

Partnership for Change Epidemiological Profile

A View of Substance Abuse and Prevention in Northwest Hennepin County



December 2014

Table of Contents

About the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant	3
Partnership for Change Assessment Workgroup	5
About the Community Epidemiological Profile	6 – 10
About the Community	10 – 12
Alcohol Consumption & Other Substances	12 – 25
Alcohol Consequences	25 – 29
Alcohol-Related Intervening Variables	29 – 46
Executive Summary	46
Appendices	47

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- Ben Harty, New Hope Police Department
- Richie Howell, Fairview Maple Grove Medical Center
- Teresa Lunt, parent and School District 279 Board Member

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- Our partners at the Brooklyn Center, Osseo, and Robbinsdale School Districts.

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Acronyms and Agencies

ADAD	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, part of the Minnesota Department of Human Services
ATOD	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs
CADCA	Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
CSAP	Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, part of SAMHSA
DHS	Minnesota Department of Human Services (funder of the SPF-SIG project)
MSS	Minnesota Student Survey (a survey of 6 th , 9 th , and 12 th grade students in Minnesota. All three public school districts served by PFC participate in MSS)
PFC	Partnership for Change (a substance abuse prevention coalition led by North Memorial Medical Center serving parts of northwest Hennepin County, Minnesota.)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, part of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
SEOW	State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (state-level committee providing ATOD data to communities as well as assistance to the SPF-SIG assessment process)
SPF-SIG	Strategic Prevention Framework – State Incentive Grant (funding provided from CSAP to MN DHS and sub-granted to North Memorial Medical Center for PFC coalition)
YAAS	Young Adult Alcohol Survey (a survey of young adults ages 18 to 25 about ATOD consumption, consequences, and intervening variables conducted in each of the SPF-SIG funded communities as well as in three comparison communities)



About the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)

The State of Minnesota, through the Office of the Governor and the Department of Human Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (DHS ADAD), received a \$10.5 million Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) in July of 2009 from the Federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). This initiative supports multi-tiered implementation of the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF), a model that is built on a community-based approach to prevention and a series of principles that can be used at the Federal, State and community levels. Although the direct recipients of SPF-SIG funds are states, tribes, or territories (hereby referred to as States), SAMHSA/CSAP envisions the SPF-SIGs being implemented through partnerships between the states and communities. States are required to distribute 85% of their awards to local communities to carry out the goals of the National SPF-SIG Program, which are to prevent the onset and reduce the progression of substance abuse, including childhood and underage drinking; reduce substance abuse-related problems; and build prevention capacity and infrastructure at the state-, territorial-, tribal-, and community-levels.

DHS ADAD awarded implementation contracts to seven local communities to utilize the SPF to build capacity and address Minnesota's three prevention priorities through a comprehensive and collaborative approach. Grantees are funded to implement the SPF process.

The five steps of the SPF are:

- Assessment
- Capacity Building
- Strategic Planning
- Implementation
- Evaluation

The two underlying components of the SPF are cultural competency and sustainability; special attention should be given to ensure that these components are incorporated into each of the five steps. The SPF encourages the use of evidence-based strategies to address local prevention needs and reduce substance abuse problems. In addition to evidence-based, the SPF promotes the selection of programs that demonstrate good theoretical and practical fit within each individual community.

Additionally, there are four key principles of the SPF that describe this model.

- The SPF takes a **public health approach** to prevent substance abuse and related problems.
- The SPF utilizes **outcomes-based prevention**.
- The SPF is a **strategic planning process** that helps communities ensure that selected prevention strategies *logically* impact the underlying causes of substance abuse problems to create change in local communities.
- The SPF is a **data-driven** process; data is used throughout all five steps to inform decisions.

There is also a strong emphasis on collaborative leadership, which is an inclusive process of group leadership that holds the premise that solutions to community problems exist within the community.

To build collaboration at the State-level, a statewide SPF-SIG Advisory Council was formed in February of 2010 and meets regularly to guide the work of the project. Members of the Minnesota SPF-SIG Advisory Council contributed significantly to the concepts and requirements of the SPF-SIG initiative in Minnesota.

The Advisory Council worked closely with Minnesota's State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW), a group that has been collecting and monitoring substance abuse related data since 2006, to identify the following statewide priority problems that are the focus of the Minnesota SPF-SIG project for the duration of the SPF-SIG five-year cooperative agreement:

- Past 30-day alcohol use among sixth through twelfth graders
- Recent binge drinking among ninth through twelfth graders
- Recent binge drinking among 18-25 year olds

In August 2011, DHS ADAD released a request for proposals to identify local communities that were interested in implementing the SPF. The Partnership for Change (PFC) Coalition, led by North Memorial Medical Center in Robbinsdale, applied for the grant and received the grant award in January 2012 along with seven other communities. The entities receiving the SPG SIG assessment funding were:

- Community Partnership with Youth and Families (serving Chisago County)
- Fairview Range (serving the City of Hibbing)
- Hopkins School District
- Kanabec County Public Health
- North Memorial (serving the Brooklyn Center, Osseo, and Robbinsdale School Districts)
- Olmsted County Public Health
- Polk County Public Health
- Pope County Public Health

PFC is a local coalition of youth, parents, school, and community groups that work together to reduce drug use among youth in northwest Hennepin County. The focus is changing the community environment that leads to youth substance use by identifying and implementing strategies that will affect community policies, attitudes, perceptions, and norms around alcohol and other drugs.

In the first phase of the SPF-SIG initiative, communities were to undergo an assessment process similar to the state by collecting and analyzing data about alcohol consumption and consequences, community readiness, and prevention infrastructure and capacity.

The first epidemiological profile was completed in November 2012. Since then, additional and updated data has become available. Work on this updated profile began in May 2014. In the new version, more data about marijuana, prescription, and other drugs has been included.

Uses for this Epidemiological Profile:

- Understand the current levels of alcohol use and the conditions that contribute to that use in our communities



- Prioritize needs for prevention efforts and community response
- Build the case for additional resources from other funders
- Eventually, see the outcomes of community prevention efforts.

Partnership for Change Assessment Workgroup

The PFC Assessment Workgroup was created in June 2012 and reconvened in May 2014 to provide guidance during the current assessment phase. The workgroup was to lead PFC staff in determining the scope of data collection, recognize and access potential data sources, create an epidemiological profile to meet the requirements of the SPF-SIG project while also being useful to the coalition and the community, and assist the coalition to interpret the data and use it to guide the work of the coalition.

Membership

- Angelique Cooper-Liberty, Angel Eyes Foundation
- Lorry Day, Lifelines for Youth and Families
- Ben Harty, New Hope Police Department
- Richie Howell, Fairview Maple Grove Medical Center
- Teresa Lunt, parent and School District 279 Board Member
- Sheila Nesbitt, North Memorial PFC staff
- Amber Smith, North Memorial PFC staff

Policies, Process, and Procedures for Collecting, Analyzing, and Reporting Data

The Assessment Workgroup primarily relied on the process and guidance provided by ADAD and the SEOW. The SEOW provided a shell for the Epidemiological Profile that included many indicators of alcohol consumption and consequences. The workgroup reviewed the types of data to be collected for those sections, but focused more attention on the Intervening Variable section of the Profile.

In 2012, PFC began with a list of required and optional local conditions under each Intervening Variable that was provided by ADAD. The workgroup determined which local conditions would be collected during this phase. The workgroup held two face-to-face meetings to discuss the conditions and vote on both the importance and ease of collecting data for each local condition. From this process, 72 local conditions were identified.

PFC staff then contacted sources for data on each identified local condition. The required conditions were all drawn from the Minnesota Student Survey or the Young Adult Alcohol Survey. Optional conditions were drawn from local school districts, law enforcement departments, and some primary data collection, including a bar and restaurant assessment and media observation.

In 2014, the Assessment Workgroup reviewed past data collection and determined what would be updated. Although the coalition has conducted much primary data collection in the previous two years that data is not compiled in this report, which focuses on archival data.



The Assessment Workgroup and the PFC Steering Committee also determined the process that would be used to analyze the data once it had been collected in order to select priorities. That process is discussed in more detail in the coalition’s SPF-SIG Strategic Plan document. Data for the all quantitative local conditions and key findings for qualitative measures are included in the appendix.

About the Community Epidemiological Profile

State Data Sources

The following data sources were used by the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup to pre-populate the Community Epidemiological Profile templates. For more information on each of these data sources, please visit www.sumn.org.

Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)—The MSS is a confidential and anonymous self-administered survey given to 6th, 9th and 12th grade students (5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th grade students surveyed in 2013) attending Minnesota public, charter and tribal schools. The survey is sponsored by Minnesota schools, the Minnesota Department of Education, the Minnesota Department of Health, the Minnesota Department of Human Services, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. The MSS is a census of schools rather than a sample. Data are collected and reported every three years, the most recent being 2013. The survey includes, but is not limited to, questions regarding alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, access, and perceptions of use. Limitations include: questions about binge drinking and some drugs are not asked of sixth graders (now fifth grade), not all schools choose to participate, student participation can vary greatly from school to school, and data are self-reported. Also, because the survey underwent significant changes in 2013, trend data is only available for ninth grade for certain questions.

Minnesota Young Adult Alcohol Survey (YAAS)—The YAAS was created specifically for the Minnesota SPF-SIG project. The confidential survey is mailed by the Invitation Health Institute to a sample of 18- to 25-year-olds in the funded communities using addressed-based sampling from the federally provided Delivery Sequence File—Generation 2. The survey, conducted in 2012 and again in 2015, includes questions on perceptions, beliefs, behaviors, and consequences of substance use among young adults.

Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts and Minnesota Impaired Driving Facts—The Minnesota Office of Traffic safety collects data on motor vehicle crashes, injuries, and deaths, and on impaired driving violations. These data are reported annually at the county- and state-level. A crash is alcohol-related if the driver, pedestrian, or cyclist has a blood alcohol level of 0.01 or higher. In the absence of test data, the reporting officer may classify the incident as alcohol-related if he or she believes the person had been drinking or was under the influence. Law enforcement agencies report impaired driving violations to the Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS) Division of the Department of Public Safety (DPS)—DVS records the incident on the person’s driving record. Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries are less well documented than fatalities.

Minnesota Health Statistics Annual Summary—The Minnesota Department of Health’s (MDH) Minnesota Center for Health Statistics (MCHS) provide mortality data annually by primary cause of death. Death certificates, filed with the Office of the State Registrar, are forwarded to MDH. Data included in this Profile include lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths, cirrhosis deaths, suicides, and homicides. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease

Impact (ARDI), 40% of cirrhosis deaths, 23% of suicides and 47% of homicides can be attributed to alcohol. According to a report from the US Surgeon General, 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.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System (DAANES)—The Minnesota Department of Human Services' (DHS) Performance Measurement and Quality Improvement (PMQI) Division provides data on treatment admissions in Minnesota. Data are submitted by chemical dependency treatment providers through the web-based DAANES data entry system. Data on admissions, by primary substance of abuse, are available at the county-, region-, and state-level on www.sumn.org, and are updated annually. These data reflect the number of Minnesotans receiving treatment—not the number in need of treatment.

The Minnesota Department of Education's Data Reports and Analytics page, under 'Student Data', reports statistics annually, by school district, on disciplinary incidents involving alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Districts report all disciplinary incidents that result in an out-of-school suspension/removal of one day or longer, and expulsions/exclusions. These data do not reflect the actual number of youth possessing or using alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs—only the number of youth caught and disciplined. The reader is cautioned not to draw conclusions by comparing DIRS data across years. Incidents in the DIRS system are a reflection of many factors, including the quality of data entered, training and capacity of staff to enter data, as well as individual disciplinary policies of and enforcement of policies by each district. To date, MDE has provided minimal on going, consistent technical assistance or training to districts to support entry of data into the DIRS system.

Minnesota Crime Information—The Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS) Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) provides data on arrests and apprehensions for violating state and local narcotics and liquor laws annually at both the county- and state-level. With the exception of drunkenness and driving under the influence, all state or local liquor law violations are placed in this class. Excludes federal violations, includes manufacturing, selling, transporting, and furnishing as in maintaining unlawful drinking places. Bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor, and the using of a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor are included. Narcotics violations include adult arrests or juvenile apprehensions for any violation of state or local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, or making of narcotic drugs. Only the most serious charge is counted for each individual arrested. Measurements involving offenses, clearances, and arrests are subject to reporting biases.

Alcohol Licenses — The Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Alcohol & Gambling Division maintains a database of alcohol licenses for all local license authorities (e.g., cities, counties) in the state. The state database depends on accurate and prompt reporting from City and County Clerks, but is a reliable source for alcohol license information.

Local Data Sources

Local data sources were collected from three public school districts:

- Brooklyn Center Schools, ISD 286
- Osseo Area Schools, ISD 279

- Robbinsdale Area Schools, ISD 281.

The school districts provided data on alcohol- and chemical-related school disciplinary incidents. Two districts record disciplinary incidents under a general chemical-related category, which may also include marijuana and other drugs (not tobacco) and involve use, possession, or distribution. Also, school disciplinary data are categorized under the most serious offense during a particular incident, so incidents reported under other categories may also include alcohol or other drugs.

Data were submitted from nine police departments:

- Brooklyn Center
- Brooklyn Park
- Crystal
- Golden Valley
- Maple Grove
- New Hope
- Osseo
- Plymouth
- Robbinsdale

Law enforcement departments keep records of law enforcement citations, arrests, and other law enforcement calls for service. For this profile, departments were asked to submit citation and arrest data for underage consumption of alcohol, underage possession of alcohol, DUI, and other alcohol-related offenses. Departments were asked where possible to provide demographic information including gender, age, and race/ethnicity of the offender. Most departments were able to provide this level of detail.

Lastly, this profile includes information about local municipal code which was accessed online at each city's website. These municipal code databases are continually kept up to date.

Definitions and Technical Notes

Binge Drinking

For the purposes of the SPF-SIG binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days. This definition is consistent with that used by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and was used in the Young Adult Alcohol Survey (YAAS) included in this report. In the past, the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) defines binge drinking as 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion in the past 14 days (for males or females), however it is now measured in the past 30 days, so MSS data on binge-drinking reflects that definition.

Census

A census is an enumeration of people at a particular time. Unlike a sample based survey, a census surveys an entire population. The Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) is a census of all schools in Minnesota. In a census, schools may decline to participate. Because answers to MSS questions were derived from a census of all schools, data is presented both in raw number and in percent terms.



Counts

Some sources of consequence data in this Profile present official count data, such as number of deaths or arrests. These data provide actual raw numbers reported to and collected by various state agencies. Whenever possible, raw numbers are provided along with percentages or rates.

Intervening Variables

Intervening Variables are factors that are shown to be associated with alcohol consumption and consequences. The SPF-SIG focused on five Intervening Variables Retail Access, Social Assess, Enforcement, Promotion and Pricing, Community Norms, and Individual Factors.

Local Conditions

Also known as intervening variable indicators are the more specific ways in which an intervening variable manifests itself, or is measured, at the local level. Examples of local conditions include the alcohol compliance check failure rate and the number and percent of young adults who report that drinking games are popular among people their age.

Rate

Rates are ratios, calculated by dividing the numerator by the denominator. In epidemiology, a rate is the frequency with which a health event occurs in a defined population. The components of the rate are the raw number (numerator) and the population (denominator). In a fraction, the numerator is the number on top—the number which is divided. The denominator is the number on the bottom—the number you are dividing by. In the Profile, rates are presented per 1,000, per 10,000 or per 100,000 of the population and are noted accordingly.

Incidence rates differ from prevalence rates. Incidence refers to the frequency of development of a *new* illness in a population in a certain period of time, normally one year. Prevalence refers to the current number of people suffering from an illness in a given year; this number includes all those who may have been diagnosed in prior years, as well as in the current year.

