

# KIP Survey Statewide Findings

Substance Abuse Program  
Chronic Disease Branch  
Department of Public Health  
Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services  
*Dianne Shuntich, Program Administrator*



**Fall, 2004**

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REACH of Louisville

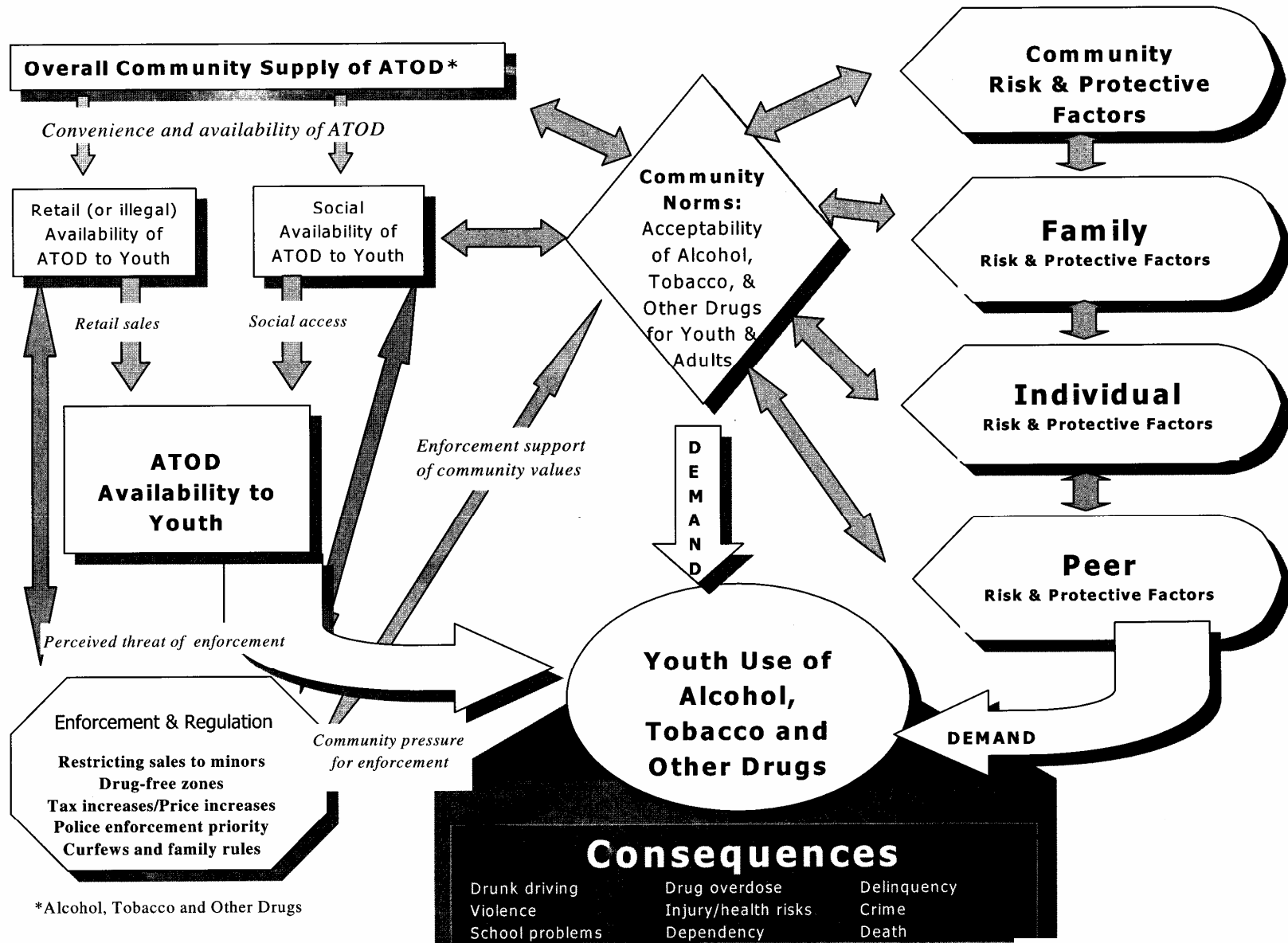
# Demographics of the 2004 KIP Administration

- Across 125 Kentucky school districts, 96,917 students completed the survey
- Equal distribution by gender (50%)
- About 35% participate in the free/reduced school lunch program (proxy for SES)
- Primarily rural sample, with Jefferson, Warren, Madison, and Boone not participating (Lexington/Fayette does participate)
- 83% said they lived on a farm, in the country, or in a small town
- Representative of rural Kentucky

# Scale Components

- Demographics – Age, gender, race, zip, achievement, grades, SES, school attendance, family constellation, urban/suburban/rural
- ATOD Use (personal & peer) – 30 day, past year, lifetime, onset
- ATOD-related problems/antisocial behavior
- ATOD accessibility
- Values (personal, parental)
- School safety
- Family harmony/conflict

