New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile

Strategic Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG)

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Unit
Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau
Epidemiology and Response Division
New Mexico Department of Health

SPF-SIG Statewide Epidemiological Workgroup

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NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Acknowledgments

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SPF-SIG Statewide Epidemiology Workgroup (SEW)

The SPF SIG Statewide Epidemiology Workgroup (SEW) is a core component of the Strategic Prevention Framework project. Its focus is the development of assessment data and indicators for use in planning and in developing evaluation indicators. Its data assessment role will continue throughout the project. The workgroup includes the following individuals: key writers Dan Green and Jim Roeber, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Unit, ERD, DOH; Michael Landen, Assistant State Epidemiologist, DOH; Dawn McCusker, Tribal Epidemiologist, ERD, DOH; Geraldo Rivera, Office of Injury Prevention, ERD, DOH; Annjennette Torres, Children Youth and Families Department; Joann Lapington, Department of Finance and Administration; Corazon Halasan, Community Epidemiologist, ERD, DOH; Tom Scharmen, District Epidemiologist, Public Health Division, DOH; Nadine Tafoya, community member; Ann DelVeccio, community member; Nandini Kuehn, New Mexico Voices for Children; Paula Feathers, Southwest Center for the Application of Prevention Technology; Pilo Bueno and Don Maestas, Prevention Services Bureau, BHSD, DOH; Richard Cervantes, Tony Rey, and Christina Lopez, Behavioral Assessment Inc., SPF SIG Evaluation Team (under contract to the BHSD); and, is coordinated and staffed by Karen Rowell and Michael Coop, Coop Consulting, Inc. (under contract to the BHSD).

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INTRODUCTION

SPF-SIG New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile

The *SPF-SIG New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile* is a tool for substance abuse prevention planners at the county and community level. The primary purpose is to support efforts related to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) received by the Behavioral Health Services Division (BHSD), New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH). The SPF-SIG provides funding to communities to conduct needs assessments regarding substance use and its consequences, build capacity to address those needs, and plan, implement and evaluate evidence-based programs, policies and practices designed to address the intervening variables related to identified substance-related problems. These grants will be awarded by BHSD through a competitive application process, with funds becoming available in Fall 2005. While this document will be useful to those preparing proposals for these grants, it will also be useful to program planners designing substance abuse prevention interventions for other purposes.

How to Use this Report

The main section of the profile presents several major indicators of substance abuse in New Mexico. These major indicators include outcome indicators (major causes of alcohol-related death) and indicators of substance abuse consumption behavior (self-reported substance use behavior from statewide surveys). The presentation of each major indicator includes a text description of the major data findings; a detailed table with results by gender, age-group, and ethnicity; a table detailing county results by ethnicity; a bar chart with rates for each New Mexico county; and additional charts illustrating other pertinent findings. In addition to the discussion of these major indicators, there is an extensive appendix (Appendix 1) that provides state and county rates for other indicators related to substance abuse.

A combined five-year period (1999-2003) is used when presenting death rates. Combining deaths over multiple years is necessary because in many of New Mexico's small counties there are very few deaths due to a given cause in any given year. Combining deaths over multiple years allows the calculation of rates that are more stable than calculations based on a very few cases.

How to Use this Report: The Problem Statements

The reader of this report will find considerable detail in the form of numbers, ratios, rates and other statistical summaries, many of these to be found in tables and charts. One way to synthesize this information has been through the development of specific "Problem Statements" which give the reader a brief narrative overview of the data and detailed statistics. The reader is encouraged to use these Problem Statements as a way to help understand and frame the epidemiological data presented in each section of the report.

INTRODUCTION (continued)

How to Use this Report: Tables and Charts

Each of the outcome indicators is presented with at least two tables. Table 1 for each indicator presents deaths and death rates by sex, age group, and race/ethnicity. These tables include the numbers of deaths on the left side of the table, and age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population on the right side of the table. These tables are very useful in determining the most important risk groups at the statewide level.

Table 2 for each outcome indicator presents results for each New Mexico county by race/ethnicity. Once again, the numbers of deaths are presented on the left side of the table, and the age-adjusted death rates are presented on the right side of the table. These tables are useful in determining which counties have the most severe substance use problems, and which groups are at the highest risk within each county.

The discussion of each indicator also includes a county bar chart that graphically presents age-adjusted rates for each New Mexico county in descending order. Adjacent to each county name on the left side of the chart, the number of deaths occurring in the county and the percent of New Mexico deaths occurring in each county are presented. Counties with the highest rates are easily identified at the top of the chart, while counties with low rates are at the bottom of the chart. The state rate is depicted with a darker colored bar, making it easy to compare the county rate to the state rate in each instance.

How to Use this Report: Rates and Numbers

Both death rates and the numbers of deaths are presented in the tables and charts of the Epidemiology Profile. While the rates are very important in indicating the severity of an indicator within any given county or population group, they only provide part of the picture when comparing the burden of a problem from one county or group to another. For instance, McKinley County has an alcohol-related death rate (115.1 per 100,000 population) more than twice that of Bernalillo County (53.5 per 100,000). However, the number of alcohol-related deaths in Bernalillo (1,494) is more than four times the number in McKinley County (348). Another way of expressing a similar idea is to say that Bernalillo County accounts for 29.5% of all alcohol-related deaths in the state, and McKinley County accounts for 6.9%. In designing interventions, it is important to look at both of these numbers. Because of the extremely high rate of alcohol-related deaths, interventions that address this problem are very important in McKinley County. At the same time, Bernalillo County should not be overlooked when locating interventions because it bears much of the statewide burden of alcohol-related deaths.

How to Use this Report: Why are some rates missing from the tables?

Even though deaths were combined over a five-year period, for some causes of death there were still very few deaths occurring in some small counties or for specific age/ethnic groups. While rates can be calculated based on very small numbers, these rates can be unstable and are often misleading. In a small county, even a single death over a five year period can result in a rate that is extremely high. Such rates are of questionable value for planning purposes. Including these rates would have resulted in very dense tables that were difficult to interpret because they included information that clouded the overall picture rather than clarifying it. For this reason, rates based on fewer than two cases per year have been removed from all tables and charts.

INTRODUCTION (continued)

Other Data Resources

The data presented here come from various sources. Other valuable publications have been written utilizing these data sources. The SPF-SIG State Epidemiology Profile should be seen as complementary to these other publications, and serious program planners will want to refer to these documents for further information. These publications include:

- **The Burden of Substance Abuse in New Mexico:2004,** produced by the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Unit (SAEU), Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division (ERD), NMDOH. Available online at: *http://www.health.state.nm.us/pdf/2004_Burden_Substance_Abuse.pdf.*

- **2004 New Mexico Social Indicator Report**, produced by SAEU, ERD, NMDOH. Available online at: *http://www.health.state.nm.us/hdata.html.*

- **New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS): 2003 Report of State Results**, produced by NMDOH, NM Public Education Department, and the UNM Prevention Research Center. Available online at: *http://www.health.state.nm.us/pdf/YRRS2003FinalReport.pdf* . County YRRS reports are available at: *http://www.health.state.nm.us/yrrs.html.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Consequences of Substance Abuse

All-Cause Death

Nine of the 10 leading causes of death in New Mexico are at least partially caused by the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. Diseases of the heart are the leading cause of death in New Mexico, followed by malignant neoplasms, accidents, chronic lower respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, influenza and pnemonia, suicide, Alzheimers disease, and chronic liver disease. Chronic liver disease, accidents, suicide, and diabetes are leading causes of death that are associated with alcohol use. While the all-cause death rate varies somewhat by county, the counties with the highest absolute numbers of deaths are the highly populated counties of Bernalillo, Doña Ana, Santa Fe, and San Juan.

Alcohol-Related Death

New Mexico has consistently had the second highest alcohol-related death rate in the United States (after Alaska). Death rates from alcohol-related causes increase with age. American Indians have higher alcohol-related death rates than other ethnicities. McKinley and Cibola counties have extremely high alcohol-related death rates, driven by high rates in the American Indian population. The counties with the most deaths from the five-year period are Bernalillo, McKinley, Doña Ana, Santa Fe, and San Juan. New Mexico has extremely high death rates due to both chronic diseases and injuries related to alcohol use.

- Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death. New Mexico's rate of death due to alcohol-related chronic diseases is more than 2.5 times the national rate. Death rates increase with age. American Indians, both male and female, and Hispanic males have extremely high rates. As with all alcohol-related death, McKinley and Cibola counties have the highest rates in the state. Alcohol-related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) is the single cause that accounts for the most deaths due to alcohol-related chronic diseases

  Alcohol-related chronic liver disease is the principle driver of New Mexico's consistently high alcohol-related chronic disease death rate. AR-CLD death rates are extremely high among American Indians, both male and female, and Hispanic males. The high rates among American Indians and Hispanic males between the ages of 35 and 44 represent a tremendous burden in terms of years of potential life lost. While Bernalillo has the highest number of deaths due to AR-CLD (391 over the years 1999-2003), four counties that stand out for their very high rates are McKinley, Cibola, San Miguel, and Rio Arriba.

- Alcohol-Related Injury Death. The two highest causes of alcohol-related injury death are motor vehicle crashes and suicide. Males are more at risk than females. American Indians are at higher risk than other ethnicities, among both males and females. Hispanic males are more at risk than White Non-Hispanic males.

  New Mexico's alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVC) death rate has decreased dramatically over the past 20 years. However, Mew Mexico has the sixth highest AR-MVC death rate in the country, and the rate has not improved over the last ten years. Both male and female American Indians have elevated rates, especially younger males (age 15-44). McKinley, Rio Arriba, and San Juan counties have substantial AR-MVC death rates. The McKinley and San Juan County rates are driven by the high American Indian rate, while the Rio Arriba County rate is driven by the high Hispanic rate.

  Suicide is closely associated with alcohol and drug abuse. New Mexico's suicide rate has consistently been one of the highest in the United States. Suicide rates are higher among males than among females for all ethnicities and age groups. White Non-Hispanic females have a higher suicide rate than females of other ethnicities. Among males, White Non-Hispanics and American Indians have the highest rates. The highest suicide rate is among male American Indians between the ages of 15 and 44.

Smoking Related Death

Historically, New Mexico has had one of the lowest smoking related death rates in the nation. Nonetheless, New Mexico's burden of death associated with smoking is considerably greater than the burden associated with alcohol and other drugs. Among all race/ethnic groups, males have higher smoking related death rates than females. Among males, Black Non-Hispanics have the highest rates, followed by White Non-Hispanics. Among females, White Non-Hispanics have the highest rates, followed by Black Non-Hispanics. Sierra, Lea, Eddy, Chaves, and Curry counties have the highest smoking-related death rates. In each of these counties, the high rates are driven by the high rates among White Non-Hispanics.

Drug-Related Death

New Mexico has had the highest drug-related death rate in the nation. Drug overdoses account for more than 80% of drug-related deaths. The most common drugs causing death for the period covered in this report were morphine/heroin, cocaine, alcohol, methadone, and oxycodone. Drug-related death rates are higher for males than for females, however, the percentage of females dying from drug overdose is increasing. The highest rates are among Hispanic males, followed by White Non-Hispanic males. Rio Arriba, Chaves, Bernalillo, and Valencia counties have the highest rates in the state. Bernalillo County bears the highest burden of drug-related death in terms of total numbers of deaths.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Consumption Behavior

Substance abuse consumption behaviors are important to examine for reasons beyond the fact that substance use leads to negative consequences in the short term. For example, while drinking by youth is a behavior that can lead to death or injury, it is also a behavior that, if continued into adulthood, may lead to very serious consequences from chronic drinking.

It is also interesting to note that those who have the heaviest consumption are not always those who have the most serious outcomes. For instance, while Native Americans have the poorest outcomes for many alcohol-related indicators, it is Hispanics that are most likely to report binge drinking. Indeed, while New Mexico has some of the worst alcohol related outcomes in the nation, consumption in New Mexico is average when compared to other states.

· Adult Binge Drinking. Binge drinking (defined as drinking 5+ drinks on a single occasion) is associated with numerous types of injury death, including motor vehicle fatalities, suicide, and homicide. Among adults (age 18 or over) of all ethnicities, binge drinking was more commonly reported by males than females. Among males, Hispanics were more likely to report binge drinking than other ethnicities. Young adults (age 18-24) were more likely than other age groups to report binge drinking.

· Youth Binge Drinking. New Mexico public high school students were more likely to report binge drinking than U.S. high school students. Among New Mexico students, binge drinking was more commonly reported by upper grade students than lower grade students. Hispanics were more likely to report binge drinking than White Non-Hispanic youth.

- Adult Chronic Drinking. In 2002, adult chronic drinking was less commonly reported in New Mexico (5.1%) than in the rest of the nation (5.7%). Chronic drinking was most prevalent among younger age groups, with 8.9% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past-month chronic drinking, compared to lower rates in older age groups. New Mexico men were 1.5 times more likely to report chronic drinking than women (6.2% vs 4.1%).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

- Adult Drinking and Driving. In 2002, adult drinking and driving was less commonly reported in New Mexico (2.0%) than in the rest of the nation (2.3%). Past month drinking and driving was most prevalent among young adults (aged 18-24) than in older age groups. New Mexico men were almost 3 times more likely to report drinking and driving than women (3.0% vs 1.1%). Hispanic males (3.6%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than White-Non-Hispanic (2.3%) and American Indian (2.0%) males.

· Youth Drinking and Driving. New Mexico high school students were more likely to report driving after drinking alcohol than were U.S. students. Drinking after driving was more common among boys than girls, and was less common among White Non-Hispanic youth than among Hispanic, American-Indian, or Black youth. Eleventh and 12th grade students were more likely to report drinking and driving than 9th and 10th grade students.

· Youth Drug Use. Marijuana and cocaine use were more prevalent among New Mexico students than among U.S. students. The use of cocaine, methamphetamine, or inhalants was less commonly reported by White Non-Hispanic students than by Hispanics, American Indians, or Blacks.

- Adult Tobacco Use. In 2002, adult smoking was less commonly reported in New Mexico (21.2%) than in the rest of the nation (23%). Smoking was most prevalent among younger age groups, and was more common among men than women.

-Youth Tobacco Use. In 2003, smoking was more prevalent among New Mexico high school students (30.2%) than in the rest of the nation (21.9%). New Mexico boys were more likely than girls to report current smoking (31.9% vs.7.7%).

Data Sources *

New Mexico death data: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health. Death rates were calculated by the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Unit, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health.

New Mexico adult behavioral data: New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Survey Unit, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health.

New Mexico youth behavioral data: New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, and the School and Family Support Bureau, New Mexico Public Education Department.

National death data: United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Compressed Mortality File (CMF) compiled from CMF 1968-1988, Series 20, No. 2A 2000, CMF 1989-1998, Series 20, No. 2E 2003 and CMF 1999-2002, Series 20, No. 2H 2004 on CDC WONDER On-line Database.

National adult behavioral data: Division of Adult and Community Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Online Prevalence Data, 1995-2004.

National youth behavioral data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Surveillance Summaries, May 21, 2004. MMWR. 2004:53(No. SS-2).

* Data sources for data presented in Appendix 1 are included in Appendix 1.

Problem Statements

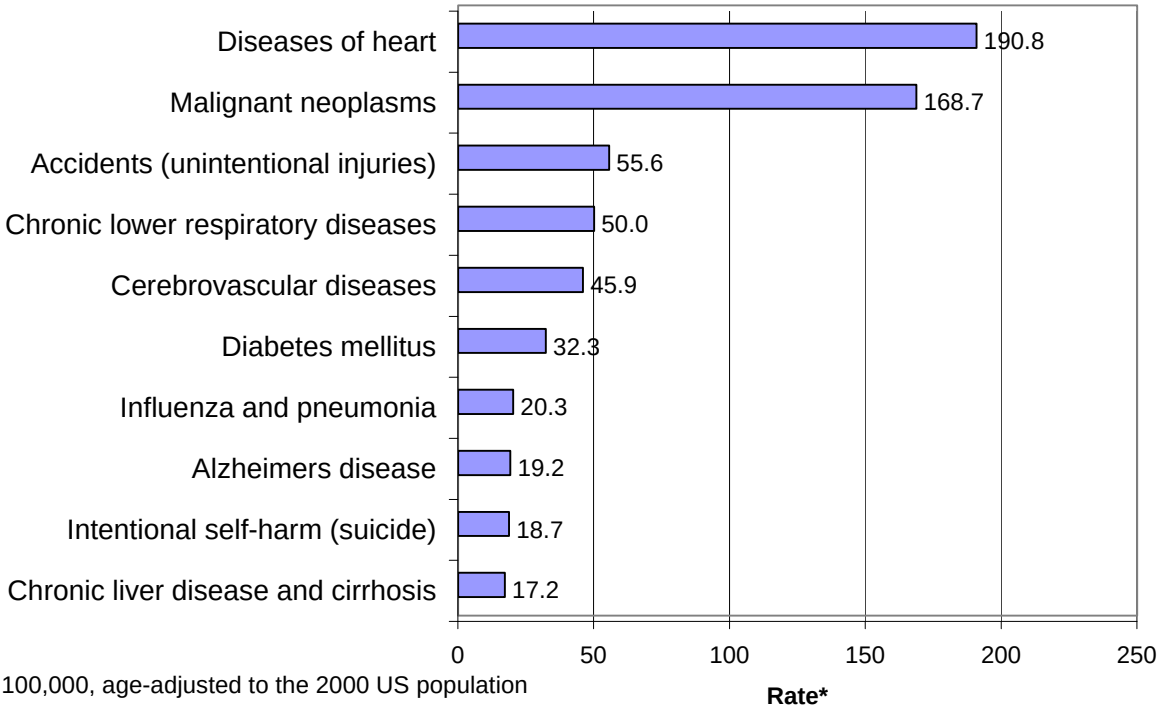
Consequences

ALL-CAUSE DEATH

Problem Statement

This section begins with a brief profile of mortality in the New Mexico. This information is provided to help put the substance-related causes of death into a broader context. Chart 1 shows the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico during the most recent five-year period for which data is available (1999-2003). As shown, diseases of the heart are the leading cause of death in New Mexico, followed closely by malignant neoplasms.

Chart 1: Ten Leading Causes of Death, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

Table 1: All-Cause Deaths and Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Ages 0-24**	**Ages 25-64**	**Ages 65+**	**All Ages**	**Ages 0-24**	**Ages 25-64**	**Ages 65+**	**All Ages***
Male	White non-Hispanic	494	5,360	15,192	21,046	80.3	481.9	4929.0	935.2
	Black non-Hispanic	53	236	347	636	126.3	523.4	5526.7	1156.8
	Hispanic	1,006	4,535	6,455	11,996	113.6	496.0	4550.6	977.4
	American Indian	313	1,267	1,093	2,673	147.0	655.2	4774.3	1091.2
	Other	11	60	80	151	41.4	198.6	2883.4	645.0
	Total	1,877	11,458	23,167	36,502	105.3	499.2	4806.3	970.1
Female	White non-Hispanic	285	3,290	17,290	20,865	49.1	285.1	4461.6	672.9
	Black non-Hispanic	28	132	352	512	72.8	374.1	4609.6	810.4
	Hispanic	452	2,150	6,681	9,283	52.7	229.2	3713.7	635.1
	American Indian	166	702	1,156	2,024	78.6	326.3	3705.2	698.0
	Other	8	35	92	135	31.3	91.9	2126.4	416.3
	Total	939	6,309	25,571	32,819	54.8	265.0	4187.9	666.4
Total	White non-Hispanic	779	8,650	32,482	41,911	65.2	381.7	4668.7	792.3
	Black non-Hispanic	81	368	699	1,148	100.7	457.9	5023.4	972.7
	Hispanic	1,458	6,685	13,136	21,279	83.6	360.9	4082.7	792.1
	American Indian	479	1,969	2,249	4,697	112.9	482.0	4157.7	873.7
	Other	19	95	172	286	36.4	139.1	2422.1	510.3
	Total	2,816	17,767	48,738	69,321	80.6	380.0	4460.7	805.3

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

ALL-CAUSE DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Of the 10 leading causes of death shown in Chart 1, all but one (Alzheimer's Disease) are at least partially caused by substance abuse. For example, the chronic lower respiratory diseases (emphysema, obstructive pulmonary disease) and several cancers are strongly associated with tobacco use. Chronic liver disease is strongly associated with chronic alcohol abuse, and many accident deaths are associated with acute alcohol abuse.

In general, the number and rate of death increases dramatically with age, across all sex and race/ethnic groups (Table 1). Males have significantly higher death rates than females, especially at younger ages. As will be seen later in the report, several leading causes of premature mortality among males (e.g., chronic liver disease, motor vehicle accidents, suicide, and homicide) are strongly associated with substance abuse. While some race/ethnic differences appear in the all-cause mortality rates, these differences will, in general, be more pronounced in the substance-related causes of death. Table 2 shows that death rates by race/ ethnicity are not homogeneous across counties. This reminds us that race/ethnic groups are not homogeneous, and that other factors (e.g., socioeconomic factors) drive differences in race/ethnic rates between counties. Understanding and intervening on these other factors should be a major goal of prevention efforts.

Table 2: All-Cause Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnicities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnicities
Bernalillo	13,557	480	6,601	490	147	21,275	776.7	919.8	811.1	673.0	475.4	792.7
Catron	129	**	35	0	1	166	700.6	**	793.5	--	--	704.8
Chaves	2,341	76	692	9	6	3,124	905.7	1,365.2	873.1	--	--	900.9
Cibola	333	6	274	402	2	1,017	787.4	--	916.2	1,062.2	--	922.6
Colfax	425	2	293	3	0	723	725.2	--	854.7	--	--	767.7
Curry	1,405	93	311	5	8	1,822	876.0	948.3	956.6	--	--	885.4
De Baca	105	0	38	1	0	144	674.5	--	683.0	--	--	686.0
Doña Ana	3,117	75	2,230	8	14	5,444	818.9	1,079.0	671.7	--	387.9	747.7
Eddy	2,081	50	629	7	3	2,770	942.1	1,140.3	919.6	--	--	939.3
Grant	962	6	557	10	6	1,541	847.1	--	792.5	686.4	--	827.7
Guadalupe	46	0	179	0	1	226	728.8	--	902.5	--	--	851.4
Harding	24	0	18	0	0	42	473.9	--	691.6	--	--	548.6
Hidalgo	151	**	89	1	0	242	817.8	**	789.7	--	--	758.5
Lea	1,853	115	378	7	5	2,358	939.2	1,136.1	763.8	--	--	914.2
Lincoln	681	3	128	9	0	821	715.3	--	636.7	--	--	689.6
Los Alamos	476	0	47	3	7	533	627.0	--	576.5	--	--	617.3
Luna	878	11	372	5	3	1,269	851.3	807.3	817.2	--	--	815.2
McKinley	423	7	244	1,595	10	2,279	891.1	--	843.3	971.0	606.9	946.7
Mora	24	0	201	1	0	226	350.6	--	887.6	--	--	779.2
Otero	1,644	62	410	117	9	2,242	831.3	882.6	699.5	1,203.6	--	817.7
Quay	435	5	173	1	2	616	803.8	--	972.1	--	--	842.2
Rio Arriba	246	6	1,223	189	5	1,669	756.9	--	904.8	1,053.6	--	896.9
Roosevelt	607	2	108	5	2	724	858.8	--	744.5	--	--	834.6
Sandoval	1,834	67	578	419	17	2,915	662.3	1,023.2	704.4	910.6	529.1	713.9
San Juan	2,221	12	346	1,137	12	3,728	828.1	784.0	766.2	944.3	1,475.8	858.8
San Miguel	251	4	1,020	10	1	1,286	716.9	--	941.0	893.2	--	881.3
Santa Fe	2,151	27	1,769	80	10	4,037	660.9	1,468.4	727.6	695.2	255.1	690.3
Sierra	938	4	154	14	1	1,111	924.1	--	834.4	1,044.4	--	892.7
Socorro	337	3	284	48	4	676	878.4	--	792.2	935.0	--	847.9
Taos	351	1	692	85	2	1,131	666.7	--	781.3	874.3	--	741.4
Torrance	396	4	178	3	0	581	870.0	--	896.5	--	--	854.7
Union	177	0	64	0	1	242	867.9	--	961.9	--	--	890.2
Valencia	1,312	25	964	33	7	2,341	850.3	2,205.4	824.5	474.5	--	831.9
Total	41,911	1,148	21,279	4,697	286	69,321	792.3	972.7	792.1	873.7	510.3	805.3

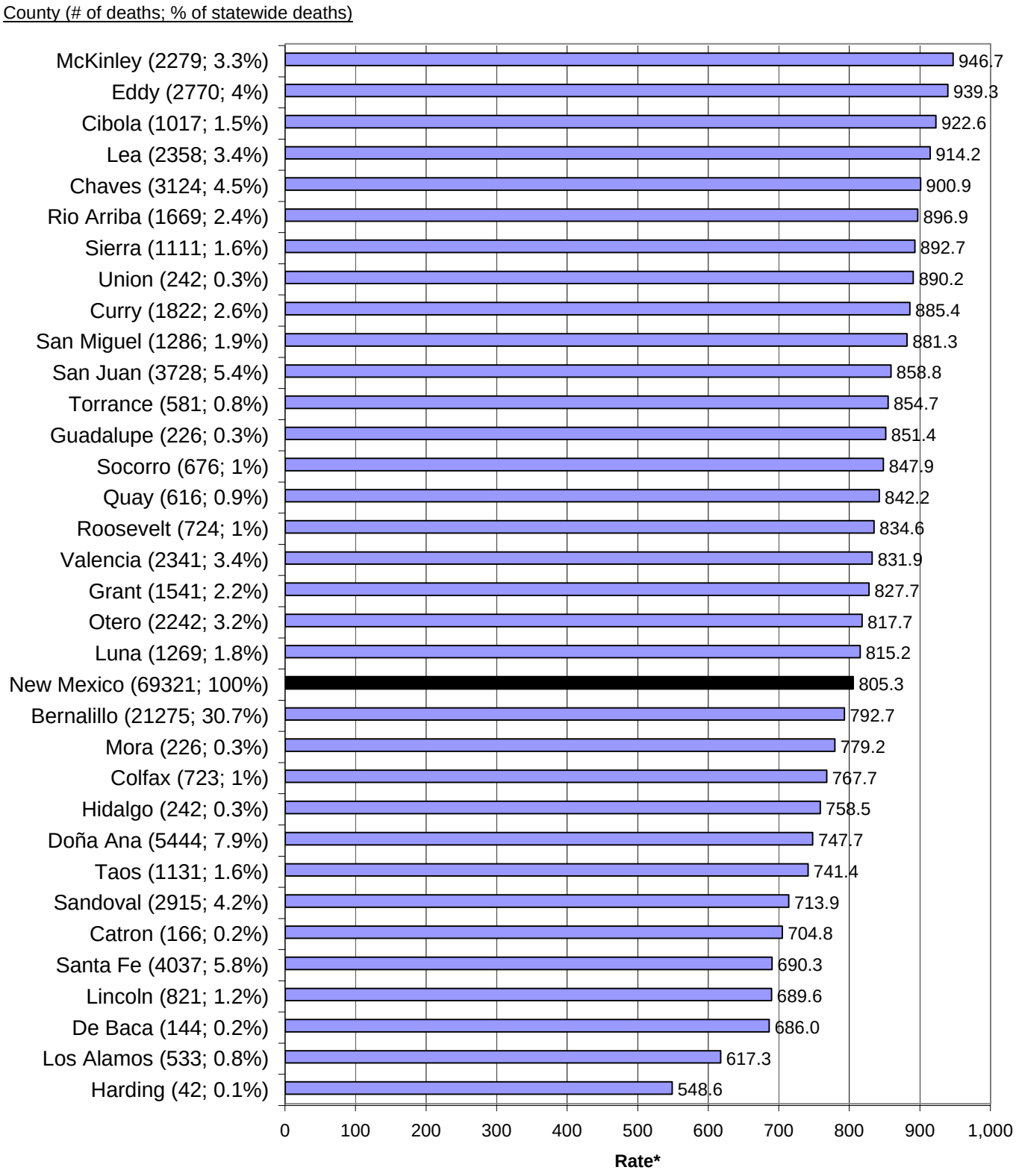
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small numbers (rate denominator < 20 and number of deaths < 4)

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALL-CAUSE DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: All-Cause Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

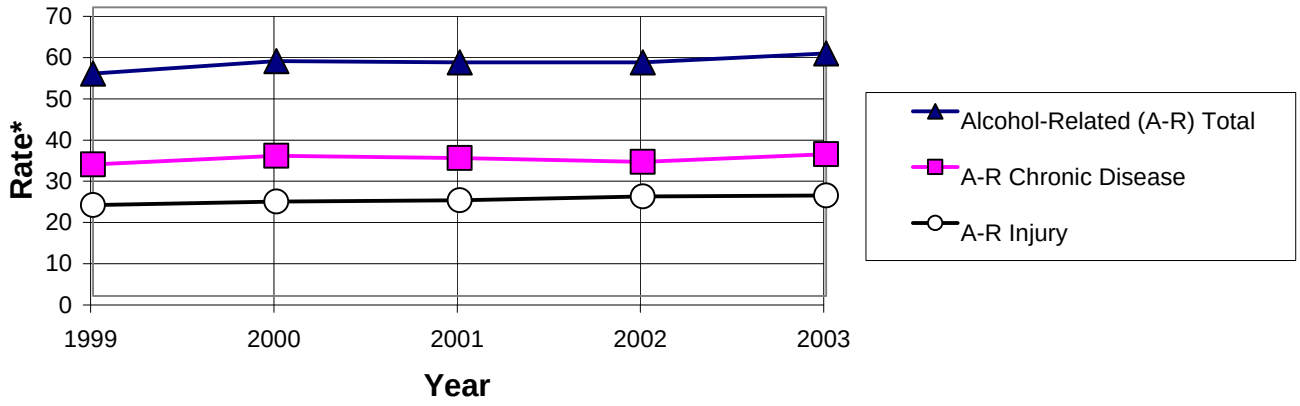
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH

Problem Statement

The consequences of alcohol abuse are severe in New Mexico, which has consistently had the second highest state death rate (after Alaska) from alcohol-related causes. The devastation caused by alcohol abuse in New Mexico is not limited to death, but can also be linked to domestic violence, crime, poverty, and unemployment, as well as chronic liver disease, motor vehicle crash and assault injuries, mental illness, and a variety of other medical problems.

Chart 1 shows the two principle components of alcohol-related death: deaths due to chronic diseases (such as chronic liver disease), which are strongly associated with chronic alcohol abuse; and deaths due to alcohol-related injuries, which are strongly associated with acute alcohol abuse. Each of these categories will be considered in more detail in a later section of this report. Chart 1 shows that the rates in both categories have increased slightly over the most recent 5-year period (1999-2003); and that New Mexico's total alcohol-related death rate has increased almost 10% during this period. This is in contrast to the U.S. and other states' rates, which have continued a gradual and ongoing decline during this period.

