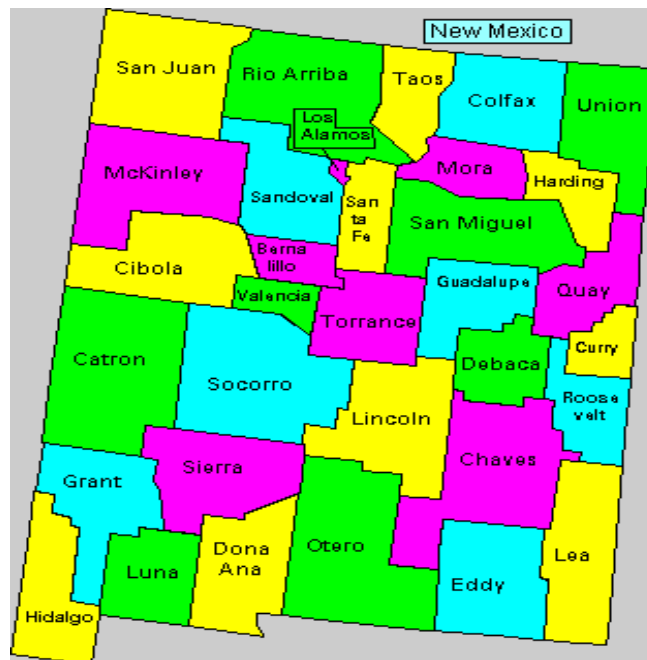


Community Health Profile

Lincoln County, New Mexico 2006 – 2007



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Lincoln County Community Health Profile

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Community Health Profile

Lincoln County, New Mexico

2006 – 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community health improvement process endeavors to improve the health and wellness of Lincoln County residents. This process is an enormous undertaking, which utilizes the expertise and involvement of partners from many diverse entities, all working as a team focused on improving the quality of life in Lincoln County. This team, the Lincoln County Community Health Council, is dedicated to this cause. The county profile and plan identifies health deficits, assets and opportunities. To facilitate the process of compiling a profile and formulating a plan, a full review of previous plans was completed, and subsequently incorporated into the current evaluation process. For this process, each standing committee of the community health council was charged with examining the current health priorities, comparing new data with previously published data for the county, and making a decision as to what the priorities would be. Reviews of the data revealed that since the 2004-2005 update, there were significant changes within the community. The teen pregnancy rate had decreased significantly while the incidence of domestic violence placed Lincoln County as number one in the state of New Mexico for incidence of domestic violence.

As a result of the review process, the priorities for the health council became:

- 1) Domestic Violence, and 2) Substance Abuse

Lincoln County covers approximately 4,831 square miles and has a population of 21,007 residents (2005 est.) The median household income is \$35,800 and persons living below the poverty level are about 15%. The unemployment rate holds at approximately 3.9%. While the economy is quite dependent upon tourism, this brings about low-income wages for service oriented jobs and seasonal weather can greatly affect the area's economy, especially when recent droughts caused a shortage of snow. The population swells by as much as 73% during the summer months when out of state visitors arrive to escape the heat from the plains below.

Lincoln County is faced with a lack of health care providers to match the quickly growing population. There continues to be a significant percentage of children living in poverty, lack of affordable health care, and a geographic area that makes it difficult to access care from neighboring communities. Barriers to care include language/cultural differences, means of transportation, distance from healthcare facilities, number of primary care physicians by area of the county, poverty and lack of insurance. Efforts are underway to obtain a new transportation system within the county that will be affordable to all citizens. Recruiting for new physicians is also ongoing.

Combating the problem of domestic violence is a challenge; however, collaboration from several workgroups during the past year has made a difference. The diligent efforts of partners such as HEAL (Help End Abuse for Life), COPE (Center of Protective Environment), and LCCC-VAW (Lincoln County Coalition on Violence Against Women), along with the community health council domestic violence subcommittee, has brought about a plan that encompasses specific areas that will be targeted during the coming years. The challenges remain; especially in developing a successful offender treatment program and finding ways to collect and analyze data from law enforcement agencies in order to correctly identify and evaluate specific issues.

In terms of substance use and abuse, Lincoln County continues to work diligently to decrease the incidence of substance abuse. The Health Council subcommittee works regularly in collaboration

with other groups such as the JD12 Local Behavioral Health Collaborative. It is difficult to have an accurate assessment of drug activity in the schools, since school administrators have chosen not to participate in the YRRS surveys. The Health Council is also working toward resolution of this issue.

Utilizing these tools, the county health profile, and the community health improvement plan, the Health Council will be able to monitor and measure progress toward achieving the goals of reducing domestic violence and substance abuse in Lincoln County. These tools will also assist in evaluating other needs and issues identified throughout the process.

Introduction and Purpose of Profile

The community health profile is a comprehensive compilation of information about a community. The data in the profile reflects the health and well being of a given community from many different perspectives. In this case, community includes an entire county, made up of eight villages or towns. Information presented includes data collected and published, as well as information collected by the organizations involved in creating the profile. The profile has a wide distribution, used by medical and social service providers, legislators, businesses, non-profits, schools, grant writers, and policy makers.

