



HISPANIC & LATINO

SUMN.org FACT SHEET

2015

Substance Abuse Prevention

This fact sheet provides data on substance use and related factors to help guide decisions about prevention efforts. These data can be used to justify need for prevention funding, monitor substance-related trends, and plan programs and initiatives by establishing community level prevention priorities.

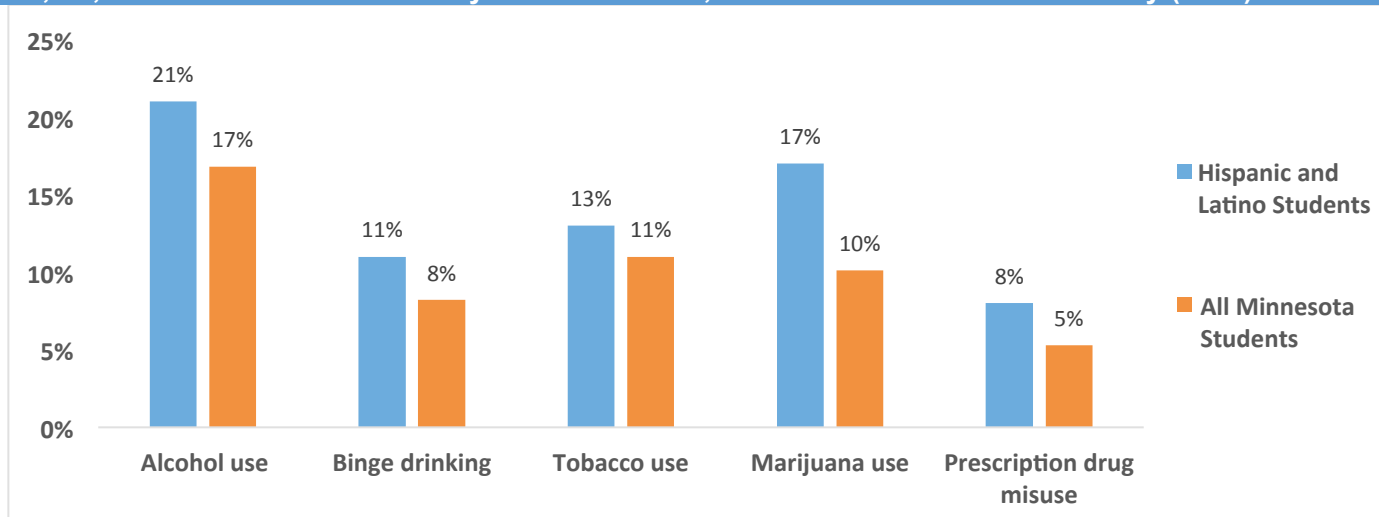
According to the United States Census Bureau, of the 1,275,987 children in Minnesota in 2013, 8.1% were Hispanic or Latino. About 5% of the total population of Minnesota is Hispanic or Latino.

Key Findings

- Hispanic and Latino students are more likely than the state average to report past 30-day alcohol use, binge drinking, tobacco use, marijuana use, and misuse of prescription drugs
- Hispanic/Latino Minnesota adults are less likely than the state average to report past month binge drinking or past month cigarette smoking
- The percentage of Hispanics/Latinos admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities for crack/cocaine as their primary substance of abuse has been decreasing over time, while the percentage admitted for opioids has increased considerably over time
- Hispanic/Latino students perceive the most risk of harm from smoking cigarettes or misusing prescription drugs—they perceive the least risk of harm from smoking marijuana

For more information on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use, consequences, contributing factors, and treatment, as well as mental health data, visit SUMN.org

8th, 9th, and 11th Grade Past 30 Day Substance Use, 2013 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)



Adult Substance Use

According to the 2010 Minnesota Survey on Adult Substance Use (MNSASU):

- Past-month binge drinking was reported by 15% of Hispanic/Latino adults as compared to 18% of all Minnesota adults
- Past-month cigarette smoking was reported by 16% of Hispanic/Latino adults as compared to 19% of all Minnesota adults
- Past-year marijuana use was reported by 7.1% of Hispanic adults, compared to 8.1% of adults statewide

Youth Substance Use

Data on youth substance use are from the Minnesota Student Survey (MSS); 11,818 Hispanic students make up 7.3 % of the overall statewide sample.

2013 Minnesota Student Survey Hispanic and Latino Respondents				
	5 th Grade	8 th Grade	9 th Grade	11 th Grade
Females	1523	1780	1617	1117
Males	1457	1688	1468	1168
Total	2980	3468	3085	2285

Alcohol

Past 30-day alcohol use was reported by 15% of Hispanic/Latino 8th graders, 20% of 9th graders, and 31% of 11th graders in 2013. Males were less likely than females to report use: 20% vs. 22%. Past 30-day binge drinking (defined as having five or more drinks in a row on one occasion) was reported by 6% of 8th graders, 11% of 9th graders, and 18% of 11th graders in 2013.

Tobacco

Of the Hispanic and Latino 8th, 9th and 11th graders, 13% reported any past 30-day tobacco use; 10% reported smoking cigarettes, 6.9% reported smoking cigars or cigarillos, and 4.1% reported chewing tobacco use. Past 30-day cigarette smoking has dropped from 23% in 2001 to 11.6% in 2013.

