

# 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**

Robert J. Illback, PsyD & Daniel Sanders, PhD  
Evaluation Researchers  
REACH of Louisville

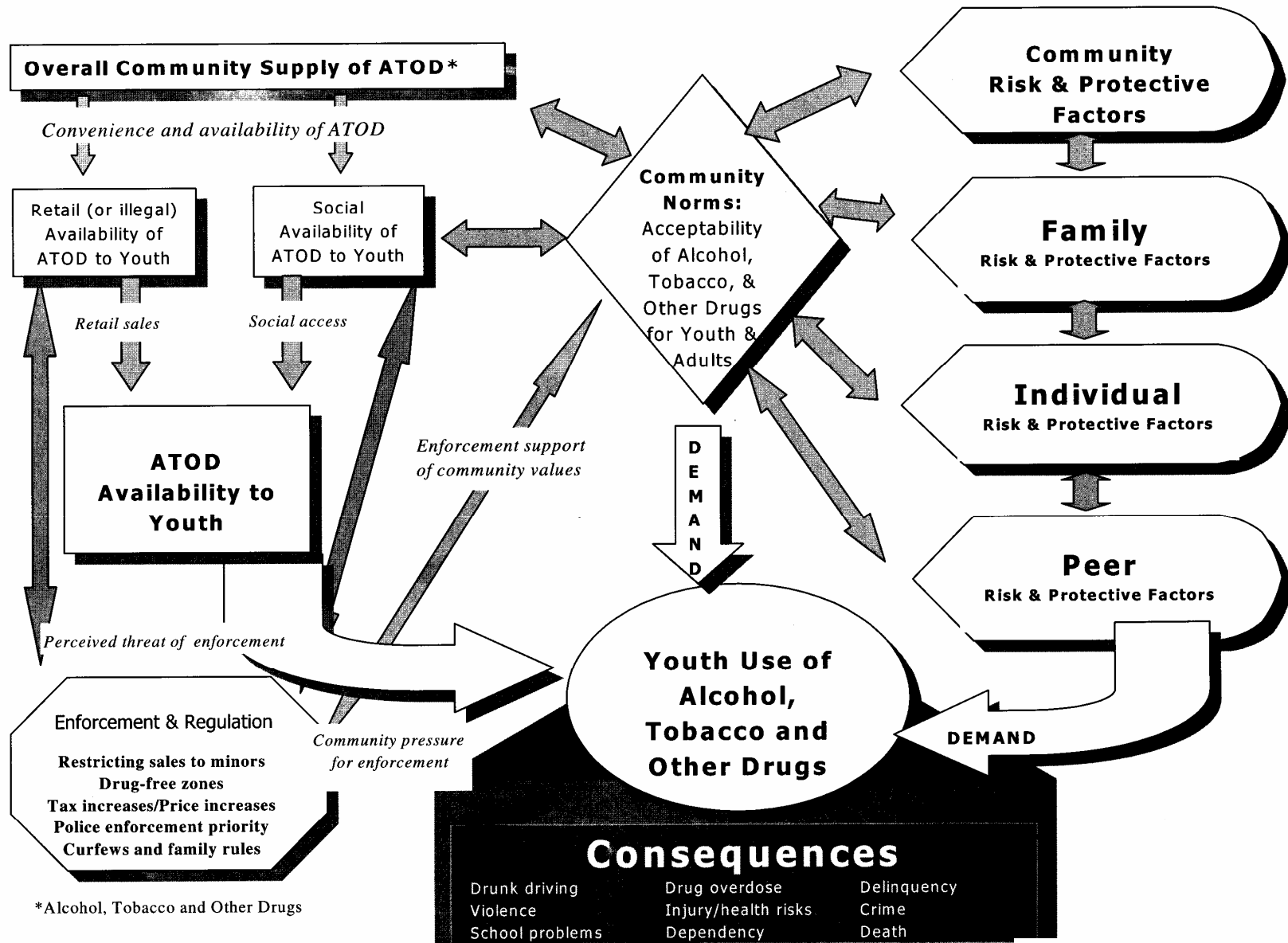
# Demographics of the 2004 KIP Administration

- 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

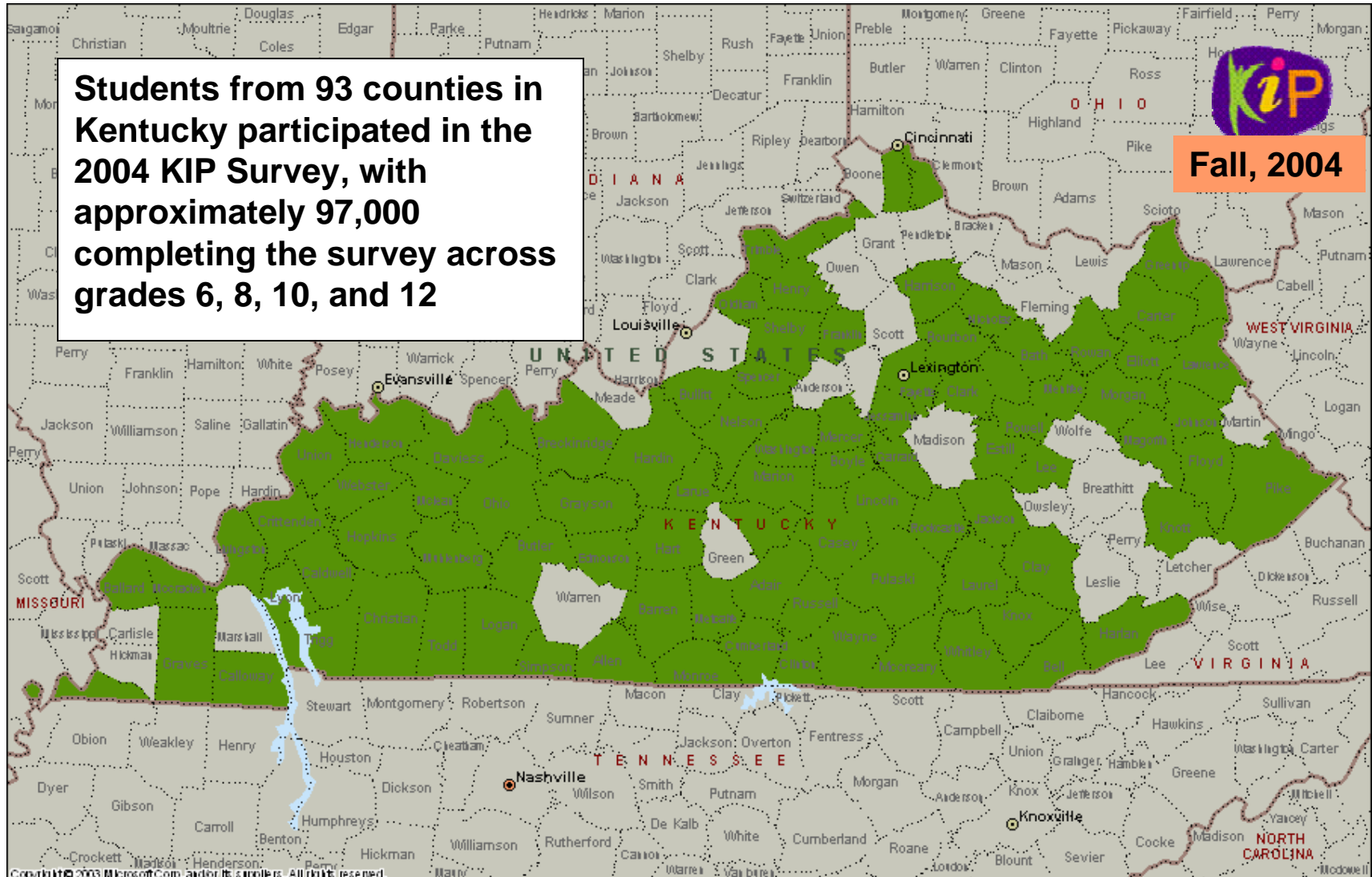
# FRAMEWORK FOR PREVENTING YOUTH SUBSTANCE ABUSE



**Students from 93 counties in Kentucky participated in the 2004 KIP Survey, with approximately 97,000 completing the survey across grades 6, 8, 10, and 12**



**Fall, 2004**



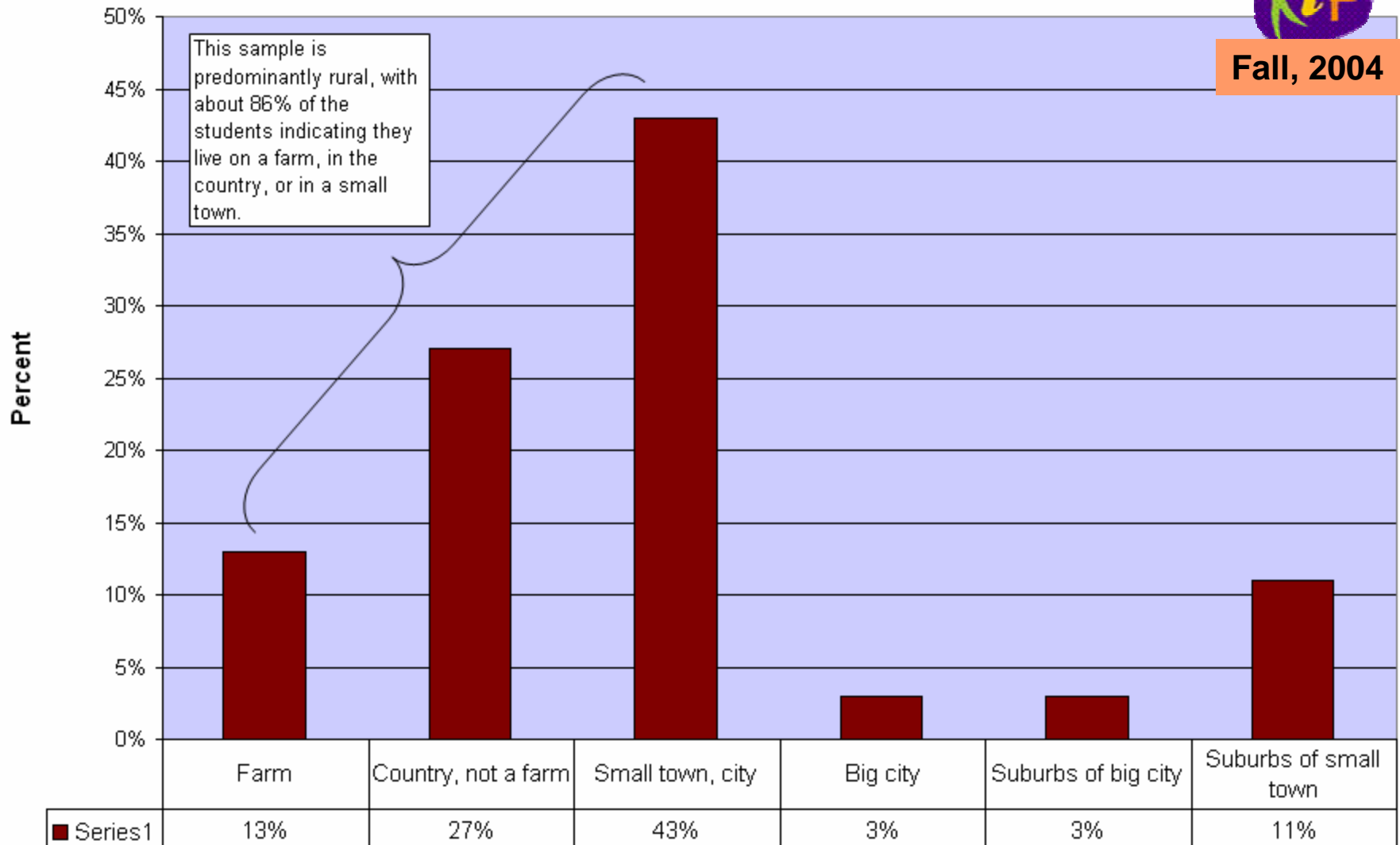
**R.E.A.C.H. of Louisville, Inc.**

Resources for Education, Adaptation, Change and Health, Inc.