The primary purposes of a comprehensive community health profile are:

- To have community data and interpretation of that data in one place, so that local health data can be reviewed and used by many sectors of the community;
- To clearly present a community's health needs and issues so that they can be prioritized for action;
- To identify health indicators and sources of data that can be used to monitor change and progress in addressing priority health issues, and;
- To form the basis for the Community Health Improvement Plan and other community planning documents.

LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL

The Lincoln County Community Health Council is a vibrant and growing entity, which is committed to enhancing the quality of life of county residents. This Council has a history of tenacity, with positive changes moving it forward through the years. Following is a short synopsis of that history:

The Lincoln County Maternal Child Health Planning Council was established in 1994; the Health and Wellness Board was established in 1996. In 2000, the two entities reorganized into one comprehensive Council that would lead to better utilization of resources and collaboration. On November 30, 2000, the Lincoln County Commissioners approved the Council's reorganization, membership and by-laws. In 2006, the name was changed to the Lincoln County Community Health Council.

The membership of the Council is comprised of leaders committed to enhancing health improvement, and representation is diverse. Agencies and organizations throughout the county are represented, and several active members are concerned community residents. Recruitment is often the result of people's participation in a Council-sponsored event, such as a town hall meeting or health awareness fair. Networking and collaboration are key components of a successful Council. Lincoln County has committed members from the health care field, youth organizations, private businesses, educational institutions, preventionists, social services, governmental agencies, coalitions and private citizens. This diversity brings a variety of perspectives when confronting the issues at hand.

The Lincoln County Community Health Council meets the first Tuesday of each month (2007) at 8 a.m. at the Community United Methodist Church, 220 Junction Road in Ruidoso, NM. Subcommittees meet monthly as well to carry out specific projects related to the current priority issues. This year the Council began moving the meetings quarterly to the outlying villages in order to include more people and have a better understanding of their needs. The Health Council Coordinator may be reached at (505) 937-1829 or by email: lincoln_chc@beyondbb.com.

Mission and Vision of Council

Mission

The mission of the Community Health Council is to develop a comprehensive countywide plan to promote and strengthen the health, well-being, and quality of life of Lincoln County residents. The two top priorities for the Council this year are Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse.

Vision

The Council's vision is to improve the health status of the communities of Lincoln County by achieving or exceeding national goals and standards in health maintenance, education, and preventive services. The Council, with its profile and strategic plan, is a primary component of Lincoln County's community health improvement process.

Definition of Health

A community's health could be defined as it's ability to efficiently respond to challenges (stressors) and effectively restore and sustain a "state of balance," or homeostasis. Another widely accepted definition of health is that of the World Health Organization (WHO), which states that "health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". It must be seen as a process of continuous adjustment to the changing demands of living and of the changing meaning we give to life.

Community Description**Sierra Blanca****Geographic Description**

Lincoln County is approximately 200 miles southwest of Albuquerque, New Mexico and 120 miles north of El Paso, Texas. Lincoln County has a land area of 4,832 square miles with an estimated population density of 3 to 7 persons per square mile. Lincoln County has been designated a *frontier* area by the U.S Census Bureau. A frontier area is one with extremely low population density and lengthy distances or travel times to the nearest market. Lincoln County is classified as a frontier county because there are less than four people per square mile, with the population scattered across 4,832 miles within the southern Rocky Mountains. Elevation: 6720 feet

The county attracts older residents coming to retire in Ruidoso. As a result, the population is slightly older and more Anglo than most of New Mexico, with 17.9% of the population over 65 as compared to 11.7 % for New Mexico, and 60 % of the residents are white.

The Lincoln County seat is in the village of Carrizozo, and the county's commerce hub city is Ruidoso, where the Lincoln County Medical Center and the majority of other health and social services are located. Municipalities, villages, and towns located in Lincoln County include: Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, Capitan, Carrizozo, Corona, Hondo, and Lincoln.

With 9,000 residents, Ruidoso is the largest community in Lincoln County and serves as the regional economic hub. People can enjoy exciting [horse racing](#), [museums](#), the [performing arts](#), [golfing](#), [fishing](#), [mountain biking](#) and [hiking](#) or relive the fascinating western history of the area. Skiing and snowboarding are wonderful during the winter months, yet with four distinct but delightfully mild seasons, Ruidoso is a perfect choice for year-round enjoyment. Lincoln County's population is seasonal, and in the summer months, the population swells by as much as 73% during the summer, when Texans (and other out-of-state folks) flock to the higher elevations of Lincoln County to escape the heat and enjoy the cool mountain air, rivers, and lakes in Lincoln County.

Tourism and real estate are the primary economic forces and both independently and combined, they have a dynamic effect on almost every business in the region. Hundreds of small businesses thrive within the region, and there is a core group of major employers including the [Inn of the Mountain Gods Resort and Casino](#) and [Ski Apache](#), the [Ruidoso Downs Racetrack and Casino](#), [Wal-Mart](#), [Ruidoso Municipal Schools](#), [Lincoln County Medical Center](#), the [Village of Ruidoso](#), and [Lincoln County](#). Lakes and reservoirs: Big Flying H Lake, Cactus Flat Lake, Burro Lake, Rip Lake, Middleton Lake, Seeping Springs Lakes, Bonita Lake, Deep Lake, Shield Lake.

