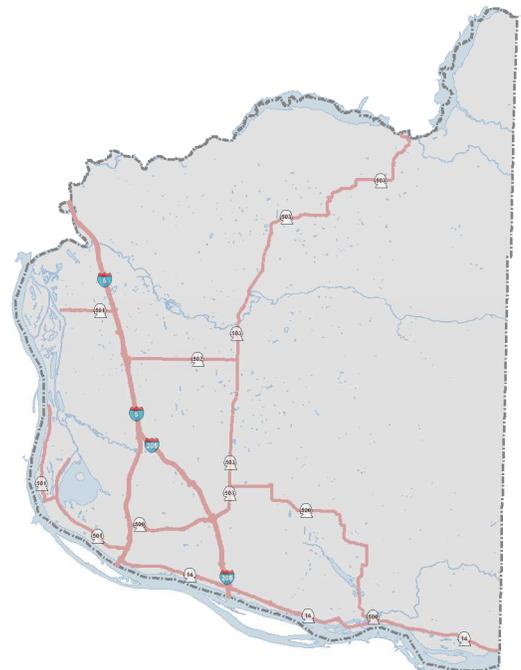
**Youth Marijuana Use**  
Clark County and Washington State  
10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



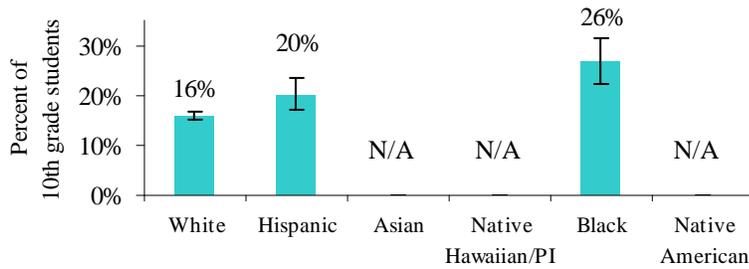
### Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

**Geographic Information Not Available  
For This Health Indicator**



**Youth Marijuana Use by Race/Ethnicity**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008

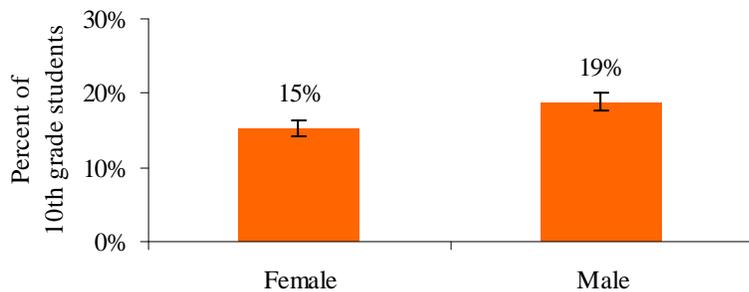


## Race/ethnicity

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, compared to White tenth grade students, youth marijuana use among:

- Hispanic and Black tenth grade students was **higher**.
- Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, and Native American tenth grade students could not be calculated due to small numbers.

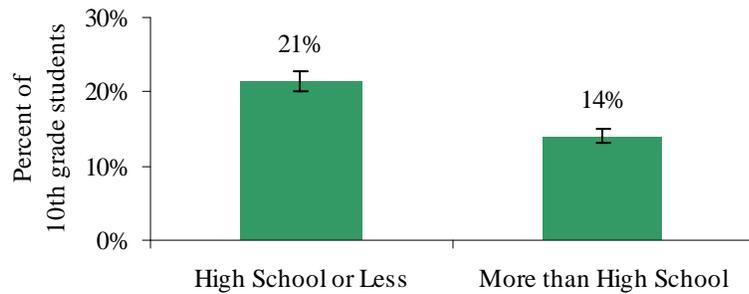
**Youth Marijuana Use by Gender**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



## Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth marijuana use among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

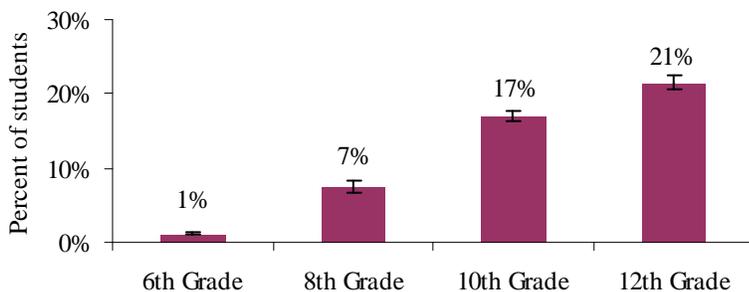
**Youth Marijuana Use by Mother's Level of Education**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



## Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth marijuana use was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Youth Marijuana Use by Grade Level**  
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



## Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth marijuana use **increased** with grade level.

