



Substance Use and Consequences in the Metro ATOD Prevention Region, 2008

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- DWI arrest rates were lower in the metro area than in the state: 67 vs. 71 per 10,000 population.
- Past month smoking rates for metro 9th graders dropped in half from 1998 to 2007.
- Reported rates of marijuana use were higher than the state average for both metro youth and metro adults.

Alcohol Consumption

From 1998 to 2007, reported 30-day alcohol use was lower in the seven-county metro area than in the state as a whole, regardless of gender or grade level. The rate dropped from 31% to 23% in Minnesota, and from 27% to 22% in the metro area (MSS).

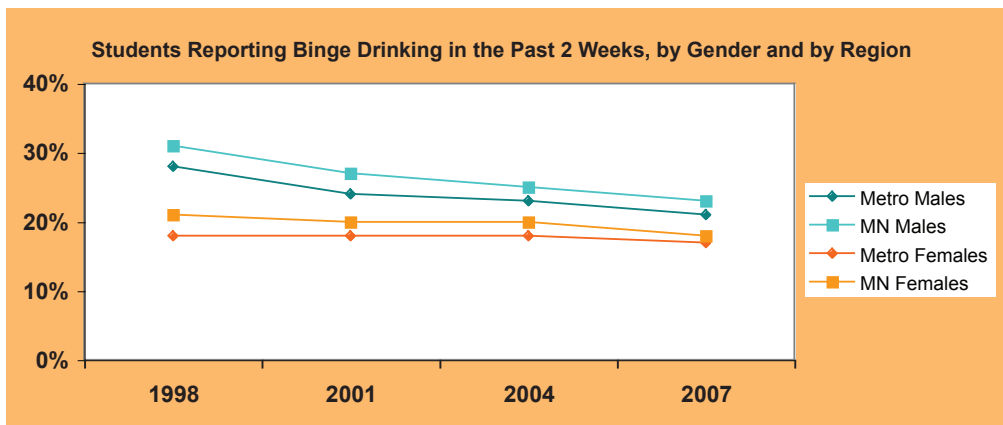
In 2007, 47% of all metro area 12th graders and 23% of metro 9th graders reported past month alcohol use (MSS).

Among adults, reported 30-day alcohol use was the same for males in the metro area as the state average (67%) in 2004/2005. However, use was higher among adult females in the metro area than the state average—56% vs. 53% (MNSASU).

Reported binge drinking has been lower than average among students in the metro area (*see graph below*). In 2007,

12% of metro 9th graders reported binge drinking regardless of gender. Among metro 12th graders, 33% of males reported binge drinking vs. 25% of females (MSS).

Adult males in the metro area were slightly less likely than average to report binge drinking in 2004/2005 (23% vs. 24%) while females were slightly more likely—14% vs. 13% (MNSASU).



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Alcohol Consequences

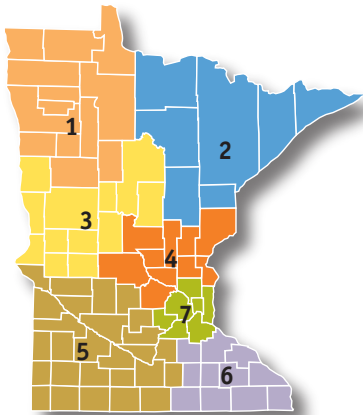
While the cost per capita of alcohol-related traffic crashes, fatalities and injuries has fluctuated for both the metro area and the state, it was consistently lower in the metro area from 1995 to 2007. Metro area costs ranged from \$33–\$50 per capita; the range was

\$49–\$75 for the state (OTS).

In 2007, the rate of arrests or incidents on record of driving while intoxicated (DWI) was 67.3 per 10,000 population for metro area as region of residence, and 67.1 per 10,000 population for metro area as region of arrest (both lower

than the state rate of 71.2 per 10,000 population.)

From 1996 to 2007, 5% of all motor vehicle crashes in the metro area were alcohol related. The alcohol-related motor vehicle fatality rate has been 0.2–0.3 per 10,000 population in the metro area.



Minnesota is divided into seven Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Prevention Regions. Metro Region 7 contains the counties of: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington. Also included is the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Indian Reservation.

The Minnesota Prevention Region Coordinators support communities in their efforts to prevent alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) abuse. More information on the Metro ATOD Prevention Region can be found at: www.rpcm.org

Tobacco Consumption

Overall, reported 30-day cigarette smoking among metro area students has been equal to or less the state average over the past 9 years. Metro area rates dropped for: 9th grade males and females, 22% to 11%; 12th grade males, 33% to 26%; and 12th grade females, 35% to 22% (MSS).

Metro area past-month smoking rates in 2007 were highest among American Indian/Alaska Native students, 15%, followed by Hispanic/Latino students, 13%, and

White students, 11% (MSS).

2004/2005 reported past-month smoking rates were similar to the state average for metro area adults. 21–24 year-olds had the highest rate, 44%, followed by 18–20 year olds, 36% (MNSASU).

The percent of male students reporting past-month chewing tobacco use in 2007 was the same in the metro area as in the state for 6th graders (1%), but lower for 9th graders (6% vs. 8%) and for 12th graders—16% vs. 19% (MSS).

