



# Lac Qui Parle County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

## KEY FINDINGS

- Lac Qui Parle County's average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries is more than three times the state average.
- From 1998 to 2010, youth smoking rates fell by 50% in Lac Qui Parle County.
- No Lac Qui Parle students reported past-year use of Methamphetamines in 2010.

## INSIDE

Tobacco Consumption ..... 2  
 Tobacco Consequences..... 2  
 Risk & Protective Factors ..... 2  
 Other Drug Consumption ..... 3  
 Other Drug Consequences... 3  
 MN SEOW ..... 4  
 Data Sources..... 4

## Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported past-month alcohol use by youth in Lac Qui Parle County dropped from 34% in 1998 to 21% in 2010. Comparatively, the rate for Minnesota's Southwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region fell from 33% to 21%, and the state's from 31% to 20%.

Reported use varied by grade (see graph below). In 2010, Lac Qui Parle County

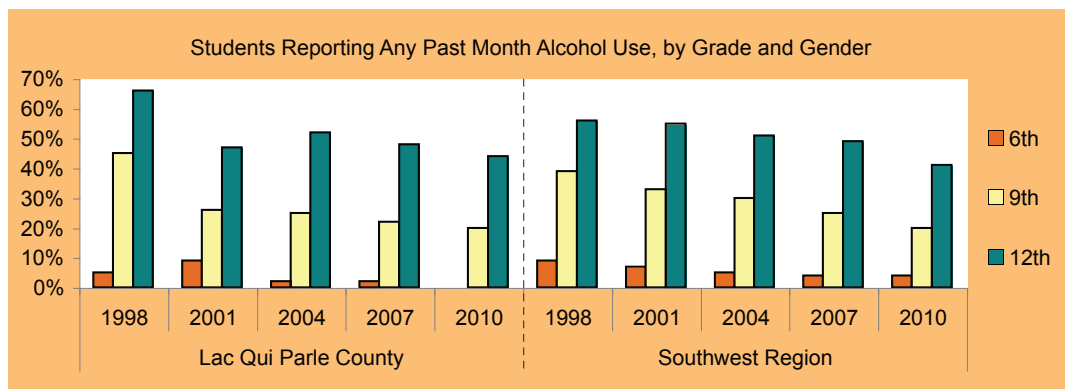
female students were more likely than male students to report past month use: 23% vs. 19%.

The percent of Lac Qui Parle County students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion—fell from 35% in 1998 to 16% in 2010. In comparison, the Southwest rate fell from 28% to 17% and

the state rate fell from 26% to 16%.

In 2010, 10% of Lac Qui Parle County 9th graders reported binge drinking, as did 23% of 12th graders. Binge drinking was reported by more female students than male students: 16% vs. 15% (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 \$172 in Lac Qui Parle County, \$70 in the Southwest Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

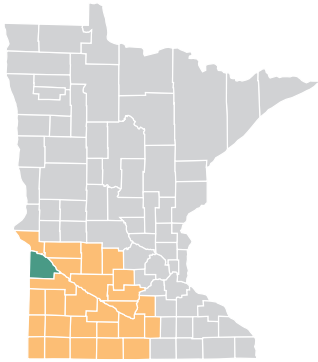
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Lac Qui Parle as the county of residence averaged 53 per 10,000 population. With Lac Qui Parle as the county of arrest, the average rate was 55 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 9% in

Lac Qui Parle County, 6% in the Southwest Region and 5% in Minnesota (OTS).

The annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 8 in Lac Qui Parle County, 6 in the state, and 7 in the Southwest Region from 2003 to 2007 (MCHS).



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

- Past-month alcohol use was lower than the state average for Southwest women, 50% vs. 53%, but equal for men: 67%.

- In the Southwest, past month smoking was reported by 41% of 18-20 year-olds, 41% of 21-24 year-olds, 26% of 25-44 year-olds, 19% of 45-64 year-olds, and 8% of persons aged 65+.

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

*Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use*

## Tobacco Consumption

Smoking among youth declined statewide from 1998 to 2010: down from 18% to 9% in Lac Qui Parle County, 20% to 12% in the Southwest Region, and 19% to 10% in Minnesota.

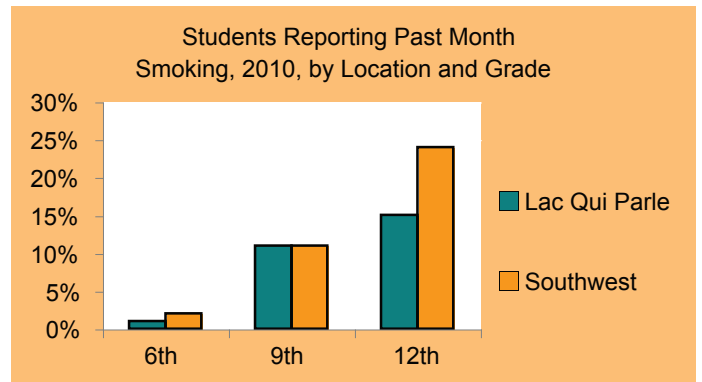
In 2010, Lac Qui Parle County rates varied by grade (*see graph*). Past month smoking was reported by 7% of Lac Qui Parle male students and 11% of females in 2010.

