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2012 DART
Lincoln County Youth Drug & Alcohol Needs Assessment

Public Report

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Youth of Lincoln County,

Thank you for welcoming DART, the Drug and Alcohol Reduction Team of Lincoln County, in your classroom today.

We kindly request your participation in a three-page survey that will ask you about your thoughts, feelings and behaviors tied to cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs that may be present in our community. Completing this survey is voluntary, which means you can stop at any time and you can choose to not answer any questions that make you uncomfortable. Your survey will be sealed in a folder, which means your responses will be completely anonymous (no one will ever know your individual responses).
Your information will be added together with all of the other students who complete this survey for your grade across Lincoln County. DART is going to utilize this information to compare to our regional and state-wide data to determine ways to help our community in responding to any issues that may be creating a harmful community for you.

Here are the instructions for the survey:

- Use blue or black pen only.
- For each item, fill in the bubble completely for your answer. Do not place checks or X's in the bubbles.
- Select only ONE answer that comes closest to how you feel or what you think.
- One question asks you to write in your age or how old you are now, so please enter your age in years (example. 12).
- If you are not sure what a question or word means, please ask the survey administrator to explain.
- When you are finished with page 3, do not fold your survey, and place your survey in the envelope on the front desk.
- The last student to complete the survey will seal the folder. The folder will only be unsealed by the BOLD, LLC Consultant who will not know your personal identity. Only summary data will be shared with school and DART representatives.

On behalf of everyone in DART…….Thank you!

DART was created to ensure Lincoln County had an organized grassroots initiative to not only address and educate the Lincoln County community on current substance abuse issues, but also to ensure we have a team of professionals ready to confront ongoing and future concerns as they arise. DART has one mission: to eliminate substance abuse in our community.

Find us and Like us on Facebook at: https://www.facebook.com/LincolnCountyDART

Table of Contents

Survey Process and Method..... 1

Table 1: Total Sample Survey Information and Demographic Profiles..... 2

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability..... 3

Table 2: Youths' Assessment of Substance Availability..... 3

Table 3: Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade—Perception of Substance Availability (Very Easy & Sort of Easy) trends Compared to Lincoln County..... 4

Lincoln County—What Youth Would Do..... 6

Table 4: Action of Youth When they See a Close Friend Use or Consume a Substance 6

Table 5: Multiple Responses for What Youth Would Do..... 7

Peers' Risk Level When Using or Consuming Various Substances..... 8

Table 6: Youth Perception of Peers' Risk Consuming or Using a Substance..... 8

Substance Use for Lincoln County Compared to State/National Data..... 9

Table 7: Percentage of Substance Use in Lincoln County, Missouri and the United States..... 9

Age of First Use Among Various Substances..... 11

Table 8: Age of First Substance Use..... 11

Table 9: Age of First Use by substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2012 11

Lincoln County—Number of Days Youth Use Substances—Gender and Grade Differences..... 12

Table 10: Number of days Youth Used Substances by Grade and by Gender 12

How Youth Obtain Alcohol 16

Table 11: When Youth Drink, How They Obtain Alcohol—Grade Comparisons with Lincoln County..... 16

Lincoln County—Average Number of Drinks—Gender Differences 17

Table 12: Average Number of Drinks, On Days Youth Drink..... 17

Table 13: Average Number of Drinks, On Days FOR Youth WHO Drink—Grade Comparisons with Lincoln County Youth.. 17

Lincoln County—Alcohol & Drug Use Before/During School or Events..... 18

Table 14: Frequency of Alcohol Use in Past Year for School-related Substance Use..... 18

Table 15: Frequency of Drug Use in Past Year with School-related behavior..... 18

Lincoln County—Youth Substance Use and Driving-related Behaviors..... 19

Table 16: Frequency in Past Year of Driving-related with School-related behavior..... 19

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances..... 20

Table 17: Frequency of Peers' Substance Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth..... 20

Table 18– Table 27: Frequency of Peers' Substance Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth—Across all of the Substances..... 21-27

For more information about DART contact 636-528-7226 or
For information about needs assessment or survey development contact BOLD at 636-798-3031

Survey Process and Method

The Drug and Alcohol Reduction Team (DART) of Lincoln County, commissioned Berry Organizational and Leadership Development (BOLD) to conduct a needs assessment of the youths' perception, knowledge and behaviors associated with different drugs/substances. The survey process was designed to:

1. Assess the youth of Lincoln County to develop a baseline in 2012 for many of the substances that have not been previously assessed for this area.
2. With the objective of:
   a) analyzing trends, and gender and grade level differences to guide in program development/service delivery purposes.
3. Communicate results in a meaningful and actionable report to benefit the community.
4. Provide school administrators with knowledge that they can use to effect change or target issues.
5. Allow stakeholders to develop plans from the analysis of the data.

Method

Step 1: Development of the Process and Method

DART and BOLD staff met to discuss the process and approach with this assessment. It was decided that it would be conducted with 6th, 9th and 12th graders across both private and parochial schools to develop a baseline measurement for this sample.

Step 2: Survey Tool Development

BOLD worked with the DART staff to decide on the final questions to include on the survey. It was important to have some questions that were comparable to the Missouri Student Survey of 2012. These questions were combined with many questions used by BOLD in the St. Charles County Needs Assessment conducted in 2006 and 2007. Careful consideration was placed on how questions were worded and if the question was aligned with the appropriate rating scale, while ensuring that the results could be compared across time.

Step 3: Data collection

Schools administrators coordinated days to have the survey completed by students in class or on school property. BOLD's, Cynthia Berry, Ph.D., trained Preferred Family Healthcare and NCADA staff on the survey instruction process. A representative sample of the student population was reached by this method. The last student to complete their survey were asked to seal the envelope, and these were delivered to BOLD. Data collection was completed at four public school districts, Troy, Elsberry, Silex and Winfield and two parochial schools, St. Alphonsus and Sacred Hearth. The school district reports are confidential and to be used solely by DART.

Step 5: Data Analysis and Report Development

BOLD aggregated, coded and analyzed data, including calculating the percent of each rating category per substance. Information was analyzed further by gender and grade and when appropriate data was reported from the Missouri Student Survey for comparison purposes. More information about the results are provided on in this report.

Table 1: Total Sample Survey Information and Demographic Profiles

School District	School Type	2012 Sample	% of Total	Females N/%	6th Grade N/%	9th Grade N/%	12th Grade N/%
Elsberry	Public	147	8.7%	69 50.4%	44 29.9%	57 38.8%	46 31.3%
Sacred Heart	Private	30	1.8%	18 60.0%	30 100%		
St. Alphonsus	Private	6	.4%	4 66.7%	6 100%		
Silex	Public	82	4.8%	39 48.1%	21 25.9%	27 33.3%	33 40.7%
Troy	Public	1142	67.4%	564 50.9%	414 37.0%	418 37.4%	287 25.6%
Winfield	Public	291	17.1%	136 47.9%	92 31.7%	108 37.2%	90 31.0%
Total		1698		50.4%	36.3%	36.5%	27.3%

N = Sample size information. % = Percent in that category.

Numbers do not always add up considering that not all of the students who completed the survey provided demographic information relating to gender and grade. Consultant improved upon these numbers for grade information through methods of data collection.

Information About the Lincoln County Sample

Lincoln County youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grades, both public and private schools, were asked to participate in this survey regarding use, behaviors, knowledge and perception for various drugs. Table 1 above shows the schools who participated in the process, and then breaks down the information by grade. Approximately 36% of the sample is in 6th grade, with another 37% in 9th grade, with the remaining 27% in 12th grade. Females composed 50.4% of the sample. Overall, it was a well representative sample, with more than 1,698 students participating.

Information About the 2012 Missouri Student Survey

For many of the questions that were part of the Lincoln County survey process data could be compared with the 2012 Missouri Student Survey. This sample had 98,140 students. Participating schools were asked to survey their 9th grade students and one other grade of their choosing. The age range was 12 to 16, with an average age of 14.45. The sample was evenly represented by males (48%) and females (52%), also similar to the state's gender distribution (49% males and 51% females), and the Lincoln County sample.

