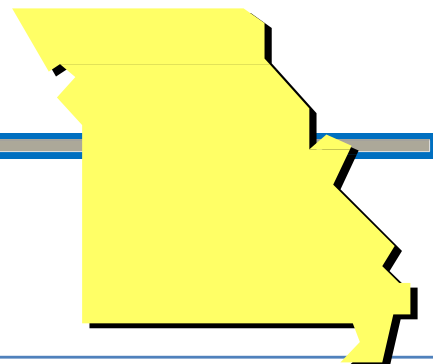


2012 Report



Missouri Department of Mental Health

Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the 2010 report of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, (NSDUH)¹ national rates of use in adolescents are declining for several of the more prevalent substances. Among youth aged 12 to 17, 30 day use of alcohol has decreased from 17.6% in 2002 to 13.6% in 2010. Since 2002, past 30 day cigarette use has also declined steadily, from 13.0% to 8.3%. However, the trends for marijuana are not as positive. The rate of current marijuana use showed a steady decrease from 2002 (8.2%) through 2008 (6.7%), but began to increase slightly in 2009 (7.3%) and 2010 (7.4%).

Research shows that engaging in risky behaviors such as substance use puts many school-aged youth at risk for injury, disease, and loss of life. Nationwide, the majority of deaths among those ages 10-24 are attributed to only four causes: motor vehicle crashes (31%), homicide (15%), suicide (11%), and other unintentional injuries (14%).² In 2009, 15% of drivers ages 16-20 involved in fatal crashes had a blood alcohol content of 0.08 g/dl or higher (NHTSA, 2009). Alcohol abuse can, moreover, result in family dysfunction, job loss, and overall loss of quality of life. Furthermore, tobacco use, which for most users begins in adolescence, is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States, with more than 443,000 deaths attributed to it every year (CDC, 2011). Five million people 18 years old and younger will die prematurely of tobacco related disease if current patterns of smoking continue (CDC, 2011). Illicit drug use resulted in over 993,000 ER visits in 2009, a number which is on the rise.³

The Missouri Student Survey

Every even numbered year since 2000, the Missouri Departments of Mental Health (DMH) and Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) have conducted the Missouri Student Survey (MSS) to monitor substance use and related behaviors of adolescent youth. All public middle and high schools are asked to participate by surveying students in ninth grade and one other grade between 6 and 12. The 2012 survey was administered to 108,526 children and adolescents. After data cleaning and sample adjustments, the sample size equaled 93,975. This report describes the results of this survey.

¹ NSDUH; <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#2.2>

² CDC, 2009; http://www.cdc.gov/NCHS/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf

³ DAWN, 2009; <https://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/default.asp>

Key Findings

The charts below highlight findings from the 2012 survey. Note that comparisons between the NSDUH data and the MSS should be made with caution as there are methodological differences which impact use rates. Missouri is slightly higher in tobacco, especially chewing tobacco, and alcohol use while marijuana is similar to the national average. Inhalants and hallucinogens have lower rates. The comparison is a pattern that historically has remained constant, although Missouri is making progress in decreasing alcohol, cigarette and marijuana use in the 12 and older population.

Table 1. Percentage of Substance Users in Missouri and the United States

	Missouri ¹		United States ²	
	Lifetime	30-day	Lifetime	30-day
Cigarettes	22.7%	10.6%	20.6%	8.4%
Chewing Tobacco	10.5%	5.6%	3.9%	1.1%
Alcohol	38.2%	16.9%	35.4%	13.6%
Marijuana	16.5%	8.6%	17.2%	7.6%
Inhalants	5.3%	2.3%	8.2%	1.1%
Prescription Drugs	8.6%	4.7%	n/a	n/a
Over-the-Counter Medications	6.0%	3.5%	n/a	n/a
Synthetic Drugs	6.4%	2.9%	n/a	n/a
Cocaine	1.7%	n/a	1.5%	0.2%
Heroin	0.9%	n/a	0.2%	0.0%
Hallucinogens	2.8%	n/a	4.1%	0.9%
Methamphetamine	1.2%	n/a	0.5%	0.1%
Club Drugs	2.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Steroids	1.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a

¹ Missouri Student Survey (2012), 6th – 12th grade, n = 98,140⁴, average age = 14.45

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

Trends in Missouri data over the last few years show that there has been an improvement in many problem behaviors over the last two administrations of the survey and, by and large, substance use and school safety have either improved or remained the same. Suicidal ideation has remained basically the same.

⁴ Sample sizes for the majority of the figures and tables range from 95,600 to 98,140. Sample sizes will be provided for all figures and tables which fall outside of this range.

Table 2. Percentage of Youth who Engaged in Problem Behaviors in the Past Three Months

Problem Behaviors	% Who Engaged in Behavior One or More Times		Trend from 2012 ⁵
	2010	2012	
Been in physical fight in the past year	24.9%	20.6%	Improved
Been in a fight where you were hurt & had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?	4.3%	3.4%	Same
Been threatened by or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club in the past year	9.7%	6.4%	Improved
Taken a weapon to school	4.3%	4.9%	Same
Been suspended from school in the past 3 months	8.8%	4.3%	Improved
Spread mean rumors or lies about others at school	32.9%	27.2%	Improved
Made fun of other people	72.1%	61.9%	Improved
Substance Use Related Behaviors			
Been in car with someone who is driving and drinking	22.3%	19.4%	Improved
Drove a car while drinking	4.0%	3.6%	Same
Smoked cigarettes on school property	4.5%	3.1%	Improved
Drank alcohol on school property	2.4%	2.3%	Same
Smoked marijuana on school property	2.2%	2.0%	Same
Suicidal Ideation			
Considered suicide in past 12 months	12.6%	11.9%	Same
Planned suicide in past 12 months	9.3%	8.7%	Same
Attempted suicide in past 12 months	5.5%	5.5%	Same
Attempted suicide in the past 12 months, resulting in injury	2.1%	1.9%	Same
School Safety			
Felt safe at school (agree or strongly agree)	84.0%	88.1%	Improved
Felt safe going to or from school (agree or strongly agree)	88.2%	90.2%	Improved
Didn't go to school because felt unsafe	4.5%	4.7%	Same

¹ MSS (2010), 6th – 12th grade, n = 129,900; MSS (2012), 6th – 12th grade, n = 98,140

⁵ As the large sample size translates into strong power even very small changes would be statistically significant. Therefore, a minimum of 1-2% difference was used to indicate a meaningful difference.

- The average age of the youth surveyed was 14.45, the majority was White and males and females were approximately equally represented. Most youth had parents with a high school degree or higher. Most youth surveyed reported they were making at least passing grades.
- Over a quarter of the youth surveyed reported skipping at least one day of school in the past month. However, of those students who did skip school, the majority reported skipping only 1 or 2 days. Close to 25% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been sent to the office for disciplinary reasons at least once in the past 3 months. Almost a fifth reported in school suspension or detention and 4.3% reported that they had at least one out of school suspension. Most of the students surveyed reported feeling safe both at school and going to and from school. These numbers have all improved somewhat from 2010.
- Alcohol had the highest use rate reported of the drugs surveyed, followed by cigarettes and marijuana. Alcohol and cigarette use was slightly higher in Missouri than nationally with chewing tobacco rates were much higher. Of those youth who reported drinking in the last 30 days, 58.4% of them reported at least one episode of binge drinking. Abuses of prescription drugs and over the counter medicine were above 5%. Illegal drug use other than marijuana was 3% or less. The average age of first use was lowest for inhalants (11.81) and highest for marijuana (13.62). The average age of first use for cigarettes has been increasing slightly over the last 6 years (12.29 vs. 12.48).
- Almost one-third of cigarette smokers (29%) were smoking on school property while 10.6% of past month alcohol users drank on school property at least once. A fairly high percentage (21.2%) of past month users smoked marijuana on school property in the past 30 days.
- The majority of youth surveyed had no friends who used cigarettes, marijuana or other illegal drugs. However, a majority of youth did have at least one friend who drank alcohol. If a youth did have one friend who used cigarettes, alcohol or marijuana, they were likely to have multiple friends who were using.
- Most youth thought that all drugs posed at least a moderate risk and that it was very wrong to use cigarettes, marijuana and other illegal drugs. They also thought it was very wrong to abuse prescription or over the counter drugs. Alcohol and marijuana were perceived to be less harmful while alcohol was seen as being less wrong. There has been a decrease over the last 6 years in the number of 12th grade students who think marijuana use is wrong with a corresponding increase in the number reporting that one or more of their peers use marijuana.
- The majority of youth perceived that cigarettes, alcohol and over the counter drugs were either “very easy” or “sort of easy” to obtain and most youth did not believe that the police would catch a substance user in their neighborhood. Prescription drugs, marijuana and other illegal drugs were perceived as more difficult to obtain, but a relatively large portion of youth still believed that they were easy to get.

- Older youth were more likely to report that their friends use and less likely to say that drug use was wrong. They were also more likely to perceive substances as easy to obtain.
- Youth were asked to report the number of times in the past three months they either bullied others or were bullied by another student. The majority of students reported that they had not pushed, shoved or hit another student, spread mean rumors or lies at school nor had they embarrassed or hurt another student either through the internet or through text messaging. However, over 60% of youth reported making fun of other people, and around 6% reported doing this 40 or more times. Almost one in three of the students surveyed (30.0%) reported that they had been bullied on school property in the last year. Of the youth who reported being bullied, most reported being made fun of. This was followed by reporting having rumors / lies spread about them at school. Bullying behavior decreased from 2010 to 2012.
- The majority of youth did not report rebellious and defiant attitudes. However, almost half of the youth strongly agreed or agreed that fighting back was acceptable if one was provoked. Stealing was considered to be the least acceptable action.
- Most students reported not having been in a physical fight in the last year. Almost all youth reported they were not injured in a physical fight nor were they threatened with a weapon while on school property. Fighting has decreased from 2006 rates. For those who did engage in fighting, it was most likely to be a one-time incident. Almost no youth reported carrying a weapon at school.
- The highest percentage of youth reported that it would be very hard to get a gun; however, over a third think it would be easy or very easy. Almost half of all youth did not think that a youth carrying a gun in their neighborhood would be caught by the police. While most youth did not have a friend who carried a gun (not including use for hunting or sport), there were still almost 10% who did report one or more friends carrying a gun.
- The majority of students reported at least sometimes feeling grouchy or in a bad mood in the past month, while slightly less than half reported at least sometimes feeling sad, sleeping more or less than usual and having difficulty focusing on school work. The majority of students, however, did not feel hopeless about their future.
- A total of 11.9 % of youth surveyed reported that they considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan to commit suicide, 5.6% attempted suicide, and 1.9% of all youth surveyed had attempts that resulted in injury (approximately one fourth of those who attempted were injured). Of those who attempted, the largest percentage did so once. The percentage of youth who had suicidal ideation or attempted suicide is highest amongst Latino youth.

CHAPTER 1 –INTRODUCTION

Background

According to the 2010 report of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH; <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#2.2>), the national rate of past 30 day illicit drug use among 12-17 year old youth did not vary between 2009 and 2010 (10.0% and 10.1%, respectively). The rate of current alcohol use remained relatively stable since 2002 for all underage drinkers, but among youth aged 12 to 17, it has decreased from 17.6% in 2002 to 13.6% in 2010. The rate of current marijuana use showed a steady decrease from 2002 through 2008 (8.2% and 6.7%), but remained essentially the same between 2009 and 2010 (7.3% and 7.4%). The rate of current tobacco use, including the use of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, and pipe tobacco, did decline from 2009 (11.6%) to 2010 (10.7%). Cigarette use in the past 30 days has declined steadily since 2002, from 13.0% to 8.3% in 2010.

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS; <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf>) is a national survey that measures key preventable adolescent health-risk behaviors that lead to morbidity and mortality. Health-risk behaviors assessed include drinking and driving, use of weapons, physical fighting, and bullying. In addition, the YRBSS measures youths' feelings of safety, sadness and hopelessness, and suicidal ideation. National data from 2011, show that among youth in grades 9 – 12, 24.1% rode in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol and 8.2% drove a vehicle after they had been drinking themselves (within the past 30 days). With respect to weapons and fighting, 16.6% of youth reporting carrying a weapon in the past 30 days; 32.8% reporting being in a physical fight in the past year (31.5% in 2009); and 20.1% reporting being bullied on school property in the past year. Other important data from the 2011 survey show that, in the 30 days prior to its administration, 5.9% of youth had skipped school because they felt unsafe. With regard to suicide, 15.8% of youth considered attempting, 12.8% made a plan, and 7.8% attempted to do so.

While many of the substance use and other risky behaviors of students have either remained constant or declined slightly in the recent years, many school-aged youth continue to engage in behaviors that put them at risk for injury, disease, and loss of life. The consequences of engaging in these behaviors in adolescence are too great to be ignored.

The Missouri Student Survey

In order to track trends in adolescent risk behaviors, the Missouri Departments of Mental Health (DMH) and Elementary and Secondary Education have conducted the Missouri Student Survey (MSS) every even numbered year since 2000. The 2000 MSS, conducted by Research Triangle Institute, was funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Since then, data have been collected by the Missouri Institute of Mental

Health (MIMH). From 2004 to 2012, the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), which in previous years conducted its own survey, partnered with the DMH to administer a combined survey. From 2004 to 2008, data were collected by SmartTrack, Inc. In 2010, data collection moved to the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis (OSEDA) at the University of Missouri. MIMH has analyzed the data from the survey since 2002.

This report presents the results of the 2012 MSS which assesses substance use and other health-risk behaviors among 6th through 12th graders attending public schools across the state. Also included are data from previous years to allow for longitudinal comparisons. All public schools in Missouri were asked to participate by administering the survey to students in 9th grade and one other grade of their choice.

The 2012 survey gathered information on a total of 108,526 youth. This was an increase from the 2006 survey (68,807 youth,) but a decrease from the 2008 survey (126,923 youth) and 2010 survey (139,086 youth). The increase in sample size from 2008 to 2010 is most probably due to a shift from active to passive parental consent. The decrease in the number of student participants in 2012 most likely occurred because the survey is no longer mandated by DESE⁶.

To assure the reliability of the student data, responses of 14,551 students were discarded because some students did not complete the questionnaire, reported inaccurate or inconsistent information, or indicated that they were dishonest in completing the survey. After statistical weighting procedures were applied, the final adjusted sample size used in the analysis of the 2012 MSS data was 98,140.⁷ All data in this report are weighted.

⁶ In prior years, districts received funds from the Department of Education's Office of Drug Free Schools and were required by DESE to administer the MSS. With the elimination of Drug Free Schools funding, DESE requested but could not mandate participation.

⁷ Because school district participation in the MSS is encouraged but not mandatory, and because districts are not required to survey students in all grade levels, the raw data set does not evenly represent the Missouri public school population as a whole. Therefore statistical adjustments to this sample were made to assure the generalizability of findings across grade levels, gender, ethnicity, and geographic location, and to allow for accurate longitudinal and national comparisons. Specifically, the MSS data set was post-stratified to 2009 census estimates for the state of Missouri (<http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/pub/webrepts/casrh09/mor2county.pdf>). The sample was weighted, adjusting the proportions to more accurately reflect the population in the states' 114 counties and the City of St. Louis. Within each of those counties, the sample was also weighted according to county population estimates of age group (10-15; 15-19), gender (male, female), race (Black, White, Other), and whether students indicated that they were Hispanic.

Regional Distribution

All of the DMH's Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) planning regions were represented to varying degrees in the final sample (see Figure 1). The Eastern region, which includes several of the state's most populous counties, (St. Louis, St. Charles, and St. Louis City) as well as Franklin and Jefferson, had the highest percentage of students (34.2%). The Northwest region, encompassing the Kansas City area and surrounding counties, had the next highest percentage (25.4%). The sample distributions are similar to those of the state population (<http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/rpts/2011StatusReport.htm>)

Figure 1. Regional Distribution of 2012 MSS Sample and State

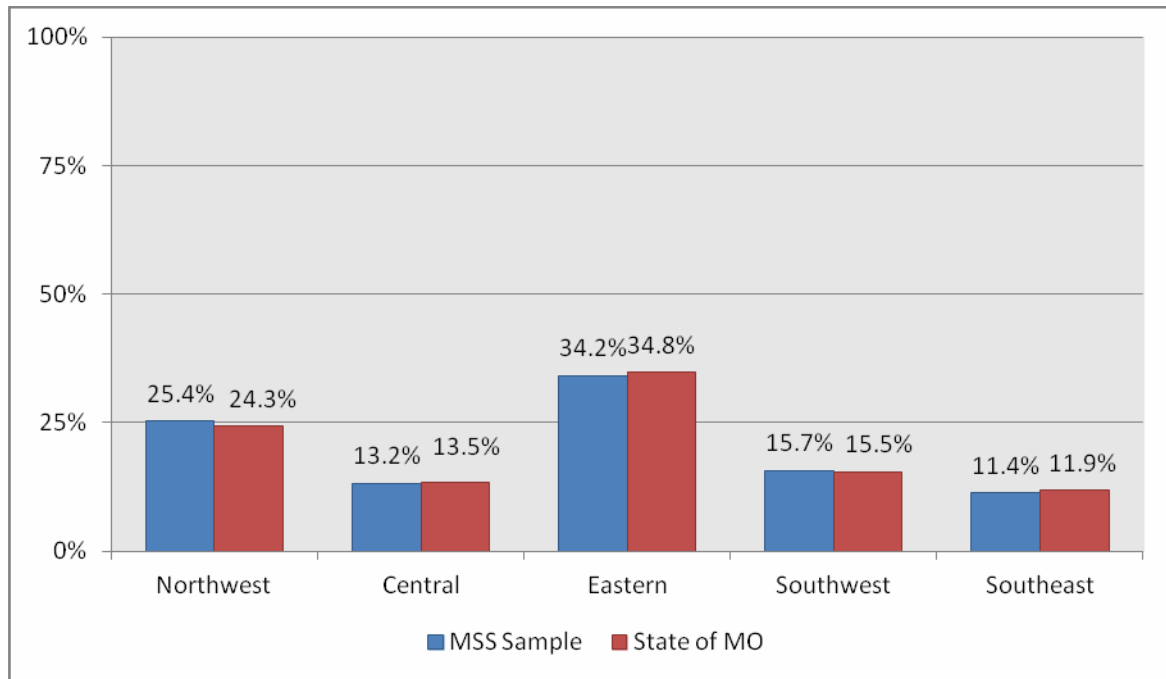
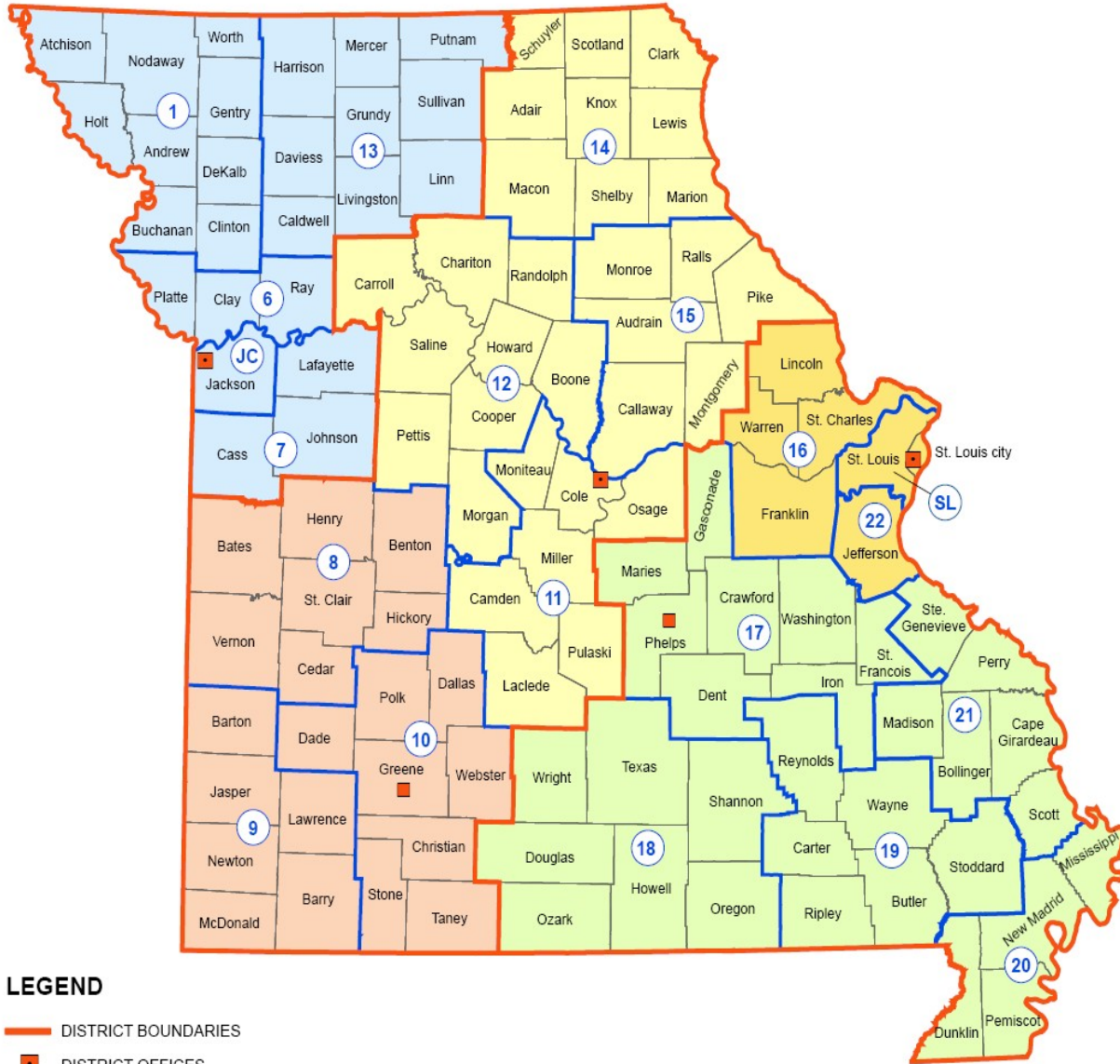


Figure 2. Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Regional Designations



LEGEND

- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- DISTRICT OFFICES
- SATELLITE OFFICES
- SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES
- 14 SERVICE AREA NAMES
- NORTHWEST PLANNING REGION
- CENTRAL PLANNING REGION
- EASTERN PLANNING REGION
- SOUTHWEST PLANNING REGION
- SOUTHEAST PLANNING REGION

Participant Age and Grade

Participating schools were asked to survey their 9th grade students and one other grade of their choosing. The majority of the 2012 MSS sample was between the ages of 12 and 16. The participants were 14.45 years of age on average. Youth, aged 10-14, represented 48.8% of the sample; 51.2% were 15-19 years of age. These percentages are comparable to the Missouri 12-19 year old population, 48.4% and 51.6% respectively.