Chart 1: Alcohol-Related Death Rates, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Deaths and Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	78	736	558	1,372	12.6	66.2	180.9	60.4
	Black non-Hispanic	7	29	12	48	16.6	64.3	190.5	68.9
	Hispanic	183	975	346	1,505	20.7	106.6	244.2	98.1
	American Indian	65	412	74	551	30.5	213.0	322.6	168.1
	Other	2	7	3	12	5.8	22.2	124.7	35.0
	Total	335	2,159	993	3,487	18.8	94.1	206.1	82.5
Female	White non-Hispanic	26	288	446	761	4.5	25.0	115.2	27.4
	Black non-Hispanic	3	14	9	25	6.5	38.9	120.9	38.7
	Hispanic	45	233	232	509	5.2	24.8	128.7	32.0
	American Indian	23	196	57	277	11.0	91.1	184.2	76.9
	Other	0	5	4	9	1.6	12.8	96.8	23.4
	Total	97	736	749	1,581	5.7	30.9	122.6	33.0
Total	White non-Hispanic	104	1,025	1,004	2,132	8.7	45.2	144.3	43.1
	Black non-Hispanic	9	43	21	73	11.8	53.2	152.3	53.5
	Hispanic	228	1,207	578	2,013	13.1	65.2	179.6	63.6
	American Indian	88	608	131	828	20.8	148.8	242.8	119.1
	Other	2	12	8	21	3.8	17.0	107.7	28.3
	Total	432	2,894	1,742	5,068	12.3	61.9	159.4	56.7

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that death rates from alcohol-related causes increase with age. However, there are substantial numbers of alcohol-related deaths in the 0-24 year age category (these are mostly injury-related); and large numbers and high rates of alcohol-related death in the 25-64 year age category (due to both chronic disease and injury). Table 1 also shows extremely high alcohol-related death rates among American Indians (more than twice the state rate, for both males and females); and the relatively high rates among Hispanic males relative to White Non-Hispanic males. As will be shown in later sections, the elevated American Indian rates are based on a combination of both chronic and acute causes; while the Hispanic male rates are driven mostly by alcohol-related chronic disease rates.

Table 2 shows that McKinley and Cibola Counties have the highest rates of alcohol-related death, driven by high rates in the American Indian population. Rio Arriba has high rates in both the Hispanic and American Indian populations, and Mora and San Miguel Counties have high rates in the Hispanic population. Meanwhile, it is important to note the relatively low rates among American Indians in San Juan and Santa Fe Counties; and among Hispanics in San Juan, Sandoval, and Doña Ana Counties. Are there factors that reduce alcohol-related death rates in these counties?

Table 2: Alcohol-Related Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	690	34	654	105	12	1,494	42.2	54.6	68.1	109.7	25.7	53.5
Catron	11	**	4	0	0	15	64.8	**	--	--	--	75.2
Chaves	112	3	68	2	0	186	53.5	--	65.0	--	--	58.5
Cibola	19	0	28	75	0	123	48.1	--	73.2	178.5	--	101.3
Colfax	19	0	25	1	0	46	39.1	--	77.8	--	--	57.4
Curry	53	4	31	0	0	89	36.8	--	73.1	--	--	43.9
De Baca	5	0	3	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	138	4	183	2	1	328	40.2	--	44.1	--	--	41.4
Eddy	88	2	55	0	0	146	45.5	--	69.2	--	--	53.4
Grant	59	0	36	1	0	97	60.7	--	51.7	--	--	57.2
Guadalupe	3	0	14	0	0	17	--	--	68.2	--	--	64.3
Harding	2	0	2	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	12	0	4	0	0	16	74.2	--	--	--	--	52.3
Lea	93	6	43	1	0	143	51.8	--	68.0	--	--	54.6
Lincoln	43	0	11	1	0	56	49.1	--	51.1	--	--	48.5
Los Alamos	31	0	4	1	1	37	37.4	--	--	--	--	38.2
Luna	43	0	29	1	0	74	59.5	--	52.3	--	--	54.3
McKinley	28	1	24	294	0	348	53.0	--	68.2	138.2	--	115.1
Mora	2	0	22	0	0	24	--	--	103.4	--	--	88.4
Otero	81	6	38	28	1	154	42.0	--	50.3	203.1	--	52.6
Quay	20	1	12	0	0	33	50.2	--	63.8	--	--	53.9
Rio Arriba	15	2	129	39	0	185	42.3	--	90.1	168.8	--	92.6
Roosevelt	24	0	6	1	0	31	37.3	--	--	--	--	36.1
Sandoval	88	4	49	71	2	213	32.8	--	47.2	119.8	--	48.9
San Juan	118	1	35	155	1	309	42.6	--	55.5	97.3	--	61.5
San Miguel	23	0	106	1	0	130	66.7	--	95.1	--	--	86.3
Santa Fe	124	2	179	16	0	321	36.1	--	63.4	89.5	--	48.8
Sierra	51	0	10	1	0	64	77.8	--	55.2	--	--	70.3
Socorro	15	0	25	10	0	51	39.4	--	66.9	--	--	60.7
Taos	27	0	67	15	0	108	45.1	--	76.6	150.6	--	68.8
Torrance	27	0	15	1	0	43	56.1	--	60.4	--	--	55.2
Union	5	0	6	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	47.5
Valencia	63	2	96	5	0	166	41.1	--	65.0	--	--	53.7
Total	2,132	73	2,013	828	21	5,068	43.1	53.5	63.6	119.1	28.3	56.7

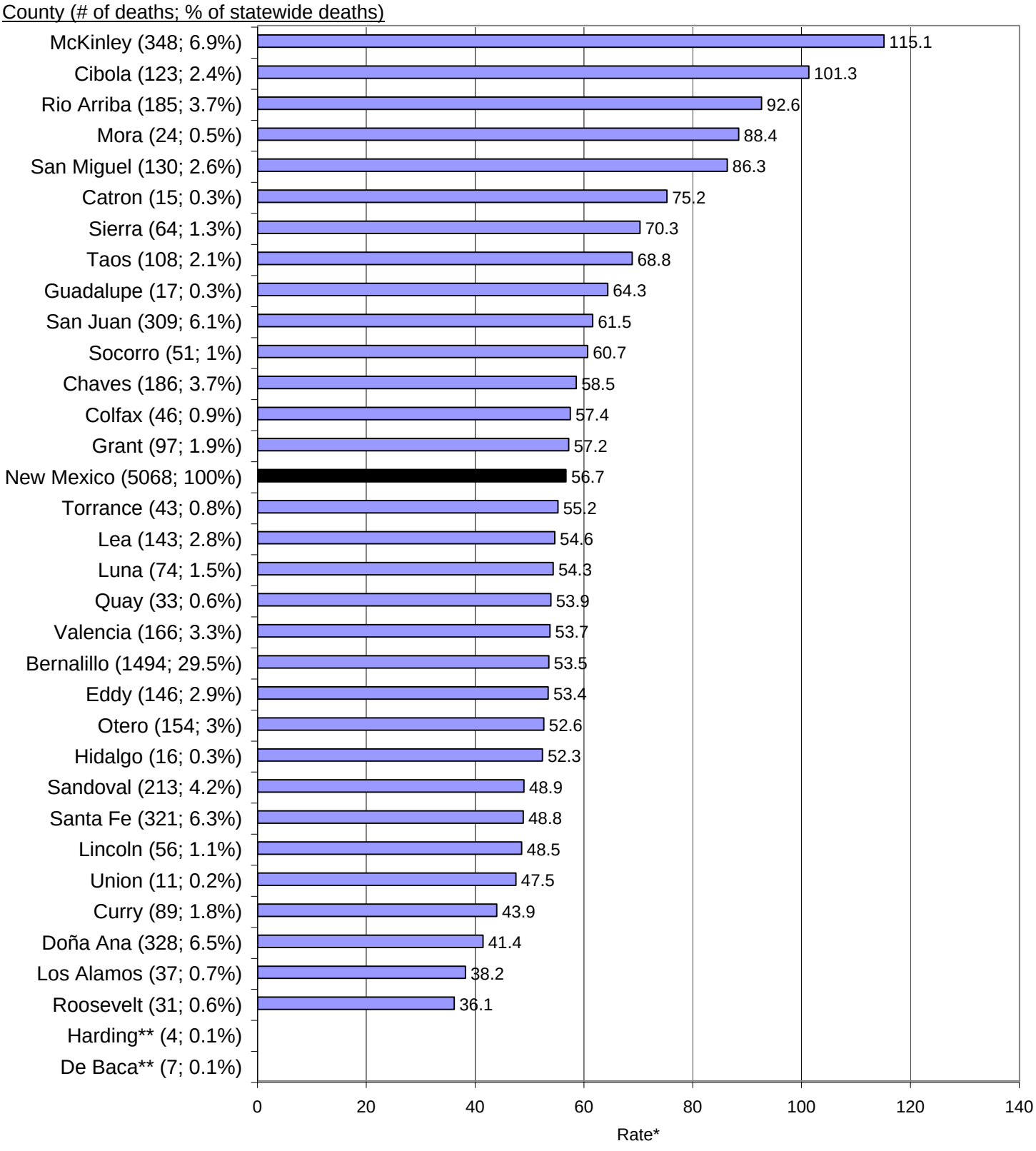
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small numbers: rate denominator (population) < 20 and numerator (number of deaths) < 4

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH

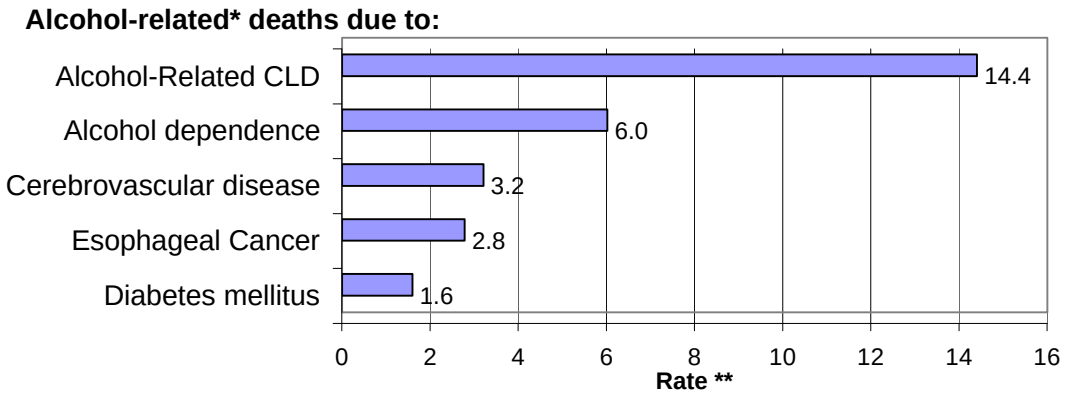
Problem Statement

Chronic heavy drinking, commonly referred to as alcoholism or alcohol dependence, can cause a number of diseases, including alcoholic cirrhosis. For the past 20 years, New Mexico's death rate from alcohol-related chronic diseases has consistently been second in the nation (after Alaska) and at least twice the national rate. While the U.S. death rate from alcohol-related chronic diseases fell in the past decade, New Mexico's rate increased to more than 2.5 times the national rate.

Chart 1 shows the five leading causes of alcohol-related chronic disease death in New Mexico during 1999-2003. Alcohol-Related Chronic Liver Disease (CLD) was the leading cause of alcohol-related chronic disease death during this period. This cause of death will be discussed in more detail in a later section of this report. New Mexico's rate for Alcohol Dependence Syndrome, the second leading cause of alcohol-related death, is the highest in the nation.

Table 1 shows that death rates from alcohol-related chronic diseases increase with age. However, the large number of deaths in the Age 25-64 category illustrates the very large burden of premature mortality associated with these causes. The high rates in this age category among American Indians (both males and females) and Hispanic males, further illustrate the heavy burden of premature death due to chronic drinking.

Chart 1: Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Rates reflect only alcohol-related portion of deaths from cause; Cerebrovascular and Diabetes rates don't match all-cause rates
** Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Deaths/Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	0	402	370	772	0.0	36.2	119.9	32.4
	Black non-Hispanic	0	15	10	25	0.0	32.5	157.0	42.6
	Hispanic	3	601	266	871	0.3	65.8	187.8	62.1
	American Indian	0	258	53	311	0.0	133.7	229.6	104.4
	Other	0	2	2	5	0.0	8.1	74.2	14.2
	Total	3	1,279	700	1,983	0.2	55.7	145.3	47.6
Female	White non-Hispanic	1	156	307	464	0.2	13.5	79.2	15.8
	Black non-Hispanic	0	11	6	17	0.0	29.8	83.3	27.1
	Hispanic	2	135	178	314	0.2	14.4	98.7	20.8
	American Indian	1	142	42	185	0.5	65.9	133.8	53.5
	Other	0	1	3	4	0.0	3.4	71.0	14.5
	Total	4	444	536	984	0.2	18.7	87.7	20.4
Total	White non-Hispanic	1	558	676	1,235	0.1	24.6	97.2	23.6
	Black non-Hispanic	0	25	16	41	0.0	31.3	116.6	33.9
	Hispanic	5	736	444	1,185	0.3	39.7	138.0	40.3
	American Indian	1	400	94	496	0.2	98.0	174.3	76.7
	Other	0	4	5	9	0.0	5.5	72.2	14.4
	Total	7	1,723	1,236	2,967	0.2	36.9	113.1	33.3

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that, in general, males are more at risk than females for alcohol-related chronic disease death. Male rates are 2-3 times higher than female rates, across all race/ethnic groups. American Indians are most at risk among the race/ethnic groups, with both total rates and male and female rates more than twice the corresponding state rates. As mentioned earlier, Hispanic males are also at risk, with rates 1.3 times the state rate for males, and almost twice the total state rate.

Table 2 shows that McKinley, Cibola, and San Miguel counties have the highest death rates for diseases associated with chronic alcohol abuse. In these counties, the rates are 6-7 times the national rate. In Cibola County the high rate is driven by unusually high rates in the American Indian population. In San Miguel County the rate is driven by high rates in the Hispanic population. In McKinley County, rates are elevated among both American Indian and Hispanic populations, but the burden of death falls predominantly on the American Indian population. It is important to remember that these deaths represent only the tip of the iceberg of health and social problems associated with chronic alcohol abuse in New Mexico. For every alcohol-related death there are many persons (and their families) living impaired by serious morbidity and reduced quality of life due to chronic alcohol abuse.

Table 2: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Deaths and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnicities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnicities
Bernalillo	397	19	401	69	6	893	23.4	34.8	45.3	75.0	--	32.3
Catron	6	**	2	0	0	8	--	**	--	--	--	--
Chaves	75	1	34	2	0	112	33.0	--	39.5	--	--	34.1
Cibola	11	0	16	53	0	81	27.5	--	43.2	132.4	--	67.0
Colfax	9	0	15	1	0	26	--	--	47.8	--	--	30.2
Curry	27	3	18	0	0	48	18.4	--	50.9	--	--	24.7
De Baca	2	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	83	3	110	1	1	198	23.1	--	29.8	--	--	26.0
Eddy	54	1	33	0	0	88	26.7	--	44.4	--	--	31.1
Grant	32	0	22	1	0	56	28.3	--	32.2	--	--	31.0
Guadalupe	2	0	8	0	0	10	--	--	--	--	--	39.8
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	8	0	3	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	33.2
Lea	60	3	20	0	0	82	31.2	--	44.3	--	--	31.8
Lincoln	24	0	6	0	0	30	22.2	--	--	--	--	22.7
Los Alamos	17	0	3	1	0	21	19.2	--	--	--	--	20.6
Luna	27	0	17	0	0	44	30.2	--	33.4	--	--	30.4
McKinley	17	1	18	181	0	217	32.8	--	53.8	90.4	--	75.3
Mora	1	0	12	0	0	13	--	--	55.1	--	--	46.1
Otero	43	5	24	20	1	93	21.4	--	35.3	150.4	--	31.7
Quay	11	0	7	0	0	18	24.4	--	--	--	--	27.1
Rio Arriba	8	1	69	22	0	99	--	--	49.0	101.8	--	49.5
Roosevelt	13	0	3	0	0	17	21.0	--	--	--	--	20.6
Sandoval	56	2	24	41	0	124	20.1	--	25.7	76.7	--	28.4
San Juan	71	0	20	73	0	164	24.9	--	35.9	52.8	--	34.4
San Miguel	12	0	68	1	0	81	36.0	--	61.2	--	--	53.7
Santa Fe	63	1	108	11	0	183	17.0	--	39.3	64.8	--	27.0
Sierra	30	0	7	1	0	38	38.2	--	--	--	--	36.0
Socorro	7	0	12	7	0	26	--	--	33.6	--	--	31.8
Taos	14	0	41	7	0	62	21.5	--	46.0	--	--	37.3
Torrance	14	0	9	0	0	22	27.1	--	--	--	--	29.1
Union	4	0	4	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	36	2	49	4	0	91	22.5	--	37.1	--	--	29.8
Total	1,235	41	1,185	496	9	2,967	23.6	33.9	40.3	76.7	--	33.3

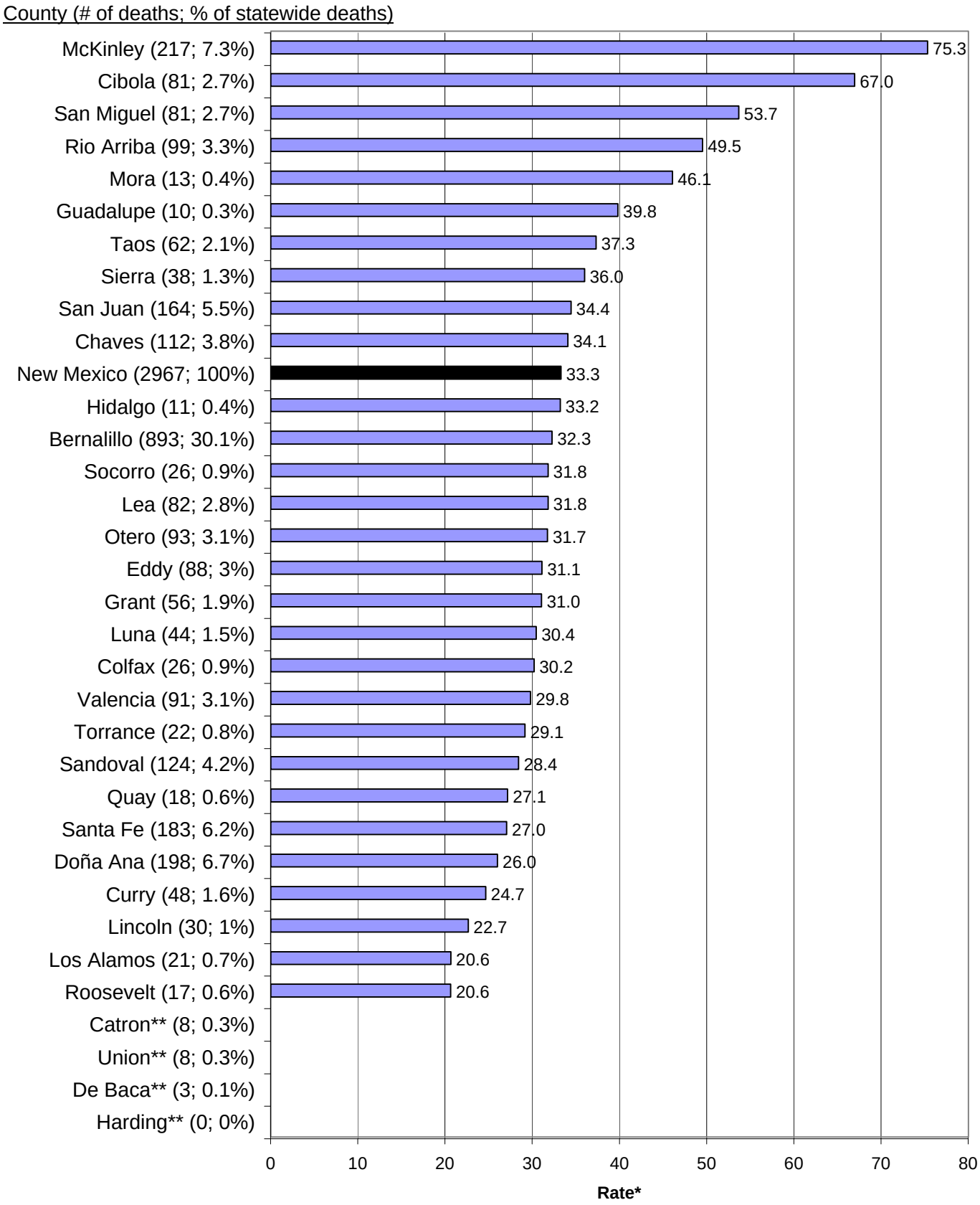
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small numbers: rate denominator (population) < 20 and numerator (number of deaths) < 4

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

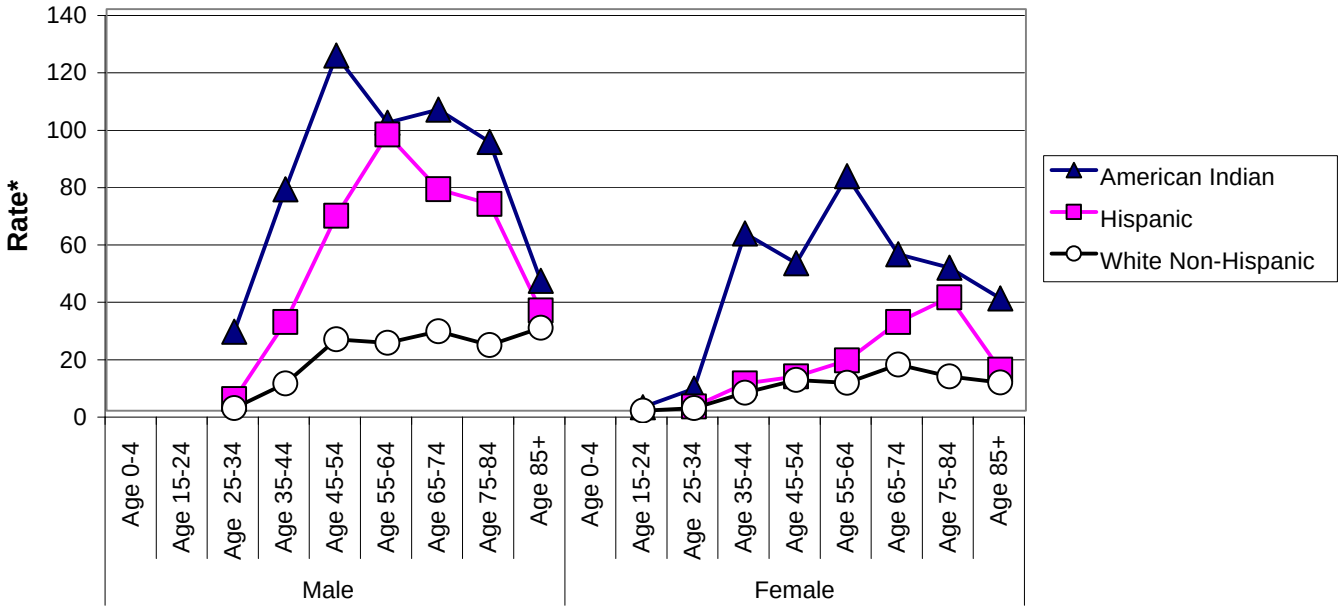
** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) DEATH

Problem Statement

Alcohol-related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) is a progressive chronic disease caused by chronic alcohol abuse. It imposes a terrible burden of morbidity and mortality in New Mexico, and is the principal driver of New Mexico's consistently high alcohol-related chronic disease death rate. Over the past 20 years, New Mexico's AR-CLD rate has increased 23%, whereas the national rate has decreased 22%. During this time period, New Mexico's rank among states has increased from 5th to 1st. It may be useful to contrast New Mexico's experience with that of another state, New York. During this same period, New York has undergone a 69% decrease in its AR-CLD death rate, dropping from first to 28th (below the U.S. rate) in the national ranking.

Chart 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Age-specific rate per 100,000

Table 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Deaths/Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	0	172	81	253	0.0	15.5	26.1	10.4
	Black non-Hispanic	0	5	1	5	0.0	10.0	8.0	7.3
	Hispanic	2	375	103	479	0.2	41.0	72.3	32.1
	American Indian	0	145	22	167	0.0	75.0	96.1	53.6
	Other	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	36.0	3.5
	Total	2	696	207	905	0.1	30.3	42.8	20.8
Female	White non-Hispanic	0	85	53	138	0.0	7.3	13.7	5.2
	Black non-Hispanic	0	3	0	3	0.0	8.5	0.0	4.7
	Hispanic	0	84	57	141	0.0	9.0	31.7	8.9
	American Indian	1	99	16	116	0.5	46.0	51.3	31.8
	Other	0	1	1	2	0.0	2.6	23.1	4.9
	Total	1	272	127	400	0.1	11.4	20.8	8.5
Total	White non-Hispanic	0	257	134	390	0.0	11.3	19.2	7.6
	Black non-Hispanic	0	8	1	8	0.0	9.3	3.6	5.9
	Hispanic	2	459	160	620	0.1	24.8	49.6	20.0
	American Indian	1	244	38	283	0.2	59.7	70.3	41.8
	Other	0	1	2	3	0.0	1.5	28.2	4.3
	Total	3	968	334	1,304	0.1	20.7	30.5	14.4

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Chart 1 shows the demographic distribution of AR-CLD, and graphically illustrates the extremely high burden this disease places on the American Indian population (both male and female), as well as on the Hispanic male population. The high rates among American Indians and Hispanic males in the 35-44 year age group and 45-54 year age group categories represent a tremendous burden in terms of years of potential life lost (years of life lost before the average life expectancy, e.g., age 77, are considered "years of potential life lost"). Persons dying in the Age 35-44 category die in the prime of life, and lose 30-40 years of potential life, with all the attendent losses to themselves, their families, and their communities. As Table 1 shows, 75% of AR-CLD deaths occur before age 65.

Table 2 and Chart 2 show that this burden of disease falls principally in four counties: McKinley, Cibola, San Miguel, and Rio Arriba have high rates and significant numbers of deaths; Bernalillo has significant numbers of deaths. The relatively low rates for American Indians in San Juan County, and for Hispanics in Sandoval and Doña Ana Counties, suggest possible mitigating factors at work in these counties. There may be prevention lessons to be learned from these counties, as well as from other states (e.g., New York).

Table 2: Alcohol-Related CLD Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

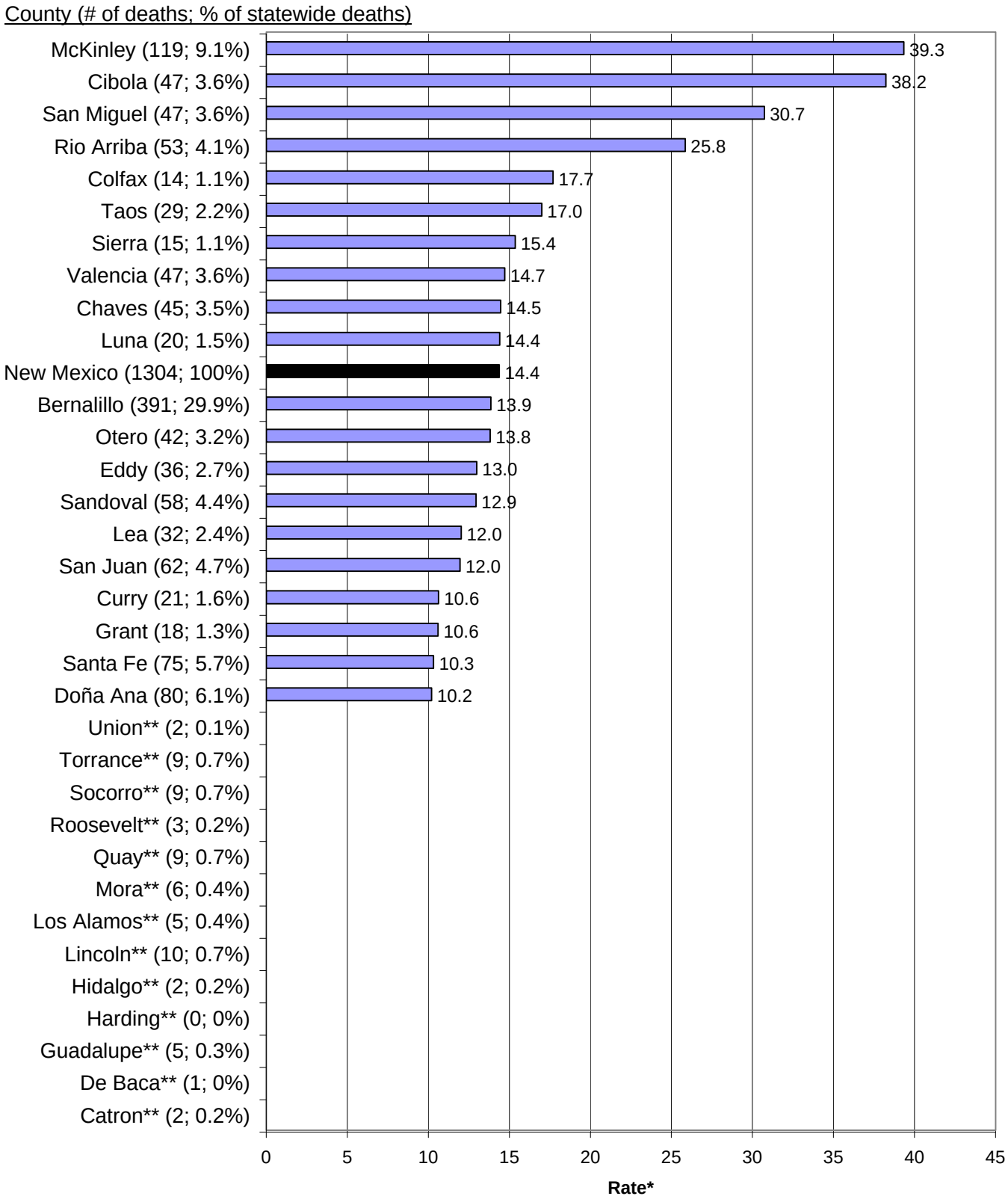
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	114	6	221	47	3	391	6.9	--	23.6	51.2	--	13.9
Catron	1	0	1	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	23	0	21	2	0	45	11.2	--	21.5	--	--	14.5
Cibola	4	0	9	35	0	47	--	--	--	84.5	--	38.2
Colfax	4	0	9	1	0	14	--	--	--	--	--	17.7
Curry	10	0	11	0	0	21	--	--	26.0	--	--	10.6
De Baca	1	0	0	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	32	0	47	1	0	80	9.4	--	11.8	--	--	10.2
Eddy	17	0	19	0	0	36	8.7	--	24.7	--	--	13.0
Grant	10	0	7	1	0	18	--	--	--	--	--	10.6
Guadalupe	1	0	4	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	1	0	1	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	20	1	12	0	0	32	10.4	--	25.1	--	--	12.0
Lincoln	7	0	3	0	0	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Los Alamos	4	0	2	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	10	0	10	0	0	20	--	--	18.1	--	--	14.4
McKinley	9	0	10	100	0	119	--	--	28.4	47.3	--	39.3
Mora	0	0	6	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	15	1	11	16	0	42	7.1	--	14.1	110.9	--	13.8
Quay	5	0	4	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rio Arriba	5	0	39	10	0	53	--	--	27.0	--	--	25.8
Roosevelt	2	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandoval	23	0	12	23	0	58	8.4	--	11.5	41.1	--	12.9
San Juan	21	0	12	29	0	62	7.1	--	17.0	19.0	--	12.0
San Miguel	7	0	39	1	0	47	--	--	34.9	--	--	30.7
Santa Fe	18	1	50	7	0	75	4.5	--	17.2	--	--	10.3
Sierra	10	0	4	1	0	15	15.2	--	--	--	--	15.4
Socorro	1	0	4	4	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taos	3	0	21	5	0	29	--	--	22.9	--	--	17.0
Torrance	5	0	4	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	0	0	2	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	15	0	30	3	0	47	8.9	--	21.0	--	--	14.7
Total	390	8	620	283	3	1,304	7.6	--	20.0	41.8	--	14.4

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH

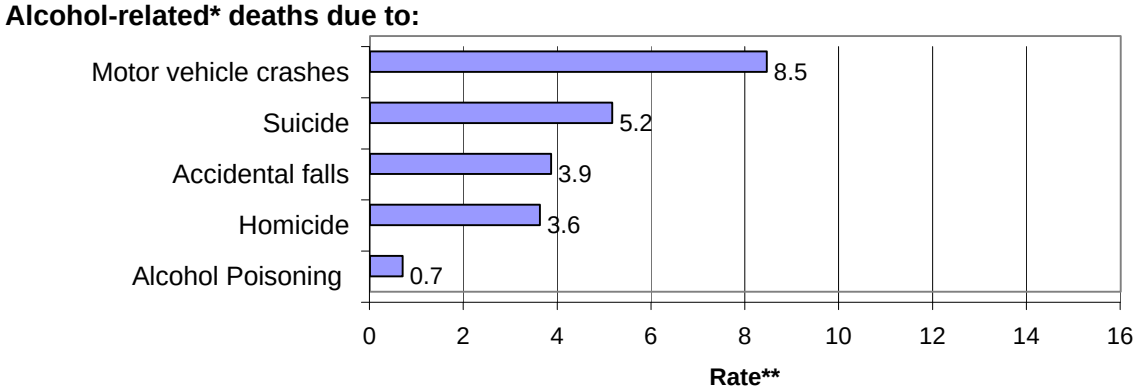
Problem Statement

Acute alcohol abuse (i.e., defined as drinking 5+ drinks on an occasion) is sometimes called binge drinking, and is associated with numerous types of injury death, including motor vehicle fatalities, suicide, and homicide. New Mexico's rate for these acute alcohol-related outcomes has consistently been among the worst in the nation, about 1.5 times the national rate.

