



Red Lake County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- The average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries in Red Lake County has been roughly three times that of the Northwest Region and six times that of the state.
- Red Lake County youth smoking rates dropped from 25% in 1998 to 12% in 2010.
- In 2010 there was no reported Methamphetamine use among Red Lake County youth.

Alcohol Consumption

The rate of reported 30-day alcohol consumption by youth in Red Lake County has steadily declined since 1998, as have rates for Minnesota's Northwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region and the state. Red Lake County's rate decreased by 46% from 1998 to 2010 (46% down to 25%).

During that same period, use dropped among Red Lake 6th graders, 10% to 6%, 9th

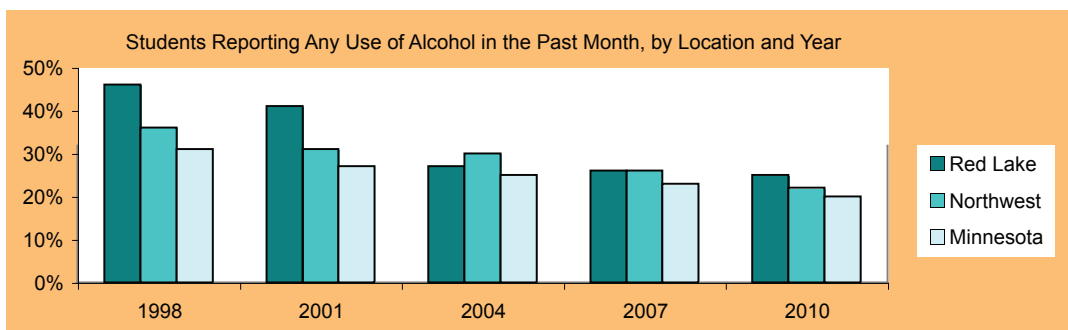
graders, 47% to 24%, and 12th graders, 73% to 53%.

The percent of Red Lake County youth reporting past-two week binge drinking increased slightly from 39% in 1998 to 42% in 2001 then dropped to 22% in 2010. In the Northwest Region, rates dropped steadily from 31% in 1998 to 18% in 2010.

Reported Red Lake County binge drinking rates dropped from 2004 to 2010 among 9th

graders, 18% to 11%, but rose among 12th graders from 30% to 35%. Rates for Red Lake County male students dropped from 29% in 2004 to 18% in 2010, while female rate increased from 19% to 24% (MSS).

Statistics on adult alcohol consumption are not available at the county level.



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Alcohol Consequences

From 2005 to 2009, the average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries was \$368 in Red Lake County, \$104 in the Northwest and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

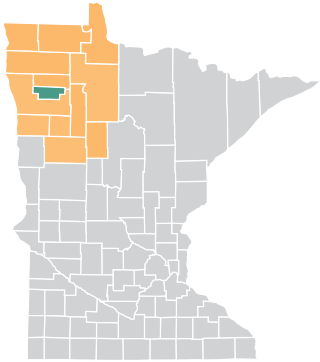
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

(DWI) arrest rate with Red Lake as the county of residence averaged 69.9 per 10,000 population. With Red Lake as the county of arrest, the average rate was 140.5 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 25% in

Red Lake County—more than the Northwest Region, 10%, and Minnesota: 5% (OTS).

The cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 10 in the Northwest and 6 in the state from 2004 to 2008. There has been only one cirrhosis death in Red Lake County since 1998. (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

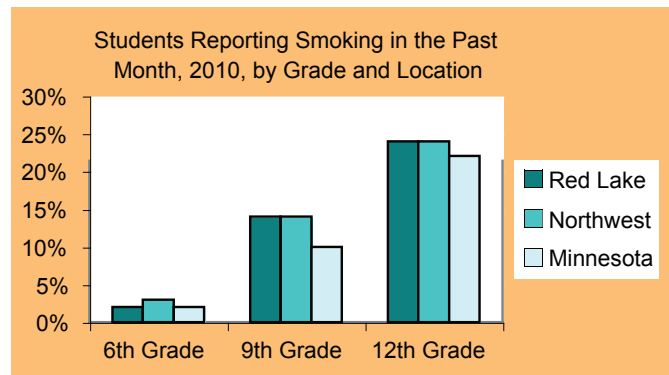
The percent of Red Lake County students reporting smoking any cigarettes in the past 30 days dropped from 25% in 1998 to 12% in 2010. During that period, Northwest rates dropped from 23% to 14% and state: 19% to 10%.

