



# **Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use and Consequences in Minnesota's Hispanic/Latino Communities**

Created by the Minnesota Institute of Public Health on behalf of the  
Minnesota State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup  
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# 1. Introduction

Minnesota's State Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use and the Epidemiological Profile of Substance Use and Consequences in Minnesota's Hispanic/Latino Communities have been created under the supervision of the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

Minnesota's SEOW membership is wide and varied. It is led by the Department of Human Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division and staffed through a subcontract with the Minnesota Institute of Public Health. The SEOW works closely with the Minnesota ATOD Prevention Coordinating Council (MAPCC); representatives from state agencies, coalitions and other organizations also helped provide data and input on the State Epi Profile and inform the overall work of the SEOW.

## *Evidence-based Planning and Needs Assessment*

This profile, based on the State Epi Profile, is grounded in CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF). The SPF is a five-step prevention planning model consisting of 1) Assessment (of both need and resources), 2) Capacity Building, 3) Planning, 4) Implementation, and 5) Evaluation. The profile serves as an integral step in the Needs Assessment phase of the SPF. It has been created to summarize and characterize consumption patterns and consequences related to the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among Hispanics/Latinos in Minnesota.

As the first step in the SPF process, needs assessments generally aim to "profile" population needs and resources. The profile was created to help the state and communities determine prevention needs based upon available data on substance use and related outcomes. Accordingly, the profile can be used by a variety of audiences for related, but different, purposes. State-level administrators may use the profile to prepare applications for federal funding or they may use it to monitor prevention-related trends in local communities to which they administer grants. Community-level prevention planners may use the profile to assess the relative importance of substance related problems in their communities or to apply for grant funding themselves. Overall, the profile is intended to help all audiences in Minnesota make decisions based on existing evidence and demonstration of need.

The data included in this profile are also available on the SEOW's new interactive website, located at [www.sumn.org](http://www.sumn.org). Users of the site can create their own tables, graphs and maps, and find links to relevant articles, community resources and tools.

## **Methods**

In order to provide users with a variety of data, the profile casts a wide net over the universe of available substances and related consequences. Substances and consequences in the profile are grouped in the following categories: Alcohol, Tobacco or Other Drugs (ATOD).

This document is formatted with these categories in mind. The profile is divided into sections pertaining to Hispanic/Latino ATOD consumption patterns (measures of substance use) and related consequences (negative outcomes associated with use). For each substance, consumption patterns are presented first, followed by consequence measures. Sections 2 and 3 pertain to alcohol; sections 4 and 5 pertain to tobacco, and sections 6 and 7 pertain to illicit drugs.

For audiences familiar with outcomes based prevention, it is important to note that this profile does not contain data on risk and protective factors. Risk and protective factors are an important component of substance abuse prevention theory and programming. Future versions of the profile may include data on risk and protective factors.

## **Definitions and Technical Notes**

### *Survey Sample*

A sample refers to the population researched in a particular study. Usually, attempts are made to select a “sample population” considered representative of groups of people to whom results can be generalized. The Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use utilizes samples to represent the state population at large.

### *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. In 2010, 88% of publicly operating school districts participated in the MSS. Because answers to MSS questions were derived from a census of all schools, data is presented both in raw number and in percent terms.

### *Rate*

All 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 the profile, rates are presented per 1,000 or

100,000 of the population and are noted accordingly. Be sure to reference each data sheet for the denominator.

Percentages are defined as a ratio that compares a number to 100 (i.e.,  $2/2 = 100\%$  and  $1/2 = 50\%$ , usually presented with %). 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 or Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use data were calculated using a demographic-specific denominator. For example, the percent of Hispanic/Latino 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the seven-county metro area who reported drinking any alcohol in the past 30 days is based on the total number of Hispanic/Latino 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the seven-county metro area 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.)

The rate ratios presented under each Minnesota Student Survey graph and MN Survey of Adult Substance Use graph in this report are based on the percentages provided in “Substance Use in Minnesota: A State Epidemiological Profile” which can be found at: [www.sumn.org](http://www.sumn.org). The values presented in the graphs have been rounded for formatting purposes. A ratio of 1.00 indicates that use by Hispanics/Latinos is comparable to use by all survey respondents for that indicator. Over 1.00 indicates higher use, while less than 1.00 indicates lower use.

### *Counts*

Many data sources in the profile present official count data. These include, but are not limited to, death, arrest and corrections data. These data provide actual raw numbers reported to and collected by various state agencies. Whenever possible, raw numbers are provided along with percentages.

The y-axis varies from graph to graph to show detail. Care should be taken when comparing two graphs with different axes.

### **Data Sources**

In order to best utilize the data presented in the profile, we recommend the reader take time to review the following data sources and descriptions.

Data sources vary in how race/ethnicity is labeled, defined, and determined. Population statistics are from the 2000 US Census. Counts include persons who identify as Hispanic, regardless of race. Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drug consumption data for students identifying as Hispanic/Latino are from the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS). Adult consumption data for Hispanics/Latinos

are from the MN Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU). For both surveys, respondents were able to select all race/ethnicity categories that applied. For crime-related consequences, race/ethnicity is often determined by law enforcement and therefore may not be as accurate as self-reported status.

### **Data Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)**

Description:	FARS data are derived from a census of fatal traffic crashes within the 50 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. To be included in FARS, a crash must involve a motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and result in the death of a person (occupant of a vehicle or a non-motorist) within 30 days of the crash.
Sponsored by:	National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
Geographic level:	National, State
Frequency:	Data collected and reported annually
Strengths/weaknesses:	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standardized and comparable across states</li><li>• Data are gathered from the State's own source documents and are coded on standard FARS forms</li><li>• Trend data available since 1975</li></ul> <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Includes fatalities only, not all crashes from impaired driving</li></ul>
Link to source:	<a href="http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov">http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov</a>

## Data Source: Minnesota Department of Corrections

Description:	Data included in this profile represent the number of adults prison inmates in Minnesota sentenced for drug offenses.
Sponsored by:	Minnesota Department of Corrections
Geographic level:	State
Frequency:	Inmate data is compiled bi-annually
Strengths/weaknesses:	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trend data available since 1981</li></ul> <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Offenders are counted only once; cases involving drug or chemical convictions may be excluded. Inmates are counted once by governing sentence which is typically the sentence with the greatest release date (which may or may not be the most serious offense).</li></ul>
Link to source:	<a href="http://www.doc.state.mn.us">http://www.doc.state.mn.us</a> (Inmate data by race/ethnicity are not available on-line. These data were obtained by request.)

## Data Source: Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

**Description:** The MSS is a confidential and anonymous self-administered survey given to 6th, 9th and 12th grade students attending Minnesota public, charter and tribal schools. Most schools elect to participate in the survey; in 2010, this included 91% of eligible school districts.

Although the data are not presented here, the survey is also administered to area learning centers, juvenile correction facilities and private schools electing to participate.

**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

**Geographic level:** State, 7-County Metro and Non-Metro Regions

**Frequency:** Data collected and reported every three years

**Strengths/weaknesses:**

**Strengths**

- “Census” of schools, not sample
- School districts get their own data
- Trend data available since 1992 on some questions

**Weaknesses**

- 6th graders not asked all drug questions
- Some school districts do not participate (in 2010, 12% of the school districts declined to participate)
- Student participation within the school district can vary widely. In 2010 approximately 79% of 6th graders, 75% of 9th graders and 59% of 12 graders participated. Overall participation across the three grades was approximately 71% of total enrollment
- Reporting biases associated with self-report data

**Link to source:** [http://education.state.mn.us/mde/Learning\\_Support/Safe\\_and\\_Healthy\\_Learners/Minnesota\\_Student\\_Survey/index.html](http://education.state.mn.us/mde/Learning_Support/Safe_and_Healthy_Learners/Minnesota_Student_Survey/index.html)

Demographics:

As the only statewide survey of youth, the profile relies heavily on data collected from the Minnesota Student Survey. School districts did not have to participate in the survey each year to be included in the trend data presented in this profile.

Characteristics of students who participated in the 2010 Minnesota student survey are follows:

### All Minnesota Student Survey Respondents (2010)

		MALE		FEMALE	
		N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>		65,160	49.8%	65,748	50.2%
<b>Grade</b>	6 <sup>th</sup>	24,747	36.4%	24,334	35.5%
	9 <sup>th</sup>	25,007	36.8%	25,706	37.5%
	12 <sup>th</sup>	18,234	26.8%	18,521	27.0%
<b>Region</b>	7-County Metro Region	35,343	52.0%	36,274	52.9%
	Non-Metro Region	32,645	48.0%	32,287	47.1%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>1</sup></b>	White	46,860	71.9%	47,720	72.6%
	African American, African or Black <sup>2</sup>	3,752	5.8%	3,422	5.2%
	Native American	1,080	1.7%	871	1.3%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	3,428	5.3%	3,545	5.4%
	Hispanic/Latino	2,889	4.4%	2,793	4.2%
	Mixed race	3,967	6.1%	4,792	7.3%
	Don't Know/No Answer	3,184	4.9%	2,605	4.0%

1. Students were allowed to select all race/ethnicity categories that applied.

## Data Source: Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

**Description:** The MNSASU is a statewide telephone survey conducted in 2004/2005 by DHS. The primary objective of this project is to obtain current estimates of the number of adults in the general population in Minnesota who are abusing or dependent on alcohol or other drugs and are in need of treatment. The prevalence of *substance* abuse and dependence and need for treatment were assessed for the total population, and by region, race and ethnicity, gender, age group, and immigration status. The population for this survey included Minnesota residents 18 years of age or older and non-institutionalized. The study involved a random digit dial telephone survey with 16,891 adults in Minnesota.

The sample was stratified by region, and African Americans, American Indians, Latinos, Hmong and other Asian Americans were over-sampled to ensure adequate numbers of respondents to provide reliable estimates for these sub-groups. The survey was administered by the University of Minnesota, School of Public Health in both English and Spanish. The weighted response rate was 55%, with a cooperation rate of 67%. These data are self-reported.

**Sponsored by:** Minnesota Department of Human Services,  
Performance Measurement and Quality Improvement

**Geographic level:** State, 7-County Metro and Non-Metro Regions

**Frequency:** Next year data will be available: 2011

**Strengths/weaknesses:** Strengths

- The survey methods employed over-sampling and weighting to accurately reflect the Minnesota population
- Trends will be available when the survey is next administered

#### Weaknesses

- Telephone non-coverage-(e.g., 2000 Census estimates that MN had 1.1% households with no phone).
- Non-response bias; bias is reduced by weighting.
- Self-report/response bias

Link to source:

[http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=G  
ET\\_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased  
&Rendition=Primary&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1&  
dDocName=dhs\\_id\\_055443](http://www.dhs.state.mn.us/main/idcplg?IdcService=G<br/>ET_FILE&RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased<br/>&Rendition=Primary&allowInterrupt=1&noSaveAs=1&<br/>dDocName=dhs_id_055443)

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

Description:	The NSDUH is a nationwide survey involving in-home interviews with approximately 70,000 randomly selected individuals age 12 and older. Data are presented as two-year averages. Accordingly, the profile presents combined data from 2002/2003, 2004/2005, 2005/2006, and 2006/2007.
Sponsored by:	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Geographic level:	National
Frequency:	Data are presented as two-year averages
Strengths/weaknesses:	<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trend data available since 1972</li></ul> <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No state-level data by race/ethnicity</li></ul>
Link to source:	<a href="http://oas.samhsa.gov/stateTrends.htm">http://oas.samhsa.gov/stateTrends.htm</a>

## Data Source: United States Census Bureau

**Description:** The Census Bureau develops population estimates with a component of population change using administrative records to estimate the household and group quarters population. Estimates are produced, starting with the base population from either Census 2000 or the revised population estimate for the most recent year. Demographic components of population change calculated for that time period are then added or subtracted. The estimated numbers of births are added and the estimated numbers of deaths are subtracted for the time period. Next the estimates of net domestic migration, net foreign-born international migration, net movement to/from Puerto Rico, net overseas Armed Forces movement, net native emigration from the United States, and the change in group quarters population are incorporated.

**Sponsored by:** United State Census Bureau

**Geographic level:** National, State

**Frequency:** Census conducted every 10 years; estimates conducted annually

**Strengths/weaknesses:**

**Strengths:**

- Decennial U.S. Census figures are based on actual counts of persons dwelling in U.S. residential structures
- Counts include citizens, non-citizen legal residents, non-citizen long-term visitors, and illegal immigrants.
- Attempts have been made to estimate uncounted housed, homeless, and migratory persons.

**Weaknesses:**

- Data in this profile are for one race alone (not in combination with another race)

**Link to source:**

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?\\_lang=en&\\_ts=238938055104&\\_ds\\_name=PEP\\_2006\\_EST&\\_program=](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=238938055104&_ds_name=PEP_2006_EST&_program=)

## Questions and Comments

Please direct questions and comments to the Minnesota Institute of Public Health:

763-427-5310  
1-800-782-1878

Many of the statistics shown in this profile can be found at the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup's interactive website:

[www.substanceuseinMN.org](http://www.substanceuseinMN.org) or [www.sumn.org](http://www.sumn.org)

Questions relating to the website can be directed to:

[sumn@miph.org](mailto:sumn@miph.org)

## Population Snapshot

According to the U.S. Census estimates, the percentage of persons living in Minnesota who identified as Hispanic/Latino grew from 3% in 2000 to 4% in 2010. This population is considerably younger than the state average; 41% are under the age of 18 compared to 24% of all Minnesotans being under age 18 (Table 1). Origin of descent of Hispanics/Latinos in Minnesota include Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, and others.

Table 1	Hispanics/Latinos in Minnesota, 2010		All Minnesotans, 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population	223,923		5,266,215	
By age group:				
Under 5	32,625	14.6%	362,040	6.9%
Under 18	91,457	40.9%	1,257,933	23.9%
18+ (adults)	132,466	59.1%	4,008,282	76.1%
18-24	24,888	11.1%	522,129	9.9%
25-34	41,499	18.5%	700,898	13.3%
35-44	32,899	14.7%	696,967	13.2%
45-64	27,907	12.5%	1,418,998	26.9%
65+	5,273	2.4%	669,290	12.7%

US Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey

## 2. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Alcohol is the most frequently used drug nationally and statewide and is associated with a number of adverse health consequences.

### Recent Alcohol Use

Reported 30-day alcohol use among Hispanic/Latino students has been similar to the state average for the past nine years (Figure 2, Table 2). Rates have been similar for Hispanic/Latino male and female students, in both metro and non-metro counties (Figure 3, Table 3). Reported use among Hispanic/Latino 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> graders was higher than average in 2010, but slightly lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade females (Figure 4, Table 4).

Reported 30-day alcohol use in 2004/2005 was substantially lower than the state average among Hispanic/Latino adults living both in the seven-county metro area and non-metro area. Among women, rates were less than half the state average (Figure 5, Table 5). Adults are defined as persons aged 18 or older.

Nationally, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, the rate of past month alcohol use among persons aged 12 to 17 was 15.2% for Hispanics/Latinos in 2007. Among Hispanics/ Latinos aged 12 or older, the rate reporting current alcohol use was 42.1% in 2007.

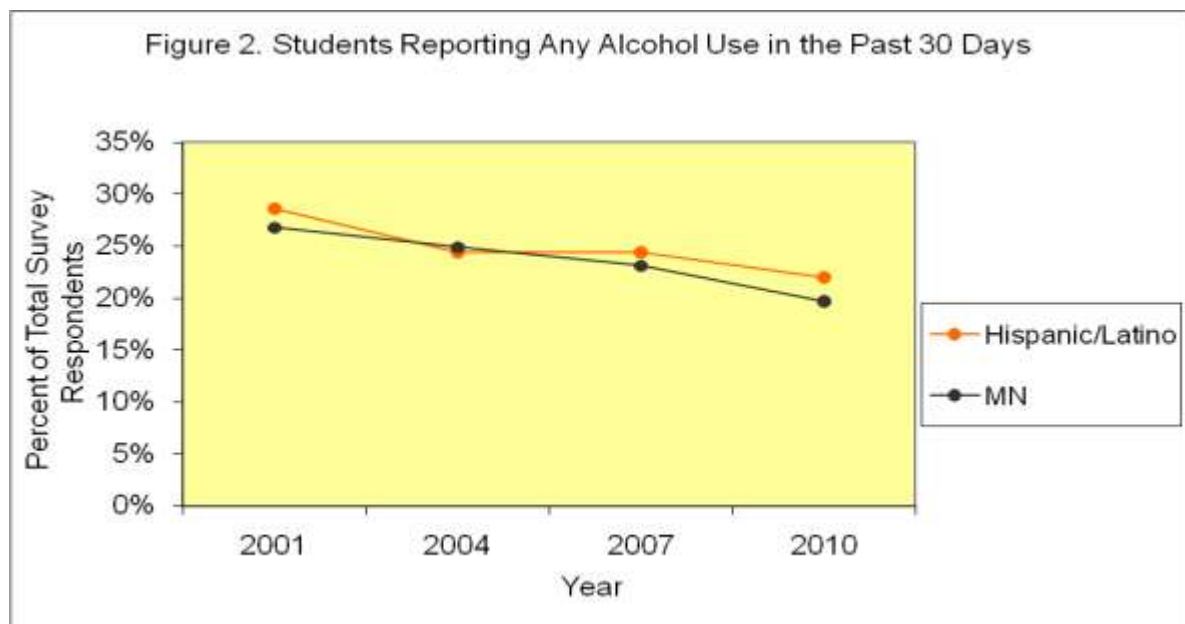


Table 2. Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	29%	24%	24%	22%
All Minnesota students reporting use	27%	25%	23%	20%
Rate Ratio	1.07	0.98	1.06	1.12

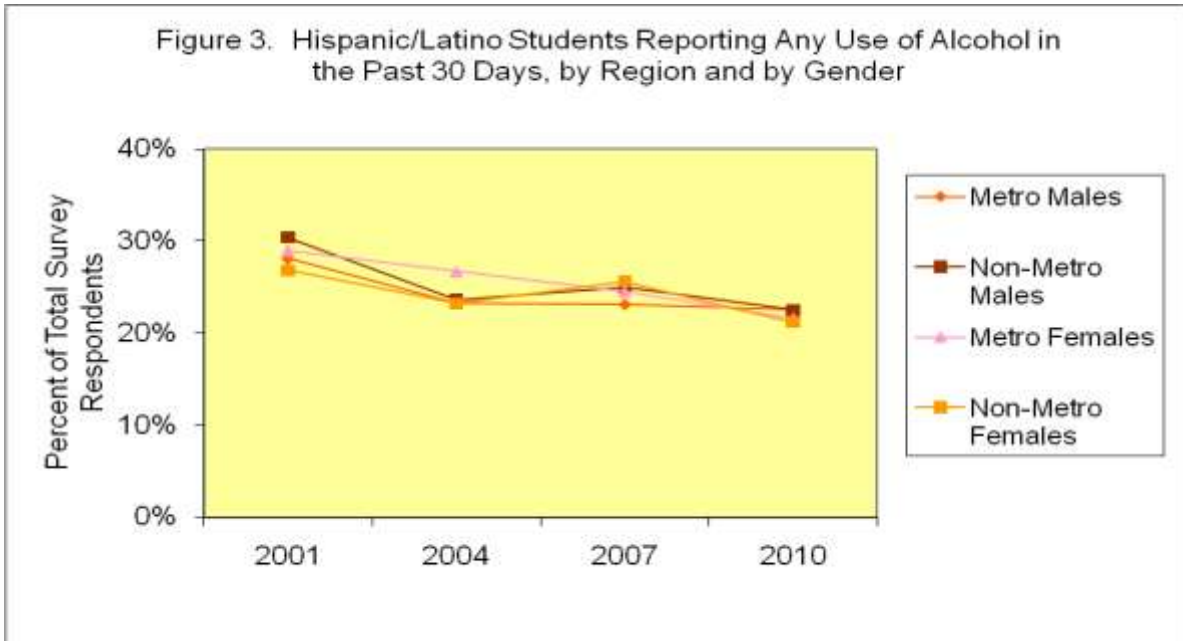


Table 3. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	28%	23%	23%	23%
Non-Metro Males	30%	24%	25%	23%
Metro Females	29%	27%	25%	22%
Non-Metro Females	27%	23%	26%	21%