Metro area males were slightly less likely than the state average to report first having smoked all or part of a cigarette by age 13 or younger: 15% vs. 16%.

Females were slightly more likely—15% vs. 14%. Similarly, metro males were slightly less likely than average to report first having smoked a cigar or used chewing tobacco by the age of 13 or younger: 8% vs. 9% (MSS).

Tobacco Consequences

The lung and bronchus cancer death rate in the Metro Region changed from 4.1 per 10,000 (537 deaths) in 2000 to 4.0 per 10,000 (550 deaths) in 2006 among males, and from 4.0 per 10,000 (536 deaths) to 3.8 per 10,000 (530 deaths) among

females. Comparatively, the state rate held steady for males at 5.0 per 10,000 and increased slightly from 3.9 per 10,000 to 4.1 for females during this period (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. Percent of smoking-attributable deaths may vary from one location to another.

Risk and Protective Factors

In 2007, students who reported past 30 day use of alcohol and tobacco were asked how they obtained those substances. Similar to all students in the state, Metro area students most often reported social access to alcohol (89%) and tobacco (71%). In addition, 12% reported buying alcohol and 28% reported taking it; 60% reported buying tobacco

and 22% reported taking it (MSS).

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 83% of metro

students, perception of tobacco harm was reported by 89% of metro students, and perception of marijuana harm was reported by 80% of metro 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 79% for alcohol, 87% for tobacco and 82% for marijuana.

Other Drug Consumption

The percent of metro area students reporting 30-day marijuana use decreased slightly from 1998 to 2004, then held steady at 10%. 2007 metro area rates equaled the state average for 6th graders and 9th grade females, but were slightly higher for 9th grade males, 13% vs. 11%, 12th grade females, 18% vs. 16%, and 12th grade males, 27% vs. 23% (MSS).

In 2004/2005, Minnesota adults were asked if they'd smoked marijuana in the past

month—7% of metro men and 4% of metro women said they had, as compared to 6% of men and 3% of women in the state (MNSASU).

Reported 12 month use of a number of illicit drugs by students dropped from 1998 to 2007 (*see bar graph below*).

Reported rates of abuse of inhalants, stimulants and diet pills, and tranquilizers and sedatives were the same for metro students as a for all Minnesota students in 2007. Male students reported lower

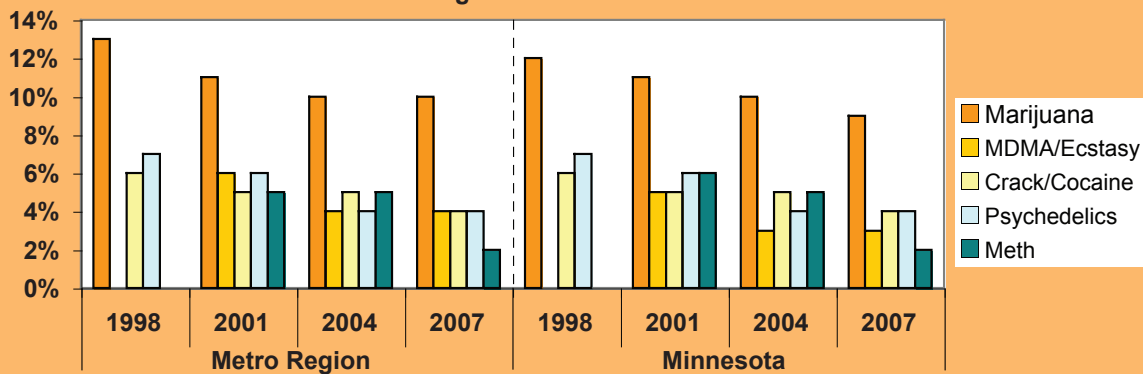
than average rates of abuse of pain relievers and ADD/ADHD drugs (MSS).

In 2004/2005, metro area adults most often reported abuse of tranquilizers and sedatives (men: 7%, women: 5%), and painkillers (men: 3%, women: 2%). One percent or less of Minnesota adults reported past-year use of methamphetamines, MDMA/Ecstasy, and/or psychedelics (MNSASU).

The US Census Bureau estimate for the 2007 metro area population is 2,794,796. This is approximately 54% of the state's entire population.

The metro population is about 80% White, 7% African-American, African or Black, 5% Hispanic/Latino, 5% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1% American Indian/Alaska Native.

Students Reporting Any Use of Marijuana in the Past 30 Days, or Any Use of Other Drugs in the Past 12 Months



Other Drug Consequences

The rate of adult prison inmates from the metro region, per 1,000 population, sentenced for drug offenses has roughly mirrored that of the state: ranging from 0.3 to 0.5 over the past six years. Among Metro area adults in prison for drug offenses in 2007,

approximately 43% were White, 44% were African-American or Black, 11% were Hispanic/Latino and 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native (DOC). The rate per 1,000 population of metro area adults on probation for drug offenses

as governing sentence has fluctuated over the past 10 years, ranging from 2.3 to 4.7. Juvenile rates have also fluctuated, from 0.4 to 1.4. Rates may be influenced by pretrial diversion programs (DOC).

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.

Tobacco consequence 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' Inmate Profile and Probation Survey.

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.