

Missouri Student Survey St. Charles County – 2022 Key Findings



Community and Children's Resource Board of St. Charles County, Missouri

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This report provides a review of some of the key findings from 2010 to 2022 (except 2014) for St. Charles 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 St. Charles County schools. The data tables were developed by Cynthia J. Berry, Ph.D. of Berry Organizational & Leadership Development (BOLD) LLC, to compare St. Charles 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 St. Charles 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 cleaning 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 St. Charles County, due to proper data collection methods the sample of student respondents for St. Charles County is representative of the population of students for that year, especially for 9th graders since this was the predominant grade sampled. There were 3,811 St. Charles County students who made up the sample who completed the MSS in 2022. For generalization purposes, there were an estimated 32,279 6th through 12th grade St. Charles County public school district students who were enrolled in 2021-2022, with a range of 4,479-4,696 per grade level. Therefore, when it is reported that 26.6% of student respondents said they were “often/always very sad in the past 30 days”, this could be representative of the 8,586 6th through 12th grade St. Charles County public school district students. 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 174 selected items (with relevant data) in the MSS, over time (initial year with data to 2022) the St. Charles County (SCC) sample improved on 62% of the items (or 107 items). Fifty-one (29%) 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:

- Lifetime alcohol use, cigarette use and hookah use
- Ease of availability for – alcohol and cigarettes
- Past month alcohol, cigarette, and e-cigarette use
- Past 3-month emotional bullying, rumor spreading, being a victim of emotional bullying, and being a victim of rumor spreading
- Peer alcohol use and smoking cigarettes
- Perception of harm – alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily) and electronic cigarettes
- Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use
- Perception of wrongness – cigarettes
- Reason giving for prescription misuse – to reduce/manage pain

SCC Trends - 2010 to 2022	Positive		Negative		
Difference greater than or equal to 5%	51	29%	26	15%	
Total Items	107	62%	65	37%	174

Negative trends were found with 37% of the items (or 65 separate items) for the years that data was available. **Twenty-six items (15%) 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 – student very sad
- Depression – student school work disruption
- Self-injury
- Peer gun carrying
- Perception of harm – alcohol (no dosage)
- Perception of friends' feelings on student prescription drug misuse
- Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use (1-2 times/daily)

Of the 175 applicable items assessed in 2022, St. Charles County youth underperformed in comparison to the state on 43% of the items (76 items). The item with the largest difference of 18.5% between the two samples was past year misuse among those who used stimulants, with 25.7% of St. Charles County students in comparison to only 7.2% of the MO sample. Twelve items (7% of the total) underperformed by 5% or more in comparison to the state and included those listed below (does not include method of access items).

- Past year misuse among those who used: sedatives/anxiety medications and stimulants
- Perception of harm – alcohol (1 or 2 drinks nearly every day)
- Reason given for prescription misuse (among users) – curiosity, to help feel better, to help with weight loss, and to increase energy
- Teachers notice and comment on good work

Total MSS Items					
SCC vs. MO	Positive		Negative		
Difference greater than or equal to 5%	28	16%	12	7%	
Total Items	98	56%	76	43%	175

St. Charles County performed better than the state on 56% of items (98 items), with 28 items that had a difference of 5% or more. The biggest difference of 24.4% was found with the item, “past year misuse among those who used other prescription medication (16.1% for St. Charles students with 40.4% for the

Missouri (MO) sample).” One item showed no difference between the state and St. Charles County for 2022.

Here are the remaining items with a 7% or greater difference.

- Lifetime alcohol use
- Past year misuse among those who used – other prescription medication and sleeping medication
- Perception of enforcement – cigarettes, guns, and marijuana
- Perception of harm – marijuana
- Reason given for prescription misuse – to help sleep
- Rules are enforced fairly
- Parents check on student’s homework
- Student knows where to go in their community to get help

Due to the number of items included in the Missouri Student Survey, the information within the next section will identify the more notable positive and negative trends within categories. Note that when reviewing the information in the tables and narrative, the percentages were rounded and therefore some rounding errors will exist.

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. Three out of the six applicable substances were being used at an earlier age than previously reported; marijuana, over-the-counter medications, and misuse of prescription drugs were not being used at an older age than the original point in time when the item was assessed. The average age for the first-time misusing inhalants was 10.2, a much younger age than the 11.6 reported in 2014. 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 11.8, but this age improved from 10.9 years old in 2020. The average age of first misuse with prescriptions (Rx) for St. Charles County (SCC) youth was now 12.6; much older than what was reported in both 2018 (11.5) and 2020 (11.0). Both OTC and Rx medications (misuse) were first used by St. Charles County students at an older age than the Missouri sample (10.9 for OTC and 11.8 for Rx). These ages are still extremely young, and parents/grandparents may not even realize they should be more vigilant with their medication in the home. School officials, agency staff, parents/guardians, and grandparents need to be made aware of this particular focus area regarding prescription drug, OTC, and inhalant misuse. It appears that some prevention and education efforts have worked in the past two years and/or youth were more aware of the dangers in misusing these easily accessible drugs. The average age SCC youth start drinking alcohol was 12.9 for 2022, which has not varied much since 2014 at 13.1. However, the SCC youth were on average 3-4 months younger than the state's average of 13.3. Alcohol should remain a core topic among substance use prevention programming. Three substances showed an earlier first time use for SCC students than the MO sample, and included: e-cigarettes (13.3), alcohol (12.9), and marijuana (14.1).

Strengths: The age SCC youth first use marijuana was older in 2022 than it was in 2014; age of first use for marijuana was 13.8 in 2014 and 14.1 in 2022. Four substances showed a later first time use for SCC students than the state sample, and included: cigarettes (12.7), inhalants (10.2), OTC misuse (11.8), and Rx misuse (12.6). 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

Item	St. Charles					MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Alcohol	13.1	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.3	-0.1	-0.4
Cigarettes	13.2	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.6	-0.6	0.1
E-Cigarettes					13.3	13.8		-0.5
Inhalants	11.6	11.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	9.5	-1.4	0.7
Marijuana	13.8	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.6	0.3	-0.5
Over-the-Counter			11.5	10.9	11.8	10.9	0.3	0.9
Rx Drug Misuse			11.5	11.0	12.6	11.8	1.0	0.8

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

*Comparison to the earliest date shown on the table for that item.

Rating Scale - average

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 2 linked to an affirmative response. There were five substances for lifetime use that showed the St. Charles County youth at a higher percentage than the state sample: club drugs, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, and Rx drug misuse. None of the substances increased for lifetime use from 2010 to 2022. Out of all the substances, the highest reported lifetime use was for alcohol (29%), followed by electronic cigarettes (19%), marijuana (13%), and cigarette use (7%). There were an estimated 9,361 students who reported drinking alcohol at least one time in their life.

Strengths: The percentage of SCC youth who reported they had used substances in their lifetime improved with all 16 items representing 15 substances (alcohol represented twice). The largest decreases over time were found with cigarettes (23% in 2010 to 7% in 2022), alcohol use (44% in 2010 to 29% in 2022), and hookah use (14% in 2014 to 3% in 2022). SCC performed better than the state on 11 out of the 16 items/substances, with the greatest differences found with lifetime alcohol use (37% for MO vs. 29% for SCC).

MSS Table 2. Lifetime Substance Use St. Charles County 2010-2022

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Lifetime alcohol use	44.0%	32.1%	33.2%	34.7%	31.6%	27.4%	29.0%	37.2%	-15.1%	-8.2%
Lifetime alcohol use (times)		31.3%	32.5%	33.3%	30.1%	25.9%	27.2%	35.2%	-4.1%	-8.1%
Lifetime chew use	7.6%	3.9%	5.8%	4.5%	3.8%	1.6%	1.4%	4.4%	-6.3%	-3.1%
Lifetime cigarette use	22.5%	14.6%	15.8%	11.5%	8.9%	6.5%	6.8%	10.7%	-15.7%	-3.9%
Lifetime club drug use	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	-1.7%	0.5%
Lifetime cocaine use	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	-1.5%	0.1%
Lifetime electronic cigarette use			25.1%	21.0%	29.1%	23.0%	18.9%	24.1%	-6.2%	-5.3%
Lifetime hallucinogen use	3.6%	2.0%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%	-1.4%	1.1%
Lifetime heroin use	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%
Lifetime hookah use			13.5%	7.5%	4.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.8%	-10.6%	-0.9%
Lifetime inhalant use	6.7%	4.5%	3.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	0.2%	-4.5%	2.0%
Lifetime marijuana use	16.2%	11.9%	15.4%	14.4%	13.9%	12.8%	12.8%	15.3%	-3.4%	-2.5%
Lifetime methamphetamine use	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.5%	-0.1%
Lifetime OTC drug misuse	7.9%	5.7%	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	3.8%	-5.2%	-1.1%
Lifetime Rx drug misuse	10.5%	7.0%	8.2%	11.3%	5.7%	9.6%	3.7%	2.5%	-6.7%	1.3%
Lifetime synthetic drug use		5.2%	3.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	-4.2%	-0.3%

Rating Scale - Yes

Past Month Substance Use

Areas Needing Attention: There were 13 items that assessed past-month substance use (including past two-weeks binge drinking) among St. Charles County students. There were six items where SCC students used a substance at least one or more days at a higher percentage than the MO sample. However, only one item showed a difference greater than 1% between the two samples. The biggest difference was found with “riding with a driver under the influence” (a difference of 1.3%; SCC = 16.8%, MO = 15.4%). There were no items that increased in past-month usage over time. Out of all the items, the highest reported past-month use was for “riding with a driver under the influence” at 17%, followed by “alcohol” (11%), “electronic cigarettes” (9%), and “marijuana” (7%).

