



Hispanic/Latino Substance Use and Consequences in Minnesota, 2011

MN STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES WORKGROUP

KEY FINDINGS

- Binge drinking rates reported by youth declined almost 40% from 1998 to 2010: 33% down to 20%.
- 30-day cigarette-smoking rates reported by youth declined about 48% from 1998 to 2010: from 23% down to 12%.
- Tranquilizer and sedative use among adult males was 3 times higher than the state average in 2004/2005.

INSIDE

Tobacco Consumption 2

Tobacco Consequences 2

Population Snapshot 2

Other Drug Consumption 3

Other Drug Consequences 3

MN SEOW 4

Data Sources 4

Alcohol Consumption

Reported 30-day alcohol use among Hispanic/Latino students was higher than the state average in 1998, but has since dropped to the same levels reported by all Minnesota students. From 1998 to 2010 there was a 35% drop among Hispanic/Latino metro male students, a 41% drop among males in non-metro counties, a 35% drop among metro females and 43% drop among non-metro females. From

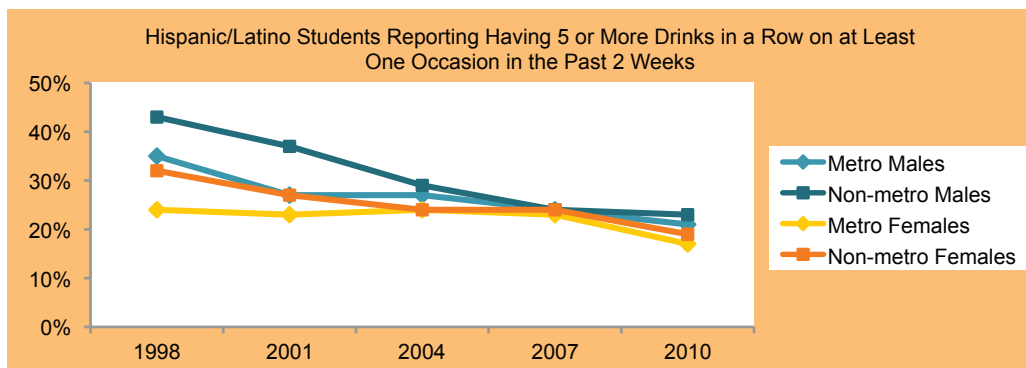
1998 to 2010, reported rates of 30-day alcohol use among Hispanic/Latino students dropped 54% for 6th grade males, 47% for 6th grade females, 17% for 9th grade males and 24% for 9th grade females (MSS).

Hispanic/Latino adults reported considerably lower rates of 30-day alcohol use than average in 2004/2005: 47% vs. 67% for males and 19% vs. 53% for females.

This was true in both metro and non-metro counties (MNSASU).

Reported binge drinking has been on the decline among Hispanic/Latino students (*see graph below*) (MSS).

Reported adult binge drinking among Hispanic/Latino females was less than half the state average in 2004/2005 (5% vs. 13%) (MNSASU).



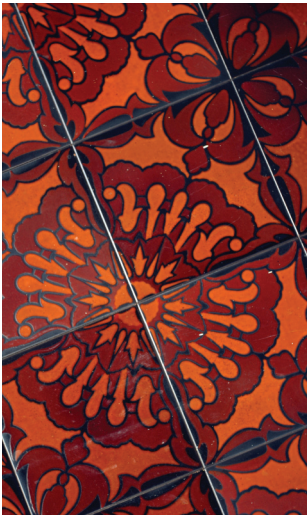
Alcohol Consequences

In 2010, Hispanic/Latino students were slightly less likely than the state average to report having driven after using alcohol or other drugs (9% vs. 10%.) However, they were more likely to report having ridden with friends who had been using: 34% vs. 27%.

This was especially true for Hispanic/Latino students living in non-metro counties, where the rate was 31% (MSS).

A disproportionate percentage of Hispanics/Latinos were arrested for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) between 2005 and 2009. While only

about 4% of Minnesotans were Hispanic/Latino (according to the 2000 Census), between 6% and 7% of persons arrested for DUI were Hispanic/Latino. These arrest rates include adults and juveniles combined.



Minnesota Latino immigrants reported less awareness of the dangers of tobacco in Latin America compared to the United States due, in part, to increased exposure to public health messages in the United States. Many Latinos described how increased knowledge about tobacco-related health risks has made smoking less acceptable in their community.

