

Missouri Student Survey Lincoln County – 2022 Key Findings



Lincoln County Resource Board

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This report provides a review of some of the key findings from 2010 to 2022 (except 2014) for Lincoln County public school students, ranging from 6th to 12th 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 9th 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 data tables were developed by Cynthia J. Berry, Ph.D. of Berry Organizational & Leadership Development (BOLD) LLC., to compare Lincoln County to the state of Missouri on hundreds of relevant Missouri Student Survey items. The tables also quantify changes over time from 2010 to 2022 on each reviewed item for the Lincoln County student sample (note that minimal rounding errors occur). Items that are showing positive trends are highlighted in green in the Table(s) and items showing a negative trend or underperformance are highlighted in red. The last column in the table provides the rating scale option that was linked to the data presented. The full survey, including how questions were specifically worded, including the full rating scale, can be found at: [Missouri Student Survey | dmh.mo.gov](https://dmh.mo.gov).*

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. There were 35 schools that participated (representing 37%). The final random sample for the state 2022 MSS included 1,678 students. Data was weighted to represent the state level demographics, and this information is available in the public report. For county-level data, after data cleansing the sample size equaled 88,591 representing 90 counties (78%). Convenience samples were used in all MSS reports prior to 2016.

Implications of Findings

While the survey data was not collected from every 6th through 12th grade student in Lincoln County, due to proper data collection methods the sample of student respondents for Lincoln County is representative of the population of students for that year, especially for 9th graders since this was the predominant grade sampled. There were 1,488 Lincoln County students who made up the sample that completed the MSS in 2022. For generalization purposes, there were an estimated 5,028 Lincoln County public school district students (6th through 12th) grades who were enrolled in 2021-2022, with a range of 659-750 students per grade level. Therefore, when it is reported that 35.3% of student respondents said they were “often/always very sad in the past 30 days,” this could be representative of 1,775 Lincoln County public school district students (6th through 12th grades). Additional examples of this are provided throughout the report to allow the reader to be mindful of just how many individual students are being represented.

Comparative Summary

Of the 173 selected items in the MO Student Survey, over time (initial year with data to 2022) the Lincoln County sample improved on 48% of the items (83 items). Two items showed no change over time. Forty (23%) items improved by 5% 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 2022	Positive		Negative	
Difference greater than or equal to 5%	40	23%	57	33%
Total Items	83	48%	88	51%

- Lifetime alcohol use
- Lifetime cigarette use
- Ease of availability for: alcohol, cigarettes, other illicit drugs, and prescription drugs
- Past month cigarette use
- Past 3-month emotional bullying, rumor spreading, and being a victim of emotional bullying
- Peer alcohol use and smoking cigarettes
- Past year misuse among those who used: pain medication
- Perception of wrongness: alcohol and cigarettes
- Reason given for Rx misuse: to help me sleep
- No discrimination in student treatment

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

Negative trends were found with 51% of the items (88 items) for the years that data was available. **Fifty-seven items (33%) demonstrated negative trends that declined by 5% 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 – All six items
- Ease of availability – electronic cigarettes and synthetic drugs
- Past 3-month bullying online/via cell phone, and being a victim of bullying online/via cell phone
- Self-injury
- Peer gun carrying
- Past year misuse among those who used: stimulants
- Peer – other illicit drug use
- Peer perception of coolness of electronic cigarette use and marijuana use
- Perception of harm – alcohol (no dosage) and synthetic drugs
- Perception of friends' feelings on student cigarette use, marijuana use, and prescription drug misuse
- Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use (1-2 drinks nearly every day)
- Reason given for Rx misuse: to help feel better/happier, help with weight loss, increase energy, and to reduce and/or manage pain
- Student believes it is ok to cheat
- Student feels optimistic about their future
- Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way
- Student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming
- Student knows where to go in their community to get help

Of the 175 applicable items assessed in 2022, Lincoln County youth underperformed in comparison to the state on 66% of the items (114 items). Twenty-four items (14%) underperformed by 5% or more in comparison to the state and included those listed below (does not include method of access items).

- Depression – student eating disruption, student irritable, and student very sad
- Self-injury
- Past year seriously considering suicide
- Past year misuse among those who used: pain medication, sedatives/anxiety medication, and stimulants
- Peer perception of coolness of alcohol use, electronic cigarette use, and marijuana use
- Perception of harm – alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily) and OTC drugs to get high

LC vs. MO	Positive		Negative	
Difference greater than or equal to 5%	4	2%	24	14%
Total Items	44	25%	114	66%

- Reason given for prescription misuse – curiosity, to fit in with friends, to help with weight loss, and to increase energy

Out of 175 items, LC performed better than the state on 25% of items (44 items), with four items that had a difference of 5% or more. The biggest difference of 17.9% was found with the item, “past year misuse among those that used: pain medications.” Seventeen items showed no difference between the state and Lincoln County for 2022. Here are the remaining items with a 5% or greater difference.

- Method of alcohol access – a friend gives or sells it to me
- Method of cigarette access – A friend gives or sells it to me
- Method of e-cigarette access – I buy them from a store

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 various 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: Seven substances were assessed for use among students, and then if used, students were asked to list the age they first used. Two out of the seven applicable substances were being used at an earlier age than previously reported, which included cigarettes and inhalants. Cigarettes were first used by students sampled in 2010 at 12.2 years old, whereas it was 11.8 for the 2022 sample. The average age for the first-time misusing inhalants was 9.8, a much younger age than the 11.2 reported in 2010. This was the youngest age reported for first time use among all of the substances. Following this was over-the-counter (OTC) medication misuse at the young age of 10.6. These ages are quite young, and parents/grandparents may not realize they should be more vigilant with their medications in the home. School officials, agency staff, parents/guardians, and grandparents need to be made aware of this particular focus area regarding prescription drug, OTC, and inhalant misuse. Both cigarettes (from 13.1 to 11.8) and marijuana (from 14.8 to 13.5) are being used at a much younger age in 2022 than they were in 2020. Six out of the seven substances were being used by LC youth at an age earlier than the MO student sample. Four of these substances were experimented with at least 6 months earlier for LC youth than MO youth, which included alcohol, cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and marijuana. The average age LC youth started drinking alcohol was 12.5 for 2022, which has not varied much since 2010 at 12.6. Alcohol should remain a core topic among substance use prevention programming.

Strengths: The average age of first misuse with prescriptions (Rx) for Lincoln County (LC) youth was now 11.3; much older than what was reported in both 2018 (10.5) and 2020 (9.5). Only one substance showed an older first time use for LC students than the state sample, which was inhalants (LC = 9.8, MO = 9.5). Messaging to youth should be provided earlier than the reported ages shown in Table 1.

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

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Age of First Use	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Alcohol	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.5	11.7	12.5	13.3	0.0	-0.8
Cigarettes	12.2	12.4	13.4	13.3	13.1	11.8	12.6	-0.4	-0.8
E-Cigarettes						12.8	13.8		-1.0
Inhalants	11.2	12.7				9.8	9.5	-1.4	0.3
Marijuana	13.6	13.9	14.6	14.5	14.8	13.5	14.6	0.0	-1.1
Over-the-Counter						10.6	10.9		-0.3
Rx Drug Misuse				10.5	9.5	11.3	11.8	0.7	-0.5

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 that 30% or more students rated as being “very and/or sort of easy to access”: alcohol (51%), OTC drugs (50%), electronic cigarettes (45%), cigarettes (33%), and marijuana (30%). Two substances increased in their availability over time: e-cigarettes (increased by 19% to 45% in 2022), and synthetic drugs (increased by 14% to 25%). In comparison to the state, three items were rated as more easily accessible: synthetic drugs (24.6% for LC; 20.8% for MO), prescription drugs (20.7% for LC; 19.9% for MO), and other illicit drugs (8.9% for LC; 8.1% for MO).

