

2018



Substance Abuse in Minnesota:
A State Epidemiological Profile
Section 5.

Drugs: Use, Consequences, and Intervening Variables

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for the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Alcohol and
Drug Abuse Division

Substance Abuse in Minnesota

Section 5. Drugs: Use, Consequences, and Intervening Variables

The 2018 Minnesota State EpiProfile is divided into eight parts:

- 1. Introduction (which includes a profile overview, population snapshot, and acknowledgements)**
- 2. Executive Summary**
- 3. Alcohol: Use, Consequences, and Intervening Variables**
- 4. Tobacco and Nicotine: Use, Consequences, and Intervening Variables**
- 5. Drugs: Use, Consequences, and Intervening Variables**
- 6. Mental Health and Shared Factors**
- 7. Socioeconomic Factors**
- 8. Appendix (which includes technical notes and data sources)**

Illicit Drugs in Minnesota: Use Marijuana Use

About the Indicator

Current marijuana use is often assessed by reported use in the past 30 days (30-day use or past-month use). Past 12-month use is also included.

Data Source(s)

Adults

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU)

Youth

Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) and Monitoring the Future (MTF)

Section Summary

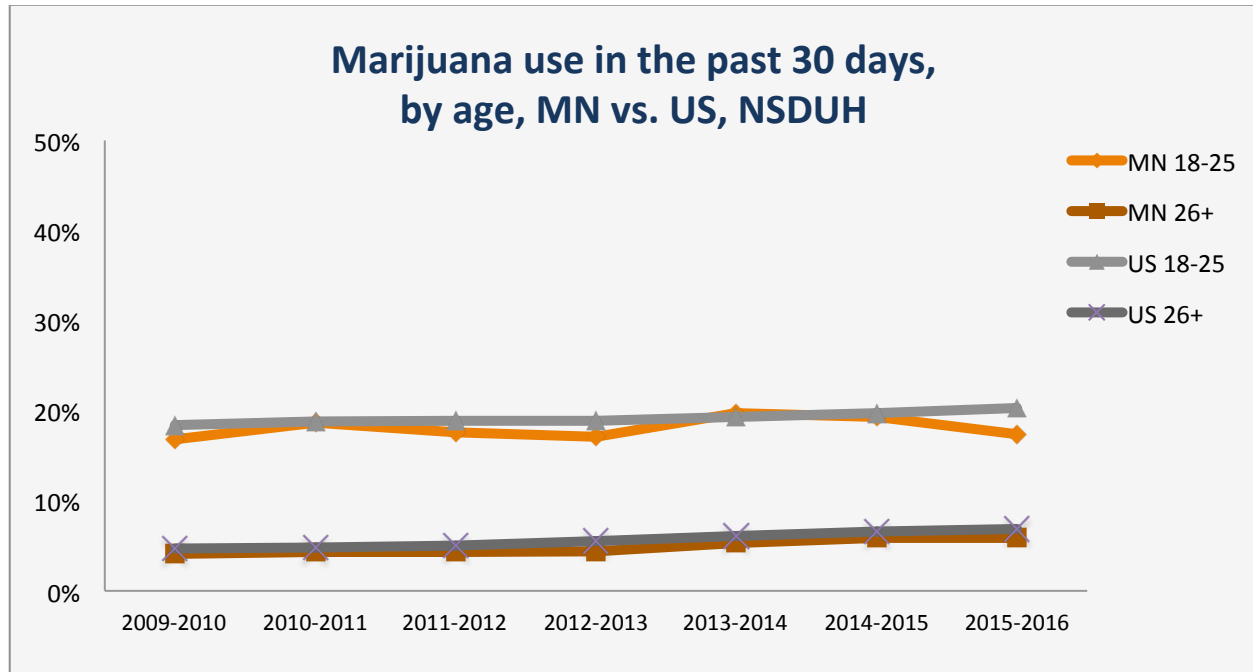
Adults

- Since 2009-2010, both Minnesota's past-month and past-year rates of marijuana use have risen very gradually (NSDUH).
- Males, young adults, American Indians and bi- or multiracial individuals reported higher levels of past 30-day marijuana use (MNSASU).

Youth

- The use of marijuana by 9th grade students decreased from 14% in 2001 to 6.7% in 2016.
- Almost 16% of 11th graders reported past 30-day marijuana use in 2016. Almost 23% reported past-year usage.

Data source: NSDUH



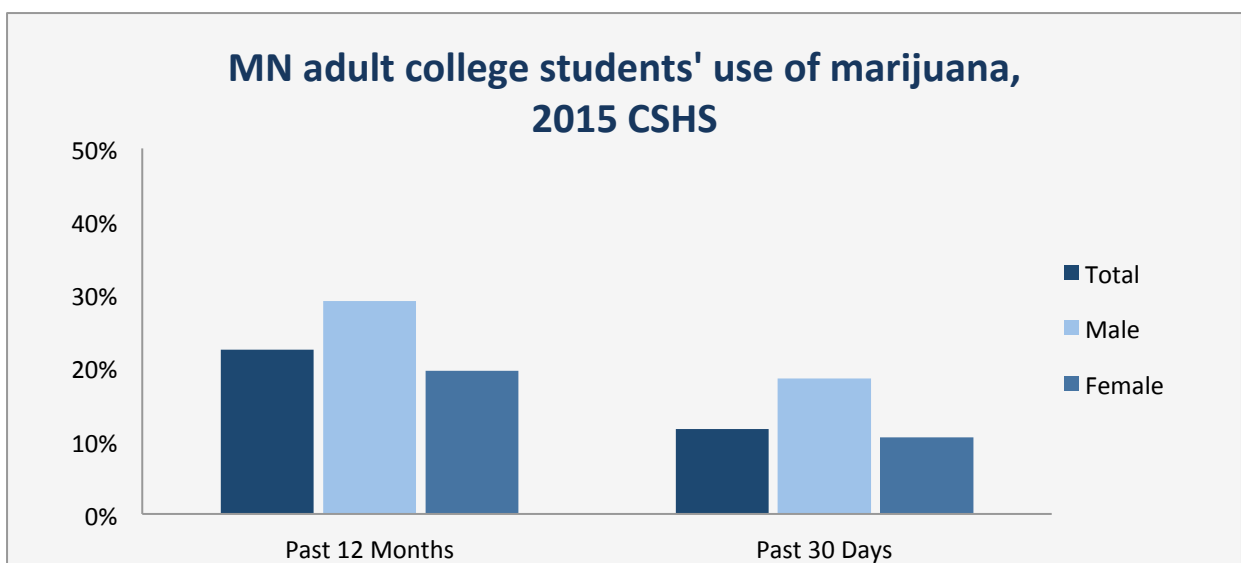
Adults Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days, NSDUH

Minnesota	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Marijuana use 12+	5.9%	6.4%	6.3%	6.2%	7.3%	7.6%	7.3%
Ages 12 thru 17	6.1%	6.8%	7.3%	6.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%
Ages 18 thru 25	16.8%	18.7%	17.6%	17.1%	19.7%	19.3%	17.4%
Ages 26 and Over	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%	5.9%	5.9%
United States	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Marijuana use 12+	6.8%	6.9%	7.1%	7.4%	8.0%	8.3%	8.6%
Ages 12 thru 17	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	6.8%
Ages 18 thru 25	18.4%	18.8%	18.9%	18.9%	19.3%	19.7%	20.3%
Ages 26 and Over	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%	5.5%	6.1%	6.6%	6.9%
MN:US rate ratio	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Marijuana use 12+	0.88	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.91	0.92	0.85

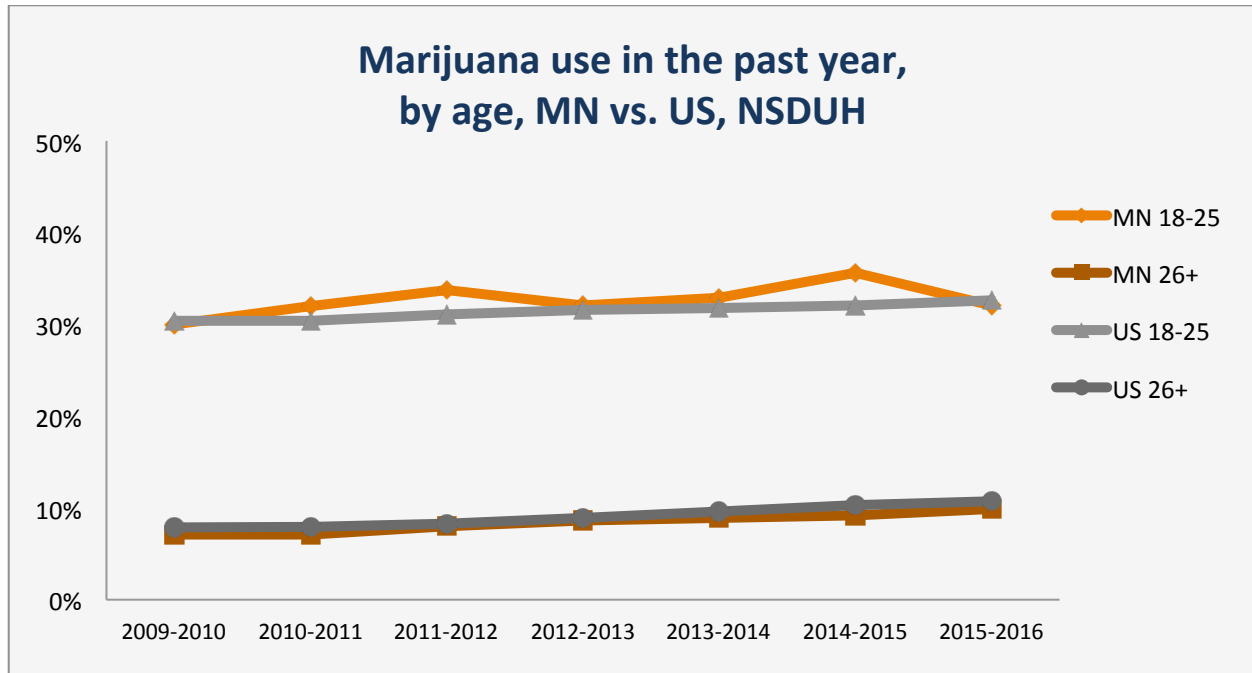
NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

Data Source: MNSASU and CSHS

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting marijuana use within the past 30 days, MNSASU				
		2004	2010	2015
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	22.40%	23.30%	13.00%
	Ages 25 thru 44	6.20%	9.80%	5.90%
	Ages 45 thru 64	3.80%	4.90%	3.10%
	Ages 65 and over	*	*	0.60%
Race/Ethnicity	African American or Black	9.60%	12.20%	5.50%
	American Indian	21.00%	20.50%	9.90%
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	*	4.00%	2.80%
	Hispanic/Latino	4.70%	7.10%	3.10%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	18.10%	24.80%	7.60%
	White	6.40%	7.90%	4.80%
Gender	Male	8.90%	10.60%	6.10%
	Female	4.50%	5.80%	3.60%
	Total	6.70%	8.10%	4.80%
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual	N/A	N/A	*
	Heterosexual	N/A	N/A	*



Data Source: NSDUH

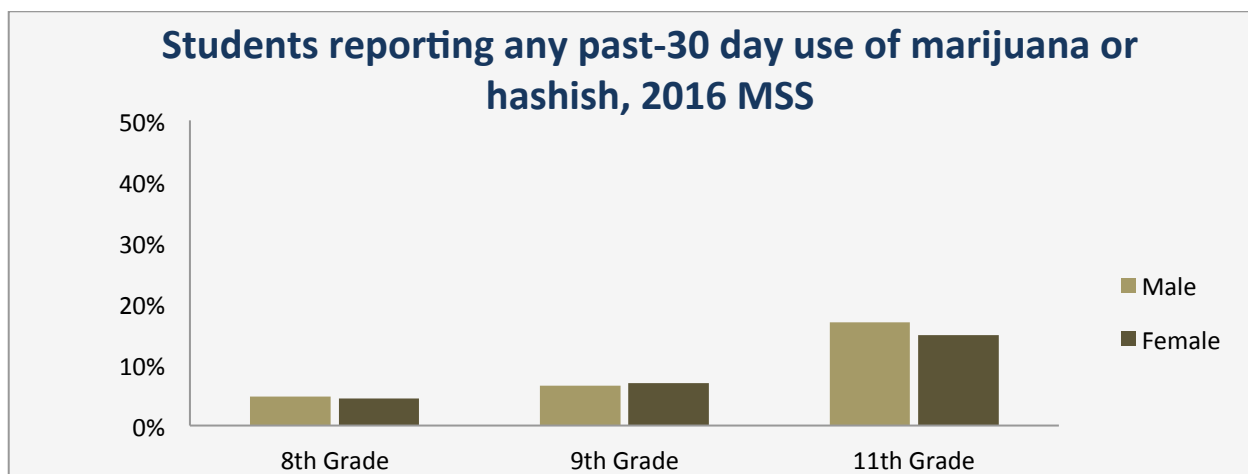


Adults Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past Year, NSDUH

Minnesota	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Marijuana use 12+	10.6%	10.9%	11.8%	11.9%	12.2%	12.7%	12.9%
Ages 12 thru 17	11.9%	13.2%	13.6%	12.0%	11.6%	11.4%	12.8%
Ages 18 thru 25	30.0%	32.0%	33.8%	32.1%	32.9%	35.6%	32.1%
Ages 26 and Over	7.1%	7.1%	8.0%	8.6%	8.9%	9.2%	9.9%
United States	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Marijuana use 12+	11.5%	11.6%	11.8%	12.3%	12.9%	13.4%	13.7%
Ages 12 thru 17	13.8%	14.1%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	12.9%	12.3%
Ages 18 thru 25	30.4%	30.4%	31.1%	31.6%	31.8%	32.1%	32.6%
Ages 26 and Over	7.9%	8.0%	8.3%	8.9%	9.6%	10.3%	10.7%
MN:US rate ratio	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Marijuana use 12+	0.92	0.94	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.94

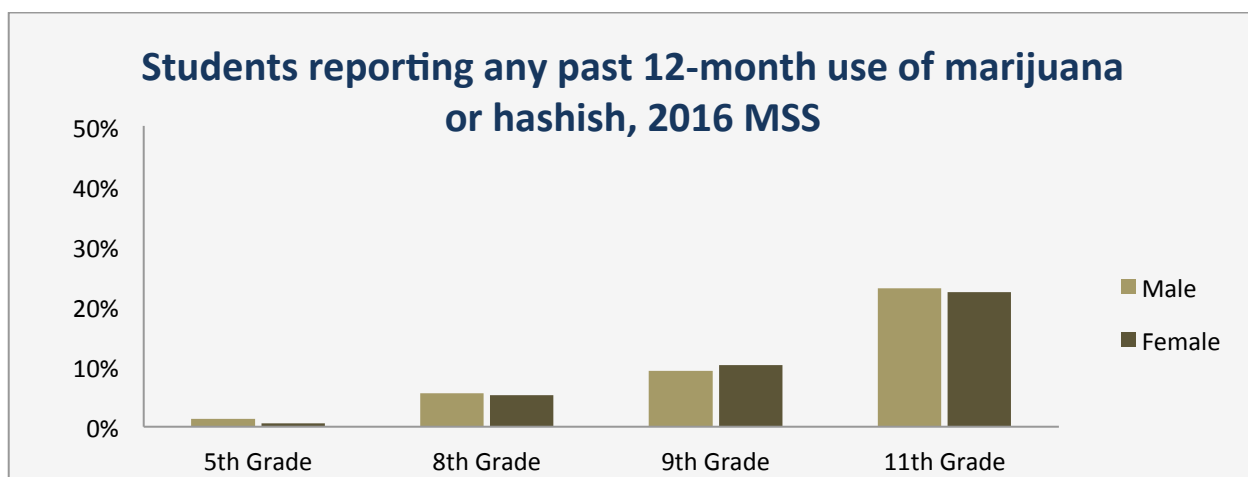
NOTE: Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question.

