New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile

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

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Dr. Alfredo Vigil, MD, Secretary
Karen Armitage, MD, Chief Medical Officer

Epidemiology and Response Division

C. Mack Sewell, DrPH, MS, Director and State Epidemiologist
Michael Landen, MD, MPH, Deputy State Epidemiologist

Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau

Toby Rosenblatt, MPA, Bureau Chief

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program

Nina Shah, MS, Drug Epidemiologist
Jim Roeber, MSPH, Alcohol Epidemiologist
Tierney Murphy, MD, MPH, Behavioral Health Epidemiologist
Danielle Henderson, MPH, CSTE Substance Abuse Epidemiology Fellow

Survey Section

Dan Green, MPH, YRRS Coordinator and Survey Epidemiologist

Acknowledgments

SPF-SIG Statewide Epidemiology Workgroup (SEW)

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INTRODUCTION

New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile

The *New Mexico Substance Abuse 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 Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF-SIG) received by the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) Public Health Division (PHD) Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA-CSAP) . 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 have been awarded by OSAP through a competitive application process since Fall 2005. This document will be useful to those preparing proposals for these types of grants, and to program planners designing substance abuse prevention interventions for other purposes.

Important Note about Comparability to Previous Report

This report reflects several important methodological changes implemented since the New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile (the previous report in this series) was published in 2005. The previous report in this series is available at http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/pdf/SPF-SIG_State_Epi_Report_v3.2.pdf.

As a result, this report is not comparable to the previous report in this series in a number of important ways. The following categories should not be compared between this report and the previous report in this series:

- Death counts and/or rates for any <u>alcohol-related death</u> indicators

- <u>Race/ethnicity</u> reporting for any indicators except those based on the Youth Risk Resiliency Survey (YRRS).

The methodological changes and their impact on this report are described in more detail in a technical note at the end of this section.

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 (e.g., major causes of alcohol-related death) and indicators of substance abuse consumption behavior (i.e., 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 race/ethnicity; a table detailing county results by race/ethnicity; a bar chart and a map with rates for each New Mexico county; and additional charts illustrating other pertinent findings. For example, charts of recent trends are included for numerous indicators. There is also an appendix that provides population denominators used in the calculation of death rates included in this report.

A combined five-year period 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 and therefore more meaningful than rates calculated based on very few cases. Death rates were calculated and reported for the five-year period 2003-2007 for all reported causes of death except drug overdose death (for which 2004-2008 rates were calculated and reported). These represented the most current years of data available when this report was compiled.

Use of this Report: The Problem Statements

This report presents considerable detail in the form of numbers, proportions, 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. These Problem Statements are designed to be a way to help understand and frame the epidemiological data presented in each section of the report.

Use of 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. In sections that report on causes of death, 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. In sections that report on adult risk behaviors, these tables include an estimate of the number of persons engaging in the risk behavior, on the left side of the table, and the prevalence rate of the behavior in the population, on the right side of the table. In sections that report on youth risk behaviors Table 1 includes only prevalence rates. 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 (or the estimated number of persons engaging in a risk behavior) are presented on the left side of the table; and the age-adjusted death rates (or the weighted behavior prevalence 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 death rates (or weighted behavior prevalence 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 (or the estimated number of persons engaging in the behavior) in the county and the percent of New Mexico deaths occurring (or the weighted percent of New Mexicans engaging in a behavior) 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, and for most indicators the most recent available United States rate is also included, depicted with a cross-hatched bar, making it easy to compare the county rate to the state and national rate in each instance.

Finally, maps showing rates by county have been included for each indicator. The counties have been categorized and shaded in these maps according to the severity of the problem in the county.

Use of 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, Rio Arriba County has an alcohol-related death rate (100.8 per 100,000 population) more than twice that of Bernalillo County (47.8 per 100,000). However, the number of alcohol-related deaths in Bernalillo County (1,499) is more than seven times the number in Rio Arriba County (211). Another way of expressing a similar idea is to say that Bernalillo County accounts for 30.7% of all alcohol-related deaths in the state, and Rio Arriba County accounts for 4.3%. When prioritizing the distribution of resources and selecting interventions, it is important to look at both the total number of deaths and the death rate. Because of the extremely high rate of alcohol-related deaths, interventions that address this problem are very important in Rio Arriba County. At the same time, Bernalillo County is also very important when locating interventions because it bears much of the statewide burden of alcohol-related deaths.

Use of 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/sex/race-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, county rates based on fewer than two deaths per year have been removed from all county-level tables and charts. For the same reason, for survey-based measures of adult risk behaviors, rates based on fewer than 50 respondents for a given table cell have been removed.

Other Data Resources

The data presented here come from various sources. Other valuable publications have been written utilizing these data sources. The New Mexico Substance Abuse 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:

- **Other reports produced by the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program** (SAEP),
  Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division (ERD),
  NMDOH.
  Available online at:
  http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/substance_abuse.shtml.

- **New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) reports**,
  produced by the Survey Section, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and
  Response Division (ERD), NMDOH.
  Available online at:
  http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/health_behaviors.shtml.

- **New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) reports**, produced by
  NMDOH, NM Public Education Department, and the UNM Prevention Research Center.
  Available online at:
  http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/health_behaviors.shtml.

INTRODUCTION (continued)

Technical Note: Methodological Changes since Previous Report

This report reflects several important methodological changes implemented since the New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile (the previous report in this series) was published in 2005. These methodological changes and their impact on this report are described in more detail below:

- <u>Changes to the definition of alcohol-related death.</u> The Center for Disease Control's (CDC's) revised Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) alcohol attributable fractions (AAFs) were implemented in this report. AAFs are the proportion of a given cause of death which can be attributed to excessive alcohol use. These AAFs are central to the estimation of alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related death rates in this report. The revised CDC ARDI AAFs are the standard AAFs recommended for use by the CDC. These AAFs were first reported in the publication Alcohol-Attributable Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost --- United States, 2001 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. MMWR. 2004:53(37);866-870). The revised ARDI AAFs are further described on the CDC website https://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/ardi/Homepage.aspx.

Key differences between the revised CDC ARDI AAFs used in this report and the AAFs used in the previous report include: (a) elimination of AAFs for a number of alcohol-related causes of death (e.g., diabetes mellitus); (b) addition of AAFs for a number of alcohol-related causes of death (e.g., liver cancer); (c) changes to the AAFs for many of the causes of alcohol-related death retained from the previous version (e.g., reduction in the AAF for unspecified liver cirrhosis); and (d) implementation of age-and-sex-specific AAFs for motor vehicle traffic crash deaths.

The net impact of these changes in the AAFs has been to: (a) reduce the overall alcohol-related death rate by about 15% compared to the previous report; (b) to reduce the alcohol-related chronic disease death rate by about 30% compared to the previous report; (c) to increase the alcohol-related injury death rate by about 5% compared to the previous report; and (d) to change the relative ranking of these two high-level alcohol-related cause-of-death categories compared to the previous report, so that alcohol-related injury rates are now higher than alcohol-related chronic disease rates (the reverse of the rank order in the original report).

These changes in the AAFs make this report's counts and rates for all the alcohol-related death indicators non-comparable to the previous report. For this reason, comparison of alcohol-related death indicators in this report to similarly-labeled indicators in the previous report is strongly discouraged. In order to support trend analysis based on the revised CDC ARDI AAFs, an 18-year trend chart has been added to the Alcohol-Related Death section in this report.

- <u>Changes to race/ethnicity categories.</u> The original report in this series used the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standard race/ethnicity categories for reporting by race/ethnicity. These NCHS standard race/ethnicity categories break out Hispanic for each race category (e.g., White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, etc); and combine the Hispanic portion of each race category (e.g., White Hispanic, Black Hispanic, etc) when reporting the Hispanic category. This report instead uses new race/ethnicity reporting standards used by the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH). These NMDOH standard race/ethnicity categories report only the White Hispanic category as Hispanic; and report the Hispanic subset of other race groups (e.g., Black Hispanic) in the corresponding race category (e.g., Black).

These changes in the race/ethnicity categories make this report's counts and rates by race/ethnicity non-comparable to the previous report for all indicators except those based on the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). The NMDOH standard race/ethnicity categories were not implemented for the YRRS indicators in this report, which continued to reflect the NCHS race/ethnicity categories. For this reason, comparison of reporting by race/ethnicity in this report to similar reporting in the original report is strongly discouraged, except for YRRS-based indicators.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Consequences of Substance Abuse

Introduction

   Eight of the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico are at least partially caused by the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. In 2007, the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico were diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, accidents, chronic lower respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, suicide, chronic liver disease, influenza and pneumonia, and Alzheimer's disease. Of these, chronic liver disease, accidents, and suicide are associated with alcohol use; chronic lower respiratory disease and influenza and pneumonia are associated with tobacco use; heart disease, malignant neoplasms, and cerebrovascular disease are associated with both alcohol and tobacco use; and accidents and suicide are associated with the use of other drugs.

Alcohol-Related Death

   Over the past 30 years, New Mexico has consistently had among the highest alcohol-related death rates in the United States. It has had the highest alcohol-related death rate since 1997. Death rates from alcohol-related causes increase with age. Male rates are substantially higher than female rates. American Indians have higher alcohol-related death rates than other race/ethnicities. McKinley and Rio Arriba counties have extremely high alcohol-related death rates, driven by high rates in the American Indian and Hispanic male populations, respectively. The counties with the most deaths for the five-year period 2003-2007 are Bernalillo, McKinley, Santa Fe, San Juan, and Doña Ana. New Mexico has extremely high death rates due to both alcohol-related chronic diseases and alcohol-related injuries.

   - Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death. New Mexico's rate of death due to alcohol-related chronic diseases is almost 1.9 times the national rate. Death rates increase with age. American Indians, both male and female, and Hispanic males have extremely high rates. As with total alcohol-related death, McKinley and Rio Arriba counties have the highest rates in the state.

   Alcohol-related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) is the disease that accounts for the most deaths due to alcohol-related chronic disease. 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 64 represent a tremendous burden in terms of years of potential life lost. While Bernalillo County has the highest number of deaths due to AR-CLD (391 for the years 2003-2007), three counties that stand out for their very high rates are Rio Arriba, McKinley, and Cibola counties, which have rates 4-5 times the national rate.

   - Alcohol-Related Injury Death. New Mexico's rate of alcohol-related injury death is 1.7 times the national rate. The leading cause of alcohol-related injury death is motor vehicle traffic crashes, but numerous other types of injury death are also associated with excessive alcohol use (particularly binge drinking, see below); and deaths from two of these injury types (falls and drug overdose) have increased substantially in recent years. Males are more at risk for alcohol-related injury death than females, with American Indian males at particularly elevated risk

   New Mexico's alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crash (AR-MVTC) death rate has decreased dramatically over the past 30 years. After substantial declines during the 1980's and 1990's, New Mexico's rate stagnated for almost ten years. However, a comprehensive program to prevent driving while intoxicated (DWI), initiated in 2004, resulted in substantial rate declines during the period 2005-2008. Nonetheless, rate disparities remain: both male and female American Indians have elevated rates, especially among younger males (age 15-44). McKinley and Rio Arriba counties had rates more than five times the national rate for the period covered by this report (2003-2007). The McKinley County rate was driven by the high American Indian rate, while the Rio Arriba County rate was driven by the high Hispanic rate.

Consequences of Substance Abuse (continued)

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 both males and females, Whites have the highest rates, followed by Blacks. Sierra, Lea, Roosevelt, Quay, Eddy, and Curry counties have the highest smoking-related death rates. In each of these counties, the high rates are driven by high rates among Whites.

Drug-Induced Death

New Mexico has the highest drug-induced death rate in the nation, and it continues to increase. Drug-induced death rates remained higher for males than for females. The highest drug-induced death rate was among Hispanic males, followed by Black males. Rio Arriba County had the highest drug-induced death rate in the state, followed by Chaves, Valencia, Torrance, and Bernalillo counties. Bernalillo County continued to bear the highest burden of drug-induced death in terms of total numbers of deaths. Unintentional drug overdoses account for more than 80% of drug-induced deaths. The most common drugs causing unintentional overdose death for the period covered in this report were heroin (38%), prescription opioids other than methadone (35%), cocaine (34%) and alcohol/drug combinations (27%). During the period covered by this report, an increasing number of unintentional drug overdose deaths were caused by prescription drugs, both nationally and in New Mexico.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Consumption Behavior

Substance use behaviors are important to examine not only because substance abuse can lead to very negative consequences in the short term, but because substance abuse can also have long-term negative consequences. For example, while drinking by youth is a behavior that can lead directly to alcohol-related injury or death, it can also lead to very serious consequences in adulthood, ranging from alcohol abuse or dependence to a variety of diseases associated with chronic heavy drinking.

The following is a list of the substance use indicators included in this report, along with a brief description of key findings related to each indicator:

- Adult Binge Drinking. Binge drinking (defined as drinking 5+ drinks on a single occasion, for men, or 4+ drinks on a single occasion, for women) is associated with numerous types of injury death, including motor vehicle traffic crash fatalities, drug overdose, falls, suicide, and homicide. Among adults (age 18 or over) of all ethnicities, binge drinking was more commonly reported by males than females, mirroring higher rates of alcohol-related injury death among males. Among males, American Indians 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. In 2007, New Mexico public high school students were slightly more likely to report binge drinking than U.S. high school students. Among New Mexico high school students, binge drinking was more commonly reported by upper grade students than lower grade students. There was no significant difference in the binge drinking rate between male and female high school students. Black non-Hispanic students were more likely to report binge drinking than high school students of other race/ethnicities.

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Consumption Behavior (continued)

- <u>Adult</u> <u>Heavy</u> <u>Drinking.</u> In 2007, adult heavy drinking (defined as drinking more than two drinks per day, on average, for men, or more than one drink per day, on average, for women) was less commonly reported in New Mexico (3.9%) than in the rest of the nation (5.2%). Heavy drinking was most prevalent among middle aged groups, with 4.5% of middle-aged adults (aged 25-64) reporting past-month heavy drinking, compared to lower rates among younger and older age groups. New Mexico men were 1.5 times more likely to report chronic drinking than women (4.8% vs. 3.1%).

- <u>Adult</u> <u>Drinking</u> <u>and</u> <u>Driving.</u> In 2006, adult past-30-day drinking and driving was reported in New Mexico by 2.0% of adults aged 18 and over. Past-30-day drinking and driving was more prevalent among young adults (aged 18-24) than among older age groups. New Mexico men were more than twice as likely to report drinking and driving than women (3.0% vs 1.4%). American Indian males (4.7%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than Hispanic (3.2%) and White (3.0%) males.

- <u>Youth</u> <u>Drinking</u> <u>and</u> <u>Driving.</u> In 2007, New Mexico high school students were more likely to report driving after drinking alcohol than were U.S. students. Driving after drinking was more slighty common among boys than girls, and was less common among White Hispanic and White non-Hispanic youth than among American Indian or Black non-Hispanic youth. Eleventh and 12th grade students were more likely to report drinking and driving than 9th and 10th grade students.

- <u>Youth</u> <u>Drug</u> <u>Use.</u> In 2007, marijuana and cocaine use were more prevalent among New Mexico students than among U.S. students. The use of marijuana, cocaine, and other illicit drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, or ecstasy) was less commonly reported by White non-Hispanic students than by Hispanic, American Indian, or Black non-Hispanic students. Only the Black non-Hispanic rates were significantly higher than the White non-Hispanic rates for each drug category.

- <u>Adult</u> <u>Tobacco</u> <u>Use.</u> In 2007, adult smoking was slightly more prevalent in New Mexico (20.8%) than in the rest of the nation (19.8%). Smoking was most prevalent among younger age groups, and was more common among men than women across the age range, except among the youngest age group (ages 18-24).

-<u>Youth</u> <u>Tobacco</u> <u>Use.</u> In 2007, smoking was more prevalent among New Mexico high school students (24.2%) than in the rest of the nation (20.0%). New Mexico boys were slightly more likely than girls to report current smoking (24.9% vs. 23.7%). American Indian high school students (33.9%) were significantly more likely to report current cigarette smoking than White non-Hispanic (22.4%) and Hispanic (21.8%) students.

Data Sources

<u>National/New Mexico population data,</u> 1981-1989: U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1981 to 1989. Available from: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/80s_st_detail.html as of August 16,2010.

<u>National/New Mexico population data,</u> 1990-1999: U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates of the Population of States by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1999, Internet Release Date August 30, 2000. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#july1999 as of September 23, 2010.

Data Sources (continued)

National population data, 2000-2008: National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2000-July 1, 2008, by year, county, age, bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2008). Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau; released May 14, 2009. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of September 2, 2009.

New Mexico population data, 2000-2008: University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. Annual Estimates of the Population of New Mexico by County, Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, 2000 to 2008.

National death data: National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause-of-Death files, 1981-2006, machine readable data files and documentation. National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland. Available from: http://www.nber.org/data/vital-statistics-mortality-data-multiple-cause-of-death.html as of August 16, 2010. Death rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program.

New Mexico death data: New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics; and University of New Mexico, Office of the Medical Investigator (for drug overdose death reporting). Death rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program..

National/New Mexico motor vehicle traffic crash fatality data: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System. Fatalities, Fatalities in Crashes by Driver Alcohol Inolvement, Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), and Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT, by State, 1982-2007. Report provided by NHTSA National Center for Statistics and Analysis, Information Services Team.

National adult behavioral data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adult and Community Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Online Prevalence Data, 1995-2009. Available from: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/ as of September 23, 2010.

New Mexico adult behavioral data: New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Survey Unit. New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). More reporting available from: http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/health_behaviors.shtml as of September 23, 2010.

National youth behavioral data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Surveillance Summaries, June 6, 2008. MMWR. 2008:57(SS04). More reporting available from: http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm as of September 23, 2010.

New Mexico youth behavioral data: New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Survey Unit; and the New Mexico Public Education Department, School and Family Support Bureau. New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). More reporting available from: http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/health_behaviors.shtml as of September 23, 2010.

Section 1

Consequences

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH

Problem Statement

The consequences of excessive alcohol use are severe in New Mexico. New Mexico's total alcohol-related death rate has ranked 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in the U.S. since 1981; and 1st since 1997. The negative consequences of excessive alcohol use in New Mexico are not limited to death, but also include domestic violence, crime, poverty, and unemployment, as well as chronic liver disease, motor vehicle crash and other injuries, mental illness, and a variety of other medical problems.

Chart 1 shows the two principal components of alcohol-related death: deaths due to chronic diseases (such as chronic liver disease), which are strongly associated with chronic heavy drinking; and deaths due to alcohol-related injuries, which are strongly associated with binge drinking. Each of these categories will be considered in more detail in a later section of this report. Chart 1 shows that while New Mexico's total and alcohol-related chronic disease death rates were relatively unchanged over the past 18 years, its alcohol-related injury death rate has been increasing since 2001. By contrast, the U.S. alcohol-related death rate decreased 9% during this period (14% for alcohol-related chronic disease; 5% for alcohol-related injury)(data not shown).

Chart 1: Alcohol-Related Death Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1990-2007

Legend:
- NM - Total Alcohol-Related (A-R)
- NM - A-R Injury
- NM - A-R Chronic Disease
- US - Total A-R

NOTE:
New Mexico rate changes from 2006 to 2007 must be interpreted with caution, as they may be partly attributable to changes in the UNM-BBER population estimates used in the New Mexico rate calculations, which became effective in 2007.

* Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); NCHS death and population files (US); CDC ARDI; SAEP

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Deaths				Rates*			
		Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White	88	845	374	1,307	14.8	73.4	115.4	55.8
	Hispanic	195	1,096	245	1,536	22.4	110.5	151.7	85.2
	American Indian	79	471	64	614	30.3	196.4	206.2	140.0
	Black	8	37	6	52	14.1	53.9	72.2	43.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	3	3	4	10	9.4	7.2	87.9	22.3
	Total	374	2,452	692	3,518	20.5	98.3	130.9	74.1
Female	White	26	345	282	652	4.6	28.7	68.6	23.8
	Hispanic	43	266	140	449	5.2	26.5	69.2	24.6
	American Indian	21	182	39	242	8.2	68.4	90.5	50.6
	Black	3	10	4	16	5.5	16.1	35.0	15.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	3	9	4.3	7.7	52.2	11.9
	Total	95	806	467	1,368	5.5	31.2	69.5	26.4
Total	White	114	1,190	655	1,959	9.9	50.6	89.2	39.1
	Hispanic	239	1,361	385	1,985	13.9	68.2	105.8	54.1
	American Indian	100	653	103	855	19.3	129.2	139.0	92.2
	Black	12	47	9	68	10.0	36.4	51.4	29.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	7	7	19	6.9	7.5	66.2	15.7
	Total	469	3,258	1,159	4,886	13.1	64.2	96.5	49.5

* 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
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

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 (almost twice the state rate for both males and females); and the relatively high rate among Hispanic males relative to White non-Hispanic males. As will be shown in later sections, the rate disparities for these subgroups are driven largely by their higher alcohol-related chronic disease death rates relative to other subgroups.

Table 2 shows that Rio Arriba and McKinley counties have the highest rates of alcohol-related death, with rates roughly twice the state rate and almost 4 times the national rate (see Chart 2). Several other counties (Cibola, San Miguel, Taos, and San Juan) have a substantial burden (more than 20 alcohol-related deaths per year) and rates more than twice the U.S. rate (see Chart 2). High rates among American Indian males and females drive the rates in McKinley, Cibola, and San Juan counties; Rio Arriba has high rates among both Hispanic and American Indian males and females; deaths among Hispanic males drive the high rates in San Miguel and Taos counties (data by gender not shown).

Table 2: Alcohol-Related Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	667	675	109	39	9	1,499	39.0	58.9	71.2	38.0	--	47.8
Catron	12	1	0	0	0	13	69.5	--	--	--	--	57.8
Chaves	86	64	2	3	0	155	50.8	53.3	--	--	--	49.9
Cibola	19	24	63	0	0	106	43.2	53.1	119.2	--	--	75.0
Colfax	20	25	0	0	0	44	43.7	72.2	--	--	--	53.2
Curry	43	34	0	4	0	81	30.9	63.0	--	--	--	37.6
De Baca	4	2	0	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dona Ana	133	166	2	1	1	304	36.8	34.2	--	--	--	34.0
Eddy	69	45	2	1	0	118	44.6	50.6	--	--	--	45.1
Grant	42	34	1	0	0	78	44.8	48.2	--	--	--	45.9
Guadalupe	1	15	0	0	0	16	--	78.2	--	--	--	63.3
Harding	1	2	0	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	9	5	0	0	0	15	--	--	--	--	--	45.7
Lea	73	42	1	7	0	123	47.2	48.6	--	--	--	44.2
Lincoln	33	12	2	0	1	48	37.2	45.0	--	--	--	39.6
Los Alamos	20	3	0	0	0	23	24.1	--	--	--	--	22.7
Luna	36	22	0	0	1	59	57.4	33.1	--	--	--	43.3
McKinley	19	16	299	0	0	334	40.9	46.8	123.3	--	--	100.4
Mora	2	16	0	0	0	18	--	79.6	--	--	--	70.6
Otero	69	27	26	4	1	126	34.2	32.3	133.1	--	--	39.4
Quay	19	12	0	0	0	31	44.8	61.3	--	--	--	49.1
Rio Arriba	16	147	47	0	0	211	44.0	102.9	157.7	--	--	100.8
Roosevelt	15	8	0	0	0	24	24.0	--	--	--	--	27.7
Sandoval	87	65	70	1	1	224	28.0	48.8	96.7	--	--	42.5
San Juan	119	29	183	0	1	332	43.6	37.7	81.6	--	--	56.4
San Miguel	20	92	1	0	0	114	55.6	78.4	--	--	--	70.1
Santa Fe	133	182	15	1	0	332	34.5	56.5	50.6	--	--	44.4
Sierra	38	11	0	0	0	50	60.4	56.8	--	--	--	57.4
Socorro	17	24	15	0	0	56	46.1	61.5	135.8	--	--	63.3
Taos	34	60	10	0	1	105	46.7	70.1	85.9	--	--	62.2
Torrance	31	17	1	0	0	49	57.0	57.0	--	--	--	53.3
Union	6	8	0	0	0	14	--	--	--	--	--	60.5
Valencia	67	100	5	3	0	175	42.4	59.0	--	--	--	50.2
Total	1,959	1,985	855	68	19	4,886	39.1	54.1	92.2	29.4	15.7	49.5

* 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 reported period

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)

County	Rate*
Rio Arriba (211; 4.3%)	100.8
McKinley (334; 6.8%)	100.4
Cibola (106; 2.2%)	75.0
Mora (18; 0.4%)	70.6
San Miguel (114; 2.3%)	70.1
Socorro (56; 1.1%)	63.3
Guadalupe (16; 0.3%)	63.3
Taos (105; 2.1%)	62.2
Union (14; 0.3%)	60.5
Catron (13; 0.3%)	57.8
Sierra (50; 1%)	57.4
San Juan (332; 6.8%)	56.4
Torrance (49; 1%)	53.3
Colfax (44; 0.9%)	53.2
Valencia (175; 3.6%)	50.2
Chaves (155; 3.2%)	49.9
New Mexico (4886; 100%)	49.5
Quay (31; 0.6%)	49.1
Bernalillo (1499; 30.7%)	47.8
Grant (78; 1.6%)	45.9
Hidalgo (15; 0.3%)	45.7
Eddy (118; 2.4%)	45.1
Santa Fe (332; 6.8%)	44.4
Lea (123; 2.5%)	44.2
Luna (59; 1.2%)	43.3
Sandoval (224; 4.6%)	42.5
Lincoln (48; 1%)	39.6
Otero (126; 2.6%)	39.4
Curry (81; 1.7%)	37.6
Dona Ana (304; 6.2%)	34.0
Roosevelt (24; 0.5%)	27.7
Los Alamos (23; 0.5%)	22.7
United States, 2002-2006	27.6

Rate*

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

The following counties were excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:

De Baca, Harding

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); NCHS death and population files (US); CDC ARDI; SAEP

Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Map of New Mexico showing alcohol-related death rates by county:

- San Juan (56.4)
- Rio Arriba (100.8)
- Taos (62.2)
- Colfax (53.2)
- Union (60.5)
- Mora (70.6)
- Harding
- Los Alamos (22.7)
- McKinley (100.4)
- Sandoval (42.5)
- Santa Fe (44.4)
- San Miguel (70.1)
- Cibola (75)
- Bernalillo (47.8)
- Guadalupe (63.3)
- Quay (49.1)
- Valencia (50.2)
- Torrance (53.3)
- Curry (37.6)
- De Baca
- Catron (57.8)
- Socorro (63.3)
- Lincoln (39.6)
- Roosevelt (27.7)
- Chaves (49.9)
- Sierra (57.4)
- Grant (45.9)
- Otero (39.4)
- Eddy (45.1)
- Lea (44.2)
- Dona Ana (34)
- Luna (43.3)
- Hidalgo (45.7)

Alcohol-related death rate

Statewide rate = 49.5

- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 49.6 - 100.0
- Greater than 100.0
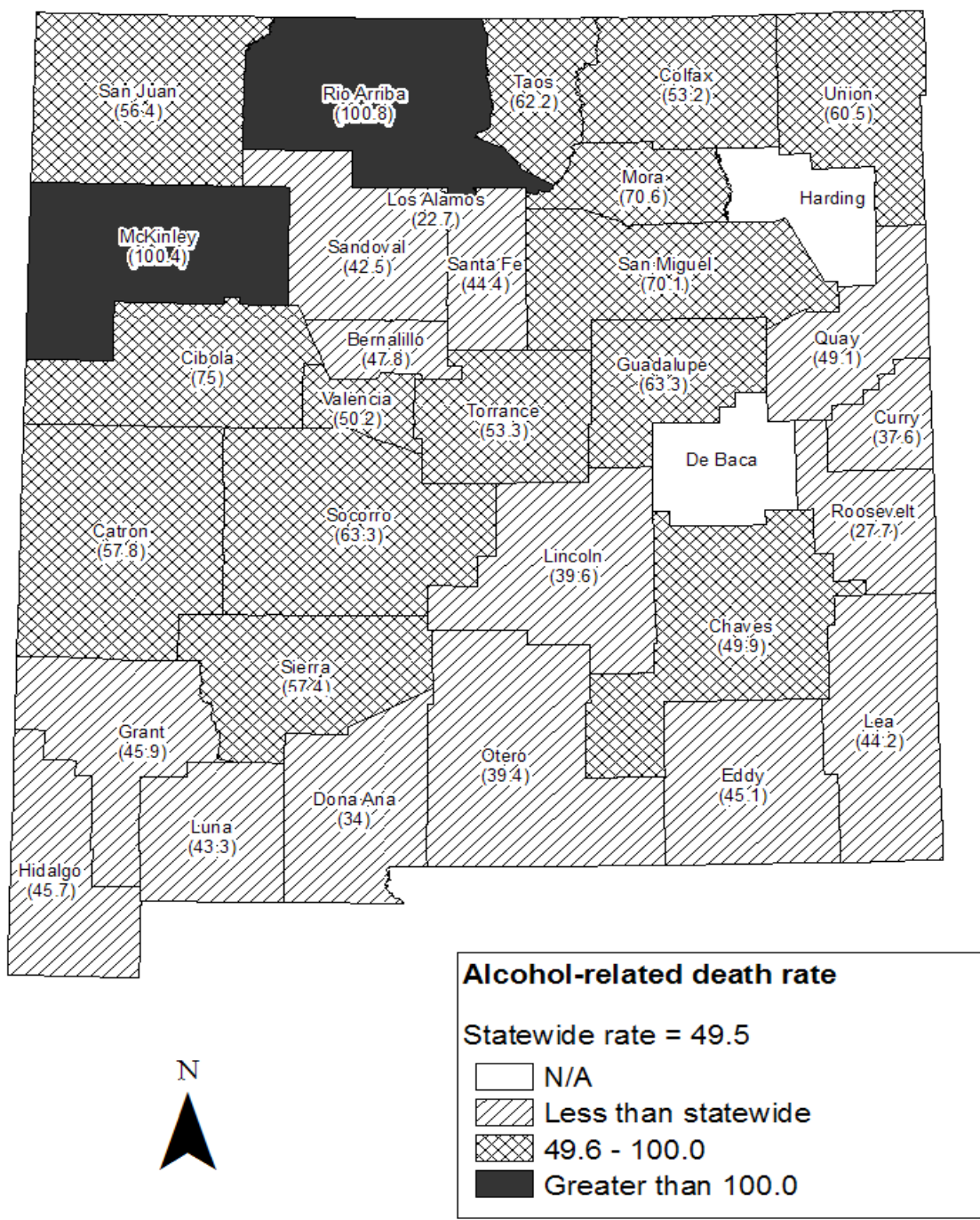
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US populuation

N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH

Problem Statement

Chronic heavy drinking (defined as drinking, on average, more than two drinks per day for men, and more than one drink per day for women) often is associated with alcoholism or alcohol dependence, and can cause or contribute to a number of diseases, including alcoholic liver cirrhosis. For the past 15 years, New Mexico's death rate from alcohol-related chronic disease has consistently been first or second in the nation, and 1.5 to 2 times the national rate. Furthermore, while the national death rate from alcohol-related chronic disease decreased 14% from 1990-2006, New Mexico's rate remained high and unchanged.

Chart 1 shows the five leading causes of alcohol-related chronic disease death in New Mexico during 2003-2007. Alcohol related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) was the leading cause of alcohol-related death overall, and 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 also had the highest rate of alcohol dependence death in the U.S. during this period.

Table 1 shows that death rates from alcohol-related chronic diseases increase with age. The large number of deaths in the age 25-64 category illustrates the very large burden of premature mortality associated with alcohol-related chronic disease. 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 heavy drinking in these racial/ethnic groups.

Chart 1: Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Alcohol-related* deaths due to:

Cause	Rate**
Chronic Liver Disease	12.7
Alcohol dependence	6.3
Hypertension	0.7
Alcohol abuse	0.6
Liver cancer	0.3

* Rates reflect only alcohol-related portion of deaths from cause
** Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Deaths/Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Deaths Ages 0-24	Deaths Ages 25-64	Deaths Ages 65+	Deaths All Ages	Rates* Ages 0-24	Rates* Ages 25-64	Rates* Ages 65+	Rates* All Ages*
Male	White	2	410	178	590	0.3	35.6	55.0	22.7
	Hispanic	4	563	172	738	0.4	56.8	106.2	43.8
	American Indian	1	263	43	307	0.6	109.6	137.9	76.1
	Black	0	10	4	14	0.4	15.0	47.5	15.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	2	2	0.1	1.8	38.8	5.5
	Total	7	1,247	398	1,652	0.4	50.0	75.3	34.2
Female	White	2	164	107	272	0.3	13.6	26.0	9.5
	Hispanic	2	127	76	206	0.3	12.6	37.8	11.5
	American Indian	0	128	27	155	0.1	48.0	63.1	33.6
	Black	0	5	2	7	0.3	8.1	20.5	7.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	2	2	0.0	1.1	23.2	3.2
	Total	4	424	214	642	0.2	16.4	31.8	12.2
Total	White	3	573	285	862	0.3	24.4	38.8	15.8
	Hispanic	6	690	248	944	0.4	34.6	68.2	27.0
	American Indian	2	390	70	462	0.3	77.3	94.5	53.1
	Black	0	15	6	22	0.3	11.8	32.4	11.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	3	5	0.1	1.4	29.3	4.1
	Total	11	1,670	612	2,293	0.3	32.9	50.9	22.7

* 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
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

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 (except Asian/Pacific Islanders). 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 elevated risk, with rates 1.3 times the state rate for males (43.8 vs. 34.2), and almost twice the total state rate (43.8 vs. 22.7).