A percent is the ratio of a number to 100; percent means “per hundred.” Proportions are a part, share, or portion of its relation to a whole often expressed as a percentage. Percentages in this profile based on Minnesota Student Survey data were calculated using a demographic-specific denominator. For example, the percent of 12th graders in a given county who reported drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days is based on the total number of 12th graders in that county only who responded to the survey question about 30 day alcohol use (not based on the total number of students in Minnesota who responded to this question.)

Survey Sample

In a *sample survey*, only part of the total population is approached for information on the topic under study. These data are then 'expanded' or 'weighted' to make inferences about the whole population. The survey sample is the set of observations taken from a subset of the population for the purpose of obtaining information about the entire population. The Minnesota Young Adult Alcohol Survey utilizes a sample to represent the population at large. In cases where data is presented from such studies, the reader is provided with the percent of the population only, not raw number of respondents.

About the Community

The Partnership for Change (PFC) Coalition serves the Brooklyn Center, Osseo, and Robbinsdale School Districts in Northwest Hennepin County, Minnesota. The school district boundaries do not directly follow city boundaries, so the coalition also considers the cities served by those districts part of the PFC region. The three school districts include all or part of nine cities.

- Brooklyn Center
- Brooklyn Park
- Crystal
- Golden Valley
- Maple Grove
- New Hope
- Osseo
- Plymouth
- Robbinsdale

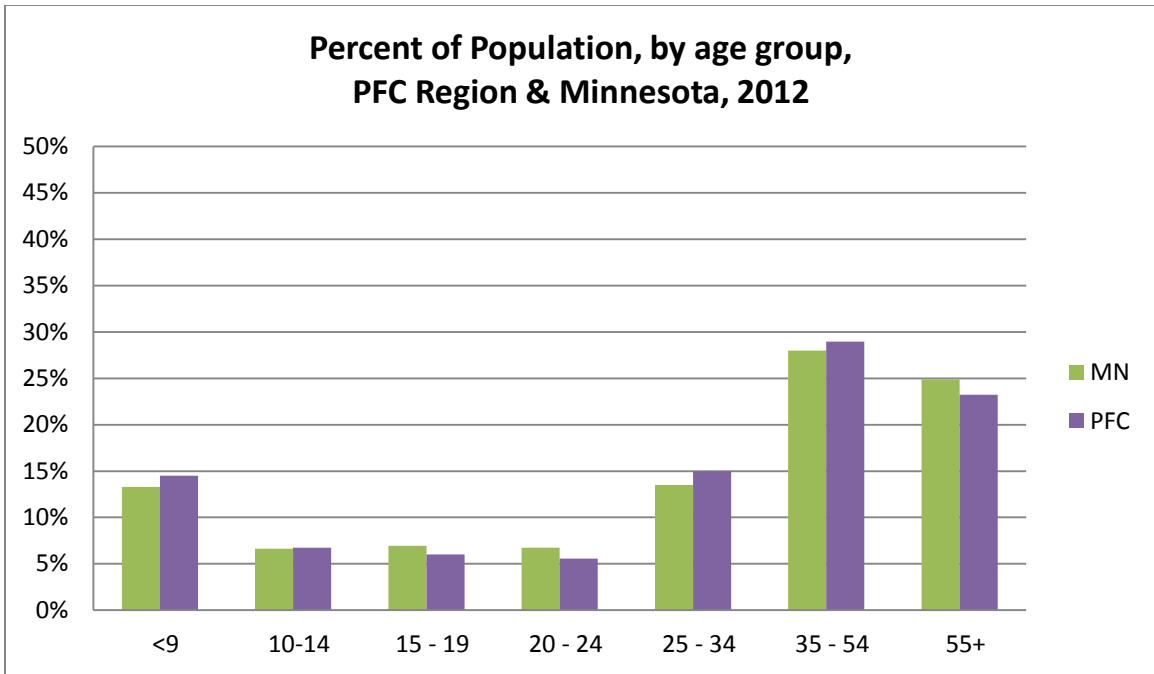


These cities comprise 6.0% of the population of Minnesota.

These cities lie in northwest Hennepin County, the most populous county in Minnesota. Hennepin County also includes the city of Minneapolis, which borders three PFC cities – Brooklyn Center, Golden Valley, and Robbinsdale. PFC communities are all considered suburbs and include older, first-ring suburbs, recently developed neighborhoods, and undeveloped/agricultural land.

In this report, data that are available at the district level are included as such; data that are available at the city level are included as such. Data available at this local level is noted as “PFC Region” indicating either the three school districts or nine cities.





Source: US Census Bureau 2012



2008 – 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates NW Hennepin County & MN

	Minnesota		PFC Region	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Total population	5,313,081	100%	318,377	6.0% of state population
Brooklyn Center			30,144	9.5% of PFC Region
Brooklyn Park			75,843	23.8
Crystal			22,242	7.0
Golden Valley			20,454	6.4
Maple Grove			61,802	19.4
New Hope			20,436	6.0
Osseo			2,513	0.8
Plymouth			70,895	22.3
Robbinsdale			14,048	4.4
<9 years	707,124	13.3	46,134	14.5
10 – 14 years	353,328	6.7	21,503	6.8
15 – 19 years	369,657	7.0	19,171	6.0
20 – 24 years	357,122	6.7	17,670	5.6
25 – 34 years	717,533	13.5	47,720	15.0
35 – 54 years	1,486,525	28.0	92,176	29.0
55+ years	1,321,792	24.9	74,003	23.2
Males	2,638,499	49.7	155,516	48.8
Females	2,674,582	50.3	162,861	51.2
Race (alone or in combination w/other)				
White	4,683,362	88.1	241,167	75.7
Black or African-American	326,934	6.2	48,069	15.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	99,449	1.9	3,045	1.0
Asian	248,189	4.7	30,641	9.6
Hispanic/Latino	250,025	4.7	16,001	5.0
Percent High school degree or higher (>25 years)	(X)	91.9	(X)	92.2
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher (>25 years)	(X)	32.2	(X)	36.5
Veteran Status (>18 years)	377,522	9.4	19,141	8.7
Median household income	59,126	(X)	64,138	(X)

Source: US Census Bureau 2012



Alcohol Consumption & Other Substance Use

Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days (8th, 9th, and 11th Graders)

Alcohol is the most frequently used drug nationally and statewide, and is associated with a number of adverse health consequences. Reported use of alcohol in the past 30 days is a common measure of recent alcohol use.

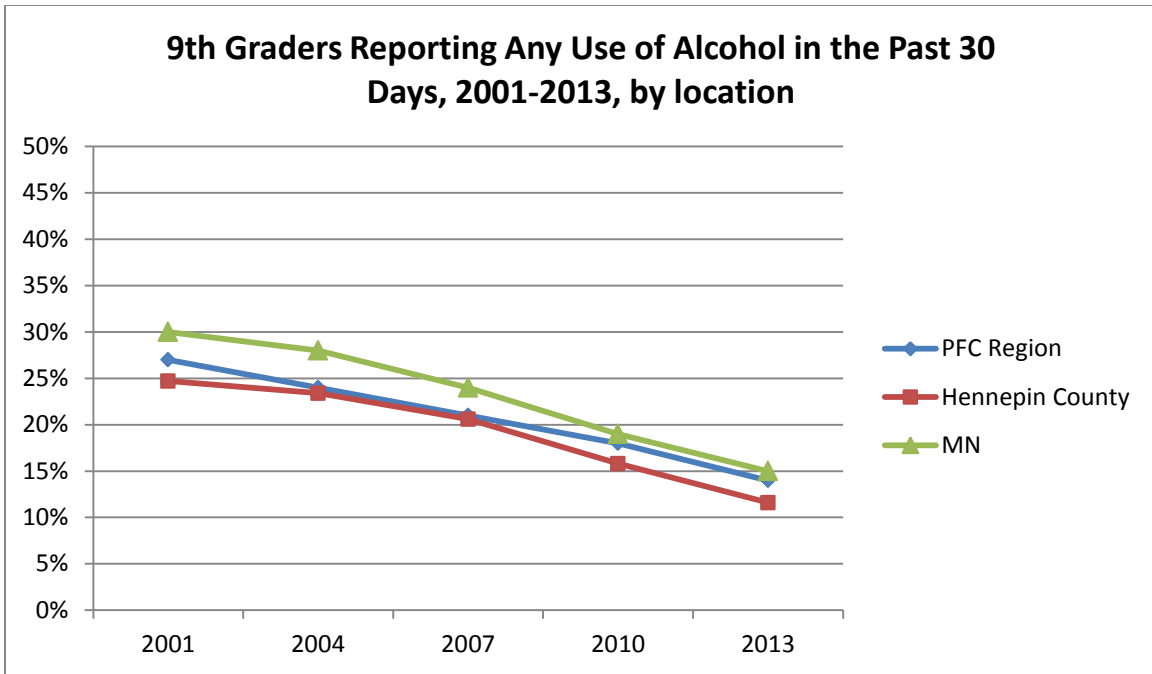
Up until 2010, the survey was administered to grades 6, 9, and 12; starting in 2013, the survey was administered to grades 5, 8, 9, and 11. Due to this significant change, aggregate data combining all grades are not used to assess trends over time. Instead, only data on 9th graders (for which wording of the survey question has not changed) is used to look at trends. It is also important to note that the 2013 Minnesota Student Survey of Hennepin County data do not include the Minneapolis School District.

Fewer students in the PFC region report current alcohol use compared to students across Minnesota. There has been a small but steady decline in 9th graders' alcohol use. Alcohol use among female students is slightly higher than male students. Most students are choosing not to use alcohol, but with 25% of 11th graders reporting alcohol use in the past 30 days, a problem still exists. Students identifying as American Indian or Hispanic had alcohol use rates slightly higher than other racial/ethnic groups. African American and Asian American students reported the lowest drinking rates among racial/ethnic groups.

Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2013, by Location, Grade, and Gender (Number and Percent)							
	Grade	Males		Females		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	91	10%	100	11%	191	10%
	9 th	112	13	148	15	260	14
	11 th	218	26	218	25	436	25
	Total	421	16	466	17	887	16
Hennepin County	8 th	234	7	224	7	458	7
	9 th	301	10	402	13	703	12
	11 th	707	26	670	24	1,377	25
	Total	1,242	14	1,296	14	2,538	14
Minnesota	8 th	1,781	9	1,856	9	3,637	9
	9 th	2,659	14	3,036	15	5,695	15
	11 th	4,880	29	4,650	27	9,530	28
	Total	9,320	17	9,542	17	18,862	17

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey





Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2013, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent)			
	Race/Ethnicity	N	%
PFC Region	White	471	17%
	African-American	102	13
	Asian American	87	12
	American Indian	11	34
	Hispanic	94	21
	Multiple Races	109	20
Minnesota	White	13,947	17
	African-American	621	12
	Asian American	621	11
	American Indian	310	24
	Hispanic	1,634	21
	Multiple Races	1,514	21

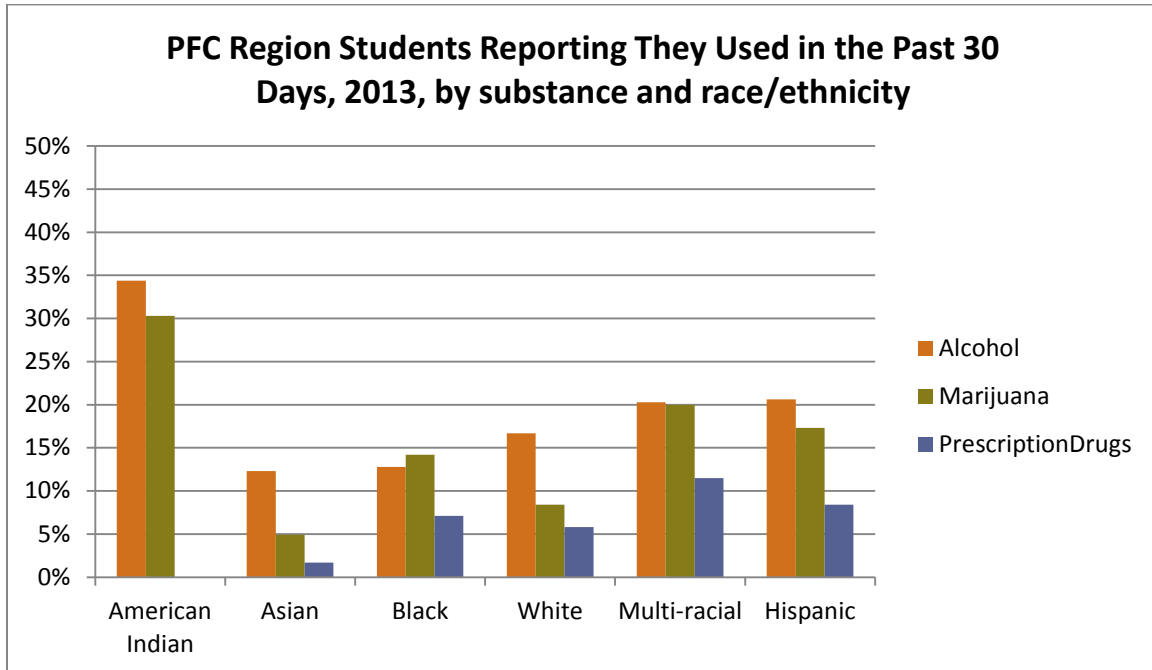
Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting Alcohol & Other Substance Use in the Past 30 Days (8th, 9th, and 11th Graders)

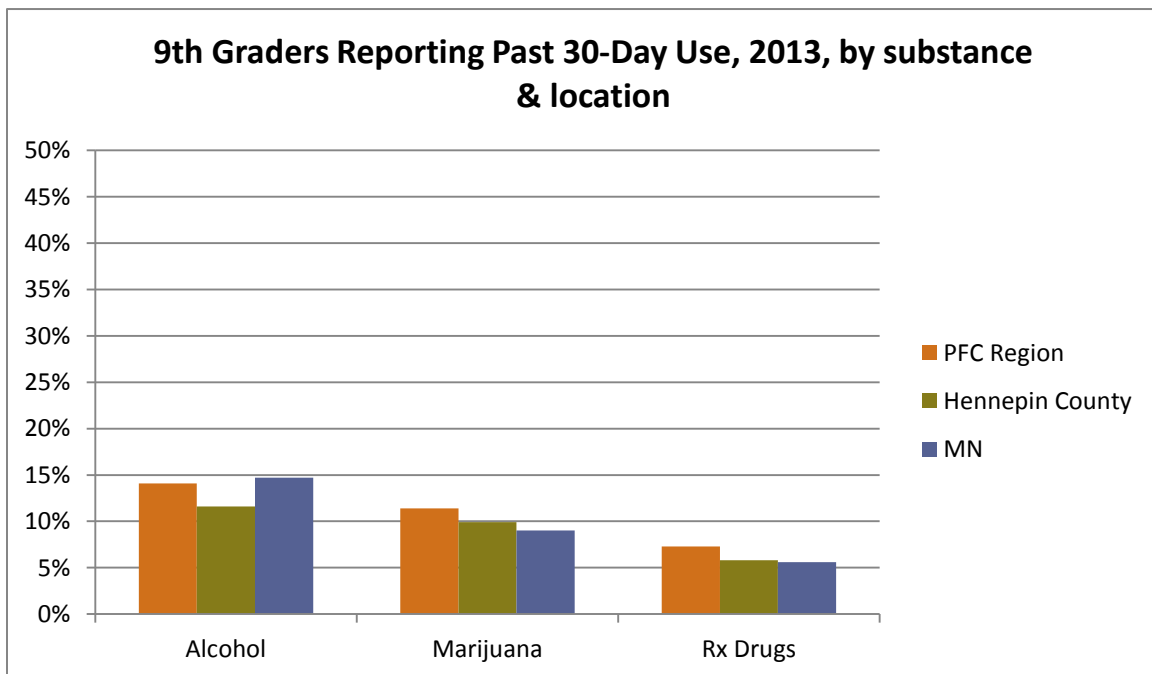
In 2013, the MSS expanded its questions to survey the past 30 day prescription drug misuse among students. American Indian students reported the highest alcohol (34%) and marijuana (30%) use among all racial/ethnic groups, with students identifying as bi- or multi-racial reporting in the highest



prescription drug misuse (12%). PFC Region 9th graders reported slightly higher rates of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drug misuse compared to students across Minnesota (14.1% vs. 14.7%).



Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey



Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

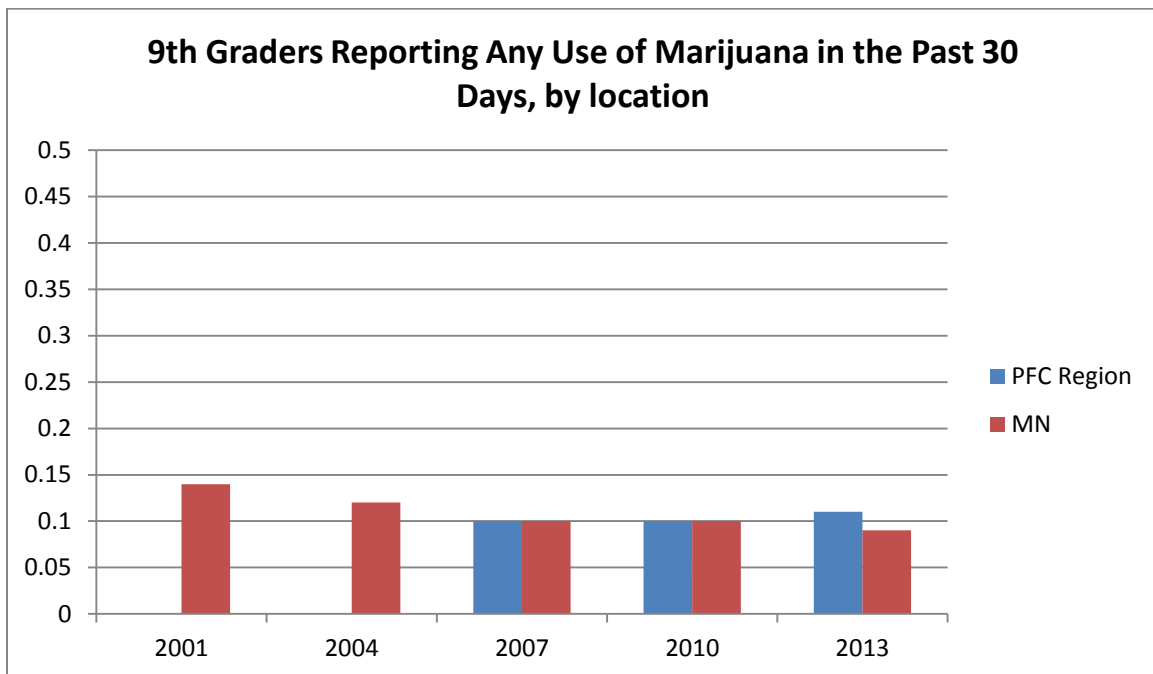


Students Reporting Any Use of Marijuana in the Past 30 Days (8th, 9th, and 11th Graders)

Students in the PFC region reported higher marijuana use compared to students across Minnesota (13% vs. 10%). There has been a small but steady decline in 9th graders marijuana use across Minnesota; however, PFC Region showed an increase from 2010 to 2013. Marijuana use among female students is lower than male students. Most students are choosing not to use marijuana, but with 19% of 11th graders reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days, a problem still exists. Students identifying as American Indian had marijuana use rates higher than other racial/ethnic groups. Asian American students reported the lowest marijuana use rates among racial/ethnic groups.

	Grade	Males		Females		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	85	9%	72	8%	157	8%
	9 th	122	14	87	9	209	11
	11 th	196	23	126	15	322	19
	Total	403	15	285	10	688	13
Minnesota	8 th	1,106	6	932	5	2,038	5
	9 th	1,925	10	1,674	9	3,599	9
	11 th	3,360	20	2,296	13	5,656	17
	Total	6,391	12	4,902	9	11,293	10

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey



9th graders not asked in 2001 and 2004

Source: Minnesota Student Survey



Students Reporting Any Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days, 2013, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent)			
	Race/Ethnicity	N	%
PFC Region	White	238	8%
	African-American	111	14
	Asian American	34	5
	American Indian	10	30
	Hispanic	79	17
	Multiple Races	105	20
	Total	677	13
Minnesota	White	7,406	9
	African-American	677	14
	Asian American	276	5
	American Indian	293	23
	Hispanic	1,273	17
	Multiple Races	1,202	16
	Total	11,293	10

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting Prescription Drug Misuse in the Past 30 Days (8th, 9th, and 11th Graders)

Students in the PFC region reported a slightly higher prescription drug misuse compared to students across Minnesota (6% vs. 5%). Prescription drug misuse among female students is higher than male students of the PFC region (7% vs. 6%). Most students are choosing not to misuse prescription drugs, but with 7% of 11th graders reporting any misuse of prescription drugs in the past 30 days, a problem still exists.

Students Reporting Any Misuse of Prescription Drugs (Taken Only to Get High) in the Past 30 Days, by Location, Grade, and Gender (Number and Percent)							
	Grade	Males		Females		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	36	4%	48	5%	84	5%
	9 th	61	7	72	8	133	7
	11 th	63	7	64	7	127	7
	Total	160	6	184	7	344	6
Minnesota	8 th	627	3	806	4	1,433	4
	9 th	866	5	1,268	7	2,134	6
	11 th	1,254	7	1,135	7	2,389	7
	Total	2,747	5	3,209	6	5,956	5

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion within the Last 30 Days (8th, 9th, and 11th Graders)



Binge drinking has been associated with alcohol-related injuries and deaths, as well as violence and crime. On the Minnesota Student Survey, binge drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion in the past 30 days (for males or females).

Binge drinking among PFC students has been below the statewide levels for other grades reporting in the past decade, but for grades 8, 9, and 11, binge drinking rates are currently the same (MN 8%, PFC 8%). The binge drinking rates among genders is similar (male students 8%, female students 7%). Binge drinking rates among racial/ethnic groups are highest among students who identified as American Indian or Hispanic. The lowest binge drinking rates are among African American students, as well as Asian American.

Students Reporting Any Binge Drinking (Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on One Occasion) in the Past 30 Days, 2013, by Location, Grade, and Gender (Number and Percent)							
	Grade	Males		Females		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	37	4%	31	3%	68	4%
	9 th	56	7	56	6	112	6
	11 th	119	14	115	13	234	14
	Total	212	8	202	7	414	8
Minnesota	8 th	571	3	586	3	1,157	3
	9 th	1,269	7	1,374	7	2,643	7
	11 th	3,074	18	2,361	14	5,435	16
	Total	4,914	9	4,321	8	9,235	8

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting Any Binge Drinking (Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on One Occasion) in the Past 30 Days, 2013, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent)			
	Race/Ethnicity	N	%
PFC Region	White	222	8%
	African-American	42	5
	Asian American	40	6
	American Indian	7	22
	Hispanic	47	10
	Multiple Races	49	9
Minnesota	White	6,813	8
	African-American	280	6
	Asian American	273	5
	American Indian	190	15
	Hispanic	815	11
	Multiple Races	756	10

Students Reporting That They First Had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol at Age 13 or Younger (9th and 11th Graders)



Prevention planners may use data about age of first use as one factor in determining when to initiate prevention programs, policies, and practices. In addition, these data are valuable for reporting purposes. Some grantees are required to report age of first use as one their GPRA measures.

Students Reporting Having Their First Drink of Alcohol, Other Than a Few Sips, by Age 13 or Younger, 2013, by Location, Grade, and Gender (Number and Percent)							
	Grade	Males		Females		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9 th	217	26%	233	24%	450	25%
	11 th	146	17	122	14	268	16
Hennepin County	8 th	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9 th	537	19	565	18	1,102	19
	11 th	398	15	347	13	745	14
Minnesota	8 th	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9 th	4,718	25	4,485	23	9,203	24
	11 th	3,383	20	2,787	16	6,170	18

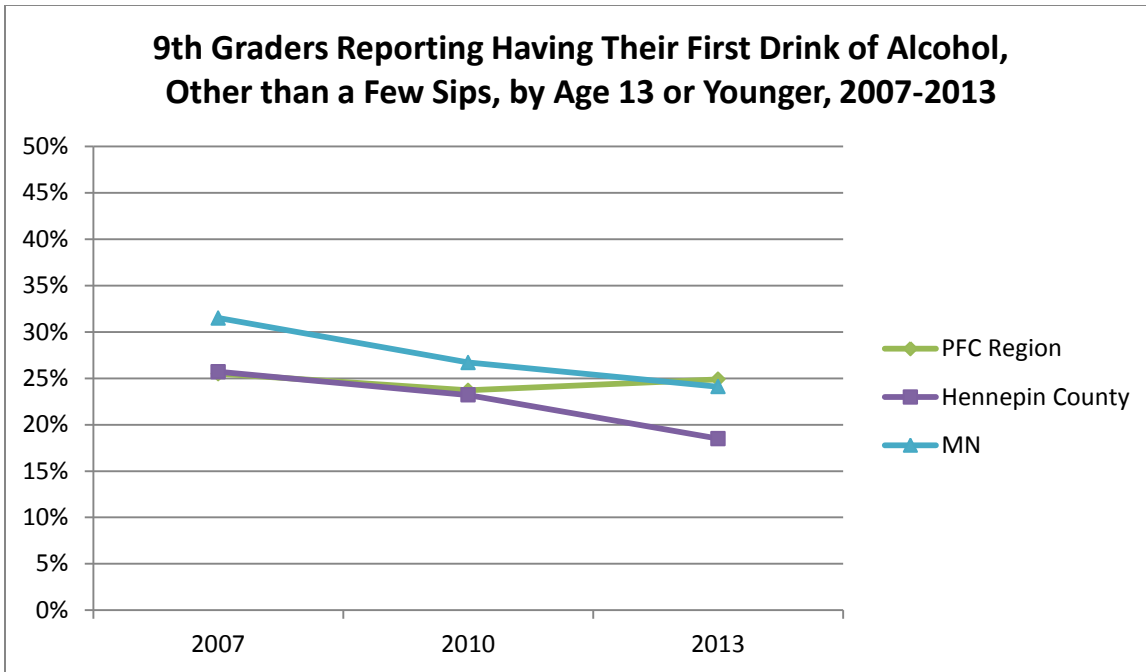
Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting Having Their First Drink of Alcohol, Other Than a Few Sips, by Age 13 or Younger, 2013, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent)			
	Race/Ethnicity	N	%
PFC Region	White	300	16%
	African-American	107	22
	Asian American	93	21
	American Indian	*	*
	Hispanic	96	34
	Multiple Races	103	31
Minnesota	White	10,811	20
	African-American	618	21
	Asian American	687	18
	American Indian	264	38
	Hispanic	1,467	31
	Multiple Races	1,343	29

*Indicates that fewer than 25 students answered the question

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey





Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana before Age 13 (9th and 11th Graders)

Students Reporting First Use of Marijuana before Age 13, 2013, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent)			
	Grade	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	-	-
	9 th	126	7%
	11 th	62	4
	Total	188	5
Hennepin County	8 th	-	-
	9 th	265	4
	11 th	157	3
	Total	422	4
Minnesota	8 th	-	-
	9 th	1,702	4
	11 th	1,144	3
	Total	2,846	4

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

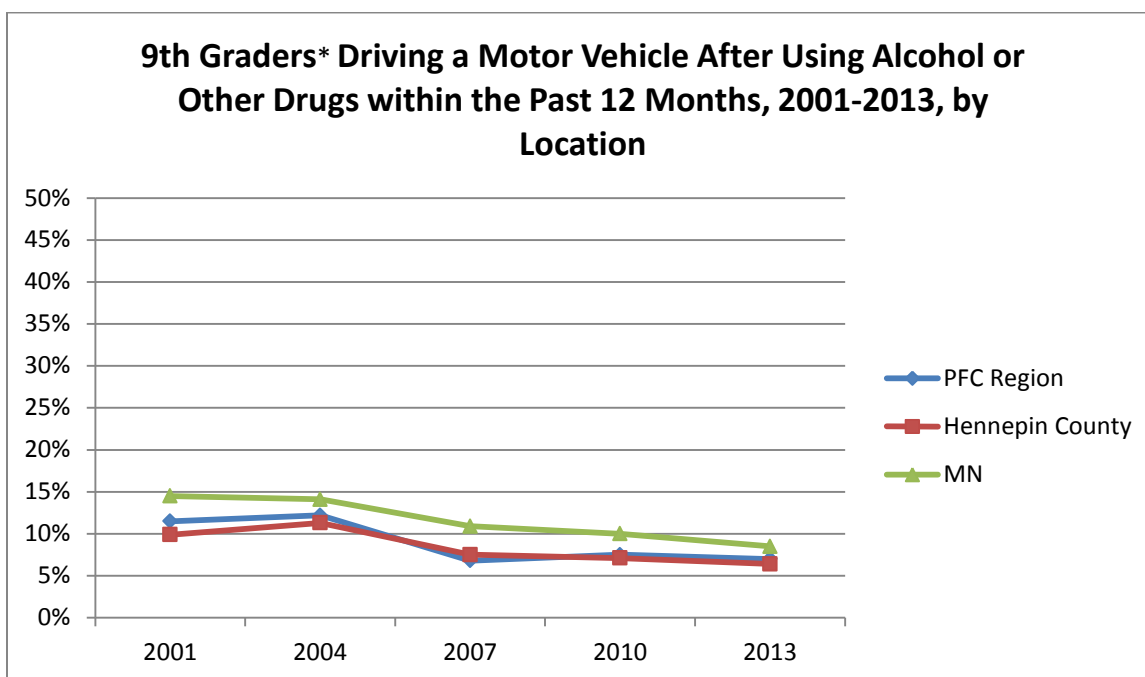
Students Reporting Driving a Motor Vehicle One or More Times After Using Alcohol or Drugs, within the Past 12 Months (9th and 11th Graders)

As a depressant, alcohol use interferes with coordination, judgment and reaction time.



