

26. Substance Abuse

Goal

To increase abstinence from substances while reducing experimentation, use and abuse, especially among Kentucky's youth, thereby reducing the consequences -- violence, crime, illness, death and disability -- that result from abuse of substances at great cost and harm to individuals and society.

Overview

The combined costs of health care, law enforcement, motor vehicle crashes, crime and lost productivity caused by substance abuse have been calculated at nearly \$1,000 annually for every man, woman and child in America. Applying this figure to Kentucky's population, the consequences of substance abuse cost a staggering \$4.1 billion each year in the Commonwealth.

A great variety of serious health and social problems as well as enormous dollar costs are associated with abuse of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco. Seventy-two conditions requiring hospitalizations are wholly or partially attributable to abuse of substances. Use of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs all increase the risk of hypertension, stroke, and heart disease. Tobacco is involved in one-third of all cancer deaths. Heavy alcohol use increases the risk for cirrhosis and other liver disorders, which also may result from infection with hepatitis viruses. Use of cocaine and comparable drugs can produce cardiac irregularities and heart failure, convulsions, and seizures. Cocaine use temporarily narrows blood vessels in the brain, contributing to the risk of strokes as well as to cognitive deficits and memory loss.

Some of the major consequences of long-term use of alcohol or drugs include chronic depression, sexual dysfunction, and psychosis. Most substance abusers initiated use of tobacco and alcohol during adolescence and progressed to nicotine addiction, alcohol abuse, and illicit drug use. Accordingly, Kentucky's substance prevention efforts place high priority on reducing substance use and promoting abstinence among adolescents, as well as reducing experimentation by young adolescents. Adolescent behaviors are especially influenced by policies and laws that limit youth access to tobacco, alcohol, and drugs, and by interventions that alter youths' susceptibility to peer pressure, and norms and attitudes tolerant of substance use.

Summary of Progress

Of the 51 HK 2010 objectives and sub-objectives, six have been met and 11 show progress, while the rest show no progress or progress is not able to be tracked at this time. The target was achieved for Objective 26.8 which was to increase at least by one

year the average age of first alcohol use by adolescents. The average age increased from 12 in 1997 to 13 in 2003. There is improvement in objective 26.17 to reduce to no more than 20 percent the proportion of adolescents who report binge drinking within the past 30 days. The number of adolescents reporting binge drinking in the past 30 days in 2003 was 33 percent, down from a 1997 baseline of 37 percent.

Progress toward Achieving Each HK 2010 Objective

- 26.1. Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of primary care providers who report that they routinely monitor and screen all their patients for abuse of alcohol, tobacco and drugs including prescription drugs, discuss alcohol and drug interactions with these patients, and refer them for preventive or treatment services when appropriate. (DELETED)**

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

- 26.2. Achieve participation, by communities representing at least 80 counties, in comprehensive, science-based strategic planning, programming and evaluation for substance prevention, employing techniques developed through the Kentucky Prevention Evaluation and Planning System (KPEPS) and the Governor's Kentucky Incentives for Prevention Project (KIP).**

Data Source: Monitoring by Division of Substance Abuse

Baseline: 31 counties in 1999

HK 2010 Target: 80 counties

Mid-Decade Status: 110 Kentucky counties in 2005

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- This objective has been achieved
- Continue to provide technical assistance and consultation to community projects

- 26.3. Achieve passage of legislation mandating Administrative License Revocation (ALR) or a program of equal effectiveness for people determined to drive under the influence of intoxicants, and a maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level of 0.08 percent for motor vehicle drivers aged 21 and older.**

Data Source: Kentucky Revised Statutes

Baseline: Legislation mandating license revocation did not exist

HK 2010 Target: Passage of legislation mandating administrative license revocation at BAC level of .08

Mid-Decade Status: HK 2010 target achieved (Legislation went into effect on October 1, 2000).

Data Needs: None

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Objective achieved

26.4. Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report approval for use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs to: tobacco 35 percent; alcohol 30 percent; marijuana 15 percent; other drugs 10 percent. (See Revision)

26.4R. (REVISION) Increase the proportion of 8th grade students who report strong disapproval for use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs to: tobacco, 60 percent; alcohol, 65 percent; marijuana, 85 percent, and other drugs 98 percent.

Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the Kentucky Incentives for Prevention (KIP) student survey.