Streams, rivers, and creeks: Middle Fork Cedar Creek, North Fork Cedar Cree, Baca Spring Creek, Bear Creek, Bonito, Rio, Bonito Creek, Las Tablas Creek, Bluewater Creek, Chiquita Creek, Agua.

Parks in Lincoln County include: Lincoln State Monument Point of Interest, Fort Stanton, Fort Stanton Historical Marker, Windy Point Vista Point of Interest, William G. Telfer Natural Area, Valley of Fires State Park, Little Black Peak/Carrizozo Lava Flow Wilderness Study Area, Malpais-Valley of Fires Historical Marker, Lincoln Historical Marker.

Source: http://www.city-data.com/county/Lincoln_County-NM.html)

Economic Data:

Employment - In 2004, nearly 96% of Lincoln County's civilian labor force was employed, compared to 94% of the state's labor force. Approximately, 83% of the employed workforce was over the age of 25 years, which was comparable to New Mexico's. The average wage per job in Lincoln County rose 40% between 1993 and 2003 from \$16,045 to \$22,469. The top five industries in Lincoln County from 2003 to 2005 included: 1. Food and drink services, 2. Amusement, gambling, and recreation, 3. Building construction, 4. Professional and technical services, and, 5. Civil engineering construction (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Statement of Employment and Wages). The majority of these industries are closely tied to tourism, including the horseracing, gambling casinos, the ski-area, convention center, and golf course attractions located in Lincoln County.

Table 1. Employment and Unemployment Lincoln County and New Mexico, 2004

| | CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | EMPLOYED | NUMBER UNEMPLOYED | % OF UNEMPLOYED LABOR FORCE |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| New Mexico | 911,940 | 859,962 | 51,978 | 5.7 |
| Lincoln | 11,223 | 10,759 | 464 | 4.1 |

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis

Table 2. Employment by Age: Percent Distribution for New Mexico and Counties

| 2003 DATA | Total Employment | 14-18 | 19-21 | 22-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-99 |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New Mexico | 718,738 | 3.8% | 6.1% | 6.7% | 21.4% | 24.7% | 23.0% | 11.3% | 3.0% |
| Lincoln | 6,634 | 5.8% | 6.4% | 5.7% | 17.7% | 23.8% | 23.1% | 12.9% | 4.7% |

Source: Bureau of Business & Economic Research, UNM

Table 3. Average Wage per Job: New Mexico Counties 1993-2003

| | 1993 | 2003 | % Change |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| New Mexico | \$21,658 | \$30,457 | 40.6 |
| Lincoln County | \$16,045 | \$22,469 | 40.0 |

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Released December 2004.

The unemployment rate for Lincoln County in January of 2007 was 3.9% down from 4.6% in January of 2006. (NM Dept.of Labor). Total labor force in 2004: 11,223

From January to September of 2007, Unemployment rates went from 3.7% in January to 2.8% in September. (NM Dept. Of Labor, Quarterly Report)

New Mexico's "seasonally adjusted" unemployment rate was 3.1 percent in October 2007, down from 3.4 percent in September. The October unemployment rate hit another historic low, the third so far this year and the lowest the state's unemployment has been since the current series began in 1976. (NM Dept. Of Labor, November 21, 2007)

Agriculture in Lincoln County

Average size of farms: 4681 acres

Average value of agricultural products sold per farm: \$32407

Average value of crops sold per acre for harvested cropland: \$441.63

The value of livestock, poultry, and their products as a percentage of the total market value of agricultural products sold: 97.88%

Average total farm production expenses per farm: \$33,138

Harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 0.03%

Irrigated harvested cropland as a percentage of land in farms: 77.30%

Average market value of all machinery and equipment per farm: \$42,066

The percentage of farms operated by a family or individual: 84.26%

Average age of principal farm operators: 57 years

Average number of cattle and calves per 100 acres of all land in farms: 1.89
 Milk cows as a percentage of all cattle and calves: 0.21%
 Land in orchards: 176 acres

For a detailed chart on Employment and Wages by Industry from the Dept. of Labor for the 1st Quarter 2007, go to: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/pdf/QCEW07-1.pdf>

Poverty - In 2004, Lincoln County ranked 24th out of 33 in the state for the percentage of its' population receiving food stamps. 2003 was the most recent year when data was available on the percentage of Lincoln County's population living in poverty. At that time, 15.2% of the total population (adults and children) lived in poverty compared to 18% for New Mexico. In 2003, nearly 26% of all children in Lincoln County lived in poverty, representing a decrease of 1.1% from 2002 (Table 14).

