



Norman County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- The average cost per capita of Norman County alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities, and injuries is more than double the state average.
- Norman County's average annual lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rate is 87 per 100,000 population, compared to the state rate of 45.
- There was no reported use of methamphetamine in 2010 for any Norman County students.

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Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported past-month alcohol use by youth in Norman County dropped by 40% from 1998 to 2010 (45% to 27%). Comparatively, the Northwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region rate dropped by 39% (from 36% to 22%) and the state rate dropped by 35% (from 31% to 20%).

Within Norman County, reported use varied by grade

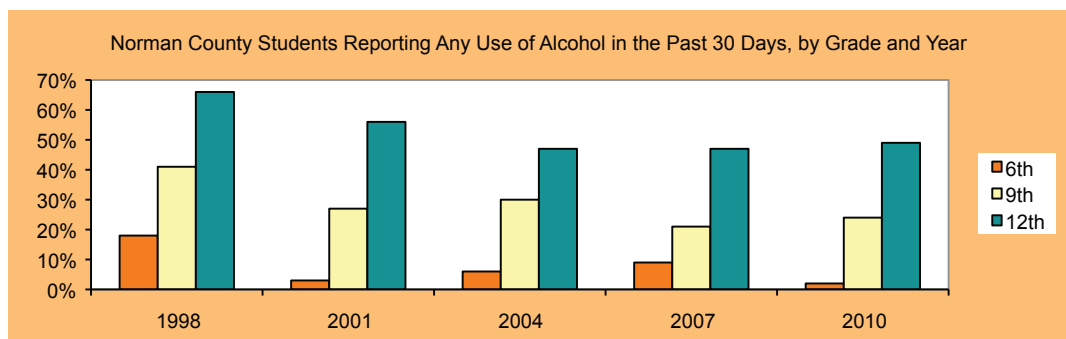
level (*see graph below*). Past month consumption dropped from 54% to 33% among Norman male students, and from 35% to 19% for female students

From 1998 to 2010, youth binge drinking (5 or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the past two weeks) rates fell from 37% to 20% in Norman County, from 31% to 18% in the North-

west, and from 26% to 16% in Minnesota.

In 2010, the percent of Norman County students reporting binge drinking in the past 2 weeks was: 15% for 9th graders and 26% for 12th graders, 23% for male students and 16% for female students (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 \$133 in Norman County, \$104 in the Northwest and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

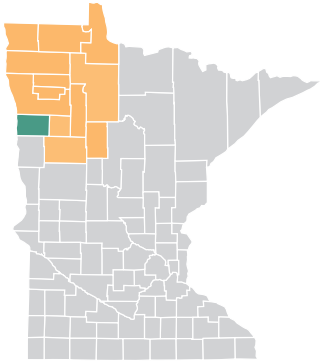
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Norman as the county of residence averaged 64.9 per 10,000 population. With Norman as the county of arrest, the average rate was 64.2 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 11%

in Norman County—more than the Northwest, 10%, and Minnesota: 5% (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Norman County averaged 12 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 10 in the Northwest and 6 in the state (MCHS).



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

- 30-day alcohol consumption was higher among 18–24 year-olds in the Northwest Region than in the state, but lower among other age groups.

- Adults in Northwest Minnesota reported 30-day smoking rates higher than the state average: 27% vs. 24% for males and 24% vs. 21% for females.

- Reported 30-day use of marijuana was slightly higher than the state average in the Northwest : 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%.

Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use

Tobacco Consumption

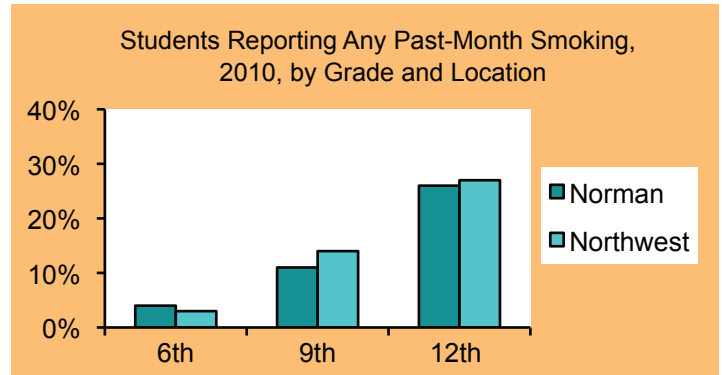
From 1998 to 2010, reported past-month youth smoking rates declined statewide: from 27% to 14% in Norman County, from 23% to 14% in the Northwest Region, and from 19% to 10% in the state.

