**[*Insert community name here*] Epidemiological Profile**



***[Date]***

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

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

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

The five steps of the SPF are:

* Assessment
* Capacity Building
* Strategic Planning
* Implementation
* Evaluation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Include information here on your community’s planned approach for implementing the SPF, a description of your community’s SPF SIG partners or coalition, and a description of your community’s prevention infrastructure. See guidance document, pg 6.*

**Table of Contents**

Community Epidemiological Workgroup x

About the Community Epidemiological Profile x

About the Community x

Alcohol Consumption x

Alcohol Consequences x

Alcohol-Related Intervening Variables x

Tobacco Consumption x

Tobacco Consequences x

Tobacco-Related Intervening Variables x

Drug Consumption x

Drug Consequences x

Drug-Related Intervening Variables x

**Community Epidemiological Workgroup/Coalition Epidemiological Sub-committee**

*See guidance document, pg 6.*

**Mission, Goals and Objectives**

**Membership**

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

**About the Community Epidemiological Profile**

**State Data Sources**

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

Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)—The MSS is a confidential and anonymous self-administered survey given to 6th, 9th and 12th grade students attending Minnesota public, charter and tribal schools. The survey is sponsored by Minnesota schools, the Minnesota Department of Education, the Minnesota Department of Health, the Minnesota Department of Human Services, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. The MSS is a census of schools rather than a sample. Data are collected and reported every three years, the most recent being 2010. The survey includes, but is not limited to, questions regarding alcohol, tobacco and other drug use, access, and perceptions of use. Limitations include: questions about binge drinking and some drugs are not asked of sixth graders, not all schools choose to participate, student participation can vary greatly from school to school, and data are self-reported.

Minnesota Young Adult Alcohol Survey (YAAS)—The YAAS was created specifically for the Minnesota SPF SIG project. The confidential survey is mailed by the Minnesota Institute of Public Health to a sample of 18- to 25-year-olds in the funded communities using addressed-based sampling from the federally provided Delivery Sequence File—Generation 2. The survey, to be conducted in 2012, 2013 and 2014, includes questions on perceptions, beliefs, behaviors and consequences of substance use among young adults.

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

Minnesota Health Statistics Annual Summary—The Minnesota Department of Health’s (MDH) Minnesota Center for Health Statistics (MCHS) provide mortality data annually by primary cause of death. Death certificates, filed with the Office of the State Registrar, are forwarded to MDH. Data included in this Profile include lung, bronchus and trachea cancer deaths, cirrhosis deaths, suicide and homicides. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI), 40% of cirrhosis deaths, 23% of suicides and 47% of homicides can be attributed to alcohol. According to a report from the US Surgeon General, it is estimate that 90% of lung cancer deaths among males and 79% of lung cancer deaths among females in the United States are smoking-related.

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

Safe and Health Minnesota Schools (SAHMS)—The Minnesota Department of Education SAHMS Portal reports statistics annually, by school district, on disciplinary incidents involving alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Districts report all disciplinary incidents that result in an out-of-school suspension/removal of one day or longer, and expulsions/exclusions. These data do not reflect the actual number of youth possessing or using alcohol, tobacco and other drugs—only the number of youth caught and disciplined.

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

**Local Data Sources**

*Describe all local data sources used to complete this Profile. See guidance document, pg 7.*

**Technical Notes and Definitions**

*Survey Sample*

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

*Census*

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

*Rate*

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

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

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

*Counts*

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

*Define other important terms here. Consider including a glossary of local acronyms used in your Profile. See guidance document, pg 7.*

**About the Community**

*Provide information about [insert community name here]—See guidance document, pg 7-8.*

|  |
| --- |
| 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, [Community] and Minnesota |
|  | [Community] | Minnesota |
|  | Number | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Males |  |  | 2,579,512 | 49.7% |
| Females |  |  | 2,609,069 | 50.3% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Ages 9 and under |  |  | 690,698 | 13.3% |
| Ages 10-14 |  |  | 349,435 | 6.7% |
| Ages 15-19 |  |  | 373,910 | 7.2% |
| Ages 20-24 |  |  | 371,336 | 7.2% |
| Ages 25-34 |  |  | 675,511 | 13.0% |
| Ages 35-54 |  |  | 1,528,267 | 29.5% |
| Ages 55 and up |  |  | 1,199,424 | 23.1% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| White |  |  | 4,551,190 | 87.7% |
| Black or African-American |  |  | 224,453 | 4.3% |
| American Indian/Alaska Native |  |  | 54,446 | 1.0% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander |  |  | 188,788 | 3.6% |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  | 208,919 | 4.0% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| High school degree or higher |  |  | . | 91.1% |
| Bachelors degree or higher |  |  | . | 31.2% |
| Median household income |  |  | $57,007 | . |
| Individuals below poverty line |  |  | 10.0% | . |