Chart 1 shows the five leading causes of alcohol-related acute injury death in New Mexico during 1999-2003. Alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents were the leading cause during this period, but alcohol-related suicide death rates were also high. Both causes will be discussed in more detail in a later section of this report.

Table 1 shows that death rates from alcohol-related injuries increase with age. However, there were substantially high numbers and rates of alcohol-related injury death in the lowest age category (Age 0-24), especially among American Indian and Hispanic males. These deaths represent a very large burden of premature mortality (years of potential life lost) in these population sub-groups.

Chart 1: Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Injury Death, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Rates reflect only alcohol-related portion of deaths from cause; Motor Vehicle Crash and Suicide rates don't match all-cause rates

** Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths/Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Ages 0-24**	**Ages 25-64**	**Ages 65+**	**All Ages**	**Ages 0-24**	**Ages 25-64**	**Ages 65+**	**All Ages***
Male	White non-Hispanic	78	334	188	600	12.6	30.0	61.0	28.1
	Black non-Hispanic	7	14	2	23	16.6	31.8	33.4	26.4
	Hispanic	180	373	80	634	20.4	40.8	56.3	36.0
	American Indian	65	154	21	240	30.5	79.4	93.0	63.7
	Other	2	4	1	7	5.8	14.1	50.5	20.7
	Total	332	879	293	1,504	18.6	38.3	60.7	34.9
Female	White non-Hispanic	25	133	140	297	4.3	11.5	36.0	11.7
	Black non-Hispanic	3	3	3	9	6.5	9.1	37.6	11.6
	Hispanic	43	98	54	194	5.0	10.4	30.0	11.1
	American Indian	22	54	16	92	10.6	25.2	50.5	23.4
	Other	0	4	1	5	1.6	9.5	25.9	8.8
	Total	93	291	213	598	5.4	12.2	34.9	12.6
Total	White non-Hispanic	103	467	328	897	8.6	20.6	47.1	19.5
	Black non-Hispanic	9	18	5	32	11.8	21.8	35.7	19.6
	Hispanic	223	471	134	828	12.8	25.4	41.6	23.3
	American Indian	87	208	37	332	20.6	50.9	68.5	42.4
	Other	2	8	3	12	3.8	11.5	35.5	13.9
	Total	425	1,171	506	2,101	12.1	25.0	46.3	23.4

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that the profile of alcohol-related acute injury death, by sex and race/ethnicity, is very similar to the profile of alcohol-related chronic disease death. Males are more at risk than females, with male rates 2-3 times higher than female rates across all race/ethnic groups. American Indians are the most at-risk among the race/ethnic groups, with both total rates and male and female rates roughly twice the corresponding state rates. Hispanic males are also at risk, with a rate 1.3 times the rate for White Non-Hispanic males.

Table 2 shows that Rio Arriba and McKinley counties have the most serious problems associated with alcohol-related injury. In Rio Arriba County the high rate is driven by high rates in both the Hispanic and American Indian population; but most of the burden of deaths falls on the Hispanic population. In McKinley County, rates are elevated among the American Indian population, which has rates more than twice the state average. Meanwhile, other counties (Cibola, San Miguel, Taos) have substantial numbers of deaths and high rates. Later sections of this report will look at some of the leading causes of injury death, to help focus prevention efforts in these counties.

Table 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

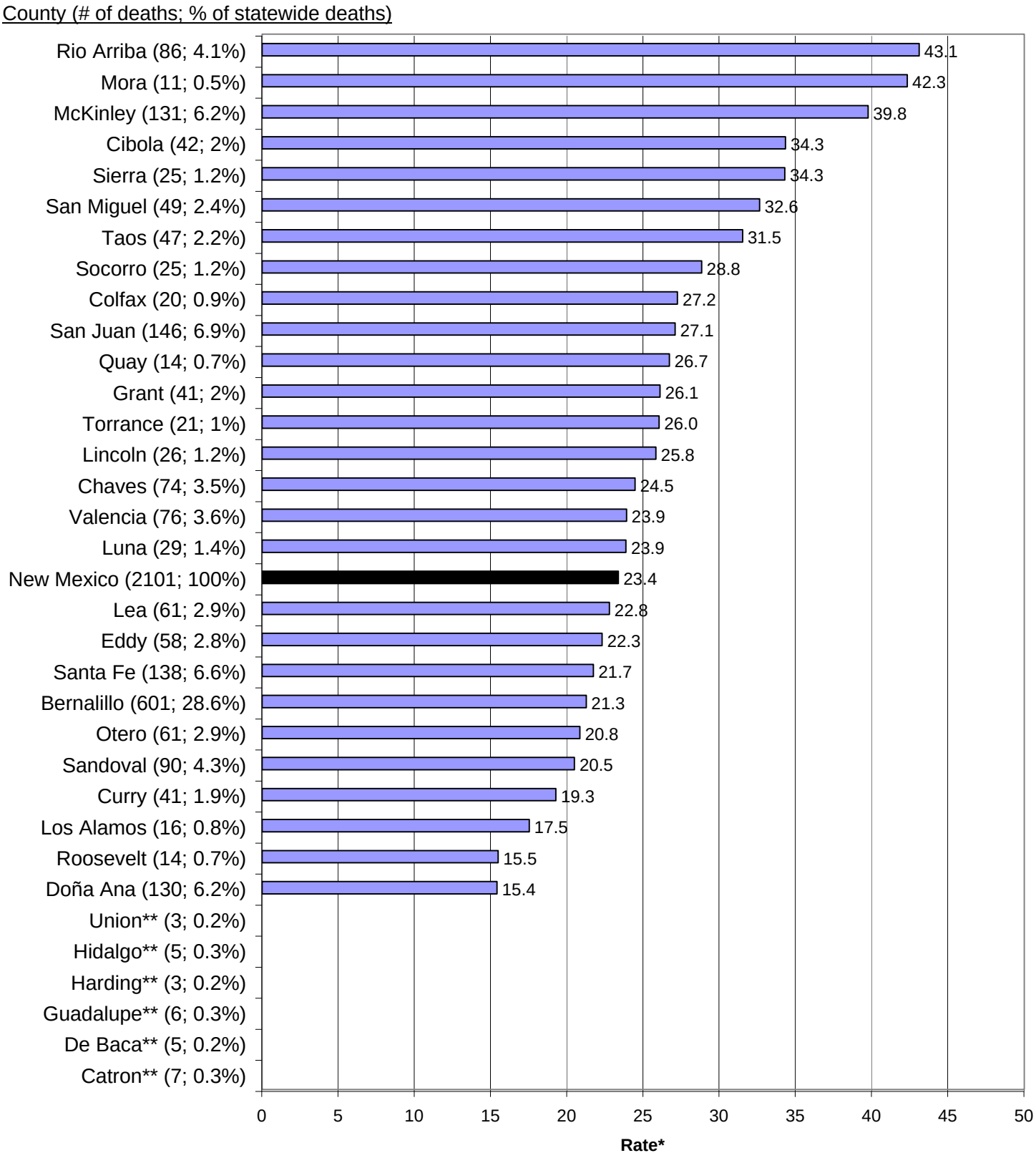
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	293	14	252	36	6	601	18.8	19.8	22.8	34.7	--	21.3
Catron	5	0	2	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	37	2	34	0	0	74	20.5	--	25.5	--	--	24.5
Cibola	8	0	12	22	0	42	--	--	30.0	46.1	--	34.3
Colfax	10	0	10	0	0	20	--	--	--	--	--	27.2
Curry	26	2	13	0	0	41	18.4	--	22.2	--	--	19.3
De Baca	3	0	2	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	56	1	73	0	0	130	17.1	--	14.3	--	--	15.4
Eddy	33	1	23	0	0	58	18.8	--	24.8	--	--	22.3
Grant	27	0	14	0	0	41	32.4	--	19.5	--	--	26.1
Guadalupe	1	0	6	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	2	0	2	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	4	0	1	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	33	4	23	1	0	61	20.7	--	23.8	--	--	22.8
Lincoln	20	0	6	1	0	26	26.9	--	--	--	--	25.8
Los Alamos	14	0	1	0	1	16	18.2	--	--	--	--	17.5
Luna	16	0	12	1	0	29	29.4	--	18.9	--	--	23.9
McKinley	10	0	6	113	0	131	20.1	--	--	47.8	--	39.8
Mora	1	0	10	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	42.3
Otero	38	1	13	8	0	61	20.6	--	15.0	--	--	20.8
Quay	9	1	5	0	0	14	--	--	--	--	--	26.7
Rio Arriba	8	1	60	17	0	86	--	--	41.1	67.0	--	43.1
Roosevelt	10	0	3	1	0	14	16.3	--	--	--	--	15.5
Sandoval	32	2	25	30	1	90	12.7	--	21.5	43.1	--	20.5
San Juan	47	1	15	81	1	146	17.8	--	19.5	44.5	--	27.1
San Miguel	11	0	39	0	0	49	30.7	--	34.0	--	--	32.6
Santa Fe	61	1	70	5	0	138	19.0	--	24.0	--	--	21.7
Sierra	21	0	3	1	0	25	39.6	--	--	--	--	34.3
Socorro	8	0	13	3	0	25	--	--	33.3	--	--	28.8
Taos	13	0	26	8	0	47	23.6	--	30.6	--	--	31.5
Torrance	14	0	6	1	0	21	29.0	--	--	--	--	26.0
Union	2	0	2	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	26	1	47	1	0	76	18.7	--	27.9	--	--	23.9
Total	897	32	828	332	12	2,101	19.5	19.6	23.3	42.4	13.9	23.4

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

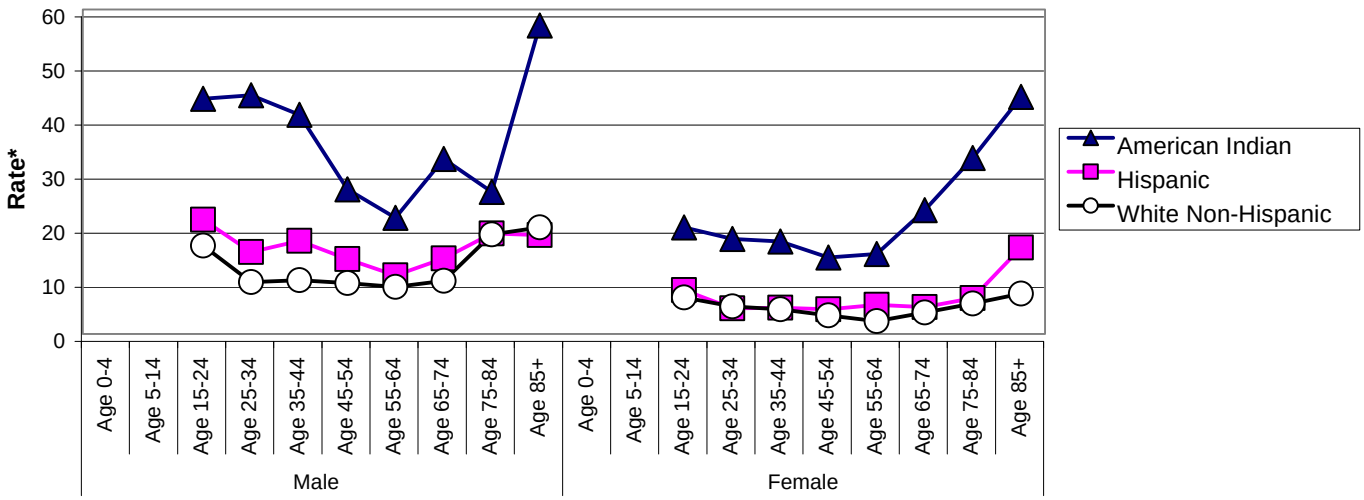
** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH (MVC)[1] DEATH

Problem Statement

Alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVC) death is the leading cause of alcohol-related injury death. Nonetheless, AR-MVC deaths provide a hopeful example of substance-related health outcome that has been successfully reduced, both nationwide and in New Mexico, using a public health approach. Over the past 20 years, in response to a wide range of policy and preventive interventions, New Mexico's AR-MVC rate has dropped from 1st to 6th among states; and its rate has declined more dramatically than the national rates. In terms of deaths per 100,000 vehicle miles traveled, New Mexico's AR-MVC death rate is less than a third what it was 20 years ago. This represents tremendous progress. On the other hand, most of this decline in rates occurred during the period 1982-1994, and New Mexico's rates (as well as the nation's) have been relatively unchanged in the 10 years since. There is still work to be done.

Chart 1: Alcohol-Related MVC Death Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Age-specific rate per 100,000

Table 1: Alcohol-Related MVC Deaths/Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	42	105	42	189	6.8	9.4	13.6	9.0
	Black non-Hispanic	2	5	1	8	4.0	12.1	13.4	9.1
	Hispanic	73	136	22	231	8.2	14.9	15.7	12.6
	American Indian	35	70	8	113	16.6	36.1	33.0	28.3
	Other	0	2	0	2	1.6	5.6	0.0	3.2
	Total	152	318	73	543	8.5	13.9	15.1	12.2
Female	White non-Hispanic	16	44	20	80	2.8	3.8	5.1	3.7
	Black non-Hispanic	1	1	1	3	2.2	3.6	11.0	3.9
	Hispanic	27	45	12	84	3.1	4.8	6.8	4.5
	American Indian	16	35	9	60	7.6	16.2	28.3	14.7
	Other	0	2	0	3	1.6	5.5	9.7	4.6
	Total	60	128	42	230	3.5	5.4	6.9	4.9
Total	White non-Hispanic	58	149	62	269	4.9	6.6	8.9	6.2
	Black non-Hispanic	3	7	2	11	3.1	8.4	12.1	6.8
	Hispanic	100	181	34	315	5.7	9.8	10.7	8.5
	American Indian	51	105	16	172	12.1	25.6	30.3	21.2
	Other	1	4	0	5	1.6	5.5	5.9	4.1
	Total	213	446	115	773	6.1	9.5	10.5	8.5

[1] Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Traffic and Non-Traffic Accidents estimated based on CSAT alcohol-attributable fraction

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH (MVC)[1] DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Chart 1 shows the demographic distribution of AR-MVC deaths in New Mexico. The most pronounced feature of this profile is the elevated rates among both male and female American Indians, especially pronounced among younger males (Age 15-44). The elevation among older American Indian females (Age 65+) is the result of a small number of deaths (<10 over a 5-year period). Among Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic males, there are elevated rates in the youngest age group (Age 15-24), and a slight elevation of Hispanic rates relative to White Non-Hispanic rates across the entire age range. There are no meaningful differences in the female rates. The peak in the Hispanic female Age 85+ category is, again, based on a very small number of deaths.

Table 2 and Chart 2 show that McKinley, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties have both substantial AR-MVC deaths and high rates, with the McKinley and San Juan County rates driven by the American Indian rate and the Rio Arriba County rate driven by the Hispanic rate. Cibola and Taos counties have fewer deaths, but high rates as well.

Table 2: Alcohol-Related MVC Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	72	4	77	16	1	169	5.0	--	6.8	13.3	--	5.9
Catron	2	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	11	1	9	0	0	21	6.3	--	--	--	--	6.9
Cibola	5	0	6	9	0	20	--	--	--	--	--	15.9
Colfax	3	0	4	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curry	8	1	4	0	0	13	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
De Baca	2	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	16	0	35	0	0	51	5.0	--	6.5	--	--	5.7
Eddy	8	0	8	0	0	17	--	--	--	--	--	6.9
Grant	11	0	3	0	0	14	13.4	--	--	--	--	9.0
Guadalupe	0	0	2	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	0	0	1	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	2	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	13	1	11	0	0	26	8.6	--	11.4	--	--	9.6
Lincoln	7	0	2	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Los Alamos	4	0	0	0	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	5	0	4	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
McKinley	5	0	3	62	0	70	--	--	--	25.7	--	20.7
Mora	0	0	5	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	11	1	6	3	0	21	6.2	--	--	--	--	7.3
Quay	3	0	1	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rio Arriba	3	1	31	7	0	42	--	--	20.7	--	--	20.5
Roosevelt	5	0	1	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandoval	8	1	12	16	0	38	--	--	8.5	21.8	--	8.5
San Juan	20	0	8	52	0	79	7.3	--	--	27.5	--	14.2
San Miguel	3	0	11	0	0	13	--	--	9.7	--	--	9.0
Santa Fe	15	0	24	1	0	41	5.3	--	7.7	--	--	6.3
Sierra	6	0	0	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	2	0	5	2	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taos	5	0	13	2	0	19	--	--	15.6	--	--	13.4
Torrance	5	0	2	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	1	0	0	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	8	0	24	0	0	34	--	--	13.9	--	--	10.3
Total	269	11	315	172	5	773	6.2	6.8	8.5	21.2	--	8.5

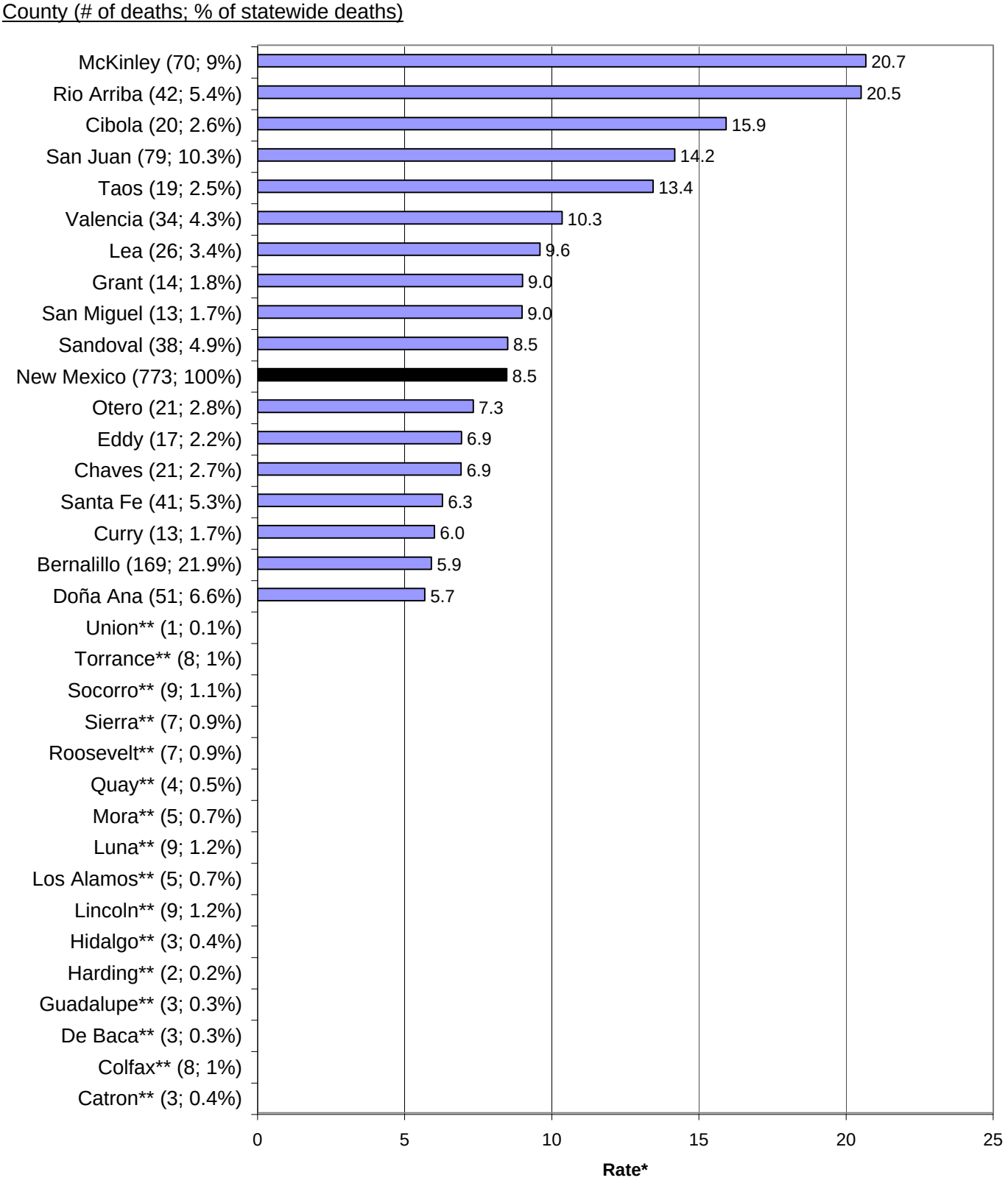
[1] Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Traffic and Non-Traffic Accidents estimated based on CSAT alcohol-attributable fraction

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH (MVC)[1] DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related MVC Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

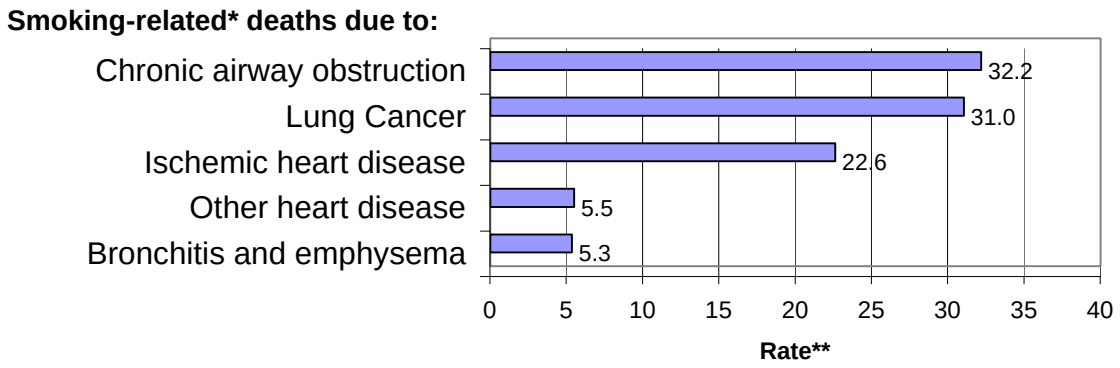
SMOKING-RELATED DEATH

Problem Statement

Smoking is a risk factor for many causes of death, and a serious source of preventable death in New Mexico. Chart 1 shows the five leading causes of smoking-related death in New Mexico, and Table 1 shows the cumulative deaths and rates for all smoking-related causes. New Mexico's smoking-related death rate is actually lower than the national rate. Historically, New Mexico's rates for smoking-related causes such as lung cancer have been among the lowest in the nation. Nonetheless, a comparison of New Mexico's smoking-related death rates to its alcohol and drug-related death rates shows that the burden of death associated with smoking is still considerably greater than the burden associated with these other substances. This speaks to the public health importance of smoking-prevention efforts, even in a state with low rates relative to the rest of the nation.

Table 1 shows the demographic distribution of smoking-related death in New Mexico. Smoking-related death rates increase sharply in the oldest age group (Age 65+), consistent with the fact that smoking-related causes of death are mostly chronic conditions with a long development period. This is in contrast to both alcohol and drug-related deaths, both of which show a greater proportion of "premature" deaths (deaths before Age 65+).

Chart 1: Leading Causes of Smoking-Related Death, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Rates reflect only smoking-related portion of deaths from cause; Lung Cancer and Ischemic Heart Dis. rates don't match all-cause rates

** Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

Table 1: Smoking-Related Deaths/Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	0	1,030	3,376	4,405	0.0	92.6	1095.2	187.7
	Black non-Hispanic	0	39	71	110	0.0	87.1	1128.8	217.5
	Hispanic	0	476	1,148	1,624	0.0	52.1	809.3	147.7
	American Indian	0	72	139	211	0.0	37.2	608.3	109.1
	Other	0	11	14	26	0.0	38.0	506.4	111.2
	Total	0	1,629	4,748	6,376	0.0	71.0	985.0	171.6
Female	White non-Hispanic	0	548	2,369	2,917	0.0	47.5	611.3	94.1
	Black non-Hispanic	0	15	29	44	0.0	42.1	377.4	72.7
	Hispanic	0	211	632	843	0.0	22.5	351.2	59.1
	American Indian	0	34	68	102	0.0	16.0	217.9	37.9
	Other	0	5	10	15	0.0	12.0	242.2	48.1
	Total	0	813	3,108	3,921	0.0	34.2	509.0	80.0
Total	White non-Hispanic	0	1,578	5,745	7,323	0.0	69.6	825.7	134.3
	Black non-Hispanic	0	54	100	154	0.0	67.3	716.4	136.4
	Hispanic	0	687	1,780	2,467	0.0	37.1	553.1	97.1
	American Indian	0	106	207	313	0.0	26.0	383.1	67.7
	Other	0	16	25	41	0.0	23.5	345.4	73.8
	Total	0	2,442	7,856	10,298	0.0	52.2	719.0	119.2

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that male rates are more than twice the female rates across all race/ethnic groups. Among males, Black Non-Hispanics have the highest rates, followed by White Non-Hispanics. Among females, White Non-Hispanics have the highest rates, followed by Black Non-Hispanics.

Table 2 and Chart 2 show that Sierra, Lea, Eddy, Chaves, and Curry Counties have the highest smoking-related death rates. These rates are driven in all counties by high rates among White Non-Hispanics. There are some notably high rates among other race/ethnic groups as well (e.g., extremely high rates among Black Non-Hispanics in Lea County).

NOTE: These tables are based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) methodology. However, CDC's SAMMEC site reports age-adjusted rates based on the Age 35+ population; whereas this report calculates age-adjusted rates for the entire population. As a result, the smoking-attributable mortality rates reported here are lower than those reported by the CDC's SAMMEC site.