Table 4. UPDATED POVERTY DATA FOR LINCOLN COUNTY AND NEW MEXICO

| | 2004-05 % population receiving food stamps³ | State Rank³ | 2003 % of All Living in Poverty⁴ | 2002 Children 0-17 Living in Poverty⁴ | 2003 Children 0-17 Living in Poverty⁴ |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| New Mexico | | | 17.7% | 25.2% | 25.9% |
| Lincoln | 9.9% | 24 | 15.2% | 27.1% | 25.6% |

Sources: 3 NM Human Services Department, Monthly Statistical Report, and January, 2005;
 4 U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE, Model Based Estimates for States, Counties, and School Districts, Estimates for New Mexico counties, 2003

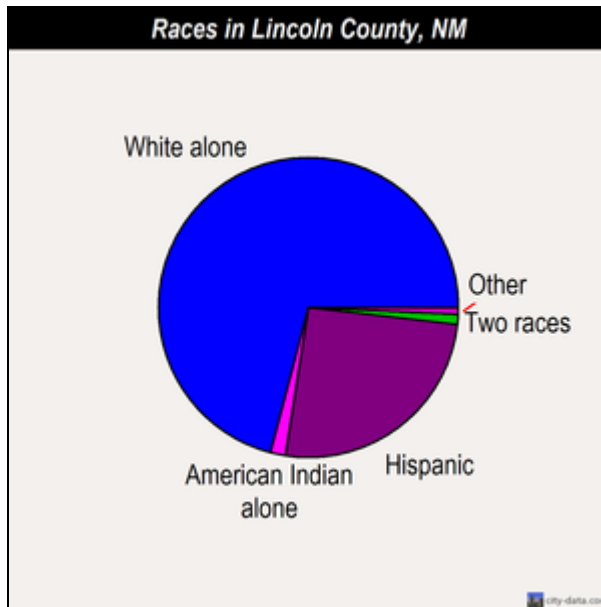
Estimated median household income in 2005: \$35,800 (it was \$37,107 in 2000)
 Estimated median house/condo value in 2005: \$133,300 (it was \$113,900 in 2000)

Median real estate property taxes paid for housing units in 2000: \$609 (0.6%)
 Fair market rent in 2006 for a 1-bedroom apartment in Lincoln County is \$700 a month.
 Fair market rent for a 2-bedroom apartment is \$800 a month.
 Fair market rent for a 3-bedroom apartment is \$1,000 a month.

(Source: http://www.city-data.com/county/Lincoln_County-NM.html)

Population Data:

The population of Lincoln County is approximately 22,000.
 Median resident age: 46.2 years Ancestries: English (15.0%), German (14.7%), Irish (13.4%), United States (9.2%), Italian (3.0%), French (2.7%).



Races in Lincoln County, New Mexico:

- White Non-Hispanic (70.9%)
- Hispanic (25.6%)
- Other race (11.3%)
- American Indian (2.9%)
- Two or more races (2.5%)

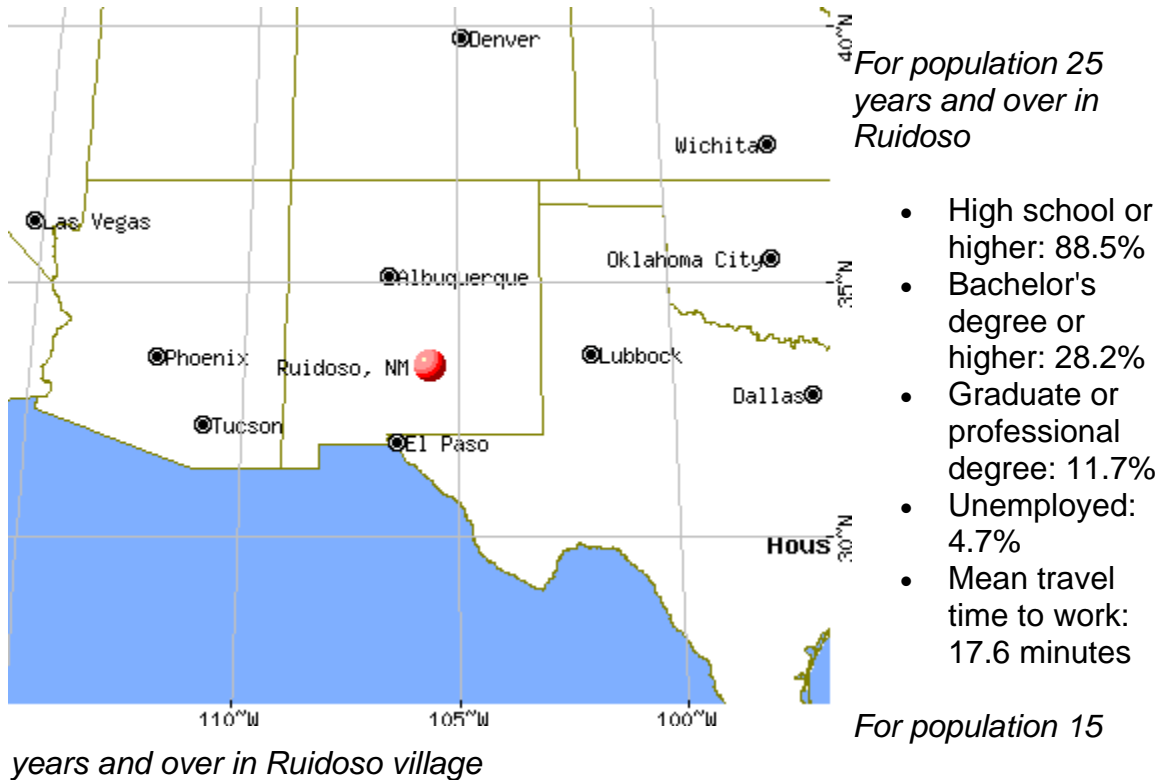
Ruidoso compared to New Mexico state average:

- Black race population percentage **significantly below** state average.
- Hispanic race population percentage **slightly above** state average.
- Median age **significantly above** state average.
- Foreign-born population percentage **above** state average.
- Length of stay since moving in **significantly below** state average.
- House age **significantly below** state average.
- Number of college students **below** state average.

