

This addendum to the 2020 LCRB Needs Assessment titled, “Assessing Mental/Behavioral Health and Substance Abuse Needs of Lincoln County Youth in 2020” provides a review of the positive and negative trends from 2010 to 2020 (except 2014\*) for Lincoln County (LC) public school students ranging from 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> grades collected from the Missouri Student Survey (MSS; developed and implemented by the Missouri Department of Mental Health). The Missouri Student Survey contains hundreds of questions on a variety of topics including: depression, use of alcohol and drugs, mental health, bullying experiences, school-based behaviors, and self-injury/suicide. It is important to mention that the schools are instructed to have all 9<sup>th</sup> graders complete the survey, and to select an additional grade level to survey. The selection process of this additional grade is not consistent over time or across all Lincoln County schools. **The table in the Appendix was developed to compare Lincoln County to the state of Missouri (MO) on relevant Missouri Student Survey items. The table also quantifies changes over time from 2010 to 2020 (if data were available) on each reviewed item for the Lincoln County student sample (note that minimal rounding errors occur). Items that showed positive trends are highlighted in green on the various tables and items that showed a negative trend or underperformance in comparison to the state of Missouri data are highlighted in red.**

For 2020, the statewide random sample (tied to MO reported data) included a total of 96 schools (48 middle and 48 high) as part of the random sample. Of these, 45 (47%) schools with 3,339 students participated in the final 2020 MSS. Data was weighted to represent the state level demographics, and this information is available in the public report.

For county-level data, after data cleaning the sample size equaled 86,821 representing 93 counties (81%). Convenience samples were used in all MSS reports prior to 2016. Of note, schools closed unexpectedly during the final two weeks of the planned survey window due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which lead to a smaller-than-anticipated response rate.

Of the 176 selected items (with relevant data) in the MO Student Survey, over time (initial year with data to 2020) the Lincoln County sample improved on 63.6% of the items (or 112 items). Three items showed no change over time. Thirty-five items improved by 10% or more over time. The items that showed the greatest improvements, (selected if the difference over time from the starting to the ending data point was 10% or more), included:

LC Trends - 2010* to 2020	Positive		Negative		
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
Difference greater than or equal to 10%	35	19.9%	15	8.5%	
Total Items	112	63.6%	59	33.5%	176

- Lifetime alcohol use
- Lifetime cigarette use
- Ease of availability for: alcohol, cigarettes, other illicit drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and prescription drugs.
- Past month cigarette use
- Past 2-weeks binge drinking
- Past 3-month emotional bullying, rumor spreading, and being a victim of emotional bullying
- Peer alcohol use
- Past year misuse among those who used: sleeping medications, sedatives/anxiety, and pain medication
- Perception of harm – alcohol (5+ drinks), marijuana, electronic cigarettes
- Perception of friends’ feelings on student alcohol use
- Perception of wrongness: alcohol and cigarettes
- Reason given for Rx misuse: to help me sleep, to have a good time, and to help with stress reduction
- No discrimination in student treatment
- Rules are enforced fairly
- School notifies parents with praise
- Teachers notice and comment on good work

\*data from 2014 not included due to data collection method issues.

Negative trends were found with 33.5% of the items (or 59 separate items) for the years that data was available. **Fifteen items demonstrated negative trends that declined by 10% or more over time.** The items that had a 10% or greater change in a negative direction between the earliest and latest data points included:

- Depression – student very sad
- Self-injury
- Past year misuse among those who used: stimulants
- Peer perception of coolness of electronic cigarette use
- Perception of friends’ feelings on student marijuana use
- Reason given for Rx misuse: to reduce and/or manage pain
- Student feels optimistic about their future
- Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way
- Various method of access items: alcohol (other); cigarettes (a friend gives or sells them to me and I buy them from a store); e-cigarettes (other); prescriptions (a family member gives or sells it to me and other)

**Of the 179 applicable items assessed in 2020, Lincoln County youth underperformed in comparison to the state on 25% of the items (44 items).** The item with the largest difference between the two samples was past month riding with a driver under the influence where 23.5% of LC students had done this at least one or more days in comparison to only 2% of the MO sample. An additional six items underperformed by 10% or more in comparison to the state and included those listed below.

- Method of Alcohol Access: other
- Method of Cigarette Access: a friend gives or sells to them and I buy them from the store
- Past month riding with a driver under the influence
- Past year misuse among those who used: other prescription medication
- Perception of enforcement – guns

LC performed better than the state on 74% of items (132 items), with 28 items that had a difference of 10% or more. The biggest difference of 18.7% was found with the item, “Perception of harm – alcohol (no dosage specified)”. Three items showed no difference between the state and Lincoln County for 2020.

Total MSS Items

LC vs. MO	Positive		Negative		
Difference greater than or equal to 10%	28	16%	6	3%	
Total Items	132	74%	44	25%	179

Here are the remaining items with a 10% or greater difference.

- Ease of availability – alcohol
- Method of alcohol access – a family member gives or sells it to me
- Method of cigarette access – A family member gives or sells it to me
- Method of e-cigarette access – A family member gives or sells it to me and a friend gives or sells them to me
- Method of marijuana access – a friend gives or sells it to me and I buy it from a dealer
- Method of prescription access – A friend gives or sells it to me
- Past 3-month emotional bullying
- Past year misuse among those who used: sedatives/anxiety medication and sleeping medication
- Peer smoking marijuana
- Perception of harm – marijuana and alcohol (no dosage)
- Perception of friends’ feelings on student marijuana use
- Perception of friends’ feelings on student e-cigarette use
- Perception of wrongness – alcohol
- Perception of wrongness – marijuana
- Reason(s) given for prescription misuse: to have a good time, to help me feel better or happier, to help me sleep, to help with stress reduction, and to increase my energy
- No discrimination in student treatment
- Rules are enforced fairly

- School notifies parents with praise
- Student knows where to go in their community to get help

Due to the number of items included in the Missouri Student Survey, the information within the next section will identify the more notable positive and negative trends within categories. Note that when reviewing the information in the tables and narrative, the percentages were rounded and therefore some rounding errors will exist. Let's examine some of the trends that have occurred over time in Lincoln County by content area.

## Average Age Students Used Substances for the First Time

**Areas Needing Attention:** The average age of first misuse for LC youth with prescriptions was 9.5, one-year earlier than reported for 2018 and 1.7 years earlier than the state's average age of 11.2. This age is extremely young, and parents/grandparents may not even realize they should be more vigilant with their medication in the home. School officials, agency staff, parents/guardians, and grandparents need to be made aware of this particular focus area regarding prescription drug misuse.

The average age LC youth start alcohol was 11.7 for 2020; almost a year younger than in 2010 at 12.5 years. The LC youth are on average 1.7 years younger than the state's average of 13.4. Alcohol should remain a core topic among substance use prevention programming.

**Strengths:** The age LC youth first use cigarettes and marijuana was older in 2020 than it was in 2010; age of first use for cigarettes was 13.1 and 14.8 for marijuana. The age for cigarette use was slightly younger for the LC youth than the Missouri average age (13.2). The age for marijuana was older for LC youth than the Missouri average age of 14.3. Messaging to youth should be provided earlier than these reported ages.

**MSS Table 1. Missouri Student Survey – Age of First Use**

Age of First Use	Lincoln					MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Alcohol	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.5	11.7	13.4	-0.8	-1.7
Cigarettes	12.2	12.4	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.2	0.9	-0.2
Inhalants	11.2	12.7				10.5		
Marijuana	13.6	13.9	14.6	14.5	14.8	14.3	1.2	0.5
Prescription Drug Misuse				10.5	9.5	11.2	-1.1	-1.7

Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health provided MSS data to BOLD to prepare in this format.  
Rating Scale - average

## Ease of Availability of Substances

**Areas Needing Attention:** Students were asked how easily available various substances were in their community. The percentages shown in the table below align with students rating availability as very easy and sort of easy (combined percentage). It is important to note the items where 30% or more students rated them as being very or sort of easy to access: alcohol (42%), cigarettes (37%), electronic cigarettes (42%) and OTC drugs (43%). Only two substance increased in their availability over time. E-cigarettes once again had the largest increase over time at 16%, with 42% of youth who stated it was very or sort of easy to obtain in 2020. Synthetic drugs increased by 4%; from 11% in 2014 to 15% in 2020.