# FRAMEWORK FOR PREVENTING YOUTH SUBSTANCE ABUSE

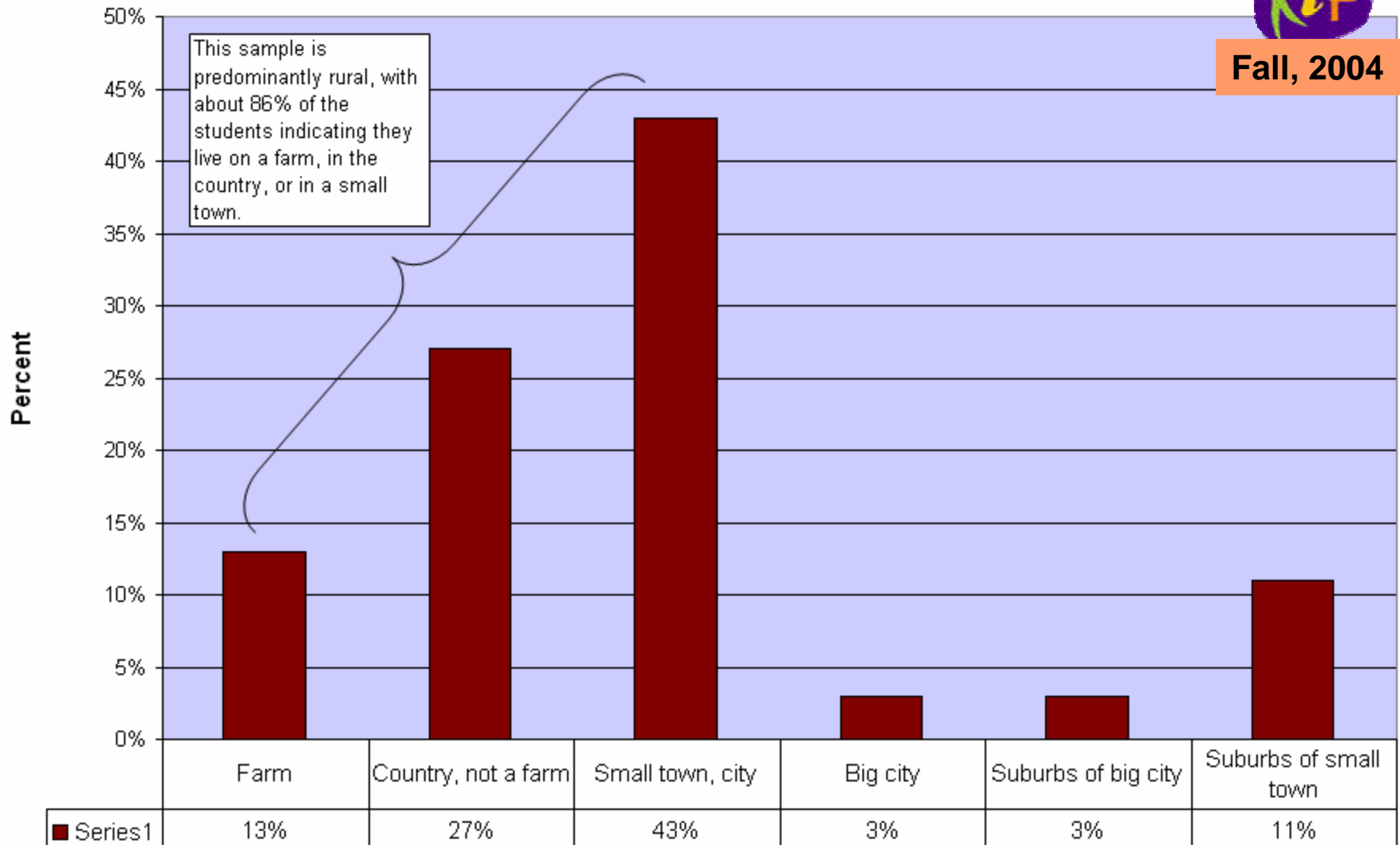




## KIP Survey Participants - Urban/Suburban/Rural



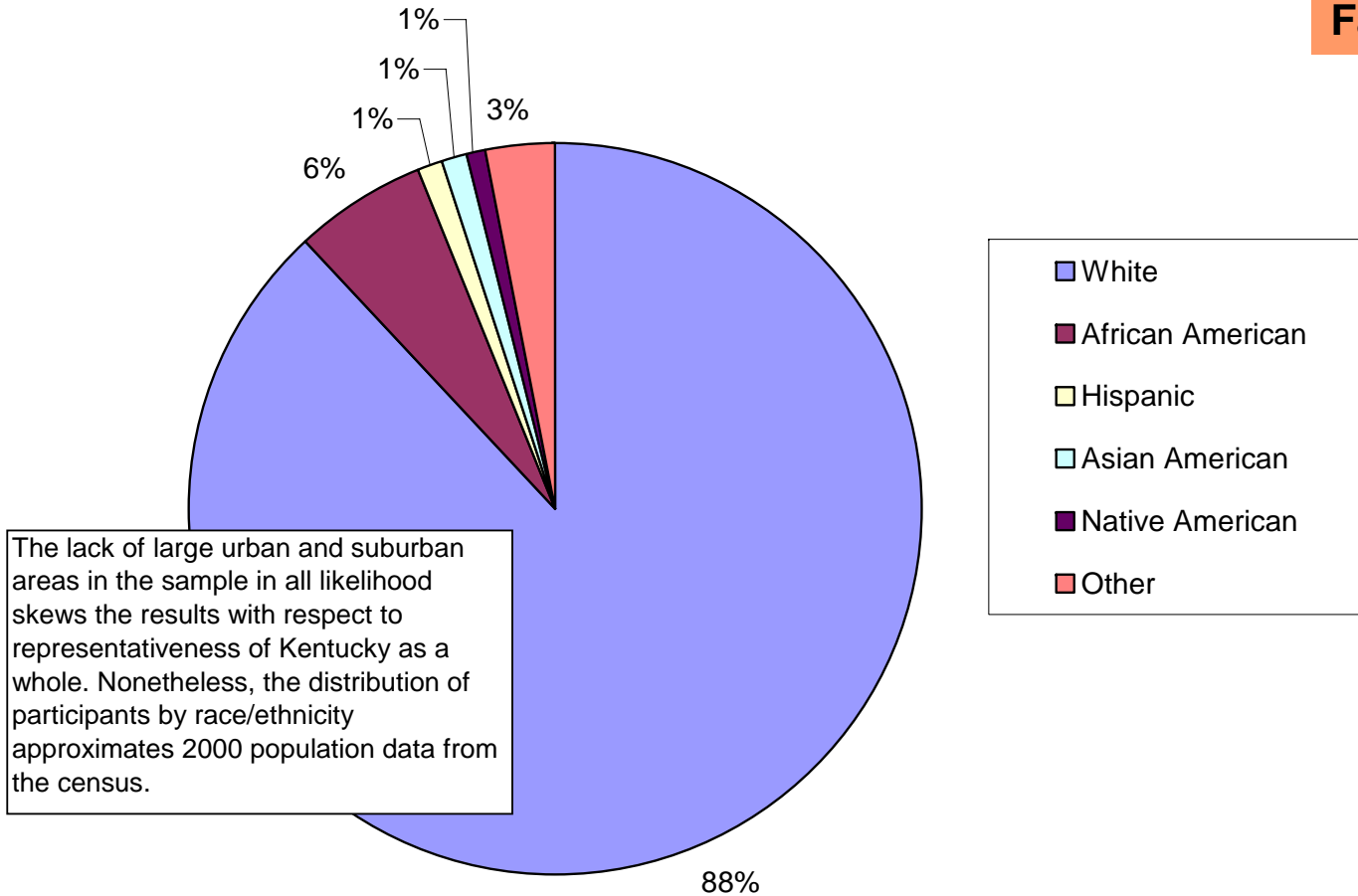
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## 2004 KIP Survey Participants by Race/Ethnicity



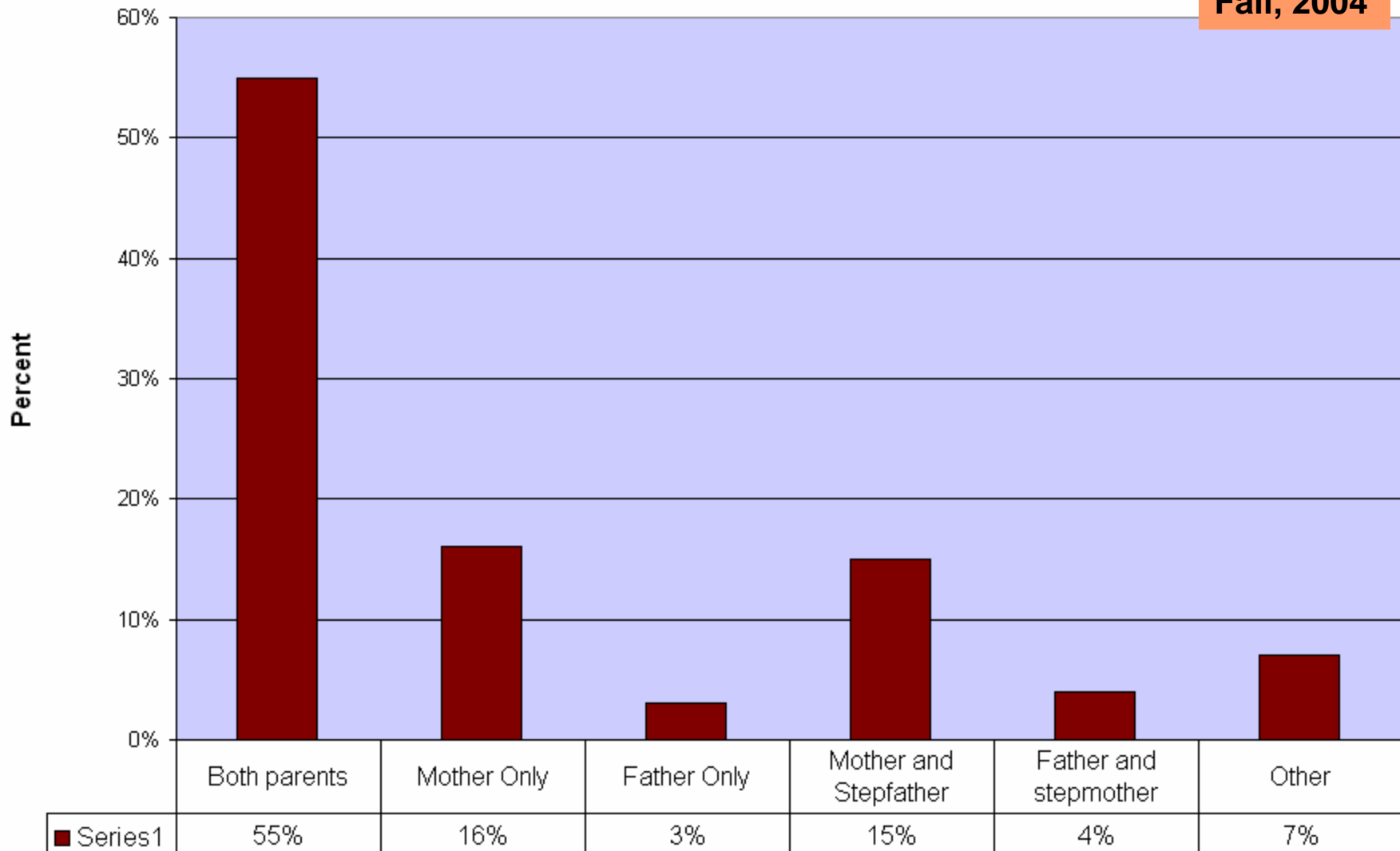
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## KIP Survey Participants by Family Constellation



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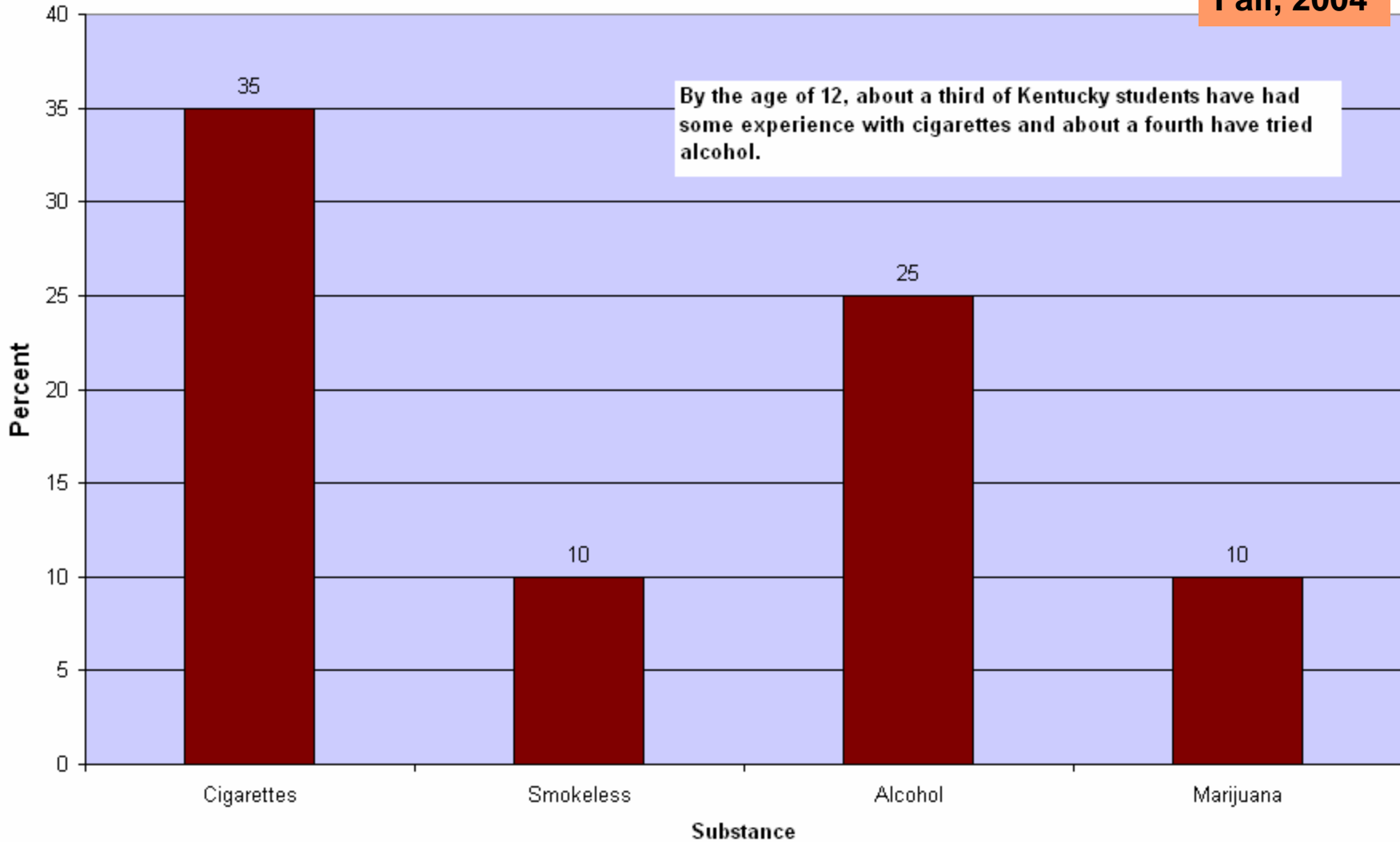
# Summary of Findings

- Kentucky students report very high rates of use of tobacco products, relative to other states.
- The overall level use of alcohol and marijuana in Kentucky is consistent with national patterns.
- Rates of use of inhalants and methamphetamine are notable higher than national benchmarks
- High-risk & high-rate substance abuse (i.e., heavy use that can result in the most serious consequences) behavior (in order of prevalence): (1) alcohol; (2) marijuana; (3) smokeless; (4) cigarettes; (5) narcotics.
- A majority of students find various substances to be readily available, and believe ATOD use is a significant problem in the school environment.
- As they get older, Kentucky students appear to perceive greater risks associated with smoking (a positive finding), but the opposite pattern is seen with marijuana (decreased risk perception). They evidence the least concern about alcohol-related risks, and this does not change with age.