Students Reporting Driving a Motor Vehicle After Using Alcohol or Other Drugs within the Past 12 Months, 2013, by Location, Grade, and Gender (Number and Percent)							
	Grade	Males		Females		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9 th	20	3%	4	0.5%	24	2%
	11 th	90	12	51	7	141	9
Hennepin County	8 th	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9 th	46	2	22	1	68	1
	11 th	311	13	187	7	498	10
Minnesota	8 th	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9 th	465	3	263	1	728	2
	11 th	2,028	13	1,439	9	3,467	11

Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey



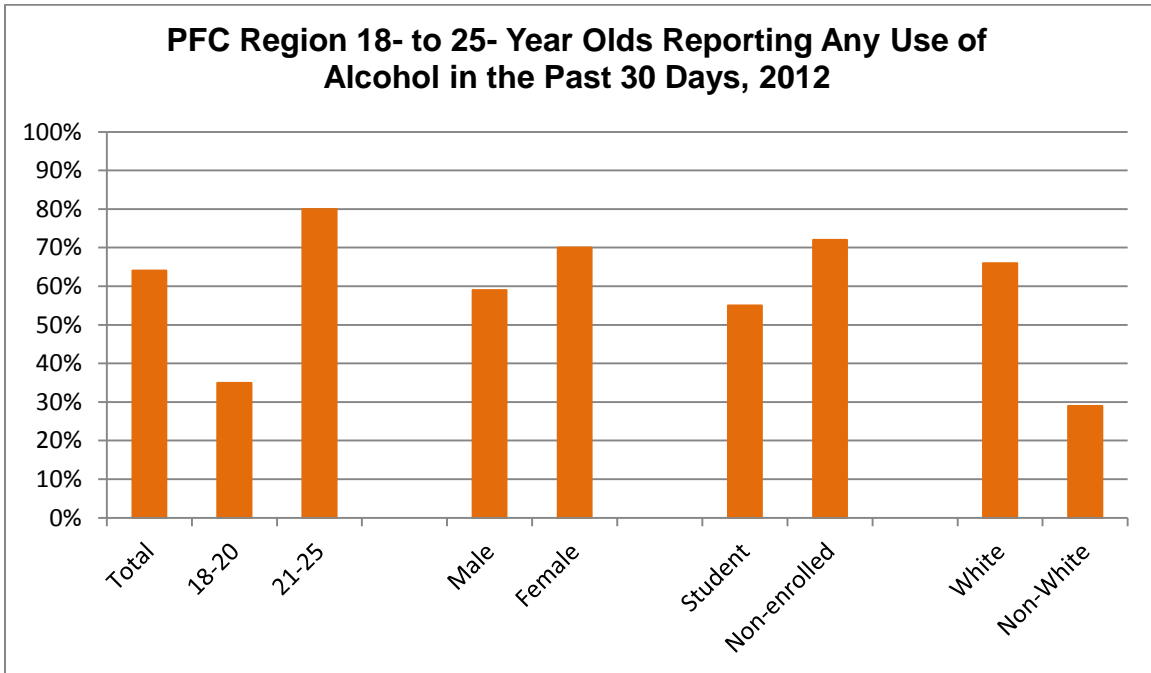
*Indicates that data is only those reporting past 12 month use, not out of all students

Source: Minnesota Student Survey



Young Adult Alcohol Consumption (18- to 25-Year-Olds)

Young adults in the PFC region reported similar alcohol use in the past 30 days compared to aggregate data. In the PFC region, any alcohol use in the past 30 days among female young adults is higher than male young adults (70% vs. 59%). Further, any alcohol use in the past 30 days among full-time students was lower than not enrolled and white young adults reported a much higher use of alcohol compared to non-white (66% vs. 29%). Most underage young adults are choosing not to use alcohol, but with 35% of 18-20 year olds reporting any alcohol use in the past 30 days, a problem still exists.



		N	%
PFC Region	18-20	49	35%
	21-25	116	80
	Total	165	64
Aggregate	18-20	287	41
	21-25	741	78
	Total	1,028	64

		N	%
PFC Region	Male	51	59%
	Female	113	70
Aggregate	Male	393	66
	Female	628	62



18- to 25- Year Olds Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2012, by location and enrollment status			
		N	%
PFC Region	Full-Time Student	74	55%
	Not Enrolled	78	72
Aggregate	Full-Time Student	453	62
	Not Enrolled	500	65

18- to 25- Year Olds Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2012, by location and race/ethnicity			
		N	%
PFC Region	White	163	66%
	Non-White	6	29
Aggregate	White	1,006	65
	Non-White	33	44

(Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey)

Adults (Persons Age 18 and Older) Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

State-level data on adult consumption of alcohol are available from three different sources: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU). These surveys vary with regard to methodology, response rate and findings. NSDUH data are collected via a computer-assisted, self-administered interview conducted in the respondent's home. BRFSS and MNSASU data are collected over the phone.

Minnesota Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2006-2012, by Age Group (Percent)						
	2006-2007 (%)	2007-2008 (%)	2008-2009 (%)	2009-2010 (%)	2010-2011 (%)	2011-2012 (%)
Ages 18-25	72.9%	73.3%	68.3%	66.7%	67.5%	64.2%
Ages 26+	64.3	66.8	65.6	63.1	63.8	63.2

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Minnesota Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2006-2012, by Age Group (Percent)							
	2006 (%)	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)
Ages 18-24	46%	54%	52%	50%	N/A	57%	57%
Ages 25-34	65	69	66	66	64	71	69
Ages 35-44	69	65	73	70	67	68	67
Ages 45-54	63	63	71	70	68	69	69
Ages 55-64	57	58	65	65	61	63	65
Ages 65+	44	47	48	44	47	52	52

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)



Minnesota Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2004 and 2010, by Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Region (Percent)			
		2004 (%)	2010 (%)
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	35.2%	33.4%
	Ages 25 thru 44	24.0	25.4
	Ages 45 thru 65	13.3	13.2
	Ages 65 and over	2.7	2.5
Race/Ethnicity	White	19.3	15.0
	African American or Black	9.5	9.8
	American Indian	30.5	20.3
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	13.0	5.8
	Hispanic/Latino	15.1	13.3
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	20.2	25.1
Region	7-County Metro		
	Non-Metro		
	Total		

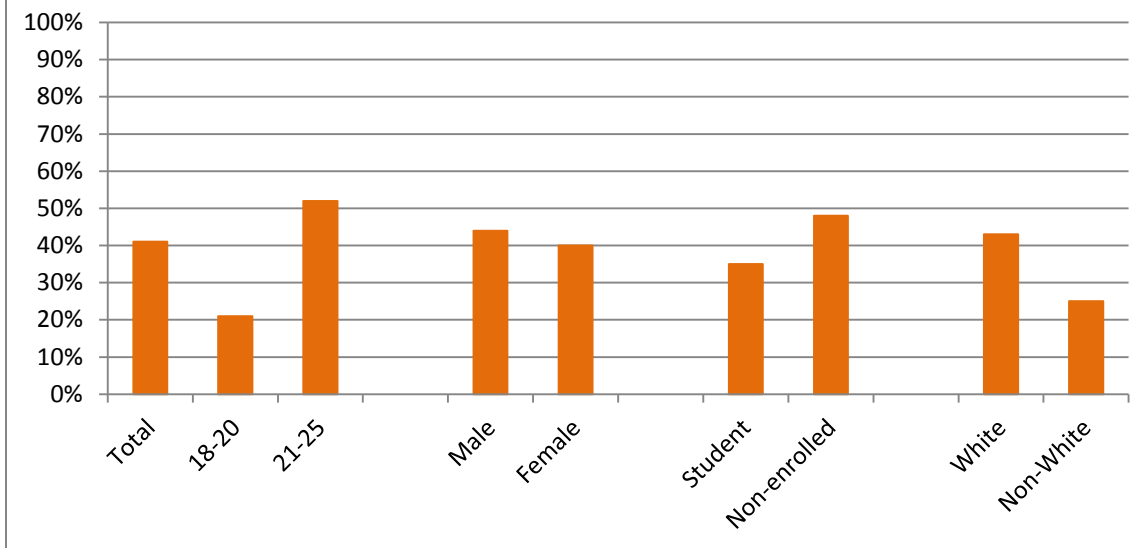
Source: Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Young Adult Binge Drinking (18- to 25-Year-Olds)

Fewer young adults in the PFC region report binge drinking compared to the aggregate data. The percent of young adults reporting binge drinking is twice as high among those of legal drinking age compared to those 18- to 20-years old. Young adults not enrolled in school are significantly more likely to report binge drinking than young adults enrolled in school full time. White young adults are more likely to binge drink than their non-white peers.



PFC Region 18- to 25- Year Olds Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2012



18- to 25- Year Olds Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2012, by location and age group			
		N	%
PFC Region	18-20	29	21%
	21-25	77	52
	Total	106	41
Aggregate	18-20	195	29
	21-25	494	52
	Total	689	44

18- to 25- Year Olds Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2012, by location and gender			
		N	%
PFC Region	Male	40	44%
	Female	66	40
Aggregate	Male	294	49
	Female	391	38

18- to 25- Year Olds Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2012, by location and enrollment status			
		N	%
PFC Region	Full-Time Student	43	35%
	Not Enrolled	54	48
Aggregate	Full-Time Student	303	43
	Not Enrolled	335	44



18- to 25- Year Olds Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2012, by location and race/ethnicity			
		N	%
PFC Region	White	104	43%
	Non-White	5	25
Aggregate	White	679	45
	Non-White	22	33

(Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey)

Adults (Persons Age 18 and Older) Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days

Up until 2006, BRFSS defined binge drinking as having 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion. In 2006, binge drinking was defined as 5 or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females in a row on one occasion. MNSASU used the later definition; both captured binge drinking in the past 30 days. NSDUH defined binge drinking as five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

Minnesota Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2004-2008, by Age Group (Percent)				
	2004-2005 (%)	2005-2006 (%)	2006-2007 (%)	2007-2008 (%)
Ages 18 thru 25	48%	50%	53%	54%
Ages 26 and over	26	26	27	28

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Minnesota Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2007-2010, by Age Group (Percent)				
	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)
Ages 18 to 24	19%	29%	28%	20%
Ages 25 to 34	23	26	28	28
Ages 35 to 44	19	28	24	21
Ages 45 to 54	12	20	23	19
Ages 55 to 64	9	12	14	11
Ages 65 and over	3	3	4	4

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)



Minnesota Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, 2004/2005, by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Region (Percent)			
		Male (%)	Female (%)
Age Group	Ages 18 to 20	35%	26%
	Ages 21 to 24	48	29
	Ages 25 to 44	31	18
	Ages 45 to 64	18	9
	Ages 65 and over	4	1
Race/Ethnicity	White	25	14
	African American or Black	13	7
	American Indian	50	19
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	16	10
	Hispanic/Latino	26	5
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	22	15
Region	7-County Metro	23	14
	Non-Metro	26	13
	Total	24	14

Source: Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Alcohol Consequences

Impaired Driving

As a depressant, alcohol use interferes with coordination, judgment and reaction time and can have fatal consequences. Driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or higher (0.04% or higher for drivers operating a commercial vehicle) is a violation of Minnesota Statute 169.A. DWIs, also called DUIs, are entered directly on driver license records maintained by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. DWIs are also reported to the federal Department of Justice by the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension as part of its Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) by Geographic Location of Arrest, 2009-2011 (Number and Rate per 10,000 Population)						
	2009		2010		2011	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
PFC Region	1163	36.7	1034	32.6	1200	37.8
MN	32,756	62.2	29,918	56.4	29,257	54.7

Source: Office of Traffic Safety, Minnesota Department of Public Safety; local police departments

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes and Fatalities

As a depressant, alcohol use interferes with coordination, judgment and reaction time and can have fatal consequences. Driving while impaired puts the driver and others at risk.



Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by Geographic Location, 2007-2011 (Number and Percent of All Motor-Vehicle Crashes)										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	205	4.8%	214	5.5%	145	4.0%	187	5.1%	168	4.5%
Hennepin Co.	1,024	4.6	993	4.8	896	4.5	935	4.6	833	4.2
MN	4,386	5.0	4,245	5.0	3,931	5.0	3,743	5.1	3,550	4.9

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Geographic Location, 2007-2011 (Number and Rate per 10,000 Population)										
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
PFC Region	1	<0.1	6	0.2	0	--	1	<0.1	5	0.2
Hennepin County	22	0.2	24	0.2	15	0.1	10	0.1	9	0.1
MN	190	0.4	163	0.3	141	0.3	131	0.3	100	0.2

Source: Minnesota Crash Facts

Emergency Medical System Response Involving Alcohol

In 2011 in the PFC region, EMS personnel responded to 1,128 calls involving alcohol. These calls were 5% of the total number of EMS calls during the year. The PFC region experienced an average of 3 EMS calls daily that involved alcohol. Of the calls involving alcohol, 24% had alcohol abuse as the primary impression. Primary impression is the EMS personnel's impression of the patient's primary problem or the most significant condition that led to the call for service. This number does not include calls for which alcohol use was a related, but not primary, condition.

Emergency Medical System (EMS) Response Involving Alcohol, 2011, by location of response			
	EMS Responses Involving Alcohol (N)	Total EMS Responses (N)	% of EMS Calls Involving Alcohol
PFC Region	1,128	22,631	5%
Brooklyn Center	82	1,775	5
Brooklyn Park	289	5,494	5
Crystal	110	1,728	6
Golden Valley	71	2,080	3
Maple Grove	117	2,145	5
New Hope	76	2,186	3
Osseo	23	387	6
Plymouth	174	3,627	5
Robbinsdale	100	1,527	7

Alcohol-Related School Disciplinary Incidents

School disciplinary incidents among kindergarten through twelfth grade students involving alcohol were obtained from the Safe and Healthy Minnesota Students (SAHMS) Portal. Percentages are found by



totaling alcohol-related incidents and dividing them by the total amount of disciplinary incidents. Disciplinary incidents reported by districts to the state are categorized into one of 26 different types. Two of our three districts (Osseo and Robbinsdale) do not separate alcohol from other report chemical-related incidents.

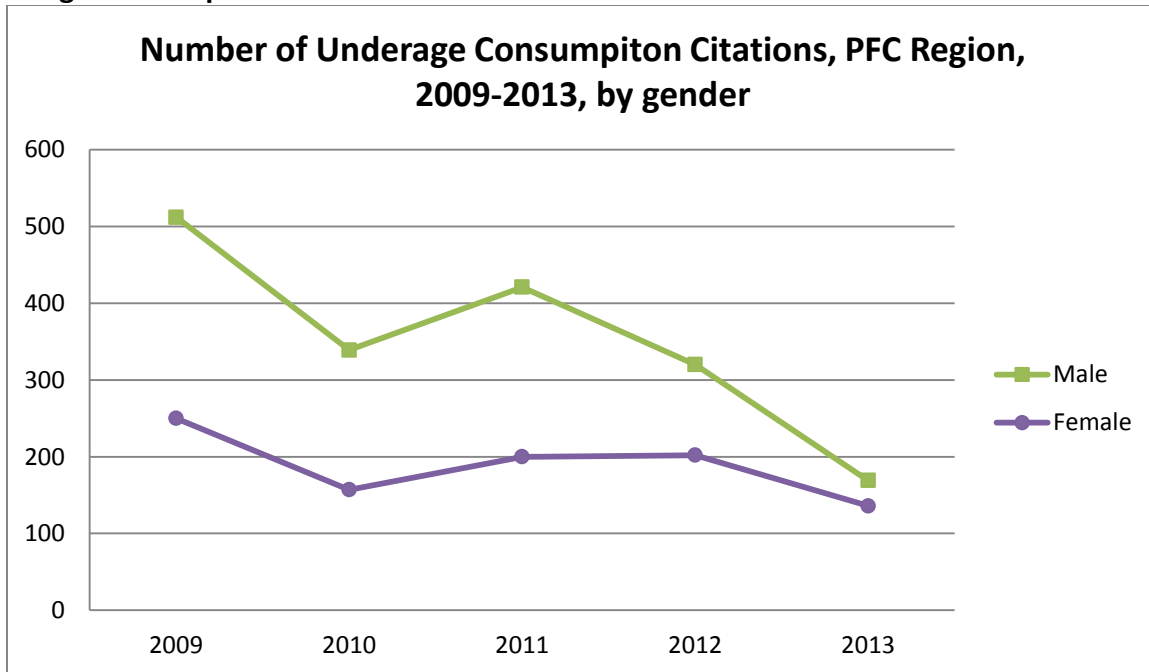
School Disciplinary Incidents Involving Alcohol, 2009/2010-2011/2012 (Number and Percent of Total Disciplinary Incidents)						
	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region – Chemicals	173	4%	181	3	217	4%
MN – Chemicals	3,236	5	3,586	6	NA	NA
MN – Alcohol Only	637	1	660	1	NA	NA

State-level data for the 2011/2012 school year is not yet available.
 Safe and Healthy Minnesota Students (SAHMS), ISDs 279, 281, 286

Alcohol-Related Crimes

With the exception of drunkenness and driving under the influence, all state or local liquor law violations that are 100% related to alcohol are placed in the class of Liquor Law violations. Liquor laws include manufacturing, selling, transporting, and furnishing as is maintaining unlawful drinking places. Bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor, and using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor are also included. Many other crimes, including violent and property crimes, may involve alcohol to some extent.