Table 2 shows that McKinley, Rio Arriba, and Cibola counties have the highest death rates for diseases associated with chronic heavy alcohol use. In these counties, the rates are roughly 3-5 times the national rate of 12.1 (see Chart 2). The high rates in McKinley and Cibola counties are driven by unusually high rates in the American Indian population. In Rio Arriba County the rate is driven by high rates in both the Hispanic and American Indian populations. It is worth noting the considerable variation across counties in American Indian alcohol-related chronic disease death rates, with substantially lower rates seen in San Juan county than in McKinley and Cibola counties. It is also important to remember that these chronic disease deaths represent only the tip of the iceberg of health and social problems associated with chronic heavy alcohol use in New Mexico. For every alcohol-related death, there are many living persons (and their families) 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, 2003-2007

| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
County	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	304	321	57	11	3	697	16.8	29.5	40.5	13.3	--	21.8
Catron	6	0	0	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	37	21	2	1	0	60	21.0	21.2	--	--	--	19.2
Cibola	8	12	37	0	0	58	--	28.2	75.1	--	--	40.9
Colfax	10	14	0	0	0	24	16.9	38.5	--	--	--	24.3
Curry	19	17	0	2	0	38	13.1	39.5	--	--	--	17.9
De Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dona Ana	55	81	1	1	0	138	14.5	17.9	--	--	--	15.6
Eddy	26	21	0	0	0	48	15.4	24.7	--	--	--	16.9
Grant	14	17	1	0	0	32	11.1	23.0	--	--	--	16.8
Guadalupe	0	7	0	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	0	1	0	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	7	4	0	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	31.0
Lea	31	14	1	2	0	48	17.2	21.4	--	--	--	17.1
Lincoln	15	4	1	0	0	21	14.4	--	--	--	--	13.7
Los Alamos	8	1	0	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	18	8	0	0	0	27	24.5	--	--	--	--	17.9
McKinley	8	9	167	0	0	183	--	--	71.8	--	--	55.8
Mora	0	9	0	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	31	16	15	2	0	64	13.9	18.9	82.7	--	--	19.6
Quay	12	6	0	0	0	17	28.2	--	--	--	--	26.1
Rio Arriba	7	76	31	0	0	114	--	51.6	108.3	--	--	52.9
Roosevelt	5	2	0	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandoval	42	35	42	0	0	120	13.0	27.8	61.0	--	--	22.7
San Juan	45	11	78	0	0	134	15.1	16.6	39.5	--	--	23.4
San Miguel	7	46	1	0	0	54	--	37.7	--	--	--	31.8
Santa Fe	62	92	10	0	0	164	13.3	29.1	33.7	--	--	20.5
Sierra	20	6	0	0	0	25	25.6	--	--	--	--	25.2
Socorro	7	9	8	0	0	24	--	--	--	--	--	27.6
Taos	14	27	6	0	0	47	16.4	29.8	--	--	--	25.5
Torrance	13	9	0	0	0	22	20.9	--	--	--	--	22.5
Union	2	7	0	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	29	42	3	1	0	75	16.3	26.5	--	--	--	20.6
Total	862	944	462	22	5	2,293	15.8	27.0	53.1	11.1	--	22.7

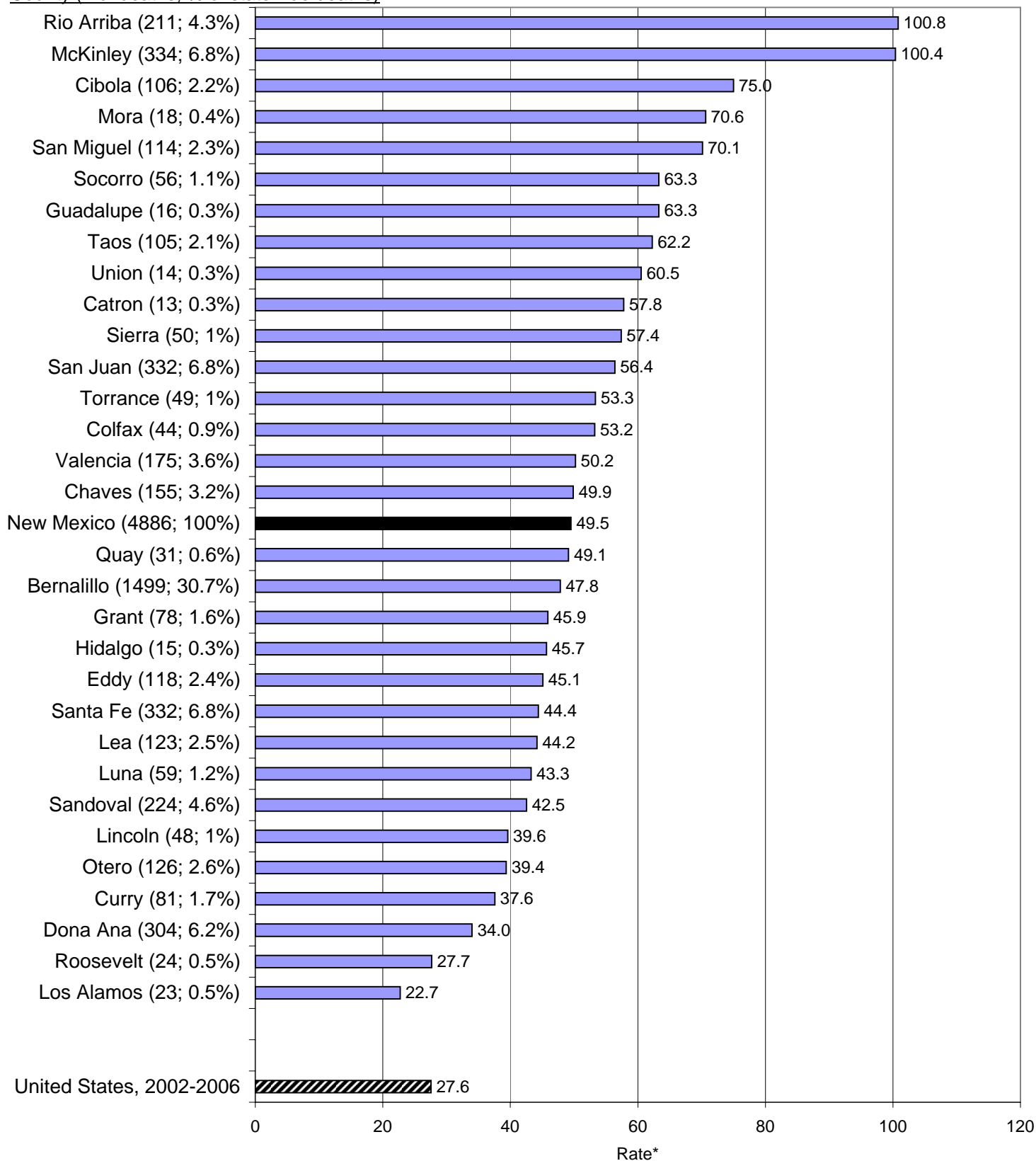* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP
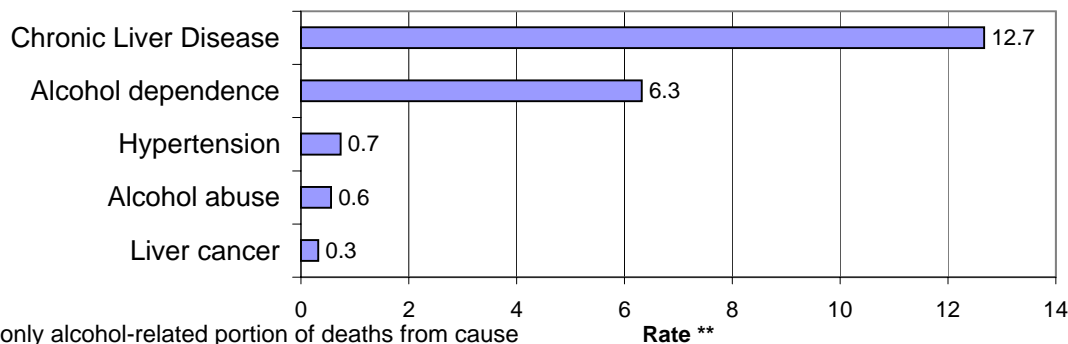
Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)

County	Rate*
McKinley (183; 8.3%)	55.8
Rio Arriba (114; 5.2%)	52.9
Cibola (58; 2.6%)	40.9
San Miguel (54; 2.4%)	31.8
Hidalgo (11; 0.5%)	31.0
Socorro (24; 1.1%)	27.6
Quay (17; 0.8%)	26.1
Taos (47; 2.2%)	25.5
Sierra (25; 1.2%)	25.2
Colfax (24; 1.1%)	24.3
San Juan (134; 6.1%)	23.4
New Mexico (2293; 104.2%)	22.7
Sandoval (120; 5.4%)	22.7
Torrance (22; 1%)	22.5
Bernalillo (697; 31.7%)	21.8
Valencia (75; 3.4%)	20.6
Santa Fe (164; 7.4%)	20.5
Otero (64; 2.9%)	19.6
Chaves (60; 2.7%)	19.2
Luna (27; 1.2%)	17.9
Curry (38; 1.7%)	17.9
Lea (48; 2.2%)	17.1
Eddy (48; 2.2%)	16.9
Grant (32; 1.5%)	16.8
Dona Ana (138; 6.3%)	15.6
Lincoln (21; 0.9%)	13.7
United States, 2002-2006	12.1

Rate*

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

The following counties were excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Los Alamos, Mora, Roosevelt, Union

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); NCHS death and population files (US); CDC ARDI; SAEP

Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

San Juan (23.4)

Rio Arriba (52.9)

Taos (25.5)

Colfax (24.3)

Union

Mora

Harding

Los Alamos

McKinley (55.8)

Sandoval (22.7)

Santa Fe (20.5)

San Miguel (31.8)

Cibola (40.9)

Bernalillo (21.8)

Guadalupe

Quay (26.1)

Valencia (20.6)

Torrance (22.5)

Curry (17.9)

De Baca

Catron

Socorro (27.6)

Roosevelt

Lincoln (13.7)

Chaves (19.2)

Sierra (25.2)

Lea (17.1)

Grant (16.8)

Otero (19.6)

Eddy (16.9)

Dona Ana (15.6)

Luna (17.9)

Hidalgo (31.)

N

Alcohol-related chronic disease death rate
Statewide rate = 22.7

☐ N/A
▨ Less than statewide
▧ 22.7 - 40.0
■ Greater than 40.0
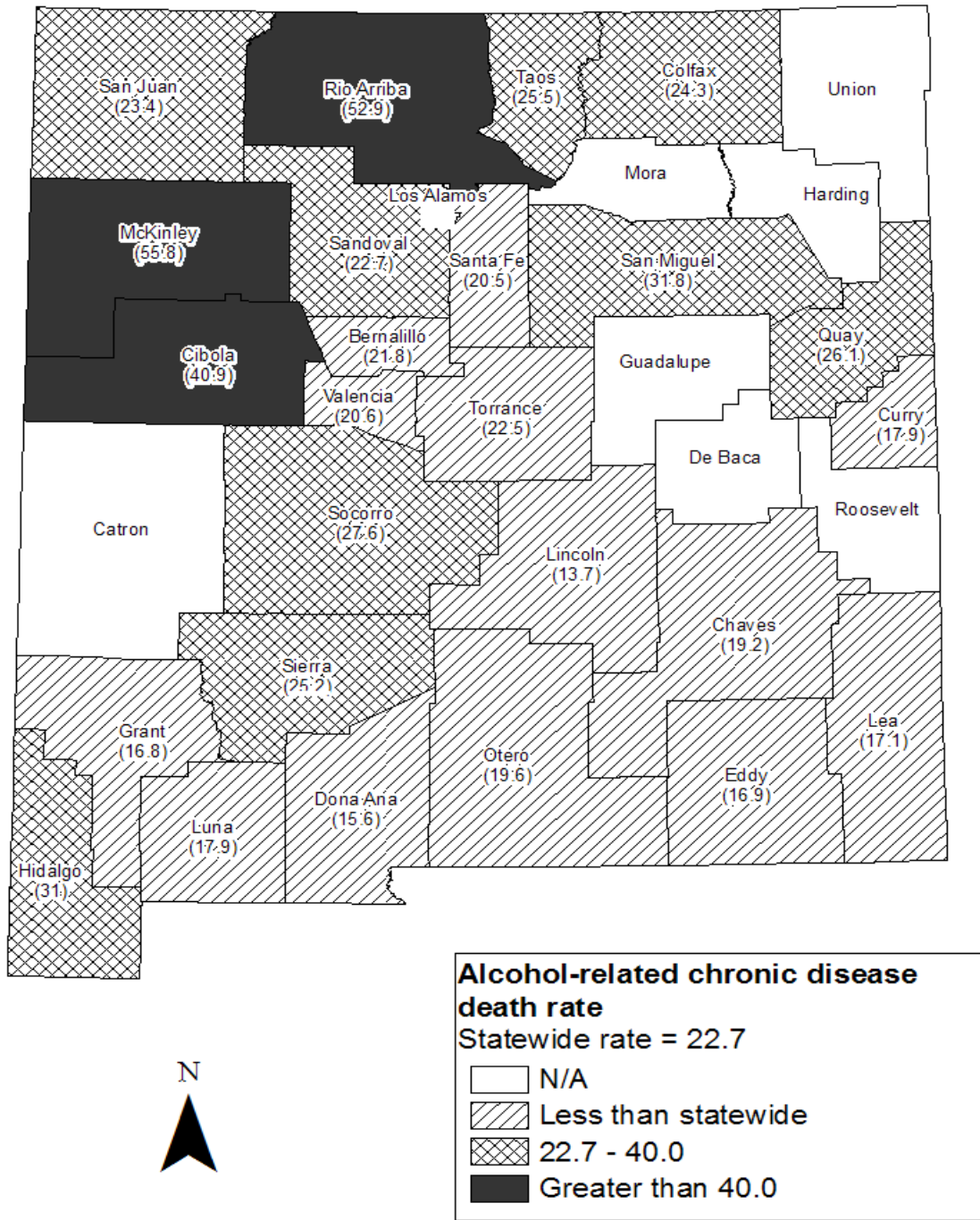
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

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 heavy 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 25 years, New Mexico's AR-CLD rate has increased 14%, whereas the national rate has decreased 24%. New Mexico has had the highest AR-CLD death rate in the U.S. for most of this period. In 1993, AR-CLD surpassed alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death as the leading cause of alcohol-related death in New Mexico. Since 1998, New Mexico's death rate from AR-CLD has consistently been 45-50% higher than the death rate from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes.

Chart 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007
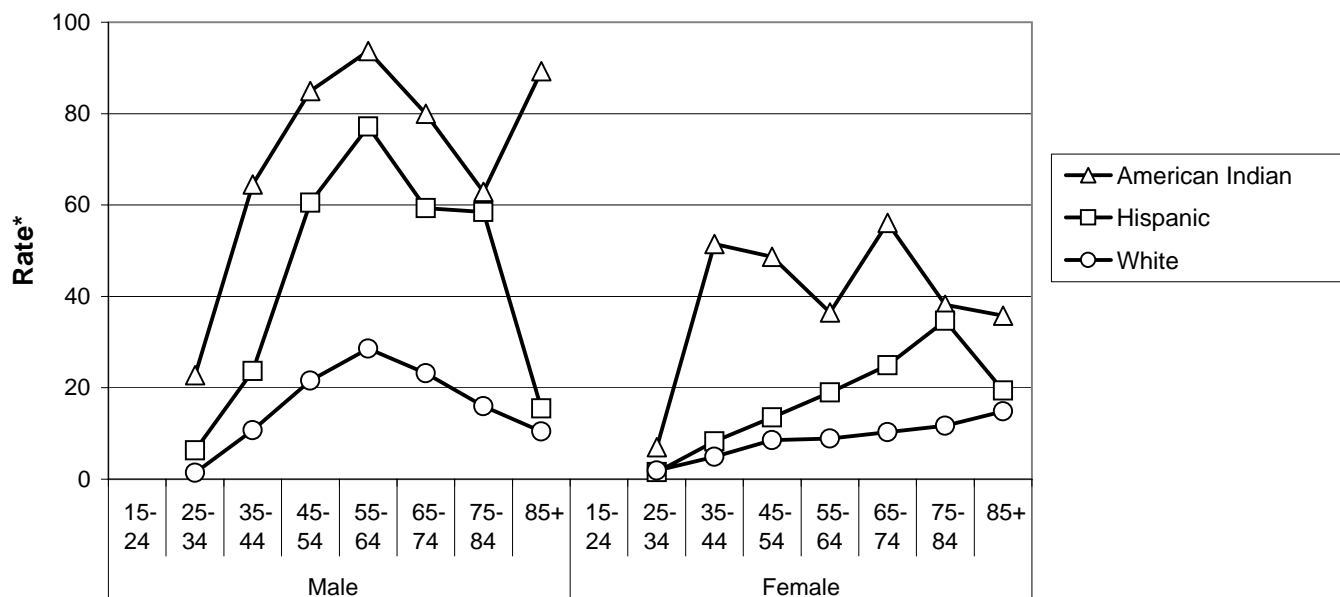
* Age-specific rates per 100,000

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

Table 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Deaths				Rates*			
		Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White	0	197	63	260	0.0	17.1	19.5	9.8
	Hispanic	0	364	89	452	0.0	36.7	54.9	26.4
	American Indian	0	148	23	171	0.0	61.5	75.6	42.7
	Black	0	3	0	3	0.0	4.1	4.9	3.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	23.7	2.3
	Total	0	711	177	888	0.0	28.5	33.4	18.1
Female	White	0	79	47	126	0.0	6.6	11.4	4.4
	Hispanic	0	96	56	152	0.0	9.6	27.5	8.5
	American Indian	0	95	21	116	0.0	35.8	48.5	25.0
	Black	0	2	1	3	0.0	4.0	9.7	3.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	18.3	1.9
	Total	0	273	126	398	0.0	10.6	18.7	7.6
Total	White	0	276	110	386	0.0	11.7	15.0	7.0
	Hispanic	0	460	144	604	0.0	23.1	39.7	17.2
	American Indian	0	243	44	287	0.0	48.0	59.9	33.1
	Black	0	5	1	7	0.0	4.0	7.6	3.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	20.4	2.1
	Total	0	984	302	1,286	0.0	19.4	25.2	12.7

* 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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

Problem Statement (continued)

As Table 1 shows, more than 75% of AR-CLD deaths occur before age 65. Chart 1 shows the demographic distribution of AR-CLD death rates, 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 death rates among American Indians and Hispanic males in the age 35-64 range represent a tremendous burden in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLLs, which estimate the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died prematurely). For the period 2001-2005, New Mexico AR-CLD decedents lost an average of 26 years of potential life (data not shown).

Chart 2 shows that AR-CLD death rates in Rio Arriba and McKinley counties are 5 times the national rate; almost a third of New Mexico's counties have rates more than twice the U.S. rate; and several counties with rates below the state average (e.g., San Juan, Bernalillo, Santa Fe) have both high rates and substantial numbers of deaths. The American Indian and/or Hispanic male rates tend to drive the county rates in all counties (data not shown). It's worth noting the relatively lower rates for American Indians in San Juan County and for Hispanics in Doña Ana County (Table 2).

Table 2: Alcohol-Related CLD Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

County	Deaths						Rates*					
	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	130	217	38	4	2	391	7.1	19.7	26.7	--	--	12.0
Catron	3	0	0	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	16	15	2	0	0	34	8.6	14.9	--	--	--	10.5
Cibola	4	11	25	0	0	40	--	24.0	50.5	--	--	27.9
Colfax	5	10	0	0	0	16	--	30.1	--	--	--	16.7
Curry	8	11	0	0	0	19	--	23.3	--	--	--	9.0
De Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dona Ana	24	51	1	0	0	77	6.8	11.1	--	--	--	8.6
Eddy	12	14	0	0	0	27	7.1	16.5	--	--	--	9.6
Grant	5	8	0	0	0	13	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
Guadalupe	0	4	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	2	1	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	16	10	0	1	0	27	8.8	17.3	--	--	--	9.7
Lincoln	5	2	0	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Los Alamos	3	1	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	7	4	0	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	6.9
McKinley	1	4	103	0	0	108	--	--	43.9	--	--	32.8
Mora	0	4	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	16	9	9	0	0	34	7.2	--	--	--	--	10.4
Quay	6	4	0	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
Rio Arriba	4	49	19	0	0	72	--	33.8	66.5	--	--	33.2
Roosevelt	1	2	0	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandoval	23	21	27	0	0	71	7.2	16.6	39.0	--	--	13.2
San Juan	20	6	43	0	0	70	6.7	--	22.0	--	--	12.1
San Miguel	2	26	0	0	0	28	--	21.1	--	--	--	16.2
Santa Fe	30	58	8	0	0	96	6.3	18.3	--	--	--	12.1
Sierra	8	5	0	0	0	13	--	--	--	--	--	13.3
Socorro	1	5	6	0	0	13	--	--	--	--	--	14.4
Taos	4	14	4	0	0	22	--	15.2	--	--	--	11.9
Torrance	7	6	0	0	0	13	--	--	--	--	--	13.1
Union	1	4	0	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	18	28	2	1	0	49	9.5	17.5	--	--	--	13.1
Total	386	604	287	7	2	1,286	7.0	17.2	33.1	--	--	12.7

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population
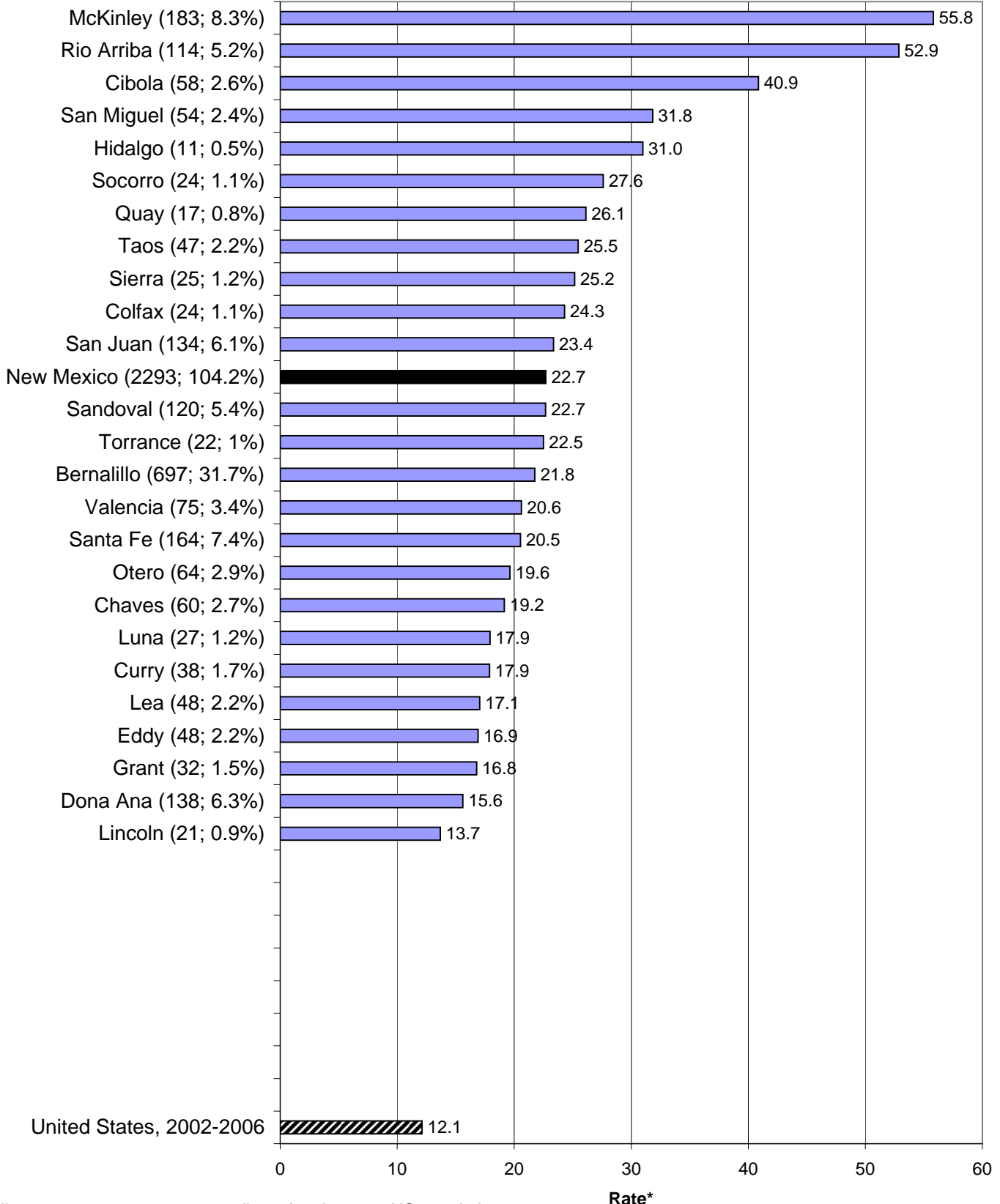
-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

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

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)

County	Rate*
Rio Arriba (72; 5.6%)	33.2
McKinley (108; 8.4%)	32.8
Cibola (40; 3.1%)	27.9
Colfax (16; 1.2%)	16.7
San Miguel (28; 2.2%)	16.2
Quay (11; 0.8%)	16.2
Socorro (13; 1%)	14.4
Sierra (13; 1%)	13.3
Sandoval (71; 5.5%)	13.2
Torrance (13; 1%)	13.1
Valencia (49; 3.8%)	13.1
New Mexico (1286; 100%)	12.7
San Juan (70; 5.5%)	12.1
Santa Fe (96; 7.5%)	12.1
Bernalillo (391; 30.4%)	12.0
Taos (22; 1.7%)	11.9
Chaves (34; 2.6%)	10.5
Otero (34; 2.7%)	10.4
Lea (27; 2.1%)	9.7
Eddy (27; 2.1%)	9.6
Curry (19; 1.5%)	9.0
Dona Ana (77; 6%)	8.6
Luna (11; 0.8%)	6.9
Grant (13; 1%)	6.0
United States, 2002-2006	6.6

Rate*

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

The following counties were excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Los Alamos, Mora, Roosevelt, Union

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); NCHS death and population files (US); CDC ARDI; SAEP

Map of New Mexico counties showing alcohol-related CLD death rates:

- San Juan (12.1)
- Rio Arriba (33.2)
- Taos (11.9)
- Colfax (16.7)
- Union
- McKinley (32.8)
- Sandoval (13.2)
- Los Alamos
- Mora
- Harding
- Santa Fe (12.1)
- San Miguel (16.2)
- Cibola (27.9)
- Bernalillo (12)
- Guadalupe
- Quay (16.2)
- Valencia (13.1)
- Torrance (13.1)
- Curry (9)
- Catron
- Socorro (14.4)
- De Baca
- Roosevelt
- Lincoln
- Chaves (10.5)
- Sierra (13.3)
- Lea (9.7)
- Grant (6)
- Otero (10.4)
- Eddy (9.6)
- Luna (6.9)
- Dona Ana (8.6)
- Hidalgo

Alcohol-related chronic liver disease death rate
Statewide rate = 12.7

- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 12.7 - 25.0
- Greater than 25.0

N (north arrow)

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population
N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH

Problem Statement

Acute or episodic heavy drinking (defined as having five drinks or more on an occasion for men, and four drinks or more on an occasion for women) also called binge drinking, is a high-risk behavior associated with numerous injury outcomes, including motor vehicle fatalities, homicide, and suicide. Over the past 15 years, New Mexico's death rate for alcohol-related (AR) injury has consistently been among the worst in the nation, ranging from 1.4 to 1.8 times the national rate. While New Mexico's AR motor vehicle crash death rates have declined more than 30% during this period, death rates from other AR injuries have remained stable due to slight decreases in AR homicide and suicide rates offset by increases in AR fall and non-alcohol poisoning rates. Chart 1 shows the five leading causes of AR injury death in New Mexico during 2003-2007. Alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause during this period, but AR non-alcohol poisoning (aka drug overdose), fall, suicide, and homicide death rates were also high. Table 1 shows that total death rates from AR injuries increase with age. However, there were substantially high numbers and rates of AR injury death in the lowest age category (Age 0-24), especially among American Indian and Hispanic males. Deaths in this age category represent a very large burden of premature mortality (years of potential life lost). For the period 2001-2005, New Mexico AR injury decedents (and their families and communities) lost an average of 35 years of potential life (data not shown).

Chart 1: Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Injury Death, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Alcohol-related* deaths due to:

Cause	Rate
Motor-vehicle traffic crashes	7.1
Poisoning (not alcohol)	4.6
Fall injuries	4.6
Suicide	4.1
Homicide	3.5
Alcohol poisoning	1.1

Rate**

* Rates reflect only alcohol-related portion of deaths from cause

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Deaths Ages 0-24	Deaths Ages 25-64	Deaths Ages 65+	Deaths All Ages	Rates* Ages 0-24	Rates* Ages 25-64	Rates* Ages 65+	Rates* All Ages*
Male	White	86	435	196	717	14.6	37.8	60.4	33.0
	Hispanic	191	533	73	797	21.9	53.7	45.4	41.3
	American Indian	77	208	21	307	29.8	86.8	68.3	63.9
	Black	8	27	2	37	13.7	38.9	24.7	28.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	2	7	9.3	5.3	49.1	16.8
	Total	366	1,205	294	1,866	20.1	48.3	55.6	39.9
Female	White	24	181	175	380	4.3	15.1	42.6	14.3
	Hispanic	41	139	63	243	4.9	13.8	31.4	13.0
	American Indian	21	54	12	87	8.1	20.4	27.4	16.9
	Black	3	5	2	9	5.3	8.1	14.6	8.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3	2	7	4.3	6.6	29.0	8.7
	Total	91	382	253	727	5.2	14.8	37.7	14.2
Total	White	111	617	370	1,098	9.6	26.2	50.4	23.3
	Hispanic	233	671	137	1,041	13.6	33.6	37.6	27.1
	American Indian	98	262	33	394	18.9	51.9	44.5	39.1
	Black	11	32	4	46	9.6	24.6	19.0	18.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	6	4	14	6.9	6.0	36.9	11.6
	Total	457	1,588	548	2,592	12.8	31.3	45.6	26.8

* 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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that males are more at risk of AR injury death than females, with male rates 2-4 times higher than female rates across the race/ethnic groups. American Indian males are the most at-risk, with a rate more than twice the state rate and 1.9 times the White male rate. Hispanic males are also at risk, with a rate 1.3 times the rate for White males.

Table 2 shows that AR injury is a serious issue in many New Mexico counties. Rio Arriba and McKinley counties have the most serious problems, with rates roughly 3 times the U.S. rate. Almost a third of New Mexico counties have rates more than twice the U.S. rate (see Chart 2); and more than half have rates more than 1.5 times the U.S. rate. 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, Cibola, and San Juan counties, elevated rates are driven by high rates in American Indian male population. In San Miguel, Taos, Socorro, and Valencia counties, high rates are driven by elevated rates in the Hispanic male population. High rates in other subgroups (e.g., White males in San Miguel County) are based on small numbers of deaths (data by race/ethnicity and gender not shown).

Table 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	363	353	52	27	6	801	22.1	29.4	30.7	24.7	--	26.1
Catron	5	1	0	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	49	43	0	2	0	95	29.8	32.1	--	--	--	30.7
Cibola	11	11	25	0	0	48	28.3	24.9	44.2	--	--	34.1
Colfax	10	11	0	0	0	21	26.8	33.6	--	--	--	28.9
Curry	25	16	0	3	0	44	17.8	23.5	--	--	--	19.7
De Baca	4	2	0	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dona Ana	78	85	1	1	1	166	22.3	16.2	--	--	--	18.4
Eddy	43	24	2	1	0	71	29.2	25.9	--	--	--	28.2
Grant	28	17	0	0	0	46	33.7	25.2	--	--	--	29.1
Guadalupe	1	9	0	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	1	1	0	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	2	2	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	42	28	0	5	0	75	30.0	27.2	--	--	--	27.1
Lincoln	17	8	1	0	0	27	22.9	--	--	--	--	25.9
Los Alamos	12	2	0	0	0	14	15.8	--	--	--	--	14.6
Luna	18	13	0	0	1	32	32.8	18.6	--	--	--	25.3
McKinley	11	7	133	0	0	151	26.0	--	51.5	--	--	44.6
Mora	2	7	0	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	38	12	11	2	1	62	20.3	13.4	50.4	--	--	19.7
Quay	7	6	0	0	0	14	--	--	--	--	--	23.0
Rio Arriba	9	71	16	0	0	96	--	51.3	49.4	--	--	47.9
Roosevelt	10	6	0	0	0	17	16.1	--	--	--	--	18.8
Sandoval	45	29	28	1	1	104	15.0	21.0	35.6	--	--	19.9
San Juan	73	18	105	0	1	198	28.5	21.1	42.1	--	--	33.0
San Miguel	13	46	0	0	0	60	36.5	40.7	--	--	--	38.3
Santa Fe	71	90	5	1	0	168	21.1	27.4	--	--	--	23.9
Sierra	19	5	0	0	0	24	34.7	--	--	--	--	32.2
Socorro	10	15	6	0	0	31	30.2	38.0	--	--	--	35.7
Taos	19	33	4	0	1	57	30.2	40.3	--	--	--	36.8
Torrance	18	8	1	0	0	27	36.1	--	--	--	--	30.8
Union	5	1	0	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	38	58	2	1	0	100	26.2	32.5	--	--	--	29.6
Total	1,098	1,041	394	46	14	2,592	23.3	27.1	39.1	18.3	11.6	26.8

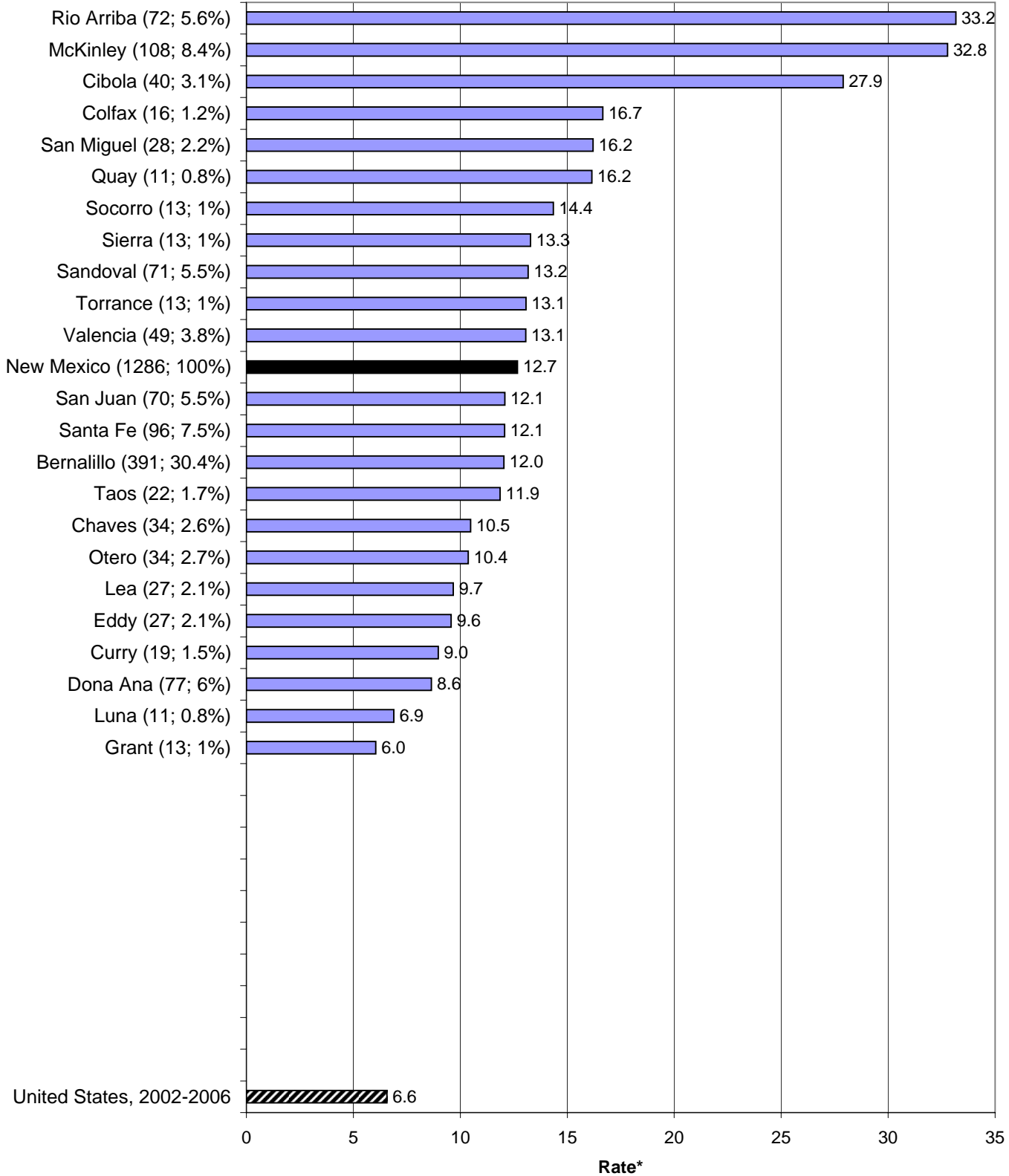* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

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

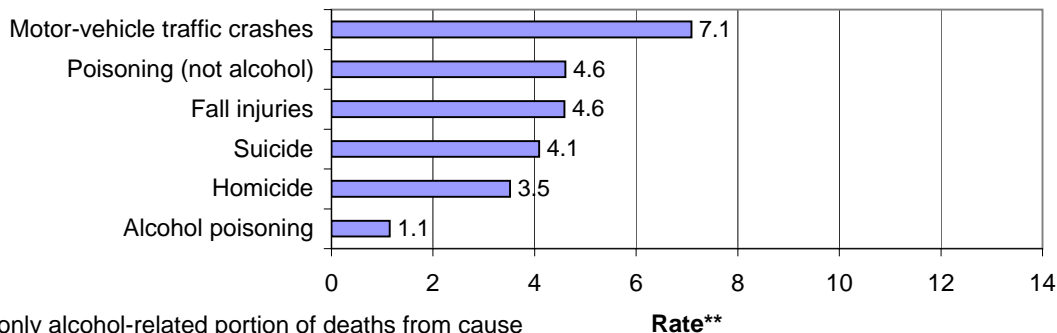Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)

County	Rate*
Rio Arriba (96; 3.7%)	47.9
McKinley (151; 5.8%)	44.6
San Miguel (60; 2.3%)	38.3
Taos (57; 2.2%)	36.8
Socorro (31; 1.2%)	35.7
Cibola (48; 1.9%)	34.1
San Juan (198; 7.6%)	33.0
Sierra (24; 0.9%)	32.2
Torrance (27; 1%)	30.8
Chaves (95; 3.7%)	30.7
Valencia (100; 3.9%)	29.6
Grant (46; 1.8%)	29.1
Colfax (21; 0.8%)	28.9
Eddy (71; 2.7%)	28.2
Lea (75; 2.9%)	27.1
New Mexico (2592; 100%)	26.8
Bernalillo (801; 30.9%)	26.1
Lincoln (27; 1.1%)	25.9
Luna (32; 1.2%)	25.3
Santa Fe (168; 6.5%)	23.9
Quay (14; 0.5%)	23.0
Sandoval (104; 4%)	19.9
Otero (62; 2.4%)	19.7
Curry (44; 1.7%)	19.7
Roosevelt (17; 0.6%)	18.8
Dona Ana (166; 6.4%)	18.4
Los Alamos (14; 0.5%)	14.6
United States, 2002-2006	15.4
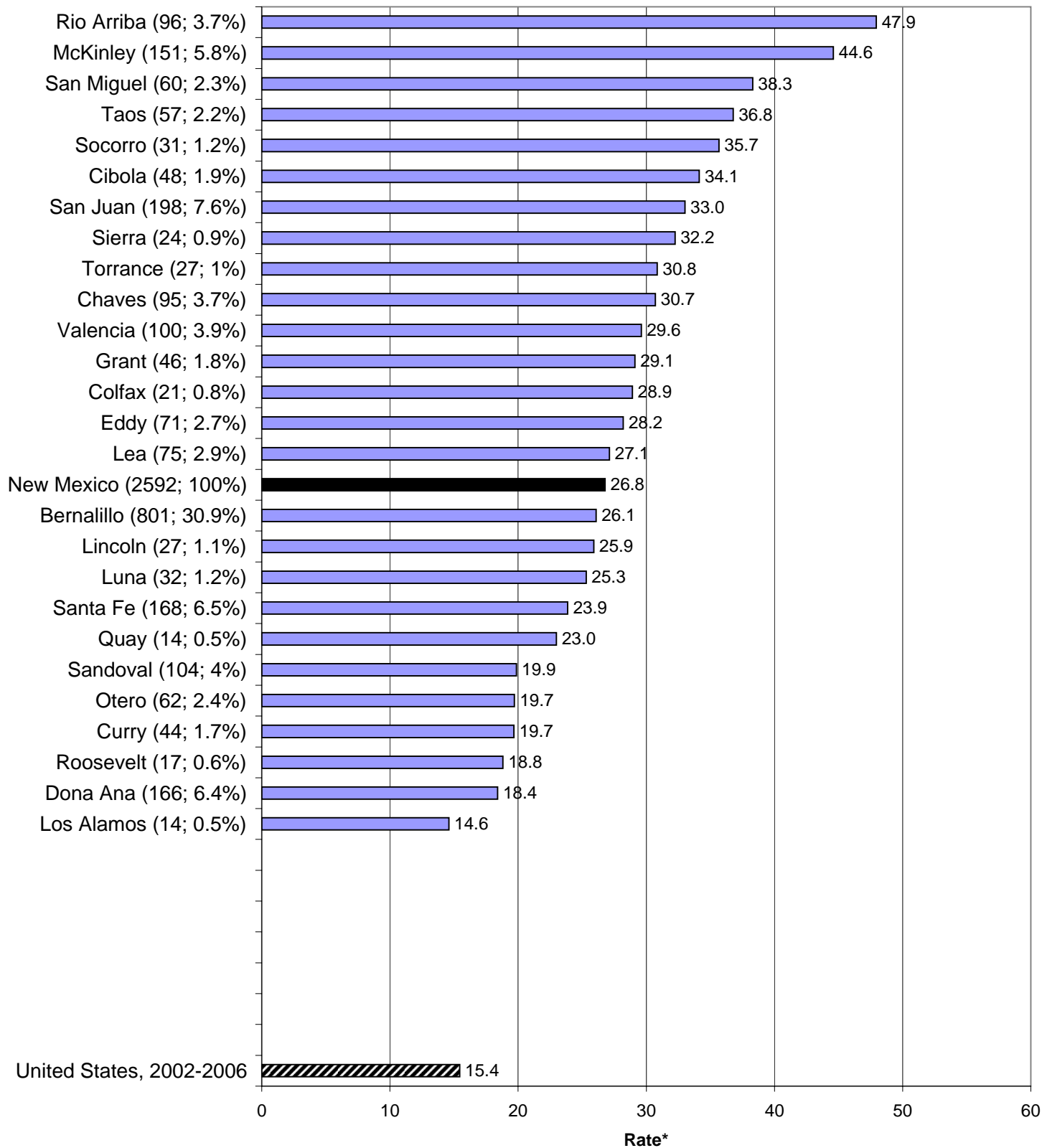
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