## KIP Survey Participants - Urban/Suburban/Rural



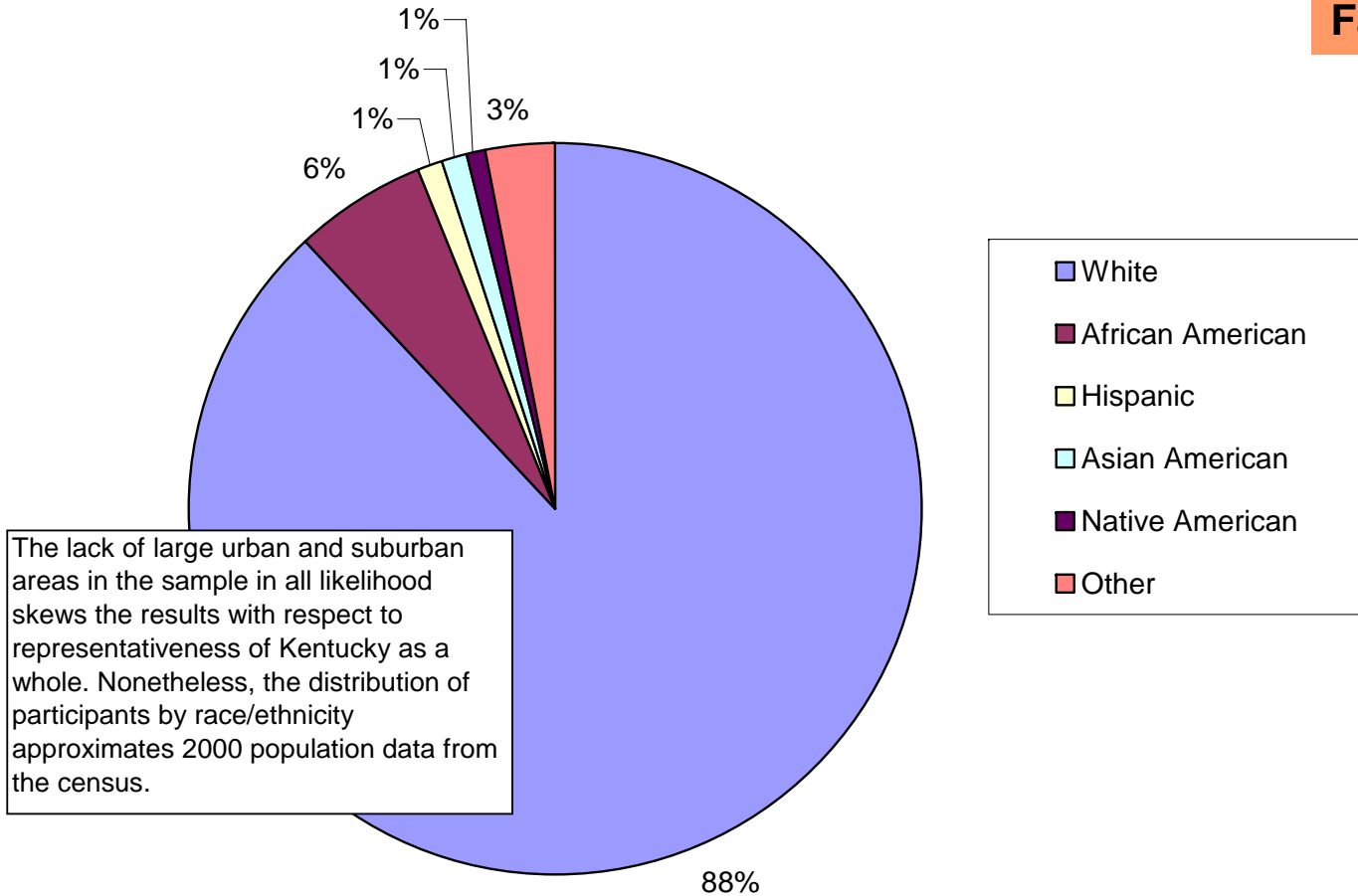
Fall, 2004



## 2004 KIP Survey Participants by Race/Ethnicity



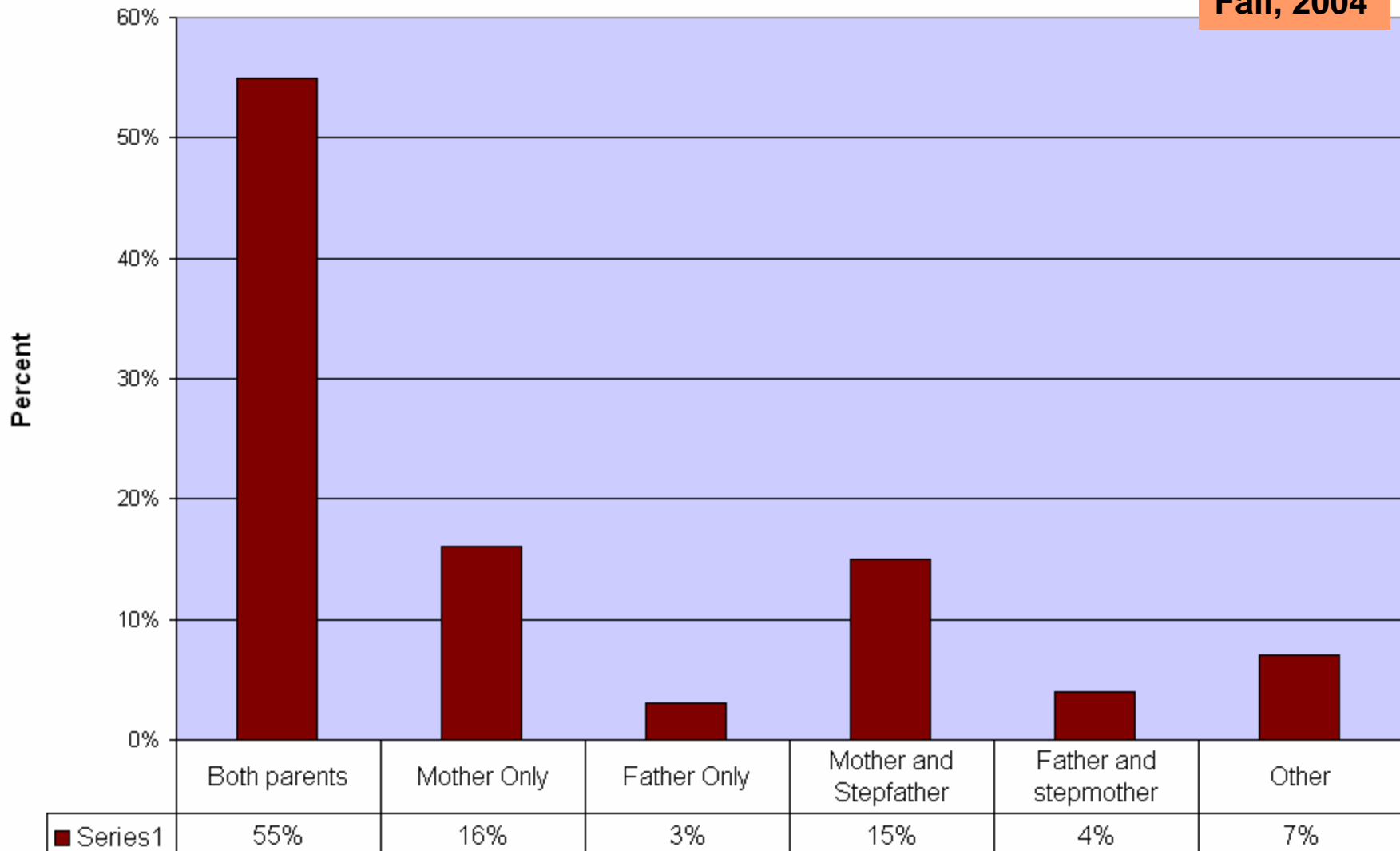
Fall, 2004



## KIP Survey Participants by Family Constellation



Fall, 2004





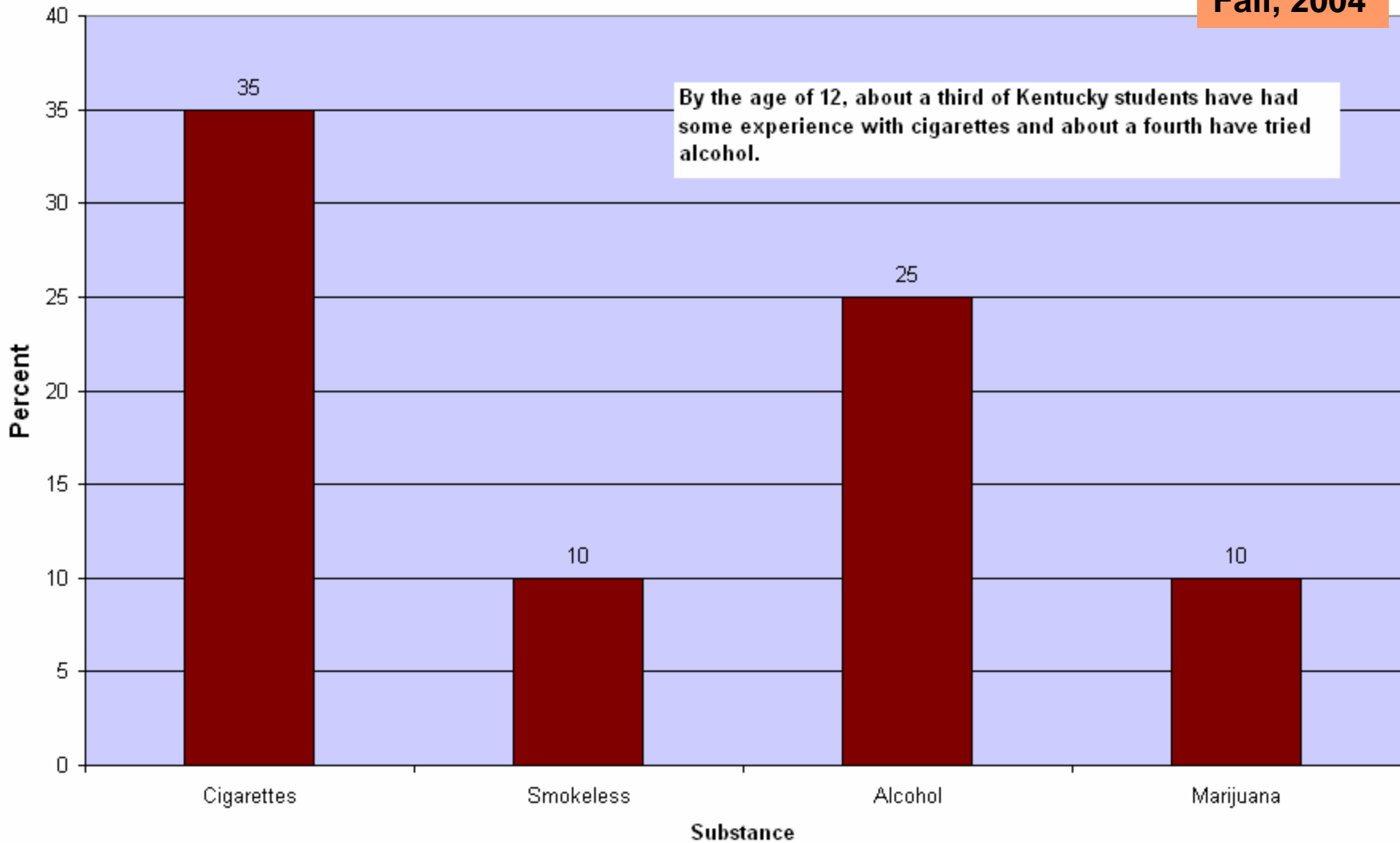
# Summary of Findings

- 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