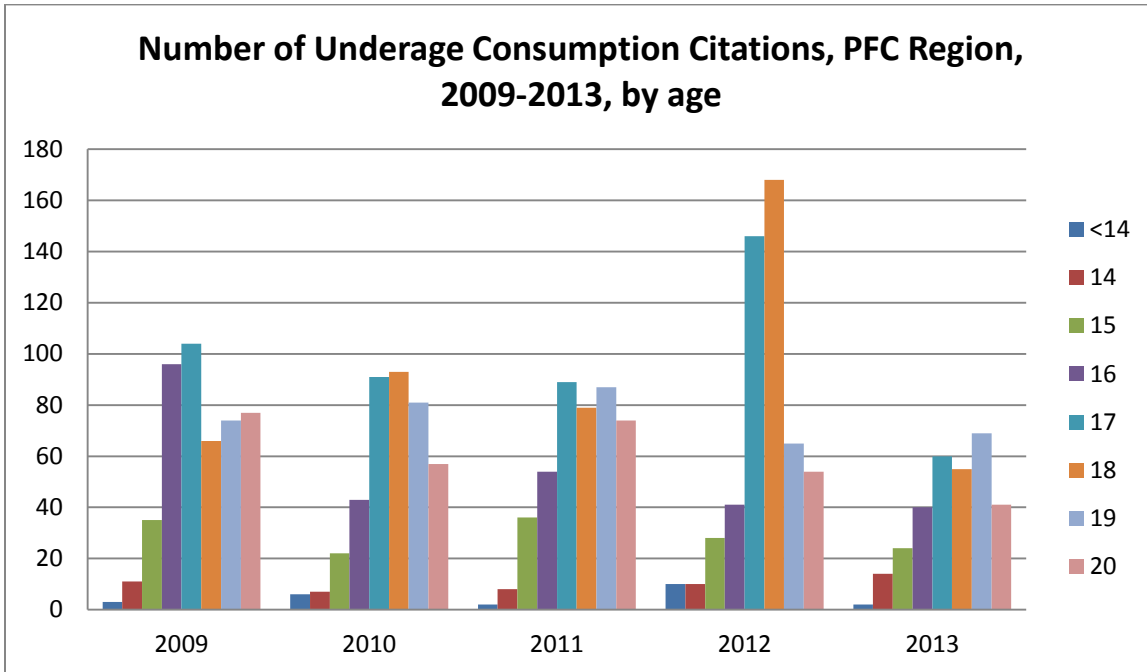
Underage Consumption Citations



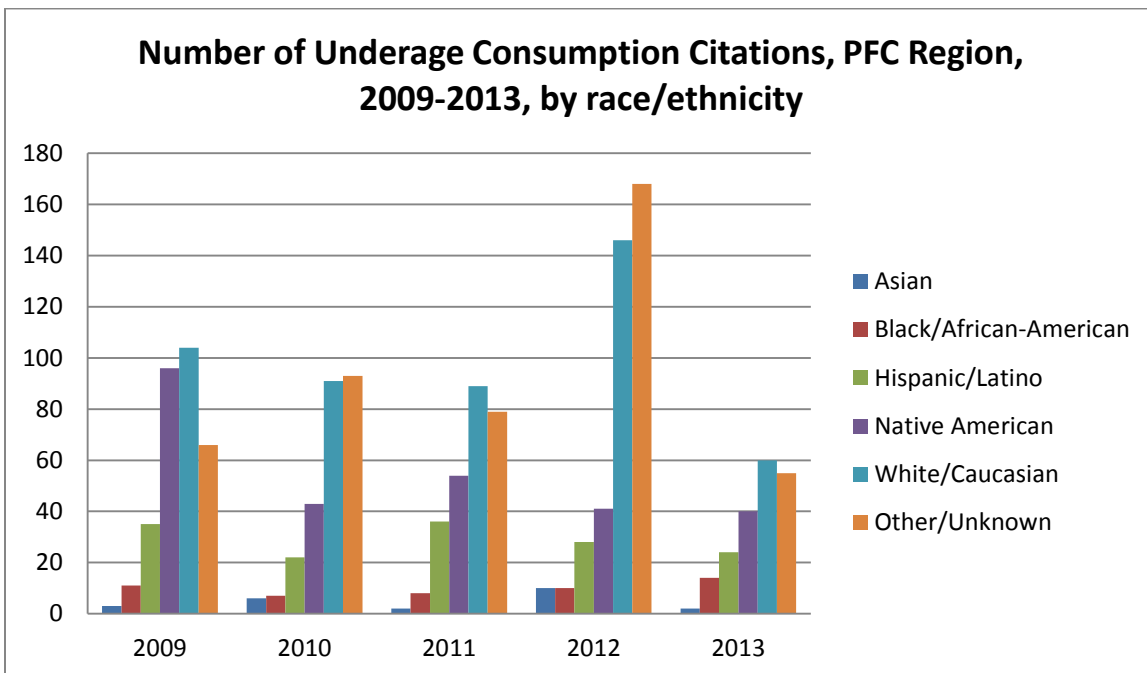
No reporting for Crystal & New Hope in 2013



No gender reporting for Golden Valley in 2012
 Source: Local law enforcement departments



No reporting for Crystal & New Hope in 2013
 No age reporting for Golden Valley in 2012
 No age reporting for Maple Grove 2009-2011
 Source: Local law enforcement departments



No reporting for New Hope in 2013
 No race/ethnicity reporting for Crystal 2011-2012
 No race/ethnicity reporting for Golden Valley in 2012
 Source: Local law enforcement departments

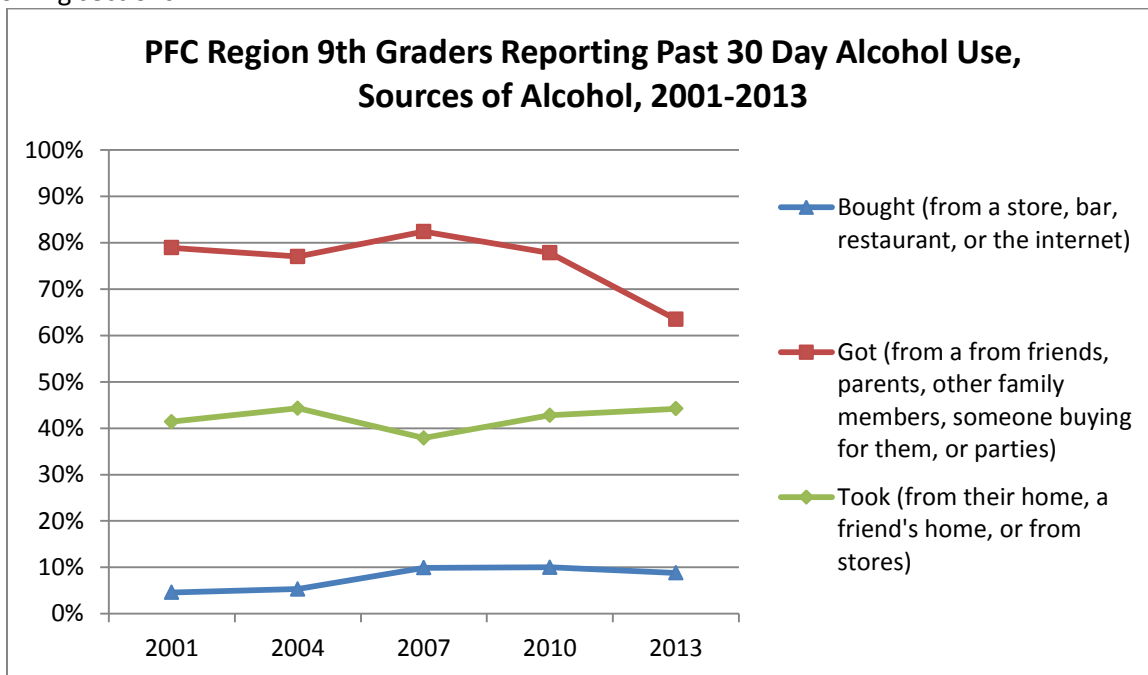
Alcohol-Related Intervening Variables

Intervening variables are factors that are shown to be associated with alcohol consumption and consequences. The SPF-SIG focused on five Intervening Variables Retail Access, Social Access, Enforcement, Promotion and Pricing, Community Norms, and Individual Factors. Indicators for measuring each intervening variable are presented in this section and in the Appendix.

Intervening Variables – Retail Access to Alcohol and Social Access to Alcohol

The following table presents the percent of 9th grade students from the PFC region reporting their sources of alcohol, among students who reported using alcohol in the last 30 days. Students were asked to select all responses that applied.

While it is important to reduce youth access to alcohol from all sources, it is also helpful to note that far more students reported getting alcohol from friends, parents, or parties than any other source of alcohol. The percent of students reporting getting alcohol from licensed sources increased from 2001 to 2010 but slightly declined in 2013. More detailed information about sources of alcohol is reported in the following sections.



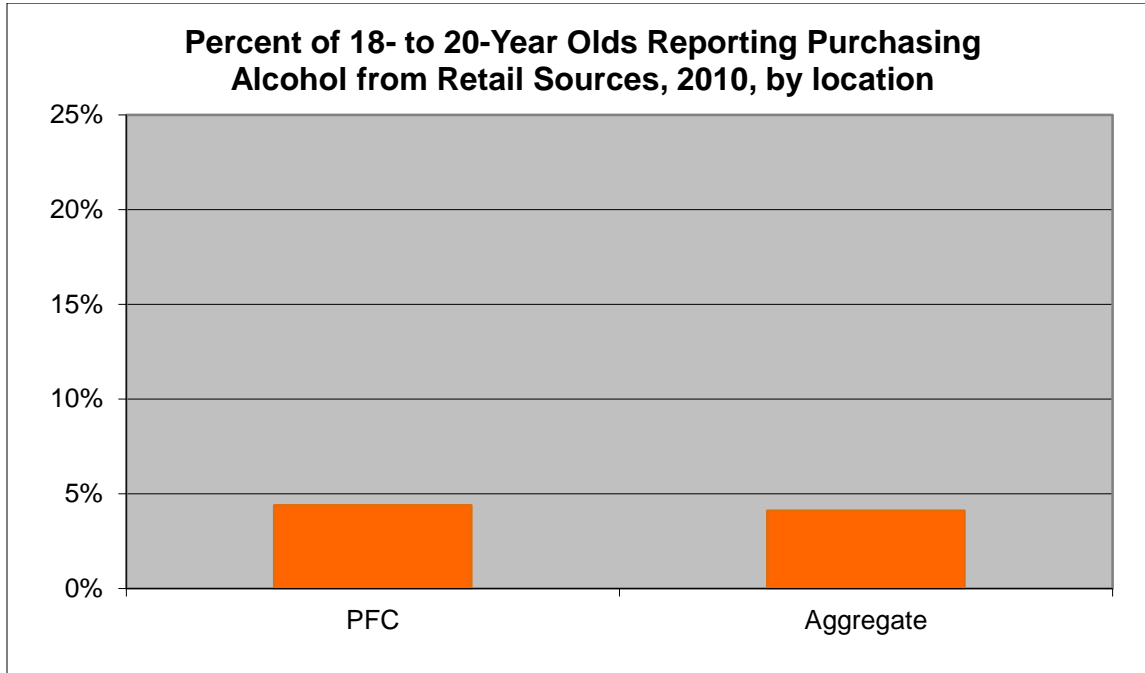
Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Intervening Variable – Retail Access to Alcohol



Retail access to alcohol is the extent to which alcohol is for sale by licensed alcohol vendors in the community and how easy it is to purchase. Retail access includes indicators such as number of licensed alcohol vendors, outlet density, and adherence to age-of-sale laws. Retail access is shown to significantly impact drinking, underage drinking, and alcohol-related consequences.

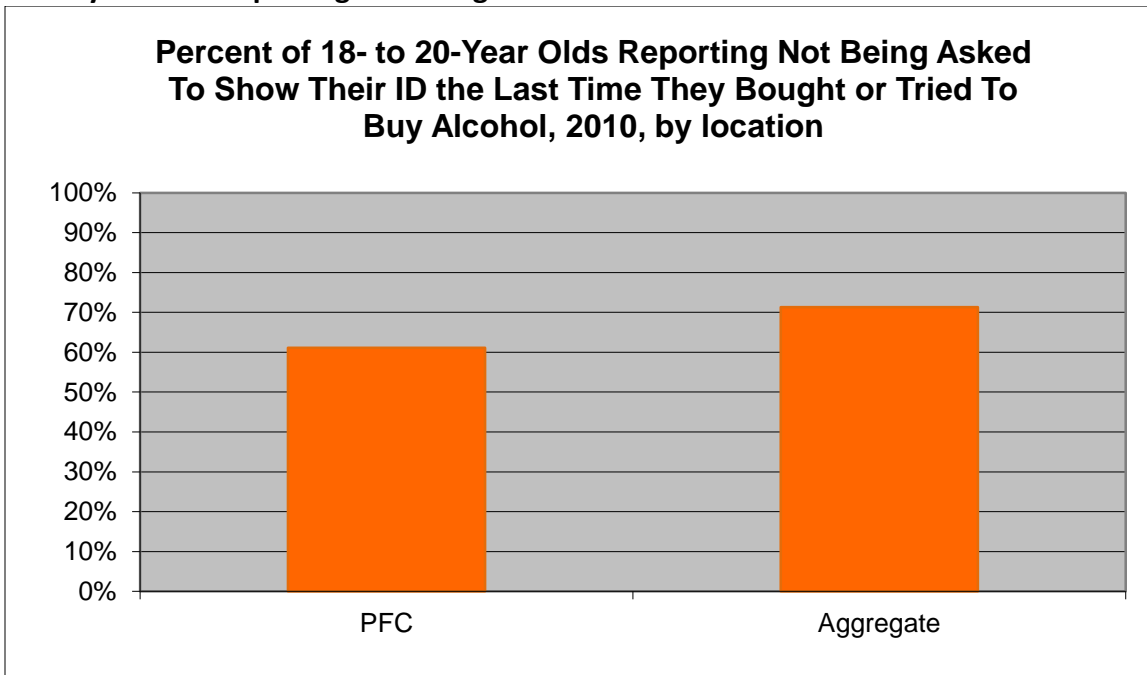
18- to 20-year Olds Reporting Buying Alcohol from Retail Sources



Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey



18- to 20-year Olds Reporting Not Being Asked to Show ID



Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey

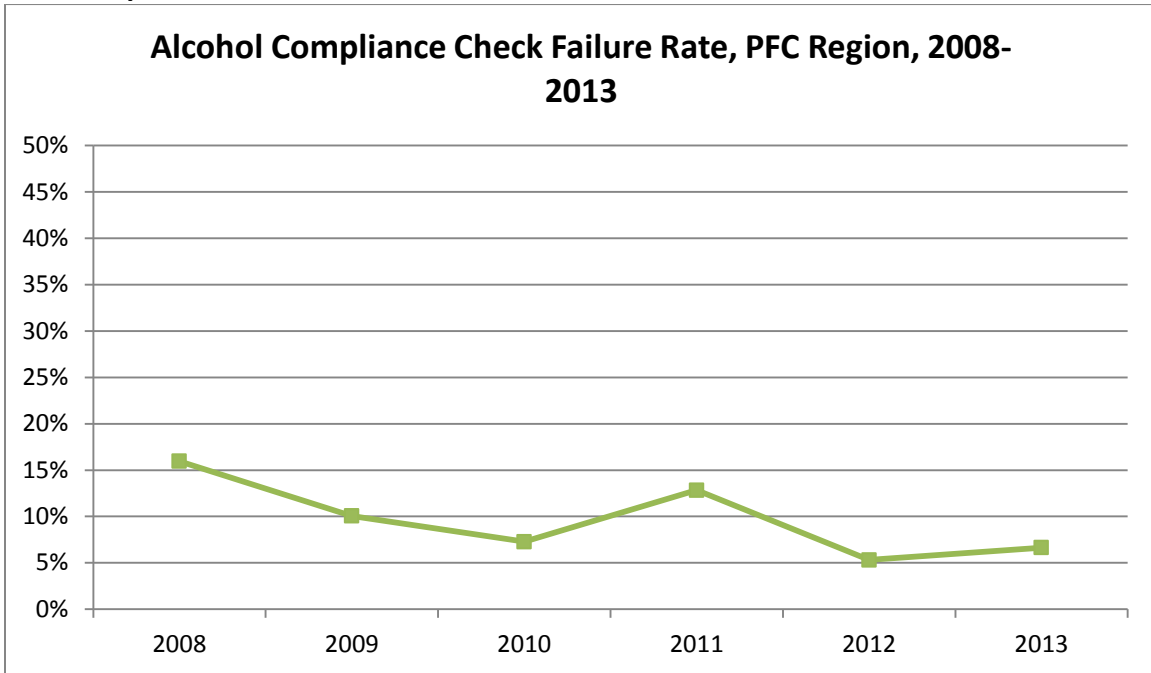
21- to 25-year Olds Reporting Likelihood of Over-service to a Drunken Adult



Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey



Alcohol Compliance Failure Rate



No reporting for Crystal

No reporting for Maple Grove & Osseo in 2013

No reporting for New Hope 2008-2011

No reporting for Robbinsdale in 2008 & 2010

Source: Local law enforcement departments

Liquor Licenses Per Capita

Alcohol Licenses, 2012, by location			
	Total Licenses	Residents age 21 and over per license	Alcohol Licenses Per mi ² .
PFC Region	283	420	2.2
Brooklyn Center	26	412	3.1
Brooklyn Park	48	551	1.8
Crystal	23	375	3.9
Golden Valley	29	288	2.8
Maple Grove	54	418	1.5
New Hope	19	435	3.7
Osseo	10	107	10.0
Plymouth	64	425	1.8
Robbinsdale	10	561	3.3

Source: MN Dept. of Public Safety, Liquor License Database, April 2012

Municipal Liquor Ordinances



Core components of liquor ordinances in the nine PFC cities were reviewed. State Statute 340A also applies, but cities may be more specific or restrictive than the state statute.