The following counties were excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Union

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); NCHS death and population files (US); CDC ARDI; SAEP

Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

County	Rate
San Juan	(33)
Rio Arriba	(47.9)
Taos	(36.8)
Colfax	(28.9)
Union	
Los Alamos	(14.6)
Mora	
Harding	
McKinley	(44.6)
Sandoval	(19.9)
Santa Fe	(23.9)
San Miguel	(38.3)
Cibola	(34.1)
Bernalillo	(26.1)
Guadalupe	
Quay	(23)
Valencia	(29.6)
Torrance	(30.8)
Curry	(19.7)
De Baca	
Catron	
Socorro	(35.7)
Lincoln	(25.9)
Roosevelt	(18.8)
Chaves	(30.7)
Sierra	(32.2)
Grant	(29.1)
Otero	(19.7)
Lea	(27.1)
Eddy	(28.2)
Luna	(25.3)
Dona Ana	(18.4)
Hidalgo	

Alcohol-related injury death rate

Statewide rate = 26.8

- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 26.8 - 40.0
- Greater than 40.0

N

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population
N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH
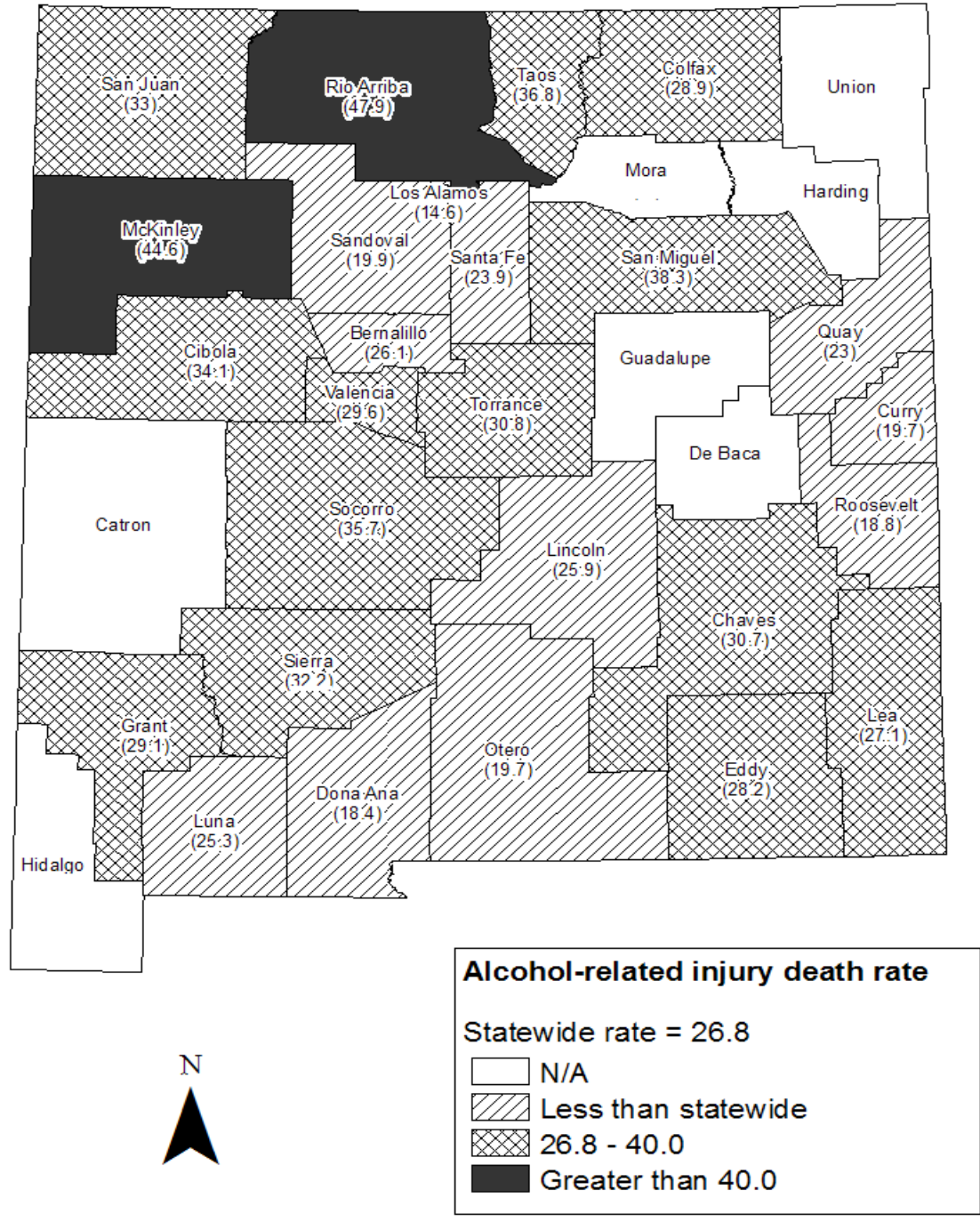
Problem Statement

Alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVTC) death is the leading cause of alcohol-related injury death. Nonetheless, AR-MVTC deaths provide a hopeful example of a substance-related health outcome that has been successfully reduced using a public health approach, both nationwide and in New Mexico. Over the past 27 years, in response to a wide range of policy and preventive interventions, New Mexico's alcohol-impaired motor vehicle traffic crash (AI-MVTC) fatality rate has declined more dramatically than the U.S. rate, decreasing 75%; and from 1st to 11th among states per 100,000 population. In terms of deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, New Mexico's AI-MVTC fatality rate in 2007 was one-fifth what it was in 1982. This represents tremendous progress. Furthermore, a comprehensive AR-MVTC prevention campaign since 2005 has been successful in reinitiating rate decrease trends that had been flat since the late 1990s: from 2005 through 2008 New Mexico's AI-MVTC fatality rate per 100,000 persons dropped 32%.

Chart 1: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1982-2008

* Deaths in motor vehicle traffic crashes with highest driver blood alcohol content (BAC) >= 0.08; rates are crude rates per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT)(NM and US); and per 100,000 population (NM)

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS); NCHS (population)

Table 1: Alcohol-Related MVTC Deaths/Rates[1,2] by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Deaths Ages 0-24	Deaths Ages 25-64	Deaths Ages 65+	Deaths All Ages	Rates* Ages 0-24	Rates* Ages 25-64	Rates* Ages 65+	Rates* All Ages*
Male	White	42	119	11	173	7.1	10.4	3.5	8.5
	Hispanic	82	152	7	240	9.4	15.3	4.0	11.6
	American Indian	37	79	2	117	14.2	32.8	6.3	22.2
	Black	2	6	0	9	4.0	8.6	4.8	6.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	3.6	1.9	0.0	2.3
	Total	164	356	20	541	9.0	14.3	3.8	11.2
Female	White	12	35	4	51	2.2	2.9	1.1	2.5
	Hispanic	21	36	2	59	2.5	3.6	0.9	2.8
	American Indian	12	22	1	35	4.6	8.3	2.8	6.2
	Black	1	0	0	2	2.2	0.6	0.7	1.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.7
	Total	47	94	7	149	2.7	3.6	1.1	3.0
Total	White	55	154	16	224	4.7	6.6	2.1	5.5
	Hispanic	103	188	8	299	6.0	9.4	2.3	7.2
	American Indian	49	101	3	153	9.4	19.9	4.3	13.9
	Black	4	6	0	10	3.1	4.9	2.5	3.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2	0	4	2.9	2.0	0.0	2.0
	Total	212	451	28	690	5.9	8.9	2.3	7.1

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

[1] Alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crash (AR-MVTC) deaths estimated based on CDC ARDI alcohol-attributable fractions (BAC>=0.10)

2 These death counts/rates are estimates. They do not equal the actual deaths/rates reported in Charts 1-3 based on FARS. ARDI-based deaths/rates are included here to describe the demographic distribution of AR-MVTC deaths, which is not available from FARS.

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows the demographic distribution of AR-MVTC deaths in New Mexico. Because demographic data is not readily available from the system of record for motor vehicle crash death (the Fatality Analysis Reporting System used for Charts 1-3), death certificate data for alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths was used here to provide the demographic descriptions in Tables 1 and 2. Because they are based on different data sources, the total and county-level rates reported in Tables 1 and 2 do not match the rates reported in Charts 1-3. The most pronounced feature of the demographic profile of AR-MVTC deaths is the elevated rates among both male and female American Indians. A finer breakdown by age (not shown) shows that rates are especially high -- 2 to 3.5 times the corresponding White rates -- among American Indian males and females ages 15-54. Hispanic and White male rates are highest in the age range 15-54, with a slight elevation of Hispanic rates relative to White rates. There are no meaningful differences between White and Hispanic female rates across the age range. Chart 2 shows that McKinley, Rio Arriba and San Juan counties have both substantial AI-MVTC fatalities and high rates; other counties have high rates but fewer deaths. Table 2 shows that the McKinley and San Juan county rates are driven by the American Indian rates (both male and female rates are high, data not shown); and that the Rio Arriba County rate is driven by the Hispanic rate (the male rate is high, data not shown).

Table 2: Alcohol-Related MVTC Deaths and Rates*,[1,2] by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

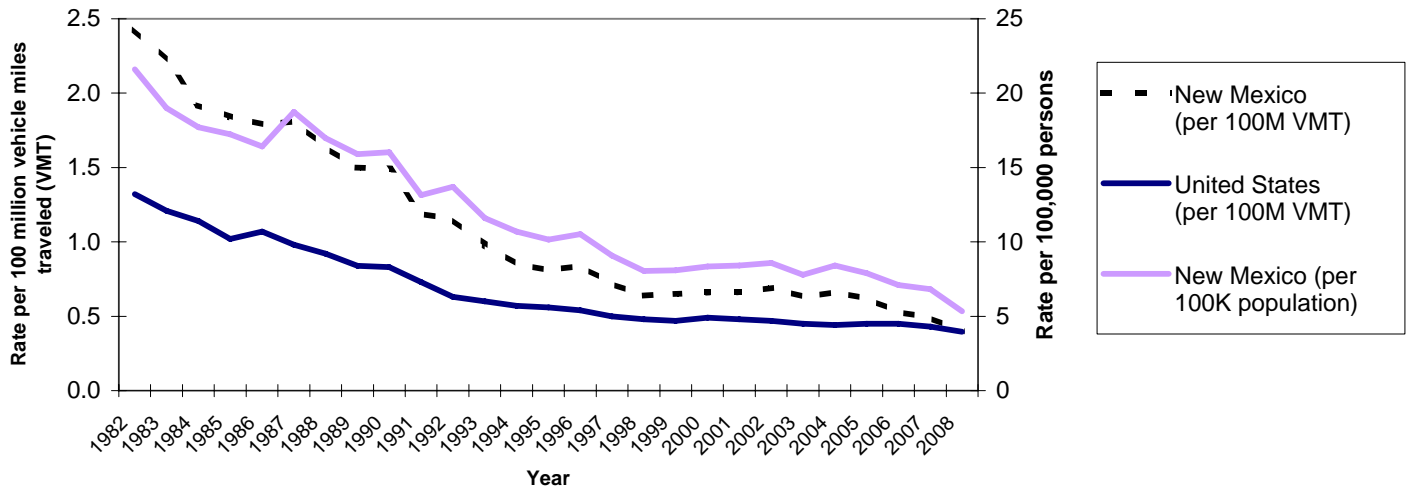|	Deaths						Rates*					
County	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	56	71	18	6	2	153	3.9	5.4	9.2	--	--	4.9
Catron	2	0	0	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	8	13	0	1	0	21	--	9.3	--	--	--	7.5
Cibola	3	4	8	0	0	15	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Colfax	3	3	0	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curry	5	7	0	0	0	13	--	--	--	--	--	5.7
De Baca	1	1	0	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dona Ana	13	34	0	0	0	48	4.5	5.5	--	--	--	5.0
Eddy	10	8	1	0	0	19	8.4	--	--	--	--	8.2
Grant	4	5	0	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guadalupe	1	4	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	2	1	0	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	16	12	0	1	0	29	11.7	9.2	--	--	--	10.3
Lincoln	4	3	0	0	0	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Los Alamos	1	1	0	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	5	5	0	0	1	11	--	--	--	--	--	9.4
McKinley	3	1	51	0	0	55	--	--	18.5	--	--	15.4
Mora	0	4	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	6	2	3	1	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Quay	1	1	0	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rio Arriba	1	23	6	0	0	30	--	16.2	--	--	--	14.9
Roosevelt	2	2	0	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sandoval	7	7	14	0	0	28	--	--	15.4	--	--	5.3
San Juan	26	9	45	0	1	82	10.7	--	17.2	--	--	13.1
San Miguel	2	12	0	0	0	15	--	10.7	--	--	--	9.7
Santa Fe	14	26	2	0	0	42	4.5	7.3	--	--	--	5.8
Sierra	3	1	0	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	4	6	1	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	12.3
Taos	5	12	2	0	0	18	--	15.5	--	--	--	12.8
Torrance	6	4	0	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	2	0	0	0	0	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	7	18	1	0	0	27	--	9.5	--	--	--	7.4
Total	224	299	153	10	4	690	5.5	7.2	13.9	3.9	--	7.1

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

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

[1] Alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crash (AR-MVTC) deaths estimated based on CDC ARDI alcohol-attributable fractions (BAC>=0.10)

[2] See footnote 2 for Table 1

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)

County	Rate
McKinley (83; 11.5%)	21.2
Socorro (19; 2.6%)	20.5
Rio Arriba (44; 6.1%)	20.5
Torrance (15; 2.1%)	16.8
Cibola (23; 3.2%)	16.4
Colfax (11; 1.5%)	15.2
San Juan (82; 11.4%)	13.1
Taos (20; 2.8%)	12.6
San Miguel (18; 2.5%)	11.7
Luna (12; 1.7%)	9.0
Valencia (27; 3.7%)	7.5
New Mexico (719; 99.8%)	7.3
Santa Fe (50; 6.9%)	7.0
Lea (19; 2.6%)	6.6
Chaves (19; 2.6%)	6.1
Curry (14; 1.9%)	6.0
Eddy (15; 2.1%)	5.7
Sandoval (30; 4.2%)	5.6
Dona Ana (47; 6.5%)	5.0
Bernalillo (106; 14.7%)	3.5
Otero (10; 1.4%)	3.1
United States, 2003-2007	4.5

Rate*

* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

The following counties were excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:

Catron, De Baca, Grant, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Los Alamos, Mora, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Union

[1] Alcohol-impaired MVTC deaths are from FARS (highest driver BAC >=0.08); NM population from BBER, US population from NCHS

[2] Numerator (deaths) based on county of occurance; denominator (population) based on county of residence

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS); NCHS (US population); BBER (NM population)

Chart 3: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates[1,2] by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Legend:

Alcohol-impaired motor vehicle traffic crash fatality rate
Statewide rate = 7.3
- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 7.3 - 14.6
- Greater than 14.6

County rates shown on map:
- San Juan (13.1)
- Rio Arriba (20.5)
- Taos (12.6)
- Colfax (15.2)
- Union
- McKinley (21.2)
- Sandoval (5.6)
- Los Alamos
- Santa Fe (7)
- San Miguel (11.7)
- Mora
- Harding
- Cibola (16.4)
- Bernalillo (3.5)
- Quay
- Valencia (7.5)
- Torrance (16.8)
- Guadalupe
- Curry (6)
- Socorro (20.5)
- De Baca
- Roosevelt
- Catron
- Lincoln
- Chaves (6.1)
- Sierra
- Lea (6.6)
- Grant
- Otero (3.1)
- Eddy (5.7)
- Dona Ana (5)
- Luna (9)
- Hidalgo

N

* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period

[1] Alcohol-impaired MVTC deaths are from FARS (highest driver BAC >=0.08); NM population from BBER, US population from NCHS

[2] Numerator (deaths) based on county of occurance; denominator (population) based on county of residence

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS); NCHS (US population); BBER (NM population)

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, 2003-2007

Smoking-related* deaths due to:

Cause	Rate**
Chronic airway obstruction	30.6
Lung cancer	28.7
Ischemic heart disease	17.9
Other heart disease	5.7
Bronchitis and emphysema	4.2
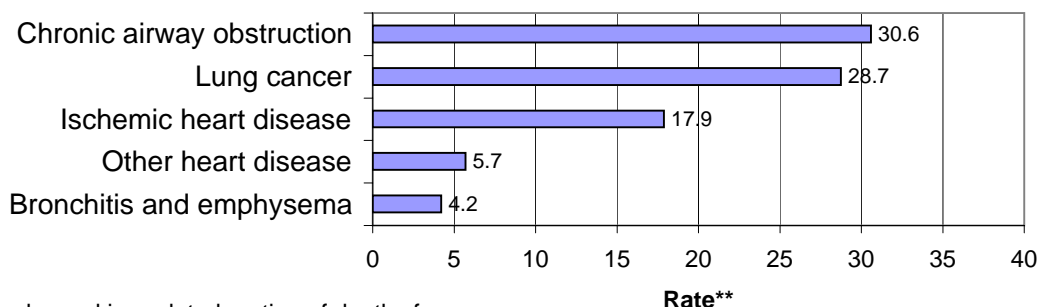
Rate**

* Rates reflect only smoking-related portion of deaths from cause

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAEP

Table 1: Smoking-Related Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Deaths Ages 0-24	Deaths Ages 25-64	Deaths Ages 65+	Deaths All Ages	Rates* Ages 0-24	Rates* Ages 25-64	Rates* Ages 65+	Rates* All Ages*
Male	White	0	1,110	3,283	4,393	0.0	96.5	1013.4	171.0
	Hispanic	0	497	1,204	1,701	0.0	50.1	745.2	129.2
	American Indian	0	80	145	225	0.0	33.2	469.9	87.9
	Black	0	34	66	100	0.0	49.6	816.3	149.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	15	12	27	0.0	35.7	289.0	72.9
	Total	0	1,736	4,710	6,446	0.0	69.6	890.9	151.9
Female	White	0	586	2,362	2,948	0.0	48.8	575.3	87.2
	Hispanic	0	228	693	922	0.0	22.8	343.2	56.3
	American Indian	0	39	71	109	0.0	14.6	164.8	30.6
	Black	0	17	31	48	0.0	29.3	298.6	54.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	3	12	15	0.0	5.5	184.7	32.4
	Total	0	873	3,169	4,042	0.0	33.8	471.3	73.1
Total	White	0	1,696	5,644	7,340	0.0	72.1	768.5	123.5
	Hispanic	0	726	1,897	2,623	0.0	36.4	521.8	88.6
	American Indian	0	119	216	335	0.0	23.5	292.7	54.1
	Black	0	52	97	149	0.0	40.2	526.6	94.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	18	24	42	0.0	19.2	225.6	48.0
	Total	0	2,610	7,878	10,488	0.0	51.4	656.0	107.3

* 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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAEP

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that male rates are more than twice the female rates across all race/ethnic groups. Among both males and females, Whites have the highest rates followed by Blacks.

Table 2 and Chart 2 show that Sierra, Lea, Roosevelt, Quay, and Eddy counties have the highest smoking-related death rates. These rates are driven in all counties by high rates among Whites. There are some notably high rates among other race/ethnic groups as well (e.g., high rates among Blacks in Curry and Lea counties; and among Hispanics in Quay 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, 2003-2007

County	Deaths						Rates*					
	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	2,229	801	47	69	21	3,167	116.1	90.9	53.3	105.7	49.5	105.6
Catron	25	5	0	0	0	31	100.1	--	--	--	--	94.4
Chaves	370	84	1	8	0	463	143.4	109.6	--	--	--	129.1
Cibola	66	38	22	0	1	127	128.8	99.1	49.5	--	--	93.6
Colfax	73	32	1	1	0	106	109.3	84.1	--	--	--	100.3
Curry	232	41	2	14	0	290	142.3	115.9	--	147.3	--	134.5
De Baca	17	6	1	0	0	24	129.8	--	--	--	--	112.8
Dona Ana	554	298	2	7	3	864	125.6	77.9	--	--	--	100.8
Eddy	338	64	1	5	0	408	157.0	91.7	--	--	--	136.0
Grant	157	58	1	0	1	217	113.1	68.3	--	--	--	94.8
Guadalupe	5	22	1	0	0	27	--	101.6	--	--	--	97.7
Harding	1	3	0	0	0	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	27	11	0	0	0	38	129.2	71	--	--	--	100.0
Lea	350	44	2	15	1	411	172.9	96.7	--	120.6	--	151.7
Lincoln	108	17	1	0	0	126	88.9	75.4	--	--	--	84.9
Los Alamos	64	5	0	0	0	70	75.9	--	--	--	--	73.8
Luna	168	39	0	3	1	211	139.7	82.7	--	--	--	116.9
McKinley	80	28	96	3	0	207	148.3	90.7	56.7	--	--	81.0
Mora	3	26	0	0	0	29	--	102.9	--	--	--	84.5
Otero	322	57	6	7	2	395	142.3	80.3	--	--	--	123.2
Quay	86	26	0	1	1	114	148.9	157.5	--	--	--	145.3
Rio Arriba	48	140	13	1	1	202	115.4	97.7	71.8	--	--	98.4
Roosevelt	116	13	0	1	0	130	163.9	97.8	--	--	--	147.9
Sandoval	367	81	31	6	5	490	109.9	82.8	60.1	--	--	98.6
San Juan	445	45	78	1	0	570	147.5	97.3	56.1	--	--	115.6
San Miguel	44	120	0	0	1	165	102.9	104.9	--	--	--	102.0
Santa Fe	347	227	7	2	2	585	84.8	87.0	--	--	--	84.0
Sierra	196	20	1	1	0	218	170.4	101.0	--	--	--	156.5
Socorro	54	31	2	0	0	87	127.1	86.4	--	--	--	102.0
Taos	66	77	7	1	0	151	97.8	77.0	--	--	--	83.2
Torrance	82	27	3	0	0	112	143.7	105.5	--	--	--	131.4
Union	27	7	0	0	0	35	117.6	--	--	--	--	109.1
Valencia	272	130	8	2	0	412	156.3	103.5	--	--	--	129.7
Total	7,340	2,623	335	149	42	10,488	123.5	88.6	54.1	94.6	48.0	107.3

* 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 reported period

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAEP

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)

County	Rate*
Sierra (218; 2.1%)	156.5
Lea (411; 3.9%)	151.7
Roosevelt (130; 1.2%)	147.9
Quay (114; 1.1%)	145.3
Eddy (408; 3.9%)	136.0
Curry (290; 2.8%)	134.5
Torrance (112; 1.1%)	131.4
Valencia (412; 3.9%)	129.7
Chaves (463; 4.4%)	129.1
Otero (395; 3.8%)	123.2
Luna (211; 2%)	116.9
San Juan (570; 5.4%)	115.6
De Baca (24; 0.2%)	112.8
Union (35; 0.3%)	109.1
New Mexico (10488; 100%)	107.3
Bernalillo (3167; 30.2%)	105.6
Socorro (87; 0.8%)	102.0
San Miguel (165; 1.6%)	102.0
Dona Ana (864; 8.2%)	100.8
Colfax (106; 1%)	100.3
Hidalgo (38; 0.4%)	100.0
Sandoval (490; 4.7%)	98.6
Rio Arriba (202; 1.9%)	98.4
Guadalupe (27; 0.3%)	97.7
Grant (217; 2.1%)	94.8
Catron (31; 0.3%)	94.4
Cibola (127; 1.2%)	93.6
Lincoln (126; 1.2%)	84.9
Mora (29; 0.3%)	84.5
Santa Fe (585; 5.6%)	84.0
Taos (151; 1.4%)	83.2
McKinley (207; 2%)	81.0
Los Alamos (70; 0.7%)	73.8
United States, 2002-2006	131.1

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

The following county was excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period: Harding

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); NCHS death and population files (US); CDC SAMMEC; SAEP

Chart 3: Smoking-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Smoking-related death rate

Statewide rate = 107.3

- [ ] N/A
- [/] Less than statewide
- [⌗] 107.3 - 130.0
- [■] Greater than 130.0

Map county rates:
- San Juan (115.6)
- Rio Arriba (98.4)
- Taos (83.2)
- Colfax (100.3)
- Union (109.1)
- Mora (84.5)
- Harding
- Los Alamos (73.8)
- McKinley (81)
- Sandoval (98.6)
- Santa Fe (84)
- San Miguel (102)
- Quay (146.3)
- Bernalillo (105.6)
- Guadalupe (97.7)
- Curry (134.5)
- Cibola (93.6)
- Valencia (129.7)
- Torrance (131.4)
- De Baca (112.8)
- Roosevelt (147.9)
- Catron (94.4)
- Socorro (102)
- Lincoln (84.9)
- Chaves (129.1)
- Sierra (156.5)
- Lea (151.7)
- Grant (94.8)
- Otero (123.2)
- Eddy (136)
- Luna (116.9)
- Dona Ana (100.8)
- Hidalgo (100)

N

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population
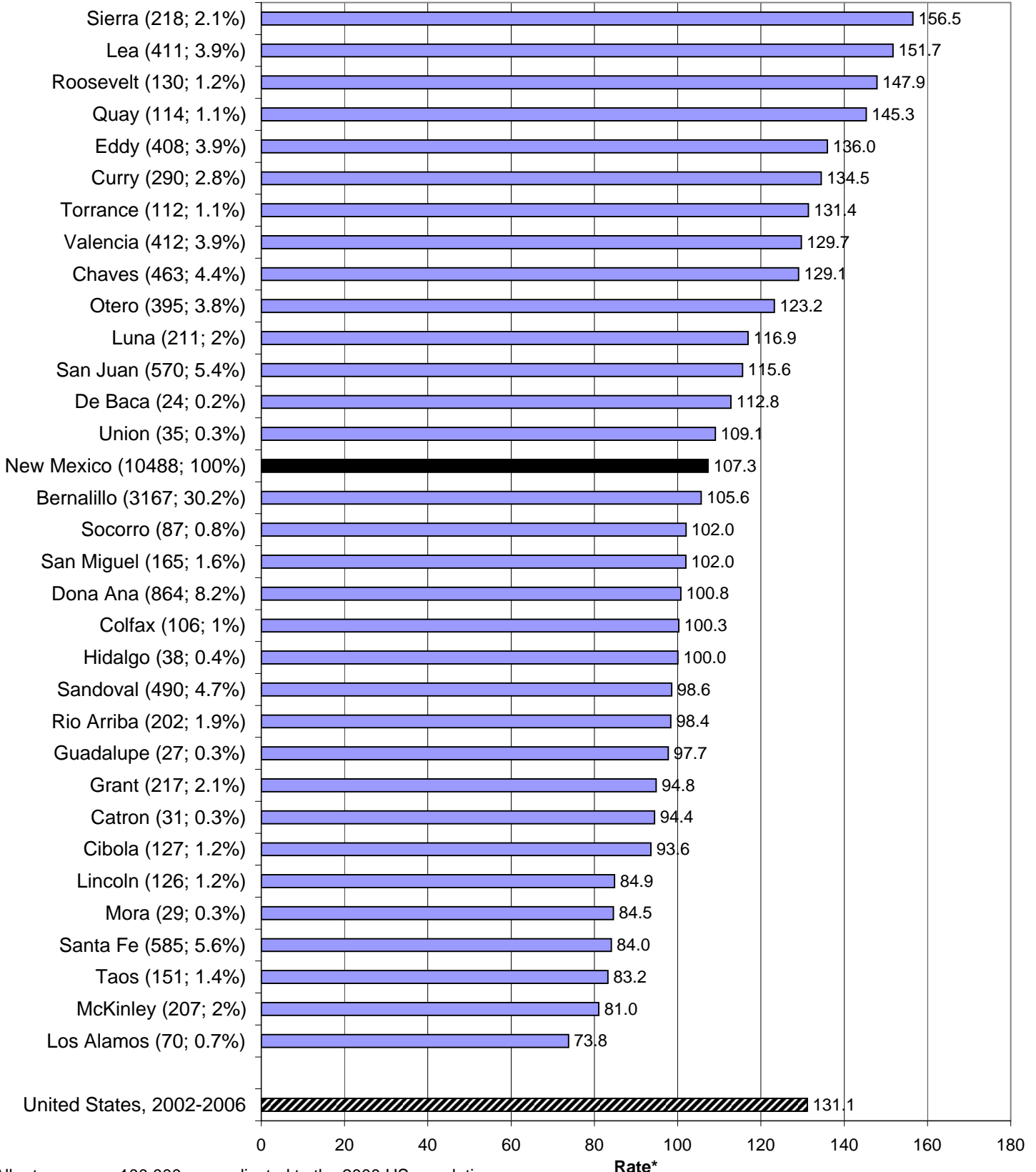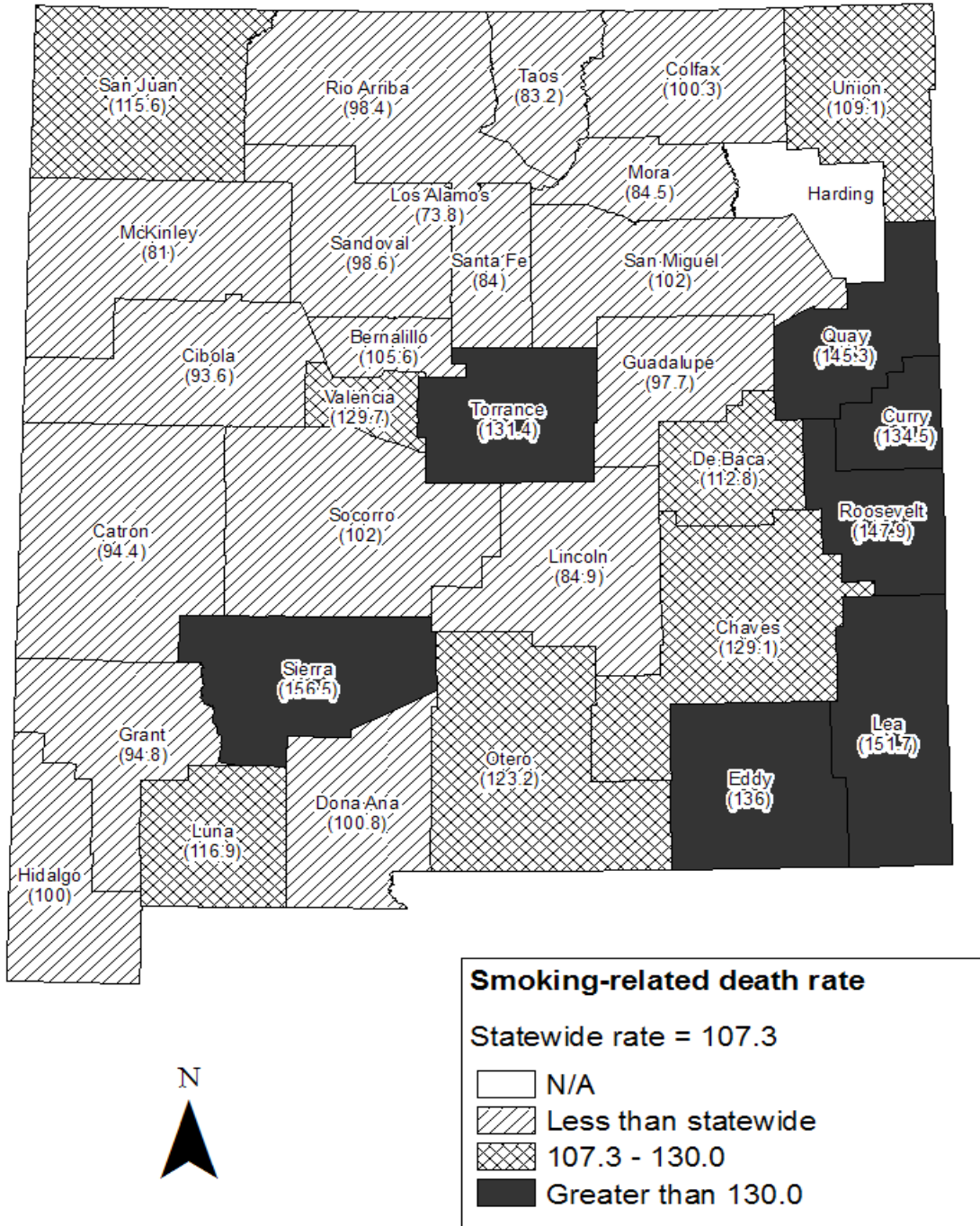N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAEP

DRUG-INDUCED DEATH

Problem Statement

New Mexico has the highest drug-induced 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. Overdose or poisoning has overtaken motor vehicle crash as the leading cause of unintentional injury in New Mexico and accounts for almost 9% of years of potential life lost from premature death in 2006 (calculated for persons less than 65 years of age). Unintentional drug overdose accounts for more than 80% of drug-induced deaths.

In 2004-2008, 62% of unintentional drug overdose deaths were caused primarily by illicit drugs and 58% were caused by prescription drugs (not mutually exclusive). The most common drug types causing death were heroin (38%), prescription opioids other than methadone (35%), cocaine (34%) and alcohol/drug combinations (27%). The median age of unintentional drug overdose decedents was 43.9 years. It is important to note that there has been an increase in overdose death from prescription opioids nationally, largely due to greater availability and prescribing of these types of drugs. The other substantial cause of drug-induced death is suicide, which accounts for roughly 10-15% of all drug-induced deaths in New Mexico.

Table 1 shows that Hispanics had the highest drug-induced death rates during 2003-2007. Hispanics also had the highest unintentional drug overdose death rate during 2004-2008 (Chart 3). Both the drug-induced death rate (Table 1) and the unintentional drug overdose death rate (Table 3) among males was twice that of females. While illicit drug overdose death rates were higher than prescription drug overdose death rates among males across the age range, prescription drug overdose death rates slightly exceeded illicit drug overdose death rates among females aged 45-64 (Chart 3).

New Mexico's highest death rates from drugs were found among residents of Rio Arriba County. Rio Arriba County had the second highest drug-induced death rate in the U.S. during 2002-2006 (data not shown). From 2003-2007, the New Mexico statewide rate for drug-induced death was 20.0 per 100,000. The unintentional drug overdose rate for 2004-2008 was 17.1 per 100,000, roughly double the national rate (data not shown). Bernalillo County bore the highest burden of drug-related death in terms of total numbers of deaths.

