



# GRANT 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.

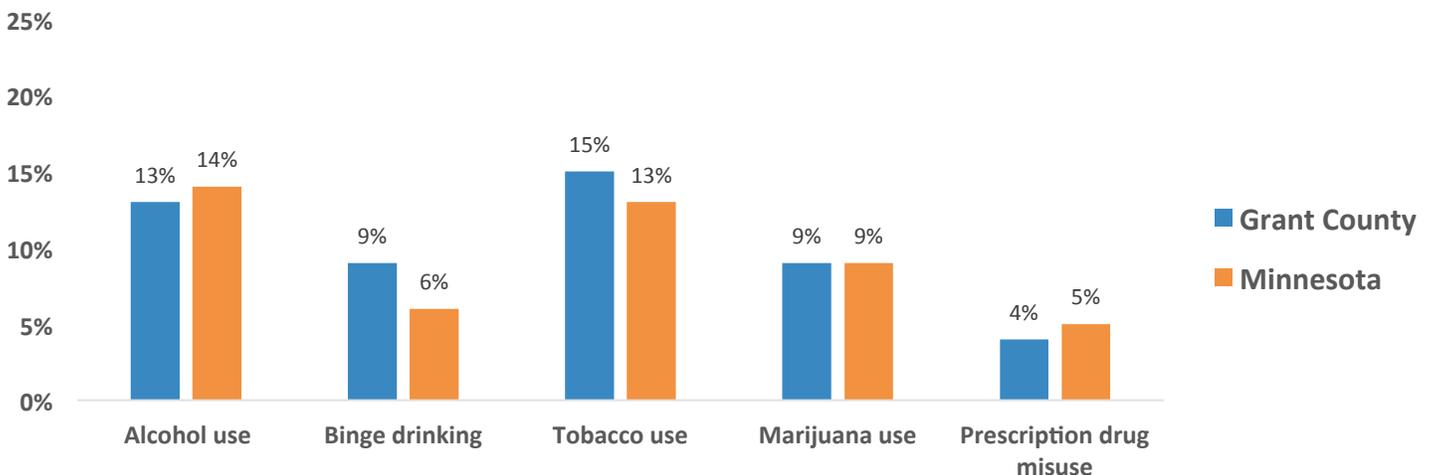
According to 2016 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, Grant County has 5,956 residents; 23% are under the age of 18.

### Key Findings

- Grant County students are more likely than the state average to report past 30-day tobacco use and binge drinking, but less likely than average to report past 30-day alcohol use or misuse of prescription drugs (see Fig. 1).
- Cigarette smoking among 9<sup>th</sup> graders has declined from 18% in 2001 to 6% in 2016; however, 9% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders also reported using e-cigarettes in 2016.
- Among Grant County 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders, those with better teacher-student relationships are nearly 3 times less likely to report past-month prescription drug misuse.
- Grant County's alcohol-related motor vehicle crash rate is over twice the state average; the arrest rate for driving while intoxicated (DWI) is also higher than the state's.
- From 2000 to 2015, Grant County recorded no opioid or heroin overdose deaths.

*For more information on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, consequences, contributing factors, and treatment, as well as mental health data, visit [SUMN.org](http://SUMN.org)*

Figure 1. 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> 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 (women having 4+ drinks or men having 5+ drinks in a row on one occasion) was reported by 13% of adults in the West Central region and 14% of Minnesota adults.
- Past-month cigarette smoking was reported by 19% of West Central adults and 16% of Minnesota adults.
- Past-month marijuana use was reported by 3% of adults in the West Central region compared to 5% of adults statewide.

## Youth Substance Use

Data on youth substance use are from the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS); Grant County students make up 0.2% of the overall statewide sample.

**Table 1. 2016 Minnesota Student Survey Grant County Respondents**

	5 <sup>th</sup> Grade	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Females	36	46	34	21
Males	46	32	36	36
No Answer	1	0	0	0
Total	83	78	70	57

Past year alcohol and/or drug use was reported by 2.5% of Grant 5<sup>th</sup> graders. Questions about past 30-day substance use (covered in the following section) are not asked of 5<sup>th</sup> grade students.

### Alcohol

Past 30-day alcohol use was reported by 10% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 8% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders, and 23% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Grant County in 2016. Males were more likely than females to report use: 17% vs. 8%. Use among 9<sup>th</sup> graders dropped in Grant County from 37% in 2001 to 8% in 2016. Past 30-day binge drinking (defined as having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion) was reported by 7% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 3% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders, and 18% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in 2016.

### Tobacco/Nicotine

Of Grant County 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders, 15% reported any past 30-day tobacco use: 11% reported smoking cigarettes, 5% reported smoking cigars or cigarillos, and 7% reported chewing tobacco use. In addition, 10% reported e-cigarette use, and 4% reported hookah use; questions about these two methods of nicotine use were added to the survey in 2016. Cigarette smoking among 9<sup>th</sup> graders dropped in Grant County from 18% in 2001 to 6% in 2016.