(Total can be greater than 100% because Hispanics could be counted in other races)

(Source: http://www.city-data.com/county/Lincoln_County-NM.html)

Population by Education Levels



7.0% Foreign born (5.4% Latin America, 0.7% Europe).
 Population change in the 1990s: +3,062 (+66.0%).

Education – The 2000 U.S. Census determined that 28% of Lincoln County residents had completed a college degree; 9% had master's level education, 13% had bachelor's level degrees, and 6% had associate's degrees. Another 27% of the population had some college education, but no degree. Twenty eight percent have only a high school education, and the remainder has less than a high school education (Table 9).

Table 5. 2004 Lincoln County Population by Education Levels

| | Lincoln County |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Population 2004 | 20,727 |
| High School Graduates | 28.2% |
| Some College, No Degree | 27.4% |
| Associates Degree | 6.1% |
| Bachelors Degree | 13.4% |
| Graduate Degree | 9.4% |

Source: New Mexico Economic Development Department, county comparisons, 2004

Table 6. 2003 Lincoln County Population Estimates by Age and Gender

| AGE | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 | 65+ | ALL AGES |
|-------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Males | 468 | 529 | 697 | 732 | 1,473 | 1,979 | 2,178 | 1,935 | 9,990 |
| Females | 535 | 513 | 614 | 698 | 1,385 | 2,205 | 2,343 | 2,051 | 10,343 |
| Total | 1003 | 1042 | 1311 | 1430 | 2858 | 4184 | 4421 | 3986 | 20333 |
| % of Total | 4.9% | 5.1% | 6.4% | 7.0% | 14.1% | 20.6% | 21.7% | 19.6% | 100% |

Source: UNM Bureau and Economic Research: DOH Project

Primary Languages Spoken- In 2000, 79.3% of Lincoln County residents spoke only English at home, while 20.7% spoke a language other than English. Of those that spoke a language other than English, 93% spoke Spanish (Table 5). Of those who said they spoke Spanish, 85% said they spoke English well or very well, while 15% said they spoke English poorly or not at all (Table 6).

Table 7. Primary Languages Spoken at Home by Lincoln County Residents in 2000.

| SUBJECT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|--|--------|---------|
| Population 5 years and over | 18,448 | 100.0 |
| Speak only English | 14,627 | 79.3 |
| Speak language other than English | 3,821 | 20.7 |
| Spanish Speakers | 3,563 | |

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Table 8. Spanish Speakers in Lincoln County and Ability to Speak English, 2000

| SUBJECT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|--|--------|---------|
| Spanish Speaking Population | 3,563 | 100.0 |
| <i>Speak English well and very well</i> | 3,040 | 85.3 |
| <i>Speak English not well and not at all</i> | 523 | 14.7 |

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Marital Status, Unmarried Partner Households, Grandparents as Caregivers, and the Disabled - The 2000 Census is also the most recent source of information on marital status, households with unmarried partners, grandparents as caregivers, and disabled populations. Table 7 shows that about 61% of Lincoln County residents over the age of 15 were married, 17% were never married, nearly 15% were separated or divorced, and 7% were widowed. Table 7 also shows that 2.8% heads of households were unmarried partners. Only 2% of residents identified themselves as caregivers to their grandchildren in the 2000 Census.

Table 9. Lincoln County 2000 population by Marital Status, Unmarried-Partner Households, and Grandparents as Caregivers.

| SUBJECT | NUMBER | PERCENT |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Pop. Lincoln Co. ≤ age 15 yrs | 15813 | 100 |
| Never Married | 2769 | 17.5 |
| Married | 9599 | 60.7 |
| Separated | 290 | 1.8 |
| Divorced | 2056 | 13.0 |
| Widowed | 1099 | 7.0 |
| Unmarried-Partner Households | 436 | 2.8 |
| Grandparents as Caregivers | 320 | 2.0 |

Source: US Census Bureau

Disabled population - Table 8 contains the most recent government data collected regarding disabled residents of Lincoln County. The table shows that of the total 2000 Lincoln County population of 18,241, 10.8% were disabled, including 1,115 males and 858 females. The range of disabilities included sensory, physical, mental, self-care, those confined to home, and employment disabilities.

Table 10: Disability by Gender for the Civilian Non-Institutionalized Population 5 years and over: 2000 (Most recent data)

| Total 2000 Population: 18,241 | Gender by Ages | Total and % with Disability |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Male: 5 to 15 years | 46 |
| | Male: 16 to 20 years | 89 |
| | Male: 21 to 64 years | 682 |
| | Male: 65 +years | 298 |
| Total | | 1115 (5.5%) |
| | Female: 5 to 15 years | 32 |
| | Female: 16 to 20 years | 29 |
| | Female: 21 to 64 years | 533 |
| | Female: 65+ years | 264 |
| Total | | 888 (4.9%) |

Interpretations of Population Description

Although the Lincoln county per capita income is considerably below those of the average state and national median income levels, it is nonetheless growing steadily. The county median family income approximates that of NM. Employment and average wages are both on the rise in Lincoln County, with the county's percentage of employed workforce surpassing that for NM in 2004. The major industries and employers in Lincoln County are linked to tourism, construction, and professional and technical services. And yet, with 96% employment, and a 40% increase in the average job wage in Lincoln County, 15% of the total population lived in poverty, and nearly 26% of all children in the county lived in poverty in 2003. The poverty problem may reflect factors like family size, the number of single mother headed households, adequacy of the average living wage, or seasonality of employment in Lincoln County etc.

(Since these conclusions are mostly based on 2000-2003 statistics and the population has increased in the past three years, these averages and percentages are likely higher today. The state has not released the 2004-2005 statistics for all social, health, and economic indicators.)

LINCOLN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES FOR 2007

| | | |
|-----------|-----|-------|
| Capitan | 34 | 100% |
| Carrizozo | 15 | 93.3% |
| Corona | 10 | 100% |
| Hondo | 8 | |
| Ruidoso | 139 | 90.6% |

Source: NM Public Education Dept. District Report Cards

| Social Characteristics - | Number | Percent | U.S. |
|---|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 13,849 | | |
| High school graduate or higher | 11,709 | 84.58 | 80.4% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 3,156 | 22.82 | 24.4% |
| Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over) | 2,816 | 18.81 | 2.7% |
| Disability status (population 5 years and over) | 3,844 | 21.11 | 19.3% |
| Foreign born | 1,189 | 6.11 | 1.1% |
| Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over) | 4,877 | 63.85 | 6.7% |
| Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over) | 4,722 | 57.85 | 2.1% |
| Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over) | 3,821 | 20.71 | 7.9% |

Source: 2000 Census, CDC

LINCOLN COUNTY.....Snapshot.....2007

Capitan, Carrizozo, Corona, Ruidoso, Ruidoso Downs, Hondo Valley

BACKGROUND DATA

| Quick Facts, Lincoln County | | New Mexico |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Land area (square miles) | 4,831 | 121,356 |
| Population (2005 est.) | 21,007 | 1,903,289 |
| Persons per square mile (2000) | 4.0 | 15.0 |
| Median household income | \$32,992 | \$34,133 |
| Persons below poverty, percent, 2003 | 15.2% | 17.7% |
| Unemployment rate (Sept. 2006) | 3.4% | 4.1% |

» See more Lincoln County Quick Facts at [US Census Bureau](#)

Legislative Districts

| | |
|----------------|---|
| House: | Dist. 56, Rep. W. C. "Dub" Williams |
| | Dist. 57, Rep. Daniel R. Foley |
| | Dist. 59, Rep. Nora Espinoza |
| Senate: | Dist. 32, Sen. Timothy Z. Jennings |
| | Dist. 33, Sen. Rod Adair |

Leading Causes of Death (average number, 1998-2002)

Diseases of the heart (180)
Cancer (164)
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (56)
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (48)
Motor vehicle accidents (28)
Strokes (40)

» See full Lincoln County health report at [NM DOH](#)

Healthcare Clinics and Resources

Hondo Valley Community Health Center

PO Box 157
Hondo, NM 88336
505-653-4830

Description: Clinic. School-based community clinic provides immunizations, primary care, STD screenings and treatment and laboratory.

La Casa De Buena Salud Inc

103 Don Pablo Ln
Hondo, NM 88336
505-653-4830

Description: Clinic. Provides primary medical care and referrals with an emphasis on the medically underserved in Southeast New Mexico. Also provides OB/GYN services.

Lincoln County Medical Center

(Presbyterian Healthcare Services)

211 Sudderth Dr

Ruidoso, NM 88345

505-257-8200

Description: Hospital.

» For more information on county health resources, see [NM Health Connection](#)



[Google Map](#)

NEEDS/HSC RESPONSE

Lic. Health Professionals (August/September 2006)

| | |
|--|-----|
| MD/DO Total per Licensing Board: | 31 |
| MDs: | 28 |
| DOs: | 3 |
| | |
| Nurse Practitioners: | 5 |
| Physician Assistants: | 3 |
| Occupational Therapists: | 4 |
| Physical Therapists: | 10 |
| Dentists: | 11 |
| Nursing (NM Board of Nursing Statistics) | |
| Total Nurses: | 146 |
| Registered Nurses: | 132 |
| Licensed Practical Nurses: | 14 |
| Certified Nurse Midwives (per NM DOH): | 0 |
| Licensed Midwives (per NM DOH): | 0 |
| Pharmacists: | 18 |
| Provider vacancies, Lincoln County (Nov. 2006): Total 2 (Emergency: 2) | |

» Search [HRSA Bureau of Health Professions](#) for Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) designations in county

» See [NM Health Policy Commission](#) for more workforce data

Comprehensive Health Planning Council Priority Needs of Lincoln County

- Substance Abuse
 - Violence/abuse
-
-

Education

- 7 UNM SOM student &/or resident grads practicing in county ([UNM SOM Location Report '06](#))
- 1 Current med student that graduated from high school in county
- 3 Student/resident months supported by Area Health Education Center
- 13 Emergency Medical Services grads from the county
- 12 Months med student Community Immersion Experience w/ community preceptor
- 3 Months med student Preceptorship w/ community preceptor
- 10 Hours of training/technical assistance, Ctr. For Developmental Disabilities

Services Provided to Lincoln County

- 546 Telephone Consults (PALS = 384 and Poison Control = 136)
- 7 Transports (2 neonatal, 5 maternal)
- 53 OMI death investigations
- 4 Grief Service outreach patients served
- 190 Peds outreach visits (157 at Carrie Tingley Hospital; 12 by Hemophilia program; 15 by ped pulm; 6 by ped dysmorph/gen)
- 70 Hours of client services, Ctr. For Developmental Disabilities
- 45 County residents served at UNM Cancer Research & Treatment Center (FY06)
- 292 County residents served at UNM Hospitals and Clinics (FY06)
- \$287,792 in uncompensated costs (FY06) for care to Lincoln county residents

Updated January 26, 2007 UNM Health Sciences Center, Albuquerque

Community Assets and Wellness

Assets: Community assets are strengths and resources that may contribute to the overall health and/or quality of life in a community. Listed below are Lincoln County's community assets:

Al-Anon of Ruidoso

Meets 6:30pm every Tuesday & 10:30am every Saturday at the Gateway Center (613 Sudderth), 8pm.
Info: 257-9397.

Alcoholics Anonymous

Meets 7:30am, noon, 5:15pm & 8pm every day at the Gateway Center, 613 Sudderth, Ste L.
Info: 257-9397.

All-American Duplicate Bridge Club

Meets 1pm every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at the Ruidoso Senior Citizens Center,
Info: 257-6188.

Altrusa Club International

Meets 7pm the 1st Tuesday for program and at noon the 3rd Tuesday for lunch, at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Mount (121 Mescalero Trail).
Info: Helen @ 258-5689

Alzheimer's Monthly Support Group

NM Chapter in Albuquerque.
Info: 800-777-8155.

Ballroom Dancing

Meets 7pm every 1st & 3rd Saturday at the Dance Gallery 721 Mechem, Sierra Mall
Group Lessons Wed & Thurs nights, 7:30-8:30, children welcome
Info: 257-1386.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Info: Lesley Hayes, Program Coordinator at 258-4185.

Boy Scouts of America, Troop 59

Meets 6pm every 2nd & 4th Tuesday at The Episcopal Church of the Holy Mount (121 Mescalero Trail).
Info: Mark Paul at 378-5623 or Reinaldo Valcarcel 378-4880 cell 430-6363

B.P.O.E. No. 2086

Meets 7:30pm every 1st & 3rd Thursday at the Elk's Lodge Building (Hwy 70).
Info: 257-2607.

B.P.O. Does

Meets 7:30pm every 2nd & 4th Thursday at the Elk's Lodge Building (Hwy 70).
Info: 257-2607.

Capitan Smokey Bear Lions Club

Meets every Thursday night at 5:00 pm at the Capitan Village Hall, 1st Thurs 5 pm; 2nd & 3rd Thurs 5:30;
4th Thurs at various restaurants
Info: Kitty Callender 258-1345

Cub Scouts of America

Info: Mark A. Paul 378-5623

Daughters of the American Revolution

Meets 11am every 3rd Saturday, various locations.
Info: Nena at 378-4799.

[Democratic Party of Lincoln County](#)

Meets 6:30 pm 1st Thurs. each month at Western Grill.

Info: Don Dutton 258-3953 or Flo Maul 257-6783

(Ruidoso) Duplicate Bridge Club

Meets 1pm every Monday for beginners & 1pm Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays for "open pairs" at Ruidoso Sr. Center.

Info: 257-4565.

Evening Lions

Meets 7pm every Tuesday at Lion's Building behind Chef Lupe's (1101 Sudderth).

Info: Mike Zaragoza at 257-4020

Fort Stanton, Inc. (Board)

Meets 5:30pm every 3rd Wednesday at Region IX Office

Info: Earl at 258-3883

Friends of the Library

Meets 4pm every 1st Tuesday at the Library.

Info: Joyce at 336-4490.

Girl Scouts of America (Zia Council)

Meets at various locations & times.

Info: 800-734-9846, 505-437-2921 or www.zia.org.

High Mesa Healing Center Networking Lunch (noon) every 2nd Thursday at Alto Country Club

Info: 336-4808.

Keep Ruidoso Beautiful

Meets 5pm every 2nd Monday at Village Hall.

Info: Ellen at Parks & Rec, 257-5030.

Kiwanis Club

Meets at Noon Every Tuesday at Western Grill. Also every 3rd Tues. at Teepee Lounge

Info: Sarah Brown 937-4720

Leadership Lincoln

Ruidoso Valley Chamber of Commerce

Meets 2nd Thursday of each month, Sept.-May,

8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Info: 257-7395.

