



# Olmsted County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

## KEY FINDINGS

- The rate of reported past-month alcohol consumption by youth in Olmsted County dropped by 46% from 1998 to 2010.
- Olmsted County's average annual lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rate is lower than both regional and state averages.
- Reported past-month marijuana use among Olmsted students fell from 10% in 1998 to 6% in 2010.

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## Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported past-month alcohol consumption by youth in Olmsted County dropped from 24% in 1998 to 13% in 2010. Comparatively, the rate for Minnesota's Southeast Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region dropped steadily from 32% to 19%, and the state's from 31% to 20%. Within Olmsted County, reported use varied by grade and by gender (*see graph*

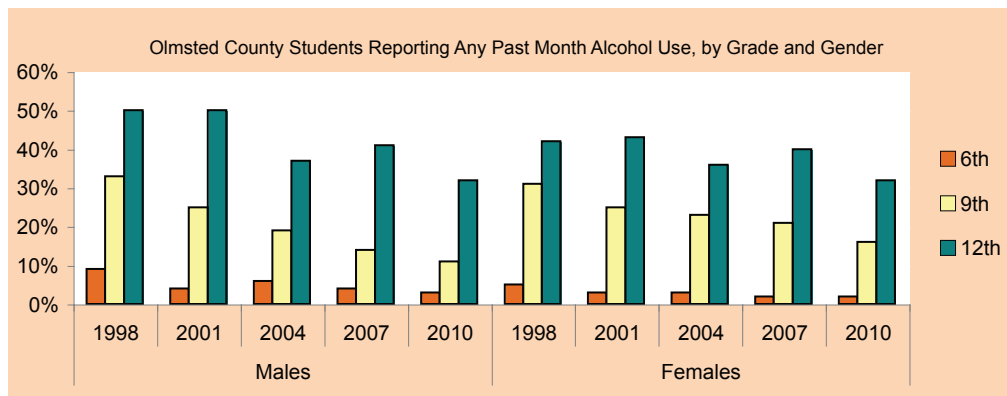
*below*).

The percent of Olmsted students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion—fell from 23% in 1998 to 12% in 2010. Comparatively, the Southeast rate fell steadily from 27% to 16% and the state rate fell steadily from 26% to 16%.

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

graders, 21% of 12th grade males, and 19% of 12th grade females in Olmsted County.

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 \$45 in Olmsted County, \$53 in the Southeast Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

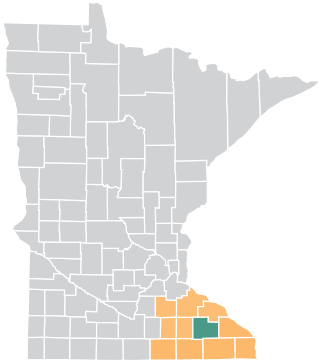
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Olmsted as the county of residence averaged 67.0 per 10,000 population. With Olmsted as the county of arrest, the average rate was 67.1 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 4% in

Olmsted County and 5% in both the Southeast Region and Minnesota (OTS).

The annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 5 in both Olmsted and the Southeast Region from 2004 to 2008, compared to 6 in the state (MCHS).



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

- Past-month alcohol use was lower among both men, 67% vs. 65%, and women, 50% vs. 53%, in the Southeast Region as compared to the state average.

- In the Southeast, past month smoking was reported by 36% of 18-20 year-olds, 57% of 21-24 year-olds, 27% of 25-44 year-olds, 18% of 45-64 year-olds, and 5% of persons aged 65+.

- Southeast adults were less likely than the state average to report past month use of marijuana, 3% vs. 4%. They were as likely to report past year use of crack/cocaine, 1%, and abuse of prescription pain relievers, 2%. Less than half of one percent of Southeast adults reported past-year use of methamphetamines.

*Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use*

## Tobacco Consumption

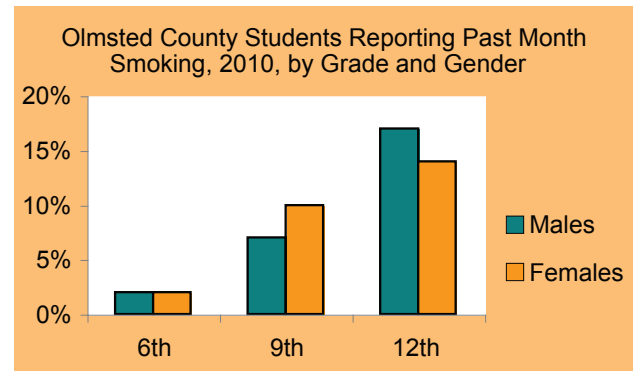
Smoking among youth declined statewide from 1998 to 2010: down from 14% to 7% in Olmsted County, 19% to 10% in the Southeast Region, and 19% to 10% in Minnesota. In 2010, Olmsted County rates varied by grade and by gender (*see graph*).

From 2004 to 2010, reported past-month chewing tobacco use in Olmsted County increased among 9th grade males, 3% to 6%, and among 12th grade males, 8% to 11%.

