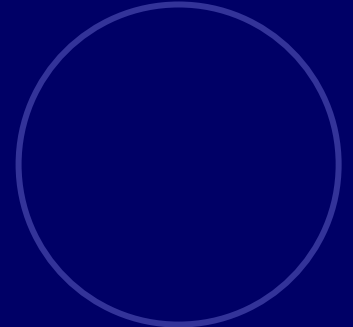
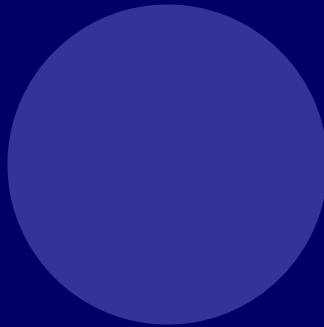
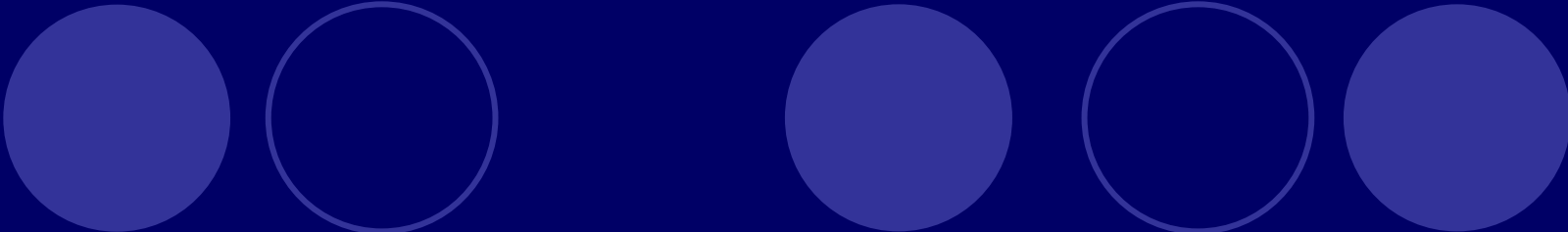


# Substance Abuse Among the Hispanic/Latino Population

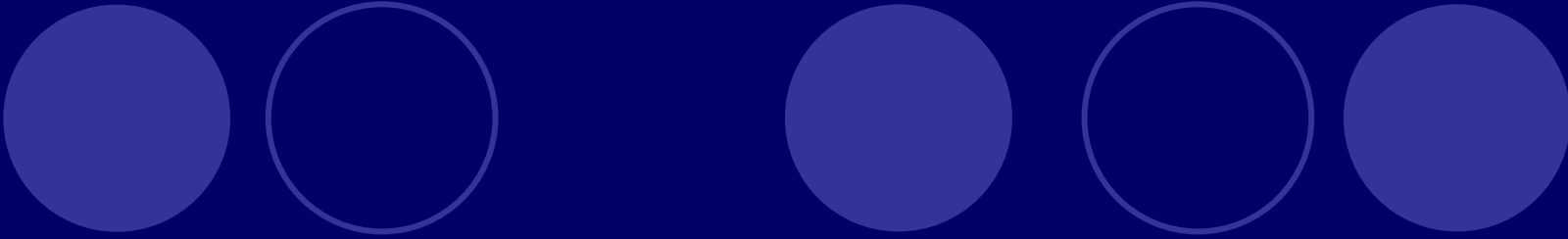


- 
- Evidence shows an information gap between existing prevention resources and the specific needs of the growing Hispanic/Latino population in general, and young Latina girls in particular (SAMHSA Report, 2002).

# Terminology



- The terms “Latino” and “Hispanic” are [for the most part] used interchangeably to describe persons closely affiliated with or descended from Spanish-speaking persons, regions, or countries.

- 
- Lack of documentation is continually tied to nearly every other problem faced by Mexicans and other Hispanic ethnic subgroups (Rich, in press).

# Numbers



- Hispanics are a large and growing segment of the U.S. population. In 1999, Hispanics made up 12 percent of the U.S. population.
- As of the 2000 U.S. Census, Hispanic youth ages 12-20 had become the largest ethnic youth population. By the end of the decade, nearly one in five young people (19% of ages 10-19) in the United States will be Hispanic (US Census Bureau, 2003).

# Issues Assessing the Extent of Hispanic Substance Abuse

- Under counting by U.S. Census Bureau serves to reduce the total number of Latinos, and serves to increase the relative number of reported substance abusers within the total population
  - Consequential reliance on arrest and treatment data
- Statistics and reported studies have only recently separated Latinos from other groups of color, making historical comparisons and trend assessments almost impossible.