MSS Table 2. Ease of Availability

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Ease of availability	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Alcohol	61.7%	64.4%	46.4%	57.2%	42.1%	50.5%	50.7%	-11.2%	-0.2%
Cigarettes	60.7%	60.2%	34.3%	48.1%	37.1%	32.5%	34.9%	-28.3%	-2.4%
Electronic cigarettes			26.3%	44.0%	41.8%	45.3%	45.5%	19.0%	-0.2%
Marijuana	37.1%	37.7%	12.8%	34.2%	27.6%	30.0%	33.9%	-7.1%	-3.9%
Other illicit drugs	19.9%	14.1%	3.4%	14.6%	8.9%	8.9%	8.1%	-10.9%	0.8%
Over the counter drugs (OTC)		55.7%	36.6%	46.2%	43.0%	50.0%	51.1%	-5.7%	-1.1%
Prescription drugs		31.3%	17.1%	26.8%	18.9%	20.7%	19.9%	-10.6%	0.8%
Synthetic drugs			6.9%	23.3%	14.9%	24.6%	20.8%	13.9%	3.8%

Rating scale – very easy/sort of easy

Strengths: Five out of the eight substances were rated as less available by Lincoln County students than the Missouri sample as shown in the previous table. 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. The most significant decreases were found with the following substances: cigarettes (28% decrease from 61% to 32.5%), alcohol (11% decrease from 62% to 50.5%), other illicit drugs (11% decrease from 20% to 8.9%), and prescription drugs (11% decrease from 31% to 20.7%).

The next set of questions asked youth how they access the various substances. This information is very valuable and was reported by youth that endorsed being a lifetime user. The main method of access for three out of the five substances was “a friend gives or sells it to me,” including cigarettes (26%), e-cigarettes (48%), and marijuana (65%). For prescription drugs (23%) and alcohol (41%), the most popular method of access was a family member who gives or sells it to the student. Access to alcohol from family members requires attention. Many students selected the “other” response for method of access, which is unknown. It is recommended that key stakeholders look into this unknown in case it is putting students in danger.

MSS Table 3. Missouri Student Survey Method of Access – 2022

Item	Alcohol	Cigarettes	E-Cigs	Marijuana	Rx
A family member gives or sells it to me	40.8%	12.8%	12.3%	26.8%	23.1%
A friend gives or sells it to me	31.1%	25.5%	47.5%	64.6%	5.0%
Buy it online	0.7%	2.1%	9.1%	1.8%	2.5%
I ask a stranger to buy it for me	2.0%	4.3%	4.1%	5.4%	2.5%
I buy it from the store / bar / etc.	4.4%	6.4%	2.7%	NR	NR
I take it without permission	19.7%	35.1%	12.3%	15.2%	15.0%
I buy it from a dealer.	NR	NR	NR	27.7%	NR
Other	17.4%	20.2%	20.6%	7.1%	2.5%

*Among lifetime users.

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. Eleven out of the 16 total substances for lifetime use showed the LC youth at a higher percentage than the state sample. The three largest differences were prescription drug misuse (5% for LC vs. 2% for MO), e-cigarette use (26% for LC vs. 24% for MO) and inhalant use (2.2% for LC vs. 0.3% for MO). Only two substances increased for lifetime use from 2010 to 2022, with one of them by only 0.1%. The negative trend was found with e-cigarettes (from 17% in 2016 to 26% in 2022). Out of all the substances, the highest reported lifetime use was for alcohol (37%), followed by e-cigarettes (26%), marijuana (14%), and cigarette use (11%).

MSS Table 4. Lifetime Substance Use Lincoln County 2010-2022

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	
	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Lifetime alcohol use	45.6%	51.2%	42.9%	46.0%	31.7%	36.6%	37.2%	-9.0%	-0.6%
Lifetime alcohol use (times)		50.6%	42.3%	45.6%	31.0%	35.1%	35.2%	-15.5%	-0.2%
Lifetime chew use	12.7%	14.8%	20.0%	12.3%	3.1%	4.6%	4.4%	-8.2%	0.1%
Lifetime cigarette use	27.6%	29.2%	22.0%	25.9%	8.1%	11.2%	10.7%	-16.4%	0.5%
Lifetime club drug use	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.9%
Lifetime cocaine use	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.8%	0.5%
Lifetime electronic cigarette use			16.9%	25.8%	20.5%	26.4%	24.1%	9.4%	2.2%
Lifetime hallucinogen use	3.3%	2.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	-1.6%	0.6%
Lifetime heroin use	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%
Lifetime hookah use			3.2%	5.9%	1.1%	3.0%	3.8%	-0.2%	-0.8%
Lifetime inhalant use	6.4%	3.7%	0.6%	2.4%	1.3%	2.2%	0.2%	-4.2%	2.0%
Lifetime marijuana use	13.7%	17.2%	7.8%	13.3%	10.2%	13.8%	15.3%	0.1%	-1.5%
Lifetime methamphetamine use	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.0%
Lifetime OTC drug misuse	6.3%	7.2%	0.3%	5.7%	2.0%	4.3%	3.8%	-2.0%	0.6%
Lifetime Rx drug misuse	8.7%	8.8%	8.5%	7.2%	10.5%	5.0%	2.5%	-3.7%	2.5%
Lifetime synthetic drug use		6.8%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	-5.4%	0.1%

Rating Scale – Yes

Strengths: The percentage of LC youth who reported they had used substances in their life improved with all substances except two; e-cigarettes and marijuana (by only 0.1%). The largest decreases over time were found with cigarettes (28% in

2010 to 11% in 2022), alcohol use (more than one time was 51% in 2012 which decreased to 35% in 2022), alcohol use (any use was 46% in 2010 to 37% in 2022), chew use (13% in 2010 to 5% in 2022), and synthetic drug use (7% in 2012 to 1% in 2022). LC performed better than the state on 4 out of the 16 substances, with the greatest differences found with lifetime marijuana use (13.8% LC vs. 15.3% MO), followed by hookah use (3.0% LC vs. 3.8% MO).

Past Month Substance Use

Areas Needing Attention: There were 13 items assessing past-month substance use among LC students. There were eight items where LC students used a substance at least one or more days at a higher percentage than the MO sample, but only five items were by 1% or more. The biggest difference was found with electronic cigarette use (a difference of 3%; LC = 14%, MO = 11%), followed by riding with a driver under the influence (a difference of 2.5%; LC = 17.9%, MO = 15.4%). More LC students also reported driving under the influence (2% for LC vs. 0.4% for MO) and misused prescription drugs (2.4% for LC vs. 0.9% for MO).

There were three items that had increased in past-month usage over time, but only one was by more than 1% which was electronic cigarettes (increased by 8.3% since 2016, now at 14%; 2020 was at 9.1%). Out of all the items, the highest reported past-month use was for riding with a driver under the influence at 18%, followed by alcohol (15%), e-cigarettes (14%), marijuana use (8%), and past two-weeks binge drinking (6%).

Strengths: The percentage of LC youth who reported they had engaged in the substances improved on ten out of the 13 items. The largest decreases found over time with past-month use was with cigarettes (decreased by 13% to 2.4%), past two-weeks binge drinking (decreased by 9.6% to 5.5%), alcohol (decreased by 7.6% to 14.7%), and chew (decreased by 5.7% to 1.3%).

Four out of the 13 items showed LC students with lower percentages of past-month use than the state sample, with three of them by only 0.1% (alcohol, chew, and cigarette use), and synthetic drugs by 0.5% (LC = 0.5% vs MO = 1.0%).

MSS Table 5. Past Month Substance Use Lincoln County 2010-2022

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Past month alcohol use	22.4%	22.7%	27.0%	25.2%	15.1%	14.7%	14.9%	-7.6%	-0.1%
Past month chew use	7.0%	8.3%	11.3%	8.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	-5.7%	-0.1%
Past month cigarette use	15.4%	10.4%	9.9%	12.0%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	-13.0%	-0.1%
Past month driving under the influence	2.9%	5.1%	4.8%	5.6%	7.2%	2.0%	0.4%	-0.9%	1.6%
Past month electronic cigarette use			5.7%	15.4%	9.1%	14.0%	11.0%	8.3%	3.0%
Past month hookah use			0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%
Past month inhalant use	2.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	-1.9%	0.2%
Past month marijuana use	6.7%	6.7%	2.7%	6.0%	2.0%	7.5%	7.5%	0.8%	0.1%
Past month OTC drug misuse	4.0%	3.3%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	-2.2%	1.0%
Past month Rx drug misuse	5.1%	3.8%	4.3%	6.7%	7.6%	2.4%	0.9%	-2.8%	1.5%
Past month riding with a driver under the	21.7%	21.6%	24.5%	28.7%	23.5%	17.9%	15.4%	-3.8%	2.5%
Past month synthetic drugs		3.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	-3.1%	-0.5%
Past two weeks binge drinking		15.2%	16.0%	11.9%	7.6%	5.5%	5.5%	-9.6%	0.0%

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

Peer Substance Use

Areas Needing Attention: The percentage of LC youth who reported their peers use increased was found with two out of the four items: other illicit drug use (increased 10.7% from 17.3% in 2010 to 27.9% in 2022) and smoking marijuana (increased by 8.9% from 35.7% in 2010 to 44.6% in 2022). The LC sample also underperformed on three out of the four items in comparison to the state. More LC peers used alcohol, smoked cigarettes, and smoked marijuana.