**MSS Table 2. Ease of Availability**

Ease of availability	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Alcohol	61.7%	64.4%	32.9%	46.4%	57.2%	42.1%	52.3%	-19.6%	-10.2%
Cigarettes	60.7%	60.2%	13.9%	34.3%	48.1%	37.1%	39.5%	-23.6%	-2.3%
Electronic cigarettes				26.3%	44.0%	41.8%	48.6%	15.5%	-6.8%
Marijuana	37.1%	37.7%	0.0%	12.8%	34.2%	27.6%	38.0%	-9.5%	-10.4%
Other illicit drugs	19.9%	14.1%	0.0%	3.4%	14.6%	8.9%	10.4%	-10.9%	-1.5%
Over the counter drugs (OTC)		55.7%	9.8%	36.6%	46.2%	43.0%	49.7%	-12.7%	-6.6%
Prescription drugs		31.3%	11.6%	17.1%	26.8%	18.9%	21.1%	-12.4%	-2.2%
Synthetic drugs			10.7%	6.9%	23.3%	14.9%	18.4%	4.2%	-3.6%

Rating scale – very easy/sort of easy

**Strengths:** All of the substances were rated as being less available to Lincoln County students than the state-wide sample as shown in the table below. Many of the substances experienced a significant decrease since 2010 in the percentage of students rating them sort of easy or very easy to access. Decreases were found with the following substances: alcohol (19% decrease from 62%), cigarettes (24% decrease from 61%), marijuana (10% decrease from 37%), other illicit drugs (11% decrease from 20%), OTC drugs (13% decrease from 56%), prescription drugs (12% decrease from 31%).

The next set of questions asked youth how they access alcohol, OTC, prescriptions, e-cigs, marijuana, etc. This information is very valuable and was reported by youth that endorsed being a lifetime user. The main method of access for four out of the five substances was “a friend gives or sells it to me,” including alcohol (43%), cigarettes (62%), e-cigarettes (45%), and marijuana (60%). For prescriptions, the most popular method of access was a family member who gives it or sells it to the student. It is alarming that 29% of students who had used a substance in their lifetime had a family member give or sell them prescription medication that wasn’t intended for them

Access to alcohol from family members required attention in 2018 when 43% of users acknowledging this as their method, but for 2020 access from family was reported by only 19% of these students. Interestingly, 31% selected the “other” response for alcohol access, but this is unknown. It is recommended to have experts look into this unknown in case it is putting students in danger. Alcohol, cigarettes, and e-cigarettes were noted by students as being accessible from a store, yet legally they are unable to purchase these items. It should be identified how this is occurring, and figure out a way to educate parents on what to look for at home.

**MSS Table 3. Missouri Student Survey Method of Access - 2020**

Item	Alcohol	Cigarettes	E-Cigs	Rx
A family member gives or sells it to me	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%
A friend gives or sells it to me	42.9%	61.5%	44.9%	0.0%
Buy it online	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
I ask a stranger to buy it for me	10.9%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%
I buy it from the store / bar / etc.	10.9%	26.3%	10.2%	0.0%
I take it without permission	10.9%	26.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	30.6%	13.2%	25.8%	12.5%

\*Among lifetime users.

Item	Marijuana
A family member gives or sells it to me	10.6%
A friend gives or sells it to me	59.6%
A stranger gives or sells it to me	0.0%
I buy it from a dealer	10.6%
I buy it online	0.0%
I take it without permission	0.0%
Other	10.6%

## Lifetime Substance Use

**Areas Needing Attention:** Students were asked if they had used various substances at least one time in their life, with the percentages shown in Table 4 linked to an affirmative response. Only two out of the 16 total substances for lifetime use showed the LC youth at a higher percentage than the state sample: prescription drug use (11% for LC vs. 9% for MO) and synthetic drug use (1.3% for LC vs. 1% for MO). Only two substance increased for lifetime use from 2010 to 2020 and included: e-cigarettes (from 17% in 2016 to 21% in 2020), and prescription drugs (9% in 2010 to 11% in 2020). Out of all the substances, the highest reported lifetime use was for alcohol (32%), followed by e-cigarettes (21%), prescription drug misuse (11%), marijuana (10%), and cigarette use (8%).

**Strengths:** The percentage of LC youth who reported they had used substances in their life improved with all substances except two; e-cigarettes and prescription drugs. The largest decreases over time were found with alcohol use (46% in 2010 to 32% in 2020), cigarettes (28% in 2010 to 8% in 2020), chew use (13% in 2010 to 3% in 2020), inhalants (6% in 2010 to 1% in 2020), marijuana (14% in 2010 to 10% in 2020), and OTC misuse (6% in 2010 to 2% in 2020). LC was performing better than the state on 14 out of the 16 substances, with the greatest differences found with lifetime cigarette use (8% LC vs. 15% MO), electronic cigarette use (21% LC vs. 30% MO), and marijuana (10% LC vs. 17% MO). Substances that were not reported to be used/misused at all in their lifetime were: club drugs, hallucinogens, heroin, and methamphetamine.

**MSS Table 4. Lifetime Substance Use Lincoln County 2010-2020**

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Lifetime alcohol use	45.6%	51.2%		42.9%	46.0%	31.7%	35.3%	-13.8%	-3.5%
Lifetime alcohol use (times)		50.6%		42.3%	45.6%	31.0%	33.8%	-19.6%	-2.8%
Lifetime chew use	12.7%	14.8%		20.0%	12.3%	3.1%	6.1%	-9.6%	-3.0%
Lifetime cigarette use	27.6%	29.2%		22.0%	25.9%	8.1%	15.0%	-19.6%	-7.0%
Lifetime club drug use	1.4%	1.9%		0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	-1.4%	-1.0%
Lifetime cocaine use	1.5%	1.4%		1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%	-0.4%	-0.1%
Lifetime electronic cigarette use				16.9%	25.8%	20.5%	29.7%	3.6%	-9.2%
Lifetime hallucinogen use	3.3%	2.6%		0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.2%	-3.3%	-2.2%
Lifetime heroin use	0.6%	0.4%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.3%
Lifetime hookah use				3.2%	5.9%	1.1%	5.3%	-2.1%	-4.2%
Lifetime inhalant use	6.4%	3.7%		0.6%	2.4%	1.3%	2.3%	-5.1%	-1.0%
Lifetime marijuana use	13.7%	17.2%		7.8%	13.3%	10.2%	16.9%	-3.6%	-6.8%
Lifetime methamphetamine use	0.6%	1.2%		0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	-0.6%	-0.7%
Lifetime over the counter drug misuse	6.3%	7.2%		0.3%	5.7%	2.0%	3.8%	-4.3%	-1.8%
Lifetime prescription drug misuse	8.7%	8.8%		8.5%	7.2%	10.5%	9.4%	1.8%	1.1%
Lifetime synthetic drug use		6.8%		0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	0.3%

Rating Scale - Yes

## Past Month Substance Use

**Areas Needing Attention:** There were 13 items assessing past-month substance use among LC students. There were only two items where LC students used a substance at least one or more days at a higher percentage than the MO sample. The biggest difference was found with riding with a driver under the influence (a difference of 21.5%; LC = 23.5%, MO = 2%), followed by prescription drug misuse (a difference of only 1.3%; LC = 7.6%, MO = 6.3%).

There were four items that had increased in past-month usage over time, which included: electronic cigarettes (increased by 3.3% since 2016, now at 9.1%), driving under the influence (increased 4.3%, from 2.9% in 2010 to 7.2% in 2020), prescription drug misuse (increased 2.5%, from 5.1% to 7.6%), and riding with a driver under the influence (increased 1.8%, from 21.7% in 2010 to 23.5% in 2020).

Out of all the items, the highest reported past-month use was for riding with a driver under the influence at 24%, followed by alcohol (15%), e-cigarettes (9%), past two-weeks binge drinking (8%), prescription drug misuse (8%), and driving under the influence (7%).