# Substance Abuse Variation Among Hispanic Ethnic Subgroups

- Although predictors of drug use may be similar across ethnic groups, exposure to and the association between the predictors and drug use vary across ethnic groups.
- Among Mexican and Other Hispanic admissions, alcohol was the most common substance of abuse, followed by opiates.
- Among Puerto Rican admissions, opiates were the most common substance of abuse (47 percent), followed by alcohol (26 percent).
- The most common substances of abuse among Cuban admissions were alcohol (40 percent) and cocaine (28 percent) (DASIS Report, 2002).

## Variation (cont.)

- The greatest variation of primary substance of abuse among Hispanic ethnic subgroups was among admissions for stimulants. Mexican admissions had the largest percentage of stimulant admissions (8 percent).
- Stimulants accounted for less than 1 percent of Puerto Rican admissions.
- Among Cuban and Other Hispanic admissions, stimulants comprised 2 percent and 4 percent of admissions, respectively (DASIS Report, 2002).

# Hispanics in Substance Abuse Treatment

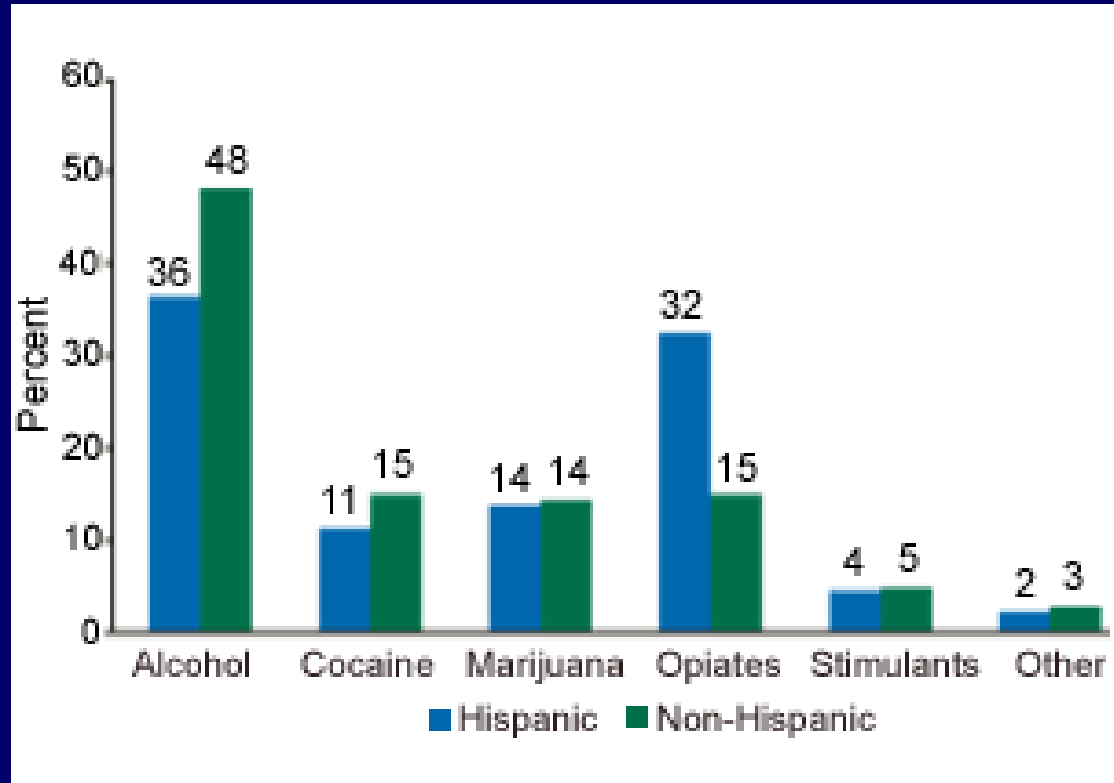
- Alcohol (36 percent), opiates (32 percent), and marijuana (14 percent) were the most common primary substances of abuse among Hispanic admissions.
- Hispanic admissions had a larger percentage of admissions for opiate abuse (32 percent) than non-Hispanic admissions (15 percent) (DASIS Report, 2002).

# Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

- Thirteen percent of admissions in the 1999 Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) involved Hispanics. Almost 186,000 Hispanic admissions were reported to TEDS in 1999.
- The term "Hispanic" describes a population that includes several ethnic subgroups representing different countries of origin. TEDS data permit separate analysis of some of these ethnic subgroups, specifically, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Hispanic (DASIS Report, 2002).
- In 1999, among Hispanic admissions to TEDS,
  - 42 percent were Mexican,
  - 35 percent were Puerto Rican,
  - 2 percent were Cuban,
  - 21 percent were Other Hispanic.

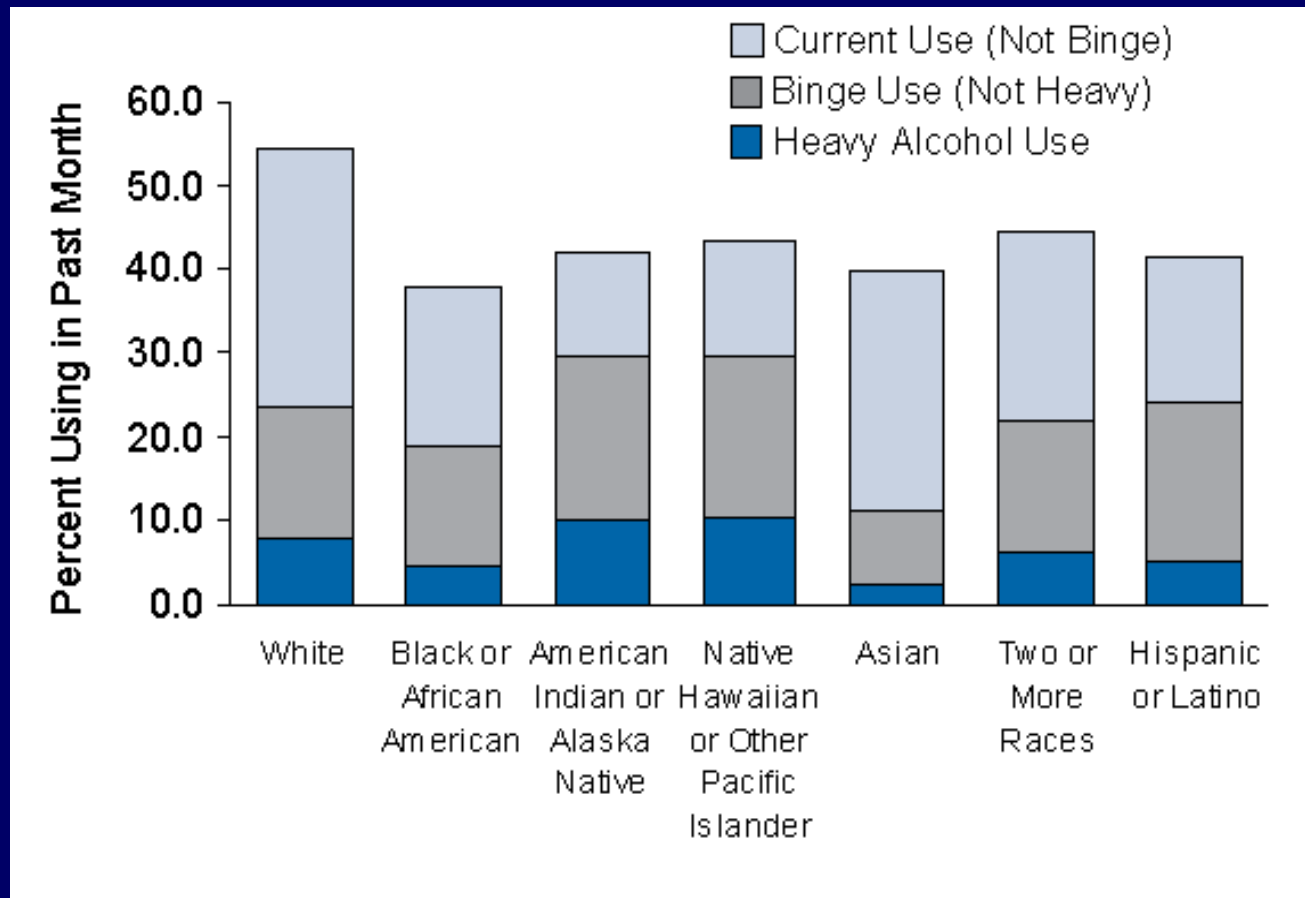
# Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment, by Ethnicity and Primary Substance of Abuse

- 1999 SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).