MSS Table 3. Past Month Substance Use St. Charles County 2010-2022

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Past month alcohol use	21.7%	14.5%	15.1%	15.6%	14.1%	11.4%	10.9%	14.9%	-10.8%	-4.0%
Past month chew use	4.0%	2.1%	2.9%	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	-3.6%	-1.0%
Past month cigarette use	12.1%	7.1%	7.0%	4.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.6%	2.5%	-10.5%	-0.9%
Past month driving under the	3.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.4%	-2.1%	0.7%
Past month electronic cigarette			18.9%	9.9%	20.9%	12.1%	8.7%	11.0%	-10.2%	-2.3%
Past month hookah use			8.0%	3.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	-6.8%	0.1%
Past month inhalant use	3.4%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	-2.4%	0.2%
Past month marijuana use	9.0%	6.7%	8.4%	7.7%	7.9%	7.7%	7.0%	7.5%	-2.0%	-0.5%
Past month OTC drug misuse	5.0%	3.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	-4.1%	0.2%
Past month Rx drug misuse	6.4%	3.8%	4.3%	7.8%	7.1%	7.0%	1.6%	0.9%	-4.8%	0.7%
Past month riding with a driver	24.5%	19.0%	16.3%	16.4%	17.5%	18.1%	16.8%	15.4%	-7.8%	1.3%
Past month synthetic drugs		2.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	-2.1%	-0.6%
Past two weeks binge drinking		6.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.4%	3.9%	4.3%	5.5%	-2.6%	-1.2%

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

Strengths: The percentage of SCC youth who reported that they had engaged in substance use improved on all 13 items. The largest decreases found over time with past-month use was with alcohol use (decreased by 10.8% to 10.9%), cigarette use (decreased by 10.5% to 1.6%), electronic cigarette use (decreased by 10.2% to 8.7%), and riding with a driver under the influence (decreased by 7.8% to 16.8%). Seven out of the 13 items showed SCC students with lower percentages of past-month use than the state sample. The item with the largest difference was “past month alcohol use” where 10.9% of the SCC students reported this behavior for one or more days in the past month in comparison to 14.9% for the state sample.

Peer Substance Use

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

MSS Table 4. Peer Substance Use St. Charles County 2010-2022

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Peer alcohol use	59.0%	47.2%	47.5%	44.3%	45.2%	35.9%	37.0%	42.9%	-22.0%	-5.9%
Peer other illicit drug use	20.5%	16.2%	13.8%	12.7%	14.4%	10.4%	26.5%	27.9%	6.0%	-1.4%
Peer smoking cigarettes	47.4%	36.9%	33.7%	25.2%	20.1%	14.1%	14.6%	17.6%	-32.9%	-3.0%
Peer smoking marijuana	39.4%	34.4%	36.5%	36.1%	38.2%	32.2%	36.2%	40.9%	-3.2%	-4.7%

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

Strengths: The percentage of St. Charles County youth who reported their peers’ use decreased with three items that had been measured over time. “Peer smoking cigarettes” decreased by 33% since 2010; from 47% to 15% for 2022. “Peer alcohol use” decreased 22% since 2010, from 59% to 37% for 2022. Finally, “peer smoking marijuana” decreased by 3%, from 39% in 2010 to 36% in 2022. Peer alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana use were all lower for SCC students than the state sample. The items showing the largest differences were alcohol (SCC = 37%, MO = 43%), cigarettes (SCC = 15%, MO = 18%), and marijuana (SCC = 36%, MO = 41%).

Ease of Availability of Substances

Areas Needing Attention: Students were asked how easily available various substances were in their community. The percentages shown in the table below align with students rating availability as “very easy” and “sort of easy” (combined percentage). It is important to note the items where 30% or more students rated them as being “very and/or sort of easy to access”: over-the-counter (OTC) drugs (55%), alcohol (51%), electronic cigarettes (42%), marijuana (30%), and cigarettes (30%). None of the substances increased in their availability over time. In comparison to the state, three items were rated as more easily accessible: synthetic drugs (25% for SCC; 21% for MO), OTC drugs (55% for SCC; 51% for MO), and prescription drugs (23% for SCC; 20% for MO).

MSS Table 5. Ease of Availability

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Alcohol	63.4%	57.5%	59.7%	58.1%	57.3%	48.7%	50.7%	50.7%	-12.7%	0.1%
Cigarettes	55.2%	46.3%	47.4%	44.4%	43.6%	30.7%	29.8%	34.9%	-25.4%	-5.1%
Electronic				45.3%	59.0%	43.7%	42.4%	45.5%	-2.8%	-3.0%
Marijuana	37.5%	33.6%	37.2%	38.1%	39.9%	30.1%	29.9%	33.9%	-7.6%	-4.0%
Other illicit drugs	17.9%	14.2%	14.3%	13.9%	13.1%	9.9%	8.0%	8.1%	-9.8%	-0.1%
OTC drugs		56.1%	61.9%	59.6%	58.6%	48.7%	54.7%	51.1%	-1.4%	3.6%
Prescription drugs		28.9%	34.2%	31.8%	30.1%	22.2%	23.1%	19.9%	-5.8%	3.2%
Synthetic drugs			30.3%	25.9%	25.7%	21.4%	25.3%	20.8%	-5.0%	4.5%

Rating scale – very easy/sort of easy

Strengths: All but three of the substances were rated as being “less available” to St. Charles County students than the MO sample as shown in the table above (one item showed a difference of less than 0.1% so this was not included). All of the substances experienced a decrease since 2010 in the percentage of students rating them “sort of easy” or “very easy to access”, with many of them being significant. Decreases were found with the following substances: alcohol (13% decrease from 63% to 51%), cigarettes (25% decrease from 55% to 30%), electronic cigarettes (3% decrease from 45 to 42%), marijuana (8% decrease from 38% to 30%), other illicit drugs (10% decrease from 18% to 8%), prescription drugs (6% decrease from 29% to 23%), and synthetic drugs (5% decrease from 30% to 25%).

How Substances are Accessed by Students

The next set of questions asked youth how they access alcohol, OTC drugs, prescriptions, electronic cigarettes, marijuana, etc. This information is very valuable and was reported by youth that endorsed being a lifetime user (see Table 2 in previous section). The main method of access for three out of the five substances was “a friend gives or sells it to me”, which included cigarettes (29%), electronic cigarettes (52%), and marijuana (64%). Forty percent (40%) of students selected this option as well, but it was not the main method of access. For alcohol (42%) and prescriptions (15%), the most popular method of access was “a family member who gives it or sells it to the student”. Access to alcohol from family members requires attention with a spike in this percentage from 2018 at 34% to 42% for 2022. The “other” response option, which is unknown at this point, was selected by students for a variety of substances: alcohol (15%), cigarettes (23%), e-cigarettes (15%), marijuana (11%), and prescription drugs (10%). Buying e-cigarettes online has also increased significantly from 4.9% in 2020 to 16.4% in 2022; e-cigarette purchases from stores and bars decreased since the last MSS. There was also a significant decrease in family members giving or selling prescription drugs to students since 2020 (from 36% to 15.1% in 2022). It is recommended that experts assess this unknown method as it may be putting students at greater risk. Alcohol, cigarettes, and electronic cigarettes were noted by students as being accessible from a store. It should be identified how this is occurring and strategies determined to educate parents on what to look for at home.