Table 1: Drug-Induced Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Deaths Ages 0-24	Deaths Ages 25-64	Deaths Ages 65+	Deaths All Ages	Rates* Ages 0-24	Rates* Ages 25-64	Rates* Ages 65+	Rates* All Ages*
Male	White	30	425	26	481	5.1	36.9	8.0	22.5
	Hispanic	68	606	14	688	7.8	61.1	8.7	35.7
	American Indian	9	44	2	55	3.5	18.3	6.5	11.4
	Black	1	25	2	28	1.7	36.2	24.7	23.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	0	3	3.0	4.7	0.0	3.6
	Total	109	1,102	44	1,255	6.0	44.2	8.3	26.5
Female	White	11	330	22	363	2.0	27.5	5.4	15.7
	Hispanic	22	234	6	262	2.6	23.3	3.0	13.5
	American Indian	6	25	0	31	2.3	9.4	0.0	5.7
	Black	2	12	0	14	3.6	20.1	0.0	12.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	4	0	4	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.1
	Total	41	605	28	674	2.3	23.4	4.2	13.7
Total	White	41	755	48	844	3.6	32.1	6.5	19.0
	Hispanic	90	840	20	950	5.3	42.1	5.5	24.5
	American Indian	15	69	2	86	2.9	13.7	2.7	8.4
	Black	3	37	2	42	2.6	28.7	10.9	17.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	6	0	7	1.5	6.4	0.0	3.9
	Total	150	1,707	72	1,929	4.2	33.6	6.0	20.0

* 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
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; SAEP

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 2: Drug-Induced Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

County	|	Deaths					|	Rates*				
	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	302	431	21	21	2	777	19.7	34.4	11.1	19.9	--	24.9
Catron	4	0	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	57	28	0	1	1	87	37.9	21.7	--	--	--	29.9
Cibola	5	8	8	0	0	21	--	--	--	--	--	15.4
Colfax	3	6	0	0	0	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curry	14	7	0	2	0	23	11.0	--	--	--	--	10.7
De Baca	1	0	0	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dona Ana	68	59	1	1	1	130	22.8	11.5	--	--	--	14.9
Eddy	33	24	2	1	0	60	24.5	25.9	--	--	--	24.4
Grant	19	9	0	1	0	29	26.7	--	--	--	--	20.0
Guadalupe	1	5	0	0	0	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	1	0	0	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	0	1	0	0	0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	26	8	0	6	0	40	19.0	--	--	--	--	14.7
Lincoln	17	5	0	1	0	23	20.4	--	--	--	--	20.3
Los Alamos	8	0	0	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	9	6	0	0	0	15	--	--	--	--	--	13.0
McKinley	13	9	14	1	1	38	30.6	--	5.4	--	--	11.2
Mora	2	2	0	0	0	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	34	12	4	2	0	52	18.8	12.9	--	--	--	16.4
Quay	5	3	0	0	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rio Arriba	10	84	2	0	0	96	33.8	61.3	--	--	--	47.7
Roosevelt	6	6	0	0	0	12	--	--	--	--	--	15.2
Sandoval	33	30	7	0	0	70	11.0	18.9	--	--	--	12.9
San Juan	45	9	16	0	0	70	17.9	--	6.2	--	--	11.7
San Miguel	8	26	0	0	0	34	--	24.0	--	--	--	22.4
Santa Fe	44	74	7	1	0	126	13.3	21.6	--	--	--	16.9
Sierra	9	2	0	0	0	11	--	--	--	--	--	17.7
Socorro	5	11	1	0	0	17	--	29.8	--	--	--	19.3
Taos	14	16	1	0	2	33	17.7	19.8	--	--	--	19.1
Torrance	15	7	1	1	0	24	28.2	--	--	--	--	26.2
Union	1	2	0	0	0	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	31	60	1	3	0	95	21.6	32.2	--	--	--	27.1
Total	844	950	86	42	7	1,929	19.0	24.5	8.4	17.7	--	20.0

* 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 reported period

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; SAEP

DRUG-INDUCED DEATH (continued)

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)

County	Rate*
Rio Arriba (96; 5%)	47.7
Chaves (87; 4.5%)	29.9
Valencia (95; 4.9%)	27.1
Torrance (24; 1.2%)	26.2
Bernalillo (777; 40.3%)	24.9
Eddy (60; 3.1%)	24.4
San Miguel (34; 1.8%)	22.4
Lincoln (23; 1.2%)	20.3
New Mexico (1929; 100%)	20.0
Grant (29; 1.5%)	20.0
Socorro (17; 0.9%)	19.3
Taos (33; 1.7%)	19.1
Sierra (11; 0.6%)	17.7
Santa Fe (126; 6.5%)	16.9
Otero (52; 2.7%)	16.4
Cibola (21; 1.1%)	15.4
Roosevelt (12; 0.6%)	15.2
Dona Ana (130; 6.7%)	14.9
Lea (40; 2.1%)	14.7
Luna (15; 0.8%)	13.0
Sandoval (70; 3.6%)	12.9
San Juan (70; 3.6%)	11.7
McKinley (38; 2%)	11.2
Curry (23; 1.2%)	10.7
United States, 2002-2006	10.6

Rate*

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

The following counties were excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:

Catron, Colfax, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, Mora, Quay, Union

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); NCHS death and population files (US); SAEP

Chart 2: Drug-Induced Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2003-2007

Drug-induced death rate

Statewide rate = 20.0

- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 20.0 - 30.0
- Greater than 30.0

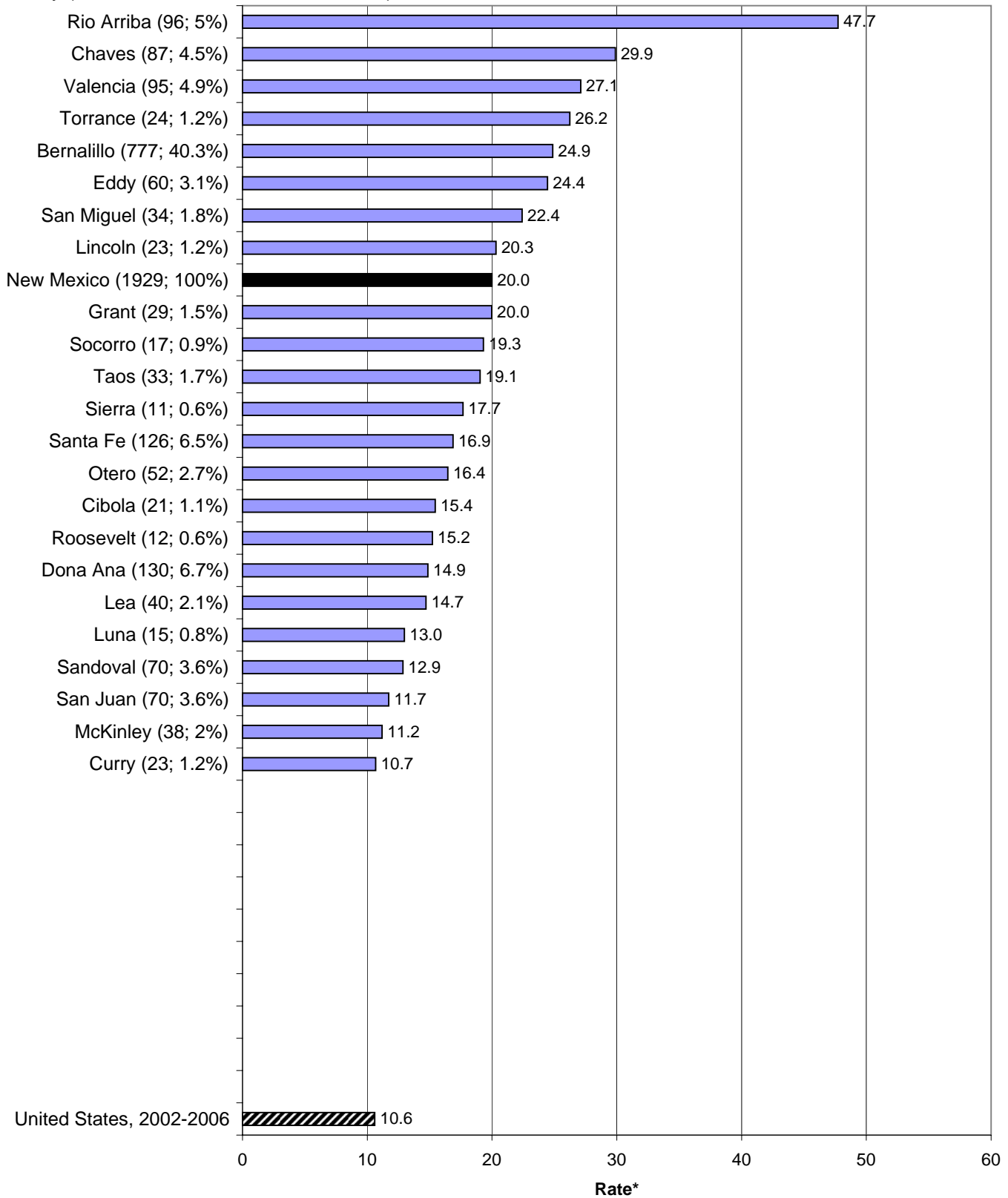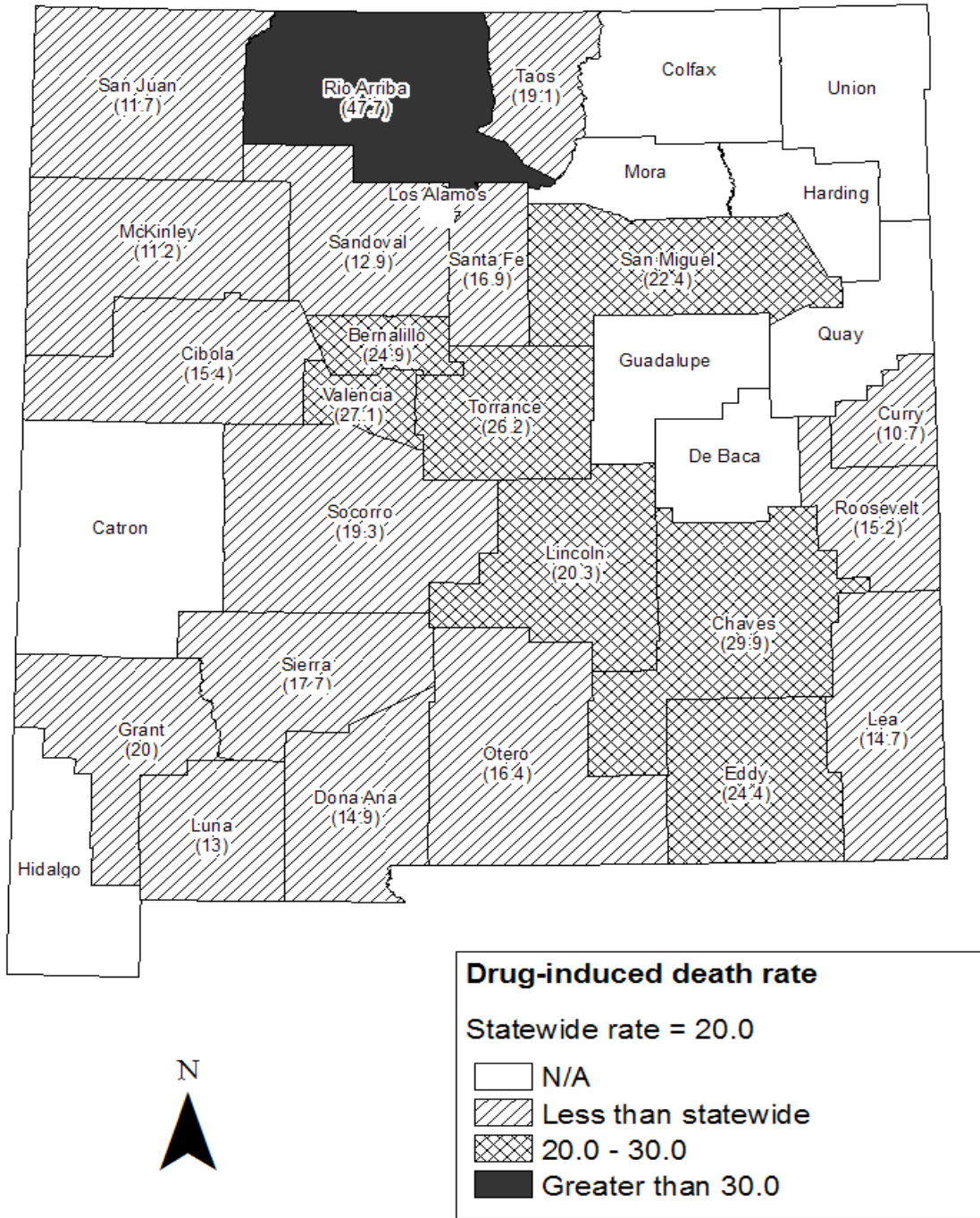* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population

N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; SAEP

DRUG-INDUCED DEATH (continued)

By Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity

By Age, Sex, and Primary Type of Overdose

* Age-specific rates per 100,000 population; drug overdose primary type categories are mutually exclusive
Source: OMI death files; UNM-BBER population files; SAEP
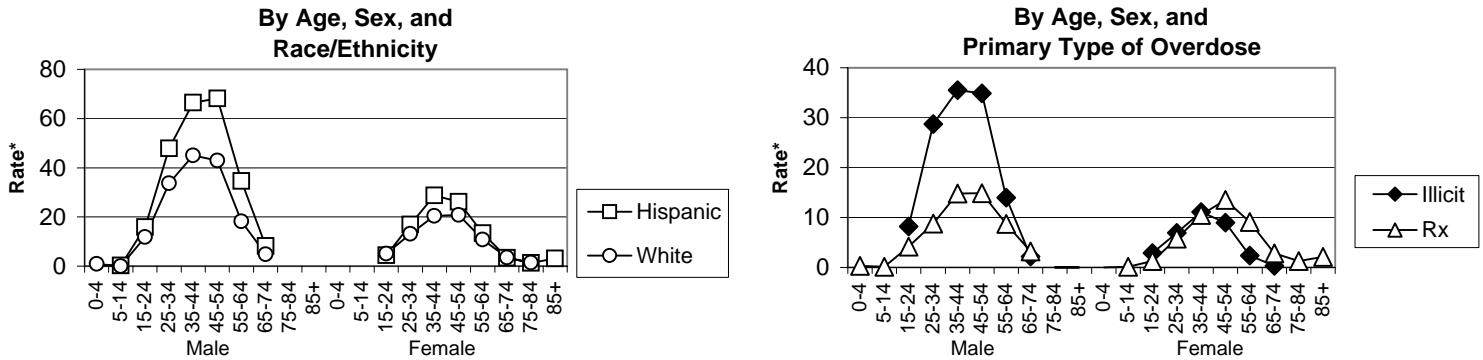
Table 3: Uninintentional Drug Overdose Deaths and Rates*, New Mexico, 2004-2008

| County | Deaths | | | | | Rates* | | | | |
| | Sex | | Primary Type | | | Sex | | Primary Type | | |
County	Male	Female	Illicit	Rx	Total	Male	Female	Illicit	Rx	Total
Bernalillo	519	216	494	241	735	33.0	13.1	15.6	7.3	22.9
Catron	3	0	2	1	3	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	34	24	28	30	58	24.3	15.8	9.7	10.2	19.9
Cibola	16	7	16	7	23	24.0	--	11.6	--	16.4
Colfax	5	3	1	7	8	--	--	--	--	--
Curry	12	5	7	10	17	11.3	--	--	4.7	7.8
DeBaca	1	0	0	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Dona Ana	63	35	54	44	98	14.2	7.4	5.9	4.7	10.7
Eddy	32	18	28	22	50	25.6	15.2	11.5	8.7	20.3
Grant	17	8	12	13	25	24.8	--	7.8	9.3	17.1
Guadalupe	8	3	6	5	11	--	--	--	--	42.6
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	1	0	1	0	1	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	21	19	24	16	40	14.7	13.7	8.7	5.5	14.2
Lincoln	12	4	8	8	16	22.4	--	--	--	14.2
Los Alamos	4	1	3	2	5	--	--	--	--	--
Luna	6	6	3	9	12	--	--	--	--	11.1
McKinley	22	11	20	13	33	13.0	6.0	5.7	3.8	9.4
Mora	3	1	2	2	4	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	29	12	17	24	41	17.9	6.8	5.2	7.1	12.3
Quay	5	1	4	2	6	--	--	--	--	--
Rio Arriba	89	17	78	28	106	88.5	16.4	38.6	13.9	52.5
Roosevelt	10	1	6	5	11	25.1	--	--	--	13.3
Sandoval	29	18	25	23	48	10.4	6.1	4.3	4.1	8.4
San Juan	22	22	14	30	44	7.2	7.2	2.3	4.9	7.2
San Miguel	17	8	20	5	25	25.4	--	13.9	--	17.3
Santa Fe	79	29	72	36	108	21.0	7.5	9.7	4.6	14.2
Sierra	3	4	2	5	7	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	12	5	7	10	17	26.2	--	--	11.3	19.9
Taos	21	9	16	14	30	27.0	--	8.9	8.9	17.8
Torrance	8	11	9	10	19	--	27.1	--	10.3	20.4
Union	3	0	2	1	3	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	62	16	58	20	78	34.9	9.7	16.8	5.8	22.6
Total	1,167	514	1,039	644	1,683	24.0	10.2	10.7	6.4	17.1

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population; drug overdose primary type categories are mutually exclusive
-- Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period
Source: OMI death files; UNM-BBER population files; SAEP

Chart 4: Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County and Drug Type, New Mexico, 2004-2008

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)
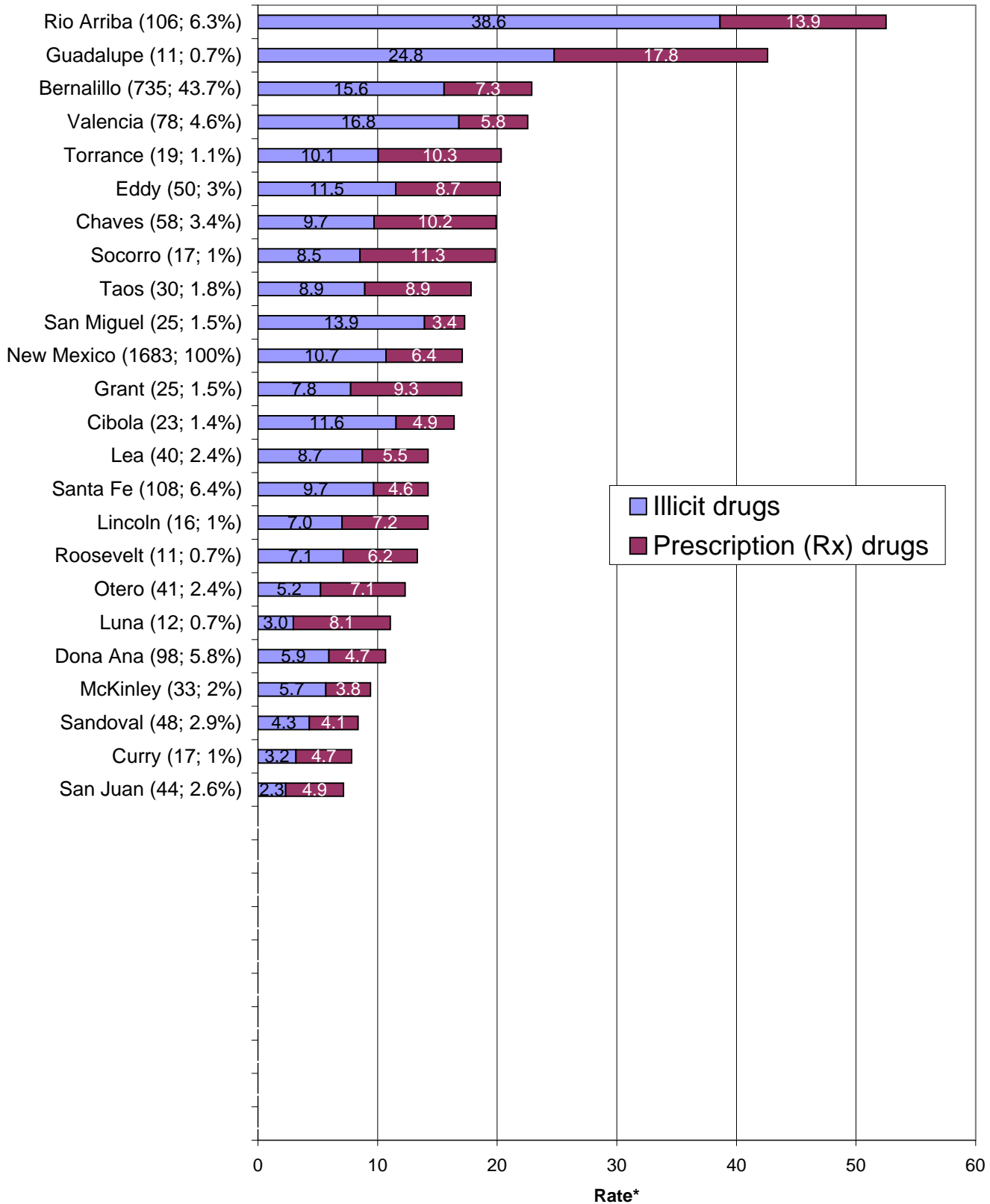
County	Illicit drugs	Prescription (Rx) drugs
Rio Arriba (106; 6.3%)	38.6	13.9
Guadalupe (11; 0.7%)	24.8	17.8
Bernalillo (735; 43.7%)	15.6	7.3
Valencia (78; 4.6%)	16.8	5.8
Torrance (19; 1.1%)	10.1	10.3
Eddy (50; 3%)	11.5	8.7
Chaves (58; 3.4%)	9.7	10.2
Socorro (17; 1%)	8.5	11.3
Taos (30; 1.8%)	8.9	8.9
San Miguel (25; 1.5%)	13.9	3.4
New Mexico (1683; 100%)	10.7	6.4
Grant (25; 1.5%)	7.8	9.3
Cibola (23; 1.4%)	11.6	4.9
Lea (40; 2.4%)	8.7	5.5
Santa Fe (108; 6.4%)	9.7	4.6
Lincoln (16; 1%)	7.0	7.2
Roosevelt (11; 0.7%)	7.1	6.2
Otero (41; 2.4%)	5.2	7.1
Luna (12; 0.7%)	3.0	8.1
Dona Ana (98; 5.8%)	5.9	4.7
McKinley (33; 2%)	5.7	3.8
Sandoval (48; 2.9%)	4.3	4.1
Curry (17; 1%)	3.2	4.7
San Juan (44; 2.6%)	2.3	4.9

Rate*

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

The following counties were excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:

Catron, Colfax, De Baca, Harding, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, Mora, Quay, Sierra, Union

Source: OMI death files; UNM-BBER population files; SAEP

Section 2

Consumption

ADULT BINGE DRINKING

Problem Statement

Binge drinking is defined as a pattern of alcohol consumption that brings the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level to 0.08% or above. This pattern of drinking usually corresponds to 5 or more drinks on a single occasion for men or 4 or more drinks on a single occasion for women, generally within about 2 hours. According to the latest estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, about 47% of homicides, 32% of falls injury deaths, 29% of drug overdose deaths, and 23% of suicide deaths are alcohol attributable. Likewise, alcohol consumption is the primary causal factor in roughly 45% of motor vehicle crash deaths among males aged 20-44, and in more than a third of motor vehicle crash deaths among females aged 20-44. Binge drinking is also associated with a wide range of other social problems, including domestic and sexual violence, crime, and risky sexual behavior.

Table 1 shows that binge drinking rates decrease with age and are higher among males. Chart 1 shows that adult binge drinking prevalence has been decreasing in New Mexico in recent years, particularly among younger adults. However, Chart 2 shows that adults who do binge drink continue to do so multiple times per month; and to drink well above the binge drinking limit when they do. County-level results are shown in Table 2 and Charts 3-4. Survey-related issues (e.g., poor landline telephone coverage) may be affecting reported binge drinking rates in some counties (e.g., McKinley County).

Chart 1: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by Age, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2008
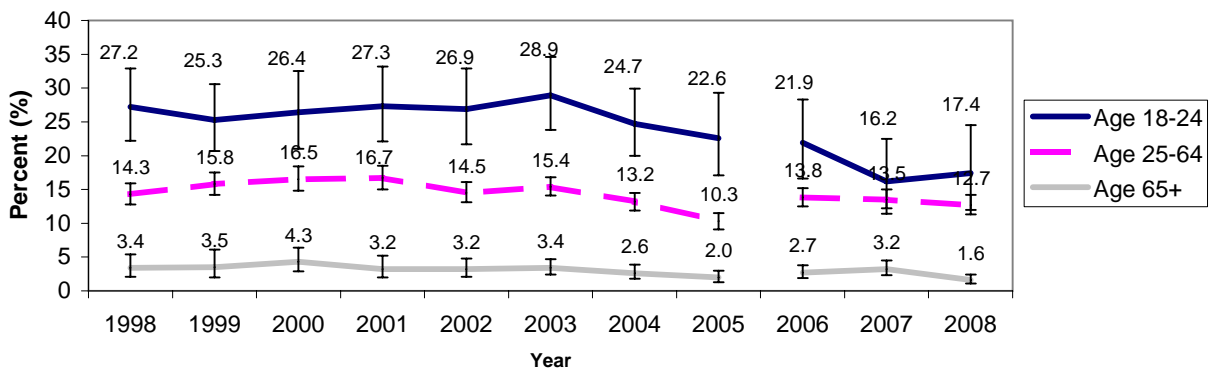
* Binge drinking definition: 1998-2005, drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least once in past 30 days; 2006-2007, drinking five or more drinks (for men) or four or more drinks (for women) on an occasion at least once in past 30 days
Source: BRFSS; SAEP (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Number* Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Percent** Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White	--	42,748	4,490	52,295	--	17.3	6.1	14.8
	Hispanic	--	39,144	1,198	50,619	--	22.9	4.9	20.4
	American Indian	--	6,993	--	13,316	--	19.0	--	23.8
	Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	22,265	94,285	5,971	122,521	21.5	19.6	5.7	17.8
Female	White	1,594	20,045	1,567	23,206	4.5	7.8	1.7	6.0
	Hispanic	8,365	13,846	111	22,322	17.3	7.2	0.3	8.2
	American Indian	--	3,216	--	3,937	--	9.8	--	8.4
	Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	10,680	38,719	1,678	51,078	10.8	7.7	1.3	6.9
Total	White	6,651	62,793	6,057	75,501	9.7	12.5	3.6	10.2
	Hispanic	18,642	52,990	1,309	72,942	18.4	14.6	2.3	14.0
	American Indian	6,760	10,209	284	17,253	26.3	14.6	3.9	16.8
	Black	--	1,932	--	2,264	--	13.6	--	11.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	1,310	--	1,871	--	8.9	--	10.8
	Total	32,946	133,004	7,649	173,599	16.2	13.5	3.2	12.2

* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell
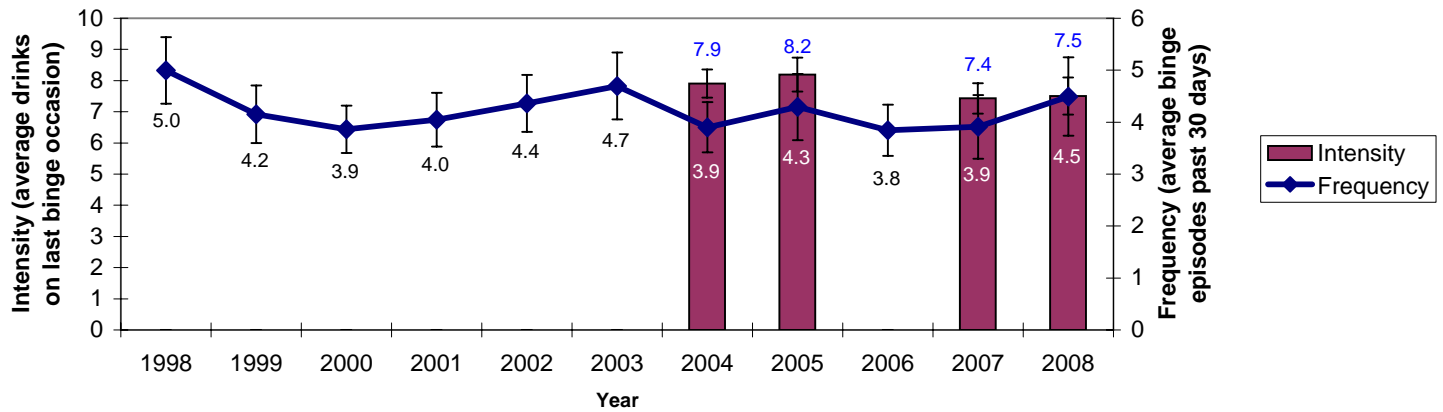
Source: BRFSS; SAEP

* Binge frequency is number of binge episodes in past 30 days; binge intensity is average number of drinks on last binge occasion
Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Table 2: Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007

County	Number*						Percent**					
	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	25,480	22,933	--	--	--	54,270	10.4	14.1	--	--	--	12.0
Catron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	2,667	1,229	--	--	--	3,974	10.8	7.5	--	--	--	9.2
Cibola	22	--	920	--	--	1,701	0.4	--	13.0	--	--	8.3
Colfax	2,101	--	--	--	--	3,782	25.0	--	--	--	--	31.4
Curry	1,458	--	--	--	--	4,369	7.5	--	--	--	--	12.7
De Baca	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	6,208	9,599	--	--	--	18,561	11.3	13.6	--	--	--	13.6
Eddy	1,626	1,626	--	--	--	3,252	7.8	12.4	--	--	--	9.4
Grant	--	--	--	--	--	4,353	--	--	--	--	--	18.2
Guadalupe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	3,070	2,676	--	--	--	5,746	12.2	24.1	--	--	--	14.6
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	966	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
Los Alamos	0	--	--	--	--	306	0.0	--	--	--	--	2.2
Luna	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McKinley	67	175	3,186	--	--	3,913	0.7	4.0	16.0	--	--	11.2
Mora	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	2,322	--	--	--	--	4,960	7.6	--	--	--	--	10.6
Quay	--	--	--	--	--	1,097	--	--	--	--	--	13.4
Rio Arriba	290	4,116	--	--	--	4,622	4.1	21.1	--	--	--	15.7
Roosevelt	781	--	--	--	--	2,390	11.0	--	--	--	--	19.1
Sandoval	3,808	5,903	--	--	--	10,760	7.3	22.8	--	--	--	12.3
San Juan	6,112	3,172	2,648	--	--	11,932	11.7	16.5	15.0	--	--	13.2
San Miguel	--	1,216	--	--	--	2,250	--	9.2	--	--	--	12.2
Santa Fe	4,919	3,609	--	--	--	9,902	8.4	8.7	--	--	--	9.4
Sierra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taos	2,294	1,565	--	--	--	4,271	20.3	12.2	--	--	--	14.7
Torrance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	1,211	2,716	--	--	--	5,038	4.9	10.8	--	--	--	9.4
Total	75,350	72,490	17,253	2,264	1,871	172,996	10.2	14.0	17.1	11.0	10.5	12.2

* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

County (# of binge drinkers; % of statewide binge drinkers)

County	Percent (%)*
Colfax (3782; 2.2%)	31.4
Roosevelt (2390; 1.4%)	19.1
Grant (4353; 2.5%)	18.2
Rio Arriba (4622; 2.7%)	15.7
Taos (4271; 2.5%)	14.7
Lea (5746; 3.3%)	14.6
Doña Ana (18561; 10.7%)	13.6
Quay (1097; 0.6%)	13.4
San Juan (11932; 6.9%)	13.2
Curry (4369; 2.5%)	12.7
Sandoval (10760; 6.2%)	12.3
San Miguel (2250; 1.3%)	12.2
New Mexico (172996; 100%)	12.2
Bernalillo (54270; 31.4%)	12.0
McKinley (3913; 2.3%)	11.2
Otero (4960; 2.9%)	10.6
Santa Fe (9902; 5.7%)	9.4
Eddy (3252; 1.9%)	9.4
Valencia (5038; 2.9%)	9.4
Chaves (3974; 2.3%)	9.2
Cibola (1701; 1%)	8.3
Lincoln (966; 0.6%)	5.5
Los Alamos (306; 0.2%)	2.2
United States	15.8

Percent (%)*

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

The following counties were excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Luna, Mora, Sierra, Socorro, Torrance, Union

Source: NMBRFSS (NM); CDC BRFSS (US); SAEP

Adult binge drinking rate

Statewide rate = 12.2

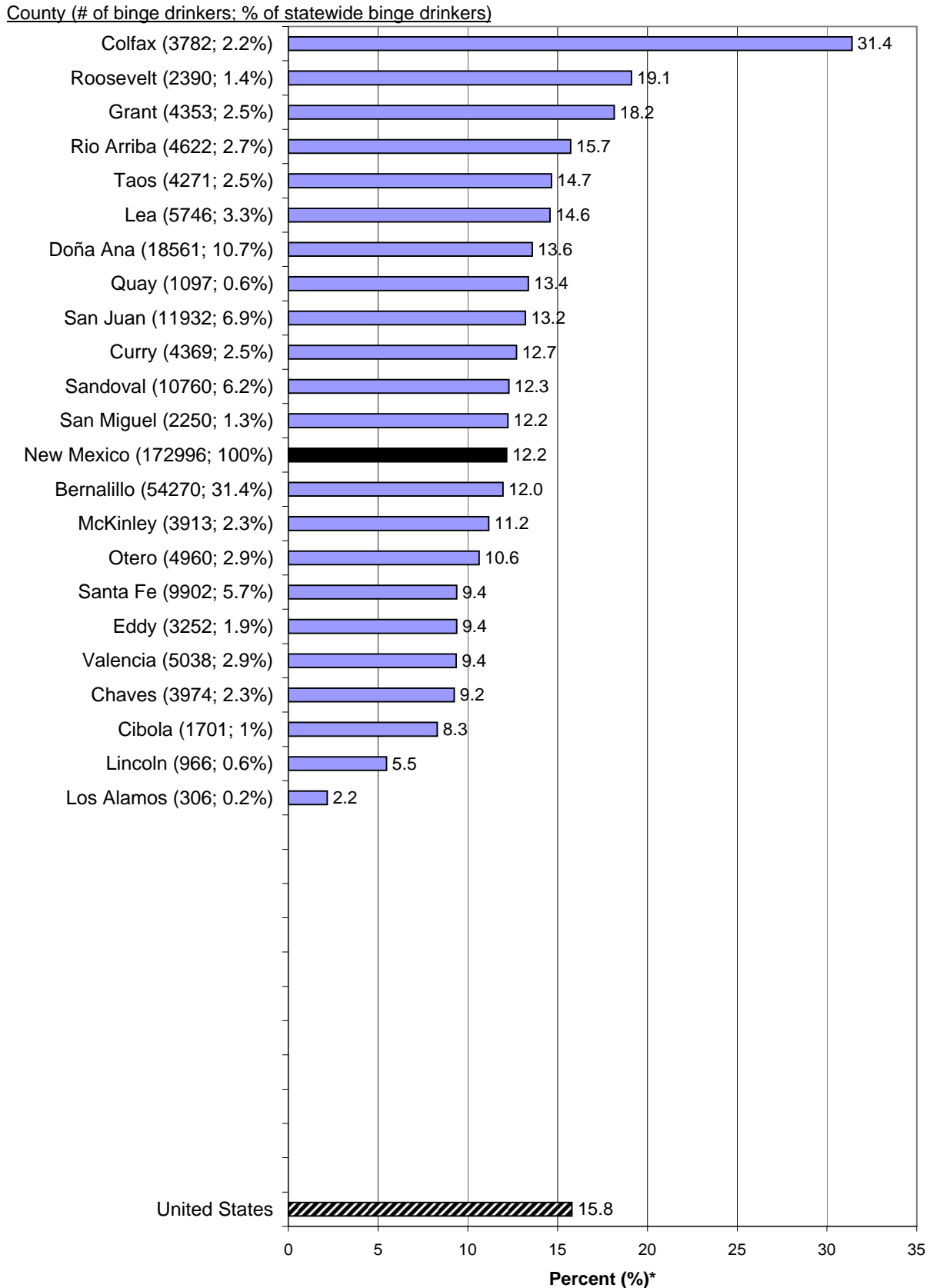|	
☐	N/A
▨	Less than statewide
▧	12.2 - 15.0
■	Greater than 15.0
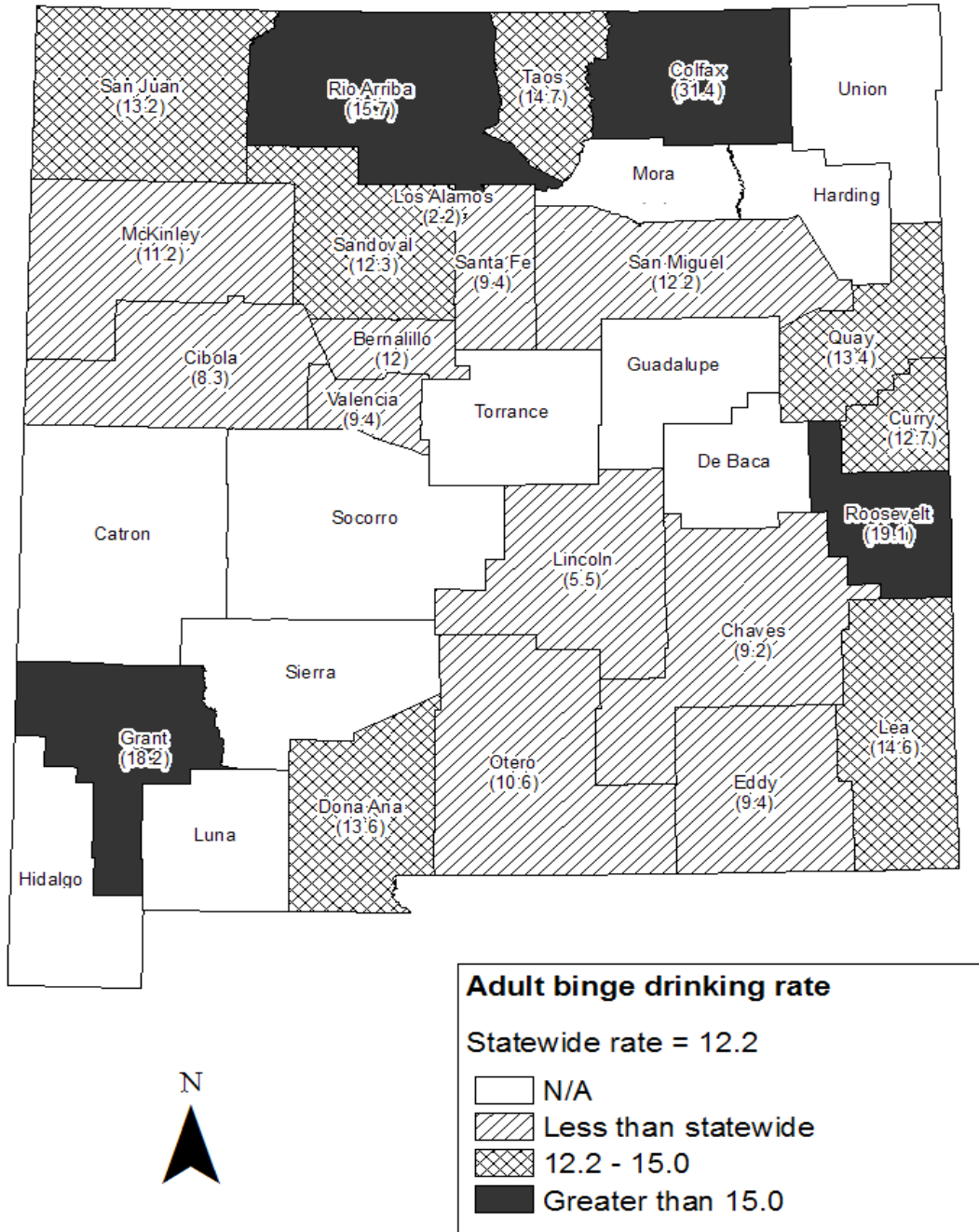
* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days
N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell
Source: BRFSS; SAEP

YOUTH BINGE DRINKING

Problem Statement

Binge drinking by youth (defined as having 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours) is a major risk factor for the three leading causes of death among youth (motor vehicle crashes, suicide, and homicide), as well as being associated with poor academic performance and risk behaviors such as impaired driving, riding with a drinking driver, physical fighting, increased number of sexual partners, and other substance use. Binge drinking is the norm among current high school drinkers. In 2007, of the 43.2% of students who were current drinkers, 65.7% were binge drinkers, while only 34.3% did not binge drink. As shown in Table 1 and Chart 2, while binge drinking prevalence jumped significantly from 9th to 10th grade, there was no significant difference in prevalence between grades 10 and 12. There was also no difference in the prevalence of binge drinking between boys and girls. The only difference in prevalence among race-ethnic groups was that Black non-Hispanic students had significantly higher binge drinking rates than other groups. Other results from the 2007 YRRS (data not shown) showed that liquor was the most frequently reported usual type of alcohol consumed by both girls (37.7%) and boys (40.5%) in New Mexico; that New Mexico high school students were most likely to drink at their own home (26.1%) or someone else's home (54.2%); and that 11th graders (51.2%) and 12th graders (54.2%) were both more likely than 9th (39.5%) and 10th graders (39.6%) to report that it was "very easy" to get alcohol.