Data Source: KIP student survey

8 th Graders	Baseline and Mid Decade Status (2004)	HK 2010 Target
Tobacco	50%	60%
Alcohol	55%	65%
Marijuana	75%	85%
Other Drugs	88%	98%

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Translate this 2010 objective into annual fiscal year work plan activities for Regional Prevention Centers, community prevention coalitions and other entities funded or otherwise supported by the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Continue and expand the implementation of the KIP survey and the YRBSS to assess the status of substance involvement at the

county/community level and assess progress toward all applicable Year 2010 Objectives for Kentucky

26.5. Increase the proportion of adolescents who perceive peer disapproval associated with use of substances (individually measured) to an average 75 percent among 8th graders and an average 85 percent among high school seniors. (See Revision)

26.5R. (REVISION) Increase the proportion of 8th grade students who report that none of their friends use substances to: tobacco, 70 percent; alcohol 70 percent; marijuana, 90 percent and other drugs, 95 percent.

Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the KIP student survey.

Data Source: KIP student survey

8 th Graders	Baseline and Mid Decade Status (2004)	HK 2010 Target
Tobacco	58%	70%
Alcohol	59%	70%
Marijuana	78%	90%
Other Drugs	91%	95%

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R.

26.6. Increase to an average 95 percent the proportion of adolescents who perceive great risk of personal harm and/or trouble associated with use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. (See Revision)

26.6R. (REVISION) Increase the proportion of 8th grade students who perceive great risk of personal harm and/or trouble associated with regular use of substances: tobacco 50 percent; alcohol 35 percent; and marijuana, 80 percent.

Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the KIP student survey.

Data Source: KIP student survey

8 th Graders	Baseline and Mid Decade Status (2004)	HK 2010 Target
Tobacco	41%	50%
Alcohol	26%	35%
Marijuana	69%	80%

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4

26.7. Increase to the following percentages the number of school-age children who choose to abstain from use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs: tobacco, 50 percent; alcohol, 50 percent; marijuana, 80 percent; cocaine, 96 percent. (See Revision)

26.7R. (REVISION) Increase the percentages of 8th grade students who report having never used tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs: tobacco, 65 percent; alcohol, 65 percent; marijuana, 90 percent; cocaine, 98 percent.

Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the KIP student survey.

Data Source: KIP student survey

8 th Graders	Baseline and Mid Decade Status (2004)	HK 2010 Target
Tobacco	59%	65%
Alcohol	54%	65%
Marijuana	85%	90%
Cocaine	96%	98%

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.8. Increase by at least one year the average age of first use of alcohol by adolescents.

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Baseline: 1997

8 and under	11 percent
9-10	6 percent
11-12	13 percent
13-14	29 percent
15-16	17 percent
17 and older	2 percent
Average Age	12 years

HK 2010 Target: 13 years

Mid-Decade Status: Students reporting their first drink of alcohol (more than a few sips) by age of first drink in 2003

8 and under	8 percent
9-10	6 percent
11-12	13 percent
13-14	25 percent
15-16	22 percent
17 and older	4 percent
Average Age	13 years

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4

26.9. Increase by at least one year the average age of first use of marijuana by adolescents.

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 1997

8 and under	1%
9-10	2%
11-12	6%
13-14	19%
15-16	18%
17 and older	3%
Average Age	14 years

HK 2010 Target: 15 years old

Mid-Decade Status: 2003:

8 and under	2%
9-10	3%
11-12	7%
13-14	16%
15-16	13%
17 and older	2%
Average Age	13 years

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.10. Increase by at least one year the average age of first use of illicit drugs (other than marijuana) or inhalants by adolescents. (DELETED)

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

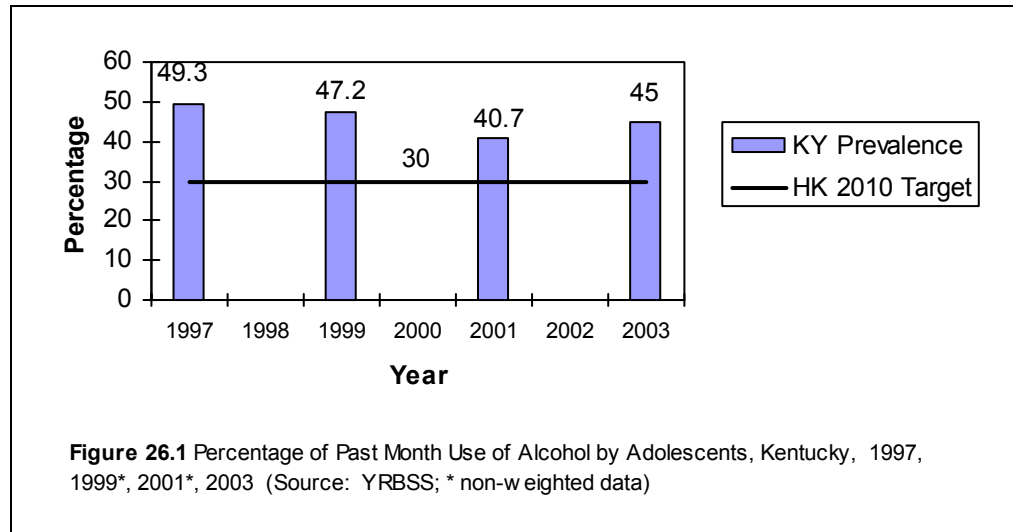
26.11. Reduce past month use of alcohol among adolescents to no more than 30 percent.