Strengths: There were two items measured over time that showed decreased use among LC students' peers. Peer alcohol use decreased by 17.7% since 2010 to 47.7% in 2022. However, peer alcohol use increased by more than 10% since 2020. Peers smoking cigarettes decreased by 32.5% to 22% for 2022.

MSS Table 6. Peer Substance Use Lincoln County 2010-2022

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Item	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Peer alcohol use	65.4%	63.4%	44.6%	50.4%	34.9%	47.7%	42.9%	-17.7%	4.8%
Peer other illicit drug use	17.3%	15.3%	4.3%	9.2%	11.0%	27.9%	27.9%	10.7%	0.0%
Peer smoking cigarettes	54.4%	44.7%	28.8%	34.4%	24.7%	22.0%	17.6%	-32.5%	4.4%
Peer smoking marijuana	35.7%	40.4%	15.7%	32.9%	26.3%	44.6%	40.9%	8.9%	3.7%

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

Perception of Harm and Perception of Substances 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 combined ratings of “moderate risk” or “great risk.” Students perceived six of the ten substances to be a lesser risk in 2022 than in previous years. The most significant, negative changes in perception occurred with alcohol (no dosage; decreased by 14.6% from 2010 to 59.8% in 2022), synthetic drugs (risk decreased by 11.2% since 2014 to 84.1% in 2022), and OTC drugs to get high (perceived risk decreased by 6.9% since 2012 to 87.5% in 2022). Alcohol (no dosage defined) 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 66.5% for drinking one to two alcoholic beverages per day and 59.8% for alcohol with no dosage specified. Electronic cigarettes had a 66.1% combined moderate/great risk rating, with marijuana at 64.4%. Half of the items were perceived as riskier by the LC sample than the MO sample, with the other half perceived as less risky. LC students assigned less risk than the MO sample for alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily; LC = 66.5% vs. MO = 91.4%) and OTC drugs to get high (LC = 73.4% vs. MO 78.3%).

Next, LC students were asked to assess how wrong certain substances are to use with results linked to the rating options, “wrong” or “very wrong”. Five out of the eight items worsened over time, with the most significant changes (more than 3%), found with marijuana, alcohol (five or more drinks 1-2 times per week), and OTC drug misuse. There were 88.6% of students who rated marijuana as wrong/very wrong in 2016, which decreased to 80.9% in 2022. In 2016, 96% of LC students perceived OTC misuse as wrong/very wrong, which decreased almost 5% to 91% in 2022. Alcohol (no dosage defined; 67.9%) and electronic cigarettes (79%) had the lowest perceived wrong/very wrong ratings out of all of the substances.

For six out of the eight items, LC students rated the substance as being less wrong/very wrong than the state sample. The largest differences were found with alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily; LC = 85.7% vs. MO = 88.7%), and for OTC drug misuse (LC = 91% vs. MO = 93.7%).

MSS Table 7. Perception of Harm for Various Substances Lincoln County 2010-2022

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Perception of harm	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
alcohol (1 -2 drinks almost			49.6%	56.4%	70.9%	66.5%	91.4%	1.7%	-25.0%
alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2x a week)			62.6%	69.8%	79.8%	76.1%	77.8%	6.4%	-1.7%
alcohol (no dosage)	74.4%	67.8%	50.1%	61.5%	72.2%	59.8%	55.5%	-14.6%	4.3%
cigarettes (1+ pack per day)			78.8%	83.5%	86.9%	82.7%	82.0%	3.8%	0.7%
electronic cigarettes			62.4%	57.0%	76.8%	66.1%	66.7%	3.7%	-0.6%
marijuana	68.2%	71.3%	74.8%	67.0%	78.8%	64.4%	60.9%	-3.8%	3.6%
other illicit drugs	91.4%	93.6%	88.0%	92.3%	96.7%	90.6%	90.0%	-0.8%	0.6%
OTC drugs to get high		80.2%	76.1%	82.1%	80.1%	73.4%	78.3%	-6.9%	-5.0%
Rx drug misuse		87.8%	85.9%	88.4%	93.6%	87.5%	89.3%	-0.4%	-1.8%
synthetic drugs			87.0%	89.8%	91.0%	84.1%	84.0%	-11.2%	0.1%

Rating Scale – Moderate/great risk.

Strengths: Students’ perception of harm had increased over time on four out of the ten items, with the most positive changes found with: alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice a week; improved 6.4% since 2014 to 76.1% in 2022), electronic cigarettes (improved 3.7% since 2016, to 66% for 2022), and cigarettes (improved 3.8% since 2016 to 82.7%). Prescription misuse (93.8%), OTC drug misuse (91.0%), cigarettes (89.1%), and alcohol (5 or more drinks once or twice per week; 88.3%) had the highest perceived wrong/very wrong ratings. There were five items where a higher percentage of the LC students perceived the various substances as being a moderate and/or greater risk in comparison to the MO sample. The biggest differences were found with alcohol (no dosage; LC = 59.8% with MO= 55.5%) and marijuana (LC = 64.4% with MO=60.9%). Similar results were found with the perception of wrongness items.

MSS Table 8. Perception of Substance Being Wrong- Lincoln County 2010-2022

	Lincoln					MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Perception of wrongness	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
alcohol			54.3%	57.5%	79.0%	67.9%	66.8%	13.6%
alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily)			76.0%	76.8%	91.5%	85.7%	88.7%	-2.9%
alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2x/week)			76.3%	78.9%	92.7%	88.3%	88.3%	-5.8%
cigarettes	77.8%	79.8%	82.9%	79.3%	93.8%	89.1%	90.6%	11.3%
electronic cigarettes			80.1%	73.0%	83.0%	79.0%	80.8%	-1.1%
marijuana			88.6%	82.7%	87.7%	80.9%	79.0%	-7.6%
OTC drug misuse			96.1%	92.7%	89.4%	91.0%	93.7%	-5.1%
Rx drug misuse		90.5%	96.1%	93.7%	97.1%	93.8%	95.9%	3.2%

Rating scale - wrong/very wrong

Over the Counter (OTC) & Prescription Medication Misuse

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 4.3% of student respondents who identified that they misused OTCs in their lifetime (more than double the number of students who identified this in 2020), with 5% for prescription drugs (half of what was reported in 2020). The top reasons LC students misuse prescriptions were to help them sleep (25.6%), to help them feel better/happier (25%), to reduce or manage pain (22.5%), and to help with stress reduction (22.5%). Of the various types of prescription medications, pain medications were misused at least one or more times in the past year by 47.5% of the LC lifetime users, followed by 27.5% for sedatives/anxiety medication, 25% for sleeping medications, and 12.5% for stimulants.

MSS Table 9. Past Year Misuse Among Those Who Used – 2016-2022

	Lincoln				MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Past Year Misuse Among those who Used	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Other Rx medication	26.4%	16.0%	28.6%	22.5%	40.4%	-3.9%	-17.9%
Pain medication	70.9%	46.9%	52.1%	47.5%	40.8%	-23.4%	6.7%
Sedatives / anxiety medication	25.8%	3.7%	10.2%	27.5%	16.5%	1.7%	11.0%
Sleeping medication	20.8%	44.4%	10.2%	25.0%	22.7%	4.2%	2.4%
Stimulants	0.0%	14.8%	10.2%	12.5%	7.2%	12.5%	5.3%

Rating Scale – 1+ times

MSS Table 10. Reason given for Rx Misuse – 2016-2022

	Lincoln				MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Reason given for Rx Misuse	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Curiosity		7.5%	0.0%	12.5%	3.2%	5.0%	9.3%
To fit in with friends		7.4%	0.0%	5.0%	0.4%	-2.4%	4.6%
To have a good time		11.1%	0.0%	15.0%	3.2%	3.9%	11.8%
To help me feel better or happier	7.9%	19.8%	0.0%	25.0%	6.1%	17.1%	18.9%
To help me sleep	43.6%	18.5%	10.2%	25.6%	26.4%	-18.0%	-0.8%
To help with stress reduction	25.1%	22.5%	10.2%	22.5%	19.1%	-2.6%	3.4%
To help with weight loss	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	10.3%	0.9%	10.3%	9.3%
To improve academic performance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	3.2%	7.5%	4.3%
To increase my energy	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	15.0%	4.8%	15.0%	10.2%
To reduce and/or manage pain	8.8%	24.7%	41.7%	22.5%	24.2%	13.7%	-1.7%