Fall, 2004

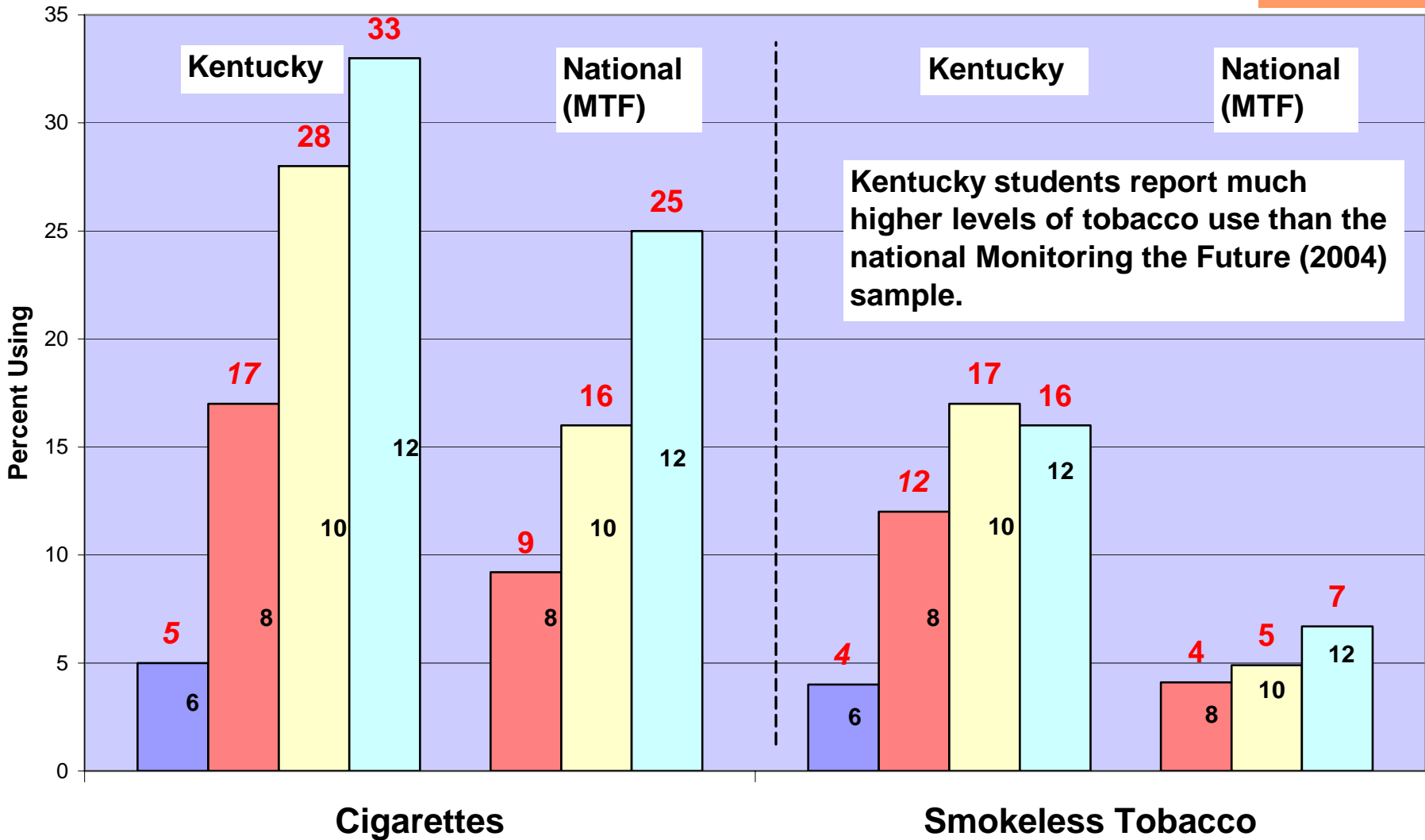


MTF = annual Monitoring the Future study, conducted by Univ. of Michigan

# Tobacco Products (30-day use)



Fall, 2004

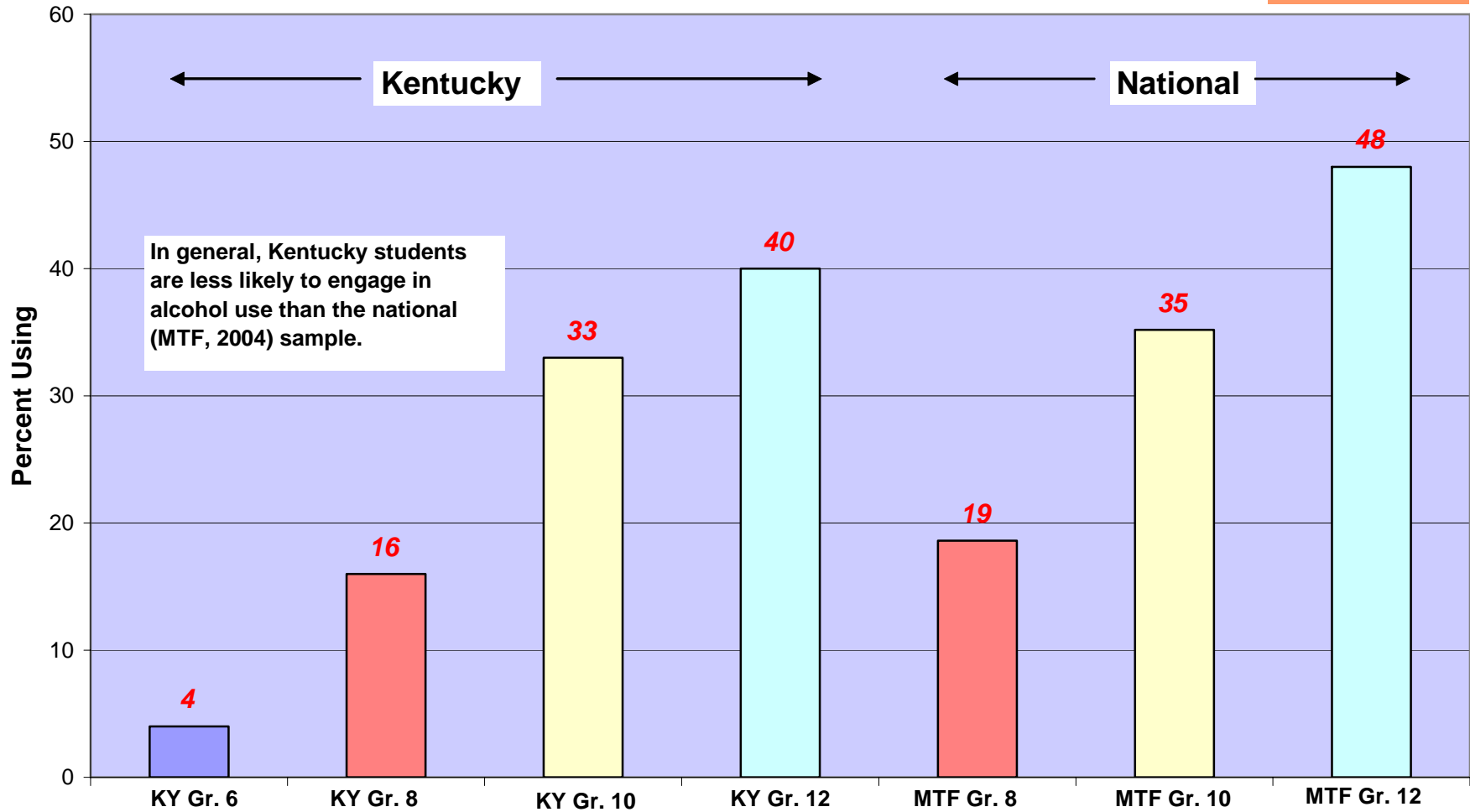


Kentucky students report much higher levels of tobacco use than the national Monitoring the Future (2004) sample.

