

KIP Survey 2012



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State and Regional Data Report

30-Day Use—10th Graders



KENTUCKY
INCENTIVES for
PREVENTION

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

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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). In 2006, three questions on gambling, another potential form of addiction, were 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 (2010, 2012, 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 fill out 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 2012 the total sample size for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades was 122,718. The sample includes schools from 112 out of 120 Kentucky counties, and 153 public and private school districts. The total samples for Area Development Districts, 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 2012 10th grade sample sizes for Area Development Districts.

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 PAGE 33]. Historically, younger students are more likely to use inhalants than older students.

10th grade Sample Size, 2012

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Barren River | 1647 | Kentucky River | 1090 |
| Big Sandy | 1342 | KIPDA | 1642 |
| Bluegrass | 6287 | Lake Cumberland | 2017 |
| Buffalo Trace | 493 | Lincoln Trail | 2422 |
| Cumberland Valley | 2252 | Northern Kentucky | 2750 |
| FIVCO | 1252 | Pennyrile | 1979 |
| Gateway | 696 | Purchase | 1922 |
| Green River | 2197 | | |

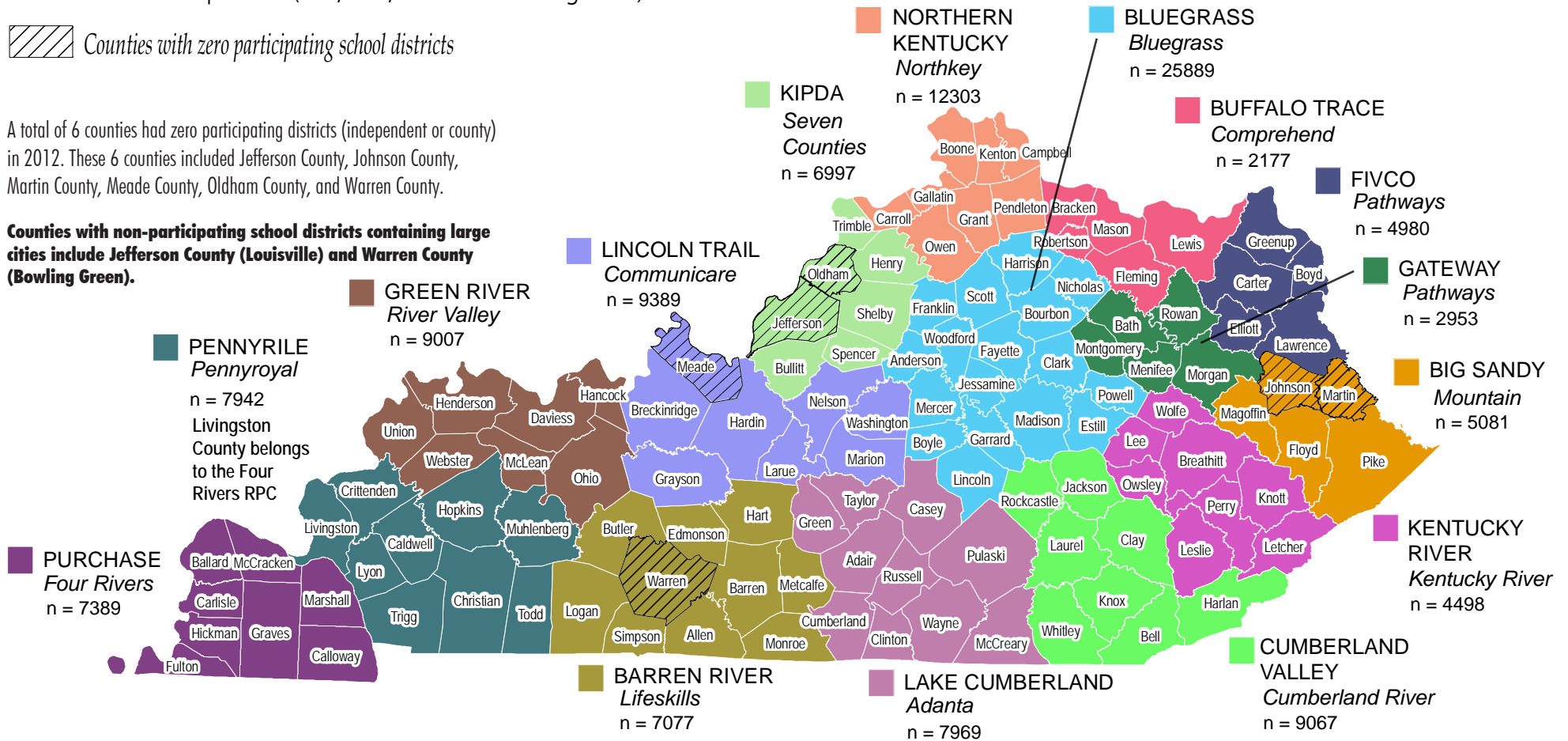
Area Development Districts (Regional Prevention Centers)

n = 2012 KIP sample size (6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grades)

 Counties with zero participating school districts

A total of 6 counties had zero participating districts (independent or county) in 2012. These 6 counties included Jefferson County, Johnson County, Martin County, Meade County, Oldham County, and Warren County.

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



Twenty (20) out of 174 school districts did not participate in the 2012 KIP survey. Non-participating school districts included: Anchorage Independent, Bowling Green Independent, Danville Independent, Dawson Springs Independent, Elizabethtown Independent, Fort Thomas Independent, Frankfort Independent, Harlan County, Jefferson County, Johnson County, Kenton County, Martin County, Meade County, Oldham County, Paintsville Independent, Raceland-Worthington Independent, Science Hill Independent, Southgate Independent, Warren County, Williamsburg Independent. 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 | 614 | Butler | 531 | Edmonson | 528 | Hancock | 442 | Laurel | 2501 | McCracken | 2316 | Pendleton | 673 | Trigg | 585 |
| Allen | 823 | Caldwell | 577 | Elliott | 315 | Hardin | 3575 | Lawrence | 557 | McCreary | 630 | Perry | 1224 | Trimble | 356 |
| Anderson | 927 | Calloway | 1250 | Estill | 645 | Harlan | 206 | Lee | 314 | McLean | 432 | Pike | 2998 | Union | 548 |
| Ballard | 412 | Campbell | 2039 | Fayette | 7665 | Harrison | 853 | Leslie | 406 | Menifee | 253 | Powell | 637 | Washington | 474 |
| Barren | 1842 | Carlisle | 243 | Fleming | 549 | Hart | 619 | Letcher | 1088 | Mercer | 968 | Pulaski | 2483 | Wayne | 797 |
| Bath | 463 | Carroll | 551 | Floyd | 1497 | Henderson | 1822 | Lewis | 632 | Metcalfe | 366 | Robertson | 89 | Webster | 539 |
| Bell | 1264 | Carter | 1139 | Franklin | 1470 | Henry | 753 | Lincoln | 993 | Monroe | 438 | Rockcastle | 780 | Whitley | 1805 |
| Boone | 5167 | Casey | 607 | Fulton | 251 | Hickman | 221 | Livingston | 338 | Montgomery | 1082 | Rowan | 642 | Wolfe | 280 |
| Bourbon | 880 | Christian | 2156 | Gallatin | 420 | Hopkins | 1827 | Logan | 1090 | Morgan | 513 | Russell | 766 | Woodford | 1066 |
| Boyd | 1775 | Clark | 1354 | Garrard | 594 | Jackson | 603 | Lyon | 278 | Muhlenberg | 1278 | Scott | 2198 | | |
| Boyle | 710 | Clay | 725 | Grant | 1192 | Jessamine | 1652 | Madison | 2978 | Nelson | 2112 | Shelby | 1813 | | |
| Bracken | 358 | Clinton | 400 | Graves | 1581 | Kenton | 1789 | Magoffin | 586 | Nicholas | 299 | Simpson | 840 | | |
| Breathitt | 612 | Crittenden | 331 | Grayson | 1022 | Knott | 421 | Marion | 827 | Ohio | 923 | Spencer | 733 | | |
| Brekinridge | 789 | Cumberland | 244 | Green | 459 | Knox | 1183 | Marshall | 1115 | Owen | 472 | Taylor | 969 | | |
| Bullitt | 3342 | Daviess | 4301 | Greenup | 1194 | Larue | 590 | Mason | 549 | Owsley | 153 | Todd | 572 | | |

30-day Use

Alcohol

Alcohol remains the most widely abused substance among young people in Kentucky. In 2012, 25.1% of 10th graders in Kentucky reported drinking alcohol in the 30-day period prior to the survey. This percentage is down slightly from 29.4% in 2008, and 26.1% in 2010. 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.

Regionally, three regions along the Ohio River, Lincoln Trail (Communicare), Kentuckiana (Seven Counties), and Green River (River Valley) reflected the highest percentages of 10th graders reporting 30-day use of alcohol in 2012. Three regions in Eastern Kentucky, Big Sandy (Mountain), Kentucky River, and Cumberland Valley (Cumberland River) reported the lowest 30-day alcohol use for 10th graders in 2012. The largest decrease in 30-day alcohol use for 10th graders occurred in the Barren River (Lifeskills) region; between 2004 and 2012 the percentage decreased from 36.2% to 23.8%, a decrease of over 12 percentage points [SEE PAGES 6-7].

Binge Drinking

In 2012, 14.5% 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 18.3% in 2008, and 16.3% in 2010. When looking at the regional picture in 2012, the regions of Green River (River Valley), Kentuckiana (Seven Counties) and FIVCO (Pathways) had the highest rates of 10th grade binge drinking, while Cumberland Valley (Cumberland River), Gateway (Pathways) and Bluegrass reported the lowest rates. The largest decrease in two-week binge drinking for 10th graders occurred in the Barren River (Lifeskills) region; between 2004 and 2012, the percentage decreased from 22.3% to 14.4%, a decrease of nearly 8 percentage points [SEE PAGES 8-9].

Cigarettes

Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and mortality in the United States, and is usually initiated in adolescence.¹ Tenth graders in Kentucky continue to demonstrate significantly higher rates of smoking than 10th graders at the national level. In 2012, 18% 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 10.8% for 10th graders nationally. The rate of smoking for 10th graders in Kentucky decreased by almost 2.5% 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%), and dropped further to 18% in 2012.

The regions of Lake Cumberland (Adanta), Big Sandy (Mountain), and Barren River (Lifeskills), in the southern portion of Kentucky, continued to show

the highest levels of 10th grade smoking in 2012. The Northern Kentucky (Northkey), Bluegrass and FIVCO (Pathways) regions have the lowest rates of smoking for 10th graders in the same year. Several regions, including Barren River (Lifeskills), Northern Kentucky (Northkey), Buffalo Trace (Comprehend), Gateway (Pathways), Northern Kentucky (Northkey), Pennyrile (Pennyroyal) and Green River (River Valley) had decreases in 10th grade smoking of above 10 percentage points between 2004 and 2012 [SEE PAGES 10-11].

Smokeless Tobacco

In 2012, the rate of 10th graders reporting the use of smokeless tobacco in the 30 days prior to taking the survey was 13.4%. This is more than double the 2010 national rate for 10th graders of 6.4%. 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, and dropped again in 2012 to 13.4%.

Regionally, Bluegrass and Northern Kentucky (Northkey) continued to reflect the lowest rates of smokeless tobacco use for 10th graders in 2012. Regions where the rate of smokeless tobacco use remained high among 10th graders include Big Sandy (Mountain), Kentucky River, Buffalo Trace (Comprehend) and Cumberland Valley (Cumberland River). The largest percent decrease in the rate of smokeless tobacco use for 10th graders occurred in the Lincoln Trail (Communicare) region, down 3.6% from 15.4% in 2008 to 11.8% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 12-13].

¹ 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.

Marijuana

Marijuana remains the most widely used illegal substance by young people in Kentucky. In 2012, the rate of 10th graders in Kentucky reporting the use of marijuana in the 30 days prior to taking the survey was 14.3%. This is considerably less than the national rate of 30-day marijuana use rate for 10th graders of 17.0%. 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, yet decreased again in 2012 to 14.3%.

In looking at regions across Kentucky, Northern Kentucky (Northkey), Bluegrass and Kentuckiana (Seven Counties) exhibit the highest rates of 10th grade marijuana use in 2012. The regions with the lowest rate of marijuana use in 2012 are Buffalo Trace (Comprehend), Big Sandy (Mountain), Gateway (Pathways), and Cumberland Valley (Cumberland River). Kentuckiana (Seven Counties) experienced the largest percentage point decrease since 2010, from 18.5% to 15.8% (nearly 3%) [SEE PAGES 14-15].

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 2012 the rate of 30-day cocaine or crack use was 0.8%, down from 1.0% in both 2010 and 2008. Nationally, 0.8% of 10th graders reported using cocaine in 2012, and 0.4% reported using crack.

The Buffalo Trace (Comprehend), Green River (River Valley), and Northern Kentucky (Northkey) regions had the highest rates of cocaine or crack use for 10th graders in 2012. Regions with the lowest rates of 30-day cocaine or crack use in 2012 included Cumberland Valley (Cumberland River) and Kentucky River. The largest percent decrease for a region occurred in Barren River with a cocaine or crack use high of 2.5% in 2004, down to 0.8% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 16-17].

Methamphetamines

The rate of 30-day methamphetamine use for Kentucky 10th graders showed a slight increase from 0.6% in 2010 to 0.4% in 2012. The national rate of 30-day methamphetamine for 10th graders was 0.6%.

Regionally, the areas with the highest rates of 30-day methamphetamine use for Kentucky 10th graders are Kentuckiana (Seven Counties), Green River (River Valley), Barren River (Lifeskills), and Buffalo Trace (Comprehend). The largest percent drop in the rate for a region occurred in the Cumberland Valley (Cumberland River), down from 0.9% in 2006 to 0.3% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 18-19].

Speed/Uppers (other than methamphetamine)

Since 2006, the KIP survey has included separate questions for methamphetamines and other types of speed. In 2012, the rate of 30-day speed use for Kentucky 10th graders was 0.9%, down from 1.3% in 2010. The national percentage of 10th graders using “amphetamines” in the 30 days prior to survey was 2.8% in 2012.

Purchase (Four Rivers), FIVCO (Pathways) and Green River (River Valley) had the highest percentages of 10th graders reporting the use of speed or uppers in 2012. The regions with the lowest were Buffalo Trace (Comprehend) and Kentucky River. Buffalo Trace (Comprehend) had the largest percent decrease, from 3.2% in 2006 to 0.0% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 20-21].

MDMA (ecstasy)

The 2012 rate of Kentucky 10th graders using MDMA (ecstasy) in the 30 days prior to the survey dropped to 0.8%, down from 1.6% in 2004. The national percentage of 10th graders using MDMA was 1.0% in 2012.

Gateway (Pathways), Green River (River Valley) and Northern Kentucky (Northkey) had the highest rates of MDMA usage among 10th graders in 2012. Barren River (Lifeskills), Kentucky River and Big Sandy (Mountain) had the lowest rates. The largest percent decline in 30-day MDMA usage for 10th graders occurred in Kentuckiana (Seven Counties); down from 2.1% in 2004, to 0.9% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 22-23].

Tranquilizers

Typical types of tranquilizers used by young people include prescription medications such as Valium and Xanax. In 2012, the rate of 30-day usage of tranquilizers for 10th graders in Kentucky was 1.5%. Nationally, 1.5% of 10th graders reported using tranquilizers in the 30 days prior to the survey.

The regions where the rate of 30 day tranquilizer use was the highest in 2012 include Green River (River Valley) and Purchase (Four Rivers). Regions

where the rate was lowest are Gateway (Pathways), Big Sandy (Mountain) and FIVCO (Pathways), all in eastern Kentucky. The largest percent decrease in the rate of 30-day tranquilizer use between 2006 and 2012 occurred in Kentuckiana (Seven Counties), from 5.1% to 1.7% [SEE PAGES 24-25].

Oxycontin

In 2012, 1.1% of Kentucky 10th graders reported using Oxycontin in the 30 days prior to taking the survey. This notes a trend of decreasing use over the last several years (2.2% in 2004, 2.0% in 2006, 2.2% in 2008 and 1.6% in 2010).

Buffalo Trace (Comprehend), Green River (River Valley and Northern Kentucky (Northkey) had the highest rates of 30-day Oxycontin use in 2012. Big Sandy (Mountain) and FIVCO (Pathways) had the lowest rates of 10th grade Oxycontin use, both at 0.5%. The largest percent decrease in the rate of Oxycontin use occurred in Lake Cumberland (Adanta), dropping from 3.0% in 2004 to 1.0% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 26-27].

Narcotics or Prescription Drugs

This category refers to narcotic drugs that one typically needs a prescription to obtain, including Vicodin, Codeine, and Percocet. The rate of use for Kentucky 10th graders in 2012 was 4.1%, down from 6.2% in 2010, and 8.2% in 2008.

Regionally Green River (River Valley) and Barren River (Lifeskills) had the highest rates of use for 10th graders in 2012, at 6.5% and 5.7% respectively. The regions with the lowest percentage of 10th grade narcotic use included Gateway (Pathways), Big Sandy (Mountain),

Kentucky River, FIVCO (Pathways), and Cumberland Valley, all under 3.0%. The largest percent decline in 30 day narcotic use among 10th graders took place in Gateway, dropping 8.3%, from 10% in 2004 to 1.7% in 2012, followed by FIVCO (Pathways), dropping 8.2%, from 10.4% in 2004 to 2.2% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 28-29].

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 2012, the rate for Kentucky 10th graders using Over-the-Counter (OTC) drugs was 3.4%, down from 4.5% in 2010.

Green River (River Valley) had the highest rate of use for 2012 at 4.5%, followed by Pennyroyal (Pennyroyal), Kentuckiana (Seven Counties), and Buffalo Trace (Comprehend). The regions with the lowest rates were Kentucky River and Gateway (Pathways). FIVCO (Pathways) had the largest decline in 30 day OTC use for 10th graders. The rate was 9.2% in 2004, and dropped to 2.7% in 2012 [SEE PAGES 30-31].

Inhalants

The rate of Kentucky 8th graders using inhalants in the 30 days prior to taking the survey was 2.6% in 2012, down from 3.8% in 2010, and 4.6% in 2008. The national rate of 8th grade inhalant use in 2012 was 2.6%.

Regions with the highest rate of inhalant use for 8th graders in 2012 are Green River (River Valley), Lincoln Trail (Communicare), Barren River (Lifeskills) and Kentucky River. Regions with the lowest rates are Buffalo Trace (Comprehend), Purchase (Four Rivers) and Big Sandy (Mountain.) [SEE PAGES 32-33].

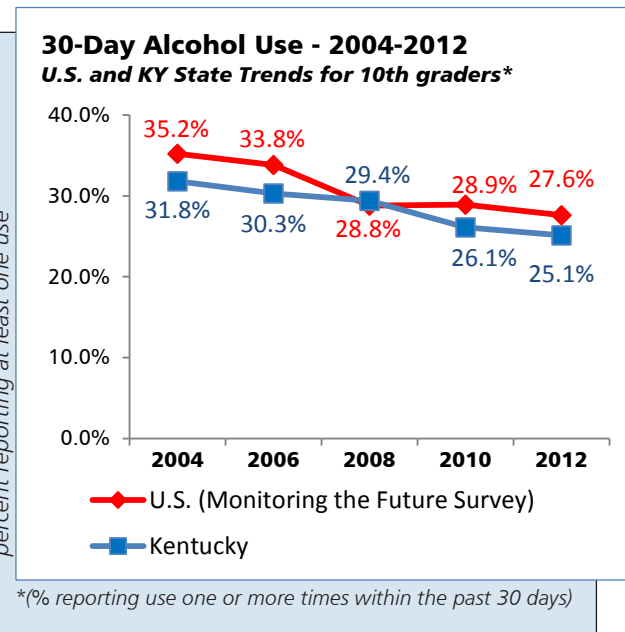
Grade 10 - Alcohol (more than just a few sips) 30-Day Use, 2012

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

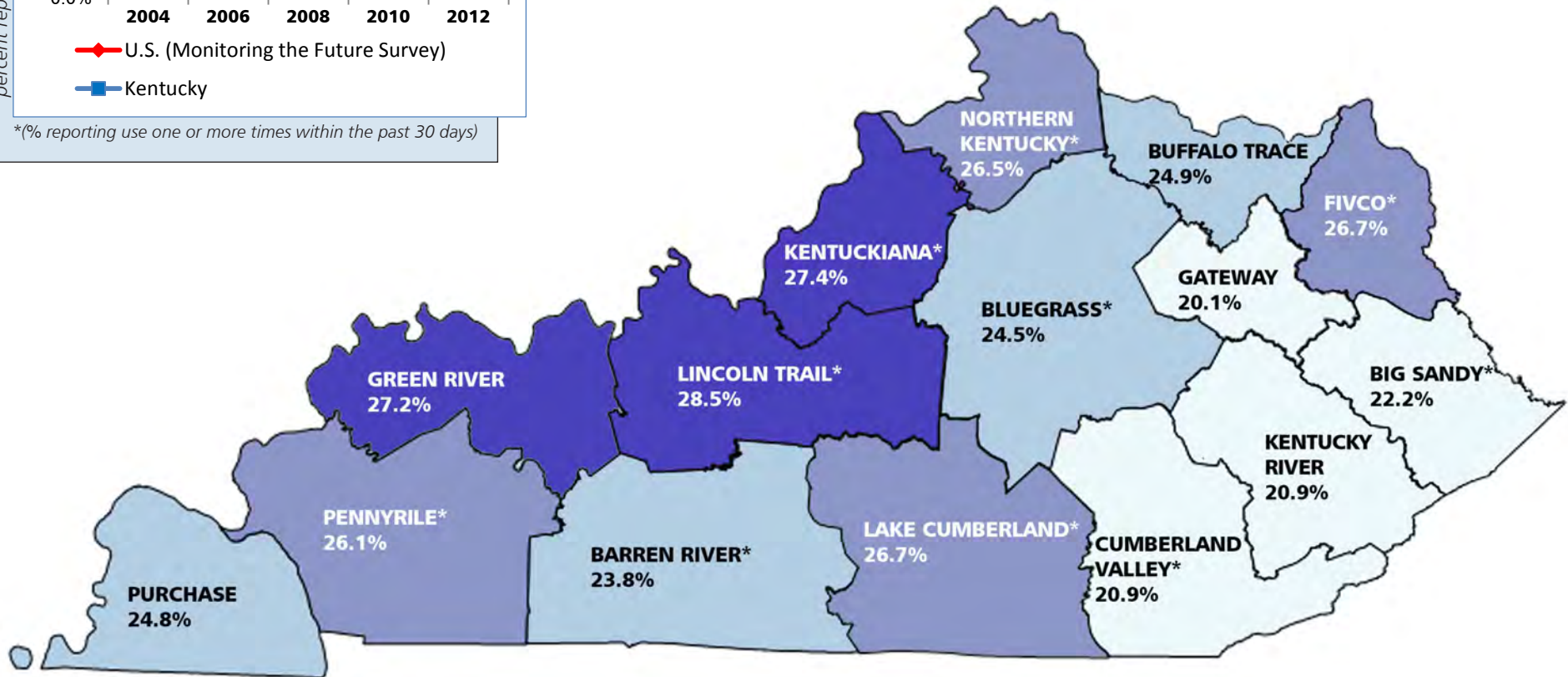
PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



