# 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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NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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## SPF-SIG Statewide Epidemiology Workgroup (SEW)

The State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) is a core component funded by the State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup grant. Its focus is the development of assessment data and indicators for use in planning and evaluation. The workgroup includes the following individuals: Jim Roeber and Nina Shah, NMDOH-ERD Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program; Daphne Rood-Hopkins and Karen Cheman, NMHSD-BHSD Office of Substance Abuse Prevention; Glenn Wieringa, New Mexico Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Bureau; Brenda Martinez, Optum Health; Nadine Tafoya, community member; Ann DelVecchio, community member; Sindy Sacoman, community member; Paula Feathers, New Mexico ATODA Prevention Training System; Martha Waller and Liz Lilliott, PIRE (under contract to the OSAP); and, is coordinated and staffed by Michael Coop and Natalie Skogerboe, Coop Consulting, Inc.

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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 State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) grant received by the New Mexico Human Services Department (NMHSD) Behavioral Health Services Division (BHSD) Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA-CSAP). The SEOW funding is intended to develop resources to help communities 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. This document will be useful to those preparing proposals for funding, and to program planners designing substance abuse prevention interventions for other purposes.

## Important Note about Comparability to Previous Reports

This report is the third in a series that began with the New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile published in 2005 (available at http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/pdf/SPF-SIG_State_Epi_Report_v3.2.pdf); and continued with the New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile published in 2010 (available at http://nmhealth.org/ERD/HealthData/SubstanceAbuse/2010%20New%20Mexico%20Substance%20Abuse%20Epidemiology%20Profile.pdf). Each report has reflected important methodological changes from the previous report in this series. As a result, this 2011 report is not comparable to previous reports in the series in several important ways. The following categories should not be compared between the reports in this series:

- Death counts and/or rates for any alcohol-related death indicators should not be compared between the 2005 report and any later reports
- Race/ethnicity reporting for indicators based on deaths or the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) should not be compared between the 2005 report and any later reports
- Race/ethnicity reporting for indicators based on the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) should not be compared between the 2005 or 2010 reports and the 2011 reports

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

## New Additions this Report

This report contains some new indicators added since the previous (2010) edition, intended to support the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's increased focus on mental health and co-morbidities of substance abuse, in addition to its ongoing focus on substance abuse prevention. These new indicators include: new sections on suicide and adult mental health; new sections on youth persistent sadness and hopelessness and youth seriously considering and/or attempting suicide; a new section on youth risk and resiliency and its association with other risk behaviors; and a new appendix which includes estimates of substance use and mental health disorders by New Mexico health region, from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

## 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 2005-2009 for all reported causes of death. These represented the most current years of data available when this report was compiled.

# INTRODUCTION (continued)

## 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 help explain 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. The map shading categories have been chosen to identify counties that have rates lower than the state rate, counties that have rates somewhat higher than the state rate, and counties that have rates substantially higher than the state rate. The latter category (corresponding to the darkest-shaded counties on each map) represents rates that are higher than the state rate by a selected amount. For most of the maps based on death rates this threshold is rates that are 50% or higher than the state rate; for most of the maps based on behavioral data from either the adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) or the high-school Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS), this threshold is rates that are 15-25% higher than the state rate.

## 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.*

## Technical Note: Methodological Changes since Previous Reports

This 2011 report and the previous 2010 report in this series reflects several important methodological changes implemented since the original New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile (the first report in this series) was published in 2005. These methodological changes and their impact on this report are described in more detail below:

- Changes to the definition of alcohol-related death. The Center for Disease Control's (CDC's) revised Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) alcohol attributable fractions (AAFs) were implemented in the 2010 and 2011 reports. 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 the 2010 and 2011 reports and the AAFs used in the 2005 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% in the 2010 and 2011 reports compared to the 2005 report; (b) to reduce the alcohol-related chronic disease death rate by about 30% compared to the 2005 report; (c) to increase the alcohol-related injury death rate by about 5% compared to the 2005 report; and (d) to change the relative ranking of these two high-level alcohol-related cause-of-death categories compared to the 2005 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 the 2010 and 2011 reports' counts and rates for all the alcohol-related death indicators non-comparable to the 2005 report. For this reason, comparison of alcohol-related death indicators in these reports to similarly-labeled indicators in the 2005 report is strongly discouraged. In order to support trend analysis based on the revised CDC ARDI AAFs, multi-year trend charts have been added to the Alcohol-Related Death sections in the later reports.

- Changes to race/ethnicity categories. The original 2005 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.

The 2010 report implemented new race/ethnicity reporting standards used by the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH), for all indicators except those based on the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). 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). The 2011 report implemented the NMDOH race/ethnicity reporting categories for all YRRS-based indicators as well.

These changes in the race/ethnicity categories make the 2010 and 2011 reports' counts and rates by race/ethnicity comparable to each other, and not comparable to the 2005 report, for all indicators except those based on the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). For indicators based on YRRS, the 2005 and 2010 reports' rates by race/ethnicity are comparable to each other, but are not comparable to the 2011 report.

# 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 2009, the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico were diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, unintentional injuries, chronic lower respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes, suicide, Alzheimer's disease, chronic liver disease, and influenza and pneumonia. Of these, chronic liver disease, unintentional injuries, 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 unintentional injuries 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; and it has had the highest alcohol-related death rate 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. In 2006, the economic cost of alcohol abuse in New Mexico was more than $2.5 billion, or $1,250 per person.

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 2005-2009 are Bernalillo, San Juan, Santa Fe, McKinley, 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 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 (458 for the years 2005-2009), three counties that stand out for their very high rates are Rio Arriba, McKinley, and Cibola counties, which have rates 3.5 to almost 6 times the national rate.

- Alcohol-Related Injury Death. New Mexico's rate of alcohol-related injury death is 1.8 times the national rate. In the current reporting period (2005-2009) falls injuries surpassed alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crashes as the leading cause of alcohol-related injury death; and numerous other types of injury death are also associated with excessive alcohol use (particularly binge drinking, see below). Deaths from drug overdose, a sizeable portion of which are partially attributable to alcohol, have also 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 almost five times the national rate for the period covered by this report (2005-2009). The McKinley County rate was driven by the high American Indian rate, while the Rio Arriba County rate was driven by the high Hispanic and American Indian rates.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

## 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. The counties with the highest rates and relatively heavy burdens of smoking-related death (i.e., 20 or more deaths a year) are Torrance, Sierra, Quay, Valencia, and Socorro counties. The high rates in most of these counties and in the state overall are driven by high rates among Whites.

Drug-Induced Death

New Mexico has the highest drug-induced death rate in the nation, and the consequences of drug use continue to burden New Mexico communities. Drug-induced death rates remained higher for males than for females. The highest drug-induced death rate was among Hispanic males, followed by White males. Rio Arriba County had the highest drug-induced death rate in the state, followed by Eddy, Torrance, Chaves, 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 prescription opioids (i.e., methadone, oxycodone, morphine; 49%), heroin (36%), cocaine (31%), tranquilizers/muscle relaxants (29%) and antidepressants (16%). In New Mexico and nationally, overdose death from prescription opioids has become an issue of enormous concern as these potent drugs are widely available.

Suicide and Mental Health

Suicide is a serious and persistent public health problem in New Mexico. Over the period 1981 through 2007 New Mexico's suicide rate has consistently been among the highest in the nation -- 1.5 to 1.9 times the U.S. rate. Male suicide rates are more than three times female rates across the age range, and among all race/ethnic groups. Six counties (Taos, Sierra, Grant, Rio Arriba, Torrance, and Otero) had suicide rates in 2005-2009 that were more than twice the most recent available U.S. rates.

New indicators in this report also document the prevalence of frequent mental distress and current depression among New Mexico adults; persistent sadness or hopelessness, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempt among New Mexico youth; and the association between risk and resiliency factors and substance abuse and mental health indicators, among New Mexico youth.

## 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 2009, 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. Hispanic students were more likely to report binge drinking than high school students of other race/ethnicities.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

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

- Adult Heavy Drinking. In 2009, 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 (4.2%) than in the rest of the nation (5.1%). Heavy drinking was more prevalent among younger (aged 18-24) and middle-aged (aged 25-64) adults, with 4.3% and 4.4% of these age groups, respectively, reporting past-month heavy drinking. New Mexico men were 1.2 times more likely to report chronic drinking than women (4.5% vs. 3.9%).

- Adult Drinking and Driving. In 2008, adult past-30-day drinking and driving was reported in New Mexico by 1.2% 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 three times as likely to report drinking and driving than women (1.9% vs 0.6%). Hispanic males (2.5%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than American Indian (2.0%) and White (1.6%) males.

- Youth Drinking and Driving. In 2009, New Mexico high school students were as likely to report driving after drinking alcohol as other U.S. students. Driving after drinking was more slighty common among boys than girls, and was less common among White youth than among other race/ethnic groups. Eleventh and 12th grade students were more likely to report drinking and driving than 9th and 10th grade students.

- Youth Drug Use. In 2009, marijuana and cocaine use were more prevalent among New Mexico students than among U.S. students. The use of marijuana, cocaine, other illicit drugs (heroin, methamphetamine, inhalants, or ecstasy), and pain-killers was less commonly reported by White students than by students in other race/ethnic groups.

- Adult Tobacco Use. In 2009, the prevalence of adult smoking was the same in New Mexico as in the nation overall (17.9%). Smoking was most prevalent among younger age groups, and was more common among men than women for the age categories 18-24 and 25-64.

-Youth Tobacco Use. In 2009, smoking was more prevalent among New Mexico high school students (24.0%) than in the rest of the nation (19.5%). New Mexico boys were slightly more likely than girls to report current smoking (24.6% vs. 23.2%). American Indian high school students (28.1%) were more likely to report current cigarette smoking than White (23.1%) and Hispanic (23.2%) students.

## Data Sources

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National death data: National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause-of-Death files, 1981-2007, machine readable data files and documentation. National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm#Mortality_Multiple. 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.

(1) VMT reporting: 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. 2008 death rates per 100M VMT calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program.

(2) Per 100,00 population reporting: Persons Killed, by STATE and Highest Driver Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) in Crash - State : USA, Year. Available from: http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/States/StatesAlcohol.aspx. Death rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Program.

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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 April 12, 2011.

New Mexico substance use disorder and mental health data: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Substate Estimates from the 2006-2008 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. Available from: http://oas.samhsa.gov/substate2k10/StateFiles/NM.htm.
More reporting available from: http://oas.samhsa.gov/statesList.cfm as of April 12, 2011.

# Section 1

## Consequences

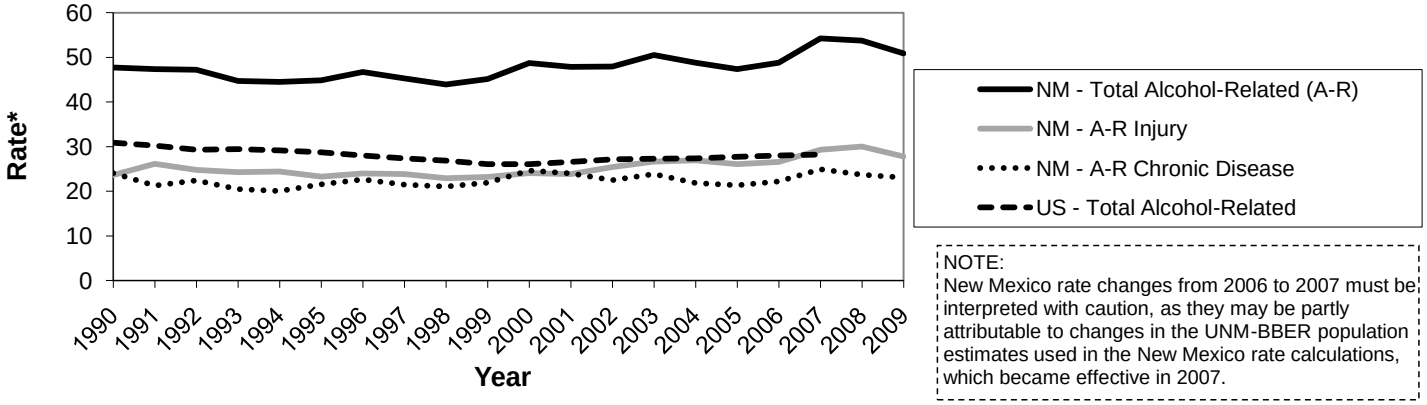
# ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH

## 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 for the period 1997 through 2007 (the most recent year for which state comparison data is available). 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 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. New Mexico's total alcohol-related death rate increased 11% from 1990 through 2007, driven by a 19% increase in alcohol-related injury death rates from 2001 through 2007. By contrast, the U.S. alcohol-related death rate decreased 9% from 1990 through 2007 (16% for alcohol-related chronic disease; 3% for alcohol-related injury), although US alcohol-related injury death rates have also been increasing since 2000 (data not shown).

## Chart 1: Alcohol-Related Death Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1990-2009




* Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard 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, 2005-2009

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | White | 83 | 863 | 402 | 1,348 | 13.7 | 71.4 | 109.5 | 55.5 |
| | Hispanic | 181 | 1,112 | 256 | 1,549 | 20.5 | 106.8 | 144.5 | 83.8 |
| | American Indian | 75 | 489 | 61 | 625 | 29.0 | 193.6 | 183.1 | 136.0 |
| | Black | 10 | 34 | 6 | 50 | 16.8 | 48.3 | 59.1 | 41.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 9.4 | 13.1 | 57.1 | 23.6 |
| | Total | 353 | 2,505 | 727 | 3,585 | 19.2 | 95.7 | 122.9 | 73.3 |
| Female | White | 25 | 383 | 312 | 721 | 4.5 | 30.5 | 69.4 | 27.2 |
| | Hispanic | 41 | 310 | 156 | 507 | 4.8 | 29.4 | 70.3 | 29.6 |
| | American Indian | 23 | 207 | 42 | 272 | 8.7 | 74.2 | 93.2 | 56.0 |
| | Black | 2 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 4.2 | 19.7 | 24.5 | 15.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 38.6 | 12.5 |
| | Total | 93 | 917 | 517 | 1,526 | 5.2 | 33.9 | 70.1 | 30.6 |
| Total | White | 109 | 1,246 | 714 | 2,069 | 9.3 | 50.6 | 87.4 | 40.9 |
| | Hispanic | 222 | 1,422 | 412 | 2,056 | 12.8 | 67.9 | 103.2 | 56.1 |
| | American Indian | 98 | 696 | 103 | 898 | 18.7 | 131.0 | 131.2 | 93.5 |
| | Black | 13 | 47 | 8 | 68 | 10.6 | 34.9 | 39.9 | 28.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 4 | 10 | 6 | 21 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 45.8 | 17.2 |
| | Total | 446 | 3,421 | 1,244 | 5,111 | 12.3 | 64.3 | 93.6 | 51.4 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that death rates from alcohol-related causes increase with age. However, there are substantial numbers of alcohol-related deaths in the 0-24 year age category (these are mostly injury-related); and large numbers and high rates of alcohol-related death in the 25-64 year age category (due to both chronic disease and injury). Table 1 also shows extremely high alcohol-related death rates among American Indians (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 American Indian males are driven by this group's relatively high rates of both alcohol-related injury and alcohol-related chronic disease death; whereas the rate disparities for Hispanic males and American Indian females are driven largely by their relatively high alcohol-related chronic disease death rates.

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 (20 or more 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, 2005-2009

| | 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 | 728 | 713 | 119 | 39 | 11 | 1,609 | 41.1 | 59.9 | 72.0 | 36.0 | 17.9 | 49.5 |
| Catron | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.2 |
| Chaves | 90 | 65 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 159 | 51.5 | 54.6 | -- | -- | -- | 51.4 |
| Cibola | 20 | 27 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 46.3 | 68.8 | 99.2 | -- | -- | 73.0 |
| Colfax | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 44.1 | 64.4 | -- | -- | -- | 51.5 |
| Curry | 38 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 74 | 27.1 | 50.1 | -- | -- | -- | 33.6 |
| De Baca | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 146 | 168 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 319 | 38.8 | 34.0 | -- | -- | -- | 35.5 |
| Eddy | 74 | 48 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 126 | 49.8 | 56.1 | -- | -- | -- | 50.1 |
| Grant | 40 | 38 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 82 | 42.2 | 52.1 | -- | -- | -- | 48.6 |
| Guadalupe | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | -- | 99.0 | -- | -- | -- | 83.1 |
| Harding | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 7 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | -- | 73 | -- | -- | -- | 60.5 |
| Lea | 74 | 42 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 122 | 46.9 | 49.3 | -- | -- | -- | 44.0 |
| Lincoln | 30 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 31.3 | 37.5 | -- | -- | -- | 35.5 |
| Los Alamos | 21 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 23.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.5 |
| Luna | 29 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 56 | 44.2 | 45.1 | -- | -- | -- | 41.7 |
| McKinley | 20 | 16 | 302 | 2 | 0 | 340 | 44.5 | 51.4 | 132.5 | -- | -- | 107.6 |
| Mora | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.9 |
| Otero | 66 | 27 | 29 | 2 | 1 | 125 | 32.6 | 35.3 | 142.3 | -- | -- | 39.3 |
| Quay | 23 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 62.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.6 |
| Rio Arriba | 19 | 143 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 213 | 58.7 | 97.7 | 166.6 | -- | -- | 100.6 |
| Roosevelt | 14 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 23.5 | 35.4 | -- | -- | -- | 28.5 |
| Sandoval | 105 | 65 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 240 | 34.6 | 46.9 | 82.4 | -- | -- | 44.0 |
| San Juan | 115 | 34 | 215 | 1 | 0 | 365 | 39.6 | 42.7 | 88.3 | -- | -- | 58.6 |
| San Miguel | 17 | 89 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 43.0 | 80.7 | -- | -- | -- | 68.5 |
| Santa Fe | 151 | 192 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 365 | 44.5 | 63.6 | 64.9 | -- | -- | 53.0 |
| Sierra | 40 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 64.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.7 |
| Socorro | 17 | 29 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 46.5 | 76.5 | 115.6 | -- | -- | 68.5 |
| Taos | 35 | 68 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 111 | 50.1 | 80.1 | -- | -- | -- | 66.6 |
| Torrance | 33 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 74.7 | 91.4 | -- | -- | -- | 77.8 |
| Union | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.0 |
| Valencia | 71 | 108 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 188 | 46.7 | 65.1 | -- | -- | -- | 55.3 |
| Total | 2,069 | 2,056 | 898 | 68 | 21 | 5,111 | 40.9 | 56.1 | 93.5 | 28.5 | 17.2 | 51.4 |

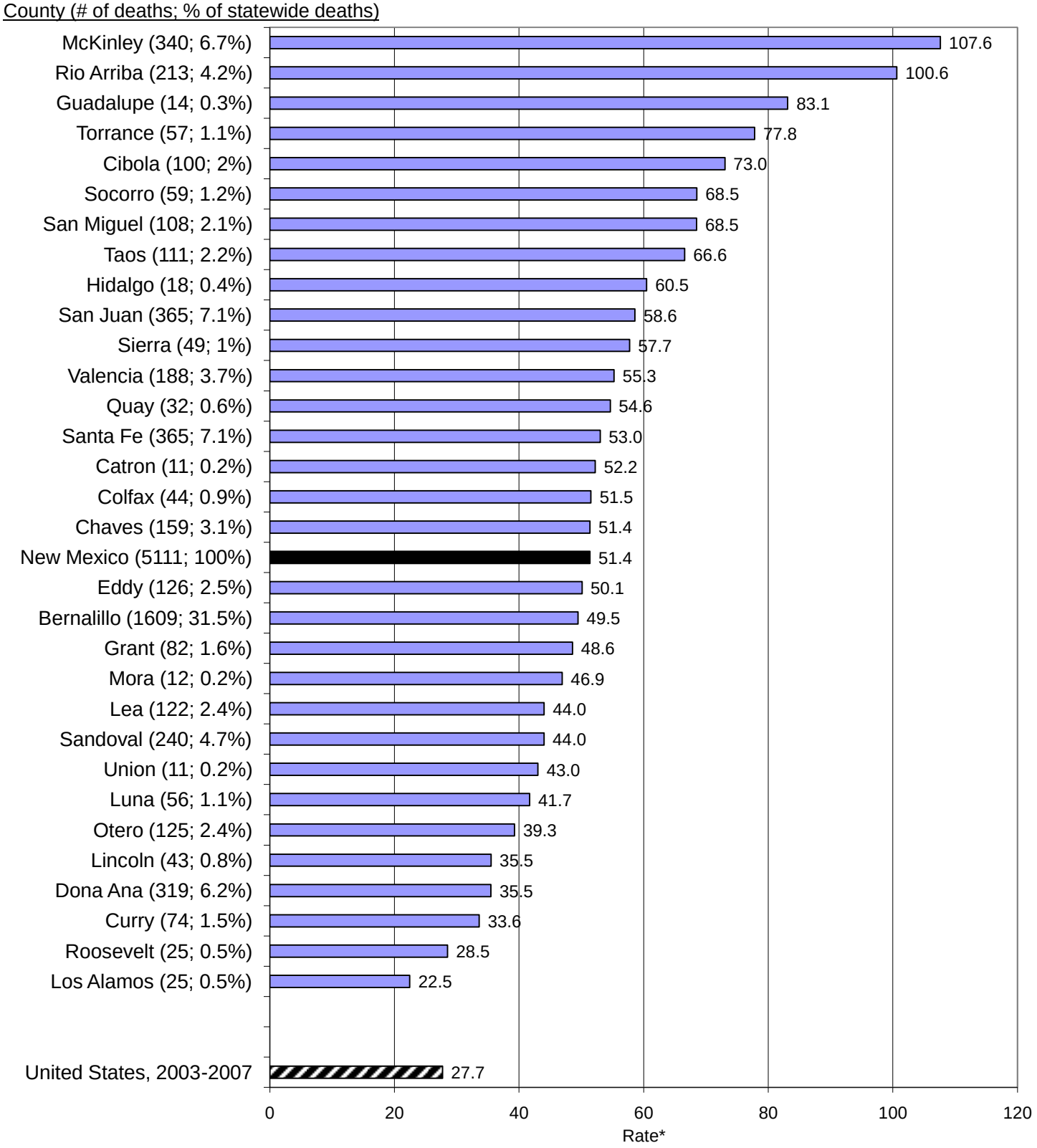
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

-- 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 DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



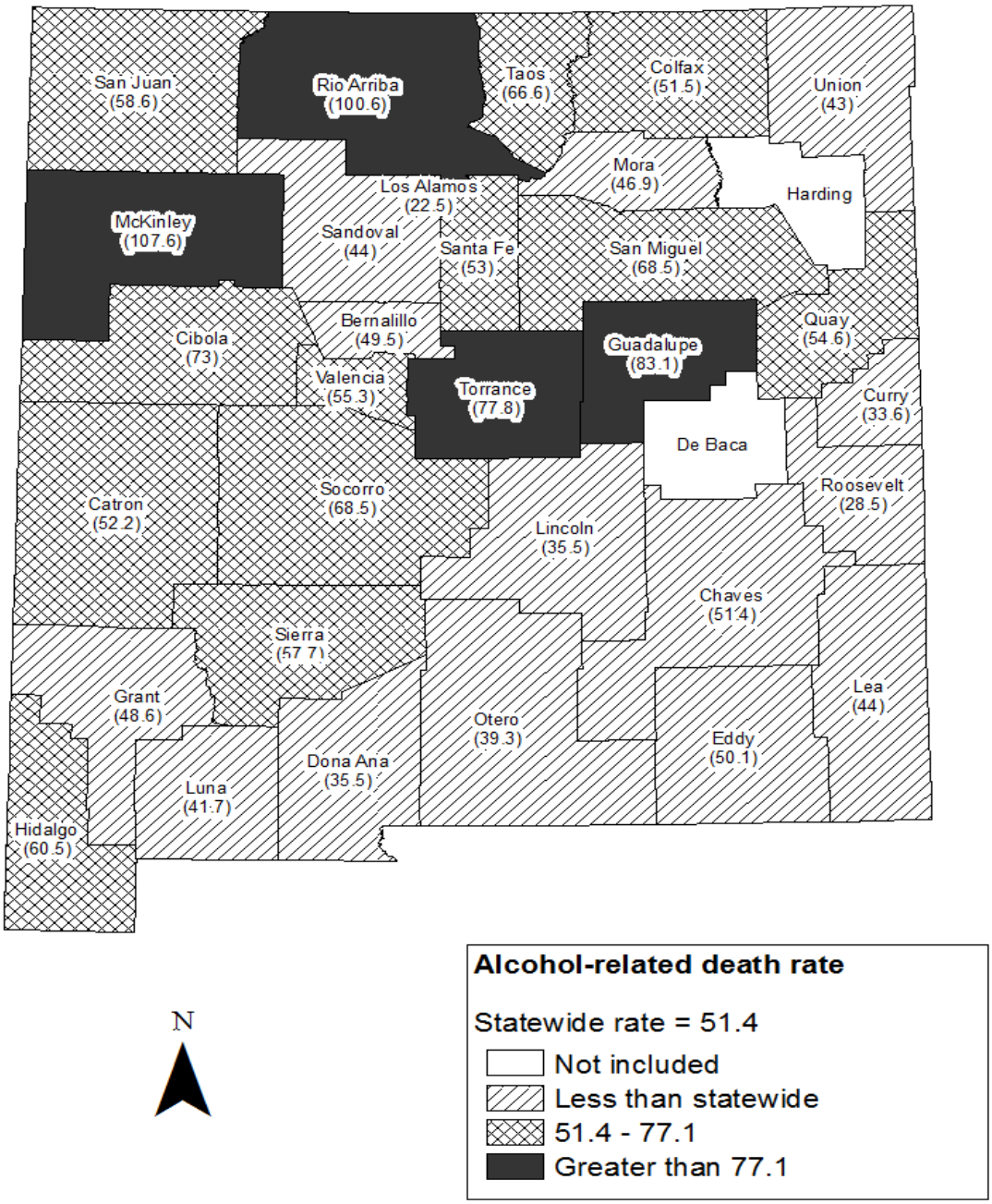

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

The following counties were not included 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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009




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

Not included: 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

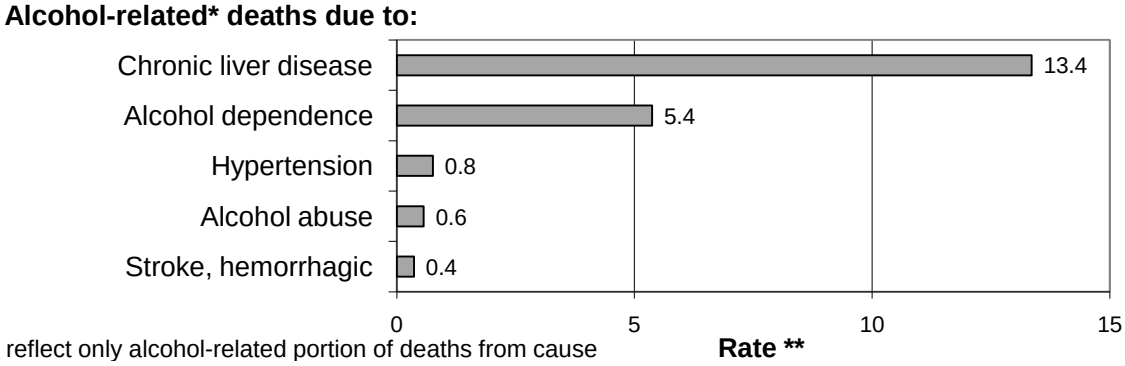
## Problem Statement

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 16% from 1990-2007, 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 2005-2009. 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. for the period 1999 through 2007 (the most recent year for which state comparison data is available).

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, 2005-2009




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

** Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard 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, 2005-2009

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | White | 1 | 412 | 193 | 606 | 0.2 | 34.1 | 52.6 | 22.0 |
| | Hispanic | 4 | 564 | 175 | 743 | 0.4 | 54.2 | 98.9 | 42.5 |
| | American Indian | 4 | 267 | 42 | 312 | 1.4 | 105.7 | 125.0 | 72.4 |
| | Black | 0 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 0.3 | 10.7 | 35.4 | 11.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 15.5 | 4.9 |
| | Total | 9 | 1,253 | 414 | 1,675 | 0.5 | 47.9 | 69.9 | 33.0 |
| Female | White | 0 | 191 | 110 | 302 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 24.5 | 10.3 |
| | Hispanic | 3 | 160 | 84 | 247 | 0.4 | 15.1 | 37.8 | 13.8 |
| | American Indian | 1 | 149 | 31 | 181 | 0.4 | 53.6 | 68.0 | 37.9 |
| | Black | 0 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 16.4 | 8.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 20.0 | 4.0 |
| | Total | 5 | 509 | 228 | 742 | 0.3 | 18.8 | 31.0 | 13.8 |
| Total | White | 2 | 603 | 303 | 908 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 37.1 | 15.9 |
| | Hispanic | 7 | 724 | 259 | 990 | 0.4 | 34.6 | 64.9 | 27.5 |
| | American Indian | 5 | 416 | 73 | 494 | 0.9 | 78.4 | 92.1 | 53.9 |
| | Black | 0 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 24.9 | 10.0 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 18.3 | 4.4 |
| | Total | 14 | 1,761 | 642 | 2,417 | 0.4 | 33.1 | 48.3 | 23.0 |

* 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 standard population

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that, in general, males are more at risk than females for alcohol-related chronic disease death. Male rates are 2-3 times higher than female rates, across most racial/ethnic groups (except Blacks and 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 (42.5 vs. 33.0), and almost twice the total state rate (42.5 vs. 23.0).

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 3 to 5 times the national rate of 12.0 (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, 2005-2009**

| | 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 | 340 | 345 | 68 | 13 | 3 | 768 | 17.5 | 29.6 | 43.7 | 12.8 | -- | 22.3 |
| Catron | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 37 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 61 | 19.6 | 20.2 | -- | -- | -- | 19.2 |
| Cibola | 8 | 14 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 53 | -- | 38.9 | 57.9 | -- | -- | 36.8 |
| Colfax | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 21.2 | 34.3 | -- | -- | -- | 25.7 |
| Curry | 16 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 36 | 10.8 | 31.9 | -- | -- | -- | 15.8 |
| De Baca | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 63 | 83 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 147 | 14.5 | 17.0 | -- | -- | -- | 15.6 |
| Eddy | 24 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 13.8 | 25.5 | -- | -- | -- | 16.3 |
| Grant | 13 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 10.5 | 23.5 | -- | -- | -- | 17.2 |
| Guadalupe | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.7 |
| Lea | 31 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 16.7 | 21.3 | -- | -- | -- | 17.0 |
| Lincoln | 15 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 11.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.5 |
| Los Alamos | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.0 |
| Luna | 14 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 16.0 | 24.6 | -- | -- | -- | 18.1 |
| McKinley | 9 | 8 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 187 | -- | -- | 79.7 | -- | -- | 61.3 |
| Mora | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 30 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 13.4 | 19.2 | 78.2 | -- | -- | 18.0 |
| Quay | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 32.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.8 |
| Rio Arriba | 8 | 71 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 116 | -- | 47.8 | 117.6 | -- | -- | 52.8 |
| Roosevelt | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sandoval | 50 | 34 | 39 | 0 | 1 | 123 | 14.9 | 26.5 | 48.6 | -- | -- | 21.9 |
| San Juan | 39 | 13 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 154 | 11.2 | 15.9 | 43.8 | -- | -- | 23.7 |
| San Miguel | 7 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 56 | -- | 40.2 | -- | -- | -- | 33.1 |
| Santa Fe | 63 | 101 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 14.3 | 32.4 | 43.9 | -- | -- | 22.4 |
| Sierra | 21 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 28.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.5 |
| Socorro | 8 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 26 | -- | 30.9 | -- | -- | -- | 29.4 |
| Taos | 15 | 34 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 14.8 | 35.7 | -- | -- | -- | 26.9 |
| Torrance | 16 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 28.1 | 53.3 | -- | -- | -- | 34.8 |
| Union | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 32 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 79 | 18.4 | 28.5 | -- | -- | -- | 21.9 |
| Total | 908 | 990 | 494 | 20 | 6 | 2,417 | 15.9 | 27.5 | 53.9 | 10.0 | -- | 23.0 |

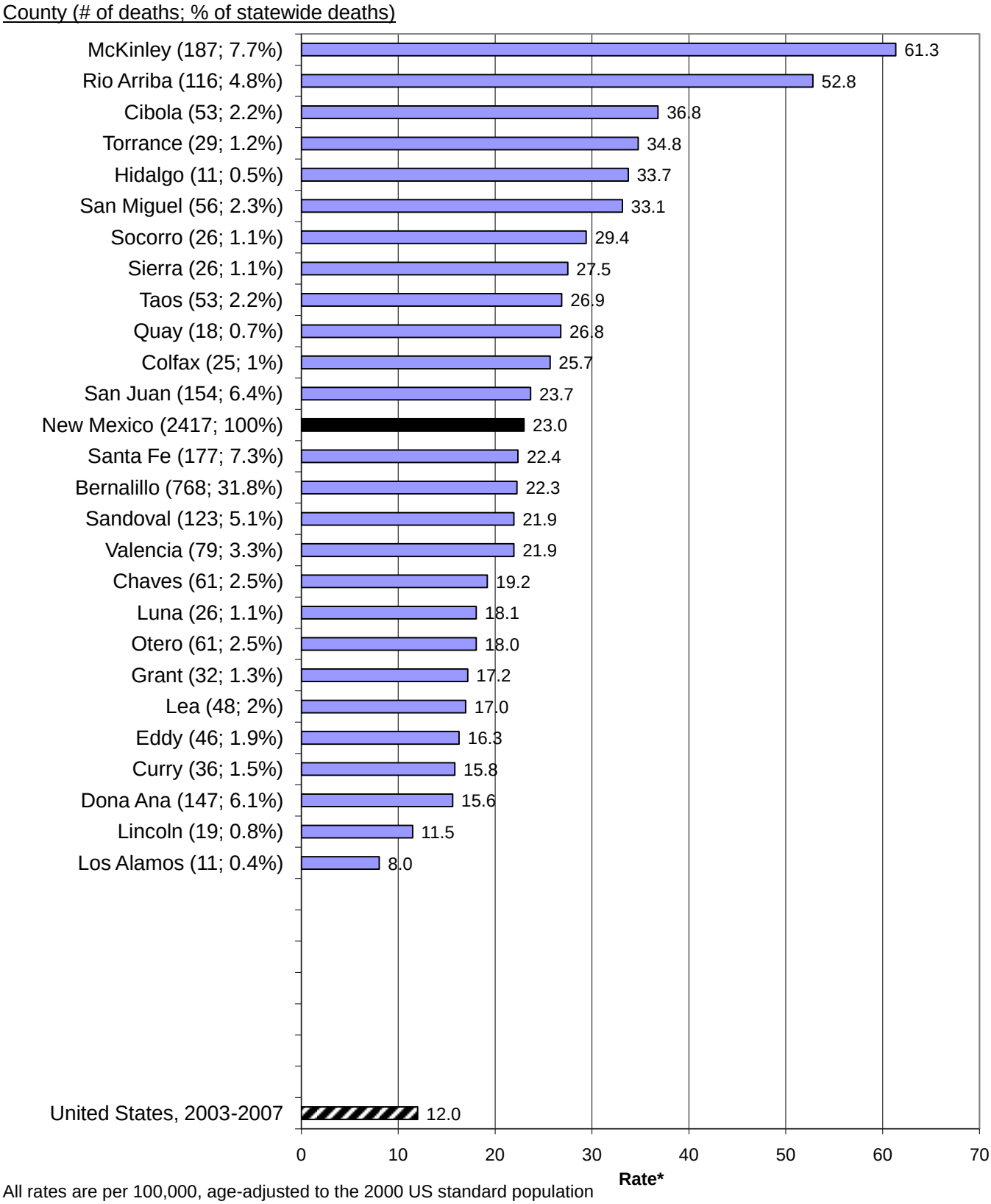
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

-- 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 DISEASE DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



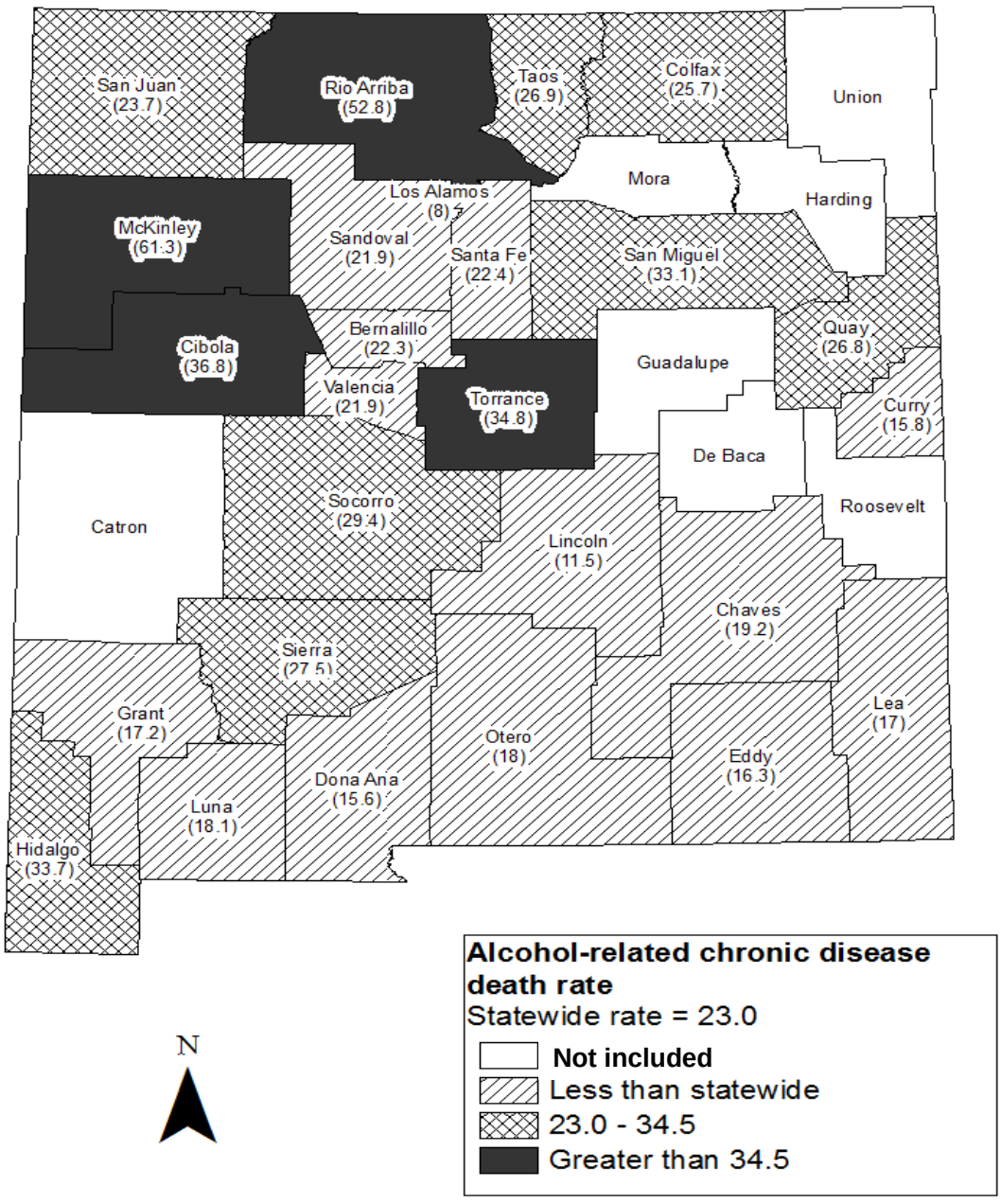

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

The following counties were not included due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Roosevelt, Union

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009




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

Not included: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period

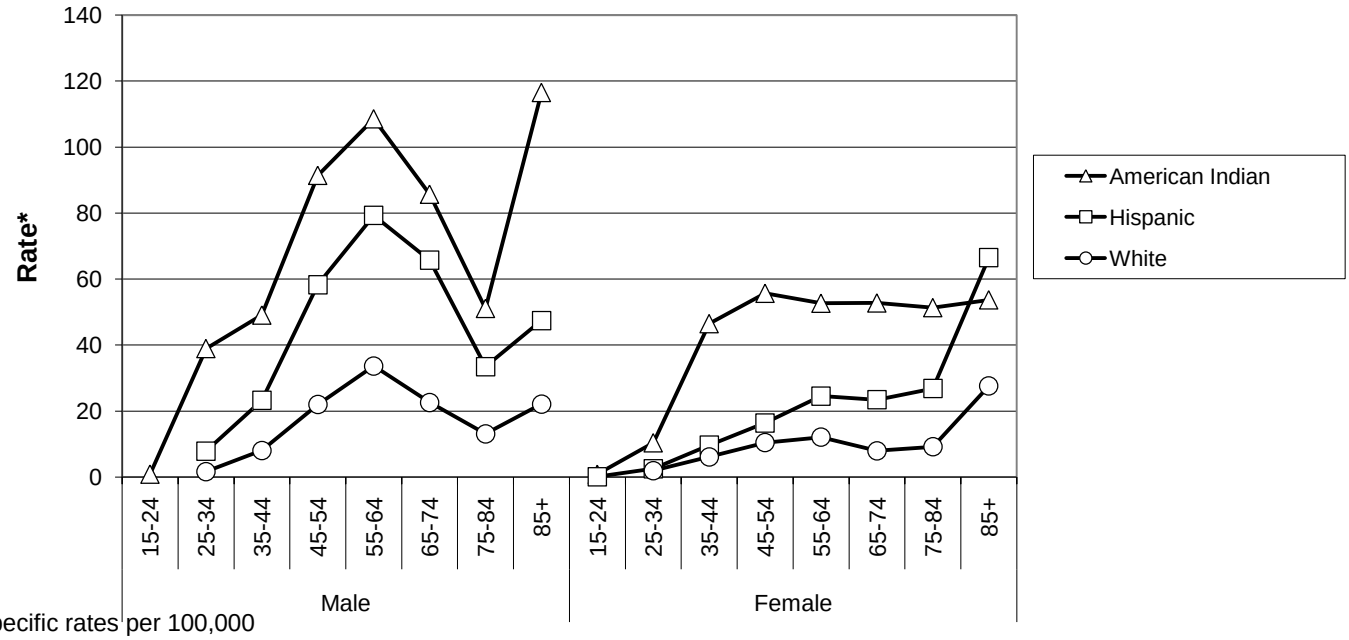
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

# 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 27 years, New Mexico's AR-CLD rate has increased 25%, whereas the national rate has decreased 25%. New Mexico has had the highest AR-CLD death rate in the U.S. for most of this period, including every year from 1999 through 2007 (the most recent year for which state comparison data is available). 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, 2005-2009




* 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, 2005-2009

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | White | 0 | 215 | 70 | 285 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 9.9 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 383 | 94 | 477 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 53.3 | 26.2 |
| | American Indian | 1 | 166 | 25 | 193 | 0.4 | 65.9 | 76.2 | 44.9 |
| | Black | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| | Total | 1 | 768 | 190 | 959 | 0.1 | 29.3 | 32.1 | 18.3 |
| Female | White | 0 | 105 | 44 | 149 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 5.1 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 126 | 60 | 187 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 27.0 | 10.1 |
| | American Indian | 1 | 113 | 24 | 137 | 0.4 | 40.4 | 52.3 | 27.8 |
| | Black | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 5.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 1.6 |
| | Total | 1 | 349 | 130 | 480 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 17.7 | 8.7 |
| Total | White | 0 | 320 | 114 | 434 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 7.4 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 509 | 154 | 664 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 38.6 | 17.9 |
| | American Indian | 2 | 279 | 49 | 330 | 0.4 | 52.5 | 62.4 | 35.7 |
| | Black | 0 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 1.2 |
| | Total | 2 | 1,116 | 320 | 1,439 | 0.1 | 21.0 | 24.1 | 13.4 |

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

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

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

## 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 of premature mortality 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 more than 5 times the national rate; more than a third of New Mexico's counties have rates more than twice the U.S. rate; and a number of counties with rates below the state average (e.g., 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, 2005-2009

| | 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 | 161 | 245 | 44 | 6 | 1 | 458 | 8.2 | 20.3 | 29.3 | -- | -- | 13.0 |
| Catron | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 20 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 9.9 | 13.4 | -- | -- | -- | 11.2 |
| Cibola | 2 | 11 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 35 | -- | 31.5 | 39.1 | -- | -- | 23.6 |
| Colfax | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.3 |
| Curry | 8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 19 | -- | 18.2 | -- | -- | -- | 8.3 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 29 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 89 | 6.6 | 12.0 | -- | -- | -- | 9.3 |
| Eddy | 11 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 6.4 | 18.4 | -- | -- | -- | 9.5 |
| Grant | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | -- | 13.5 | -- | -- | -- | 7.6 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 16 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 9.1 | 15.2 | -- | -- | -- | 10.0 |
| Lincoln | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Los Alamos | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Luna | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| McKinley | 2 | 4 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 121 | -- | -- | 52.1 | -- | -- | 38.7 |
| Mora | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 19 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 8.2 | 11.3 | 55.7 | -- | -- | 11.1 |
| Quay | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.8 |
| Rio Arriba | 6 | 48 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 78 | -- | 32.1 | 79.0 | -- | -- | 35.2 |
| Roosevelt | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sandoval | 21 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 5.7 | 18.5 | 31.4 | -- | -- | 11.9 |
| San Juan | 19 | 7 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 5.1 | -- | 28.5 | -- | -- | 14.0 |
| San Miguel | 4 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | -- | 24.8 | -- | -- | -- | 19.4 |
| Santa Fe | 30 | 60 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 5.8 | 18.0 | 38.5 | -- | -- | 12.0 |
| Sierra | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.8 |
| Socorro | 2 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.5 |
| Taos | 8 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 32 | -- | 22.3 | -- | -- | -- | 16.1 |
| Torrance | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 16.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.4 |
| Union | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 17 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 46 | 9.5 | 17.8 | -- | -- | -- | 12.4 |
| Total | 434 | 664 | 330 | 9 | 2 | 1,439 | 7.4 | 17.9 | 35.7 | -- | -- | 13.4 |

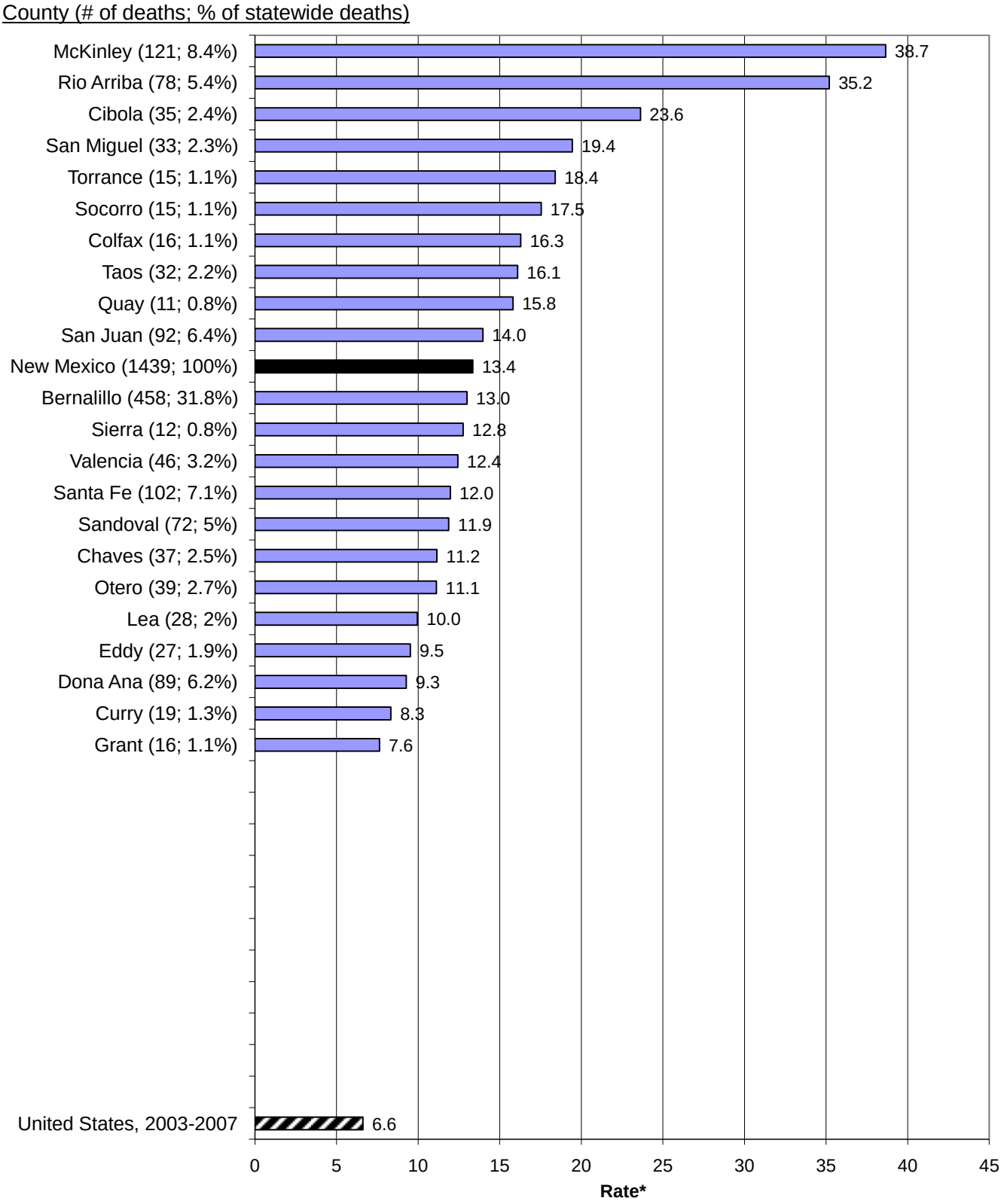
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

-- 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)

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



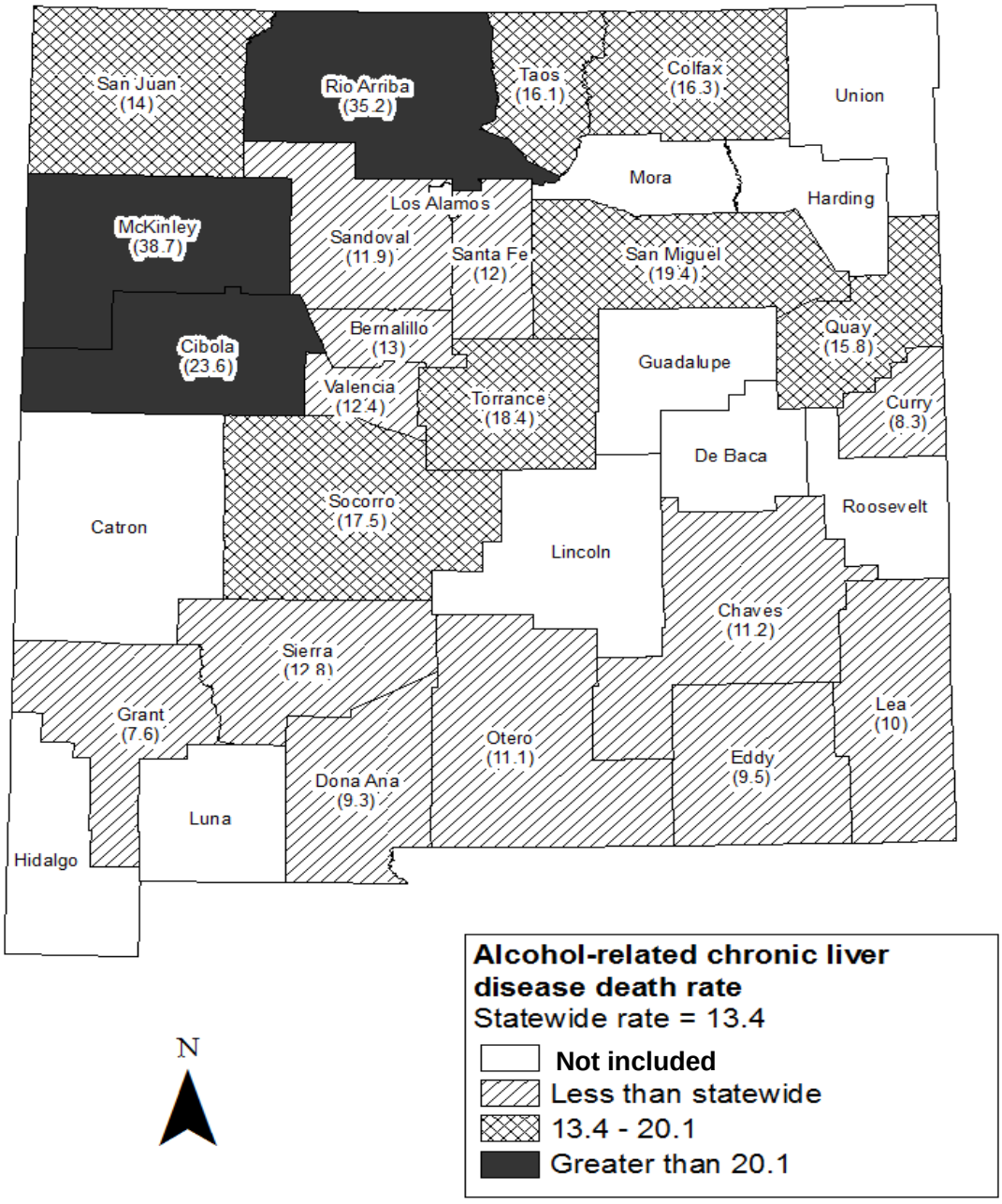

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

The following counties were not included due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Los Alamos, Luna, Mora, Roosevelt, Union

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

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

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009




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

Not included: 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

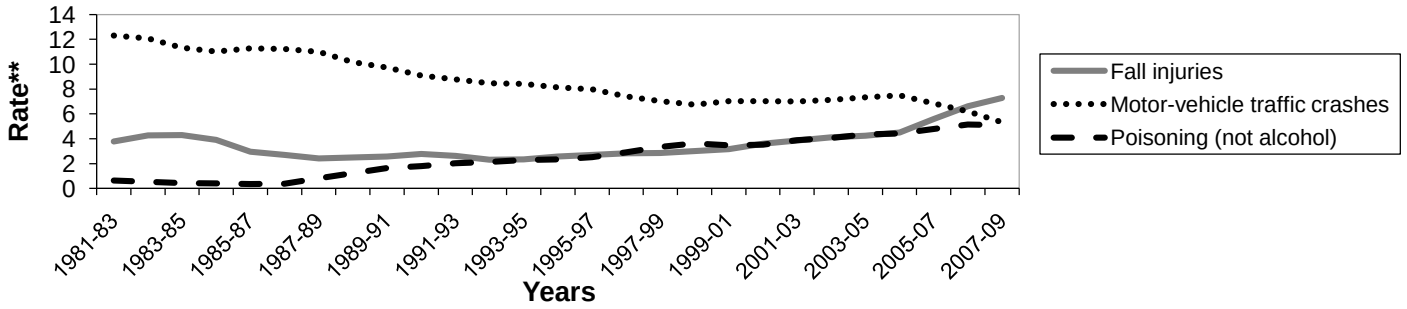
# ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH

## 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. Since 1990, New Mexico's death rate for alcohol-related (AR) injury has consistently been among the highest 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 increased. Chart 1 shows the substantial increase in AR fall injury and AR drug overdose death rates since the early 1990s. These increases have more than offset the decline in AR motor vehicle crash deaths, as well as slight decreases in AR homicide and suicide death rates, to drive an overall 18.2% increase in New Mexico's AR injury death during the period 1990 through 2007. During the period 2005-2009, AR falls injury deaths replaced AR motor vehicle crash deaths as the leading cause of alcohol-related injury death in New Mexico.