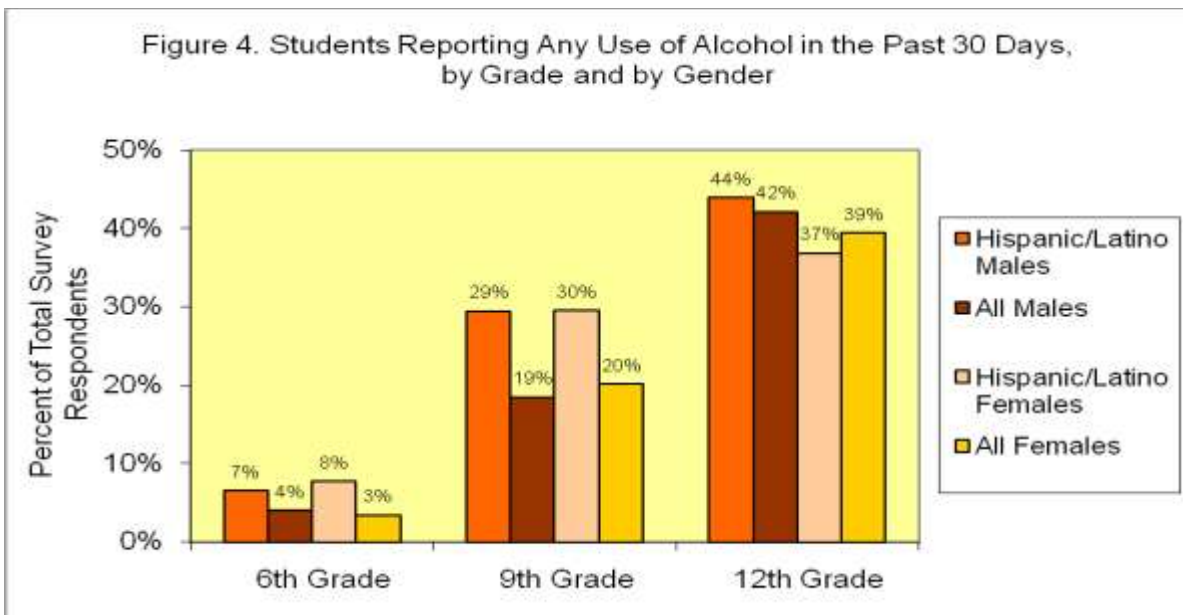
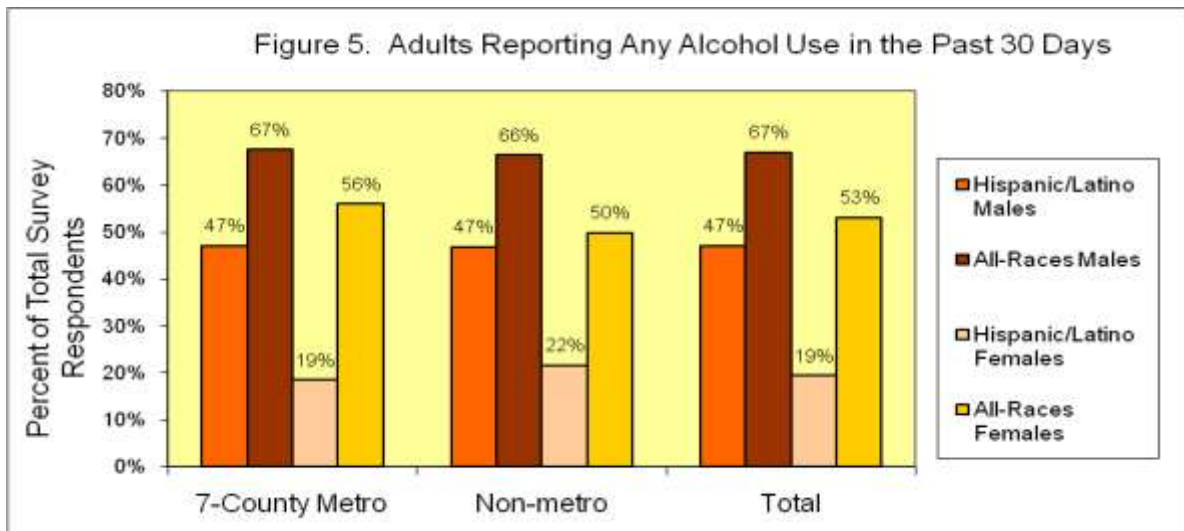


Table 4. Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.63	1.59	1.04
	Females	2.26	1.47	0.93



**Table 5. Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender**

2004/2005 MN Survey of Adult Substance Use		7-County Metro	Non-metro	Total
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	0.70	0.71	0.70
	Females	0.33	0.44	0.37

## Binge Drinking

Binge drinking has been associated with alcohol-related injuries and deaths, as well as violence and crime. The Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use defined binge drinking as 5 or more drinks for males or 4 or more drinks for females in a row on one occasion in the past 30 days. The Minnesota Student Survey defined binge drinking as 5 or more drinks in a row on one occasion in the past 14 days (for males or females).

Reported binge drinking was consistently higher than the state average among Hispanic/Latino students from 2001 to 2010 (Figure 6, Table 6). A closer look reveals that rates have been declining for both genders and metro and non-metro areas since 2004 (Figure 7, Table 7). Binge drinking rates among 9<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic/Latino students were higher than the state average in 2010 and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic/Latino students were at about the same rate as the state average (Figure 8, Table 8).

Binge drinking among Hispanic/Latino adults in 2004/2005 was higher than the state average among males, and lower among females (Figure 9, Table 9). Rates for females were less than half the state average. Adults are defined as persons aged 18 or older.

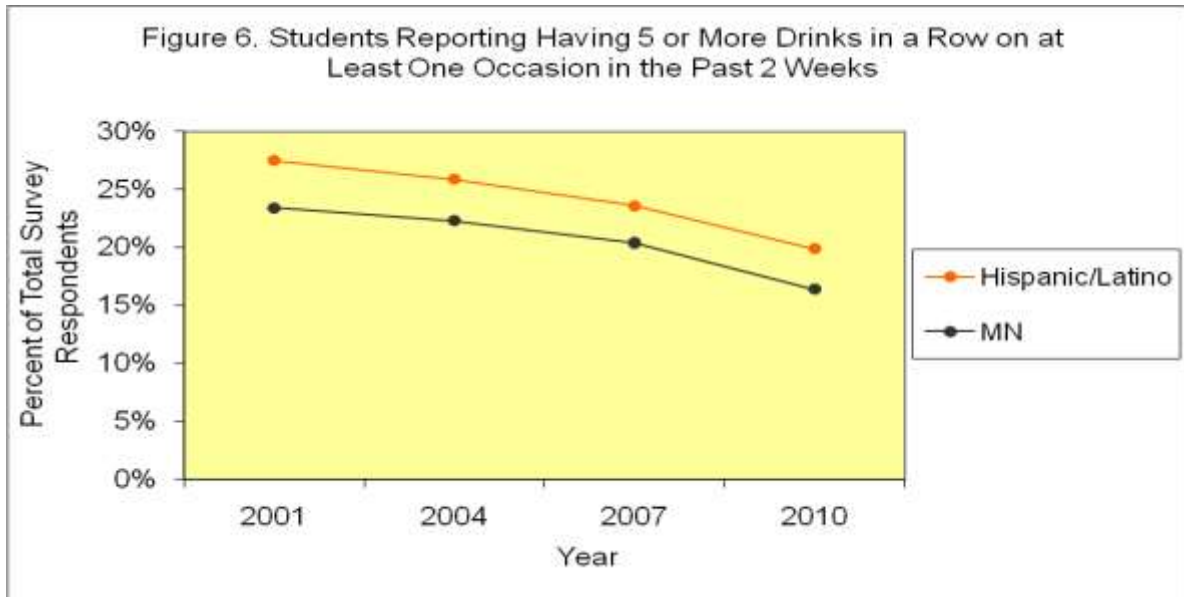


Table 6. Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	28%	26%	24%	20%
All Minnesota students reporting use	23%	22%	20%	16%
Rate Ratio	1.18	1.16	1.16	1.21

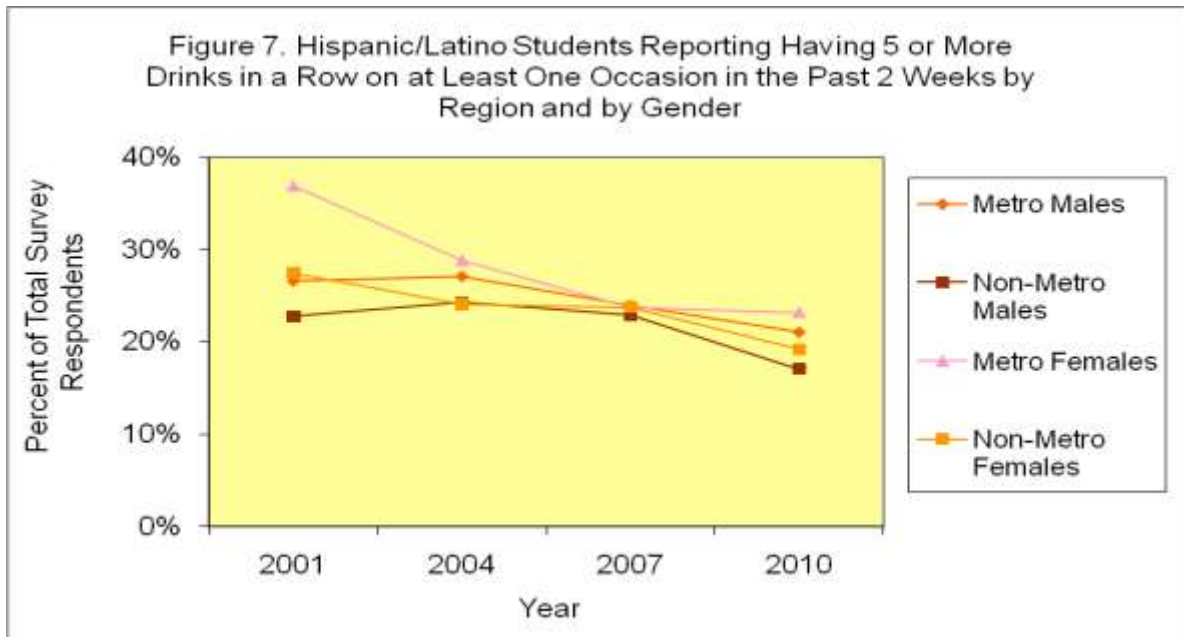


Table 7. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	27%	27%	24%	21%
Non-Metro Males	23%	24%	23%	17%
Metro Females	37%	29%	24%	23%
Non-Metro Females	28%	24%	24%	19%

Figure 8. Students Reporting Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion in the Past 2 Weeks, by Grade and Gender

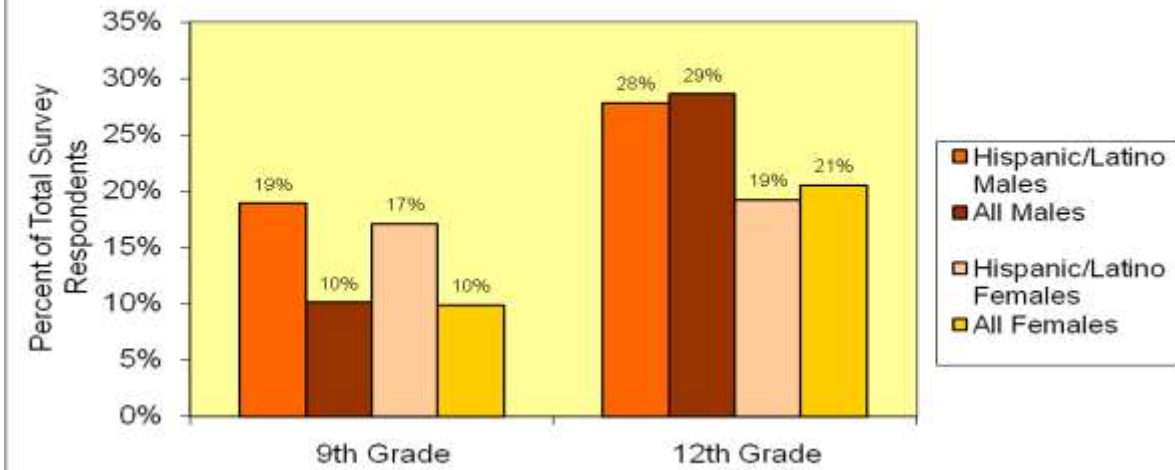


Table 8. Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 2 Weeks, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.87	0.97
	Females	1.73	0.94

Figure 9. Adults Reporting Having 5 or More Drinks (4 For Women) in a Row on at Least One Occasion within the Past 30 Days, by Region and Gender

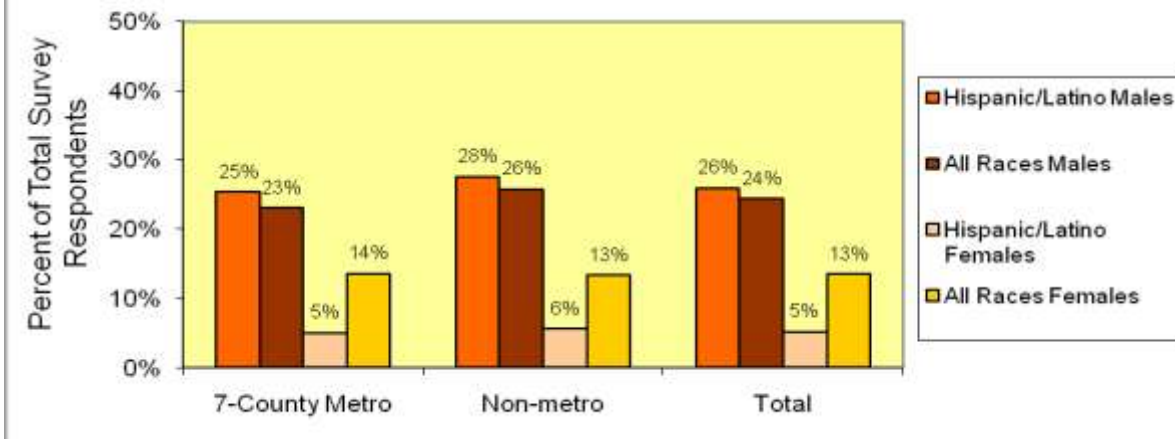


Table 9. Adults Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender

2004/2005 MN Survey of Adult Substance Use		7-County Metro	Non-metro	Total
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.10	1.07	1.07
	Females	0.37	0.42	0.38

## **Age at First Use, Access and Perception of Harm**

When students were asked how old they were the first time they had more than a few sips of alcohol, Hispanic/Latino students were more likely than average to report having done so at the age of 13 or younger. In 2010, reported first use by the age of 13 was higher among Hispanic/Latino metro-area males (38% vs. 20%), metro-area females (31% vs. 16%), non-metro males (34% vs. 25%) and non-metro females (28% vs. 19%).

Among Hispanic/Latino students reporting use of alcohol in the past 30 days in 2010, most got it from friends (56%), got it at parties (39%), and/or got someone else to buy it for them (21%). They were least likely to report buying it on the internet (2%), buying it from gas stations or convenience stores (4%), buying it from bars or restaurants (4%) or taking it from stores (5%).

Students were also asked how much they thought people harmed themselves physically or in other ways if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice per week. In 2010, 72% of Hispanic/Latino 6<sup>th</sup> grade males, 75% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade males and 76% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade males thought people put themselves at great or moderate risk. The same pattern was found among females; the rates were 76%, 82% and 84% respectively.

## **Impaired Driving**

Hispanic/Latino students were about as likely to report having driven after using alcohol or other drugs than the state average; both rates decreased from 2001 to 2010 (Figure 10, Table 10). Reported impaired driving among Hispanic/Latino students has been consistently lower among females than males, and among metro students than non-metro students (Figure 11, Table 11). In 2010, 9<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic/Latino students—both male and female—were more likely than average to report impaired driving, but 12<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic/Latino students were less likely to do so (Figure 12, Table 12).

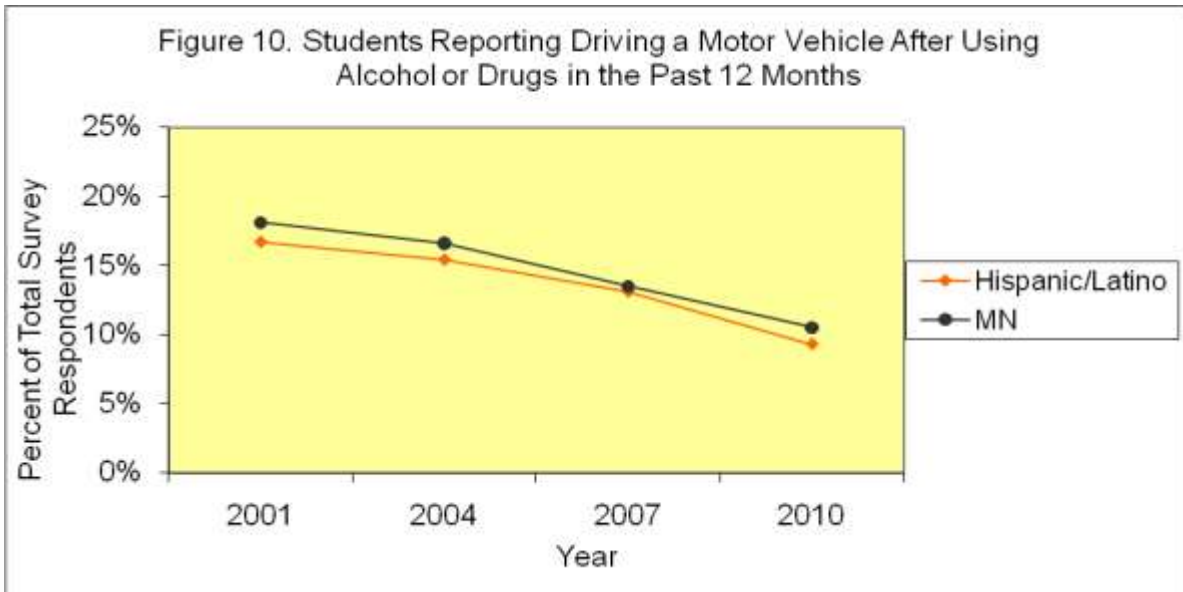


Table 10. Students Reporting Impaired Driving in the Past 12 Months

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	17%	15%	13%	9%
All Minnesota students reporting use	18%	17%	14%	11%
Rate Ratio	0.92	0.93	0.97	0.89

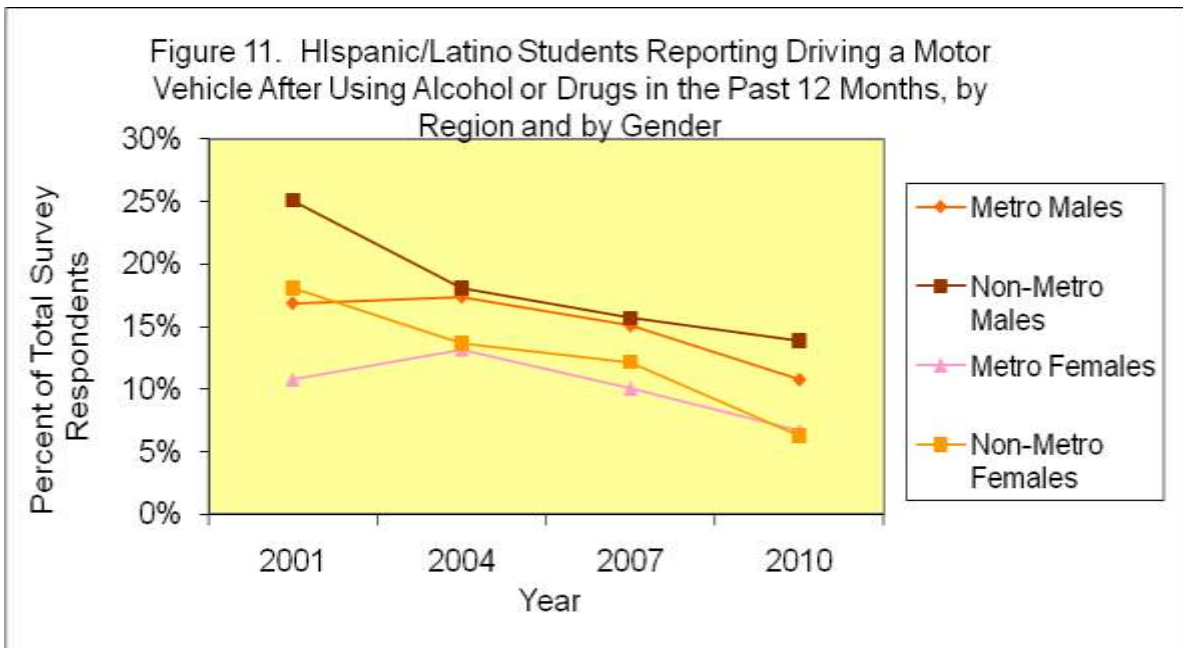


Table 11. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Driving a Motor Vehicle After Using Alcohol or Other Drugs, in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	17%	17%	15%	11%
Non-Metro Males	25%	18%	16%	14%
Metro Females	11%	13%	10%	7%
Non-Metro Females	18%	14%	12%	6%