Table 2: Smoking-Related Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	2,165	65	718	36	18	3,002	122.4	129.1	94.4	63.2	56.0	112.5
Catron	18	**	4	0	0	23	79.5	**	--	--	--	78.8
Chaves	441	10	91	3	1	545	167.6	--	130.2	--	--	155.8
Cibola	71	1	39	25	0	135	157.8	--	138.2	72.0	--	125.2
Colfax	77	0	38	1	0	116	125.4	--	113.9	--	--	120.9
Curry	255	13	39	1	1	309	160.7	150.2	128.9	--	--	153.2
De Baca	17	0	4	0	0	22	113.0	--	--	--	--	104.6
Doña Ana	519	12	259	1	3	793	131.1	169.2	83.8	--	--	109.1
Eddy	392	6	72	1	0	471	176.8	--	113.2	--	--	158.9
Grant	171	0	65	1	1	238	140.9	--	91.2	--	--	121.5
Guadalupe	12	0	24	0	0	36	197.2	--	123.7	--	--	141.3
Harding	3	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	24	**	12	0	0	36	121.9	**	114.4	--	--	111.7
Lea	369	19	37	2	2	428	180.7	197.9	86.9	--	--	164.1
Lincoln	113	1	17	2	0	134	107.2	--	88.7	--	--	103.7
Los Alamos	70	0	3	0	0	73	84.1	--	--	--	--	79.2
Luna	157	2	45	0	0	205	141.3	--	101.1	--	--	126.4
McKinley	83	1	35	97	1	217	169.0	--	126.6	69.2	--	99.5
Mora	5	0	25	0	0	30	--	--	108.3	--	--	100.6
Otero	307	7	51	8	3	376	147.2	--	91.1	--	--	133.3
Quay	89	1	24	0	1	114	158.5	--	135.5	--	--	150.5
Rio Arriba	45	1	137	12	1	197	128.8	--	104.6	83.9	--	107.7
Roosevelt	116	0	11	0	0	128	166.3	--	81.7	--	--	150.6
Sandoval	306	8	72	28	3	417	108.8	--	94.9	66.8	--	102.5
San Juan	439	1	40	75	2	556	157.3	--	99.2	71.0	--	129.8
San Miguel	41	0	128	1	0	171	113.6	--	117.5	--	--	116.2
Santa Fe	317	3	204	5	1	529	93.9	--	88.3	--	--	90.4
Sierra	214	0	13	3	1	231	187.3	--	70.0	--	--	168.9
Socorro	64	0	36	3	0	103	157.3	--	104.5	--	--	128.7
Taos	59	0	78	8	0	145	104.6	--	86.8	--	--	92.0
Torrance	75	1	25	0	0	102	161.6	--	122.9	--	--	147.2
Union	29	0	7	0	0	36	139.7	--	--	--	--	129.8
Valencia	259	2	111	2	2	375	160.6	--	102.8	--	--	133.2
Total	7,323	154	2,467	313	41	10,298	134.3	136.4	97.1	67.7	73.8	119.2

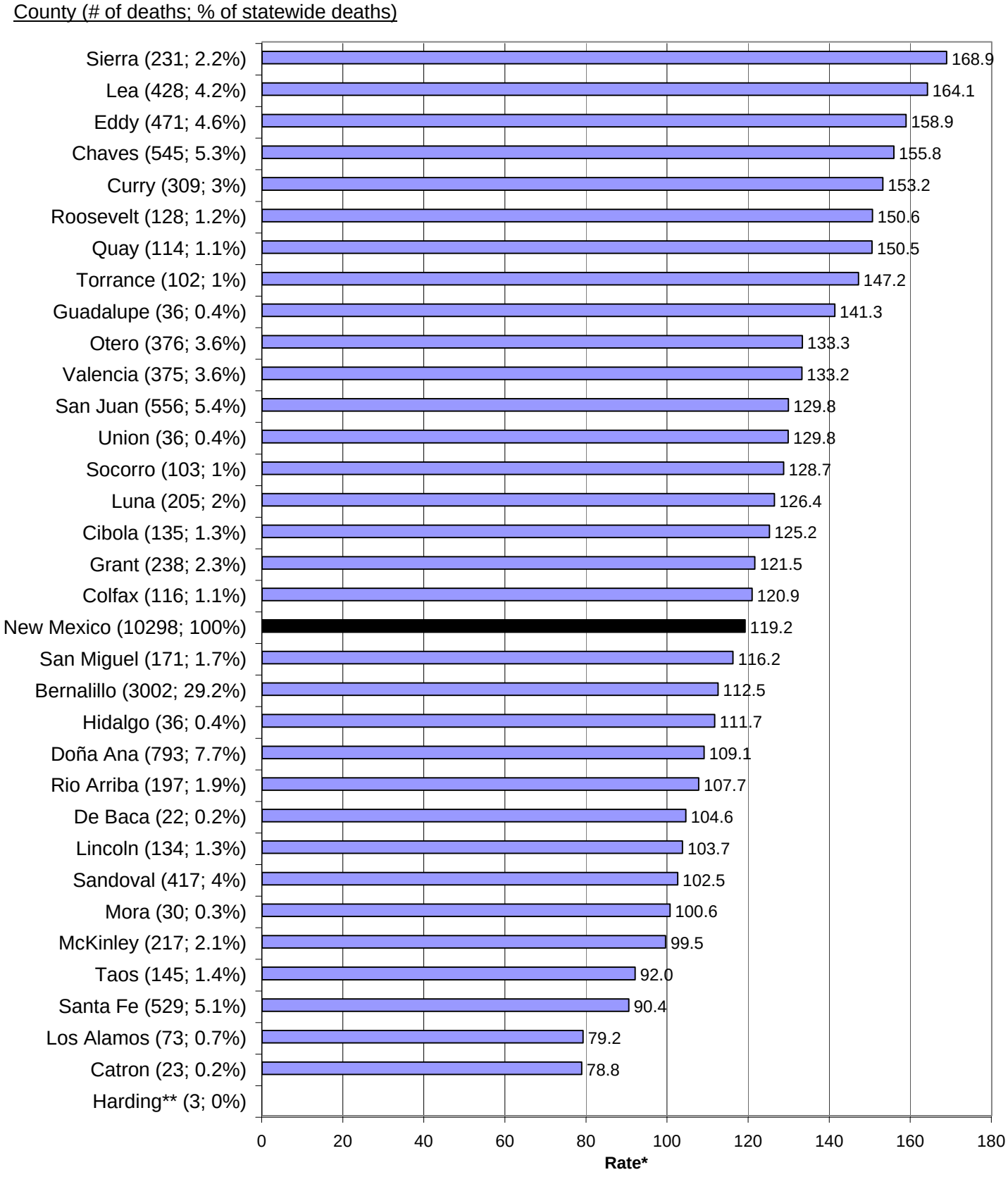
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small numbers: rate denominator (population) < 20 and numerator (number of deaths) < 4

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Smoking-Related Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

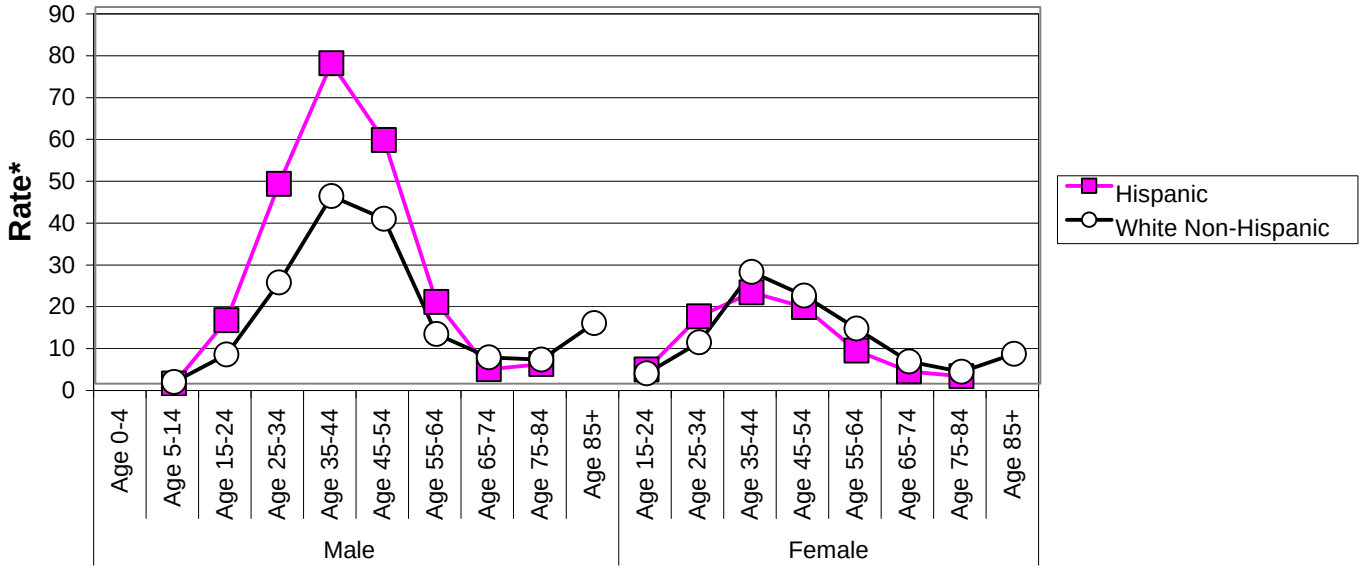
** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

DRUG-RELATED DEATH

Problem Statement

New Mexico has had the highest drug-related death rates in the nation, and drug use continues to have severe consequences for New Mexico communities. Drug use is associated with a host of other social problems, including crime and domestic violence. Drug overdoses account for more than 80% of drug-related deaths. In 2003, 65% of unintentional drug overdose deaths were caused primarily by illicit drugs and 35% were caused by prescription drugs. The most common drugs causing death were morphine/heroin (44%), cocaine (40%), alcohol (28%), methadone (12%) and oxycodone (9%). The only other substantial cause of drug-related death is drug-related suicide, which accounts for about 16% of all drug-related deaths.

Chart 1: Drug-Related Death Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Age-specific rate per 100,000

Table 1: Drug-Related Deaths and Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	19	356	21	396	3.1	32.0	6.8	18.8
	Black non-Hispanic	2	27	2	31	4.8	59.9	31.9	36.8
	Hispanic	53	507	5	565	6.0	55.5	3.5	31.0
	American Indian	4	24	0	28	1.9	12.4	0.0	6.8
	Other	1	4	0	5	3.8	13.2	0.0	8.3
	Total	79	918	28	1,025	4.4	40.0	5.8	23.2
Female	White non-Hispanic	6	216	18	240	1.0	18.7	4.6	10.6
	Black non-Hispanic	0	7	1	8	0.0	19.8	13.1	11.6
	Hispanic	11	161	4	176	1.3	17.2	2.2	9.6
	American Indian	3	7	0	10	1.4	3.3	0.0	2.2
	Other	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	20	391	23	434	1.2	16.4	3.8	9.5
Total	White non-Hispanic	25	572	39	636	2.1	25.2	5.6	14.6
	Black non-Hispanic	2	34	3	39	2.5	42.3	21.6	25.4
	Hispanic	64	668	9	741	3.7	36.1	2.8	20.2
	American Indian	7	31	0	38	1.7	7.6	0.0	4.4
	Other	1	4	0	5	1.9	5.9	0.0	3.7
	Total	99	1,309	51	1,459	2.8	28.0	4.7	16.2

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

DRUG-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Chart 1 shows that the highest age-specific drug overdose death rate is in the 35-44 age group. The median age of drug overdose death is 42.1 years. Male rates are roughly 2-3 times higher than female rates across all race/ethnic groups. The highest rates are among Hispanic males, followed by White Non-Hispanic males. Overall, decedents from drug overdose in New Mexico were largely Hispanic and male, though the percentage of females dying from drug overdose is increasing. Also, illicit drug death rates were higher among Hispanics compared to Non-Hispanics. Prescription drug death rates were higher among Non-Hispanics than Hispanics.

Table 2 and Chart 2 show that New Mexico's high drug-related death rate is driven by the extremely high drug-related death rates among Hispanics in Rio Arriba County. Chaves, Bernalillo and Valencia counties also have high rates, with Bernalillo County bearing the highest burden of drug-related death, in terms of total numbers of deaths.

Table 2: Drug-Related Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

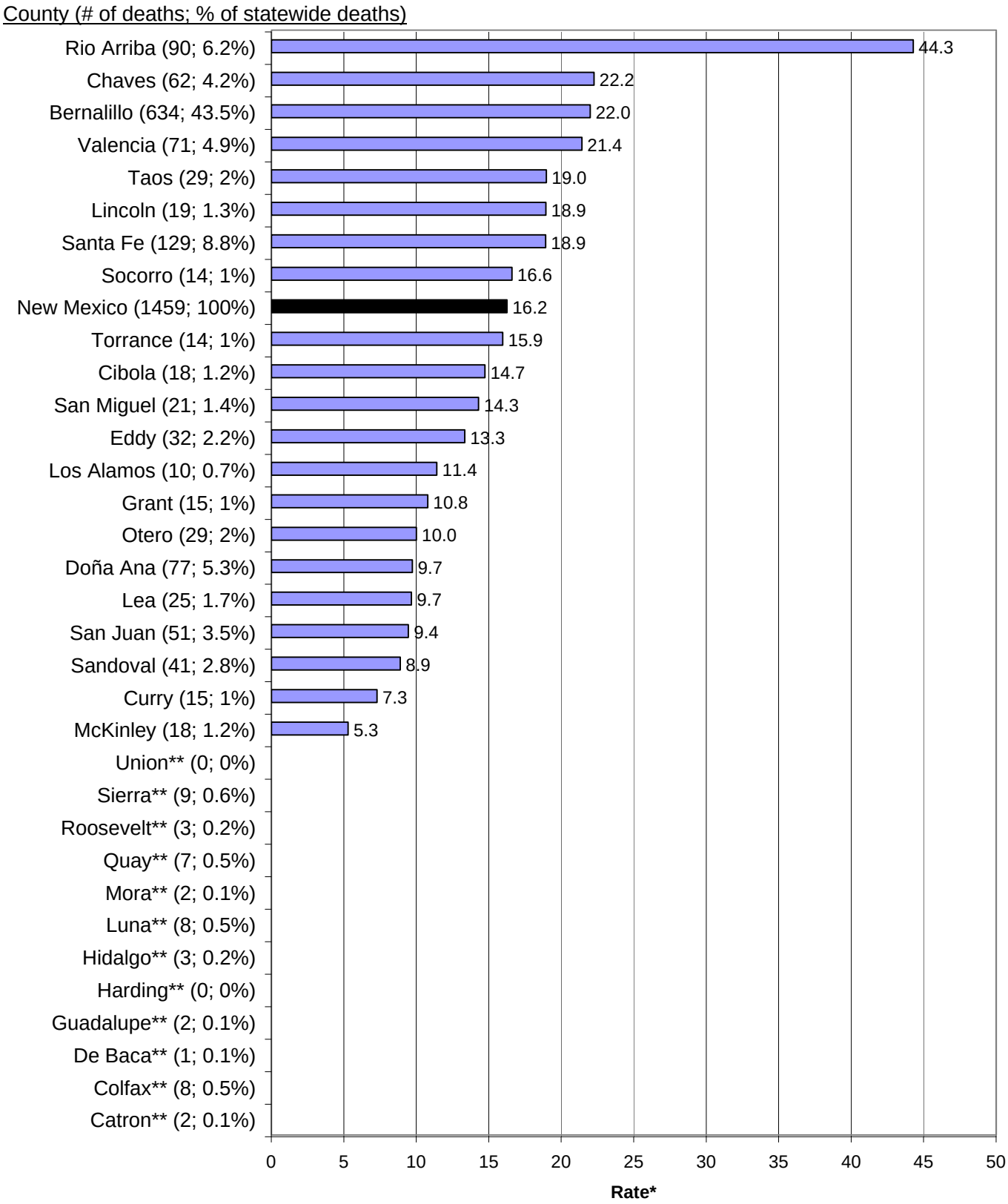
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	270	23	330	8	3	634	18.1	31.7	28.5	--	--	22.0
Catron	2	0	0	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	32	0	30	0	0	62	20.0	--	24.3	--	--	22.2
Cibola	3	0	11	4	0	18	--	--	26.8	--	--	14.7
Colfax	7	0	1	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curry	6	2	7	0	0	15	--	--	--	--	--	7.3
De Baca	0	0	1	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	41	2	34	0	0	77	14.9	--	6.9	--	--	9.7
Eddy	20	1	10	1	0	32	14.5	--	10.9	--	--	13.3
Grant	8	1	6	0	0	15	--	--	--	--	--	10.8
Guadalupe	0	0	2	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	2	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	14	6	4	0	1	25	9.8	--	--	--	--	9.7
Lincoln	15	1	3	0	0	19	22.5	--	--	--	--	18.9
Los Alamos	8	0	2	0	0	10	--	--	--	--	--	11.4
Luna	3	0	5	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
McKinley	6	0	9	3	0	18	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Mora	0	0	2	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	23	0	5	0	1	29	13.1	--	--	--	--	10.0
Quay	3	0	4	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rio Arriba	6	0	82	2	0	90	--	--	55.8	--	--	44.3
Roosevelt	2	0	1	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandoval	17	0	18	6	0	41	6.3	--	15.0	--	--	8.9
San Juan	34	0	7	10	0	51	12.6	--	--	4.7	--	9.4
San Miguel	3	0	18	0	0	21	--	--	16.2	--	--	14.3
Santa Fe	49	2	76	2	0	129	15.1	--	23.4	--	--	18.9
Sierra	7	0	2	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	5	0	8	1	0	14	--	--	--	--	--	16.6
Taos	10	0	18	1	0	29	15.1	--	21.9	--	--	19.0
Torrance	8	0	6	0	0	14	--	--	--	--	--	15.9
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	32	1	38	0	0	71	22.3	--	21.5	--	--	21.4
Total	636	39	741	38	5	1,459	14.6	25.4	20.2	4.4	--	16.2

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

DRUG-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Drug-Related Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

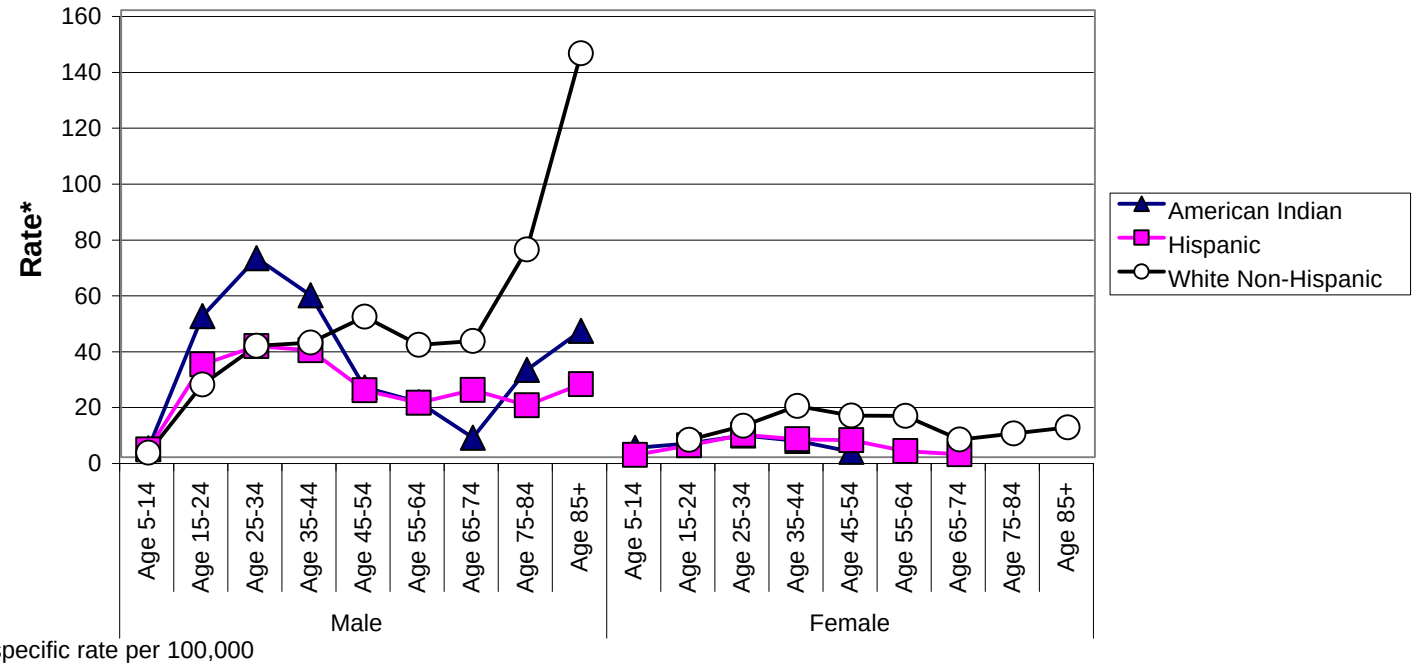
SUICIDE DEATH

Problem Statement

Suicide is closely associated with drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and mental health disorders. While New Mexico's suicide deaths cannot be completely attributed to these conditions, suicide is a useful indicator of the extent of these problems. New Mexico's suicide rate, between 1.5 and 2 times the national rate, has been consistently one of the highest in the United States. Rocky Mountain states, in general, have high suicide rates.

NOTE: this section reports total Suicide deaths, not only the alcohol and drug-related portion of suicide deaths.

Chart 1: Suicide Death Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* Age-specific rate per 100,000

Table 1: Suicide Deaths and Rates by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 1999-2003

		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	71	483	191	745	11.5	43.4	62.0	34.5
	Black non-Hispanic	4	13	2	19	9.5	28.8	31.9	20.8
	Hispanic	124	298	32	454	14.0	32.6	22.6	24.4
	American Indian	44	96	4	144	20.7	49.6	17.5	34.2
	Other	4	7	0	11	15.0	23.2	0.0	18.9
	Total	247	897	229	1,373	13.9	39.1	47.5	31.6
Female	White non-Hispanic	15	174	30	219	2.6	15.1	7.7	9.6
	Black non-Hispanic	1	2	1	4	2.6	5.7	13.1	5.4
	Hispanic	17	58	1	76	2.0	6.2	0.6	3.9
	American Indian	7	10	0	17	3.3	4.6	0.0	3.4
	Other	0	3	0	3	0.0	7.9	0.0	4.2
	Total	40	247	32	319	2.3	10.4	5.2	6.9
Total	White non-Hispanic	86	657	221	964	7.2	29.0	31.8	21.4
	Black non-Hispanic	5	15	3	23	6.2	18.7	21.6	13.9
	Hispanic	141	356	33	530	8.1	19.2	10.3	13.9
	American Indian	51	106	4	161	12.0	25.9	7.4	18.1
	Other	4	10	0	14	7.7	14.6	0.0	11.0
	Total	287	1,144	261	1,692	8.2	24.5	23.9	18.7

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) are per 100,000; all-ages rate is per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

SUICIDE DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Chart 1 graphically illustrates higher suicide rates among males than among females, across all ethnicities and age-groups. Among males, White Non-Hispanics and American Indians have the highest rates. The heaviest suicide burden falls on American Indian males between the ages of 25 and 34 (excluding White Non-Hispanic males aged 75 or older, rates which are based on very small numbers). For American Indian and Hispanic males, suicide rates are highest among 15-44 year olds, while for White Non-Hispanics, the rate is highest among 45-54 year olds (again excluding those over 75 years of age). White-Non Hispanic females have a higher suicide rate than females of other ethnicities, and are highest among 35-44 year olds.

Four counties stand out for their extremely high suicide rates. These are Mora County and Colfax County in northeastern New Mexico, and Sierra County and Lincoln County in southern New Mexico. Santa Fe, McKinley, Chaves, Otero, Rio Arriba, and Bernalillo Counties all have more than 50 deaths over a five year period, and have suicide rates that are higher than or roughly equivalent to the statewide rate.

Table 2: Suicide Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 1999-2003

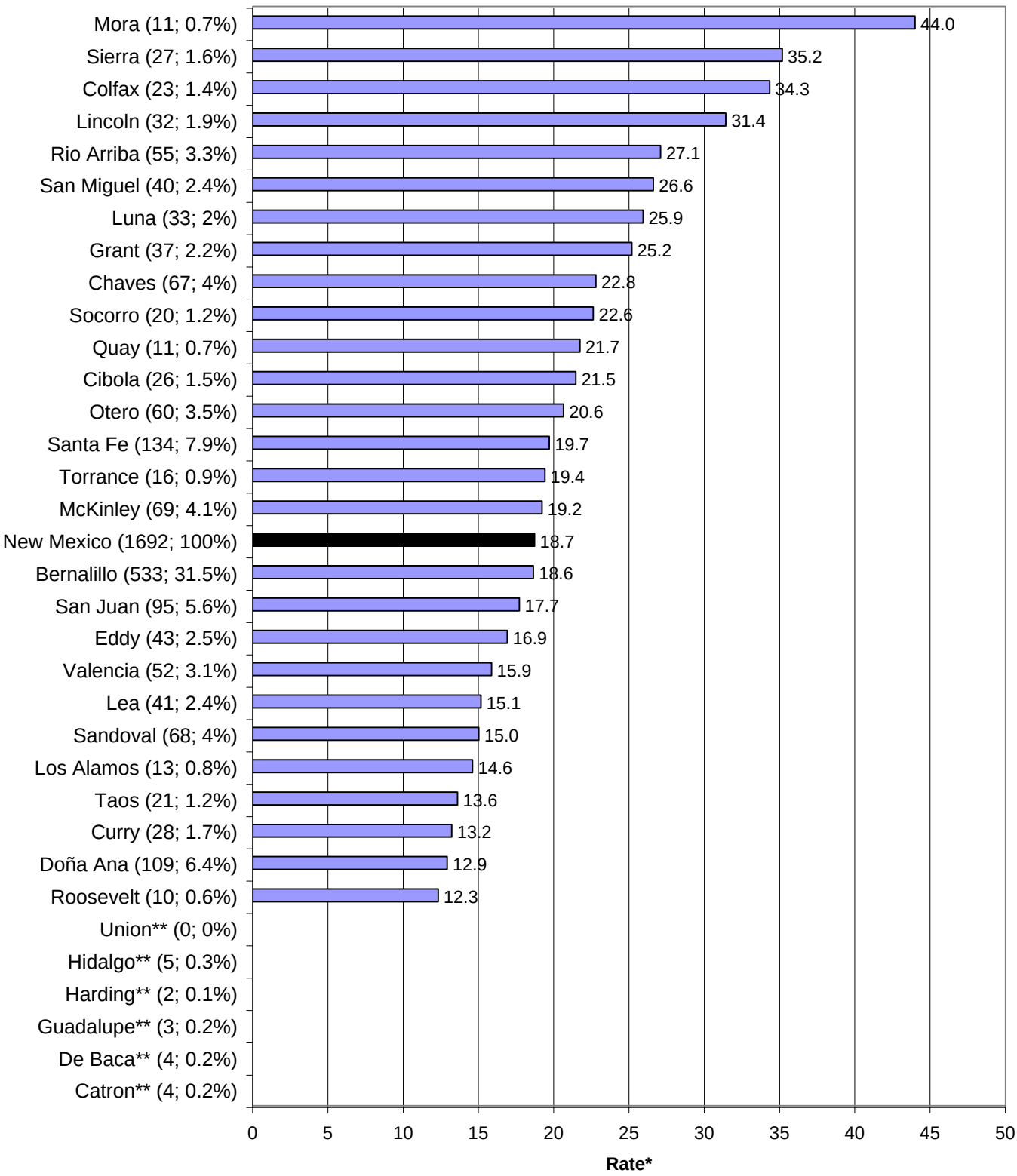
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	322	8	172	23	8	533	21.3	--	14.5	18.4	--	18.6
Catron	4	0	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	38	1	27	1	0	67	22.6	--	19.4	--	--	22.8
Cibola	2	0	8	16	0	26	--	--	--	32.5	--	21.5
Colfax	12	0	11	0	0	23	31.2	--	34.1	--	--	34.3
Curry	23	1	4	0	0	28	16.2	--	--	--	--	13.2
De Baca	1	0	3	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	67	1	41	0	0	109	21.8	--	7.5	--	--	12.9
Eddy	31	0	12	0	0	43	19.2	--	13.3	--	--	16.9
Grant	25	0	12	0	0	37	30.6	--	17.6	--	--	25.2
Guadalupe	1	0	2	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	2	0	0	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	4	0	1	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	29	1	11	0	0	41	18.4	--	8.3	--	--	15.1
Lincoln	24	0	6	2	0	32	32.2	--	--	--	--	31.4
Los Alamos	12	0	1	0	0	13	17.3	--	--	--	--	14.6
Luna	23	0	10	0	0	33	38.3	--	13.7	--	--	25.9
McKinley	6	0	6	57	0	69	--	--	--	20.5	--	19.2
Mora	2	0	9	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	44.0
Otero	47	2	9	2	0	60	25.7	--	--	--	--	20.6
Quay	7	1	3	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	21.7
Rio Arriba	10	1	30	13	1	55	27.0	--	20.3	47.8	--	27.1
Roosevelt	7	0	2	1	0	10	--	--	--	--	--	12.3
Sandoval	38	3	15	11	1	68	15.3	--	11.2	14.5	--	15.0
San Juan	57	1	8	25	4	95	21.1	--	--	11.3	--	17.7
San Miguel	10	0	29	1	0	40	30.9	--	25.6	--	--	26.6
Santa Fe	81	1	49	3	0	134	22.3	--	14.9	--	--	19.7
Sierra	23	1	3	0	0	27	40.4	--	--	--	--	35.2
Socorro	8	1	10	1	0	20	--	--	24.3	--	--	22.6
Taos	14	0	4	3	0	21	21.4	--	--	--	--	13.6
Torrance	9	0	6	1	0	16	--	--	--	--	--	19.4
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	25	0	26	1	0	52	18.6	--	14.2	--	--	15.9
Total	964	23	530	161	14	1,692	21.4	13.9	13.9	18.1	11.0	18.7

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

SUICIDE DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Suicide Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 1999-2003



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

Problem Statements

Consumption

ADULT BINGE DRINKING

Problem Statement

Adult binge drinking (defined as having five or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion) is associated with significant rates of alcohol-related injury death and disability. According to the latest estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, almost 50% of homicides and more than 20% of suicides are alcohol-related. Likewise, alcohol consumption is the primary causal factor in roughly 50% of motor vehicle crash deaths among males aged 20-44; and in more than a third of motor vehicle crash deaths among females in this age range. For each of these causes, it is acute short-term, or binge, drinking (as opposed to chronic heavy drinking) that is considered responsible for the majority of alcohol-related injuries and deaths. Binge drinking is also associated with a wide range of other social problems, including domestic and sexual violence, crime, and risk for sexually transmitted disease.

In 2002, adult binge drinking was less commonly reported in New Mexico than in the rest of the nation. While 15.6% of U.S. adults reported binge drinking in the past 30 days, only 14.4% of New Mexico adults reported this behavior (2002 NMDOH Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Report). As shown in the "Percent" columns of Table 1, binge drinking was most prevalent among younger age groups, with 26.9% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past-month binge drinking, compared to lower rates in older age groups. New Mexico men were almost four times more likely to report binge drinking than women (23% vs 6.4%), and Hispanic males were significantly more likely to report binge drinking (30.6%) than males in other racial/ethnic groups. These patterns (higher binge drinking rates among younger male drinkers) parallel the national results.

However, since New Mexico has among the nation's highest death rates for causes of death associated with binge drinking (e.g., motor vehicle crash death and suicide), it is somewhat surprising that New Mexico's reported rates of binge drinking are lower than the national average. The relatively low binge drinking rates reported by New Mexico's American Indian population are especially puzzling, since this population has among the nation's highest rates for binge-drinking-related outcomes like alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death.

Table 1: Adult Binge Drinking by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2002

		Number*				Percent**			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	8,611	47,596	1,769	58,195	30.9	20.8	2.7	18.0
	Black non-Hispanic	685	1,209	0	1,893	80.0	16.3	0.0	19.2
	Hispanic	19,432	49,937	2,681	72,265	40.4	29.8	13.3	30.6
	American Indian	587	5,317	0	5,904	6.5	17.5	0.0	14.3
	Other	2,993	2,667	197	5,857	77.1	22.0	8.2	31.8
	Total	33,182	107,528	4,861	146,004	36.6	23.9	5.3	23.0
Female	White non-Hispanic	6,751	13,878	1,640	22,270	22.0	5.8	2.0	6.3
	Black non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hispanic	8,109	10,995	192	19,296	16.8	7.0	5.9	7.3
	American Indian	0 1492.	1,036	0	1,036	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.8
	Other	269	138	0	407	53.1	1.2	0.0	3.0
	Total	15,129	26,808	1,833	43,770	17.0	5.7	1.5	6.4
Total	White non-Hispanic	15,362	61,474	3,410	80,465	26.2	13.2	2.3	11.9
	Black non-Hispanic	685	1,209	0	1,893	28.5	9.4	0.0	10.1
	Hispanic	27,541	60,932	2,873	91,561	28.6	17.2	5.7	18.3
	American Indian	587	6,809	0	7,396	3.7	11.2	0.0	9.2
	Other	3,261	2,806	197	6,264	74.3	12.0	4.4	19.5
	Total	48,311	134,336	6,693	189,774	26.9	14.5	3.2	14.4

* Estimate of number of people in population group who consumed 5 or more drinks at least once in previous 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who consumed 5 or more drinks at least once in previous 30 days

ADULT BINGE DRINKING (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

As shown in Table 2 and Chart 1, binge drinking rates are highest in Quay and Hidalgo Counties, and significantly lower in those counties that show the highest binge-drinking-related death rates (i.e., Rio Arriba, McKinley, and Cibola Counties). Once again, it is unusual that the reported binge-drinking rates for the latter counties are near or below the state average, given the high rates of binge-drinking-related outcomes in these counties.

