



Freeborn County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Unlike regional and state trends, reported binge drinking actually increased among Freeborn youth from 2004 to 2010.
- Freeborn County's average annual lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rate is higher than both regional and state averages.
- Reported past-month marijuana use has increased from 2001 to 2010 among Freeborn students: 6% to 9%.

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Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported past-month alcohol consumption by youth in Freeborn County fell from 31% in 1998 to 17% in 2004, then increased to 24% in 2010. Comparatively, the rate for Minnesota's Southeast Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region fell steadily from 32% to 19%, and the state's from 31% to 20%.

Reported use varied by grade (*see graph below*). In

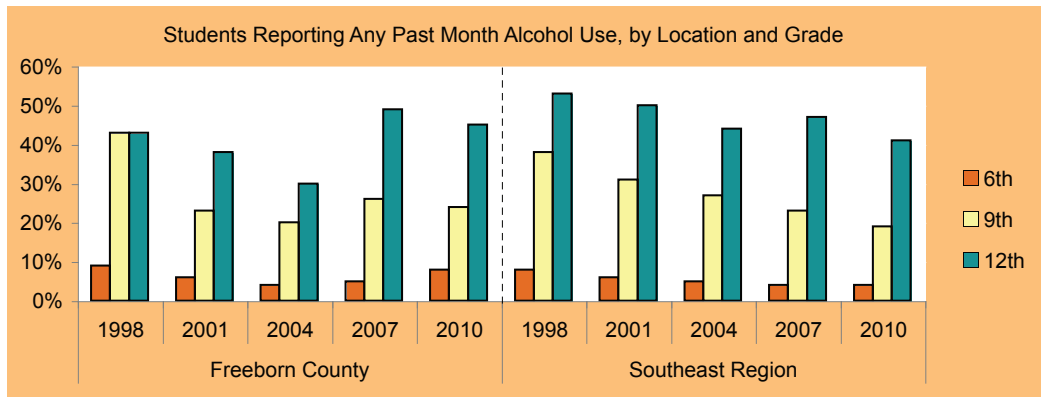
2010, Freeborn County male students were less likely than female students to report past month use: 22% vs. 25%.

The percent of Freeborn students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion—fell from 26% in 1998 to 16% in 2004, then increased to 18% in 2010. The Southeast rate fell steadily from 27% to 16% and the state

rate from 26% to 16%.

In 2010, 9% of Freeborn 9th graders reported binge drinking, as did 29% of 12th graders. Binge drinking was reported by more female students than male students: 19% vs. 17% (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 \$76 in Freeborn County, \$53 in the Southeast Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

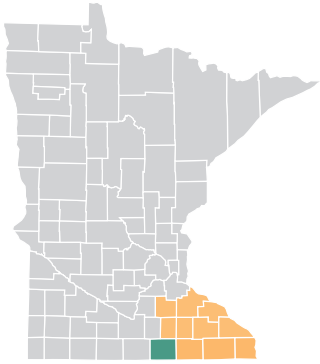
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Freeborn as the county of residence averaged 60.4 per 10,000 population. With Freeborn as the county of arrest, the average rate was 63.0 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 5% in

Freeborn County, the Southeast Region and in Minnesota (OTS).

The annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 7 in Freeborn County from 2004 to 2008, compared to 5 in the Southeast Region 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 both men, 67% vs. 65%, and women, 50% vs. 53%, in the Southeast Region as compared to the state average.

- In the Southeast, past month smoking was reported by 36% of 18-20 year-olds, 57% of 21-24 year-olds, 27% of 25-44 year-olds, 18% of 45-64 year-olds, and 5% of persons aged 65+.

- Southeast adults were less likely than the state average to report past month use of marijuana, 3% vs. 4%. They were as likely to report past year use of crack/cocaine, 1%, and abuse of prescription pain relievers, 2%. Less than half of one percent of Southeast adults reported past-year use of methamphetamines.

Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use

Tobacco Consumption

Smoking among youth declined statewide from 1998 to 2010: down from 21% to 14% in Freeborn County, 19% to 10% in the Southeast Region, and 19% to 10% in Minnesota.

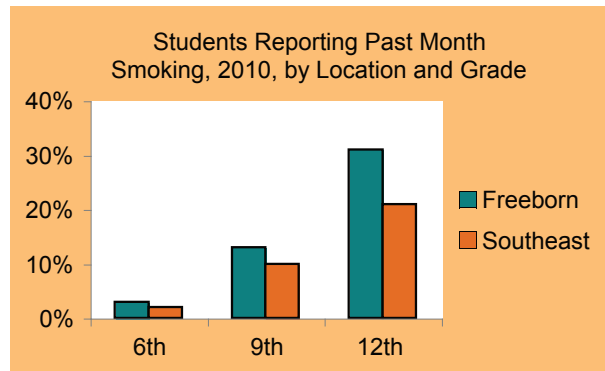
In 2010, Freeborn rates varied by grade (*see graph*). Past month smoking was reported by 14% of Freeborn males and 15% of females in 2010.

