



Mille Lacs County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Mille Lacs County's average annual cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries is about two times the state average: \$114 vs. \$54.
- Mille Lacs County youth were more likely than the state average to report first smoking by age 13 or younger: 19% vs. 12%
- Reported abuse of prescription drugs is higher in Mille Lacs County than in the East Central Region—for all grades and all types of prescription drugs.

Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported past-month alcohol consumption by youth in Mille Lacs County dropped from 36% in 1998 to 19% in 2010. Comparatively, the rate for Minnesota's East Central Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region dipped from 34% to 21%, and the state's from 31% to 20%.

In Mille Lacs County, reported use varied by grade and

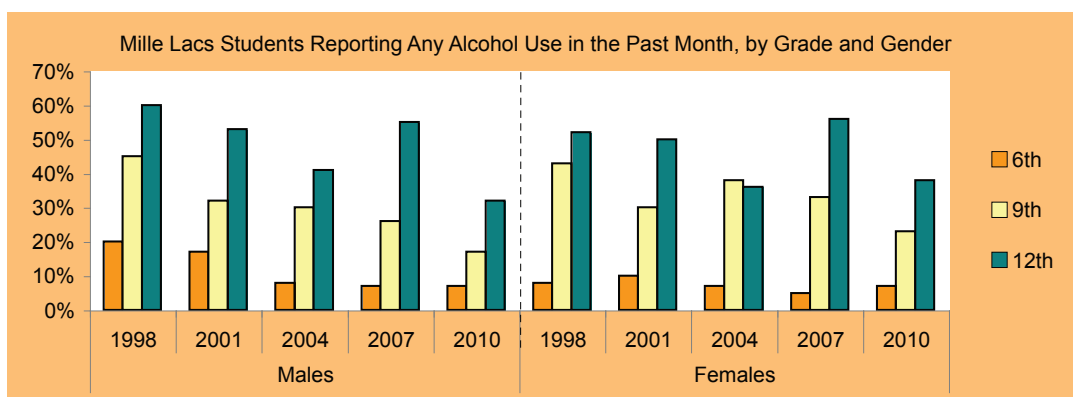
by gender (*see graph below*).

The percent of Mille Lacs County students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion—dropped from 32% in 1998 to 18% in 2010. State and regional rates continually fell over that period: Minnesota, from 26% to 16%, and East Central, from 28%

to 17%.

In 2010, 11% of Mille Lacs 9th graders reported binge drinking, as did 25% of 12th graders. Binge drinking was reported by 18% of Mille Lacs male students and 17% of female students in 2010 (MSS).

Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level.



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 Consequences

From 2005 to 2009, the average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries was \$114 in Mille Lacs County, \$77 in the East Central Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

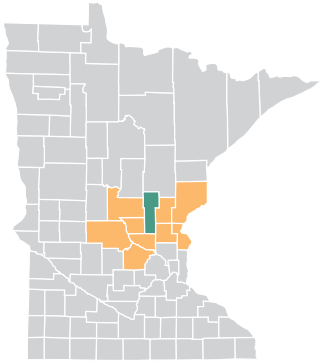
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Mille Lacs as the county of residence averaged 95.9 per 10,000 population. With Mille Lacs as the county of arrest, the average rate was 107.4 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 8% in

Mille Lacs County, 6% in the East Central Region, and 5% in Minnesota (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Mille Lacs County averaged 11 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 5 in the East Central Region and 6 in the state (MCHS).



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

- Past-month alcohol use was higher among East Central males than the state average: 69% vs. 67%, while female rates equaled the state average: 53%.

- Adults in East Central Minnesota reported 30-day smoking rates higher than the state average: 25% vs. 24% for males, and 24% vs. 21% for females.

- Reported 30-day use of marijuana among East Central adults was slightly lower than the state average: 3% vs. 4%. East Central rates of past-year pain reliever abuse, 2%, and crack/cocaine use, 1%, equaled the state average. Less than 1% of East Central adults reported past-year use of MDMA/ Ecstasy or methamphetamines.

Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use

Tobacco Consumption

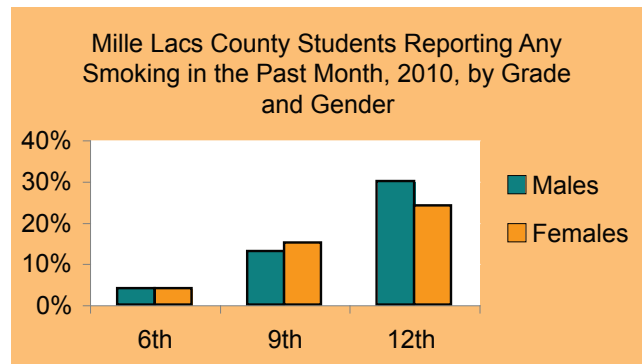
Smoking among youth declined statewide from 1998 to 2010: down from 22% to 13% in Mille Lacs County, 20% to 12% in the East Central Region, and 19% to 10% in Minnesota. In 2010, Mille Lacs County rates varied by grade and by gender (see graph).