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 49.3 percent in 1997

HK 2010 Target: 30 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 45 percent in 2003.



Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.12. Reduce alcohol consumption in Kentucky to an annual average of no more than 2 gallons of ethanol per person.

Data Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); National Institutes of Health.

Baseline: 2.2 gallons in 1994

HK 2010 Target: 2 gallons

Mid-Decade Status: 1.8 gallons in 2002

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Objective achieved

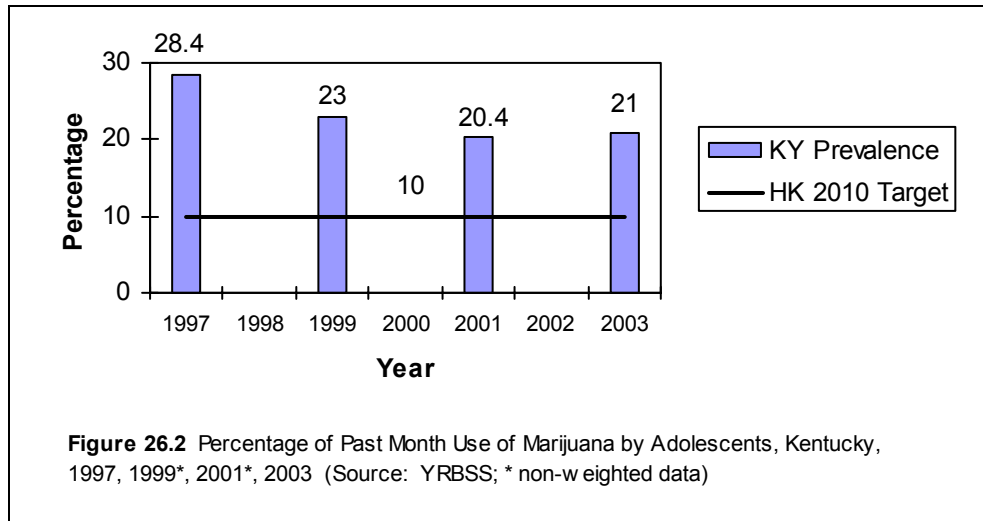
26.13. Reduce to no more than 10 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting marijuana use during the past 30 days.

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 28.4 percent in 1997

HK 2010 Target: 10 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 21 percent in 2003



Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.14. Reduce to no more than 4 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting use of illicit drugs other than marijuana at any time (lifetime use).

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline:

Lifetime (ever) use	1997 KY YRBSS
Cocaine	8.3%
Inhalants	24.7%
Heroin	Not asked
Methamphetamine	Not asked
Ecstasy/MDMA	Not asked
Steroids	6.1%
Injection any substance	2.6%

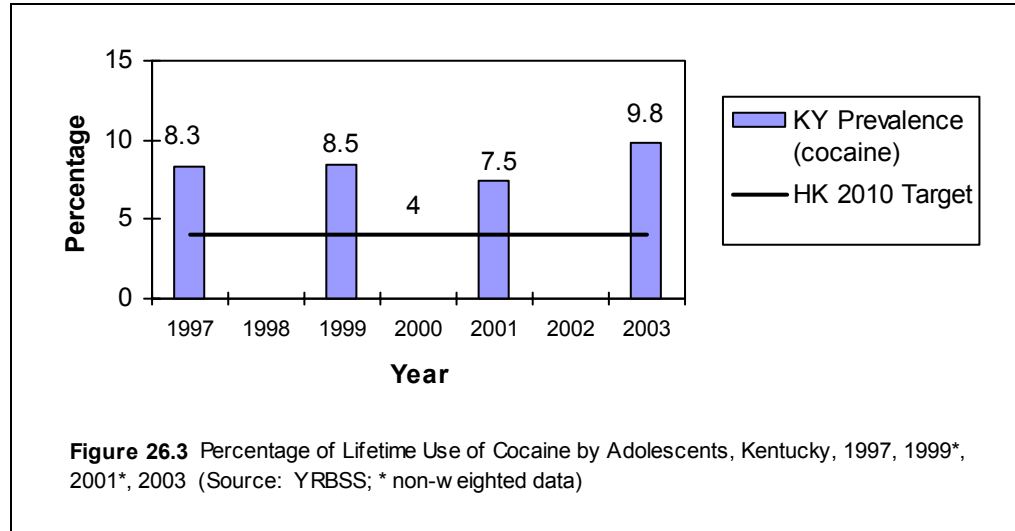
HK 2010 Target: 4 percent for all types of illicit drugs