Data Source: MSS



Minnesota Students Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 30 Days by Gender and Grade, 2016 MSS

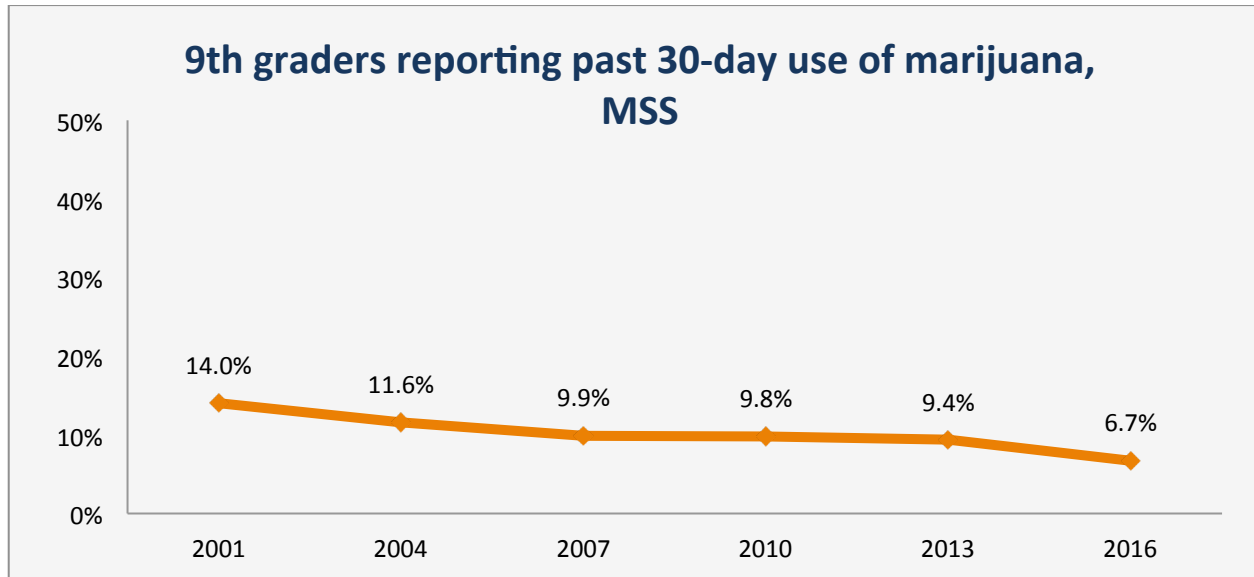
		Male		Female		Total	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	8 th	972	4.8%	892	4.4%	1,864	4.6%
	9 th	1,283	6.5%	1,386	6.9%	2,669	6.7%
	11 th	2,712	16.9%	2,413	14.8%	5,125	15.8%
	Total	4,967	8.9%	4,691	8.6%	9,658	8.3%



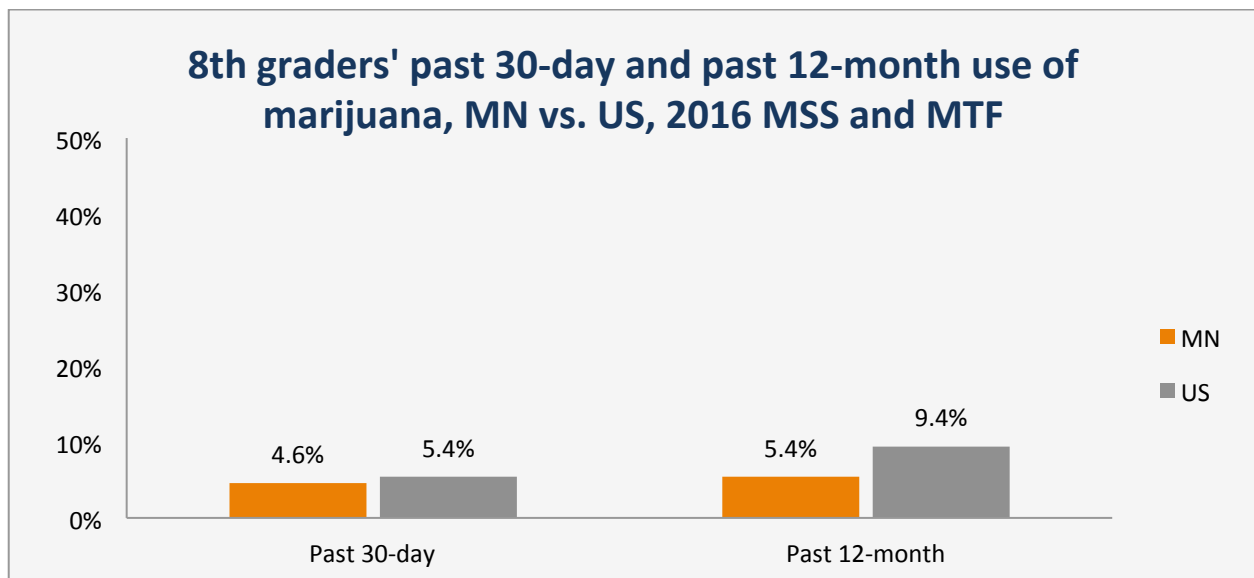
Minnesota Students Reporting Marijuana Use in the Past 12 Months by Gender and Grade, 2016 MSS

		Male		Female		Total	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	5 th	253	1.3%	118	0.6%	371	0.9%
	8 th	1,177	5.6%	1,102	5.2%	2,279	5.4%
	9 th	1,921	9.3%	2,150	10.2%	4,071	9.8%
	11 th	3,840	23.0%	3,821	22.4%	7,661	22.7%

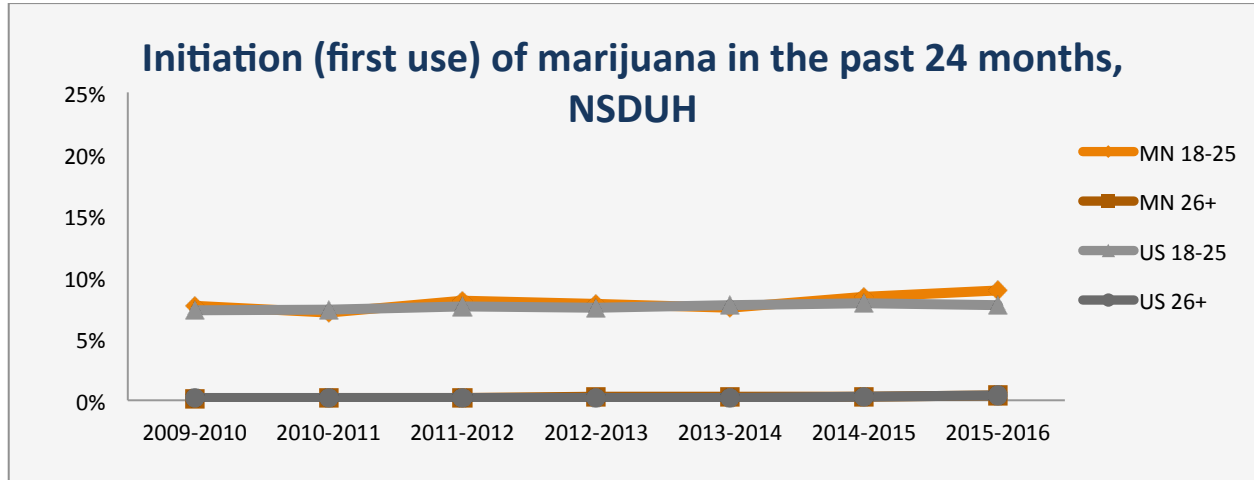
Data Source: MSS and MTF



*Both the past 30-day and 12-month use of marijuana is lower for Minnesota 8th graders than the national average.
Past 30-day use for 9th graders continues to decrease.*

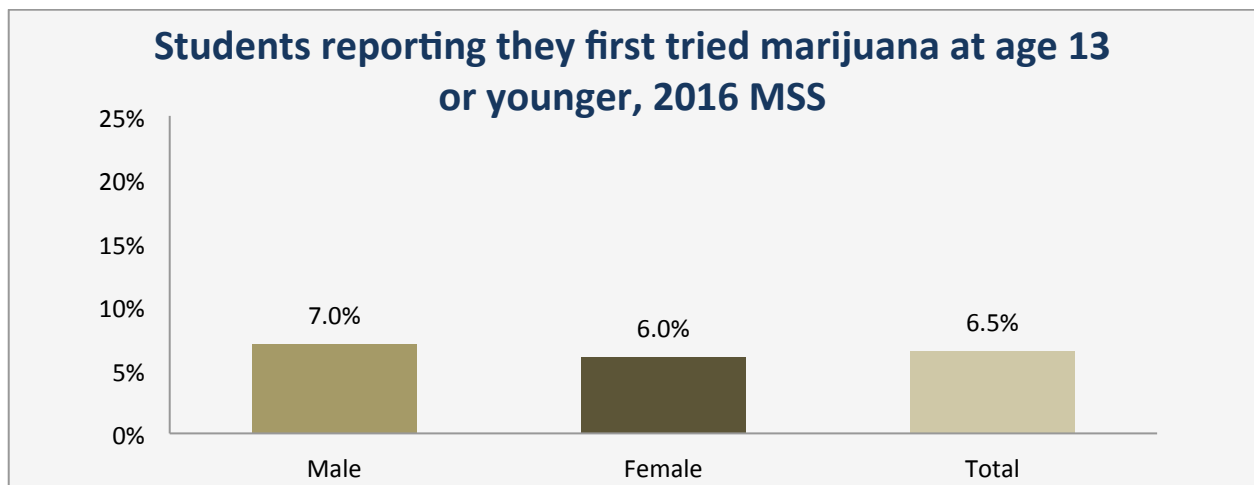


Data Source: NSDUH and MSS



First Use of Marijuana in the Past 24 Months, NSDUH

Minnesota	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Initiated 12+	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%
Ages 12 thru 17	5.4%	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	5.4%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.7%	7.1%	8.1%	7.8%	7.5%	8.4%	8.9%
Ages 26 and Over	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
United States	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Initiated 12+	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Ages 12 thru 17	5.9%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.3%	7.3%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%	7.9%	7.7%
Ages 26 and Over	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
MN:US rate ratio	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Initiated 12+	1.06	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.90	1.10



Other Illicit Drug Use

About the Indicator

Illicit drug use is measured here using reported 12-month use of any illicit drug other than marijuana.

Adults

- Any illicit drug use
- Non-medicinal use of prescription medications

Youth

- Inhalants
- Methamphetamine
- MDMA/ecstasy
- Crack/cocaine
- Psychedelics
- Heroin
- Over-the-counter drugs
- Synthetic drugs
- Misuse of prescription drugs

Data Source(s)

Adults National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the Minnesota Survey of Adult Substance Use (MNSASU), the College Student Health Survey (CSHS)

Youth Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary

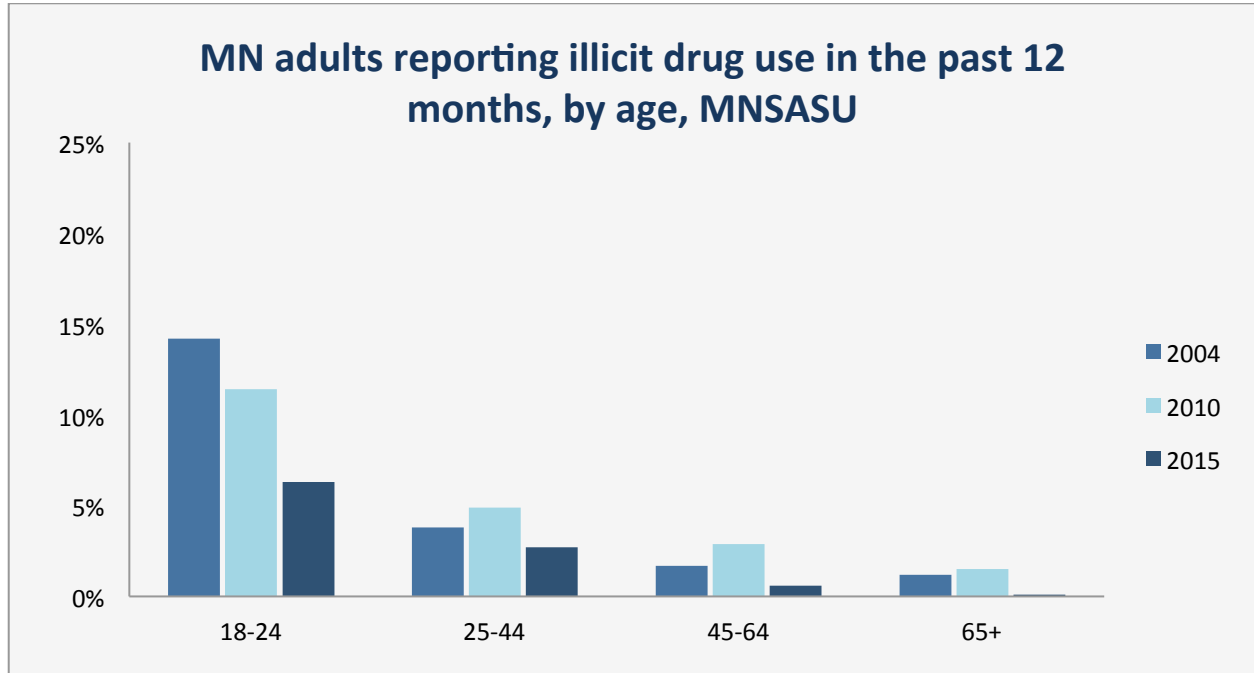
Adults

- Current illicit drug use in Minnesota has remained stable in recent years and is below national rates.
- Current illicit drug use is most common among adults age 18-25.
- Synthetic marijuana use was included on the MNSASU beginning in 2015, but only 0.1% of respondents reported using the substance.

Youth

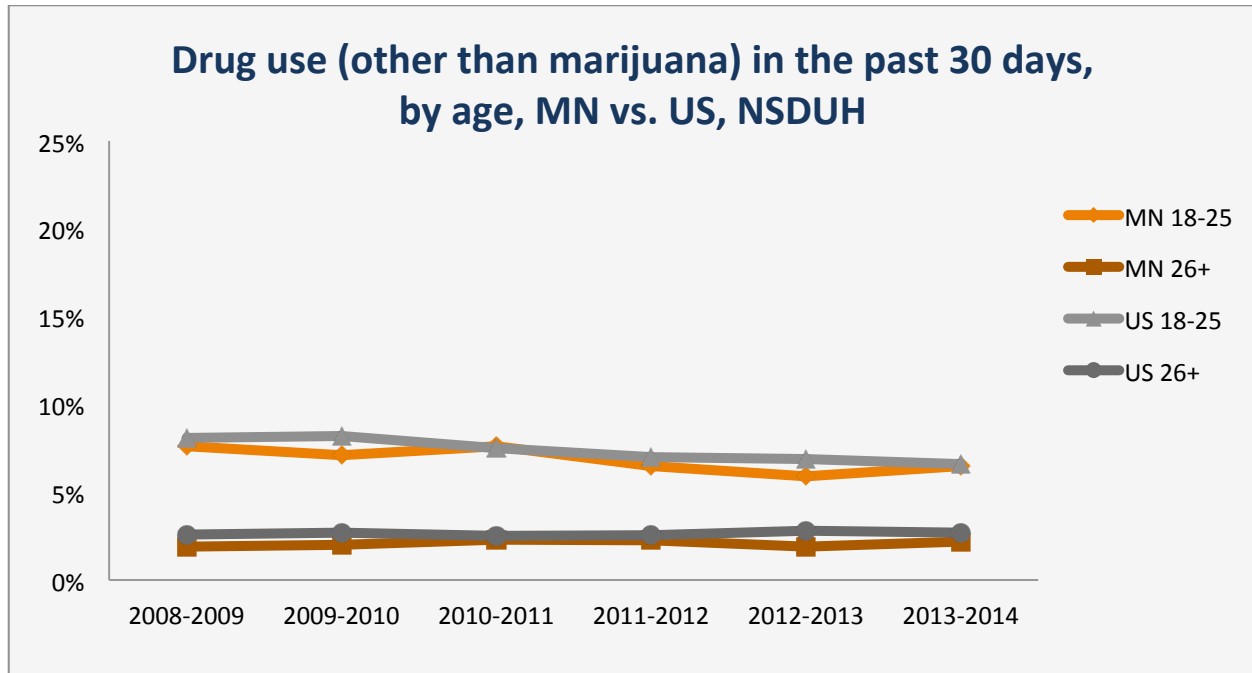
- There has been an overall decrease in reported use of inhalants, methamphetamine, MDMA/Ecstasy, crack/cocaine and psychedelics since 2001.
- Students were most likely to misuse prescription pain relievers, ADD/ADHD medications, and over-the-counter medications.