Min: 20.1% (GATEWAY); Max: 28.5% (LINCOLN TRAIL)



*(% reporting use one or more times within the past 30 days)

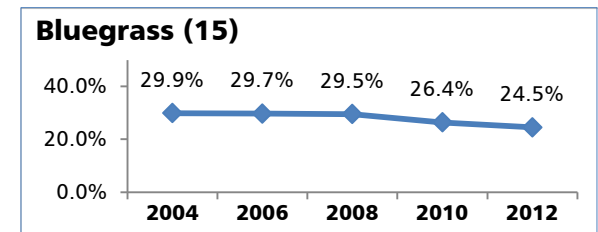
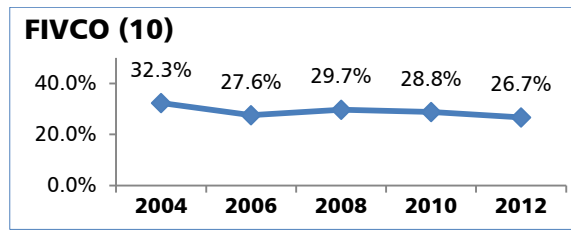
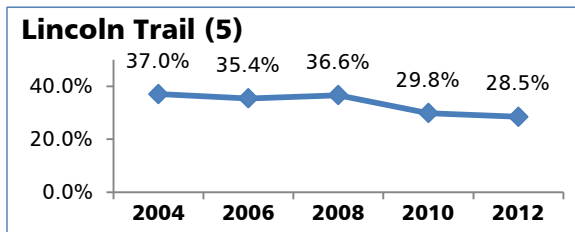
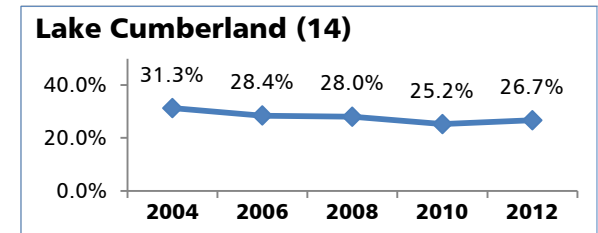
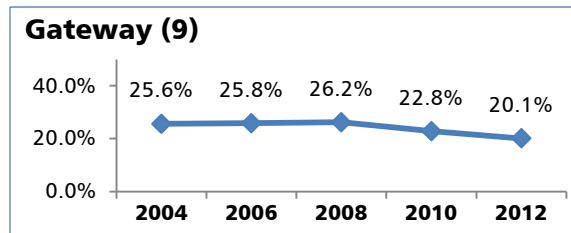
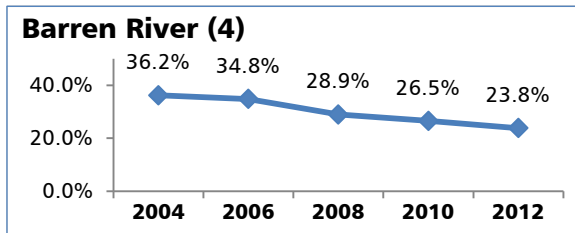
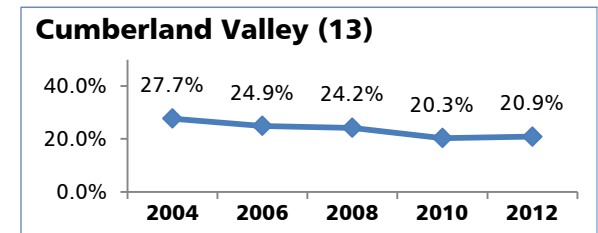
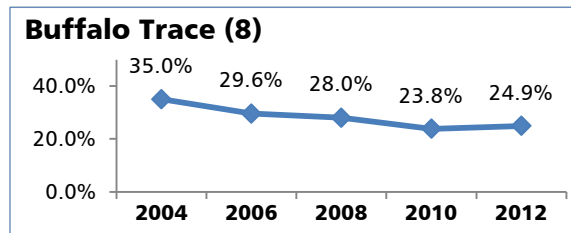
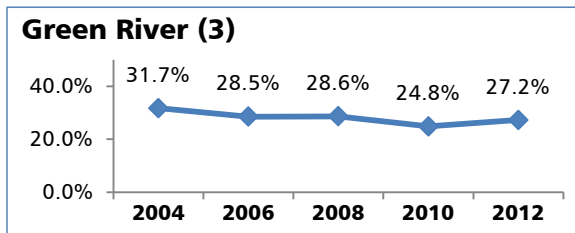
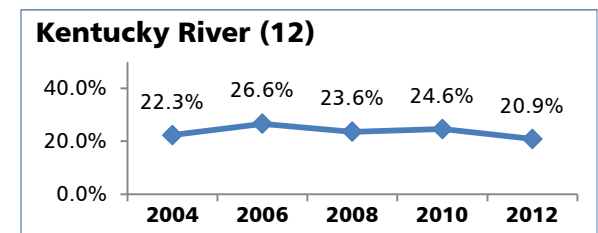
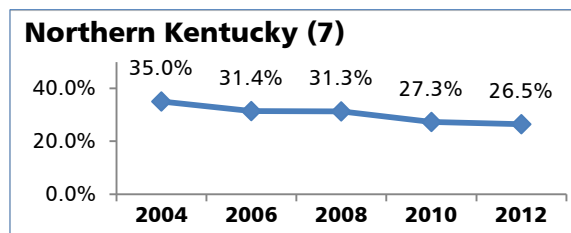
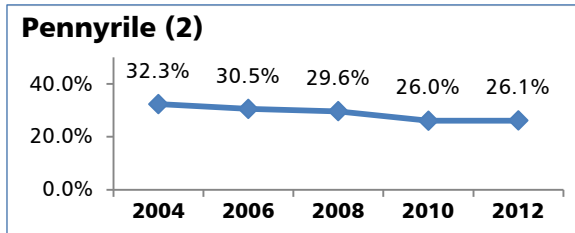
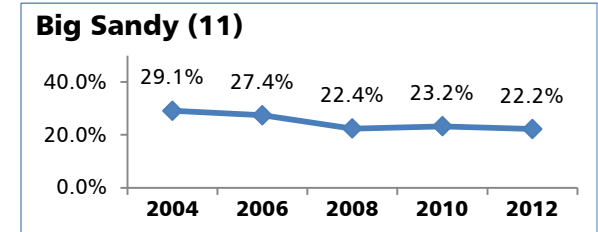
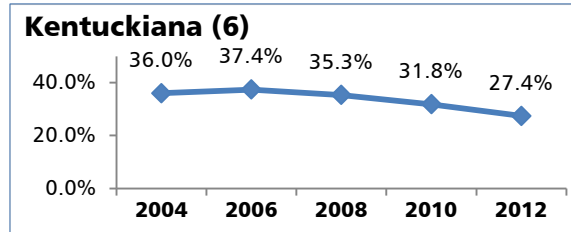
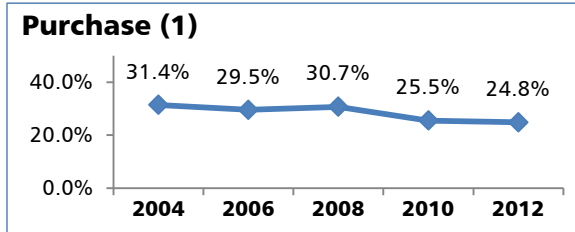


***NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION:** BARREN RIVER (Bowling Green Independent, Warren County), BIG SANDY (Johnson County, Martin County, Paintsville Independent), BLUEGRASS (Danville Independent, Frankfort Independent), CUMBERLAND VALLEY (Harlan County, Williamsburg Independent), FIVCO (Raceland Worthington Independent), KENTUCKIANA/KIPDA (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County, Oldham County), LAKE CUMBERLAND (Science Hill Independent), LINCOLN TRAIL (Elizabethtown Independent, Meade County), NORTHERN KENTUCKY (Fort Thomas Independent, Kenton County, Southgate Independent), PENNYRILE (Dawson Springs Independent).

**Data is 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, 2004-2012

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



Grade 10 - Binge Drinking, 2012

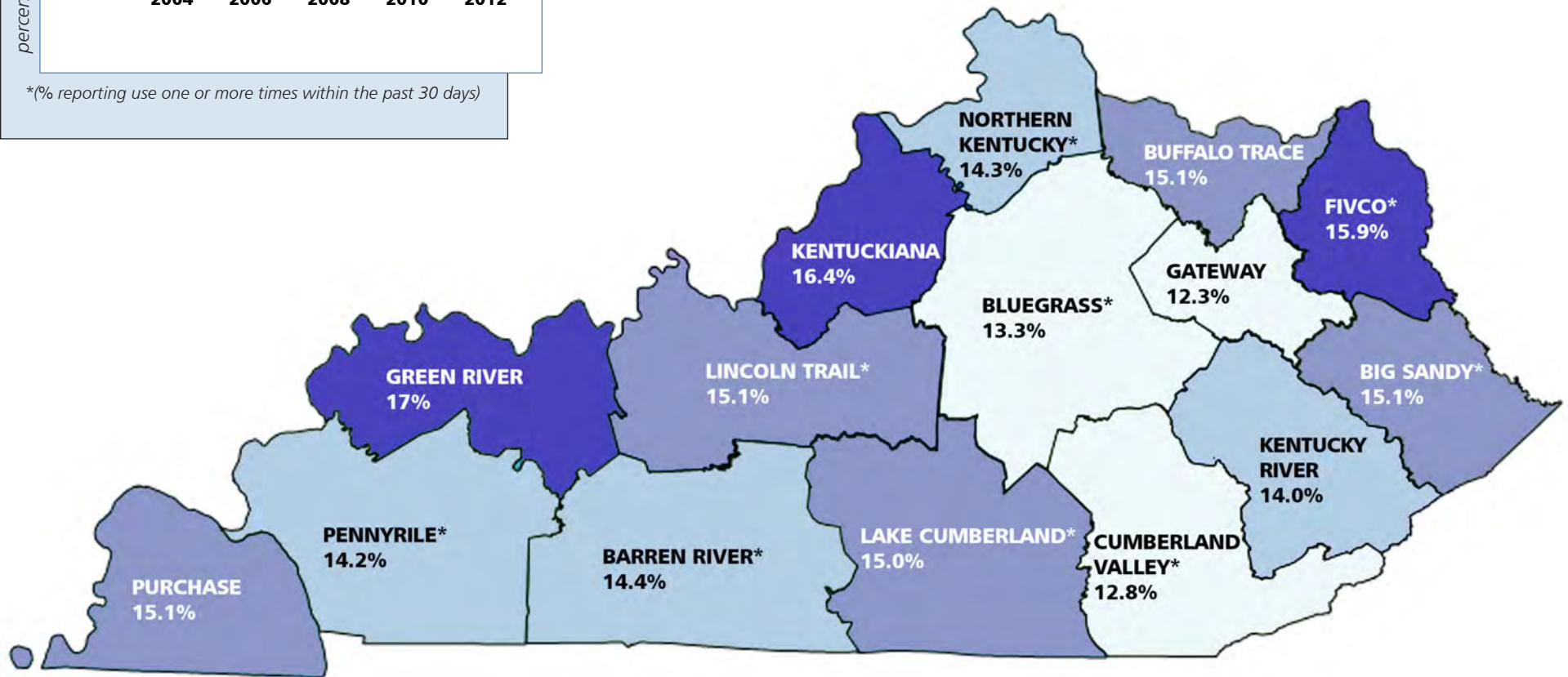
(5 or more drinks in a row in the past two weeks)

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

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**

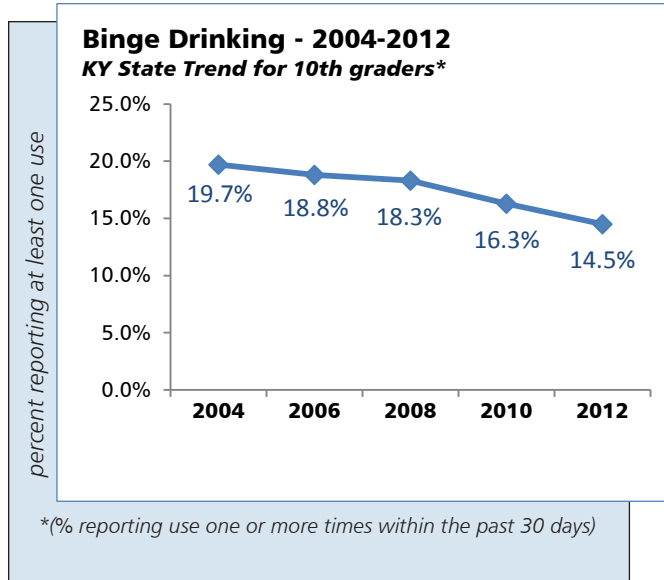


Min: 12.3% (GATEWAY); Max: 17% (GREEN RIVER)



***NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION:** BARREN RIVER (Bowling Green Independent, Warren County), BIG SANDY (Johnson County, Martin County, Paintsville Independent), BLUEGRASS (Danville Independent, Frankfort Independent), CUMBERLAND VALLEY (Harlan County, Williamsburg Independent), FIVCO (Raceland Worthington Independent), KENTUCKIANA/KIPDA (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County, Oldham County), LAKE CUMBERLAND (Science Hill Independent), LINCOLN TRAIL (Elizabethtown Independent, Meade County), NORTHERN KENTUCKY (Fort Thomas Independent, Kenton County, Southgate Independent), PENNYRILE (Dawson Springs Independent).

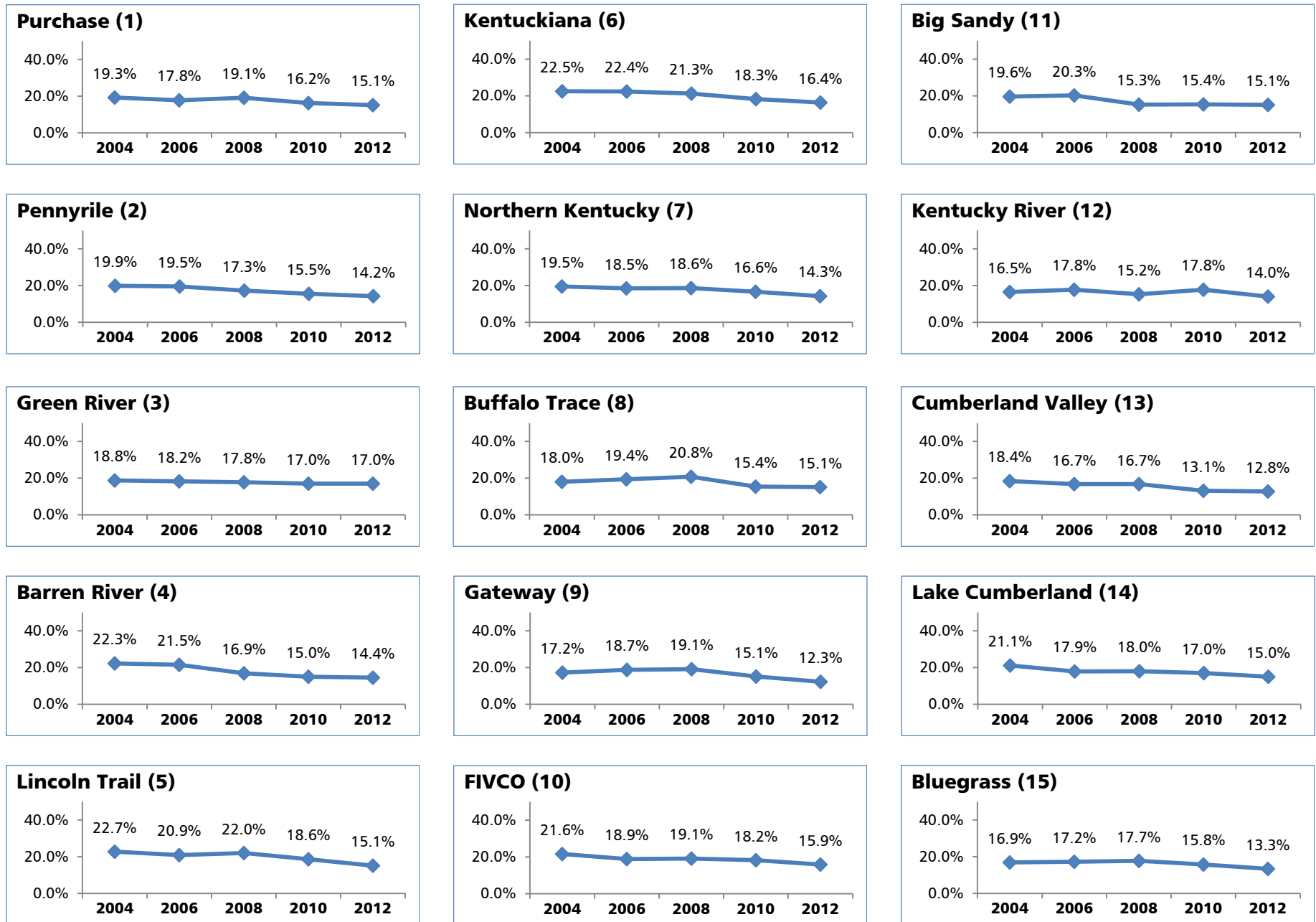
**Data is classified using Natural Breaks. Natural Breaks minimize each class's average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class's deviation from the means of the other groups.



*(% reporting use one or more times within the past 30 days)

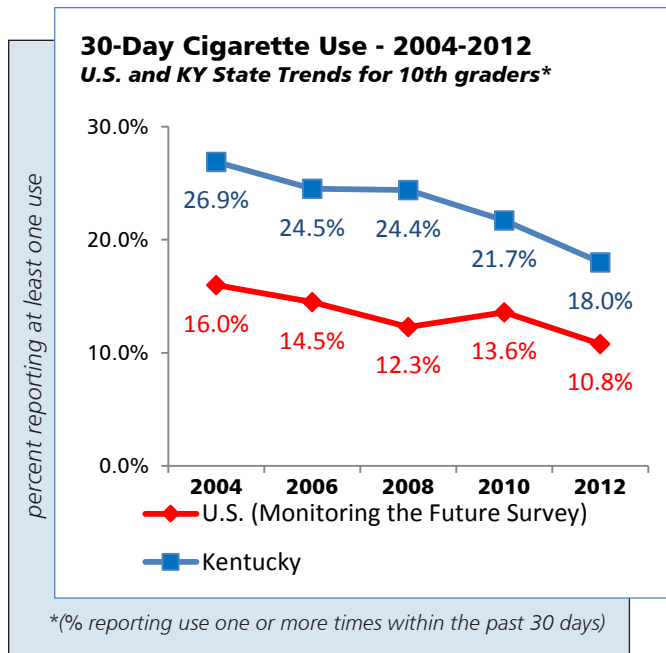
Regional Trends—**Binge Drinking** by 10th Graders, 2004-2012

(% 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, 2012

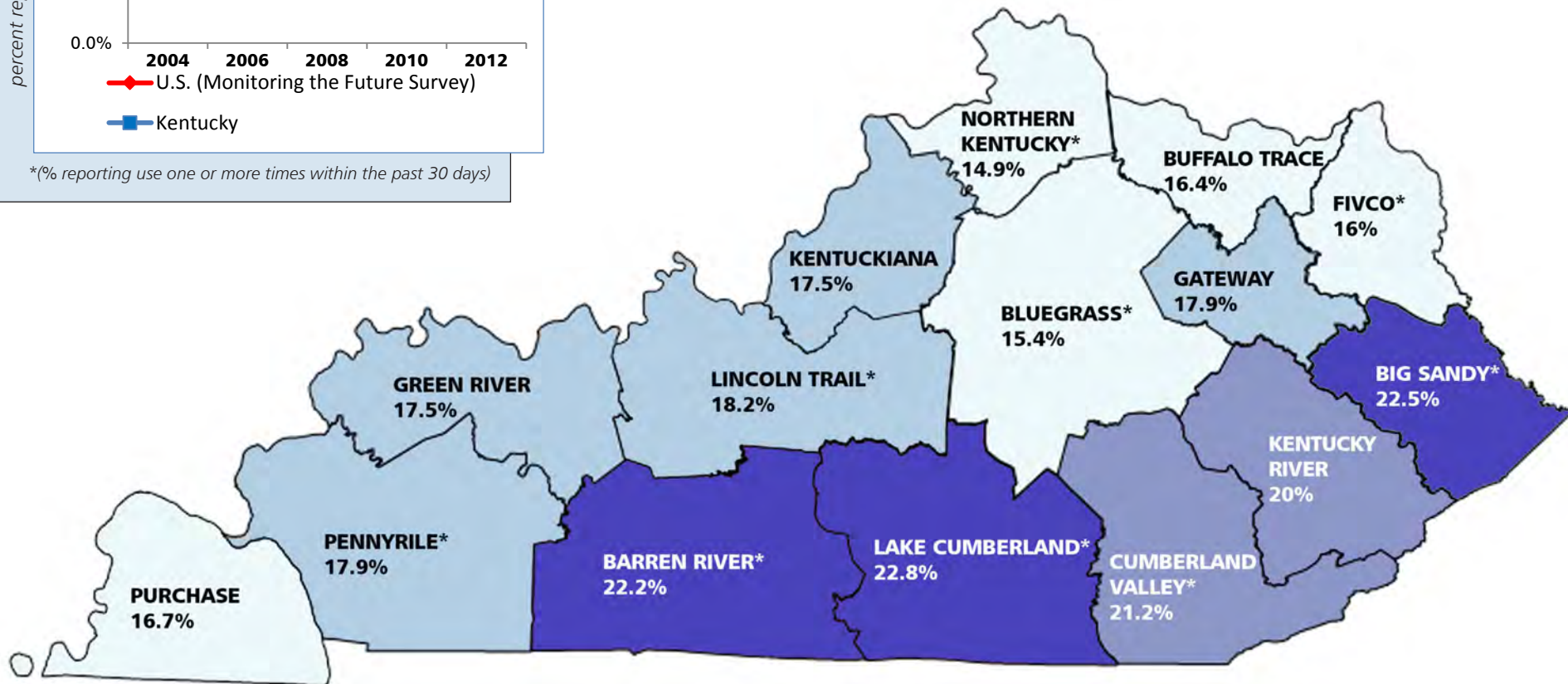
(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