Mid-Decade Status:

Other illegal drugs (ever used):

Lifetime (ever) use	2003 KY YRBSS
Cocaine	9.8%
Inhalants	14.3%
Heroin	3.7%
Methamphetamine	9.7%

Ecstasy/MDMA	6.7%
Steroids	7.1%
Injection any substance	3.2%



Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.15. (Developmental) **Reduce to no more than 12 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting inhalant use during the past 30 days. (See Revision)**

26.15R. (REVISION) **Reduce to no more than 2 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting inhalant use during the past 30 days.**

Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the Kentucky YRBSS.

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 4 percent in 2003

HK 2010 Target: 2 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 4 percent in 2003

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.16. (Developmental) Reduce to no more than 3 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting steroid use during the past 30 days. (See Revision)

26.16R. (REVISION) Reduce to no more than 3 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting ever using steroids without a prescription.

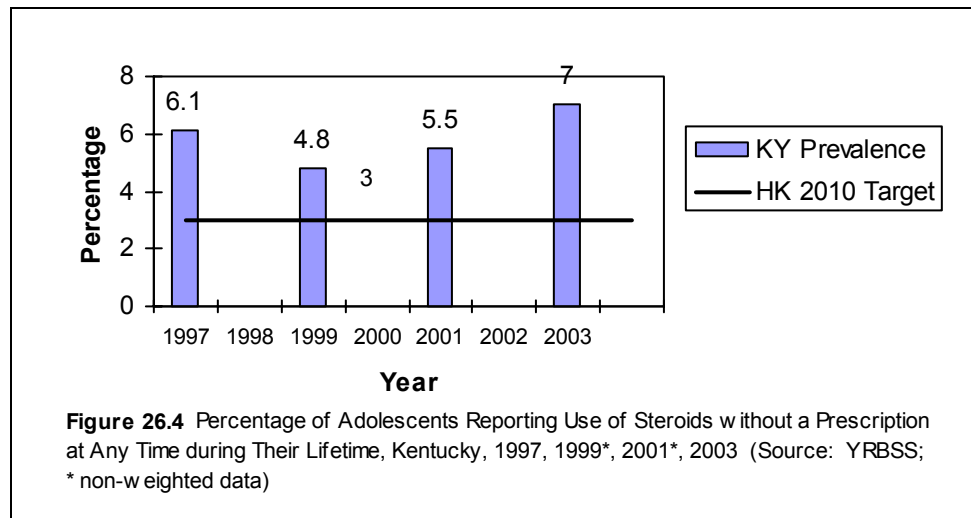
Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the Kentucky YRBSS.

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 6.1 percent in 1997

HK 2010 Target: 3 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 7 percent in 2003



Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

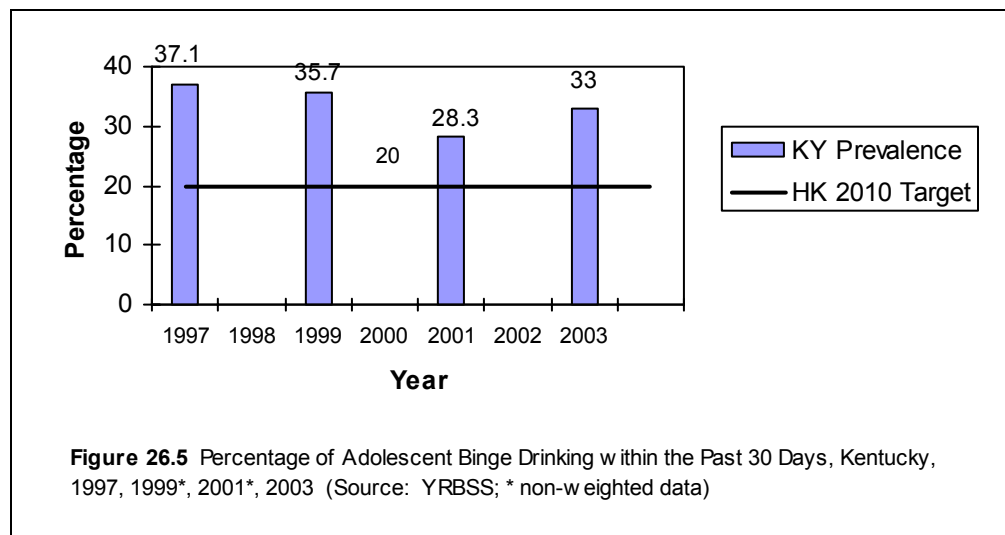
26.17. Reduce to no more than 20 percent the proportion of adolescents who report binge drinking within the past month.