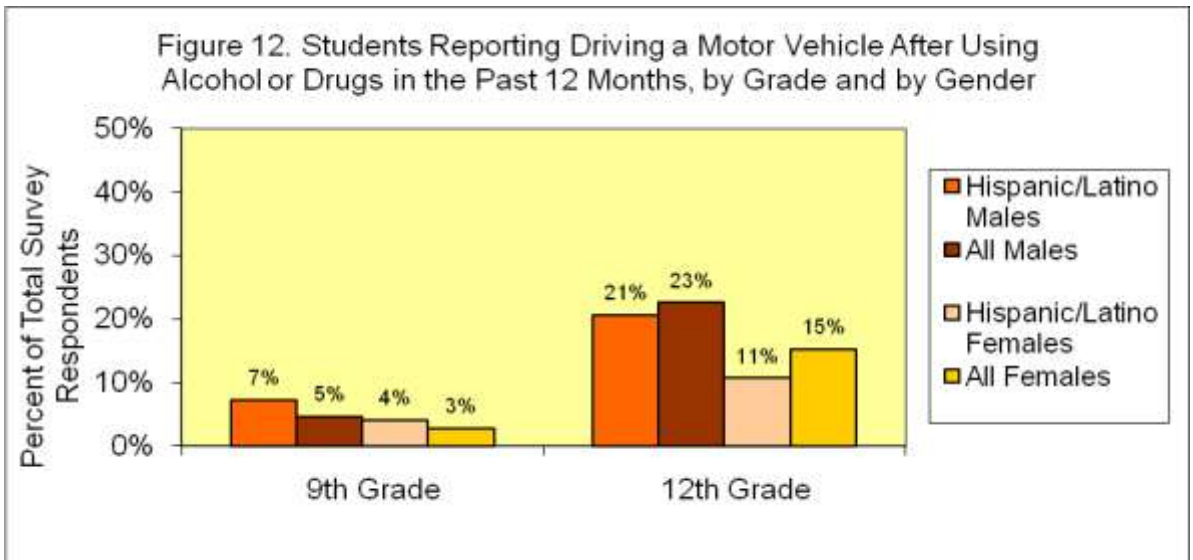


Table 12. Students Reporting Impaired Driving in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.59	0.91
	Females	1.46	0.70

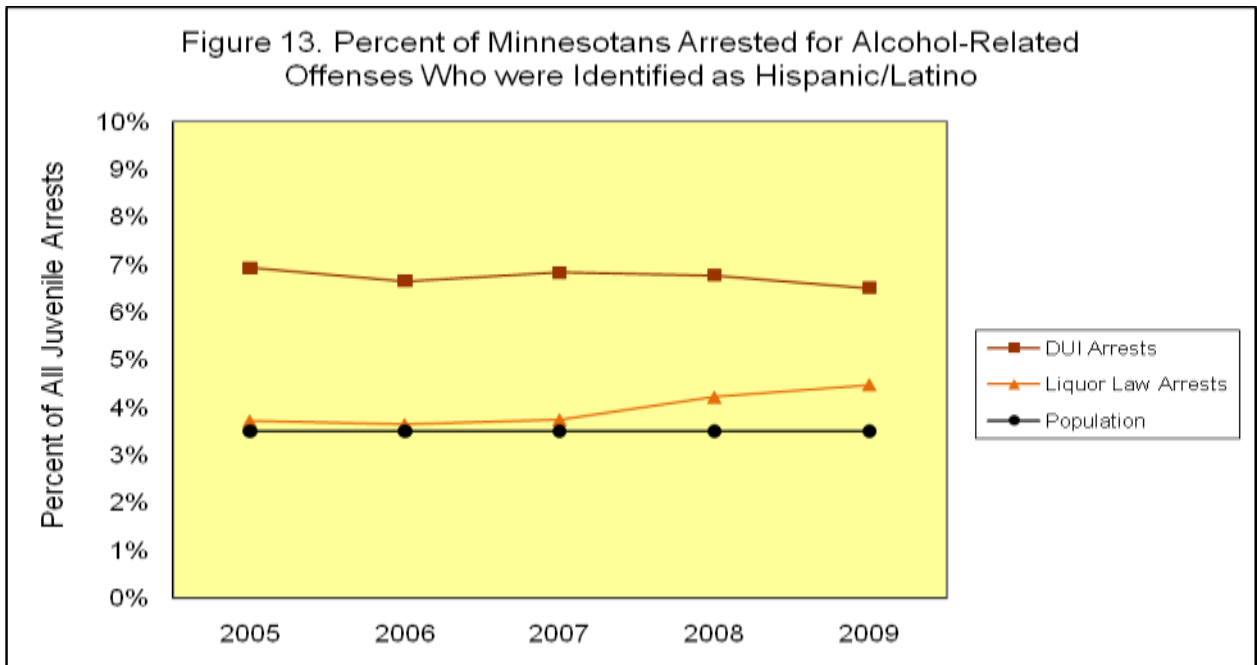
### 3. ALCOHOL-RELATED CONSEQUENCES

#### DUI and Liquor Law Arrests

In Minnesota, liquor law violations are defined as: “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 (*Minnesota Crime Information*, 2007; pg. 9).” Limitations associated with arrest data include annual changes in enforcement, and determination of race by law enforcement.

A disproportionate percentage of Hispanics/Latinos were arrested for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) between 2005 and 2009. While only about 3% to 4% of Minnesotans were Hispanic/Latino (according to the 2000 Census), between 6% and 7% of persons arrested for DUI were identified as Hispanic/Latino. These arrest rates include adults and juveniles combined. Arrests for liquor laws more closely reflected the population (Figure 13, Table 13).

National comparisons are not available from Uniform Crime reports—the U.S. Criminal Justice Information Services Division does not collect data by ethnicity.



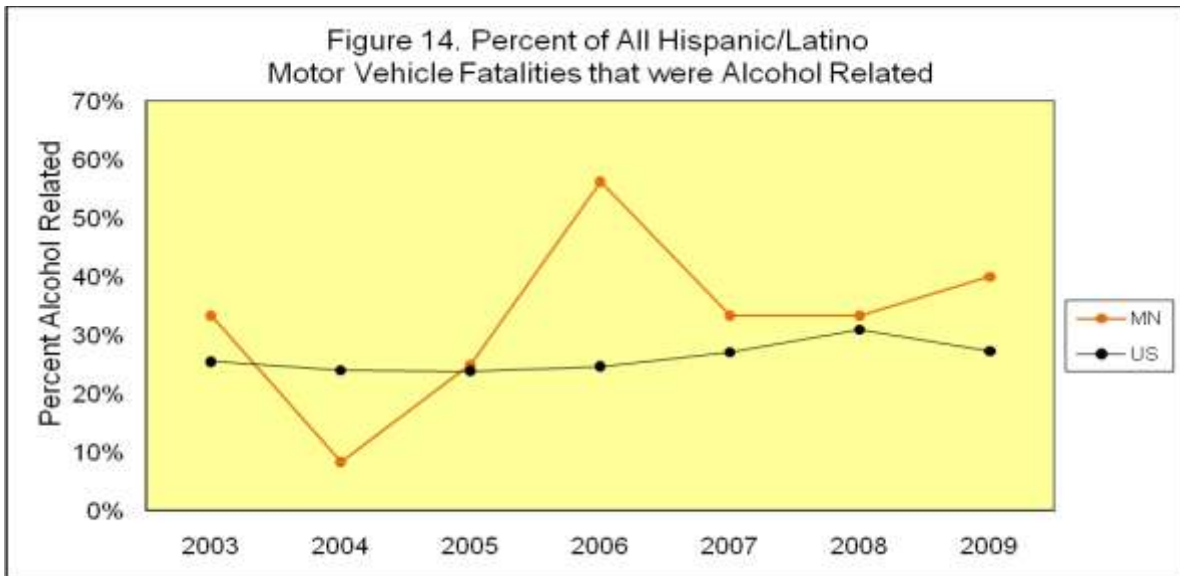
Population estimates from the U.S. Census; arrest data from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Minnesota Crime Information annual reports, tables 15 and 19.

	Hispanic/Latino	All
<b>D.U.I.</b>		
2005	2,165	31,268
2006	2,352	35,349
2007	2,216	32,459
2008	2,047	30,222
2009	1,767	27,157
<b>Liquor Laws</b>		
2005	1,017	27,350
2006	1,096	30,086
2007	1,134	30,308
2008	1,181	28,015
2009	1,187	26,506

Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Minnesota Crime Information annual reports, tables 15 and 19.

### Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities

Nationally, the percent of all motor-vehicle fatalities among Hispanics/Latinos that were alcohol-related increased from 25% in 2003 to 31% in 2008, however it then dropped to 27% in 2009. The rate in Minnesota has fluctuated considerably, largely due to small number of fatalities (Figure 14, Table 14).



		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MN	Alcohol-related	4	1	3	9	8	6	6
	All fatalities	12	12	12	16	24	18	15
US	Alcohol-related	1,311	1,243	1,318	1,333	1,229	1,124	717
	All fatalities	5,145	5,169	5,513	5,405	4,530	3,638	2,622

FARS data: Alcohol-related refers to fatalities involving an alcohol test result of 0.08 Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) or higher.

## 4. TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

Reported tobacco use within the past 30 days (“30-day use”) is a frequent measure of current use, especially among youth. Youth tobacco use is presented here using three statistics: smoking a cigarette on one or more days, smoking cigarettes on 20 or more days, and use of chewing tobacco or snuff. Current adult cigarette use is defined here as adults reporting smoking cigarettes on one or more days within the past 30 days.

### Current Tobacco Use

Overall, reported 30-day cigarette smoking among Hispanic/Latino students has been higher than the state average for the past nine years (Figure 15, Table 15). Hispanic/Latino female students living in the seven-county metro area showed the greatest decline in 30-day smoking rates from 2001 to 2010—38% (Figure 16, Table 16). In 2010, reported 30-day cigarette smoking among Hispanic/Latinos students was higher than average for 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> graders, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade males but lower than the state average for 12<sup>th</sup> grade females (Figure 17, Table 17).

Reported 30-day cigarette use was higher among Hispanic/Latino male adults in 2004/2005 than the state average in both metro and non-metro areas (Figure 18, Table 18).

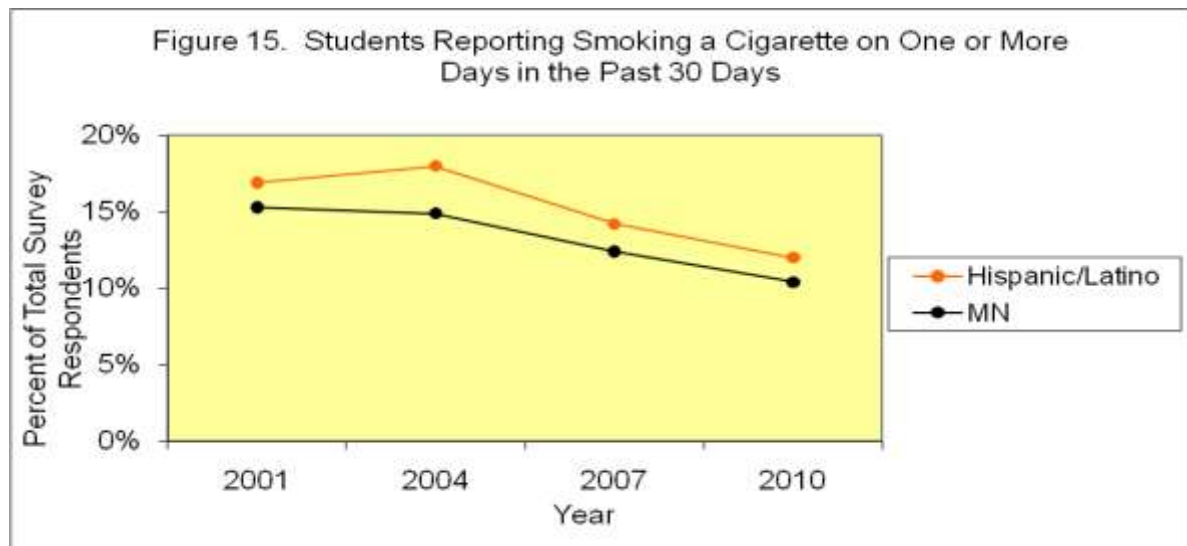


Table 15. Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	17%	18%	14%	12%
All Minnesota students reporting use	15%	15%	12%	10%
Rate Ratio	1.10	1.21	1.15	1.15

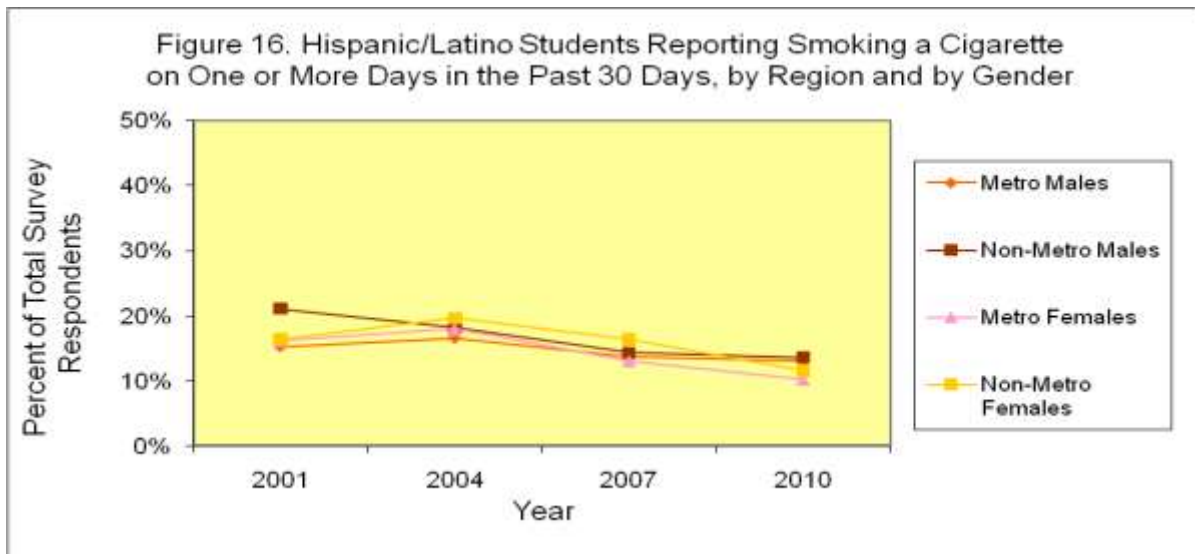


Table 16. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	15%	17%	14%	13%
Non-Metro Males	21%	18%	14%	14%
Metro Females	16%	18%	13%	10%
Non-Metro Females	16%	20%	16%	12%

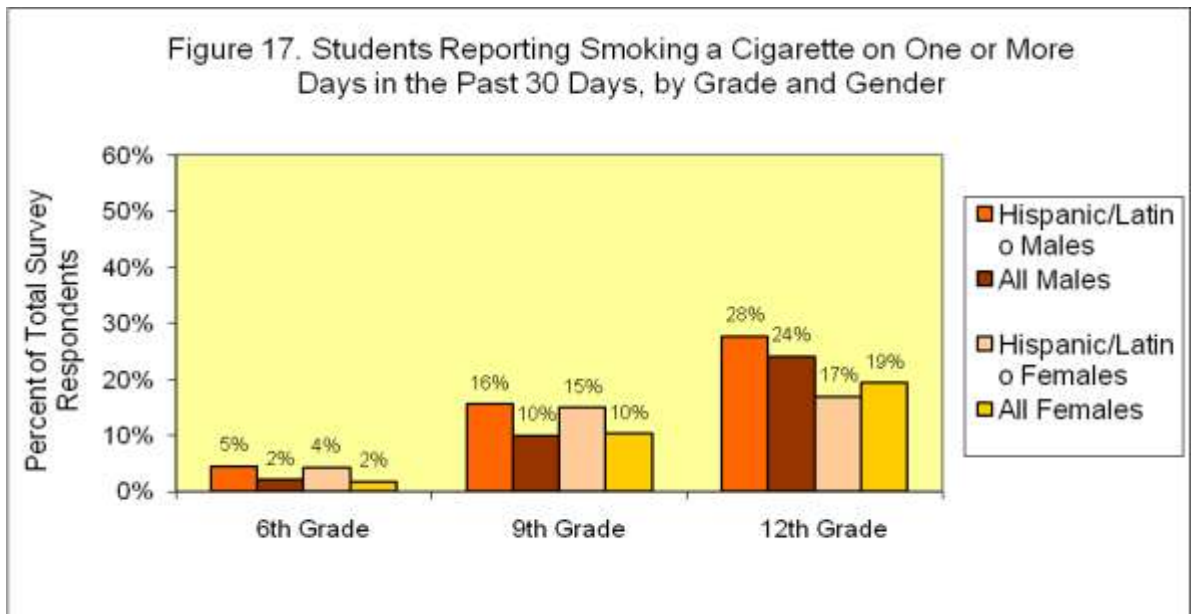


Table 17. Students Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	2.14	1.56	1.15
	Females	2.53	1.45	0.87

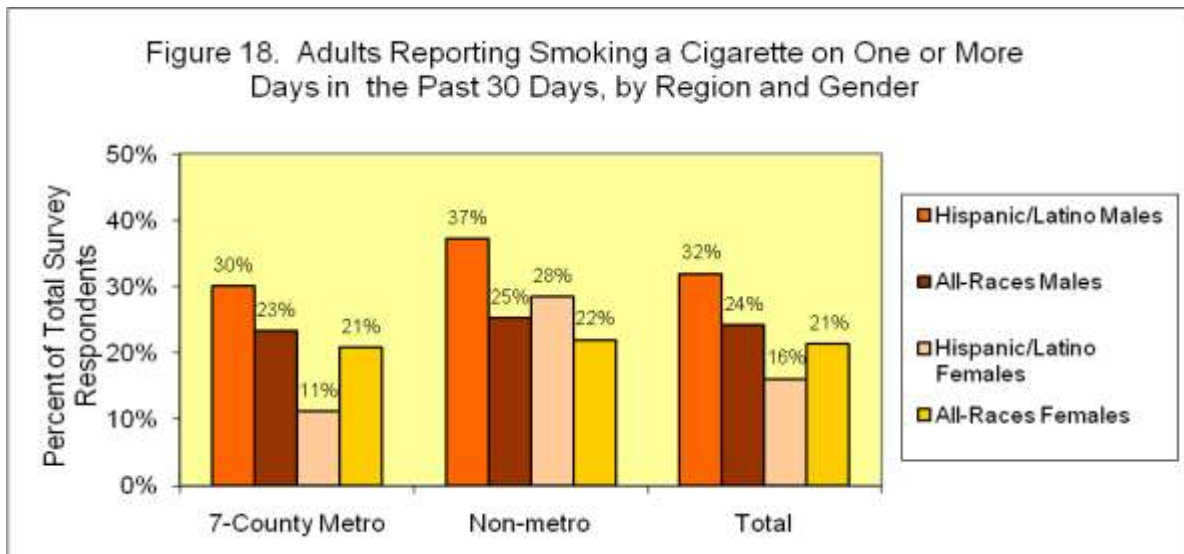


Table 18. Adults Reporting Smoking a Cigarette on One or More Days in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender

2004/2005 MN Survey of Adult Substance Use	7-County Metro	Non-metro	Total	
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.29	1.37	1.42
	Females	0.54	1.30	0.75

### Heavy Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Use

Hispanic/Latino 6<sup>th</sup> graders were more likely than the state average to report smoking a cigarette on 20 or more days in the past 30 days, in 2010. Ninth and 12<sup>th</sup> grade males were similar to the state average; while 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade females were lower than average (Figure 19, Table 19).

Reported 30-day chewing tobacco or snuff use among Hispanic/Latino students was similar to the state average from 2001 to 2010; use statewide has increased slightly since 2001 (Figure 20, Table 20). Among Hispanic/Latino students, rates were highest for males living outside the seven-county metro area (Figure 21, Table 21.) In 2010, Hispanic/Latino male students were more likely than average to report using in 6<sup>th</sup> grade, but less likely in 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade. Females, on the other hand, were more likely than average to report using in both 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade, and as likely in 12<sup>th</sup> grade (Figure 22, Table 22).