- 3 out of 9 cities require at least 1 compliance check per year.
- 7 out of 9 cities have detailed penalties for violation written in ordinance.
- The look-back period (time during which violations accrue for future violations) ranges from 12 to 36 months. The average is 29 months.
- Every city that includes a penalty for a fourth violation lists it as revocation.

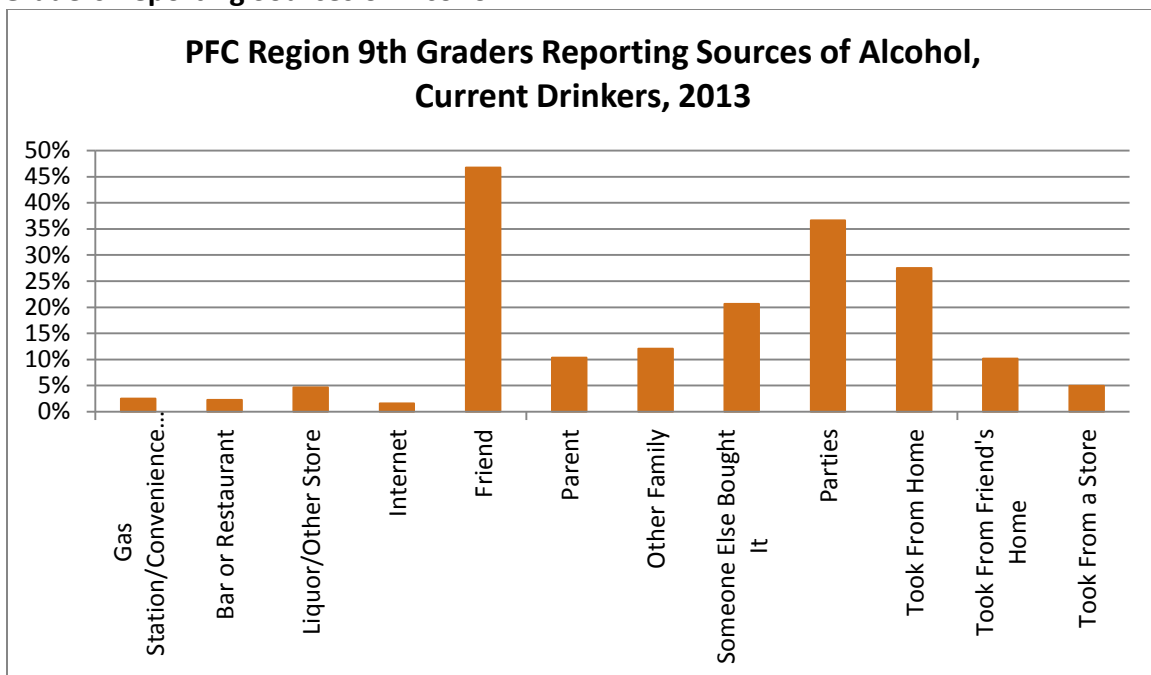
	1 st Violation	2 nd Violation	3 rd Violation
Civil Fine - Range	\$250 - \$2,000	\$500-\$2,000	\$1,000-\$2,000
Civil Fine – Average	\$668	\$1,157	\$1,808
Suspension – Range	1-10 days	1-10 days	6-20 days
Suspension – Average	3.2 days	4.2 days	9.8days

Source: City Code accessed at each city website, April 2012. Osseo accessed October 2012.

Intervening Variable – Social Access to Alcohol

Social access to alcohol is the extent to which alcohol is available from any source other than a licensed alcohol vendor in the community. Types of social access may be alcohol being available at a party, getting an older person to purchase alcohol, or taking alcohol without permission from home. Social access to alcohol is closely related to underage and binge drinking both for younger teens and for overconsumption in social settings for older teens and adults.

9th Graders Reporting Sources of Alcohol

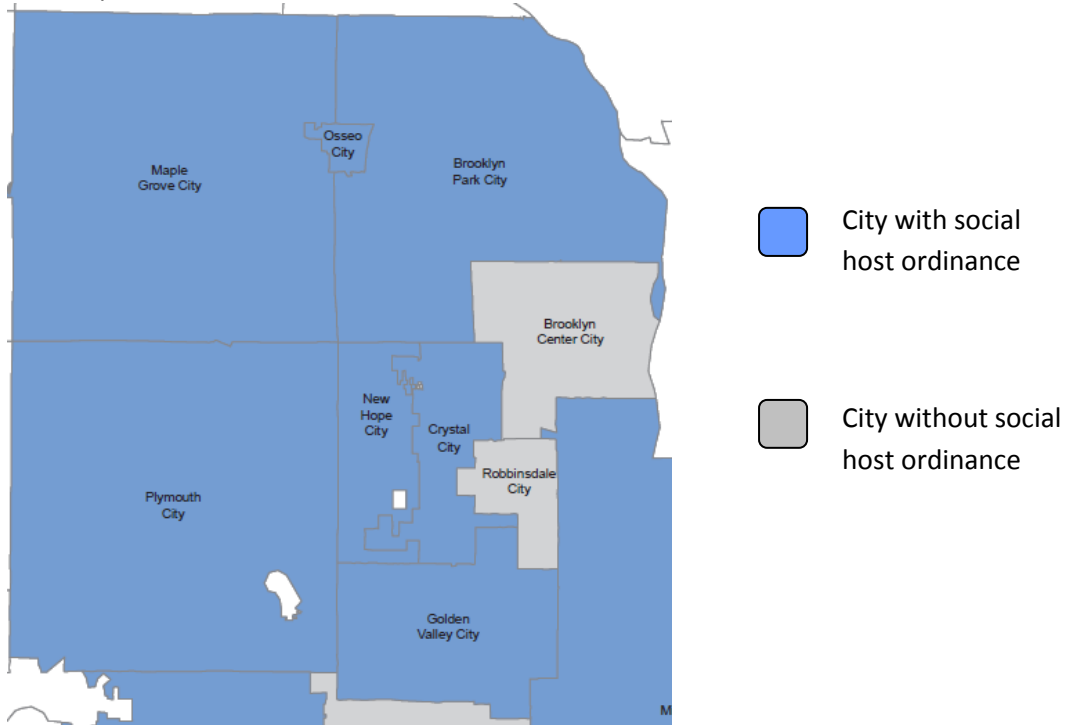


Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Social Host Ordinances



A Social Host ordinance holds a person accountable for underage drinking that occurs in their home or property. Distinct from alcohol provider laws, social host policies hold the person who provided the venue (e.g., house, apartment, backyard) for a party criminally responsible. Minnesota does not have a state law governing social hosts, but many cities across the state, including in northwest Hennepin County, have adopted local ordinances.



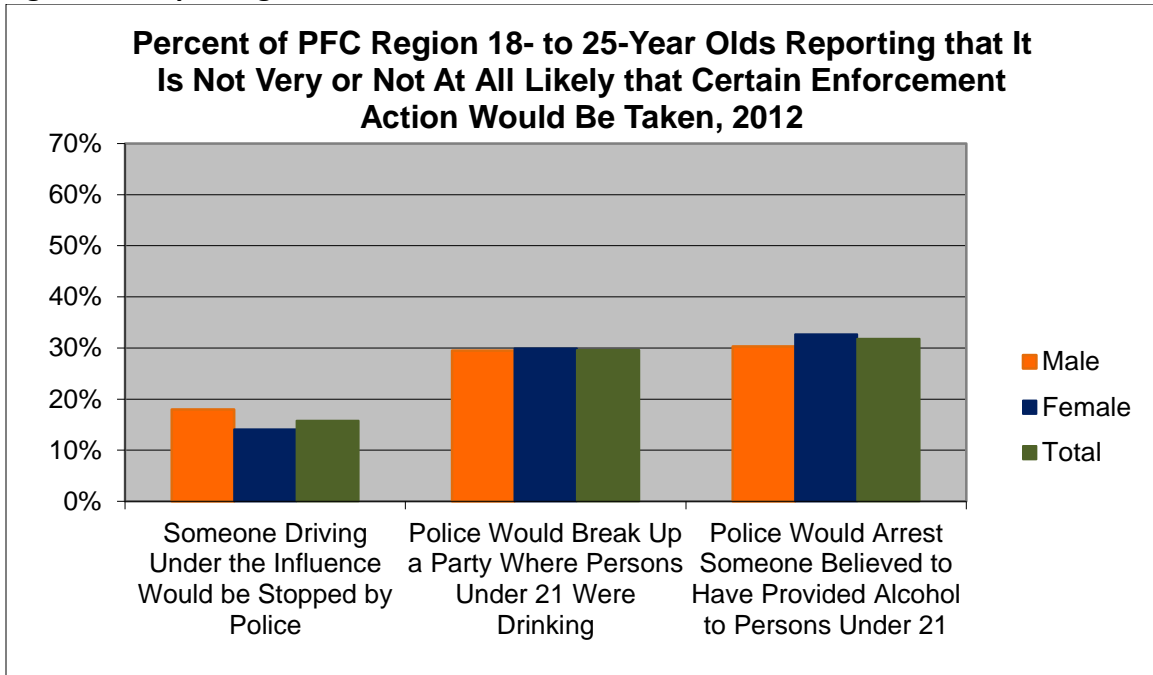
Source: City Code accessed at each city website, April 2012. New Hope accessed, October 2012.

Intervening Variable – Enforcement

Enforcement refers to the activities and penalties from law enforcement, schools, or other institutions to identify and hold accountable people not following laws or policies. Local conditions within this Intervening Variable include community perception about enforcement because perceived likelihood and community response to enforcement are closely related to the effectiveness of enforcement actions.