**Strengths:** The percentage of LC youth who reported they had engaged in the substances improved on nine out of the 13 items. The largest decreases found over time with past-month use was with cigarette use (decreased by 13.5% to 1.9%), past two-weeks binge drinking (decreased by 10.7% to 7.6%), alcohol use (decreased by 7.3% to 15.1%), and chew use (decreased by 6% to 1%).

Again, nine out of the 13 items showed LC students with lower percentages of past-month use than the state sample.

**MSS Table 5. Past Month Substance Use Lincoln County 2010-2020**

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Past month alcohol use	22.4%	22.7%	5.9%	27.0%	25.2%	15.1%	17.0%	-7.3%	-1.9%
Past month chew use	7.0%	8.3%		11.3%	8.7%	1.0%	2.5%	-6.0%	-1.5%
Past month cigarette use	15.4%	10.4%		9.9%	12.0%	1.9%	4.5%	-13.5%	-2.6%
Past month driving under the influence	2.9%	5.1%		4.8%	5.6%	7.2%	17.0%	4.3%	-9.8%
Past month electronic cigarette use				5.7%	15.4%	9.1%	15.5%	3.3%	-6.4%
Past month hookah use				0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.9%	-0.9%	-1.9%
Past month inhalant use	2.9%	1.2%		0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%	-1.8%	0.1%
Past month marijuana use	6.7%	6.7%		2.7%	6.0%	2.0%	8.9%	-4.7%	-7.0%
Past month over the counter drug misuse	4.0%	3.3%		0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	2.0%	-2.9%	-0.9%
Past month prescription drug misuse	5.1%	3.8%	4.7%	4.3%	6.7%	7.6%	6.3%	2.5%	1.3%
Past month riding with a driver under the influence	21.7%	21.6%	18.4%	24.5%	28.7%	23.5%	2.0%	1.8%	21.5%
Past month synthetic drugs		3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	-3.2%	-0.1%
Past two weeks binge drinking		15.2%	0.0%	16.0%	11.9%	7.6%	6.8%	-10.7%	0.8%

Rating Scale – 1+ days; except for past two-weeks binge drinking - 1+ times.



## Peer Substance Use

**Areas Needing Attention:** No items met criteria to be mentioned as an area needing attention for peer substance use.

**Strengths:** The percentage of LC youth who reported their peers use decreased with all four items that had been measured over time. Peer alcohol use decreased by 32% since 2010 to 35% for 2020. Peer smoking cigarettes decreased by 30% to 25% for 2020. Peer smoking marijuana decreased by 9% to 26% in 2020. Finally, peer using other illicit drugs decreased by 6%, from 17% in 2010 to 11% in 2020. Peer alcohol, prescription misuse, other illicit drug use, and marijuana use were all significantly lower for LC students than the state sample.

**MSS Table 6. Peer Substance Use Lincoln County 2010-2020**

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Peer alcohol use	65.4%	63.4%	41.8%	44.6%	50.4%	34.9%	44.6%	-31.6%	-9.7%
Peer misusing Rx						6.1%	12.0%		-5.9%
Peer other illicit drug use	17.3%	15.3%	0.0%	4.3%	9.2%	11.0%	11.5%	-6.3%	-0.4%
Peer smoking cigarettes	54.4%	44.7%	9.8%	28.8%	34.4%	24.7%	24.2%	-29.8%	0.5%
Peer smoking marijuana	35.7%	40.4%	4.7%	15.7%	32.9%	26.3%	39.7%	-9.4%	-13.4%

Rating Scale – peer items – 1+ friends; school items -1+ days.

## Perception of Harm and Perception of a Substance Considered “Wrong”

**Areas Needing Attention:** Students were asked to assess how harmful they perceived the various substances, with percentages noted below being linked to the rating options “moderate risk” or “great risk”. Students perceived many of the substances to be a greater risk in 2020 than in previous years, with the exception of synthetic drugs (risk decreased by 4.3% since 2014 to 91% in 2020) and alcohol (no dosage; decreased by 2% from 2010 to 72% in 2020). Alcohol is an item that was perceived as being the “least risky” out of all the items assessed, with a moderate/great risk student rating of 71% for drinking one to two alcoholic beverages per day and 72% for alcohol when no dosage was specified.

Similar results were found when LC students were asked to assess how wrong certain substances are to use with results linked to the rating options, “wrong” or “very wrong”.

Only one item changed significantly over time (more than 2%), which was noted for OTC misuse. In 2016, 96% of LC students perceived OTC misuse as wrong/very wrong, which decreased almost 7% to 89.4% in 2020. Prescriptions (97.1%), cigarettes (93.8%), and alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice per week (92.7%) had the highest perceived wrong/very wrong ratings than all of the other substances in 2020. There was only one item where the LC students rated a substance as being less wrong/very wrong than the state sample, and this was for OTC drug misuse (LC = 89.4% vs. MO = 91.9%).

**Strengths:** Students’ perception of harm had increased over time for eight out of the ten items, with the most positive changes found with: alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week; improved 17% since 2014 to 80% in 2020), electronic cigarettes (improved 14% since 2016, to 77%), marijuana (improved 11% since 2010 to 79%), cigarettes (improved 8% since 2016 to 87%), and prescription drug misuse (increased 8% since 2012 to 94%).

With all ten items, a higher percentage of the LC students perceived the various substances as being a moderate and/or greater risk than the state sample. The biggest differences were found with alcohol (LC = 72% with MO= 53.5%) and marijuana (LC = 79% with MO=61%).



**MSS Table 7. Perception of Harm for Various Substances Lincoln County 2010-2020**

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Perception of harm - other illicit drugs	91.4%	93.6%	100.0%	88.0%	92.3%	96.7%	90.4%	5.3%	6.3%
Perception of harm - synthetic drugs			95.3%	87.0%	89.8%	91.0%	86.8%	-4.3%	4.1%
Perception of harm – prescription drug misuse		87.8%	95.3%	85.9%	88.4%	93.6%	85.8%	7.6%	7.8%
Perception of harm - cigarettes (1+ pack per day)				78.8%	83.5%	86.9%	81.1%	8.1%	5.8%
Perception of harm - over the counter drug misuse		80.2%	95.3%	76.1%	82.1%	80.1%	76.6%	4.0%	3.4%
Perception of harm - alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week)			69.7%	62.6%	69.8%	79.8%	75.8%	17.2%	4.0%
Perception of harm - marijuana	68.2%	71.3%	100.0%	74.8%	67.0%	78.8%	60.8%	10.6%	18.0%
Perception of harm - alcohol (no dosage)	74.4%	67.8%		50.1%	61.5%	72.2%	53.5%	-2.2%	18.7%
Perception of harm - electronic cigarettes				62.4%	57.0%	76.8%	66.8%	14.4%	9.9%
Perception of harm - alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)			64.8%	49.6%	56.4%	70.9%	64.9%	6.1%	6.0%

Rating Scale – Moderate/great risk.

**MSS Table 8. Perception of Substance Being Wrong- Lincoln County 2010-2020**

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Perception of wrongness - alcohol				54.3%	57.5%	79.0%	67.0%	24.7%	12.0%
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)			88.6%	76.0%	76.8%	91.5%	84.9%	2.9%	6.6%
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week)			94.1%	76.3%	78.9%	92.7%	87.7%	-1.3%	5.0%
Perception of wrongness - cigarettes	77.8%	79.8%		82.9%	79.3%	93.8%	87.7%	16.0%	6.1%
Perception of wrongness - electronic cigarettes				80.1%	73.0%	83.0%	77.1%	2.9%	5.9%
Perception of wrongness - marijuana				88.6%	82.7%	87.7%	75.0%	-0.9%	12.7%
Perception of wrongness - marijuana (once or twice a week)				90.0%	85.3%	88.6%	79.4%	-1.5%	9.2%
Perception of wrongness - over the counter drug misuse				96.1%	92.7%	89.4%	91.9%	-6.7%	-2.5%
Perception of wrongness - prescription drug misuse		90.5%	98.2%	96.1%	93.7%	97.1%	94.5%	6.5%	2.6%

Rating scale - wrong/very wrong

## Over the Counter (OTC) & Prescription Medication Use

**Areas Needing Improvement:** There is a category that assessed the various reasons youth, who identified themselves as a lifetime user, misuse OTC/prescription medication.