Table 2: Adult Binge Drinking by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2002

	Number*						Percent**					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnicities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hispanic	American Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnicities
Bernalillo	26,767	329	31,754	148	880	59,878	11.9	3.9	20.1	1.8	7.6	14.5
Catron	254	0	239	0	0	493	10.7	--	31.1	--	--	13.5
Chaves	2,365	0	2,421	146	0	4,932	12.0	--	15.2	41.5	--	13.2
Cibola	1,445	0	284	805	0	2,535	18.7	--	7.8	8.0	--	11.7
Colfax	823	0	2,129	0	0	2,952	10.4	--	38.3	--	--	21.9
Curry	2,054	329	1,577	0	168	4,128	9.5	19.7	17.5	--	7.8	11.9
De Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	9,523	0	14,014	0	1,775	26,536	18.8	--	19.9	--	60.4	20.8
Eddy	2,332	0	1,630	0	0	3,962	10.9	--	15.3	--	--	11.5
Grant	2,138	0	1,887	0	0	4,025	14.0	--	21.1	--	--	15.8
Guadalupe	0	0	534	0	0	534	--	--	24.8	--	--	22.6
Harding	176	0	0	0	0	176	16.2	--	--	--	--	7.9
Hidalgo	473	0	516	0	390	1,379	35.8	--	23.2	--	100.0	35.0
Lea	2,155	359	2,199	73	197	4,982	10.1	33.4	22.6	11.2	17.1	14.5
Lincoln	1,472	0	0	0	0	1,472	13.7	--	--	--	--	10.8
Los Alamos	1,264	0	0	0	191	1,455	8.6	--	--	--	17.9	8.7
Luna	451	0	1,588	0	0	2,039	7.8	--	25.0	--	--	15.5
McKinley	360	0	573	1,848	942	3,918	3.7	--	6.2	7.3	55.6	8.4
Mora	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	4,492	0	2,287	406	583	7,768	18.9	--	17.8	44.1	48.5	19.3
Quay	307	0	3,621	0	0	3,928	6.7	--	56.1	--	--	35.7
Rio Arriba	334	0	2,877	1,167	429	5,021	7.7	--	13.9	56.0	100.0	17.8
Roosevelt	1,621	685	979	0	0	3,285	15.5	88.1	24.8	--	--	21.0
Sandoval	3,586	0	2,511	0	0	6,338	9.3	--	11.4	--	--	9.8
San Juan	5,397	0	2,183	1,738	0	9,639	11.3	--	18.1	8.0	--	11.6
San Miguel	580	0	3,089	0	0	3,669	16.9	--	16.4	--	--	15.1
Santa Fe	5,679	191	3,865	246	269	10,249	11.3	67.2	11.4	55.1	18.7	11.8
Sierra	209	0	0	0	0	209	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.0
Socorro	373	0	1,838	0	0	2,212	10.8	--	26.3	--	--	19.8
Taos	1,690	0	2,557	197	440	4,884	16.1	--	20.7	30.9	66.8	19.9
Torrance	164	0	547	0	0	711	2.7	--	31.6	--	--	8.1
Union	617	0	440	0	0	1,057	16.6	--	59.4	--	--	22.6
Valencia	1,144	0	3,235	0	0	4,379	6.3	--	14.4	--	--	10.2
Total	80,246	1,893	91,374	6,773	6,264	188,745	12.0	10.8	18.3	8.5	19.5	14.4

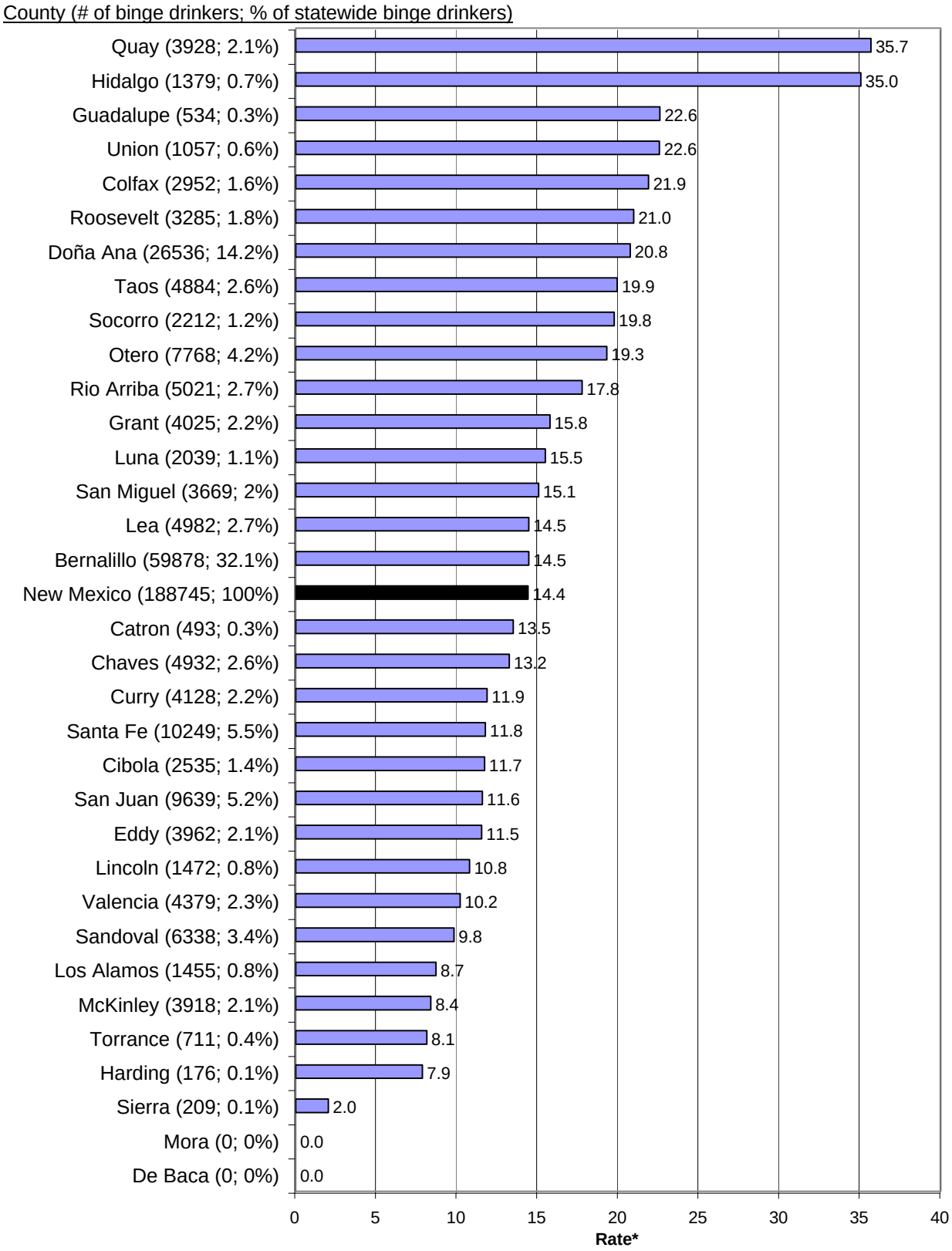
* Estimate of number of people in population group who consumed 5 or more drinks at least once in previous 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who consumed 5 or more drinks at least once in previous 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

ADULT BINGE DRINKING (continued)

Chart 1: Adult Binge Drinking by County, New Mexico, 2002



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who consumed 5 or more drinks at least once in previous 30 days

YOUTH BINGE DRINKING

Problem Statement

Heavy drinking by youth is associated with outcomes such as death and disability due to injury. Youth drinking is also associated with poor academic performance and risk behaviors such as increased number of sexual partners and use of marijuana. In 2003, binge drinking (having 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, or within a couple of hours) was more commonly reported in New Mexico than in the rest of the nation. While 28.3% of U.S. high school students reported binge drinking (2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey), 35.4% of New Mexico high school students reported this behavior (2003 New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey). The higher prevalence of binge drinking among New Mexico high school students than among U.S. high school students was true for both boys and girls (NM boys - 36.9% , US boys - 29.0%; NM girls - 33.4%, US girls - 27.5%).

In New Mexico, binge drinking was more prevalent among Hispanic youth (38.3%) than among White Non-Hispanic youth (28.8%). Students in 12th grade were more likely to report past 30-day binge drinking than students in lower grades. This was true for both boys and girls, and for White, Hispanic, American-Indian, and Black high school students. The only exception to this was for 11th grade American Indian girls, who were more likey to report past-30 day binge drinking than were 12th grade American Indian girls (49.2% and 43.7%, respectively).

Chart 1: Binge Drinking by Sex, NM and US, Grades 9 - 12
2003 NM YRRS and 2003 YRBS

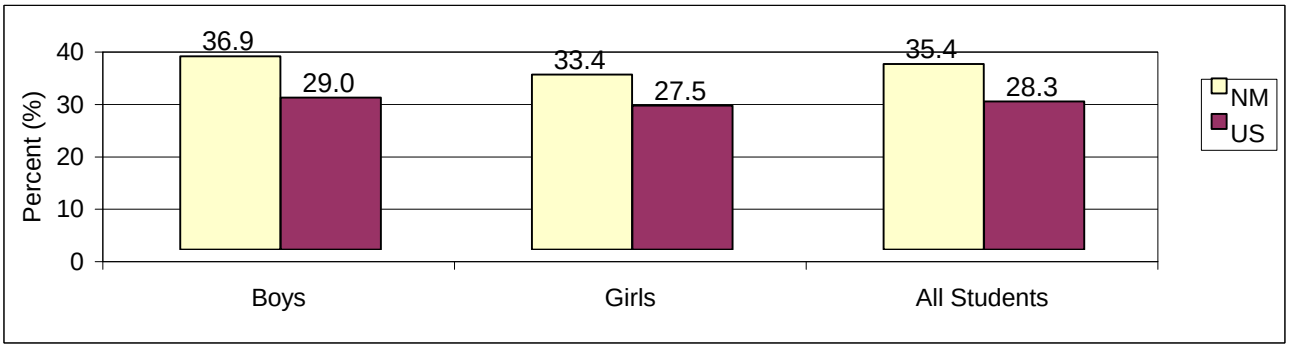


Table 1: Youth Binge Drinking by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12
New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS

		9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade	All Grades
Sex	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**
Male	White non-Hispanic	20.9	20.8	37.8	41.1	29.1
	Black non-Hispanic	34.9	38.7	37.6	49.3	39.6
	Hispanic	25.5	40.6	45.4	51.4	38.3
	American Indian	23.3	40.5	49.2	43.7	36.1
	Total	27.9	34.5	44.0	47.0	36.9
Female	White non-Hispanic	26.9	26.4	22.1	35.7	28.1
	Black non-Hispanic	16.2	38.3	37.7	50.0	29.4
	Hispanic	32.5	38.1	41.2	46.7	37.8
	American Indian	23.8	29.0	27.3	38.5	28.6
	Total	29.2	34.5	32.4	40.9	33.4
Total	White non-Hispanic	24.0	23.5	29.7	38.3	28.8
	Black non-Hispanic	24.3	41.5	35.9	50.4	34.6
	Hispanic	30.0	40.2	43.2	48.9	38.3
	American Indian	23.6	34.6	38.0	41.4	32.3
	Total	28.8	35.2	38.0	43.9	35.4

YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

Chart 2: Binge Drinking by Sex and Grade Level, Grades 9 - 12, 2003 NM YRRS

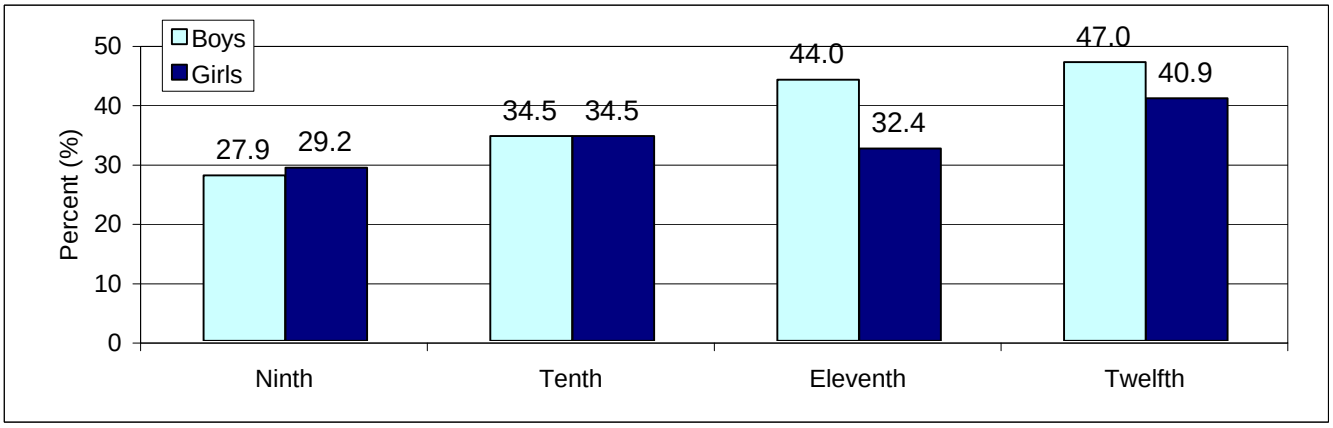
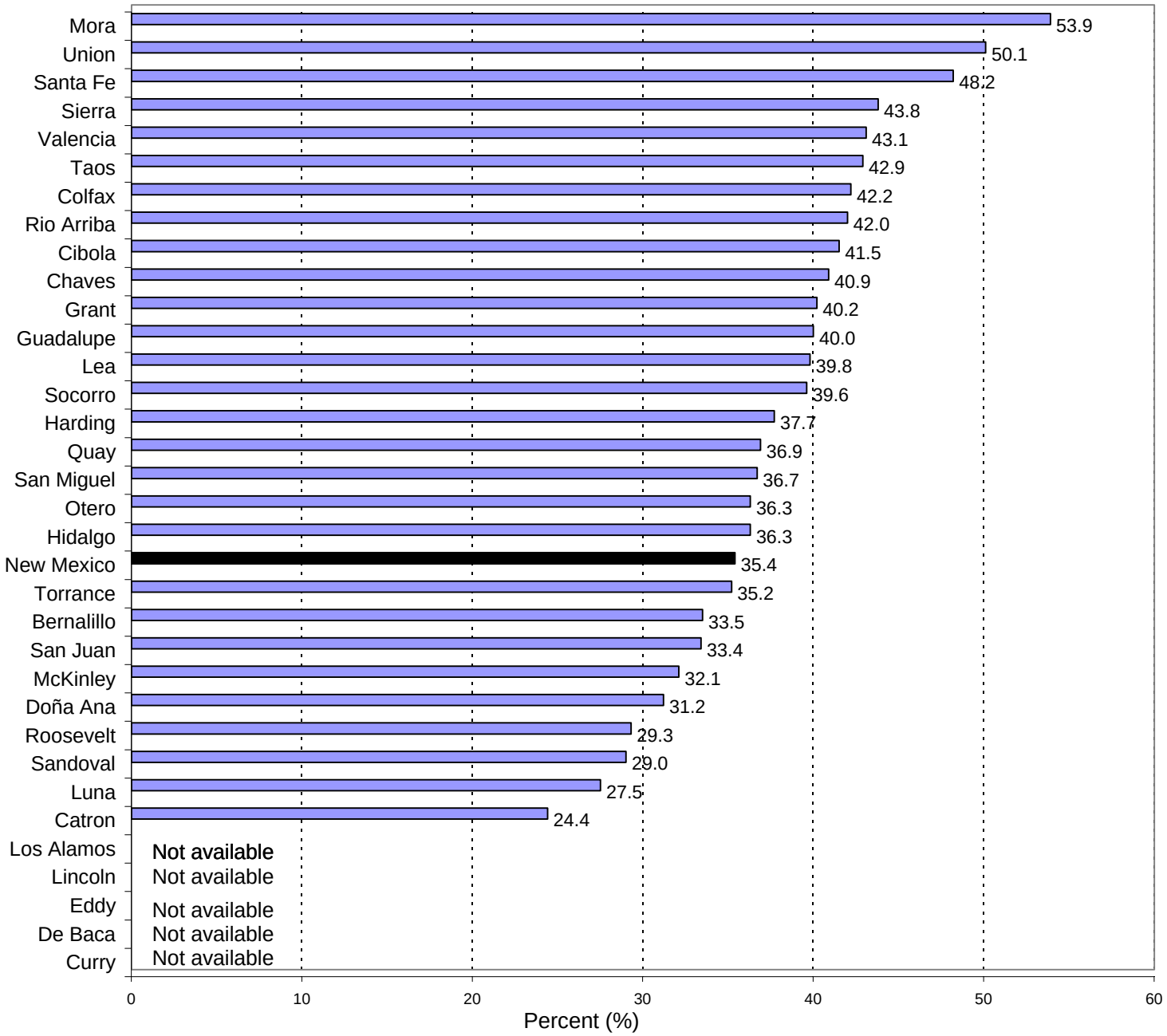


Table 2: Youth Binge Drinking by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS



YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

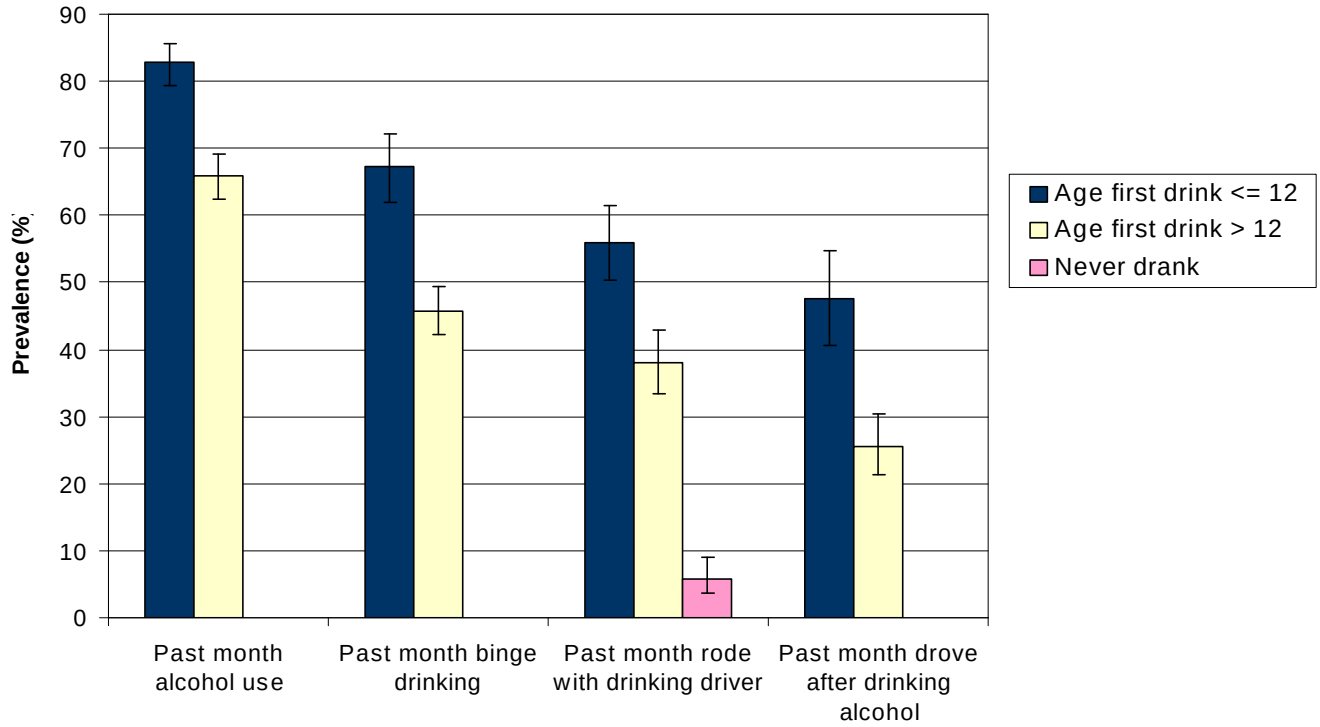
Age of First Drinking and Later Drinking Behavior

Given New Mexico's high rates of adult problem drinking (e.g., alcohol dependence) and alcohol-related chronic disease death, it is important to identify precursors to adult problem drinking that can be subjected to intervention. One such precursor is early age of first drinking. Using data from the National Survey of Drug use and Health (NSDUH), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has reported a strong association between early age of first drinking (e.g., age 12 or younger) and subsequent development of adult alcohol dependence. This result suggests that focusing on age of first drinking as a target of intervention might be a reasonable prevention strategy.

In 2003, a significantly higher proportion of New Mexico high school students reported an age of first drinking of 12 years or younger (35.5%), than in the United States overall (27.8%). Chart 3 shows the association between early age of first drinking and subsequent alcohol-related "problem" behaviors, among New Mexico high school students aged 17 years and over. This chart shows that even at this relatively young age, early drinkers already show significantly higher rates of alcohol-related "problem" behaviors than later drinkers. Early drinkers are significantly more likely than later drinkers to: currently drink (82.7% vs. 65.8%); currently binge drink (67.3% vs. 45.8%); have recently ridden with a drinking driver (55.9% vs. 38.1% vs. 5.7% for non-drinkers); and have recently driven after drinking (47.6% vs. 25.6%). The latter difference is especially pronounced -- early drinkers are almost twice as likely to have recently driven after drinking than later drinkers.

These findings demonstrate that the association between early age of first drinking and later alcohol-related risk behaviors is very evident in New Mexico; and that early drinkers have already developed significantly higher rates of alcohol-related risk behavior than later drinkers, by the end of high school.

Chart 3: Prevalence of Problem Drinking Behavior, by Age of First Drink
HS Students Aged 17+, 2003 NM YRRS



* The vertical brackets at the top of each bar represent 95% confidence intervals. The lack of overlap of confidence intervals on adjacent bars indicates that the difference between the bars is statistically significant.

ADULT CHRONIC/HEAVY DRINKING

Problem Statement

Adult chronic or heavy drinking (defined as having more than 2 drinks/day, for males; and more than 1 drink/day, for females) is associated with significant rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death and morbidity. According to the latest estimates from the CDC, 100% of numerous chronic disease conditions (e.g., alcoholic liver disease, alcohol dependence syndrome), and a significant proportion of many other conditions (e.g., unspecified liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis) are alcohol-related. For each of these causes, it is chronic heavy drinking (as opposed to acute short-term, or binge, drinking) that is considered responsible for the alcohol-related chronic disease deaths. Chronic drinking is also associated with a wide range of other social problems, including domestic violence and family disruption.

In 2002, adult chronic drinking was less commonly reported in New Mexico than in the rest of the nation. While 5.7% of U.S. adults reported binge drinking in the past 30 days, only 5.1% of New Mexico adults reported this behavior (2002 NMDOH BRFSS Report). As shown in the "Percent" columns of Table 1, chronic drinking was most prevalent among younger age groups, with 8.9% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past-month chronic drinking, compared to lower rates in older age groups. New Mexico men were 1.5 times more likely to report chronic drinking than women (6.2% vs 4.1%). Hispanic males (7.0%) and White-Non-Hispanic females (6.1%) had the highest subgroup rates among the age-sex-race/ethnic subgroups with a significant number of respondents. Meanwhile, it is notable that American Indian women, who have the highest female rates of alcohol-related chronic disease outcomes, have the lowest reported chronic drinking rates.

Since New Mexico has among the nation's highest death rates for several causes of death associated with chronic drinking (e.g., alcohol-related chronic liver disease and alcohol dependence syndrome), it is somewhat surprising that New Mexico's reported rates of chronic drinking are lower than the national average. One possible explanation for the lack of parallel between reported chronic drinking and the outcomes associated with chronic drinking, especially among New Mexico's American Indian population, is that there may be issues with the measurement of chronic drinking in New Mexico.

Table 1: Adult Chronic/Heavy Drinking by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2002

		Number*				Percent**			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	2,833	12,950	1,432	17,216	10.4	5.6	2.2	5.3
	Black non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hispanic	3,939	11,062	1,404	16,405	8.2	6.7	6.7	7.0
	American Indian	0	1,728	0	1,728	0.0	5.7	0.0	4.2
	Other	1,749	1,918	0	3,667	45.0	15.8	0.0	19.9
	Total	8,521	28,138	2,836	39,495	9.5	6.3	3.1	6.2
Female	White non-Hispanic	3,771	14,558	2,979	21,308	13.2	6.1	3.6	6.1
	Black non-Hispanic	0	93	0	93	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.0
	Hispanic	3,209	2,317	0	5,526	6.5	1.2	0.0	2.1
	American Indian	0	304	0	304	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8
	Other	269	0	192	461	53.1	0.0	8.7	3.3
	Total	7,248	17,565	3,172	27,985	8.2	3.7	2.7	4.1
Total	White non-Hispanic	6,605	27,507	4,412	38,524	11.8	5.9	3.0	5.7
	Black non-Hispanic	0	93	0	93	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
	Hispanic	7,148	13,379	1,404	21,931	7.3	3.8	2.7	4.4
	American Indian	0	2,031	0	2,031	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.5
	Other	2,017	1,918	192	4,127	46.0	8.2	4.2	12.8
	Total	15,769	45,703	6,008	67,480	8.9	5.0	2.8	5.1

* Estimate of number of people in population group who consumed: > 2 drinks/day (Males); > 1 drink/day (Females)

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who consumed: > 2 drinks/day (Males); > 1 drink/day (Females)

ADULT CHRONIC/HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

As shown in Table 2 and Chart 1, chronic drinking rates are highest in Quay and Hidalgo County, and are significantly lower in those counties that show the highest rates of chronic-drinking-related outcomes (i.e., McKinley, Cibola, and San Miguel counties). Again, it is unusual that the reported chronic-drinking rates for the latter counties are below the state rate, since these counties have the highest rates of chronic-drinking-related outcomes.

Table 2: Adult Chronic/Heavy Drinking by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2002

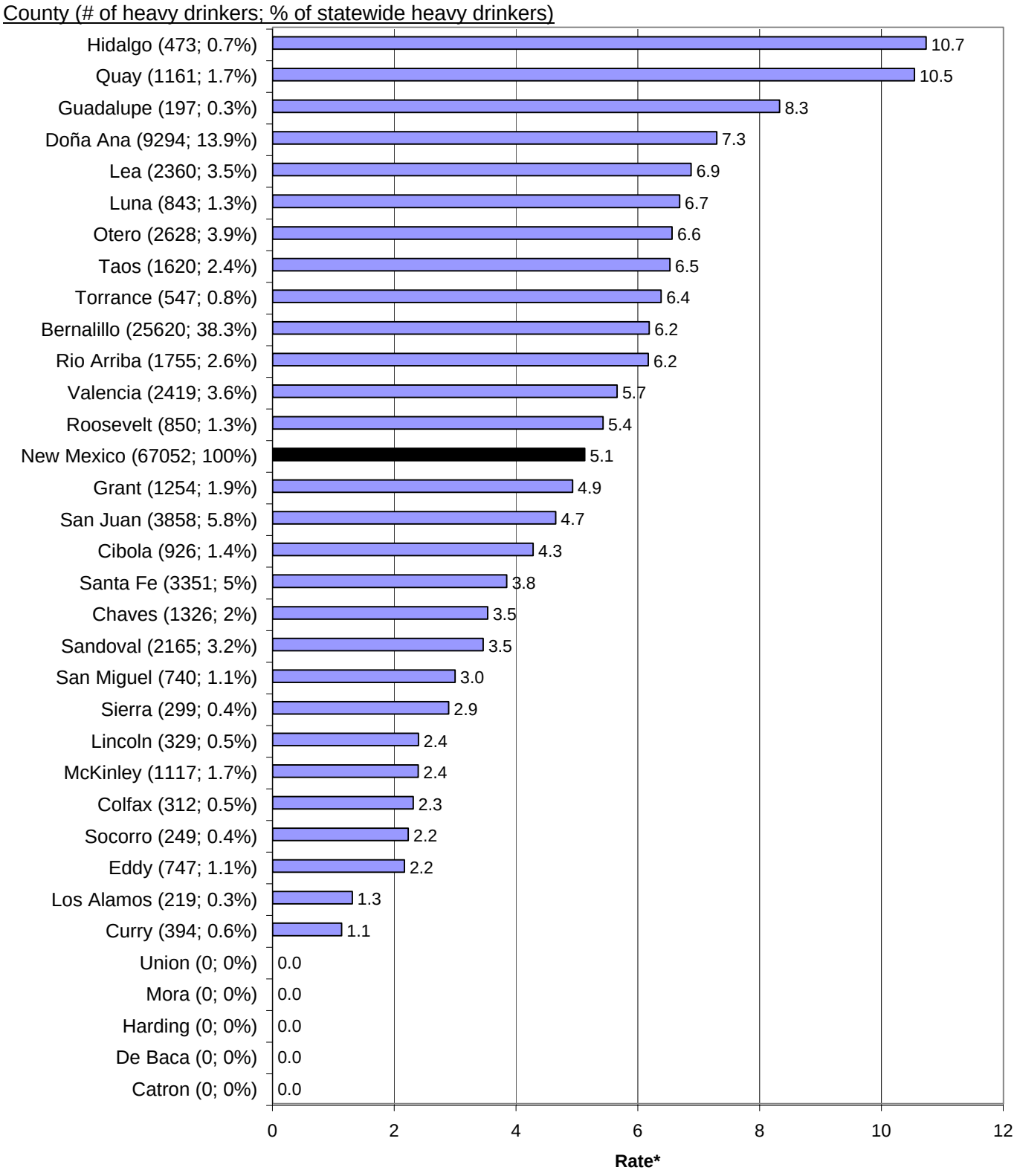
	Number*						Percent**					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	16,123	0	8,617	0	880	25,620	7.2	--	5.5	--	7.6	6.2
Catron	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	533	0	793	0	0	1,326	2.7	--	4.9	--	--	3.5
Cibola	926	0	0	0	0	926	12.0	--	--	--	--	4.3
Colfax	312	0	0	0	0	312	3.9	--	--	--	--	2.3
Curry	194	0	201	0	0	394	0.9	--	2.2	--	--	1.1
De Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	4,249	0	3,032	0	1,775	9,294	8.4	--	4.3	--	60.4	7.3
Eddy	387	0	168	0	192	747	1.8	--	1.6	--	14.1	2.2
Grant	1,254	0	0	0	0	1,254	8.2	--	--	--	--	4.9
Guadalupe	0	0	197	0	0	197	--	--	9.1	--	--	8.3
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	0	0	473	0	0	473	--	--	17.5	--	--	10.7
Lea	2,009	0	351	0	0	2,360	9.5	--	3.7	--	--	6.9
Lincoln	329	0	0	0	0	329	3.1	--	--	--	--	2.4
Los Alamos	0	0	219	0	0	219	--	--	22.8	--	--	1.3
Luna	644	0	199	0	0	843	11.1	--	3.4	--	--	6.7
McKinley	202	0	0	721	0	1,117	2.1	--	--	2.8	--	2.4
Mora	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	1,639	0	0	406	583	2,628	6.9	--	--	44.1	48.5	6.6
Quay	259	0	902	0	0	1,161	5.7	--	14.0	--	--	10.5
Rio Arriba	88	0	1,238	0	429	1,755	1.8	--	6.1	--	100.0	6.2
Roosevelt	419	0	431	0	0	850	4.0	--	10.9	--	--	5.4
Sandoval	1,577	0	346	0	0	2,165	4.3	--	1.6	--	--	3.5
San Juan	2,131	0	1,251	477	0	3,858	4.5	--	10.4	2.2	--	4.7
San Miguel	149	0	591	0	0	740	4.3	--	3.1	--	--	3.0
Santa Fe	2,158	93	831	0	269	3,351	4.3	32.8	2.4	--	18.7	3.8
Sierra	299	0	0	0	0	299	4.0	--	--	--	--	2.9
Socorro	249	0	0	0	0	249	7.2	--	--	--	--	2.2
Taos	1,620	0	0	0	0	1,620	15.4	--	--	--	--	6.5
Torrance	0	0	547	0	0	547	--	--	31.6	--	--	6.4
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	774	0	1,546	0	0	2,419	4.3	--	7.0	--	--	5.7
Total	38,524	93	21,931	1,604	4,127	67,052	5.8	0.5	4.4	2.0	12.8	5.1

* Estimate of number of people in population group who consumed: > 2 drinks/day (Males); > 1 drink/day (Females)

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who consumed: > 2 drinks/day (Males); > 1 drink/day (Females)

ADULT CHRONIC/HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

Chart 1: Adult Chronic/Heavy Drinking Rates by County, New Mexico, 2002



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who consumed: > 2 drinks/day (Males); > 1 drink/day (Females)

ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING

Problem Statement

Adult drinking and driving is associated with injury outcomes such as alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injury and death. According to the latest estimates from the CDC, alcohol consumption is the primary causal factor in roughly 50% of motor vehicle crash deaths among males aged 20-44; and in more than a third of motor vehicle crash deaths among females in this age range.