From 2004 to 2010, reported past-month chewing to-

bacco use increased among Lac Qui Parle County 12th grade males: 5% to 20%. Lac Qui Parle youth were less likely than Southwest average to report first

smoking by age 13 or younger: 11% vs. 13% (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 Lac Qui Parle County was 62 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Southwest rate averaged 51 and the state

rate averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Lac Qui Parle lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged four among males and 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 reporting past 30 day use of alcohol and tobacco were asked how they obtained those substances. Lac Qui Parle County students most often reported social access to alcohol (87%) and tobacco (61%). Lac Qui Parle students were about as likely (25%) as Southwest (23%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were less likely to report buy-

ing (Lac Qui Parle: 42%, SW: 56%, MN: 53%) tobacco, but much more likely to report taking (27%, 14%, 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 79%

of Lac Qui Parle students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 91% of Lac Qui Parle students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 87% of Lac Qui Parle 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 92% for alcohol, 96% for tobacco and 97% for marijuana (MSS).

## Other Drug Consumption

Lac Qui Parle students are less likely than the state average to report illicit drug use (*see graph below*). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 5% of Lac Qui Parle County 9th graders and 4% of 12th graders—but no 6th graders. Male students were more likely than female students to report use: 3% vs. 2%.

From 2004 to 2010, reported past-year use of methamphetamines fell from 6% to 0% among Lac Qui Parle 9th graders and dropped from 2% to 0% among 12th graders. From 1998 to 2010, reported past-

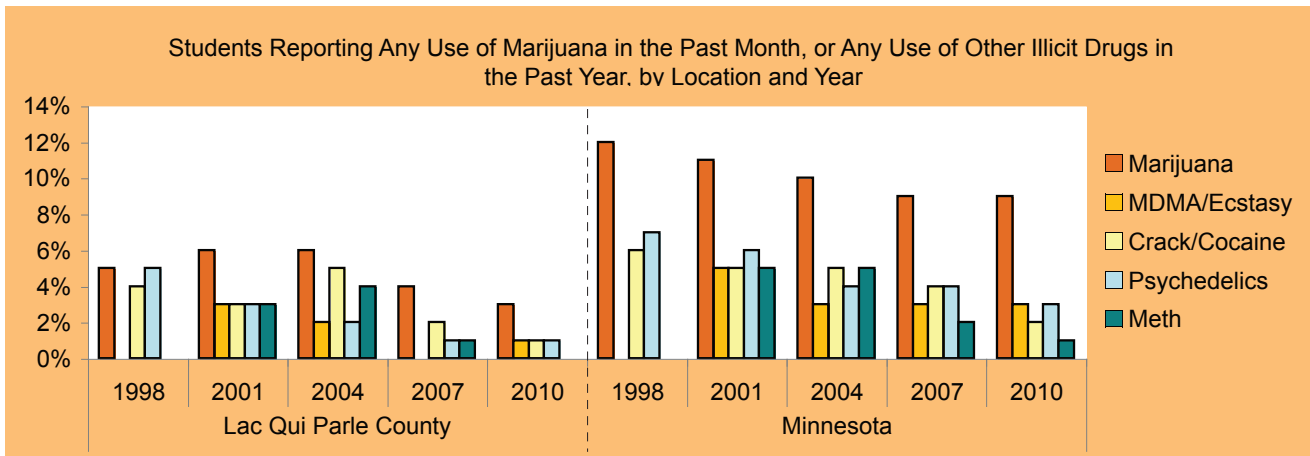
year use of inhalants fell among Lac Qui Parle female students, 4% to 2%, and among male students, 4% to 1%. During that period, reported past-year use of psychedelics fell among Lac Qui Parle male students, 5% to 0%, and female students, 4% to 1%. Reported use of crack/cocaine fell from 4% to 1% among females, and 3% to 0% among males.

In 2010, no Lac Qui Parle 6th graders reported past-year abuse of prescription drugs compared to one percent in the Southwest Region and in

the state. Lac Qui Parle 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2010: painkillers (reported by 1% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (reported by 1% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (reported by 1% of 9th graders and 0% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 1% 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 Lac Qui Parle County population is 7,165. Lac Qui Parle County is approximately 99% White and 1% Hispanic/Latino. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 9% in both Lac Qui Parle County and in the Southwest Region, compared to 8% in the state.



## Other Drug Consequences

There were no Lac Qui Parle County narcotics arrests in 2009 or 2008. Seven narcotics arrests were reported in 2007, of which only one involved marijuana (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY			SOUTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Adults on Probation	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3

## MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

### Questions or comments? Contact:

Melissa Boeke, MS  
Epidemiologist

Minnesota Institute of Public Health  
2720 Highway 10 NE  
Mounds View, MN 55112

Phone: 763.712.7615  
Fax: 763.427.7841  
E-mail: [sumn@miph.org](mailto:sumn@miph.org)

## What's Happening in Your County?



**Substance Use in Minnesota**, located at [www.sumn.org](http://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](http://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.