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: Top 3 Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Injury Death (from 2005-2009), New Mexico, 1981-2009**




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

** Rates are rolling 3-year average per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard 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, 2005-2009**

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Ages 0-24** | **Ages 25-64** | **Ages 65+** | **All Ages** | **Ages 0-24** | **Ages 25-64** | **Ages 65+** | **All Ages*** |
| Male | White | 82 | 451 | 209 | 742 | 13.5 | 37.4 | 57.0 | 33.6 |
| | Hispanic | 178 | 547 | 81 | 806 | 20.1 | 52.6 | 45.6 | 41.3 |
| | American Indian | 72 | 222 | 19 | 313 | 27.7 | 87.9 | 58.1 | 63.7 |
| | Black | 10 | 27 | 2 | 39 | 16.5 | 37.6 | 23.7 | 30.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 3 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 41.6 | 18.7 |
| | Total | 344 | 1,252 | 313 | 1,910 | 18.7 | 47.8 | 53.0 | 40.3 |
| Female | White | 25 | 192 | 202 | 419 | 4.4 | 15.3 | 44.9 | 16.9 |
| | Hispanic | 38 | 150 | 72 | 260 | 4.4 | 14.3 | 32.5 | 15.8 |
| | American Indian | 22 | 58 | 11 | 91 | 8.2 | 20.7 | 25.2 | 18.1 |
| | Black | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 6.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 18.6 | 8.5 |
| | Total | 88 | 408 | 288 | 784 | 5.0 | 15.1 | 39.1 | 16.8 |
| Total | White | 107 | 643 | 411 | 1,161 | 9.1 | 26.1 | 50.3 | 25.1 |
| | Hispanic | 215 | 698 | 153 | 1,066 | 12.4 | 33.3 | 38.3 | 28.5 |
| | American Indian | 93 | 280 | 31 | 404 | 17.8 | 52.6 | 39.1 | 39.7 |
| | Black | 12 | 32 | 3 | 47 | 10.4 | 23.9 | 15.0 | 18.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 4 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 27.6 | 12.8 |
| | Total | 432 | 1,660 | 602 | 2,694 | 11.9 | 31.2 | 45.3 | 28.4 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

## 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 categories. 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 20% (1.2 times) higher than 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. More than 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. A number of counties have high rates and a relatively heavy burden (roughly 20 or more alcohol-related deaths per year), Rio Arriba County's 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 and San Juan counties, elevated rates are driven by high rates in the American Indian male population. Valencia County's high rate is driven by elevated rates in the Hispanic male population.

**Table 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2005-2009**

| | 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 | 388 | 368 | 51 | 26 | 8 | 841 | 23.6 | 30.3 | 28.3 | 23.2 | -- | 27.2 |
| Catron | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 53 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 31.9 | 34.4 | -- | -- | -- | 32.2 |
| Cibola | 12 | 13 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 31.4 | 29.9 | 41.3 | -- | -- | 36.2 |
| Colfax | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | -- | 30.1 | -- | -- | -- | 25.9 |
| Curry | 22 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 39 | 16.4 | 18.2 | -- | -- | -- | 17.8 |
| De Baca | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 83 | 85 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 172 | 24.3 | 17.0 | -- | -- | -- | 19.9 |
| Eddy | 50 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 80 | 36.0 | 30.6 | -- | -- | -- | 33.8 |
| Grant | 27 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 31.7 | 28.6 | -- | -- | -- | 31.4 |
| Guadalupe | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 43 | 27 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 74 | 30.2 | 27.9 | -- | -- | -- | 27.1 |
| Lincoln | 15 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 19.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.0 |
| Los Alamos | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.4 |
| Luna | 15 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 28.2 | 20.5 | -- | -- | -- | 23.7 |
| McKinley | 11 | 7 | 132 | 2 | 0 | 153 | 26.1 | -- | 52.8 | -- | -- | 46.3 |
| Mora | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 36 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 64 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 64.1 | -- | -- | 21.2 |
| Quay | 10 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 29.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.9 |
| Rio Arriba | 11 | 72 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 39.1 | 49.9 | 49.0 | -- | -- | 47.8 |
| Roosevelt | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 16.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.0 |
| Sandoval | 56 | 31 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 116 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 33.9 | -- | -- | 22.1 |
| San Juan | 76 | 22 | 113 | 1 | 0 | 211 | 28.4 | 26.8 | 44.5 | -- | -- | 34.9 |
| San Miguel | 9 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | -- | 40.5 | -- | -- | -- | 35.4 |
| Santa Fe | 88 | 91 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 188 | 30.3 | 31.2 | -- | -- | -- | 30.7 |
| Sierra | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 36.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.2 |
| Socorro | 9 | 17 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 33 | -- | 45.6 | -- | -- | -- | 39.1 |
| Taos | 20 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 58 | 35.3 | 44.4 | -- | -- | -- | 39.7 |
| Torrance | 17 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 46.6 | 38.1 | -- | -- | -- | 43.0 |
| Union | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 39 | 64 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 109 | 28.3 | 36.5 | -- | -- | -- | 33.3 |
| Total | 1,161 | 1,066 | 404 | 47 | 15 | 2,694 | 25.1 | 28.5 | 39.7 | 18.5 | 12.8 | 28.4 |

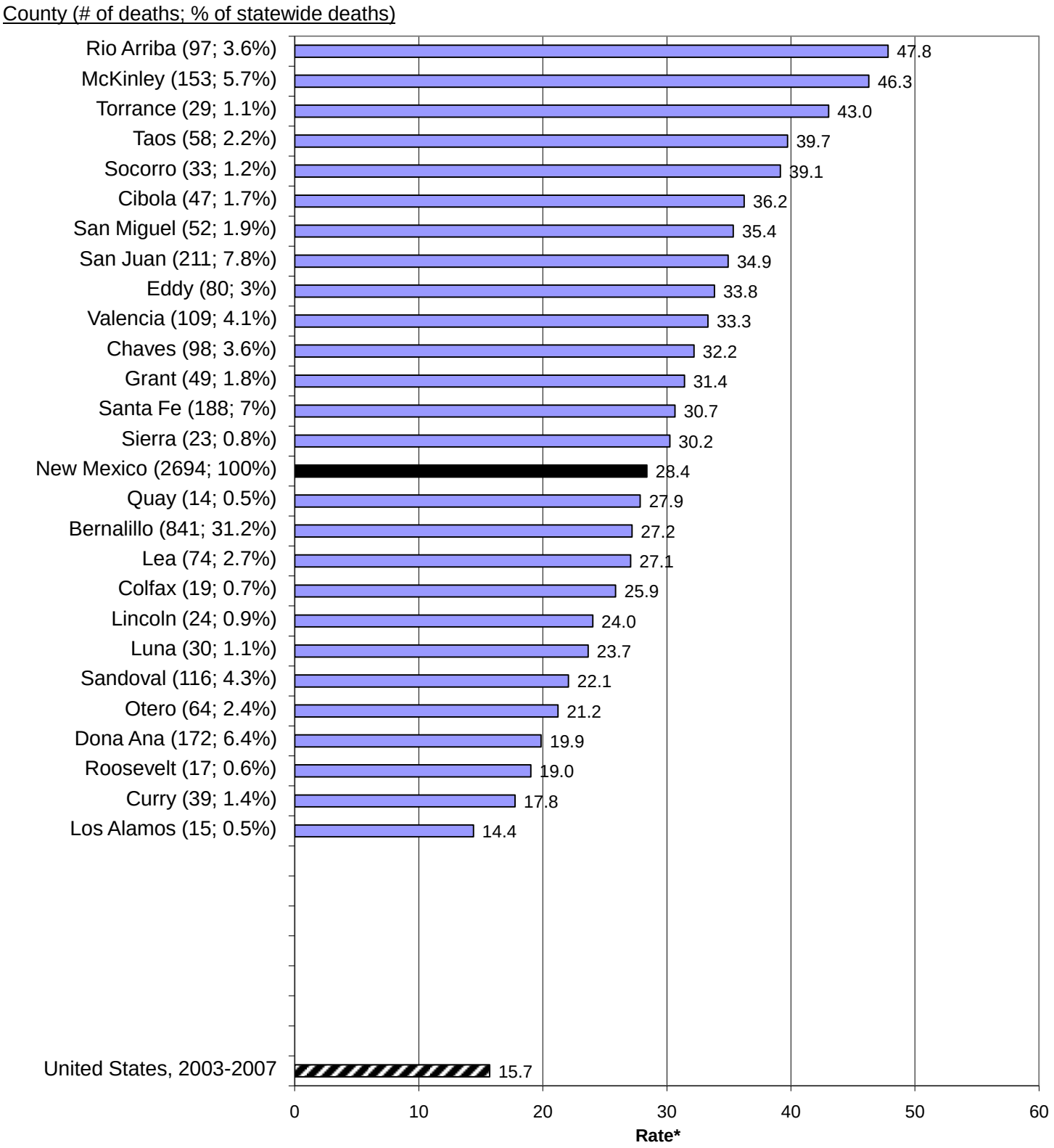
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

-- 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 INJURY DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



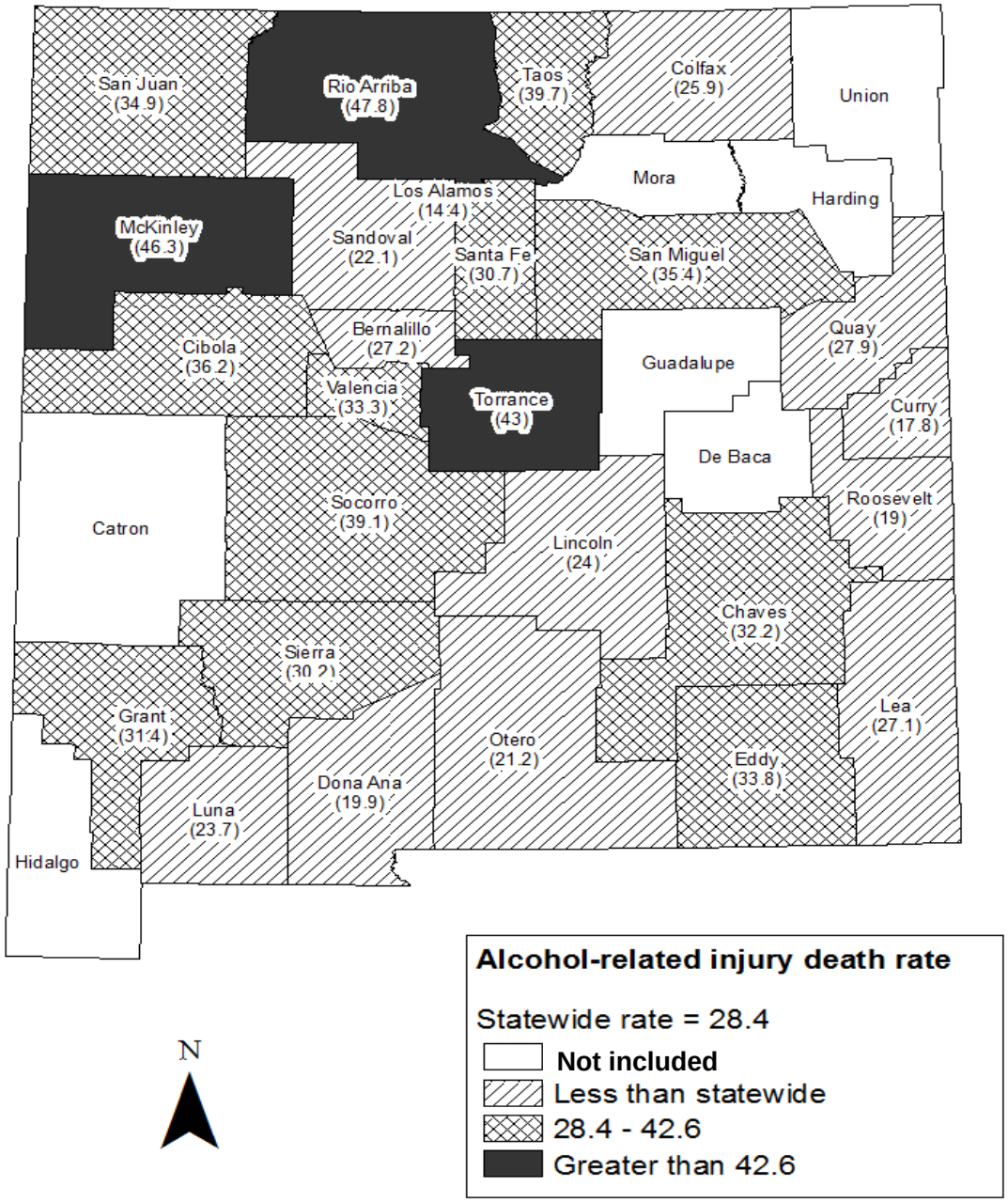

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

The following counties were not included 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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



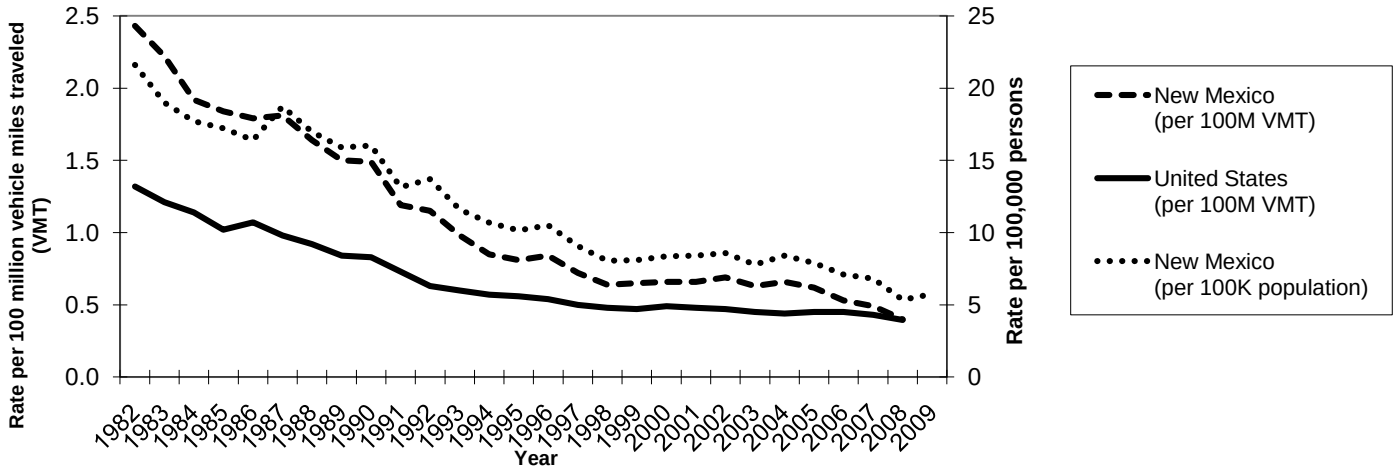

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
Not included: Rate not reported due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files; CDC ARDI; SAEP

# ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH

## Problem Statement

Alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVTC) death has historically been 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 nationally and in New Mexico. From 1982 through 2009, in response to a wide range of policy and preventive interventions, New Mexico's alcohol-impaired motor vehicle traffic crash (AI-MVTC) fatality rate declined more dramatically than the U.S. rate, decreasing 74% and dropping New Mexico from 1st to 12th among states in AI-MVTC fatalities per 100,000 population. In terms of deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), New Mexico's AI-MVTC fatality rate in 2007 was one-fifth what it was in 1982. Furthermore, a comprehensive AR-MVTC prevention campaign in place from 2005-2009 was successful in reinitiating rate decreases that had been stalled since the late 1990s: from 2005 through 2008 (the most recent year for which VMT estimates are available) New Mexico's AI-MVTC fatality rate per 100 million VMT dropped 36%.

## Chart 1: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1982-2009




* 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); 2009 rates per 100M VMT not yet available at time of report

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, 2005-2009

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | White | 34 | 115 | 12 | 162 | 5.7 | 9.5 | 3.4 | 7.5 |
| | Hispanic | 71 | 134 | 6 | 210 | 8.0 | 12.8 | 3.2 | 9.7 |
| | American Indian | 31 | 71 | 1 | 103 | 12.0 | 28.0 | 3.5 | 18.8 |
| | Black | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 5.7 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| | Total | 139 | 326 | 20 | 485 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 3.3 | 9.6 |
| Female | White | 10 | 30 | 5 | 46 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| | Hispanic | 19 | 33 | 2 | 54 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| | American Indian | 11 | 20 | 1 | 32 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 5.3 |
| | Black | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| | Total | 43 | 85 | 8 | 135 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.6 |
| Total | White | 45 | 145 | 18 | 207 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 4.8 |
| | Hispanic | 90 | 166 | 8 | 264 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 6.1 |
| | American Indian | 42 | 91 | 2 | 135 | 8.1 | 17.0 | 2.3 | 11.7 |
| | Black | 3 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 3.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| | Total | 182 | 411 | 28 | 620 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 2.1 | 6.1 |

* Age-specific rates (e.g., Ages 0-24) per 100,000 population; all-ages rate per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to 2000 US standard 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, 2005-2009

| | 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 | 49 | 63 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 132 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 7.2 | -- | -- | 4.0 |
| Catron | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 11 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 8.0 | 9.0 | -- | -- | -- | 7.9 |
| Cibola | 3 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.3 |
| Colfax | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Curry | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.2 |
| De Baca | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 10 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 3.1 | 3.6 | -- | -- | -- | 3.3 |
| Eddy | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 11.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.2 |
| Grant | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guadalupe | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 15 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 28 | 11.1 | 8.7 | -- | -- | -- | 9.6 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Los Alamos | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Luna | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.5 |
| McKinley | 3 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 52 | -- | -- | 15.9 | -- | -- | 13.7 |
| Mora | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.1 |
| Quay | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rio Arriba | 1 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 26 | -- | 12.8 | -- | -- | -- | 11.9 |
| Roosevelt | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sandoval | 8 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 27 | -- | -- | 12.4 | -- | -- | 4.2 |
| San Juan | 20 | 6 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 7.6 | -- | 13.5 | -- | -- | 9.9 |
| San Miguel | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | -- | 8.8 | -- | -- | -- | 8.3 |
| Santa Fe | 17 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 42 | 5.3 | 6.0 | -- | -- | -- | 5.8 |
| Sierra | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Socorro | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.5 |
| Taos | 4 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | -- | 17.0 | -- | -- | -- | 13.4 |
| Torrance | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Union | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 7 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 28 | -- | 9.9 | -- | -- | -- | 7.6 |
| Total | 207 | 264 | 135 | 10 | 4 | 620 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 11.7 | 3.6 | -- | 6.1 |

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

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

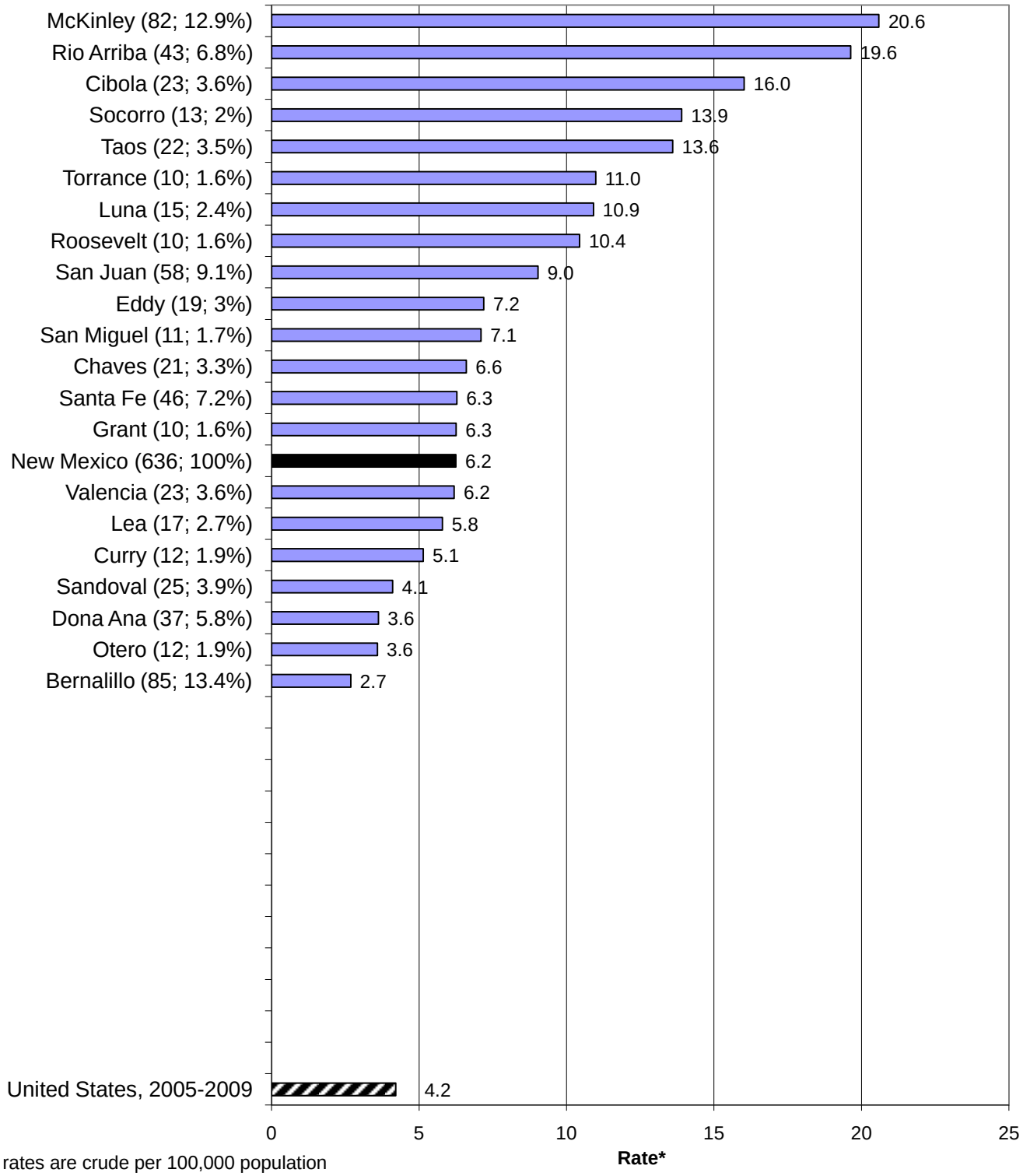
[1] Alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crash (AR-MVTC) deaths estimated based on CDC ARDI alcohol-attributable fractions (BAC>=0.10)

[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

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates*[1,2] by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009




* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

The following counties were not included due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:
Catron, Colfax, De Baca, Grant, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Los Alamos, Mora, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Union

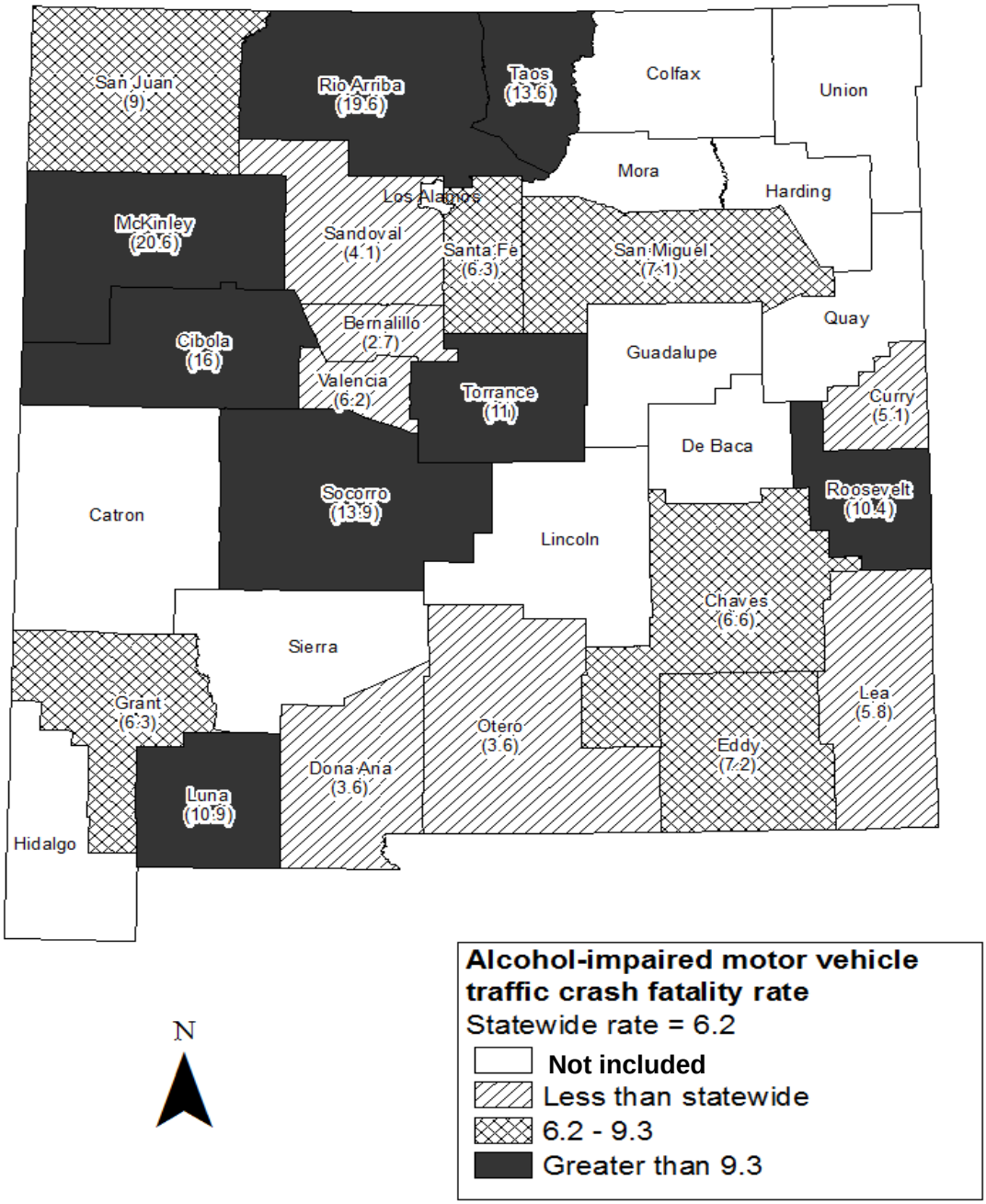
[1] Alcohol-impaired MVTC deaths are from FARS (highest driver BAC >=0.08); NM population from BBER, US population from NCHS

[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)

# ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates[1,2] by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009




* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

Not included: 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)

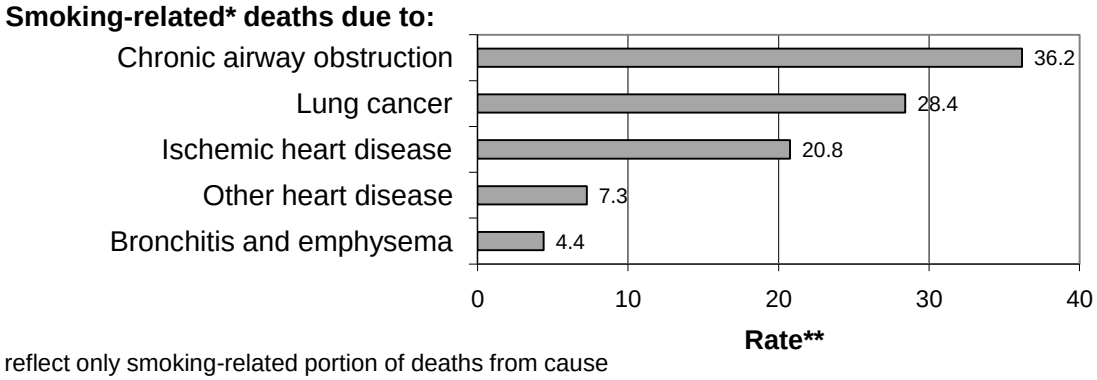
# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH

## 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, 2005-2009




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

** Rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard 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, 2005-2009

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | White | 0 | 1,148 | 3,300 | 4,449 | 0.0 | 95.0 | 899.7 | 174.7 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 531 | 1,204 | 1,735 | 0.0 | 51.0 | 679.1 | 142.2 |
| | American Indian | 0 | 90 | 127 | 216 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 379.3 | 89.3 |
| | Black | 0 | 36 | 77 | 112 | 0.0 | 50.1 | 814.5 | 161.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 239.4 | 72.4 |
| | Total | 0 | 1,822 | 4,719 | 6,541 | 0.0 | 69.6 | 797.4 | 159.1 |
| Female | White | 0 | 577 | 2,420 | 2,997 | 0.0 | 45.9 | 537.9 | 99.0 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 239 | 740 | 979 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 333.0 | 70.6 |
| | American Indian | 0 | 51 | 79 | 131 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 174.7 | 43.0 |
| | Black | 0 | 17 | 40 | 57 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 340.9 | 77.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 204.9 | 40.0 |
| | Total | 0 | 888 | 3,295 | 4,183 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 447.1 | 86.5 |
| Total | White | 0 | 1,725 | 5,720 | 7,445 | 0.0 | 70.0 | 700.4 | 132.8 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 770 | 1,944 | 2,714 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 486.5 | 102.6 |
| | American Indian | 0 | 141 | 206 | 347 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 261.3 | 62.7 |
| | Black | 0 | 53 | 116 | 169 | 0.0 | 39.4 | 552.1 | 114.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 22 | 28 | 49 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 218.4 | 53.1 |
| | Total | 0 | 2,710 | 8,014 | 10,724 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 603.1 | 118.7 |

* 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 standard population

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

# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that male rates are 1.8 to 2 times 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 the counties with the highest rates and relatively heavy burdens of smoking-related death (i.e., 20 or more deaths a year) are Torrance, Sierra, Quay, Valencia, and Socorro counties. The high rates in most of these counties (and in the state overall) are driven by high rates among Whites. However, there are notably elevated rates among Hispanics in Quay and Valencia counties; and a substantial buden of smoking-related death among Hispanics in several other counties (e.g., Dona Ana, Bernalillo, Santa Fe). The high rates of smoking-related death among Blacks in Curry and Lea counties are also notable. The smoking-related death rates among the American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander population are relatively low.

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, 2005-2009

| | 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 | 2,273 | 818 | 49 | 80 | 26 | 3,247 | 116.1 | 93.5 | 53.1 | 124.1 | 55.3 | 107.4 |
| Catron | 23 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 107.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 98.2 |
| Chaves | 374 | 79 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 459 | 159.5 | 115.3 | -- | -- | -- | 142.9 |
| Cibola | 73 | 37 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 137 | 155.2 | 111.2 | 70.2 | -- | -- | 115.2 |
| Colfax | 68 | 36 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 105 | 123.9 | 105.1 | -- | -- | -- | 115.3 |
| Curry | 210 | 50 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 280 | 141.7 | 147.3 | -- | 181.4 | -- | 141.6 |
| De Baca | 18 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 173.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 142.3 |
| Dona Ana | 591 | 305 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 910 | 139.7 | 86.5 | -- | -- | -- | 112.7 |
| Eddy | 334 | 63 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 406 | 172.3 | 96.8 | -- | -- | -- | 150.9 |
| Grant | 171 | 65 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 150.8 | 95.2 | -- | -- | -- | 128.3 |
| Guadalupe | 5 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 26 | -- | 165.9 | -- | -- | -- | 160.5 |
| Harding | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 26 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 152.2 | 94 | -- | -- | -- | 125.0 |
| Lea | 319 | 47 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 384 | 164.0 | 113.1 | -- | 135.1 | -- | 149.7 |
| Lincoln | 110 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 96.9 | 75.9 | -- | -- | -- | 91.2 |
| Los Alamos | 53 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 55.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.6 |
| Luna | 175 | 44 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 222 | 172.5 | 122.4 | -- | -- | -- | 151.3 |
| McKinley | 70 | 23 | 100 | 4 | 0 | 196 | 189.0 | 110.8 | 85.4 | -- | -- | 111.2 |
| Mora | 6 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | -- | 122.2 | -- | -- | -- | 109.2 |
| Otero | 332 | 63 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 409 | 166.1 | 105.0 | -- | -- | -- | 146.1 |
| Quay | 87 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 119 | 166.3 | 238.1 | -- | -- | -- | 173.8 |
| Rio Arriba | 49 | 133 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 198 | 150.7 | 117.5 | 79.7 | -- | -- | 121.6 |
| Roosevelt | 108 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 165.2 | 75.3 | -- | -- | -- | 143.5 |
| Sandoval | 392 | 94 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 536 | 126.1 | 106.8 | 77.7 | -- | -- | 117.0 |
| San Juan | 453 | 53 | 83 | 2 | 1 | 592 | 136.0 | 100.6 | 53.0 | -- | -- | 108.8 |
| San Miguel | 50 | 123 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 175 | 132.7 | 127.3 | -- | -- | -- | 127.0 |
| Santa Fe | 349 | 240 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 597 | 106.1 | 111.6 | -- | -- | -- | 106.1 |
| Sierra | 182 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 204 | 187.4 | 126.3 | -- | -- | -- | 175.7 |
| Socorro | 72 | 34 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 194.5 | 125.8 | -- | -- | -- | 156.3 |
| Taos | 64 | 87 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 106.1 | 105.7 | -- | -- | -- | 103.0 |
| Torrance | 91 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 242.7 | 147.6 | -- | -- | -- | 212.2 |
| Union | 31 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 158.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 140.1 |
| Valencia | 285 | 138 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 431 | 189.3 | 134.9 | -- | -- | -- | 159.3 |
| Total | 7,445 | 2,714 | 347 | 169 | 49 | 10,724 | 132.8 | 102.6 | 62.7 | 114.2 | 53.1 | 118.7 |

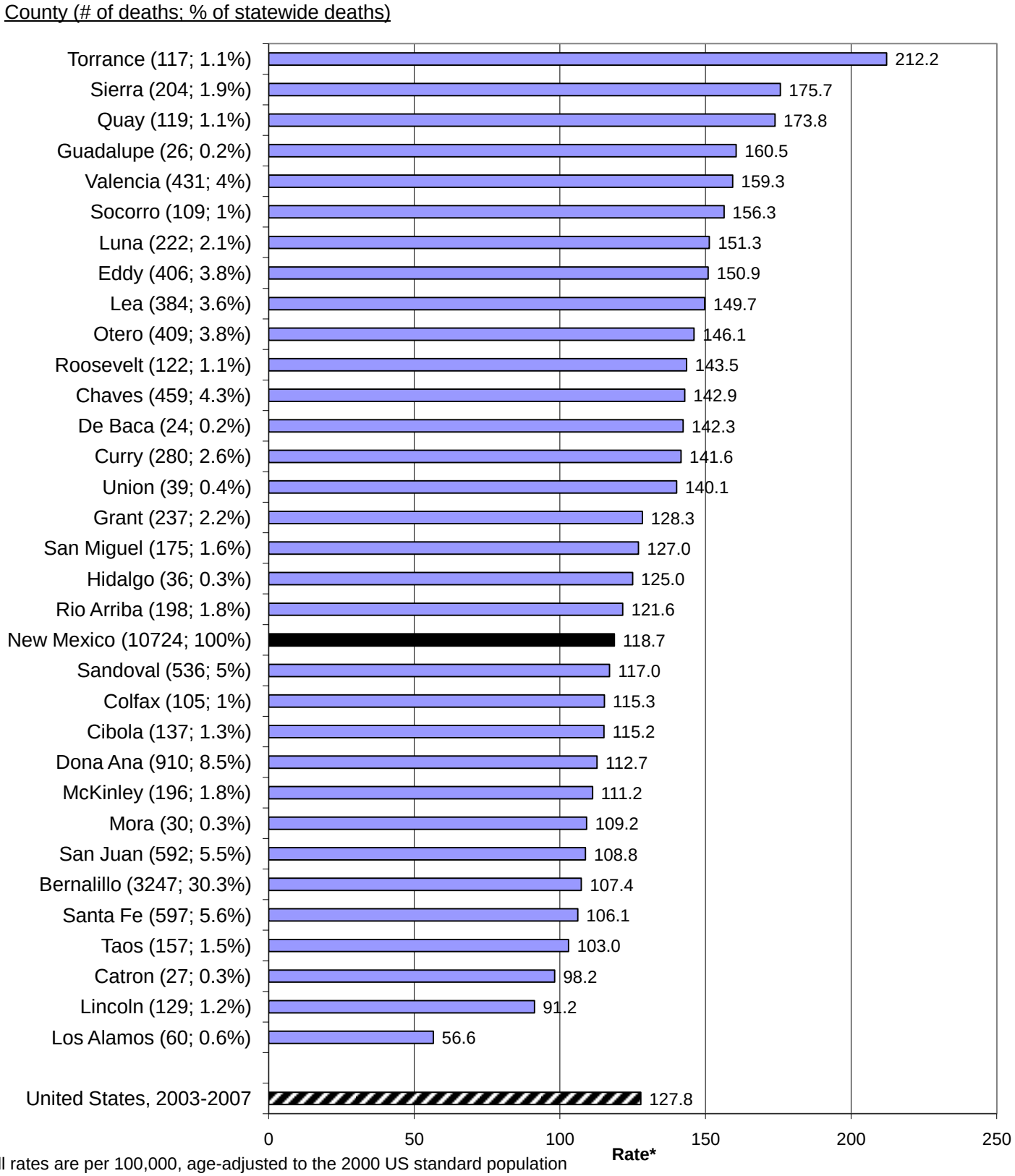
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

-- 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

# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Smoking-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



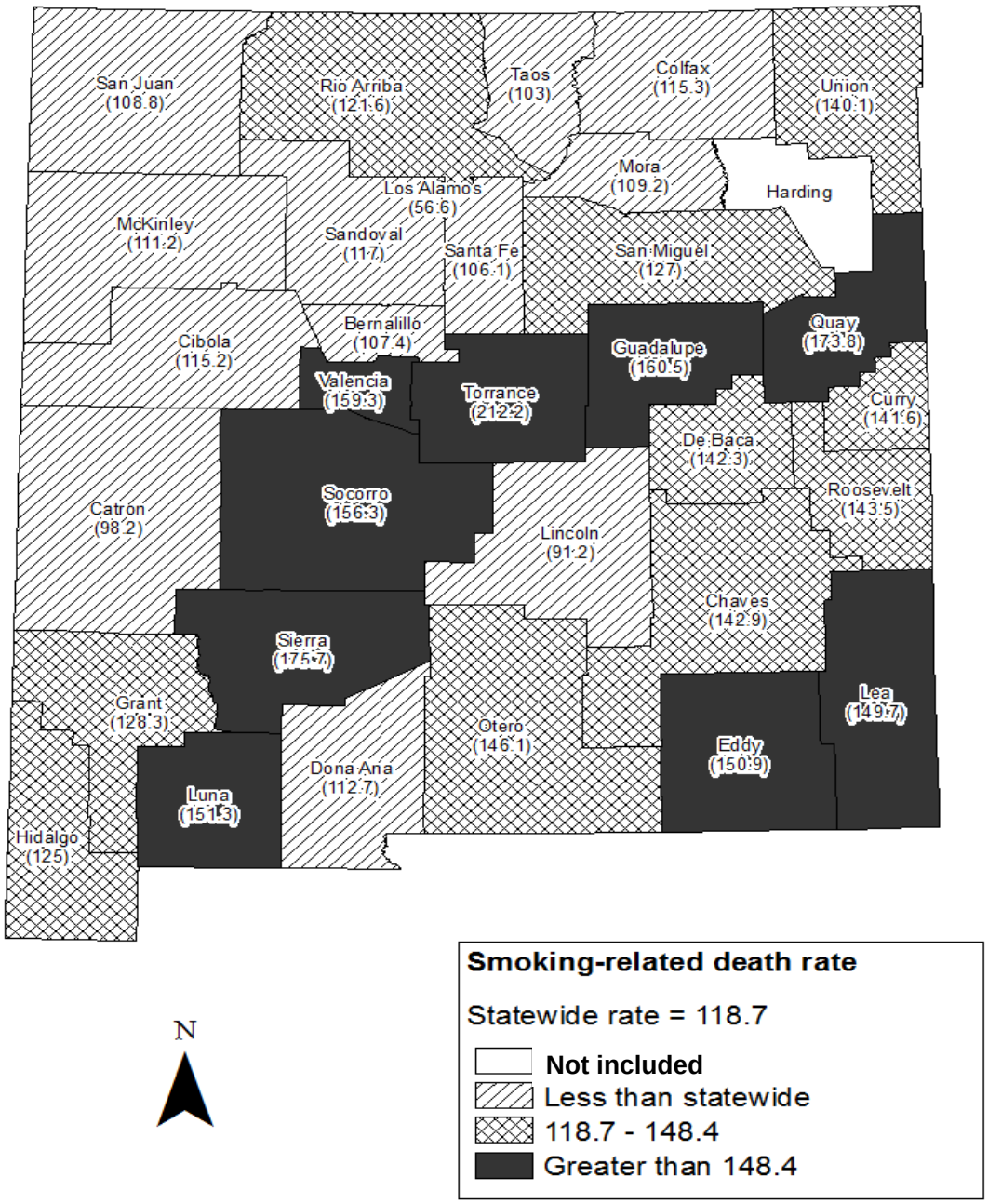

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

The following county was not included 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

# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Smoking-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009




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

Not included: 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

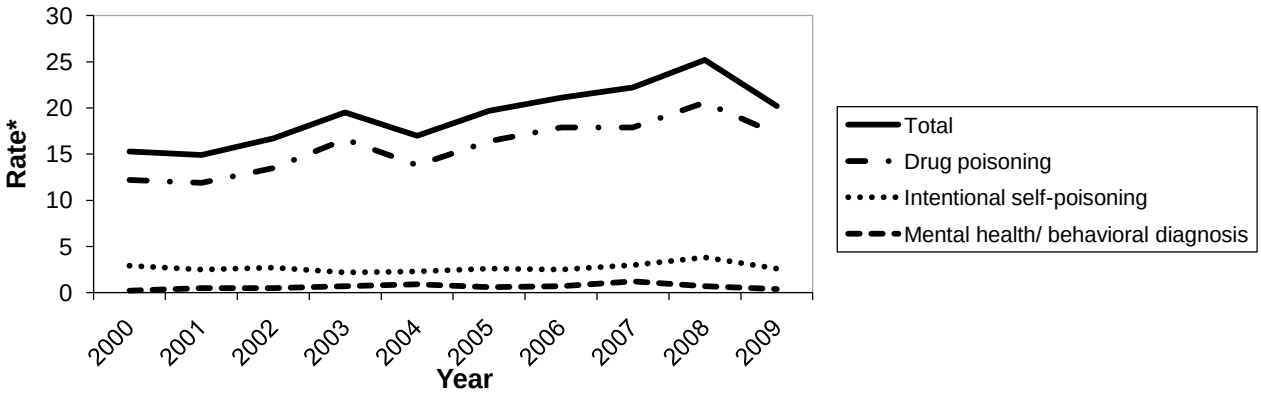
# DRUG-INDUCED DEATH

## Problem Statement

In 2007, New Mexico had the highest drug-induced death rate in the nation and the consequences of drug use continue to burden New Mexico communities. Drug use can result in overdose death, and is also associated with other societal problems including crime, violence, homelessness, loss of productivity and spread of blood-borne disease such as HIV and hepatitis. Unintentional overdose, or poisoning, is the largest subset of drug-induced death, accounting for 80-85% of drug-induced death in New Mexico (Chart 1). The other substantial cause of drug-induced death is suicide, or intentional self-poisoning, which accounts for 10-15% of all drug-induced death in New Mexico. Poisoning was the leading cause of unintentional injury in New Mexico during 2007, surpassing motor vehicle crash.

During 2005-2009, 60% of unintentional drug overdose deaths were caused primarily by illicit drugs, while 40% were caused primarily by prescription drugs. Medical examiner data indicate that the most common drug types causing death were prescription opioids (i.e., methadone, oxycodone, morphine; 49%), heroin (36%), cocaine (31%), tranquilizers/muscle relaxants (29%) and antidepressants (16%)(not mutually exclusive). The median age of unintentional drug overdose decedents was 43.7 years. In New Mexico and nationally, overdose death from prescription opioids has become an issue of enormous concern as these potent drugs are widely available. Interventions are currently being formulated, assessed and implemented in-state and in communities across the country.

## Chart 1: Drug-Induced Death Rates* by Cause Category, New Mexico, 2000-2009




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

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

## Table 1: Drug-Induced Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2005-2009

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | White | 48 | 460 | 25 | 533 | 7.9 | 38.1 | 6.8 | 23.5 |
| | Hispanic | 83 | 679 | 14 | 776 | 9.4 | 65.2 | 7.9 | 37.9 |
| | American Indian | 16 | 57 | 1 | 74 | 6.2 | 22.6 | 3.0 | 13.7 |
| | Black | 3 | 29 | 0 | 32 | 5.0 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 23.0 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 |
| | Total | 152 | 1,229 | 40 | 1,421 | 8.3 | 47.0 | 6.8 | 28.2 |
| Female | White | 17 | 378 | 34 | 429 | 3.0 | 30.1 | 7.6 | 17.2 |
| | Hispanic | 30 | 257 | 5 | 292 | 3.5 | 24.4 | 2.2 | 14.1 |
| | American Indian | 6 | 36 | 0 | 42 | 2.3 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 7.4 |
| | Black | 2 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 3.5 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 8.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| | Total | 55 | 684 | 39 | 778 | 3.1 | 25.3 | 5.3 | 14.8 |
| Total | White | 65 | 838 | 59 | 962 | 5.5 | 34.0 | 7.2 | 20.4 |
| | Hispanic | 113 | 936 | 19 | 1,068 | 6.5 | 44.7 | 4.8 | 25.9 |
| | American Indian | 22 | 93 | 1 | 116 | 4.2 | 17.5 | 1.3 | 10.4 |
| | Black | 5 | 38 | 0 | 43 | 4.2 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 16.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 5.5 |
| | Total | 207 | 1,913 | 79 | 2,199 | 5.7 | 36.0 | 5.9 | 21.4 |

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

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

# DRUG-INDUCED DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that Hispanics had the highest drug-induced death rate during 2005-2009. Hispanics also had higher unintentional drug overdose death rates by age group, compared to white decedents (Chart 4). The rates of drug-induced death (Table 1) and unintentional drug overdose death (Table 3) among males were roughly two times that of females. Among females, drug overdose death from prescription drugs was more common than from illicit drugs for women aged 45-74 years (Chart 4). Illicit drugs were the predominant drug type causing death among males across age groups, where the rates were highest among the age group of 25-54 years.

Rio Arriba County had the highest drug-induced death rate (51.1 deaths per 100,000; Chart 2) and unintentional drug overdose death rate (47.5 deaths per 100,000; Chart 5) among all New Mexico counties during 2005-2009. Rio Arriba had the third highest unintentional/undetermined drug overdose death rate in the nation during 2003-2007 (data not shown). As expected, Bernalillo County had the largest number of overdose deaths (Table 3). The death rate from prescription drugs exceeded the death rate from illicit drugs in 10 of the 24 New Mexico counties with rates reported in Table 3.