### Age of initiation: 12 or younger



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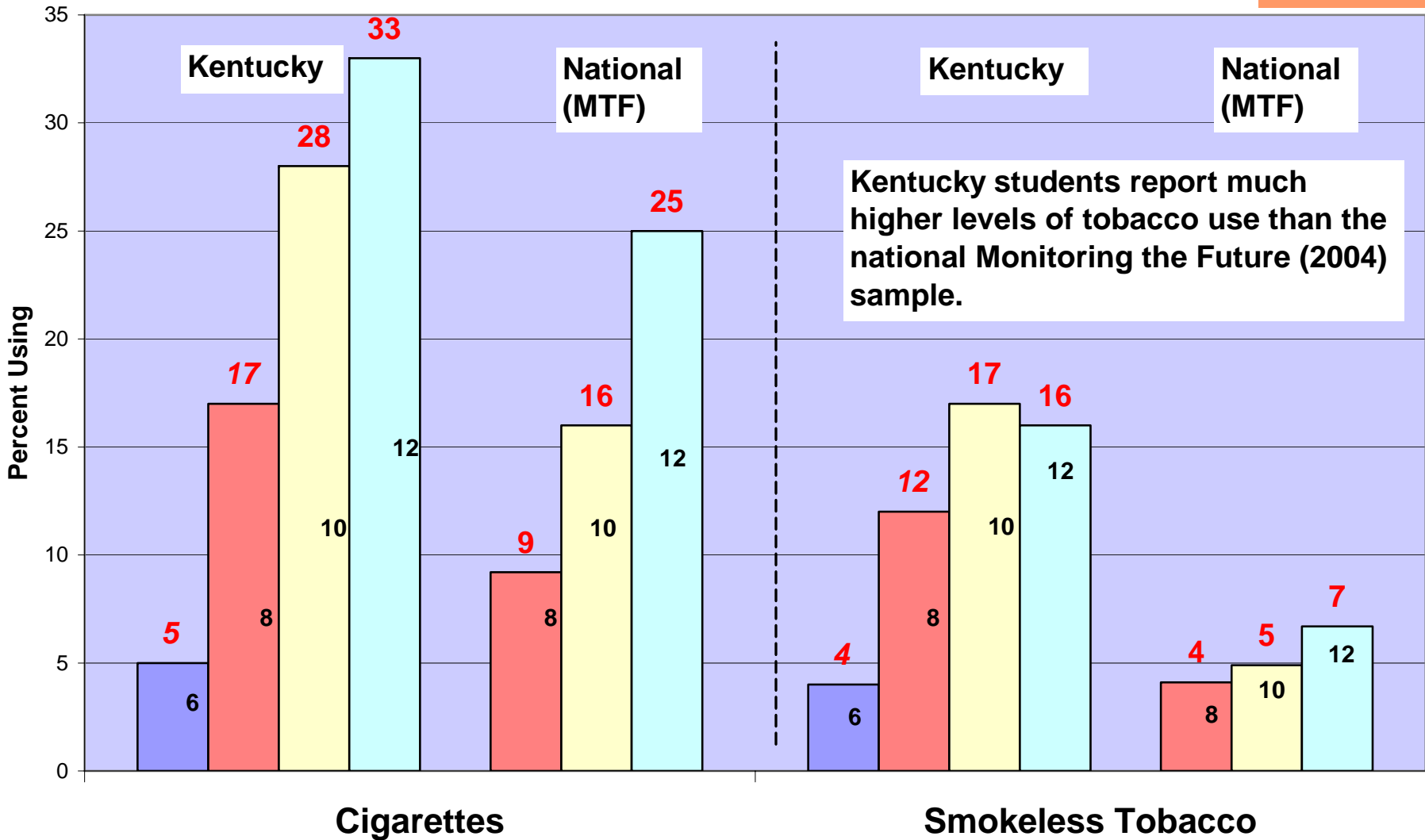


MTF = annual Monitoring the Future study, conducted by Univ. of Michigan

# Tobacco Products (30-day use)



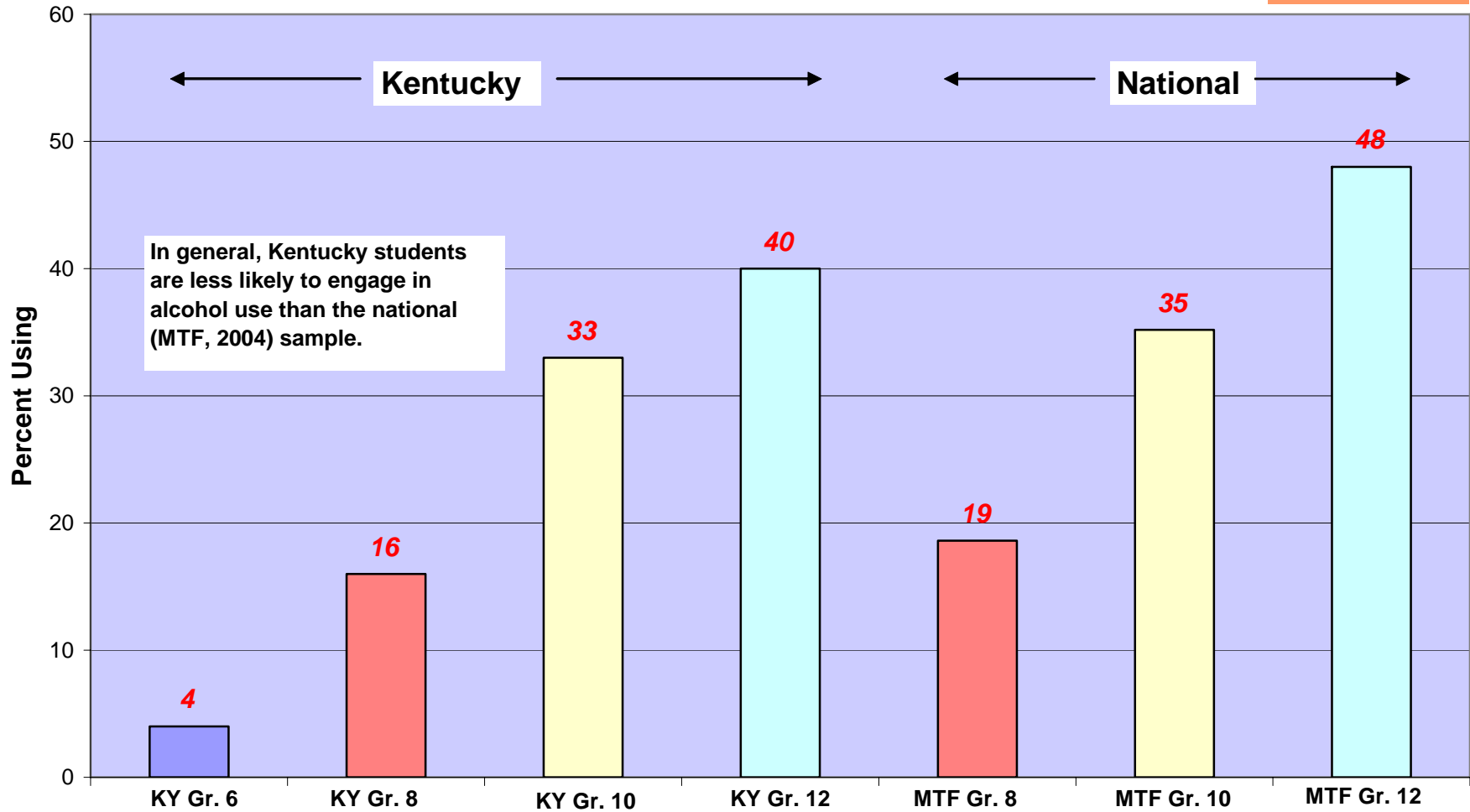
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# Alcohol (30-day use)



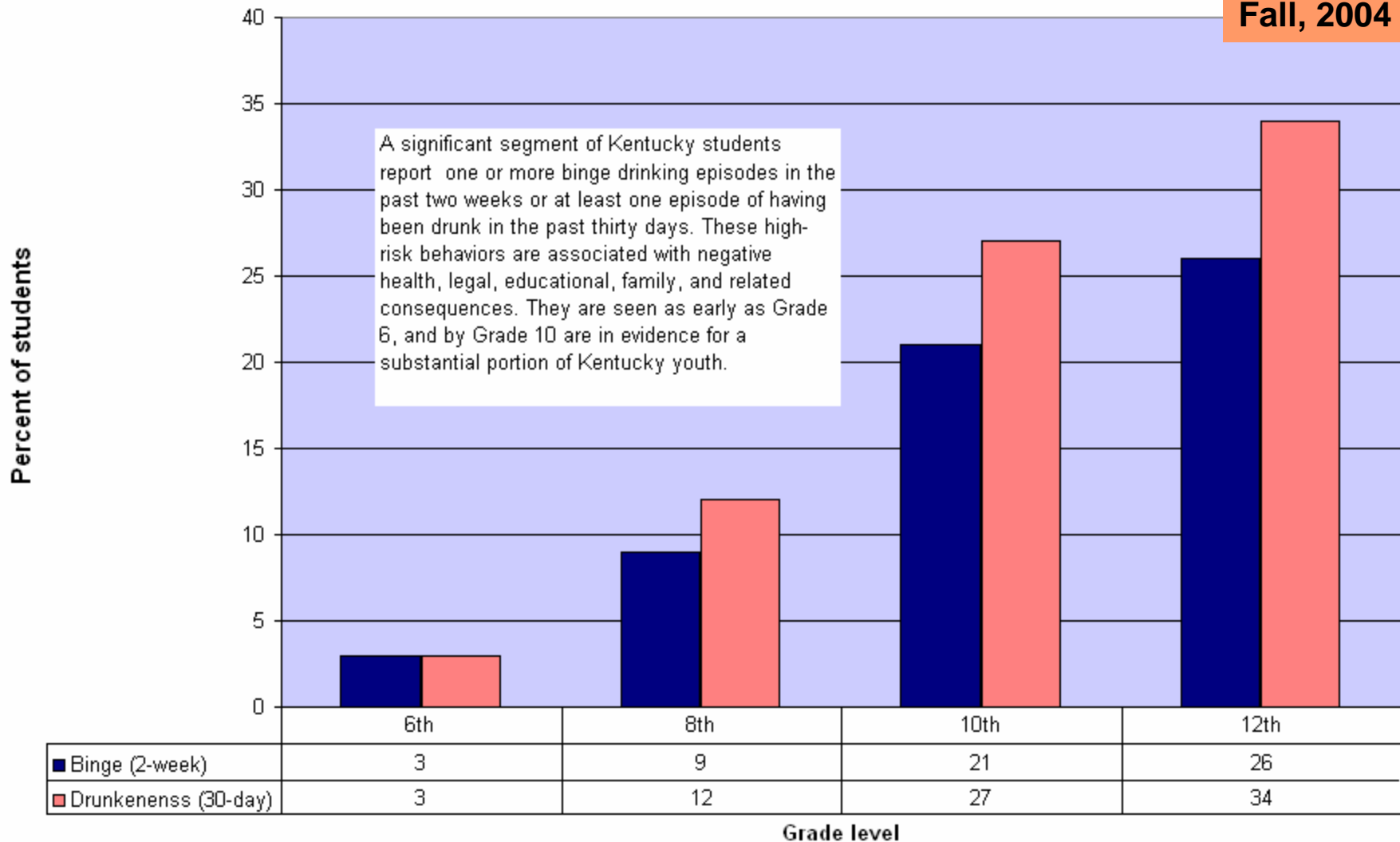
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## Binging/drunkenness



