



Crow Wing County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Crow Wing County's average annual cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries is nearly double that of the state average.
- From 1998 to 2010, reported past-month youth smoking rates fell by 55% in Crow Wing County.
- Reported use of methamphetamines dropped among Crow Wing students, from 9% in 2001 to 2% in 2010.

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Alcohol Consumption

The reported rate of past-month alcohol use among Crow Wing County youth dropped from 31% in 1998 to 19% in 2010. The rate for Minnesota's West Central Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region fell steadily from 33% to 21%, and the state's from 31% to 20%.

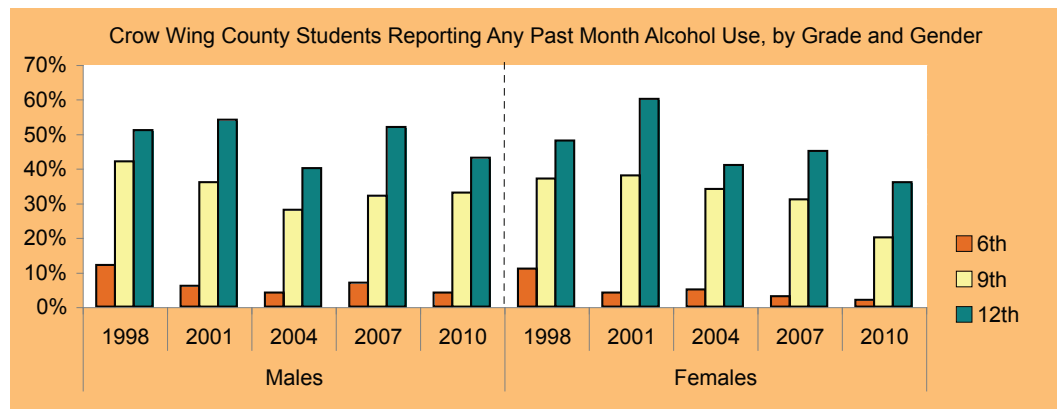
Within Crow Wing County, reported use varied by

grade and by gender (*see graph below*).

The percent of Crow Wing County students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion—fell from 25% in 1998 to 22% in 2010. Comparatively, the West Central rate fell from 29% in 1998 to 17% in 2010, and the state rate fell from 26% to 16%.

In 2010, 18% of Crow Wing 9th graders reported binge drinking, as did 24% of 12th graders. Binge drinking was reported by more male students in Crow Wing County than female students: 29% vs. 16% (MSS).

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



Alcohol Consequences

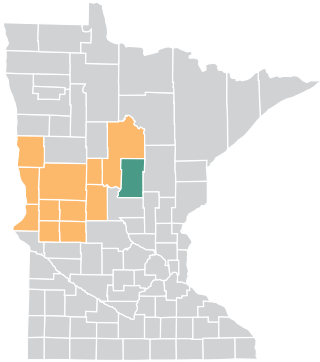
From 2005 to 2009, the average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries was \$94 in Crow Wing County, \$91 in the West Central Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

Over that same period, the driving while intoxi-

cated (DWI) arrest rate with Crow Wing as the county of residence averaged 78.0 per 10,000 population. With Crow Wing as the county of arrest, the average rate was 102.0. The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 6%

in Crow Wing County, 7% in the West Central Region and 5% in Minnesota (OTS).

From 2004 to 2008, the annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 8 in both Crow Wing County and the West Central, and 6 in the state (MCHS).



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

- Past-month alcohol use was lower among West Central women than the state average: 48% vs. 53%, and slightly lower among West Central men: 66% vs. 67%.

- West Central adults aged 18-24 reported slightly lower smoking rates than the state average, while adults aged 25-64 reported slightly higher than average smoking rates.

- Reported 30-day use of marijuana among West Central adults was equal to the state average : 4%. West Central rates of past-year pain reliever abuse, 2%, crack/cocaine use, 1%, and methamphetamine use, 1%, equaled the state average. Less than 1% of West Central adults reported past-year use of MDMA/Ecstasy.

Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use

Tobacco Consumption

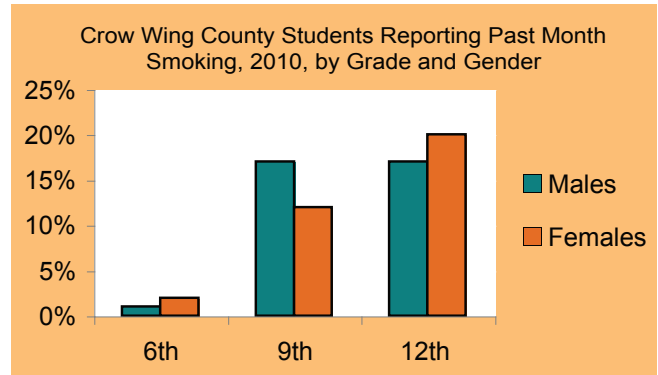
Smoking among youth declined statewide from 1998 to 2010: down from 20% to 9% in Crow Wing County, 23% to 12% in the West Central Region, and 19% to 10% in Minnesota. In 2010, Crow Wing rates varied by grade and by gender (*see graph*).