Table 3 Grade Level of 2012 MSS Sample

	Number in Each Grade (N)	Percentage of Sample
6 th	12633	12.9%
7 th	12983	13.3%
8 th	15397	15.8%
9 th	31043	31.8%
10 th	10720	11.0%
11 th	8340	8.5%
12 th	6502	6.7%

Participant Race and Ethnicity

The majority of the sample was White (87.4%), and 10.8% were Black or African-American. These percentages are similar to the state of Missouri's overall estimated race/ethnicity population distributions (82.8% White and 11.6% Black).

Table 4 Race / Ethnicity Distribution of 2012 MSS Sample

Race	Percentage of Sample
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	0.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	
White/Caucasian	87.4%
Black/African-American	10.8%
Native American/Alaskan Native	0.4%
Asian	0.7%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%
Other (not otherwise specified)	0.6%

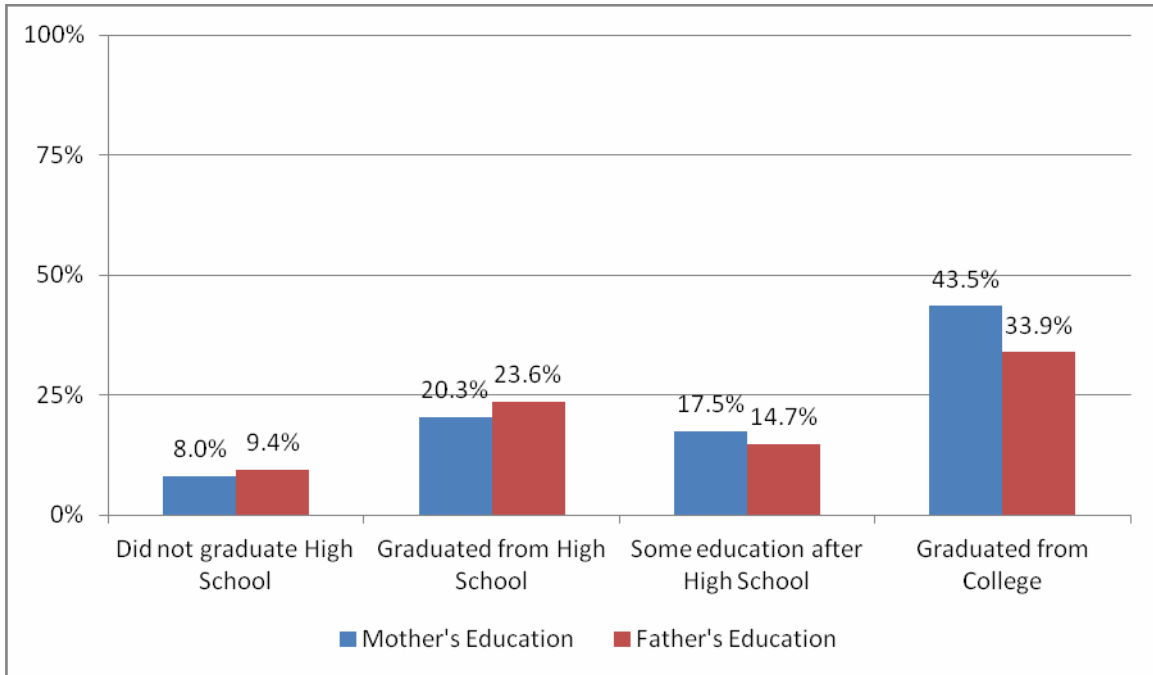
Participant Gender

The sample was evenly represented by males (48.0%) and females (52.0%), also similar to the state's gender distribution (49.0% male and 51.0% female).

Parent's education

At the minimum, most participants' parents graduated from high school. A slightly higher percentage of mothers completed a college education than did fathers.

Figure 3. Approximate Educational Level Attained by Parents: 2012 MSS Sample



CHAPTER 2 -ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, & OTHER DRUGS

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has identified key indicators, called the National Outcome Measures (NOMS), which states are required to report to assess their progress in implementing programs funded by the agency. In the area of prevention, four NOMS have been identified for reporting purposes. These include (1) past 30-day cigarette, other tobacco products, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drug use; (2) age of first use of cigarettes, other tobacco products, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drug use; (3) approval of cigarette, alcohol and marijuana use; and (4) perceived risk/harm from cigarette, alcohol and marijuana use. This chapter reports findings on these measures.

Lifetime & Past Month (30-day) Substance Use

Substance Use Comparisons with a National Sample.

Table 5 below displays lifetime and 30-day substance use for Missouri youth compared to national data from the 2010 NSDUH. In both Missouri and the nation, alcohol use was higher than all other drugs, followed by cigarette and marijuana use. Alcohol, cigarette and chewing tobacco lifetime and 30-day use was higher in Missouri than nationally. National and Missouri marijuana use rates were similar. Inhalant lifetime use was higher nationally than in Missouri.

Questions related to prescription, over-the-counter, and synthetic drug use were asked for the first time in 2012. Students report using these drugs at higher rates than any other illicit substance except for marijuana. As these questions are not currently asked on the NSDUH, comparisons with national data are not possible. Illegal drug use other than marijuana was 3% or less.

Table 5. Percentage of Substance Users in Missouri and the United States

	Missouri ¹		United States ²	
	Lifetime	30-day	Lifetime	30-day
Cigarettes	22.7%	10.6%	20.6%	8.4%
Chewing Tobacco	10.5%	5.6%	3.9%	1.1%
Alcohol	38.2%	16.9%	35.4%	13.6%
Marijuana	16.5%	8.6%	17.2%	7.6%
Inhalants	5.3%	2.3%	8.2%	1.1%
Prescription Drugs	8.6%	4.7%	n/a	n/a
Over-the-Counter Medications	6.0%	3.5%	n/a	n/a
Synthetic Drugs	6.4%	2.9%	n/a	n/a
Cocaine	1.7%	n/a	1.5%	0.2%
Heroin	0.9%	n/a	0.2%	0.0%
Hallucinogens	2.8%	n/a	4.1%	0.9%
Methamphetamine	1.2%	n/a	0.5%	0.1%
Club Drugs	2.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Steroids	1.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a

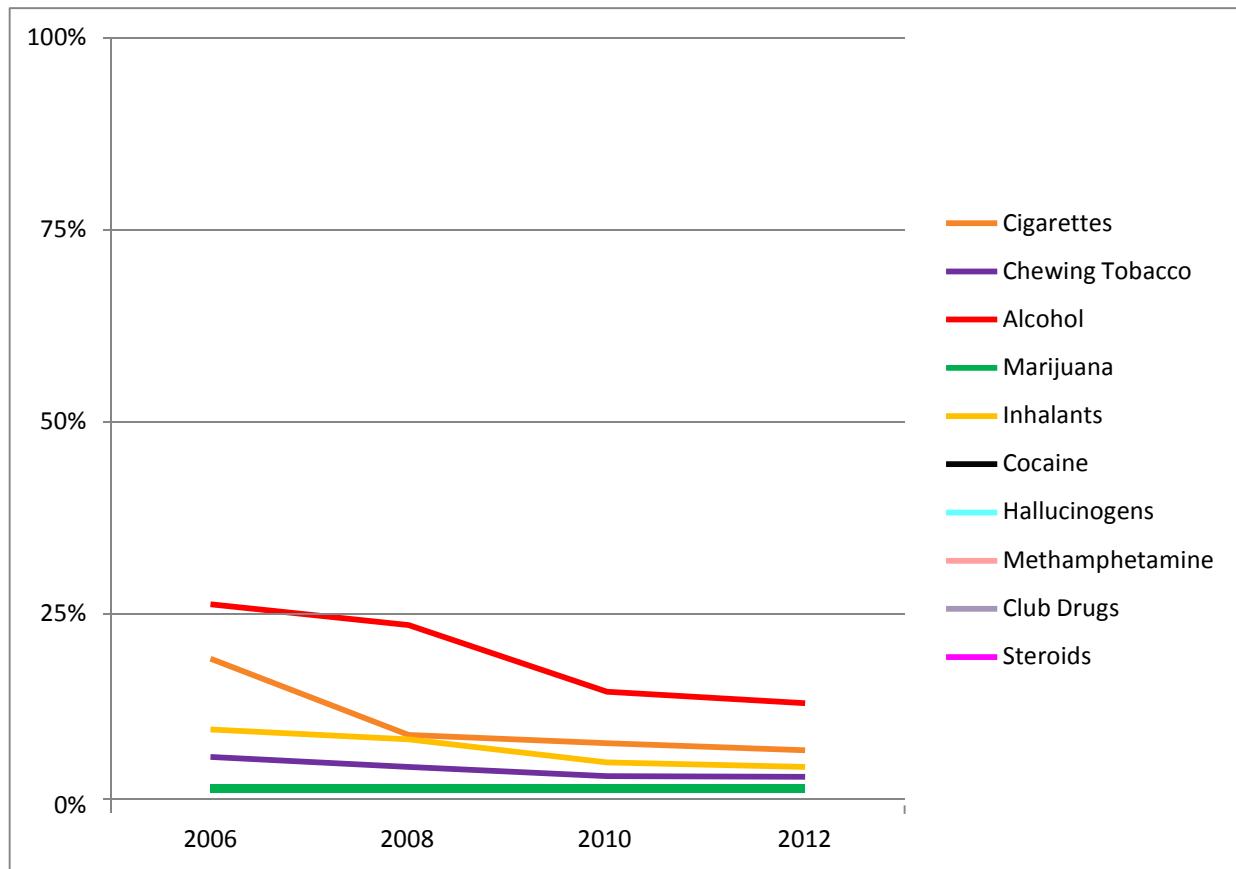
¹ MSS (2012), 6th – 12th grade, n = 98,140, average age = 14.45

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

As lifetime use is cumulative, younger students are less likely than older students to have tried any of the drugs named. In 6th grade, alcohol is the drug with the highest lifetime use, followed by cigarettes, inhalants and chewing tobacco. While there has been a decrease in both alcohol and cigarette use over time, there are also corresponding changes in question wording and methods of data collection⁸, therefore it is unclear if the decrease reflects an actual change in behavior or are the result of these changes.

For tables listing the exact percentages for all graphs see Appendix A.

Figure 4. Lifetime Substance Use in 6th grade from 2006 to 2012

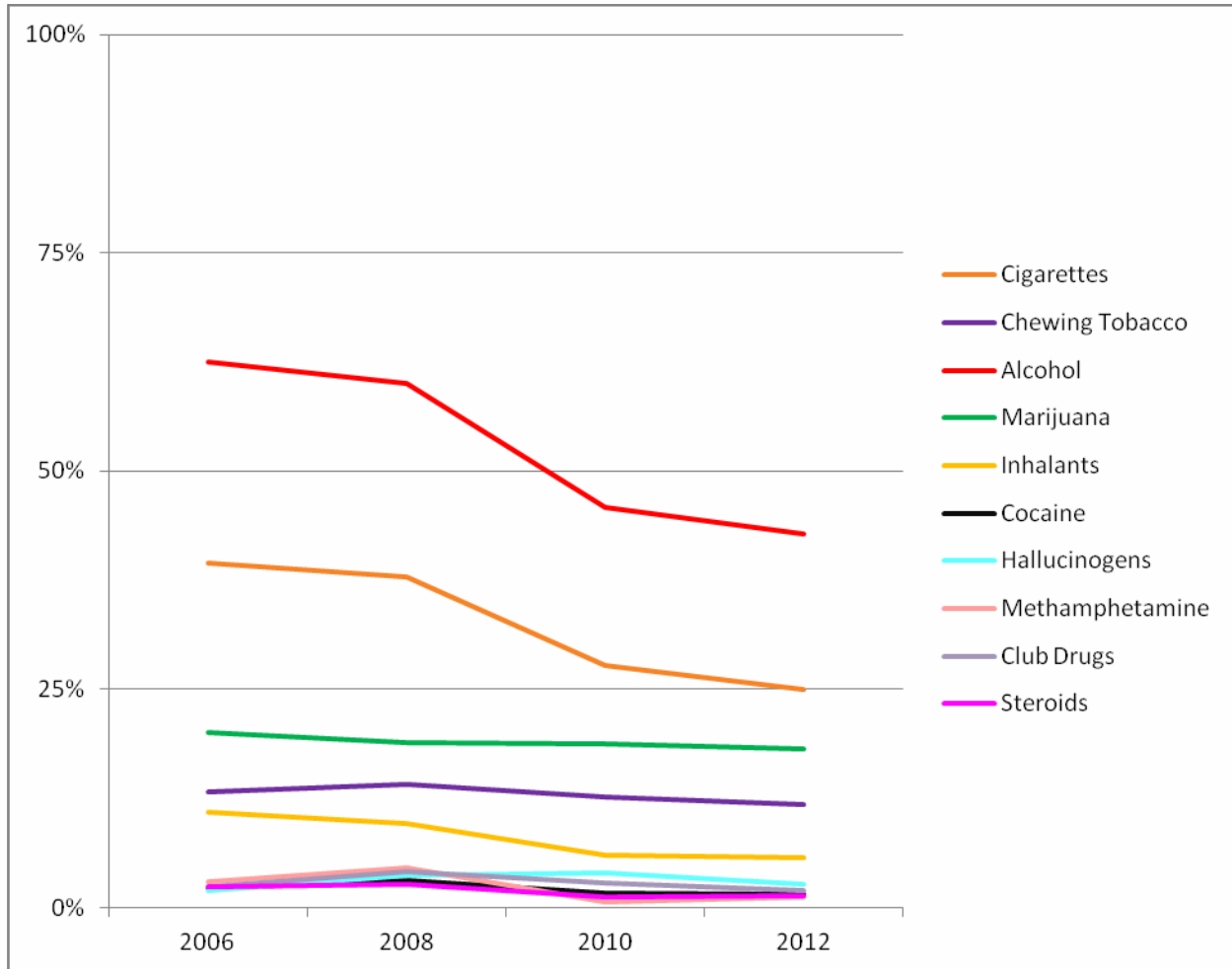


6th grade n = 12,626

⁸ MSS switched from pen and paper to electronic version starting with the 2004 survey. The switch from active to passive consent occurred in most school districts with the 2008 survey. Beginning in 2010, a skip pattern was used so that a student who answered (for example), no to lifetime use of cigarettes would automatically skip over any further question about cigarette use. Prior to this, data was recoded to conform with the most specific answer (ex: yes to 30 day use would mean that a no to lifetime use was recoded as a yes). Question wording has also changed, primarily to be consistent with national survey wording. See Appendix B for question wording.

As students enter into high school, alcohol and cigarettes still remain the substances that most youth have tried at least once. However, the percentage of students use of marijuana is increases significantly from 6th grade and while new inhalant use is tapering off. Looking at trends over time, both alcohol and cigarettes show an additional drop from 2010 to 2012.

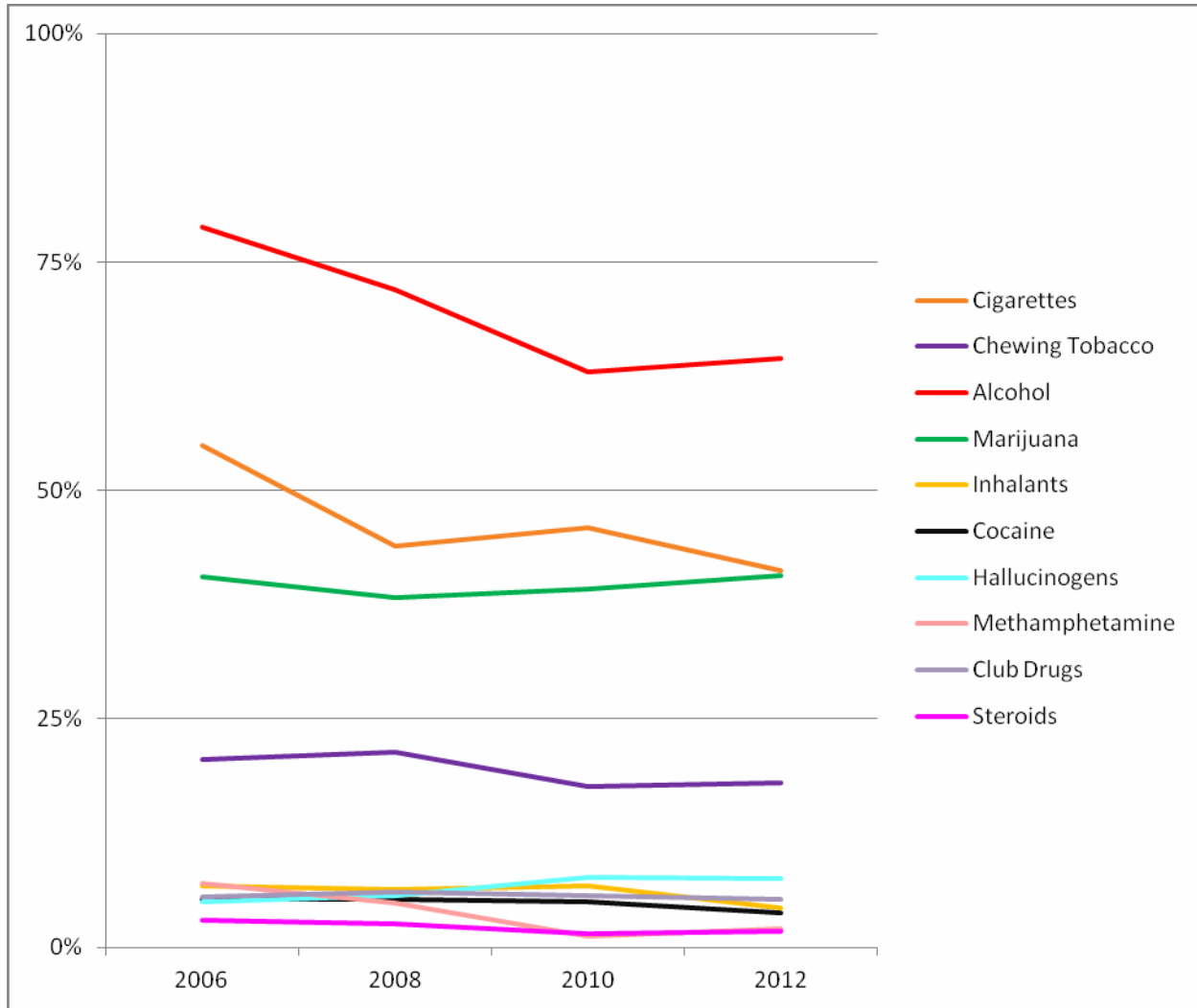
Figure 5. Lifetime Substance Use in 9th grade from 2006 to 2012



9th grade n = 31,043

The 9th grade pattern continues into 12th grade.

