



ALCOHOL

Consumption

Adult Binge Drinking

According to the 2010 Minnesota Survey on Adult Substance Use (MNSASU):

- Adults in the East Central and Northeast Regions are most likely to report past 30-day binge drinking, and adults in the Southwest are least likely
- Men are almost twice as likely as women to report binge drinking: 23.4% vs. 13.3%
- Young adults ages 18-24 are most likely to report binge drinking, at 33.4%

For more information on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, consequences, contributing factors, and treatment, as well as mental health data, visit SUMN.org

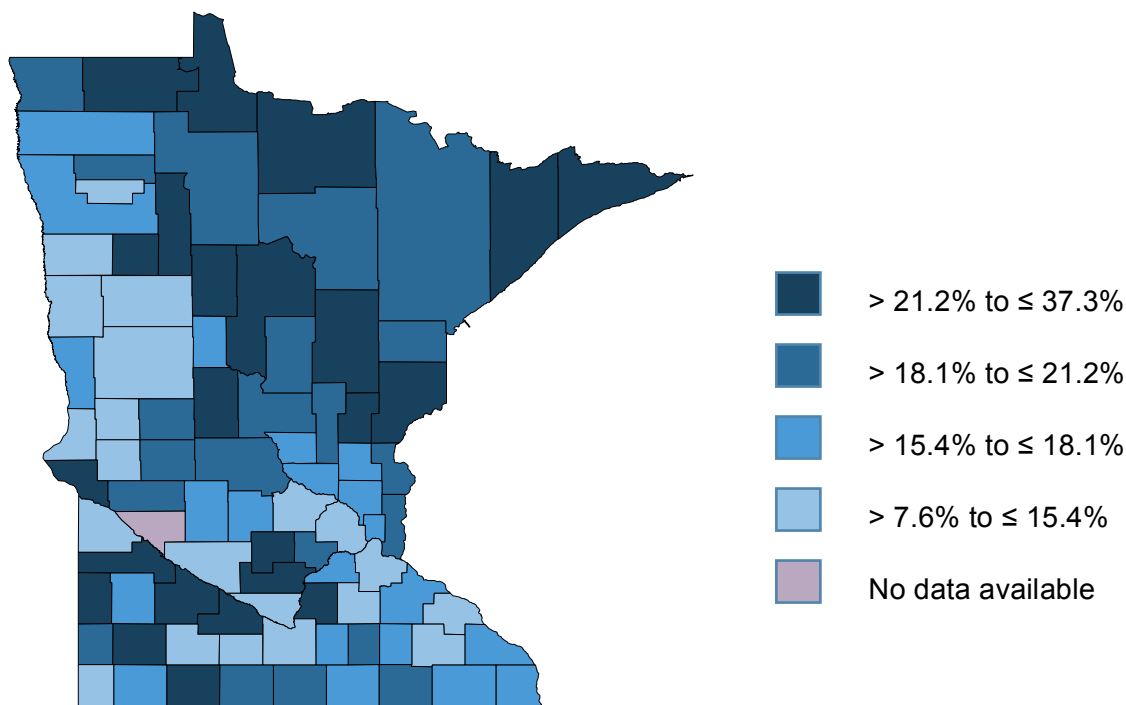
Youth Alcohol Use

According to the 2013 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS):

- 8th, 9th, and 11th grade females are as likely as males to report past 30-day alcohol use, at about 16.8%
- Past 30-day binge drinking was reported by 3% of 8th graders, 7% of 9th graders, and 16% of 11th graders in Minnesota

MNSASU defines binge drinking as 4+ drinks for women or 5+ drinks for men on one occasion in the past 30 days. MSS defines binge drinking as 5+ drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days.

8th, 9th, and 11th Grade Past 30-Day Alcohol Use, by County, 2013 MSS



Consequences

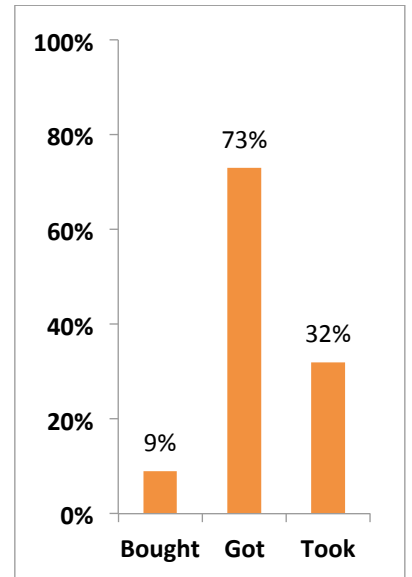
According to the Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety:

- In 2013, the cost per capita of alcohol related traffic crashes, fatalities, and injuries was \$43
- The DUI arrest rate for Minnesota decreased steadily from 80.2 per 10,000 population in 2006 to 47.4 in 2013
- In 2013, 4.7% of all motor vehicle crashes in Minnesota were alcohol-related

For the most recent year available, the economic costs associated with alcohol use in Minnesota are an estimated \$5.06 billion. This amounts to over \$975 for every person in the state. These costs are 17 times greater than the \$296 million in tax revenues collected from alcohol sales (*The Human and Economic Cost of Alcohol Use in Minnesota*, MDH, 2011)

Contributing Factors

- Of all Minnesota 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, 72% believe people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm by frequently binge drinking. In comparison, perceived risk of harm from marijuana use is 66%, from cigarette smoking is 80%, and 81% from misuse of prescription drugs (2013 MSS)
- Of all 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, 92% think their parents would think it's wrong or very wrong for them to frequently binge drink (2013 MSS)
- Among 8th, 9th, and 11th graders reporting any past month alcohol use, students are most likely to say they "got" the alcohol from someone or somewhere and least likely to report they "bought" alcohol (2013 MSS)



Alcohol Sources for 8th, 9th and 11th Graders Reporting Past 30 Day Alcohol Use (MSS 2013)

State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

Minnesota's SEOW has been monitoring substance abuse trends since 2007. The Workgroup helps guide prevention planning at the state level, and provides training and technical assistance to communities. In, 2008 the SEOW launched the Substance Use in Minnesota (SUMN) website to ensure quick and easy access to data for prevention professionals.

SUMN.org

SUMN is a one-stop-shop for data, tools, and prevention resources. Visitors can search county, regional, and state level data by topic, by location, and by demographic producing tables, charts, graphs, and maps. View and download data products, such as this fact sheet, and find tips on finding, analyzing, translating, using, and disseminating data.

Funded by the Minnesota Department of Human Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division

Contact Us

For questions or more information regarding the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup or SUMN.org, please email: info@sumn.org

To contact the Regional Prevention Coordinator for your region, please visit: www.rpcmn.org