

grade 6 had the third-highest level of inhalant use at 4.94 percent in 2006 compared to 4.16 percent in 2004. Missouri high school seniors posted the lowest level of past 30-day inhalant use with a rate of 1.92 percent in 2006—a slight increase from the 2004 rate of 1.80 percent and higher than the U.S. rate of 1.5 percent reported by the 2006 MTF survey.

Cocaine: The percentage of Missouri students reporting past 30-day use of cocaine increased for all grade levels in 2006. Use rates were progressively higher from grade 6 to grade 12. Among 12th grade students, 2.93 percent were current cocaine users in 2006 compared to 1.56 percent in 2004. According to the MTF surveys, cocaine use among U.S. high school seniors increased from 2.3 percent in 2004 to 2.5 percent in 2006. Missouri students in grade 10 had lower rates of cocaine use than their counterparts nationwide, although their past 30-day use increased from 1.03 percent in 2004 to 1.78 percent in 2006. The U.S. rate for 10th grade students increased to 2.3 percent in 2006. Among Missouri students in grade 8, current cocaine reached 1.90 percent in 2006 compared to only 1.01 percent in 2004. Nationwide, cocaine use among 8th grade students remained at 1.0 percent.

Methamphetamine: Past 30-day rates for methamphetamine use were higher for each ascending grade level in Missouri. In 2006, 2.17 percent of students in grade 12 were current users—a slight increase over the 2004 rate of 2.04 percent. Among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students throughout the United States, the rate was somewhat lower at 0.9 percent. Missouri's students in grade 10 had a cocaine use rate of 1.80 percent in 2006, reflecting little change from the 2004 rate of 1.88 percent. Methamphetamine rates for 10th graders nationwide have been declining in recent years, dipping to 0.7 percent in 2006 compared to 1.3 percent in 2004. Current use among Missouri 8<sup>th</sup> grade students decreased from 1.18 percent in 2004 to 0.82 percent in 2006 but remained slightly higher than the national rate of 0.6 percent.

Non-prescription Steroid Use: Missouri rates for lifetime use of steroids without a prescription were generally lower in 2006 than in 2004. Rates increased with grade level, with students in grade 12 posting a lifetime use rate of 2.92 percent in 2006—an increase from the 2004 rate of 2.04 percent. Nationwide in 2006, 2.7 percent of high school seniors acknowledged that they had ever used non-prescription steroids. Use rates for all other grades were lower in Missouri in 2006 than in 2004. Missouri 10<sup>th</sup> grade students had a lifetime rate of 2.60 percent compared to the national rate of 1.8 percent. Among students in grade 8, Missouri's lifetime steroid use rate of 2.52 percent was considerably higher than the U.S. rate of 1.6 percent.

### ***Missouri College Health Behavior Survey***

Missouri Partners in Prevention annually administers behavioral surveys on 12 Missouri college campuses. The program used the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey for years 2004 through 2006 and the Missouri College Health Behavior Survey (MCHBS) in 2007. An item of particular interest is binge drinking, defined as consuming five or more drinks in one sitting at least once during the two weeks preceding the survey. In 2004, binge drinking was reported by 49.9 percent of Missouri's college students compared to 48.8 percent of college students nationwide. In 2005, however, Missouri's college binge drinking rate dipped slightly to 48.4 percent while the national rate fell to 30.0 percent. Missouri's rate remained virtually unchanged at 48.8 percent in 2006. As recorded by the MCHBS, binge drinking declined to 31.9 percent on the 12 Missouri college campuses in 2007.