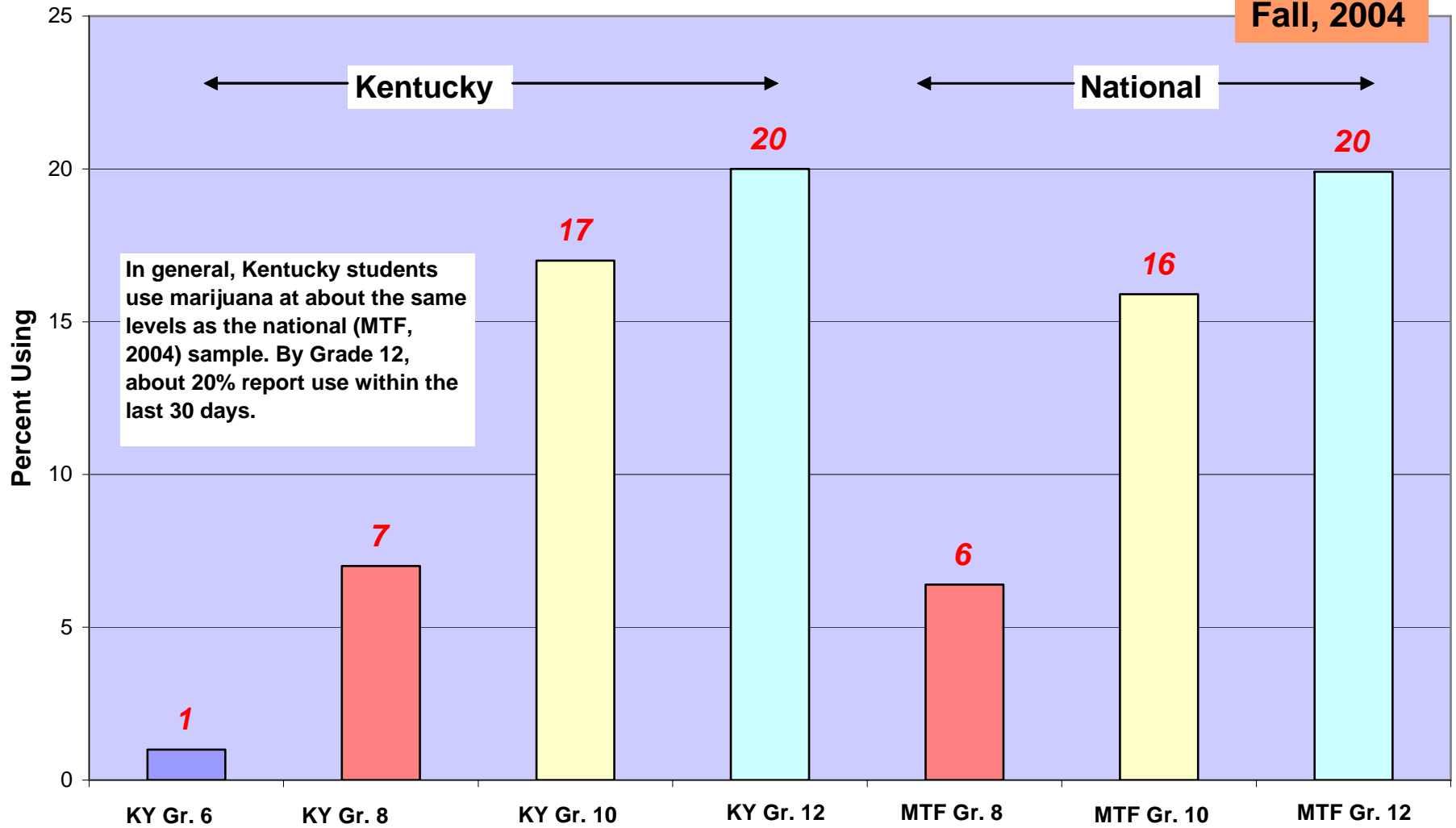
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# Marijuana (30-day use)



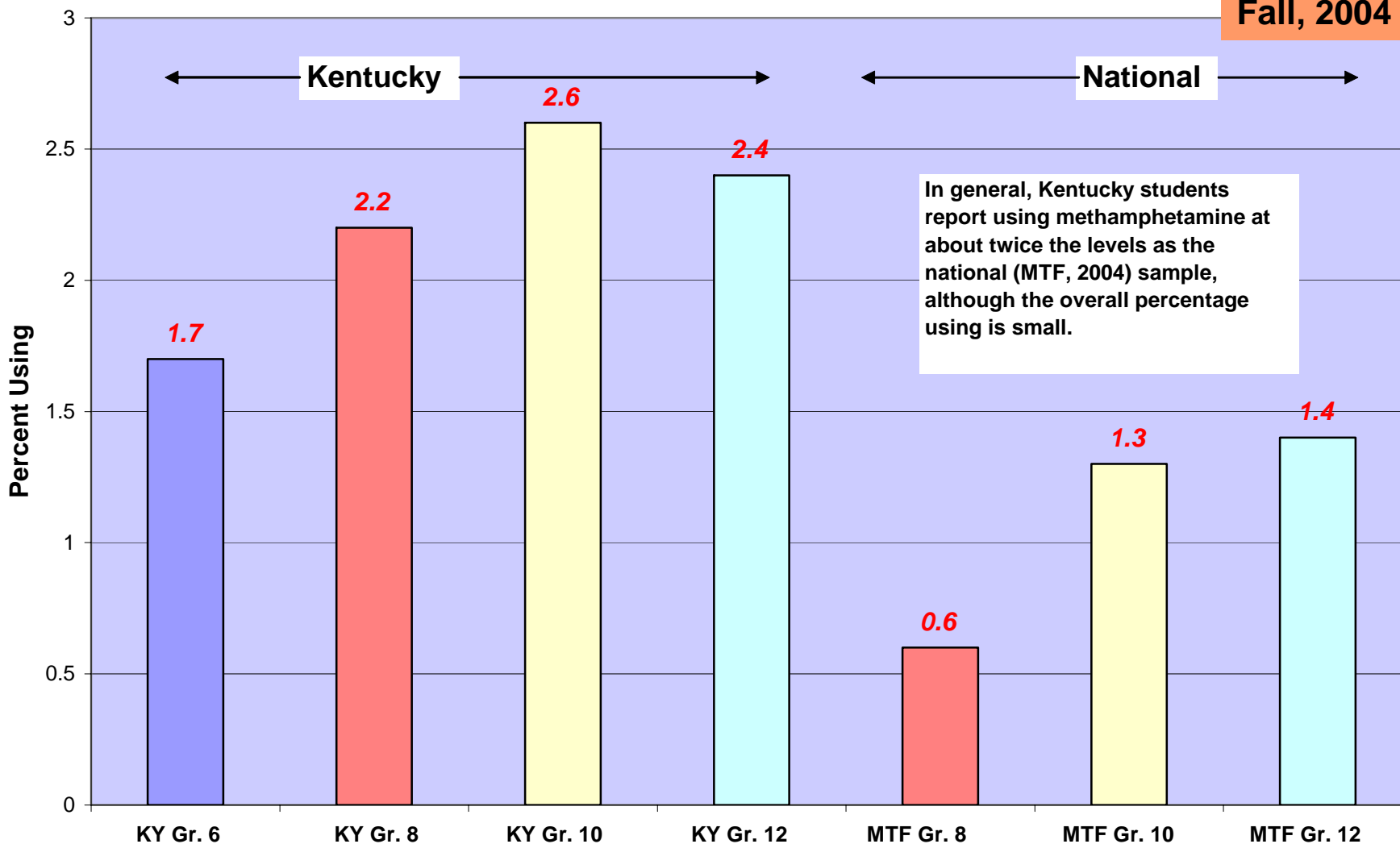
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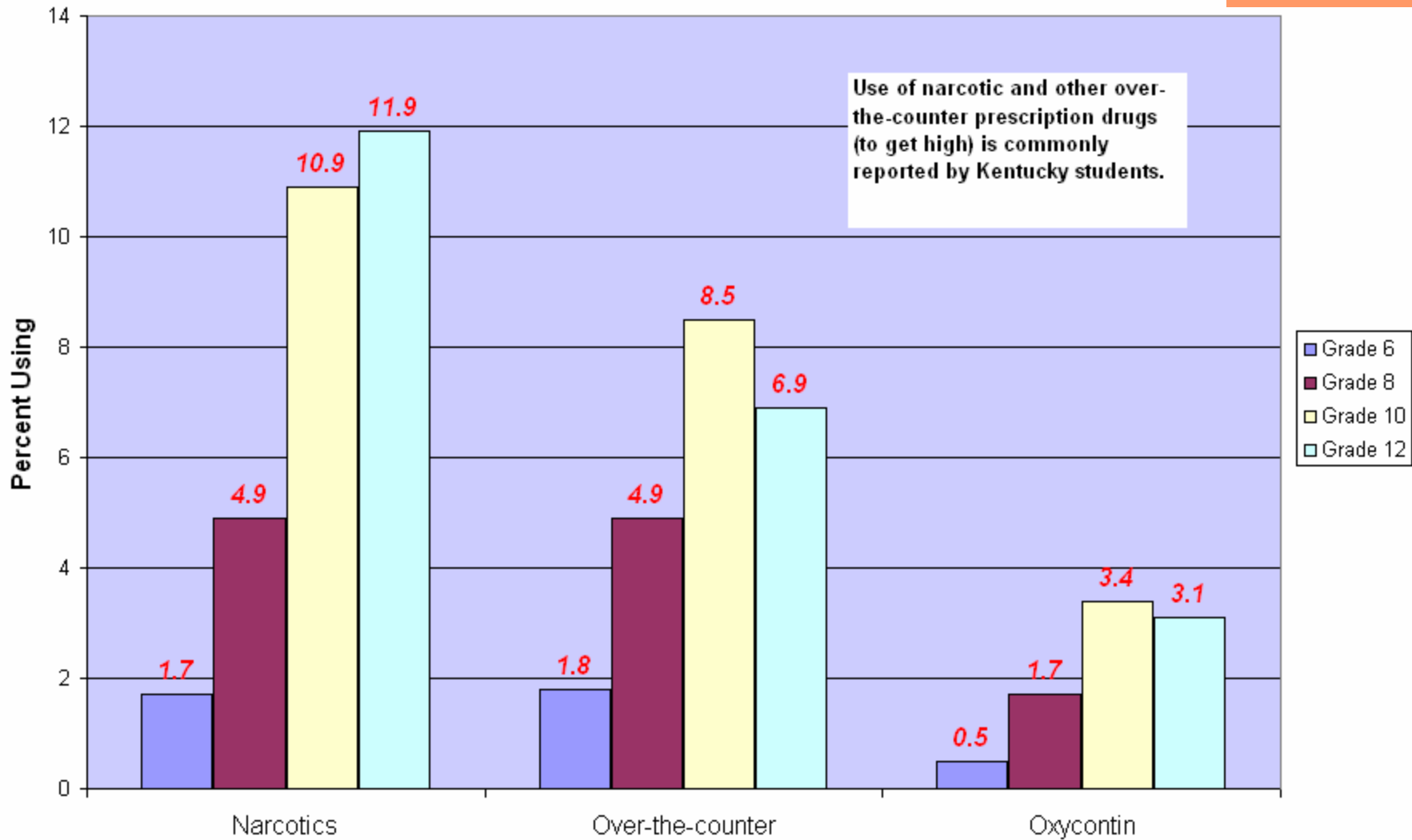
### Methamphetamine (30-day use)