Data Source: MNSASU



Percent of Minnesota adults reporting any illicit drug use other than marijuana within the past 12 months, MNSASU				
		2004	2010	2015
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	14.20%	11.40%	6.30%
	Ages 25 thru 44	3.80%	4.90%	2.70%
	Ages 45 thru 64	1.70%	2.90%	0.60%
	Ages 65 and over	1.20%	1.50%	0.10%
Race/Ethnicity	African American or Black	6.30%	5.10%	*
	American Indian	16.60%	11.10%	*
	Asian American/Pacific Islander	1.70%	3.70%	*
	Hispanic/Latino	8.00%	7.80%	*
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	12.10%	12.70%	*
	White	3.90%	4.30%	1.90%
Gender	Male	4.90%	5.30%	2.50%
	Female	3.50%	3.90%	1.40%
	Total	4.20%	4.60%	1.90%
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual	N/A	N/A	6.60%
	Heterosexual	N/A	N/A	1.80%

Data Source: NSDUH



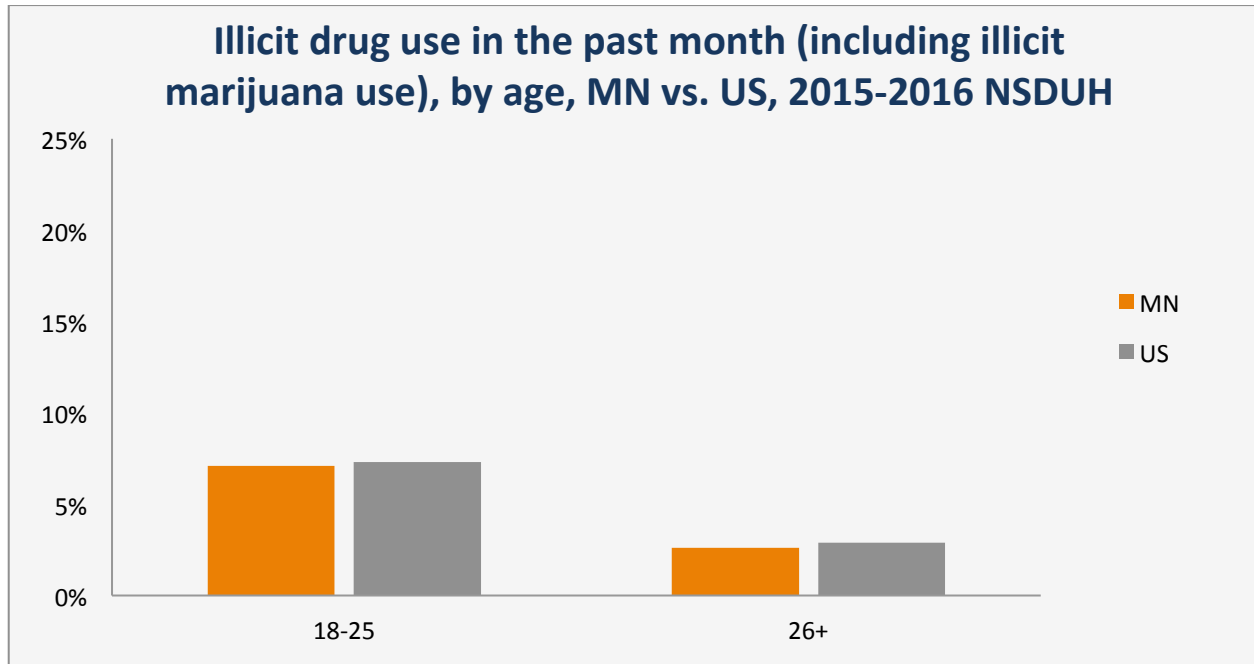
Percent of Population Reporting Drug Use (Other than Marijuana) in the Past 30 Days, NSDUH

Minnesota	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Drug use 12+	2.8%	2.8%	3.2%	2.9%	2.5%	2.8%
Ages 12 thru 17	3.7%	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	2.5%	2.8%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.6%	7.1%	7.6%	6.5%	5.9%	6.5%
Ages 26 and Over	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%
United States	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Drug use 12+	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%
Ages 12 thru 17	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	3.9%	3.4%	3.3%
Ages 18 thru 25	8.1%	8.2%	7.5%	7.0%	6.9%	6.6%
Ages 26 and Over	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%
MN:US rate ratio	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Drug use 12+	0.80	0.79	0.95	0.88	0.74	0.85

NOTE: Due to changes in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the measure of past-month illicit drug use is not comparable after the 2013-2014 survey. In 2015 and beyond, marijuana is included in measures of past-month illicit drug use. Past trend data up to the 2013-2014 survey are presented separately from data from 2015 and later.

Total percent represents the total number of survey respondents reporting use divided by the total number of survey respondents who answered the question. Percent within an age group, for example, represents the total number of survey respondents in the age group reporting use, divided by the total number of survey respondents in that age group who answered the question. Estimates are based on a survey-weighted hierarchical Bayes estimation approach.

Data Source: NSDUH

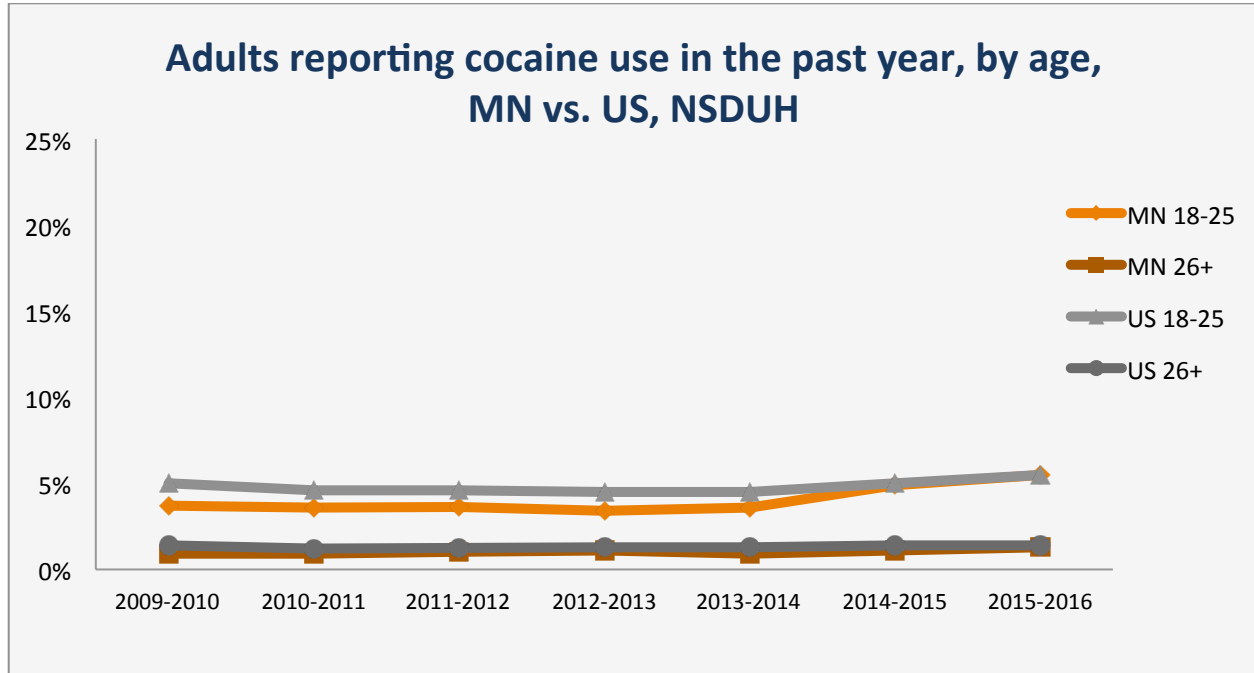


Percent of Population Reporting Illicit Drug Use (Including Illicit Marijuana Use) in the Past Month, NSDUH

Minnesota	2015-2016
Drug use 12+	3.20%
Ages 12 thru 17	3.10%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.10%
Ages 26 and Over	2.60%
United States	2015-2016
Drug use 12+	3.40%
Ages 12 thru 17	2.70%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.30%
Ages 26 and Over	2.90%
MN:US rate ratio	2015-2016
Drug use 12+	0.94

NOTE: Due to changes in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the measure of past-month illicit drug use is not comparable after the 2013-2014 survey. In 2015 and beyond, marijuana is included in measures of past-month illicit drug use. Past trend data up to the 2013-2014 survey are presented separately from data from 2015 and later.

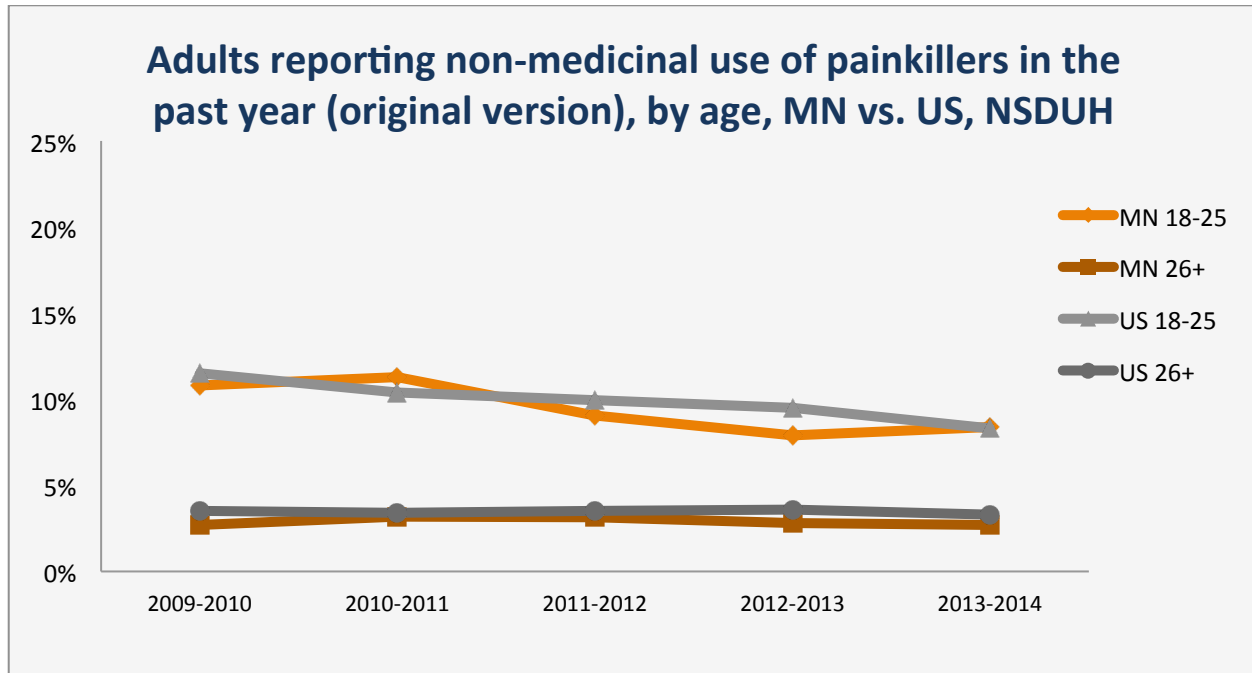
Data Source: NSDUH



Adults Reporting Any Cocaine Use in the Past Year, NSDUH

Minnesota	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Cocaine use 12+	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Ages 12 thru 17	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Ages 18 thru 25	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	4.9%	5.5%
Ages 26 and Over	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%
United States	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Cocaine use 12+	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Ages 12 thru 17	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Ages 18 thru 25	5.0%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%
Ages 26 and Over	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
MN:US rate ratio	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Cocaine use 12+	0.68	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.71	0.83	0.96

Data Source: NSDUH

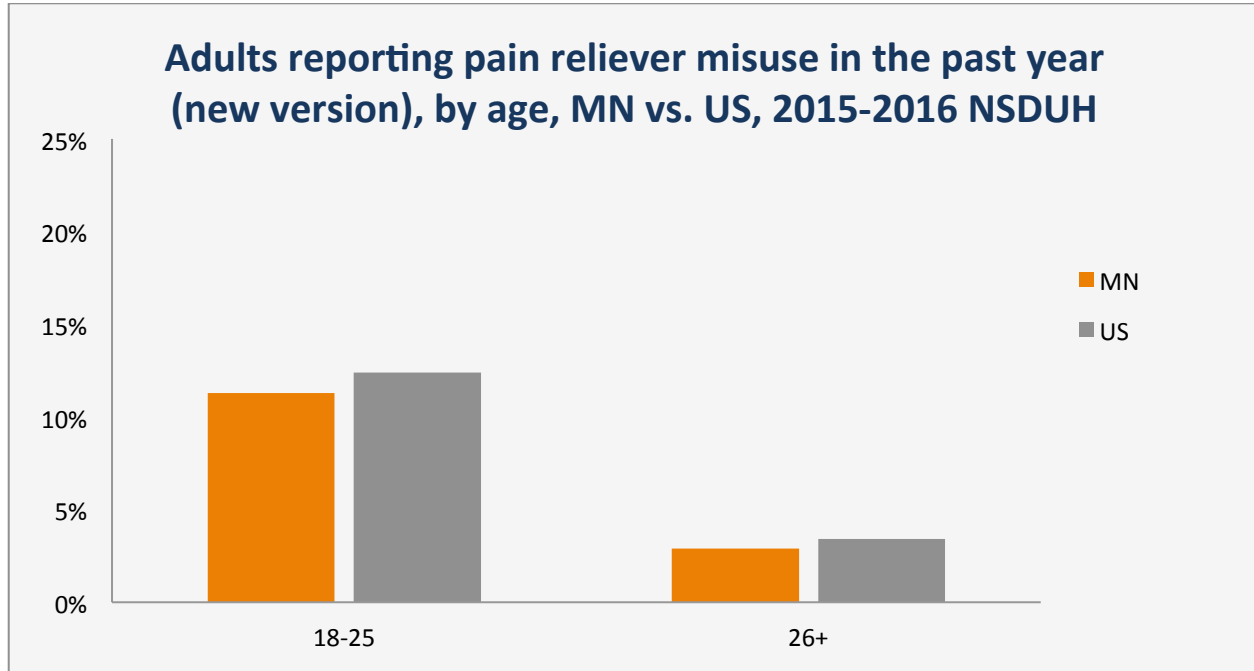


Adults Reporting Non-Medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Year (Original Version), NSDUH

Minnesota	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Painkiller use 12+	4.1%	4.6%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%
Ages 12 thru 17	5.7%	6.2%	5.2%	4.0%	4.0%
Ages 18 thru 25	10.8%	11.3%	9.1%	7.9%	8.4%
Ages 26 and Over	2.7%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%
United States	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Painkiller use 12+	4.9%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	4.1%
Ages 12 thru 17	6.4%	6.1%	5.6%	5.0%	4.7%
Ages 18 thru 25	11.5%	10.4%	10.0%	9.5%	8.3%
Ages 26 and Over	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%
MN:US rate ratio	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Painkiller use 12+	0.84	1.00	0.89	0.80	0.88

NOTE: Due to changes in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the measure of past-year pain reliever misuse is not comparable after the 2013-2014 survey. Past trend data up to the 2013-2014 survey are presented separately from data from 2015 and later.

