



Cook County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- The average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries in Cook County is almost double the state average.
- The average annual lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rate for Cook County has been equal to the Northeast Region: 71 per 100,000 population.
- Cook County residents are less likely than Northeast or Minnesota residents to be admitted to treatment with an illicit drug as their primary substance of abuse.

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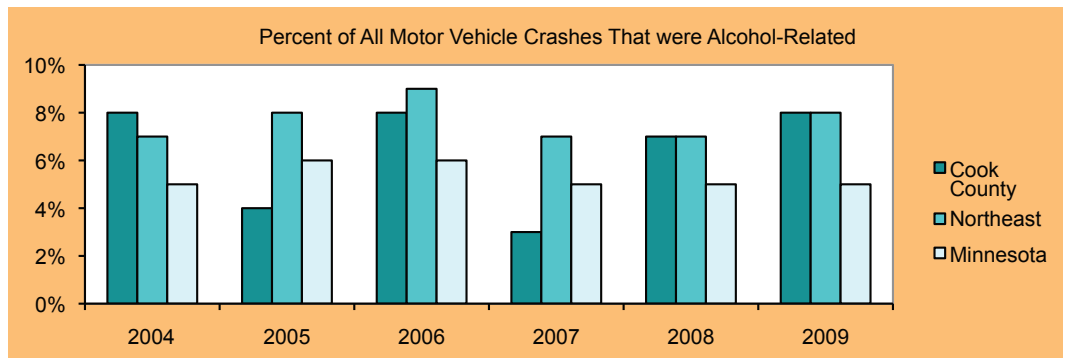
Alcohol Consumption

Reported past-month alcohol use among students dropped in the Northeast Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region from 34% in 1998 to 25% in 2007. Comparatively, the state rate dipped from 31% to 23%. The percent of students reporting past-two week binge drinking also declined during that period—Northeast: 28% to 22%, Minnesota 26% to 20% (MSS).

Among adults, reported 30-day alcohol use was lower than the state average for Northeast men (66% vs. 67%) and women (48% vs. 53%) in 2004/2005. While women in the Northeast Region were slightly less likely to report past-month binge drinking than the state average, 12% vs. 13%, Northeast men were more likely to do so: 27% vs. 24% (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of alcohol by Cook County students are not available for 2001 to 2010. 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 \$153 in Cook County, compared to \$96 in the Northwest and \$54 in the state (OTS).

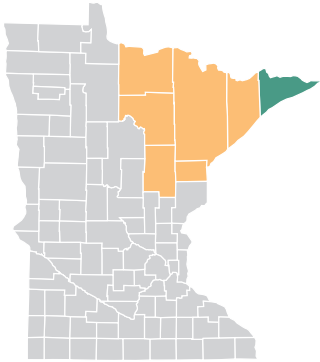
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated (DWI) arrest rate with Cook

as the county of residence averaged 65.0 per 10,000 population. With Cook as the county of arrest, the average rate was 120.4 (OTS). For comparison, the state DWI rate averaged 71.3 per 10,000.

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 6%

in Cook County, 8% in the Northeast Region and 5% in the state (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Cook County averaged 4 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 12 in the Northwest and 6 in the state (MCHS).



The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Cook County population is 5,437. Cook County is approximately 88% White, 8% American Indian/Alaska Native and 2% Hispanic/Latino. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Cook County, as compared to 11% in the Northeast Region and 8% in Minnesota.

Tobacco Consumption

Reported 30-day cigarette smoking among Northeast students, though on the decline, has been higher than the state average over the past 9 years. Northeast rates dropped for: 9th grade males, 25% to 15%; 9th grade females, 29% to 16%; 12th grade males, 38% to 27%; and 12th grade females, 40% to 27% (MSS).

2004/2005 reported past-month smoking rates were higher than the state average for adults in the Northeast: 26% vs. 23%. However, Northeast rates were lower

than average for 18–24 year-old men and women aged 21–24 (MNSASU).

The percent of male students reporting past-month chewing tobacco use in 2007 was higher in the Northeast Region than the state average for 6th graders, 2% vs. 1%; 9th graders, 15% vs. 8%; and 12th graders, 25% vs. 19% (MSS).

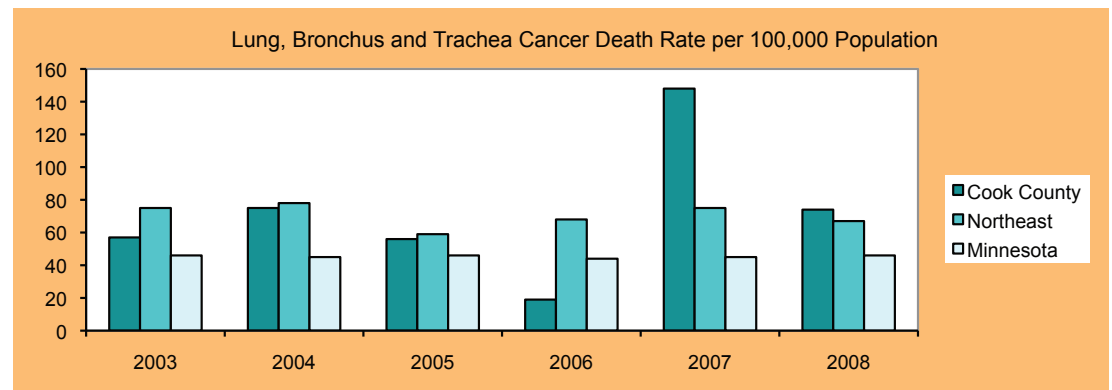
Northeast students were slightly more likely than the state average to report first having smoked all or part of a cigarette by age 13 or younger:

17% vs. 16% for males and 16% vs. 14% for females.