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### Prescription and OTC Drugs (30-day use)

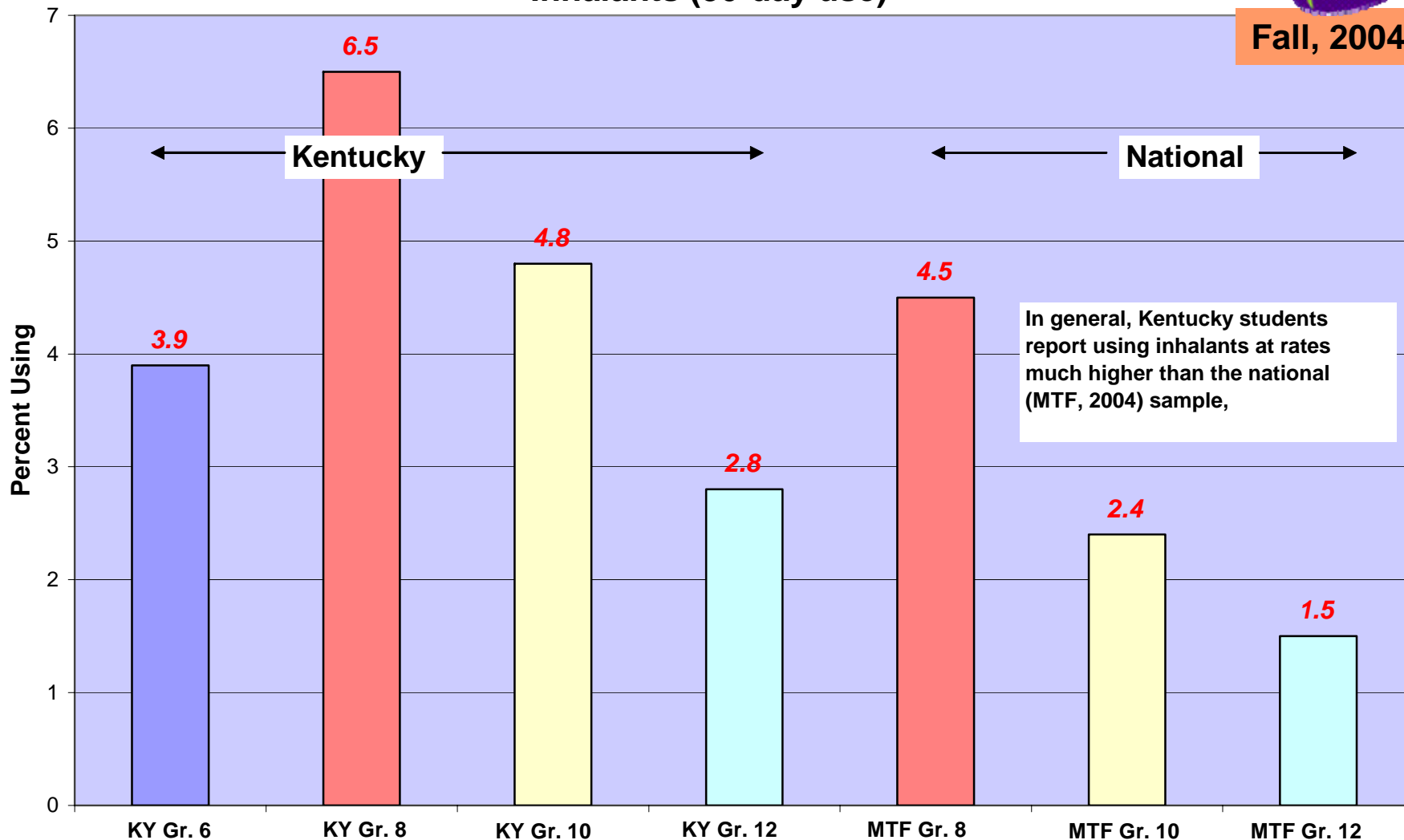


Use of narcotic and other over-the-counter prescription drugs (to get high) is commonly reported by Kentucky students.



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### Inhalants (30-day use)

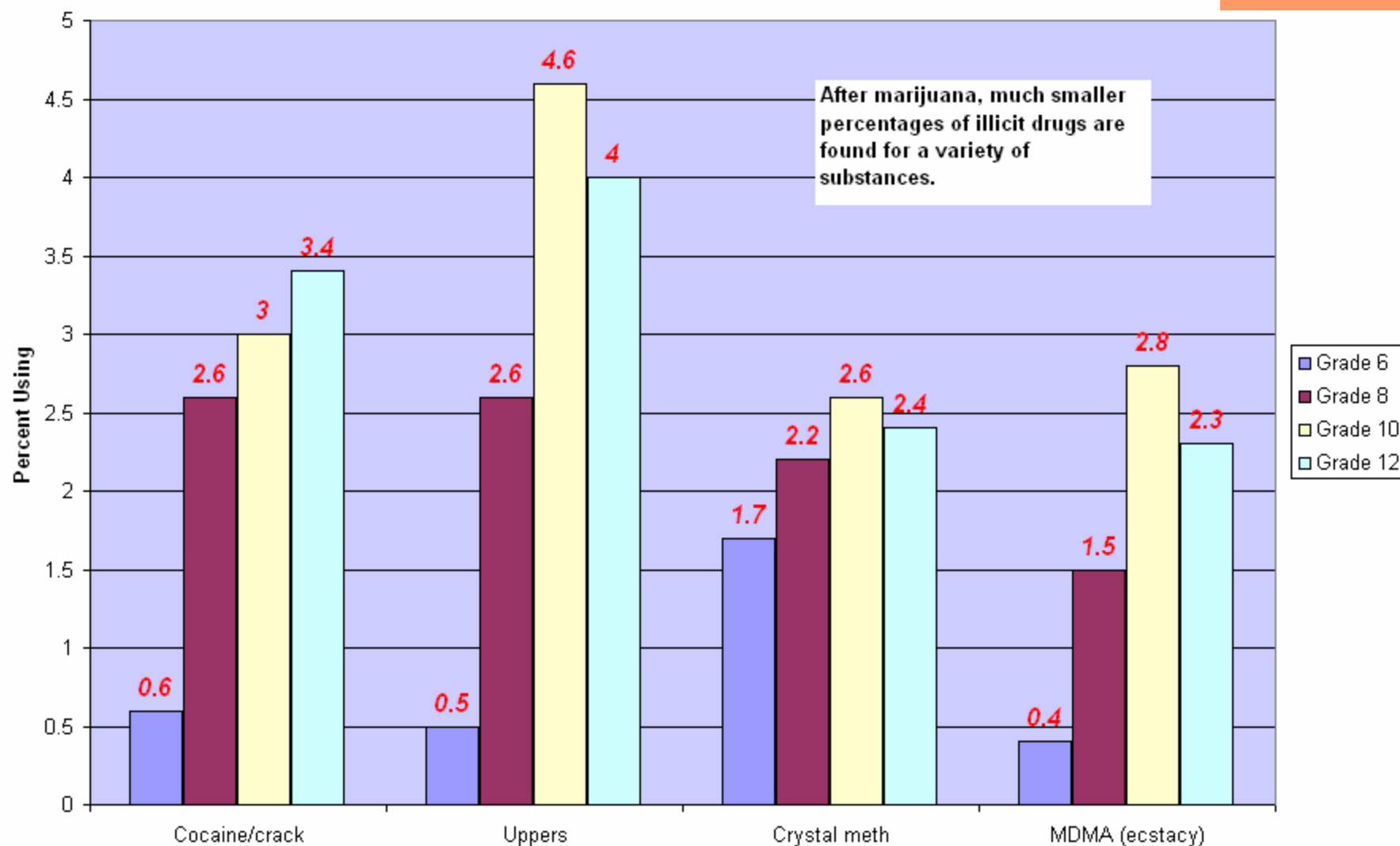


In general, Kentucky students report using inhalants at rates much higher than the national (MTF, 2004) sample,



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### Selected Illicit Drugs (30-day use)