Data Source: NSDUH



Adults Reporting Pain Reliever Misuse in the Past Year (New Survey Version), NSDUH

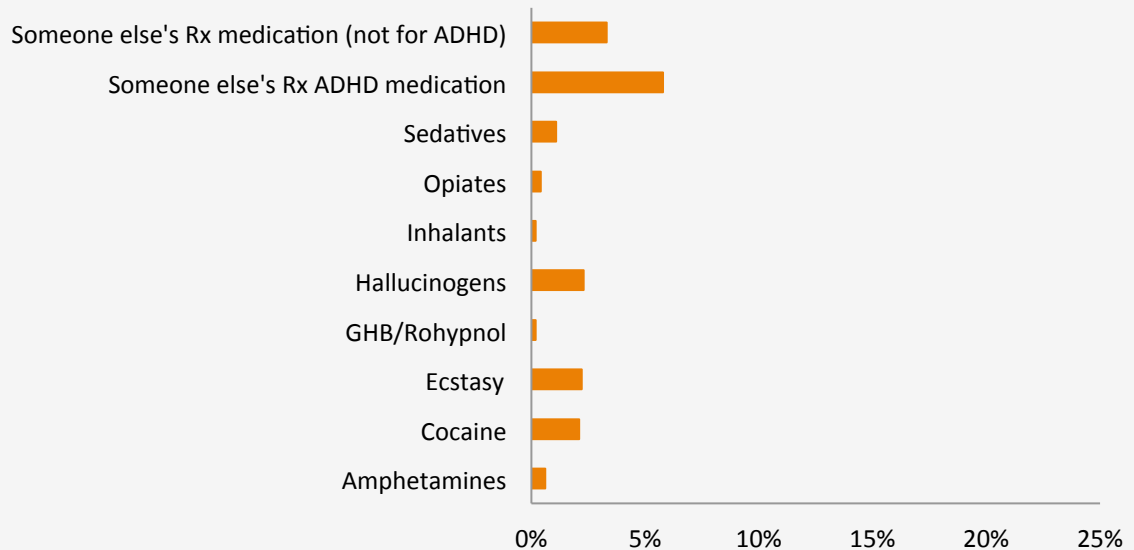
Minnesota	2015-2016
Painkiller use 12+	4.4%
Ages 12 thru 17	3.6%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.3%
Ages 26 and Over	4.0%
United States	2015-2016
Painkiller use 12+	4.5%
Ages 12 thru 17	3.7%
Ages 18 thru 25	7.8%
Ages 26 and Over	4.0%
MN:US rate ratio	2015-2016
Painkiller use 12+	0.98

NOTE: Due to changes in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the measure of past-year pain reliever misuse is not comparable after the 2013-2014 survey. Past trend data up to the 2013-2014 survey are presented separately from data from 2015 and later.

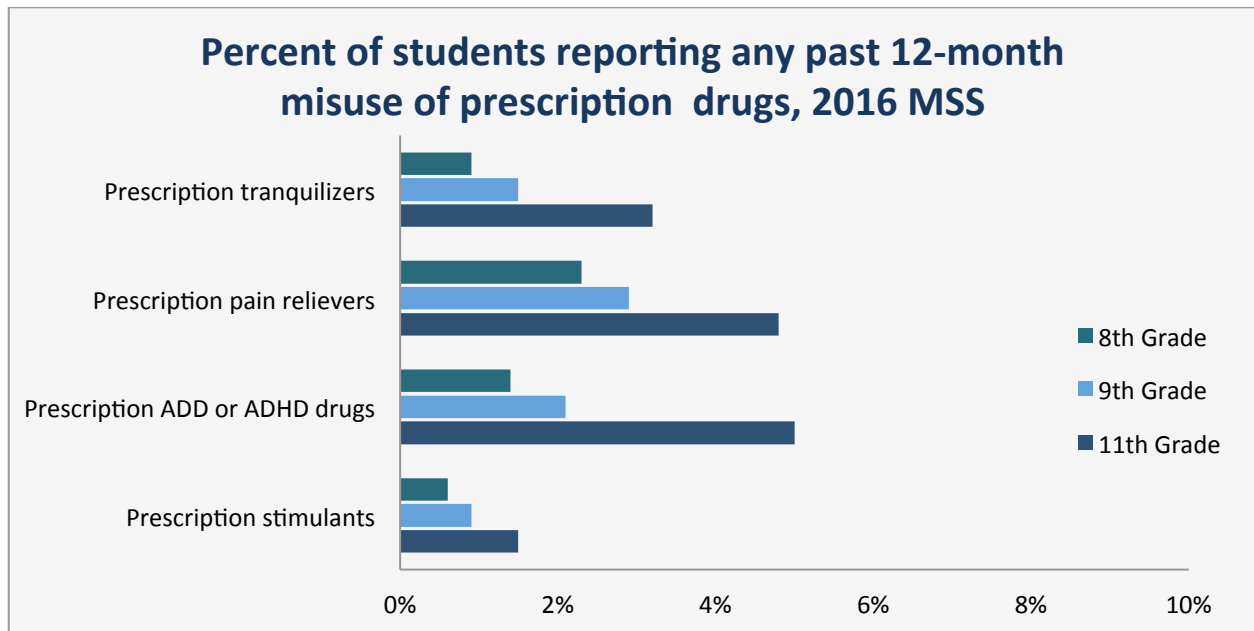
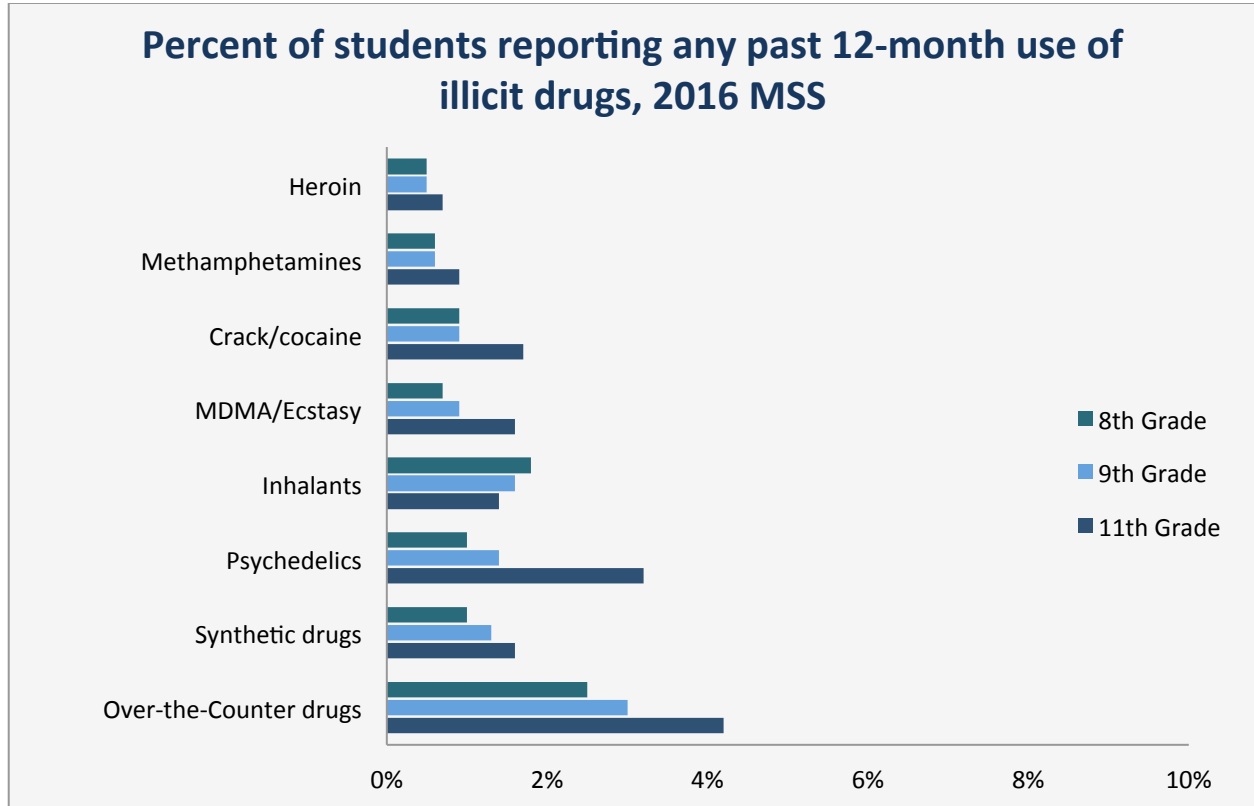
Data Source: MNSASU and CSHS

Percent of Minnesota adults reporting use of prescription drugs outside their prescribed use, within the past year, 2015 MNSASU		
		2015
Age	Ages 18 thru 24	0.70%
	Ages 25 thru 44	3.60%
	Ages 45 thru 64	1.50%
	Ages 65 and over	0.80%
Race/Ethnicity	African American or Black	*
	American Indian	9.20%
	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	*
	Hispanic/Latino	2.70%
	Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	*
	White	2.80%
Gender	Male	3.10%
	Female	2.50%
	Total	3.20%
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual	8.90%
	Heterosexual	2.50%

MN adult college students' drug use (other than marijuana), past 12 months, 2015 CSHS



Data Source: MSS



Data Source: MSS

Percent of Students Reporting any Past 12-Month Use of Illicit Drugs, by Gender, 2016 MSS

	Total (8 th , 9 th , and 11 th Grades)					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Inhalants	997	1.7%	906	1.5%	1,903	1.6%
Psychedelics	1,231	2.1%	836	1.4%	2,067	1.8%
MDMA/Ecstasy	733	1.3%	464	0.8%	1,197	1.0%
Crack/cocaine	822	1.4%	482	0.8%	1,304	1.1%
Heroin	458	0.8%	195	0.3%	653	0.6%
Methamphetamines	514	0.9%	280	0.5%	794	0.7%
Over-the-Counter drugs	1,753	3.0%	1,914	3.3%	3,667	3.1%
Synthetic drugs	791	1.4%	697	1.2%	1,488	1.3%
Rx pain relievers (misuse)	1,747	3.0%	1,997	3.4%	3,667	3.2%
ADD/ADHD drugs (misuse)	1,663	2.9%	1,456	2.5%	3,119	2.7%
Tranquilizers/Sedatives (misuse)	990	1.7%	1,064	1.8%	2,054	1.8%
Stimulants/Diet Pills (misuse)	559	1.0%	545	0.9%	1,104	0.9%

Illicit Drug Use: Other Drugs

Data Source: MSS

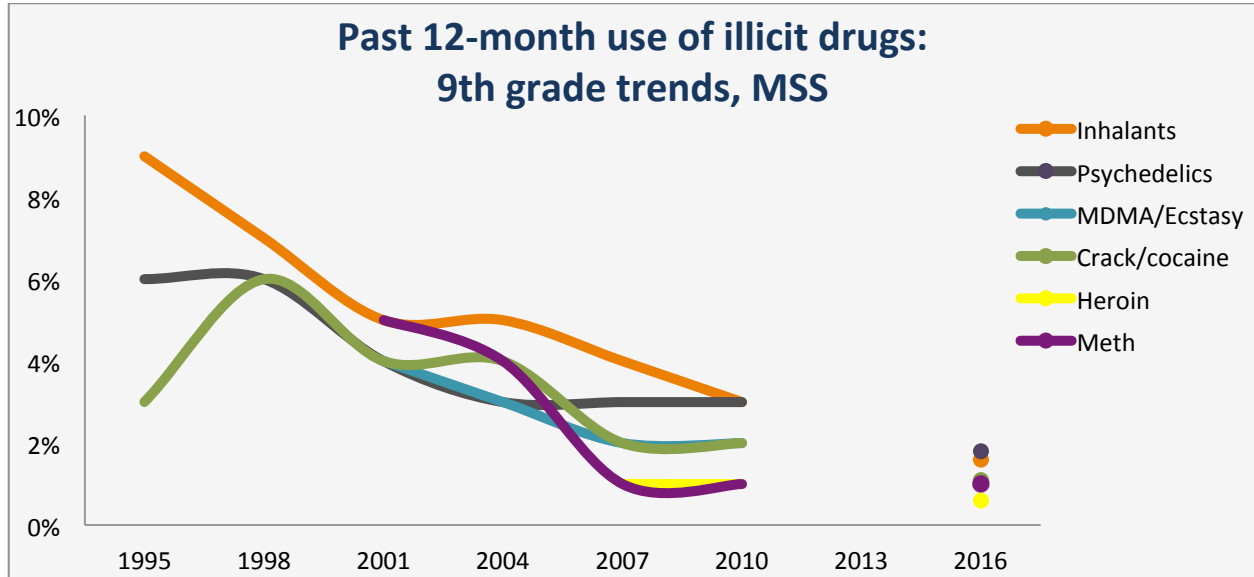
Percent of Students Reporting any Past 12-Month Use of Illicit Drugs, by Gender and Grade, 2016 MSS

	Male		Female		Total	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
8th Grade						
Inhalants	383	1.7%	389	1.5%	772	1.6%
Psychedelics	250	2.1%	170	1.4%	420	1.8%
MDMA/Ecstasy	186	1.3%	107	0.8%	293	1.0%
Crack/cocaine	241	1.4%	133	0.8%	374	1.1%
Heroin	139	0.8%	73	0.3%	212	0.6%
Methamphetamines	163	0.9%	86	0.5%	249	0.7%
Over-the-Counter drugs	493	3.0%	544	3.3%	1,037	3.1%
Synthetic drugs	232	1.4%	198	1.2%	430	1.3%
Rx pain relievers (misuse)	443	3.0%	502	3.4%	945	3.2%
ADD/ADHD drugs (misuse)	337	2.9%	227	2.5%	564	2.7%
Tranquilizers/Sedatives (misuse)	177	1.7%	180	1.8%	357	1.8%
Stimulants/Diet Pills (misuse)	114	1.0%	120	0.9%	234	0.9%

9th Grade						
Inhalants	324	1.8%	329	1.8%	653	1.8%
Psychedelics	318	1.2%	255	0.8%	573	1.0%
MDMA/Ecstasy	204	0.9%	158	0.5%	362	0.7%
Crack/cocaine	213	1.2%	140	0.6%	353	0.9%
Heroin	150	0.7%	56	0.3%	206	0.5%
Methamphetamines	156	0.8%	89	0.4%	245	0.6%
Over-the-Counter drugs	540	2.4%	681	2.6%	1,221	2.5%
Synthetic drugs	258	1.1%	259	0.9%	517	1.0%
Rx pain relievers (misuse)	489	2.1%	689	2.4%	1,178	2.3%
ADD/ADHD drugs (misuse)	456	1.6%	413	1.1%	869	1.4%
Tranquilizers/Sedatives (misuse)	264	0.9%	354	0.9%	618	0.9%
Stimulants/Diet Pills (misuse)	170	0.6%	185	0.6%	355	0.6%