MSS Table 6. Method of Access - 2022

Item	Alcohol	Cigarettes	E-Cigs	Marijuana	Rx
A family member gives or sells it to me	42.4%	9.9%	11.2%	19.5%	15.1%
A friend gives or sells it to me	39.7%	29.3%	51.5%	64.1%	6.4%
Buy it online	0.9%	2.7%	16.4%	2.5%	0.0%
I ask a stranger to buy it for me	2.3%	3.2%	4.5%	6.0%	3.2%
I buy it from the store / bar / etc.	6.7%	9.9%	4.9%	NR	NR
I take it without permission	21.5%	34.7%	6.6%	8.1%	10.6%
I buy it from a dealer.	NR	NR	NR	26.2%	NR
Other	15.3%	23.2%	15.4%	11.0%	9.6%

Assessed for lifetime users. NR = Not reported

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

Areas Needing Attention: Students were asked to assess how harmful they perceived the various substances, with percentages noted in the tables being linked to the rating options “moderate risk” or “great risk”. Students perceived many of the substances to be a lesser risk in 2022 than in previous years, and this trend was present in 2020 as well. The items showing the greatest change in perception were: “alcohol (no dosage)” decreased by 18.6% from 2010 to 57.9% in 2022, “synthetic drugs” (risk decreased by 4.4% since 2014 to 87.3% in 2022), and “over-the-counter (OTC) drugs to get high” (risk decreased 3.1%, from 83.3% in 2012 to 80.2% in 2022). The remaining items where student perception worsened was by 1% or less. There was one item where the SCC students viewed a substance as less harmful than

the state sample, which was “drinking alcohol 1 or 2 drinks nearly every day”. Only 75% of the SCC sample believe this was harmful in comparison to 91% of the MO sample.

More favorable results were found when SCC students were asked to assess how wrong certain substances are to use with results linked to the rating options, “wrong” or “very wrong”. There were no negative trends found over time with these items. The items with the lowest perception of being wrong among students was marijuana at 82.3%. In addition, there were no items where the SCC students rated a substance as being less wrong/very wrong than the state sample.

Strengths: Students’ perception of harm had increased over time for four out of the ten items, with the most positive changes found with: electronic cigarettes (improved 15.8% since 2016, to 73.1%), alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily; improved 10.2% since 2010 to 74.9%), and alcohol (5+ drinks one to two times a week; improved 7% since 2010 to 83.0%). As recent as 2020, alcohol was perceived as being the “least risky” out of all the items assessed, with a moderate/great risk student rating of 59% for “drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic beverages per day” and 72% for “drinking five or more drinks 1-2 times per week”. However, both of these perceptions greatly improved since 2020 to 74.9% for having 1-2 drinks almost daily to 83% for having five or more drinks one to two times per week. For nine out of the ten items, a higher percentage of the SCC students perceived the various substances as being a moderate and/or greater risk than the state sample. The biggest differences were found with electronic cigarettes (SCC = 73% with MO = 67%), marijuana (SCC = 68% with MO = 61%), cigarettes (SCC = 88% with MO = 82%), and alcohol (5+ drinks one to two times per week; SCC = 83% with MO = 78%).

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

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Alcohol (1-2 drinks nearly daily)			64.7%	72.7%	73.4%	59.2%	74.9%	91.4%	10.2%	-16.5%
Alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2x/week)			76.1%	82.7%	81.8%	71.9%	83.0%	77.8%	6.9%	5.3%
Alcohol (no dosage)	76.5%	70.2%		63.5%	61.6%	81.6%	57.9%	55.5%	-18.6%	2.3%
Cigarettes (1+ pack per day)				89.2%	88.4%	86.1%	88.3%	82.0%	-1.0%	6.2%
Electronic cigarettes				57.2%	57.6%	72.1%	73.1%	66.7%	15.8%	6.4%
Marijuana	68.7%	76.5%	64.9%	67.0%	66.1%	69.7%	68.1%	60.9%	-0.6%	7.2%
Other illicit drugs	93.6%	95.2%	93.3%	93.7%	92.8%	91.4%	93.4%	90.0%	-0.2%	3.4%
OTC drugs to get high		83.3%	82.5%	80.0%	80.9%	77.9%	80.2%	78.3%	-3.1%	1.8%
Rx drug misuse		89.5%	88.4%	89.0%	89.2%	87.8%	89.8%	89.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Synthetic drugs			91.7%	89.9%	88.3%	85.5%	87.3%	84.0%	-4.4%	3.3%

Rating Scale – Moderate/great risk.

SCC students’ ratings of substances being “wrong” or “very wrong” improved over time for all eight items. The items that showed the greatest improvement in students’ perception of wrongness were cigarettes (improved 12.3% since 2010 to 93.1% in 2022), alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2 times/week; improved 7.3% since 2014 to 94.3% in 2022), and alcohol (improved 6.8% since 2014 to 92.6% in 2022). More than 90% of students rated alcohol (1-2 drinks almost daily and 5+ drinks 1-2 times per week), cigarettes, OTC drug misuse, and prescription drug misuse as wrong or very wrong. The items that were perceived as the most wrong were prescription drug misuse (96.4%), alcohol (5+ drinks, 1-2 times per week, 94.3%), over-the-counter (OTC) drugs misuse (94.1%), and cigarettes (93.1%). SCC students rated every substance as being more wrong/very wrong in comparison to the state. The items that showed the most dramatic differences were alcohol and electronic cigarette, with six out of the 10 items being a difference of 3% of more between the two samples.

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

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to MO
Alcohol (1-2 drinks nearly daily)				68.1%	69.0%	76.0%	72.5%	66.8%	4.4%	5.8%
Alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2x/week)			85.7%	89.6%	91.2%	91.7%	92.6%	88.7%	6.8%	3.8%
Alcohol (no dosage)			87.0%	91.5%	92.7%	93.8%	94.3%	88.3%	7.3%	6.0%
Cigarettes (1+ pack per day)	80.8%	87.4%	86.4%	92.3%	93.1%	93.7%	93.1%	90.6%	12.3%	2.6%
Electronic cigarettes				79.3%	74.3%	83.1%	84.5%	80.8%	5.2%	3.7%
Marijuana	81.1%	84.6%	77.6%	79.9%	79.5%	82.3%	82.3%	79.0%	1.2%	3.3%
OTC drug misuse		90.0%	92.3%	93.4%	94.1%	93.5%	94.1%	93.7%	4.1%	0.4%
Rx drug misuse		92.1%	92.0%	95.1%	95.6%	95.6%	96.4%	95.9%	4.2%	0.5%

Rating scale - wrong/very wrong

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

Areas Needing Improvement: There is a category that assessed the various reasons youth, who identified themselves as a lifetime user, misuse OTC/prescription medication. In 2020, there were 3.6% of respondents who identified that they misused OTCs in their lifetime, which decreased to 2.7% for this year's sample. For prescription drug lifetime misuse, there were 9.6% of the 2020 MSS students who had misused at least once in their life, which decreased dramatically by almost one-third to 3.7% of the 2022 student sample. The top reasons SCC students misuse prescriptions were "to reduce or manage pain" (21.6%), "to help with stress reduction" (19.3%), "to help them sleep" (18.4%), and "to help them feel better or happier" (14.7%). Of the various types of prescription medications, pain medications were misused at least one or more times in the past year by 44.5% of the SCC users, followed by 26.6% for sedatives/anxiety medication, 25.7% for stimulants, 15.1% for sleeping medications, and an additional 16.1% for other unknown prescription medications. In 2022, more students used sedatives/anxiety and stimulant medications than in 2020.

Strengths: When reviewing the types of OTC and prescription drugs being misused, there have been significant decreases in St. Charles County students using pain medications (an 8.7% decrease since 2016 to 44.5% for 2022). Pain medication misuse among students decreased by more than 12% since 2020. Sleeping medication misuse also decreased over time (a 9.9% decrease since 2016 among users to 15.1% for 2022), with a 14% decrease since 2020. Further, the percentages for two items were less than the Missouri percentages, which was for other prescription medications and sleeping aids.

MSS Table 9. Reason given for Rx Misuse – 2016-2022

Item	St. Charles				MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to MO
Curiosity	8.3%	9.2%	6.1%	12.4%	3.2%	4.1%	9.2%
To fit in with friends	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	4.1%	0.4%	1.8%	3.8%
To have a good time	12.5%	13.2%	7.9%	7.3%	3.2%	-5.2%	4.2%
To help me feel better or happier	19.2%	16.1%	16.7%	14.7%	6.1%	-4.5%	8.5%
To help me sleep	26.8%	19.8%	33.7%	18.4%	26.4%	-8.5%	-8.1%
To help with stress reduction	22.2%	19.4%	16.4%	19.3%	19.1%	-2.9%	0.2%
To help with weight loss	4.1%	5.0%	4.2%	6.9%	0.9%	2.8%	6.0%
To improve grades	9.5%	8.0%	5.9%	5.1%	3.2%	-4.4%	1.8%
To increase my energy	14.1%	13.0%	10.8%	10.6%	4.8%	-3.6%	5.8%
To reduce and-or manage pain	35.9%	23.2%	42.6%	21.6%	24.2%	-14.3%	-2.7%