Source: US Census Bureau

**Alcohol Consumption**

**Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days (6th, 9th, and 12th Graders)**

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

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 8-9.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2001-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 6th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 6th  | 2,559 | 6% | 2,068 | 5% | 1,818 | 4% | 1,598 | 4% |
| 9th  | 13,619 | 30% | 12,022 | 28% | 10,987 | 24% | 8,179 | 19% |
| 12th  | 15,947 | 52% | 15,244 | 48% | 16,390 | 48% | 13,822 | 41% |
| Total | 32,125 | 27% | 29,334 | 25% | 29,195 | 23% | 23,599 | 20% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2001-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 16,288 | 28% | 14,190 | 25% | 14,334 | 23% | 11,639 | 20% |
| Female  | 15,837 | 26% | 15,144 | 25% | 14,861 | 23% | 11,960 | 20% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2001-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AfricanAmerican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmericanIndian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 28,778 | 28% | 25,612 | 26% | 24,958 | 24% | 18,079 | 20% |
| AfricanAmerican | 870 | 19% | 1,094 | 19% | 1,457 | 19% | 817 | 14% |
| AmericanIndian | 1,287 | 27% | 1,268 | 24% | 1,601 | 26% | 376 | 22% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 1,063 | 18% | 1,164 | 19% | 1,332 | 18% | 874 | 14% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 1,103 | 29% | 1,161 | 24% | 1,687 | 24% | 1,080 | 22% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30. For example, if 6 out of 35 Hispanic/Latino students report pasted 30-day alcohol use, enter N = 6 and % = 17%. If 6 out of 15 35 Hispanic/Latino students report pasted 30-day alcohol use, enter N/A for “not available” or s for “suppressed.”*

**Students Reporting That They First Had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol at Age 13 or Younger (6th, 9th, and 12th Graders)**

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

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 8-9.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting That They First Had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol at Age 13 or Younger, 2007-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 6th  |  |  |  |  |
| 9th  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 6th  | 7,788 | 17% | 6,937 | 16% |
| 9th  | 14,354 | 31% | 11,233 | 27% |
| 12th  | 6,611 | 19% | 5,657 | 17% |
| Total | 28,753 | 23% | 23,827 | 20% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting That They First Had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol at Age 13 or Younger, 2007-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 15,346 | 25% | 13,088 | 22% |
| Female  | 13,407 | 21% | 10,739 | 18% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting That They First Had More than a Few Sips of Alcohol at Age 13 or Younger, 2007-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |
| African American |  |  |  |  |
| American Indian |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/ Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/ Latino |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 22,362 | 22% | 15,833 | 18% |
| African American | 2,143 | 28% | 1,290 | 22% |
| American Indian | 2,266 | 36% | 592 | 34% |
| Asian/ Pacific Is. | 1,771 | 24% | 1,188 | 20% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 2,372 | 35% | 1,628 | 33% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

**Students Reporting Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion within the Last 2 Weeks (9th and 12th Graders)**

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

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 8-9.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion within the Last 2 Weeks, 2001-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 9th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 9th  | 7,548 | 16% | 6,871 | 15% | 5,937 | 13% | 4,224 | 10% |
| 12th  | 10,566 | 33% | 10,307 | 32% | 10,302 | 30% | 8,282 | 24% |
| Total | 18,114 | 23% | 17,178 | 22% | 17,177 | 20% | 12,506 | 16% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion within the Last 2 Weeks, 2001-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 10,242 | 27% | 9,241 | 25% | 9,130 | 23% | 6,795 | 18% |
| Female  | 7,872 | 20% | 7,937 | 20% | 8,047 | 18% | 5,711 | 15% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Having 5 or More Drinks in a Row on at Least One Occasion within the Last 2 Weeks, 2001-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AfricanAmerican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmericanIndian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 16,327 | 24% | 15,006 | 23% | 13,975 | 21% | 9,686 | 16% |
| AfricanAmerican | 422 | 17% | 542 | 15% | 723 | 16% | 393 | 12% |
| AmericanIndian | 693 | 30% | 702 | 27% | 860 | 26% | 205 | 24% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 581 | 15% | 677 | 17% | 711 | 16% | 471 | 12% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 621 | 28% | 764 | 26% | 908 | 24% | 554 | 20% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