## Table 2: Drug-Induced Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2005-2009

| | 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 | 362 | 463 | 30 | 23 | 4 | 882 | 22.1 | 34.7 | 15.2 | 20.1 | -- | 26.5 |
| Catron | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 48 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 82 | 30.8 | 24.6 | -- | -- | -- | 26.6 |
| Cibola | 5 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 21 | -- | 24.3 | -- | -- | -- | 15.1 |
| Colfax | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | -- | 34.0 | -- | -- | -- | 20.0 |
| Curry | 17 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 11.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.4 |
| De Baca | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 78 | 73 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 155 | 23.2 | 12.8 | -- | -- | -- | 16.1 |
| Eddy | 41 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 70 | 29.1 | 28.2 | -- | -- | -- | 28.0 |
| Grant | 22 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 30.2 | 19.0 | -- | -- | -- | 24.0 |
| Guadalupe | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 30 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 45 | 21.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.3 |
| Lincoln | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 21.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.4 |
| Los Alamos | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Luna | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.8 |
| McKinley | 13 | 11 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 47 | 26.6 | 40.2 | 7.8 | -- | -- | 13.5 |
| Mora | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 39 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 63 | 19.8 | 17.6 | -- | -- | -- | 18.8 |
| Quay | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.2 |
| Rio Arriba | 15 | 92 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 112 | 47.2 | 61.4 | -- | -- | -- | 51.1 |
| Roosevelt | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.5 |
| Sandoval | 44 | 39 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 93 | 14.2 | 21.3 | -- | -- | -- | 15.6 |
| San Juan | 56 | 14 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 90 | 20.4 | 14.8 | 6.8 | -- | -- | 14.0 |
| San Miguel | 6 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | -- | 28.9 | -- | -- | -- | 23.5 |
| Santa Fe | 45 | 85 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 141 | 12.8 | 23.4 | 31.3 | -- | -- | 18.1 |
| Sierra | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 30.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.1 |
| Socorro | 4 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 21 | -- | 36.2 | -- | -- | -- | 22.4 |
| Taos | 16 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 24.8 | 26.8 | -- | -- | -- | 24.8 |
| Torrance | 18 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 31.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.9 |
| Union | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 28 | 61 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 96 | 18.0 | 32.2 | -- | -- | -- | 25.8 |
| Total | 962 | 1,068 | 116 | 43 | 10 | 2,199 | 20.4 | 25.9 | 10.4 | 16.1 | 5.5 | 21.4 |

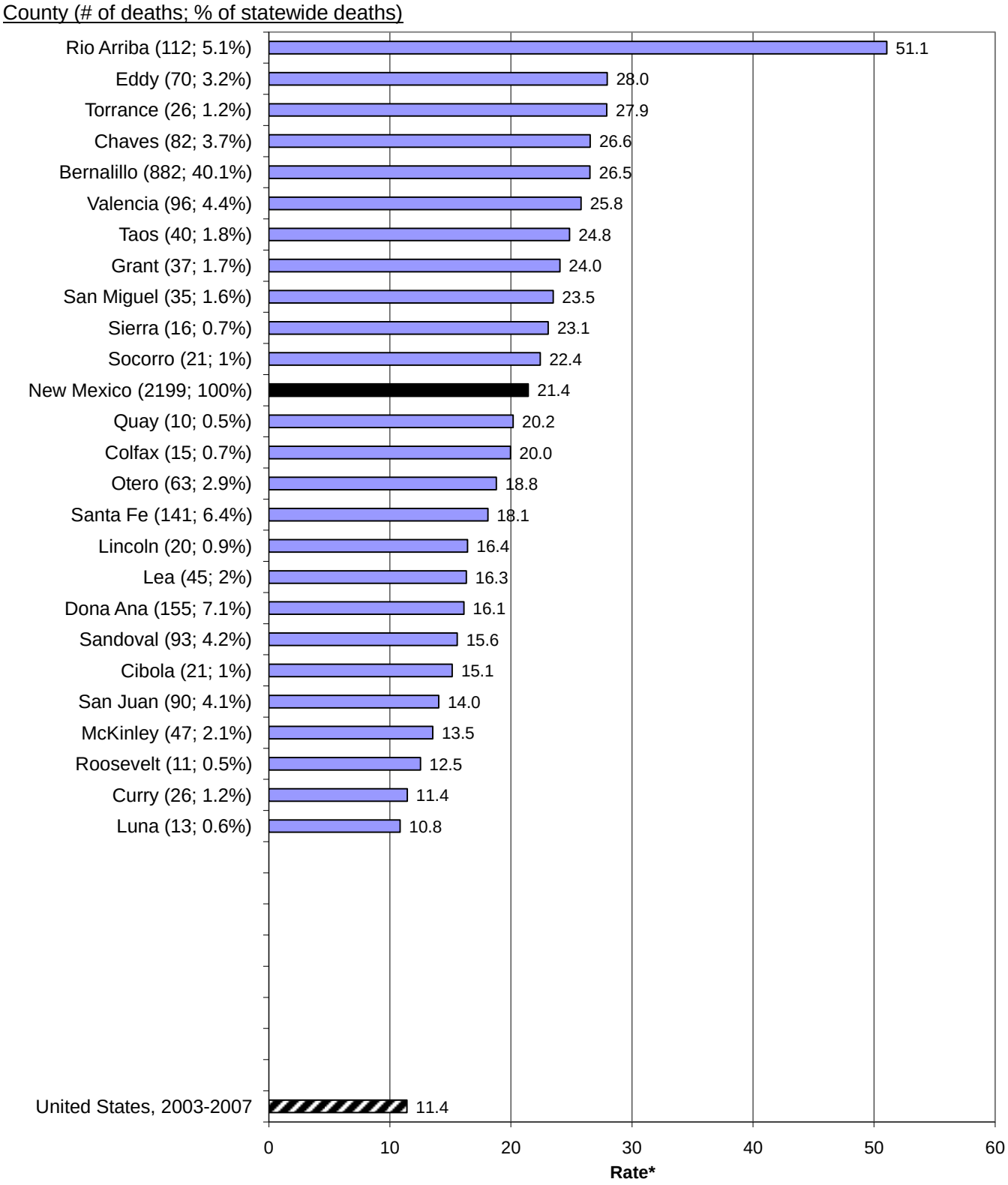
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

-- 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)

## Chart 2: Drug-Induced Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



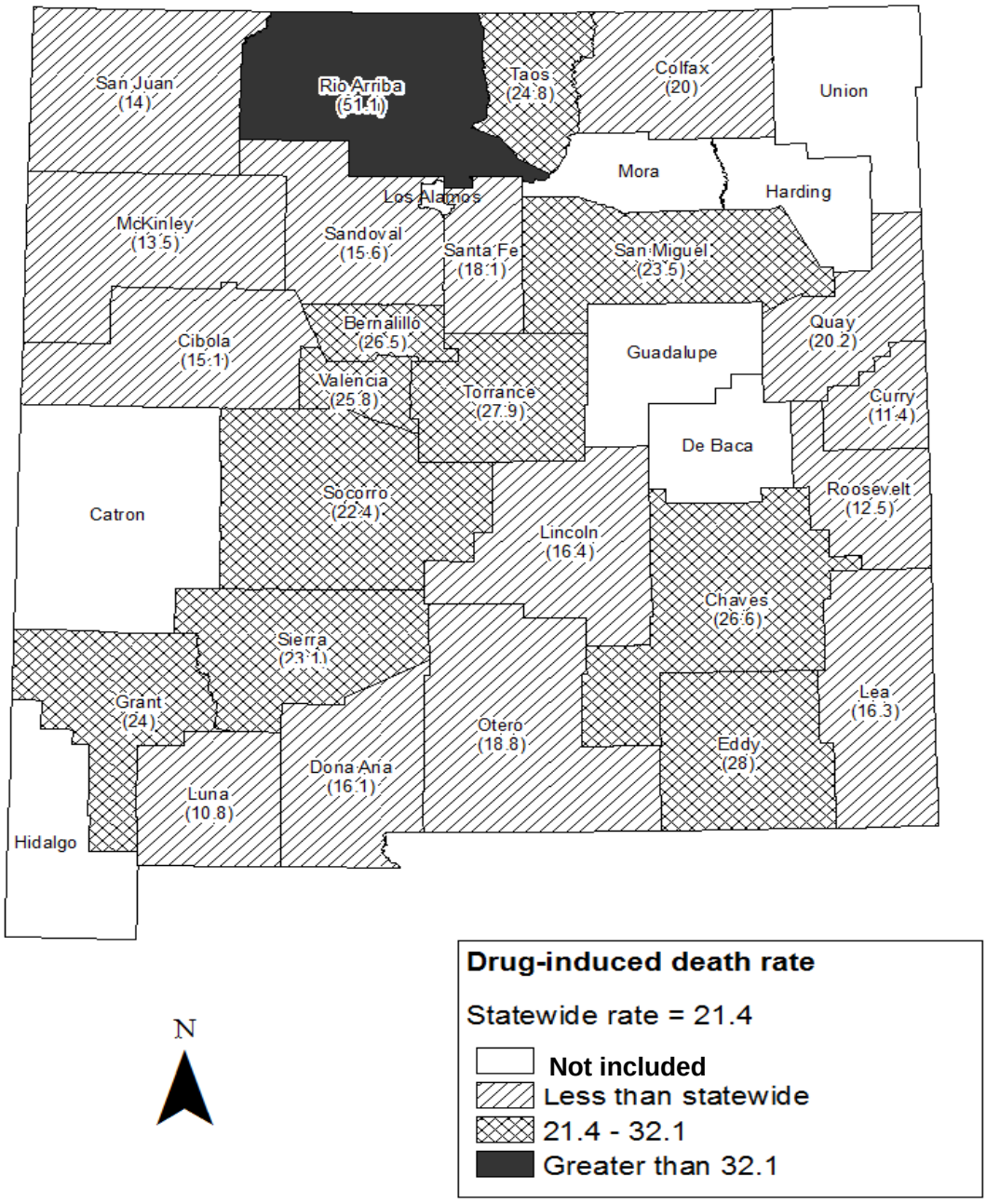

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

The following counties were not included due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, Mora, Union

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

# DRUG-INDUCED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Drug-Induced Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



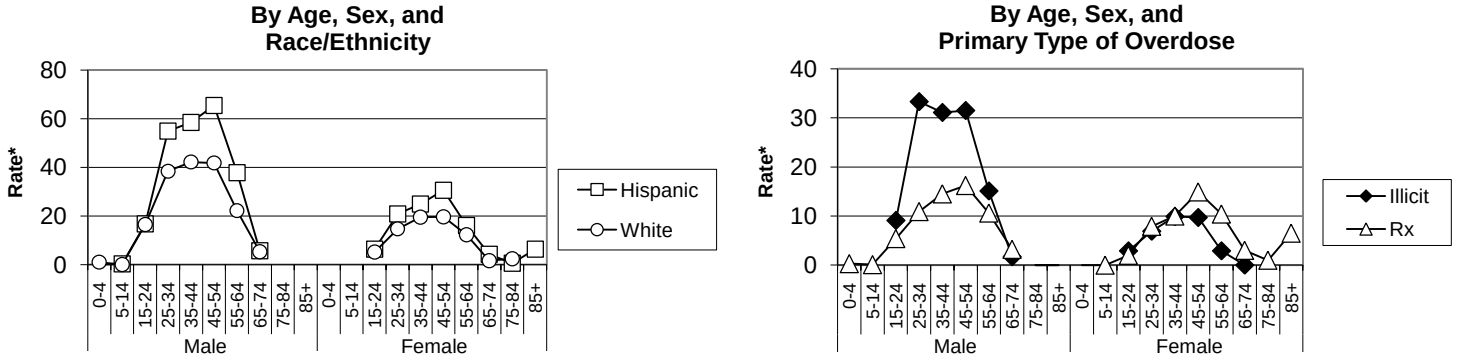

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

Not included: 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)

## Chart 4: Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates* by Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2005-2009




* 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, 2005-2009

| | Deaths | | | | | Rates* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sex | | Primary Type | | | Sex | | Primary Type | | |
| County | Male | Female | Illicit | Rx | Total | Male | Female | Illicit | Rx | Total |
| Bernalillo | 545 | 234 | 506 | 275 | 781 | 33.3 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 8.1 | 23.5 |
| Catron | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 31 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 19.7 | 15.4 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 17.5 |
| Cibola | 16 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 25.1 | -- | 9.6 | -- | 15.3 |
| Colfax | 6 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.4 |
| Curry | 14 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 12.5 | -- | -- | 5.6 | 8.7 |
| DeBaca | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 72 | 36 | 58 | 50 | 108 | 15.7 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 11.2 |
| Eddy | 32 | 19 | 29 | 22 | 51 | 25.6 | 15.4 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 20.4 |
| Grant | 15 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 16.3 |
| Guadalupe | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 22 | 18 | 25 | 17 | 42 | 15.7 | 12.9 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 15.0 |
| Lincoln | 11 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 22.2 | -- | -- | 9.4 | 16.2 |
| Los Alamos | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Luna | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.8 |
| McKinley | 24 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 13.0 | -- | 4.8 | 4.8 | 9.5 |
| Mora | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 33 | 20 | 16 | 37 | 53 | 20.4 | 11.5 | 5.0 | 10.9 | 15.8 |
| Quay | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rio Arriba | 86 | 18 | 77 | 28 | 105 | 77.7 | 15.8 | 34.8 | 12.7 | 47.5 |
| Roosevelt | 10 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 23.0 | -- | -- | -- | 11.4 |
| Sandoval | 39 | 24 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 10.6 |
| San Juan | 30 | 24 | 20 | 34 | 54 | 9.7 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 8.5 |
| San Miguel | 18 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 25 | 26.1 | -- | 13.8 | -- | 17.5 |
| Santa Fe | 82 | 31 | 71 | 42 | 113 | 21.6 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 14.7 |
| Sierra | 8 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 16 | -- | -- | -- | 20.4 | 23.6 |
| Socorro | 16 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 33.8 | -- | 10.7 | 11.3 | 22.1 |
| Taos | 23 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 29.9 | 14.3 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 22.9 |
| Torrance | 11 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 22.9 | -- | -- | 13.8 | 22.1 |
| Union | 5 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 58 | 19 | 56 | 21 | 77 | 31.2 | 10.2 | 15.0 | 5.7 | 20.7 |
| Total | 1,237 | 568 | 1,066 | 746 | 1,812 | 24.5 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 17.6 |

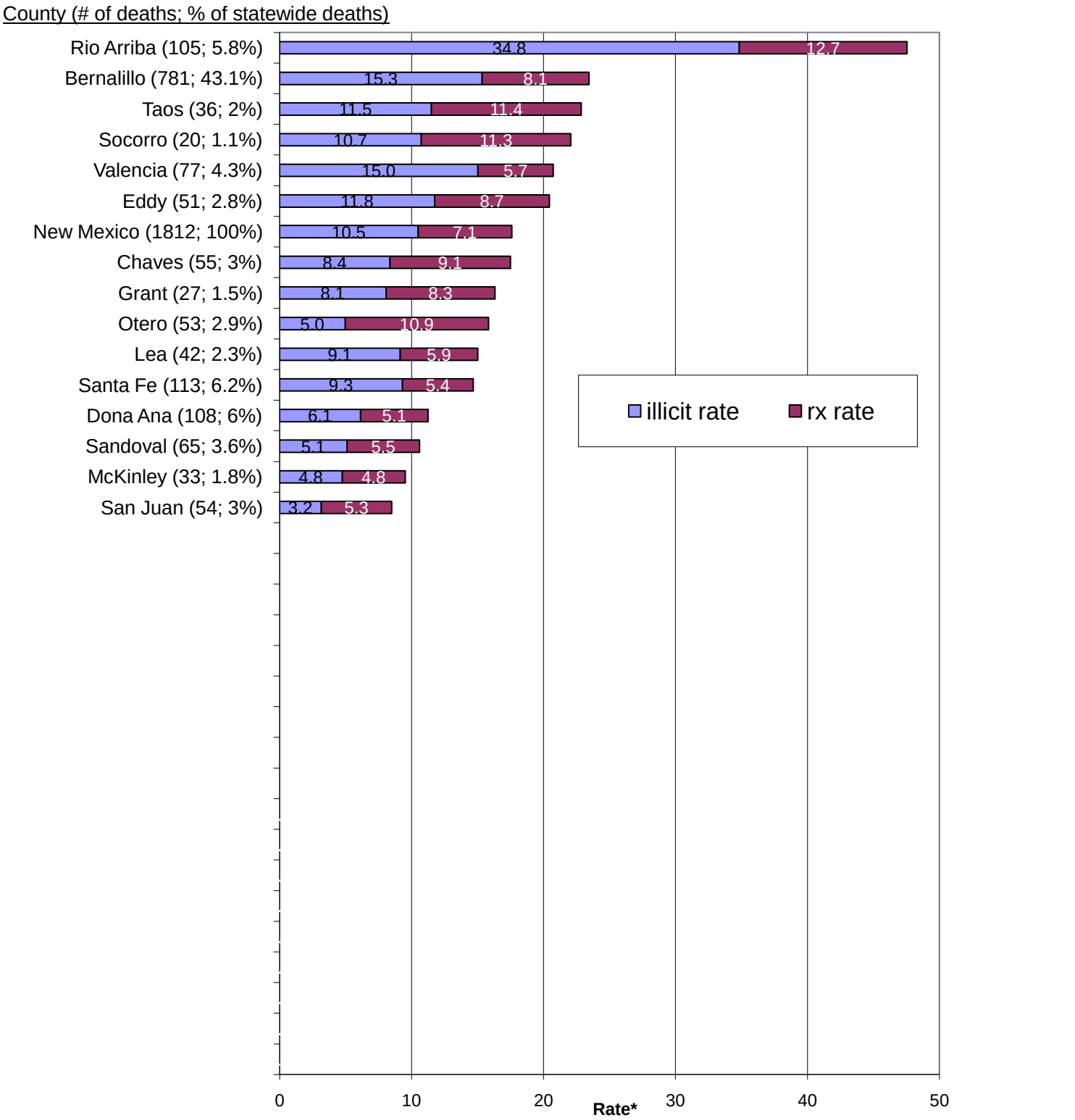
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population; drug overdose primary type categories are mutually exclusive

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

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

# DRUG-INDUCED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 5: Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County and Drug Type, New Mexico, 2005-2009




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

The following counties were not included due to small number of illicit and/or rx deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:
Catron, Cibola, Colfax, Curry, DeBaca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Lincoln, Los Alamos, Luna, Mora, Quay, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sierra, Torrance, Union

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

# SUICIDE

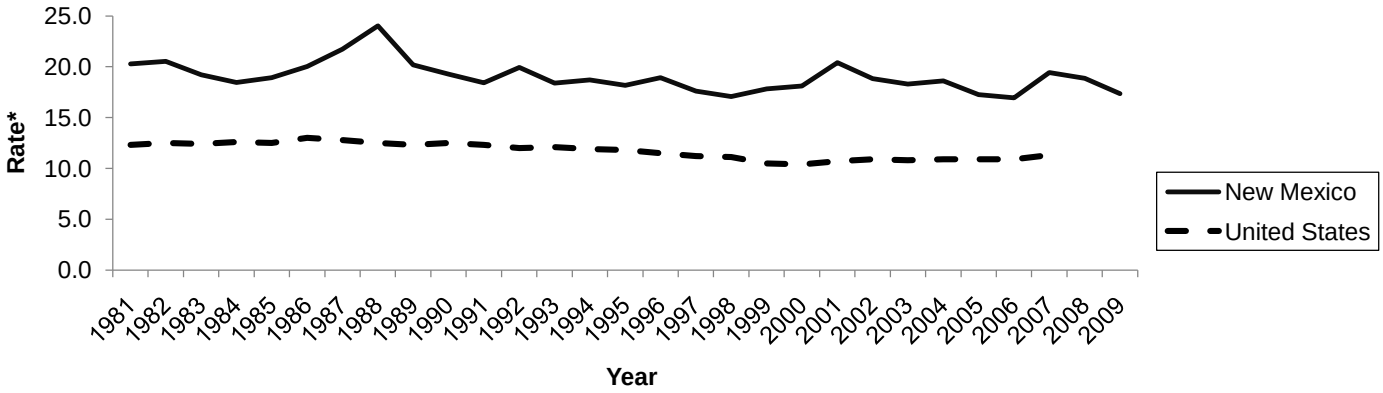
## Problem Statement

Suicide is a serious and persistent public health problem in New Mexico. As shown in Chart 1, over the period 1981 through 2007 New Mexico's suicide rate has consistently been 1.5 to 1.9 times the U.S. rate. New Mexico has ranked among the top 5 states for all but one of those years. While the U.S. rate declined 10% between 1981 and 2000, then increased slightly for an overall 5% decline during the period, the New Mexico rate remained high throughout. In New Mexico in 2007, suicide was the second leading cause of death (after unintentional injuries) for persons aged 10-44; and the seventh leading cause of death overall.

Table 1 and Chart 2 show that male suicide rates are more than three times female rates across the age range, and among all race/ethnic groups. This reflects the fact that men tend to choose more lethal means (e.g., firearms) when attempting suicide. American Indian males have somewhat higher suicide rates from ages 15-34; but White males have substantially higher rates at older ages. It's important to note that the very high white male rate in the age 85+ category is based on a small number of deaths. The vast majority (75%) of White male suicides (and an even higher proportion of Hispanic and American Indian male suicides) occur before age 65.

Chart 3 shows that six counties (Taos, Sierra, Grant, Rio Arriba, Torrance, and Otero) had suicide rates in 2005-2009 that were more than twice the most recent available U.S. rates. Suicide remains a problem throughout the state.

## Chart 1: Suicide Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1981-2009




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

Source: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-BBER population files (NM); CDC Wonder (US)

## Table 1: Suicide Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2005-2009

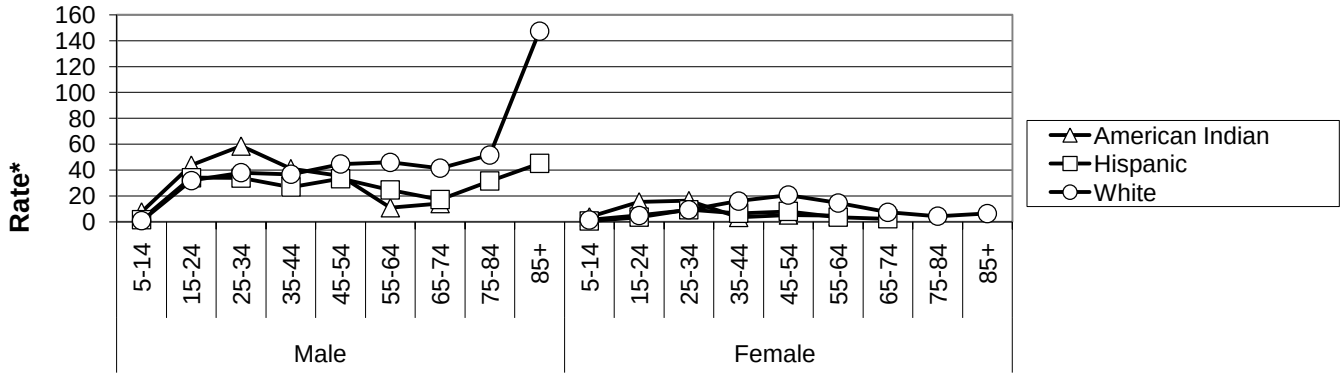
| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | White | 93 | 505 | 189 | 787 | 15.4 | 41.8 | 51.5 | 33.0 |
| | Hispanic | 133 | 314 | 42 | 489 | 15.0 | 30.2 | 23.7 | 23.8 |
| | American Indian | 57 | 101 | 3 | 161 | 22.0 | 40.0 | 9.0 | 28.5 |
| | Black | 12 | 10 | 2 | 24 | 19.9 | 14.0 | 21.3 | 19.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 7.5 |
| | Total | 296 | 935 | 236 | 1,467 | 16.1 | 35.7 | 39.9 | 29.3 |
| Female | White | 16 | 202 | 27 | 245 | 2.8 | 16.1 | 6.0 | 9.6 |
| | Hispanic | 15 | 76 | 3 | 94 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| | American Indian | 22 | 21 | 0 | 43 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 6.6 |
| | Black | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 2.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| | Total | 56 | 304 | 31 | 391 | 3.1 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 7.3 |
| Total | White | 109 | 707 | 216 | 1,032 | 9.3 | 28.7 | 26.4 | 20.9 |
| | Hispanic | 148 | 390 | 45 | 583 | 8.5 | 18.6 | 11.3 | 14.0 |
| | American Indian | 79 | 122 | 3 | 204 | 15.1 | 23.0 | 3.8 | 17.1 |
| | Black | 14 | 11 | 3 | 28 | 11.8 | 8.2 | 14.2 | 10.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 3.2 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 6.0 |
| | Total | 352 | 1,239 | 267 | 1,858 | 9.7 | 23.3 | 20.1 | 17.9 |

* 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 standard population

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

# SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 2: Suicide Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2005-2009




* Age-specific rates per 100,000

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

## Table 2: Suicide Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2005-2009

| | 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 | 335 | 204 | 25 | 14 | 4 | 582 | 20.2 | 15.2 | 12.8 | 10.7 | -- | 17.6 |
| Catron | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 35 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 20.2 | 10.8 | -- | -- | -- | 16.1 |
| Cibola | 4 | 6 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 27 | -- | -- | 30.3 | -- | -- | 19.2 |
| Colfax | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | -- | 34.1 | -- | -- | -- | 21.3 |
| Curry | 13 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 9.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.5 |
| De Baca | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dona Ana | 98 | 55 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 157 | 26.6 | 9.3 | -- | -- | -- | 16.2 |
| Eddy | 41 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 27.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.1 |
| Grant | 28 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 42 | 27.7 | 19.6 | -- | -- | -- | 25.3 |
| Guadalupe | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 25 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 44 | 16.1 | 13.8 | -- | -- | -- | 15.3 |
| Lincoln | 12 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 14.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.5 |
| Los Alamos | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 13.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.0 |
| Luna | 13 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 19.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.7 |
| McKinley | 8 | 3 | 62 | 1 | 0 | 74 | -- | -- | 19.5 | -- | -- | 19.3 |
| Mora | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 49 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 71 | 24.5 | -- | 49.9 | -- | -- | 22.1 |
| Quay | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rio Arriba | 14 | 30 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 46.3 | 19.5 | 25.4 | -- | -- | 24.4 |
| Roosevelt | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 17.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.1 |
| Sandoval | 57 | 18 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 86 | 17.6 | 9.8 | 9.7 | -- | -- | 14.2 |
| San Juan | 52 | 17 | 55 | 1 | 0 | 125 | 19.9 | 17.3 | 18.1 | -- | -- | 19.0 |
| San Miguel | 9 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | -- | 20.2 | -- | -- | -- | 19.3 |
| Santa Fe | 83 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 133 | 22.4 | 13.3 | -- | -- | -- | 17.2 |
| Sierra | 17 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 36.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.3 |
| Socorro | 11 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 27.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.5 |
| Taos | 32 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 54 | 49.3 | 22.8 | -- | -- | -- | 33.5 |
| Torrance | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 25.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.6 |
| Union | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 33 | 30 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 66 | 21.8 | 15.6 | -- | -- | -- | 18.7 |
| Total | 1,032 | 583 | 204 | 28 | 11 | 1,858 | 20.9 | 14.0 | 17.1 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 17.9 |

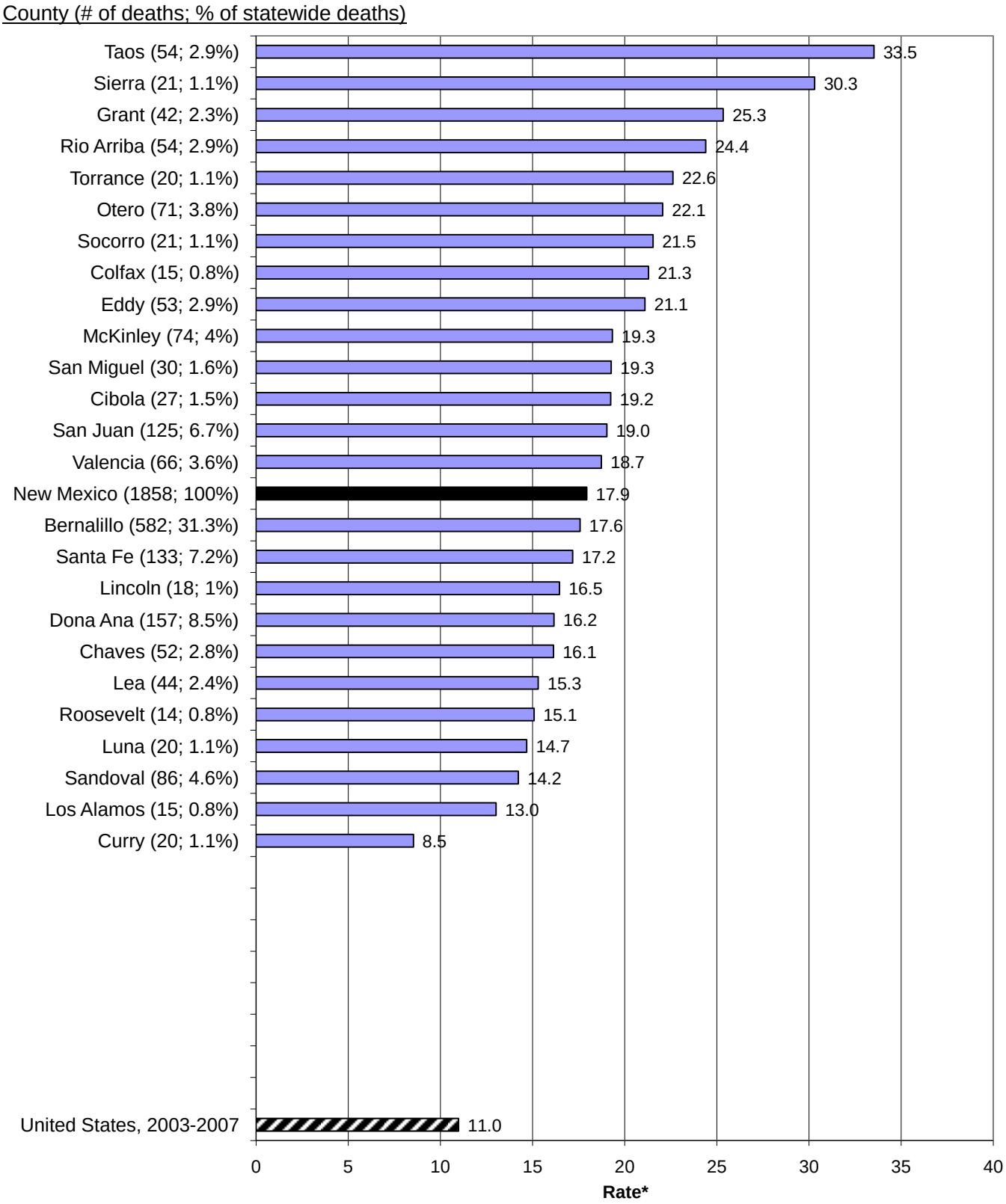
* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

-- 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

# SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 3: Suicide Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009



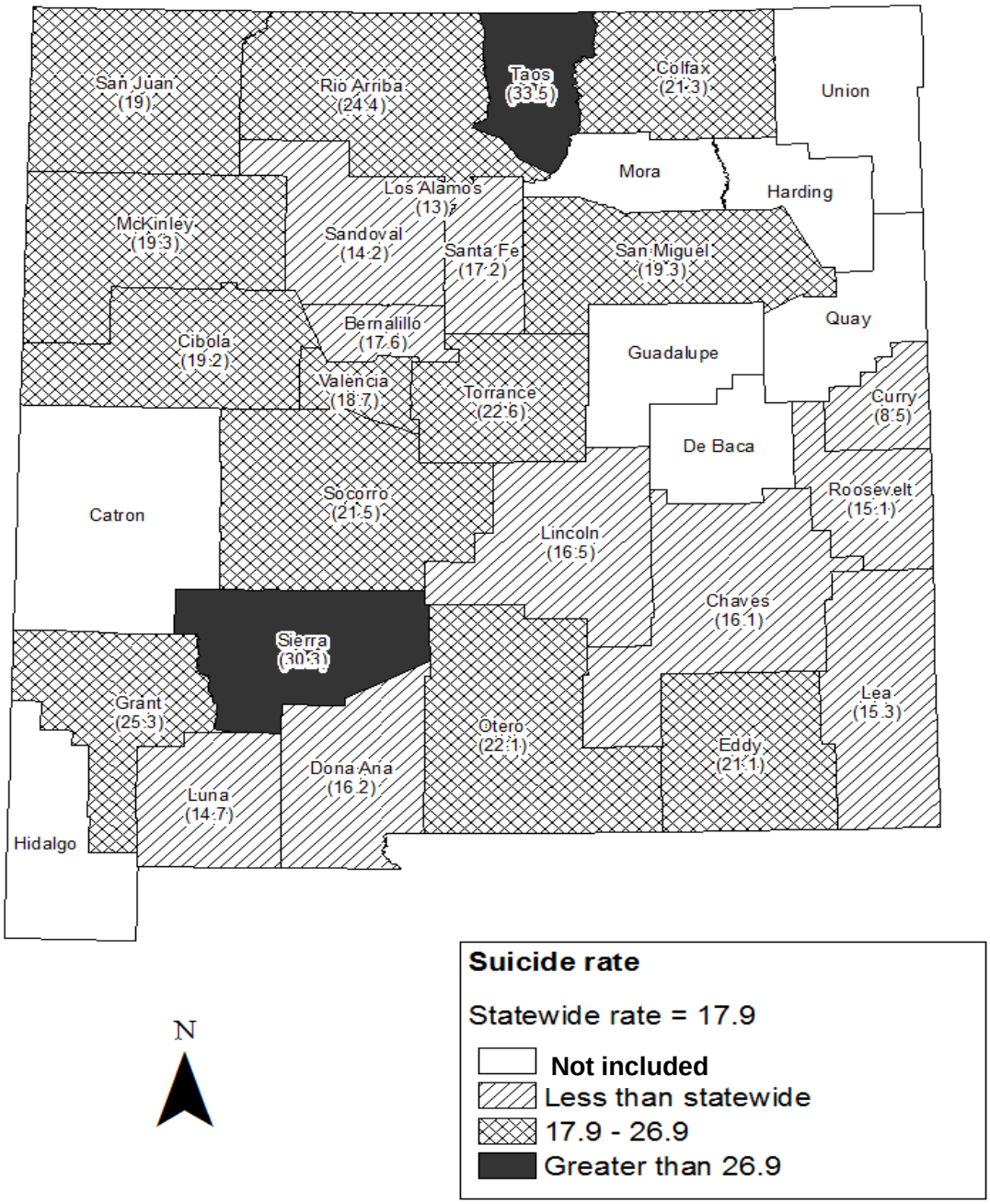

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

The following counties were not included due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during reported period:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Quay, Union

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

# SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 4: Suicide Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2005-2009




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

Not included: 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

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

## Problem Statement

Adult mental health issues range in a spectrum from day-to-day challenges with stress, anxiety, and "the blues"; to persistent mental health challenges arising from chronic physical conditions such as diabetes, asthma, and obesity; to chronic clinically diagnosable psychiatric morbidities such as clinical anxiety and depression; to serious life-threatening situations such as suicidal ideation and suicide attempt, which sometimes result from a combination of the mental health challenges mentioned above. A host of measures exist for assessing the mental health status of individuals, but characterizing the mental health status of the population is a relatively new field. If such an assessment could be done using a simple and non-invasive approach with a reasonable level of sensitivity and specificity, the resulting characterization of the population's mental health could help public health and mental health professionals better understand the distribution of mental health issues in the population; and design better systems to help identify, address, and mitigate these issues before they become more serious.

Among measures that have been suggested by the CDC as potential tools for assessing population well-being and mental health is a measure of the frequency with which people experience poor mental health. This measure is based on the single simple question "How many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?". Respondents who report that they experienced 14 or more days when their mental health was "not good" are classified as experiencing Frequent Mental Distress (FMD). Although FMD is certainly not a clincal diagnosis, there is evidence to suggest that it is indeed associated with a person's mental health status. In 2006, the New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) asked the FMD question as well as questions about anxiety and depression, experience of various chronic health conditions, and experience of suicidal ideation and/or suicide attempt. Chart 1 shows the proportion of people in various response categories who also experienced FMD. The proportion of the total New Mexico population that experienced FMD was only about 10%. As might be expected, people in good health with higher incomes and more education were significantly less likely than the general population to report FMD. People with less education, with chronic health conditions such as obesity, diabetes, or asthma, or with lower income, were significantly more likely to report FMD. Of particular relevance regarding FMD's potential usefulness as a measure of population mental health, FMD was many times more prevalent among respondents who reported more serious psychiatric morbidity, including ever being diagnosed with an anxiety disorder (31% reported past-month FMD), screening positive for alcohol dependence or abuse (33% reported FMD), current depression based on the Patient Health Questionaire (54%), and among the very high-risk cohort that reported both past-year suicidal ideation and a lifetime suicide attempt (64% reported past-month FMD). Fully half of the FMD respondents were diagnosed with current depression. These results suggest that this simple question, which is asked annually on the BRFSS, could potentially be a useful indicator of population mental health.

**Table 1: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009**

| | | 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 | -- | 19,590 | 2,996 | 25,733 | -- | 7.7 | 3.8 | 7.1 |
| | Hispanic | 6,201 | 27,101 | 1,272 | 34,575 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 4.9 | 13.8 |
| | American Indian | -- | 5,471 | -- | 5,895 | -- | 14.9 | -- | 9.7 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 10,508 | 54,885 | 4,615 | 70,008 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 9.7 |
| Female | White | -- | 27,257 | 6,911 | 36,000 | -- | 11.3 | 7.4 | 10.0 |
| | Hispanic | 2,986 | 27,984 | 3,450 | 34,420 | 5.5 | 13.6 | 9.3 | 11.6 |
| | American Indian | -- | 5,836 | 485 | 6,669 | -- | 16.5 | 14.4 | 12.7 |
| | Black | -- | 2,196 | -- | 2,459 | -- | 20.9 | -- | 18.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 5,165 | 68,885 | 11,579 | 85,629 | 5.4 | 13.4 | 8.2 | 11.4 |
| Total | White | 4,979 | 46,847 | 9,906 | 61,732 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 5.7 | 8.6 |
| | Hispanic | 9,187 | 55,085 | 4,723 | 68,995 | 9.3 | 14.3 | 7.5 | 12.6 |
| | American Indian | 743 | 11,308 | 513 | 12,564 | 2.1 | 15.7 | 8.3 | 11.1 |
| | Black | -- | 3,395 | -- | 3,658 | -- | 19.8 | -- | 15.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 2,981 | -- | 2,981 | -- | 21.7 | -- | 17.3 |
| | Total | 15,674 | 123,770 | 16,194 | 155,637 | 7.8 | 12.2 | 6.3 | 10.6 |

* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

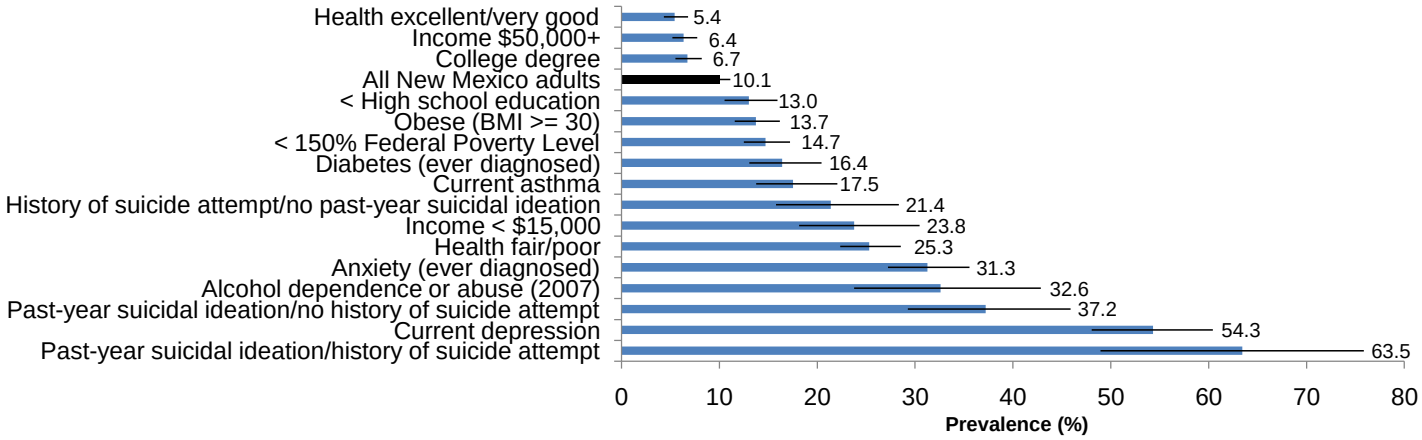
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH (continued)

## Chart 1: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by Selected Characteristics, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006




* Frequent Mental Distress definition: respondent reported 14 or more days in past 30 days when mental health was "not good"

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

## Table 2: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 14,311 | 20,487 | 1,673 | -- | -- | 40,649 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 6.8 | -- | -- | 8.5 |
| Catron | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 1,717 | 2,851 | -- | -- | -- | 6,222 | 7.4 | 14.5 | -- | -- | -- | 13.0 |
| Cibola | 472 | -- | 550 | -- | -- | 2,056 | 10.3 | -- | 9.6 | -- | -- | 11.9 |
| Colfax | 441 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,803 | 5.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.4 |
| Curry | 1,506 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,330 | 9.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.1 |
| De Baca | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Doña Ana | 4,318 | 9,705 | -- | -- | -- | 15,749 | 8.7 | 11.5 | -- | -- | -- | 10.7 |
| Eddy | 2,726 | 4,260 | -- | -- | -- | 7,250 | 11.3 | 35.8 | -- | -- | -- | 18.2 |
| Grant | 1,676 | 3,667 | -- | -- | -- | 5,671 | 12.8 | 31.3 | -- | -- | -- | 20.9 |
| Guadalupe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 1,269 | 633 | -- | -- | -- | 2,281 | 6.7 | 4.2 | -- | -- | -- | 6.2 |
| Lincoln | 811 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,371 | 7.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.7 |
| Los Alamos | 1,909 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,319 | 16.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.7 |
| Luna | 1,120 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,004 | 15.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.7 |
| McKinley | 765 | 401 | 1,869 | -- | -- | 3,250 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 9.3 | -- | -- | 9.2 |
| Mora | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 3,082 | 1,023 | -- | -- | -- | 4,915 | 12.8 | 11.7 | -- | -- | -- | 12.4 |
| Quay | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,200 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.1 |
| Rio Arriba | -- | 2,128 | -- | -- | -- | 3,605 | -- | 10.3 | -- | -- | -- | 10.8 |
| Roosevelt | 1,040 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,435 | 13.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.6 |
| Sandoval | 6,533 | 3,141 | 350 | -- | -- | 10,704 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 3.1 | -- | -- | 10.5 |
| San Juan | 5,263 | 2,113 | 2,299 | -- | -- | 10,238 | 10.7 | 14.1 | 13.4 | -- | -- | 12.0 |
| San Miguel | -- | 1,904 | -- | -- | -- | 2,015 | -- | 19.0 | -- | -- | -- | 13.7 |
| Santa Fe | 4,599 | 5,444 | -- | -- | -- | 11,098 | 8.6 | 13.4 | -- | -- | -- | 11.0 |
| Sierra | 770 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,418 | 8.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.0 |
| Socorro | 891 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,759 | 14.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.8 |
| Taos | 594 | 1,505 | -- | -- | -- | 2,174 | 4.8 | 10.9 | -- | -- | -- | 7.0 |
| Torrance | 1,137 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,715 | 11.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.8 |
| Union | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 2,650 | 3,416 | -- | -- | -- | 7,559 | 10.4 | 11.2 | -- | -- | -- | 12.4 |
| Total | 61,673 | 68,995 | 12,564 | 3,658 | 2,981 | 155,717 | 8.5 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 15.4 | 17.3 | 10.6 |

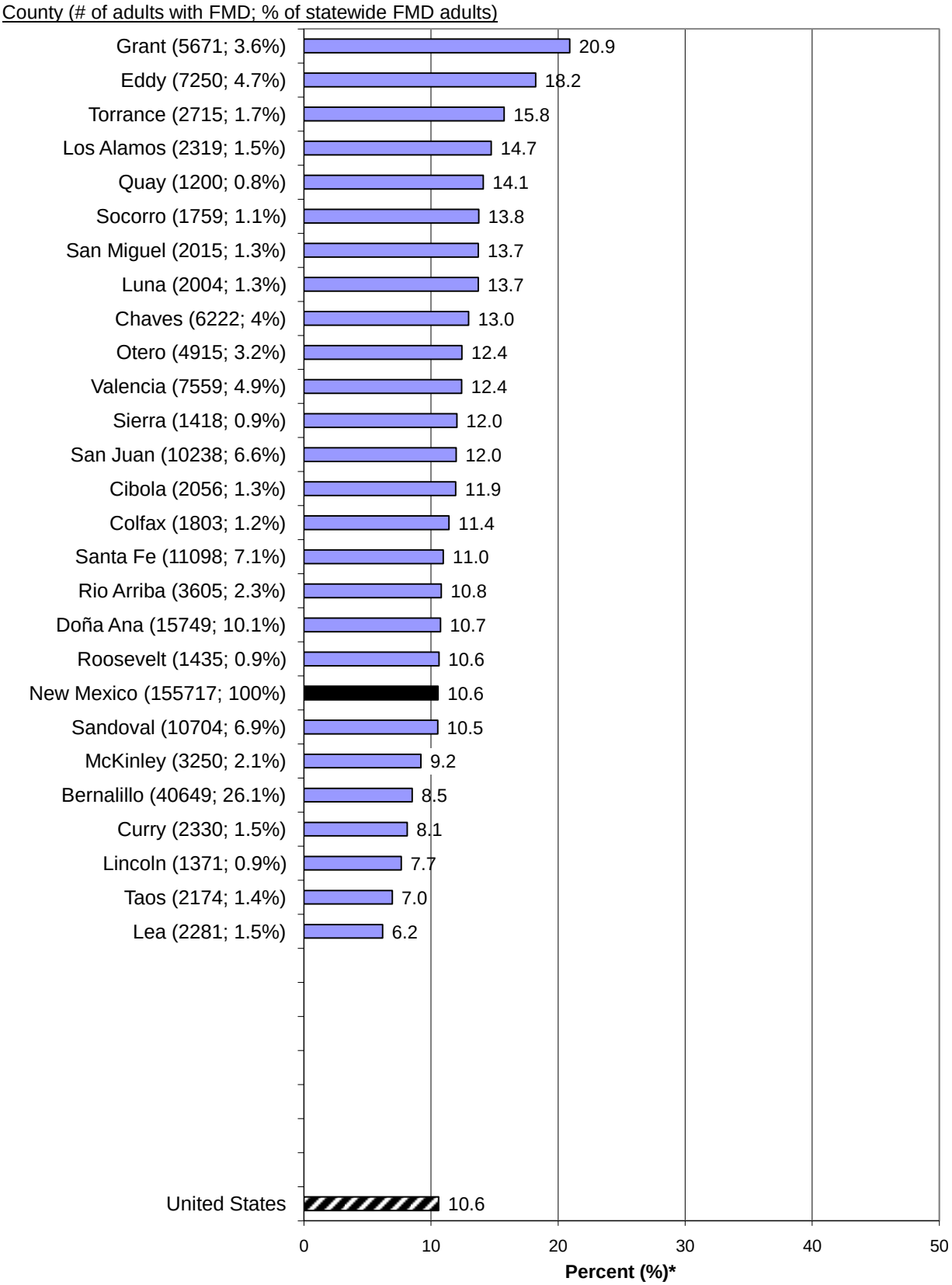
* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

## Chart 2: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009

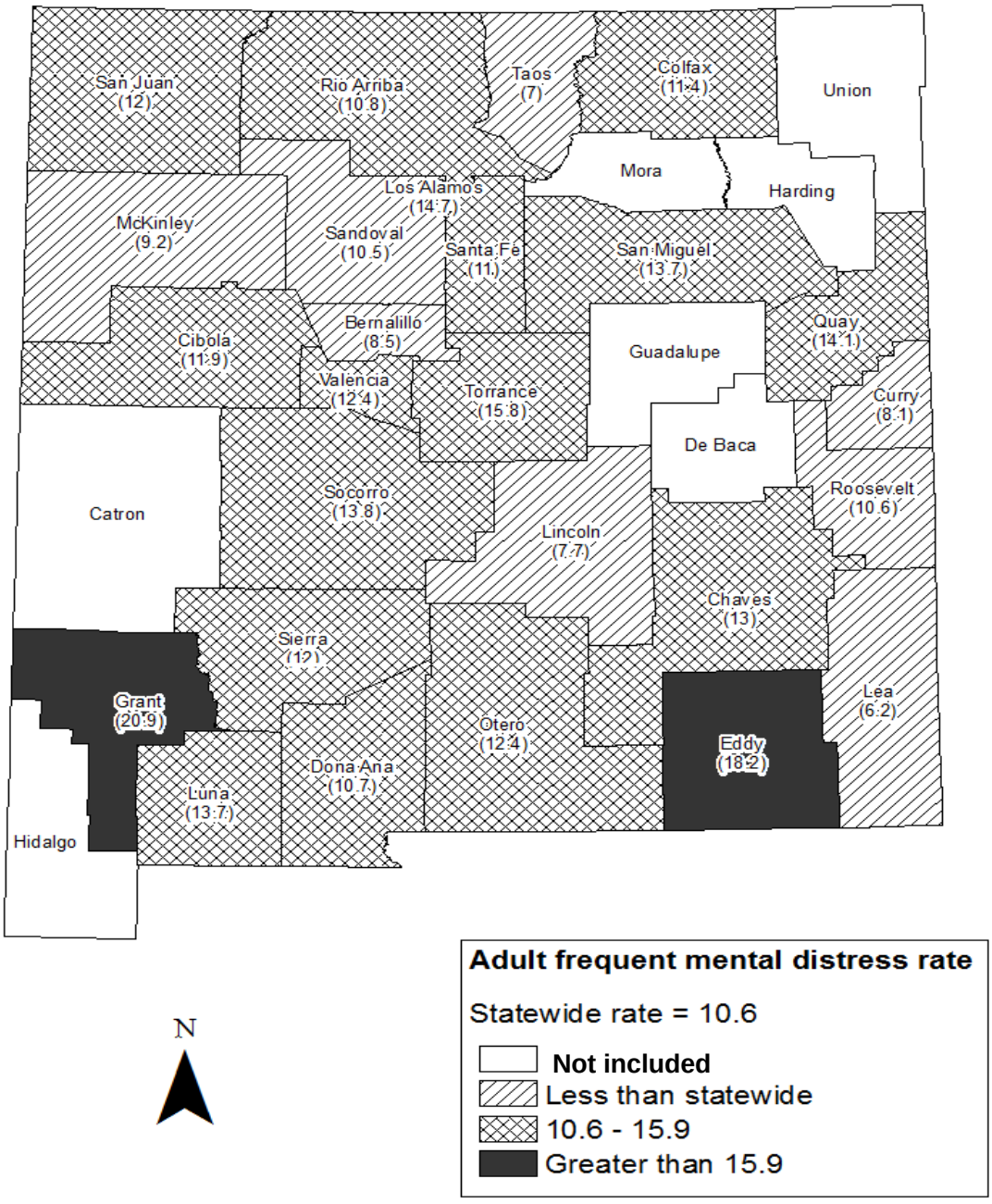



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Union

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

## Chart 3: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days
Not included: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

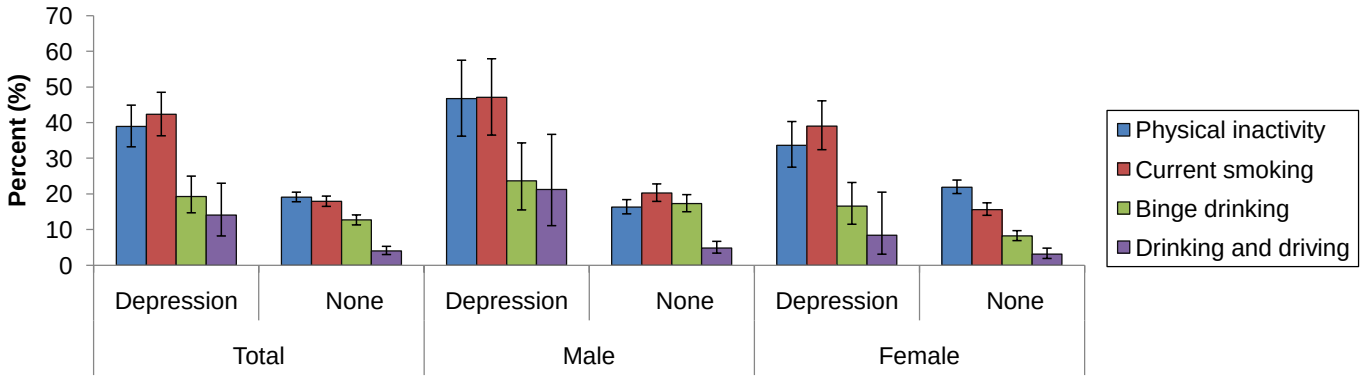
Source: BRFSS; SAEP

## Problem Statement (continued)

Depression is one of the most prevalent and treatable mental disorders. Major depression is usually associated with co-morbid mental disorders, such as anxiety and substance use disorders, and impairment of a person's ability to function in work, home, relationship, and social roles. Depression is also a risk factor for suicide and attempted suicide. In addition, depressive disorders have been associated with an increased prevalence of chronic medical conditions, such as heart disease, stroke, asthma, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, and obesity. In 2006, the BRFSS assessed current depression using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition (DSM-IV) criteria.

Table 1 shows the prevalence of current depression was highest among young adults 18-24 years (12.5%), higher among females than males for ages less than 65, and higher among Hispanic (11.6%) and American Indian adults (10.1%) than White adults (7.9%). Depression was more common among American Indian females (15.3%) and Hispanic females (13.6%) than among White females (8.6%). Chart 4 shows that current depression was associated among both males and females with higher rates of unhealthy behaviors including physical inactivity, current smoking, binge drinking, and drinking and driving. Chart 5 shows that current depression was associated with higher rates of chronic health conditions such as heart disease and diabetes among males, and asthma and obesity among females.

## Chart 4: Unhealthy Behaviors by Depression Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2006




* Current Depression definition: scored 10 or more on Patient Health Questionaire depression inventory (PHQ-8); this instrument can establish a provisional depressive disorder diagnosis using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) criteria.

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

Figure reproduced from: Murphy, T. "Major Depression in New Mexico Adults". New Mexico Epidemiology Report, 2008(5), 2008.

## Table 3: Current Depression (past 2 weeks) 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 | -- | 13,748 | 4,141 | 22,322 | -- | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| | Hispanic | 3,826 | 15,792 | 1,111 | 20,730 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 9.5 |
| | American Indian | -- | 1,703 | -- | 2,412 | -- | 4.3 | -- | 5.0 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 8,856 | 32,660 | 6,129 | 47,646 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.7 |
| Female | White | 3,334 | 22,520 | 3,617 | 29,471 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 |
| | Hispanic | 7,592 | 22,856 | 2,049 | 32,497 | 21.2 | 13.0 | 7.5 | 13.6 |
| | American Indian | -- | 4,118 | -- | 7,022 | -- | 13.0 | -- | 15.3 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 13,570 | 51,153 | 6,133 | 70,856 | 15.8 | 11.3 | 5.5 | 10.9 |
| Total | White | 7,767 | 36,267 | 7,758 | 51,793 | 12.1 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 7.9 |
| | Hispanic | 11,418 | 38,649 | 3,160 | 53,228 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 6.6 | 11.6 |
| | American Indian | -- | 5,821 | 373 | 9,434 | -- | 8.2 | 7.1 | 10.1 |
| | Black | -- | 472 | -- | 1,237 | -- | 2.8 | -- | 4.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | 1,549 | -- | -- | -- | 12.9 |
| | Total | 22,426 | 83,813 | 12,262 | 118,502 | 12.5 | 9.5 | 6.2 | 9.3 |

* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

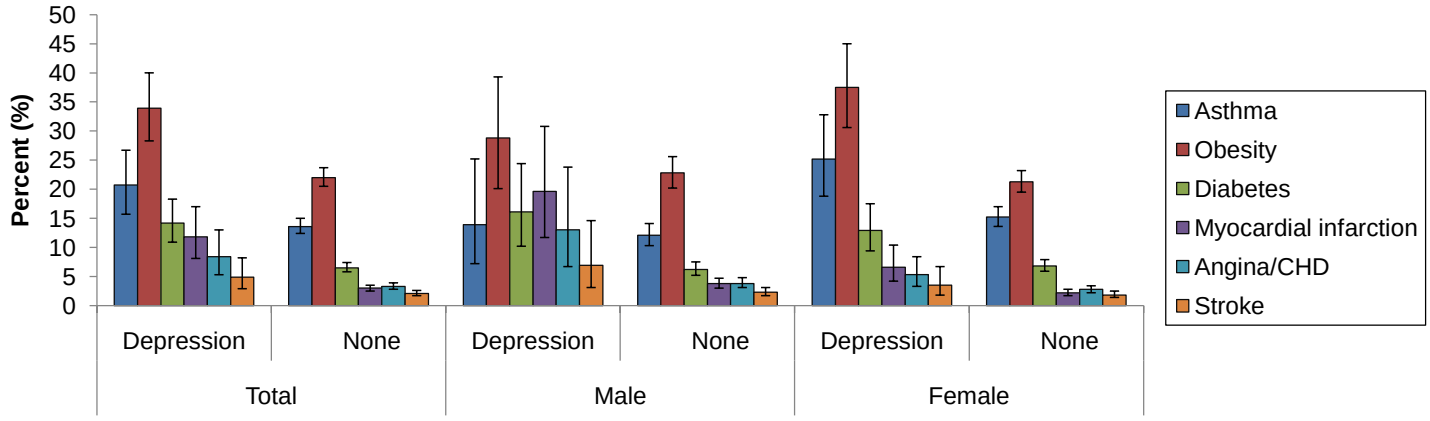
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH (continued)

## Chart 5: Chronic Health Conditions by Depression Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2006




Source: BRFSS; SAEP

Figure reproduced from: Murphy, T. "Major Depression in New Mexico Adults". New Mexico Epidemiology Report, 2008(5), 2008.