Figure 6. Lifetime Substance Use in 12th grade from 2006 to 2012



12th grade n = 6,502

Age of First Substance Use Comparisons with National Samples.

Data for age of first use show that inhalants are used earlier than other drugs while marijuana has the latest age of first use. Comparing Missouri data to national data, Missouri youth tend to start using all substances at a slightly younger age.

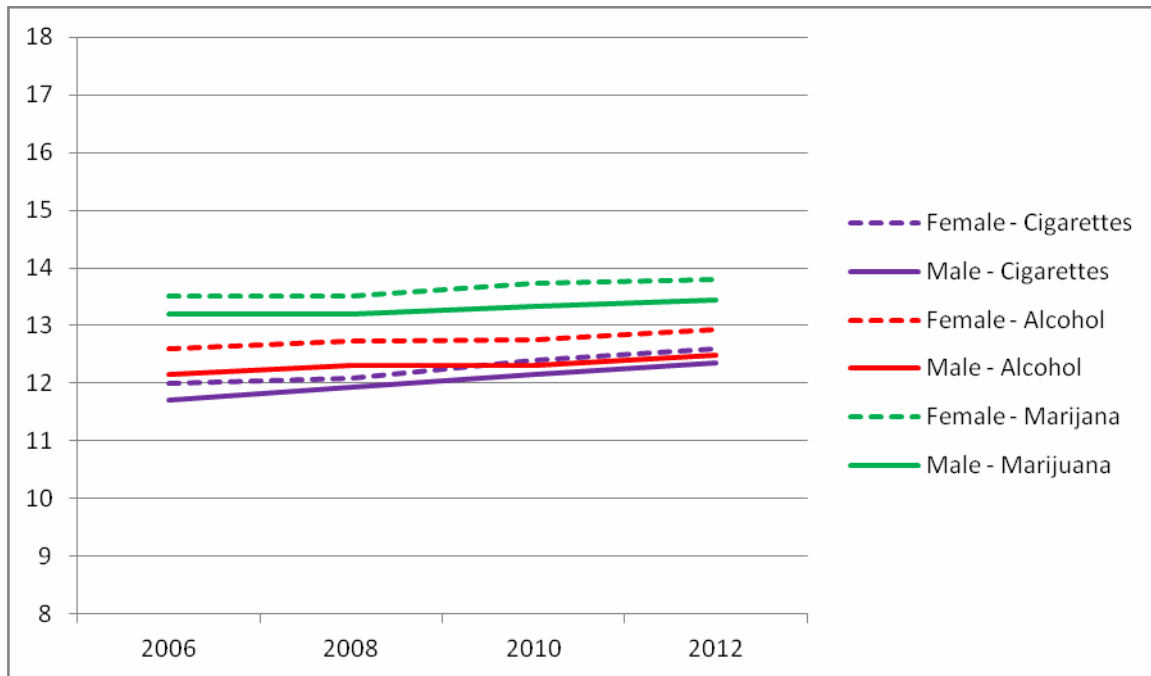
Table 6 Age of First Substance Use

	Missouri ¹	United States ²
Cigarettes	12.48	12.96
Alcohol	12.72	13.35
Marijuana	13.62	13.91
Inhalants	11.81	12.45

Age of First Substance Use by Gender.

Females consistently use substances for the first time at a later age than males do. Both genders are showing a trend over time towards starting cigarette use later.

Figure 7. Age of First Use by Substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2012



Cigarettes female n = 12,174 male n = 11,156
 Marijuana female n = 8,074 male n = 8,440

Alcohol female n = 20,734 male n = 17,945
 Inhalants female n = 2,931 male n = 2,230

Substance Use Extent & Circumstances

As shown above, approximately 17% of survey respondents say that they have drunk alcohol in the past 30 days, 11% have smoked cigarettes and 9% have smoked marijuana. This section will discuss those youth, going into greater detail on the extent of their use and the behaviors surrounding the use.

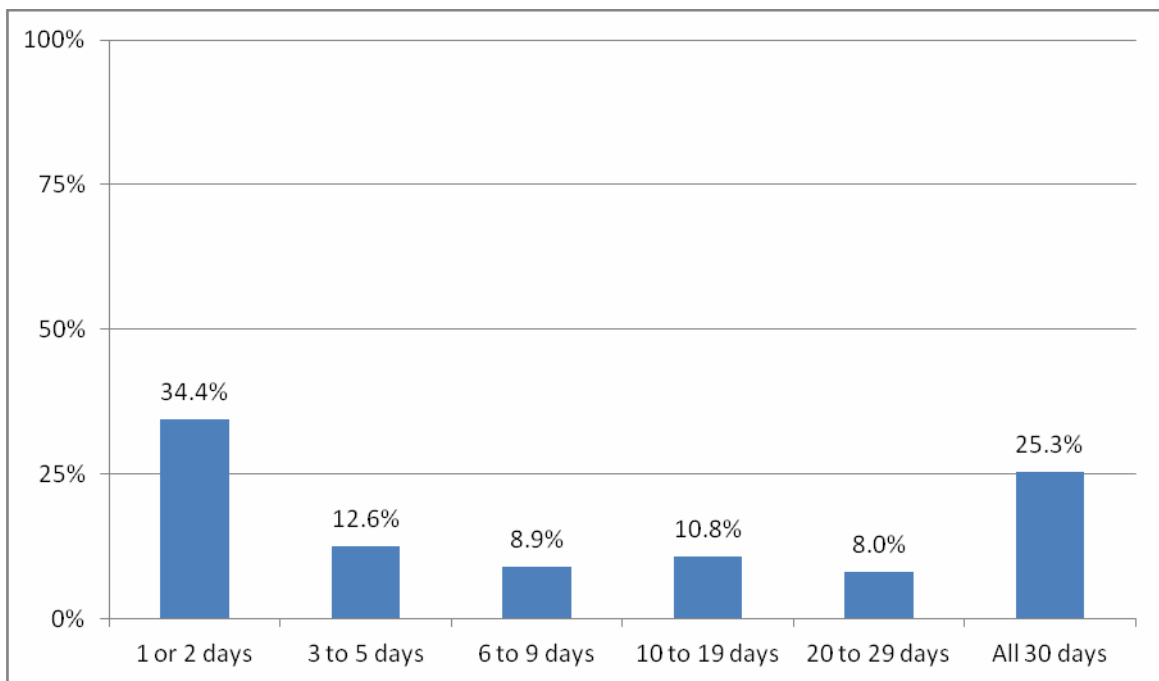
Tobacco.

Of those youth who are not currently smoking, 81.4% said they would “definitely not” smoke a cigarette in the next year. Similarly, 79.6% said they would “definitely not” smoke a cigarette if one of their best friends offered it to them.

Among students who reported that they smoke, the highest percent smoked only one or two days out of the month (34.4%), followed by daily smoking (25.3%).

Among youth who had smoked a cigarette in the 30 days prior to the survey administration, 69.8% tried to quit smoking at some point.

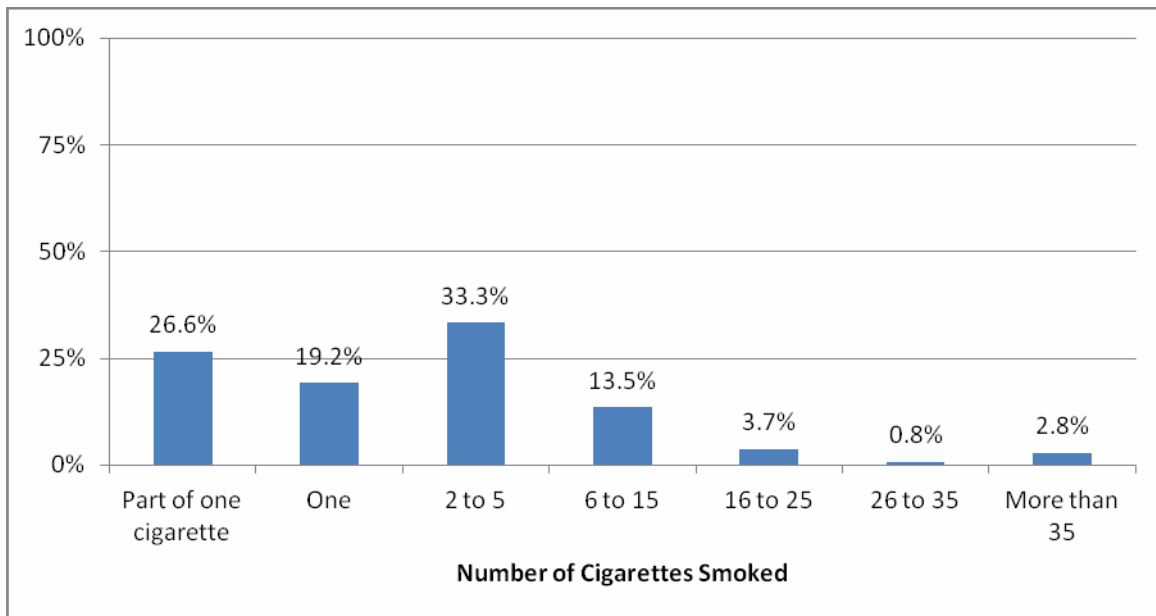
Figure 8. Approximate number of days of use among youth who had smoked cigarettes in the past month



n = 10,417

The majority (79.1%) of youth who smoked in the past 30 days reported smoking five or fewer cigarettes a day on the days that they did smoke. Very few (7.4%) reported smoking more than 15 cigarettes a day.

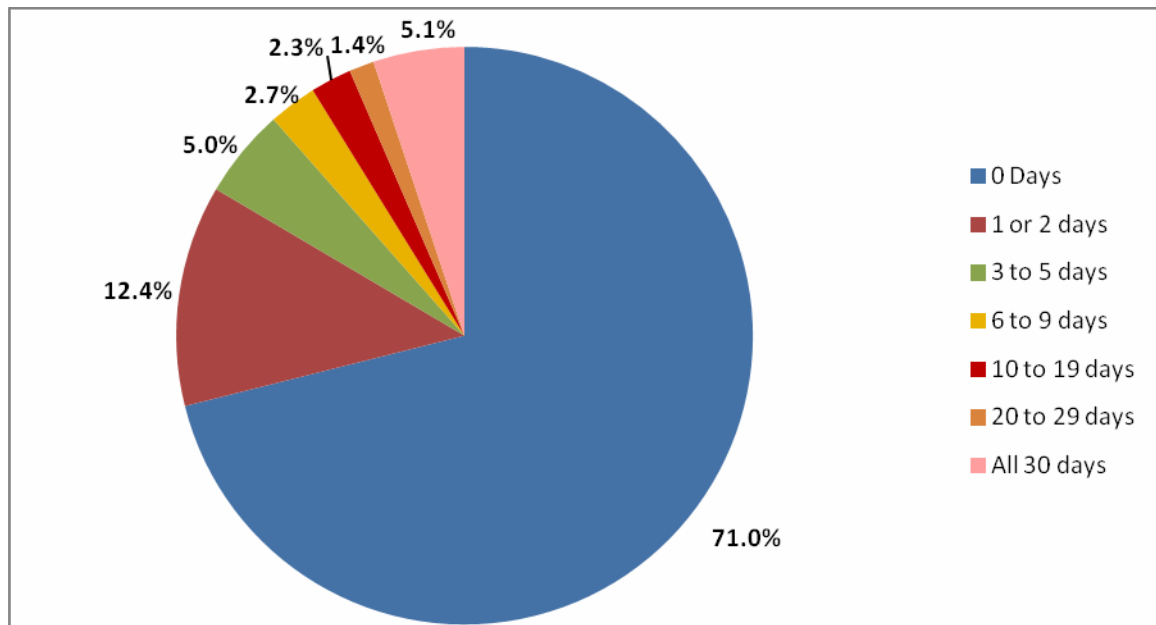
Figure 9. Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (on days that cigarettes were smoked) among youth who had smoked cigarettes in the past month



n = 10,417

Almost one-third of all students (29%) of cigarette smokers had smoked on school property during the past 30 days, most of them 1-2 times. Approximately 5% of smokers are doing so on school property daily.

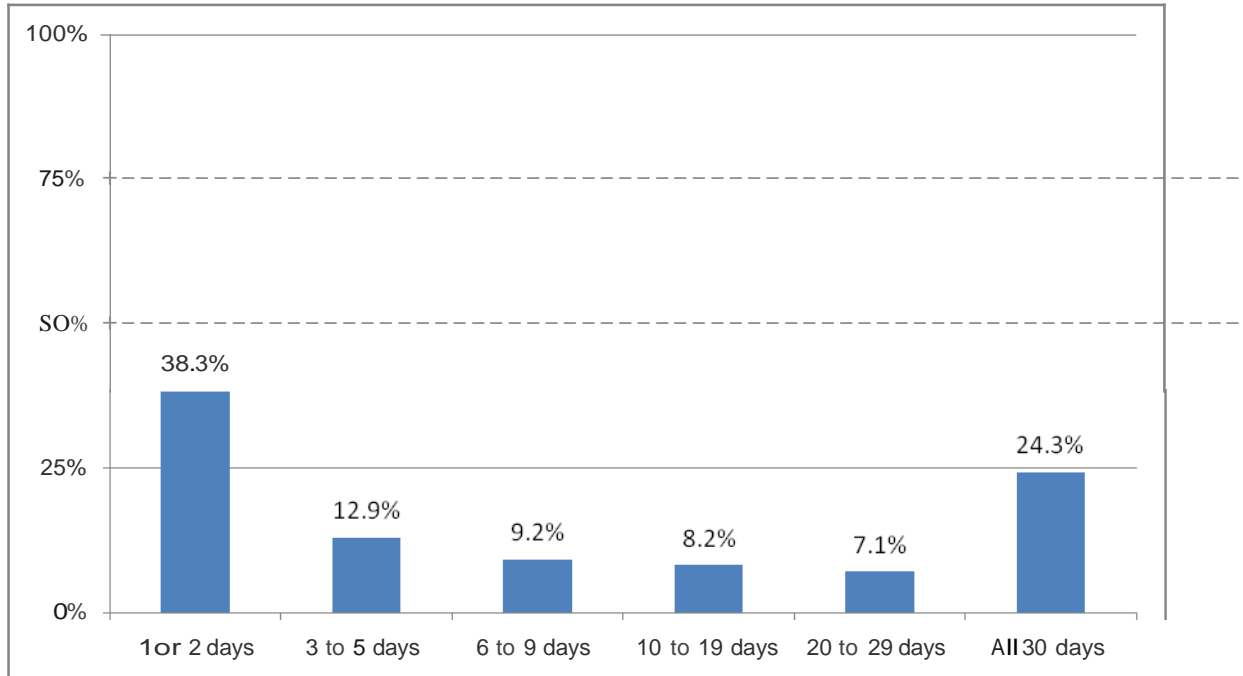
Figure 10. Number of Days youth smoked on school property, of those who smoked in the past month



n = 10,417

The use of chewing tobacco is similar to cigarette use with the largest percentage of youth using only 1 or 2 days (38.3%) out of the month or every day (24.3%).

Figure 11 Approximate number of days of use among youth who had used chewing tobacco in the past month



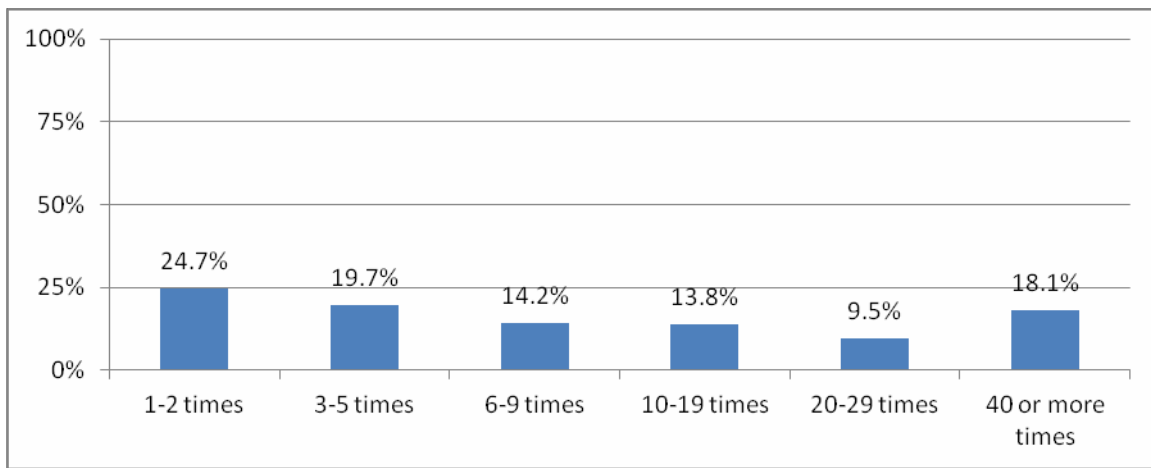
N = 5,500

Alcohol.

Among all youth, 47.5% said they would “definitely not” drink alcohol if one of their best friends offered it to them, while 9.2% said “definitely yes.” A small number (3.6%) of students surveyed drove a car or vehicle when having consumed alcohol while 19.4% rode with someone who had been drinking.

Alcohol use is fairly high among those who had at least one drink in their lifetime, with 16.9% reporting that they used alcohol within the last 30 days. Of those who tried alcohol, slightly over 1 in 4 (27.6%) students report that they had at least one drink of alcohol on 20+ occasions.

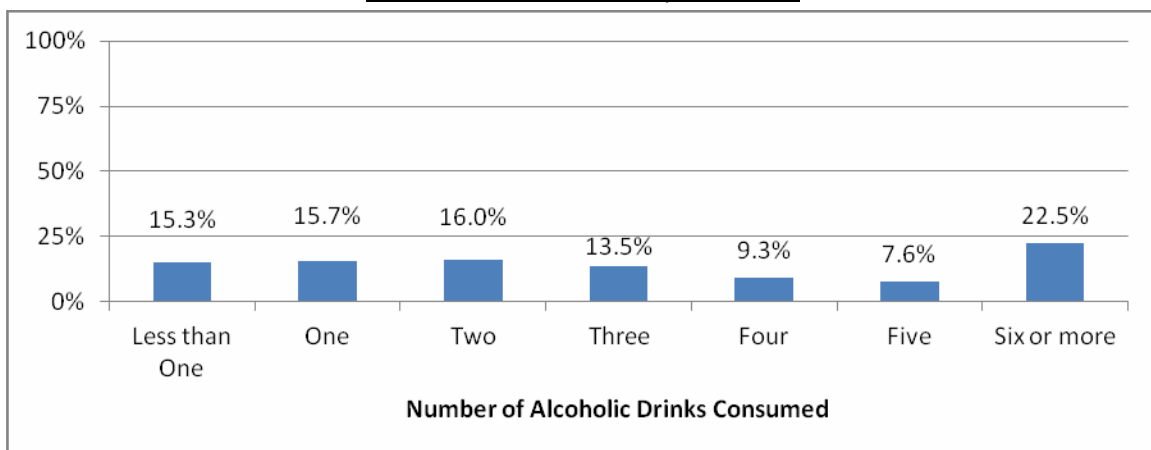
Figure 12. Approximate number of times youth had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime, among those who had had a drink at least once



n = 37,498

Among all youth who reported drinking in the last 30 days, over half of them (53.4%) reported drinking only 1 or 2 days. However, over half of them (58.4%) also reported having 5 or more drinks (binge drinking) during at least one of those drinking experiences. By 12th grade, 69.3% of those who drink report at least one episode of binge drinking in the last month. This indicates that while youth did not drink often, when they did, many of them were drinking heavily.