Rating Scale - Endorsed by lifetime users

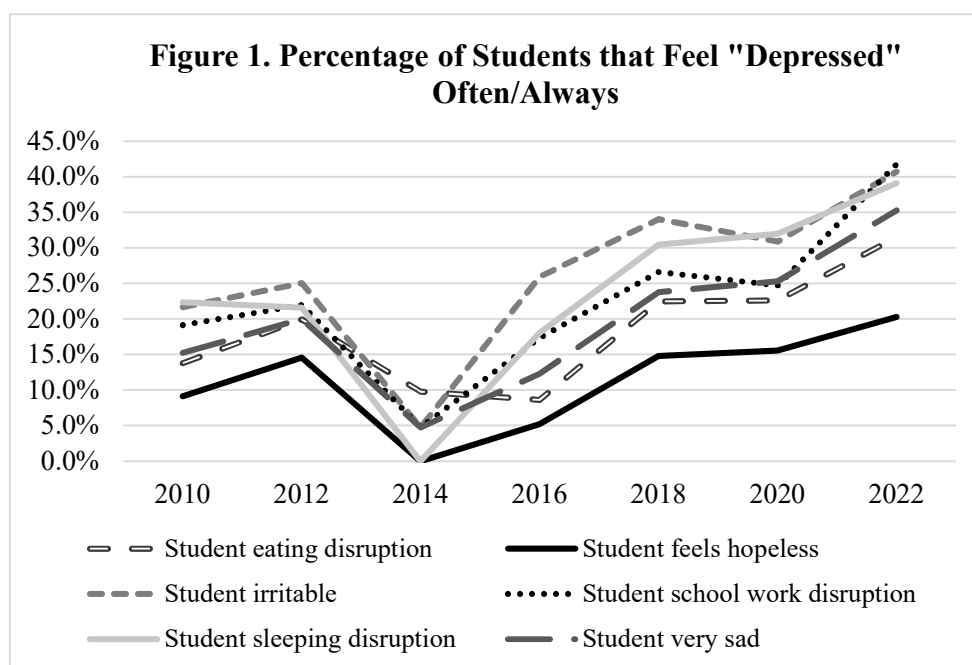
Strengths – When reviewing the types of OTC and prescription drugs being misused, there were significant decreases in LC students using pain medications (23% decrease since 2016 among users to 47.5% currently) and other prescription medications (a 4% decrease since 2016 among users to 22.5% for 2022).

Mental Health Items, including Youth Depression

Areas Needing Attention:

Students were asked to identify the frequency in which they experience one of six items measuring depression in the past 30 days, with the responses for “often” and “always” combined in the percentages shown in the next table. When reviewing trends since 2010, all six of the Depression items had worsened. The most significant changes were found with “student school work disruption” (19.1% in 2010 to 41.8% in 2022), “student very sad” (15.2% in 2010 to 35.3% in 2022), “student irritable” (21.7% in 2010 to 40.7% in 2022), and “student eating disruption” (13.8% in 2010 to 31.5% in 2022). The other two items increased by 11% and 17% as well. Furthermore, all six items were worse with the LC sample in comparison to the state sample by 1.5-7.6%). The most significant differences between the samples were with “student very sad” (35.3% for LC vs. 27.7% for MO) and “student eating disruption” (31.5% for LC vs. 24.3% for MO). The depression items that were experienced the most (as evidenced by responding often or always to these items) were “student work disruption” (42%), “student irritable” (41%), “student sleeping disruption” (39%), “student very sad” (35%), and “student eating disruption” (32%). In the 2021-2022 school year, there were an estimated 2,102 6th through 12th grade students who experienced school work disruption.

An additional four items assessed students’ responses and perception about stress, their futures, and having support, where students were asked to “agree” or “strongly agree” to the items. All four of these items also significantly diminished over time. The largest decrease was found with “student feels they handle stress in a healthy way” (75% in 2016 to 52% in 2022; which decreased by more than 6% since 2020), followed by “student knows where to go to in the community to get help” (87% in 2016 to 66% in 2022; a decrease of 15% since 2020 as well), “student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming” (88% in 2016 to 71% in 2022, which also decreased by 6% since 2020), and last “student feels optimistic about their futures” (84% in 2016 to 71% in 2022). In addition, while 71% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that they have “adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming,” there were 29% of respondents who did not. This is a continual need that requires the community to rally around and address. Some relevant community-level action items could include educational initiatives, e.g., providing youth with general coping mechanisms and strategies.



Strengths: There was only one strength found with the depression and other behavioral-health related items, which showed a slight advantage for the LC sample in having adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming (LC = 71.2%, MO = 70.9%).

MSS Table 11. Depression & Other Mental Health Related Items – 2010 to 2022

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Depression scale	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Student eating disruption	13.8%	19.9%	8.6%	22.5%	22.6%	31.5%	24.3%	17.7%	7.2%
Student feels hopeless	9.1%	14.6%	5.2%	14.8%	15.6%	20.3%	15.5%	11.2%	4.8%
Student irritable	21.7%	25.1%	25.9%	34.1%	30.9%	40.7%	35.5%	19.1%	5.3%
Student school work disruption	19.1%	22.0%	17.3%	26.6%	24.7%	41.8%	37.4%	22.6%	4.4%
Student sleeping disruption	22.3%	21.6%	18.0%	30.5%	32.0%	39.1%	37.6%	16.8%	1.5%
Student very sad	15.2%	20.0%	12.3%	23.8%	25.3%	35.3%	27.7%	20.1%	7.6%

Rating Scale – Often/Always

Item	Lincoln				MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Student feels optimistic about their future	84.4%	71.8%	70.3%	71.4%	74.1%	-13.1%	-2.7%
Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way	74.5%	57.4%	58.3%	52.0%	52.8%	-22.5%	-0.8%
Student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming	87.5%	75.7%	77.6%	71.2%	70.9%	-16.3%	0.3%
Student knows where to go in their community to get help	86.5%	75.7%	81.3%	66.1%	68.7%	-20.3%	-2.6%

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, with two items in this content area that had significantly increased over time. The largest change was once again found with self-injury which went from 12% in 2012 to 26.3% in 2022 (14.3% increase since 2012; 4% since 2020). There were 17.4% of students who seriously considered suicide, which had increased by 7.6% since 2010; 3.8% since 2020. In addition, there were 12.5% of students who planned suicide in the past year (an increase of 5% since 2020), 8.5% who attempted it at least one time in the past year (a 3% increase since 2020), with 1.3% who reported an attempt with a resulting injury in 2022. In comparison to the state, there was a higher percentage of LC students who engaged in all of these risky behaviors, with the largest differences found with seriously considering suicide (6.4% difference) and self-injury (a 5.7% difference). The percentage of students who had these suicidal thoughts and engaged in self-injury is considered alarming and requires attention, especially seeing the trends have worsened significantly since 2020.

Strengths: Only one item decreased over time, which was a suicide attempt resulting in an injury. This item decreased from 1.9% in 2010 to 1.3% in 2022.

MSS Table 12. Suicide-Related Items – 2010 to 2022

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Self-injury		12.0%	9.8%	16.1%	22.2%	26.3%	20.6%	14.3%	5.7%
Past year planning suicide	7.5%	0.0%	1.5%	7.3%	7.3%	12.5%	8.4%	5.1%	4.2%
Past year seriously considering suicide	9.7%	10.4%	6.9%	10.6%	13.6%	17.4%	11.0%	7.6%	6.4%
Past year attempting suicide	4.5%	4.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	8.5%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%
Past year suicide with injury	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	-0.6%	0.5%

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 were four items out of the 11 that had deteriorated over time, which ranged from 5-10.5%. The most negative change occurred with “student believes it is ok to cheat”, which went from 22.5% in 2010 to 32.9% of students for 2022. Further, 8.9% more students skipped at least one day of school; a change from 25.5% in 2012 to 34.5% in 2022. The other two items that declined over time by approximately 5% involved parents consulting students when making decisions (65.5% of LC sample) and parents noticing and commenting on their good work (78.1% of LC sample). The item with the least support was once again “school notifies parents with praise,” which had agreement by 38.5% of students and degraded significantly since 2020 at 52.5%. When comparing the LC sample to the Missouri sample, seven items underperformed by a range of 0.7% to 2.2%, which was not very significant.