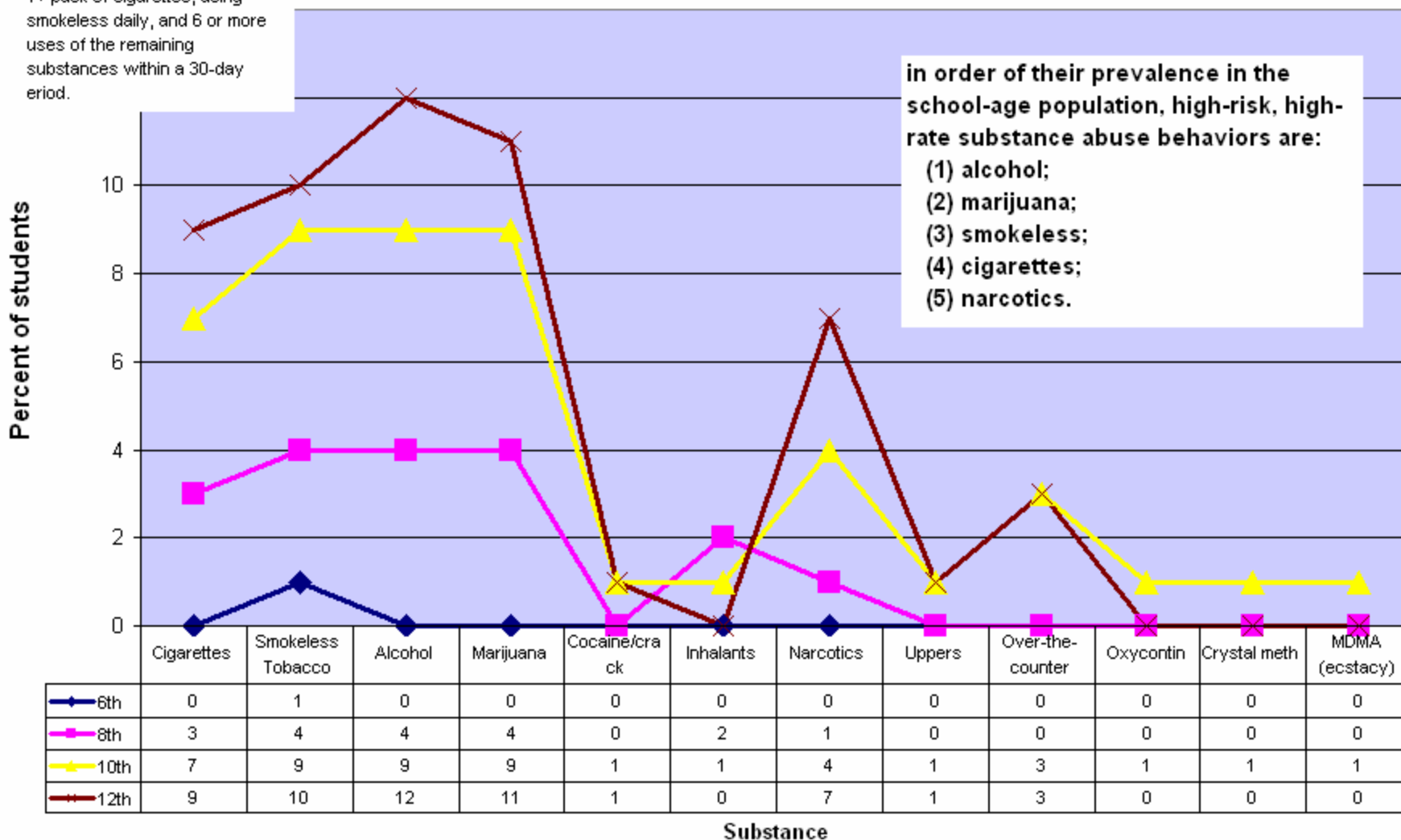


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### High-risk heavy use/abuse of various substances

For purposes of this analysis, heavy use/abuse is defined as 1+ pack of cigarettes, using smokeless daily, and 6 or more uses of the remaining substances within a 30-day period.

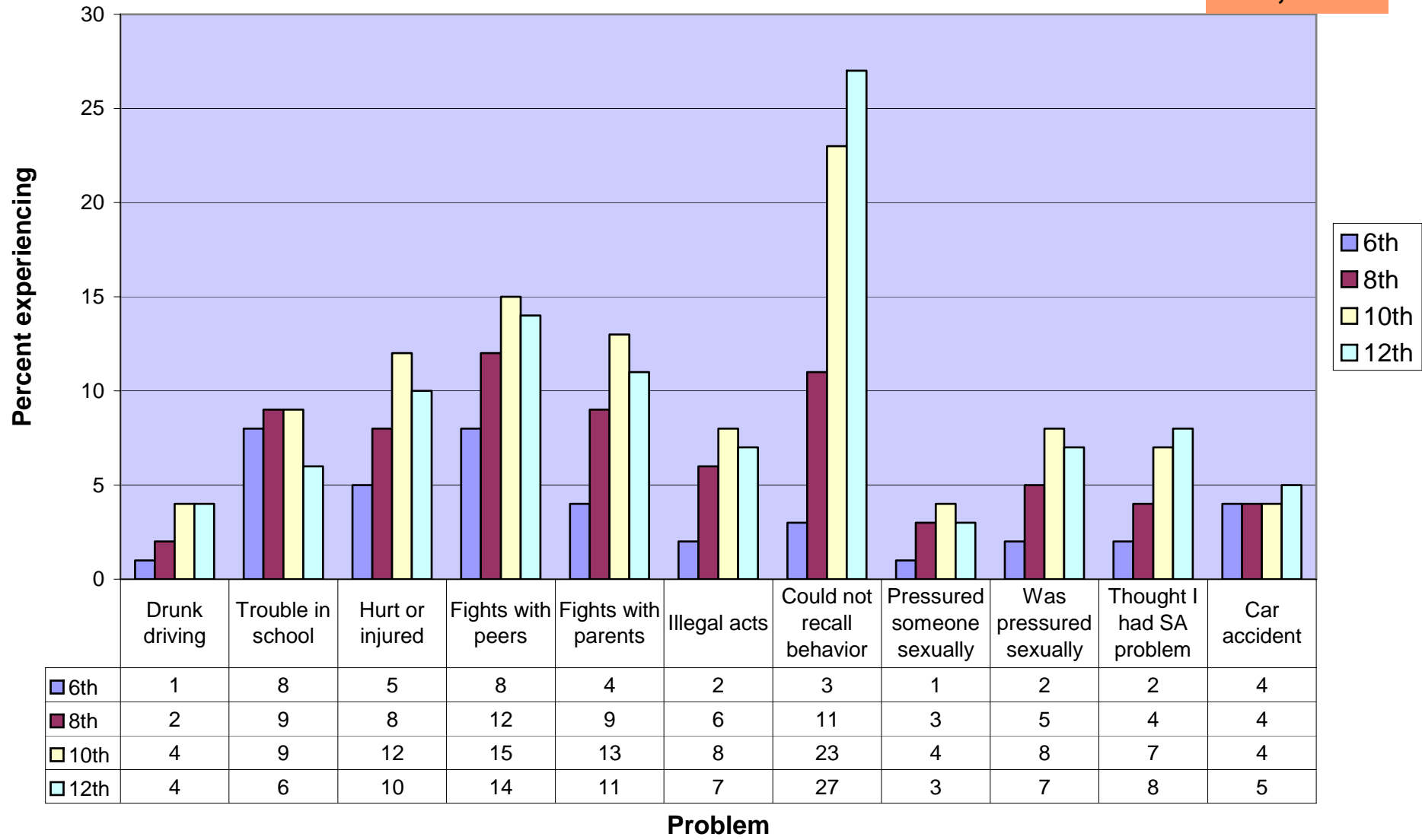
in order of their prevalence in the school-age population, high-risk, high-rate substance abuse behaviors are:  
 (1) alcohol;  
 (2) marijuana;  
 (3) smokeless;  
 (4) cigarettes;  
 (5) narcotics.



# Consequences of Substance Use



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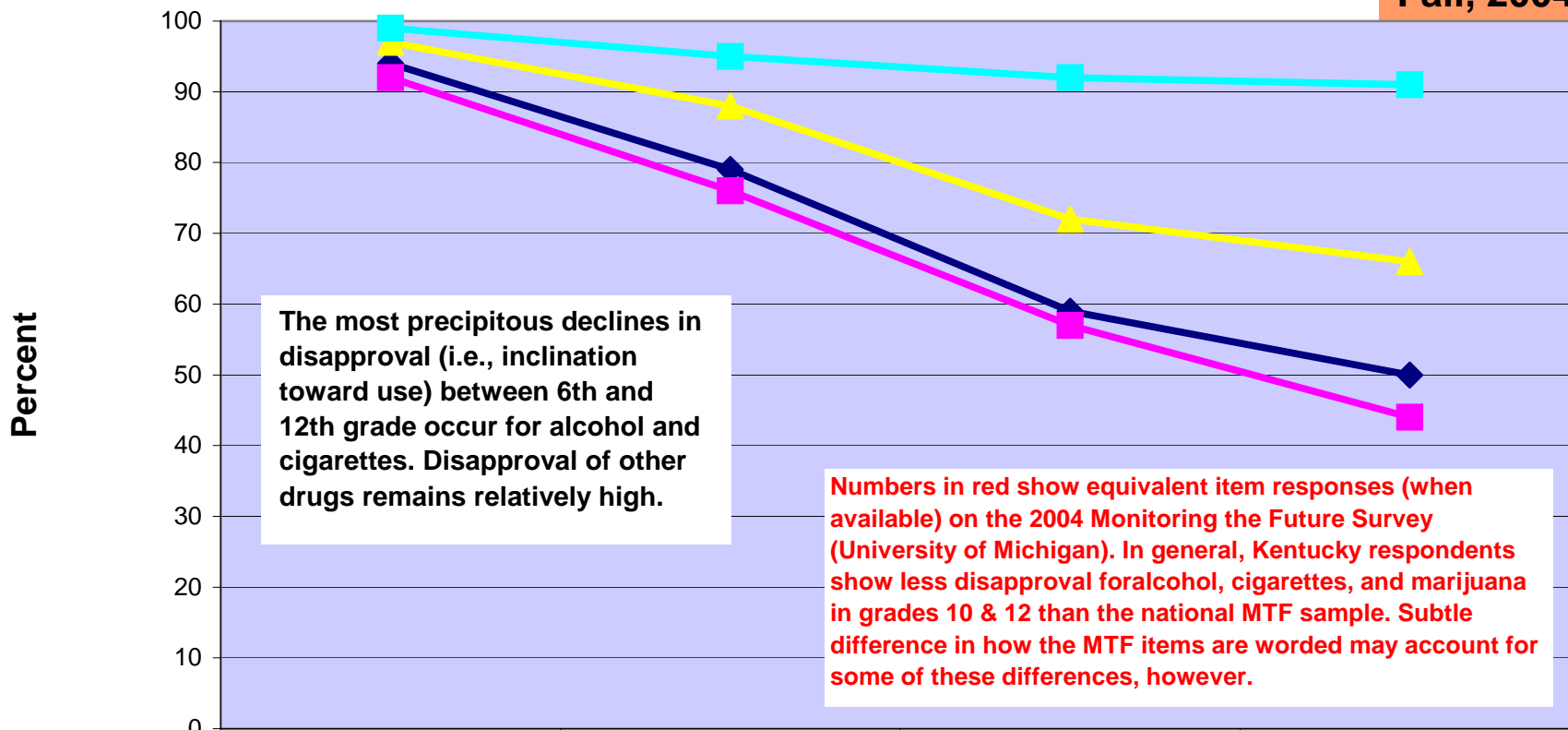




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### Personal Disapproval

How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to...?  
("wrong" + "very wrong")



The most precipitous declines in disapproval (i.e., inclination toward use) between 6th and 12th grade occur for alcohol and cigarettes. Disapproval of other drugs remains relatively high.