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

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

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 8-9.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Driving a Motor Vehicle One or More Times After Using Alcohol or Drugs, within the Past 12 Months, 2001-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 9th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 9th  | 2,941 | 7% | 2,532 | 7% | 1,777 | 5% | 1,337 | 4% |
| 12th  | 9,670 | 33% | 8,918 | 30% | 7,571 | 25% | 5,612 | 19% |
| Total | 12,611 | 18% | 11,450 | 17% | 9,348 | 13% | 6,949 | 10% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Driving a Motor Vehicle One or More Times After Using Alcohol or Drugs, within the Past 12 Months, 2001-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 7,225 | 21% | 6,233 | 19% | 5,168 | 15% | 4,072 | 13% |
| Female  | 5,386 | 15% | 5,217 | 15% | 4,180 | 12% | 2,877 | 8% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Driving a Motor Vehicle One or More Times After Using Alcohol or Drugs, within the Past 12 Months, 2001-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AfricanAmerican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmericanIndian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 11,522 | 19% | 10,202 | 17% | 8,275 | 14% | 5,673 | 11% |
| AfricanAmerican | 258 | 12% | 358 | 12% | 371 | 10% | 217 | 8% |
| AmericanIndian | 410 | 20% | 442 | 19% | 438 | 16% | 98 | 14% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 339 | 10% | 365 | 10% | 310 | 8% | 167 | 5% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 328 | 17% | 394 | 15% | 417 | 13% | 215 | 9% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

**Students Reporting Ever Riding with Friends After Using Alcohol or Drugs (9th and 12th Graders)**

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 8-9.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Ever Riding with Friends After Using Alcohol or Drugs, 2001-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community} | 9th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 9th  | 12,348 | 26% | 10,774 | 23% | 9,204 | 19% | 7,354 | 17% |
| 12th  | 14,040 | 43% | 13,608 | 41% | 13,166 | 38% | 11,428 | 33% |
| Total | 26,388 | 33% | 24,382 | 31% | 22,370 | 27% | 18,782 | 24% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Ever Riding with Friends After Using Alcohol or Drugs, 2001-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 13,228 | 34% | 11,985 | 31% | 11,238 | 28% | 9,798 | 25% |
| Female  | 13,160 | 32% | 12,397 | 30% | 11,132 | 26% | 8,984 | 22% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting Ever Riding with Friends After Using Alcohol or Drugs, 2001-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AfricanAmerican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmericanIndian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 23,285 | 33% | 20,880 | 31% | 18,690 | 27% | 13,854 | 15% |
| AfricanAmerican | 775 | 28% | 1,031 | 27% | 1,325 | 27% | 844 | 12% |
| AmericanIndian | 1,080 | 44% | 1,071 | 39% | 1,263 | 37% | 344 | 17% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 1,101 | 27% | 736 | 25% | 1,160 | 24% | 890 | 13% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 992 | 41% | 1,106 | 36% | 1,377 | 34% | 896 | 16% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

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

*Provide community-level data from your MN Young Adult Alcohol Survey. Work with your SPF SIG Evaluator, the Master Trainer for your region, the State SEOW Epidemiologist to determine which data to consider including and how best to present it.*

*See guidance document, pg 8-9.*

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| Minnesota Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2004-2008, by Age Group (Percent) |
|  | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 |
| Ages 18 thru 25 | 70% | 72% | 73% | 73% |
| Ages 26 and over | 65% | 66% | 64% | 67% |

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

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

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

|  |
| --- |
| Minnesota Adults Reporting Any Use of Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2004/2005, by Gender, Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Region (Percent) |
|  |  | Male | Female |
| Age Group | Ages 18 to 20 | 45% | 33% |
|  | Ages 21 to 24 | 74% | 58% |
|  | Ages 25 to 44 | 73% | 60% |
|  | Ages 45 to 64 | 68% | 57% |
|  | Ages 65 and over | 54% | 34% |
|  |
| Race/Ethnicity | White | 69% | 57% |
|  | African American or Black | 44% | 25% |
|  | American Indian | 74% | 34% |
|  | Asian American/Pacific Islander | 44% | 25% |
|  | Hispanic/Latino | 47% | 19% |
|  | Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial | 52% | 42% |
|  |
| Region | 7-County Metro  | 68% | 56% |
|  | Non-Metro | 66% | 50% |
|  | Total | 67% | 53% |