# Alcohol (30-day use)



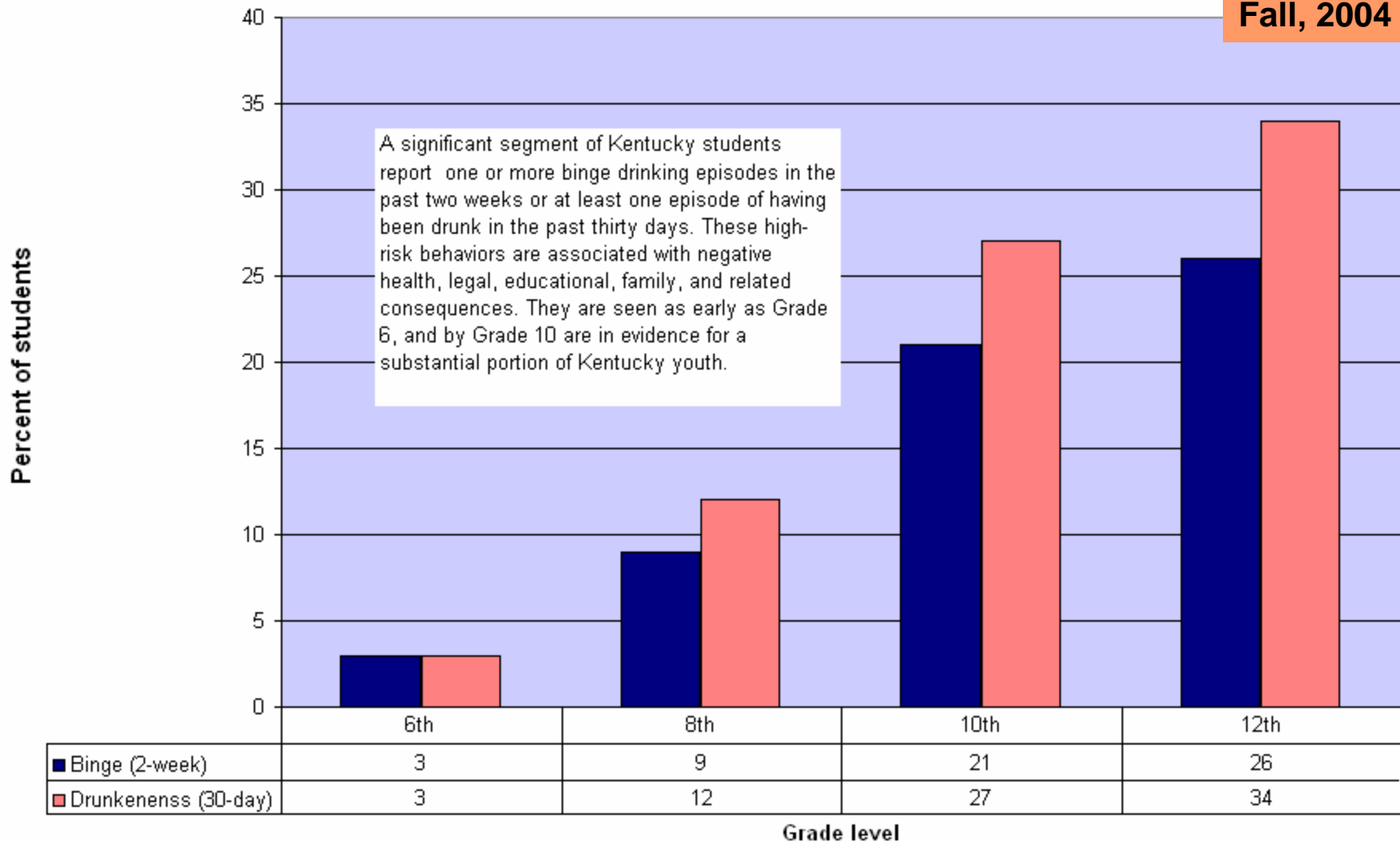
Fall, 2004



## Binging/drunkenness



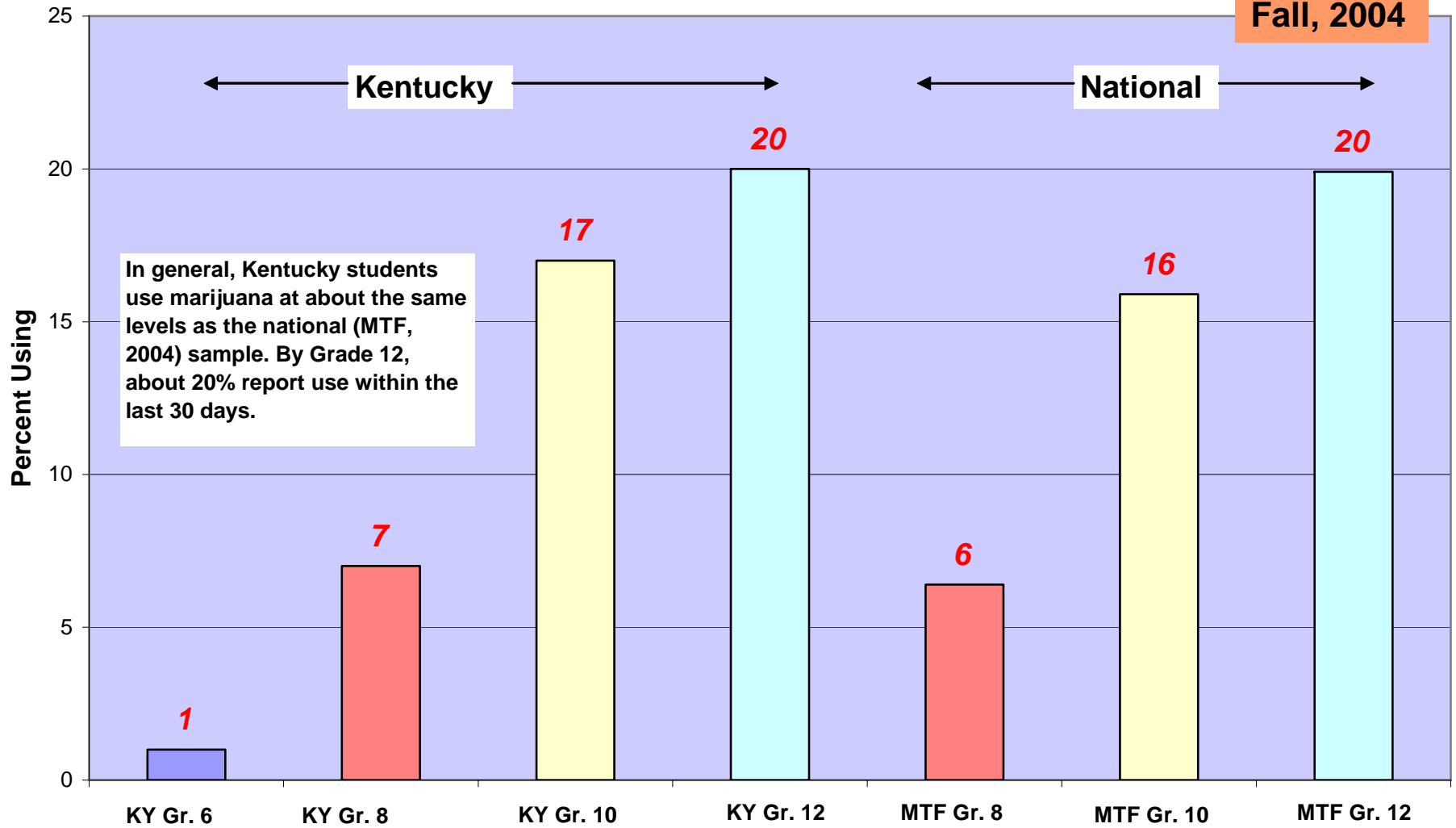
Fall, 2004



# Marijuana (30-day use)



Fall, 2004

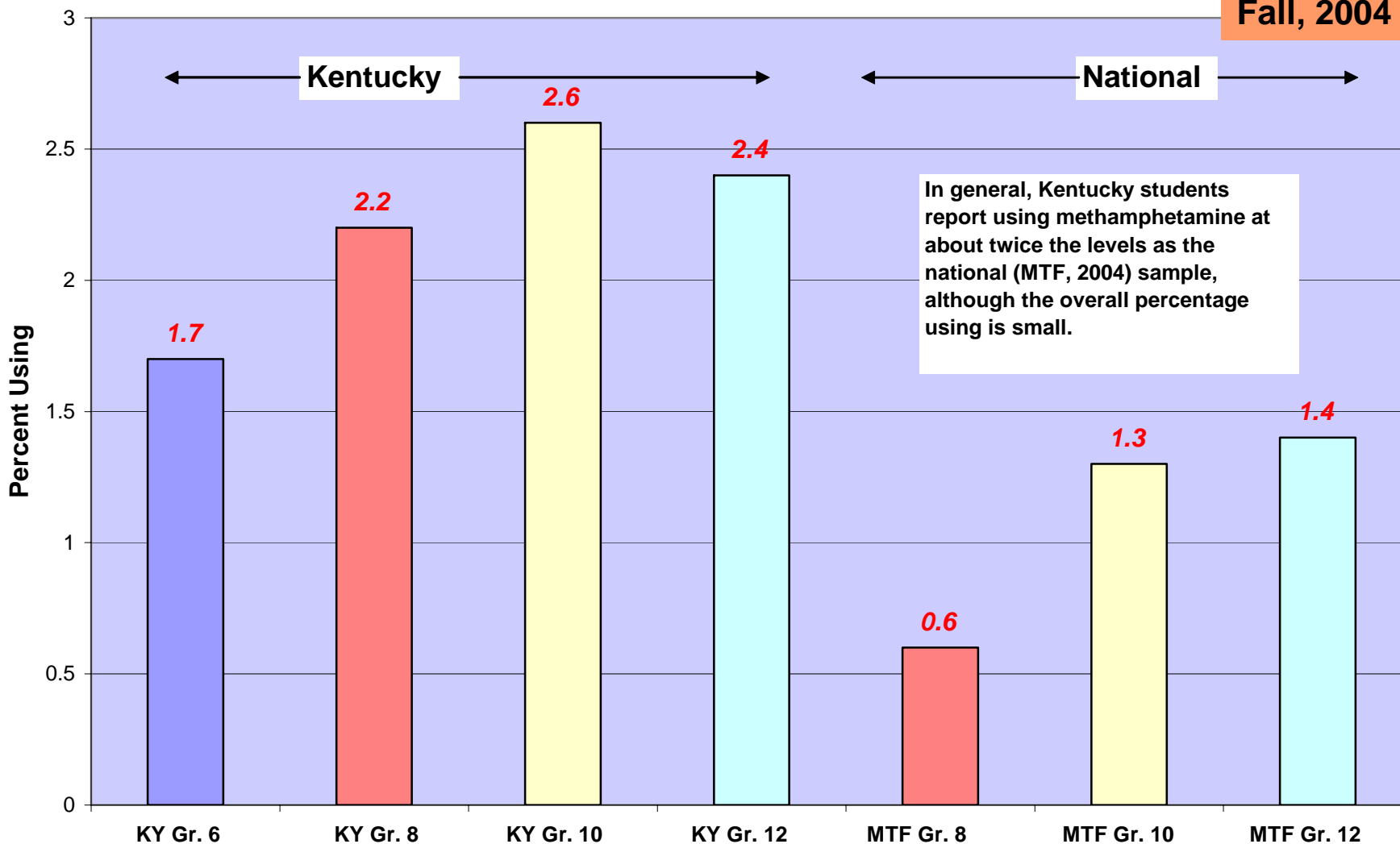


In general, Kentucky students use marijuana at about the same levels as the national (MTF, 2004) sample. By Grade 12, about 20% report use within the last 30 days.