Olmsted youth were less likely than the state average to report first smoking by age 13 or younger: 8% 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 Olmsted County was 35 from 2004 to 2008. In comparison, the Southeast Region averaged 47 and the

state averaged 45 per 100,000 (MCHS).

The number of Olmsted County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 25 among males and 23 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. Olmsted County students most often reported social access to alcohol (86%) and tobacco (64%). Olmsted County students were about as likely (24%) as Southeast (23%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were less likely to report buy-

ing (Olmsted: 43%, SE: 52%, MN: 53%) tobacco, but were as likely to report taking (16%, 16%, 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 83%

of Olmsted County students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 91% of Olmsted students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 81% of Olmsted 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 91% for alcohol, 96% for tobacco and 97% for marijuana (MSS).

## Other Drug Consumption

Olmsted County youth were more likely to report use of marijuana than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 1% of Olmsted County 6th graders, 7% of 9th graders and 15% of 12th graders. Male students were more likely than female students to report use: 7% vs. 5%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported use of methamphetamines fell from 4% to 1% among Olmsted 9th graders, and 5% to 1% among 12th graders. From 1998 to 2010, reported

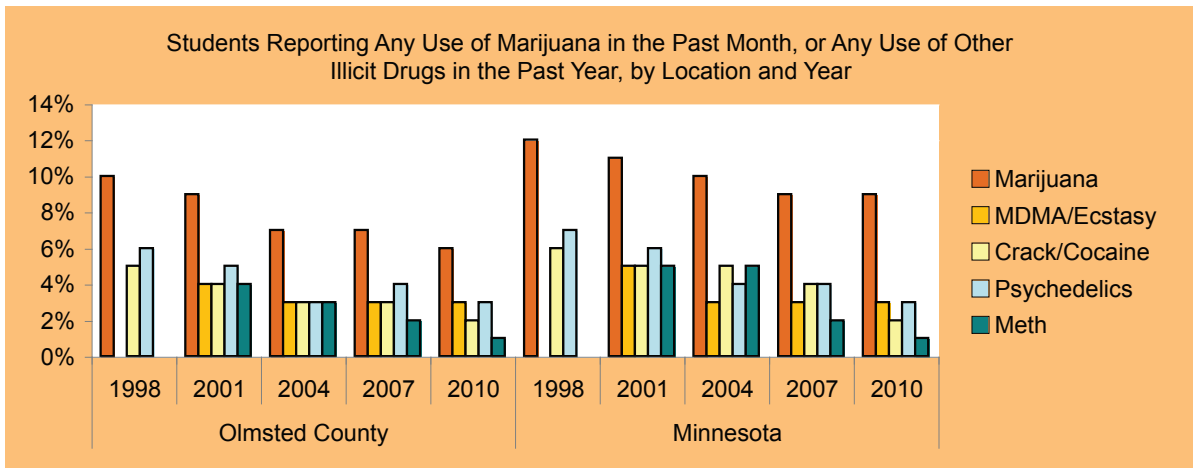
past-year use of inhalants fell slightly among Olmsted 6th graders, 5% to 2%, 9th graders, 6% to 3%, and 12th graders: 4% to 2%. During that period, reported past-year use of psychedelics fell among Olmsted County male students, 8% to 4%, and female students, 4% to 2%. Reported past-year use of crack/cocaine fell from 7% to 3% for males and 3% to 1% for females.

In 2010, one percent of 6th graders in Olmsted County, the Southeast Region and the state reported past-year abuse

of prescription drugs. Olmsted County 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2010: painkillers (reported by 2% of 9th graders and 4% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (2% of both 9th graders and 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (1% of 9th graders; 2% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 2% of both 9th graders and 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Olmsted County population is 141,360. Olmsted County is approximately 89% White, 5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 4% African-American and 3% Hispanic/Latino. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 6% in Olmsted County compared to 8% in Minnesota.



## Other Drug Consequences

There were 378 Olmsted County narcotics arrests in 2009—68% of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average annual number of narcotics arrests for Olmsted County from 2005 to 2009 was 429 (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

| DRUG OFFENSES              | OLMSTED COUNTY |      |      | SOUTHEAST REGION |      |      | MINNESOTA |      |      |
|----------------------------|----------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| Rates per 1,000 Population | 2007           | 2008 | 2009 | 2007             | 2008 | 2009 | 2007      | 2008 | 2009 |
| Adults on Probation        | 3.3            | 3.7  | 3.3  | 3.0              | 2.0  | 3.2  | 3.4       | 3.6  | 3.5  |
| Juveniles on Probation     | 0.1            | 0.1  | 0.3  | 0.3              | 0.1  | 0.6  | 0.4       | 0.5  | 0.5  |
| Adults in Prison           | 0.7            | 1.1  | 0.8  | 0.5              | 0.6  | 0.5  | 0.4       | 0.5  | 0.3  |

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## What's Happening in Your County?



**Substance Use in Minnesota, located at [www.sumn.org](http://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](http://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.