



Murray County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Murray County's average annual cirrhosis death rate is double that of the regional average.
- On average, three Murray County males and two females die each year from lung and bronchus cancers.
- Murray County treatment admissions are less than the regional and state averages to involve an illicit drug as the primary substance of abuse.

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Alcohol Consumption

From 2001 to 2004, reported past-month alcohol use among students fell from 42% to 35% in Murray County, 31% to 28% in the Southwest ATOD Prevention Region, and 27% to 25% in Minnesota (MSS).

Among adults, reported past-month alcohol use was equal to the state average for Southwest men (67%) but

lower than average for women (50% vs. 53%) in 2004/2005 (MNSASU).

From 2001 to 2004, reported past-two week binge drinking among 9th and 12th graders dipped from 27% to 26% in the Southwest and 23% to 22% in the state. Comparatively, Murray County's rate held steady at 34% (MSS).

Southwest adults were

more likely than the state average to report binge drinking in 2004/2005—26% vs. 24% for men; 14% vs. 13% for women (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on alcohol use among Murray County students are not available for 2007 or 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 \$134 in Murray County, \$70 in the Southwest Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

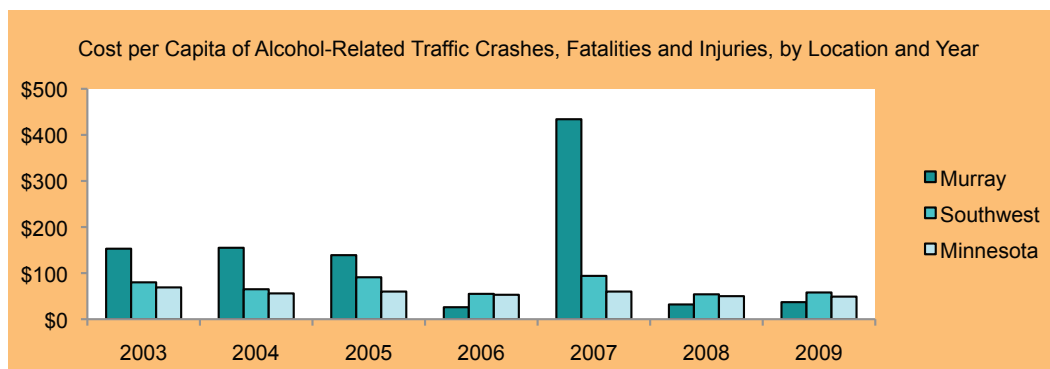
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

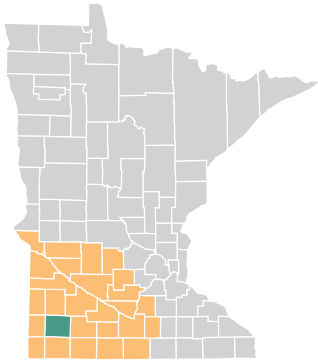
(DWI) arrest rate with Murray as the county of residence averaged 44 per 10,000 population. With Murray as the county of arrest, the average rate was 38 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 10%

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

The annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 14 in Murray County, 7 in the Southwest Region, and 6 in the state from 2004 to 2008 (MCHS).





The U.S. Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Murray County population is 8,389. Roughly 21% of residents are under the age of eighteen.

Murray County is approximately 98% White and 2% Hispanic/Latino.

In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 8% in both Murray County and in Minnesota compared to 9% in the Southwest Region.

Tobacco Consumption

From 2001 to 2004, reported past-month cigarette smoking among students fell from 25% to 20% in Murray County, 21% to 17% in the Southwest Region, and 18% to 14% in Minnesota (MSS). In 2007, rates fell to 14% in the Southwest and 12% in the state.

Past-month smoking was reported by 24% of Murray male students and 17% of Murray female students in 2004.

Reported past-month smoking rates in 2004/2005 were slightly lower than the state average for Southwest

adults: 22% vs. 23%. However, Southwest rates were higher than average for 18-20 year olds: 41% vs. 36% (MN-SASU).

The percent of Southwest male students reporting past-month chewing tobacco use increased from 2004 to 2007 among 9th graders, 5% to 9%, and 12th graders, 12% to 22% (MSS). In 2004, chewing tobacco use was reported by 6% of 9th grade males in Murray County, and 13% of 12th grade males.

In 2007, Southwest male

students were slightly more likely than the state average to report first having smoked all or part of a cigarette by age 13 or younger: 17% vs. 16% while Southwest females were slightly less likely than average to do so: 13% vs. 14%.

Minnesota Student Survey data on tobacco use among Murray County students are not available for 2007 or 2010. Statistics on adult tobacco consumption are not available at the county level.

