New Mexico Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile

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New Mexico Department of Health

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Statewide Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW)

SEOW is a core component funded by the SEOW grant. Its focus is the development of assessment data and indicators for use in planning and evaluation. The workgroup: Laura Tomedi, Jim Davis, and Luigi Garcia Saavedra, NMDOH-ERD Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section; Victoria Friedel, NMDOH-ERD Health Systems Epidemiology Program; Coy Maienza and Leon Lopez, NMHSD-BHSD; Karen Cheman and Rebecca Leppala, NMHSD-BHSD Office of Substance Abuse Prevention; Tamara Bourger, New Mexico Department of Transportation Traffic Safety Bureau; Michael Hock and Christine Martinez CYFD Behavioral Health, Amanda Gray CYFD Juvenile Justice Epidemiology, Ann DelVecchio, community member; Pamela Drake, community member; Shelly Moeller, community member; Sindy Sacoman, community member; 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 state, county, and community level. The primary purpose is to support efforts related to the Statewide Epidemiological and 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 Notes about Comparability to Previous Reports

This report is the fifth in a series that began with the New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile published in 2005, and continued with the publication of updates in 2010, 2011, and 2013. These reports are available at: http://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/sap.

There are important methodological changes from the previous reports in this series. As a result, this 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 should not be compared between reports

-Beginning with 2011 estimates, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) updated its surveillance methods. Any shift in prevalence between 2010 and 2011 must be interpreted with caution, as it may be partially due to change in methods necessary to keep up with changes in cell phone use in the U.S. and take advantage of improved statistical procedures.

These 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.

Also, prior reports (the 2005, 2010, and 2011 reports) reflected a special "small numbers" rule that was specific to this report, This rule, devised by the SEOW during the design of the original 2005 report, suppressed the reporting of death rates for table cells based on fewer than two deaths per year. This special rule was replaced by the standard *NMDOH small numbers rule* used in other NMDOH publications. The NMDOH small numbers rule establishes suppression of reporting only for table cells based on three or fewer events coming from a population of fewer than 20 people.

How to Use this Report

This report presents commonly used indicators of substance abuse in New Mexico. These indicators include outcome measures (e.g., alcohol-related death) reported in the *Consequences* section; and consumption measures (e.g., self-reported substance use behavior from statewide surveys) reported in the *Consumption* section. 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 rate trends are included for numerous indicators. There are also appendices that provide population denominators used in the calculation of death rates and substance abuse and mental health indicators from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH).

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 may be 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. In this report, death rates were calculated and reported for 2008-2012, the most current available five-year period.

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. This information is synthesized in *Problem Statements*, which provide 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 (or grade, in the case of Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey [YRRS] data), and race/ethnicity. In sections that report on causes of death, these tables include the number 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 or experiencing 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 or experiencing a risk behavior) are presented on the left side of the table and the age-adjusted death rates (or the weighted behavior prevalence rates) on the right side of the table. These tables are useful in determining which counties have the most severe substance use issues, and which race/ethnic groups are at the highest risk within each county. Youth data are presented by county only.

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 or experiencing the behavior) in the county and the percent of New Mexico deaths occurring (or the weighted percent of New Mexicans engaging in or experiencing the 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 degree of the issue in the county. The map shading categories have been chosen to identify counties that have rates lower than NM 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 BRFSS or the YRRS, this threshold is rates that are 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 for indicating the degree of an issue in a given county or population group, they only provide part of the picture needed for comparing the burden of a problem from one county or group to another. The number of events also needs to be considered when making planning decisions. For instance, Rio Arriba County has an alcohol-related death rate (116 per 100,000 population), more than twice that of Bernalillo County (49 per 100,000). However, the number of alcohol-related deaths in Bernalillo County (1,669) is seven times the number in Rio Arriba County (234). While problems are more severe in Rio Arriba County (reflected in higher rates), Bernalillo County bears a larger proportion of the statewide burden (30.4% of all alcohol-related deaths in the state compared to 4.3% for Rio Arriba County). 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 its 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?

For survey-based measures of risk behaviors (i.e., BRFSS and YRRS), rates based on fewer than 50 respondents for a given table cell have been removed from this report. While prevalence estimates can be calculated based on very small numbers of respondents, estimates based on fewer than 50 respondents can be unstable and are often misleading. Such estimates are of questionable value for planning purposes and have been excluded from this report.

Note that the suppression of death rate reporting for table cells based on fewer than 2 deaths per year, which was a feature of previous reports in this series, has been discontinued, beginning with the 2013 report. This change has been implemented to be consistent with other NMDOH reports, which suppress mortality reporting only for table cellls which violate the NMDOH small numbers rule.

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 program planners will want to refer to these other documents for additional information. These publications include:

- **Other reports produced by the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section (SAES)**, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Epidemiology and Response Division (ERD), NMDOH.
  Available online at:
  http://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/sap/

- **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://archive.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://archive.nmhealth.org/erd/healthdata/yrrs.shtml

Technical Note: Methodological Changes since Previous Reports

This 2014 report and the previous 2013, 2011, and 2010 reports in this series reflect 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 subsequent reports. AAFs are the proportion of a given cause of death that 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 on Midanik, L., Chaloupka, F., Saitz, R., Toomey, T., Fellows, J., Dufour, M., Landen, M., Brounstein, P., Stahre, M., Brewer, R., Naimi, T., & Miller, J. (2004). Alcohol-attributable deaths and years of potential life lost - United States, 2001. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 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 subsequent 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 subsequent 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 subsequent 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 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.

In 2012, the NMDOH adopted a new standard for reporting race/ethinicity. The New Mexico reporting standard uses the estimates by bridged race and Hispanic ethnicity. Presentation of race and ethnicity will be done together in the same table. Race/ethnicity will be viewed as a single social and cultural construct. Persons designated as Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, will be categorized as 'Hispanic.' Persons not designated as Hispanic will be categorized by their single race ('Black or African American,' 'American Indian or Alaska native,' 'Asian or Pacific Islander,' 'White,' or 'Other'). For more information, refer to the *NMDOH Guidelines for Race/Ethnicity Data* at https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/docs/Standards/Race_Guidelines.pdf.

These changes in the race/ethnicity categories make the 2014 and subsequent reports' counts and rates by race/ethnicity comparable to each other, and not comparable to the 2005 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 2012, the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico were malignant neoplasms, diseases of the heart, unintentional injuries, chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, suicide, Alzheimer's disease, and influenza and pneumonia. Of these, chronic liver disease, unintentional injuries, and suicide are associated with alcohol use; chronic lower respiratory diseases and influenza and pneumonia are associated with tobacco use; heart disease, malignant neoplasms, and cerebrovascular diseases 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 excessive alcohol consumption in New Mexico was more than $1.9 billion, or $960 per person (Sacks, J., Roeber, J., Bouchery, E., Gonzales, K., Chaloupka, F., & Brewer, R. (2013). State costs of excessive alcohol consumption, 2006. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 45(4):474–485).

Death rates from alcohol-related causes increase with age. However, one in six deaths among working age adults (20-64), in NM, is attributable to alcohol. 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 2008-2012 are Bernalillo, San Juan, Santa Fe, Doña Ana, and McKinley. 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 roughly twice 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, Rio Arriba and McKinley 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 (515 for the years 2008-2012), two counties that stand out for their very high rates are Rio Arriba and McKinley counties, which have rates around 6 times the national rate.

- Alcohol-Related Injury Death. New Mexico's rate of alcohol-related injury death is 1.7 times the national rate. In the current reporting period (2008-2012) alcohol-attributable non-alcohol poisoning (e.g., drug overdose) surpassed alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crashes and falls 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 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, particularly during the period 2005-2008. Nonetheless, rate disparities remain: both male and female American Indians have elevated rates, especially among middle age males (age 25-64). Harding, Union, and Sandoval are the counties with the highest alcohol-impaired motor vehicle traffic crash (AI-MVTC) death rates. However, both Harding and Union counties have low number of deaths, whereas Sandoval county is seventh in number of deaths.

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 racial/ethnic groups, males have higher smoking-related death rates than females. Among males, Blacks have the highest rates, followed by Whites. Among 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 Sierra, Quay, Socorro, Torrance, and Chaves. The high rates in most of these counties and in the state overall are driven by high rates among Whites.

Total Drug Overdose Death

New Mexico has the second highest drug overdose death rate in the nation, and the consequences of drug use continue to burden New Mexico communities. Drug overdose death rates remained higher for males than for females. The highest drug overdose death rate was among Hispanic males, followed by White males. Rio Arriba County had the highest drug overdose death rate in the state. Bernalillo County continued to bear the highest burden of drug overdose death in terms of total numbers of deaths. Unintentional drug overdoses account for more than 80% of drug overdose 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 (29%), tranquilizers/muscle relaxants (28%), antidepressants (21%), cocaine (19%), and methamphetamine (9%). 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 2010, New Mexico's suicide rate has consistently been among the highest in the nation, at 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. Thirteen counties had suicide rates in 2008-2012 that were more than twice the most recent available U.S. rate.

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 also because substance abuse can 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.

Substance Use Indicators included in this Report

- Adult Binge Drinking. Binge drinking (defined as drinking five or more drinks on a single occasion for men, or four or more 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, Hispanics were more likely to report binge drinking than other race/ethnicities. Young adults (age 18-24) were more likely than other age groups to report binge drinking.

- Youth Binge Drinking. Youth binge drinking has significantly decreased over the last decade. In 2013, New Mexico public high school students were less 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. Binge drinking rates were lower among White youth than other racial/ethnic groups.

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

- Adult Heavy Drinking. In 2012, 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 more commonly reported in New Mexico (5.6%) than in the rest of the nation (5.0%). Heavy drinking was more prevalent among younger (age 18-24) and middle-aged (age 25-64) adults, with 6.9% and 6.0% of these age groups, respectively, reporting past-month heavy drinking. New Mexico men were 1.3 times more likely to report chronic drinking than women (6.3% vs. 4.9%).

- Adult Drinking and Driving. In 2012, 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 younger adults (age 18-24) than among other age groups. New Mexico men were almost three times more likely to report drinking and driving than women (1.9% vs 0.9%). American Indian males (2.7%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than Hispanic (2.4%) and White (1.1%) males.

- Youth Drinking and Driving. In 2013, New Mexico high school students were less likely to report driving after drinking alcohol than other U.S. students. Driving after drinking was more common among boys than girls, and was less common among Hispanic and American Indian youth than among other race/ethnic groups. Twelfth grade students were more likely to report drinking and driving than 9th and 10th grade students.

- Youth Drug Use. In 2013, past-30-day 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 more commonly reported by Black students than by students in other race/ethnic groups.

- Adult Tobacco Use. In 2012, the prevalence of adult smoking was slightly lower in New Mexico than in the nation overall (19.4% vs 19.6%). Smoking was most prevalent among middle-aged groups, and was more common among men than women for the all age categories.

-Youth Tobacco Use. In 2013, smoking was slightly less prevalent among New Mexico high school students (14.4%) than in the nation overall (15.7%). New Mexico boys were more likely than girls to report current smoking (16.4% vs. 12.3%). American Indian high school students (15.7%) were more likely to report current cigarette smoking than Asian or Pacific Islander (11.3%) and White (12.3%) students.

Data Sources

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National death data: National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause-of-Death files, 1981-2010, 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. Death rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section.

National/New Mexico motor vehicle traffic crash fatality data: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS).

(1) VMT reporting: Fatalities, Fatalities in Crashes by Driver Alcohol Involvement, Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), and Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT, by State, 1982-2012. Report provided by NHTSA National Center for Statistics and Analysis, Information Services Team. 2008-2012 death rates per 100 Million VMT calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section.

(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 Section.

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Section 1

Consequences

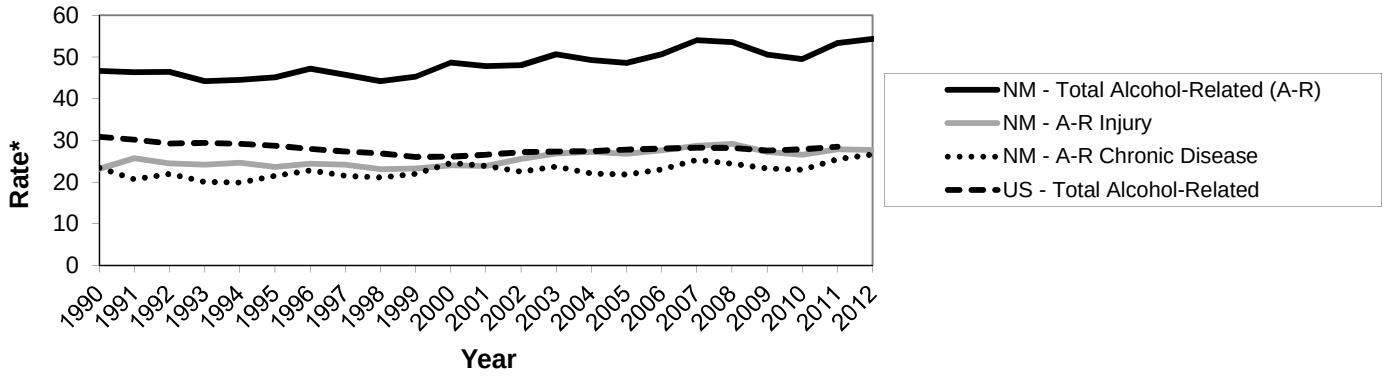
ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH

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 2010 (the most recent year for which state comparison data are 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. Nationally, one in ten deaths among working age adults (age 20-64) is attributable to alcohol. In New Mexico this ratio is of one in six deaths.

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 later in this report. New Mexico's total alcohol-related death rate increased 16% from 1990 through 2012, driven by a 19% increase in alcohol-related injury death rates from 2001 through 2012. By contrast, the U.S. alcohol-related death rate decreased 8% from 1990 through 2011. Although alcohol-related chronic disease death rate has remained fairly stable from 1990 to 2009 in NM, from 2010 to 2012 there has been a 16% increase in alcohol-related chronic disease death rate.

Chart 1: Alcohol-Related Death Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1990-2012



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

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

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

		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	American Indian	64	512	72	649	32.1	247.4	243.4	172.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	10	2	14	5.6	27.0	47.2	22.8
	Black	7	43	6	56	14.8	71.4	71.0	50.0
	Hispanic	169	1,229	294	1,691	16.9	105.4	152.4	80.5
	White	77	892	426	1,395	13.5	77.7	109.8	57.1
	Total	318	2,715	805	3,838	17.3	103.6	129.0	75.6
Female	American Indian	24	239	48	311	12.1	104.8	112.7	74.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	1	7	5.8	8.3	18.7	8.9
	Black	1	12	4	16	1.4	25.2	41.9	19.1
	Hispanic	41	385	162	587	4.2	32.4	66.9	27.2
	White	22	396	300	718	4.2	33.8	65.0	26.1
	Total	89	1,040	516	1,645	5.1	38.8	67.7	30.2
Total	American Indian	88	751	120	959	22.1	172.7	166.3	120.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	3	14	4	21	5.7	16.5	29.9	14.6
	Black	7	54	11	72	8.8	51.4	55.7	36.3
	Hispanic	209	1,614	455	2,279	10.6	68.6	104.9	53.0
	White	99	1,288	725	2,112	9.0	55.5	85.5	41.1
	Total	407	3,755	1,321	5,483	11.3	70.9	95.3	52.3

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that death rates from alcohol-related causes increase with age. However, there are substantial numbers of alcohol-related deaths in the 0-24 year age category (these are mostly injury-related); and large numbers and high rates of alcohol-related death in the 25-64 year age category (due to both chronic disease and injury). Table 1 also shows extremely high alcohol-related death rates among American Indians (more than twice the state rate for both males and females); and the relatively high 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 more than twice the state rate and almost 4 times the national rate. Several other counties (Cibola, San Miguel, San Juan, and Taos) have a substantial burden (20 or more alcohol-related deaths per year) and rates more than twice the U.S. rate. 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, 2008-2012

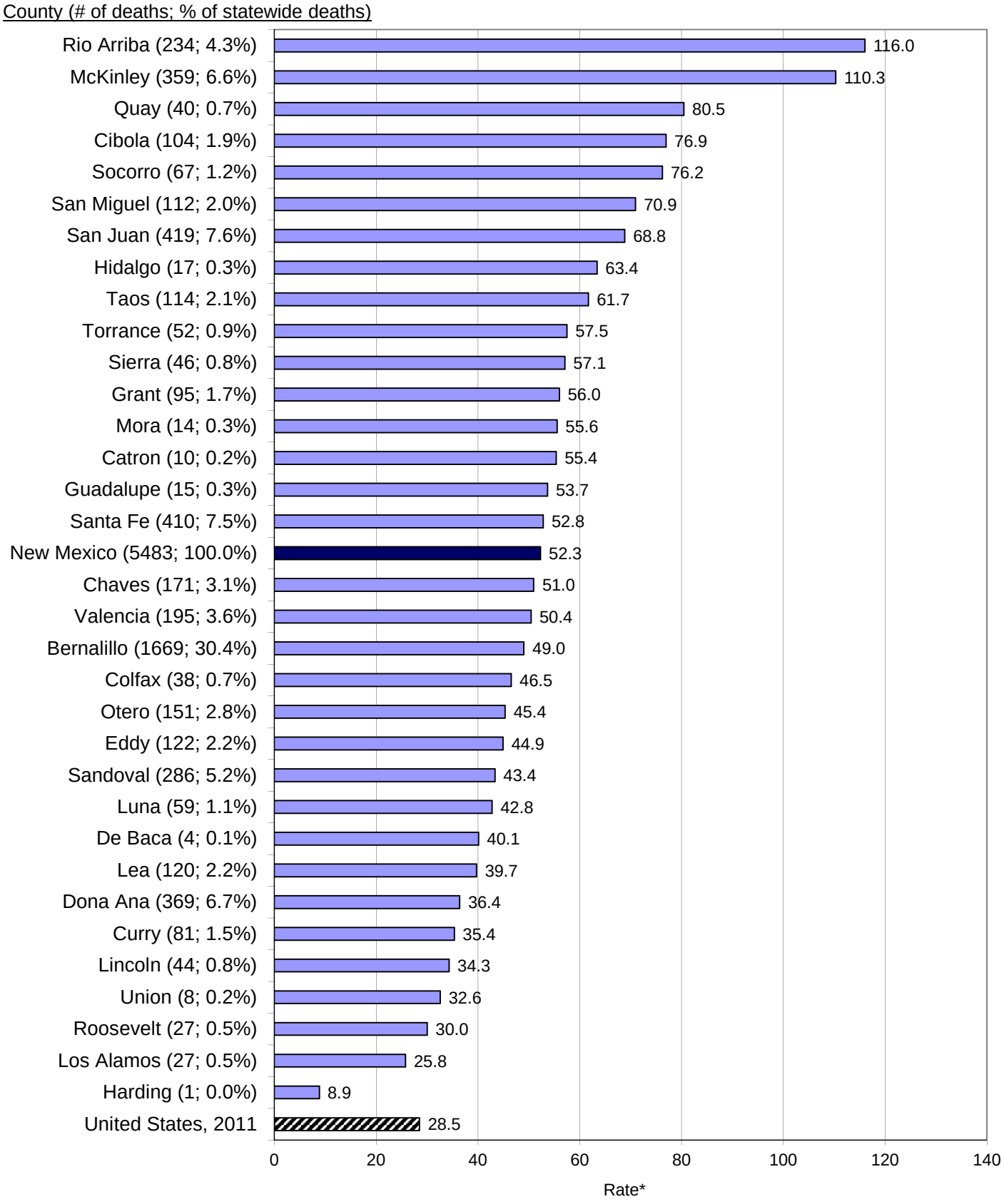
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	130	11	34	749	716	1,669	109.1	14.4	36.3	53.3	42.0	49.0
Catron	1	0	0	3	6	10	305.1	0	0.0	103.4	38.3	55.4
Chaves	2	0	2	73	94	171	60.1	0.0	39.0	49.8	51.1	51.0
Cibola	57	0	0	28	19	104	114.1	0.0	0.0	61.4	46.9	76.9
Colfax	0	0	0	20	17	38	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.3	35.2	46.5
Curry	1	1	6	36	37	81	58.6	18.3	46.2	50.0	27.3	35.4
De Baca	0	0	0	1	3	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	56.5	40.1
Dona Ana	3	1	5	195	165	369	31.7	14.9	37.3	33.7	41.6	36.4
Eddy	1	0	1	48	73	122	28.7	0.0	28.7	45.1	47.1	44.9
Grant	2	1	0	45	47	95	210.0	206.8	0.0	61.9	47.5	56.0
Guadalupe	0	0	0	12	2	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.6	43.4	53.7
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
Hidalgo	0	0	0	10	7	17	0.0	0	0.0	72.2	54.4	63.4
Lea	0	1	7	47	65	120	0.0	37.6	55.4	40.6	42.3	39.7
Lincoln	2	0	0	11	31	44	47.6	0.0	0.0	39.4	34.6	34.3
Los Alamos	0	0	0	4	23	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	26.7	25.8
Luna	0	0	1	28	30	59	0.0	0.0	122.2	42.5	49.7	42.8
McKinley	318	0	2	17	22	359	137.0	0.0	98.2	39.7	46.7	110.3
Mora	0	0	0	12	2	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.4	14.8	55.6
Otero	26	1	5	37	81	151	152.7	18.5	42.6	38.7	39.4	45.4
Quay	0	0	1	18	21	40	0.0	0.0	124.3	90.7	78.5	80.5
Rio Arriba	45	0	0	169	19	234	169.2	0.0	0.0	118.5	63.4	116.0
Roosevelt	0	0	0	9	18	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6	29.0	30.0
Sandoval	74	2	1	81	125	286	99.6	13.8	11.8	41.0	33.9	43.4
San Juan	248	0	3	51	116	419	119.9	0.0	54.2	52.2	37.4	68.8
San Miguel	0	0	0	90	20	112	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.2	59.5	70.9
Santa Fe	15	1	1	238	152	410	94.7	10.9	19.1	67.5	39.7	52.8
Sierra	0	0	0	6	39	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	68.6	57.1
Socorro	18	0	0	28	20	67	226.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	50.2	76.2
Taos	5	0	0	73	35	114	51.8	0.0	0.0	75.2	43.2	61.7
Torrance	2	0	0	22	28	52	130.4	0.0	0.0	73.9	48.4	57.5
Union	1	0	0	3	4	8	568.1	0.0	0.0	30.4	25.2	32.6
Valencia	8	1	1	112	74	195	76.3	29.9	17.9	53.5	45.4	50.4
New Mexico	959	21	72	2,279	2,112	5,483	120.1	14.6	36.3	53.0	41.1	52.3

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

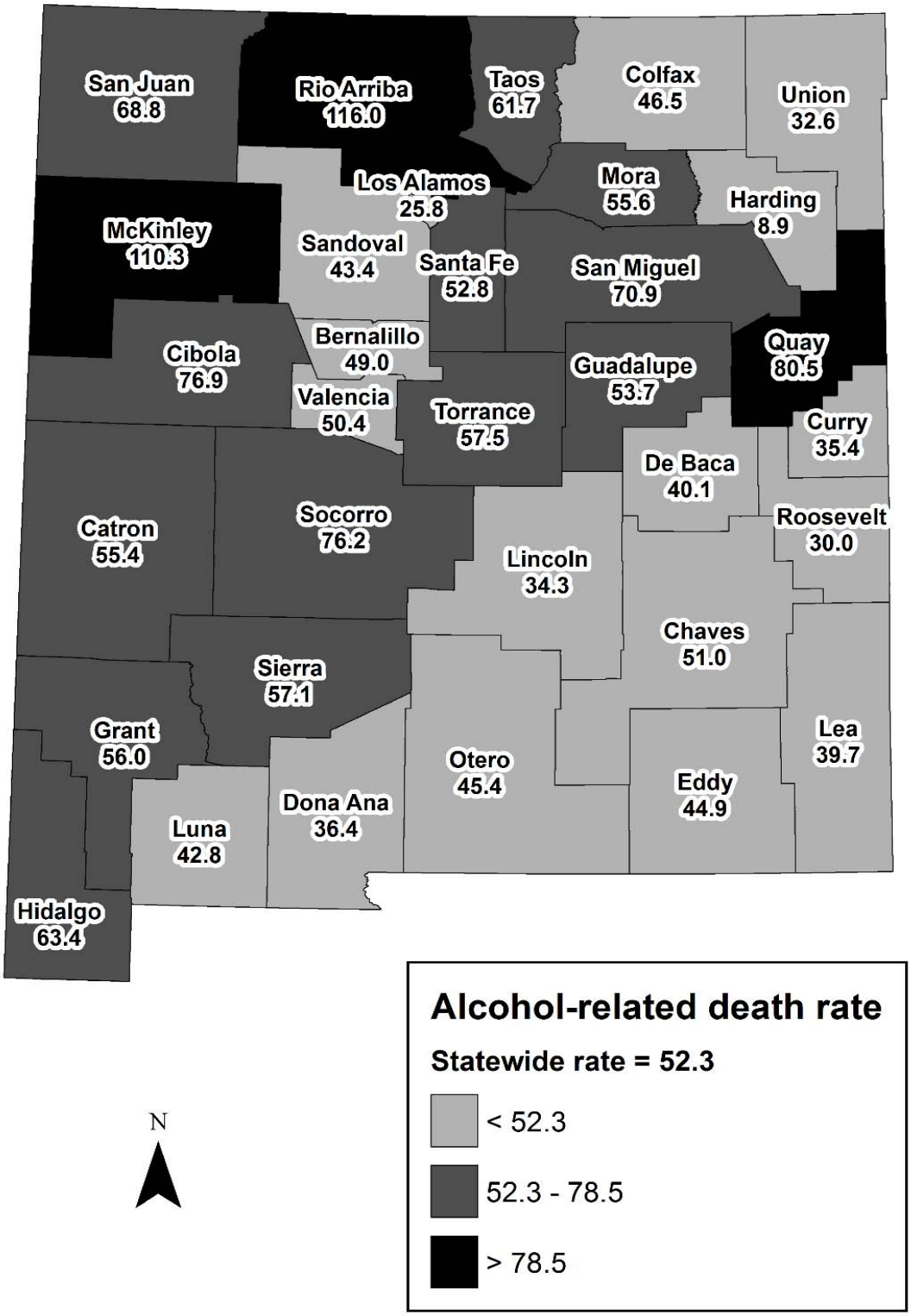


* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH

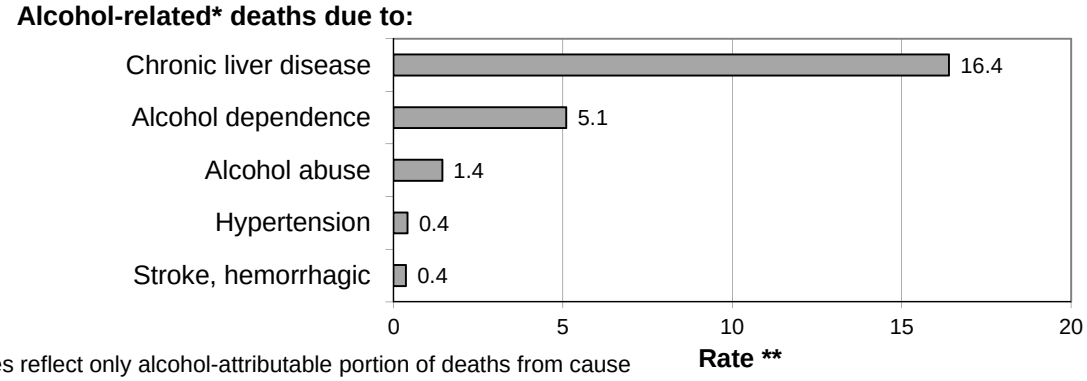
Problem Statement

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 12% from 1990-2011, New Mexico's rate increased 7% from 1990 to 2012.

Chart 1 shows the five leading causes of alcohol-related chronic disease death in New Mexico during 2008-2012. 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 later section in this report. New Mexico also had the highest rate of alcohol dependence death in the U.S. for the period 1999 through 2010 (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 25-64 age 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, 2008-2012



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

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Deaths/Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

		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	American Indian	4	268	46	319	2.1	129.6	156.0	87.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	2	0.0	3.8	14.8	4.3
	Black	0	17	4	20	0.0	27.7	39.4	18.9
	Hispanic	3	654	210	867	0.3	56.1	109.2	42.2
	White	2	438	222	661	0.3	38.1	57.2	24.4
	Total	10	1,392	486	1,888	0.5	53.1	77.9	35.6
Female	American Indian	1	170	33	205	0.7	74.6	78.4	49.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	2	1	3	0.0	3.2	14.6	3.9
	Black	0	6	2	8	0.0	12.6	17.4	8.4
	Hispanic	2	208	87	298	0.2	17.5	36.0	13.7
	White	1	190	101	292	0.1	16.2	22.0	10.2
	Total	5	577	225	806	0.3	21.5	29.5	14.5
Total	American Indian	6	438	79	523	1.4	100.8	110.3	67.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	3	2	5	0.0	3.5	14.7	4.1
	Black	0	22	5	28	0.0	21.2	27.9	13.8
	Hispanic	6	862	297	1,165	0.3	36.6	68.5	27.3
	White	2	628	323	953	0.2	27.1	38.1	17.0
	Total	14	1,968	711	2,693	0.4	37.1	51.3	24.6

* 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-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that, in general, males are more at risk than females for alcohol-related chronic disease death. Male rates are 2-3 times higher than female rates, across all racial/ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders. American Indians are most at risk among the race/ethnic groups, with both total rates and male and female rates more than twice the corresponding state rates. As mentioned earlier, Hispanic males are also at elevated risk, with rates 1.2 times the state rate for males (42.2 vs. 35.6), and almost twice the total state rate (42.2 vs. 24.6).

Table 2 shows that Rio Arriba, and McKinley counties have the highest death rates for diseases associated with chronic heavy drinking. In these counties, the rates are more than 4 times the national rate of 12.6. The high rates in McKinley county is 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 Cibola, McKinley, and Rio Arriba 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, 2008-2012

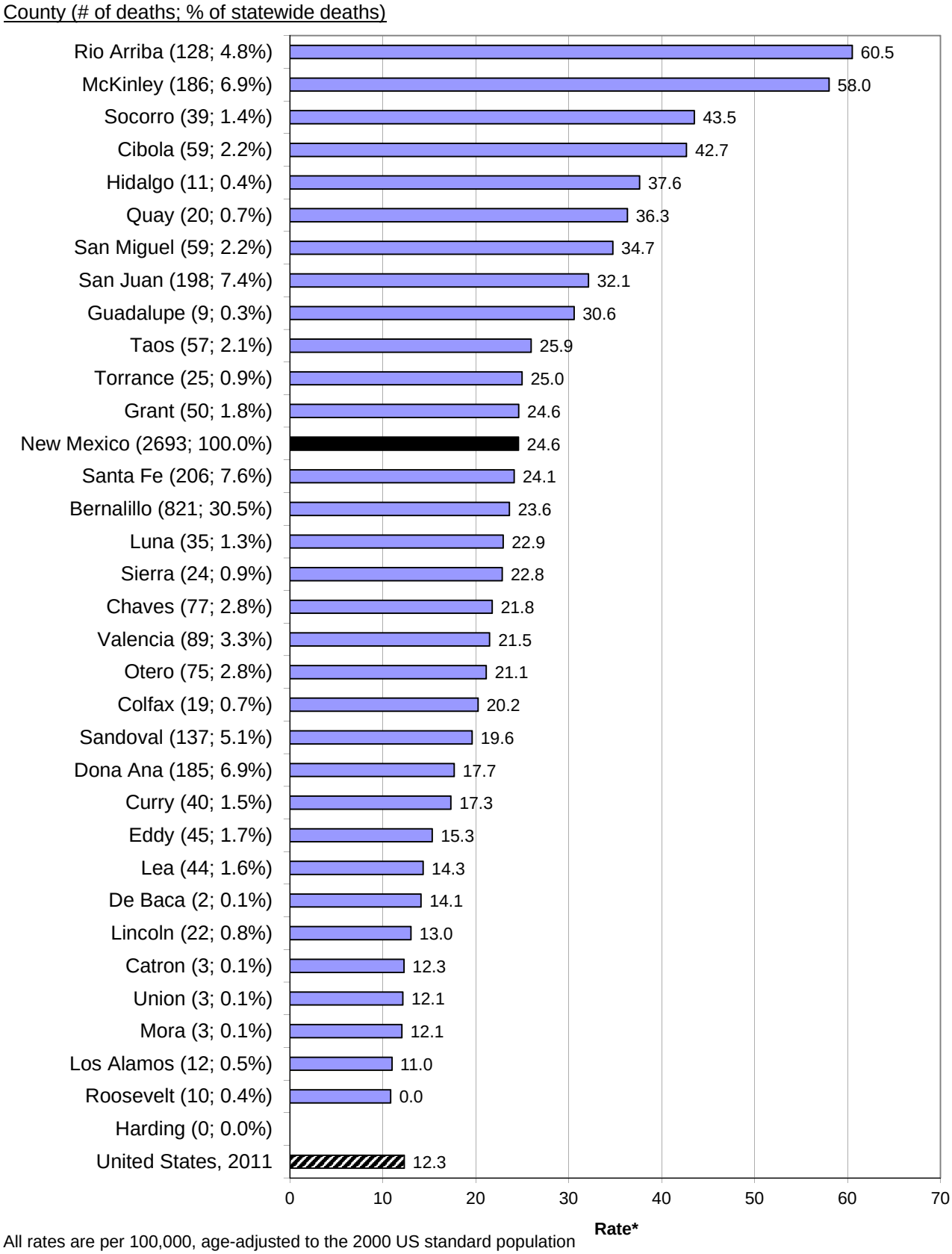
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	80	2	17	379	331	821	69.5	3.2	17.4	27.6	18.6	23.6
Catron	0	0	0	2	2	3	0.0	0	0.0	41.1	6.4	12.3
Chaves	0	0	1	33	43	77	0.0	0.0	16.8	22.8	21.6	21.8
Cibola	34	0	0	14	10	59	69.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	22.3	42.7
Colfax	0	0	0	11	8	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	12.9	20.2
Curry	1	0	2	20	17	40	47.6	0.0	14.6	28.7	12.7	17.3
De Baca	0	0	0	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	14.1
Dona Ana	2	0	2	107	73	185	27.3	0.0	15.0	18.9	16.1	17.7
Eddy	0	0	0	21	23	45	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	14.0	15.3
Grant	1	1	0	25	23	50	129.1	206.8	0.0	32.0	16.7	24.6
Guadalupe	0	0	0	8	1	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	23.5	30.6
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hidalgo	0	0	0	8	4	11	0.0	0	0.0	51.2	23.8	37.6
Lea	0	0	1	17	26	44	0.0	0.0	4.7	17.4	14.9	14.3
Lincoln	0	0	0	5	16	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	13.8	13.0
Los Alamos	0	0	0	3	10	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	10.6	11.0
Luna	0	0	1	17	16	35	0.0	0.0	122.2	25.7	23.1	22.9
McKinley	169	0	0	8	8	186	75.3	0.0	0.0	18.6	15.1	58.0
Mora	0	0	0	2	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	8.1	12.1
Otero	12	0	2	21	39	75	72.7	0.0	20.7	21.9	17.5	21.1
Quay	0	0	0	11	9	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4	29.7	36.3
Rio Arriba	32	0	0	89	8	128	120.9	0.0	0.0	58.4	26.0	60.5
Roosevelt	0	0	0	3	7	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	9.5	10.9
Sandoval	39	0	0	43	53	137	52.9	0.0	0.0	23.0	12.6	19.6
San Juan	120	0	0	27	49	198	59.9	0.0	0.0	29.3	14.7	32.1
San Miguel	0	0	0	47	13	59	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	35.3	34.7
Santa Fe	10	0	0	127	66	206	66.1	0.0	0.0	35.7	14.3	24.1
Sierra	0	0	0	2	22	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	28.3	22.8
Socorro	11	0	0	15	13	39	144.1	0.0	0.0	35.2	28.7	43.5
Taos	2	0	0	39	17	57	15.9	0.0	0.0	35.5	15.6	25.9
Torrance	2	0	0	10	12	25	130.4	0.0	0.0	33.0	19.5	25.0
Union	1	0	0	1	1	3	568.1	0.0	0.0	12.5	7.7	12.1
Valencia	6	0	0	49	34	89	51.2	0.0	0.0	23.2	19.0	21.5
New Mexico	523	5	28	1,165	953	2,693	67.3	4.1	13.8	27.3	17.0	24.6

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

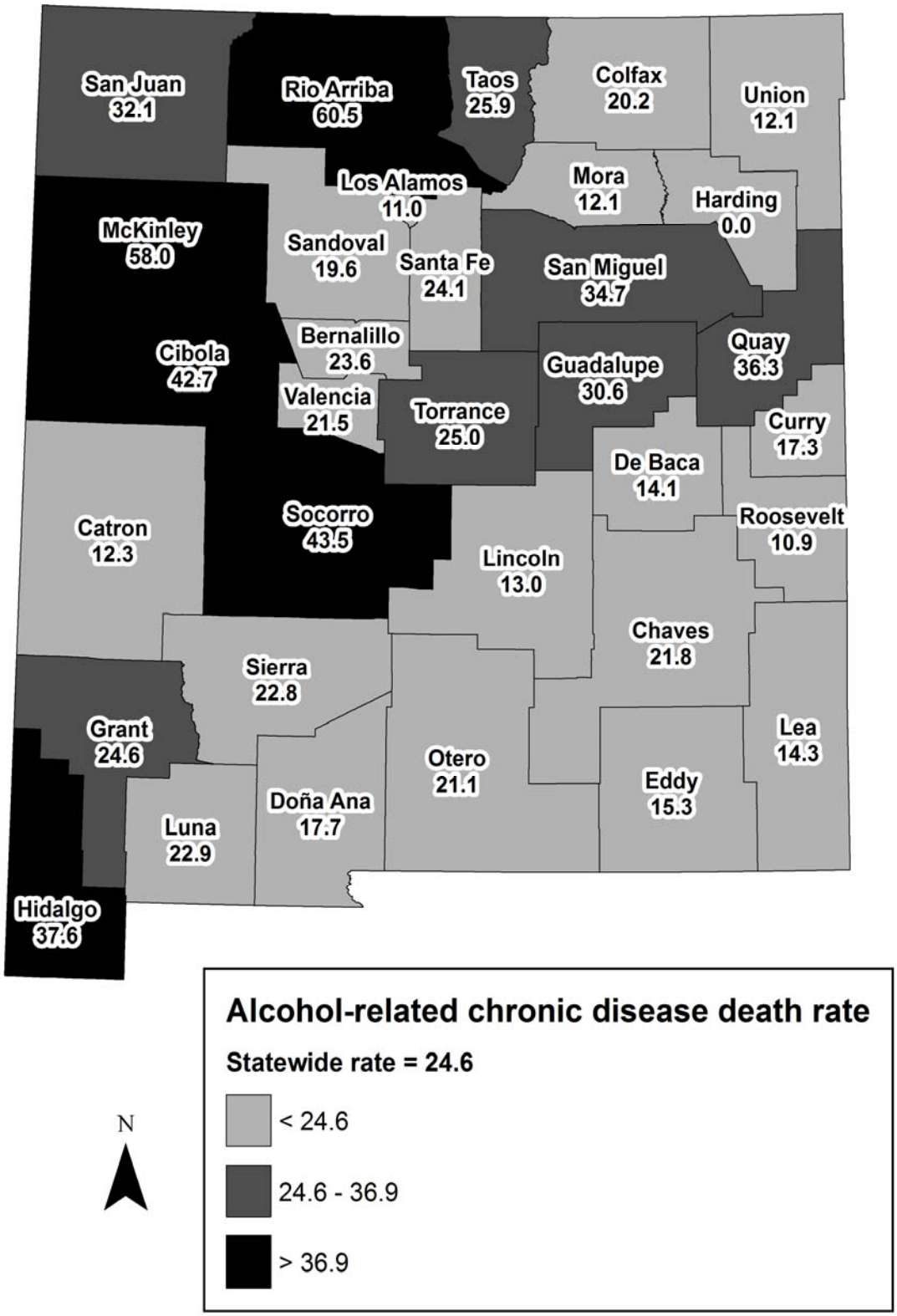


* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

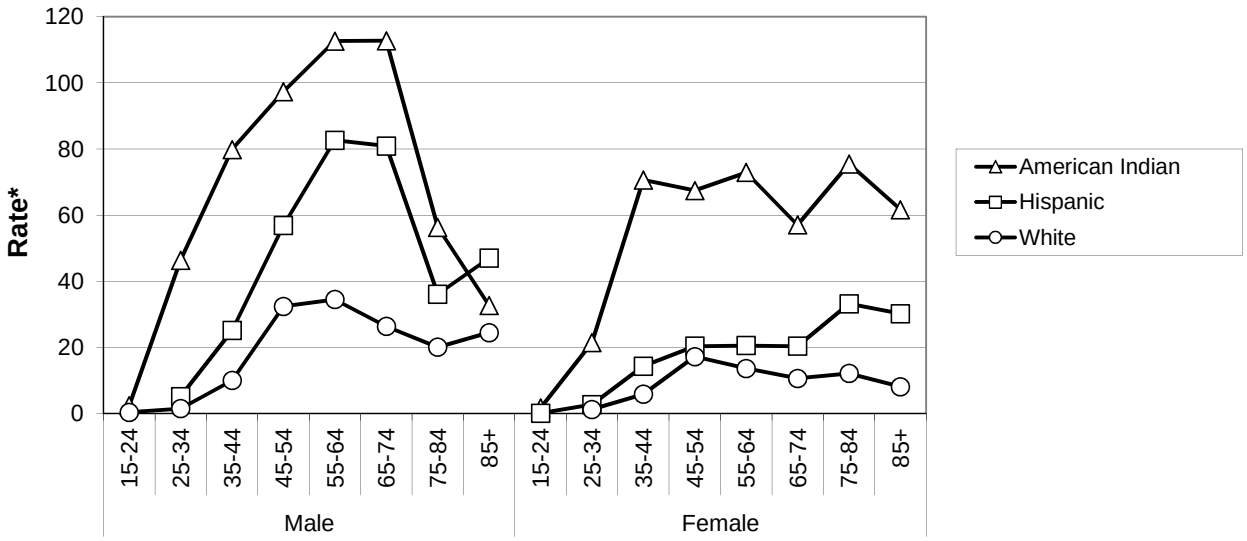
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) DEATH

Problem Statement

Alcohol-related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) is a progressive disease caused by 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 30 years, New Mexico's AR-CLD rate has trended upward, while the national rate has decreased 20%. In 1993, AR-CLD surpassed alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death as the leading cause of alcohol-related death in New Mexico. Since 1997, New Mexico's death rate from AR-CLD has consistently been substantially 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, 2008-2012



* Age-specific rates per 100,000

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

Table 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

		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	American Indian	2	166	27	195	1.0	80.3	89.9	53.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Black	0	5	2	7	0.0	8.3	22.2	7.1
	Hispanic	0	454	124	578	0.0	38.9	64.2	27.4
	White	1	243	94	337	0.2	21.1	24.2	12.3
	Total	3	875	246	1,124	0.2	33.4	39.5	20.9
Female	American Indian	1	128	27	156	0.7	56.3	63.1	38.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.6
	Black	0	4	0	4	0.0	9.2	0.0	4.6
	Hispanic	0	167	62	230	0.0	14.1	25.7	10.6
	White	0	120	50	170	0.0	10.3	10.8	6.0
	Total	2	422	140	563	0.1	15.7	18.3	10.2
Total	American Indian	3	294	53	351	0.9	67.7	74.1	45.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	1	2	0.0	0.9	6.2	1.3
	Black	0	9	2	11	0.0	8.7	10.6	5.7
	Hispanic	0	621	186	808	0.0	26.4	43	19
	White	1	363	143	507	0.1	15.7	16.9	9.0
	Total	5	1,296	386	1,687	0.1	24.5	27.8	15.4

* 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-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

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 2006-2010, New Mexico AR-CLD decedents lost an average of 26 years of potential life (25 years among males, 28 years among females, 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; almost 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, Doña Ana, Santa Fe) still have high rates compared to the U.S., 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, 2008-2012

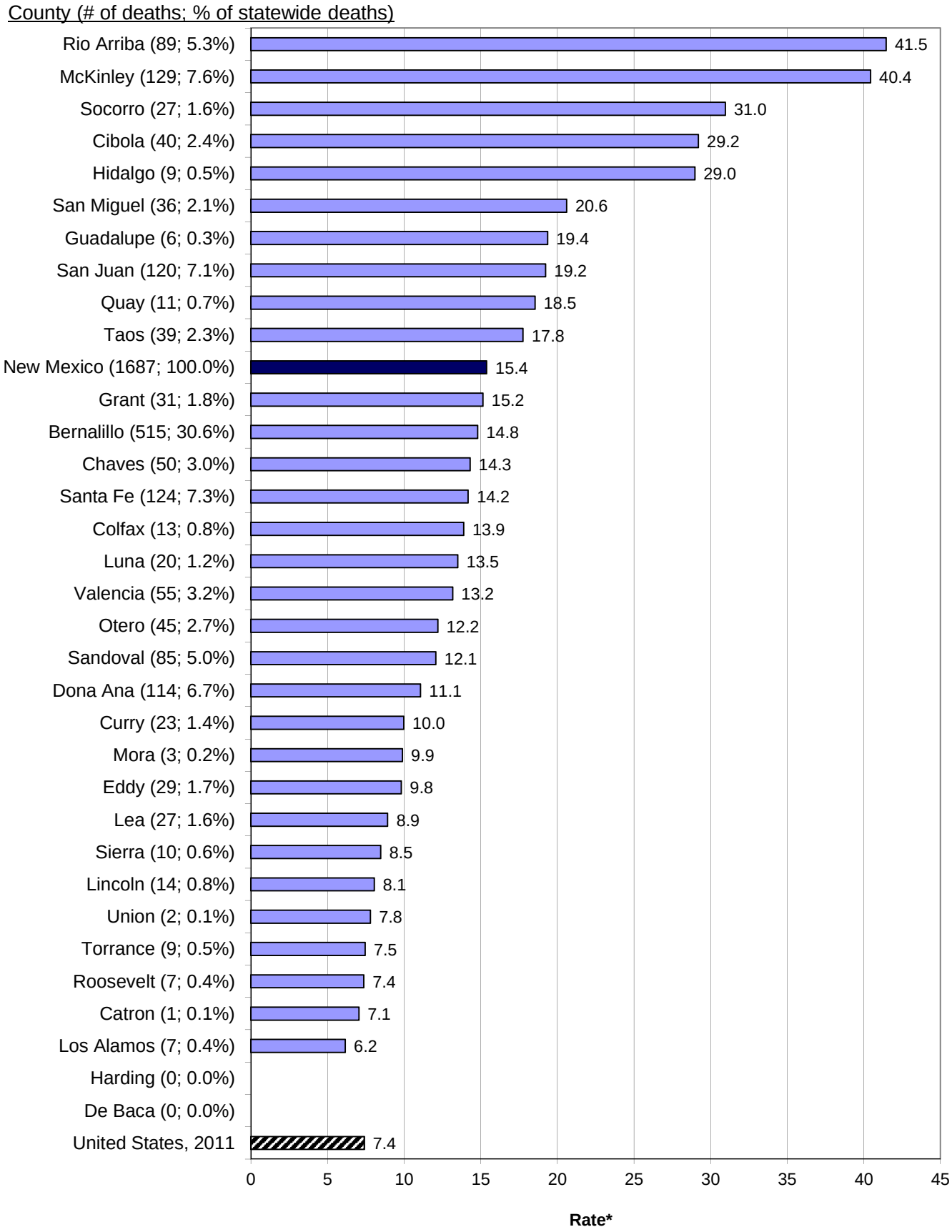
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	47	0	5	269	188	515	41.5	0.0	5.6	19.3	10.6	14.8
Catron	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	7.1
Chaves	0	0	1	26	22	50	0.0	0.0	15.4	17.8	12.2	14.3
Cibola	24	0	0	10	6	40	48.4	0.0	0.0	23.5	13.1	29.2
Colfax	0	0	0	9	4	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	8.2	13.9
Curry	1	0	1	12	10	23	47.6	0.0	5.4	17.2	7.0	10.0
De Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dona Ana	1	0	1	79	33	114	13.2	0.0	5.9	13.8	8.1	11.1
Eddy	0	0	0	18	11	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	6.8	9.8
Grant	0	0	0	15	16	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	11.7	15.2
Guadalupe	0	0	0	5	0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	19.4
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hidalgo	0	0	0	6	2	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	17.3	29.0
Lea	0	0	0	11	16	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	9.3	8.9
Lincoln	0	0	0	2	11	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	9.4	8.1
Los Alamos	0	0	0	1	5	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	6.0	6.2
Luna	0	0	1	10	8	20	0.0	0.0	120.7	14.1	13.4	13.5
McKinley	119	0	0	6	4	129	53.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.6	40.4
Mora	0	0	0	2	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	6.3	9.9
Otero	9	0	1	17	18	45	54.4	0.0	10.8	16.7	7.4	12.2
Quay	0	0	0	7	4	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	7.9	18.5
Rio Arriba	21	0	0	61	6	89	83.1	0.0	0.0	39.8	20.0	41.5
Roosevelt	0	0	0	3	4	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	5.6	7.4
Sandoval	29	0	0	31	25	85	39.2	0.0	0.0	16.2	5.5	12.1
San Juan	74	0	0	20	25	120	36.2	0.0	0.0	21.3	7.4	19.2
San Miguel	0	0	0	32	4	36	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	11.0	20.6
Santa Fe	9	0	0	79	34	124	55.5	0.0	0.0	21.8	6.7	14.2
Sierra	0	0	0	1	9	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.7	8.5
Socorro	10	0	0	11	6	27	126.9	0.0	0.0	25.1	15.0	31.0
Taos	2	0	0	25	11	39	15.6	0.0	0.0	23.5	10.7	17.8
Torrance	0	0	0	4	5	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	6.0	7.5
Union	1	0	0	0	1	2	568.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	7.8
Valencia	4	0	0	33	17	55	37.8	0.0	0.0	15.8	9.6	13.2
New Mexico	351	2	11	808	507	1,687	45.2	1.3	5.7	18.6	9.0	15.4

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

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

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

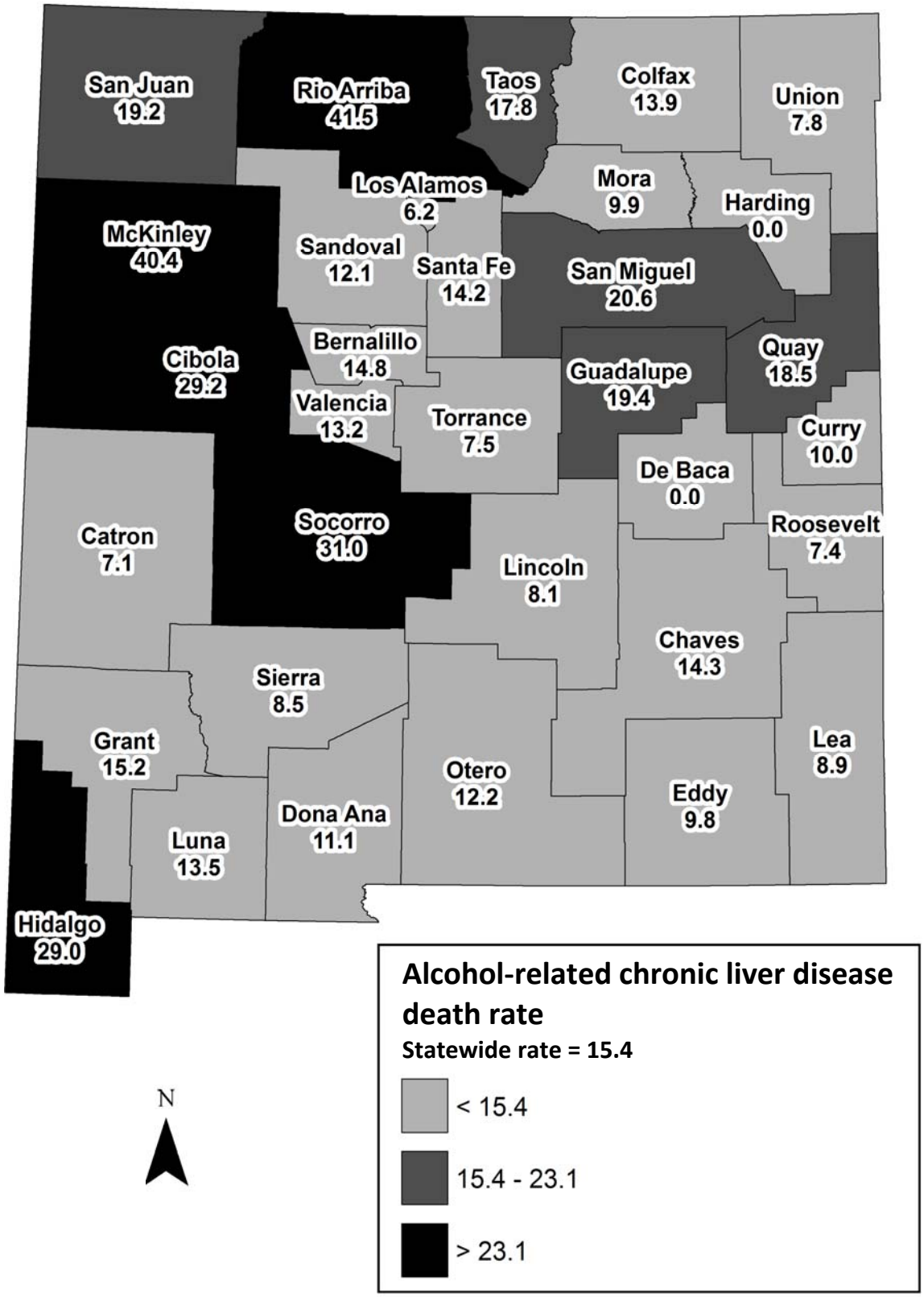


* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

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

Chart 3: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

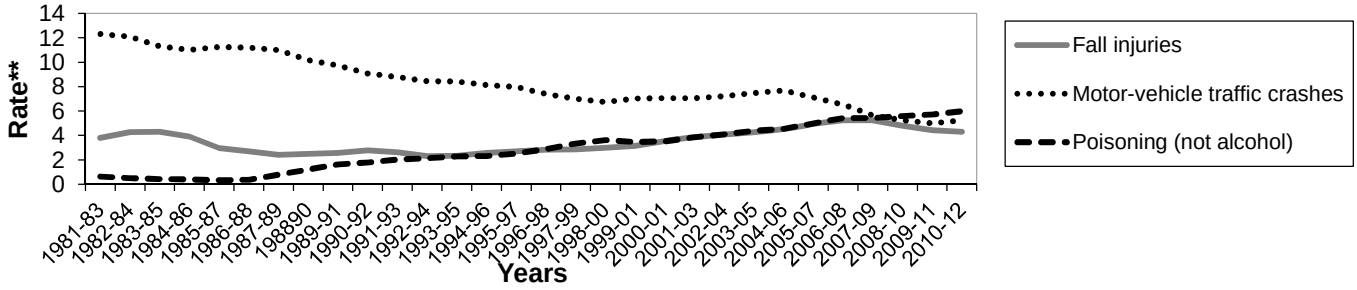
ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH

Problem Statement

Binge drinking (defined as having five drinks or more on an occasion for men, and four drinks or more on an occasion for women) 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 alcohol-impaired motor vehicle crash fatality rates have declined almost 60% 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 1990, this due to AR fall death rate peaking in 2007-09 and declining since, while AR poisoning has continued to rise. 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 16.5% increase in New Mexico's AR injury death during the period 1990 through 2012. During the period 2008-2012, AR drug overdose 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), with especially high rates among American Indian and Hispanic males. Deaths in this age category represent a very large burden of premature mortality (years of potential life lost). During the period 2008-2012, New Mexico AR injury decedents (and their families and communities) lost an average of 33 years of potential life (34 years among males, 30 years among females, data not shown).