Rating Scale - Endorsed by lifetime users

MSS Table 10. Past Year Misuse Among Those Who Used – 2016-2022

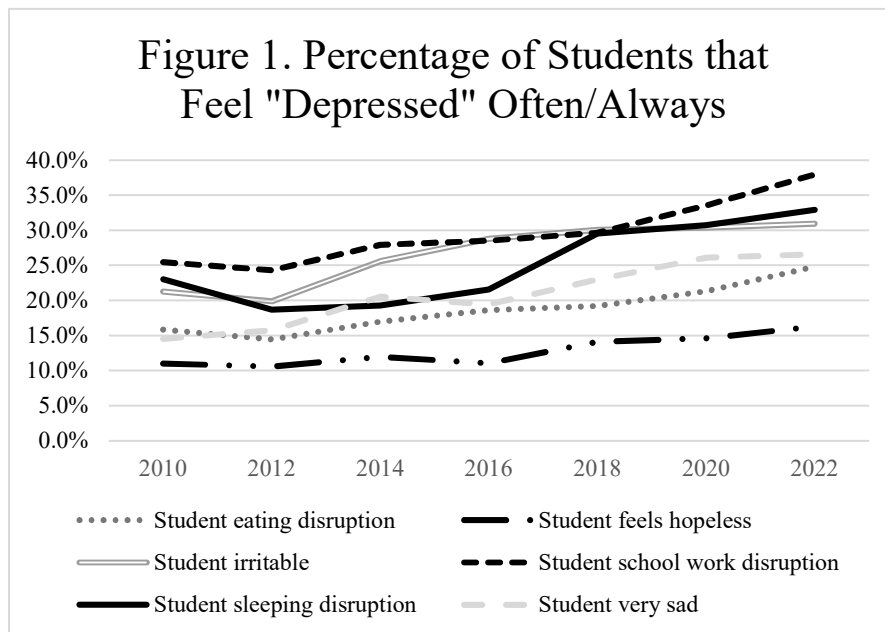
Item	St. Charles				MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to MO
Other Rx medication	10.6%	13.0%	14.5%	16.1%	40.4%	5.4%	-24.4%
Pain medication	53.2%	49.2%	56.5%	44.5%	40.8%	-8.7%	3.7%
Sedatives / anxiety medication	20.7%	23.3%	13.8%	26.6%	16.5%	5.9%	10.1%
Sleeping medication	25.1%	23.8%	29.7%	15.1%	22.7%	-9.9%	-7.5%
Stimulants	19.1%	24.3%	11.5%	25.7%	7.2%	6.6%	18.5%

Rating Scale – 1+ times

Mental Health Items, including Youth Depression

Areas Needing Attention: All six of the items that measure Depression had declined since 2010 for the St. Charles County student sample. Students were asked to identify the frequency in which they experience each item in the past 30 days, with the responses for “often” and “always” combined in the percentages shown in the next table. The most significant changes were found with “student very sad” (14.5% in 2010 to 26.6% in 2022), “student irritable” (21.3% in 2010 to 31.0% in 2022), “student school work disruption” (25.5% in 2010 to 38.0% in 2022), and “student sleeping disruption” (23% in 2010 to 32.9% in 2022). The other two items increased by more than 5% since 2010 as well. Three items were worse for the SCC sample in comparison to the state sample, but none of these items was by more than 1%.

The depression items that were experienced the most by students (as evidenced by responding often or always to these items) were “student school work disruption” (38%), “student sleeping disruption” (33%), “student irritable” (31%), “student very sad” (27%), “student eating disruption” (25%), and last, “student feels hopeless” (16%). In the 2021-2022 school year, there were an estimated 12,266 6th through 12th grade students who experienced school work disruption.



An additional four items assessed students’ responses and perception about stress, their future, and having support, where students were asked to “agree” or “strongly agree” to the items. All four of these items diminished over time. The largest decreases were found with “student feels they handle stress in a healthy way” (63.6% in 2016 to 54.2% in 2022), followed by “student feels optimistic about their future” (82.2% in 2016 to 73.3% in 2022). “Student has adults in their life to

turn to when things feel overwhelming” decreased from 79.6% in 2016 to 76.4% in 2022. The item with the least amount of agreement among students was “student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way”, noted by 54.2%. This means there are 45.8% of student respondents who do not feel that they handle stress in a healthy way. This is a continual student need that requires stakeholders’ attention. Various issues need to be addressed with specific action items focused on education, direct services, and

prevention programming to teach youth general coping mechanisms. The state sample reported significant gender differences as well, which requires additional research (see Appendix).

Strengths: St. Charles County students felt less irritable (SCC = 31.0%, MO = 35.5%), had less sleep disruption (SCC = 32.9%, MO = 37.6%), and were less sad (SCC = 26.6%, MO = 27.7%) than the Missouri sample. SCC students reported having more knowledge about their local community mental health resources than the Missouri sample of students (SCC = 76%, MO = 69%). Furthermore, approximately 1% more SCC students feel they can handle stress in a healthier way than the MO sample (SCC=54%, MO=53%). In addition, 5.5% more SCC students (76.4%) had adults in their life to turn to when things feel overwhelming, in comparison to the MO sample of students at 70.9%.

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

Depression scale Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Student eating disruption	15.8%	14.5%	17.0%	18.6%	19.2%	21.3%	24.8%	24.3%	9.0%	0.5%
Student feels hopeless	11.0%	10.6%	12.0%	11.1%	14.1%	14.6%	16.3%	15.5%	5.3%	0.8%
Student irritable	21.3%	19.9%	25.6%	28.8%	30.1%	30.4%	31.0%	35.5%	9.7%	-4.5%
Student school work disruption	25.5%	24.3%	27.9%	28.6%	29.7%	33.6%	38.0%	37.4%	12.5%	0.6%
Student sleeping disruption	23.0%	18.7%	19.3%	21.6%	29.5%	30.7%	32.9%	37.6%	9.9%	-4.7%
Student very sad	14.5%	15.8%	20.5%	19.5%	23.0%	26.1%	26.6%	27.7%	12.1%	-1.1%

Rating Scale – Often/Always

Item	St. Charles				MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO
Student feels optimistic about their future	82.2%	78.0%	75.2%	73.3%	74.1%	-9.0%	-0.8%
Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way	63.6%	60.0%	57.5%	54.2%	52.8%	-9.4%	1.4%
Student has adults in their life to turn to when things	79.6%	78.7%	77.9%	76.4%	70.9%	-3.2%	5.5%
Student knows where to go in their community to get	77.5%	77.3%	77.0%	76.0%	68.7%	-1.5%	7.3%

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 one item in this content area that increased significantly over time, and two with 1-2% increases. The largest change was found with “self-injury” which went from 11.2% in 2012 to 21.5% in 2022 (10.3% increase). This item alone has continued to increase every two years, with a jump from 17% in 2018 to 22% in 2022. There were an estimated 6,940 6th through 12th grade students who engaged in self-injury. Gender differences were analyzed for the state sample, which showed that females engage in self-injury more than males (see Appendix). In addition, there were 12.9% of students who “seriously considered suicide”, which increased by 1.8% since 2010. A 1.8% jump occurred from 2020 to 2022 as well. There was an 1.1% increase in the percentage of students who “planned suicide” since 2010, which was at 8.9% for 2022. In comparison to the state, there was a higher percentage of SCC students who reported these five similarly related items for self-injury and suicide. The largest difference was found with “seriously considered suicide” (SCC = 12.9%, MO = 11.0%), and “self-injury” (SCC = 21.5%, MO = 20.6%). There were 4.7% of SCC students who attempted suicide, with 1.1% who became injured due to an attempt. The percentage of students who made this attempt and engaged in self-injury is considered alarming and requires attention.

Strengths: Two items decreased slightly over time. First was “suicide attempt resulting in an injury”, which decreased from 1.6% in 2010 to 1.1% in 2022 (no change since 2020). Second was “past year attempting suicide”, which started at 5% in 2010 and decreased to 4.7% in 2022 (no change since 2020).

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

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to MO
Self-injury		11.2%	14.7%	16.6%	17.1%	20.0%	21.5%	20.6%	10.3%	1.0%
Past year planning suicide	7.8%	7.2%	8.0%	7.3%	8.6%	8.5%	8.9%	8.4%	1.1%	0.5%
Past year seriously considering	11.2%	9.6%	11.5%	10.9%	12.5%	11.1%	12.9%	11.0%	1.8%	1.9%
Past year attempting suicide	5.0%	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.3%	-0.3%	0.4%
Past year suicide with injury	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.5%	0.3%

Rating scale – yes except * is 1+ time.

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 (the bully). In four out of the eight St. Charles County (SCC) and MO bullying item comparisons, SCC lagged. The biggest differences were found with “past 3-month victim of bullying online or via cell phone” (SCC 27.4% and MO 24.4%). The next largest difference was “emotional bullying” (as a perpetrator; SCC 46.0% and MO 43.9%). The other two items were “past 3-month bullying online or via cell phone” and “rumor spreading”.