Numbers in red show equivalent item responses (when available) on the 2004 Monitoring the Future Survey (University of Michigan). In general, Kentucky respondents show less disapproval for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana in grades 10 & 12 than the national MTF sample. Subtle difference in how the MTF items are worded may account for some of these differences, however.

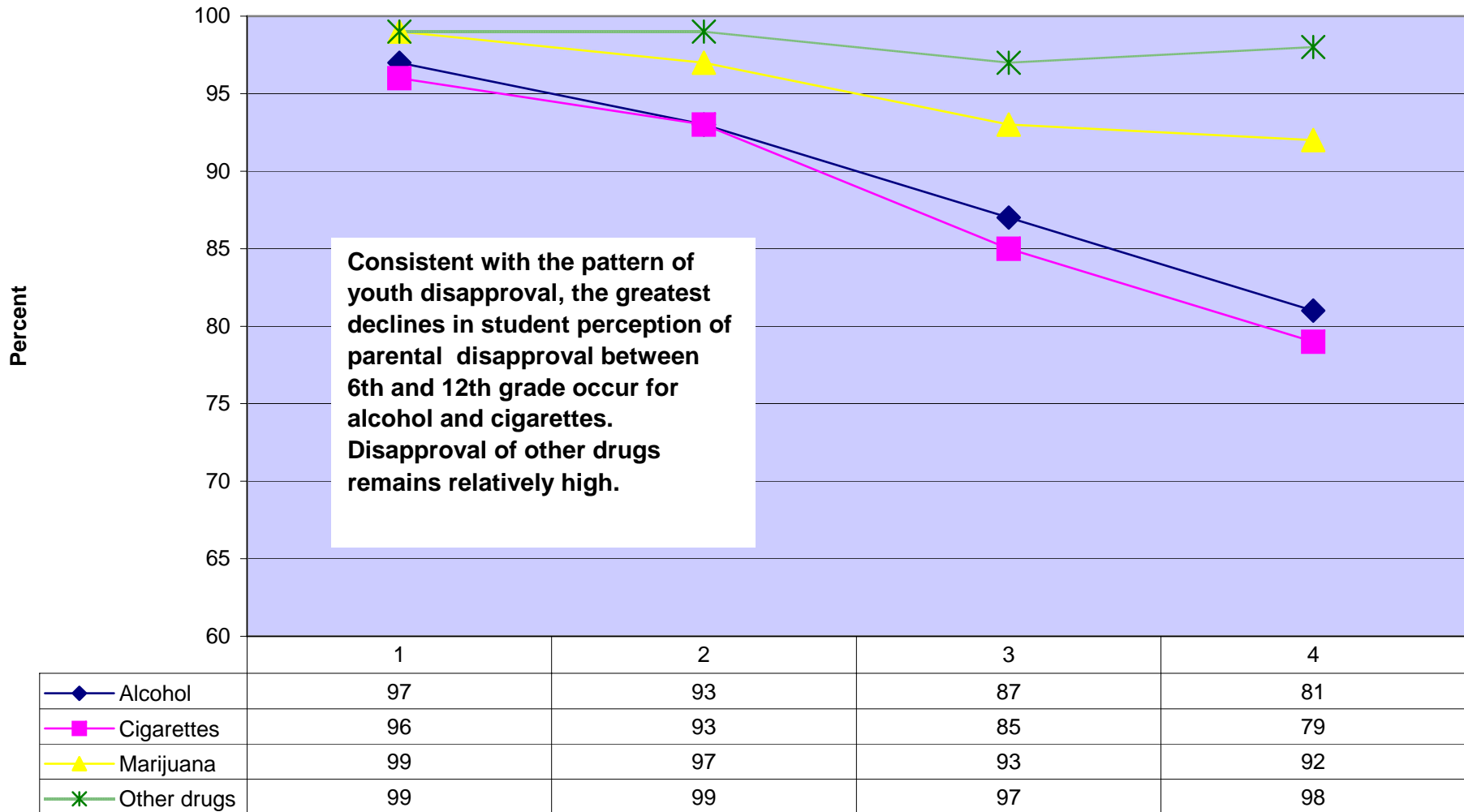
	6th	8th	10th	12th
◆ Alcohol	94	79	59	50
■ Cigarettes	92	76	57	44
▲ Marijuana	97	88	72	66
■ Other drugs	99	95	92	91



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# Parental Disapproval

(How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to...?  
("wrong" + "very wrong") think

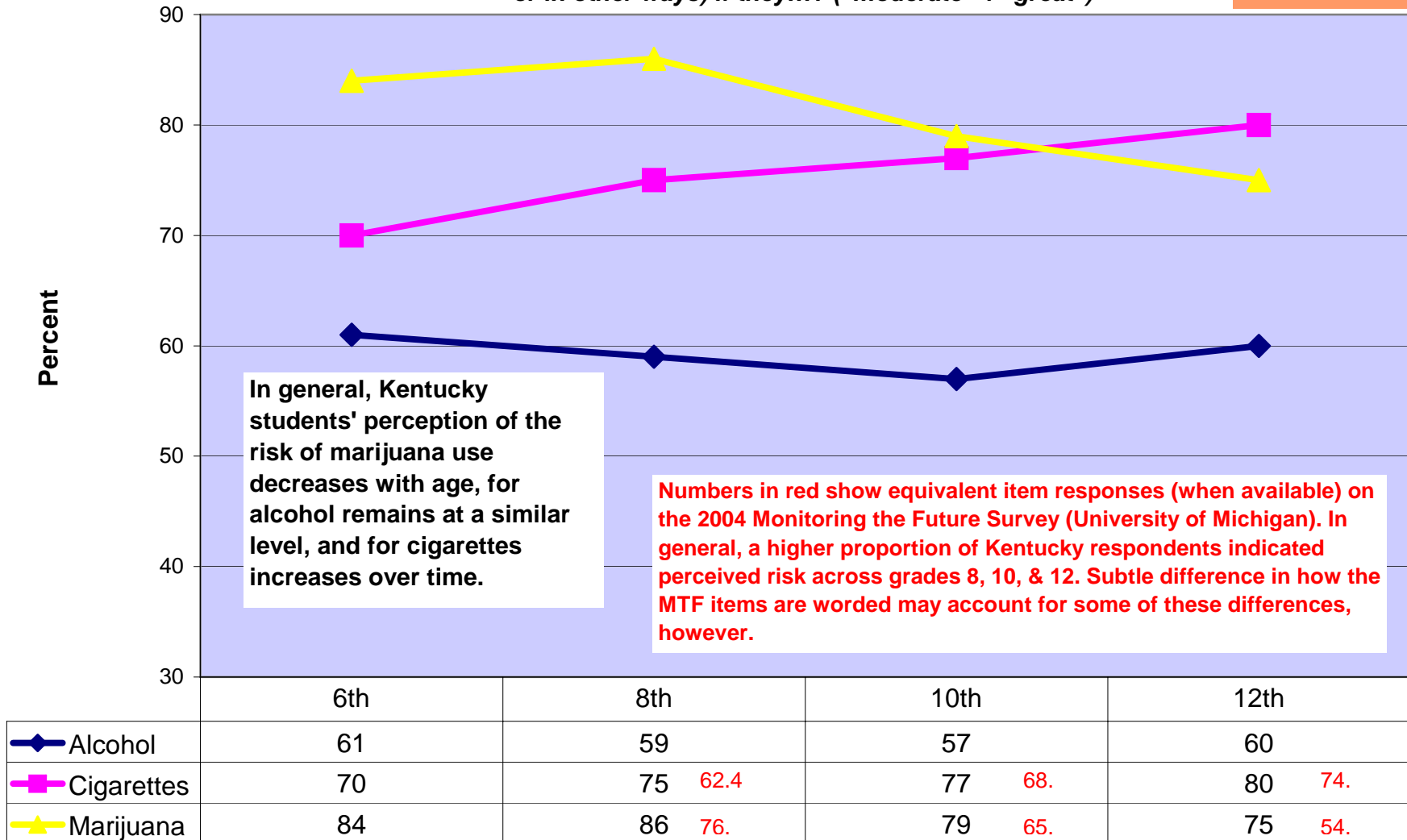




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## Risk Perception

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they...? ("moderate" + "great")