Fall, 2004

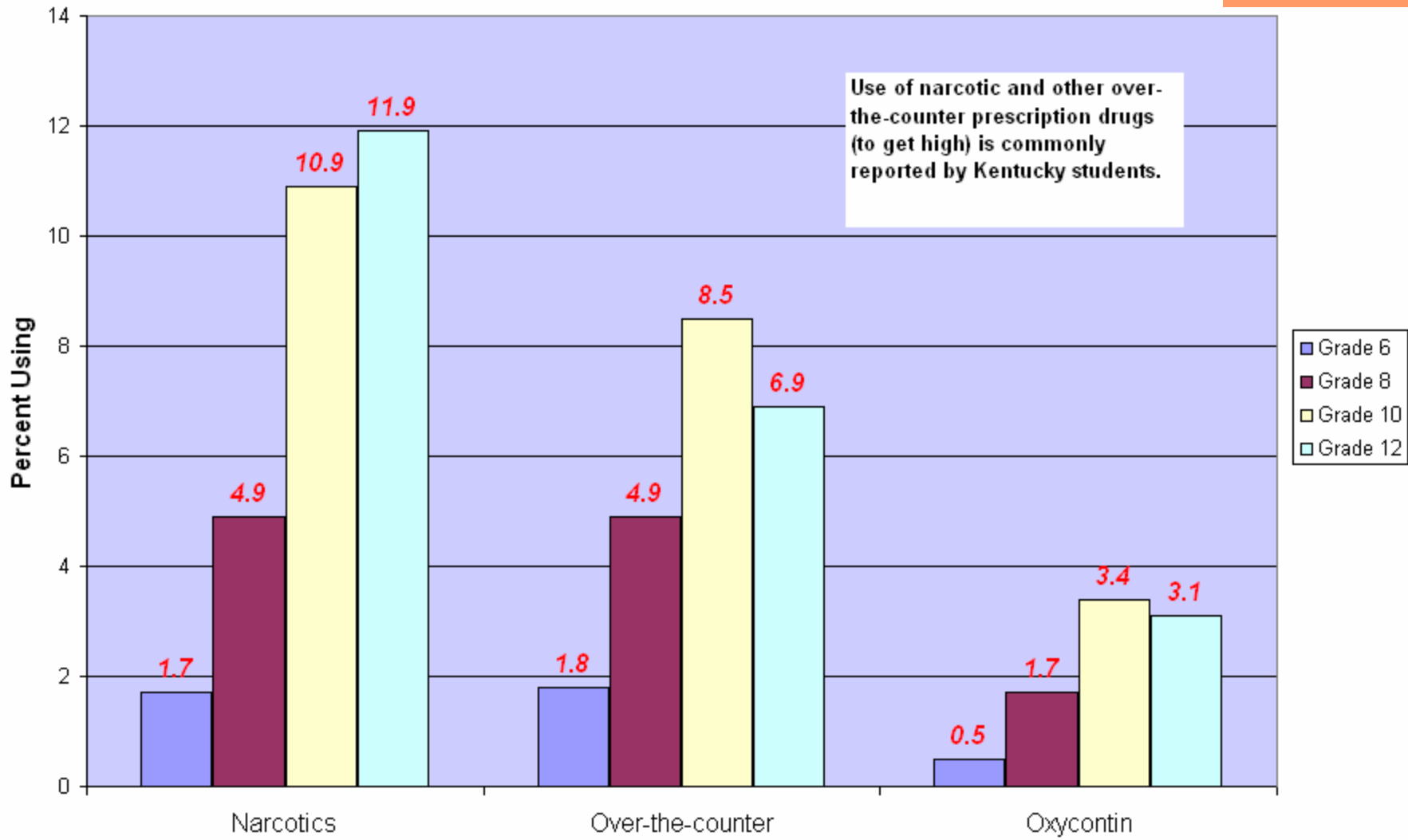
### Methamphetamine (30-day use)





Fall, 2004

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

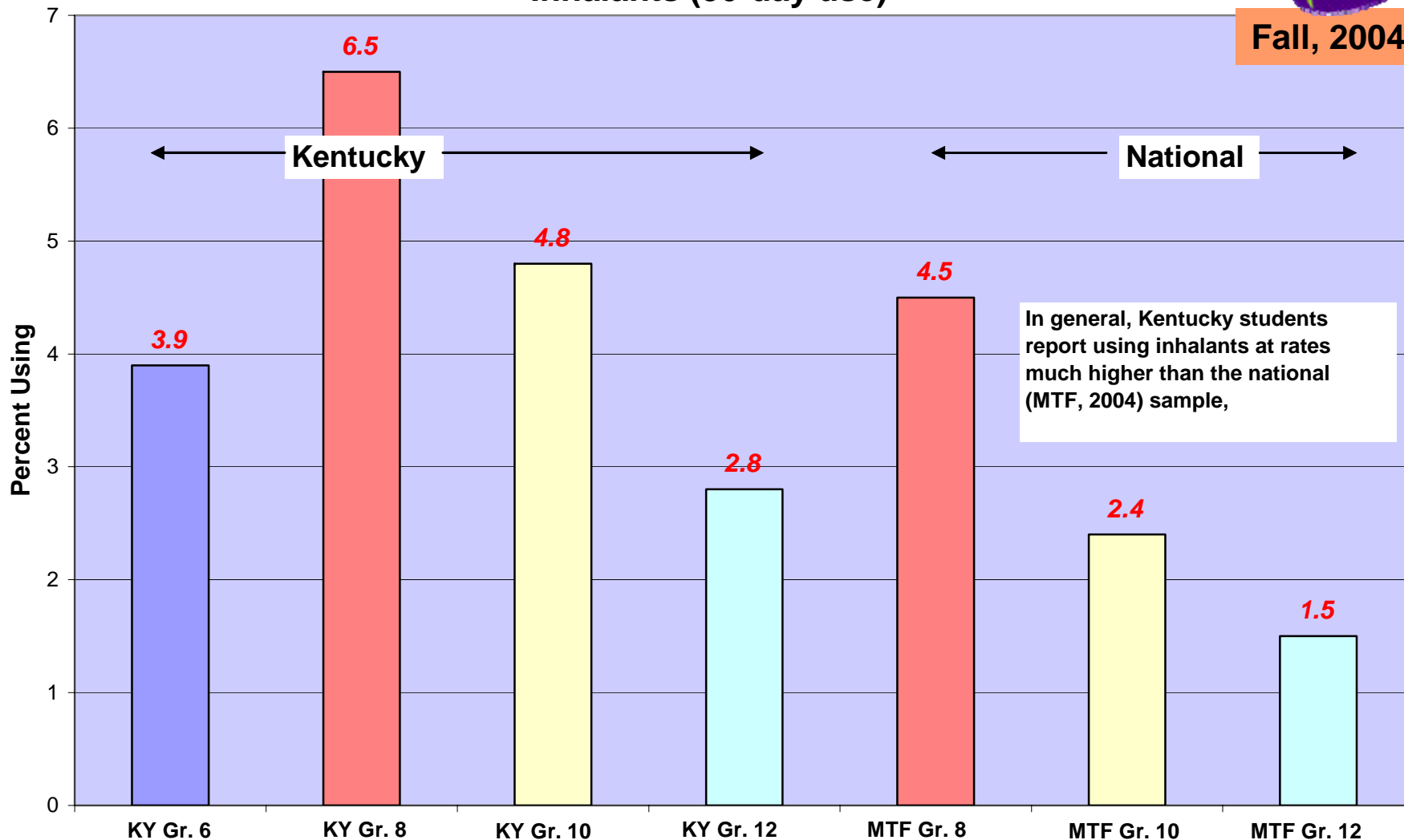






Fall, 2004

### Inhalants (30-day use)

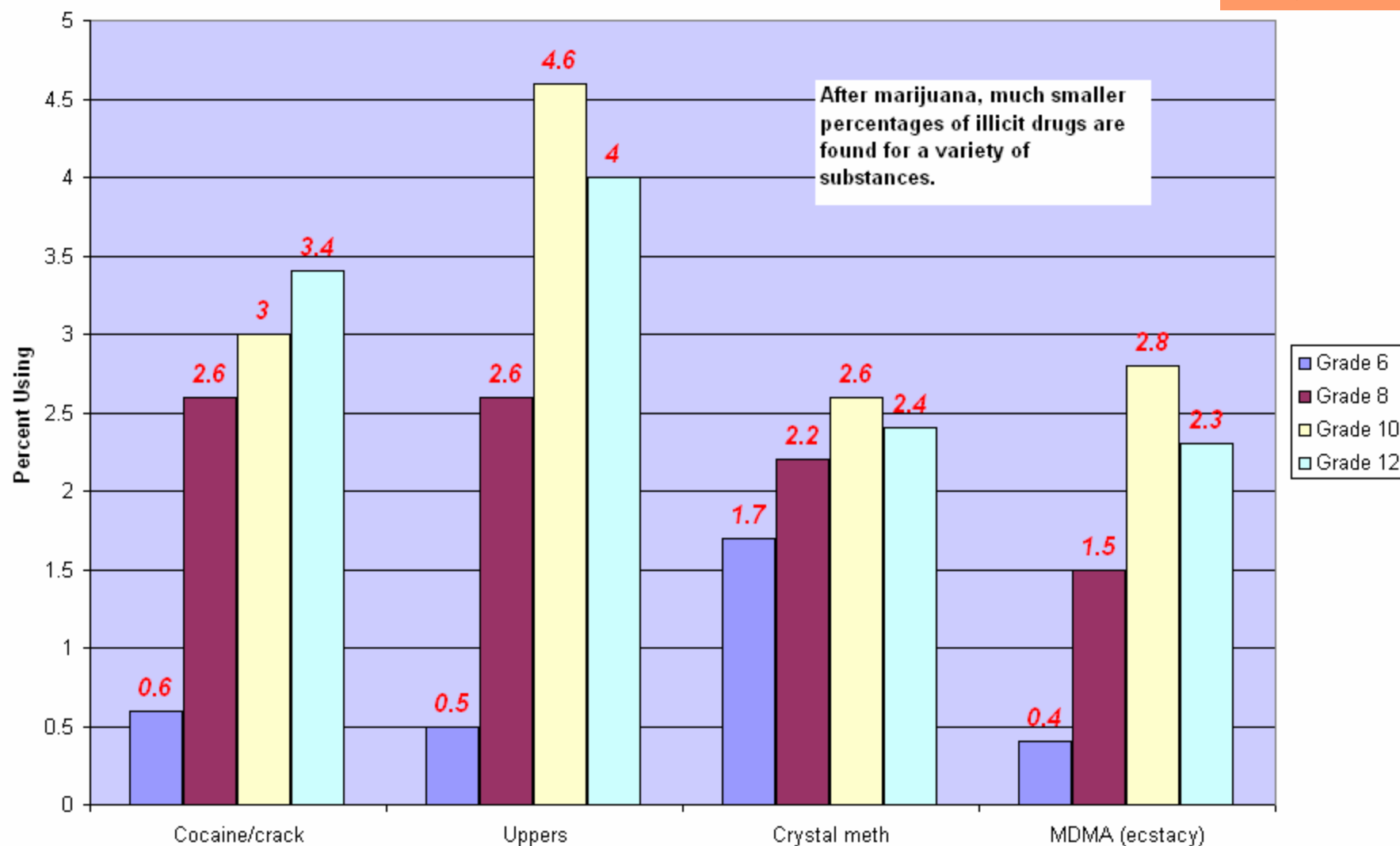


In general, Kentucky students report using inhalants at rates much higher than the national (MTF, 2004) sample,