Strengths: Out of the 11 applicable school-based behavior items, seven showed positive trends over time. The biggest change was found with “no discrimination in student treatment,” where 70% agreed in 2010 and almost 82% in 2022 (a decrease of more than 7% since 2020). “Teachers notice and comment on good work” increased since 2010 with 67.1% noted in 2010, and 76.4% in 2022 (but decreased by almost 8% since 2020). Students’ agreement with “rules are enforced fairly” also increased by 8.3% since 2010, and was at 67% in 2022. Three out of the 11 items showed LC students rating school-based behaviors more favorably than the state percentages, yet this only ranged from 0.3% to 3.1%.

MSS Table 13. School-based Behaviors – 2010 to 2022

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
No discrimination in student treatment	70.1%	71.7%	77.6%	80.3%	89.6%	82.1%	82.9%	12.0%	-0.8%
Rules are enforced fairly	58.7%	58.8%	77.0%	63.6%	72.8%	67.0%	63.9%	8.3%	3.1%
Parents check on students' homework	77.3%	76.1%	84.0%	75.3%	87.1%	79.4%	77.3%	2.1%	2.1%
Parents consult student when making decisions	70.7%	64.9%	77.1%	67.4%	70.0%	65.5%	65.2%	-5.1%	0.3%
Parents notice and comment on good work	83.1%	80.0%	77.1%	86.6%	85.3%	78.1%	79.7%	-5.0%	-1.5%
School notifies parents with praise	33.8%	31.0%	51.6%	43.8%	52.5%	38.5%	40.5%	4.7%	-2.1%
Teachers notice and comment on good work	67.1%	64.3%	85.6%	75.3%	84.2%	76.4%	77.5%	9.3%	-1.1%
Days skipped or cut		25.5%	17.3%	24.5%	27.7%	34.5%	33.8%	8.9%	0.7%
Student believes it is ok to cheat	22.5%	27.6%	28.1%	19.4%	19.3%	32.9%	31.5%	10.5%	1.4%
Student ignores rules	23.7%	20.0%	14.3%	17.6%	15.4%	18.9%	18.9%	-4.9%	0.0%
Student is oppositional	18.8%	18.2%	12.6%	17.0%	13.5%	16.2%	14.1%	-2.5%	2.2%

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

Fighting & Perception of School Safety

Areas Needing Attention: Out of the six items assessing fighting at school and perception of school safety, the Lincoln County student sample did worse on two of them. Thirty percent (30%) of Lincoln County students who had one or more friends that carry a gun; an increase of 22% since 2010. Another negative trend was found with a 5% increase since 2010 in students missing one or more school days due to safety concerns. For 2022, there were 8.6% of LC student with more than one day missed due to safety concerns. The LC sample had a lower perception of school safety at 85% in comparison to the state sample at 89%.

In addition, there was a higher percentage of LC students who engaged in fighting with an injury in the past year than the MO sample (LC = 2.8%, MO = 1.7%). The other two items LC students underperformed in comparison to the state were by less than 1%.

Strengths: Four items improved over time, with the largest boost found with “past year fighting,” which decreased by 6.6% (25.4% in 2010 to 18.7% in 2022). “Perception of school safety” improved by 6.3% since 2010 with 84.9% of students who agreed that school was safe. “Past year victim of a weapon threat at school” decreased by 3.3% to 8.3% in 2022. The other item that showed modest improvement was “past year fighting with an injury,” which decreased by 2.3% since 2010 (from 5.1% to 2.8% in 2022).

MSS Table 14. Fighting & Perception of School Safety – 2010 to 2022

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Rating scale
	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO	for data point
Past year fighting	25.4%	19.0%	17.0%	23.2%	16.4%	18.7%	17.9%	-6.6%	0.9%	1+ times
Past year fighting with injury	5.1%	1.8%	0.8%	2.6%	4.2%	2.8%	1.7%	-2.3%	1.1%	1+ times
Past year victim of weapon threat at school	11.6%	5.2%	5.9%	4.8%	10.0%	8.3%	7.9%	-3.3%	0.4%	1+ times
Peer gun carrying	8.0%	7.0%	13.4%	14.2%	11.0%	30.0%	30.2%	22.0%	-0.2%	1+ friends
Perception of school safety	78.6%	89.3%	96.8%	85.5%	88.0%	84.9%	89.3%	6.3%	-4.4%	Strongly/Agree
Days missed due to safety concerns		3.4%	2.2%	8.2%	3.9%	8.6%	10.2%	5.1%	-1.6%	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 six out of the eight LC and MO bullying item comparisons, LC lagged. The biggest differences were found with past 3-month victim of physical bullying (LC 24.6% and MO 19.6%). There was a 4.6% difference between the two samples for students reporting that they have at least one time been the victim of bullying online or via cellphone in the last 3-months (LC = 29% with MO = 24.4%). The remaining items were much smaller in comparison and are included if the difference was greater than 1%: victim of emotional bullying (LC 57.9% and MO 56.2%) and perpetrating emotional bullying (LC 45.6% and MO 43.9%).

Out of the eight items, the LC sample lagged on only three. The bullying trend(s) that require attention include being a victim of online bullying or via a cell phone (11.6% in 2014 to 29% in 2022) and bullying online or via a cell phone (4.7% in 2014 to 16.9% in 2020). Bullying online or via cell phone increased more than 10% since 2020 alone. In addition, there was an increase in the number of times students experienced physical bullying; a change from 20.4% in 2012 to 24.4% in 2022.

Strengths: Five out of the eight bullying items decreased over time for the LC students. Past 3-month emotional bullying significantly decreased by 26% (from 72% in 2010 to 46% in 2022), and past 3-month victim of emotional bullying decreased by 11% (from 69% in 2010 to 58% in 2022). Past 3-month rumor spreading was at an all-time low with 15% of respondents who reported it in 2022, a decrease from 31% in 2010. Being a victim of rumor spreading also decreased by 10%; from 52% in 2010 to 43% in 2022. Emotional bullying (58%) is the most prevalent type of bullying experienced by students, followed by rumor spreading (43%), online/cell phone bullying (29%), and then physical bullying (24.4%).

MSS Table 15. Bullying – 2010 to 2022

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
Past 3-month	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO
Bullying online or via cell phone			15.1%	16.1%	6.4%	16.9%	17.4%	12.2%	-0.4%
Emotional bullying	71.5%	64.8%	56.5%	52.8%	35.4%	45.6%	43.9%	-26.0%	1.7%
Physical bullying		15.8%	13.4%	19.4%	14.1%	12.7%	14.0%	-3.1%	-1.3%
Rumor spreading	31.4%	27.3%	26.9%	21.0%	16.0%	14.5%	14.2%	-16.9%	0.3%
Victim of bullying online or via cell phone			17.4%	29.0%	20.1%	29.0%	24.4%	17.4%	4.6%
Victim of emotional bullying	68.7%	57.2%	54.4%	64.6%	58.1%	57.9%	56.2%	-10.8%	1.8%
Victim of physical bullying		20.4%	23.5%	27.0%	20.1%	24.4%	19.6%	4.0%	4.8%
Victim of rumor spreading	52.1%	48.3%	46.0%	54.0%	50.6%	42.6%	41.7%	-9.5%	1.0%

Rating scale –1+ time.

Items with Significant Changes Since 2020

The Consultant noticed there were many items assessed in 2022 that showed significant positive and negative trends (a change of 5% or greater than since the last data collection period) since 2020. Table 16 was developed to highlight these items for further review by the LCRB and its stakeholders.