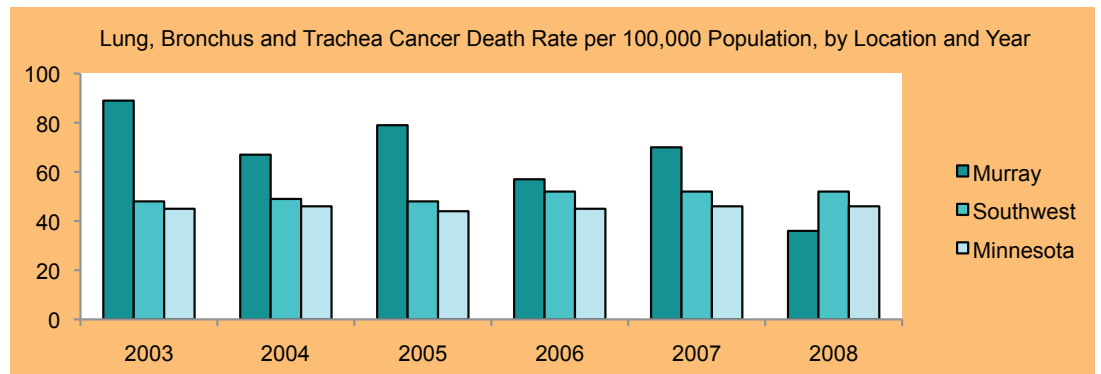
Tobacco Consequences

The average annual rate per 100,000 population of lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths in Murray County was 62 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Southwest rate averaged 51 and the state rate averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Murray County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged three among males and two 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

In 2001 and 2004, Murray County youth were more likely to report use of marijuana than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). Minnesota Student Survey data on drug use among Murray County students are not available for 2007.

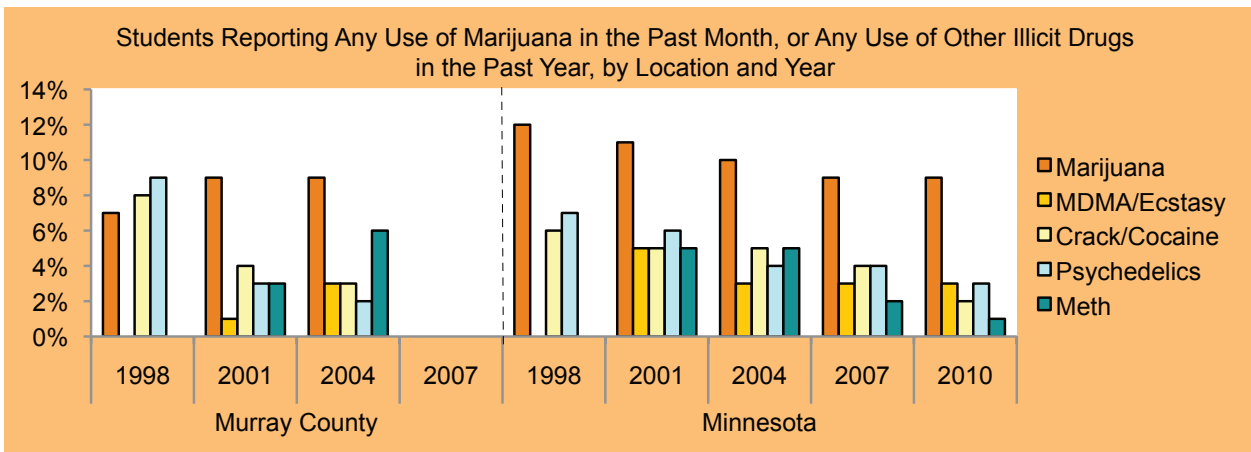
Southwest adults were less likely than the state average to

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 (MNSASU).

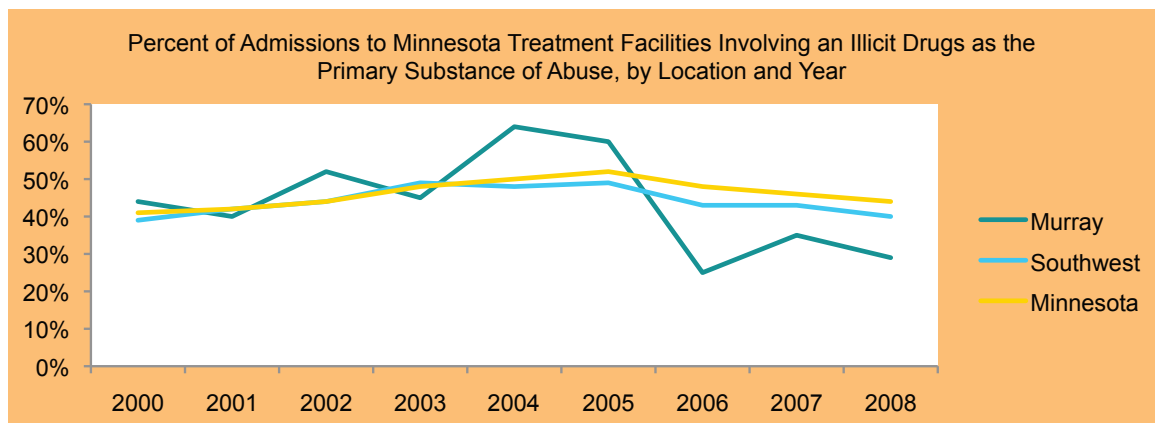
Minnesota Student Survey data on drug use among Murray County students are not available for 2010. Statistics on adult drug use are not available at the county level.

From 2000 to 2008, the number of Murray County males admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities averaged 26 per year; the number of females admitted averaged 12 per year. In 2007, 22% of Murray residents admitted to treatment programs were between the ages of 18 and 24, 42% were aged 25 to 44, and 27% were aged 45-64 (DAANES).



Other Drug Consequences

From 2000 to 2009, there were no narcotics arrests reported for Murray County (BCA). During that time period, Murray County residents were less likely to be admitted to treatment with an illicit drug as their primary substance of abuse (DAANES). See graph below.



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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.