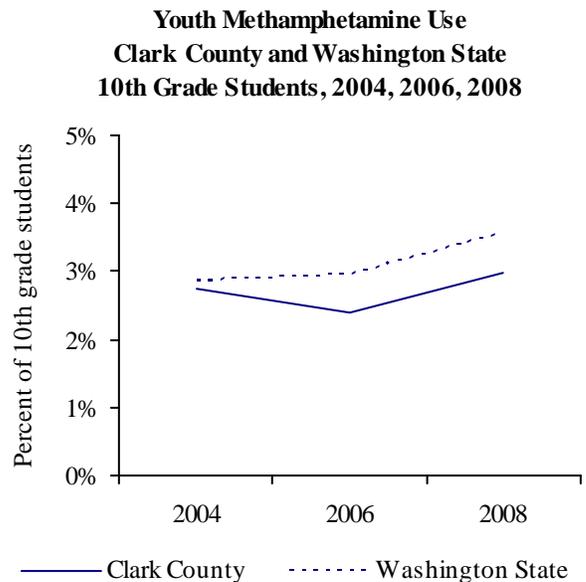
# Emotional health and substance abuse

## Youth methamphetamine use

Youth methamphetamine use includes the percent of students reporting methamphetamine use within the past 30 days.

### Key Findings

- In 2008, 3% of Clark County tenth grade students used methamphetamine in the past 30 days.
- In 2008, youth methamphetamine use among Clark County tenth grade students appeared to be similar to the Washington State rate of 4%.
- Between 2004 and 2008, methamphetamine use by tenth grade students did not change in Clark County or Washington State.



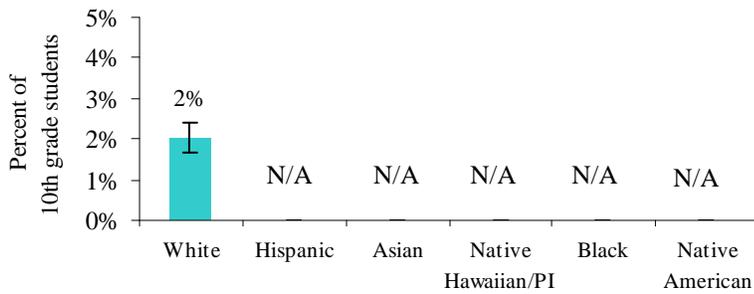
### Geography

No geographic data are available for this indicator.

### Geographic Information Not Available For This Health Indicator



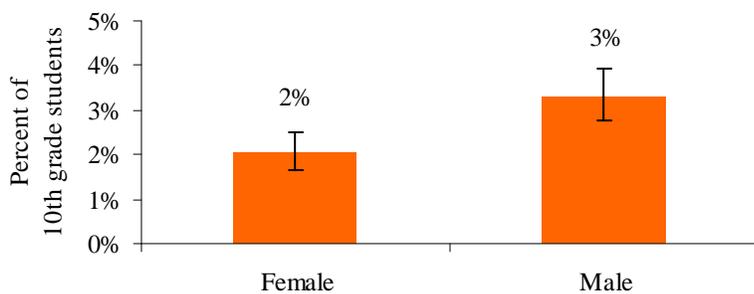
**Youth Methamphetamine Use by Race/Ethnicity**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



### Race/ethnicity

This could not be calculated due to small numbers.

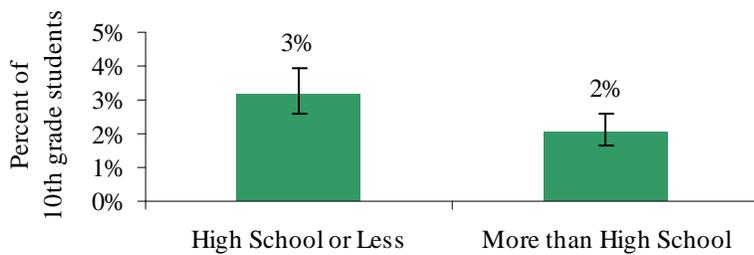
**Youth Methamphetamine Use by Gender**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



### Gender

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth methamphetamine use among tenth grade females was **lower** than males.

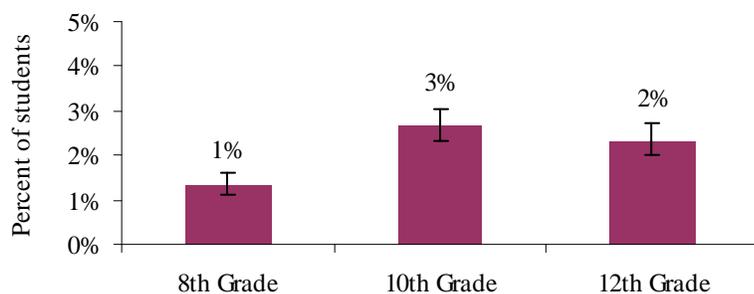
**Youth Meth Use by Mother's Level of Education**  
Clark County 10th Grade Students, 2004, 2006, 2008



### Socioeconomic status

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth methamphetamine use was **lower** among tenth grade students whose mothers completed more than a high school education compared to those whose mothers had a high school education or less.

**Youth Methamphetamine Use by Grade Level**  
Clark County, 2004, 2006, 2008



### Age

In 2004, 2006, and 2008 in Clark County, youth methamphetamine use **increased** with grade level.