Chart 1. Binge Drinking (past 30 days)*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2007
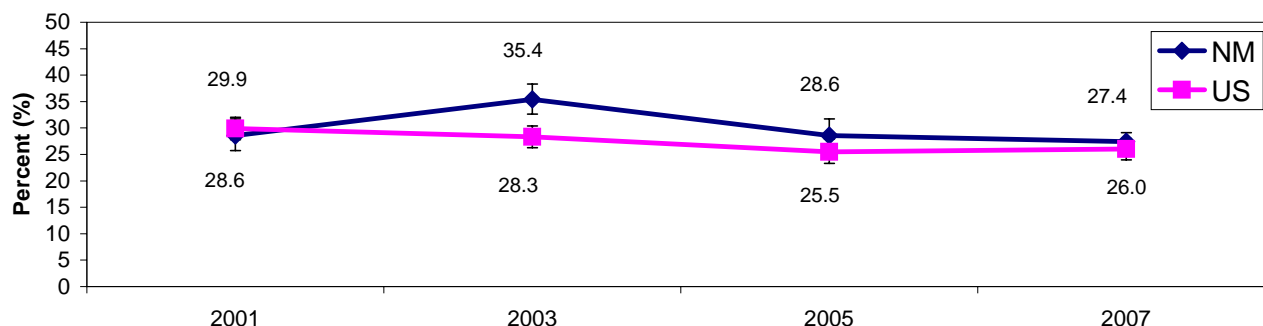
* Binge drinking definition: drinking five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours at least once in past 30 days
Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	9th Grade Percent (95% CI)	10th Grade Percent (95% CI)	11th Grade Percent (95% CI)	12th Grade Percent (95% CI)	All Grades Percent (95% CI)
Male	Hispanic	16.8 (13.0 - 21.4)	27.3 (18.5 - 38.2)	23.5 (15.1 - 34.6)	39 (28.0 - 51.3)	24.8 (20.7 - 29.5)
	White non-Hispanic	21.8 (15.0 - 30.6)	25.7 (16.3 - 38.1)	29.2 (20.9 - 39.1)	36.1 (27.9 - 45.1)	27.9 (23.2 - 33.1)
	American Indian	23.9 (12.7 - 40.3)	26.6 (17.7 - 37.8)	39.4 (17.9 - 66.0)	34.6 (27.4 - 42.7)	30.3 (25.0 - 36.1)
	Black non-Hispanic	32.2 (17.6 - 51.3)	31.5 (11.4 - 62.1)	29.3 (12.5 - 54.6)	72.8 (41.7 - 90.9)	35.4 (26.7 - 45.2)
	Total	21.2 (17.7 - 25.2)	27.4 (23.1 - 32.2)	30.3 (24.6 - 36.6)	36.6 (31.2 - 42.3)	28 (25.9 - 30.2)
Female	Hispanic	24.3 (18.5 - 31.3)	30.2 (22.2 - 39.6)	34.2 (25.1 - 44.6)	31.9 (20.8 - 45.5)	29 (24.4 - 33.9)
	White non-Hispanic	13.3 (8.3 - 20.7)	25.1 (17.5 - 34.7)	27.5 (18.1 - 39.5)	25.2 (15.6 - 38.1)	23 (18.6 - 28.1)
	American Indian	20.4 (6.2 - 50.0)	27.6 (14.9 - 45.5)	30.1 (19.3 - 43.8)	22.8 (12.9 - 36.9)	26.3 (16.9 - 38.4)
	Black non-Hispanic	37.6 (23.7 - 53.8)	22.9 (9.0 - 47.1)	61.7 (18.3 - 92.0)	22.1 (9.4 - 43.8)	36.3 (25.6 - 48.5)
	Total	21.6 (16.3 - 28.1)	27.1 (20.0 - 35.6)	32.2 (23.7 - 42.0)	26.5 (19.9 - 34.3)	26.6 (22.2 - 31.6)
Total	Hispanic	20.9 (17.4 - 24.9)	29.4 (27.0 - 31.8)	28.5 (21.8 - 36.3)	35.1 (25.4 - 46.3)	27.1 (24.9 - 29.5)
	White non-Hispanic	17.6 (13.9 - 21.9)	25.4 (18.9 - 33.2)	28.4 (21.7 - 36.2)	30 (21.9 - 39.5)	25.3 (23.0 - 27.8)
	American Indian	22.5 (11.2 - 40.0)	27.6 (25.2 - 30.1)	34.3 (27.1 - 42.4)	30 (23.2 - 37.9)	28.6 (25.0 - 32.5)
	Black non-Hispanic	33.4 (20.6 - 49.4)	30.9 (14.8 - 53.5)	41.2 (23.5 - 61.6)	50.3 (33.3 - 67.3)	37 (32.6 - 41.7)
	Total	21.3 (18.1 - 24.8)	27.7 (25.2 - 30.3)	31.1 (27.2 - 35.4)	31.4 (25.9 - 37.5)	27.4 (25.6 - 29.4)

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval)

YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

Chart 2. Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

	Total	Female	Male	9th	10th	11th	12th
Percent	27.4	26.6	28.0	21.3	27.7	31.1	31.4

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 3: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

County	Percent
Curry	37.3
Roosevelt	35.8
Mora	34.8
Taos	33.7
Valencia	33.6
Doña Ana	33.3
Eddy	33.0
Santa Fe	32.8
De Baca	32.8
Union	32.3
San Miguel	32.3
Quay	32.2
Rio Arriba	31.2
Otero	30.1
Luna	29.4
Socorro	28.9
Bernalillo	28.6
San Juan	28.4
Hidalgo	28.3
Guadalupe	28.3
Colfax	28.2
Cibola	28.0
New Mexico	27.4
Sierra	26.8
Chaves	26.7
Lea	24.7
Grant	23.5
McKinley	23.3
Los Alamos	20.9
Torrance	19.1
Catron	19.1
Harding	10.0
United States	26.0

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

Lincoln and Sandoval County estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

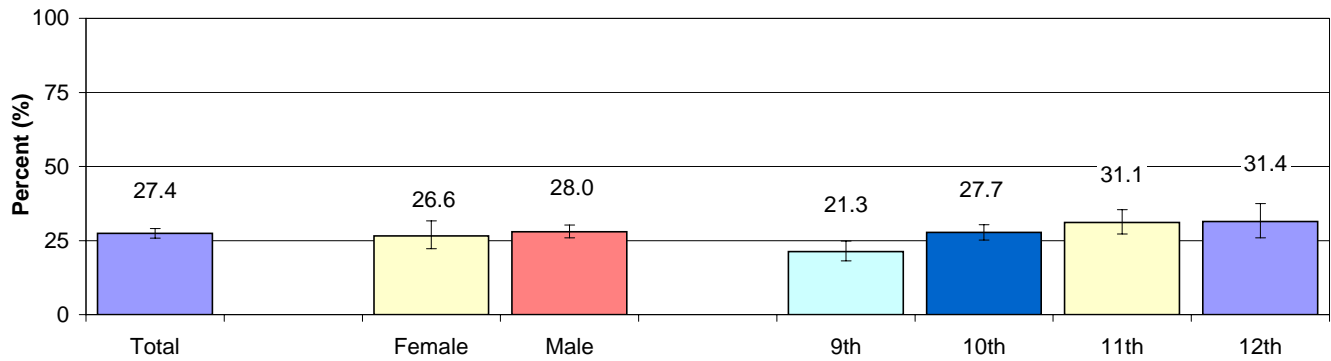**Chart 4. Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2007***

Youth binge drinking rate

Statewide rate = 27.4

- ☐ N/A
- ▨ Less than statewide
- ▩ 27.4 - 32.0
- ■ Greater than 32.0

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

N/A: county estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section; SAEP

ADULT HEAVY DRINKING

Problem Statement

Heavy drinking (defined as having more than 2 drinks/day, for males; and more than 1 drink/day, for females) is a pattern of excessive alcohol consumption that can lead to alcohol-related chronic disease and death. 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 episodic, or binge drinking) that is considered primarily responsible for the incidence and progression of alcohol-related chronic disease. Heavy drinking is also associated with a wide range of other social problems, including alcoholism (also known as alcohol dependence), domestic violence and family disruption.

Chart 1 shows that adult heavy drinking prevalence has decreased in New Mexico in recent years, In 2007, adult heavy drinking was reported by only 3.9% of New Mexico adults, compared to 5.2% of adults in the U.S. overall. As shown in Table 1, heavy drinking was most prevalent among adults in the 25-64 year age group, with 4.5% of adults in this group reporting past-month heavy drinking. New Mexico men were 1.5 times more likely to report chronic drinking than women (4.8% vs 3.1%). Hispanic males (6.0%) and White males (4.1%) had the highest subgroup rates among the age-sex-race/ethnic subgroups with a significant number of respondents.

Chart 1: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2008
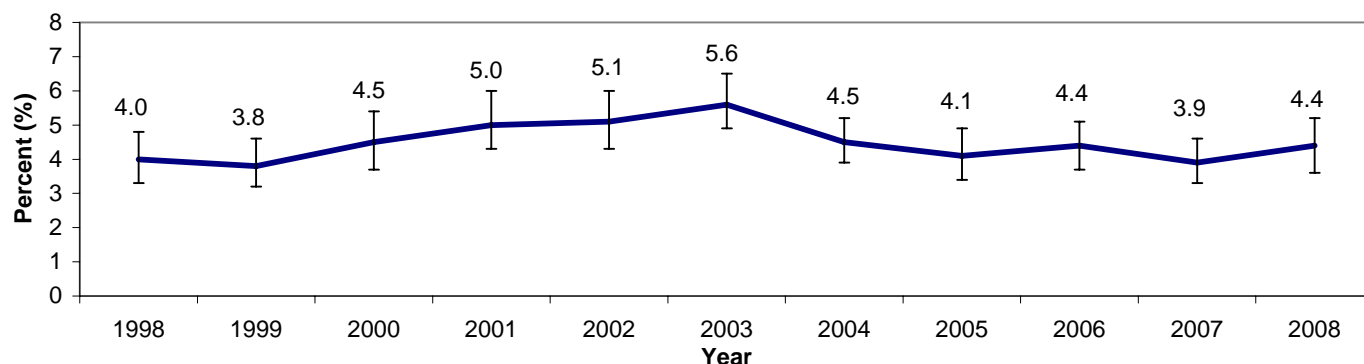
* Heavy drinking definition: drinking more than 2 drinks/day on average (for men) or more than 1 drink/day (for women) in past 30 days

Source: BRFSS; SAEP (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007

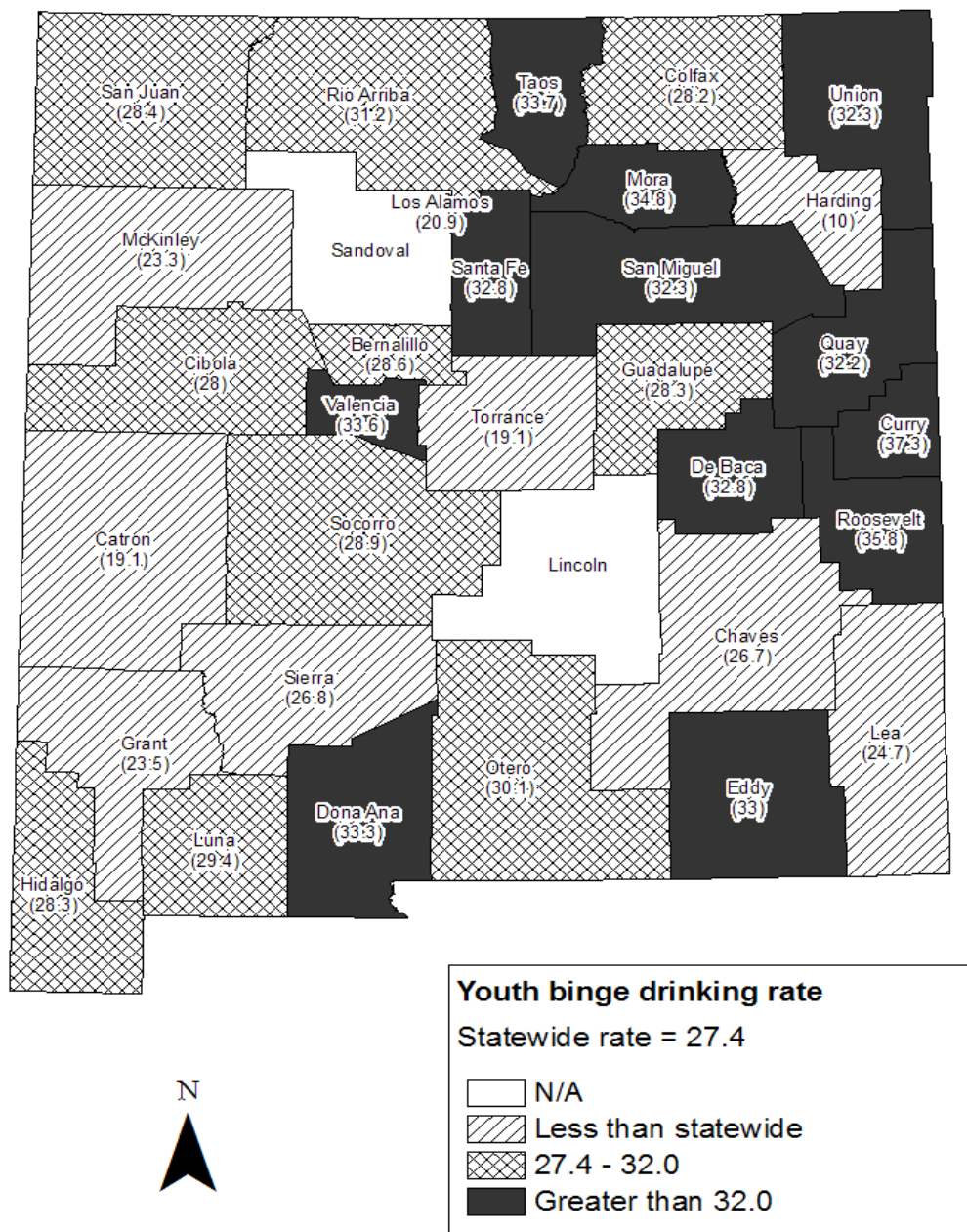| Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Number* Ages 18-24	Number* Ages 25-64	Number* Ages 65+	Number* All Ages	Percent** Ages 18-24	Percent** Ages 25-64	Percent** Ages 65+	Percent** All Ages*
Male	White	--	12,880	1,818	14,698	--	5.2	2.5	4.1
	Hispanic	--	9,531	556	14,846	--	5.6	2.3	6.0
	American Indian	--	37,370	--	56,682	--	3.0	--	2.0
	Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	4,759	25,759	2,373	32,891	4.6	5.3	2.3	4.8
Female	White	0	10,245	1,992	12,237	0.0	4.0	2.1	3.2
	Hispanic	2,285	5,603	63	7,952	4.7	2.9	0.2	2.9
	American Indian	--	857	--	1,165	--	2.6	--	2.5
	Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	2,594	18,317	2,055	22,966	2.6	3.6	1.5	3.1
Total	White	0	23,125	3,809	26,934	0.0	4.6	2.3	3.6
	Hispanic	7,044	15,134	619	22,798	7.0	4.2	1.1	4.4
	American Indian	308	1,968	0	2,277	1.2	2.8	0.0	2.2
	Black	--	1,424	--	1,424	--	10.0	--	6.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	829	--	829	--	5.6	--	4.8
	Total	7,353	44,076	4,429	55,857	3.6	4.5	1.9	3.9

* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Problem Statement (continued)

Meanwhile, it is notable that American Indian males and females, who have the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death, have the lowest reported heavy drinking rates. The lack of congruence between heavy drinking rates and chronic disease death rates raises important questions. Is this result accurate? If so, it might suggest differences in the patterns of heavy drinking between different population groups. Perhaps, for example, the smaller proportion of the American Indian population that drinks heavily tends to drink more heavily (hence with more lethal effect) than heavy drinkers in other race/ethnic groups. On the other hand, it's also possible that this low heavy drinking rate is an artifact of survey methods. Ongoing efforts are being made to improve American Indian representation in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillace Survey (BRFSS). American Indian binge drinking rates were higher than the binge drinking rates for other race/ethnic groups. This finding, which is congruent with the very high alcohol-related injury rates in this population, suggests that the BRFSS may be more accurately measuring American Indian alcohol consumption than in the past.

In 2007, as shown in Table 2 and Chart 2, heavy drinking rates were highest in Colfax, Chaves, Roosevelt, and Doña Ana counties; and substantially lower in counties that have the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death rates (e.g., McKinley, Cibola), once again raising the types of questions mentioned above.

Table 2: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007

County	Number* White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	Percent** White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	7,803	6,745	--	--	--	16,955	3.2	4.1	--	--	--	3.7
Catron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	1,038	1,905	--	--	--	2,943	4.2	11.6	--	--	--	6.8
Cibola	0	--	157	--	--	157	0.0	--	2.1	--	--	0.8
Colfax	656	--	--	--	--	958	7.8	--	--	--	--	8.0
Curry	542	--	--	--	--	1,450	2.8	--	--	--	--	4.2
De Baca	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	2,545	4,452	--	--	--	7,703	4.7	6.3	--	--	--	5.7
Eddy	371	396	--	--	--	767	1.8	3.0	--	--	--	2.2
Grant	--	--	--	--	--	334	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Guadalupe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	1,028	0	--	--	--	1,028	4.1	0.0	--	--	--	2.6
Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	812	--	--	--	--	--	4.5
Los Alamos	98	--	--	--	--	98	0.9	--	--	--	--	0.7
Luna	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McKinley	75	25	465	--	--	565	0.8	0.6	2.3	--	--	1.6
Mora	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	1,099	--	--	--	--	1,806	3.6	--	--	--	--	3.8
Quay	--	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Rio Arriba	20	1,239	--	--	--	1,410	0.3	6.3	--	--	--	4.8
Roosevelt	425	--	--	--	--	777	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.1
Sandoval	1,638	2,705	--	--	--	4,516	3.1	10.5	--	--	--	5.1
San Juan	1,650	140	851	--	--	2,641	3.2	0.7	4.8	--	--	2.9
San Miguel	--	0	--	--	--	950	--	0.0	--	--	--	5.1
Santa Fe	2,867	1,416	--	--	--	4,367	4.9	3.6	--	--	--	4.2
Sierra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taos	640	286	--	--	--	927	5.8	2.2	--	--	--	3.2
Torrance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	674	1,140	--	--	--	1,813	2.7	4.5	--	--	--	3.4
Total	26,727	22,666	2,277	1,424	829	55,518	3.6	4.4	2.2	6.9	4.7	3.9

* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

ADULT HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

County (# of heavy drinkers; % of statewide heavy drinkers)

County	Percent
Colfax (958; 52.8%)	8.0
Chaves (2943; 162.3%)	6.8
Roosevelt (777; 42.9%)	6.1
Doña Ana (7703; 424.8%)	5.7
Sandoval (4516; 249%)	5.1
San Miguel (950; 52.4%)	5.1
Rio Arriba (1410; 77.7%)	4.8
Lincoln (812; 44.8%)	4.5
Santa Fe (4367; 240.8%)	4.2
Curry (1450; 80%)	4.2
New Mexico (55518; 3061.6%)	3.9
Otero (1806; 99.6%)	3.8
Bernalillo (16955; 935%)	3.7
Valencia (1813; 100%)	3.4
Taos (927; 51.1%)	3.2
San Juan (2641; 145.6%)	2.9
Lea (1028; 56.7%)	2.6
Eddy (767; 42.3%)	2.2
Quay (180; 9.9%)	2.2
McKinley (565; 31.2%)	1.6
Grant (334; 18.4%)	1.4
Cibola (157; 8.6%)	0.8
Los Alamos (98; 5.4%)	0.7
United States	5.2

Percent (%)*

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

The following counties were excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Luna, Mora, Sierra, Socorro, Torrance, Union

Source: NMBRFSS (NM); CDC BRFSS (US); SAEP

Chart 3: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007
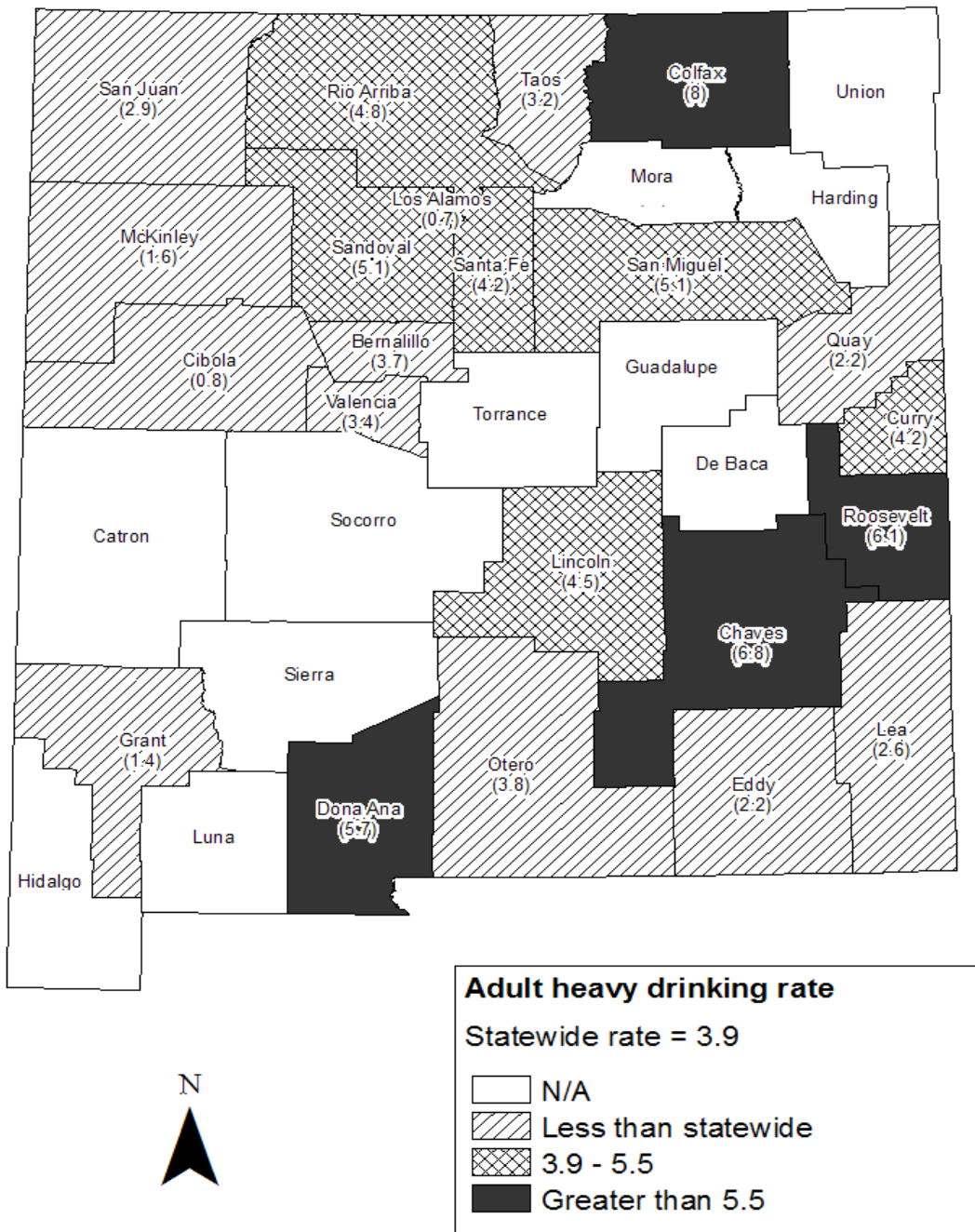
Adult heavy drinking rate

Statewide rate = 3.9

☐	N/A
▨	Less than statewide
▨	3.9 - 5.5
■	Greater than 5.5

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

Source: NMBRFSS (NM); CDC BRFSS (US); SAEP

ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING

Problem Statement

Adult drinking and driving is a precursor to alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injury and death. Any drinking and driving is dangerous (i.e., associated with an elevated risk of crash and injury), but driving after binge drinking (which is defined as a level of drinking likely to lead to a 0.08 BAC) is particularly risky. Unfortunately, as shown in Chart 1, binge drinkers are much more likely to report driving after drinking than non-binge drinkers. For example, in 2006, only 2.2% of the general population reported driving after drinking; but 14.5% of binge drinkers reported engaging in this risky behavior in the past 30 days, compared to only 1.0% of non-binge drinkers. As shown in Table 1 and Chart 2, driving after drinking is most prevalent among the younger age groups that are also most likely to binge drink, with 4.3% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past-month drinking and driving compared to lower rates in older age groups. New Mexico men were more than twice as likely to report drinking and driving as women (3.0% vs 1.4%). American Indian males (4.7%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than Hispanic (3.2%) and White (3.0%) males.

Table 2 and Chart 1 show drinking and driving rates by county. Five of the ten counties with the highest reported drinking and driving rates (i.e., McKinley, Cibola, Taos, San Miguel, and Luna) are also among the top ten counties in terms of alcohol-impaired motor vehicle crash fatality rates.

Chart 1: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by Drinking Status, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2008*

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2.2	2.3	2.8		2.0		1.9		2.2		1.2
Binge	13.1	13.4	15.1		11.6		11.2		14.5		8.3
Non-Binge	0.9	0.9	1.1		0.8		1.0		1.0		0.7

* Drinking and driving definition: drove after having "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days
Source: BRFSS; SAEP (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006

		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	--	6,951	897	10,219	--	2.9	1.3	3.0
	Hispanic	2,092	5,524	168	7,784	3.8	3.3	0.7	3.2
	American Indian	--	1,112	--	2,556	--	2.6	--	4.7
	Black	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	0.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	5,908	13,588	1,064	20,560	5.7	2.9	1.0	3.0
Female	White	1,445	4,047	69	5,561	3.8	1.7	0.1	1.5
	Hispanic	1,265	2,552	0	3,816	3.2	1.3	0.0	1.4
	American Indian	--	639	--	639	--	1.6	--	1.1
	Black	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	0.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	2,710	7,238	69	10,016	2.8	1.5	0.1	1.4
Total	White	3,816	10,998	965	15,780	5.5	2.3	0.6	2.2
	Hispanic	3,357	8,076	168	11,601	3.5	2.2	0.3	2.2
	American Indian	1,444	1,752	0	3,196	7.3	2.1	0.0	2.9
	Black	--	0	--	0	--	0.0	--	0.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	0	--	0	--	0.0	--	0.0
	Total	8,617	20,826	1,133	30,576	4.3	2.1	0.5	2.2

* Estimate of number of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days
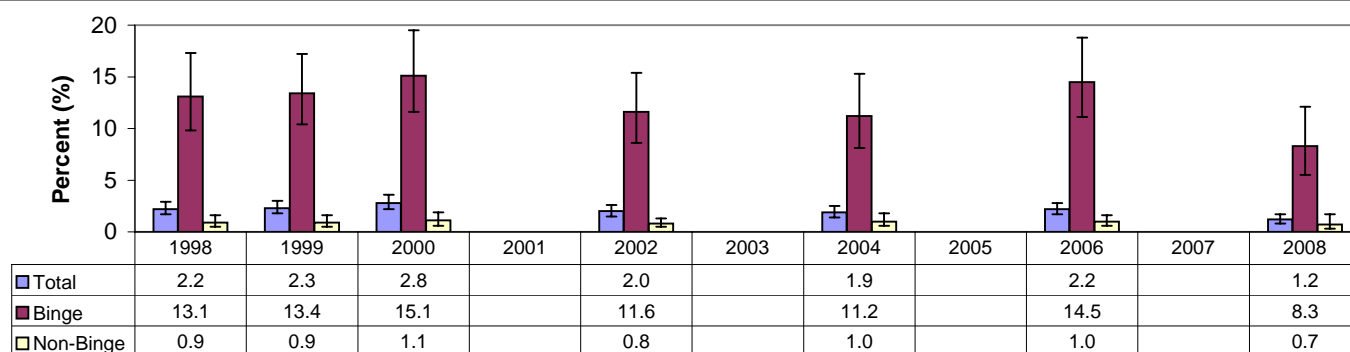
-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Chart 2: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by Age, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2008

* Drinking and driving definition: drove after having "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

Source: BRFSS; SAEP (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 2: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006

County	Number*						Percent**					
	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	Ameri-can Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	5,635	1,760	131	--	--	7,526	2.5	1.0	0.6	--	--	1.7
Catron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	76	0	--	--	--	76	0.3	0.0	--	--	--	0.2
Cibola	--	--	--	--	--	966	--	--	--	--	--	5.1
Colfax	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Curry	0	--	--	--	--	0	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.0
De Baca	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	2,852	1,786	--	--	--	4,847	5.4	2.6	--	--	--	3.7
Eddy	0	0	--	--	--	0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0
Grant	345	--	--	--	--	345	2.3	--	--	--	--	1.4
Guadalupe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	1,183	0	--	--	--	1,183	5.4	0.0	--	--	--	3.2
Lincoln	0	--	--	--	--	0	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.0
Los Alamos	311	--	--	--	--	836	1.8	--	--	--	--	3.9
Luna	--	--	--	--	--	1,277	--	--	--	--	--	6.3
McKinley	0	875	1,196	--	--	2,072	0.0	12.0	5.1	--	--	4.9
Mora	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	0	--	--	--	--	303	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.8
Quay	--	--	--	--	--	161	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Rio Arriba	--	0	--	--	--	0	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0
Roosevelt	0	--	--	--	--	213	0.0	--	--	--	--	1.4
Sandoval	46	479	--	--	--	526	0.1	2.3	--	--	--	0.7
San Juan	107	228	322	--	--	657	0.2	1.6	1.4	--	--	0.7
San Miguel	--	1,458	--	--	--	1,458	--	10.5	--	--	--	7.6
Santa Fe	2,123	1,001	--	--	--	3,692	3.9	2.4	--	--	--	3.6
Sierra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	--	--	--	--	--	226	--	--	--	--	--	2.1
Taos	410	562	--	--	--	972	3.7	5.1	--	--	--	4.0
Torrance	--	--	--	--	--	157	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	911	625	--	--	--	1,536	3.8	2.4	--	--	--	2.9
Total	15,780	11,601	3,196	0	0	30,576	2.2	2.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.2

* Estimate of number of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days
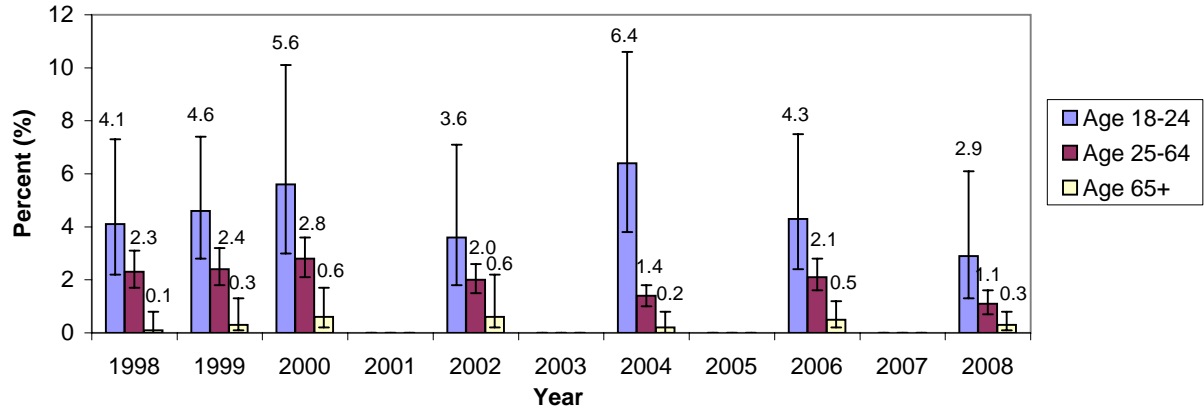
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Chart 3: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006

County (# of drinking drivers; % of statewide drinking drivers)

County	Percent (%)*
San Miguel (1458; 4.8%)	7.6
Luna (1277; 4.2%)	6.3
Cibola (966; 3.2%)	5.1
McKinley (2072; 6.8%)	4.9
Taos (972; 3.2%)	4.0
Los Alamos (836; 2.7%)	3.9
Doña Ana (4847; 15.9%)	3.7
Santa Fe (3692; 12.1%)	3.6
Lea (1183; 3.9%)	3.2
Valencia (1536; 5%)	2.9
Quay (161; 0.5%)	2.2
New Mexico (30576; 100%)	2.2
Socorro (226; 0.7%)	2.1
Bernalillo (7526; 24.6%)	1.7
Roosevelt (213; 0.7%)	1.4
Grant (345; 1.1%)	1.4
Torrance (157; 0.5%)	1.3
Otero (303; 1%)	0.8
San Juan (657; 2.1%)	0.7
Sandoval (526; 1.7%)	0.7
Chaves (76; 0.2%)	0.2
Rio Arriba (0; 0%)	0.0
Lincoln (0; 0%)	0.0
Eddy (0; 0%)	0.0
Curry (0; 0%)	0.0
Colfax (0; 0%)	0.0
United States	N/A

Percent (%)*

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after having "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

The following counties were excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Sierra, Union

N/A: United States rate not available

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Chart 4: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006

Map legend:

Adult drinking and driving rate

Statewide rate = 2.2

- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 2.2 - 4.0
- Greater than 4.0

County rates shown on map:

- San Juan (0.7)
- Rio Arriba (0)
- Taos (4)
- Colfax (0)
- Union
- McKinley (4.9)
- Los Alamos (3.9)
- Sandoval (0.7)
- Mora
- Harding
- Santa Fe (3.6)
- San Miguel (7.6)
- Cibola (5.1)
- Bernalillo (1.7)
- Guadalupe
- Quay (2.2)
- Valencia (2.9)
- Torrance (1.3)
- Curry (0)
- Catron
- Socorro (2.1)
- De Baca
- Roosevelt (1.4)
- Lincoln (0)
- Chaves (0.2)
- Sierra
- Grant (1.4)
- Otero (0.8)
- Eddy (0)
- Lea (3.2)
- Luna (6.3)
- Dona Ana (3.7)
- Hidalgo

