



# Carlton County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

## KEY FINDINGS

- Carlton County youth have been less likely than youth in the Northeast Region and in the state to report past-month drinking or binge drinking.
- Smoking rates among Carlton County youth dropped from 21% in 1998 to 12% in 2010.
- In 2010, roughly half of the 127 narcotics arrests in Carlton County involved marijuana.

## INSIDE

Tobacco Consumption ..... 2  
 Tobacco Consequences..... 2  
 Risk & Protective Factors ..... 2  
 Other Drug Consumption ..... 3  
 Other Drug Consequences... 3  
 MN SEOW ..... 4  
 Data Sources..... 4

## Alcohol Consumption

From 1998 to 2010, the rate of reported 30-day alcohol consumption by youth in Carlton County was lower than both Minnesota’s Northeast Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region and the state. Carlton County’s rate decreased by 34% from 1998 to 2010 (29% down to 19%). Both the Northeast and state rates dropped by 36%.

In Carlton County, report-

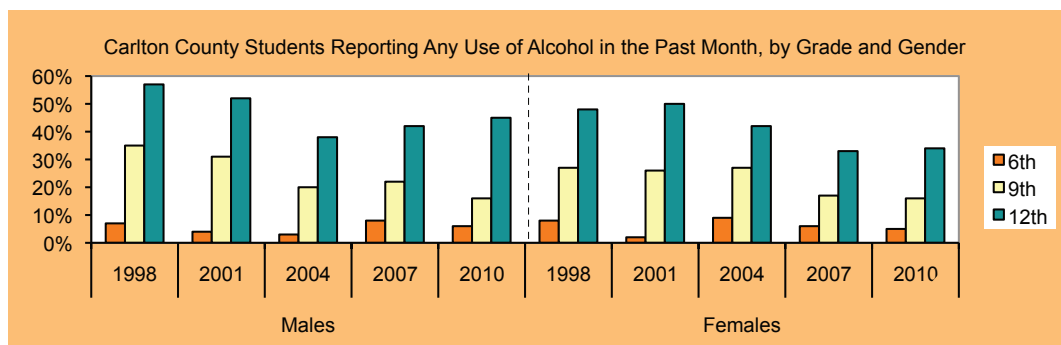
ed use varied by grade and by gender (*see graph below*).

The percent of Carlton County students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion—has also been lower than both the Northeast Region and Minnesota. Carlton rates dropped from 23% in 1998 to 15% in 2010.

In 2010, 9% of Carlton 9th

graders reported binge drinking (Northeast: 12%, Minnesota: 10%), as did 22% of 12th graders (NE: 26%, MN: 24%). Binge drinking was reported by 20% of Carlton male students and 10% of female students (MSS).

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



## Alcohol Consequences

From 2005 to 2009, the average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries was \$53 in Carlton County, \$96 in the Northeast and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

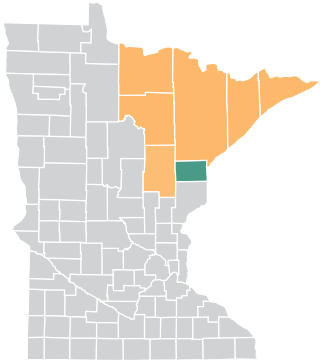
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated (DWI) arrest rate with Carl-

ton as the county of residence averaged 74 per 10,000 population. With Carlton as the county of arrest, the average rate was 90 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 7% in Carlton County—less than the Northeast, 8%, but more than

the state average, 5% (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Carlton County averaged 7 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 12 in the Northeast 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 18–20 year-olds in the Northeast Region than in the state, but slightly lower among other age groups.

- Adults in Northeast Minnesota reported 30-day smoking rates higher than the state average: 27% vs. 24% for males and 25% vs. 21% for females.

- Reported 30-day use of marijuana was slightly lower than the state average in the Northeast : 3% vs. 4%. Past-year use of crack/cocaine and meth was the same in the Northeast as in Minnesota: 1%, as was reported abuse of pain relievers: 2%.

*Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use*

## Tobacco Consumption

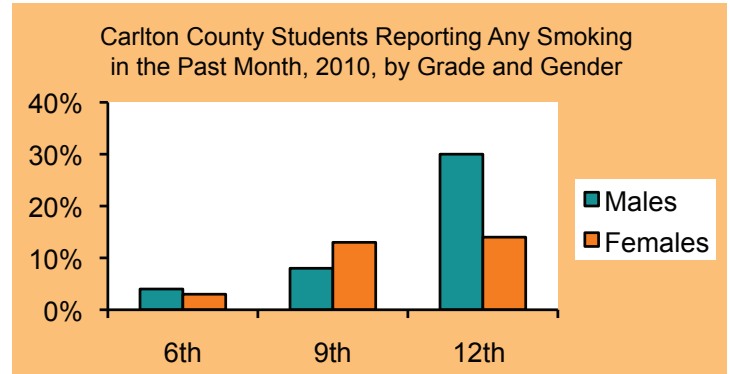
The percent of Carlton County students reporting smoking any cigarettes in the past 30 days dropped from 21% in 1998 to 12% in 2010. In comparison, Northeast rates dropped from 21% to 13% and state rates from 19% to 10%.

