



Kittson 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 Kittson County is more than double that of the state.
- From 1998 to 2010, reported rates of smoking among Kittson County students dropped by 58%.
- No Kittson County 6th or 9th graders reported past-month marijuana use in 2010.

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Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported 30-day alcohol consumption by youth in Kittson County has steadily declined since 1998, as have rates for Minnesota’s Northwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region and the state. Kittson County’s rate decreased by 60% from 1998 to 2010 (43% down to 17%). From 2004 to 2010, use in Kittson dropped among all grades; 6th graders, 2% to 0%,

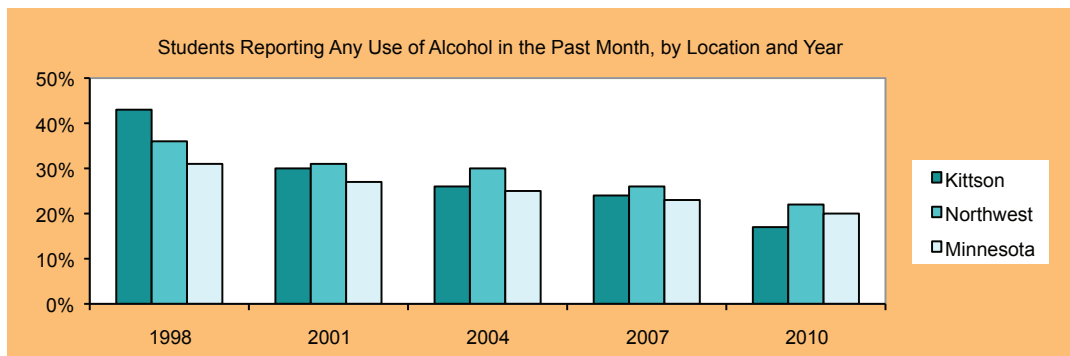
9th graders, 29% to 16%, and 12th graders, 45% to 44%.

The percent of youth reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks dropped in Kittson County, from 31% in 1998 to 21% in 2010. Similarly the Northwest Region dropped from 31% to 18%, while state rates dropped from 26% to 16% during the same period.

In 2010, binge drink-

ing was reported by 21% of 9th grade males, 43% of 12th grade males, 22% of 12th grade females, and no 9th grade females in Kittson County.

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 \$116 in Kittson County, compared to \$104 in the Northwest and \$54 in the state (OTS).

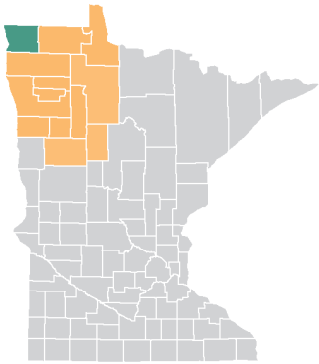
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated (DWI) arrest rate with Kittson

as the county of residence averaged 50.8 per 10,000 population. With Kittson as the county of arrest, the average rate was 47.6 (OTS).

Again, over that same period, the percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 10% in Kittson County—the same

as the Northwest Region, but higher than Minnesota: 5% (OTS).

From 2004-2008, the cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population was 10 in the Northwest and 6 in the state (MCHS). In comparison, there were no Kittson County cirrhosis deaths during that period.



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

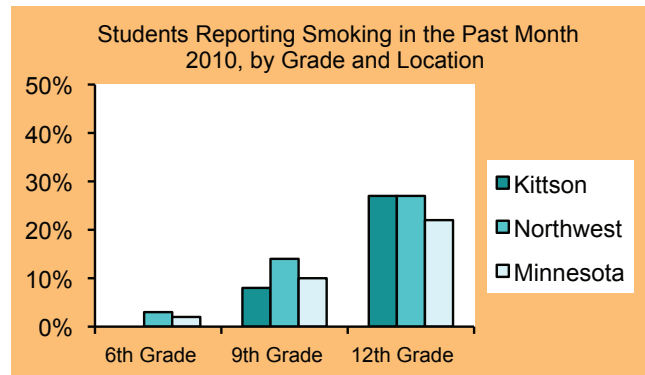
The percent of Kittson County students reporting smoking any cigarettes in the past 30 days dropped from 24% in 1998 to 10% in 2010, similar to Northwest rates. In Minnesota, the rate declined from 19% to 10% during that period.