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability

Table 2: Youths' Assessment of Substance Availability

Substance	Region	LC-N = 1698	Very Easy	Sort of Easy	Sort of Hard	Very Hard
Cigarettes	MO		29.6%	22.0%	15.9%	32.4%
	LC	1384	36.7%	22.0%	13.9%	27.3%
Alcohol	MO		31.3%	24.9%	16.5%	27.4%
	LC	1482	30.0%	25.9%	17.1%	26.9%
Marijuana*	MO		21.4%	15.9%	14.4%	18.4%
	LC	1235	16.1%	18.5%	13.6%	51.7%
OTC Drugs	MO		33.1%	20.6%	17.3%	28.9%
	LC		NA	NA	NA	NA
Prescription Drugs	MO		14.5%	16.2%	22.2%	47.1%
	LC	1249	20.0%	19.4%	21.1%	39.5%
Other Illegal Drugs	MO		7.0%	10.0%	17.7%	65.3%
Cocaine	LC	983	4.4%	5.0%	11.5%	79.1%
Hallucinogens	LC	943	6.4%	8.0%	13.7%	72.0%
Heroin	LC	939	3.9%	3.9%	11.0%	81.2%
Methamphetamine	LC	976	5.1%	5.4%	11.2%	78.3%
Synthetic Marijuana	LC	1087	14.8%	13.3%	10.5%	61.4%
Other Synthetics	LC	1094	21.5%	14.8%	16.7%	47.0%

*Data given in Missouri (MO) Student report does not add up to 100%
LC = Lincoln County.

Students were asked to rate how available the particular substance was to them, and were provided the various response options: very easy, sort of easy, sort of hard, very hard, and I don't know.

⇒ Here are the number of "I don't knows" per substance, which were removed before calculating the percentages: cigarettes (266), alcohol (200), marijuana (439), prescriptions (426), cocaine (689), hallucinogens (729), heroin (731), meth (700), synthetic marijuana (577) and other synthetics (bath salts, jewelry cleaner, 582).

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability—What to look for

⇒ As with the Missouri survey, a majority of youth perceived that cigarettes and alcohol were either "very easy" or "sort of easy" to obtain. Prescription drugs are easier to obtain for the Lincoln County sample compared to the Missouri sample.

⇒ It's positive to see that the rate is lower for the County on accessibility of many other illegal drugs such as cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin and methamphetamine.

⇒ Ability to access synthetic marijuana has about 28% saying it's "easy" and for other synthetics, almost 36% of the youth state it's very or sort of easy to obtain. The information in the table on the next page combines the "very easy" and "sort of easy" response options, and breaks the data down by grade.

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability

Table 3: Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th Grade—Perception of Substance Availability ("Very Easy" & "Sort of Easy") - Missouri Trends Compared to Lincoln County

	2006 – MO	2008 - MO	2010 - MO	2012- MO	2012- Lincoln County
6th - Cigarettes	16.0%	16.0%	23.0%	20.7%	35.3%
9th - Cigarettes	52.0%	50.0%	62.0%	56.9%	56.0%
12th - Cigarettes	88.0%	84.0%	89.0%	89.5%	87.3%
6th - Alcohol	17.0%	17.0%	25.0%	25.3%	31.6%
9th - Alcohol	54.0%	54.0%	66.0%	63.1%	57.2%
12th - Alcohol	79.0%	74.0%	78.0%	78.8%	82.7%
6th - Marijuana	5.0%	5.0%	7.0%	7.2%	10.0%
9th - Marijuana	43.0%	42.0%	44.0%	43.2%	31.8%
12th - Marijuana	72.0%	66.0%	67.0%	71.9%	65.2%
6th - Other	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.2%	See next page
9th - Other	20.0%	19.0%	22.0%	18.9%	See next page
12th - Other	37.0%	31.0%	35.0%	32.6%	See next page

Cigarettes	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	462	17.3%	18.0%	18.2%	46.5%
9th	480	27.9%	28.1%	15.6%	28.3%
12th	426	67.8%	19.5%	7.7%	4.9%
All grades	**1368**	**36.8%**	**22.0%**	**14.0%**	**27.2%**

Alcohol	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	494	14.4%	17.2%	19.4%	49.0%
9th	537	29.6%	27.6%	20.5%	22.3%
12th	433	48.7%	33.9%	10.2%	7.2%
All grades	**1464**	**30.1%**	**26.0%**	**17.1%**	**26.8%**

Marijuana	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	399	3.8%	6.3%	7.5%	82.5%
9th	447	13.6%	18.1%	17.0%	51.2%
12th	371	32.6%	32.6%	16.2%	18.6%
All grades	**1217**	**16.2%**	**18.7%**	**13.6%**	**51.5%**

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability—What to look for

⇒ This page shows differences across 6th, 9th and 12th grades on how available the various substances are for the youth of Lincoln County. Students had the various response options: very easy, sort of easy, sort of hard, very hard, and I don't know.

⇒ The number of "I don't knows" per substance were removed before calculating the percentages. Here are those numbers: cigarettes (266), alcohol (200), and marijuana (439).

Gender Differences Across Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability

⇒ Gender differences were analyzed for all of these questions. A considerable difference was found in cigarette use for 12th graders, where 71.3% of males responded very easy vs. females at 64.1%.

⇒ For alcohol with 6th graders, 17.5% of males rated it very easy compared to 11.5% for females. 12th grade 42.6% (M) vs. 54.2% (F).

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability

Prescriptions	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	425	13.6%	13.2%	17.2%	56.0%
9th	461	24.1%	20.6%	21.0%	34.3%
12th	344	22.7%	25.9%	26.5%	25.0%
All grades	**1230**	**20.1%**	**19.5%**	**21.2%**	**39.2%**

Cocaine	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	369	2.7%	3.3%	9.2%	84.8%
9th	373	3.5%	3.8%	8.3%	84.5%
12th	228	8.8%	9.6%	20.2%	61.4%
All grades	**970**	**4.4%**	**4.9%**	**11.4%**	**79.2%**

Hallucino-gens	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	318	2.8%	5.7%	7.2%	84.3%
9th	367	6.3%	5.4%	11.2%	77.1%
12th	248	10.9%	14.9%	25.0%	49.2%
All grades	**933**	**6.3%**	**8.0%**	**13.5%**	**72.1%**

Heroin	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	347	2.6%	3.2%	4.3%	89.9%
9th	368	2.7%	3.8%	9.8%	83.7%
12th	212	8.5%	5.7%	23.6%	62.3%
All grades	**927**	**4.0%**	**4.0%**	**10.9%**	**81.1%**

Meth	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	355	3.1%	3.7%	7.6%	85.6%
9th	381	4.5%	4.7%	10.0%	80.8%
12th	231	9.5%	9.1%	18.6%	62.8%
All grades	**967**	**5.2%**	**5.4%**	**11.2%**	**78.3%**

Synthetic Marijuana	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	358	3.1%	3.9%	7.3%	85.8%
9th	409	12.2%	14.2%	11.0%	62.6%
12th	307	32.6%	23.5%	13.4%	30.6%
All grades	**1074**	**15.0%**	**13.4%**	**10.4%**	**61.2%**

Other Synthetics	N	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
6th	395	18.0%	12.2%	14.7%	55.2%
9th	406	19.7%	13.3%	17.5%	49.5%
12th	281	29.2%	21.0%	18.1%	31.7%
All grades	**1082**	**21.5%**	**14.9%**	**16.6%**	**47.0%**

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability—What to look for

⇒ This page shows differences for 6th, 9th and 12th graders on how available the various substances are for the youth of Lincoln County. Students had the various response options: very easy, sort of easy, sort of hard, very hard, and I don't know.

⇒ Here are the number of "I don't knows" per substance, which were removed before calculating the percentages: prescriptions (426), cocaine (689), hallucinogens (729), heroin (731), meth (700), synthetic marijuana (577) and other synthetics (bath salts, jewelry cleaner, 582).

Gender Differences Across Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability

⇒ There were no gender differences for these substances.

Other Findings for Lincoln County in Assessment of Substance Availability

⇒ There were 35.3% of 6th graders in Lincoln County who had a combined "easy" rating for cigarettes, as compared to Missouri at 20.7% (see table on previous page)

⇒ The Lincoln County youth's combined easy rating for obtaining alcohol was higher for both 6th graders and 12th graders compared to MO. However, 9th grade was lower.

⇒ There were lower ratings for both 9th and 12th graders in obtaining marijuana. 6th graders were slightly higher than the state numbers.