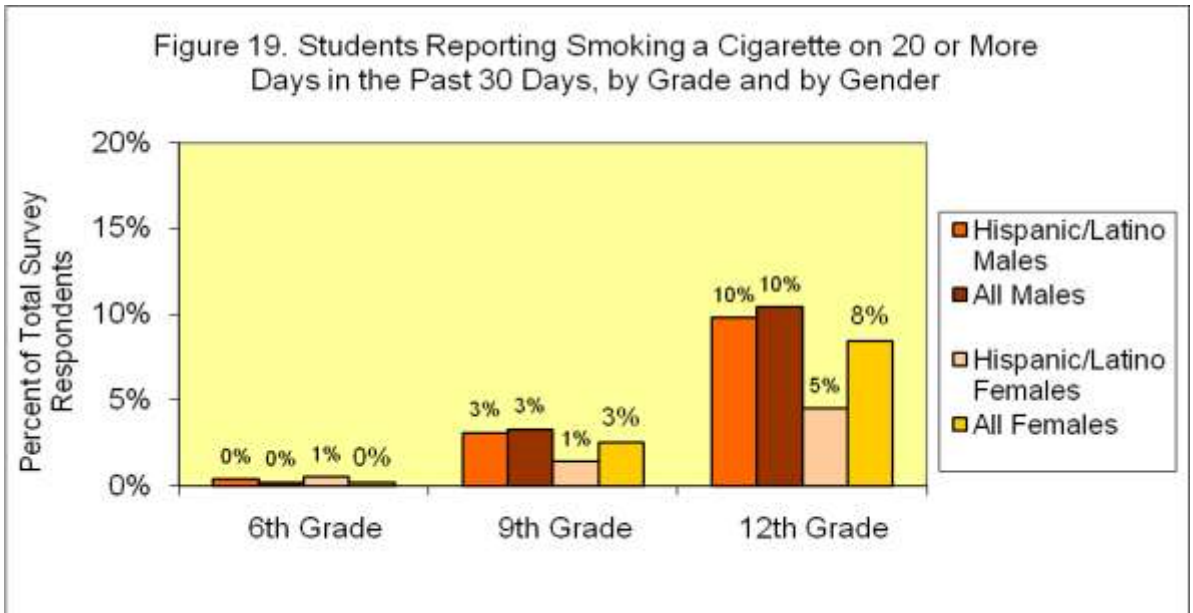


Table 19. Students Reporting Smoking Cigarettes on 20 or More Days in the Past 30 Days, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	2.00	0.94	0.94
	Females	2.50	0.56	0.54

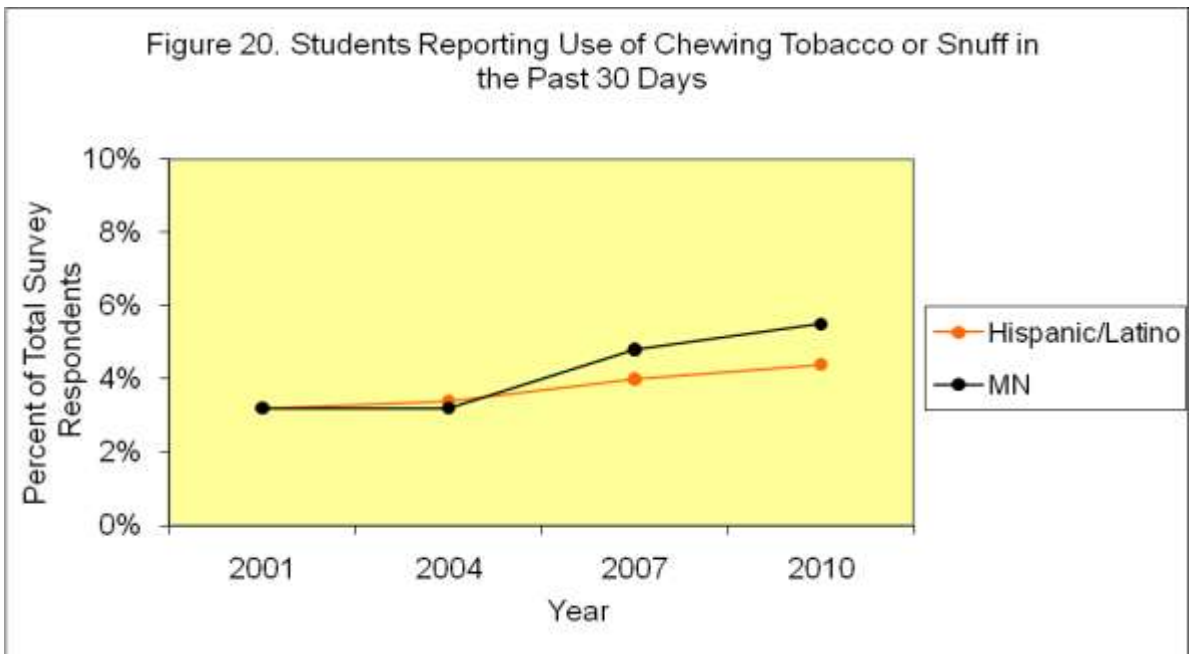


Table 20. Students Reporting Chewing Tobacco or Snuff Use in the Past 30 Days

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	3%	3%	4%	4%
All Minnesota students reporting use	3%	3%	5%	6%
Rate Ratio	1.00	1.06	0.83	0.80

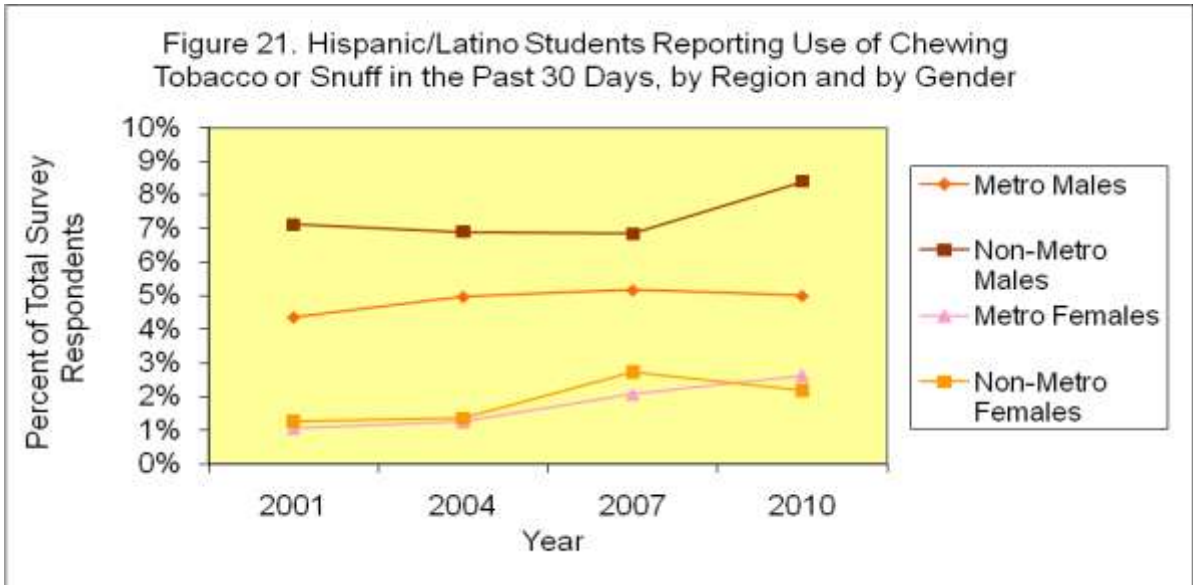


Table 21. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Chewing Tobacco or Snuff Use in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	4%	5%	5%	5%
Non-Metro Males	7%	7%	7%	8%
Metro Females	1%	1%	2%	3%
Non-Metro Females	1%	1%	3%	2%

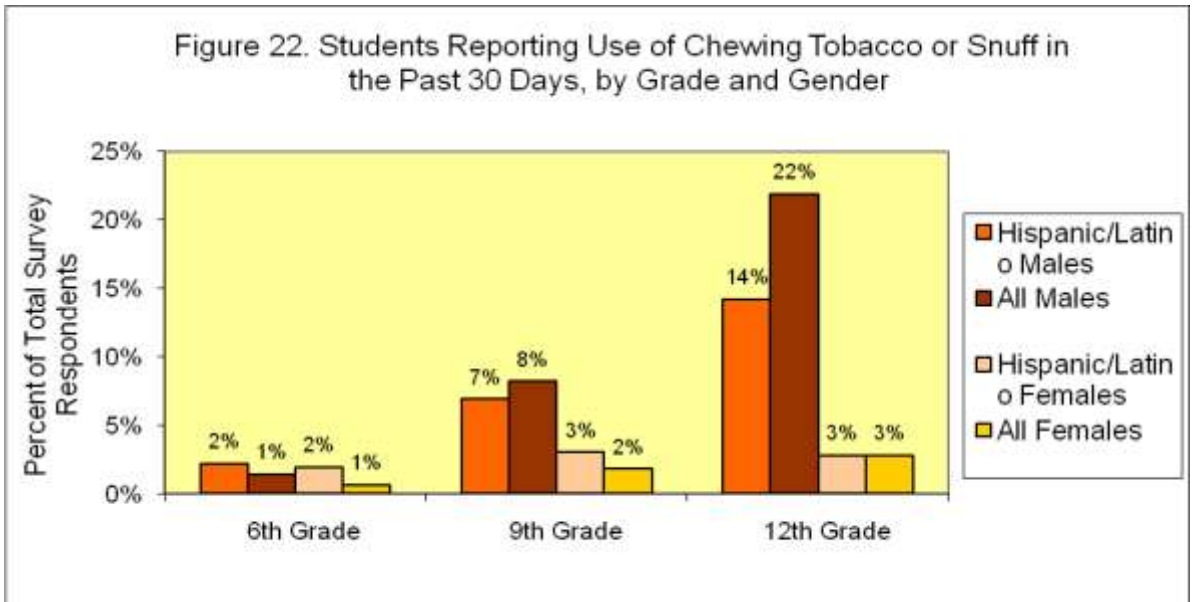


Table 22. Students Reporting Chewing Tobacco or Snuff Use in the Past 30 Days, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.57	0.84	0.65
	Females	3.17	1.67	1.00

### **Age at First Use, Access and Perception of Harm**

When students were asked how old they were the first time they smoked all or part of a cigarette, Hispanic/Latino students were more likely than average to report having done so at the age of 13 or younger. In 2010, reported first use by the age of 13 was higher among Hispanic/Latino metro-area males (23% vs. 12%), metro-area females (19% vs. 9%), non-metro males (24% vs. 15%) and non-metro females (20% vs. 13%).

Among Hispanic/Latino students reporting smoking a cigarette on one or more days in the past 30 days in 2010, most got it from friends (41%), bought it at gas stations or convenience stores (25%), and/or got someone else to buy it for them (14%). They were least likely to report buying it on the internet (2%); buying it from a vending machine (1%); buying it from bars or restaurants (2%) or buying it from a bowling alley, video arcade or pool hall (4%).

Students were also asked how much they thought people harmed themselves physically or in other ways if they smoked a pack of cigarettes per day. In 2010, 77% of Hispanic/Latino 6<sup>th</sup> grade males, 81% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade males and 82% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade males thought people put themselves at great or moderate risk. Similarly, older female students perceived greater risk than younger students; the rates were 77%, 86% and 87% respectively.

## 5. TOBACCO-RELATED CONSEQUENCES

### Deaths from Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer deaths in the U.S., for both men and women. The risk of lung cancer increases in proportion to the duration of smoking and the numbers of cigarettes smoked. The 2004 Surgeon General's report estimated that 90% of lung cancer deaths among males and 79% of lung cancer deaths among females in the United States are smoking-related.

Rates for Hispanics/Latinos in Minnesota are not available. The state average has been consistently less than the U.S. average by approximately one death per 10,000 population. From 1999 to 2007, Hispanics/Latinos in the U.S. had the second lowest incidence of lung and bronchus cancer per 100,000 population and the lowest lung and bronchus cancer death rate (<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/statistics/race.htm>).

## 6. OTHER DRUG CONSUMPTION

### Marijuana Use

Over the past nine years, reported 30-day marijuana use has been higher among Hispanic/Latino students than the state average. (Figure 23, Table 23). Among Hispanic/Latino students, reported rates of 30-day marijuana use have been higher for males than females. Rates among males were similar regardless of region (metro area vs. non-metro area)—the same was true for females (Figure 24, Table 24). Reported use was higher than the state average in 2010 for both males and females across 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> grade, as well as for 12<sup>th</sup> grade males (Figure 25, Table 25).

In 2004/2005, reported adult 30-day marijuana use was lower than average among Hispanic/Latino males, but higher than average for metro-area females (Figure 26, Table 26).

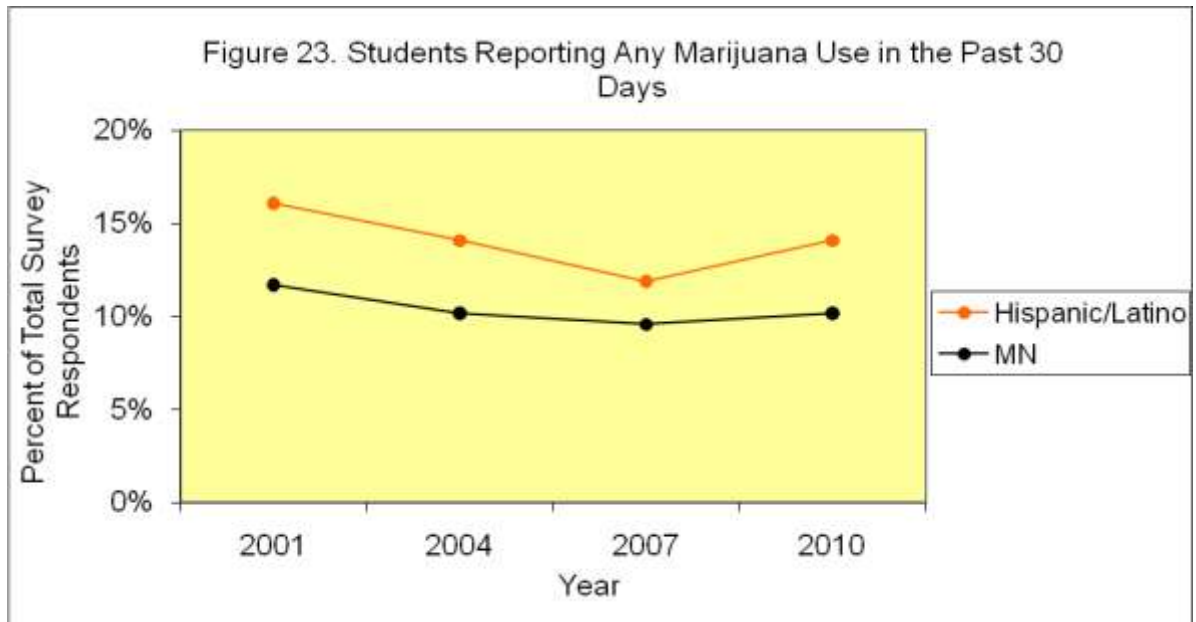


Table 23. Students Reporting Any Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	16%	14%	12%	14%
All Minnesota students reporting use	12%	10%	10%	10%
Rate Ratio	1.38	1.38	1.24	1.38

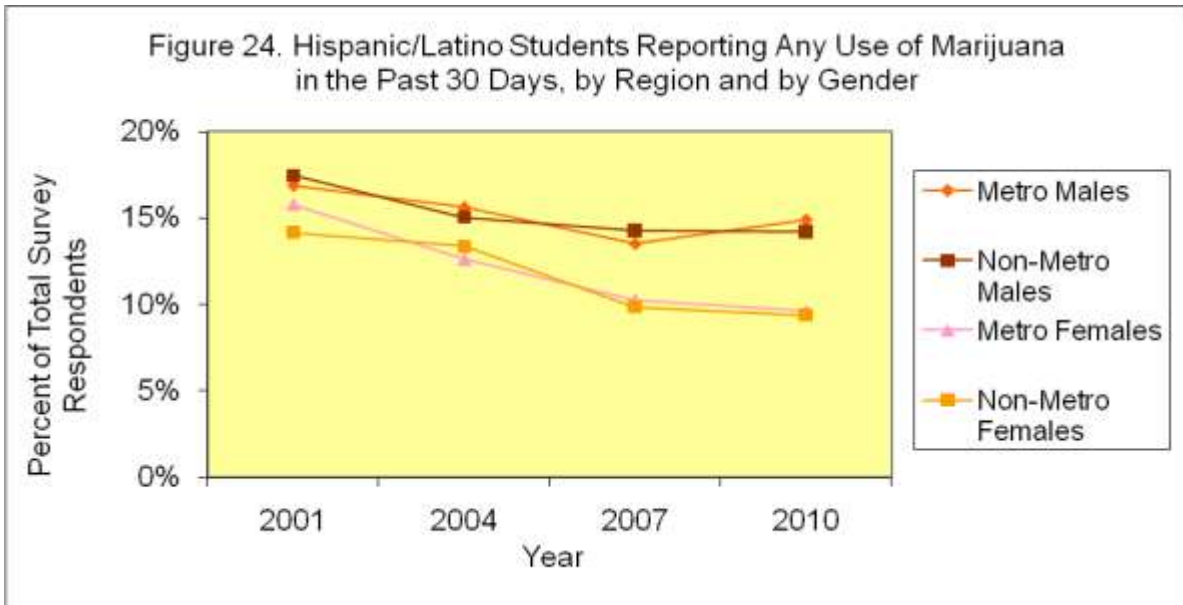


Table 24. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Any Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	17%	16%	14%	15%
Non-Metro Males	17%	15%	14%	14%
Metro Females	16%	13%	10%	10%
Non-Metro Females	14%	13%	10%	9%

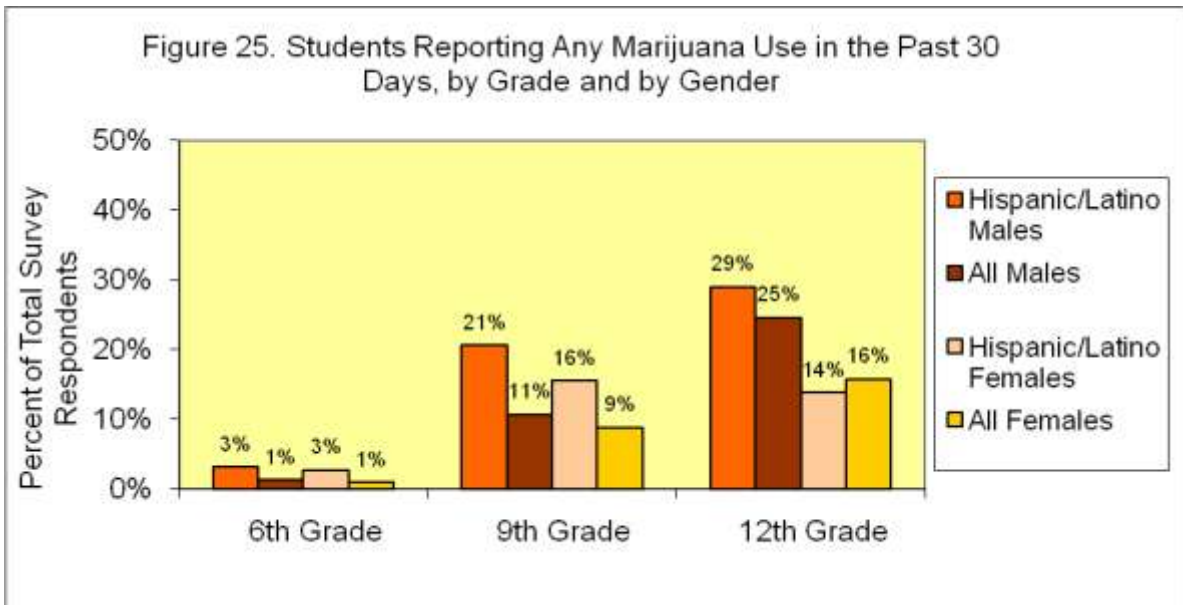
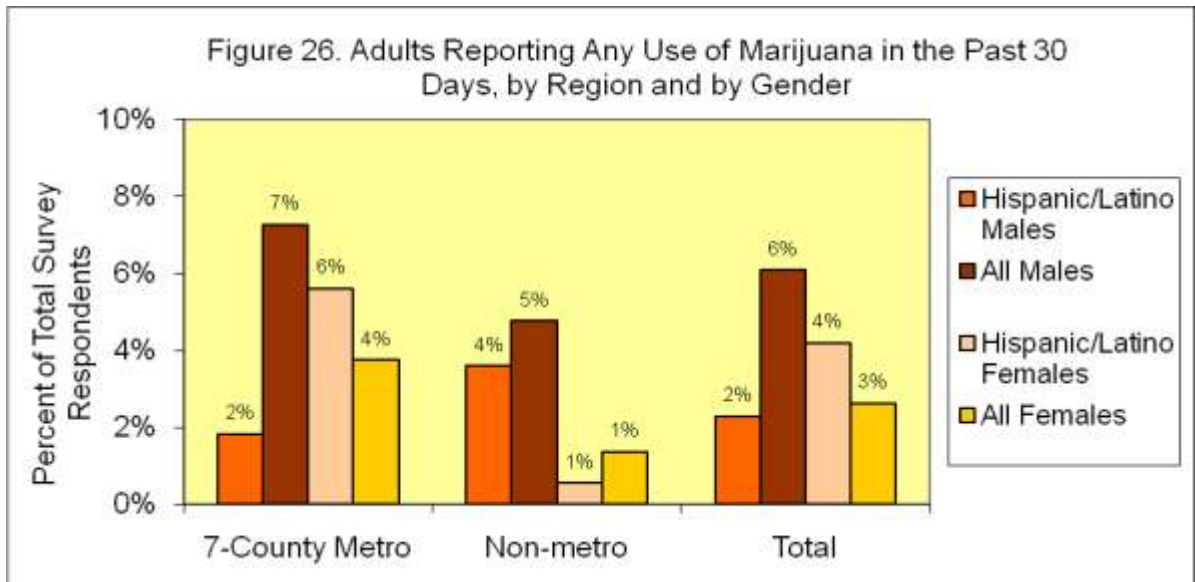


Table 25. Students Reporting Any Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	2.38	1.93	1.18
	Females	3.00	1.76	0.87



**Table 26. Adults Reporting Any Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender**

2004/2005 MN Survey of Adult Substance Use	7-County Metro	Non-metro	Total	
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	0.25	0.75	0.38
	Females	1.50	0.41	1.59

### Age at First Use and Perception of Harm

When students were asked how old they were the first time they smoked marijuana, Hispanic/Latino students were more likely than average to report having done so at the age of 13 or younger. In 2010, reported first use by the age of 13 was higher among Hispanic/Latino metro-area males (16% vs. 7%), metro-area females (10% vs. 5%), non-metro males (15% vs. 7%) and non-metro females (10% vs. 5%). Hispanic/Latino students were also more likely than average to report having tried drugs other than marijuana for the first time by age 13.