In 2010, Norman County rates varied by grade level (see graph). Rates were similar for Norman male and female students, both 14% in 2010.

Reported past 30-day chewing tobacco use increased

among 12th grade Norman County males, from 2% in 1998 to 35% in 2010 (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 Norman County was 87 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northwest averaged 58 and the state 45

(MCHS).

The number of Norman lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 3 among males and 3 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.

Norman County students most often reported social access to alcohol (89%) and tobacco (71%). Norman students were slightly more likely (28%) than Northwest (27%) or all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were about as likely to report

buying (Norman: 54%, NW: 55%, MN: 53%) or taking (17%, 20%, 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 76% of Norman County students,

perception of tobacco harm was reported by 90% of Norman County students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 76% of Norman 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 83% for alcohol, 96% for tobacco and 96% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

From 1998 to 2010, marijuana use was reported by more Norman County students than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). In 2010, past-month marijuana use was reported by 3% of Norman County 6th graders, 9% of 9th graders, 11% of 12th graders, 9% of Norman male students and 6% of female students.

In 2010, use of inhalants was reported by 3% of Norman 6th graders, 4% of 9th graders and 1% of 12th graders. There was no reported

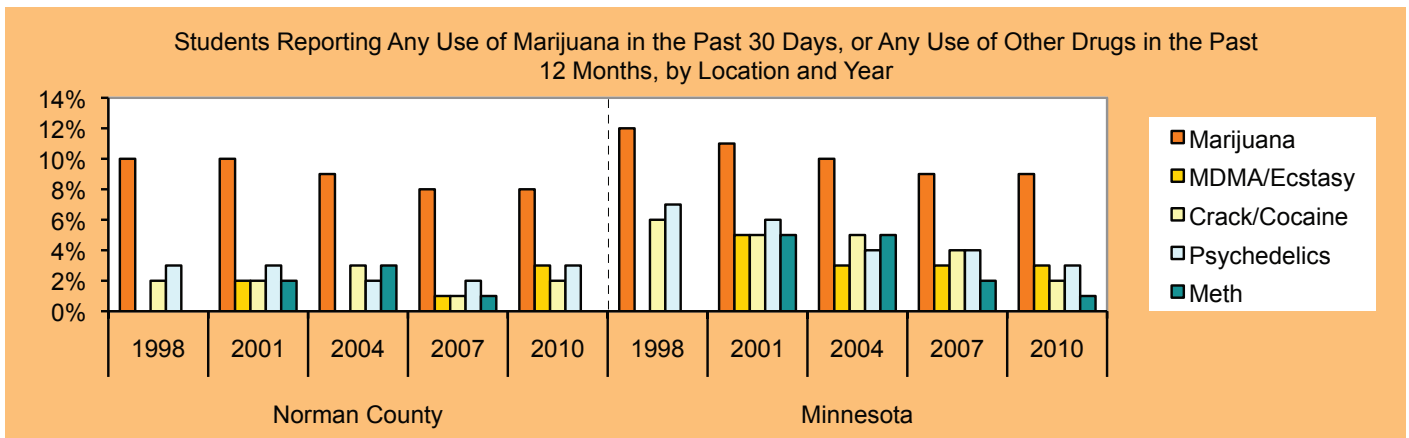
use of methamphetamine in 2010 for any Norman County students. From 2004 to 2010, the percent of Norman male students reporting use of psychedelics changed from 4% to 2%; however females showed an increase from 2% to 4%.

In 2010, Norman County 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific prescription drugs—those not prescribed to them by their doctor, taken only to get high: painkillers (reported by 4% of 9th graders and 3% of 12th

graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (1% of 9th graders and 4% of 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (1% and 0%), and stimulants/diet pills (4% and 1%) In the Northwest Region, abuse of prescription pain relievers was reported by the same or a higher percentage of students: 4% of 9th graders and 7% of 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Norman County population is 6,605. Norman County is approximately 96% White, 4% Hispanic, and 2% American Indian. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Norman County as compared to 8% in Minnesota.



Other Drug Consequences

There were no Norman County narcotics arrests reported for the years 2005 through 2009. The last year a narcotics arrest was reported was 2000, though only the most serious charge is counted for each arrest (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	NORMAN COUNTY			NORTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Adults on Probation	1.7	1.0	0.4	3.3	2.0	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3

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.