N

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after having "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days
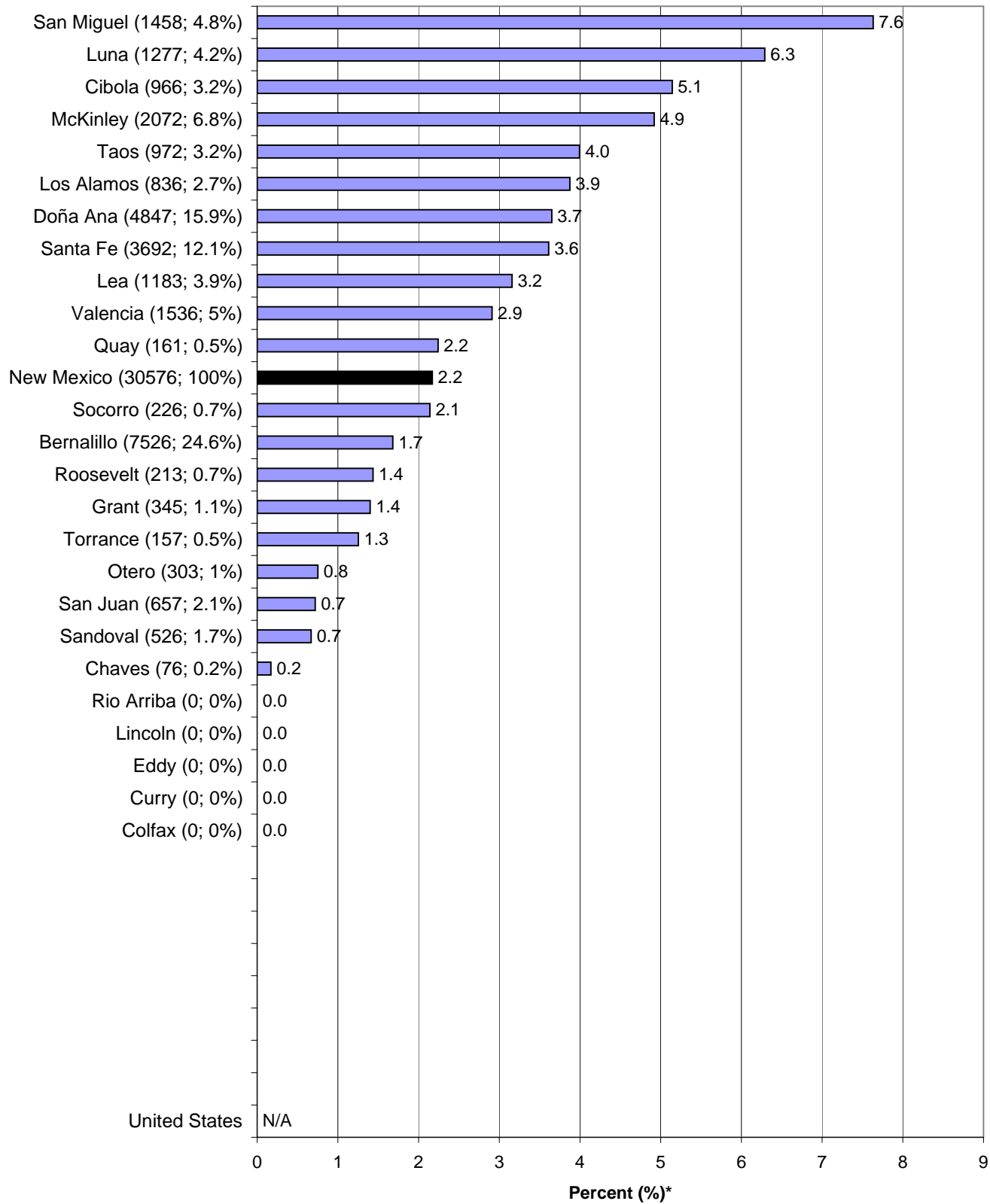
N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP
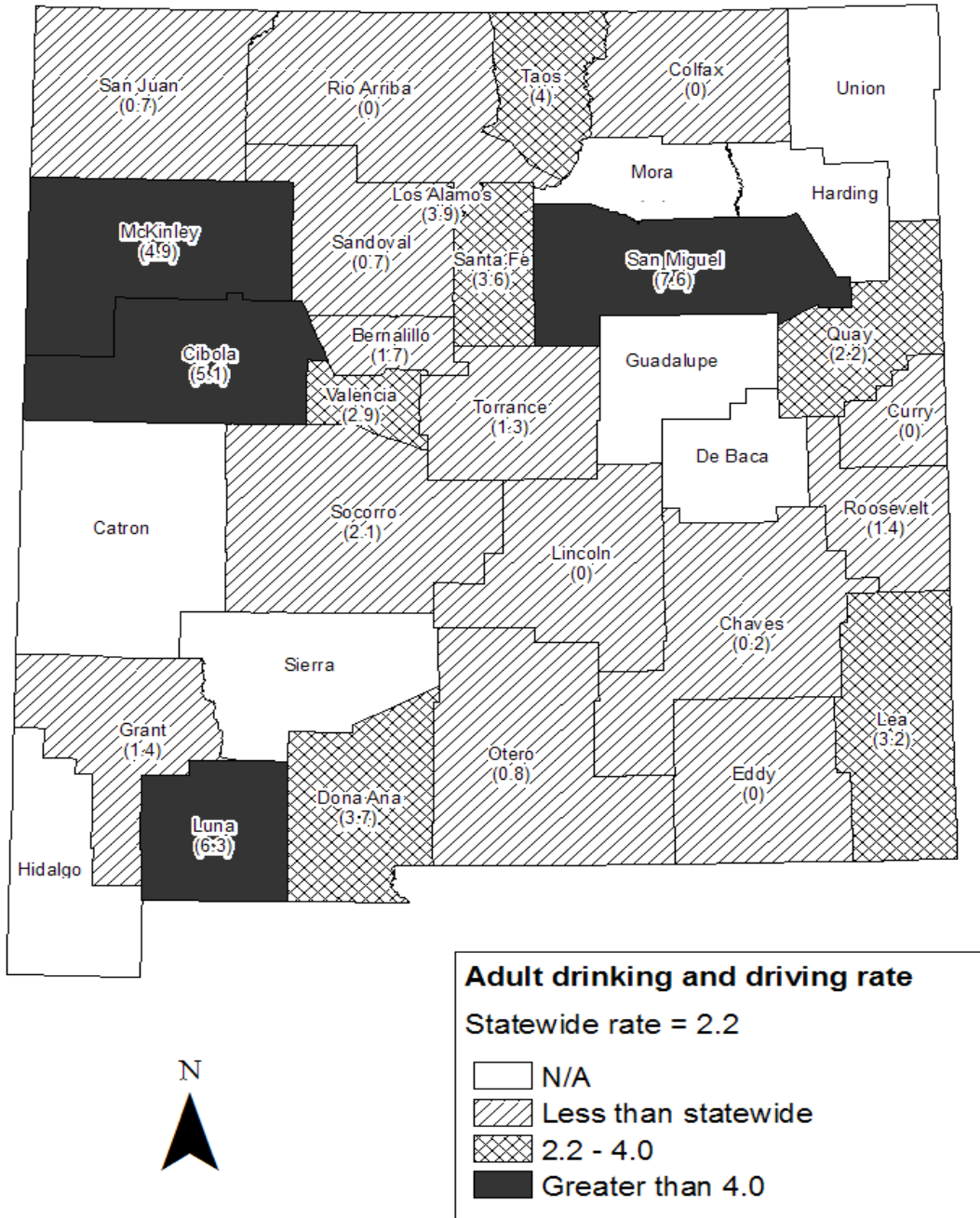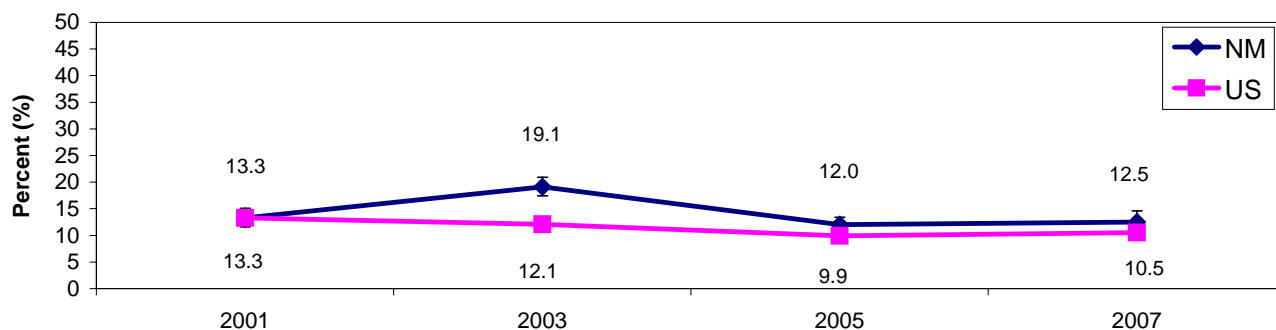
YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING

Problem Statement

The rate of drinking drinking and driving in the past 30 days was lower in 2007 (12.5%) than it was in 2003 (19.1%).

In 2007, the prevalence of drinking and driving did not vary significantly by gender. Drinking and driving increased in prevalence with increasing grade levels (9th = 8.5%; 10th = 11.2%; 11th = 14.2%; 12th = 17.7%). The drinking and driving rate was significantly higher among Black non-Hispanic males (25.5%) than among Hispanic (12.0%) or White (10.3%) males.

The drinking and driving rate was highest in Curry (22.6%), Luna (19.0%), and De Baca County (18.2%). The rate was lowest in Catron (2.1%), Harding (6.7%), and Torrance County (8.2%).

Chart 1. Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2007

* Drinking and driving definition:drove "when [they] had been drinking alcohol" at least once in past 30 days
Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico,

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	9th Grade Percent (95% CI)	10th Grade Percent (95% CI)	11th Grade Percent (95% CI)	12th Grade Percent (95% CI)	All Grades Percent (95% CI)
Male	Hispanic	6.8 (4.0 - 11.4)	12.3 (6.2 - 22.9)	12.1 (6.5 - 21.4)	21.4 (12.8 - 33.7)	12.0 (9.2 - 15.5)
	White non-Hispanic	1.6 (0.5 - 5.6)	9.7 (5.3 - 17.0)	11.7 (4.8 - 26.0)	20.1 (9.2 - 38.6)	10.3 (6.5 - 16.0)
	American Indian	12.1 (3.4 - 35.0)	8.9 (4.4 - 17.3)	27.7 (14.7 - 45.9)	22.1 (13.6 - 33.8)	16.4 (11.8 - 22.2)
	Black non-Hispanic	28.4 (19.5 - 39.4)	9.1 (1.9 - 34.0)	17.1 (5.8 - 40.8)	56.1 (37.7 - 73.0)	25.5 (18.8 - 33.5)
	Total	9.1 (6.3 - 13.0)	9.7 (7.0 - 13.3)	15.8 (10.1 - 23.8)	22.1 (16.1 - 29.5)	13.4 (10.9 - 16.4)
Female	Hispanic	8.3 (5.7 - 11.9)	6.8 (3.8 - 12.1)	10.7 (6.6 - 16.8)	14.5 (6.5 - 29.1)	9.3 (7.1 - 12.1)
	White non-Hispanic	5.3 (2.0 - 13.0)	11.8 (7.2 - 18.7)	8.8 (3.5 - 20.2)	16.0 (8.0 - 29.2)	10.6 (7.0 - 15.8)
	American Indian	10.8 (3.1 - 31.7)	22.5 (11.1 - 40.4)	20.8 (11.5 - 34.6)	1.7 (0.2 - 10.7)	16.2 (10.4 - 24.2)
	Black non-Hispanic	3.0 (0.3 - 24.4)	6.4 (0.8 - 38.3)	11.6 (1.9 - 46.9)	33.6 (13.6 - 61.9)	14.4 (5.9 - 31.0)
	Total	8.0 (5.1 - 12.2)	12.5 (7.3 - 20.6)	12.5 (7.8 - 19.4)	13.5 (7.9 - 22.2)	11.5 (8.8 - 14.9)
Total	Hispanic	7.6 (5.4 - 10.7)	9.5 (5.9 - 14.8)	11.3 (7.5 - 16.6)	17.6 (11.5 - 25.9)	10.6 (8.8 - 12.7)
	White non-Hispanic	3.3 (1.7 - 6.1)	10.6 (7.5 - 14.7)	10.3 (5.7 - 17.9)	17.8 (8.8 - 32.8)	10.4 (7.8 - 13.9)
	American Indian	11.5 (4.0 - 29.0)	16.0 (10.0 - 24.6)	24.0 (17.9 - 31.4)	14.2 (8.5 - 22.7)	16.4 (13.2 - 20.3)
	Black non-Hispanic	22.3 (16.5 - 29.3)	7.8 (2.4 - 22.1)	14.0 (5.3 - 32.4)	45.7 (31.7 - 60.4)	22.4 (17.0 - 28.9)
	Total	8.5 (5.9 - 11.9)	11.2 (8.1 - 15.4)	14.1 (10.3 - 19.0)	17.7 (12.3 - 24.6)	12.5 (10.5 - 14.9)

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval)

Chart 2. Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

Percent (%)

	Total	Female	Male	9th	10th	11th	12th
	12.5	11.5	13.4	8.5	11.2	14.1	17.7

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 3: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

County	Percent
Curry	22.6
Luna	19.0
De Baca	18.2
Union	17.9
Quay	16.0
Socorro	14.8
Roosevelt	14.8
Eddy	14.8
McKinley	14.4
Cibola	13.9
Taos	13.6
Rio Arriba	13.5
Hidalgo	13.2
Santa Fe	13.1
Chaves	13.1
San Juan	12.8
Doña Ana	12.8
Sierra	12.7
New Mexico	12.5
Mora	12.3
Valencia	12.0
Guadalupe	11.9
Otero	11.3
San Miguel	11.2
Bernalillo	10.8
Lea	10.5
Colfax	10.5
Grant	10.0
Los Alamos	8.8
Torrance	8.2
Harding	6.7
Catron	2.1
United States	10.5

Percent (%)*

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported driving "when [they] had been drinking alcohol" at least once in past 30 days
Lincoln and Sandoval County estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

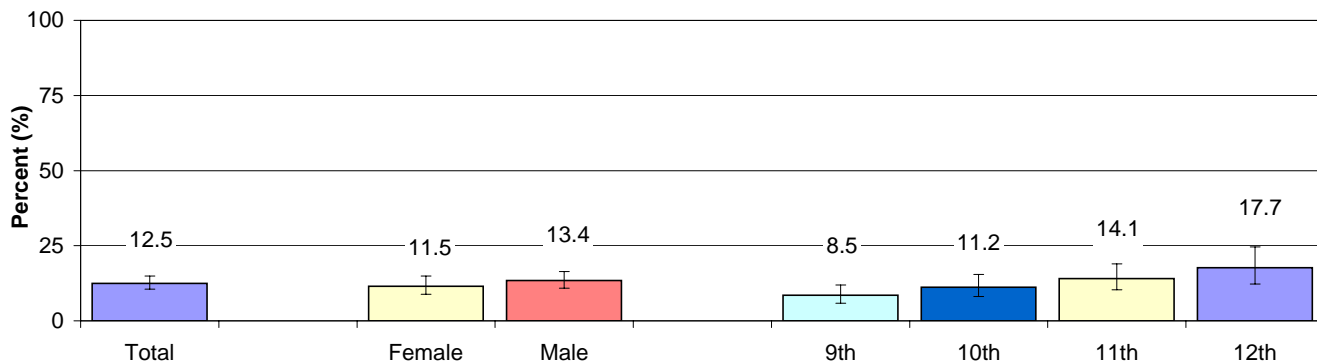**Chart 4. Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2007**

County	Rate
San Juan	(12.8)
Rio Arriba	(13.5)
Taos	(13.6)
Colfax	(10.5)
Union	(17.9)
Los Alamos	(8.8)
Mora	(12.3)
Harding	(6.7)
McKinley	(14.4)
Sandoval	
Santa Fe	(13.1)
San Miguel	(11.2)
Quay	(16)
Cibola	(13.9)
Bernalillo	(10.8)
Guadalupe	(11.9)
Curry	(22.6)
Valencia	(12)
Torrance	(8.2)
De Baca	(18.2)
Catron	(2.1)
Socorro	(14.8)
Lincoln	
Roosevelt	(14.8)
Chaves	(13.1)
Sierra	(12.7)
Grant	(10)
Otero	(11.3)
Eddy	(14.8)
Lea	(10.5)
Luna	(19)
Dona Ana	(12.8)
Hidalgo	(13.2)

Youth drinking and driving rate

Statewide rate = 12.5

- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 12.5-15.0
- Greater than 15.0

N

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported driving "when [they] had been drinking alcohol" at least once in past 30 days
N/A: county estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

YOUTH MARIJUANA USE

Problem Statement

There is no apparent trend in the rate of past 30-day marijuana use by NM high school students. While it appears that the rate in 2009 (25.0%) was lower than the rate in 2003 (29.0%), the difference is not statistically significant.

In 2007, there was no variation in the rate of past 30-day marijuana use by grade level or gender. Black non-Hispanic males (37.4%) were significantly more likely to be past 30-day marijuana users than White, non-Hispanic males (20.6%). The difference between the rates for Black non-Hispanic females (29.9%) and White non-Hispanic females (19.1%) was not statistically significant.

The rate of past 30-day marijuana use was highest in Mora (37.1%), McKinley (36.2%), and Rio Arriba County (35.4%). The rate was lowest in Hidalgo (11.4%), Union (13.2%), and Quay County (15.3%).

Chart 1. Marijuana Use (past 30 days)* by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2007

* Marijuana use definition: smoked marijuana at least once in past 30 days
Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Marijuana Use (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	9th Grade Percent (95% CI)	10th Grade Percent (95% CI)	11th Grade Percent (95% CI)	12th Grade Percent (95% CI)	All Grades Percent (95% CI)
Male	Hispanic	24.1 (14.0 - 38.0)	27.5 (19.3 - 37.6)	25.0 (18.7 - 32.4)	25.2 (16.3 - 36.8)	25.5 (19.6 - 32.4)
	White non-Hispanic	16.6 (10.2 - 25.9)	20.8 (9.6 - 39.5)	21.8 (12.3 - 35.5)	23.9 (13.5 - 38.7)	20.6 (14.9 - 27.8)
	American Indian	28.4 (14.6 - 47.9)	34.6 (21.1 - 51.1)	42.1 (30.3 - 54.8)	33.7 (24.3 - 44.7)	34.3 (25.6 - 44.2)
	Black non-Hispanic	42.6 (35.3 - 50.3)	23.8 (8.9 - 50.0)	24.1 (9.6 - 48.7)	51.6 (29.9 - 72.7)	37.4 (29.1 - 46.6)
	Total	24.0 (16.8 - 33.2)	26.2 (18.1 - 36.4)	27.6 (22.0 - 34.0)	27.4 (21.0 - 34.7)	26.2 (21.5 - 31.4)
Female	Hispanic	22.6 (12.8 - 36.6)	23.6 (13.7 - 37.6)	26.3 (15.4 - 41.3)	30.2 (23.0 - 38.4)	25.0 (18.5 - 32.8)
	White non-Hispanic	16.1 (7.6 - 30.9)	23.2 (18.7 - 28.4)	19.6 (9.6 - 36.1)	17.9 (11.4 - 27.0)	19.1 (14.8 - 24.3)
	American Indian	26.0 (6.2 - 65.0)	30.1 (13.9 - 53.3)	29.5 (23.7 - 36.0)	24.8 (15.8 - 36.6)	28.0 (18.1 - 40.7)
	Black non-Hispanic	15.4 (4.4 - 41.8)	37.8 (33.9 - 41.8)	27.1 (4.9 - 73.0)	40.8 (15.5 - 72.1)	29.9 (17.9 - 45.4)
	Total	21.6 (13.0 - 33.6)	25.5 (17.4 - 35.8)	24.4 (18.5 - 31.4)	23.6 (18.0 - 30.3)	23.8 (19.2 - 29.2)
Total	Hispanic	23.1 (13.9 - 35.8)	25.7 (19.1 - 33.7)	25.4 (18.6 - 33.7)	27.9 (20.4 - 36.8)	25.2 (19.5 - 31.8)
	White non-Hispanic	16.1 (11.0 - 22.9)	21.9 (14.5 - 31.6)	20.7 (12.6 - 32.2)	20.6 (13.9 - 29.3)	19.8 (15.8 - 24.5)
	American Indian	27.1 (11.1 - 52.8)	32.7 (20.4 - 48.0)	35.2 (29.7 - 41.2)	30.2 (21.9 - 40.0)	31.4 (22.9 - 41.3)
	Black non-Hispanic	36.7 (30.7 - 43.1)	32.1 (19.1 - 48.5)	25.4 (11.1 - 48.0)	46.7 (28.4 - 65.9)	36.4 (28.7 - 44.7)
	Total	22.6 (15.2 - 32.3)	26.2 (20.5 - 32.7)	25.9 (21.7 - 30.6)	25.4 (20.0 - 31.7)	25.0 (20.8 - 29.8)

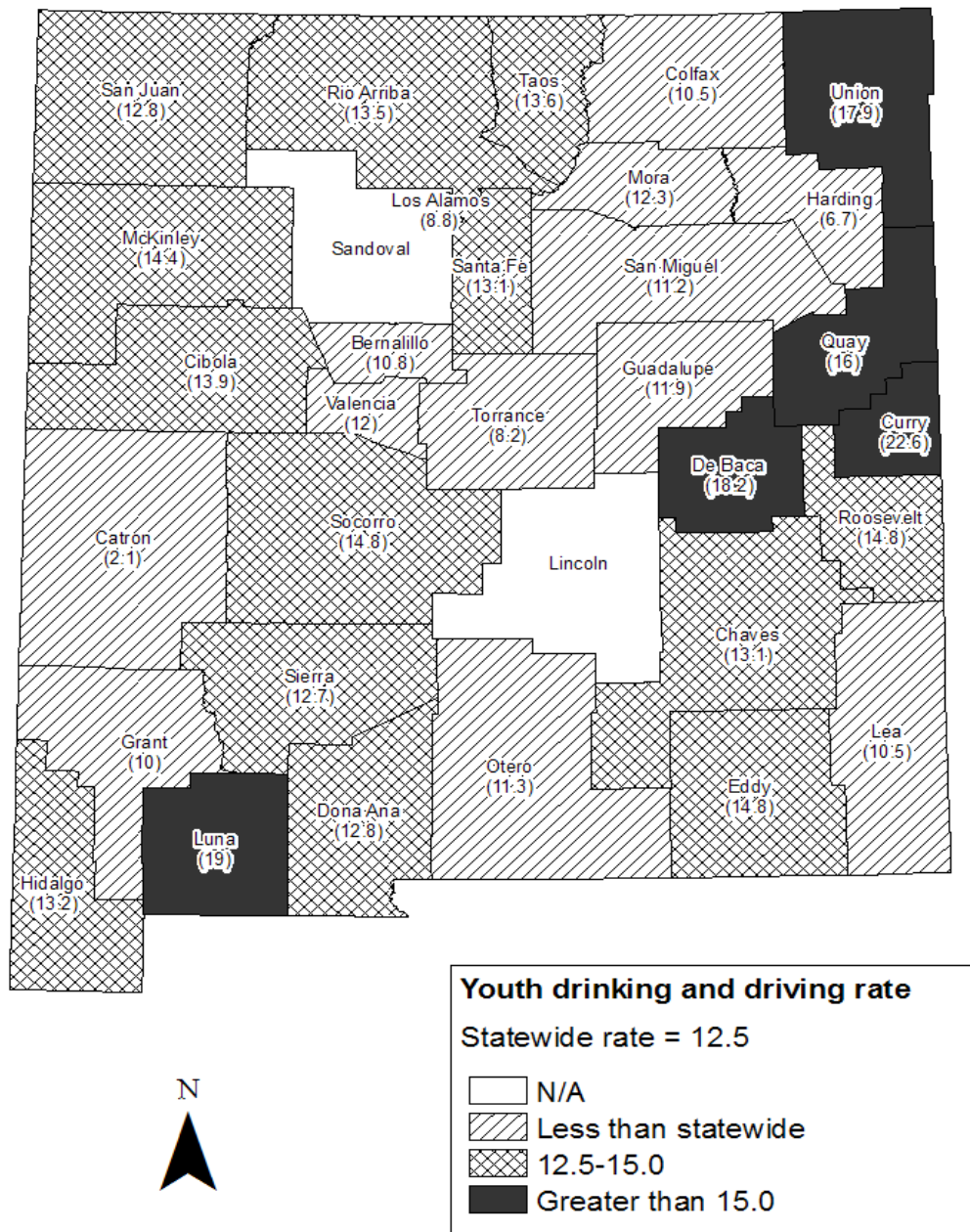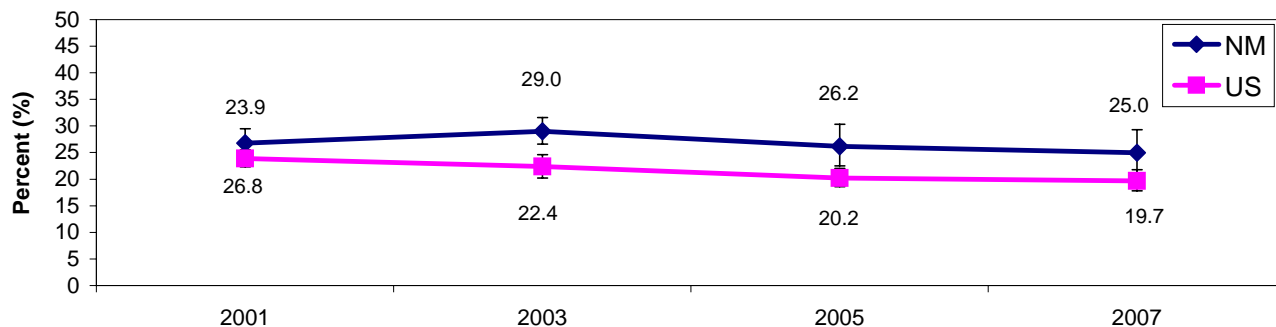Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval)

YOUTH MARIJUANA USE (continued)

Chart 2. Marijuana Use (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007
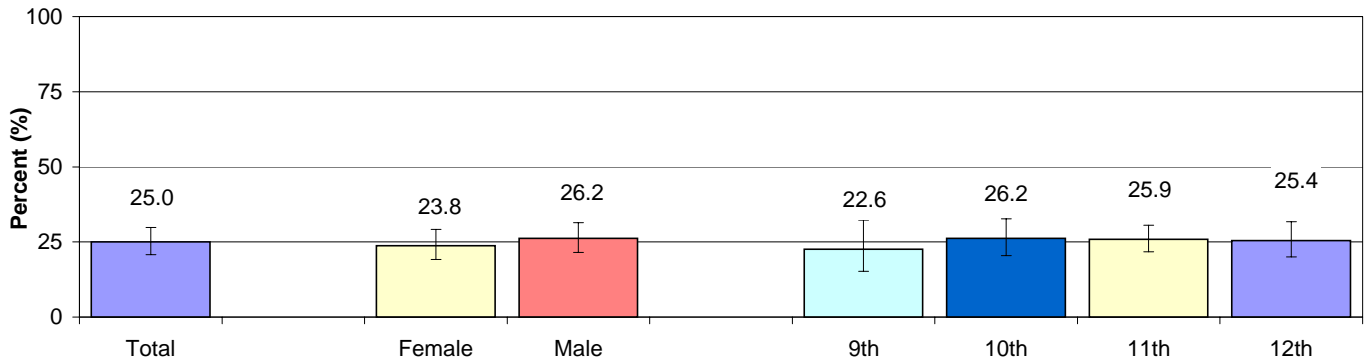
Category	Percent (%)
Total	25.0
Female	23.8
Male	26.2
9th	22.6
10th	26.2
11th	25.9
12th	25.4

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 3: Marijuana Use (past 30 days) by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

County	Percent (%)*
Mora	37.1
McKinley	36.2
Rio Arriba	35.4
San Miguel	32.8
Santa Fe	31.1
Socorro	30.5
San Juan	30.4
Taos	30.3
Cibola	30.1
Otero	29.7
Roosevelt	29.6
Valencia	27.7
Colfax	27.0
Bernalillo	26.9
Curry	26.4
Sierra	25.7
New Mexico	25.0
Los Alamos	23.9
Guadalupe	22.9
Chaves	22.3
Doña Ana	21.6
Luna	20.1
Eddy	19.8
De Baca	19.4
Torrance	18.9
Grant	18.8
Catron	17.0
Lea	16.0
Quay	15.3
Union	13.2
Hidalgo	11.4
United States	19.7

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking marijuana at least once in past 30 days

Lincoln/Sandoval not available because some large school districts didn't participate; Harding due to 0% use rate, < 50 respondents

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 4. Marijuana Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2007

Youth marijuana use rate

Statewide rate = 25.0

☐	N/A
▨	Less than statewide
▧	25.0-30.0
■	Greater than 30.0

N

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking marijuana at least once in past 30 days
N/A: Lincoln/Sandoval not available because some large school districts didn't participate; Harding due to 0% use rate, < 50 respondents
Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section; SAEP

YOUTH COCAINE USE

Problem Statement

Past 30-day cocaine use by NM high school students decreased from 8.9% in 2003 to 5.4% in 2007. Despite this clear reduction, the NM rate remained higher than the US rate of 3.3% in 2007, and was the 2nd highest rate in the nation, a distinction shared with Texas.

The difference in the rate between males (6.7%) and females (4.1%) was not statistically significant. The rate did not vary greatly by grade level. The rate of past 30-day cocaine use was significantly higher for Black non-Hispanic students (12.7%) than for Hispanic (5.3%) or for White non-Hispanic (2.6%) students.

The rate of past 30-day cocaine use was highest in Roosevelt (9.8%), Doña Ana (9.5%), and McKinley County (9.2%). The rate was lowest in Mora (2.4%), Colfax (2.6%), Grant (2.8%), and Los Alamos County (2.8%).

Chart 1. Cocaine Use (past 30 days)* by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2007

* Cocaine use definition: used cocaine at least once in past 30 days
Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Cocaine Use (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	9th Grade Percent (95% CI)	10th Grade Percent (95% CI)	11th Grade Percent (95% CI)	12th Grade Percent (95% CI)	All Grades Percent (95% CI)
Male	Hispanic	3.7 (1.7 - 7.7)	3.8 (1.4 - 9.9)	5.5 (1.4 - 19.1)	8.6 (4.2 - 16.7)	5.2 (3.7 - 7.3)
	White non-Hispanic	5.2 (1.7 - 15.0)	3.4 (0.9 - 11.5)	2.0 (0.5 - 8.6)	6.1 (2.1 - 16.6)	4.1 (1.8 - 9.0)
	American Indian	8.9 (2.8 - 25.3)	6.3 (4.0 - 9.8)	15.2 (4.0 - 43.2)	8.8 (3.0 - 23.1)	9.1 (6.1 - 13.4)
	Black non-Hispanic	19.2 (8.8 - 37.1)	1.5 (0.1 - 13.1)	4.9 (0.6 - 30.9)	17.6 (5.9 - 41.8)	13.6 (8.4 - 21.3)
	Total	6.7 (4.6 - 9.7)	4.4 (2.4 - 8.0)	6.7 (3.4 - 12.7)	8.7 (5.0 - 14.6)	6.7 (4.9 - 8.9)
Female	Hispanic	6.5 (3.5 - 11.8)	5.6 (3.6 - 8.5)	5.8 (2.1 - 15.2)	2.5 (0.6 - 10.0)	5.4 (3.2 - 9.2)
	White non-Hispanic	1.2 (0.1 - 9.8)	1.2 (0.1 - 13.3)	0.9 (0.1 - 7.0)	1.2 (0.2 - 7.2)	1.1 (0.5 - 2.7)
	American Indian	0.0	8.5 (2.2 - 27.6)	11.6 (3.7 - 30.7)	0.0	6.2 (4.2 - 8.9)
	Black non-Hispanic	0.0	0.0	30.4 (6.4 - 73.4)	15.2 (3.0 - 51.5)	7.9 (2.1 - 25.1)
	Total	3.7 (2.1 - 6.3)	4.7 (2.3 - 9.2)	5.8 (3.6 - 9.2)	2.0 (0.7 - 5.6)	4.1 (2.8 - 6.0)
Total	Hispanic	5.2 (3.3 - 8.3)	4.7 (2.8 - 7.8)	5.6 (1.9 - 15.3)	5.3 (2.8 - 9.7)	5.3 (3.8 - 7.3)
	White non-Hispanic	3.3 (1.3 - 8.3)	2.3 (0.6 - 9.1)	1.5 (0.5 - 4.6)	3.4 (1.3 - 8.6)	2.6 (1.3 - 5.0)
	American Indian	5.2 (1.9 - 13.4)	7.2 (4.0 - 12.8)	13.2 (4.0 - 35.8)	5.3 (1.9 - 14.4)	7.7 (6.1 - 9.8)
	Black non-Hispanic	14.8 (8.4 - 24.6)	0.9 (0.1 - 7.8)	14.3 (3.5 - 43.3)	16.6 (6.8 - 35.0)	12.7 (8.3 - 18.8)
	Total	5.2 (3.9 - 6.8)	4.5 (3.3 - 6.1)	6.3 (3.9 - 10.0)	5.2 (3.2 - 8.6)	5.4 (4.4 - 6.7)

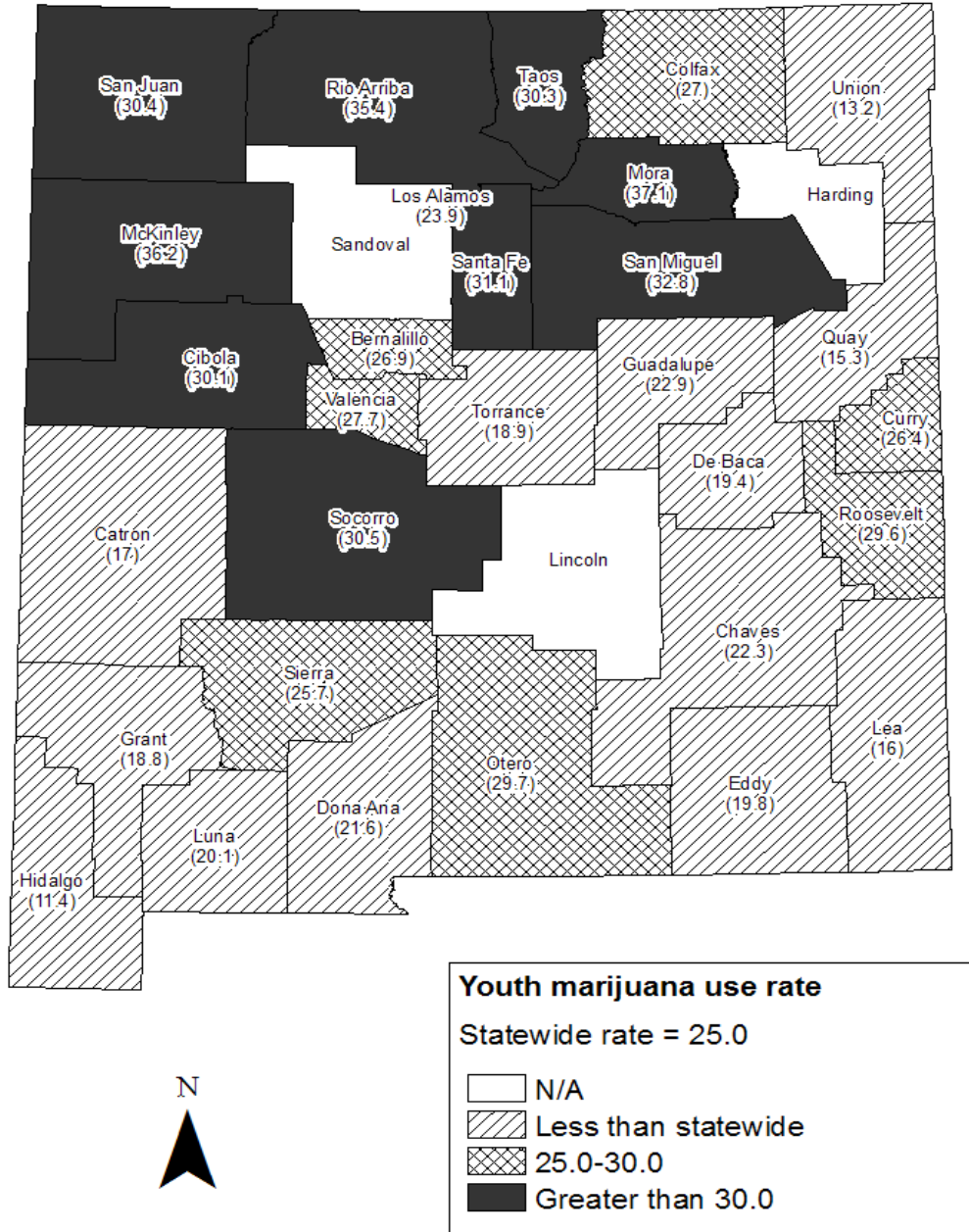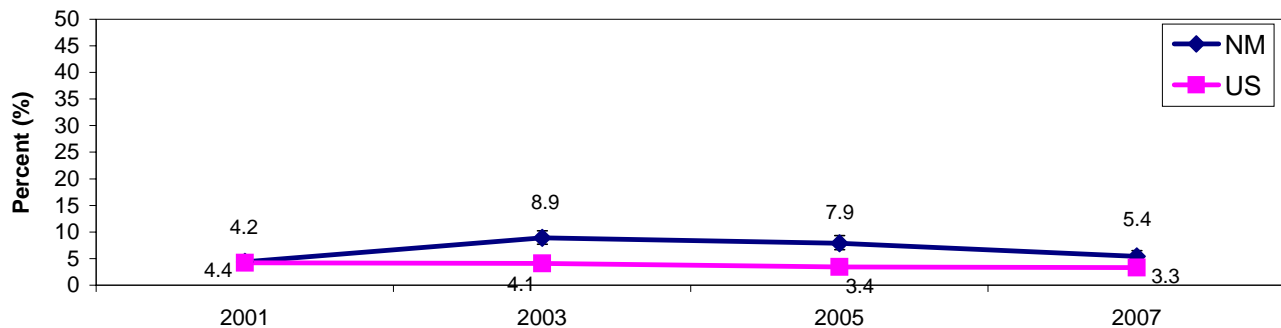Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval)

Chart 2. Cocaine Use (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

Category	Percent
Total	5.4
Female	4.1
Male	6.7
9th	5.2
10th	4.5
11th	6.3
12th	5.2

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 3: Cocaine Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007
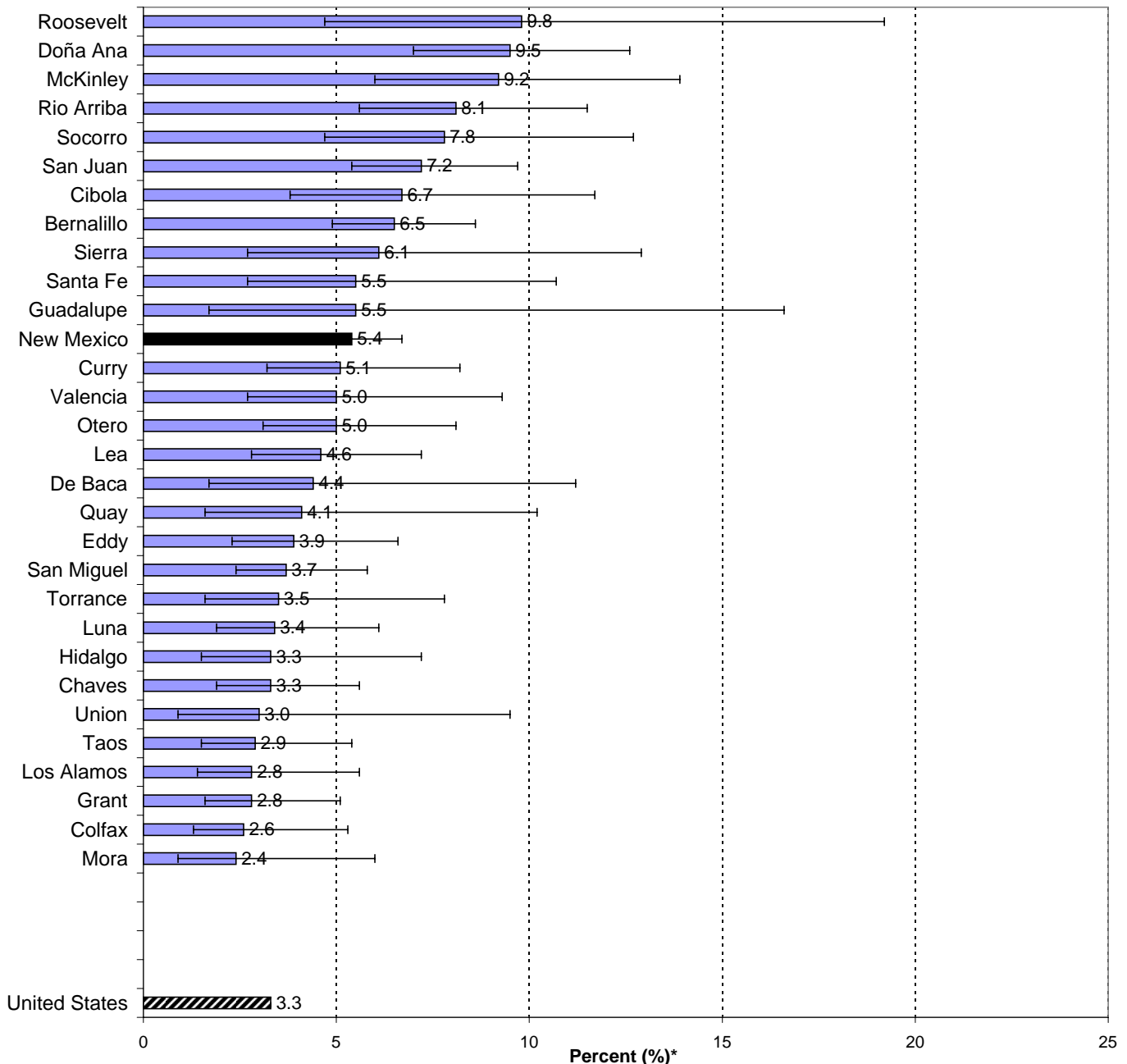
County	Percent
Roosevelt	9.8
Doña Ana	9.5
McKinley	9.2
Rio Arriba	8.1
Socorro	7.8
San Juan	7.2
Cibola	6.7
Bernalillo	6.5
Sierra	6.1
Santa Fe	5.5
Guadalupe	5.5
New Mexico	5.4
Curry	5.1
Valencia	5.0
Otero	5.0
Lea	4.6
De Baca	4.4
Quay	4.1
Eddy	3.9
San Miguel	3.7
Torrance	3.5
Luna	3.4
Hidalgo	3.3
Chaves	3.3
Union	3.0
Taos	2.9
Los Alamos	2.8
Grant	2.8
Colfax	2.6
Mora	2.4
United States	3.3

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported using cocaine at least once in past 30 days

Lincoln/Sandoval not available because some large school districts didn't participate; Catron/Harding due to 0% use rate, < 50 respondents

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

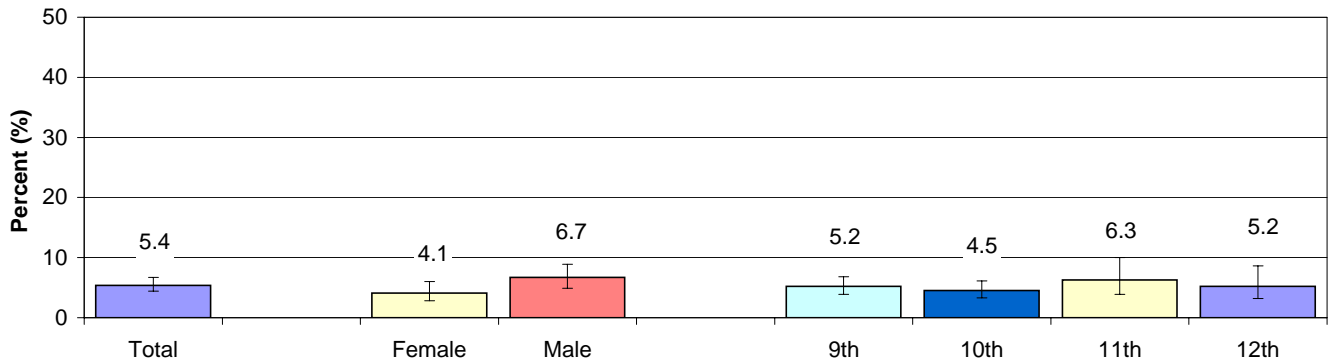**Chart 4. Cocaine Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2007**

San Juan (7.2)
Rio Arriba (8.1)
Taos (2.9)
Colfax (2.6)
Union (3)
Mora (2.4)
Harding
Los Alamos (2.8)
Sandoval
Santa Fe (5.5)
San Miguel (3.7)
McKinley (9.2)
Bernalillo (6.5)
Cibola (6.7)
Valencia (5)
Torrance (3.5)
Guadalupe (5.5)
Quay (4.1)
Curry (5.1)
De Baca (4.4)
Catron
Socorro (7.8)
Lincoln
Roosevelt (9.8)
Chaves (3.3)
Sierra (6.1)
Grant (2.8)
Otero (5)
Eddy (3.9)
Lea (4.6)
Dona Ana (9.5)
Luna (3.4)
Hidalgo (3.3)

N

Youth cocaine use rate

Statewide rate = 5.4

- N/A
- Less than statewide
- 5.4 - 7.0
- Greater than 7.0

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported using cocaine at least once in past 30 days

N/A: Lincoln/Sandoval not available because some large school districts didn't participate; other counties due to 0% use rate, < 50 respondents

YOUTH OTHER DRUG USE

Problem Statement

Past 30 day use of other drugs (inhalants, ecstasy, methamphetamine, or heroin) shows mixed trends. While the rate of past 30-day methamphetamine use has decreased from 7.3% in 2003 to 4.4% in 2007, the rates for inhalant and heroin use have remained relatively stable. There is no multi-year data for past 30-day use of ecstasy.