Students were also asked how much they thought people harmed themselves physically or in other ways if they smoked marijuana once or twice per week. In 2010, 74% of Hispanic/Latino 6<sup>th</sup> grade males, 62% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade males and 57% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade males thought people put themselves at great or moderate risk. Similarly, female students in higher grades perceived less risk than younger students; the rates were 77%, 76% and 69% respectively.

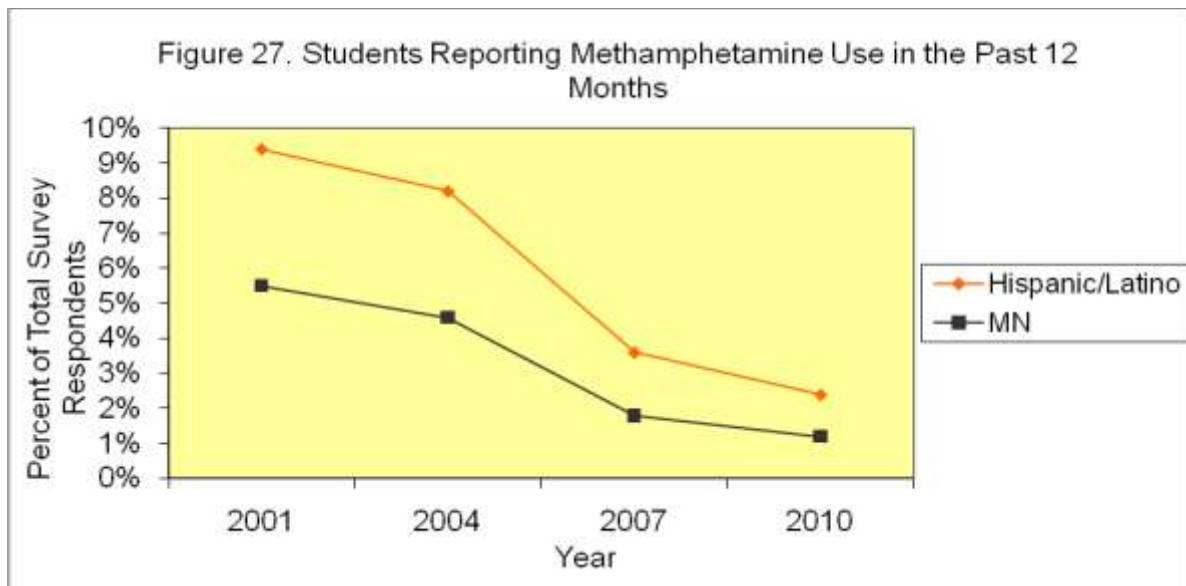
## Other Illicit Drug Use

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 6.6% of Hispanics/Latinos aged 12 or older in the U.S. used illicit drugs in the past month. For Hispanics/Latinos, the rate in 2007 for past year use of illicit drugs was 12%, and for lifetime use was 34%. This compares to total national rates of: 8% (past month), 14% (past year) and 46% (lifetime).

### *Methamphetamines*

As part of the Minnesota Student Survey, youth were asked whether they used meth, glass, crank, crystal meth or ice. Though on the decline, reported 12-month methamphetamine use has been higher among Hispanic/Latino students than the state average (Figure 27, Table 27). Among Hispanic/Latino students, reported use declined from 2001 to 2010 for males and females in both non-metro and metro areas (Figure 28, Table 28). However, in 2010 reported 12-month methamphetamine use among Hispanic/Latino 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders was over double the state average for females (Figure 29, Table 29).

In 2004/2005, adults were asked whether they used methamphetamines, crank, crystal or ice. Less than half a percent of Hispanic/Latino adults in Minnesota reported using methamphetamines in the past 12 months. While the same was true for all Minnesota adult females, one percent of all Minnesota adult males reported 12-month methamphetamine use (not pictured).



Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	9%	8%	4%	2%
All Minnesota students reporting use	6%	5%	2%	1%
Rate Ratio	1.71	1.78	2.00	2.00

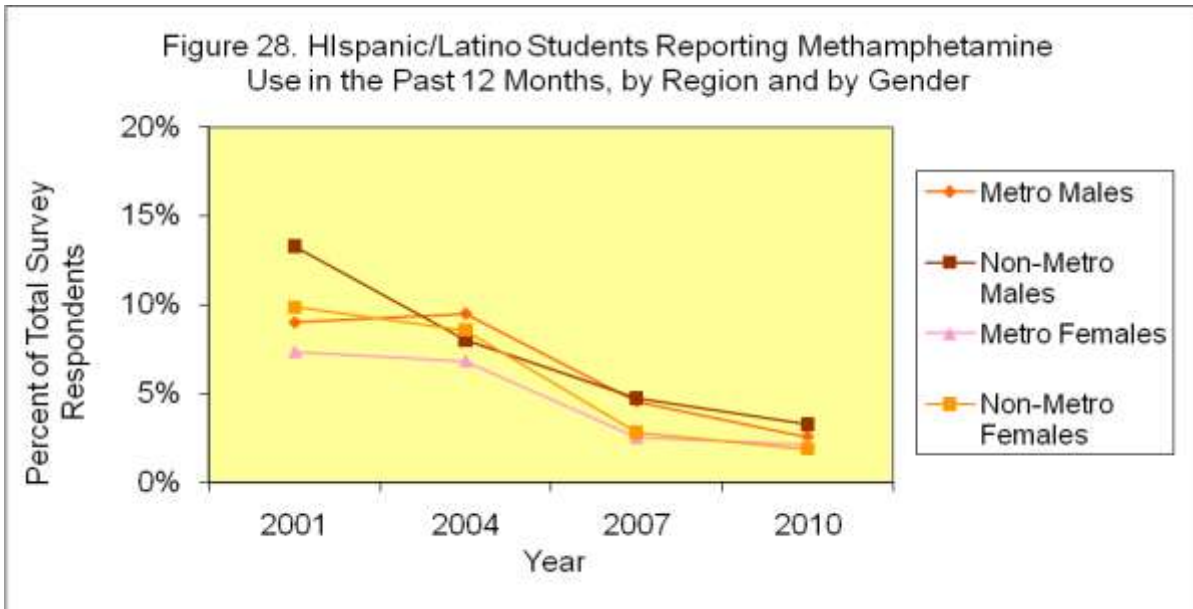


Table 28. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Methamphetamine Use in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	9%	9%	5%	3%
Non-Metro Males	13%	8%	5%	3%
Metro Females	7%	7%	3%	2%
Non-Metro Females	10%	9%	3%	2%

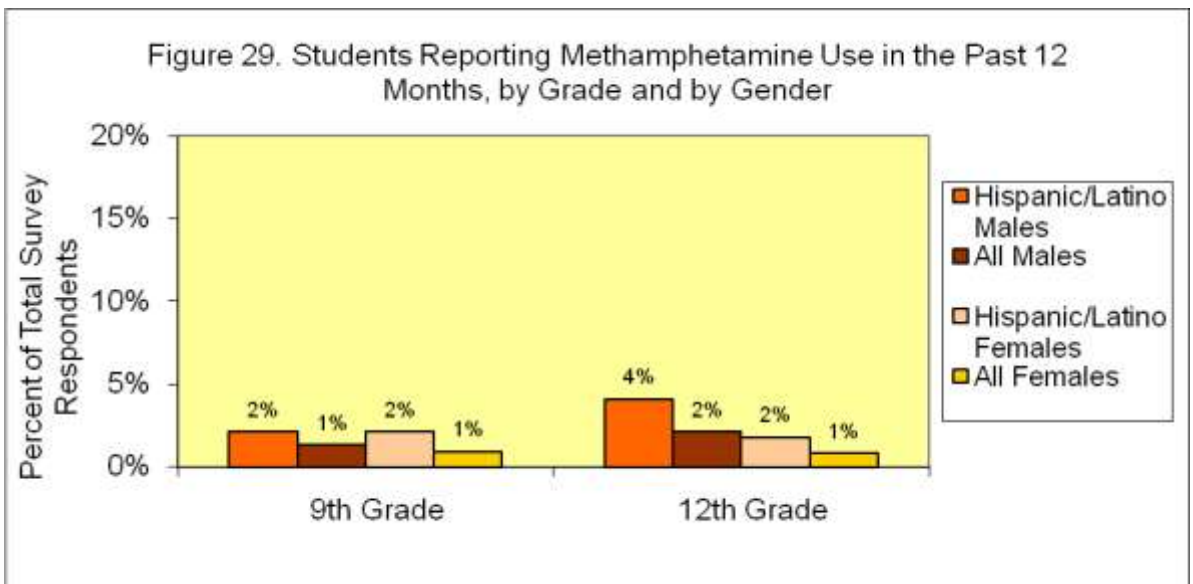


Table 29. Students Reporting Methamphetamine Use in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

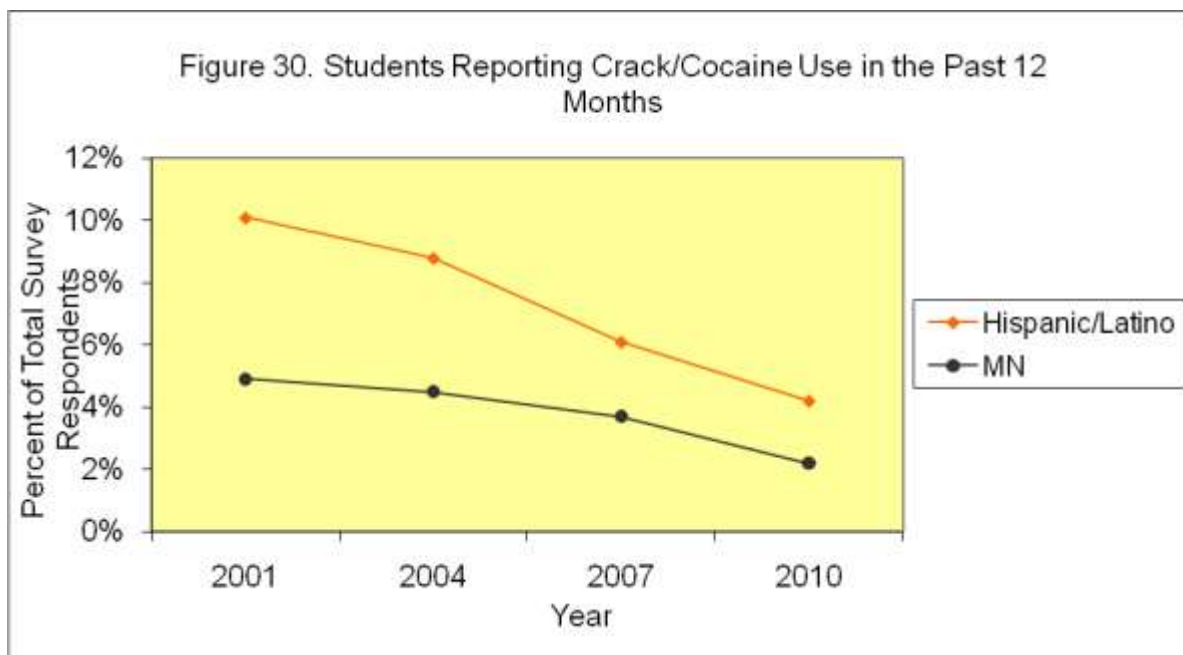
2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.62	1.95
	Females	2.33	2.25

## Crack/Cocaine

These statistics include persons who reported using crack and/or powdered cocaine.

Though on the decline, reported 12-month crack/cocaine use has been higher among Hispanic/Latino students than the state average (Figure 30, Table 30). In 2010, crack/cocaine use among Hispanic/Latino students was highest for males living outside the metro area and lowest for females living in metro counties (Figure 31, Table 31). Reported 12-month crack/cocaine use among Hispanic/Latino students in both 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades, for males and females, was higher than the state average in 2010 (Figure 32, Table 32).

In 2004/2005, reported 12-month crack cocaine use among Hispanic/Latino adult females was lower than that reported by all adult females in the state. However, reported use among Hispanic/Latino adult males was higher than the average reported by Minnesota adult males (Figure 33, Table 33).



Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	10%	9%	6%	4%
All Minnesota students reporting use	5%	5%	4%	2%
Rate Ratio	2.06	1.96	1.65	1.91

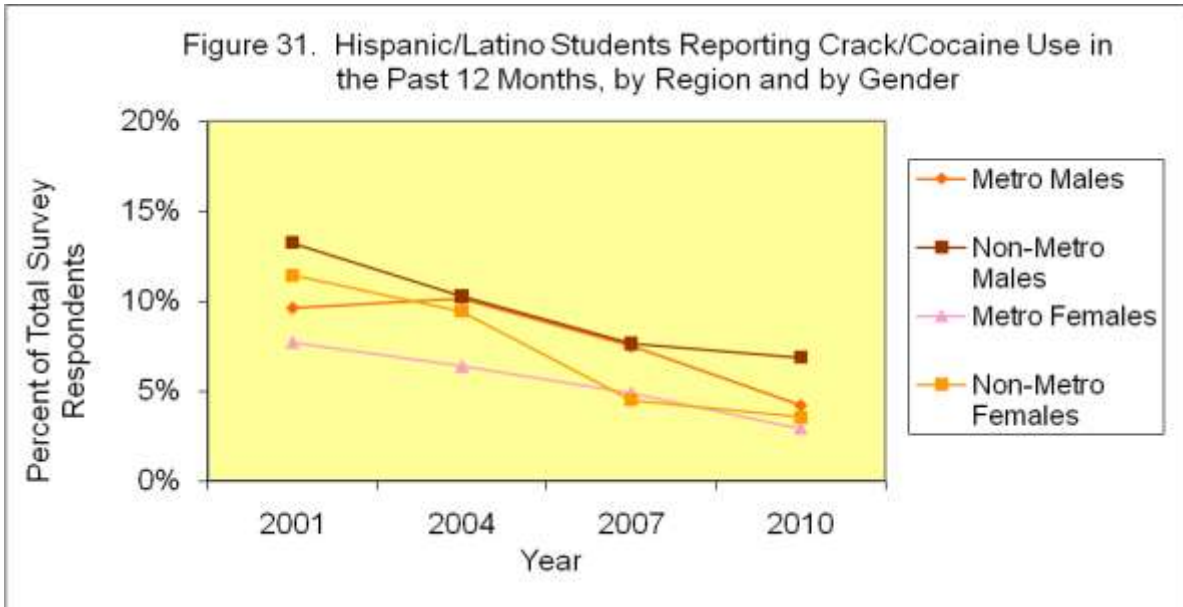


Table 31. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	10%	10%	8%	4%
Non-Metro Males	13%	10%	8%	7%
Metro Females	8%	6%	5%	3%
Non-Metro Females	11%	9%	5%	4%

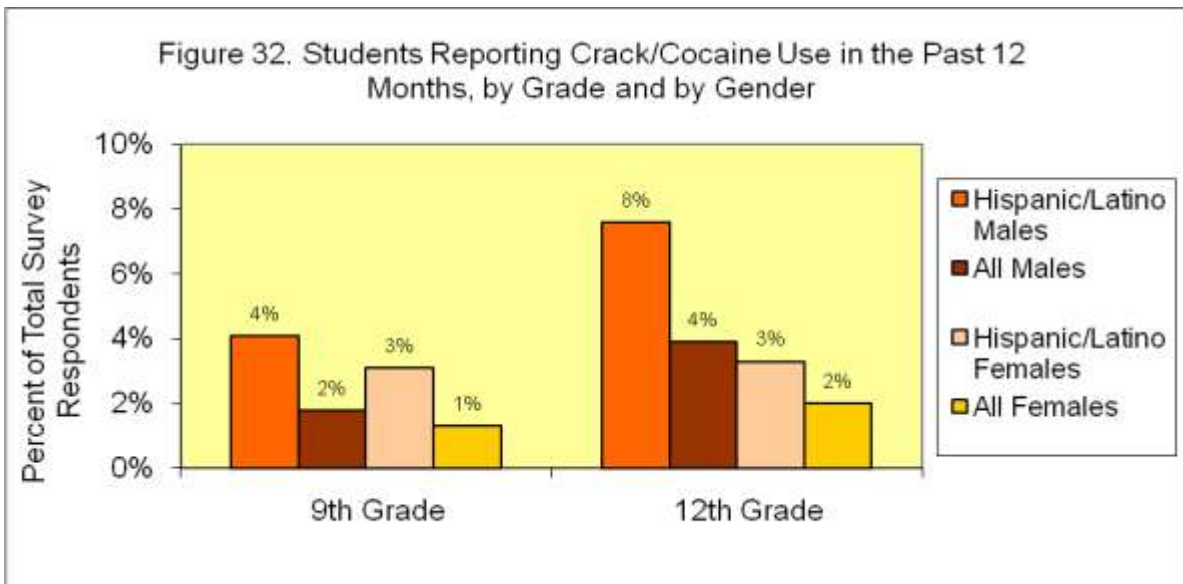


Table 32. Students Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	2.28	1.95
	Females	2.38	1.65

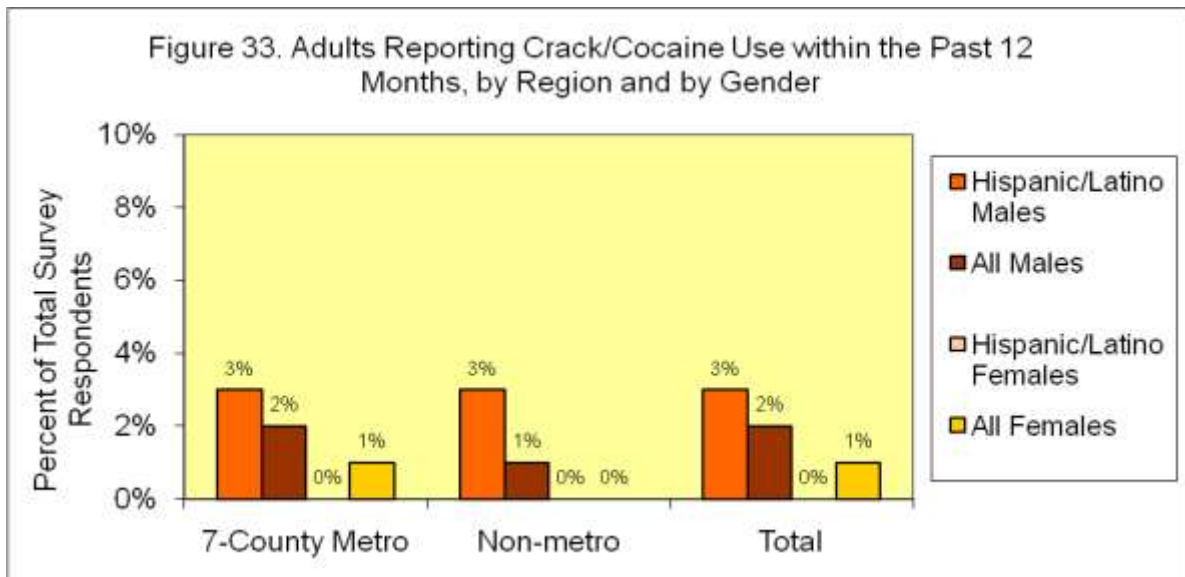


Table 33. Adults Reporting Crack/Cocaine Use in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

2004/2005 MN Survey of Adult Substance Use		7-County Metro	Non-metro	Total
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.50	3.00	1.50
	Females	0.00	0.00	0.00

### Inhalants

As part of the Minnesota Student Survey, students were asked whether they sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any other gases or sprays in order to get high. Reported 12-month use of inhalants among Hispanic/Latino students was about twice the state average from 2001 to 2010 (Figure 34, Table 34). Rates of inhalant use among Hispanic/Latino students were very close to each other for each gender and each region (Figure 35, Table 35). Hispanic/Latino rates were higher than the state average in 2010 for both males and females, across all grade levels. Reported use was especially high for 6<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic/Latino females—about twice the state average (Figure 36, Table 36).

