



Lake of the Woods County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- In Lake of the Woods, the average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities, and injuries was more than 5 times the state average.
- The average annual lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rate for Lake of the Woods County has almost doubled that of the Northwest Region and did double the state's average.
- The number of Lake of the Woods residents admitted to treatment programs doubled from 2006 to 2008.

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Alcohol Consumption

Reported past-month alcohol use among students dropped in the Northwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region from 31% in 2001 to 22% in 2010. Comparatively, the state rate dipped from 27% to 20%. The percent of students reporting past-two week binge drinking also declined during that period—North-

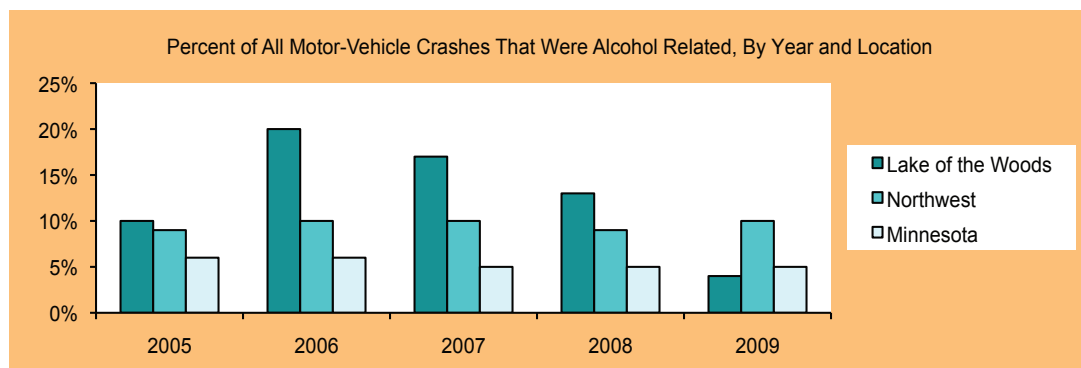
west: 28% to 18%, Minnesota 23% to 16% (MSS).

Among adults, reported 30-day alcohol use was lower than the state average for Northwest men (62% vs. 67%) and women (48% vs. 53%) in 2004/2005. However, adults in the Northwest were more likely than the state average to report binge drinking—29%

vs. 24% for men; 16% vs. 13% for women (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of alcohol by Lake of the Woods students are not available for 2001 through 2010. 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 \$303 in Lake of the Woods County, compared to \$104 in the Northwest and \$54 in the state (OTS).

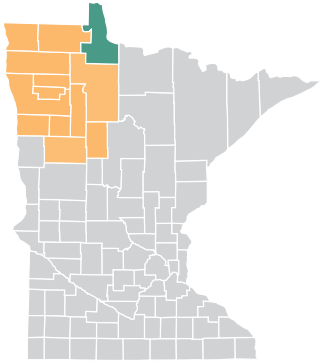
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated (DWI) arrest rate with Lake

of the Woods as the county of residence averaged 87.2 per 10,000 population. With Lake of the Woods as the county of arrest, the average rate was 133.9 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 13% in Lake of the Woods County from 2005-2009—more than

the Northwest Region, 10%, and Minnesota: 5% (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Lake of the Woods County averaged 9 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 10 in the Northwest and 6 in the state (MCHS).



The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Lake of the Woods County population is 3,985. Lake of the Woods County is approximately 96% White, 2% American Indian/Alaska Native and 1% Hispanic/Latino. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Lake of the Woods County, as compared to 12% in the Northwest Region and 8% in Minnesota.

Tobacco Consumption

Reported 30-day cigarette smoking among Northwest students, though on the decline, has been higher than the state average over the past 9 years. Northwest rates dropped for: 9th grade males, 21% to 21%; 9th grade females, 23% to 16%; 12th grade males, 41% to 29%; and 12th grade females, 41% to 25% (MSS).

2004/2005 reported past-month smoking rates were higher than the state average for adults in the Northwest, except for 21–24 year-old men and men aged 65 and older. 18–20 year-olds had the highest rates—54% for men and

49% for women (MNSASU).

The percent of male students reporting past-month chewing tobacco use in 2010 was the same in the Northwest region than the state average for 6th graders, 1% vs. 1%; higher for 9th graders, 14% vs. 8%; and 12th graders, 29% vs. 22% (MSS).

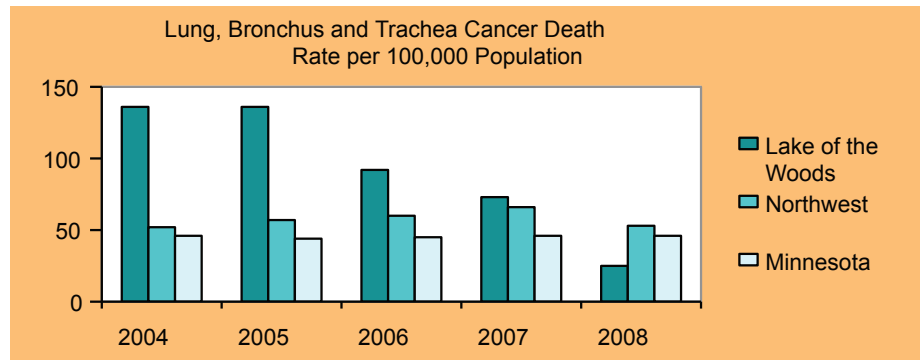
Northwest students were more likely than the state average to report first having smoked all or part of a cigarette by age 13 or younger: 18% vs. 13% for males and 18% vs. 11% for females.