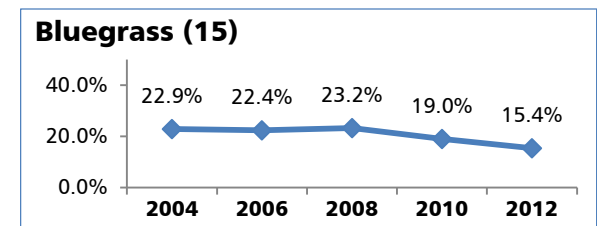
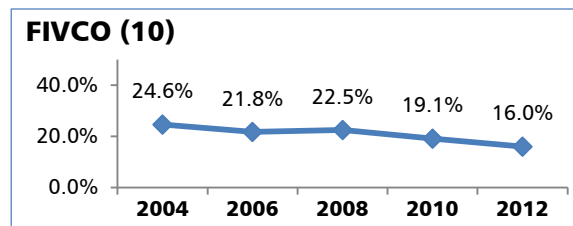
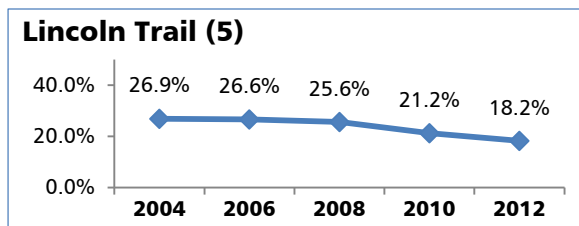
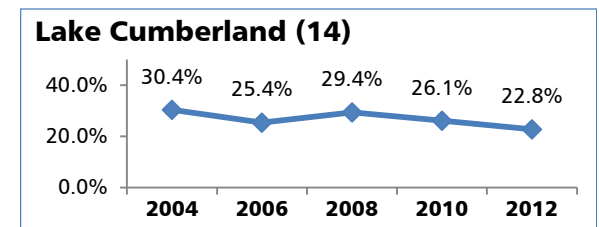
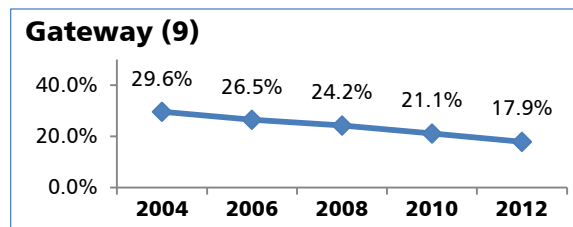
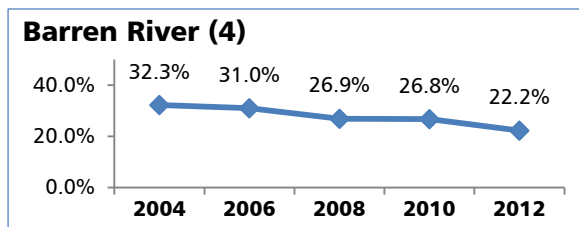
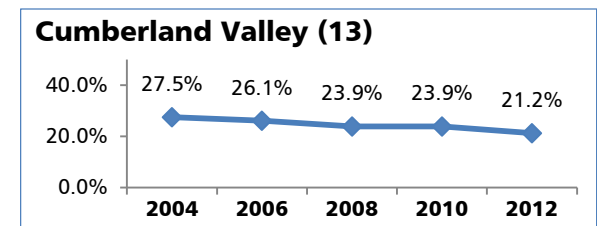
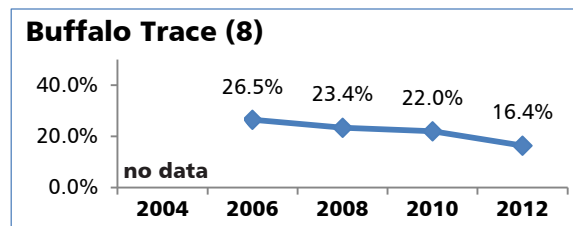
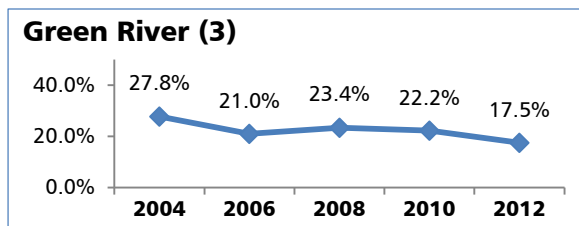
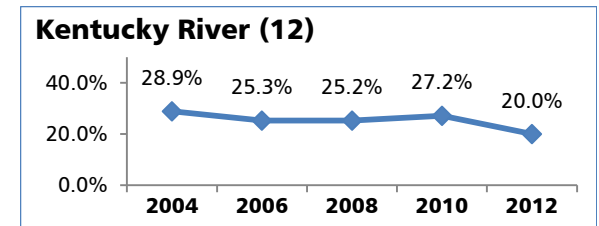
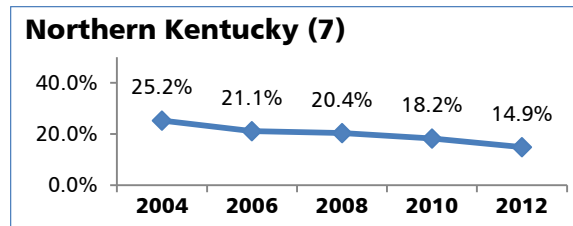
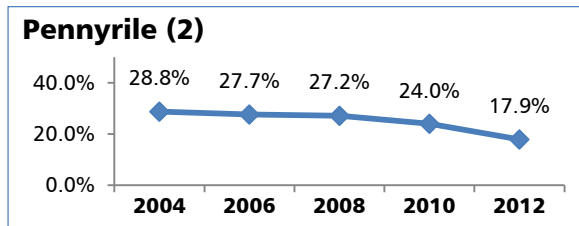
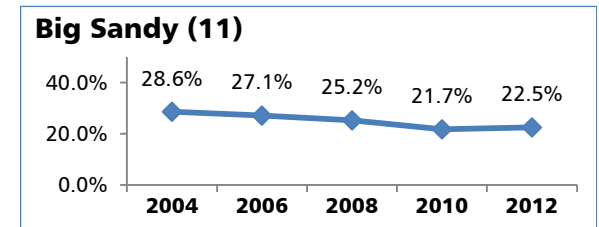
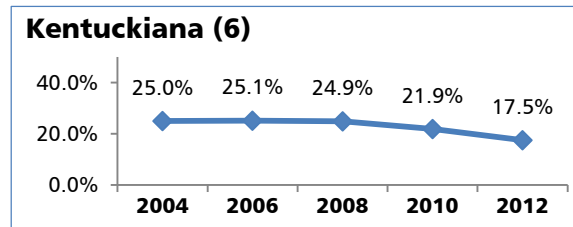
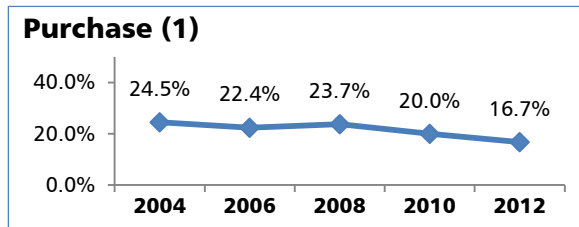
Min: 14.9% (NORTHERN KENTUCKY); Max: 22.8% (LAKE CUMBERLAND)



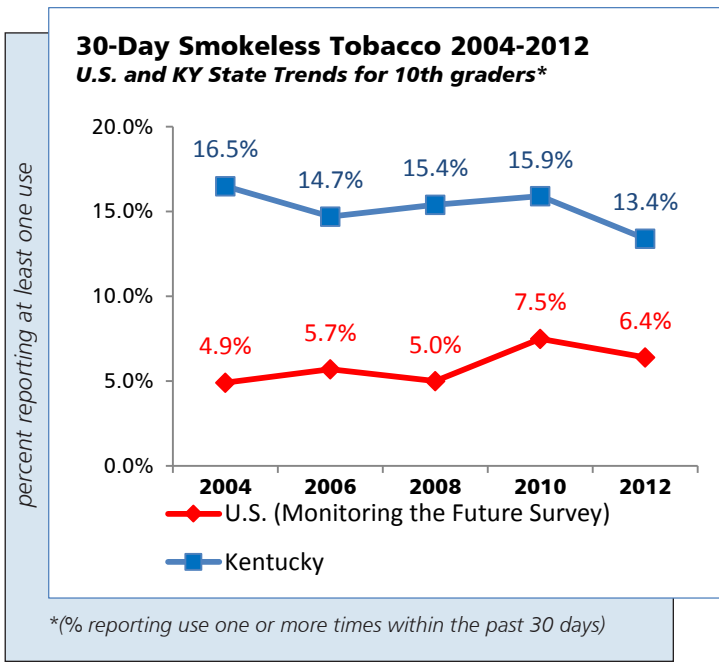
***NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION:** BARREN RIVER (Bowling Green Independent, Warren County), BIG SANDY (Johnson County, Martin County, Paintsville Independent), BLUEGRASS (Danville Independent, Frankfort Independent), CUMBERLAND VALLEY (Harlan County, Williamsburg Independent), FIVCO (Raceland Worthington Independent), KENTUCKIANA/KIPDA (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County, Oldham County), LAKE CUMBERLAND (Science Hill Independent), LINCOLN TRAIL (Elizabethtown Independent, Meade County), NORTHERN KENTUCKY (Fort Thomas Independent, Kenton County, Southgate Independent), PENNYRILE (Dawson Springs Independent).

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Regional Trends—**Cigarettes, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2012 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



Grade 10 - Smokeless Tobacco, 30-Day Use, 2012

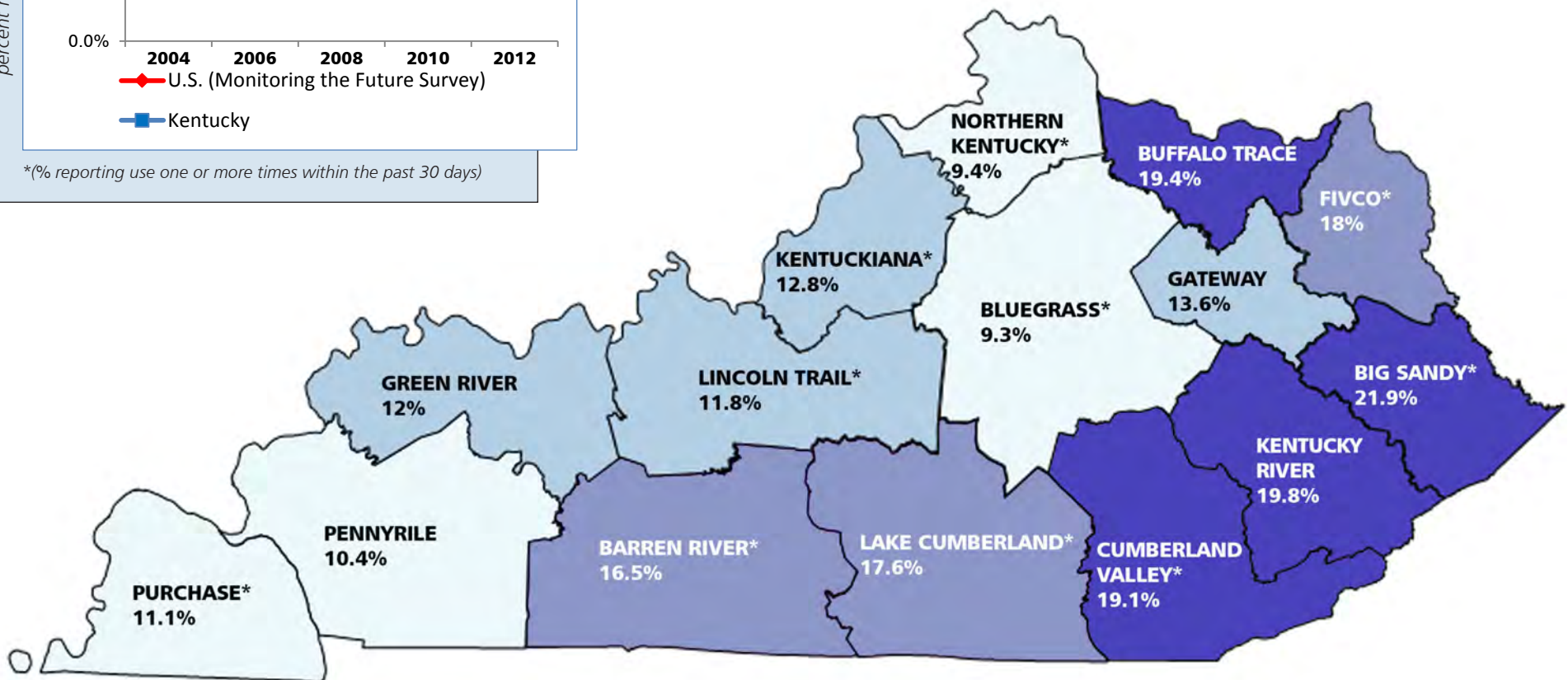


(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



Min: 9.3% (BLUEGRASS); Max: 21.9% (BIG SANDY)

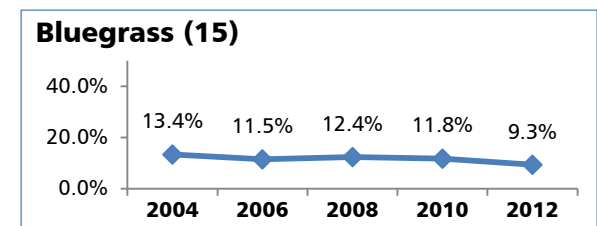
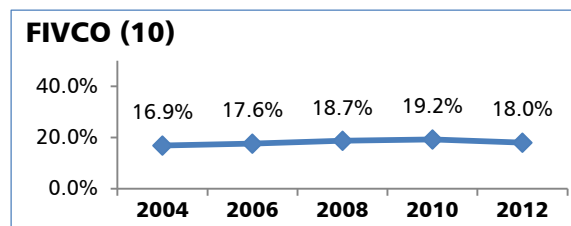
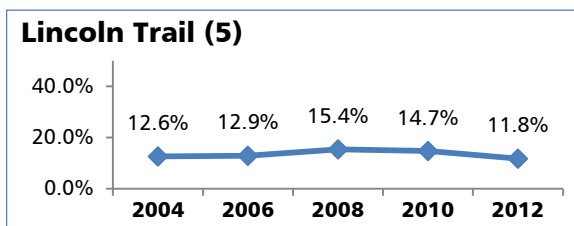
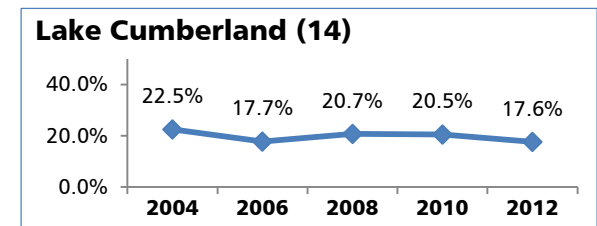
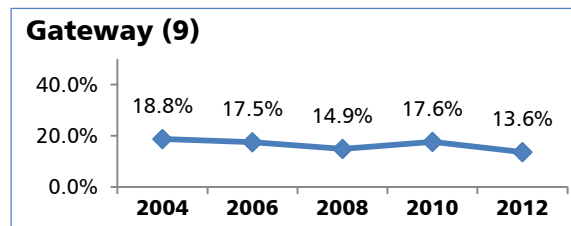
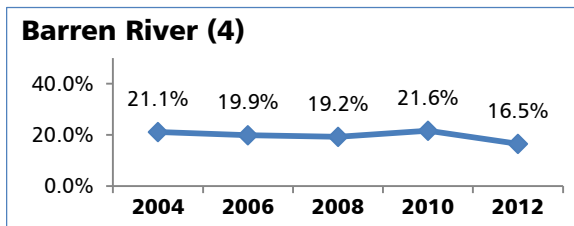
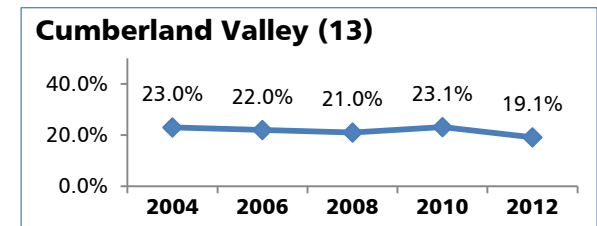
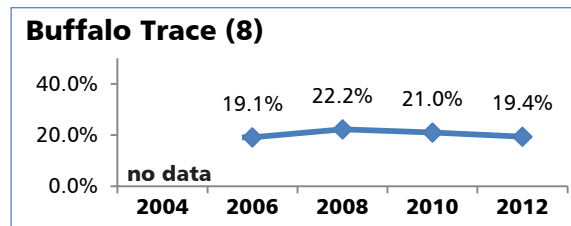
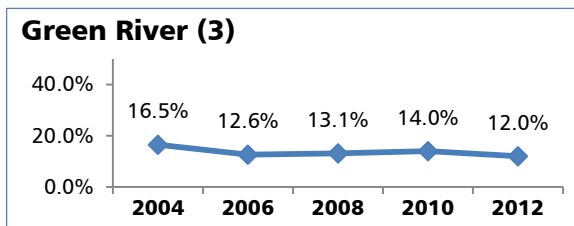
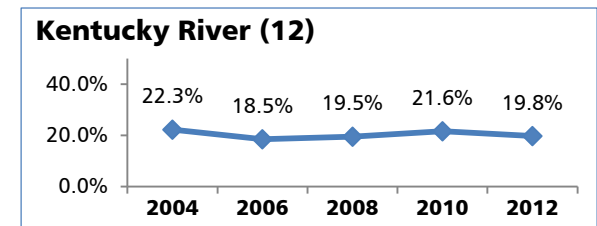
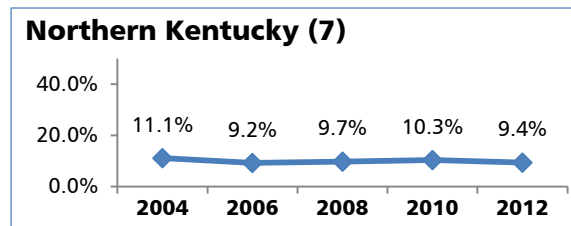
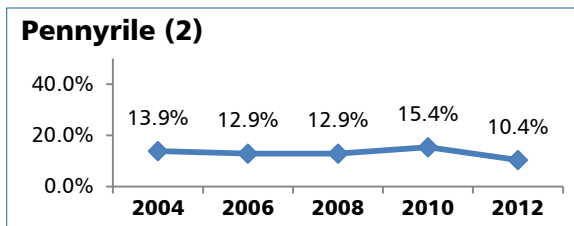
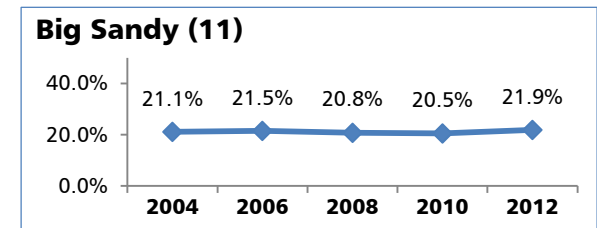
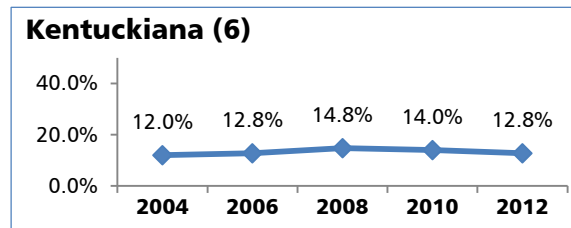
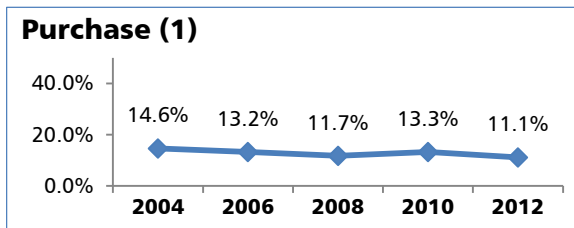


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Regional Trends—**Smokeless Tobacco, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2012