Adults surveyed as part of the 2004/2005 Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use were not asked about consumption of inhalants.

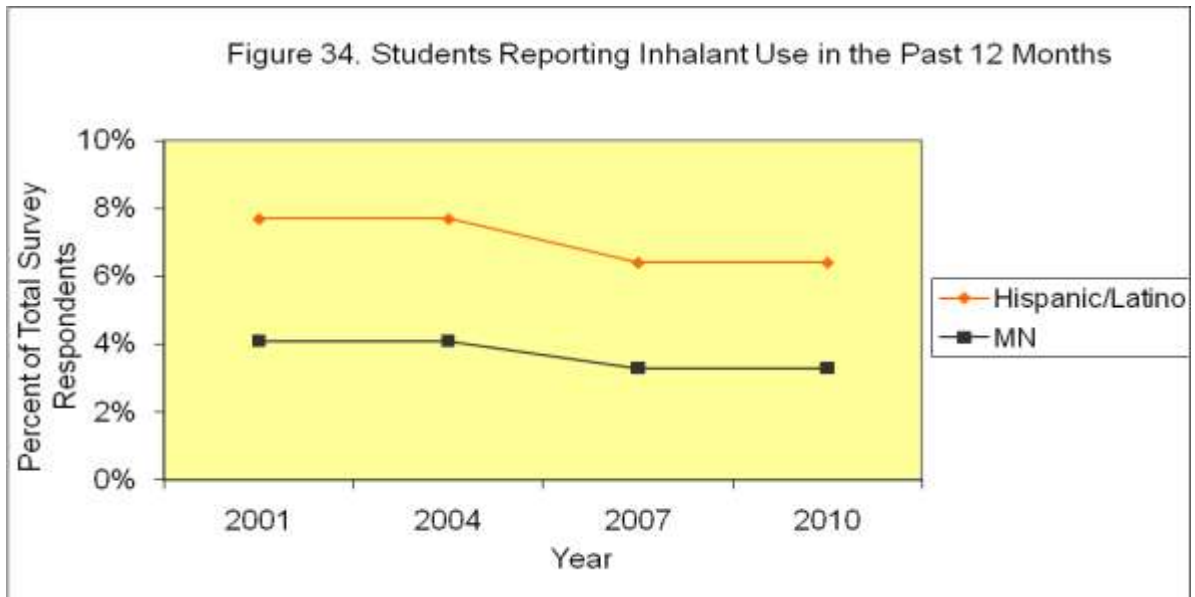


Table 34. Students Reporting Inhalant Use in the Past 30 Days

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	8%	8%	6%	6%
All Minnesota students reporting use	4%	4%	3%	3%
Rate Ratio	1.88	1.88	1.94	1.94

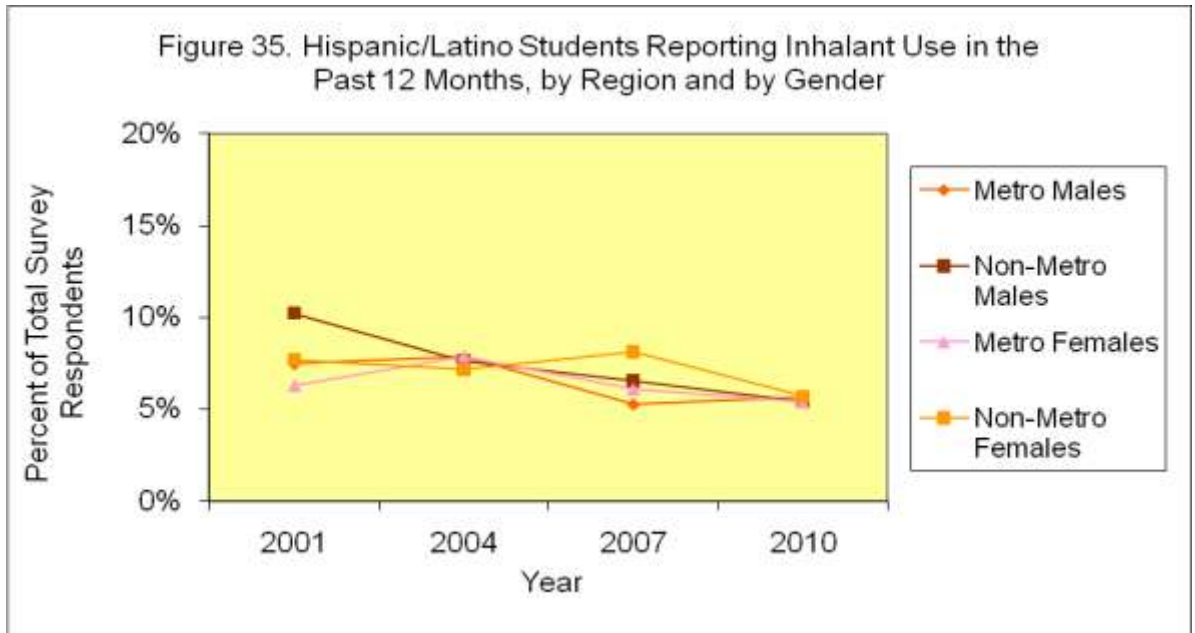
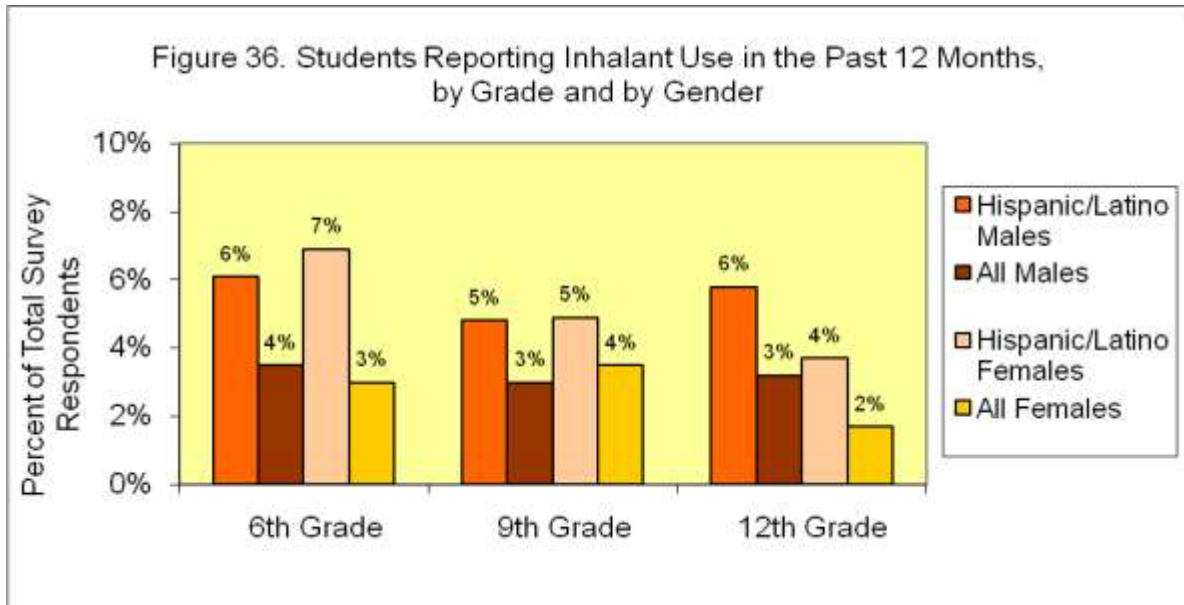


Table 35. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Inhalant Use in the Past 30 Days, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	7%	8%	5%	6%
Non-Metro Males	10%	8%	7%	5%
Metro Females	6%	8%	6%	5%
Non-Metro Females	8%	7%	8%	6%



2010 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.74	1.60	1.81
	Females	2.30	1.40	2.18

### Ecstasy/MDMA

Students were asked whether they used MDMA, E, X, Ecstasy, GHB, G, Liquid E, Liquid X, Ketamine or Special K. Reported use of MDMA/Ecstasy by Hispanic/Latino students in the past 12 months has been declining since 2001. However, reported use among Hispanic/Latino students was consistently higher than the state average (Figure 37, Table 37). Hispanic/Latino MDMA/Ecstasy use decreased from 2007 to 2010 among both metro and non-metro area females (Figure 38, Table 38). Hispanic/Latino rates were higher than the state average in 2010 for both males and females, across all grade levels except for 12<sup>th</sup> grade females. Reported use was especially high for 9<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic/Latino students—about twice the state average (Figure 39, Table 39).

Reported adult use of MDMA/Ecstasy in 2004/2005 was the same for Hispanic/Latino males as it was for all adult males and females in the state—one percent. Reported use by Hispanic/Latino adult females was twice the average (not pictured). Similar to the survey question for youth, adults were asked to report use of MDMA, Ecstasy, GHB or Ketamine.

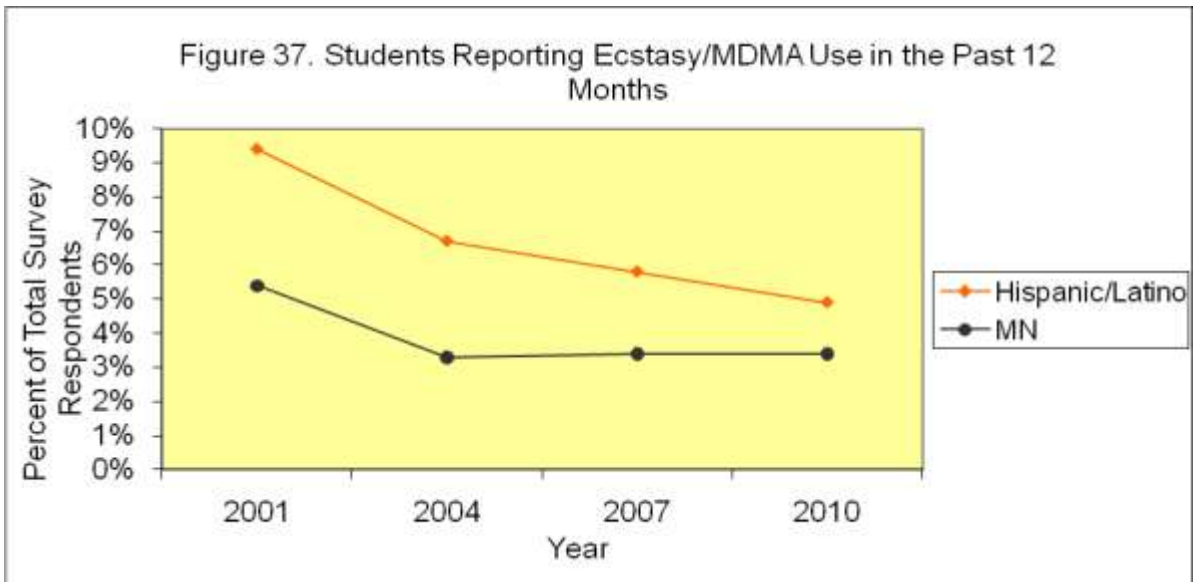


Table 37. Students Reporting Ecstasy/MDMA Use in the Past 12 Months

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	9%	7%	6%	5%
All Minnesota students reporting use	5%	3%	3%	3%
Rate Ratio	1.74	2.03	1.71	1.44

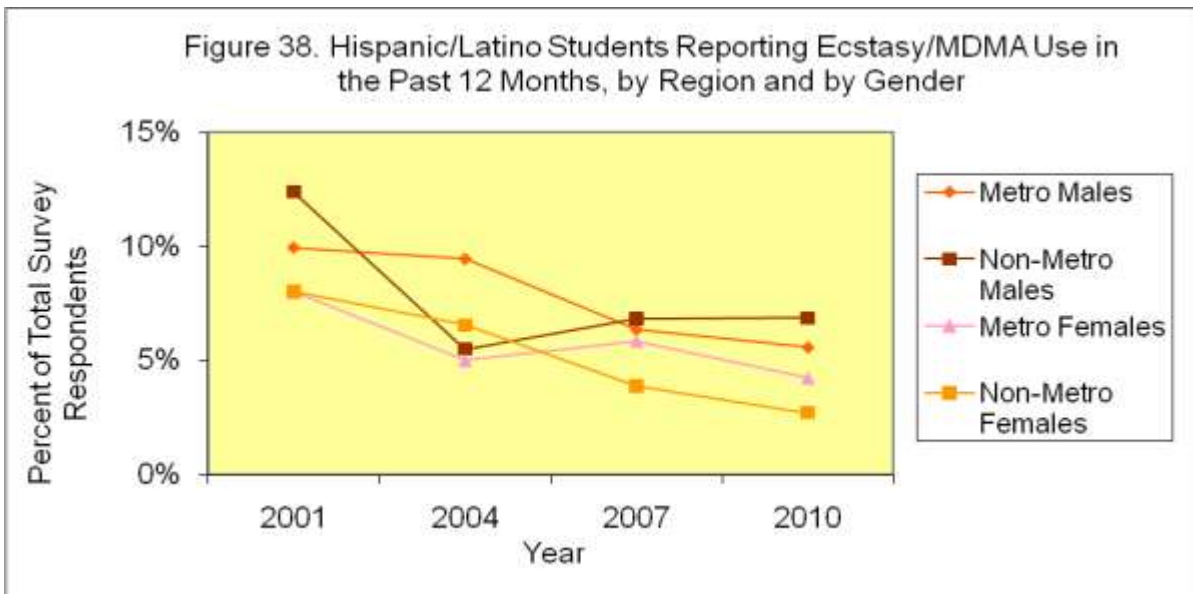


Table 38. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Ecstasy/MDMA Use in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	10%	9%	6%	6%
Non-Metro Males	12%	6%	7%	7%
Metro Females	8%	5%	6%	4%
Non-Metro Females	8%	7%	4%	3%

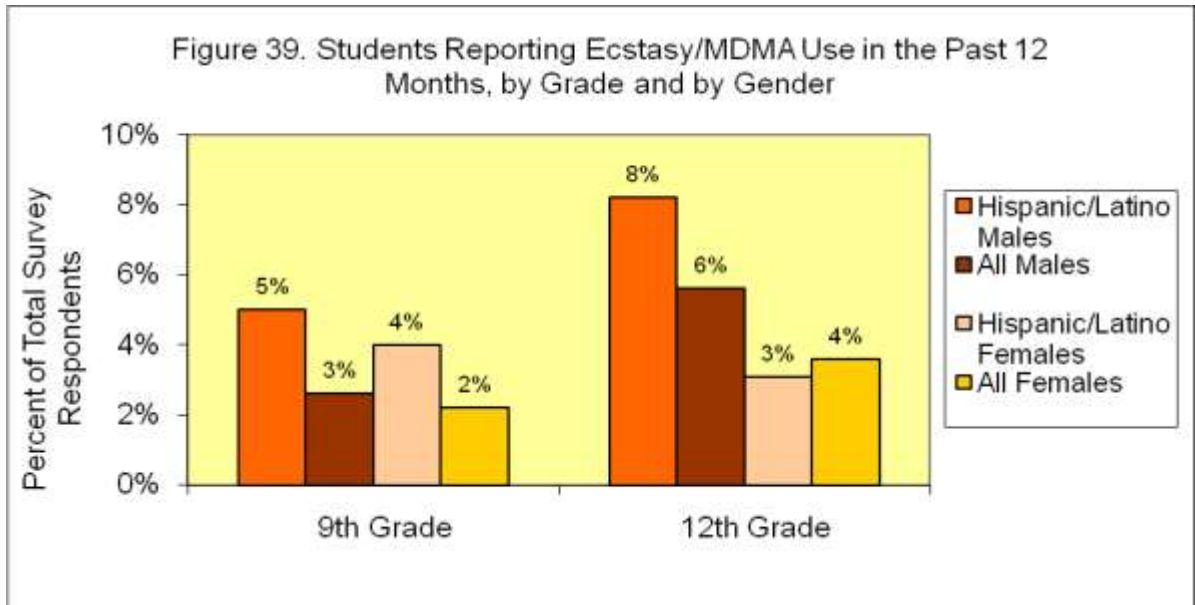


Table 39. Students Reporting Ecstasy/MDMA Use in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.92	1.46
	Females	1.82	0.86

### *LSD, PCP, or Other Psychedelics*

Students were asked whether they used LSD, acid, PCP, wet sticks, dipped joints, psychedelics, mescaline, mushrooms or peyote. Though on the decline, reported rates of Hispanic/Latino use were consistently higher than the state average from 2001 to 2010 (Figure 40, Table 40). Rates of psychedelics use among Hispanic/Latino students were highest among males (Figure 41, Table 41). Among 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, rates were higher than average for Hispanic/Latino males and females in 2010 (Figure 42, Table 42).

In 2004/2005, adults were asked whether they used mushrooms, PCP, LSD, acid, phenecyclidine, angel dust, peyote, mescaline, or psilocybin. Reported use among Hispanic/Latino adults was similar to the state average—about one percent for males and less than half a percent for females (not pictured).