Marijuana

Past 30-day marijuana use was reported by 12% of Hispanic/Latino 8th graders, 17% of 9th graders, and 23% of 11th graders in 2013. Males were more likely than females to report use: 18% vs. 16%.

Prescription Drug Misuse

Past 30-day prescription drug misuse was reported by 7% of Hispanic/Latino 8th graders, 9% of 9th graders, and 9% of 11th graders in 2013. Females were as likely as males to report use: 8%.

Hispanic/Latino 11th Graders Reporting How Much They Typically Drink at One Time



Mental health disorders can increase risk of substance use, and substance use can in turn increase the risk for poor mental health. In addition, numerous risk and protective factors are shared between substance use and mental health outcomes.

To learn more, read the SUMN fact sheet on this topic:

http://sumn.org/~media/188/Mental_Health_2015_SUMN_Fact_Sheet.pdf

Contributing Factors

Social and retail access to substances, low perception of harm, low perception of parental disapproval, and a misperception of peer use all contribute to alcohol, tobacco, and drug use in a community.

Perceived Harm

Hispanic/Latino 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th graders were least likely to believe that people put themselves at great or moderate risk of harm, physically and in other ways, by smoking marijuana once or twice per week: 55%. Perceived great or moderate risk of harm for other substances was as follows—five or more alcoholic drinks once or twice per week 65%, smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day 71%, using prescription drug not prescribed for you 73%.

Alcohol Access

Among Hispanic/Latino 8th, 9th, and 11th graders reporting any past 30 day alcohol use in 2013, 13% said they bought the alcohol from someone or somewhere, 69% said they got the alcohol from someone or somewhere, and 31% said they took the alcohol from someone or somewhere.

Perceived Parental Disapproval

Among Hispanic/Latino 5th, 8th, 9th, and 11th graders, 91% said their parents would think it's very wrong or wrong for them to smoke cigarettes. Similarly, students felt their parents would feel it's very wrong or wrong for them to have one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day (89%), to smoke marijuana (90%) or to use prescription drugs not prescribed for them (93%).

Perceived vs. Actual Use, Hispanic and Latino Students, 2013 Minnesota Student Survey

	8 th Grade	9 th Grade	11 th Grade
Students reporting they think MOST students in their school drink alcohol once per month or more often	34%	59%	77%
Students reporting they drink alcohol themselves once per month or more often	6%	13%	23%
Students reporting they think MOST students in their school use marijuana once per month or more often	38%	62%	76%
Students reporting they use marijuana themselves once per month or more often	8%	14%	21%

Consequences

Drugs & Alcohol

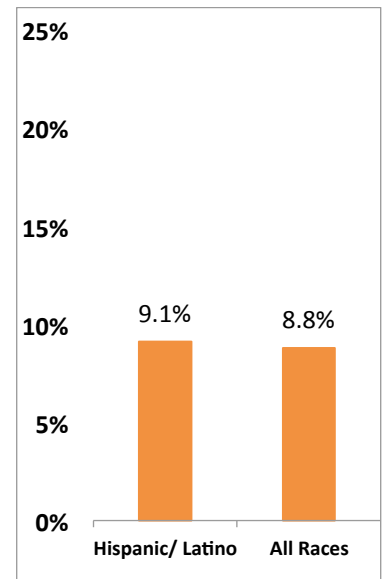
- The numbers of Hispanic/Latino adults arrested for driving under the influence, and for possession of narcotics, have been decreasing over time
- In 2013, 5.4% of DUI arrests, 7.7% of narcotics arrests, and 5.8% of liquor law arrests in Minnesota were of Hispanic residents (*Uniform Crime Reports*, FBI)

Treatment

Drugs & Alcohol

Data from the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System show:

- The percentage of Hispanics/Latinos admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities for alcohol as their primary substance of abuse has decreased over time, with less than half being admitted for alcohol in 2011 and 2012
- The percentage of Hispanics/Latinos admitted to Minnesota treatment facilities for crack/cocaine decreased from 11% in 2007 to 5% in 2012 while the percentage admitted for opioids increased during that same period from 5% to 14%--following a similar pattern as all Minnesotans admitted to treatment.



Percent of Minnesota Adults Meeting the Criteria for Substance Abuse or Dependence, 2010 (MNSASU)

State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

Minnesota's SEOW has been monitoring substance abuse trends since 2007. The Workgroup helps guide prevention planning at the state level, and provides training and technical assistance to communities. In, 2008 the SEOW launched the Substance Use in Minnesota (SUMN) website to ensure quick and easy access to data for prevention professionals.

SUMN.org

SUMN is a one-stop-shop for data, tools, and prevention resources. Visitors can search county, regional, and state level data by topic, by location, and by demographic producing tables, charts, graphs, and maps. View and download data products, such as this fact sheet, and find tips on finding, analyzing, translating, using, and disseminating data.

Contact Us

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

To contact the Regional Prevention Coordinator for your region, please visit: www.rpcmn.org

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