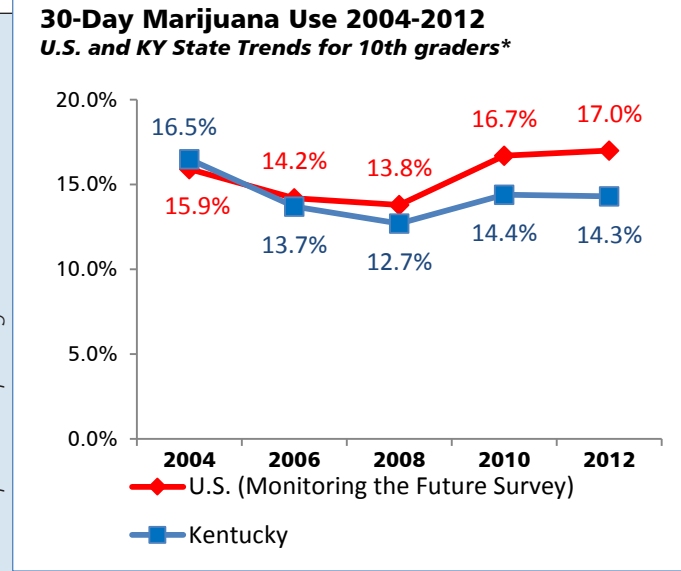
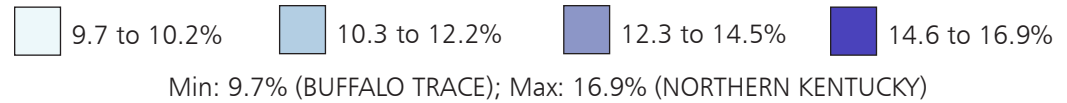
(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



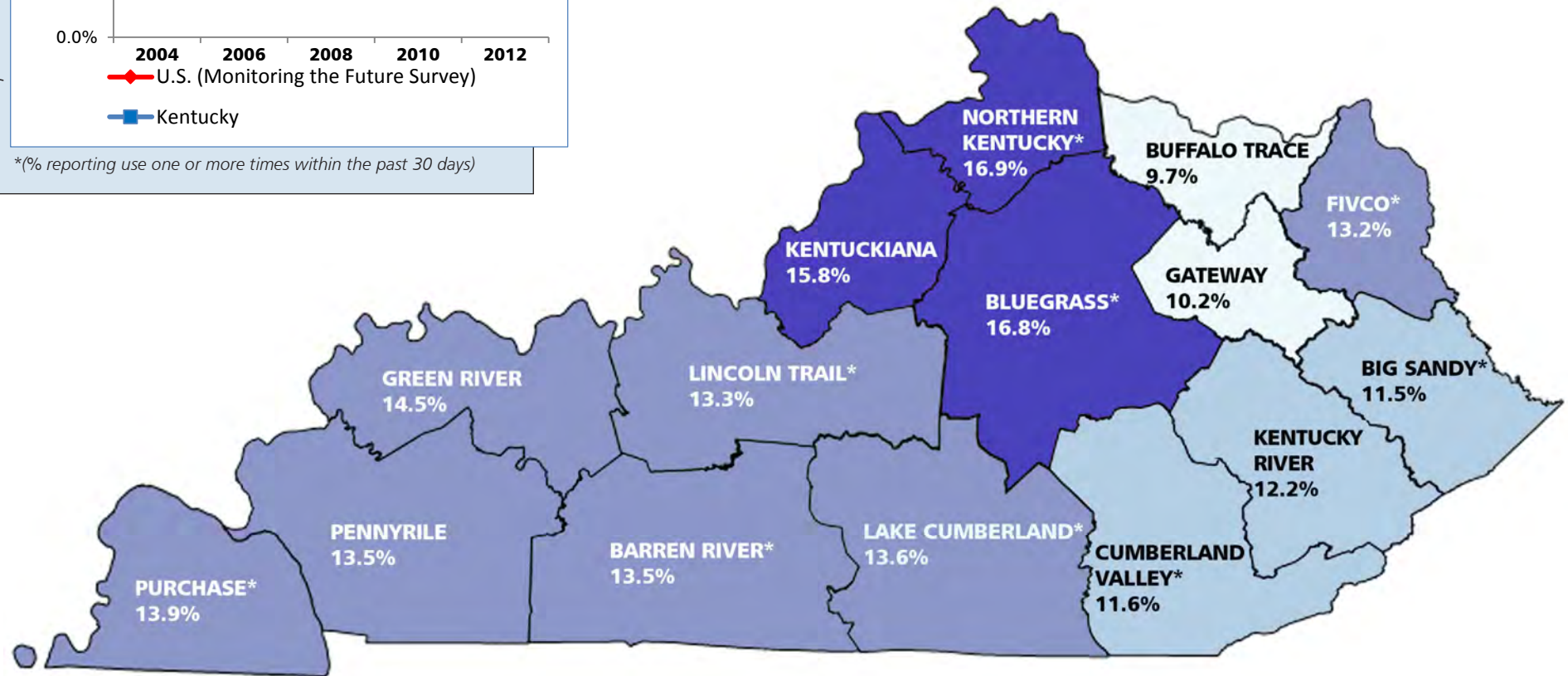
Grade 10 - Marijuana, 30-Day Use, 2012

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

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



*(% reporting use one or more times within the past 30 days)

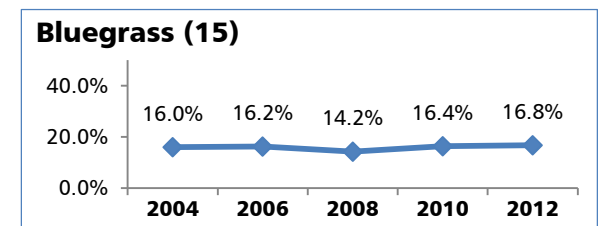
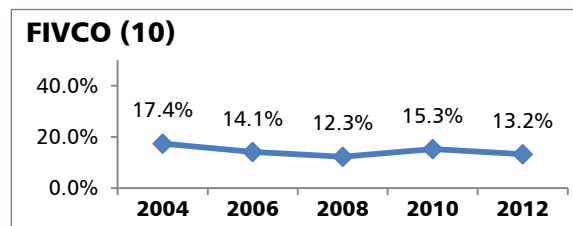
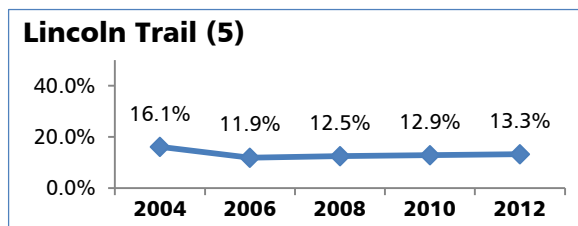
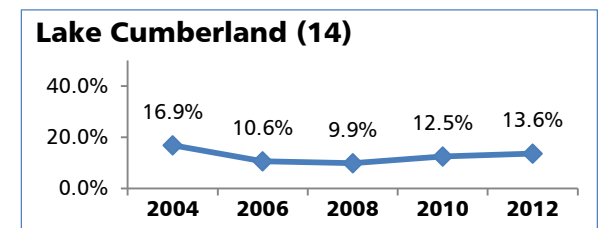
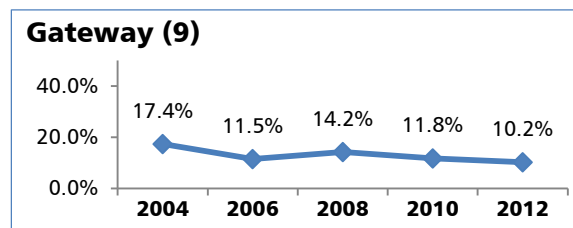
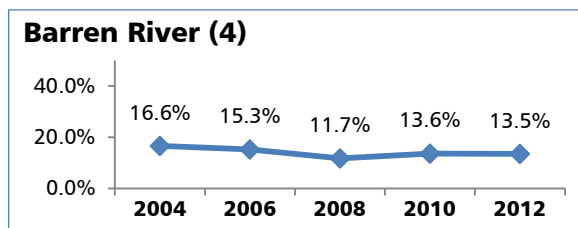
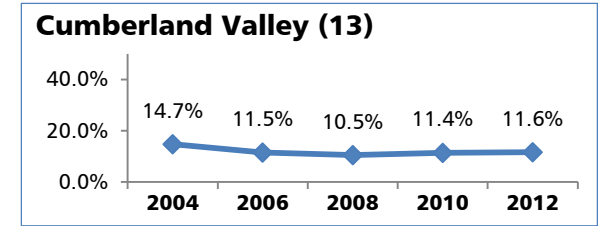
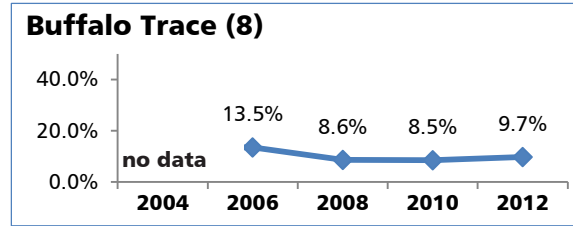
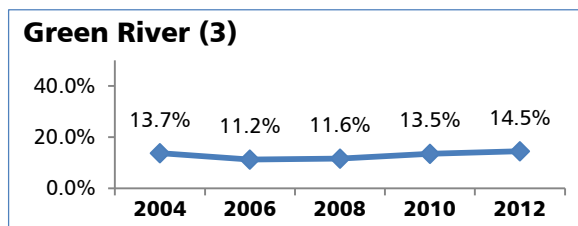
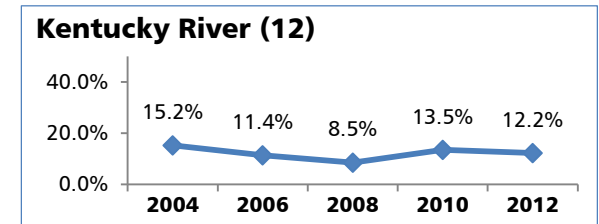
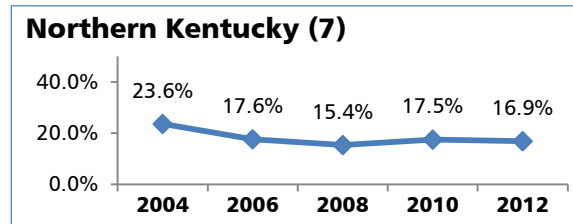
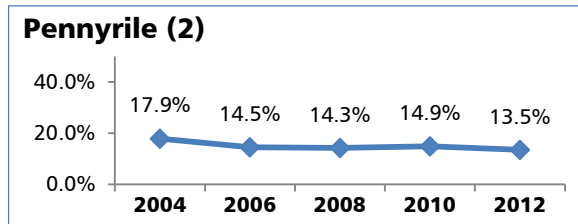
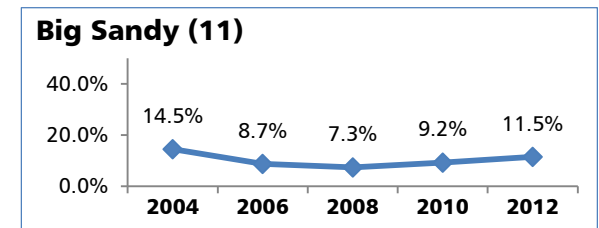
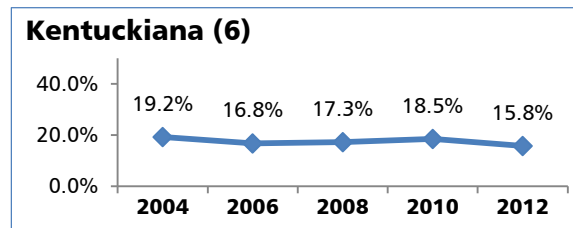
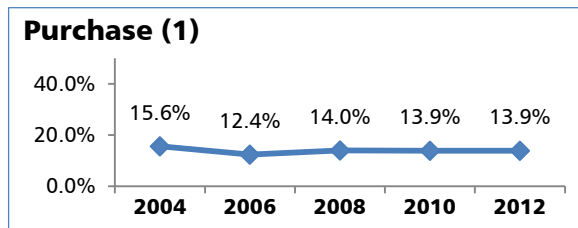


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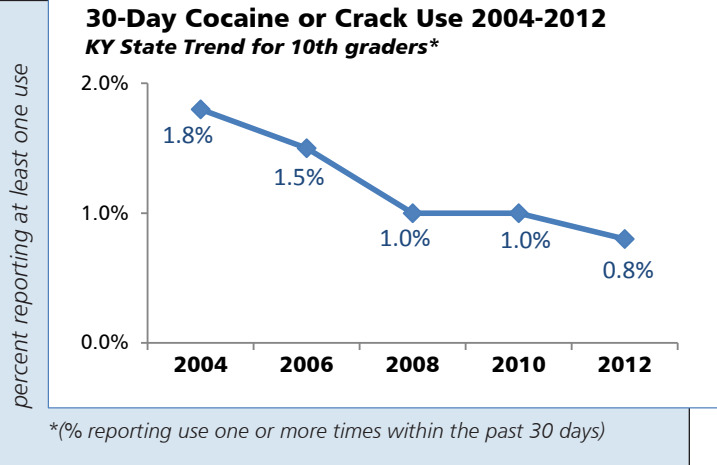
Regional Trends—**Marijuana, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2012

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



Grade 10 - Cocaine or Crack, 30-Day Use, 2012

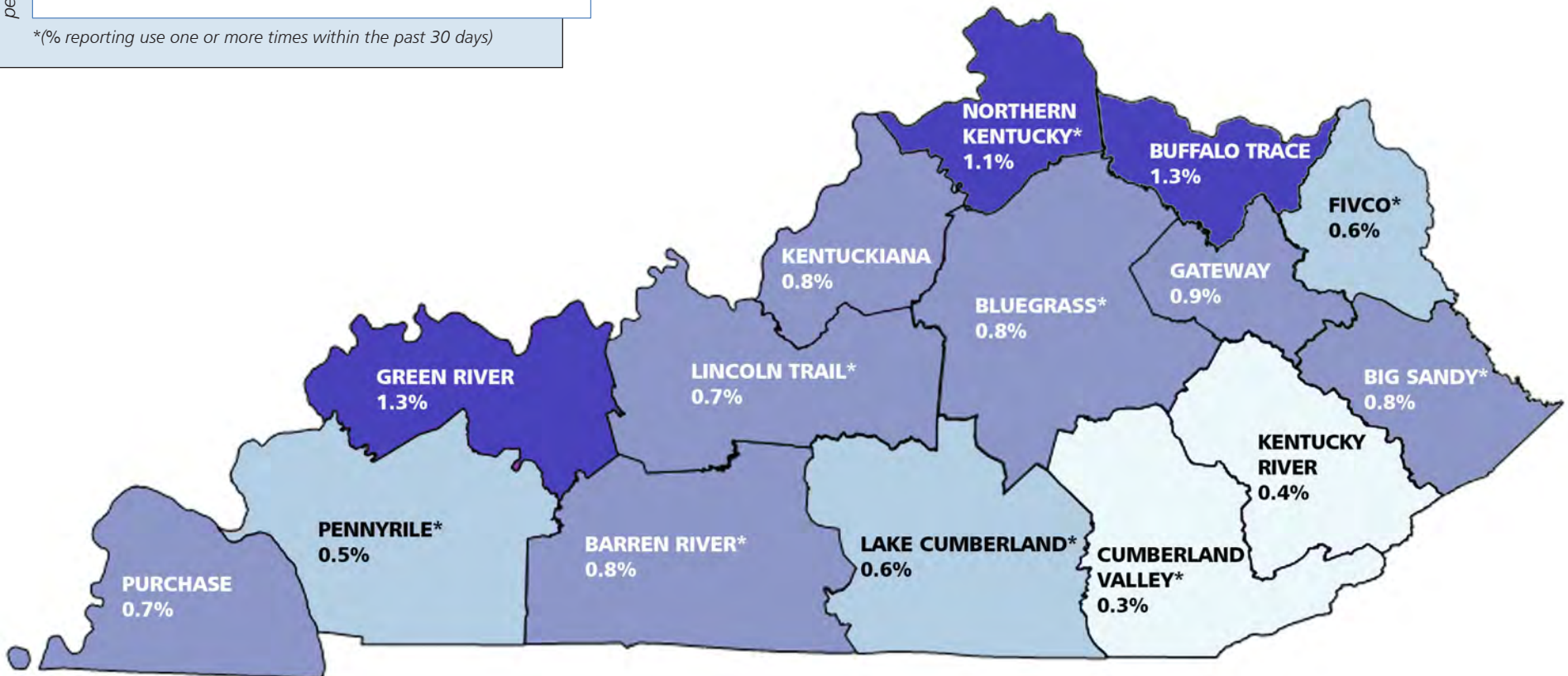
(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



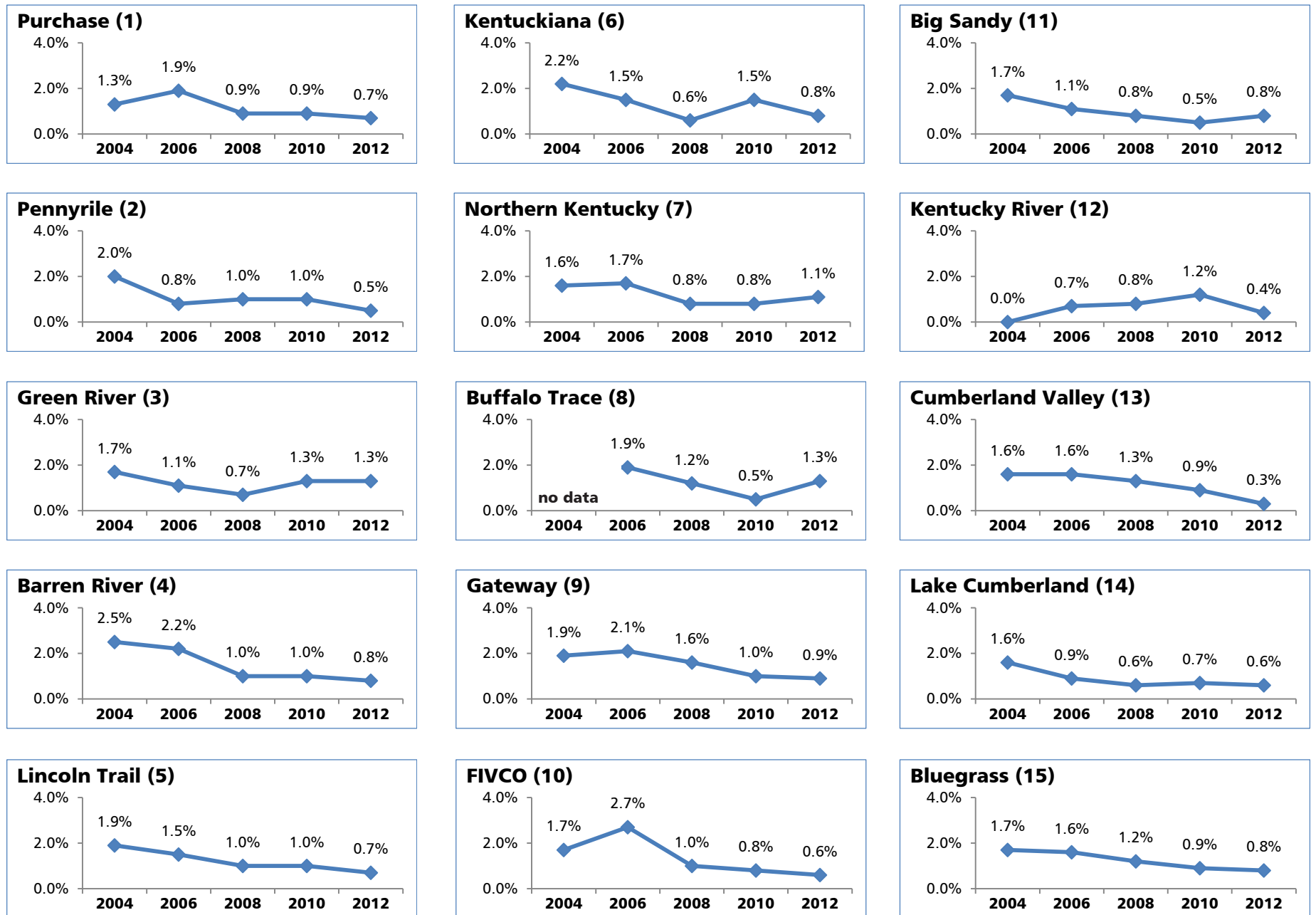
Min: 0.3% (CUMBERLAND VALLEY); Max: 1.3% (BUFFALO TRACE & GREEN RIVER)



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Regional Trends—**Cocaine or Crack, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2012 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



