



Yellow Medicine County Substance Use and Consequences, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Yellow Medicine County's Binge drinking rates fell 46% since 2001.
- The average annual rate per 100,000 population of lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths in Yellow Medicine was higher than both the Southwest region and the State.
- Reported past-year methamphetamine use dropped among Yellow Medicine county male students from 10% in 2001 to 1% in 2010.

Alcohol Consumption

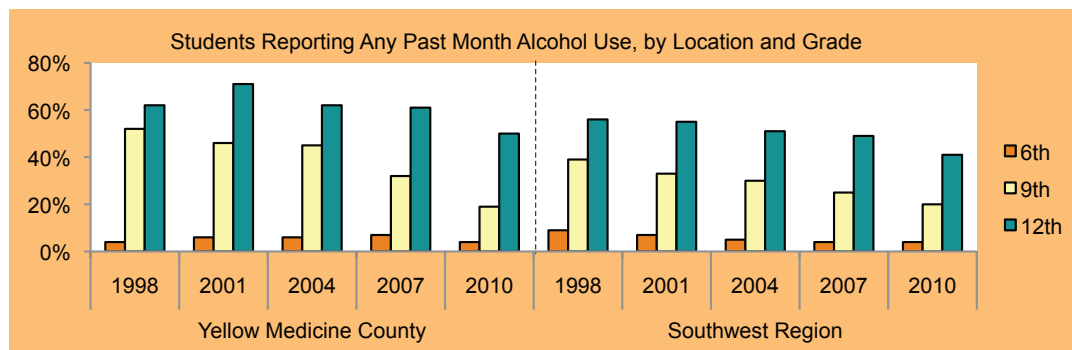
The rate of reported past-month alcohol use by youth in Yellow Medicine County increased from 39% in 1998 to 43% in 2001, then fell to 26% in 2010. Comparatively, the rate for Minnesota's Southwest Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Region fell steadily from 33% to 21%, and the state's from 31% to 20%. Reported use varied by grade (*see graph below*). In

2010, Yellow Medicine female students were more likely than males to report use: 27% vs. 24%.

The percent of Yellow Medicine students reporting binge drinking in the past two weeks—having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion—increased from 36% in 1998 to 41% in 2001, then fell to 22% in 2010. The Southwest rate fell steadily

from 27% to 17% and the state rate from 23% to 16%. In 2010, 10% of Yellow Medicine 9th graders reported binge drinking, as did 35% of 12th graders. Binge drinking was reported by more male students than female students: 25% vs. 19% (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 \$154 in Yellow Medicine County, \$70 in the Southwest Region and \$54 in Minnesota (OTS).

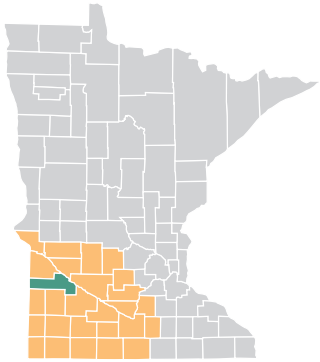
Over that period, the driving while intoxicated (DWI)

arrest rate with Yellow Medicine as the county of residence averaged 83.4 per 10,000 population. With Yellow Medicine as the county of arrest, the average rate was 103.0 (OTS).

The percent of all motor vehicle crashes that were alcohol-related averaged 10% in

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

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

In Yellow Medicine, smoking among youth increased from 23% in 1998 to 28% in 2001, then fell to 16% in 2010. The Southwest Region's rate fell steadily from 20% to 12%; the state's rate from 19% to 10%.

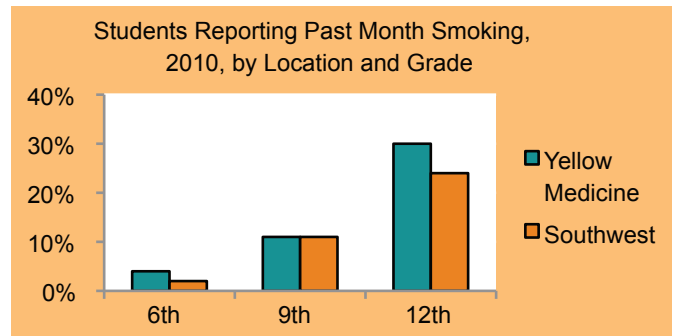
In 2010, Yellow Medicine rates varied by grade (*see graph*). Past month smoking was reported by 14% of male students and 18% of females.

From 2004 to 2010, reported past-month chewing

tobacco use increased among Yellow Medicine males: 11% to 18%. Yellow Medicine youth were more likely than the state average to report first smoking

by age 13 or younger: 19% 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 Yellow Medicine was 70 from 2004 to 2008. Comparatively, the Southwest rate averaged 51 and the state rate

averaged 45 (MCHS).

