



ISANTI COUNTY

SUMN.org FACT SHEET

2017

Substance Abuse Prevention

This fact sheet provides county level data on substance use and related factors to help guide decisions about prevention efforts. These data can be used to justify need for prevention funding, monitor substance-related trends, and plan programs and initiatives by establishing community level prevention priorities.

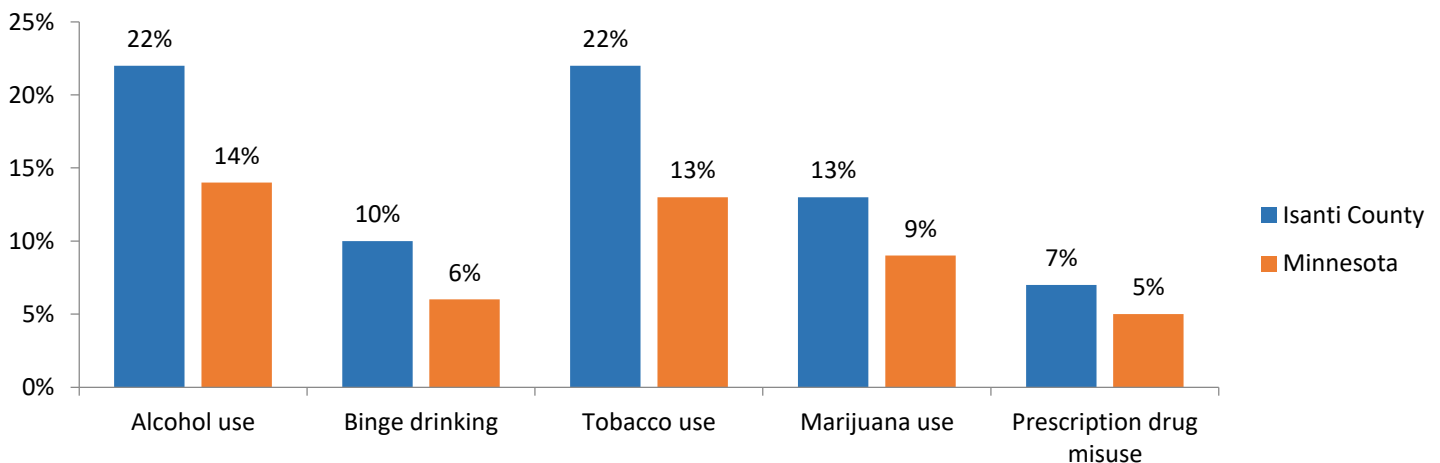
According to 2015 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Isanti County has 38,296 residents; 25% are under the age of 18.

Key Findings

- Compared to the state average, a larger percentage of Isanti County students reported past 30 day alcohol use, binge drinking, tobacco use, marijuana use, and prescription drug misuse (see Figure 1).
- Cigarette smoking among 9th graders dropped in Isanti County from 21% in 2001 to 8% in 2016; however, 18% of Isanti County 9th graders reported past month e-cigarette use in 2016.
- Among Isanti County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, those with better teacher-student relationships were 4.5 times less likely to report past month marijuana use.
- The DWI arrest rate for Isanti County residents decreased over the past nine years, and was below the state average in 2015. However, the percent of Isanti County motor vehicle accidents that were alcohol-related was higher than average in 2015.
- From 2000 to 2015, there were 10 opioid deaths reported in Isanti County. A majority of these deaths (eight) have occurred since 2007.

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

Figure 1. 8th, 9th, and 11th Grade Past 30 Day Substance Use, 2016 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)



**Tobacco includes any past month use of cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, electronic cigarettes and/or hookah.

Adult Substance Use

According to the 2015 Minnesota Survey on Adult Substance Use (MNSASU):

- Past month binge drinking was reported by 16% of adults in the East Central region and 14% of Minnesota adults.
- Past month cigarette smoking was reported by 17% of East Central adults and 16% of Minnesota adults.
- Past month marijuana use was reported by 3% of adults in the East Central region compared to 5% of adults statewide.

Youth Substance Use

Data on youth substance use are from the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS); Isanti County students make up 0.9% of the overall statewide sample.

	5 th Grade	8 th Grade	9 th Grade	11 th Grade
Females	192	185	187	162
Males	196	183	184	156
No answer	0	1	2	3
Total	388	369	373	321

Past year alcohol and/or drug use was reported by 9% of Isanti 5th graders. Questions about *past 30-day* substance use (covered in the following section) are not asked of 5th grade students.

Alcohol

Past 30 day alcohol use was reported by 13% of 8th graders, 19% of 9th graders, and 35% of 11th graders in Isanti County in 2016. Males were as likely as females to report use: 22%. Use among 9th graders dropped in Isanti County from 37% in 2007 to 17% in 2013, then increased to 19% in 2016. Past 30 day binge drinking (defined as having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion) was reported by 3% of 8th graders, 7% of 9th graders, and 20% of 11th graders in 2016.