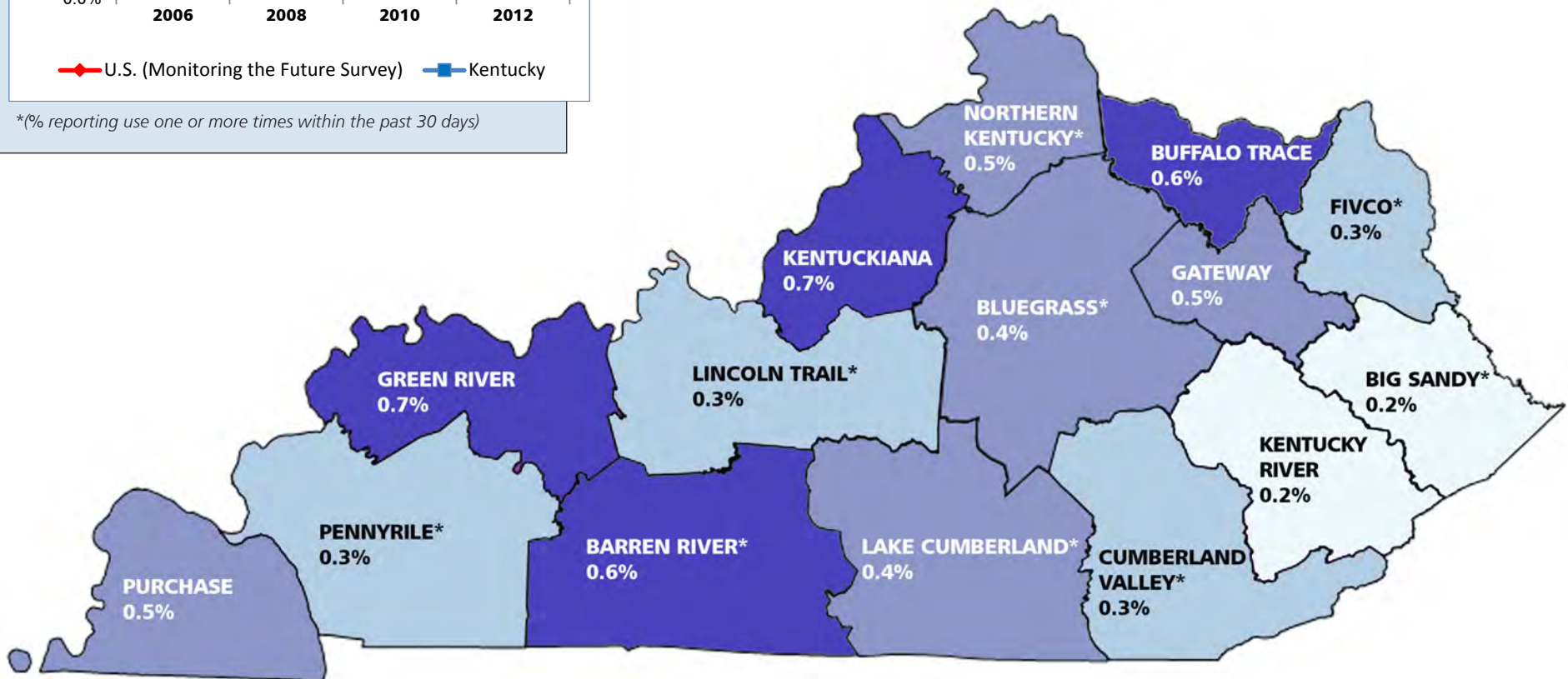
Grade 10 - Methamphetamines, 30-Day Use, 2012

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

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



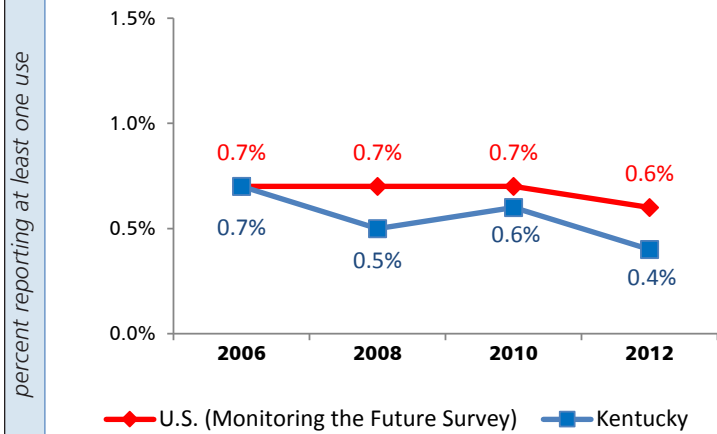
Min: 0.2% (KENTUCKY RIVER); Max: 0.7% (GREEN RIVER)



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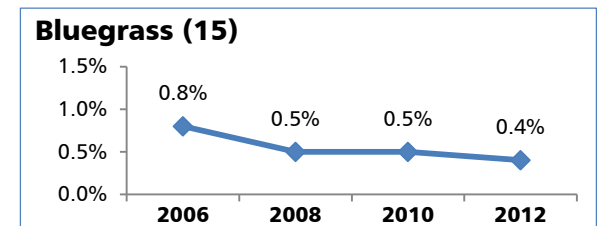
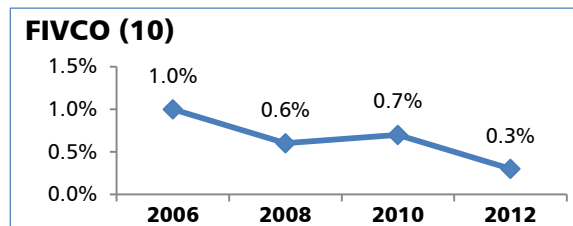
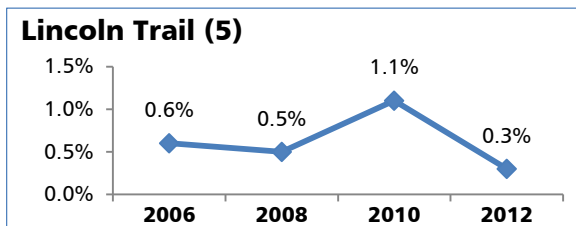
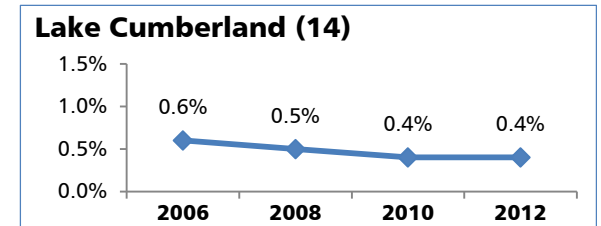
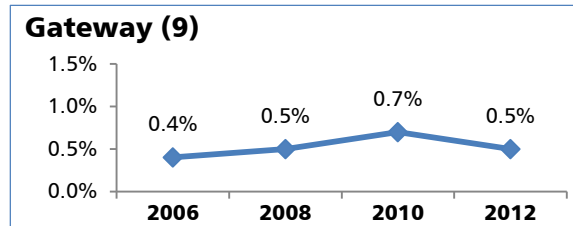
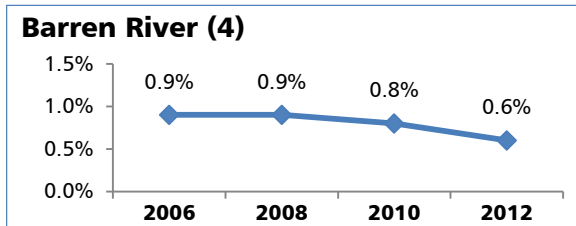
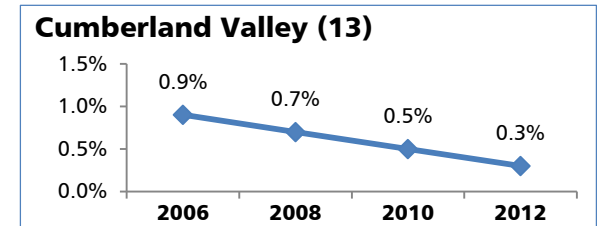
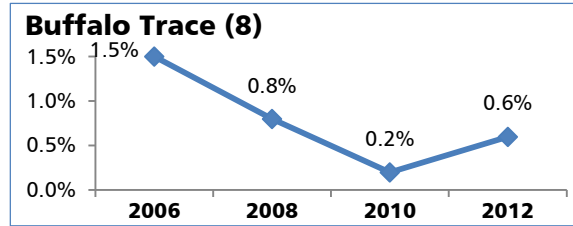
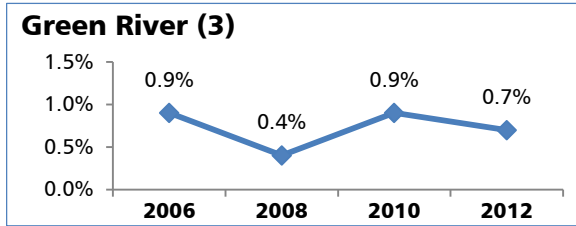
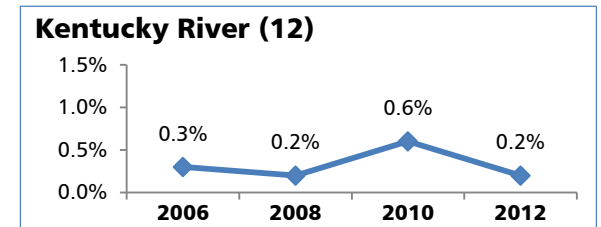
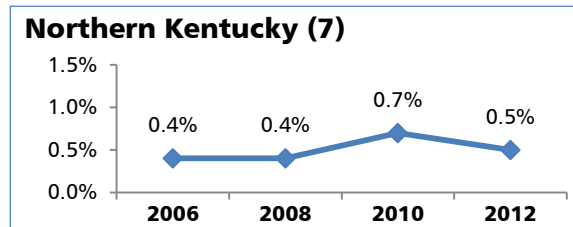
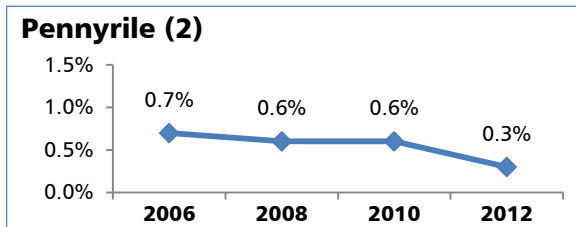
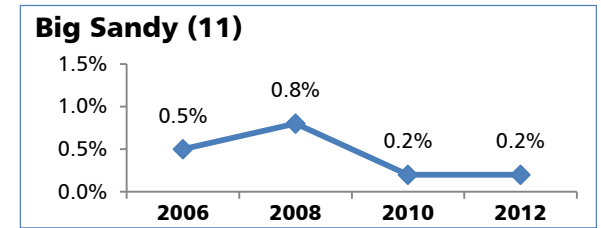
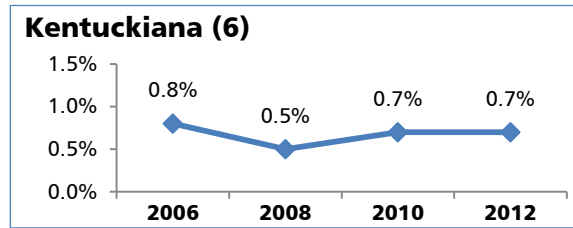
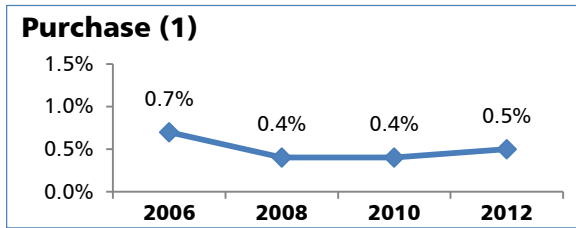
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30-Day Methamphetamine Use 2004-2012 U.S. and KY State Trends for 10th graders*



*(% reporting use one or more times within the past 30 days)

Regional Trends—**Methamphetamine, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2006-2012
 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



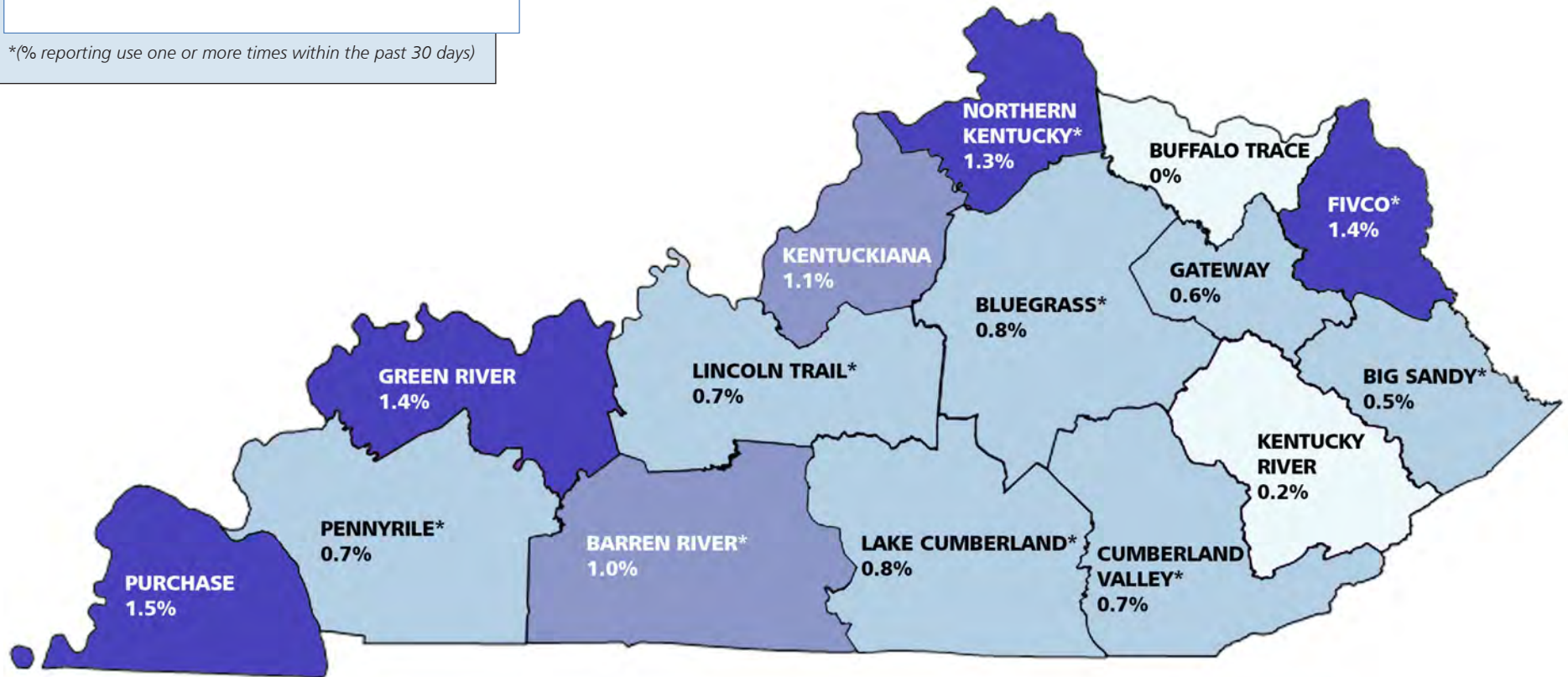
Grade 10 - Speed/Uppers (other than methamphetamine), 30-Day Use, 2012

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

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**

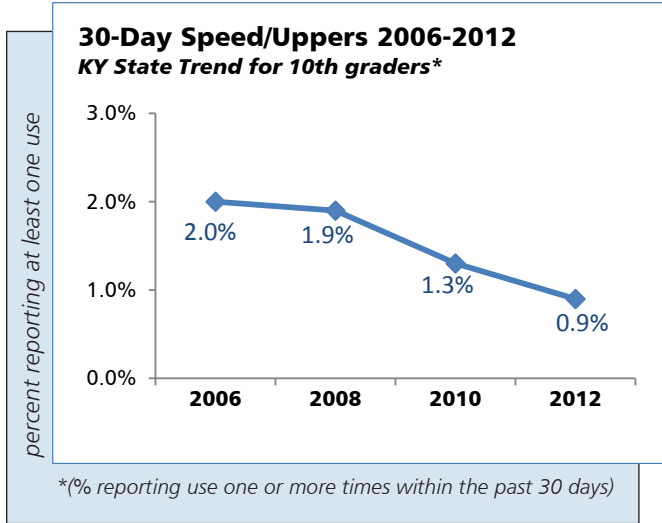


Min: 0% (BUFFALO TRACE); Max: 1.5% (PURCHASE)

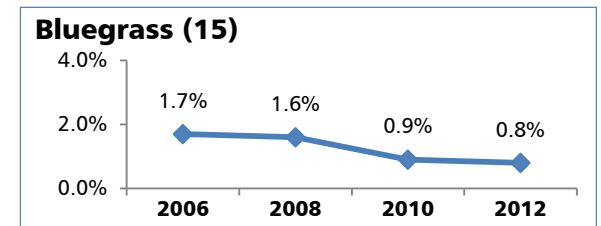
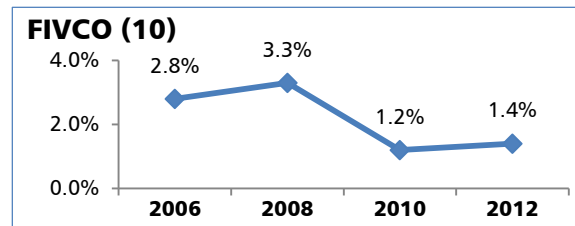
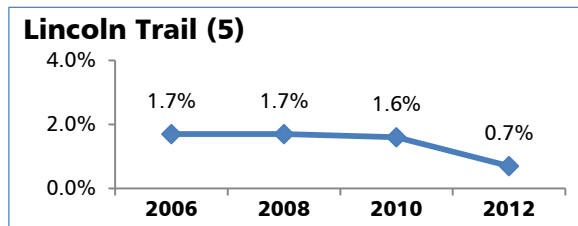
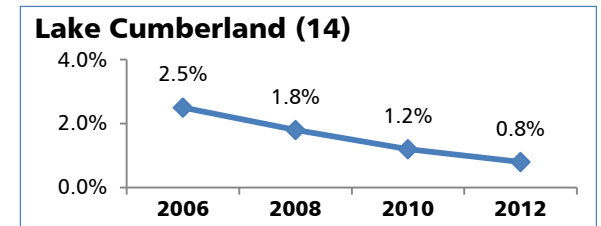
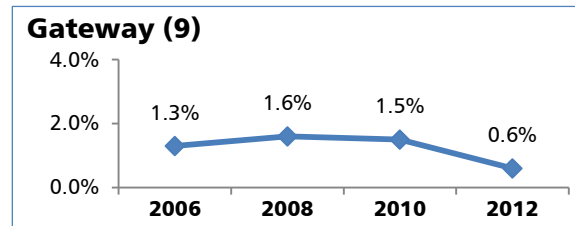
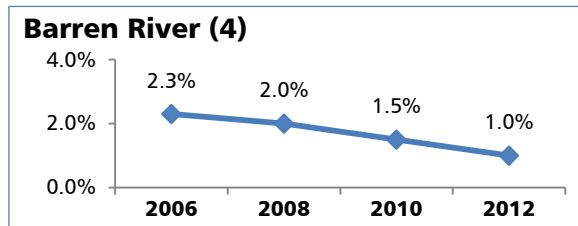
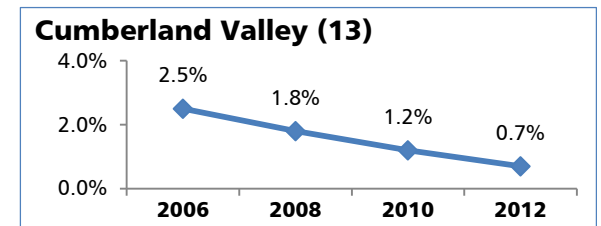
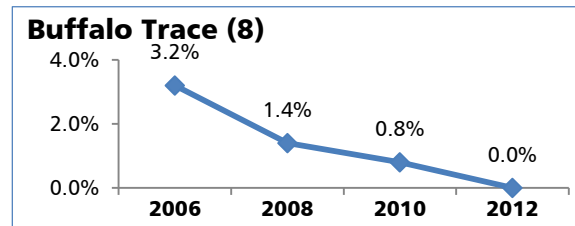
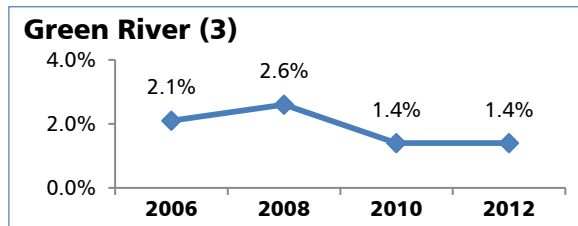
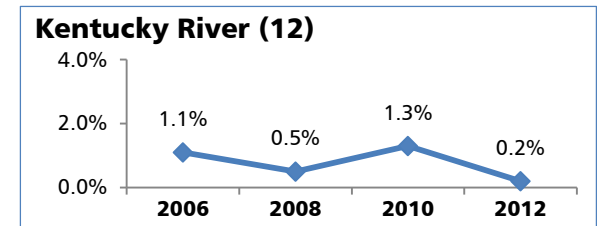
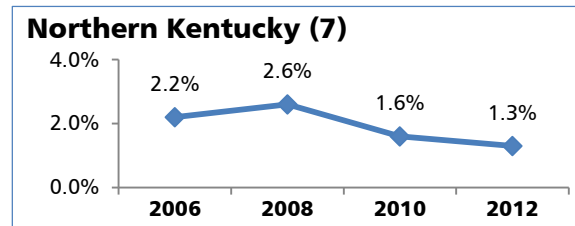
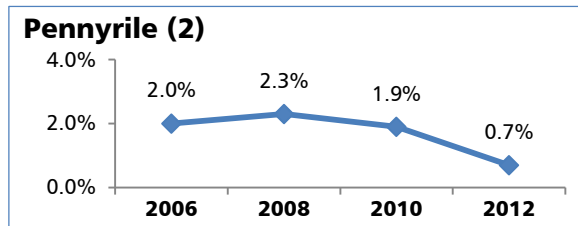
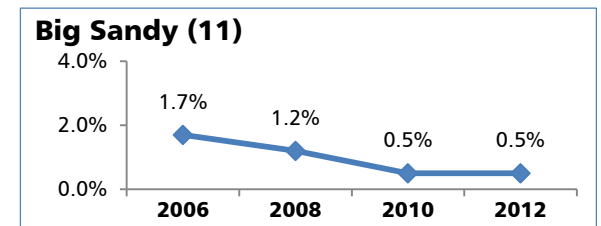
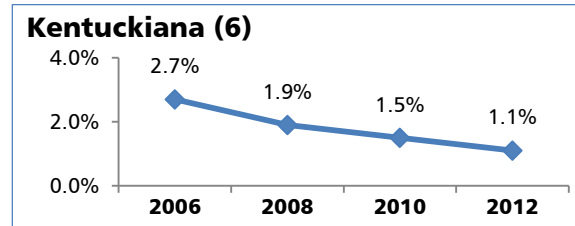
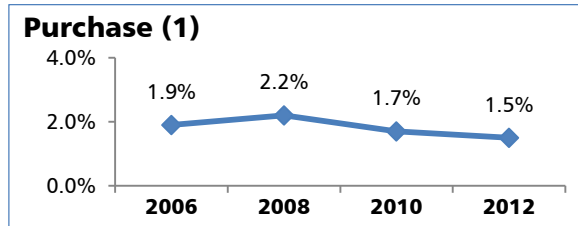