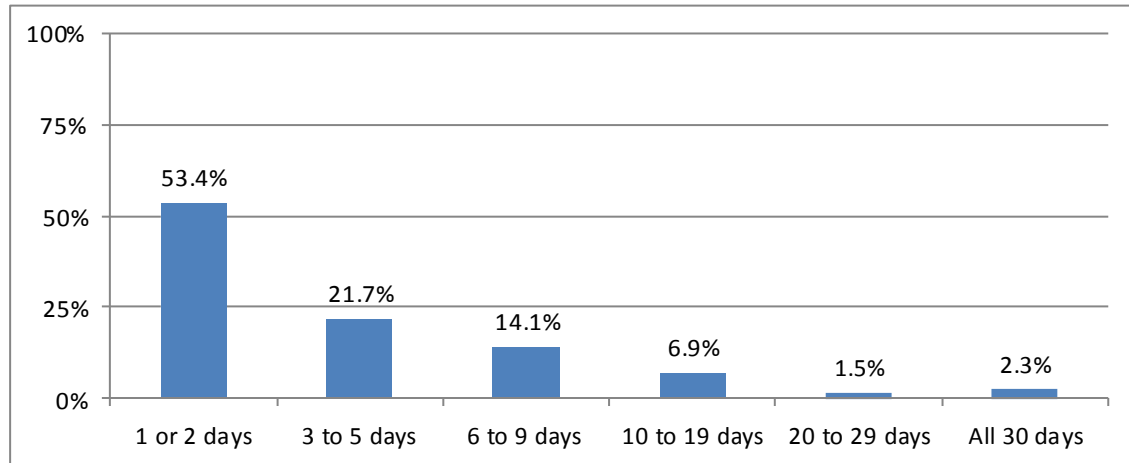
Figure 13. Average number of drinks consumed (on the days that alcohol was used) among youth who consumed alcohol in the past month



n = 16,565

Finally, 10.6% of past month users drank on school property at least once, most of them for 1-2 days.

Figure 14. Approximate number of days of use among youth who had consumed alcohol in the past month



n = 16,565

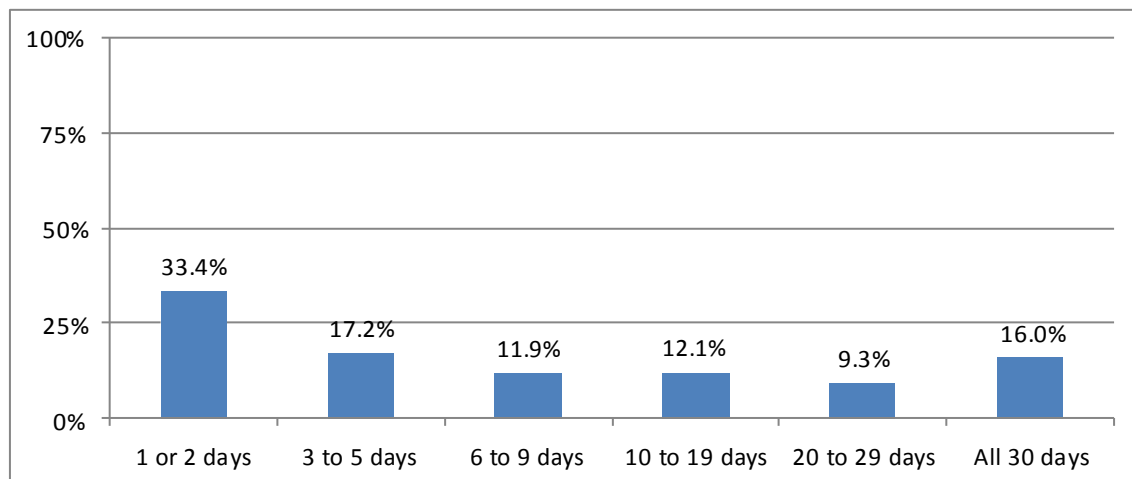
Marijuana.

Of those surveyed, 74.5% said they would “definitely not” smoke marijuana if one of their best friends offered it to them while 6.0% said they definitely would smoke.

Of those youth who smoked marijuana in the past month, 33.4% of youth reported smoking 1 or 2 days in the month while 16% reported daily use. Of those who were in 12th grade and smoked marijuana in the past month, 21% reported daily use.

A fairly high percentage (21.2%) of past month users smoked marijuana on school property in the past 30 days. This is notably higher than the percentage reporting drinking alcohol on school property (10.6%) and close to the percentage of those who reported smoking cigarettes (29%).

Figure 15 Approximate number of days of use among youth who had smoked marijuana in the past month



n = 8,414

Factors Associated with Adolescent Substance Use

Perceived Risk of Harm from Substances

Students thought that drugs other than alcohol and marijuana, posed the most risk of harm. However, only about half thought that cigarettes, marijuana or over the counter drug use were a great risk and only about a third said that alcohol was a great risk.

Around 12% of students thought that marijuana posed no risk at all. More than one in four thought that alcohol was either no risk or only a slight risk.

As the wording of this series of questions has changed considerably in the last few years, longitudinal comparisons cannot be made reliably.

Table 7 Youths' Perception of Risk of Harm from Using Substances

	No Risk at All	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	Great Risk
Cigarettes	4.8%	13.7%	31.2%	50.3%
Alcohol	5.1%	24.4%	36.2%	34.3%
Marijuana	12.1%	15.9%	19.2%	52.9%
Over the Counter Drugs ¹	4.2%	14.6%	32.5%	48.8%
Prescription Drugs ¹	4.0%	9.9%	24.7%	61.5%
Other Illegal Drugs ²	3.3%	3.6%	9.8%	83.3%

¹ Risk of harm from using “prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them by a doctor” and “over the counter drugs when they are not sick” added to the MSS in 2012.

² The question states, “any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)”.

Morality of Substance Use

Similar to responses for the perception of harm, alcohol use was most accepted with only 41.1% reporting that it would be ‘very wrong’ to have a drink of any type of alcohol. The majority of youth thought that it was very wrong to use all other drugs.

Table 8. Youths’ Perception of Wrongfulness of Substance Use

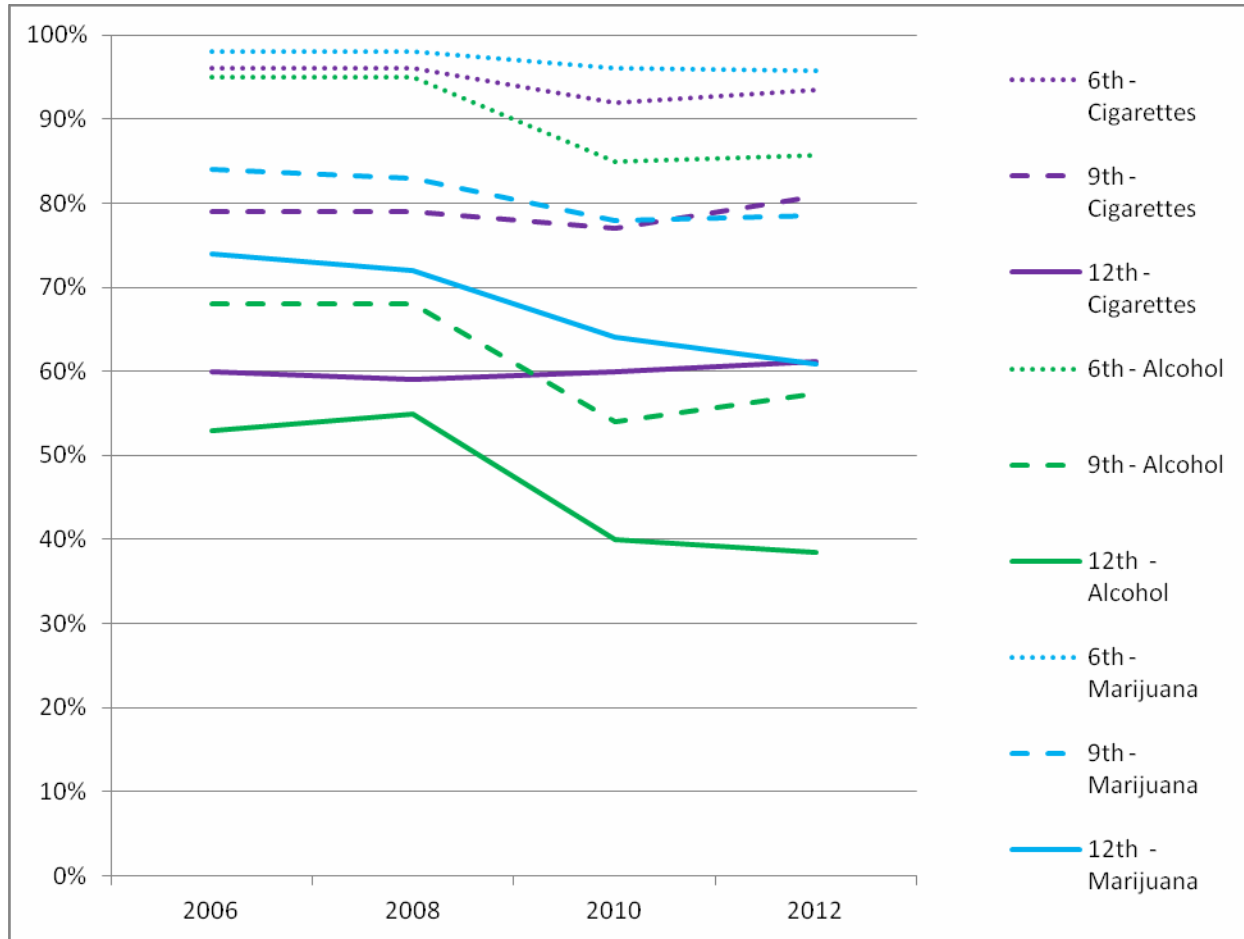
	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
Cigarettes	7.4%	11.2%	18.0%	63.4%
Alcohol	14.1%	24.0%	20.8%	41.1%
Marijuana	9.4%	9.7%	12.4%	68.4%
Over the Counter Drugs ¹	3.6%	7.9%	20.1%	68.4%
Prescription Drugs ¹	3.5%	6.2%	15.8%	74.4%
Other Illegal Drugs ²	2.1%	2.7%	7.6%	87.6%

¹ Risk of harm from using “prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them by a doctor” and “over the counter drugs when they are not sick” added to the MSS in 2012.

² The question states, “any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)”.

Overall, the perceived wrongfulness of using cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana has remained steady over the last several years. When the question changed from “drinking regularly” (2008) to drinking any type of alcohol (2010), wrongfulness of alcohol drops sharply, most probably because students may be thinking about a single incident rather than a regular occurrence with the newer wording. The 12th grade students’ perception of marijuana also shows a decrease although wording remained very similar (change was from “smoke marijuana” to “use marijuana or hashish”).

Figure 16. Percent saying Substance Use is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6th, 9th and 12th grade from 2006 to 2012



Peer Substance Use

The majority of youth surveyed reported that none of their friends used cigarettes, marijuana or other illegal drugs in the past year. A majority of youth (51.6%), however, did have at least one friend who drank alcohol. This is a much higher rate than those actually reporting drinking (38.2% lifetime use). Of those youths who had at least one friend who used cigarettes, alcohol or marijuana, the largest category reported was “four or more friends” indicating a large part of the youth’s social group was engaging in the activity.

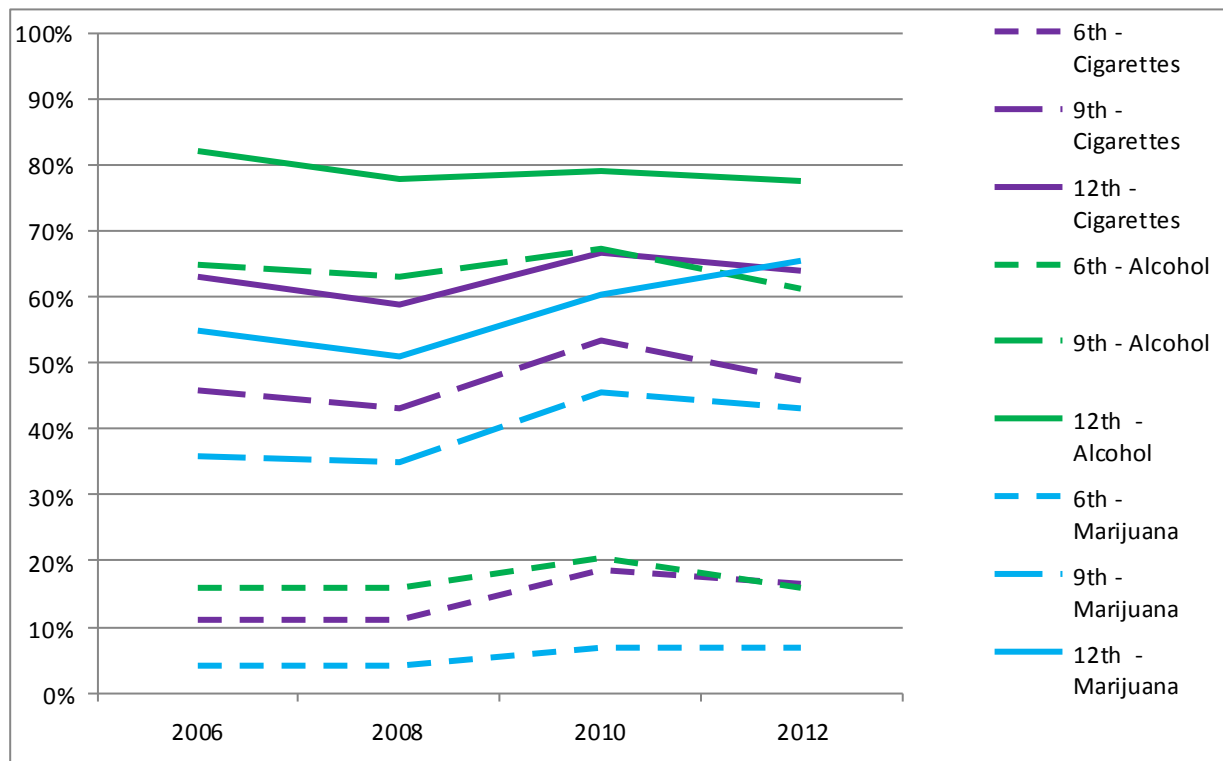
Table 9. Percentage of Youth who have Friends Use Substances

	0 friends	1 friend	2 friends	3 friends	4 or more friends
Cigarettes	57.1%	11.8%	9.7%	4.6%	16.0%
Alcohol	48.4%	10.3%	9.6%	5.6%	26.1%
Marijuana	63.5%	8.7%	6.6%	3.7%	17.4%
Other Illegal Drugs ¹	85.4%	6.3%	3.4%	1.3%	3.7%

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

While reported substance abuse among peers was highest in 2010 for all substances, report peer use decreased in 2012. The exception is youth in 12th grade reporting marijuana use.

Figure 17. Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade with 1+ Friend Using Substance from 2006 to 2012



6th grade n = 12,626

9th grade n = 31,043

12th grade n = 6,502

Law Enforcement

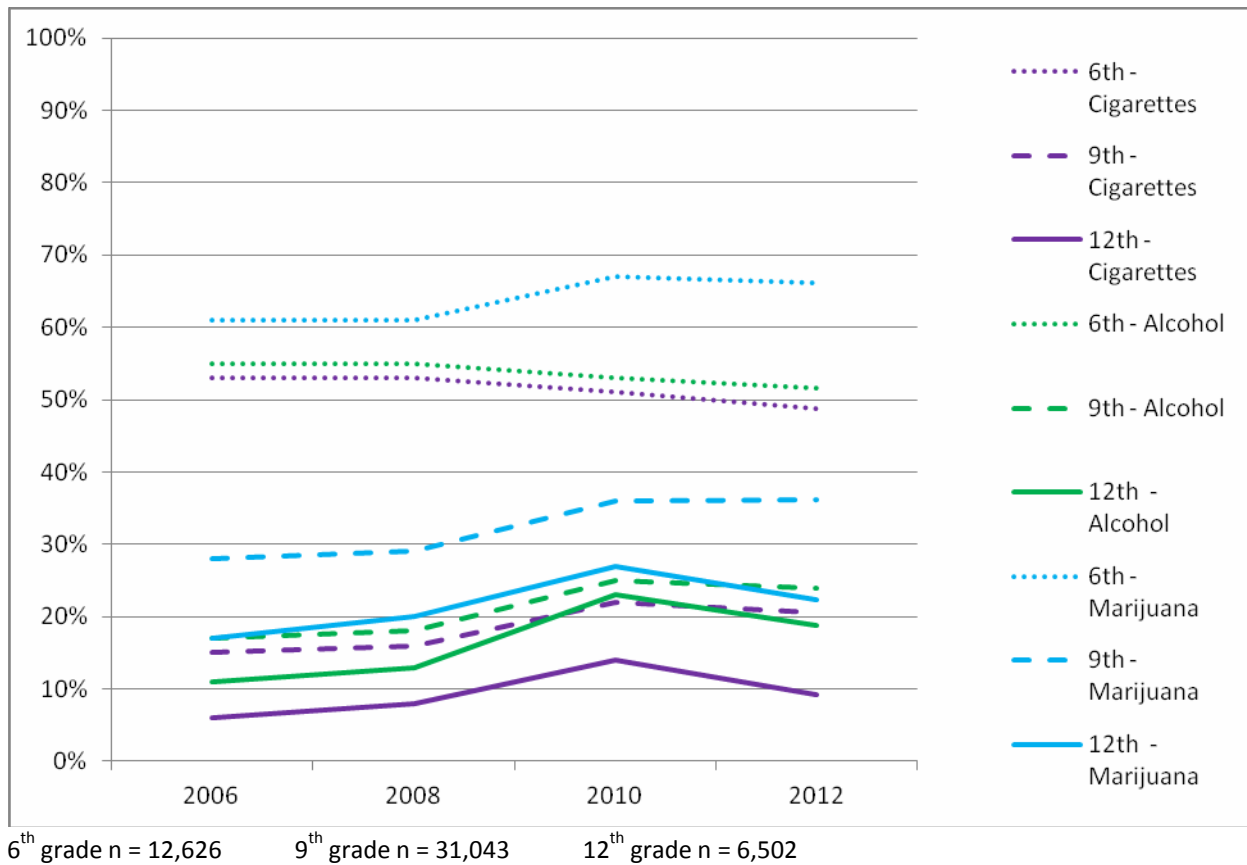
The perceived effectiveness of law enforcement related to cigarette, alcohol and marijuana use was low. Most youth did not believe that the police would catch someone using substances in their neighborhood. This is fairly consistent across all drugs. Of these three substances, however, students are most likely to believe that a police officer would catch someone using marijuana.

Table 10. Percentage of Youth who Think the Police would Catch Students Using Substances in their Neighborhood

	No!	no	yes	Yes!
Cigarettes	26.9%	46.9%	18.9%	7.3%
Alcohol	24.2%	45.9%	22.0%	7.9%
Marijuana	20.0%	37.9%	27.4%	14.6%

Older students are much less likely to think that police would catch someone using substances in their neighborhood than younger youth. Among 12th graders, those surveyed in 2010 were more likely to say that they would be caught for substance use than those surveyed in other years. However, in 2010 and 2012, response options changed that may have influenced the results⁹.

Figure 18: Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Think The Police would Catch Students Using Substances in their Neighborhood (Agree & Strongly Agree Combined) Percentages from 2006 to 2012



⁹ In 2006, 2008 and 2012 Answer choices were: yes, Yes!, no and No!
In 2010 Answer choices were: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly agree.