MSS Table 16. Items with Significant Changes Since 2020

Item	Lincoln County		MO	Change
	2020	2022	2022	
Age of First Use – Cigarettes	13.1	11.8	12.6	-1.3
Age of First Use – Marijuana	14.8	13.5	14.6	-1.2
Depression scale - Student eating disruption	22.6%	31.5%	24.3%	8.9%
Depression scale - Student irritable	30.9%	40.7%	35.5%	9.8%
Depression scale - Student school work disruption	24.7%	41.8%	37.4%	17.0%
Depression scale - Student sleeping disruption	32.0%	39.1%	37.6%	7.1%
Depression scale - Student very sad	25.3%	35.3%	27.7%	10.0%
Ease of availability - alcohol	42.1%	50.5%	50.7%	8.3%
Ease of availability - OTC drugs	43.0%	50.0%	51.1%	7.0%
Ease of availability - synthetic drugs	14.9%	24.6%	20.8%	9.7%
Lifetime electronic cigarette use	20.5%	26.4%	24.1%	5.8%
Lifetime Rx drug misuse	10.5%	5.0%	2.5%	-5.5%
Past 3-month bullying online or via cell phone	6.4%	16.9%	17.4%	10.5%
Past 3-month emotional bullying	35.4%	45.6%	43.9%	10.1%
Past 3-month victim of bullying online or via cell phone	20.1%	29.0%	24.4%	8.8%
Past 3-month victim of rumor spreading	50.6%	42.6%	41.7%	-8.0%
Past month driving under the influence	7.2%	2.0%	0.4%	-5.2%
Past month marijuana use	2.0%	7.5%	7.5%	5.6%
Past month Rx drug misuse	7.6%	2.4%	0.9%	-5.3%
Past month riding with a driver under the influence	23.5%	17.9%	15.4%	-5.6%
Past year planning suicide	7.3%	12.5%	8.4%	5.2%
Peer gun carrying	11.0%	30.0%	30.2%	19.0%
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Other Rx medication	28.6%	22.5%	40.4%	-6.1%
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Sedatives/anxiety	10.2%	27.5%	16.5%	17.3%
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Sleeping meds	10.2%	25.0%	22.7%	14.8%
Peer alcohol use	34.9%	47.7%	42.9%	12.8%
Peer other illicit drug use	11.0%	27.9%	27.9%	16.9%
Peer smoking marijuana	26.3%	44.6%	40.9%	18.3%
Perception of harm - alcohol (no dosage)	72.2%	59.8%	55.5%	-12.4%
Perception of harm - electronic cigarettes	76.8%	66.1%	66.7%	-10.6%
Perception of harm - marijuana	78.8%	64.4%	60.9%	-14.4%
Perception of harm - other illicit drugs	96.7%	90.6%	90.0%	-6.1%
Perception of harm - OTC drugs to get high	80.1%	73.4%	78.3%	-6.7%
Perception of harm – Rx drug misuse	93.6%	87.5%	89.3%	-6.1%
Perception of harm - synthetic drugs	91.0%	84.1%	84.0%	-6.9%
Perception of wrongness - alcohol	79.0%	67.9%	66.8%	-11.1%
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily)	91.5%	85.7%	88.7%	-5.8%
Perception of wrongness - marijuana	87.7%	80.9%	79.0%	-6.8%
No discrimination in student treatment	89.6%	82.1%	82.9%	-7.5%
Rules are enforced fairly	72.8%	67.0%	63.9%	-5.8%
Parents check on student's homework	87.1%	79.4%	77.3%	-7.7%
Parents notice and comment on good work	85.3%	78.1%	79.7%	-7.2%
School notifies parents with praise	52.5%	38.5%	40.5%	-14.0%
Teachers notice and comment on good work	84.2%	76.4%	77.5%	-7.8%
Days skipped or cut	27.7%	34.5%	33.8%	6.8%
Student believes it is ok to cheat	19.3%	32.9%	31.5%	13.6%
Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way	58.3%	52.0%	52.8%	-6.3%
Student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel	77.6%	71.2%	70.9%	-6.4%
Student knows where to go in their community to get help	81.3%	66.1%	68.7%	-15.2%

Missouri Student Survey Trends	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Category	Rating scale
Item	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO		for data point
Age of First Use – Alcohol	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.5	11.7	12.5	13.3	0.0	-0.8	Alcohol	Average
Age of First Use – Cigarettes	12.2	12.4	13.4	13.3	13.1	11.8	12.6	-0.4	-0.8	Tobacco	Average
Age of First Use – E-Cigarettes						12.8	13.8		-1.0	Tobacco	Average
Age of First Use – Inhalants	11.2	12.7				9.8	9.5	-1.4	0.3	Illicit Drugs	Average
Age of First Use – Marijuana	13.6	13.9	14.6	14.5	14.8	13.5	14.6	0.0	-1.1	Marijuana	Average
Age of First Use – Over-the-Counter						10.6	10.9		-0.3	OTC/Rx	Average
Age of First Use – Rx Drug Misuse				10.5	9.5	11.3	11.8	0.7	-0.5	OTC/Rx	Average
Depression scale - Student eating disruption	13.8%	19.9%	8.6%	22.5%	22.6%	31.5%	24.3%	17.7%	7.2%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student feels hopeless	9.1%	14.6%	5.2%	14.8%	15.6%	20.3%	15.5%	11.2%	4.8%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student irritable	21.7%	25.1%	25.9%	34.1%	30.9%	40.7%	35.5%	19.1%	5.3%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student school work disruption	19.1%	22.0%	17.3%	26.6%	24.7%	41.8%	37.4%	22.6%	4.4%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student sleeping disruption	22.3%	21.6%	18.0%	30.5%	32.0%	39.1%	37.6%	16.8%	1.5%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student very sad	15.2%	20.0%	12.3%	23.8%	25.3%	35.3%	27.7%	20.1%	7.6%	Mental Health	Often/always
Ease of availability - alcohol	61.7%	64.4%	46.4%	57.2%	42.1%	50.5%	50.7%	-11.2%	-0.2%	Alcohol	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - cigarettes	60.7%	60.2%	34.3%	48.1%	37.1%	32.5%	34.9%	-28.3%	-2.4%	Tobacco	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - electronic cigarettes			26.3%	44.0%	41.8%	45.3%	45.5%	19.0%	-0.2%	Tobacco	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - marijuana	37.1%	37.7%	12.8%	34.2%	27.6%	30.0%	33.9%	-7.1%	-3.9%	Marijuana	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - other illicit drugs	19.9%	14.1%	3.4%	14.6%	8.9%	8.9%	8.1%	-10.9%	0.8%	Illicit Drugs	Very/sort of
Ease of availability – OTC drugs		55.7%	36.6%	46.2%	43.0%	50.0%	51.1%	-5.7%	-1.1%	OTC/Rx	Very/sort of
Ease of availability – Rx drugs		31.3%	17.1%	26.8%	18.9%	20.7%	19.9%	-10.6%	0.8%	OTC/Rx	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - synthetic drugs			6.9%	23.3%	14.9%	24.6%	20.8%	13.9%	3.8%	Illicit Drugs	Very/sort of
Lifetime alcohol use	45.6%	51.2%	42.9%	46.0%	31.7%	36.6%	37.2%	-9.0%	-0.6%	Alcohol	Yes
Lifetime alcohol use (times)		50.6%	42.3%	45.6%	31.0%	35.1%	35.2%	-15.5%	-0.2%	Alcohol	1+ Times
Lifetime chew use	12.7%	14.8%	20.0%	12.3%	3.1%	4.6%	4.4%	-8.2%	0.1%	Tobacco	Yes
Lifetime cigarette use	27.6%	29.2%	22.0%	25.9%	8.1%	11.2%	10.7%	-16.4%	0.5%	Tobacco	Yes
Lifetime club drug use	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.9%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime cocaine use	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.8%	0.5%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime electronic cigarette use			16.9%	25.8%	20.5%	26.4%	24.1%	9.4%	2.2%	Tobacco	Yes
Lifetime hallucinogen use	3.3%	2.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	-1.6%	0.6%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime heroin use	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime hookah use			3.2%	5.9%	1.1%	3.0%	3.8%	-0.2%	-0.8%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime inhalant use	6.4%	3.7%	0.6%	2.4%	1.3%	2.2%	0.2%	-4.2%	2.0%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime marijuana use	13.7%	17.2%	7.8%	13.3%	10.2%	13.8%	15.3%	0.1%	-1.5%	Marijuana	Yes
Lifetime methamphetamine use	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime OTC drug misuse	6.3%	7.2%	0.3%	5.7%	2.0%	4.3%	3.8%	-2.0%	0.6%	OTC/Rx	Yes
Lifetime Rx drug misuse	8.7%	8.8%	8.5%	7.2%	10.5%	5.0%	2.5%	-3.7%	2.5%	OTC/Rx	Yes
Lifetime synthetic drug use		6.8%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	-5.4%	0.1%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Method of Alcohol Access: Family gives/sells to me				43.0%	18.4%	40.8%	38.9%	-2.2%	1.9%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: A friend gives/sells to me				47.1%	42.9%	31.1%	40.9%	-16.0%	-9.8%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: Buy it online				0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.6%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: I ask a stranger to buy it				2.1%	10.9%	2.0%	1.9%	-0.1%	0.1%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: I buy from store, bar, etc.				4.0%	10.9%	4.4%	4.8%	0.4%	-0.5%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: I take it w/o permission				16.5%	10.9%	19.7%	17.0%	3.2%	2.7%	Alcohol	Lifetime users

