



Hubbard County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- On average, 12% of all Hubbard County motor vehicle crashes were alcohol related—more than twice the state average.
- Reported past 30 day chewing tobacco use increased from 16% in 1998 to 37% in 2010 among 12th grade Hubbard County males.
- Reported past-month use of marijuana has been higher among Hubbard students than among Northwest and Minnesota students since 1998.

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Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported 30-day alcohol consumption by youth in Hubbard County dropped from 42% in 1998 to 21% in 2010. Comparatively, the Northwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region’s rate dipped from 36% to 22% during that same period, and Minnesota’s rate from 31% to 20%.

Within Hubbard County, reported use varied by grade

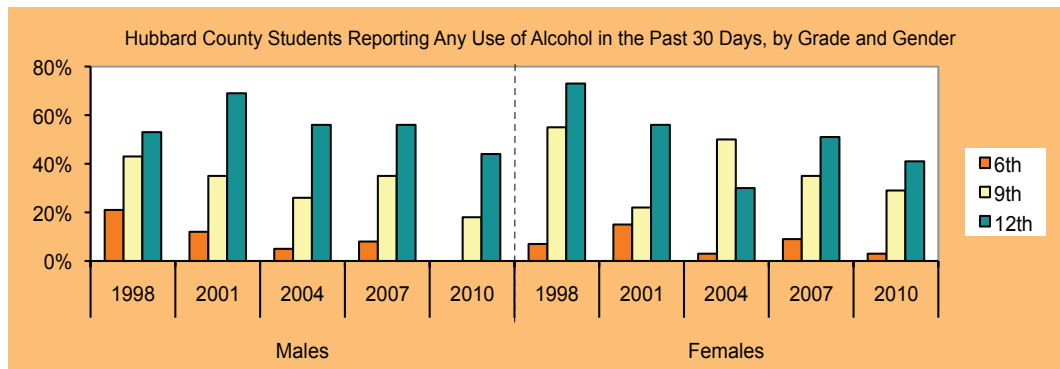
and by gender (*see graph below*).

The percent of Hubbard County students reporting binge drinking (having 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion in the past two weeks) fell from 32% in 1998 to 23% in 2010 for males, and from 32% to 18% for females. Binge drinking rates for Northwest males dropped from 35% to 22%, Northwest females from 26% to 15%, Minnesota males

from 31% to 18% and Minnesota females from 21% to 15%.

Over that twelve year period, the percent of students reporting binge drinking averaged 21% among Hubbard County 9th graders and 35% among 12th graders (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 \$210 in Hubbard County, compared to \$104 in the Northwest and \$54 in the state (OTS).

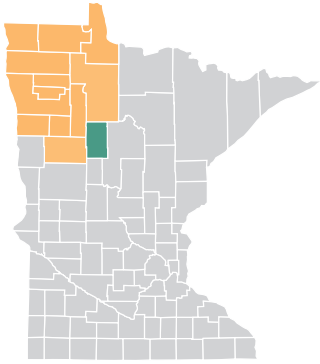
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Hubbard as the county of residence averaged 76.6 per 10,000 population. With Hubbard as the county of arrest, the average rate was 80.3 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 12% in

Hubbard County—more than the Northwest Region, 10%, and Minnesota: 5% (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Hubbard County averaged 8 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

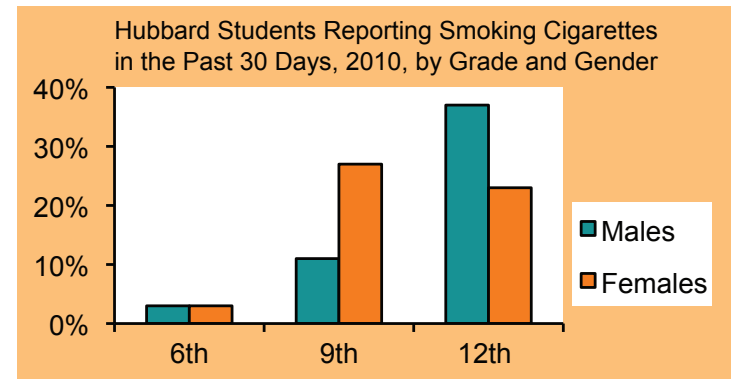
The percent of students reporting smoking any cigarettes in the past 30 days has been higher in Hubbard County than in both the Northwest Region and in Minnesota. However, smoking among youth declined in all areas from 1998 to 2010: down by 37% (from 27% to 17%) in Hubbard County, by 39% in the Northwest, and down by 47% in the state.