There were 2% of student respondents who identified that they misused OTC's in their lifetime, with 10.5% for prescription drugs. The top reasons LC students misuse prescriptions was to reduce or manage pain (42%), to help with stress reduction (10%), and to help them sleep (10%). Of the various types of prescription medications, pain medications were misused at least one or more times in the past year by 52% of the LC users, followed by 29% for other unknown medication, 10% for sleeping medications, 10% for stimulants, and 10% for sedatives/anxiety medication.

**MSS Table 9. Reason given for Rx Misuse – 2016-2020**

Reason given for Rx Misuse	2016	2018	2020	MO 2020	% Diff. * to 2020	% Diff. LC to MO
Curiosity		7.5%	0.0%	7.6%	-7.5%	-7.6%
To fit in with friends		7.4%	0.0%	4.0%	-7.4%	-4.0%
To have a good time		11.1%	0.0%	11.7%	-11.1%	-11.7%
To help me feel better or happier	7.9%	19.8%	0.0%	18.7%	-7.9%	-18.7%
To help me sleep	43.6%	18.5%	10.2%	30.0%	-33.4%	-19.8%
To help with stress reduction	25.1%	22.5%	10.2%	23.0%	-14.9%	-12.8%
To help with weight loss	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	-7.1%
To improve academic performance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	-4.3%
To increase my energy	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	14.1%	0.0%	-14.1%
To reduce and-or manage pain	8.8%	24.7%	41.7%	34.8%	32.9%	6.9%

Rating Scale - Endorsed by lifetime users

**MSS Table 10. Past Year Misuse Among Those Who Used – 2016-2020**

Past Year Misuse Among those who Used	Lincoln			MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Other Rx medication	26.4%	16.0%	28.6%	10.9%	2.2%	17.7%
Pain medication	70.9%	46.9%	52.1%	61.3%	-18.8%	-9.2%
Sedatives / anxiety medication	25.8%	3.7%	10.2%	20.4%	-15.6%	-10.2%
Sleeping medication	20.8%	44.4%	10.2%	27.7%	-10.6%	-17.5%
Stimulants	0.0%	14.8%	10.2%	13.4%	10.2%	-3.2%

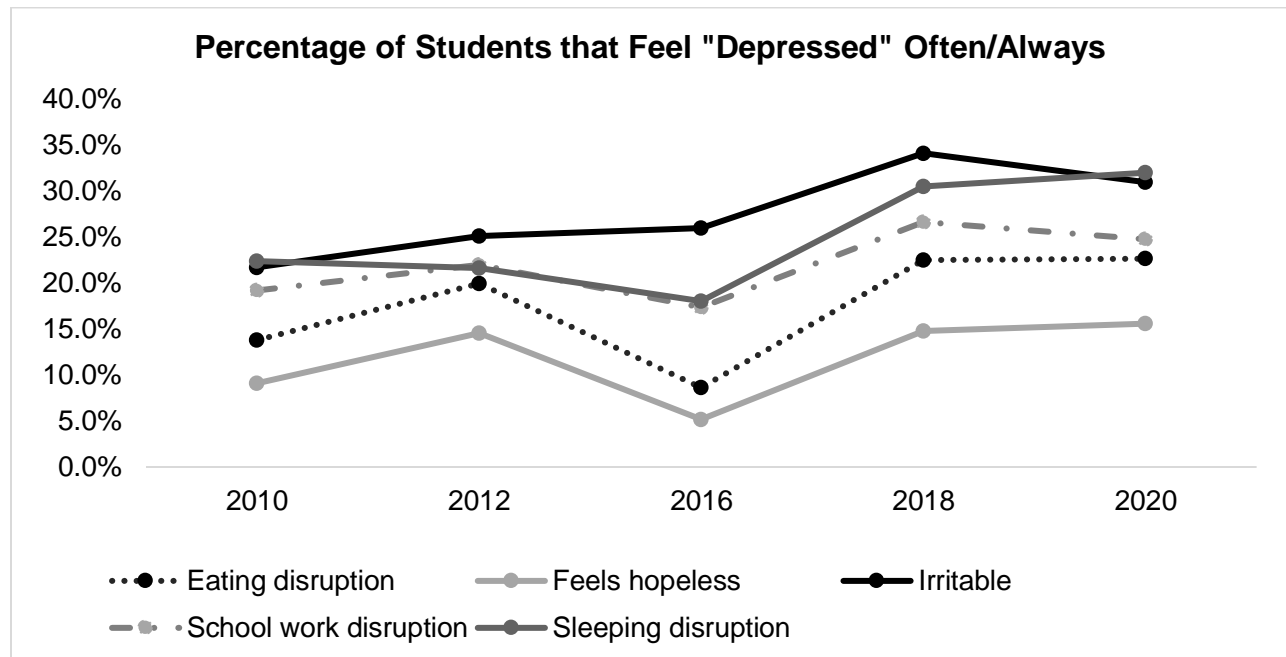
Rating Scale – 1+ times

**Strengths** – When reviewing the types of OTC and prescription drugs being misused, there had been significant decreases in LC students using pain medications (19% decrease since 2016 among users to 52% currently), sedatives/anxiety medications (a 16% decrease since 2016 to 10% for 2020), and sleeping medications (a 10% decrease since 2016 among users to 10% for 2020). Further, the percentages for all three types were less than the Missouri percentages, especially for sleeping medications.

## Mental Health Items, including Youth Depression

**Areas Needing Attention:** When reviewing LC trends since 2010, all six of the Depression items had gotten worse. The most significant changes were found with “student very sad” (15% in 2010 to 25% in 2020), “student sleeping disruption” (22% in 2010 to 32% in 2020), “student irritable” (22% in 2010 to 31% in 2020), and “student eating disruption” (14% in 2010 to 23% in 2020). The other two items increased by 5-7% as well. Although only one item was worse for the LC sample in comparison to the state sample, which was “student eating disruption” (23% for LC vs. 21% for MO). The depression items that were experienced the most (as evidenced by responding often or always to these items) were “student sleeping disruption (32%), “student irritable” (31%), “student very sad” (25%), “student work disruption” (25%), and “student eating disruption” (23%).

An additional four items assessed students’ responses and perception about stress, their future, and having support, where students were asked to “agree” or “strongly agree” to the items. All four of these items diminished over time. The largest decrease was found with “student feels they handle stress in a healthy way” (75% in 2016 to 58% in 2020), followed by “student feels optimistic about their future” (84% in 2016 to 70% in 2020), then “student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming” (88% in 2016 to 78% in 2020), and last “student knows where to go to in the community to get help” (87% in 2016 to 81% in 2020). In addition, while 78% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that they have “adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming,” there were 22% of respondents who did not. This is a continual need that requires the community to rally around and address considering some of the action items could be education, followed by teaching our youth general coping mechanisms.



**Strengths:** LC students reported having more knowledge about their local community mental health resources than the Missouri sample of students (LC = 81%, MO = 70%). Further, approximately 4% more LC students feel they can handle stress in a healthier way than the MO sample (LC=58%, MO=55%). Two depression items were 2% less than the Missouri percentages; “student school work disruption” (LC =25%, MO = 32%) and “student irritable” (LC = 31%, MO = 33%).