Substance Availability

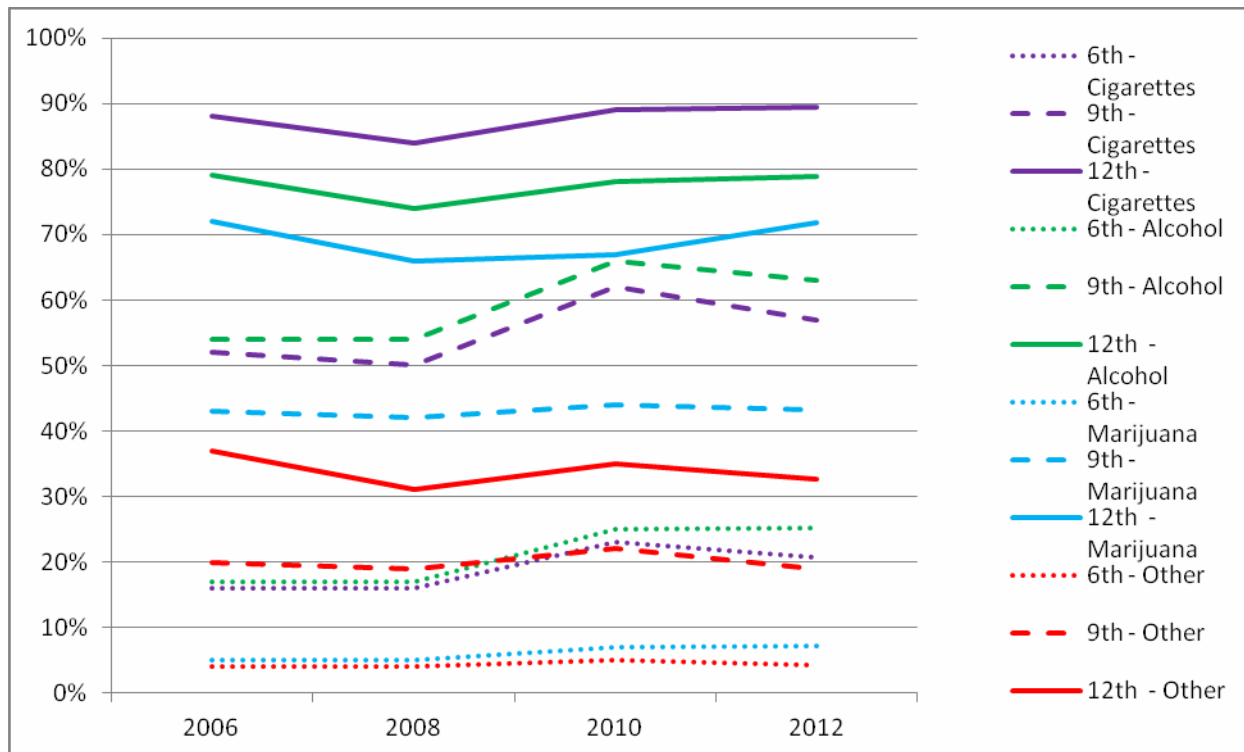
The majority of youth perceived that cigarettes and alcohol were either “very easy” or “sort of easy” to obtain. Marijuana and other illegal drugs were perceived as more difficult to obtain, but a relatively large portion of youth still believed that they were easy to get.

Table 11. Youth Perception of Substance Availability

	Very Easy	Sort of Easy	Sort of Hard	Very Hard
Cigarettes	29.6%	22.0%	15.9%	32.4%
Alcohol	31.3%	24.9%	16.5%	27.4%
Marijuana	21.4%	15.9%	14.4%	48.4%
Over the Counter Drugs ¹	33.1%	20.6%	17.3%	28.9%
Prescription Drugs ¹	14.5%	16.2%	22.2%	47.1%
Other Illegal Drugs ²	7.0%	10.0%	17.7%	65.3%

Older students think that it would be easier to obtain a variety of substances. For example, 12th graders report that it is approximately three times easier to obtain alcohol than do 6th graders. Trend data show cigarettes and alcohol are perceived as being somewhat easier to obtain by 6th and 9th graders in 2012 than did those in 2006.

Figure 19: Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade Perception of Substance Availability (“Very Easy” & “Sort of Easy” combined percentages) from 2006 to 2012



6th grade n = 12,626

9th grade n = 31,043

12th grade n = 6,502

CHAPTER 3 – PROBLEM BEHAVIOR

This chapter contains information on self-reported problem behaviors including emotional and relational bullying, physical aggression, and exposure to weapons. It also reviews factors associated with adolescent problem behaviors such as rebellious and defiant attitudes, weapon availability, perceived law enforcement response to weapon possession, peer weapon use, and problem behavior and attitudes among the family.

Self-Reported Problem Behaviors

Bullying

Bullying Behaviors

Youth were asked to report the number of times in the past three months they either bullied others or were bullied by another student through particular behaviors. Bullying behaviors included physical bullying (whether a student had hit, shoved or pushed another student and were not just fooling around”) and emotional/relational bullying, including spreading mean rumors or lies, making fun of others, and embarrassing or hurting another student through the use of a cell phone or the internet.

The majority of students reported that they had not engaged in physical bullying (80.4%), not spread mean rumors or lies at school (72.8%) nor embarrassed or hurt another student either through the internet (91.0%) or through text or picture messaging (89.6%). However, a majority (61.9%) of youth reported making fun of other people, and 6.4% reported doing this 40 or more times in the past three months. With the exception of hitting, which does not have 2010 data available; all bullying questions show a decrease from 2010 to 2012.

Examining bullying behaviors as a whole, students in 6th grade reported the least amount of bullying (58.5% engaging) but the remainder of the grades all had similar numbers (~65-70%). African American students have the highest percentage (77.1%) reporting that they have engaged in one or more of the bullying behaviors in the last three months, followed by Latinos (72.5%). Caucasians report the smallest percentage (66.4%) who engaged in some type of bullying behavior. There was little difference in gender in overall bullying.

The type of bullying varies by subpopulation:

- The largest difference between races is seen in physical bullying; African Americans are most likely to say they have hit, shoved or punched another student (30.6%) followed by Latinos (28%). Only 18.1% of Caucasians say that they’ve physically bullied someone in the last three months.
- Latinos are slightly more likely to spread mean rumors both at school and via text.
- Caucasians are slightly less likely to bully someone via the internet.
- African Americans are slightly more likely to make fun of another student.

- Males are much more likely (26% vs. 14%) to report physical bullying. Females are slightly more likely to engage in the other types of bullying.
- Physical bullying decreases with age. Other types of bullying do not have as clear of a pattern with regards to age.

Victimization

Students were asked if they were bullied on school property in the past year. Bullying was defined as, “when one or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when two students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way”. Exactly 30% of the students surveyed reported that they had been bullied on school property.

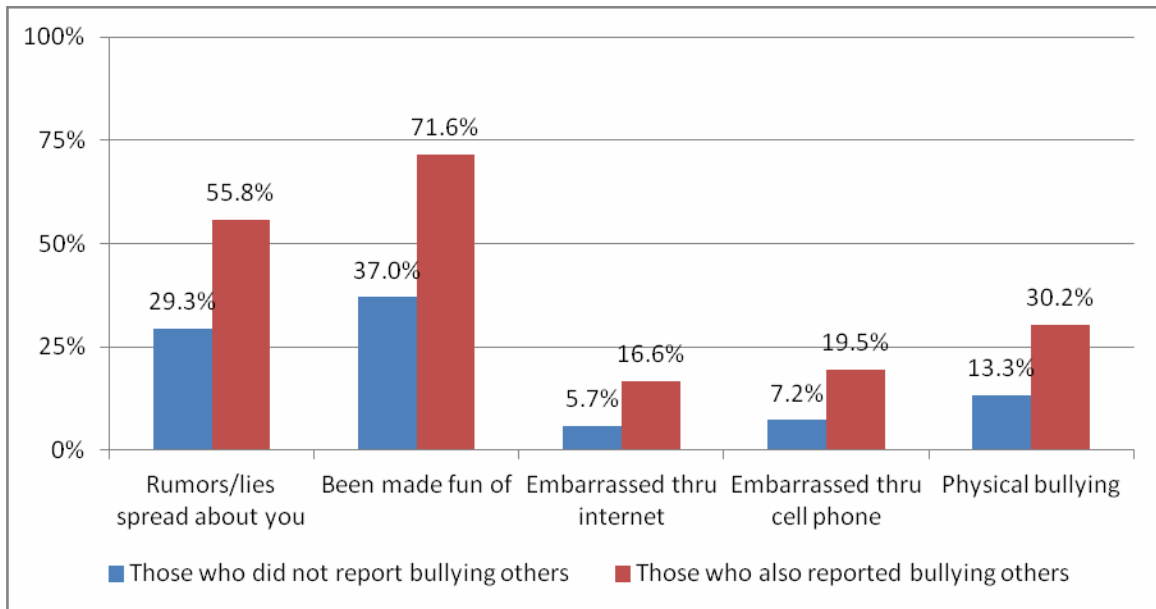
Typically, more people report being a victim of bullying than being the perpetrator. Approximately half of students reported that someone else had spread mean rumors or lies about them (47.3%). A greater percentage reported that they had been made fun of in the past three months (60.4%). This indicates that either some students are not honestly reporting engaging in bullying or that a small group of students are bullying several people.

Table 12 Frequency of Emotional & Relational Bullying in the Past 3 Months

		Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 or more
By you	Hit, shoved or pushed another student and were not just fooling around	80.4%	12.3%	3.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%
	Spread mean rumors or lies about others at school	72.8%	20.0%	3.7%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%
	Made fun of other people	38.1%	33.5%	11.4%	5.1%	3.4%	1.5%	0.6%	6.4%
	Embarrassed or hurt another:								
	Through the internet	91.0%	6.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
	Through cell phone	89.6%	7.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
To you	Been hit, shoved or pushed by another student who was not just fooling around	75.3%	15.2%	4.4%	2.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.2%	1.3%
	Mean rumors or lies spread about you at school	52.7%	26.9%	10.2%	4.4%	2.4%	0.9%	0.3%	2.2%
	Made fun of by others	39.6%	27.8%	12.4%	6.6%	4.5%	2.2%	0.9%	5.9%
	Embarrassed or hurt by another:								
	Through the internet	86.9%	8.5%	2.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
	Through cell phone	84.5%	9.0%	3.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%

Students who have indicated that they have engaged in bullying another person report being a victim of bullying at a much higher rate.

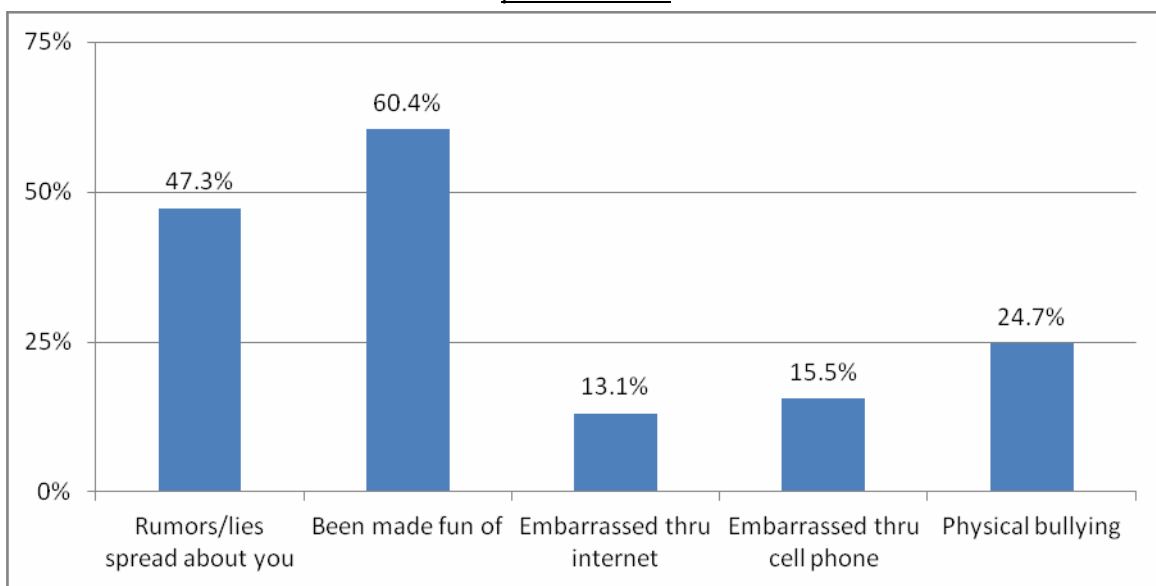
Figure 20. The percentage of youth who reported being the victim of specific bullying behaviors in the past 3 months by simultaneously also being a perpetrator of bullying behaviors



n = 65,388

Most of those who are bullied reported being made fun of or having rumors / lies spread about them at school.

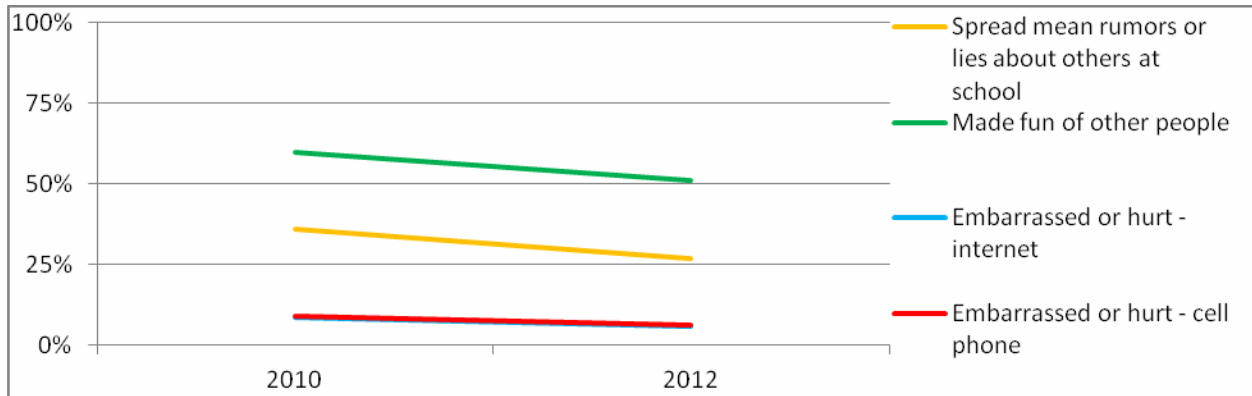
Figure 21. The percentage of youth who reported being the victim of specific bullying behaviors in the past 3 months



n = 68,292

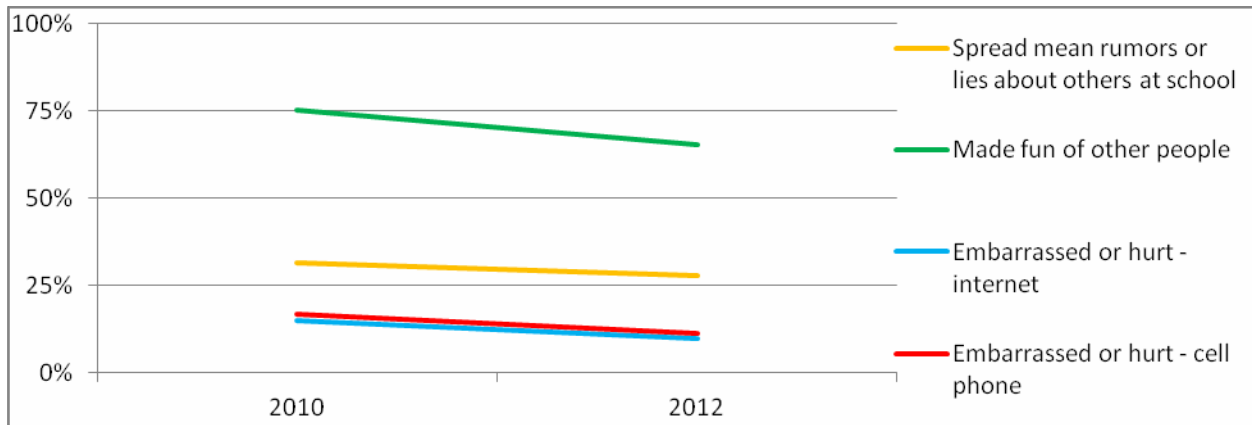
Because bullying questions were added in 2010, there are only two years of data assessing bullying behaviors. Emotional bullying decreased among 6th and 9th graders,

Figure 22. Bullying in Youth in 6th grade from 2010 to 2012



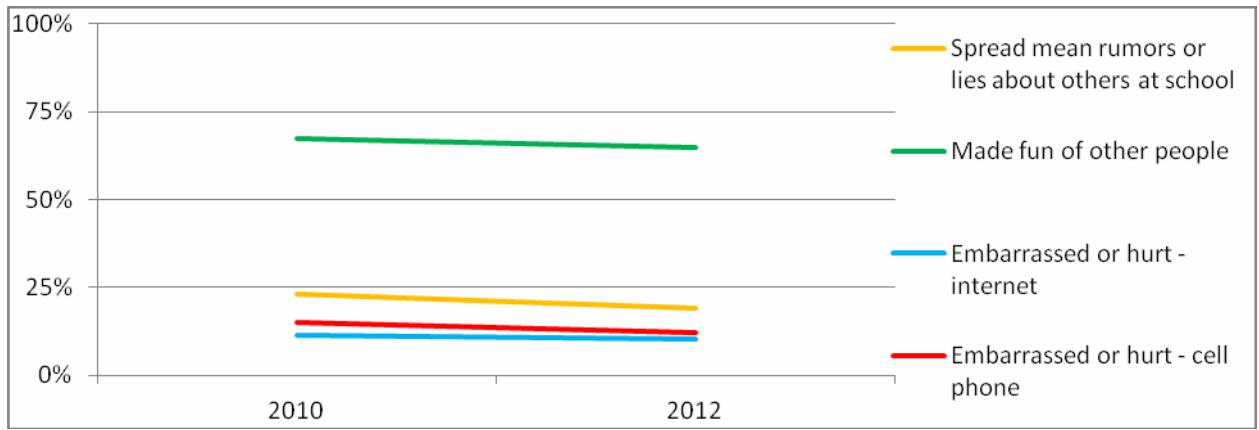
6th grade n = 12,626 9th grade n = 31,043 12th grade n = 6,502

Figure 23. Bullying in Youth in 9th grade from 2010 to 2012



6th grade n = 12,626 9th grade n = 31,043 12th grade n = 6,502

Figure 24. Bullying in Youth in 12th grade from 2010 to 2012



6th grade n = 12,626 9th grade n = 31,043 12th grade n = 6,502

Physical Aggression & Experience with Weapons

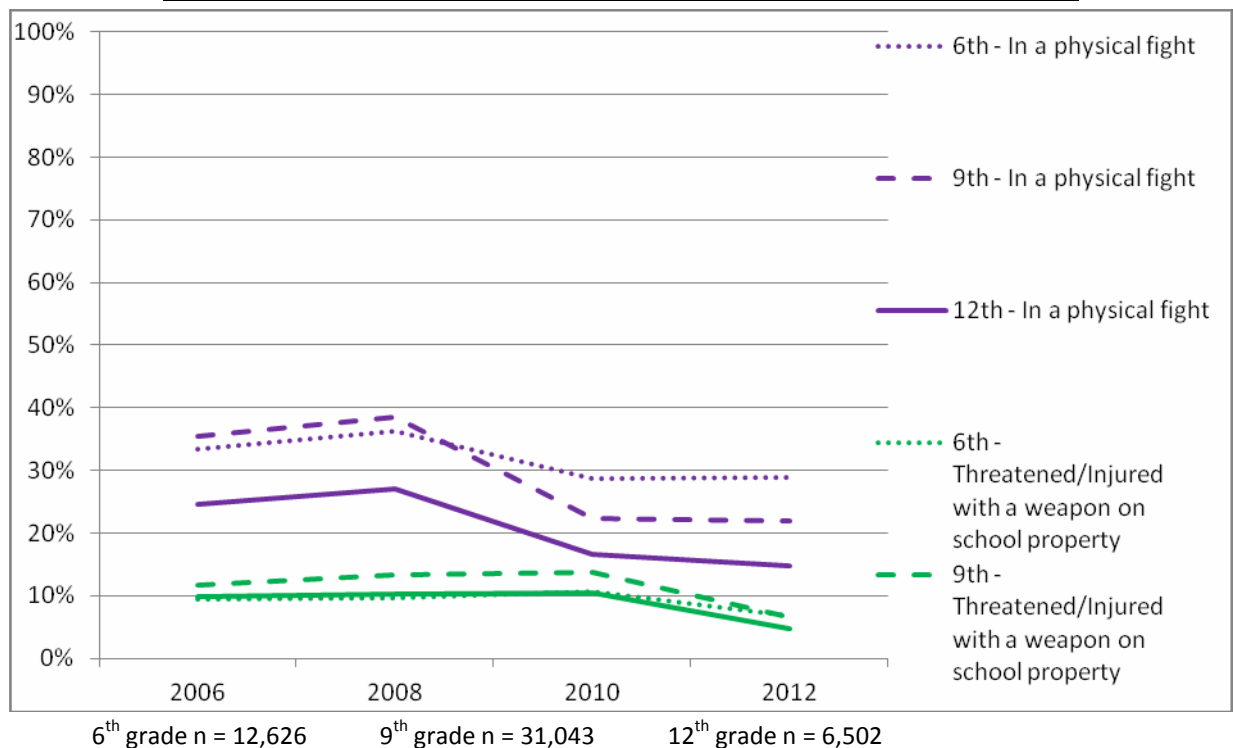
More than three out of four students reported not engaging in a physical fight in the last year. Almost all youth reported they were not injured in a physical fight nor were they threatened with a weapon while on school property. For those who did engage in fighting, approximately half reported that they had only fought once in the past year.