Tobacco/Nicotine

Of Isanti County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, 22% reported any past 30-day tobacco use: 10% reported smoking cigarettes; 4% reported smoking cigars or cigarillos; 6% reported chewing tobacco use. In addition, 18% reported e-cigarette use, and 3% reported hookah use (questions about these two methods of nicotine use were added to the survey in 2016). Cigarette smoking among 9th graders dropped in Isanti County from 21% in 2001 to 8% in 2016.

Marijuana

Past 30 day marijuana use was reported by 6% of 8th graders, 11% of 9th graders, and 23% of 11th graders in Isanti County in 2016. Males were more likely than females to report use: 14% and 11%. Use among 9th graders dropped in Isanti County from 17% in 2001 to 11% in 2016.

Prescription Drug Misuse

Past 30 day prescription drug misuse was reported by 6% of 8th graders, 7% of 9th graders, and 8% of 11th graders in Isanti County in 2016. Specifically, in the past year, students in the three grades combined reported the misuse of stimulants (2%); ADD or ADHD medication (3%); pain relievers (5%); and tranquilizers (2%).

Figure 2. Isanti County 11th Graders Reporting How Much They Typically Drink at One Time (2016 MSS)



Mental health disorders can increase risk of substance use, and substance use can in turn increase the risk for poor mental health. In addition, numerous risk and protective factors are shared between substance use and mental health outcomes.

To learn more, read the SUMN fact sheet on this topic: http://www.sumn.org/~media/498/MENTAL_HEALTH_2017_SUMN_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Contributing Factors

Low perception of harm, low perception of peer and parental disapproval, and misperception of peer use all contribute to substance use in a community. Factors such as educational engagement and better teacher-student relationships are associated with lower rates of substance use. Percentages can vary by grade level. For data by grade-level, or for more protective factors, visit www.sumn.org.

Perceived Harm

Isanti County 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th graders were least likely to believe that people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm, physically and in other ways, by smoking marijuana once or twice per week: 60%. Perceived great or moderate risk of harm for other substances was as follows—five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice per week 66%, smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day 77%, using prescription drug not prescribed for you 75%.

Perceived Disapproval

Among Isanti County 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, 93% said their parents would think it's very wrong or wrong for them to smoke cigarettes. Similarly, students felt their parents would feel it's very wrong or wrong for them to have one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (88%), to smoke marijuana (90%) or to use prescription drugs not prescribed for them (93%). Students were also asked whether their friends would think it's very wrong or wrong for them to use substances. The percent reporting friend disapproval was 74% for marijuana, 77% for alcohol, 84% for prescription drugs, and 79% for cigarettes.

School Factors

Among Isanti County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, those with better teacher-student relationships were 4.5 times less likely to report past month marijuana use and those with greater educational engagement were 2.9 times less likely to report use. Similar associations are seen with alcohol, tobacco, and prescription drugs.

Misperception of Peer Use

Isanti County 8th, 9th, and 11th graders who think most students at their school drink monthly or more often are seven times more likely to report that they themselves drink alcohol monthly or more often.

Table 2. Perceived vs. Actual Use, Isanti County 2016 Minnesota Student Survey

	8 th Grade	9 th Grade	11 th Grade
Students reporting they think MOST students in their school drink alcohol once per month or more often	23%	59%	82%
Students reporting they drink alcohol themselves once per month or more often	6%	10%	26%
Students reporting they think MOST students in their school use marijuana once per month or more often	22%	57%	80%
Students reporting they use marijuana themselves once per month or more often	4%	10%	18%

Consequences

Alcohol

- The DWI arrest rate for Isanti County residents increased from 53.5 per 10,000 population in 2003 to 85.6 in 2006, then fell to 41.8 in 2015. The state rate followed a similar pattern but has been slightly higher than Isanti's over time (Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety, DPS)
- In 2015, 6.5% of motor vehicle crashes in Isanti County were alcohol-related as compared to the state average of 4.9% (*Crash Facts*, DPS)

Tobacco

- The lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rate for Isanti County has fluctuated over time, averaging 4.2 per 10,000 population from 2006 to 2015. That's slightly lower than the state average of 4.5 per 10,000 (Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, MDH)

Drugs

- From 2000 to 2015, there were 10 opioid deaths (non-exclusive) in Isanti County. A majority of these deaths (eight) have occurred since 2007. From 2000 to 2015 there were four heroin deaths in Isanti County. (Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, MDH)
- In 2015, there were 10 arrests for marijuana in Isanti County--down from 22 in 2014. There were 4 arrests for opium or cocaine, 4 arrests for synthetic drugs, and 85 arrests for other drugs (*Minnesota Crime Information*, DPS)

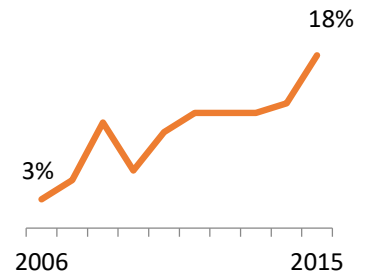


Figure 3. Admissions to Treatment for Opioids as the Primary Substance of Abuse among Isanti County Residents Admitted (Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System)

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.

- Use the 'Data by Topic' search function to access county level data, by grade and gender, for all measures included in this fact sheet.
- Visit the 'Publications' page to find SUMN fact sheets on a variety of risk and protective factors, including educational engagement and teacher-student relationships.

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

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