

KIP Survey 2014



© Monkeybusinessimages | Dreamstime.com

State and Regional Data Report

—10th Graders—



Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Department for Behavioral Health,
Developmental and Intellectual Disabilities
Division of Behavioral Health

Substance Abuse Prevention



Prepared by:
Daniel H. Sanders, Jr. PhD, Robert J. Illback, PsyD,
Lisa Crabtree, MA, Daniel Sanders III,
Teresa McGeeney, MS, Edie G. Luther
REACH Evaluation, Contractor



501 Park Avenue | Louisville, KY 40208 | 502.585.1911

www.reachevaluation.com

KIP Survey 2014

State and Regional Data Report

—10th Graders—



For technical assistance or questions regarding the KIP Survey,
please call 502.585.1911,
and ask for the following REACH Evaluation staff:

Lisa Crabtree: lisa@reacheval.com
Daniel Sanders III: daniel@reacheval.com



THIS PROJECT WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

Contents

Introduction	1	Over-the Counter Drugs	32
Regional Prevention Centers.....	2	* Heroin	34
Alcohol.....	10	* Heroin, Risk Perception	35
Binge Drinking	12	Cocaine or Crack	36
Cigarettes.....	14	Methamphetamines	38
Smokeless Tobacco.....	16	Ecstasy	40
* Roll-Your-Own Cigarettes	18	Inhalants	42
* Smoking Tobacco		Drunk/High at School	44
from a Hookah or Waterpipe.....	19	Handgun to School	46
* Snus	20	Safe at School	48
* Dissolvable Tobacco Products.....	21	* Bullying at School	50
* Electronic Cigarettes	22	* Cyberbullying.....	51
* Other Tobacco Products.....	23	* Physical Dating Violence	52
Marijuana	24	* Emotional Dating Violence.....	53
* Synthetic Marijuana.....	26	* Self-Harm	54
* Narcotics/Prescription Drugs.....	27	* Suicidal Ideation.....	55
* Painkillers.....	28	* Suicide Plan.....	56
* Speed/Uppers	29	* Suicide Attempt.....	57
Tranquilizers.....	30		

* The KIP survey questions for these substances have either changed or were included for the first time in 2014 and, therefore, are not trendable. These particular pages include regional data maps for the current-year results **only**.



Introduction

The purpose of the KIP survey is to anonymously assess student use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD), as well as a number of factors related to potential substance abuse. The survey provides information about student self-reported use of substances (e.g., within last 30 days, last year), student perceptions about substance use (e.g., level of risk, peer and parent disapproval), and perceived accessibility of substances in the community.

History and Development of the KIP Survey

Since 1999, the KIP Survey has been administered in Kentucky through the Substance Abuse Prevention Program in the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, through agreements with individual school districts across the state. The intent of the survey is to anonymously assess student use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD), as well as a number of factors related to potential substance abuse (e.g., peer influences, perception of risk, school safety). Since 2006, questions addressing additional illicit substances, bullying, gambling, mental health and relationship violence have been added to the survey. School district and individual student participation have always been on a voluntary basis.

Originally, the KIP survey was used as part of a federal initiative that funded state incentive grants for substance abuse prevention across the country. In our state, these pilot programs were termed the Kentucky Incentives for Prevention program (thus, the name “KIP Survey”). The core items on the present KIP survey were originally chosen by the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), based on extensive research on risk and resilience factors associated with youth substance abuse. Additional items have been added that are specific to Kentucky. Basing the scale on the federal

model enables comparisons to other states and to the nation, while at the same time making within-state comparisons. The fact that the KIP survey has been administered since 1999 within Kentucky enables school-community comparisons over time.

The survey is now conducted bi-annually in the fall in even-numbered years (2012, 2014, etc.), with 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders attending school in Kentucky communities. There is no cost to the individual districts (costs are paid by the Substance Abuse Prevention Program, Cabinet for Health and Family Services). Extensive efforts go into assuring the anonymity of students who complete the brief survey, and to insuring that no student feels coerced to participate. Parents who do not wish their child to participate are given the opportunity, through both general and specific notifications, to refuse on behalf of their child.

Effective with the 2008 administration, both a paper and web-based version of the KIP survey were made available to districts. Classroom administration of the paper survey (including distribution, giving instructions, completing the survey, and collecting the survey) takes between forty and fifty minutes. Classroom administration of the web-based survey takes slightly less time. School districts have some flexibility as to when to administer the survey within an approximate 5-week window (October), and results are scanned, tabulated and reported in three to four months following administration. District results are reported only to the school district and not released in a public report.

Sample Size

In 2014 the total sample size for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades was 123,966. The sample includes schools from 116 out of 120 Kentucky counties,

and 159 out of 173 public school districts. The total samples for Regional Prevention Centers and individual counties can be found on page 2.

10th Grade Data

Most of the statistics in this report relate to 10th graders since this is likely the most accurate indicator of levels of use for high school students. By 12th grade, the effect of drop-out rates artificially depresses these numbers. Below are the 2014 10th grade sample sizes for Regional Prevention Centers.

Please note that when looking at the use of inhalants (sniffing glue, inhaling contents of aerosol spray cans, etc.) we examine the consumption patterns of *8th graders rather than 10th graders [SEE PAGES 42-43]*. Historically, younger students are more likely to use inhalants than older students. Additionally, due to the notably higher rates of bullying reported by 8th graders, *we have reported on bullying and cyber-bullying among 8th graders rather than 10th graders for the purposes of this report [SEE PAGES 50-51.]*

10th grade Sample Size, 2014

Four Rivers (RPC 01).....	1831
Pennyroyal (RPC 02).....	1913
River Valley (RPC 03).....	2075
LifeSkills (RPC 04).....	1736
Communicare (RPC 05).....	2511
Seven Counties (RPC 06).....	2672
NorthKey (RPC 07).....	2547
Comprehend (RPC 08).....	634
Pathways (RPC 09/10).....	1853
Mountain (RPC 11).....	1509
Kentucky River (RPC 12).....	1085
Cumberland River (RPC 13).....	2436
Adanta (RPC 14).....	2026
Bluegrass (RPC 15).....	5444

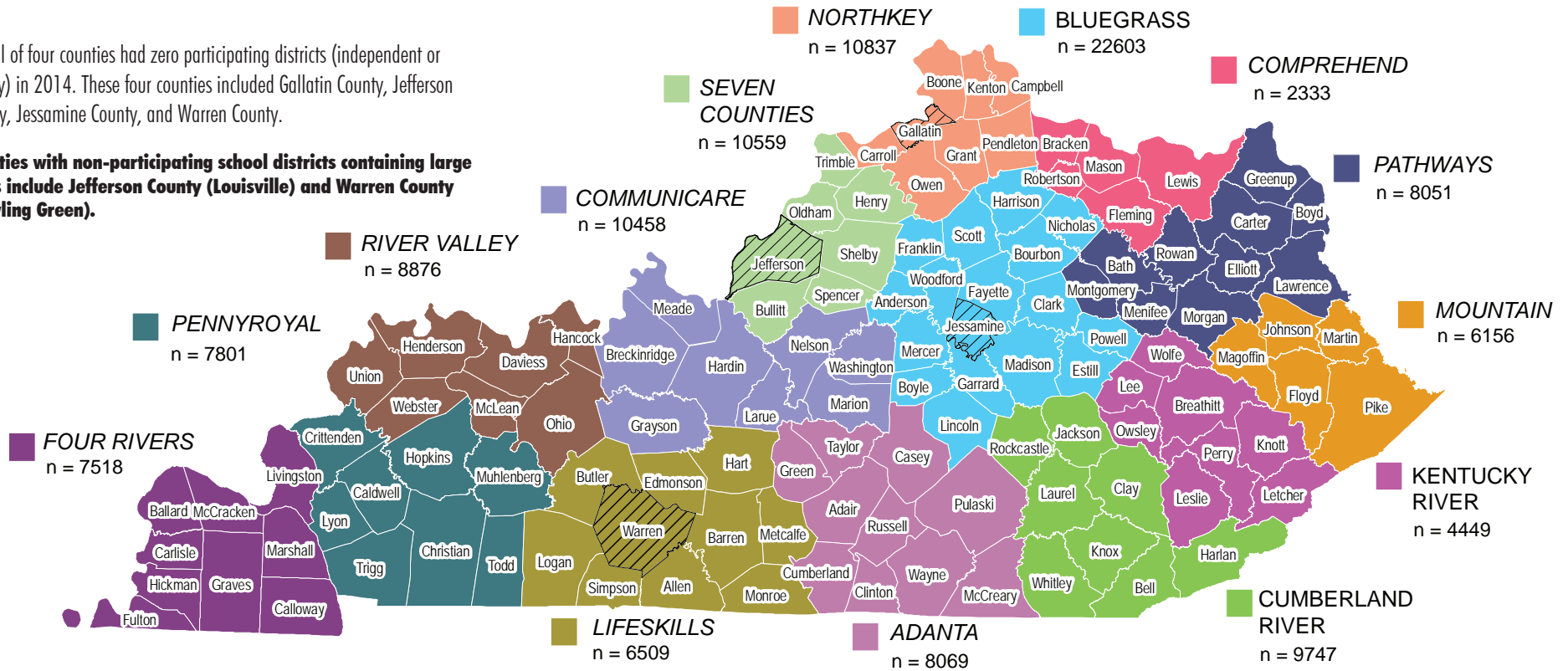
Regional Prevention Centers

n = 2014 KIP sample size (6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grades)

 Counties with zero participating school districts

A total of four counties had zero participating districts (independent or county) in 2014. These four counties included Gallatin County, Jefferson County, Jessamine County, and Warren County.

Counties with non-participating school districts containing large cities include Jefferson County (Louisville) and Warren County (Bowling Green).



Fourteen out of 173 **school districts** did not participate in the 2014 KIP survey. Non-participating school districts included: Anchorage Independent (Jefferson County), Berea Independent (Madison County) Bowling Green Independent (Warren County), East Bernstadt Independent (Laurel County), Fort Thomas Independent (Campbell County) Gallatin County, Glasgow Independent (Barren County), Jefferson County Jessamine County, Kenton County, Paintsville Independent (Johnson County) Raceland-Worthington Independent (Greenup County), Southgate Independent (Campbell County), Warren County In some cases, the total county-level sample sizes listed reflect the sole participation of independent school district(s) within a county.

COUNTY-LEVEL SAMPLE SIZES (6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th Grades)

Adair	715	Butler	457	Edmonson	537	Hardin	3800	Lawrence	570	McCracken	2269	Owen	505	Taylor	937
Allen	735	Caldwell	578	Elliott	264	Harlan	1143	Lee	269	McCreary	645	Owsley	184	Todd	565
Anderson	816	Calloway	1231	Estill	631	Harrison	830	Leslie	420	McLean	428	Pendleton	577	Trigg	558
Ballard	401	Campbell	2007	Fayette	6898	Hart	558	Letcher	961	Meade	1326	Perry	1299	Trimble	360
Barren	1371	Carlisle	219	Fleming	592	Henderson	1896	Lewis	631	Menifee	253	Pike	2756	Union	559
Bath	497	Carroll	483	Floyd	1468	Henry	831	Lincoln	1032	Mercer	891	Powell	573	Washington	415
Bell	1284	Carter	1202	Franklin	1813	Hickman	201	Livingston	323	Metcalfe	412	Pulaski	2613	Wayne	802
Boone	4362	Casey	583	Fulton	242	Hopkins	1933	Logan	1123	Monroe	489	Robertson	84	Webster	380
Bourbon	868	Christian	2143	Garrard	601	Jackson	586	Lyon	261	Montgomery	1123	Rockcastle	728	Whitley	2058
Boyd	1558	Clark	1239	Grant	1090	Johnson	994	Madison	1822	Morgan	573	Rowan	725	Wolfe	319
Boyle	1154	Clay	628	Graves	1456	Kenton	1813	Magoffin	532	Muhlenberg	1395	Russell	675	Woodford	1029
Bracken	393	Clinton	446	Grayson	859	Knott	530	Marion	783	Nelson	1789	Scott	2098		
Breathitt	467	Crittenden	368	Green	407	Knox	965	Marshall	1176	Nicholas	308	Shelby	1894		
Brekinridge	883	Cumberland	246	Greenup	1286	Larue	603	Martin	406	Ohio	871	Simpson	827		
Bullitt	3165	Daviess	4280	Hancock	462	Laurel	2355	Mason	633	Oldham	3671	Spencer	638		

30-day Use

Alcohol

Although reported use has declined steadily, alcohol remains the most widely abused substance among young people in Kentucky. In 2014, 21% of 10th graders in Kentucky reported drinking alcohol in the 30-day period prior to the survey. This percentage is down two-and-half percentage points below the national average, and down four percentage points from Kentucky's average of 25.1% in 2012. In 2004 and 2006, the percentage of Kentucky 10th graders reporting the use of alcohol in the 30-day period was more than 3% higher than the national percentage in both years. In 2008 the percentage of Kentucky 10th graders reporting 30-day alcohol use was only 0.6% higher than the national percentage for 10th graders. However, by 2010 the percentage of KY 10th graders reporting 30 day alcohol use was 26.1%, 2.8% lower than the national percentage of 28.9%. The figure dropped an additional 2.5 percentage points below the national average of 27.6% to 25.1% in 2012, and has remained 2.5 percentage points below in 2014.

Regionally, Four Rivers, Communicare and Adanta reflected the highest percentages of 10th graders reporting 30-day use of alcohol in 2014. Three regions in Eastern Kentucky, Pathways, Mountain and Cumberland River reported the lowest 30-day alcohol use for 10th graders in 2014. The largest decrease in 30-day alcohol use for 10th graders occurred in the Seven Counties region; between 2004 and 2014 the percentage decreased from 36.0% to 20.7%, a decrease of over 15 percentage points [SEE PAGES 10-11].

Binge Drinking

In 2014, 12% of 10th graders reported the consumption of five or more drinks in a row at one or more times in the two weeks prior to taking the survey. This is down from 14.5% in 2012, and 16.3% in 2010. When

looking at the regional picture in 2014, the regions of Communicare, Four Rivers, LifeSkills and Adanta had the highest rates of 10th grade binge drinking, while Pathways and Cumberland River reported the lowest rates. The largest decrease in two-week binge drinking for 10th graders occurred in the Seven Counties region; between 2004 and 2012, the percentage decreased from 22.5% to 10.9%, a decrease of over 11 percentage points [SEE PAGES 12-13].

Cigarettes

Nationally, the proportion of students who have ever tried cigarettes has fallen from peak levels reached in 1996 or 1997 by 73%, 63%, and 47% in grades 8, 10 and 12, respectively.¹ Tenth graders in Kentucky, however, continue to demonstrate significantly higher rates of smoking than 10th graders at the national level. In 2014, 16.3% of 10th graders in Kentucky reported smoking one or more times in the 30 days prior to taking the survey. This is compared to a rate of 7.2% for 10th graders nationally. The rate of smoking for 10th graders in Kentucky decreased by 2.4% between 2004 and 2006 (from 26.9% to 24.5%), changed only slightly between 2006 and 2008 (down 0.1%), showed a decrease of 2.7% between 2008 and 2010 (from 24.4% to 21.7%), dropped further to 18.5% in 2012, and decreased an additional 2.3 percentage points to 16.3% in 2014.

The regions of LifeSkills, Adanta and Pennyroyal reported the highest levels of 10th grade smoking in 2014. The Seven Counties, NorthKey and Comprehend regions have the lowest rates of smoking for 10th graders in the same year. Several regions, including River Valley, LifeSkills, Seven Counties, NorthKey, Pathways, Mountain, Kentucky River and Adanta had decreases in 10th grade smoking of above 10 percentage points between 2004 and 2014 [SEE PAGES 14-15].

Smokeless Tobacco

In 2014, the rate of 10th graders reporting the use of smokeless tobacco in the 30 days prior to taking the survey was 11.2%. This is more than double the 2014 national rate for 10th graders of 5.3%.² Between 2004 and 2006 the rate for Kentucky decreased from 16.5% to 14.7%, rose slightly to 15.4% in 2008, rose further to 15.9% in 2010, dropped in 2012 to 13.4%, and dropped further to 11.2% in 2014.

Regionally, Seven Counties and NorthKey reported the lowest rates of smokeless tobacco use for 10th graders in 2014. Regions where the rate of smokeless tobacco use remained high among 10th graders include Kentucky River, LifeSkills and Cumberland River. The largest percent decrease in the rate of smokeless tobacco use for 10th graders occurred in the Adanta region, down 8.9% from 22.5% in 2004 to 13.6% in 2014. Also noticeable is a significant decrease in the Mountain region, which decreased from 21.9% in 2012 to 13.9% in 2014 [SEE PAGES 16-17].

Novel Tobacco Products

Over the past several years, the tobacco industry has introduced several types of novel smokeless tobacco products. Data indicate that sales and use of these products are on the rise (while sales of traditional cigarettes and smokeless tobacco continue to decline), and that they are being promoted as an alternative to traditional cigarettes. This strategy was documented in a report released by the U.S Food and Drug Administration (FDA)'s Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee (TPSAC), which concluded that dissolvable tobacco products could increase overall tobacco use by encouraging young people to start using tobacco.^{3,4,5}

The authors of the Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use found that “the new product of e-cigarettes has made rapid inroads among adolescents, and its prevalence is now higher than the prevalence of tobacco cigarette smoking.”⁶

These factors prompted the need to address adolescent use of these various new products in Kentucky, and the following question was added to the KIP survey in 2014:

During the past 30 days, which of the following tobacco products did you use on at least one day?

- Roll-your-own cigarettes
- Smoking tobacco from a hookah or waterpipe
- Snus (for example, Camel or Marlboro Snus)
- Dissolvable tobacco products (for example, Ariva, Stonewall, Camel orbs, Camel sticks or Camel strips)
- Electronic cigarettes (for example, NJOY, V2, Bull Smoke, Halo)
- Some other new tobacco product not listed here

Regional highs and lows for each of these products are detailed in the following paragraphs, and maps depicting regional response rates can be found on pages 18-23.

Roll-Your-Own Cigarettes

In 2014, three contiguous regions in southeastern Kentucky, Adanta, Cumberland River and Kentucky River, reported the highest rates of roll-your-own cigarette use among 10th graders. Reported use was lowest in the Seven Counties region, followed by Communicare and Bluegrass.

Smoking Tobacco from a Hookah or Waterpipe

10th graders in the NorthKey and Bluegrass regions exhibited the highest rates of smoking tobacco from a hookah or waterpipe in 2014; rates in these two

regions were several percentage points higher than the majority of other regions. Cumberland River, Pathways and River Valley reported the lowest rates of use, comparatively.

Snus

Comprehend, NorthKey, Seven Counties, Bluegrass and Communicare regions all reported the lowest 2014 usage rates of snus below 6%. The highest rate of use was indicated at 10% by 10th graders in the Kentucky River region.

Dissolvable Tobacco Products

There was little variation in reported rates of use of dissolvable tobacco products throughout the state – 10th graders in all regions reported use between 1.1 and 2.4%. Mountain, Kentucky River and LifeSkills regions were on the higher end of that spectrum, and Comprehend and Seven Counties regions were on the low end.

Electronic Cigarettes

Of all the new tobacco products addressed on the 2014 KIP Survey, electronic cigarettes are reportedly being used most commonly, with at least 11% of 10th graders in *all* 14 Kentucky regions responding that they had used an electronic cigarette on at least one day in the past 30 days. Rates of use were highest in the LifeSkills, River Valley and Adanta regions, and lowest in the NorthKey, Mountain and Kentucky River regions.

Other Tobacco Products

As new products are continually being introduced to the market, the KIP survey also addresses “some other new tobacco products not listed here.” In the Lifeskills region, 8.3% of 10th graders reported using other tobacco products in the past 30 days, while 4.3% of 10th graders in Seven Counties reported doing so.

Marijuana

Marijuana

Marijuana remains the most widely used illegal substance by young people in Kentucky. In 2014, the rate of 10th graders in Kentucky reporting the use of marijuana in the 30 days prior to taking the survey was 12.3%. This is considerably less than the national rate of 30-day marijuana use for 10th graders of 16.8%. The rate of 10th grade marijuana use in Kentucky had been on decline in recent years, down from 16.5% in 2004, to 13.7% in 2006, to the 2008 rate of 12.7%. In 2010, however, the statewide usage rate increased by nearly 2 percentage points, decreased slightly in 2012 to 14.3%, and decreased further to 12.3% in 2014.

In looking at regions across Kentucky, Four Rivers, Bluegrass, River Valley and NorthKey exhibited the highest rates of 10th grade marijuana use in 2014. The regions with the lowest rate of marijuana use in 2014 are Pathways and Mountain. NorthKey has experienced the largest percentage point decrease since 2004, from 23.6% to 13.6% [SEE PAGES 24-25].

Synthetic Marijuana

Synthetic marijuana, also known as K2 or Spice, refers to a wide variety of herbal mixtures that produce experiences similar to marijuana and that are marketed as “safe,” legal alternatives to that drug. In response to increasing reports of synthetic marijuana abuse and overdoses in Kentucky, a question to address adolescent use was added to the KIP Survey in 2014.

In 2014, the Comprehend region reported the highest rates of synthetic marijuana use at 4.5%, compared to 2.5% in Kentucky River and Communicare, 2.4% in Pathways, and 2.2% in Seven Counties [SEE PAGE 26].

Narcotics or Prescription Drugs

This category refers to narcotic drugs that one needs a prescription to obtain. Effective with the 2014 survey, the wording of this question was changed to read, “*On how many occasions (if any) have you taken narcotics or drugs that require a doctor’s prescription, without a doctor telling you to take them?*” In prior years, this question ended with the phrase “in order to get high”; to maintain compliance with federal reporting requirements for Drug Free Communities (DFC) grantees, this phrase was removed in 2014. **Due to this significant wording change, it is not valid to compare 2014 data for this question to data from prior years.** We will again be able to provide trend data following the 2016 KIP administration.

10th graders in the Communicare (5.3%) and Pennyroyal (4.8%) regions reported the highest rates of prescription drug use in 2014, while the Pathways and Mountain regions displayed the lowest rates at 1.7% and 2.2%, respectively. A map depicting 2014 regional response rates for this question is on page 27.

Painkillers

Effective with the 2014 version of the KIP survey, the wording of this question was updated to reflect the abuse of several painkillers including OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin and Codeine. In prior years, this question addressed OxyContin *only*. **Due to this significant wording change, it is not valid to compare 2014 data for this question to data from prior years.** We will again be able to provide trend data following the 2016 KIP administration.

In 2014, 10th graders in Pennyroyal, Communicare and LifeSkills reported the highest rates of painkiller use. Two regions in Eastern Kentucky, Pathways (2.7%) and Mountain (2.2%), reported the lowest rates.

A map depicting 2014 regional response rates for this question is on page 28.

Speed/Uppers

Effective with the 2014 version of the KIP survey, the wording of this question was updated to include the more commonly recognized drug names Adderall and Ritalin. In prior years, this question simply addressed use of “*speed/upper other than methamphetamine.*” **Due to this significant wording change, it is not valid to compare 2014 data for this question to data from prior years.** We will again be able to provide trend data following the 2016 KIP administration.

The Pennyroyal (2.7%), Four Rivers (2.5%), River Valley (2.3%) and Communicare (2.2%) regions reported the highest rates of speed/upper use in 2014, while Comprehend was markedly lower at 0.3%. A map depicting 2014 regional response rates for this question is on page 29.

Tranquilizers

Typical types of tranquilizers used by young people include prescription medications such as Valium and Xanax. In 2014, the rate of 30-day usage of tranquilizers for 10th graders in Kentucky was 1.5%. Nationally, 1.6% of 10th graders reported using tranquilizers in the 30 days prior to the survey.

The Four Rivers region reported the highest rate of 30 day tranquilizer use in 2014. Regions where the rate was lowest are Pathways, Mountain and Cumberland River, all in eastern Kentucky. Tranquilizer use has fluctuated in nearly all regions since 2006; there have been slight increases and decreases throughout. Most regions exhibited their lowest reported rates in 2012, then stayed steady or upticked slightly in 2014. The Seven Counties region, however, has seen consistently declining rates, and experienced a decrease in the rate

of 30-day tranquilizer use between 2006 and 2014 from 5.1% to 1.4% [SEE PAGES 30-31].

Over-the-Counter Drugs

This category refers to medications that anyone can purchase at their local grocery or drug store, including products such as stay-awake pills or cough syrup. In 2014, the rate for Kentucky 10th graders using Over-the-Counter (OTC) drugs was 2.6%, down from 3.4% in 2012.

Communicare had the highest rate of use for 2014 at 4.1%, followed by Adanta and Pennyroyal. The regions with the lowest rates were Pathways and Cumberland River. Pathways had the largest decline in 30 day OTC use for 10th graders. The rate was 8.5% in 2004, and dropped to 1.7% in 2014 [SEE PAGES 32-33].

Heroin

Heroin is a highly addictive opioid drug that is typically injected, but can also be smoked or snorted. According to a *Vital Signs* publication produced by the Centers for Disease Control in July, 2015:

- **Most demographic groups are increasingly using heroin and other drugs.** During the past decade, heroin use has increased across the United States among men and women, most age groups, and all income levels. Some of the greatest increases occurred in demographic groups with historically low rates of heroin use: women, the privately insured, and people with higher incomes.
- **A wider variety of people are using heroin.** Rates remained highest among males, 18–25 year olds, people with annual incomes less than \$20,000, people living in urban areas, and people with no health insurance or those enrolled in Medicaid. However, rates increased significantly across

almost all study groups. They doubled among women and more than doubled among non-Hispanic whites.

- **It is common for people who use heroin to use other drugs.** Nearly all (96 percent) people who reported heroin use also reported using at least one other drug in the past year. More than half (61 percent) used at least three other drugs. Prescription opioid painkiller abuse or dependences was the strongest risk factor for heroin abuse or dependence; 45% of people who used heroin also abused or were dependent on prescription opioid painkillers in the past year.
- **As heroin abuse or dependence increased, so have heroin-related overdose deaths.** From 2002 through 2013, the rate of heroin-related overdose deaths nearly quadrupled.⁷

In response to these national data and other local reports related to the alarming increase of heroin use, the following question to address past 30-day use of the substance was added to the 2014 KIP Survey: *“On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin (“smack,” “junk,” or “China White”) in the past 30 days?”* To assess perception of risk associated with use, the survey also now asks, *“How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they try heroin once or twice?”*

On the 2014 KIP Survey, less than 1% of 10th graders in all fourteen Kentucky regions responded that they had used heroin in the past 30 days. In the Pennyroyal and Adanta regions, 0.8% responded that they had, compared to 0.1% in Four Rivers and 0.2% in Cumberland River.

Regionally, fewer 10th graders in River Valley (80.5%), Kentucky River (80%) and LifeSkills (79.8%) reported a high perception of risk. In other words, fewer students in those regions perceive that trying heroin once or twice is a moderate or great risk. In the Seven Counties region, 87.9% of 10th graders reportedly perceive a moderate or great risk in trying heroin once or twice. [SEE PAGES 34-35].

Cocaine and Crack

The KIP survey asks students if they have used cocaine or crack in the same question, while the national “Monitoring the Future” survey has separate questions for cocaine and crack use. For Kentucky 10th graders in 2014 the rate of 30-day cocaine or crack use was 0.9%, up from 0.8% in 2012, and down from 1.0% in 2010. Nationally, 0.6% of 10th graders reported using cocaine in 2014, and 0.3% reported using crack.⁸

The Northkey, Comprehend and Communicare regions had the highest rates of cocaine or crack use for 10th graders in 2014. Regions with the lowest rates of 30-day cocaine or crack use in 2014 included River Valley and Cumberland River. The largest percent decrease for a region occurred in LifeSkills with a cocaine or crack use high of 2.5% in 2004, down to 0.9% in 2014 [SEE PAGES 36-37].

Methamphetamines

The rate of 30-day methamphetamine use for Kentucky 10th graders showed a slight increase from 0.4% in 2012 to 0.7% in 2014. The national rate of 30-day methamphetamine for 10th graders was 0.3%.

All 14 regions reported rates of methamphetamine use below 1%. On the higher end of the spectrum at

0.9% was LifeSkills, with the rest of the state at or below 0.8%. We did, however, see a slight uptick in use from 2012 to 2014 in nine regions [SEE PAGES 38-40].

Ecstasy

The 2014 rate of Kentucky 10th graders using ecstasy in the 30 days prior to the survey increased to 1%, up from 0.8% in 2012. The national percentage of 10th graders using ecstasy was 0.8% in 2014.

The Adanta region reported the highest rates of ecstasy usage among 10th graders in 2014, while Cumberland River had the lowest rates. Twelve out of fifteen regions either increased or experienced no change in usage rates in 2014 [SEE PAGES 40-41].

Inhalants

The rate of Kentucky 8th graders using inhalants in the 30 days prior to taking the survey was 3.0% in 2014, up from 2.6% in 2012, but down from 3.8% in 2010. The national rate of 10th grade inhalant use in 2014 was 2.2%.

Regions with the highest rate of inhalant use for 10th graders in 2014 are Pennyroyal, River Valley, Communicare and Pathways. Regions with the lowest rates are Seven Counties, LifeSkills and Kentucky River [SEE PAGES 42-43].

School Safety

Drunk or High at School

To assess levels of substance abuse occurring specifically while on school grounds, the KIP Survey asks, *“How many times (if any) in the past year have you been drunk or high at school?”* In 2014, 10th graders in Bluegrass (11.8%), Communicare (11.6%)

and NorthKey (11.5%) responded that they had been drunk or high at school at least one time within the past year. Comparatively, 6.6% of students in the Mountain region reported having done so. [SEE PAGES 44-45].

Handgun to School

Since its inception in 1999, the KIP Survey has asked students, “How many times (if any) in the past year have you taken a handgun to school?” Less than 1% of 10th graders in all fourteen regions reported having done so at least one time in 2014; all regions fell within a reporting range of 0.4%-0.9%. These figures have fluctuated across the board since 2004. From 2012 to 2014, reported numbers decreased in seven regions, increased in five and showed no change in two. [SEE PAGES 46-47].

Safe at School

To start off a series of questions assessing specifics related to school safety, the KIP Survey asks students generally, “How safe do you feel at school?” In 2014, 19.9% of 10th graders in the Comprehend region responded that they felt unsafe or very unsafe at school; on the low end, in the Seven Counties region, 8% of 10th graders reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe. In 2014, the percentage of students feeling unsafe *increased* in ten out of fourteen regions from 2012. Compared to ten years ago in 2004, however, students in all but two regions reportedly feel safer at school in 2014. [SEE PAGES 48-49].

Bullying

Bullying at School

Accompanying the new bullying questions added to the KIP Survey in 2014 is the following explanation of what constitutes bullying: “Bullying is when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again.

It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue, fight or tease each other in a friendly way. Bullying involves an imbalance of power and repeated incidents over time.”

Students were asked, “During the past year (12 months), have you ever been bullied on school property?” Approximately 32% (a range of 31.6%-32.5%) of 8th graders in the Four Rivers, NorthKey, Communicare, Pennyroyal, River Valley and Bluegrass regions reported that they had been bullied on school property within the past year. Students in the Mountain region reported the lowest rate of 25.8%. [SEE PAGE 50].

Cyberbullying

The KIP Survey also now addresses cyberbullying with the question, “During the past year (12 months), have you ever been electronically bullied?” Students are instructed to include “being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites and social networks.”

In 2014, the Four Rivers and NorthKey regions reported the highest rates of cyberbullying at 20.2% and 20.4% (these regions also reported the highest rates of bullying at school.) On the lower end, 16.2% of Comprehend, 15.7% of Kentucky River and 14.8% of Mountain 8th graders reported having been electronically bullied in the past year. [SEE PAGE 51].

Dating Violence

Teen dating violence is a pattern of behaviors used by one partner to manipulate power and control in a relationship. It may involve physical, emotional, verbal and/or sexual abuse. One in three adolescents in the U.S. is a victim of physical, sexual, emotional or verbal abuse from a dating

partner.⁹ Research shows that violent relationships in adolescence can have serious ramifications by putting the victims at higher risk for substance abuse, eating disorders, risky sexual behavior and further domestic violence.¹⁰

To bring attention to dating violence as an issue prevalent among our youth, and to recognize relationship violence as a risk factor for substance abuse, two questions addressing the matter were added to the 2014 KIP Survey.

Physical Harm

To address physical dating violence, the following question was added to the KIP Survey in 2014: “During the last school year, did a boyfriend or girlfriend physically hurt you (hit, push, pull your hair) on purpose?”

In the Comprehend region, 7.5% of 10th graders responded that they had been physically hurt on purpose in the past year. Two neighboring contiguous Northern Kentucky regions, Seven Counties and NorthKey, reported the lowest rates of 4.8% and 5.2%. [SEE PAGE 52].

Emotional Harm

The survey also now addresses emotional dating violence: “During the last school year, did a boyfriend or girlfriend emotionally hurt you (threaten, make threatening phone calls/texts, call you names, harass you online) on purpose?”

At the rate of 14%, 10th graders in the Comprehend region also reported the highest rate of past-year emotional dating violence. Lower rates of 10.2% and 9.9% were reported in the Seven Counties and Kentucky River regions. [SEE PAGE 53].

Mental Health

Research continually reinforces the acute connection between substance use and mental health. Data show that each is a risk factor for the other. In other words, people with a mental health issue are more likely to use alcohol or drugs than those not affected by a mental illness. Conversely, drug use disorders and other mental illnesses are developmental disorders that often begin in the teen years or even younger—periods when the brain experiences dramatic developmental changes. Early exposure to drugs may change the brain in ways that increase the risk for mental health issues.¹¹

Alcohol and drug abuse are second only to depression and other mood disorders as the most frequent risk factors for suicide. In 2008, alcohol was a factor in approximately one-third of suicides reported in 16 states. According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network report on drug-related emergency department visits, in 2011, there was a 51% increase in drug-related suicide attempt visits to hospital emergency departments among people aged 12 and older.

Nearly 40,000 people in the United States die from suicide annually, or 1 person every 13 minutes. Among high school students, more than 17% (approximately 2.5 million ninth through twelfth graders) have seriously considered suicide, more than 13% have made a suicide plan, and more than 8% have attempted suicide. **These rates have been rising over the past decade.**¹²

In acknowledgement of the profound need for increased awareness and prevention strategies related to issues of mental health and suicide in our communities, a series of questions addressing self-harm and suicide were added to the KIP Survey in

2014. (The K6, a validated scale for assessing serious psychological distress among adolescents, was added in 2012.)

Self-Harm

Self-Harm is defined as the intentional, direct injuring of body tissue.¹³ Studies have found an increased risk of suicide in individuals who self-harm¹⁴, though not all who self-harm are suicidal.¹⁵

The following question was added to the KIP Survey in 2014: *"Have you ever cut or harmed yourself on purpose?"* In the Pennyroyal, LifeSkills, Adanta, Bluegrass and Comprehend regions, approximately 22% of 10th graders responded that they had cut or harmed themselves on purpose in their lifetime. At 14.2%, the Mountain region reported a lower incidence of self-harm. [SEE PAGE 54].

Suicidal Ideation

Suicidal thoughts are a significant concern. Having serious thoughts of suicide increases the risk of a person making an actual suicide attempt.¹⁶ The 2014 KIP Survey addressed suicidal thoughts with the question, *"During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?"*

Nationally, 15.8% of students reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide during the previous 12 months.¹⁷ Statewide figures are comparable- 15.3% of Kentucky 10th grade graders reported having suicidal thoughts. In half of the regions in Kentucky, nearly 16% of 10th graders responded that they had seriously considered attempting suicide within the past year, compared to 10% of students in the Mountain region. The remaining regions fell in the middle of this spectrum in 2014. [SEE PAGE 55].

Suicide Plan

The KIP Survey now addresses past-year suicide plans with the question, *"During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?"*

In 2014, 12.8% of students nationally reported that they made a plan about how they would attempt suicide.¹⁸ Statewide, 12.5% of Kentucky 10th graders reported that they made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months. Regionally, students in the NorthKey, Pennyroyal, Lifeskills and Adanta region reported the highest rates of having done so; the lowest rate of 8.9% was in the Mountain region. [SEE PAGE 56].

Suicide Attempts

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Health, there are more than 25 attempted suicides for each suicide death.¹⁹ To assess the level of past-year suicide attempts, the following question was added to the 2014 KIP Survey: *"During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?"*

Nationally, 7.8% of students reported that they had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months.²⁰ Statewide, 8% of Kentucky 10th graders reported a past-year suicide attempt in 2014. 10th graders in three contiguous southern Kentucky regions, Pennyroyal, LifeSkills and Adanta, responded at the same rate (9.4%) that they had actually attempted suicide at least one time in the past year. Students in the Mountain and Seven Counties regions reported lower rates of 5.8% and 6.2%. [SEE PAGE 57].

References

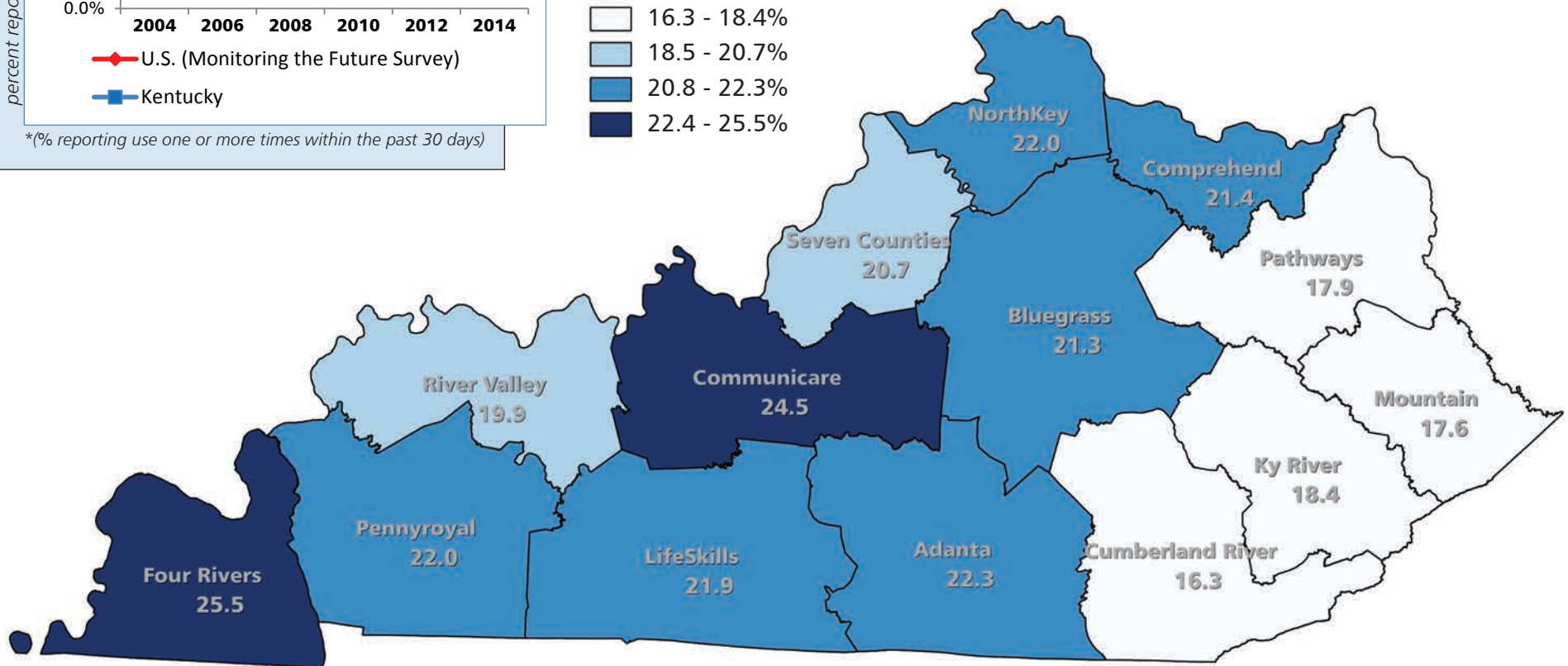
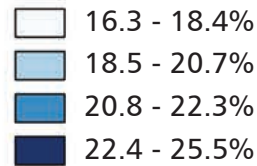
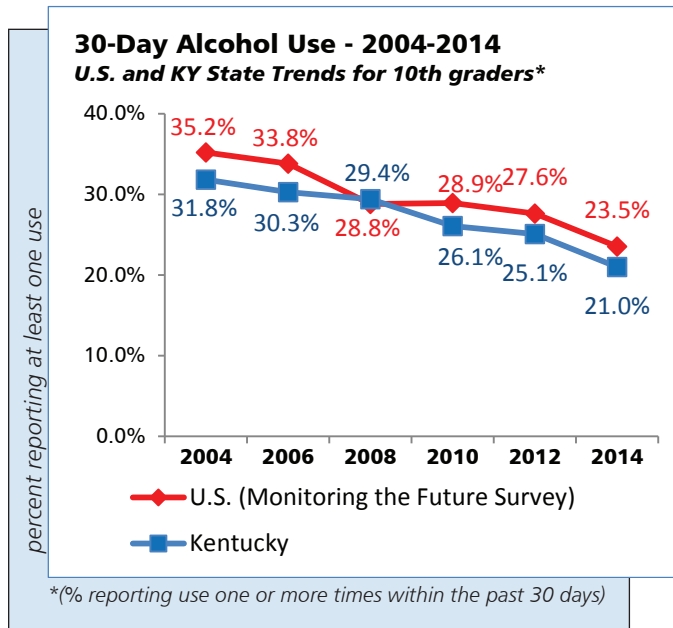
- ¹ Miech, R. A., Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2015). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2014: Volume I, Secondary school students. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. Available at <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html#monographs>
- ² *ibid.*
- ³ Connolly G and Alpert H. Trends in the use of cigarettes and other tobacco products, 2000-2007. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 2008; 299(22):2629-30.
- ⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2012.
- ⁵ Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee (TPSAC). The Nature and Impact of the Use of Dissolvable Tobacco Products on the Public Health: A Report from the Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee. Food and Drug Administration 2012.
- ⁶ Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2009). Monitoring the Future national results on adolescent drug use: Overview of key findings, 2008 (NIH Publication No. 09-7401). Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- ⁷ Jones, C.M, Logan, J., Gladden, R.M, & Bohm, M.K. Vital Signs: Demographic and Substance Use Trends Among Heroin Users – United States, 2002–2013. 2015 / 64(26); 719-725. Available from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6426a3.htm?s_cid=mm6426a3_w
- ⁸ Miech, R. A., Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2015). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975–2014: Volume I, Secondary school students. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. Available at <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs.html#monographs>
- ⁹ Davis, Antoinette, MPH. 2008. Interpersonal and Physical Dating Violence among Teens. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency Focus. Available at http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/pubs/2008_focus_teen_dating_violence.pdf
- ¹⁰ Jay G. Silverman, PhD; Anita Raj, PhD; Lorelei A. Mucci, MPH; Jeanne E. Hathaway, MD, MPH, “Dating Violence Against Adolescent Girls and Associated Substance Use, Unhealthy Weight Control, Sexual Risk Behavior, Pregnancy, and Suicidality” *JAMA*. 2001;286(5):572-579. doi:10.1001/jama.286.5.572
- ¹¹ National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2011. DrugFacts: Comorbidity: Addiction and Other Mental Disorders. Available at <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/comorbidity-addiction-other-mental-disorders>
- ¹² Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Suicide Prevention, 2014. Available at <http://www.samhsa.gov/suicide-prevention>
- ¹³ Laye-Gindhu, A.; Schonert-Reichl, Kimberly A. (2005), “Nonsuicidal Self-Harm Among Community Adolescents: Understanding the “Whats” and “Whys” of Self-Harm”, *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 34 (5): 447–457,
- ¹⁴ Skegg, K. (2005), “Self-harm”, *Lancet* 336: 1471
- ¹⁵ Fox, C; Hawton, K (2004), *Deliberate Self-Harm in Adolescence*, London: Jessica Kingsley, ISBN 978-1-84310-237-3
- ¹⁶ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Suicide Prevention, 2014. Available at <http://www.samhsa.gov/suicide-prevention>
- ¹⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth risk behavior surveillance – United States, 2011. *MMWR, Surveillance Summaries* 2012;61(no. SS-4). Available from www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf
- ¹⁸ Crosby AE, Han B, Ortega LAG, Parks SE, Gfoerer J. Suicidal thoughts and behaviors among adults aged ≥18 years-United States, 2008-2009. *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* 2011;60(no. SS-13). Available from www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6013a1.htm?s_cid=ss6013a1_e.
- ¹⁹ *ibid.*
- ²⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth risk behavior surveillance – United States, 2011. *MMWR, Surveillance Summaries* 2012;61(no. SS-4). Available from www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf

Grade 10 - Alcohol (more than just a few sips) 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 16.3% (CUMBERLAND RIVER); Max: 25.5% (FOUR RIVERS)

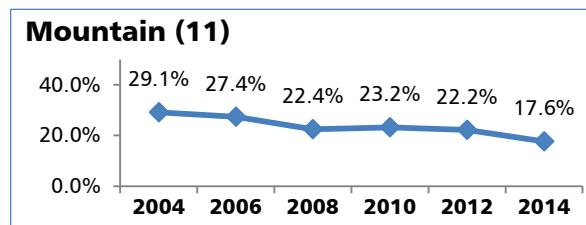
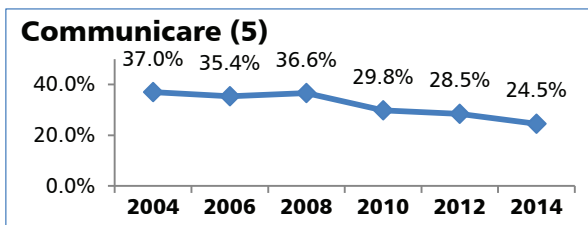
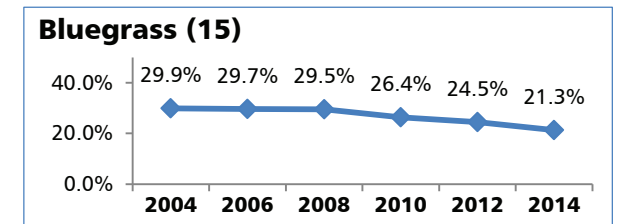
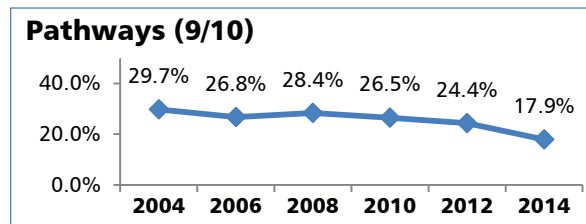
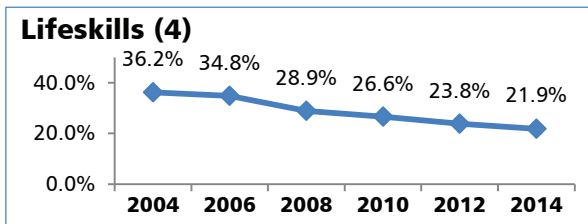
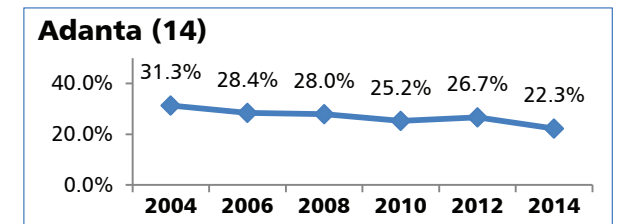
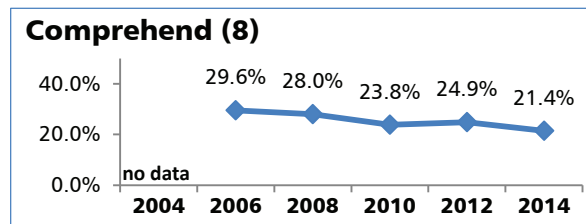
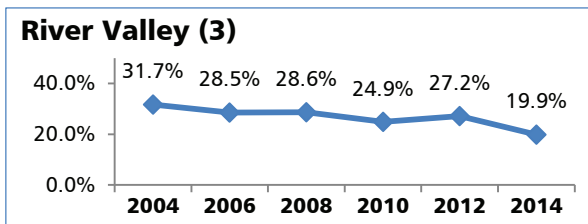
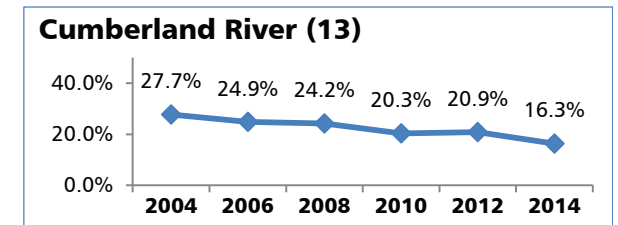
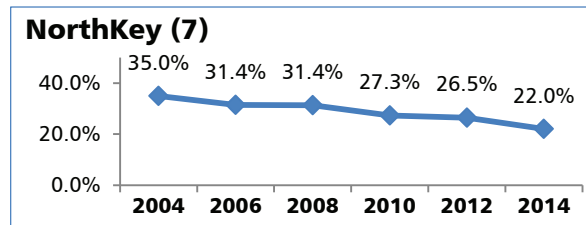
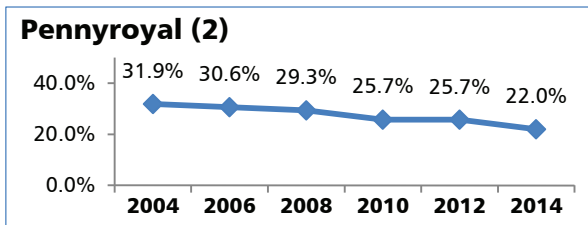
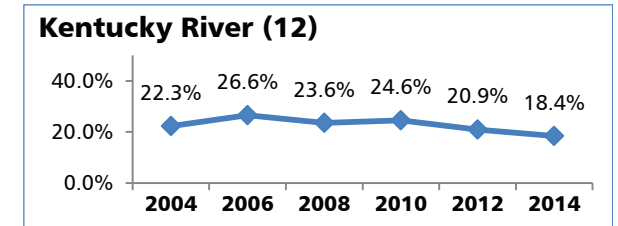
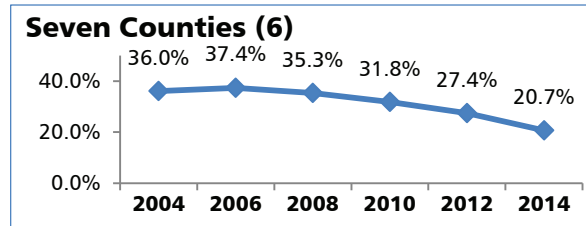
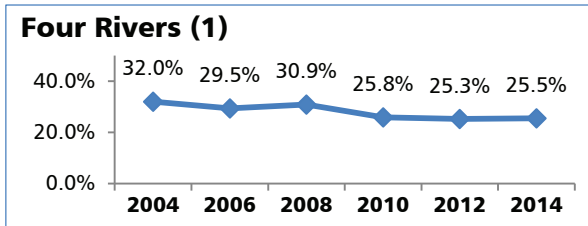


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Alcohol, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



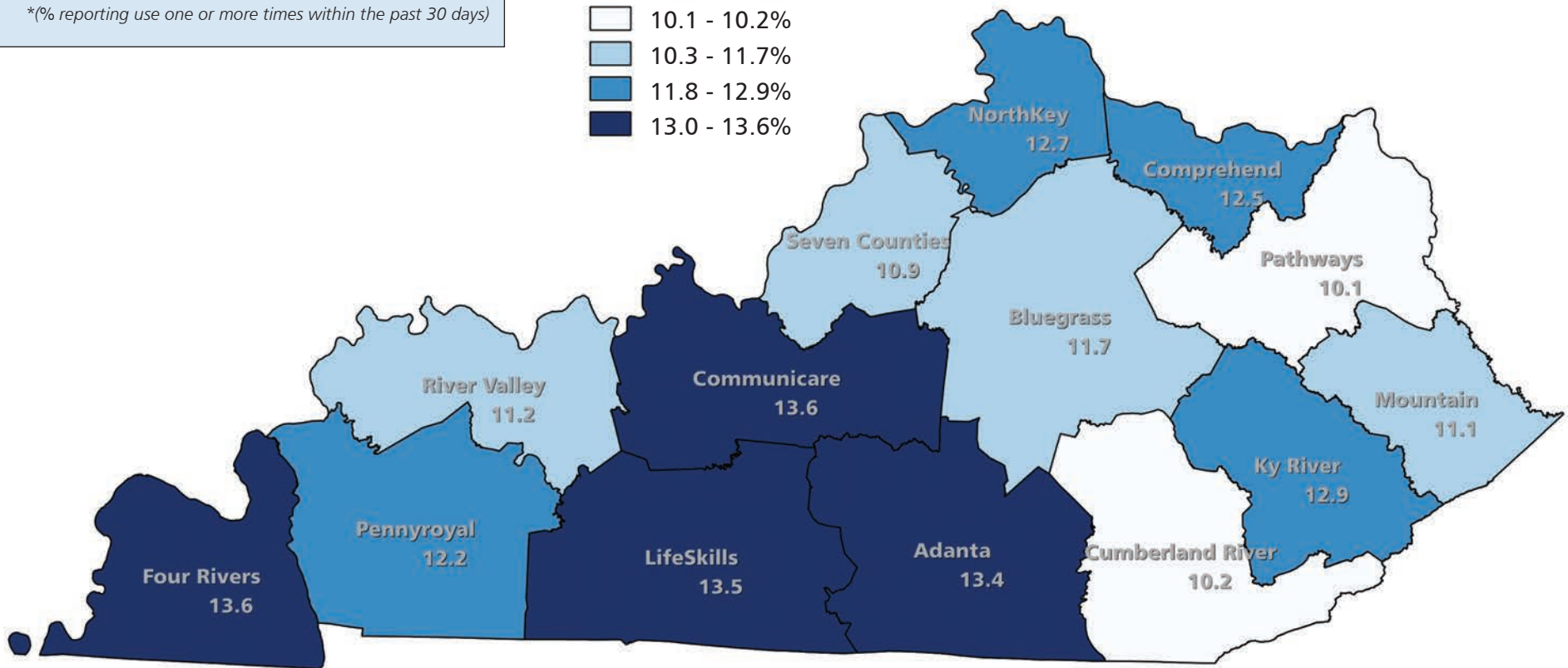
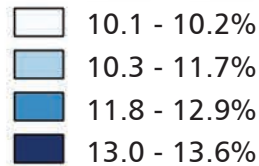
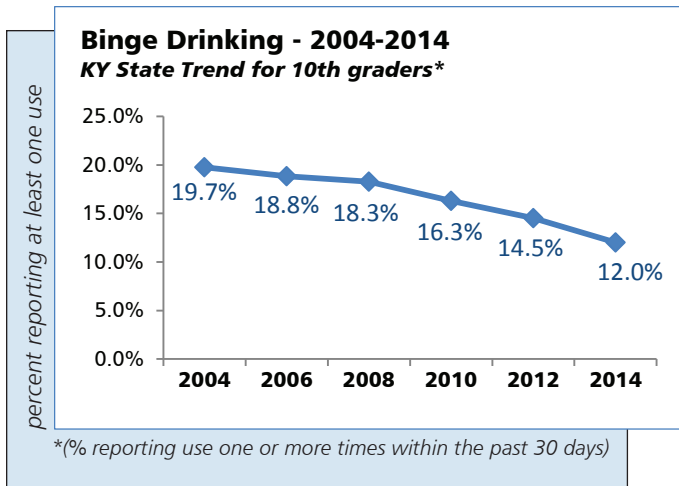
Grade 10 - Binge Drinking, 2014

(5 or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks)

(% responding that they had 5 or more drinks in a row one or more times within the past two weeks)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 10.1% (PATHWAYS); Max: 13.6% (COMMUNICARE/FOUR RIVERS)

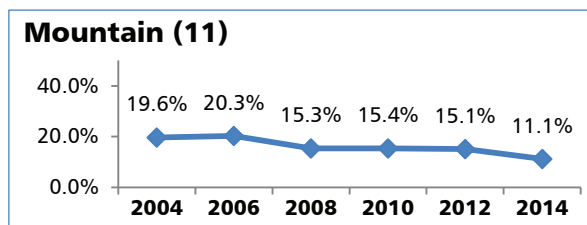
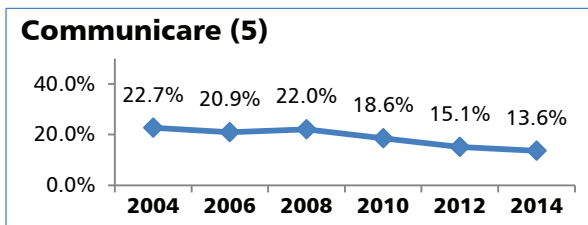
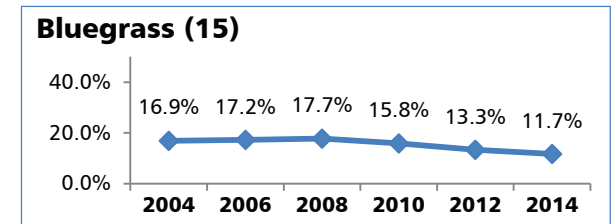
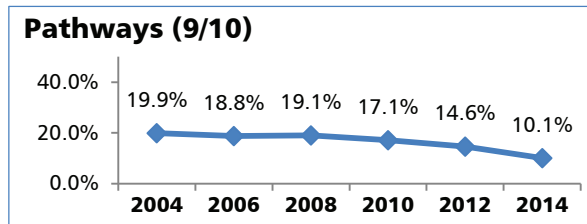
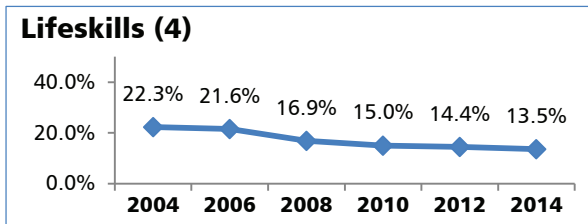
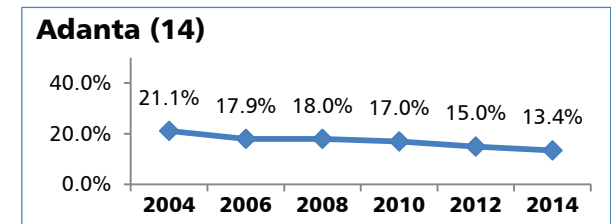
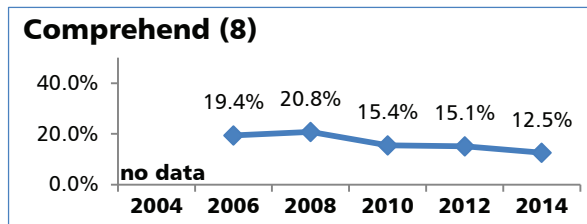
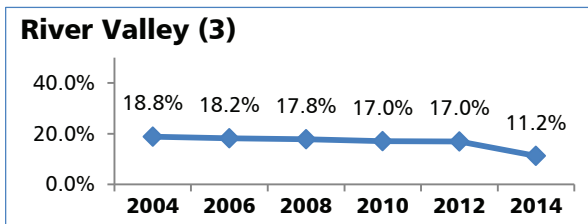
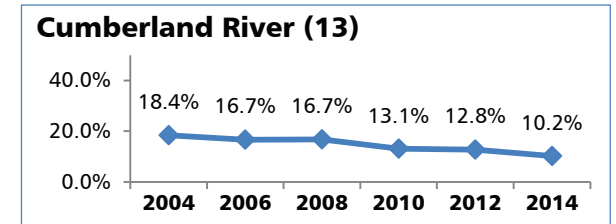
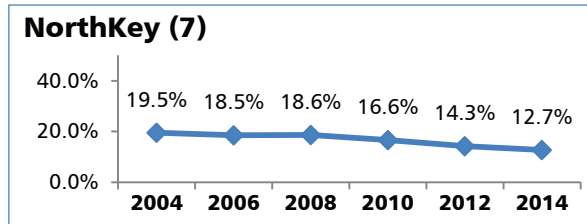
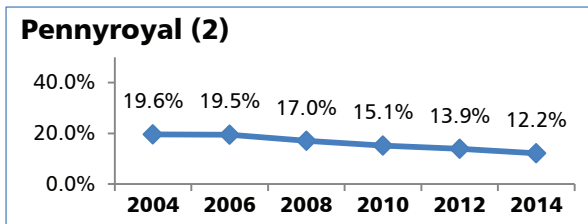
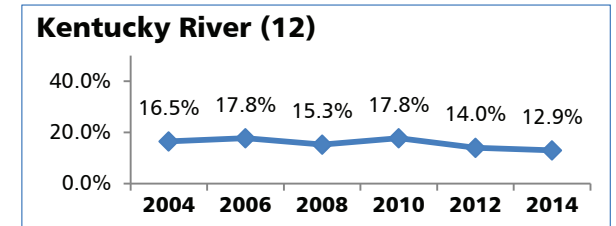
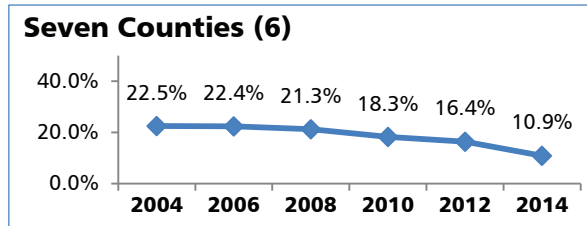
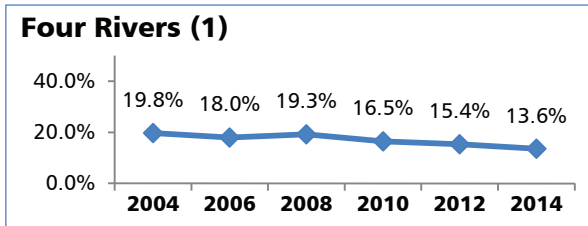


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Binge Drinking** by 10th Graders, 2004-2014

(% responding that they had five or more drinks in a row on one or more occasions within the past two weeks)

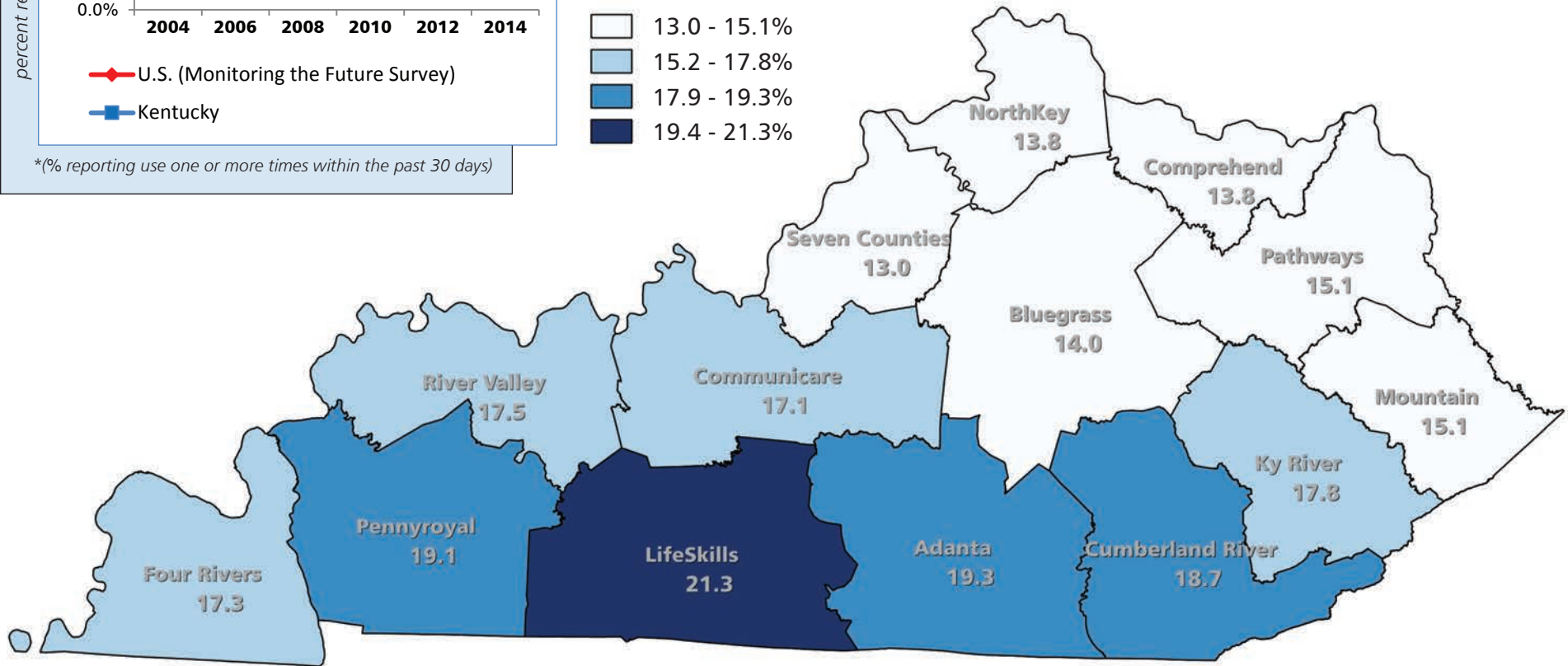
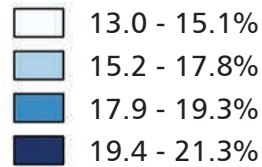
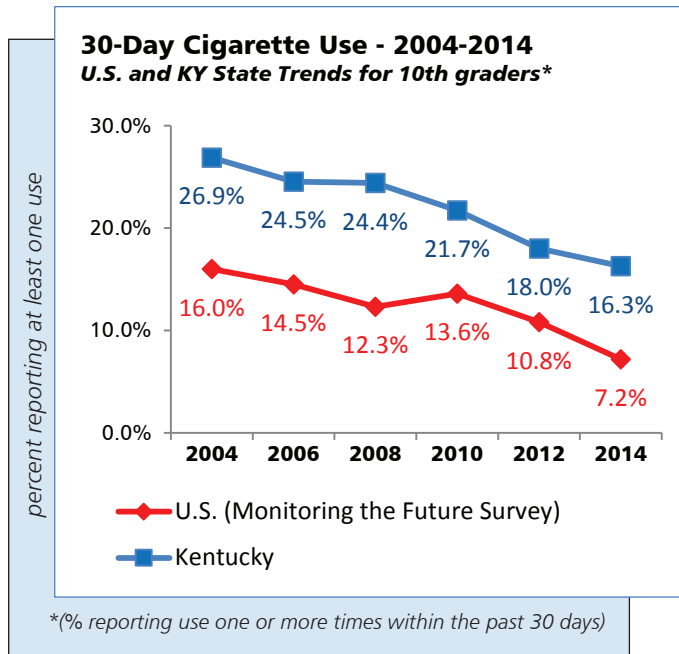


Grade 10 - Cigarettes, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had smoked one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

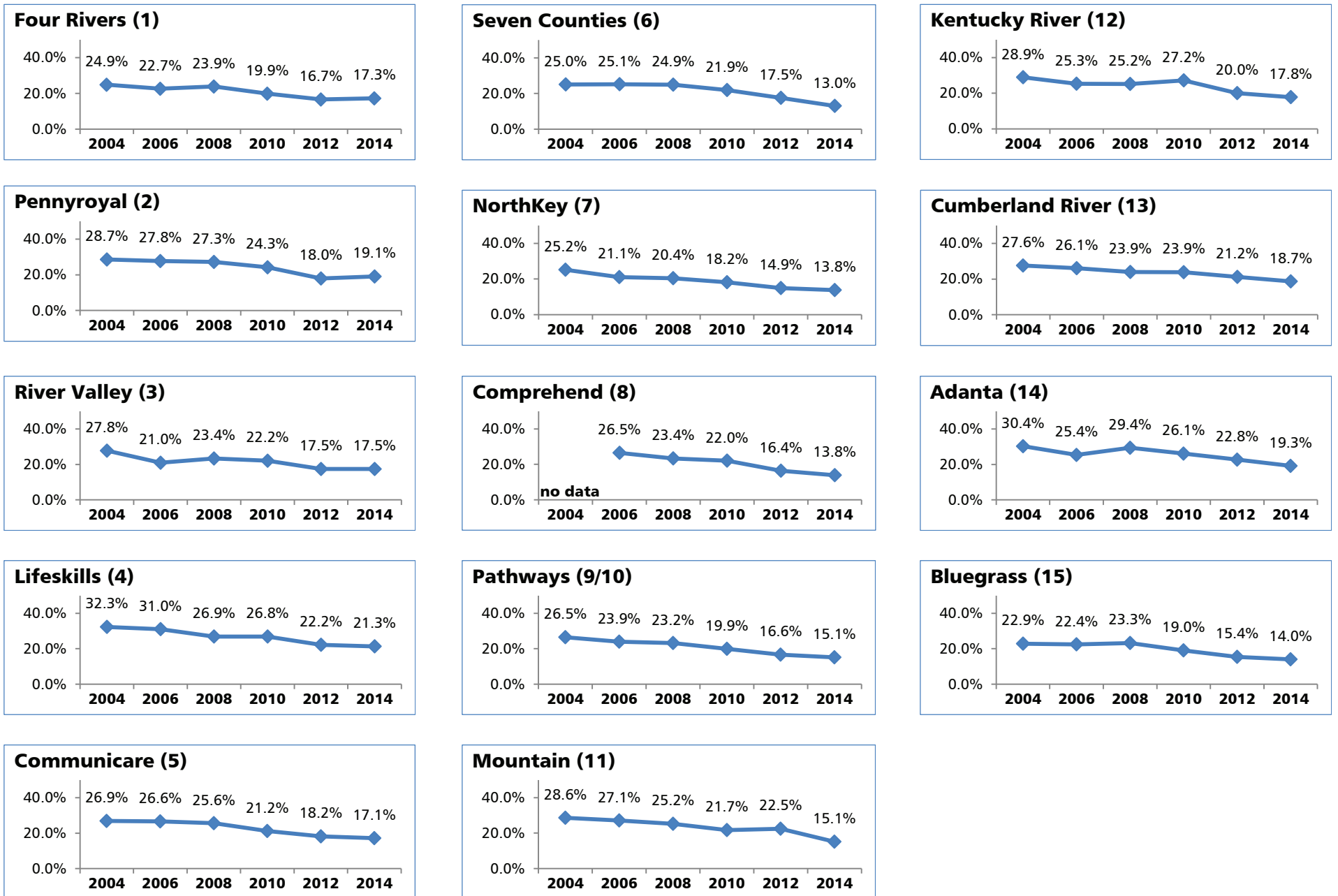
Min: 13.0% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 21.3% (LIFESKILLS)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Cigarettes, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2014 (% responding that they had smoked one or more times within the past 30 days)

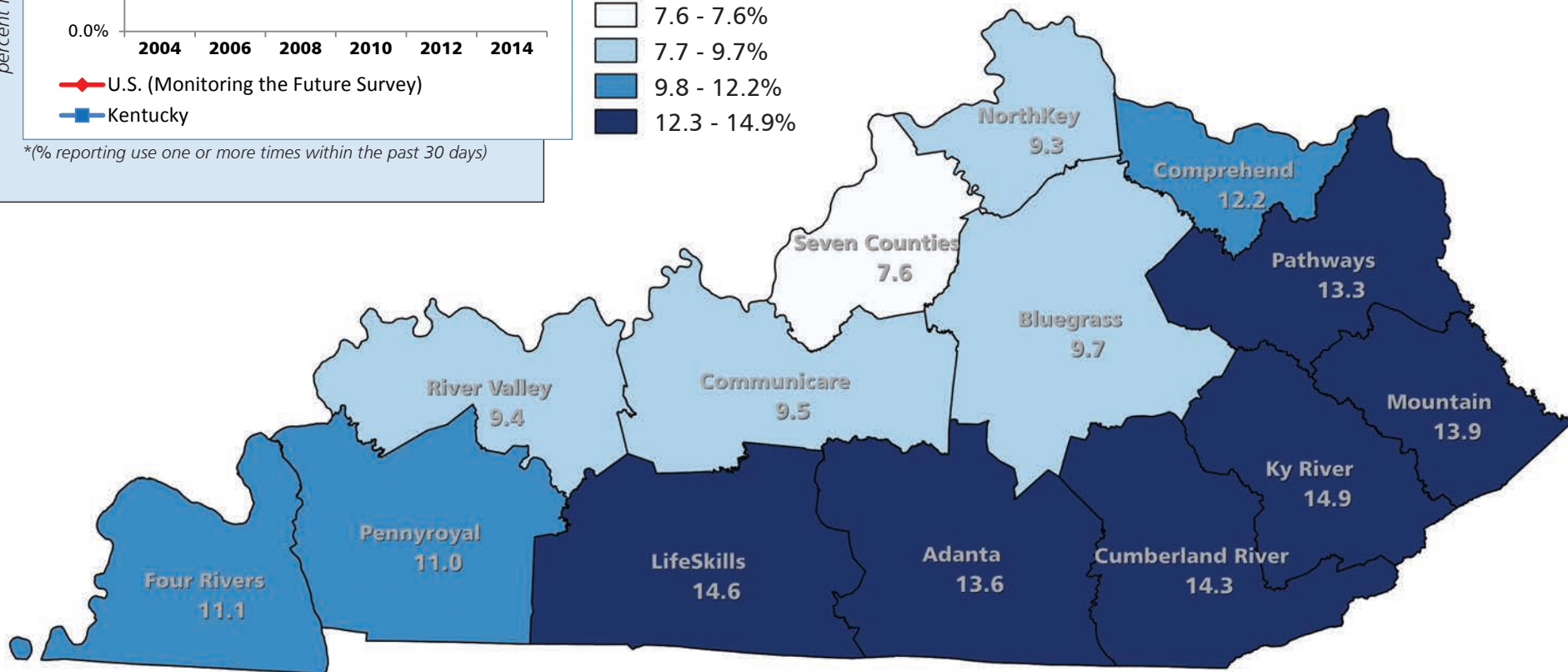
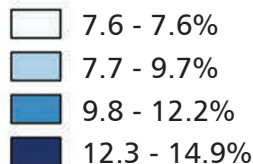
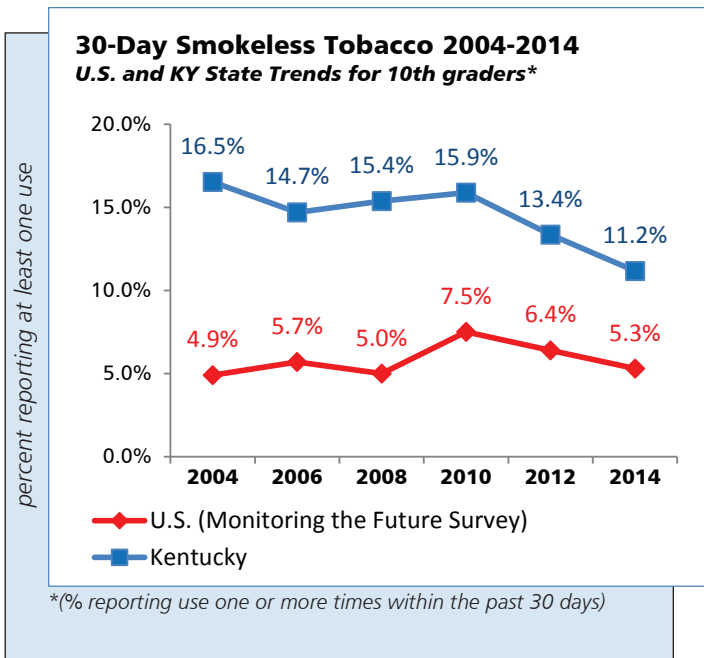


Grade 10 - Smokeless Tobacco, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 7.6% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 14.9% (KENTUCKY RIVER)

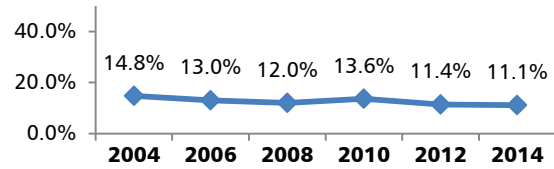


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

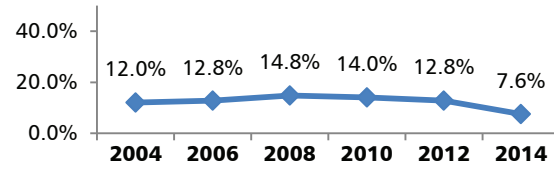
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Smokeless Tobacco, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2014 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

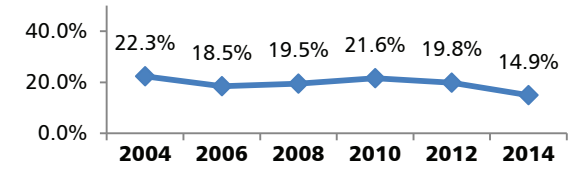
Four Rivers (1)



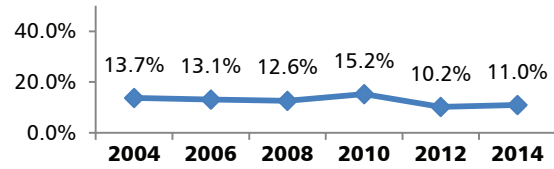
Seven Counties (6)



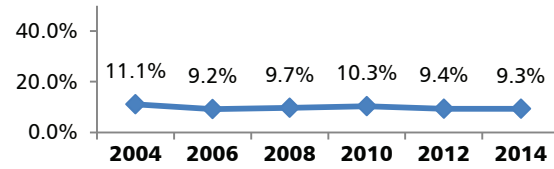
Kentucky River (12)



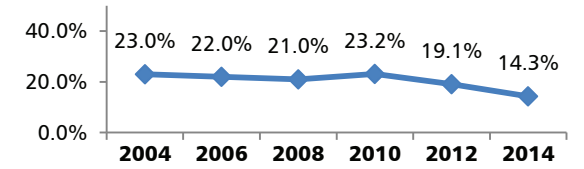
Pennyroyal (2)



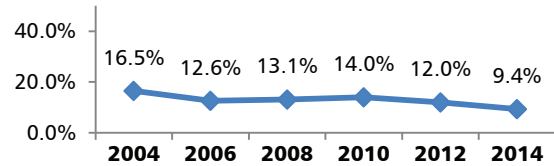
NorthKey (7)



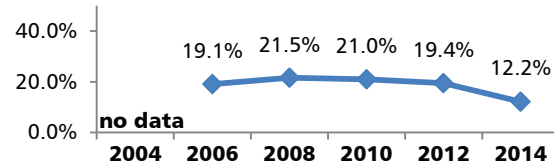
Cumberland River (13)



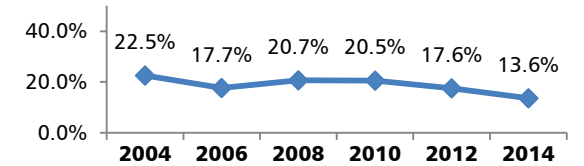
River Valley (3)



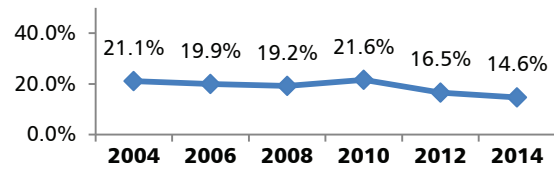
Comprehend (8)



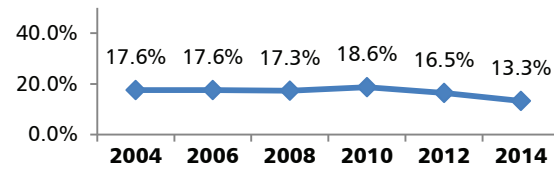
Adanta (14)



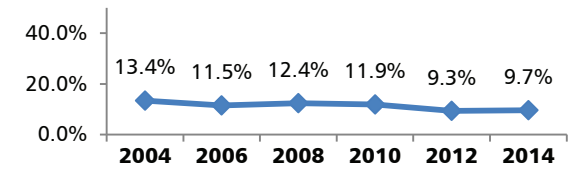
Lifeskills (4)



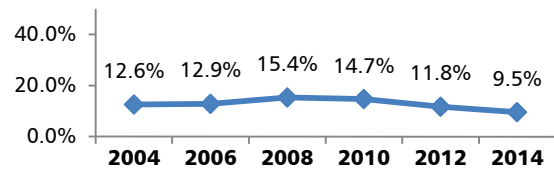
Pathways (9/10)



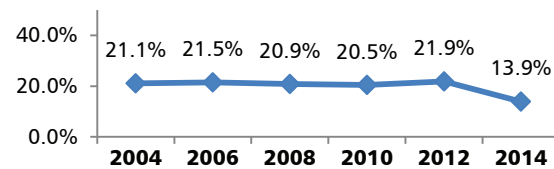
Bluegrass (15)



Communicare (5)



Mountain (11)

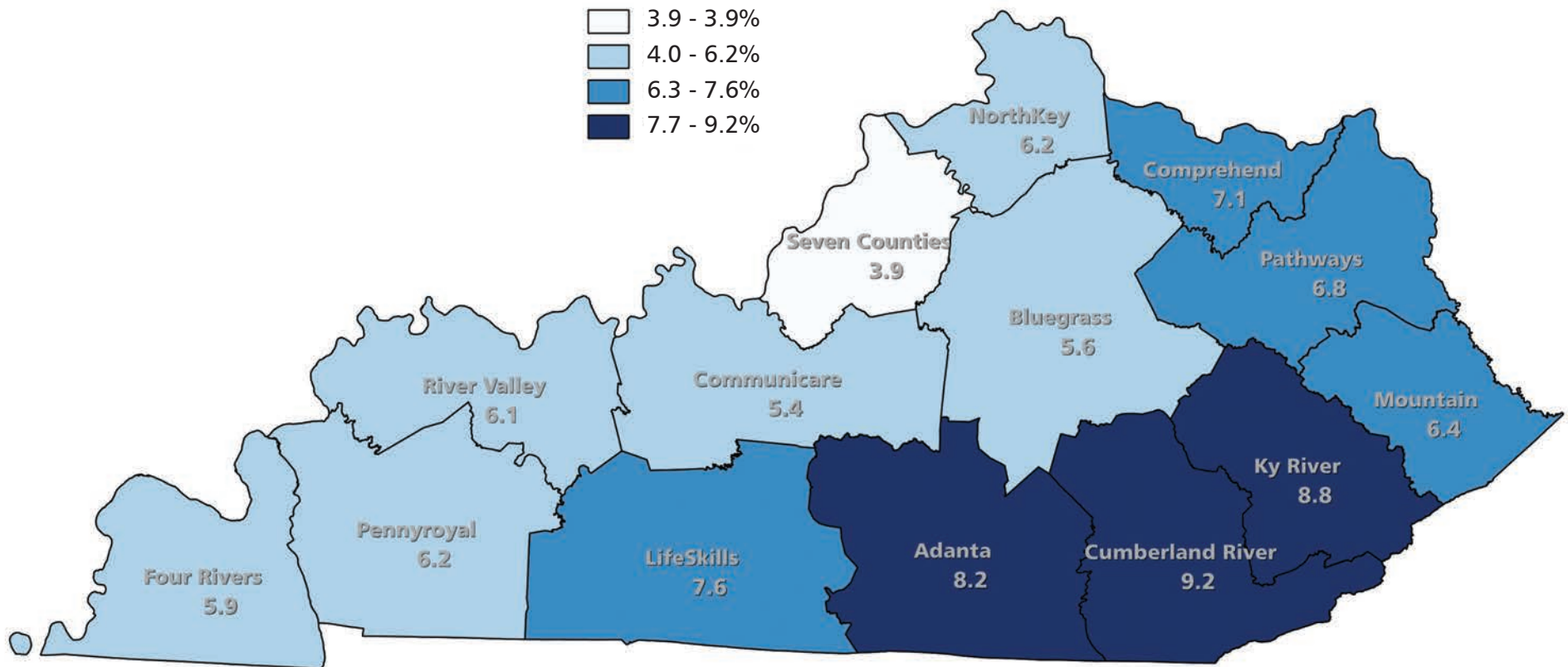


Grade 10 - Roll-Your-Own Cigarettes, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance on at least one day in the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 3.9% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 9.2% (CUMBERLAND RIVER)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

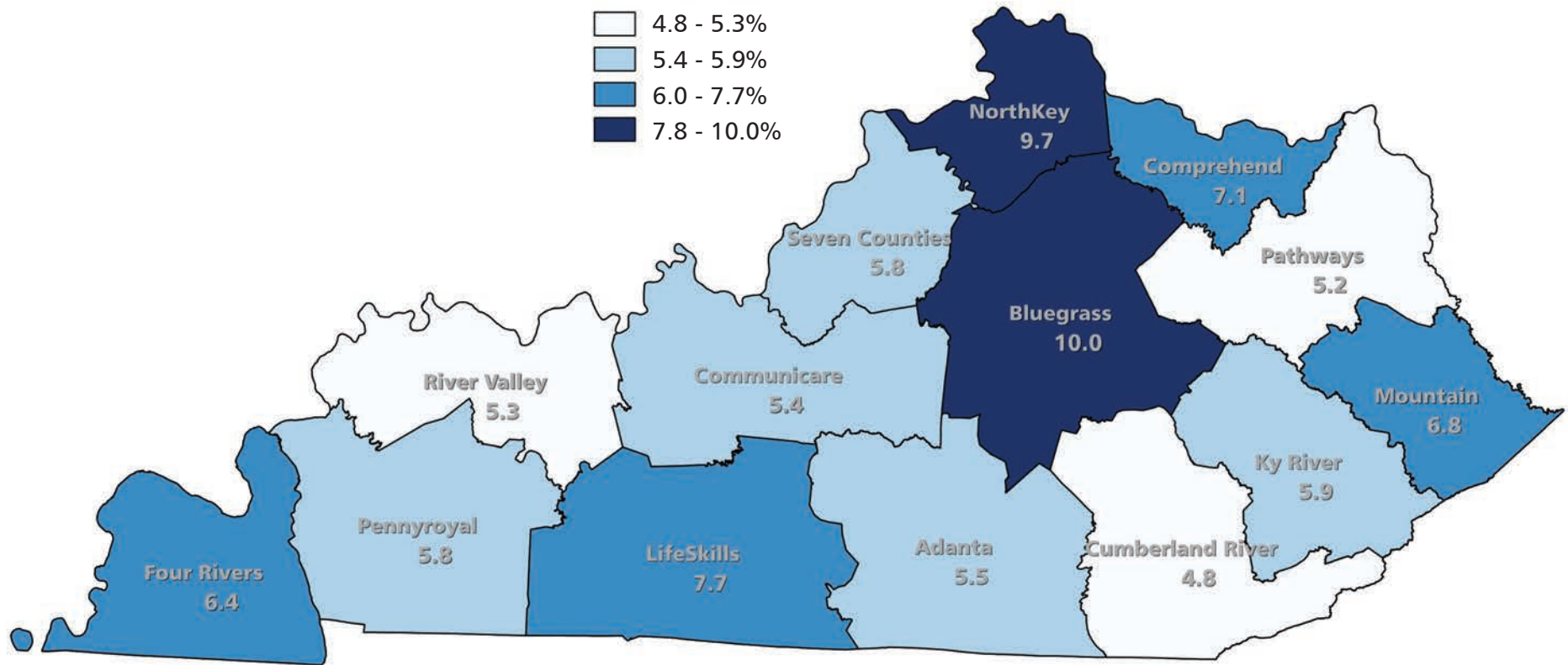
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Smoking Tobacco from a Hookah or Waterpipe, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance on at least one day in the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 4.8% (CUMBERLAND RIVER); Max: 10.0% (BLUEGRASS)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

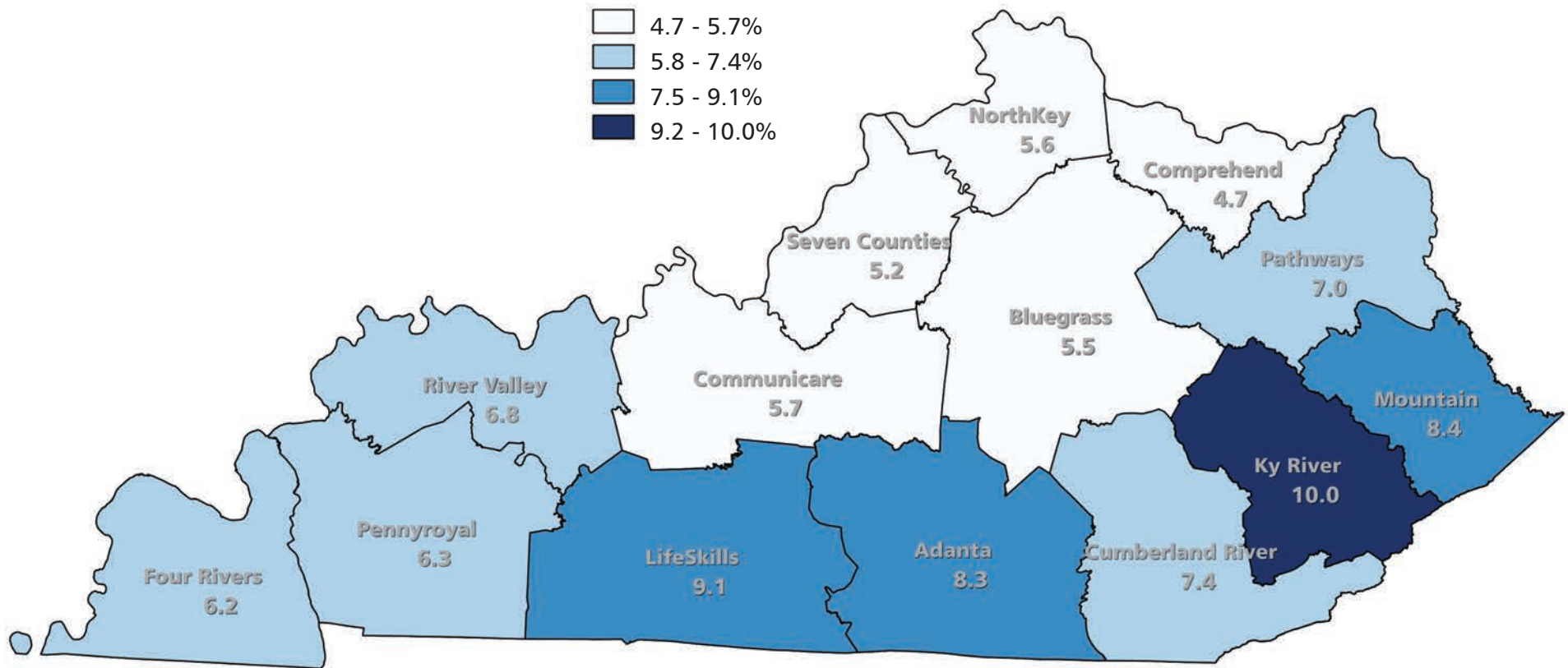
Grade 10 - Snus,* 30-Day, Use 2014

**for ex. Camel or Marlboro Snus*

(% responding that they had used the substance on at least one day in the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 4.7% (COMPREHEND); Max: 10.0% (KENTUCKY RIVER)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

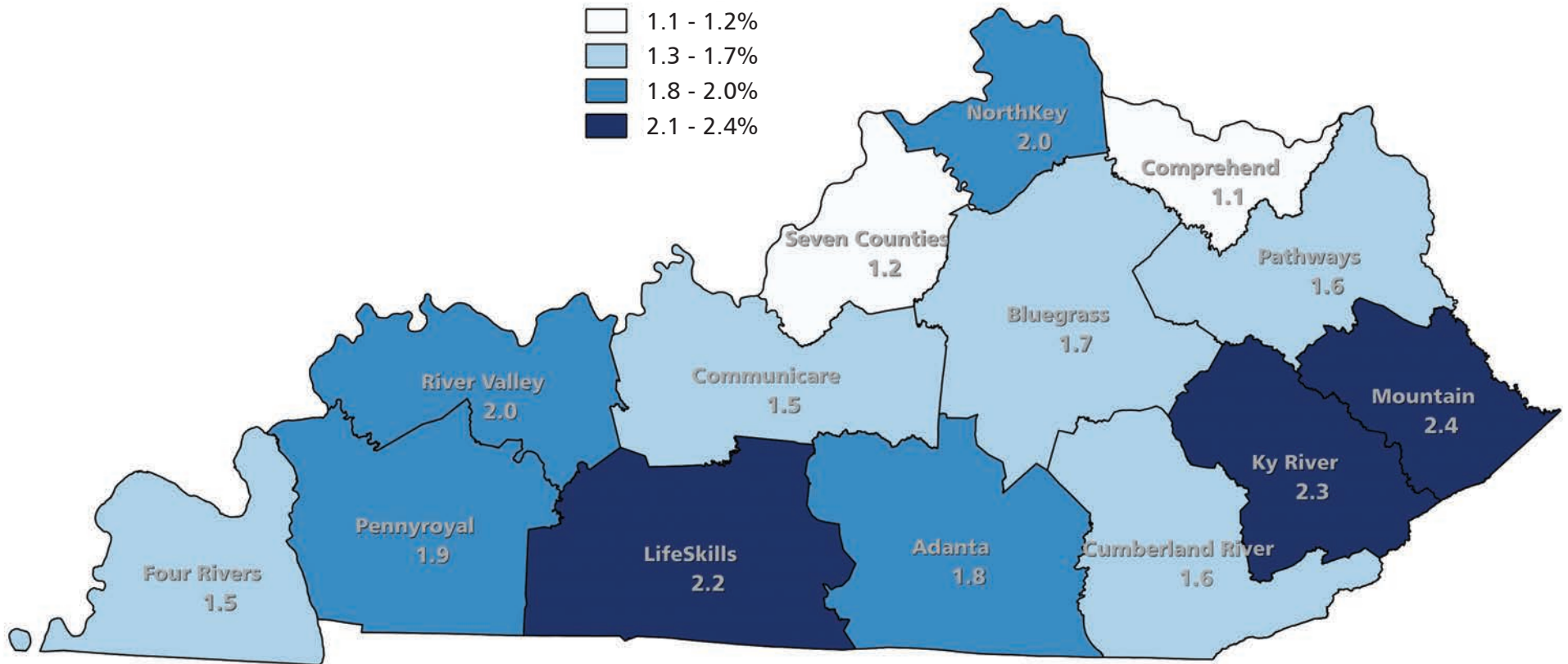
Grade 10 - Dissolvable Tobacco Products,* 30-Day Use, 2014

**for ex. Ariva, Stonewall, Camel orbs, Camel sticks or Camel Strips*

(% responding that they had used the substance on at least one day in the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 1.1% (COMPREHEND); Max: 2.4% (MOUNTAIN)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

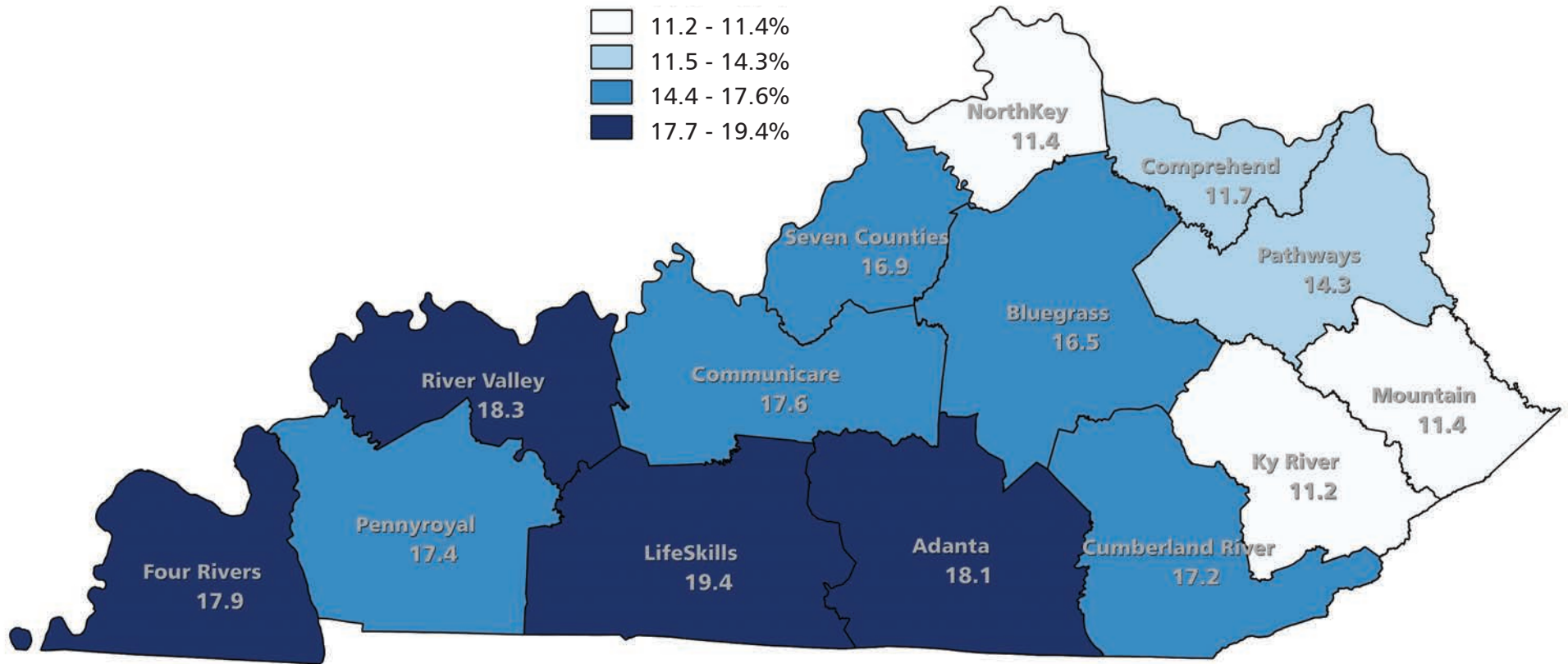
Grade 10 - Electronic Cigarettes or E-cigarettes,* 30-Day Use, 2014

**for ex. NJOY, V2, Bull Smoke, Halo*

(% responding that they had used the substance on at least one day in the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 11.2% (KENTUCKY RIVER); Max: 19.4% (LIFESKILLS)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

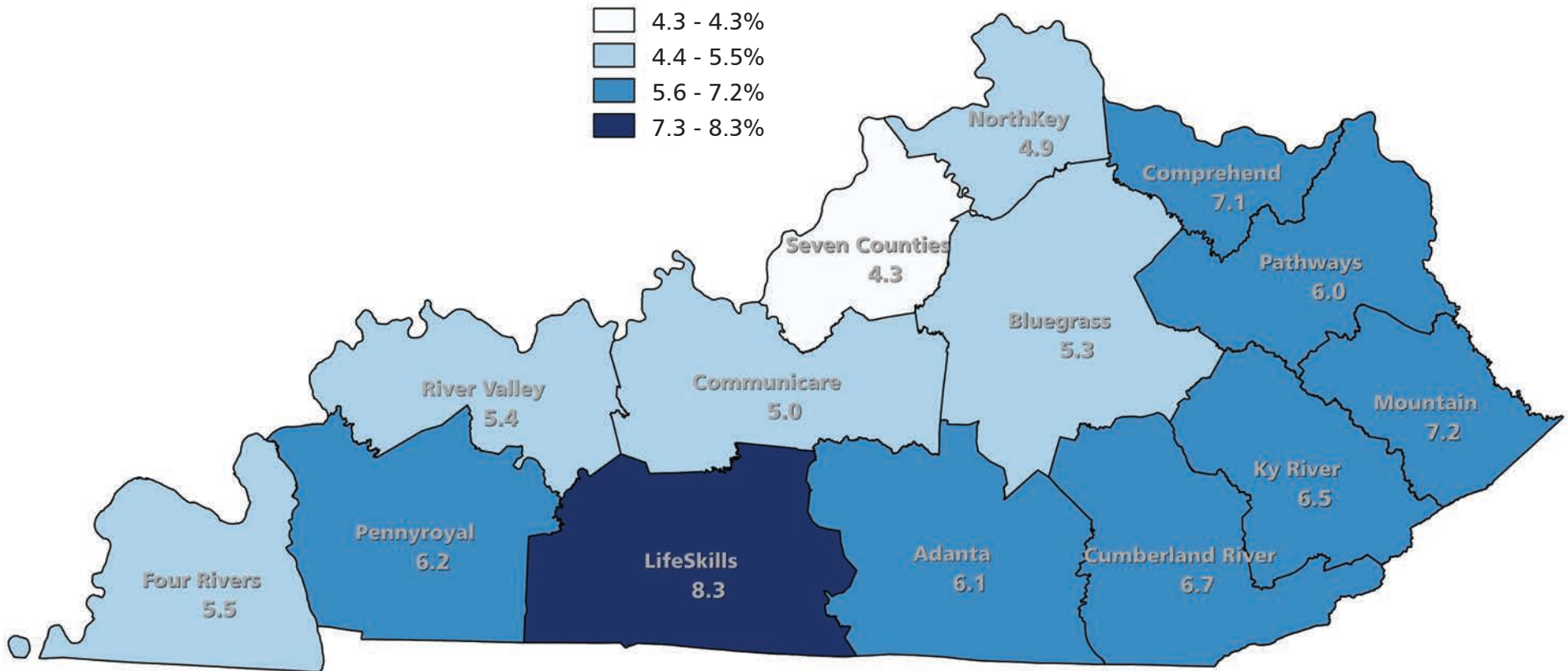
Grade 10 - Other Tobacco Products,* 30-Day Use, 2014

**other tobacco products not listed on previous pages*

(% responding that they had used the substance on at least one day in the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 4.3% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 8.3% (LIFESKILLS)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

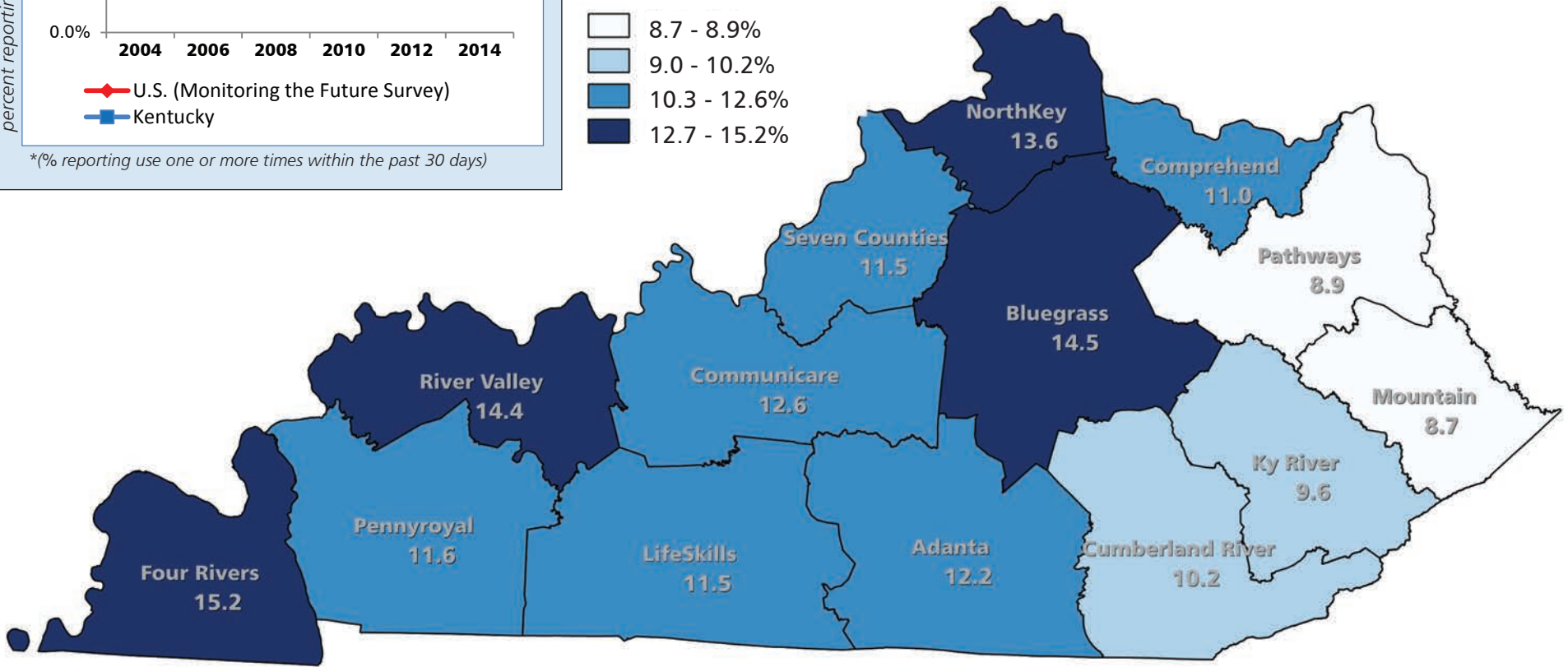
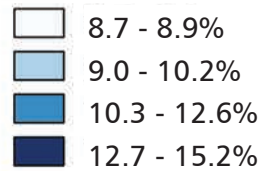
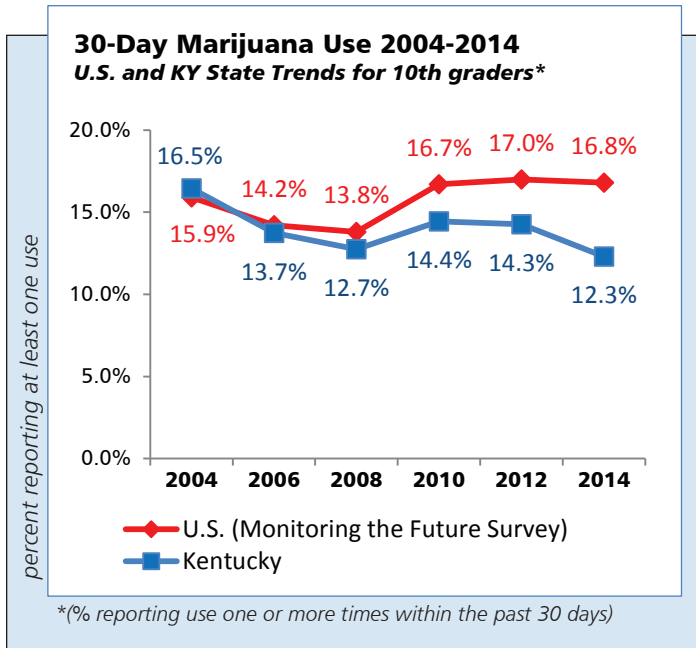
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Marijuana, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 8.7% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 15.2% (FOUR RIVERS)

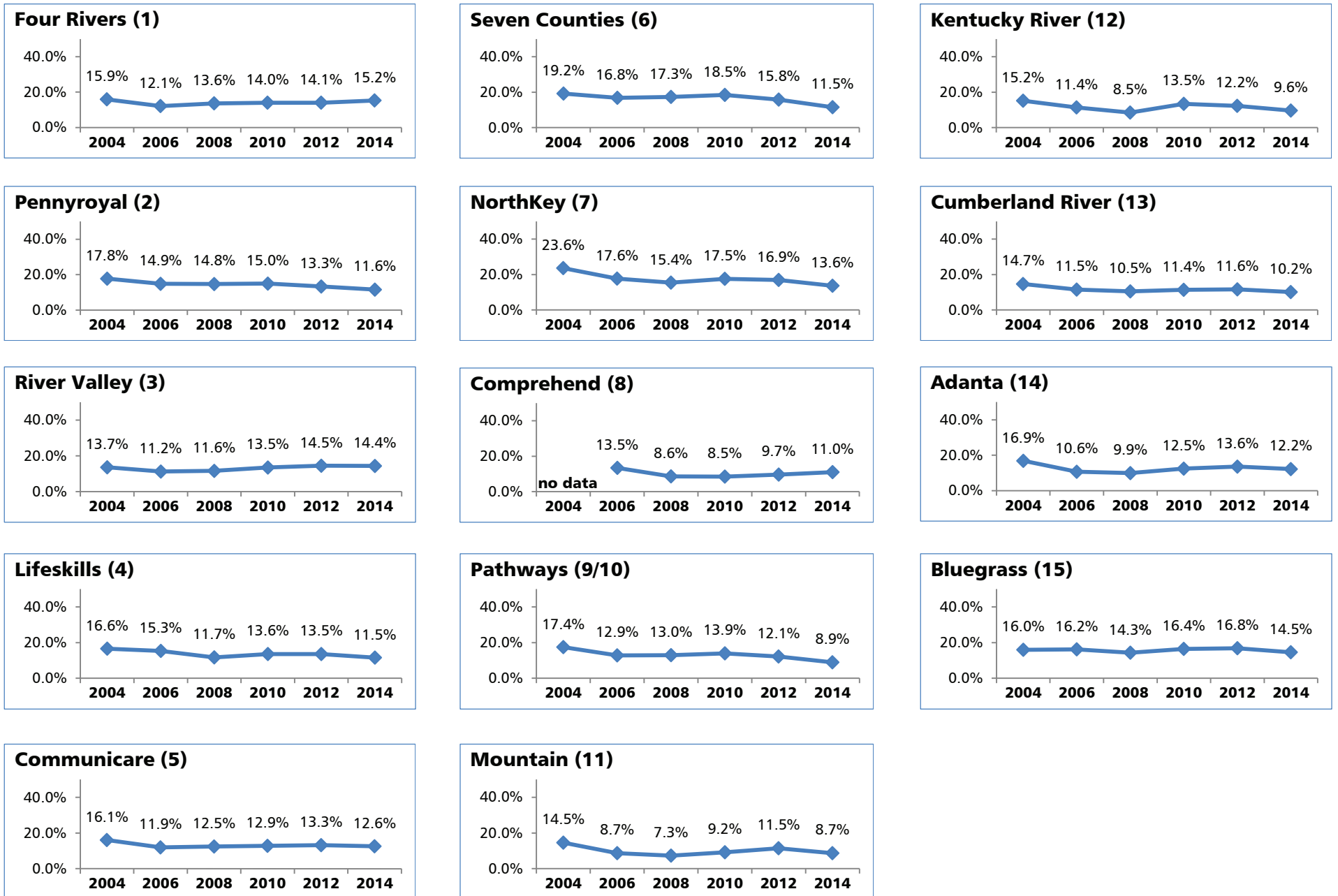


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Marijuana, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



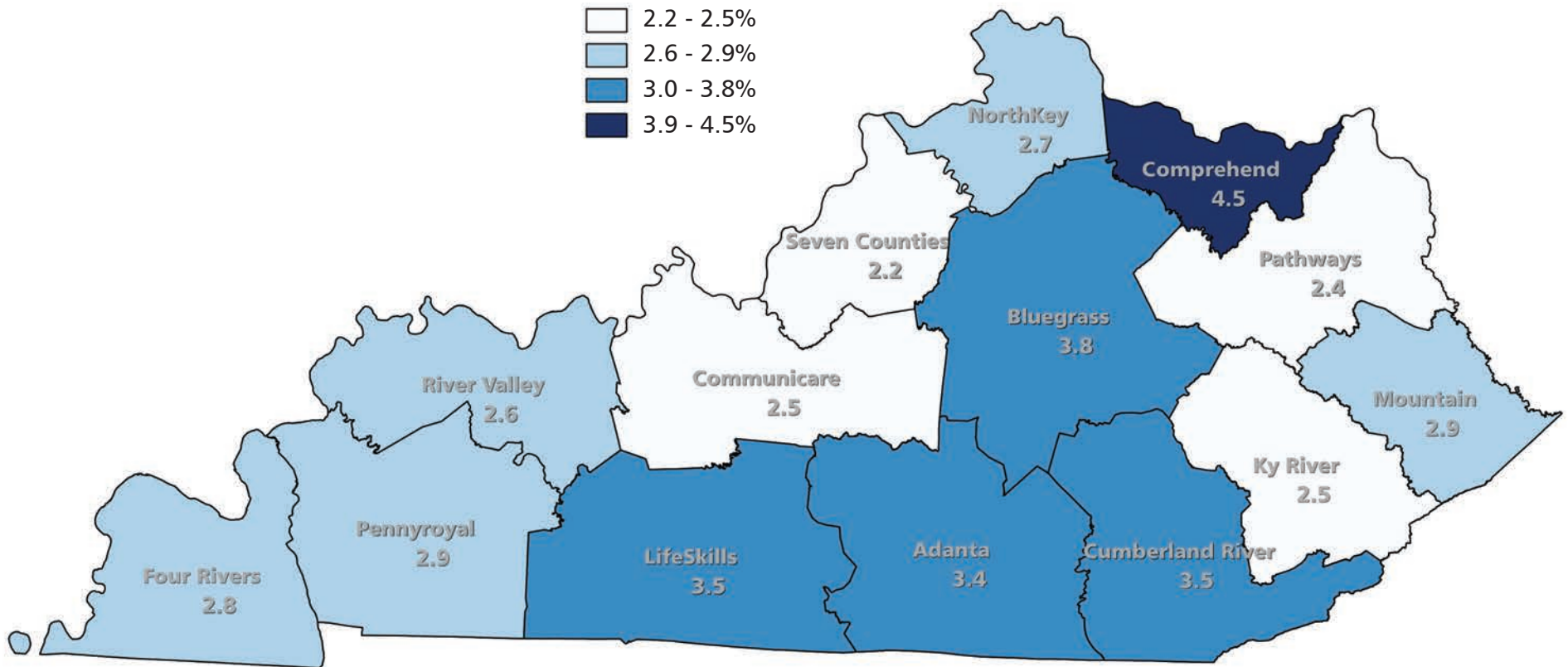
Grade 10 - Synthetic Marijuana,* 30-Day Use, 2014

**also called K2 or Spice*

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 2.2% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 4.5% (COMPREHEND)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

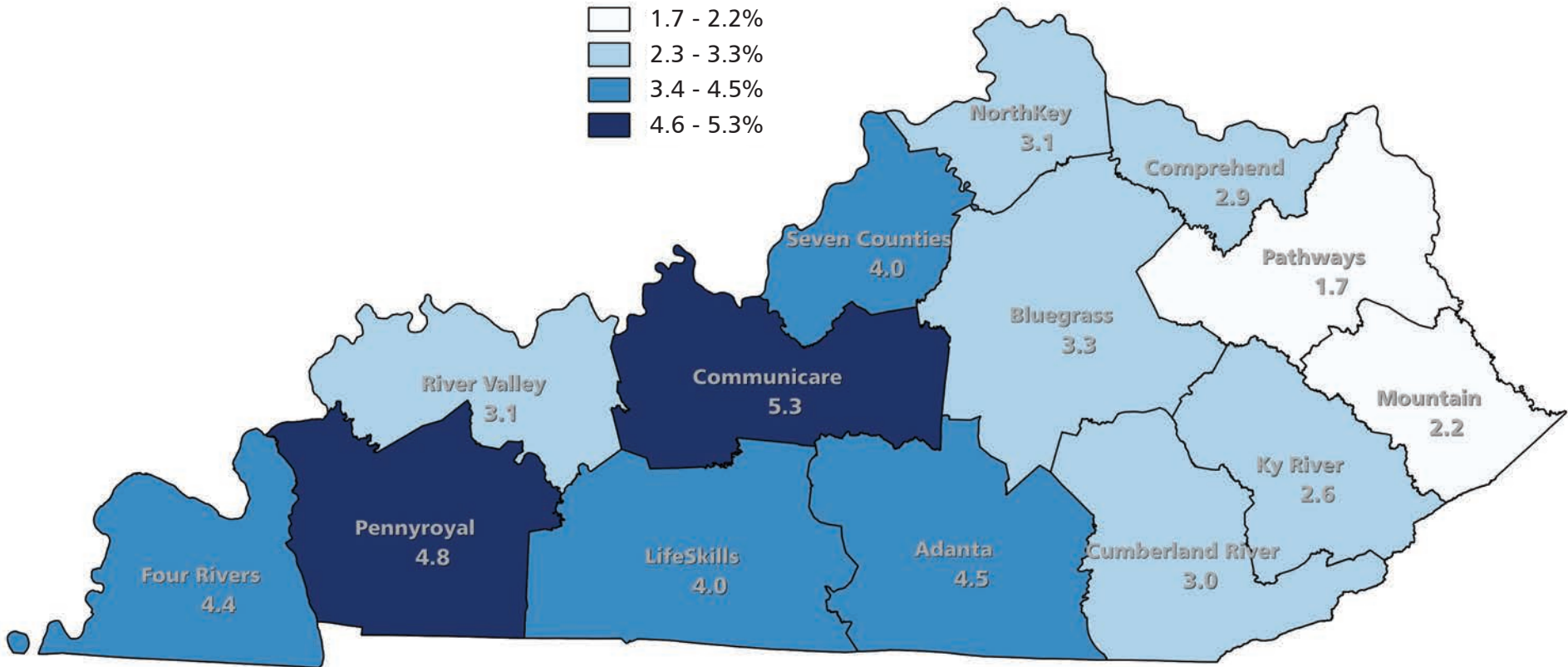
Grade 10 - Narcotics/Prescription Drugs,* 30-Day Use, 2014

**without a doctor's prescription*

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 1.7% (PATHWAYS); Max: 5.3% (COMMUNICARE)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

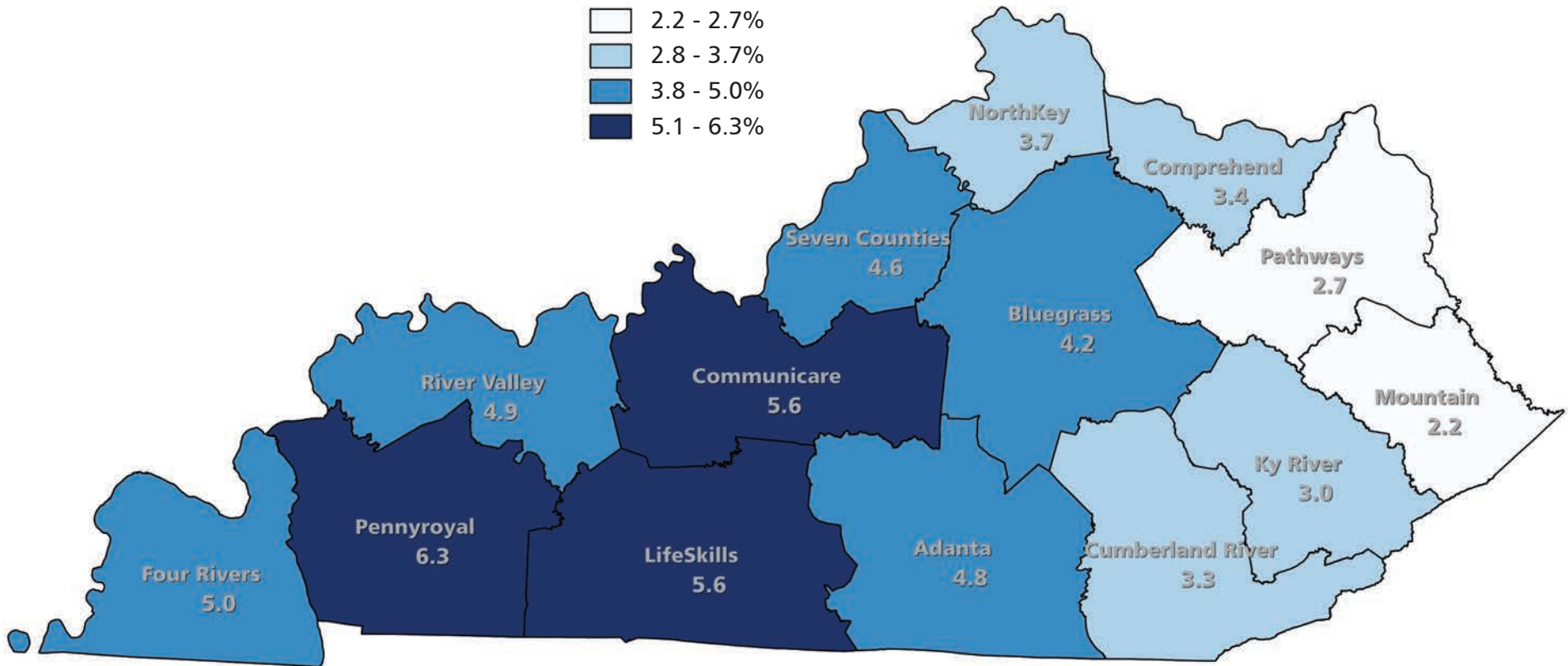
Grade 10 - Painkillers,* 30-Day Use, 2014

*OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Codeine

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 2.2% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 6.3% (PENNYROYAL)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

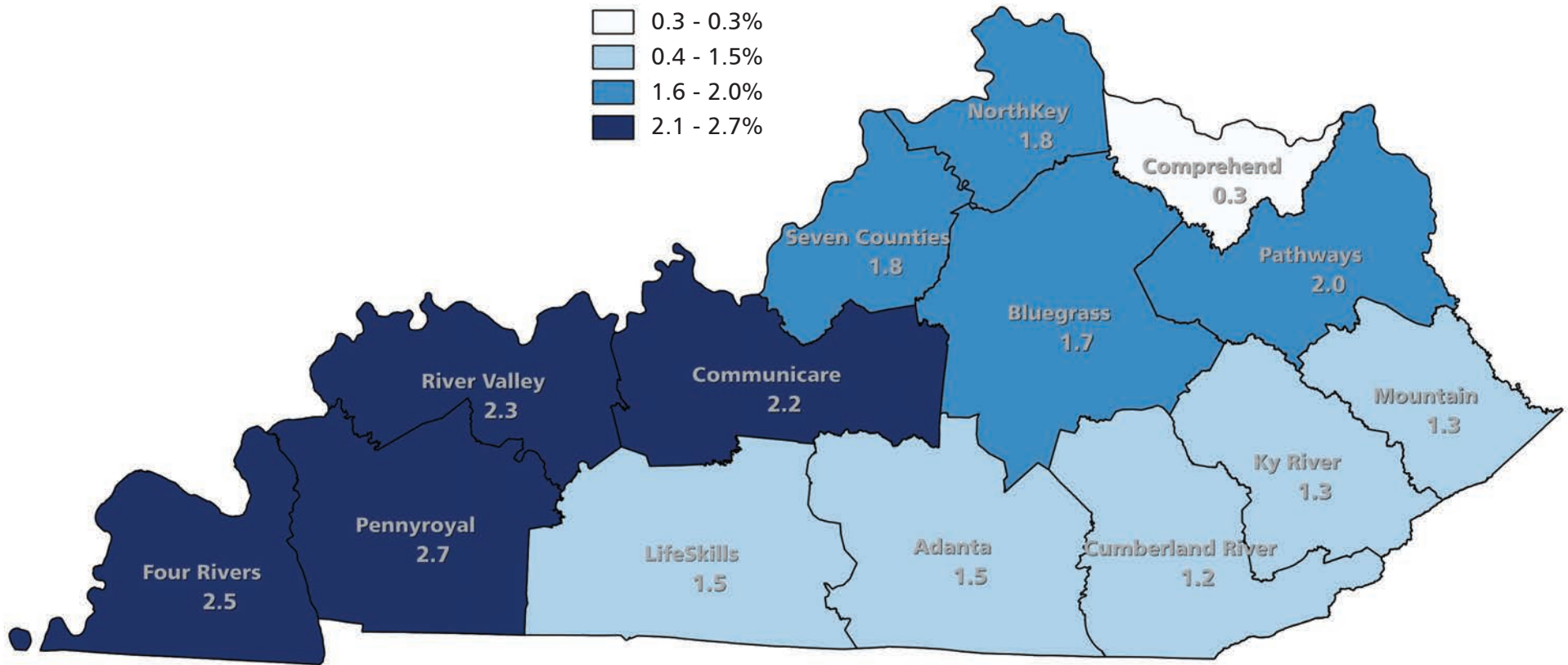
Grade 10 - Speed/Uppers,* 30-Day Use, 2014

*Adderall, Ritalin

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 0.3% (COMPREHEND); Max: 2.7% (PENNYROYAL)



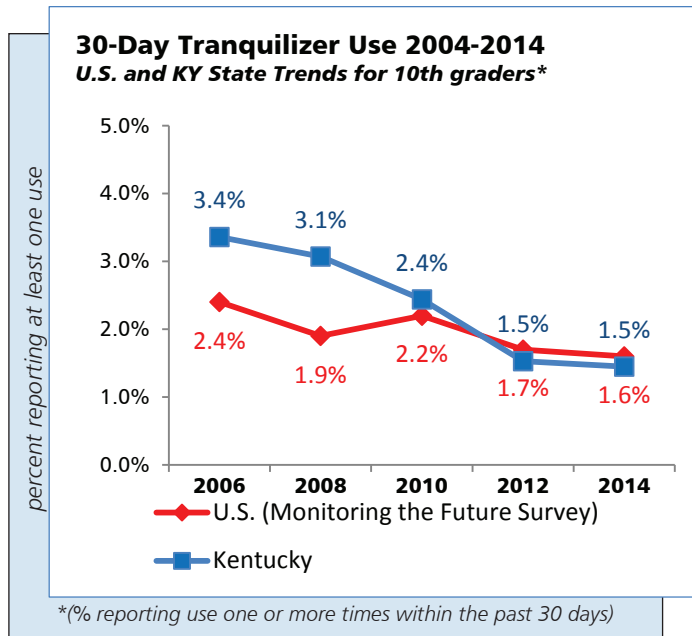
NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Tranquilizers,* 30-Day Use, 2014

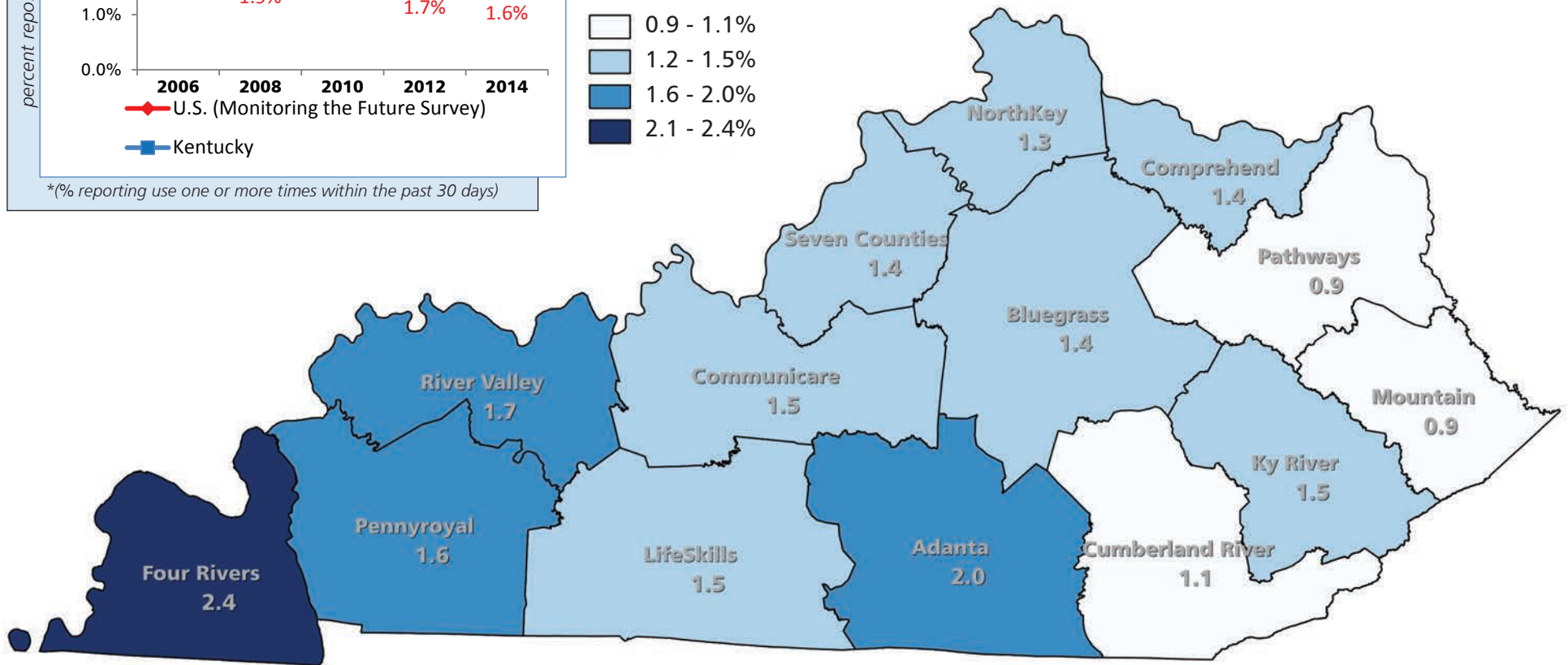
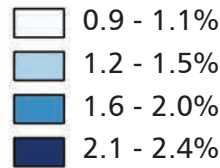
*Valium, Xanax, Librium, Ativan, etc.

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: .9% (PATHWAYS); Max: 2.4% (FOUR RIVERS)

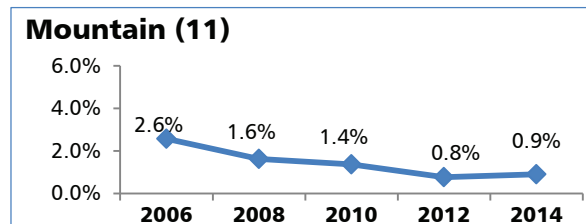
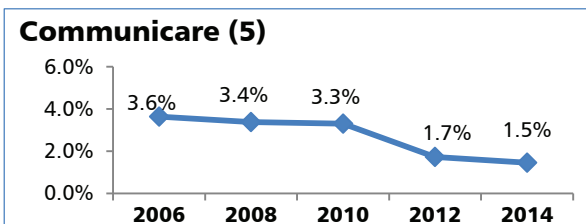
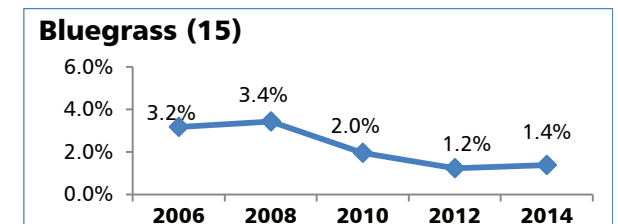
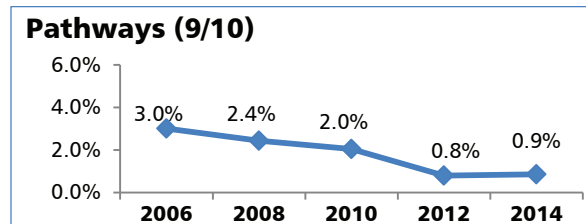
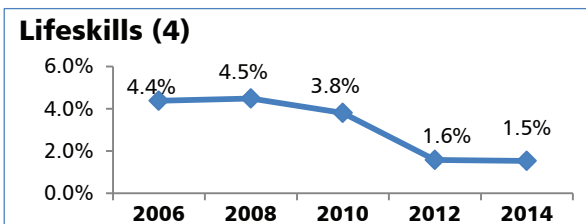
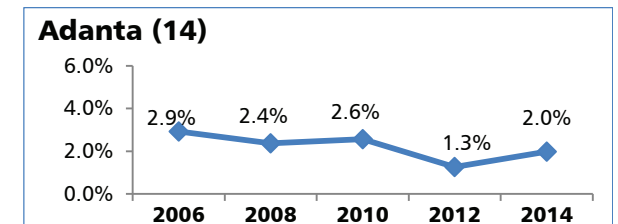
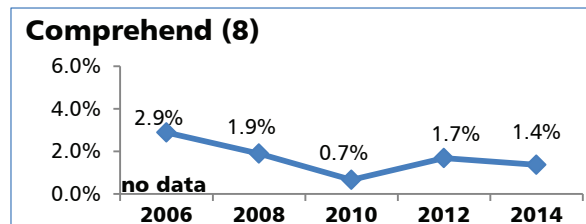
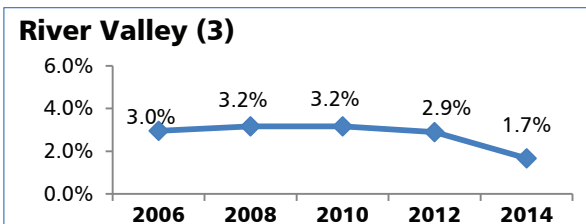
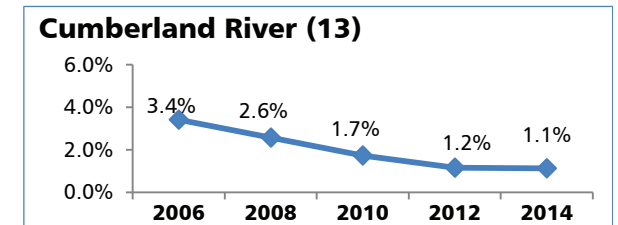
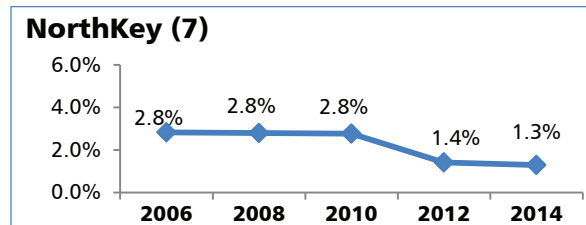
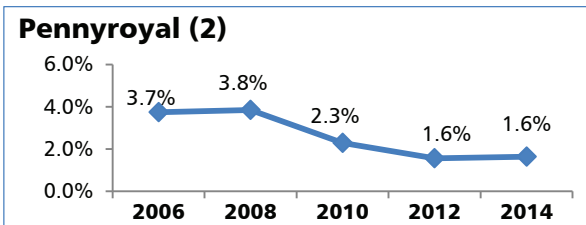
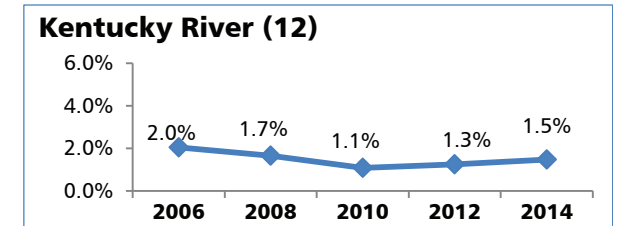
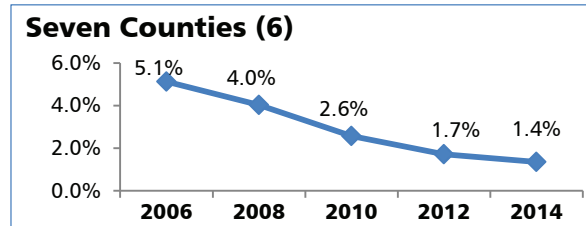
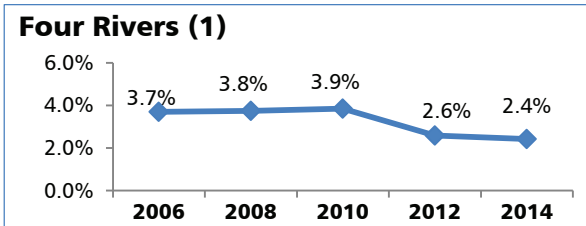


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Tranquilizers (Valium, Xanax, etc.), 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2006-2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



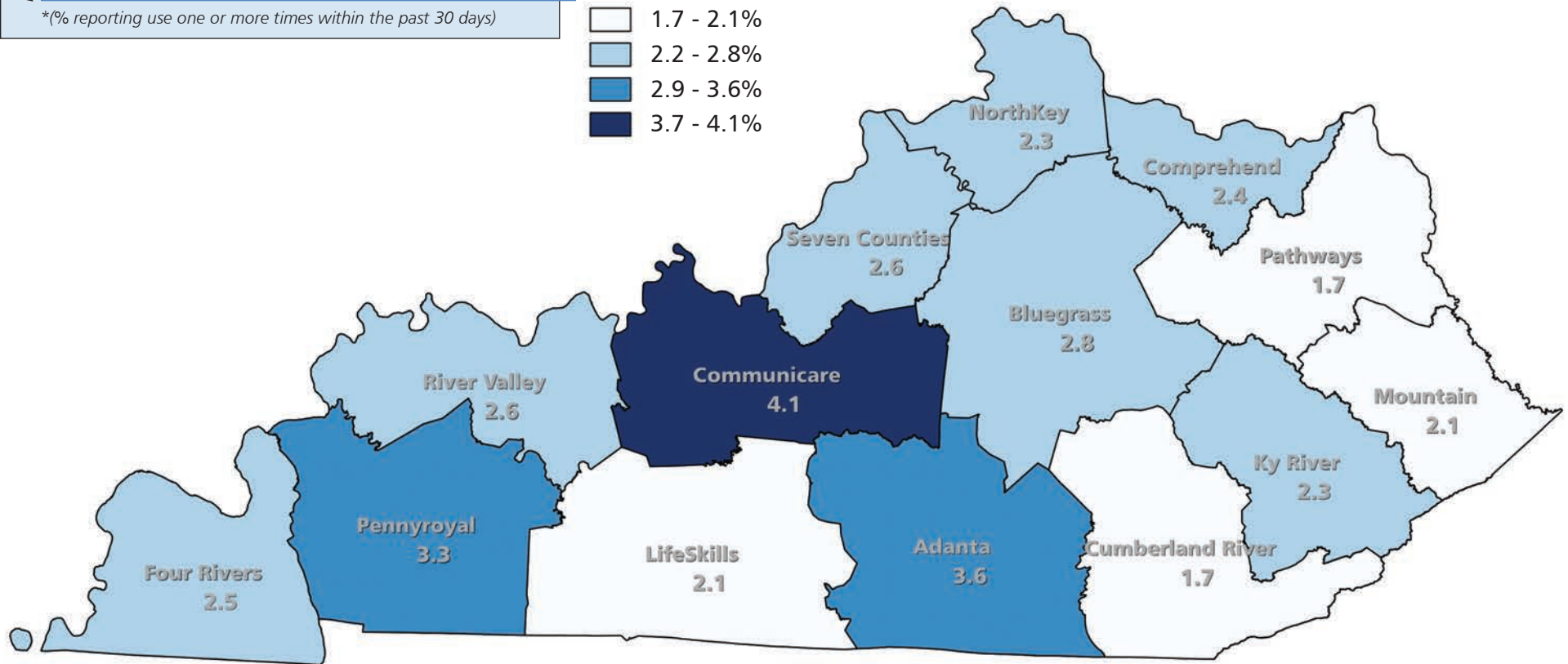
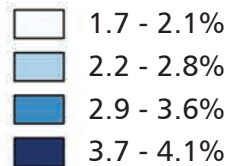
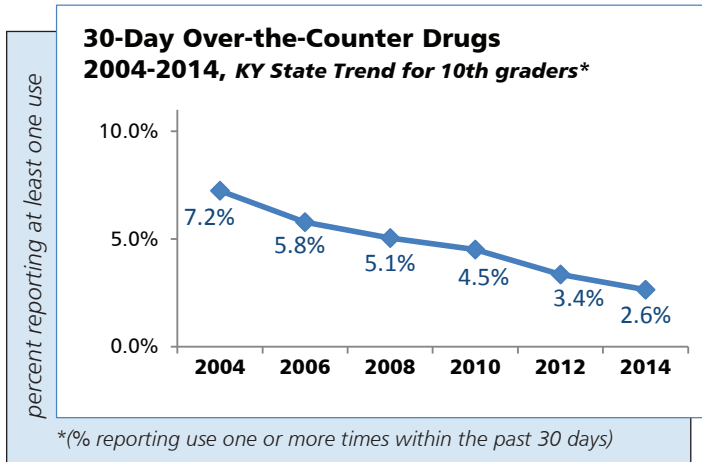
Grade 10 - Over-the-Counter Drugs,* 30-Day Use, 2014

*stay-awake pills, cough syrup, etc.

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 1.7% (CUMBERLAND RIVER/PATHWAYS); Max: 4.1% (COMMUNICARE)

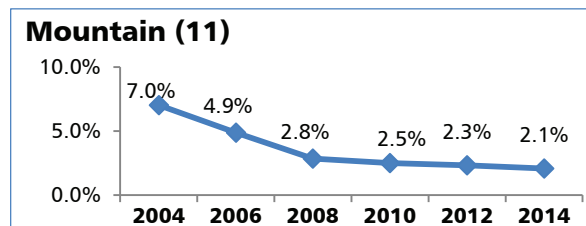
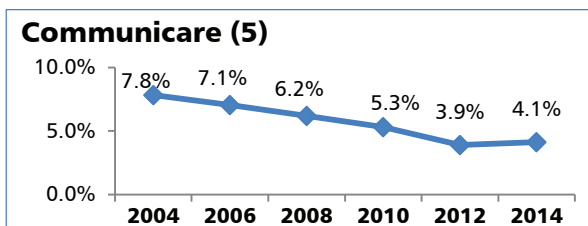
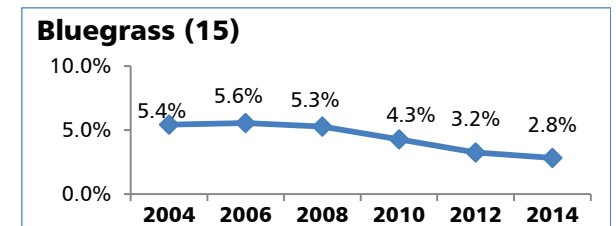
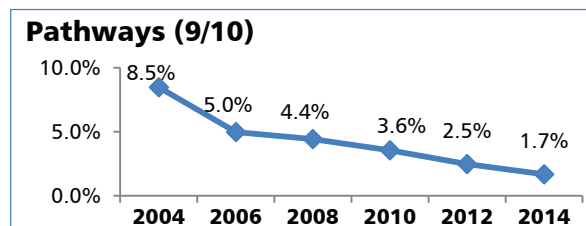
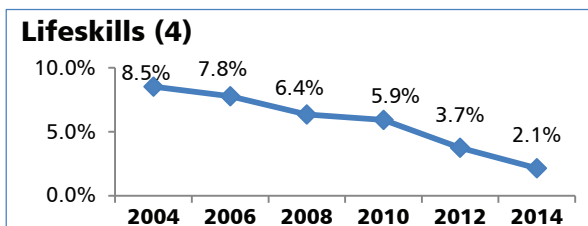
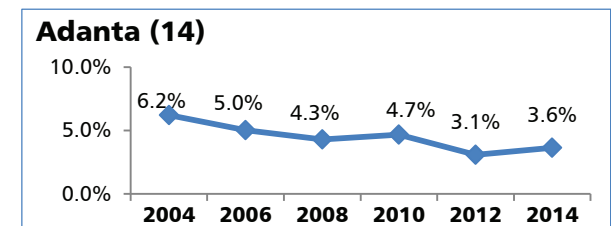
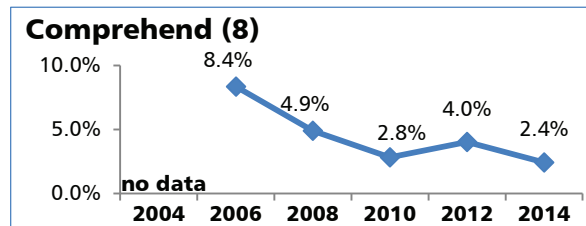
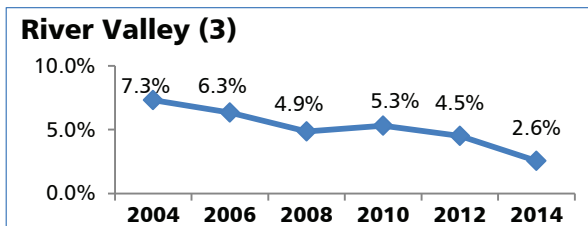
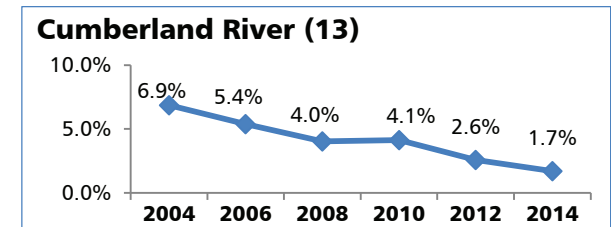
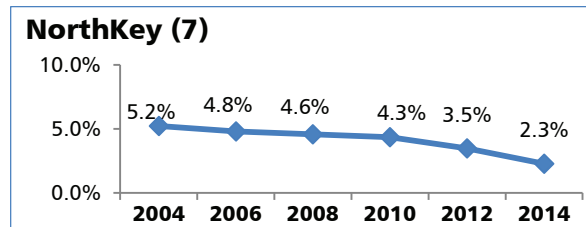
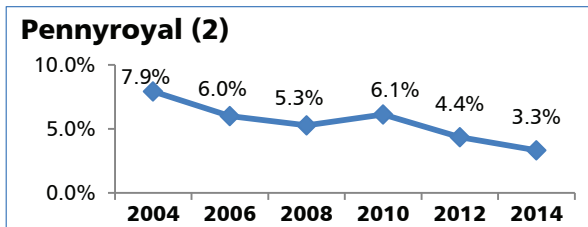
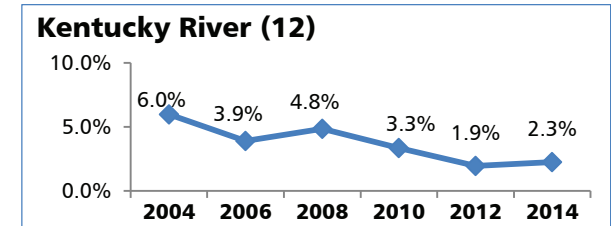
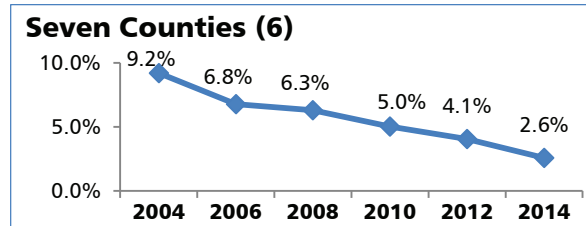
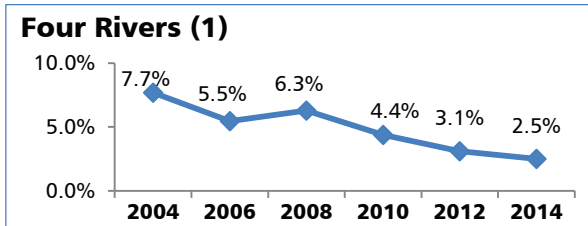


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—Over-the Counter Drugs, 30-Day Use by 10th Graders, 2004-2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

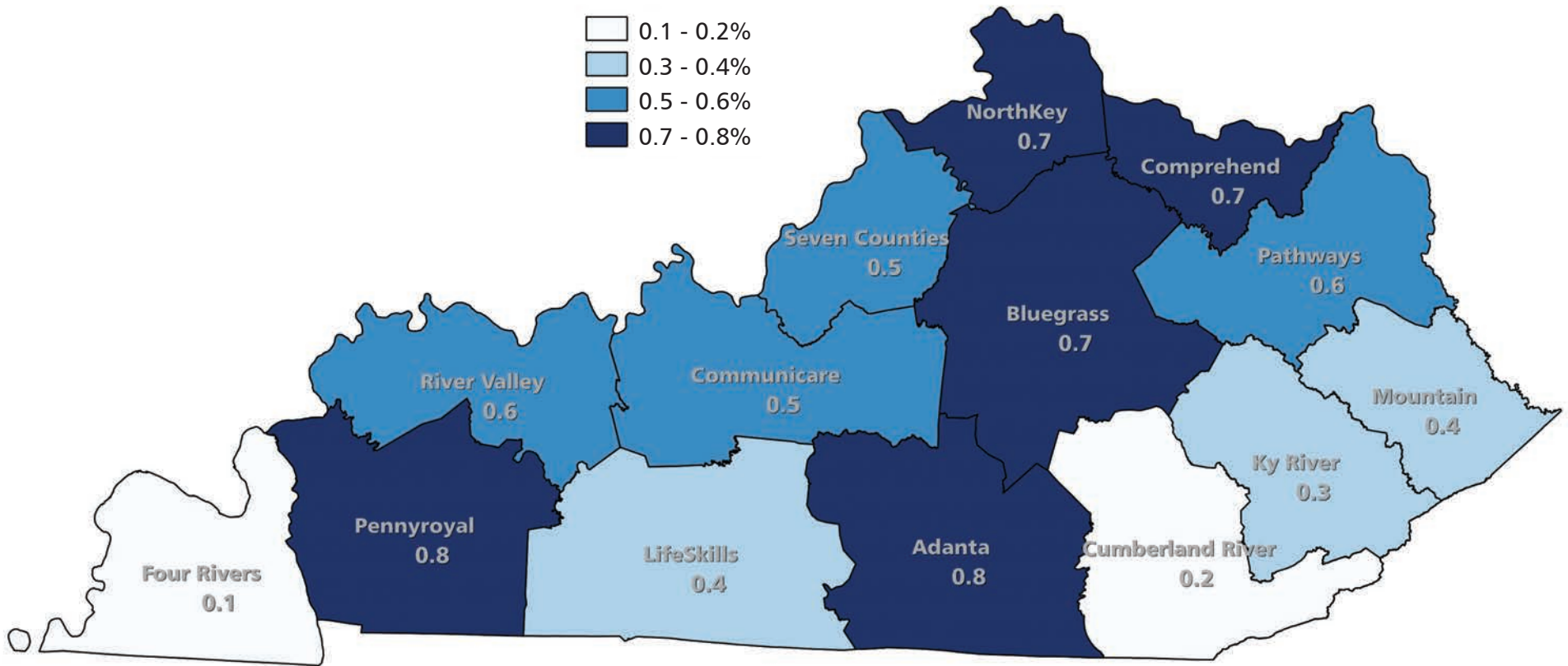


Grade 10 - Heroin, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: .1% (FOUR RIVERS); Max: .8% (ADANTA/PENNYROYAL)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

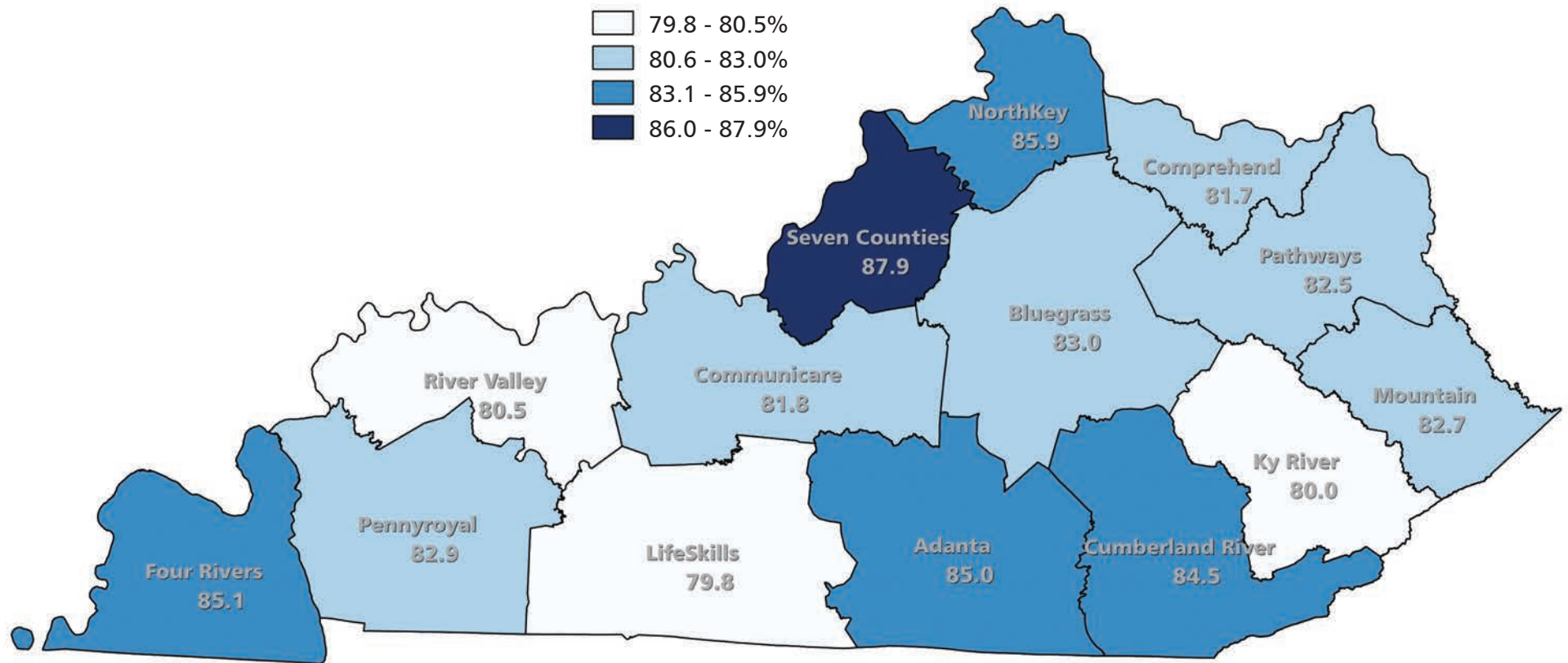
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Heroin, Risk Perception, 2014

(% responding that they perceive trying heroin once or twice is a moderate or great risk)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 79.8% (LIFESKILLS); Max: 87.9% (SEVEN COUNTIES)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

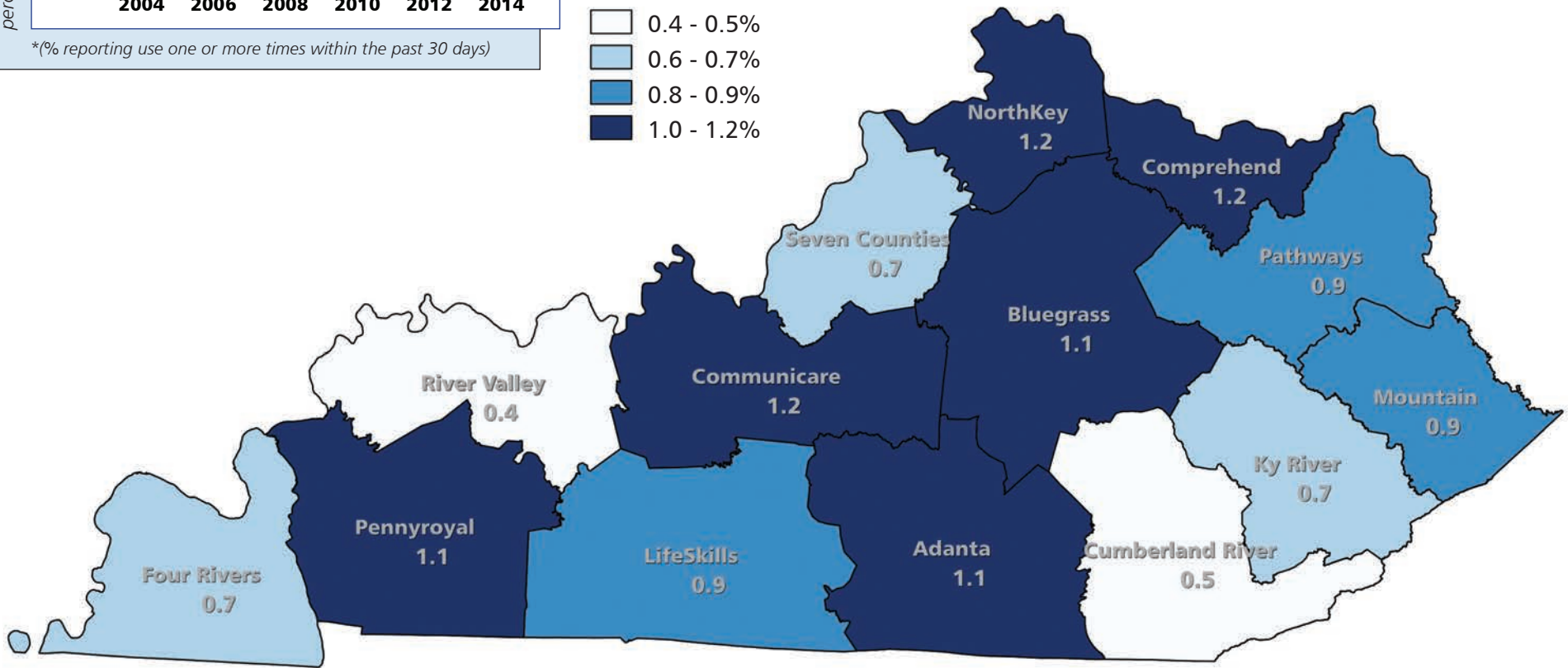
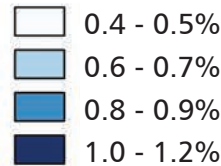
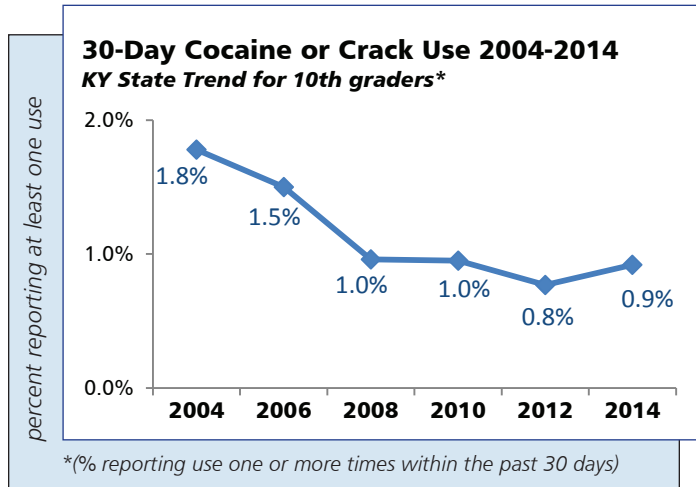
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Cocaine or Crack, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

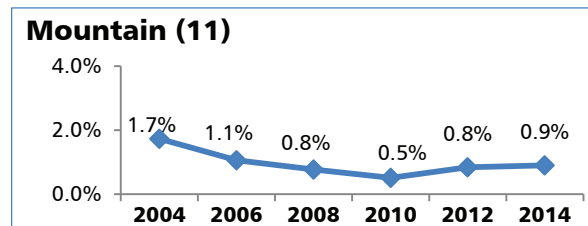
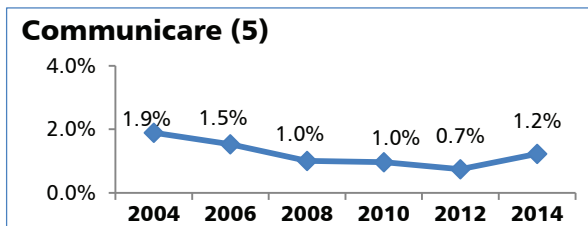
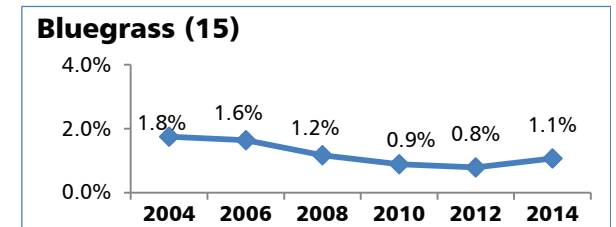
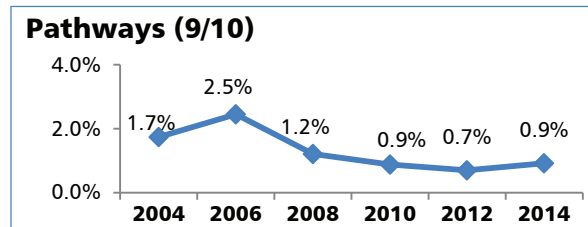
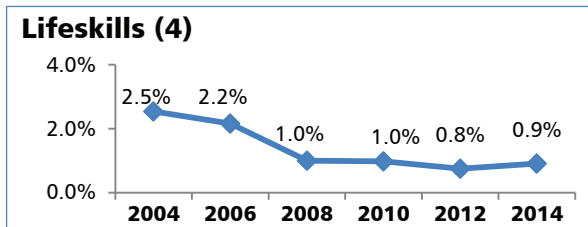
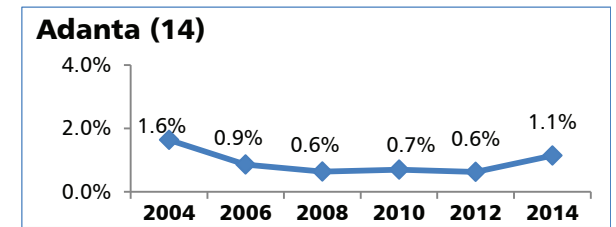
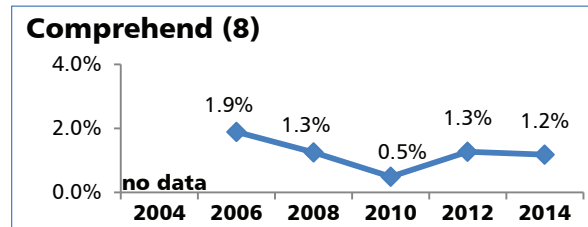
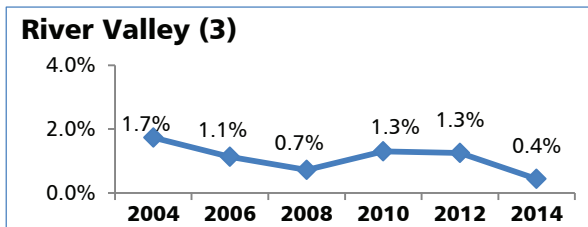
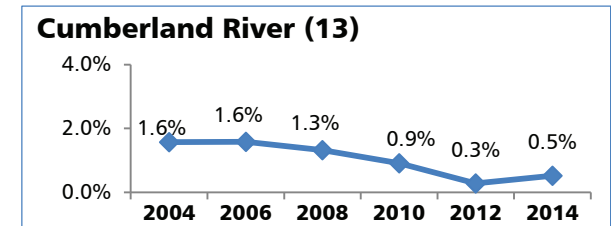
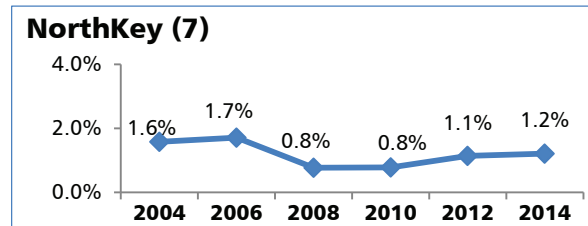
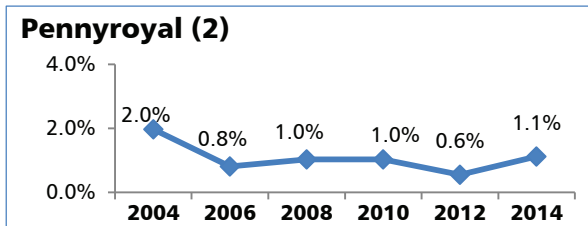
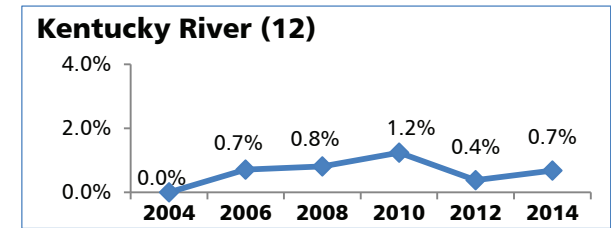
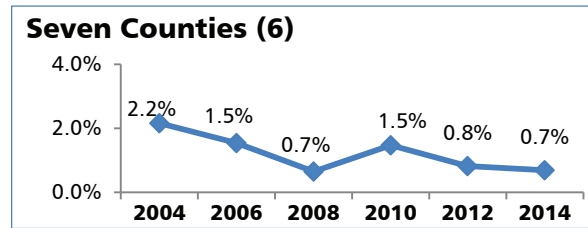
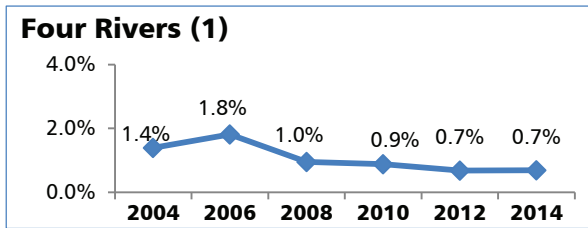
Min: 0.4% (RIVER VALLEY); Max: 1.2% (COMMUNICARE/COMPREHEND/NORTHKEY)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Cocaine or Crack, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2014 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

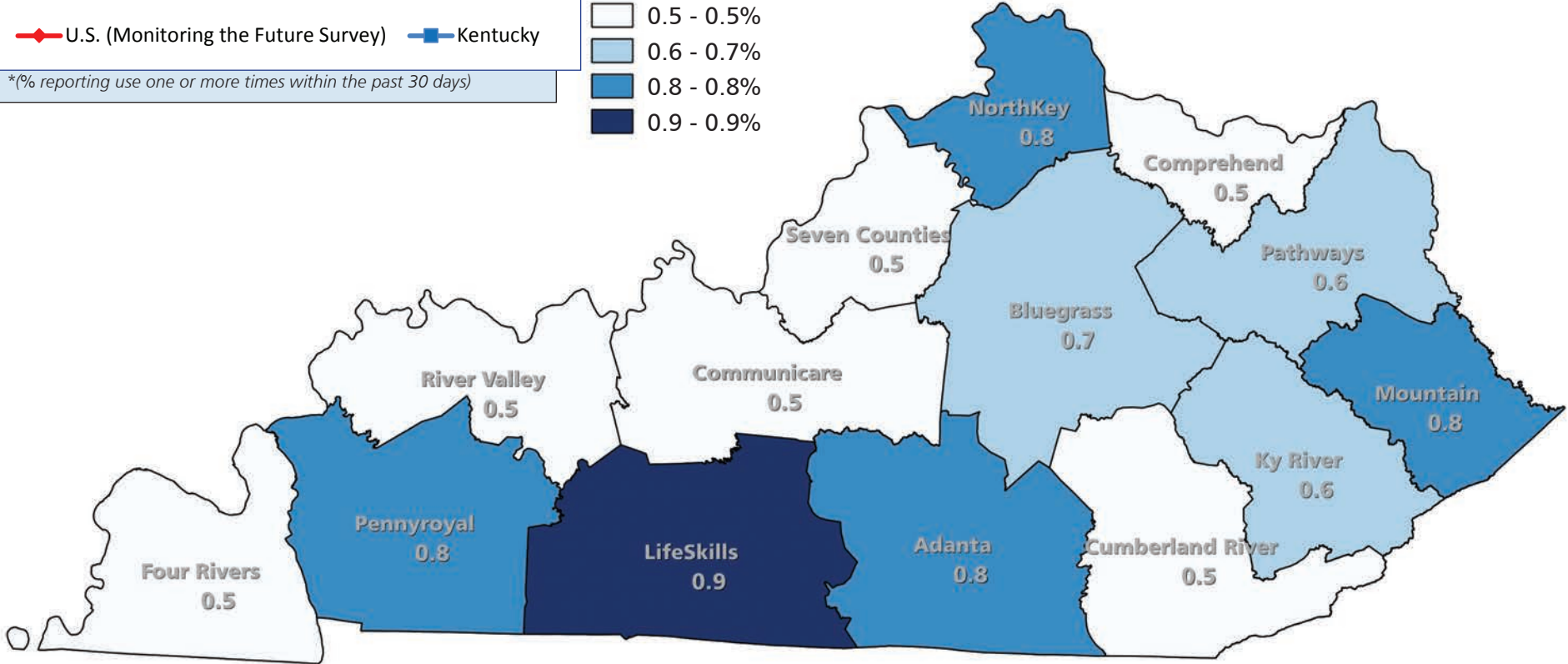
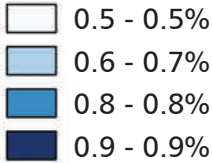
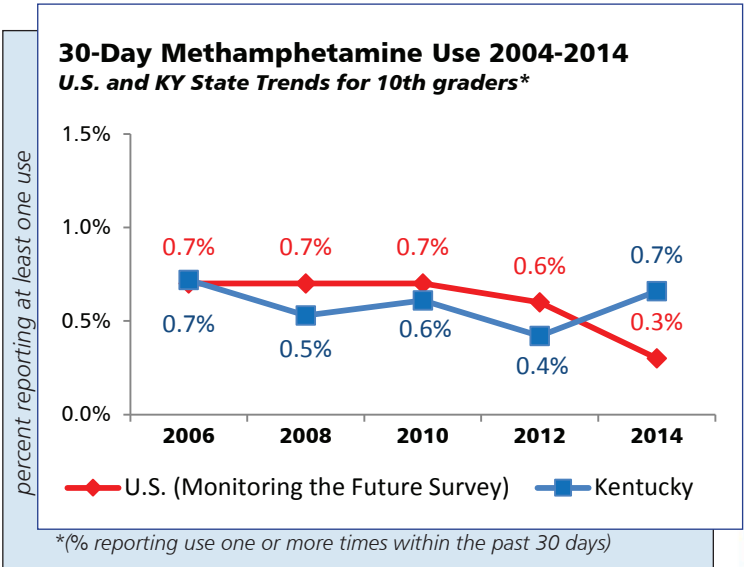


Grade 10 - Methamphetamines, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 0.5% (CUMBERLAND RIVER/COMMUNICARE/COMPREHEND/FOUR RIVERS/RIVER VALLEY/SEVEN COUNTIES);
Max: 0.9% (LIFESKILLS)

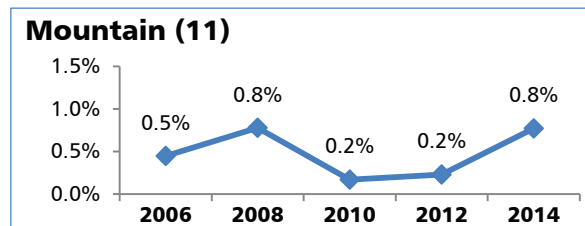
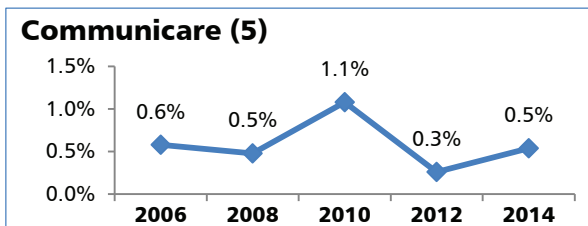
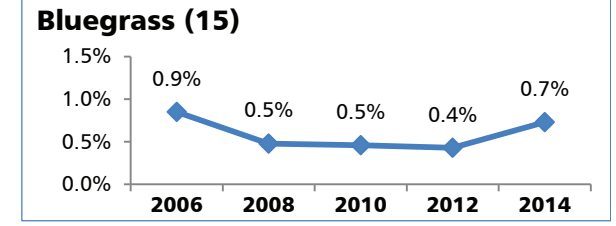
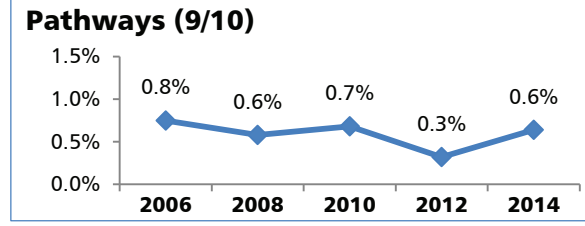
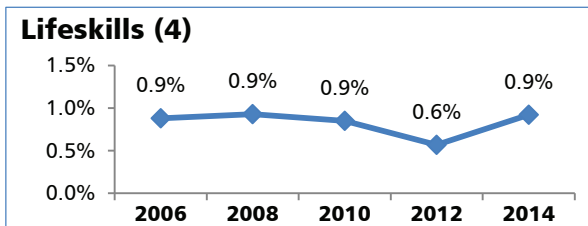
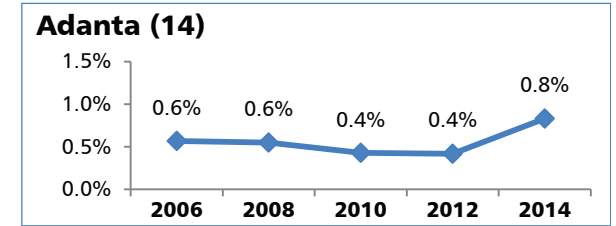
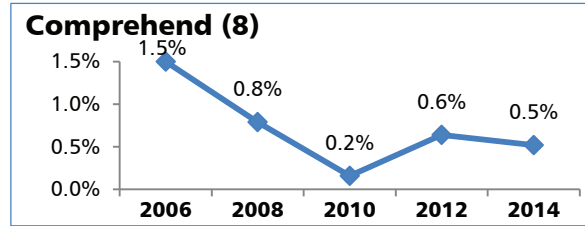
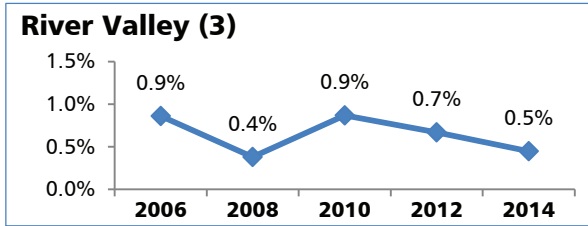
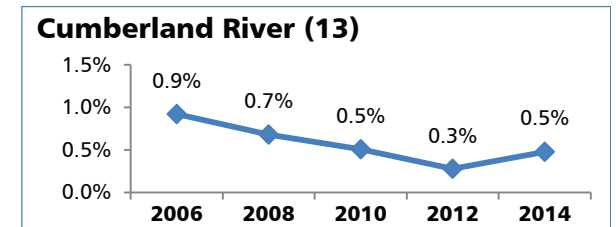
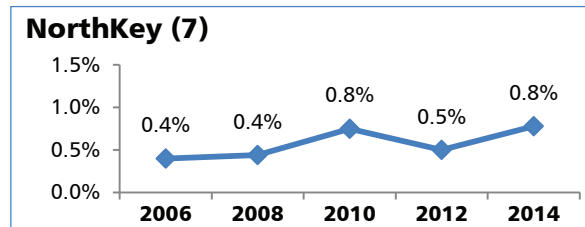
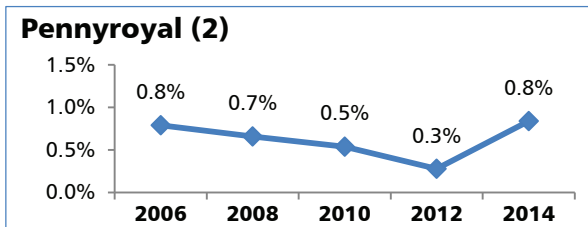
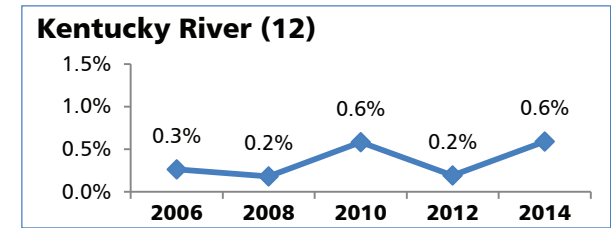
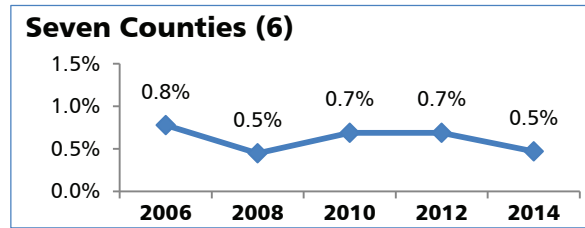
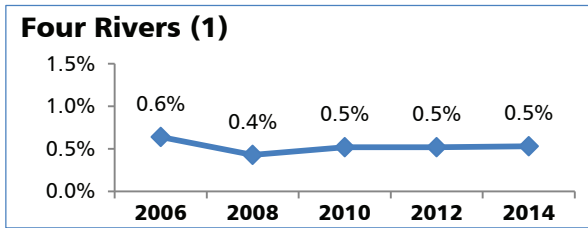


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Methamphetamine, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2006-2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

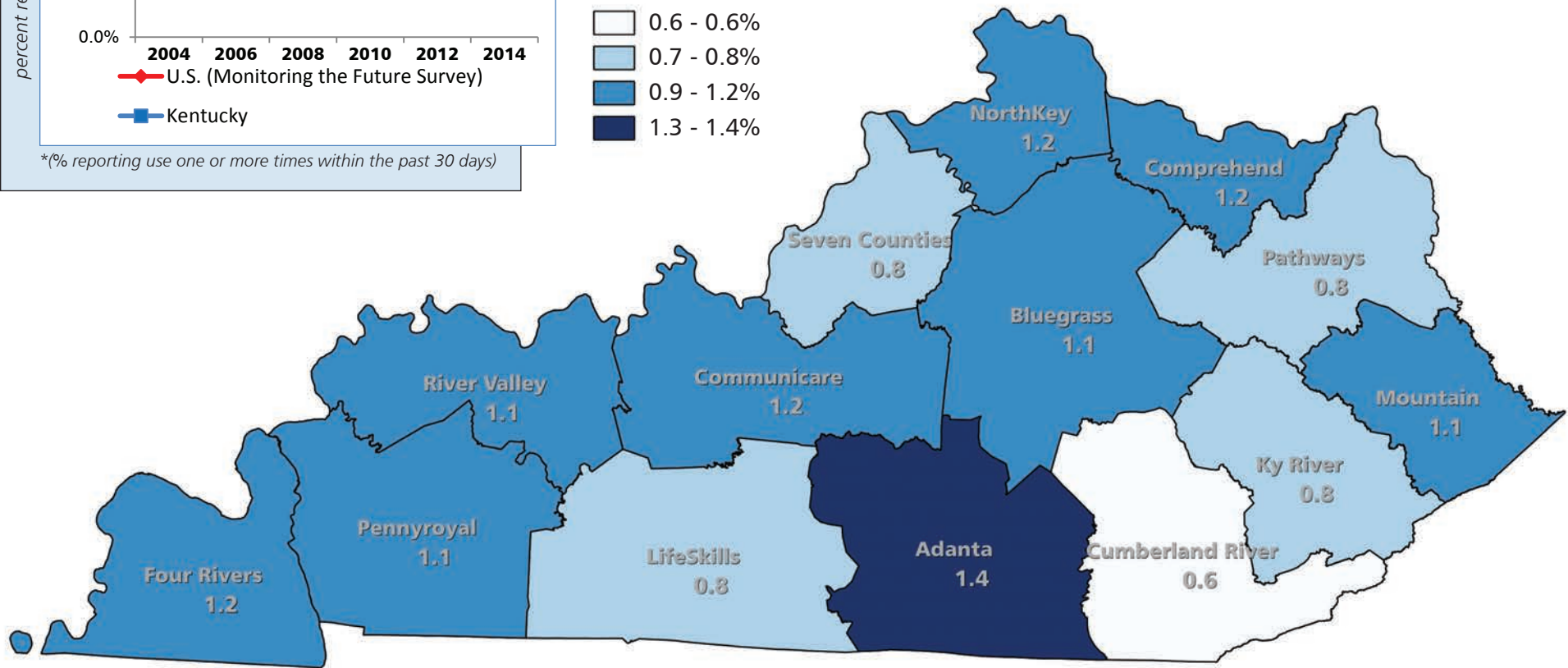
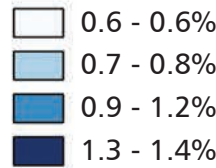
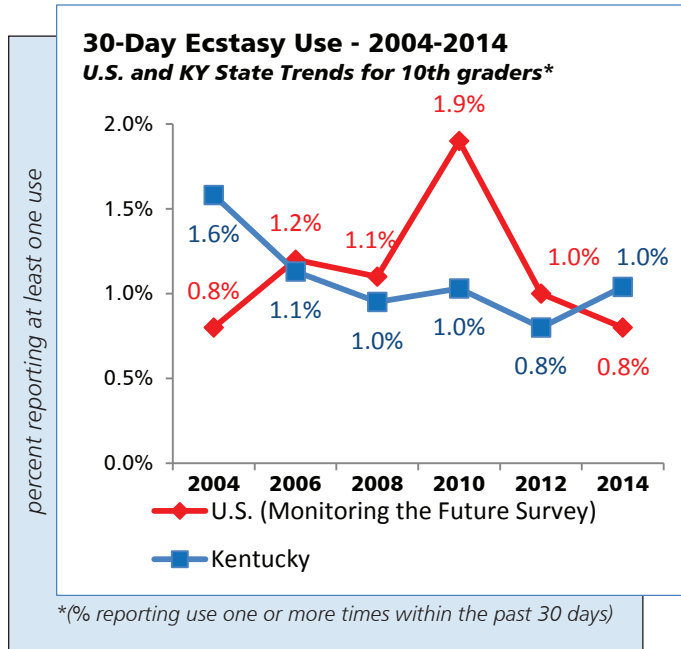


Grade 10 - Ecstasy, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

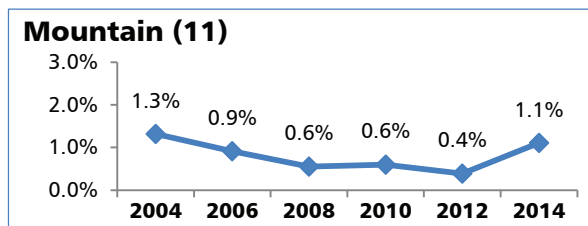
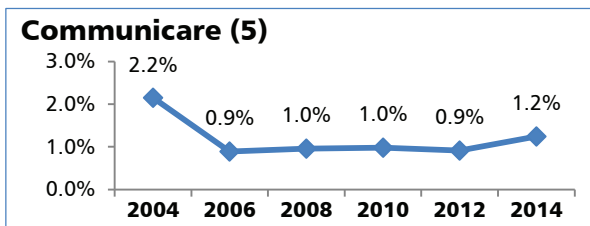
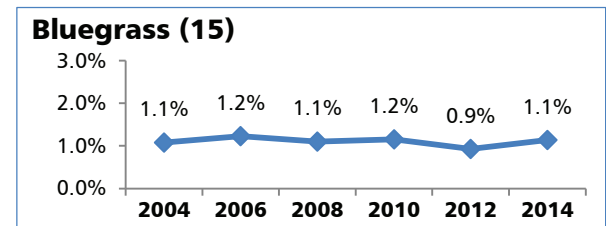
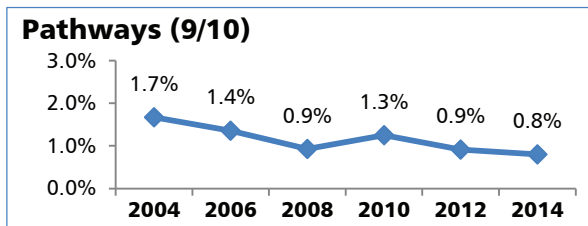
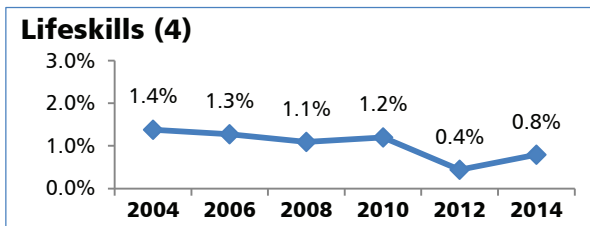
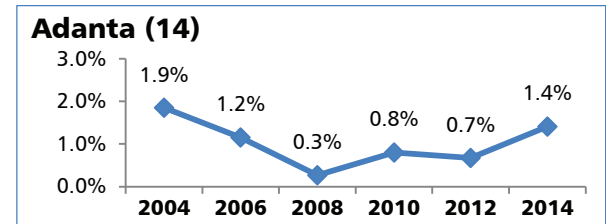
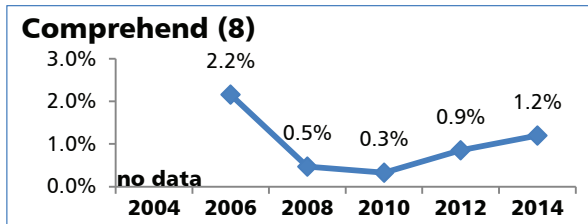
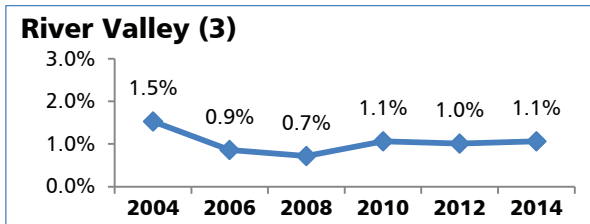
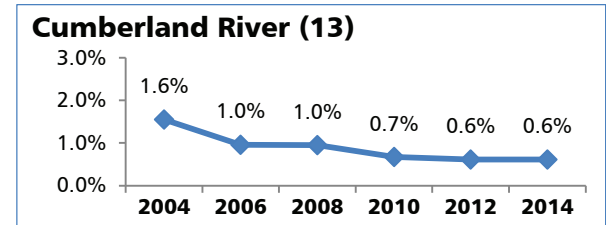
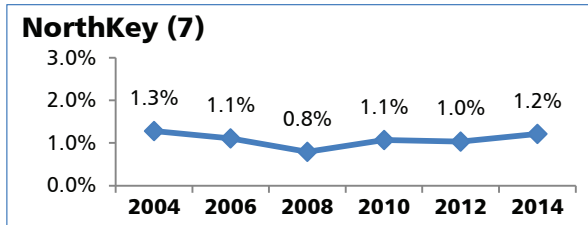
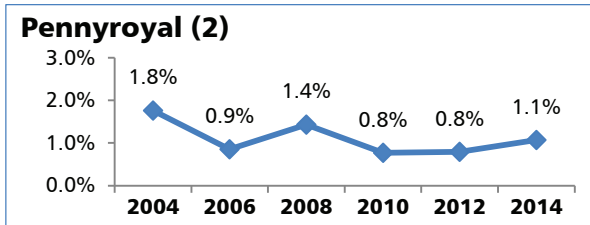
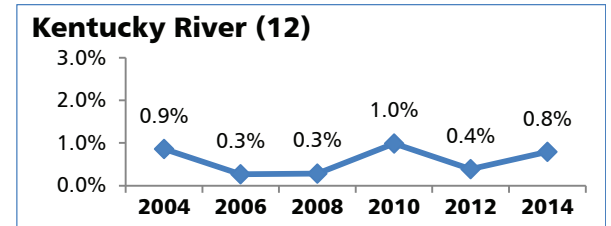
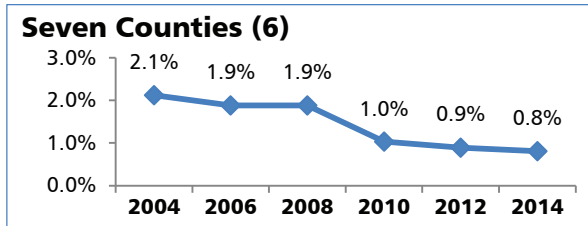
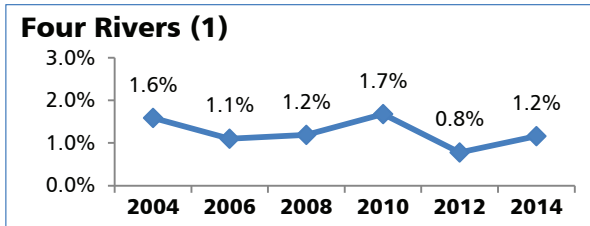
Min: 0.6% (CUMBERLAND RIVER); Max: 1.4% (ADANTA)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Ecstasy 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2014
 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

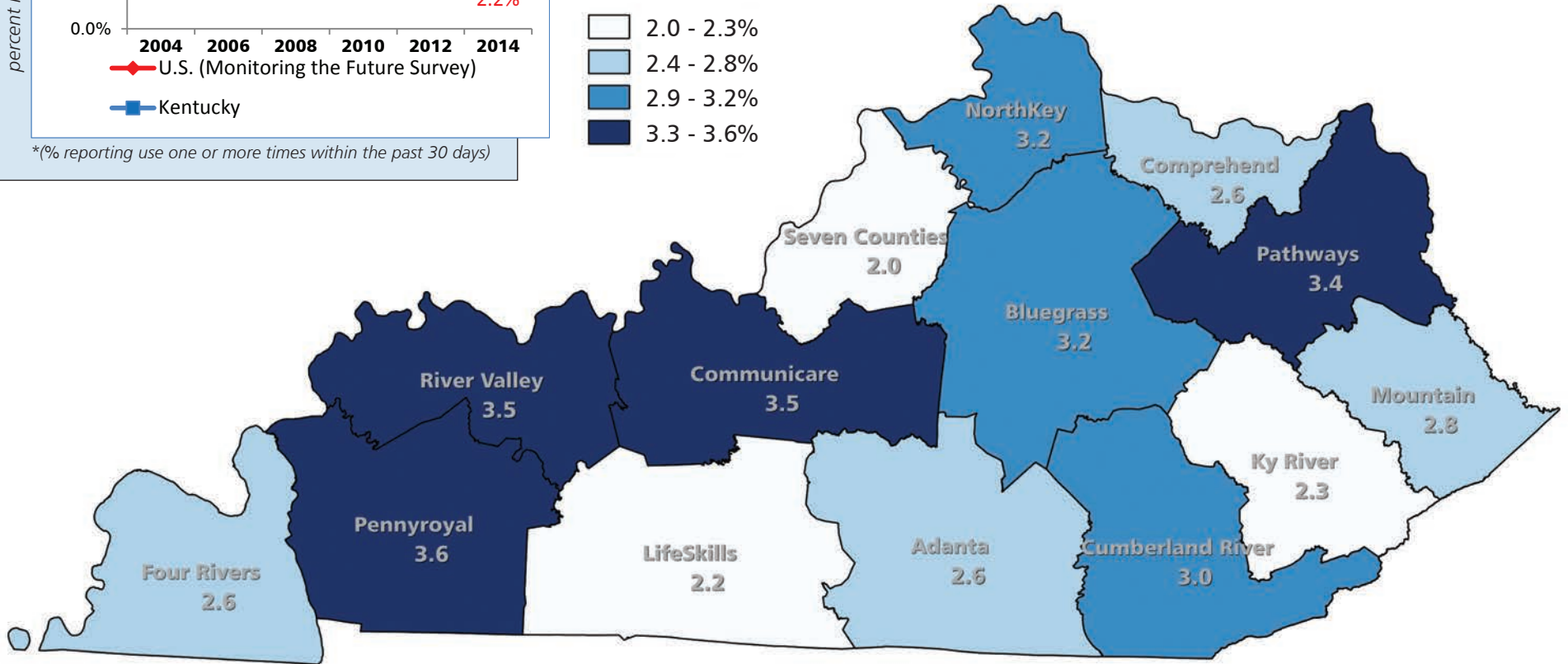
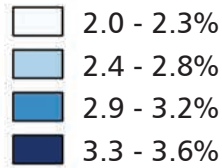
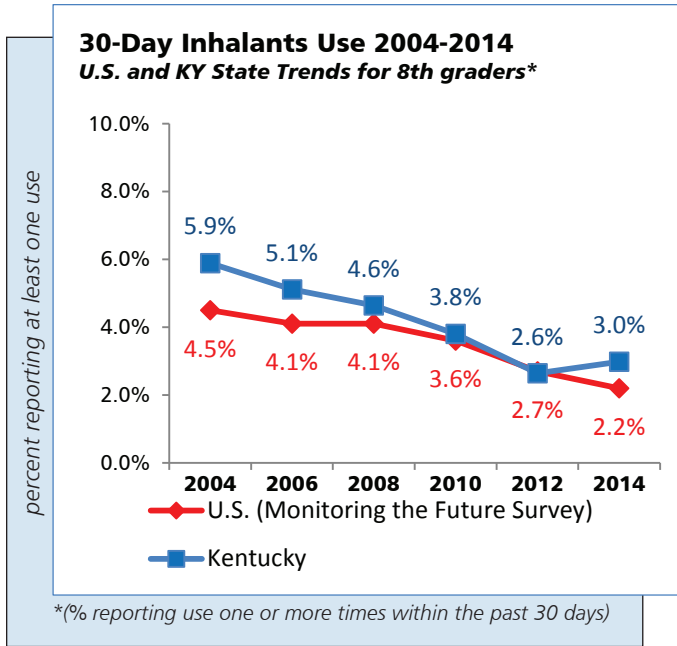


Grade 8 - Inhalants, 30-Day Use, 2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 8TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 2.0% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 3.6% (PENNYROYAL)

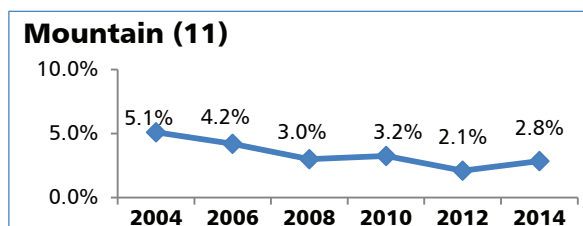
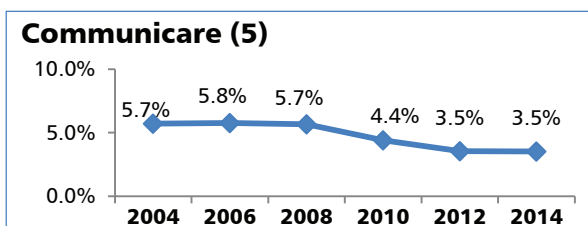
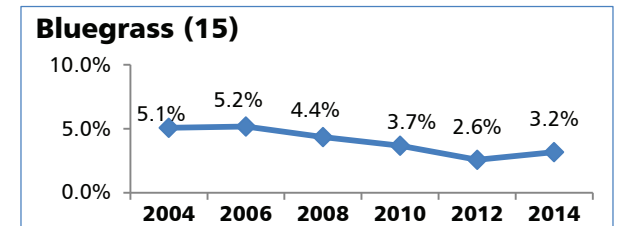
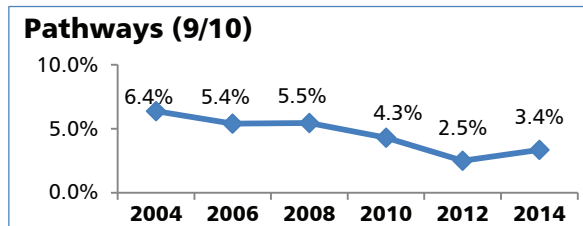
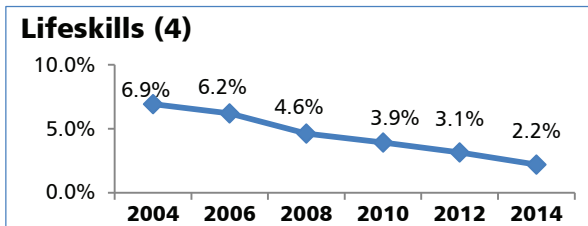
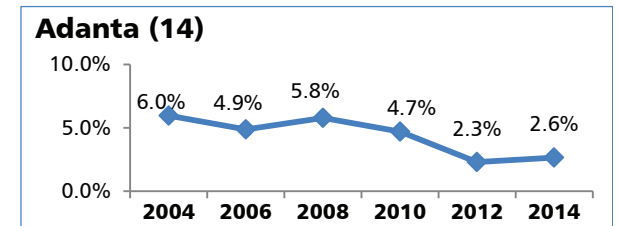
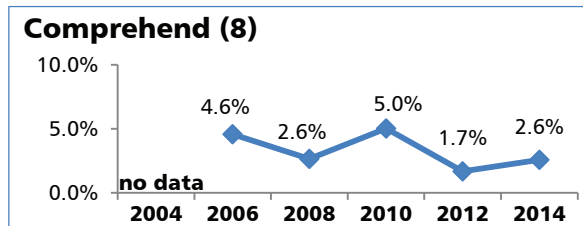
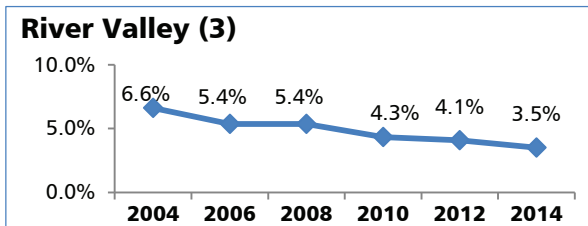
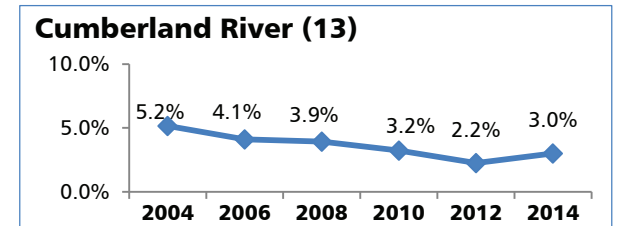
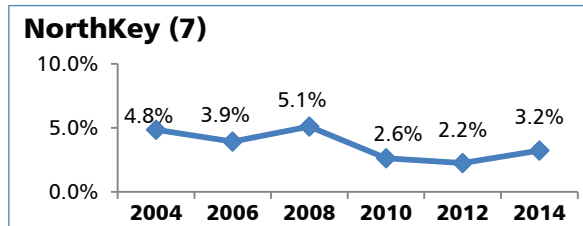
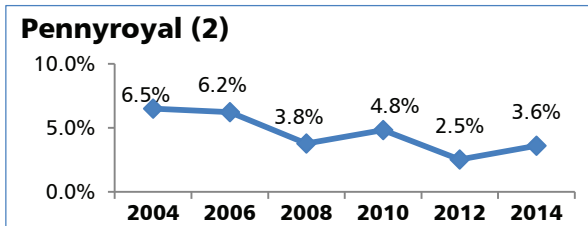
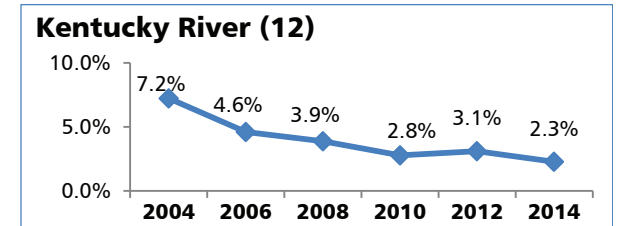
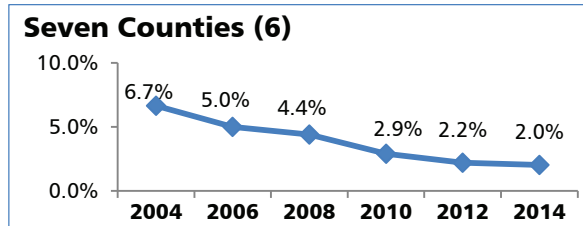
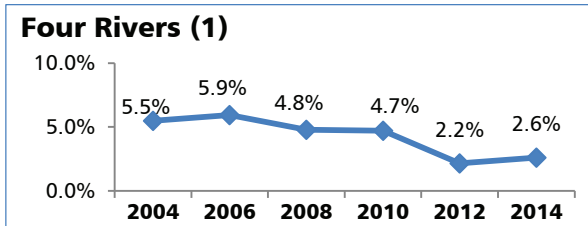


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Inhalants, 30-Day Use** by 8th Graders, 2004-2014

(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

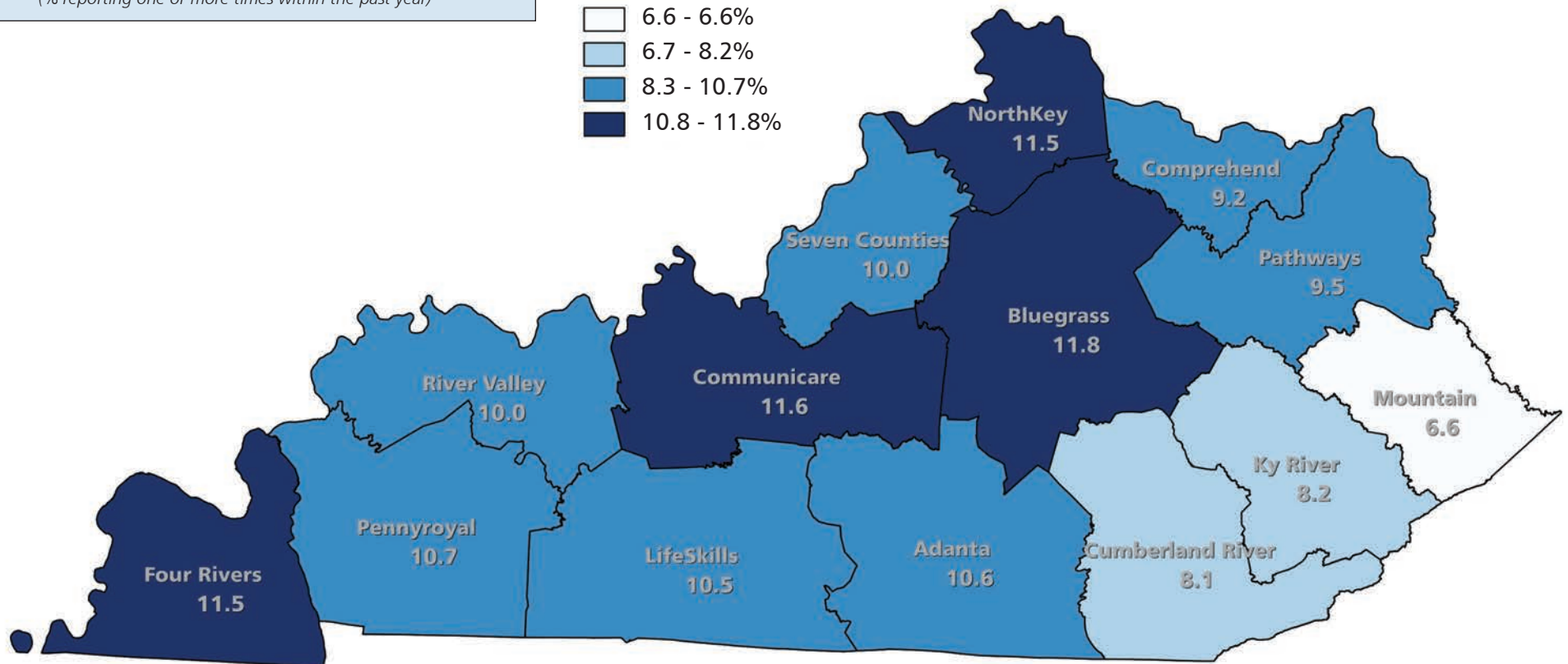
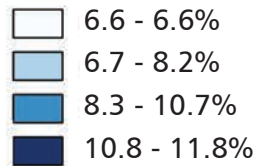
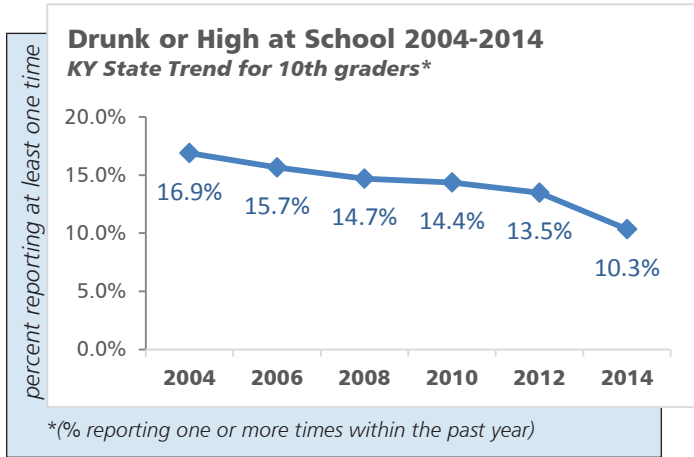


Grade 10 - Drunk or High at School, 2014

(% responding that they had been drunk or high at school at least one time within the past year)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 6.6% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 11.8% (BLUEGRASS)

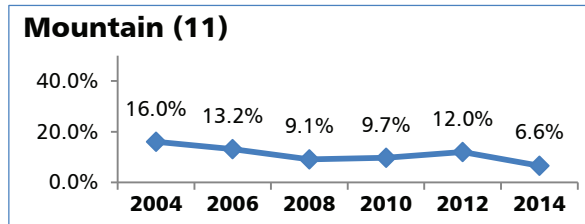
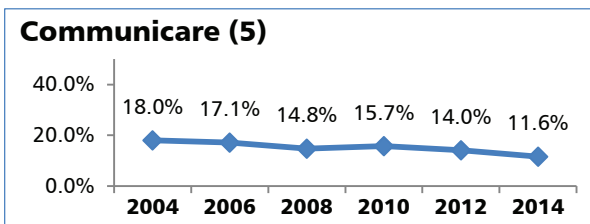
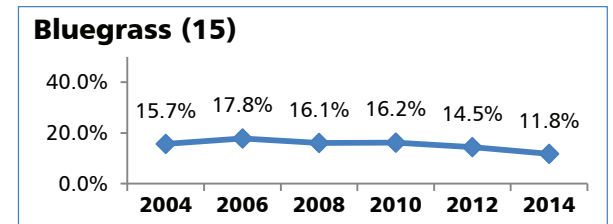
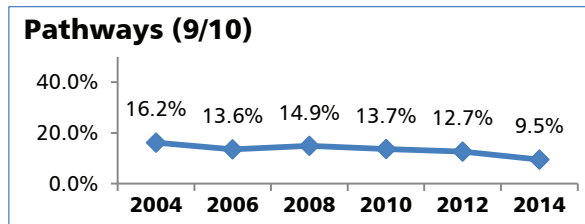
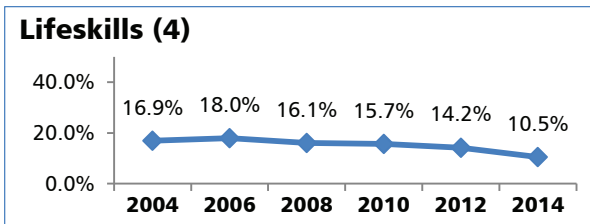
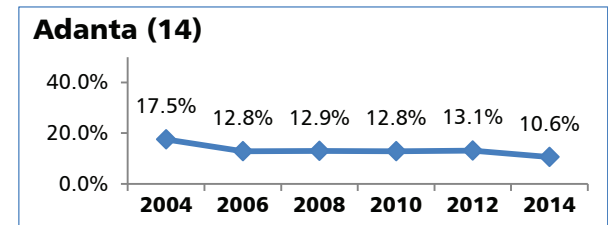
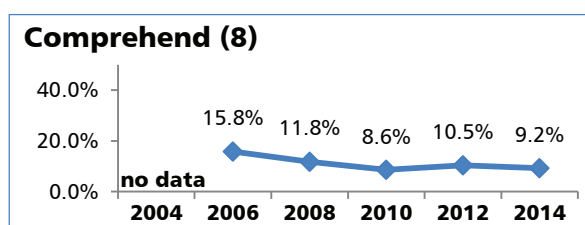
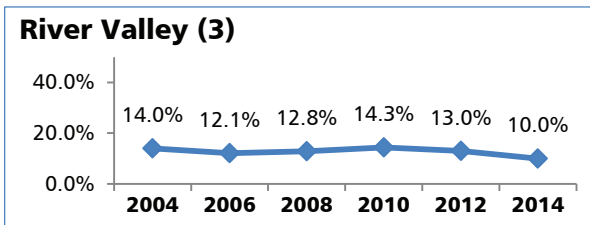
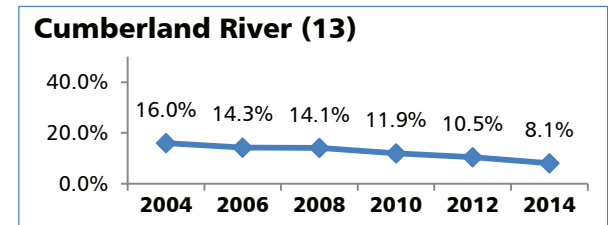
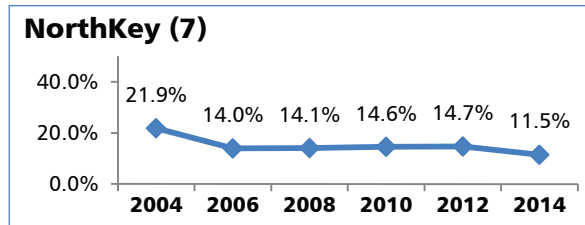
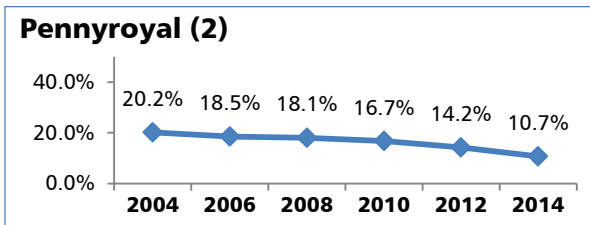
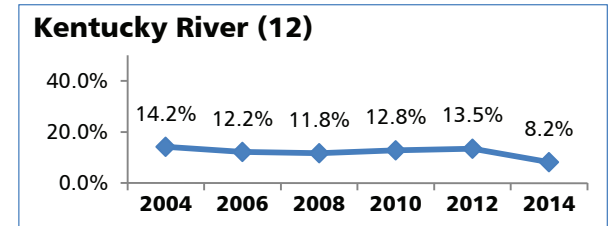
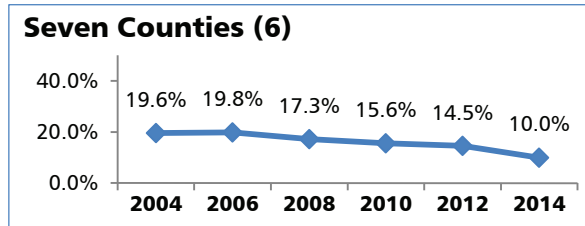
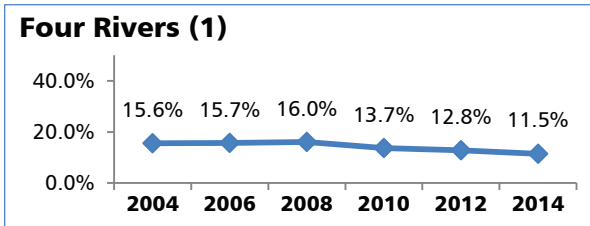


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Drunk or High at School**, by 10th Graders, 2004-2014

(% responding that they had been drunk or high at school at least one time within the past year)

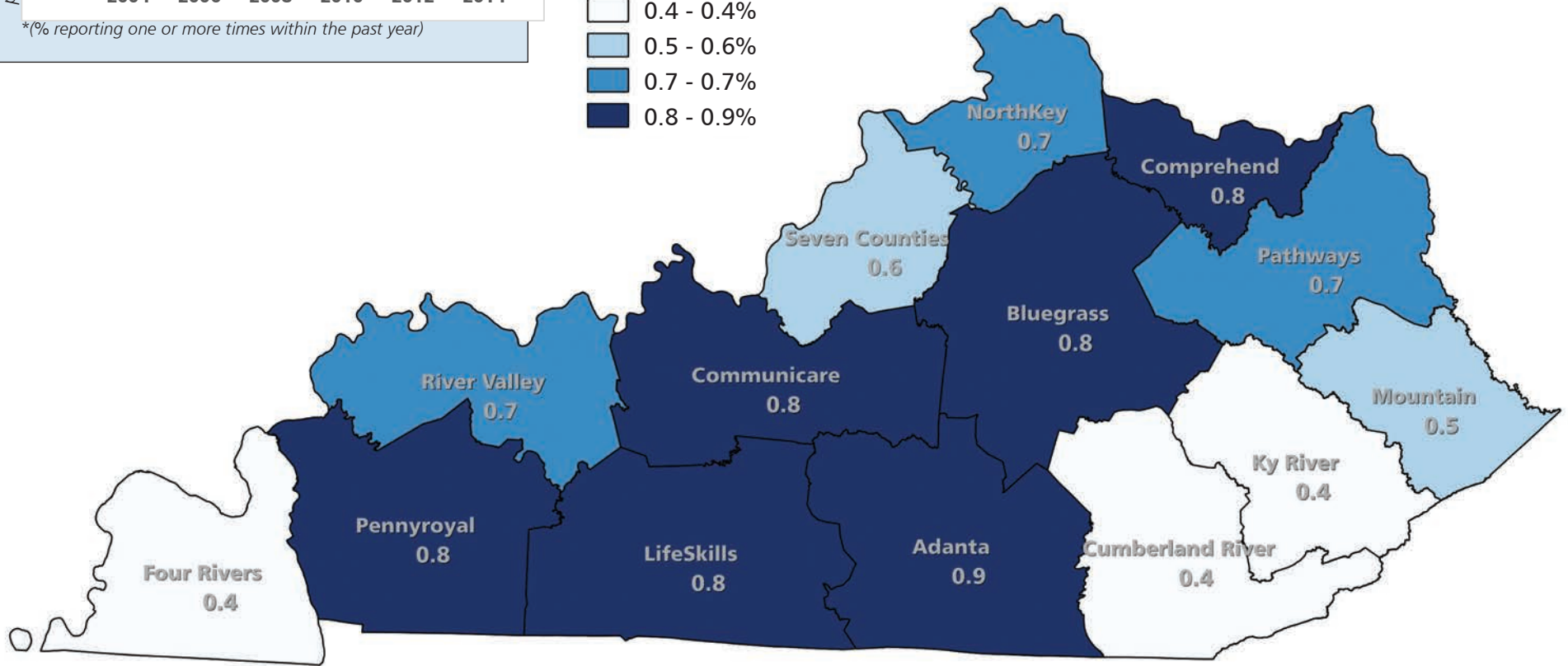
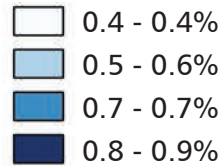
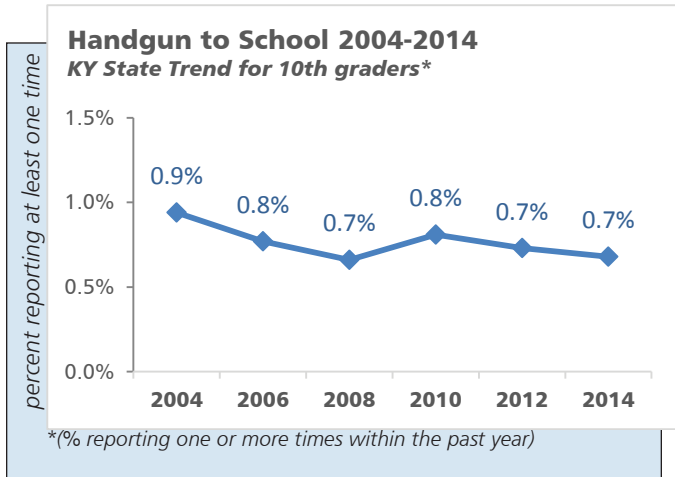


Grade 10 - Handgun to School, 2014

(% responding that they had taken a handgun to school at least one time within the past year)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

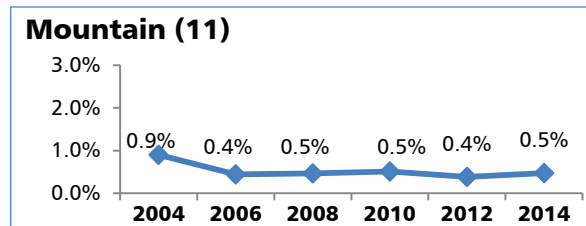
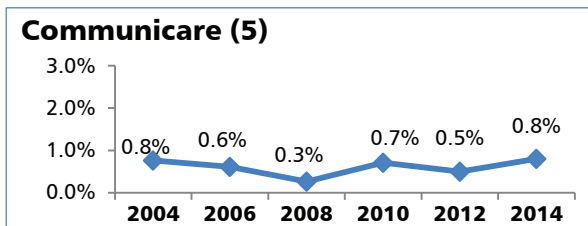
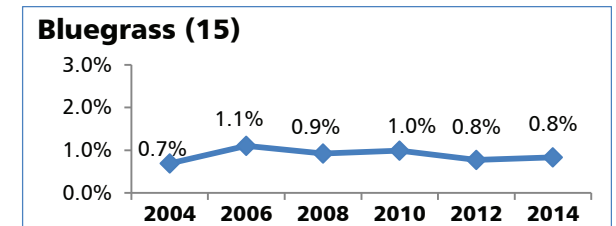
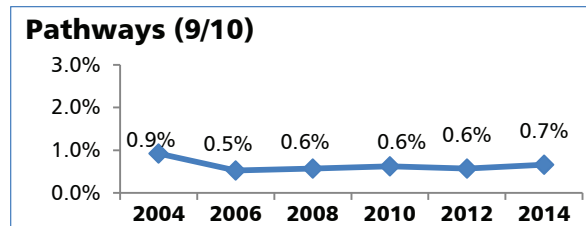
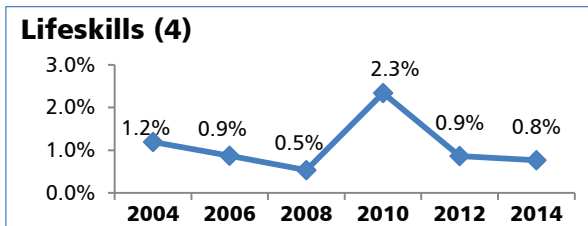
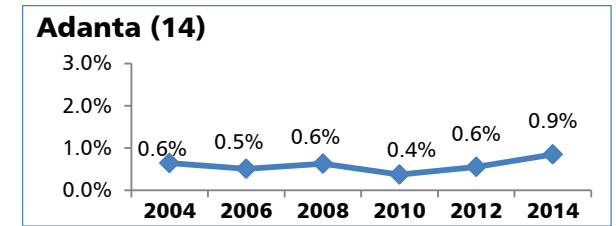
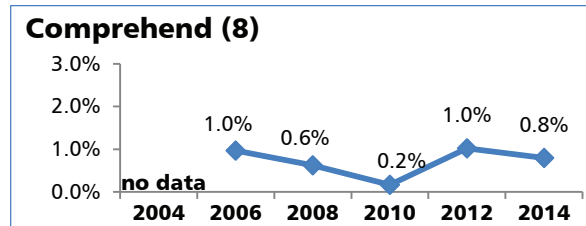
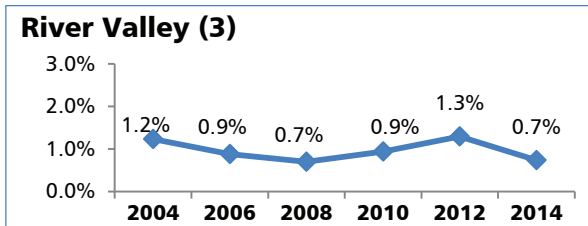
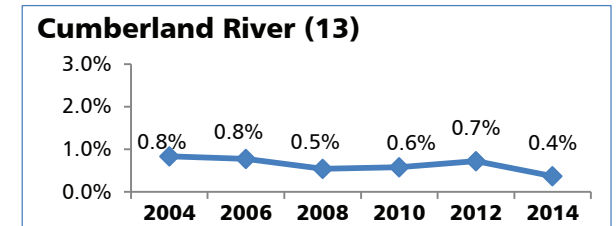
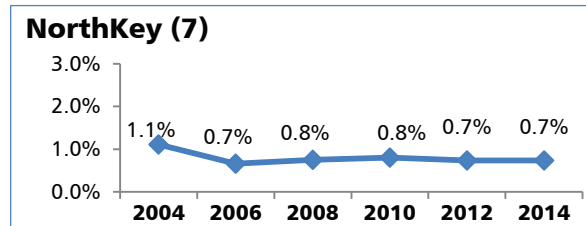
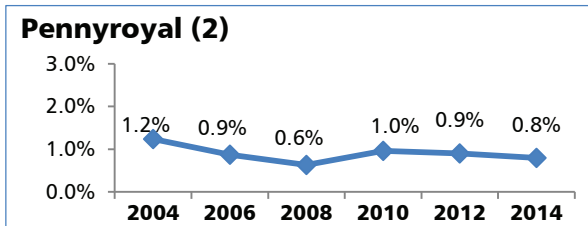
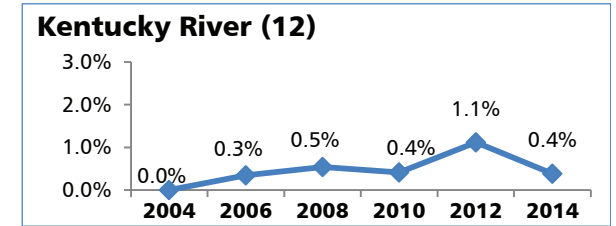
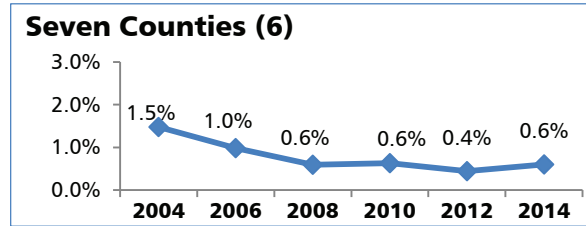
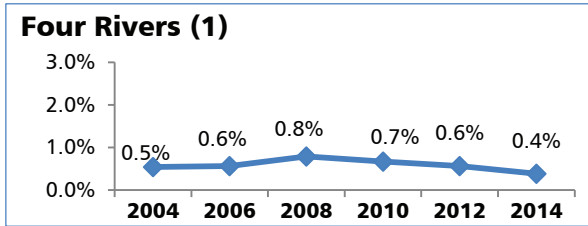
Min: .4% (CUMBERLAND RIVER/FOUR RIVERS/KENTUCKY RIVER); Max: .9% (ADANTA)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Handgun to School**, by 10th Graders, 2004-2014 (% responding that they had taken a handgun to school at least one time within the past year)

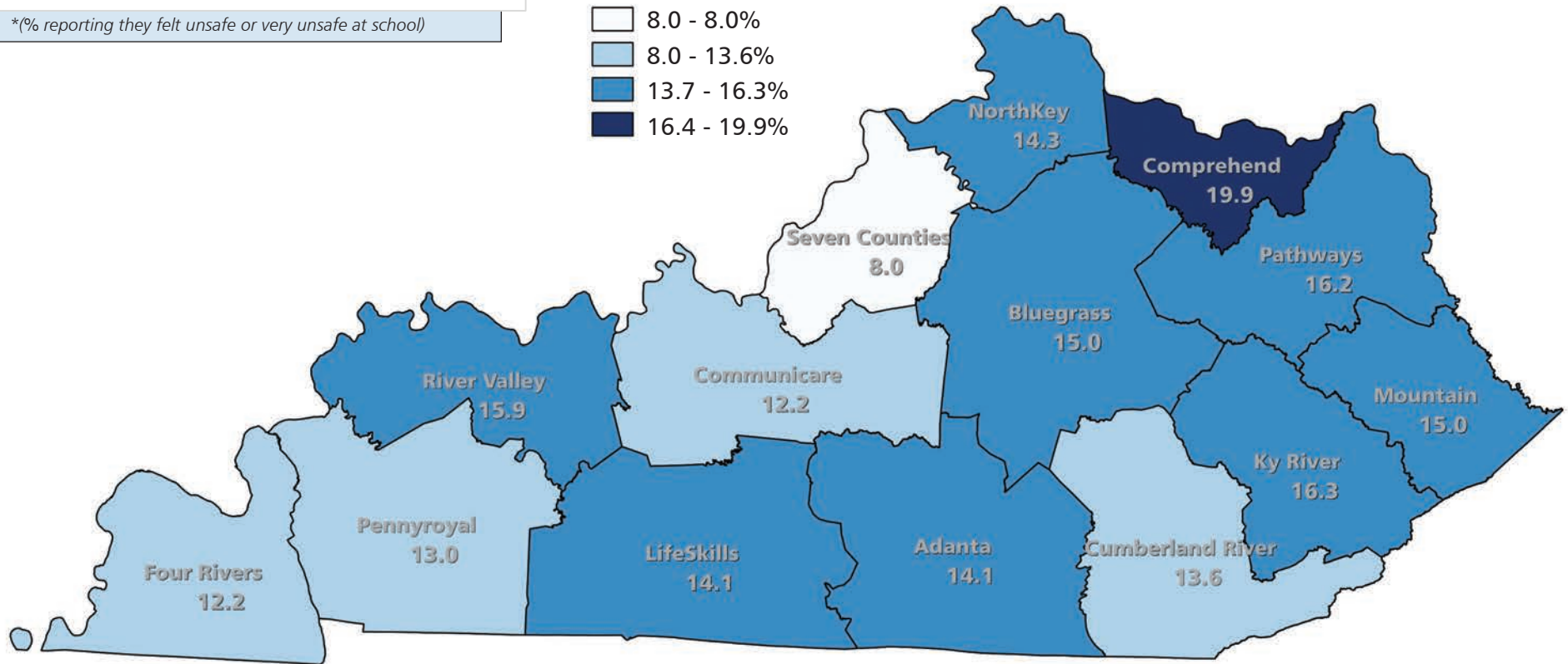
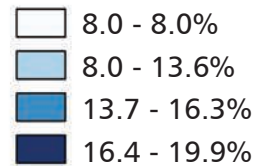
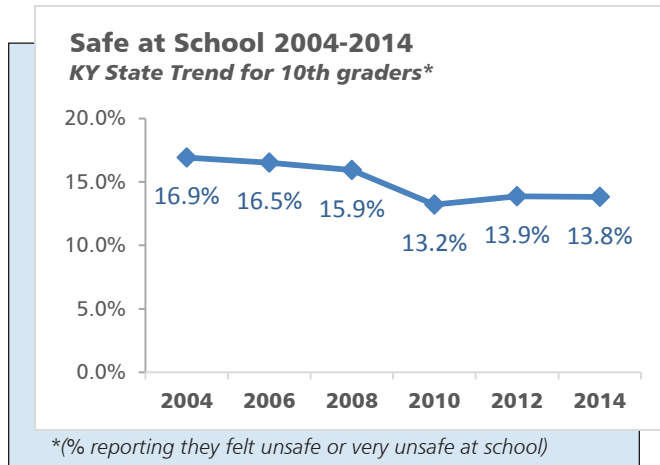


Grade 10 - Safe at School, 2014

(% responding that they felt unsafe or very unsafe at school)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 8.0% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 19.9% (COMPREHEND)

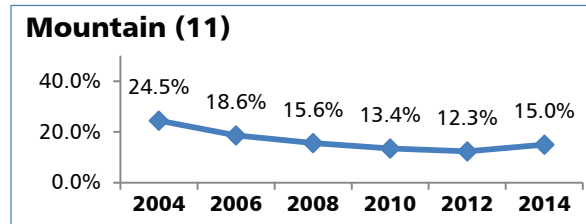
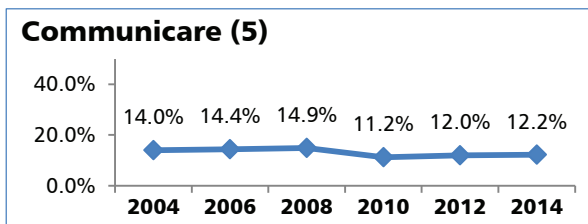
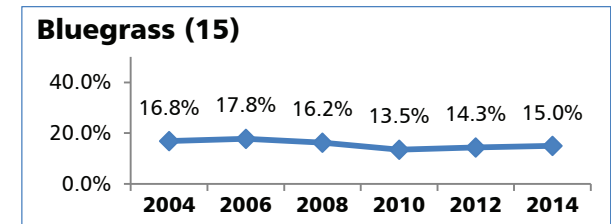
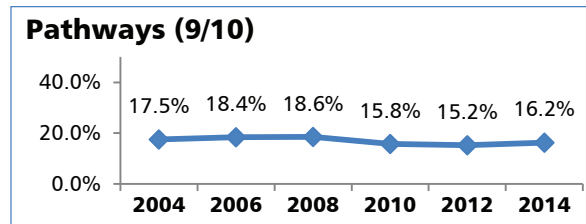
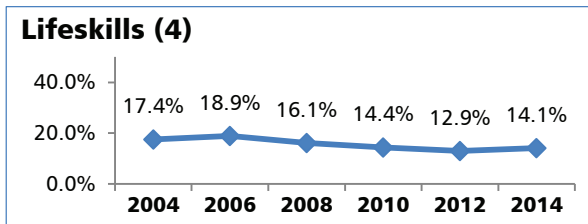
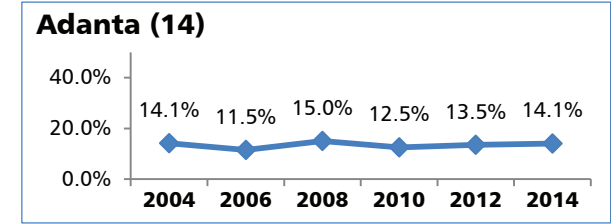
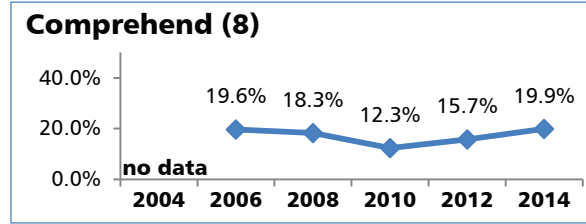
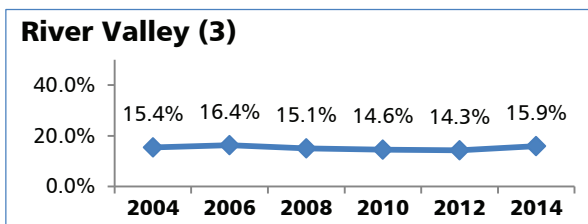
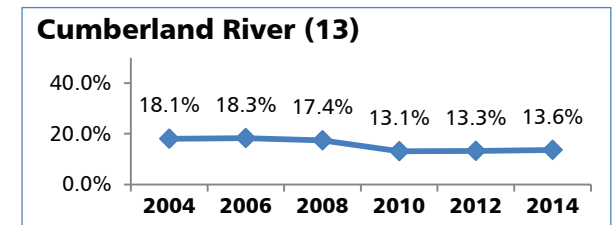
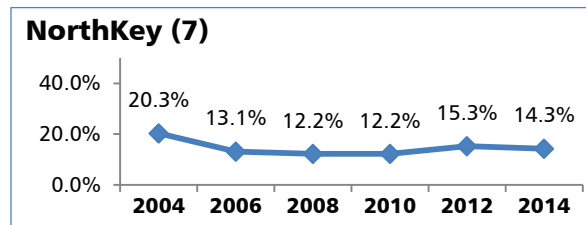
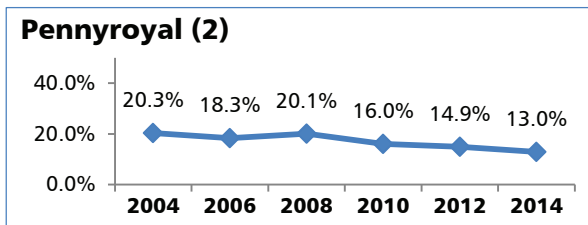
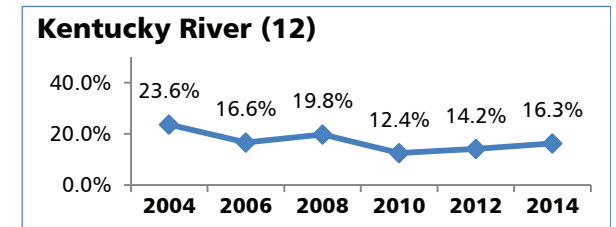
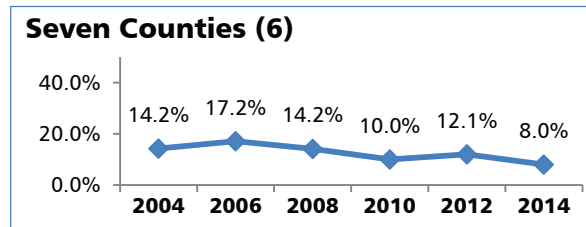
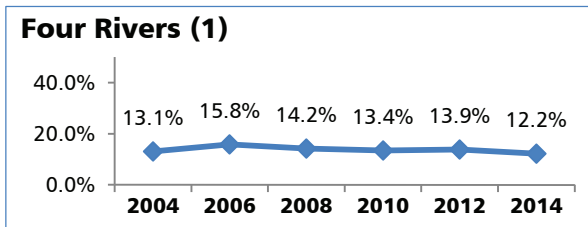


NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Regional Trends—**Safe at School**, by 10th Graders, 2004-2014

(% responding that they felt unsafe or very unsafe at school)

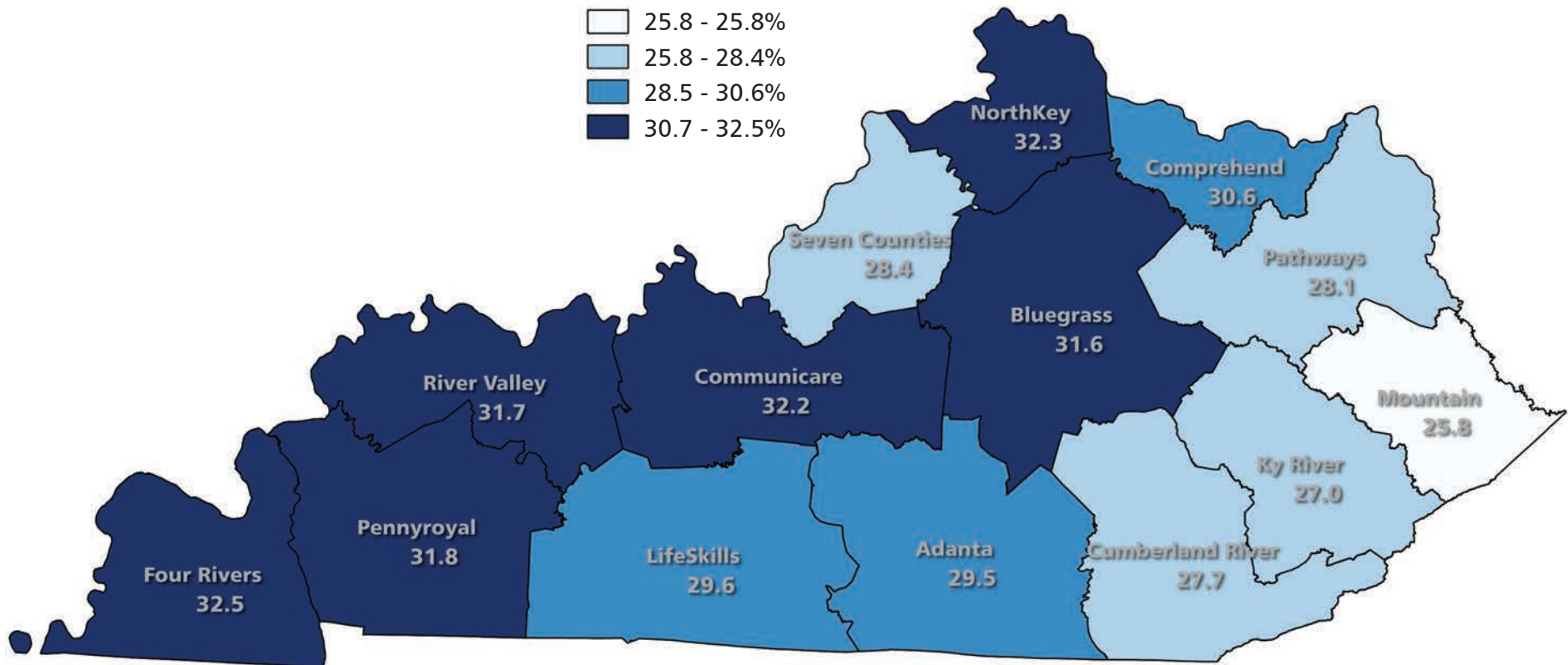


Grade 8 - Bullying at School, 2014

(% responding that they had been bullied on school property within the past year)

PERCENTAGE OF 8TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 25.8% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 32.5% (FOUR RIVERS)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

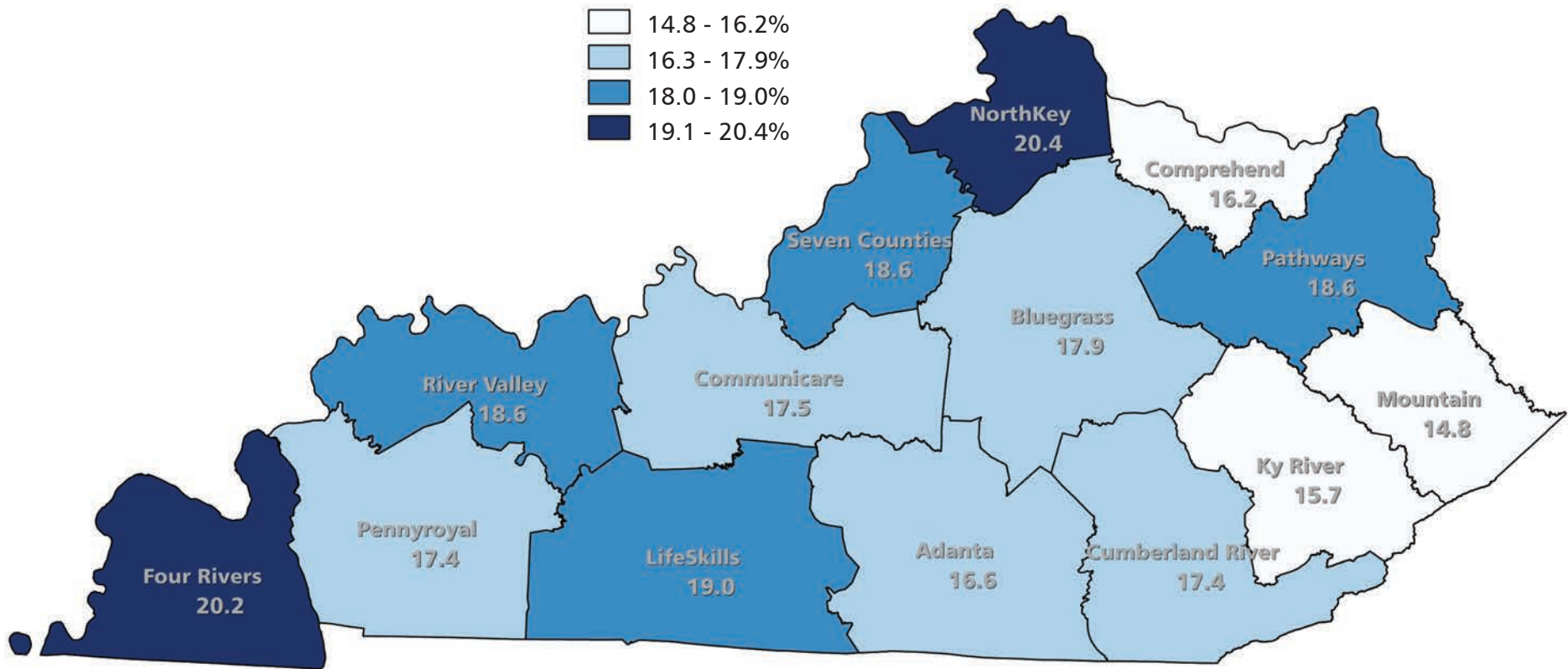
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 8 - Cyberbullying, 2014

(% responding that they had been electronically bullied within the past year, including bullying through email, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, social networks, or texting)

PERCENTAGE OF 8TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 14.8% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 20.4% (NORTHKEY)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

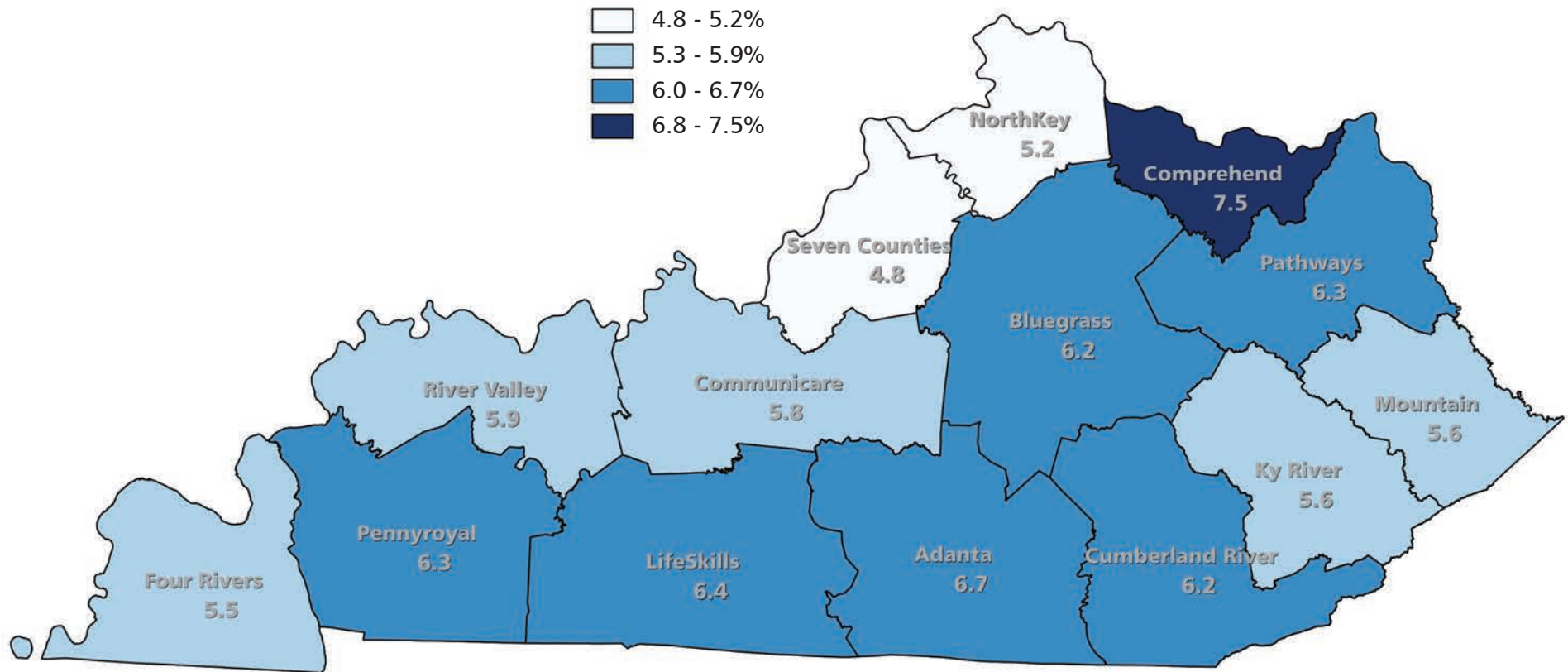
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Physical Dating Violence, 2014

(% responding that they had been physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend within the past year, including being hit, pushed, or hair pulled)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 4.8% (SEVEN COUNTIES); Max: 7.5% (COMPREHEND)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

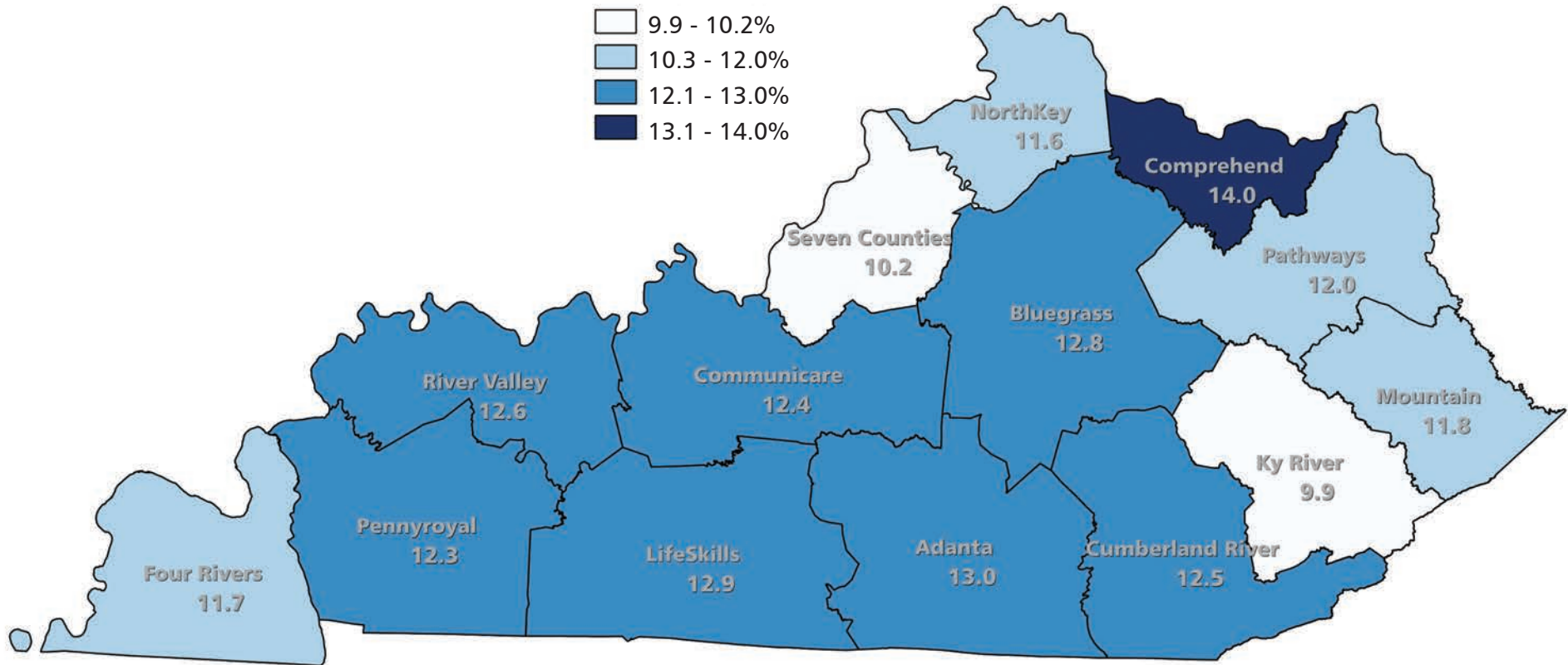
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Emotional Dating Violence, 2014

(% responding that they had been emotionally hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend within the past year, including threats, threatening phone calls/texts, name-calling, online harrasment)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 9.9% (KENTUCKY RIVER); Max: 14.0% COMPREHEND



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

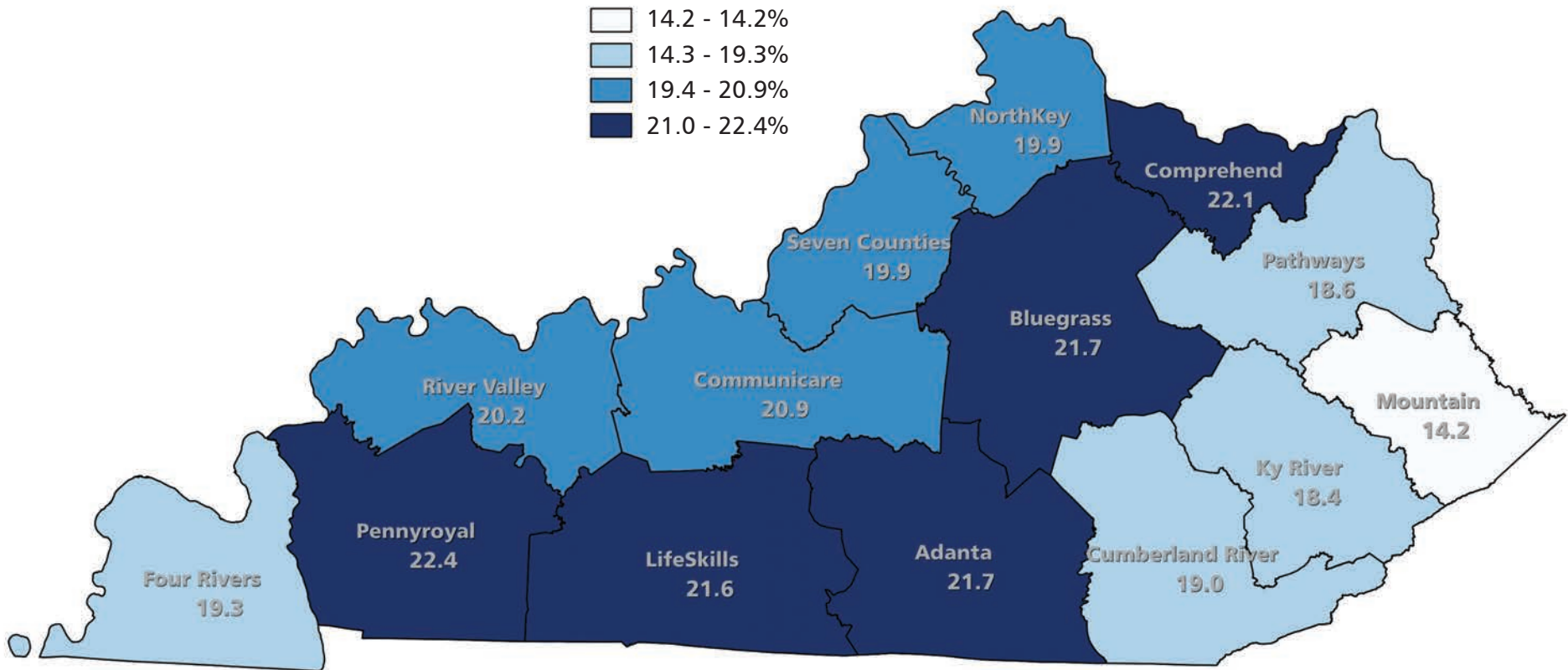
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Self-Harm, 2014

(% responding that they had ever cut or harmed themselves on purpose)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 14.2% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 22.4% (PENNYROYAL)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

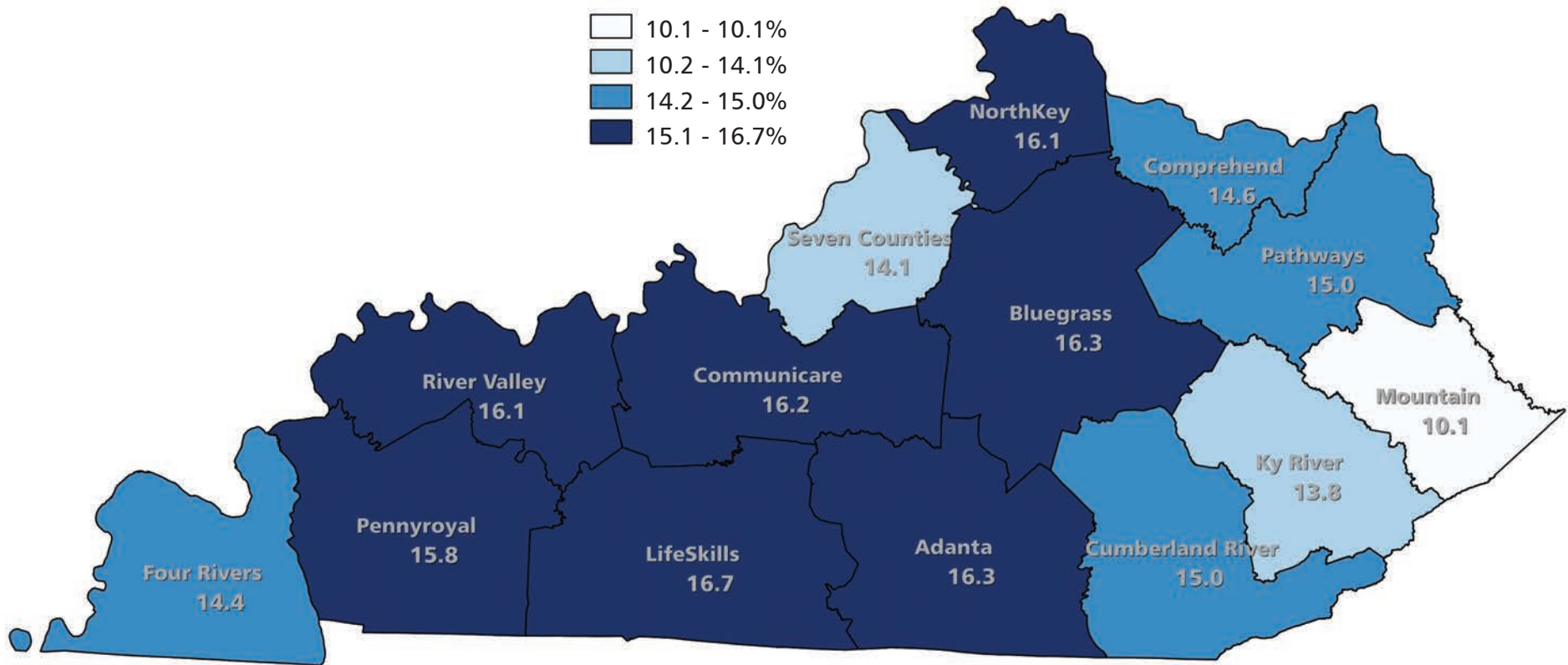
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Suicidal Ideation, 2014

(% responding that they had seriously considered attempting suicide within the past year)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 10.1% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 16.7% (LIFESKILLS)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

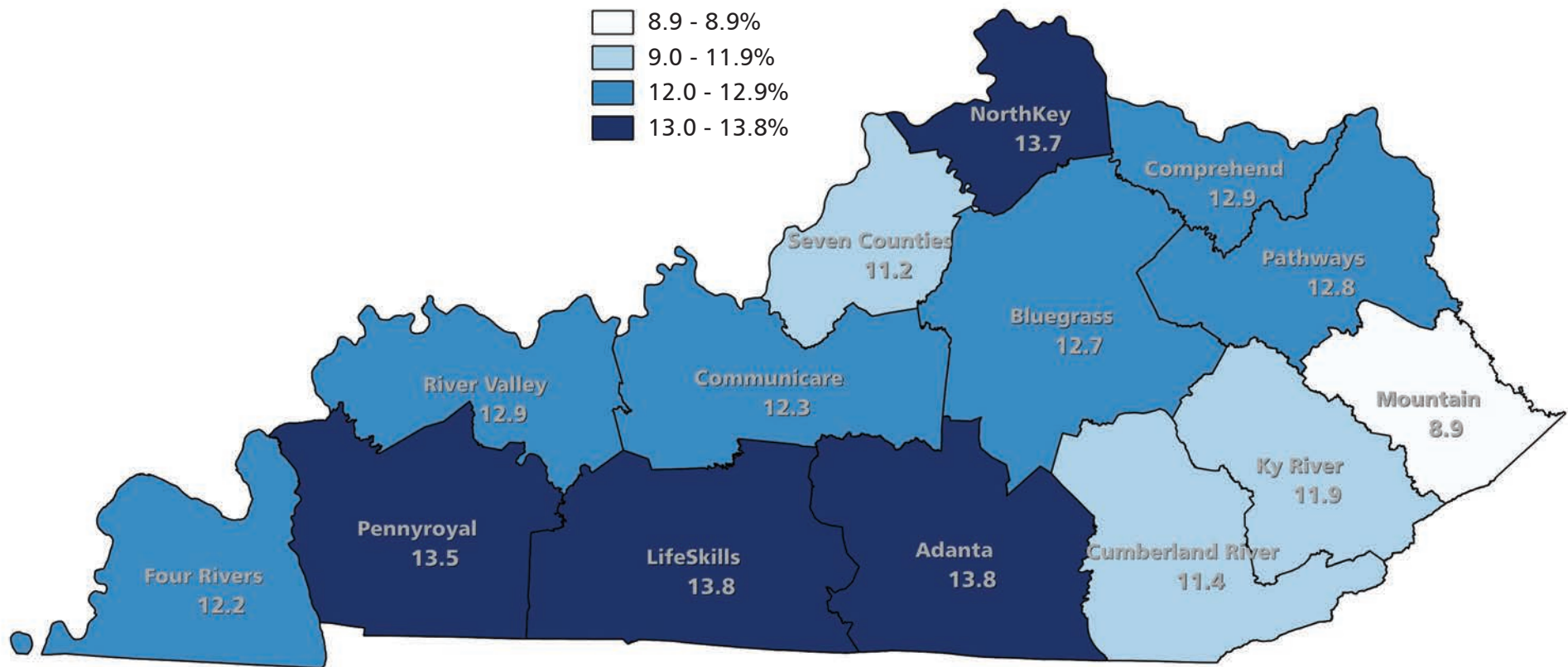
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Suicide Plan, 2014

(% responding that they had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide within the past year)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 8.9% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 13.8% (ADANTA)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

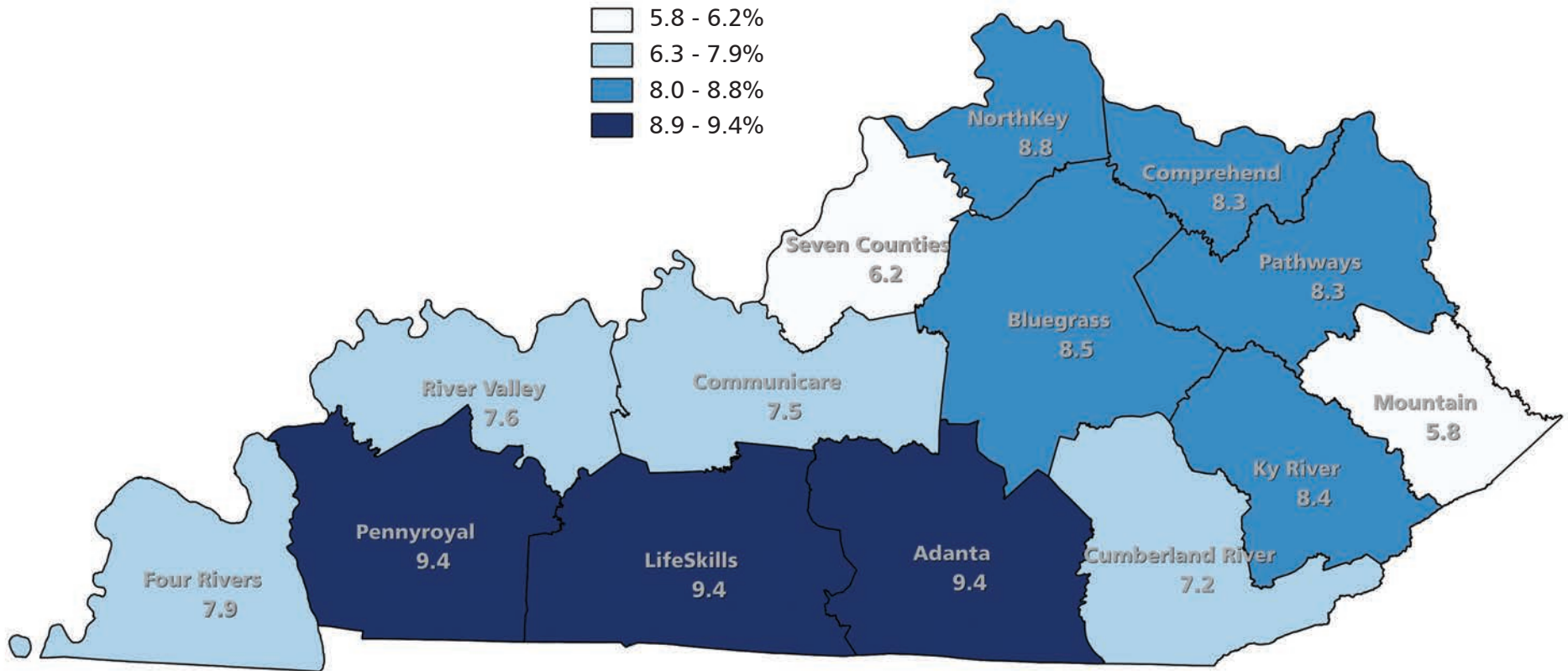
Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.

Grade 10 - Suicide Attempt, 2014

(% responding that they had actually attempted suicide at least one time within the past year)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2014

Min: 5.8% (MOUNTAIN); Max: 9.4% (ADANTA)



NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION: LIFESKILLS (Bowling Green Independent, Glasgow Independent, Warren County), SEVEN COUNTIES (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County), NORTHKEY (Fort Thomas Independent, Gallatin County, Southgate Independent, Kenton County), PATHWAYS (Raceland-Worthington Independent), MOUNTAIN (Paintsville Independent), CUMBERLAND RIVER (East Bernstadt Independent), BLUEGRASS (Berea Independent, Jessamine County.)

Data are classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.



501 Park Avenue | Louisville, KY 40208 | 502.585.1911
www.reachevaluation.com