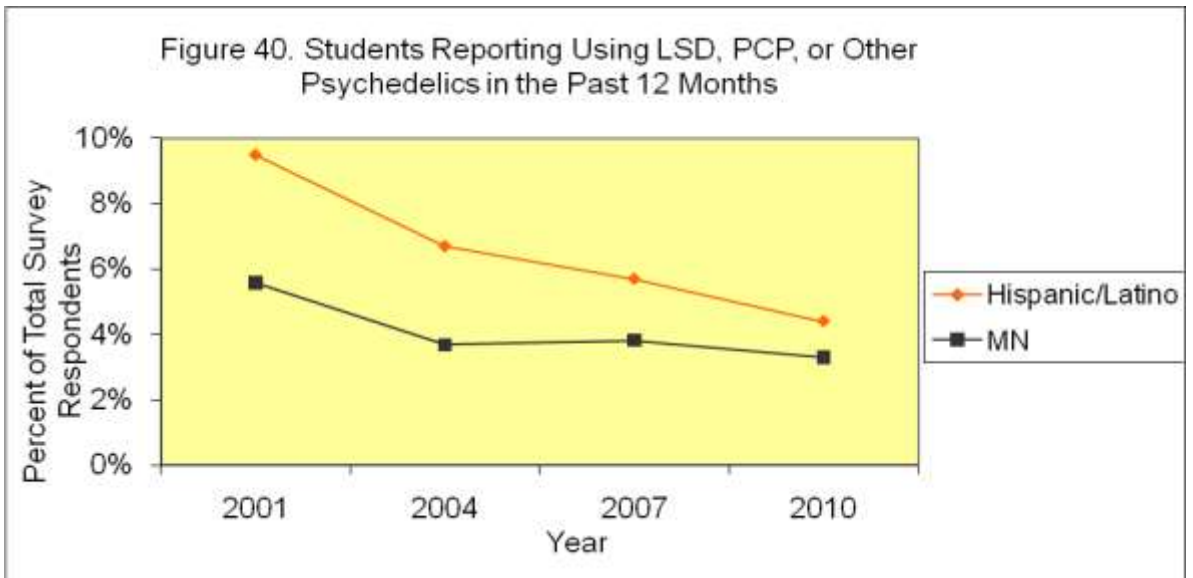


Table 40. Students Reporting LSD, PCP, or other Psychedelics Use in the Past 12 Months

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	10%	7%	6%	4%
All Minnesota students reporting use	6%	4%	4%	3%
Rate Ratio	1.70	1.82	1.49	1.33

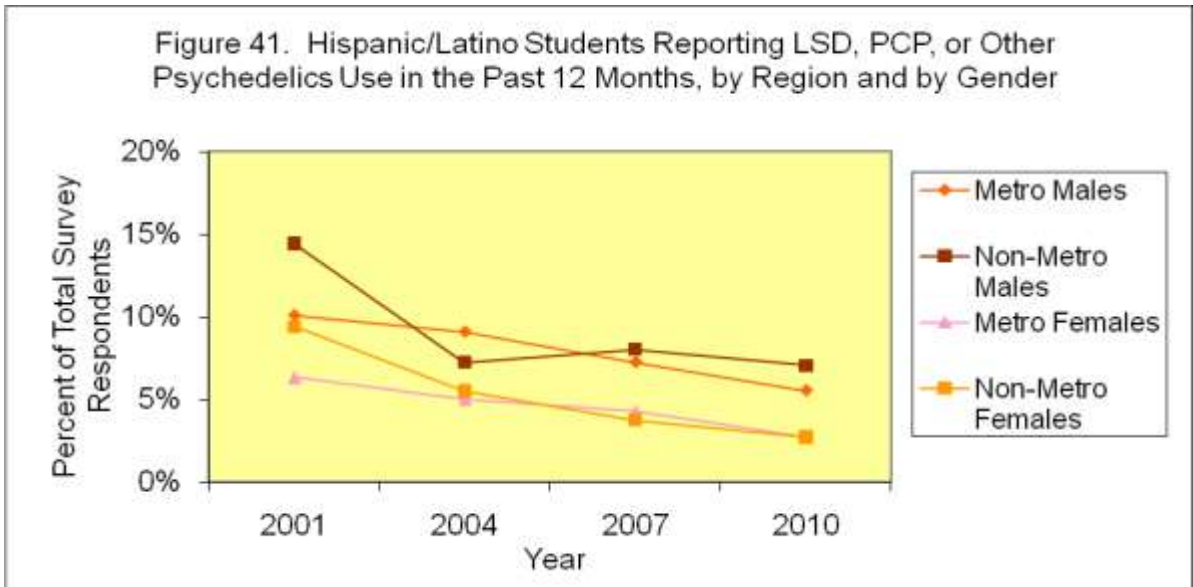


Table 41. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting LSD, PCP, or other Psychedelics Use in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	2001	2004	2007	2010
Metro Males	10%	9%	7%	6%
Non-Metro Males	14%	7%	8%	7%
Metro Females	6%	5%	4%	3%
Non-Metro Females	9%	6%	4%	3%

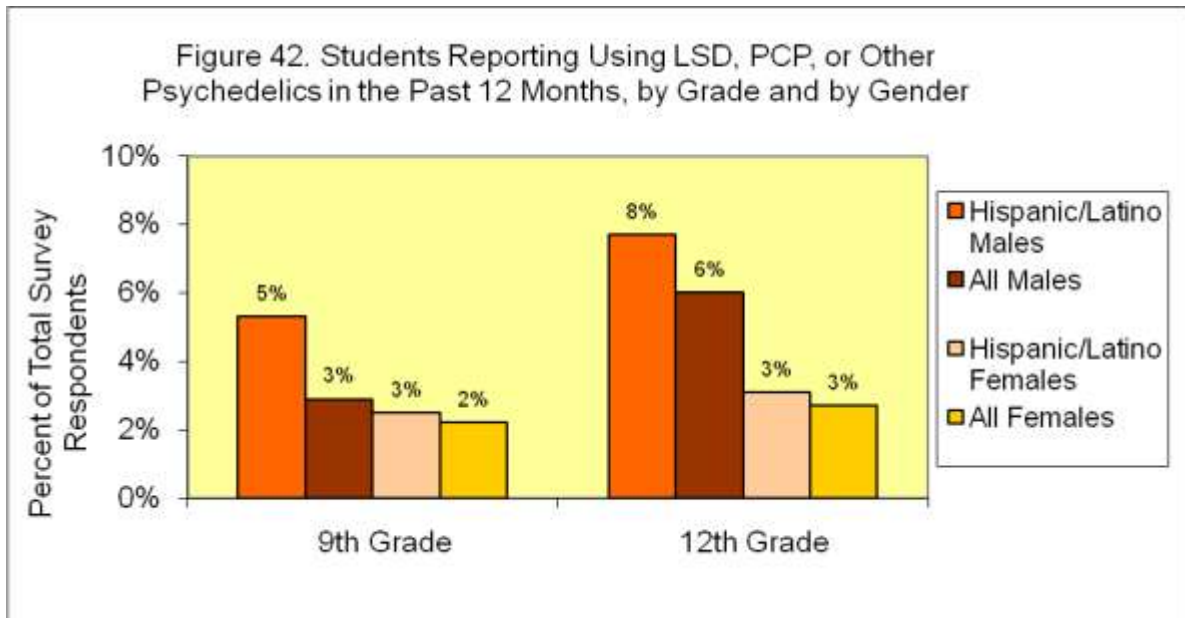


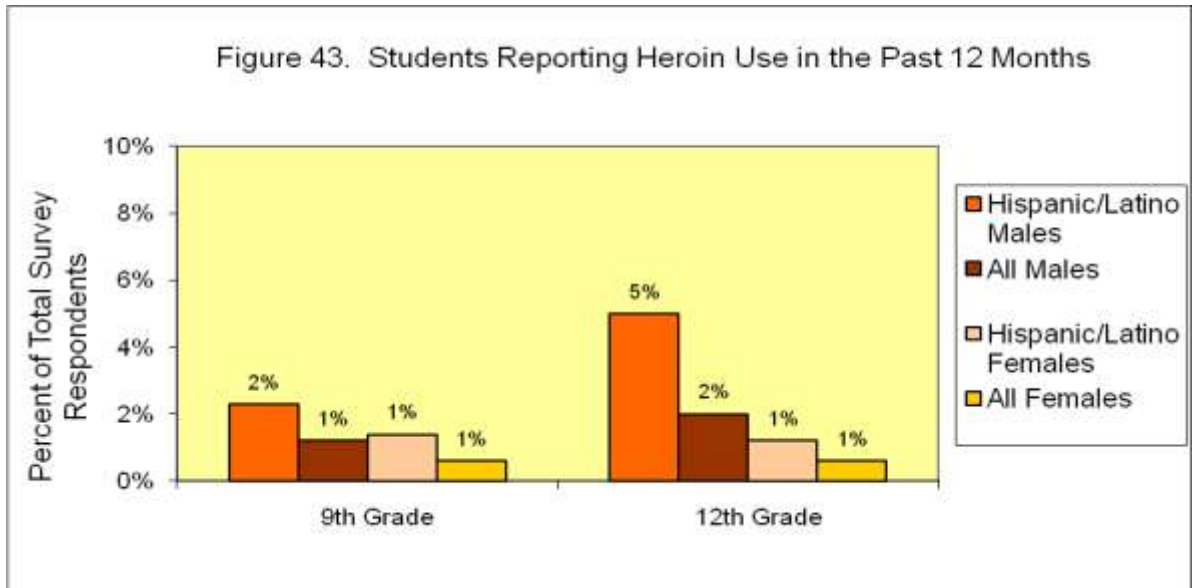
Table 42. Students Reporting LSD, PCP, or other Psychedelics Use in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.83	1.28
	Females	1.14	1.15

### Heroin

Hispanic/Latino 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders were more likely to report 12-month heroin use in 2010. Rates of use were especially high for 12<sup>th</sup> grade males and 9<sup>th</sup> grade females (Figure 43, Table 43).

In 2004/2005, less than half a percent of all adults in Minnesota reported using heroin in the past 12 months (not pictured).



**Table 43. Students Reporting Heroin Use in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender**

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.92	2.50
	Females	2.33	2.00

### Prescription Drug Abuse

Up through 2004, youth taking the Minnesota Student Survey were asked whether they had used someone else's prescription drugs in the past 12 months. This was asked of 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders. In 2007, the survey questions were changed. Sixth graders were asked whether they had used any prescription drugs that were not prescribed for them by a doctor, or that they took only to get high. Ninth and 12<sup>th</sup> graders were asked about abuse of specific types of prescription drugs: stimulants or diet pills, ADD/ADHD drugs, pain relievers (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Percodan, or Vicodin), and tranquilizers or sedatives.

Adults in 2004/2005 were surveyed about their abuse of pain relievers, and tranquilizers or sedatives. Pain killers adults were asked about using included: Tylenol with codeine, Darvocet, Darvon, Dilaudid, Fioricet, Fiorinal, Lorcet, Lortab, methadone, morphine, Demerol, OxyContin, Percocet, Percodan, Stadol, Talacen, Talwin, Talwin NX, Tylox, Vicodin, or Ultram.

The percent of students reporting use of someone else's prescription drugs in the past 12 months fell among Hispanic/Latino students from 1998 to 2001, but never reached the state average of 6% (Figure 44, Table 44). Reported use by Hispanic/Latino students declined the most from 2001 to 2004 among non-metro females, but increased among metro area males (Figure 45, Table 45). In 2004, reported use of someone else's prescription drugs was higher than average among Hispanic/Latino students, both males and females, across all grade-levels

(Figure 46, Table 46). In 2010, Hispanic/Latino 6<sup>th</sup> grade females were three times as likely to report abuse of prescription drugs (Figure 47, Table 47).

In 2010, 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade Hispanic/Latino males were more than likely to report abuse of ADD/ADHD drugs, stimulants or diet pills, pain relievers, and tranquilizers or sedatives. Hispanic/Latino female students reported higher than average use of stimulants or diet pills in both 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (Figures 48-51, Tables 48-51).

In 2004/2005, abuse of prescription painkillers and tranquilizers/sedatives among Hispanics/Latinos was highest for adult males living outside the metro area (Figures 52-53, Tables 52-53).

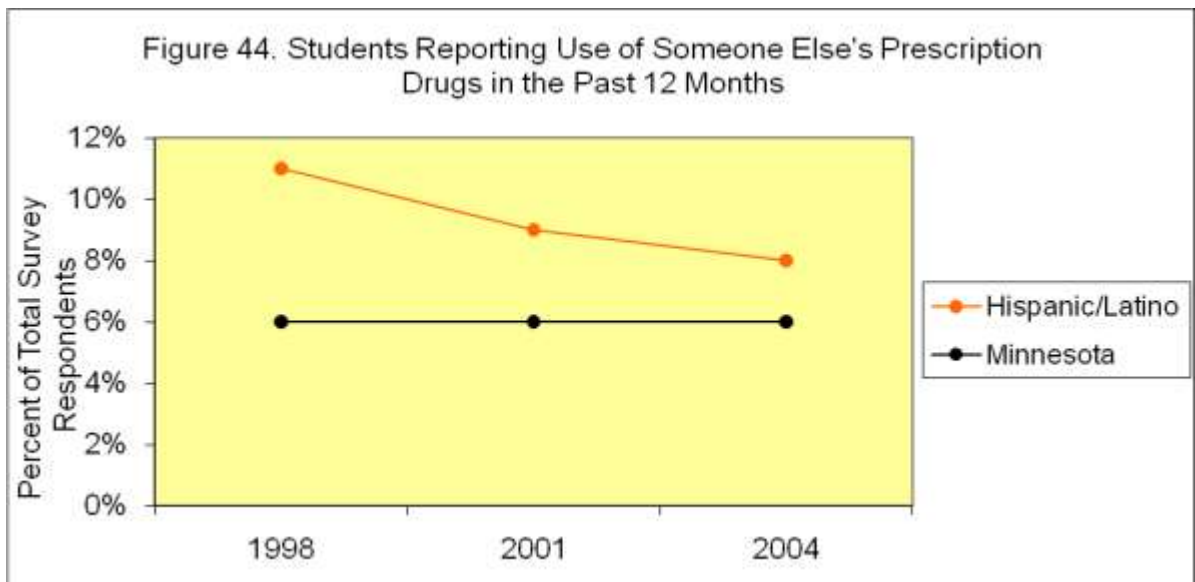


Table 44. Students Reporting Using Someone Else's Prescription Drugs in the Past 12 Months

Minnesota Student Survey	1998	2001	2004
Hispanic/Latino students reporting use	11%	9%	8%
All Minnesota students reporting use	6%	6%	6%
Rate Ratio	1.83	1.50	1.33

Figure 45. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Using Someone Else's Prescription Drugs Use in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

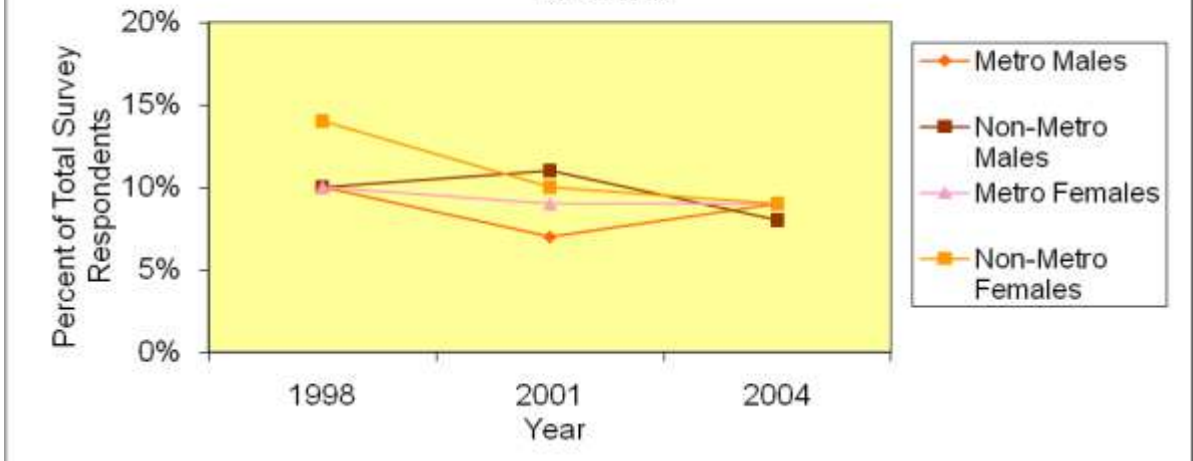


Table 45. Hispanic/Latino Students Reporting Using Someone Else's Prescription Drugs in the Past 12 Months, by Region and by Gender

Minnesota Student Survey	1998	2001	2004
Metro Males	10%	7%	9%
Non-Metro Males	10%	11%	8%
Metro Females	10%	9%	9%
Non-Metro Females	14%	10%	9%

Figure 46. Students Reporting Use of Someone Else's Prescription Drugs in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender (2004)

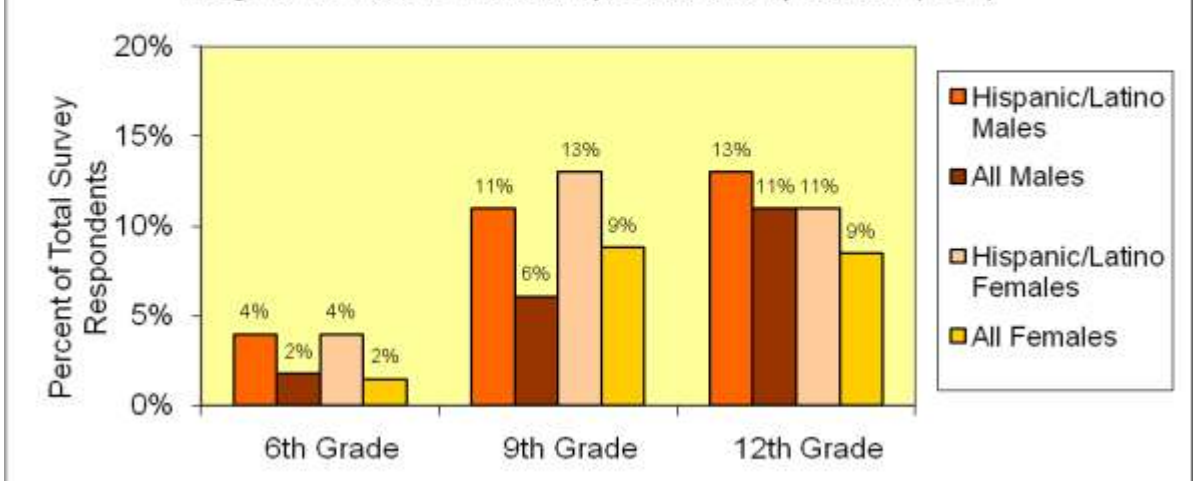


Table 46. Students Reporting Using Someone Else's Prescription Drugs in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2004 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	2.22	1.80	1.18
	Females	2.67	1.48	1.29

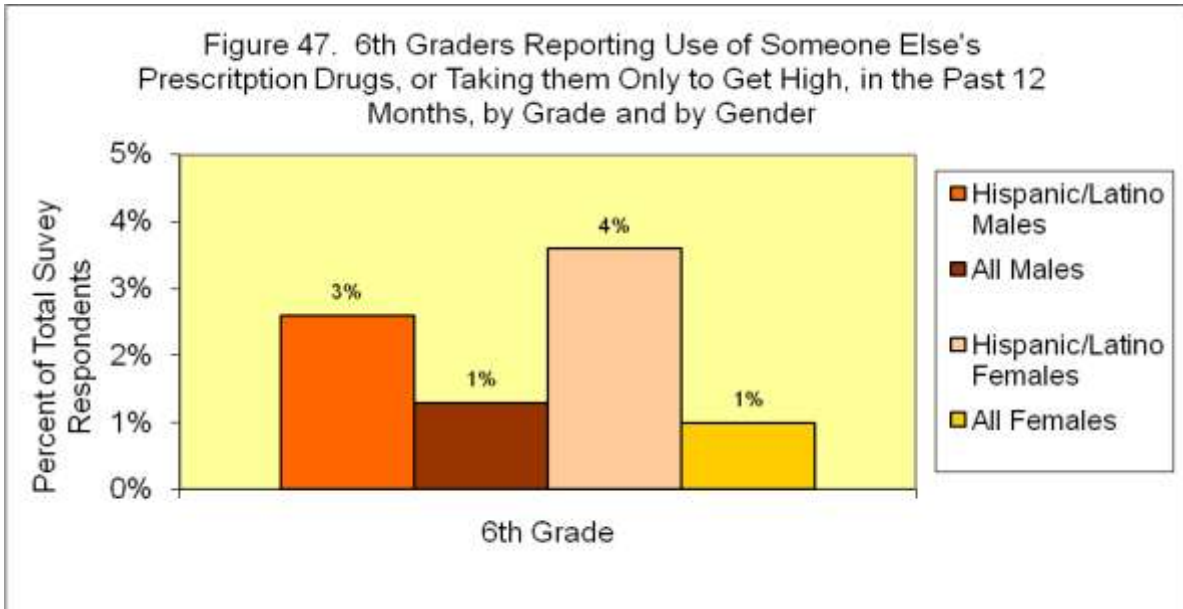


Table 47. 6<sup>th</sup> Graders Reporting Use of Someone Else's Prescription Drugs, or Taking Them Only to Get High, in the Past 12 Months, by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		6 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	2.00
	Females	3.60

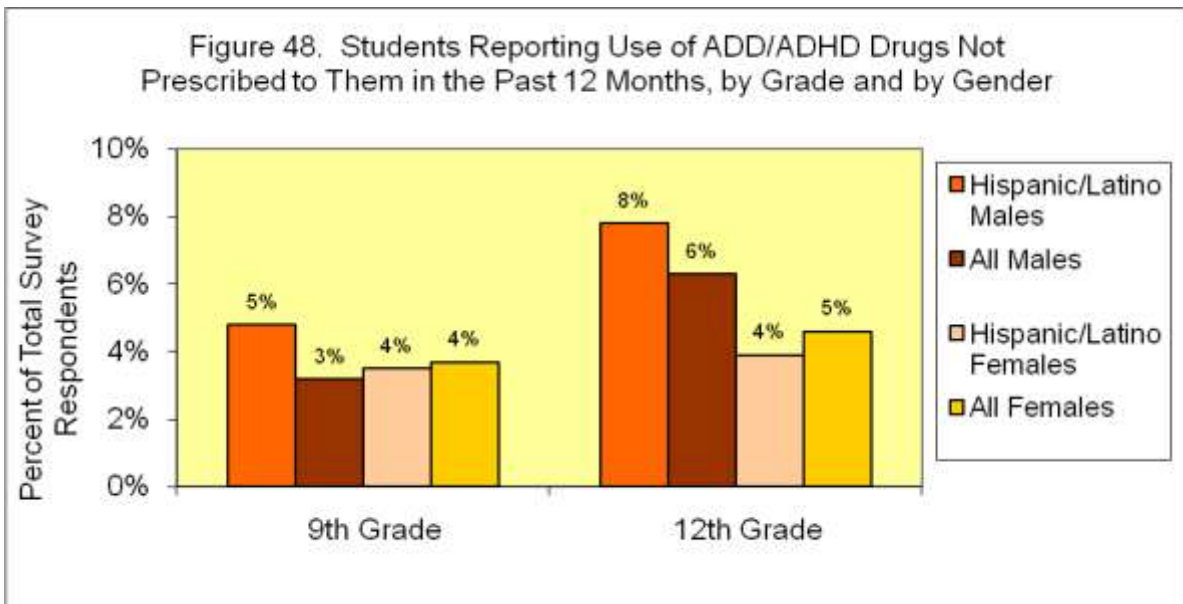


Table 48. Students Reporting Use of ADD/ADHD Drugs Not Prescribed to Them, in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.50	1.24
	Females	0.95	0.85