In 2002, adult drinking and driving was less commonly reported in New Mexico than in the rest of the nation. While 2.3% of U.S. adults reported drinking after driving in the past 30 days, only 2.0% of New Mexico adults reported this behavior (2002 NMDOH BRFSS Report). As shown in the "Percent" columns of Table 1, drinking and driving was most prevalent among younger age groups, with 3.6% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past-month drinking and driving, compared to lower rates in older age groups. New Mexico men were almost three times more likely to report drinking and driving than women (3.0% vs 1.1%). Hispanic males (3.6%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than White-Non-Hispanic (2.3%) and American Indian (2.0%) males (Black Non-Hispanic male rates were high but unstable due to low number of survey respondents). Meanwhile, it is notable that American Indian men and women, who have the highest rates of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death, have relatively low reported drinking and driving rates.

Since New Mexico has among the highest alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death rates in the nation, it is surprising that New Mexico's reported rates of drinking and driving are lower than the national rate. The inconsistency between reported drinking and driving and outcomes associated with drinking and driving, especially among New Mexico's American Indian population, suggests there may be issues with the measurement of drinking and driving in New Mexico.

Table 1: Drinking and Driving by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2002

		Number*				Percent**			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	711	6,483	107	7,300	2.5	2.8	0.2	2.3
	Black non-Hispanic	0	550	0	550	0.0	7.4	0.0	5.6
	Hispanic	4,282	4,461	0	8,743	8.7	2.6	0.0	3.6
	American Indian	0	834	0	834	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.0
	Other	0	1,489	0	1,489	0.0	12.3	0.0	8.1
	Total	4,993	13,817	107	18,916	5.5	3.0	0.1	3.0
Female	White non-Hispanic	719	2,370	1,250	4,340	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.2
	Black non-Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Hispanic	848	1,726	0	2,574	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.0
	American Indian	0	393	0	393	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	1,568	4,489	1,250	7,306	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.1
Total	White non-Hispanic	1,430	8,853	1,357	11,640	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.7
	Black non-Hispanic	0	550	0	550	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.9
	Hispanic	5,130	6,187	0	11,317	5.2	1.7	0.0	2.2
	American Indian	0	1,226	0	1,226	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.5
	Other	0	1,489	0	1,489	0.0	6.4	0.0	4.6
	Total	6,560	18,305	1,357	26,223	3.6	2.0	0.6	2.0

* Estimate of number of people in population group who consumed drove after drinking at least once in previous 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after drinking at least once in previous 30 days

ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

As shown in Table 2 and Chart 1, reported drinking and driving rates are relatively low in most of the counties with the highest rates of drinking-and-driving-related outcomes (i.e., McKinley, Rio Arriba, Cibola, San Juan, and Taos Counties). With the exception of Taos County, each of these counties reports drinking and driving rates below the statewide rate.

Table 2: Drinking and Driving by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2002

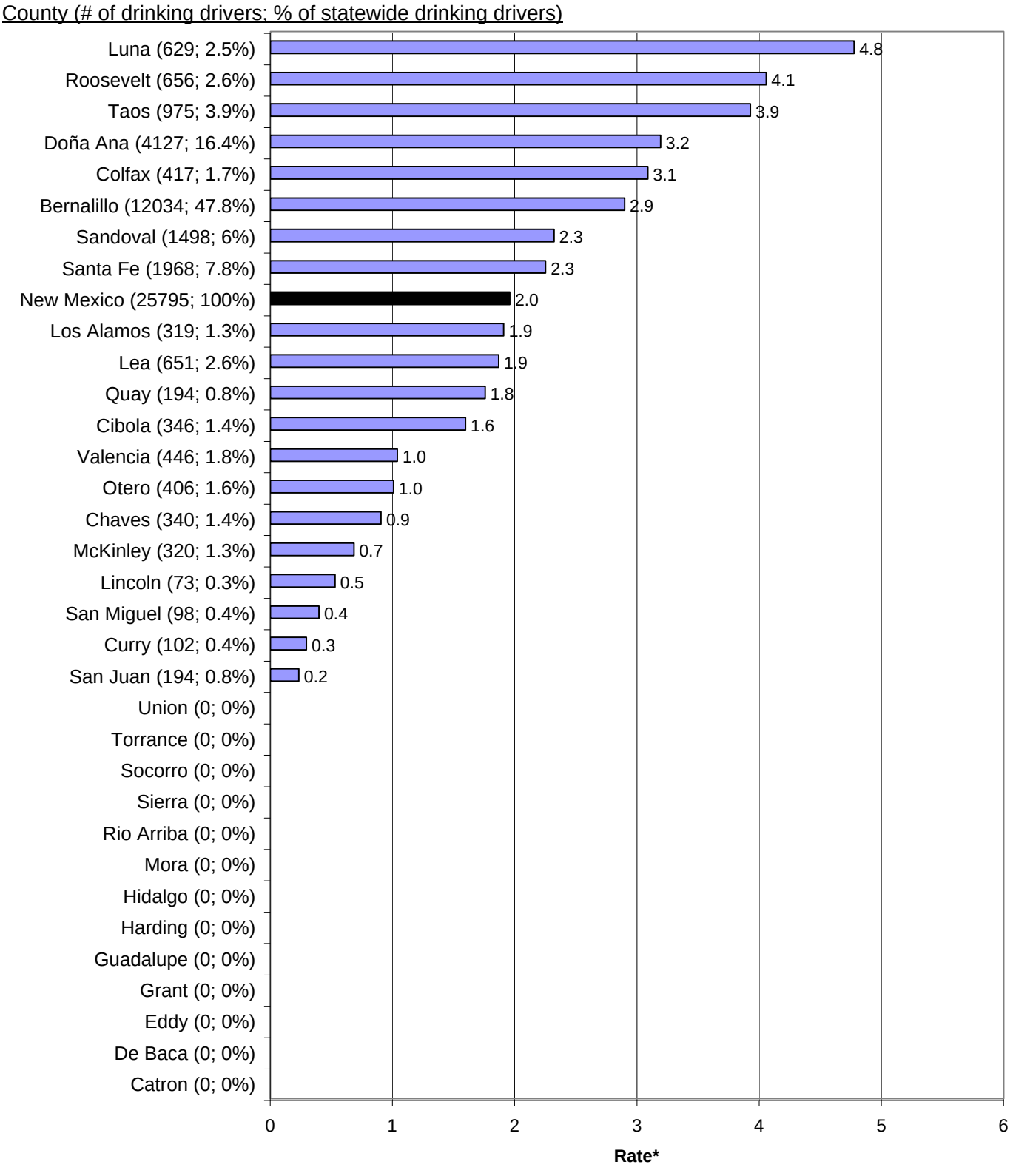
	Number*						Percent**					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	5,712	0	5,442	0	880	12,034	2.5	--	3.4	--	7.6	2.9
Catron	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	0	0	340	0	0	340	--	--	2.1	--	--	0.9
Cibola	346	0	0	0	0	346	4.5	--	--	--	--	1.6
Colfax	96	0	321	0	0	417	1.2	--	5.8	--	--	3.1
Curry	0	0	102	0	0	102	--	--	1.1	--	--	0.3
De Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	1,303	0	2,216	0	609	4,127	2.5	--	3.1	--	20.7	3.2
Eddy	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guadalupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	220	359	0	73	0	651	1.0	33.4	--	11.2	--	1.9
Lincoln	73	0	0	0	0	73	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.5
Los Alamos	319	0	0	0	0	319	2.2	--	--	--	--	1.9
Luna	451	0	178	0	0	629	7.8	--	2.8	--	--	4.8
McKinley	0	0	0	320	0	320	--	--	--	1.3	--	0.7
Mora	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	0	0	0	406	0	406	--	--	--	44.1	--	1.0
Quay	0	0	194	0	0	194	--	--	3.0	--	--	1.8
Rio Arriba	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roosevelt	419	0	237	0	0	656	4.0	--	5.3	--	--	4.1
Sandoval	1,102	0	396	0	0	1,498	2.9	--	1.8	--	--	2.3
San Juan	194	0	0	0	0	194	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.2
San Miguel	0	0	98	0	0	98	--	--	0.5	--	--	0.4
Santa Fe	1,133	191	644	0	0	1,968	2.3	67.2	1.9	--	--	2.3
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taos	272	0	703	0	0	975	2.6	--	5.6	--	--	3.9
Torrance	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	0	0	446	0	0	446	--	--	2.0	--	--	1.0
Total	11,640	550	11,317	799	1,489	25,795	1.7	3.1	2.2	1.0	4.6	2.0

* Estimate of number of people in population group who consumed drove after drinking at least once in previous 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after drinking at least once in previous 30 days

ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

Chart 1: Drinking and Driving Rates by County, New Mexico, 2002



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after drinking at least once in previous 30 days

YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING

Problem Statement

Motor vehicle-related injuries are the leading cause of death among 15 - 19 year olds. In 2000, 22% of 15-20 year old drivers involved in fatal crashes had been drinking alcohol. In 2003, 19.2% of New Mexico high school students reported driving after drinking alcohol within the 30 days preceding the survey. This is more than 1.5 times the U.S. rate of 12.1%. Drinking after driving was more common among both boys and girls in New Mexico than among boys and girls in the US (NM boys - 21.1% , US boys - 15.0%; NM girls - 16.3%, US girls - 8.9%).

Drinking and driving was less prevalent among White Non-Hispanic youth (12.3%) than among Hispanic (21.7%), American-Indian (18.4%), or Black (27.0%) youth. Other differences by race/ethnicity were not statistically significant.

Students in higher grades were more likely to report past 30-day drinking and driving than were students in lower grades. The prevalence of drinking and driving among 12th grade boys (32.6%) was more than two times the prevalence among 9th grade boys (13.4%). As with boys, 12th grade girls were more likely to report drinking and driving than were 9th grade girls, but the difference was not as dramatic as it was for boys (12th grade girls - 20.2%; 9th grade girls - 14.1%). For all race/ethnicities, drinking and driving was more common among 11th and 12th grade students than among 9th and 10th grade students.

The prevalence of past 30-day drinking and driving was highest in Union, Mora, Chaves, Lea and Taos Counties. These counties are in northeastern and southeastern New Mexico.

Chart 1: Past 30-Day Drinking and Driving by Sex, NM and US, Grades 9 - 12
2003 NM YRRS and 2003 YRBS

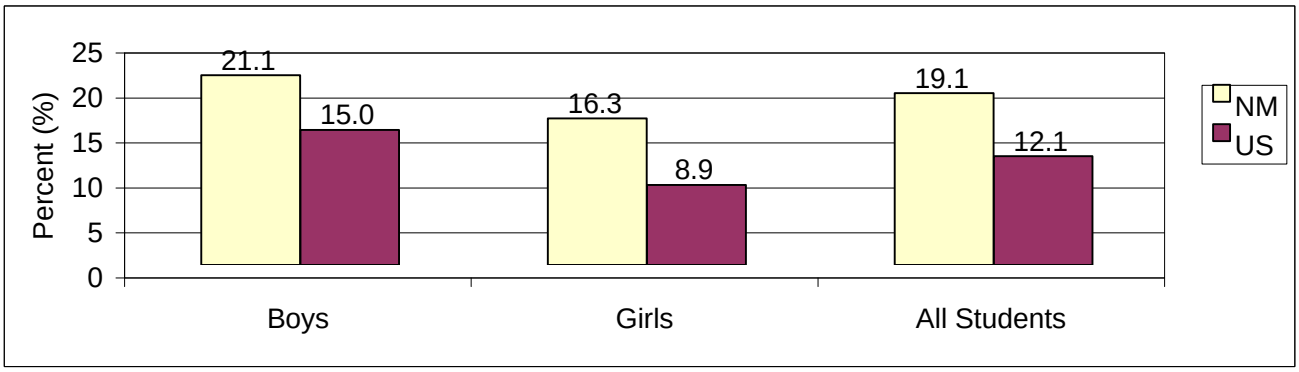


Table 1: Past 30-Day Drinking and Driving by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS

		9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade	All Grades
Sex	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**
Male	White non-Hispanic	8.5	5.7	17.8	25.5	13.7
	Black non-Hispanic	25.8	30.3	61.6	55.9	37.3
	Hispanic	13.7	21.5	28.2	36.7	23.1
	American Indian	13.7	18.3	33.8	30.2	21.8
	Total	13.4	16.2	26.7	32.6	21.1
Female	White non-Hispanic	5.8	10.4	13.0	15.5	11.1
	Black non-Hispanic	4.2	13.8	32.0	39.8	18.2
	Hispanic	18.3	13.2	23.8	22.7	19.1
	American Indian	12.8	12.9	14.5	23.4	15.4
	Total	14.1	12.5	19.9	20.2	16.3
Total	White non-Hispanic	7.2	7.8	15.3	19.6	12.3
	Black non-Hispanic	13.4	23.2	39.4	49.2	27.0
	Hispanic	17.0	19.6	26.7	29.1	21.7
	American Indian	13.1	15.6	23.6	27.2	18.4
	Total	14.2	15.6	23.7	25.8	19.1

YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

Chart 2: Past 30-Day Drinking and Driving by Sex and Grade Level, Grades 9 - 12, 2003 NM YRRS

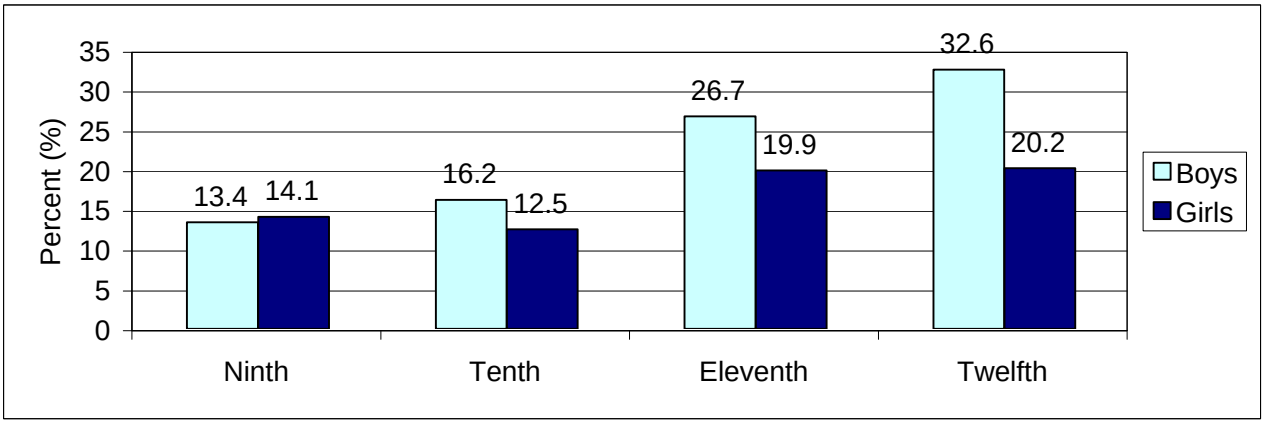
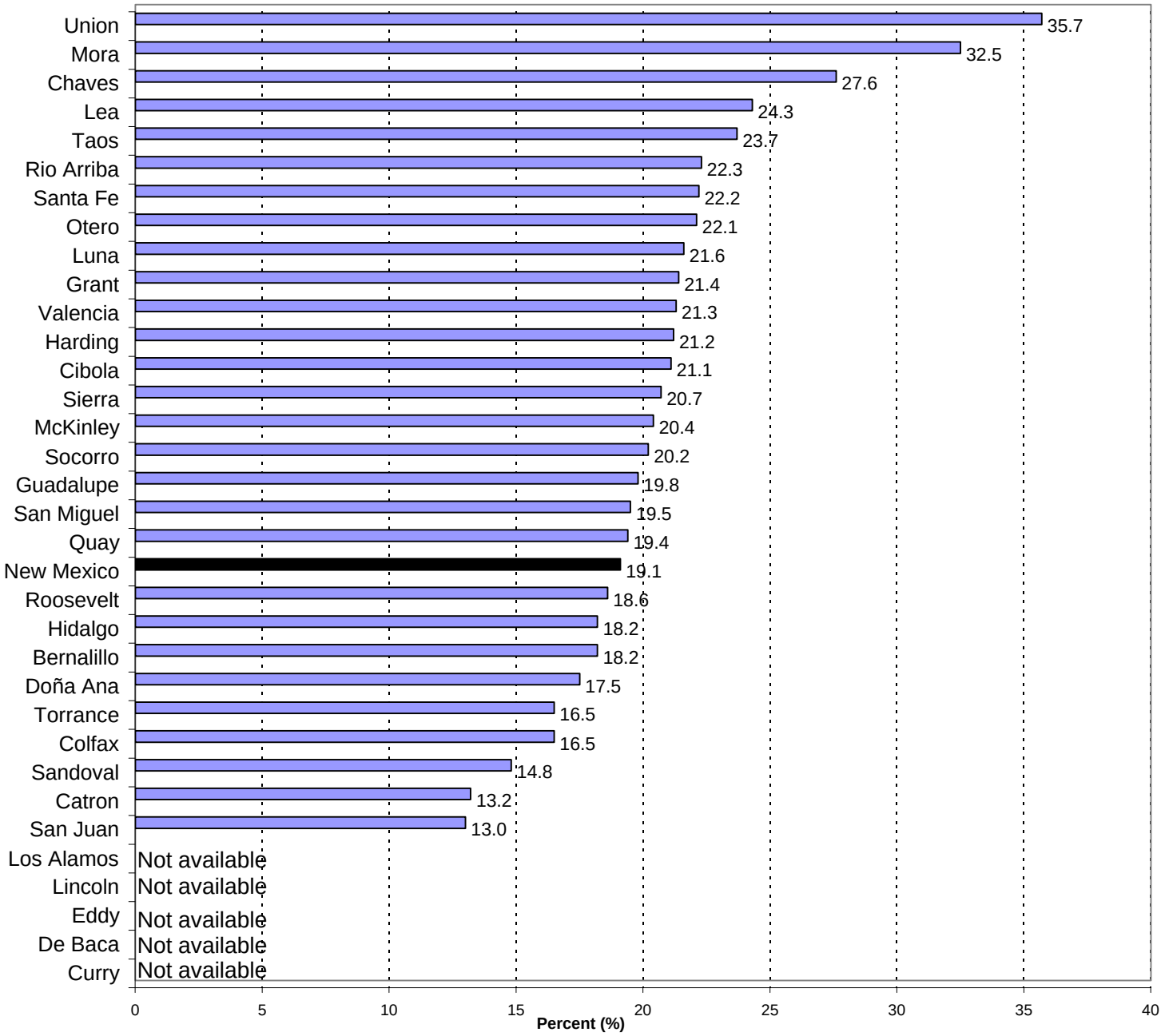


Chart 1: Past 30-Day Drinking and Driving by County, Grades 9-12 New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS



YOUTH DRUG USE

Problem Statement

Youth drug use is associated with suicide, early unwanted pregnancy, school failure, delinquency, and transmissions of sexually transmitted diseases.

In 2003, past 30-day marijuana use by high school students was more prevalent in New Mexico (29.0%) than in the rest of the US (22.4%). This was true for both boys and girls (NM boys - 30.7% , US boys - 25.1%; NM girls - 26.5%, US girls - 19.3%).

As with alcohol-related behaviors, marijuana use was more prevalent among students in higher grades than in lower grades. Among boys, marijuana use increased with each grade level (9th - 26.3%, 10th - 29.0%; 11th 32.0%; 12th - 39.4%). Marijuana use among girls varied only slightly by grade level, and these differences were not statistically significant.

Past 30-day marijuana use was most prevalent in the northern New Mexico counties of Taos, McKinley, Santa Fe, Mora, and San Miguel.

Chart 1: Past 30-Day Marijuana Use by Sex, NM and US, Grades 9 - 12
2003 NM YRRS and 2003 YRBS

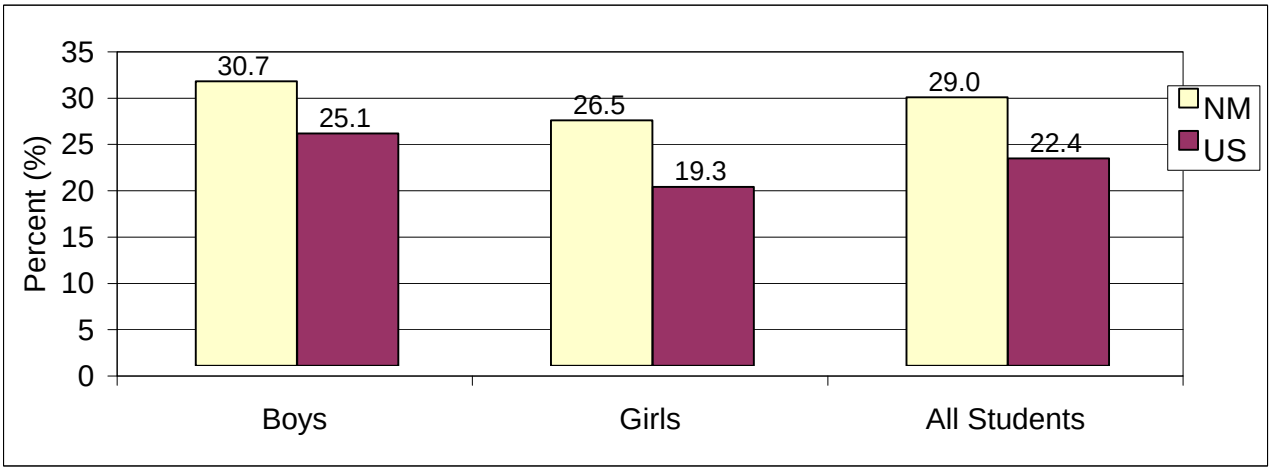


Table 1: Past 30-Day Marijuana Use by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12
New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS

		9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade	All Grades
Sex	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**
Male	White non-Hispanic	25.3	18.9	23.7	29.0	24.4
	Black non-Hispanic	34.3	34.6	41.1	52.6	38.5
	Hispanic	23.5	28.8	31.3	38.8	29.3
	American Indian	38.6	51.8	49.7	59.2	48.0
	Total	26.2	29.0	32.0	39.4	30.7
Female	White non-Hispanic	10.9	17.4	18.3	19.3	16.2
	Black non-Hispanic	26.8	31.4	43.3	23.3	32.5
	Hispanic	26.2	23.9	35.5	32.0	28.6
	American Indian	37.2	38.9	30.7	42.9	37.5
	Total	24.5	25.2	29.7	27.9	26.5
Total	White non-Hispanic	17.7	18.2	20.8	23.4	20.1
	Black non-Hispanic	32.0	33.0	45.2	39.5	37.0
	Hispanic	25.5	29.1	33.8	35.3	29.7
	American Indian	37.0	44.8	40.0	51.4	42.3
	Total	25.5	28.7	31.2	33.3	29.0

Chart 2: Past 30-Day Marijuana Use by Sex and Grade Level, Grades 9 - 12, 2003 NM YRRS

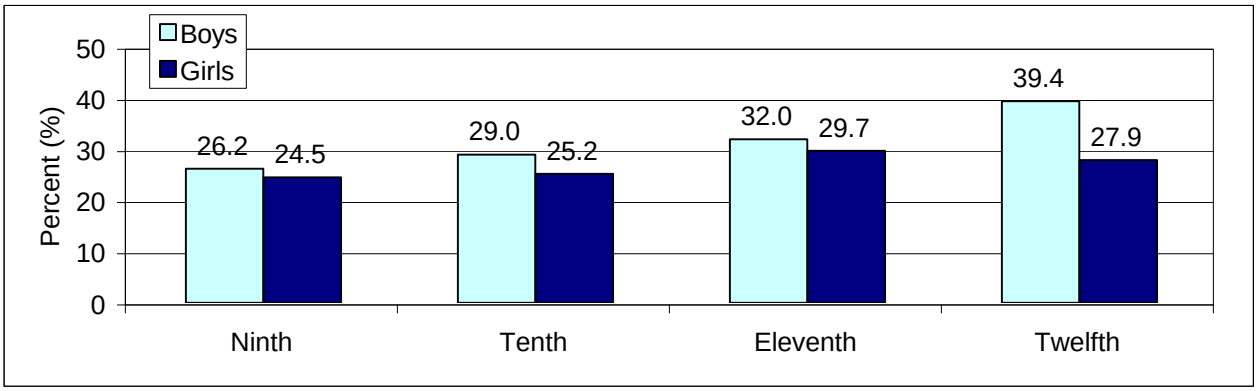
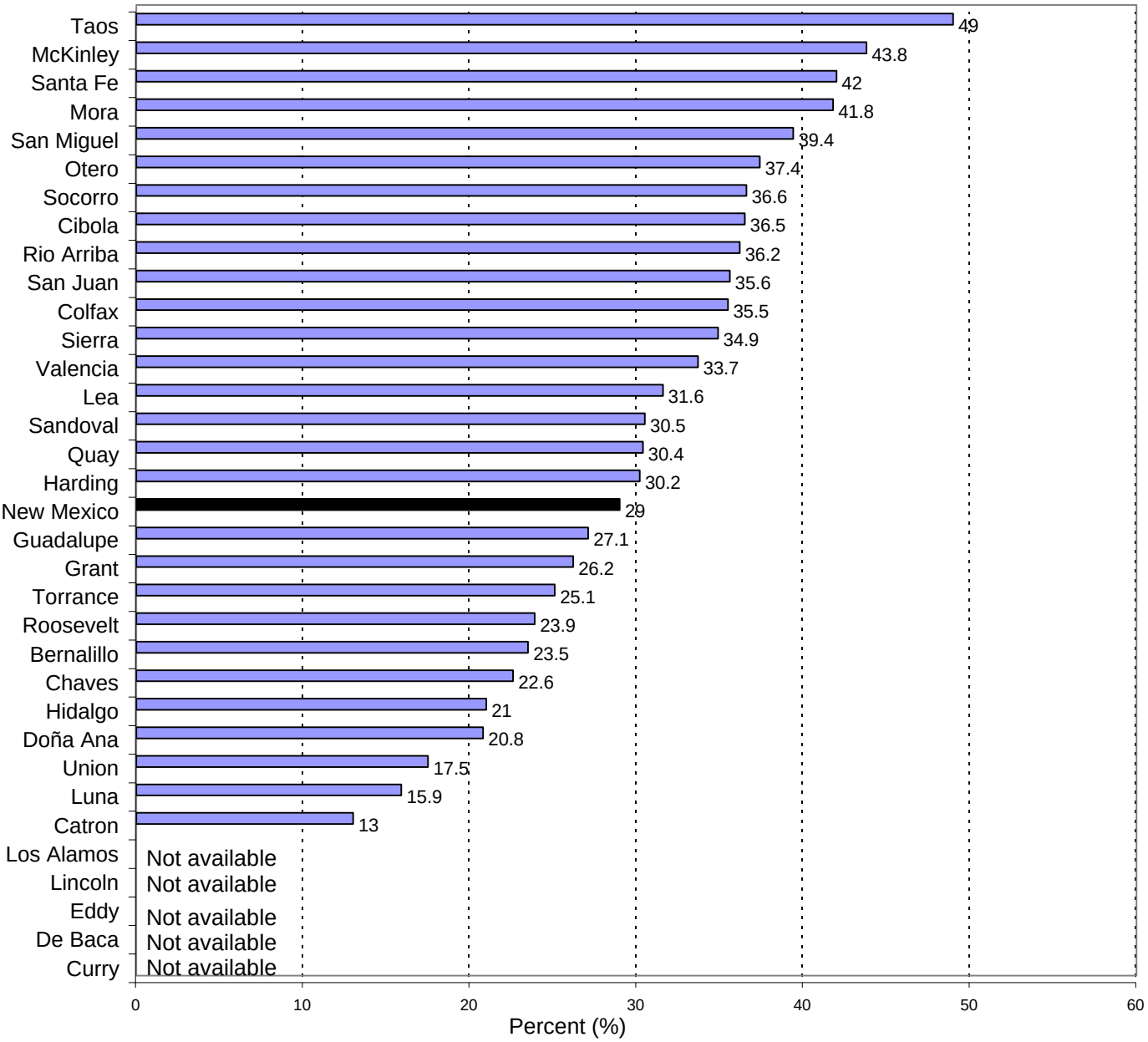


Table 2: Past 30-Day Marijuana Use by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS



Problem Statement, Continued

The New Mexico prevalence of past 30-day cocaine use is more than two times the national rate (NM - 8.9%; US - 4.1%). Both New Mexico boys and girls were more likely to report cocaine use than boys and girls in the rest of the nation (NM boys - 10.1% , US boys - 4.6%; NM girls - 7.2%, US girls - 3.5%).