While being a victim of emotional bullying decreased significantly over time (by 17% since 2010), it was still experienced by 53.5% of respondents, with 46% of youth admitting they “engaged in emotional bullying in the past 3-months”; still the highest across all bullying types. However, “engaging in emotional bullying” decreased by 30% since 2010. “Rumor spreading” was also experienced by 36.1% of student respondents (victims), but this decreased by more than 6% since 2020, as did being a perpetrator of “rumor spreading” at 14.9%. “Physical bullying” impacted 19% of students, with 10% admitting to being those that physically bully other students.

Strengths: All but one of the bullying items decreased over time for the number of students who had experienced bullying within the last three months (at least one time). “Past 3-month emotional bullying” significantly decreased by 30% (from 76% in 2010 to 46% in 2022), and “past 3-month victim of emotional bullying” decreased by 17% (from 71% in 2010 to 54% in 2022). “Past 3-month rumor spreading” was at an all-time low with 14.9% of respondents reporting in 2022, a decrease from 38% in 2010. There has been more than a 4% decrease in this item since 2020. This item correlates with victims reporting fewer occurrences of “rumor spreading”, which experienced a 16% decrease from 52% in 2010 to 36.1% in 2022. This item decreased by almost 6% since 2020. Both of the physical bullying items decreased by roughly 3-4% since 2010 as well, and between 1.5-2% since 2020. The SCC sample fared better than the state sample on half of the bullying items. This finding was true for 3-month: victim of rumor spreading (5.6% difference), physical bullying (3.5% difference), victim of emotional bullying (2.7% difference), and victim of physical bullying (0.9% difference).

MSS Table 13. Bullying – 2010 to 2022

Past 3-month	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to MO
Bullying online or via cell			19.8%	19.1%	15.4%	15.3%	18.5%	17.4%	-1.3%	1.2%
Emotional bullying	75.9%	58.2%	55.3%	55.7%	48.4%	45.4%	46.0%	43.9%	-29.9%	2.1%
Physical bullying		14.7%	13.0%	11.4%	10.0%	11.9%	10.4%	14.0%	-4.2%	-3.5%
Rumor spreading	37.9%	29.1%	28.2%	25.0%	20.5%	19.5%	14.9%	14.2%	-23.1%	0.7%
Victim of bullying online or			26.6%	25.4%	24.3%	23.7%	27.4%	24.4%	0.8%	3.0%
Victim of emotional bullying	70.5%	58.7%	59.1%	60.5%	58.4%	57.5%	53.5%	56.2%	-17.0%	-2.7%
Victim of physical bullying		21.7%	17.6%	17.8%	18.4%	19.0%	18.7%	19.6%	-2.9%	-0.9%
Victim of rumor spreading	52.2%	41.9%	43.8%	44.2%	42.7%	42.5%	36.1%	41.7%	-16.2%	-5.6%

Rating scale –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 14 aligning with an agree/strongly agree rating (with the exception of days skipped or cut). Trend analysis showed that there were five items that declined over time, but only two by more than 1%. There was an 8% increase for “days skipped or cut” (23.4% in 2012 and 31.3% in 2020). In addition, there was a 4.1% increase in students’ belief that it is ok to cheat (from 26.7% in 2010 to 30.9% in 2022). The item with the least support was once again “school notifies parents with praise”, which had agreement by 40% of students, yet this improved by more than 5% since 2018. When comparing the St. Charles County sample to the Missouri sample, only two items underperformed by more than 2% (see Table 14). The SCC sample was worse for “no discrimination in student treatment (SCC = 80.5% with MO = 82.9%) and “teachers notice and comment on good work (SCC = 71.4% with MO = 77.5%).

Strengths: Out of the 11 applicable school-based behavior items, six showed positive trends over time. The largest change was found with the item “student ignores the rules”, with 24.5% noted in 2010 and 16.9% for 2022 (a decrease of almost 8%). “Student is oppositional” also decreased by approximately 6%, from 18% in 2010 to 12% in 2022. While the SCC sample was worse than the MO sample on “teachers notice and comment on good work”, this improved by 5.7% since 2010 to 71.4% of students.

Eight out of the 11 items showed SCC students rating school-based behaviors more favorably than the state sample, and for three comparisons this difference was greater than 4%. The item with the largest difference between these samples was “parents check on student’s homework”, with 84.9% of SCC students in comparison to 77.3% of MO students. All three of the parent-related items were more favorable with the SCC sample than the MO sample.

MSS Table 14. School-based Behaviors – 2010 to 2020

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to MO
No discrimination in student	78.2%	75.3%	77.2%	81.0%	77.7%	81.4%	80.5%	82.9%	2.3%	-2.4%
Rules are enforced fairly	67.0%	67.7%	67.1%	72.6%	68.4%	70.8%	70.9%	63.9%	4.0%	7.0%
Parents check on student’s homework	85.9%	88.1%	84.1%	86.5%	85.7%	86.0%	84.9%	77.3%	-1.0%	7.6%
Parents consult student when making	69.5%	69.3%	68.8%	70.7%	71.2%	70.5%	69.4%	65.2%	-0.1%	4.2%
Parents notice and comment on good	83.1%	84.2%	81.5%	70.7%	84.6%	84.2%	82.5%	79.7%	-0.6%	2.9%
School notifies parents with praise	38.8%	37.1%	39.1%	37.8%	34.7%	39.8%	40.4%	40.5%	1.7%	-0.1%
Teachers notice and comment on	65.7%	65.0%	68.3%	70.6%	68.4%	72.4%	71.4%	77.5%	5.7%	-6.1%
Days skipped or cut		23.4%	25.1%	27.0%	28.7%	29.6%	31.3%	33.8%	8.0%	-2.5%
Student believes it is ok to cheat	26.7%	18.8%	21.4%	20.2%	22.0%	20.6%	30.9%	31.5%	4.1%	-0.7%
Student ignores rules	24.5%	19.9%	18.4%	15.3%	15.2%	15.0%	16.9%	18.9%	-7.7%	-2.0%
Student is oppositional	18.1%	12.8%	13.2%	10.2%	9.8%	11.0%	12.0%	14.1%	-6.1%	-2.0%

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

Fighting & Perception of School Safety

Areas Needing Attention: For all six items assessing fighting at school and perception of school safety, the St. Charles County student sample did better or was in line with the state sample on all but one item. This was only by 0.6% and was on the item “perception of school safety”. There are 88.7% of SCC students who feel safe at school in comparison to 89.3% for the Missouri sample. Two items experienced a negative trend over time that was greater than 1%, which was “peer gun carrying” (increased by 18.8% since 2010). There were 27.5% of students who carry a gun; an increase of 17% since 2020 as well. The second item that has gotten worse over time is “days missed due to safety concerns”, which increased by 5.4% since 2012; and almost 4% since 2020. There were 9.5% of SCC student with more than one day missed due to safety concerns.

Strengths: Four items improved over time, with the most improvement found with “past year fighting”, which decreased by 9.4% (22.3% in 2010 to 12.9% in 2022). “Past year victim of a weapon threat at school” decreased by 3.2% to 5.7% in 2020. The other item that showed modest improvement was “past year fighting with an injury”, which decreased by 2.5% since 2010 (from 4% to 1.5% in 2022).

MSS Table 15. Fighting & Perception of School Safety – 2010 to 2022

Item	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to MO
Past year fighting	22.3%	15.4%	14.5%	13.0%	14.1%	15.7%	12.9%	17.9%	-9.4%	-5.0%
Past year fighting with injury	4.0%	2.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	-2.5%	-0.2%
Past year victim of weapon	8.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%	7.9%	-3.2%	-2.2%
Peer gun carrying	8.7%	5.8%	5.7%	6.7%	7.5%	10.4%	27.5%	30.2%	18.8%	-2.7%
Perception of school safety	87.2%	90.3%	89.9%	90.4%	83.1%	87.5%	88.7%	89.3%	1.5%	-0.6%
Days missed due to safety		4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	10.1%	5.7%	9.5%	10.2%	5.4%	-0.7%

Appendix

Gender Differences within Categories (section of the Missouri Student Survey report was copied and pasted below, which the reference provided to view the entire report provided below)

Depressive Symptoms in the Past Month (30 Days) by Gender (Often & Always)

	Male	Female
<i>Were you sad?</i>	16.5%	39.1%
<i>Were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?</i>	23.7%	47.4%
<i>Did you feel hopeless about the future?</i>	11.5%	19.5%
<i>Did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?</i>	14.8%	33.8%
<i>Did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?</i>	27.5%	47.9%
<i>Did you have difficulty focusing on your school work?</i>	31.3%	43.6%

About 20.6% of students reported attempting to harm themselves in a deliberate, but not suicidal, way. The most common method of self-harm was “cut, scratched, or hit myself on purpose”. Females (27.0%) were much more likely than males to report self-harm (14.1%) ($p < 0.05$).