Missouri Student Survey Trends by C. Berry, Ph.D.	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Category	Rating scale
Item	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO		for data point
Method of Alcohol Access: Other				15.7%	30.6%	17.4%	10.9%	1.6%	6.5%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: Family gives/sells to me				7.9%	0.0%	12.8%	7.7%	4.8%	5.1%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: A friend gives/sells to me				47.5%	61.5%	25.5%	32.6%	-22.0%	-7.0%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: Buy them online				2.3%	0.0%	2.1%	1.6%	-0.2%	0.5%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: I ask a stranger to buy for				4.6%	13.2%	4.3%	1.5%	-0.4%	2.7%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: I buy from the store				9.3%	26.3%	6.4%	8.4%	-2.9%	-2.0%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: I take w/o permission				25.4%	26.3%	35.1%	25.5%	9.7%	9.6%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: Other				15.2%	13.2%	20.2%	17.1%	5.0%	3.1%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cig. Access: Family gives/sells to me				14.4%	0.0%	12.3%	12.2%	-2.1%	0.1%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cig. Access: Friend gives/sells to me				42.1%	44.9%	47.5%	51.2%	5.3%	-3.7%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: Buy them online				10.4%	0.0%	9.1%	1.7%	-1.2%	7.5%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cig. Access: I ask a stranger to buy for me				1.7%	0.0%	4.1%	4.2%	2.4%	-0.1%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: I buy them from the				14.0%	10.2%	2.7%	13.6%	-11.3%	-10.9%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: I take w/o permission				6.0%	0.0%	12.3%	6.8%	6.3%	5.5%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: Other				12.7%	25.8%	20.6%	12.7%	7.8%	7.8%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Family gives/sells to me				5.2%	10.6%	26.8%	25.5%	21.6%	1.3%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Friend gives/sells to me				74.0%	59.6%	64.6%	55.3%	-9.4%	9.3%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Stranger gives/sells to me				4.5%	0.0%	5.4%	2.9%	0.8%	2.4%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: I buy it from a dealer				20.1%	10.6%	27.7%	23.1%	7.6%	4.6%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: I buy it online				0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	0.8%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: I take it w/o permission				5.2%	0.0%	15.2%	9.0%	10.0%	6.2%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Other				16.9%	10.6%	7.1%	9.4%	-9.7%	-2.3%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: Family gives/sells to me			0.6%	10.0%	29.2%	23.1%	19.3%	22.5%	3.8%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: A friend gives or sells it to me			0.6%	13.6%	0.0%	5.0%	2.8%	4.4%	2.2%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: A stranger gives or sells it to me			0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: Buy it online			1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.1%	2.5%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: I take it w/o permission			1.3%	12.3%	0.0%	15.0%	7.5%	13.7%	7.5%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: Other			0.8%	3.7%	12.5%	2.5%	5.0%	1.7%	-2.5%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Past 3 month bullying online or via cell phone			15.1%	16.1%	6.4%	16.9%	17.4%	12.2%	-0.4%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month emotional bullying	71.5%	64.8%	56.5%	52.8%	35.4%	45.6%	43.9%	-26.0%	1.7%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month physical bullying		15.8%	13.4%	19.4%	14.1%	12.7%	14.0%	-3.1%	-1.3%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month rumor spreading	31.4%	27.3%	26.9%	21.0%	16.0%	14.5%	14.2%	-16.9%	0.3%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month victim of bullying online or via cell phone			17.4%	29.0%	20.1%	29.0%	24.4%	17.4%	4.6%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month victim of emotional bullying	68.7%	57.2%	54.4%	64.6%	58.1%	57.9%	56.2%	-10.8%	1.8%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month victim of physical bullying		20.4%	23.5%	27.0%	20.1%	24.4%	19.6%	4.0%	4.8%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month victim of rumor spreading	52.1%	48.3%	46.0%	54.0%	50.6%	42.6%	41.7%	-9.5%	1.0%	Bullying	1+ times
Past month alcohol use	22.4%	22.7%	27.0%	25.2%	15.1%	14.7%	14.9%	-7.6%	-0.1%	Alcohol	1+ days
Past month chew use	7.0%	8.3%	11.3%	8.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	-5.7%	-0.1%	Tobacco	1+ days
Past month cigarette use	15.4%	10.4%	9.9%	12.0%	1.9%	2.4%	2.5%	-13.0%	-0.1%	Tobacco	1+ days
Past month driving under the influence	2.9%	5.1%	4.8%	5.6%	7.2%	2.0%	0.4%	-0.9%	1.6%	Alcohol	1+ days
Past month electronic cigarette use			5.7%	15.4%	9.1%	14.0%	11.0%	8.3%	3.0%	Tobacco	1+ days
Past month hookah use			0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	Illicit Drugs	1+ days
Past month inhalant use	2.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	-1.9%	0.2%	Illicit Drugs	1+ days

Missouri Student Survey Trends by C. Berry, Ph.D.	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Category	Rating scale
Item	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO		for data point
Past month marijuana use	6.7%	6.7%	2.7%	6.0%	2.0%	7.5%	7.5%	0.8%	0.1%	Marijuana	1+ days
Past month OTC drug misuse	4.0%	3.3%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.7%	-2.2%	1.0%	OTC/Rx	1+ days
Past month Rx drug misuse	5.1%	3.8%	4.3%	6.7%	7.6%	2.4%	0.9%	-2.8%	1.5%	OTC/Rx	1+ days
Past month riding with a driver under the influence	21.7%	21.6%	24.5%	28.7%	23.5%	17.9%	15.4%	-3.8%	2.5%	Alcohol	1+ days
Past month synthetic drugs		3.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%	-3.1%	-0.5%	Illicit Drugs	1+ days
Past two weeks binge drinking		15.2%	16.0%	11.9%	7.6%	5.5%	5.5%	-9.6%	0.0%	Alcohol	1+ times
Self-injury		12.0%	9.8%	16.1%	22.2%	26.3%	20.6%	14.3%	5.7%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year planning suicide	7.5%	0.0%	1.5%	7.3%	7.3%	12.5%	8.4%	5.1%	4.2%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year seriously considering suicide	9.7%	10.4%	6.9%	10.6%	13.6%	17.4%	11.0%	7.6%	6.4%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year attempting suicide	4.5%	4.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	8.5%	4.3%	3.9%	4.2%	Self-harm	1+ times
Past year suicide with injury	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	-0.6%	0.5%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year fighting	25.4%	19.0%	17.0%	23.2%	16.4%	18.7%	17.9%	-6.6%	0.9%	Bullying	1+ times
Past year fighting with injury	5.1%	1.8%	0.8%	2.6%	4.2%	2.8%	1.7%	-2.3%	1.1%	Bullying	1+ times
Past year victim of weapon threat at school	11.6%	5.2%	5.9%	4.8%	10.0%	8.3%	7.9%	-3.3%	0.4%	Bullying	1+ times
Peer gun carrying	8.0%	7.0%	13.4%	14.2%	11.0%	30.0%	30.2%	22.0%	-0.2%	Bullying	1+ friends
Perception of school safety	78.6%	89.3%	96.8%	85.5%	88.0%	84.9%	89.3%	6.3%	-4.4%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Days missed due to safety concerns		3.4%	2.2%	8.2%	3.9%	8.6%	10.2%	5.1%	-1.6%	School-based	1+ days
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Other Rx			26.4%	16.0%	28.6%	22.5%	40.4%	-3.9%	-17.9%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Pain meds			70.9%	46.9%	52.1%	47.5%	40.8%	-23.4%	6.7%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Sedatives/anxiety			25.8%	3.7%	10.2%	27.5%	16.5%	1.7%	11.0%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Sleeping meds			20.8%	44.4%	10.2%	25.0%	22.7%	4.2%	2.4%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Stimulants			0.0%	14.8%	10.2%	12.5%	7.2%	12.5%	5.3%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Peer alcohol use	65.4%	63.4%	44.6%	50.4%	34.9%	47.7%	42.9%	-17.7%	4.8%	Alcohol	1+ friends
Peer other illicit drug use	17.3%	15.3%	4.3%	9.2%	11.0%	27.9%	27.9%	10.7%	0.0%	Illicit Drugs	1+ friends
Peer smoking cigarettes	54.4%	44.7%	28.8%	34.4%	24.7%	22.0%	17.6%	-32.5%	4.4%	Tobacco	1+ friends
Peer smoking marijuana	35.7%	40.4%	15.7%	32.9%	26.3%	44.6%	40.9%	8.9%	3.7%	Marijuana	1+ friends
Peer perception of coolness of alcohol use			31.7%	32.9%	19.3%	27.5%	20.0%	2.5%	7.4%	Alcohol	Pretty
Peer perception of coolness of cigarette use			11.6%	15.1%	5.9%	10.9%	7.1%	8.5%	3.8%	Tobacco	Pretty
Peer perception of coolness of electronic cigarette use			7.4%	24.0%	22.2%	25.0%	15.2%	17.6%	9.9%	Tobacco	Pretty
Peer perception of coolness of marijuana use			10.5%	22.9%	20.3%	22.8%	17.4%	12.3%	5.5%	Marijuana	Pretty
Perception of enforcement - alcohol	25.6%	18.6%	27.7%	22.5%	25.7%	26.5%	27.7%	0.9%	-1.2%	Illicit Drugs	Yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - cigarettes	22.7%	14.1%	26.3%	20.5%	24.1%	25.6%	24.7%	2.9%	1.0%	Tobacco	Yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - guns	45.9%	40.6%	42.7%	42.1%	48.1%	53.2%	52.2%	7.3%	1.0%	Weapons	Yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - marijuana	36.0%	30.6%	44.4%	38.5%	41.8%	38.2%	36.5%	2.2%	1.7%	Marijuana	Yes or Yes!
School alcohol use		3.3%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	-2.2%	0.3%	Alcohol	1+ days
School marijuana use		0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	Marijuana	1+ days
Perception of harm - alcohol (1 -2 drinks almost daily)			49.6%	56.4%	70.9%	66.5%	91.4%	1.7%	-25.0%	Alcohol	moderate/great
Perception of harm - alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2x a week)			62.6%	69.8%	79.8%	76.1%	77.8%	6.4%	-1.7%	Alcohol	moderate/great
Perception of harm - alcohol (no dosage)	74.4%	67.8%	50.1%	61.5%	72.2%	59.8%	55.5%	-14.6%	4.3%	Alcohol	moderate/great
Perception of harm - cigarettes (1+ pack per day)			78.8%	83.5%	86.9%	82.7%	82.0%	3.8%	0.7%	Tobacco	moderate/great
Perception of harm - electronic cigarettes			62.4%	57.0%	76.8%	66.1%	66.7%	3.7%	-0.6%	Tobacco	moderate/great
Perception of harm - marijuana	68.2%	71.3%	74.8%	67.0%	78.8%	64.4%	60.9%	-3.8%	3.6%	Marijuana	moderate/great
Perception of harm - other illicit drugs	91.4%	93.6%	88.0%	92.3%	96.7%	90.6%	90.0%	-0.8%	0.6%	Illicit Drugs	moderate/great