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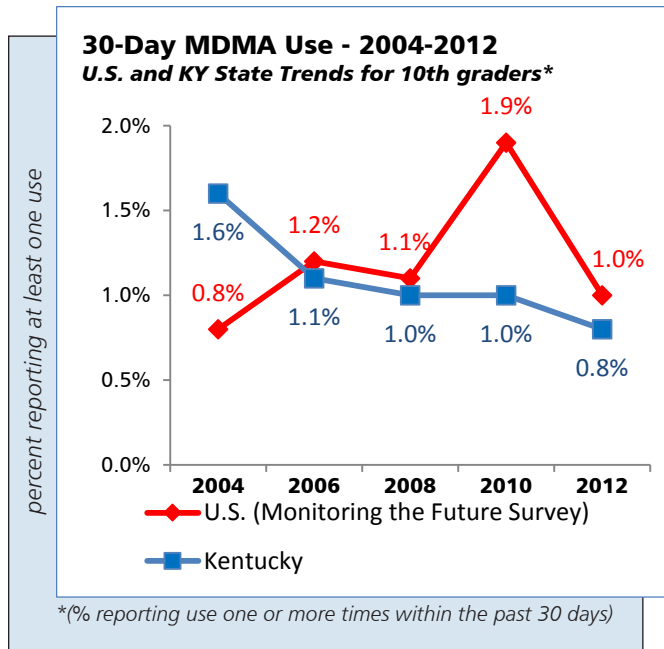


Regional Trends—**Speed/Uppers** (other than meth), **30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2006-2012
 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)

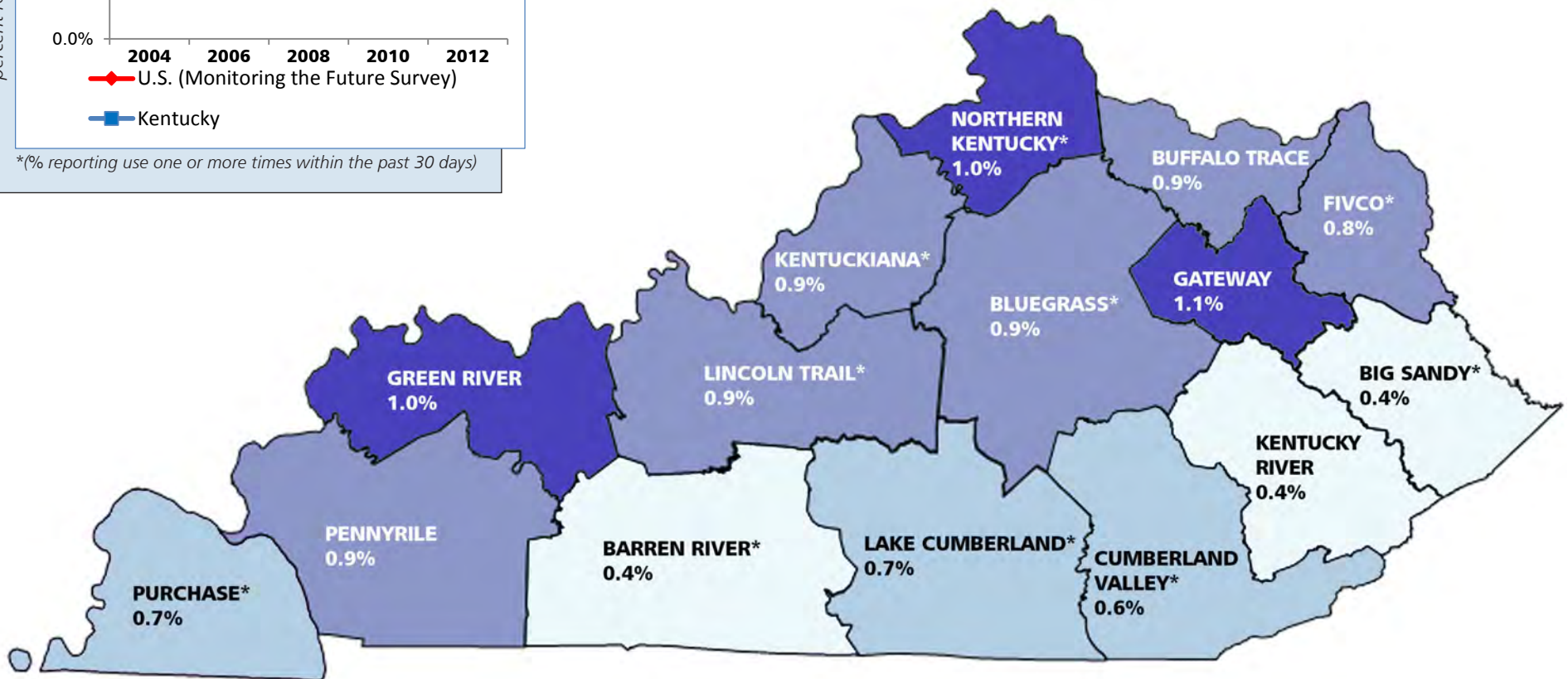
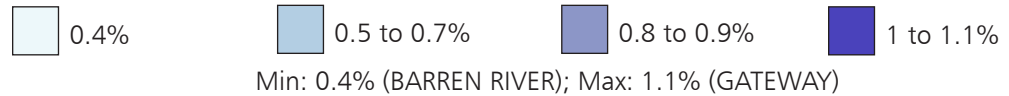


Grade 10 - MDMA ("ecstasy"), 30-Day Use, 2012

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



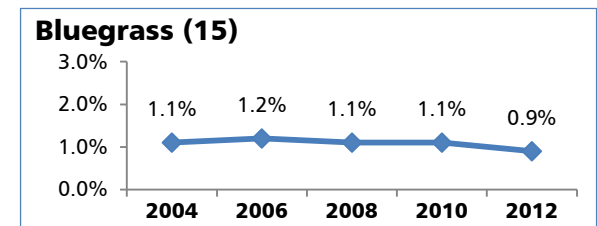
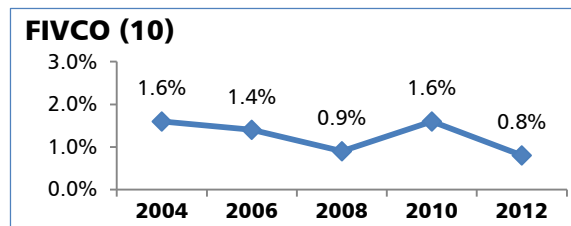
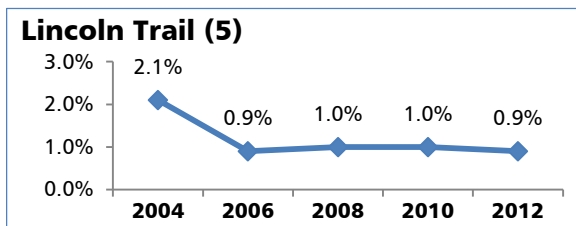
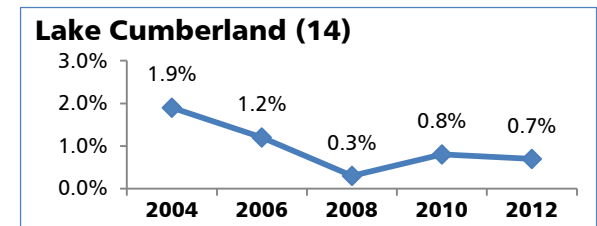
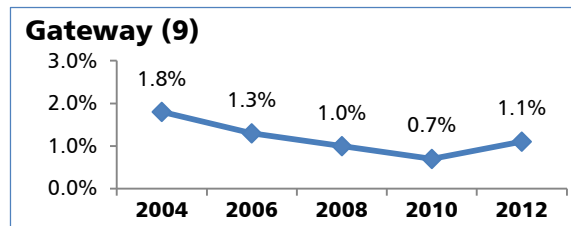
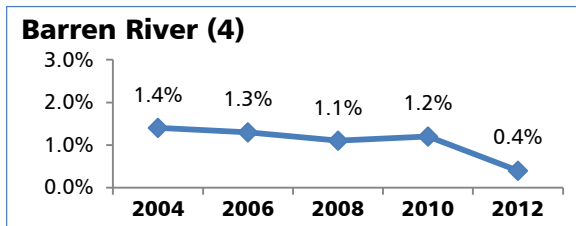
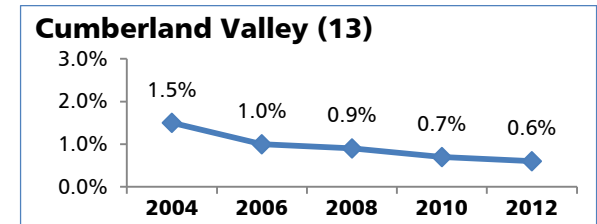
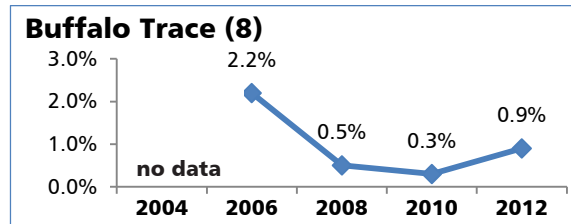
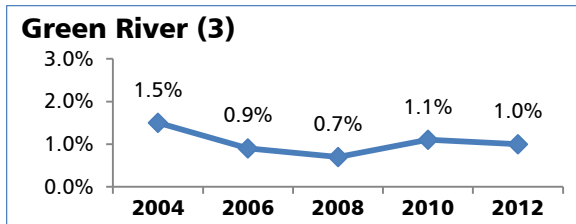
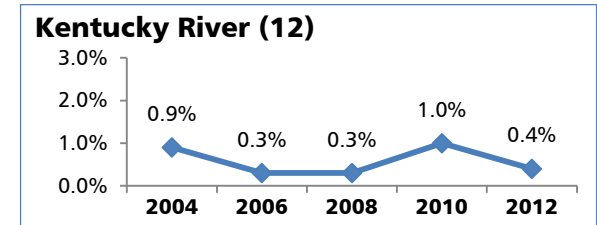
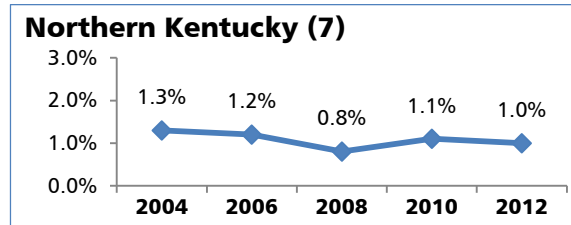
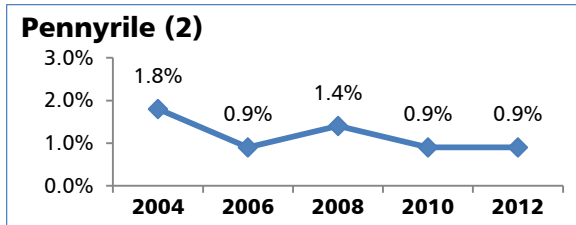
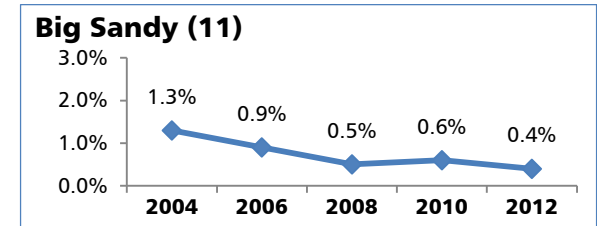
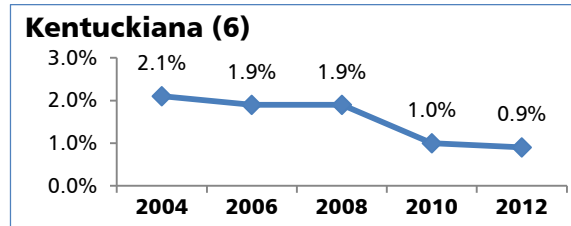
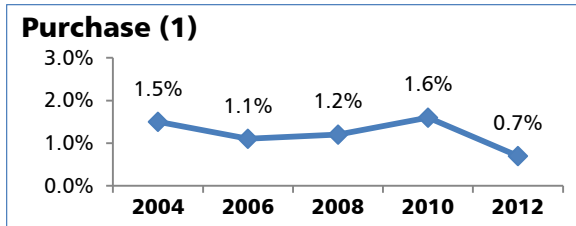
PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



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Regional Trends—MDMA (“ecstasy”), 30-Day Use by 10th Graders, 2004-2012 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



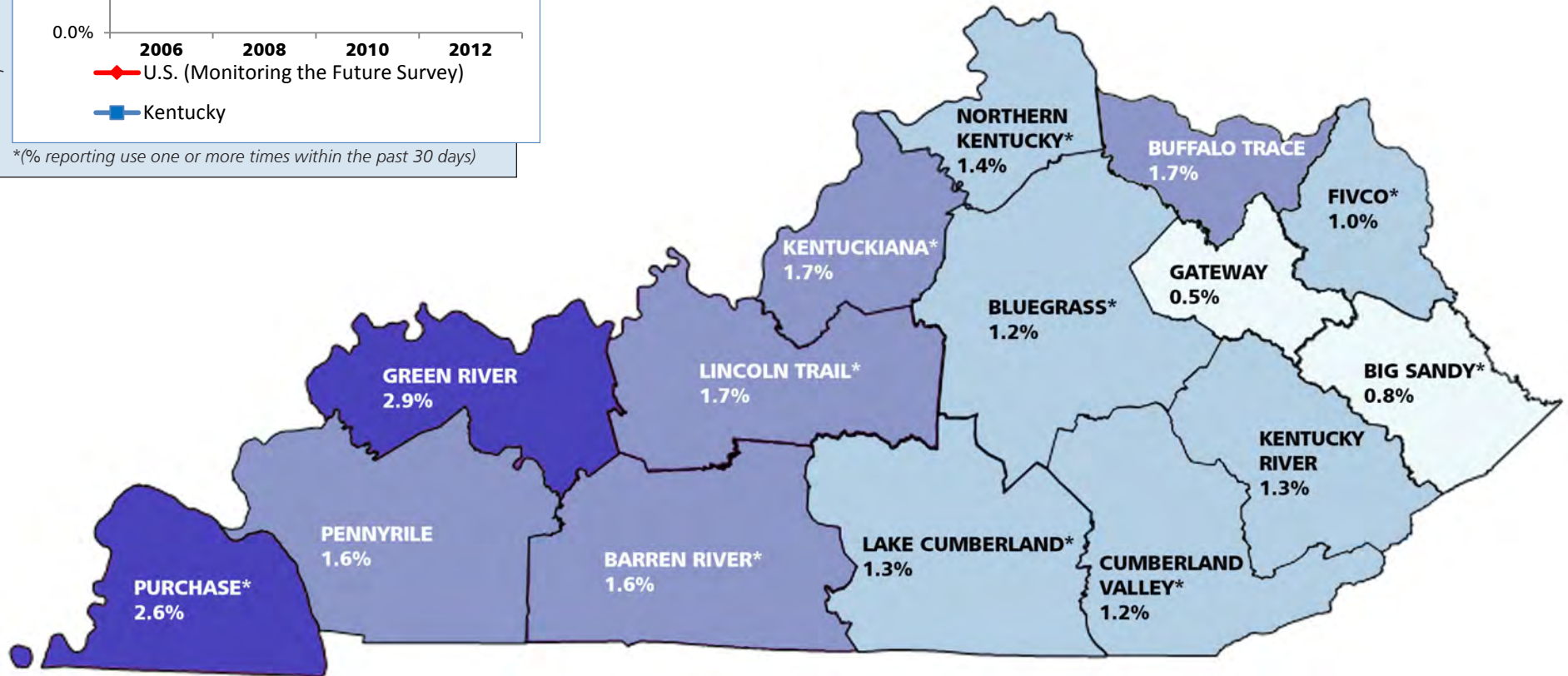
Grade 10 - Tranquilizers (Valium, Xanax, etc.), 30-Day Use, 2012

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

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**

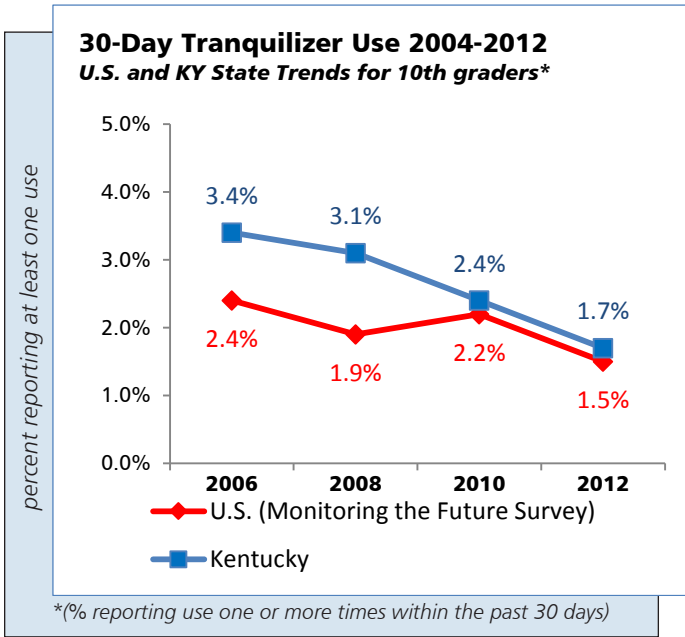


Min: 0.5% (GATEWAY); Max: 2.9% (GREEN RIVER)

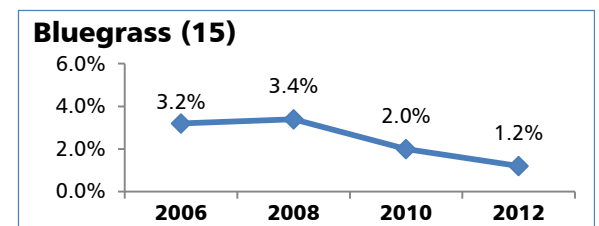
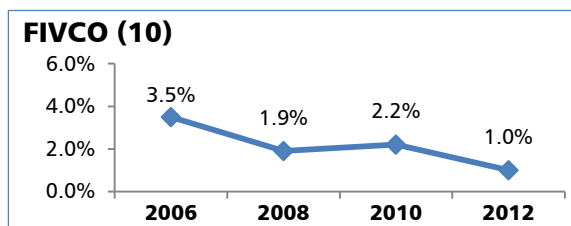
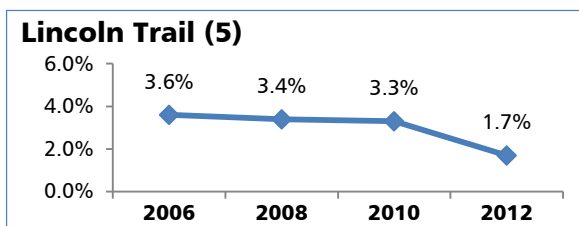
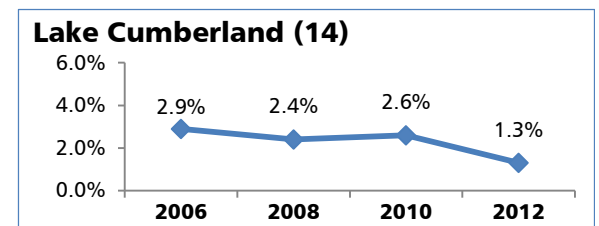
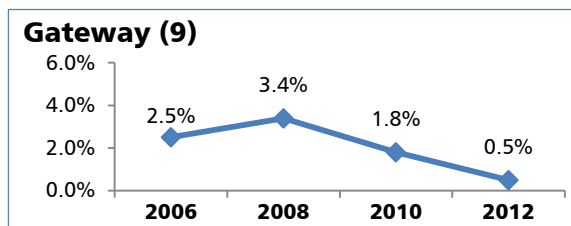
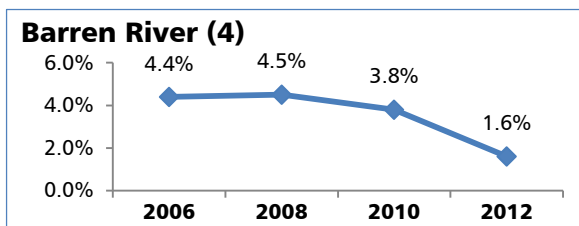
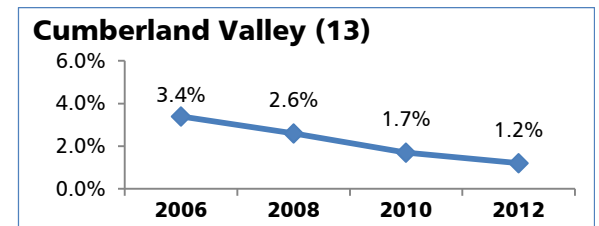
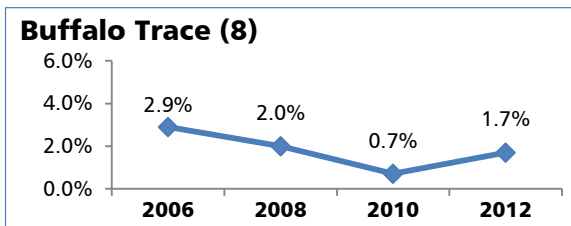
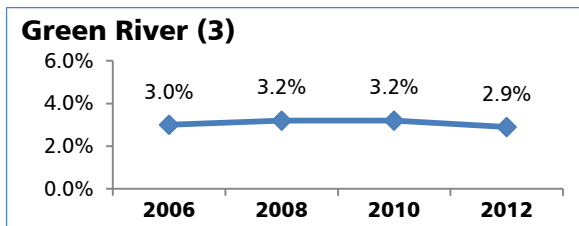
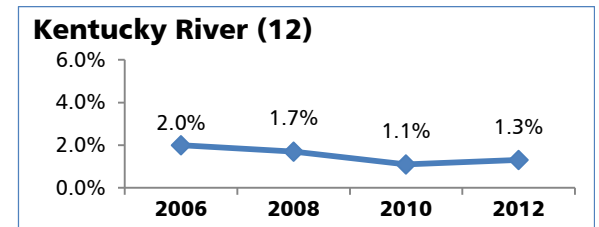
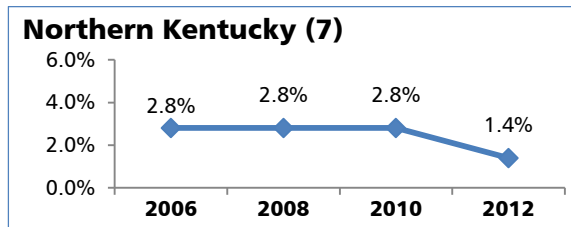
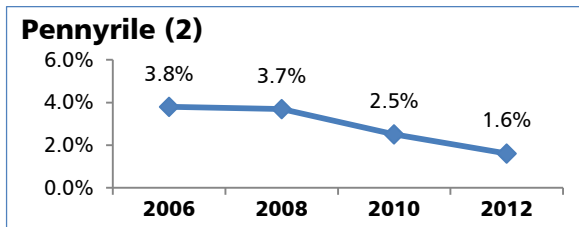
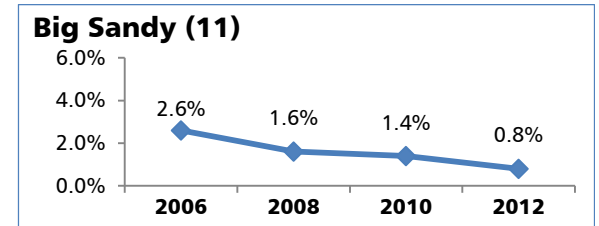
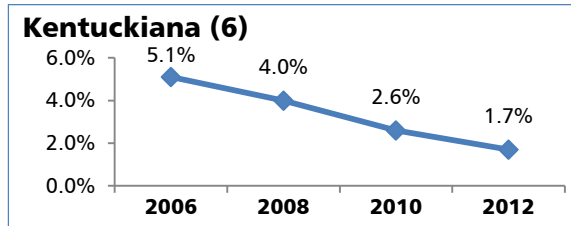
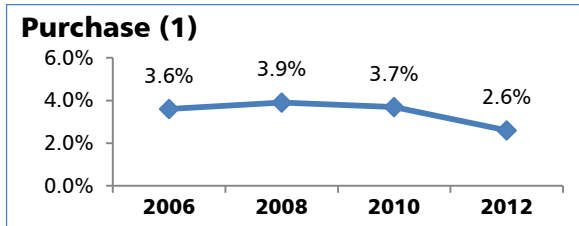