Percent of Students Reporting Types of Self-Harm

	Male	Female	Overall
<i>Cut, scratched or hit myself on purpose to hurt myself</i>	55.9%	87.4%	76.5%
<i>Punched a hard object (like a wall or door)</i>	74.7%	45.5%	55.6%
<i>Pulled my hair or eyelashes</i>	26.1%	38.0%	33.9%
<i>Burned myself</i>	21.0%	18.9%	19.6%
<i>Used drugs or alcohol to hurt myself</i>	4.3%	15.9%	11.9%
<i>Swallowed more medicine than a doctor told me to take to hurt myself</i>	3.9%	18.1%	13.2%
<i>Swallowed something on purpose that was not food, drink or medicine in order to hurt myself</i>	5.6%	2.6%	3.6%
<i>Other</i>	11.3%	16.1%	14.4%

Source: <https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/missouri-student-survey>.

[Missouri Student Survey | dmh.mo.gov](https://dmh.mo.gov)

About the Consultant Who Prepared This Report

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Cynthia Berry, Ph.D., is a Psychologist with a specialization in Industrial/Organizational, Personality and Experimental Psychology, and founded BOLD, Berry Organizational and Leadership Development, LLC in January of 2006. BOLD, LLC is a 100% woman-owned business registered with the State of Missouri.

She has over twenty-three years of experience in Human Resources, Organizational and Fund Development, Evaluation and Research including large-scale community needs assessments and customer/employee/stakeholder surveys, Psychometrics and Employee and Management Training. She has vast experience in organizational

and community-based assessments allowing for guided strategic plan development complete with outcome measurement tools and procedures to match. Many of the community-based projects assess opinions, satisfaction and needs relating to a specific area of interest within a community.

BOLD is further strengthened by providing services for full organizational and program budget development, fund development and writing in-depth policies and procedures. She has worked with numerous not-for-profits, for-profits and government agencies involving strategic program planning and development, employee development, fundraising and/or fund development, survey/outcome development, board facilitation activities, and organizational assessments. Since 2007, Cynthia has personally raised over \$10 million dollars for many programs she has helped develop and implement. Furthermore, she has strengthened many not-for-profits with the development of measurement tools and processes to track outcomes, and the implementation of various quality improvement projects. Finally, she was an adjunct professor for the Evaluation of Programs and Services Master's level course at the George Warren Brown School of Social Work at Washington University from 2012 through 2019.

Missouri Student Survey Trends by C. Berry, Ph.D.	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Category	Rating scale
Item	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to MO		for data point
Age of First Use – Alcohol			13.1	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.3	-0.1	-0.4	Alcohol	Average
Age of First Use – Cigarettes			13.2	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.6	-0.6	0.1	Tobacco	Average
Age of First Use – E-Cigarettes							13.3	13.8		-0.5	Tobacco	Average
Age of First Use – Inhalants			11.6	11.1	10.2	10.0	10.2	9.5	-1.4	0.7	Illicit Drugs	Average
Age of First Use – Marijuana			13.8	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.6	0.3	-0.5	Marijuana	Average
Age of First Use – Over-the-Counter					11.5	10.9	11.8	10.9	0.3	0.9	OTC/Rx	Average
Age of First Use – Rx Drug Misuse					11.5	11.0	12.6	11.8	1.0	0.8	OTC/Rx	Average
Depression scale - Student eating disruption	15.8%	14.5%	17.0%	18.6%	19.2%	21.3%	24.8%	24.3%	9.0%	0.5%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student feels hopeless	11.0%	10.6%	12.0%	11.1%	14.1%	14.6%	16.3%	15.5%	5.3%	0.8%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student irritable	21.3%	19.9%	25.6%	28.8%	30.1%	30.4%	31.0%	35.5%	9.7%	-4.5%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student school work disruption	25.5%	24.3%	27.9%	28.6%	29.7%	33.6%	38.0%	37.4%	12.5%	0.6%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student sleeping disruption	23.0%	18.7%	19.3%	21.6%	29.5%	30.7%	32.9%	37.6%	9.9%	-4.7%	Mental Health	Often/always
Depression scale - Student very sad	14.5%	15.8%	20.5%	19.5%	23.0%	26.1%	26.6%	27.7%	12.1%	-1.1%	Mental Health	Often/always
Ease of availability - alcohol	63.4%	57.5%	59.7%	58.1%	57.3%	48.7%	50.7%	50.7%	-12.7%	0.1%	Alcohol	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - cigarettes	55.2%	46.3%	47.4%	44.4%	43.6%	30.7%	29.8%	34.9%	-25.4%	-5.1%	Tobacco	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - electronic cigarettes				45.3%	59.0%	43.7%	42.4%	45.5%	-2.8%	-3.0%	Tobacco	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - marijuana	37.5%	33.6%	37.2%	38.1%	39.9%	30.1%	29.9%	33.9%	-7.6%	-4.0%	Marijuana	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - other illicit drugs	17.9%	14.2%	14.3%	13.9%	13.1%	9.9%	8.0%	8.1%	-9.8%	-0.1%	Illicit Drugs	Very/sort of
Ease of availability – OTC drugs		56.1%	61.9%	59.6%	58.6%	48.7%	54.7%	51.1%	-1.4%	3.6%	OTC/Rx	Very/sort of
Ease of availability – Rx drugs		28.9%	34.2%	31.8%	30.1%	22.2%	23.1%	19.9%	-5.8%	3.2%	OTC/Rx	Very/sort of
Ease of availability - synthetic drugs			30.3%	25.9%	25.7%	21.4%	25.3%	20.8%	-5.0%	4.5%	Illicit Drugs	Very/sort of
Lifetime alcohol use	44.0%	32.1%	33.2%	34.7%	31.6%	27.4%	29.0%	37.2%	-15.1%	-8.2%	Alcohol	Yes
Lifetime alcohol use (times)		31.3%	32.5%	33.3%	30.1%	25.9%	27.2%	35.2%	-4.1%	-8.1%	Alcohol	1+ Times
Lifetime chew use	7.6%	3.9%	5.8%	4.5%	3.8%	1.6%	1.4%	4.4%	-6.3%	-3.1%	Tobacco	Yes
Lifetime cigarette use	22.5%	14.6%	15.8%	11.5%	8.9%	6.5%	6.8%	10.7%	-15.7%	-3.9%	Tobacco	Yes
Lifetime club drug use	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	-1.7%	0.5%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime cocaine use	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	-1.5%	0.1%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime electronic cigarette use			25.1%	21.0%	29.1%	23.0%	18.9%	24.1%	-6.2%	-5.3%	Tobacco	Yes
Lifetime hallucinogen use	3.6%	2.0%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%	-1.4%	1.1%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime heroin use	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.2%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime hookah use			13.5%	7.5%	4.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.8%	-10.6%	-0.9%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime inhalant use	6.7%	4.5%	3.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%	0.2%	-4.5%	2.0%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime marijuana use	16.2%	11.9%	15.4%	14.4%	13.9%	12.8%	12.8%	15.3%	-3.4%	-2.5%	Marijuana	Yes
Lifetime methamphetamine use	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.5%	-0.1%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Lifetime OTC drug misuse	7.9%	5.7%	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	2.7%	3.8%	-5.2%	-1.1%	OTC/Rx	Yes
Lifetime Rx drug misuse	10.5%	7.0%	8.2%	11.3%	5.7%	9.6%	3.7%	2.5%	-6.7%	1.3%	OTC/Rx	Yes
Lifetime synthetic drug use		5.2%	3.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	-4.2%	-0.3%	Illicit Drugs	Yes
Method of Alcohol Access: Family gives/sells to me					34.4%	36.8%	42.4%	38.9%	7.9%	3.5%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: A friend gives/sells to me					47.2%	39.9%	39.7%	40.9%	-7.5%	-1.2%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: Buy it online					0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: I ask a stranger to buy it					3.8%	3.0%	2.3%	1.9%	-1.5%	0.4%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: I buy from store, bar, etc.					4.6%	5.4%	6.7%	4.8%	2.1%	1.9%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: I take it w/o permission					20.6%	23.7%	21.5%	17.0%	0.9%	4.5%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Alcohol Access: Other					14.2%	17.5%	15.3%	10.9%	1.1%	4.4%	Alcohol	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: Family gives/sells to me					9.9%	10.1%	9.9%	7.7%	0.0%	2.2%	Tobacco	Lifetime users