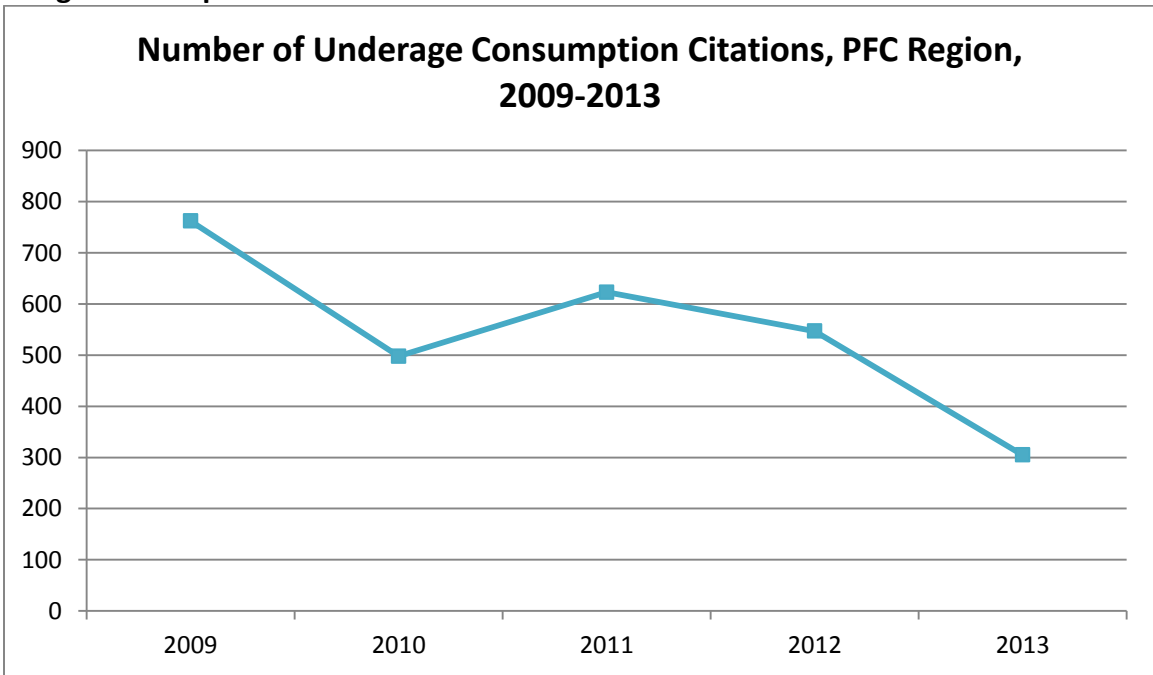


Young Adults Reporting Perceived Likelihood of Law Enforcement



Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey

Underage Consumption Citations

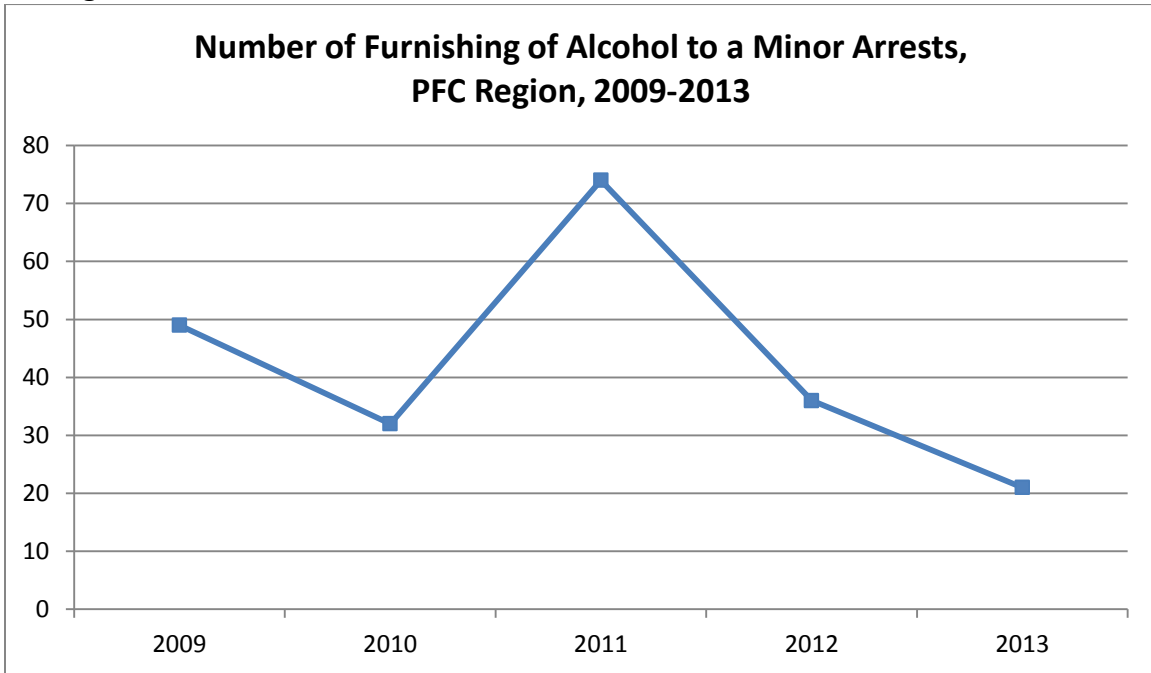


No reporting for Crystal & New Hope in 2013

Source: Local law enforcement departments



Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor Offenses



No reporting for Crystal & New Hope in 2013

No reporting for Osseo 2009-2010

Source: Local law enforcement departments

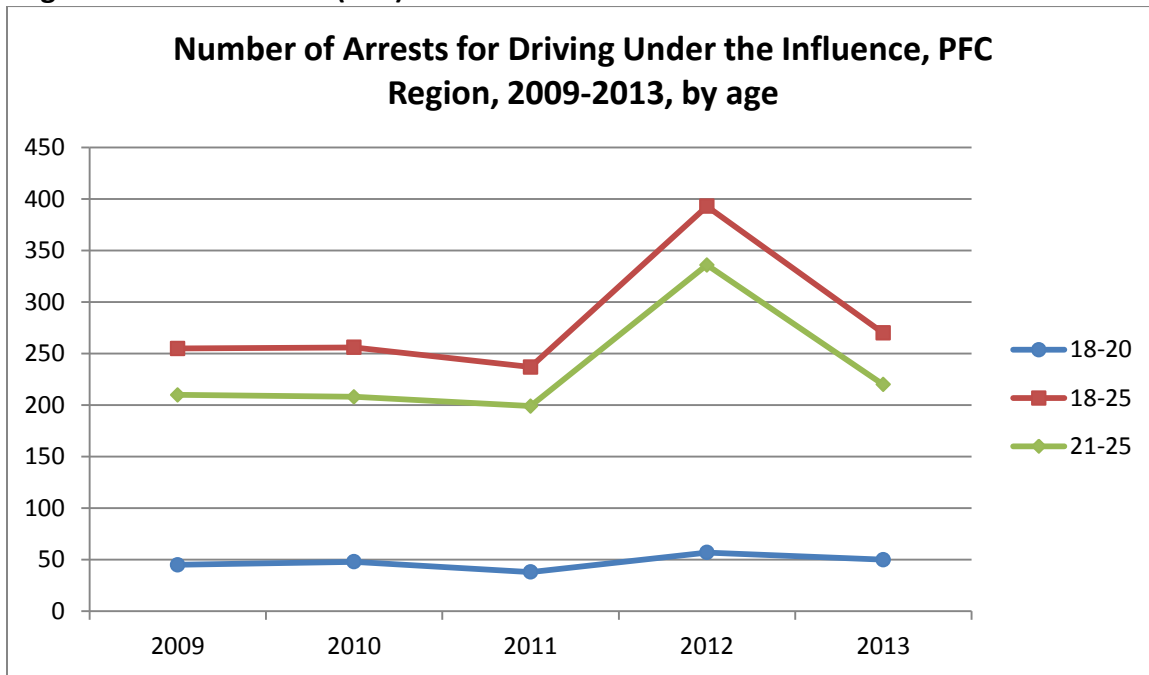
Social Host Ordinance Violations

Social Host Ordinances and Violations, 2008-2013, by location							
	Year of Adoption	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brooklyn Center	NA						
Brooklyn Park	April 2011				0	0	8
Crystal	Sept 2008	0	0	0	0	0	-
Golden Valley	Sept 2010			1	0	0	0
Maple Grove	Sept 2008	0	0	0	3	0	3
New Hope	Sept 2012					0	-
Osseo	Mar 2011				0	0	0
Plymouth	June 2011				0	1	0
Robbinsdale	NA						

Source: Local law enforcement departments

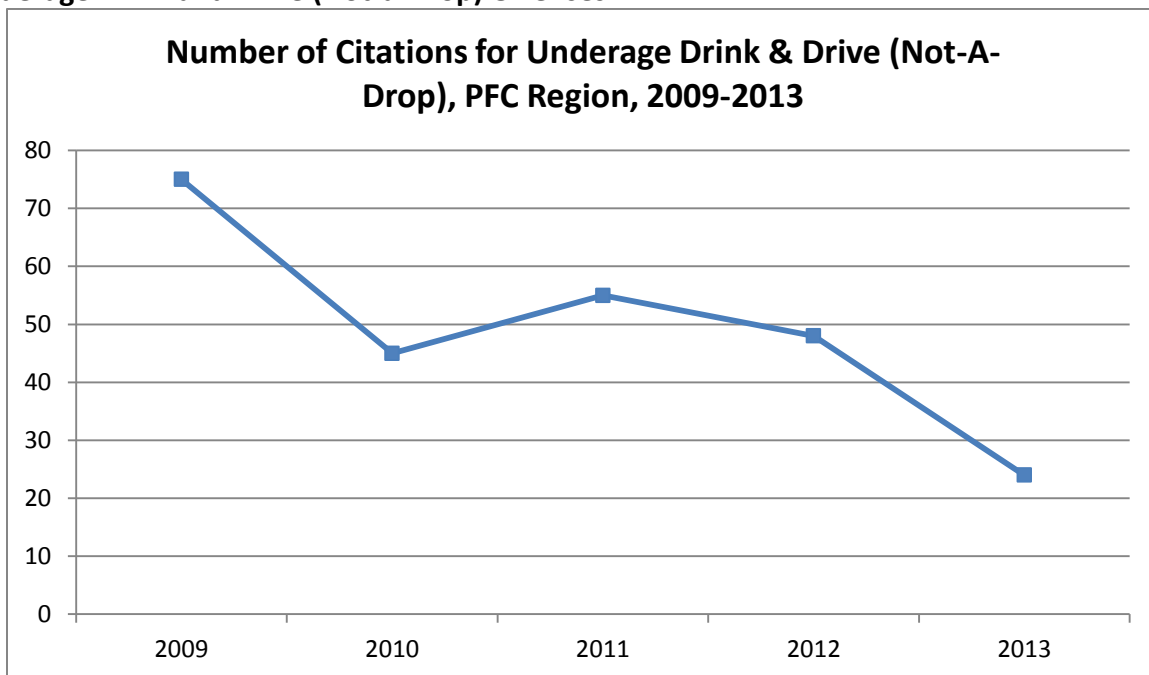


Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Arrests



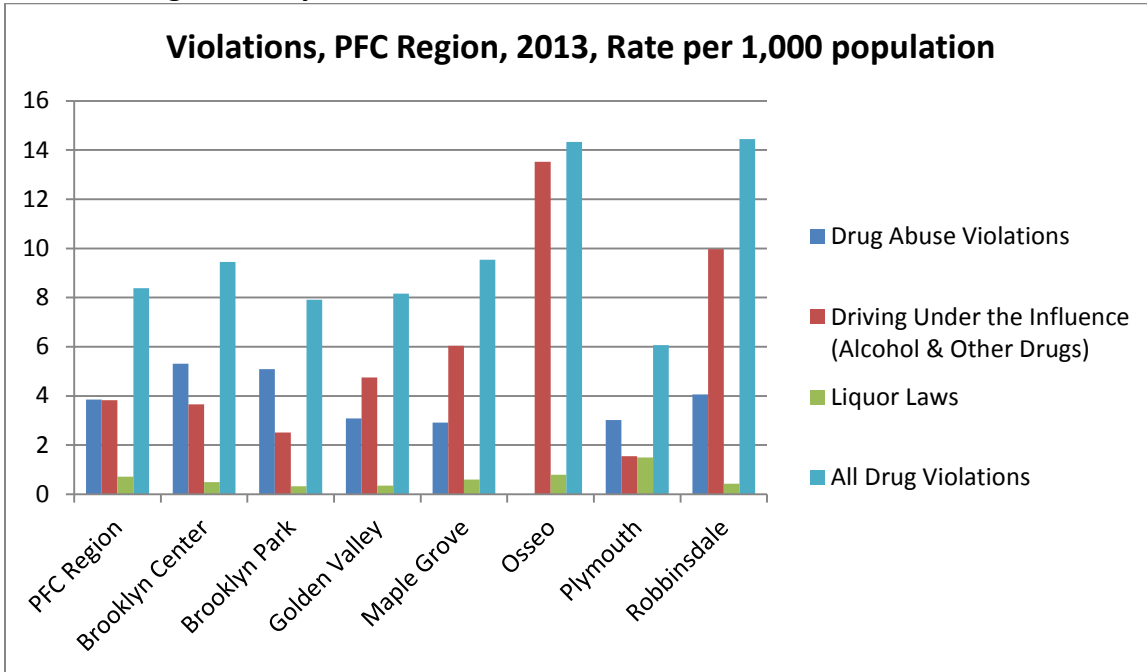
No reporting for Crystal 2009-2011 & 2013
 No age reporting for Maple Grove 2009-2011
 No age reporting for New Hope 2009-2011
 No reporting for New Hope in 2013
 Source: Local law enforcement departments

Underage Drink and Drive (Not-a-Drop) Offenses



No reporting for Crystal 2009-2011 & 2013
 No reporting for New Hope in 2013
 Source: Local law enforcement departments

UCR Crime Categories, July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014



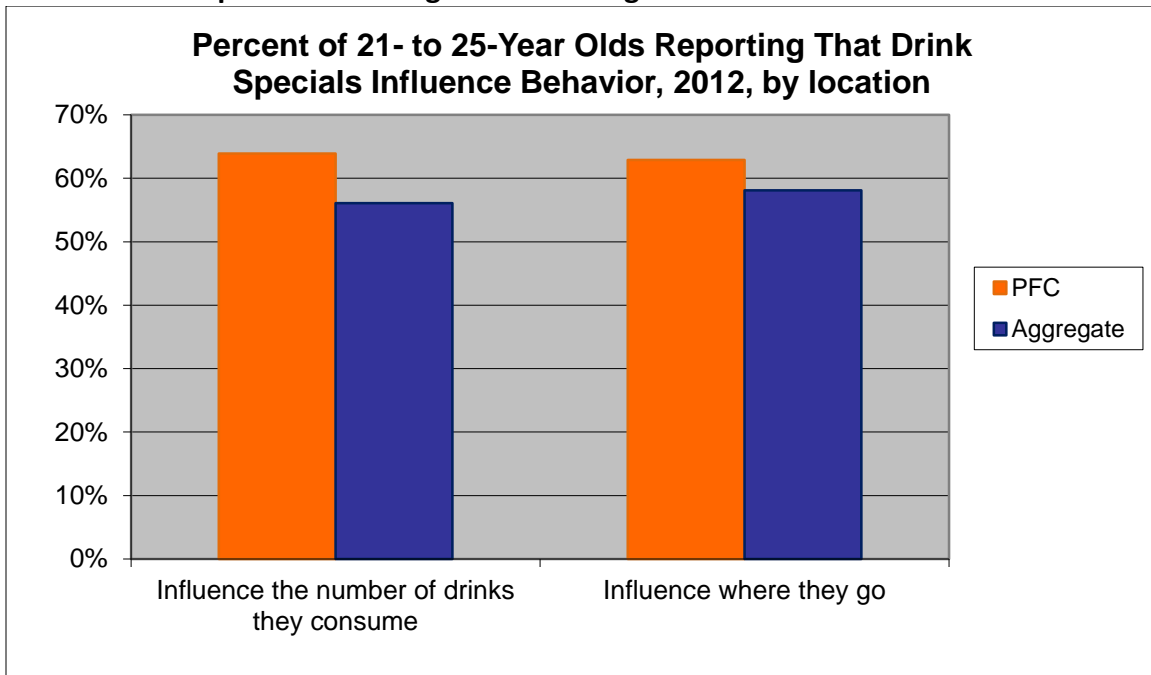
No reporting from Crystal & New Hope
 Source: Local law enforcement departments

Intervening Variables – Promotion and Pricing

Promotion and pricing includes information about the marketing practices of alcohol manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. Promotion and pricing of alcohol can affect the type, amount, location, and other behaviors related to alcohol consumption and consequences.



Influence of Drink Specials on Young Adult Drinking Behavior



Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey

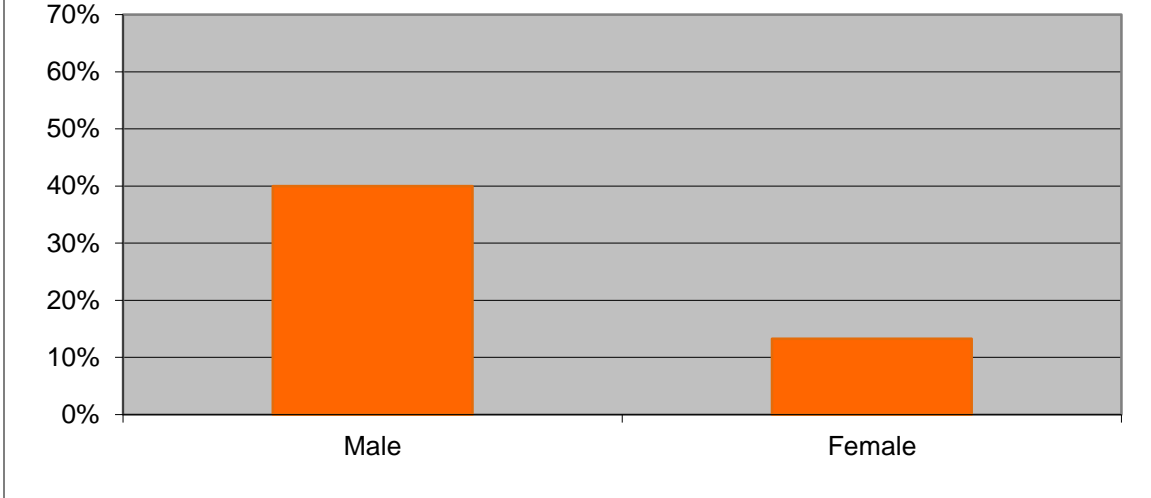
Intervening Variables – Community Norms

Community norms are the actual or perceived attitudes and behaviors common within a community or culture. Research has shown that people are influenced by both perceived and actual community norms about alcohol consumption.