11th Grade						
Inhalants	290	1.6%	188	1.6%	478	1.6%
Psychedelics	663	1.6%	411	1.2%	1,074	1.4%
MDMA/Ecstasy	343	1.0%	199	0.8%	542	0.9%
Crack/cocaine	368	1.0%	209	0.7%	577	0.9%
Heroin	169	0.7%	66	0.3%	235	0.5%
Methamphetamines	195	0.8%	105	0.4%	300	0.6%
Over-the-Counter drugs	720	2.6%	689	3.3%	1,409	3.0%
Synthetic drugs	301	1.3%	240	1.2%	541	1.3%
Rx pain relievers (misuse)	815	2.4%	806	3.3%	1,621	2.9%
ADD/ADHD drugs (misuse)	870	2.2%	816	2.0%	1,686	2.1%
Tranquilizers/Sedatives (misuse)	549	1.3%	530	1.7%	1,079	1.5%
Stimulants/Diet Pills (misuse)	275	0.8%	240	0.9%	515	0.9%

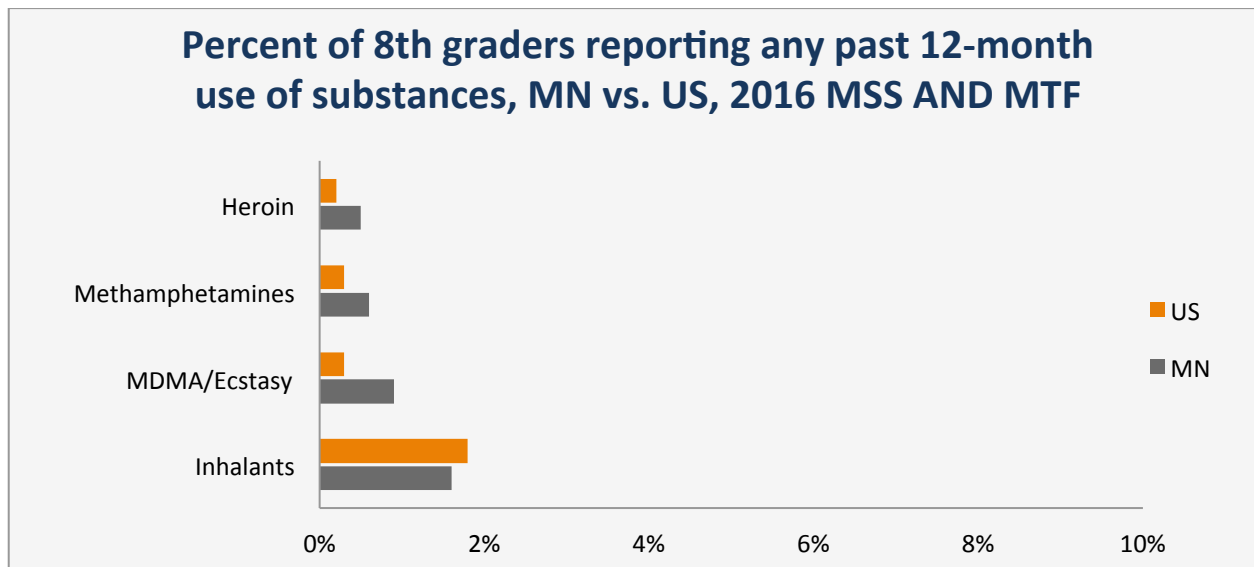
Data Source: MSS and MTF



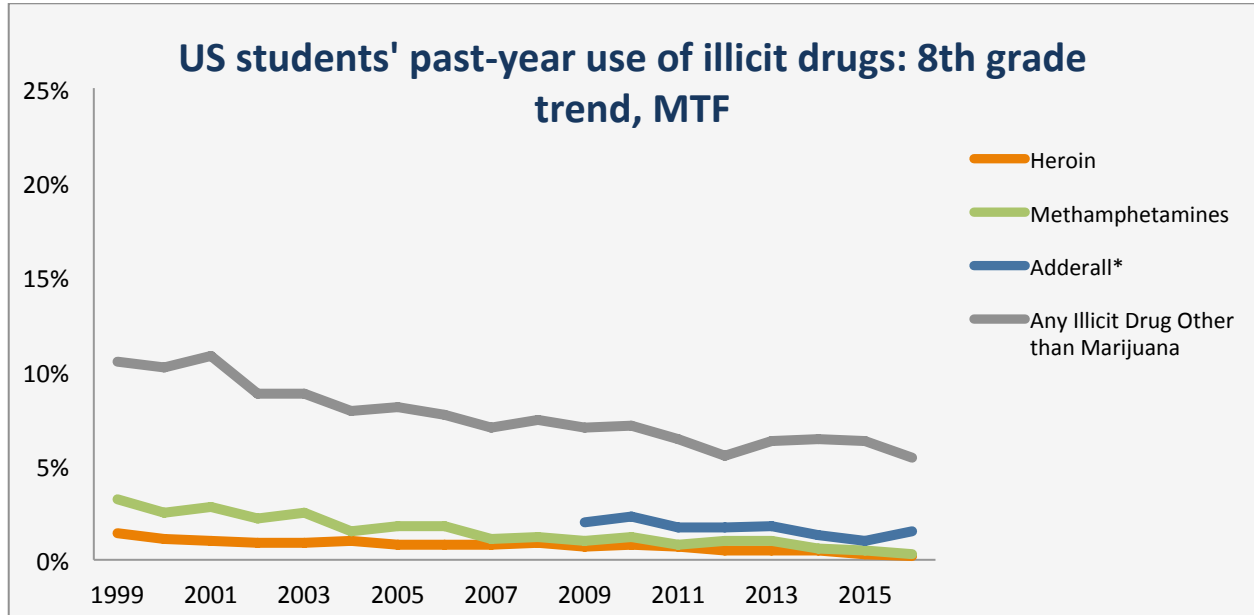
Percent of 9th Graders Reporting any Past 12-Month Use of Illicit Drugs, MSS

	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016
Inhalants	9%	7%	5%	5%	4%	3%	*	2%
Psychedelics	6%	6%	4%	3%	3%	3%	*	1%
MDMA/Ecstasy	N/A	N/A	4%	3%	2%	2%	*	1%
Crack/cocaine	3%	6%	4%	4%	2%	2%	*	1%
Heroin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1%	1%	*	1%
Methamphetamines	N/A	N/A	5%	4%	1%	1%	*	1%
Over-the-Counter drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*	3%
Synthetic drugs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*	1%

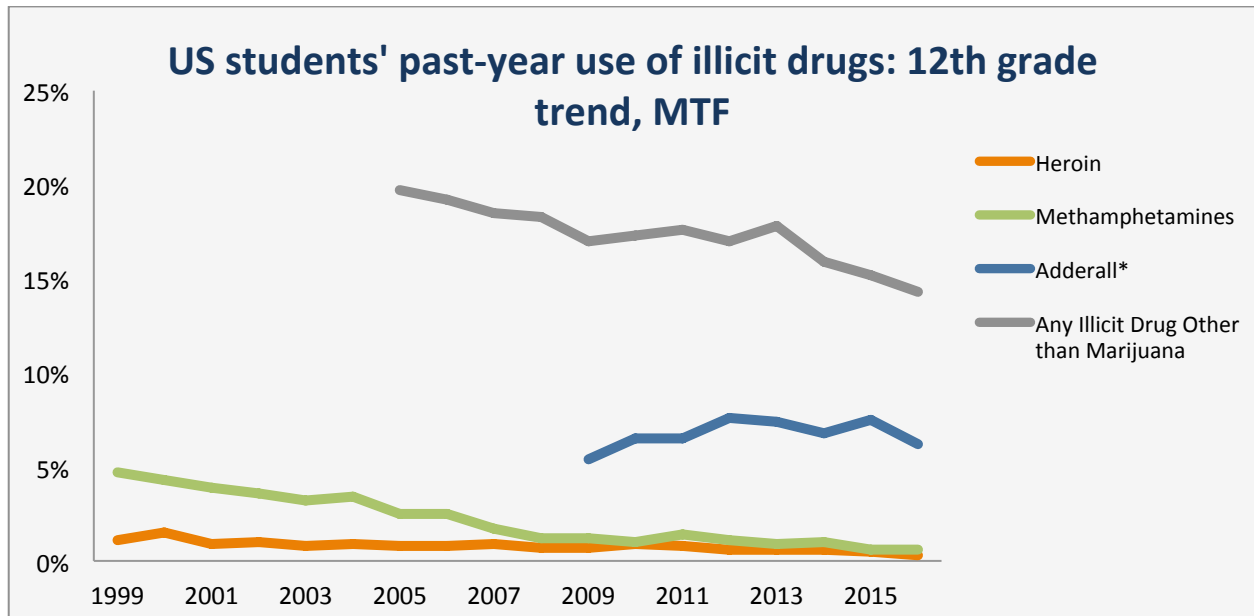
*As a result of skip-pattern irregularities with this set of questions on the 2013 survey, these data are not reliable.



Data Source: MTF

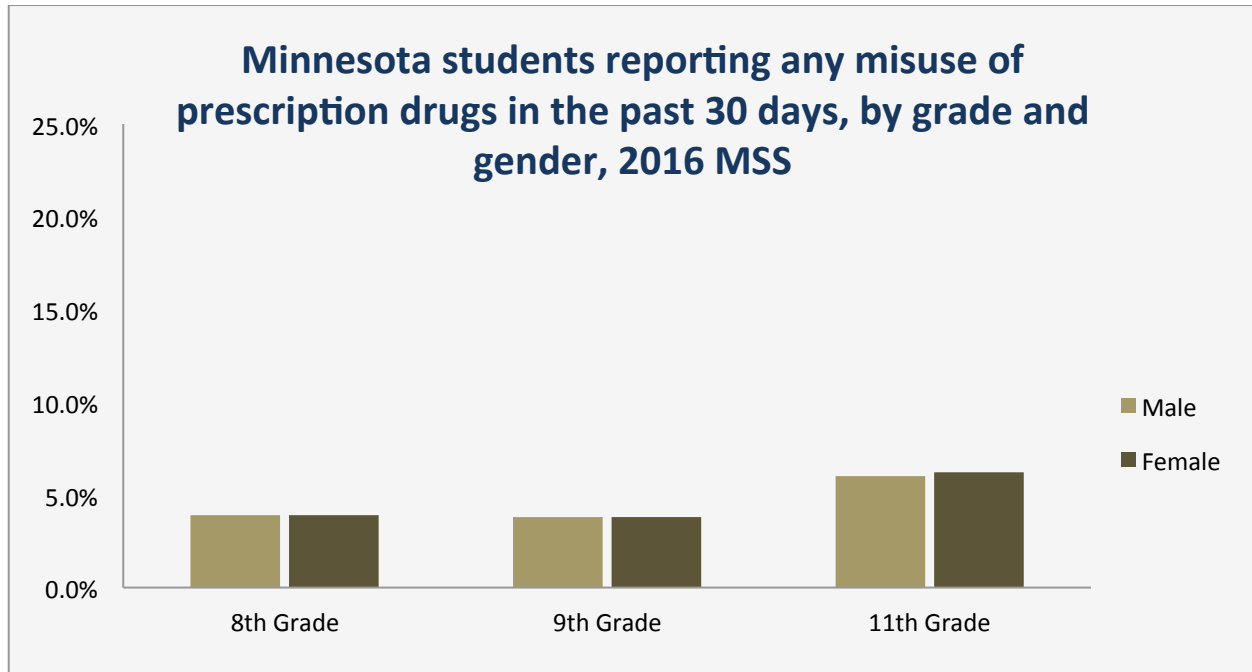


Although not directly comparable to MSS data, national trend data show that use of most illicit drugs has generally been declining, with the exception of Adderall for 12th graders.



NOTE: Data for Adderall are only available since 2009.

Data Source: MSS



Minnesota Students Reporting Any Misuse of Prescription Drugs (Taken Only to Get High) in the Past 30 Days, by Grade and Gender, 2016 MSS						
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
8 th Grade	770	3.9%	851	3.9%	1,621	4.0%
9 th Grade	730	3.8%	964	3.8%	1,694	4.3%
11 th Grade	958	6.0%	1,015	6.2%	1,973	6.1%
Total	2,458	4.5%	2,830	5.0%	5,288	4.7%

Illicit Drugs in Minnesota: Consequences

Drug-Related Deaths

About the Indicator

Statistics on drug-related mortality refer to deaths related to drug poisonings. According to the Safe States Injury Surveillance Workgroup Consensus Recommendations for National and State Poisoning Surveillance, a drug is defined as “any chemical compound that is chiefly used by or administered to humans or animals as an aid in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease or injury, for the relief of pain or suffering, to control or improve any physiologic or pathologic condition, or for the feeling it causes.” They define a poisoning as “an exposure to any extrinsic substance by ingestion, inhalation, injection, or absorption through the skin or mucous membranes that results in at least one related adverse clinical effect.”

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) measures all deaths, including those exclusively related to drug poisoning.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) note that opioid overdose deaths have increased rapidly in recent years, to 63,632 in 2016. The greatest increase in visits to hospital emergency departments for overdoses occurred in the Midwest region of the US.

<http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/>

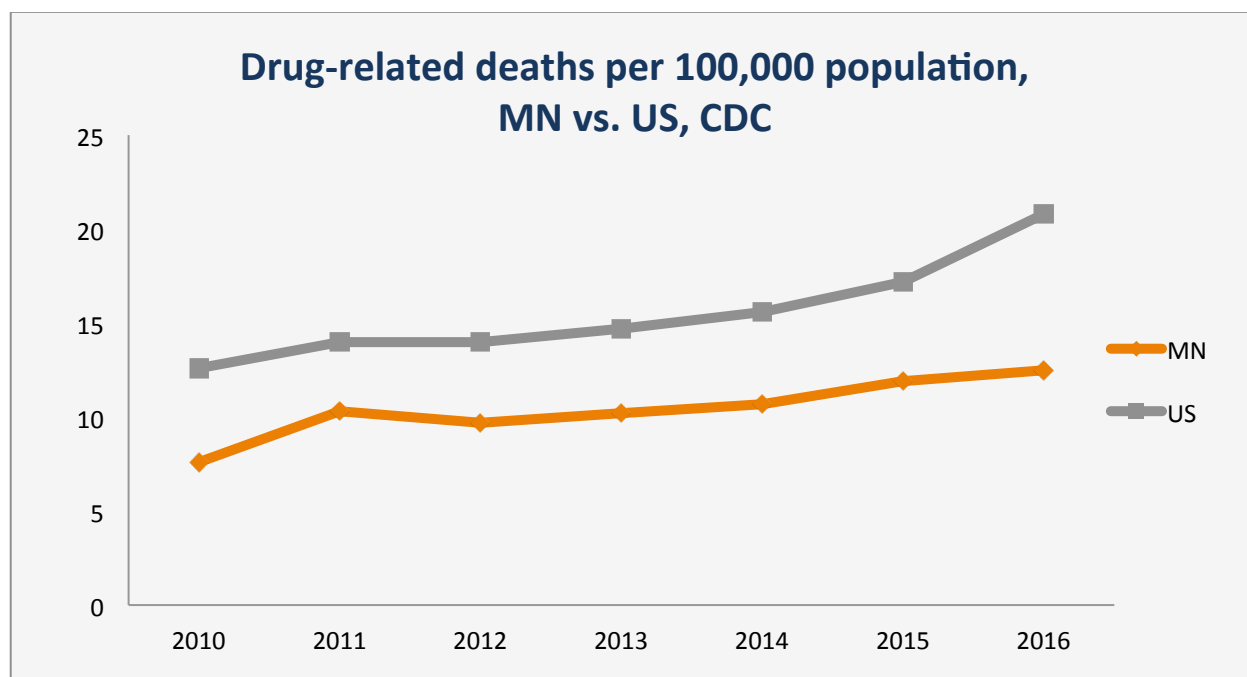
Data Source(s)

CDC Wonder

Section Summary

- Minnesota’s drug poisoning death rate has been consistently lower than the national average, but has risen concurrently.
- The drug poisoning death rate per 100,000 rose in Minnesota from 6.7 in 2007 to 12.5 in 2016.

