



Pope County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- The average annual percent of all Pope County motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol related was double the state average.
- On average, 4 Pope County men and 4 Pope County women die each year of lung or bronchus cancer.
- On average, Pope County treatment admissions are less likely than the regional and state averages to involve an illicit drug as the primary substance of abuse.

INSIDE

Tobacco Consumption 2
 Tobacco Consequences..... 2
 Other Drug Consumption 3
 Other Drug Consequences... 3
 MN SEOW 4
 Data Sources..... 4

Alcohol Consumption

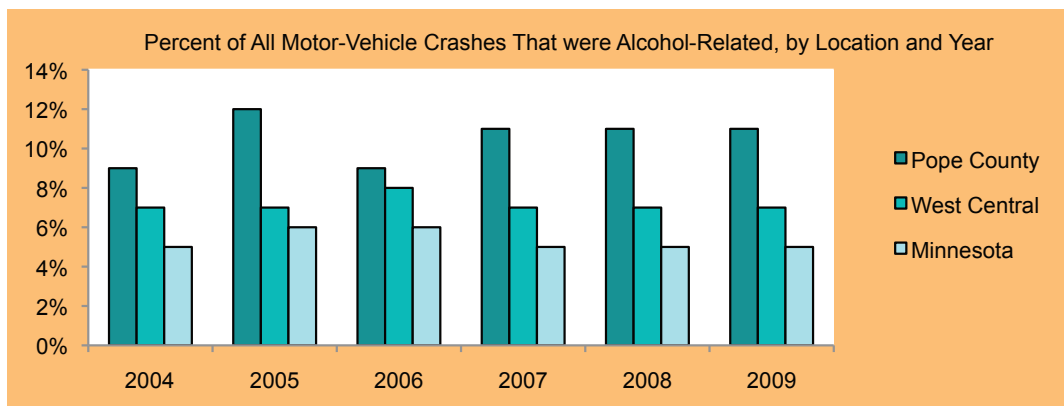
Reported past-month alcohol use among students dropped in the West Central Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region from 33% in 1998 to 21% in 2010. Comparatively, the state rate dipped from 31% to 20%. The percent of students reporting past-two week binge drinking also declined during that period—West Central: 29% to 17%, Minnesota 26% to

16%. In 2010, binge drinking was reported by 11% of West Central 9th graders and 22% of 12th graders (MSS).

Among adults, reported past-month alcohol use was lower than the state average for West Central men (66% vs. 67%) and women (48% vs. 53%) in 2004/2005. However, rates were higher than the state average for West Central 18-24 year olds.

Adult binge drinking rates in the West Central Region equaled those of the state for both men, 24%, and women, 13% (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of alcohol by Pope County students are not available for 2001 to 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 \$83 in Pope County, \$91 in the West Central Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

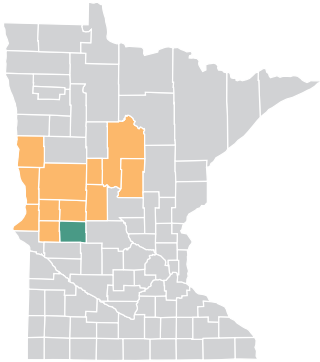
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Pope as the county of residence averaged 55.9 per 10,000 population. With Pope as the county of arrest, the average rate was 58.3 (OTS).

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

in Pope County, 7% in the West Central Region, and 5% in Minnesota (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population in Pope County averaged 9 from 2004 to 2008, as compared to 8 in the West Central Region and 6 in the state (MCHS).



The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2007 Pope County population is 11,030, with roughly 20% of residents under the age of 18.

Pope County is approximately 99% White and 1% Hispanic/Latino.

In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 9% in Pope County, 11% in the West Central Region, and 8% in Minnesota.

Tobacco Consumption

Reported past-month cigarette smoking declined statewide from 2001 to 2010. West Central rates dropped during that period for: 9th grade males, 19% to 11%; 9th grade females, 22% to 10%; 12th grade males, 41% to 25%; and 12th grade females, 41% to 22% (MSS).

2004/2005 reported past-month smoking rates were slightly lower than the state average for West Central adults: 22% vs. 23%. However, West Central rates were higher than average for 25-44 year old

women, 30% vs. 24%, and 45-64 year old men, 25% vs. 21% (MNSASU).

The percent of West Central male students reporting past-month chewing tobacco use increased slightly from 2007 to 2010 among 9th graders, 12% to 13%, and 12th graders, 23% to 25% (MSS).

In 2010, West Central 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: 15% vs. 13% for males and 14% vs. 11% for

females.

Similarly, West Central male students were more likely to report first having smoked a cigar or used chewing tobacco by the age of 13 or younger: 13% vs. 8% (MSS).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of tobacco by Pope County students are not available for 2001 to 2010. Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level.