# Current, Binge, and Heavy Alcohol Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity

- 2003 NSDUH Report Findings

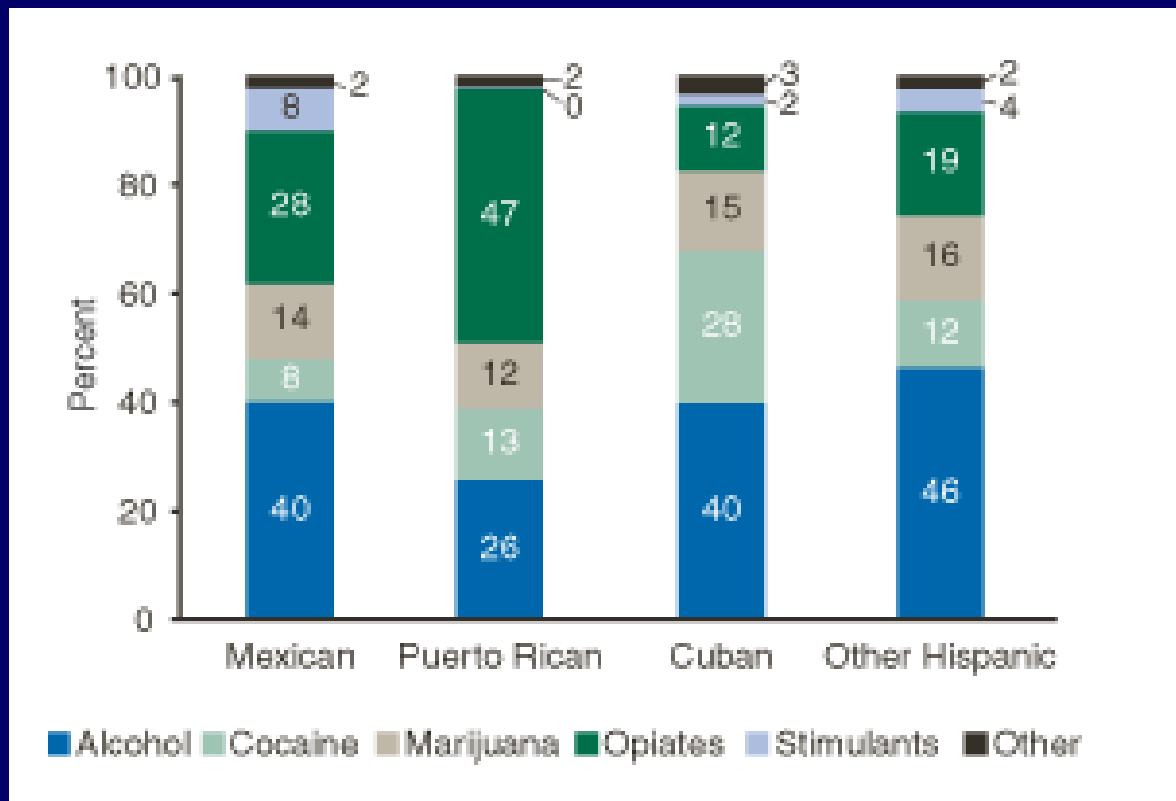


# Illicit Drug Use

- Based on combined 2000 and 2001 data, rates of past month illicit drug use in the Hispanic population aged 12 or older were:
  - 9.2 percent for Puerto Ricans,
  - 5.8 percent for Mexicans,
  - 3.7 percent for Cubans,
  - 3.6 percent for Central or South Americans (2001 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse)

# Primary Substance of Abuse, by Hispanic Ethnic Subgroup

- 1999 SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).



# Gender Differences

- Hispanic admissions were 77 percent male and 23 percent female, compared with 69 percent male and 31 percent female among non-Hispanic admissions.
- Hispanic Male Substance Abuse Admissions:
  - Alcohol: 39 %
  - Opiates: 32 %
  - Marijuana: 14 %
- Hispanic Female Substance Abuse Admissions:
  - Opiates: 34 %
  - Alcohol: 26 %
  - Cocaine: 16 % (DASIS Report, 2002).

