

9. Kentucky Needs Assessment Project 1998 Adolescent Household Survey Comparison

Each alcohol, tobacco, and drug use prevalence estimate was lower in 2005 when compared to the KNAP 1998 Adolescent Household Survey. Overall prevalence decreases are consistent with decreases noted in the 2005 Monitoring the Future.¹⁷ The most notable decrease in prevalence for adolescent Kentuckians from 1998 to 2005 was for cigarettes. In 1998 there was a 44.3% lifetime prevalence for cigarette smoking compared to 22.0% in 2005. Table 9.1 presents the comparison in smoking prevalence in 1998 and 2005. Table 9.2 presents the comparison in smokeless tobacco prevalence in 1998 and 2005 for adolescent Kentuckians.

Table 9.1: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 cigarette smoking for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998			2005		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Kentucky	44.3%	26.2%	15.3%	22.0%	14.1%	7.1%
Males	39.1%	23.0%	12.6%	22.8%	13.7%	6.7%
Females	49.8%	29.6%	18.2%	21.1%	14.5%	7.6%
12 to 14	31.0%	15.9%	7.6%	10.5%	5.1%	2.4%
15 to 17	56.4%	35.7%	22.3%	33.1%	23.4%	12.1%
White	45.3%	27.5%	16.2%	21.7%	25.5%	13.6%
Af-American	34.0%	12.5%	6.3%	27.4%	1.3%	< 0.1%
Other	48.1%	32.1%	12.7%	21.8%	0.3%	0.2%

Table 9.2: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 smokeless tobacco use for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998			2005		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Kentucky	12.6%	6.9%	4.1%	7.0%	5.0%	2.2%
Males	21.9%	12.8%	7.5%	11.8%	8.1%	3.8%
Females	2.7%	0.7%	0.5%	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%
12 to 14	7.6%	3.7%	2.2%	3.1%	1.8%	0.6%
15 to 17	17.2%	9.8%	5.9%	10.9%	8.4%	3.8%
White	13.3%	7.2%	4.2%	7.3%	9.6%	4.1%
Af-American	4.8%	3.9%	3.5%	2.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	16.1%	6.2%	4.2%	3.5%	0.1%	< 0.1%

SECTION NINE: 1998 REPORT COMPARISON

Alcohol and illicit drug use among adolescent Kentuckians decreased between 1998 and 2005. Adolescent female Kentuckians decreased use of alcohol and drugs more than males. Table 9.3 presents the comparison in drinking prevalence in 1998 and 2005. Table 9.4 presents the comparison in illicit drug use prevalence in 1998 and 2005.

Table 9.3: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 drinking for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998			2005		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Kentucky	40.8%	28.1%	12.2%	28.8%	23.8%	8.9%
Males	37.6%	24.8%	11.6%	29.7%	25.6%	9.7%
Females	44.2%	31.6%	12.9%	27.9%	21.9%	8.0%
12 to 14	24.3%	14.0%	5.5%	13.2%	9.8%	2.7%
15 to 17	55.9%	41.0%	18.4%	44.0%	37.4%	14.8%
White	41.7%	29.2%	12.4%	28.9%	24.0%	8.6%
Af-American	30.7%	16.8%	10.6%	30.3%	20.3%	11.8%
Other	46.7%	25.9%	11.1%	26.7%	25.2%	15.9%

Table 9.4: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 illicit drug use for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998			2005		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Kentucky	14.9%	9.8%	3.5%	11.1%	7.6%	3.3%
Males	12.7%	8.5%	3.4%	11.3%	8.2%	4.2%
Females	17.2%	11.2%	3.6%	10.8%	7.0%	2.4%
12 to 14	6.6%	4.3%	1.6%	4.3%	2.5%	0.8%
15 to 17	22.5%	14.8%	5.2%	17.6%	12.6%	5.8%
White	14.8%	9.9%	3.4%	10.6%	7.4%	3.1%
Af-American	15.1%	8.8%	4.4%	18.9%	11.7%	5.9%
Other	18.8%	9.0%	3.9%	16.7%	11.7%	7.9%

SECTION NINE: 1998 REPORT COMPARISON

Lifetime and past year marijuana use for adolescent Kentuckians decreased between 1998 and 2005. Adolescent female Kentuckians decreased lifetime use of marijuana more than males. Table 9.5 presents the comparison of marijuana use in 1998 and 2005. Treatment need for adolescent Kentuckians decreased between 1998 and 2005. Adolescent females showed less of a decrease in need compared to adolescent males. Table 9.6 presents the comparison in treatment need estimates in 1998 and 2005.

Table 9.5: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 marijuana use for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998			2005		
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Kentucky	14.5%	9.4%	3.5%	9.3%	6.8%	3.0%
Males	12.5%	8.3%	3.4%	9.8%	7.4%	3.9%
Females	16.6%	10.6%	3.6%	8.7%	6.2%	2.2%
12 to 14	6.2%	4.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.7%	0.7%
15 to 17	22.1%	14.3%	5.2%	15.8%	11.7%	5.3%
White	14.4%	9.5%	3.4%	8.9%	6.6%	2.8%
Af-American	17.4%	8.8%	3.7%	14.5%	10.2%	5.9%
Other	15.0%	8.8%	4.5%	16.7%	9.5%	7.9%

Table 9.6: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 treatment need estimates for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998	2005
Kentucky	9.6%	7.6%
Males	10.7%	7.2%
Females	8.5%	7.9%
12 to 14	4.0%	2.5%
15 to 17	14.7%	12.5%
White	9.5%	7.7%
Af-American	10.4%	7.3%
Other	10.2%	7.3%

SECTION NINE: 1998 REPORT COMPARISON

DSM-IV-TR abuse estimates for adolescent Kentuckians increased between 1998 and 2005. Decreases were noted for alcohol and drugs. DSM-IV-TR dependence* estimates also decreased between 1998 and 2005. Table 9.7 presents the comparison of alcohol abuse and dependence estimates in 1998 and 2005. Table 9.8 presents a comparison of drug abuse and dependence estimates in 1998 and 2005.

Table 9.7: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 alcohol abuse and dependence estimates for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998		2005	
	Abuse	Dependence	Abuse	Dependence
Kentucky	2.5%	5.2%	3.1%	4.7%
Males	2.4%	6.4%	3.4%	3.9%
Females	2.5%	4.0%	2.9%	5.5%
12 to 14	0.7%	2.6%	0.8%	1.7%
15 to 17	4.2%	7.6%	5.4%	7.6%
White	2.5%	5.3%	3.2%	4.6%
Af-American	2.1%	7.6%	1.6%	7.3%
Other	2.2%	4.4%	5.3%	5.3%

Table 9.8: Comparison of 1998 and 2005 drug abuse and dependence estimates for adolescent Kentuckians by gender, age group, and race

	1998		2005	
	Abuse	Dependence	Abuse	Dependence
Kentucky	2.9%	4.1%	1.6%	2.3%
Males	2.9%	4.4%	1.4%	2.1%
Females	2.9%	3.8%	1.7%	2.4%
12 to 14	1.5%	1.5%	0.5%	0.8%
15 to 17	4.2%	6.5%	2.6%	3.6%
White	2.8%	4.1%	1.6%	2.2%
Af-American	2.4%	5.4%	1.3%	3.0%
Other	3.5%	3.9%	1.8%	3.8%

* The term dependence in this report is not meant to be interpreted as a formal diagnosis. Any person who reported three or more DSM-IV-TR lifetime criteria is included as dependent.