



Koochiching County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Koochiching County youth binge drinking rates fell from 31% in 1998 to 20% in 2010.
- Past month use of chewing tobacco doubled among Koochiching males from 2001 to 2010.
- In 2010, 18% of Koochiching 12th graders reported abuse of prescription pain relievers.

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Alcohol Consumption

From 1998 to 2010, the rate of reported past-month alcohol use by youth fell from 38% to 27% in Koochiching County, from 34% to 22% in the Northeast Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region, and from 31% to 20% in Minnesota. 2007 Minnesota Student Survey data are not available for Koochiching.

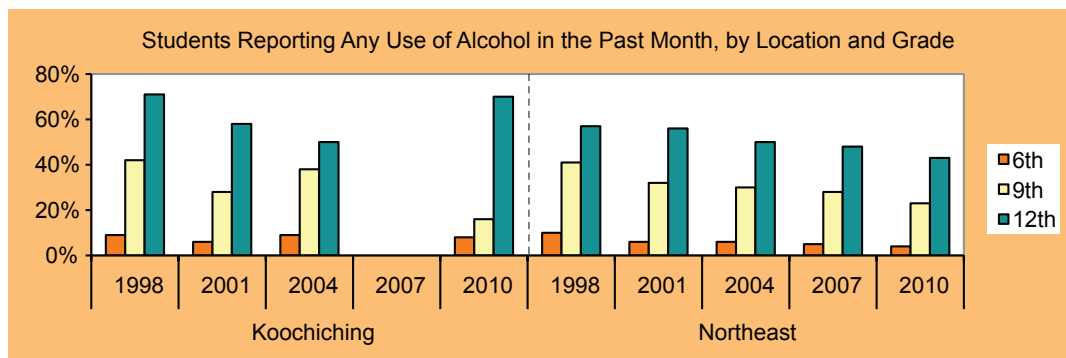
In Koochiching County,

reported use varied by grade (*see graph below*).

The percent of Koochiching County students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—five or more drinks in a row on one occasion—dipped from 31% in 1998 to 20% in 2010. Comparatively, the Northeast rate changed from 28% to 18% and the state rate from 26% to 16%..

In 2010, binge drinking was reported by 12% of 9th grade males, 2% of 9th grade females, 40% of 12th grade males, and 39% of 12th grade females in Koochiching County. (MSS).

Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level. 2007 MSS Data not available for Koochiching.



Alcohol Consequences

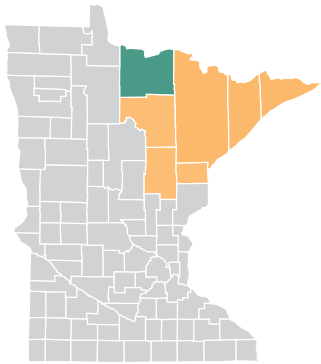
From 2005 to 2009, the average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries was \$37 in Koochiching County, \$96 in the Northeast and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

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

iching as the county of residence averaged 75 per 10,000 population. With Koochiching as the county of arrest, the average rate was 68 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 8% in Koochiching, as in the Northeast Region (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Koochiching averaged 9 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 12 in the Northeast 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 18–20 year-olds in the Northeast Region than in the state, but slightly lower among other age groups.
- Adults in Northeast Minnesota reported 30-day smoking rates higher than the state average: 27% vs. 24% for males and 25% vs. 21% for females.
- Reported 30-day use of marijuana was slightly lower than the state average in the Northeast : 3% vs. 4%. Past-year use of crack/cocaine and meth was the same in the Northeast as in Minnesota: 1%, as was reported abuse of pain relievers: 2%.

Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use

Tobacco Consumption

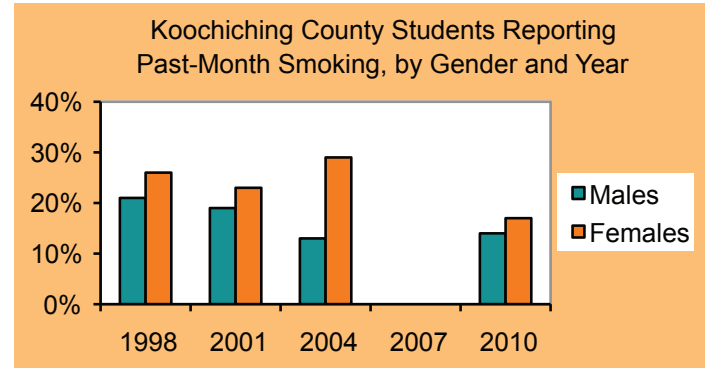
From 1998 to 2010, past-month smoking rates among youth declined from 24% to 15% in Koochiching County, 21% to 13% in the Northeast, and 19% to 10% in the state.

Koochiching female students have reported higher smoking rates than males (*see graph*). In 2010, 7% of 6th graders, 9% of 9th graders and 37% of 12th graders reported past-month smoking in Koochiching.

Reported past-month chewing tobacco use increased

among Koochiching males from 2001 to 2010: 0% to 6% among 6th graders, 6% to 24% among 9th graders, and 13% to 57% among 12th graders (MSS).