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 37.1 percent in 1997

HK 2010 Target: 20 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 33 percent in 2003



Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.18. (Developmental) Reduce by one-fourth the proportion of Kentuckians of all ages who report binge drinking within the past month. (See Revision)

26.18R. (REVISION) Reduce by one-fourth the proportion of Kentuckians age 18 and older who report binge drinking within the past month.

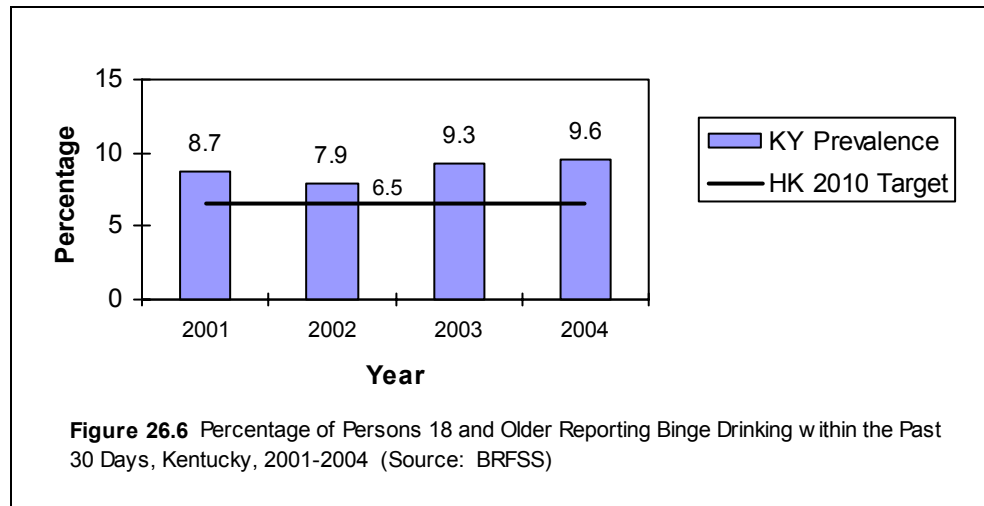
Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the Kentucky Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past thirty days.

Data Source: BRFSS

Baseline: 9.4 percent in 1997

HK 2010 Target: 6.5 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 9.6 percent in 2003



Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.19. (Developmental) **Reduce by half the proportion of persons who report having driven a vehicle, or riding with a driver who had been drinking, during the past month.**

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 1997

16 percent driving after drinking

36 percent riding with a driver who had been drinking

HK 2010 Target: 8 percent driving after drinking

18 percent riding with a driver who had been drinking

Mid-Decade Status: 2003

11 percent driving after drinking alcohol

26 percent riding with a driver who had been drinking

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.20. **Reduce to less than 2 percent the proportion of adolescents age 12-17 who report using marijuana on three or more occasions within the past month. (DELETED)**

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

26.21.(Developmental) **Reduce by one-half the proportion of adolescents age 12-17 who report using illicit drugs (other than marijuana), inhalants or steroids on two or more occasions within the past month. (DELETED)**

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

26.22. (Developmental) **Reduce by half the proportion of persons who report having driven a vehicle after using drugs, or riding with a driver who had been using drugs, during the past month. (DELETED)**