Item	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Category	Rating scale
	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO		for data point
Perception of harm - OTC drugs to get high		80.2%	76.1%	82.1%	80.1%	73.4%	78.3%	-6.9%	-5.0%	OTC/Rx	moderate/great
Perception of harm – Rx drug misuse		87.8%	85.9%	88.4%	93.6%	87.5%	89.3%	-0.4%	-1.8%	OTC/Rx	moderate/great
Perception of harm - synthetic drugs			87.0%	89.8%	91.0%	84.1%	84.0%	-11.2%	0.1%	Illicit Drugs	moderate/great
Perception of friend's feelings on student alcohol use			72.4%	61.5%	82.8%	73.0%	75.9%	5.3%	-2.9%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of friend's feelings on student cigarette use			75.8%	69.3%	85.9%	81.4%	81.0%	-13.9%	0.3%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of friend's feelings on student marijuana use			90.5%	74.1%	84.0%	66.2%	68.4%	-29.0%	-2.1%	Marijuana	wrong/very
Perception of friend's feelings on student Rx drug			93.5%	87.2%	94.4%	73.3%	71.1%	-16.9%	2.1%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student marijuana use	92.6%	93.3%	96.4%	92.1%	96.4%	90.2%	88.8%	-2.4%	1.4%	Marijuana	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use			81.9%	73.7%	87.9%	90.9%	93.3%	9.0%	-2.4%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use			90.6%	90.5%	97.6%	78.6%	77.6%	-16.6%	1.0%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student cigarette use	87.4%	88.9%	94.2%	91.7%	96.9%	94.4%	93.8%	6.9%	0.6%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student OTC drug		95.8%	98.4%	96.7%	97.6%	92.7%	94.6%	-3.1%	-1.9%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student Rx drug		95.3%	97.3%	96.2%	96.9%	92.7%	92.5%	-2.7%	0.1%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - alcohol			54.3%	57.5%	79.0%	67.9%	66.8%	13.6%	1.2%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily)			76.0%	76.8%	91.5%	85.7%	88.7%	-2.9%	-3.0%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2x/week)			76.3%	78.9%	92.7%	88.3%	88.3%	-5.8%	-0.1%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - cigarettes	77.8%	79.8%	82.9%	79.3%	93.8%	89.1%	90.6%	11.3%	-1.4%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - electronic cigarettes			80.1%	73.0%	83.0%	79.0%	80.8%	-1.1%	-1.8%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - marijuana			88.6%	82.7%	87.7%	80.9%	79.0%	-7.6%	1.9%	Marijuana	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - OTC drug misuse			96.1%	92.7%	89.4%	91.0%	93.7%	-5.1%	-2.7%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - Rx drug misuse		90.5%	96.1%	93.7%	97.1%	93.8%	95.9%	3.2%	-2.1%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Reason given for Rx Misuse: Curiosity				7.5%	0.0%	12.5%	3.2%	5.0%	9.3%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To fit in with friends				7.4%	0.0%	5.0%	0.4%	-2.4%	4.6%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To have a good time				11.1%	0.0%	15.0%	3.2%	3.9%	11.8%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help me feel better or happier			7.9%	19.8%	0.0%	25.0%	6.1%	17.1%	18.9%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users only
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help me sleep			43.6%	18.5%	10.2%	25.6%	26.4%	-18.0%	-0.8%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help with stress			25.1%	22.5%	10.2%	22.5%	19.1%	-2.6%	3.4%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help with weight loss			0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	10.3%	0.9%	10.3%	9.3%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To improve grades			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	3.2%	7.5%	4.3%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To increase my energy			0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	15.0%	4.8%	15.0%	10.2%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To reduce/manage pain			8.8%	24.7%	41.7%	22.5%	24.2%	13.7%	-1.7%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
No discrimination in student treatment	70.1%	71.7%	77.6%	80.3%	89.6%	82.1%	82.9%	12.0%	-0.8%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Rules are enforced fairly	58.7%	58.8%	77.0%	63.6%	72.8%	67.0%	63.9%	8.3%	3.1%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Parents check on student's homework	77.3%	76.1%	84.0%	75.3%	87.1%	79.4%	77.3%	2.1%	2.1%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Parents consult student when making decisions	70.7%	64.9%	77.1%	67.4%	70.0%	65.5%	65.2%	-5.1%	0.3%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Parents notice and comment on good work	83.1%	80.0%	77.1%	86.6%	85.3%	78.1%	79.7%	-5.0%	-1.5%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
School notifies parents with praise	33.8%	31.0%	51.6%	43.8%	52.5%	38.5%	40.5%	4.7%	-2.1%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Teachers notice and comment on good work	67.1%	64.3%	85.6%	75.3%	84.2%	76.4%	77.5%	9.3%	-1.1%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Days skipped or cut		25.5%	17.3%	24.5%	27.7%	34.5%	33.8%	8.9%	0.7%	School-based	1+ days
Student believes it is ok to cheat	22.5%	27.6%	28.1%	19.4%	19.3%	32.9%	31.5%	10.5%	1.4%	School-based	Strongly/Agree

	Lincoln						MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Category	Rating scale
Item	2010	2012	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	LC to MO		for data point
Student ignores rules	23.7%	20.0%	14.3%	17.6%	15.4%	18.9%	18.9%	-4.9%	0.0%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Student is oppositional	18.8%	18.2%	12.6%	17.0%	13.5%	16.2%	14.1%	-2.5%	2.2%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Student feels optimistic about their future			84.4%	71.8%	70.3%	71.4%	74.1%	-13.1%	-2.7%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree
Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way			74.5%	57.4%	58.3%	52.0%	52.8%	-22.5%	-0.8%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree
Student has adults in their life to turn to when things feel			87.5%	75.7%	77.6%	71.2%	70.9%	-16.3%	0.3%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree
Student knows where to go in their community to get			86.5%	75.7%	81.3%	66.1%	68.7%	-20.3%	-2.6%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree