



# Pipestone County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

## KEY FINDINGS

- Pipestone County's average annual cirrhosis death rate is three times the state average.
- From 1998 to 2007, youth smoking rates fell by 58% in Pipestone County.
- Reported past-year use of methamphetamines dropped among Pipestone students from 7% in 2004 to less than one percent in 2007.

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## Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported past-month alcohol use by youth in Pipestone County dropped from 39% in 1998 to 24% in 2007. Comparatively, the rate for Minnesota's Southwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region fell from 33% to 25%, and the state's from 31% to 23%.

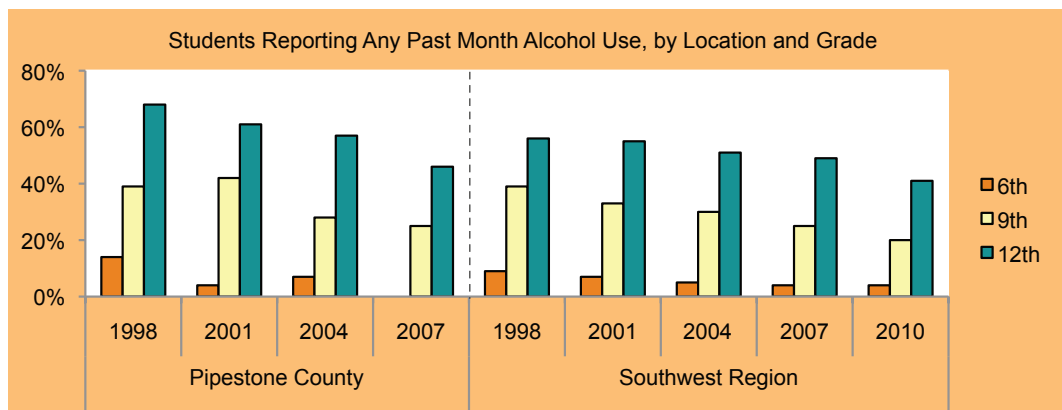
Reported use varied by grade (*see graph below*). In 2007, Pipestone County male students

were slightly more likely than female students to report past month use: 25% vs. 24%.

The percent of Pipestone County students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion—fell from 35% in 1998 to 20% in 2007. In comparison, the Southwest rate fell from 28% to 21% and the state rate fell from 26% to 20%.

In 2007, 14% of Pipestone County 9th graders reported binge drinking, as did 27% of 12th graders. Binge drinking was reported by more male students than female students: 25% vs. 16% (MSS).

Minnesota Student Survey data on alcohol consumption among Pipestone County students are not available for 2010. Statistics on adult drug use 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 \$102 in Pipestone County, \$70 in the Southwest Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

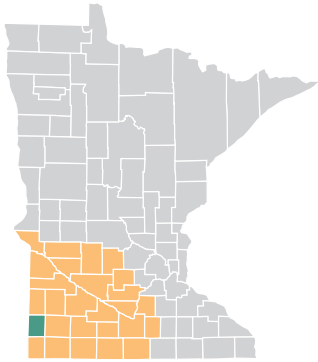
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Pipestone as the county of residence averaged 52.9 per 10,000 population. With Pipestone as the county of arrest, the average rate was 65.6 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 9% in

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

The annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 19 in Pipestone County, 7 in the Southwest Region and 6 in the state from 2003 to 2007 (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 2007: down from 26% to 11% in Pipestone County, 20% to 14% in the Southwest Region, and 19% to 12% in Minnesota.

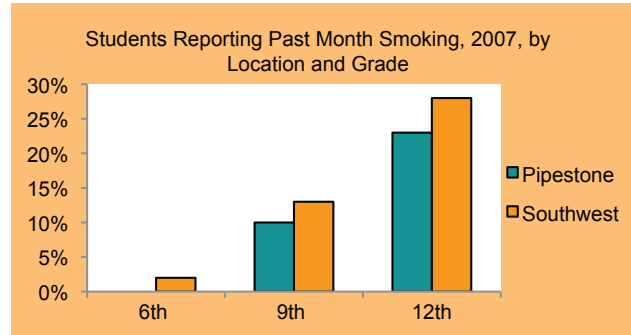
In 2007, Pipestone County rates varied greatly by grade (*see graph*). Past month smoking was reported by 12% of Pipestone male students and 11% of female students in 2007.

From 2004 to 2007, reported past-month chewing tobacco use increased among Pipestone

County males: 5% to 11%. Pipestone youth were a bit less likely than average to report first smoking by age 13 or younger: 12% vs. 15% (MSS).

Minnesota Student Survey

data on tobacco consumption among Pipestone County students are not available for 2010. Statistics on adult tobacco use 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 Pipestone County was 55 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Southwest rate averaged 51 and the state

rate averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Pipestone County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged four among males and one 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 2007, students reporting past 30 day use of alcohol and tobacco were asked how they obtained those substances. Pipestone County students most often reported social access to alcohol (93%) and tobacco (74%). Pipestone County students were less likely (23%) than Southwest (25%) and all Minnesota students (27%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were a bit more likely to

report buying (Pipestone: 62%, SW: 61%, MN: 59%) tobacco, and about as likely to report taking (21%, 20%, 22%) 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 Pipestone County students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 88% of Pipestone students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 89% of Pipestone students. Similarly, students were asked if they thought their close friends would disapprove or greatly disapprove of such levels of substance use. Perception of disapproval was 74% for alcohol, 85% for tobacco and 91% for marijuana (MSS).

## Other Drug Consumption

Past-month marijuana use had declined steadily among Pipestone youth since 2001 (see graph below). In 2007, marijuana use was reported by 3% of Pipestone County 9th graders and 8% of 12th graders—but no 6th graders. Male students were slightly more likely than female students to report use: 4% vs. 3%.

From 2001 to 2007, reported past-year use of methamphetamines fell from 8% to 0% among Pipestone 9th graders, and 7% to 1% among 12th graders. From 1998 to 2007, reported past-year use of

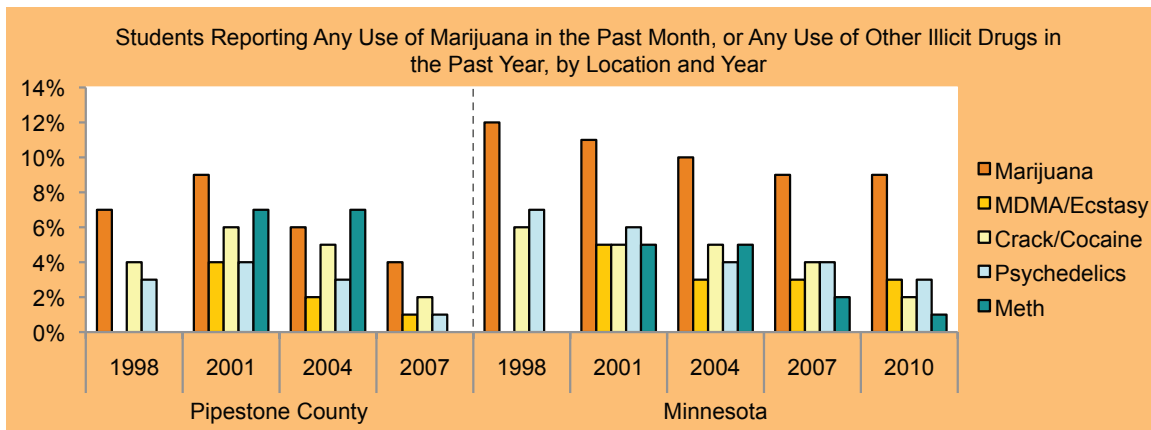
inhalants fell among Pipestone 6th graders, 6% to 1%, and 9th graders, 8% to 3%, but increased for 12th graders, 0% to 5%. During that period, reported past-year use of psychedelics fell among Pipestone male students, 5% to 3%, and female students, 2% to 0%. Reported use of crack/cocaine fell from 5% to 3% among males and 2% to 1% among females.

In 2007, no Pipestone 6th graders reported past-year abuse of prescription drugs compared to one percent in the Southwest Region and in the state. Pipestone County 9th and 12th

graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2007: painkillers (reported by 1% of 9th graders and 2% of 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (1% of both 9th and 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (1% of 9th graders; 0% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 1% of 9th graders; 2% of 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2009 Pipestone County population is 9,353. Pipestone County is approximately 96% White, 2% American Indian, 3% Hispanic and 1% Asian/Pacific Islander. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Pipestone County compared to 9% in the Southwest Region and 8% in the state.



## Other Drug Consequences

There were six Pipestone County narcotics arrests in 2009—all of which involved marijuana. The average annual number of narcotics arrests for Pipestone County from 2005 to 2009 was nine (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	PIPESTONE COUNTY			SOUTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Adults on Probation	3.2	4.8	4.7	2.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	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.