Source: Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

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

Source: Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

**Alcohol Consequences**

**Impaired Driving**

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

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 9-11.*

|  |
| --- |
| Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) by Geographic Location of Arrest, 2006-2009 (Number and Rate per 10,000 Population) |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|  | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate |
| [Community] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 41,951 | 80.2 | 38,661 | 74.4 | 35,736 | 68.5 | 32,756 | 62.2 |

Source: Office of Traffic Safety, Minnesota Department of Public Safety

*List any local data sources used.*

**Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes and Fatalities**

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

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 9-11.*

|  |
| --- |
| Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by Geographic Location, 2006-2009 (Number and Percent of All Motor-Vehicle Crashes) |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 4,688 | 6% | 4,386 | 5% | 4,245 | 5% | 3,931 | 5% |

Source: Minnesota Crash Facts

*List any local data sources used.*

|  |
| --- |
| Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Geographic Location, 2006-2009 (Number and Rate per 10,000 Population) |
|  | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|  | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate |
| [Community] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 166 | 0.3 | 190 | 0.4 | 163 | 0.3 | 141 | 0.3 |

Source: Minnesota Crash Facts

*List any local data sources used.*

**Alcohol-Related Illness and Death**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) calculates Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) estimates of alcohol-related deaths due to alcohol consumption. To do this, ARDI either calculates or uses pre-determined estimates of Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs)— the proportion of deaths from various causes that are due to alcohol. These AAFs are then multiplied by the number of deaths caused by a specific condition (e.g., liver cancer) to obtain the number of alcohol-attributable deaths. An estimated 40% of liver cirrhosis deaths, 23% of suicides and 47% of homicides in the United States are alcohol-related.

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 9-11.*

|  |
| --- |
| Cirrhosis Deaths, 2005-2008 (Number and Rate per 10,000 Population) |
|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|  | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate |
| [Community] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 320 | 0.6 | 323 | 0.6 | 380 | 0.7 | 378 | 0.7 |

Minnesota Center for Health Statistics

*List any local data sources used.*

|  |
| --- |
| Suicides, 2005-2008 (Number and Rate per 10,000 Population) |
|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|  | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate |
| [Community] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 542 | 1.0 | 550 | 1.1 | 571 | 1.1 | 593 | 1.1 |

Minnesota Center for Health Statistics

*List any local data sources used.*

|  |
| --- |
| Homicides, 2005-2008 (Number and Rate per 10,000 Population) |
|  | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|  | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate | N | Rate |
| [Community] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 138 | 0.3 | 127 | 0.2 | 118 | 0.2 | 128 | 0.2 |

Minnesota Center for Health Statistics

*List any local data sources used.*

**Alcohol-Related School Disciplinary Incidents**

School disciplinary incidents among kindergarten through twelfth grade students involving alcohol were obtained from the Safe and Healthy Minnesota Students (SAHMS) Portal. Percentages are found by totaling each county's alcohol-related incidents and dividing them by the total amount of disciplinary incidents for that county. Each year districts report all disciplinary incidents that result in an out-of-school suspension/removal of one day or longer and expulsions/exclusions.

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 9-11.*

|  |
| --- |
| School Disciplinary Incidents Involving Alcohol, 2004/2005-2007/2008 (Number, and Percent of Total Disciplinary Incidents) |
|  | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 |
|  | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 1,003 | 2% | 1,063 | 2% | 1,111 | 2% | 891 | 1% |

Safe and Healthy Minnesota Students (SAHMS)

**Alcohol-Related Crimes**

With the exception of drunkenness and driving under the influence, all state or local liquor law violations that are 100% related to alcohol are placed in the class of Liquor Law violations. Liquor laws include manufacturing, selling, transporting and furnishing as 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 also included. Many other crimes, including violent and property crimes, may involve alcohol to some extent.

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 9-11.*

**Alcohol-Related Intervening Variables**

**Students Reporting They Believe People Put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Frequently Binge Drinking**

Beginning in 2007, students were asked how much they thought people risked harming themselves physically or in other ways if they have 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row on one occasion, once or twice per week. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding with either “great risk” or “moderate risk” of harm. The other two selection options on the Minnesota Student Survey were “slight risk” and “no risk.”