Table 13. Frequency of Fighting and being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the past 12 months

	0 times	1 times	2 or 3 times	4 or 5 times	6 or 7 times	8 or 9 times	10 or 11 times	12 or more
In a physical fight	79.4%	10.6%	5.5%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	1.6%
Injured in a physical fight (required medical treatment)	96.6%	2.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	93.6%	3.4%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%

In 2012, younger youth engaged in more physical fights than older youth. For all three age groups, fighting declined between 2006 and 2012. There was a decrease in weapon-related threats and injuries on school property during these years, with similar patterns for 6th, 9th and 12th graders.

Figure 25: Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Reported 1+ Incidents of Fighting and being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the past 12 months from 2006 to 2012



Almost no youth reported carrying a weapon at school; numbers of those using weapons is too small to make longitudinal comparisons.

Table 14: Frequency of Carrying Weapons in the Past 30 days

	0 days	1 day	2 or 3 days	4 or 5 days	6 or more
Carried a weapon (gun, knife, club) school property	95.1%	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%	2.1%

Rebellious & Defiant Attitudes

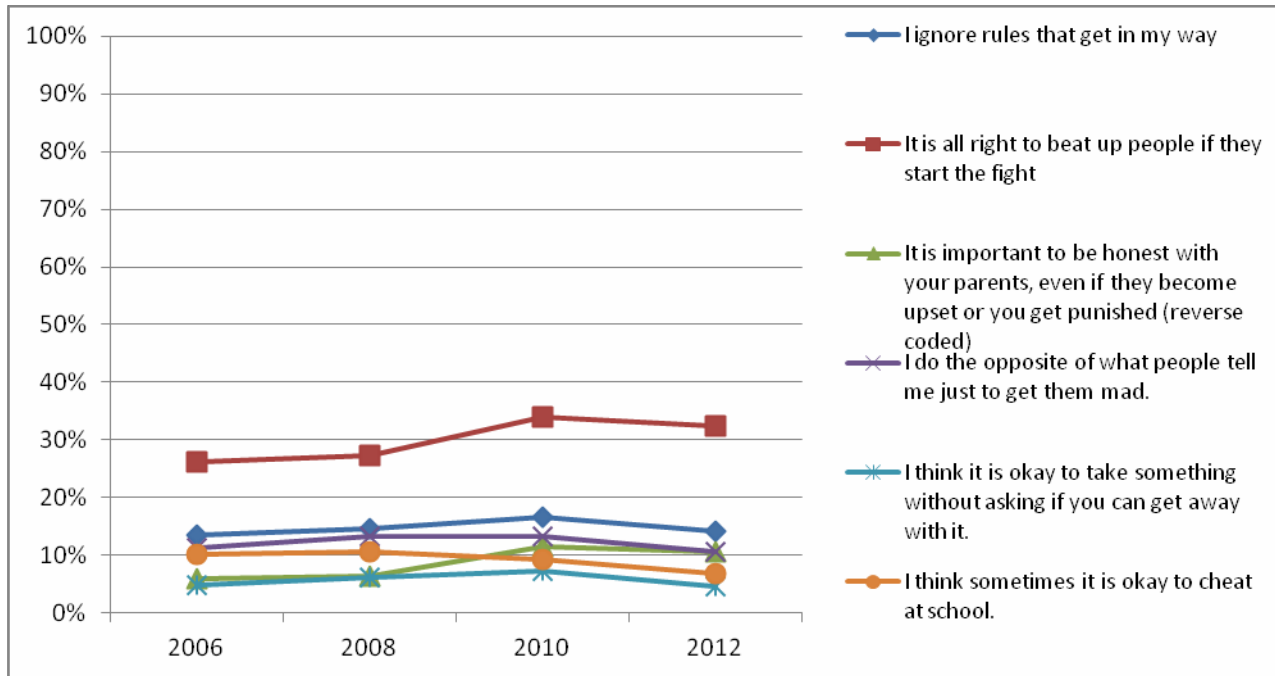
While the majority of youth did not report rebellious and defiant attitudes, almost half (48.7%) of the youth strongly agreed or agreed that fighting back is acceptable if one is provoked. Stealing was least accepted, with only 6.9% of youth agreeing or strongly agreeing that it is okay to take something without asking.

Table 15. Extent of Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I ignore rules that get in my way.	30.4%	47.3%	18.3%	3.9%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	24.4%	27.0%	28.3%	20.4%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	4.7%	10.2%	45.8%	39.3%
I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	37.4%	47.5%	12.2%	2.9%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	56.0%	37.1%	5.2%	1.7%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	40.1%	37.4%	18.7%	3.8%

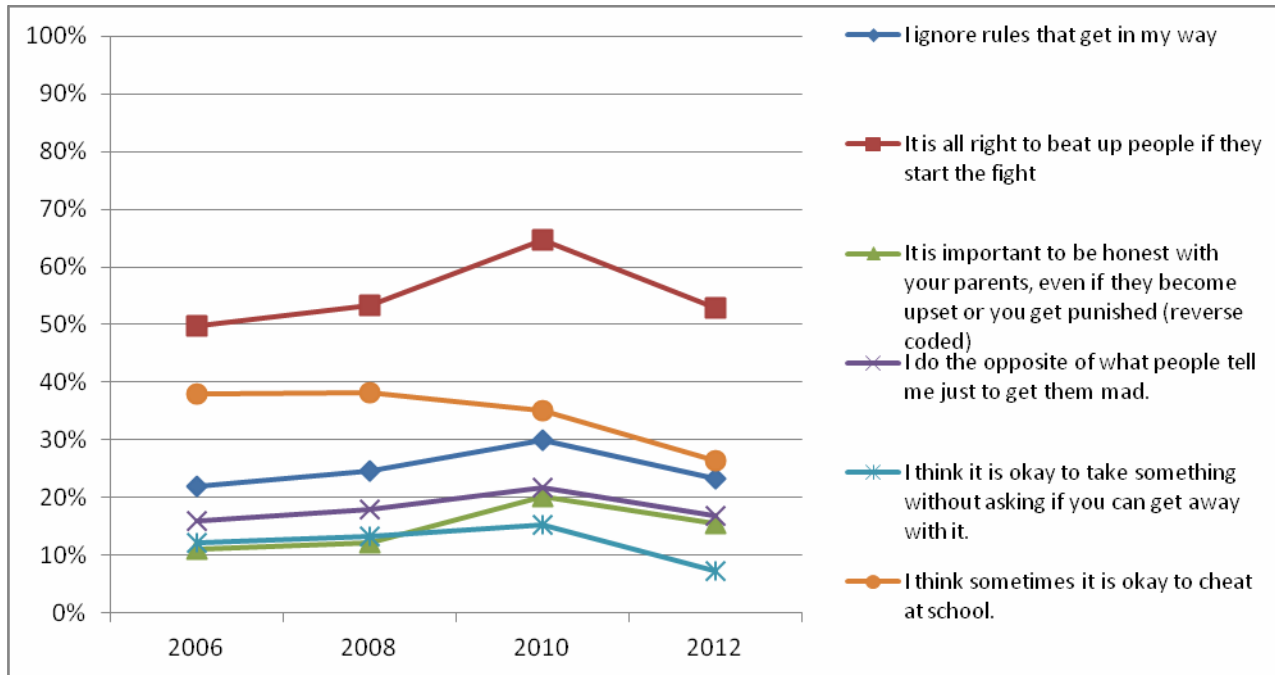
Older youth are more likely to endorse rebellious or defiant attitudes than younger youth, with a sharper increase between 6th and 9th grades than 9th and 12th grades. In all grades, students are most likely to say that it is all right to beat up people if they start a fight. Starting in 9th grade, students are also more likely to indicate that it is sometimes okay to cheat at school. Looking at trends over time, both of the upper grades show a decline in rebellious attitudes; 6th grade does not show the same level of decline, but this may be due to their lower overall rates.

Figure 26. Percentage of Youth in 6th grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2012
 (Agree & Strongly Agree combined percentages)



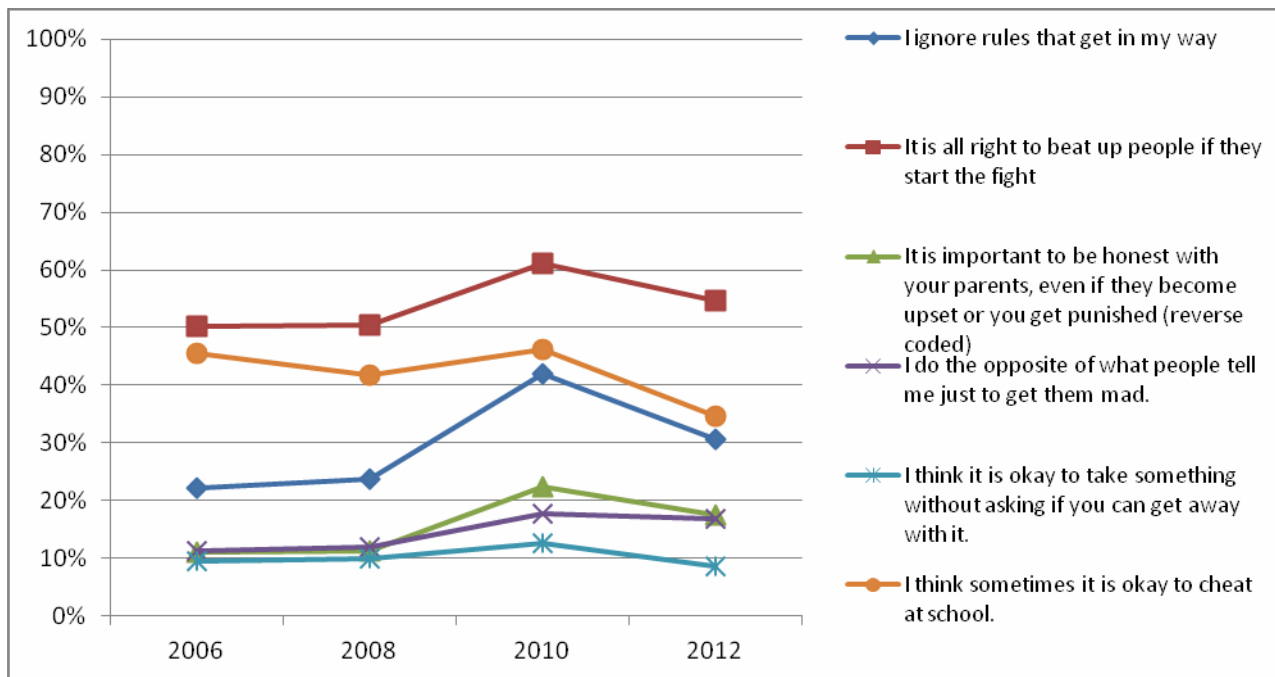
6th grade n = 12,626

Figure 27. Percentage of Youth in 9th grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2012
(Agree & Strongly Agree combined percentages)



9th grade n = 31,043

Figure 28. Percentage of Youth in 12th grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2012
(Agree & Strongly Agree combined percentages)



12th grade n = 6,502

Weapons - Availability, Law Enforcement Response, and Peer Behavior

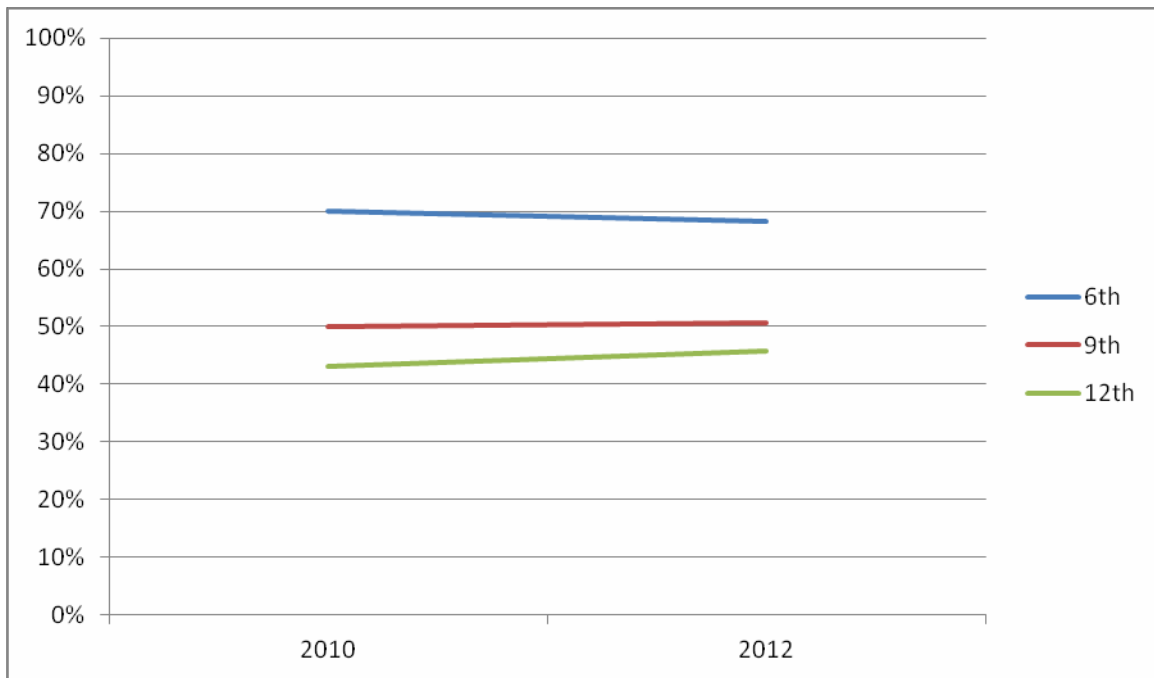
Almost half (45.6%) of all youth did not believe that a youth carrying a gun in their neighborhood would be caught by the police.

Table 16. Extent to which Youth Think the Police Would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in their Neighborhood

	No!	no	yes	Yes!
If a kid was found carrying a gun in your neighborhood, or in the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by police?	15.2%	30.4%	33.4%	20.9%

Similar to the responses related to substance use, younger youth were more likely to say that the police would catch a kid carrying a gun in their neighborhood than older youth. There was no change over time between 2010 and 2012.

Figure 29. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Thought The Police would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in their Neighborhood 2010 - 2012 (“yes” and “Yes!” combined)



6th grade n = 12,626 9th grade n = 31,043 12th grade n = 6,502

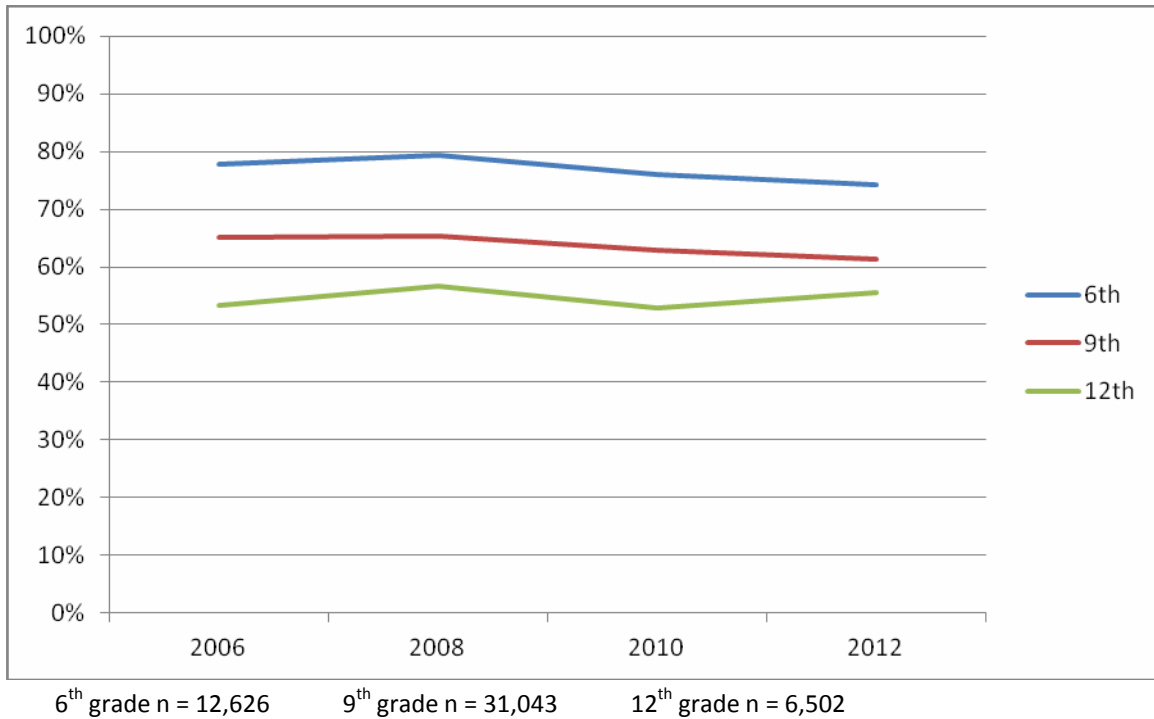
The highest percentage of youth reported that it would be very hard to get a gun; however, over a third (36.5%) think it would be easy or very easy.

Table 17 Extent to which Youth think it would be Hard to Get a Gun

	Very easy	Easy	Sort of hard	Very Hard
If you wanted to get a gun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	22.3%	14.2%	18.3%	45.2%

The same pattern that was seen in substance use also occurred here: younger students are much more likely to say that it would be hard to get a gun if they wanted to. As students get older, their perception is that it is easier to obtain a gun. Numbers have remained relatively steady over the last four rounds of survey administration.

Figure 30. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Think it would be Sort of Hard or Very Hard to Get a Gun from 2006 to 2012



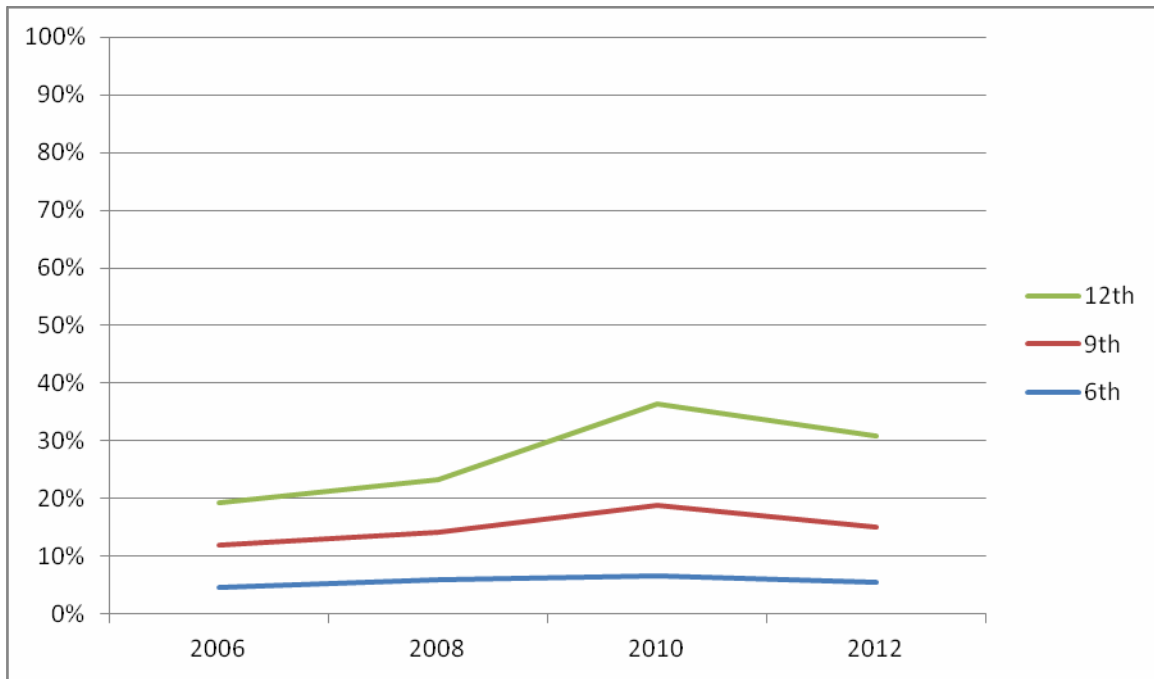
While the vast majority of youth did not have a friend who carried a gun (not including use for hunting or sport), almost 10% reported one or more friends had carried a gun in the past year.

Table 18. Number of Friends who Carried a Gun in the Past Year (12 months)

	0 friends	1 friend	2 friends	3 friends	4 or more friends
How many friends you feel closest to have carried a gun (not including use of a gun for hunting or sport)?	90.8%	4.3%	1.9%	0.8%	2.3%

Older youth were more likely to report that they had one or more friends who had carried a gun for non-sport related reasons in the last year than younger youth. Around 30% of 12th grade students said they had peer who had carried a gun in the past year. This a significant increase compared to 2006 when gun possession among peers was around 10%. There was a slight decline from 2010 to 2012 among 12th graders.