Reported smoking dropped among Kittson male students: 19% in 1998 to 9% in 2010. Female rates declined from 30% to 11%. Reported smoking among Kittson 9th graders dipped from 31% to 8%.

In 2010, reported past month chewing tobacco use was 18% for Kittson male students, compared to the Northwest, 14%, and the state: 10%

(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 Kittson County was 61 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northwest averaged 58 and the state 45

(MCHS).

The number of Kittson lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged two among males and less than one 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. Kittson County students most often reported social access to alcohol: 91%. Kittson students were much less likely (9%) than Northwest (27%) or all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were less likely to report social access to (Kittson: 59%, NW:

63%, MN: 63%) tobacco, and less likely to report taking it (9%, 20%, 17%).

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 81% of Kittson County students,

perception of tobacco harm was reported by 90% of Kittson County students, and perception of marijuana harm was also reported by 85% of Kittson 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 97% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Reported use of illicit drugs has been lower in Kittson County than it has been in the state as a whole since 1998. In 2010, past month marijuana use was reported by 18% of Kittson 12th graders. 6th and 9th graders have not reported marijuana use since 2004.

No use of methamphetamine was reported by Kittson County youth in 2007, but use was reported by 2% of youth in 2010. Use of inhalants is lower than the state average among Kittson 6th graders, but higher than the average among 12th

graders. The percent of Kittson students reporting use of crack/cocaine and use of psychedelics fluctuated over time. On average, over the past nine years, 1% of 9th graders and 5% of 12th graders reported past-year use of crack/cocaine while 1% of 9th graders and 3% of 12th graders reported past year use of psychedelics.

In 2010, 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. No Kittson County

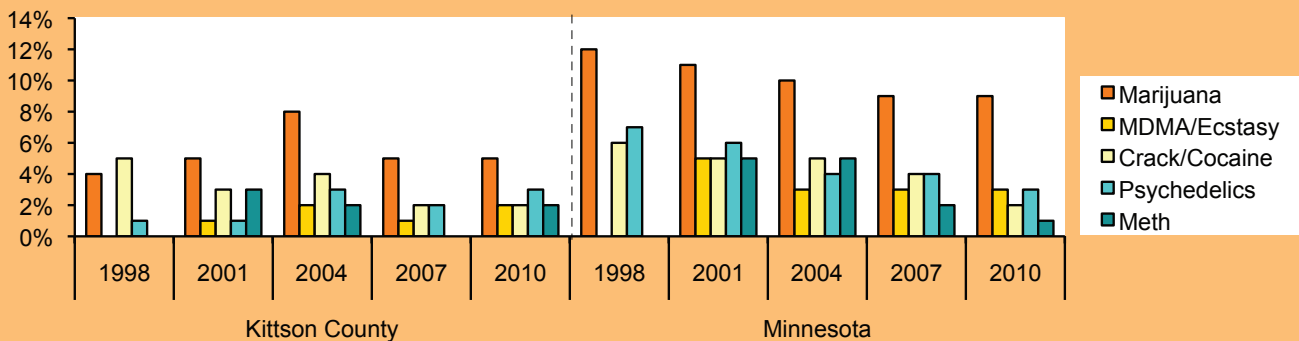
9th graders reported abuse of prescription drugs except for stimulant/diet pill use (2%).

Rates reported by Kittson 12th graders were similar to the state average: painkillers, 5%, ADD/ADHD drugs, 5%, tranquilizers/sedatives, 3%, and stimulants/diet pills, 3% (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Kittson County population is 4,462. Kittson County is approximately 98% White and 2% Hispanic/Latino. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Kittson County as compared to 8% in Minnesota.

Students Reporting Any Use of Marijuana in the Past 30 Days, or Any Use of Other Drugs in the Past 12 Months



Other Drug Consequences

There were nine Kittson County narcotics arrests in 2009 all of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average number of annual arrests in Kittson from 2005 to 2009 was 12 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	KITTSOON COUNTY			NORTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Adults on Probation	0.3	1.4	1.8	3.3	2.0	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.4	0.0	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.