Fall, 2004

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



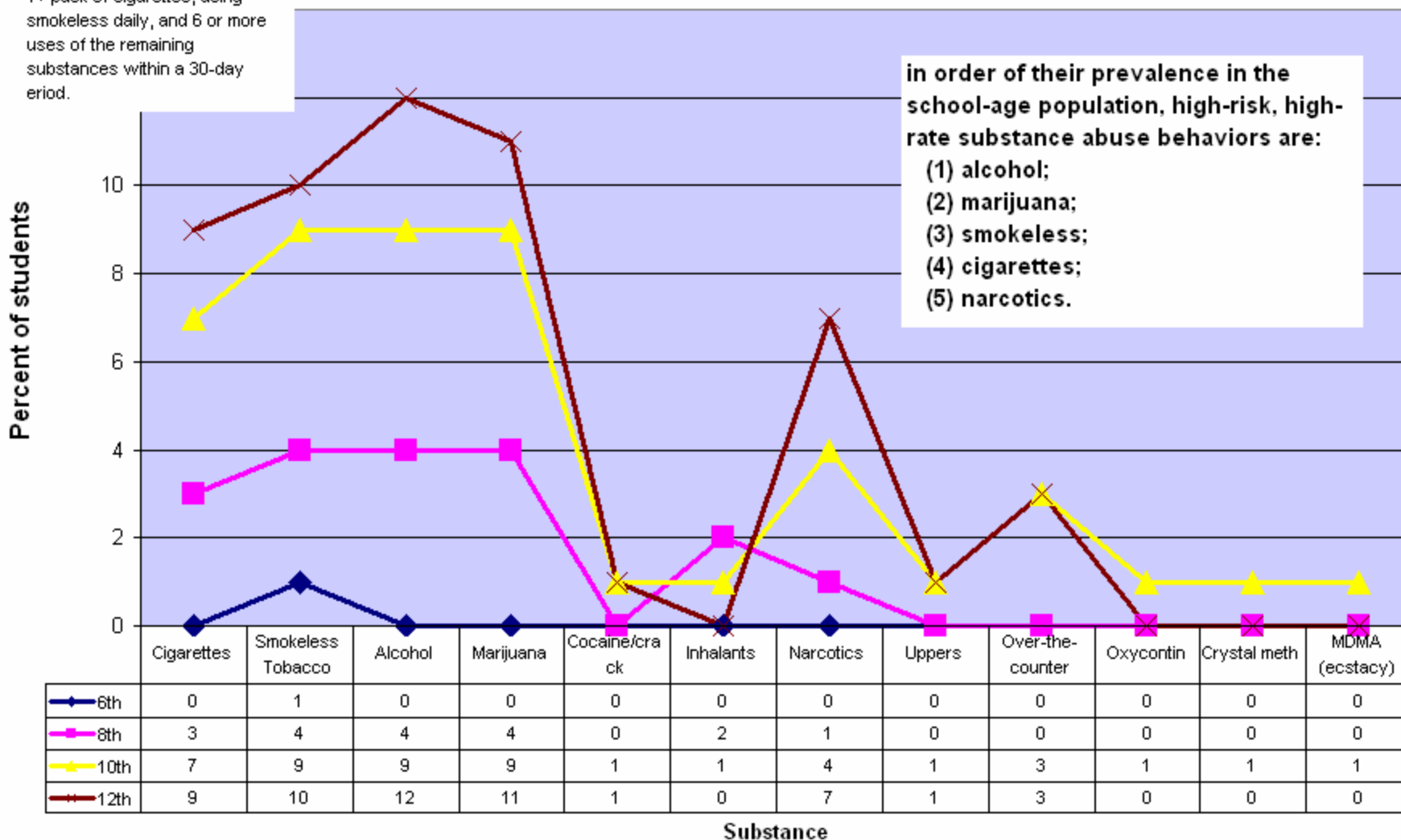


Fall, 2004

## 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.

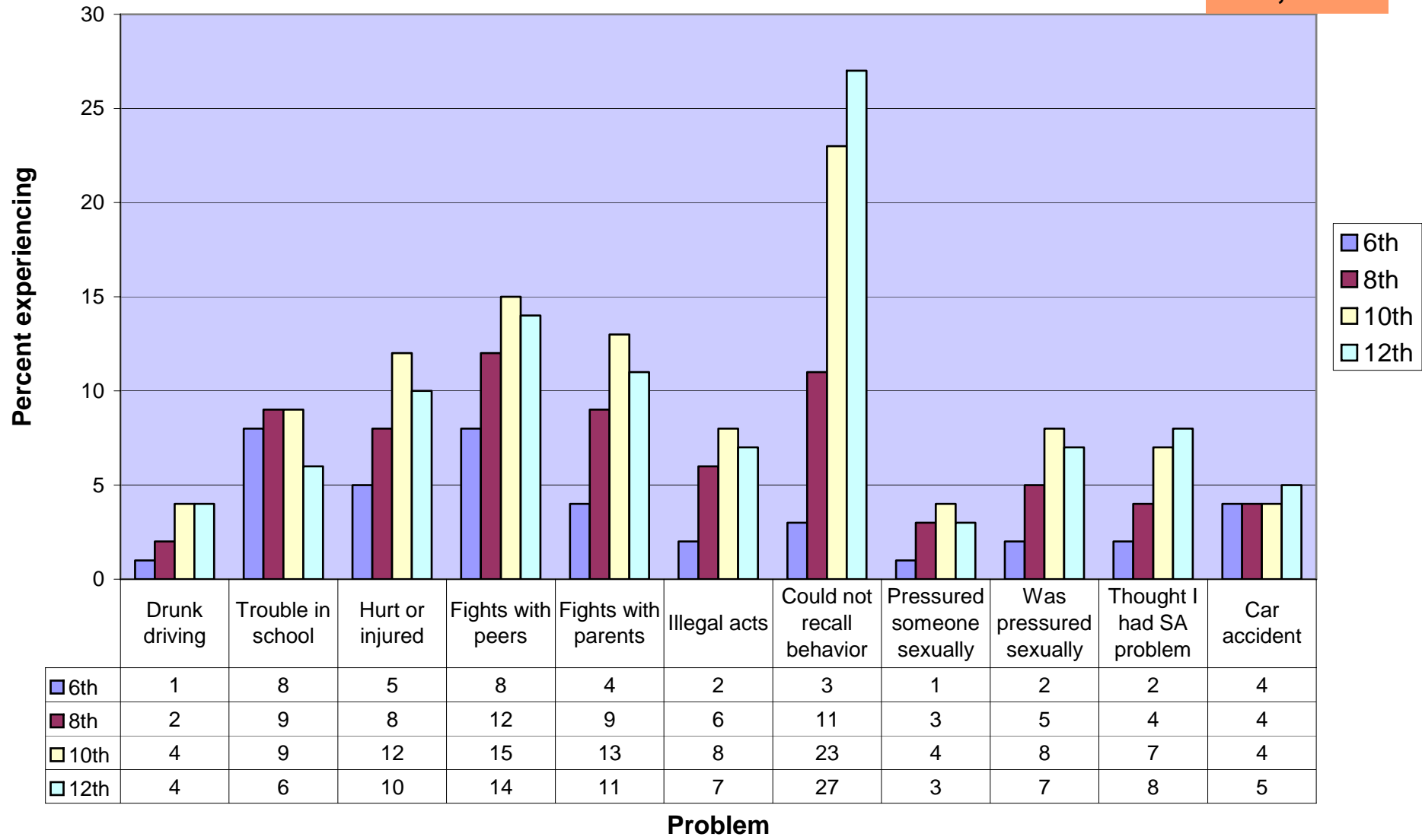
in order of their prevalence in the school-age population, high-risk, high-rate substance abuse behaviors are:  
 (1) alcohol;  
 (2) marijuana;  
 (3) smokeless;  
 (4) cigarettes;  
 (5) narcotics.