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Method of Cigarette Access: A friend gives/sells to me					47.7%	35.0%	29.3%	32.6%	-18.4%	-3.3%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: Buy them online					1.6%	1.4%	2.7%	1.6%	1.1%	1.1%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: I ask a stranger to buy for					4.5%	6.3%	3.2%	1.5%	-1.3%	1.7%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: I buy from the store					9.2%	8.0%	9.9%	8.4%	0.7%	1.4%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: I take w/o permission					25.4%	31.5%	34.7%	25.5%	9.3%	9.2%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Cigarette Access: Other					18.8%	19.2%	23.2%	17.1%	4.3%	6.1%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cig. Access: Family gives/sells to me					10.3%	11.0%	11.2%	12.2%	0.9%	-1.0%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cig. Access: Friend gives/sells to me					61.5%	56.2%	51.5%	51.2%	-10.0%	0.3%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: Buy them online					9.8%	4.9%	16.4%	1.7%	6.5%	14.7%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cig. Access: I ask a stranger to buy for					4.6%	3.8%	4.5%	4.2%	0.0%	0.3%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: I buy them from the					12.1%	11.8%	4.9%	13.6%	-7.2%	-8.7%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: I take w/o permission					3.7%	6.3%	6.6%	6.8%	2.8%	-0.2%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of E-Cigarette Access: Other					15.6%	20.1%	15.4%	12.7%	-0.1%	2.7%	Tobacco	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Family gives/sells to me					13.3%	19.4%	19.5%	25.5%	6.2%	-6.0%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Friend gives/sells to me					74.6%	71.3%	64.1%	55.3%	-10.6%	8.8%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Stranger gives/sells to					6.4%	7.9%	6.0%	2.9%	-0.4%	3.0%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: I buy it from a dealer					36.0%	35.4%	26.2%	23.1%	-9.8%	3.2%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: I buy it online					1.3%	0.7%	2.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: I take it w/o permission					4.6%	6.8%	8.1%	9.0%	3.5%	-0.9%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Marijuana Access: Other					6.7%	9.3%	11.0%	9.4%	4.2%	1.6%	Marijuana	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: Family gives/sells to me				3.3%	18.7%	36.0%	15.1%	19.3%	11.9%	-4.1%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: A friend gives or sells it to me				2.1%	14.4%	9.3%	6.4%	2.8%	4.3%	3.6%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: A stranger gives or sells it to me				0.3%	0.7%	2.2%	3.2%	0.0%	2.9%	3.2%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: Buy it online				0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: I take it w/o permission				1.8%	11.8%	8.8%	10.6%	7.5%	8.8%	3.0%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Method of Rx Access: Other				1.1%	4.2%	16.5%	9.6%	5.0%	8.6%	4.7%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Past 3-month bullying online or via cell phone			19.8%	19.1%	15.4%	15.3%	18.5%	17.4%	-1.3%	1.2%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month emotional bullying	75.9%	58.2%	55.3%	55.7%	48.4%	45.4%	46.0%	43.9%	-29.9%	2.1%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month physical bullying		14.7%	13.0%	11.4%	10.0%	11.9%	10.4%	14.0%	-4.2%	-3.5%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month rumor spreading	37.9%	29.1%	28.2%	25.0%	20.5%	19.5%	14.9%	14.2%	-23.1%	0.7%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month victim of bullying online or via cell			26.6%	25.4%	24.3%	23.7%	27.4%	24.4%	0.8%	3.0%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month victim of emotional bullying	70.5%	58.7%	59.1%	60.5%	58.4%	57.5%	53.5%	56.2%	-17.0%	-2.7%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3-month victim of physical bullying		21.7%	17.6%	17.8%	18.4%	19.0%	18.7%	19.6%	-2.9%	-0.9%	Bullying	1+ times
Past 3month victim of rumor spreading	52.2%	41.9%	43.8%	44.2%	42.7%	42.5%	36.1%	41.7%	-16.2%	-5.6%	Bullying	1+ times
Past month alcohol use	21.7%	14.5%	15.1%	15.6%	14.1%	11.4%	10.9%	14.9%	-10.8%	-4.0%	Alcohol	1+ days
Past month chew use	4.0%	2.1%	2.9%	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	-3.6%	-1.0%	Tobacco	1+ days
Past month cigarette use	12.1%	7.1%	7.0%	4.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.6%	2.5%	-10.5%	-0.9%	Tobacco	1+ days
Past month driving under the influence	3.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	0.4%	-2.1%	0.7%	Alcohol	1+ days
Past month electronic cigarette use			18.9%	9.9%	20.9%	12.1%	8.7%	11.0%	-10.2%	-2.3%	Tobacco	1+ days
Past month hookah use			8.0%	3.0%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	-6.8%	0.1%	Illicit Drugs	1+ days
Past month inhalant use	3.4%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	-2.4%	0.2%	Illicit Drugs	1+ days
Past month marijuana use	9.0%	6.7%	8.4%	7.7%	7.9%	7.7%	7.0%	7.5%	-2.0%	-0.5%	Marijuana	1+ days
Past month OTC drug misuse	5.0%	3.6%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	0.9%	0.7%	-4.1%	0.2%	OTC/Rx	1+ days
Past month Rx drug misuse	6.4%	3.8%	4.3%	7.8%	7.1%	7.0%	1.6%	0.9%	-4.8%	0.7%	OTC/Rx	1+ days
Past month riding with a driver under the influence	24.5%	19.0%	16.3%	16.4%	17.5%	18.1%	16.8%	15.4%	-7.8%	1.3%	Alcohol	1+ days

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Item	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2022	STC to		for data point
Past month synthetic drugs		2.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	-2.1%	-0.6%	Illicit Drugs	1+ days
Past two weeks binge drinking		6.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.4%	3.9%	4.3%	5.5%	-2.6%	-1.2%	Alcohol	1+ times
Self-injury		11.2%	14.7%	16.6%	17.1%	20.0%	21.5%	20.6%	10.3%	1.0%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year planning suicide	7.8%	7.2%	8.0%	7.3%	8.6%	8.5%	8.9%	8.4%	1.1%	0.5%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year seriously considering suicide	11.2%	9.6%	11.5%	10.9%	12.5%	11.1%	12.9%	11.0%	1.8%	1.9%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year attempting suicide	5.0%	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.3%	-0.3%	0.4%	Self-harm	1+ times
Past year suicide with injury	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.5%	0.3%	Self-harm	Yes
Past year fighting	22.3%	15.4%	14.5%	13.0%	14.1%	15.7%	12.9%	17.9%	-9.4%	-5.0%	Bullying	1+ times
Past year fighting with injury	4.0%	2.9%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	-2.5%	-0.2%	Bullying	1+ times
Past year victim of weapon threat at school	8.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%	7.9%	-3.2%	-2.2%	Bullying	1+ times
Peer gun carrying	8.7%	5.8%	5.7%	6.7%	7.5%	10.4%	27.5%	30.2%	18.8%	-2.7%	Bullying	1+ friends
Perception of school safety	87.2%	90.3%	89.9%	90.4%	83.1%	87.5%	88.7%	89.3%	1.5%	-0.6%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Days missed due to safety concerns		4.0%	4.4%	4.4%	10.1%	5.7%	9.5%	10.2%	5.4%	-0.7%	School-based	1+ days
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Other Rx				10.6%	13.0%	14.5%	16.1%	40.4%	5.4%	-24.4%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Pain meds				53.2%	49.2%	56.5%	44.5%	40.8%	-8.7%	3.7%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used:				20.7%	23.3%	13.8%	26.6%	16.5%	5.9%	10.1%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Sleeping meds				25.1%	23.8%	29.7%	15.1%	22.7%	-9.9%	-7.5%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Past Year Misuse Among who Used: Stimulants				19.1%	24.3%	11.5%	25.7%	7.2%	6.6%	18.5%	OTC/Rx	1+ times
Peer alcohol use	59.0%	47.2%	47.5%	44.3%	45.2%	35.9%	37.0%	42.9%	-22.0%	-5.9%	Alcohol	1+ friends
Peer other illicit drug use	20.5%	16.2%	13.8%	12.7%	14.4%	10.4%	26.5%	27.9%	6.0%	-1.4%	Illicit Drugs	1+ friends
Peer perception of coolness of alcohol use			21.8%	23.9%	31.9%	23.0%	19.5%	20.0%	-2.3%	-0.6%	Alcohol	Pretty
Peer perception of coolness of cigarette use			9.0%	6.5%	10.5%	6.5%	7.4%	7.1%	-1.6%	0.2%	Tobacco	Pretty
Peer perception of coolness of electronic cigarette use				14.6%	38.7%	24.1%	16.5%	15.2%	1.8%	1.3%	Tobacco	Pretty
Peer perception of coolness of marijuana use			20.2%	23.0%	32.2%	23.7%	18.6%	17.4%	-1.6%	1.3%	Marijuana	Pretty
Peer smoking cigarettes	47.4%	36.9%	33.7%	25.2%	20.1%	14.1%	14.6%	17.6%	-32.9%	-3.0%	Tobacco	1+ friends
Peer smoking marijuana	39.4%	34.4%	36.5%	36.1%	38.2%	32.2%	36.2%	40.9%	-3.2%	-4.7%	Marijuana	1+ friends
Perception of enforcement - alcohol	30.6%	33.1%	33.4%	33.9%	32.0%	36.3%	32.5%	27.7%	1.9%	4.8%	Illicit Drugs	Yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - cigarettes	28.7%	31.7%	31.9%	34.0%	32.0%	36.8%	32.9%	24.7%	4.2%	8.3%	Tobacco	Yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - guns	60.3%	63.6%	65.2%	71.5%	69.1%	74.3%	70.2%	52.2%	9.9%	18.0%	Weapons	Yes or Yes!
Perception of enforcement - marijuana	42.7%	47.6%	46.2%	49.1%	47.2%	51.7%	46.2%	36.5%	3.5%	9.6%	Marijuana	Yes or Yes!
School alcohol use		1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	-0.5%	-0.2%	Alcohol	1+ days
School marijuana use		1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	Marijuana	1+ days
Perception of harm - alcohol (1 -2 drinks almost daily)			64.7%	72.7%	73.4%	59.2%	74.9%	91.4%	10.2%	-16.5%	Alcohol	moderate/great
Perception of harm - alcohol (5+ drinks 1-2x a week)			76.1%	82.7%	81.8%	71.9%	83.0%	77.8%	6.9%	5.3%	Alcohol	moderate/great
Perception of harm - alcohol (no dosage)	76.5%	70.2%		63.5%	61.6%	81.6%	57.9%	55.5%	-18.6%	2.3%	Alcohol	moderate/great
Perception of harm - cigarettes (1+ pack per day)				89.2%	88.4%	86.1%	88.3%	82.0%	-1.0%	6.2%	Tobacco	moderate/great
Perception of harm - electronic cigarettes				57.2%	57.6%	72.1%	73.1%	66.7%	15.8%	6.4%	Tobacco	moderate/great
Perception of harm - marijuana	68.7%	76.5%	64.9%	67.0%	66.1%	69.7%	68.1%	60.9%	-0.6%	7.2%	Marijuana	moderate/great
Perception of harm - other illicit drugs	93.6%	95.2%	93.3%	93.7%	92.8%	91.4%	93.4%	90.0%	-0.2%	3.4%	Illicit Drugs	moderate/great
Perception of harm - OTC drugs to get high		83.3%	82.5%	80.0%	80.9%	77.9%	80.2%	78.3%	-3.1%	1.8%	OTC/Rx	moderate/great
Perception of harm - Rx drug misuse		89.5%	88.4%	89.0%	89.2%	87.8%	89.8%	89.3%	0.2%	0.5%	OTC/Rx	moderate/great
Perception of harm - synthetic drugs			91.7%	89.9%	88.3%	85.5%	87.3%	84.0%	-4.4%	3.3%	Illicit Drugs	moderate/great
Perception of friends feelings on student alcohol use			75.4%	80.9%	80.7%	83.7%	82.4%	75.9%	7.0%	6.6%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of friends feelings on student cigarette use			80.3%	86.5%	86.0%	89.7%	86.7%	81.0%	6.4%	5.6%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of friends feelings on student e-cig use						72.1%				0.0%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of friends feelings on student marijuana use			73.3%	73.2%	70.8%	75.5%	74.1%	68.4%	0.8%	5.7%	Marijuana	wrong/very

