



# Beltrami County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

## KEY FINDINGS

- Beltrami County's average annual cirrhosis death rate is twice that of the state rate.
- While use of chewing tobacco among 12th grade males has increased in Minnesota, Beltrami has seen a decreasing trend.
- Past month use of marijuana increased among Beltrami County students from 12% in 1998 to 14% in 2010.

## Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported 30-day alcohol consumption by youth in Beltrami County dropped by 42% from 1998 to 2010 (from 33% to 19%). Comparatively, the Northwest region rate dropped by 39% (from 36% to 22%) and the state rate dropped by 35% (from 31% to 20%).

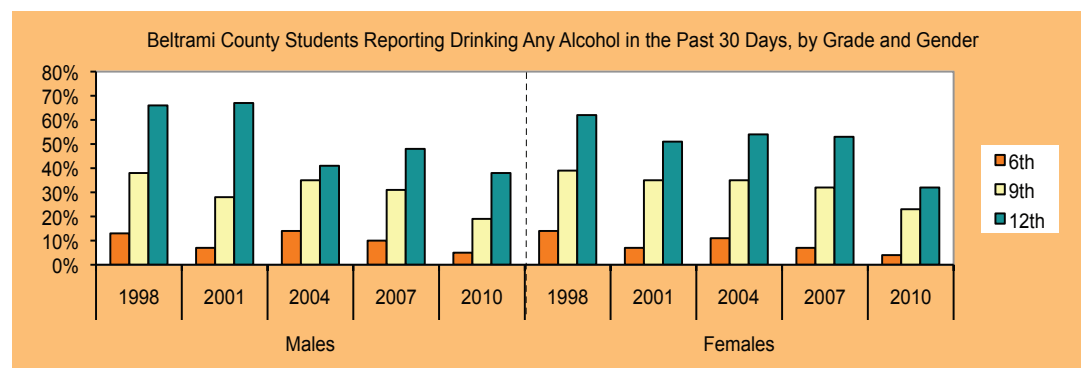
Within Beltrami County, reported use varied by grade and by gender (*see graph below*).

Binge drinking (having 5 or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion) dropped from 30% in 1998 to 14% in 2010. During that period the regional rate fell from 31% to 18% and the state rate from 26% to 16%.

In 2010, Beltrami binge drinking rates were: 10% for 9th grade males, 11% for 9th grade females, 25% for 12th grade males and 16% for 12th

grade females.

Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level.



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## Alcohol Consequences

From 2005 to 2009, the average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries was \$62 in Beltrami County, compared to \$104 in the Northwest and \$54 in the state (OTS).

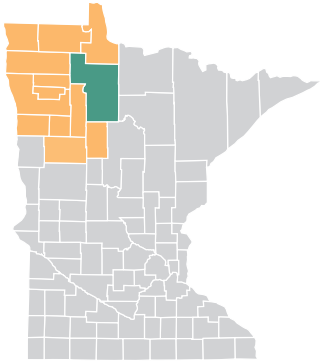
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated (DWI) arrest rate with Beltra-

mi as the county of residence averaged 100.1 per 10,000 population. With Beltrami as the county of arrest, the average rate was 103.9(OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 8% in Beltrami County—less than the Northwest Region, 10%,

but more than Minnesota: 5% (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Beltrami County averaged 12 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 10 in the Northwest and 6 in the state (MCHS).



Statistics on adult substance use are available by region for 2004/2005:

- 30-day alcohol consumption was higher among 18–24 year-olds in the Northwest Region than in the state, but lower among other age groups.
- Adults in Northwest Minnesota reported 30-day smoking rates higher than the state average: 27% vs. 24% for males and 24% vs. 21% for females.
- Reported 30-day use of marijuana was slightly higher than the state average in the Northwest: 5% vs. 4%, as was reported abuse of pain relievers: 3% vs. 2%. Twelve month use of MDMA/Ecstasy, crack/cocaine, and meth was the same in the Northwest as in Minnesota: 1%.

*Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use*

## Tobacco Consumption

The percent of students reporting smoking any cigarettes in the past 30 days has been higher in Beltrami County than in the Northwest Region or the state. From 1998 to 2010, Beltrami rates fell from 21% to 16%, Northwest rates fell from 23% to 14% and Minnesota rates fell from 19% to 10%.

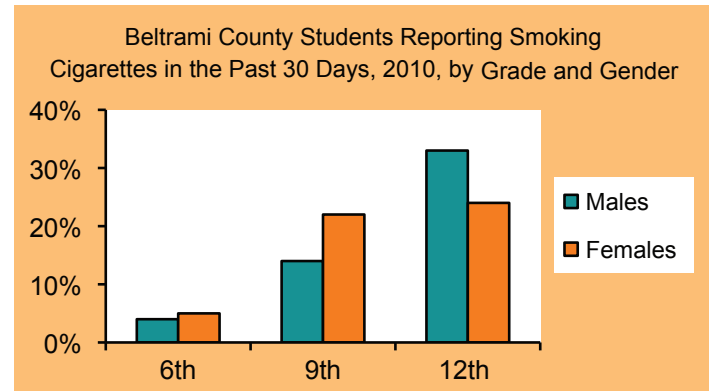
In 2010, Beltrami County rates varied by grade and by gender (*see graph*).

Reported past 30-day chewing tobacco use decreased

among 12th grade Beltrami County males: 21% in 1998 to 12% in 2010 (MSS).

Statistics on adult smoking

are not available at the county level.



## Tobacco Consequences

The average annual rate per 100,000 population of lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths in Beltrami County was 58 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northwest averaged 58 and the state 45

(MCHS).

The number of Beltrami lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 14 among males and 11 among females from 2004 to 2008 (MCSS).

It is estimated that 90%

of lung cancer deaths among males and 79% of lung cancer deaths among females in the United States are smoking-related.

## Risk and Protective Factors

In 2010, students who reported past 30 day use of alcohol and tobacco were asked how they obtained those substances. Beltrami County students most often reported social access to alcohol (85%) and tobacco (73%). Beltrami students were more likely (31%) than Northwest (27%) or all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were also more likely to report taking

tobacco (Beltrami: 28%, NW: 20%, MN: 17%).

Students were also asked how much they thought people risked harming themselves by frequently binge drinking, smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day, or smoking marijuana once or twice per week. Perception of great or moderate risk of alcohol harm was reported by 79% of Beltrami County students, perception of tobacco harm was

reported by 88% of Beltrami County students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 73% of Beltrami County students. Similarly, students were asked if they thought their parents or guardians would disapprove or greatly disapprove of such levels of substance use. Perception of disapproval was 89% for alcohol, 91% for tobacco and 94% for marijuana (MSS).

## Other Drug Consumption

Marijuana use was reported by more Beltrami County students than any other illicit drug (see graph below). From 1998 to 2010, state rates of past 30-day marijuana use dropped from 12% to 9%, Northwest rates held steady around 10%, and Beltrami rates increased: 12% to 14%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported use of methamphetamines decreased (5% to 2%) among Beltrami male students, and dropped from 5% to 1% among females. During that same period, rates of crack/co-