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 11-12.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting They Believe People Put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Frequently Binge Drinking, 2007-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 6th  |  |  |  |  |
| 9th  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 6th  | 38,142 | 83% | 34,810 | 81% |
| 9th  | 39,698 | 83% | 35,162 | 84% |
| 12th  | 26,618 | 76% | 26,028 | 78% |
| Total | 104,458 | 81% | 96,000 | 81% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting They Believe People Put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Frequently Binge Drinking, 2007-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 47,882 | 77% | 44,561 | 77% |
| Female  | 56,576 | 85% | 51,439 | 85% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting They Believe People Put Themselves at Great or Moderate Risk of Harm by Frequently Binge Drinking, 2007-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |
| African American |  |  |  |  |
| American Indian |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/ Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/ Latino |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 82,994 | 82% | 71,480 | 82% |
| African American | 5,996 | 79% | 4,489 | 80% |
| American Indian | 4,696 | 77% | 1,197 | 71% |
| Asian/ Pacific Is. | 5,887 | 81% | 5,104 | 84% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 4,885 | 77% | 3,669 | 77% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

**Students Reporting the Extent Their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove if They Drank Alcohol**

In 2010, students were asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they drank alcohol. Students were also asked how they thought their parents or guardians would feel if they drank alcohol. The statistics presented here show the number and percent of students responding that their close friends would either “greatly disapprove” or “disapprove.” The other two selection options on the Minnesota Student Survey were “would not care at all” and “would approve.” Prior to 2010, students were asked about their close friends’ approval.

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 11-12.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting the Extent Their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove if They Drank Alcohol, 2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % |
| [Community] | 6th  |  |  |
| 9th  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |
| MN | 6th  | 41,542 | 96% |
| 9th  | 39,180 | 92% |
| 12th  | 26,415 | 79% |
| Total | 107,137 | 90% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting The Extent Their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove if They Drank Alcohol, 2007-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 51,700 | 88% |
| Female  | 55,437 | 91% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

|  |
| --- |
| Students (All Grades Combined) Reporting The Extent Their Parents or Guardians Would Disapprove if They Drank Alcohol, 2007-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |
| African American |  |  |
| American Indian |  |  |
| Asian/ Pacific Is. |  |  |
| Hispanic/ Latino |  |  |
| MN | White | 79,234 | 90% |
| African American | 5,184 | 91% |
| American Indian | 1,493 | 87% |
| Asian/ Pacific Is. | 5,494 | 89% |
| Hispanic/ Latino | 4,338 | 89% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

**Youth Retail Access to Alcohol: Youth Reporting Buying Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere**

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 11-12.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Bought the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 9th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 9th  | 1,397 | 11% | 1,172 | 10% | 1,019 | 10% | 608 | 8% |
| 12th  | 2,337 | 15% | 1,878 | 13% | 1,949 | 12% | 1,288 | 10% |
| Total | 3,734 | 13% | 3,050 | 12% | 2,968 | 11% | 1,896 | 9% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they purchased alcohol from gas stations, convenience stores, bars or restaurants, liquor stores, or on the internet were collapsed into the indicator “youth bought alcohol.”

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Bought the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 2,392 | 17% | 1,903 | 15% | 1,832 | 14% | 1,173 | 11% |
| Female  | 1,342 | 9% | 1,147 | 8% | 1,136 | 8% | 723 | 7% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they purchased alcohol from gas stations, convenience stores, bars or restaurants, liquor stores, or on the internet were collapsed into the indicator “youth bought alcohol.”

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Bought the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AfricanAmerican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmericanIndian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 3,176 | 12% | 2,456 | 11% | 2,280 | 10% | 1,279 | 8% |
| AfricanAmerican | 151 | 23% | 168 | 20% | 230 | 19% | 114 | 17% |
| AmericanIndian | 171 | 17% | 164 | 17% | 202 | 15% | 53 | 19% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 170 | 20% | 182 | 18% | 174 | 15% | 92 | 12% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 168 | 20% | 171 | 18% | 242 | 19% | 113 | 13% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they purchased alcohol from gas stations, convenience stores, bars or restaurants, liquor stores, or on the internet were collapsed into the indicator “youth bought alcohol.”