In 2007, for the combined rate of other drug use, there was no statistically significant difference between boys (10.8%) and girls (9.7%). The rate of other drug use was higher for 9th graders (14.4%) than it was for 12th graders (6.3%). This is mainly due to inhalant use, which had a higher rate for 9th graders (12.0%) than for 12th graders (3.6%). For the other drugs, there was no statistically significant difference by grade level. The rate of past 30-day other drug use was significantly higher for Black non-Hispanic students (17.3%) than for White non-Hispanic (7.4%) students.

The rate of past 30-day other drug use was highest in Santa Fe (15.4%), Sierra (13.5%), and Roosevelt County (13.3%). The rate was lowest in Catron (2.2%), Union (4.5%), and Lea County (5.7%).

Chart 1. Other Drug Use (past 30 days)* by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2007

* Other drug use definition: used inhalants, ecstasy, methamphetamine, or heroin at least once in past 30 days
Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Other Drug Use (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	9th Grade Percent (95% CI)	10th Grade Percent (95% CI)	11th Grade Percent (95% CI)	12th Grade Percent (95% CI)	All Grades Percent (95% CI)
Male	Hispanic	9.1 (2.9 - 25.3)	9.2 (4.7 - 17.3)	6.1 (2.9 - 12.6)	5.9 (3.5 - 9.7)	8.2 (4.6 - 14.1)
	White non-Hispanic	13.7 (8.3 - 21.7)	6.2 (1.8 - 19.3)	5.8 (3.0 - 10.7)	8.7 (3.8 - 18.9)	8.7 (5.9 - 12.5)
	American Indian	17.3 (5.2 - 44.4)	10.0 (5.7 - 16.9)	20.7 (6.6 - 49.1)	4.6 (1.3 - 14.7)	12.4 (7.1 - 20.6)
	Black non-Hispanic	21.3 (12.5 - 33.8)	8.2 (2.0 - 28.5)	13.9 (3.8 - 40.0)	26.4 (13.0 - 46.3)	18.0 (13.6 - 23.5)
	Total	13.5 (9.6 - 18.6)	8.4 (6.0 - 11.8)	10.6 (7.2 - 15.3)	9.2 (6.7 - 12.6)	10.8 (8.5 - 13.6)
Female	Hispanic	19.8 (13.7 - 27.6)	7.3 (2.9 - 17.4)	13.9 (7.5 - 24.3)	2.7 (0.6 - 11.9)	12.4 (8.5 - 17.8)
	White non-Hispanic	9.5 (3.9 - 21.5)	9.2 (5.1 - 15.9)	3.3 (0.8 - 12.8)	3.0 (0.9 - 9.9)	5.9 (3.6 - 9.7)
	American Indian	12.6 (4.0 - 33.2)	11.2 (6.2 - 19.5)	14.2 (4.0 - 39.8)	4.6 (0.6 - 26.4)	11.0 (6.6 - 17.6)
	Black non-Hispanic	19.4 (5.9 - 48.1)	6.1 (0.6 - 42.1)	10.8 (1.2 - 55.1)	15.2 (3.0 - 51.5)	13.3 (6.3 - 26.0)
	Total	15.2 (10.6 - 21.4)	8.6 (5.2 - 13.6)	9.2 (5.1 - 15.9)	3.5 (1.7 - 7.4)	9.7 (7.3 - 12.9)
Total	Hispanic	15.1 (9.1 - 24.1)	8.9 (5.0 - 15.2)	10.0 (5.9 - 16.4)	4.2 (2.1 - 8.0)	10.7 (7.1 - 15.8)
	White non-Hispanic	12.2 (8.8 - 16.6)	7.6 (4.2 - 13.1)	4.6 (2.2 - 9.1)	5.5 (3.4 - 8.9)	7.4 (5.4 - 10.2)
	American Indian	15.2 (5.5 - 35.8)	10.4 (6.0 - 17.5)	17.3 (5.5 - 42.7)	4.6 (1.6 - 12.6)	11.7 (7.2 - 18.3)
	Black non-Hispanic	20.8 (12.7 - 32.2)	7.1 (2.1 - 21.7)	11.8 (3.9 - 30.6)	21.5 (9.9 - 40.7)	17.3 (13.2 - 22.4)
	Total	14.4 (10.6 - 19.2)	8.7 (5.9 - 12.7)	9.9 (6.9 - 14.0)	6.3 (4.6 - 8.6)	10.4 (8.5 - 12.8)

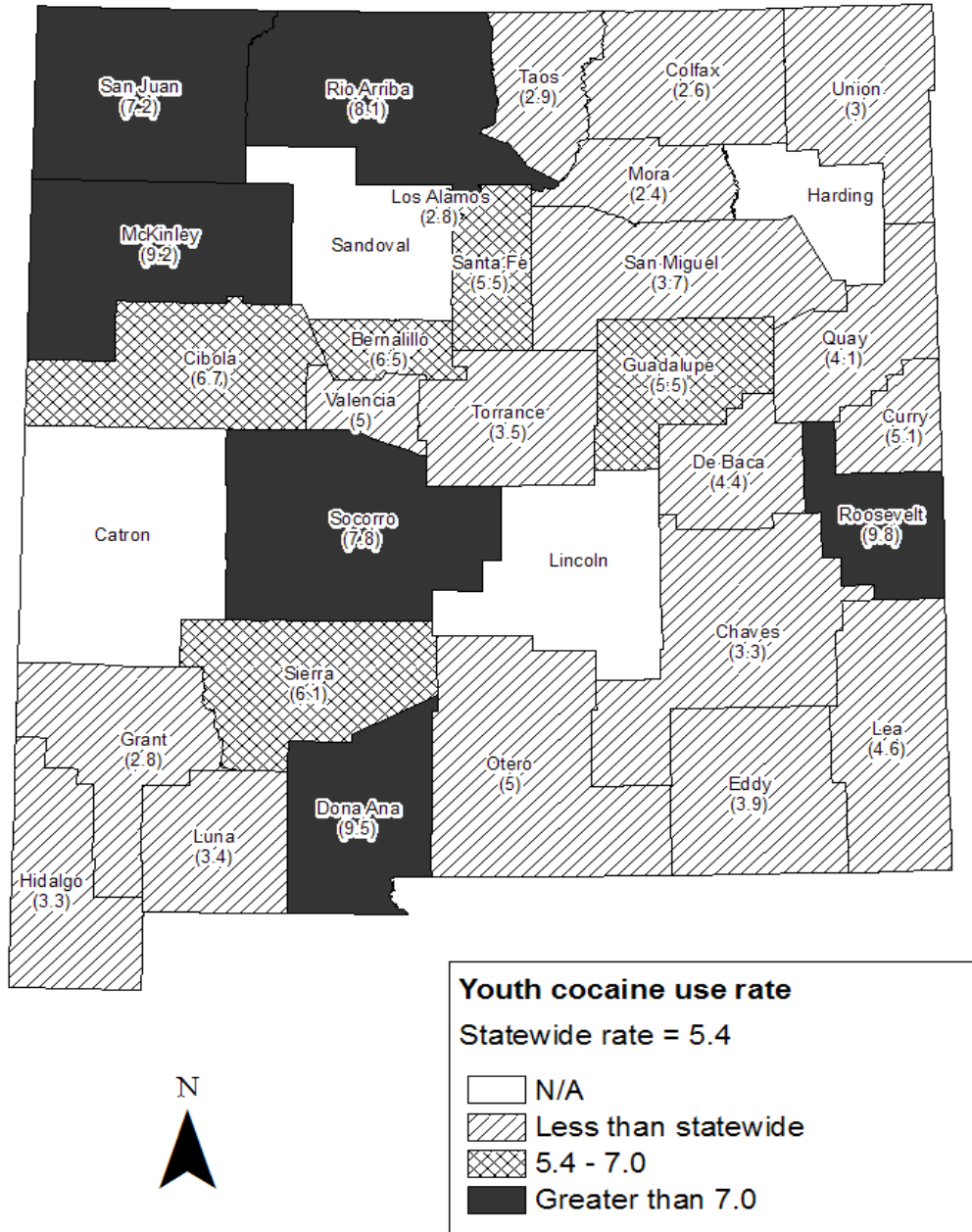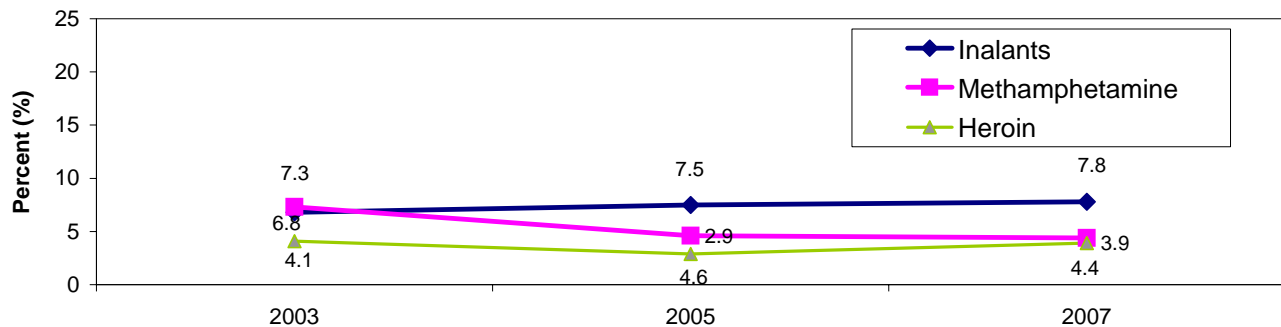Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval)

YOUTH OTHER DRUG USE (Continued)

Chart 2. Other Drug Use (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007
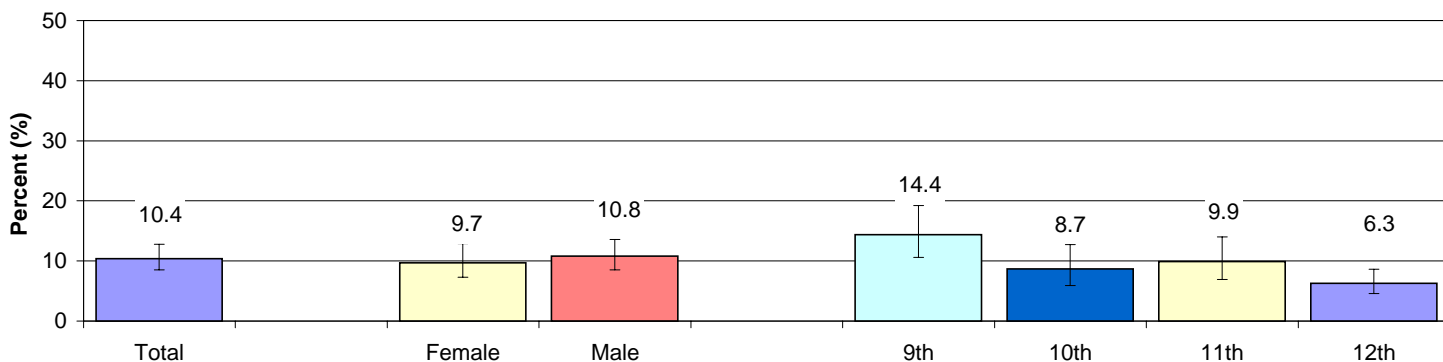
Percent (%)

Total	Female	Male	9th	10th	11th	12th
10.4	9.7	10.8	14.4	8.7	9.9	6.3

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 3: Other Drug Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007
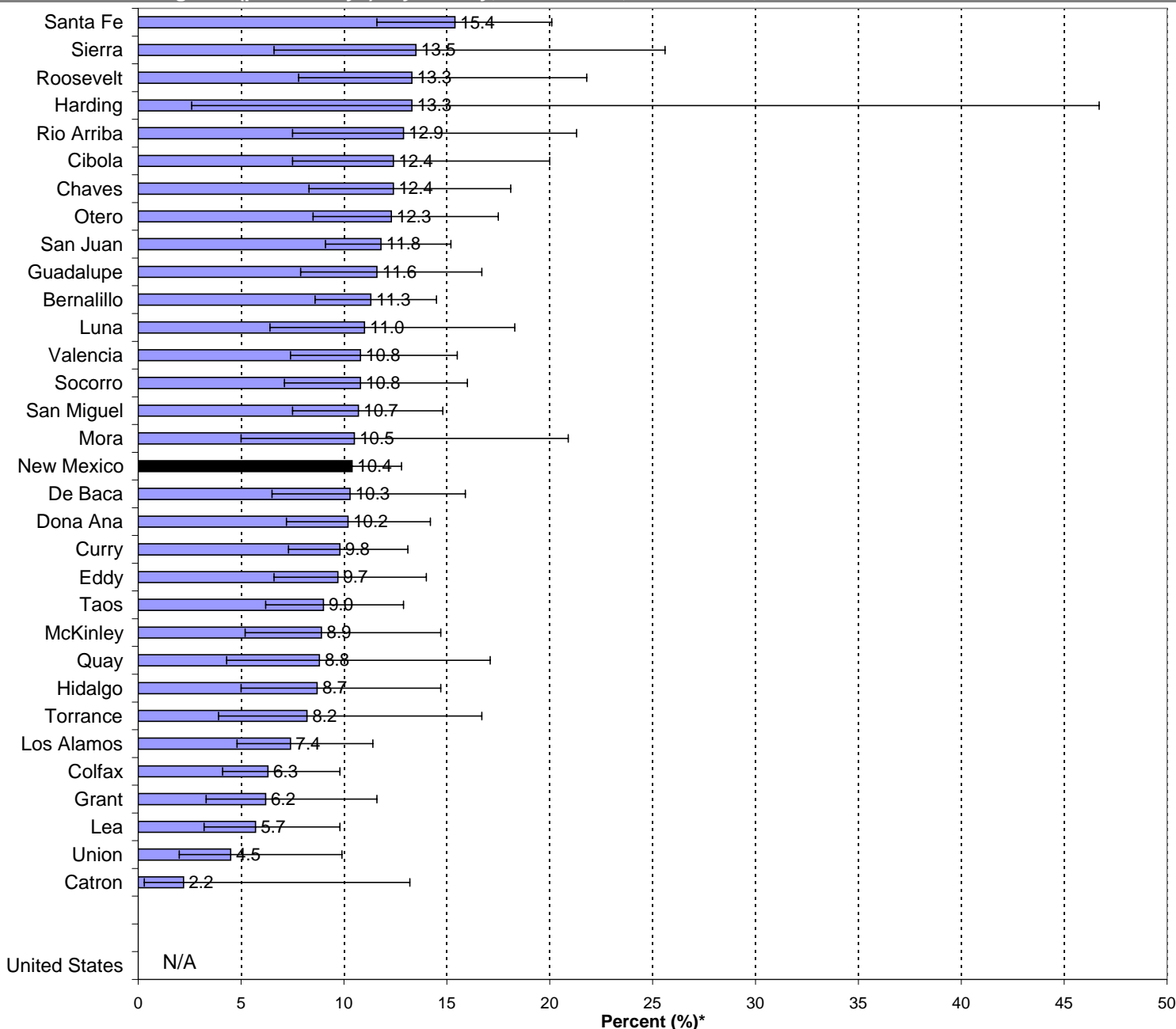
County	Percent
Santa Fe	15.4
Sierra	13.5
Roosevelt	13.3
Harding	13.3
Rio Arriba	12.9
Cibola	12.4
Chaves	12.4
Otero	12.3
San Juan	11.8
Guadalupe	11.6
Bernalillo	11.3
Luna	11.0
Valencia	10.8
Socorro	10.8
San Miguel	10.7
Mora	10.5
New Mexico	10.4
De Baca	10.3
Dona Ana	10.2
Curry	9.8
Eddy	9.7
Taos	9.0
McKinley	8.9
Quay	8.8
Hidalgo	8.7
Torrance	8.2
Los Alamos	7.4
Colfax	6.3
Grant	6.2
Lea	5.7
Union	4.5
Catron	2.2
United States	N/A

Percent (%)*

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported using inhalants, ecstasy, methamphetamine, or heroin at least once in past 30 days

Lincoln and Sondoval County estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

N/A: United States rate not available

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 4. Other Drug Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2007

San Juan (11.8)
Rio Arriba (12.9)
Taos (9)
Colfax (6.3)
Union (4.5)
Mora (10.5)
Harding (13.3)
Los Alamos (7.4)
McKinley (8.9)
Sandoval
Santa Fe (15.4)
San Miguel (10.7)
Cibola (12.4)
Bernalillo (11.3)
Quay (8.8)
Guadalupe (11.6)
Valencia (10.8)
Torrance (8.2)
Curry (9.8)
Catron (2.2)
Socorro (10.8)
De Baca (10.3)
Roosevelt (13.3)
Lincoln
Chaves (12.4)
Sierra (13.5)
Grant (6.2)
Lea (5.7)
Otero (12.3)
Eddy (9.7)
Dona Ana (10.2)
Luna (11)
Hidalgo (8.7)

N

Youth other drug use rate

Statewide rate = 10.4

- [ ] N/A
- Less than statewide
- 10.4 - 12.0
- Greater than 12.0

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported using inhalants, ecstasy, methamphetamine, or heroin at least once in past 30 days
N/A: county estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section; SAEP

ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Problem Statement

Adult cigarette smoking (defined as having smoked 100 or more 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 2007, a fifth (20.8%) of New Mexico adults reported current smoking, slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 19.8%. As shown in Chart 1, New Mexico's adult smoking prevalence rate has decreased slightly over the past 10 years. In 2007, as shown in Table 1, smoking was more prevalent among young adults aged 18-24 (23.6%), than among adults aged 25-64 (22.4%) or adults aged 65 and over (11.5%). New Mexico men were more likely to smoke than women (23.6% vs 18.1%). Among males, Hispanic males (24.8%) and American Indian males (25.1%) reported higher prevalences of smoking than White males (21.6%). Among females, the highest prevalence of smoking was among Hispanic females (19.2%) followed by White females (17.7%) and American Indian females (16.1%).
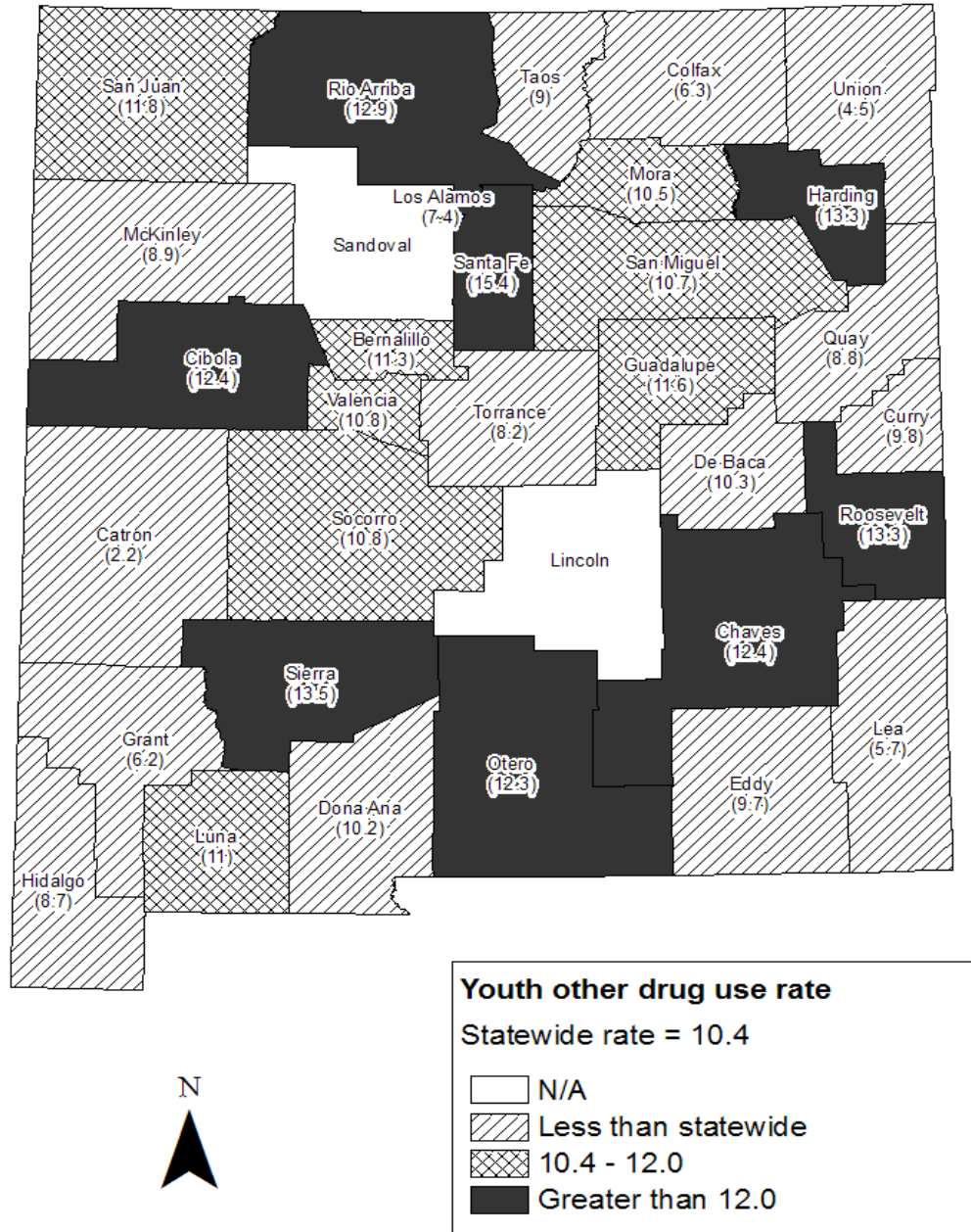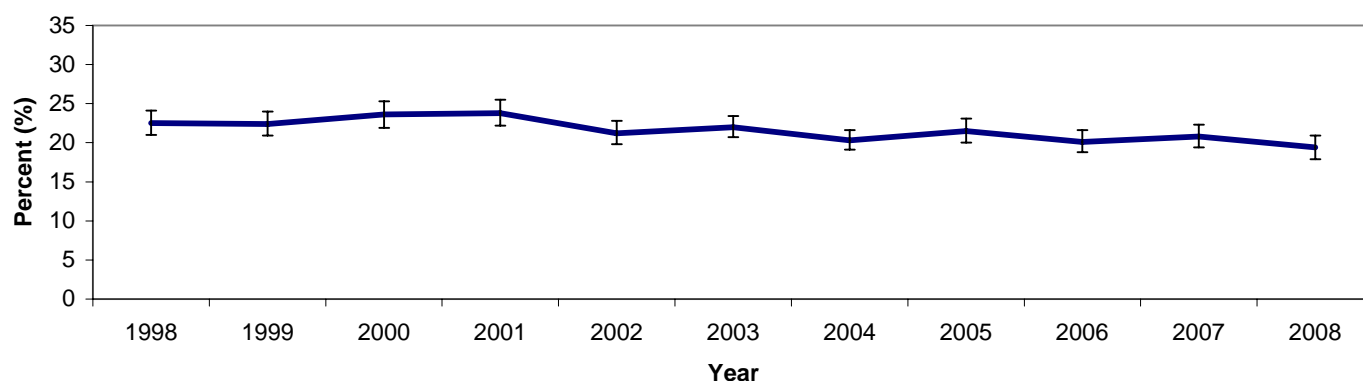
Chart 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2007

* Cigarette smoking definition: smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and smoked cigarettes in past 30 days
Source: BRFSS; SAEP (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 200

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Number* Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Percent** Ages 18-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	White	--	58,512	9,517	78,762	--	23.1	12.6	21.6
	Hispanic	7,163	51,673	4,961	63,797	13.5	28.9	19.7	24.8
	American Indian	--	8,171	--	14,607	--	21.5	--	25.1
	Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	25,287	127,442	15,350	168,078	23.6	25.6	14.3	23.6
Female	White	5,952	53,991	9,342	69,284	17.0	20.8	9.7	17.7
	Hispanic	16,601	33,443	3,117	53,162	33.9	17.2	9.2	19.2
	American Indian	--	6,466	--	7,671	--	19.3	--	16.1
	Black	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	23,577	98,713	12,825	135,115	23.7	19.4	9.3	18.1
Total	White	16,685	112,502	18,859	148,046	23.6	22.0	11.0	19.6
	Hispanic	23,764	85,116	8,079	116,959	23.2	22.8	13.7	21.9
	American Indian	6,754	14,636	889	22,279	26.0	20.4	10.9	21.1
	Black	--	4,173	--	4,887	--	27.6	--	22.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	4,689	--	5,834	--	31.3	--	33.0
	Total	48,864	226,155	28,175	303,194	23.6	22.4	11.5	20.8

* Estimate of number of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell
Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Problem Statement (continued)

Smoking prevalence rates by sex and race/ethnicity are not completely aligned with smoking-related death rates. For example, although Hispanic and American Indian males had the highest smoking rates among males, their smoking-related death rates were substantially lower than the Black male and White 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.

As shown in Table 2 and Chart 2, smoking rates were generally higher in the eastern half of New Mexico (e.g., in Roosevelt, Lincoln, Curry, Colfax, Quay, and Otero counties).

Table 2: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007

County	Number*						Percent**					
	White	His-panic	American Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races	White	His-panic	American Indian	Black	Asian PI	All Races
Bernalillo	49,154	33,482	--	--	--	92,463	19.6	19.9	--	--	--	19.8
Catron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chaves	3,952	2,126	--	--	--	6,715	16.0	12.7	--	--	--	15.5
Cibola	1,159	--	1,033	--	--	4,492	20.9	--	13.9	--	--	21.5
Colfax	1,586	--	--	--	--	3,583	18.5	--	--	--	--	28.4
Curry	3,404	5,473	--	--	--	10,177	17.2	46.9	--	--	--	28.8
De Baca	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doña Ana	10,667	10,445	--	--	--	24,786	19.6	14.5	--	--	--	17.9
Eddy	4,293	2,530	--	--	--	7,312	20.0	19.0	--	--	--	20.6
Grant	--	--	--	--	--	5,400	--	--	--	--	--	22.5
Guadalupe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hidalgo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lea	5,729	2,230	--	--	--	8,381	22.7	20.3	--	--	--	21.3
Lincoln	3,438	--	--	--	--	5,319	25.2	--	--	--	--	29.5
Los Alamos	954	--	--	--	--	1,367	8.5	--	--	--	--	9.8
Luna	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
McKinley	1,179	972	4,841	--	--	7,434	11.8	22.1	23.9	--	--	20.7
Mora	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Otero	9,321	--	--	--	--	12,281	29.6	--	--	--	--	25.7
Quay	--	--	--	--	--	2,222	--	--	--	--	--	25.9
Rio Arriba	1,342	5,750	--	--	--	7,434	18.9	27.3	--	--	--	24.0
Roosevelt	1,036	--	--	--	--	4,405	14.5	--	--	--	--	32.2
Sandoval	7,262	6,573	--	--	--	16,848	13.8	25.6	--	--	--	19.0
San Juan	12,709	5,575	2,371	--	--	20,839	23.9	28.4	13.3	--	--	22.6
San Miguel	--	3,265	--	--	--	3,727	--	23.7	--	--	--	19.4
Santa Fe	9,373	8,386	--	--	--	18,875	15.3	19.8	--	--	--	17.3
Sierra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Socorro	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taos	1,021	3,019	--	--	--	5,375	9.0	23.6	--	--	--	18.2
Torrance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Valencia	6,385	7,763	--	--	--	16,222	25.4	29.6	--	--	--	29.0
Total	147,763	116,375	22,279	4,887	6,027	302,802	19.6	21.9	21.4	22.7	33.3	20.8

* Estimate of number of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

-- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Chart 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007

County (# of smokers; % of statewide smokers)

County	Percent (%)*
Roosevelt (4405; 1.5%)	32.2
Lincoln (5319; 1.8%)	29.5
Valencia (16222; 5.4%)	29.0
Curry (10177; 3.4%)	28.8
Colfax (3583; 1.2%)	28.4
Quay (2222; 0.7%)	25.9
Otero (12281; 4.1%)	25.7
Rio Arriba (7434; 2.5%)	24.0
San Juan (20839; 6.9%)	22.6
Grant (5400; 1.8%)	22.5
Cibola (4492; 1.5%)	21.5
Lea (8381; 2.8%)	21.3
New Mexico (302802; 100%)	20.8
McKinley (7434; 2.5%)	20.7
Eddy (7312; 2.4%)	20.6
Bernalillo (92463; 30.5%)	19.8
San Miguel (3727; 1.2%)	19.4
Sandoval (16848; 5.6%)	19.0
Taos (5375; 1.8%)	18.2
Doña Ana (24786; 8.2%)	17.9
Santa Fe (18875; 6.2%)	17.3
Chaves (6715; 2.2%)	15.5
Los Alamos (1367; 0.5%)	9.8
United States	19.8

Percent (%)*

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

The following counties were excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Luna, Mora, Sierra, Socorro, Torrance, Union