The use of cocaine, methamphetamine, or inhalants was less commonly reported by White Non-Hispanic students (9.4%) than by Hispanics (14.2%), American Indians (16.6%), or Blacks (19.6%). The use of any of these three substances was more common among 12th grade boys than among 9th grade boys. Among girls, there was little difference in the use of any of these three substances by grade level.

The use of cocaine, methamphetamine, or inhalants was most common in two southern counties (Socorro and Otero), and in three northern counties (Harding, Taos, and McKinley).

Chart 3: Cocaine Use by Sex, NM and US, Grades 9 - 12
2003 NM YRRS and 2003 YRBS

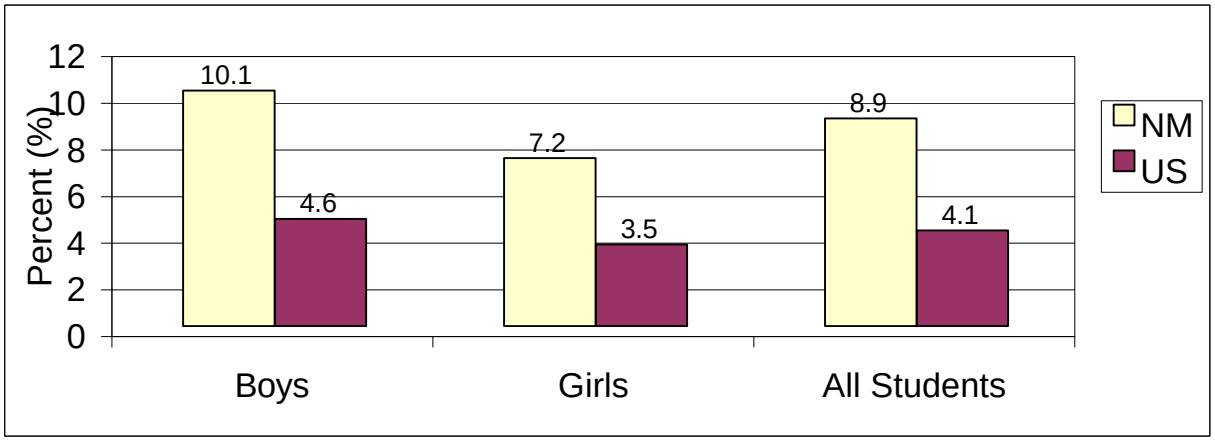


Table 3: Past 30-Day Cocaine, Methamphetamine, or Inhalant Use by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS

		9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade	All Grades
Sex	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**
Male	White non-Hispanic	11.5	7.2	8.5	15.4	10.7
	Black non-Hispanic	21.9	29.4	17.1	31.1	25.1
	Hispanic	10.8	15.0	11.4	18.3	13.5
	American Indian	15.1	16.3	30.1	19.5	19.3
	Total	13.2	12.9	13.8	19.0	15.0
Female	White non-Hispanic	6.3	10.3	8.2	7.4	7.9
	Black non-Hispanic	3.6	9.6	29.9	12.1	13.7
	Hispanic	15.1	11.3	11.2	12.9	13.4
	American Indian	9.4	13.9	14.8	19.5	13.7
	Total	11.8	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.7
Total	White non-Hispanic	8.8	8.6	8.9	10.9	9.4
	Black non-Hispanic	10.4	22.8	27.2	23.1	19.6
	Hispanic	13.9	14.9	11.7	15.4	14.2
	American Indian	12.1	15.7	22.3	19.4	16.6
	Total	12.8	13.0	13.2	15.1	13.9

Chart 4: Past 30-Day Cocaine, Methamphetamine, or Inhalant Use by Sex and Grade Level, Grades 9 - 12, 2003 NM YRRS

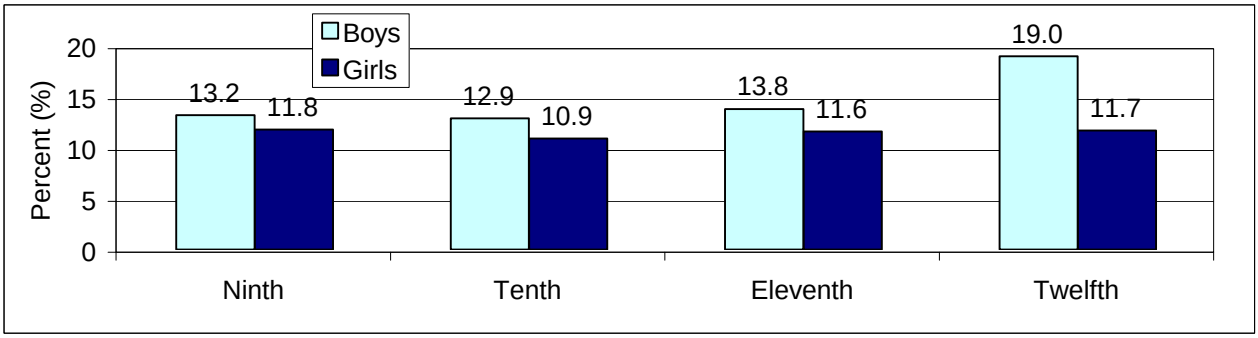
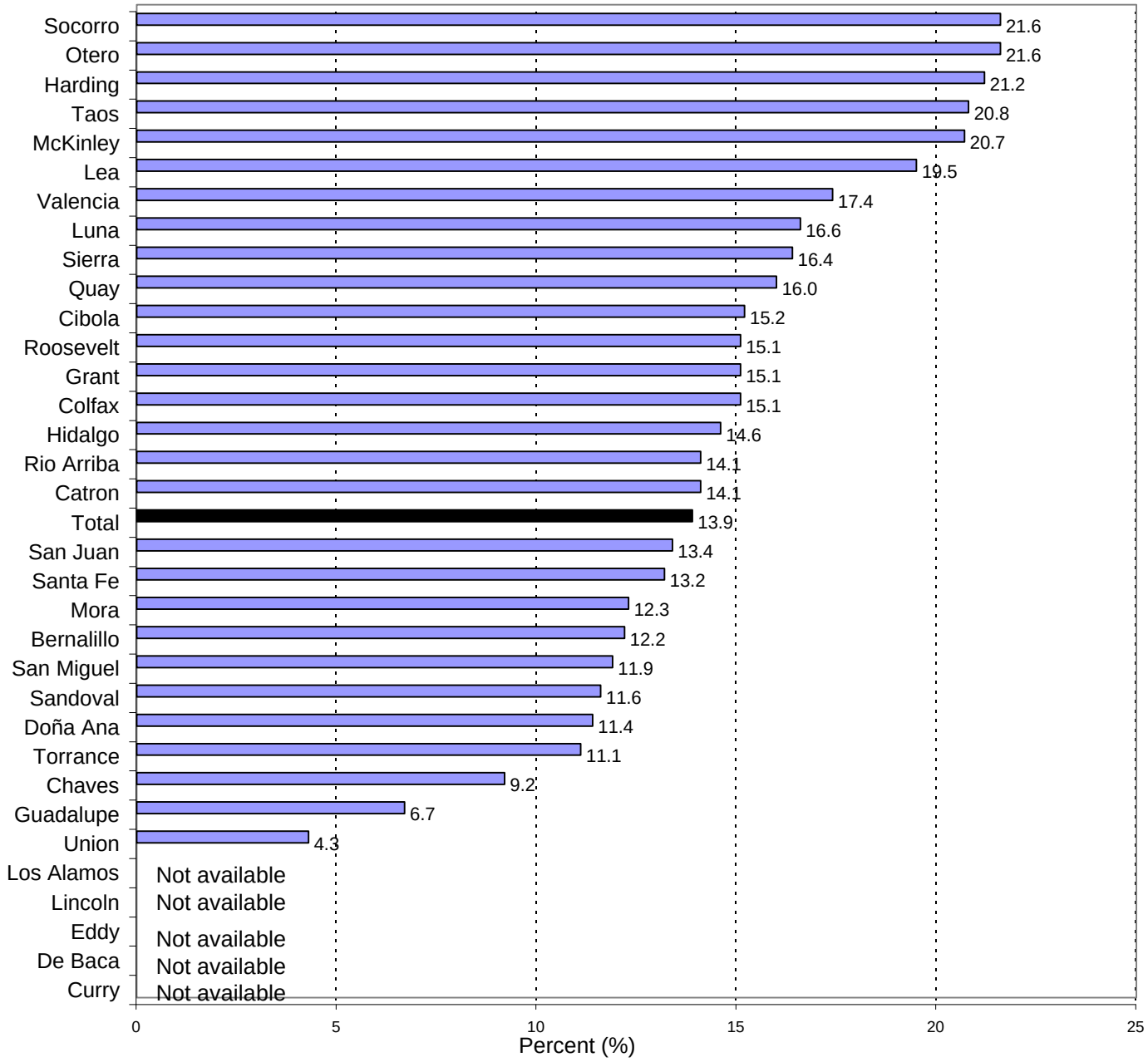


Table 4: Past 30-Day Past 30-Day Cocaine, Methamphetamine, or Inhalant Use by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS



ADULT SMOKING

Problem Statement

Adult smoking (defined as having smoked more than 100 cigarettes in lifetime, and currently smoking) is associated with significant rates of smoking-related death and morbidity. According to the CDC's SAMMEC (Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs) website, smoking is responsible for a significant proportion of the deaths from numerous types of malignant neoplasms (e.g., lung, esophageal, and laryngeal cancers); from numerous cardiovascular diseases (e.g., ischemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease); and from several respiratory diseases (e.g., bronchitis, emphysema, chronic airway obstruction). Combined, these smoking-related deaths make smoking the leading behavioral cause of death in the United States.

In 2002, adult smoking was less commonly reported in New Mexico than in the rest of the nation. While 23% of U.S. adults reported smoking in the past 30 days, only 21.2% of New Mexico adults reported this behavior (2002 NMDOH BRFSS Report). As shown in the "Percent" columns of Table 1, smoking was most prevalent among younger age groups, with 28.2% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past-month smoking, compared to 22.1% of adults aged 25-64, and 11.4% of adults aged 65 and over. New Mexico men were only slightly more likely to smoke than women (23.3% vs 19.3%). The prevalence of smoking by race/ethnicity was different for males than for females. Among males, Hispanic males (24.6%) and American Indian males (26.6%) reported higher prevalences of smoking than White-Non-Hispanic males (21.4%). Among females, the highest prevalence of smoking was among Black-Non-Hispanic (22.3%) and White-Non-Hispanic females (20.3%), with Hispanic females (19.1%) and, especially, American Indian females (12.6%) reporting a lower prevalence of smoking.

New Mexico's relatively low rates of reported smoking are consistent with its relatively low rates of smoking-related death. However, smoking rates by sex and race/ethnicity are not completely aligned with smoking-related death rates. For example, although Hispanic and American Indian males have the highest smoking rates among males, their smoking-related death rates are lower than the Black-Non-Hispanic male and White-Non-Hispanic male death rates. This suggests the possibility that Hispanic and American Indian male smoking rates have increased relatively recently, and may be followed by an increase in smoking-related death rates in these groups, in coming years.

Table 1: Adult Smoking by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2002

		Number*				Percent**			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White non-Hispanic	7,406	57,756	4,167	69,550	26.6	25.0	6.4	21.4
	Black non-Hispanic	0	2,232	0	2,232	0.0	30.0	0.0	22.6
	Hispanic	18,052	38,647	2,381	59,296	36.3	22.8	11.3	24.6
	American Indian	1,250	8,496	1,234	10,980	14.0	28.0	64.3	26.6
	Other	2,269	3,744	0	6,013	53.8	30.9	0.0	32.1
	Total	29,852	111,326	7,989	149,602	32.3	24.5	8.6	23.3
Female	White non-Hispanic	8,441	50,583	12,133	71,156	27.5	21.2	14.9	20.3
	Black non-Hispanic	209	1,783	0	1,992	13.5	32.9	0.0	22.3
	Hispanic	10,322	37,361	3,071	50,947	20.8	20.0	10.2	19.1
	American Indian	1,982	2,753	192	4,928	27.9	9.0	11.1	12.6
	Other	0	625	571	1,196	0.0	5.6	25.9	8.6
	Total	21,673	94,184	16,056	132,105	24.0	19.8	13.5	19.3
Total	White non-Hispanic	15,847	108,339	16,300	140,706	27.0	23.1	11.1	20.8
	Black non-Hispanic	209	4,015	0	4,224	8.7	31.2	0.0	22.4
	Hispanic	28,375	76,008	5,453	110,243	28.6	21.3	10.6	21.7
	American Indian	3,232	11,249	1,427	15,908	20.1	18.5	39.0	19.8
	Other	2,269	4,368	571	7,209	48.1	18.7	12.4	22.1
	Total	51,525	205,510	24,045	281,707	28.2	22.1	11.4	21.2

* Estimate of number of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in life, and smoked in past month

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in life, and smoked in past month

ADULT SMOKING (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

As shown in Table 2 and Chart 1, smoking rates are highest in Hidalgo, Union, Harding, Quay, and Lea counties. In general, there is not a very strong alignment between smoking rates and smoking-related death rates by county. For example, two of the counties among the top five for smoking rates (Hidalgo, Harding) have smoking-related death rates below the state rate.

Table 2: Adult Smoking by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2002

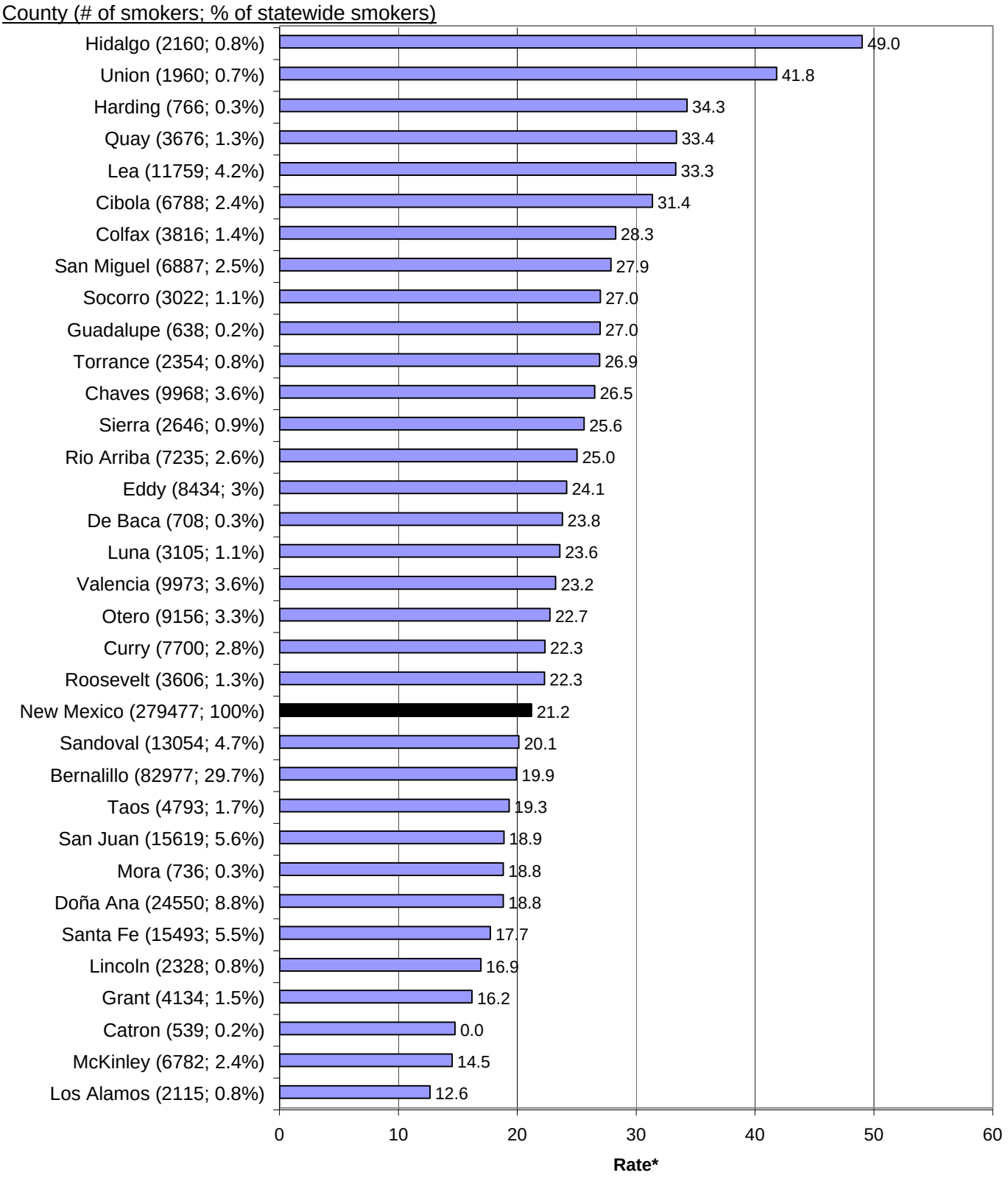
	Number*						Percent**					
County	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities	White Non-Hisp.	Black Non-Hisp.	Hisp-anic	Ameri-can Indian	Other	All Race/ Ethnic-ities
Bernalillo	44,033	2,151	33,623	774	1,476	82,977	19.5	25.8	21.1	9.6	12.8	19.9
Catron	218	0	321	0	0	539	9.2	--	41.9	--	--	14.7
Chaves	4,920	85	4,413	205	242	9,968	25.0	19.2	27.1	58.5	46.6	26.5
Cibola	2,154	0	892	3,742	0	6,788	27.8	--	24.5	37.3	--	31.4
Colfax	1,926	0	1,890	0	0	3,816	24.2	--	34.0	--	--	28.3
Curry	3,932	329	2,449	398	591	7,700	18.2	19.7	28.0	100.0	27.6	22.3
De Baca	338	0	0	0	370	708	30.3	--	--	--	100.0	23.8
Doña Ana	11,328	0	10,549	0	1,688	24,550	21.9	--	14.6	--	57.5	18.8
Eddy	5,028	0	2,285	901	220	8,434	23.6	--	20.5	100.0	16.1	24.1
Grant	2,671	372	764	0	0	4,134	17.8	100.0	8.3	--	--	16.2
Guadalupe	0	0	638	0	0	638	--	--	29.6	--	--	27.0
Harding	271	0	495	0	0	766	25.1	--	42.9	--	--	34.3
Hidalgo	508	0	1,262	0	390	2,160	38.5	--	46.8	--	100.0	49.0
Lea	7,781	359	3,196	277	0	11,759	36.0	33.4	31.6	42.7	--	33.3
Lincoln	2,243	0	85	0	0	2,328	20.8	--	3.3	--	--	16.9
Los Alamos	1,817	0	0	0	298	2,115	12.4	--	--	--	27.9	12.6
Luna	908	0	1,652	545	0	3,105	15.7	--	26.0	71.1	--	23.6
McKinley	1,385	0	982	4,084	332	6,782	14.1	--	10.6	16.1	19.6	14.5
Mora	285	0	450	0	0	736	37.6	--	14.3	--	--	18.8
Otero	5,215	444	3,136	158	204	9,156	21.9	30.3	24.4	17.1	17.0	22.7
Quay	501	0	3,175	0	0	3,676	11.0	--	49.2	--	--	33.4
Rio Arriba	717	0	4,977	1,005	429	7,235	14.8	--	23.9	48.2	100.0	25.0
Roosevelt	1,755	0	1,851	0	0	3,606	16.8	--	41.5	--	--	22.3
Sandoval	7,998	0	3,851	631	332	13,054	20.8	--	17.4	36.1	27.2	20.1
San Juan	10,399	390	2,623	2,206	0	15,619	22.0	100.0	21.8	10.2	--	18.9
San Miguel	1,046	0	5,841	0	0	6,887	30.5	--	30.4	--	--	27.9
Santa Fe	6,197	93	8,617	0	96	15,493	12.3	32.8	25.3	--	6.6	17.7
Sierra	2,408	0	239	0	0	2,646	32.1	--	8.4	--	--	25.6
Socorro	634	0	2,387	0	0	3,022	18.4	--	34.1	--	--	27.0
Taos	1,910	0	2,110	333	440	4,793	18.2	--	16.7	52.3	66.8	19.3
Torrance	1,647	0	707	0	0	2,354	27.4	--	40.8	--	--	26.9
Union	1,631	0	110	219	0	1,960	43.8	--	14.8	100.0	--	41.8
Valencia	5,604	0	4,269	0	101	9,973	30.9	--	19.1	--	14.5	23.2
Total	139,408	4,224	109,837	15,480	7,209	279,477	20.7	24.2	21.7	19.4	22.1	21.2

* Estimate of number of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in life, and smoked in past month

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in life, and smoked in past month

ADULT SMOKING (continued)

Chart 1: Adult Smoking Rates by County, New Mexico, 2002



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in life, and smoked in past month

YOUTH SMOKING

Problem Statement

In 2003, 30.2% of New Mexico high school students reported smoking cigarettes within the previous 30 days. This is well above the 21.9% of US high school students who reported current cigarette smoking in the same year. In New Mexico, boys were more likely than girls to report current smoking (31.9% of boys and 27.7% of girls), while this was not true for the US (21.8% of boys and 21.9% of girls). Both boys and girls in New Mexico were more likely than their national counterparts to report current smoking.

Among New Mexico boys, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking increased by grade level. While 28.6% of ninth grade boys reported current smoking, 37.5% of 12th grade boys reported smoking. There was little fluctuation in the current smoking rate by grade level among girls

American Indian and Black students were more likely to be current smokers than were Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic students. Current smoking increased by grade level for American Indian youth (37.9% of ninth graders, and 49.9% of 12th graders). The most notable increase by grade level occurred between 10th and 11th grade American Indian boys (39.0% of American Indian 10th grade boys, and 51.5% of 11th graders).

Three counties had current smoking rates of more than 40% (Mora County-48.7%; McKinley County-45.3%; Union County-40.4%). Eight of the ten counties with the highest rates were in the northern part of the state (Mora, McKinley, Union, Quay, San Juan, San Miguel, Cibola, and Santa Fe). Four of the five counties with the lowest youth smoking rates were in the southwest (Luna, Hidalgo, Catron, and Doña Ana).

Chart 1: Past 30-Day Smoking by Sex, NM and US, Grades 9 - 12
2003 NM YRRS and 2003 YRBS

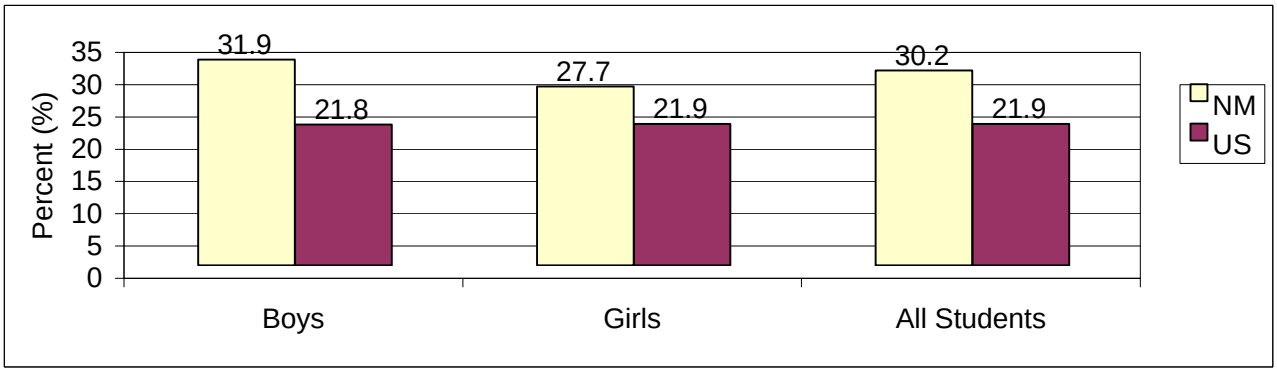


Table 1: Past 30-Day Smoking by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS

		9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	12th Grade	All Grades
Sex	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**
Male	White non-Hispanic	22.1	16.1	24.2	31.2	23.1
	Black non-Hispanic	44.0	29.6	61.6	61.7	45.2
	Hispanic	29.3	36.4	29.7	37.0	32.6
	American Indian	39.6	39.0	51.5	54.5	45.2
	Total	28.6	30.3	32.5	37.5	31.9
Female	White non-Hispanic	21.1	26.3	22.3	27.3	24.1
	Black non-Hispanic	55.8	15.8	35.6	23.0	41.5
	Hispanic	25.4	24.6	27.4	28.1	26.1
	American Indian	37.7	43.0	33.9	44.9	39.3
	Total	27.4	27.7	27.2	29.0	27.7
Total	White non-Hispanic	21.6	20.8	23.6	29.2	23.8
	Black non-Hispanic	54.1	25.6	43.0	46.0	44.9
	Hispanic	27.3	32.0	28.7	32.2	29.5
	American Indian	37.9	41.5	42.1	49.9	42.0
	Total	28.7	30.0	30.1	33.2	30.2

Chart 2: Past 30-Day Smoking by Sex and Grade Level, Grades 9 - 12, 2003 NM YRRS

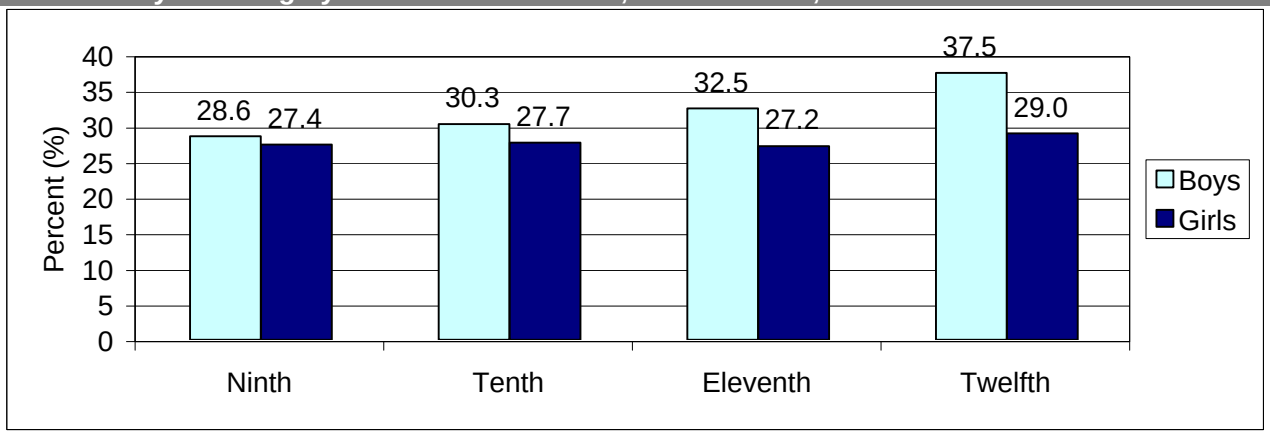
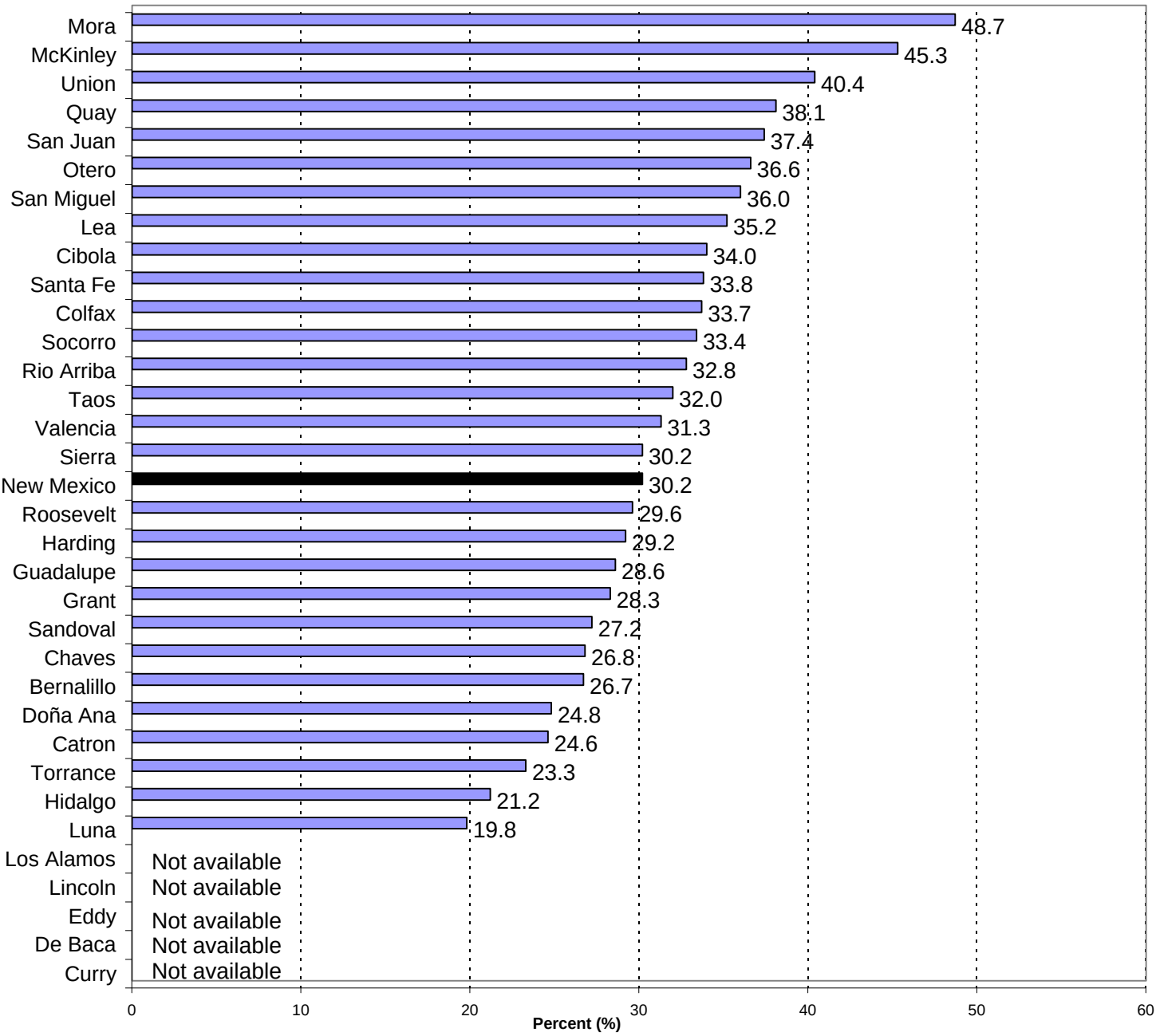


