



Lyon County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Lyon County's average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries is higher than both regional and state averages.
- From 1998 to 2010, students reporting smoking cigarettes on one or more days within the past 30 days fell 41%.
- Reported Prescription drug use rates were less for Lyon County than the Southwest Region and State.

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Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported past-month alcohol use by youth in Lyon County dropped from 36% in 1998 to 16% 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%. Within Lyon County, reported use varied by grade and by gender (*see graph below*).

The percent of Lyon stu-

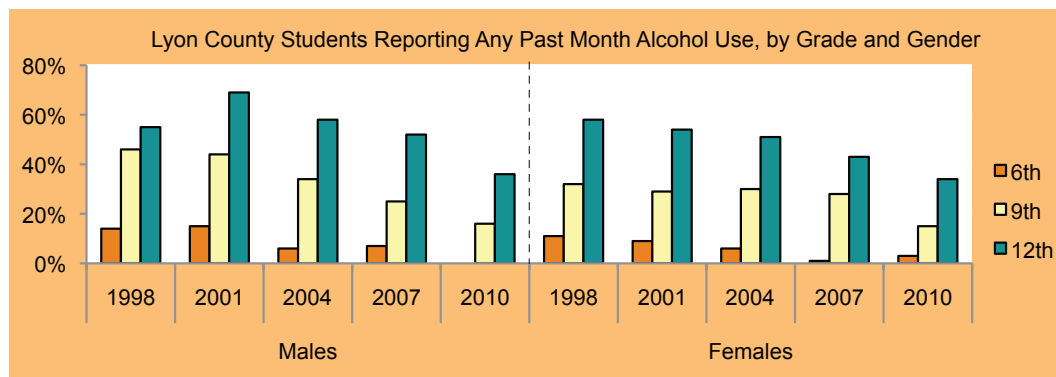
dents reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion—increased from 29% in 1998 to 31% in 2001, then fell to 13% in 2010. In comparison, the Southwest rate fell steadily from 28% to 17% and the state rate from 26% to 16%.

In 2010, binge drinking was reported by 10% of 9th grade males, 6% of 9th grade

females, 25% of 12th grade males, and 16% of 12th grade females in Lyon County.

Lyon County youth were less likely than the state average to report first drinking by age 13 or younger: 16% vs. 20% (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 \$87 in Lyon County, \$70 in the Southwest Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

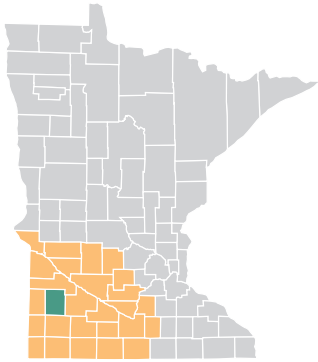
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Lyon as the county of residence averaged 69.9 per 10,000 population. With Lyon as the county of arrest, the average rate was 76.4 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 7% in Lyon

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

The annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 6 in both Lyon County and in the state, and 7 in the Southwest Region from 2004 to 2008 (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

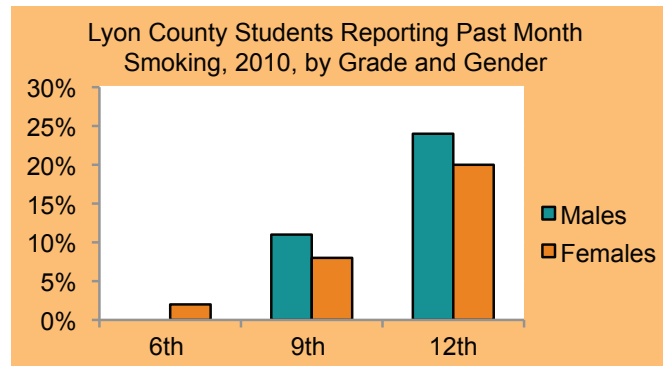
Smoking among youth declined statewide from 1998 to 2010: down from 17% to 10% in Lyon County, 20% to 12% in the Southwest Region, and 19% to 10% in Minnesota. In 2010, Lyon County rates varied by grade and by gender (*see graph*).

From 1998 to 2010, reported past-month chewing tobacco use in Lyon County decreased among 9th grade males, 15% to 8%, but increased among 12th grade males, 21% to 26%.