From 2004 to 2010, reported past-month chewing tobacco use increased among Mille Lacs County males: 9th graders from 2% to 14% and 12th graders from 13%

to 24%. Mille Lacs County youth were more likely than the state average to report first smoking by age 13 or younger:

19% 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 Mille Lacs County was 65 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the East Central Region averaged 42 and

the state 45 (MCHS).

The number of Mille Lacs County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 10 among males and 6 among females from 2003 to 2007 (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. Mille Lacs County students most often reported social access to alcohol (81%) and tobacco (64%). Mille Lacs County students were about as likely (25%) as East Central (26%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were less likely to report

buying (Mille Lacs: 44%, EC: 53%, MN: 53%) but more likely to report taking (24%, 17%, 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 75%

of Mille Lacs County students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 86% of Mille Lacs County students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 74% of Mille Lacs 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 85% for alcohol, 92% for tobacco and 94% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Mille Lacs County students were more likely to report use of marijuana than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 2% of 6th graders, 10% of 9th graders and 21% of 12th graders. Mille Lacs male students were slightly more likely than females to report use in 2010: 10% vs. 9%.

From 2004 to 2010, reported use of methamphetamines dropped from 7% to 1% among Mille Lacs 9th graders, and 5% to 2% among

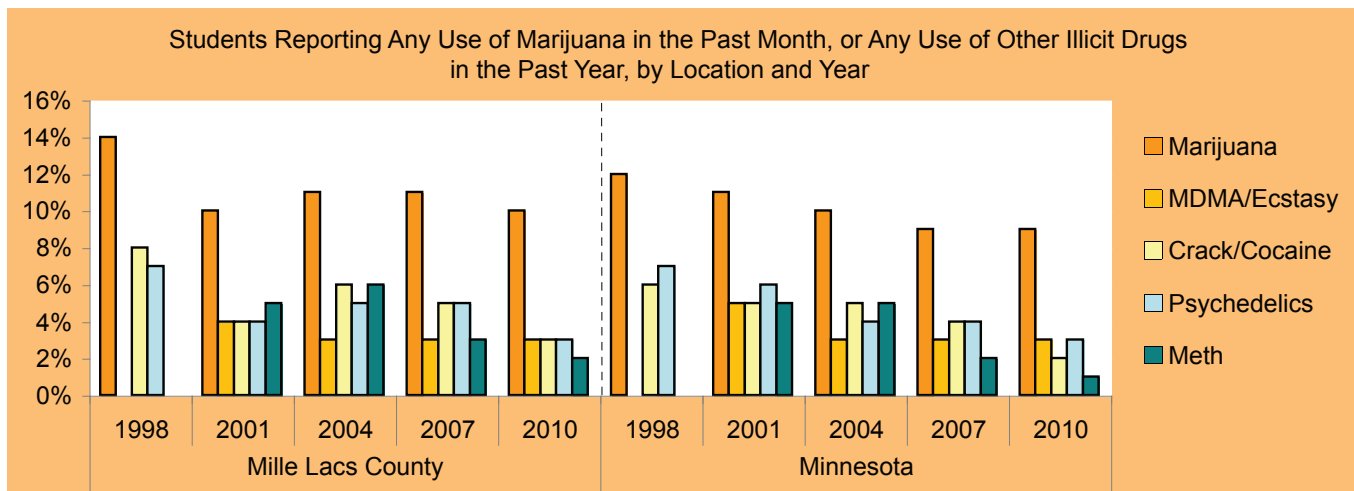
12th graders. From 1998 to 2010 in Mille Lacs County: the percent of male students reporting past-year use of inhalants fell, 10% to 4%, as for female students, 8% to 3%; reported past-year use of crack/cocaine fell among males, 9% to 3%, as for females, 6% to 2%; and reported past-year use of psychedelics fell among males, 8% to 4%, as for females, 7% to 2%.

In 2010, 2% of Mille Lacs County 6th graders reported past-year abuse of prescription

drugs vs. 1% in the East Central Region and in Minnesota. Mille Lacs County 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2010: painkillers (reported by 5% of 9th graders and 6% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (5% of both 9th and 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (1% of 9th graders and 4% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 3% of 9th graders and 3% of 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Mille Lacs County population is 26,377. Mille Lacs County is approximately 93% White, 5% American Indian, and 1% Hispanic. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Mille Lacs County as compared to 9% in the East Central Region and 8% in Minnesota.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 58 Mille Lacs County narcotics arrests in 2009—64% of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average number of annual arrests in Mille Lacs County from 2005 to 2009 was 89 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	MILLE LACS COUNTY			EAST CENTRAL REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Adults on Probation	5.1	5.0	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	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

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.