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Regional Trends—**Tranquilizers (Valium, Xanax, etc.), 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2006-2012
 (% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



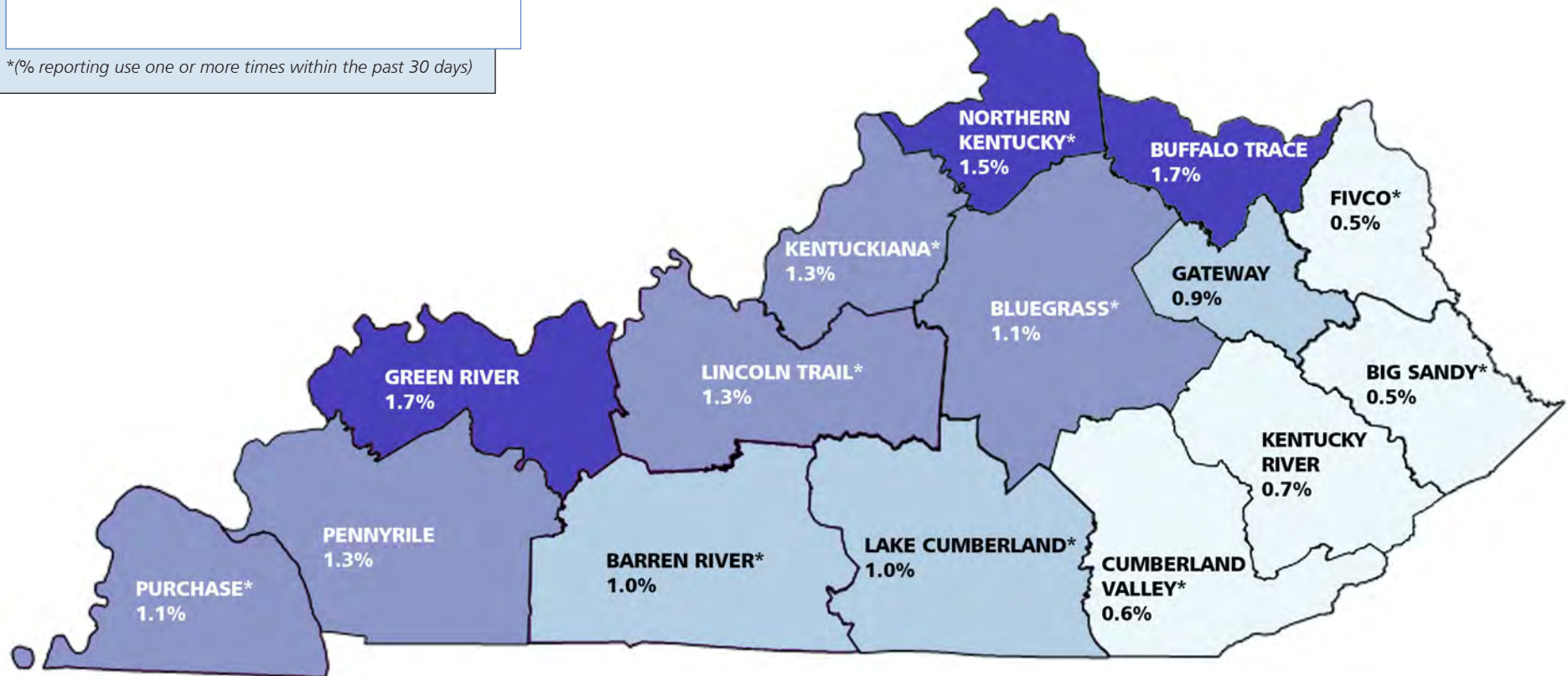
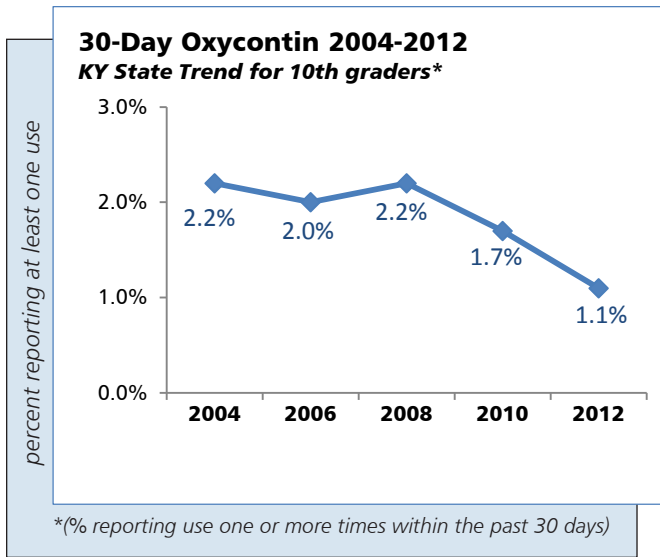
Grade 10 - Oxycontin, 30-Day Use, 2012

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

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



Min: 0.5% (BIG SANDY); Max: 1.7% (GREEN RIVER)

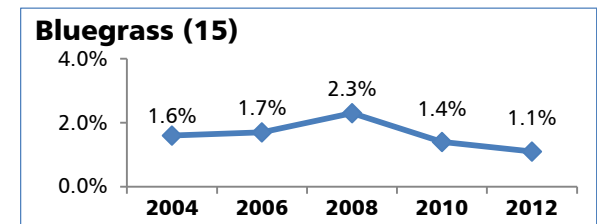
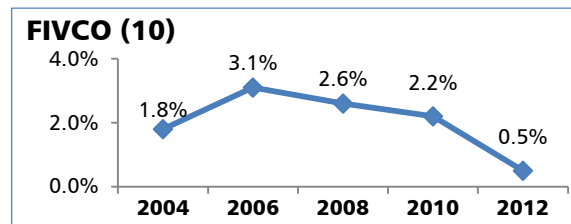
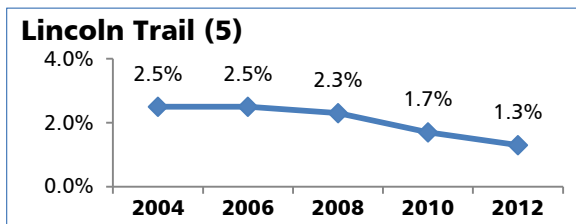
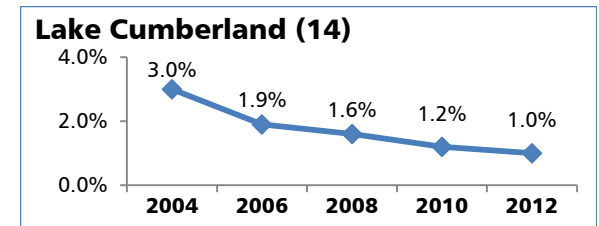
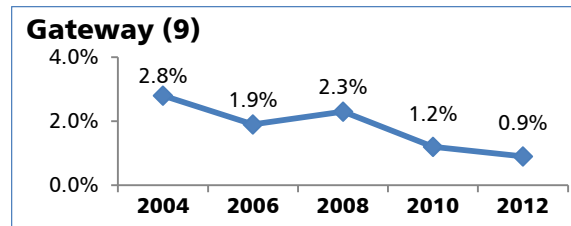
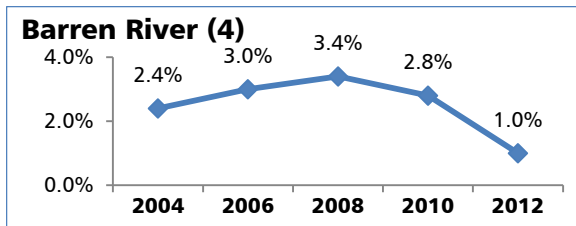
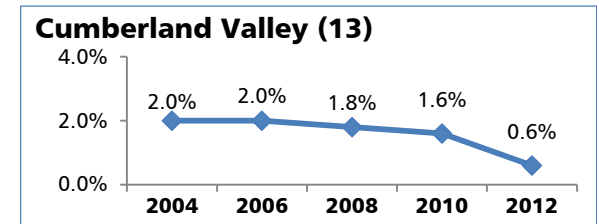
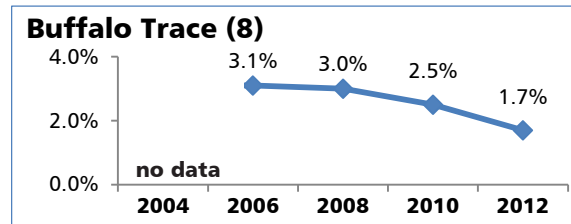
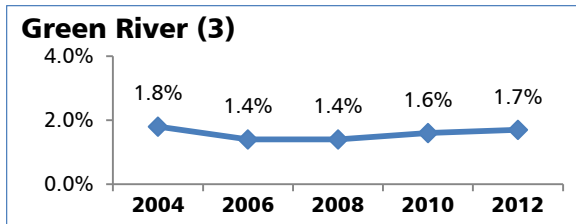
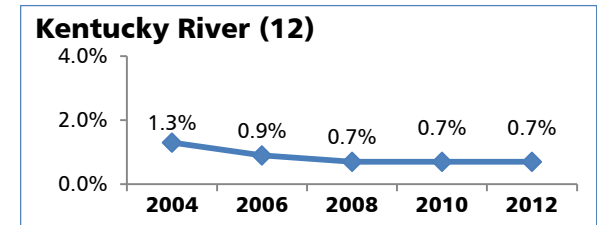
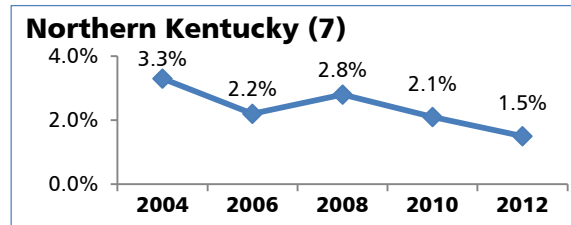
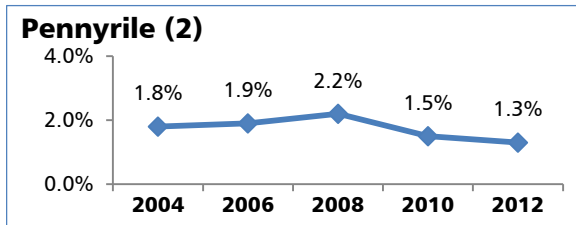
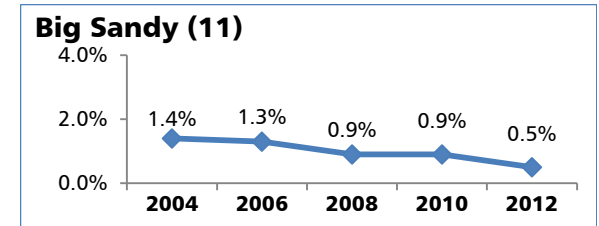
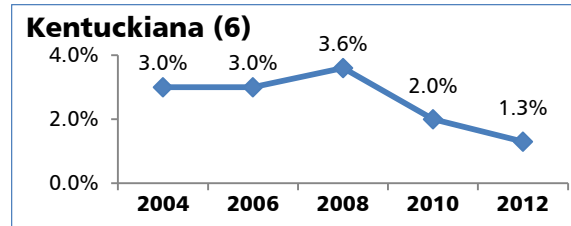
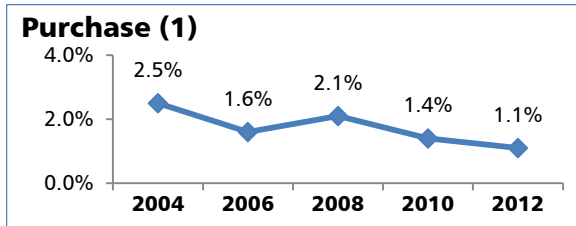


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Regional Trends—**Oxycontin, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2012

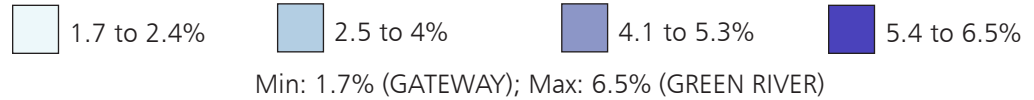
(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



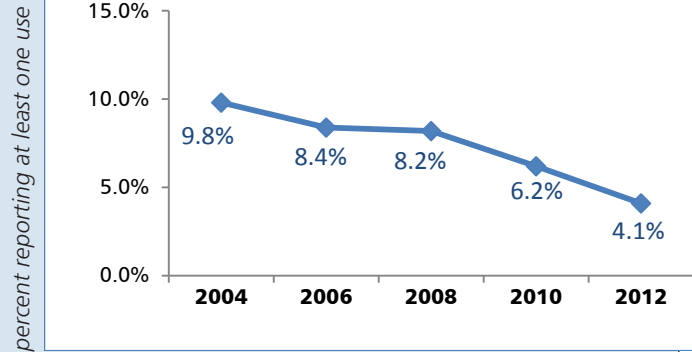
Grade 10 - Narcotics or Prescription Drugs, 30-Day Use, 2012

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

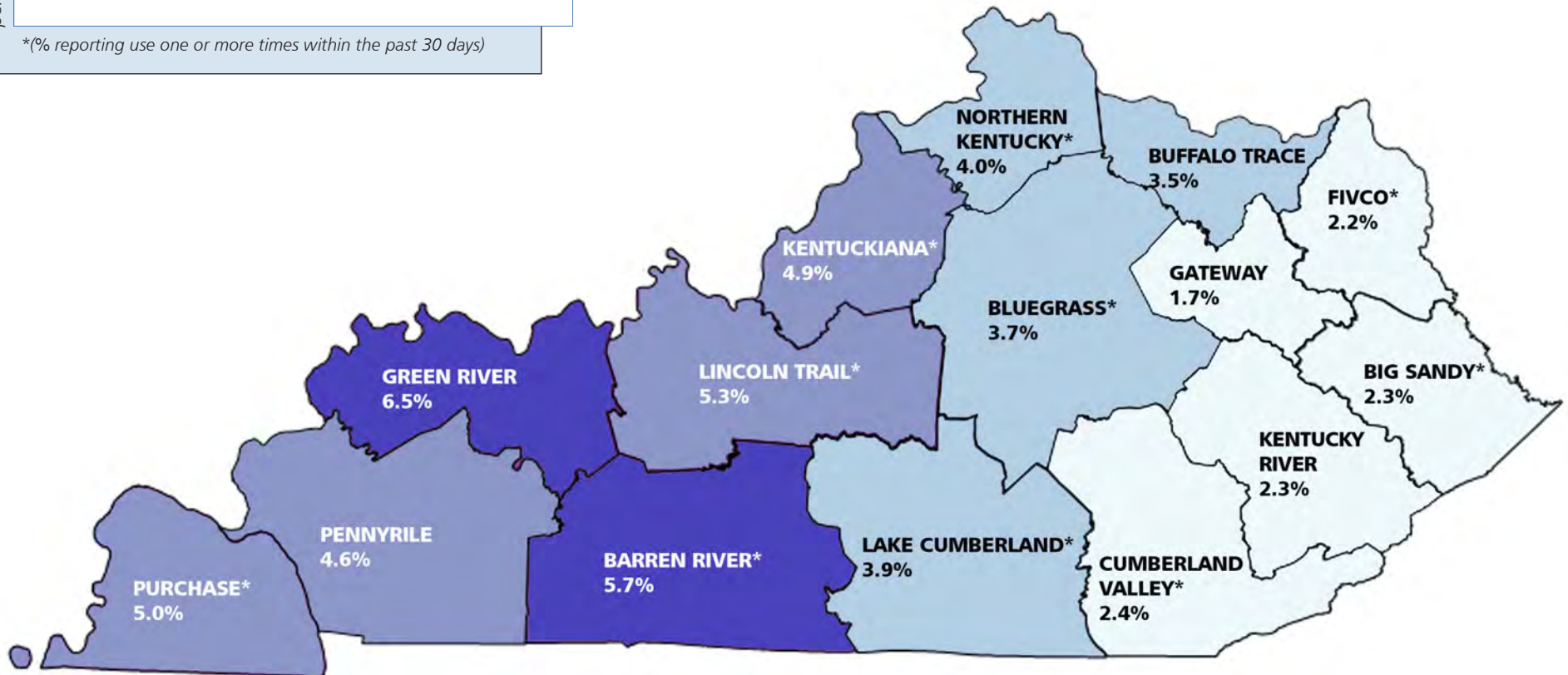
PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**



30-Day Narcotics/Prescription Drugs 2004-2012, KY State Trend for 10th graders*



*(% reporting use one or more times within the past 30 days)