The number of Yellow Medicine County lung and bronchus cancer deaths averaged 3 among males and 4 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. Yellow Medicine County students most often reported social access to alcohol—getting it from someone or somewhere (93%), and buying tobacco from someone or somewhere (61%). Yellow Medicine students were less likely (14%) than Southwest (23%) and all Minnesota students (26%) to report tak-

ing alcohol from someone or somewhere, but slightly more likely to report taking tobacco (18%, 14%, 17%).

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 73% of Yellow

Medicine students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 86% of students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 81% of 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 84% for alcohol, 94% for tobacco and 97% for marijuana (MSS).

Other Drug Consumption

Yellow Medicine County students are more likely to report use of marijuana than any other illicit drug (*see graph below*). In 2010, marijuana use was reported by 1% of Yellow Medicine 6th graders, 3% of 9th graders and 8% of 12th graders. Male students were more likely as female students to report use: 7% vs. 2%.

From 2001 to 2010, reported past-year use of methamphetamines fell from 3% to 0% among Yellow Medicine 9th graders, and 10% to 1% for 12th graders. From 1998

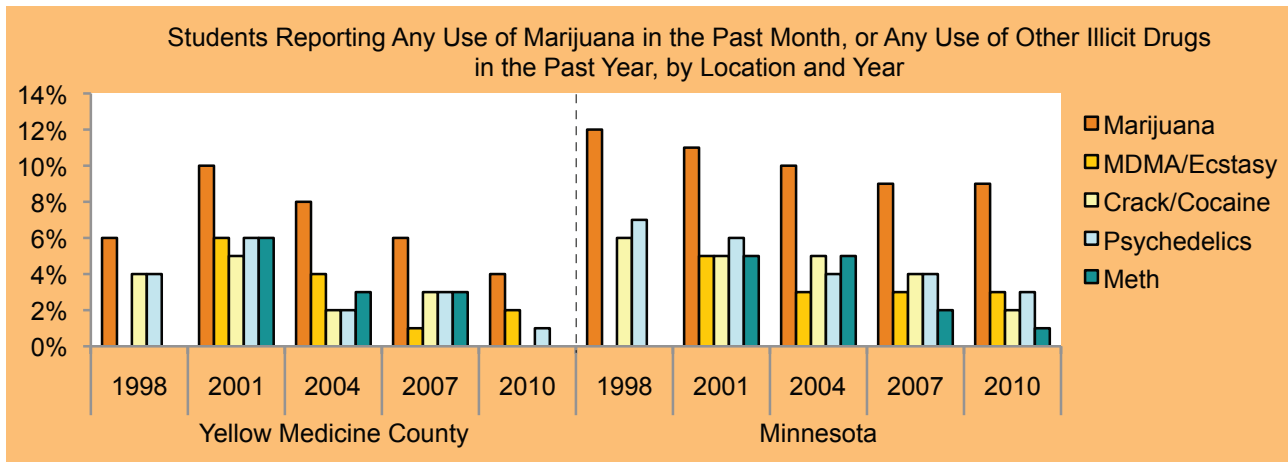
to 2010, reported past-year use of inhalants fell among Yellow Medicine male students, 5% to 0%, but increased among female students from 2% to 5%. During that period, reported past-year use of psychedelics dipped among male students, 5% to 2%, and females, 3% to 0%. Reported use of crack/cocaine fell from 6% to 1% among males, 2% to 0% for females.

In 2010, 2% of Yellow Medicine 6th graders reported past-year abuse of prescription drugs compared to one percent

in the Southwest Region and in the state. Yellow Medicine 9th and 12th graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs in 2010: painkillers (reported by 3% of both 9th and 12th graders), ADD/ADHD drugs (1% of 9th graders; 2% of 12th graders), tranquilizers/sedatives (2% of 9th graders; 1% of 12th graders), and stimulants/diet pills: 4% of 9th graders; 1% of 12th graders (MSS).

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

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2008 Yellow Medicine population is 9,958. Yellow Medicine is approximately 96% White, 3% Hispanic/Latino and 3% American Indian. In 2000, the percent of individuals living below the poverty level was 10% in Yellow Medicine County compared to 9% in the Southwest Region and 8% in the state.



Other Drug Consequences

There were nine Yellow Medicine County narcotics arrests in 2009—two-thirds of which involved marijuana. Comparatively, the average annual number of narcotics arrests for Yellow Medicine County from 2005 to 2009 was six (BCA). For probation and prison data related to drug offenses, see table below (DOC).

DRUG OFFENSES	YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY			SOUTHWEST REGION			MINNESOTA		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Rates per 1,000 Population									
Adults on Probation	1.6	2.2	3.1	2.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
Juveniles on Probation	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Adults in Prison	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

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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.