Similarly, Northwest male students were more likely to

report first having smoked a cigar or used chewing tobacco by the age of 13 or younger: 12% vs. 8% (MSS).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of tobacco by Lake of the Woods students are not available for 2001 through 2010. Statistics on adult alcohol consumption 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 Lake of the Woods County was 92 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northwest averaged 58 per 100,000 and Minnesota

averaged 45 per 100,000 (MCHS).

The number of Lake of the Woods lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged two per year among males and two per year 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.

Other Drug Consumption

The percent of Northwest students reporting 30-day marijuana use averaged 10% from 2001 to 2010—equal to the state average. Reported 12 month use of a number of illicit drugs by students dropped or remained the same from 2001 to 2010 in the Northwest. Rates of methamphetamine use changed from 5% to 1%; MDMA/Ecstasy use from 3% to 3%; crack/cocaine from 4%

to 2% (MSS).

In 2010, 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific prescription drugs—taken only to get high. Northwest and Minnesota students reported abuse at equal rates: painkillers, 5%, ADD/ADHD drugs, 4%, tranquilizers/sedatives, 3%, and stimulants/diet pills: 3% (MSS).

Reported 30-day use of marijuana was slightly higher than the state average among North-

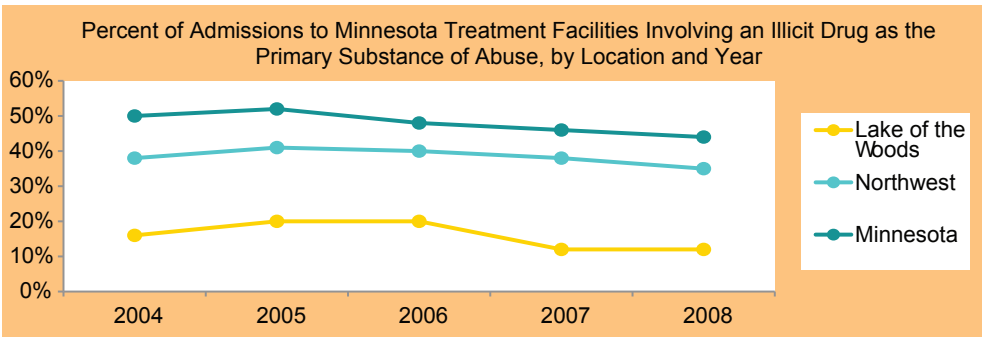
west adults: 5% vs. 4%, as was reported abuse of pain relievers: 3% vs. 2%. Twelve month use of MDMA/Ecstasy, crack/cocaine, and meth was the same in the Northwest as in Minnesota: 1% (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of drugs by Lake of the Woods students are not available for 2001 to 2010. Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level.

The number of Lake of the Woods County males admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities averaged 21 from 2004 to 2008; the number of females averaged nine. In 2008, of Lake of the Woods residents admitted to treatment programs, 36% were aged 25-44 and 48% were aged 45-64.

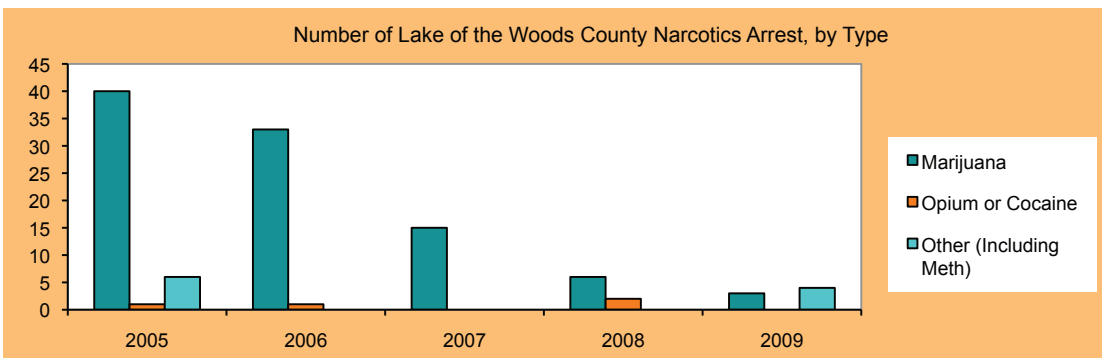
In 2008, 12% of Lake of the Woods County residents, 35% of Northwest residents and 44% of Minnesota residents were admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities with an illicit drug as their primary substance of abuse. Comparatively, the average percent of admissions involving an illicit drug as the primary substance of abuse from 2002 to 2008 was: 18% for Lake of the Woods, 37% for the Northwest Region, and 47% for Minnesota.

After alcohol, the second most common primary substance of abuse for Lake of the Woods residents was marijuana.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 7 Lake of the Woods County narcotics arrests in 2009—3 of which involved marijuana (BCA). From 2005 to 2009, the average annual rate of adults on probation for drug offenses in Lake of the Woods County was 9.4 per 10,000 population; no juveniles were on probation during that period. The rate of adults in prison for drug offenses averaged 3.4 per 10,000 population during that same period (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 Sub-

stance 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.

Treatment data are from the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System (DAANES).

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.