2007 Minnesota Student Survey data are not available for Koochiching County. Statistics on adult smoking are not available at the county level.



Tobacco Consequences

From 2004 to 2008, the average annual rate per 100,000 population of lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths in Koochiching County was 96. Comparatively, the Northeast averaged 69 and Minnesota

averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Koochiching lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 7 among males and 6 among females from 2004 to 2008 (MCSS). Note: these rates exclude mesothe-

lioma (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.

Risk and Protective Factors

In 2010, students reporting past 30 day use of alcohol and tobacco were asked how they obtained those substances. Specifically, students were

asked if they got the alcohol or tobacco from someone or somewhere, if they bought the alcohol or tobacco from someone or somewhere, or if they

took the alcohol from someone or somewhere. Students were asked to select all option that applied.

	2010 YOUTH ACCESS ALCOHOL			2010 YOUTH ACCESS TOBACCO		
	Got	Bought	Took	Got	Bought	Took
Koochiching	88%	5%	19%	60%	60%	7%
Northeast	89%	9%	125%	64%	53%	17%
Minnesota	87%	9%	26%	63%	53%	17%

Other Drug Consumption

Rates of illicit drug use have been, on average, higher in Koochiching County than in the state (*see graph below*). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 3% of 6th graders, 11% of 9th graders and 40% of 12th graders. Koochiching female students were less likely than male students to report use in 2010: 13% vs. 17%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported use of methamphetamines dropped from 7% to 0% among Koochiching 9th graders and 12% to 2% among 12th graders. State-

wide, rates of methamphetamine used dropped by 80% from 2004 to 2010.

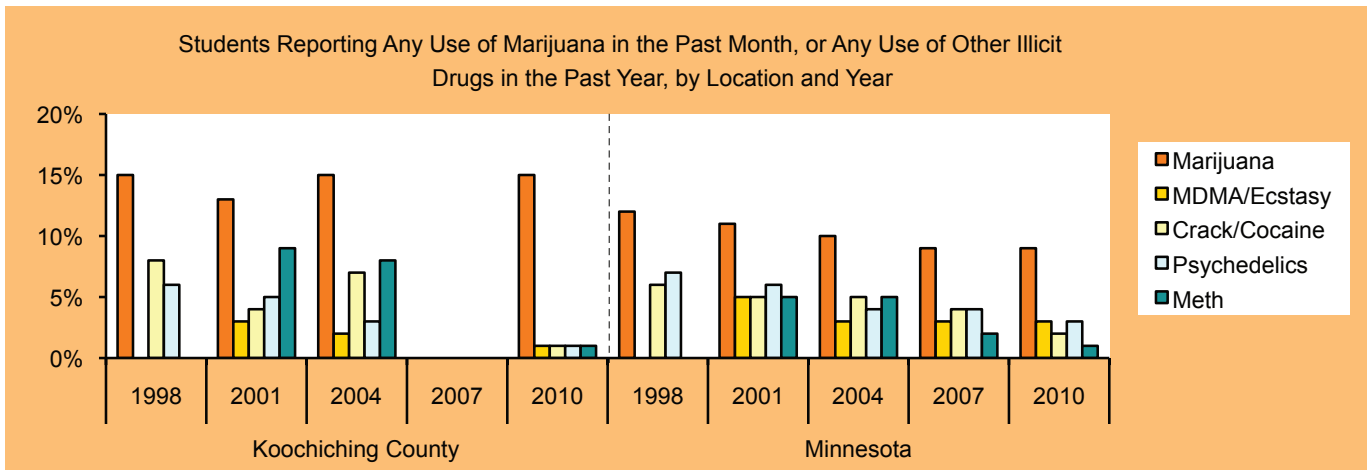
From 1998 to 2010, reported use of inhalants decreased among Koochiching female students from 10% to 3% but increased among males from 5% to 7%. During that same time period, reported use of crack/cocaine dipped among Koochiching female students from 10% to 1% and from 6% to 1% among males. Use of psychedelics declined from 5% to 0% among Koochiching 9th graders, and

from 7% to 3% among 12th graders.

In 2010, abuse of prescription drugs was reported by 1% of Koochiching 6th graders. Abuse of pain relievers was reported by 2% of 9th graders and 18% of 12th graders. Abuse of ADD/ADHD drugs was reported by 3% of 9th graders and 10% of 12th graders.

2007 Minnesota Student Survey data are not available for Koochiching County. Statistics on adult drug use are not available at the county level.

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Koochiching County population is 13,251. Koochiching County is approximately 95% White, 3% American Indian, and 1% Hispanic/Latino. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 12% in Koochiching County as compared to 8% in Minnesota and 11% in the Northeast Region.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 45 Koochiching County narcotics arrests in 2009—of which 34 involved marijuana. Comparatively, the aver-

age number of annual arrests in Koochiching County from 2005 to 2009 was 54 (BCA).

From 2005 to 2009, the rate per 1,000 population of Koochiching juveniles on probation for drug offenses

averaged 0.4 while the rate for adults on probation for drug offenses averaged 4.5. During that same period, the rate per 1,000 population of Koochiching adults in prison for drug offenses averaged 0.3 (DOC).

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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.