Source: Tobacco Use in Minnesota: Perspectives from Latino Communities. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota, Comunidades Latinas Unidas en Servicio, Minnesota Partnership for Action against Tobacco, March 2006.

Tobacco Consumption

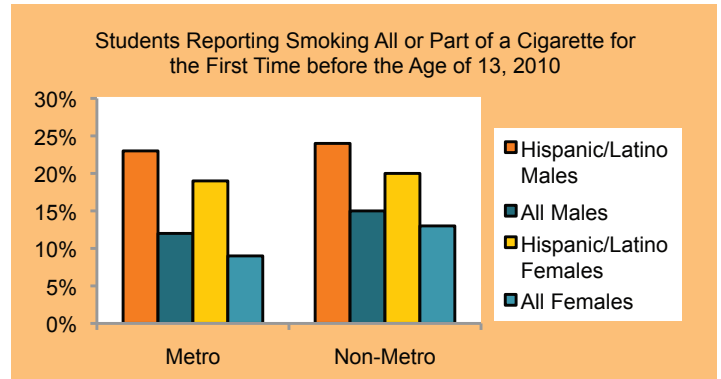
Reported 30-day cigarette smoking among Hispanic/Latino students declined from 23% in 1998 to 12% in 2010, compared to a state-level drop from 19% to 10%. While rates were about average among Hispanic/Latino 12th graders, they were above average for 6th and 9th graders.

Reported Hispanic/Latino adult 30-day smoking was higher than the state average in non-metro counties, and

among metro males, but lower among metro females (11% vs. 21%).

students were more likely than average to report early age of onset (*see below*).

In 2010, Hispanic/Latino



Tobacco Consequences

From 1999 to 2007, Hispanics/Latinos in the U.S. had the lowest incidence of lung and bronchus cancer per 100,000 population and the lowest lung and bronchus cancer death rate¹.

Rates for Hispanics/Latinos

in Minnesota are not available. The state average has been consistently less than the US average by approximately one death per 10,000 population.

It is estimated that 90% of U.S. lung cancer deaths among males and 79% among females

are smoking-related. Percent of smoking-attributable deaths may vary from one location to another.

1. www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/statistics/race.htm

Population Snapshot

According to the 2010 US Census, Minnesota's Hispanic/Latino population grew 74.5% from 2000 to 2010 to 4.7% of the state population¹.

This population is considerably younger than the state average; 41.2% of Hispanics/Latinos were under the age of 18 in 2009 compared to

23.9% of all Minnesotans.

Origin or descent of Hispanics/Latinos in Minnesota include Mexican, Cuban Puerto Rican, Central or South American, and others.

Of the 250,258 Hispanics/Latinos living in Minnesota in 2010, the majority lived in: Hennepin County (31%),

Ramsey County (15%), Dakota County (10%), Anoka County (5%), and Washington County (3%).

1. Ziebarth A, Byun J, Ruiz J. Migrant Worker Housing: Survey Results from South Central Minnesota. Minneapolis, Minn.: HACER; 2002

Other Drug Consumption

From 1998 to 2010, reported 30-day marijuana use was higher among Hispanic/Latino students than the state average for both males and females, across all grade levels. However, use among Hispanic/Latino students did drop from 19% to 14% during that time.

Reported adult use of marijuana in the past 30 days was lower than the MN average among Hispanic/Latino males in 2004/2005 (2% vs. 6%) and slightly higher among

females (4% vs. 3%).

Reported 12 month use of a number of illicit drugs by students dropped from 1998 to 2010 (see bar graph below).