Figure 31. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Report 1+ Friend who Carried a Gun in the Past 12 months from 2006 to 2012



6th grade n = 12,626

9th grade n = 31,043

12th grade n = 6,502

CHAPTER 4 – MENTAL HEALTH

Depression

Beginning with the 2010 survey, youth were asked six questions related to depression.¹⁰

The majority of students reported at least sometimes feeling grouchy or in a bad mood in the past month, while slightly less than half reported at least sometimes feeling sad, sleeping more or less than usual and having difficulty focusing on school work. The majority of students, however, did not feel hopeless about their future.

Table 19 Extent of Depressive Symptoms in the Past Month (30 days)

	Never	Not very often	Some times	Often	Always
Were you sad?	21.4%	30.6%	29.5%	14.2%	4.3%
Were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?	10.2%	24.6%	41.1%	19.6%	4.5%
Did you feel hopeless about the future?	50.8%	21.9%	16.3%	7.3%	3.7%
Did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?	43.0%	19.2%	20.9%	10.9%	6.1%
Did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?	30.8%	23.3%	25.8%	13.2%	6.8%
Did you have difficulty focusing on your school work?	23.3%	24.3%	29.4%	14.0%	9.0%

Females consistently report experiencing more depressive symptoms than males.

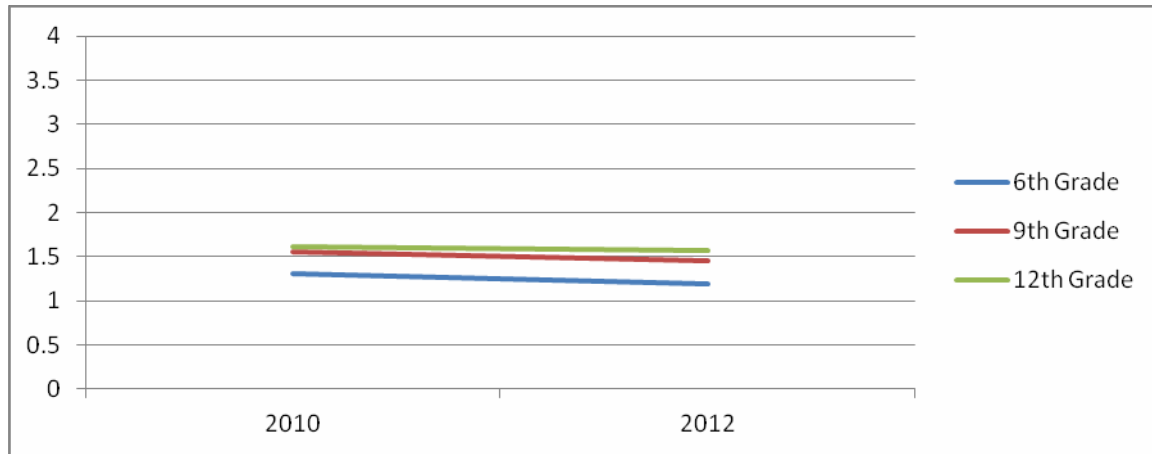
Table 20 Depressive Symptoms in the Past Month (30 days) by Gender (Often & Always)

	Male	Female
Were you sad?	11.1%	25.3%
Were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?	18.2%	29.6%
Did you feel hopeless about the future?	8.9%	12.8%
Did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?	11.3%	22.2%
Did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?	15.2%	24.6%
Did you have difficulty focusing on your school work?	20.8%	25.0%

¹⁰ Orpinas P. Skills training and social influences for violence prevention in middle schools: a curriculum evaluation. Doctoral Dissertation. Houston, TX: University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, School of Public Health, 1993. (Unpublished)

The depression scores were averaged to create a scale score (0 to 4). Using the scale scores, 6th grade students show less depressive symptoms than older youth. Levels of depression were similar in 2010 and 2012.

Figure 32. Average Depression Scores of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade from 2010 to 2012



6th grade n = 12,626 9th grade n = 31,043 12th grade n = 6,502

Self-Harm, Suicidal Ideation & Attempts

Self-harm questions were asked for the first time in 2012. 13.1% of students reporting attempting to harm themselves on purpose in a deliberative, but not suicidal, way. The most common method of self-harm was “cut, scratched or hit myself on purpose”.

Table 21 Percent of Students Reporting Types of Self-Harm

	Yes	No
Cut, scratched or hit myself on purpose to hurt myself	11.0%	89.0%
Swallowed more medicine than a doctor told me to take to hurt myself	2.2%	87.8%
Used drugs or alcohol to hurt myself	2.3%	87.7%
Swallowed something on purpose that was not food, drink or medicine in order to hurt myself	0.7%	99.3%
Other	3.5%	96.5%

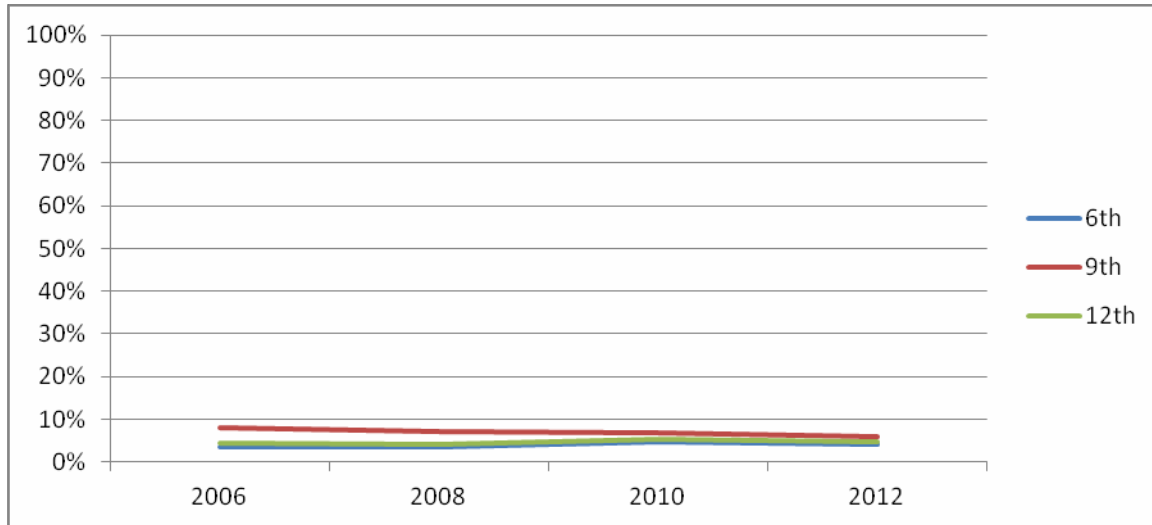
A total of 11.9 % of youth surveyed reported that they considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan to commit suicide, 5.6% attempted suicide, and 1.9% attempted suicide that resulted in an injury (or 26.4% of those who attempted). Of those who attempted, the majority did so only once.

Table 22 Number of Suicide Attempts in the Past Year (12 months)

	0 times	1 time	2 or 3 times	4 or 5 times	6 or more times
How many times did you actually attempt suicide?	94.5%	3.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%

Students in 9th grade were slightly more likely to report a suicide attempt than those in 6th or 12th grade. There has not been any significant change at any grade level over the last 6 years.

Figure 33: Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Report 1+ Suicide Attempts in the Past 12 months from 2006 to 2012

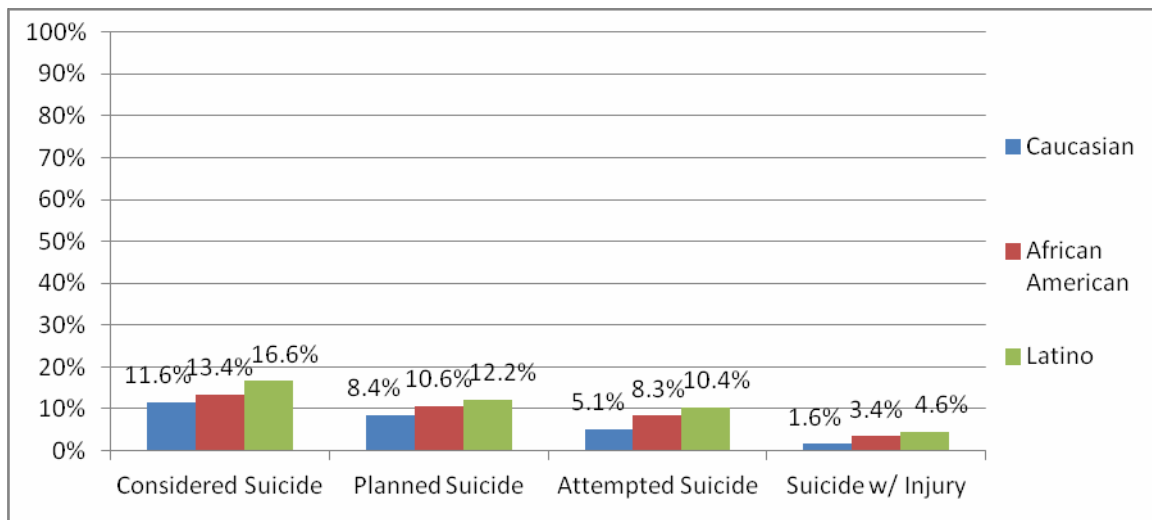


6th grade n = 12,626 9th grade n = 31,043 12th grade n = 6,502

Females were more likely than males to consider suicide (15% vs.8.5%) and make a plan for attempting suicide (10.4% vs. 6.9%). However, there was only a slight gender difference in the percent who attempted (6.8% female vs. 4.5% male) and no differences in those who had an attempt that resulted in an injury (2.0% female vs. 1.7% male)

Latinos were most likely to engage in all suicide related activities while Caucasians were the least likely.

Figure 34: % of Youth by Race who Report Suicide Related Activities



Caucasian n = 85,0554

African-American n = 10,491

Latino n = 1,749

CHAPTER 5- EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONEMENT

School Performance

Most youth surveyed reported they were making at least passing grades with almost half reporting having received mostly A's.

Table 23 Average Grades Last School Year

	Mostly F's	Mostly D's	Mostly C's	Mostly B's	Mostly A's
What were your average grades?	1.1%	3.1%	15.8%	34.5%	45.5%

More than one in four (26.2%) students reported skipping at least one day of school in the past month. Of those students who did skip school, the majority reported skipping only 1 or 2 days.

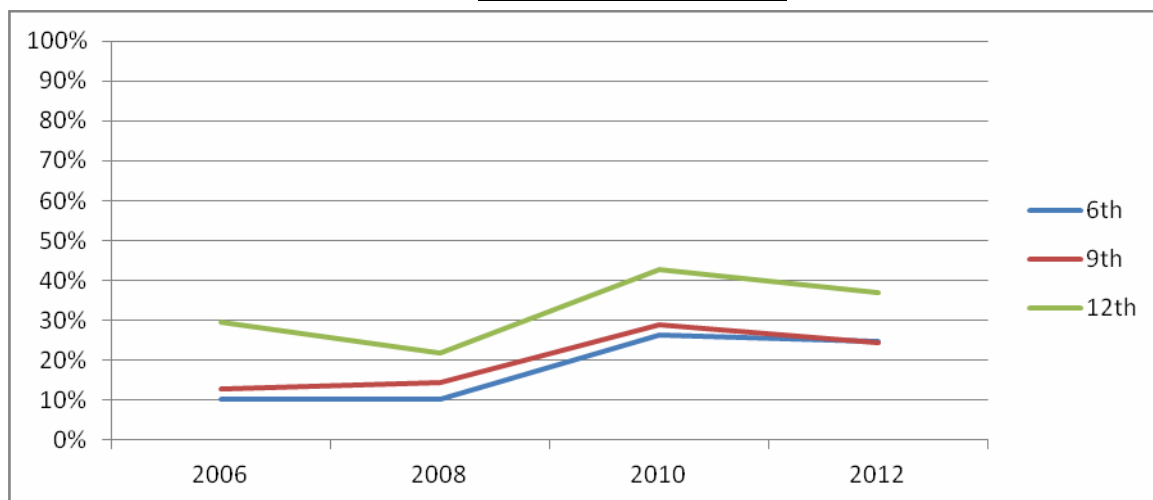
Table 24 Number of Days Youth Skipped or Cut School in the Past Month (30 days)

	0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 or more days
How many whole days have you missed school because you skipped or cut?	73.8%	18.4%	5.5%	1.3%	1.0%

Almost a quarter (23.9%) of students surveyed reported that they had been sent to the office for disciplinary reasons at least once in the past three months. Almost 18% reported receiving an in-school suspension or detention and 4.3% indicated they had at least one out of school suspension in the past three months.

Older youth were likely to report skipping school than younger youth. Skipping peaked in 2010 and declined somewhat in 2012.

Figure 35. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Report 1+ Days Skipped or Cut in the Past Month from 2006 to 2012



6th grade n = 12,626

9th grade n = 31,043

12th grade n = 6,502

Almost 1 in 4 students report being sent to the office for disciplinary reasons in the last 3 months, 17.9% had in-school suspensions and 4.3% had out-of-school suspensions. In all cases the majority of students punished were only punished 1-2 times.

Table 25. Number of Times Youth Received Discipline at School in the Past 3 Months

	Never	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 or more
Sent to the office for disciplinary reasons	76.1%	16.9%	4.2%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
In-school suspension or detention	82.1%	13.0%	3.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Out-of-school suspension	95.7%	3.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%

Perceptions & Attitudes toward School

The majority of youth thought that rules are enforced fairly and students are treated equally. Despite this, it is still a large enough proportion of the students who disagree with those statements to be of concern.

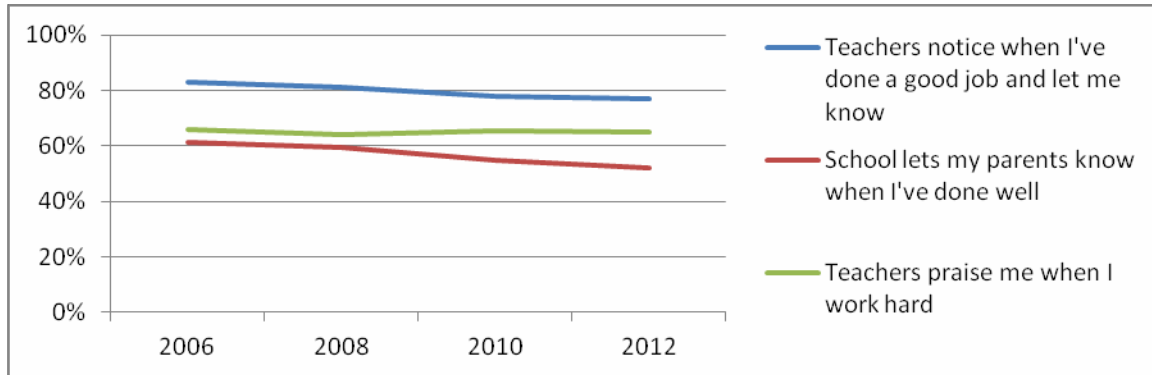
Most youth reported that their teachers notice and let them know when they’ve done something well. Slightly over half said their teachers praised them when they work hard. Only 42.1% said that the school let their parents know when they are doing well.

Table 26. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My teacher(s) notice(s) when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	7.4%	23.5%	57.3%	11.8%
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	19.0%	41.6%	32.5%	6.9%
My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	11.0%	33.0%	46.4%	9.6%
In my school, rules are enforced fairly.	11.6%	24.9%	51.6%	12.0%
In my school, students of all races and ethnic groups are treated equally.	7.7%	16.7%	48.7%	26.9%

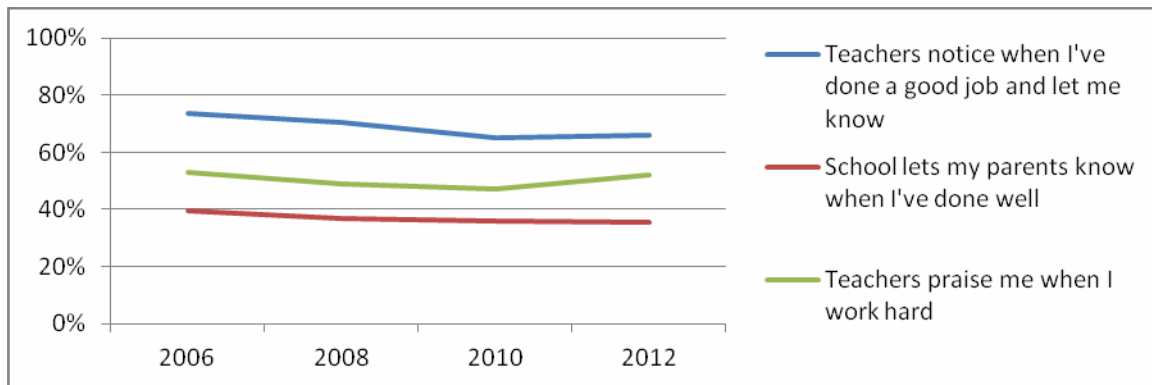
Younger students are more likely to have a positive connection with their school. These percentages have remained relatively stable over time with the exception of the decrease in 6th grade students' decreasing perception that "school lets my parents know when I've done well."

Figure 36. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 6th grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed combined) from 2006 to 2012



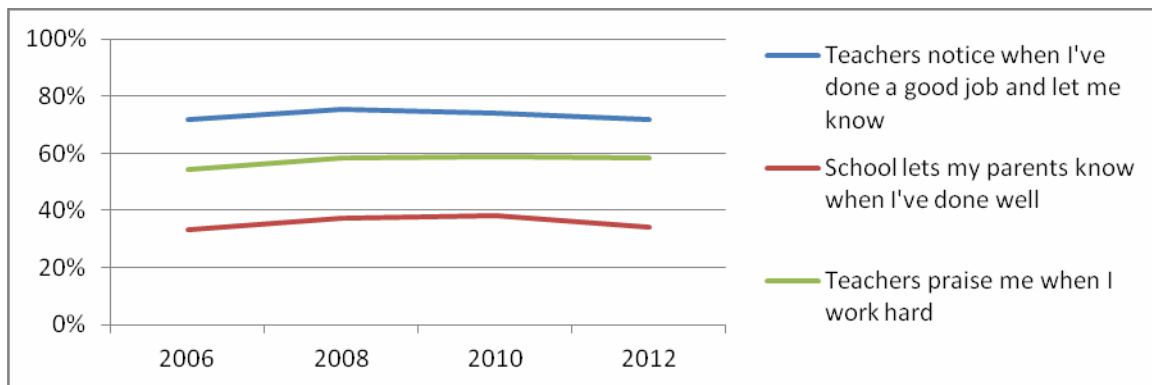
6th grade n = 12,626

Figure 37. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 9th grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed combined) from 2006 to 2012



9th grade n = 31,043

Figure 38. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 12th grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed combined) from 2006 to 2012



12th grade n = 6,502

APPENDIX A – PERCENTAGES FOR LINE GRAPHS

Figure 39. Lifetime Substance Use in 6th grade from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	19.1%	9.2%	8.1%	7.2%
Chewing Tobacco	6.3%	5.0%	3.8%	3.7%
Alcohol	26.2%	23.5%	14.8%	13.3%
Marijuana	2.2%	2.8%	1.8%	1.7%
Inhalants	9.9%	8.6%	5.6%	5.0%
Cocaine	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
Hallucinogens	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Methamphetamine	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
Club Drugs	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%
Steroids	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.1%

Figure 40. Lifetime Substance Use in 9th grade from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	39.4%	37.8%	27.8%	25.0%
Chewing Tobacco	13.2%	14.1%	12.7%	11.8%
Alcohol	62.5%	60.0%	45.9%	42.8%
Marijuana	20.1%	18.9%	18.8%	18.2%
Inhalants	11.0%	9.6%	6.0%	5.7%
Cocaine	2.2%	3.1%	1.7%	1.5%
Hallucinogens	1.9%	3.7%	4.0%	2.7%
Methamphetamine	3.0%	4.5%	0.7%	1.2%
Club Drugs	2.4%	4.1%	2.8%	2.0%
Steroids	2.4%	2.7%	1.2%	1.4%