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

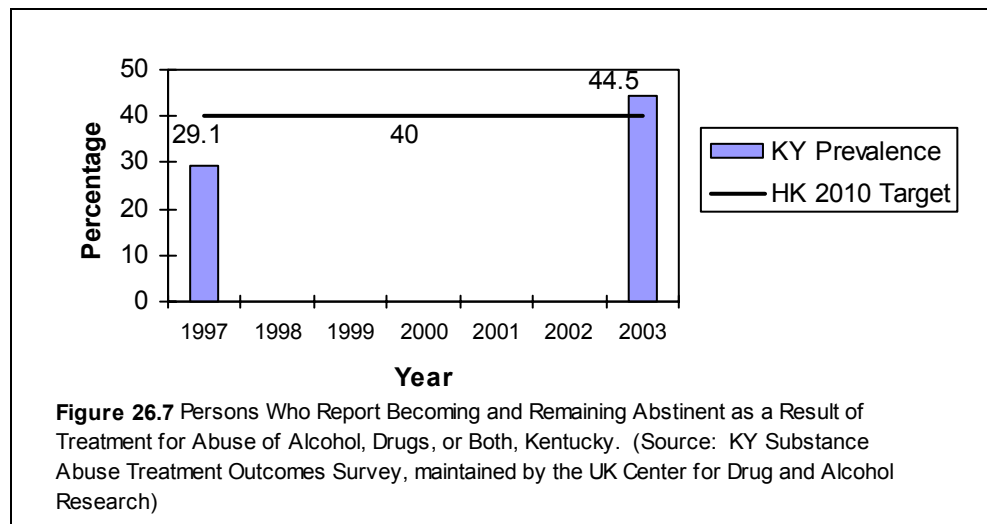
26.23. **Increase to 40 percent the percentage of persons who become and remain totally abstinent as a result of treatment for abuse of alcohol, drugs, or both in combination.**

Data Source: Kentucky Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes Survey (KTOS), maintained by the UK Center for Drug and Alcohol Research (UK-CDAR).

Baseline: 29.1 percent in 1997

HK 2010 Target: 40 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 44.5 percent in 2003



Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- The Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse will continue to work closely with the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy and the University of Kentucky's Center on Drug and Alcohol Research to monitor the percentage of persons who complete substance abuse treatment and report total abstinence through the Kentucky Treatment Outcome Study.

26.24. (Developmental) **Reduce by half the proportion of Kentucky adolescents who report involvement during the past year in physical fighting for reasons related to substance abuse. (DELETED)**

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

26.25.(Developmental) **Reduce by two-thirds the proportion of Kentucky adolescents who report non-sport weapon carrying during the past year for reasons related to substance abuse. (DELETED)**

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

26.26. (Developmental) **Reduce by half the proportion of Kentucky adolescents who report vandalizing, destroying or stealing property during the past year for reasons related to substances. (See Revision)**

Reason for Deletion: No reliable data source is available, and none is expected in the near future.

26.27. (Developmental) **Reduce by half the proportion of Kentucky adolescents who report considering or attempting suicide during the past year for reasons related to substances. (See Revision)**

26.27R. (REVISION) Reduce by half the proportion of Kentucky adolescents who report considering or attempting suicide during the past year.

Reason for Revision: This revision reflects how the data are collected on the Kentucky YRBSS.

Data Source: YRBSS

Baseline: 1997

Seriously considered suicide	22 percent
Made plan to commit suicide	17 percent

Actually attempted suicide	8 percent
Had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	3 percent

HK 2010 Target:

Seriously considered suicide	11percent
Made plan to commit suicide	8.5 percent
Actually attempted suicide	4 percent
Had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	1.5 percent

Mid-Decade Status: 2003

Seriously considered suicide	18 percent
Made plan to commit suicide	15 percent
Actually attempted suicide	10 percent
Had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	4 percent

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

26.28.Reduce to the following levels the percentages of adolescents who report experiencing problems or trouble as a consequence of using alcohol or drugs.

Data Source: KIP student survey

Baseline and Mid-Decade Status: 2004

Trouble with family	9%
Trouble with friends	12%
Trouble with police	3%
Problems in school	8%

HK 2010 Target:

Trouble with family	8%
Trouble with friends	18%
Trouble with police	2%
Problems in school	7%

Strategies to Achieve Objective:

- Same strategies as for Objective 26.4R

Terminology

Abstinence: No use of substances of abuse within the past year.

Abuse: Excessive quantity and/or frequency of use of one or more substances to a degree that is harmful, and may result in serious consequences or problems, for the user, the user's family or community, and which may or may not involve dependence on or addiction to the substance(s).

Behavioral Factors: Personal choices on behavior regarding substances; correlates and precursors which influence those choices; and consequences of personal choices and behaviors.