Lyon County youth were slightly more likely than the state average to report first smoking by age 13 or younger:

13% vs. 12% (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 Lyon County was 56 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Southwest rate

averaged 51 and the state rate averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Lyon County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 8 among males and 6 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. Lyon County students most often reported social access to alcohol—getting it from someone or somewhere (82%), and tobacco (57%). Lyon students were less likely (14%) than Southwest (23%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were slightly less likely to report

buying (Lyon: 52%, SW: 56%, MN: 53%) tobacco, but more likely to report taking tobacco (19%, 14%, 17%) from someone or somewhere.

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 Lyon

County students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 90% of Lyon County students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 85% of Lyon 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, 96% for tobacco and 98% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Lyon County youth are more likely to report use of marijuana than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). In 2010, past-month marijuana use was reported by less than 1% of Lyon County 6th graders, 4% of 9th graders and 6% of 12th graders. Male students were slightly more likely than female students to report use: 4% vs. 3%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported past-year use of methamphetamines fell from 7% to 2% among Lyon 9th graders, and 7% to less than 1% among 12th graders. From 1998 to 2010, re-

ported past-year use of inhalants fell among Lyon male students, 6% to 3%, and slightly among female students, 3% to 2%.

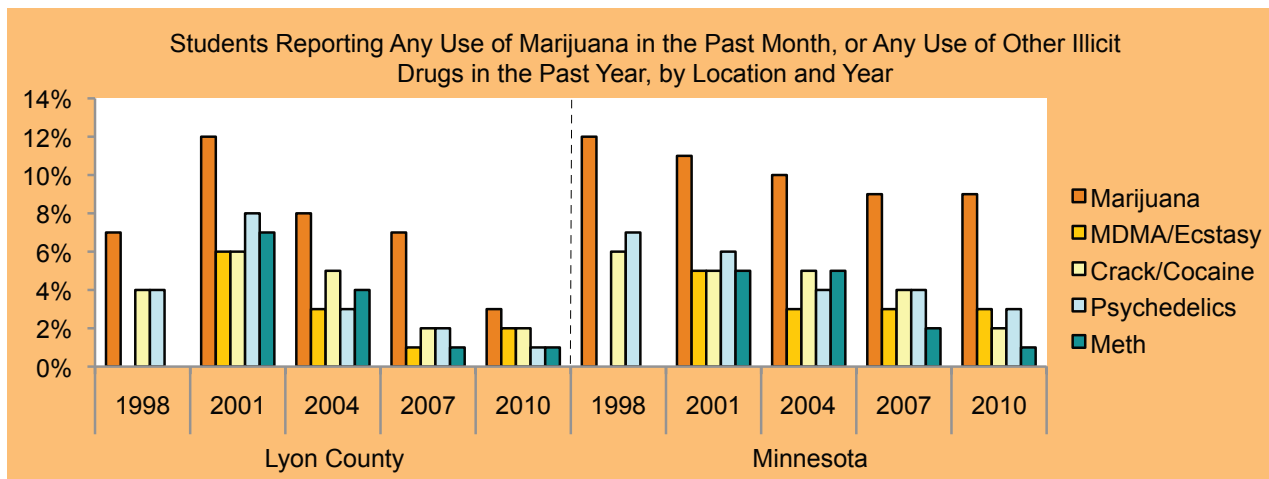
During that period, reported past-year use of psychedelics fell among male students, 6% to 1%, and slightly for females from 2% to 1%. Reported past-year use of crack/cocaine fell among male students, 5% to 1%, and among female students, 4% to 2%.

In 2010, no 6th graders in Lyon County reported past-year abuse of prescription drugs compared to one percent in the

Southwest Region and in the state. Lyon County 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 (2% for both 9th and 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (1% for 9th graders and 0% for 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 2% of 9th graders; 1% of 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Lyon County population is 24,844. Lyon County is approximately 96% White, 5% Hispanic/Latino, 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1% African-American. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Lyon County compared to 9% in the Southwest Region and 8% in Minnesota.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 44 Lyon County narcotics arrests in 2009—68% of which involved marijuana. Similarly, the average annual number of narcotics arrests for Lyon County from 2005 to 2009 was 47 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	LYON COUNTY			SOUTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Adults on Probation	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

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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.