### Marijuana

Past 30-day marijuana use was reported by 6% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders, and 19% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Grant County in 2016. Use among 9<sup>th</sup> graders dropped in Grant County from 15% in 2001 to 5% in 2016.

### Prescription Drug Misuse

Past 30-day prescription drug misuse was reported by 4% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 6% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders, and 2% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Grant County in 2016. Specifically, in the past year, students in those grades combined reported the misuse of stimulants (1.5%); ADD or ADHD medication (5%); pain relievers (6.2%); and tranquilizers (2.1%).

**Figure 2. Grant County 11<sup>th</sup> 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://sumn.org/~media/498/MENTAL\\_HEALTH\\_2017\\_SUMN\\_Fact\\_Sheet.pdf](http://sumn.org/~media/498/MENTAL_HEALTH_2017_SUMN_Fact_Sheet.pdf)

## Contributing Factors

Low perception of harm, low perception of parental disapproval, and misperception of peer use all contribute to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use in a community. Although data are presented here as a group, percentages vary by grade. For data by grade level, or for more protective factors, visit [www.sumn.org](http://www.sumn.org).

### Perceived Harm

Grant County 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> 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 a week: 63%. Perceived great or moderate risk of harm for other substances was as follows: drinking five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice per week: 67%; smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day: 74%; using prescription drug not prescribed for you: 73%.

### Perceived Parental Disapproval

Among Grant County 5<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders, 91% 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 (91%) or to use prescription drugs not prescribed for them (94%). Grant County 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders also believe their friends would disapprove of substance use: most students believe their friends would think it was wrong or very wrong for them to engage in cigarette use (85%); alcohol use (81%); marijuana use (82%); or prescription drug misuse (89%).

### School Factors

Grant County 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders with better student-teacher relationships are over 3 times less likely to report past-month prescription drug misuse, and those with greater educational engagement were nearly 20 times less likely. Similar associations are seen with alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana.

### Misperception of Peer Use

Grant County 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders who think most students at their school drink monthly or more often are over 3 times as likely to report that they themselves drink alcohol monthly or more often.

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

	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Students reporting they think MOST students in their school drink alcohol once per month or more often	38%	47%	65%
Students reporting they drink alcohol themselves once per month or more often	6%	5%	30%
Students reporting they think MOST students in their school use marijuana once per month or more often	28%	42%	56%
Students reporting they use marijuana themselves once per month or more often	4%	2%	21%

## Consequences

### Alcohol

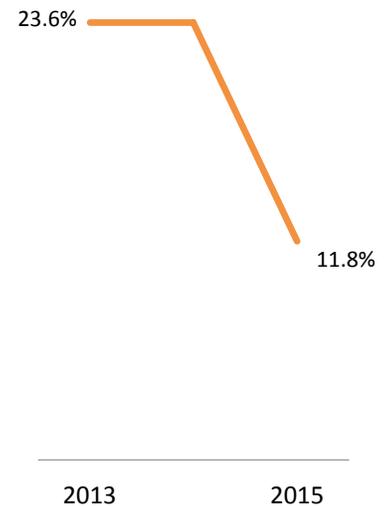
- The DWI arrest rate for Grant County residents has fluctuated in the past 10 years, from 82.4 per 10,000 population in 2006 to 31.9 in 2014, averaging 61.4 between 2006 and 2015. The state rate averaged 57.0 over the same years (Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety, DPS)
- In 2015, 12.3% of motor vehicle crashes in Grant County were alcohol-related. In comparison, 4.9% throughout the state were alcohol-related (*Crash Facts*, DPS)

### Tobacco

- The lung, bronchus and trachea cancer death rate for Grant County has been relatively high over time, reaching as high as 13.2 per 10,000 in 2006 and falling to 1.7 in 2015, and averaging 8.4 per 10,000 population over that time span. That's higher than the state average of 4.5 per 10,000 (Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, MDH)

### Drugs

- From 2000 to 2015, there were 2273 opioid deaths (non-exclusive) in Minnesota; none of those deaths occurred in Grant County (Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, MDH)
- In 2015, there were no arrests in Grant County for opium or cocaine, or for synthetic drugs. There were 13 arrests for marijuana, and 2 arrests for other drugs, including methamphetamine (*Minnesota Crime Information*, DPS)



**Figure 3. Percentage of Opioid Admissions to Minnesota Treatment Facilities for Drug Use by Grant County Residents (The Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System, Minnesota Department of Human Services)**

## 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.

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## Contact Us

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

To contact the Regional Prevention Coordinator for your region, please visit: [www.rpcmn.org](http://www.rpcmn.org)