Consequences of Behavior: Include the statistical end results of individuals' choices to abstain, experiment, use or abuse substances as reflected in public health, crime, and personal and societal costs. Some examples include:

- Driving Under the Influence (DUI): mortality, morbidity and costs resulting from driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
- Cancer: deaths, disabilities and costs from cancer caused by smoking cigarettes and using smokeless tobacco;
- Avoidable costs borne by private insurance payers and Medicare/Medicaid resulting from liver cirrhosis and comparable consequences of long-term substance use and abuse.

Any goals to reduce these consequences inherently must presuppose other goals that more directly target the personal behaviors that result in these consequences, and/or the correlates and precursors which influence personal choices and decisions on behavior toward substances.

Binge Drinking: Five or more drinks in a row on one or more occasions during the past month. See Abuse definition.

Environmental Factors: Societal circumstances which influence individuals' attitudes and behaviors toward substances. **Community cultural** factors affect the supply, availability and price of substances; access to substances; local norms and values regarding substances; and the means through which these factors are applied, such as policing, churches and schools. **Infrastructure** factors include substance-related laws and ordinances at any level -- national, state or local; substance-related policies at any level down to and including individual facilities; and systemic capacity to influence substance availability, access and behaviors (including but not limited to capacity for data, planning, funding, programming, evaluation, measurement and assessment).

Experimentation: No more than five instances of use with a particular substance in a person's lifetime, and no use of the substance within the 30 days preceding the date the person provided the information.

Relapse: Reversion to a former pattern of abusive substance-related behavior (measured as the number of readmissions for treatment and the amount of time between treatment episodes).

Substance: The three broad categories of substances include: 1) tobacco (smoked and smokeless); 2) alcohol (in multitudinous classes of brewed and distilled beverages); and 3) drugs (marijuana and all other illicit drugs; improperly used prescription drugs and anabolic steroids; and use as inhalants of miscellaneous household products, solvents, gasoline, etc.).

Use: Any non-experimental use of a substance that does not constitute abuse of that substance. Widespread non-problematic consumption of alcoholic beverages in U.S. society and widespread public non critical acceptance of such alcohol consumption as a cultural norm exemplify the distinction between use (which may or may not lead to abuse) and abuse (i.e., clearly excessive use harmful to self or others). The use-abuse boundary is a gray area.

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26. Substance Abuse – Summary Tables

Summary of Objectives for Substance Abuse	Baseline	HK 2010 Target	Mid-Decade Status	Progress	Data Source
26.1. (DELETED)					
26.2. Achieve participation, by communities representing at least 80 counties, in comprehensive, science-based strategic planning, programming and evaluation for substance prevention, employing techniques developed through the Kentucky Prevention Evaluation and Planning System (KPEPS) and the Governor's Kentucky Incentives for Prevention Project (KIP).	31 counties (1999)	80 counties	110 counties (2005)	Target Achieved	County survey
26.3. Achieve passage of legislation mandating Administrative License Revocation (ALR) or a program of equal effectiveness for people determined to drive under the influence of intoxicants, and a maximum legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level of 0.08 percent for motor vehicle drivers aged 21 and older.	Legislation submitted	Passage	Legislation Enacted	Target Achieved	Kentucky Revised Statutes
26.4R. Increase the proportion of 8th grade students who report strong disapproval for use of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs to: tobacco - 60 percent; alcohol - 65 percent; marijuana - 85 percent; other drugs - 98 percent.	Tobacco 50% (2004)	≥60%	50% (2004)	N/A	KIP
	Alcohol 55%	≥65%	55%	N/A	
	Marijuana 75%	≥85%	75%	N/A	
	Other Drugs 88%	≥98%	88%	N/A	
26.5R. Increase the proportion of 8th grade students who report that none of their friends use substances to: tobacco 70 percent; alcohol - 70 percent; marijuana - 90 percent; other drugs - 95 percent.	Tobacco 58% (2004)	≥70%;	58% (2004)	N/A	KIP
	Alcohol 59%	≥70%	59%	N/A	
	Marijuana 78%	≥90%	78%	N/A	
	Other Drugs 91%	≥95%	91%	N/A	
26.6R. Increase the proportion of 8th grade students who perceive great risk of personal harm and/or trouble associated with regular use of substances: tobacco - 50 percent; alcohol - 35 percent; and	Tobacco 41% (2004)	≥50%	41% (2004)	N/A	KIP
	Alcohol 26%	≥35%	26%	N/A	