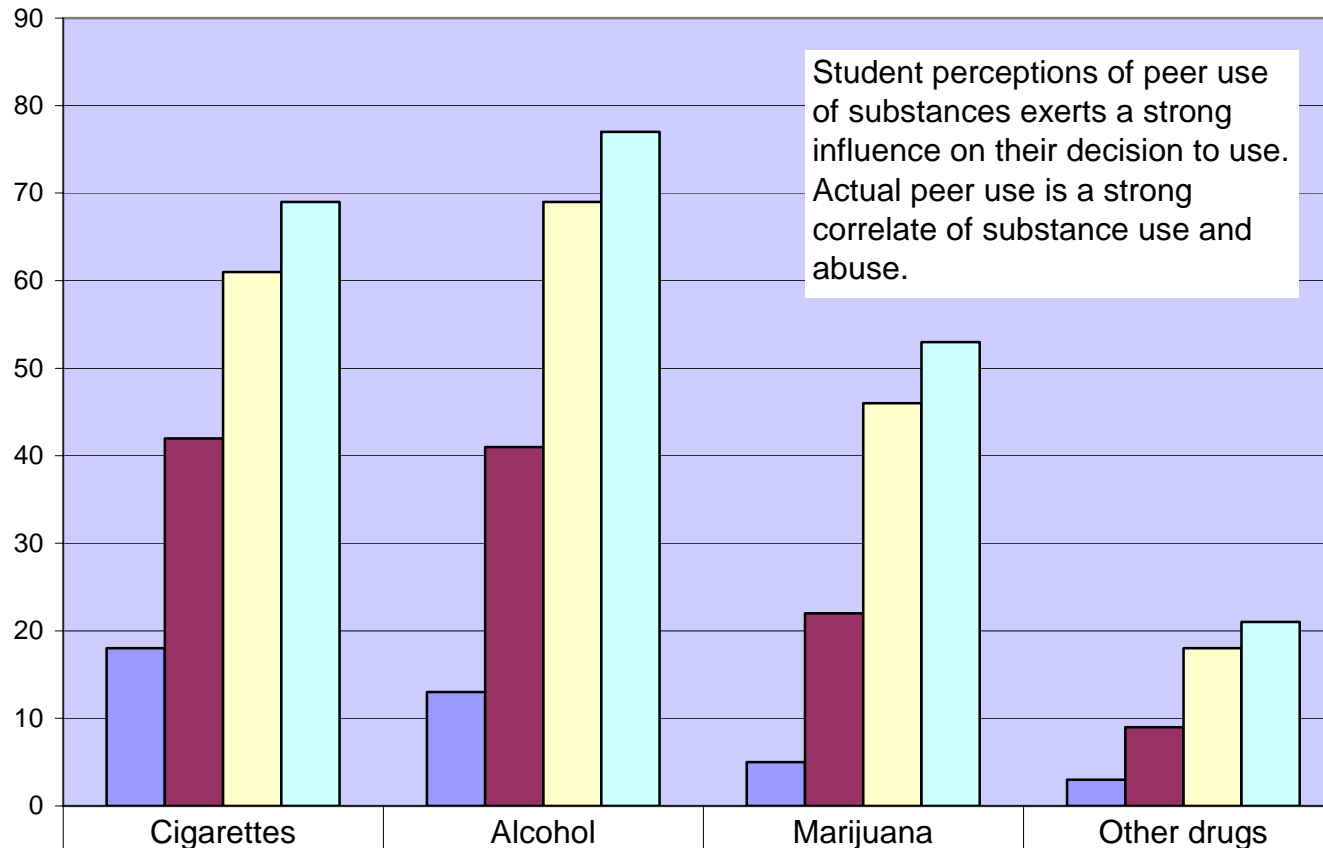




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### Perceived Peer Use of Substances

Percent who report use by friends



- 6th grade
- 8th grade
- 10th grade
- 12th grade

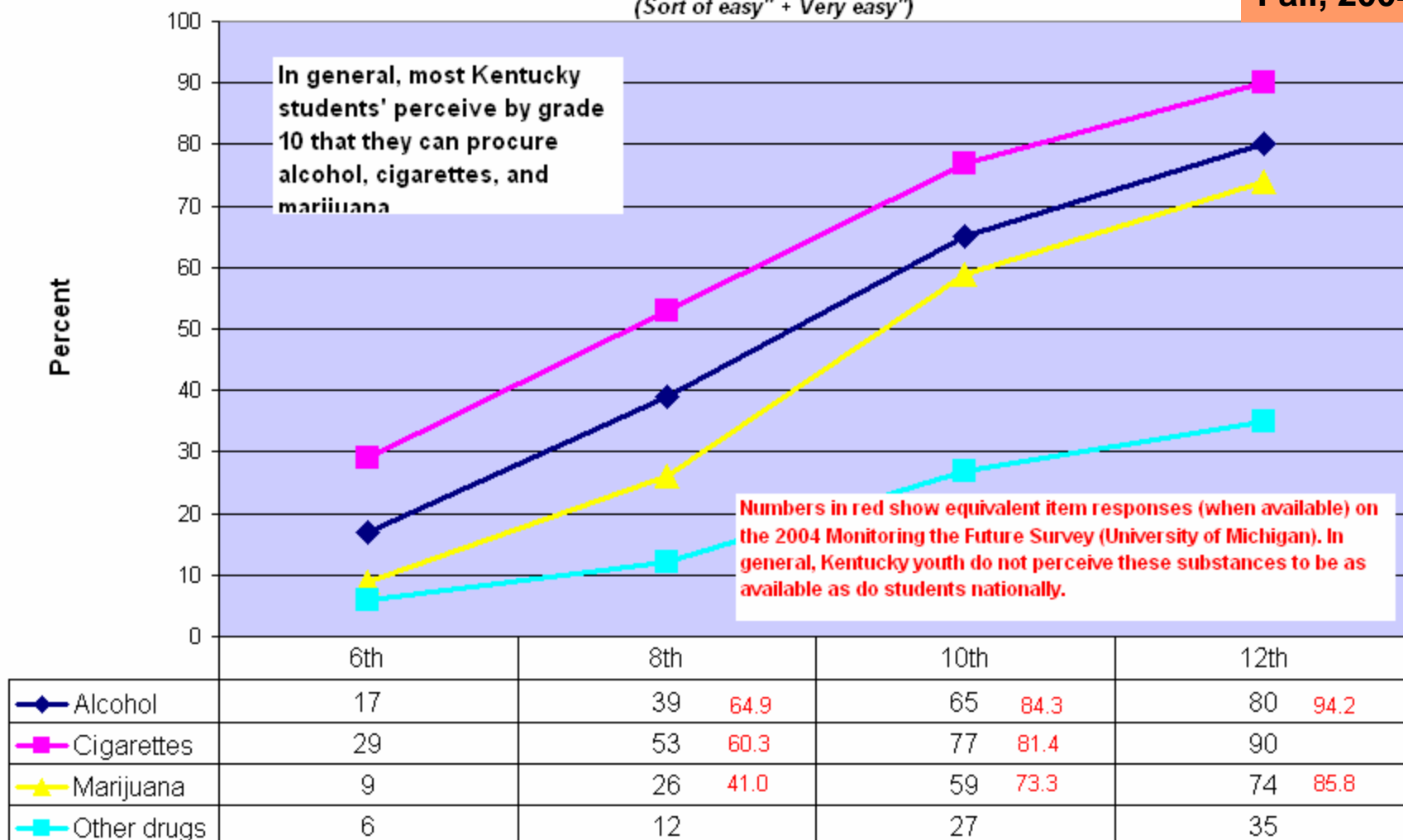
	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Marijuana	Other drugs
6th grade	18	13	5	3
8th grade	42	41	22	9
10th grade	61	69	46	18
12th grade	69	77	53	21



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### Availability of Substances

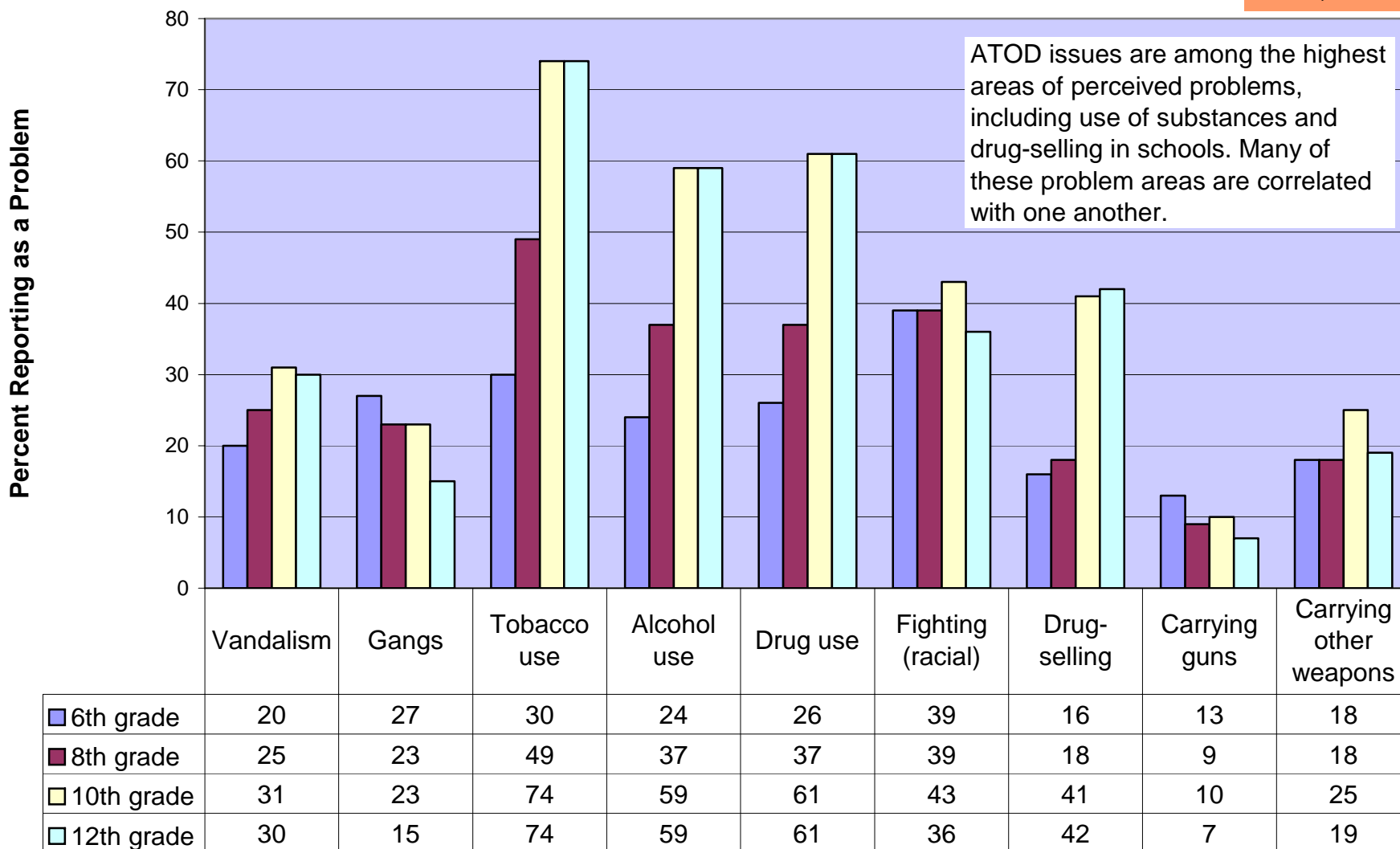
If you wanted to get some \_\_\_\_, how easy would it be for you to get some?  
(Sort of easy" + Very easy")





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## Student Perceptions about Problems in Schools



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