## Table 4: Current Depression (past 2 weeks) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 11,883 | 19,361 | 1,497 | -- | -- | 35,445 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 7.0 | -- | -- | 8.8 |
| Catron | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 2,723 | 1,502 | -- | -- | -- | 4,769 | 13.5 | 9.3 | -- | -- | -- | 11.8 |
| Cibola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,405 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.4 |
| Colfax | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,784 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.2 |
| Curry | 1,597 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,762 | 10.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.9 |
| De Baca | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Doña Ana | 5,210 | 6,573 | -- | -- | -- | 11,974 | 10.6 | 10.7 | -- | -- | -- | 10.1 |
| Eddy | 2,643 | 2,184 | -- | -- | -- | 5,070 | 10.8 | 21.3 | -- | -- | -- | 13.9 |
| Grant | 1,566 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,395 | 11.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.5 |
| Guadalupe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 2,619 | 1,106 | -- | -- | -- | 3,818 | 12.7 | 9.9 | -- | -- | -- | 11.0 |
| Lincoln | 583 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 583 | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 |
| Los Alamos | 1,053 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,053 | 7.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.2 |
| Luna | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,060 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.5 |
| McKinley | 613 | 214 | 1,635 | -- | -- | 2,497 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 8.9 | -- | -- | 7.0 |
| Mora | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 1,075 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,010 | 4.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.3 |
| Quay | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 827 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.2 |
| Rio Arriba | -- | 1,689 | -- | -- | -- | 2,040 | -- | 9.0 | -- | -- | -- | 7.7 |
| Roosevelt | 590 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 767 | 8.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.6 |
| Sandoval | 2,339 | 2,552 | -- | -- | -- | 5,232 | 5.2 | 13.9 | -- | -- | -- | 7.4 |
| San Juan | 3,902 | 2,531 | 1,813 | -- | -- | 8,378 | 8.2 | 18.5 | 9.1 | -- | -- | 10.1 |
| San Miguel | -- | 1,375 | -- | -- | -- | 1,724 | -- | 11.5 | -- | -- | -- | 10.3 |
| Santa Fe | 2,921 | 3,540 | -- | -- | -- | 6,833 | 5.8 | 9.1 | -- | -- | -- | 7.3 |
| Sierra | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Socorro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Taos | 537 | 1,843 | -- | -- | -- | 2,586 | 5.1 | 18.5 | -- | -- | -- | 11.6 |
| Torrance | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Union | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 2,686 | 913 | -- | -- | -- | 3,984 | 11.8 | 4.0 | -- | -- | -- | 8.3 |
| Total | 51,012 | 53,228 | 9,434 | 1,237 | 1,549 | 117,721 | 7.8 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 5.1 | 12.9 | 9.3 |

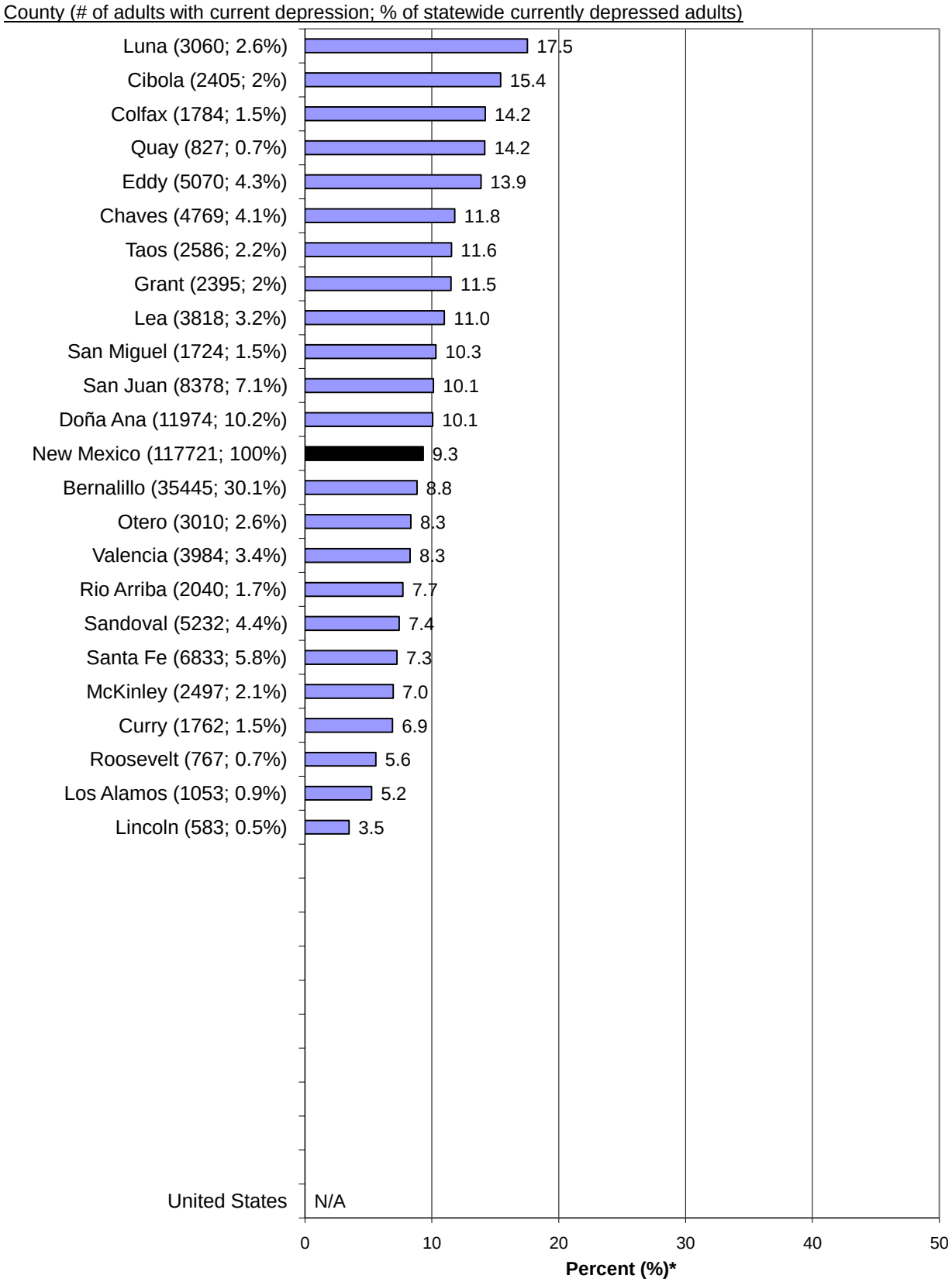
* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

## Chart 6: Current Depression (past 2 weeks)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006

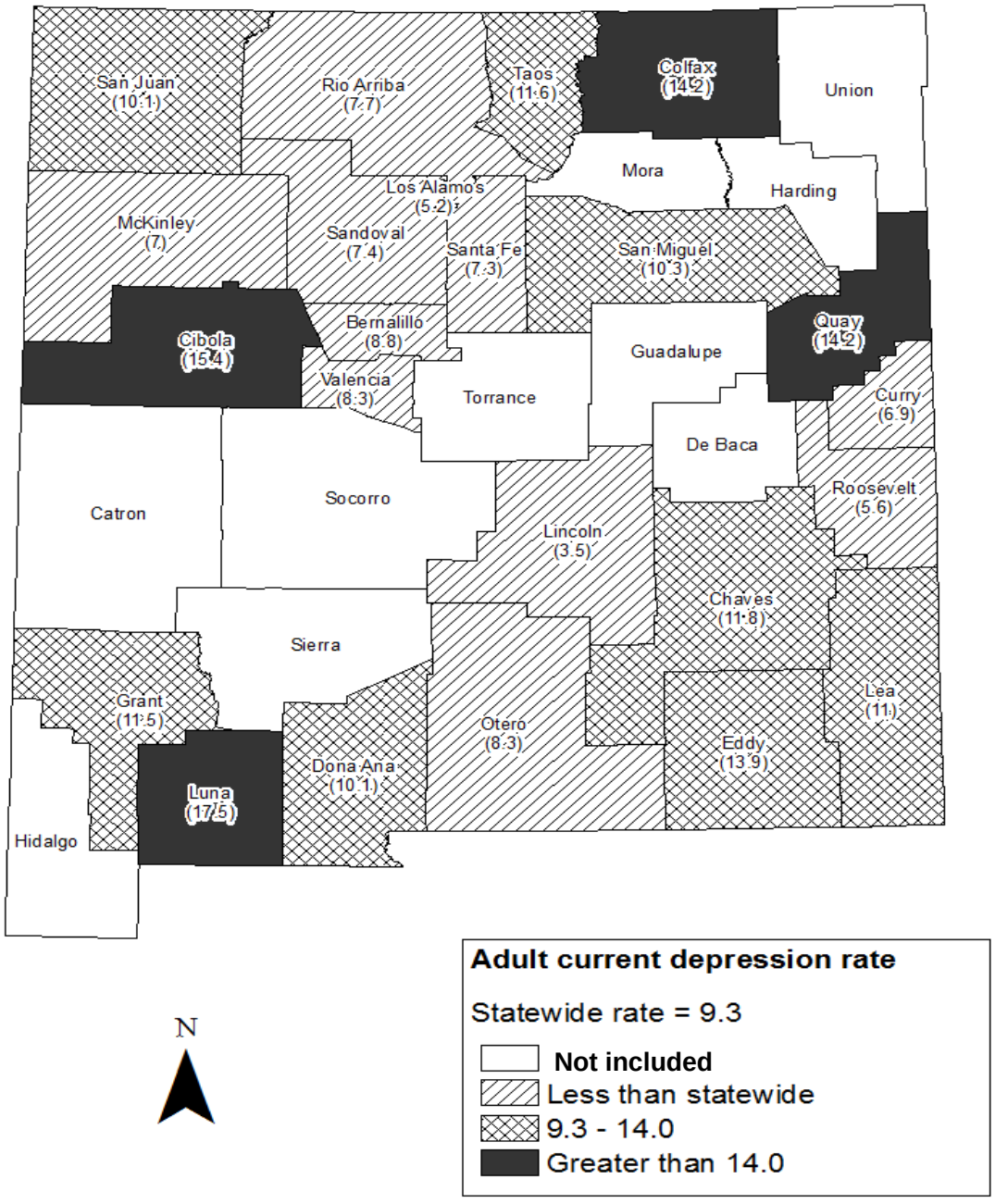



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Sierra, Socorro, Torrance, Union

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

## Chart 7: Current Depression (past 2 weeks)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2006




* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria
Not included: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# YOUTH PERSISTENT SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS

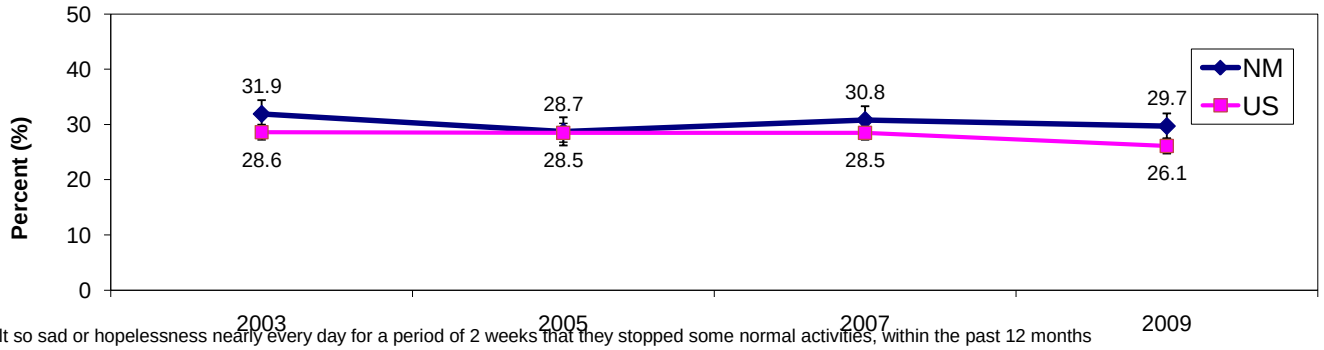
## Problem Statement

Persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness are a risk factor for depression. The prevalence of persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness among NM high school students has not varied significantly from 2003-2009.

Girls (37.3%) were far more likely to report feelings of sadness or hopelessness than boys (22.3%). There was no statistically significant variation by grade level. American Indians (33.8%) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (38.6%) had higher rates than Hispanic students (27.9%).

The counties with the highest prevalence of prevalence of persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness were Sierra (40.6%), Luna (39.1%), and Lea (35.1%). The counties with the lowest prevalence were De Baca (20.0), Mora (22.9%), and San Miguel (24.4%).

## Chart 1. Persistent Sadness or Hopelessness*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




* Felt so sad or hopelessness nearly every day for a period of 2 weeks that they stopped some normal activities, within the past 12 months

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

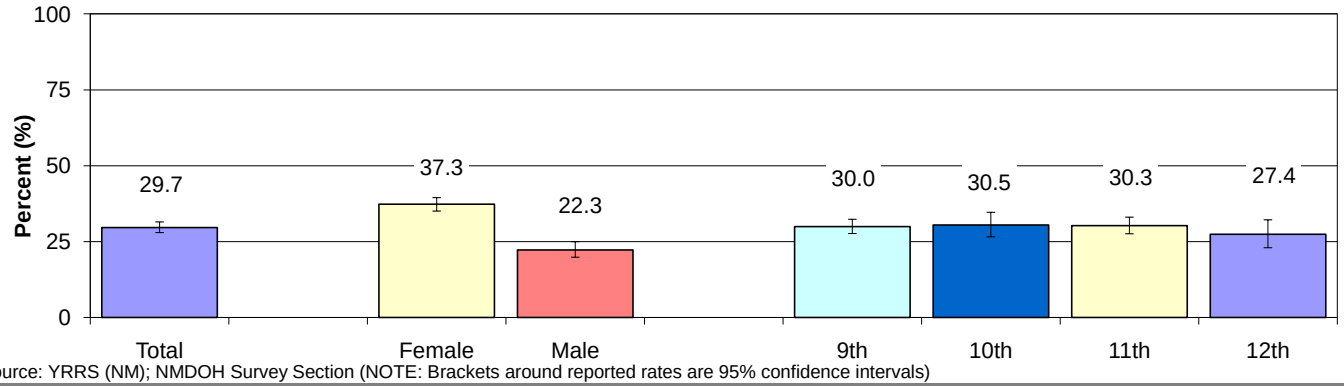
## Table 1: Persistent Sadness or Hopelessness by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico,

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 22.7 [14.8-33.1] | 28.8 [21.8-36.9] | 26.3 [19.9-33.8] | 30.0 [20.5-41.6] | 26.2 [21.7-31.4] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.3 [17.7-34.8] |
| | Black/African-American | 20.9 [9.9-38.8] | -- | 22.3 [11.3-39.3] | -- | 26.5 [20.6-33.5] |
| | Hispanic | 22.4 [16.4-29.7] | 19.2 [14.6-24.7] | 21.4 [15.5-28.9] | 21.6 [14.0-31.8] | 21.2 [18.8-24.0] |
| | White | 18.5 [13.6-24.8] | 16.6 [10.1-26.1] | 22.2 [16.4-29.3] | 24.1 [14.9-36.4] | 20.1 [15.8-25.2] |
| | Total | 20.8 [17.3-24.8] | 22.0 [18.2-26.4] | 23.3 [19.7-27.4] | 23.5 [17.8-30.3] | 22.3 [19.9-25.0] |
| Female | American Indian | 48.3 [35.2-61.7] | 46.3 [40.5-52.2] | 45.1 [33.3-57.6] | 21.7 [11.1-38.1] | 42.1 [37.0-47.4] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.4 [38.8-60.1] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.3 [24.3-48.1] |
| | Hispanic | 32.7 [28.4-37.2] | 39.2 [33.0-45.7] | 34.2 [29.0-39.9] | 29.8 [20.2-41.7] | 34.4 [30.7-38.3] |
| | White | 43.3 [32.8-54.5] | 31.5 [23.5-40.9] | 35.2 [25.0-47.0] | 35.9 [25.2-48.3] | 36.9 [32.4-41.8] |
| | Total | 39.9 [35.9-44.1] | 39.4 [34.8-44.1] | 37.1 [32.1-42.4] | 31.1 [24.8-38.2] | 37.3 [35.1-39.5] |
| Total | American Indian | 34.2 [25.2-44.4] | 37.6 [32.7-42.6] | 35.6 [29.2-42.5] | 25.7 [18.5-34.6] | 33.8 [30.7-37.1] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 38.2 [24.7-53.9] | -- | 44.5 [35.3-54.1] | -- | 38.6 [31.9-45.7] |
| | Black/African-American | 24.6 [16.1-35.6] | 34.6 [26.9-43.2] | 26.1 [14.4-42.7] | -- | 29.7 [24.2-35.9] |
| | Hispanic | 27.4 [23.7-31.6] | 29.4 [25.8-33.3] | 28.0 [22.7-33.9] | 25.6 [18.1-34.9] | 27.9 [25.7-30.1] |
| | White | 30.4 [26.2-34.9] | 23.4 [17.4-30.7] | 29.0 [22.5-36.4] | 30.9 [22.8-40.3] | 28.5 [25.8-31.4] |
| | Total | 30.0 [27.7-32.4] | 30.5 [26.6-34.7] | 30.3 [27.6-33.1] | 27.4 [23.0-32.2] | 29.7 [28.0-31.5] |

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

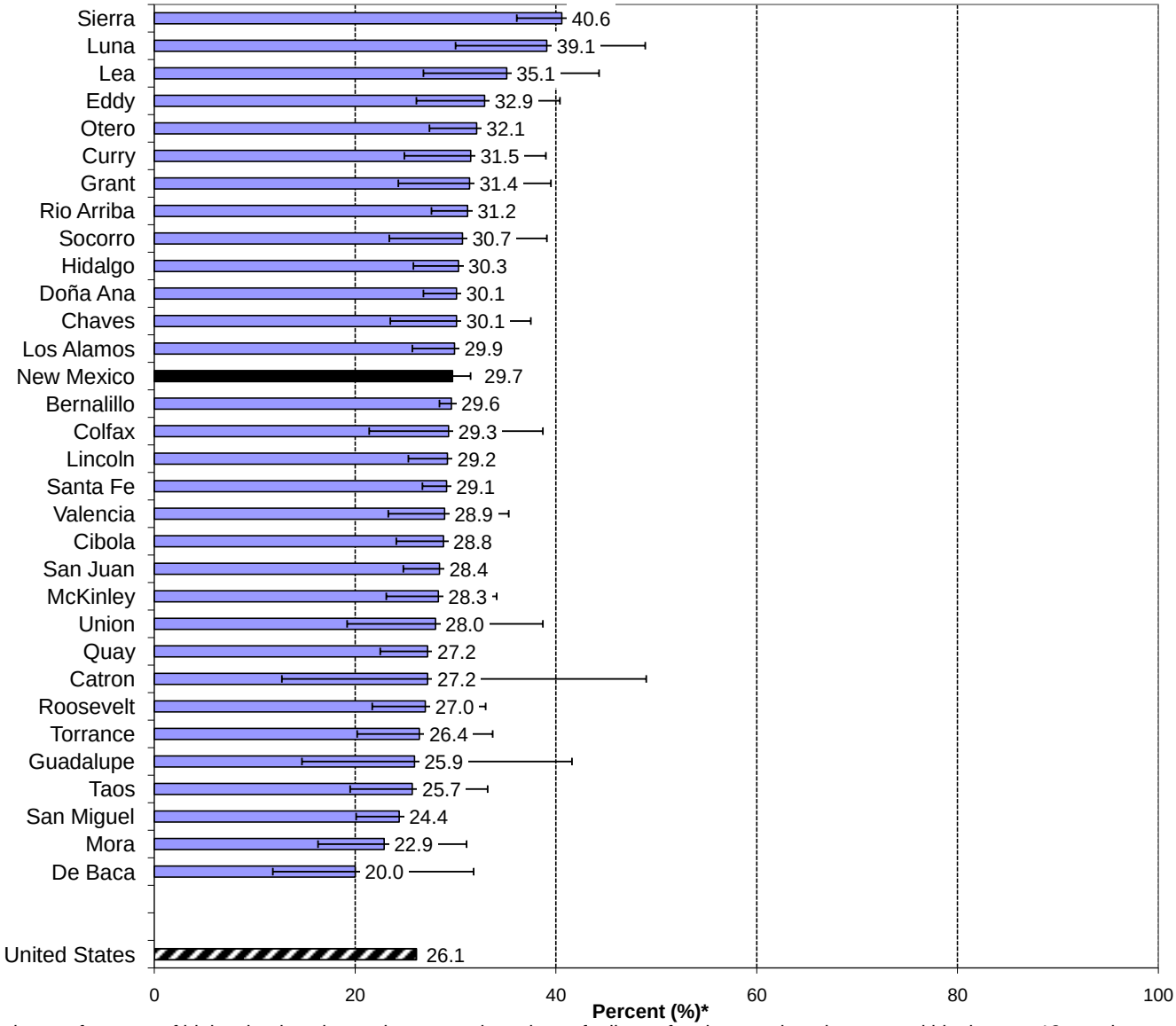
# YOUTH PERSISTENT SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS (continued)

## Chart 2. Persistent Sadness or Hopelessness by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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

## Chart 3: Persistent Sadness or Hopelessness* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009



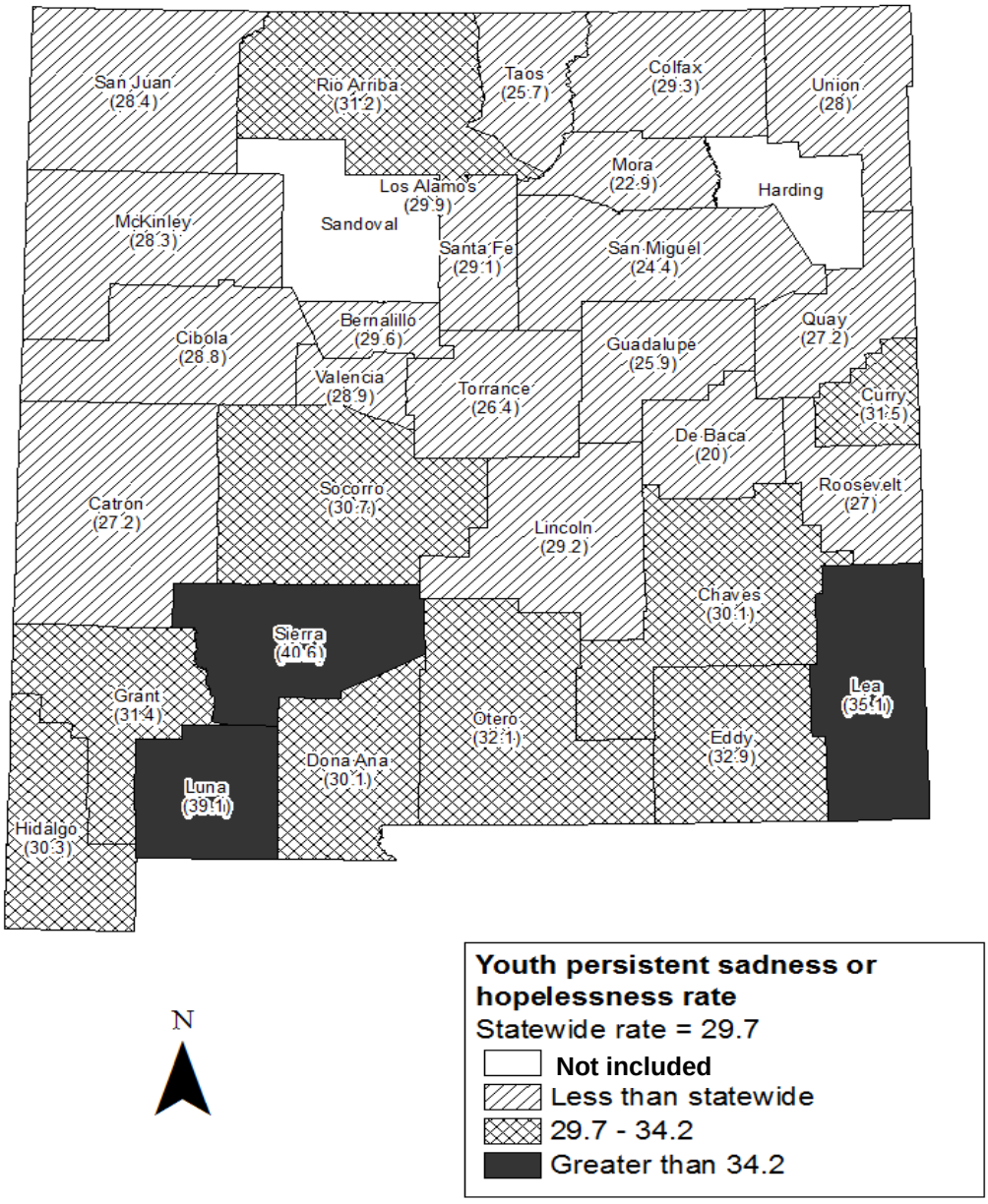

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness within the past 12 months

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH PERSISTENT SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS (continued)

## Chart 4. Persistent Sadness or Hopelessness* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




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

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE

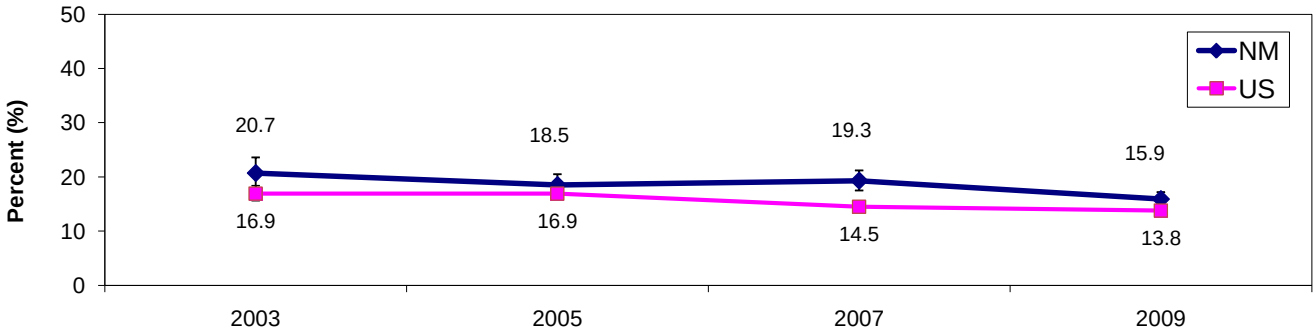
## Problem Statement

Suicidal ideation is a risk factor for suicide. Among NM high school students, the prevalence of seriously considering suicide in the past 12 months decreased from 20.7% in 2003 to 15.9% in 2009. This corresponds to a decrease in the US rate over the same time period (2003= 16.9%, 2009 = 13.8%). While the NM rate has been higher than the US rate over most of these years, the difference between the US and NM was not statistically significant in 2009.

NM girls (20.0%) had a higher rate than boys (11.9%) in 2009. There was no statistically significant variation by grade level. American Indians (20.0%) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (25.3%) had higher rates than Hispanics (13.6%).

The counties with the highest prevalence of seriously considering suicide were Luna (23.4%), Sierra (20.2%), and McKinley (19.0%). The counties with the lowest prevalence were De Baca (5.2), Catron (6.7%), and San Miguel (11.4%).

## Chart 1. Seriously Considered Suicide (past 12 months), Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




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

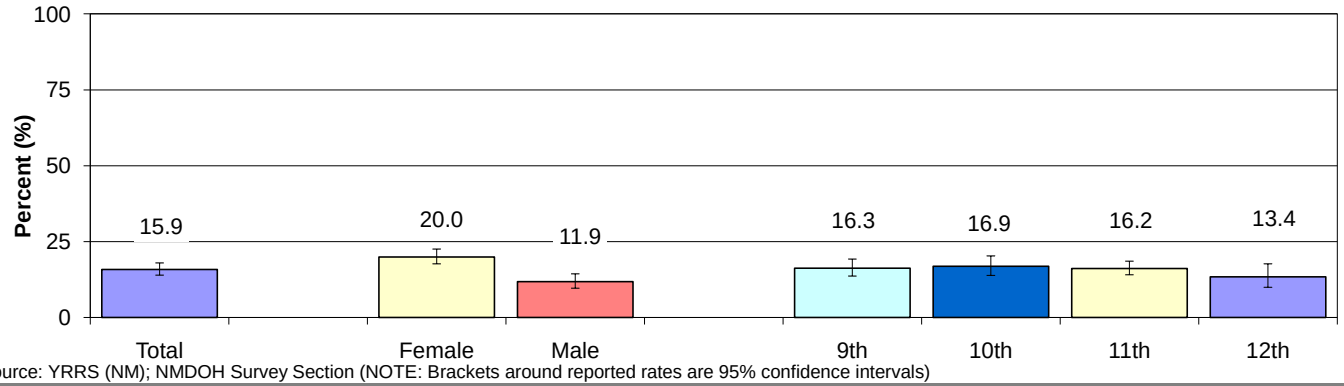
## Table 1: Seriously Considered Suicide (past 12 months) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 16.9 [10.2-26.9] | 14.8 [7.7-26.7] | 15.1 [7.1-29.3] | 12.5 [5.5-26.0] | 15.2 [10.9-20.9] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.5 [12.8-28.8] |
| | Black/African-American | 17.0 [6.6-37.2] | -- | 23.8 [10.1-46.5] | -- | 20.5 [12.3-32.1] |
| | Hispanic | 12.1 [9.0-16.2] | 7.9 [5.0-12.3] | 8.9 [5.8-13.5] | 8.7 [5.5-13.4] | 9.6 [7.8-11.7] |
| | White | 7.5 [5.1-10.9] | 11.7 [6.6-19.9] | 11.8 [6.7-20.1] | 10.2 [5.0-19.8] | 10.2 [7.1-14.3] |
| | Total | 12.0 [8.9-15.9] | 11.7 [9.5-14.3] | 12.7 [9.0-17.6] | 10.4 [7.0-15.2] | 11.9 [9.7-14.4] |
| Female | American Indian | 28.9 [22.4-36.5] | 27.5 [21.1-34.8] | 25.5 [16.8-36.8] | 15.4 [8.9-25.3] | 25.3 [20.5-30.8] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.2 [21.2-41.0] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.7 [11.5-28.9] |
| | Hispanic | 16.6 [14.2-19.2] | 21.1 [14.7-29.5] | 17.1 [14.3-20.3] | 14.4 [10.1-20.0] | 17.6 [15.4-20.2] |
| | White | 21.6 [17.4-26.6] | 17.9 [11.2-27.6] | 18.9 [12.7-27.3] | 18.5 [10.6-30.3] | 19.3 [15.4-23.9] |
| | Total | 21.0 [18.0-24.4] | 22.4 [17.7-27.9] | 19.5 [16.6-22.9] | 16.2 [12.1-21.4] | 20.0 [17.7-22.6] |
| Total | American Indian | 22.3 [16.4-29.5] | 21.2 [17.7-25.2] | 20.2 [15.4-25.9] | 13.8 [9.0-20.7] | 20.0 [16.4-24.1] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 19.5 [10.8-32.7] | -- | 28.3 [21.0-37.0] | -- | 25.3 [19.4-32.4] |
| | Black/African-American | 19.8 [9.3-37.1] | 27.6 [19.1-38.0] | 19.5 [9.3-36.3] | -- | 19.8 [14.4-26.6] |
| | Hispanic | 14.3 [12.3-16.5] | 14.7 [11.3-18.9] | 13.1 [10.7-15.9] | 11.5 [8.3-15.6] | 13.6 [12.3-15.1] |
| | White | 14.2 [12.6-16.1] | 14.6 [9.1-22.6] | 15.8 [12.7-19.4] | 14.9 [9.9-22.0] | 14.8 [12.7-17.3] |
| | Total | 16.3 [13.7-19.3] | 16.9 [13.9-20.3] | 16.2 [14.1-18.6] | 13.4 [10.0-17.7] | 15.9 [14.0-18.0] |

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

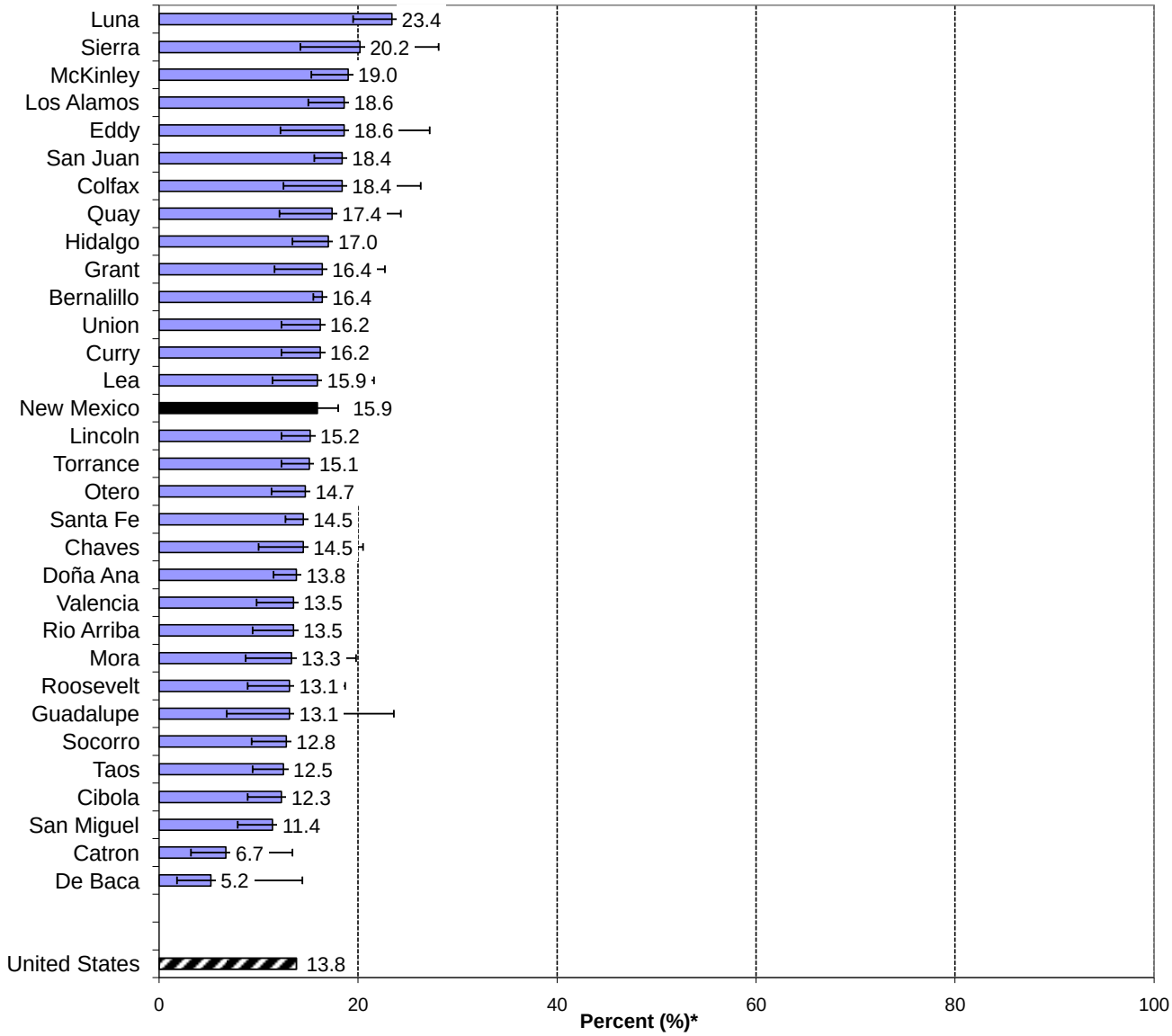
# YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 2. Seriously Considered Suicide (past 12 months) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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

## Chart 3: Seriously Considered Suicide (past 12 months)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009



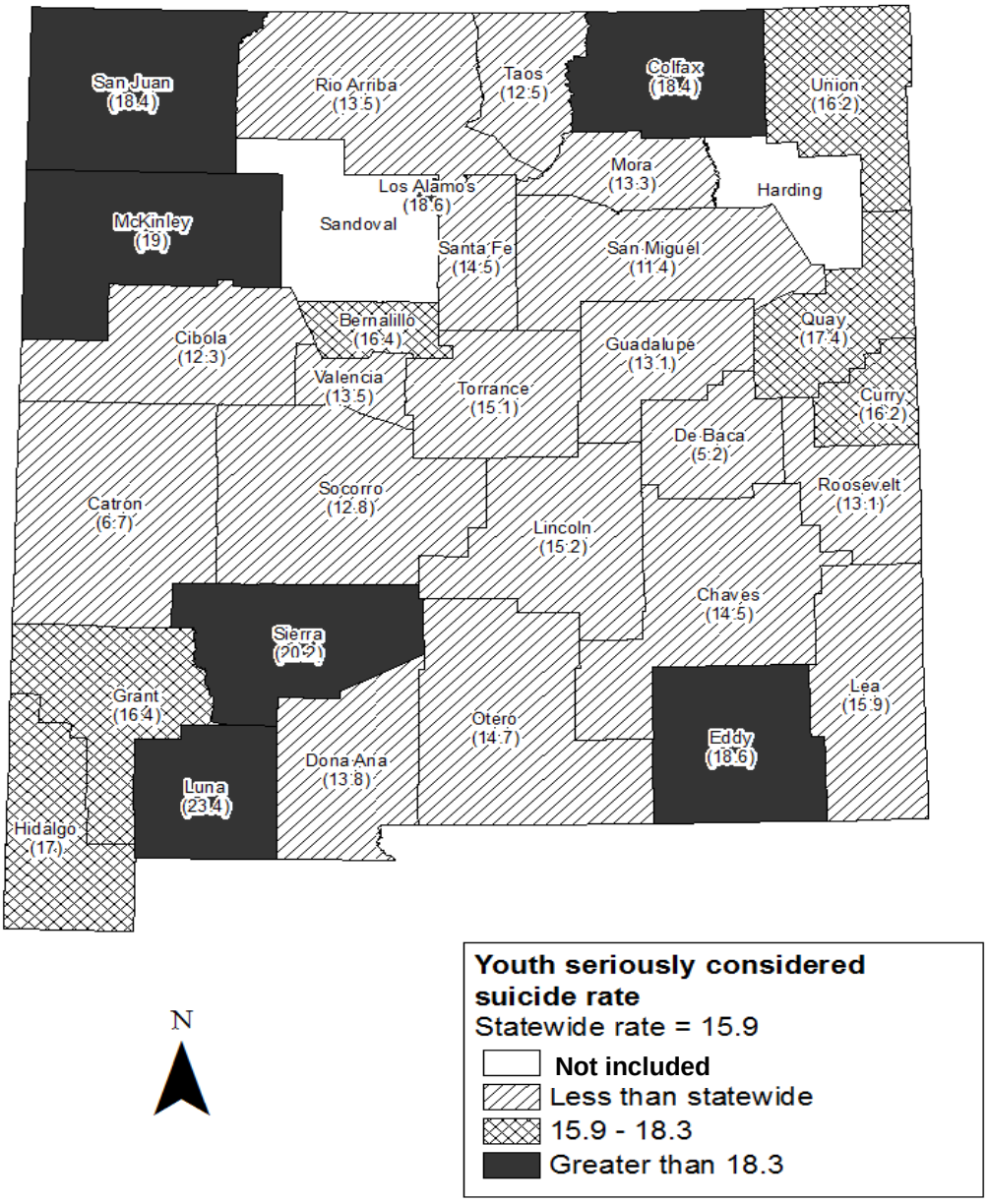

* Estimate of percent of high school students seriously considered suicide at least once in past 12 months

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 4. Seriously Considered Suicide (past 12 months)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of high school students seriously considered suicide at least once in past 12 months

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

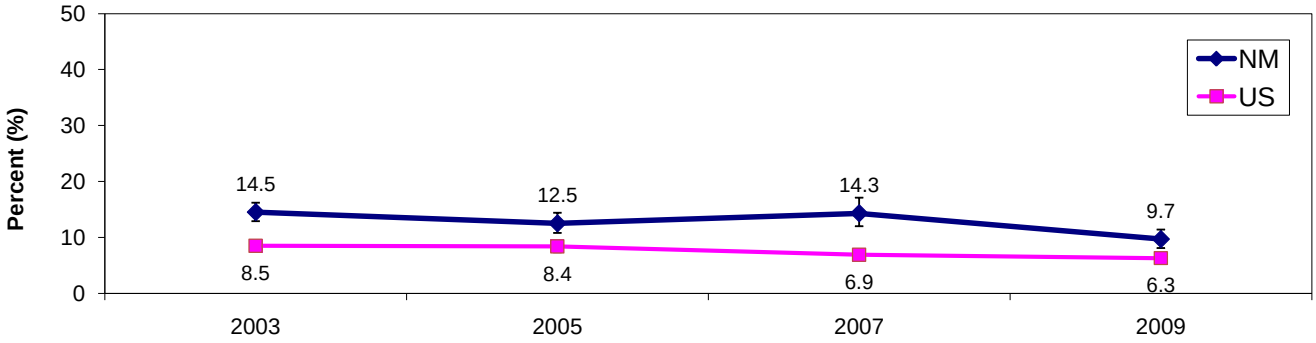
## Problem Statement

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among NM youth of high school age. Previous suicide attempts are an important risk factor for completed suicide. The prevalence of past year suicide attempts among NM high school students decreased from 14.3% in 2007 to 9.7% in 2009. The rate of suicide attempts among NM students has been consistently higher than among US students.

In 2009, the difference in the suicide attempt rate between girls (11.7%) and boys (7.6%) was not statistically significant. There was no statistically significant variation in suicide attempts by grade level. The rates among American Indians (14.7%) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (19.9%) were higher than among Hispanic (7.6%) and White (7.3%) students.

The counties with the highest prevalence of suicide attempts were McKinley (15.5%), San Juan (13.4%), and Luna (13.2%). The counties with the lowest prevalence of suicide attempts were Roosevelt (4.9%), Mora (6.2), Valencia (6.2%), and Cibola (6.4%).

## Chart 1. Attempted Suicide (past 12 months), Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




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

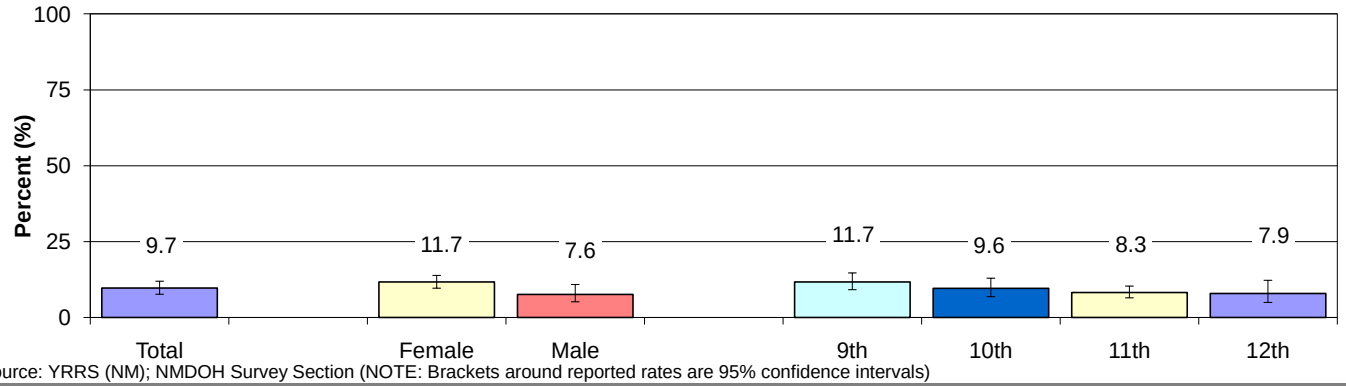
## Table 1: Attempted Suicide (past 12 months) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico,

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 13.7 [7.5,23.8] | 12.4 [4.4,30.6] | 6.3 [3.2,12.1] | -- | 12.5 [7.3,20.4] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.6 [10.1,28.9] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.6 [9.5,27.4] |
| | Hispanic | 7.6 [4.6,12.3] | 2.8 [2.0,4.0] | 4.0 [2.0,8.1] | 4.8 [2.1,10.8] | 4.8 [3.5,6.7] |
| | White | 1.9 [0.5,6.6] | 4.8 [2.4,9.1] | 7.3 [3.5,14.3] | 7.6 [4.2,13.5] | 5.2 [3.5,7.7] |
| | Total | 7.8 [5.0-11.9] | 6.7 [4.0-10.9] | 6.3 [3.6-11.1] | 9.3 [5.5-15.1] | 7.6 [5.2-10.9] |
| Female | American Indian | 19.3 [10.9,32.0] | 18.9 [13.0,26.8] | 17.9 [11.5,26.7] | -- | 17.1 [13.0,22.0] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.0 [15.0,31.0] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.0 [3.8,19.8] |
| | Hispanic | 12.8 [10.6,15.3] | 11.7 [8.8,15.6] | 9.0 [6.1,13.2] | 5.2 [2.2,12.2] | 10.3 [8.4,12.5] |
| | White | 15.0 [11.3,19.5] | 7.8 [3.3,17.2] | 7.2 [2.9,16.7] | 6.6 [2.4,17.0] | 9.2 [7.0,11.9] |
| | Total | 15.8 [13.4-18.6] | 12.4 [9.6-15.9] | 9.8 [7.3-12.9] | 6.7 [3.3-13.1] | 11.7 [9.7-13.9] |
| Total | American Indian | 16.3 [9.4,26.6] | 15.8 [9.6,25.0] | 12.2 [8.4,17.4] | 12.3 [5.1,26.7] | 14.7 [10.5,20.2] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 20.6 [11.0,35.3] | -- | 13.7 [8.7,20.9] | -- | 19.9 [14.5,26.7] |
| | Black/African-American | 17.2 [6.3,39.0] | 14.4 [7.2,26.9] | 7.3 [2.1,22.5] | -- | 13.8 [8.7,21.2] |
| | Hispanic | 10.2 [8.2,12.6] | 7.5 [5.6,9.8] | 6.6 [4.8,9.0] | 5.0 [2.9,8.6] | 7.6 [6.3,9.2] |
| | White | 8.2 [5.8,11.4] | 6.2 [3.1,12.0] | 7.7 [4.2,13.8] | 7.0 [3.8,12.8] | 7.3 [6.1,8.7] |
| | Total | 11.7 [9.2-14.7] | 9.6 [6.9-13.0] | 8.3 [6.5-10.4] | 7.9 [5.0-12.3] | 9.7 [7.7-12.0] |

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

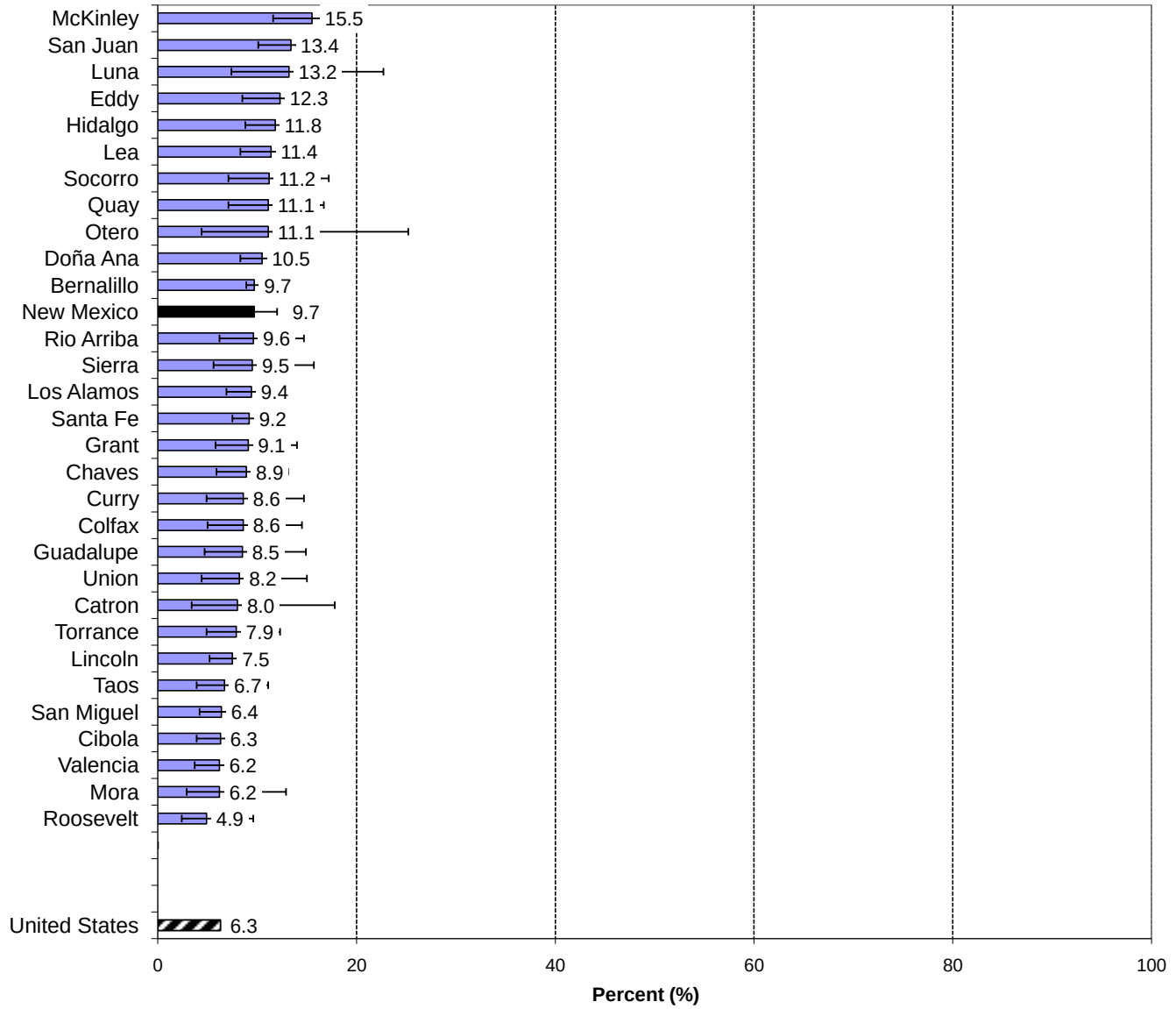
# YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 2. Attempted Suicide (past 12 months) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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

## Chart 3: Attempted Suicide (past 12 months)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009



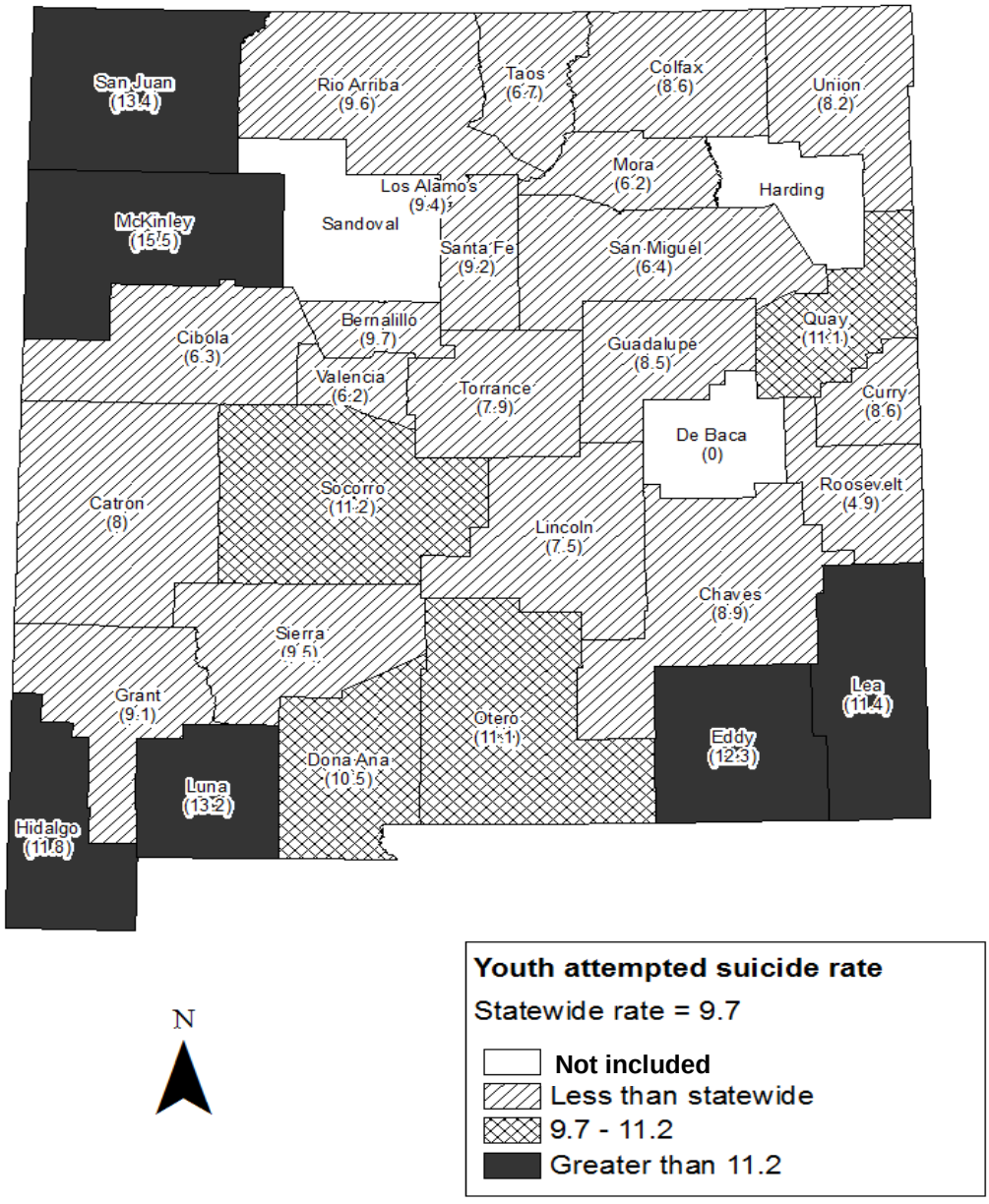

* Estimate of percent of high school students who attempted suicide at least once in past 12 months

De Baca, Harding, and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 4. Attempted Suicide (past 12 months)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of high school students who attempted suicide at least once in past 12 months

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH RISK AND RESILIENCY

## Association Between Risk and Resiliency

Strong relationships with parents, peers, schools, and adults in the community can be protective factors for engaging in risk behaviors that endanger the health and well being of young people. These protective factors, or resiliency factors, are measured by several series of questions in the NM Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey. Results from the 2009 YRRS demnstrate that youth with high levels of these resiliency factors were less likely than other students to engage in binge drinking, drug use, tobacco use, and suicidal ideation and attempts.

Resiliency factors presented in the following charts are:

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family: the interactions between youth and parents or other adults in the home that convey love, acceptance, and affirmation.
- Positive peer influence (pro-social peers): standards for acceptable behavior are influenced by peers and close friends(i.e., students whose friends do not get into a lot of trouble and do well in school are likely to do the same).
- High expectations by an adult in the community: adults outside of the home who recognize and expect success from youth.
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school: the interactions between youth and teachers or other adults in the school that convey love, acceptance, and affirmation.
- Behavioral boundaries in the school: student perception that there are clear standards for acceptable and appropriate behavior in the school.
- Involvement in school activities: taking part in in school sports, clubs, or other extra-curricular activities

Students responding to the YRRS are categorized as having low, moderate, or high levels of each resiliency factor. The bar charts below and on the following pages show the prevalence of selected risk behaviors among each of these three groups of students. In general, students having low levels of resiliency factors (light colored bars) have a higher prevalence of risk behaviors than other students, and students having high levels of resiliency factors (dark colored bars) have lower rates of risk behaviors.