Figure 49. Students Reporting Use of Stimulants or Diet Pills Not Prescribed to Them in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

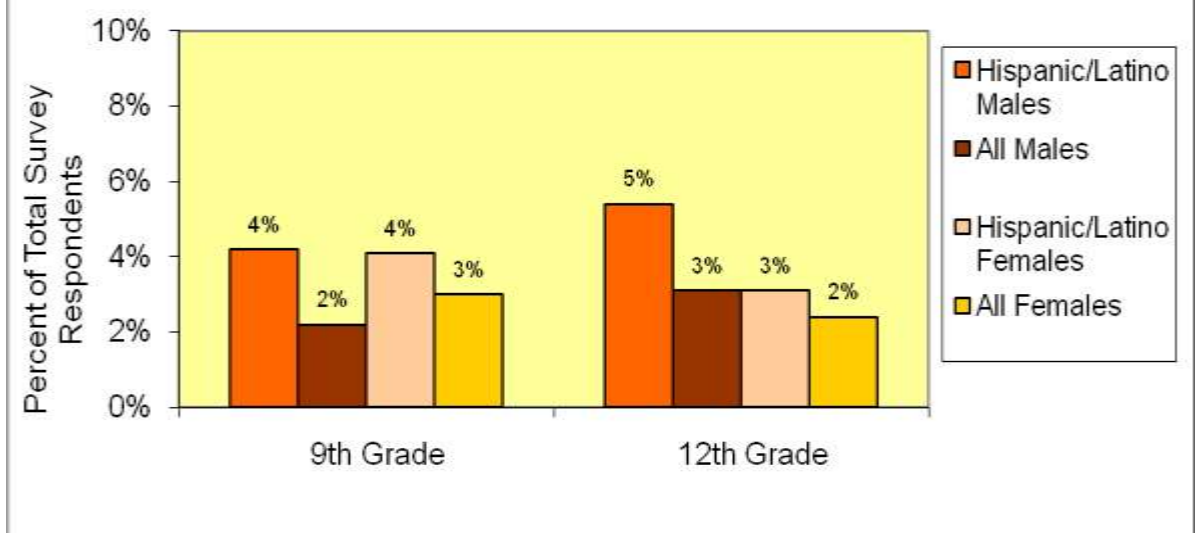


Table 49. Students Reporting Use of Stimulants or Diet Pills Not Prescribed to Them, in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.91	1.74
	Females	1.37	1.29

Figure 50. Students Reporting Use of Painkillers Not Prescribed to Them in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

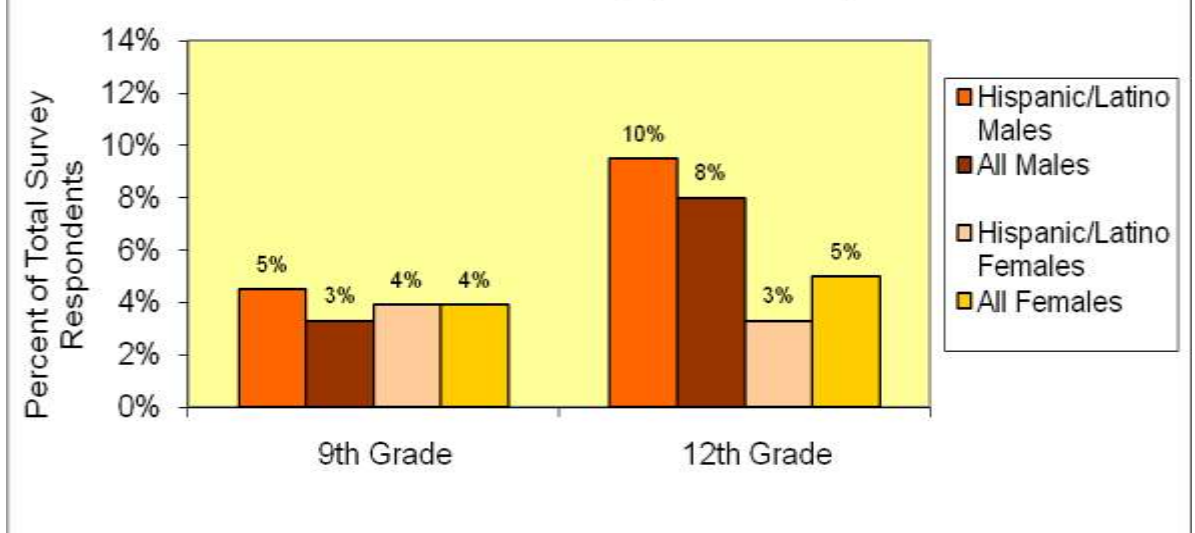


Table 50. Students Reporting Use of Painkillers Not Prescribed to Them, in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.36	1.19
	Females	1.00	0.66

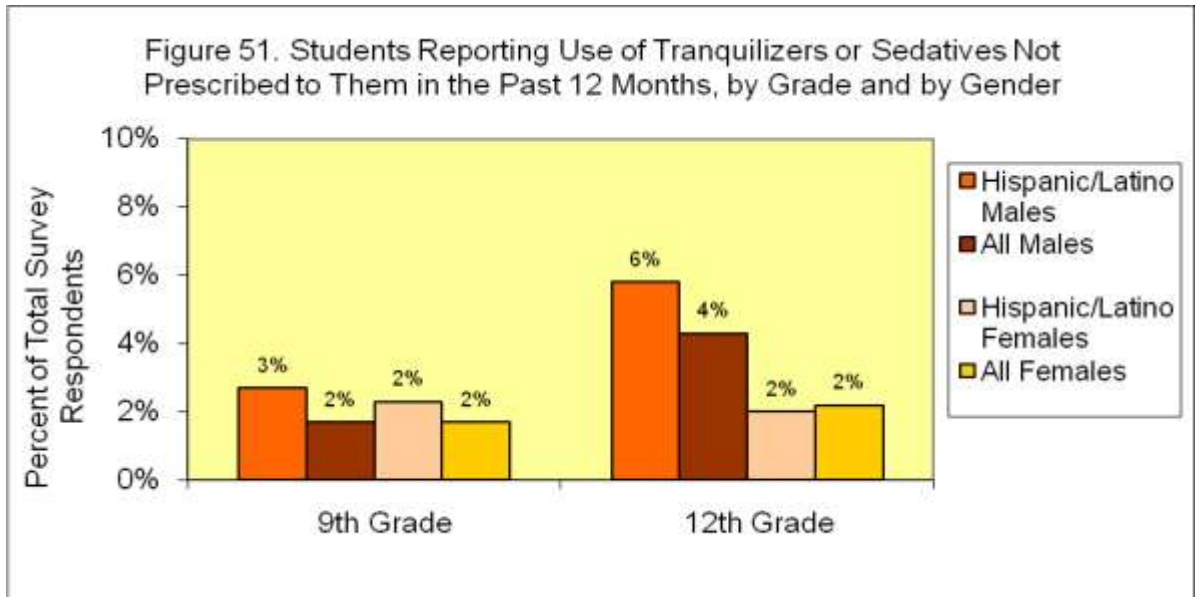


Table 51. Students Reporting Use of Tranquilizers or Sedatives Not Prescribed to Them, in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2010 Minnesota Student Survey		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.59	1.35
	Females	1.35	0.91

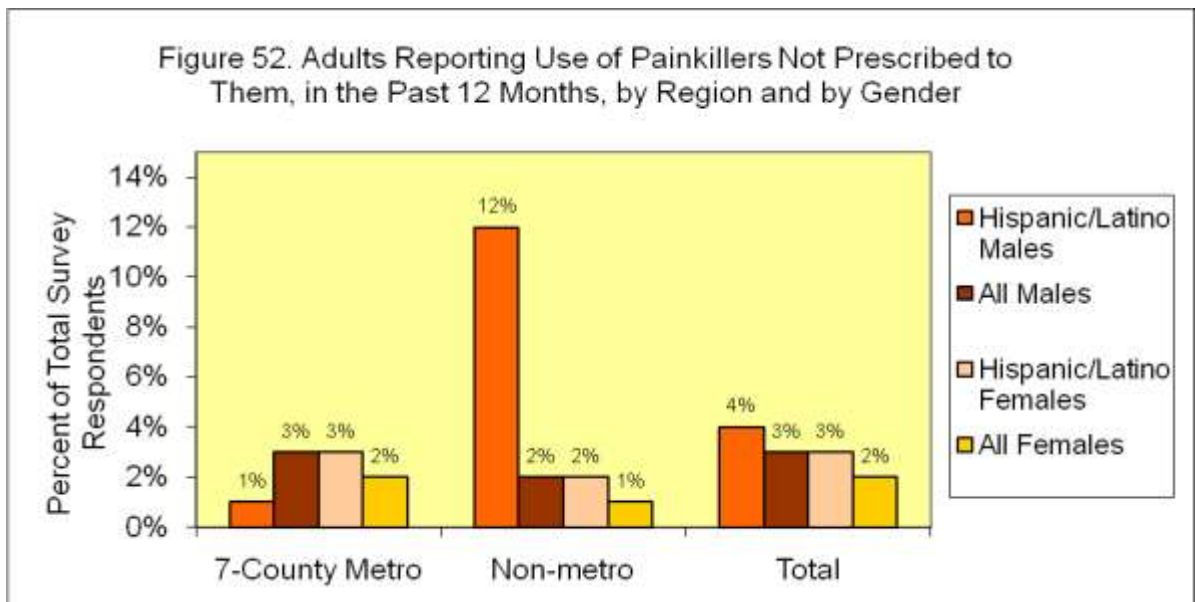
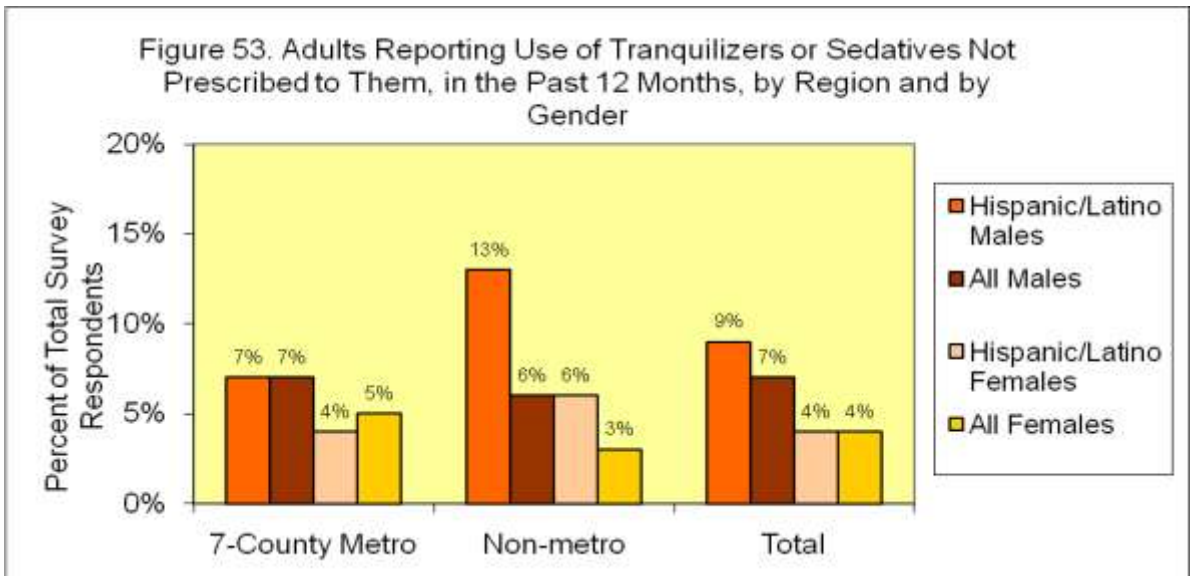


Table 52. Adults Reporting Use of Painkillers Not Prescribed to Them, in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender

2004/2005 MN Survey of Adult Substance Use		7-County Metro	Non-metro	Total
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	0.33	6.00	1.33
	Females	1.50	2.00	1.50



**Table 53. Adults Reporting Use of Tranquilizers and/or Sedatives Not Prescribed to Them, in the Past 12 Months, by Grade and by Gender**

2004/2005 MN Survey of Adult Substance Use		7-County Metro	Non-metro	Total
Ratio (Hispanic/Latino: All Respondents)	Males	1.00	2.17	1.29
	Females	0.80	2.00	1.00

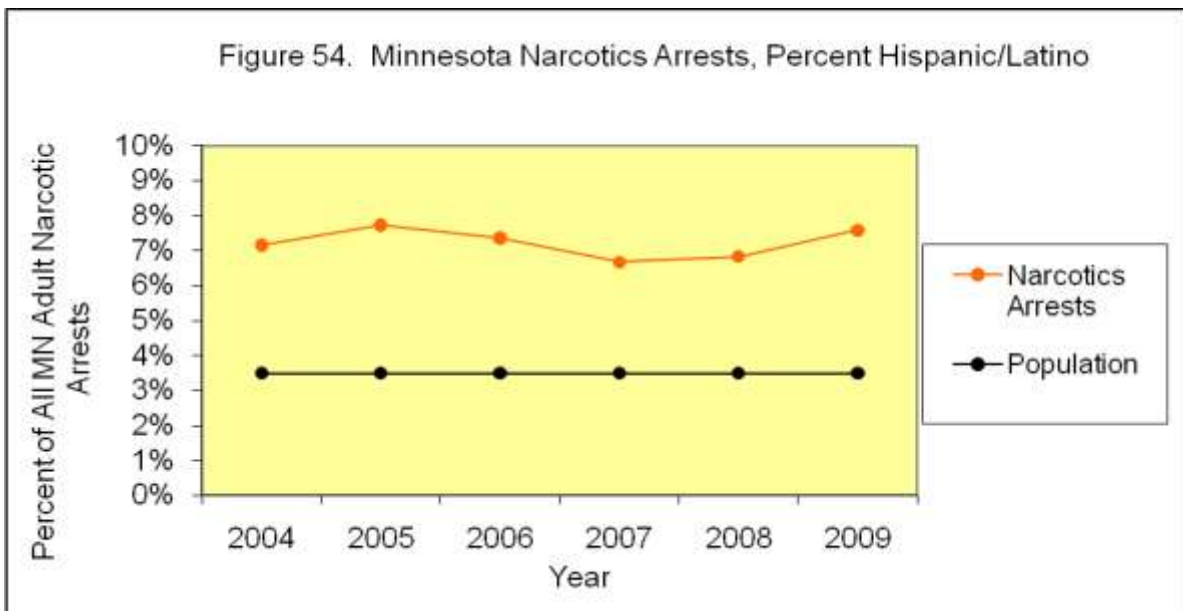
## 7. OTHER DRUG-RELATED CONSEQUENCES

### Crime

Minnesota narcotics arrests specifically relate to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Limitations associated with this indicator include annual changes in enforcement and determination of race by law enforcement. Narcotic arrests from 2003 exclude the St. Paul Police Department.

While Hispanics/Latinos made up only 4% of the Minnesota Population from 2004 to 2009, approximately 7% of all persons arrested for narcotics during that time period were identified as Hispanic/Latino (Figure 54, Table 54). Minnesota arrest statistics for Hispanics/Latinos combine juveniles and adult counts. National comparisons are not available from Uniform Crime reports—the U.S. Criminal Justice Information Services Division does not collect data by ethnicity.

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 (Table 55). It is important to recognize that these data capture the governing offense for which a person was convicted. Because persons are often not convicted for all offenses charged, and this indicator only counts where the most serious offense is the drug conviction, it is likely that these data alone underestimate the role of illicit drugs in all convictions and sentences.



Population estimates from the U.S. Census; arrest data from the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Minnesota Crime Information annual reports, tables 15 and 19.

Table 54. Number of Minnesota Narcotics Arrests		
	Hispanic/Latino	Total
2004	1,393	19,439
2005	1,548	20,015
2006	1,462	19,858
2007	1,274	19,085
2008	1,273	18,609
2009	1,318	17,364

Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Minnesota Crime Information annual reports, tables 15 and 19.

Table 55. Adult Prison Inmates in Minnesota Sentenced for Drug Offenses						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hispanic/Latino Inmates	152	187	234	246	230	224
All MN Inmates	1169	1483	1859	2090	2109	1858
Percent Hispanic/Latino	13.0%	12.6%	12.6%	11.8%	10.9%	12.1%

Data obtained by request from the Minnesota Department of Corrections

## 8. Discussion

### Key Findings

- Overall, reported 30-day alcohol use among Hispanic/Latino students has been similar to the state average for the past nine years.
- Reported 30-day alcohol use in 2004/2005 was substantially lower than the state average among Hispanic/Latino adults living both in the seven-county metro area and non-metro area.
- Hispanic/Latino binge drinking rates declined for male and female students in both the seven-county metro and non-metro area.
- Thirty-day cigarette smoking rates reported by Hispanic/Latino youth declined about 29% from 2001 to 2010.
- Hispanic/Latino students were more likely to report having first smoked all or part of a cigarette for the first time at the age of 13 or younger, as compared to the state average.
- Reported 30-day marijuana use among Hispanic/Latino students dropped by 12.5% from 2001 to 2010.
- In 2004/2005, reported adult 30-day marijuana use was lower than average among Hispanic/Latino males, but higher than average for metro-area females.
- From 2001 to 2010, reported rates of other illicit drug use among Hispanic/Latino students were above the state average. However, for most illicit drugs rates have been on the decline over this time period.
- In 2007, about 12% of all adults prison inmates in Minnesota sentences for drug offenses were Hispanic/Latino. About 4% of Minnesota adults identified as Hispanic/Latino, according to the U.S. Census.

### Data Gaps & Limitations:

Race selections on surveys do not allow for self-report of specific Hispanic/Latino Minnesota populations (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Ricans, Ecuadorians, Cubans). Racial and ethnic designations made on death and arrest reports are often done by medical examiners and law enforcement, and therefore may not be as accurate as self-report. Furthermore, race/ethnicity is not always labeled or defined uniformly. Some sources report separately for non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic blacks, etc.; others report for all Hispanics/Latinos combined.

County and city level data on Hispanics/Latinos are often not available due to small numbers and/or low survey response rate, if collected at all. Also, rates may fluctuate greatly due to small numbers.

State-level data on Hispanics/Latinos are not available for the following indicators: non-fatal alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes, lung cancer deaths, adults on probation for drug offenses and juveniles on probation for drugs offenses, and drug-related deaths. Hispanic/Latino arrest data are not available

by age group in Minnesota, and not available at all from the U.S. Criminal Justice Information Services Division.

## **Implications**

It is important for state, county and city planners to have accurate and readily available data on Hispanic/Latino substance use and consequences—and for all communities—in order to paint a complete picture of need in our state.

Aggregated data do not reveal disparities that exist in a given location. While overall use of a substance may be low in Minnesota, it could be quite high within a particular community. Community-specific data allows for well-planned and targeted interventions.

Every effort should be made at the national-, state-, county- and city-level to collect data by race/ethnicity. It is also important to recognize the limits of broad race and ethnicity categories. According to U.S. Census estimates, the number of persons living in Minnesota who identified as Hispanic/Latino grew from 143,382 in 2000 to 204,789 in 2007.. An estimated 30,000 to 48,000 undocumented Hispanic/Latino workers and their families also live in Minnesota<sup>1</sup>. In order to monitor the health of new Hispanic/Latino communities in Minnesota, surveys on substance use could include expanded ethnicity categories to differentiate between persons from Mexico, Central America, South America, and Europe.

Data collection methods may be enhanced by increasing linguistic and cultural competency of prevention professionals and community workers. Collection of student data, specifically, could be enhanced by increased assimilation of Hispanic/Latino youth into schools as well as increased involvement in the survey process on the part of parents.

This profile can be used by community leaders and prevention professionals to plan, set priorities, target resources, and simply to spur conversation about community-level alcohol, tobacco and other drug use and consequences. The goal of this profile, and the State Epi Profile, is to encourage data-driven decision making over reliance on anecdotal information. This report is by no means exhaustive. Community leaders and prevention professionals can use this profile in conjunction with community-level data and qualitative information from surveys, focus groups and key informant interviews.

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