From 2004 to 2010, reported past-month chewing tobacco use increased among Freeborn County male students:

3% to 11%. Freeborn youth were slightly more likely than the state average to report first smoking by age 13 or younger:

13% 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 Freeborn County was 60 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Southeast Region averaged 47 and the

state averaged 45 per 100,000 (MCHS).

The number of Freeborn County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 11 among males and 8 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. Freeborn County students most often reported social access to alcohol (86%) and tobacco (64%). Freeborn County students were less likely (17%) than Southeast (23%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were more likely to report buy-

ing (Freeborn: 58%, SE: 52%, MN: 53%) tobacco, but less likely to report taking (12%, 16%, 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 80%

of Freeborn County students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 90% of Freeborn students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 79% of Freeborn 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 90% for alcohol, 95% for tobacco and 97% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Reported past-month marijuana use increased among Freeborn youth from 2001 to 2010 (see graph below). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 8% of Freeborn 9th graders and 22% of 12th graders—but no 6th graders. Male students were more likely than female students to report use: 10% vs. 9%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported past-year use of methamphetamines fell from 4% to 1% among Freeborn 9th graders, and 9% to 0% among 12th graders. From 1998 to

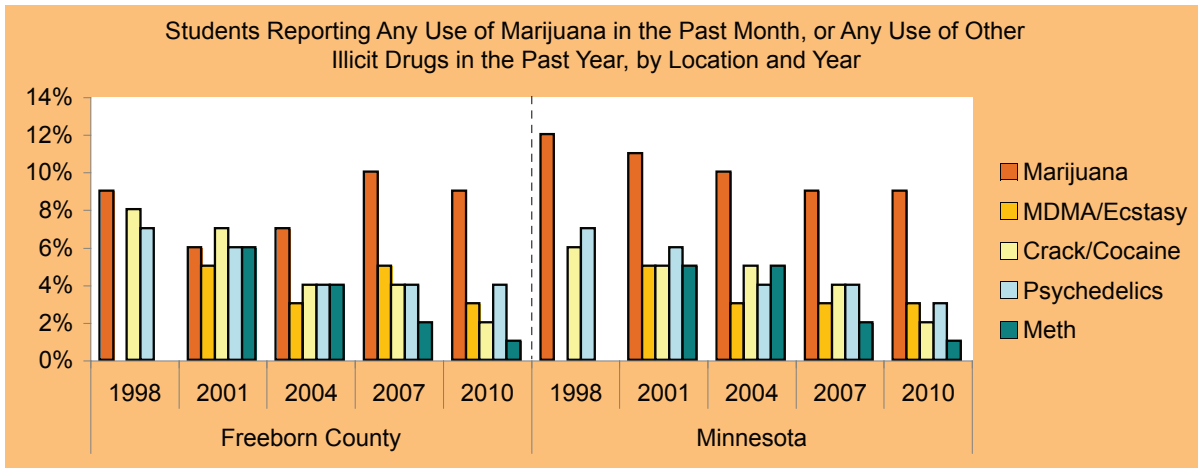
2010, reported use of inhalants increased among Freeborn 6th graders, 4% to 6%, but fell among 9th graders, 6% to 5%, and 12th graders: 4% to 1%. During that period, reported past-year use of psychedelics fell among Freeborn male students, 8% to 5%, and among female students, 6% to 3%. Reported past-year use of crack/cocaine fell from 11% to 2% for males and 5% to 1% for females.

In 2010, 2% of 6th graders in Freeborn County reported past-year abuse of prescription drugs compared to 1% in

the Southeast Region and the state. Freeborn County 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2010: painkillers (reported by 6% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (5% of 9th graders; 1% of 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (5% of 9th graders; 2% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 4% of 9th graders; 0% of 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Freeborn County population is 30,927. Freeborn County is approximately 98% White, 7% Hispanic/Latino and 1% Asian/Pacific Islander. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 8% in both Freeborn County and in Minnesota compared to 7% in the Southeast Region.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 179 Freeborn County narcotics arrests in 2009—50% of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average annual number of narcotics arrests for Freeborn County from 2005 to 2009 was 179 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC)

DRUG OFFENSES	FREEBORN COUNTY			SOUTHEAST REGION			MINNESOTA		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Rates per 1,000 Population									
Adults on Probation	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.0	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5

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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.