



Rock County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Rock County's average cost per capita of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, fatalities and injuries is double that of the state average.
- On average, three Rock County males and two females die each year from lung and bronchus cancers.
- All reported Rock County narcotics arrests since 2005 have involved only marijuana.

INSIDE

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

Alcohol Consumption

Reported 30-day alcohol use from 1998 to 2010 was slightly higher in the Southwest ATOD Prevention Region than in the state as a whole. The rate dropped from 31% to 20% in Minnesota, and from 33% to 21% in the Southwest. In 2010, 41% of all Southwest 12th graders and 20% of 9th graders reported past month alcohol use (MSS).

Among adults, reported 30-day alcohol use was equal to

the state average for Southwest men (67%) but lower than average for women (50% vs. 53%) in 2004/2005. Reported use by Southwest men was highest for 21-24 year olds, 85%, and by women was also highest for 21-24 year olds at 66% (MNSASU).

Reported binge drinking has also been higher than average among students in the Southwest (see graph below). In 2010, 12% of Southwest

9th grade males and 9% of females reported binge drinking. Among Southwest 12th graders, 29% of males reported binge drinking vs. 21% of females (MSS).

Minnesota Student Survey data on alcohol use among Rock County students are not available for 2001-2010. 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 \$109 in Rock County, \$70 in the Southwest Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

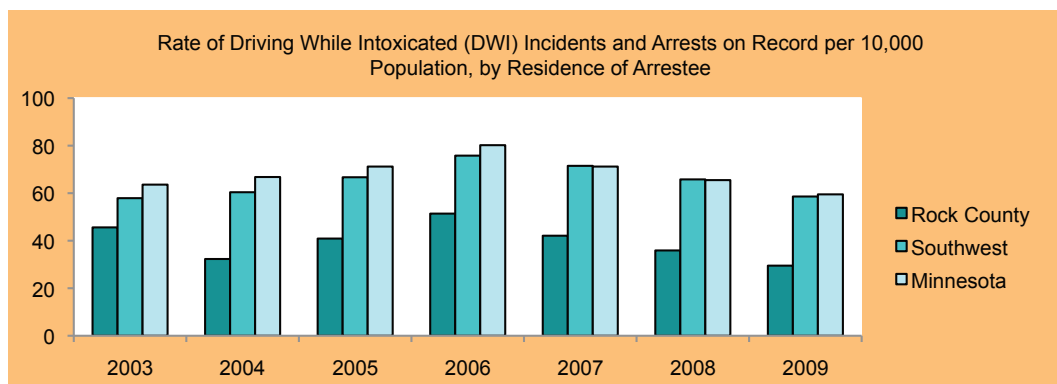
Over that same period, the driving while intoxicated

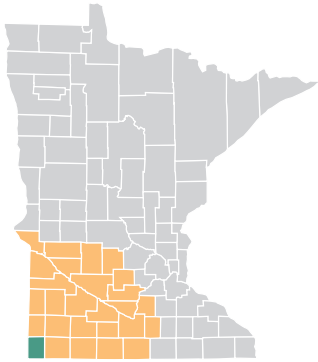
(DWI) arrest rate with Rock as the county of residence averaged 40.0 per 10,000 population. With Rock as the county of arrest, the average rate was 49.6 (OTS).

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

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

The annual cirrhosis death rate per 100,000 population averaged 10 in Rock County, 7 in the Southwest Region, and 6 in the state from 2004 to 2008 (MCHS).





The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Rock County population is 9,476, with roughly 24% of residents under the age of eighteen.

Rock County is approximately 97% White, 2% Hispanic/Latino, 1% African-American and 1% Asian/Pacific Islander and 1% Native American.

In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 8% in both Rock County and in Minnesota, compared to 9% in the Southwest Region.

Tobacco Consumption

Reported 30-day cigarette smoking among Southwest students, though declining, has been higher than the state average over the past 12 years. Southwest rates dropped for: 9th grade males, 23% to 11%; 9th grade females, 22% to 10%; 12th grade males, 39% to 27%; and 12th grade females, 33% to 22% (MSS).

In 2004/2005, reported past-month smoking rates among adults were equal to the state average for Southwest men, 24%, and slightly lower than average for women: 21%

vs. 20%. Within the Southwest, smoking was reported by 41% of 18-24 year olds (MN-SASU).

The percent of male students reporting past-month chewing tobacco use in 2010 in the Southwest was equal to the state average for 6th graders at 1%; higher than the state average for 9th graders, 11% vs. 8%; and 12th graders, 26% vs. 22% (MSS).

Southwest males were slightly more likely than the state average to report first having smoked all or part of a ciga-

rette by age 13 or younger: 14% vs. 13%, while females were the same as the state average at 11%. Southwest male students were more likely to report first having smoked a cigar or used chewing tobacco by the age of 13 or younger: 10% vs. 8% (MSS).

Minnesota Student Survey data on tobacco use among Rock County students are not available for 2001-2010. Statistics on adult tobacco consumption are not available at the county level.