# Consequences of Substance Use



Fall, 2004

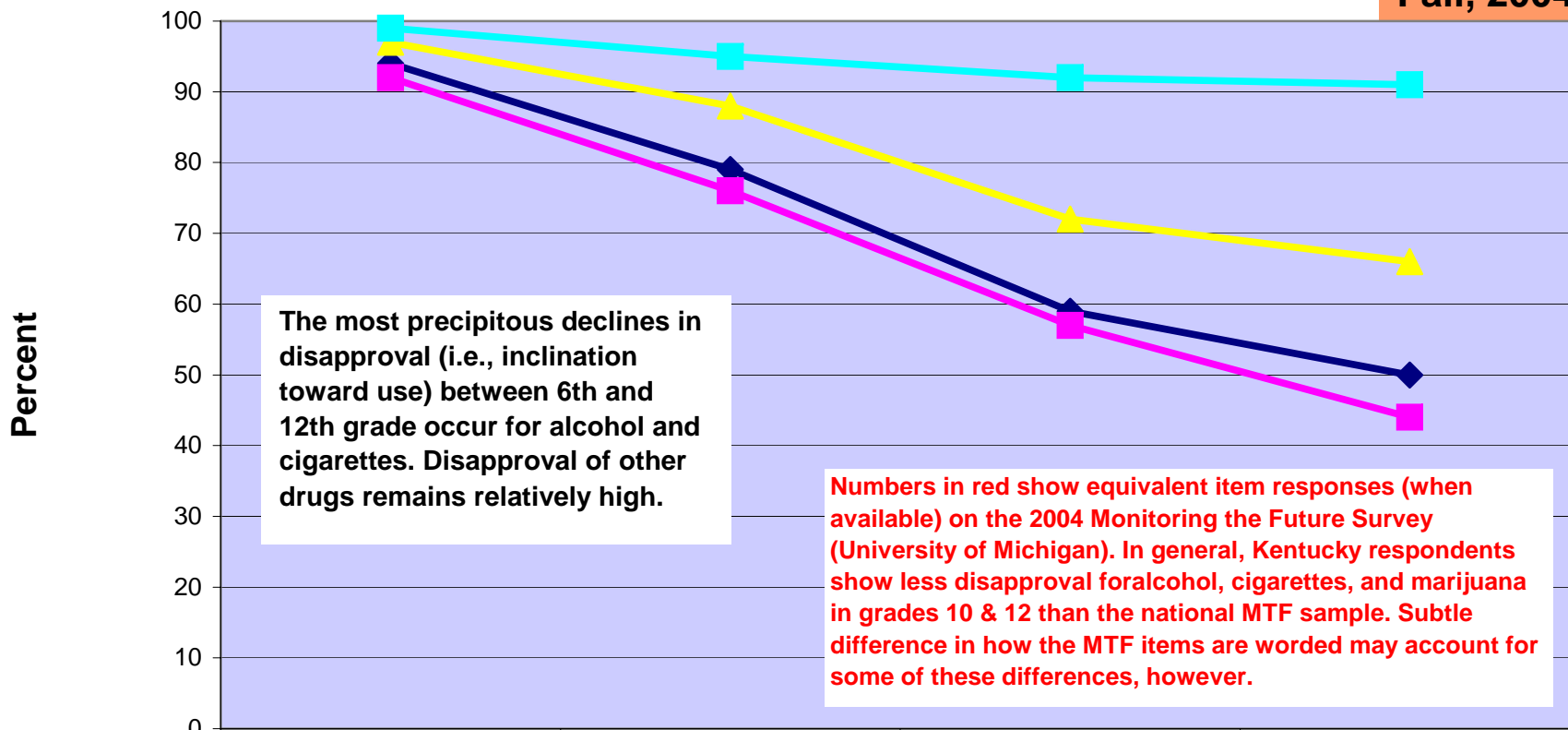




Fall, 2004

### 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.

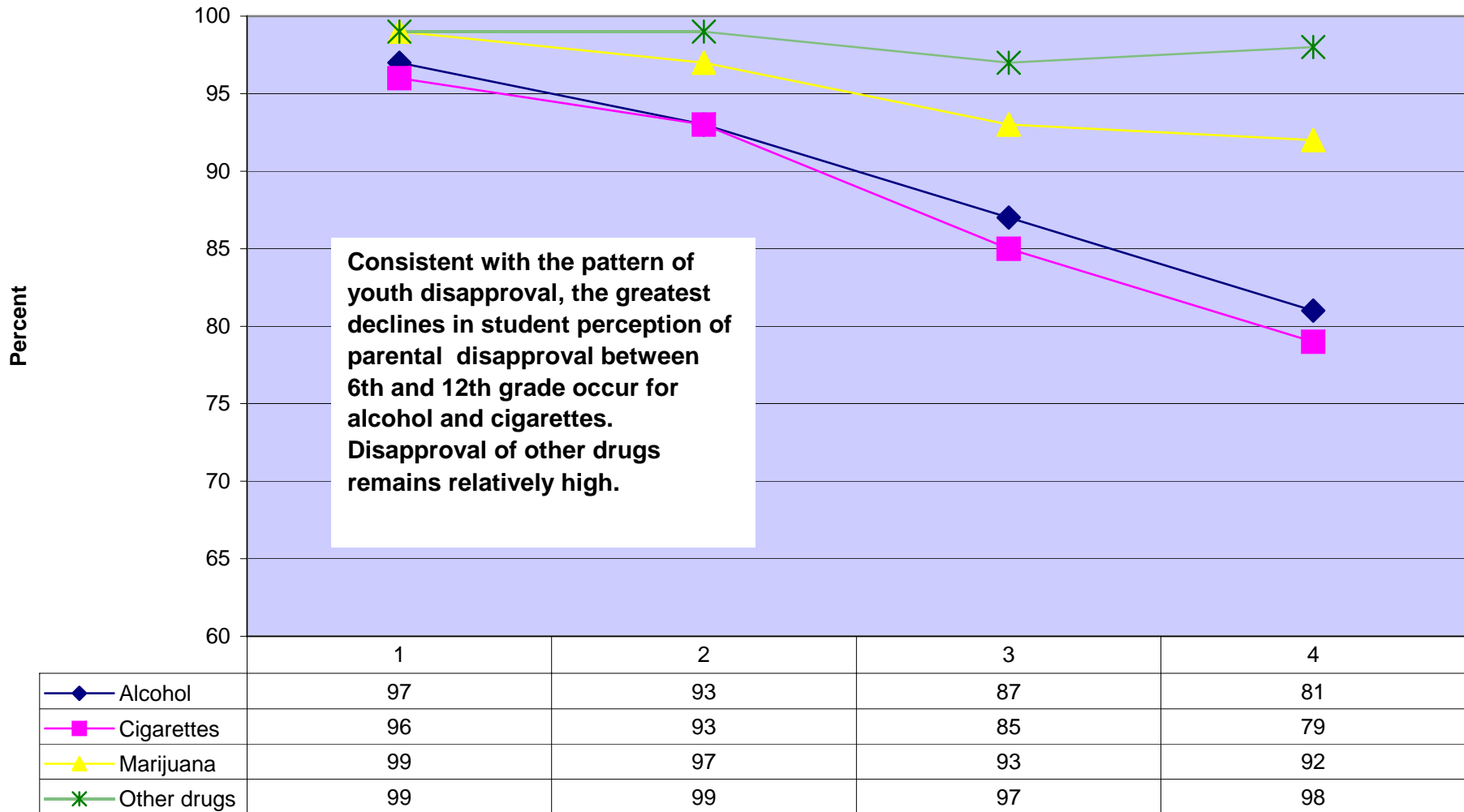
	6th	8th	10th	12th
◆ Alcohol	94	79	59	50
■ Cigarettes	92	76	57	44
▲ Marijuana	97	88	72	66
■ Other drugs	99	95	92	91