Chart 1: Past 30-Day Smoking by County, Grades 9-12
New Mexico, 2003 NM YRRS



Appendix 1

Additional County-Level Indicators

Appendix 1: Additional Indicators

High-level Category	Consequences: Substance-Use-Related Outcomes									
Mid-Level Category	Morbidity									
Indicator	Alcohol-related Hospitalizations		Drug-related Hospitalizations		Depression		Persistent feelings of sadness and hopelessness		Youth Violence (In a physical fight in the last 12 months)	
Age Category	All Ages		All Ages		Adult		Youth		Youth	
New Mexico Rank (Source, year)	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Data Source	SIR (HIDD, 2000-02)		SIR (HIDD, 2000-02)		BRFSS (2003)		YRRS (2003)		YRRS (2003)	
County *	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank
STATEWIDE	379.4		259.2		3.8		31.9		38.9	
Bernalillo	358.9	17	295.7	6	3.9	13	30.4	18	38.8	10
Catron	459.6	10	153.2	29	0.0	28	34.7	6	38.7	11
Chaves	333.8	19	335.4	4	3.8	14	31.3	15	27.6	28
Cibola	635.8	4	261.0	14	5.6	5	34.2	7	41.2	5
Colfax	402.3	15	160.0	28	5.4	8	35.8	3	35.3	20
Curry	142.0	32	160.6	27	2.7	22				
De Baca	248.8	28	295.4	7	0.0	29				
Doña Ana	301.9	26	221.4	21	3.6	17	33.7	8	37.3	16
Eddy	299.8	27	291.3	8	4.5	9				
Grant	554.4	5	415.5	1	3.7	15	31.8	12	34.0	22
Guadalupe	736.1	1	223.7	20	5.9	4	26.5	26	32.8	25
Harding	85.1	33	42.6	33	0.0	30	30.2	21	33.3	24
Hidalgo	364.2	16	267.1	12	0.0	31	37.5	2	38.4	14
Lea	317.5	23	258.7	15	3.3	19	35.6	4	40.8	6
Lincoln	320.6	21	186.6	24	4.2	10				
Los Alamos	236.8	30	163.5	26	2.3	25				
Luna	333.3	20	289.3	9	7.1	3	38.2	1	38.5	12
McKinley	432.5	12	102.2	32	2.2	26	33.2	9	47.2	2
Mora	460.9	9	243.3	18	14.0	1	22.6	28	47.8	1
Otero	405.1	14	410.0	2	2.4	24	30.3	20	39.7	9
Quay	303.5	25	283.3	11	12.0	2	31.6	13	33.9	23
Rio Arriba	706.9	2	364.8	3	5.5	7	30.3	19	38.2	15
Roosevelt	197.0	31	169.4	25	2.5	23	30.6	17	36.8	17
San Juan	464.7	8	261.4	13	5.5	6	35.5	5	36.8	18
San Miguel	686.1	3	287.6	10	4.1	12	29.9	22	34.8	21
Sandoval	318.7	22	151.6	30	3.4	18	32.0	11	42.8	4
Santa Fe	434.0	11	215.1	22	3.1	20	29.0	25	40.0	8
Sierra	425.2	13	318.9	5	3.7	16	31.0	16	38.5	13
Socorro	469.2	7	230.9	19	1.8	27	31.5	14	40.2	7
Taos	515.8	6	245.2	17	2.8	21	29.5	24	36.7	19
Torrance	244.4	29	202.6	23	0.0	32	29.6	23	32.0	26
Union	308.3	24	133.3	31	0.0	33	23.2	27	31.4	27
Valencia	342.6	18	256.8	16	4.2	11	32.4	10	46.6	3

Appendix 1: Additional Indicators (Continued)

High-level Category	Intervening Factors											
Mid-Level Category	Community/Environmental Risk Factors											
Indicator	Community Norms related to alcohol use		Unemployment Rate		High School Dropout Rate		Liquor License Density		DWI Arrest Rate		Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions	
Age Category	Youth		All Ages		Youth				All Ages		All Ages	
New Mexico Rank (Source, year)	N/A		9th (USDOL, 07-2002)		12th (NCES, 2000-01)		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Data Source	YRRS (2003)		SIR (NMDOL, 2001-03)		SIR (NMPED, 2000-02)		SIR (NMAGD, 2004)		SIR (NMTSB, 2000-02)		SIR (NMDOH, 2001-03)	
County *	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank	Rate	County Rank
STATEWIDE	63.1		5.6		4.4		1.7		157.9		36.0	
Bernalillo	64.3	9	4.5	24	6.2	3	1.6	18	172.4	10	34.1	17
Catron	73.3	2	7.2	7	0.2	33	2.2	13	89.2	29	18.0	25
Chaves	53.8	23	7.2	8	5.1	4	1.4	23	81.2	31	4.3	31
Cibola	73.0	3	5.7	18	4.9	6	1.6	19	197.2	5	35.9	16
Colfax	53.1	25	5.7	17	2.9	17	4.0	4	181.3	8	40.1	14
Curry			3.8	29	4.4	11	1.2	32	136.6	17	6.4	30
De Baca			5.8	16	0.5	32	1.3	25	106.1	27	8.2	29
Doña Ana	68.4	6	7.0	10	4.8	7	1.2	31	122.6	23	3.7	32
Eddy			6.1	14	1.6	25	1.4	21	93.0	28	13.0	28
Grant	52.9	26	11.0	3	3.4	15	1.6	16	112.6	25	51.7	9
Guadalupe	67.6	7	8.2	5	0.9	31	4.2	3	183.9	7	40.7	13
Harding	69.8	4	4.4	25	0.9	30	3.5	5	62.2	32	0.0	33
Hidalgo	61.9	14	6.6	12	2.7	19	2.8	6	179.4	9	38.4	15
Lea	61.8	15	4.3	26	2.6	20	1.2	30	106.4	26	19.4	24
Lincoln			3.9	28	3.9	12	4.9	1	189.5	6	94.5	3
Los Alamos			1.3	33	1.8	24	2.0	15	28.5	33	16.0	26
Luna	64.6	8	21.9	1	1.0	29	1.5	20	118.6	24	70.6	5
McKinley	73.5	1	6.8	11	2.8	18	1.4	22	321.9	1	14.7	27
Mora	62.5	13	13.4	2	1.0	28	1.6	17	164.4	12	65.6	7
Otero	54.3	22	6.2	13	1.3	27	1.2	28	167.7	11	41.4	12
Quay	63.3	11	4.9	21	9.1	1	2.1	14	163.4	13	62.1	8
Rio Arriba	60.5	17	7.1	9	6.4	2	2.7	7	153.6	15	139.6	1
Roosevelt	62.6	12	3.3	30	1.9	23	0.6	33	161.4	14	49.1	10
San Juan	69.1	5	5.3	19	4.5	10	1.2	27	280.9	2	80.9	4
San Miguel	63.8	10	7.6	6	1.4	26	2.5	11	212.3	4	70.0	6
Sandoval	61.2	16	4.9	22	3.6	14	1.3	26	88.5	30	27.7	20
Santa Fe	54.4	21	3.1	31	5.1	5	2.7	8	152.4	16	32.1	18
Sierra	45.5	28	4.2	27	4.7	8	2.6	9	136.0	18	20.9	22
Socorro	55.7	20	5.9	15	2.2	22	2.4	12	214.0	3	45.9	11
Taos	53.4	24	9.9	4	3.3	16	4.3	2	129.7	20	105.8	2
Torrance	50.3	27	4.7	23	2.3	21	1.3	24	125.8	22	19.5	23
Union	59.4	18	2.8	32	3.7	13	2.5	10	134.9	19	29.2	19
Valencia	57.8	19	5.3	20	4.5	9	1.2	29	126.5	21	26.6	21

Appendix 1 (continued)

Description of Additional County-Level Indicators

Data on additional consequences and intervening variables are presented here to help local communities begin to determine some of the indicators that may be tracked at the local level as precursors or contributors to the long-term mortality and usage data provided in the body of the report. Over time, this list of indicators will be reviewed, expanded and shaped by the Statewide Epi Workgroup to fit what is learned about the relationships among these many variables.

Consequences: Substance-Use-Related Outcomes

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Hospitalizations are the number of alcohol-or drug-related hopitalizations per 100,000 population per year. The diagnoses for any given hospitalization were determined by the ICD-9 CM codes entered into the patient record at the time of discharge from a hospital. These data include information from non-federal hospitals in New Mexico only. New Mexico residents who are hospitalized in another state are not included. Non-federal hospitals, such as military or Indian Health Service hospitals, are not included. Source: Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data (HIDD), New Mexico Health Policy Commission.

'Persistent feelings of sadness and hopelessness' was determined by responses to the question, "During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?"

Source: 2003 NM Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) (Grades 9-12)

Depression among adults was determined by the following series of questions:

- During the past 30 days, have you often been bothered by feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?
- During the past 30 days, have you often been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things?
- Over the last 14 days, how often have you been bothered by little interest or pleasure in doing things?
- Over the last 14 days, how often have you been bothered by trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much?
- Over the last 14 days, how often have you been bothered by poor appetite or overeating?
- Over the last 14 days, how often have you been bothered by feeling bad about yourself – or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down?

2003 NM Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (Adults).

Youth Violence is the percentage of students reporting they had been in a physical fight sometime in the past 12 months. Source: 2003 NM YRRS.

Appendix 1 (continued)

Description of Additional County-Level Indicators

Intervening Factors

Community Norms related to alcohol use is a measure of the extent to which a young person perceives negative attitudes throughout the community towards the use of alcohol by high school aged youth. Source: 2003 NM Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) (Grades 9-12).

The Unemployment Rate is an estimate of the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed. The civilian labor force is the estimated number of civilians 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The unemp*loyed are defined by the Labor Department as, "All persons who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed."* (Source: New Mexico Department of Labor)

High School Dropout Rate is the percent of high school students who drop out each year between ninth and twelfth grade. A dropout is defined as an individual who meets the following criteria:

- Was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year;
- Was not enrolled at the beginning of the current year;
- Has not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program, and,
- Does not meet any of the exclusionary conditions:
    - Transfer to another public school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program; or,
    - Temporary absence due to suspension or illness, or death.

(Source: New Mexico Public Education Department)

Liquor License Density is the number of liquor licenses per 1,000 population age 21 or older, by county. Source: Alcohol and Gaming Division, New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Department.

DWI Arrest Rate is the number of arrests rate for DWI per 10,000 licensed drivers by county of arrest. Because a person arrested in one county may live in another county, this indicator is not a true DWI arrest rate for the residents of a given county. Rather, it is a ratio of the number of arrests occurring in a county to the number of drivers licensed in that county. Source: Traffic Safety Bureau, New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department, through the Division of Government Research, University of New Mexico.

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Admissions are the number of substance abuse treatment admissions per 10,000 population age 18 and over. This includes only admissions to state licensed or certified facilities that receive state alcohol and/or drug agency funds (including Federal Block Grant funds) for the provision of substance abuse treatment. Treatments funded by private payers or other programs, such as Medicaid, are not included. Source: Behavioral Health Information System (BHIS), Behavioral Health Services Division, New Mexico Department of Health.

Appendix 2

State Population by Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and County

Appendix 2: Population, New Mexico, 2001

		Race/Ethnicity																							
		White Non-Hispanic				Black Non-Hispanic				Hispanic				American Indian				Other				All Race.Ethnicities			
Sex	County Name	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages
Male	Bernalillo	39,336	76,840	18,747	134,923	3,509	4,081	540	8,129	52,750	57,964	7,787	118,501	5,506	5,896	513	11,916	2,709	3,452	338	6,500	103,810	148,233	27,926	279,969
	Catron	337	780	288	1,405	0	2	5	7	121	167	73	361	26	22	8	55	6	7	0	13	489	979	373	1,841
	Chaves	4,769	7,552	2,976	15,296	304	249	62	614	7,020	5,918	808	13,746	153	165	41	358	106	83	12	201	12,352	13,966	3,898	30,216
	Cibola	919	1,778	589	3,286	42	73	22	136	1,843	2,027	373	4,243	2,398	2,148	338	4,884	25	31	2	59	5,226	6,056	1,325	12,608
	Colfax	924	1,958	703	3,585	30	9	1	40	1,489	1,586	376	3,452	45	58	13	116	8	19	0	27	2,497	3,630	1,094	7,221
	Curry	4,902	6,398	1,700	13,000	898	664	91	1,654	3,757	2,909	311	6,977	93	124	30	247	288	224	6	519	9,938	10,319	2,139	22,396
	De Baca	195	315	168	678	0	2	0	2	155	185	75	414	2	7	2	11	9	0	0	9	361	508	245	1,114
	Dona Ana	9,196	14,685	4,781	28,662	638	620	87	1,345	27,811	23,887	3,885	55,583	429	477	72	978	410	425	37	872	38,483	40,094	8,861	87,439
	Eddy	4,665	7,319	2,459	14,443	159	190	49	398	4,852	4,478	749	10,079	124	180	33	338	46	60	6	112	9,846	12,226	3,298	25,369
	Grant	2,121	3,847	1,528	7,497	58	37	3	98	3,246	3,261	839	7,345	79	113	21	213	30	14	2	47	5,534	7,273	2,394	15,200
	Guadalupe	102	302	70	474	11	45	0	56	739	1,030	246	2,015	8	33	0	40	5	9	0	14	864	1,419	316	2,599
	Harding	51	108	52	211	0	2	0	2	57	85	56	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	195	108	411
	Hidalgo	391	641	243	1,274	5	5	1	12	741	724	160	1,624	2	6	3	11	3	3	0	6	1,141	1,378	407	2,926
	Lea	4,717	7,462	2,348	14,528	603	595	92	1,289	5,975	5,115	452	11,542	115	169	39	323	68	59	8	135	11,478	13,400	2,939	27,817
	Lincoln	1,709	3,644	1,484	6,837	13	19	6	38	1,087	1,219	213	2,519	128	116	21	265	14	25	0	39	2,951	5,024	1,724	9,699
	Los Alamos	2,244	4,526	932	7,702	25	26	2	53	452	497	93	1,042	33	75	12	121	162	239	11	412	2,916	5,364	1,050	9,330
	Luna	1,001	2,188	1,663	4,852	29	45	16	90	3,650	3,006	573	7,229	44	76	25	144	29	23	3	54	4,752	5,336	2,280	12,368
	McKinley	1,469	2,562	549	4,579	86	80	18	184	2,244	2,059	302	4,606	14,136	11,481	1,374	26,991	80	100	10	190	18,016	16,282	2,253	36,551
	Mora	114	281	88	483	4	1	0	5	780	1,029	304	2,113	19	14	1	33	0	2	0	2	916	1,327	393	2,636
	Otero	5,744	9,372	2,637	17,753	645	647	76	1,368	4,967	4,254	738	9,959	890	739	64	1,693	224	157	10	391	12,471	15,169	3,524	31,164
	Quay	776	1,445	666	2,886	10	29	11	49	789	915	197	1,900	34	26	7	66	21	20	7	47	1,629	2,434	887	4,949
	Rio Arriba	626	1,861	438	2,925	21	45	4	71	5,897	7,696	1,474	15,067	1,156	1,206	121	2,482	15	26	0	41	7,715	10,833	2,038	20,586
	Roosevelt	2,183	2,545	787	5,515	117	53	4	174	1,683	1,304	155	3,142	82	67	3	152	24	30	2	57	4,088	3,999	952	9,040
	Sandoval	7,182	12,659	2,964	22,805	392	443	65	900	6,171	6,596	813	13,581	3,728	3,316	384	7,428	316	241	41	598	17,790	23,255	4,267	45,311
	San Juan	9,669	13,877	3,166	26,713	209	145	17	371	4,482	3,996	444	8,922	10,923	9,291	1,084	21,297	148	93	8	249	25,431	27,402	4,719	57,552
	San Miguel	786	1,577	461	2,825	79	59	8	146	4,765	5,765	1,156	11,686	97	87	14	198	43	34	6	83	5,770	7,523	1,645	14,938
	Santa Fe	7,258	17,826	3,808	28,892	200	286	20	506	13,177	16,875	2,488	32,541	855	1,082	107	2,043	308	470	30	809	21,799	36,539	6,453	64,791
	Sierra	941	2,130	1,626	4,698	20	13	5	37	823	803	258	1,884	48	82	23	153	4	10	2	15	1,835	3,038	1,914	6,787
	Socorro	1,254	1,935	461	3,649	25	41	5	70	1,952	2,057	405	4,414	532	404	49	985	69	71	4	145	3,831	4,508	923	9,263
	Taos	1,198	3,300	606	5,104	33	35	3	71	3,280	4,355	992	8,627	379	508	96	983	31	45	0	76	4,921	8,243	1,696	14,861
	Torrance	1,679	2,671	562	4,912	47	184	4	235	1,525	1,653	251	3,429	95	124	15	234	39	12	3	54	3,386	4,644	835	8,865
	Union	401	649	249	1,299	5	0	0	5	290	367	83	740	2	5	2	9	5	2	0	8	703	1,024	333	2,060
	Valencia	4,115	7,416	1,845	13,375	179	293	39	511	8,583	9,080	1,240	18,902	431	577	65	1,073	74	55	6	135	13,382	17,421	3,194	33,997
Male	Total	122,973	222,449	61,644	407,065	8,395	9,017	1,256	18,668	177,151	182,860	28,370	388,381	42,588	38,672	4,579	85,840	5,320	6,042	555	11,917	356,427	459,041	96,402	911,871

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research

Appendix 2: Population, New Mexico, 2001

Female	Bernalillo	37,310	78,619	25,226	141,155	3,401	3,404	674	7,480	51,803	59,974	11,001	122,777	5,491	6,627	732	12,850	2,651	4,061	497	7,209	100,656	152,685	38,130	291,471
	Catron	281	780	271	1,332	8	2	1	11	96	153	78	328	23	25	8	56	8	11	2	21	415	972	361	1,748
	Chaves	4,309	8,024	4,011	16,344	261	213	96		6,595	6,123	929	13,648	130	169	55	354	85	101	25	211	11,380		5,116	30,557
	Cibola	867	1,806	601	3,273	31	83	8	122	1,721	2,097	431	4,249	2,515	2,551	472	5,538	31	39	5	75	5,166	6,575	1,516	13,258
	Colfax	846	1,990	828	3,663	4	7	2	13	1,229	1,578	484	3,290	27	49	8	83	3	31	0	34	2,108	3,654	1,322	7,083
	Curry	4,471	6,409	2,452	13,332	799	651	125	1,575	3,571	3,167	411	7,149	90	143	19	252	231	305	26	562	9,162	10,676	3,034	22,871
	De Baca	186	309	240	736	0	0	0	0	136	168	91	394	2	8	2	12	0	2	0	2	324	487	333	1,144
	Dona Ana	8,915	14,845	5,699	29,458	669	395	82	1,146	27,059	26,451	4,500	58,010	486	461	79	1,025	361	486	56	903	37,490	42,637	10,416	90,542
	Eddy	4,484	7,698	3,310	15,492	165	140	62	366	4,609	4,560	882	10,051	102	151	32	285	64	83	17	164	9,424	12,633	4,303	26,359
	Grant	1,959	4,122	1,734	7,815	27	20	5	52	3,171	3,579	1,081	7,831	74	119	22	215	30	46	1	78	5,262	7,887	2,843	15,992
	Guadalupe	76	177	85	337	0	3	0	3	623	871	267	1,761	0	6	0	6	7	9	1	17	706	1,065	353	2,124
	Harding	53	103	69	225	2	0	0	2	36	76	54	166	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	93	183	122	399
	Hidalgo	389	663	257	1,310	2	2	2	6	713	734	205	1,651	5	4	4	12	1	10	1	13	1,111	1,413	469	2,993
	Lea	4,524	7,566	3,172	15,262	507	503	149	1,159	5,673	4,754	517	10,944	93	133	41	267	48	78	13	139	10,844	13,034	3,892	27,770
	Lincoln	1,606	4,003	1,639	7,248	12	13	4	30	1,052	1,225	252	2,529	91	121	23	235	12	29	1	43	2,773	5,392	1,920	10,085
	Los Alamos	2,096	4,237	1,110	7,444	22	21	1	44	431	596	139	1,166	28	52	11	91	163	285	3	450	2,740	5,190	1,265	9,194
	Luna	1,002	2,338	1,793	5,134	43	38	24	105	3,704	3,344	583	7,631	31	69	21	121	14	47	5	66	4,795	5,837	2,426	13,057
	McKinley	1,316	2,712	629	4,657	75	62	16	153	2,096	2,008	412	4,516	14,364	13,260	1,899	29,522	82	131	25	238	17,932	18,174	2,981	39,087
	Mora	96	279	92	468	0	2	0	2	737	1,021	322	2,080	8	13	1	23	0	2	0	2	842	1,318	416	2,575
	Otero	5,414	8,934	3,055	17,403	583	516	88	1,188	4,801	4,685	794	10,280	922	866	103	1,892	235	384	54	673	11,955	15,386	4,094	31,434
	Quay	759	1,514	840	3,113	25	13	10	47	770	957	260	1,986	19	48	8	74	13	32	4	50	1,585	2,563	1,122	5,271
	Rio Arriba	609	1,934	461	3,004	14	22	0	35	5,885	7,455	1,884	15,224	1,199	1,350	224	2,773	6	24	0	29	7,711	10,785	2,570	21,066
	Roosevelt	2,127	2,635	1,046	5,808	88	51	3	142	1,593	1,285	164	3,041	72	55	8	135	38	43	5	86	3,917	4,069	1,226	9,212
	Sandoval	6,821	13,538	3,968	24,328	366	376	93	835	6,056	6,935	1,034	14,025	3,560	3,616	562	7,738	312	400	41	753	17,115	24,865	5,699	47,679
	San Juan	8,968	14,330	3,852	27,151	153	111	13	276	4,395	3,856	515	8,766	10,499	10,074	1,479	22,052	127	143	7	278	24,142	28,514	5,867	58,523
	San Miguel	810	1,767	483	3,060	42	31	2	75	4,697	5,762	1,488	11,946	115	82	12	209	61	43	4	108	5,725	7,685	1,989	15,399
	Santa Fe	6,845	20,524	4,556	31,924	154	183	14	351	12,596	16,449	3,348	32,393	839	1,145	143	2,127	317	530	29	876	20,751	38,831	8,089	67,671
	Sierra	878	2,320	1,594	4,791	13	14	3	30	747	831	245	1,822	26	83	16	125	4	23	2	29	1,667	3,271	1,860	6,798
	Socorro	1,013	1,819	535	3,367	27	13	2	42	1,918	2,010	473	4,401	540	492	45	1,077	57	64	5	126	3,554	4,398	1,061	9,013
	Taos	1,142	3,698	723	5,564	17	26	8	51	3,078	4,442	1,295	8,815	350	533	117	1,000	42	42	6	91	4,630	8,742	2,149	15,521
	Torrance	1,607	2,791	617	5,014	34	18	3	55	1,388	1,419	267	3,074	101	125	10	236	25	36	1	62	3,154	4,390	898	8,442
	Union	368	638	326	1,331	0	0	0	0	324	339	102	765	1	9	0	10	3	8	2	13	697	993	429	2,119
	Valencia	3,910	7,675	2,230	13,815	146	124	35	304	8,227	8,717	1,474	18,418	447	581	84	1,112	77	91	24	192	12,806	17,187	3,847	33,841
Female	Total	116,055	230,799	77,506	424,360	7,688	7,057	1,527	16,271	171,529	187,619	35,980	395,129	42,252	43,025	6,240	91,517	5,109	7,619	865	13,593	342,632	476,119	122,118	940,869

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research

Appendix 2: Population, New Mexico, 2001

Both Sexes	Bernalillo	76,646	155,458	43,974	276,078	6,910	7,485	1,214	15,609	104,553	117,938	18,788	241,278	10,997	12,524	1,246	24,766	5,360	7,514	835	13,709	204,466	300,918	66,056	571,440
	Catron	617	1,560	560	2,737	8	4	6	18	217	320	151	688	48	47	16	111	14	18	2	34	904	1,950	735	3,589
	Chaves	9,077	15,576	6,987	31,640	565	461	158	1,184	13,616	12,041	1,737	27,394	283	334	95	712	191	184	37	413	23,732	28,596	9,015	61,343
	Cibola	1,786	3,583	1,190	6,559	73	156	30	258	3,564	4,123	805	8,492	4,913	4,699	810	10,422	57	70	7	134	10,392	12,632	2,841	25,865
	Colfax	1,770	3,948	1,530	7,248	35	15	3	54	2,718	3,164	860	6,742	72	107	21	200	11	50	0	61	4,605	7,284	2,415	14,304
	Curry	9,373	12,808	4,152	26,332	1,697	1,315	216	3,229	7,328	6,076	723	14,126	183	267	49	499	519	529	33	1,081	19,100	20,995	5,172	45,267
	De Baca	381	624	408	1,413	0	2	0	2	290	353	166	808	4	15	4	23	9	2	0	11	685	995	578	2,258
	Dona Ana	18,111	29,530	10,480	58,120	1,307	1,015	169	2,491	54,870	50,338	8,385	113,592	914	938	151	2,003	771	910	94	1,775	75,973	82,731	19,277	177,981
	Eddy	9,148	15,017	5,770	29,935	324	329	111	764	9,461	9,038	1,631	20,130	226	331	65	623	110	142	24	276	19,269	24,858	7,600	51,728
	Grant	4,080	7,969	3,263	15,312	85	57	8	150	6,417	6,840	1,920	15,177	152	233	43	428	60	60	4	125	10,795	15,159	5,237	31,191
	Guadalupe	177	479	155	811	11	48	0	58	1,362	1,901	513	3,776	8	38	0	46	12	18	1	31	1,570	2,484	668	4,722
	Harding	104	211	121	436	2	2	0	4	93	161	110	363	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	200	378	230	809
	Hidalgo	780	1,304	500	2,583	8	7	3	18	1,454	1,457	364	3,275	7	10	7	23	4	13	1	19	2,252	2,791	875	5,919
	Lea	9,241	15,028	5,520	29,789	1,109	1,098	242	2,449	11,648	9,869	969	22,486	208	302	79	590	116	137	21	274	22,322	26,434	6,831	55,587
	Lincoln	3,315	7,647	3,123	14,086	25	33	10	67	2,138	2,444	466	5,048	219	238	44	500	27	54	1	82	5,724	10,416	3,644	19,783
	Los Alamos	4,341	8,763	2,043	15,146	47	47	3	96	883	1,093	232	2,208	61	128	23	212	324	524	14	862	5,656	10,554	2,315	18,524
	Luna	2,003	4,526	3,456	9,986	72	83	40	195	7,354	6,350	1,156	14,860	75	145	46	265	43	70	7	120	9,547	11,173	4,706	25,425
	McKinley	2,784	5,274	1,178	9,236	161	143	34	338	4,340	4,068	714	9,122	28,500	24,741	3,272	56,514	162	231	36	428	35,948	34,456	5,234	75,638
	Mora	210	561	180	951	4	4	0	7	1,517	2,050	626	4,193	27	27	2	56	0	3	0	3	1,758	2,645	808	5,211
	Otero	11,158	18,306	5,692	35,156	1,228	1,164	164	2,556	9,768	8,939	1,531	20,238	1,812	1,605	167	3,585	459	541	63	1,063	24,426	30,554	7,618	62,598
	Quay	1,535	2,959	1,506	6,000	35	41	21	97	1,558	1,871	457	3,886	52	73	15	140	34	52	11	97	3,214	4,997	2,009	10,220
	Rio Arriba	1,235	3,795	899	5,929	35	67	4	106	11,781	15,151	3,359	30,291	2,354	2,556	345	5,255	21	50	0	71	15,426	21,618	4,608	41,652
	Roosevelt	4,310	5,179	1,833	11,323	204	104	7	316	3,275	2,589	319	6,183	154	122	12	287	62	73	7	143	8,005	8,068	2,178	18,252
	Sandoval	14,003	26,198	6,932	47,133	758	819	159	1,736	12,228	13,531	1,847	27,606	7,289	6,931	947	15,166	628	641	82	1,350	34,905	48,120	9,966	92,990
	San Juan	18,638	28,208	7,019	53,864	362	256	30	647	8,877	7,852	959	17,688	21,422	19,364	2,564	43,350	275	236	15	526	49,573	55,916	10,586	116,075
	San Miguel	1,596	3,344	944	5,885	121	91	10	221	9,461	11,526	2,644	23,632	212	169	26	407	104	77	10	192	11,495	15,208	3,634	30,337
	Santa Fe	14,103	38,350	8,363	60,816	355	469	34	857	25,773	33,325	5,836	64,934	1,694	2,227	250	4,171	625	1,000	60	1,684	42,549	75,370	14,543	132,462
	Sierra	1,819	4,450	3,221	9,490	33	27	8	67	1,569	1,634	503	3,706	74	165	38	277	8	33	4	44	3,502	6,309	3,774	13,585
	Socorro	2,266	3,754	995	7,016	52	54	7	112	3,870	4,066	878	8,814	1,071	897	94	2,062	127	135	9	271	7,386	8,906	1,984	18,276
	Taos	2,340	6,999	1,329	10,668	50	61	12	123	6,359	8,797	2,287	17,442	729	1,041	212	1,983	73	87	6	166	9,552	16,985	3,845	30,382
	Torrance	3,286	5,462	1,179	9,926	80	202	7	290	2,913	3,072	518	6,503	196	250	25	471	65	48	4	117	6,540	9,034	1,733	17,307
	Union	769	1,287	574	2,630	5	0	0	5	614	706	185	1,505	3	14	2	19	9	10	2	20	1,400	2,016	763	4,179
	Valencia	8,024	15,091	4,075	27,190	325	417	74	815	16,810	17,797	2,714	37,321	878	1,157	150	2,185	151	146	30	327	26,188	34,608	7,042	67,838
Both Sexes Total		239,028	453,249	139,149	831,425	16,083	16,074	2,783	34,940	348,680	370,479	64,350	783,509	84,840	81,698	10,818	177,356	10,429	13,661	1,420	25,510	699,060	935,160	218,521	1,852,740

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research