Summary of Objectives for Substance Abuse	Baseline	HK 2010 Target	Mid-Decade Status	Progress	Data Source
marijuana - 80 percent.	Marijuana 69%	≥80%	69%	N/A	
26.7R. Increase the percentages of 8th grade students who report having never used tobacco, alcohol and other drugs: tobacco - 65 percent; alcohol - 65 percent; marijuana - 90 percent; cocaine - 98 percent.	Tobacco 59% (2004)	≥65%	59% (2004)	N/A	KIP
	Alcohol 54%	≥65%	54%	N/A	
	Marijuana 85%	≥90%	85%	N/A	
	Cocaine 96%	98%	96%	N/A	
26.8. Increase by at least one year the average age of first use of alcohol by adolescents.	12 years old (1997)	13 years old	13 years old (2003)	Target Achieved	YRBSS
26.9. Increase by at least one year the average age of first use of marijuana by adolescents.	14 years old (1997)	15 years old	13 years old (2003)	No	YRBSS
26.10. (DELETED)					
26.11. Reduce past month use of alcohol among adolescents to no more than 30 percent.	49.3% (1997)	≤30%	45% (2003)	Yes	YRBSS
26.12. Reduce alcohol consumption in Kentucky to an annual average of no more than 2 gallons of ethanol per person.	2.2 gallons (1994)	≤2 gallons	1.8 gallons (2002)	Target Achieved	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
26.13. Reduce to no more than 10 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting marijuana use during the past 30 days.	28.4% (1997)	≤10%	21% (2003)	Yes	YRBSS
26.14. Reduce to no more than 4 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting use of illicit drugs other than marijuana at any time (lifetime use).	Cocaine 8.3% (1997)	≤4%	9.8% (2003)	No	YRBSS
	Inhalants 24.7% (1997)	≤4%	14.3% (2003)	Yes	
	Heroin 3.7% (2003)	≤4%	3.7% (2003)	N/A	
	Meth 9.7% (2003)	≤4%	9.7% (2003)	N/A	
	Ecstasy 6.7% (2003)	≤4%	6.7% (2003)	N/A	
	Steroids 6.1% (1997)	≤4%	7.1% (2003)	No	

Summary of Objectives for Substance Abuse	Baseline	HK 2010 Target	Mid-Decade Status	Progress	Data Source
	Any injections 2.6% (1997)	≤4%	3.2% (2003)	No	
26.15R. Reduce to no more than 2 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting inhalant use during the past 30 days.	4% (2003)	≤2%	4% (2003)	N/A	YRBSS
26.16R. Reduce to no more than 3 percent the proportion of adolescents reporting ever using steroids without a prescription.	6.1% (1997)	≤3%	7% (2003)	No	YRBSS
26.17. Reduce to no more than 20 percent the proportion of adolescents who report binge drinking within the past month.	37.1% (1997)	≤20%	33% (2003)	Yes	YRBSS
26.18R. Reduce by one-fourth the proportion of Kentuckians age 18 and older who report binge drinking within the past month.	8.7% (2001)	≤6.5%	9.3% (2003)	No	BRFSS
26.19. (Developmental) Reduce by half the proportion of youth who report having driven a vehicle, or riding with a driver who had been drinking, during the past month.	Diving after drinking 16% (1997)	≤8%	11%	Yes	YRBSS
	Riding with a driver after drinking 36% (1997)	≤18%	26% (2003)	Yes	
26.20.- 26.22. (DELETED)					
26.23. Increase to 40 percent the percentage of persons who become and remain totally abstinent as a result of treatment for abuse of alcohol, drugs, or both in combination.	29.1% (1997)	≥40%	44.5% (2003)	Target Achieved	KTOS
26.24. – 26.26. (DELETED)	32.5% (1997)	≤16%	26% (2003)	Yes	YRBSS
26.27R. Reduce by half the proportion of Kentucky adolescents who report considering or attempting suicide during the past year.	Considered 22% (1997)	≤11%	18% (2003)	Yes	YRBSS
	Made plan 17%	≤8.5%	15%	Yes	
	Actual attempt 8%	≤4%	10%	No	
	Treatment by doctor as a result of attempt 3%	≤1.5%	4%	No	

Summary of Objectives for Substance Abuse	Baseline	HK 2010 Target	Mid-Decade Status	Progress	Data Source
26.28. Reduce to the following levels the percentages of adolescents who report experiencing problems or trouble as a consequence of using alcohol or drugs.	Trouble w/ family 9% (2004)	≤8%	9%;	N/A	KIP
	Trouble w/friends 12%	≤11%	12%	N/A	
	Trouble w/ police 3%	≤2%	3%	N/A	
	Problems in school 8%	≤7%	8%	N/A	

R = Revised objective

N/A = Only baseline data are available. Not able to determine progress at this time.