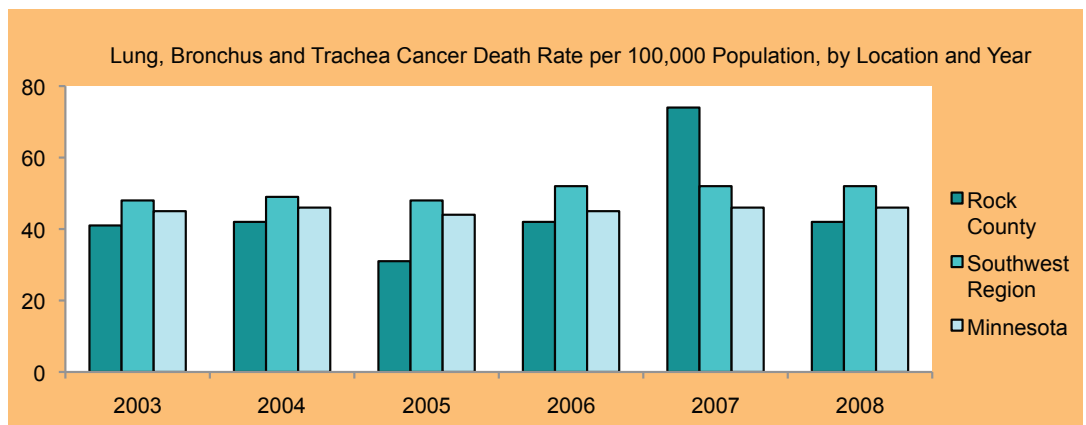
Tobacco Consequences

The average annual rate per 100,000 population of lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths in Rock County was 46 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Southwest rate averaged 51 and the state rate averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Rock County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged three among males and two 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

In 2010, past 30 day marijuana use was reported by 7% of 9th graders in the Southwest Region compared to 10% in Minnesota. Rates were also lower than the state average among 12th graders: 13% vs. 20% (MSS).

In 2004/2005, past-month marijuana use was less likely to be reported by adults in the Southwest Region as compared to the state (MNSASU).

Reported 12 month use of a number of illicit drugs by

students dropped from 1998 to 2010 (see bar graph below).

Not pictured: Reported rates of abuse of inhalants and tranquilizers/sedatives were the same for Southwest students as for all Minnesota students in 2010. Southwest students were less likely to report abuse of pain relievers, and Southwest 12th graders were less likely to report abuse of ADD/ADHD drugs (MSS).

In 2004/2005, Southwest

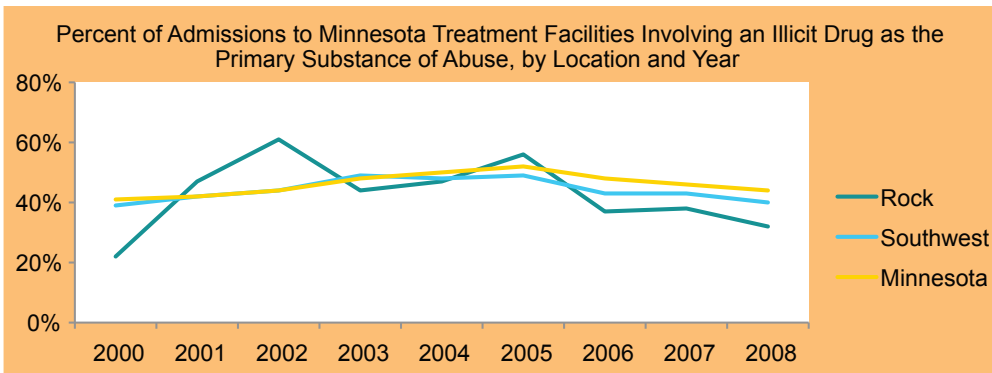
adults were less likely than the state average to report abuse of painkillers and tranquilizers/sedatives. One percent or less of Southwest adults reported past-year use of methamphetamines, MDMA/Ecstasy, and/or psychedelics (MNSASU).

Minnesota Student Survey data on drug use among Rock County students are not available for 2001-2010. Statistics on adult drug use are not available at the county level.

From 2000 to 2008, the number of Rock County males admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities averaged 37 per year; the number of females admitted averaged 15 per year.

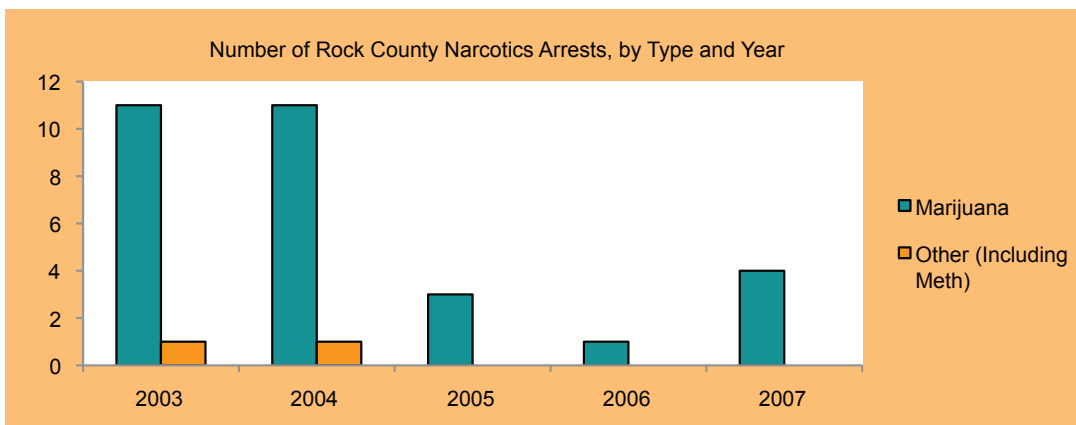
In 2008, 26% of Rock County residents admitted to treatment programs were under the age of 18, 23% were aged 18-24, 46% were aged 25-44, and 18% were aged 45-64.

After alcohol, the second most common primary substance of abuse for Rock County residents was marijuana (DAANES).



Other Drug Consequences

There were 30 Rock County narcotics arrests in 2009—22 of which involved marijuana (BCA). From 2005 to 2009, the average annual rate of adults on probation for drug offenses in Rock County was 13.0 per 10,000 population. The rate of adults in prison for drug offenses averaged 4.2 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.