**MSS Table 11. Depression & Other Mental Health Related Items – 2010 to 2020**

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Depression scale	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Student eating disruption	13.8%	19.9%	9.8%	8.6%	22.5%	22.6%	21.1%	8.8%	1.5%
Student feels hopeless	9.1%	14.6%	0.0%	5.2%	14.8%	15.6%	15.5%	6.4%	0.0%
Student irritable	21.7%	25.1%	4.7%	25.9%	34.1%	30.9%	33.4%	9.2%	-2.5%
Student school work disruption	19.1%	22.0%	4.7%	17.3%	26.6%	24.7%	32.1%	5.6%	-7.4%
Student sleeping disruption	22.3%	21.6%	0.0%	18.0%	30.5%	32.0%	32.6%	9.6%	-0.6%
Student very sad	15.2%	20.0%	4.7%	12.3%	23.8%	25.3%	25.3%	10.1%	0.0%

Rating Scale – Often/Always

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Item	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Student feels optimistic about their future				84.4%	71.8%	70.3%	74.1%	-14.1%	-3.8%
Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way				74.5%	57.4%	58.3%	54.6%	-16.2%	3.7%
Student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming				87.5%	75.7%	77.6%	76.3%	-9.9%	1.3%
Student knows where to go in their community to get help				86.5%	75.7%	81.3%	70.1%	-5.1%	11.2%

Rating Scale – Agree/Strongly agree

## Self-Injury/Suicide Among Students

**Areas Needing Attention:** Students were asked if they had considered suicide and/or self-injury in the past year, and two items in this content area significantly increased over time. The largest change was found with self-injury which went from 12% in 2012 to 22.2% in 2020 (10.2% increase). There were 13.6% of students who seriously considered suicide, which had increased by 3.8% since 2010. In addition, there were 7.3% of students who planned suicide in the past year, 5.3% who attempted it at least one time in the past year, yet 0% reported an attempt with a resulting injury in 2020. In comparison to the state, there was a higher percentage of LC students who engaged in self-injury, and who had seriously considered suicide. The percentage of students who had these suicidal thoughts and engaged in self-injury is considered alarming and requires attention.

**Strengths:** Only one item decreased over time (with one item staying relatively the same), which was a suicide attempt resulting in an injury. This item decreased from 1.9% in 2010 to 0% in 2020. LC student rates were lower than the state sample on two out of the five comparisons, but this difference ranged from 0.8% to 1.3%. These items included past year planning a suicide and a suicide attempt with an injury.

**MSS Table 12. Suicide-Related Items – 2010 to 2020**

Item	Lincoln					2020	MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018		2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Self-injury		12.0%	0.0%	9.8%	16.1%	22.2%	18.7%	10.2%	3.5%
Past year planning suicide	7.5%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	7.3%	7.3%	8.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%
Past year seriously considering suicide	9.7%	10.4%	1.8%	6.9%	10.6%	13.6%	11.1%	3.8%	2.4%
Past year attempting suicide	4.5%	4.6%	0.0%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%	0.8%	0.4%
Past year suicide with injury	1.9%	1.4%	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%

Rating scale – yes except \* is 1+ time.

## School-based Student Behaviors

**Areas Needing Attention:** Students were asked various questions about their decision making and school-based behaviors, with the percentages shown in Table 13 aligning with an agree/strongly agree rating (with the exception of days skipped or cut). Trend analysis showed that there was only one item that had gotten worse over time and this was by 1%. There was a 2.1% increase for days skipped or cut (25.5% in 2012 and 27.7% in 2020). The item with the least support was once again “school notifies parents with praise”, which had agreement by 53% of students yet this improved considerably since 2018. When comparing the LC sample to the Missouri sample, only one item underperformed with the difference being less than 1% so it is not included.

**Strengths:** Out of the 11 applicable school-based behavior items, nine showed positive trends over time. The biggest change was found with the item “no discrimination in student treatment”, with 70% noted in 2010 and almost 90% for 2020. “School notifies parents with praise” also improved significantly with an 18.7% increase since 2010 to 52.5% in 2020. “Teachers notice and comment on good work” increased dramatically since 2010 with 67.1% noted in 2010, and 84.2% in 2020 (an increase of 17% since 2006). Students’ agreement with “rules are enforced fairly” had also increased by 14% since 2010, and was at 73% in 2018. Ten out of the 11 items showed LC students rating school-based behaviors more favorably than the state percentages, and in many comparisons the difference was substantial.

**MSS Table 13. School-based Behaviors – 2010 to 2020**

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
No discrimination in student treatment	70.1%	71.7%	97.6%	77.6%	80.3%	89.6%	79.6%	19.5%	10.0%
Rules are enforced fairly	58.7%	58.8%	90.2%	77.0%	63.6%	72.8%	57.3%	14.1%	15.4%
Parents check on student's homework	77.3%	76.1%	100.0%	84.0%	75.3%	87.1%	80.7%	9.8%	6.4%
Parents consult student when making decisions	70.7%	64.9%	71.3%	77.1%	67.4%	70.0%	69.3%	-0.6%	0.7%
Parents notice and comment on good work	83.1%	80.0%		77.1%	86.6%	85.3%	79.1%	2.2%	6.2%
School notifies parents with praise	33.8%	31.0%	49.7%	51.6%	43.8%	52.5%	38.5%	18.7%	14.0%
Teachers notice and comment on good work	67.1%	64.3%	85.5%	85.6%	75.3%	84.2%	74.5%	17.1%	9.8%
Days skipped or cut		25.5%	7.4%	17.3%	24.5%	27.7%	30.1%	2.1%	-2.4%
Student believes it is ok to cheat	22.5%	27.6%	20.2%	28.1%	19.4%	19.3%	18.7%	-3.2%	0.5%
Student ignores rules	23.7%	20.0%	17.8%	14.3%	17.6%	15.4%	16.6%	-8.4%	-1.2%
Student is oppositional	18.8%	18.2%	0.0%	12.6%	17.0%	13.5%	14.4%	-5.3%	-0.9%

Rating Scale – Agree/Strongly agree; \* Rating Scale - 1+ days

### Fighting & Perception of School Safety

**Areas Needing Attention:** There's a higher percentage of LC students who engaged in fighting with an injury in the past year than the MO sample (LC = 4.2%, MO = 2.4%), in addition to being a victim of a weapon threat at school (LC = 10%, MO = 6.7%). One item experienced a negative trend over time that was greater than 1%, which was peer gun carrying (increased by 3% since 2010, 11% for 2020).

**Strengths:** Five items improved over time, with the most improvement found with perception of school safety, which increased by 9.3% since the 79% reported in 2010 to the 86% reported in 2018. Past year fighting also decreased by 9% (25% in 20210 to 16% in 2020). Lastly, past year victim of a weapon threat at school decreased by 1.6% to 10% in 2020).

**MSS Table 14. Fighting & Perception of School Safety – 2010 to 2020**

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Rating Scale
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO	
Past year fighting	25.4%	19.0%	5.9%	17.0%	23.2%	16.4%	15.9%	-9.0%	0.5%	1+ Times
Past year fighting with injury	5.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	2.6%	4.2%	2.4%	-0.9%	1.7%	1+ Times
Past year victim of weapon threat at school	11.6%	5.2%	0.0%	5.9%	4.8%	10.0%	6.7%	-1.6%	3.2%	1+ Times
Peer gun carrying	8.0%	7.0%	0.0%	13.4%	14.2%	11.0%	10.4%	3.0%	0.6%	1+ Friends
Perception of school safety	78.6%	89.3%	84.3%	96.8%	85.5%	88.0%	84.2%	9.3%	3.7%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Days missed due to safety concerns		3.4%	0.0%	2.2%	8.2%	3.9%	5.9%	0.5%	-2.0%	1+ Days

## Bullying

**Areas Needing Attention:** Students were asked how many times in the past three months they experienced bullying (victim of) and/or were the perpetrator, aka...the bully. In four out of the eight LC and MO bullying item comparisons, LC lagged. The biggest differences were found with past 3-month victim of rumor spreading (LC 51% and MO 44%). The remaining items were much smaller in comparison and included: victim of physical bullying (LC 20% and MO 19%), victim of emotional bullying (LC 58% and MO 56%), and physical bullying (LC = 14%, MO = 12%). While being a victim of emotional bullying decreased over time, it was still experienced by 58% of respondents, with 35% of youth admitting they engaged in emotional bullying in the past 3-months; the highest across all bullying types. However, engaging in emotional bullying decreased by more than 17% since 2018. Rumor spreading was also experienced by 51% of student respondents (victims), with physical bullying impacting 20% of students. The other bullying trends that require attention included being a victim of online bullying or via a cell phone (11.6% in 2010 to 20% in 2020) and bullying online or via a cell phone (4.7% in 2014 to 6.4% in 2020).