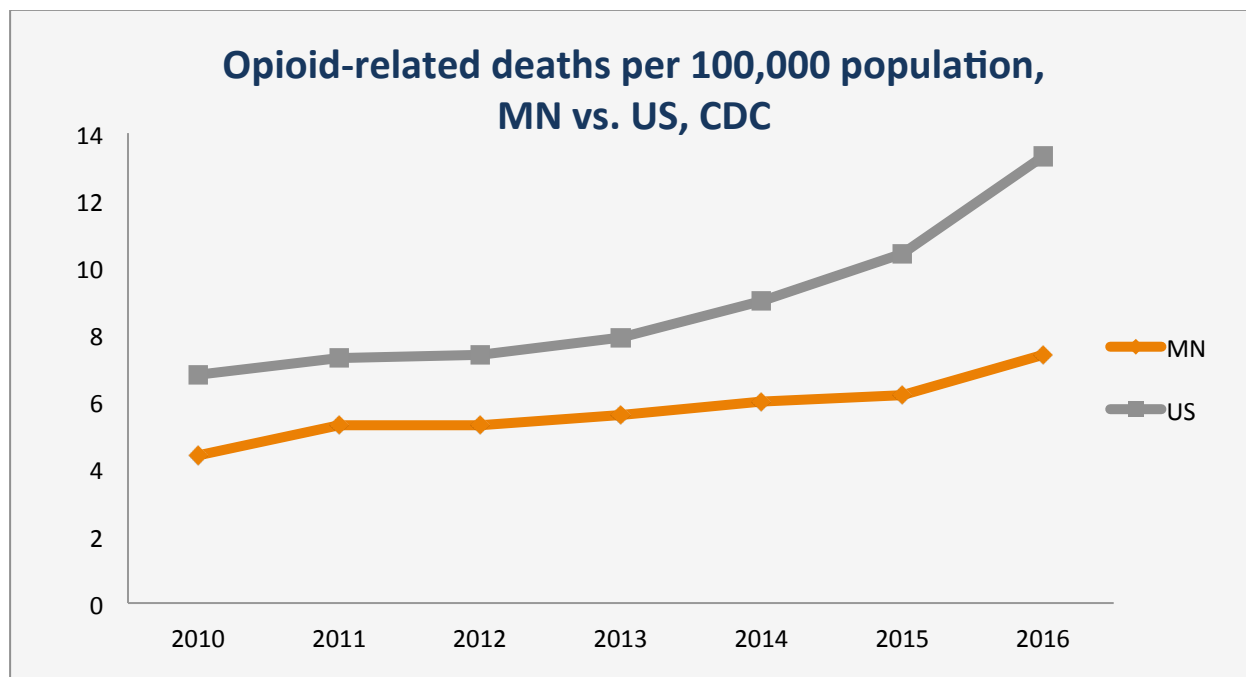
Data Source: CDC Wonder



Drug-Related Deaths per 100,000 Population, CDC Wonder

Minnesota	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Drug-related deaths	412	549	523	553	553	653	672
Rate per 100,000 pop	7.6	10.3	9.7	10.2	10.2	11.9	12.5
United States							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Drug-related deaths	39,320	43,544	39,615	46,471	46,471	55,403	67,265
Rate per 100,000 pop	12.6	14.0	14.0	14.7	14.7	17.2	20.8
MN:US							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Drug-related deaths	0.60	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.60

Data Source: CDC Wonder



Opioid-Related Deaths per 100,000 Population, CDC Wonder

Minnesota	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Opioid-related deaths	229	291	293	306	317	336	395
Rate per 100,000 pop	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.2	7.4
United States							
Opioid-related deaths	21089	22784	23157	25052	28647	33091	42249
Rate per 100,000 pop	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.9	9.0	10.4	13.3
MN:US							
Opioid-related deaths	0.65	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.67	0.60	0.56

HIV/AIDS Cases Involving Intravenous Drug Use

About the Indicator

The Minnesota HIV Surveillance Report describes the number of new occurrences and the prevalence of cases of reported HIV infections and AIDS in Minnesota to the Minnesota Department of Public Health by person, place, race/ethnicity, time, and mode of exposure. Such data provide information about where and among whom HIV transmission is likely occurring. This indicator specifically relates to the number of cases of Minnesotans living with HIV and AIDS for whom the mode of exposure was intravenous drug use.

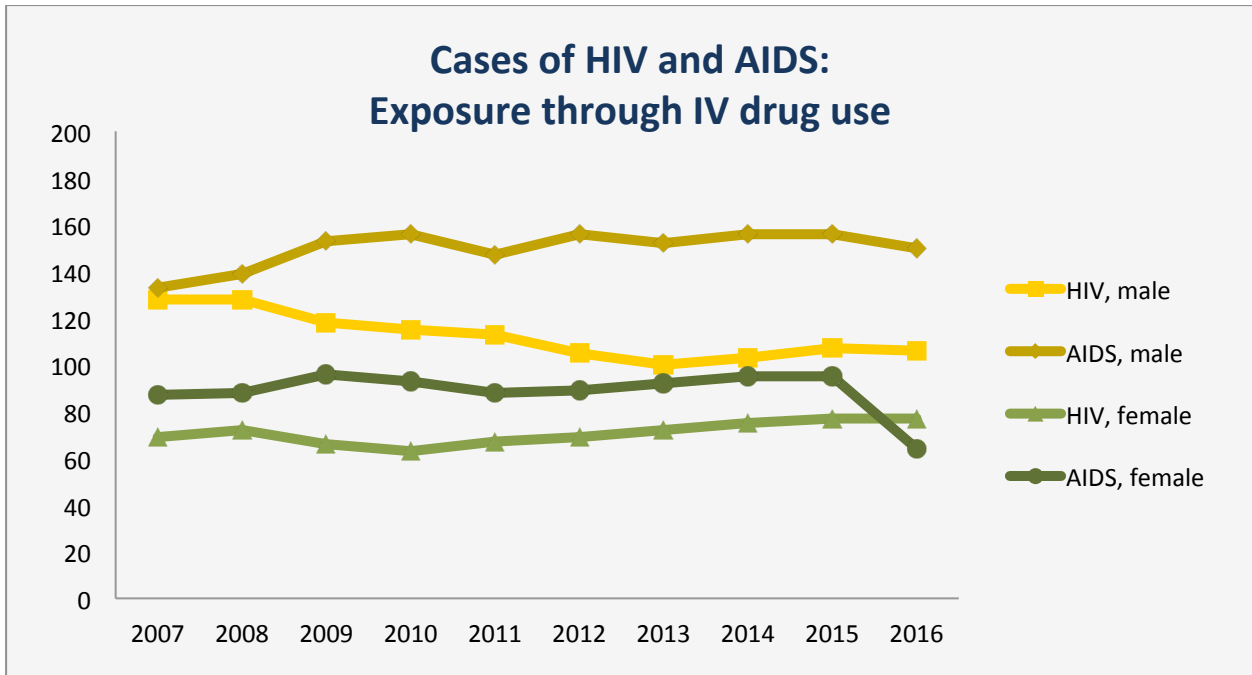
Data Source(s)

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports, Minnesota Department of Health

Section Summary

- More Minnesota males than females are living with HIV or AIDS contracted via intravenous drug use.
- The number of males with HIV contracted via intravenous drug use has gradually declined over the years, while the number of females has increased.

Data Source: MDH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports



Number of People Living with HIV and AIDS as a Result of Injecting Drug Use (IDU), MDH

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male										
HIV	128	128	118	115	113	105	100	103	107	106
AIDS	133	139	153	156	147	156	152	156	156	150
Total	261	267	271	271	260	261	252	259	263	256
Female										
HIV	69	72	66	63	67	69	72	75	77	77
AIDS	87	88	96	93	88	89	92	95	95	64
Total	156	160	162	156	155	158	164	170	172	141
Total										
HIV	197	200	184	178	180	174	172	178	184	183
AIDS	220	227	249	249	235	245	244	251	251	214
Total	417	427	433	427	415	419	416	429	435	397

Drug Abuse Violations

About the Indicator

These data include all arrests for the violation of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Data Source(s)

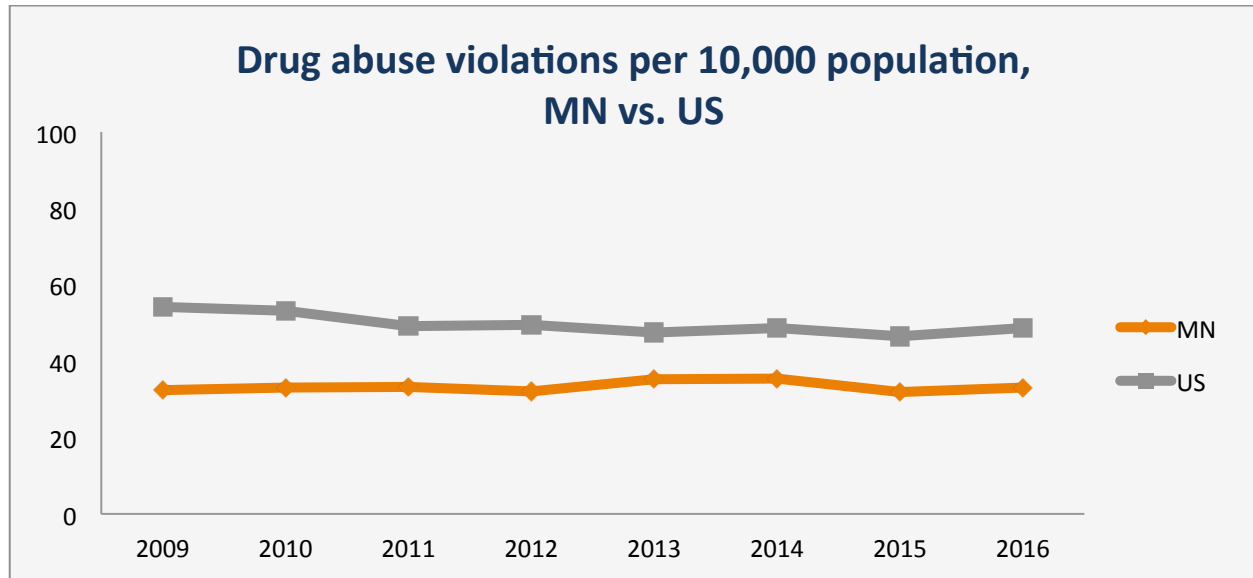
Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)

Section Summary

- The rate of narcotics arrests in Minnesota has been consistently lower than the national rate.
- From 2011 to 2016, approximately 13-17% of Minnesotans arrested for narcotics violations have been under the age of 18, and the proportion of juvenile arrests has decreased.

Illicit Drugs: Consequences

Data Source: UCR



Drug Abuse Violations per 10,000 Population, UCR

Minnesota	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Narcotics arrests	17,040	17,572	17,727	15,087	19,056	19,203	17,478	18,267
Rate per 10,000 population	32.4	33.1	33.2	32.1	35.2	35.4	31.9	33.0
United States	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Narcotics arrests	1,305,191	1,638,846	1,531,251	1,552,432	1,501,043	1,561,231	1,488,707	1,572,579
Rate per 10,000 population	54.1	53.1	49.1	49.5	47.5	48.6	46.5	48.7
MN:US rate ratio	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Narcotics arrests	0.60	0.62	0.68	0.65	0.74	0.73	0.69	0.68

NOTE: St. Paul Police Department does not submit Part II arrest data to the BCA. Includes only arrests where the most serious offense was the Driving Under the Influence offense

Minnesota Drug Abuse Violations, UCR

		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Age	Juvenile	2,901	15.6%	2,718	14.2%	2,547	13.3%	1,803	10.3%	1,874	10.3%
	Adult	15,730	84.4%	16,472	85.8%	16,656	86.7%	15,675	89.7%	16,393	89.7%
Race	White	13,564	73.0%	14,057	73.0%	14,047	73.2%	12,286	70.2%	13,380	73.2%
	African American	4,085	22.0%	4,009	21.0%	4,007	20.9%	1,717	9.8%	3,633	19.9%
	Indian/ Alaskan	498	3.0%	588	3.0%	584	3.0%	648	3.7%	752	4.1%
	Asian	484	2.0%	536	3.0%	565	2.9%	501	2.9%	502	2.7%

Persons in Prison for Drug Offenses

About the Indicator

Legal penalties for illicit drugs range from prison time to probation sentences.

It is important to recognize that these data capture the *governing offense* for which a person was convicted. Because persons are counted based on a conviction for the most serious offense, it is likely that these data alone underestimate the role of illicit drugs in all convictions and sentences.

In Minnesota, there are 8 prisons for adults (7 for males and 1 for females). In addition, two other facilities house small numbers of adults. MCF-Togo houses the Female Challenge Incarceration Program; MCF-Red Wing houses a small male population.

According to the Minnesota Department of Corrections, 90% of Minnesota inmates have been diagnosed as chemically abusive or dependent. MDC has instituted chemical dependency programs that have been shown to reduce recidivism by 23%. In an average year, 2,900 offenders are assessed as needing treatment, 1,200 enter a long-term program, and 64% of these successfully complete treatment.

In 2016, 83.7% of incarcerated drug offenders were male.

Data Source(s)

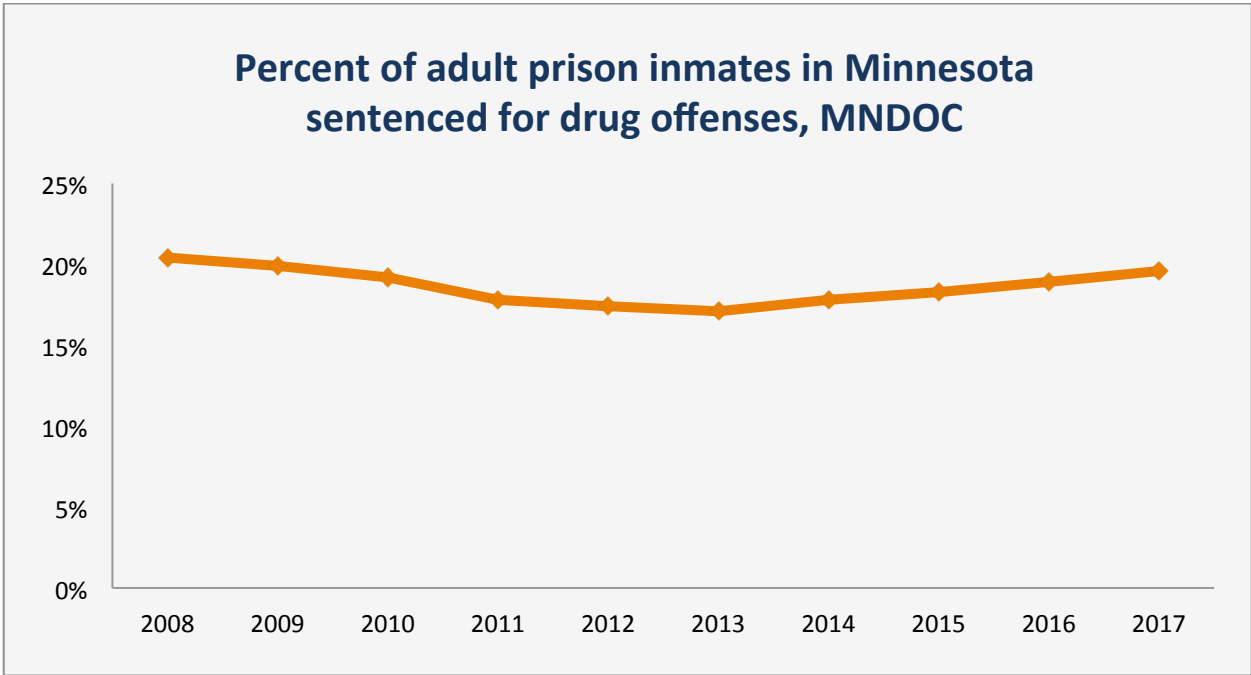
Minnesota Department of Corrections

Section Summary

- The percent of adult prison inmates in Minnesota sentenced for drug offenses has remained relatively stable—at, or just under 20%—while the overall prison population has increased slightly.