Reported smoking dropped among Red Lake female students: 26% in 1998 to 16% in 2010. Male rates dipped from 24% to 8%. Rates for Red Lake County 12th graders dropped from 48% to 24%.

In 2010, reported past month chewing tobacco use was 10% for Red Lake male students, compared to the Northwest, 14%, and the

state: 10% (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 Red Lake County was 62 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Northwest averaged 58 and the state

45 (MCHS).

The number of Red Lake County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 1 among males and 1 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. Red Lake County students most often reported social access to alcohol (77%) and tobacco (72%). Red Lake County students were more likely (42%) than Northwest (27%) or all Minnesota students (26%) to report taking alcohol from someone or somewhere. They were also more likely to report

buying (Red Lake: 61%, NW: 55%, MN: 53%) but less likely to report taking (11%, 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 78%

of Red Lake County students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 87% of Red Lake County students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 80% of Red Lake 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 90% for alcohol, 95% for tobacco and 98% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Reported use of illicit drugs has been lower in Red Lake County than it has been in the state as a whole since 1998 (See graph below). Reported past-month marijuana use in 2010 was 2% among Red Lake County 6th graders, 11% for 9th graders and 15% for 12th graders. Reported use was higher among females than males: 14% vs. 3%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported use of methamphetamines dropped from 6% to 0% among Red Lake male

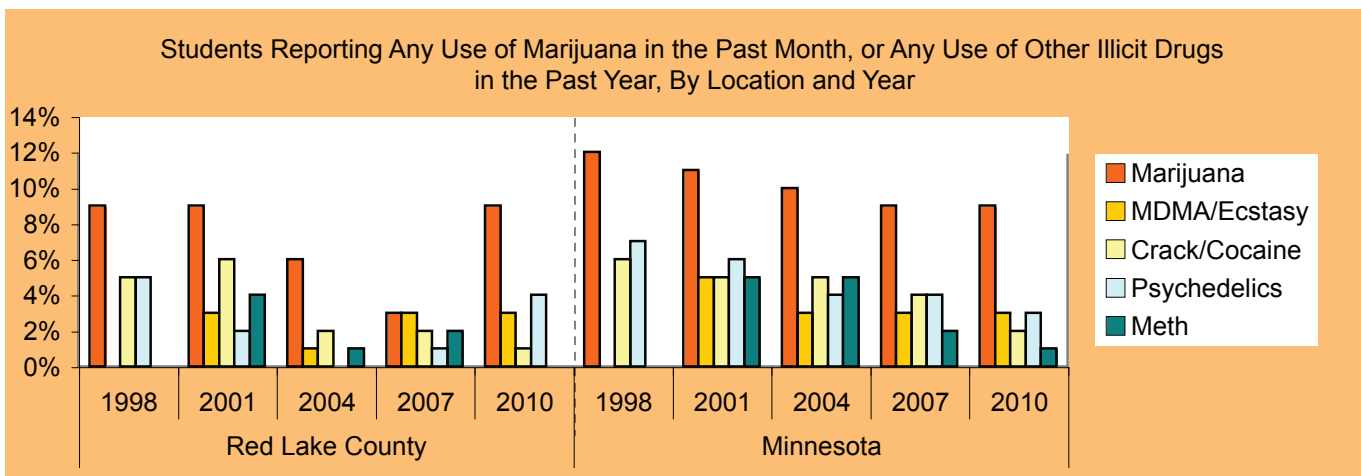
students, and for females from 2% to 0%. Use of inhalants was reported by 5% of 9th graders, 2% of 6th, and 0% of 12th graders in 2010. Use of psychedelics was reported by 8% of Red Lake County female students. Reported use of crack/cocaine decreased for both males and females from 2001 to 2010; 5% to 2% among 9th graders, and from 7% to 0% among 12th graders.

In 2010, 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. Red Lake County 9th graders reported abuse of pain relievers (9% vs. Minnesota's 4%), ADD/ADHD drugs (7% vs. 3%) and tranquilizers/sedatives (equal to the state average at 2%). No Red Lake County 6th graders reported past year abuse of prescription drugs (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Red Lake County population is 4,069. Red Lake County is approximately 97% White, 2% American Indian, and 1% Hispanic. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 11% in Red Lake County as compared to 8% in Minnesota.



Other Drug Consequences

There were five Red Lake County narcotics arrests in 2009—four of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average number of annual arrests in Red Lake County from 2005 to 2009 was three (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	RED LAKE COUNTY			NORTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
Rates per 1,000 Population	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Adults on Probation	1.2	1.6	1.8	3.3	2.0	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	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, 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.