⇒ On this next page, prescriptions are rated as easy to obtain by a majority of 12th graders.

⇒ Cocaine, meth, and heroin have more than 80% of the students rating them as being sort of or very hard to obtain.

⇒ An interesting area to focus is in the difference of 9th and 12th graders in obtaining synthetics; the numbers fall right at 50% for 12th graders in being easy, but jumps to 67% of 9th graders stating they are hard to obtain.

Lincoln County—What Youth Would Do…..

Table 4: Action of Youth When they See a Close Friend Use or Consume a Substance

	I would want to try it or use it.	*I would not say anything.*	*I would tell them I disapprove.*	*I would tell my parent(s) about it.*	*I would tell a teacher, counselor, Resource O.*	*I would tell their parents.*	*Multiple Response**	*Total N*
Cigarettes	3.8%	23.6%	31.3%	9.4%	9.9%	13.0%	8.8%	1689
Alcohol	10.7%	30.6%	20.2%	8.3%	11.0%	11.8%	7.4%	1679
Marijuana	6.0%	19.1%	24.7%	9.2%	15.9%	16.8%	8.3%	1681
Prescriptions	1.8%	15.5%	29.3%	12.0%	14.3%	19.3%	7.8%	1677
Cocaine	1.2%	9.0%	26.3%	10.5%	21.5%	22.8%	8.7%	1682
Hallucinogens	2.0%	11.0%	24.8%	10.4%	21.0%	22.4%	8.4%	1675
Heroin	1.2%	8.2%	25.4%	10.5%	22.4%	24.0%	8.3%	1680
Meth	1.0%	8.4%	24.1%	10.9%	22.5%	24.5%	8.6%	1672
Synth. Marijuana	2.7%	15.1%	23.3%	9.5%	19.6%	21.6%	8.3%	1671
Other Synthetics	1.3%	10.0%	25.6%	10.8%	21.0%	23.2%	8.1%	1677

N = 1698; see below for information on multiple responses column.

Lincoln County—Assessment of Substance Availability—What to look for

Lincoln County students were asked what they would do if they saw their close friends use the various substances listed in the table above. The various options are provided at the top of Table 4. The percentage of students who provided that response is provided in the respective areas. You will also notice that a multiple response column is provided. Students weren't always read the instructions before taking the survey, and this prompted multiple responses. A table is provided on the next page that shows the breakdown of the multiple response options.

Comparison Information for Students from the 2012 Missouri Student Survey

⇒ The Missouri Student Survey conducted in 2012 asked youth if they would engage in consuming or using a substance if their best friend offered it to them. This question has some similarity to the question detailed on this page with the Lincoln County sample. Information was described in the report for youth saying "definitely yes" or "definitely no".

⇒ 79.6% of youth would say "definitely no" if their best friend offered them cigarettes.

⇒ 47.5% of youth would say "definitely no" if their best friend offered them a drink of alcohol; 9.2% would say "definitely yes".

⇒ Finally, 74.% of youth would say "definitely no" if offered marijuana while 6% would say definitely yes.

⇒ This is the information that was provided in the body of the MO Student Survey

Lincoln County—What Youth Would Do

Gender Differences for What Youth Would Do

⇒ There were numerous gender differences found for this question when analyzing responses to "I would want to try it or use it" or "I would not say anything". We'll explore by grade and response

⇒ For sixth graders, there were differences for synthetic marijuana with "not say anything", males 6.6% vs. 2.9% for females; a similar difference was found with other synthetic substances, males at 9.1% compared to 4.2% for females, and this was with the same rating.

⇒ For 9th graders, only one difference was seen with other synthetic use with youth responding "not say anything"; males 14.2% vs. females 10.3%.

⇒ For 12th graders, looking at the "try it or use it" response, gender differences were found with alcohol, males 26.1% vs. 18.7% for females. Also with marijuana, 13.5% (M) compared to 8% (F). For the "not say anything" response, there was a difference with cigarettes, males 48.6% vs. females 40.4%. Another difference with methamphetamine, males 8.2% vs. 12.1% for females.

Other Findings for Lincoln County in What Youth Would Do They Saw Their Close Friends Using/Consuming the Substances

⇒ This section can be incredibly helpful in finding what mechanisms can be in place to help open the door for the youth to communicate about the issues they face. I am specifically looking at the combined percentages across telling one set of parents and a school official. A majority of the youth would tell one of these sources for other synthetics, synthetic marijuana, meth, heroin, hallucinogens, cocaine, and almost reaches 50% with prescriptions. We reach 40% with marijuana.

⇒ Alcohol seems to be the substance where youth would not involve parents or adults. Over 40% of youth would not say anything or would want to try or use it.

Table 5 : Multiple Responses for What Youth Would Do

	I would want to try it/use it	*I would not say anything*	*I would tell them I disap-prove*	*I would tell my parent(s) about it*	*I would tell a teacher, counselor, Resource O.*	*I would tell their parent(s)*	*Number of Responses*	*Number of Students*
Cigarettes	1.5%	2.0%	21.9%	24.9%	22.4%	27.4%	398	149
Alcohol	0.3%	1.9%	21.9%	23.5%	22.6%	29.8%	319	124
Marijuana	0.3%	0.8%	21.1%	24.7%	23.9%	29.2%	380	140
Prescriptions	0.3%	0.6%	22.8%	22.2%	23.4%	30.6%	333	131
Cocaine	0.3%	0.3%	22.0%	23.0%	25.3%	29.2%	387	147
Hallucinogens	0.3%	0.8%	22.6%	22.0%	24.5%	29.8%	363	140
Heroin	0.6%	0.8%	21.4%	23.6%	23.6%	30.0%	360	139
Meth	0.3%	0.3%	21.6%	24.2%	24.5%	29.2%	384	144
Synthetic Marijuana	0.3%	1.1%	21.0%	23.2%	25.4%	29.0%	362	138
Other Synthetics	0.3%	1.1%	21.4%	23.9%	23.1%	30.1%	355	136

Peers' Risk Level When Using or Consuming Various Substances

Students were asked how much they think their peers risk harming themselves, physically or in another way, when they use or consume the various substances. The rating scale was: no risk at all, slight risk, moderate risk, and great risk. Sample size information is provided. Missing or incorrect information is calculated by subtracting the column that says LC-N or Sample Size of Lincoln County, which was 1,698 students.
You will see a comparison of the Lincoln County (LC) youth with the 2012 Missouri Student Survey (MO) sample. The Missouri Student survey mostly represented 9th graders. Here are some of the findings:

⇒ Once again, similar to the MO Student survey, the least risk was associated with alcohol and marijuana. Lincoln County had lower levels of perceived risk with cigarettes. In addition, there is a relatively large difference between assessed risk at "1-2 drinks" or "more than 2 drinks", yet still less risk is noted than the MO sample. 18.7% of youth assigned no risk at all to marijuana compared to 12% with the state.

⇒ Overall, less risk was attributed to the illegal and synthetic substances than the combined "illegal drug" category used in the MO survey.

⇒ There seems to be a lot of room for education with the illegal substances and the synthetic drugs, in addition to what was mentioned above.

Gender Differences for Peers' Risk Level When Using/Consuming Various Substance

⇒ Gender differences were analyzed in the percentage of males vs. females who selected "no risk". Considerable differences are noted.

⇒ For 1-2 alcoholic drinks among 12th graders, 29% of males responded no risk compared to females at 15.6%. For 12th graders with marijuana, males 27.9% vs. females 19.2%. There was also a difference with 12th graders for other synthetics use with males at 9.2% vs. 5.8% for females.

⇒ 6th grade differences were seen with hallucinogens, male 14.7% vs. female 19.1%, and for other synthetics, males 15% vs. females 20%.