# Prevalence and Consequences of Underage Drinking Among Hispanic Youth

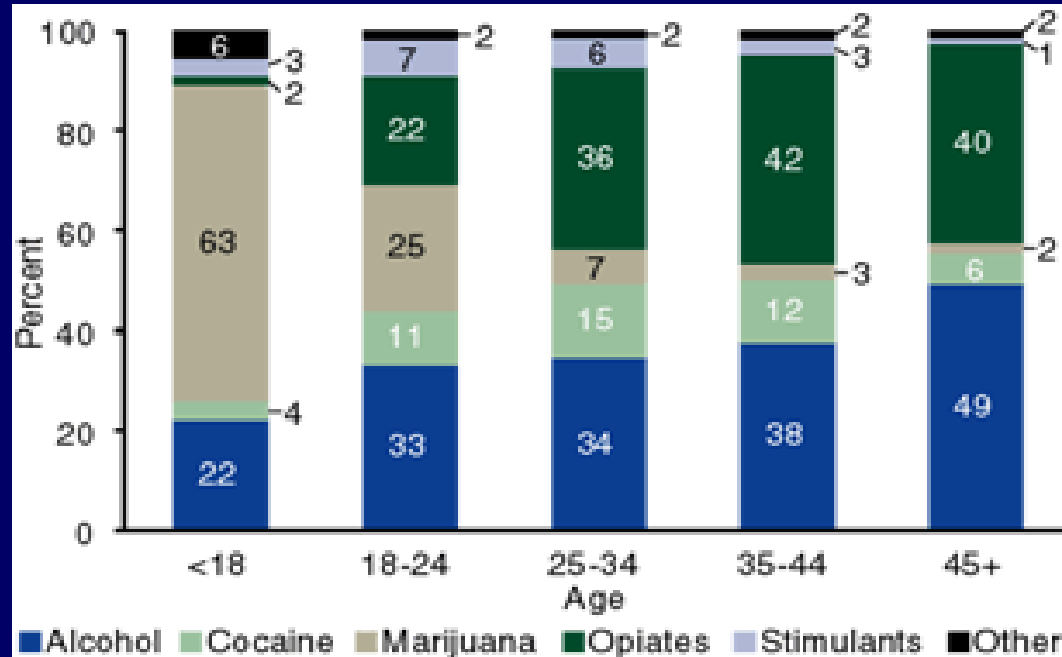
- Hispanic young people are more likely to drink and to get drunk at an earlier age than non-Hispanic white or African-American young people (MTF Survey, 2002).
- Mexican and Cuban 12-17 year olds are more likely to "binge" drink than the general population in that age group (NHSDA, 2000/2001).
- Alcohol use contributes to the three leading causes of death among Hispanic 12-20 year olds: unintentional injuries (including car crashes), homicide and suicide (Leading Causes of Death Reports, 1999-2000).
- Alcohol was the most common drug for which Hispanics 18-24 years of age sought addiction treatment in 1999 (DASIS Report, 2002).

# Prevalence and Consequences (cont.)

- In a recent survey, Hispanic students (36.4 percent) were significantly more likely than Caucasian students (28.5 percent) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (CDC, 2003).
- Overall, 30.2 percent of students have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (CDC, 2003).
- At highest risk are Hispanic children ages 5-12, who are 72 percent more likely to die in a motor vehicle crash than non-Hispanic children (Baker, et al, 1998).

# Hispanic Admissions, Primary Substance of Abuse, by Age Group

- 1999 SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS).



# Consequences

- Next to Native Americans, Mexican Americans have the highest alcohol-related fatality rates among all four types of road users: drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and cyclists. This is true of both men and women (Voas, et.al., 2000).
- The Hispanic population has increased by 57.9 percent in just ten years, much faster than the U. S. population as a whole. This rapid population growth means that Hispanics will constitute an increasing proportion of crash injuries and fatalities (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001).
- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for Hispanics ages 1-44, and the sixth leading cause of death for all ages (CDC, 2000).
- Cuban Americans have a low alcohol-related traffic fatality rate (33.7 percent) while Mexican Americans had the highest rate (59.7 percent) (CDC, 2000.)

# Exposure of Hispanic Youth to Alcohol Advertising



- In five media markets in 2002—San Antonio, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and San Francisco—Hispanic youth were overexposed to English-language radio alcohol advertising even more than non-Hispanic youth. These five markets were also among seven markets that accounted for 85% of alcohol advertising spending on Spanish-language television.
- Alcohol ads appeared in 2002 on 12 of the 15 programs in English and Spanish that were most popular with Hispanic youth, including Vias Del Amor, Ver Para Creer, That '70s Show, and MadTV.
- The beer and ale industry was the seventh highest-spending industry on Spanish-language television in 2002, outspending the makers of cars, soft drinks, and motion pictures (Exposure of Hispanic Youth to Alcohol Advertising Report, 2003).