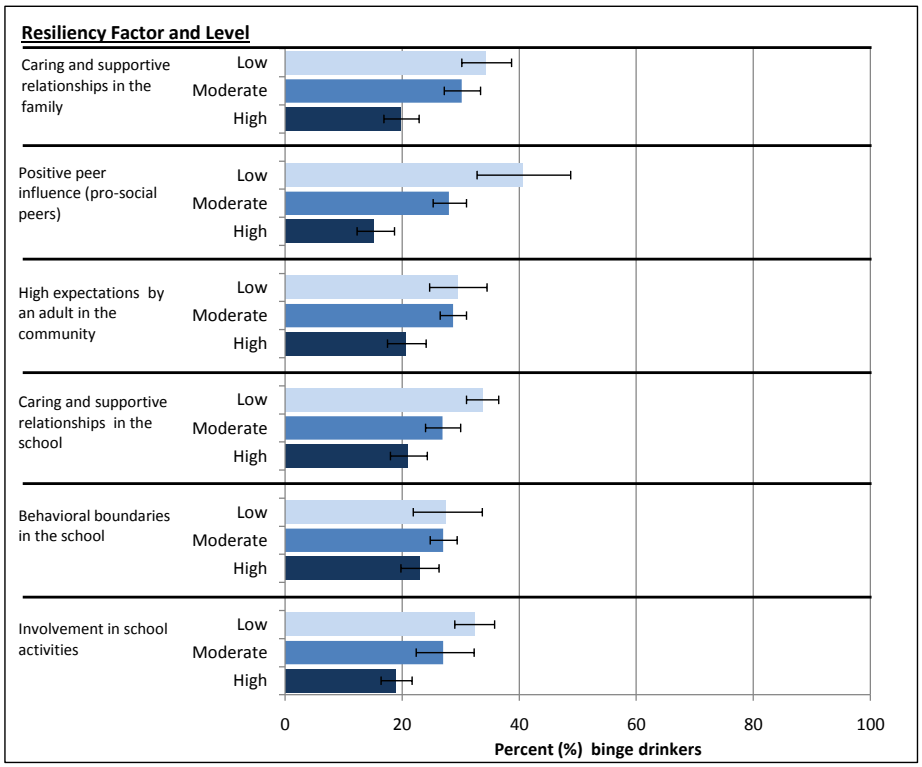
## Chart 1: Binge Drinking by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

Students were less likely to be binge drinkers if they had high levels

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family
- Postive peer influence
- High expectations in the community
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school
- Involvement in school activities.

This relationship is not statistically significant for

- Behavioral boundaries in the school.




** Had 5 or more drinks on a single occasion (i.e., in a row or within a couple of hours) at least once in the past 30 days*

# YOUTH RISK AND RESILIENCY (continued)

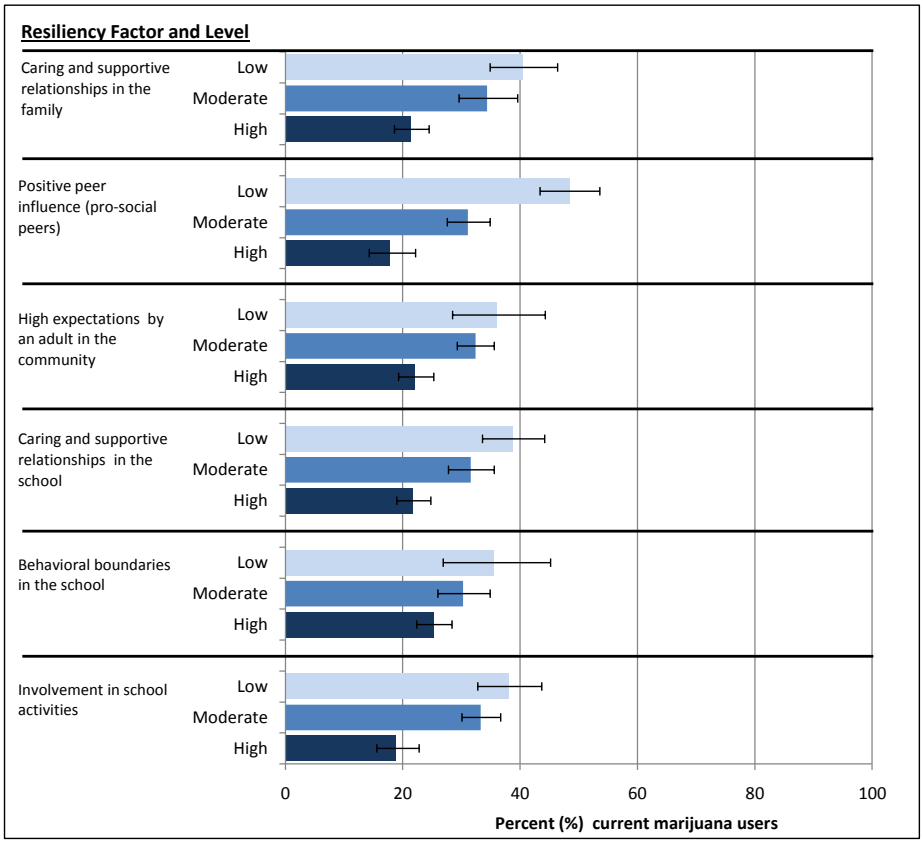
## Chart 2: Current Marijuana Use* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

Students were less likely to be current marijuana users if they had high levels of

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family
- Postive peer influence
- High expectations in the community
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school
- Involvement in school activities.

This relationship is not statistically significant for

- Behavioral boundaries in the school.

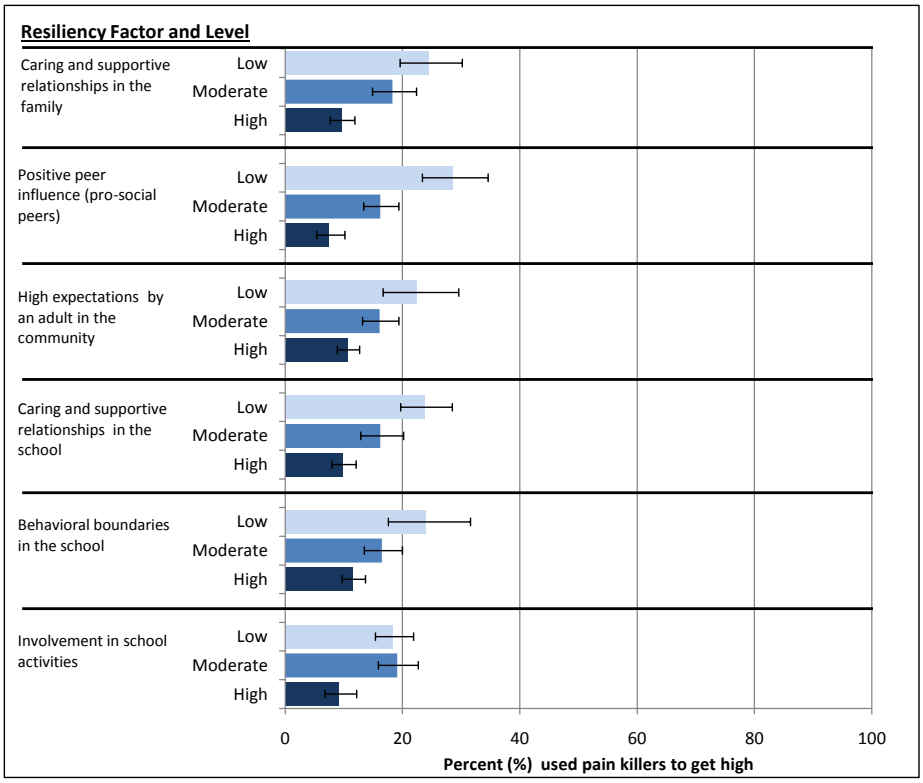



** Used marijuana in the past 30 days*

## Chart 3: Used Pain Killers to Get High by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

Students were less likely to be use pain killers to get high if they had

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family
- Postive peer influence
- High expectations in the community
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school
- Behavioral boundaries in the school.
- Involvement in school activities.




** Used a pain killer, like Vicodin, OxyContin, or Percocet, to get high in the past 30 days*

# YOUTH RISK AND RESILIENCY (continued)

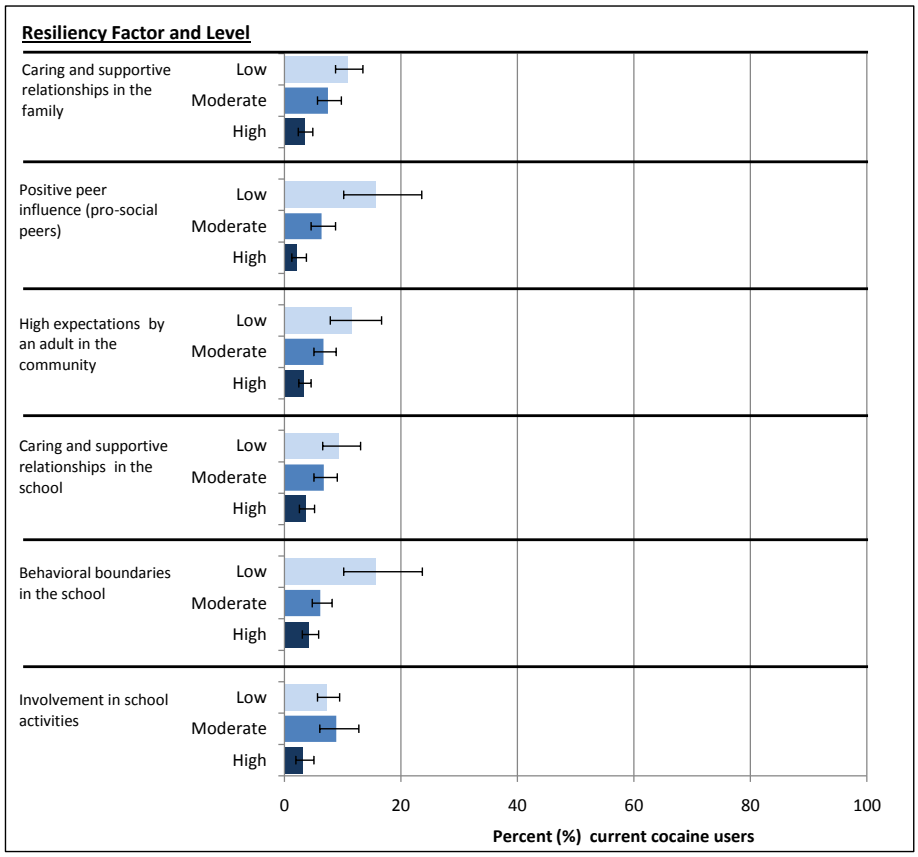
## Chart 4: Current Cocaine Use* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

Students were less likely to be current cocaine users if they had high levels of

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family
- Postive peer influence
- High expectations in the community
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school
- Involvement in school activities.

Students were less likely to be current cocaine users if they had high or moderage levels of

- Behavioral boundaries in the school.




** Used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase in the past 30 days*

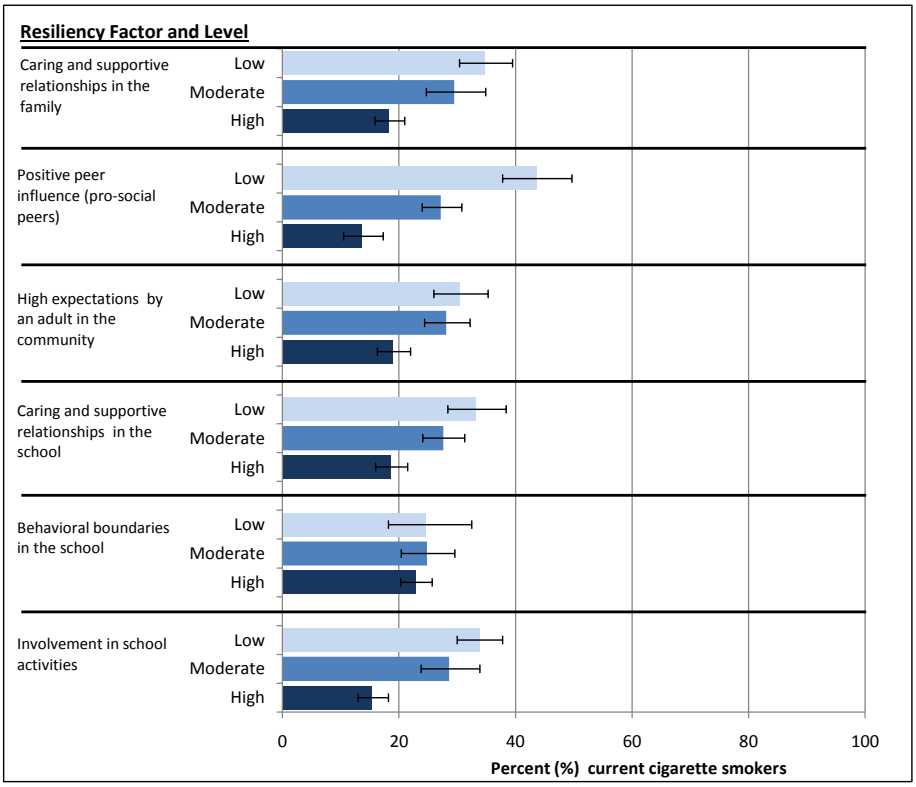
## Chart 5: Current Cigarette Smoking by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

Students were less likely to be current cigarette smokers if they had

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family
- Postive peer influence
- High expectations in the community
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school
- Involvement in school activities.

This relationship is not statistically significant for

- Behavioral boundaries in the school.




** Smoked cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days*

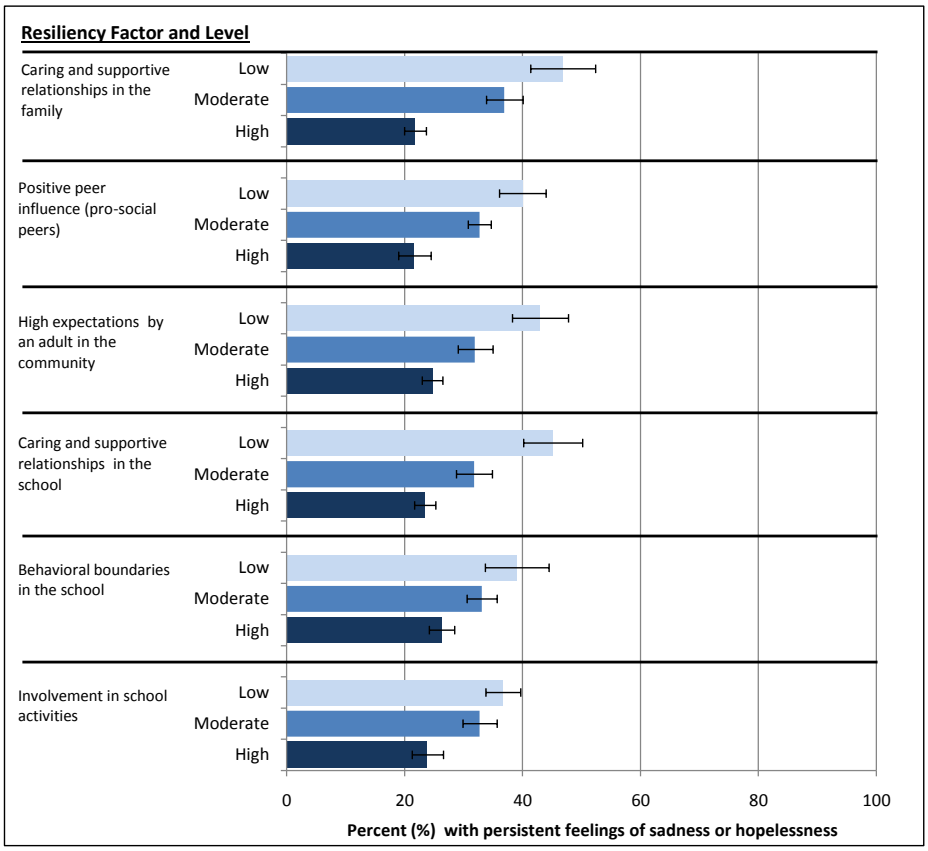
# YOUTH RISK AND RESILIENCY (continued)

## Chart 6: Persistent Sadness or Hopelessness by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

Students were less likely to have persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness if they had high levels of

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family
- Postive peer influence
- High expectations in the community
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school
- Behavioral boundaries in the school.
- Involvement in school activities.

** Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for at least two weeks that they stopped some normal activities, within the past 12 months*

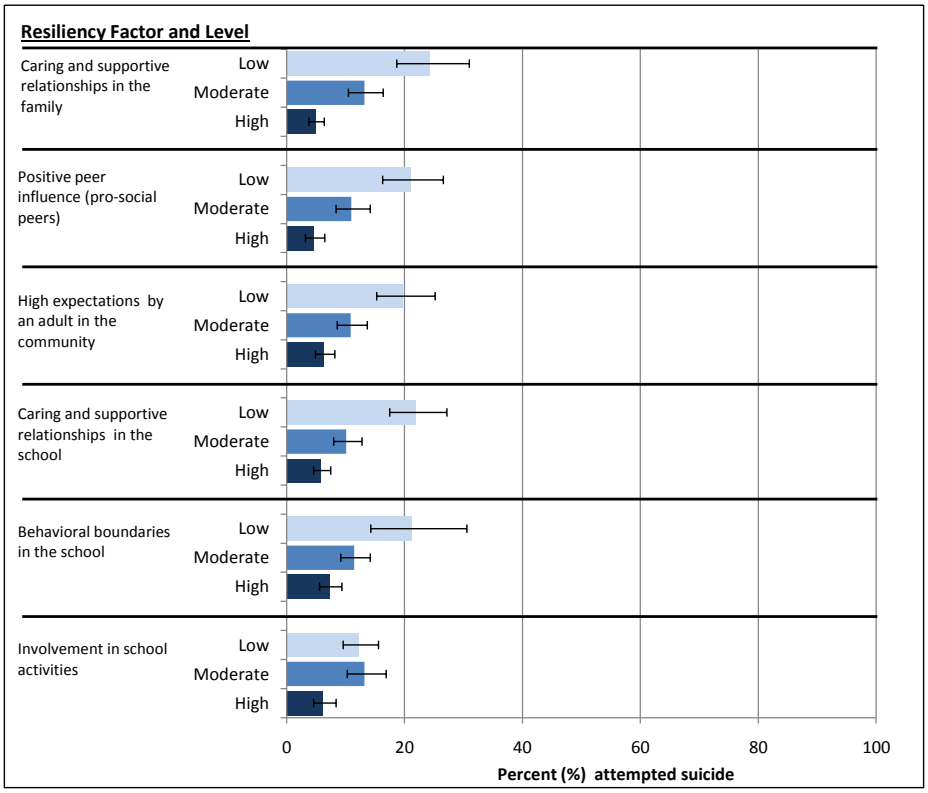



## Chart 7: Suicide Attempts by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

Students were less likely to attempt suicide if they had high levels of

- Caring and supportive relationships in the family
- Postive peer influence
- High expectations in the community
- Caring and supportive relationships in the school
- Behavioral boundaries in the school.
- Involvement in school activities.

** Attempted suicide at least once in the past 12 months*



# Section 2

## Consumption

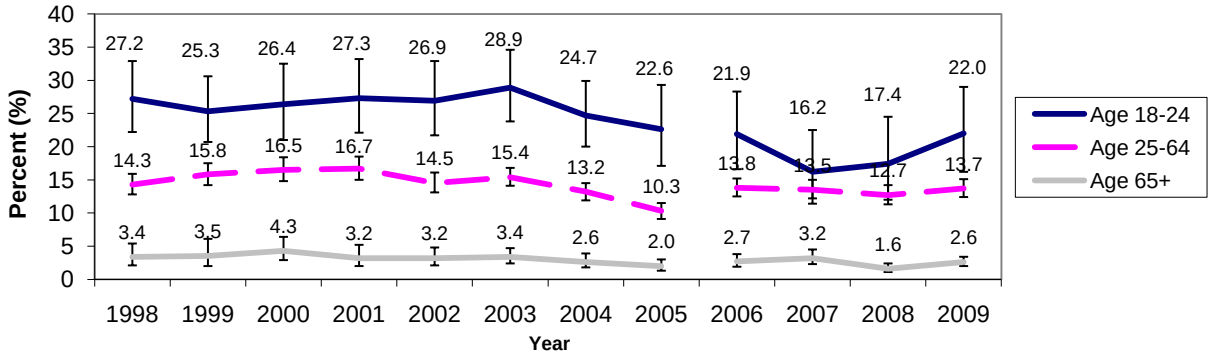
# ADULT BINGE DRINKING

## 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 binge drinking prevalence among younger adults, after decreasing for several years in a row, appears to have increased in 2008 and 2009. 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, 1998-2009




* Binge drinking definition: 1998-2005, drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least once in past 30 days; 2006-2009, 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, 2009

| | | 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 | -- | 42,012 | 2,520 | 56,309 | -- | 16.8 | 3.2 | 15.8 |
| | Hispanic | 11,008 | 35,941 | 1,294 | 48,243 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 5.1 | 20.0 |
| | American Indian | -- | 7,731 | -- | 14,503 | -- | 22.5 | -- | 24.9 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 32,953 | 89,245 | 4,127 | 126,325 | 32.2 | 18.2 | 3.7 | 17.9 |
| Female | White | -- | 22,288 | 2,342 | 29,510 | -- | 9.3 | 2.5 | 8.2 |
| | Hispanic | 4,824 | 19,847 | 168 | 24,838 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 8.5 |
| | American Indian | -- | 2,780 | 0 | 3,302 | -- | 8.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| | Black | -- | 1,103 | -- | 1,103 | -- | 10.9 | -- | 8.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 10,226 | 47,230 | 2,510 | 59,966 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 8.0 |
| Total | White | 16,658 | 64,300 | 4,862 | 85,819 | 30.0 | 13.2 | 2.8 | 12.0 |
| | Hispanic | 15,832 | 55,788 | 1,462 | 73,081 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 13.7 |
| | American Indian | 7,099 | 10,511 | 195 | 17,805 | 20.4 | 15.2 | 3.2 | 16.2 |
| | Black | -- | 1,666 | -- | 1,666 | -- | 9.8 | -- | 7.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 408 | -- | 1,301 | -- | 3.1 | -- | 7.7 |
| | Total | 43,179 | 136,476 | 6,637 | 186,292 | 22.0 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 12.8 |

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

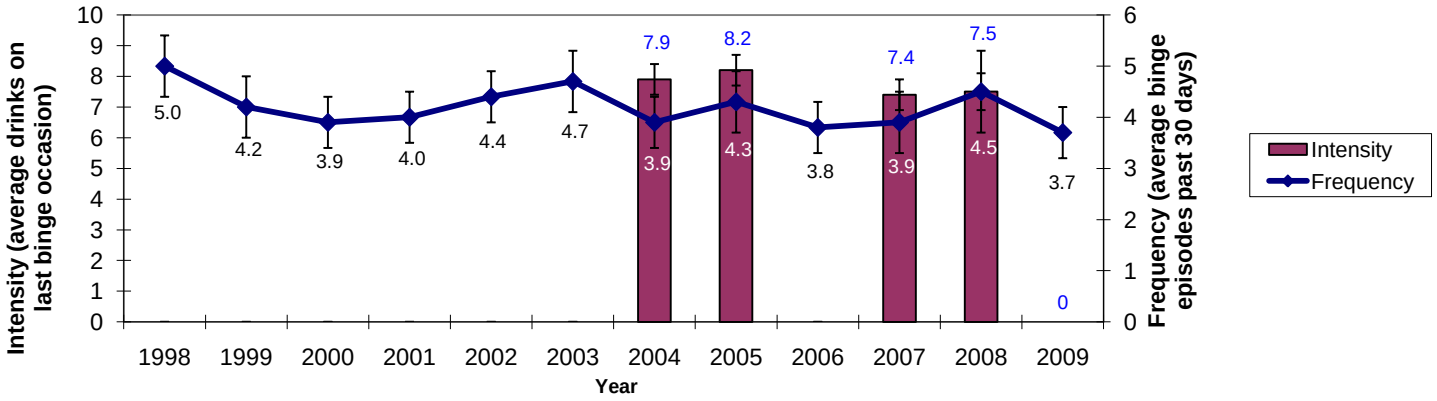
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# ADULT BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Binge Drinking Frequency and Intensity*, Adult Binge Drinkers Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2009




* 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, 2009

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 35,289 | 22,630 | 4,569 | -- | -- | 63,718 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 19.4 | -- | -- | 13.6 |
| Catron | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 1,725 | 2,597 | -- | -- | -- | 5,445 | 7.4 | 14.0 | -- | -- | -- | 11.7 |
| Cibola | 15 | -- | 945 | -- | -- | 1,871 | 0.3 | -- | 16.5 | -- | -- | 11.0 |
| Colfax | 302 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 519 | 3.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.7 |
| Curry | 2,669 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,808 | 16.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.2 |
| De Baca | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Doña Ana | 3,409 | 13,575 | -- | -- | -- | 18,403 | 6.9 | 16.4 | -- | -- | -- | 12.6 |
| Eddy | 3,987 | 992 | -- | -- | -- | 5,745 | 16.8 | 8.4 | -- | -- | -- | 14.5 |
| Grant | 857 | 660 | -- | -- | -- | 1,692 | 6.6 | 5.7 | -- | -- | -- | 6.3 |
| Guadalupe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 1,824 | 1,753 | -- | -- | -- | 4,419 | 9.6 | 11.6 | -- | -- | -- | 12.0 |
| Lincoln | 1,993 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,822 | 17.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.7 |
| Los Alamos | 1,905 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,090 | 16.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.0 |
| Luna | 1,201 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,569 | 16.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.7 |
| McKinley | 428 | 578 | 2,130 | -- | -- | 3,136 | 5.5 | 9.6 | 11.0 | -- | -- | 9.0 |
| Mora | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 3,252 | 373 | -- | -- | -- | 4,708 | 13.7 | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | 12.2 |
| Quay | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 670 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.2 |
| Rio Arriba | -- | 1,759 | -- | -- | -- | 3,366 | -- | 8.6 | -- | -- | -- | 10.4 |
| Roosevelt | 757 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,293 | 9.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.6 |
| Sandoval | 7,103 | 2,966 | -- | -- | -- | 13,576 | 12.2 | 11.7 | -- | -- | -- | 13.5 |
| San Juan | 3,627 | 2,570 | 3,455 | -- | -- | 9,896 | 7.4 | 17.1 | 21.2 | -- | -- | 11.8 |
| San Miguel | -- | 1,826 | -- | -- | -- | 2,979 | -- | 18.8 | -- | -- | -- | 21.0 |
| Santa Fe | 5,912 | 7,473 | -- | -- | -- | 13,905 | 11.1 | 18.8 | -- | -- | -- | 14.0 |
| Sierra | 669 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 669 | 7.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.7 |
| Socorro | 1,129 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,822 | 17.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.1 |
| Taos | 2,321 | 842 | -- | -- | -- | 3,852 | 18.9 | 6.1 | -- | -- | -- | 12.4 |
| Torrance | 1,365 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,109 | 13.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.3 |
| Union | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 1,829 | 4,514 | -- | -- | -- | 7,328 | 7.3 | 15.3 | -- | -- | -- | 12.3 |
| Total | 85,633 | 73,260 | 17,805 | 1,666 | 1,301 | 186,284 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 12.8 |

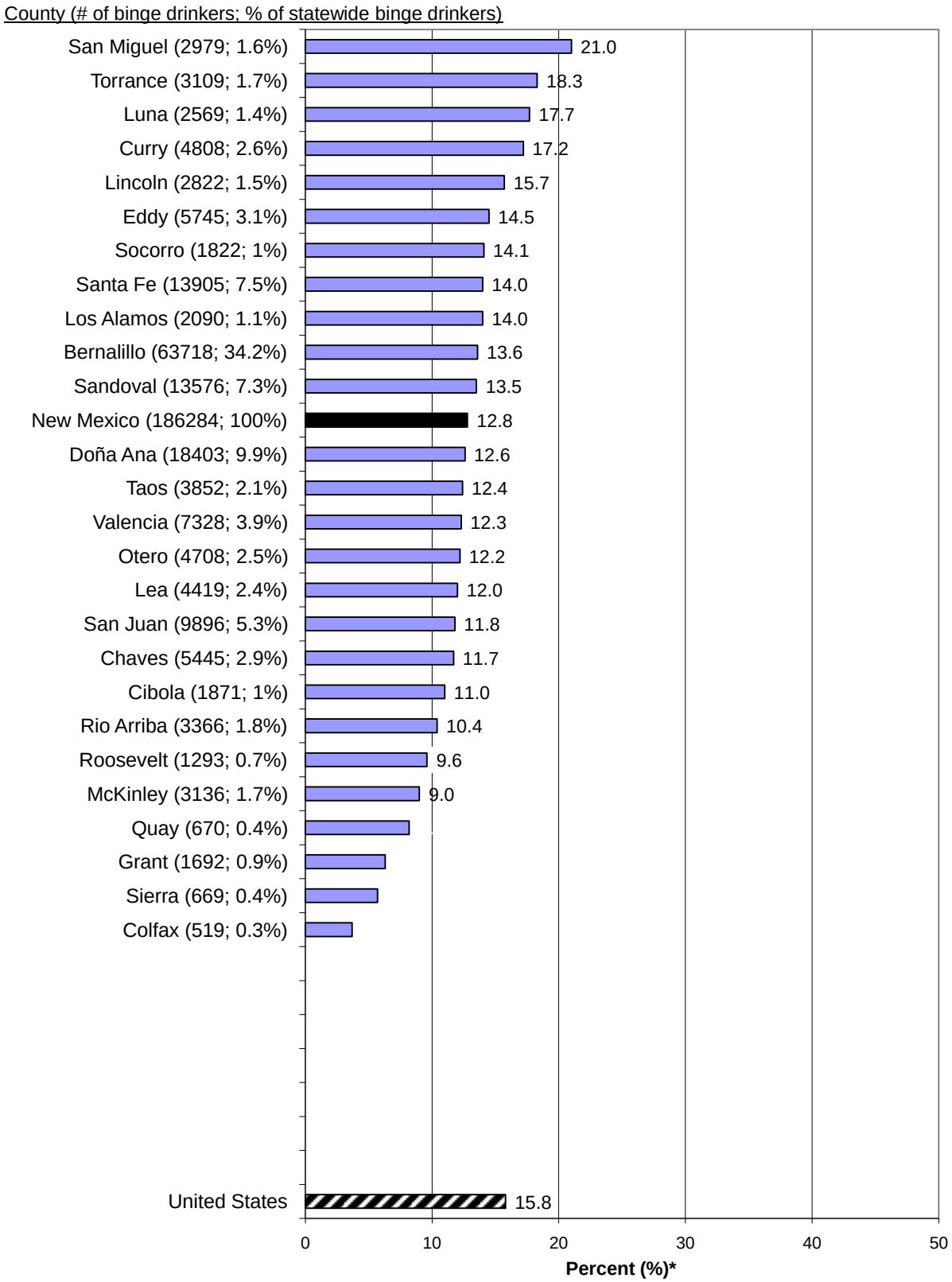
* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

** 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

## Chart 3: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009

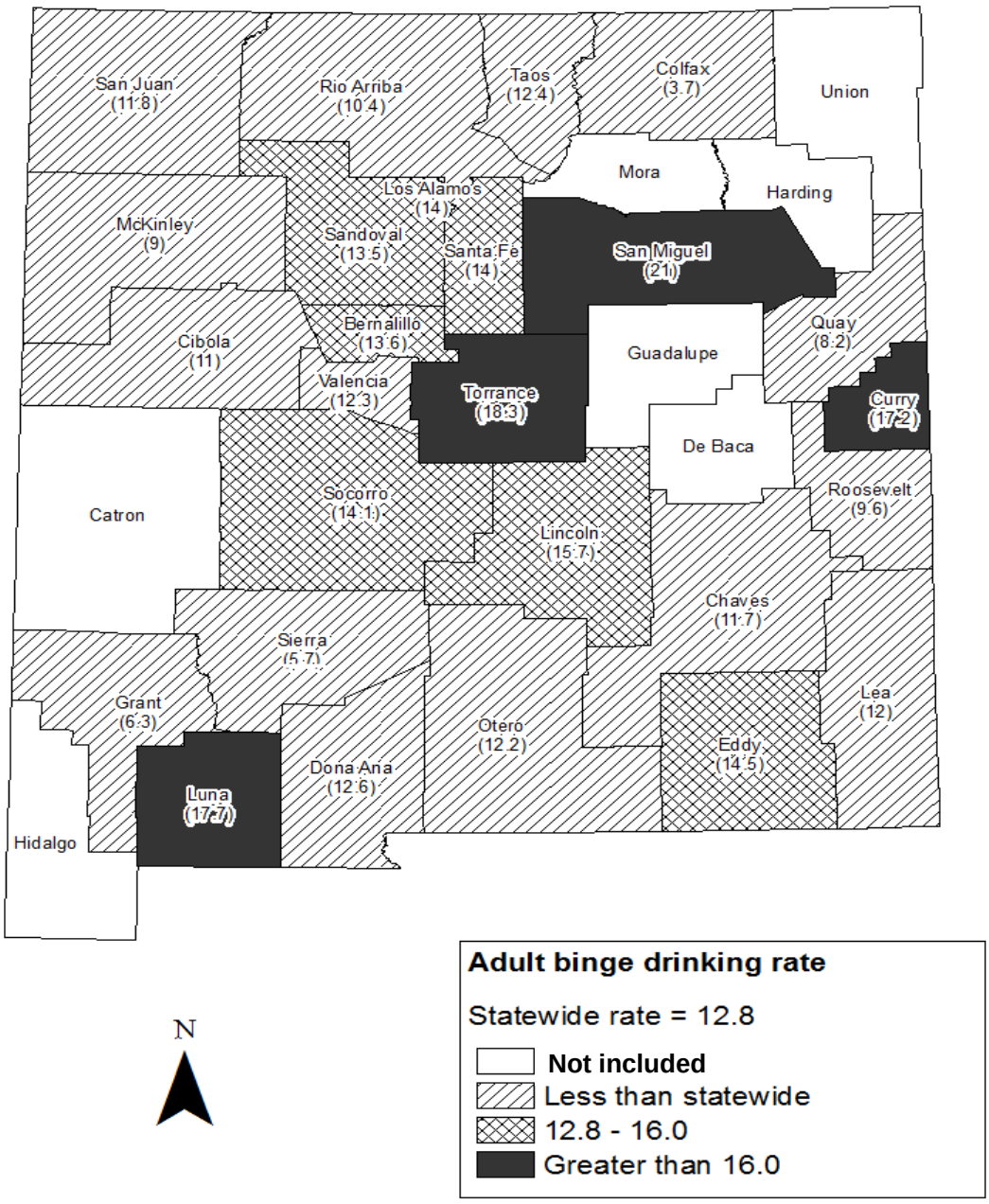



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Union

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

## Chart 4: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days
Not included: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

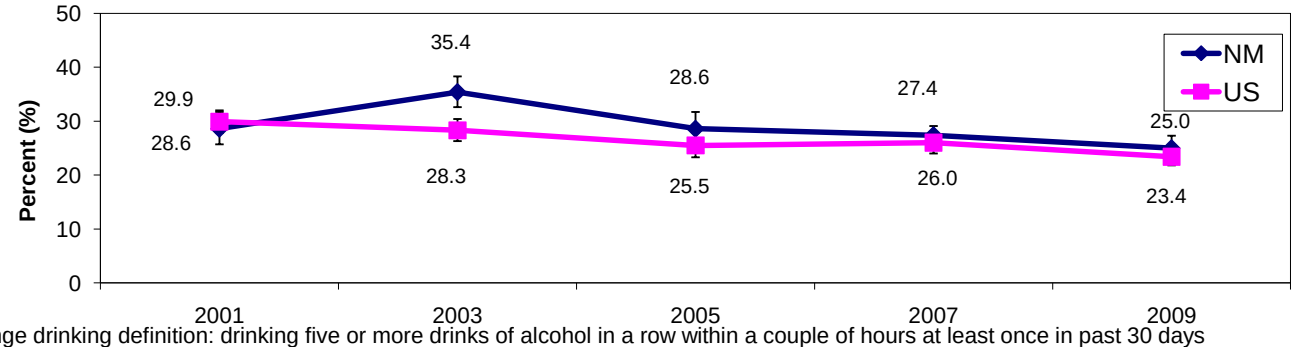
# YOUTH BINGE DRINKING

## Problem Statement

Binge drinking (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 NM. In 2009, of the 40.5% of students who were current drinkers, 64.2% were binge drinkers, while only 35.8% did not binge drink. Chart 1 demonstrates that binge drinking prevalence has been decreasing in NM since 2003, as it has been in the US since 2001 or earlier. As shown in 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. As seen in Table 1, the rate of binge drinking was higher among Hispanic students (29.4%) than White students(17.8%), and this was true among both girls (29.4% vs. 18.1%) and boys (29.4% vs. 17.2%).The prevalence of binge drinking was similar for boys (24.5%) and girls (25.4%). The binge drinking rate increased with grade level (9th=20.1%; 10th=25.4%; 11th=26.6%; 12th=29.2%).

## Chart 1. Binge Drinking (past 30 days)*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




* 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)

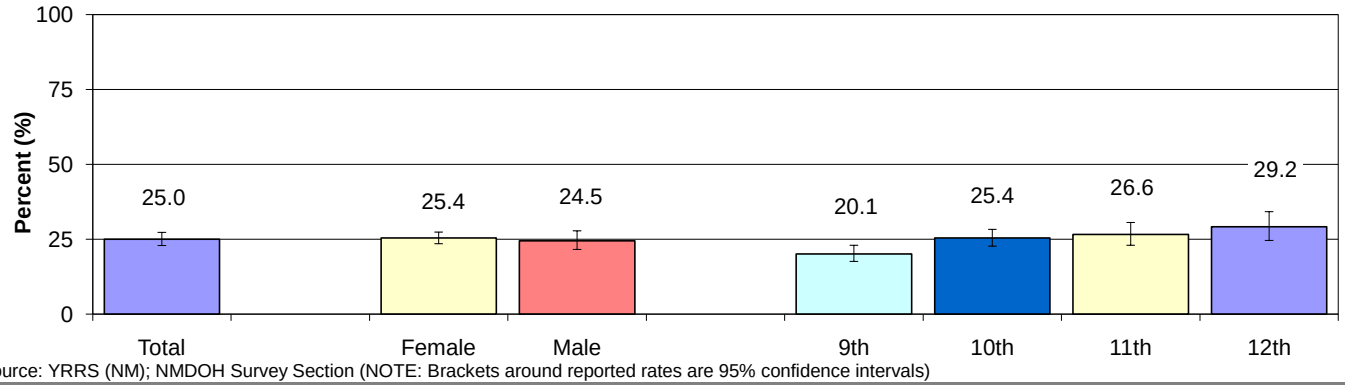
## Table 1: Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 19.9 [12.8-29.7] | 23.9 [18.4-30.4] | 27.1 [17.1-40.0] | 30.9 [23.9-39.0] | 24.2 [19.3-29.9] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.0 [13.9-43.5] |
| | Black/African-American | 28.6 [16.0-45.6] | -- | 27.3 [13.6-47.1] | -- | 31.1 [20.1-44.6] |
| | Hispanic | 23.2 [16.8-31.1] | 30.9 [24.9-37.5] | 30.6 [25.6-36.0] | 33.7 [26.7-41.5] | 29.4 [27.1-31.8] |
| | White | 9.3 [5.8-14.6] | 14.9 [10.7-20.3] | 25.0 [14.8-38.8] | 22.1 [12.4-36.3] | 17.2 [12.1-23.9] |
| | Total | 19.2 [15.3-23.8] | 25.1 [21.2-29.4] | 27.4 [23.3-32.0] | 28.1 [21.6-35.6] | 24.5 [21.6-27.8] |
| Female | American Indian | 25.9 [21.3-31.1] | 28.0 [21.6-35.3] | 28.7 [12.6-52.9] | 34.0 [20.2-51.2] | 28.4 [22.9-34.6] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.7 [18.6-41.5] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.7 [11.1-29.8] |
| | Hispanic | 25.4 [19.4-32.7] | 30.2 [22.5-39.2] | 26.9 [22.4-32.0] | 36.4 [32.8-40.2] | 29.4 [26.6-32.4] |
| | White | 11.6 [7.1-18.2] | 16.0 [9.0-26.9] | 21.2 [14.2-30.3] | 22.8 [15.0-33.1] | 18.1 [15.7-20.6] |
| | Total | 21.2 [17.7-25.1] | 25.5 [21.5-30.0] | 25.6 [21.6-30.0] | 30.3 [25.3-35.8] | 25.4 [23.5-27.4] |
| Total | American Indian | 22.6 [18.2-27.7] | 25.9 [21.4-31.0] | 27.9 [16.0-43.9] | 32.2 [23.0-43.0] | 26.2 [22.1-30.7] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 26.8 [14.2-44.8] | -- | 24.3 [13.8-39.2] | -- | 28.0 [18.5-39.9] |
| | Black/African-American | 25.5 [13.8-42.3] | 28.9 [14.7-48.8] | 26.8 [18.5-37.1] | -- | 26.4 [17.4-37.9] |
| | Hispanic | 24.3 [19.9-29.3] | 30.5 [25.6-35.9] | 28.7 [25.1-32.5] | 35.1 [31.0-39.4] | 29.4 [28.1-30.7] |
| | White | 10.4 [6.6-15.9] | 15.5 [12.0-19.9] | 23.5 [16.6-32.1] | 22.5 [17.7-28.1] | 17.8 [15.3-20.7] |
| | Total | 20.1 [17.6-23.0] | 25.4 [22.7-28.3] | 26.6 [23.0-30.6] | 29.2 [24.6-34.2] | 25.0 [22.9-27.3] |

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

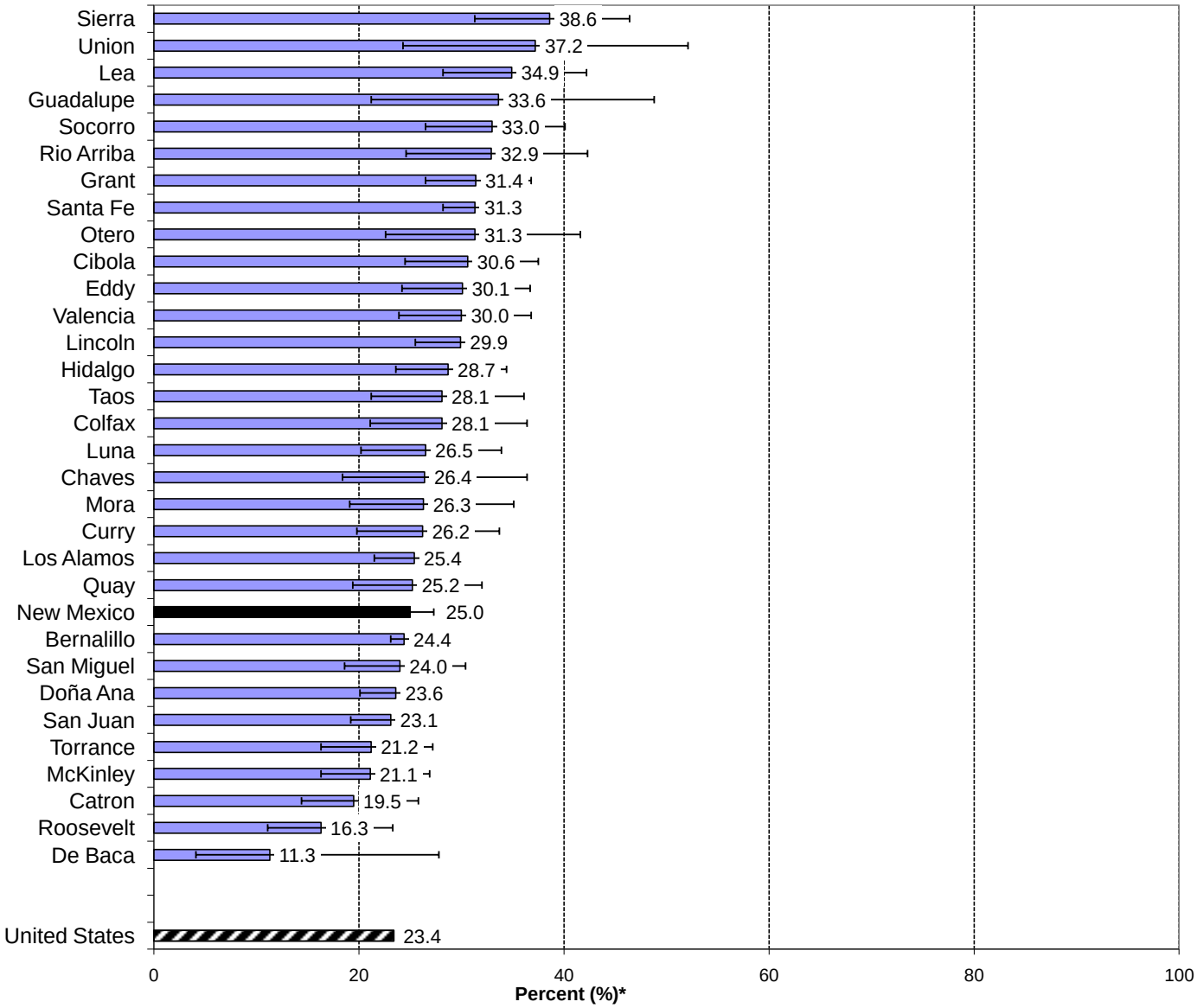
# YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 2. Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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, 2009



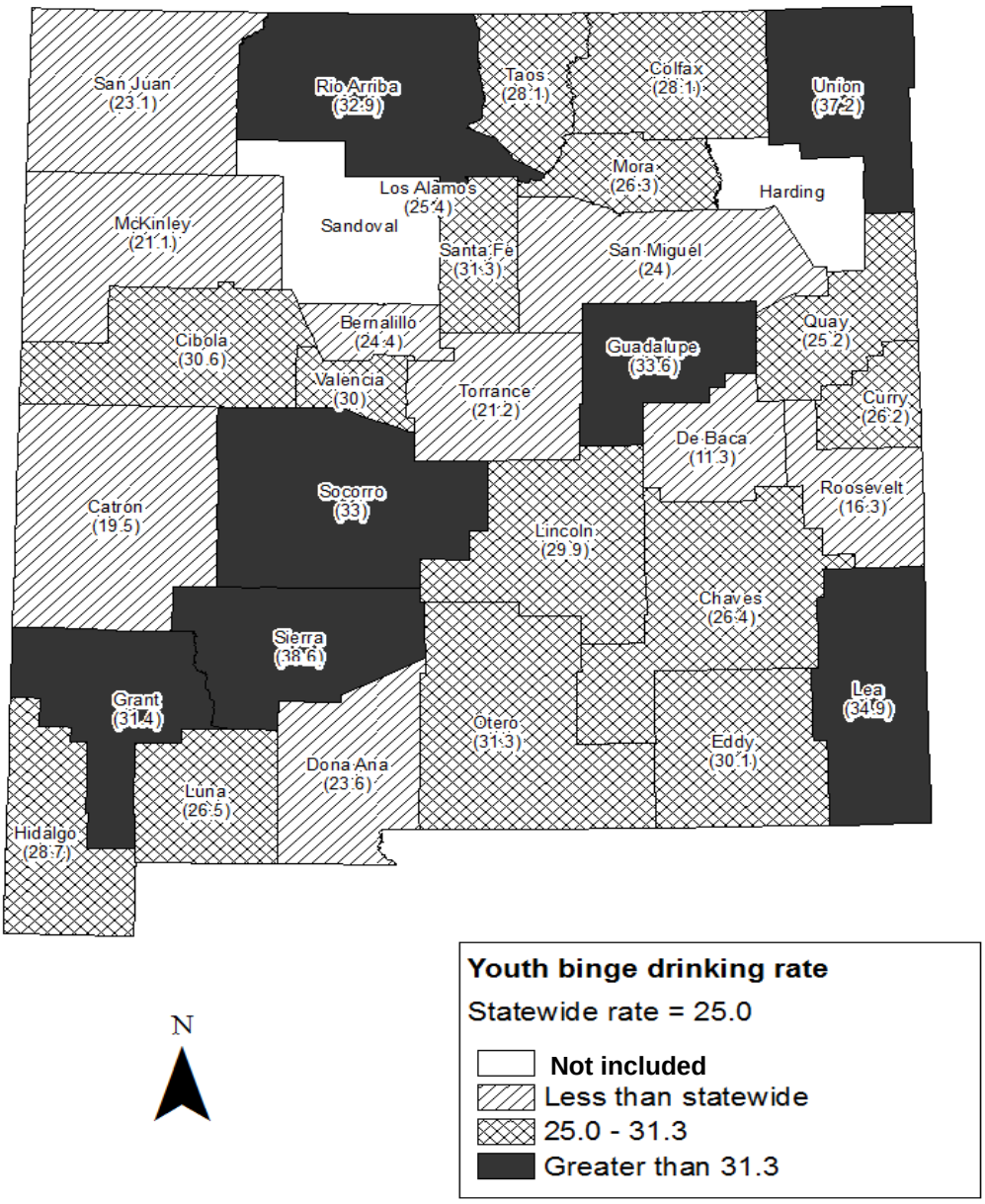

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 4. Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009*




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

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

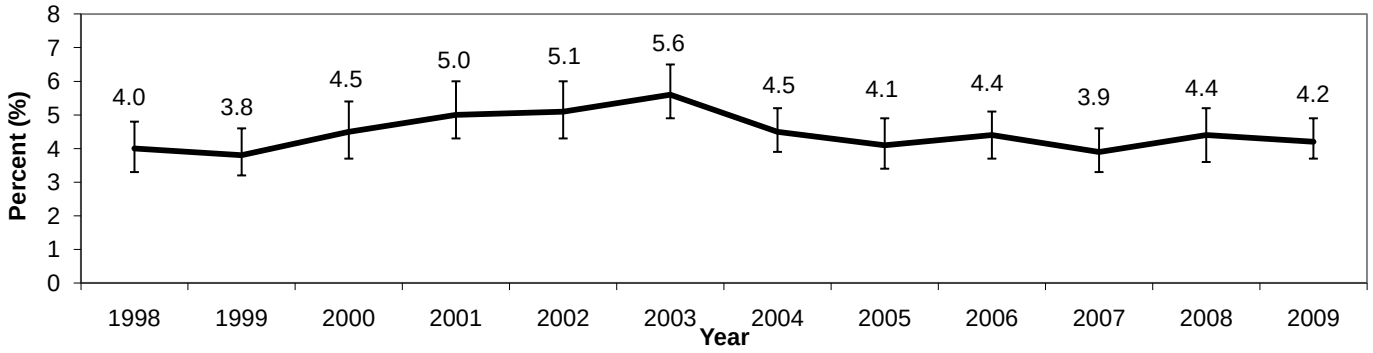
# ADULT HEAVY DRINKING

## 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 increased slightly in 2008 and 2009, from a rate of 3.9% in 2007, Heavy drinking prevalence is still lower among adults in New Mexico (4.2%) than in the U.S. overall (5.1%). As shown in Table 1, heavy drinking was most prevalent among adults in the 25-64 year age group, with 4.4% of adults in this group reporting past-month heavy drinking. New Mexico men were only slightly more likely to report chronic drinking than women (4.5% vs 3.9%); and White females had the highest reported rate of heavy drinking (6.0%) followed by Hispanic males (5.7%) and White males (4.1%).