Table 6: Youth Perception of Peers' Risk Consuming or Using Substances

Substance	Region	LC-N = 1698	No Risk at All	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
Cigarettes	MO		4.8%	13.7%	31.2%	50.3%
	LC	1679	9.1%	20.2%	34.5%	36.3%
Alcohol	MO		5.1%	24.4%	36.2%	34.3%
Alcohol 1-2 drinks	LC	1673	18.2%	35.7%	28.3%	17.8%
Alcohol 2+ drinks	LC	1670	9.9%	18.6%	35.1%	36.4%
Marijuana	MO		12.1%	15.9%	19.2%	52.9%
	LC	1672	18.7%	14.0%	17.5%	49.8%
OTC Drugs	MO		4.2%	14.6%	32.5%	48.8%
	LC		NA	NA	NA	NA
Prescription Drugs*	MO		4.0%	9.9%	24.7%	61.5%
	LC	1673	9.6%	8.5%	23.2%	58.6%
Other Illegal Drugs	MO		3.3%	3.6%	9.8%	83.3%
Cocaine	LC	1673	10.0%	4.5%	11.2%	74.3%
Hallucinogens	LC	1671	10.3%	6.2%	13.2%	70.3%
Heroin	LC	1669	9.6%	4.5%	8.3%	77.5%
Methamphetamine	LC	1660	10.5%	4.2%	7.9%	77.5%
Synthetic Marijuana	LC	1663	10.7%	9.0%	16.2%	64.1%
Other Synthetics	LC	1674	10.5%	6.3%	12.4%	70.8%

*Risk of harm from using "prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them by a doctor"

Substance Use for Lincoln County Compared to State/National Data

What to look for

A majority of the information that is presented below comes from the 2012 Missouri Student Survey. Look for the columns identified as United States and Missouri. Then the information is provided for Lincoln County youth surveyed through the DART project with BOLD, LLC. Students were asked if they have ever consumed the stated item (defined as Lifetime) and then they were asked to estimate the number of days they have used the item out of the past 30-days. Any response in the 1-30 day range was combined. Sample size information is provided. Missing or incorrect information is calculated by subtracting the column that says LC-N or Sample Size of Lincoln County, which reached 1,698 students.

Table 7. Percentage of Substance Use in Lincoln County, Missouri and the United States

	United States2		Missouri		Lincoln County			
	Life-time	30 day	Life-time	30 day	Life-time	N-Life	30 day	N-30 day
Cigarettes	20.6%	8.4%	22.7%	10.6%	22.7%	1675	9.9%	1653
Alcohol*	35.4%	13.6%	38.2%	16.9%	45.6%	1665	21.3%	1650
Alcohol - five or more drinks							12.0%	1650
Marijuana	17.2%	7.6%	16.5%	8.6%	14.9%	1674	7.7%	1650
Prescription Drugs	n/a	n/a	8.6%	4.7%	7.6%	1677		
Painkillers							4.2%	1647
Stimulants							2.5%	1648
Anti-anxiety							2.1%	1648
Cocaine	1.5%	0.2%	1.7%	n/a	1.4%	1671	1.3%	1647
Hallucinogens	4.1%	0.9%	2.8%	n/a	3.0%	1675	1.7%	1646
Heroin	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	n/a	1.3%	1698	1.2%	1648
Methamphetamine	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	n/a	1.3%	1672	1.2%	1643
Synthetic Marijuana	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.6%	1675	3.0%	1643
Synthetic Drugs	n/a	n/a	6.4%	2.9%	1.7%	1671	1.3%	1642
Steroids	n/a	n/a	1.4%	n/a	1.4%	1671	1.4%	1643
Over-the-Counter Medications	n/a	n/a	6.0%	3.5%	4.4%	1672	2.9%	1642
Club Drugs	n/a	n/a	2.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chewing Tobacco	3.9%	1.1%	10.5%	5.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Inhalants	8.2%	1.1%	5.3%	2.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

1 Missouri Student Survey (2012), 6th – 12th grade, n = 98,140 average age = 14.45

2 NSDUH (2010), 12-17 years of age, n (unweighted) = 18,614, average age = 14.03

* Defined as one drink on LC survey ;

Substance Use for Lincoln County Compared to State/National Data

Findings for Lifetime and Past 30-day Substance Use

⇒ Alcohol had the highest rated use reported, followed by cigarettes and marijuana, similar to the order seen in the MO Student survey. Lifetime alcohol use was reported by 45.6% of youth, followed by 33.3% of them reporting using it in the past 30-days. 12% drank five or more alcoholic drinks during one occasion in the past 30-days.

⇒ The Lincoln County survey expanded on multiple illegal drug options. 2012 marks the baseline year for these measurements.

⇒ You'll notice that there were 7.6% of youth that used prescriptions and synthetic marijuana. The 30-day prescription category was asked specifically about painkillers, stimulants and anti-anxiety medications. The highest rate of use in the past 30-days was with stimulants. With this exception, illegal drug use was at or below 3%. This compares to all of them being below 3% for the MO Student Survey, with the exception of marijuana.

Gender Differences for Lifetime and Past 30-day Substance Use

Lifetime

⇒ There were numerous gender differences found for this question when analyzing responses to lifetime consumption of the various substances. We'll explore by grade.

⇒ For sixth graders, there was a difference for consuming alcohol ,males 25.9% vs. 16.1% for females.

⇒ For 9th graders, only one difference was seen with alcohol use where 47.3% of males had a lifetime use compared to 57.8% of females.

⇒ For 12th graders, gender differences were found with cigarettes, males 44% vs. 36.4% for females. Also with marijuana, 36.2% (M) compared to 28.9% (F). The final gender difference was found with synthetic marijuana, where 18% of males had consumed it compared to 12% of females.

Past 30-day Use, If Any, Among Youth

⇒ Many gender differences were also found for how many days in the past 30-days a youth had consumed a substance. Information was analyzed for the "0 days" rating, which means no usage.

⇒ For sixth graders, there was only a difference for consuming alcohol ,90.7% of males had not consumed alcohol compared to 95.2% for females.

⇒ For 9th graders, only one difference was seen with alcohol use where 83.1% of males had not used it in the past 30-days compared to 73.5% of females.

⇒ For 12th graders, gender differences were found with alcohol, 63.5% of males had not consumed it compared to 56.5% for females. Also with stimulants with percentages presented tied to not consuming the stated substance, 98.3% (M) compared to 93.3% (F); anti-anxiety, males 98.6% vs. 94.2%; heroin, males 100% compared to 96.4% for females; methamphetamine, males 100% compared to 96.4% for females; other synthetic, males at 99.1% compared to 96.4%, and finally for over-the-counter medication, with 97.3% for males and 92.4% for females. You probably noticed that some of these differences did not seem too large, but this information is insightful for how females or males are approached with services and educational programs.

Age of First Use Among Various Substances

The youth information presented on this page provides the first age of reported use with the various substances. The table to the right shows information from Lincoln County compared to the state and national data provided on the 2012 Missouri Student Survey.

Below you will see gender differences for the Lincoln County sample, compared to the trends from 2006 to 2012 for the Missouri Student Survey population. Overall, Lincoln County is trending better than the state with higher average ages. It is very important to examine gender differences one-by-one below, because there is not a specific trend of females consistently using substances for the first time at a later age than males do, as with the MO survey. For example, females have earlier ages for prescriptions, hallucinogens, heroin, methamphetamine, synthetic marijuana, steroids, and with OTC. This information should be considered when selecting from and/or designing programs and services for the Lincoln County youth.

Table 8: Age of First Substance Use

	Lincoln County	Missouri[1]	United States[2]
Cigarettes	13.00	12.48	12.96
Alcohol	12.81	12.72	13.35
Marijuana	14.26	13.62	13.91
Inhalants	N/A	11.81	12.45
Prescriptions	13.04		
Cocaine	14.17		
Hallucinogens	15.27		
Heroin	14.07		
Methamphetamine	14.54		
Synthetic Marijuana	14.57		
Other Synthetics	13.78		
Steroids	14.38		
OTC for non-medical	13.67		

The next four pages highlight the number of days youth used substances with information provided by grade and gender. Focus on the "0 days" column in Table 10 to analyze differences.