Illicit Drugs: Consequences

Data Source: Inmate Profile



Prison Inmates in Minnesota Sentenced for Drug Offenses, MNDOC

Minnesota	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of inmates	1,893	1,832	1,844	1,676	1,627	1,616	1,737	1,822	1,910	1,936
Percent of all inmates	20.4%	19.9%	19.2%	17.8%	17.4%	17.1%	17.8%	18.3%	18.9%	19.6%

Negative Consequences from Smoking Marijuana

About the Indicator

College students from 17 colleges and universities in Minnesota were asked about various possible negative consequences they've experienced in the past 12 months, after using marijuana. Responses were counted if the respondents indicated experiencing the consequence at least once in the past year.

Response rates for each consequence are reported for the student body as a whole, not only for those who have reported marijuana use.

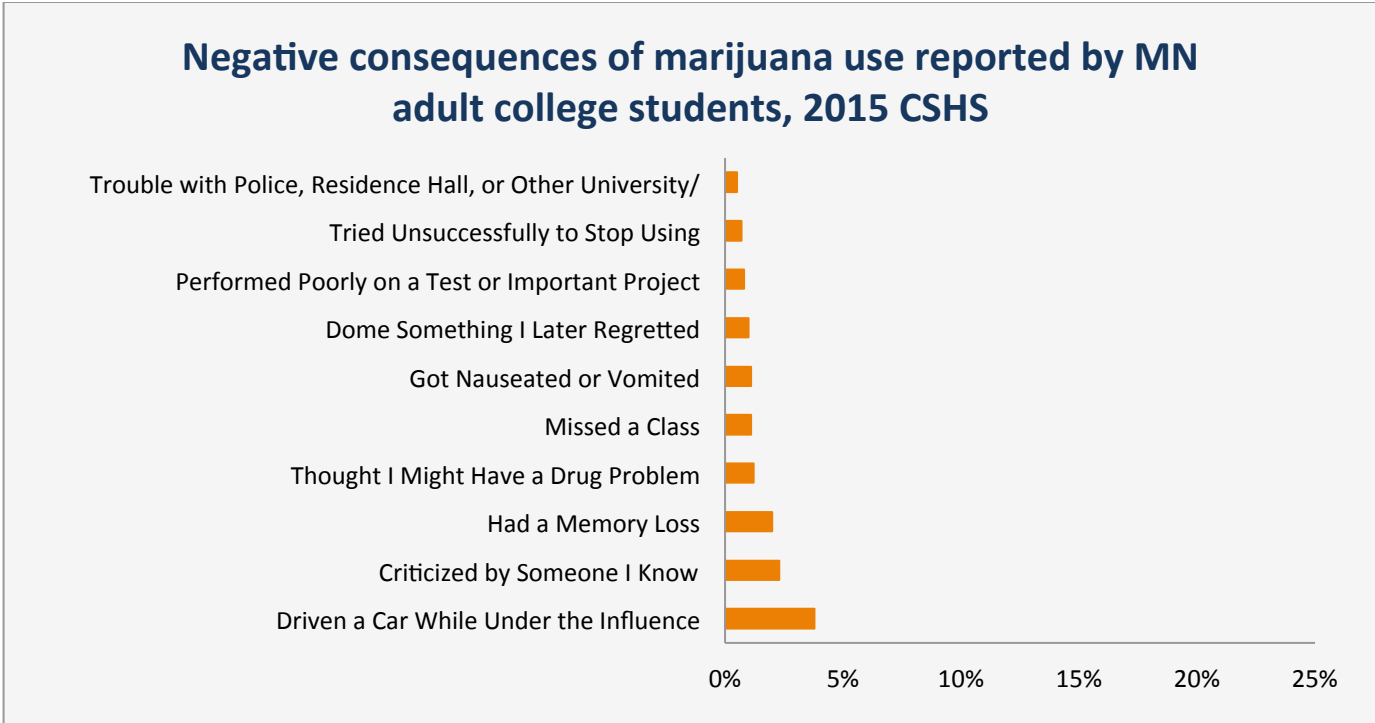
Data Source(s)

Minnesota College Student Health Survey (CSHS)

Section Summary

- The most commonly reported negative consequence was that the student had driven a vehicle while under the influence of marijuana

Data Source: College Student Health Survey



Illicit Drugs in Minnesota: Intervening Variables

Perceptions of Harm and Disapproval

About the Indicator

Beginning in 2007, students were asked how much they thought people risked harming themselves physically or in other ways if they smoke marijuana 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 survey were “slight risk” and “no risk.”

Data Source(s)

Adults National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Youth Minnesota Student Survey (MSS)

Section Summary

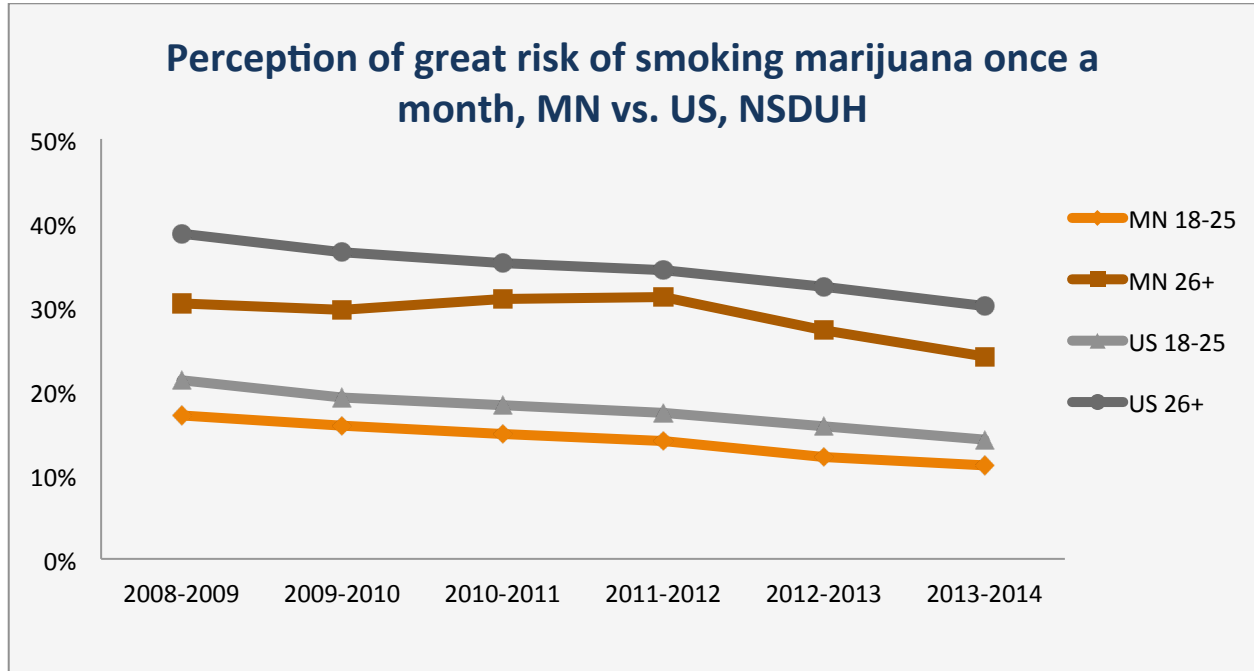
Adults

- Perception of harm from smoking marijuana is consistently lower in Minnesota than the national average.

Youth

- Female students were more likely than male to report that they believed people risked harming themselves by smoking marijuana once or twice per week.
- Perception of marijuana harm decreased with grade level.

Data Source: NSDUH

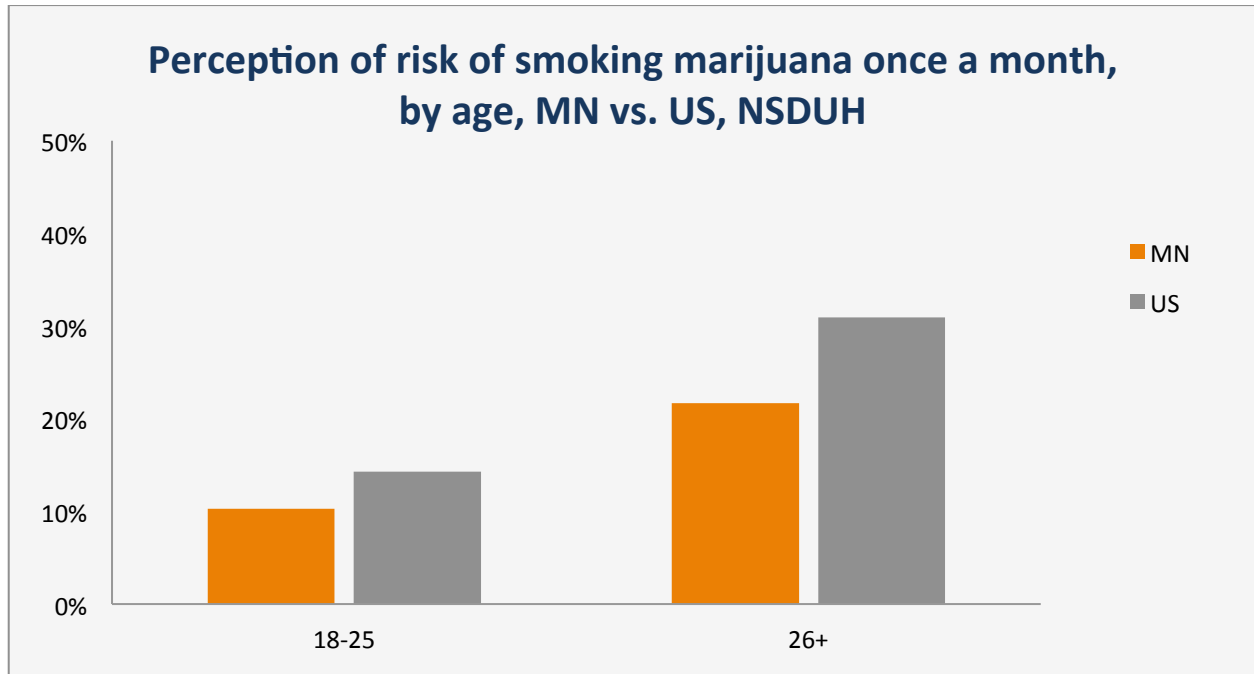


Adults: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, NSDUH

Minnesota	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Perceive great risk 12+	28.5%	27.7%	28.7%	28.6%	25.0%	22.3%
Ages 12 thru 17	28.6%	28.7%	29.1%	27.1%	24.6%	22.5%
Ages 18 thru 25	17.1%	15.8%	14.8%	14.1%	12.1%	11.1%
Ages 26 and Over	30.4%	29.7%	31.0%	31.2%	27.2%	24.1%
United States	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Perceive great risk 12+	35.8%	33.6%	32.3%	31.4%	29.5%	27.4%
Ages 12 thru 17	31.8%	29.9%	28.6%	27.0%	25.3%	23.5%
Ages 18 thru 25	21.3%	19.2%	18.3%	17.4%	15.8%	14.2%
Ages 26 and Over	38.8%	36.5%	35.2%	34.4%	32.4%	30.1%
MN:US rate ratio	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Perceive great risk 12+	0.80	0.82	0.89	0.91	0.85	0.81

NOTE: Due to changes in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the measure of perception of risk of marijuana use is not comparable after the 2013-2014 survey. Past trend data up to the 2013-2014 survey are presented separately from data from 2015 and later.

Data Source: NSDUH

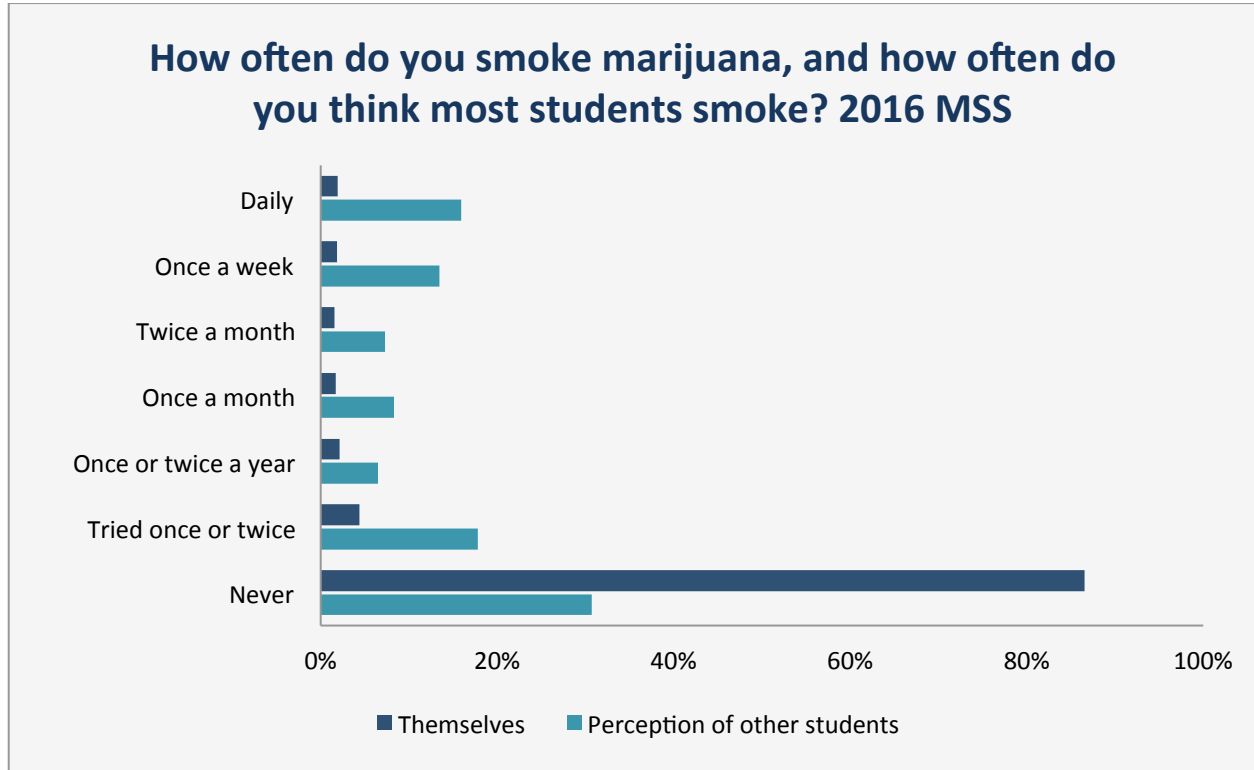


Adults: Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month, NSDUH

Minnesota		2015-2016
Perceive great risk 12+		20.5%
Ages 12 thru 17		24.0%
Ages 18 thru 25		10.3%
Ages 26 and Over		21.7%
United States		2015-2016
Perceive great risk 12+		28.4%
Ages 12 thru 17		27.2%
Ages 18 thru 25		14.3%
Ages 26 and Over		30.9%
MN:US rate ratio		2015-2016
Perceive great risk 12+		0.72

NOTE: Due to changes in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), the measure of perception of risk of marijuana use is not comparable after the 2013-2014 survey. Past trend data up to the 2013-2014 survey are presented separately from data from 2015 and later.