# Protective Factors against Substance Abuse

- **Influence of family** (Herman et al., 1997; Howard, 1996; Swaim et al., 1998)
- **Investment in school and good academic performance** (Seydlita Jenkins, 1998; McWhirter et al., 1998; Swaim et al., 1998)
- **Involvement in after-school and religious activities** (Mahoney & Stattin, 2000; Johanson et al., 1996)
- **Biculturalism and ethnic pride** (Belgrave et al., 1997; Marsiglia et al., 2001; Marsiglia & Holleran 1999; Kulis et al., 2000)

# Treatment Issues



- The Hispanic community is largely bilingual. In general, however, within the Hispanic population that is measured by bilingual surveys, youth are more likely to be conversant with English and to use English-language media than are adults (Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth Report, 2003).
- Strong identification with family and family honor may prevent some youth from asking for help out of respect to their family.

# Treatment (cont.)

- Latinos have less access to treatment (SAMHSA, 1999a, 1999b, 2000), wait longer for services, and report less satisfaction with the interventions they receive (Wells, Klap, Koike Sherbourne, 2001).
- Latinos may have poorer outcomes after substance abuse treatment than individuals from other ethnic groups (Brecht, VonMayrhauser, & Anglin, 2000; McCaughrin & Howard, 1995; Pendergast, Hser, & Gil-Rivas, 1998).

# Hispanic Cultural Values

- Hispanic-Americans are united by customs, language, religion, and values. There is, however, an extensive diversity of traits among Hispanic-Americans. One characteristic that is of paramount importance in most Hispanic cultures is family commitment, which involves:
  - loyalty,
  - a strong support system,
  - a belief that a child's behavior reflects on the honor of the family,
  - a hierarchical order among siblings,
  - a duty to care for family members.
- A strong sense of other-directedness within the Hispanic community conflicts with the United States' mainstream emphasis on individualism (Vasquez, 1990).

# Cultural Values (cont.)

- Hispanic adolescents are more inclined than Anglo adolescents to adopt their parents' commitment to religious and political beliefs, occupational preferences, and lifestyle (Black et al., 1991).
- Spirituality, the dignity of each individual, and respect for authority figures are valued throughout Hispanic culture.
- Stereotyped sex roles tend to exist among many Latinos: the male is perceived as dominant and strong, whereas the female is perceived as nurturing and self-sacrificing. Note, however, that in Latino cultures, the term "machismo" (used by Anglos to refer to male chauvinism) refers to a concept of chivalry that encompasses gallantry, courtesy, charity, and courage (Baron, 1991).
- Hispanic male adolescents display more and earlier independence than the male adolescents of the general U.S. population. (Black et al., 1991)

# Hispanics: Focus on Bluegrass Area

- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there were just 4,461 Hispanic residents in Fayette and its surrounding counties—Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Madison, Scott, and Woodford—in 1996. However, **this number does not include undocumented migrants**. By most estimates, the figure is currently somewhere above 30,000, contrasted with the 3,347 Hispanics registered in the area in 1990 when migration was relatively low.
- Migrants make up much of Kentucky's farm labor force. The state estimates that between 70 and 80 percent of Kentucky's 25,000 tobacco workers are Hispanic.
- The horse industry, which employs thousands of Hispanic workers on scores of farms across the Commonwealth, last year began a program of teaching not only English as a second language, but Spanish as a second language.
- For the past eight years the Lexington Hispanic Association has actively sought jobs, housing, education, legal help, and medical care for Hispanics in the Bluegrass region (Foresight, 2002).

# Hispanics in Kentucky (cont.)

- Lexington, Kentucky is currently receiving a major influx of Hispanic/Latino immigrants, about 90% of them from Mexico.
- The Latino population in the Lexington area alone has grown roughly 500% between 1990 and 2000.
- The typical Hispanic worker in the Lexington area is making about \$6 an hour and sending \$2.50 of that back to Mexico. Most of these workers have no insurance, no job security, no legal recourse in case of work discrimination or exploitation, and little chance of accessing social services available to US citizens (Miranda, et.al, in press).

# Blocks to Hispanic Service Provision in Kentucky

- Language and institutional barriers in the healthcare arena
- Local health departments, hospitals, and private practitioners often require Hispanic patients to provide their own translation (often their own child).
- Cultural misunderstandings are widespread regarding Hispanic family structure, childrearing practices, and the role of extended family and kinship ties.
- Hispanic mistrust of service documents, interviews, and questionnaires- creates fear for undocumented Hispanic workers and their families and misunderstanding by service providers (Miranda, et.al, in press)