Table 9: Age of First Use by Substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2012

	MO 2006	MO 2008	MO 2010	MO 2012	Lincoln County 2012
Female - Cigarettes	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8
Male - Cigarettes	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.4	13.1
Female - Alcohol	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0
Male - Alcohol	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6
Female - Marijuana	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.8	14.3
Male - Marijuana	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	14.3
Female - Prescriptions					12.8
Male - Prescriptions					13.3
Female - Cocaine					14.3
Male - Cocaine					14.1
Female - Hallucinogens					15.1
Male - Hallucinogens					15.4
Female - Heroin					13.7
Male - Heroin					14.4
Female - Methamphetamine					13.4
Male - Methamphetamine					15.3
Female - Synth. Marijuana					14.3
Male - Synth. Marijuana					14.8
Female - Other Synthetics					12.9
Male - Other Synthetics					14.7
Female - Steroids					12.0
Male - Steroids					15.8
Female - OTC					13.4
Male - OTC					14.3

Lincoln County—Number of Days Youth Use Substances—Gender and Grade Differences

Table 10: Number of days Youth Used Substances by Grade and by Gender

Cigarettes

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	95.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	1.4%	282
6th	Female	97.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	311
	Total	96.6%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	593
9th	Male	91.0%	4.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	2.3%	300
9th	Female	87.4%	5.2%	2.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	2.4%	286
	Total	89.2%	4.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	2.4%	586
12th	Male	82.8%	5.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	6.8%	221
12th	Female	82.9%	3.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	8.6%	222
	Total	82.8%	4.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	7.7%	443

Drink of Alcohol

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	90.7%	6.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	279
6th	Female	95.2%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	310
	Total	93.0%	5.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	589
9th	Male	83.1%	7.3%	4.0%	2.7%	1.7%	0.3%	1.0%	301
9th	Female	73.5%	16.0%	5.2%	2.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	287
	Total	78.4%	11.6%	4.6%	2.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	588
12th	Male	63.5%	17.8%	8.7%	4.6%	3.7%	0.5%	1.4%	219
12th	Female	56.5%	20.2%	7.6%	7.6%	4.0%	2.2%	1.8%	223
	Total	60.00%	19.00%	8.10%	6.10%	3.80%	1.40%	1.60%	442

Five or more drinks of alcohol on the same occasion

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	96.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	99.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	308
	Total	98.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	589
9th	Male	91.0%	4.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	301
9th	Female	88.9%	3.8%	2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	0.3%	0.7%	287
	Total	90.0%	4.3%	1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	0.2%	0.9%	588
12th	Male	72.7%	10.5%	9.1%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.5%	220
12th	Female	72.1%	9.9%	7.2%	5.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.4%	222
	Total	72.4%	10.2%	8.1%	4.8%	2.9%	0.7%	0.9%	442

Marijuana

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	98.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	280
6th	Female	99.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	307
	Total	99.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	587
9th	Male	92.4%	3.0%	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	2.3%	301
9th	Female	92.0%	3.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	287
	Total	92.2%	3.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.9%	588
12th	Male	83.7%	5.4%	4.1%	1.4%	2.3%	0.9%	2.3%	221
12th	Female	83.9%	4.9%	1.3%	2.2%	3.1%	1.3%	3.1%	223
	Total	83.8%	5.2%	2.7%	1.8%	2.7%	1.1%	2.7%	444

Lincoln County—Number of Days Youth Use Substances—Gender and Grade Differences

Table 10: Number of days Youth Used Substances by Grade and by Gender

Prescription—Painkillers

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	280
6th	Female	98.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	307
	Total	98.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	587
9th	Male	94.4%	3.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	301
9th	Female	95.8%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	285
	Total	95.1%	2.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	586
12th	Male	95.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	221
12th	Female	91.0%	2.2%	0.9%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	223
	Total	93.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%	0.2%	1.1%	444

Prescription—Stimulants

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	98.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	307
	Total	99.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	588
9th	Male	97.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	302
9th	Female	97.5%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	285
	Total	97.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	587
12th	Male	98.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	220
12th	Female	93.3%	1.3%	0.0%	3.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	223
	Total	95.7%	1.1%	0.2%	1.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	443

Prescription—Anti-anxiety

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	99.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	308
	Total	99.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	589
9th	Male	98.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	301
9th	Female	97.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	284
	Total	97.8%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	585
12th	Male	98.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	221
12th	Female	94.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%	223
	Total	96.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	1.6%	444

Cocaine

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	308
	Total	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	589
9th	Male	98.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	302
9th	Female	98.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	284
	Total	98.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	586
12th	Male	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	218
12th	Female	96.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.8%	223
	Total	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	441

Lincoln County—Number of Days Youth Use Substances—Gender and Grade Differences

Table 10: Number of days Youth Used Substances by Grade and by Gender

Hallucinogens

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	307
	Total	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	588
9th	Male	98.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	302
9th	Female	98.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	284
	Total	98.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	586
12th	Male	96.8%	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	218
12th	Female	96.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	223
	Total	96.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	441

Heroin

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	308
	Total	99.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	589
9th	Male	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	302
9th	Female	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	284
	Total	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	586
12th	Male	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	219
12th	Female	96.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.8%	223
	Total	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	442

Methamphetamine

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	307
	Total	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	588
9th	Male	98.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	301
9th	Female	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	283
	Total	98.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	584
12th	Male	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	218
12th	Female	96.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.8%	223
	Total	98.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	441

Synthetic Marijuana

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	280
6th	Female	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	308
	Total	99.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	588
9th	Male	95.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	302
9th	Female	97.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	284
	Total	96.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	1.2%	586
12th	Male	95.4%	2.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	218
12th	Female	94.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	222
	Total	95.0%	2.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	440

Lincoln County—Number of Days Youth Use Substances—Gender and Grade Differences

Table 10: Number of days Youth Used Substances by Grade and by Gender

Other Synthetics (bath salts)

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	281
6th	Female	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	307
	Total	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	588
9th	Male	98.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	302
9th	Female	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	284
	Total	98.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	586
12th	Male	99.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	218
12th	Female	96.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	222
	Total	97.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	440

Steroids (not prescribed for youth)

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	280
6th	Female	99.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	308
	Total	99.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	588
9th	Male	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	301
9th	Female	98.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	284
	Total	98.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	585
12th	Male	99.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	218
12th	Female	96.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	223
	Total	98.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	441

Over-the-Counter Medications for non-medical reasons

Grade/Gender		0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days	Total N
6th	Male	98.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	280
6th	Female	99.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	308
	Total	99.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	588
9th	Male	97.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	302
9th	Female	97.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	281
	Total	97.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	583
12th	Male	97.3%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	219
12th	Female	92.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	1.8%	223
	Total	94.8%	1.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	442

Lincoln County—How Youth Obtain Alcohol—Grade Differences

Lincoln County youth were surveyed on how they obtain alcohol, and they were given multiple options as seen in Table 11. This information is not assessed in the Missouri Student survey.

⇒ You'll first notice the decrease in percentage of students who don't drink as they progress from 6th to 9th to 12th grade.

⇒ For 6th graders, the few that drink get it from their parents or report multiple responses or other ways.

⇒ For 9th graders, 5.1% of the youth get alcohol from their siblings or relatives and 6.8% of them get alcohol from their parents with their knowledge. None of the 9th graders have a fake ID.

⇒ For the 12th graders, only 37.2% report not drinking. The largest percentage is from friends, 21 or over at 17%. This is followed by obtaining alcohol from parents with their knowledge at 8.5%. A large percentage of the 12th graders marked multiple responses for this question.

Table 11: When Youth Drink, How They Obtain Alcohol—Grade Comparisons with Lincoln County

Grade	6th	9th	12th	Lincoln
School	Total	Total	Total	County
N	583	589	446	1631
I don't drink	87.3%	60.3%	37.2%	63.9%
Parents with their knowledge	3.1%	6.8%	8.5%	5.9%
From home, without parents knowledge	0.7%	3.1%	1.6%	1.8%
Fake ID	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Friends, 21 or over	0.7%	4.8%	17.0%	6.6%
Friends who are not 21	1.0%	3.6%	3.4%	2.6%
Siblings/relatives	1.5%	5.1%	2.9%	3.2%
Purchased without ID	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
Other	2.6%	4.9%	7.0%	4.6%
Multiple Responses	*3.1%*	*11.4%*	*21.3%*	*11.0%*

Lincoln County—Average Number of Drinks Consumed by Youth—Grade Differences

Table 12: Average Number of Drinks ,On Days Youth Drink

Grade	6th	9th	12th	Lincoln County
School	Total	Total	Total	
N	582	601	444	1635
I don't drink	88.7%	60.4%	37.2%	64.3%
Less than 1	6.9%	12.3%	4.3%	8.2%
One	1.4%	4.2%	7.7%	4.1%
Two	1.9%	5.3%	8.3%	4.9%
Three	0.5%	5.7%	9.7%	4.9%
Four	0.2%	2.2%	7.2%	2.8%
Five		2.3%	5.0%	2.2%
Six or more	0.5%	7.7%	20.7%	8.6%

Youth in Lincoln County were asked to state the average number of drinks they have on the days they drink. They were given the options shown in the left-handed column for the table above and below. The information in the table above compares the sample for that grade to the Lincoln County sample.
Table 13 below removes the portion of the sample from the table above that reported they don't drink. This allows for a comparison to the Missouri Student survey data of 2012. There are major differences across the grades. The Missouri Student survey mostly represents Freshman.