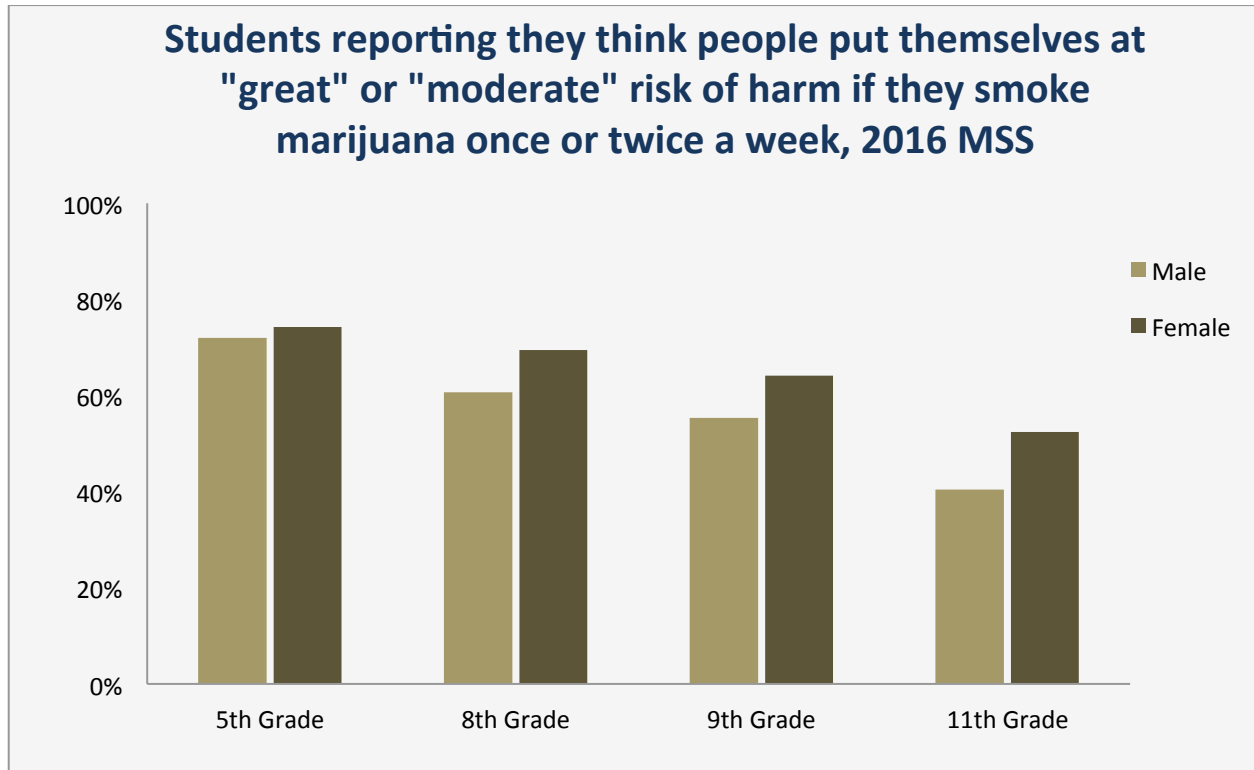
Data Source: MSS



Minnesota Students Reporting Smoking Marijuana, and their Perceptions of Other Students' Frequency of Marijuana Use, 8th, 9th, and 11th Grade Students, 2016 MSS

	How often do you think MOST STUDENTS smoke marijuana?		How often do YOU smoke marijuana?	
	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Never	35,078	30.7%	99,401	86.5%
Tried once or twice	20,366	17.8%	5,017	4.4%
Once or twice a year	7,428	6.5%	2,429	2.1%
Once a month	9,459	8.3%	1,956	1.7%
Twice a month	8,320	7.3%	1,781	1.6%
Once a week	15,361	13.5%	2,092	1.8%
Daily	18,154	15.9%	2,193	1.9%

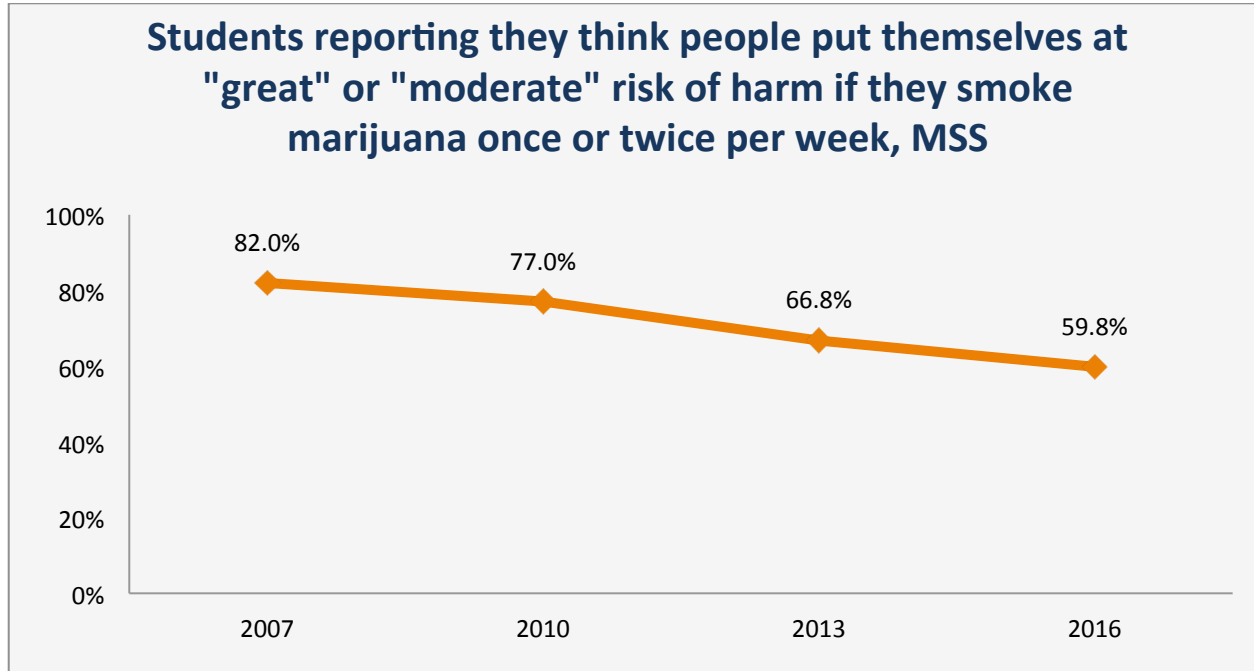
Data Source: MSS



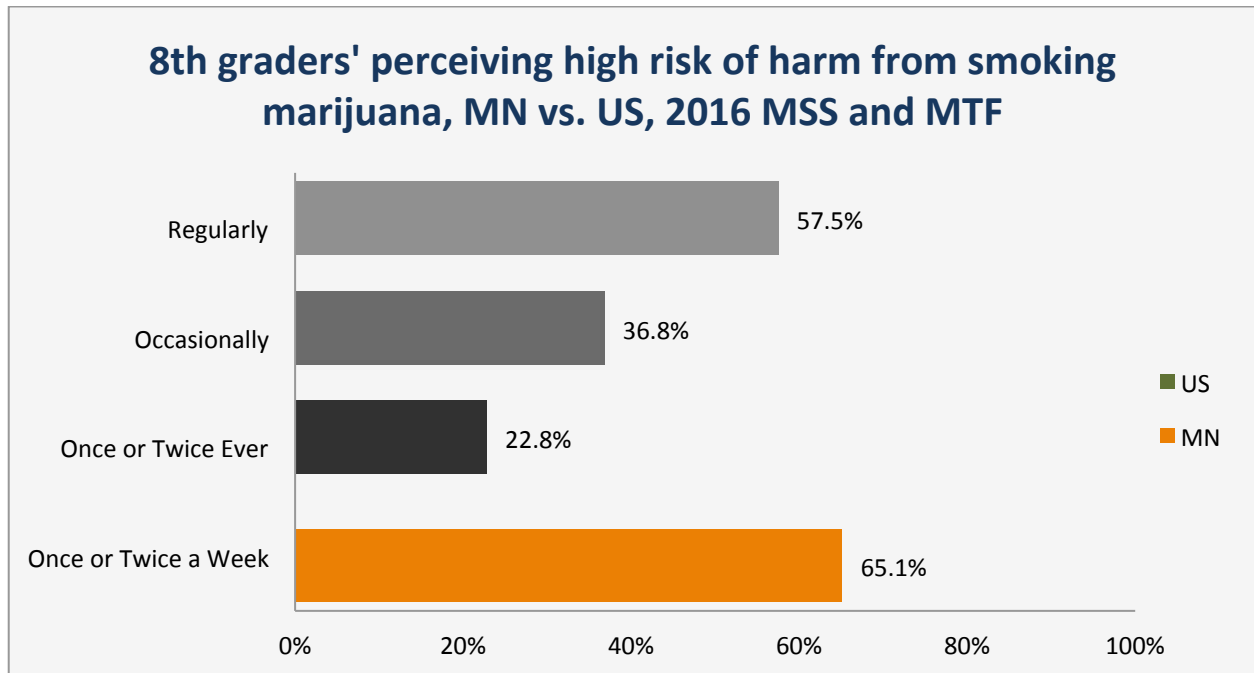
Students Reporting They Think People Put Themselves at "Great" or "Moderate" Risk of Harming Themselves Physically or in Other Ways if They Smoke Marijuana Once or Twice Per Week, 2016 MSS

		Male		Female		Total	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	5 th	13,486	72.0%	13,607	74.2%	27,093	73.1%
	8 th	11,962	60.7%	13,880	69.4%	25,842	65.1%
	9 th	10,570	55.4%	12,573	64.1%	23,143	59.8%
	11 th	6,354	40.5%	8,435	52.4%	14,789	46.6%
	Total	42,372	57.9%	48,495	65.5%	90,867	61.7%

Data Source: MSS and MTF

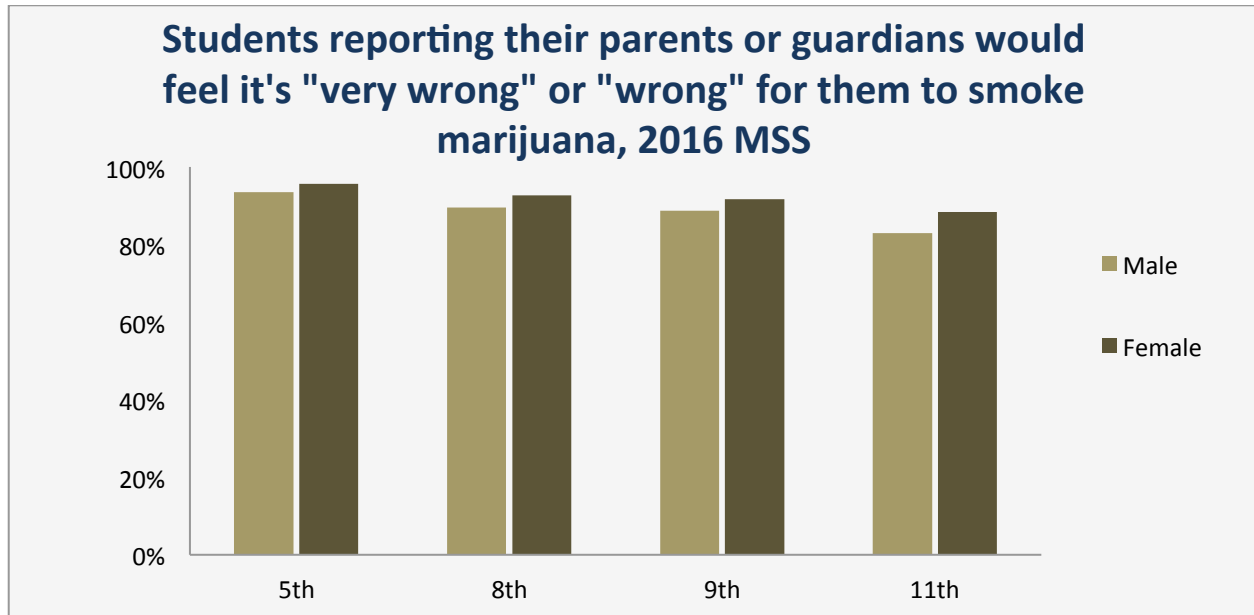


Minnesota students have a relatively high perception of risk of harm from smoking marijuana, but the perception of risk is declining.

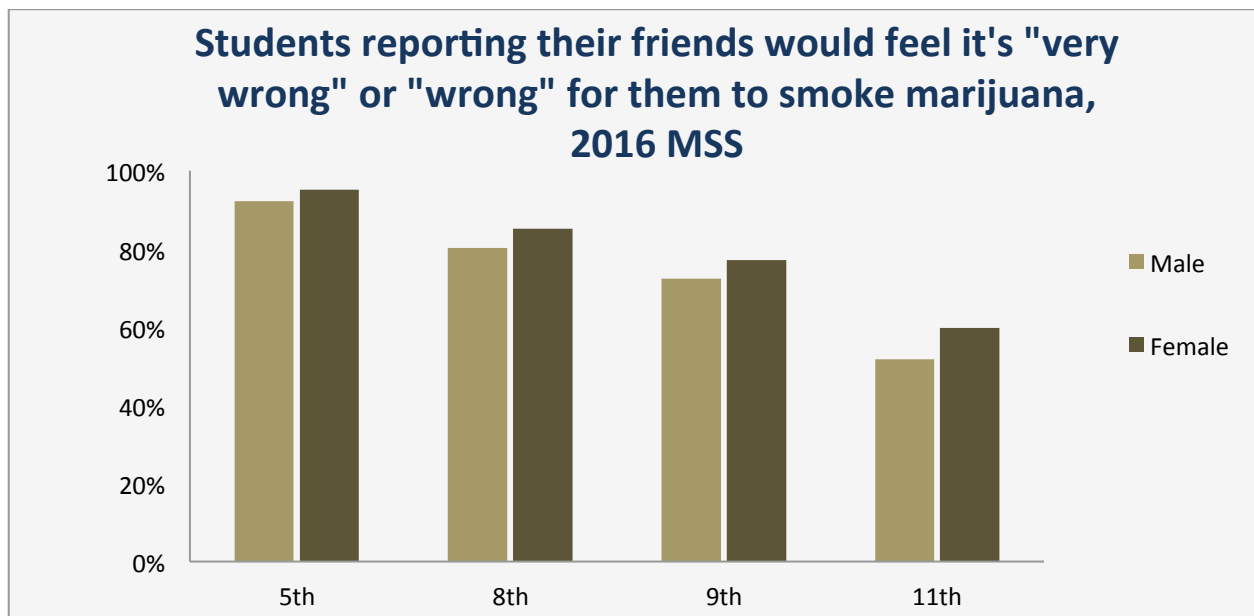


NOTE: The MTF survey questions asking about perception of harm used different frequencies of use than the MSS survey.

Data Source: MSS



Students' perception of disapproval has declined with both the age of students, and over time.



Data Source: MSS

Students Reporting They Think Their Parents Would Feel it's "Very Wrong" or "wrong" for Them to Smoke Marijuana, 2016 MSS

		Male		Female		Total	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	5 th	17,731	93.5%	17,959	95.7%	35,690	94.6%
	8 th	17,683	89.6%	18,639	92.7%	36,322	91.2%
	9 th	16,938	88.7%	17,985	91.7%	34,923	90.2%
	11 th	13,022	82.9%	14,210	88.4%	27,232	85.7%

Students Reporting They Think Their Friends Would Feel it's "Very Wrong" or "Wrong" for Them to Smoke Marijuana, 2016 MSS

		Male		Female		Total	
		N (#)	%	N (#)	%	N (#)	%
Grade	5 th	17,355	92.2%	17,765	95.2%	35,120	93.7%
	8 th	15,795	80.3%	17,055	85.1%	32,850	82.7%
	9 th	13,750	72.4%	15,077	77.2%	28,827	74.9%
	11 th	8,102	51.8%	9,583	59.7%	17,685	55.8%

Percent of students reporting they believe parents/guardians or friends would feel it was wrong if they smoked marijuana: 9th grade trend, MSS

