

# Scott County Substance Use and Overdose Profile

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## Opioid Overdose Deaths

### Scott County Opioid Overdose Death by Year

Opioid-involved overdose deaths have increased among Scott County residents since 2000. Opioids can cause death by slowing, and eventually stopping, a person's breathing.

Year	Yearly Deaths
2000	0
2001	2
2002	1
2003	4
2004	3
2005	2
2006	4
2007	5
2008	2
2009	6
2010	3
2011	9
2012	6
2013	2
2014	6
2015	3
2016	9
2017	9
2018	8
2019	12
2020	11

Source: Minnesota death certificates

## Scott County Overdose Death by Year

In 2020, opioids were the drug involved in the greatest number of overdose deaths among Scott County residents.

Substance	Number of Deaths
Opioids*	11
Benzodiazepines	3
Cocaine	2
Psychostimulants (includes meth)	6

Source: Minnesota death certificates

Note: Opioids include prescription opioids, heroin, and synthetic opioids. Overdose deaths may involve more than one drug. As a result, the number of deaths associated with each drug type may total more than the number of overdose deaths. They also include unintentional overdoses, suicide, and homicide.

## Scott County Opioid Overdose Deaths by Drug Type

In 2020, synthetic opioids were involved in the greatest proportion of opioid-involved overdose deaths among Scott County residents. Deaths may involve more than one drug. When multiple substances are used, the risk of overdose increases.

Type of Opioid	Percentage of Deaths	Number of Deaths
Commonly prescribed opioids*	23.08%	3
Heroin	0%	0
Synthetic opioids^	76.92%	10

Source: Minnesota death certificates

Note: Overdose deaths may involve more than one drug. As a result, the number of deaths associated with each drug type may total more than the number of overdose deaths. They also include unintentional overdoses, suicide, and homicide.

^Synthetic opioids include fentanyl and fentanyl analogs like carfentanyl, tramadol, etc. Fentanyl is 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine.

\*Commonly-prescribed opioids refer to opioids that may or may not have been legally prescribed to the person. With deaths related to commonly-prescribed opioids, it can be difficult to determine whether the pills were being used as prescribed or used inappropriately. Read more at [Opioid Overdose Death Reporting \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/opioids/data/deathreporting.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/opioids/data/deathreporting.html).

## Nonfatal Overdose

### Scott County ER Visits for Nonfatal Opioid Overdose by Year

Emergency room visits for nonfatal opioid overdoses have increased among Scott County residents. Opioid overdoses can sometimes be reversed by administering naloxone.

Year	Number of ER Visits
2016	31
2017	34
2018	33
2019	55
2020	101

Source: Minnesota Hospital Discharge Data

### Scott County ER Visits for Nonfatal Overdose by Opioid

Emergency room visits for nonfatal overdose among Scott County residents have increased for opioids excluding heroin, heroin, and stimulants from 2019 to 2020.

Year	Opioids (excluding heroin)	Heroin	Stimulants	Cocaine
2016	11	20	9	1
2017	14	20	11	2
2018	17	16	12	2
2019	30	25	21	2
2020	70	31	23	1

Source: Minnesota Hospital Discharge Data

Note: Opioids excluding heroin includes commonly prescribed opioids and synthetic opioids.

### Scott County ER Visits for Opioid Overdose by Age Group

In 2020, ages 15-24 years old had the greatest number of ER visits for opioid-involved overdose among Scott County residents.

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Age	Number of ER Visits
1-14 years	6
15-24 years	45
25-34 years	37
35-44 years	8
45-54 years	4
55-64 years	0
65+ years	0

Source: Minnesota Hospital Discharge Data

### Scott County ER Visits for Opioid Overdose by Gender

Males had more ER visits for opioid-involved overdoses among Scott County residents in 2020.

Gender	Percentage of ER Visits	Number of ER Visits
Males	66.34%	67
Females	33.66%	34

Source: Minnesota Hospital Discharge Data

### Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed

#### Scott County Number of Opioids Prescribed by Year

The total number of opioid prescriptions has been decreasing among Scott County residents since 2016.

Year	Number of Opioids Prescribed
2016	73,457
2017	68,269
2018	59,922
2019	56,668
2020	52,092

Source: Minnesota Pharmacy Prescription Monitoring Program

For county-level prescribing rates, visit the [Minnesota PMP 2020 Annual Report \(PDF\)](https://pmp.pharmacy.state.mn.us/assets/files/2020%20Reports/2020%20Annual%20Report.pdf) (<https://pmp.pharmacy.state.mn.us/assets/files/2020 Reports/2020 Annual Report.pdf>). Rates start on page 21.

## Scott County Opioid Prescription Rate by Year

In Scott County, the opioids prescription rate has also been decreasing since 2016 and is lower than the statewide average.

Year	Minnesota Opioid Prescription Rate	Scott County Opioid Prescription Rate
2016	615.6	512.5
2017	550.1	468.9
2018	482	406.6
2019	438.4	380.3
2020	397.3	345.7

Source: Minnesota Pharmacy Prescription Monitoring Program

Note: The prescription rate is measured as the number of prescriptions dispensed based on patient county divided by the total number of people living in a county to create a rate per 1,000 people.

## Scott County Health Care Visits for Opioid Dependence

The rate of health care visits for opioid dependence among Scott County residents has remained stable since 2016.

Year	Minnesota Health Care Visits	Scott County Health Care Visits
2016	2.3	2.2
2017	2.6	2.4
2018	2.6	2.4
2019	2.4	2.4

Source: Minnesota Hospital Discharge Data

## Use and Misuse Among Youth

### Scott County Opioid Use by Grade Level

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The percentage of students attending schools in Scott County that in the past 12 months used prescription pain medications without a prescription or differently than how a doctor intended has increased amongst 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> graders.

Year	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 11
2013	0.7%	1.5%	3.2%
2016	1.7%	3.4%	4.0%
2019	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

## Substance Use Disorder Treatment

### Scott County Substance Use Disorder Treatment by Year and Substance Type

Among people from Scott County that were admitted to substance use disorder treatment anywhere in Minnesota in 2020, alcohol was the primary substance used at admission followed by opioids.

Year	Alcohol	Methamphetamine	Opioids	Crack/Cocaine
2010	453	45	115	16
2011	463	33	148	16
2012	407	48	252	17
2013	362	76	262	9
2014	394	113	232	10
2015	393	108	282	18
2016	339	118	278	8
2017	418	185	276	13
2018	376	147	200	16
2019	449	201	209	15
2020	483	179	202	5

Source: Substance Use in Minnesota

Note: Opioids includes heroin and other opiates.

## SCOTT COUNTY SUBSTANCE USE AND OVERDOSE PROFILE

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