⇒ It is apparent with both samples, by viewing the table below, that there is a high rate of binge drinking with 24.1% of Lincoln County youth who drink six or more at one time and 22.5% of the MO sample consuming six or more drinks at one time. We even see this trend beginning in 6th grade with the small sample of 6th graders who noted this information. A majority of 6th graders are consuming less than one alcoholic beverage. Remember to consider that the majority of the MO sample is Freshman.

Table 13: Average Number of Drinks ,On Days FOR Youth WHO Drink— Grade Comparisons with Lincoln County Youth

Grade	6th	9th	12th	Lincoln County	MO Student
School	Total	Total	Total		
N	66	238	279	584	
Less than 1	60.6%	31.1%	6.8%	22.9%	15.3%
One	12.1%	10.5%	12.2%	11.5%	15.7%
Two	16.7%	13.4%	13.3%	13.7%	16.0%
Three	4.5%	14.3%	15.4%	13.7%	13.5%
Four	1.5%	5.5%	11.5%	7.9%	9.3%
Five	0.0%	5.9%	7.9%	6.2%	7.6%
Six or more	4.5%	19.3%	33.0%	24.1%	22.5%

Lincoln County—Alcohol and Drug Use Before/During School or Events- Grade Differences

Table 14: Frequency of Alcohol Use in Past Year Related to School Behavior

	Grade	N	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Used alcohol before school	6th	602	97.3%	2.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	9th	605	94.7%	3.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%
	12th	451	92.0%	4.7%	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%
	Total	1658	94.9%	3.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%
Used alcohol during school	6th	602	99.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
	9th	604	97.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
	12th	451	96.0%	2.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%
	Total	1657	97.9%	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Used alcohol before school events	6th	602	99.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
	9th	603	96.0%	2.2%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
	12th	451	90.9%	5.3%	1.8%	0.9%	1.1%
	Total	1656	95.8%	2.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Used alcohol during school events	6th	602	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	9th	604	98.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%
	12th	451	95.8%	2.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%
	Total	1657	98.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%

*Compared to "past month" behavior as opposed to "past year" behavior. Comparison sample from the 2012 Missouri Student Survey.

Missouri Student Survey	2010	2012
Smoked cigarettes on school property	4.5%	3.1%
Drank alcohol on school property	2.4%	2.3%
Smoked marijuana on school property	2.2%	2.0%

⇒ There were no gender differences for this question.

⇒ Data is reported by grade, compared to the aggregate for the entire youth population, and for two questions, data is compared to the Missouri Student Survey conducted in 2012.

Table 15: Frequency of Other Drug Use in Past Year Related to School Behavior

	Grade	N	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Used other drugs before school	6th	600	98.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
	9th	600	94.0%	2.8%	2.0%	1.0%	0.2%
	12th	452	89.6%	3.1%	3.1%	2.2%	2.0%
	Total	1652	94.4%	2.1%	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%
Used other drugs during school	6th	601	99.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	9th	600	98.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	12th	449	95.8%	1.3%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%
	Total	1650	97.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Used other drugs before school events	6th	601	99.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
	9th	600	96.3%	0.7%	1.7%	1.2%	0.2%
	12th	450	91.8%	3.6%	1.8%	1.1%	1.8%
	Total	1651	96.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%
Used other drugs during school events	6th	601	99.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	9th	597	97.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%
	12th	449	95.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.6%
	Total	1647	97.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

Lincoln County—Youth Substance Use and Driving-related Behaviors

Table 16: Frequency in Past Year of Driving-related Substance Use

Number of times:	Grade	N	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	More than 5 times	2012 - MO Student
Youth was passenger when driver was under the influence of alcohol	6th	569	78.0%	14.8%	3.5%	3.7%	
	9th	579	75.1%	14.2%	5.2%	5.5%	
	12th	436	69.5%	19.5%	6.7%	4.4%	
	Total	1584	74.6%	15.8%	5.0%	4.5%	19.4%*
Youth was passenger when driver was under the influence of drugs	6th	577	90.1%	4.5%	2.4%	2.9%	
	9th	573	89.4%	5.4%	2.4%	2.8%	
	12th	434	81.8%	6.9%	4.1%	7.1%	
	Total	1584	87.6%	5.5%	2.9%	4.0%	
Youth drove under the influence of alcohol	6th	576	94.1%	3.6%	1.7%	0.5%	
	9th	591	96.8%	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	
	12th	441	82.8%	11.3%	2.5%	3.4%	
	Total	1608	92.0%	5.0%	1.7%	1.3%	3.6%*
Youth drove under the influence of drugs	6th	573	96.9%	1.0%	0.2%	1.9%	
	9th	591	97.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%	
	12th	440	87.5%	4.8%	2.3%	5.5%	
	Total	1604	94.3%	2.2%	0.9%	2.5%	

*Percentage of youth who engaged in behavior one or more times in the past 3 months; Sample from the 2012 Missouri Student Survey.

The Lincoln County youth were surveyed on how often in the past year they had used alcohol or other drugs before or during school events (Tables 14 & 15), and about driving-related substance use (Table 16).

⇒ There were no gender differences for this question.

⇒ Data is reported by grade, compared to the aggregate for the entire youth population, and is compared, when appropriate, to the Missouri Student Survey conducted in 2012. There was a difference in how these questions were worded.

⇒ For the MO sample, 2.3% drank alcohol while on school property compared to 5.1% of the Lincoln County (LC) sample who used alcohol before school, 3.1% during school, 4.2% before school events, and 1.9% during school events.

⇒ For marijuana, 2% of the MO sample smoked marijuana on school property, compared to 5.6% of the LC sample using other drugs before school, 2.1% during school, 3.9% before school events, and 2.3% during school events. There is definitely a high percentage of LC youth engaging in these behaviors before school or an event.

⇒ 12th grade is a focal point, and there seems to be a clear break in the numbers between this grade and 9th grade, which should be a target for services and programs. 10.4% of 12th graders use drugs before school compared to 8% who use alcohol.

⇒ For driving-related behaviors, let's look at the 19.4% of the MO sample who have been a passenger with a drive under the influence of alcohol in the past 3 months compared to 25.4% of the LC sample (past year). This exceeds 30% for 12th graders. There are 22% of 6th graders who are a passenger when the driver is under the influence.

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 17: Frequency of Peers' Substance Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth

Substance	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Cigarettes	1633	61.4%	8.2%	2.3%	3.6%	24.5%
Alcohol	1632	55.8%	11.0%	5.3%	9.8%	18.1%
Marijuana	1623	68.9%	5.9%	4.4%	5.6%	15.2%
Prescriptions	1624	78.1%	7.0%	4.3%	4.2%	6.3%
Cocaine	1618	86.8%	6.3%	2.8%	1.5%	2.6%
Hallucinogens	1618	87.2%	5.8%	2.8%	1.7%	2.5%
Heroin	1619	89.6%	5.0%	2.3%	1.4%	1.7%
Methamphetamine	1614	89.0%	5.0%	2.3%	1.4%	2.4%
Synthetic Marijuana	1616	81.6%	5.9%	3.2%	3.5%	5.8%
Other Synthetics	1619	86.2%	5.1%	2.5%	2.4%	3.8%

*Comparison to the 2012 Missouri Student Survey data is shown below.

Percentage of Youth who have Friends Use Substances—Missouri Student Survey 2012

Substances	0 friends
Cigarettes	57.1%
Alcohol	48.4%
Marijuana	63.5%
Other Illegal Drugs[1]	85.4%

[1] The question states, "any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)".

Students in Lincoln County were asked to state the frequency their peers at school use the various substances listed in the past year. The rating scale options are seen in the top row of the table above. Data is reported by grade, compared to the aggregate for the entire youth population, and where applicable data is compared to the Missouri Student Survey conducted in 2012.