Source: NMBRFSS (NM); CDC BRFSS (US); SAEP

Chart 3: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2007

Adult cigarette smoking rate

Statewide rate = 20.8

- ☐ N/A
- ▨ Less than statewide
- ▧ 20.8 - 25.0
- ■ Greater than 25.0

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days
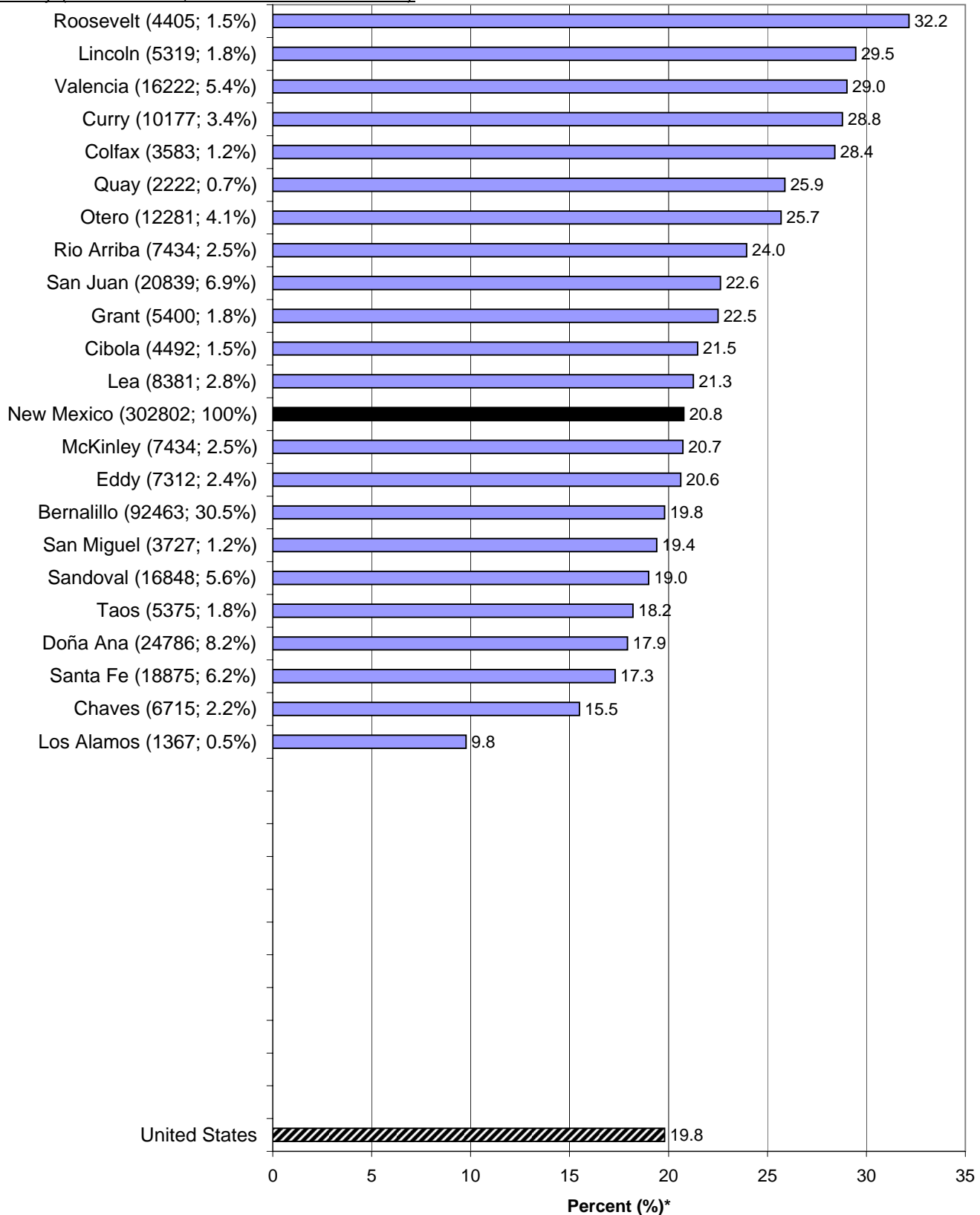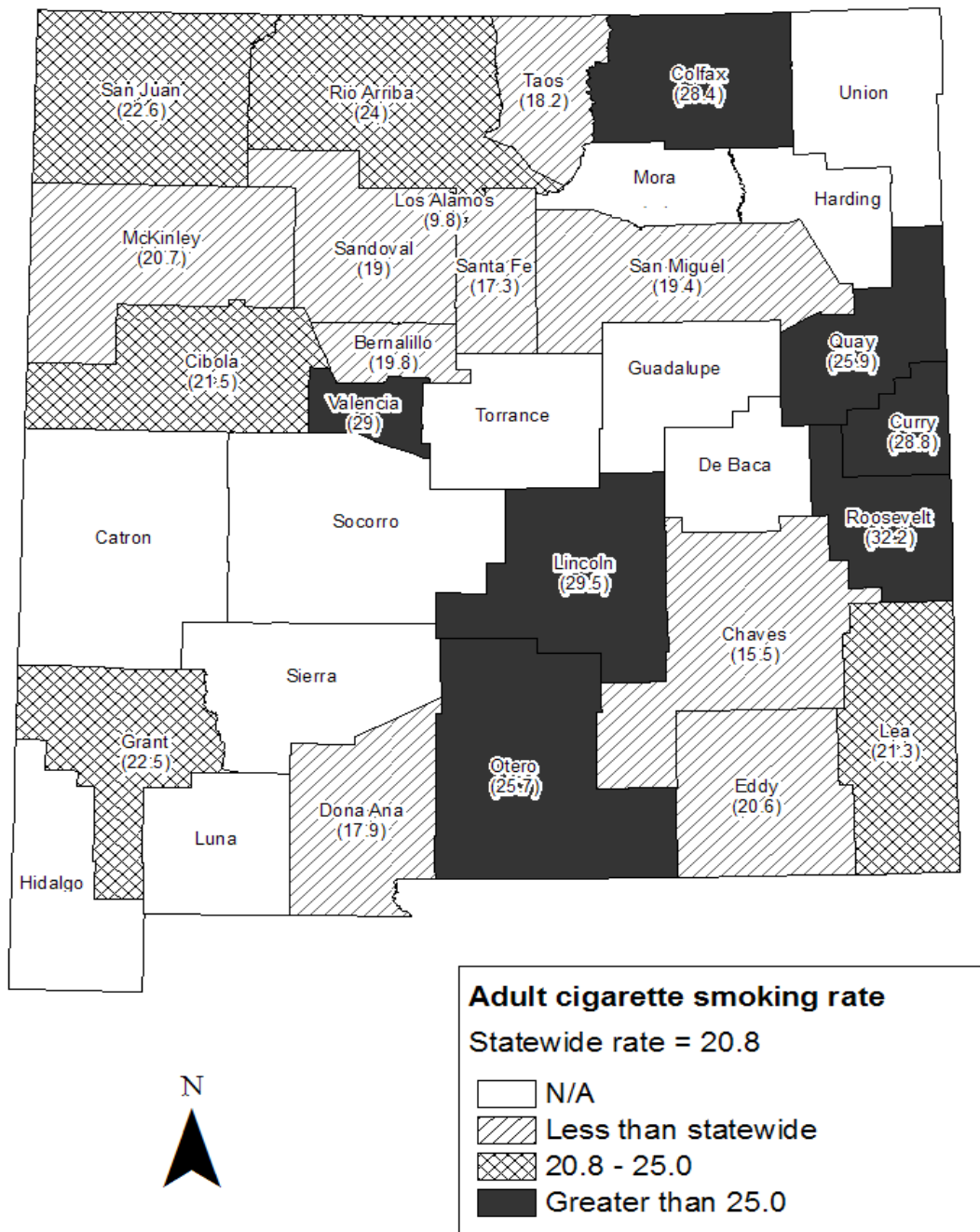
N/A: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP
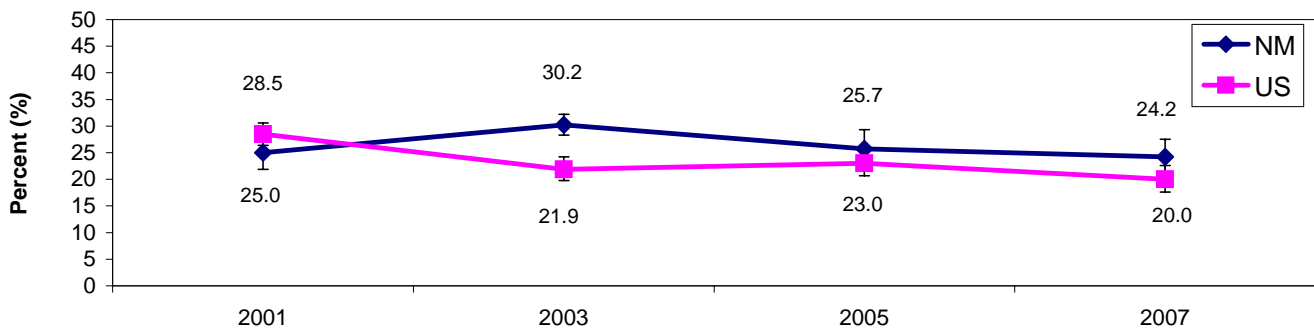
YOUTH CIGARETTE SMOKING

Problem Statement

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking (smoked cigarettes within the past 30 days) among NM high school students has decreased from 30.2% in 2003 to 24.2% in 2007. This coincides with a decrease in the rate of current smoking among US high school students that has occurred over the past several years.

In 2007, there was no statistically significant variation in this rate by gender or by grade level. American Indians (33.9%) had a higher rate of current smoking than either Hispanic students (21.8%) or White non-Hispanic students (22.4%). While the rate among Black non-Hispanic students (24.1%) appeared to be lower than that of American Indians, this difference was not statistically significant.

The counties with the highest prevalence of current smoking were Union (36.2%), Mora (35.0%), and Roosevelt (34.0%). The counties with the lowest prevalence of current smoking were Torrance (12.9), Harding (14.8%), and Catron (15.9%).

Chart 1. Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2007

Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

Sex	Race/Ethnicity	9th Grade Percent (95% CI)	10th Grade Percent (95% CI)	11th Grade Percent (95% CI)	12th Grade Percent (95% CI)	All Grades Percent (95% CI)
Male	Hispanic	22.6 (15.7 - 31.5)	18.1 (10.6 - 29.3)	19.9 (12.7 - 29.7)	23.5 (14.4 - 35.9)	21.0 (17.1 - 25.7)
	White non-Hispanic	16.3 (10.2 - 25.2)	28.7 (15.3 - 47.2)	22.4 (15.4 - 31.3)	28.0 (20.2 - 37.5)	23.6 (19.5 - 28.2)
	American Indian	26.4 (13.2 - 45.8)	31.4 (21.0 - 44.0)	39.1 (21.1 - 60.6)	38.8 (27.6 - 51.4)	33.6 (25.1 - 43.3)
	Black non-Hispanic	30.6 (21.8 - 41.2)	3.9 (0.4 - 29.3)	38.2 (13.2 - 71.4)	43.1 (18.7 - 71.5)	27.5 (20.1 - 36.4)
	Total	21.7 (16.9 - 27.4)	24.1 (16.7 - 33.4)	25.8 (21.2 - 31.1)	29.7 (24.0 - 36.2)	24.9 (21.9 - 28.1)
Female	Hispanic	25.5 (15.0 - 39.9)	17.6 (9.8 - 29.6)	21.9 (13.9 - 32.8)	24.3 (14.8 - 37.3)	22.5 (16.2 - 30.3)
	White non-Hispanic	19.1 (11.7 - 29.7)	29.9 (20.2 - 41.8)	21.7 (9.8 - 41.2)	16.7 (10.4 - 25.7)	21.4 (15.7 - 28.5)
	American Indian	16.5 (5.4 - 40.3)	36.8 (25.0 - 50.4)	45.2 (30.9 - 60.4)	29.6 (15.9 - 48.2)	34.1 (28.1 - 40.7)
	Black non-Hispanic	27.5 (7.5 - 64.1)	6.4 (0.7 - 38.9)	21.6 (3.8 - 65.9)	24.2 (7.0 - 57.4)	19.6 (8.2 - 39.8)
	Total	23.1 (15.9 - 32.2)	23.9 (17.0 - 32.5)	26.6 (17.1 - 38.9)	21.0 (14.9 - 28.8)	24.9 (21.9 - 28.1)
Total	Hispanic	24.1 (16.3 - 34.2)	18.0 (10.7 - 28.7)	20.7 (15.6 - 27.0)	23.9 (17.2 - 32.3)	21.8 (17.5 - 26.8)
	White non-Hispanic	17.4 (13.4 - 22.2)	29.1 (21.1 - 38.6)	22.0 (12.8 - 35.1)	21.6 (15.3 - 29.6)	22.4 (19.3 - 25.8)
	American Indian	22.0 (11.4 - 38.2)	34.6 (25.1 - 45.5)	42.5 (34.2 - 51.2)	35.2 (26.8 - 44.6)	33.9 (29.2 - 39.1)
	Black non-Hispanic	29.8 (19.5 - 42.7)	4.8 (1.0 - 20.5)	28.1 (9.0 - 60.7)	34.8 (20.4 - 52.7)	24.1 (16.7 - 33.5)
	Total	22.2 (16.7 - 28.8)	24.1 (17.9 - 31.7)	26.1 (20.0 - 33.2)	25.2 (19.6 - 31.7)	24.2 (20.8 - 27.9)

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval)

YOUTH CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

Chart 2. Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007
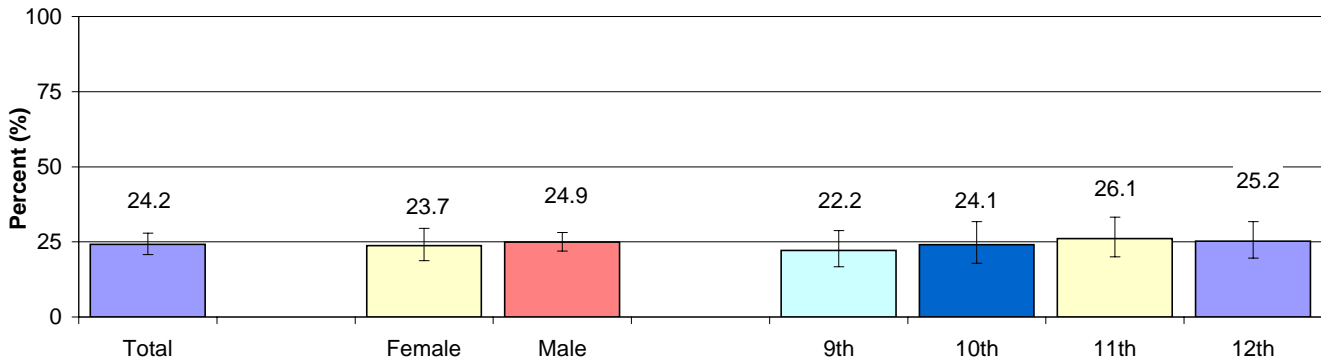
Category	Percent (%)
Total	24.2
Female	23.7
Male	24.9
9th	22.2
10th	24.1
11th	26.1
12th	25.2

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 3: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2007

County	Percent (%)*
Union	36.2
Mora	35.0
Roosevelt	34.0
Cibola	31.9
Eddy	30.2
San Juan	29.6
McKinley	28.5
Curry	28.4
Quay	28.0
Taos	27.9
Rio Arriba	27.7
Sierra	27.0
Socorro	26.8
De Baca	25.4
San Miguel	24.8
Valencia	24.4
Colfax	24.4
New Mexico	24.2
Bernalillo	23.7
Doña Ana	23.4
Santa Fe	23.2
Guadalupe	23.1
Otero	22.3
Luna	19.9
Hidalgo	18.8
Chavez	18.8
Los Alamos	18.2
Grant	17.0
Lea	16.6
Catron	15.9
Harding	14.8
Torrance	12.9
United States	20.0

* Estimate of percent of HS students who reported smoking cigarettes within the past 30 days

Lincoln and Sondoval County estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Chart 4. Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2007

San Juan (29.6)

Rio Arriba (27.7)

Taos (27.9)

Colfax (24.4)

Union (36.2)

McKinley (28.5)

Los Alamos (18.2)

Sandoval

Mora (35)

Harding (14.8)

Santa Fe (23.2)

San Miguel (24.8)

Cibola (31.9)

Bernalillo (23.7)

Quay (28)

Valencia (24.4)

Torrance (12.9)

Guadalupe (23.1)

Curry (28.4)

De Baca (25.4)

Roosevelt (34)

Catrón (15.9)

Socorro (26.8)

Lincoln

Chaves (18.8)

Sierra (27)

Grant (17)

Lea (16.6)

Otero (22.3)

Eddy (30.2)

Luna (19.9)

Dona Ana (23.4)

Hidalgo (18.8)

N

Youth cigarette smoking rate

Statewide rate = 24.2

☐ N/A

▨ Less than statewide

▧ 24.2 - 28.0

■ Greater than 28.0

* Estimate of percent of HS students who reported smoking cigarettes within the past 30 days

N/A: county estimates not available because some large school districts in county did not participate in the survey

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section; SAEP

Appendix

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

Appendix 1: Male Population, New Mexico, 2005*

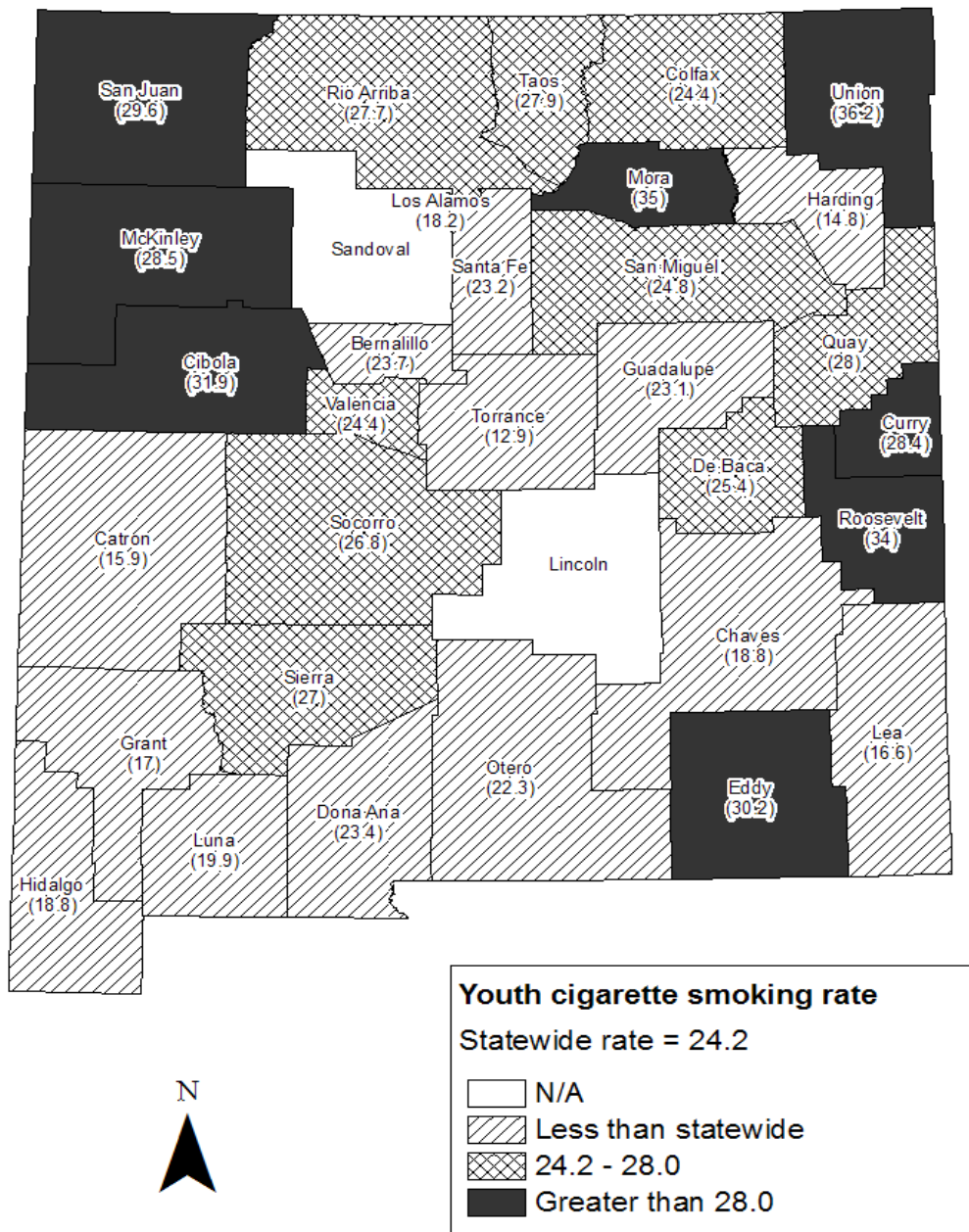|		Race/Ethnicity																							
		White				Black				Hispanic				American Indian				Other				All Race.Ethnicities			
Sex	County Name	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages	0-24	25-64	65+	All Ages
Male	Bernalillo	37,702	80,038	19,579	137,319	4,991	5,891	681	11,563	8,224	8,443	797	17,464	53,084	63,927	8,865	125,876	3,179	4,380	458	8,017	107,180	162,679	30,380	300,239
	Catron	327	750	347	1,424	1	1	3	5	20	26	7	53	115	162	85	362	2	3	2	7	465	943	444	1,853
	Chaves	4,538	7,300	2,818	14,656	449	383	63	895	279	288	45	611	6,966	6,210	885	14,062	170	140	16	326	12,401	14,322	3,826	30,549
	Cibola	911	1,933	645	3,489	60	127	22	208	2,679	2,569	425	5,672	1,773	2,282	454	4,509	24	38	4	66	5,446	6,949	1,550	13,945
	Colfax	862	1,991	732	3,584	23	23	2	48	66	106	19	191	1,322	1,613	435	3,369	12	19	1	32	2,285	3,751	1,188	7,224
	Curry	4,420	6,311	1,707	12,438	992	802	97	1,890	224	264	38	526	3,609	3,323	363	7,295	412	410	9	831	9,656	11,110	2,214	22,980
	De Baca	162	285	153	600	0	1	4	5	3	8	5	16	116	155	376	647	2	0	0	2	283	449	538	1,270
	Dona Ana	9,269	15,331	5,126	29,726	1,180	1,308	122	2,610	960	1,045	189	2,194	28,149	26,502	4,401	59,052	595	666	68	1,329	40,153	44,852	9,906	94,911
	Eddy	4,440	7,237	2,307	13,985	262	271	57	590	194	260	51	505	4,665	4,783	787	10,235	87	100	13	200	9,649	12,651	3,215	25,515
	Grant	2,049	3,816	1,717	7,581	114	100	5	219	140	185	29	355	2,920	3,162	949	7,031	41	40	6	87	5,265	7,302	2,707	15,273
	Guadalupe	93	342	76	511	8	55	0	63	7	37	1	45	699	1,028	270	1,997	4	14	0	18	810	1,476	347	2,634
	Harding	52	112	47	212	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	4	47	76	53	175	0	0	0	0	101	191	100	392
	Hidalgo	394	632	245	1,270	9	9	1	20	2	23	5	29	697	722	187	1,606	6	14	0	20	1,108	1,400	438	2,945
	Lea	4,310	7,164	2,165	13,639	710	758	131	1,598	205	279	48	532	6,133	5,873	558	12,563	103	101	12	216	11,461	14,174	2,914	28,549
	Lincoln	1,819	3,869	1,617	7,305	46	72	9	128	127	131	21	280	1,273	1,457	228	2,959	12	27	3	42	3,278	5,557	1,877	10,712
	Los Alamos	2,212	4,688	1,049	7,949	42	39	3	84	67	96	11	174	544	590	103	1,237	204	324	17	545	3,068	5,737	1,183	9,988
	Luna	1,000	2,160	1,683	4,844	107	110	25	242	86	105	36	227	3,679	3,127	649	7,456	30	28	4	62	4,903	5,530	2,398	12,831
	McKinley	1,329	2,574	624	4,527	109	140	23	272	15,190	12,006	1,717	28,913	1,431	1,661	361	3,453	77	139	22	238	18,137	16,520	2,747	37,403
	Mora	135	317	105	558	4	5	0	10	17	19	4	40	773	1,051	309	2,133	1	6	1	8	930	1,400	420	2,749
	Otero	5,425	9,525	2,765	17,714	767	773	99	1,639	1,121	901	106	2,128	4,508	4,671	822	10,001	358	168	17	543	12,179	16,038	3,808	32,025
	Quay	739	1,424	644	2,807	16	31	10	57	32	45	9	85	727	915	198	1,839	24	28	24	77	1,539	2,443	884	4,865
	Rio Arriba	581	1,834	520	2,935	75	93	11	178	1,536	1,577	171	3,284	5,520	7,528	1,598	14,646	30	83	11	123	7,742	11,115	2,310	21,166
	Roosevelt	2,262	2,491	757	5,510	138	100	7	245	86	62	9	157	1,680	1,362	174	3,215	34	31	2	67	4,200	4,045	950	9,194
	San Juan	8,607	13,810	3,293	25,710	303	309	27	640	13,221	11,496	1,423	26,140	4,263	4,700	537	9,500	183	231	18	432	26,577	30,547	5,298	62,421
	San Miguel	749	1,619	516	2,884	107	100	10	218	167	195	35	397	4,424	5,701	1,222	11,347	71	86	12	170	5,519	7,700	1,797	15,015
	Sandoval	7,509	14,552	3,381	25,442	552	718	93	1,363	4,030	3,897	508	8,435	6,714	7,924	993	15,631	401	359	37	797	19,206	27,450	5,012	51,668
	Santa Fe	7,345	19,050	4,529	30,924	372	565	42	979	1,239	1,650	169	3,058	13,011	18,632	2,805	34,448	369	605	51	1,025	22,336	40,502	7,596	70,433
	Sierra	938	2,058	1,507	4,503	20	15	7	42	55	92	16	163	829	861	266	1,957	1	11	6	18	1,844	3,037	1,802	6,683
	Socorro	1,295	1,943	500	3,738	69	61	4	133	590	490	63	1,144	1,726	1,969	437	4,131	96	138	6	240	3,776	4,601	1,010	9,387
	Taos	1,285	3,629	781	5,695	47	92	12	151	476	622	113	1,211	3,008	4,306	1,155	8,468	55	81	4	139	4,871	8,730	2,065	15,666
	Torrance	1,581	2,892	625	5,097	92	378	7	478	144	178	22	344	1,465	2,000	293	3,758	32	23	3	57	3,314	5,471	950	9,734
	Union	410	679	259	1,348	0	0	0	0	9	13	4	27	293	364	94	752	4	6	0	10	717	1,062	358	2,137
	Valencia	3,984	7,776	1,966	13,726	277	490	44	811	737	862	92	1,692	8,255	9,703	1,390	19,348	144	164	17	325	13,397	18,996	3,509	35,902
Male Total		118,731	230,133	64,786	413,651	11,942	13,822	1,620	27,384	51,938	47,972	6,187	106,097	174,418	198,339	32,302	405,058	6,766	8,463	844	16,072	363,795	498,729	105,738	968,262

* 2005 population is reported here because 2005 was the mid-point year used as the denominator for the 2003-2007 rates calculated for this report

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

Appendix 1: Female Population, New Mexico, 2005*

Sex	County Name	White 0-24	White 25-64	White 65+	White All Ages	Black 0-24	Black 25-64	Black 65+	Black All Ages	Hispanic 0-24	Hispanic 25-64	Hispanic 65+	Hispanic All Ages	American Indian 0-24	American Indian 25-64	American Indian 65+	American Indian All Ages	Other 0-24	Other 25-64	Other 65+	Other All Ages	All Race.Ethnicities 0-24	All Race.Ethnicities 25-64	All Race.Ethnicities 65+	All Race.Ethnicities All Ages
Female	Bernalillo	36,181	82,142	26,332	144,655	4,918	5,231	891	11,040	8,322	9,470	1,161	18,953	52,203	65,959	12,397	130,559	3,143	5,196	724	9,063	104,767	167,998	41,505	314,270
	Catron	281	805	342	1,428	3	4	1	8	21	29	11	61	99	155	81	334	5	12	5	23	409	1,005	440	1,854
	Chaves	3,989	7,964	3,914	15,866	361	383	96	840	267	273	64	604	6,354	6,595	1,056	14,005	143	165	30	338	11,115	15,381	5,158	31,654
	Cibola	817	1,957	695	3,469	67	152	13	232	2,759	2,964	642	6,364	1,556	2,318	528	4,402	39	49	5	93	5,238	7,439	1,884	14,561
	Colfax	815	2,013	899	3,727	11	16	2	29	47	92	15	153	1,133	1,538	526	3,197	4	22	3	30	2,010	3,682	1,444	7,136
	Curry	4,003	6,365	2,474	12,842	926	893	137	1,955	208	297	28	533	3,394	3,392	476	7,263	273	411	35	720	8,806	11,358	3,149	23,312
	De Baca	153	296	198	647	1	3	0	4	4	7	1	12	105	136	80	321	0	3	0	3	263	445	279	987
	Dona Ana	8,900	15,638	6,255	30,793	1,161	1,093	177	2,431	1,010	1,092	206	2,308	27,405	27,992	5,287	60,684	562	688	97	1,347	39,038	46,503	12,022	97,563
	Eddy	4,146	7,848	3,085	15,079	223	252	74	549	185	254	54	493	4,524	4,816	916	10,257	96	159	19	274	9,175	13,330	4,148	26,652
	Grant	1,838	4,165	1,970	7,974	80	77	7	165	125	175	44	344	2,811	3,589	1,238	7,639	39	70	8	117	4,894	8,076	3,269	16,239
	Guadalupe	66	190	77	333	2	4	0	6	3	10	2	15	562	858	303	1,722	10	13	1	24	643	1,075	383	2,101
	Harding	48	115	61	224	3	0	0	3	3	5	0	8	34	68	49	151	0	0	0	0	88	188	110	387
	Hidalgo	368	674	265	1,307	12	5	1	18	9	13	6	27	667	746	236	1,650	2	15	2	19	1,059	1,453	509	3,022
	Lea	4,128	7,329	3,026	14,483	622	686	177	1,485	152	234	54	439	5,800	5,449	595	11,844	80	111	15	206	10,781	13,810	3,866	28,457
	Lincoln	1,668	4,277	1,871	7,816	50	73	7	129	140	182	23	345	1,139	1,402	290	2,831	24	37	2	64	3,021	5,971	2,193	11,186
	Los Alamos	2,103	4,540	1,103	7,746	38	28	3	69	65	80	5	150	474	712	151	1,337	186	375	19	580	2,866	5,735	1,281	9,882
	Luna	1,024	2,368	1,829	5,220	113	121	34	268	72	107	28	207	3,565	3,558	649	7,772	28	55	9	92	4,803	6,209	2,549	13,560
	McKinley	1,135	2,840	717	4,692	96	145	27	268	15,574	14,002	2,385	31,961	1,306	1,659	446	3,410	65	180	40	286	18,176	18,825	3,615	40,617
	Mora	104	342	105	552	3	8	0	11	9	18	5	32	697	1,074	327	2,097	0	1	1	2	813	1,443	439	2,695
	Otero	4,944	8,880	3,280	17,105	654	679	117	1,450	1,114	1,116	133	2,363	4,326	4,964	942	10,232	282	471	66	818	11,320	16,111	4,537	31,968
	Quay	749	1,538	843	3,129	20	20	11	50	28	52	7	87	696	931	260	1,887	27	51	9	87	1,519	2,592	1,129	5,240
	Rio Arriba	595	1,925	551	3,072	56	62	5	123	1,558	1,724	300	3,583	5,531	7,454	1,985	14,971	25	80	4	109	7,765	11,246	2,846	21,858
	Roosevelt	2,188	2,637	1,060	5,885	114	92	5	211	89	75	10	175	1,671	1,352	179	3,203	44	52	8	104	4,107	4,208	1,263	9,578
	San Juan	7,930	14,310	4,189	26,430	272	265	35	572	12,720	12,404	1,980	27,104	4,120	4,319	609	9,049	152	262	21	435	25,194	31,561	6,834	63,589
	San Miguel	773	1,867	531	3,171	97	84	4	185	175	214	36	426	4,320	5,857	1,581	11,758	67	84	12	163	5,432	8,107	2,164	15,703
	Sandoval	7,237	15,518	4,404	27,159	568	645	120	1,333	3,981	4,263	757	9,001	6,520	8,275	1,210	16,005	392	546	60	998	18,698	29,247	6,551	54,496
	Santa Fe	6,703	21,745	5,411	33,858	328	492	39	859	1,311	1,649	241	3,201	12,525	17,533	3,732	33,790	415	703	47	1,165	21,281	42,122	9,469	72,872
	Sierra	849	2,290	1,731	4,870	14	14	4	33	41	102	15	158	735	864	279	1,879	0	23	7	30	1,641	3,293	2,035	6,969
	Socorro	932	1,890	587	3,409	52	37	4	93	631	561	83	1,275	1,711	1,991	508	4,210	56	79	5	140	3,382	4,559	1,186	9,127
	Taos	1,170	4,071	943	6,183	38	61	11	110	484	610	140	1,235	2,848	4,360	1,398	8,605	44	77	10	131	4,584	9,178	2,502	16,264
	Torrance	1,474	2,922	690	5,086	55	27	6	88	140	138	16	294	1,258	1,450	306	3,014	18	43	5	67	2,945	4,581	1,024	8,549
	Union	362	670	334	1,366	0	0	0	0	9	15	6	29	298	351	119	768	3	10	2	16	672	1,046	461	2,179
	Valencia	3,735	8,099	2,338	14,172	270	292	50	612	750	867	118	1,735	7,850	9,117	1,659	18,626	175	199	37	412	12,780	18,575	4,202	35,557
Female Total		111,410	240,229	82,109	433,748	11,227	11,946	2,059	25,232	52,006	53,096	8,574	113,676	168,240	200,836	40,398	409,474	6,401	10,243	1,310	17,955	349,284	516,351	134,449	1,000,084

* 2005 population is reported here because 2005 was the mid-point year used as the denominator for the 2003-2007 rates calculated for this report

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

Appendix 1: Total Population, New Mexico, 2005*

Sex	County Name	White 0-24	White 25-64	White 65+	White All Ages	Black 0-24	Black 25-64	Black 65+	Black All Ages	Hispanic 0-24	Hispanic 25-64	Hispanic 65+	Hispanic All Ages	American Indian 0-24	American Indian 25-64	American Indian 65+	American Indian All Ages	Other 0-24	Other 25-64	Other 65+	Other All Ages	All Race.Ethnicities 0-24	All Race.Ethnicities 25-64	All Race.Ethnicities 65+	All Race.Ethnicities All Ages
Both	Bernalillo	73,883	162,180	45,911	281,974	9,909	11,122	1,572	22,603	16,546	17,913	1,958	36,417	105,287	129,886	21,262	256,435	6,322	9,576	1,182	17,080	211,947	330,677	71,885	614,509
	Catron	608	1,555	689	2,852	4	5	4	14	41	56	17	114	214	317	166	697	8	15	8	30	874	1,948	884	3,707
	Chaves	8,527	15,264	6,731	30,522	810	767	159	1,735	546	561	108	1,215	13,320	12,806	1,941	28,067	313	306	46	665	23,516	29,703	8,985	62,203
	Cibola	1,729	3,890	1,340	6,958	127	278	35	440	5,437	5,532	1,067	12,037	3,329	4,600	983	8,912	62	87	9	159	10,684	14,388	3,434	28,506
	Colfax	1,677	4,004	1,630	7,311	34	39	4	78	113	197	33	344	2,455	3,151	960	6,566	16	41	4	62	4,296	7,432	2,633	14,360
	Curry	8,423	12,676	4,181	25,280	1,918	1,694	233	3,846	432	561	66	1,059	7,003	6,715	839	14,557	685	821	44	1,550	18,461	22,468	5,363	46,293
	De Baca	314	581	351	1,246	1	4	4	9	7	15	6	28	221	291	456	968	2	3	0	5	546	894	817	2,257
	Dona Ana	18,169	30,969	11,381	60,519	2,341	2,401	299	5,041	1,970	2,137	395	4,502	55,554	54,494	9,688	119,736	1,157	1,354	165	2,676	79,191	91,355	21,928	192,474
	Eddy	8,586	15,085	5,392	29,064	485	523	131	1,139	379	514	105	998	9,190	9,599	1,703	20,492	183	259	32	474	18,824	25,981	7,363	52,167
	Grant	3,887	7,981	3,687	15,555	195	177	13	384	265	360	74	699	5,732	6,751	2,187	14,670	81	110	14	204	10,159	15,378	5,976	31,512
	Guadalupe	160	532	153	845	10	60	0	69	10	47	3	60	1,260	1,886	573	3,719	14	27	1	42	1,453	2,551	731	4,735
	Harding	100	227	108	436	3	1	0	4	5	7	0	13	81	144	102	327	0	0	0	0	189	380	210	779
	Hidalgo	762	1,306	510	2,577	21	14	2	38	11	35	10	57	1,364	1,469	423	3,255	9	29	2	40	2,166	2,853	947	5,966
	Lea	8,438	14,493	5,191	28,122	1,331	1,444	308	3,083	357	512	102	971	11,933	11,322	1,153	24,408	183	212	27	423	22,242	27,984	6,780	57,006
	Lincoln	3,487	8,146	3,488	15,121	96	145	16	257	267	313	44	625	2,412	2,859	518	5,790	36	64	5	105	6,299	11,528	4,071	21,898
	Los Alamos	4,315	9,228	2,152	15,695	80	67	6	153	132	176	16	324	1,018	1,302	254	2,574	390	699	36	1,125	5,933	11,472	2,464	19,869
	Luna	2,024	4,528	3,512	10,065	220	231	59	510	158	212	63	434	7,244	6,685	1,299	15,228	59	83	13	154	9,706	11,739	4,947	26,391
	McKinley	2,464	5,414	1,341	9,219	205	284	50	539	30,764	26,008	4,102	60,874	2,737	3,319	807	6,863	143	318	63	524	36,313	35,344	6,362	78,020
	Mora	239	659	211	1,109	7	14	0	21	26	37	10	72	1,469	2,125	636	4,230	1	7	2	11	1,743	2,843	859	5,444
	Otero	10,369	18,405	6,045	34,819	1,421	1,453	215	3,089	2,235	2,017	239	4,491	8,834	9,636	1,764	20,233	640	639	83	1,361	23,499	32,149	8,345	63,994
	Quay	1,488	2,962	1,487	5,937	36	50	21	107	60	97	15	172	1,423	1,846	457	3,726	51	80	33	163	3,058	5,035	2,013	10,106
	Rio Arriba	1,176	3,759	1,071	6,007	131	155	16	301	3,095	3,301	471	6,867	11,051	14,983	3,583	29,617	55	163	15	232	15,507	22,361	5,156	43,024
	Roosevelt	4,450	5,128	1,817	11,395	252	192	12	456	175	137	20	332	3,351	2,714	353	6,418	78	83	10	171	8,307	8,253	2,213	18,773
	San Juan	16,537	28,120	7,482	52,139	575	574	62	1,212	25,941	23,900	3,403	53,244	8,384	9,019	1,146	18,548	334	494	39	867	51,771	62,107	12,132	126,010
	San Miguel	1,522	3,486	1,047	6,054	204	184	15	403	342	409	71	822	8,744	11,557	2,804	23,105	138	171	24	333	10,951	15,807	3,960	30,718
	Sandoval	14,746	30,070	7,785	52,601	1,120	1,363	213	2,696	8,011	8,160	1,265	17,436	13,234	16,199	2,203	31,636	793	905	97	1,795	37,905	56,697	11,563	106,165
	Santa Fe	14,047	40,795	9,940	64,782	700	1,057	80	1,837	2,550	3,299	410	6,259	25,537	36,165	6,537	68,238	783	1,309	98	2,190	43,617	82,624	17,065	143,306
	Sierra	1,787	4,348	3,238	9,372	34	29	11	75	97	194	31	322	1,564	1,725	546	3,835	2	34	12	48	3,484	6,331	3,838	13,652
	Socorro	2,227	3,834	1,086	7,147	120	98	8	227	1,222	1,051	146	2,419	3,437	3,960	945	8,341	152	217	11	380	7,158	9,160	2,196	18,514
	Taos	2,455	7,699	1,724	11,879	85	153	23	261	960	1,232	253	2,446	5,855	8,666	2,553	17,074	99	157	14	270	9,455	17,908	4,567	31,930
	Torrance	3,055	5,813	1,315	10,183	147	406	14	566	284	316	38	638	2,722	3,450	600	6,772	50	66	8	124	6,258	10,051	1,974	18,284
	Union	772	1,349	593	2,715	0	0	0	0	18	28	10	56	592	715	213	1,520	8	16	2	26	1,390	2,108	818	4,316
	Valencia	7,719	15,876	4,304	27,898	547	782	94	1,423	1,487	1,730	210	3,427	16,105	18,820	3,049	37,974	319	363	54	736	26,177	37,571	7,711	71,459
Both Sexes		230,141	470,363	146,895	847,399	23,169	25,768	3,679	52,616	103,944	101,068	14,761	219,773	342,658	399,175	72,700	814,532	13,167	18,706	2,154	34,026	713,079	1,015,080	240,188	1,968,347

* 2005 population is reported here because 2005 was the mid-point year used as the denominator for the 2003-2007 rates calculated for this report

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