**Strengths:** Six out of the eight bullying items decreased over time for the number of students who had experienced bullying within the last three months (at least one time). Past 3-month emotional bullying significantly decreased by 36% (from 72% in 2010 to 36% in 2020), and past 3-month victim of emotional bullying decreased by 11% (from 69% in 2010 to 58% in 2020). Past 3-month rumor spreading was at an all-time low with 26% of respondents reporting in 2020, a decrease from 31% in 2010.

**MSS Table 15. Bullying – 2010 to 2020**

Past 3-month	Lincoln					2020	MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018		2020	* to 2020	LC to MO
Bullying online or via cell phone			4.7%	15.1%	16.1%	6.4%	15.7%	1.7%	-9.2%
Emotional bullying	71.5%	64.8%	41.5%	56.5%	52.8%	35.4%	47.2%	-36.1%	-11.8%
Physical bullying		15.8%	11.9%	13.4%	19.4%	14.1%	12.4%	-1.7%	1.7%
Rumor spreading	31.4%	27.3%	25.8%	26.9%	21.0%	16.0%	16.2%	-15.4%	-0.3%
Victim of bullying online or via cell phone			11.6%	17.4%	29.0%	20.1%	25.5%	8.6%	-5.4%
Victim of emotional bullying	68.7%	57.2%	44.2%	54.4%	64.6%	58.1%	56.0%	-10.6%	2.1%
Victim of physical bullying		20.4%	24.6%	23.5%	27.0%	20.1%	19.0%	-0.3%	1.1%
Victim of rumor spreading	52.1%	48.3%	44.2%	46.0%	54.0%	50.6%	43.6%	-1.5%	7.0%

Rating scale –1+ time.



Missouri Student Survey	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Rating Scale
Item	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO	
Age of First Use – Alcohol	12.6	12.6		12.4	12.5	11.7	13.4	-0.8	-1.7	Average
Age of First Use – Cigarettes	12.2	12.4		13.4	13.3	13.1	13.2	0.9	-0.2	Average
Age of First Use – Inhalants	11.2	12.7					10.5			Average
Age of First Use – Marijuana	13.6	13.9		14.6	14.5	14.8	14.3	1.2	0.5	Average
Age of First Use – Prescription Drug Misuse					10.5	9.5	11.2	-1.1	-1.7	Average
Depression scale - Student eating disruption	13.8%	19.9%	9.8%	8.6%	22.5%	22.6%	21.1%	8.8%	1.5%	Often/Always
Depression scale - Student feels hopeless	9.1%	14.6%	0.0%	5.2%	14.8%	15.6%	15.5%	6.4%	0.0%	Often/Always
Depression scale - Student irritable	21.7%	25.1%	4.7%	25.9%	34.1%	30.9%	33.4%	9.2%	-2.5%	Often/Always
Depression scale - Student school work disruption	19.1%	22.0%	4.7%	17.3%	26.6%	24.7%	32.1%	5.6%	-7.4%	Often/Always
Depression scale - Student sleeping disruption	22.3%	21.6%	0.0%	18.0%	30.5%	32.0%	32.6%	9.6%	-0.6%	Often/Always
Depression scale - Student very sad	15.2%	20.0%	4.7%	12.3%	23.8%	25.3%	25.3%	10.1%	0.0%	Often/Always
Ease of availability - alcohol	61.7%	64.4%	32.9%	46.4%	57.2%	42.1%	52.3%	-19.6%	-10.2%	Very/Sort of Easy
Ease of availability - cigarettes	60.7%	60.2%	13.9%	34.3%	48.1%	37.1%	39.5%	-23.6%	-2.3%	Very/Sort of Easy
Ease of availability - electronic cigarettes				26.3%	44.0%	41.8%	48.6%	15.5%	-6.8%	Very/Sort of Easy
Ease of availability - marijuana	37.1%	37.7%	0.0%	12.8%	34.2%	27.6%	38.0%	-9.5%	-10.4%	Very/Sort of Easy
Ease of availability - other illicit drugs	19.9%	14.1%	0.0%	3.4%	14.6%	8.9%	10.4%	-10.9%	-1.5%	Very/Sort of Easy
Ease of availability – over the counter drugs		55.7%	9.8%	36.6%	46.2%	43.0%	49.7%	-12.7%	-6.6%	Very/Sort of Easy
Ease of availability – prescription drugs		31.3%	11.6%	17.1%	26.8%	18.9%	21.1%	-12.4%	-2.2%	Very/Sort of Easy
Ease of availability - synthetic drugs			10.7%	6.9%	23.3%	14.9%	18.4%	4.2%	-3.6%	Very/Sort of Easy
Lifetime alcohol use	45.6%	51.2%		42.9%	46.0%	31.7%	35.3%	-13.8%	-3.5%	Yes
Lifetime alcohol use (times)		50.6%		42.3%	45.6%	31.0%	33.8%	-19.6%	-2.8%	1+ Times
Lifetime chew use	12.7%	14.8%		20.0%	12.3%	3.1%	6.1%	-9.6%	-3.0%	Yes
Lifetime cigarette use	27.6%	29.2%		22.0%	25.9%	8.1%	15.0%	-19.6%	-7.0%	Yes
Lifetime club drug use	1.4%	1.9%		0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	-1.4%	-1.0%	Yes
Lifetime cocaine use	1.5%	1.4%		1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%	-0.4%	-0.1%	Yes
Lifetime electronic cigarette use				16.9%	25.8%	20.5%	29.7%	3.6%	-9.2%	Yes
Lifetime hallucinogen use	3.3%	2.6%		0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.2%	-3.3%	-2.2%	Yes
Lifetime heroin use	0.6%	0.4%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.3%	Yes
Lifetime hookah use				3.2%	5.9%	1.1%	5.3%	-2.1%	-4.2%	Yes
Lifetime inhalant use	6.4%	3.7%		0.6%	2.4%	1.3%	2.3%	-5.1%	-1.0%	Yes
Lifetime marijuana use	13.7%	17.2%		7.8%	13.3%	10.2%	16.9%	-3.6%	-6.8%	Yes
Lifetime methamphetamine use	0.6%	1.2%		0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	-0.6%	-0.7%	Yes
Lifetime over the counter drug misuse	6.3%	7.2%		0.3%	5.7%	2.0%	3.8%	-4.3%	-1.8%	Yes
Lifetime prescription drug misuse	8.7%	8.8%		8.5%	7.2%	10.5%	9.4%	1.8%	1.1%	Yes
Lifetime synthetic drug use		6.8%		0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	-5.4%	0.3%	Yes

Missouri Student Survey	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Rating Scale
Item	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2020	* to 2020	LC to MO	
Method of Alcohol Access: A family member gives or sells it to me					43.0%	18.4%	36.8%	-24.6%	-18.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Alcohol Access: A friend gives or sells it to me					47.1%	42.9%	42.4%	-4.2%	0.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Alcohol Access: Buy it online					0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Alcohol Access: I ask a stranger to buy it for me					2.1%	10.9%	6.4%	8.8%	4.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Alcohol Access: I buy it from the store / bar / etc.					4.0%	10.9%	5.9%	6.9%	5.0%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Alcohol Access: I take it without permission					16.5%	10.9%	16.8%	-5.6%	-5.9%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Alcohol Access: Other					15.7%	30.6%	16.2%	14.9%	14.4%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Cigarette Access: A family member gives or sells them to me					7.9%	0.0%	11.5%	-7.9%	-11.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Cigarette Access: A friend gives or sells them to me					47.5%	61.5%	41.8%	14.0%	19.7%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Cigarette Access: Buy them online					2.3%	0.0%	4.0%	-2.3%	-4.0%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Cigarette Access: I ask a stranger to buy them for me					4.6%	13.2%	6.2%	8.5%	7.0%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Cigarette Access: I buy them from the store					9.3%	26.3%	9.8%	17.0%	16.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Cigarette Access: I take them without permission					25.4%	26.3%	22.8%	0.9%	3.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Cigarette Access: Other					15.2%	13.2%	20.2%	-2.0%	-7.0%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: A family member gives or sells them to me					14.4%	0.0%	11.4%	-14.4%	-11.4%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: A friend gives or sells them to me					42.1%	44.9%	55.8%	2.8%	-10.9%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: Buy them online					10.4%	0.0%	4.7%	-10.4%	-4.7%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: I ask a stranger to buy them for me					1.7%	0.0%	5.2%	-1.7%	-5.2%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: I buy them from the store					14.0%	10.2%	10.3%	-3.8%	-0.1%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: I take them without permission					6.0%	0.0%	4.7%	-6.0%	-4.7%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: Other					12.7%	25.8%	17.8%	13.1%	7.9%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Marijuana Access: A family member gives or sells it to me					5.2%	10.6%	18.6%	5.4%	-8.0%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Marijuana Access: A friend gives or sells it to me					74.0%	59.6%	69.8%	-14.5%	-10.2%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users