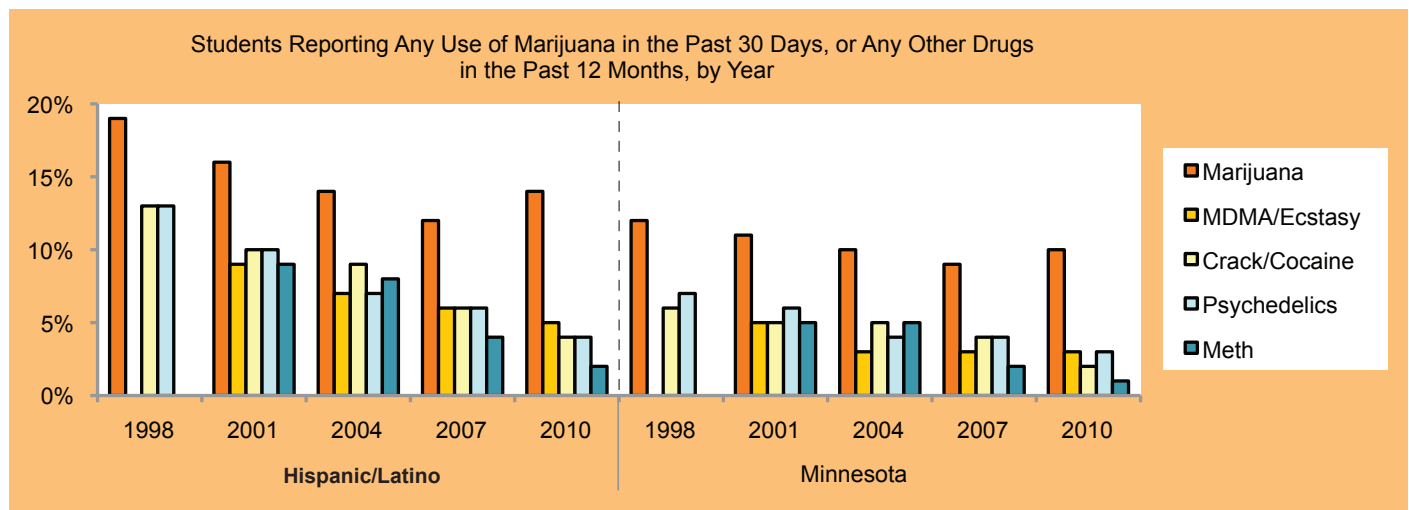
Not pictured: Reported inhalant use among Hispanic/Latino students was about double the state average from 1998 to 2010. Prescription drug abuse most often reported by Hispanic/Latino students in 2010 was abuse of painkillers and of ADD/ADHD drugs (males 6%;

females 4%). Reported heroin use in 2010 among Hispanic/Latino 12th grader males was higher than the state average: 5% vs. 2%.

In 2004/2005, Hispanic/Latino adults reported rates of other drug use that were similar to the state average. One exception was reported abuse of prescription tranquilizers and sedatives, which was higher among Hispanic/Latino males than the state average.

National data from 2002 to 2007 indicate that an annual average of 8.3% of Hispanics age 12 or older needed alcohol use treatment in the past year, and 3.4% needed illicit drug use treatment. Among Hispanics, the prevalence of need for alcohol treatment was highest among Mexicans (9.2%) and need for drug treatment was highest among Puerto Ricans (6.1%).

Source: *Hispanics & Treatment Need. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration News, September/October 2009, Vol. 17, No. 5.*



Other Drug Consequences

While Hispanics/Latinos made up only 4% of the Minnesota Population from 2005 to 2009, approximately 7% to 8% of all persons arrested for narcotics during that time

period were identified as Hispanic/Latino. These statistics were for juveniles and adults combined.

In 2007, about 12% of all adults prison inmates in

Minnesota sentences for drug offenses were Hispanic/Latino. This was a slight decrease from 13% in 2002.

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What's Happening in Your County?



Substance Use in Minnesota, located at www.sumn.org, puts data on alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and consequences at your fingertips. The Web site was designed to help communities make decisions about substance abuse prevention efforts based on 55 indicators.

This site was developed by the Minnesota State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) with funding from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). SEOW membership includes: Minnesota's departments of Human Services, Health, Education, Public Safety and Corrections and the Minnesota Institute of Public Health, which maintains the Web site.

Data Sources

Population statistics are from the 2000 US Census. Counts include persons who identify as Hispanic/Latino alone (not in those in combination with one or more other races). 2001 to 2006 estimates from the Census show the population increasing from 3% to 4%.

Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drug consumption data are from the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS). Adult consumption data are from the MN Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU). For both surveys, respondents were able to select all race/ethnicity categories that applied. Binge drinking is

defined as 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion in the MSS, and 5 or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females in the MNSASU.

Alcohol consequence data are from the MSS and from Minnesota Crime Information, Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Race/ethnicity is often determined by law enforcement and therefore may not be as accurate as self-reported status.

Tobacco consequence data are from the Minnesota Center for Health Statistics and CDC Wonder.

Drug consequence data are

from the Inmate Profile and from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

Detailed data source information can be found at www.sumn.org. Data source fact sheets can be found under Tools. Links to each data source, when available, can be found under each table when using Data by Location or Data by Topic.

Aggregated data at the state and county level do not reveal disparities that may exist within a given geographic area. The data sources used to produce this fact sheet do not provide community-specific data for Hispanics/Latinos.