Figure 41. Lifetime Substance Use in 12th grade from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	54.9%	43.9%	45.9%	41.2%
Chewing Tobacco	20.5%	21.3%	17.6%	18.0%
Alcohol	78.8%	71.9%	63.0%	64.5%
Marijuana	40.6%	38.3%	39.2%	40.7%
Inhalants	6.7%	6.3%	6.7%	4.3%
Cocaine	5.3%	5.2%	5.0%	3.8%
Hallucinogens	5.0%	5.7%	7.7%	7.5%
Methamphetamine	7.0%	4.9%	1.2%	2.0%
Club Drugs	5.5%	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%
Steroids	3.0%	2.5%	1.5%	1.7%

Figure 42. Age of First Use by Substance in Males and Females from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Female - Cigarettes	11.99	12.09	12.41	12.59
Male - Cigarettes	11.71	11.94	12.16	12.36
Female - Alcohol	12.61	12.73	12.76	12.93
Male - Alcohol	12.16	12.31	12.3	12.48
Female - Marijuana	13.51	13.51	13.73	13.8
Male - Marijuana	13.21	13.21	13.33	13.44

Figure 43. Percent saying Substance Use is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” in 6th, 9th and 12th grade from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th - Cigarettes	96%	96%	92%	93%
9th - Cigarettes	79%	79%	77%	81%
12th - Cigarettes	60%	59%	60%	61%
6th - Alcohol	95%	95%	85%	86%
9th - Alcohol	68%	68%	54%	57%
12th - Alcohol	53%	55%	40%	39%
6th - Marijuana	98%	98%	96%	96%
9th - Marijuana	84%	83%	78%	79%
12th - Marijuana	74%	72%	64%	61%

Figure 44: Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Think the Police would Catch Substance Users in their Neighborhood (Agree & Strongly Agree combined Percentages) from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th - Cigarettes	53%	53%	51%	48.7%
9th - Cigarettes	15%	16%	22%	20.5%
12th - Cigarettes	6%	8%	14%	9.2%
6th - Alcohol	55%	55%	53%	51.6%
9th - Alcohol	17%	18%	25%	24%
12th - Alcohol	11%	13%	23%	18.8%
6th - Marijuana	61%	61%	67%	66.1%
9th - Marijuana	28%	29%	36%	36.1%
12th - Marijuana	17%	20%	27%	22.4%

Figure 45: Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade Perception of Substance Availability (“Very Easy” & “Sort of Easy” combined percentages) from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th - Cigarettes	16.0%	16.0%	23.0%	20.7%
9th - Cigarettes	52.0%	50.0%	62.0%	56.9%
12th - Cigarettes	88.0%	84.0%	89.0%	89.5%
6th - Alcohol	17.0%	17.0%	25.0%	25.3%
9th - Alcohol	54.0%	54.0%	66.0%	63.1%
12th - Alcohol	79.0%	74.0%	78.0%	78.8%
6th - Marijuana	5.0%	5.0%	7.0%	7.2%
9th - Marijuana	43.0%	42.0%	44.0%	43.2%
12th - Marijuana	72.0%	66.0%	67.0%	71.9%
6th - Other	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.2%
9th - Other	20.0%	19.0%	22.0%	18.9%
12th - Other	37.0%	31.0%	35.0%	32.6%

Figure 46. Bullying in Youth in 6th grade from 2010 to 2012

	2010	2012
Spread mean rumors or lies about others at school	36.1%	26.8%
Made fun of other people	59.8%	50.9%
Embarrassed or hurt - internet	8.7%	5.8%
Embarrassed or hurt - cell phone	9.1%	6.1%

Figure 47. Bullying in Youth in 9th grade from 2010 to 2012

	2010	2012
Spread mean rumors or lies about others at school	36.1%	26.8%
Made fun of other people	59.8%	50.9%
Embarrassed or hurt - internet	8.7%	5.8%
Embarrassed or hurt - cell phone	9.1%	6.1%

Figure 48. Bullying in Youth in 12th grade from 2010 to 2012

	2010	2012
Spread mean rumors or lies about others at school	23.3%	19.3%
Made fun of other people	67.4%	64.8%
Embarrassed or hurt - internet	11.5%	10.4%
Embarrassed or hurt - cell phone	15.1%	12.3%

Figure 49: Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Reported 1+Incidents of Fighting and being Threatened/Injured with a Weapon in the past 12 months from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th - In a physical fight	33.4%	36.3%	28.6%	29.0%
9th - In a physical fight	35.4%	38.5%	22.4%	22.0%
12th - In a physical fight	24.6%	27.0%	16.6%	14.8%
6th - Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	9.5%	9.6%	10.6%	6.7%
9th - Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	11.7%	13.3%	13.8%	6.6%
12th - Threatened/Injured with a weapon on school property	9.9%	10.2%	10.5%	4.8%

Figure 50. Percentage of Youth in 6th grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2012 (Agree & Strongly Agree combined percentages)

	2006	2008	2010	2012
I ignore rules that get in my way	13.5%	14.7%	16.7%	14.2%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight	26.3%	27.3%	34.0%	32.5%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished (reverse coded)	5.9%	6.4%	11.6%	10.6%
I do the opposite of what people tell me just to get them mad.	11.3%	13.2%	13.2%	10.6%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	4.8%	6.1%	7.2%	4.6%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	10.2%	10.7%	9.3%	6.8%

Figure 51. Percentage of Youth in 9th grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2012 (Agree & Strongly Agree combined percentages)

	2006	2008	2010	2012
I ignore rules that get in my way	22.0%	24.7%	30.0%	23.4%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight	49.8%	53.3%	64.6%	52.9%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished (reverse coded)	11.1%	12.2%	20.3%	15.6%
I do the opposite of what people tell me just to get them mad.	16.0%	17.9%	21.8%	16.8%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	12.1%	13.4%	15.2%	7.4%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	37.9%	38.3%	35.1%	26.4%

Figure 52. Percentage of Youth in 12th grade with Rebellious and Defiant Attitudes from 2006 to 2012 (Agree & Strongly Agree combined percentages)

	2006	2008	2010	2012
I ignore rules that get in my way	22.2%	23.8%	41.9%	30.6%
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight	50.3%	50.4%	61.2%	54.7%
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished (reverse coded)	11.0%	11.2%	22.5%	17.6%
I do the opposite of what people tell me just to get them mad.	11.4%	12.0%	17.7%	16.8%
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	9.5%	9.9%	12.6%	8.6%
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	45.6%	41.7%	46.3%	34.7%

Figure 53. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Thought The Police would Catch a Kid Carrying a Gun in their Neighborhood from 2010 to 2012 (“yes” and “Yes!” combined percentages)

	2010	2012
6th	69.9%	68.2%
9th	50.0%	50.6%
12th	43.2%	45.7%

Figure 54. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Think it would be Sort of Hard or Very Hard to Get a Gun from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th	77.7%	79.3%	76.0%	74.3%
9th	65.2%	65.3%	62.8%	61.4%
12th	53.3%	56.7%	52.9%	55.6%

Figure 55. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Report 1+ Friend who Carried a Gun in the Past 12 months from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th	4.6%	6.0%	6.7%	5.6%
9th	7.3%	8.3%	12.1%	9.5%
12th	7.3%	8.9%	17.6%	15.8%

Figure 56. Average Depression Scores of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade from 2010 to 2012

	2010	2012
6th	1.31	1.19
9th	1.56	1.46
12th	1.61	1.57

Figure 57: Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Report 1+ Suicide Attempts in the Past 12 months from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th	3.60%	3.40%	4.80%	4.20%
9th	7.90%	7.20%	6.70%	6.00%
12th	4.30%	4.10%	5.20%	4.70%

Figure 58. Percentage of Youth in 6th, 9th and 12th grade who Report 1+ Days Skipped or Cut in the Past Month from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
6th	10.1%	10.1%	26.4%	24.7%
9th	12.8%	14.3%	28.9%	24.3%
12th	29.5%	21.8%	42.6%	37.1%

Figure 59. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 6th grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed combined) from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Teachers notice when I've done a good job and let me know	83.0%	81.0%	78.0%	77.2%
School lets my parents know when I've done well	61.3%	59.7%	55.0%	51.9%
Teachers praise me when I work hard	65.8%	64.3%	65.4%	65.1%

Figure 60. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 9th grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed combined) from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Teachers notice when I've done a good job and let me know	73.5%	70.3%	64.9%	65.9%
School lets my parents know when I've done well	39.5%	36.9%	36.1%	35.5%
Teachers praise me when I work hard	53.1%	48.8%	47.2%	52.0%

Figure 61. Perceptions and Attitudes toward School by Youth in 12th grade (Agreed or Strongly Agreed combined) from 2006 to 2012

	2006	2008	2010	2012
Teachers notice when I've done a good job and let me know	71.9%	75.3%	73.9%	71.7%
School lets my parents know when I've done well	33.4%	37.5%	38.1%	34.3%
Teachers praise me when I work hard	54.4%	58.3%	58.7%	58.3%

APPENDIX B – QUESTION WORDING

Exact Wording of Question in the Survey 2012	Exact Wording of Question in the Survey 2010	Exact Wording of Question in the Survey 2006 & 2008
Think about the <i>first time</i> you had a drink of alcohol. How old were you the <i>first time</i> you had a drink of an alcoholic beverage? Please do not include any time when you only had a sip or two from a drink.	Think about the first time you had a drink of alcohol. How old were you the first time you had a drink (other than just a sip)?	How old were you when you first had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?
How old were you the <i>first time</i> you smoked part or all of a cigarette?	Same as 2012	How old were you when you first smoked a cigarette even just a puff?
How old were you the <i>first time</i> you used inhalants?	Same as 2012	N/A
How old were you the <i>first time</i> you used marijuana ?	Same as 2012	How old were you when you first smoked marijuana?
On an average school night, how many of hours of sleep do you get?	N/A	N/A
N/A	There are a lot of chances at school for me to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	Same as 2010
I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
N/A	There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	Same as 2010
In the last 30 days how often did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?	In the last 30 days how often did you feel like not eating or eating more than usual?	N/A
In the last 30 days how often did you feel hopeless about the future?	In the last 30 days how often did you feel hopeless about the future?	N/A

In the last 30 days how often were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?	In the last 30 days how often were you grouchy or irritable, or in a bad mood?	N/A
In the last 30 days how often did you have difficulty focusing on your school work?	In the last 30 days how often did you have difficulty focusing on your school work?	N/A
In the last 30 days how often did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?	In the last 30 days how often did you sleep a lot more or a lot less than usual?	N/A
In the last 30 days how often were you very sad?	In the last 30 days how often were you very sad?	N/A
If you wanted to get some alcohol (beer, wine, brandy, and mixed drinks), how easy would it be for you to get some?	If you wanted to get some alcohol (beer, wine, brandy, and mixed drinks), how easy would it be for you to get some?	If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) how easy would it be for you to get some?
If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
If you wanted to get a gun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
How easy to get other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)?	How easy to get other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), methamphetamine (meth.), or club drugs (ecstasy, roofies)?	If you wanted to get drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?
If you wanted to get some over the counter drugs (Dayquil, Benadryl, etc) when you were not sick, how easy would it be for you to get some?	N/A	N/A
If you wanted to get some prescription drugs that were not prescribed to you by a doctor, how easy would it be for you to get some?	N/A	N/A

Have you ever, even once, had a drink of any type of alcohol. Please do not include times when you only had a sip or two from a drink or if you drank alcohol only for religious purposes.	Have you <i>ever</i> , even once, had a drink of any type of alcohol (other than just a sip or two for religious purposes)?	During your life, how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?
During your life, how many times have you had at least one drink of alcohol?	N/A	During your life, how many times have you had at least one drink of alcohol?
Have you <i>ever</i> used chewing tobacco such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen or snuff (dip), even once?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
N/A	Have you <i>ever</i> smoked part or all of any type of cigar?	N/A
Have you ever smoked part or all of a cigarette?	Same as 2012	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?
Have you <i>ever</i> , even once, used any type of club drug including MDMA (ecstasy, X, E), GHB (G), Rohypnol (roofie), and Ketamine (Special K)?	Same as 2012	How many times (if any) have you used ecstasy or other club drugs (e.g., GHB, Rohypnol, ketamine) in your lifetime?
Have you ever, even once, used any form of cocaine?	Same as 2012	How many times have you used crack or freebase forms of cocaine in your lifetime?
N/A	Have you ever gambled (e.g., played poker or cards for money, bet on sports teams, bought lottery tickets or tabs, etc.)?	N/A
Have you ever, even once, used hallucinogens such as LSD (acid), PCP (angel dust), Magic Mushrooms, Mescaline, Peyote, or Psilocybin?	Same as 2012	N/A
Have you ever, even once, used heroin (also called smack or H)?	Same as 2012	N/A
Have you ever, even once, used inhalants?	Same as 2012	How many times (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in your lifetime?

Have you ever, even once, used marijuana?	Same as 2012	How many times (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?
Have you ever, even once, used methamphetamine (known as meth, crank, crystal, or ice)?	Same as 2012	N/A
N/A	What is your best estimate of the total amount of money you have lost by gambling?	N/A
Have you ever, even once, used "over-the-counter" medications for non-medical reasons?	Same as 2012	N/A
Have you ever, even once, used prescription medication that was not prescribed for you by a doctor? (excluding "over-the-counter" medications)	Same as 2012	N/A
Have you ever, even once, used any type of steroid that was not prescribed for you?	Same as 2012	How many times (if any) have you taken steroid pills or shots, without a doctor's prescription in your lifetime?
Have you ever, even once, used a synthetic drug (K2, bath salts, plant food, Spice)?	N/A	N/A
Turning to another topic, have you or your household been affected by a natural disaster in the last 12 months?	N/A	N/A
Students of all races and ethnic groups are treated equally.	Same as 2012	N/A
My parents ask if I have gotten my homework done.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012

My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Same as 2012.	My parents know when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.
My parents tell me that they are proud of me for something I have done.	Same as 2012	How often do your parents tell you that they are proud of you for something you have done?
How often in the past 3 months have you used the internet to post pictures or text that might embarrass or hurt a student?	Same as 2012	N/A
How often in the past 3 months have you used a cell phone to send text msgs or pix that might embarrass or hurt a student?	Same as 2012	N/A
How often in the past 3 months have you made fun of other people?	Same as 2012	N/A
How many times in the past 3 months have YOU done the following action: Hit, shoved or pushed another student and were not just fooling around?	N/A	N/A
How often in the past 3 months have you spread mean rumors or lies about other kids at school?	Same as 2012	N/A
How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have you been in in-school suspension or detention?	How often in the past 3 months have you been in in-school suspension or detention?	N/A
How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have you been sent to the office for disciplinary reasons?	How often in the past 3 months have you been sent to the office for disciplinary reasons?	N/A
How many times in the past <u>3 months</u> have you been suspended from school?	How often in the past 3 months have you been suspended from school?	N/A
How often in the past 3 months have you had pix or text that embarrassed or hurt you posted via the Internet?	Same as 2012	N/A
How often in the past 3 months have you had embarrassing or hurtful text or pict cell phone messages sent about you?	Same as 2012	N/A

How often in the past 3 months have you been made fun of?	Same as 2012	N/A
How often in the past 3 months have you had mean rumors or lies spread about you at school?	Same as 2012	N/A
What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you drank alcohol during the past 30 days?	Same as 2012	During the past 30 days, how many times have you had at least one drink of alcohol?
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion? By 'occasion,' we mean at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e. within a couple of hours)?	N/A
What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used chewing tobacco or snuff during the past 30 days?	Same as 2012	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?
N/A	What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigar during the past 30 days?	N/A
What is your best estimate of the number of days you smoked part or all of a cigarette during the past 30 days?	Same as 2012	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	Same as 2012	During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?
N/A	What is your best estimate of the number of days you gambled in the past 30 days?	N/A
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?	Same as 2012	N/A
What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used inhalants during the past 30 days?	Same as 2012	How many times (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high during the past 30 days?

What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days you used marijuana during the past 30 days?	Same as 2012	How many times (if any) have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?
What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days in the past 30 days you used any “over-the-counter” medication for non-medical reasons?	Same as 2012	N/A
What is your best estimate of the number of days in the past 30 days you used any prescription medication that was not prescribed for you by a doctor?	Same as 2012	N/A
Over last 30 days, on how many days did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	Same as 2012	During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?
During the past 30 days, how often did you not go to school because you felt unsafe at or on your way to school?	Same as 2012	N/A
What is your <i>best estimate</i> of the number of days in the past 30 days you used synthetic drug?	N/A	N/A
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?	Same as 2012	N/A
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	Same as 2012	N/A
Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	N/A	Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?
During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012

During the past 12 months, how often were you in a physical fight?	Same as 2012	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you:: b. Been in a physical fight?
During the past 12 months, how often were you in a fight where you were hurt & had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?	Same as 2012	N/A
During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you: Been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just kidding around?	N/A	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you:: d. Been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn't just kidding around?
During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?	Same as 2012	N/A
During the past 12 months, how often has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon on school property	Same as 2012	How many times in the past year (the last 12 months) have you:: e. Been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?
During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have had a drink of any type of alcohol?	Same as 2012	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:: b. Tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, gin) when their parents did not know
During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have carried a gun (exc for hunting or sport)?	Same as 2012	N/A
During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have used any other illegal drugs?	Same as 2012	N/A

During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have smoked cigarettes?	Same as 2012	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:: a. Smoked cigarettes
During the past year (12 months), how many of the friends you feel closest to have smoked marijuana?	Same as 2012	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:: c. Used marijuana
If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: yes, Yes!, no and No!. yes and Yes! are reported on this website.	If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly agree. Agree and Strong Agree are reported on this website.	Same question as 2010 however, answer choices were No!, no, yes, Yes!
If a kid smoked cigarettes in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: yes, Yes!, no and No!. yes and Yes! are reported on this website.	If a kid smoked cigarettes in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly agree. Agree and Strong Agree are reported on this website.	Same question as 2010 however, answer choices were No!, no, yes, Yes!
If a kid was found carrying a gun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: yes, Yes!, no and No!. yes and Yes! are reported on this website.	If a kid was found carrying a gun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly agree. Agree and Strong Agree are reported on this website.	N/A
If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: yes, Yes!, no and No!. yes and Yes! are reported on this website.	If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, would he or she be caught by the police? Answer choices were: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, Strongly agree. Agree and Strong Agree are reported on this website.	Same question as 2010 however, answer choices were No!, no, yes, Yes!

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they drink of any type of alcohol?	Same as 2012	N/A
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke cigarettes?	Same as 2012	N/A
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana?	Same as 2012	N/A
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use any other illegal drugs?	Same as 2012	N/A
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use over the counter drugs when they are not sick?	N/A	N/A
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: use prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to them by a doctor?	N/A	N/A
How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use marijuana or hashish?	Same as 2012	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: Smoke marijuana?
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to start a physical fight?	Same as 2012	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: Pick a fight with someone?
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to defend yourself from a physical fight?	Same as 2012	N/A

How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to have a drink of any type of alcohol?	Same as 2012	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: Drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly (at least once or twice a month)?
How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to smoke part or all of a cigarette?	Same as 2012	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: Smoke cigarettes?
How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use any other illegal drugs like cocaine, LSD (acid), meth, etc?	Same as 2012	N/A
How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use "over-the-counter" medications for non-medical reasons?	N/A	N/A
How wrong would your parents feel it would be for you to use prescription medication that was not prescribed for you by a doctor?	N/A	N/A
I feel safe going to or from school.	Same as 2012	N/A
I feel safe at school.	Same as 2012	N/A
How wrong do you feel it would be for you to have a drink of any type of alcohol?	Same as 2012	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: Drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?
How wrong do you feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?	Same as 2012	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: Smoke cigarettes?

How wrong do you feel it would be for you to attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Same as 2012	N/A
How wrong do you feel it would be for you to use marijuana?	Same as 2012	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: Smoke marijuana?
How wrong do you feel it would be for you to use any other illegal drugs such as cocaine, LSD (acid), meth, etc?	Same as 2012	N/A
How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use over the counter drugs when you are not sick?	N/A	N/A
How wrong do you feel it would be for you to: use prescription drugs that have not been prescribed to you by a doctor?	N/A	N/A
Rules are enforced fairly.	Same as 2012	N/A
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
Have you ever harmed yourself on purpose in a way that was deliberate but not intended as a way to take your life?	N/A	N/A
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	Same as 2012	N/A
I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	Same as 2012	N/A

If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
I ignore rules that get in my way.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Same as 2012
N/A	In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	Same as 2010
N/A	Teachers ask me to work on classroom projects.	Same as 2010
My teacher(s) notice(s) when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012
My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	Same as 2012	Same as 2012

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