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

Reported past 30-day chewing tobacco use increased among 12th grade Hubbard County males: 16% in 1998 to

37% 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 Hubbard County was 74 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northwest averaged 58 and the state

45 (MCHS).

The number of Hubbard lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 9 among males and 5 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. Hubbard County students most often reported social access to alcohol (91%) and tobacco (71%). Hubbard students were more likely (29%) than Northwest (27%) or all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were less likely to report buying

(Hubbard: 47%, NW: 55%, MN: 53%), but more likely to report taking (23%, 20%, 17%) cigarettes.

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 71%

of Hubbard County students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 84% of Hubbard County students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 69% of Hubbard 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 86% for alcohol, 91% for tobacco and 94% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Marijuana use was reported by more Hubbard County students than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). From 1998 to 2010, past-month marijuana use was reported by a higher percent of Hubbard students than by Northwest or Minnesota students. During that period, state rates dropped from 12% to 9%, Northwest rates held steady around 10%, and Hubbard rates dropped from 21% to 12%.

From 2001 to 2010 reported use of methamphetamines

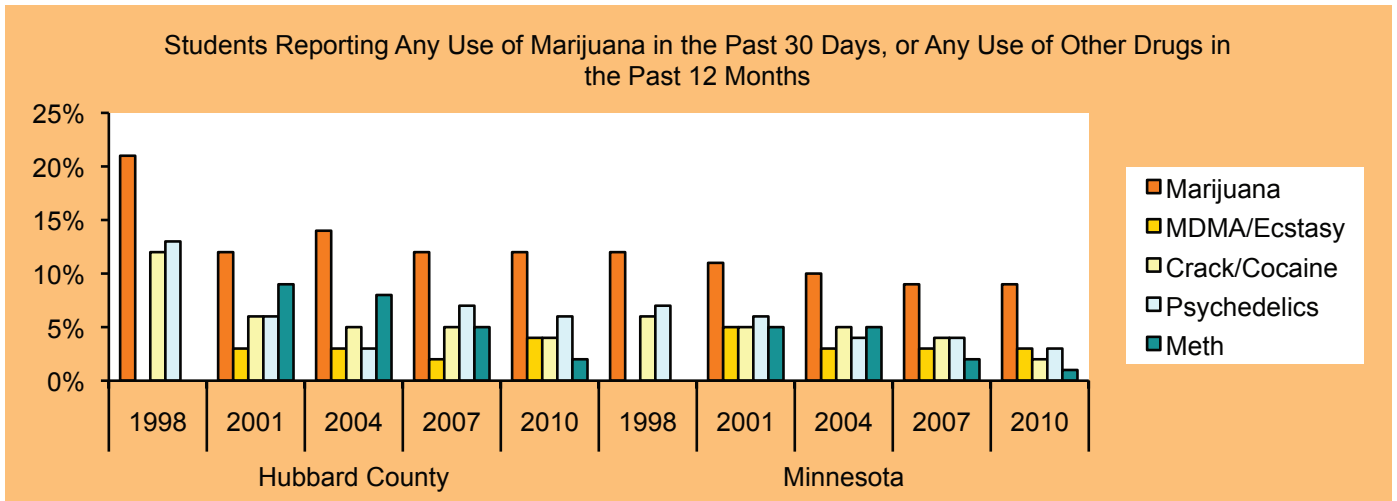
by Hubbard County male students changed from 13% to 4%—among females the rate changed from 5% to 0%. Reported use of psychedelics dropped among Hubbard 12th graders, from 17% in 1998 to 1% in 2004, but then increased to 8% in 2007 and in 2010.

In 2010, Hubbard County 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific prescription drugs—those not prescribed to them by their doctor, taken only to get high: painkillers (reported by 9% of

9th graders and 8% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (5% of 9th graders and 7% of 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (3% of 9th graders and 5% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 6% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders (MSS). Reported abuse of prescription painkillers was higher in Hubbard County (8%) than in the Northwest (5%) or the state (5%).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Hubbard County population is 18,810. Hubbard County is approximately 96% White, 2% American Indian/Alaska Native and 1% Hispanic. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Hubbard County as compared to 8% in Minnesota.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 40 Hubbard County narcotics arrests in 2009, 43% of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average number of annual arrests in Hubbard from 2005 to 2009 was 53 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	HUBBARD COUNTY			NORTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Rates per 1,000 Population									
Adults on Probation	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.3	2.0	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.2	0.3	0.2	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, 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.