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

**Youth Social Access to Alcohol: Youth Reporting Getting Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere**

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 11-12.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Got the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 9th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 9th  | 11,356 | 87% | 9,889 | 87% | 8,889 | 84% | 6,303 | 81% |
| 12th  | 14,741 | 95% | 14,104 | 95% | 14,784 | 92% | 12,103 | 91% |
| Total | 26,097 | 91% | 23,993 | 91% | 23,683 | 89% | 18,406 | 87% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they got alcohol from their friends, their parents, other family members, getting someone else to buy it for them, or at parties were collapsed into the indicator “youth got alcohol.”

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Got the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 12,686 | 90% | 11,134 | 89% | 11,220 | 87% | 8,738 | 85% |
| Female  | 13,411 | 93% | 12,859 | 93% | 12,463 | 91% | 9,668 | 89% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they got alcohol from their friends, their parents, other family members, getting someone else to buy it for them, or at parties were collapsed into the indicator “youth got alcohol.”

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Got the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AfricanAmerican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmericanIndian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 23,859 | 92% | 21,379 | 92% | 20,720 | 90% | 14,576 | 88% |
| AfricanAmerican | 557 | 86% | 729 | 86% | 1,009 | 84% | 545 | 80% |
| AmericanIndian | 905 | 92% | 898 | 92% | 1,160 | 87% | 236 | 83% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 785 | 90% | 902 | 90% | 1,037 | 87% | 651 | 83% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 745 | 91% | 865 | 89% | 1,136 | 88% | 739 | 82% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they got alcohol from their friends, their parents, other family members, getting someone else to buy it for them, or at parties were collapsed into the indicator “youth got alcohol.”

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

**Youth Access to Alcohol: Youth Reporting Taking Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere**

*Provide local-level data for this indicator—See guidance document, pg 11-12.*

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Took the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Grade (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Grade | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | 9th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12th  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | 9th  | 5,281 | 41% | 4,645 | 41% | 4,107 | 39% | 3,028 | 39% |
| 12th  | 2,592 | 17% | 2,726 | 18% | 2,985 | 19% | 2,376 | 18% |
| Total | 7,873 | 28% | 7,371 | 28% | 7,092 | 27% | 5,404 | 26% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they took alcohol from their home, a friend’s home, or from stores were collapsed into the indicator “youth took alcohol.”

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Took the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Gender (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Gender | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | Male  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | Male  | 4,037 | 29% | 3,630 | 29% | 3,368 | 26% | 2,628 | 26% |
| Female  | 3,836 | 27% | 3,741 | 27% | 3,724 | 27% | 2,776 | 25% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they took alcohol from their home, a friend’s home, or from stores were collapsed into the indicator “youth took alcohol.”

|  |
| --- |
| Students Reporting Any Alcohol Use in the Past 30 Days Who Took the Alcohol from Someone or Somewhere, 2001-2010, by Location and Race/Ethnicity (Number and Percent) |
|  |  | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|  | Race/Ethnicity | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| [Community] | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AfricanAmerican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AmericanIndian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asian/Pacific Is. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic/Latino |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MN | White | 6,973 | 27% | 6,344 | 27% | 5,996 | 26% | 3,981 | 24% |
| AfricanAmerican | 232 | 36% | 312 | 37% | 408 | 34% | 202 | 30% |
| AmericanIndian | 323 | 33% | 352 | 36% | 408 | 31% | 93 | 33% |
| Asian/Pacific Is. | 309 | 36% | 324 | 32% | 353 | 30% | 192 | 24% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 291 | 35% | 376 | 39% | 446 | 34% | 291 | 32% |

Source: Minnesota Student Survey

Note: Students were asked to select all responses that applied. Responses indicating that they took alcohol from their home, a friend’s home, or from stores were collapsed into the indicator “youth took alcohol.”

*Note: To protect identity of the students, it is recommended that data be suppressed if the total number of students in a specific demographic group responding to the survey question is fewer than 30.*

**Other Alcohol-Related Intervening Variables for Youth**

*Use the SUMN Intervening Variables Tool to identify additional indicators: http://sumn.org/tools/Toolbox.aspx#Intervening\_Variables. Work with your SPF SIG Evaluator, the Master Trainer for your region, or the State SEOW Epidemiologist to determine which data to consider including and how best to present it.*

*See guidance document, pg 11-12.*

**Alcohol-Related Intervening Variables for 18- to 25-Year-Olds**

*Provide community-level data from your MN Young Adult Alcohol Survey. Work with your SPF SIG Evaluator, the Master Trainer for your region, the State SEOW Epidemiologist to determine which data to consider including and how best to present it.*

*See guidance document, pg 11-12.*