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Method of Marijuana Access: A stranger gives or sells it to me					4.5%	0.0%	3.0%	-4.5%	-3.0%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Marijuana Access: I buy it from a dealer					20.1%	10.6%	33.7%	-9.5%	-23.1%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Marijuana Access: I buy it online					0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	-2.4%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Marijuana Access: I take it without permission					5.2%	0.0%	8.1%	-5.2%	-8.1%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Marijuana Access: Other					16.9%	10.6%	9.0%	-6.2%	1.7%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Rx Access: A family member gives or sells it to me				0.6%	10.0%	29.2%	28.6%	28.6%	0.6%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Rx Access: A friend gives/sells it to me				0.6%	13.6%	0.0%	12.3%	-0.6%	-12.3%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Rx Access: A stranger gives/sells it to me				0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	-3.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Rx Access: Buy it online				1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	-1.4%	-2.3%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Rx Access: I take it without permission				1.3%	12.3%	0.0%	5.6%	-1.3%	-5.6%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Method of Rx Access: Other				0.8%	3.7%	12.5%	16.4%	11.7%	-3.9%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Past 3 month bullying online or via cell phone			4.7%	15.1%	16.1%	6.4%	15.7%	1.7%	-9.2%	1+ Times
Past 3 month emotional bullying	71.5%	64.8%	41.5%	56.5%	52.8%	35.4%	47.2%	-36.1%	-11.8%	1+ Times
Past 3 month physical bullying		15.8%	11.9%	13.4%	19.4%	14.1%	12.4%	-1.7%	1.7%	1+ Times
Past 3 month rumor spreading	31.4%	27.3%	25.8%	26.9%	21.0%	16.0%	16.2%	-15.4%	-0.3%	1+ Times
Past 3 month victim of bullying online/via cell phone			11.6%	17.4%	29.0%	20.1%	25.5%	8.6%	-5.4%	1+ Times
Past 3 month victim of emotional bullying	68.7%	57.2%	44.2%	54.4%	64.6%	58.1%	56.0%	-10.6%	2.1%	1+ Times
Past 3 month victim of physical bullying		20.4%	24.6%	23.5%	27.0%	20.1%	19.0%	-0.3%	1.1%	1+ Times
Past 3 month victim of rumor spreading	52.1%	48.3%	44.2%	46.0%	54.0%	50.6%	43.6%	-1.5%	7.0%	1+ Times
Past month alcohol use	22.4%	22.7%	5.9%	27.0%	25.2%	15.1%	17.0%	-7.3%	-1.9%	1+ Days
Past month chew use	7.0%	8.3%		11.3%	8.7%	1.0%	2.5%	-6.0%	-1.5%	1+ Days
Past month cigarette use	15.4%	10.4%		9.9%	12.0%	1.9%	4.5%	-13.5%	-2.6%	1+ Days
Past month driving under the influence	2.9%	5.1%		4.8%	5.6%	7.2%	17.0%	4.3%	-9.8%	1+ Days
Past month electronic cigarette use				5.7%	15.4%	9.1%	15.5%	3.3%	-6.4%	1+ Days
Past month hookah use				0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.9%	-0.9%	-1.9%	1+ Days
Past month inhalant use	2.9%	1.2%		0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%	-1.8%	0.1%	1+ Days
Past month marijuana use	6.7%	6.7%		2.7%	6.0%	2.0%	8.9%	-4.7%	-7.0%	1+ Days
Past month over the counter drug misuse	4.0%	3.3%		0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	2.0%	-2.9%	-0.9%	1+ Days
Past month prescription drug misuse	5.1%	3.8%	4.7%	4.3%	6.7%	7.6%	6.3%	2.5%	1.3%	1+ Days
Past month riding with a driver under the influence	21.7%	21.6%	18.4%	24.5%	28.7%	23.5%	2.0%	1.8%	21.5%	1+ Days
Past month synthetic drugs		3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	-3.2%	-0.1%	1+ Days
Past two weeks binge drinking		15.2%	0.0%	16.0%	11.9%	7.6%	6.8%	-10.7%	0.8%	1+ Times

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Self-injury		12.0%	0.0%	9.8%	16.1%	22.2%	18.7%	10.2%	3.5%	Yes
Past year planning suicide	7.5%	0.0%	1.8%	1.5%	7.3%	7.3%	8.6%	-0.1%	-1.3%	Yes
Past year seriously considering suicide	9.7%	10.4%	1.8%	6.9%	10.6%	13.6%	11.1%	3.8%	2.4%	Yes
Past year attempting suicide	4.5%	4.6%	0.0%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1+ Times
Past year suicide with injury	1.9%	1.4%	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	-1.9%	-0.8%	Yes
Past year fighting	25.4%	19.0%	5.9%	17.0%	23.2%	16.4%	15.9%	-9.0%	0.5%	1+ Times
Past year fighting with injury	5.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	2.6%	4.2%	2.4%	-0.9%	1.7%	1+ Times
Past year victim of weapon threat at school	11.6%	5.2%	0.0%	5.9%	4.8%	10.0%	6.7%	-1.6%	3.2%	1+ Times
Peer gun carrying	8.0%	7.0%	0.0%	13.4%	14.2%	11.0%	10.4%	3.0%	0.6%	1+ Friends
Perception of school safety	78.6%	89.3%	84.3%	96.8%	85.5%	88.0%	84.2%	9.3%	3.7%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Days missed due to safety concerns		3.4%	0.0%	2.2%	8.2%	3.9%	5.9%	0.5%	-2.0%	1+ Days
Past Year Misuse Among those who Used: Other Rx medication				26.4%	16.0%	28.6%	10.9%	2.2%	17.7%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Past Year Misuse Among those who Used: Pain medication				70.9%	46.9%	52.1%	61.3%	-18.8%	-9.2%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Past Year Misuse Among those who Used: Sedatives / anxiety medication				25.8%	3.7%	10.2%	20.4%	-15.6%	-10.2%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Past Year Misuse Among those who Used: Sleeping medication				20.8%	44.4%	10.2%	27.7%	-10.6%	-17.5%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Past Year Misuse Among those who Used: Stimulants				0.0%	14.8%	10.2%	13.4%	10.2%	-3.2%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Past year victim of bullying at school - version 2	27.5%	27.6%	28.9%	27.5%	34.4%	32.0%	26.2%	4.6%	5.9%	Yes
Peer alcohol use	65.4%	63.4%	41.8%	44.6%	50.4%	34.9%	44.6%	-31.6%	-9.7%	1+ Friends
Peer misusing Rx						6.1%	12.0%		-5.9%	1+ Friends
Peer other illicit drug use	17.3%	15.3%	0.0%	4.3%	9.2%	11.0%	11.5%	-6.3%	-0.4%	1+ Friends
Peer perception of coolness of alcohol use			24.9%	31.7%	32.9%	19.3%	27.5%	-5.6%	-8.2%	Pretty/Very Cool
Peer perception of coolness of cigarette use			2.4%	11.6%	15.1%	5.9%	10.1%	3.5%	-4.2%	Pretty/Very Cool
Peer perception of coolness of electronic cigarette use				7.4%	24.0%	22.2%	26.3%	14.8%	-4.1%	Pretty/Very Cool
Peer perception of coolness of marijuana use				10.5%	22.9%	20.3%	25.9%	9.9%	-5.6%	Pretty/Very Cool
Peer smoking cigarettes	54.4%	44.7%	9.8%	28.8%	34.4%	24.7%	24.2%	-29.8%	0.5%	1+ Friends
Peer smoking marijuana	35.7%	40.4%	4.7%	15.7%	32.9%	26.3%	39.7%	-9.4%	-13.4%	1+ Friends
Perception of enforcement - alcohol	25.6%	18.6%	46.3%	27.7%	22.5%	25.7%	28.0%	0.2%	-2.3%	yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - cigarettes	22.7%	14.1%	49.3%	26.3%	20.5%	24.1%	26.9%	1.3%	-2.9%	yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - guns	45.9%	40.6%	57.6%	42.7%	42.1%	48.1%	58.3%	2.2%	-10.2%	yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - marijuana	36.0%	30.6%	67.7%	44.4%	38.5%	41.8%	39.0%	5.8%	2.8%	yes or Yes!