Chart 1: Top 3 Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Injury Death, New Mexico, 1981-2012



* Rates reflect only alcohol-attributable 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-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

Table 1: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

		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	American Indian	60	244	26	330	29.9	117.8	87.4	84.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	9	2	12	5.1	23.1	32.4	18.4
	Black	7	26	3	36	14.6	43.6	31.6	31.2
	Hispanic	165	576	83	824	16.6	49.4	43.2	38.3
	White	75	454	204	733	13.2	39.6	52.6	32.7
	Total	308	1,323	319	1,950	16.8	50.5	51.1	40.0
Female	American Indian	23	69	15	106	11.4	30.2	34.3	24.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	0	4	5.1	5.1	0.0	5.1
	Black	1	6	2	9	1.4	12.6	24.5	10.8
	Hispanic	38	177	75	290	4.0	14.9	30.9	13.5
	White	22	206	198	426	4.1	17.6	43.0	15.9
	Total	85	463	291	839	4.8	17.3	38.2	15.7
Total	American Indian	83	313	40	436	20.7	71.9	56.1	52.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	3	11	2	16	5.1	13.0	15.2	10.6
	Black	7	32	5	45	8.6	30.2	27.9	22.5
	Hispanic	204	752	158	1,114	10.3	32.0	36.4	25.8
	White	97	660	402	1,159	8.8	28.5	47.4	24.1
	Total	393	1,787	610	2,789	10.9	33.7	44.0	27.7

* 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-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

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 twice the White male rate. Hispanic males are also at risk, with a rate 30% (1.3 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 more than 3 times the U.S. rate. A third of New Mexico counties have rates more than twice the U.S. rate (see Chart 2); and two-thirds have rates 1.5 times that of the U.S. rate, or more. A number of counties have both high rates and a relatively heavy burden (e.g., 20 or more alcohol-related injury 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, 2008-2012

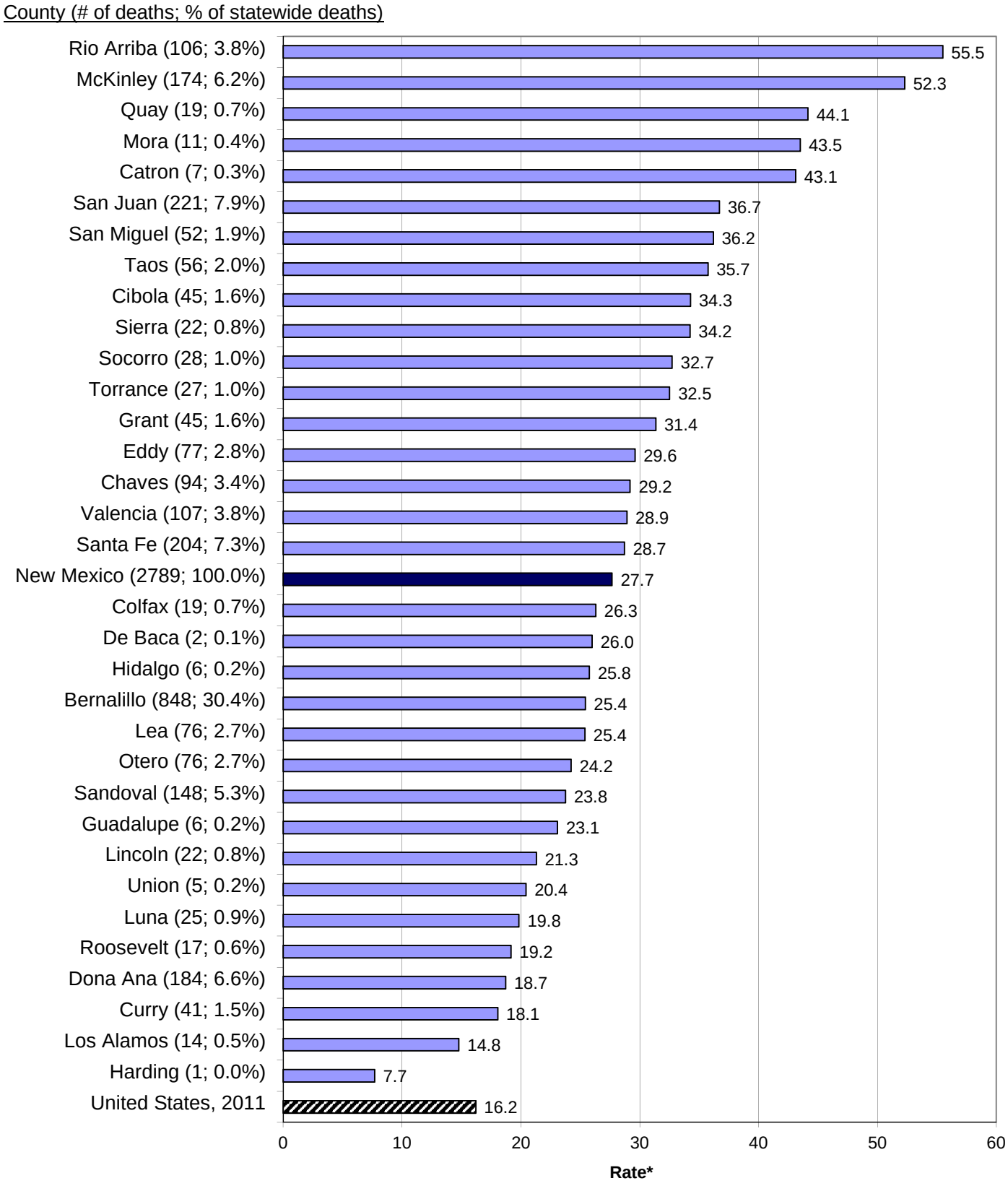
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	50	9	18	370	385	848	39.6	11.2	18.9	25.7	23.4	25.4
Catron	1	0	0	2	4	7	304.7	0	0.0	62.3	32.0	43.1
Chaves	1	0	1	41	51	94	47.9	0.0	22.2	27.0	29.5	29.2
Cibola	23	0	0	13	9	45	44.6	0.0	0.0	28.1	24.6	34.3
Colfax	0	0	0	9	9	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	22.3	26.3
Curry	0	1	4	16	20	41	0.0	16.8	31.6	21.3	14.6	18.1
De Baca	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	26.0
Dona Ana	0	1	3	88	92	184	0.0	7.7	22.2	14.8	25.4	18.7
Eddy	1	0	1	27	49	77	28.5	0.0	19.7	25.2	33.1	29.6
Grant	1	0	0	19	25	45	81.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	30.8	31.4
Guadalupe	0	0	0	5	1	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	19.9	23.1
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Hidalgo	0	0	0	3	3	6	0.0	0	0.0	20.9	30.6	25.8
Lea	0	0	6	30	39	76	0.0	0.0	50.7	23.2	27.5	25.4
Lincoln	1	0	0	6	15	22	36.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.8	21.3
Los Alamos	0	0	0	2	13	14	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	16.1	14.8
Luna	0	0	0	11	14	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	26.6	19.8
McKinley	148	0	2	9	14	174	61.7	0.0	97.6	21.1	31.6	52.3
Mora	0	0	0	10	1	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	6.7	43.5
Otero	14	1	3	16	42	76	79.9	18.5	21.9	16.9	21.9	24.2
Quay	0	0	0	7	12	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	48.8	44.1
Rio Arriba	13	0	0	80	12	106	48.3	0.0	0.0	60.0	37.3	55.5
Roosevelt	0	0	0	5	12	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	19.5	19.2
Sandoval	34	1	1	38	72	148	46.7	12.6	9.6	18.1	21.3	23.8
San Juan	127	0	2	24	67	221	60.0	0.0	46.3	22.9	22.7	36.7
San Miguel	0	0	0	43	8	52	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	24.2	36.2
Santa Fe	4	1	1	110	87	204	28.6	8.5	16.0	31.8	25.3	28.7
Sierra	0	0	0	4	17	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	40.4	34.2
Socorro	7	0	0	13	8	28	81.9	0.0	0.0	30.2	21.4	32.7
Taos	3	0	0	34	18	56	35.9	0.0	0.0	39.8	27.6	35.7
Torrance	0	0	0	12	15	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.9	28.9	32.5
Union	0	0	0	2	3	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.5	20.4
Valencia	3	0	1	63	39	107	25.1	0.0	17.8	30.3	26.4	28.9
New Mexico	436	16	45	1,114	1,159	2,789	52.8	10.6	22.5	25.8	24.1	27.7

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

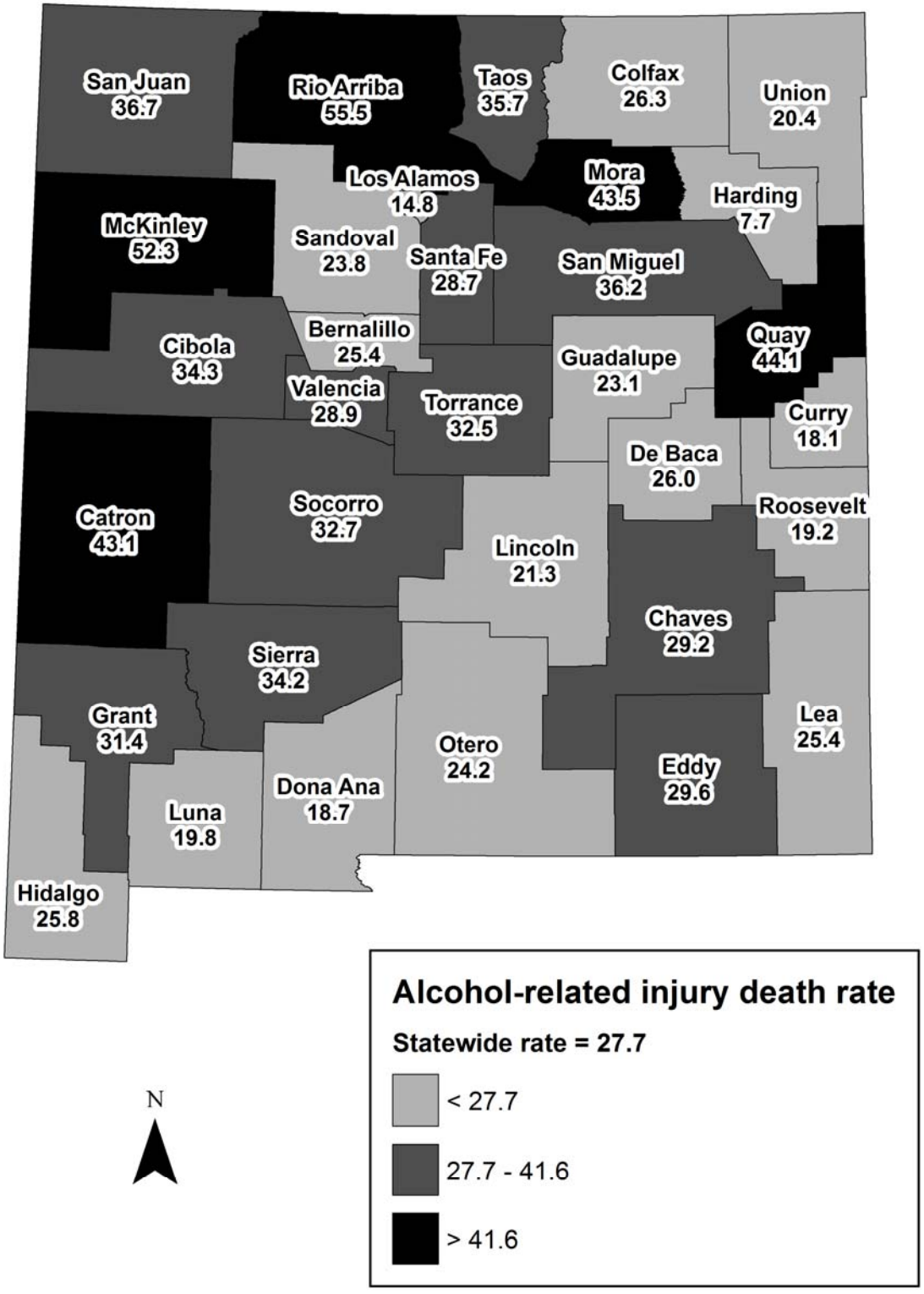


* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

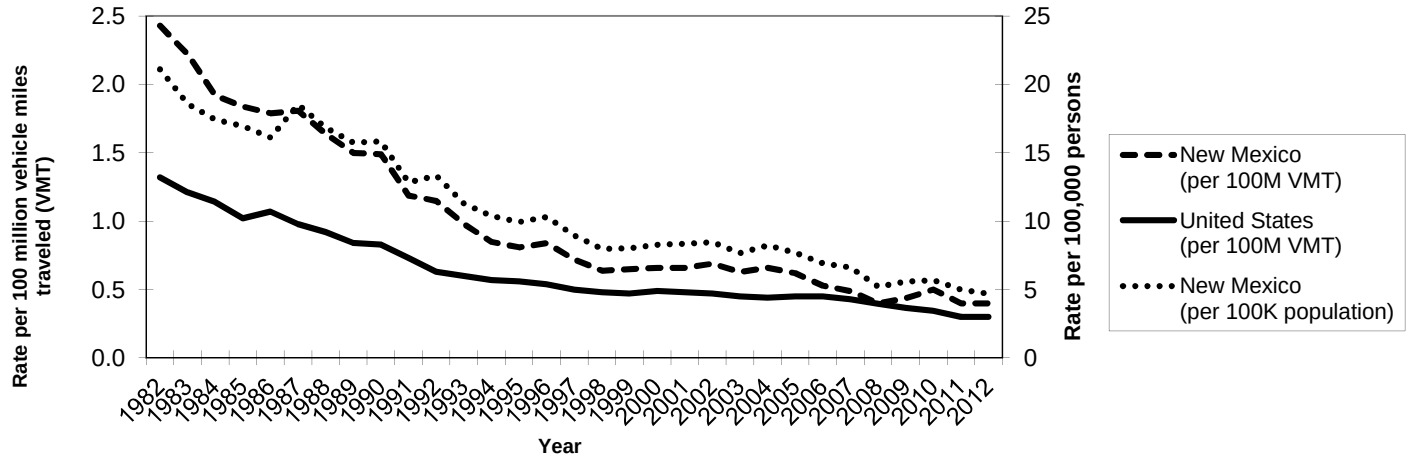
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH

Problem Statement

Alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic 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 2010, 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 83% and dropping New Mexico from 1st to 10th 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 2012 (0.4) was one-sixth what it was in 1982 (2.4). 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 2004 to 2010 (the most recent year for which VMT estimates are available) New Mexico's AI-MVTC fatality rate per 100 million VMT dropped 34%.

Chart 1: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1982-2012



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

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

Table 1: Alcohol-Related MVTC Deaths/Rates[1,2] by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

		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	American Indian	20	61	1	82	10.2	29.5	2.6	19.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	4	0	4	0.0	9.6	0.0	6.6
	Black	0	5	0	5	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.5
	Hispanic	57	127	5	188	5.7	10.9	2.6	8.2
	White	24	93	12	130	4.3	8.1	3.1	6.3
	Total	102	291	18	412	5.5	11.1	2.9	8.4
Female	American Indian	11	18	1	30	5.4	8.1	2.3	6.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.1
	Black	0	1	0	1	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.9
	Hispanic	14	33	2	49	1.5	2.8	0.9	2.1
	White	7	21	4	31	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.5
	Total	32	73	7	113	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.3
Total	American Indian	31	80	2	112	7.8	18.3	2.4	12.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	4	0	5	1.6	4.6	0.0	3.4
	Black	0	6	0	6	0.0	5.7	0.0	3.4
	Hispanic	71	159	7	238	3.6	6.8	1.6	5.1
	White	31	114	16	161	2.8	4.9	1.9	3.9
	Total	134	365	26	525	3.7	6.9	1.8	5.3

* 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-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

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 were 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, among counties for which stable rates can be calculated, Sandoval, McKinley, and Rio Arriba have 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) and the American Indian rate.

Table 2: Alcohol-Related MVTC Deaths and Rates*,[1,2] by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	10	2	2	58	38	111	6.8	2.9	1.8	3.7	2.6	3.3
Catron	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Chaves	0	0	0	12	8	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.8	6.4
Cibola	6	0	0	5	1	12	11.1	0.0	0.0	9.0	3.3	8.9
Colfax	0	0	0	1	2	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	7.2	5.7
Curry	0	0	0	7	4	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.3	4.7
De Baca	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	13.1
Dona Ana	0	0	0	20	8	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.7	2.8
Eddy	0	0	0	8	12	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	9.4	8.0
Grant	0	0	0	4	3	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	4.6	6.3
Guadalupe	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.6
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hidalgo	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3.9	0.0	2.4
Lea	0	0	0	13	14	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	10.3	8.7
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	3.1
Los Alamos	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Luna	0	0	0	3	1	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	2.9
McKinley	35	0	1	2	4	42	13.9	0.0	62.3	4.0	10.7	12.5
Mora	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	12.3
Otero	4	0	1	2	5	12	17.9	0.0	6.3	1.9	3.4	3.8
Quay	0	0	0	1	4	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	21.6	13.2
Rio Arriba	3	0	0	19	2	24	11.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	5.5	13.0
Roosevelt	0	0	0	3	2	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.4	6.1
Sandoval	10	1	0	8	10	29	12.2	7.7	0.0	3.6	3.3	4.7
San Juan	38	0	0	3	8	50	17.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.9	8.2
San Miguel	0	0	0	11	1	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	5.7	10.0
Santa Fe	1	0	0	15	14	31	7.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.9	4.7
Sierra	0	0	0	1	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.1	7.8
Socorro	3	0	0	4	1	8	31.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	4.4	9.9
Taos	1	0	0	9	4	14	16.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	6.1	10.0
Torrance	0	0	0	4	3	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	7.0	9.2
Union	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	7.8
Valencia	1	0	0	17	5	23	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	3.6	6.3
New Mexico	112	5	6	238	161	525	12.8	3.4	3.4	5.1	3.9	5.3

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

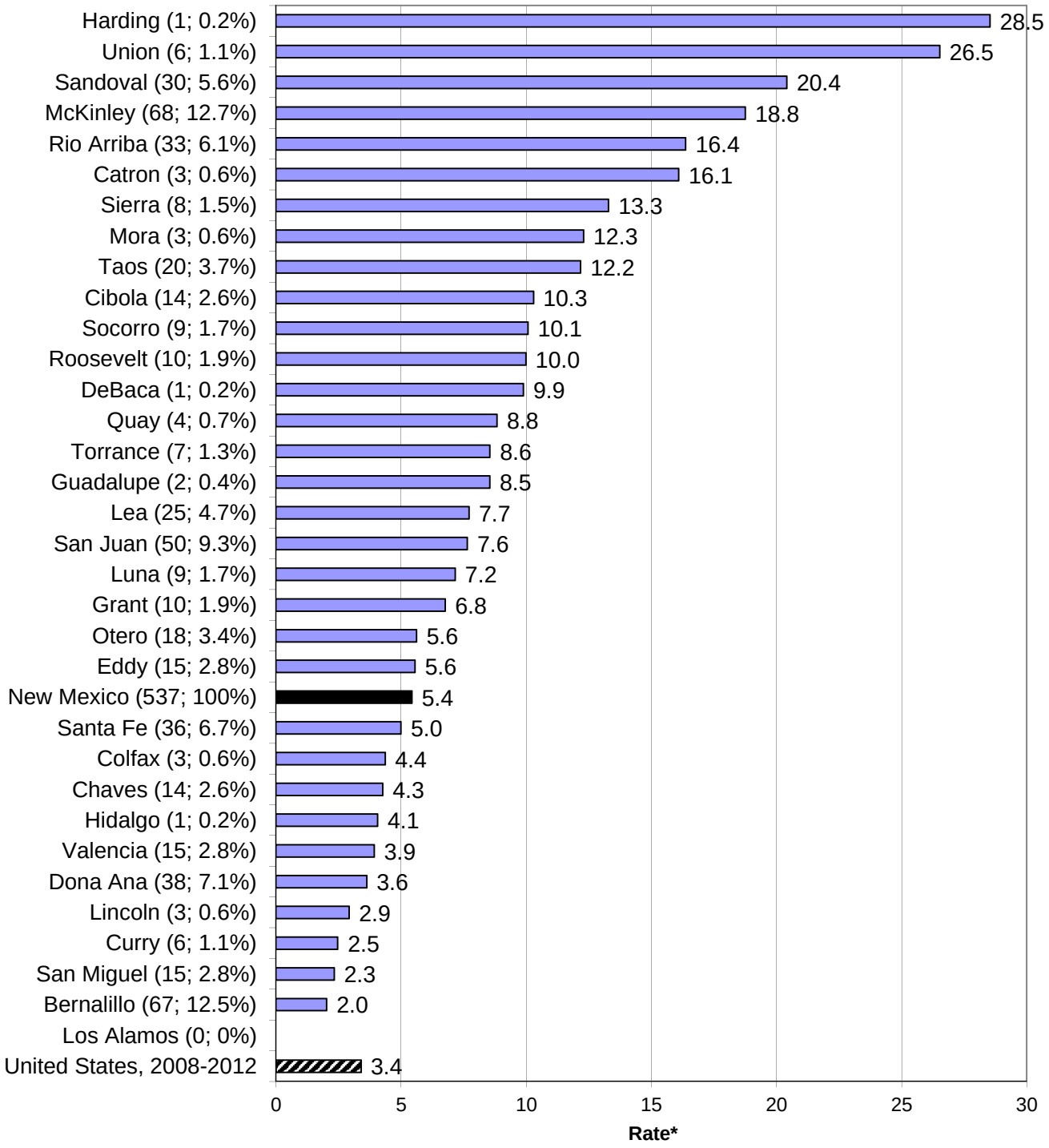
[2] See footnote 2 for Table 1

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH

Chart 2: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates*,[1,2] by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)



* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

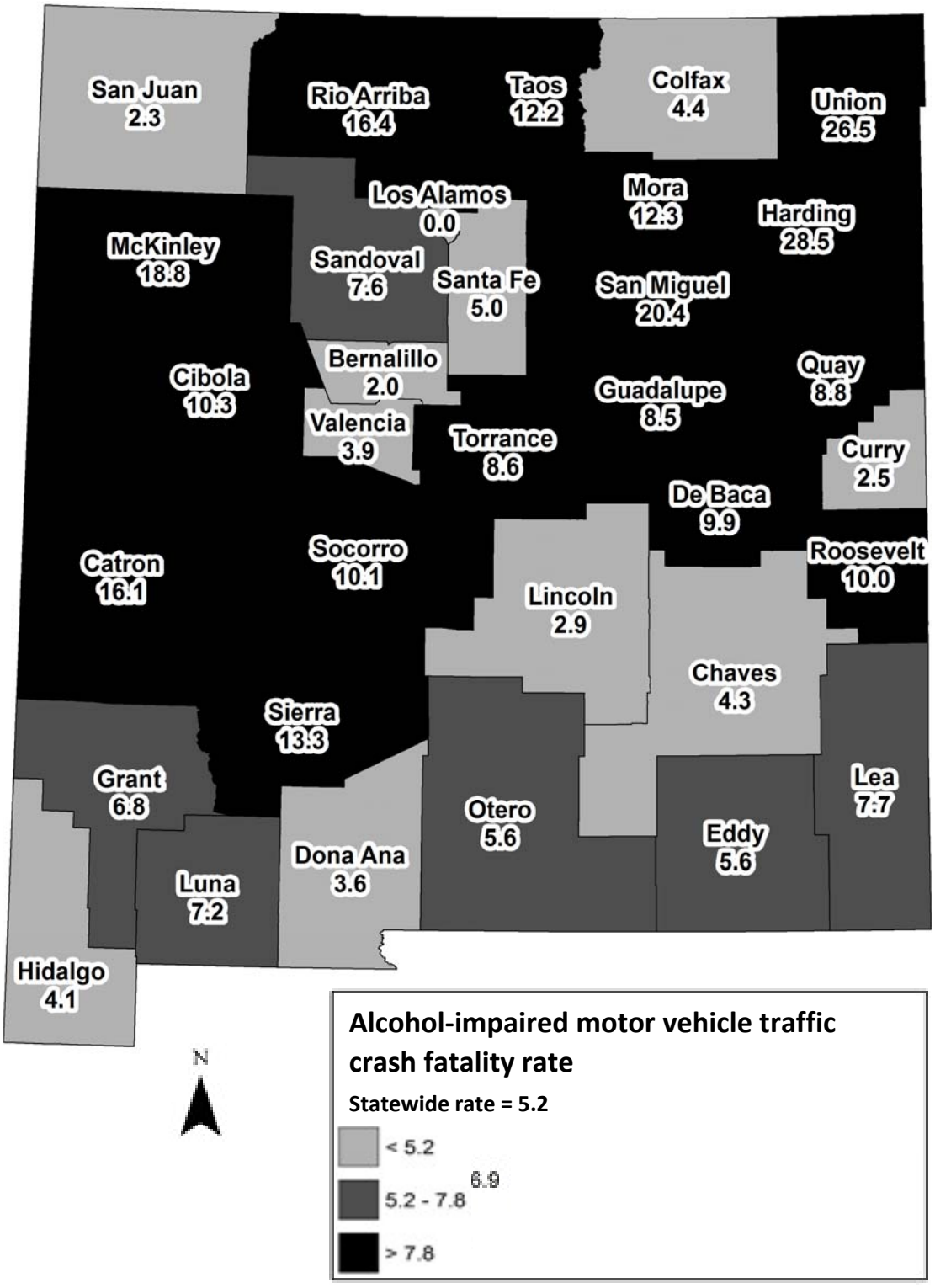
[1] Alcohol-impaired MVTC deaths are from FARS (highest driver BAC >=0.08); NM population from GPS, US population from NCHS

[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); GPS (NM population)

ALCOHOL-RELATED MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASH (MVTC) DEATH

Chart 3: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates[1,2] by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

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

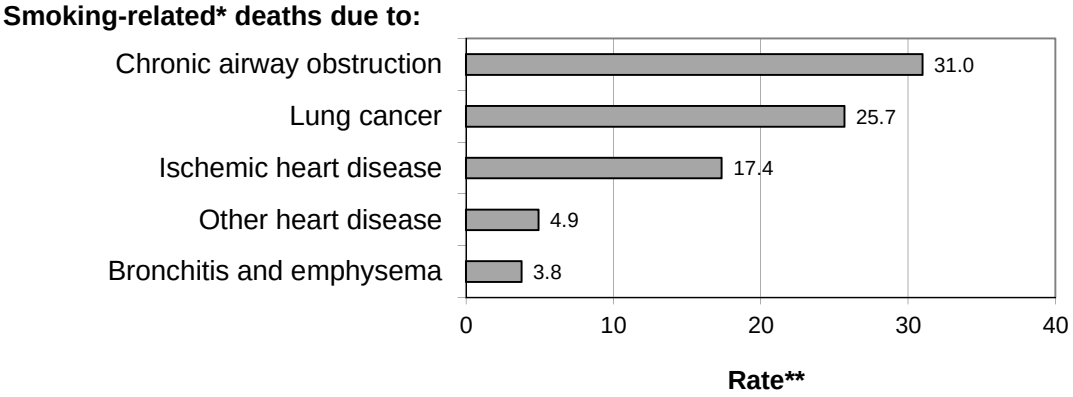
SMOKING-RELATED DEATH

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 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 alcohol- and drug-related deaths, both of which show a large burden of "premature" deaths (deaths before age 65+).

Chart 1: Leading Causes of Smoking-Related Death, New Mexico, 2008-2012



* 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-GPS population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAES

Table 1: Smoking-Related Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

		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	American Indian	0	102	138	240	0.0	49.2	466.2	94.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	15	17	32	0.0	38.0	347.2	74.7
	Black	0	55	85	140	0.0	90.6	945.6	177.3
	Hispanic	0	594	1,266	1,860	0.0	51.0	656.9	120.6
	White	0	1,133	3,351	4,484	0.0	98.7	864.3	154.0
	Total	0	1,919	4,869	6,788	0.0	73.3	780.2	140.2
Female	American Indian	0	48	72	120	0.0	20.9	169.5	33.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	8	16	24	0.0	16.7	207.0	37.3
	Black	0	25	36	61	0.0	54.2	363.0	70.1
	Hispanic	0	269	798	1,067	0.0	22.6	330.5	54.5
	White	0	603	2,457	3,059	0.0	51.5	533.2	83.6
	Total	0	954	3,381	4,335	0.0	35.6	443.4	70.4
Total	American Indian	0	149	210	359	0.0	34.4	291.3	58.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	23	34	56	0.0	26.0	261.9	51.7
	Black	0	79	121	200	0.0	74.9	640.4	120.1
	Hispanic	0	863	2,064	2,927	0.0	36.7	475.4	83.2
	White	0	1,736	5,807	7,543	0.0	74.9	684.5	114.7
	Total	0	2,873	8,249	11,122	0.0	54.2	595.0	101.0

* 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-GPS population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAES

SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that male rates are roughly 2 to 3 times female rates across all race/ethnic groups. Among males, Blacks have the highest rates followed by Whites, while among females Whites have the highest rates followed by Blacks.

Table 2 and Chart 2 show that the counties with the highest rates are Sierra, Quay, Socorro, Torrance, and Chaves 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 Curry counties; and a substantial burden of smoking-related death among Hispanics in several other counties (e.g., Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Santa Fe). The high rates of smoking-related death among Blacks in Curry, Lea, and Otero counties are also notable. The smoking-related death rates among the American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander populations 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, 2008-2012

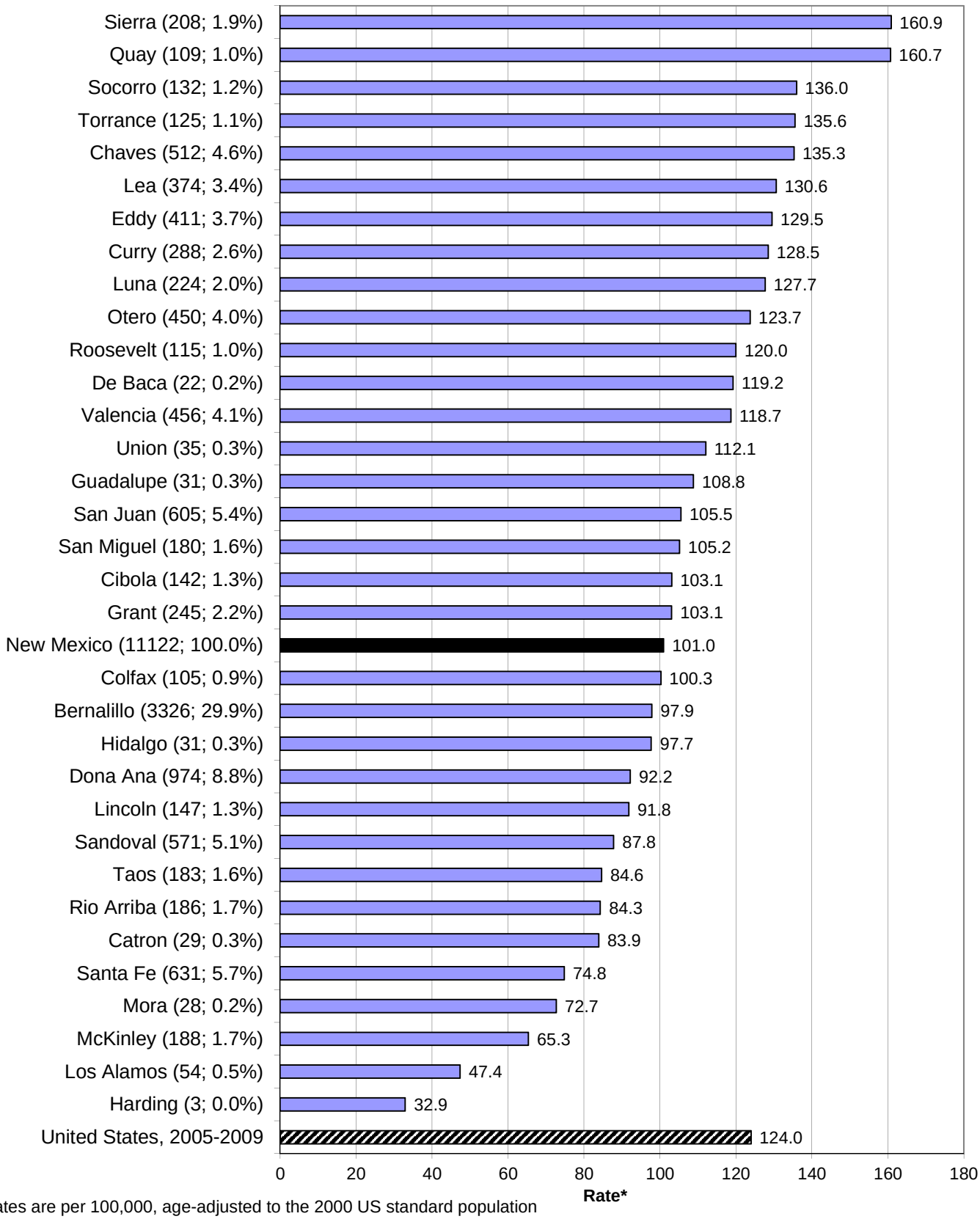
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	49	30	88	895	2,235	3,326	66.3	49.7	116.0	82.4	106.2	97.9
Catron	1	0	1	3	24	29	287.7	0.0	2,349.7	54.4	82.9	83.9
Chaves	1	0	5	88	418	512	33.4	0.0	76.9	88.6	160.8	135.3
Cibola	25	1	1	36	79	142	54.5	234.2	91.1	95.3	156.2	103.1
Colfax	0	0	0	39	65	105	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.3	94.6	100.3
Curry	1	3	17	55	213	288	63.3	142.5	160.3	127.1	131.1	128.5
De Baca	0	0	0	6	16	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.2	124.6	119.2
Dona Ana	2	3	14	339	615	974	38.0	47.0	110.6	69.2	116.3	92.2
Eddy	1	1	7	73	328	411	62.6	69.1	181.6	84.1	148.4	129.5
Grant	0	0	1	74	170	245	0.0	0.0	93.8	86.0	114.5	103.1
Guadalupe	0	0	1	21	10	31	0.0	0.0	559.7	92.2	163.1	108.8
Harding	0	0	0	1	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	43.8	32.9
Hidalgo	0	0	0	11	20	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	115.5	97.7
Lea	2	1	17	54	300	374	80.4	81.4	151.7	77.3	150.4	130.6
Lincoln	1	1	0	21	125	147	21.4	261.1	0.0	85.7	94.7	91.8
Los Alamos	0	1	0	4	49	54	0.0	28.8	0.0	32.9	49.6	47.4
Luna	1	0	3	47	171	224	112.6	0.0	261.7	86.3	156.1	127.7
McKinley	102	0	3	23	59	188	53.5	0.0	162.6	58.4	107.2	65.3
Mora	0	0	0	21	7	28	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.2	68.6	72.7
Otero	9	1	14	69	356	450	89.4	17.9	134.9	87.5	138.2	123.7
Quay	0	0	1	26	82	109	0.0	0.0	182.4	140.3	169.9	160.7
Rio Arriba	17	1	1	127	41	186	75.9	103.6	90.5	83.7	86.3	84.3
Roosevelt	1	0	1	17	96	115	118.0	0.0	221.6	103.6	131.4	120.0
Sandoval	40	4	13	111	402	571	66.2	58.5	106.6	79.8	93.7	87.8
San Juan	84	2	3	63	454	605	56.3	114.2	109.7	99.4	128.5	105.5
San Miguel	1	1	0	125	52	180	124.3	139.6	0.0	103.6	111.6	105.2
Santa Fe	6	3	3	245	374	631	42.8	46.8	74.0	80.7	72.9	74.8
Sierra	1	0	1	16	190	208	73.7	0.0	203.5	82.1	181.4	160.9
Socorro	3	0	0	42	87	132	53.4	0.0	0.0	105.6	172.4	136.0
Taos	5	0	0	104	73	183	50.8	0.0	0.0	94.0	78.7	84.6
Torrance	2	1	0	25	97	125	115.1	118.4	0.0	92.9	157.1	135.6
Union	0	0	0	5	30	35	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	132.4	112.1
Valencia	4	2	5	142	301	456	45.8	95.0	153.8	86.7	148.3	118.7
New Mexico	359	56	200	2,927	7,543	11,122	58.5	51.7	120.1	83.2	114.7	101.0

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAES

SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Smoking-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

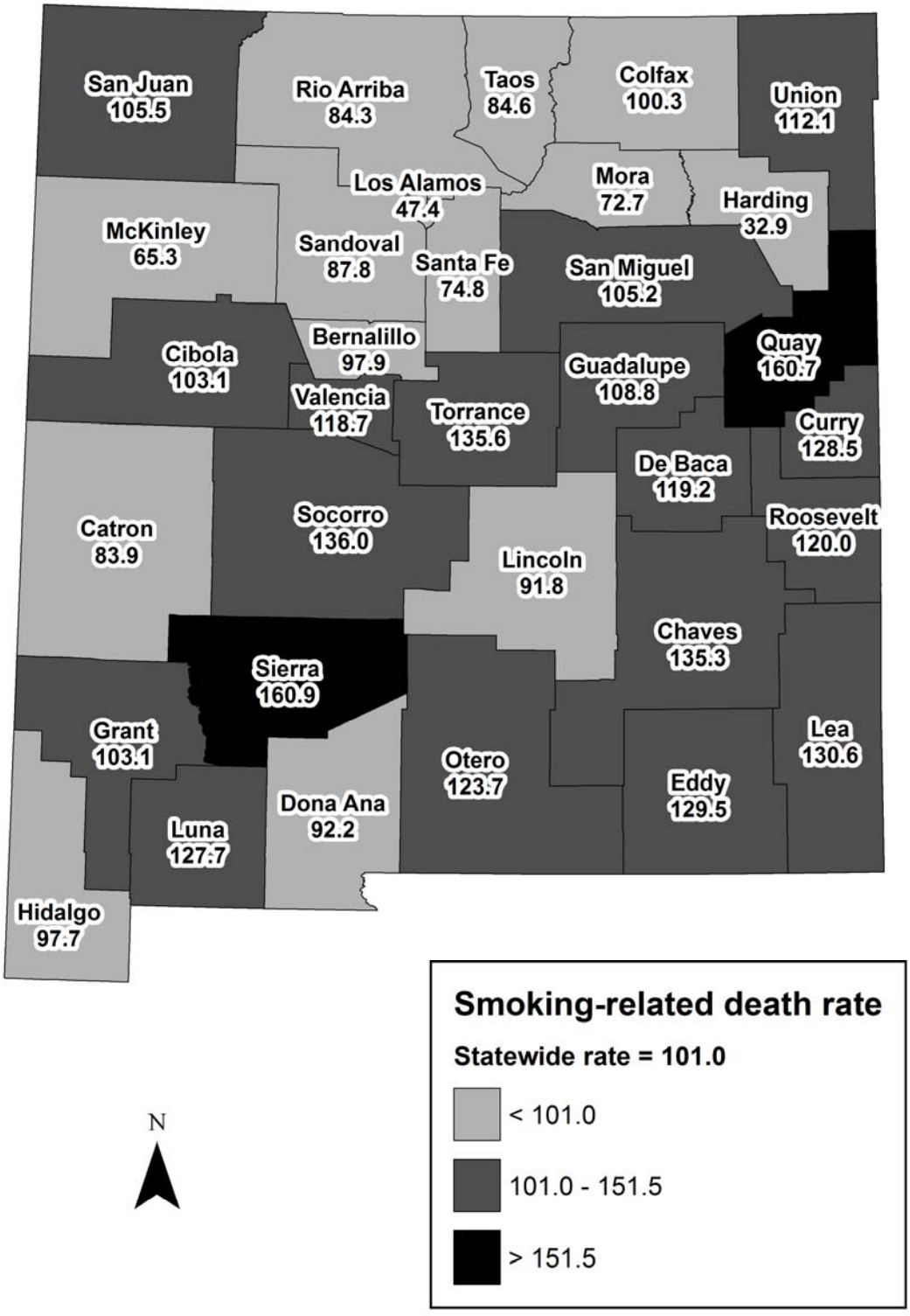


* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

Chart 3: Smoking-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC SAMMEC; SAES

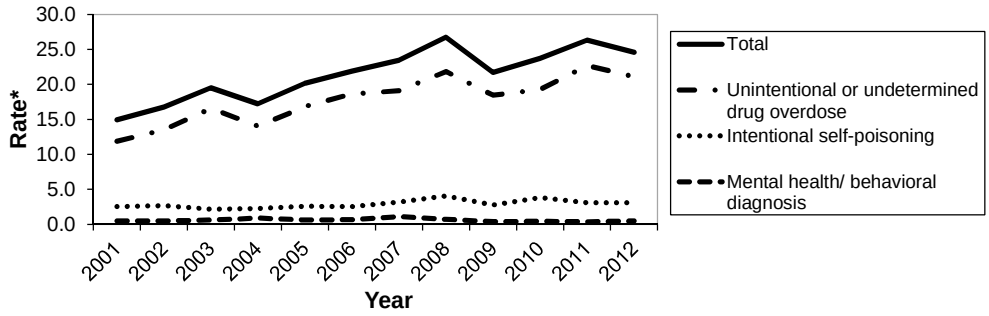
TOTAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH

Problem Statement

In 2011, New Mexico had the second highest total drug overdose death rate in the nation (most recent data availbale). 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 drug overdose is the largest subset of total drug overdose death, accounting for 80-85% of drug overdose deaths in New Mexico (Chart 1). The other substantial cause of drug overdose death is suicide, or intentional self-poisoning, which accounts for 10-15% of all total drug overdose death in New Mexico. Poisoning has been the leading cause of unintentional injury in New Mexico since 2007, surpassing motor vehicle crash deaths, largely as a result of increased unintentional drug overdose deaths associated with prescription drug use.

During 2008-2012, 48% of unintentional drug overdose deaths were caused by prescription drugs, while 35% were caused by illicit drugs, and 16% involved both types. Medical examiner data indicate that the most common drugs causing unintentional overdose death for the period covered in this report were prescription opioids (e.g., methadone, oxycodone, morphine; 49%), heroin (29%), tranquilizers/muscle relaxants (28%), antidepressants (21%), cocaine (19%), and methamphetamine (9%) (not mutually exclusive). In New Mexico and nationally, overdose death from prescription opioids has become an issue of enormous concern. Interventions are currently being formulated, assessed and implemented in New Mexico and in communities across the country, and may be contributing to decreases in death in the most recent data available.

Chart 1: Total Drug Overdose Death Rates* by Cause Category, New Mexico, 2001-2012



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

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

Table 1: Total Drug Overdose Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

		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	American Indian	13	64	0	77	6.5	30.9	0.0	18.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	7	0	8	3.9	18.3	0.0	11.1
	Black	3	26	1	30	6.4	43.2	11.1	24.7
	Hispanic	91	671	9	771	9.1	57.5	4.7	34.5
	White	63	466	21	550	11.1	40.6	5.4	26.5
	Total	171	1,255	33	1,459	9.3	47.9	5.3	29.6
Female	American Indian	4	39	0	43	2.0	17.1	0.0	9.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	0	4	0	4	0.0	8.2	0.0	4.2
	Black	1	12	0	13	2.6	26.2	0.0	14.5
	Hispanic	38	315	12	365	3.9	26.5	5.0	16.4
	White	22	448	51	521	4.1	38.3	11.1	23.7
	Total	65	829	63	957	3.7	30.9	8.3	18.9
Total	American Indian	17	103	0	120	4.3	23.7	0.0	14.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	11	0	12	2.0	12.6	0.0	7.3
	Black	4	38	1	43	4.7	35.9	5.3	20.3
	Hispanic	129	986	21	1,136	6.6	41.9	4.8	25.4
	White	85	914	72	1,071	7.7	39.4	8.5	25.2
	Total	236	2,084	96	2,416	6.5	39.3	6.9	24.3

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

TOTAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that Hispanic men had the highest total drug overdose death rate during 2008-2012. Hispanic men had higher unintentional drug overdose death rates than White men across the age range (Chart 4). The rates of total drug overdose death (Table 1) and unintentional drug overdose death (Table 3) among men were roughly 1.6 times that of women (Table 2). Among women, drug overdose death from prescription drugs was more common than from illicit drugs across the age range. Illicit drugs were the predominant drug type causing death among males across the age range, and the rates were highest among males aged 25-54 years.

Rio Arriba County had the highest total drug overdose death rate (67.7 deaths per 100,000) and unintentional drug overdose death rate (59.8 deaths per 100,000; Table 3) among all New Mexico counties during 2008-2012. However, the problem of drug overdose is by no means limited to Rio Arriba County. As expected, Bernalillo County had the largest number of unintentional drug overdose deaths (Table 3); and almost half of New Mexico counties had total drug overdose death rates more than twice the U.S. rate (Chart 2). The death rate from prescription drugs exceeded the statewide death rate from illicit drugs in more than 80% (28 of 33) of the counties (Table 3).

Table 2: Total Drug Overdose Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

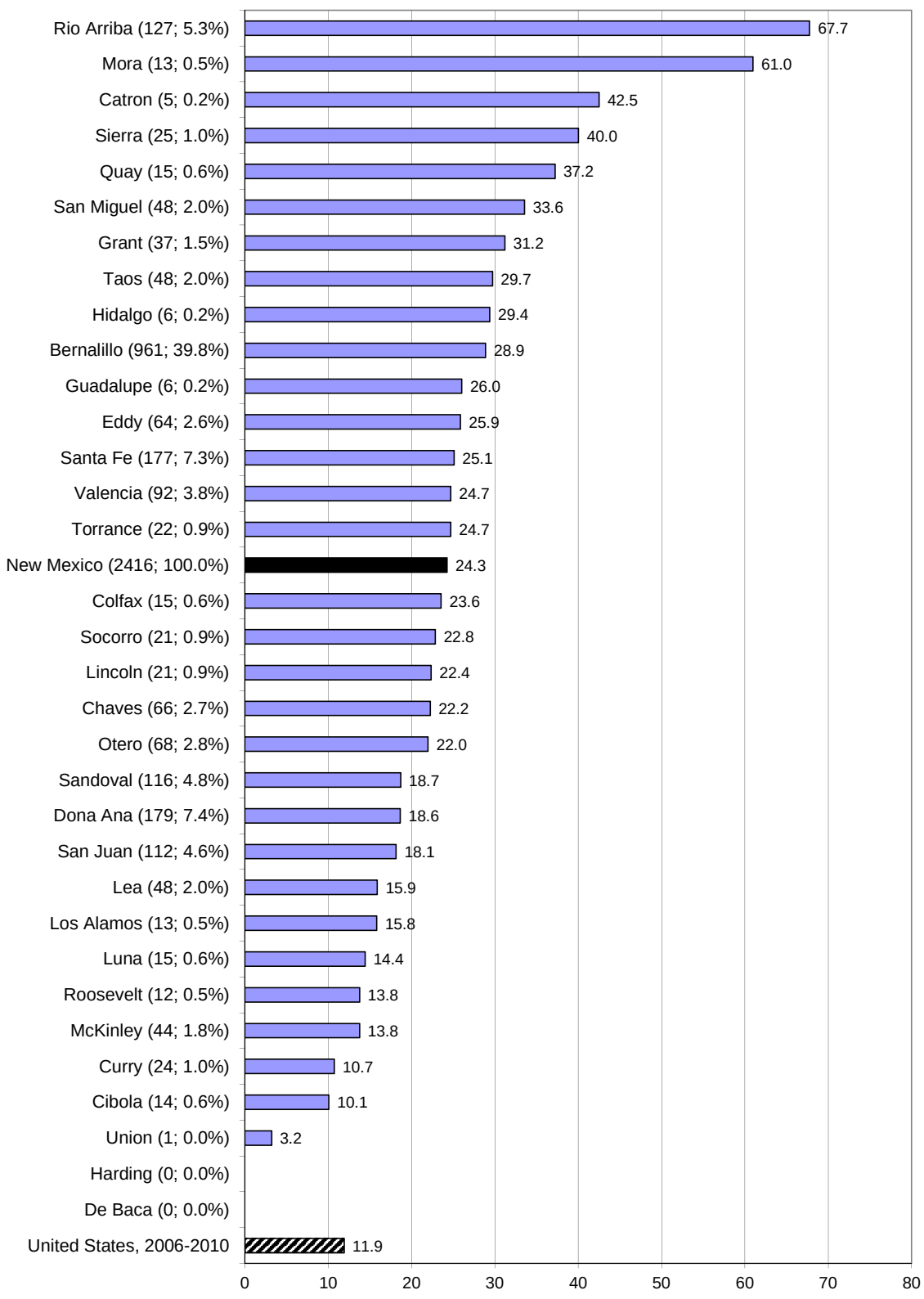
	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	29	9	20	467	410	961	21.3	9.7	20.2	30.5	28.0	28.9
Catron	0	0	0	2	3	5	0.0	0	0.0	80.0	32.8	42.5
Chaves	1	0	2	30	33	66	41.8	0.0	35.0	20.2	25.1	22.2
Cibola	2	0	0	7	5	14	4.5	0.0	0.0	13.6	13.3	10.1
Colfax	0	0	0	8	7	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	23.3	23.6
Curry	0	0	2	7	15	24	0.0	0.0	13.9	8.5	12.2	10.7
De Baca	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dona Ana	0	0	3	82	94	179	0.0	0.0	17.9	13.3	31.4	18.6
Eddy	1	0	0	24	39	64	39.3	0.0	0.0	22.1	29.5	25.9
Grant	0	0	0	14	23	37	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	43.9	31.2
Guadalupe	0	0	0	6	0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	26.0
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hidalgo	0	0	1	1	4	6	0.0	0	1,172.3	9.5	48.6	29.4
Lea	0	1	6	10	31	48	0.0	67.4	47.3	6.8	22.9	15.9
Lincoln	1	0	0	5	15	21	28.5	0.0	0.0	19.4	23.8	22.4
Los Alamos	0	0	0	2	11	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	17.4	15.8
Luna	0	0	0	3	11	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	33.9	14.4
McKinley	31	0	0	5	8	44	13.2	0.0	0.0	12.4	18.0	13.8
Mora	0	0	0	12	1	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	9.0	61.0
Otero	5	0	2	21	39	68	22.5	0.0	20.9	21.2	22.8	22.0
Quay	0	0	0	9	6	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	26.3	37.2
Rio Arriba	9	0	1	101	16	127	31.6	0.0	117.5	76.8	56.4	67.7
Roosevelt	0	0	1	3	8	12	0.0	0.0	21.0	9.3	15.4	13.8
Sandoval	7	1	1	47	57	116	9.9	10.7	8.2	21.4	19.2	18.7
San Juan	23	0	2	18	69	112	10.6	0.0	37.9	16.5	24.1	18.1
San Miguel	0	0	0	41	7	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	25.9	33.6
Santa Fe	4	0	1	107	63	177	20.4	0.0	17.2	29.8	20.6	25.1
Sierra	0	0	0	4	20	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	53.5	40.0
Socorro	2	0	0	13	6	21	24.1	0.0	0.0	29.0	14.1	22.8
Taos	0	0	0	29	19	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	25.4	29.7
Torrance	0	0	0	7	15	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	27.6	24.7
Union	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	3.2
Valencia	5	1	1	50	35	92	45.5	64.0	25.0	23.8	24.6	24.7
New Mexico	120	12	43	1,136	1,071	2,416	14.2	7.3	20.3	25.4	25.2	24.3

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

TOTAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

Chart 2: Total Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

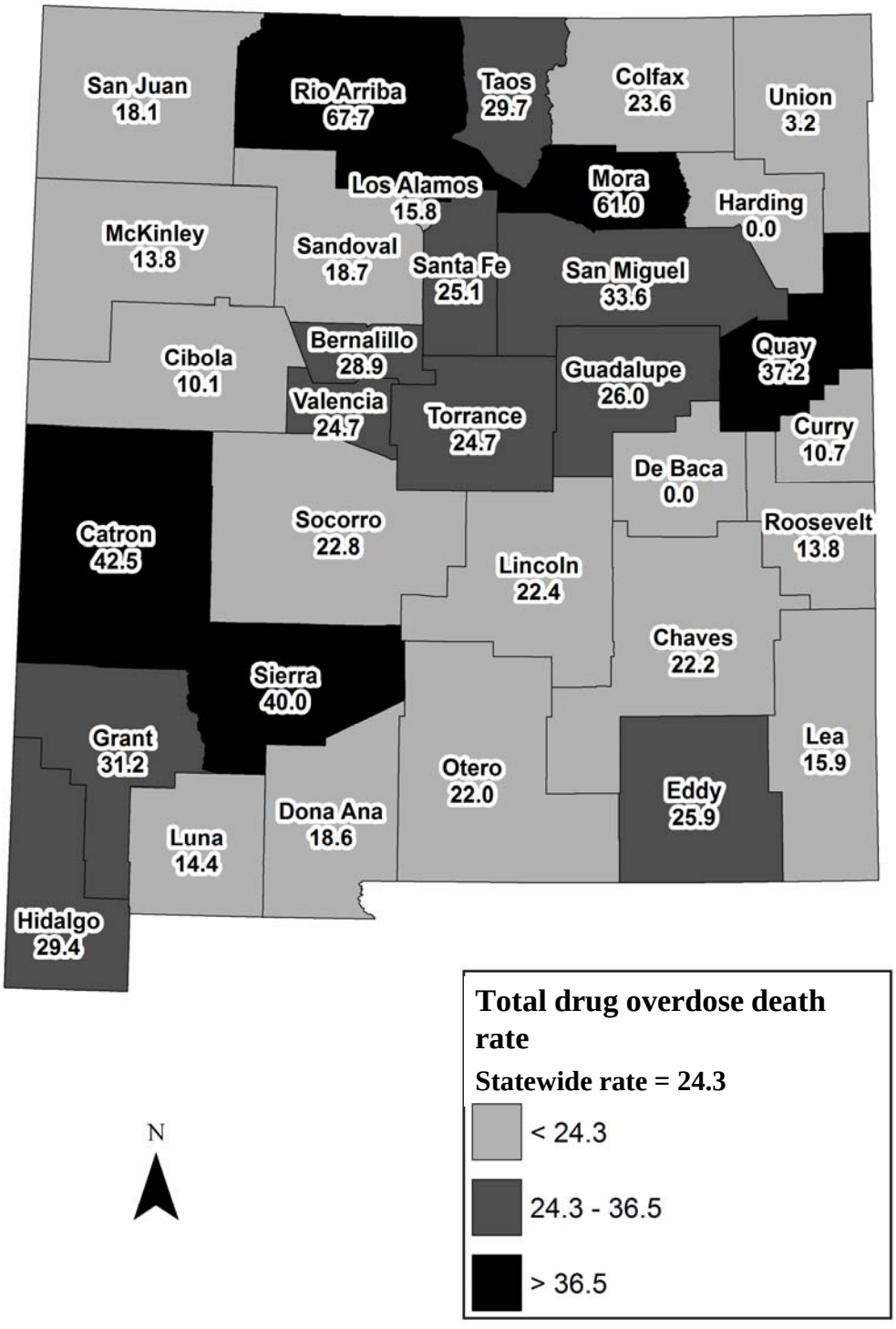


* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population**Rate***

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

TOTAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

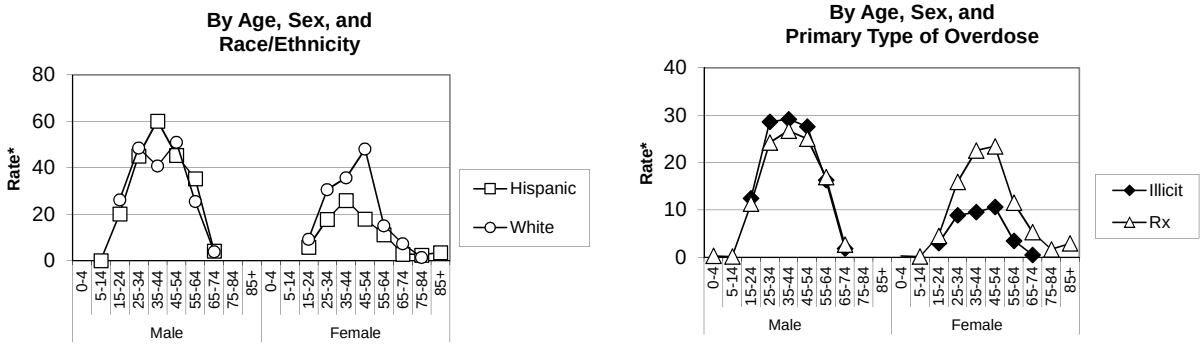
Chart 3: Total Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES 0

TOTAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

Chart 4: Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates* by Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2008-2012



* Age-specific rates per 100,000 population; drug overdose primary type categories are not mutually exclusive
Source: OMI death files; UNM-GPS population files; SAES

Table 3: Uninintentional Drug Overdose Deaths and Rates*, New Mexico, 2008-2012

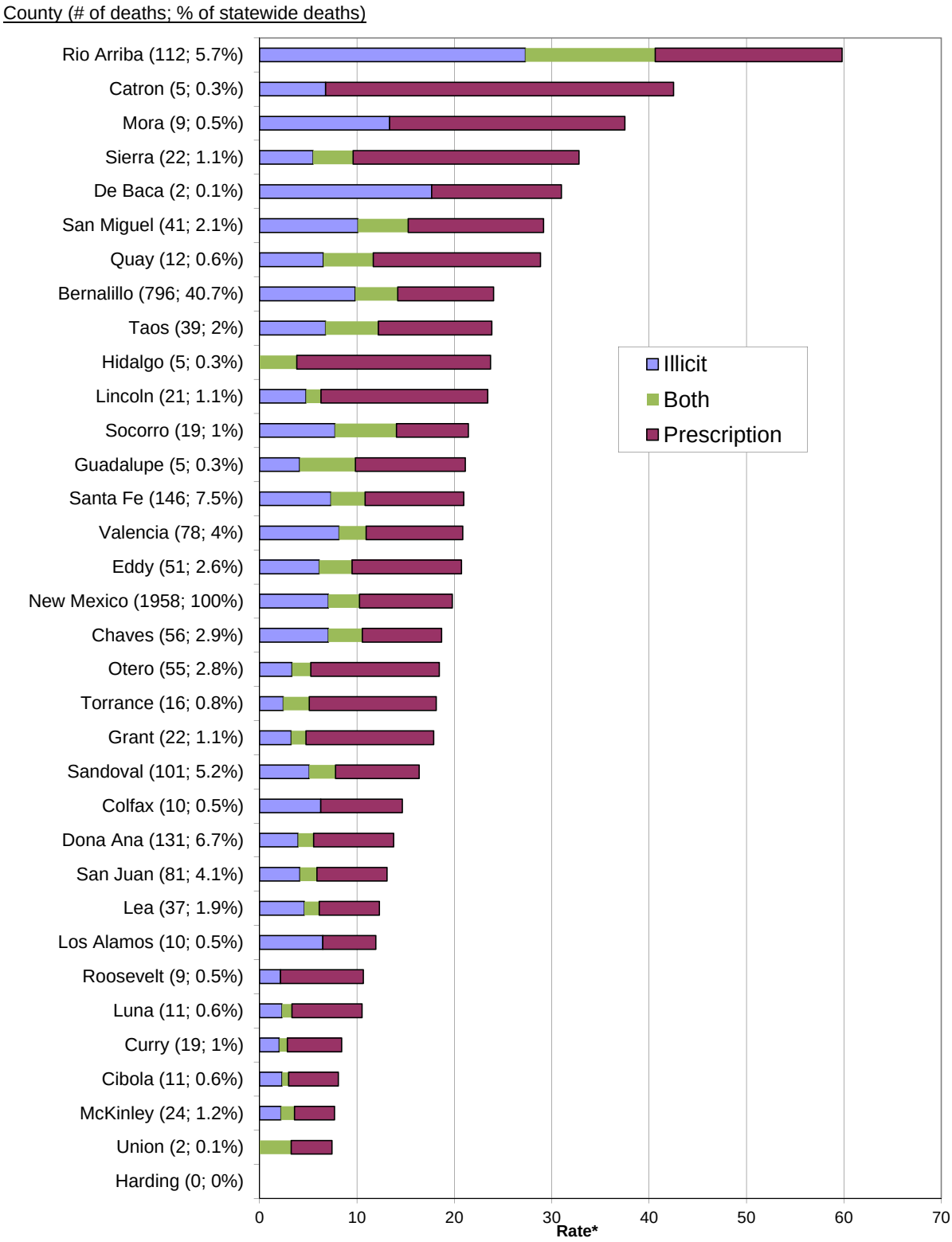
	Deaths						Rates*					
	Sex		Overdose Type			Total	Sex		Overdose Type			Total
County	Male	Female	Illicit	Rx	Both		Male	Female	Illicit	Rx	Both	
Bernalillo	536	260	323	326	147	796	32.6	15.6	9.8	9.9	4.4	24.0
Catron	3	2	2	3	0	5	37.5	50	6.8	35.7	0.0	42.5
Chaves	27	29	22	24	10	56	17.5	19.9	7.1	8.2	3.5	18.7
Cibola	7	4	3	7	1	11	10.2	5.6	2.3	5.1	0.7	8.1
Colfax	4	6	4	6	0	10	12.0	17.0	6.3	8.4	0.0	14.7
Curry	12	7	5	12	2	19	10.6	6.1	2.0	5.6	0.8	8.4
De Baca	1	1	1	1	0	2	36.1	25.8	17.7	13.3	0.0	31.0
Dona Ana	78	53	39	76	16	131	16.6	11.0	4.0	8.2	1.6	13.8
Eddy	28	23	15	28	8	51	21.7	19.7	6.1	11.2	3.4	20.7
Grant	11	11	4	16	2	22	18.9	17.2	3.2	13.1	1.5	17.9
Guadalupe	4	1	1	3	1	5	28.1	8.2	4.1	11.3	5.7	21.1
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hidalgo	1	4	0	4	1	5	11.0	36	0.0	19.9	3.8	23.7
Lea	19	18	14	18	5	37	12.0	12.7	4.6	6.2	1.5	12.3
Lincoln	11	10	4	16	1	21	25.5	21.1	4.8	17.1	1.5	23.4
Los Alamos	5	5	5	5	0	10	13.0	11.0	6.5	5.5	0.0	11.9
Luna	5	6	3	7	1	11	9.1	12.3	2.3	7.2	1.0	10.5
McKinley	19	5	7	13	4	24	12.8	2.9	2.2	4.1	1.4	7.7
Mora	7	2	3	6	0	9	57.4	16.7	13.3	24.2	0.0	37.5
Otero	30	25	10	39	6	55	19.8	17.0	3.3	13.2	1.9	18.5
Quay	5	7	3	7	2	12	24.1	33.6	6.6	17.2	5.1	28.8
Rio Arriba	85	27	51	36	25	112	90.7	28.3	27.3	19.2	13.3	59.8
Roosevelt	6	3	2	7	0	9	13.8	7.4	2.2	8.5	0.0	10.7
Sandoval	70	31	30	55	16	101	23.2	9.7	5.1	8.6	2.7	16.4
San Juan	46	35	25	45	11	81	14.9	11.2	4.1	7.2	1.7	13.1
San Miguel	26	15	13	21	7	41	37.1	21.2	10.1	13.9	5.2	29.2
Santa Fe	101	45	49	72	25	146	29.4	12.5	7.3	10.1	3.5	21.0
Sierra	13	9	4	16	2	22	40.2	25.8	5.5	23.2	4.1	32.8
Socorro	13	6	7	7	5	19	27.0	15.2	7.7	7.4	6.3	21.4
Taos	24	15	10	20	9	39	32.6	14.5	6.8	11.7	5.4	23.9
Torrance	9	7	2	12	2	16	20.6	15.3	2.4	13.0	2.7	18.2
Union	2	0	0	1	1	2	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.2	7.4
Valencia	49	29	30	36	12	78	25.8	16.0	8.2	9.9	2.8	20.9
Total	1,257	701	691	945	322	1,958	25.5	14.1	7.1	9.5	3.2	19.8

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

Source: OMI death files; UNM-GPS population files; SAES

TOTAL DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

Chart 5: Uninintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County and Drug Type, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

Source: OMI death files; UNM-GPS population files; SAES

SUICIDE

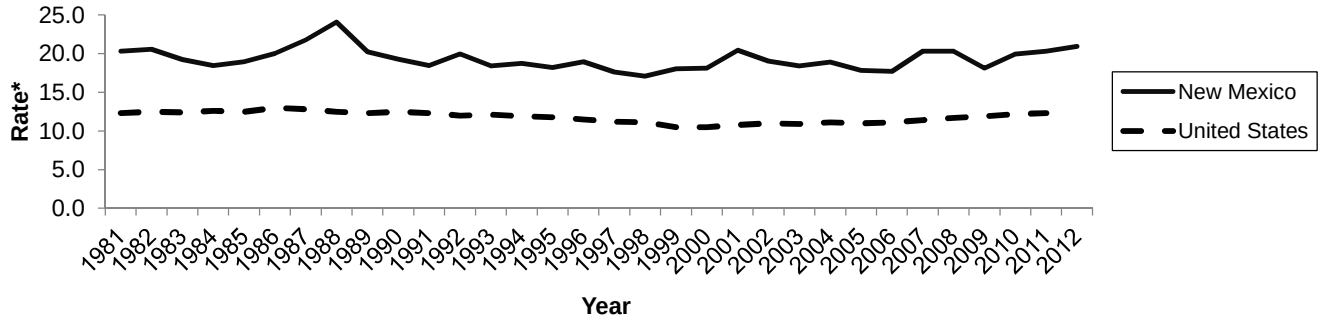
Problem Statement

Suicide is a serious and persistent public health problem in New Mexico. As shown in Chart 1, over the period 1981 through 2012 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 two of those years. While the U.S. rate declined 15% between 1981 and 2000, it increased thereafter for an overall 1% decline from 1981 to 2010. The New Mexico rate followed a similar pattern. In New Mexico in 2012, suicide was the second leading cause of death (after unintentional injuries) for persons aged 15-44; and the seventh leading cause of death overall.

Table 1 and Chart 2 show that male suicide rates are three or more times female rates across the age range, and among all race/ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders. 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 15-44; 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 five counties (Grant, McKinley, Otero, Rio Arriba, and San Juan) had substantial numbers of suicides (more than five per year) and rates in 2008-2012 that were more than twice the most recent available U.S. rates. A number of smaller counties also had very high rates. Suicide remains a problem throughout the state.

Chart 1: Suicide Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1981-2012



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

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

Table 1: Suicide Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012

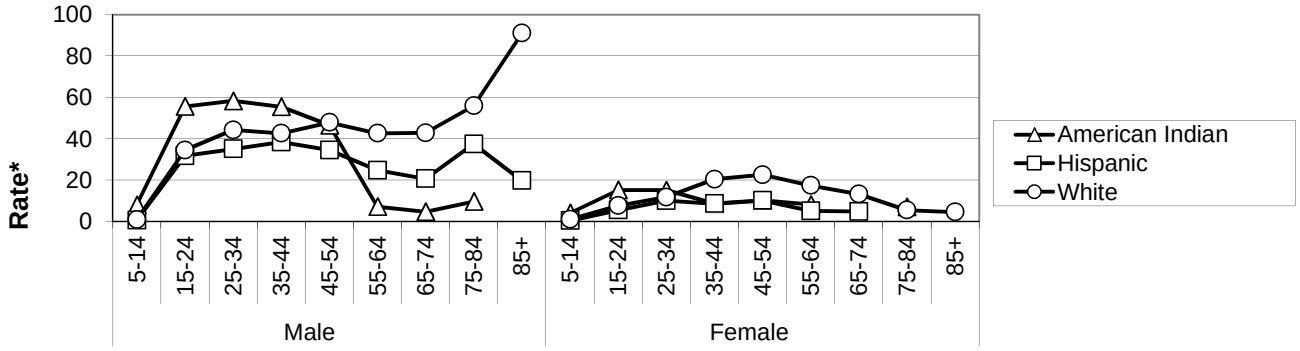
		Deaths				Rates*			
Sex	Race/Ethnicity	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages	Ages 0-24	Ages 25-64	Ages 65+	All Ages*
Male	American Indian	50	111	4	165	25.0	53.6	13.5	38.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	2	8	0	10	7.8	20.9	0.0	13.4
	Black	5	13	2	20	10.7	21.6	22.2	18.0
	Hispanic	125	336	44	505	12.5	28.8	22.8	22.8
	White	90	561	192	843	15.8	48.9	49.5	37.0
	Total	272	1,034	245	1,551	14.8	39.5	39.3	30.9
Female	American Indian	20	32	1	53	10.1	14.1	2.4	11.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	2	6	0	8	7.9	12.2	0.0	8.7
	Black	1	0	1	2	2.6	0.0	10.1	2.2
	Hispanic	23	95	9	127	2.4	8.0	3.7	5.6
	White	19	230	48	297	3.6	19.7	10.4	12.7
	Total	65	367	59	491	3.7	13.7	7.7	9.4
Total	American Indian	70	143	5	218	17.5	32.9	6.9	24.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	4	14	0	18	7.8	16.0	0.0	10.7
	Black	6	13	3	22	7.1	12.3	15.9	10.8
	Hispanic	148	431	53	632	7.5	18.3	12.2	14.0
	White	109	791	240	1,140	9.9	34.1	28.3	24.6
	Total	337	1,401	304	2,042	9.4	26.4	21.9	19.9

* 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-GPS population files; SAES

SUICIDE (continued)

Chart 2: Suicide Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2008-2012



* Age-specific rates per 100,000

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

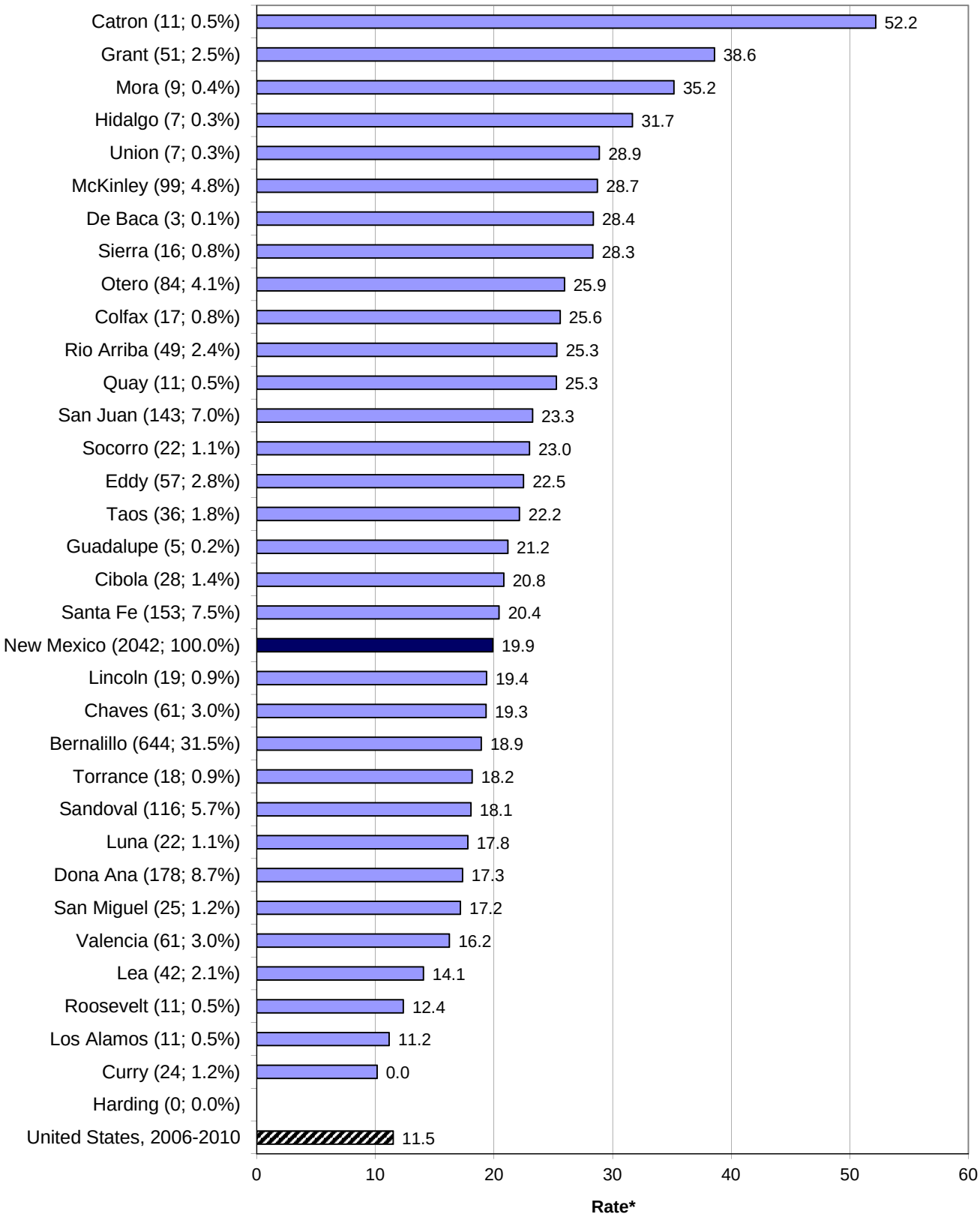
Table 2: Suicide Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2008-2012

	Deaths						Rates*					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	29	10	9	212	377	644	19.1	10.6	9.2	13.8	24.0	18.9
Catron	0	0	0	2	9	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7	52.9	52.2
Chaves	2	0	0	17	42	61	81.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	28.0	19.3
Cibola	16	0	0	6	5	28	29.4	0.0	0.0	12.2	14.4	20.8
Colfax	0	0	0	10	6	17	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	12.6	25.6
Curry	1	0	2	8	13	24	47.6	0.0	18.6	8.6	10.2	10.1
De Baca	0	0	0	0	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	28.4
Dona Ana	2	1	3	72	100	178	19.2	7.6	20.6	11.1	29.2	17.3
Eddy	3	0	1	14	39	57	123.8	0.0	28.1	14.7	27.2	22.5
Grant	0	0	0	21	30	51	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	41.1	38.6
Guadalupe	0	0	0	3	2	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	44.3	21.2
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hidalgo	0	0	0	4	3	7	0.0	0	0.0	32.4	35.6	31.7
Lea	1	0	1	11	29	42	79.1	0.0	6.8	7.5	20.3	14.1
Lincoln	0	0	0	5	14	19	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	18.8	19.4
Los Alamos	0	0	0	2	9	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	11.9	11.2
Luna	0	0	0	7	15	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	31.7	17.8
McKinley	82	0	1	6	10	99	32.0	0.0	41.3	12.1	19.6	28.7
Mora	1	0	0	8	0	9	768.3	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	35.2
Otero	9	2	1	11	61	84	44.8	43.9	8.3	11.2	31.2	25.9
Quay	0	0	0	5	6	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	27.0	25.3
Rio Arriba	8	0	0	30	11	49	29.8	0.0	0.0	21.9	38.0	25.3
Roosevelt	0	0	0	1	10	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	18.3	12.4
Sandoval	15	1	3	25	70	116	19.0	8.1	22.8	10.6	21.1	18.1
San Juan	43	1	0	22	77	143	17.9	32.9	0.0	18.9	27.7	23.3
San Miguel	0	0	0	12	13	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	40.0	17.2
Santa Fe	1	1	1	60	89	153	5.4	7.9	15.2	16.9	25.4	20.4
Sierra	1	0	0	2	13	16	159.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	32.0	28.3
Socorro	1	0	0	3	18	22	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	47.4	23.0
Taos	1	0	0	18	17	36	9.5	0.0	0.0	22.9	22.6	22.2
Torrance	0	0	0	8	10	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	18.4	18.2
Union	0	0	0	1	6	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	45.3	28.9
Valencia	2	2	0	25	32	61	17.0	118.2	0.0	11.8	20.9	16.2
New Mexico	218	18	22	632	1,140	2,042	24.1	10.7	10.8	14.0	24.6	19.9

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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

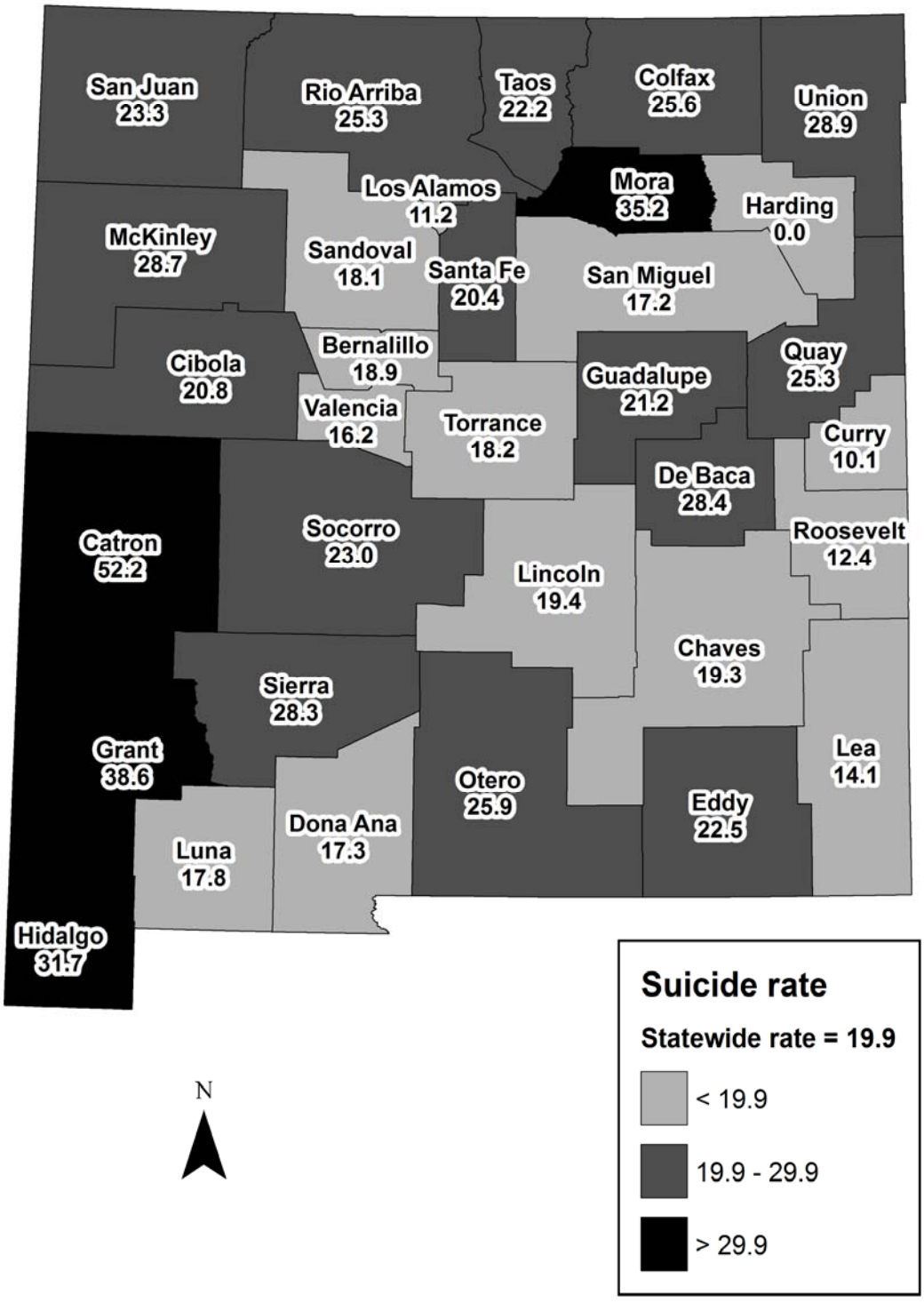
Chart 3: Suicide Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

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

Chart 4: Suicide Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2008-2012



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

Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

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 and physical 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 can 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 can 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. 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 about 13%. 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 screening positive for alcohol dependence or abuse (33% reported FMD), ever being diagnosed with an anxiety disorder (37% reported past-month FMD), or receiving a diagnosis of current depression based on the Patient Health Questionaire (65% reported past-month FMD). Among the cohort that reported past-year suicidal ideation with no history of suicide attempt, 48% reported past-month FMD; and among the cohort at high risk for suicide that reported both past-year suicidal ideation and a prior suicide attempt, 62% reported past-month FMD. Meanwhile, almost half (46%) of FMD respondents were diagnosed with current depression (data not shown). These results suggest that this simple question, which is asked annually on the BRFSS, is 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, 2012

		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	American Indian	-	8,032	-	10,171	-	16.8	-	16.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	1,537	-	-	-	14.8
	Hispanic	4,307	33,816	3,210	41,333	7.9	14.6	8.0	12.7
	White	2,198	25,085	5,001	32,284	6.1	11.4	5.9	9.5
	Total	8,989	70,051	8,571	87,612	8.4	13.5	6.5	11.5
Female	American Indian	-	6,906	192	8,194	-	14.4	3.5	12.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	1,563	-	-	-	14.0
	Hispanic	7,057	41,219	5,676	53,953	12.4	17.5	11.5	15.8
	White	4,904	36,935	8,348	50,186	16.5	16.3	8.4	14.1
	Total	13,474	88,132	14,887	116,492	13.4	16.6	9.2	14.7
Total	American Indian	3,120	14,938	305	18,364	13.8	15.6	3.0	14.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	1,442	-	2,036	-	12.9	-	12.2
	Black	-	2,489	-	3,100	-	17.2	-	14.4
	Hispanic	11,365	75,035	8,886	95,286	10.2	16.1	10.0	14.3
	White	7,101	62,020	13,349	82,470	10.8	13.9	7.2	11.8
	Total	22,463	158,183	23,458	204,104	10.8	15.1	8.0	13.2

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

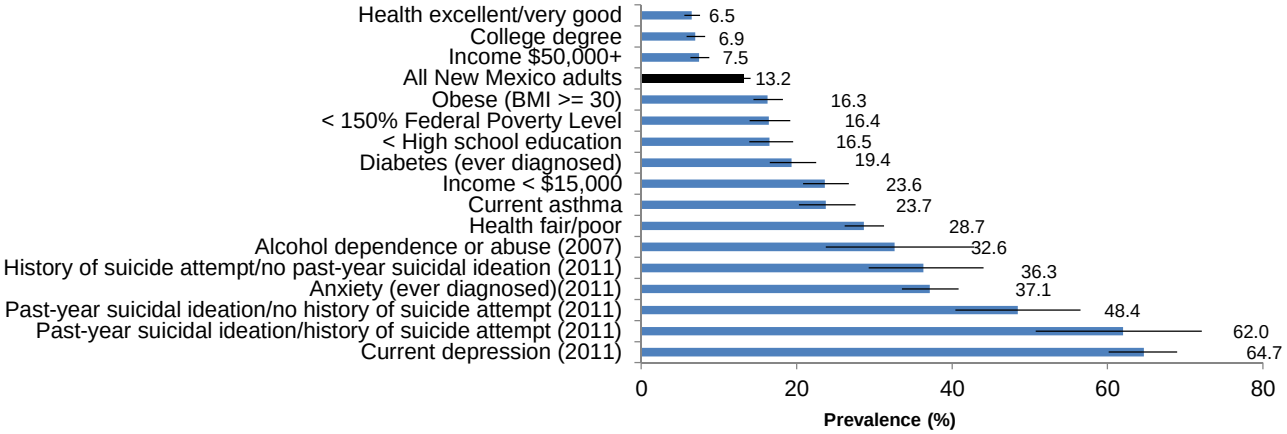
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

ADULT MENTAL HEALTH (continued)

Chart 1: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by Selected Characteristics, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



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

Source: BRFSS; SAES (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, 2012

	Number*						Percent**					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	5,971	-	2,099	32,789	23,853	67,308	29.4	-	15.3	14.7	10.5	13.4
Catron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaves	-	-	-	1,804	1,637	3,609	-	-	-	7.4	8.1	7.6
Cibola	-	-	-	1,977	589	2,801	-	-	-	26.1	9.4	13.5
Colfax	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	-	-	-	-	-	20.7
Curry	-	-	-	2,207	2,218	4,521	-	-	-	17.1	14.0	15.2
De Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dona Ana	-	-	-	12,056	6,564	19,505	-	-	-	12.8	13.9	13.3
Eddy	-	-	-	2,033	4,739	7,645	-	-	-	12.6	19.0	17.8
Grant	-	-	-	3,029	1,747	5,324	-	-	-	24.9	13.0	19.9
Guadalupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lea	-	-	-	2,709	3,356	6,163	-	-	-	12.0	14.8	13.2
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	1,391	1,945	-	-	-	-	12.9	11.4
Los Alamos	-	-	-	-	1,167	1,345	-	-	-	-	8.0	7.0
Luna	-	-	-	-	-	4,063	-	-	-	-	-	26.2
McKinley	3,646	-	-	736	681	5,063	9.3	-	-	13.7	13.1	10.0
Mora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otero	-	-	-	-	2,559	4,076	-	-	-	-	9.6	9.3
Quay	-	-	-	-	433	467	-	-	-	-	6.3	5.5
Rio Arriba	-	-	-	2,709	-	3,539	-	-	-	11.4	-	10.6
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	911	1,612	-	-	-	-	12.2	13.3
Sandoval	-	-	-	2,350	6,313	11,461	-	-	-	8.8	13.0	12.6
San Juan	3,116	-	-	4,523	6,851	14,491	10.2	-	-	24.2	16.4	15.6
San Miguel	-	-	-	2,484	-	3,421	-	-	-	16.7	-	15.9
Santa Fe	-	-	-	7,467	4,202	12,623	-	-	-	13.7	8.5	11.5
Sierra	-	-	-	-	1,155	1,431	-	-	-	-	11.7	11.7
Socorro	-	-	-	-	-	2,998	-	-	-	-	-	23.9
Taos	-	-	-	696	707	1,403	-	-	-	7.7	7.4	6.7
Torrance	-	-	-	-	1,309	2,828	-	-	-	-	10.3	14.4
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valencia	-	-	-	5,418	2,985	8,456	-	-	-	15.4	13.5	14.0
New Mexico	18,364	2,036	3,100	95,286	82,470	204,104	14.3	12.2	14.4	14.3	11.8	13.2

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

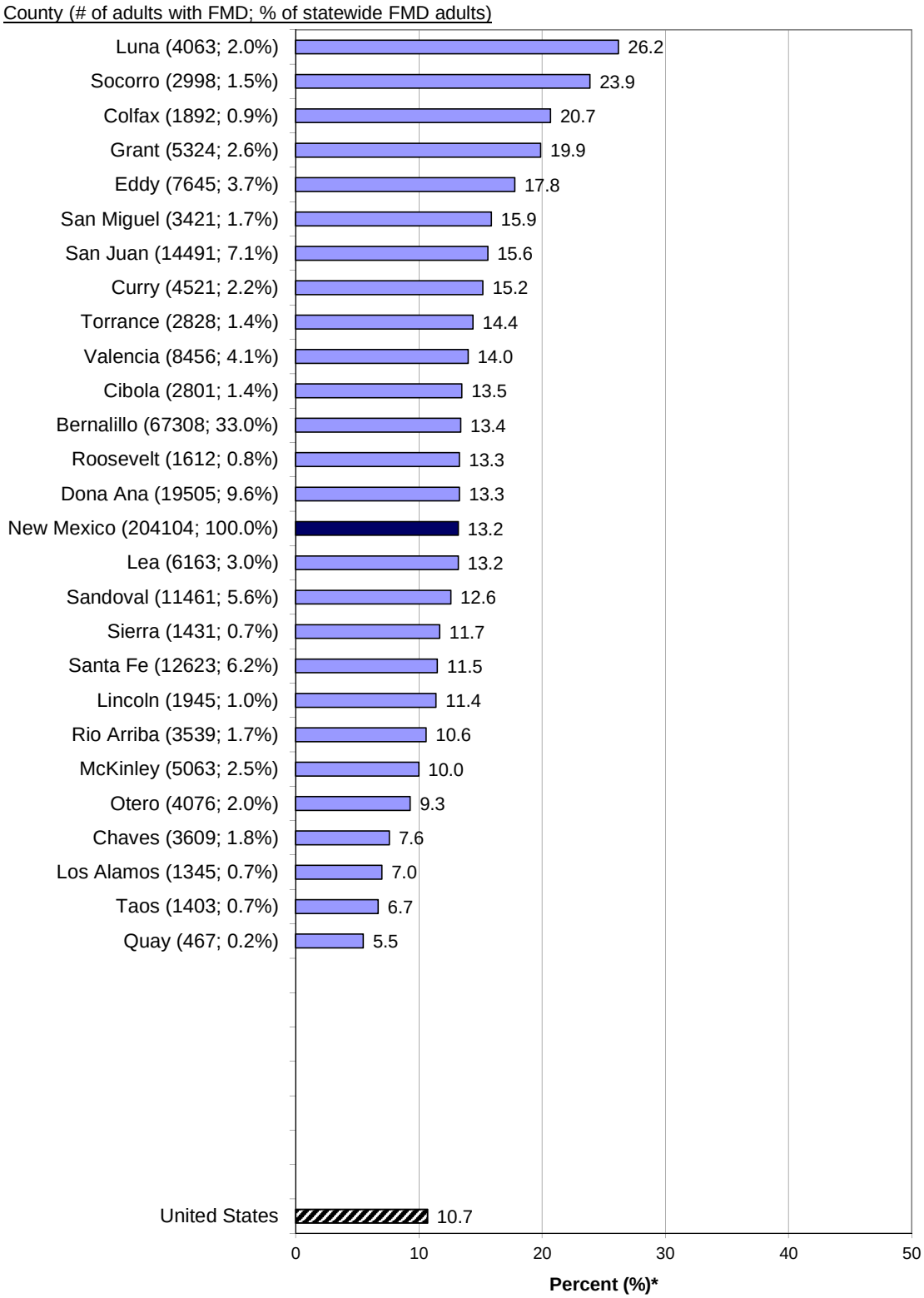
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

ADULT MENTAL HEALTH (continued)

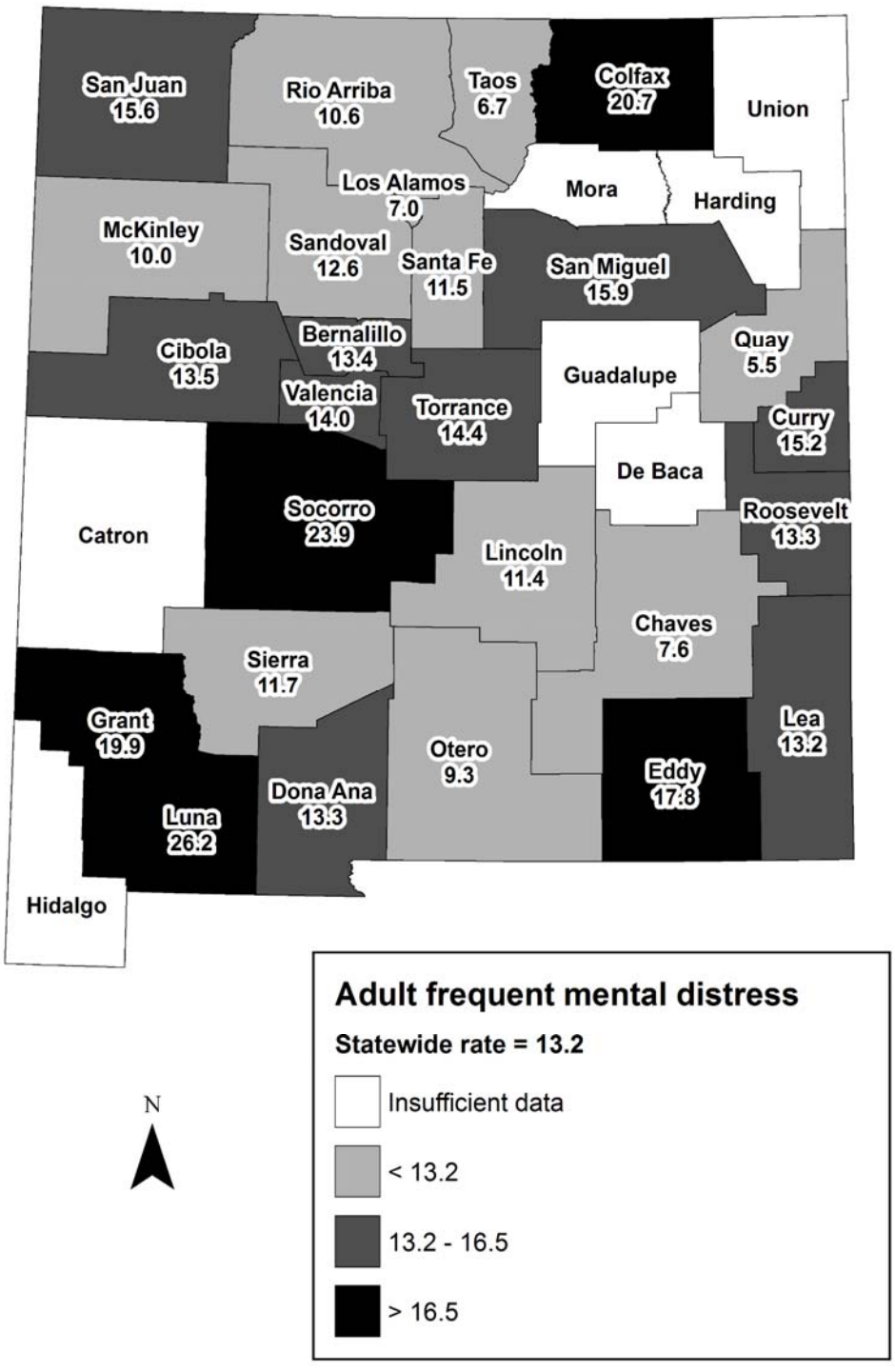
Chart 2: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



* 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, Sierra, Union

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

Chart 3: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

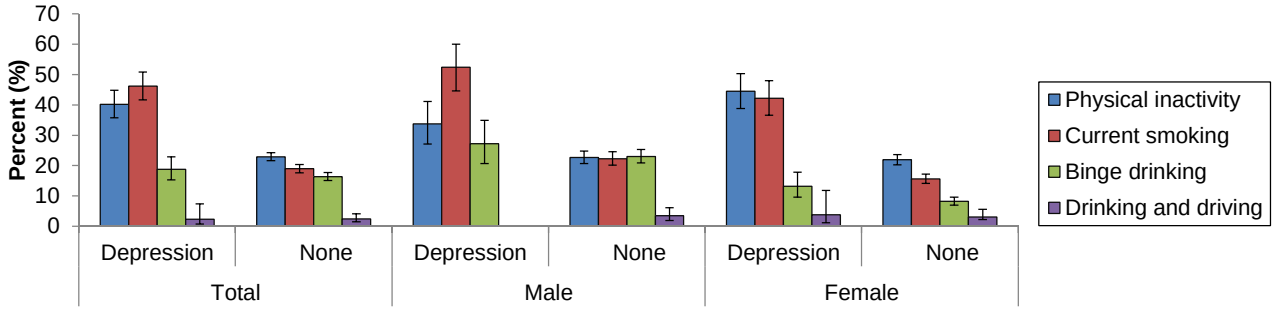
ADULT MENTAL HEALTH (continued)

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 2012, the BRFSS assessed current depression using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition (DSM-IV) criteria.

Table 3 shows the prevalence of current depression was highest among the age-group 25-64 years (11.8%), slightly higher among females than males across the age range, and higher among Black (12.1%) and Hispanic adults (10.8%) than White adults (9.7%). Depression was more common among American Indian females (13.6%) and Hispanic females (13.2%) than among White females (11.1%). Chart 4 shows that current depression was associated among both males and females with significantly higher rates of some unhealthy behaviors including physical inactivity and current smoking. Chart 5 shows that current depression was associated with higher rates of chronic health conditions such as asthma and heart disease among males, and asthma, obesity, diabete,and heart disease among females.

Chart 4: Unhealthy Behaviors by Depression Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2012



* 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; SAES (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 3: Current Depression (past 2 weeks) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

		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	American Indian	-	4,220	-	4,636	-	10.3	-	9.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	2,033	-	-	-	13.6
	Hispanic	3,211	15,677	1,355	20,242	7.8	9.0	5.6	8.4
	White	3,129	18,619	2,926	24,674	9.3	9.0	4.3	8.0
	Total	7,152	40,978	4,908	53,037	8.2	9.2	4.9	8.4
Female	American Indian	-	6,360	110	7,674	-	16.5	2.3	13.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	1,085	-	1,156	-	12.8	-	10.1
	Hispanic	2,441	26,895	2,434	31,770	8.2	15.4	6.5	13.2
	White	2,957	30,547	3,926	37,431	9.7	13.3	5.2	11.1
	Total	6,603	66,324	6,772	79,700	8.5	14.4	5.6	12.1
Total	American Indian	-	10,579	110	12,311	-	13.3	1.3	11.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	1,414	-	-	-	7.2
	Black	-	2,722	-	3,188	-	13.5	-	12.1
	Hispanic	5,652	42,572	3,788	52,012	8.0	12.2	6.2	10.8
	White	6,086	49,167	6,852	62,105	9.5	11.3	4.8	9.7
	Total	13,755	107,302	11,680	132,737	8.4	11.8	5.3	10.3

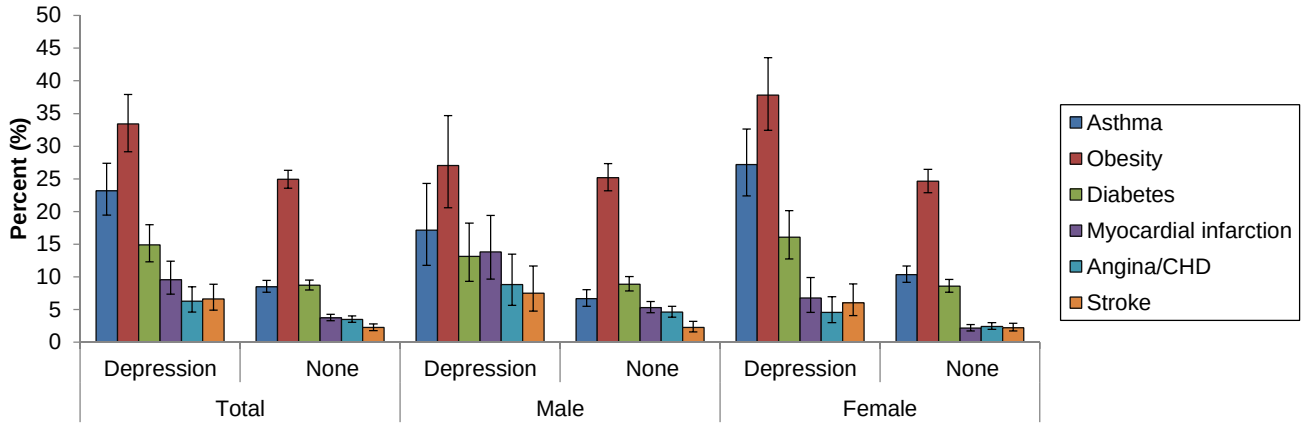
* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

** 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; SAES

Chart 5: Chronic Health Conditions by Depression Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2012



Source: BRFSS; SAES

Table 4: Current Depression (past 2 weeks) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

	Number*						Percent**					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	2,617	-	-	17,465	20,696	43,877	13.6	-	-	11.2	9.6	10.4
Catron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaves	-	-	-	2,605	2,671	5,945	-	-	-	17.4	11.4	14.5
Cibola	-	-	-	-	452	1,609	-	-	-	-	8.0	8.8
Colfax	-	-	-	-	-	1,518	-	-	-	-	-	16.5
Curry	-	-	-	-	1,039	2,117	-	-	-	-	6.3	8.5
De Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dona Ana	-	-	-	6,492	3,685	10,778	-	-	-	9.5	8.8	9.3
Eddy	-	-	-	2,315	2,190	4,813	-	-	-	21.9	10.6	14.4
Grant	-	-	-	-	1,040	1,807	-	-	-	-	7.3	8.3
Guadalupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lea	-	-	-	533	2,590	3,232	-	-	-	3.5	15.6	9.4
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	939	1,729	-	-	-	-	7.7	9.4
Los Alamos	-	-	-	-	1,567	2,095	-	-	-	-	13.6	15.5
Luna	-	-	-	-	-	1,614	-	-	-	-	-	12.7
McKinley	2,586	-	-	383	466	3,435	9.2	-	-	5.1	8.4	8.2
Mora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otero	-	-	-	-	3,753	4,928	-	-	-	-	14.2	12.6
Quay	-	-	-	-	-	1,101	-	-	-	-	-	22.2
Rio Arriba	-	-	-	2,406	-	4,325	-	-	-	12.0	-	13.9
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	849	849	-	-	-	-	13.3	9.1
Sandoval	-	-	-	1,605	4,721	6,586	-	-	-	9.7	9.4	8.3
San Juan	2,258	-	-	93	3,584	5,935	12.2	-	-	0.8	8.8	8.3
San Miguel	-	-	-	2,523	-	3,480	-	-	-	18.2	-	18.5
Santa Fe	-	-	-	4,525	4,314	9,074	-	-	-	11.0	8.6	9.2
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	2,328	-	-	-	-	-	24.0
Socorro	-	-	-	-	-	1,374	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
Taos	-	-	-	740	287	1,157	-	-	-	6.6	3.6	5.7
Torrance	-	-	-	-	-	1,477	-	-	-	-	-	10.7
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valencia	-	-	-	1,737	1,935	4,110	-	-	-	7.3	8.6	8.3
New Mexico	12,311	1,414	3,188	52,012	62,105	132,737	11.4	7.2	12.1	10.8	9.7	10.3

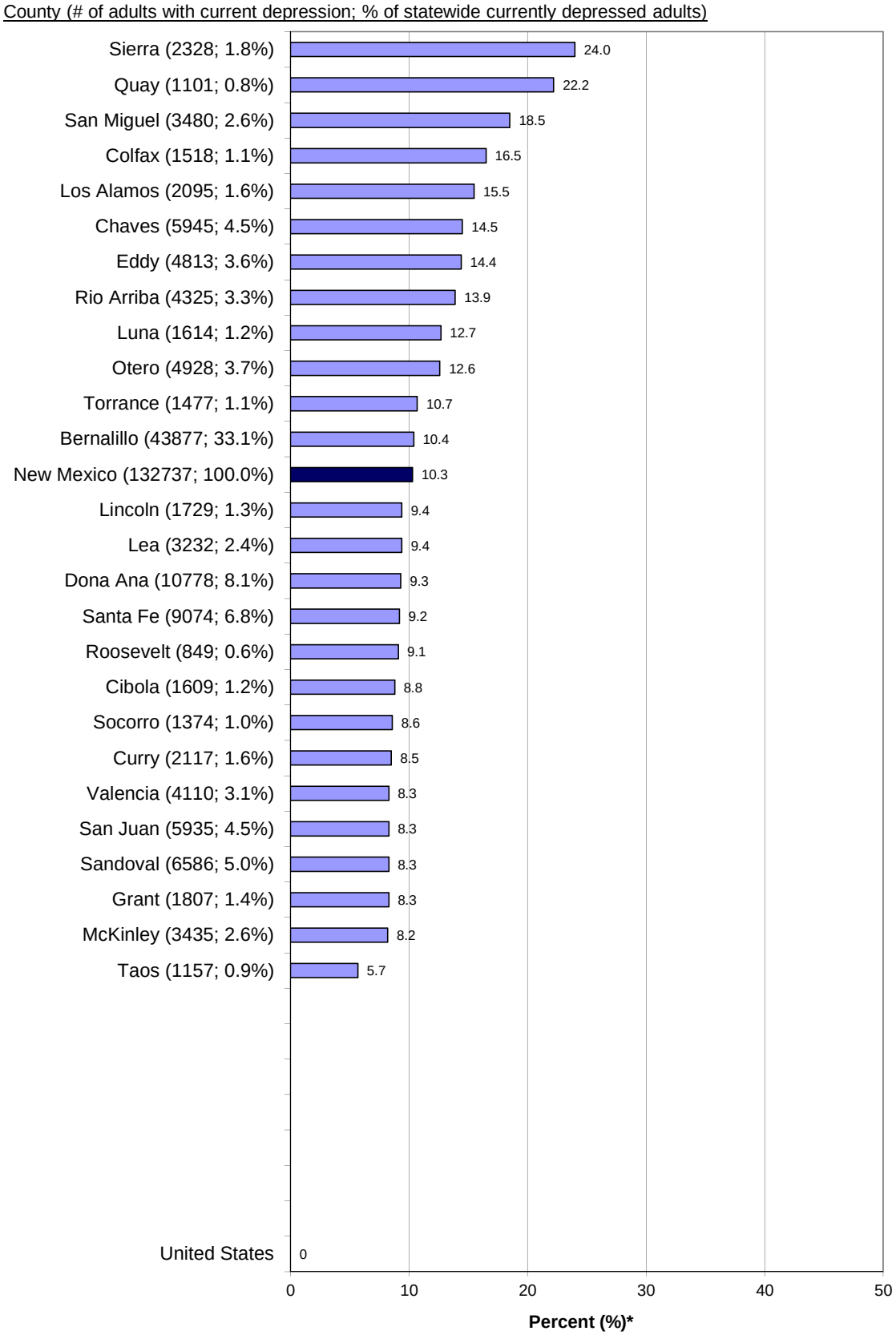
* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

** 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; SAES

Chart 6: Current Depression (past 2 weeks)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

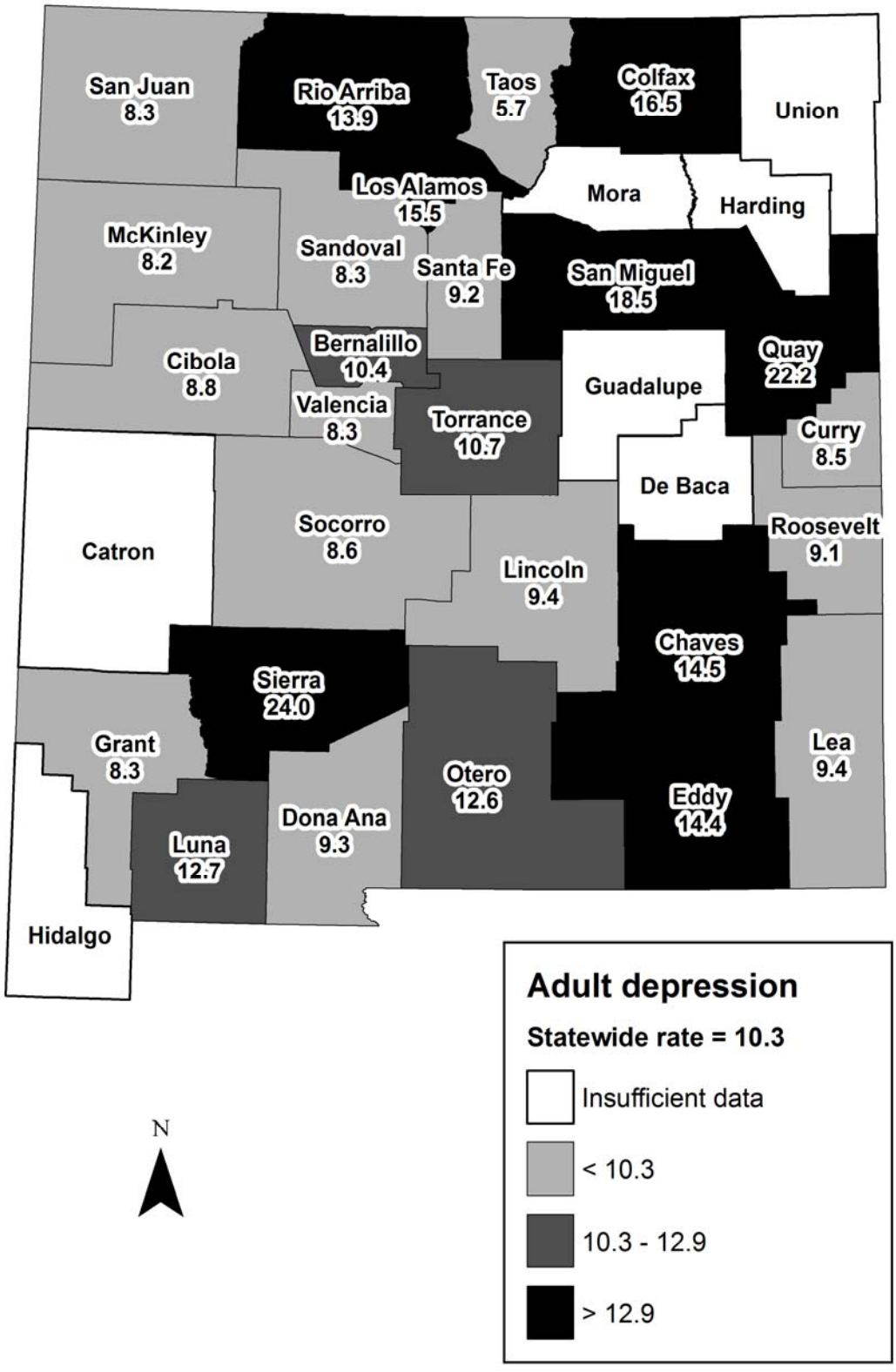


* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

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

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

Chart 7: Current Depression (past 2 weeks)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

YOUTH FEELINGS OF SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS

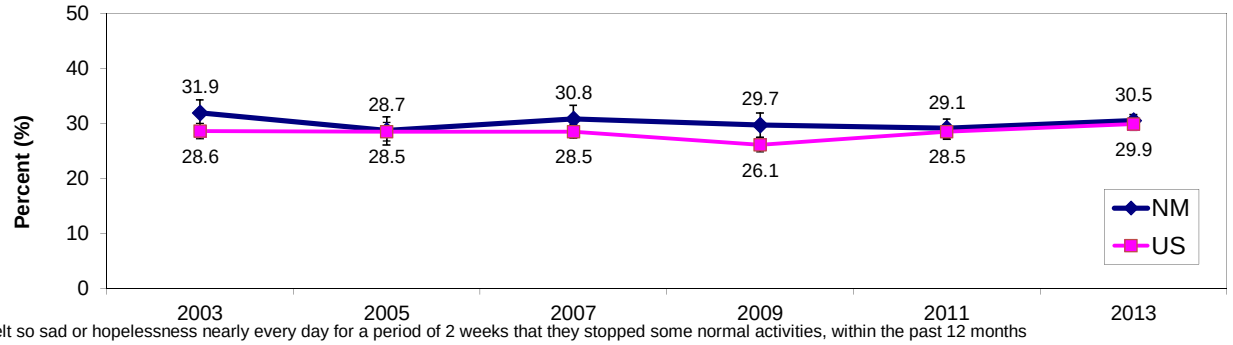
Problem Statement

Persistent feelings of sadness and hopelessness are criteria for, and predictors of, clinical depression for youth, and youth who experience depression are at a higher risk for being depressed as adults. Persistent sadness in youth has also been linked with suicidal behavior, drug and alcohol abuse, unsafe sex, and academic and social deficits. Feelings of sadness or loneliness not only affect teens but those around them, often causing problems in relationships with peers and family members.

The prevalence of persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness among NM high school students showed no trend from 2003-2013. There was not a statistically significant difference between the US rate (29.9%) and the NM rate (30.5%) for feelings of sadness or hopelessness. Girls (40.0%) were far more likely to report feelings of sadness or hopelessness than boys (21.4%). There were no statistically significant variations by grade level or race/ethnicity.

In 2013, the counties with the highest prevalence of prevalence of persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness were Sierra (39.3%), Catron (39.2%), San Miguel (37.8%), Luna (37.7%), and Lea (35.4%). The counties with the lowest prevalence were Hidalgo (17.1%), Mora (19.5%) and De Baca (22.3%). However, there is statistical difference between any of the counties.

Chart 1: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, NM and US, 2013



* 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)

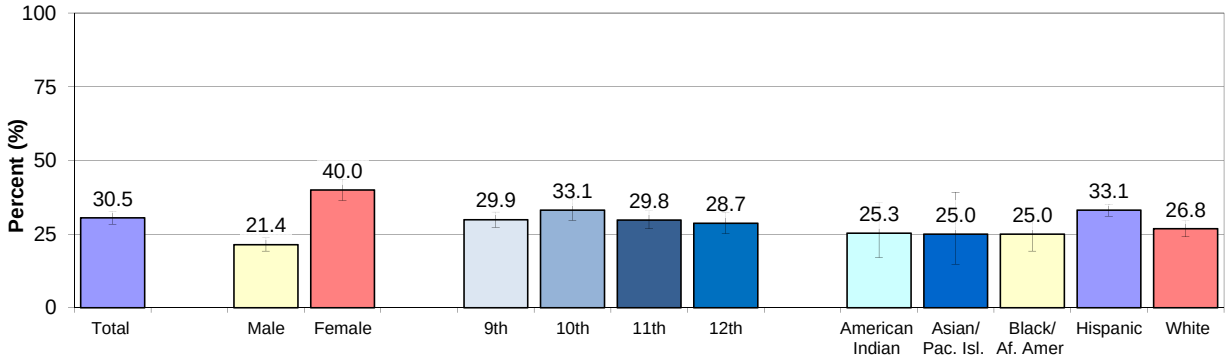
Table 1: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013

		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	18.2 (11.6-27.4)	21.9 (11.8-36.9)	23.8 (10.3-45.8)	10.8 (4.1-25.5)	19.2 (10.6-32.1)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	27.7 (16.5-42.6)
	Black	--	--	--	--	22.1 (14.1-33.0)
	Hispanic	21.7 (17.7-26.4)	22.8 (19.6-26.4)	22.0 (17.9-26.8)	23.2 (18.3-28.8)	22.5 (20.4-24.8)
	White	18.2 (14.6-22.3)	20.4 (14.8-27.3)	20.8 (13.8-30.0)	17.3 (14.7-20.2)	19.2 (16.8-21.7)
	Total	20.7 (17.8-23.9)	22.4 (19.3-25.9)	21.8 (17.8-26.3)	20.3 (16.7-24.5)	21.4 (19.2-23.8)
Female	American Indian	39.6 (27.7-53.0)	41.7 (31.1-53.2)	27.8 (15.5-44.6)	12.3 (4.5-29.4)	32.0 (23.7-41.5)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	19.1 (10.4-32.5)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	43.0 (38.2-48.0)	46.2 (38.8-53.8)	44.4 (39.3-49.7)	40.9 (34.4-47.6)	43.6 (40.1-47.2)
	White	34.1 (24.4-45.3)	42.0 (33.6-50.9)	29.1 (23.1-35.8)	38.1 (28.4-49.0)	35.7 (29.8-42.0)
	Total	40.0 (36.1-44.0)	44.4 (38.0-51.0)	38.2 (33.4-43.2)	36.8 (31.6-42.3)	40.0 (36.4-43.6)
Total	American Indian	28.6 (19.9-39.2)	30.5 (24.1-37.9)	25.8 (14.2-42.4)	11.5 (4.7-25.8)	25.3 (17.1-35.7)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	25.0 (14.8-39.1)
	Black	--	--	--	--	25.0 (19.2-31.8)
	Hispanic	31.9 (29.0-35.0)	34.8 (31.0-38.7)	33.3 (30.8-35.9)	32.5 (28.1-37.2)	33.1 (31.1-35.1)
	White	25.8 (20.1-32.3)	30.3 (24.8-36.4)	24.4 (18.8-31.1)	27.2 (22.5-32.5)	26.8 (24.1-29.7)
	Total	29.9 (27.3-32.5)	33.1 (29.6-36.9)	29.8 (26.8-32.9)	28.7 (25.2-32.4)	30.5 (28.4-32.7)

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

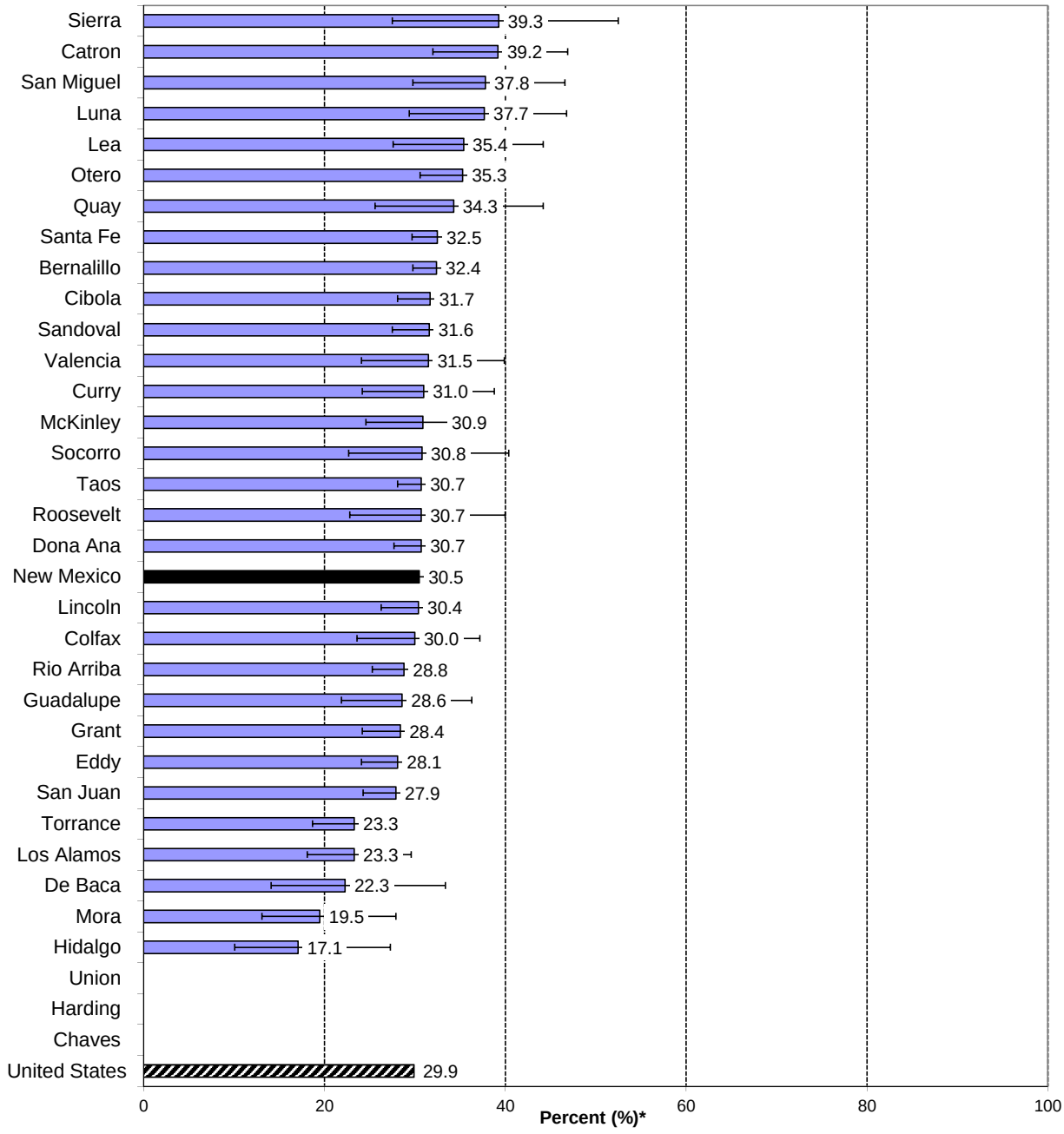
YOUTH FEELINGS OF SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS (continued)

Chart 2: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



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

Chart 3. Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



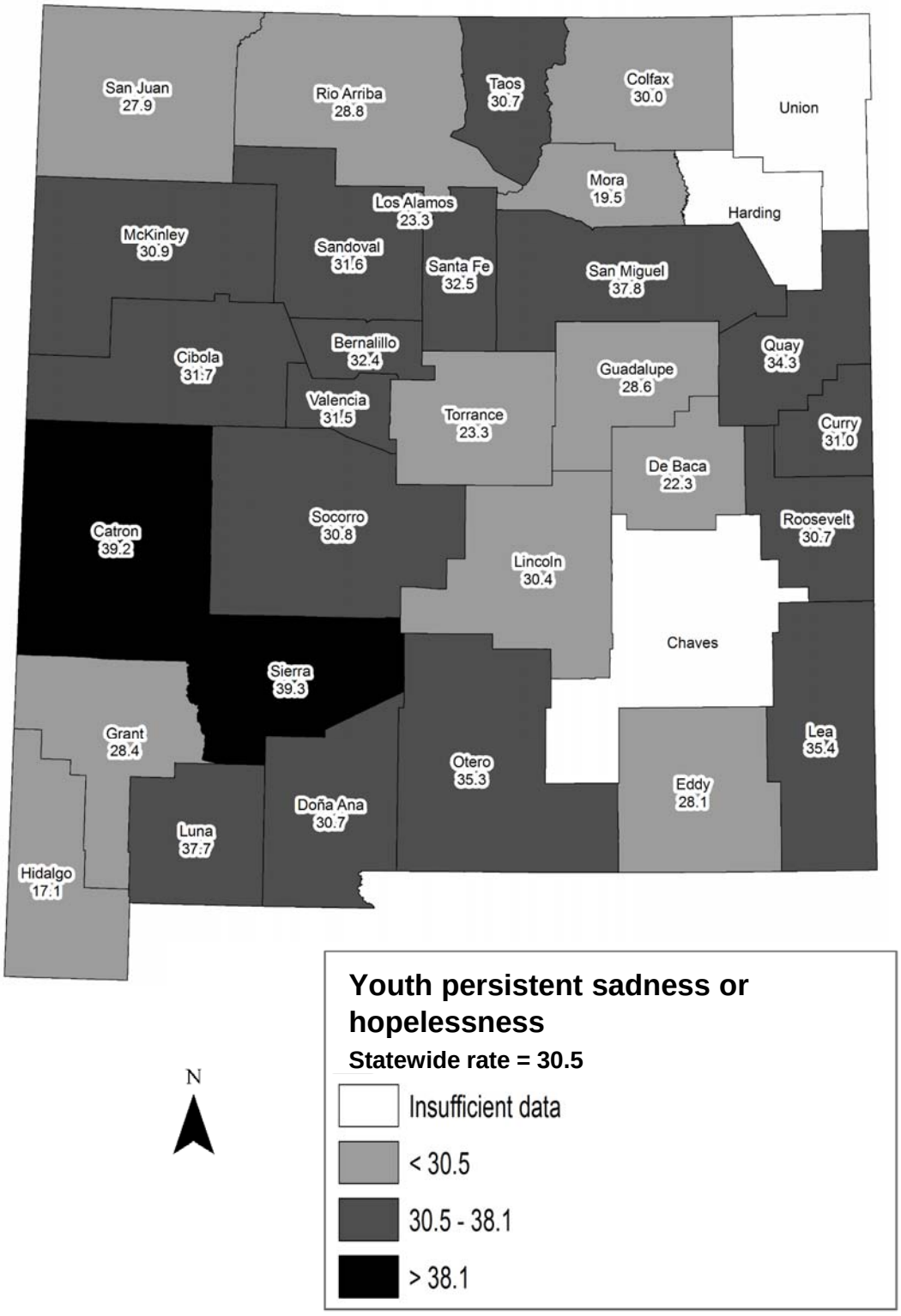
* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness within the past 12 months

Chaves and Harding County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

YOUTH FEELINGS OF SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS (continued)

Chart 4. Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



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

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

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

YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE

Problem Statement

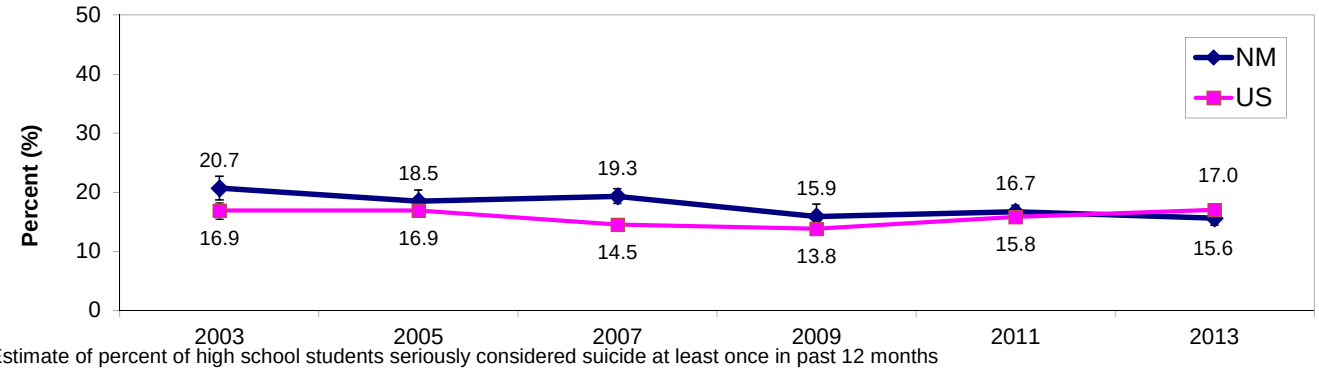
Suicide is a complex behavior, with no single determining cause. Suicidal ideation refers to thoughts of suicide or wanting to take one's own life. Suicidal ideation is a risk factor for attempted/completed suicide.

Among NM high school students, the rate of "Seriously considered suicide" decreased from 20.7% in 2003 to 15.6% in 2013. The difference between the 2011 and 2013 rates was not statistically significant. The US rate decreased until 2009, but increased from 2009 to 2013 (13.8% to 17.0%). There was no statistical difference between the NM and US rates for 2013.

NM girls (19.9%) had a higher rate than boys (11.6%) in 2013. Seriously considered suicide decreases as grade levels increase. There were no significant differences between Hispanic (16.1%), White (15.7%), American Indian (13.7%), Black/African American (11.0%), and Asian or Pacific Islander (10.9%) students.

In 2013, the counties with the highest prevalence of seriously considering suicide were Sierra (23.3%), Otero (20.9%), San Miguel (19.3%), Catron (19.0%), and Luna (18.7%). The counties with the lowest prevalence were Mora (6.8%) and Hidalgo (7.1%).

Chart 1: Seriously Considered Suicide* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, NM and US, 2013



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

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

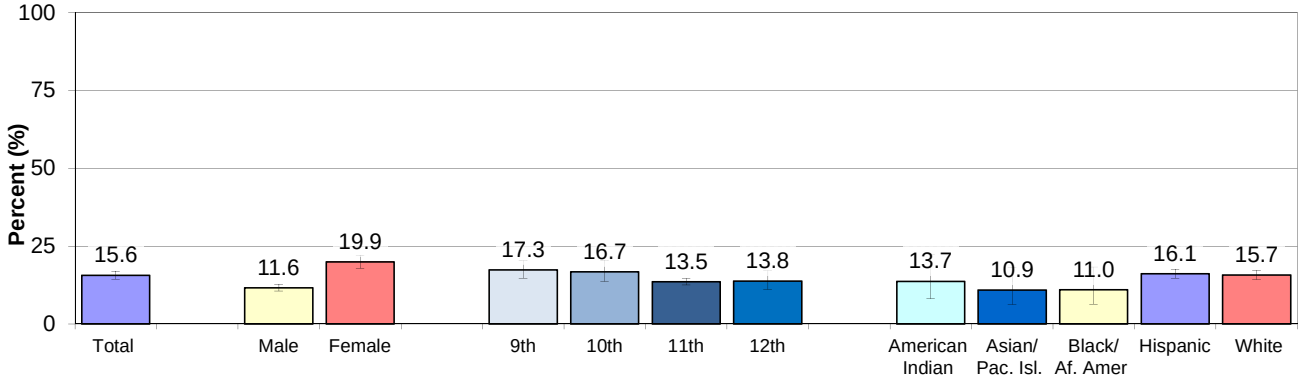
Table 1: Seriously Considered Suicide, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013

		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	13.4 (7.0-24.1)	7.1 (1.5-27.2)	13.5 (4.5-34.4)	5.6 (3.5-8.9)	10.8 (5.0-21.7)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	14.9 (9.0-23.5)
	Black	--	--	--	--	8.8 (3.6-19.9)
	Hispanic	10.9 (8.4-13.9)	13.0 (10.1-16.7)	10.8 (8.3-13.9)	13.2 (9.5-18.0)	12.0 (10.8-13.3)
	White	10.8 (7.1-15.9)	13.1 (10.7-15.9)	10.9 (8.7-13.4)	9.5 (5.2-16.9)	11.3 (9.7-13.1)
	Total	10.9 (9.4-12.7)	12.6 (10.2-15.3)	11.1 (9.7-12.6)	11.4 (8.7-14.7)	11.6 (10.6-12.7)
Female	American Indian	22.2 (13.0-35.4)	20.8 (10.5-36.9)	9.6 (5.0-17.5)	11.3 (3.7-30.0)	16.9 (11.0-25.2)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	6.8 (1.9-21.1)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	25.0 (17.0-35.2)	20.5 (14.0-29.0)	17.3 (13.7-21.6)	16.5 (11.5-23.1)	20.2 (17.6-23.0)
	White	23.6 (18.4-29.8)	23.6 (18.1-30.1)	16.8 (11.4-24.0)	17.8 (11.7-26.0)	20.7 (18.6-23.0)
	Total	24.3 (19.3-30.2)	21.1 (16.1-27.2)	16.1 (14.1-18.2)	16.2 (12.3-21.1)	19.9 (17.9-22.0)
Total	American Indian	17.6 (10.6-27.9)	13.1 (8.0-20.6)	11.5 (6.1-20.6)	8.4 (3.9-17.3)	13.7 (8.1-22.3)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	10.9 (6.3-18.1)
	Black	--	--	--	--	11.0 (6.4-18.3)
	Hispanic	17.7 (13.4-22.9)	16.8 (12.9-21.7)	14.1 (11.7-16.8)	14.9 (11.2-19.7)	16.1 (14.7-17.6)
	White	16.8 (12.3-22.6)	17.9 (15.5-20.5)	13.5 (10.8-16.7)	13.4 (9.3-19.0)	15.7 (14.3-17.1)
	Total	17.3 (14.7-20.3)	16.7 (13.6-20.4)	13.5 (12.5-14.6)	13.8 (11.1-17.1)	15.6 (14.4-16.9)

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

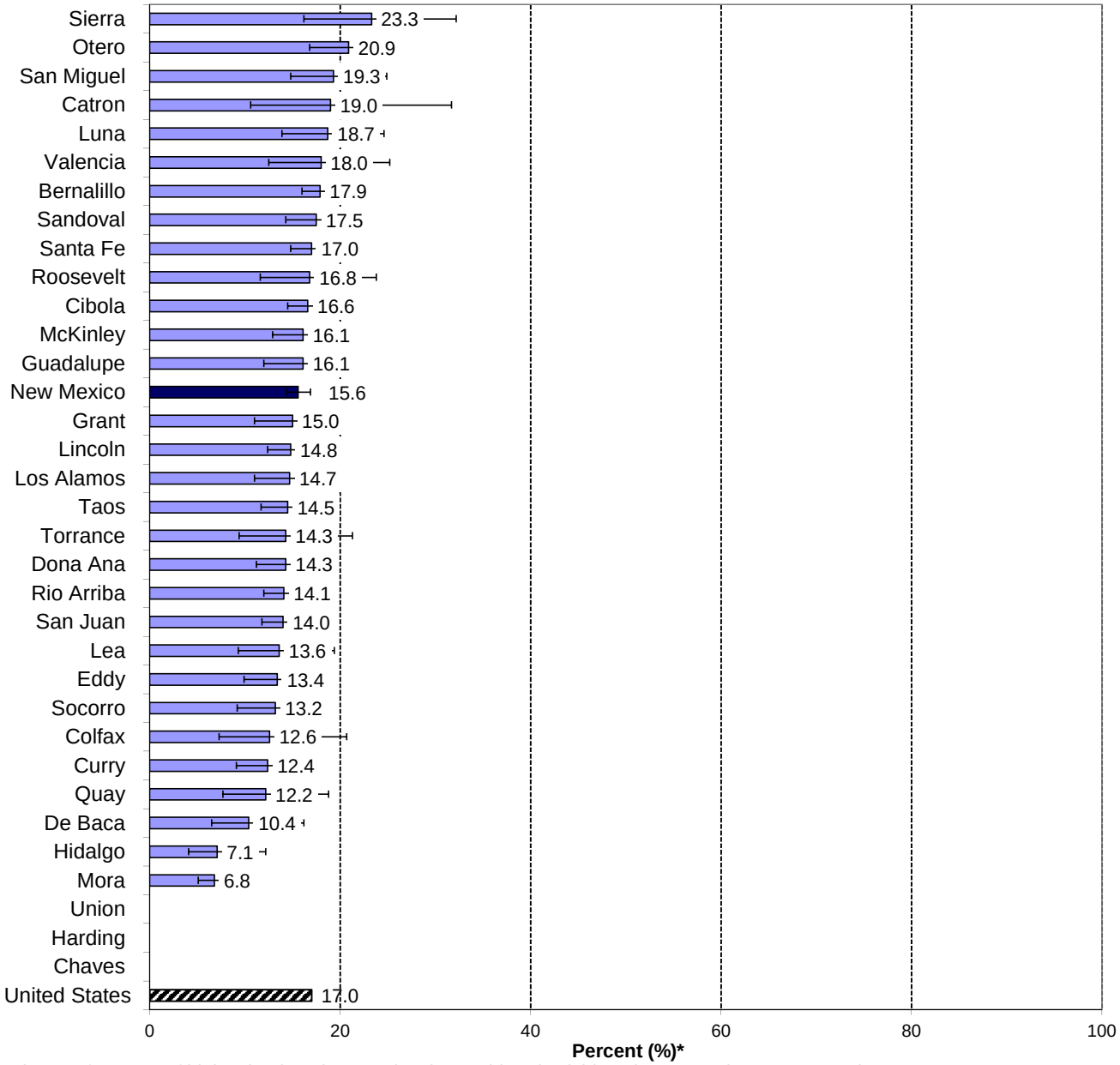
YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE (continued)

Chart 2: Seriously Considered Suicide, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



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

Chart 3. Seriously Considered Suicide* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



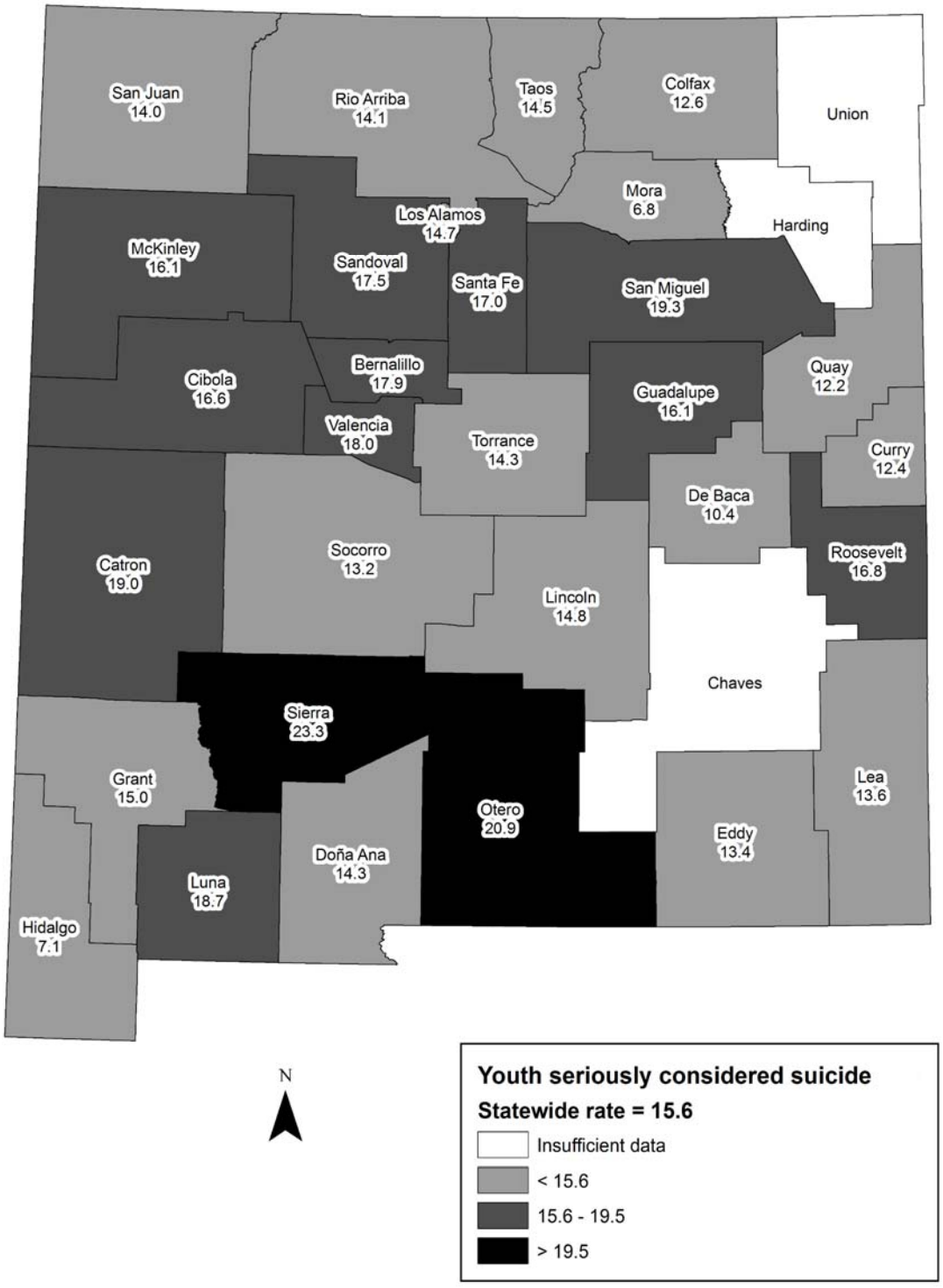
* Estimate of percent of high school students seriously considered suicide at least once in past 12 months

Chaves, Harding, and Union County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



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

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Problem Statement

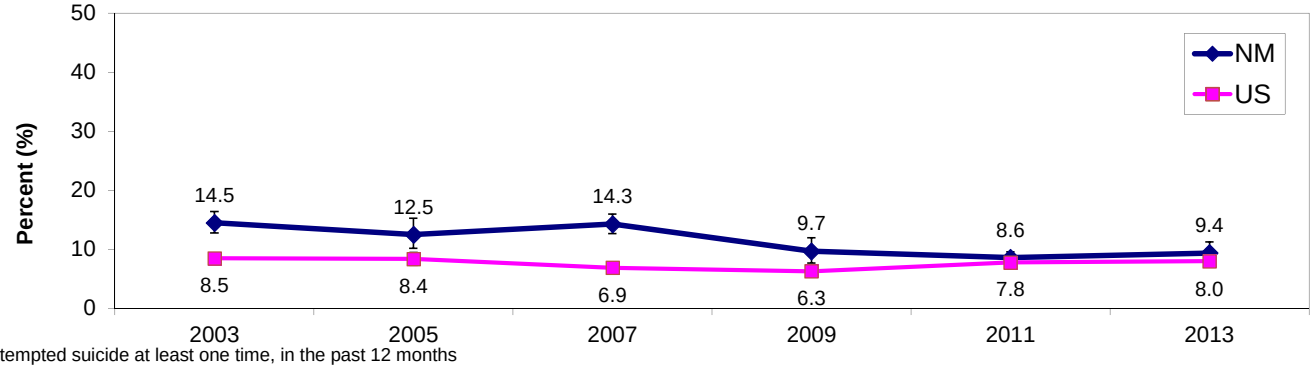
In 2013, suicide was the second leading cause of death in NM among youth. In the United States, in 2011 (last year for which information is available), suicide was also the second cause leading cause of death in the United States, for youth between the ages of 15 and 24. While girls are more likely than boys to attempt suicide, boys are more likely than girls to die of suicide. Cultural variations in suicide rates also exist, with American Indian/Alaskan Native youth having the highest rates of suicide-related fatalities in New Mexico. A previous suicide attempt is among the stongest risk factors for completed suicide.

The prevalence of past year suicide attempts among NM high school students decreased from 14.5% in 2003 to 9.4% in 2013. While the US rate decreased from 2003 to 2009, it increased from 2009 to 2013 (6.3% to 8.0%). In 2013, there was no statistical difference between US (8%) and NM (9.4%) students for the rate of suicide attempts.

Girls (10.6%) had a higher rate of attempted suicide than boys (8.1%). White students (6.0%) had a lower rate of suicide attempts than American Indian students (11.2%). The difference by grade level was not statistically significant.

In 2013, the counties with the highest prevalence of suicide attempts were Luna (14.6%), Valencia (14.0%), Cibola (13.9%), San Miguel (13.2%), and McKinley (13.1%). The counties with the lowest prevalence of suicide attempts were Hidalgo (4.7%), Mora (5.6%), De Baca (6.4%), and Los Alamos (6.5%).

Chart 1: Attempted Suicide* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, NM and US, 2013



* Attempted suicide at least one time, in the past 12 months

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

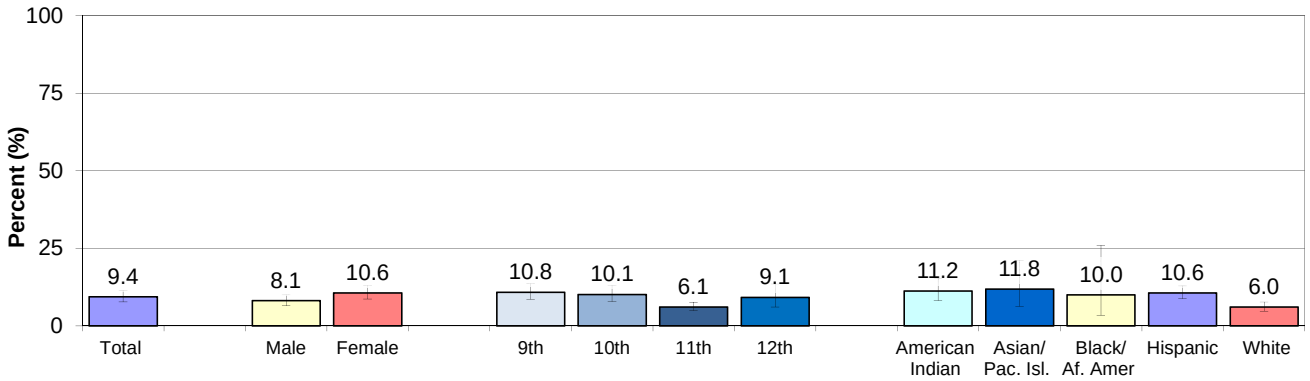
Table 1: Attempted Suicide, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013

		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	10.6 (6.0-18.0)	8.6 (3.8-18.2)	--	--	10.8 (7.4-15.6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	13.2 (8.3-20.3)
	Black	--	--	--	--	8.3 (2.3-25.8)
	Hispanic	8.6 (5.7-12.8)	9.8 (7.7-12.3)	8.4 (6.2-11.1)	9.9 (6.2-15.5)	9.4 (7.6-11.6)
	White	4.5 (2.1-9.1)	5.9 (3.7-9.3)	2.2 (1.1-4.4)	3.8 (1.6-8.4)	4.5 (3.5-5.7)
	Total	7.6 (5.5-10.3)	8.6 (6.9-10.6)	6.2 (4.5-8.5)	8.6 (5.3-13.7)	8.1 (6.5-10.0)
Female	American Indian	17.4 (13.2-22.5)	11.7 (6.7-19.6)	2.8 (0.4-18.3)	--	11.6 (8.1-16.3)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	6.2 (2.3-16.0)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	15.9 (10.9-22.5)	12.5 (9.2-16.8)	7.0 (5.0-9.7)	10.4 (5.1-20.3)	11.8 (9.2-14.9)
	White	8.3 (4.6-14.5)	10.7 (5.5-19.7)	4.1 (2.2-7.7)	7.7 (3.4-16.5)	7.8 (5.6-10.7)
	Total	14.2 (10.7-18.5)	11.7 (8.5-15.9)	6.0 (4.5-7.9)	9.7 (5.5-16.4)	10.6 (8.6-13.1)
Total	American Indian	13.9 (11.9-16.2)	10.0 (5.7-16.9)	4.4 (1.1-16.7)	13.2 (8.3-20.3)	11.2 (8.1-15.3)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	11.8 (6.3-21.1)
	Black	--	--	--	--	10.0 (3.4-25.9)
	Hispanic	12.3 (9.0-16.6)	11.2 (8.7-14.3)	7.7 (6.0-9.8)	10.2 (6.4-16.0)	10.6 (8.7-12.9)
	White	6.3 (3.5-11.1)	8.2 (5.6-11.8)	3.0 (1.9-4.8)	5.7 (3.0-10.6)	6.0 (4.7-7.7)
	Total	10.8 (8.5-13.6)	10.1 (7.8-13.0)	6.1 (4.9-7.6)	9.1 (6.1-13.5)	9.4 (7.7-11.3)

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

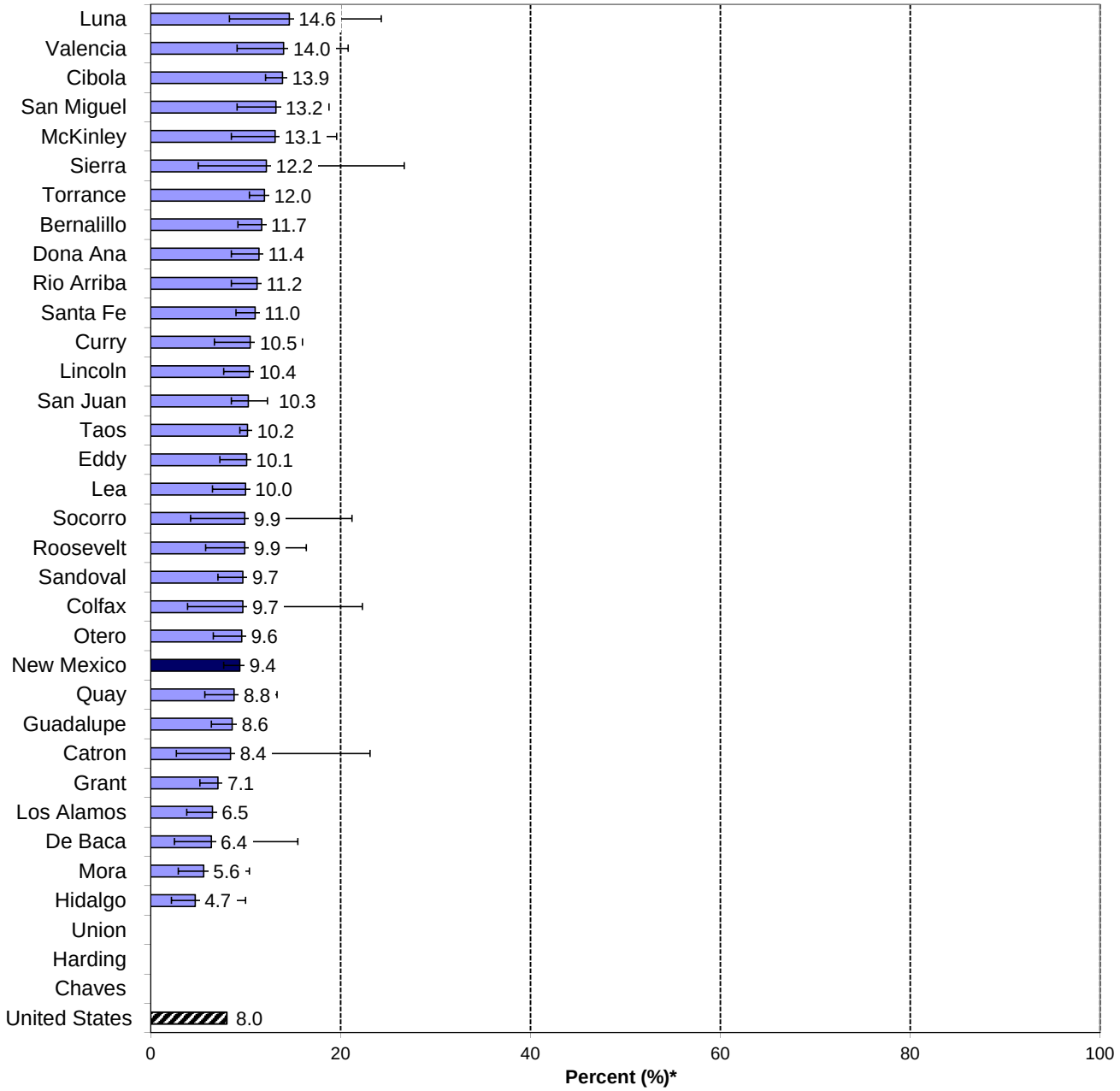
YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE (continued)

Chart 2: Attempted Suicide, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



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

Chart 3. Attempted Suicide* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013

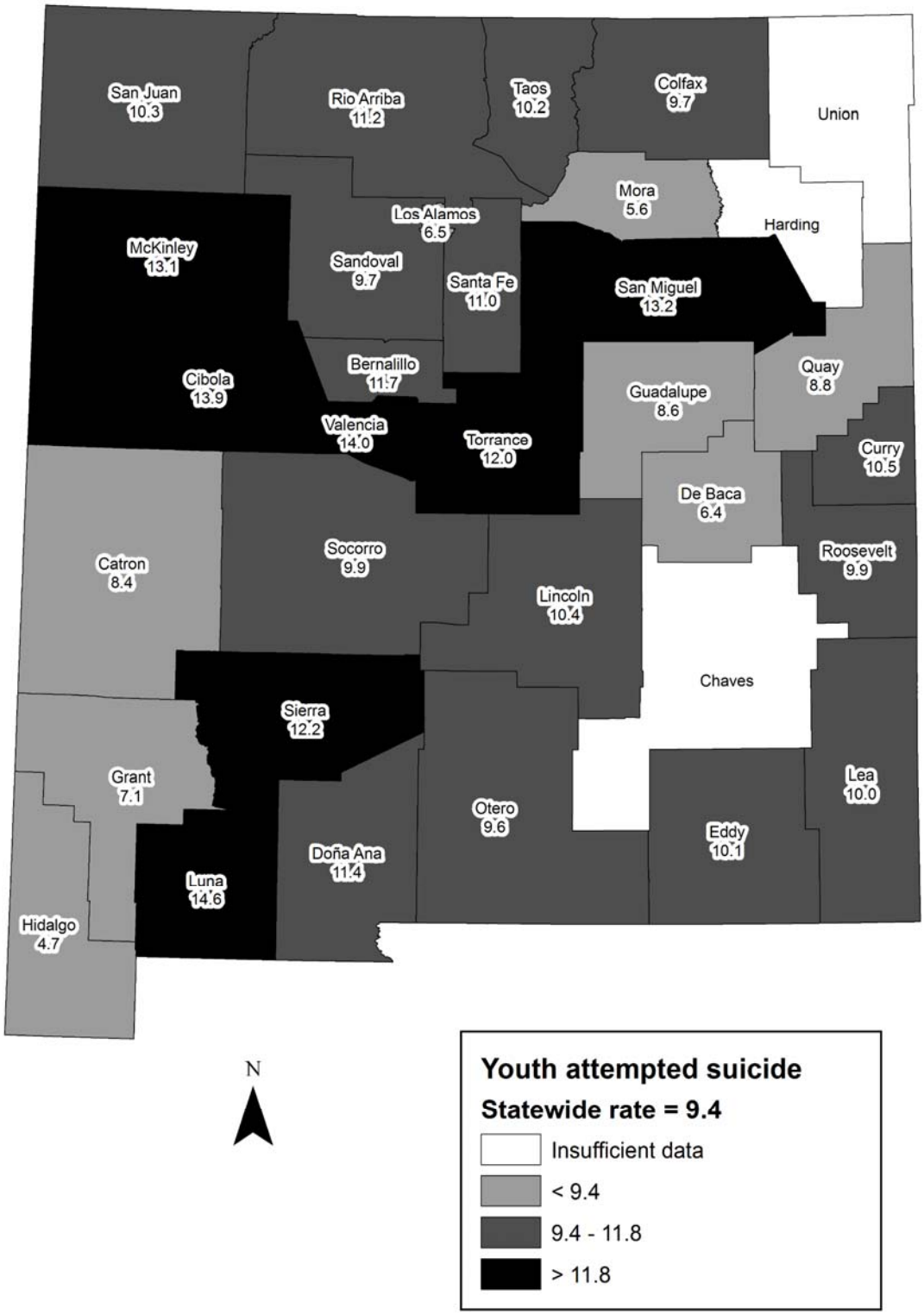


* Estimate of percent of high school students who attempted suicide at least once in past 12 months

Chaves, Harding, and Union County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

Chart 4. Attempted Suicide* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2013



* 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; SAES

YOUTH RISK AND RESILIENCY

Association Between Risk and Resiliency

Strong relationships with parents, peers, schools, and adults in the community can be protective factors against risk behaviors that endanger the health and well-being of young people. These protective factors, or resiliency factors, are measured by several questions in the NM Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). Results from the 2013 YRRS demonstrate 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 factor results presented in the following charts are for:

- In my home, a parent or other adult is interested in my school work
- When I am not at home, one of my parents/guardians knows where I am and who I am with
- At my school, a teacher or other adult believes I will be a success
- In my school, there are clear rules about what students can and cannot do
- At school I am involved in sports, clubs, or other extra-curricular activities
- Outside my home and school, there is an adult who really cares about me
- Outside home and school, I am a part of group activities
- I plan to go to college or some other school after high school
- I have a friend about my own age who really cares about me

Students were asked how true each of these statements was for them. In each chart, results are organized by assigning one of three colored bars to those who said the statement was "Very much true", another bar to those who said the statement was "A little true" or "Pretty much true" and another to those who said "Not true at all". The length of each bar represents the percent of students who reported engaging in each risk behavior. In general, students who said "Very much true" to each resiliency factor (dark colored bars) had a lower prevalence of risk behaviors than other students, and students who said "Not true at all" (light colored bars) had higher rates of risk behaviors.

Chart 1: Binge Drinking* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2013

Students were less likely to be binge drinkers if they said "Very much true" to:

- In my home, a parent or other adult is interested in my school work
- When I am not at home, one of my parents/guardians knows where I am and who I am with
- At my school, a teacher or other adult believes I will be a success
- In my school, there are clear rules about what students can and cannot do
- At school I am involved in sports, clubs, or other extra-curricular activities
- Outside my home and school, I am a part of group activities
- I plan to go to college or some other school after high school
- I have a friend about my own age who really cares about me

** 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*

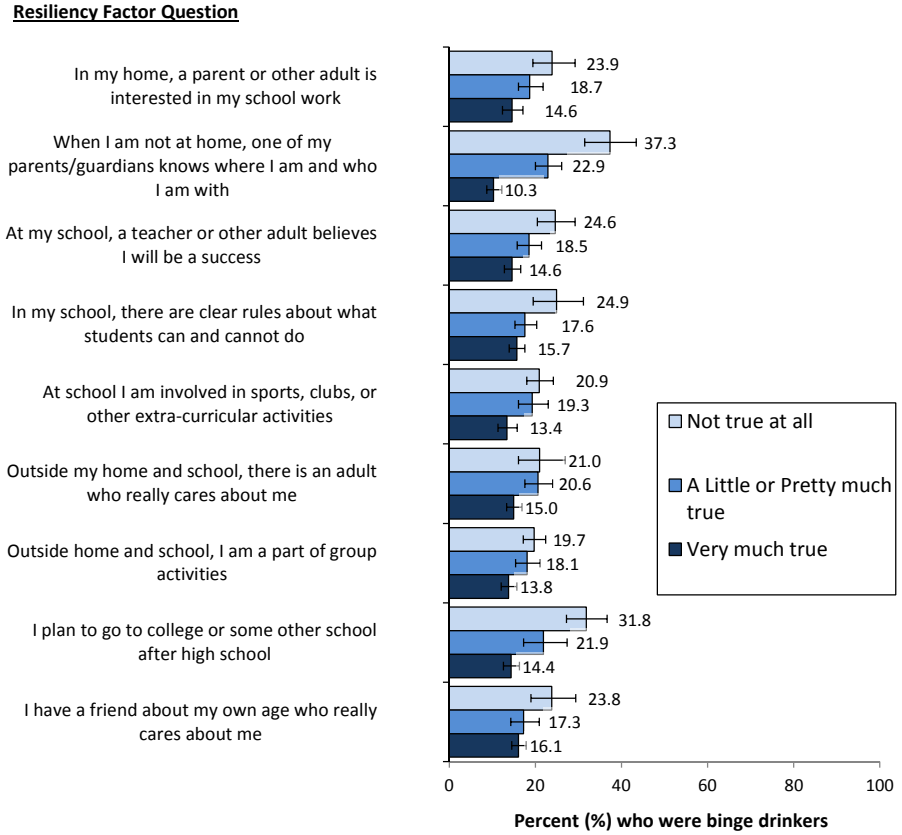
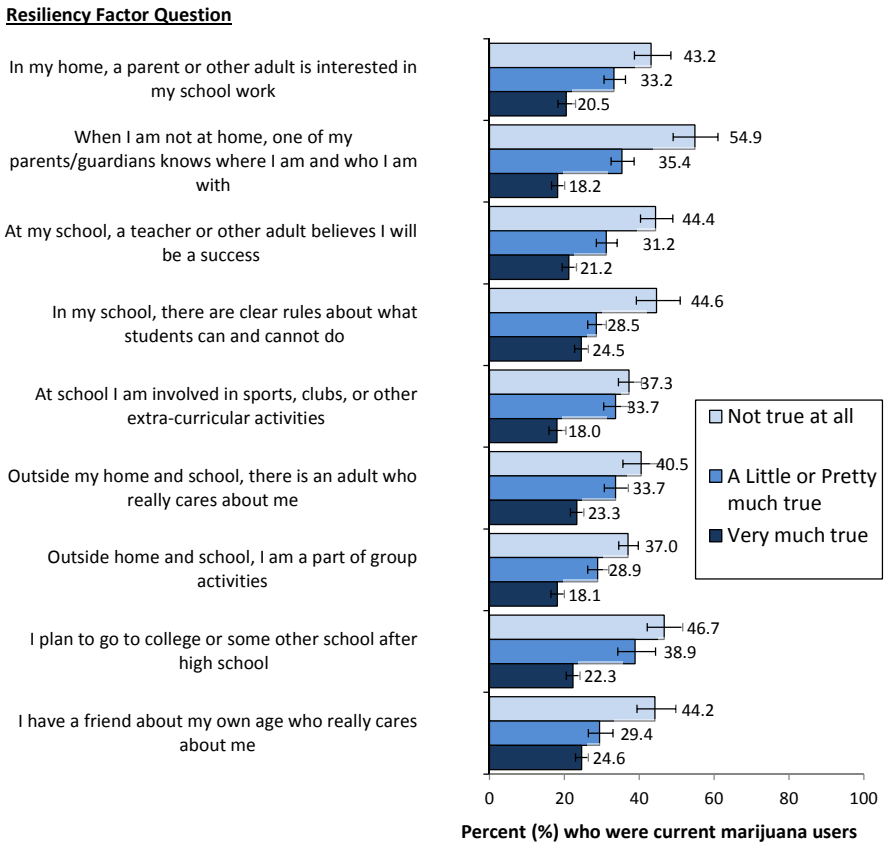


Chart 2: Current Marijuana Use* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2013

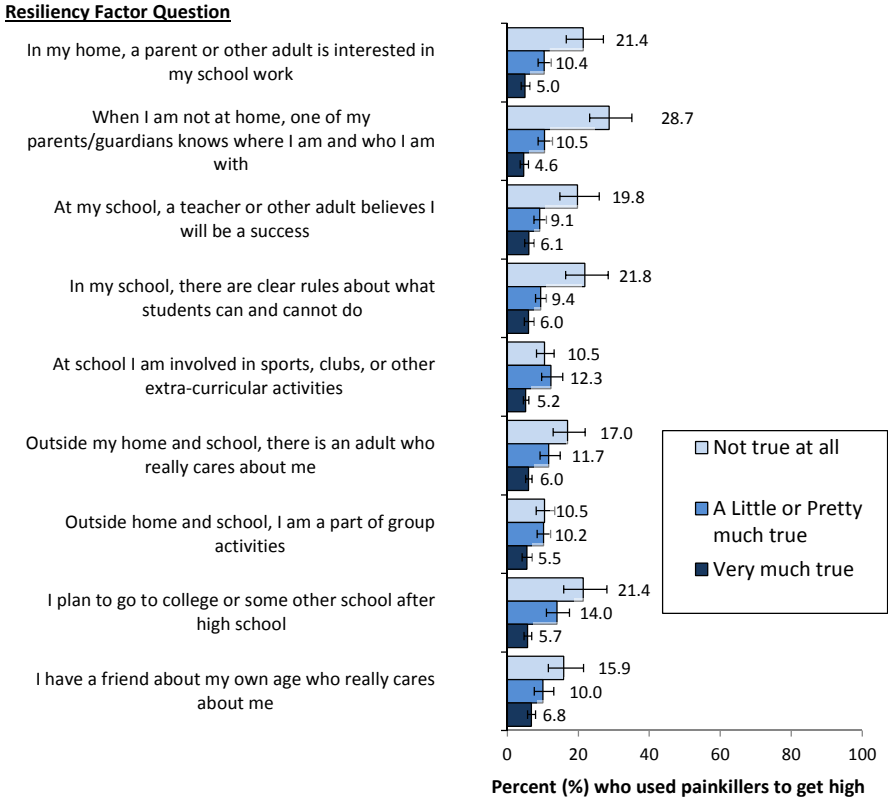
Students were less likely to be current marijuana users if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions.



** Used marijuana in the past 30 days*

Chart 3: Used Pain Killers to Get High* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2013

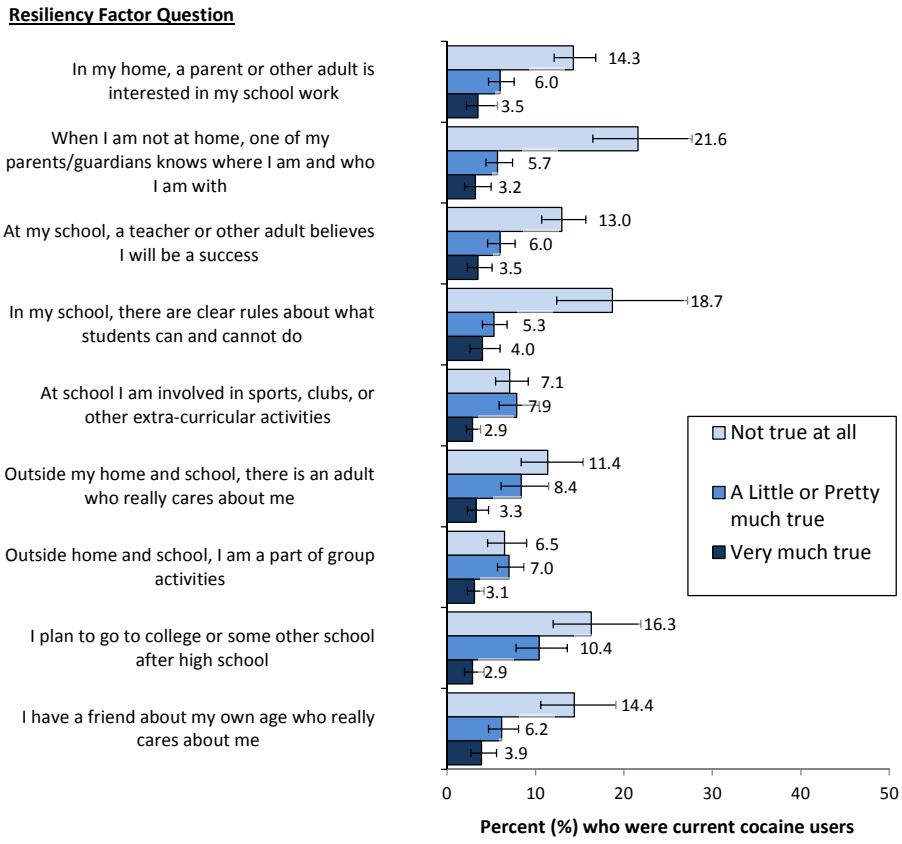
Students were less likely to use pain killers to get high if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions.



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

Chart 4: Current Cocaine Use* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2013

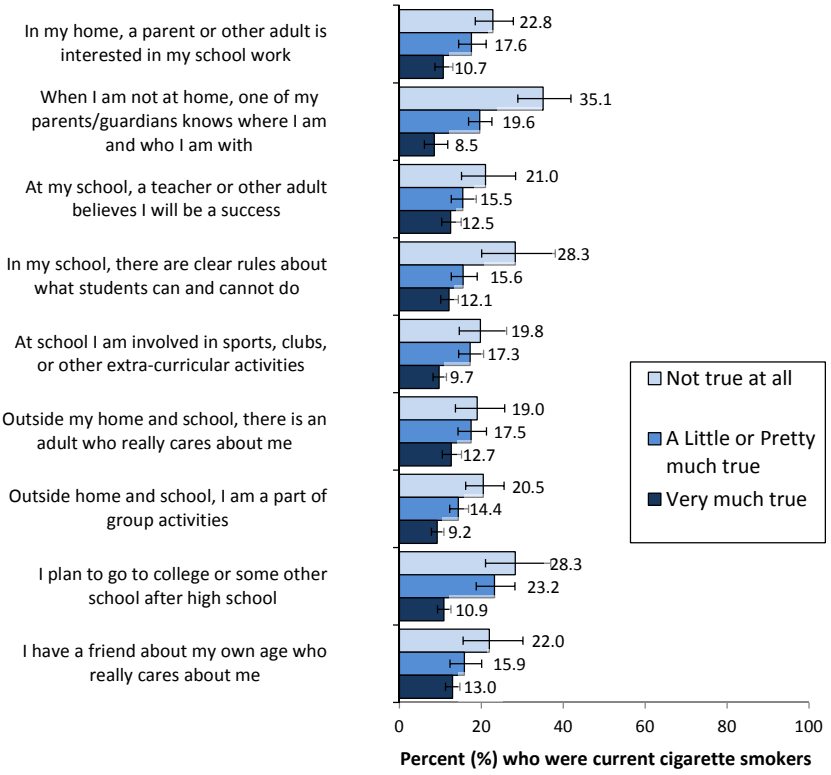
Students were less likely to be current cocaine users if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions.



** 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, 2013

Students were less likely to be current cigarette smokers if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions.



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

Chart 6: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2013

Students were less likely to have feelings of sadness and hopelessness if they said "Very much true" to

- In my home, a parent or other adult is interested in my school work
- When I am not at home, one of my parents/guardians knows where I am and who I am with
- At my school, a teacher or other adult believes I will be a success
- At school I am involved in sports, clubs, or other extra-curricular activities
- Outside my home and school, there is an adult who really cares about me
- Outside home and school, I am a part of group 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*

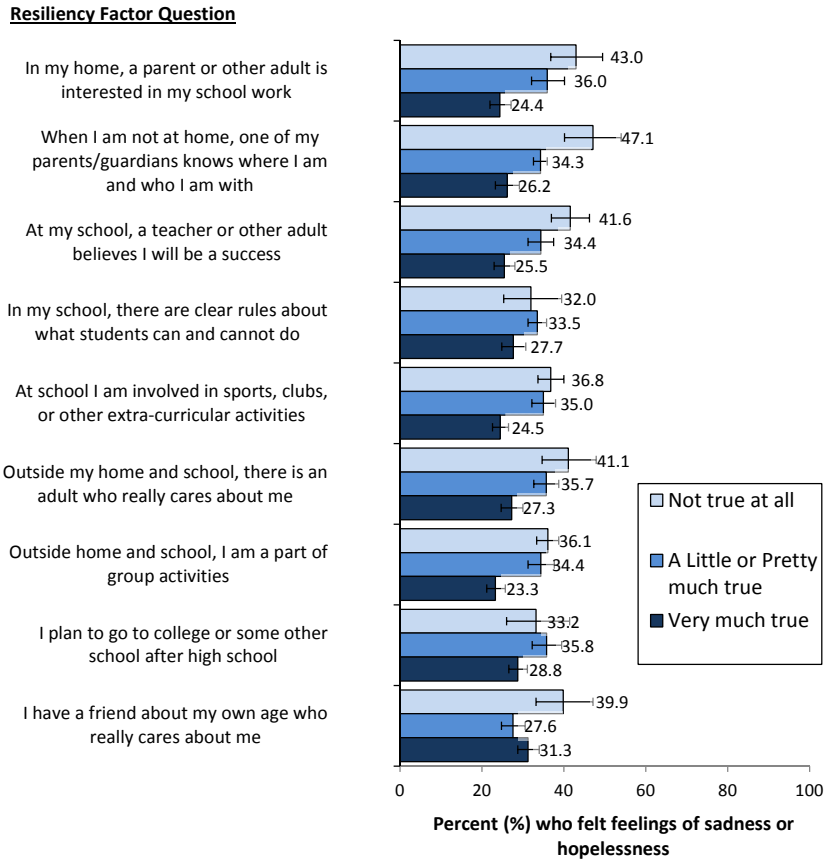
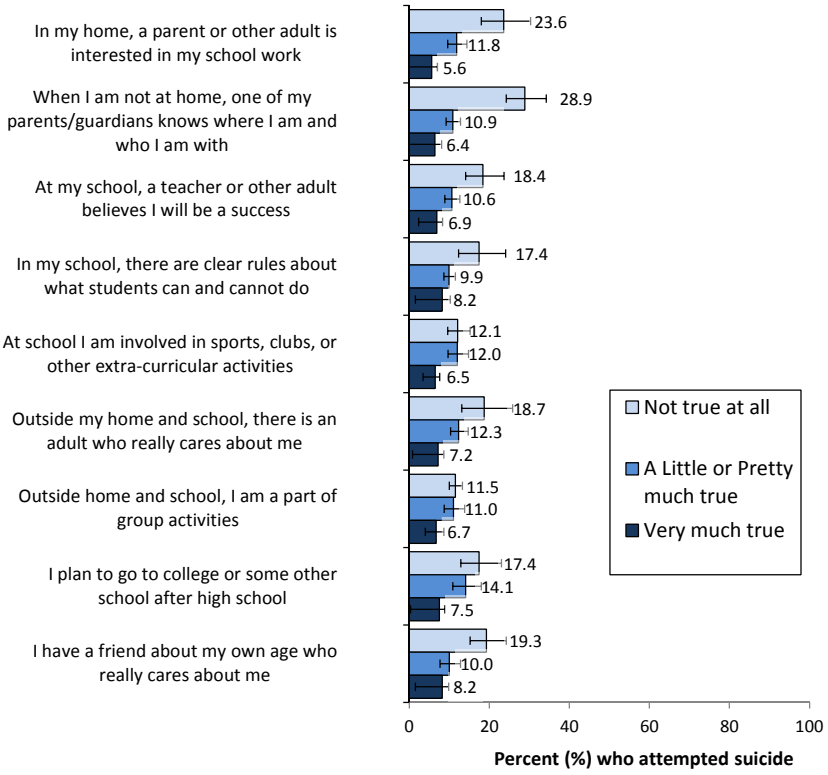


Chart 7: Suicide Attempts* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2013

Students were less likely to attempt suicide if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions

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



Section 2

Consumption

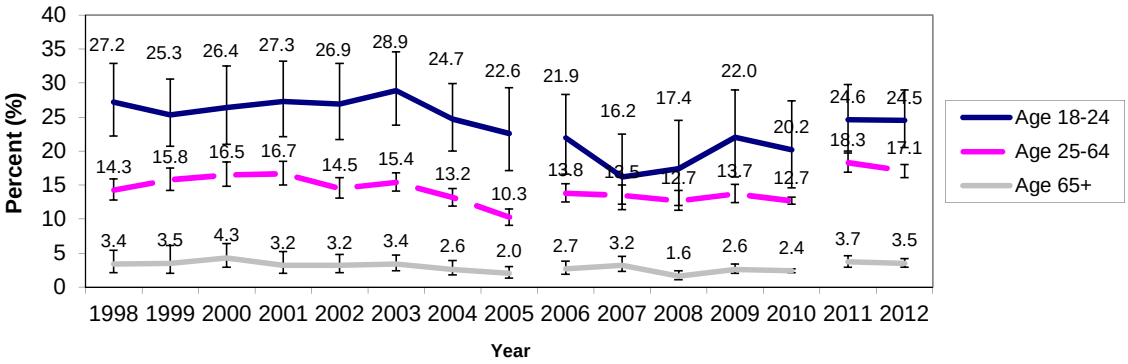
ADULT BINGE DRINKING

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 has remained stable. Chart 2 shows that adults who do binge drink continue to do so on average four times per month; and to drink well above the binge drinking threshold when they do. County-level results are shown in Table 2 and Charts 3-4.

Chart 1: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by Age, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2012



* Binge drinking definition: 1998-2005, drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least once in past 30 days; 2006-present, drinking five or more drinks (for men) or four or more drinks (for women) on an occasion at least once in past 30 days

**In 2011, BRFSS updated its surveillance methods. Any shift in prevalence between 2010 and 2011 must be interpreted with caution, as it may be partially due to change in methods.

Source: BRFSS; SAES (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, 2012

		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	American Indian	-	8,465	-	11,001	-	19.5	-	19.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hispanic	20,523	57,964	3,846	82,333	40.1	26.9	10.3	27.0
	White	7,852	37,589	3,207	48,649	22.5	17.4	3.9	14.7
	Total	32,143	107,963	7,304	147,410	31.4	21.9	5.8	20.4
Female	American Indian	-	2,338	0	4,654	-	5.1	0.0	7.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	1,309	-	-	-	11.8
	Hispanic	7,717	23,225	369	31,311	13.9	10.1	0.8	9.4
	White	6,477	24,500	1,908	32,885	22.8	11.1	2.0	9.5
	Total	16,928	52,330	2,277	71,535	17.3	10.2	1.4	9.3
Total	American Indian	4,645	10,803	208	15,656	20.9	12.2	2.2	13.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	1,652	-	2,958	-	15.5	-	18.4
	Black	-	2,153	-	2,704	-	15.4	-	12.9
	Hispanic	28,241	81,189	4,214	113,644	26.5	18.2	4.9	17.8
	White	14,329	62,089	5,116	81,534	22.6	14.2	2.9	12.0
	Total	49,072	160,294	9,581	218,946	24.5	15.9	3.4	14.7

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

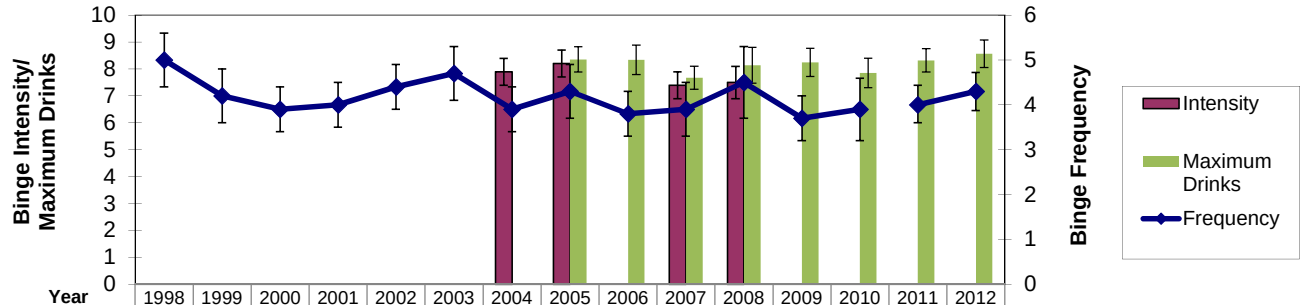
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

ADULT BINGE DRINKING (continued)

Chart 2: Binge Drinking Frequency and Intensity*, Adult Binge Drinkers Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2012



Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Intensity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	8.2	0.0	7.4	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maximum Drinks								8.4	8.3	7.7	8.1	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.6
Frequency	5.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.3

* Binge frequency is number of binge episodes in past 30 days; binge intensity is average number of drinks on last binge occasion; maximum drinks is the maximum number of drinks in past month, among binge drinkers

Source: BRFSS; SAES

Table 2: Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

	Number*						Percent**					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	2,996	-	1,400	35,389	26,061	68,662	15.6	-	10.3	16.7	11.7	14.2
Catron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaves	-	-	-	4,211	2,676	7,804	-	-	-	19.5	13.6	17.6
Cibola	-	-	-	656	264	1,836	-	-	-	9.0	4.4	9.0
Colfax	-	-	-	-	-	454	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
Curry	-	-	-	2,373	2,201	4,649	-	-	-	18.9	14.3	16.0
De Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dona Ana	-	-	-	23,204	5,824	29,927	-	-	-	25.1	12.7	20.8
Eddy	-	-	-	3,651	2,559	6,211	-	-	-	24.0	10.6	15.2
Grant	-	-	-	1,491	3,527	5,770	-	-	-	12.9	25.7	21.8
Guadalupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lea	-	-	-	4,147	3,364	7,512	-	-	-	19.5	14.6	16.4
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	1,270	3,298	-	-	-	-	11.9	19.9
Los Alamos	-	-	-	-	1,459	2,530	-	-	-	-	10.1	13.3
Luna	-	-	-	-	-	1,529	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
McKinley	6,463	-	-	1,032	553	8,048	17.4	-	-	19.2	10.8	16.8
Mora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otero	-	-	-	-	2,657	5,973	-	-	-	-	10.3	14.0
Quay	-	-	-	-	512	512	-	-	-	-	7.6	6.1
Rio Arriba	-	-	-	2,248	-	2,687	-	-	-	9.8	-	8.3
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	925	1,737	-	-	-	-	12.6	14.4
Sandoval	-	-	-	5,650	4,268	11,474	-	-	-	22.7	9.3	13.4
San Juan	2,343	-	-	3,114	4,649	10,219	8.4	-	-	17.0	11.5	11.5
San Miguel	-	-	-	2,290	-	3,836	-	-	-	16.8	-	19.1
Santa Fe	-	-	-	7,651	5,671	13,714	-	-	-	14.8	11.9	13.1
Sierra	-	-	-	-	1,012	1,012	-	-	-	-	10.5	8.4
Socorro	-	-	-	-	-	1,298	-	-	-	-	-	10.4
Taos	-	-	-	534	905	1,664	-	-	-	7.0	9.9	8.8
Torrance	-	-	-	-	1,781	3,017	-	-	-	-	14.7	16.0
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valencia	-	-	-	4,442	1,895	6,465	-	-	-	13.0	8.7	11.0
New Mexico	15,656	2,958	2,704	113,644	81,534	218,946	13.0	18.4	12.9	17.8	12.0	14.7

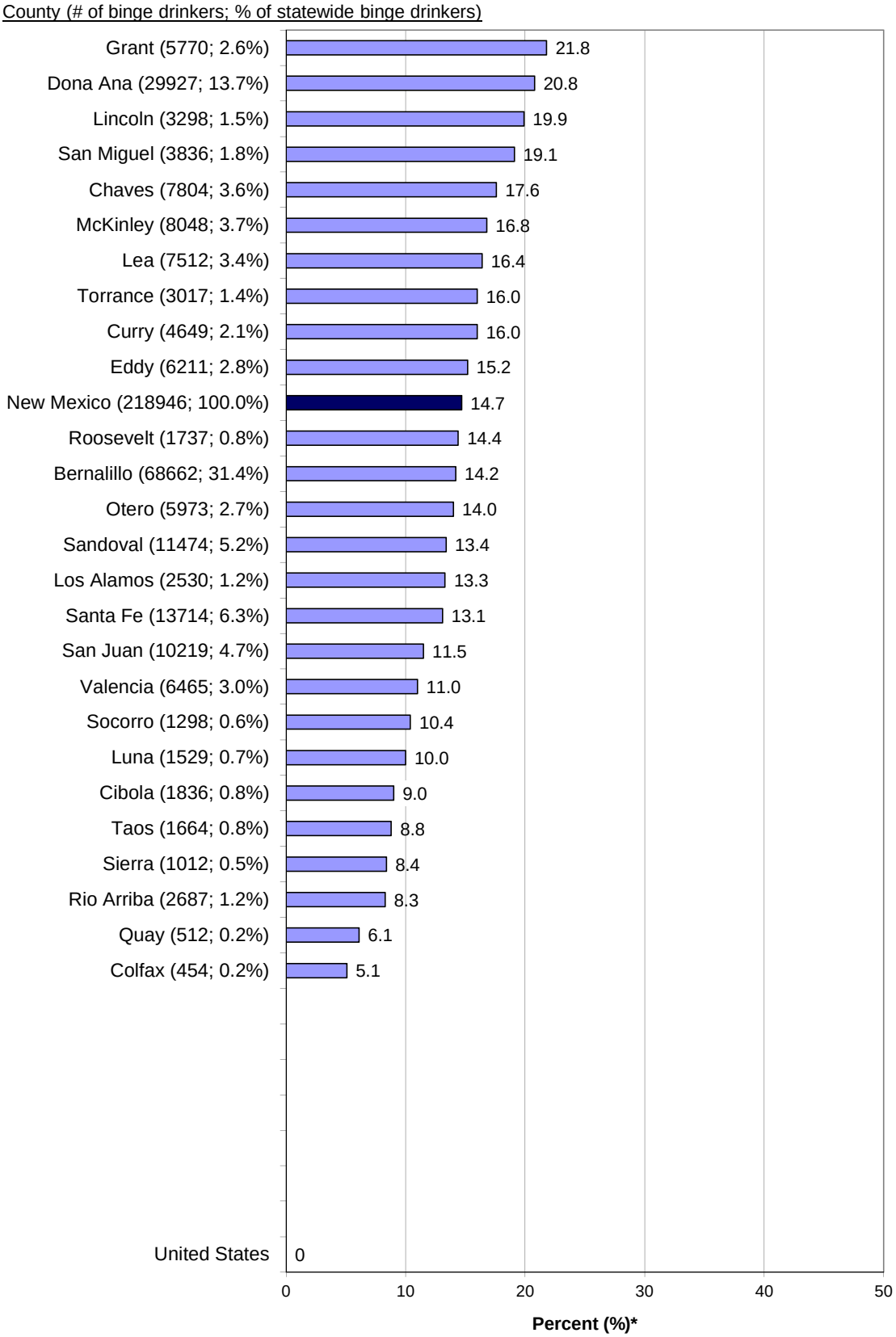
* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

** 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; SAES

Chart 3: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



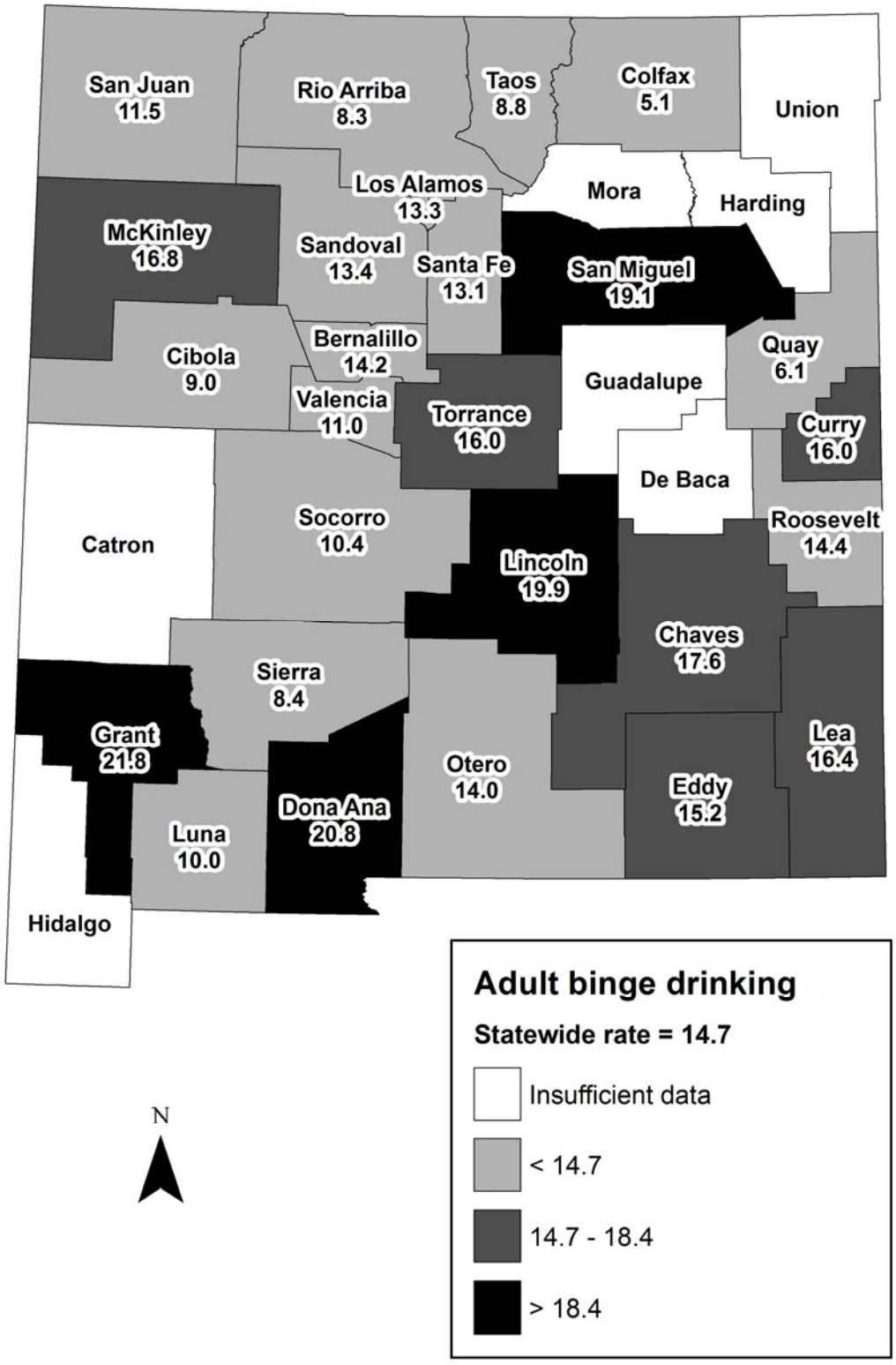
* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

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); SAES

Chart 4: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



* 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; SAES

YOUTH BINGE DRINKING

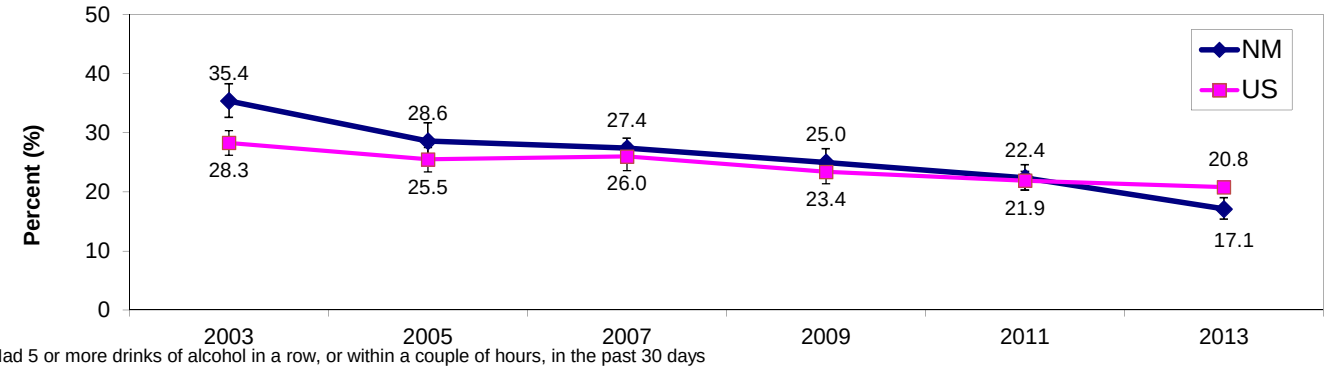
Problem Statement

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.

In 2013, 17.1% of New Mexico high school students reported binge drinking at least once in the past month. Binge drinking is the norm among current high school drinkers in New Mexico. In 2013, of the 28.9% of students who were current drinkers, 62.8% were binge drinkers, while only 37.2% did not binge drink. Chart 1 demonstrates that binge drinking prevalence has been decreasing in New Mexico since 2003, as it has been in the US since 2001 or earlier. The difference between the US (20.8%, 95%CI [19.1-22.7]) and New Mexico (17.1%, 95%CI [15.4-19.0]) rates for binge drinking in 2013 was statistically significant.

As shown in Chart 2, while binge drinking significantly increases with increasing grade level. Hispanic boys are ginificantly more likely to binge drink than White, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Island boys. There are no significant differences by race/ethnicity for girls.

Chart 1: Binge Drinking* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, or within a couple of hours, in the past 30 days

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

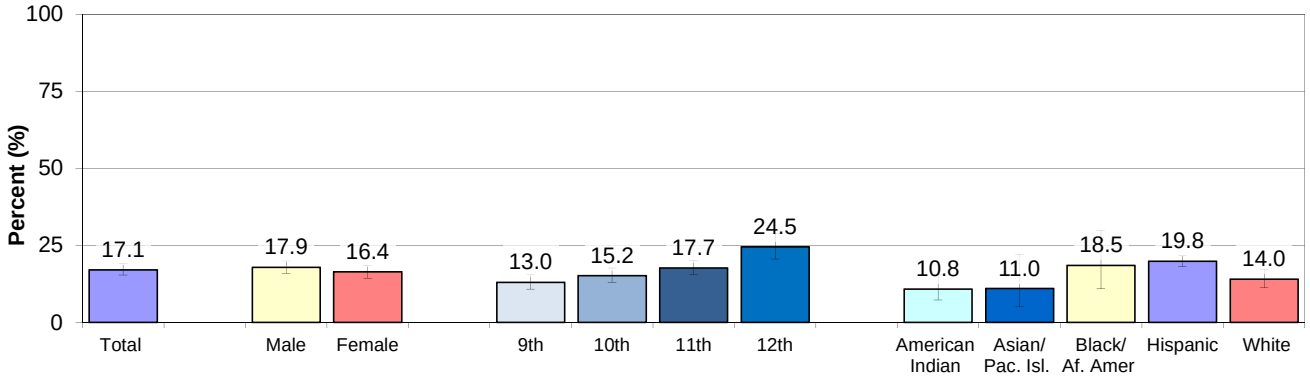
Table 1: Binge Drinking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	6.7 (2.7-15.4)	11.1 (4.7-23.9)	12.6 (5.7-25.8)	12.5 (5.5-26.1)	10.1 (5.5-17.9)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	6.4 (2.7-14.5)
	Black	--	--	--	--	22.5 (11.4-39.6)
	Hispanic	16.1 (12.2-21.0)	19.6 (14.5-25.8)	18.9 (15.7-22.7)	32.4 (27.4-37.8)	21.1 (19.1-23.2)
	White	8.9 (5.7-13.7)	8.6 (5.1-14.3)	17.1 (12.3-23.3)	26.1 (16.6-38.6)	14.6 (12.0-17.7)
	Total	12.6 (9.9-15.8)	15.8 (12.1-20.3)	17.8 (15.6-20.2)	27.6 (21.8-34.3)	17.9 (15.9-20.0)
Female	American Indian	11.4 (6.8-18.4)	11.0 (7.3-16.3)	15.4 (11.3-20.6)	8.1 (2.8-21.4)	11.5 (7.9-16.6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	12.8 (4.1-33.2)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	17.3 (12.8-22.9)	16.4 (13.1-20.4)	17.6 (11.8-25.4)	23.8 (19.6-28.5)	18.6 (16.4-20.9)
	White	7.0 (3.6-12.9)	11.1 (6.1-19.4)	17.1 (12.6-22.7)	20.7 (11.6-34.3)	13.3 (9.2-18.8)
	Total	13.4 (10.3-17.3)	14.6 (12.4-17.1)	17.6 (14.2-21.6)	21.4 (17.5-25.9)	16.4 (14.4-18.5)
Total	American Indian	9.0 (5.2-14.9)	11.1 (6.1-19.2)	14.0 (9.5-20.3)	10.4 (5.2-19.7)	10.8 (7.3-15.6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	11.0 (5.1-22.1)
	Black	--	--	--	--	18.5 (10.9-29.8)
	Hispanic	16.7 (13.8-20.0)	17.9 (14.5-21.9)	18.3 (14.5-22.7)	27.8 (24.2-31.6)	19.8 (18.1-21.6)
	White	8.0 (5.1-12.2)	9.8 (7.0-13.5)	17.0 (14.0-20.6)	23.5 (17.2-31.3)	14.0 (11.2-17.3)
	Total	13.0 (10.8-15.5)	15.2 (13.0-17.7)	17.7 (15.5-20.1)	24.5 (20.6-28.8)	17.1 (15.4-19.0)

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

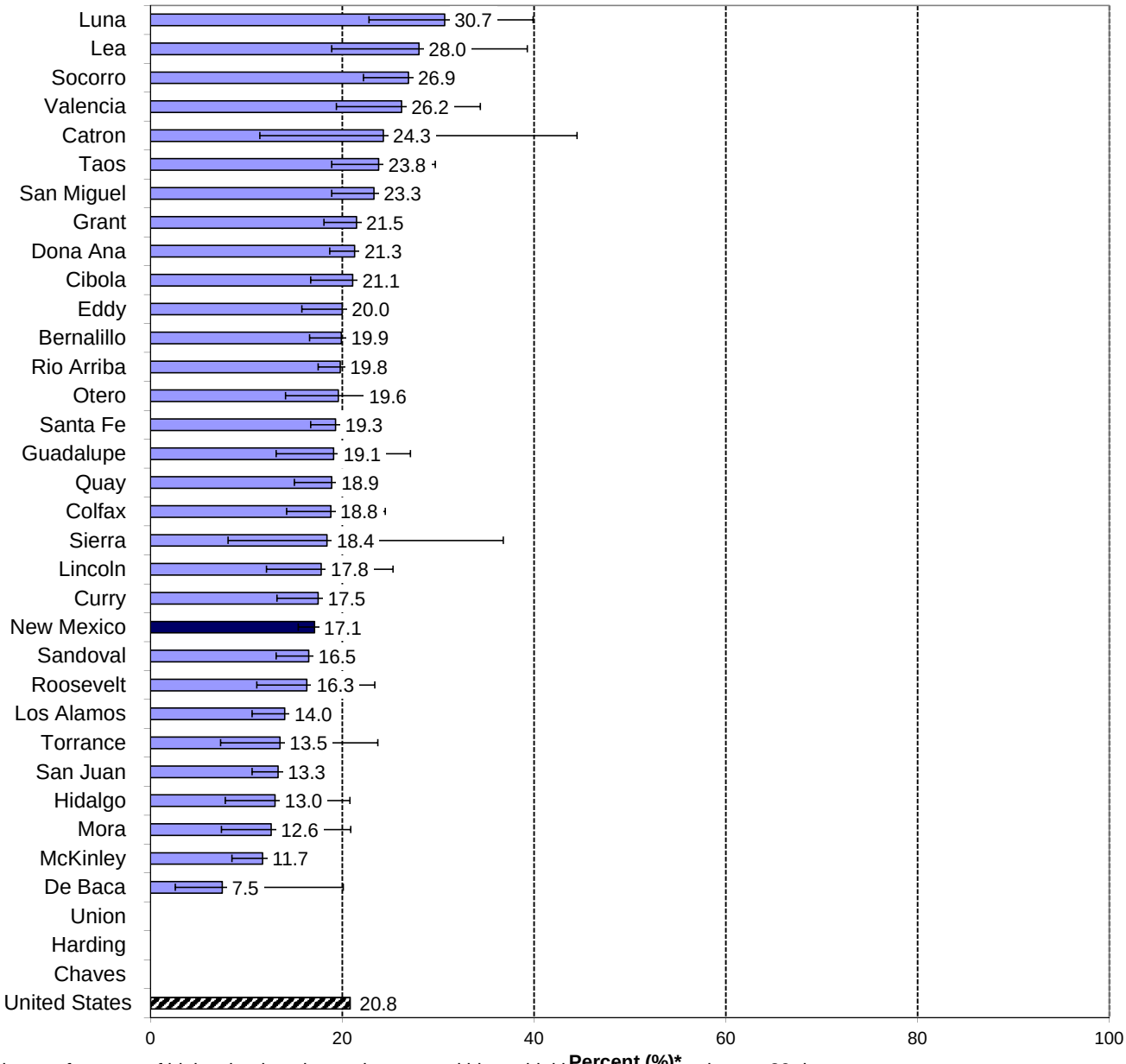
YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

Chart 2: Binge Drinking, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Binge Drinking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

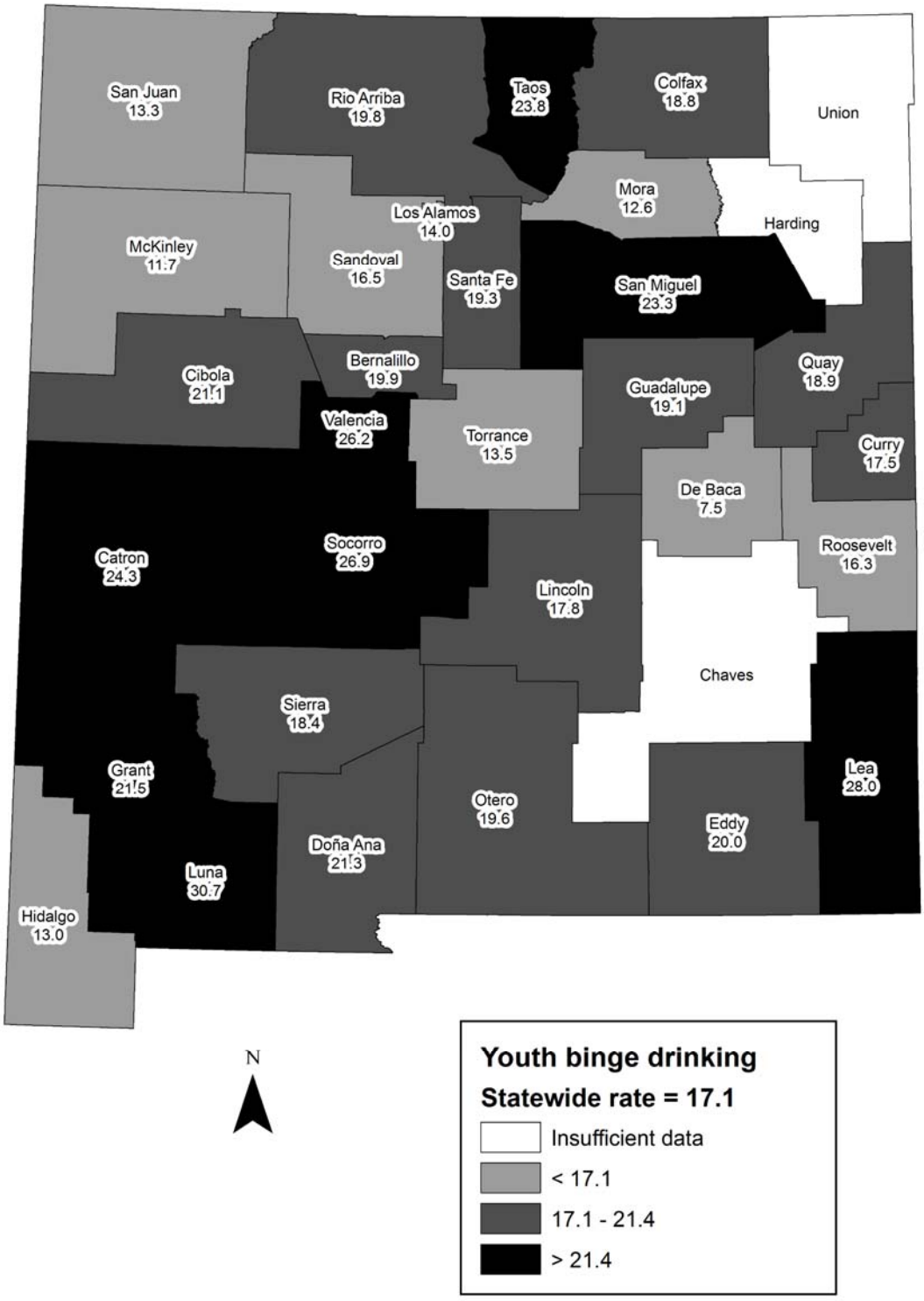


* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

Chaves, Harding, and Union County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

Chart 4. Binge Drinking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

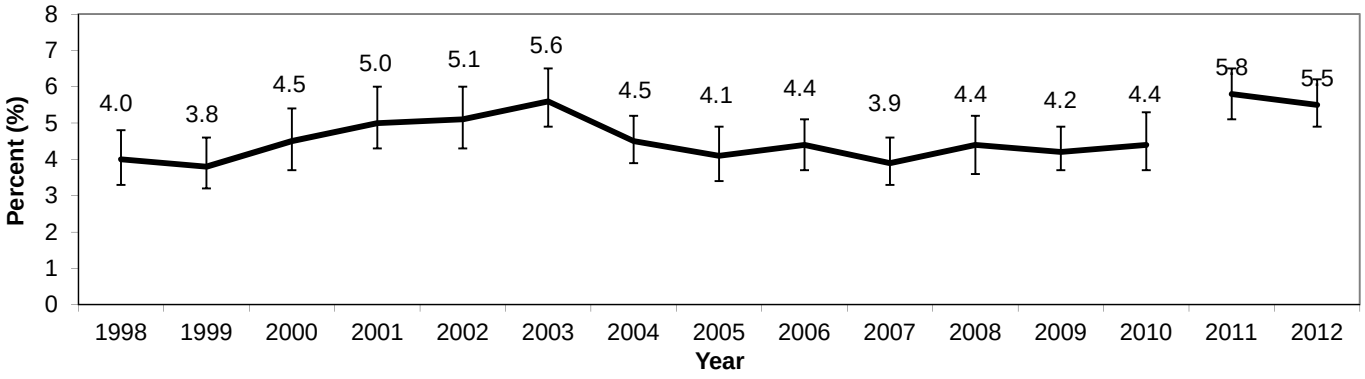
ADULT HEAVY DRINKING

Problem Statement

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

Chart 1 shows that adult heavy drinking prevalence has been more-or-less constant since 2005. Heavy drinking prevalence is higher among adults in New Mexico (5.5%) than in the U.S. overall (5.0%). As shown in Table 1, heavy drinking was most prevalent among young adults in the 18-24 age-group, with 6.9% reporting past-month heavy drinking. New Mexico men were somewhat more likely to report chronic drinking than women (6.3% vs 4.9%); and Hispanic males had the highest reported rate of heavy drinking (7.4%) followed by American Indian males (6.7%). However, among women, White females had the highest rate, followed by Black women.

Chart 1: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2012



* 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; SAES (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, 2012

		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	American Indian	-	3,671	-	3,923	-	7.9	-	6.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hispanic	4,253	16,663	1,761	22,677	8.8	7.6	4.7	7.4
	White	2,538	12,838	2,838	18,213	7.3	5.9	3.5	5.5
	Total	7,043	33,726	4,641	45,410	7.1	6.7	3.7	6.3
Female	American Indian	-	932	101	1,306	-	2.0	1.9	2.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	553	-	-	-	5.0
	Hispanic	3,475	8,058	266	11,799	6.3	3.5	0.6	3.6
	White	2,439	16,711	3,685	22,835	8.4	7.6	3.8	6.6
	Total	6,604	26,941	4,053	37,597	6.8	5.2	2.6	4.9
Total	American Indian	525	4,603	101	5,229	2.5	5.0	1.1	4.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	950	-	1,368	-	8.7	-	8.3
	Black	-	553	-	553	-	3.9	-	2.6
	Hispanic	7,728	24,721	2,027	34,476	7.5	5.5	2.4	5.4
	White	4,977	29,548	6,523	41,048	7.8	6.8	3.7	6.0
	Total	13,647	60,667	8,694	83,008	6.9	6.0	3.1	5.6

* 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; SAES

Problem Statement (continued)

American Indian males, who have the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death, once again, as in past years, have a low reported heavy drinking rates. The lack of congruence between heavy drinking rates and chronic disease death rates raises important questions. 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.

In 2012, as shown in Table 2 and Chart 2, heavy drinking rates were highest in San Miguel (10.6%), Lincoln (8.3%), and Grant (7.8%) counties; and substantially lower in counties that have among the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death rates (e.g., Rio Arriba, Cibola). High rates in San Miguel and Grant counties may be driven by high rates in the White population in those counties.

Table 2: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

	Number*						Percent**					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	405	-	0	12,984	11,635	26,130	2.1	-	0.0	6.1	5.2	5.4
Catron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaves	-	-	-	1,263	1,661	3,477	-	-	-	5.7	8.5	7.8
Cibola	-	-	-	359	336	694	-	-	-	4.9	5.6	3.4
Colfax	-	-	-	-	-	446	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Curry	-	-	-	209	940	1,149	-	-	-	1.7	6.1	4.0
De Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dona Ana	-	-	-	6,285	2,825	9,503	-	-	-	7.0	6.2	6.7
Eddy	-	-	-	1,319	1,114	2,433	-	-	-	8.7	4.5	5.9
Grant	-	-	-	676	1,160	2,080	-	-	-	5.8	8.5	7.8
Guadalupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lea	-	-	-	887	1,936	2,823	-	-	-	4.3	8.4	6.3
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	792	1,400	-	-	-	-	7.4	8.3
Los Alamos	-	-	-	-	739	1,012	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.3
Luna	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
McKinley	2,691	-	-	272	398	3,361	7.2	-	-	5.1	7.8	6.9
Mora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otero	-	-	-	-	581	872	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.0
Quay	-	-	-	-	405	405	-	-	-	-	5.9	4.8
Rio Arriba	-	-	-	121	-	487	-	-	-	0.5	-	1.5
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Sandoval	-	-	-	2,354	2,328	4,966	-	-	-	9.6	5.1	5.8
San Juan	1,065	-	-	551	1,930	3,588	3.7	-	-	3.0	4.8	4.0
San Miguel	-	-	-	653	-	2,159	-	-	-	4.7	-	10.6
Santa Fe	-	-	-	2,130	5,354	7,876	-	-	-	4.1	11.2	7.5
Sierra	-	-	-	-	433	433	-	-	-	-	4.5	3.6
Socorro	-	-	-	-	-	476	-	-	-	-	-	3.8
Taos	-	-	-	181	406	587	-	-	-	2.2	4.5	3.0
Torrance	-	-	-	-	195	796	-	-	-	-	1.6	4.2
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valencia	-	-	-	1,947	1,155	3,231	-	-	-	5.7	5.3	5.5
New Mexico	5,229	1,368	553	34,476	41,048	83,008	4.3	8.3	2.6	5.4	6.0	5.6

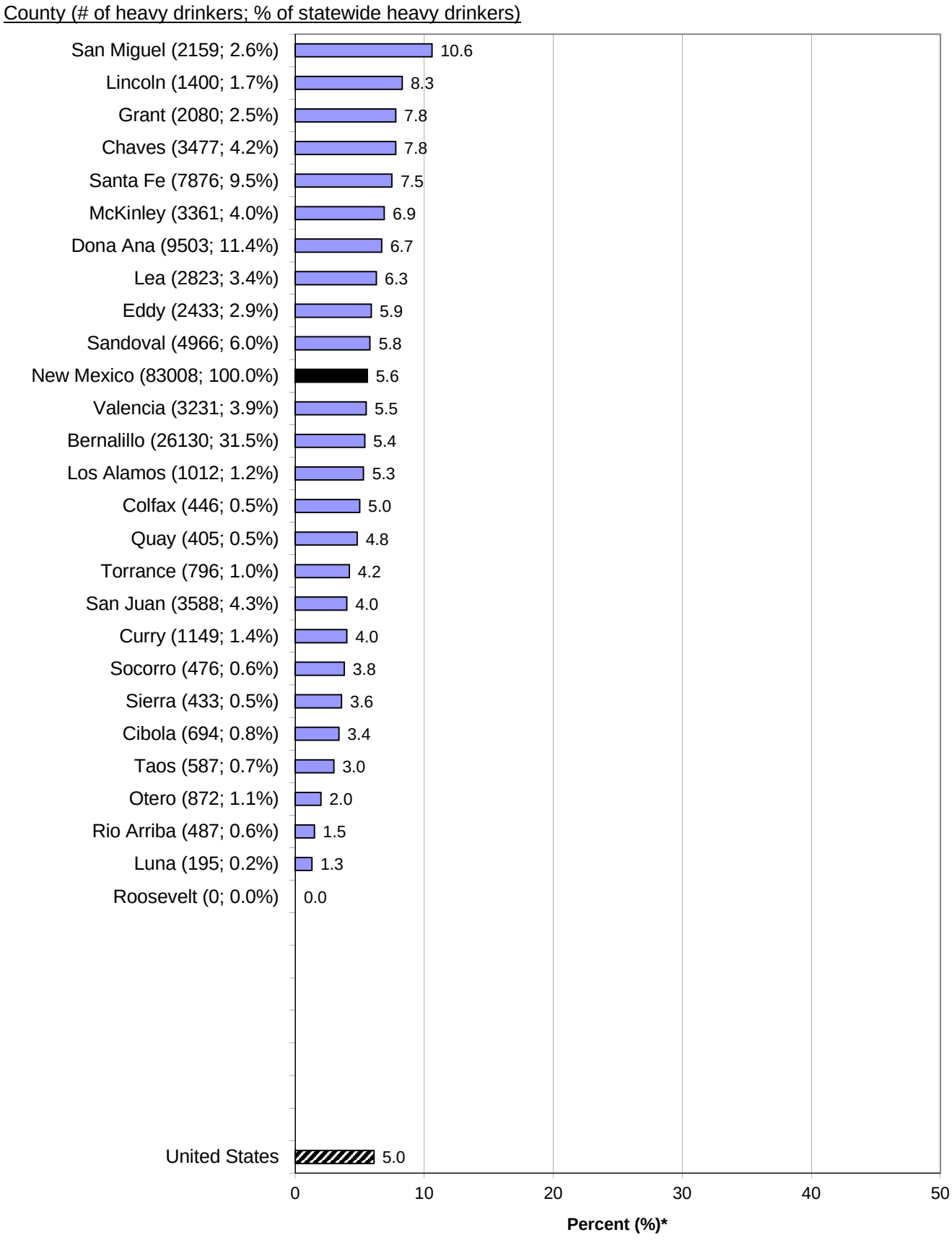
* Estimate of number of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

** 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; SAES

Chart 2: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

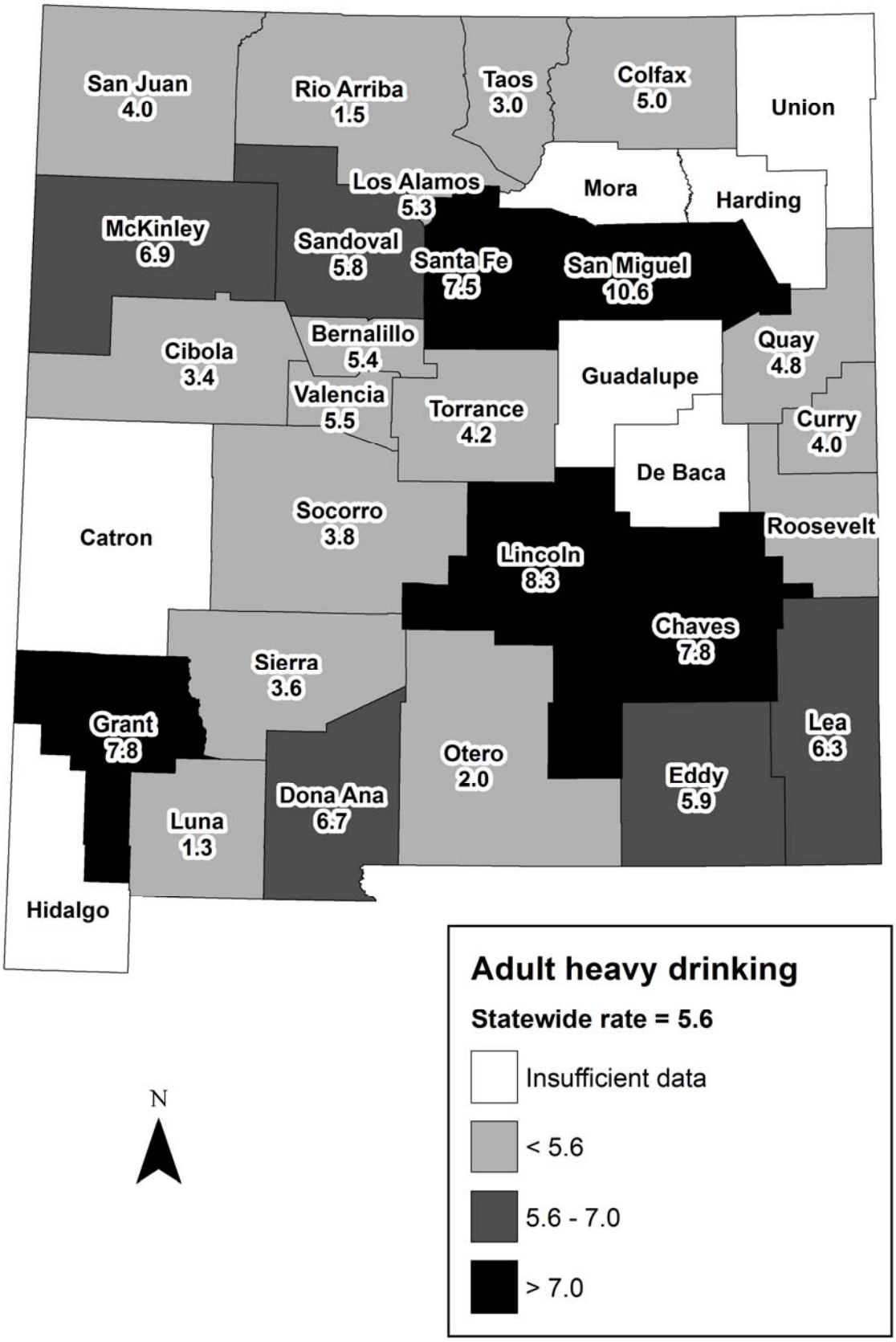


* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

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); SAES

Chart 3: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



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

Insufficient data: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

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

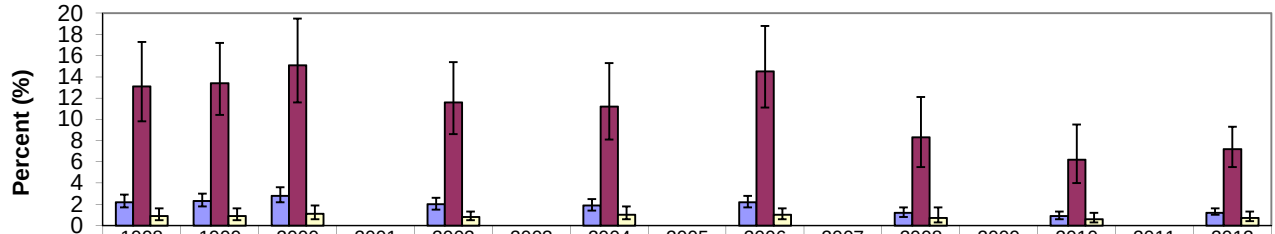
ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING

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 2012, only 1.2% of the general population reported driving after drinking; but 7.2% of binge drinkers reported engaging in this risky behavior in the past 30 days, compared to only 0.7% of non-binge drinkers. On a positive note, Chart 1 shows that driving after drinking prevalence decreased significantly between 2006 and 2010 (from 2.2% to 0.9%), including a substantial decline among binge drinkers (from 14.5% to 6.2%). Driving after drinking prevalence is low in 2012.

As shown in Chart 2, in 2012 driving after drinking was most prevalent among young adults, with 1.3% of those aged 18-24 reporting past-month drinking and driving in 2012. Chart 2 shows a decline (although not statistically significant) in drinking and driving by young adults (age 18-24) and a fluctuating pattern among those aged 25-64. Table 1 shows that New Mexico men are three times more likely to report drinking and driving than women (1.9% vs 0.6%). American Indian males (2.7%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than White (1.1%) and Hispanic (2.4%) males. Table 2 and Chart 3 show drinking and driving rates by county.

Chart 1: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by Drinking Status, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2012



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2.2	2.3	2.8		2.0		1.9		2.2		1.2		0.9		1.2
Binge	13.1	13.4	15.1		11.6		11.2		14.5		8.3		6.2		7.2
Non-Binge	0.9	0.9	1.1		0.8		1.0		1.0		0.7		0.6		0.7

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES (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, 2012

		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	American Indian	-	1,576	-	1,576	-	3.4	-	2.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hispanic	2,108	4,830	227	7,165	4.2	2.2	0.6	2.4
	White	263	3,308	216	3,787	0.8	1.5	0.3	1.1
	Total	2,921	10,168	443	13,533	2.9	2.1	0.4	1.9
Female	American Indian	-	572	0	572	-	1.2	0.0	0.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0.0
	Hispanic	917	1,475	0	2,392	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.7
	White	0	1,969	0	1,969	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6
	Total	917	4,016	0	4,933	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6
Total	American Indian	0	2,148	0	2,148	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.7
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	0	-	0	-	0.0	-	0.0
	Black	-	0	-	551	-	0.0	-	2.6
	Hispanic	3,025	6,305	227	9,558	2.9	1.4	0.3	1.5
	White	263	5,277	216	5,756	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.9
	Total	3,839	14,184	443	18,466	1.9	1.4	0.2	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

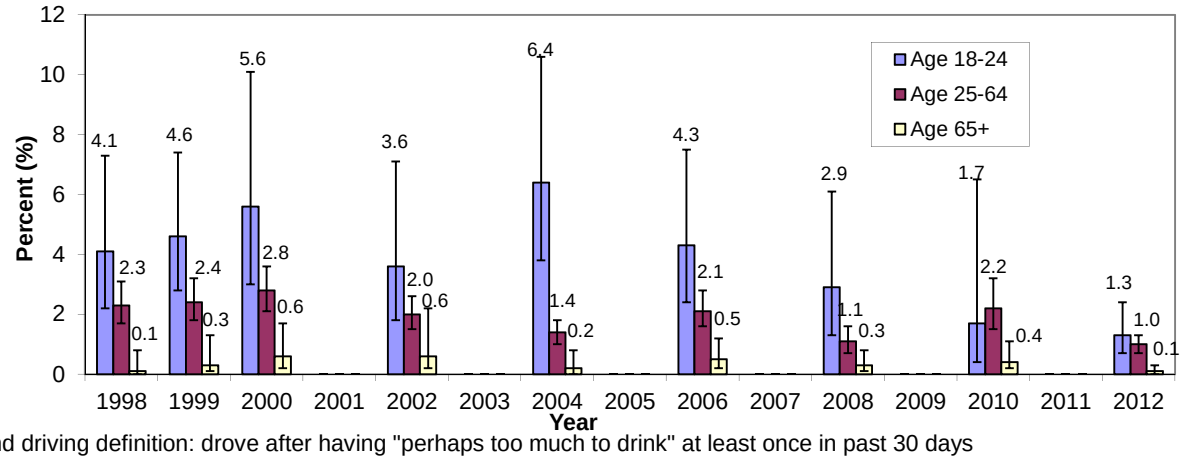
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

Chart 2: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by Age, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2012



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

Source: BRFSS; SAES (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, 2012

	Number*						Percent**					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	1,422	-	551	3,329	1,208	6,911	7.6	-	4.0	1.6	0.5	1.4
Catron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaves	-	-	-	0	159	211	-	-	-	0.0	0.8	0.5
Cibola	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Colfax	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Curry	-	-	-	0	525	525	-	-	-	0.0	3.4	1.8
De Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dona Ana	-	-	-	1,047	307	1,354	-	-	-	1.1	0.7	0.9
Eddy	-	-	-	115	0	115	-	-	-	0.8	0.0	0.3
Grant	-	-	-	-	0	273	-	-	-	-	0.0	1.0
Guadalupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lea	-	-	-	1,447	353	1,800	-	-	-	6.8	1.5	3.9
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	131	131	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.8
Los Alamos	-	-	-	-	164	164	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.9
Luna	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
McKinley	303	-	-	0	0	303	0.8	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.6
Mora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otero	-	-	-	-	0	322	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.7
Quay	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Rio Arriba	-	-	-	242	-	242	-	-	-	1.1	-	0.8
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	250	250	-	-	-	-	3.4	2.1
Sandoval	-	-	-	325	846	1,415	-	-	-	1.3	1.8	1.7
San Juan	180	-	-	137	183	500	0.6	-	-	0.8	0.4	0.6
San Miguel	-	-	-	236	-	520	-	-	-	1.7	-	2.6
Santa Fe	-	-	-	959	822	1,781	-	-	-	1.9	1.7	1.7
Sierra	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Socorro	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Taos	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Torrance	-	-	-	-	0	601	-	-	-	-	0.0	3.2
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valencia	-	-	-	295	42	337	-	-	-	0.9	0.2	0.6
New Mexico	2,148	0	551	9,558	5,756	18,466	1.7	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.9	1.2

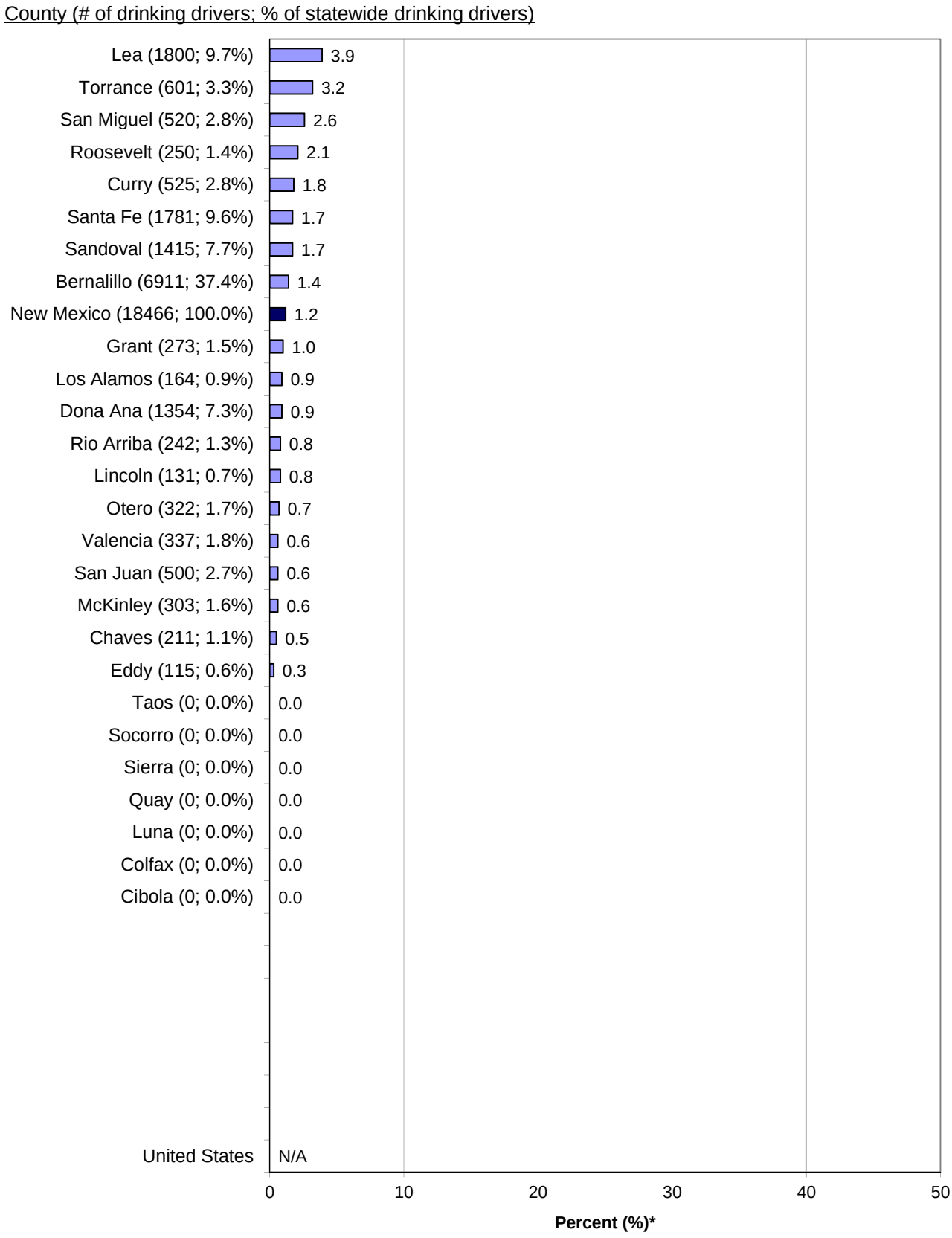
* Estimate of number of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

** 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; SAES

Chart 3: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



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

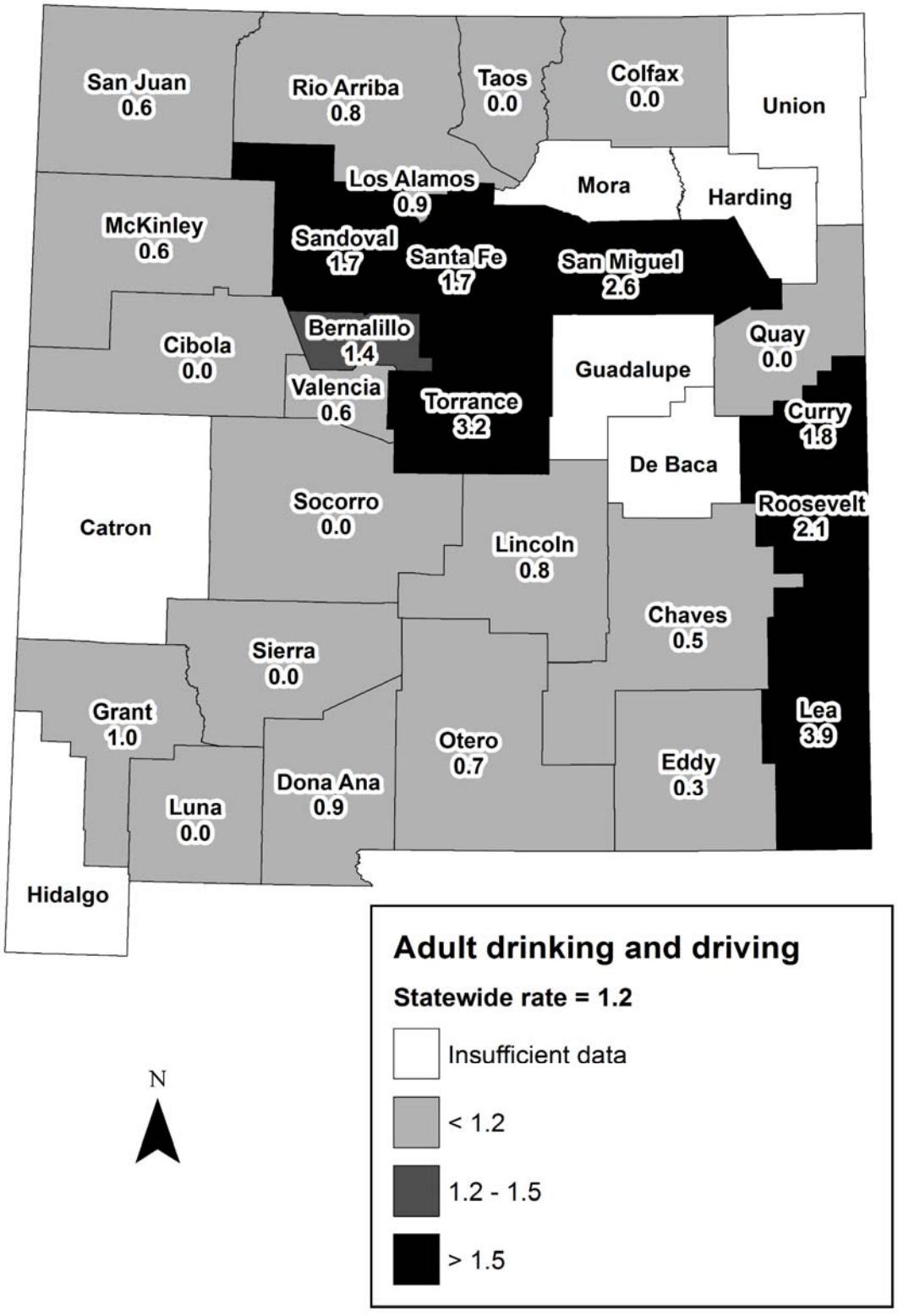
The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:

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

N/A: United States rate not available

Source: BRFSS; SAES

Chart 4: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



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

YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING

Problem Statement

Drinking and driving is a major risk factor for motor vehicle accidents. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for youth aged 15 to 20 years. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration(NHTSA), alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities accounted for 31 percent of the total motor vehicle traffic fatalities in the United States in 2012.*

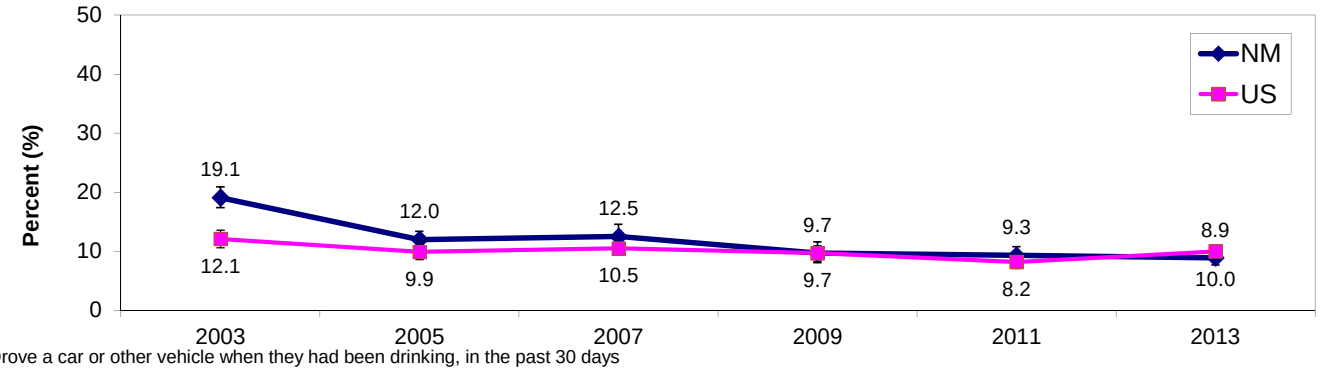
The rate of drinking and driving among New Mexico high school students has been decreasing since 2003, and has been decreasing among US high school students since 2001 or earlier. In recent years New Mexico had a higher rate than the US, but since 2009 there has not been a statistical difference between the US and New Mexico.

In 2013, the prevalence of past-30-day drinking and driving was 8.9% among New Mexico high school students. Drinking and driving increased in prevalence with increasing grade levels (9th = 6.2%; 10th = 7.5%; 11th = 9.3%; 12th = 11.2%). White (6.6%) and American Indian (6.7%) students had lower rates of drinking and driving than Black/African American (19.6%) students. The difference in rates between boys (10.8%) and girls (6.7%) for drinking and driving was statistically significant.

In 2013, the drinking and driving rate was highest in Lea (20.6%), Luna (16.7%), Socorro (16.2%), and Valencia (15.9%) counties. The rate was lowest in Catron (1.9%), De Baca (2.0%), San Juan (4.6%), and Roosevelt (4.8%) counties.

*http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/Pubs/811870.pdf

Chart 1: Drinking and Driving* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking, in the past 30 days

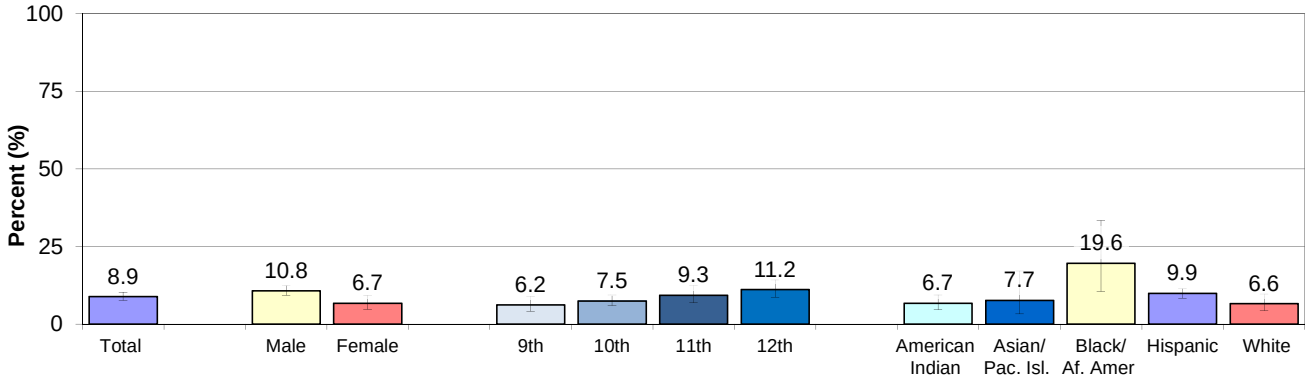
Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

Table 1: Drinking and Driving, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	7.9 (2.3-23.6)	5.3 (2.8-10.0)	--	--	8.2 (4.2-15.3)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	9.6 (5.9-15.3)	12.4 (9.2-16.5)	9.7 (6.1-14.9)	17.8 (14.0-22.4)	12.6 (10.7-14.7)
	White	3.1 (0.5-17.1)	4.9 (1.8-12.4)	11.6 (7.1-18.4)	7.8 (3.9-15.0)	7.7 (5.0-11.9)
	Total	8.0 (5.3-11.9)	10.0 (7.8-12.7)	10.3 (7.6-13.8)	13.8 (10.7-17.7)	10.8 (9.3-12.5)
Female	American Indian	--	--	--	--	4.9 (3.4-7.0)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	4.1 (1.8-9.0)	5.2 (3.5-7.5)	9.5 (4.9-17.7)	8.5 (4.8-14.8)	7.1 (4.7-10.6)
	White	--	3.4 (1.0-11.0)	3.3 (0.9-11.7)	9.6 (5.2-17.3)	5.1 (2.8-9.0)
	Total	4.0 (2.1-7.5)	4.7 (3.2-7.0)	8.3 (4.8-13.9)	8.7 (5.7-13.0)	6.7 (4.8-9.2)
Total	American Indian	6.2 (2.6-14.3)	5.8 (3.3-10.0)	7.5 (3.7-14.4)	7.1 (3.0-15.9)	6.7 (4.7-9.4)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	7.7 (3.3-17.2)
	Black	--	--	--	--	19.6 (10.6-33.3)
	Hispanic	7.0 (4.1-11.6)	9.0 (7.2-11.1)	9.6 (6.3-14.4)	12.8 (9.8-16.6)	9.9 (8.4-11.6)
	White	3.3 (0.5-19.1)	4.2 (1.9-9.0)	8.0 (5.5-11.5)	8.7 (5.3-14.0)	6.6 (4.4-9.7)
	Total	6.2 (4.2-9.0)	7.5 (6.0-9.4)	9.3 (6.9-12.5)	11.2 (8.7-14.3)	8.9 (7.7-10.2)

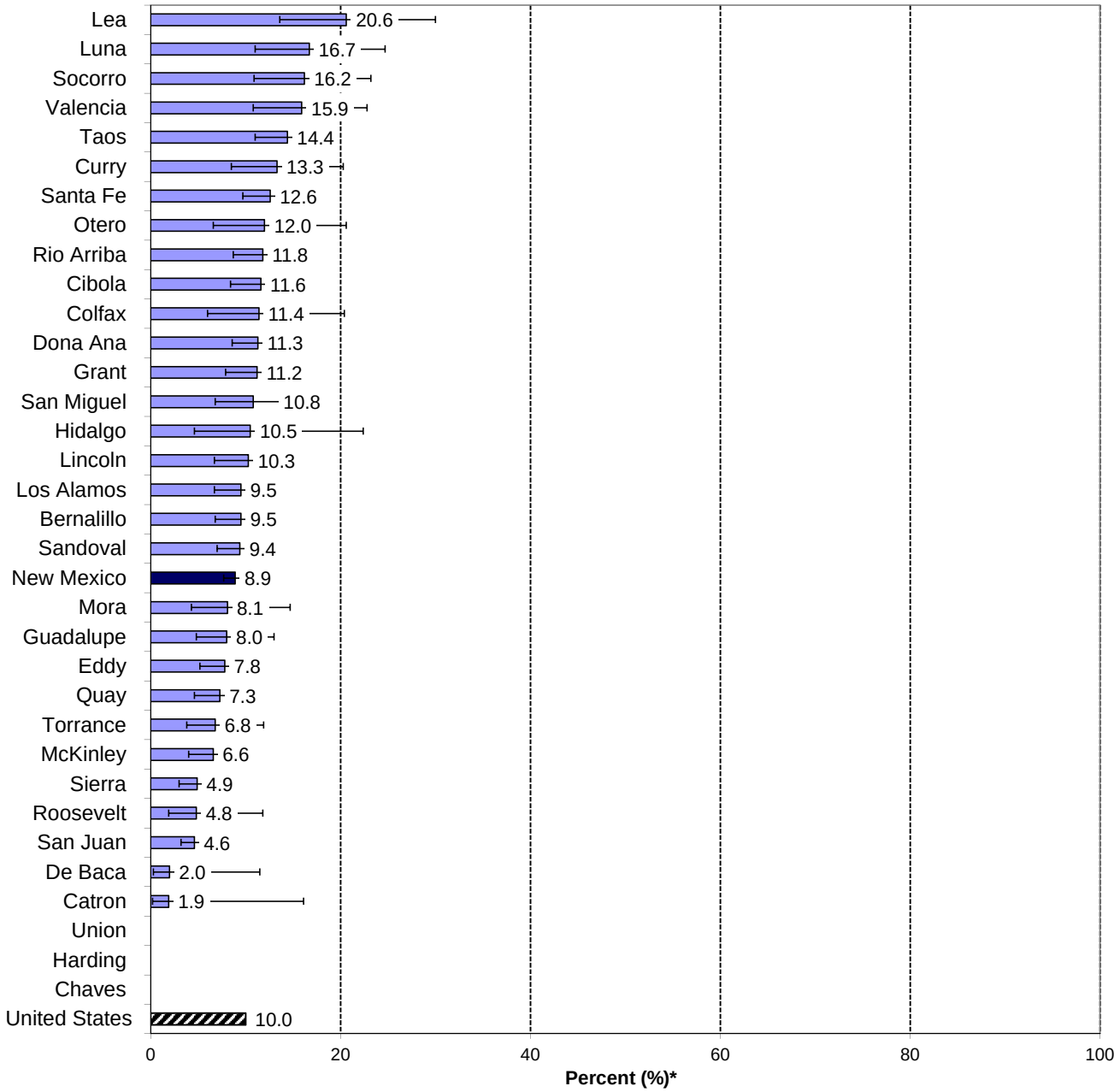
Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval)

Chart 2: Drinking and Driving, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Drinking and Driving* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

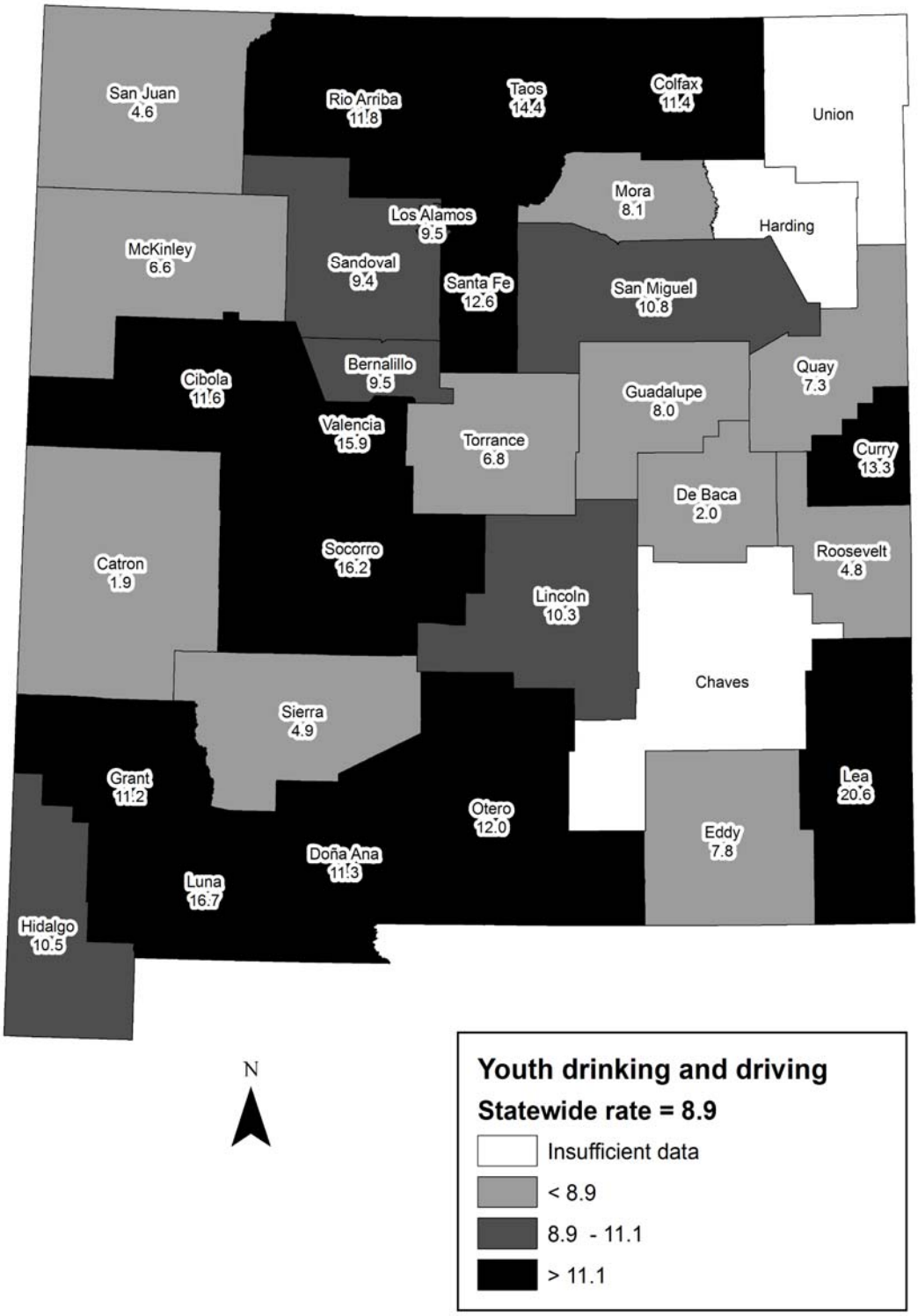


* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness within the past 12 months

Chaves and Harding County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

Chart 4. Drinking and Driving* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

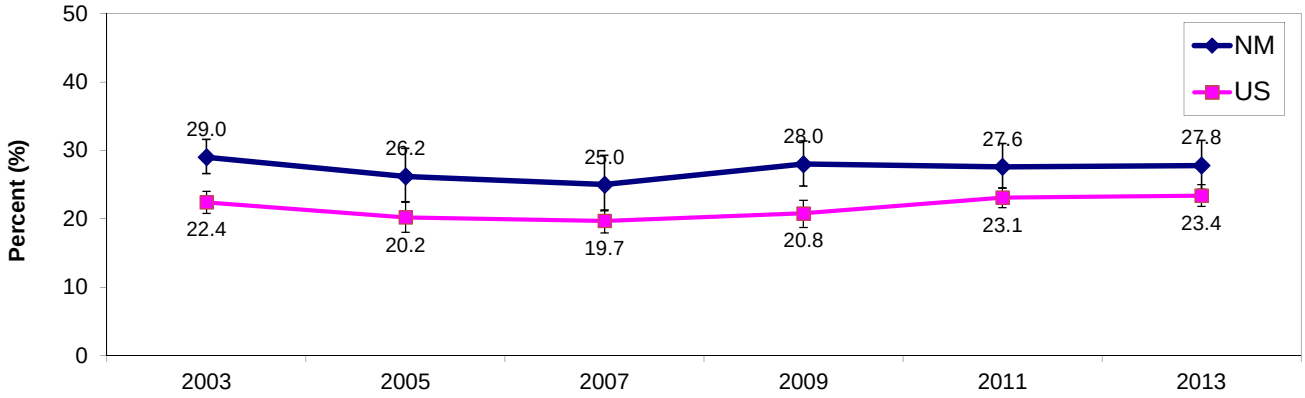
Problem Statement

There has been no apparent trend in the rate of current marijuana use by New Mexico high school students in recent years. While the US rate decreased from 1999 to 2007, it has increased since then. While the rate in 2009 (28.0%) was higher than the rate in 2007 (25.0%), the difference is not statistically significant. In 2013, the New Mexico rate (27.8%) was higher than the US rate (23.4%), as it has been consistently been for several years.

There was no statistically significant variation in the rate of current marijuana use by grade level or gender. The rate among Black/African American students (47.0%) was higher than among American Indian (32.9%), Hispanic (30.4%), and White (19.3%) students.

In 2013, the rate of past 30-day marijuana use was highest in Cibola (39.2%), Valencia (39.0%), and San Miguel (38.%) counties. The rate was lowest in De Baca (6.9%), Roosevelt (11.9%), and Hidalgo (12.7%) counties.

Chart 1: Current Marijuana Use* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Used marijuana at least one time in the past 30 days

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

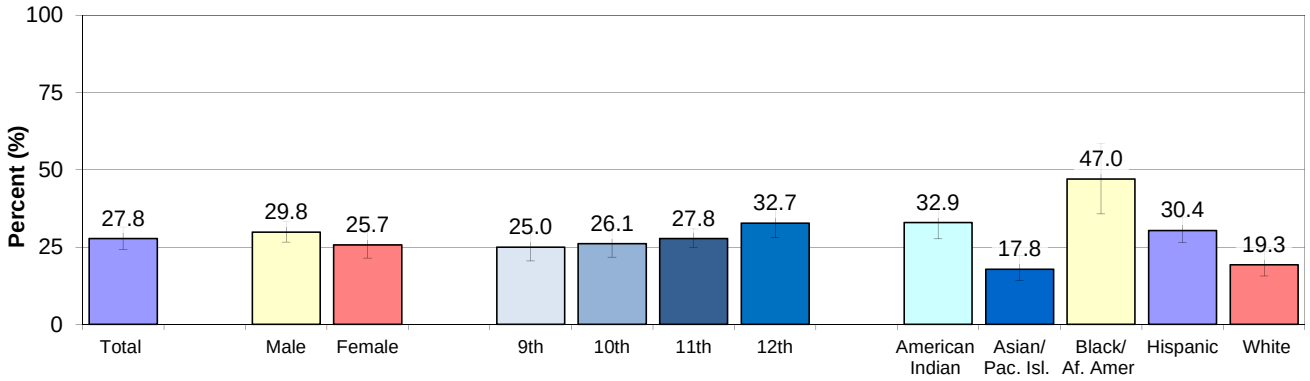
Table 1: Current Marijuana Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	37.4 (32.9-42.1)	35.7 (25.3-47.7)	25.8 (12.9-44.9)	25.6 (19.1-33.4)	32.6 (27.6-38.0)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	16.2 (11.6-22.1)
	Black	--	--	--	--	52.2 (36.6-67.4)
	Hispanic	28.3 (20.8-37.2)	30.8 (25.7-36.5)	33.4 (28.4-38.9)	42.4 (34.8-50.3)	33.2 (29.0-37.8)
	White	10.6 (7.2-15.2)	16.7 (11.5-23.6)	22.5 (17.9-28.0)	35.4 (26.5-45.5)	20.5 (16.1-25.7)
	Total	25.5 (20.5-31.3)	28.0 (23.6-32.8)	29.2 (26.2-32.4)	38.1 (32.5-44.1)	29.8 (26.6-33.3)
Female	American Indian	36.8 (31.8-42.0)	39.5 (27.7-52.7)	32.7 (26.7-39.4)	21.1 (6.7-49.7)	33.3 (26.2-41.3)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	20.4 (11.7-33.0)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	27.2 (21.2-34.0)	25.6 (19.4-33.0)	28.3 (22.9-34.4)	29.8 (23.5-37.0)	27.7 (23.3-32.5)
	White	13.7 (10.4-17.8)	15.5 (10.3-22.5)	21.4 (16.1-27.8)	22.8 (14.5-33.9)	18.0 (14.0-22.9)
	Total	24.5 (19.6-30.2)	24.4 (18.8-31.0)	26.5 (22.2-31.3)	27.5 (22.0-33.7)	25.7 (21.5-30.3)
Total	American Indian	37.1 (33.2-41.1)	37.4 (26.6-49.6)	29.4 (23.4-36.1)	23.4 (14.4-35.7)	32.9 (27.7-38.6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	17.8 (14.1-22.3)
	Black	--	--	--	--	47.0 (35.7-58.6)
	Hispanic	27.8 (21.7-34.8)	28.0 (23.6-33.0)	30.9 (26.7-35.4)	35.7 (29.7-42.3)	30.4 (26.4-34.7)
	White	12.0 (9.2-15.5)	16.1 (11.8-21.6)	21.9 (19.0-25.1)	29.4 (23.0-36.8)	19.3 (15.7-23.5)
	Total	25.0 (20.5-30.2)	26.1 (21.8-31.1)	27.8 (25.0-30.9)	32.7 (28.1-37.7)	27.8 (24.3-31.5)

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

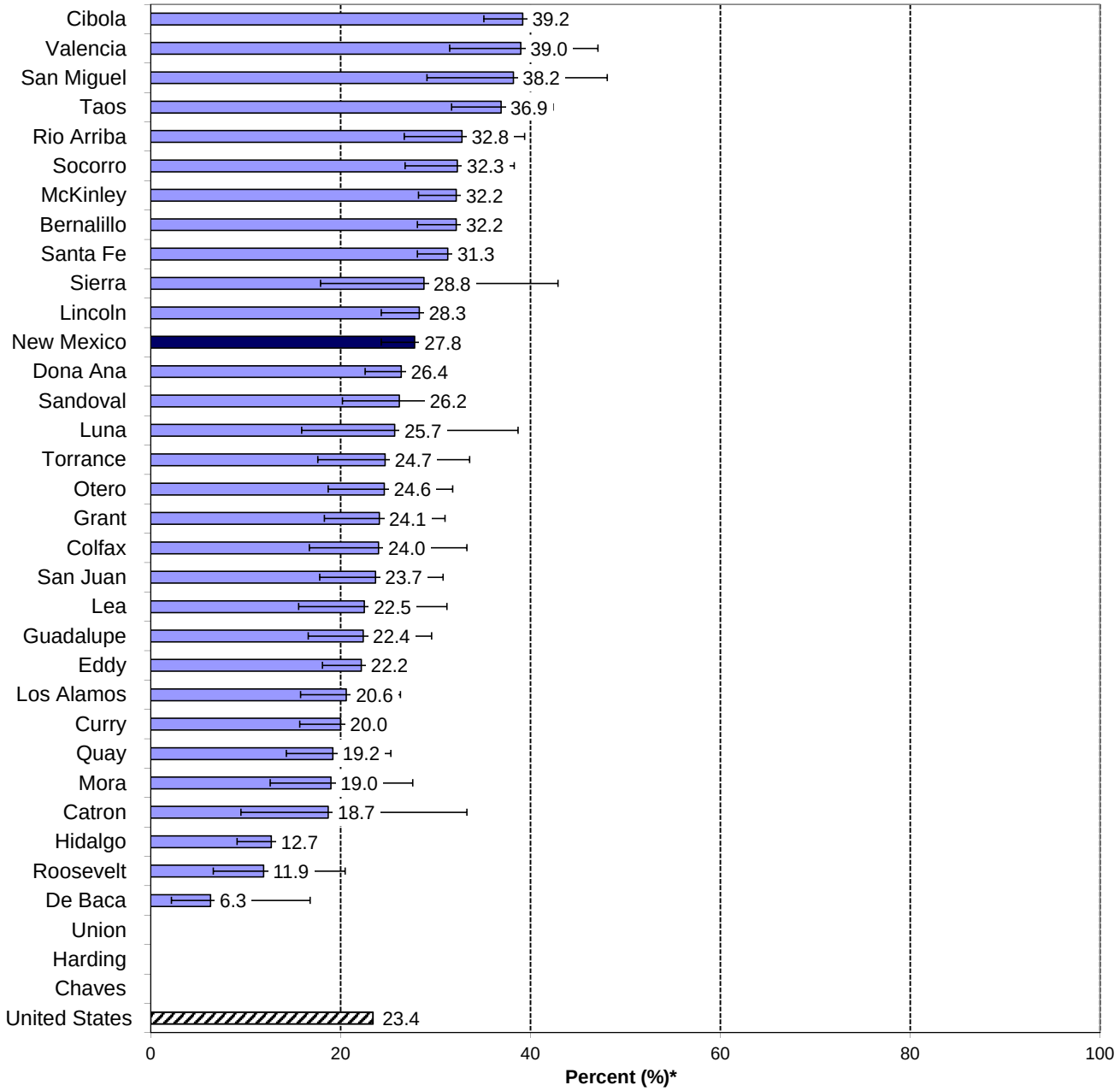
YOUTH CURRENT MARIJUANA USE (continued)

Chart 2: Current Marijuana Use, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Current Marijuana Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

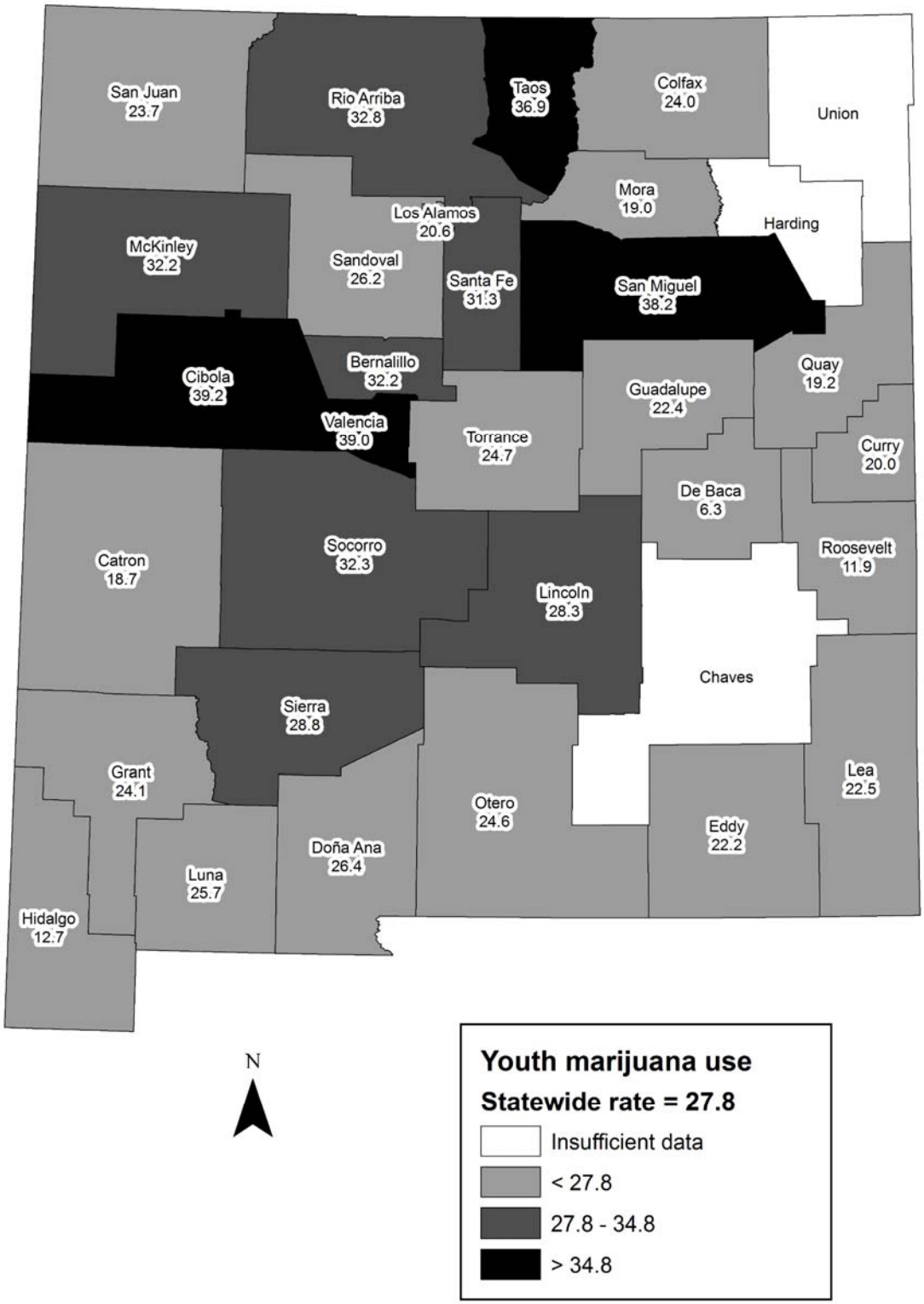


* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported marijuana use at least once in past 30 days

Chaves and Harding County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

Chart 4. Current Marijuana Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH CURRENT COCAINE USE

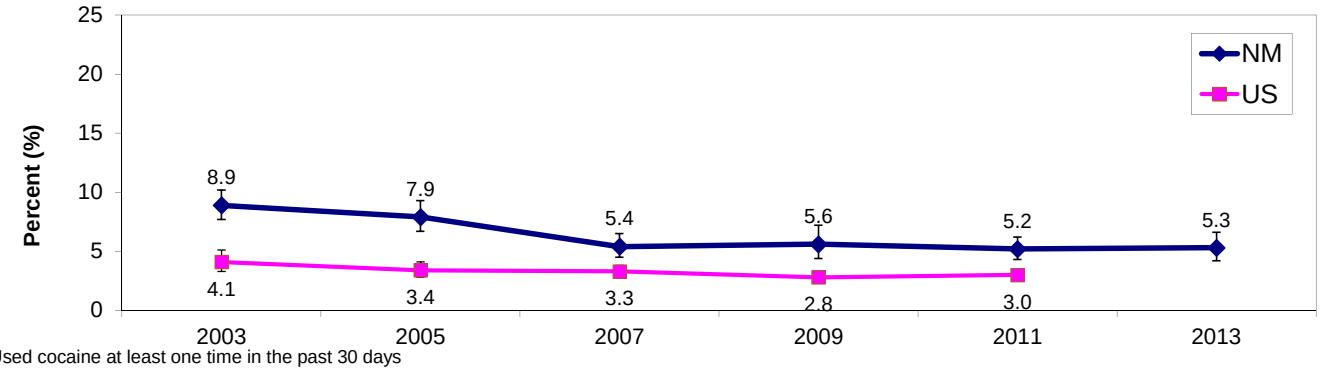
Problem Statement

The New Mexico rate of current cocaine use sdecreased from 2003 (8.9%) to 2007 (5.4%) and has not shown significant change since then. The US rate decreased from 4.1% in 2003 to 2.8% in 2009, and has not significantly changed from 2009 to 2011. The New Mexico rate in 2013 (5.3%) was higher than the US rate (3.0%) in 2011, and has been consistenly higher than the US rate since 2003.

The difference in the rate between males (6.2%) and females (4.3%) was not statistically significant. The rate among 12th graders (7.6%) was higher than that among 9th graders (4.8%). Black/African American (12.1%) and Asian or Pacific Islander students (11.0%) had higher rates of current cocaine use than Hispanic (5.8%) or White (3.8%) students. Other differences between racial/ethnic groups were not statistically significant.

In 2013, the rate of past 30-day cocaine use was highest in Valencia (12.3%), San Miguel 10.1%), Dona Ana (8.2%), Lincoln (7.8%), and Santa Fe (7.5%). The rate was lowest in Roosevelt (0.8%), De Baca (1.4%), San Juan (2.0%),Torrance (2.4%), and Guadalupe (2.5%) counties.

Chart 1: Current Cocaine Use* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Used cocaine at least one time in the past 30 days

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

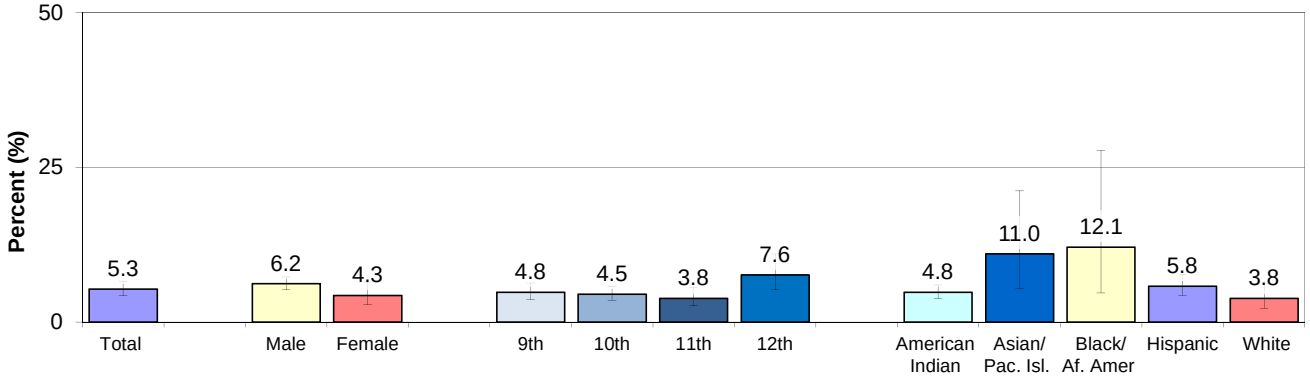
Table 1: Current Cocaine Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	4.9 (2.8-8.6)	4.9 (2.4-9.6)	2.3 (0.7-7.7)	10.4 (4.4-22.6)	5.4 (3.8-7.6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	8.3 (4.6-14.6)
	Black	--	--	--	--	16.9 (6.4-37.4)
	Hispanic	7.3 (4.6-11.4)	6.9 (4.4-10.7)	4.1 (2.1-7.7)	8.7 (5.0-14.5)	7.0 (5.4-9.1)
	White	2.4 (0.9-6.2)	3.3 (1.9-5.6)	3.3 (1.2-8.5)	7.4 (3.6-14.6)	4.2 (2.7-6.5)
	Total	5.9 (4.3-8.2)	5.9 (4.2-8.2)	3.8 (2.4-6.0)	8.4 (5.8-12.0)	6.2 (5.2-7.3)
Female	American Indian	5.2 (1.1-22.1)	1.2 (0.1-13.1)	5.4 (2.6-10.7)	3.1 (0.4-22.0)	4.0 (1.9-8.4)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	10.7 (2.9-32.8)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	3.8 (1.9-7.2)	3.1 (1.6-5.9)	4.7 (2.5-8.7)	6.6 (3.2-13.2)	4.6 (2.7-7.5)
	White	2.4 (0.7-7.3)	3.4 (1.7-6.8)	1.0 (0.1-8.2)	7.4 (2.4-20.7)	3.3 (1.6-6.5)
	Total	3.6 (2.1-5.9)	3.0 (1.8-5.0)	3.9 (2.2-6.7)	6.8 (3.8-11.9)	4.3 (2.8-6.4)
Total	American Indian	5.1 (2.3-10.7)	3.3 (1.8-5.9)	3.9 (2.3-6.5)	6.8 (3.7-12.4)	4.8 (3.8-6.0)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	11.0 (5.4-21.2)
	Black	--	--	--	--	12.1 (4.7-27.7)
	Hispanic	5.6 (3.5-8.8)	4.9 (3.5-6.8)	4.4 (2.9-6.5)	7.6 (4.5-12.4)	5.8 (4.3-7.7)
	White	2.4 (1.1-5.3)	3.3 (2.2-5.1)	2.2 (0.9-5.3)	7.4 (3.6-14.5)	3.8 (2.2-6.2)
	Total	4.8 (3.6-6.3)	4.5 (3.5-5.7)	3.8 (2.6-5.6)	7.6 (5.2-11.0)	5.3 (4.2-6.6)

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

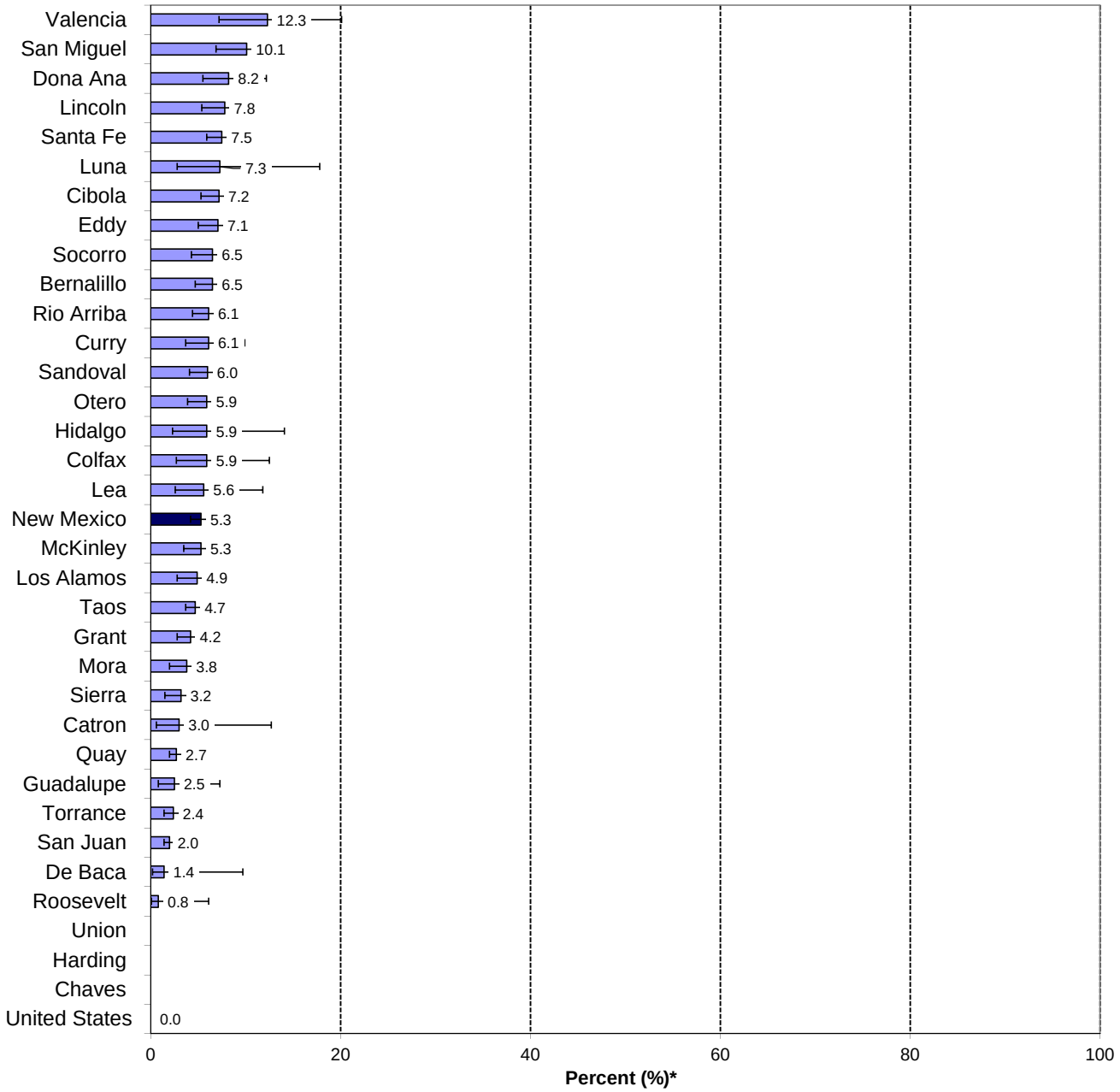
YOUTH CURRENT COCAINE USE (continued)

Chart 2: Current Cocaine Use, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Current Cocaine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



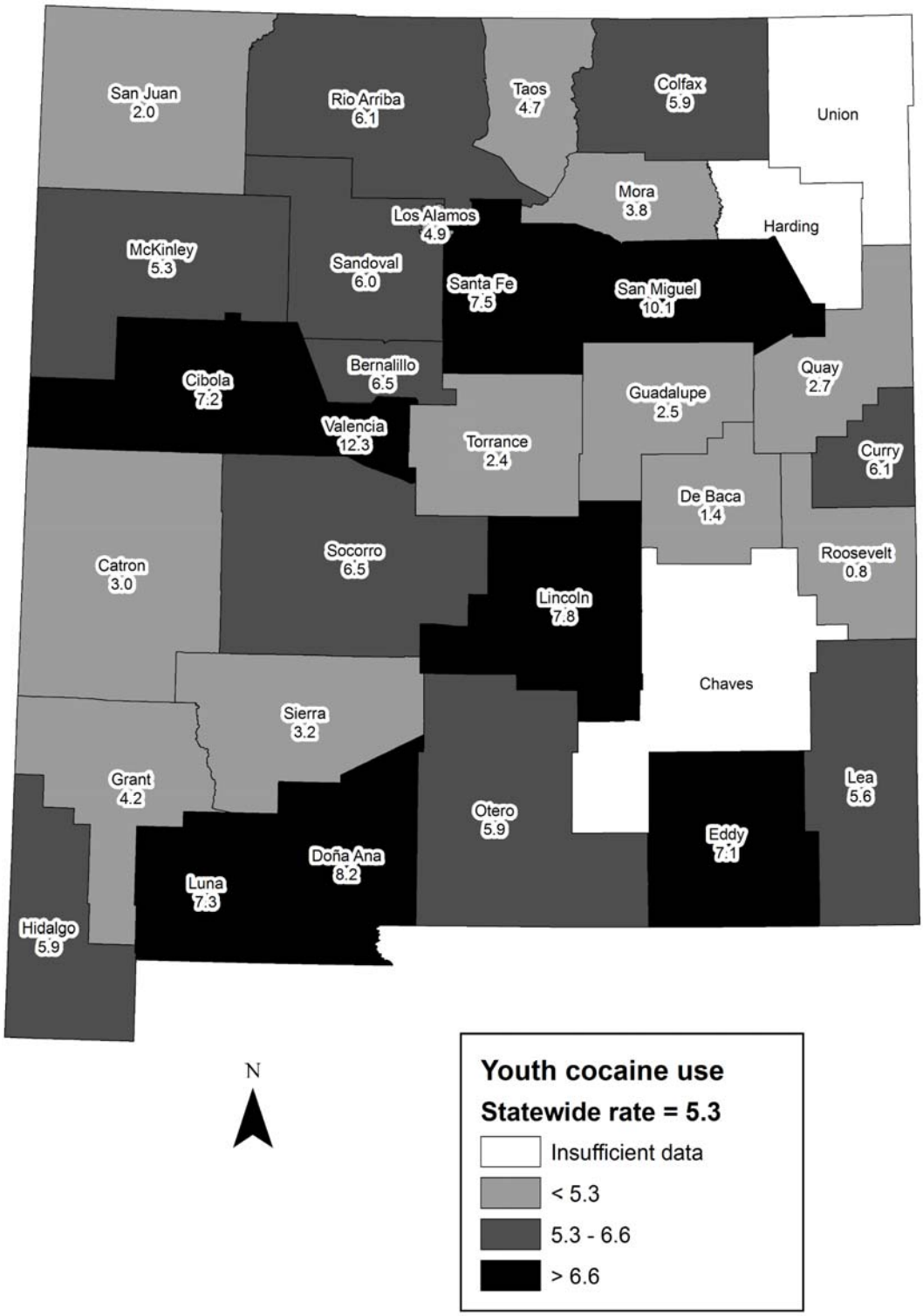
* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported cocaine use at least once in past 30 days

Chaves and Harding County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

YOUTH CURRENT COCAINE USE (continued)

Chart 4. Current Cocaine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH USED PAINKILLER TO GET HIGH

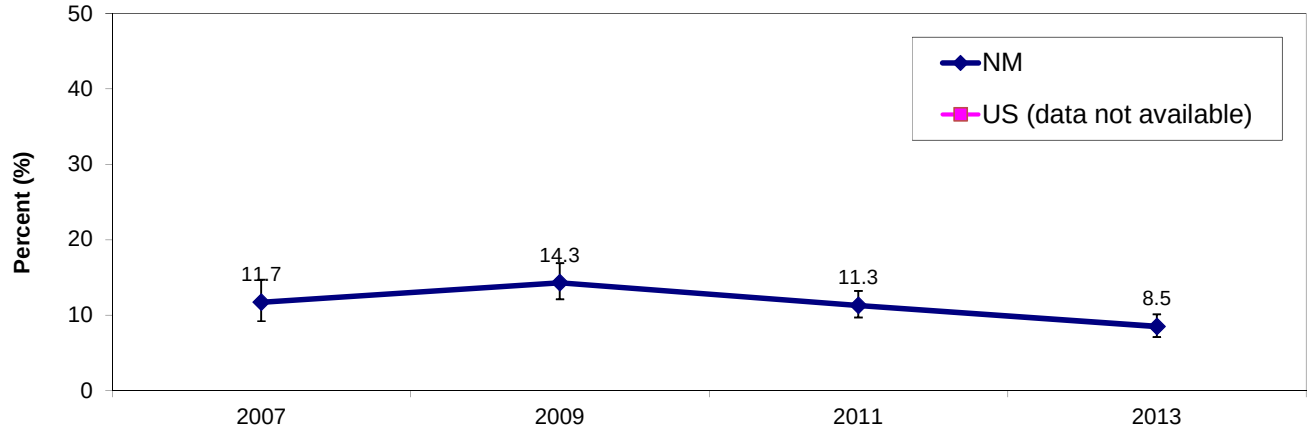
Problem Statement

The rate of current use of pain killers to get high has shown no noticeable trend since the measure was added to the YRRS survey questionnaire in 2007. Pain killer use to get high had the second highest prevalence of all 30-day drug use measures in the 2013 YRRS, behind marijuana (27.8%). The question about the use of pain killers to get high is not on the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey, and there is no national comparison.

The rate of pain killer use to get high was higher among males (9.4%) than females (7.4%), but this difference is not statistically significant . The difference by grade level was not statistically significant. The prevalence was higher among American Indian/Alaska Native (6.9%) than among Hispanic (9.6%) and White (5.8%) students.

In 2013, the rate of pain killer use to get high was highest in San Miguel (18.5%), Valencia (17.5%), Lincoln (12.4%), Lea (12.1%), and Cibola counties (11.9%). The rate was lowest in Mora (1.3%), Roosevelt (5.1%), San Juan (5.2%), De Baca (6.4%), and Hidalgo (6.5%) counties.

Chart 1: Used Painkiller to Get High* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Used a painkiller (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, or Percocet) to get high at least one time in the past 30 days

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

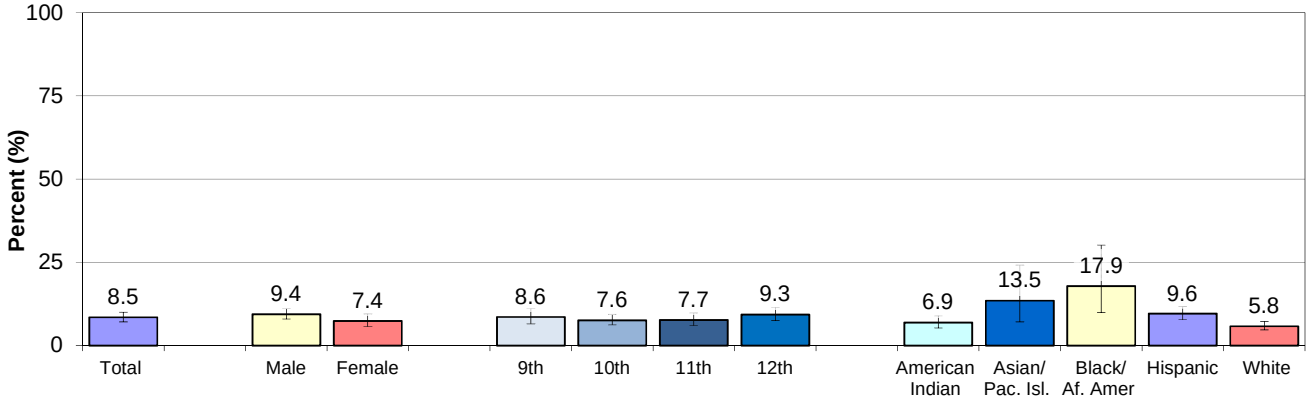
Table 1: Used Painkiller to Get High, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	8.7 (5.2-14.1)	10.3 (5.6-18.2)	5.4 (1.1-22.3)	10.4 (4.4-22.6)	8.7 (6.5-11.6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	10.0 (5.8-16.7)
	Black	--	--	--	--	23.4 (14.0-36.5)
	Hispanic	11.4 (8.4-15.3)	7.7 (6.1-9.7)	9.7 (7.0-13.4)	12.3 (8.5-17.3)	10.5 (8.5-12.9)
	White	5.2 (2.6-10.0)	5.0 (2.8-8.7)	7.9 (4.4-13.5)	8.1 (4.6-13.8)	6.7 (5.1-8.8)
	Total	9.6 (7.4-12.5)	7.6 (6.0-9.7)	8.9 (6.6-11.8)	10.6 (7.9-14.1)	9.4 (8.0-11.1)
Female	American Indian	6.1 (5.1-7.3)	8.2 (5.2-12.6)	0.6 (0.1-7.6)	3.9 (0.5-24.4)	4.9 (3.3-7.3)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	14.3 (4.9-35.4)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	9.0 (6.1-13.2)	7.6 (5.0-11.5)	8.5 (5.2-13.7)	9.3 (6.2-13.6)	8.6 (6.5-11.4)
	White	3.9 (1.9-8.0)	7.1 (4.1-12.0)	4.1 (1.7-9.9)	4.3 (2.0-9.1)	4.9 (3.8-6.3)
	Total	7.4 (5.1-10.6)	7.7 (5.5-10.6)	6.5 (4.0-10.4)	7.9 (5.7-11.0)	7.4 (5.8-9.5)
Total	American Indian	7.4 (5.4-10.1)	9.3 (5.8-14.6)	3.0 (0.6-13.9)	7.2 (3.8-13.4)	6.9 (5.3-8.9)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	13.5 (7.1-24.2)
	Black	--	--	--	--	17.9 (9.9-30.2)
	Hispanic	10.2 (7.5-13.8)	7.7 (5.8-10.0)	9.1 (6.9-11.9)	10.7 (8.2-13.7)	9.6 (7.8-11.7)
	White	4.6 (2.5-8.3)	5.9 (4.3-8.2)	6.1 (3.9-9.5)	6.3 (4.2-9.3)	5.8 (4.7-7.2)
	Total	8.6 (6.5-11.2)	7.6 (6.2-9.4)	7.7 (6.0-9.8)	9.3 (7.5-11.5)	8.5 (7.1-10.1)

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

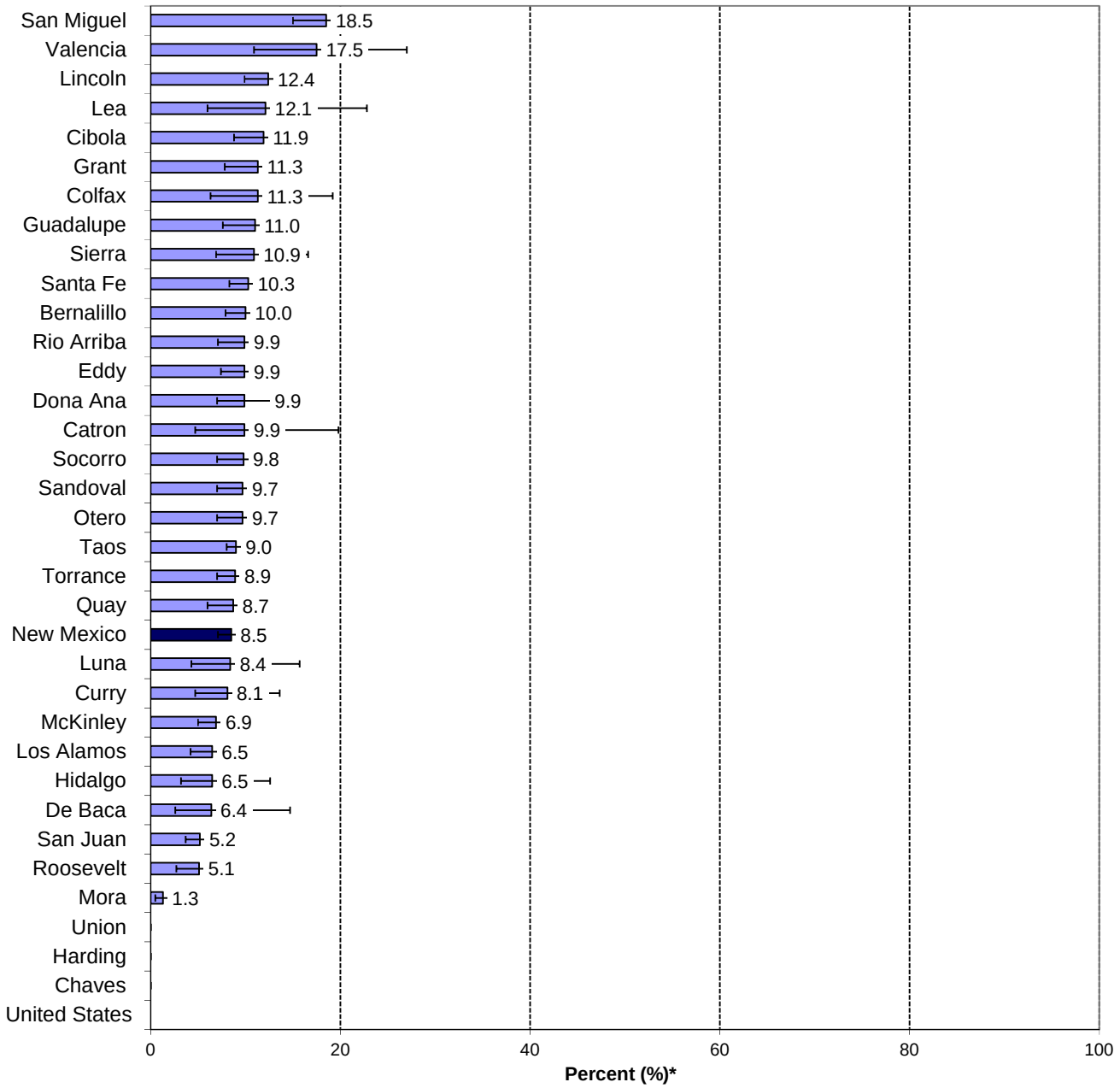
YOUTH USED PAINKILLER TO GET HIGH (continued)

Chart 2: Used Painkiller to Get High, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Used Painkiller to Get High* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



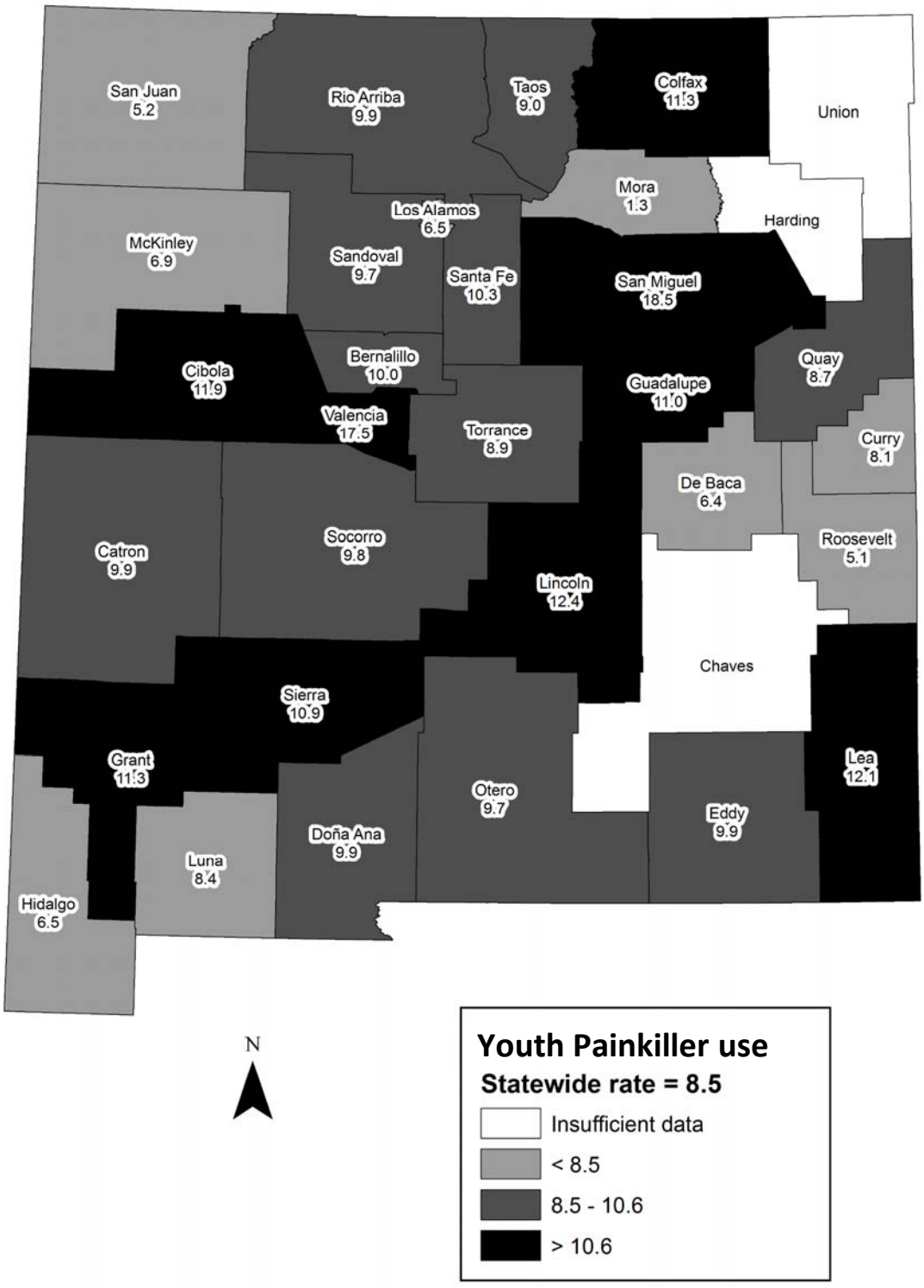
* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported pain killer use to get high at least once in past 30 days

Chaves, Harding, and Union County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

YOUTH USED PAINKILLER TO GET HIGH (continued)

Chart 4. Used Painkiller to Get High* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH HEROIN USE

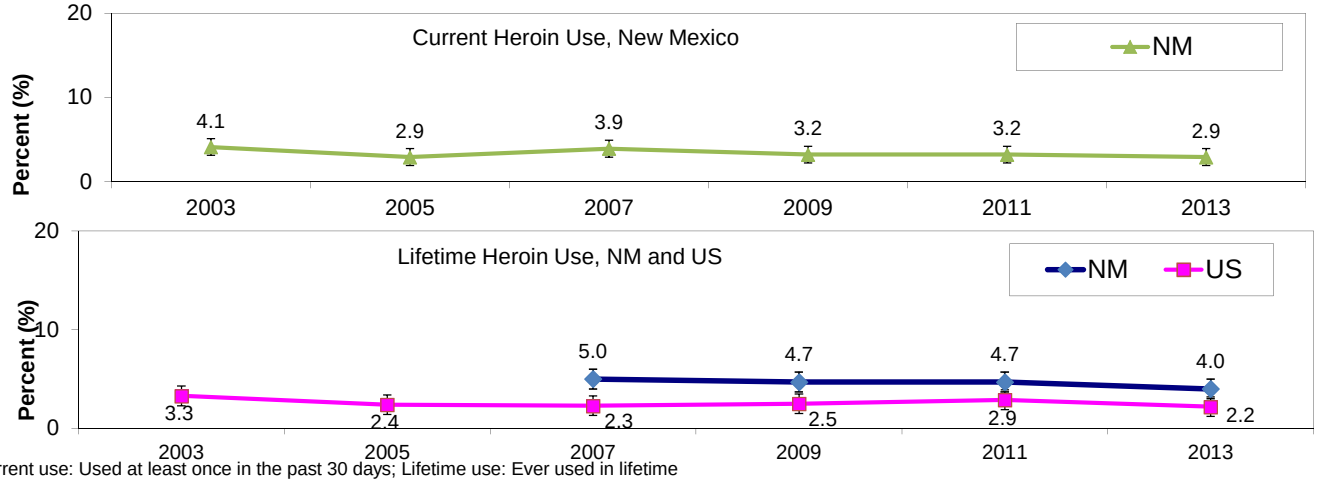
Problem Statement

The rate of lifetime heroin use has not significantly varied in recent years in either New Mexico or the US. The New Mexico rate for lifetime heroin use has been consistently higher than the US rate, and in 2013, the New Mexico rate (4.0%) was also higher than the US rate (2.2%). For current heroin use, there is no apparent trend in the New Mexico rate. There is no national comparison for current heroin use.

Black/African American (11.0%) and Asian or Pacific Islander (8.6%) students were more likely to be current heroin users than American Indian (1.8%), Hispanic (3.0%), or White (2.4%) students. The prevalence of current heroin use was not associated with grade level. Males were more likely to report current heroin use (3.8%) than females (1.9%), but this difference was is not statistically significant.

In 2013, the highest rates for lifetime heroin use were in Valencia (8.6%), San Miguel (7.8%) and Lincoln (6.8%) counties, and the lowest rates were in De Baca (1.4%) and Roosevelt (1.4%), and San Juan (1.7%) counties.

Chart 1: Heroin Use*, Current and Lifetime, by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Current use: Used at least once in the past 30 days; Lifetime use: Ever used in lifetime

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

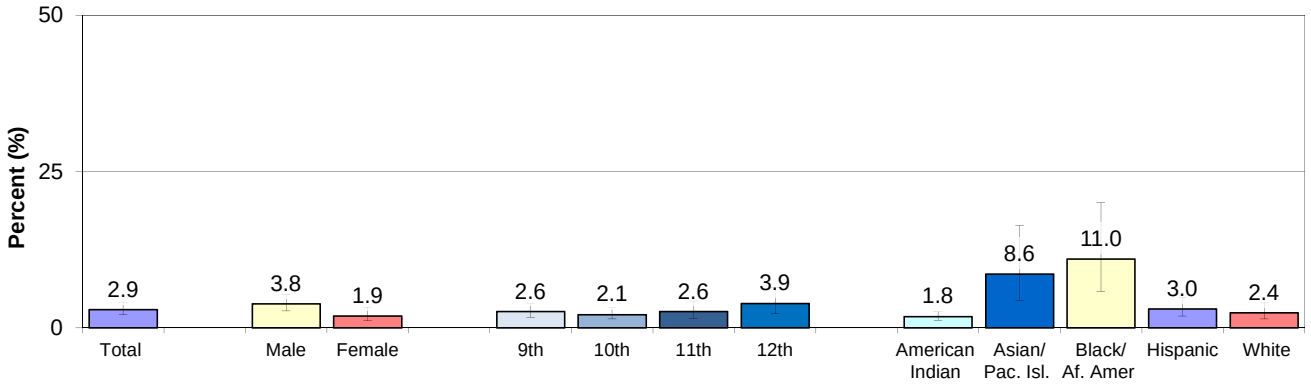
Table 1: Current Heroin Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	2.5 (1.6-3.9)	2.5 (1.0-6.1)	0.0 (.-.)	3.8 (1.5-9.2)	2.3 (1.5-3.4)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	7.7 (3.8-15.0)
	Black	--	--	--	--	13.8 (7.8-23.3)
	Hispanic	3.8 (2.2-6.5)	2.7 (1.2-5.9)	5.2 (2.5-10.3)	5.1 (2.1-11.6)	4.3 (2.6-7.1)
	White	1.9 (0.5-6.5)	2.6 (1.1-6.1)	1.5 (0.3-6.0)	4.9 (2.1-11.0)	2.9 (1.7-4.7)
	Total	3.2 (2.1-4.8)	3.0 (2.1-4.4)	3.6 (1.9-6.9)	5.0 (2.8-8.8)	3.8 (2.7-5.3)
Female	American Indian	1.4 (0.4-5.5)	1.2 (0.1-13.1)	1.3 (0.1-13.8)	0.8 (0.1-9.6)	1.2 (0.3-4.3)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	6.3 (2.0-17.9)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	2.2 (0.9-5.1)	1.0 (0.5-2.2)	1.0 (0.3-3.8)	2.2 (0.6-7.6)	1.8 (0.9-3.4)
	White	1.1 (0.3-3.8)	1.8 (0.6-4.9)	1.0 (0.3-3.2)	4.3 (1.1-15.4)	1.9 (0.8-4.1)
	Total	1.9 (0.9-3.8)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)	1.5 (0.6-3.5)	2.7 (1.2-5.8)	1.9 (1.1-3.2)
Total	American Indian	2.0 (1.0-3.9)	2.0 (0.8-4.9)	0.7 (0.1-6.9)	2.3 (0.8-6.9)	1.8 (1.2-2.6)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	8.6 (4.4-16.3)
	Black	--	--	--	--	11.0 (5.8-20.0)
	Hispanic	3.0 (1.8-5.1)	1.8 (0.9-3.6)	3.1 (1.6-6.1)	3.6 (1.5-8.2)	3.0 (1.9-4.8)
	White	1.5 (0.6-4.0)	2.2 (1.0-4.6)	1.2 (0.5-3.1)	4.6 (2.2-9.6)	2.4 (1.4-4.0)
	Total	2.6 (1.7-3.9)	2.1 (1.4-3.2)	2.6 (1.5-4.3)	3.9 (2.3-6.5)	2.9 (2.1-4.1)

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

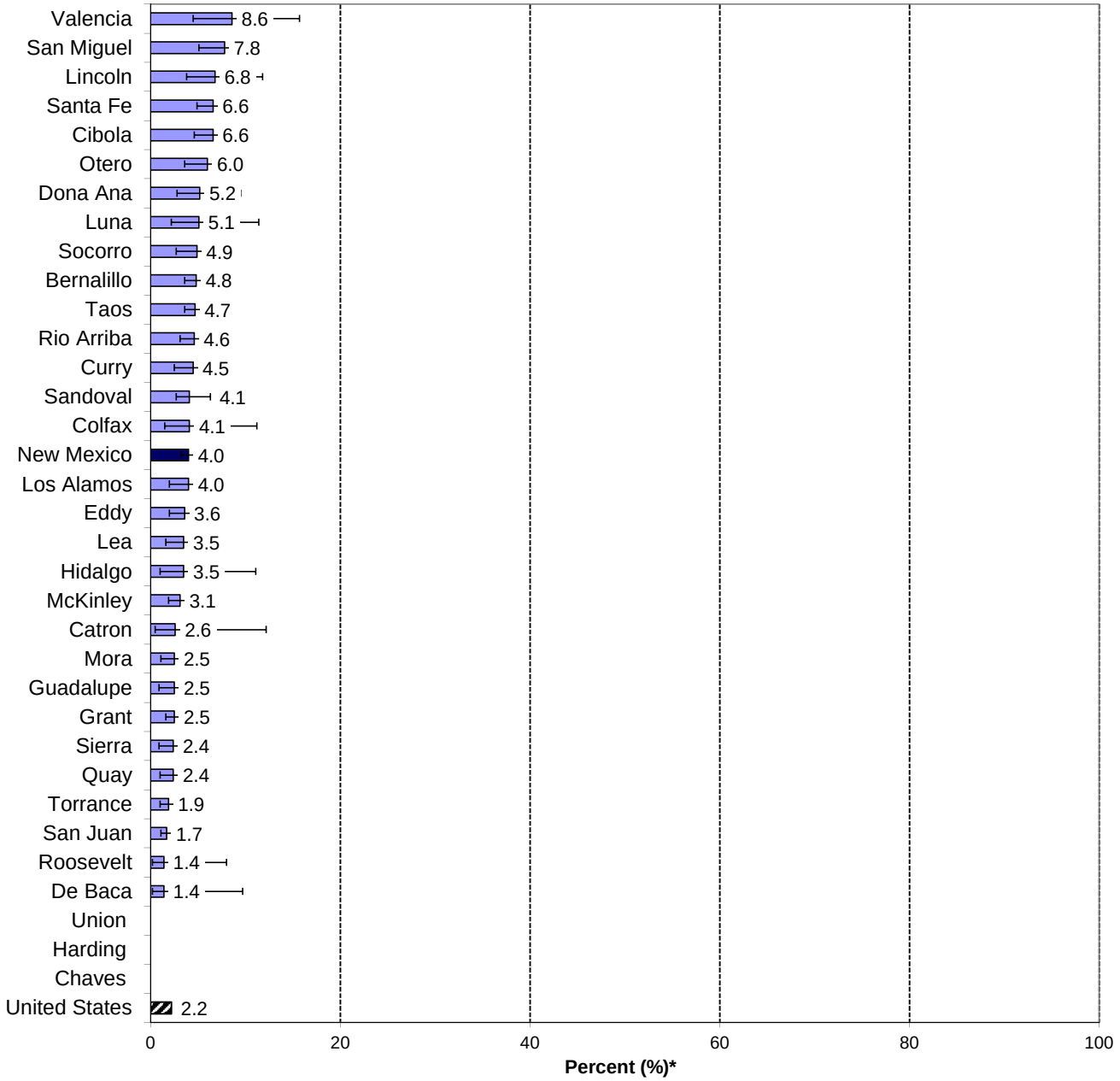
YOUTH HEROIN USE (continued)

Chart 2: Current Heroin Use, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Lifetime Heroin Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

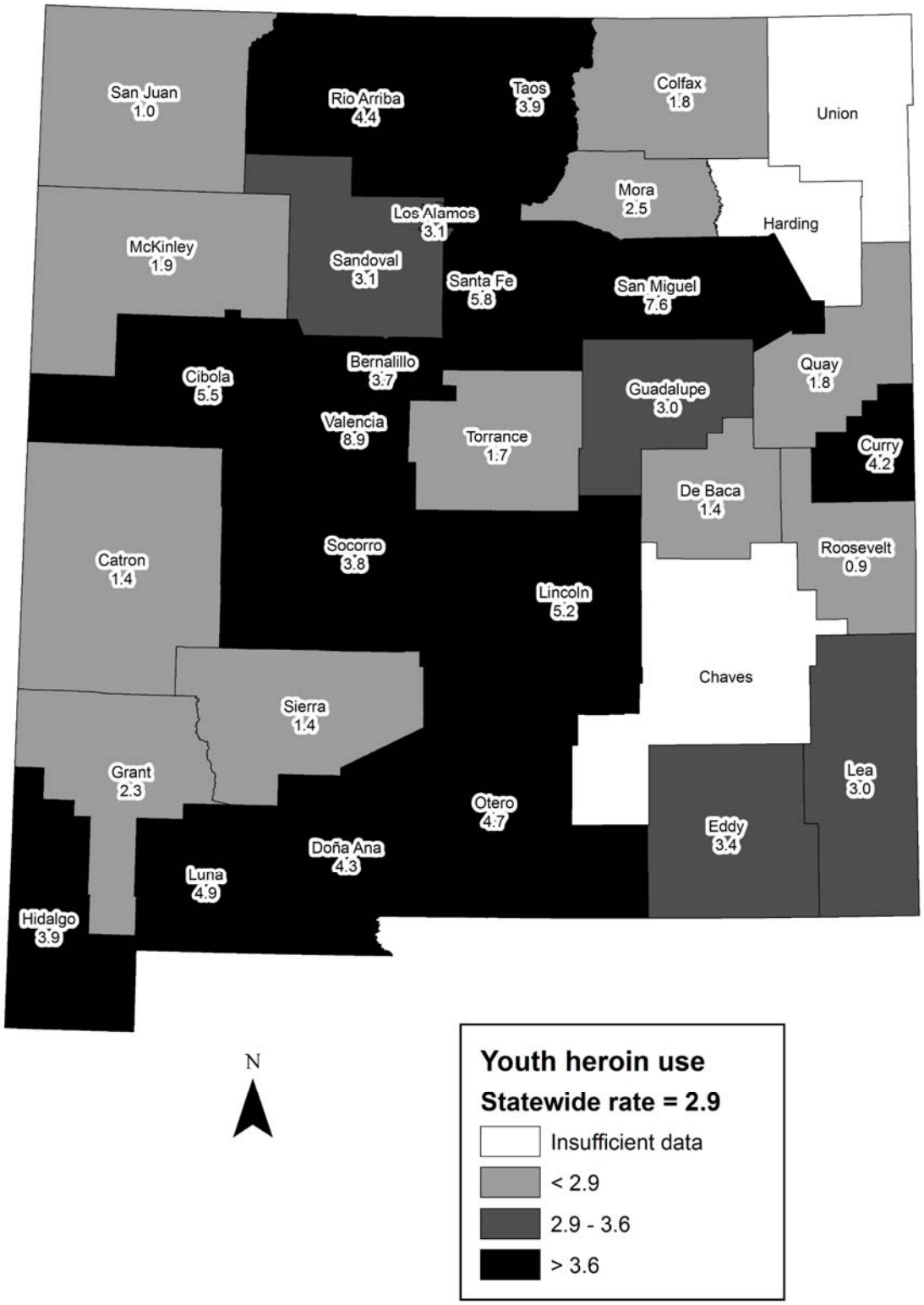


* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported heroin use at least once in their lifetime

Catron, Chaves, and Harding County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

Chart 4. Current Heroin Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported heroin use at least once in their lifetime

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH METHAMPHETAMINE USE

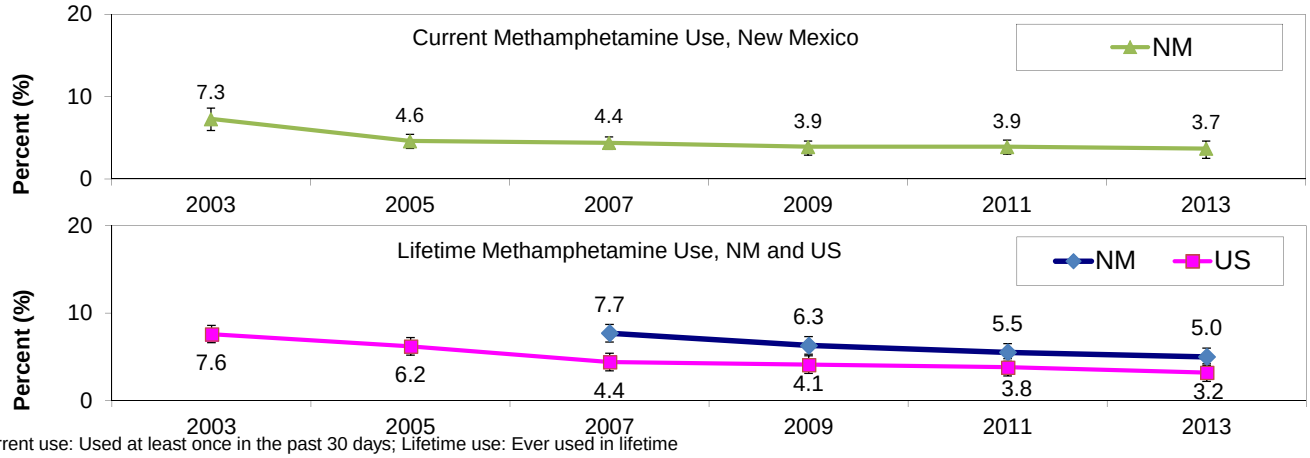
Problem Statement

The New Mexico rate of lifetime methamphetmine use decreased from 7.7% in 2007 to 5.0% in 2013. The US rate decreased from 1999 (9.1%, not shown) to 2013 (3.2%). The New Mexico rate for lifetime methamphetamine use has been consistently higher than the US rate, and in 2013, the New Mexico rate (5.0%) was higher than the US rate (3.2%). For current methamphetamine use, the prevalence decreased from 7.3% in 2003 to 4.6% in 2005, but there has been no significant change since then. There is no national comparison for current methamphetamine use.

Black/African American (13.5%) and Asian or Pacific Islander (11.3%) students were more likely to be current methamphetamine users than White (2.8%) students. The prevalence of current methamphetamibe use was not associated with grade level. Males were more likely to report current methamphetamine use (4.8%) than females (2.5%), but the differences were not statistically significant.

In 2013, the highest rates of current methamphetamine use were in Valencia (10.5%), San Miguel (9.3%), and Lincoln (8.9%) counties, and the lowest rates were in Roosevelt (1.3%), De Baca (1.4%), and Guadalupe (2.5%) counties.

Chart 1: Methamphetamine Use*, Current and Lifetime, by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Current use: Used at least once in the past 30 days; Lifetime use: Ever used in lifetime

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

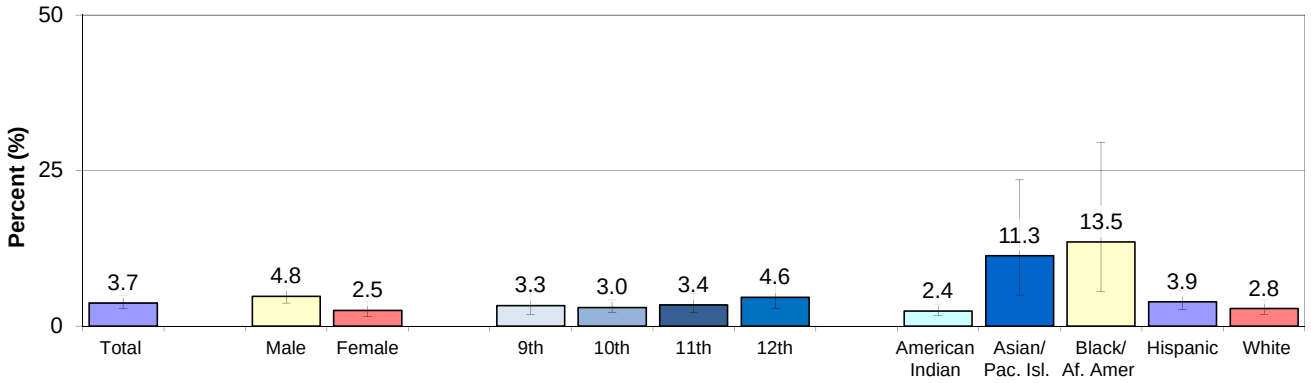
Table 1: Current Methamphetamine Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	1.9 (0.5-7.3)	2.5 (1.0-6.1)	0.0 (.-.)	8.0 (3.6-17.1)	2.9 (1.1-7.2)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	9.0 (3.9-19.2)
	Black	--	--	--	--	19.4 (8.8-37.4)
	Hispanic	5.2 (2.4-10.8)	4.2 (2.2-7.7)	4.7 (2.5-8.6)	6.8 (3.5-12.7)	5.4 (3.7-7.7)
	White	2.3 (0.8-6.7)	3.7 (1.9-6.9)	2.9 (1.1-7.4)	4.7 (2.5-8.8)	3.6 (2.6-5.1)
	Total	4.3 (2.3-7.6)	4.3 (2.8-6.4)	3.8 (2.1-6.7)	6.5 (4.0-10.4)	4.8 (3.7-6.3)
Female	American Indian	2.4 (0.4-13.0)	0.6 (0.1-7.0)	3.3 (1.4-7.6)	0.8 (0.1-9.6)	1.9 (0.9-4.1)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	10.7 (2.7-34.0)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	2.9 (1.4-6.2)	1.6 (0.8-3.2)	3.4 (1.3-8.3)	1.6 (0.4-5.9)	2.4 (1.2-4.7)
	White	0.5 (0.1-3.9)	2.5 (0.8-7.5)	1.0 (0.3-3.2)	4.8 (1.4-15.1)	2.0 (1.1-3.6)
	Total	2.3 (1.2-4.7)	1.8 (0.9-3.4)	3.0 (1.6-5.5)	2.7 (1.2-5.8)	2.5 (1.5-4.0)
Total	American Indian	2.2 (1.2-3.8)	1.7 (0.7-3.8)	1.7 (0.7-4.2)	4.5 (2.0-9.7)	2.4 (1.7-3.5)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	11.3 (5.0-23.5)
	Black	--	--	--	--	13.5 (5.5-29.5)
	Hispanic	4.1 (2.1-7.9)	2.8 (1.7-4.8)	4.0 (2.3-7.0)	4.1 (2.1-7.9)	3.9 (2.6-5.7)
	White	1.5 (0.5-4.2)	3.1 (2.0-4.7)	2.0 (1.0-4.1)	4.8 (2.5-8.8)	2.8 (1.9-4.2)
	Total	3.3 (1.9-5.7)	3.0 (2.2-4.2)	3.4 (2.2-5.3)	4.6 (2.8-7.4)	3.7 (2.8-4.9)

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

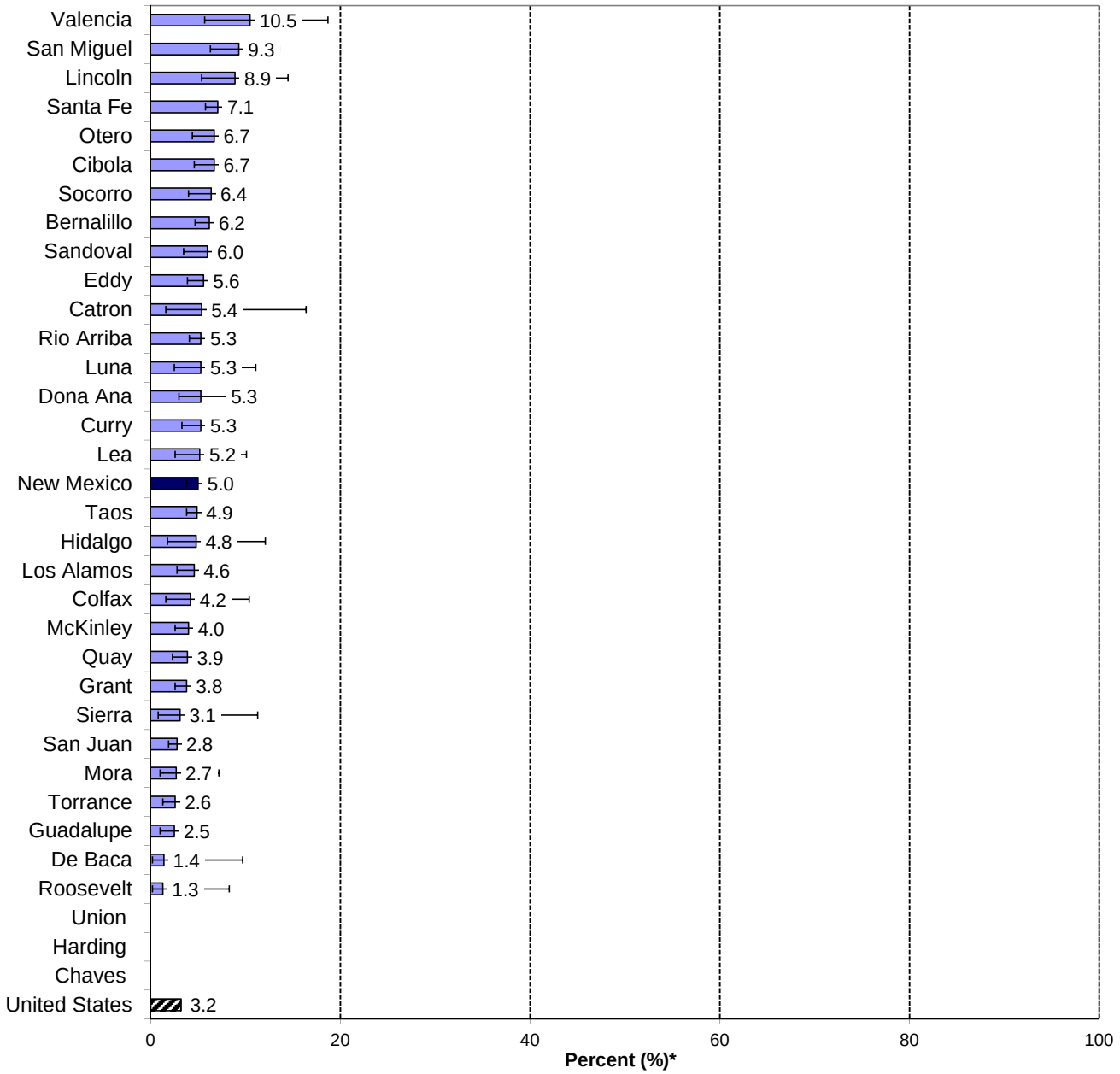
YOUTH METHAMPHETAMINE USE (continued)

Chart 2: Current Methamphetamine Use, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Lifetime Methamphetamine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

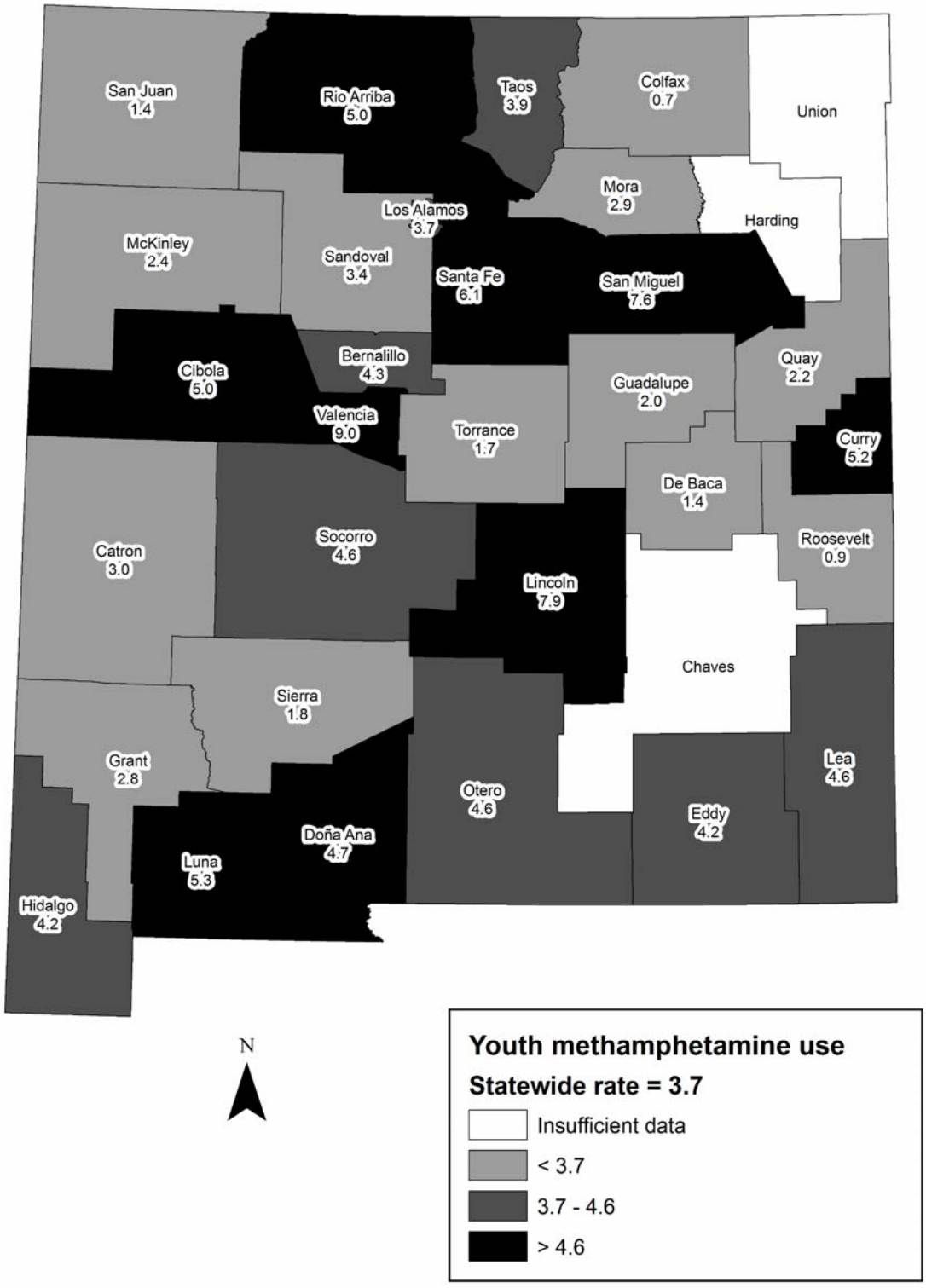


* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported methamphetamine use at least once in their lifetime

Chaves and Harding County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

Chart 4. Current Methamphetamine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported methamphetamine use at least once in their lifetime

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH CURRENT INHALANT USE

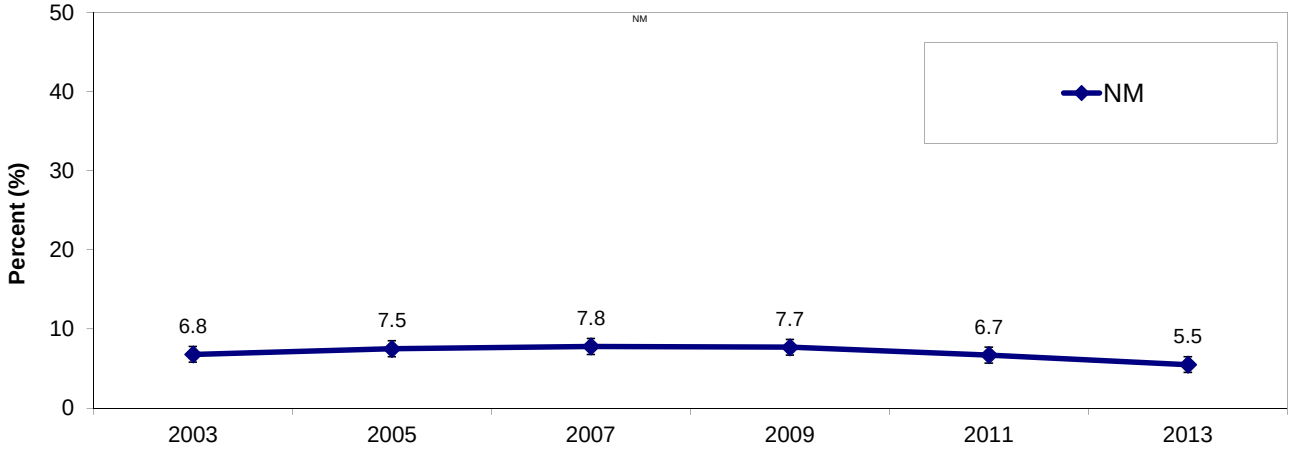
Problem Statement

The rate of current use of inhalants (sniffing glue, breathing the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaling paints or sprays) was 5.5% in 2013, and has not varied significantly over recent years. There is no national comparison for current inhalant use.

Black/African American (13.0%) students were more likely to use inhalants than White (3.7%) students.Other differences by race/ethinicity were not significant. The prevalence of inhalant use decreased from 7.1% among 9th graders to 3.6% among 11th graders, but increased again for 12th graders (5.2%). There was no difference in prevalence of inhalant use between males and females.

In 2013, the highest rates for current inhalant use were in Valencia (13.7%), San Miguel (13.4%) and Guadalupe (10.4%); and the lowest rates were in Torrance (2.5%), Roosevelt (3.0%), and De Baca and Mora (3.1%) counties.

Chart 1: Current Inhalant Use* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paints or sprays) at least one time in the past 30 days

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

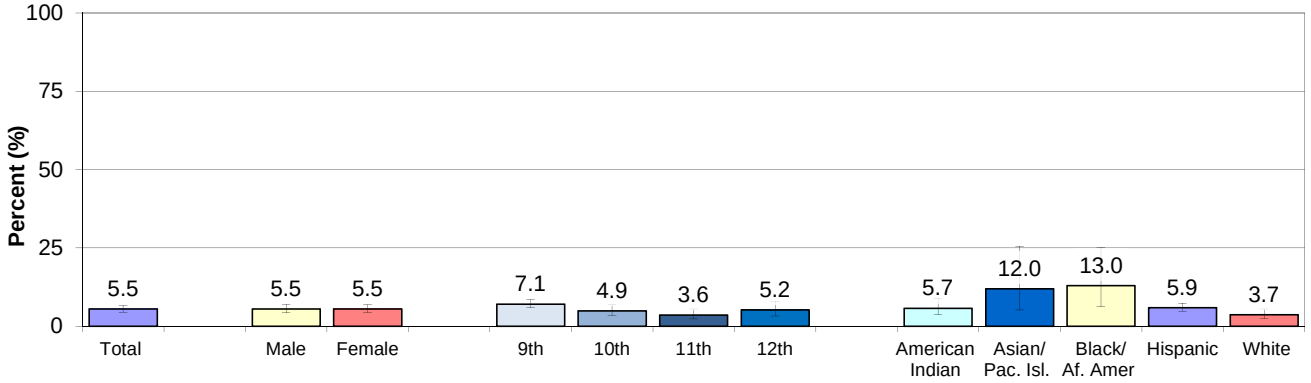
Table 1: Current Inhalant Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	6.4 (4.3-9.5)	5.7 (3.5-9.1)	0.7 (0.1-7.9)	3.8 (1.5-9.2)	4.6 (3.0-6.9)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	9.3 (3.0-25.4)
	Black	--	--	--	--	15.1 (7.4-28.3)
	Hispanic	5.4 (3.6-8.0)	6.2 (3.6-10.5)	5.6 (2.9-10.6)	7.1 (3.8-13.0)	6.2 (4.5-8.4)
	White	3.1 (1.3-7.1)	3.3 (1.6-7.0)	3.6 (1.6-8.0)	4.7 (2.4-9.1)	3.9 (2.9-5.4)
	Total	5.1 (3.7-7.1)	5.4 (3.6-8.1)	4.5 (2.4-8.1)	6.1 (3.4-10.7)	5.5 (4.3-7.0)
Female	American Indian	11.1 (6.7-18.0)	6.9 (2.0-21.4)	1.3 (0.1-13.8)	5.1 (1.0-22.8)	6.9 (3.3-14.1)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	11.9 (3.2-35.3)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	11.4 (8.6-14.9)	3.6 (2.0-6.5)	3.1 (1.6-5.9)	3.2 (2.1-5.1)	5.7 (4.6-7.1)
	White	3.2 (1.2-8.4)	4.7 (2.5-8.7)	1.6 (0.5-5.1)	4.5 (1.0-17.8)	3.5 (1.8-6.6)
	Total	9.2 (7.4-11.5)	4.5 (2.9-6.7)	2.7 (1.7-4.5)	4.2 (2.7-6.6)	5.5 (4.4-6.9)
Total	American Indian	8.7 (6.6-11.5)	6.2 (3.0-12.6)	1.0 (0.1-6.6)	4.4 (1.9-9.7)	5.7 (3.7-8.8)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	12.0 (5.2-25.6)
	Black	--	--	--	--	13.0 (6.2-25.0)
	Hispanic	8.3 (6.6-10.3)	4.9 (3.0-7.9)	4.3 (2.6-7.2)	5.1 (3.1-8.2)	5.9 (4.8-7.4)
	White	3.1 (1.6-6.1)	4.0 (2.4-6.5)	2.7 (1.3-5.5)	4.6 (2.1-9.8)	3.7 (2.5-5.5)
	Total	7.1 (5.9-8.5)	4.9 (3.5-6.9)	3.6 (2.4-5.5)	5.2 (3.3-8.0)	5.5 (4.5-6.7)

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

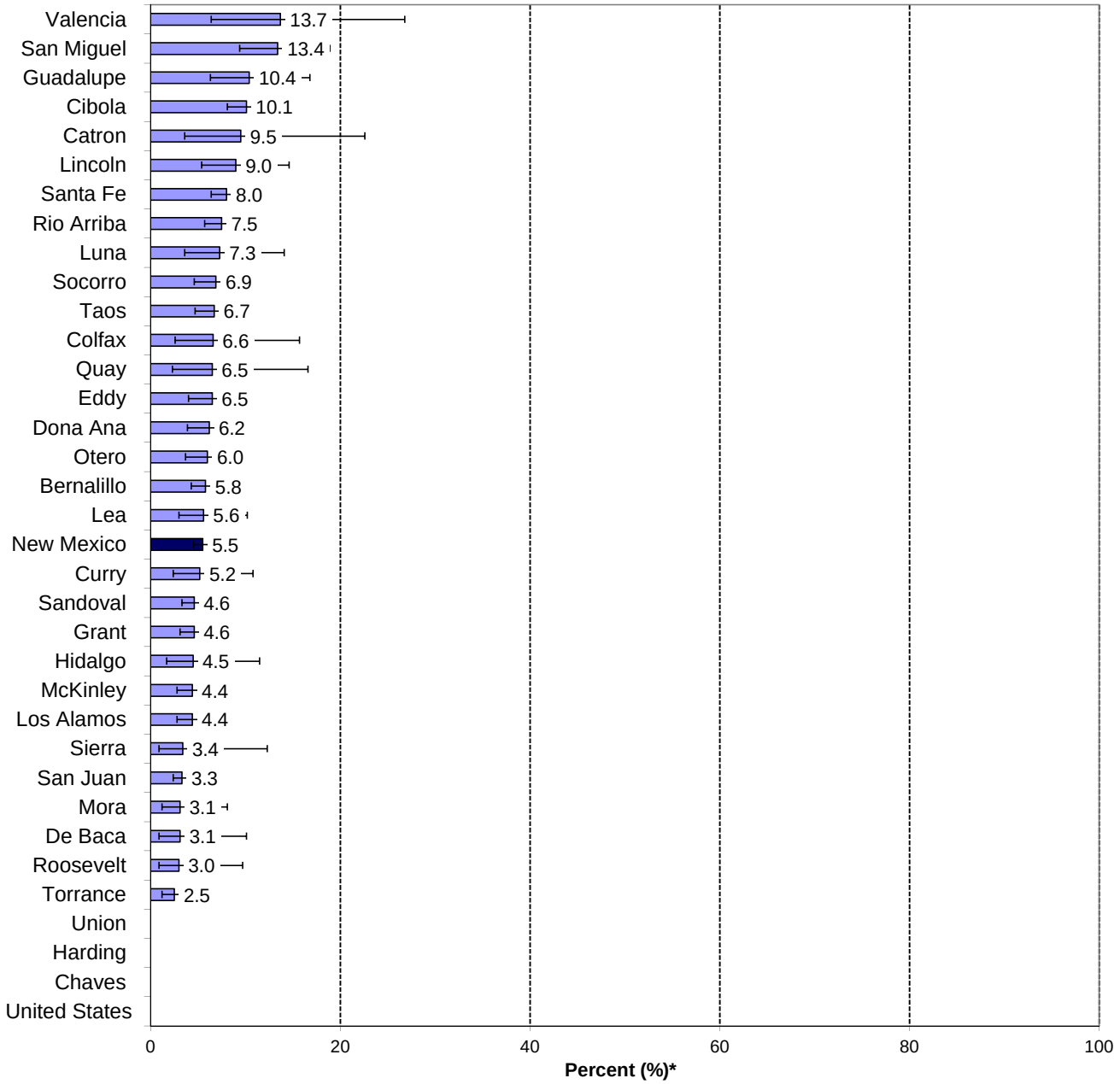
YOUTH CURRENT INHALANT USE (continued)

Chart 2: Current Inhalant Use, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Current Inhalant Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



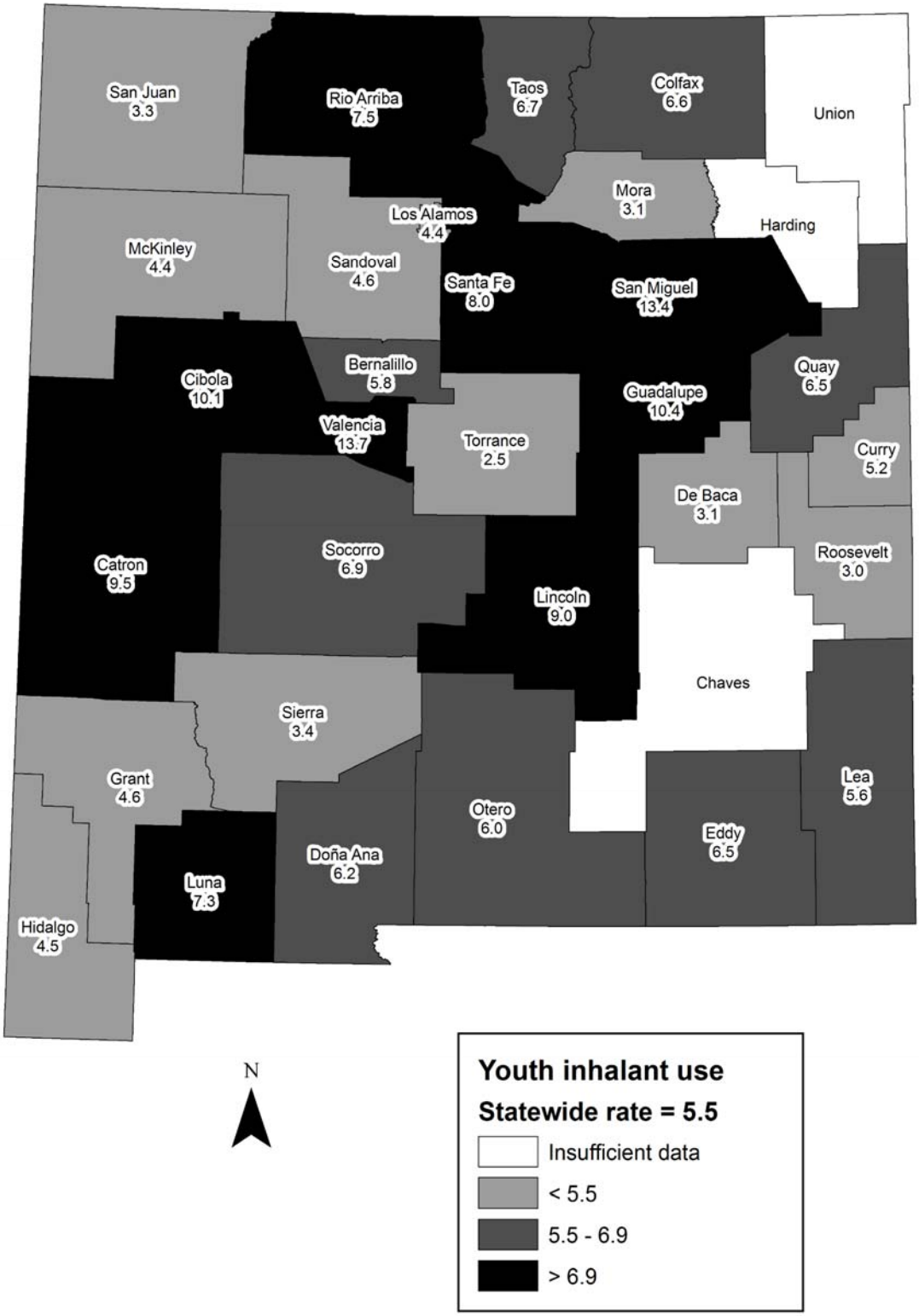
* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported inhalant use at least once in past 30 days

Chaves, Harding, and Union County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

YOUTH CURRENT INHALANT USE (continued)

Chart 4. Current Inhalant Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

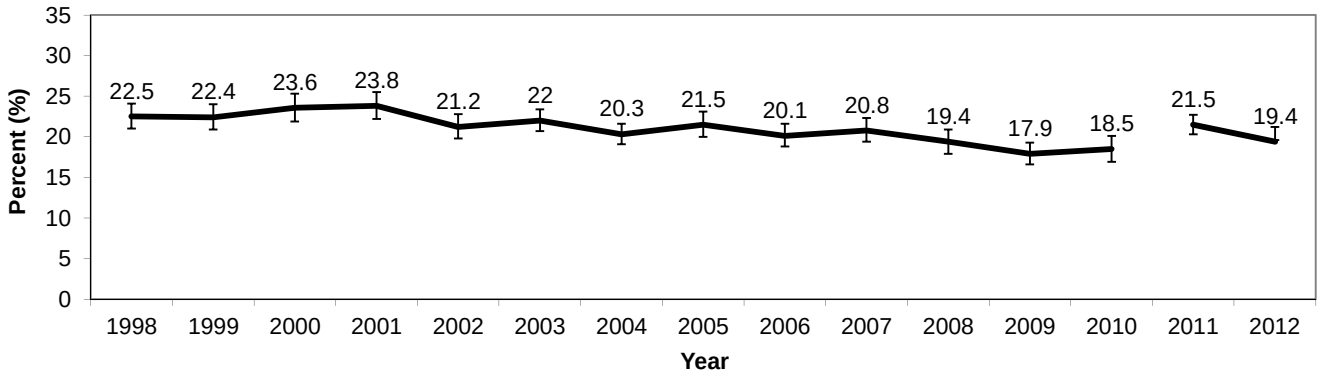
ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING

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 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 2012, adults in New Mexico reported current smoking at lower rates (19.4%) than in the U.S. overall (19.6%). As shown in Chart 1, New Mexico's adult smoking prevalence rate has decreased over the past 10 years, with a small increase from 2009 to 2010. In 2012, as shown in Table 1, smoking was more prevalent among adults aged 25-64 (22.2%), than among young adults aged 18-24 (18.4%) or adults aged 65 and over (10.1%). New Mexico men were more likely to smoke than women (22.2% vs 16.8%). Among males, Hispanic males had the highest smoking prevalence (24.3%), followed by American Indian males (22.5%) and White males (19.7%). Among females, the highest prevalence of smoking was among White females (19.5%), followed by Black females (18.2%).

Chart 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2012



* Cigarette smoking definition: smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

Source: BRFSS; SAES (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, 2012

		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	American Indian	-	10,866	-	13,744	-	23.2	-	22.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hispanic	14,773	59,468	4,014	78,255	27.7	25.9	10.2	24.3
	White	6,612	51,666	8,670	66,949	18.8	23.5	10.2	19.7
	Total	24,778	128,512	13,720	167,011	23.6	24.9	10.4	22.2
Female	American Indian	-	7,316	57	8,741	-	15.7	1.0	13.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Black	-	-	-	2,042	-	-	-	18.2
	Hispanic	5,983	39,346	4,590	49,919	10.6	16.7	9.3	14.6
	White	5,076	53,732	10,235	69,044	17.6	23.9	10.3	19.5
	Total	13,004	103,464	15,882	132,349	13.0	19.6	9.8	16.8
Total	American Indian	3,444	18,182	858	22,485	15.3	19.4	8.2	17.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	-	1,890	-	2,764	-	16.9	-	16.4
	Black	-	3,179	-	4,736	-	22.2	-	22.4
	Hispanic	20,757	98,814	8,604	128,175	18.9	21.3	9.7	19.3
	White	11,689	105,398	18,906	135,993	18.3	23.7	10.3	19.6
	Total	37,782	231,976	29,602	299,360	18.4	22.2	10.1	19.4

* 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; SAES

Problem Statement (continued)

Smoking prevalence rates by sex and race/ethnicity are not completely aligned with smoking-related death rates. For example, although Hispanic and American Indian males had the highest smoking rates among males, their smoking-related death rates were substantially lower than the Black male and White male death rates. This suggests the possibility that Hispanic and American Indian male smoking rates have increased relatively recently, and may be followed by an increase in smoking-related death rates in these groups in coming years.

As shown in Table 2 and Chart 2, the counties with the highest smoking rates were in the southeast and central parts of the state.

Table 2: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

	Number*						Percent**					
County	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races	American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	All Races
Bernalillo	4,153	-	2,469	44,834	38,484	93,684	20.8	-	18.3	20.2	17.0	18.8
Catron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chaves	-	-	-	3,103	5,172	9,411	-	-	-	13.0	25.6	20.0
Cibola	-	-	-	2,687	1,212	4,779	-	-	-	36.1	19.0	22.8
Colfax	-	-	-	-	-	1,214	-	-	-	-	-	13.7
Curry	-	-	-	2,754	3,049	6,039	-	-	-	21.4	19.3	20.3
De Baca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dona Ana	-	-	-	16,279	9,287	26,756	-	-	-	17.2	19.8	18.1
Eddy	-	-	-	2,678	7,273	10,891	-	-	-	16.8	29.1	25.4
Grant	-	-	-	2,748	2,941	5,814	-	-	-	23.4	21.8	22.0
Guadalupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hidalgo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lea	-	-	-	4,423	8,666	13,251	-	-	-	20.2	36.7	28.2
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	1,803	3,474	-	-	-	-	16.1	19.9
Los Alamos	-	-	-	-	1,070	1,679	-	-	-	-	7.3	8.8
Luna	-	-	-	-	-	3,693	-	-	-	-	-	22.6
McKinley	5,743	-	-	883	1,020	7,908	14.9	-	-	16.5	19.7	15.8
Mora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otero	-	-	-	-	5,098	10,652	-	-	-	-	19.6	24.3
Quay	-	-	-	-	1,138	1,374	-	-	-	-	16.5	16.0
Rio Arriba	-	-	-	5,072	-	6,110	-	-	-	21.3	-	18.4
Roosevelt	-	-	-	-	797	2,758	-	-	-	-	10.6	21.8
Sandoval	-	-	-	4,040	6,353	13,747	-	-	-	15.8	13.4	15.6
San Juan	4,519	-	-	5,381	10,245	20,678	15.1	-	-	28.8	24.8	22.4
San Miguel	-	-	-	2,472	-	5,422	-	-	-	16.8	-	25.5
Santa Fe	-	-	-	8,618	7,455	17,401	-	-	-	16.0	15.2	16.0
Sierra	-	-	-	-	2,586	3,026	-	-	-	-	25.7	24.4
Socorro	-	-	-	-	-	1,899	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
Taos	-	-	-	893	1,276	2,394	-	-	-	10.5	13.4	11.7
Torrance	-	-	-	-	4,680	6,767	-	-	-	-	37.6	34.9
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valencia	-	-	-	5,228	5,477	10,993	-	-	-	15.0	24.8	18.5
New Mexico	22,485	2,764	4,736	128,175	135,993	299,360	17.8	16.4	22.4	19.3	19.6	19.4

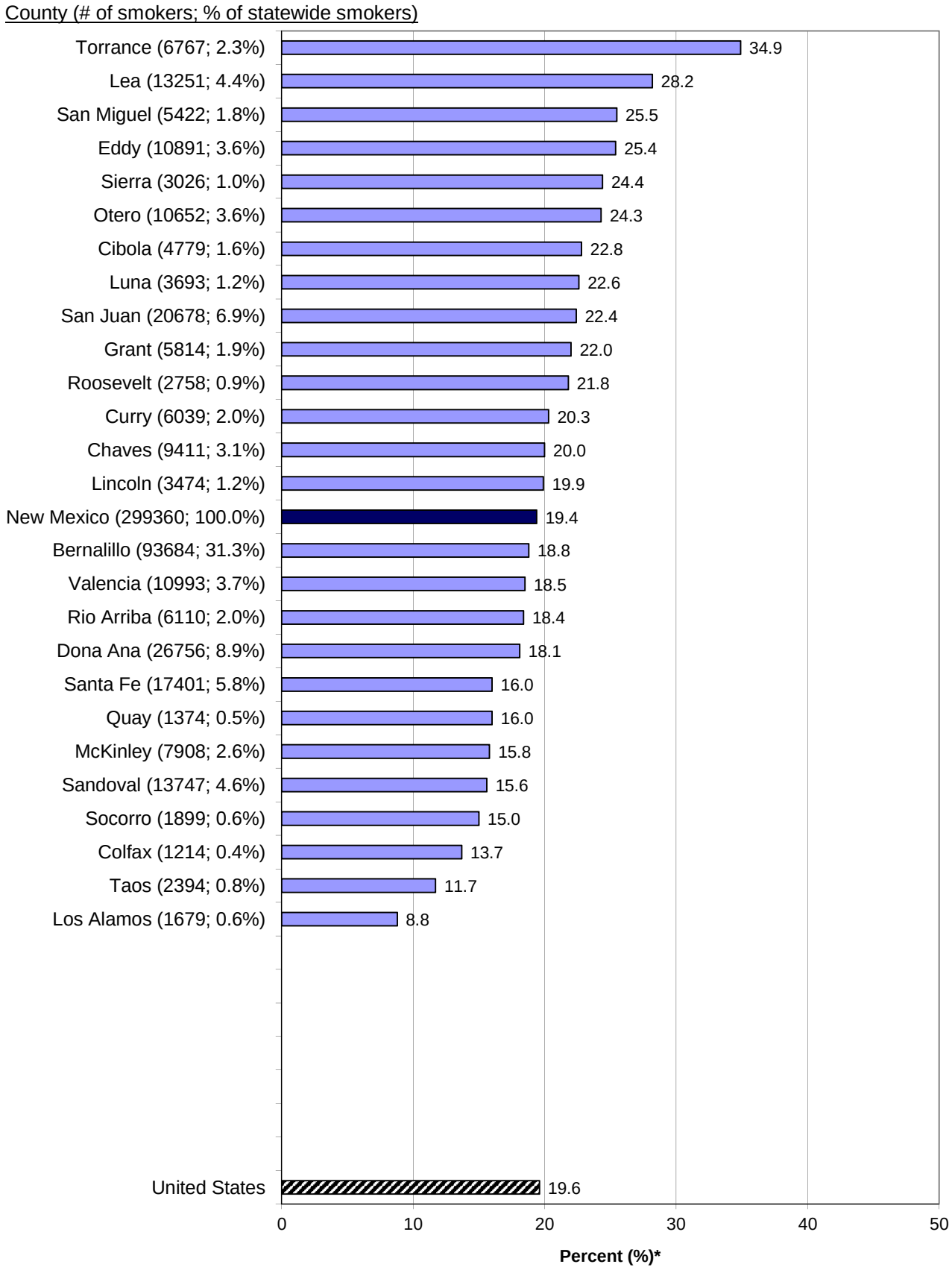
* Estimate of number of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

** 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; SAES

Chart 2: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012

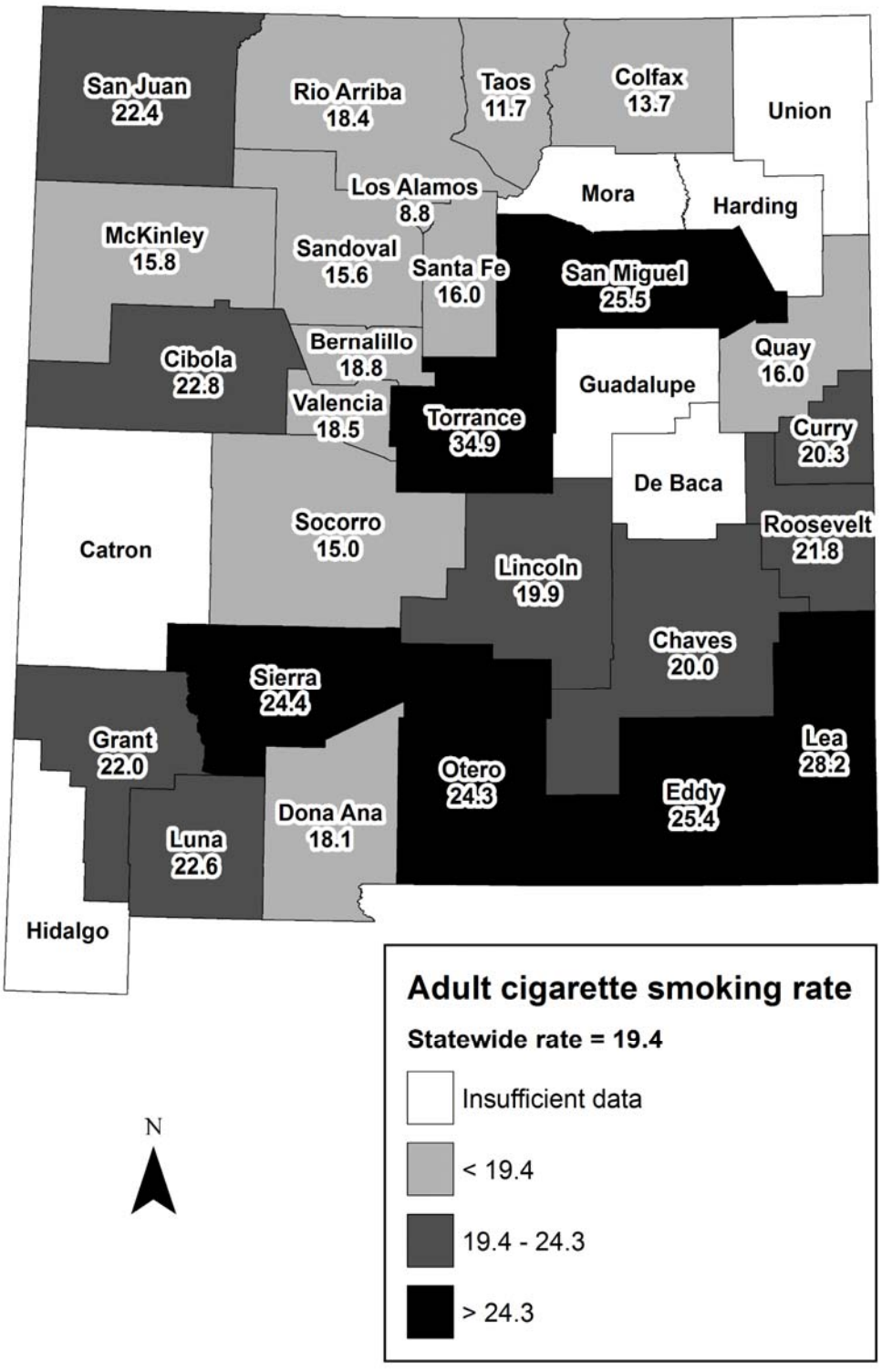


* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

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); SAES

Chart 3: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2012



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

Insufficient data: Rate not reported due to small number of respodents (< 50) in cell

Source: BRFSS; SAES

YOUTH CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Problem Statement*

Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States. Cigarette smoking increases risk of several cancers and other chronic conditions. Smoking is initiated and established primarily during adolescence, with more than 80% of adult smokers first smoking before age18.**

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among New Mexico high school students has decreased from 30.2% in 2003 to 14.4% in 2013. This coincides with a decrease in the US rate that has occurred over the past several years. The New Mexico rate was consistently higher than the US rate until 2011. In 2011, the New Mexico and US rates were not statistically distinguishable (US=18.1%; NM=19.9%). In 2013, NM rate (14.4%) was lower than that of the US (15.7%).

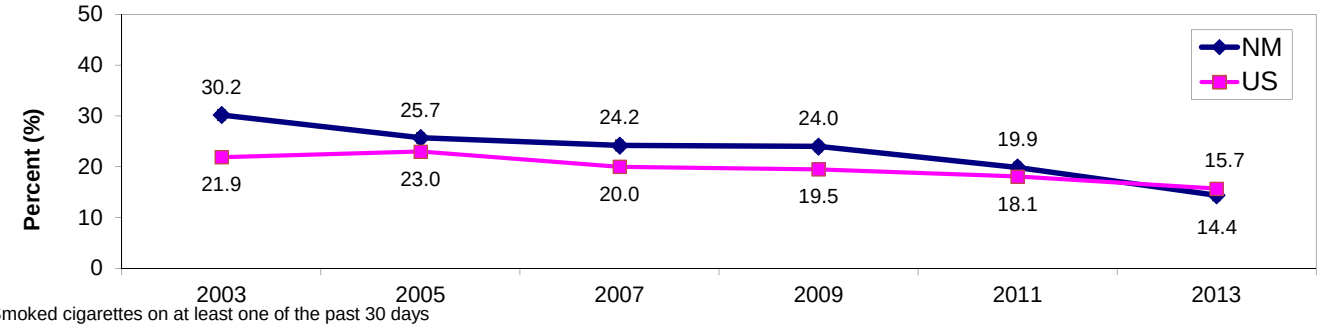
Boys (16.4%) were more likely to be current cigarette smokers than girls (12.3%). White (12.3%) and Asian or Pacific Islander (11.3%) students had a lower rate of current cigarette smoking than American Indian (15.7%) and Hispanic (15.3%) students. Prevalence increases significantly with grade level.

In 2013, the counties with the highest prevalence of current smoking were San Miguel (27.6%), Cibola (25.0%), Socorro (24.4%), Valencia (21.2%), and Catron (20.9%) counties. The counties with the lowest prevalence of current smoking were Mora (8.9%), Curry (9.0%), Otero (10.4%), San Juan (10.7%), and Hidalgo (11.2%) counties.

* YRRS tobacco questions do not distinguish between ceremonial/traditional and commercial tobacco use.

** Youth and Tobacco Use. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use.

Chart 1: Current Cigarette Smoking* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



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

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

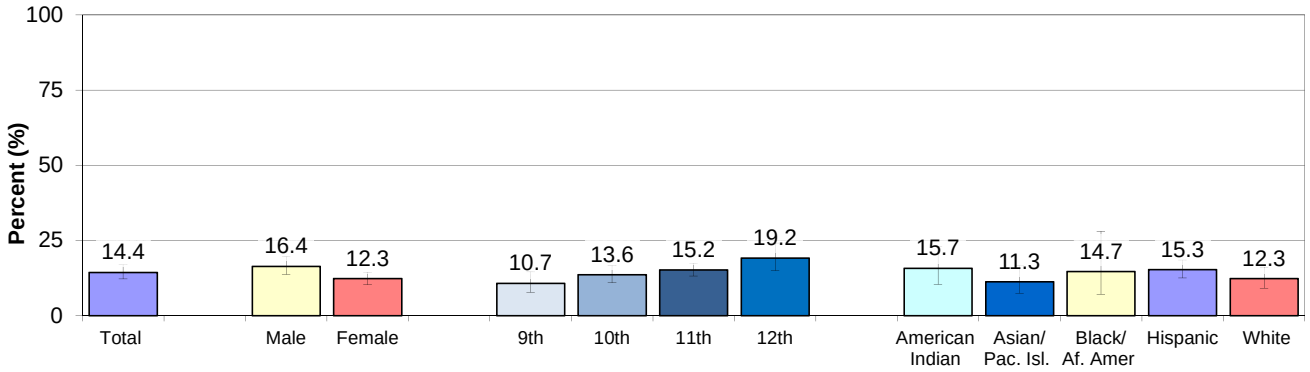
Table 1: Current Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	13.1 (9.6-17.5)	21.7 (14.2-31.8)	19.3 (7.0-43.5)	19.6 (12.1-30.1)	18.0 (12.1-25.8)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	11.2 (5.2-22.7)
	Black	--	--	--	--	20.4 (8.8-40.6)
	Hispanic	12.6 (6.0-24.5)	18.6 (15.2-22.5)	16.8 (11.9-23.2)	27.5 (20.4-35.8)	18.4 (14.7-22.7)
	White	8.4 (5.5-12.8)	12.4 (6.7-21.8)	10.1 (6.8-14.7)	21.4 (15.0-29.7)	12.7 (9.2-17.3)
	Total	11.5 (7.1-17.9)	16.9 (13.3-21.1)	14.9 (12.2-18.0)	24.1 (19.0-30.0)	16.4 (13.7-19.6)
Female	American Indian	11.1 (3.8-28.1)	12.8 (8.3-19.2)	16.7 (11.7-23.3)	--	13.2 (7.2-23.2)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	7.5 (3.1-17.4)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	11.4 (7.8-16.5)	9.7 (7.4-12.6)	15.1 (11.8-19.0)	14.6 (10.5-19.9)	12.4 (10.3-15.0)
	White	6.5 (3.1-12.9)	9.8 (5.1-17.9)	16.9 (11.2-24.7)	16.4 (10.0-25.7)	11.8 (8.4-16.5)
	Total	9.9 (7.6-12.8)	10.4 (8.1-13.2)	15.5 (13.4-18.0)	14.5 (10.4-19.9)	12.3 (10.3-14.5)
Total	American Indian	12.1 (8.1-17.7)	17.9 (14.2-22.3)	17.9 (9.8-30.5)	16.7 (8.0-31.6)	15.7 (10.4-23.0)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	11.3 (7.5-16.7)
	Black	--	--	--	--	14.7 (7.1-28.0)
	Hispanic	12.0 (7.5-18.8)	13.9 (11.2-17.1)	15.9 (12.9-19.5)	20.5 (15.2-27.2)	15.3 (12.6-18.5)
	White	7.5 (4.7-11.8)	11.2 (7.4-16.4)	13.2 (10.0-17.2)	19.0 (13.7-25.8)	12.3 (9.2-16.1)
	Total	10.7 (7.8-14.6)	13.6 (11.0-16.7)	15.2 (13.2-17.4)	19.2 (15.0-24.2)	14.4 (12.2-17.0)

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

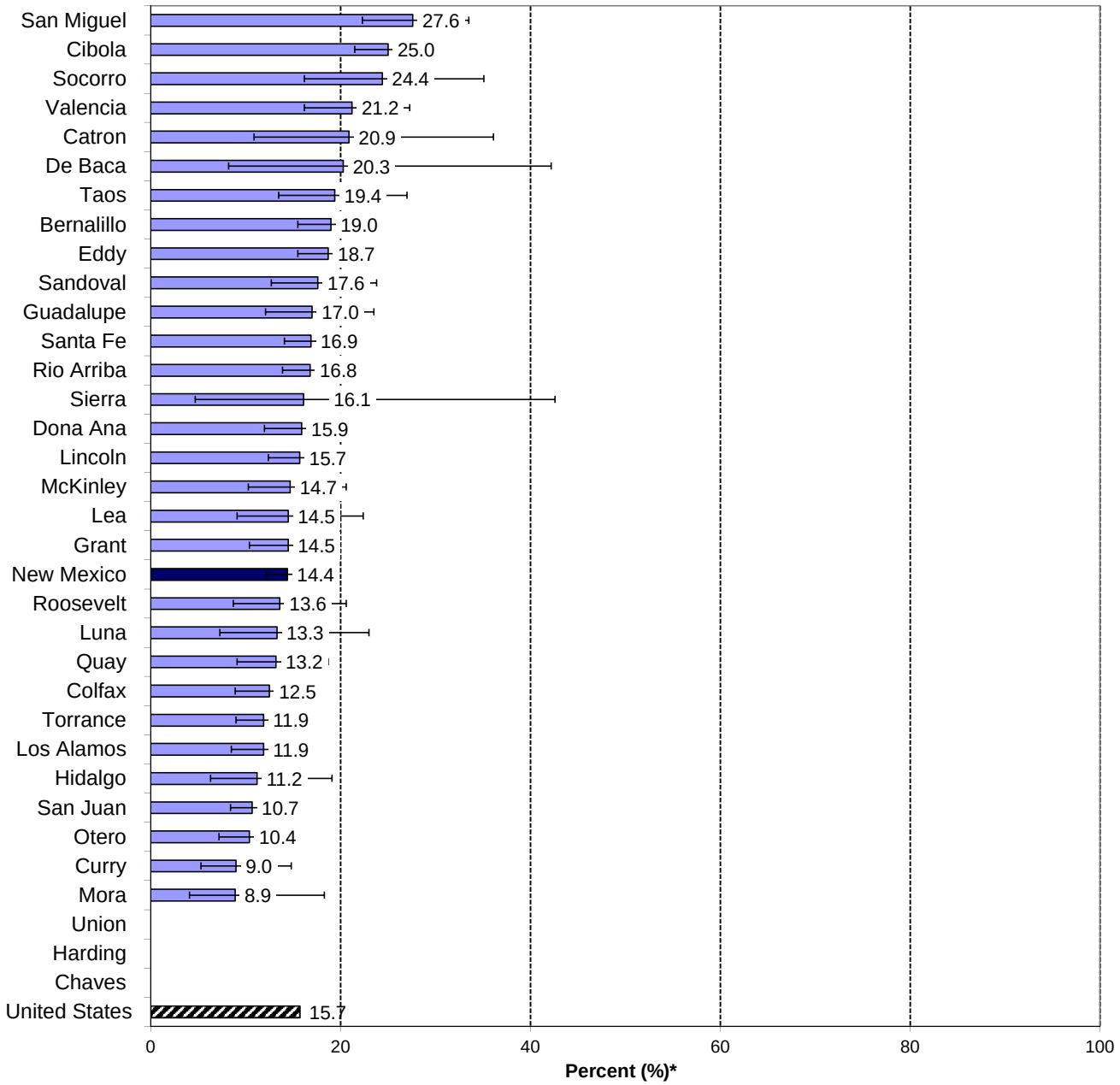
YOUTH CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

Chart 2: Current Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Current Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



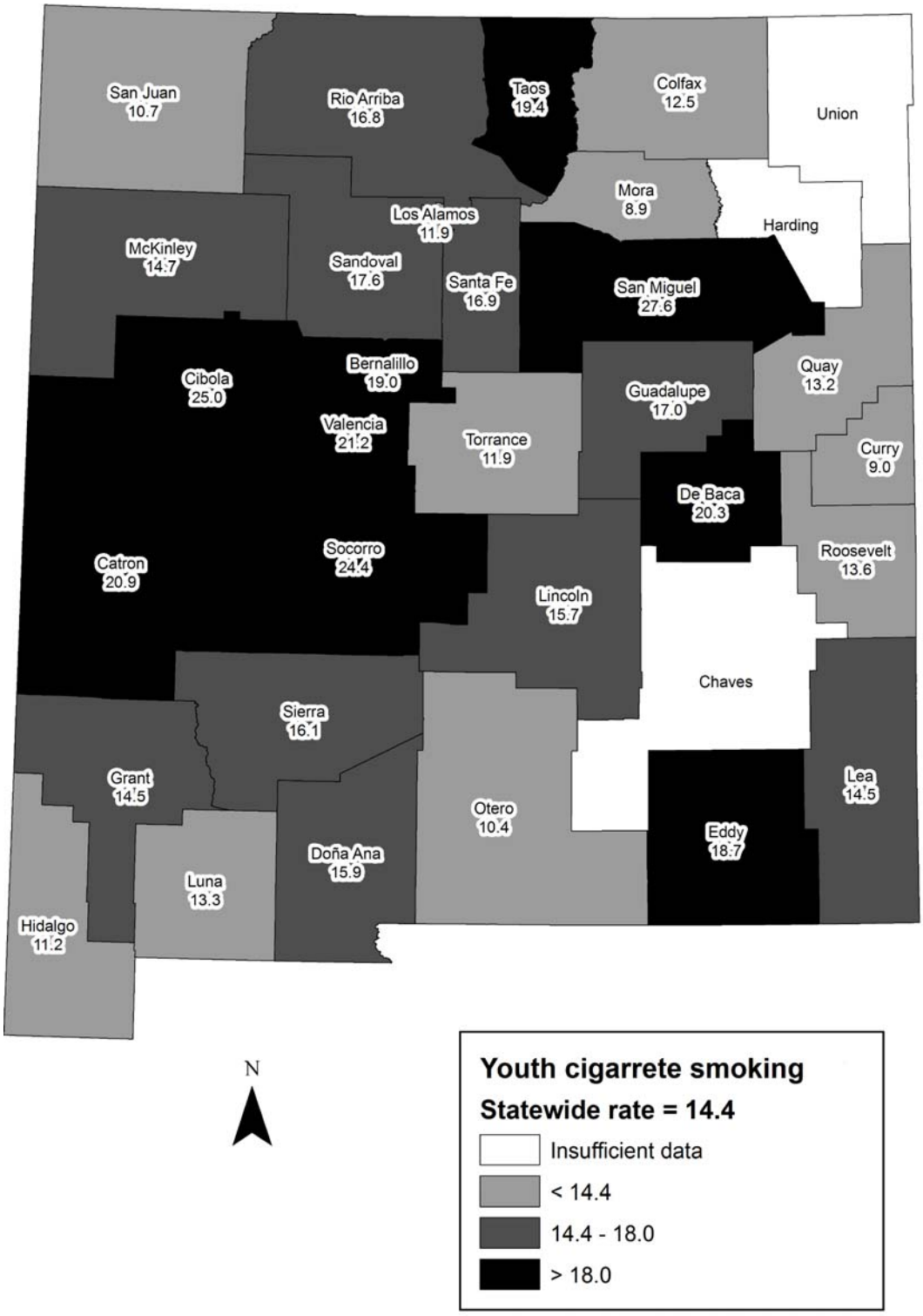
* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days

Chaves and Harding County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

YOUTH CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

Chart 4. Current Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

YOUTH FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

Problem Statement

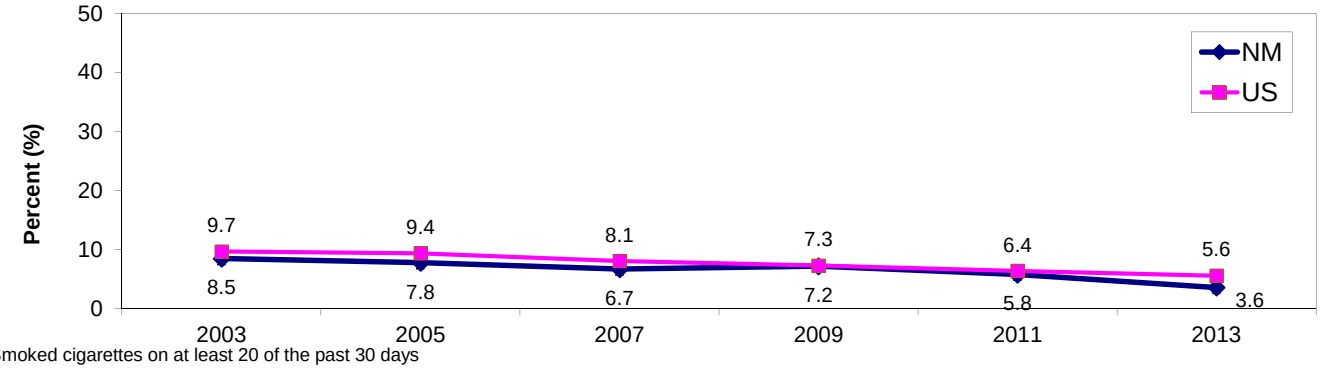
Frequent cigarette smoking means smoking cigarettes on at least 20 of the past 30 days. The prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking among New Mexico high school students has decreased from 8.5% in 2003 to 3.6% in 2013. This coincides with a decrease in the US rate of frequent smoking over the past several years. In 2013, the New Mexico prevalence of frequent smoking was not statistically different from the US rate (3.6% vs. 5.6%, respectively).

The difference in the prevalence of frequent smoking between boys 5.0%) and girls (2.2%) was not statistically significant. American Indian students (2.4%) had a lower prevalence of frequent smoking than Black/African American (7.9%), Asian or Pacific Islander (5.1%), Hispanic (3.6%) or White (3.9%) student; but these differences were also not statistically significant. The prevalence of frequent smoking increased with grade level (9th=2.1%; 10th=3.7%; 11th=3.5%; 12th=5.4%), but these were also not statistically different.

In 2013, the highest rates for frequent cigarette smoking were in San Miguel (10.0%), Valencia (7.8%), Socorro (7.0%), Sierra (7.0%), and Cibola (6.9%) counties. The lowest rates were in Catron (1.2%), Dona Ana (1.7%), Grant (1.8%), McKinley (1.8%), and Colfax (1.9%) counties.

* YRRS tobacco questions do not distinguish between ceremonial/traditional and commercial tobacco use.

Chart 1: Frequent Cigarette Smoking* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2013



* Smoked cigarettes on at least 20 of the past 30 days

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

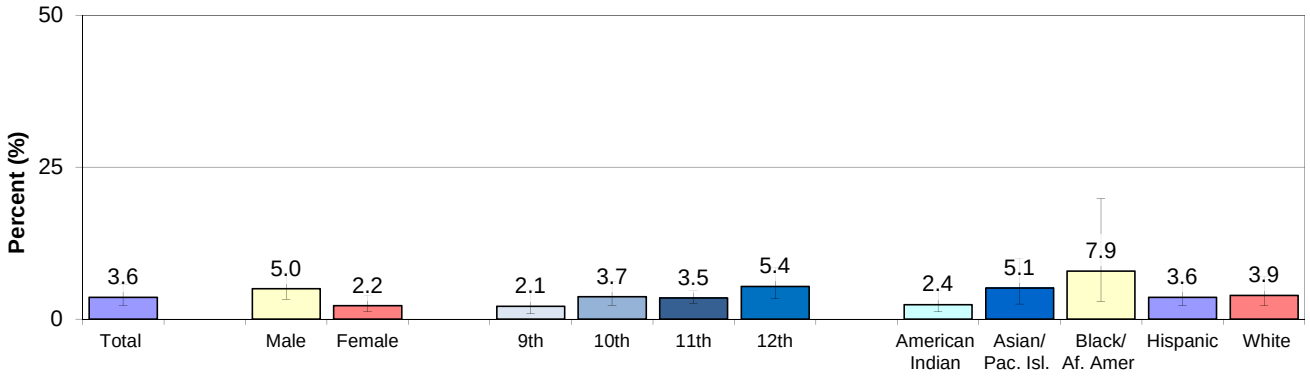
Table 1: Frequent Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013

		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	0.8 (0.1-12.0)	3.8 (2.2-6.5)	5.2 (2.9-9.0)	6.7 (2.3-17.9)	3.6 (1.8-7.0)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	8.4 (3.7-18.3)
	Black	--	--	--	--	13.0 (4.6-31.6)
	Hispanic	3.5 (1.1-10.6)	4.4 (2.4-7.9)	5.0 (3.6-6.9)	8.2 (4.6-14.0)	5.2 (3.2-8.2)
	White	2.6 (0.8-8.5)	7.3 (3.3-15.6)	3.4 (1.8-6.5)	6.6 (3.2-13.0)	5.2 (2.9-8.9)
	Total	3.1 (1.2-7.5)	5.4 (3.1-9.1)	4.5 (3.5-5.8)	7.2 (4.5-11.2)	5.0 (3.3-7.6)
Female	American Indian	0.0 (.-.)	0.7 (0.1-7.4)	2.6 (0.4-16.3)	--	1.1 (0.2-5.1)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	1.4 (0.2-11.8)
	Black	--	--	--	--	--
	Hispanic	1.4 (0.4-4.3)	2.1 (0.9-4.8)	1.6 (0.6-4.1)	3.8 (1.9-7.5)	2.2 (1.1-4.1)
	White	0.5 (0.0-5.4)	2.0 (0.5-7.8)	3.8 (1.3-10.5)	5.0 (2.0-12.1)	2.6 (1.1-6.1)
	Total	1.0 (0.3-2.7)	2.1 (1.0-4.5)	2.5 (1.4-4.4)	3.7 (1.9-7.1)	2.2 (1.2-3.9)
Total	American Indian	0.4 (0.0-5.7)	2.4 (1.4-4.2)	3.8 (1.7-8.1)	4.3 (1.5-11.5)	2.4 (1.2-4.7)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	5.1 (2.5-10.0)
	Black	--	--	--	--	7.9 (2.9-19.8)
	Hispanic	2.5 (0.8-7.0)	3.2 (1.7-5.8)	3.2 (2.0-5.1)	5.8 (3.3-10.0)	3.6 (2.2-6.0)
	White	1.6 (0.5-5.1)	4.8 (2.3-9.9)	3.6 (2.2-5.9)	5.8 (3.0-10.9)	3.9 (2.2-7.0)
	Total	2.1 (0.9-4.8)	3.7 (2.3-6.2)	3.5 (2.6-4.7)	5.4 (3.4-8.5)	3.6 (2.3-5.7)

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

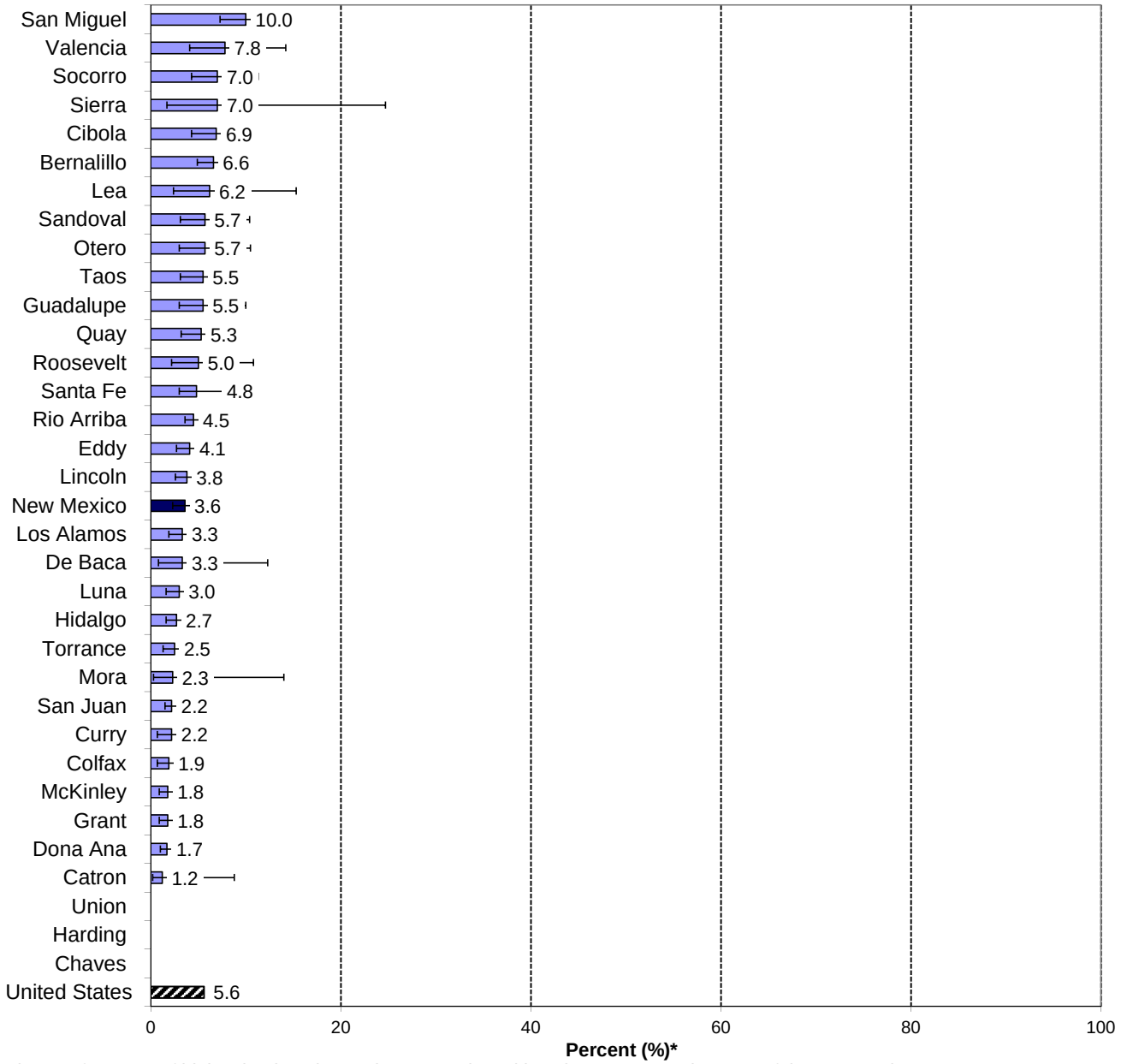
YOUTH FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

Chart 2: Frequent Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level and Gender, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



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

Chart 3. Frequent Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



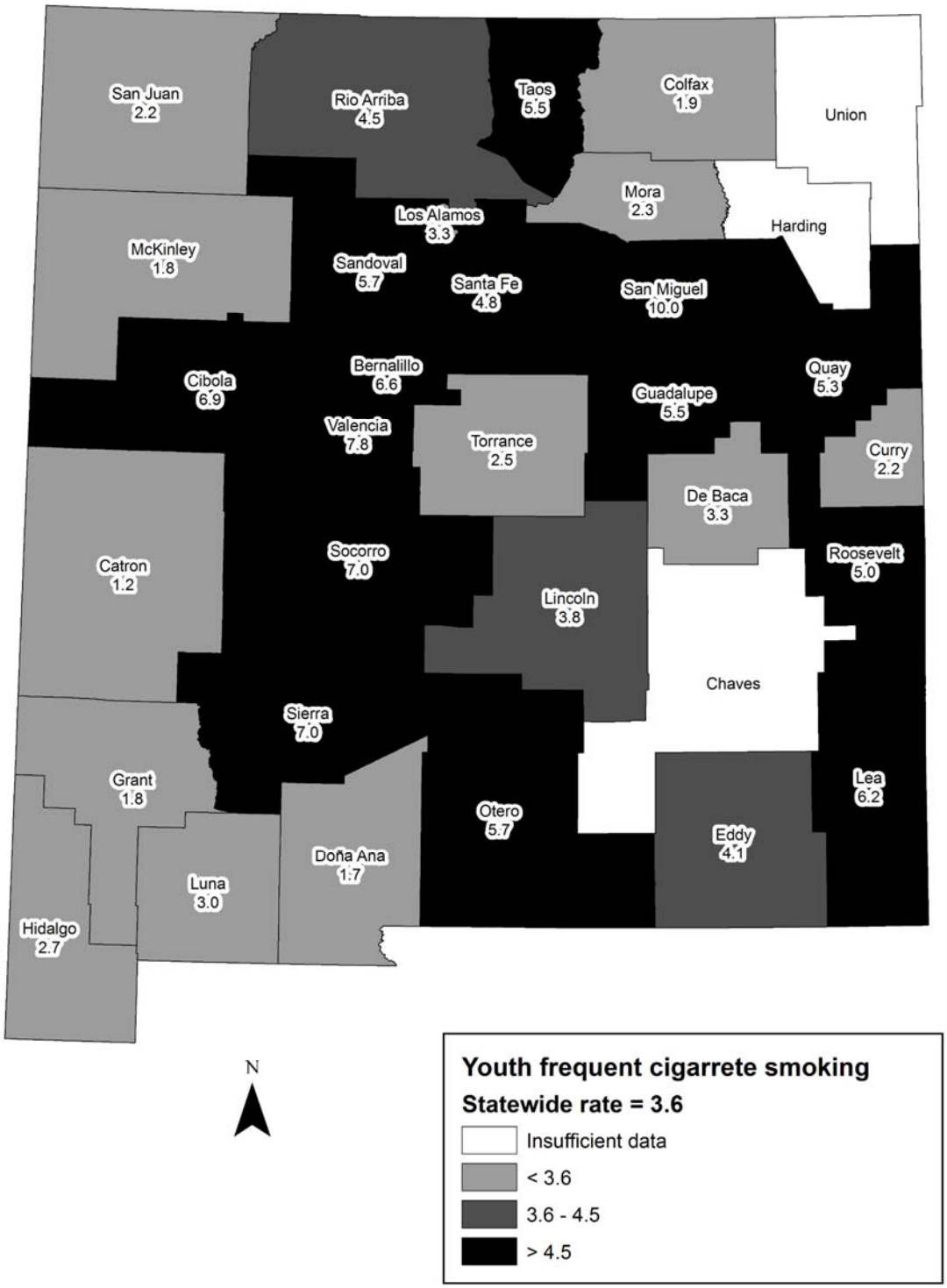
* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on at least 20 of the past 30 days

Chaves, Harding, and Union County estimates not available because of low numbers.

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

YOUTH FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

Chart 4. Frequent Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2013



* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on at least 20 of the past 30 days

Insufficient data: county estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

Appendix 1

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

Appendix 1: Male Population, New Mexico, 2010*

		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	37,154	78,128	22,350	137,632	3,930	5,705	787	10,422	66,246	79,830	10,794	156,870	6,007	6,507	596	13,110	2,770	4,471	601	7,842	116,108	174,640	35,128	325,876
	Catron	245	769	476	1,490	6	11	0	17	98	211	84	393	28	13	8	49	1	0	0	1	377	1,005	568	1,950
	Chaves	4,195	7,109	2,899	14,203	312	291	60	663	8,181	7,787	1,158	17,126	149	144	20	313	109	106	11	226	12,946	15,437	4,148	32,531
	Cibola	687	1,657	633	2,977	38	88	16	142	1,835	3,218	437	5,490	2,117	2,532	464	5,113	36	36	4	76	4,712	7,531	1,554	13,797
	Colfax	712	1,882	868	3,462	18	21	4	43	1,184	1,730	446	3,360	41	60	8	109	14	9	0	23	1,970	3,702	1,325	6,997
	Curry	4,387	6,421	1,780	12,588	745	792	102	1,639	4,611	4,541	488	9,640	68	82	16	166	145	141	14	300	9,956	11,976	2,400	24,332
	De Baca	127	291	149	567	5	3	2	10	123	222	63	408	1	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	256	519	214	989
	Dona Ana	9,905	15,907	6,589	32,401	809	915	136	1,860	30,562	30,864	5,194	66,620	388	421	71	880	530	529	72	1,131	42,194	48,636	12,062	102,892
	Eddy	4,169	7,608	2,355	14,132	143	230	39	412	5,126	5,897	911	11,934	114	144	20	278	52	91	14	157	9,603	13,969	3,338	26,910
	Grant	1,572	3,563	1,988	7,123	99	60	11	170	2,776	3,224	997	6,997	44	48	20	112	32	26	8	66	4,524	6,922	3,024	14,470
	Guadalupe	94	295	67	456	13	49	0	62	625	1,146	281	2,052	12	31	2	45	6	26	0	32	753	1,547	350	2,650
	Harding	25	122	58	205	0	1	0	1	31	81	48	160	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	57	203	106	366
	Hidalgo	270	497	235	1,002	12	3	1	16	554	689	159	1,402	3	4	2	9	7	7	0	14	844	1,200	397	2,441
	Lea	4,171	7,618	2,178	13,967	569	691	125	1,385	8,187	8,331	814	17,332	116	170	23	309	60	99	10	169	13,103	16,909	3,150	33,162
	Lincoln	1,329	3,502	1,884	6,715	30	34	3	67	1,184	1,557	319	3,060	85	102	14	201	10	24	3	37	2,639	5,220	2,223	10,082
	Los Alamos	1,851	4,072	1,149	7,072	37	52	4	93	537	662	91	1,290	27	27	7	61	162	316	31	509	2,613	5,128	1,282	9,023
	Luna	949	2,049	1,610	4,608	37	67	15	119	3,457	3,399	760	7,616	22	39	16	77	11	34	12	57	4,477	5,588	2,413	12,478
	McKinley	992	2,229	637	3,858	129	146	26	301	2,080	2,295	429	4,804	12,090	11,497	1,763	25,350	100	142	17	259	15,390	16,309	2,872	34,571
	Mora	78	236	111	425	3	5	0	8	635	1,062	352	2,049	0	4	3	7	3	3	1	7	719	1,309	467	2,495
	Otero	5,413	9,015	3,394	17,822	577	628	116	1,321	4,795	5,181	870	10,846	892	914	88	1,894	181	179	11	371	11,858	15,917	4,478	32,253
	Quay	557	1,218	635	2,410	21	33	4	58	723	931	236	1,890	21	20	3	44	19	20	4	43	1,341	2,222	881	4,444
	Rio Arriba	459	1,573	631	2,663	37	43	9	89	5,065	7,538	1,733	14,336	1,175	1,341	202	2,718	26	36	5	67	6,763	10,530	2,581	19,874
	Roosevelt	2,086	2,555	865	5,506	152	68	5	225	2,062	1,823	201	4,086	48	38	7	93	44	28	3	75	4,393	4,512	1,081	9,986
	San Juan	8,678	17,660	4,995	31,333	618	843	131	1,592	9,882	11,464	1,475	22,821	3,835	3,733	547	8,115	328	533	62	923	23,340	34,234	7,210	64,784
	San Miguel	8,663	15,247	3,929	27,839	266	304	23	593	5,971	6,053	700	12,724	10,584	11,150	1,590	23,324	109	157	16	282	25,594	32,911	6,259	64,764
	Sandoval	633	1,590	628	2,851	146	74	12	232	4,048	5,885	1,440	11,373	51	52	5	108	40	40	9	89	4,919	7,641	2,094	14,654
	Santa Fe	5,571	18,259	6,407	30,237	220	420	55	695	14,083	19,673	3,201	36,957	669	941	129	1,739	237	517	57	811	20,781	39,810	9,849	70,440
	Sierra	650	1,908	1,582	4,140	17	18	9	44	644	831	249	1,724	22	46	10	78	3	11	12	26	1,335	2,815	1,862	6,012
	Socorro	1,217	1,768	648	3,633	69	51	6	126	1,690	2,148	522	4,360	412	470	57	939	70	59	5	134	3,459	4,496	1,238	9,193
	Taos	1,116	3,474	1,216	5,806	48	51	9	108	3,186	4,877	1,252	9,315	343	494	96	933	29	49	5	83	4,723	8,945	2,577	16,245
	Torrance	1,287	2,697	795	4,779	55	81	11	147	1,261	1,684	345	3,290	98	83	13	194	14	15	4	33	2,715	4,560	1,168	8,443
	Union	320	797	257	1,374	22	53	1	76	364	640	100	1,104	11	24	1	36	5	9	1	15	722	1,523	361	2,606
	Valencia	3,720	7,704	2,527	13,951	198	370	59	627	9,438	11,423	1,929	22,790	486	578	96	1,160	64	88	19	171	13,905	20,164	4,629	38,698
Male Total		113,282	229,420	76,525	419,227	9,381	12,201	1,781	23,363	201,244	236,897	38,078	476,219	39,960	41,712	5,898	87,570	5,217	7,801	1,011	14,029	369,089	528,030	123,289	1,020,408

* 2010 population is reported here because 2010 was the mid-point year for the 2008-2012 timeframe used in this report

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Geospatial and Population Studies

Appendix 1: Female Population, New Mexico, 2010*

		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	35,427	79,522	28,636	143,585	3,388	4,528	894	8,810	64,846	83,613	14,975	163,434	6,337	7,514	944	14,795	2,746	5,360	877	8,983	112,743	180,538	46,326	339,607
	Catron	226	771	389	1,386	9	6	3	18	83	150	83	316	20	25	6	51	2	4	1	7	340	956	482	1,778
	Chaves	3,894	7,381	3,682	14,957	232	293	77	602	7,833	8,036	1,316	17,185	89	114	49	252	72	126	25	223	12,119	15,950	5,149	33,218
	Cibola	662	1,637	699	2,998	46	78	7	131	1,651	2,275	556	4,482	2,265	2,809	682	5,756	24	56	6	86	4,648	6,855	1,950	13,453
	Colfax	682	1,869	903	3,454	7	10	1	18	1,078	1,576	528	3,182	16	31	4	51	7	21	5	33	1,791	3,507	1,441	6,739
	Curry	3,994	6,172	2,364	12,530	633	691	117	1,441	4,384	4,572	598	9,554	80	117	13	210	109	237	41	387	9,200	11,790	3,134	24,124
	De Baca	141	313	175	629	2	5	1	8	137	177	70	384	0	5	0	5	0	2	0	2	279	502	246	1,027
	Dona Ana	9,120	15,770	7,338	32,228	591	605	140	1,336	30,551	34,375	6,359	71,285	416	386	72	874	501	738	91	1,330	41,178	51,874	14,000	107,052
	Eddy	3,826	7,435	3,002	14,263	115	140	52	307	5,013	5,836	1,105	11,954	99	119	15	233	60	119	26	205	9,113	13,649	4,200	26,962
	Grant	1,428	3,883	2,073	7,384	38	39	9	86	2,624	3,500	1,194	7,318	45	74	16	135	21	45	12	78	4,156	7,542	3,304	15,002
	Guadalupe	63	159	71	293	4	4	0	8	559	828	307	1,694	5	4	1	10	13	17	1	31	644	1,013	380	2,037
	Harding	28	98	58	184	1	1	0	2	29	70	39	138	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	60	170	96	326
	Hidalgo	284	532	211	1,027	9	6	3	18	515	644	201	1,360	0	6	1	7	6	6	1	13	813	1,194	418	2,425
	Lea	4,117	7,286	2,827	14,230	470	579	154	1,203	7,823	7,281	826	15,930	102	121	19	242	50	104	17	171	12,563	15,371	3,844	31,778
	Lincoln	1,172	3,802	1,947	6,921	25	30	5	60	1,164	1,666	337	3,167	100	139	15	254	6	27	3	36	2,467	5,664	2,308	10,439
	Los Alamos	1,689	3,908	1,218	6,815	23	32	6	61	581	703	149	1,433	16	34	4	54	171	344	38	553	2,480	5,021	1,415	8,916
	Luna	821	2,059	1,647	4,527	37	65	15	117	3,434	3,572	816	7,822	26	40	14	80	13	45	10	68	4,331	5,781	2,502	12,614
	McKinley	1,008	2,176	739	3,923	121	117	14	252	2,033	2,179	520	4,732	11,790	13,116	2,675	27,581	102	211	32	345	15,054	17,798	3,980	36,832
	Mora	72	267	110	449	1	6	0	7	556	1,009	339	1,904	3	7	1	11	1	4	1	6	633	1,294	451	2,378
	Otero	4,476	8,444	3,688	16,608	466	465	127	1,058	4,753	5,459	1,092	11,304	857	1,065	139	2,061	174	348	85	607	10,727	15,781	5,132	31,640
	Quay	480	1,316	680	2,476	25	23	5	53	684	990	286	1,960	13	16	7	36	5	34	4	43	1,207	2,379	982	4,568
	Rio Arriba	410	1,672	653	2,735	24	31	6	61	4,983	7,307	2,111	14,401	1,239	1,495	332	3,066	26	51	5	82	6,682	10,555	3,106	20,343
	Roosevelt	2,039	2,562	1,061	5,662	78	41	3	122	1,911	1,725	204	3,840	63	42	10	115	63	37	3	103	4,154	4,407	1,281	9,842
	San Juan	7,973	18,616	5,869	32,458	532	694	162	1,388	9,768	12,341	1,895	24,004	3,666	4,163	781	8,610	384	777	106	1,267	22,324	36,590	8,812	67,726
	San Miguel	8,457	15,156	4,867	28,480	216	164	20	400	5,705	5,741	831	12,277	10,378	11,694	2,176	24,248	95	210	29	334	24,852	32,965	7,923	65,740
	Sandoval	608	1,709	709	3,026	113	42	8	163	3,815	5,773	1,665	11,253	91	61	5	157	54	53	10	117	4,681	7,638	2,397	14,716
	Santa Fe	5,504	20,768	7,607	33,879	183	272	49	504	13,449	19,158	4,255	36,862	724	965	158	1,847	280	659	76	1,015	20,141	41,822	12,144	74,107
	Sierra	634	1,964	1,507	4,105	14	17	8	39	582	836	271	1,689	20	43	17	80	4	16	9	29	1,253	2,877	1,812	5,942
	Socorro	834	1,676	670	3,180	38	28	4	70	1,670	2,113	569	4,352	462	487	65	1,014	38	52	3	93	3,044	4,356	1,311	8,711
	Taos	982	3,917	1,427	6,326	21	45	12	78	2,965	4,796	1,507	9,268	306	507	140	953	34	89	10	133	4,307	9,354	3,097	16,758
	Torrance	1,147	2,558	793	4,498	31	32	6	69	1,253	1,566	352	3,171	40	80	17	137	12	32	7	51	2,482	4,268	1,175	7,925
	Union	281	595	331	1,207	1	7	0	8	266	328	119	713	5	8	2	15	0	7	2	9	553	944	454	1,951
	Valencia	3,456	7,928	2,804	14,188	130	193	43	366	8,949	11,071	2,186	22,206	407	580	116	1,103	71	139	38	248	13,013	19,912	5,186	38,111
Male Total		105,935	233,921	90,755	430,611	7,624	9,289	1,951	18,864	195,647	241,266	47,661	484,574	39,682	45,867	8,496	94,045	5,144	9,970	1,574	16,688	354,032	540,317	150,438	1,044,787

* 2010 population is reported here because 2010 was the mid-point year for the 2008-2012 timeframe used in this report

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Geospatial and Population Studies

Appendix 1: Total Population, New Mexico, 2010*

		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	72,581	157,650	50,987	281,218	7,318	10,233	1,680	19,231	131,092	163,443	25,769	320,304	12,343	14,021	1,540	27,904	5,517	9,831	1,478	16,826	228,851	355,178	81,454	665,483
	Catron	471	1,540	865	2,876	15	17	3	35	181	362	168	711	48	38	14	100	2	4	1	7	717	1,961	1,050	3,728
	Chaves	8,089	14,490	6,581	29,160	543	584	137	1,264	16,014	15,822	2,474	34,310	238	258	69	565	180	233	36	449	25,065	31,387	9,297	65,749
	Cibola	1,348	3,293	1,332	5,973	85	167	23	275	3,486	5,493	993	9,972	4,381	5,341	1,146	10,868	60	92	10	162	9,360	14,386	3,504	27,250
	Colfax	1,394	3,751	1,771	6,916	25	32	5	62	2,263	3,306	974	6,543	58	91	12	161	22	30	5	57	3,761	7,209	2,766	13,736
	Curry	8,381	12,593	4,144	25,118	1,378	1,483	219	3,080	8,996	9,114	1,086	19,196	148	199	29	376	254	377	55	686	19,156	23,766	5,533	48,455
	De Baca	268	604	324	1,196	6	8	3	17	259	399	133	791	1	8	1	10	0	2	0	2	535	1,021	460	2,016
	Dona Ana	19,025	31,677	13,927	64,629	1,400	1,520	276	3,196	61,114	65,239	11,553	137,906	804	807	143	1,754	1,030	1,267	163	2,460	83,372	100,510	26,062	209,944
	Eddy	7,994	15,044	5,357	28,395	258	370	91	719	10,140	11,733	2,015	23,888	213	263	35	511	112	209	40	361	18,716	27,619	7,538	53,873
	Grant	3,000	7,446	4,061	14,507	137	100	20	257	5,401	6,724	2,190	14,315	90	123	36	249	53	71	20	144	8,680	14,464	6,328	29,472
	Guadalupe	157	455	137	749	18	54	0	72	1,185	1,975	588	3,748	18	34	3	55	19	42	1	62	1,396	2,560	730	4,686
	Harding	53	220	115	388	1	2	0	3	60	151	87	298	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	117	373	202	692
	Hidalgo	553	1,030	447	2,030	21	9	4	34	1,069	1,333	360	2,762	3	10	3	16	13	14	1	28	1,659	2,395	815	4,869
	Lea	8,288	14,904	5,006	28,198	1,038	1,270	279	2,587	16,010	15,612	1,641	33,263	219	291	42	552	110	203	27	340	25,665	32,281	6,994	64,940
	Lincoln	2,501	7,304	3,831	13,636	54	64	8	126	2,349	3,224	656	6,229	185	242	29	456	17	51	6	74	5,105	10,884	4,530	20,519
	Los Alamos	3,540	7,980	2,367	13,887	60	84	10	154	1,118	1,365	240	2,723	42	61	11	114	334	659	69	1,062	5,093	10,149	2,697	17,939
	Luna	1,771	4,108	3,257	9,136	74	132	30	236	6,891	6,971	1,576	15,438	48	79	30	157	24	78	22	124	8,808	11,369	4,915	25,092
	McKinley	2,002	4,405	1,376	7,783	250	262	40	552	4,112	4,474	949	9,535	23,879	24,613	4,438	52,930	202	353	49	604	30,444	34,107	6,853	71,404
	Mora	150	503	221	874	5	11	0	16	1,191	2,071	691	3,953	3	11	4	18	4	7	2	13	1,352	2,603	918	4,873
	Otero	9,889	17,459	7,082	34,430	1,044	1,094	243	2,381	9,549	10,640	1,962	22,151	1,748	1,979	227	3,954	355	527	96	978	22,585	31,698	9,610	63,893
	Quay	1,037	2,534	1,314	4,885	46	55	9	110	1,407	1,921	522	3,850	34	36	10	80	24	54	8	86	2,548	4,601	1,863	9,012
	Rio Arriba	869	3,244	1,284	5,397	61	74	15	150	10,048	14,845	3,844	28,737	2,414	2,836	534	5,784	52	87	10	149	13,444	21,086	5,687	40,217
	Roosevelt	4,126	5,117	1,926	11,169	229	109	8	346	3,974	3,548	405	7,927	110	80	17	207	108	66	6	180	8,547	8,919	2,362	19,828
	San Juan	16,651	36,276	10,864	63,791	1,151	1,537	294	2,982	19,650	23,805	3,370	46,825	7,500	7,896	1,327	16,723	712	1,311	167	2,190	45,664	70,824	16,022	132,510
	San Miguel	17,120	30,403	8,796	56,319	483	467	43	993	11,676	11,794	1,531	25,001	20,962	22,844	3,766	47,572	205	368	45	618	50,446	65,877	14,182	130,505
	Sandoval	1,241	3,299	1,337	5,877	260	117	20	397	7,863	11,658	3,105	22,626	142	113	10	265	94	93	19	206	9,599	15,279	4,491	29,369
	Santa Fe	11,075	39,026	14,014	64,115	403	692	104	1,199	27,533	38,831	7,456	73,820	1,394	1,906	288	3,588	516	1,176	132	1,824	40,922	81,632	21,993	144,547
	Sierra	1,284	3,873	3,089	8,246	31	35	17	83	1,225	1,667	520	3,412	42	89	27	158	7	27	21	55	2,589	5,692	3,674	11,955
	Socorro	2,052	3,444	1,318	6,814	107	79	10	196	3,360	4,262	1,091	8,713	876	957	122	1,955	108	111	8	227	6,502	8,852	2,548	17,902
	Taos	2,097	7,391	2,643	12,131	69	96	21	186	6,152	9,672	2,759	18,583	650	1,001	235	1,886	63	139	15	217	9,031	18,299	5,674	33,004
	Torrance	2,434	5,255	1,588	9,277	86	113	17	216	2,514	3,250	697	6,461	138	163	30	331	25	47	11	83	5,197	8,828	2,342	16,367
	Union	601	1,392	588	2,581	23	60	1	84	631	967	220	1,818	16	32	3	51	5	16	3	24	1,276	2,467	815	4,558
	Valencia	7,176	15,632	5,331	28,139	328	564	102	994	18,387	22,495	4,114	44,996	892	1,159	211	2,262	135	227	57	419	26,918	40,076	9,814	76,808
Male Total		219,218	463,342	167,280	849,840	17,007	21,494	3,732	42,233	396,900	478,166	85,739	960,805	79,642	87,581	14,392	181,615	10,362	17,772	2,583	30,717	723,120	1,068,352	273,723	2,065,195

* 2010 population is reported here because 2010 was the mid-point year for the 2008-2012 timeframe used in this report

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Geospatial and Population Studies

Appendix 2

Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Region, Age 12+, 2008-2010

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Appendix 2A. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Region, Age 12+, 2008-2010 (NSDUH)

INDICATORS[+]	Health Region					
	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]	45.88 (41.87 - 49.95)	48.46 (43.58 - 53.38)	48.80 (44.98 - 52.63)	45.17 (40.58 - 49.85)	45.48 (41.16 - 49.87)	47.04 (44.34 - 49.75)
ILLICIT DRUGS						
Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2]	9.61 (7.41 - 12.37)	10.15 (7.55 - 13.51)	10.99 (8.91 - 13.49)	6.85 (4.95 - 9.42)	8.12 (6.26 - 10.46)	9.50 (8.20 - 10.98)
Past Year Marijuana Use	11.92 (9.80 - 14.43)	11.35 (8.89 - 14.39)	12.70 (10.63 - 15.11)	9.41 (7.14 - 12.30)	10.04 (8.06 - 12.43)	11.40 (10.06 - 12.90)
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.10 (5.48 - 9.15)	7.50 (5.52 - 10.11)	7.71 (6.14 - 9.65)	5.11 (3.63 - 7.14)	5.79 (4.38 - 7.62)	6.85 (5.82 - 8.05)
Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana[3]	3.57 (2.44 - 5.18)	3.63 (2.30 - 5.67)	4.45 (3.18 - 6.21)	3.64 (2.42 - 5.43)	4.01 (2.71 - 5.90)	3.96 (3.17 - 4.92)
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.82 (1.23 - 2.68)	2.18 (1.42 - 3.35)	2.66 (1.90 - 3.72)	1.99 (1.31 - 3.03)	2.13 (1.42 - 3.18)	2.23 (1.71 - 2.90)
Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use	5.25 (4.02 - 6.82)	5.38 (3.99 - 7.23)	6.41 (4.96 - 8.24)	5.60 (4.15 - 7.51)	5.65 (4.28 - 7.43)	5.76 (4.81 - 6.89)
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	37.03 (32.54 - 41.76)	33.10 (28.12 - 38.49)	35.72 (31.62 - 40.04)	41.99 (36.58 - 47.60)	42.42 (37.59 - 47.40)	37.70 (35.16 - 40.31)
Average Annual Marijuana Initiation Rate[4]	2.30 (1.90 - 2.80)	2.14 (1.71 - 2.68)	2.14 (1.77 - 2.59)	2.14 (1.66 - 2.76)	1.79 (1.44 - 2.21)	2.09 (1.85 - 2.37)
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT						
Illicit Drug Dependence[5]	2.17 (1.53 - 3.06)	1.66 (1.12 - 2.48)	2.23 (1.58 - 3.13)	1.89 (1.28 - 2.80)	1.89 (1.32 - 2.69)	2.02 (1.61 - 2.54)
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[5]	3.49 (2.60 - 4.67)	2.43 (1.69 - 3.47)	3.43 (2.55 - 4.60)	2.77 (1.95 - 3.92)	2.75 (1.96 - 3.83)	3.07 (2.54 - 3.72)
Alcohol Dependence[6]	4.06 (3.09 - 5.31)	3.91 (2.89 - 5.27)	4.36 (3.37 - 5.62)	3.76 (2.86 - 4.93)	4.18 (3.19 - 5.47)	4.12 (3.39 - 5.00)
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[6]	7.73 (6.27 - 9.50)	7.7 (6.07 - 9.72)	8.3 (6.85 - 10.01)	7.51 (5.91 - 9.49)	7.93 (6.39 - 9.81)	7.92 (6.85 - 9.14)
Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[5]	9.81 (8.07 - 11.88)	9.03 (7.08 - 11.45)	10.73 (8.86 - 12.94)	9.32 (7.36 - 11.74)	9.26 (7.41 - 11.52)	9.82 (8.59 - 11.20)
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use[7]	3.35 (2.48 - 4.51)	2.24 (1.57 - 3.20)	3.02 (2.25 - 4.04)	2.72 (1.87 - 3.94)	2.64 (1.86 - 3.73)	2.86 (2.33 - 3.50)
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use[8]	7.35 (5.87 - 9.16)	7.18 (5.62 - 9.14)	7.76 (6.31 - 9.52)	7.08 (5.57 - 8.95)	7.57 (6.05 - 9.42)	7.47 (6.43 - 8.65)
MENTAL HEALTH among persons aged 12 or older						
Any mental illness in past year[9]	18.47 (15.64 - 21.67)	19.02 (15.89 - 22.59)	19.17 (16.31 - 22.39)	19.91 (16.74 - 23.51)	18.27 (15.46 - 21.46)	18.91 (16.84 - 21.18)
Serious mental illness in past year[10]	4.61 (3.49 - 6.05)	4.17 (3.04 - 5.68)	4.37 (3.35 - 5.69)	4.61 (3.39 - 6.24)	4.72 (3.52 - 6.30)	4.49 (3.68 - 5.46)
Had at least one major depressive episode in past year[11]	6.16 (4.78 - 7.92)	5.9 (4.49 - 7.72)	5.94 (4.63 - 7.60)	6.07 (4.67 - 7.85)	5.8 (4.50 - 7.43)	5.97 (5.04 - 7.06)
Had serious thoughts of suicide in past year	4.03 (3.03 - 5.35)	3.53 (2.57 - 4.83)	3.82 (2.87 - 5.07)	3.72 (2.77 - 4.98)	3.83 (2.89 - 5.06)	3.81 (3.11 - 4.67)

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

Source: 2008, 2009, and 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies

Appendix 2B. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Age Group and Region, 2008-2010 (NSDUH)

INDICATORS[+]	AGE GROUP	Health Region					
		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]	Age 12-17	40.67 (36.18 - 45.33)	39.35 (34.16 - 44.79)	41.92 (37.21 - 46.78)	38.36 (32.91 - 44.13)	38.99 (34.18 - 44.02)	40.20 (37.23 - 43.24)
	Age 18-25	38.08 (33.24 - 43.16)	38.07 (32.64 - 43.81)	36.63 (32.23 - 41.27)	35.81 (30.35 - 41.66)	34.79 (29.91 - 40.01)	36.62 (33.72 - 39.61)
	Age 26+	48.16 (43.10 - 53.25)	51.07 (45.21 - 56.91)	51.68 (47.00 - 56.34)	48.07 (42.37 - 53.81)	48.60 (43.23 - 53.99)	49.84 (46.50 - 53.18)
	Age 18+	46.52 (42.15 - 50.94)	49.36 (44.16 - 54.59)	49.50 (45.41 - 53.59)	46.00 (41.08 - 51.00)	46.23 (41.58 - 50.94)	47.79 (44.87 - 50.73)
ILLICIT DRUGS							
Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2]	Age 12-17	11.90 (9.25 - 15.18)	14.00 (10.61 - 18.27)	13.06 (10.21 - 16.57)	10.14 (7.39 - 13.77)	10.83 (8.27 - 14.08)	12.07 (10.31 - 14.09)
	Age 18-25	19.89 (15.85 - 24.65)	23.20 (17.94 - 29.44)	24.51 (20.48 - 29.04)	* (* - *)	18.80 (14.57 - 23.92)	21.08 (18.46 - 23.96)
	Age 26+	7.28 (4.98 - 10.53)	7.73 (5.18 - 11.39)	8.45 (6.23 - 11.37)	4.36 (2.74 - 6.85)	5.54 (3.80 - 8.01)	7.05 (5.61 - 8.82)
	Age 18+	9.33 (7.00 - 12.32)	9.77 (7.08 - 13.32)	10.79 (8.60 - 13.44)	6.45 (4.51 - 9.15)	7.80 (5.88 - 10.29)	9.21 (7.83 - 10.82)
Past Year Marijuana Use	Age 12-17	18.09 (14.50 - 22.35)	18.82 (14.57 - 23.96)	18.43 (14.69 - 22.87)	14.70 (10.85 - 19.62)	14.61 (11.43 - 18.49)	17.11 (14.88 - 19.61)
	Age 18-25	31.24 (26.14 - 36.84)	* (* - *)	34.18 (29.42 - 39.28)	* (* - *)	26.19 (21.16 - 31.93)	30.15 (27.15 - 33.33)
	Age 26+	7.27 (5.20 - 10.09)	7.42 (5.11 - 10.65)	8.37 (6.29 - 11.07)	5.66 (3.77 - 8.42)	6.06 (4.25 - 8.58)	7.23 (5.80 - 8.98)
	Age 18+	11.17 (8.94 - 13.88)	10.62 (8.09 - 13.81)	12.13 (9.97 - 14.68)	8.77 (6.47 - 11.77)	9.51 (7.46 - 12.05)	10.77 (9.35 - 12.39)
Past Month Marijuana Use	Age 12-17	9.18 (6.81 - 12.26)	11.27 (8.07 - 15.53)	9.09 (6.66 - 12.28)	7.42 (5.02 - 10.84)	7.93 (5.68 - 10.97)	8.94 (7.36 - 10.83)
	Age 18-25	16.47 (12.86 - 20.85)	18.90 (14.31 - 24.53)	20.52 (16.73 - 24.90)	13.71 (9.72 - 18.99)	15.76 (12.06 - 20.33)	17.49 (15.12 - 20.14)
	Age 26+	4.98 (3.40 - 7.23)	5.34 (3.48 - 8.10)	5.37 (3.81 - 7.52)	3.04 (1.86 - 4.92)	3.44 (2.22 - 5.29)	4.63 (3.56 - 6.00)
	Age 18+	6.84 (5.17 - 9.01)	7.12 (5.11 - 9.85)	7.57 (5.93 - 9.62)	4.83 (3.35 - 6.92)	5.54 (4.10 - 7.46)	6.62 (5.53 - 7.91)
Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana[3]	Age 12-17	5.20 (3.76 - 7.14)	5.42 (3.81 - 7.65)	6.07 (4.39 - 8.32)	5.40 (3.79 - 7.63)	5.33 (3.78 - 7.46)	5.54 (4.45 - 6.88)
	Age 18-25	7.63 (5.56 - 10.38)	8.68 (6.21 - 12.00)	8.83 (6.68 - 11.60)	8.07 (5.68 - 11.35)	7.96 (5.78 - 10.88)	8.26 (6.74 - 10.08)
	Age 26+	2.54 (1.38 - 4.63)	2.66 (1.31 - 5.32)	3.52 (2.13 - 5.76)	2.48 (1.28 - 4.78)	3.01 (1.63 - 5.48)	2.96 (2.11 - 4.15)
	Age 18+	3.37 (2.19 - 5.15)	3.45 (2.07 - 5.70)	4.29 (2.94 - 6.21)	3.42 (2.15 - 5.42)	3.86 (2.47 - 5.96)	3.78 (2.95 - 4.84)
Past Year Cocaine Use	Age 12-17	1.16 (0.69 - 1.94)	1.48 (0.87 - 2.52)	1.53 (0.94 - 2.48)	1.16 (0.70 - 1.93)	1.17 (0.69 - 1.97)	1.31 (0.95 - 1.82)
	Age 18-25	5.24 (3.56 - 7.65)	6.46 (4.21 - 9.79)	7.96 (5.78 - 10.86)	6.06 (3.92 - 9.24)	5.99 (4.02 - 8.85)	6.49 (5.12 - 8.20)
	Age 26+	1.25 (0.70 - 2.23)	1.61 (0.89 - 2.91)	1.89 (1.14 - 3.13)	1.30 (0.70 - 2.39)	1.47 (0.81 - 2.63)	1.57 (1.05 - 2.33)
	Age 18+	1.90 (1.26 - 2.85)	2.25 (1.44 - 3.52)	2.78 (1.95 - 3.93)	2.10 (1.35 - 3.24)	2.24 (1.47 - 3.40)	2.33 (1.76 - 3.07)
Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use	Age 12-17	8.38 (6.22 - 11.21)	8.18 (5.87 - 11.29)	9.39 (7.00 - 12.49)	8.67 (6.19 - 12.03)	8.39 (6.23 - 11.21)	8.69 (7.18 - 10.48)
	Age 18-25	10.45 (8.11 - 13.38)	11.31 (8.55 - 14.83)	12.05 (9.51 - 15.15)	11.48 (8.60 - 15.16)	10.67 (8.11 - 13.90)	11.23 (9.47 - 13.27)
	Age 26+	3.78 (2.50 - 5.67)	4.16 (2.73 - 6.29)	5.10 (3.55 - 7.28)	3.96 (2.56 - 6.08)	4.24 (2.82 - 6.31)	4.38 (3.35 - 5.70)
	Age 18+	4.86 (3.59 - 6.56)	5.10 (3.67 - 7.06)	6.11 (4.60 - 8.08)	5.23 (3.75 - 7.24)	5.34 (3.91 - 7.25)	5.44 (4.43 - 6.66)
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	Age 12-17	28.61 (24.38 - 33.25)	22.77 (18.48 - 27.72)	27.50 (23.31 - 32.13)	32.67 (26.92 - 38.99)	32.49 (27.69 - 37.68)	28.83 (25.99 - 31.85)
	Age 18-25	20.79 (16.89 - 25.32)	18.71 (14.66 - 23.58)	19.11 (15.74 - 23.00)	23.52 (18.41 - 29.54)	24.07 (19.70 - 29.06)	21.09 (18.78 - 23.60)
	Age 26+	41.42 (35.84 - 47.22)	36.45 (30.52 - 42.83)	39.51 (34.52 - 44.74)	47.09 (40.56 - 53.72)	47.61 (41.58 - 53.71)	41.90 (38.69 - 45.17)
	Age 18+	38.06 (33.20 - 43.17)	34.12 (28.80 - 39.87)	36.55 (32.18 - 41.15)	43.12 (37.35 - 49.09)	43.57 (38.37 - 48.92)	38.68 (35.92 - 41.51)

+ All figures are percent prevalence rates; figures in parantheses are 95% confidence intervals

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: 2008, 2009, and 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies

Appendix 2B. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Age Group and Region, 2008-2010 (NSDUH)

INDICATORS[+]	AGE GROUP	Health Region					
		NW	NE	Bernalillo County	SE	SW	New Mexico
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT							
Illicit Drug Dependence[5]	Age 12-17	3.82 (2.36 - 6.14)	3.35 (1.94 - 5.71)	4.22 (2.58 - 6.83)	2.89 (1.65 - 4.99)	3.16 (1.91 - 5.19)	3.61 (2.69 - 4.83)
	Age 18-25	6.08 (4.22 - 8.67)	5.48 (3.70 - 8.06)	5.99 (4.30 - 8.29)	5.38 (3.60 - 7.96)	5.26 (3.59 - 7.64)	5.70 (4.44 - 7.30)
	Age 26+	1.17 (0.67 - 2.04)	0.89 (0.48 - 1.67)	1.35 (0.79 - 2.29)	1.05 (0.57 - 1.90)	1.01 (0.57 - 1.79)	1.14 (0.77 - 1.67)
	Age 18+	1.97 (1.34 - 2.88)	1.50 (0.97 - 2.30)	2.02 (1.39 - 2.94)	1.77 (1.17 - 2.69)	1.74 (1.17 - 2.57)	1.85 (1.41 - 2.41)
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[5]	Age 12-17	7.31 (5.30 - 10.02)	5.71 (3.75 - 8.60)	7.73 (5.44 - 10.88)	5.70 (3.71 - 8.68)	5.66 (3.82 - 8.32)	6.66 (5.37 - 8.23)
	Age 18-25	9.13 (6.85 - 12.07)	7.62 (5.47 - 10.52)	8.79 (6.65 - 11.54)	7.09 (5.04 - 9.90)	7.11 (5.10 - 9.83)	8.12 (6.69 - 9.83)
	Age 26+	1.83 (1.06 - 3.16)	1.26 (0.68 - 2.34)	2.02 (1.22 - 3.30)	1.47 (0.83 - 2.58)	1.44 (0.81 - 2.54)	1.68 (1.17 - 2.42)
	Age 18+	3.02 (2.14 - 4.25)	2.10 (1.39 - 3.16)	3.00 (2.14 - 4.20)	2.41 (1.64 - 3.54)	2.41 (1.64 - 3.52)	2.68 (2.12 - 3.39)
Alcohol Dependence[6]	Age 12-17	2.20 (1.42 - 3.40)	2.35 (1.47 - 3.75)	2.17 (1.37 - 3.44)	2.43 (1.51 - 3.88)	2.30 (1.46 - 3.59)	2.26 (1.66 - 3.08)
	Age 18-25	9.03 (6.70 - 12.08)	8.03 (5.82 - 10.97)	8.83 (6.70 - 11.55)	8.15 (5.81 - 11.31)	8.47 (6.18 - 11.51)	8.60 (7.01 - 10.51)
	Age 26+	3.36 (2.29 - 4.91)	3.46 (2.32 - 5.14)	3.86 (2.72 - 5.44)	3.07 (2.10 - 4.47)	3.56 (2.44 - 5.18)	3.54 (2.70 - 4.64)
	Age 18+	4.28 (3.22 - 5.68)	4.06 (2.95 - 5.57)	4.58 (3.50 - 5.96)	3.93 (2.94 - 5.23)	4.40 (3.31 - 5.84)	4.33 (3.53 - 5.29)
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[6]	Age 12-17	5.44 (3.94 - 7.46)	5.93 (4.19 - 8.35)	5.82 (4.22 - 7.98)	6.00 (4.17 - 8.57)	5.36 (3.78 - 7.55)	5.68 (4.53 - 7.10)
	Age 18-25	18.34 (14.85 - 22.43)	18.48 (14.52 - 23.22)	18.62 (15.43 - 22.29)	15.50 (11.94 - 19.87)	16.91 (13.45 - 21.04)	17.75 (15.50 - 20.26)
	Age 26+	6.01 (4.42 - 8.11)	6.27 (4.54 - 8.59)	6.83 (5.22 - 8.90)	6.12 (4.40 - 8.44)	6.44 (4.77 - 8.64)	6.41 (5.22 - 7.86)
	Age 18+	8.01 (6.42 - 9.95)	7.88 (6.14 - 10.05)	8.55 (6.99 - 10.40)	7.69 (5.97 - 9.85)	8.23 (6.56 - 10.28)	8.17 (7.02 - 9.48)
Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse[5]	Age 12-17	9.90 (7.47 - 13.01)	9.79 (7.10 - 13.36)	11.69 (8.80 - 15.37)	9.68 (6.85 - 13.51)	8.66 (6.25 - 11.89)	10.13 (8.42 - 12.13)
	Age 18-25	22.80 (18.79 - 27.38)	20.29 (16.23 - 25.07)	23.13 (19.43 - 27.31)	19.81 (15.51 - 24.97)	19.76 (16.06 - 24.08)	21.52 (19.11 - 24.13)
	Age 26+	7.27 (5.42 - 9.70)	7.24 (5.19 - 10.01)	8.51 (6.46 - 11.13)	7.15 (5.11 - 9.90)	7.17 (5.23 - 9.77)	7.64 (6.26 - 9.29)
	Age 18+	9.80 (7.94 - 12.03)	8.95 (6.93 - 11.50)	10.64 (8.67 - 12.99)	9.27 (7.21 - 11.86)	9.33 (7.38 - 11.73)	9.78 (8.48 - 11.27)
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use[7]	Age 12-17	6.85 (4.85 - 9.59)	5.51 (3.63 - 8.27)	7.04 (4.95 - 9.93)	5.39 (3.53 - 8.15)	5.42 (3.66 - 7.95)	6.23 (4.95 - 7.82)
	Age 18-25	8.95 (6.54 - 12.14)	7.17 (4.95 - 10.27)	7.98 (5.96 - 10.61)	6.64 (4.54 - 9.61)	6.62 (4.68 - 9.27)	7.61 (6.20 - 9.31)
	Age 26+	1.75 (1.03 - 2.94)	1.13 (0.64 - 1.99)	1.70 (1.04 - 2.76)	1.54 (0.86 - 2.74)	1.43 (0.82 - 2.49)	1.55 (1.06 - 2.25)
	Age 18+	2.92 (2.07 - 4.11)	1.92 (1.28 - 2.86)	2.61 (1.86 - 3.66)	2.40 (1.58 - 3.63)	2.32 (1.57 - 3.42)	2.49 (1.94 - 3.17)
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use[8]	Age 12-17	5.25 (3.80 - 7.20)	5.64 (3.99 - 7.93)	5.48 (4.00 - 7.47)	5.65 (3.96 - 8.01)	5.15 (3.66 - 7.21)	5.41 (4.32 - 6.75)
	Age 18-25	17.35 (13.88 - 21.47)	16.50 (12.86 - 20.91)	17.86 (14.61 - 21.65)	14.79 (11.31 - 19.10)	16.38 (12.90 - 20.57)	16.84 (14.68 - 19.26)
	Age 26+	5.71 (4.13 - 7.85)	5.94 (4.29 - 8.18)	6.32 (4.73 - 8.39)	5.72 (4.11 - 7.91)	6.08 (4.44 - 8.29)	6.02 (4.88 - 7.39)
	Age 18+	7.60 (6.00 - 9.59)	7.33 (5.67 - 9.44)	7.99 (6.43 - 9.90)	7.25 (5.62 - 9.30)	7.85 (6.20 - 9.87)	7.69 (6.59 - 8.96)

+ All figures are percent prevalence rates; figures in parantheses are 95% confidence intervals

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: 2008, 2009, and 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies

Appendix 2B. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Age Group and Region, 2008-2010 (NSDUH)

		Health Region					
INDICATORS[+]	**AGE GROUP**	**NW**	**NE**	**Bernalillo County**	**SE**	**SW**	**New Mexico**
MENTAL HEALTH							
Any mental illness in past year[9]	Age 12-17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Age 18-25	31.32 (26.44 - 36.66)	30.24 (25.07 - 35.97)	29.03 (24.85 - 33.59)	28.19 (23.34 - 33.62)	27.09 (22.64 - 32.04)	29.15 (26.15 - 32.33)
	Age 26+	15.97 (12.86 - 19.66)	17.32 (13.93 - 21.32)	17.49 (14.36 - 21.14)	18.24 (14.69 - 22.42)	16.45 (13.33 - 20.13)	17.04 (14.73 - 19.63)
	Age 18+	18.47 (15.64 - 21.67)	19.02 (15.89 - 22.59)	19.17 (16.31 - 22.39)	19.91 (16.74 - 23.51)	18.27 (15.46 - 21.46)	18.91 (16.84 - 21.18)
Serious mental illness in past year[10]	Age 12-17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Age 18-25	7.87 (5.96 - 10.33)	7.13 (5.21 - 9.68)	7.65 (5.87 - 9.91)	6.65 (4.82 - 9.10)	6.92 (5.12 - 9.30)	7.34 (6.12 - 8.77)
	Age 26+	3.97 (2.81 - 5.58)	3.72 (2.56 - 5.36)	3.82 (2.76 - 5.25)	4.20 (2.91 - 6.02)	4.26 (2.97 - 6.06)	3.96 (3.10 - 5.05)
	Age 18+	4.61 (3.49 - 6.05)	4.17 (3.04 - 5.68)	4.37 (3.35 - 5.69)	4.61 (3.39 - 6.24)	4.72 (3.52 - 6.30)	4.49 (3.68 - 5.46)
Had at least one major depressive episode in past year[11]	Age 12-17	8.29 (6.50 - 10.52)	8.55 (6.52 - 11.15)	9.44 (7.36 - 12.02)	8.95 (6.89 - 11.55)	8.82 (6.86 - 11.27)	8.86 (7.46 - 10.50)
	Age 18-25	8.35 (6.27 - 11.04)	8.77 (6.45 - 11.83)	7.82 (5.89 - 10.30)	8.02 (5.76 - 11.07)	7.37 (5.37 - 10.03)	7.99 (6.63 - 9.59)
	Age 26+	5.74 (4.26 - 7.68)	5.47 (4.01 - 7.42)	5.63 (4.23 - 7.44)	5.68 (4.19 - 7.64)	5.47 (4.11 - 7.25)	5.60 (4.59 - 6.82)
	Age 18+	6.16 (4.78 - 7.92)	5.90 (4.49 - 7.72)	5.94 (4.63 - 7.60)	6.07 (4.67 - 7.85)	5.80 (4.50 - 7.43)	5.97 (5.04 - 7.06)
Had serious thoughts of suicide in past year	Age 12-17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Age 18-25	7.38 (5.43 - 9.95)	6.79 (4.86 - 9.40)	6.37 (4.74 - 8.51)	6.54 (4.68 - 9.07)	6.45 (4.70 - 8.80)	6.68 (5.48 - 8.13)
	Age 26+	3.38 (2.36 - 4.83)	3.04 (2.08 - 4.43)	3.39 (2.40 - 4.78)	3.15 (2.19 - 4.52)	3.29 (2.31 - 4.66)	3.29 (2.55 - 4.23)
	Age 18+	4.03 (3.03 - 5.35)	3.53 (2.57 - 4.83)	3.82 (2.87 - 5.07)	3.72 (2.77 - 4.98)	3.83 (2.89 - 5.06)	3.81 (3.11 - 4.67)

+ All figures are percent prevalence rates; figures in parantheses are 95% confidence intervals

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: 2008, 2009, and 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies

Appendix 3

Substance Abuse and Mental Health by State, Age 12+, 2011-2012

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Appendix 3A. Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Age 12+, 2011-2012 (NSDUH)

INDICATORS+	U.S.	NORTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	NEW MEXICO
ALCOHOL						
Past Month Alcohol Use	51.94 (51.39 - 52.49)	57.31 (56.27 - 58.35)	54.43 (53.61 - 55.25)	48.43 (47.67 - 49.20)	51.03 (49.97 - 52.09)	46.89 (43.69 - 50.13)
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use	22.80 (22.38 - 23.22)	24.64 (23.82 - 25.48)	25.20 (24.53 - 25.89)	21.48 (20.84 - 22.13)	21.24 (20.46 - 22.05)	21.38 (18.93 - 24.06)
Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week[1]	42.24 (41.74 - 42.75)	40.79 (39.84 - 41.75)	37.95 (37.17 - 38.74)	44.30 (43.52 - 45.08)	44.08 (43.09 - 45.08)	46.08 (43.07 - 49.11)
ILLICIT DRUGS						
Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2]	8.95 (8.69 - 9.21)	9.39 (8.88 - 9.93)	8.67 (8.30 - 9.07)	7.64 (7.30 - 8.00)	10.93 (10.36 - 11.53)	11.28 (9.58 - 13.25)
Past Year Marijuana Use	11.83 (11.54 - 12.13)	12.93 (12.35 - 13.54)	11.50 (11.05 - 11.97)	10.10 (9.69 - 10.52)	14.04 (13.40 - 14.70)	14.43 (12.54 - 16.56)
Past Month Marijuana Use	7.13 (6.91 - 7.37)	7.72 (7.29 - 8.18)	6.86 (6.52 - 7.21)	5.83 (5.52 - 6.15)	9.01 (8.48 - 9.56)	9.14 (7.66 - 10.87)
Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana[3]	3.27 (3.11 - 3.42)	3.17 (2.89 - 3.47)	3.20 (2.98 - 3.43)	3.16 (2.95 - 3.39)	3.57 (3.26 - 3.91)	3.85 (2.96 - 4.98)
Past Year Cocaine Use	1.65 (1.55 - 1.75)	1.94 (1.74 - 2.17)	1.43 (1.28 - 1.59)	1.49 (1.35 - 1.64)	1.87 (1.66 - 2.11)	2.07 (1.51 - 2.82)
Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use	4.57 (4.39 - 4.75)	4.14 (3.85 - 4.45)	4.60 (4.35 - 4.87)	4.50 (4.26 - 4.76)	4.97 (4.62 - 5.36)	5.41 (4.43 - 6.61)
Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	31.37 (30.83 - 31.92)	29.56 (28.53 - 30.61)	29.51 (28.75 - 30.29)	35.16 (34.40 - 35.93)	28.47 (27.47 - 29.49)	30.23 (27.25 - 33.39)
First Use of Marijuana[4]	1.89 (1.82 - 1.97)	2.00 (1.88 - 2.14)	1.87 (1.77 - 1.98)	1.68 (1.58 - 1.79)	2.19 (2.04 - 2.34)	2.35 (2.03 - 2.73)
TOBACCO						
Past Month Tobacco Product Use[12]	26.60 (26.13 - 27.09)	25.62 (24.80 - 26.46)	29.49 (28.81 - 30.18)	27.99 (27.33 - 28.66)	22.49 (21.69 - 23.31)	26.07 (23.45 - 28.88)
Past Month Cigarette Use	22.09 (21.63 - 22.55)	21.17 (20.37 - 22.00)	24.46 (23.81 - 25.12)	23.22 (22.58 - 23.86)	18.81 (18.03 - 19.63)	22.20 (19.78 - 24.82)
Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day	71.43 (70.96 - 71.89)	73.68 (72.85 - 74.48)	67.73 (66.99 - 68.45)	71.04 (70.42 - 71.66)	73.73 (72.82 - 74.62)	73.03 (70.52 - 75.40)
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT						
Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year[5]	1.86 (1.75 - 1.97)	1.88 (1.70 - 2.08)	1.71 (1.57 - 1.87)	1.78 (1.64 - 1.93)	2.10 (1.89 - 2.33)	2.14 (1.66 - 2.77)
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year[5]	2.67 (2.55 - 2.80)	2.66 (2.46 - 2.88)	2.57 (2.39 - 2.76)	2.61 (2.45 - 2.79)	2.88 (2.65 - 3.13)	3.10 (2.52 - 3.82)
Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year[6]	3.16 (3.02 - 3.31)	3.11 (2.85 - 3.39)	3.22 (3.00 - 3.46)	2.90 (2.69 - 3.14)	3.57 (3.24 - 3.93)	3.26 (2.54 - 4.18)
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year[6]	6.64 (6.43 - 6.86)	6.87 (6.43 - 7.32)	6.99 (6.63 - 7.36)	5.95 (5.64 - 6.28)	7.24 (6.78 - 7.73)	7.28 (6.06 - 8.73)
Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol in the Past Year[5]	8.27 (8.03 - 8.51)	8.39 (7.94 - 8.86)	8.55 (8.17 - 8.94)	7.66 (7.30 - 8.04)	8.87 (8.39 - 9.38)	9.51 (8.14 - 11.08)
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year[7]	2.38 (2.27 - 2.50)	2.35 (2.14 - 2.57)	2.29 (2.12 - 2.47)	2.33 (2.17 - 2.51)	2.59 (2.36 - 2.83)	2.76 (2.21 - 3.44)
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year[8]	6.32 (6.11 - 6.53)	6.47 (6.05 - 6.91)	6.68 (6.33 - 7.05)	5.75 (5.42 - 6.10)	6.78 (6.33 - 7.25)	6.95 (5.66 - 8.50)
MENTAL HEALTH among persons aged 18 or older						
Any Mental Illness in the Past Year[9]	18.19 (17.77 - 18.62)	17.63 (16.88 - 18.40)	18.36 (17.75 - 18.98)	18.16 (17.55 - 18.78)	18.54 (17.69 - 19.43)	19.59 (17.17 - 22.25)
Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year[10]	3.97 (3.78 - 4.17)	3.67 (3.34 - 4.02)	4.15 (3.87 - 4.45)	3.96 (3.67 - 4.27)	4.07 (3.70 - 4.47)	4.72 (3.75 - 5.93)
Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year[11]	6.72 (6.47 - 6.98)	6.35 (5.89 - 6.85)	6.82 (6.44 - 7.22)	6.74 (6.36 - 7.13)	6.89 (6.38 - 7.45)	8.57 (6.84 - 10.68)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year	3.77 (3.59 - 3.96)	3.77 (3.46 - 4.11)	3.91 (3.65 - 4.19)	3.65 (3.40 - 3.93)	3.82 (3.50 - 4.17)	3.95 (3.19 - 4.89)

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

Appendix 3B. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Age Group, New Mexico, 2011-2012 (NSDUH)

INDICATORS+	AGE GROUP	U.S.	NORTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	NEW MEXICO
ALCOHOL							
Past Month Alcohol Use	Age 12-17	13.11 (12.70 - 13.53)	15.81 (14.90 - 16.78)	13.14 (12.54 - 13.77)	12.05 (11.49 - 12.64)	12.80 (11.95 - 13.70)	12.69 (10.51 - 15.25)
	Age 18-25	60.45 (59.67 - 61.21)	65.84 (64.60 - 67.06)	63.63 (62.66 - 64.60)	57.62 (56.71 - 58.53)	57.94 (56.68 - 59.19)	55.70 (51.78 - 59.54)
	Age 26+	55.33 (54.65 - 56.02)	60.71 (59.41 - 62.00)	58.06 (57.03 - 59.09)	51.43 (50.47 - 52.38)	54.76 (53.41 - 56.12)	49.82 (45.82 - 53.82)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Month Binge Alcohol Use	Age 12-17	7.31 (7.02 - 7.61)	8.26 (7.67 - 8.89)	7.61 (7.18 - 8.07)	6.86 (6.46 - 7.29)	7.06 (6.47 - 7.69)	7.60 (6.23 - 9.25)
	Age 18-25	39.65 (38.85 - 40.46)	44.74 (43.44 - 46.06)	44.06 (43.01 - 45.11)	36.44 (35.44 - 37.45)	36.87 (35.55 - 38.22)	37.09 (33.41 - 40.93)
	Age 26+	21.83 (21.32 - 22.34)	23.17 (22.19 - 24.19)	24.21 (23.39 - 25.04)	20.74 (19.97 - 21.54)	20.27 (19.30 - 21.29)	20.45 (17.50 - 23.76)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perceptions of Great Risk of Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week[1]	Age 12-17	40.21 (39.59 - 40.84)	38.92 (37.77 - 40.08)	37.43 (36.54 - 38.34)	42.59 (41.66 - 43.52)	39.97 (38.73 - 41.23)	38.30 (34.84 - 41.89)
	Age 18-25	34.50 (33.82 - 35.20)	31.73 (30.63 - 32.84)	29.97 (29.09 - 30.86)	37.53 (36.66 - 38.41)	35.95 (34.65 - 37.27)	39.42 (35.82 - 43.13)
	Age 26+	43.84 (43.20 - 44.47)	42.54 (41.34 - 43.74)	39.38 (38.41 - 40.36)	45.68 (44.70 - 46.66)	46.09 (44.82 - 47.36)	48.25 (44.51 - 52.01)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ILLICIT DRUGS							
Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2]	Age 12-17	9.82 (9.46 - 10.18)	9.90 (9.23 - 10.61)	9.46 (8.95 - 10.00)	9.06 (8.57 - 9.57)	11.26 (10.47 - 12.09)	13.51 (11.22 - 16.19)
	Age 18-25	21.39 (20.81 - 21.98)	23.59 (22.57 - 24.65)	20.74 (19.93 - 21.57)	19.01 (18.29 - 19.75)	23.97 (22.85 - 25.13)	24.45 (21.13 - 28.11)
	Age 26+	6.69 (6.38 - 7.01)	6.95 (6.36 - 7.59)	6.51 (6.09 - 6.97)	5.51 (5.12 - 5.93)	8.55 (7.86 - 9.29)	8.71 (6.80 - 11.10)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Year Marijuana Use	Age 12-17	13.86 (13.44 - 14.29)	14.48 (13.69 - 15.32)	13.22 (12.62 - 13.86)	12.60 (11.99 - 13.25)	15.94 (14.99 - 16.93)	19.22 (16.38 - 22.42)
	Age 18-25	31.12 (30.42 - 31.84)	35.58 (34.34 - 36.84)	30.95 (30.02 - 31.91)	27.78 (26.88 - 28.71)	33.10 (31.82 - 34.41)	32.98 (29.40 - 36.78)
	Age 26+	8.25 (7.91 - 8.59)	8.95 (8.29 - 9.67)	7.97 (7.46 - 8.51)	6.74 (6.30 - 7.21)	10.36 (9.61 - 11.16)	10.59 (8.52 - 13.10)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Month Marijuana Use	Age 12-17	7.55 (7.23 - 7.87)	8.05 (7.46 - 8.69)	7.29 (6.85 - 7.76)	6.65 (6.22 - 7.11)	8.81 (8.12 - 9.56)	9.82 (7.91 - 12.12)
	Age 18-25	18.89 (18.33 - 19.45)	21.34 (20.36 - 22.36)	18.53 (17.75 - 19.34)	16.37 (15.68 - 17.08)	21.24 (20.10 - 22.42)	21.35 (18.26 - 24.81)
	Age 26+	5.05 (4.79 - 5.33)	5.40 (4.91 - 5.94)	4.81 (4.44 - 5.21)	3.91 (3.57 - 4.29)	6.83 (6.22 - 7.51)	6.94 (5.33 - 8.98)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana[3]	Age 12-17	3.90 (3.66 - 4.14)	3.43 (3.05 - 3.86)	3.79 (3.48 - 4.12)	3.89 (3.57 - 4.23)	4.34 (3.85 - 4.87)	5.52 (4.14 - 7.34)
	Age 18-25	7.00 (6.65 - 7.36)	7.09 (6.51 - 7.72)	6.94 (6.47 - 7.43)	6.82 (6.38 - 7.28)	7.25 (6.61 - 7.94)	6.16 (4.68 - 8.07)
	Age 26+	2.54 (2.37 - 2.73)	2.48 (2.17 - 2.83)	2.49 (2.24 - 2.76)	2.44 (2.20 - 2.71)	2.80 (2.45 - 3.21)	3.23 (2.27 - 4.56)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Year Cocaine Use	Age 12-17	0.82 (0.71 - 0.94)	0.75 (0.61 - 0.92)	0.70 (0.58 - 0.85)	0.80 (0.67 - 0.95)	1.01 (0.81 - 1.27)	1.27 (0.82 - 1.97)
	Age 18-25	4.59 (4.31 - 4.90)	5.37 (4.84 - 5.96)	3.71 (3.37 - 4.09)	3.98 (3.65 - 4.34)	5.74 (5.13 - 6.40)	5.72 (4.26 - 7.64)
	Age 26+	1.24 (1.12 - 1.37)	1.50 (1.28 - 1.77)	1.13 (0.96 - 1.33)	1.15 (0.99 - 1.33)	1.29 (1.05 - 1.58)	1.54 (0.96 - 2.45)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

'+ All figures are percent prevalence rates; figures in parantheses are 95% confidence intervals

* Low precision; no estimate reported

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011 and 2012, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for and Quality Behavioral Health Statistics

Appendix 3B. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Age Group, New Mexico, 2011-2012 (NSDUH)

INDICATORS+	AGE GROUP	U.S.	NORTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	NEW MEXICO
ILLICIT DRUGS							
Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use	Age 12-17	5.64 (5.38 - 5.92)	4.80 (4.37 - 5.28)	5.65 (5.26 - 6.05)	5.66 (5.29 - 6.06)	6.21 (5.65 - 6.82)	8.36 (6.56 - 10.60)
	Age 18-25	9.96 (9.57 - 10.36)	9.25 (8.60 - 9.93)	10.33 (9.77 - 10.91)	9.73 (9.20 - 10.28)	10.51 (9.74 - 11.34)	11.10 (8.95 - 13.69)
	Age 26+	3.50 (3.29 - 3.72)	3.20 (2.88 - 3.56)	3.49 (3.20 - 3.80)	3.45 (3.17 - 3.76)	3.82 (3.40 - 4.28)	4.04 (3.03 - 5.38)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perception of Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Once a Month	Age 12-17	27.02 (26.46 - 27.59)	24.64 (23.57 - 25.75)	27.64 (26.80 - 28.50)	30.03 (29.18 - 30.90)	23.48 (22.39 - 24.61)	24.83 (21.57 - 28.40)
	Age 18-25	17.37 (16.85 - 17.91)	14.85 (14.00 - 15.73)	16.23 (15.55 - 16.93)	19.66 (18.91 - 20.44)	16.75 (15.76 - 17.78)	16.46 (13.91 - 19.37)
	Age 26+	34.36 (33.67 - 35.05)	32.62 (31.34 - 33.93)	32.04 (31.09 - 33.00)	38.50 (37.55 - 39.45)	31.25 (29.99 - 32.54)	33.35 (29.68 - 37.22)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
First Use of Marijuana[4]	Age 12-17	5.96 (5.74 - 6.19)	6.13 (5.75 - 6.53)	5.80 (5.52 - 6.10)	5.52 (5.25 - 5.82)	6.70 (6.26 - 7.16)	8.93 (7.57 - 10.52)
	Age 18-25	7.60 (7.23 - 7.99)	8.62 (7.99 - 9.29)	7.51 (7.04 - 8.00)	6.72 (6.29 - 7.17)	8.40 (7.73 - 9.12)	7.89 (6.27 - 9.88)
	Age 26+	0.19 (0.15 - 0.24)	0.22 (0.15 - 0.31)	0.18 (0.13 - 0.25)	0.16 (0.11 - 0.23)	0.24 (0.16 - 0.34)	0.24 (0.14 - 0.44)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOBACCO							
Past Month Tobacco Product Use[12]	Age 12-17	9.30 (8.95 - 9.66)	9.46 (8.83 - 10.12)	10.47 (9.94 - 11.03)	9.50 (9.00 - 10.03)	7.83 (7.24 - 8.46)	11.31 (9.18 - 13.86)
	Age 18-25	38.75 (38.09 - 39.42)	38.04 (36.84 - 39.26)	43.29 (42.26 - 44.32)	39.18 (38.22 - 40.15)	34.60 (33.35 - 35.88)	42.98 (39.27 - 46.77)
	Age 26+	26.67 (26.08 - 27.27)	25.42 (24.41 - 26.45)	29.53 (28.67 - 30.41)	28.39 (27.56 - 29.24)	22.23 (21.22 - 23.27)	25.07 (21.90 - 28.53)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Month Cigarette Use	Age 12-17	7.16 (6.84 - 7.49)	7.05 (6.53 - 7.62)	8.14 (7.64 - 8.68)	7.19 (6.77 - 7.63)	6.30 (5.76 - 6.89)	8.54 (6.75 - 10.77)
	Age 18-25	32.65 (32.00 - 33.32)	32.37 (31.15 - 33.63)	35.76 (34.69 - 36.86)	33.02 (31.99 - 34.06)	29.54 (28.24 - 30.88)	35.07 (31.42 - 38.90)
	Age 26+	22.13 (21.58 - 22.70)	20.94 (19.93 - 21.98)	24.58 (23.74 - 25.45)	23.55 (22.73 - 24.39)	18.51 (17.51 - 19.57)	21.75 (18.80 - 25.02)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Perceptions of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day	Age 12-17	65.92 (65.31 - 66.53)	66.86 (65.74 - 67.97)	65.29 (64.36 - 66.20)	65.28 (64.41 - 66.15)	66.82 (65.63 - 67.99)	65.94 (62.46 - 69.26)
	Age 18-25	66.26 (65.65 - 66.86)	67.61 (66.51 - 68.70)	62.51 (61.55 - 63.46)	65.67 (64.78 - 66.55)	69.48 (68.36 - 70.59)	67.04 (63.75 - 70.18)
	Age 26+	73.01 (72.42 - 73.59)	75.48 (74.46 - 76.47)	68.92 (68.00 - 69.83)	72.69 (71.90 - 73.45)	75.39 (74.24 - 76.50)	74.99 (71.86 - 77.87)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT							
Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year[5]	Age 12-17	2.27 (2.08 - 2.47)	2.12 (1.86 - 2.42)	2.11 (1.89 - 2.36)	2.20 (1.97 - 2.45)	2.61 (2.24 - 3.03)	3.15 (2.29 - 4.33)
	Age 18-25	5.43 (5.14 - 5.73)	5.49 (4.96 - 6.08)	4.87 (4.48 - 5.29)	5.02 (4.66 - 5.41)	6.50 (5.84 - 7.23)	5.84 (4.35 - 7.80)
	Age 26+	1.19 (1.07 - 1.32)	1.25 (1.07 - 1.47)	1.12 (0.97 - 1.30)	1.17 (1.03 - 1.34)	1.24 (1.03 - 1.50)	1.37 (0.92 - 2.03)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in the Past Year[5]	Age 12-17	4.31 (4.07 - 4.57)	4.15 (3.75 - 4.60)	4.02 (3.69 - 4.36)	4.00 (3.68 - 4.34)	5.19 (4.63 - 5.82)	6.22 (4.83 - 7.98)
	Age 18-25	7.66 (7.32 - 8.02)	7.91 (7.26 - 8.61)	6.99 (6.51 - 7.51)	7.19 (6.75 - 7.66)	8.81 (8.04 - 9.64)	8.15 (6.32 - 10.45)
	Age 26+	1.61 (1.47 - 1.76)	1.61 (1.40 - 1.85)	1.63 (1.44 - 1.85)	1.65 (1.46 - 1.86)	1.51 (1.29 - 1.78)	1.82 (1.27 - 2.61)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011 and 2012, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for and Quality Behavioral Health Statistics

Appendix 3B. Substance Abuse and Mental Health by Age Group, New Mexico, 2011-2012 (NSDUH)

INDICATORS+	AGE GROUP	U.S.	NORTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	NEW MEXICO
PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT							
Past Year Alcohol Dependence[6]	Age 12-17	1.34 (1.21 - 1.49)	1.32 (1.14 - 1.52)	1.35 (1.19 - 1.53)	1.25 (1.09 - 1.44)	1.50 (1.26 - 1.78)	1.65 (1.19 - 2.28)
	Age 18-25	6.01 (5.70 - 6.33)	6.29 (5.72 - 6.91)	6.01 (5.61 - 6.44)	5.24 (4.83 - 5.68)	6.97 (6.31 - 7.69)	6.44 (4.91 - 8.41)
	Age 26+	2.90 (2.73 - 3.09)	2.79 (2.48 - 3.13)	2.98 (2.71 - 3.28)	2.71 (2.45 - 3.00)	3.23 (2.83 - 3.68)	2.92 (2.10 - 4.05)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Year Alcohol Dependence or Abuse[6]	Age 12-17	3.61 (3.39 - 3.85)	3.83 (3.45 - 4.24)	3.57 (3.28 - 3.88)	3.27 (3.00 - 3.56)	4.03 (3.57 - 4.55)	4.51 (3.38 - 5.99)
	Age 18-25	14.36 (13.88 - 14.85)	14.64 (13.80 - 15.52)	14.89 (14.21 - 15.59)	13.13 (12.50 - 13.80)	15.56 (14.61 - 16.55)	15.29 (12.84 - 18.10)
	Age 26+	5.69 (5.44 - 5.95)	5.91 (5.40 - 6.48)	6.07 (5.64 - 6.53)	5.06 (4.68 - 5.46)	6.17 (5.62 - 6.77)	6.25 (4.89 - 7.97)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Past Year Dependence or Abuse of Illicit Drugs or Alcohol[5]	Age 12-17	6.48 (6.18 - 6.80)	6.54 (6.03 - 7.08)	6.18 (5.78 - 6.61)	6.13 (5.72 - 6.56)	7.27 (6.64 - 7.96)	9.21 (7.41 - 11.40)
	Age 18-25	18.73 (18.20 - 19.28)	19.31 (18.36 - 20.29)	18.84 (18.10 - 19.61)	17.30 (16.61 - 18.00)	20.40 (19.34 - 21.51)	19.86 (17.15 - 22.89)
	Age 26+	6.68 (6.41 - 6.97)	6.77 (6.24 - 7.34)	7.09 (6.64 - 7.56)	6.20 (5.77 - 6.66)	7.01 (6.44 - 7.62)	7.75 (6.22 - 9.63)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year[7]	Age 12-17	3.97 (3.73 - 4.21)	3.80 (3.40 - 4.24)	3.63 (3.32 - 3.96)	3.76 (3.45 - 4.09)	4.72 (4.19 - 5.32)	5.83 (4.40 - 7.68)
	Age 18-25	7.03 (6.70 - 7.37)	7.02 (6.42 - 7.67)	6.37 (5.91 - 6.86)	6.59 (6.16 - 7.06)	8.30 (7.56 - 9.10)	7.94 (6.14 - 10.22)
	Age 26+	1.38 (1.25 - 1.53)	1.39 (1.18 - 1.64)	1.42 (1.24 - 1.63)	1.42 (1.24 - 1.62)	1.28 (1.07 - 1.54)	1.46 (0.99 - 2.15)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year[8]	Age 12-17	3.46 (3.24 - 3.70)	3.70 (3.32 - 4.12)	3.40 (3.11 - 3.72)	3.14 (2.87 - 3.43)	3.86 (3.41 - 4.37)	4.32 (3.22 - 5.78)
	Age 18-25	13.94 (13.46 - 14.43)	14.36 (13.58 - 15.17)	14.41 (13.76 - 15.08)	12.78 (12.15 - 13.43)	15.01 (14.11 - 15.95)	14.23 (11.92 - 16.90)
	Age 26+	5.36 (5.12 - 5.62)	5.46 (4.97 - 6.00)	5.78 (5.36 - 6.22)	4.87 (4.49 - 5.29)	5.68 (5.15 - 6.25)	6.03 (4.59 - 7.89)
	Age 18+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MENTAL HEALTH among persons aged 18 or older							
Any Mental Illness in the Past Year[9]	Age 12-17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Age 18-25	19.06 (18.56 - 19.57)	18.97 (18.11 - 19.86)	19.59 (18.89 - 20.30)	17.77 (17.08 - 18.49)	20.63 (19.61 - 21.69)	20.27 (17.70 - 23.10)
	Age 26+	18.04 (17.56 - 18.54)	17.40 (16.55 - 18.29)	18.15 (17.46 - 18.86)	18.22 (17.53 - 18.94)	18.17 (17.19 - 19.19)	19.47 (16.75 - 22.51)
	Age 18+	18.19 (17.77 - 18.62)	17.63 (16.88 - 18.40)	18.36 (17.75 - 18.98)	18.16 (17.55 - 18.78)	18.54 (17.69 - 19.43)	19.59 (17.17 - 22.25)
Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year[10]	Age 12-17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Age 18-25	3.95 (3.72 - 4.19)	3.90 (3.53 - 4.31)	4.29 (3.96 - 4.64)	3.74 (3.46 - 4.05)	3.99 (3.58 - 4.44)	4.07 (3.20 - 5.18)
	Age 26+	3.98 (3.76 - 4.21)	3.62 (3.25 - 4.04)	4.13 (3.81 - 4.47)	4.00 (3.67 - 4.35)	4.08 (3.67 - 4.55)	4.84 (3.74 - 6.23)
	Age 18+	3.97 (3.78 - 4.17)	3.67 (3.34 - 4.02)	4.15 (3.87 - 4.45)	3.96 (3.67 - 4.27)	4.07 (3.70 - 4.47)	4.72 (3.75 - 5.93)
Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year[11]	Age 12-17	8.66 (8.32 - 9.01)	7.96 (7.39 - 8.57)	8.68 (8.21 - 9.18)	8.51 (8.05 - 8.99)	9.37 (8.69 - 10.10)	11.73 (9.67 - 14.15)
	Age 18-25	8.61 (8.24 - 8.98)	8.27 (7.67 - 8.91)	9.08 (8.60 - 9.58)	8.01 (7.56 - 8.48)	9.36 (8.67 - 10.09)	9.18 (7.47 - 11.22)
	Age 26+	6.39 (6.11 - 6.69)	6.03 (5.51 - 6.60)	6.44 (6.00 - 6.90)	6.52 (6.09 - 6.97)	6.45 (5.87 - 7.09)	8.46 (6.51 - 10.94)
	Age 18+	6.72 (6.47 - 6.98)	6.35 (5.89 - 6.85)	6.82 (6.44 - 7.22)	6.74 (6.36 - 7.13)	6.89 (6.38 - 7.45)	8.57 (6.84 - 10.68)
Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year	Age 12-17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Age 18-25	7.03 (6.71 - 7.36)	7.01 (6.49 - 7.57)	7.35 (6.91 - 7.80)	6.67 (6.26 - 7.11)	7.32 (6.69 - 8.00)	7.60 (6.08 - 9.45)
	Age 26+	3.21 (3.01 - 3.42)	3.23 (2.89 - 3.61)	3.33 (3.03 - 3.64)	3.14 (2.85 - 3.45)	3.19 (2.84 - 3.59)	3.32 (2.51 - 4.39)
	Age 18+	3.77 (3.59 - 3.96)	3.77 (3.46 - 4.11)	3.91 (3.65 - 4.19)	3.65 (3.40 - 3.93)	3.82 (3.50 - 4.17)	3.95 (3.19 - 4.89)

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

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011 and 2012, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for and Quality Behavioral Health Statistics

Appendix 2A, 2B, 3A, & 3B. 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. Any mental illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a substance use disorder, that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), regardless of the level of impairment in carrying out major life activities.

10. Serious mental illness is defined as having a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder, other than a substance use disorder, that met the criteria found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) and resulted in serious functional impairment in carrying out major life activities.

11. 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.

12. Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco or snuff), cigars, or pipe tobacco.