- ⇒ Grade and gender differences were found for this question, and will be explored in the next few pages.
- ⇒ Overall, 57.1% of the MO sample report that no friends use cigarettes compared to 61.4% of the LC sample.
- ⇒ 48.4% of the MO sample report no friends drink alcohol, compared to 55.8% of peers who do not use with the LC sample.
- ⇒ Marijuana is relatively close across these samples, with 63.5% reporting no use (LC) compared to 68.9% of the MO sample reporting 0 friends use it.
- ⇒ The other illegal drug percentages come close to the MO sample with 85.4% reporting 0 friends use them, with the exception of prescriptions where 78.1% of the LC sample report no peer use.

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 18: Frequency of Peers' Cigarette Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth: By Gender and by Your School

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	289	87.5%	4.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.8%
	9th	293	62.5%	10.2%	3.8%	5.5%	18.1%
	12th	219	36.1%	5.5%	2.7%	3.2%	52.5%
	Total	801	64.3%	6.9%	2.7%	3.7%	22.3%
Female	6th	305	85.2%	7.5%	1.3%	0.7%	5.2%
	9th	288	50.0%	12.8%	2.1%	5.2%	29.9%
	12th	219	32.0%	7.8%	2.7%	4.1%	53.4%
	Total	812	58.4%	9.5%	2.0%	3.2%	27.0%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1633**	**61.4%**	**8.2%**	**2.3%**	**3.6%**	**24.5%**

⇒ Interesting grade or gender differences will be noted for each of the substances for this question.
⇒ Compared to the full LC sample, we see 24.5% of youth reporting cigarette use at more than once a week. Within 12th grade, these percentages are at 52.5% for males and 53.4% for females.
⇒ There is a higher percentage of 9th grade females (62.%) using cigarettes than males (50%).
⇒ The 9th graders who report no use are similar to the MO sample.

Percentage of Youth who have Friends Use Substances—Missouri Student Survey 2012

Substances	0 friends
Cigarettes	57.1%

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 19: Frequency of Peers' Alcohol Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth: By Gender and Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	287	84.0%	7.3%	3.5%	2.8%	2.4%
	9th	294	54.1%	14.6%	7.1%	10.9%	13.3%
	12th	220	31.4%	6.4%	5.5%	20.9%	35.9%
	Total	801	58.6%	9.7%	5.4%	10.7%	15.6%
Female	6th	306	85.9%	6.9%	2.9%	1.6%	2.6%
	9th	286	42.0%	18.9%	5.2%	11.9%	22.0%
	12th	219	20.5%	11.4%	8.7%	15.5%	43.8%
	Total	811	52.8%	12.3%	5.3%	9.0%	20.6%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1632**	**55.8%**	**11.0%**	**5.3%**	**9.8%**	**18.1%**

- ⇒ Interesting grade or gender differences will be noted for each of the substances for this question.
- ⇒ Compared to the full LC sample, we see a major difference for 12th graders in their consumption of alcohol at more than once a week. There are also differences between males at 35.9% and females at 43.8 for consuming alcohol more than once a week.
- ⇒ If we just focus on how no use was reported by the LC youth, we see that our entire LC sample reports that 55.8% of their peers do not use alcohol compared to 48.4% of the MO sample having no friends that engage in drinking alcohol. However, 12th grade females state that 20.5% of peers do not use, meaning the other 79.5% do.
- ⇒ Alcohol use among peers demonstrates a major increase in use from 9th to 12th grades.
- ⇒ The 9th graders who report no use are similar to the MO sample.

Percentage of Youth who have Friends Use Substances—Missouri Student Survey 2012

Substances	0 friends
Alcohol	48.4%

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 20: Frequency of Peers' Marijuana Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth By Gender and by Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	287	94.1%	1.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
	9th	292	71.9%	6.2%	4.8%	5.5%	11.6%
	12th	220	43.6%	4.5%	10.0%	10.5%	31.4%
	Total	799	72.1%	3.9%	5.1%	5.5%	13.4%
Female	6th	303	91.1%	4.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.6%
	9th	286	59.1%	9.4%	5.6%	7.3%	18.5%
	12th	216	38.4%	10.6%	5.6%	10.2%	35.2%
	Total	805	65.6%	7.8%	3.9%	5.7%	17.0%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1623**	**68.9%**	**5.9%**	**4.4%**	**5.6%**	**15.2%**

- ⇒ Interesting grade or gender differences will be noted for each of the substances for this question.
- ⇒ Lincoln County reports 68.9% of no use among peers compared to 63.5% reported by the MO sample that 0 friends use marijuana.
- ⇒ There is another trend showing that 31.4% of males and 35.2% of females use marijuana more than once a week, with an additional 10% using it 2-4 times a month.
- ⇒ Use among 9th grade male peers is lower than females peers.

Percentage of Youth who have Friends That Use Marijuana—Missouri Student Survey 2012

Substances	0 friends
Marijuana	63.5%

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 21: Frequency of Peers' Prescription Drug Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth By Gender and By Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	288	96.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
	9th	292	84.6%	5.5%	3.1%	2.7%	4.1%
	12th	220	60.5%	9.5%	9.5%	8.2%	12.3%
	Total	800	82.3%	5.4%	3.8%	3.4%	5.3%
Female	6th	305	90.8%	6.2%	0.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	9th	285	70.5%	10.2%	7.4%	3.9%	8.1%
	12th	215	54.0%	10.2%	8.4%	12.1%	15.3%
	Total	805	73.8%	8.7%	5.0%	5.1%	7.5%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1624**	**78.1%**	**7.0%**	**4.3%**	**4.2%**	**6.3%**

⇒ Interesting grade or gender differences will be noted for each of the substances for this question.
⇒ Data from the MO Student survey is limited to assessing students about their use for other illegal drugs, whereas the Lincoln County survey asks for youth to assess peers' use among various illegal drugs. All data going forward should be compared to the fact that 85.4% of the MO sample state that none of their friends use other illegal drugs.
⇒ Continuing on with analysis, data per substance should be viewed for the "no use" option and the "more than once a week" option to assess gender and grade level differences.

Percentage of Youth who have Friends That Use Other Drugs—Missouri Student Survey 2012

Substances	0 friends
Other Illegal Drugs[1]	85.4

[1] The question states, "any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)".

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 22: Frequency of Peers' Cocaine Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth By Gender and By Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	288	96.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	9th	292	89.4%	5.8%	2.1%	0.3%	2.4%
	12th	218	81.2%	8.7%	4.6%	2.3%	3.2%
	Total	798	89.8%	5.1%	2.1%	0.9%	2.0%
Female	6th	302	95.0%	2.6%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%
	9th	284	81.0%	10.2%	4.9%	1.8%	2.1%
	12th	215	70.7%	11.2%	5.1%	5.6%	7.4%
	Total	801	83.5%	7.6%	3.5%	2.2%	3.1%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1618**	**86.8%**	**6.3%**	**2.8%**	**1.5%**	**2.6%**

Table 23: Frequency of Peers' Hallucinogen Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth By Gender and By Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	287	99.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	9th	293	90.8%	4.4%	2.4%	0.7%	1.7%
	12th	218	75.7%	9.6%	6.9%	4.1%	3.7%
	Total	798	89.6%	4.5%	2.8%	1.4%	1.8%
Female	6th	304	96.1%	2.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%
	9th	284	84.2%	8.5%	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%
	12th	214	69.6%	13.1%	5.6%	4.2%	7.5%
	Total	802	84.8%	7.2%	2.9%	2.0%	3.1%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1618**	**87.2%**	**5.8%**	**2.8%**	**1.7%**	**2.5%**

⇒ Interesting grade or gender differences will be noted for each of the substances for this question.
⇒ Data from the MO Student survey is limited to assessing students about their use for other illegal drugs, whereas the Lincoln County survey asks for youth to assess peers' use among various illegal drugs. All data going forward should be compared to the fact that 85.4% of the MO sample state that none of their friends use other illegal drugs.
⇒ Continuing on with analysis, data per substance should be viewed for the "no use" option and the "more than once a week" option to assess gender and grade level differences.