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

From 2001 to 2010, reported past-month chewing tobacco use in Carlton

County increased among 9th grade males, 5% to 12%, and 12th grade males: 16% to 42%(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 Carlton County was 69 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northeast averaged 69 and the state

45 (MCHS). The number of Carlton County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 13 among males and 10 among females from 2004 to 2008 (MCSS). Note: these rates exclude mesothelioma

(ICD 10 Codes C45).

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 reporting past 30 day use of alcohol and tobacco were asked how they obtained those substances. Carlton County students most often reported social access to alcohol (91%) and tobacco (54%). Carlton County students were less likely (21%) than Northeast (25%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere, and less likely to report taking tobacco (9%, 17%, 17%). They

reported higher (57%) rates of buying tobacco than the state average (53%), but lower rates regionally (63%).

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 80% of Carlton County students,

perception of tobacco harm was reported by 91% of Carlton County students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 77% of Carlton 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, 95% for tobacco and 96% for marijuana (MSS).

## Other Drug Consumption

Marijuana use was reported by more Carlton County students than any other illicit drug (see graph below). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 2% of 6th graders, 10% of 9th graders and 17% of 12th graders. Carlton male students were more likely than female students to report use in 2010: 11% vs. 7%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported use of methamphetamines dropped from 6% to 1% among Carlton 9th graders, and from 9% to 1% among

Carlton 12th graders. In 2010, use of inhalants was reported by 5% of 6th graders, 5% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders in Carlton County. From 1998 to 2010, reported use of psychedelics decreased among both male students, 9% to 2%, and female students, 5% to 2%.

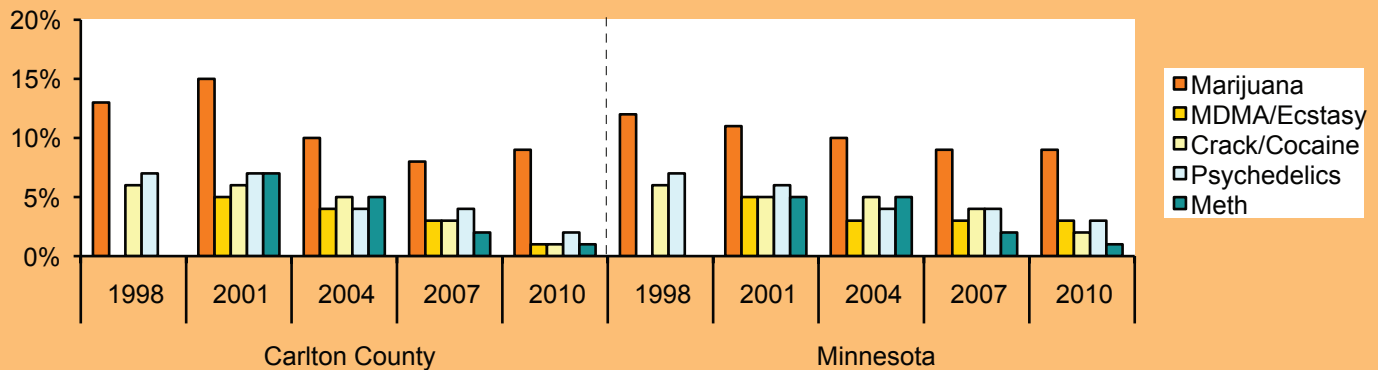
In 2010, 2% of Carlton County 6th graders reported past-year prescription drug abuse rates, in comparison to the Northeast Region and Minnesota: 1%. Carlton County

9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2010: painkillers (reported by 4% of 9th graders and 4% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (3% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (1% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 3% of 9th graders and 1% of 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Carlton County population is 33,933. Carlton County is approximately 91% White, 6% American Indian, 1% African-American and 1% Hispanic/Latino. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 8% in Carlton County—equal to the state and lower than the Northeast Region (11%).

Students Reporting Any Use of Marijuana in the Past Month, or Any Use of Other Illicit Drugs in the Past Year, by Location and Year



## Other Drug Consequences

There were 127 Carlton County narcotics arrests in 2009—of which 66 involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average number of annual arrests in Carlton County from 2005 to 2009 was 132 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	CARLTON COUNTY			NORTHEAST REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2007
Adults on Probation	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3

**Questions or comments? Contact:**

Melissa Boeke, MS  
Epidemiologist

Minnesota Institute of Public Health  
2720 Highway 10 NE  
Mounds View, MN 55112

Phone: 763.712.7615  
Fax: 763.427.7841  
E-mail: [sumn@miph.org](mailto:sumn@miph.org)

## 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.