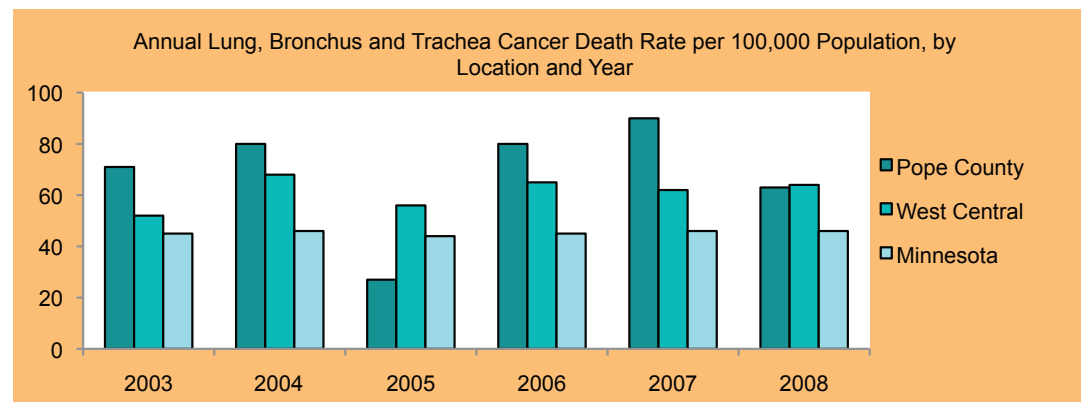
Tobacco Consequences

The average annual rate per 100,000 population of lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths in Pope County was 68 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the West Central Region averaged 63 and the state averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Pope County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged four among males and four 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

The percent of West Central students reporting past-month marijuana use dropped from 12% in 2001 to 7% in 2010, and state rate from 11% to 9%. From 2004 to 2010, reported rates of methamphetamine use fell from 5% to 1%; MDMA/Ecstasy use remained 2%; and crack/cocaine use fell from 4% to 2% in the West Central Region (MSS).

In 2010, 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of

specific types of prescription drugs. West Central students reported rates of abuse equal to the state average for ADD/ADHD drugs (4%) and slightly lower than the state average for painkillers (4% vs. 5%) and stimulants/diet pills (2% vs. 3%) (MSS).

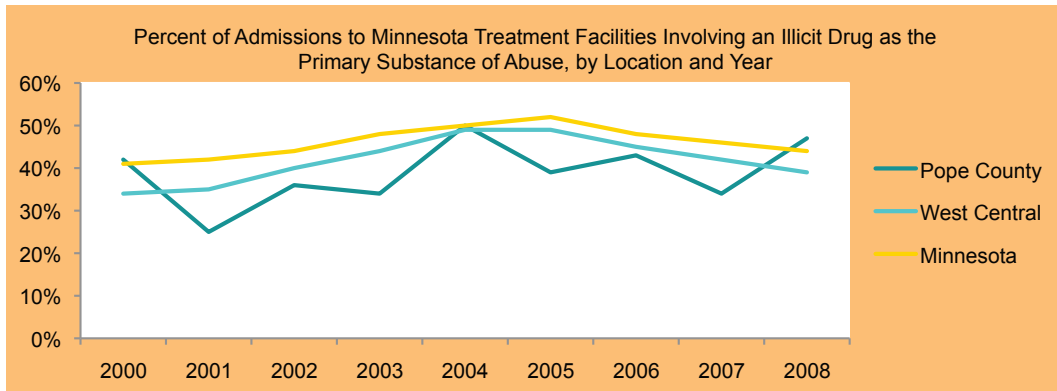
Reported past-month use of marijuana was equal to the state average among West Central adults in 2004/2005: 4%, as was reported abuse of pain

relievers, 2%, use of methamphetamines, 1%, and crack/cocaine, 1%. Reported past-year abuse of tranquilizers/sedatives was lower than the state average among West Central adults: 3% vs. 5% (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on use of drugs by Pope County students are not available for 2001 to 2010. Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level.

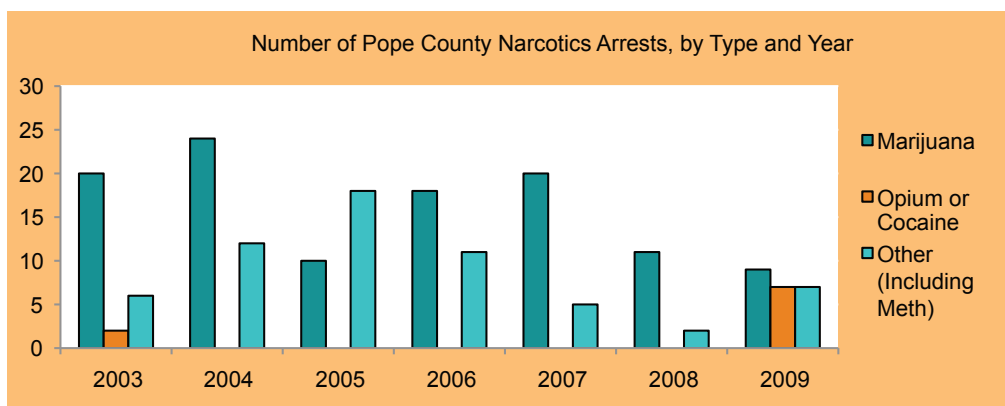
The number of Pope County males admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities averaged 56 per year from 2000 to 2008; the number of females admitted averaged 25 per year. In 2008, 16% of Pope County residents admitted to treatment programs were under age 18; 20% were between the ages of 18 and 24; 35% were aged 25-44 and 29% were aged 45-64.

After alcohol, the second most common primary substance of abuse for Pope County residents admitted to treatment was marijuana. However, in 2005 and 2006 methamphetamines were reported more often than marijuana.



Other Drug Consequences

There were 23 Pope County narcotics arrests in 2009—40% of which involved marijuana (BCA). From 2005 to 2009, the average annual rate of adults on probation for drug offenses in Pope County was 26.2 per 10,000 population; the rate for juveniles averaged 7.0 per 10,000. The rate of adults in prison for drug offenses averaged 3.0 per 10,000 population during that same period (DOC).



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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.