Fall, 2004

# Parental Disapproval

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

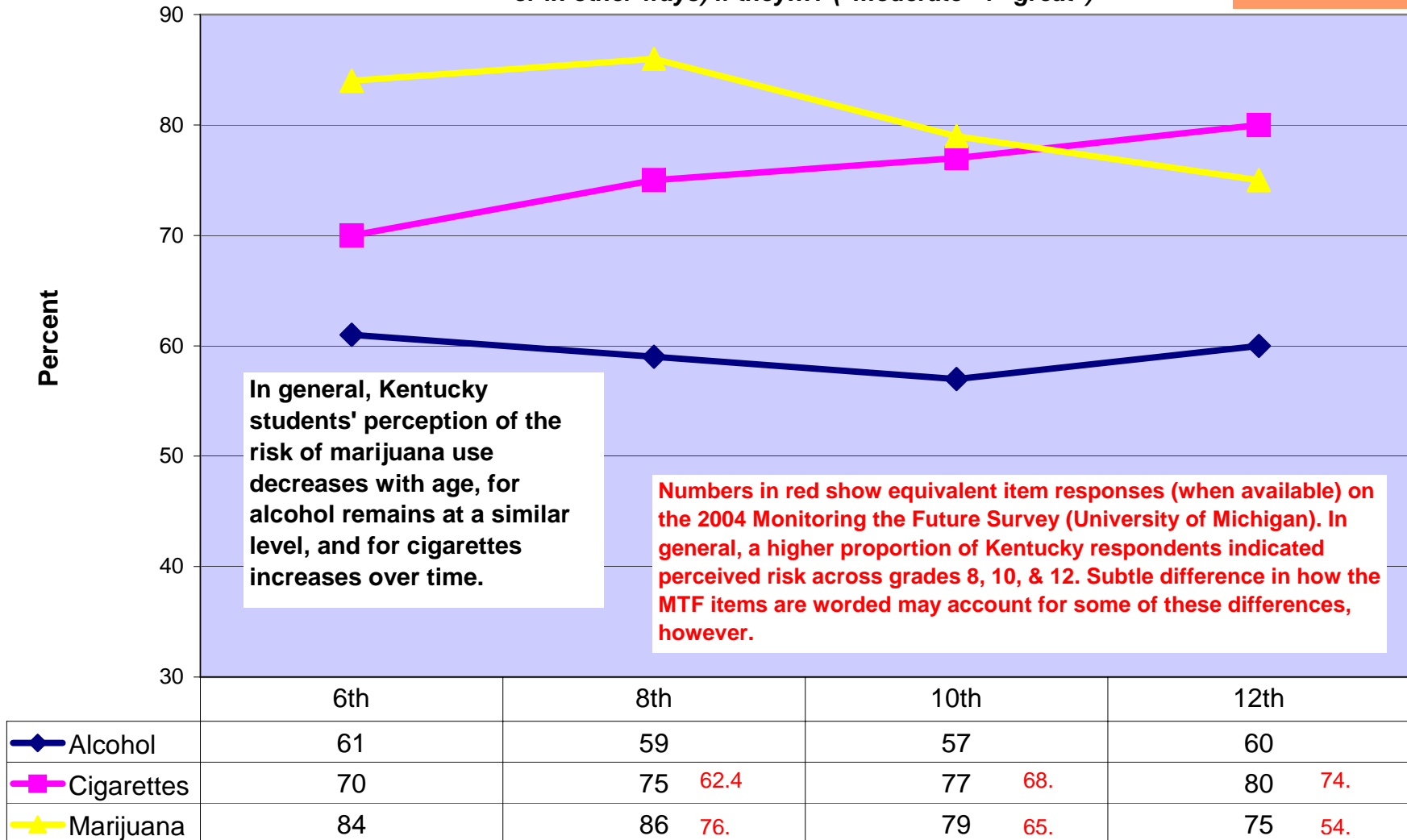




Fall, 2004

## Risk Perception

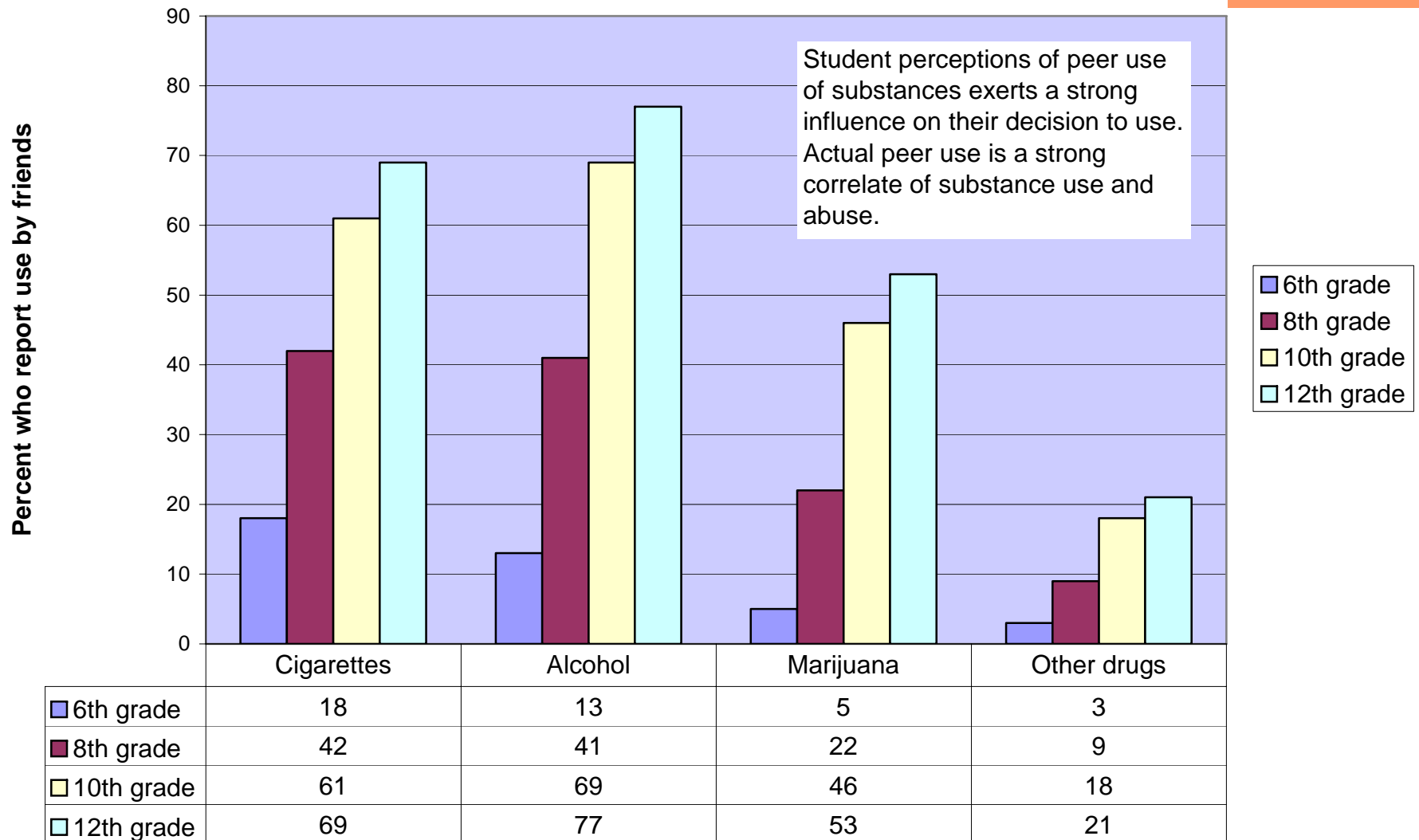
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they...? ("moderate" + "great")





Fall, 2004

### Perceived Peer Use of Substances



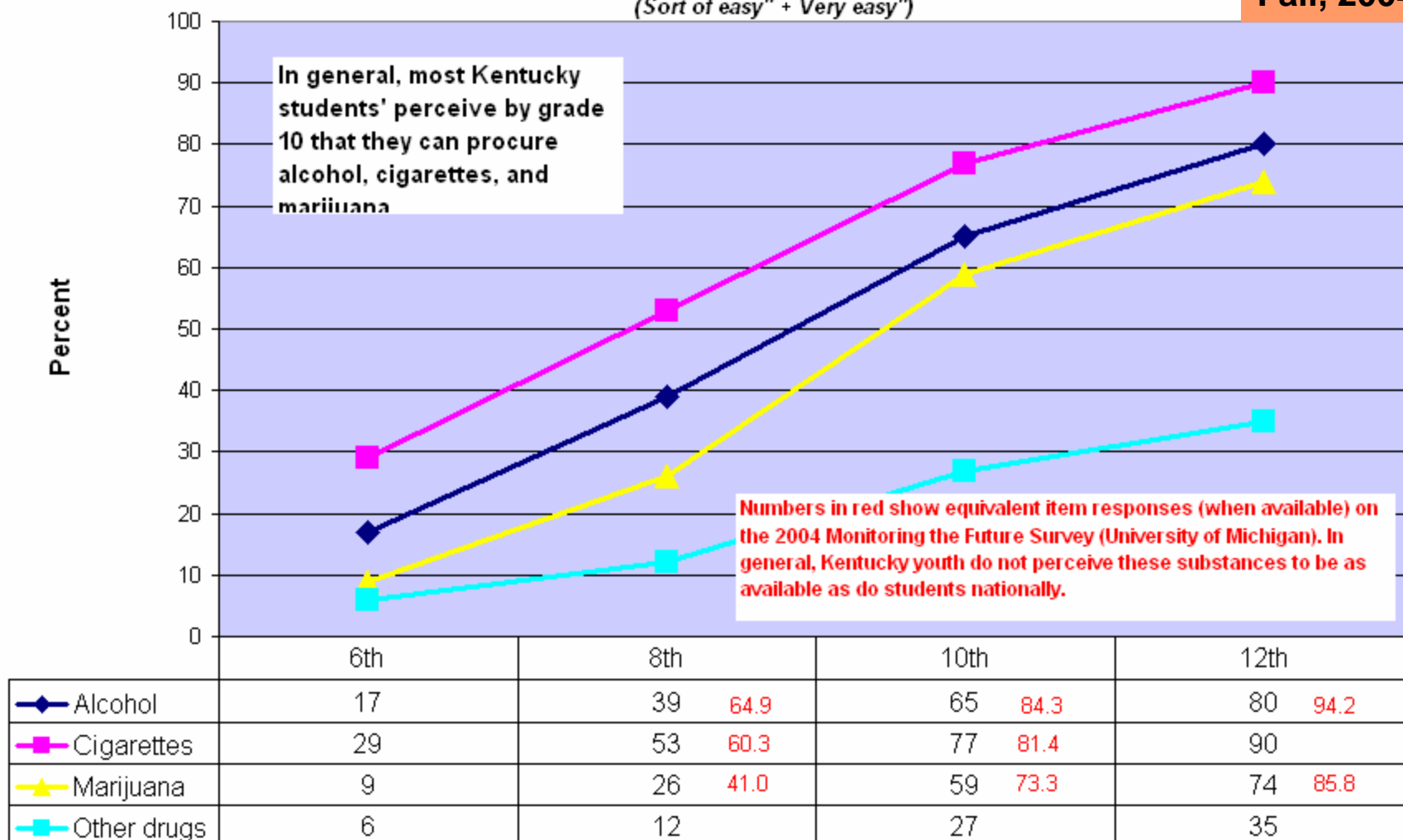




Fall, 2004

### Availability of Substances

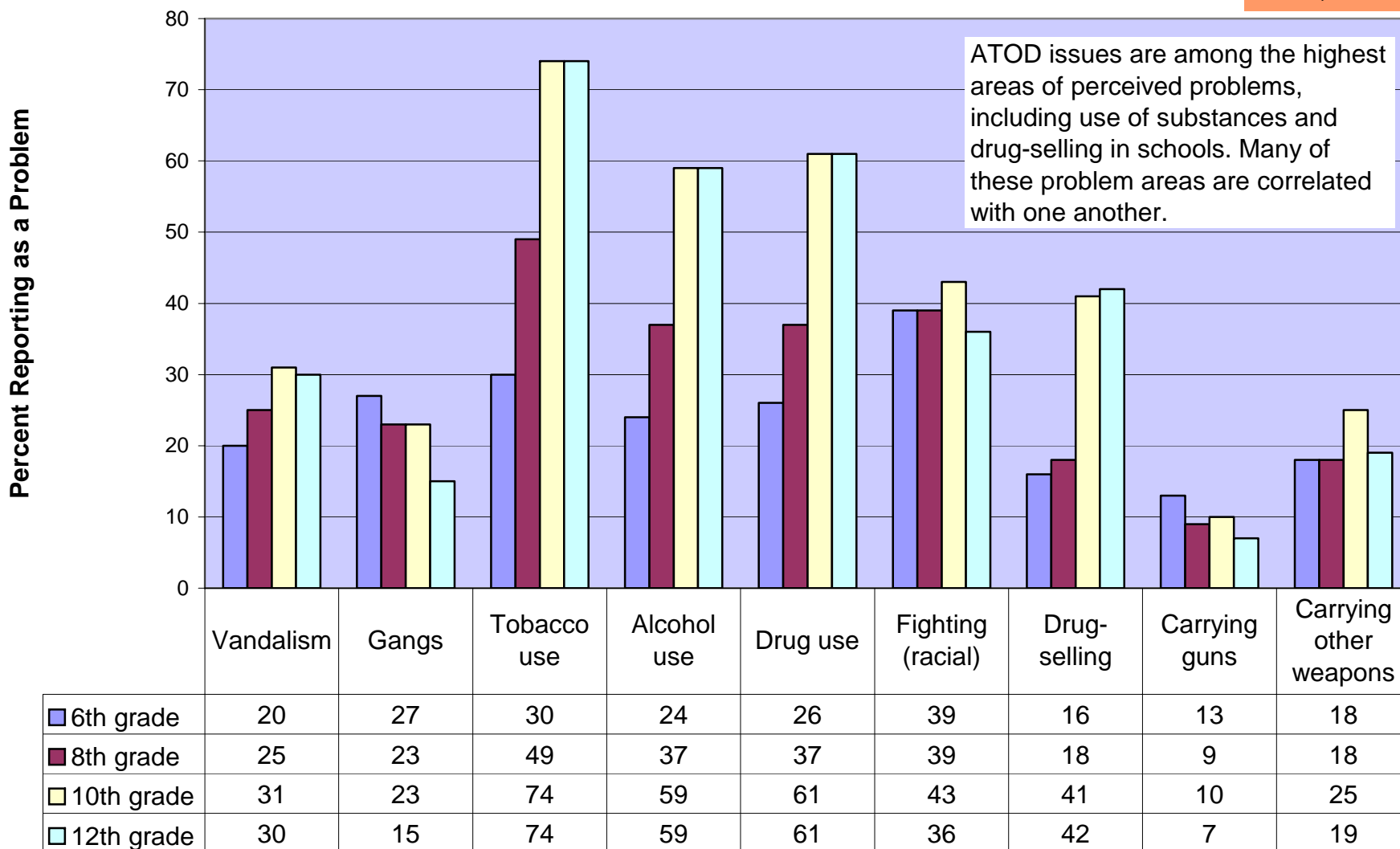
If you wanted to get some \_\_\_\_, how easy would it be for you to get some?  
(Sort of easy" + Very easy")





Fall, 2004

## Student Perceptions about Problems in Schools



# 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.