Similarly, Northeast male students were more likely to report first having smoked a cigar or used chewing tobacco by the age of 13 or younger: 14% vs. 9% (MSS).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of tobacco by Cook County students are not available for 2001 to 2010. Statistics on adult alcohol consumption 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 Cook County was 74 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northeast averaged 69 per 100,000 and Minnesota averaged 45 per 100,000 (MCHS).

The number of Cook County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged two per year among males and two per year 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.

Other Drug Consumption

The percent of Northeast students reporting past-month marijuana use dropped from 15% in 1998 to 11% in 2007, and state rates from 12% to 9%. From 2001 to 2007, reported rates of methamphetamine use dipped from 8% to 2%; MDMA/Ecstasy use from 5% to 3%; and crack/cocaine use from 7% to 4% in the Northeast Region (MSS).

In 2007, 9th and 12th

graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs. Northeast students reported higher than average rates of abuse: painkillers, 6% vs. 5%, ADD/ADHD drugs, 6% vs. 4%, and stimulants/diet pills: 4% vs. 2% (MSS).

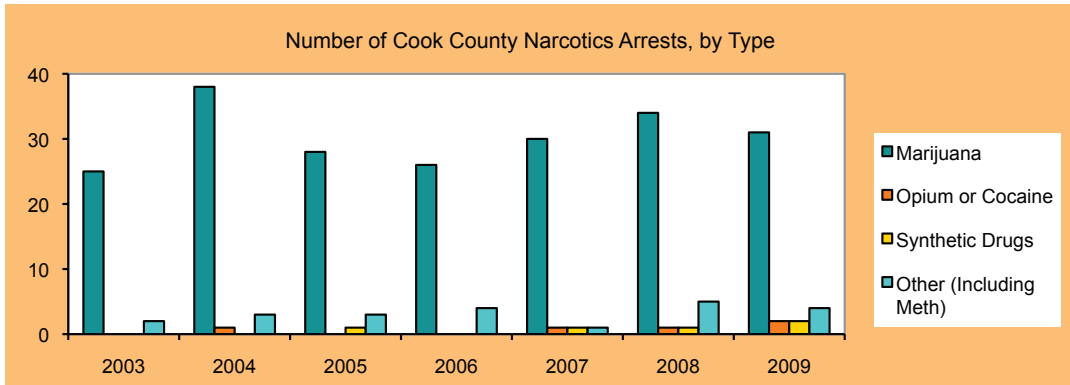
Reported past-month use of marijuana was slightly lower than the state average among Northeast adults : 3% vs. 4%, as was reported abuse of MDMA/

Ecstasy: 0% vs. 1%. Reported past-year use among Northeast adults equaled the state rate for pain relievers, 2%, crack/cocaine, 1%, and methamphetamines, 1% (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of drugs by Cook County students are not available for 2001 to 2010. Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level.

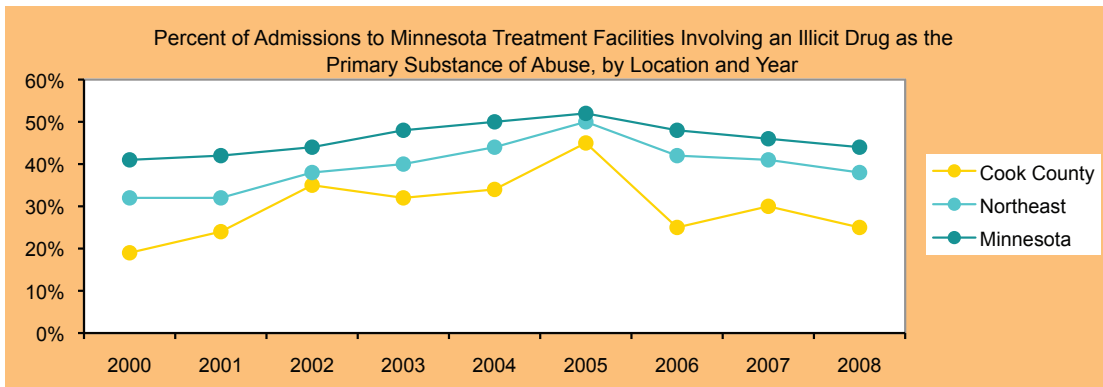
The number of Cook County males admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities increased from 22 in 2000 to 32 in 2008; the number of females admitted increased from 10 to 21. In 2008, 21% of Cook County residents admitted to treatment programs were between the ages of 18 and 24; 38% were aged 25-44 and 28% were aged 45-64.

After alcohol, the second most common primary substance of abuse for Cook County residents was marijuana.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 39 Cook County narcotics arrests in 2009—31 of which involved marijuana (BCA). From 2007 to 2009, the average annual rate of adults on probation for drug offenses in Cook County was 23.4 per 10,000 population; there were no juveniles reported to be on probation for drug offenses. There were also no adults in prison reported for drug offenses during that same period (DOC).



MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

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What's Happening in Your County?



Substance Use in Minnesota, located at 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 Sub-

stance 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.

Treatment data are from the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System (DAANES).

Detailed data source information can be found at 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.