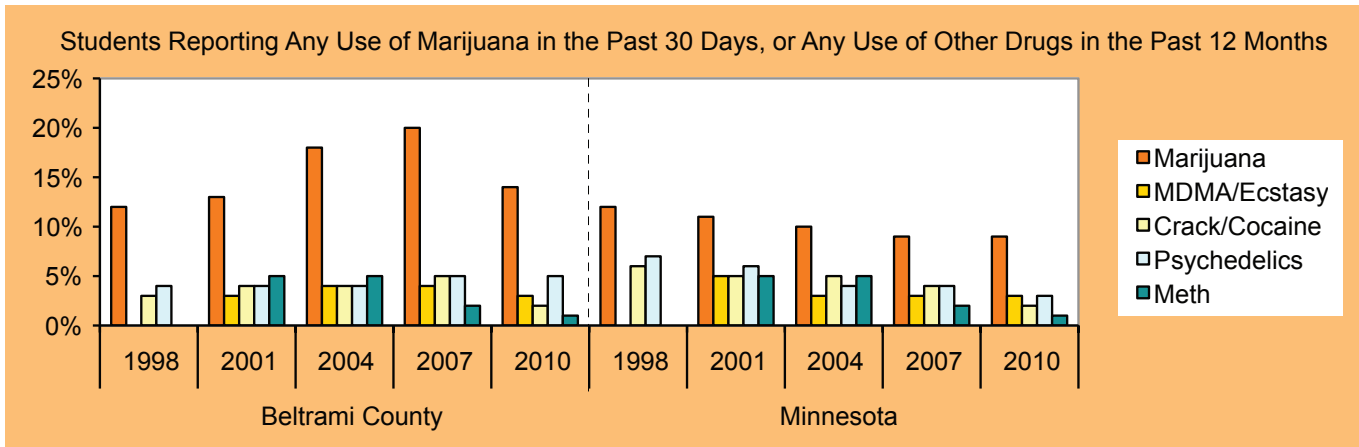
caine use remained unchanged at 4% among Beltrami 12th graders. Reported past-year use of psychedelics decreased slightly among Beltrami male students from 1998 to 2010 (5% to 4%) but increased among female students from 3% to 5%. From 1998 to 2010, reported past-year use of inhalants averaged 5.8% among Beltrami 6th graders, 4.8% among 9th graders and 2.0% among 12th graders.

For the first time in 2010, Beltrami 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of spe-

cific prescription drugs—those not prescribed to them by their doctor, taken only to get high: painkillers (reported by 3% of 9th graders and 9% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (3% and 6%), tranquilizers/sedatives (2% and 4%), and stimulants/diet pills (2% and 5%). In both the Northwest and Minnesota, reported abuse of prescription drugs among 9th graders was either lower than or the same as 12th graders (MSS).

Statistics on adult drug use are not available at the county level.

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Beltrami County population is 43,835. Beltrami County is approximately 77% White, 20% American Indian/Alaska Native, 2% Hispanic, and 1% each Asian and African American. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 18% in Beltrami County as compared to 8% in Minnesota.



## Other Drug Consequences

There were 128 Beltrami County narcotics arrests in 2009, 69% of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average number of annual arrests in Beltrami from 2005 to 2009 was 144 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	BELTRAMI COUNTY			NORTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Rates per 1,000 Population									
Adults on Probation	3.5	4.9	5.2	3.3	2.0	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3

**Questions or comments? Contact:**

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## What's Happening in Your County?



**Substance Use in Minnesota, located at [www.sumn.org](http://www.sumn.org), puts data on alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and consequences at your fingertips. The Web site was designed to help communities make decisions about substance abuse prevention efforts based on 55 indicators.**

**This site was developed by the Minnesota State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) with funding from the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD). SEOW membership includes: Minnesota's departments of Human Services, Health, Education, Public Safety and Corrections and the Minnesota Institute of Public Health, which maintains the Web site.**

## Data Sources

Population statistics are from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drug consumption data are from the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS). The MSS is a confidential and anonymous self-administered survey given every three years to 6th, 9th and 12th grade students attending Minnesota public, charter and tribal schools. The Minnesota Student Survey Interagency Team is made up of four state agencies: the Minnesota Department of Education, the Minnesota Department of Health, the Minnesota Department of Human Services, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. Adult consumption data are

from the MN Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU) from the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Performance Measurement and Quality Improvement. Binge drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion in the MSS, and 5 or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females in the MNSASU.

Alcohol consequence data are from the Office of Traffic Safety's (OTS) *Impaired Driving Facts and Crash Facts*, and from the National Safety Council.

Alcohol and tobacco mortality data are from the Minnesota Center for Health Statistics (MCHS) and the Minnesota Cancer Surveillance

System (MCSS).

Drug consequence data are from the Minnesota Department of Corrections' (DOC) *Inmate Profile and Probation Survey*, and from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension's (BCA) *Minnesota Crime Information* reports.

Detailed data source information can be found at [www.sumn.org](http://www.sumn.org). Data source fact sheets can be found under Tools. Links to each data source, when available, can be found under each table when using Data by Location or Data by Topic.

Aggregated data at the state and county level do not reveal disparities that may exist within a given geographic area.