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 24: Frequency of Peers' Heroin Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth By Gender and By Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	288	98.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%
	9th	292	92.5%	4.5%	2.1%	0.3%	0.7%
	12th	218	83.5%	8.7%	3.7%	0.9%	3.2%
	Total	798	92.1%	4.3%	1.8%	0.5%	1.4%
Female	6th	304	95.7%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.3%
	9th	284	86.6%	7.7%	2.5%	2.1%	1.1%
	12th	214	75.2%	8.4%	6.5%	4.2%	5.6%
	Total	802	87.0%	5.7%	3.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1619**	**89.6%**	**5.0%**	**2.3%**	**1.4%**	**1.7%**

⇒ Interesting grade or gender differences will be noted for each of the substances for this question.
⇒ Data from the MO Student survey is limited to assessing students about their use for other illegal drugs, whereas the Lincoln County survey asks for youth to assess peers' use among various illegal drugs. All data going forward should be compared to the fact that 85.4% of the MO sample state that none of their friends use other illegal drugs.
⇒ Continuing on with analysis, data per substance should be viewed for the "no use" option and the "more than once a week" option to assess gender and grade level differences.

Table 25: Frequency of Peers' Methamphetamine Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth By Gender and By Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	288	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
	9th	291	91.1%	4.8%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
	12th	217	82.0%	9.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
	Total	796	91.6%	4.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%
Female	6th	304	96.1%	1.6%	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%
	9th	282	84.0%	8.5%	3.9%	1.4%	2.1%
	12th	213	76.1%	7.0%	4.2%	4.7%	8.0%
	Total	799	86.5%	5.5%	2.9%	1.9%	3.3%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1614**	**89.0%**	**5.0%**	**2.3%**	**1.4%**	**2.4%**

Lincoln County—Frequency Peers Use Various Substances

Table 26: Frequency of Peers' Synthetic Marijuana Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County Youth By Gender and By Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	288	97.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
	9th	293	82.6%	6.5%	3.4%	2.4%	5.1%
	12th	217	71.0%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	11.1%
	Total	798	84.7%	4.6%	2.8%	2.8%	5.1%
Female	6th	304	94.7%	3.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%
	9th	282	74.5%	8.2%	4.3%	5.3%	7.8%
	12th	213	61.0%	11.3%	7.0%	8.9%	11.7%
	Total	799	78.6%	7.1%	3.8%	4.4%	6.1%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1616**	**81.6%**	**5.9%**	**3.2%**	**3.5%**	**5.8%**

Table 27: Frequency of Peers' Other Synthetic Drug Use—Entire Sample of Lincoln County By Gender and By Grade

Category	Grade	N	No use	1-6 times a year	Once a month	2-4 times a month	More than once a week
Male	6th	289	97.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%
	9th	293	89.1%	5.1%	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%
	12th	218	80.7%	7.3%	3.7%	2.8%	5.5%
	Total	800	90.0%	4.0%	1.6%	1.8%	2.6%
Female	6th	304	92.8%	3.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%
	9th	284	82.4%	7.0%	3.5%	2.5%	4.6%
	12th	213	67.6%	9.9%	6.1%	6.6%	9.9%
	Total	801	82.4%	6.2%	3.4%	3.1%	4.9%
Lincoln County	**Total**	**1619**	**86.2%**	**5.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**	**3.8%**

⇒ Interesting grade or gender differences will be noted for each of the substances for this question.
⇒ Data from the MO Student survey is limited to assessing students about their use for other illegal drugs, whereas the Lincoln County survey asks for youth to assess peers' use among various illegal drugs. All data going forward should be compared to the fact that 85.4% of the MO sample state that none of their friends use other illegal drugs.
⇒ Continuing on with analysis, data per substance should be viewed for the "no use" option and the "more than once a week" option to assess gender and grade level differences.

About the Consultant

Cynthia Berry, Ph.D., is a Psychologist with a specialization in Industrial/ Organizational, Personality and Experimental Psychology, and founded BOLD, LLC, Berry Organizational and Leadership Development, in January of 2006.

She has over fifteen years of experience in Human Resources, Organizational Development, Evaluation and Research, Psychometrics and Training with an expertise in statistical design, survey development and data analysis. She has vast experience in organizational and observational assessments allowing for guided strategic plan development complete with outcome measurement tools and procedures to match.

BOLD is further strengthened by providing services for full organizational and program budget development, fund development and writing in-depth policies. It was a combination of these skills, her education and experience that lead Cynthia to start BOLD in 2006 at the age of 30. For her first BOLD project, she prepared the 2005 Community Health Assessment report for St. Charles County involving over 1,494 residents on 162 questions, which has been used by a majority of the local hospitals and clinics, health not-for-profit agencies and many other entities for community and organizational planning purposes. Other notable projects include:

⇒ Handling the evaluation plan and report for Crider Health Center, which was a necessity for them to become a Federally Qualified Health Center in 2008.
⇒ Conducting the 2010 Community and Children's Resource Board Client Satisfaction Survey, which had a sample of over 3,000 clients.
⇒ Conducting the 2012 Lincoln County Needs Assessment

Cynthia's program evaluation expertise led to successful grant writing and fundraising for not-for-profits in St. Charles County and beyond, where Cynthia has raised over $6 million dollars in the past six years. She planned, led and successfully completed phase 1 of Sts. Joachim and Ann Care Service's Capital Campaign to build the first one-stop shop for social services in St. Charles County for low-income families and led this organization through a major accreditation awarded by the Council on Accreditation in January, 2011.

She has worked with numerous other not-for-profits such as: Reading Success Center (literacy), The Child Center (child abuse and neglect), Foundations of Love (home/support for individuals with developmental disability), OASIS (support for older adults), Living Well Foundation (health programming) and Strong Tower Ranch (youth skills). Community organizations include: O'Fallon and Wentzville Fire Districts, the City of Creve Coeur, City of O'Fallon (MO), City of Grain Valley, St. Charles Community College, Community and Children's Resource Board of St. Charles, Lincoln County Resource Board, St. Charles County Fair Board and other local organizations with regular training and development activities for their staff, board members and stakeholders. She recently spearheaded the County-wide satisfaction survey for the Community and Children's Resource Board of St. Charles County. Most recently, she is an adjunct professor for Evaluation of Programs and Services at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University.
The diversity of BOLD to focus on both the for-profit and not-for-profit community allows Dr. Berry to align with the highest community priority at the time.

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About the Consultant

Consulting Services

- Survey Design, Research, and Analysis: complete survey development including questionnaire design, analysis of data, and report production. Also includes formalized assessment tools.
- Fund Development, Grant writing and Outcome Development: process to get your organization to a place where grant writing is a well-oiled machine and understands how to develop a logic model.
- Capital Expansion Campaign feasibility study and planning.
- Policy and Procedure development; also linked to leading an organization through a rigid accreditation process (COA) in less than 12-months time.
- Compensation Design and Analysis, including Benefits: establish internal and external equity in pay and benefits using a reliable and statistical method; may help if your organization has legal issues over pay.
- Program Evaluation: new project on the table, and you need to measure success? BOLD will set statistical measures before and after implementation to see if the program delivered. Beneficial for compliance issues and/or for funding purposes.
- Performance Evaluation Development: purchase the three-step package beginning with the creation of new form and process, moving to implementation and training manual development, and ending with a course on how to conduct a performance evaluation.
- Job Analysis/Selection: development and revision of job descriptions. All employees should know the job requirements and this protects your organization from claims of discrimination in the hiring, promotion, and disciplinary process. Certified in administering tests useful for hiring upper management positions. Measures those intangibles like conscientiousness.
- Personality and Work Style Testing with Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI®): organizations require that many individuals have the ability to work well in a team or group environment. The MBTI® is a reliable and valid tool for deriving the personality type of individuals. Type can be used to improve communication, teamwork, and leadership development. Great for boards and committees as well. Retreats!
- Organizational and Community-based Needs Assessment: when you can't identify or solve the problem, contact BOLD. Dr. Berry is able to gather the information necessary to target the problem areas, or if you prefer, opportunities for improvement.
- Hiring Process Development: new business or is your hiring process out-dated? Create a standardized process for all jobs which will streamline tasks allowing for quick turn around, increase compliance protecting your organization from legal issues, and improve employee satisfaction.
- Organizational and Personnel Training: BOLD provides a variety of training courses to assist with organizational and personnel training needs.
- All other Human Resources' needs: including legal requirements, policy manual development/revision, and employee relations.

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