Young Adults Reporting Lack of Support for More DUI Enforcement

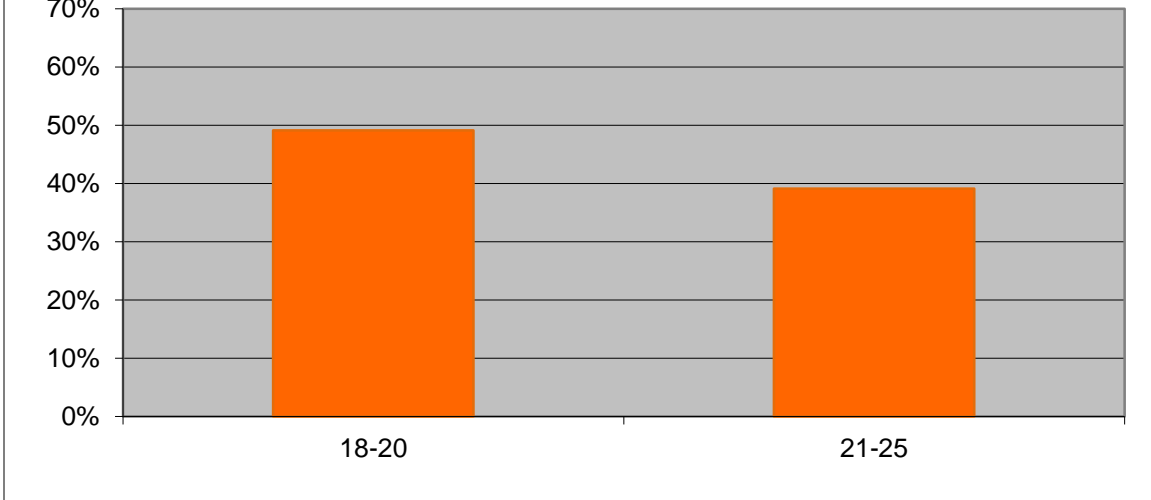


Percent of PFC Region 18- to 25-Year Olds Reporting that They Neither Agree nor Disagree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree that More Police Should Patrol for Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol, 2012

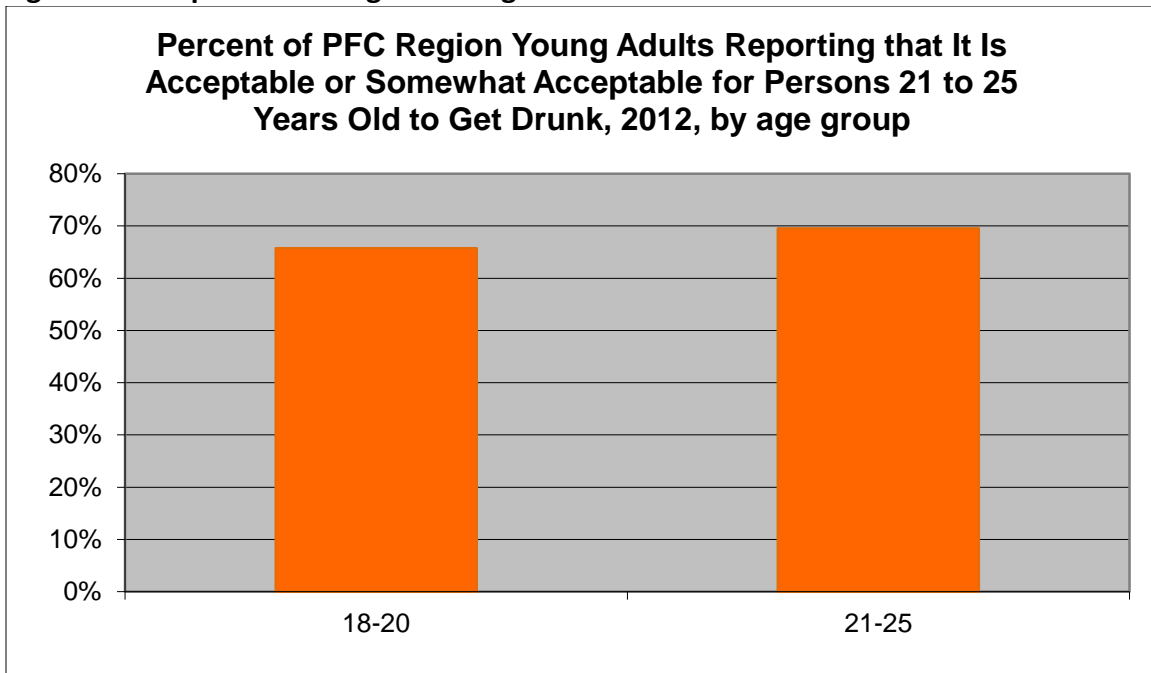


Young Adult Acceptance of Underage Drinking

Percent of PFC Region Young Adults Reporting that It Is Acceptable or Somewhat Acceptable for Persons 18- to 20-Years Old to Have 1 or 2 Drinks of Alcohol, 2012, by age group



Young Adult Acceptance of Binge Drinking



(Source: Young Adult Alcohol Survey)

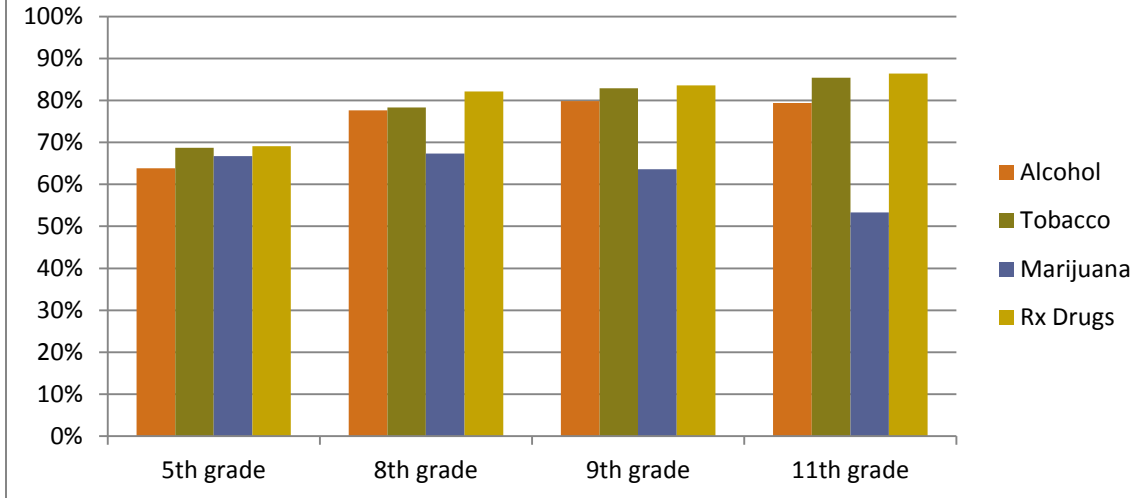
Intervening Variables – Individual Factors

Students Reporting Perceived risk of harm from marijuana and prescription drug misuse (5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th grades)

In 2013, students were asked how much they thought people risked harming themselves physically or in other ways when consuming alcohol or other substances. The statistics presented here show the percent of each grade responding with either “great risk” or “moderate risk” of harm. The other two selection options on the Minnesota Student Survey were “slight risk” and “no risk.”

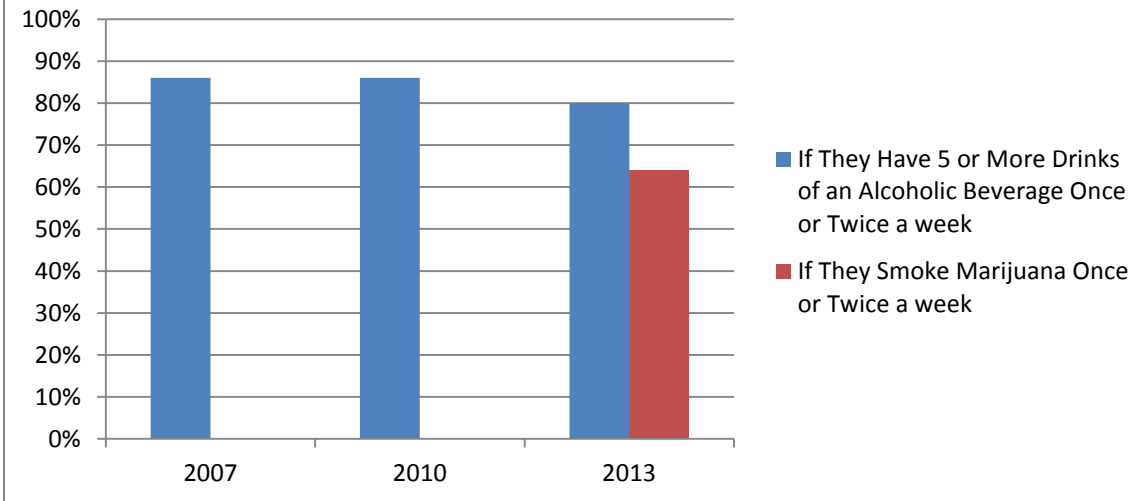


PFC Region Students Reporting They Believe People Put Themselves at "Great" or "Moderate" Risk, 2013, by grade & substance



Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

PFC Region 9th Graders Reporting They Believe People Put Themselves at "Great" or "Moderate" Risk, 2007-2013, by substance



Source: Minnesota Student Survey



Students Reporting They Think People Put Themselves at “Great” or “Moderate” Risk of Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent)							
	Grade	If they have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a week		If they smoke marijuana once or twice per week		If they use prescription drugs not prescribed for them	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
PFC Region	8 th	1,346	78%	1,166	67%	1,419	82%
	9 th	1,312	80	1,035	64	1,359	84
	11 th	1,207	79	805	53	1,310	86
	Total	3,865	79	3,006	62	4,088	84
Minnesota	8 th	27,181	72	26,683	71	30,882	82
	9 th	27,461	75	24,240	67	30,603	84
	11 th	24,364	75	18,083	56	27,767	85
	Total	79,006	74	69,006	65	89,252	84

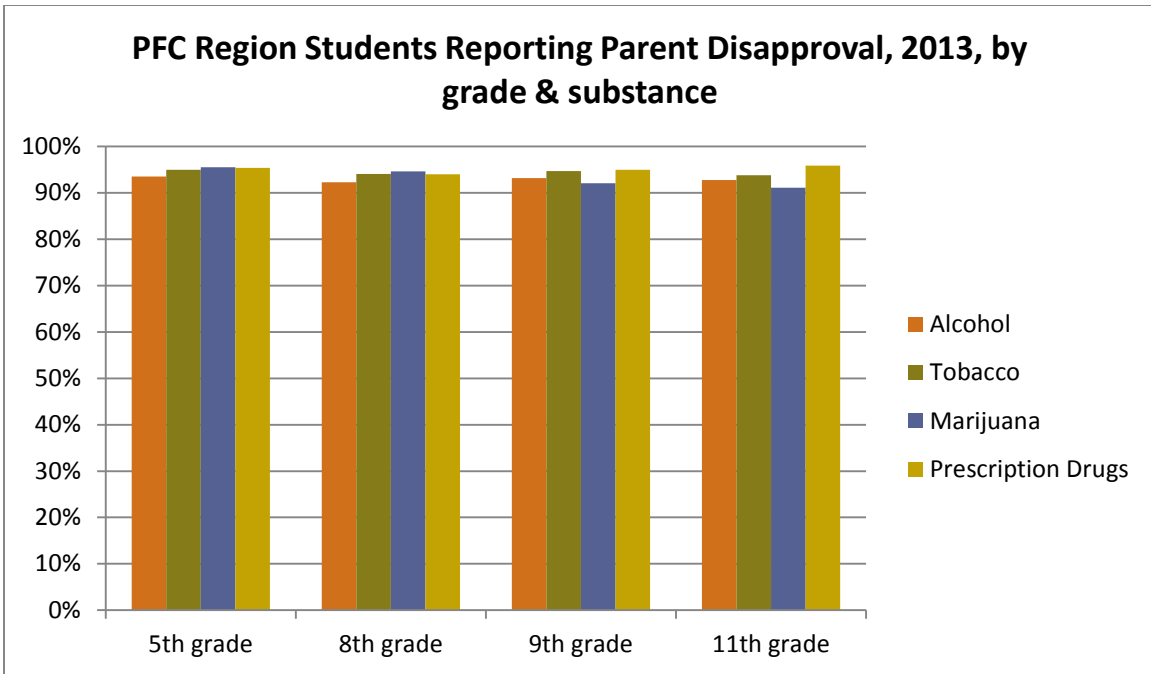
Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

Students Reporting the Extent Their Parent/Guardian or Friend Would Disapprove (5th, 8th, 9th, & 11th Graders)

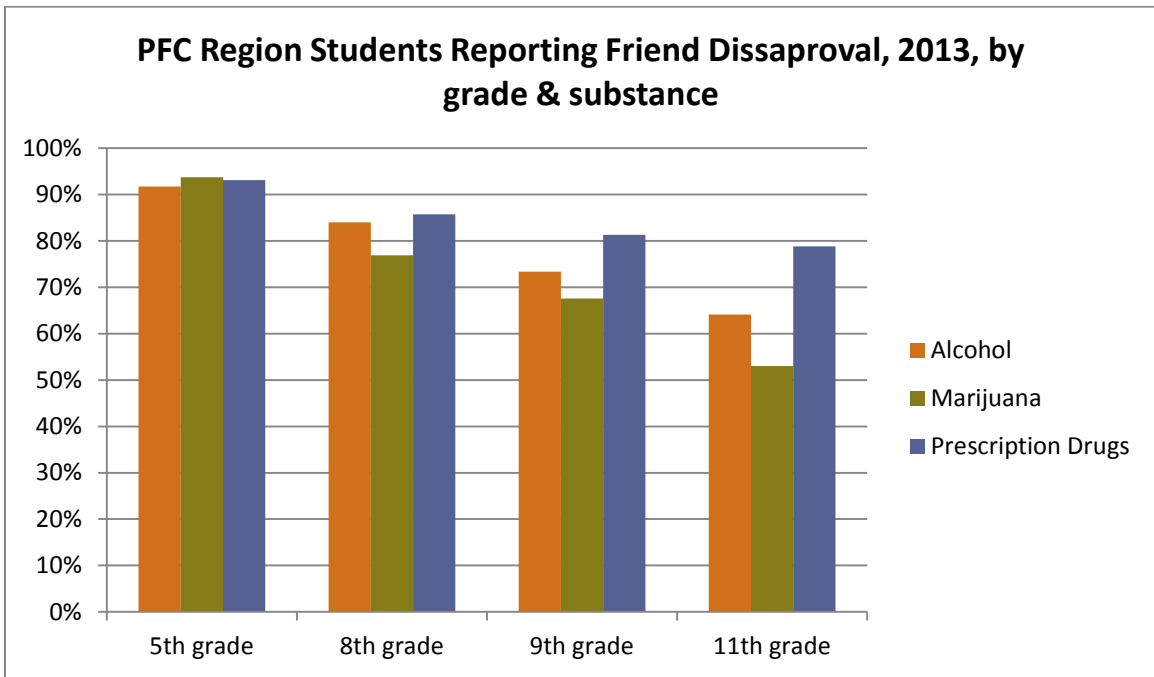
In 2013, students were asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they drank alcohol, used tobacco or marijuana, or abused prescription drugs. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding that their parents would either “greatly disapprove” or “disapprove.” The other two selection options on the Minnesota Student Survey were “would not care at all” and “would approve.” Students were also asked about their close friends’ approval.

As the reporting grade increases, the disapproval among friends’ decreases for alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drug use, while the opposite is true for parent disapproval.





Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey



Source: 2013 Minnesota Student Survey



Executive Summary

Fewer students in the PFC Region report current alcohol use compared to students across Minnesota. The changes across PFC Region include:

- Small but steady decline in 9th grade student alcohol use
- Alcohol use among female students is slightly higher than male students
- Most students are choosing not to use alcohol, but 25% of 11th graders reporting alcohol use in the past 30 days
- Students identifying as American Indian or Hispanic had alcohol use rates slightly higher than other racial/ethnic groups
- African American and Asian American students reported the lowest drinking rates among racial/ethnic groups

In 2013, the MSS expanded its questions to survey the past 30 day prescription drug misuse among students. The numbers across PFC Region include:

- American Indian students reported the highest alcohol (34%) and marijuana (30%) use among all racial/ethnic groups, with students identifying as bi- or multi-racial reporting in the highest prescription drug misuse (12%)
- Asian American students reported the lowest marijuana use rates among racial/ethnic groups
- PFC Region 9th graders reported slightly higher rates of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drug misuse compared to students across Minnesota (14.1% vs. 14.7%)
- Small but steady decline in 9th graders' marijuana use across Minnesota, however, PFC Region showed an increase from 2010 to 2013
- Marijuana use among female students is lower compared to male students
- Most students are choosing not to use marijuana, but 19% of 11th graders reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days
- In 2013, about 5% of PFC Region students reported first use of marijuana before age 13

Based on updated data from local law enforcements, underage consumption citations, furnishing alcohol to a minor arrests, driving under the influence arrests, and citations for underage drink and drive (Not-A-Drop) have all decreased over the past year. Social Host Ordinance violations have increased over the past year, possibly due to enforcement.



Appendices

- Appendix A: Local Condition Data Tables
- Appendix B: Bar and Restaurant Assessment
- Appendix C: Media Observation