Missouri Student Survey Trends by C. Berry, Ph.D.	St. Charles							MO	% Diff.	% Diff.	Category	Rating scale
Item	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2022	* to 2020	STC to		for data point
Perception of friends feelings on student Rx drug			87.4%	88.8%	89.4%	90.4%	75.7%	71.1%	-11.7%	4.5%	OTC/Rx	
Perception of parental feelings on student marijuana	94.1%	95.5%	91.5%	92.9%	92.2%	92.8%	91.4%	88.8%	-2.7%	2.6%	Marijuana	
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use				83.5%	83.5%	87.4%	94.6%	93.3%	11.2%	1.3%	Alcohol	
Perception of parental feelings on student alcohol use			94.6%	96.9%	96.7%	96.9%	81.3%	77.6%	-13.3%	3.7%	Alcohol	
Perception of parental feelings on student cigarette use	91.7%	94.6%	94.3%	96.6%	96.4%	95.6%	95.8%	93.8%	4.1%	2.0%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student OTC drug		96.7%	97.9%	98.1%	97.7%	97.7%	95.9%	94.6%	-0.8%	1.4%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Perception of parental feelings on student Rx drug		96.6%	96.7%	96.8%	97.1%	97.1%	93.7%	92.5%	-2.8%	1.2%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - alcohol				68.1%	69.0%	76.0%	72.5%	66.8%	4.4%	5.8%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (1-2 drinks almost			85.7%	89.6%	91.2%	91.7%	92.6%	88.7%	6.8%	3.8%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - alcohol (5+ drinks 1-			87.0%	91.5%	92.7%	93.8%	94.3%	88.3%	7.3%	6.0%	Alcohol	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - cigarettes	80.8%	87.4%	86.4%	92.3%	93.1%	93.7%	93.1%	90.6%	12.3%	2.6%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - electronic cigarettes				79.3%	74.3%	83.1%	84.5%	80.8%	5.2%	3.7%	Tobacco	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - marijuana	81.1%	84.6%	77.6%	79.9%	79.5%	82.3%	82.3%	79.0%	1.2%	3.3%	Marijuana	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - OTC drug misuse		90.0%	92.3%	93.4%	94.1%	93.5%	94.1%	93.7%	4.1%	0.4%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Perception of wrongness - Rx drug misuse		92.1%	92.0%	95.1%	95.6%	95.6%	96.4%	95.9%	4.2%	0.5%	OTC/Rx	wrong/very
Reason given for Rx Misuse: Curiosity				8.3%	9.2%	6.1%	12.4%	3.2%	4.1%	9.2%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To fit in with friends				2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	4.1%	0.4%	1.8%	3.8%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To have a good time				12.5%	13.2%	7.9%	7.3%	3.2%	-5.2%	4.2%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help me feel better or				19.2%	16.1%	16.7%	14.7%	6.1%	-4.5%	8.5%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help me sleep				26.8%	19.8%	33.7%	18.4%	26.4%	-8.5%	-8.1%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help with stress				22.2%	19.4%	16.4%	19.3%	19.1%	-2.9%	0.2%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To help with weight loss				4.1%	5.0%	4.2%	6.9%	0.9%	2.8%	6.0%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To improve grades				9.5%	8.0%	5.9%	5.1%	3.2%	-4.4%	1.8%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To increase my energy				14.1%	13.0%	10.8%	10.6%	4.8%	-3.6%	5.8%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
Reason given for Rx Misuse: To reduce/manage pain				35.9%	23.2%	42.6%	21.6%	24.2%	-14.3%	-2.7%	OTC/Rx	Lifetime users
No discrimination in student treatment	78.2%	75.3%	77.2%	81.0%	77.7%	81.4%	80.5%	82.9%	2.3%	-2.4%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Rules are enforced fairly	67.0%	67.7%	67.1%	72.6%	68.4%	70.8%	70.9%	63.9%	4.0%	7.0%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Parents check on student's homework	85.9%	88.1%	84.1%	86.5%	85.7%	86.0%	84.9%	77.3%	-1.0%	7.6%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Parents consult student when making decisions	69.5%	69.3%	68.8%	70.7%	71.2%	70.5%	69.4%	65.2%	-0.1%	4.2%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Parents notice and comment on good work	83.1%	84.2%	81.5%	70.7%	84.6%	84.2%	82.5%	79.7%	-0.6%	2.9%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
School notifies parents with praise	38.8%	37.1%	39.1%	37.8%	34.7%	39.8%	40.4%	40.5%	1.7%	-0.1%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Teachers notice and comment on good work	65.7%	65.0%	68.3%	70.6%	68.4%	72.4%	71.4%	77.5%	5.7%	-6.1%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Days skipped or cut		23.4%	25.1%	27.0%	28.7%	29.6%	31.3%	33.8%	8.0%	-2.5%	School-based	1+ days
Student believes it is ok to cheat	26.7%	18.8%	21.4%	20.2%	22.0%	20.6%	30.9%	31.5%	4.1%	-0.7%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Student ignores rules	24.5%	19.9%	18.4%	15.3%	15.2%	15.0%	16.9%	18.9%	-7.7%	-2.0%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Student is oppositional	18.1%	12.8%	13.2%	10.2%	9.8%	11.0%	12.0%	14.1%	-6.1%	-2.0%	School-based	Strongly/Agree
Student feels optimistic about their future				82.2%	78.0%	75.2%	73.3%	74.1%	-9.0%	-0.8%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree
Student feels that they handle stress in a healthy way				63.6%	60.0%	57.5%	54.2%	52.8%	-9.4%	1.4%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree
Student has adults in their life to turn to when things				79.6%	78.7%	77.9%	76.4%	70.9%	-3.2%	5.5%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree
Student knows where to go in their community to get				77.5%	77.3%	77.0%	76.0%	68.7%	-1.5%	7.3%	Mental Health	Strongly/Agree