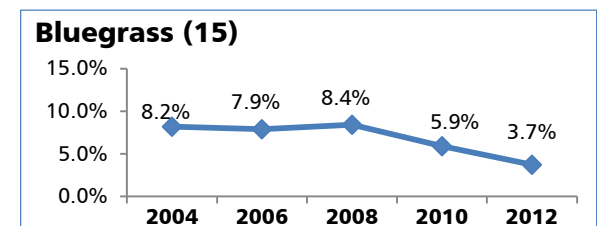
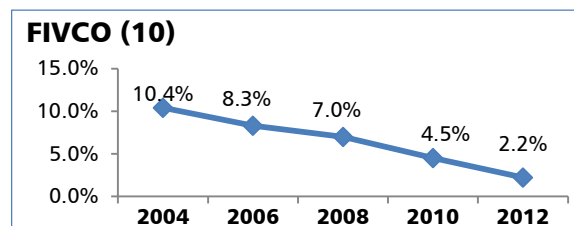
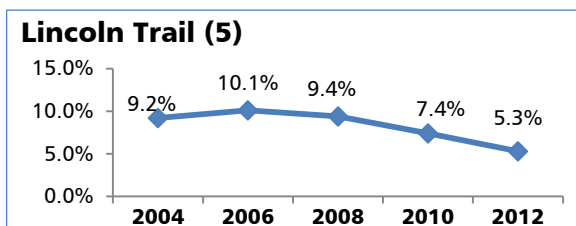
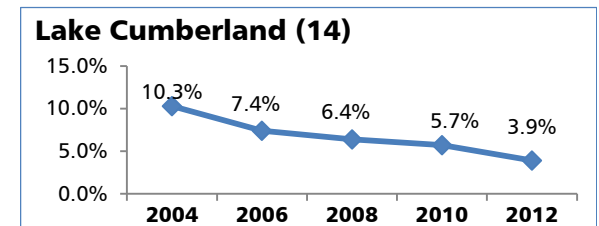
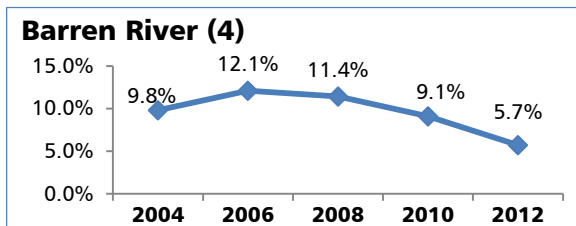
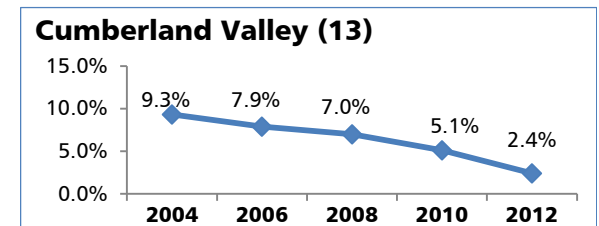
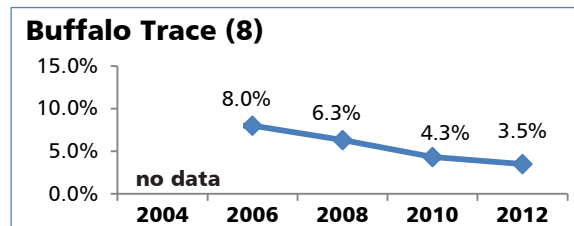
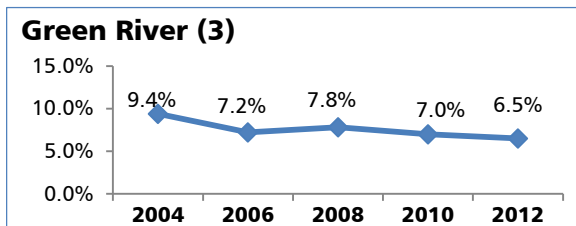
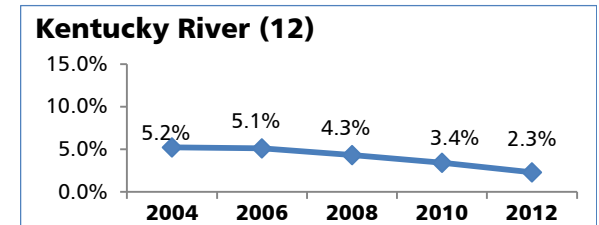
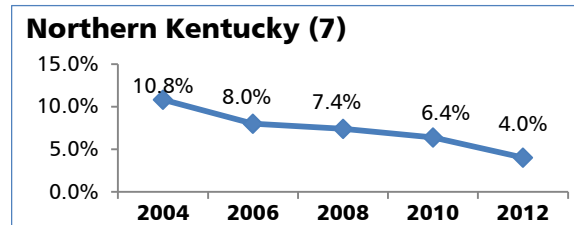
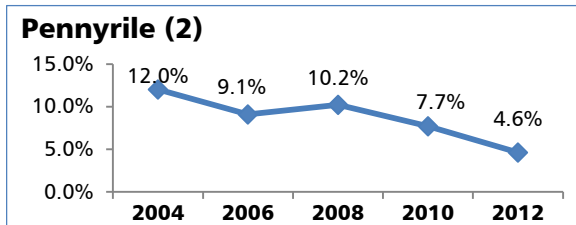
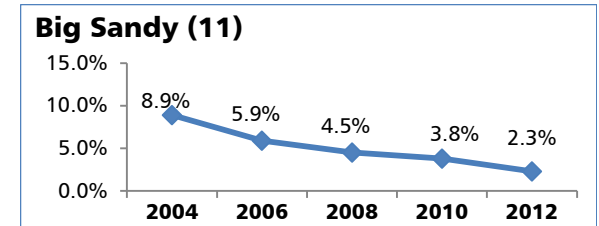
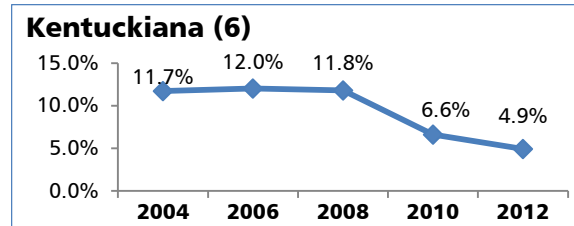
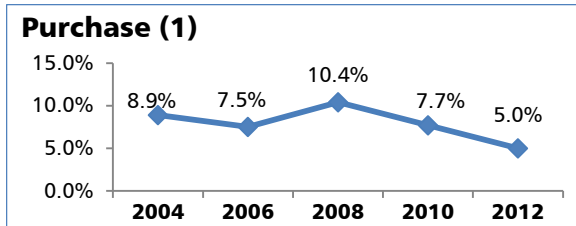


***NON-PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS BY REGION:** BARREN RIVER (Bowling Green Independent, Warren County), BIG SANDY (Johnson County, Martin County, Paintsville Independent), BLUEGRASS (Danville Independent, Frankfort Independent), CUMBERLAND VALLEY (Harlan County, Williamsburg Independent), FIVCO (Raceland Worthington Independent), KENTUCKIANA/KIPDA (Anchorage Independent, Jefferson County, Oldham County), LAKE CUMBERLAND (Science Hill Independent), LINCOLN TRAIL (Elizabethtown Independent, Meade County), NORTHERN KENTUCKY (Fort Thomas Independent, Kenton County, Southgate Independent), PENNYRILE (Dawson Springs Independent).

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Regional Trends—Narcotics or Prescription Drugs, 30-Day Use by 10th Graders, 2004-2012

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



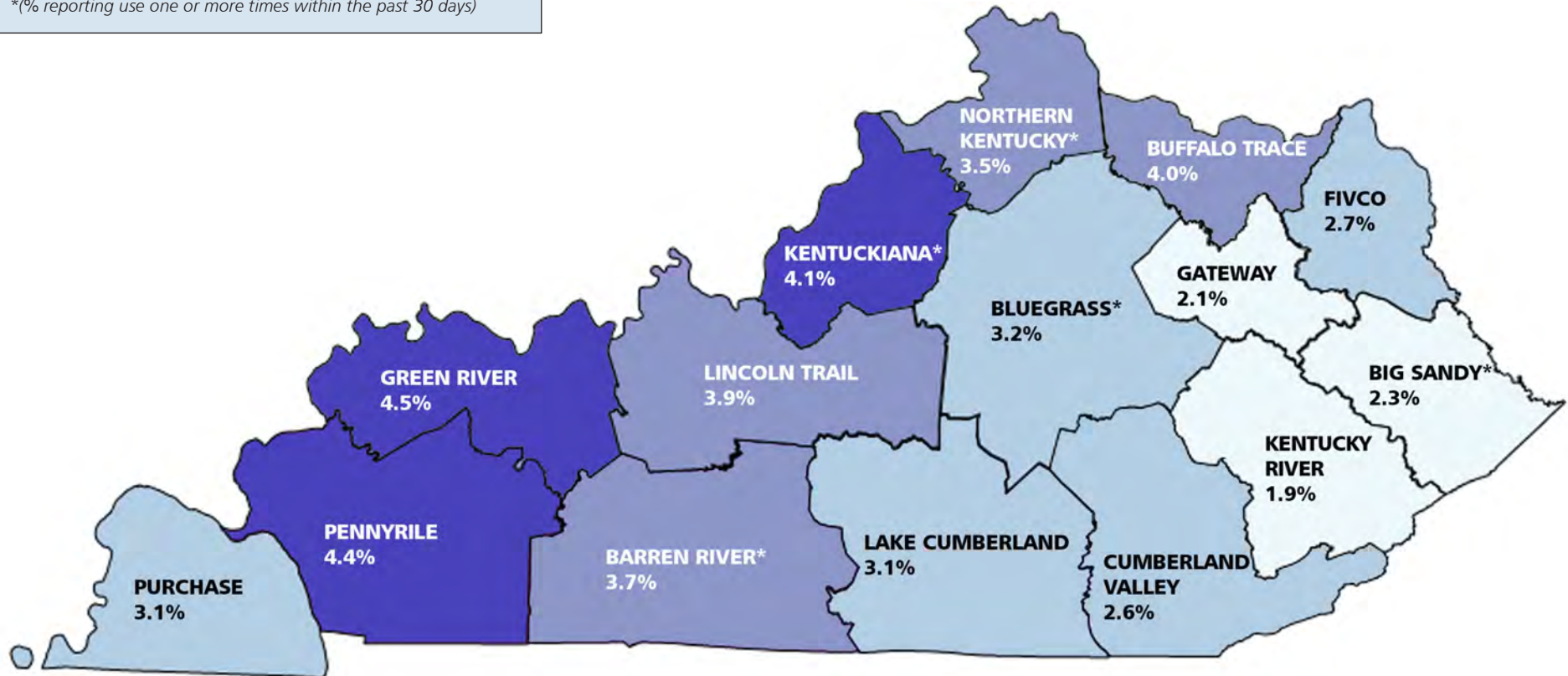
Grade 10 - Over-the-Counter Drugs (stay-awake pills, cough syrup, etc.) 30-Day Use, 2012

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

PERCENTAGE OF 10TH GRADERS, 2012**

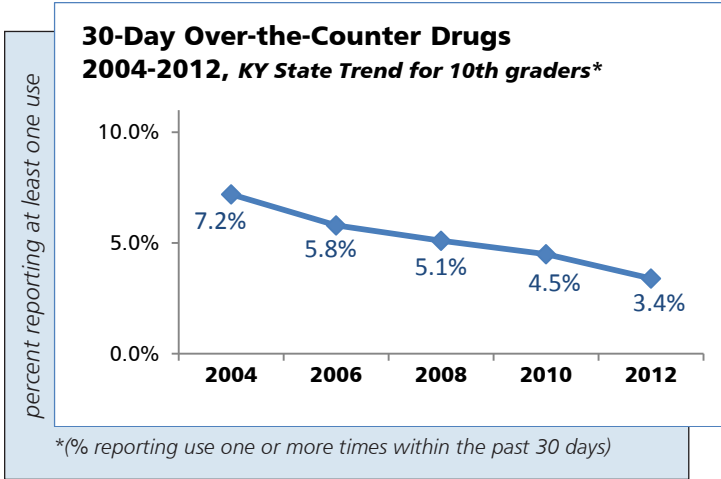


Min: 1.9% (KENTUCKY RIVER); Max: 4.5% (GREEN RIVER)



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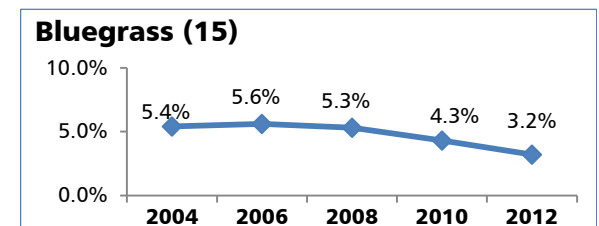
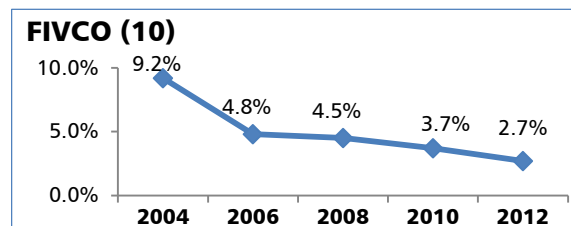
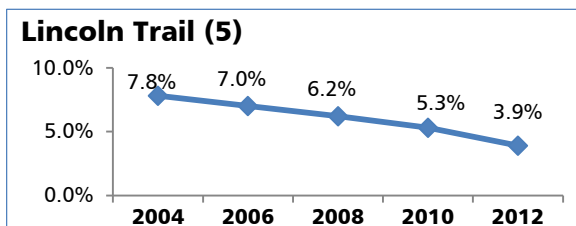
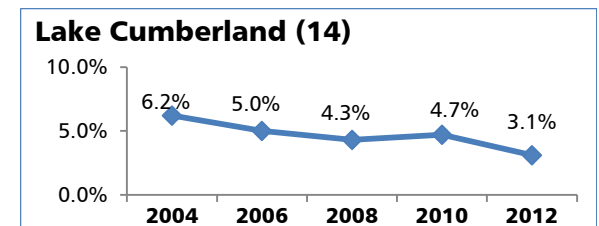
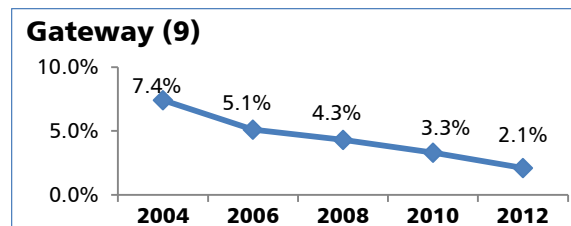
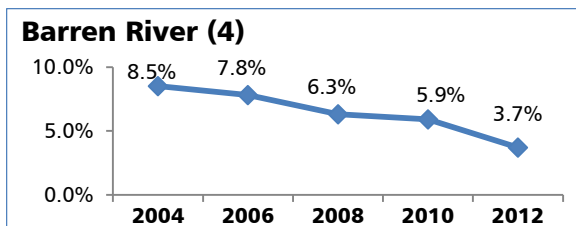
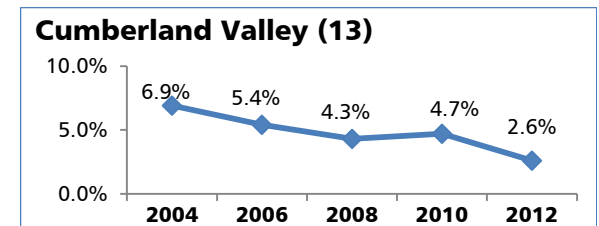
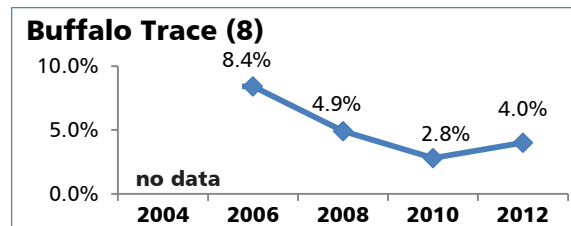
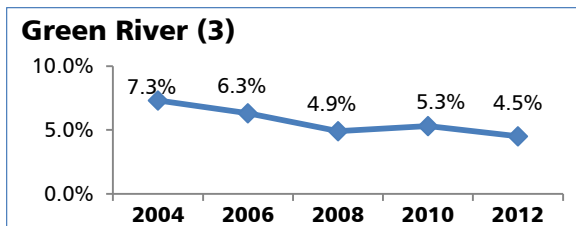
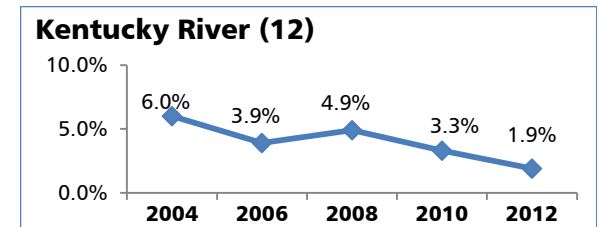
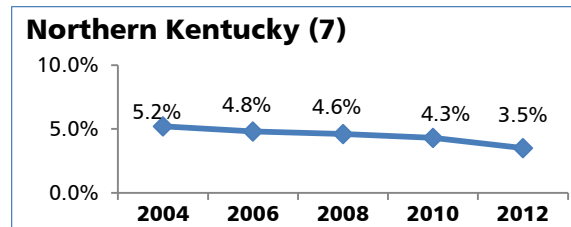
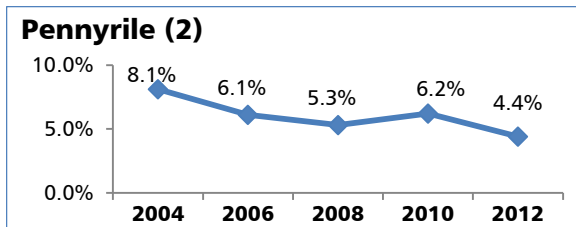
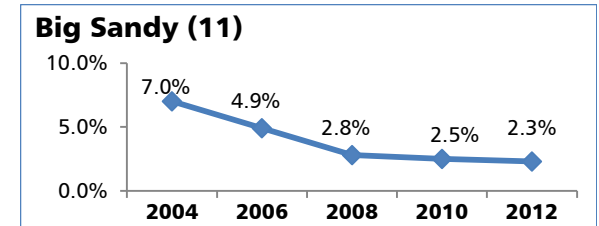
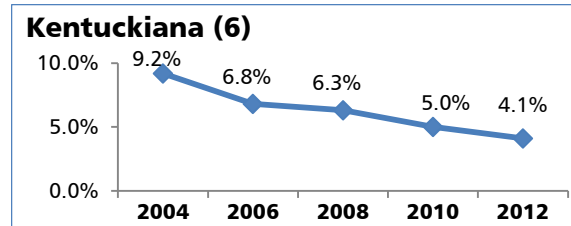
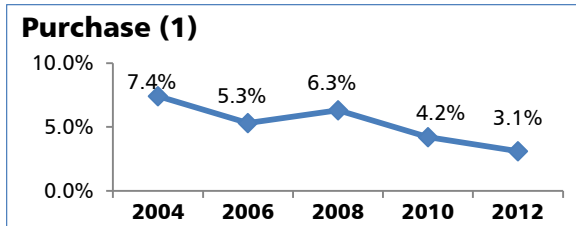
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*(% reporting use one or more times within the past 30 days)

Regional Trends—**Over-the Counter Drugs, 30-Day Use** by 10th Graders, 2004-2012

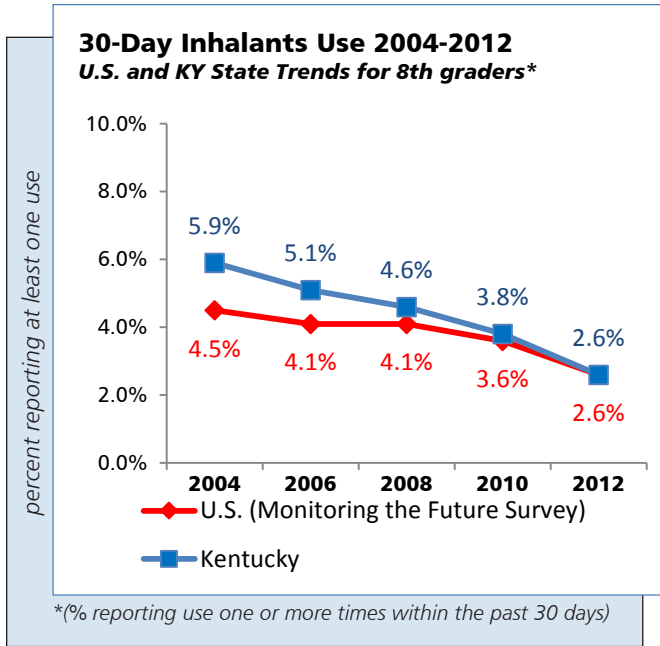
(% responding that they had used the substance one or more times within the past 30 days)



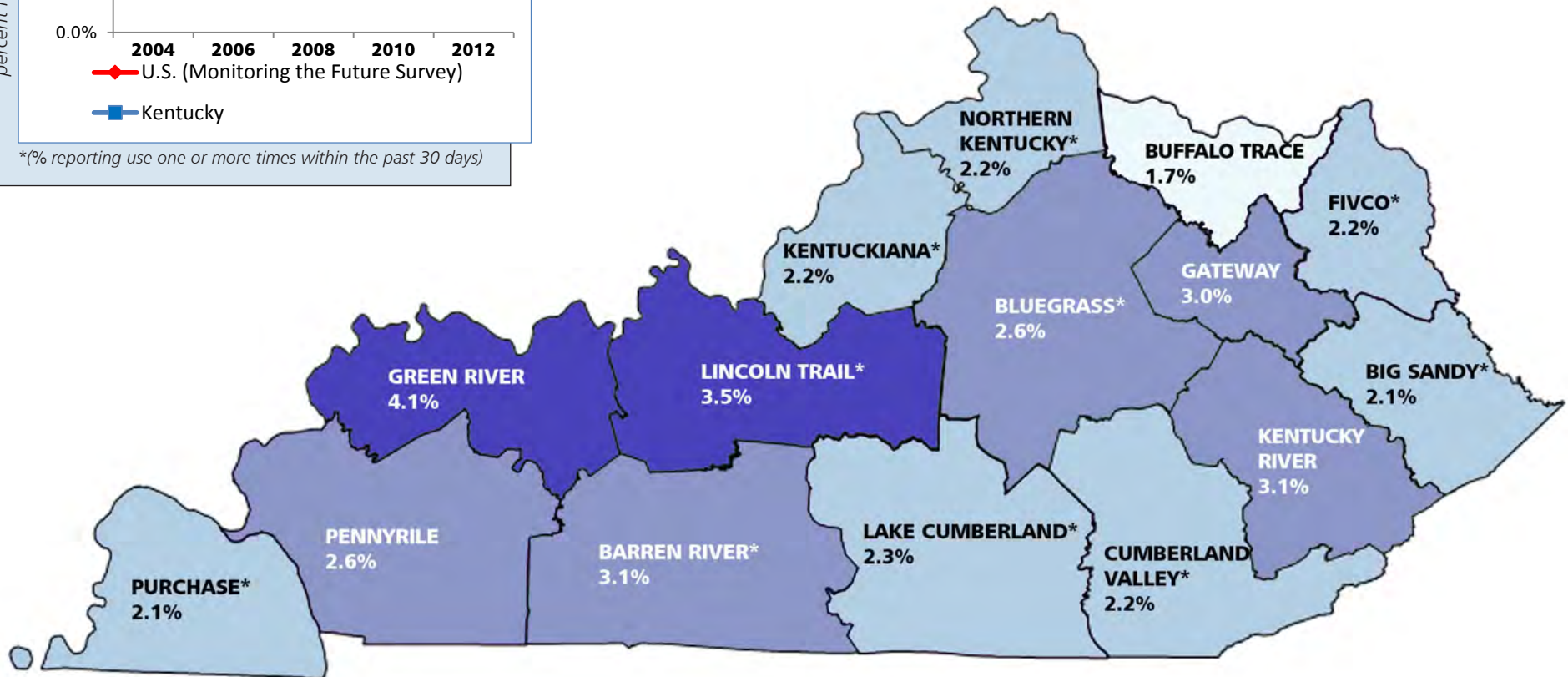
Grade 8 - Inhalants, 30-Day Use, 2012

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

PERCENTAGE OF 8TH GRADERS, 2012**



*(% reporting use one or more times within the past 30 days)



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Regional Trends—**Inhalants, 30-Day Use** by 8th Graders, 2004-2012

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