## Chart 1: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2009




* 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, 2009

| | | 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 | -- | 11,686 | 2,193 | 14,389 | -- | 4.7 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| | Hispanic | 4,988 | 8,469 | 214 | 13,671 | 11.6 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 5.7 |
| | American Indian | -- | 1,453 | -- | 1,521 | -- | 4.3 | -- | 2.7 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 6,264 | 22,244 | 2,614 | 31,122 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 4.5 |
| Female | White | -- | 15,533 | 4,349 | 21,585 | -- | 6.5 | 4.6 | 6.0 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 4,930 | 373 | 5,303 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| | American Indian | -- | 389 | 0 | 650 | -- | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| | Black | -- | 577 | -- | 614 | -- | 5.7 | -- | 4.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 1,964 | 21,949 | 4,759 | 28,672 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Total | White | 2,212 | 27,219 | 6,543 | 35,974 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 5.1 |
| | Hispanic | 4,988 | 13,399 | 586 | 18,974 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 3.6 |
| | American Indian | 261 | 1,842 | 68 | 2,172 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| | Black | -- | 577 | -- | 614 | -- | 3.5 | -- | 2.7 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 0 | -- | 0 | -- | 0.0 | -- | 0.0 |
| | Total | 8,228 | 44,193 | 7,373 | 59,794 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 4.2 |

* 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)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Meanwhile, it is notable that American Indian males and females, who have the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death, once again, as in past years, 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 male binge drinking rates were higher than the binge drinking rates for males in 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 Curry, Los Alamos, Colfax, and Otero counties; and substantially lower in counties that have among 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, 2009

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 10,927 | 7,081 | 187 | -- | -- | 18,990 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 0.9 | -- | -- | 4.1 |
| Catron | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 1,643 | 384 | -- | -- | -- | 2,028 | 7.1 | 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 |
| Cibola | 47 | -- | 0 | -- | -- | 72 | 1.0 | -- | 0.0 | -- | -- | 0.4 |
| Colfax | 272 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,139 | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.8 |
| Curry | 1,018 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,598 | 6.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.3 |
| De Baca | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Doña Ana | 3,026 | 2,523 | -- | -- | -- | 5,961 | 6.1 | 3.1 | -- | -- | -- | 4.1 |
| Eddy | 1,365 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 2,130 | 5.8 | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | 5.4 |
| Grant | 543 | 359 | -- | -- | -- | 903 | 4.2 | 3.1 | -- | -- | -- | 3.4 |
| Guadalupe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 444 | 337 | -- | -- | -- | 781 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 |
| Lincoln | 920 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,073 | 8.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 |
| Los Alamos | 1,221 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,221 | 10.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.1 |
| Luna | 258 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 258 | 3.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.8 |
| McKinley | 139 | 0 | 307 | -- | -- | 463 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | -- | -- | 1.3 |
| Mora | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 1,860 | 373 | -- | -- | -- | 2,537 | 7.8 | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | 6.6 |
| Quay | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 239 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.0 |
| Rio Arriba | -- | 963 | -- | -- | -- | 1,217 | -- | 4.7 | -- | -- | -- | 3.7 |
| Roosevelt | 41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 340 | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.5 |
| Sandoval | 3,254 | 816 | -- | -- | -- | 4,362 | 5.7 | 3.2 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 |
| San Juan | 1,517 | 676 | 408 | -- | -- | 2,638 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | -- | -- | 3.1 |
| San Miguel | -- | 90 | -- | -- | -- | 133 | -- | 0.9 | -- | -- | -- | 0.9 |
| Santa Fe | 3,808 | 2,073 | -- | -- | -- | 6,083 | 7.2 | 5.4 | -- | -- | -- | 6.2 |
| Sierra | 263 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 263 | 2.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 |
| Socorro | 283 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 585 | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.6 |
| Taos | 780 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 1,114 | 6.3 | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | 3.6 |
| Torrance | 498 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 498 | 4.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.9 |
| Union | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 1,256 | 597 | -- | -- | -- | 1,929 | 5.0 | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | 3.3 |
| Total | 36,062 | 18,974 | 2,172 | 614 | 0 | 59,882 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 |

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

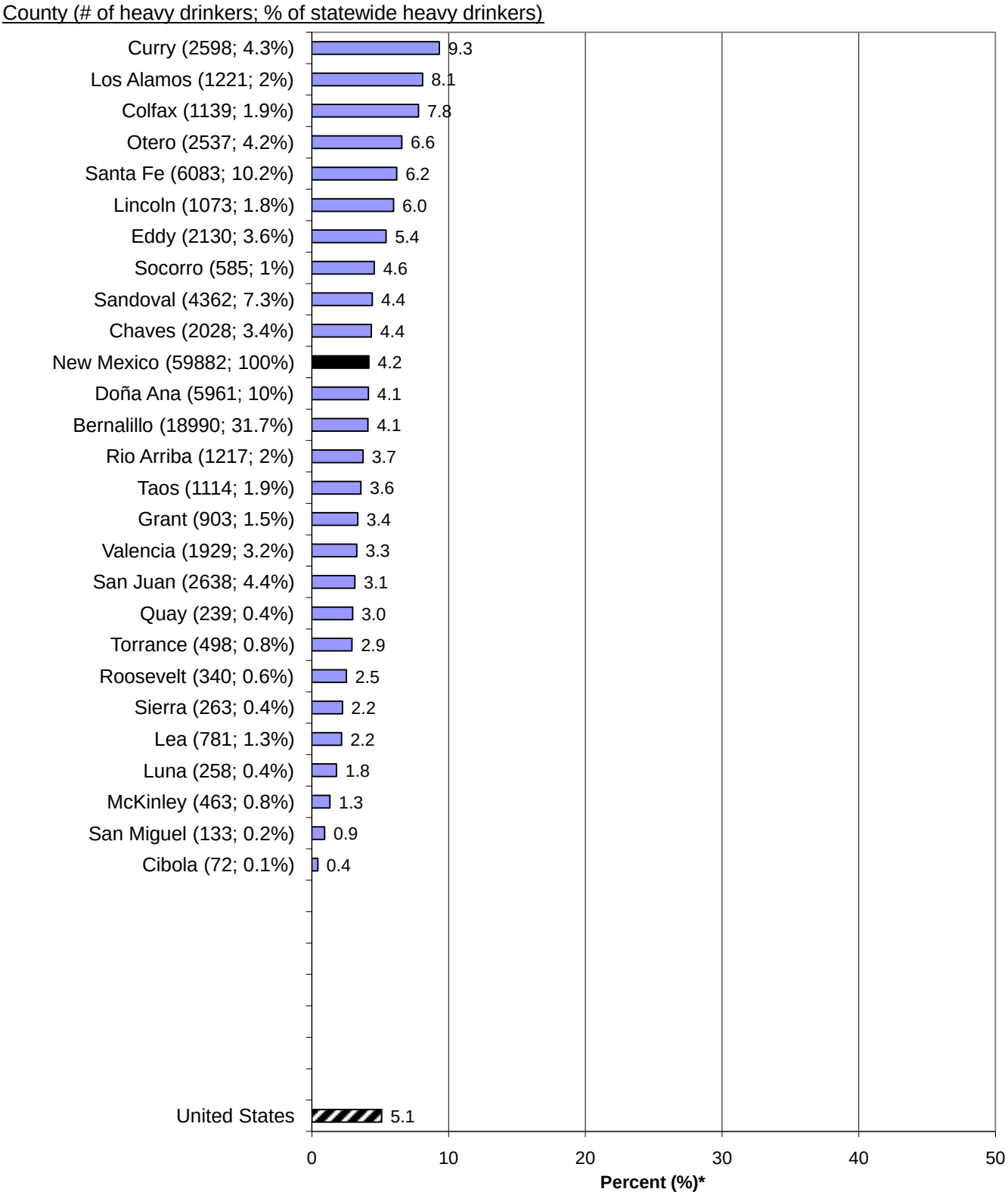
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# ADULT HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009



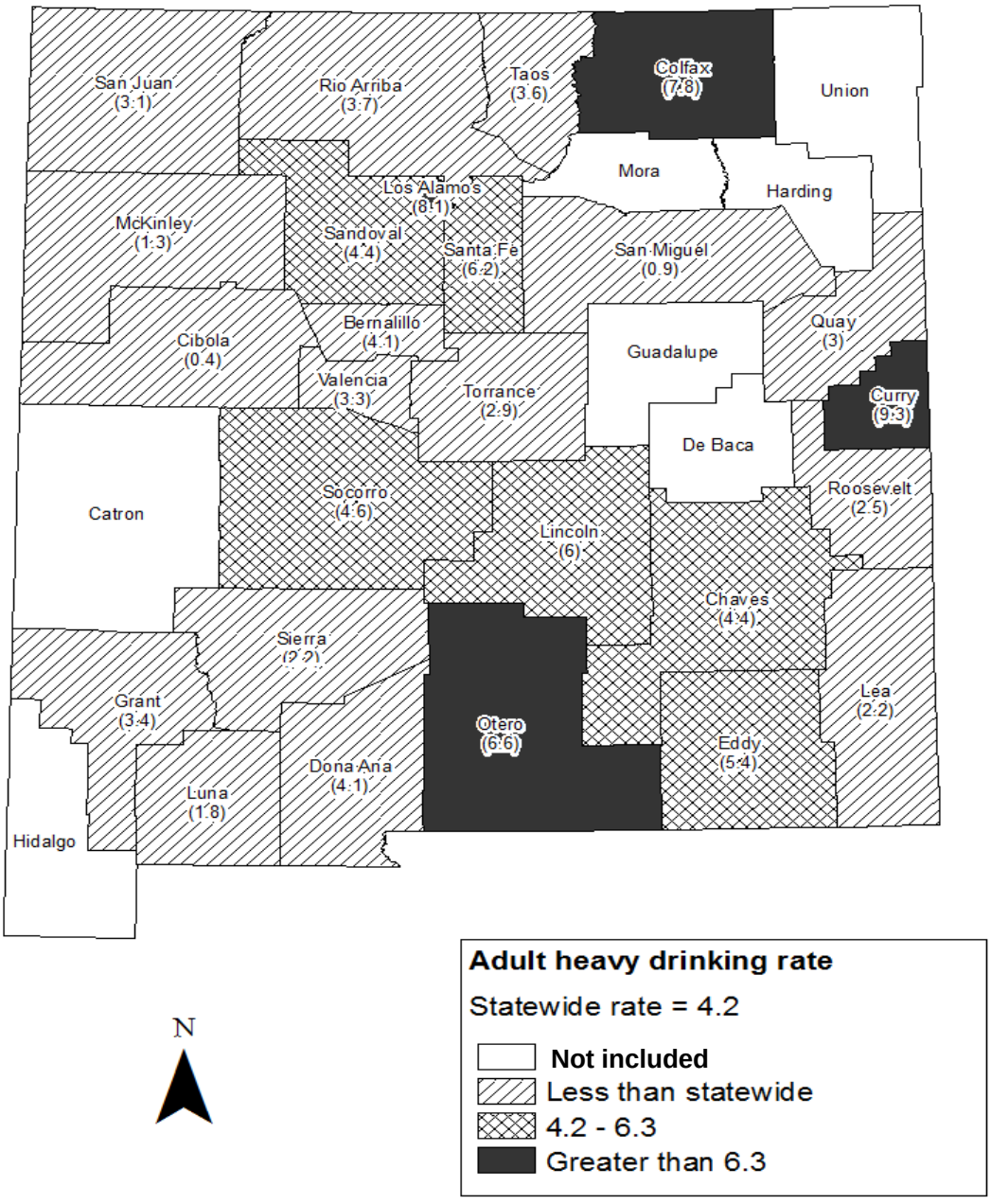

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Union

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

# ADULT HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 3: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days
Not included: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell
Source: NMBRFSS (NM); CDC BRFSS (US); SAEP

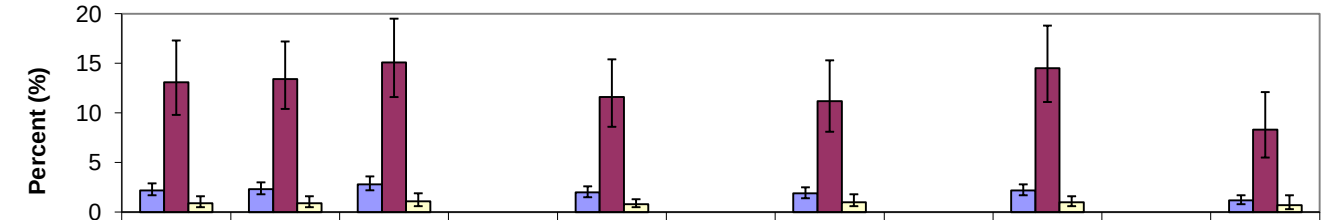
# ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING

## 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. On a positive note, Chart 1 shows that driving after drinking prevalence decreased significantly between 2006 and 2008 (from 2.1% to 1.2%), including a substantial decline among binge drinkers (from 14.5% to 8.3%).

As shown in Table 1 and Chart 2, driving after drinking continues to be most prevalent among the younger age groups that are also most likely to binge drink, with 2.9% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past-month drinking and driving in 2006, compared to lower rates in older age groups. New Mexico men continued to be more than twice as likely to report drinking and driving as women (1.9% vs 0.6%). Hispanic males (2.5%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than American Indian (2.0%) and White (1.6%) males. On the plus side, rates among all these groups were substantially reduced from 2006. Table 2 and Chart 3 show drinking and driving rates by county. Four of the ten counties with the highest reported drinking and driving rates (i.e., McKinley, Socorro, Taos, and Eddy) 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, 2008

| | | 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 | -- | 4,719 | 795 | 6,148 | -- | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| | Hispanic | -- | 2,077 | 0 | 5,793 | -- | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| | American Indian | -- | 1,117 | -- | 1,117 | -- | 2.9 | -- | 2.0 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 4,349 | 8,307 | 795 | 13,451 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 |
| Female | White | -- | 779 | 35 | 1,923 | -- | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| | Hispanic | 117 | 940 | 0 | 1,058 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| | American Indian | -- | 76 | -- | 358 | -- | 0.2 | -- | 0.7 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 1,507 | 2,564 | 35 | 4,106 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Total | White | 1,742 | 5,499 | 831 | 8,071 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| | Hispanic | 3,833 | 3,017 | 0 | 6,850 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| | American Indian | 281 | 1,194 | 0 | 1,475 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | 651 | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 352 | -- | 352 | -- | 1.8 | -- | 1.3 |
| | Total | 5,856 | 10,871 | 831 | 17,558 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.2 |

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

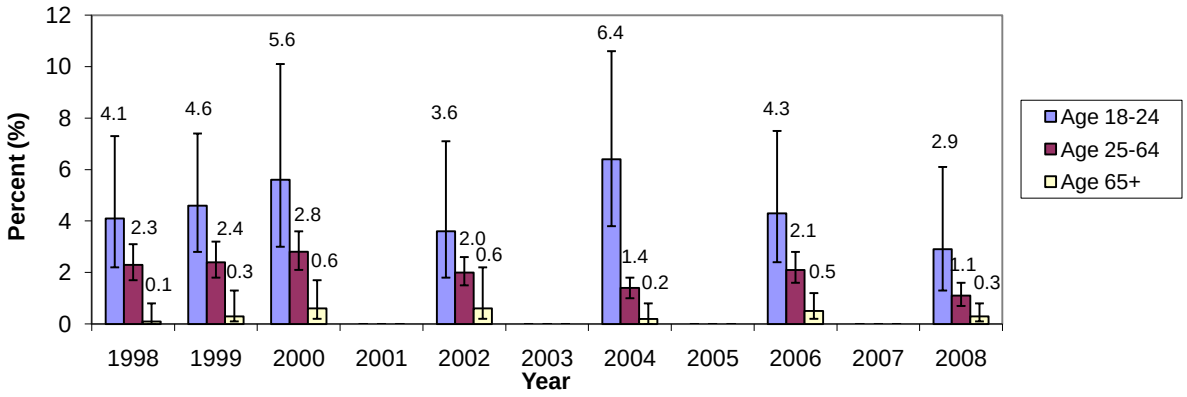
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## 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, 2008

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 2,269 | 290 | -- | -- | -- | 3,327 | 0.9 | 0.2 | -- | -- | -- | 0.7 |
| Catron | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 0 | 229 | -- | -- | -- | 229 | 0.0 | 1.1 | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 |
| Cibola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 |
| Colfax | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| Curry | 193 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,248 | 1.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.7 |
| De Baca | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Doña Ana | 916 | 2,101 | -- | -- | -- | 3,018 | 1.7 | 2.9 | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 |
| Eddy | 1,230 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 1,230 | 6.5 | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | 4.0 |
| Grant | 183 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 371 | 1.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.4 |
| Guadalupe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 0 | 193 | -- | -- | -- | 193 | 0.0 | 1.2 | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 |
| Lincoln | 198 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 198 | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.2 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| Luna | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| McKinley | 336 | 0 | 287 | -- | -- | 623 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | -- | -- | 1.5 |
| Mora | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,400 | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.2 |
| Quay | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| Rio Arriba | -- | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 0 | -- | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| Roosevelt | 116 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116 | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 |
| Sandoval | 1,108 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 1,150 | 2.0 | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | 1.3 |
| San Juan | 144 | 117 | 349 | -- | -- | 611 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.0 | -- | -- | 0.7 |
| San Miguel | -- | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 0 | -- | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| Santa Fe | 982 | 1,185 | -- | -- | -- | 2,167 | 1.9 | 3.0 | -- | -- | -- | 2.1 |
| Sierra | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| Socorro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 481 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 |
| Taos | 355 | 373 | -- | -- | -- | 1,080 | 3.1 | 4.1 | -- | -- | -- | 5.0 |
| Torrance | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 |
| Union | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 39 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | 39 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 |
| Total | 8,071 | 6,850 | 1,475 | 651 | 352 | 17,558 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |

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

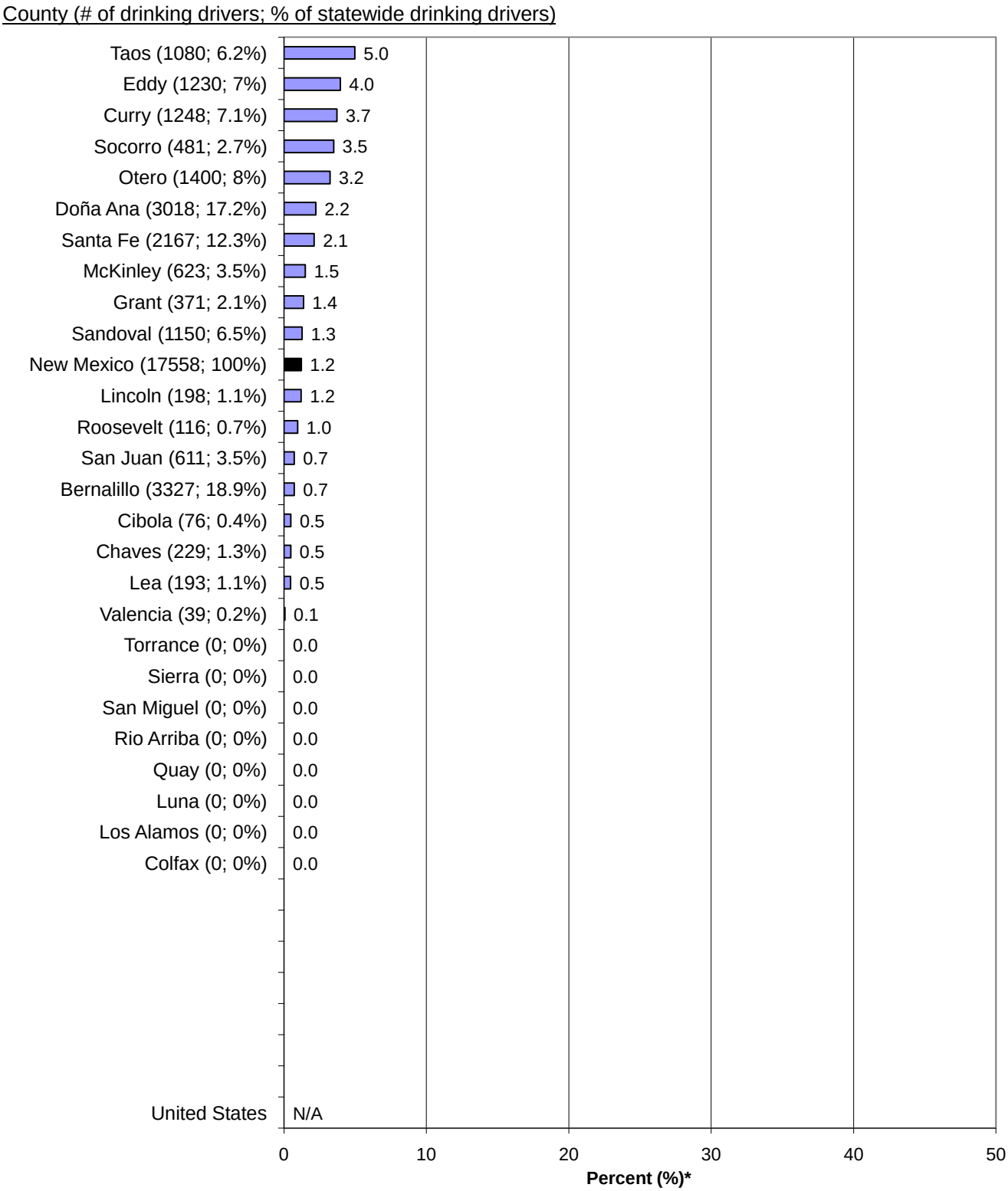
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 3: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2008




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

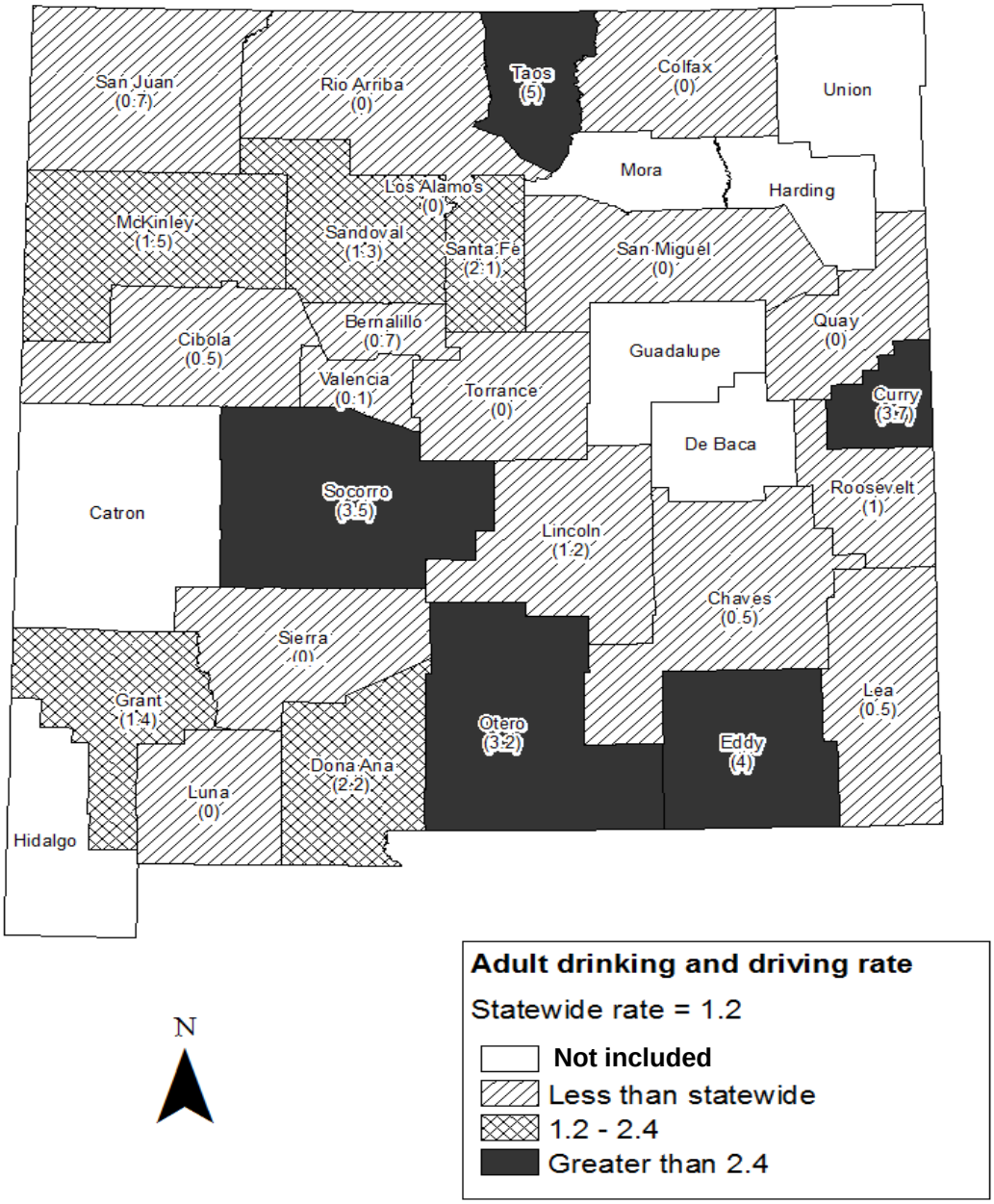
The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:

Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, 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, 2008




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

# YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING

## Problem Statement

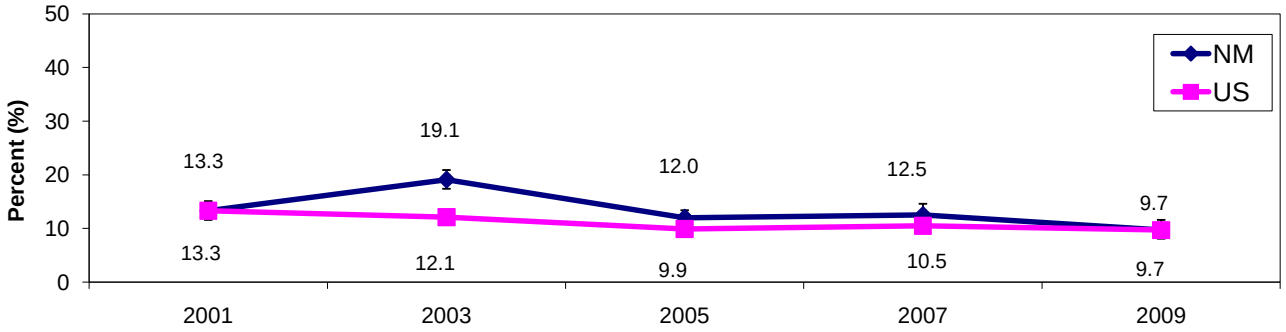
Drinking and driving is a major risk factor for the motor vehicle accidents, the leading cause of death among youth.

The rate of drinking drinking and driving among NM high school students has been decreasing since 2003, and has been decreasing among US high school students since 2001 or earlier. In recent years NM had a higher rate than the US, but in 2009 the difference between the US and NM disappeared, and both had a rate 0f 9.7%.

Drinking and driving increased in prevalence with increasing grade levels (9th = 7.9%; 10th = 9.4%; 11th = 10.2%; 12th = 11.9%). The prevalence did not vary significantly by gender or by race/ethnicity.

The drinking and driving rate was highest in Union (29.6%), Sierra (17.2%), and Eddy County (16.6%). The rate was lowest in Torrance (5.9%), Roosevelt (7.3%), Colfax (8.6%), and De Baca County (8.6%).

## Chart 1. Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




* 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)

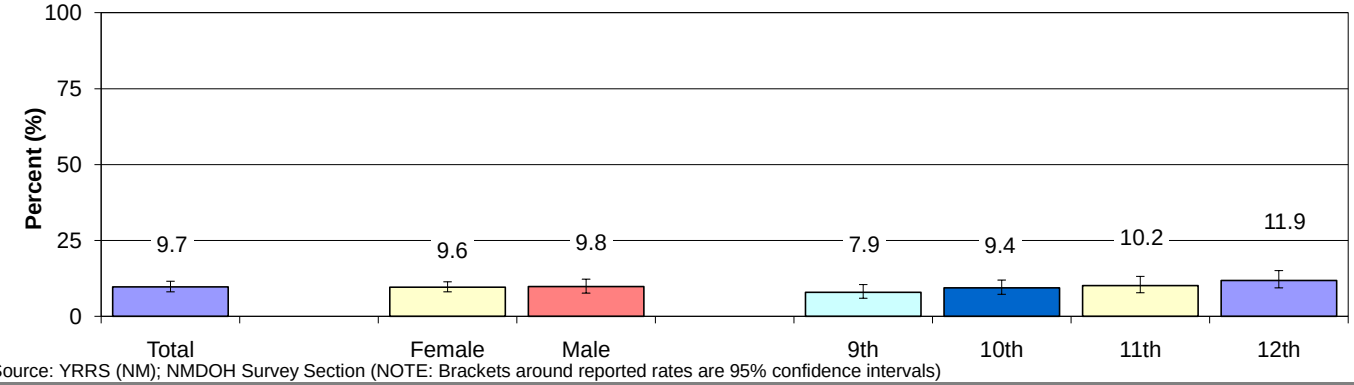
## Table 1: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico,

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 12.6 [5.0-28.2] | 9.5 [5.0-17.1] | 13.5 [8.4-20.8] | 16.9 [10.4-26.3] | 12.6 [8.0-19.2] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.8 [6.4-24.1] |
| | Black/African-American | 10.1 [2.2-36.3] | -- | 11.1 [4.5-24.7] | -- | 11.6 [6.1-20.7] |
| | Hispanic | 8.2 [4.7-13.9] | 11.0 [8.5-14.1] | 12.4 [9.2-16.5] | 9.3 [5.8-14.7] | 10.3 [8.7-12.1] |
| | White | 2.7 [0.8-8.7] | 4.3 [0.9-17.8] | 10.4 [3.6-26.6] | 12.0 [6.1-22.4] | 6.8 [3.7-12.3] |
| | Total | 7.8 [4.9-12.2] | 8.8 [6.6-11.7] | 12.0 [8.6-16.6] | 11.4 [8.0-16.0] | 9.8 [7.7-12.3] |
| Female | American Indian | 12.2 [7.1-20.2] | 14.4 [7.5-25.9] | 12.0 [4.8-26.8] | 11.6 [7.7-17.1] | 12.7 [9.7-16.4] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.4 [8.5-23.4] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.6 [3.3-16.2] |
| | Hispanic | 7.2 [4.9-10.4] | 9.4 [7.1-12.4] | 7.5 [5.2-10.9] | 11.4 [8.5-15.3] | 8.9 [7.1-11.1] |
| | White | 5.6 [2.7-11.0] | 5.2 [2.5-10.5] | 6.5 [3.2-13.0] | 14.2 [8.0-24.0] | 8.0 [5.7-11.0] |
| | Total | 8.1 [6.4-10.2] | 9.9 [6.9-14.0] | 8.3 [6.4-10.8] | 12.5 [9.7-15.9] | 9.6 [8.1-11.4] |
| Total | American Indian | 12.4 [7.3-20.2] | 11.9 [7.4-18.8] | 12.8 [7.5-20.9] | 14.2 [10.4-19.0] | 12.6 [9.6-16.3] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 12.3 [5.1-26.7] | -- | 11.1 [5.2-22.2] | -- | 14.2 [8.6-22.7] |
| | Black/African-American | 10.4 [2.4-35.0] | 11.0 [5.2-21.6] | 10.9 [5.2-21.6] | -- | 10.0 [5.6-17.2] |
| | Hispanic | 7.7 [5.8-10.0] | 10.2 [8.1-12.7] | 9.9 [7.3-13.2] | 10.4 [7.4-14.3] | 9.6 [8.2-11.1] |
| | White | 4.1 [2.2-7.5] | 4.7 [1.9-10.9] | 8.5 [4.1-16.5] | 13.3 [8.1-20.9] | 7.4 [4.9-10.9] |
| | Total | 7.9 [6.0-10.5] | 9.4 [7.3-12.0] | 10.2 [7.8-13.2] | 11.9 [9.4-15.1] | 9.7 [8.1-11.6] |

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

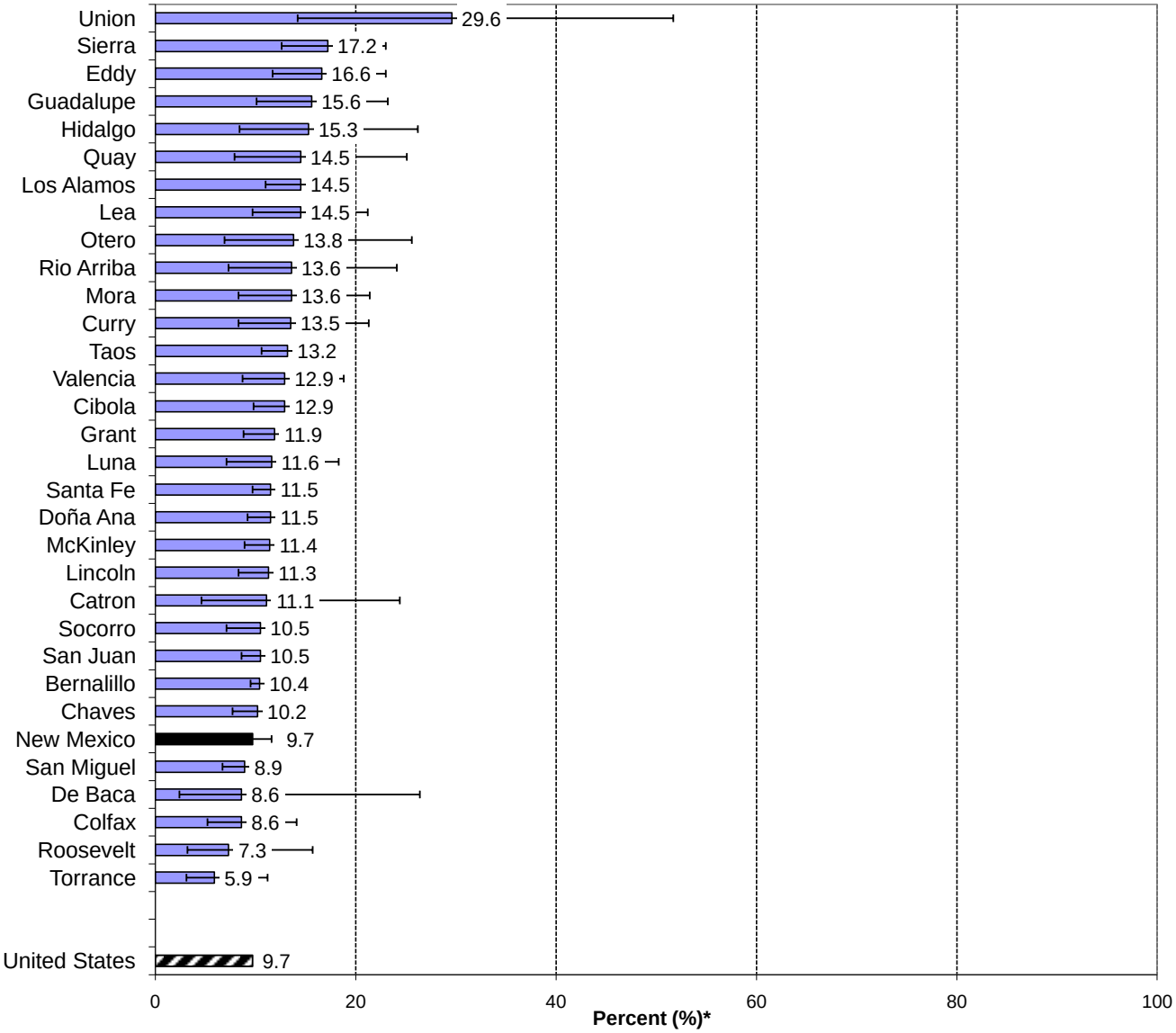
# YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 2. Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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, 2009



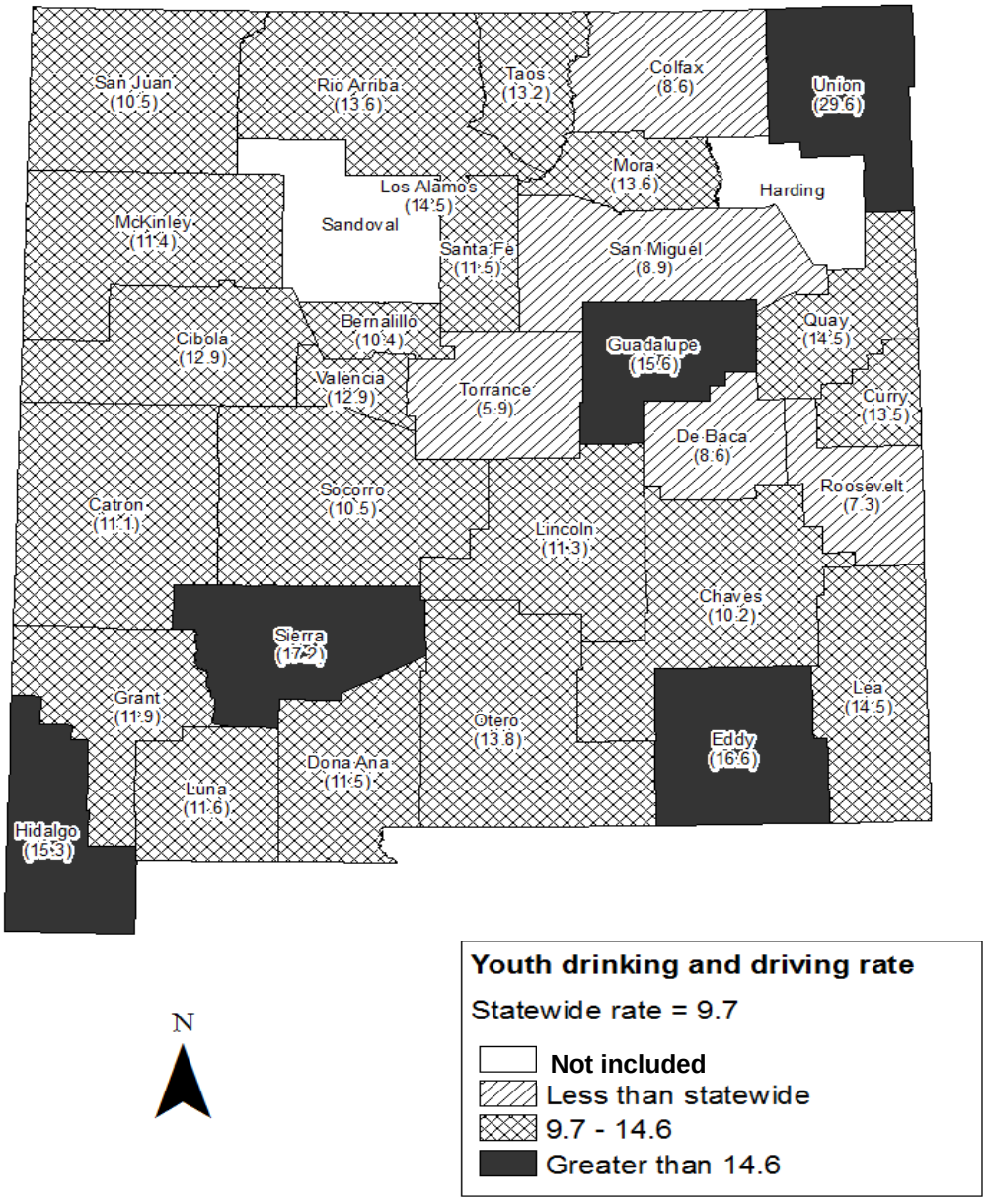

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported drinking and driving at least once in past 30 days

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 4. Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




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

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH MARIJUANA USE

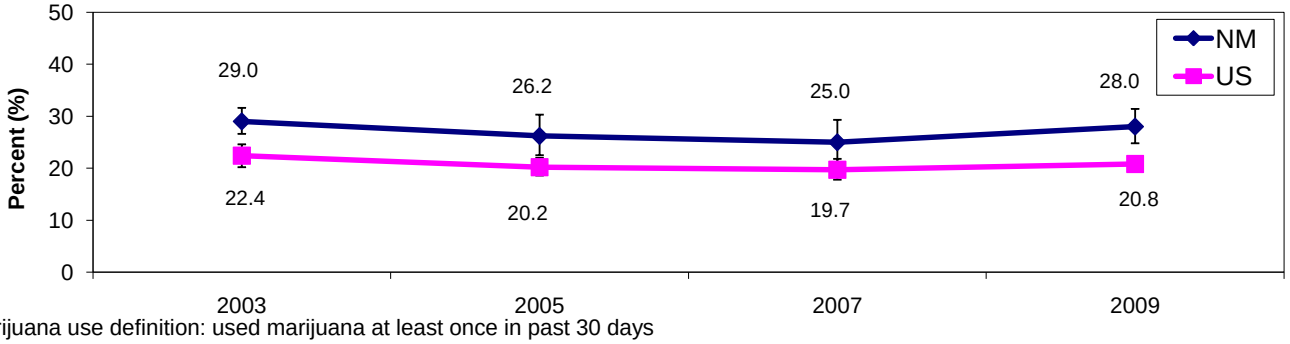
## Problem Statement

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 (28.0%) was higher than the rate in 2007 (25.0%), the difference is not statistically significant. The NM rate has been consistently higher than the US rate.

In 2007, there was no statistically significant variation in the rate of past 30-day marijuana use by grade level or gender. The rate among American Indian students (35.3%) was higher than among White students (20.5%). This was true for both males (34.8% vs. 18.4%) and females (35.9% vs. 22.7%).

The rate of past 30-day marijuana use was highest in Mora (37.1%), Taos (39.4%), and Sierra County (37.3%). The rate was lowest in Catron (4.6%), De Baca (11.2%), and Roosevelt County (13.5%).

## Chart 1. Marijuana Use (past 30 days)*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




* Marijuana use definition: used 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)

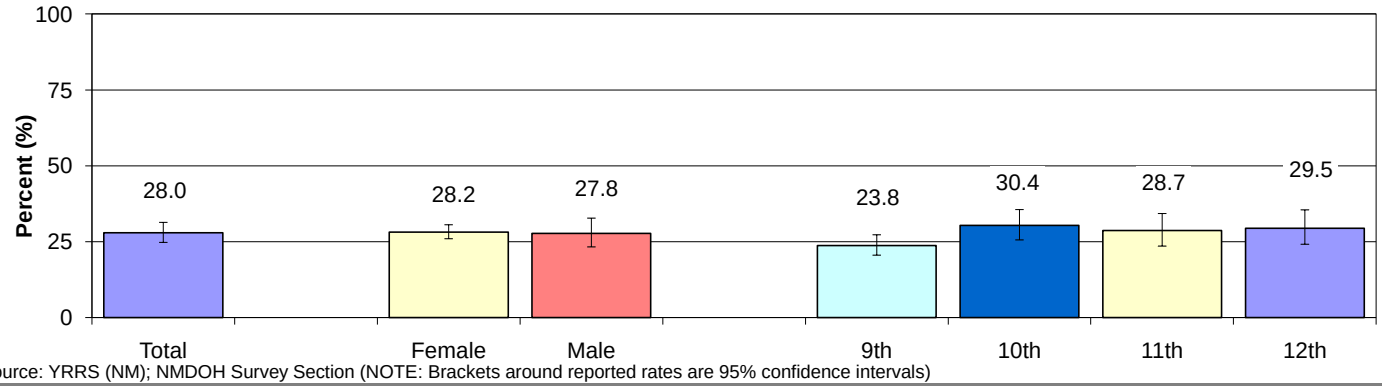
## Table 1: Marijuana Use (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 28.5 [16.0-45.6] | 39.6 [29.6-50.6] | 37.1 [28.1-47.2] | 38.0 [25.8-51.8] | 34.8 [26.4-44.2] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.2 [24.7-45.0] |
| | Black/African-American | 21.6 [11.5-36.9] | -- | -- | -- | 39.0 [26.7-52.9] |
| | Hispanic | 23.6 [17.1-31.7] | 33.5 [25.2-42.9] | 29.2 [21.3-38.7] | 27.9 [19.0-38.9] | 28.8 [24.9-33.1] |
| | White | 16.1 [9.3-26.4] | 14.4 [9.1-22.1] | 20.8 [13.9-29.9] | 23.2 [14.5-35.0] | 18.4 [13.8-24.0] |
| | Total | 23.5 [18.1-29.9] | 29.3 [23.4-35.9] | 29.6 [23.0-37.1] | 29.1 [21.7-37.7] | 27.8 [23.3-32.8] |
| Female | American Indian | 32.1 [24.7-40.5] | 37.6 [30.6-45.1] | 35.3 [25.4-46.8] | 40.6 [26.1-56.9] | 35.9 [31.3-40.8] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.4 [16.3-34.7] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.8 [16.4-47.8] |
| | Hispanic | 24.4 [18.4-31.6] | 33.0 [26.9-39.8] | 27.9 [21.2-35.7] | 32.3 [22.6-44.0] | 29.3 [26.4-32.4] |
| | White | 18.8 [14.4-24.1] | 24.0 [15.3-35.5] | 23.2 [14.7-34.7] | 24.3 [15.4-36.1] | 22.7 [20.1-25.5] |
| | Total | 24.1 [21.4-27.1] | 31.4 [26.3-37.1] | 27.9 [22.9-33.5] | 29.9 [23.5-37.3] | 28.2 [26.0-30.6] |
| Total | American Indian | 30.0 [22.2-39.3] | 38.6 [32.8-44.7] | 36.2 [30.1-42.8] | 39.4 [30.7-48.9] | 35.3 [29.6-41.5] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 30.0 [18.9-44.0] | -- | 34.6 [27.0-43.0] | -- | 29.3 [21.3-38.7] |
| | Black/African-American | 21.0 [10.4-37.9] | 40.1 [22.6-60.4] | 46.2 [29.7-63.5] | -- | 35.5 [22.6-50.8] |
| | Hispanic | 23.9 [20.8-27.3] | 33.2 [26.7-40.4] | 28.5 [21.8-36.3] | 30.1 [23.7-37.3] | 29.0 [26.1-32.1] |
| | White | 17.4 [12.5-23.7] | 18.8 [13.6-25.5] | 21.9 [16.1-29.0] | 23.8 [18.0-30.7] | 20.5 [18.3-23.1] |
| | Total | 23.8 [20.6-27.3] | 30.4 [25.6-35.6] | 28.7 [23.6-34.3] | 29.5 [24.2-35.5] | 28.0 [24.8-31.4] |

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

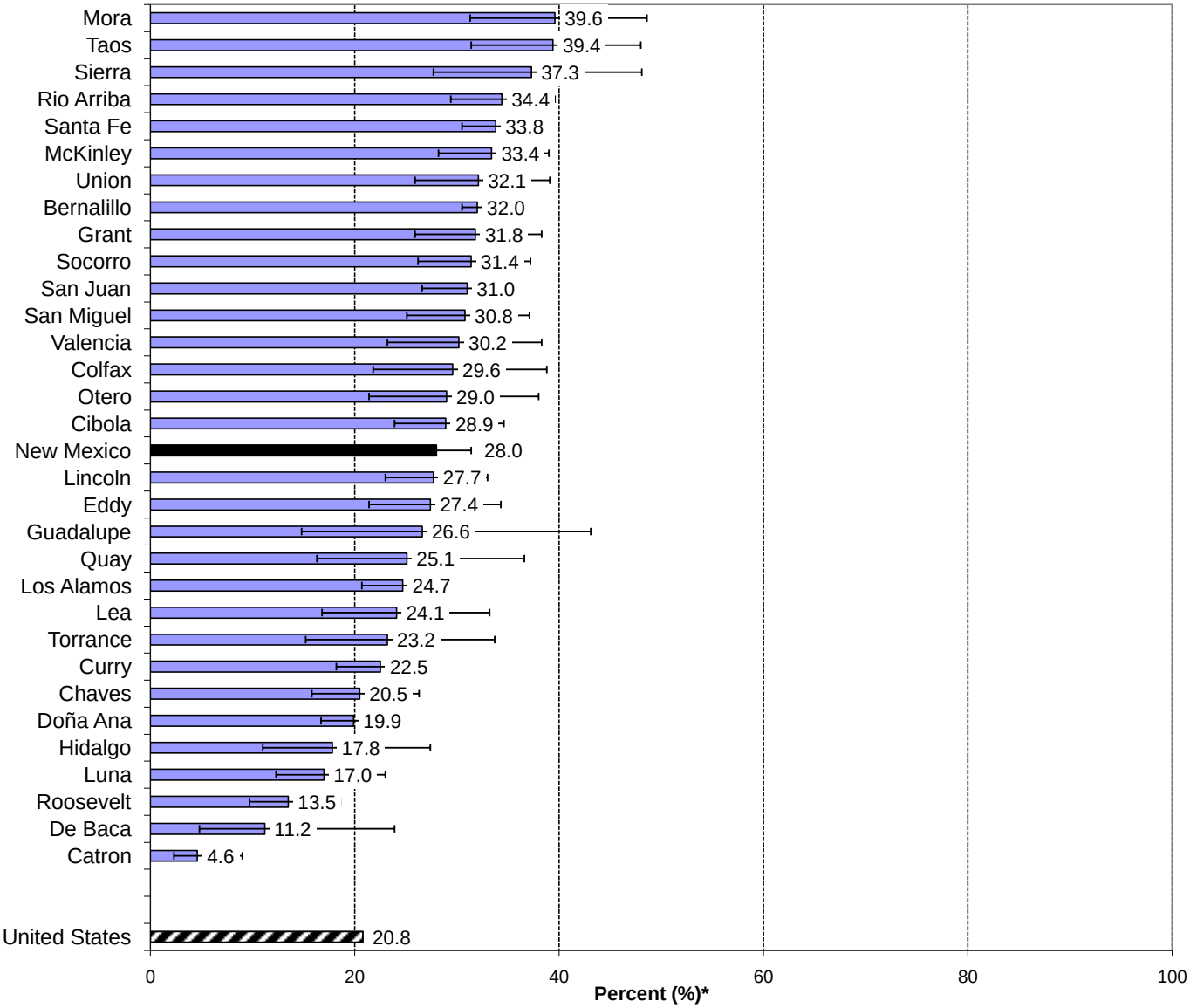
# YOUTH MARIJUANA USE (continued)

## Chart 2. Marijuana Use (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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, 2009



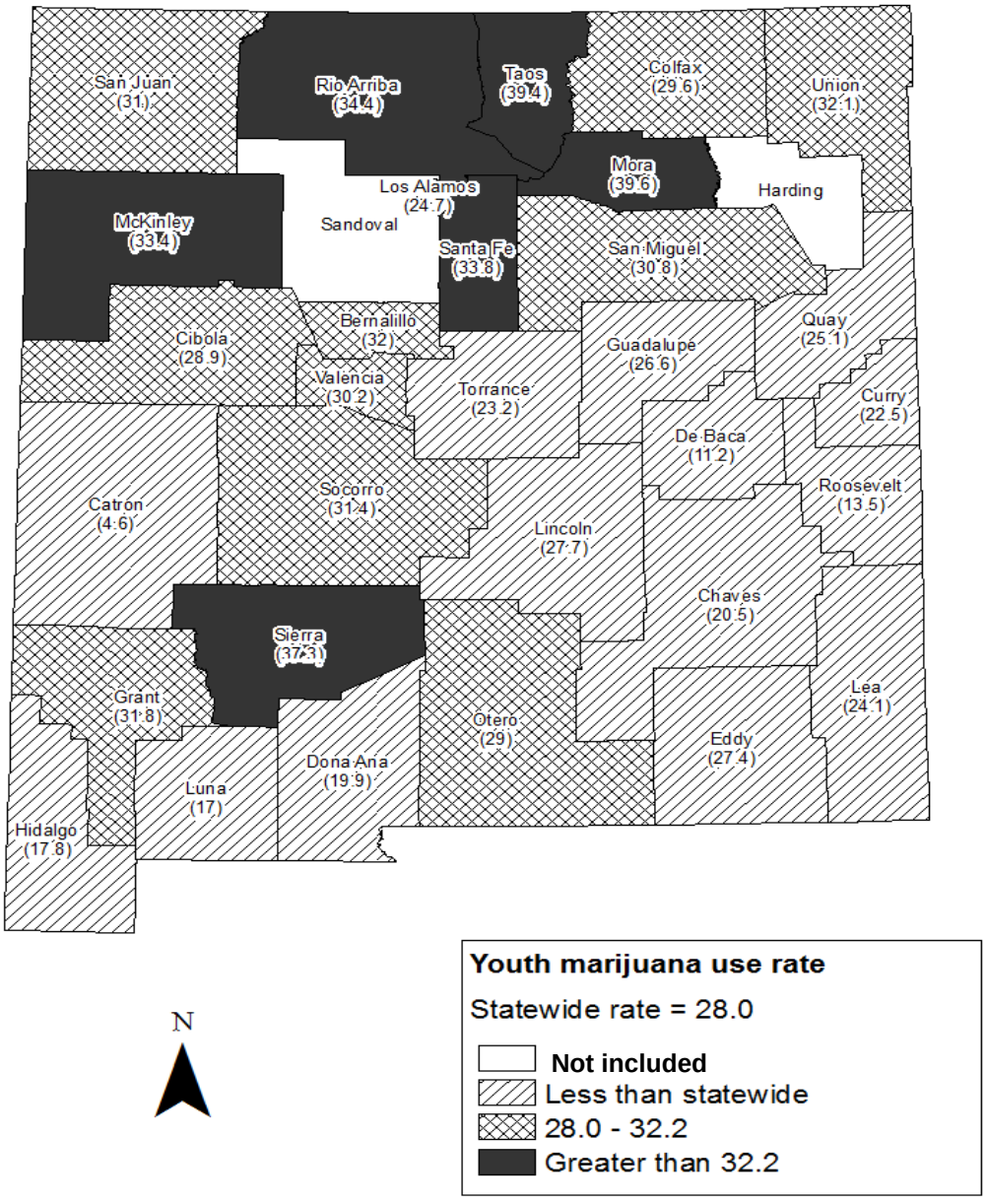

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported marijuana use at least once in past 30 days

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH MARIJUANA USE (continued)

## Chart 4. Marijuana Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




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

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH COCAINE USE

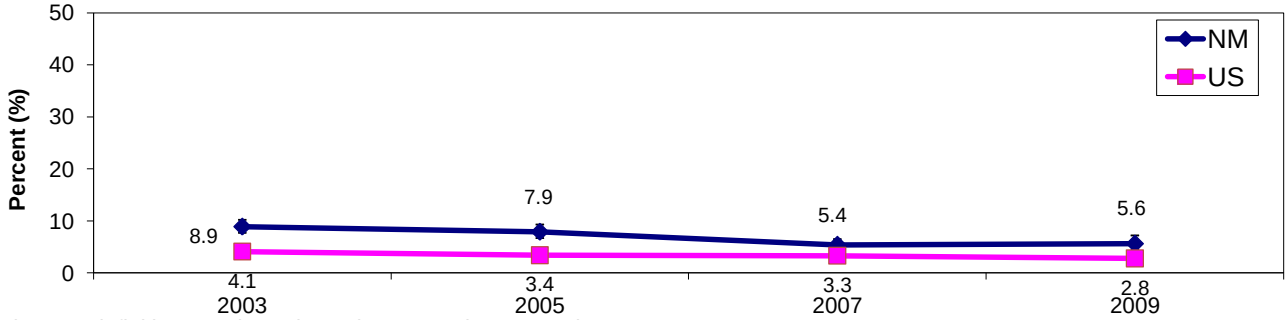
## Problem Statement

While the past 30-day cocaine use prevalence among NM high school students did not change significantly from 2007 to 2009, it has been generally decreasing since 2003. Despite the decreasing rate of cocaine use among NM youth, the NM rate has consistently been higher than the US rate. In 2009 the NM rate was two times as high as the US rate (5.6% vs. 2.8%).

The difference in the rate between males (6.2%) and females (5.1%) was not statistically significant. The rate did not vary significantly by grade level. The rate of cocaine use was higher among Asian/Pacific Islanders (11.0%) and American Indians (7.7%) than among White students (3.8%).

The rate of past 30-day cocaine use was highest in Los Alamos (10.3%), Hidalgo (9.6%), Rio Arriba (8.6%), and Lea County (8.6%). The rate was lowest in Roosevelt (0.9%), Catron (1.3%), and Luna (1.3%).