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School alcohol use		3.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	-2.2%	0.2%	1+ Days
School marijuana use		0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	-0.9%	-1.8%	1+ Days
Perception of harm - other illicit drugs	91.4%	93.6%	100.0%	88.0%	92.3%	96.7%	90.4%	5.3%	6.3%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - synthetic drugs			95.3%	87.0%	89.8%	91.0%	86.8%	-4.3%	4.1%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm – prescription drug misuse		87.8%	95.3%	85.9%	88.4%	93.6%	85.8%	7.6%	7.8%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - cigarettes (1+ pack per day)				78.8%	83.5%	86.9%	81.1%	8.1%	5.8%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - over the counter drug misuse		80.2%	95.3%	76.1%	82.1%	80.1%	76.6%	4.0%	3.4%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week)			69.7%	62.6%	69.8%	79.8%	75.8%	17.2%	4.0%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - marijuana	68.2%	71.3%	100.0%	74.8%	67.0%	78.8%	60.8%	10.6%	18.0%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - alcohol (no dosage)	74.4%	67.8%		50.1%	61.5%	72.2%	53.5%	-2.2%	18.7%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - electronic cigarettes				62.4%	57.0%	76.8%	66.8%	14.4%	9.9%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of harm - alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)			64.8%	49.6%	56.4%	70.9%	64.9%	6.1%	6.0%	Moderate/Great Risk
Perception of friends feelings on student alcohol use			67.7%	72.4%	61.5%	82.8%	73.9%	15.1%	8.9%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of friends feelings on student cigarette use			95.3%	75.8%	69.3%	85.9%	83.0%	-9.4%	2.9%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of friends feelings on student e-cig use						75.3%	63.5%		11.8%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of friends feelings on student marijuana use			95.3%	90.5%	74.1%	84.0%	67.4%	-11.2%	16.6%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of friends feelings on student prescription drug misuse			90.2%	93.5%	87.2%	94.4%	88.4%	4.2%	6.0%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of parental feelings on student marijuana use	92.6%	93.3%	100.0%	96.4%	92.1%	96.4%	90.9%	3.8%	5.5%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use				81.9%	73.7%	87.9%	81.0%	6.0%	6.8%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use (1-2 drinks nearly every day)			95.3%	90.6%	90.5%	97.6%	93.4%	2.3%	4.2%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of parental feelings on student cigarette use	87.4%	88.9%	100.0%	94.2%	91.7%	96.9%	91.8%	9.5%	5.1%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of parental feelings on student marijuana use (once or twice a week)			100.0%	98.4%	93.8%	96.4%	92.5%	-3.6%	3.9%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of parental feelings on student over the counter drug misuse		95.8%	100.0%	98.4%	96.7%	97.6%	96.4%	1.8%	1.2%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of parental feelings on student prescription drug misuse		95.3%	100.0%	97.3%	96.2%	96.9%	90.1%	1.5%	6.8%	Wrong/Very Wrong

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Perception of wrongness - alcohol				54.3%	57.5%	79.0%	67.0%	24.7%	12.0%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)			88.6%	76.0%	76.8%	91.5%	84.9%	2.9%	6.6%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week)			94.1%	76.3%	78.9%	92.7%	87.7%	-1.3%	5.0%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - cigarettes	77.8%	79.8%		82.9%	79.3%	93.8%	87.7%	16.0%	6.1%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - electronic cigarettes				80.1%	73.0%	83.0%	77.1%	2.9%	5.9%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - marijuana				88.6%	82.7%	87.7%	75.0%	-0.9%	12.7%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - marijuana (once or twice a week)				90.0%	85.3%	88.6%	79.4%	-1.5%	9.2%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - OTC misuse				96.1%	92.7%	89.4%	91.9%	-6.7%	-2.5%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Perception of wrongness - prescription drug misuse		90.5%	98.2%	96.1%	93.7%	97.1%	94.5%	6.5%	2.6%	Wrong/Very Wrong
Reason given for Rx Misuse: Curiosity					7.5%	0.0%	7.6%	-7.5%	-7.6%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To fit in with friends					7.4%	0.0%	4.0%	-7.4%	-4.0%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To have a good time					11.1%	0.0%	11.7%	-11.1%	-11.7%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help me feel better or happier				7.9%	19.8%	0.0%	18.7%	-7.9%	-18.7%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help me sleep				43.6%	18.5%	10.2%	30.0%	-33.4%	-19.8%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help with stress reduction				25.1%	22.5%	10.2%	23.0%	-14.9%	-12.8%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help with weight loss				0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	-7.1%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To improve academic performance				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	-4.3%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To increase my energy				0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	14.1%	0.0%	-14.1%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To reduce and-or manage pain				8.8%	24.7%	41.7%	34.8%	32.9%	6.9%	Endorsed by Lifetime Users
No discrimination in student treatment	70.1%	71.7%	97.6%	77.6%	80.3%	89.6%	79.6%	19.5%	10.0%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Rules are enforced fairly	58.7%	58.8%	90.2%	77.0%	63.6%	72.8%	57.3%	14.1%	15.4%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Parents check on students homework	77.3%	76.1%	100.0%	84.0%	75.3%	87.1%	80.7%	9.8%	6.4%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Parents consult student when making decisions	70.7%	64.9%	71.3%	77.1%	67.4%	70.0%	69.3%	-0.6%	0.7%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Parents notice and comment on good work	83.1%	80.0%		77.1%	86.6%	85.3%	79.1%	2.2%	6.2%	Agree or Strongly Agree
School notifies parents with praise	33.8%	31.0%	49.7%	51.6%	43.8%	52.5%	38.5%	18.7%	14.0%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Teachers notice and comment on good work	67.1%	64.3%	85.5%	85.6%	75.3%	84.2%	74.5%	17.1%	9.8%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Days skipped or cut		25.5%	7.4%	17.3%	24.5%	27.7%	30.1%	2.1%	-2.4%	1+ Days
Student believes it is ok to cheat	22.5%	27.6%	20.2%	28.1%	19.4%	19.3%	18.7%	-3.2%	0.5%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Student ignores rules	23.7%	20.0%	17.8%	14.3%	17.6%	15.4%	16.6%	-8.4%	-1.2%	Agree or Strongly Agree



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Student is oppositional	18.8%	18.2%	0.0%	12.6%	17.0%	13.5%	14.4%	-5.3%	-0.9%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Student feels optimistic about their future				84.4%	71.8%	70.3%	74.1%	-14.1%	-3.8%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way				74.5%	57.4%	58.3%	54.6%	-16.2%	3.7%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming				87.5%	75.7%	77.6%	76.3%	-9.9%	1.3%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Student knows where to go in their community to get help				86.5%	75.7%	81.3%	70.1%	-5.1%	11.2%	Agree or Strongly Agree
Student perception of peers having one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day			31.2%	36.1%	45.4%	33.8%	34.5%	2.7%	-0.7%	Neither Approve nor Disapprove/Somewhat Disapprove