From 2004 to 2010, reported past-month chewing tobacco use increased among Crow Wing County males: 9th graders from 11% to 21% and 12th graders from 15%

to 22%. Crow Wing County youth were more likely than the average Minnesota student to report first smoking by age 13 or younger: 14% vs.

12% (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 Crow Wing County was 72 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the West Central Region averaged 63 and

the state averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Crow Wing County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 24 among males and 20 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 reporting past 30 day use of alcohol and tobacco were asked how they obtained those substances. Crow Wing County students most often reported social access to alcohol (85%) and tobacco (57%). Crow Wing students were about as likely (25%) as West Central (22%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They reported similar rates

of both buying (Crow Wing: 52%, WC: 51%, MN: 53%) and taking (18%, 17%, 17%) tobacco.

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 77% of Crow

Wing students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 90% of Crow Wing students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 78% of Crow Wing 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 88% for alcohol, 95% for tobacco and 96% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Crow Wing students are more likely to report use of marijuana than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 1% of Crow Wing 6th graders, 11% of 9th graders and 17% of 12th graders. Crow Wing County male students were more likely than female students to report use in 2010: 9% vs. 7%.

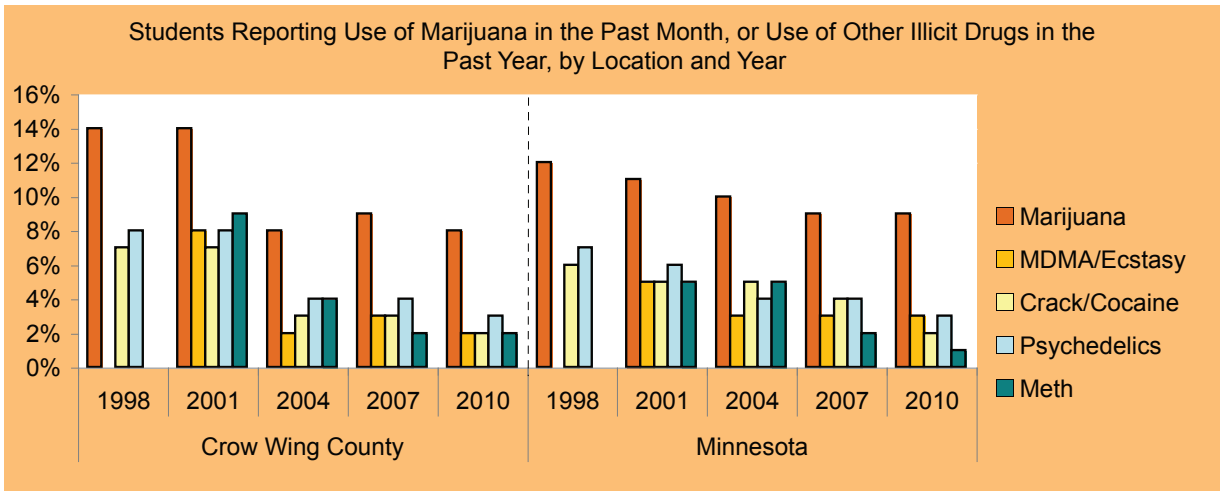
From 2001 to 2010, reported use of methamphetamines dropped from 8% to 1% among Crow Wing 9th graders, and 10% to 2% among

12th graders. From 1998 to 2010, reported use of inhalants decreased among Crow Wing 6th graders, 10% to 4%, and 9th graders, 13% to 3%, but increased slightly among 12th graders: 2% to 3%. During that same period, reported use of psychedelics dipped among male students, 8% to 5%, and female students, 7% to 1%, while reported use of crack/cocaine fell from 8% to 3% among males and 6% to 2% among females.

In 2010, one percent of Crow Wing County, West Cen-

tral and Minnesota 6th graders reported past-year abuse of prescription drugs. Crow Wing County 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2010: painkillers (reported by 3% of 9th graders and 7% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (1% of 9th graders; 6% of 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (1% of 9th graders; 2% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 3% of 9th graders; 3% of 12th graders (MSS).

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Crow Wing County population is 62,172. Crow Wing County is approximately 97% White, 1% American Indian, 1% Hispanic and 1% African-American. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Crow Wing County compared to 8% in Minnesota.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 201 Crow Wing County narcotics arrests in 2009—74% of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average annual number of narcotics arrest for Crow Wing County from 2005 to 2009 was 308 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	CROW WING COUNTY			WEST CENTRAL REGION			MINNESOTA		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Rates per 1,000 Population									
Adults on Probation	3.3	5.0	3.8	2.9	1.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	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, 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. 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.