## Chart 1. Cocaine Use (past 30 days)*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




* 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)

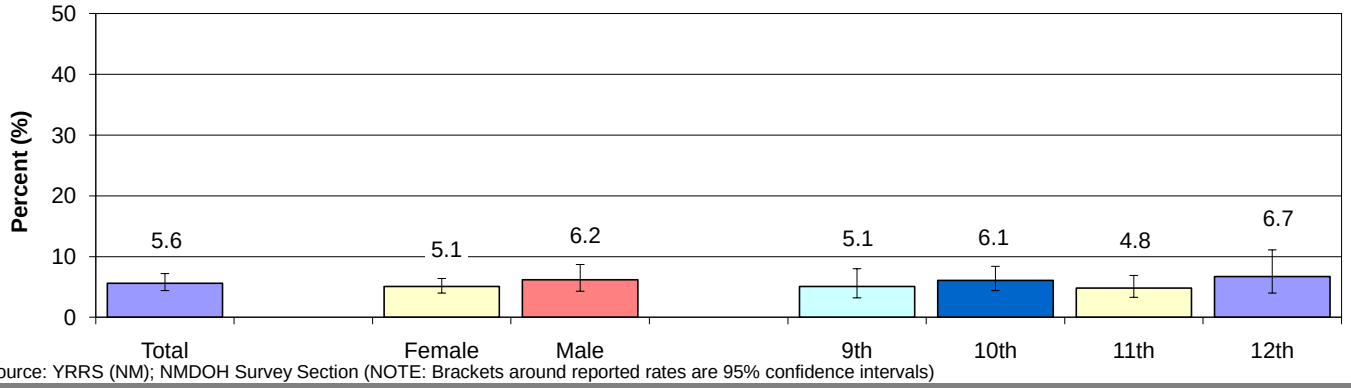
## Table 1: Cocaine Use (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 8.4 [2.1-28.2] | 8.8 [4.6-16.1] | 7.3 [3.7-13.9] | 11.1 [5.6-20.7] | 8.8 [4.4-16.8] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.3 [5.5-25.4] |
| | Black/African-American | 0.9 [0.1-6.6] | -- | 7.6 [2.4-21.7] | -- | 10.5 [3.5-27.5] |
| | Hispanic | 5.8 [3.5-9.2] | 6.7 [4.1-10.9] | 5.9 [3.8-9.0] | 6.9 [2.8-16.0] | 6.3 [5.1-7.7] |
| | White | 2.0 [0.6-6.1] | 1.3 [0.2-7.8] | 3.4 [1.3-8.7] | 6.1 [3.2-11.4] | 3.0 [1.7-5.5] |
| | Total | 5.3 [2.6-10.4] | 5.6 [3.7-8.4] | 5.8 [4.4-7.6] | 8.6 [4.2-16.7] | 6.2 [4.3-8.7] |
| Female | American Indian | 4.2 [2.0-8.6] | 10.0 [7.1-14.1] | 4.5 [0.9-19.1] | 7.4 [2.9-17.9] | 6.6 [5.1-8.5] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.8 [4.4-20.2] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.1 [0.7-12.7] |
| | Hispanic | 4.4 [2.5-7.5] | 5.8 [3.1-10.7] | 3.9 [1.8-8.0] | 4.4 [1.5-12.0] | 4.6 [3.0-7.2] |
| | White | 5.0 [1.3-17.2] | 6.0 [2.8-12.2] | 2.3 [0.9-5.4] | 4.8 [2.4-9.3] | 4.5 [2.9-6.9] |
| | Total | 4.9 [3.0-7.8] | 6.7 [4.2-10.4] | 3.7 [1.7-7.8] | 5.0 [2.9-8.4] | 5.1 [4.0-6.4] |
| Total | American Indian | 6.5 [2.2-17.8] | 9.4 [6.4-13.7] | 5.9 [2.5-13.3] | 9.1 [5.8-14.1] | 7.7 [5.1-11.6] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 14.2 [6.1-29.6] | -- | 12.0 [6.7-20.6] | -- | 11.0 [6.6-17.9] |
| | Black/African-American | 0.6 [0.1-4.5] | 6.6 [1.2-29.3] | 4.9 [1.4-15.4] | -- | 7.7 [2.5-21.5] |
| | Hispanic | 5.0 [3.3-7.6] | 6.3 [3.9-9.9] | 4.9 [3.2-7.3] | 5.6 [2.9-10.6] | 5.4 [4.3-6.9] |
| | White | 3.4 [1.4-8.1] | 3.4 [1.9-6.1] | 2.8 [1.3-6.0] | 5.4 [3.1-9.2] | 3.8 [2.9-4.9] |
| | Total | 5.1 [3.2-8.0] | 6.1 [4.4-8.4] | 4.8 [3.3-6.9] | 6.7 [4.0-11.1] | 5.6 [4.4-7.2] |

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

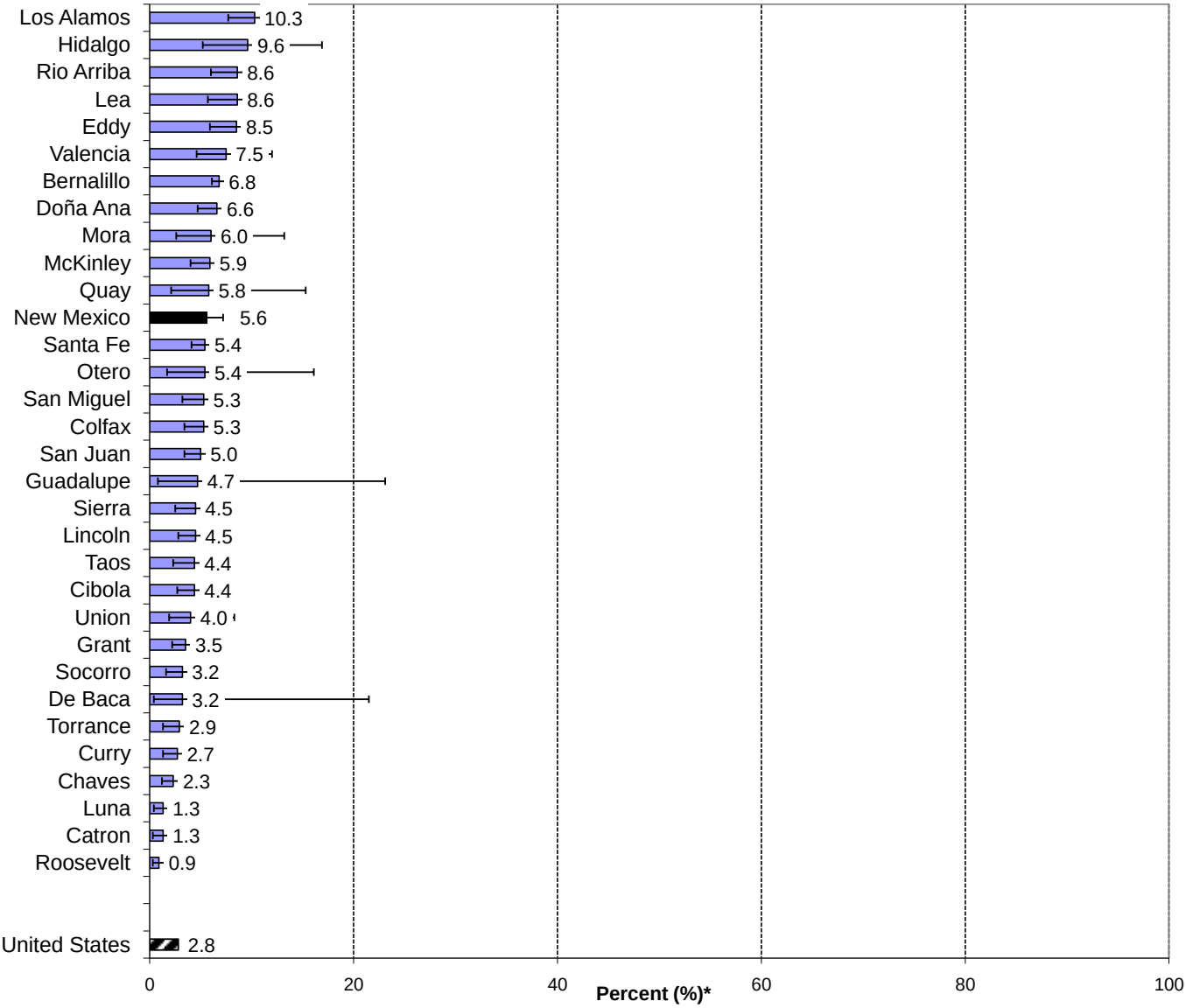
# YOUTH COCAINE USE (continued)

## Chart 2. Cocaine Use (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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, 2009



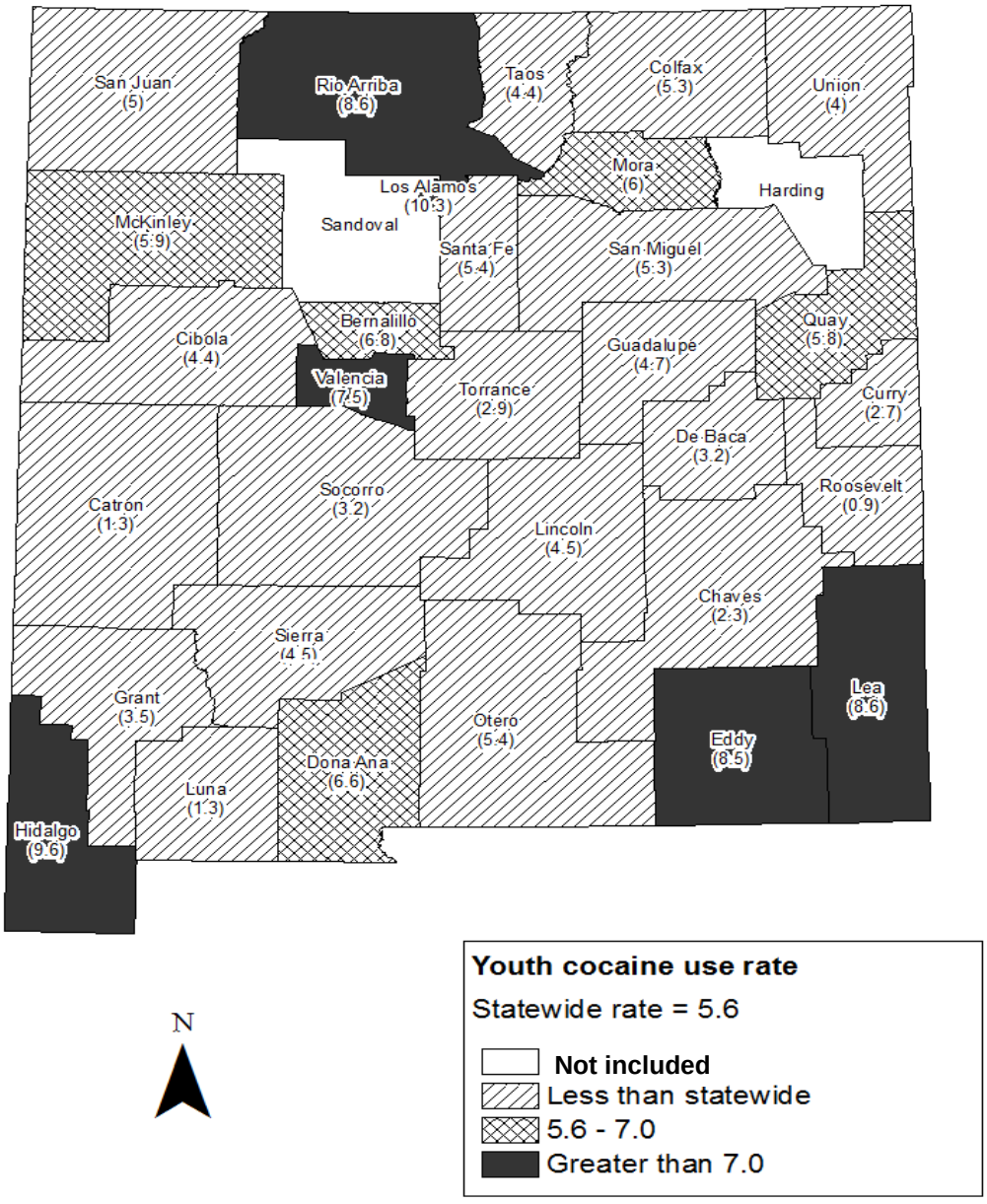

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported cocaine use at least once in past 30 days

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH COCAINE USE (continued)

## Chart 4. Cocaine Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




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

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH PAIN KILLER USE TO GET HIGH

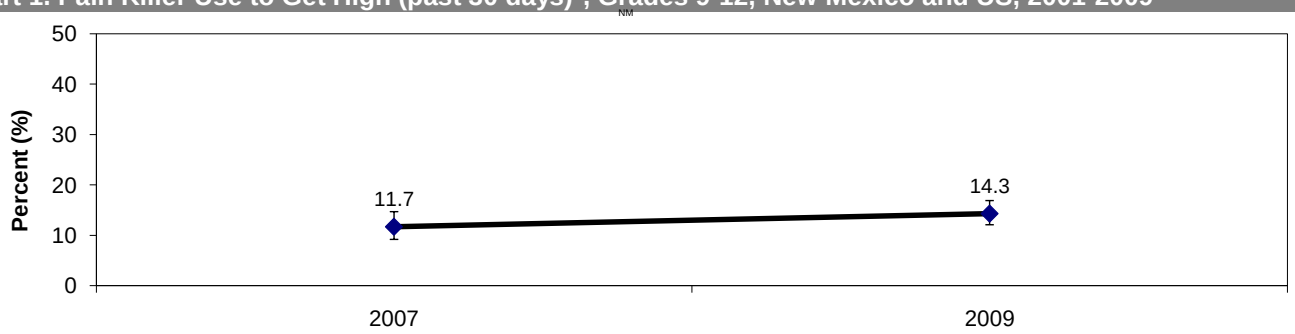
## Problem Statement

The rate of past 30 day use of pain killers to get high was 14.3% in 2009, and 11.7% in 2007, but the difference between the two rates was not statistically significant. Pain killer use to get high had the second highest prevalence of all 30 day drug use measures in the 2009 YRRS, just behind marijuana (28.0%). The question about the use of pain killers to get high was new to the NM YRRS in 2007, and there is no national comparison.

The rate of pain killer use to get high did not vary significantly by gender, and the difference by grade level was not statistically significant. The prevalence was higher among Black/African Americans (22.7%), and Hispanics (15.4%) than among White students (10.2%). The rate among Hispanic males (9.6%) was higher than among White males (9.6%).

The rate of pain killer use to get high was highest in Eddy (26.8%), Socorro (24.4%), and Sierra counties (24.1%). The rate was lowest in Luna (1.6%), Catron (3.6%), and Cibola counties (6.8%).

## Chart 1. Pain Killer Use to Get High (past 30 days)*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




* Pain killer to get high definition: Used a pain killer, like Vicodin, OxyContin, or Percocet, to get high in the past 30 days

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

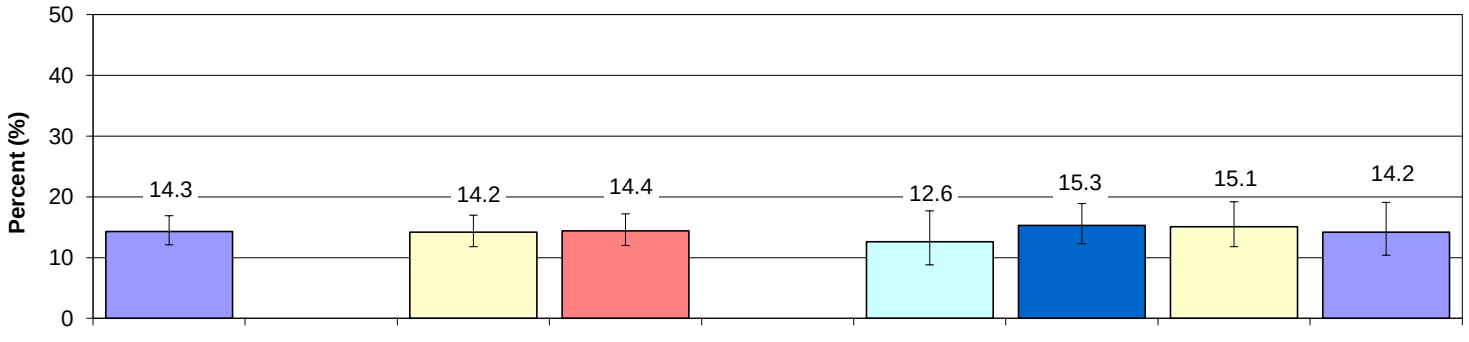
## Table 1: Pain Killer Use to Get High (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 14.1 [6.2-28.8] | 12.1 [7.3-19.2] | 20.1 [12.0-31.9] | 17.2 [10.6-26.6] | 15.1 [9.5-23.4] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.5 [12.2-35.0] |
| | Black/African-American | 17.6 [4.6-48.3] | -- | 31.8 [15.6-54.0] | -- | 28.7 [15.7-46.6] |
| | Hispanic | 12.2 [7.7-18.7] | 17.5 [13.2-22.9] | 17.8 [13.7-22.7] | 12.6 [7.6-20.3] | 15.1 [12.8-17.7] |
| | White | 8.3 [4.1-15.9] | 8.2 [4.5-14.4] | 10.1 [6.5-15.4] | 13.0 [7.3-21.9] | 9.6 [7.4-12.5] |
| | Total | 12.2 [7.9-18.5] | 14.1 [10.8-18.1] | 16.7 [13.0-21.2] | 15.4 [11.5-20.3] | 14.4 [12.0-17.2] |
| Female | American Indian | 14.8 [8.8-23.7] | 15.0 [10.4-21.1] | 16.5 [9.7-26.6] | 12.4 [5.5-25.3] | 15.0 [11.0-20.1] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.7 [12.0-33.3] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.3 [6.1-23.3] |
| | Hispanic | 13.4 [8.6-20.1] | 18.3 [12.4-26.3] | 12.7 [7.0-22.1] | 18.4 [12.5-26.4] | 15.7 [12.7-19.3] |
| | White | 11.3 [5.0-23.5] | 14.2 [7.6-24.9] | 10.7 [4.8-22.1] | 7.3 [4.1-12.7] | 10.7 [7.3-15.4] |
| | Total | 13.0 [9.0-18.3] | 16.6 [13.6-20.1] | 13.6 [9.5-19.1] | 13.1 [8.7-19.2] | 14.2 [11.8-17.0] |
| Total | American Indian | 14.4 [8.0-24.4] | 13.5 [10.8-16.7] | 18.4 [12.0-27.0] | 14.9 [8.5-25.0] | 15.1 [10.8-20.7] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 18.4 [10.2-30.9] | -- | 27.3 [19.3-37.1] | -- | 21.5 [15.8-28.6] |
| | Black/African-American | 16.2 [4.8-42.6] | 23.6 [11.3-42.9] | 24.5 [13.3-40.5] | -- | 22.7 [13.1-36.5] |
| | Hispanic | 12.7 [8.8-18.0] | 17.9 [13.2-23.9] | 15.2 [11.3-20.1] | 15.5 [10.5-22.2] | 15.4 [13.3-17.8] |
| | White | 9.7 [4.9-18.3] | 10.9 [6.1-18.6] | 10.4 [6.3-16.7] | 9.7 [6.4-14.5] | 10.2 [8.0-12.9] |
| | Total | 12.6 [8.8-17.7] | 15.3 [12.3-18.9] | 15.1 [11.8-19.2] | 14.2 [10.4-19.1] | 14.3 [12.1-16.9] |

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

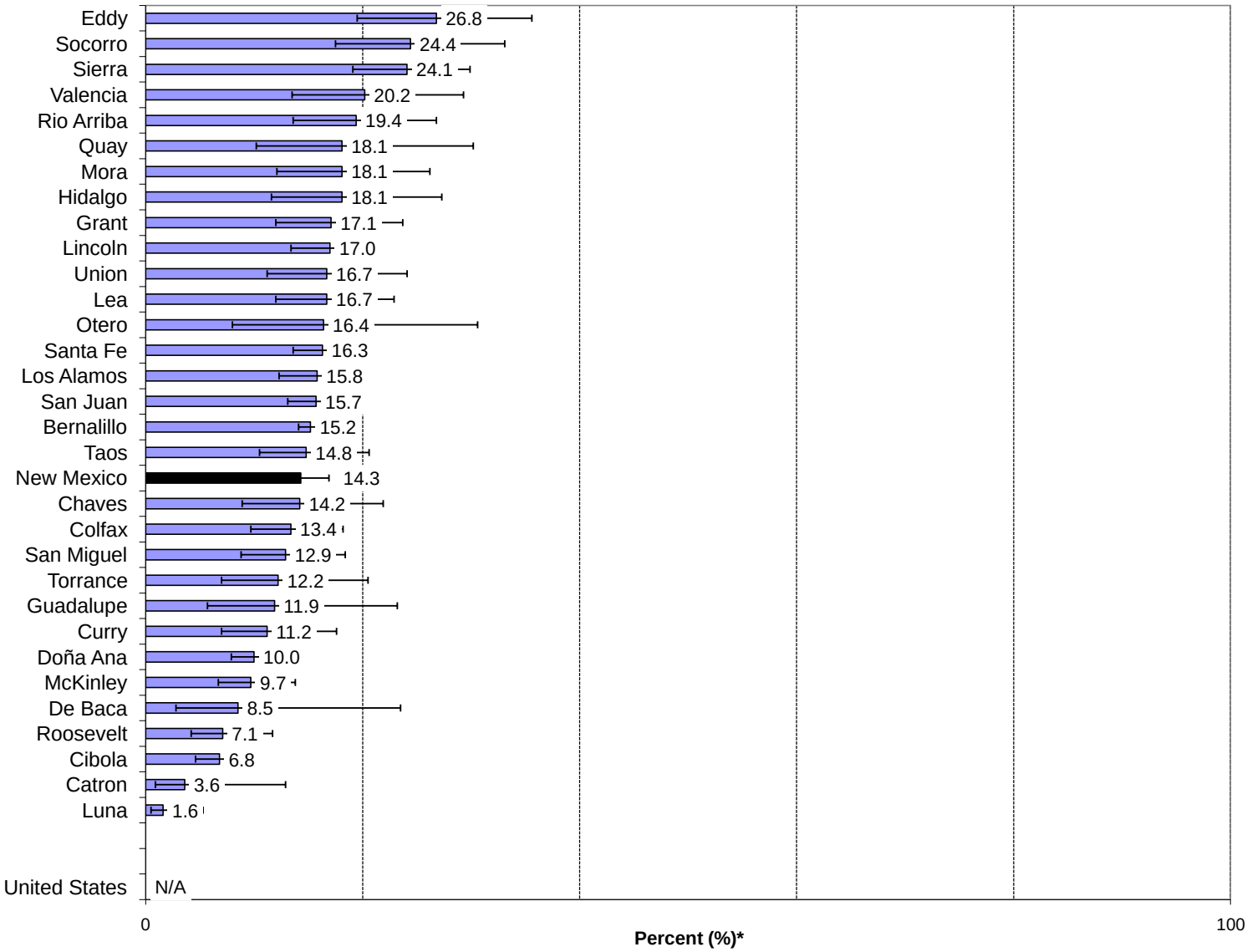
# YOUTH PAIN KILLER USE TO GET HIGH (Continued)

## Chart 2. Pain Killer Use to Get High (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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

## Chart 3: Pain Killer Use to Get High (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009



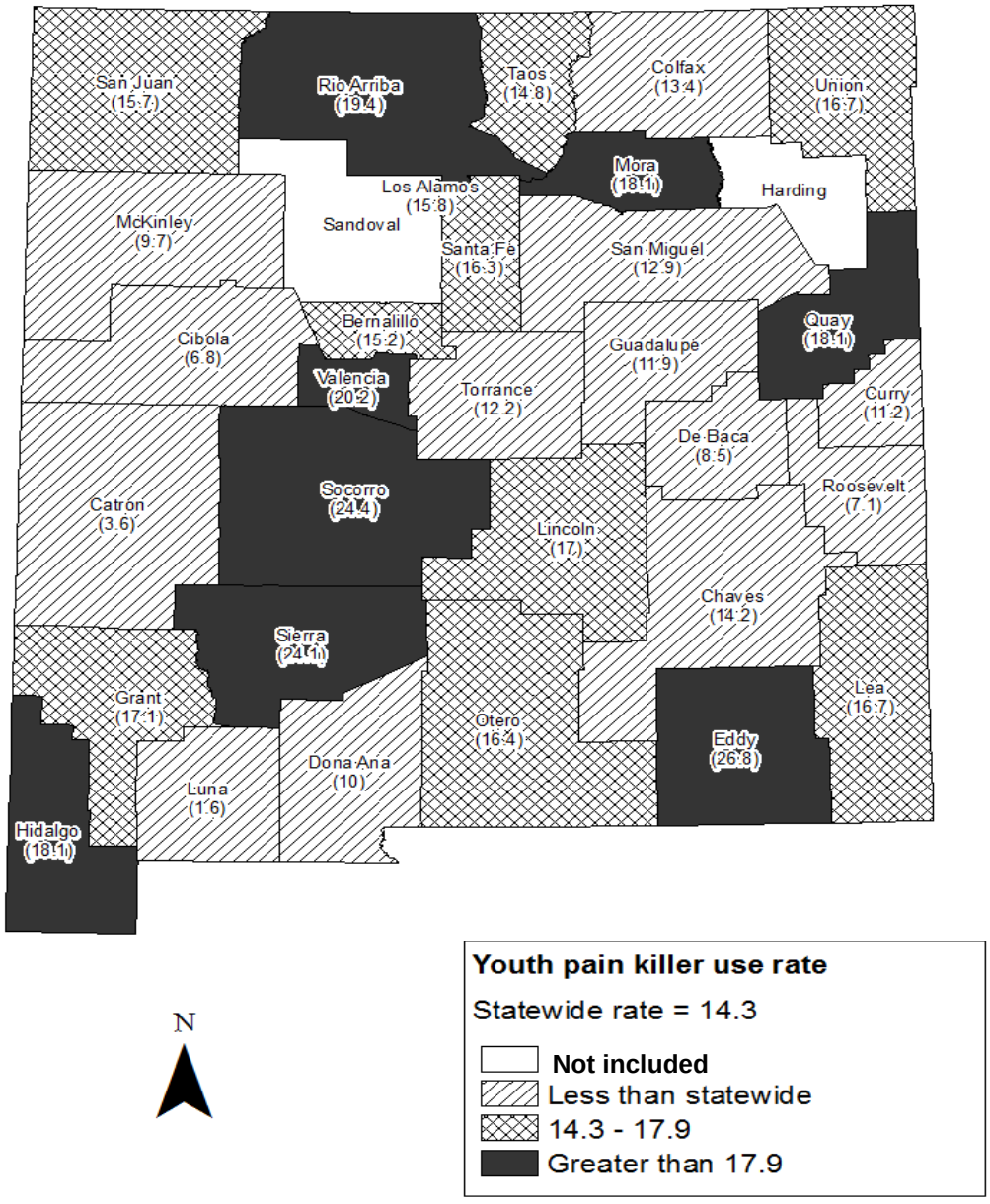

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported pain killer use to get high at least once in past 30 days

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH PAIN KILLER USE TO GET HIGH (Continued)

## Chart 4. Pain Killer Use to Get High (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported pain killer use to get high at least once in past 30 days

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH OTHER DRUG USE

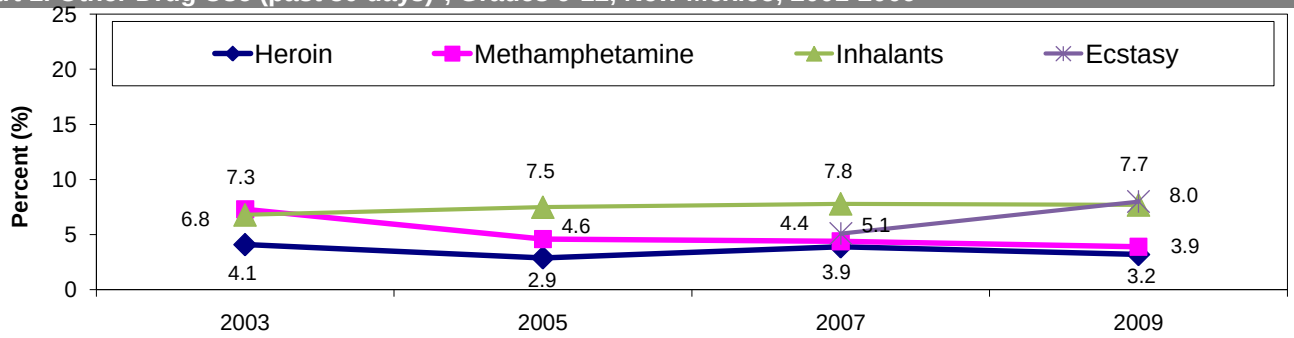
## Problem Statement

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 3.9% in 2009, the rates for inhalants (8.0%) and heroin (3.2%) use have remained relatively stable. The rate for past 30-day ecstasy use increased from 5.1% in 2007 to 8.0% in 2009.

For the combined measure for all four substances, there was no statistically significant difference between boys (12.6%) and girls (12.6%), or between the different grade levels (9th=13.8%; 10th=14.1%; 11th=12.2%; 12th=12.5%) in 2009. Heroin use was more common among boys (4.6%) than girls (1.7%). There was not a statistically significant difference between boys and girls for the other three substances (methamphetamine - boys=4.8%, girls=3.0%; inhalants - boys=6.9%, girls=8.6%; ecstasy - boys=8.7%, girls=7.3%). The decrease in prevalence with increasing grade level for inhalants was not statistically significant (9th=9.8%; 10th=7.3%; 11th=6.6%; 12th=5.9%). Other differences by grade level were not statistically significant.

The rate of past 30-day other drug use was highest in Eddy (23.2%), Union (18.6%), and Rio Arriba counties (18.4%). The rate was lowest in Catron (0.4%), Roosevelt (4.2%), and Luna counties (5.5%).

## Chart 1. Other Drug Use (past 30 days)*, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2001-2009




* 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)

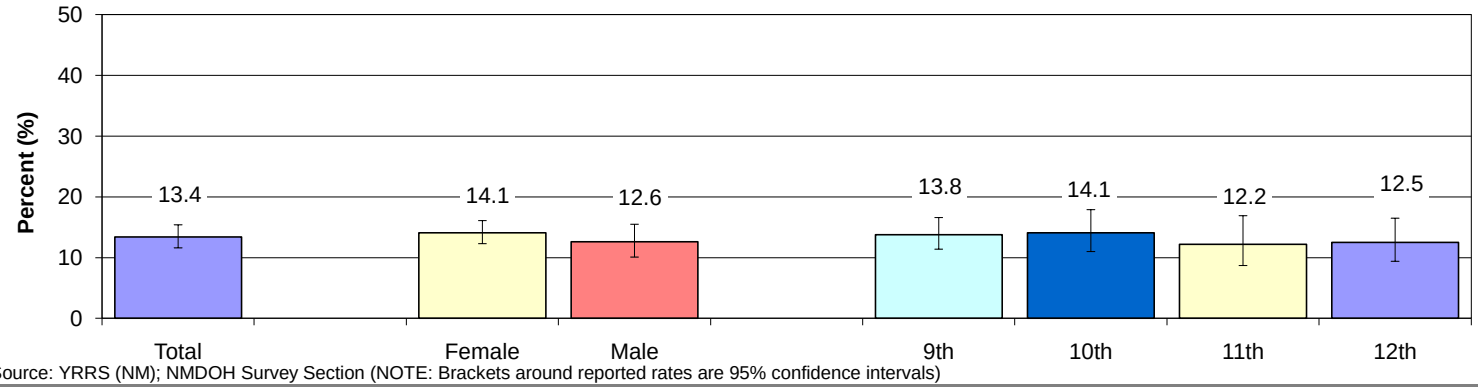
## Table 1: Other Drug Use (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 13.2 [5.2-29.7] | 16.4 [10.2-25.3] | 12.5 [7.1-21.1] | 19.8 [8.6-39.2] | 15.1 [10.0-22.2] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.2 [12.5-33.8] |
| | Black/African-American | 20.7 [7.3-46.4] | -- | 30.5 [18.3-46.3] | -- | 28.4 [16.9-43.7] |
| | Hispanic | 11.7 [7.9-17.1] | 13.8 [9.3-20.0] | 13.7 [8.9-20.5] | 12.3 [6.8-21.2] | 12.9 [10.5-15.8] |
| | White | 7.0 [3.0-15.3] | 4.1 [1.5-10.7] | 6.5 [2.3-17.3] | 9.8 [5.5-17.0] | 6.7 [3.8-11.3] |
| | Total | 11.7 [8.8-15.4] | 11.9 [8.4-16.6] | 12.9 [9.1-18.0] | 14.3 [8.9-22.3] | 12.6 [10.1-15.5] |
| Female | American Indian | 14.9 [9.1-23.4] | 21.6 [16.3-28.1] | 13.4 [4.5-33.7] | 10.5 [5.2-20.1] | 16.2 [12.0-21.4] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.5 [16.5-30.0] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.7 [4.4-16.6] |
| | Hispanic | 17.3 [13.3-22.2] | 16.5 [12.2-22.0] | 7.2 [5.3-9.6] | 9.8 [5.5-16.8] | 13.3 [11.0-16.1] |
| | White | 14.8 [7.4-27.1] | 12.5 [8.5-17.9] | 12.6 [5.9-25.0] | 12.5 [7.2-20.8] | 13.1 [10.2-16.7] |
| | Total | 15.9 [12.0-20.8] | 16.4 [13.4-20.0] | 11.2 [7.8-15.9] | 10.8 [7.9-14.6] | 14.1 [12.3-16.1] |
| Total | American Indian | 14.2 [7.9-24.1] | 19.0 [14.9-23.9] | 12.9 [7.1-22.5] | 14.9 [8.0-26.2] | 15.6 [12.2-19.8] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 24.1 [16.3-34.0] | -- | 30.0 [21.7-39.9] | -- | 22.0 [18.2-26.3] |
| | Black/African-American | 17.7 [7.7-35.9] | 21.3 [10.8-37.5] | 22.2 [13.4-34.5] | -- | 21.1 [13.1-32.3] |
| | Hispanic | 14.5 [11.5-18.2] | 15.2 [12.1-18.9] | 10.4 [7.5-14.1] | 11.1 [7.2-16.6] | 13.1 [11.3-15.2] |
| | White | 10.7 [7.2-15.7] | 8.0 [4.6-13.6] | 10.0 [4.2-22.0] | 11.4 [7.8-16.4] | 10.0 [7.6-13.0] |
| | Total | 13.8 [11.4-16.6] | 14.1 [11.0-17.9] | 12.2 [8.7-16.9] | 12.5 [9.4-16.5] | 13.4 [11.6-15.4] |

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

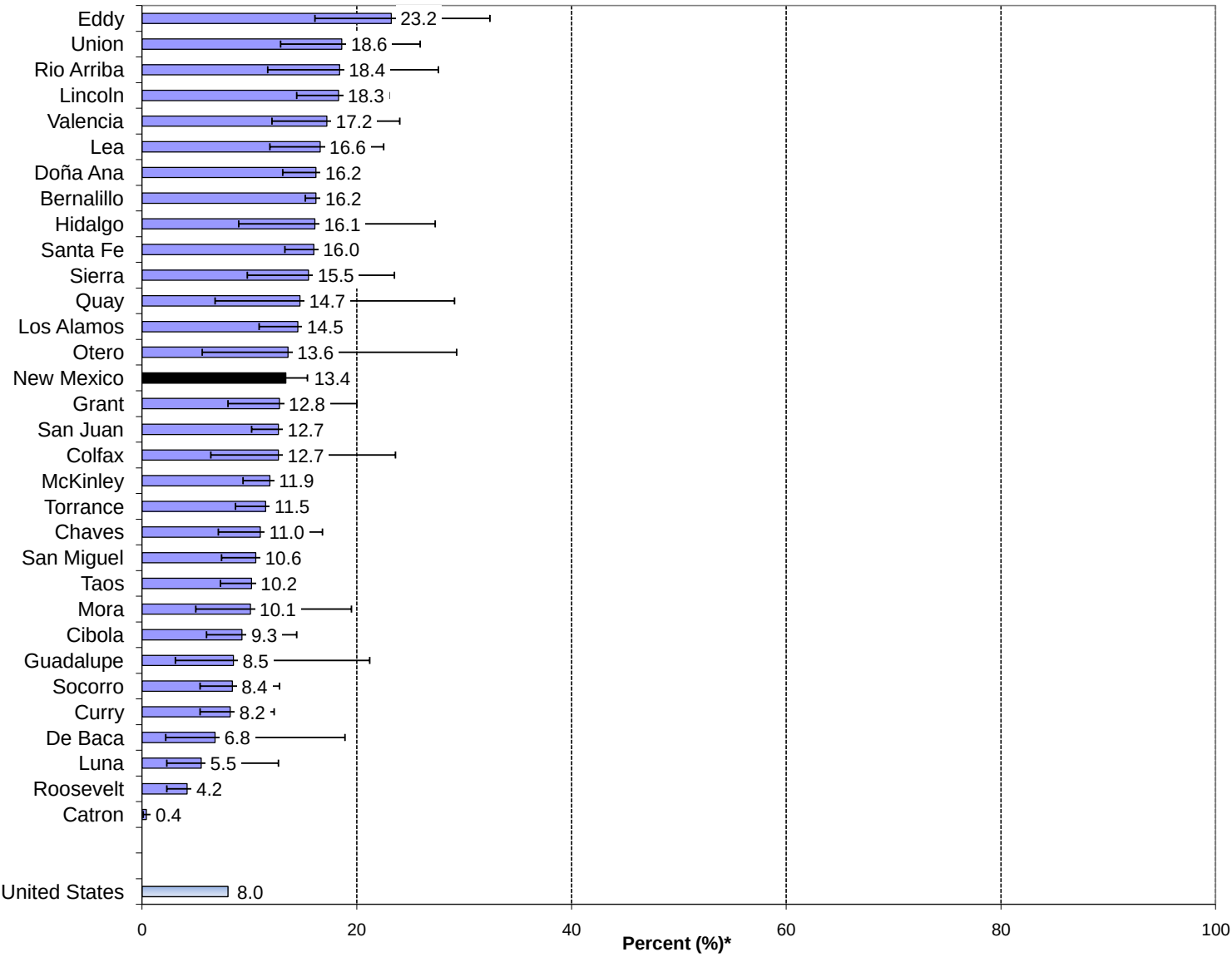
# YOUTH OTHER DRUG USE (Continued)

## Chart 2. Other Drug Use (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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, 2009



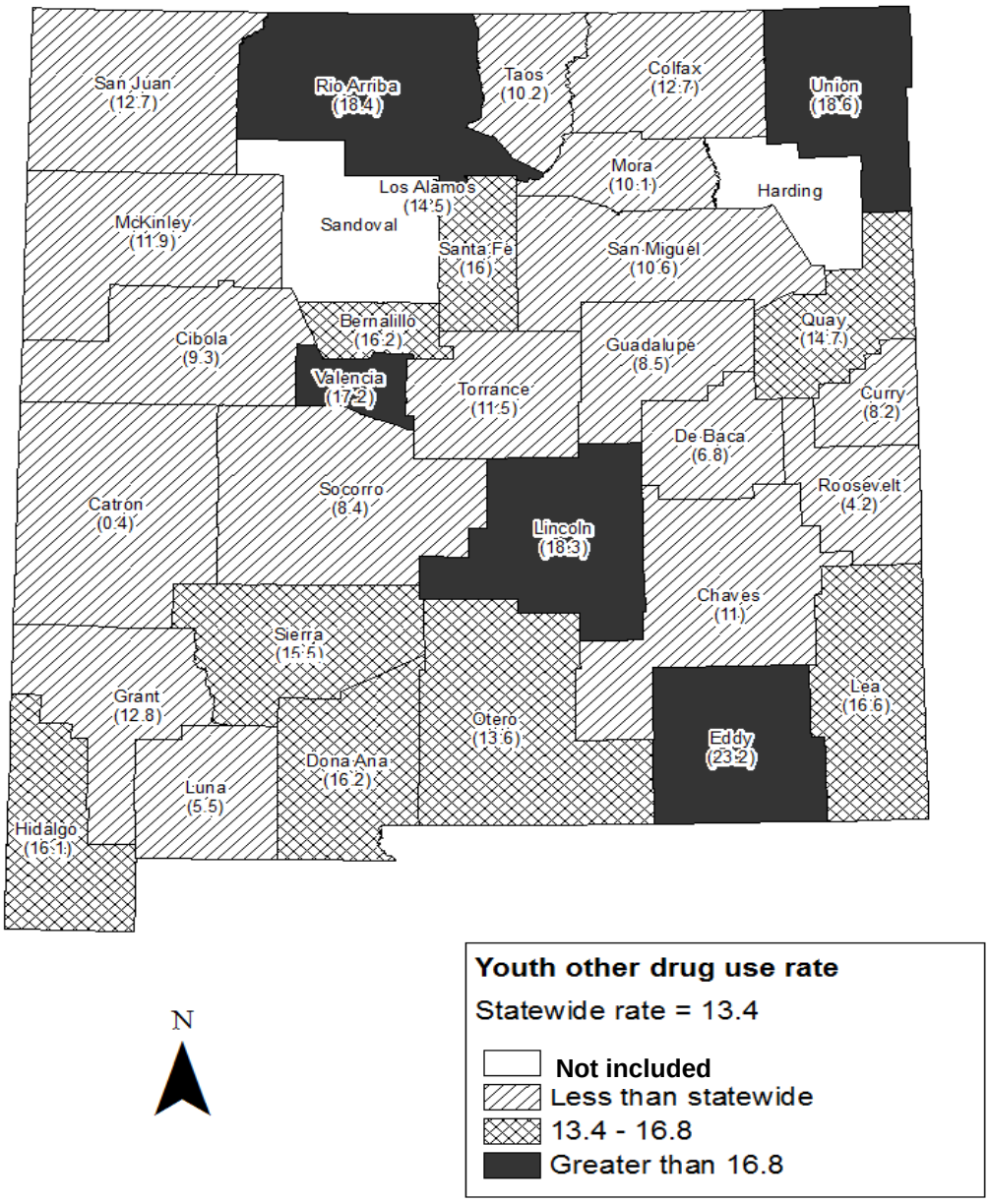

* Methamphetamine, ecstasy, heroin, or inhalants

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH OTHER DRUG USE (Continued)

## Chart 4. Other Drug Use (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of high school students who used methamphetamine, ecstasy, heroin, or inhalants in the past 30 days

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

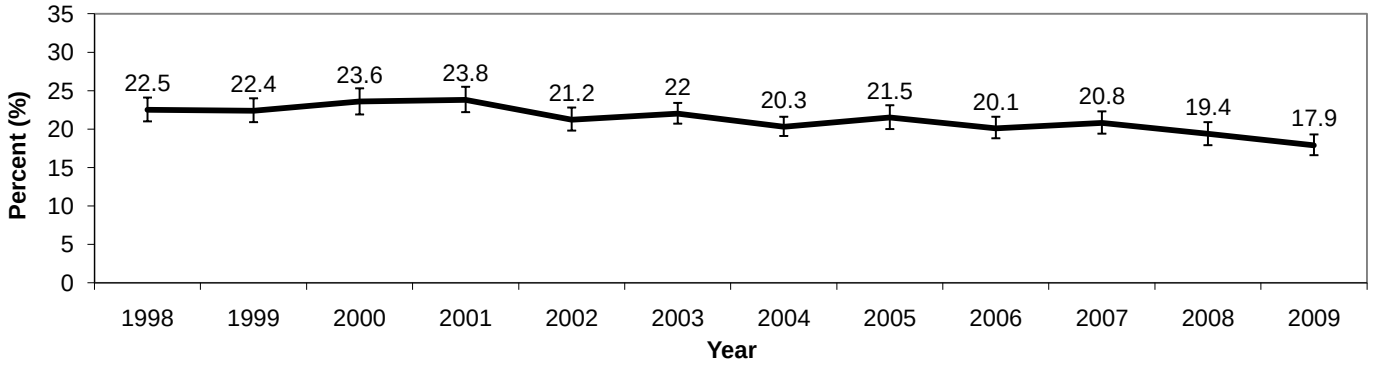
# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING

## 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 2009, the same proportion of adults in New Mexico reported current smoking as in the U.S. overall (17.9%). As shown in Chart 1, New Mexico's adult smoking prevalence rate has decreased over the past 10 years, with two successive declines seen in the past two years. In 2009, as shown in Table 1, smoking was more prevalent among young adults aged 18-24 (24.9%), than among adults aged 25-64 (18.7%) or adults aged 65 and over (9.3%). New Mexico men were more likely to smoke than women (19.9% vs 16.1%). Among males, American Indian males had the highest smoking prevalence (32.6%), a substantial increase from the 2007 rate (25.1) last reported; followed by Hispanic males (21.4) and White males (16.3%). Among females, the highest prevalence of smoking was among Black females (29.8%), followed by White females (16.0%).

## Chart 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2009




* 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, 20

| | | 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 | -- | 47,493 | 5,565 | 58,925 | -- | 18.7 | 7.1 | 16.3 |
| | Hispanic | 12,996 | 39,151 | 1,803 | 53,950 | 28.9 | 21.7 | 6.8 | 21.4 |
| | American Indian | -- | 9,025 | -- | 19,807 | -- | 24.7 | -- | 32.6 |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 33,898 | 101,207 | 9,005 | 144,110 | 32.2 | 20.0 | 7.9 | 19.9 |
| Female | White | -- | 43,116 | 9,782 | 58,314 | -- | 17.8 | 10.1 | 16.0 |
| | Hispanic | 9,257 | 33,355 | 4,237 | 46,849 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 11.2 | 15.7 |
| | American Indian | -- | 6,669 | 460 | 8,374 | -- | 18.8 | 14.0 | 15.8 |
| | Black | -- | 3,646 | -- | 3,928 | -- | 34.8 | -- | 29.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Total | 16,646 | 90,137 | 15,069 | 121,852 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 10.4 | 16.1 |
| Total | White | 11,283 | 90,609 | 15,347 | 117,239 | 20.6 | 18.3 | 8.8 | 16.1 |
| | Hispanic | 22,253 | 72,506 | 6,040 | 100,799 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 9.4 | 18.3 |
| | American Indian | 11,524 | 15,694 | 964 | 28,182 | 32.5 | 21.8 | 15.6 | 24.8 |
| | Black | -- | 5,253 | -- | 5,915 | -- | 29.4 | -- | 24.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 1,796 | -- | 2,815 | -- | 12.9 | -- | 16.2 |
| | Total | 50,544 | 191,344 | 24,074 | 265,963 | 24.9 | 18.7 | 9.3 | 17.9 |

* 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

# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Smoking prevalence rates by sex and race/ethnicity are not completely aligned with smoking-related death rates. For example, although American Indian and Hispanic 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, the counties with the highest smoking rates were in the eastern half of the state.

## Table 2: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races | White | His-panic | Ameri-can Indian | Black | Asian PI | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 33,626 | 28,402 | 9,629 | -- | -- | 78,615 | 13.8 | 16.0 | 39.4 | -- | -- | 16.3 |
| Catron | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Chaves | 3,985 | 3,793 | -- | -- | -- | 9,376 | 16.8 | 19.3 | -- | -- | -- | 19.4 |
| Cibola | 1,192 | -- | 257 | -- | -- | 3,366 | 26.1 | -- | 4.5 | -- | -- | 19.6 |
| Colfax | 1,528 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,265 | 17.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.8 |
| Curry | 2,719 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,133 | 16.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.8 |
| De Baca | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Doña Ana | 5,153 | 15,423 | -- | -- | -- | 23,091 | 10.3 | 18.3 | -- | -- | -- | 15.6 |
| Eddy | 6,080 | 4,185 | -- | -- | -- | 11,565 | 24.9 | 35.1 | -- | -- | -- | 28.6 |
| Grant | 1,784 | 2,615 | -- | -- | -- | 4,669 | 14.3 | 21.9 | -- | -- | -- | 17.5 |
| Guadalupe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Harding | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Hidalgo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lea | 4,179 | 1,389 | -- | -- | -- | 6,795 | 21.8 | 8.9 | -- | -- | -- | 18.1 |
| Lincoln | 2,056 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,691 | 17.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.7 |
| Los Alamos | 1,169 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,699 | 9.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.8 |
| Luna | 2,110 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,937 | 28.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.5 |
| McKinley | 673 | 1,542 | 2,697 | -- | -- | 5,119 | 8.6 | 25.6 | 13.3 | -- | -- | 14.3 |
| Mora | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Otero | 5,207 | 2,813 | -- | -- | -- | 10,496 | 21.2 | 31.9 | -- | -- | -- | 26.3 |
| Quay | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,672 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.2 |
| Rio Arriba | -- | 2,757 | -- | -- | -- | 5,115 | -- | 13.2 | -- | -- | -- | 15.3 |
| Roosevelt | 1,648 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,517 | 21.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.0 |
| Sandoval | 7,127 | 2,497 | 1,896 | -- | -- | 12,754 | 12.0 | 9.7 | 16.4 | -- | -- | 12.4 |
| San Juan | 11,073 | 3,705 | 3,702 | -- | -- | 20,087 | 22.3 | 24.6 | 21.4 | -- | -- | 23.3 |
| San Miguel | -- | 3,075 | -- | -- | -- | 4,563 | -- | 30.6 | -- | -- | -- | 31.0 |
| Santa Fe | 4,900 | 4,645 | -- | -- | -- | 10,782 | 9.0 | 11.5 | -- | -- | -- | 10.6 |
| Sierra | 2,598 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,668 | 28.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.3 |
| Socorro | 1,016 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,178 | 16.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.3 |
| Taos | 2,145 | 2,507 | -- | -- | -- | 5,687 | 17.2 | 17.9 | -- | -- | -- | 18.0 |
| Torrance | 3,101 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,201 | 30.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.2 |
| Union | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Valencia | 6,768 | 6,260 | -- | -- | -- | 14,394 | 26.5 | 20.5 | -- | -- | -- | 23.6 |
| Total | 116,501 | 100,881 | 28,574 | 5,915 | 2,815 | 266,069 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 25.2 | 24.0 | 16.2 | 17.9 |

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

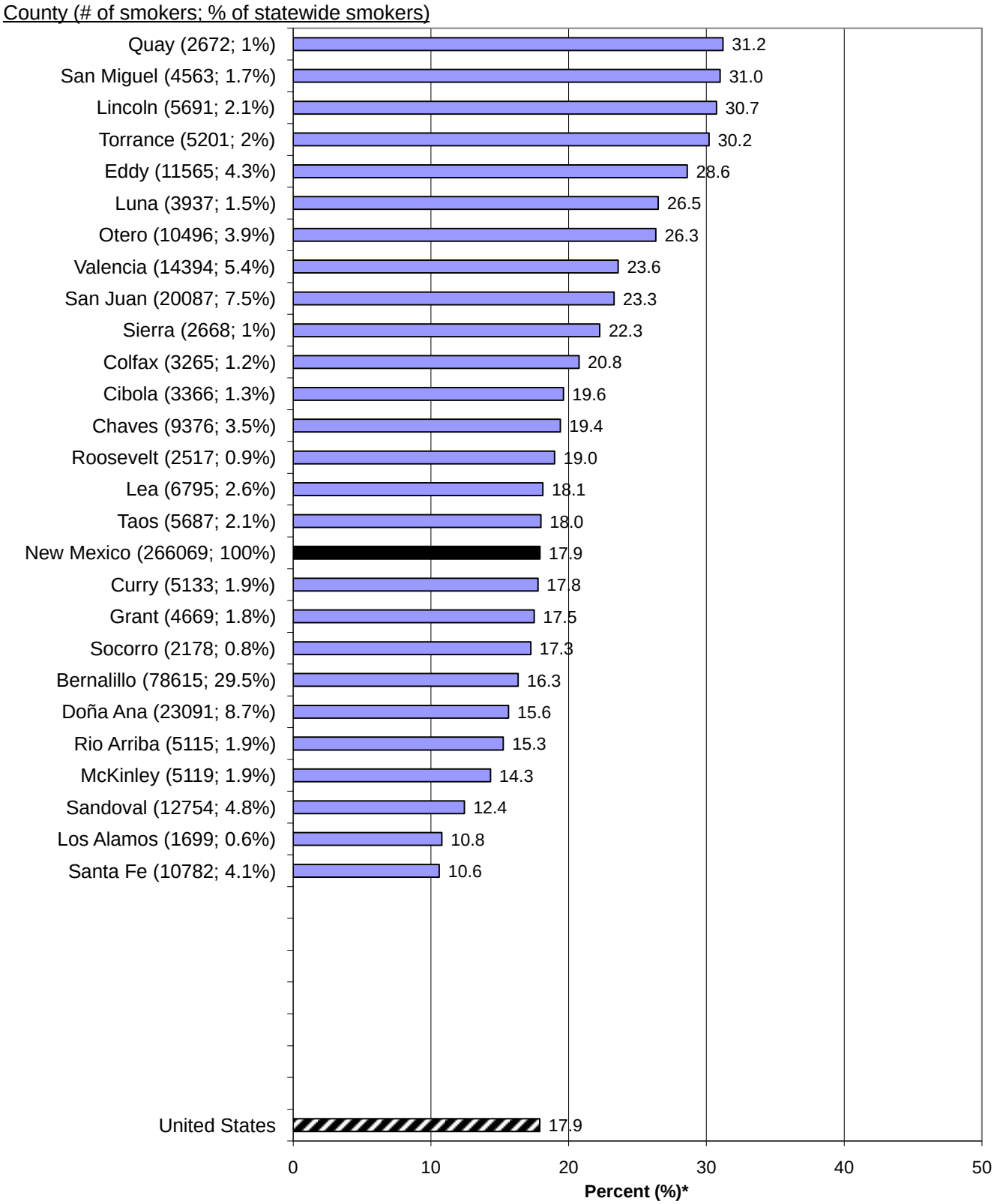
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009



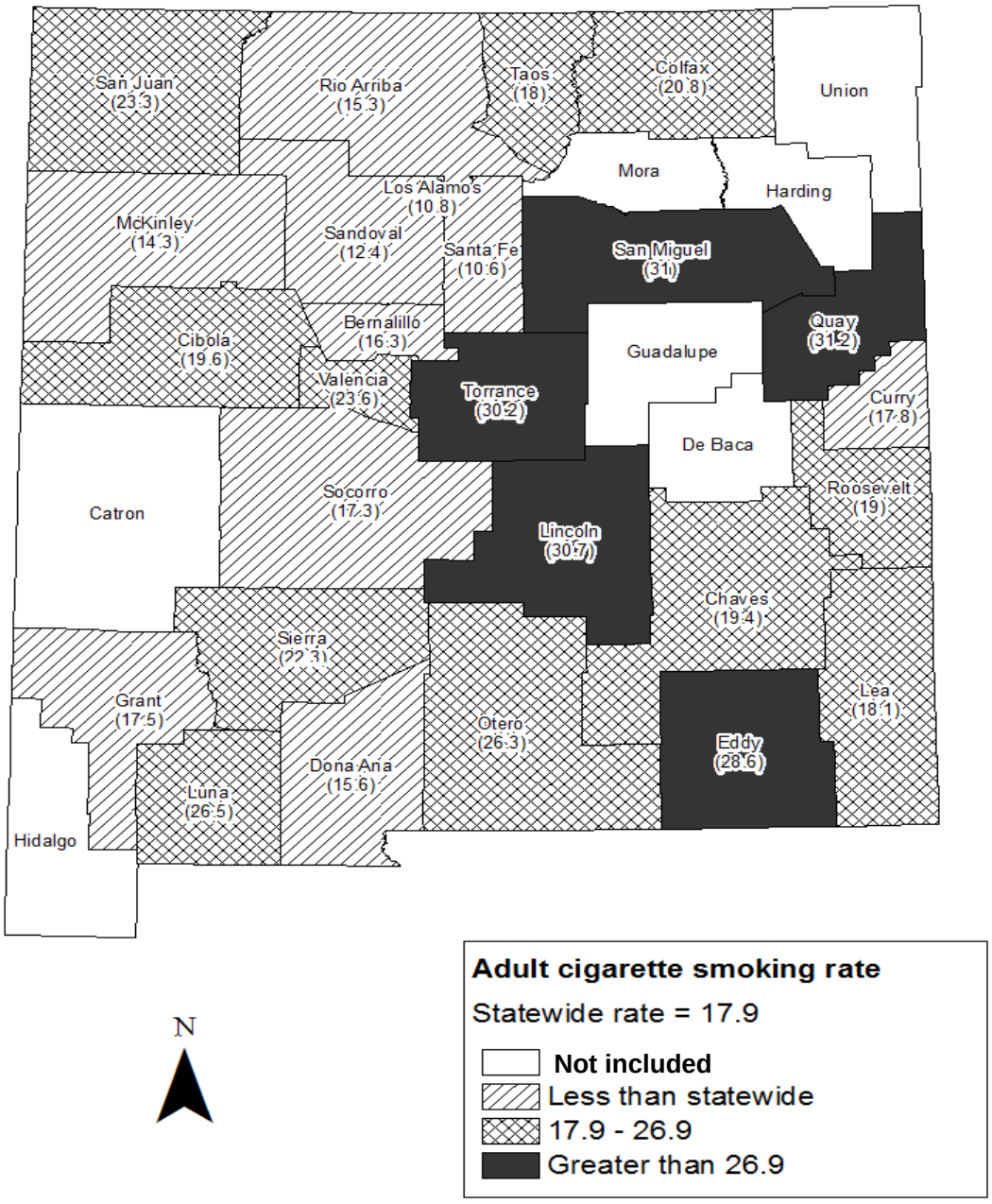

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:
Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Union

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

# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 3: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2009




* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days
Not included: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell
Source: BRFSS; SAEP

# YOUTH CIGARETTE SMOKING

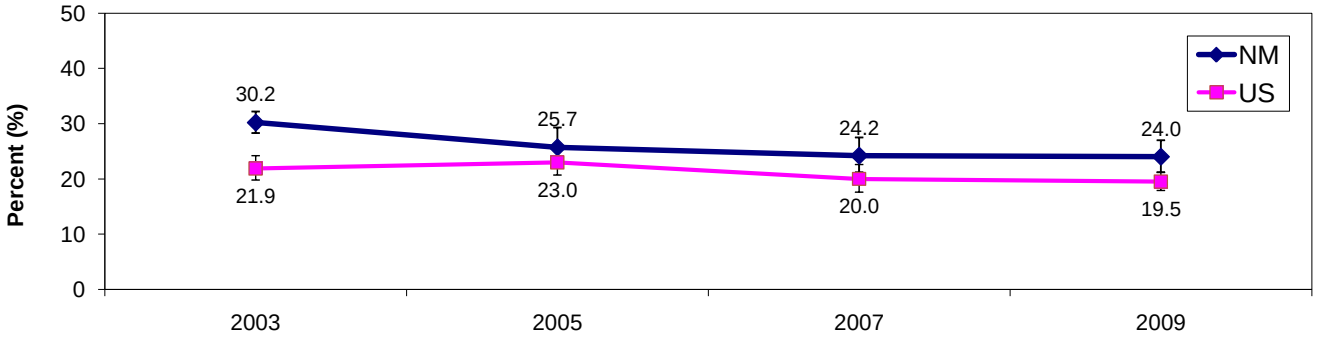
## Problem Statement

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 24.0% in 2009. This coincides with a decrease in the rate of current smoking among US high school students that has occurred over the past several years. At the same time, the NM rate of current smoking has been consistently higher than the US rate.

In 2009, there was no statistically significant variation in this rate by gender. The prevalence of current smoking increased with grade level (9th=19.8%; 10th=22.9%; 11th=24.6%; 12th=30.3%). Differences by race/ethnicity were not statistically significant.

The counties with the highest prevalence of current smoking were Union (42.3%), Socorro (31.9%), and Eddy (31.9%). The counties with the lowest prevalence of current smoking were Catron (17.7), Los Alamos (17.7%), and De Baca (18.1%).

## Chart 1. Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico and US, 2001-2009




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

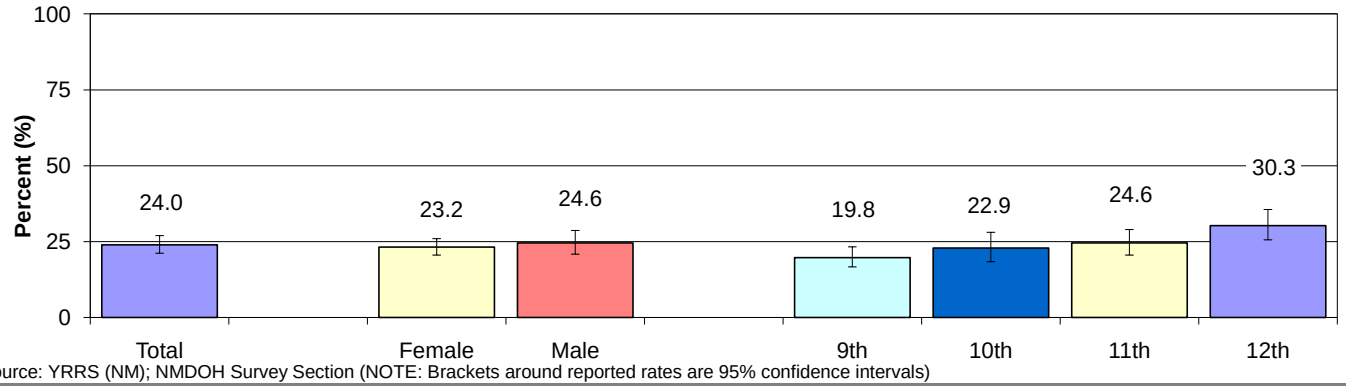
## Table 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Grade, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 23.0 [15.5-32.7] | 37.9 [26.1-51.4] | 27.9 [22.4-34.2] | -- | 30.9 [23.3-39.7] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.5 [20.3-36.3] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.8 [11.4-40.2] |
| | Hispanic | 19.7 [15.2-25.1] | 20.0 [15.0-26.2] | 26.1 [18.3-35.9] | 26.7 [21.2-33.1] | 23.0 [20.5-25.7] |
| | White | 18.9 [11.2-30.2] | 17.6 [11.8-25.4] | 26.2 [19.6-34.0] | 32.1 [20.6-46.2] | 22.9 [18.6-28.0] |
| | Total | 20.3 [16.4-24.9] | 23.7 [17.4-31.4] | 26.8 [20.8-33.6] | 29.2 [23.3-35.8] | 24.6 [20.9-28.7] |
| Female | American Indian | 19.4 [10.3-33.4] | 24.7 [13.0-41.8] | 28.6 [19.9-39.1] | 32.5 [16.5-53.9] | 25.2 [16.4-36.6] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.9 [14.2-34.8] |
| | Black/African-American | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.6 [8.0-22.3] |
| | Hispanic | 21.0 [15.9-27.1] | 22.5 [17.0-29.2] | 23.4 [17.4-30.7] | 27.9 [18.1-40.4] | 23.4 [19.2-28.3] |
| | White | 16.5 [12.3-21.9] | 20.2 [13.6-28.8] | 16.9 [9.8-27.7] | 37.0 [26.7-48.6] | 22.8 [18.4-27.9] |
| | Total | 19.2 [15.8-23.3] | 21.8 [17.3-27.0] | 22.1 [18.9-25.7] | 31.4 [25.7-37.8] | 23.2 [20.6-26.0] |
| Total | American Indian | 21.3 [15.6-28.4] | 31.6 [20.7-44.8] | 28.2 [23.8-33.2] | 35.2 [20.8-52.9] | 28.1 [20.6-37.0] |
| | Asian/Pacific-Islander | 23.6 [13.7-37.6] | -- | 28.7 [17.1-43.8] | -- | 25.3 [18.4-33.8] |
| | Black/African-American | 19.4 [10.6-32.8] | 17.0 [7.0-35.8] | 20.4 [10.0-37.3] | -- | 19.2 [11.3-30.6] |
| | Hispanic | 20.3 [16.4-24.7] | 21.3 [17.2-26.1] | 24.7 [19.1-31.3] | 27.3 [21.3-34.3] | 23.2 [20.9-25.7] |
| | White | 17.8 [12.8-24.1] | 18.9 [13.6-25.6] | 22.0 [16.5-28.9] | 34.9 [27.3-43.4] | 23.1 [19.5-27.1] |
| | Total | 19.8 [16.7-23.3] | 22.9 [18.4-28.1] | 24.6 [20.6-29.0] | 30.3 [25.6-35.6] | 24.0 [21.2-27.0] |

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

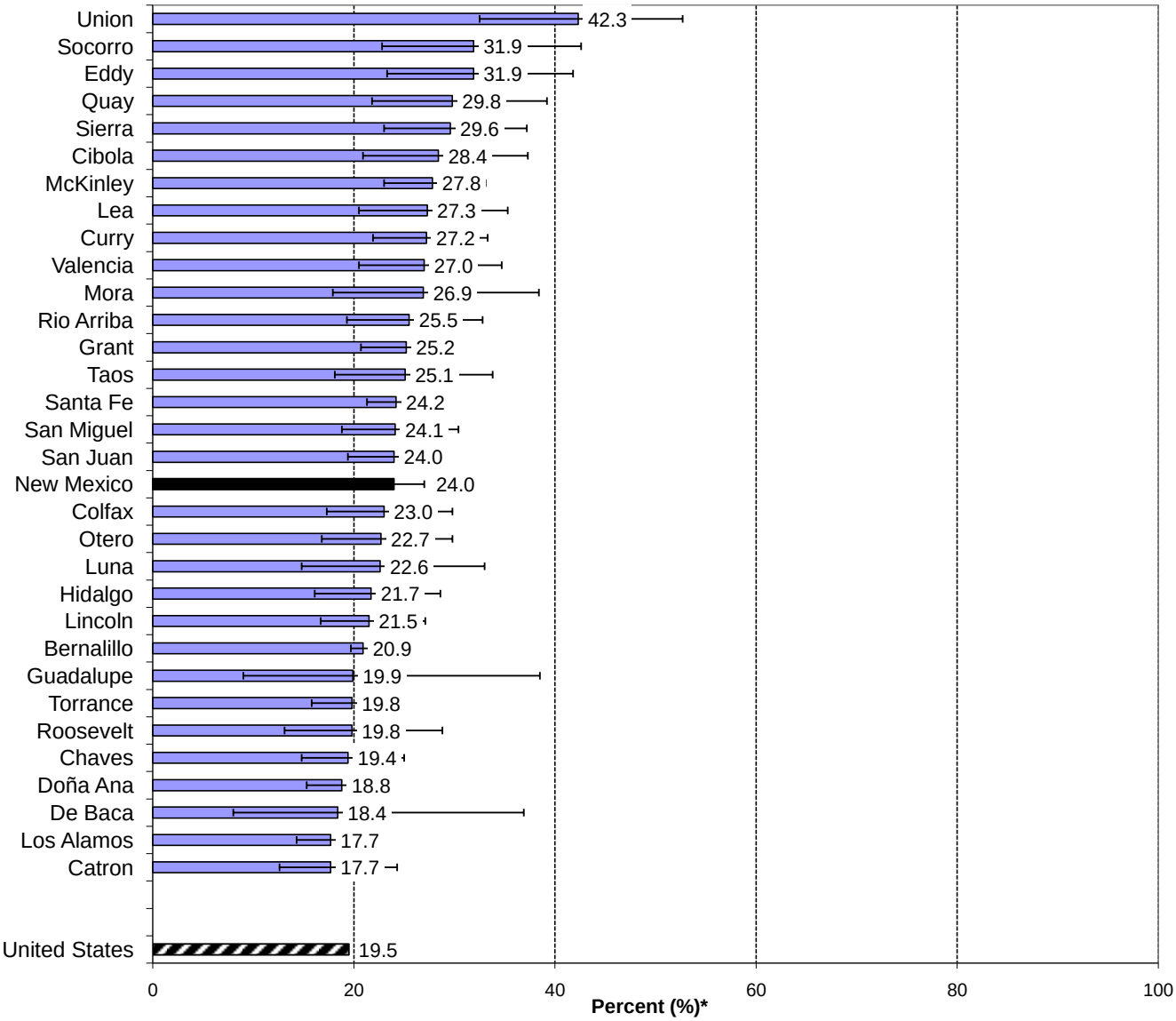
# YOUTH CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 2. Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Sex and Grade, Grades 9-12, New Mexico, 2009




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, 2009



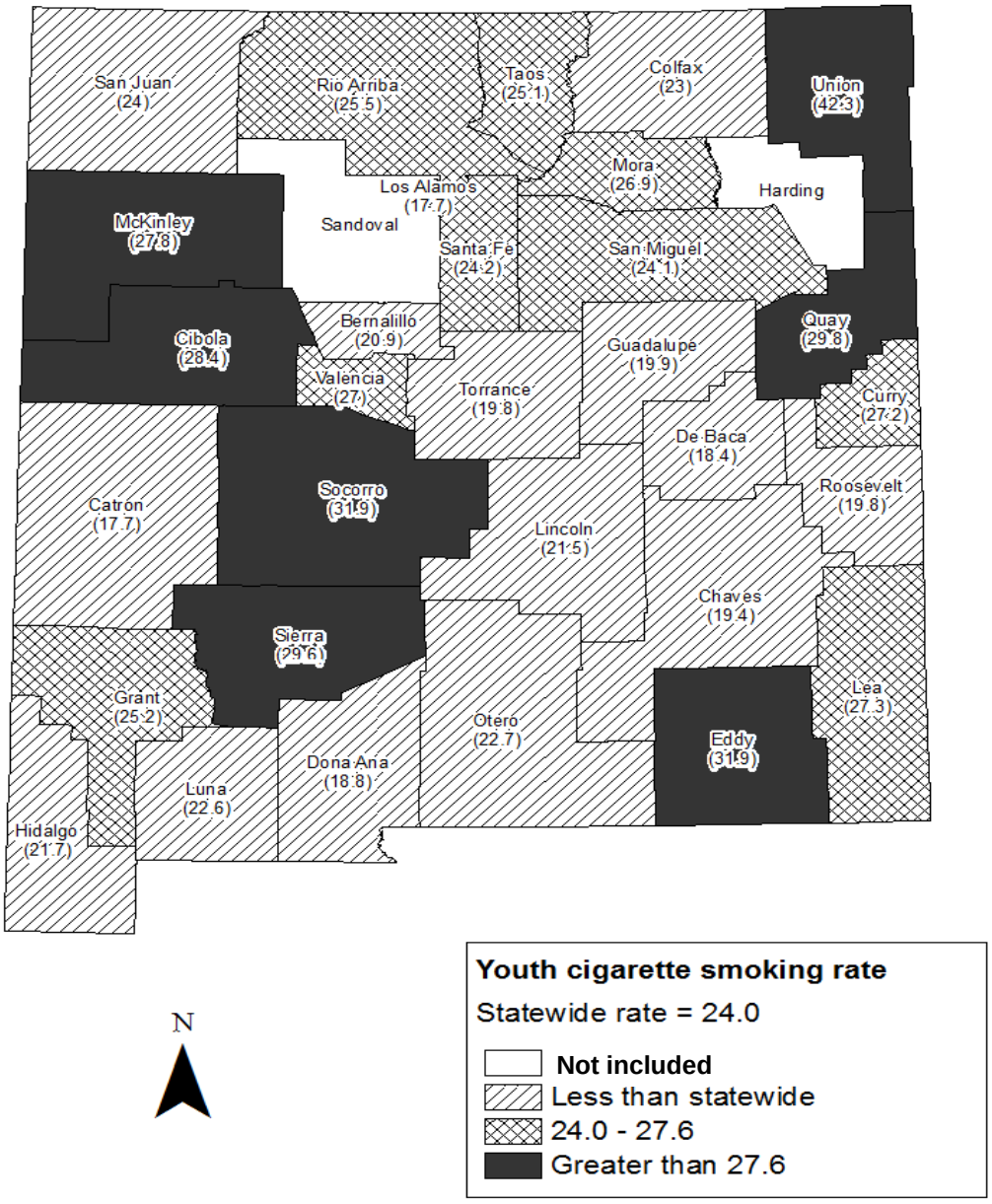

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

Harding and Sandoval County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 4. Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2009




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

Not included: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# Appendix 1

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

# Appendix 1: Male Population, New Mexico, 2007*

| | | 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 | 37,104 | 84,786 | 25,067 | 146,957 | 4,927 | 5,955 | 872 | 11,754 | 51,663 | 67,295 | 11,370 | 130,328 | 7,952 | 8,860 | 1,016 | 17,828 | 3,012 | 4,624 | 598 | 8,234 | 104,658 | 171,520 | 38,923 | 315,101 |
| | Catron | 389 | 825 | 319 | 1,533 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 137 | 174 | 77 | 388 | 14 | 29 | 6 | 49 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 540 | 1,032 | 407 | 1,979 |
| | Chaves | 4,379 | 7,702 | 2,908 | 14,989 | 445 | 408 | 68 | 921 | 6,485 | 6,731 | 923 | 14,139 | 249 | 311 | 46 | 606 | 158 | 162 | 18 | 338 | 11,716 | 15,314 | 3,963 | 30,993 |
| | Cibola | 917 | 1,999 | 763 | 3,679 | 37 | 126 | 25 | 188 | 1,694 | 2,327 | 549 | 4,570 | 2,470 | 2,601 | 495 | 5,566 | 19 | 40 | 5 | 64 | 5,137 | 7,093 | 1,837 | 14,067 |
| | Colfax | 921 | 2,025 | 748 | 3,694 | 15 | 25 | 2 | 42 | 1,360 | 1,666 | 436 | 3,462 | 62 | 111 | 18 | 191 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 26 | 2,365 | 3,845 | 1,205 | 7,415 |
| | Curry | 4,231 | 6,614 | 1,891 | 12,736 | 934 | 845 | 112 | 1,891 | 3,563 | 3,459 | 415 | 7,437 | 205 | 281 | 43 | 529 | 329 | 424 | 9 | 762 | 9,262 | 11,623 | 2,470 | 23,355 |
| | De Baca | 197 | 318 | 185 | 700 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 149 | 174 | 79 | 402 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 350 | 504 | 264 | 1,118 |
| | Dona Ana | 9,414 | 16,835 | 5,636 | 31,885 | 1,176 | 1,448 | 134 | 2,758 | 28,639 | 29,182 | 4,884 | 62,705 | 1,008 | 1,149 | 212 | 2,369 | 591 | 744 | 71 | 1,406 | 40,828 | 49,358 | 10,937 | 101,123 |
| | Eddy | 4,385 | 7,283 | 2,415 | 14,083 | 272 | 278 | 60 | 610 | 4,702 | 4,813 | 832 | 10,347 | 188 | 266 | 55 | 509 | 68 | 96 | 13 | 177 | 9,615 | 12,736 | 3,375 | 25,726 |
| | Grant | 2,093 | 3,919 | 1,601 | 7,613 | 70 | 103 | 5 | 178 | 3,013 | 3,308 | 890 | 7,211 | 138 | 191 | 27 | 356 | 32 | 37 | 6 | 75 | 5,346 | 7,558 | 2,529 | 15,433 |
| | Guadalupe | 101 | 373 | 68 | 542 | 12 | 66 | 0 | 78 | 702 | 1,122 | 242 | 2,066 | 5 | 40 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 17 | 823 | 1,615 | 311 | 2,749 |
| | Harding | 30 | 116 | 60 | 206 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 84 | 64 | 183 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 204 | 124 | 394 |
| | Hidalgo | 385 | 627 | 252 | 1,264 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 20 | 715 | 739 | 193 | 1,647 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 27 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 21 | 1,118 | 1,410 | 451 | 2,979 |
| | Lea | 4,336 | 7,260 | 2,409 | 14,005 | 688 | 777 | 142 | 1,607 | 6,203 | 6,042 | 625 | 12,870 | 181 | 283 | 51 | 515 | 103 | 103 | 13 | 219 | 11,511 | 14,465 | 3,240 | 29,216 |
| | Lincoln | 1,901 | 3,949 | 1,790 | 7,640 | 46 | 68 | 9 | 123 | 1,363 | 1,445 | 299 | 3,107 | 126 | 131 | 23 | 280 | 7 | 26 | 3 | 36 | 3,443 | 5,619 | 2,124 | 11,186 |
| | Los Alamos | 2,091 | 4,651 | 1,298 | 8,040 | 39 | 36 | 4 | 79 | 466 | 565 | 136 | 1,167 | 57 | 93 | 13 | 163 | 221 | 324 | 17 | 562 | 2,874 | 5,669 | 1,468 | 10,011 |
| | Luna | 1,123 | 2,278 | 1,660 | 5,061 | 175 | 115 | 25 | 315 | 4,062 | 3,313 | 670 | 8,045 | 99 | 110 | 37 | 246 | 36 | 29 | 4 | 69 | 5,495 | 5,845 | 2,396 | 13,736 |
| | McKinley | 1,367 | 2,623 | 508 | 4,498 | 124 | 149 | 19 | 292 | 1,507 | 1,738 | 292 | 3,537 | 15,797 | 12,855 | 1,377 | 30,029 | 80 | 144 | 17 | 241 | 18,875 | 17,509 | 2,213 | 38,597 |
| | Mora | 161 | 313 | 119 | 593 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 769 | 1,055 | 335 | 2,159 | 12 | 17 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 945 | 1,395 | 459 | 2,799 |
| | Otero | 5,593 | 9,597 | 2,921 | 18,111 | 796 | 783 | 108 | 1,687 | 4,886 | 4,715 | 865 | 10,466 | 1,200 | 907 | 117 | 2,224 | 355 | 170 | 16 | 541 | 12,830 | 16,172 | 4,027 | 33,029 |
| | Quay | 717 | 1,463 | 738 | 2,918 | 20 | 32 | 12 | 64 | 747 | 910 | 239 | 1,896 | 21 | 43 | 10 | 74 | 21 | 27 | 24 | 72 | 1,526 | 2,475 | 1,023 | 5,024 |
| | Rio Arriba | 571 | 1,876 | 506 | 2,953 | 97 | 102 | 9 | 208 | 5,682 | 7,992 | 1,540 | 15,214 | 1,475 | 1,689 | 168 | 3,332 | 48 | 89 | 11 | 148 | 7,873 | 11,748 | 2,234 | 21,855 |
| | Roosevelt | 2,095 | 2,722 | 859 | 5,676 | 123 | 115 | 8 | 246 | 1,593 | 1,532 | 225 | 3,350 | 65 | 68 | 10 | 143 | 19 | 34 | 2 | 55 | 3,895 | 4,471 | 1,104 | 9,470 |
| | San Juan | 7,783 | 15,089 | 4,123 | 26,995 | 301 | 317 | 34 | 652 | 3,914 | 4,864 | 677 | 9,455 | 11,710 | 11,995 | 1,790 | 25,495 | 141 | 221 | 21 | 383 | 23,849 | 32,486 | 6,645 | 62,980 |
| | San Miguel | 688 | 2,022 | 472 | 3,182 | 97 | 104 | 10 | 211 | 4,252 | 5,838 | 1,110 | 11,200 | 155 | 209 | 33 | 397 | 46 | 87 | 10 | 143 | 5,238 | 8,260 | 1,635 | 15,133 |
| | Sandoval | 10,044 | 16,089 | 4,052 | 30,185 | 668 | 802 | 110 | 1,580 | 8,624 | 8,778 | 1,198 | 18,600 | 5,213 | 4,303 | 629 | 10,145 | 517 | 397 | 47 | 961 | 25,066 | 30,369 | 6,036 | 61,471 |
| | Santa Fe | 7,467 | 19,464 | 4,626 | 31,557 | 472 | 572 | 40 | 1,084 | 12,886 | 18,920 | 2,854 | 34,660 | 1,184 | 1,670 | 172 | 3,026 | 404 | 620 | 50 | 1,074 | 22,413 | 41,246 | 7,742 | 71,401 |
| | Sierra | 1,009 | 1,993 | 1,604 | 4,606 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 47 | 910 | 860 | 293 | 2,063 | 50 | 90 | 19 | 159 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 17 | 1,993 | 2,970 | 1,929 | 6,892 |
| | Socorro | 1,331 | 1,950 | 456 | 3,737 | 57 | 59 | 4 | 120 | 1,795 | 1,995 | 394 | 4,184 | 688 | 509 | 58 | 1,255 | 41 | 146 | 6 | 193 | 3,912 | 4,659 | 918 | 9,489 |
| | Taos | 1,371 | 3,682 | 801 | 5,854 | 44 | 87 | 11 | 142 | 2,998 | 4,360 | 1,148 | 8,506 | 442 | 628 | 107 | 1,177 | 78 | 80 | 4 | 162 | 4,933 | 8,837 | 2,071 | 15,841 |
| | Torrance | 1,754 | 2,603 | 447 | 4,804 | 94 | 334 | 6 | 434 | 1,611 | 1,776 | 213 | 3,600 | 177 | 163 | 14 | 354 | 39 | 22 | 2 | 63 | 3,675 | 4,898 | 682 | 9,255 |
| | Union | 450 | 714 | 266 | 1,430 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 326 | 382 | 95 | 803 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 28 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 790 | 1,114 | 366 | 2,270 |
| | Valencia | 4,629 | 7,894 | 1,798 | 14,321 | 280 | 503 | 40 | 823 | 9,482 | 9,986 | 1,283 | 20,751 | 817 | 889 | 110 | 1,816 | 154 | 172 | 15 | 341 | 15,362 | 19,444 | 3,246 | 38,052 |
| Male Total | | 121,027 | 241,654 | 73,366 | 436,047 | 12,045 | 14,239 | 1,881 | 28,165 | 176,933 | 208,140 | 35,445 | 420,518 | 51,775 | 50,539 | 6,671 | 108,985 | 6,542 | 8,891 | 991 | 16,424 | 368,322 | 523,463 | 118,354 | 1,010,139 |

* 2007 population is reported here because 2007 was the mid-point year used as the denominator for the 2005-2009 rates calculated for this report

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

# Appendix 1: Female Population, New Mexico, 2007*

| | | 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 |
| Female | Bernalillo | 34,717 | 86,540 | 31,854 | 153,111 | 4,835 | 5,498 | 1,111 | 11,444 | 51,138 | 69,076 | 15,409 | 135,623 | 8,108 | 9,916 | 1,427 | 19,451 | 2,940 | 5,433 | 920 | 9,293 | 101,738 | 176,463 | 50,721 | 328,922 |
| | Catron | 329 | 861 | 319 | 1,509 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 111 | 165 | 76 | 352 | 19 | 30 | 10 | 59 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 17 | 461 | 1,071 | 411 | 1,943 |
| | Chaves | 4,273 | 8,060 | 3,932 | 16,265 | 397 | 385 | 99 | 881 | 6,594 | 6,632 | 1,105 | 14,331 | 302 | 273 | 68 | 643 | 165 | 171 | 31 | 367 | 11,731 | 15,521 | 5,235 | 32,487 |
| | Cibola | 789 | 2,039 | 765 | 3,593 | 70 | 151 | 14 | 235 | 1,539 | 2,373 | 592 | 4,504 | 2,613 | 3,033 | 705 | 6,351 | 30 | 50 | 5 | 85 | 5,041 | 7,646 | 2,081 | 14,768 |
| | Colfax | 773 | 1,992 | 907 | 3,672 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 32 | 1,251 | 1,521 | 529 | 3,301 | 68 | 90 | 13 | 171 | 3 | 22 | 3 | 28 | 2,109 | 3,641 | 1,454 | 7,204 |
| | Curry | 3,954 | 6,670 | 2,626 | 13,250 | 955 | 922 | 143 | 2,020 | 3,347 | 3,516 | 504 | 7,367 | 219 | 307 | 27 | 553 | 252 | 424 | 40 | 716 | 8,727 | 11,839 | 3,340 | 23,906 |
| | De Baca | 189 | 327 | 246 | 762 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 132 | 148 | 94 | 374 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 326 | 493 | 342 | 1,161 |
| | Dona Ana | 9,214 | 17,219 | 6,948 | 33,381 | 1,167 | 1,203 | 196 | 2,566 | 27,733 | 30,662 | 6,005 | 64,400 | 972 | 1,197 | 233 | 2,402 | 518 | 744 | 113 | 1,375 | 39,604 | 51,025 | 13,495 | 104,124 |
| | Eddy | 4,293 | 7,748 | 3,184 | 15,225 | 238 | 253 | 79 | 570 | 4,640 | 4,800 | 965 | 10,405 | 177 | 254 | 58 | 489 | 84 | 157 | 20 | 261 | 9,432 | 13,212 | 4,306 | 26,950 |
| | Grant | 1,922 | 4,266 | 1,803 | 7,991 | 97 | 82 | 6 | 185 | 2,979 | 3,730 | 1,122 | 7,831 | 149 | 179 | 41 | 369 | 38 | 70 | 8 | 116 | 5,185 | 8,327 | 2,980 | 16,492 |
| | Guadalupe | 78 | 175 | 66 | 319 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 603 | 834 | 289 | 1,726 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 20 | 690 | 1,036 | 358 | 2,084 |
| | Harding | 31 | 118 | 78 | 227 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 80 | 69 | 190 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 203 | 147 | 423 |
| | Hidalgo | 354 | 694 | 274 | 1,322 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 695 | 728 | 205 | 1,628 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 1,066 | 1,454 | 486 | 3,006 |
| | Lea | 4,268 | 7,386 | 3,281 | 14,935 | 682 | 697 | 192 | 1,571 | 5,866 | 5,565 | 669 | 12,100 | 141 | 236 | 61 | 438 | 96 | 113 | 16 | 225 | 11,053 | 13,997 | 4,219 | 29,269 |
| | Lincoln | 1,794 | 4,447 | 1,884 | 8,125 | 40 | 74 | 8 | 122 | 1,156 | 1,432 | 324 | 2,912 | 152 | 183 | 26 | 361 | 36 | 39 | 2 | 77 | 3,178 | 6,175 | 2,244 | 11,597 |
| | Los Alamos | 1,996 | 4,452 | 1,437 | 7,885 | 35 | 28 | 4 | 67 | 424 | 692 | 212 | 1,328 | 62 | 80 | 5 | 147 | 177 | 370 | 20 | 567 | 2,694 | 5,622 | 1,678 | 9,994 |
| | Luna | 1,230 | 2,407 | 1,684 | 5,321 | 137 | 126 | 30 | 293 | 4,155 | 3,740 | 650 | 8,545 | 72 | 110 | 25 | 207 | 22 | 56 | 9 | 87 | 5,616 | 6,439 | 2,398 | 14,453 |
| | McKinley | 1,112 | 2,851 | 620 | 4,583 | 93 | 152 | 23 | 268 | 1,347 | 1,720 | 387 | 3,454 | 15,963 | 14,672 | 2,090 | 32,725 | 56 | 186 | 36 | 278 | 18,571 | 19,581 | 3,156 | 41,308 |
| | Mora | 110 | 328 | 112 | 550 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 725 | 1,043 | 359 | 2,127 | 11 | 17 | 5 | 33 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 847 | 1,397 | 477 | 2,721 |
| | Otero | 5,290 | 9,317 | 3,369 | 17,976 | 729 | 699 | 120 | 1,548 | 4,820 | 5,213 | 981 | 11,014 | 1,205 | 1,180 | 140 | 2,525 | 252 | 487 | 75 | 814 | 12,296 | 16,896 | 4,685 | 33,877 |
| | Quay | 685 | 1,567 | 881 | 3,133 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 58 | 666 | 944 | 293 | 1,903 | 22 | 51 | 5 | 78 | 20 | 50 | 7 | 77 | 1,420 | 2,633 | 1,196 | 5,249 |
| | Rio Arriba | 572 | 1,886 | 536 | 2,994 | 57 | 61 | 5 | 123 | 5,485 | 7,692 | 1,906 | 15,083 | 1,643 | 1,813 | 304 | 3,760 | 17 | 84 | 3 | 104 | 7,774 | 11,536 | 2,754 | 22,064 |
| | Roosevelt | 2,034 | 2,779 | 1,097 | 5,910 | 104 | 103 | 6 | 213 | 1,500 | 1,514 | 202 | 3,216 | 86 | 82 | 10 | 178 | 40 | 58 | 9 | 107 | 3,764 | 4,536 | 1,324 | 9,624 |
| | San Juan | 7,601 | 15,543 | 4,895 | 28,039 | 268 | 277 | 40 | 585 | 4,048 | 4,534 | 708 | 9,290 | 12,127 | 13,124 | 2,304 | 27,555 | 136 | 274 | 25 | 435 | 24,180 | 33,752 | 7,972 | 65,904 |
| | San Miguel | 704 | 1,989 | 532 | 3,225 | 85 | 92 | 3 | 180 | 4,041 | 6,340 | 1,553 | 11,934 | 155 | 224 | 36 | 415 | 47 | 88 | 11 | 146 | 5,032 | 8,733 | 2,135 | 15,900 |
| | Sandoval | 8,836 | 16,606 | 4,980 | 30,422 | 703 | 694 | 137 | 1,534 | 8,477 | 8,910 | 1,421 | 18,808 | 4,892 | 4,548 | 897 | 10,337 | 460 | 591 | 71 | 1,122 | 23,368 | 31,349 | 7,506 | 62,223 |
| | Santa Fe | 6,787 | 22,828 | 5,476 | 35,091 | 333 | 512 | 36 | 881 | 12,344 | 18,324 | 3,768 | 34,436 | 1,349 | 1,724 | 249 | 3,322 | 375 | 743 | 46 | 1,164 | 21,188 | 44,131 | 9,575 | 74,894 |
| | Sierra | 961 | 2,202 | 1,587 | 4,750 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 34 | 819 | 852 | 256 | 1,927 | 45 | 99 | 12 | 156 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 1,840 | 3,189 | 1,865 | 6,894 |
| | Socorro | 971 | 1,886 | 531 | 3,388 | 39 | 39 | 2 | 80 | 1,818 | 2,075 | 446 | 4,339 | 698 | 571 | 73 | 1,342 | 66 | 81 | 3 | 150 | 3,592 | 4,652 | 1,055 | 9,299 |
| | Taos | 1,178 | 4,126 | 989 | 6,293 | 40 | 57 | 11 | 108 | 2,901 | 4,407 | 1,415 | 8,723 | 500 | 618 | 137 | 1,255 | 32 | 68 | 11 | 111 | 4,651 | 9,276 | 2,563 | 16,490 |
| | Torrance | 1,740 | 2,826 | 498 | 5,064 | 67 | 26 | 4 | 97 | 1,418 | 1,438 | 219 | 3,075 | 150 | 138 | 10 | 298 | 15 | 41 | 5 | 61 | 3,390 | 4,469 | 736 | 8,595 |
| | Union | 381 | 677 | 331 | 1,389 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 313 | 351 | 117 | 781 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 698 | 1,051 | 455 | 2,204 |
| | Valencia | 4,369 | 8,314 | 2,251 | 14,934 | 343 | 303 | 50 | 696 | 8,542 | 9,528 | 1,615 | 19,685 | 959 | 910 | 115 | 1,984 | 214 | 207 | 35 | 456 | 14,427 | 19,262 | 4,066 | 37,755 |
| Female Total | | 113,535 | 251,126 | 89,973 | 454,634 | 11,584 | 12,511 | 2,337 | 26,432 | 171,668 | 210,579 | 44,465 | 426,712 | 52,876 | 55,710 | 9,099 | 117,685 | 6,099 | 10,681 | 1,541 | 18,321 | 355,762 | 540,607 | 147,415 | 1,043,784 |

* 2007 population is reported here because 2007 was the mid-point year used as the denominator for the 2005-2009 rates calculated for this report

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

# Appendix 1: Total Population, New Mexico, 2007*

| | | 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 |
| Both | Bernalillo | 71,821 | 171,326 | 56,921 | 300,068 | 9,762 | 11,453 | 1,983 | 23,198 | 102,801 | 136,371 | 26,779 | 265,951 | 16,060 | 18,776 | 2,443 | 37,279 | 5,952 | 10,057 | 1,518 | 17,527 | 206,396 | 347,983 | 89,644 | 644,023 |
| | Catron | 718 | 1,686 | 638 | 3,042 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 248 | 339 | 153 | 740 | 33 | 59 | 16 | 108 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 23 | 1,001 | 2,103 | 818 | 3,922 |
| | Chaves | 8,652 | 15,762 | 6,840 | 31,254 | 842 | 793 | 167 | 1,802 | 13,079 | 13,363 | 2,028 | 28,470 | 551 | 584 | 114 | 1,249 | 323 | 333 | 49 | 705 | 23,447 | 30,835 | 9,198 | 63,480 |
| | Cibola | 1,706 | 4,038 | 1,528 | 7,272 | 107 | 277 | 39 | 423 | 3,233 | 4,700 | 1,141 | 9,074 | 5,083 | 5,634 | 1,200 | 11,917 | 49 | 90 | 10 | 149 | 10,178 | 14,739 | 3,918 | 28,835 |
| | Colfax | 1,694 | 4,017 | 1,655 | 7,366 | 29 | 41 | 4 | 74 | 2,611 | 3,187 | 965 | 6,763 | 130 | 201 | 31 | 362 | 10 | 40 | 4 | 54 | 4,474 | 7,486 | 2,659 | 14,619 |
| | Curry | 8,185 | 13,284 | 4,517 | 25,986 | 1,889 | 1,767 | 255 | 3,911 | 6,910 | 6,975 | 919 | 14,804 | 424 | 588 | 70 | 1,082 | 581 | 848 | 49 | 1,478 | 17,989 | 23,462 | 5,810 | 47,261 |
| | De Baca | 386 | 645 | 431 | 1,462 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 281 | 322 | 173 | 776 | 8 | 21 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 676 | 997 | 606 | 2,279 |
| | Dona Ana | 18,628 | 34,054 | 12,584 | 65,266 | 2,343 | 2,651 | 330 | 5,324 | 56,372 | 59,844 | 10,889 | 127,105 | 1,980 | 2,346 | 445 | 4,771 | 1,109 | 1,488 | 184 | 2,781 | 80,432 | 100,383 | 24,432 | 205,247 |
| | Eddy | 8,678 | 15,031 | 5,599 | 29,308 | 510 | 531 | 139 | 1,180 | 9,342 | 9,613 | 1,797 | 20,752 | 365 | 520 | 113 | 998 | 152 | 253 | 33 | 438 | 19,047 | 25,948 | 7,681 | 52,676 |
| | Grant | 4,015 | 8,185 | 3,404 | 15,604 | 167 | 185 | 11 | 363 | 5,992 | 7,038 | 2,012 | 15,042 | 287 | 370 | 68 | 725 | 70 | 107 | 14 | 191 | 10,531 | 15,885 | 5,509 | 31,925 |
| | Guadalupe | 179 | 548 | 134 | 861 | 13 | 71 | 0 | 84 | 1,305 | 1,956 | 531 | 3,792 | 6 | 50 | 3 | 59 | 10 | 26 | 1 | 37 | 1,513 | 2,651 | 669 | 4,833 |
| | Harding | 61 | 234 | 138 | 433 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 76 | 164 | 133 | 373 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 407 | 271 | 817 |
| | Hidalgo | 739 | 1,321 | 526 | 2,586 | 21 | 12 | 2 | 35 | 1,410 | 1,467 | 398 | 3,275 | 7 | 35 | 9 | 51 | 7 | 29 | 2 | 38 | 2,184 | 2,864 | 937 | 5,985 |
| | Lea | 8,604 | 14,646 | 5,690 | 28,940 | 1,370 | 1,474 | 334 | 3,178 | 12,069 | 11,607 | 1,294 | 24,970 | 322 | 519 | 112 | 953 | 199 | 216 | 29 | 444 | 22,564 | 28,462 | 7,459 | 58,485 |
| | Lincoln | 3,695 | 8,396 | 3,674 | 15,765 | 86 | 142 | 17 | 245 | 2,519 | 2,877 | 623 | 6,019 | 278 | 314 | 49 | 641 | 43 | 65 | 5 | 113 | 6,621 | 11,794 | 4,368 | 22,783 |
| | Los Alamos | 4,087 | 9,103 | 2,735 | 15,925 | 74 | 64 | 8 | 146 | 890 | 1,257 | 348 | 2,495 | 119 | 173 | 18 | 310 | 398 | 694 | 37 | 1,129 | 5,568 | 11,291 | 3,146 | 20,005 |
| | Luna | 2,353 | 4,685 | 3,344 | 10,382 | 312 | 241 | 55 | 608 | 8,217 | 7,053 | 1,320 | 16,590 | 171 | 220 | 62 | 453 | 58 | 85 | 13 | 156 | 11,111 | 12,284 | 4,794 | 28,189 |
| | McKinley | 2,479 | 5,474 | 1,128 | 9,081 | 217 | 301 | 42 | 560 | 2,854 | 3,458 | 679 | 6,991 | 31,760 | 27,527 | 3,467 | 62,754 | 136 | 330 | 53 | 519 | 37,446 | 37,090 | 5,369 | 79,905 |
| | Mora | 271 | 641 | 231 | 1,143 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 1,494 | 2,098 | 694 | 4,286 | 23 | 34 | 9 | 66 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 1,792 | 2,792 | 936 | 5,520 |
| | Otero | 10,883 | 18,914 | 6,290 | 36,087 | 1,525 | 1,482 | 228 | 3,235 | 9,706 | 9,928 | 1,846 | 21,480 | 2,405 | 2,087 | 257 | 4,749 | 607 | 657 | 91 | 1,355 | 25,126 | 33,068 | 8,712 | 66,906 |
| | Quay | 1,402 | 3,030 | 1,619 | 6,051 | 47 | 53 | 22 | 122 | 1,413 | 1,854 | 532 | 3,799 | 43 | 94 | 15 | 152 | 41 | 77 | 31 | 149 | 2,946 | 5,108 | 2,219 | 10,273 |
| | Rio Arriba | 1,143 | 3,762 | 1,042 | 5,947 | 154 | 163 | 14 | 331 | 11,167 | 15,684 | 3,446 | 30,297 | 3,118 | 3,502 | 472 | 7,092 | 65 | 173 | 14 | 252 | 15,647 | 23,284 | 4,988 | 43,919 |
| | Roosevelt | 4,129 | 5,501 | 1,956 | 11,586 | 227 | 218 | 14 | 459 | 3,093 | 3,046 | 427 | 6,566 | 151 | 150 | 20 | 321 | 59 | 92 | 11 | 162 | 7,659 | 9,007 | 2,428 | 19,094 |
| | San Juan | 15,384 | 30,632 | 9,018 | 55,034 | 569 | 594 | 74 | 1,237 | 7,962 | 9,398 | 1,385 | 18,745 | 23,837 | 25,119 | 4,094 | 53,050 | 277 | 495 | 46 | 818 | 48,029 | 66,238 | 14,617 | 128,884 |
| | San Miguel | 1,392 | 4,011 | 1,004 | 6,407 | 182 | 196 | 13 | 391 | 8,293 | 12,178 | 2,663 | 23,134 | 310 | 433 | 69 | 812 | 93 | 175 | 21 | 289 | 10,270 | 16,993 | 3,770 | 31,033 |
| | Sandoval | 18,880 | 32,695 | 9,032 | 60,607 | 1,371 | 1,496 | 247 | 3,114 | 17,101 | 17,688 | 2,619 | 37,408 | 10,105 | 8,851 | 1,526 | 20,482 | 977 | 988 | 118 | 2,083 | 48,434 | 61,718 | 13,542 | 123,694 |
| | Santa Fe | 14,254 | 42,292 | 10,102 | 66,648 | 805 | 1,084 | 76 | 1,965 | 25,230 | 37,244 | 6,622 | 69,096 | 2,533 | 3,394 | 421 | 6,348 | 779 | 1,363 | 96 | 2,238 | 43,601 | 85,377 | 17,317 | 146,295 |
| | Sierra | 1,970 | 4,195 | 3,191 | 9,356 | 38 | 31 | 12 | 81 | 1,729 | 1,712 | 549 | 3,990 | 95 | 189 | 31 | 315 | 1 | 32 | 11 | 44 | 3,833 | 6,159 | 3,794 | 13,786 |
| | Socorro | 2,302 | 3,836 | 987 | 7,125 | 96 | 98 | 6 | 200 | 3,613 | 4,070 | 840 | 8,523 | 1,386 | 1,080 | 131 | 2,597 | 107 | 227 | 9 | 343 | 7,504 | 9,311 | 1,973 | 18,788 |
| | Taos | 2,549 | 7,808 | 1,790 | 12,147 | 84 | 144 | 22 | 250 | 5,899 | 8,767 | 2,563 | 17,229 | 942 | 1,246 | 244 | 2,432 | 110 | 148 | 15 | 273 | 9,584 | 18,113 | 4,634 | 32,331 |
| | Torrance | 3,494 | 5,429 | 945 | 9,868 | 161 | 360 | 10 | 531 | 3,029 | 3,214 | 432 | 6,675 | 327 | 301 | 24 | 652 | 54 | 63 | 7 | 124 | 7,065 | 9,367 | 1,418 | 17,850 |
| | Union | 831 | 1,391 | 597 | 2,819 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 639 | 733 | 212 | 1,584 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 50 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 21 | 1,488 | 2,165 | 821 | 4,474 |
| | Valencia | 8,998 | 16,208 | 4,049 | 29,255 | 623 | 806 | 90 | 1,519 | 18,024 | 19,514 | 2,898 | 40,436 | 1,776 | 1,799 | 225 | 3,800 | 368 | 379 | 50 | 797 | 29,789 | 38,706 | 7,312 | 75,807 |
| Both Sexes | | 234,562 | 492,780 | 163,339 | 890,681 | 23,629 | 26,750 | 4,218 | 54,597 | 348,601 | 418,719 | 79,910 | 847,230 | 104,651 | 106,249 | 15,770 | 226,670 | 12,641 | 19,572 | 2,532 | 34,745 | 724,084 | 1,064,070 | 265,769 | 2,053,923 |

* 2007 population is reported here because 2007 was the mid-point year used as the denominator for the 2005-2009 rates calculated for this report

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

# Appendix 2

## Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Region, Age 12+, 2006-2008

## National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

# Appendix 2. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Region, Age 12+, 2006-2008 (NSDUH)

| | Health Region | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INDICATORS**[+] | **NW** | **NE** | **Bernalillo County** | **SE** | **SW** | **New Mexico** |
| **ALCOHOL** | | | | | | |
| Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week[1] | 45.13 (41.13 - 49.19) | 50.36 (45.55 - 55.16) | 49.61 (45.84 - 53.39) | 44.19 (39.92 - 48.55) | 45.99 (41.63 - 50.40) | 47.4 (44.71 - 50.11) |
| **ILLICIT DRUGS** | | | | | | |
| Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2] | 8.55 (6.74 - 10.80) | 10.21 (7.75 - 13.33) | 10.69 (8.66 - 13.13) | 7.31 (5.49 - 9.66) | 8.30 (6.48 - 10.58) | 9.28 (8.02 - 10.71) |
| Past Year Marijuana Use | 11.17 (9.21 - 13.48) | 11.71 (9.12 - 14.91) | 11.87 (9.94 - 14.11) | 8.36 (6.40 - 10.85) | 9.73 (7.80 - 12.06) | 10.83 (9.58 - 12.23) |
| Past Month Marijuana Use | 6.25 (4.76 - 8.15) | 8.54 (6.22 - 11.61) | 7.44 (5.88 - 9.37) | 5.22 (3.80 - 7.14) | 5.75 (4.34 - 7.60) | 6.75 (5.74 - 7.92) |
| Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana[3] | 3.28 (2.41 - 4.45) | 3.38 (2.34 - 4.84) | 3.88 (2.88 - 5.21) | 3.92 (2.83 - 5.41) | 3.97 (2.90 - 5.42) | 3.7 (2.98 - 4.60) |
| Past Year Cocaine Use | 2.1 (1.45 - 3.03) | 2.11 (1.36 - 3.27) | 2.79 (1.96 - 3.94) | 2.17 (1.46 - 3.21) | 2.49 (1.72 - 3.60) | 2.41 (1.84 - 3.14) |
| Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use | 5.48 (4.21 - 7.09) | 6.08 (4.45 - 8.24) | 6.16 (4.80 - 7.88) | 5.94 (4.48 - 7.84) | 5.96 (4.57 - 7.75) | 5.94 (4.96 - 7.11) |
| Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month | 39.35 (35.12 - 43.74) | 37.27 (31.97 - 42.89) | 37.06 (33.05 - 41.25) | 45.46 (40.39 - 50.63) | 43.6 (38.75 - 48.59) | 39.92 (37.20 - 42.69) |
| Average Annual Number of Marijuana Initiates[4] | 2.32 (1.86 - 2.88) | 2.06 (1.58 - 2.69) | 1.91 (1.56 - 2.35) | 1.67 (1.29 - 2.15) | 1.74 (1.37 - 2.21) | 1.94 (1.70 - 2.22) |
| **PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT** | | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Dependence[5] | 2.33 (1.62 - 3.35) | 1.85 (1.14 - 2.98) | 2.27 (1.58 - 3.25) | 1.89 (1.19 - 3.00) | 2.26 (1.50 - 3.38) | 2.17 (1.69 - 2.78) |
| Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[5] | 3.55 (2.60 - 4.83) | 2.6 (1.70 - 3.95) | 3.57 (2.63 - 4.82) | 2.56 (1.71 - 3.82) | 3 (2.10 - 4.28) | 3.18 (2.61 - 3.86) |
| Alcohol Dependence[6] | 4.27 (3.17 - 5.74) | 3.5 (2.49 - 4.91) | 4.1 (3.09 - 5.43) | 3.54 (2.61 - 4.79) | 4.13 (3.10 - 5.48) | 3.98 (3.28 - 4.83) |
| Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[6] | 8.79 (7.13 - 10.78) | 7.8 (6.06 - 9.97) | 8.2 (6.69 - 10.02) | 7.53 (5.95 - 9.48) | 8.42 (6.73 - 10.49) | 8.22 (7.15 - 9.43) |
| Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[5] | 10.9 (8.96 - 13.18) | 9.16 (7.05 - 11.82) | 10.57 (8.75 - 12.71) | 9.00 (7.05 - 11.41) | 10.04 (8.02 - 12.49) | 10.12 (8.93 - 11.44) |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use[7] | 3.4 (2.46 - 4.68) | 2.36 (1.55 - 3.59) | 3.22 (2.35 - 4.40) | 2.59 (1.72 - 3.88) | 2.86 (2.00 - 4.06) | 2.98 (2.43 - 3.64) |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use[8] | 8.39 (6.74 - 10.39) | 7.51 (5.80 - 9.67) | 7.87 (6.41 - 9.63) | 7.26 (5.67 - 9.26) | 8.17 (6.54 - 10.16) | 7.91 (6.87 - 9.09) |
| **SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND ILLICIT DRUG OR ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE[9]** | | | | | | |
| - Age 18+ (2005-2007) | 2.6 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 4.4 (n/a) | 1.4 (n/a) | 1.8 (n/a) | 3.5 (n/a) |
| **HAVING AT LEAST ONE MAJOR DEPRESSIVE EPISODE[10]** | | | | | | |
| Lifetime | | | | | | |
| - Total (Age 12+) | 15.5 (n/a) | 17.1 (n/a) | 18.1 (n/a) | 15.2 (n/a) | 13.6 (n/a) | 16.3 (n/a) |
| - Age 12-17 | 16.2 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 13.4 (n/a) | 18.1 (n/a) | 15.5 (n/a) | 15.2 (n/a) |
| - Age 18-25 | 16.6 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 16.0 (n/a) | 15.5 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 17.3 (n/a) |
| - Age 26+ | 15.2 (n/a) | 17.5 (n/a) | 19.1 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 11.1 (n/a) | 16.3 (n/a) |
| Past Year | | | | | | |
| - Total (Age 12+) | 9.5 (n/a) | 11.4 (n/a) | 7.9 (n/a) | 9.9 (n/a) | 9.0 (n/a) | 9.2 (n/a) |
| - Age 12-17 | 11.0 (n/a) | 9.3 (n/a) | 7.2 (n/a) | 9.9 (n/a) | 11.0 (n/a) | 9.4 (n/a) |
| - Age 18-25 | 11.5 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 7.6 (n/a) | 9.3 (n/a) | 11.9 (n/a) | 9.5 (n/a) |
| - Age 26+ | 9.0 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 8.1 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 8.0 (n/a) | 9.1 (n/a) |
| **MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT OR COUNSELING[11] among persons aged 18 or older** | | | | | | |
| Past year received any mental health treatment or counseling | 14.4 (n/a) | 15.1 (n/a) | 11.6 (n/a) | 13.9 (n/a) | 14.2 (n/a) | 13.4 (n/a) |
| Past year received inpatient mental health treatment or counseling | 0.6 (n/a) | 0.6 (n/a) | 1.4 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 0.5 (n/a) | 1.0 (n/a) |
| Past year received outpatient mental health treatment or counseling | 3.9 (n/a) | 11.1 (n/a) | 5.9 (n/a) | * (n/a) | * (n/a) | 6.8 (n/a) |
| Past year unmet need for mental health treatment or counseling[12] | 4.0 (n/a) | * (n/a) | 4.9 (n/a) | 4.2 (n/a) | 3.2 (n/a) | 4.7 (n/a) |

+ All figures are percent prevalence rates; figures in parantheses are 95% confidence intervals
* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: 2006, 2007, and 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies

## Appendix 2. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Region, Age 12+, 2006-2008 (NSDUH) (continued)

FOOTNOTES:

1. Binge Alcohol Use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion (i.e., at the same time or within a couple of hours of each other) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days.

2. Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

3. Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

4. *Average annual marijuana initiation rate* = $100 * \{[X_1 \div (0.5 * X_1 + X_2)] \div 2\}$, where $X_1$ is the number of marijuana initiates in the past 24 months and $X_2$ is the number of persons who never used marijuana.

5. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV). Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

6. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

7. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for illicit drugs, but not receiving treatment for an illicit drug problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], or mental health centers). Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

8. Needing But Not Receiving Treatment refers to respondents classified as needing treatment for alcohol, but not receiving treatment for an alcohol problem at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities [inpatient or outpatient], hospitals [inpatient only], or mental health centers).

9. Serious Psychological Distress (SPD) is defined as having a score of 13 or higher on the K6 scale. Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

10. Major Depressive Episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. Respondents with unknown data for the respective lifetime or past year MDE measure were excluded.

11. Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as having received inpatient care or outpatient care or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use. Respondents with unknown treatment/counseling information were excluded. Estimates were based only on responses to items in the Adult Mental Health Service Utilization module.

12. Unmet Need for Mental Health Treatment/Counseling is defined as a perceived need for treatment that was not received. Respondents with unknown unmet need information were excluded.