Lincoln County Adult Singles Group

Meets every Thursday at various locations.

Info: 258-3799 or 354-2635.

Lincoln County Bird Club

Various birding trips & potlucks monthly.

Info: 257-5352 or 258-3862

Lincoln County Crime Stoppers

1085 Mechem, Ruidoso

Info: 258-4545

Lincoln County Sheriff's Posse

Meets 2pm every 1st Sunday at Sheriff Posse Headquarters, 1 mile south of Carrizozo on Hwy 54.

Info: Richard Rumpf at 354-4263.

Lincoln County Writer's Association

Meets 7pm every 1st & 3rd Monday at Region IX.

Info: Mary, 257-2904 or Susan, 258-4006.

Luna Project for Adolescent Teen Girls

Info: Merriken Bryant at 937-4349

Masonic Lodge #73 of Ruidoso

144 Nob Hill Dr. 1st Monday of the month.

Info: Ronnie Wright

Mountain Money Managers Investment Club

Cree Meadows Country Club.

Info: 336-7710 Jim.

Noon Lions

Meets 11:30am every Tuesday at Cree Meadows Country Club.

Info: Bryson McCool at 257-0363.

Optimist Club

Meets Noon every Wednesday at Western Grill.

Info: Vera at 258-9218.

Parenting Classes

Arranged with The Counseling Center

Info: Brenda or Salli: 257-0520

Party Bridge Club

Meets Wednesdays & Fridays, 1pm at Ruidoso Sr. Center.

Info: 257-4565.

Photographic Society of Lincoln County

Meets 2nd Thursdays @ 7 pm, Conference Room, Region IX

Info: Herb at 258-4003 or David at 258-4006

Pine Top Rod & Custom Car Club

Meets 6:30pm every 2nd Wednesday at various local restaurants.

Info: Tom at 257-4546.

[Republican Party of Lincoln County:](#)

Meets 6pm every 2nd Monday at Western Grill.

Info: John at 336-7038.

Republican Women of Lincoln County

Meets 11:45 am every 4th Tuesday at Alto Lakes Country Club

Info: Genevieve at 336-2694.

Ruidoso Archery Club

Meets 3rd Sunday each month (location varies)

Info: David at 257-5606

Ruidoso Regional Council for the Arts

Info: Alisa Kenyon at 257-7272.

Ruidoso Concert Association

Info: Bob Rowe- 336-4015

Ruidoso Garden Club

Meets 9:45am every 3rd Tuesday at Ruidoso Public Library.
Info: Cynthia Shaffer at 336-1989.

Ruidoso Federated Women's Club

Meets Noon every Monday for potluck at Women's Club, 116 S. Evergreen.
After lunch, bridge & other games. 2nd Wed is business meeting.
Info: Cecille at 336-9157

Rural Economic Development Through Tourism (REDTT)

Info: Coda at 630-8181

Rotary Club

Noon every Tuesday at Cree Meadows Country Club.
Info: Brad at 257-7395

Sierra Blanca Chapter: Daughters of the American Revolution

Meets 3rd Saturday, Sept thru May
Info: Nena Stratton 378-4799

Weight Watchers: Ruidoso Chapter

Meets Community United Methodist Church, Thurs 5:30 pm; Fri 9 a.m.
Info: Maggie at 802-0214

White Mountain Search & Rescue

7pm on the 3rd Monday of the month. Ruidoso police facilities. 1085 Mechem.
Info: Rich or Sharon at 336-1530 or www.whitemountainsar.org.

Art, Artists and Galleries Around Ruidoso**Art, Artists and Galleries**

The natural beauty and spectacular light of New Mexico, as well as its vibrant cultural heritage, have attracted artists for decades. Today, people from around the globe travel to New Mexico to experience some of the world's finest art.

While Santa Fe and Taos come immediately to mind as art destinations, the Ruidoso Valley and Lincoln County also boast thriving art communities. In addition to the many internationally recognized artists who live in Lincoln County, there are numerous galleries which feature a wide variety of art in all mediums – from contemporary, western, folk art, to classic realism – and all genres in between. Studio tours and art shows are also popular in the region and many visitors plan their vacations to the area around these annual events.

If you enjoy performing arts, The [Spencer Theater for the Performing Arts](#), Lincoln County Community Theater, Ruidoso High School Drama department and Ruidoso Dance Ensemble have regularly scheduled performances.

The Ruidoso Regional Council for the Arts actively promotes the arts in Ruidoso, Lincoln County and the Mescalero Apache Reservation. Featuring exhibitions, tours, musical and cultural events, as well as educational opportunities, the Council's activities are all designed to enhance accessibility to the arts.

Whether you are a discriminating collector or simply enjoy beauty and creativity, the Ruidoso Valley is the perfect destination to explore the enchanting art of New Mexico.

[ACCESSOREEZ THE GALLERY](#): Handcrafted jewelry using hot-fired cane-blown glass. Each piece includes natural elements such as fresh water pearls, turquoise and sterling silver. Bracelets, earrings,

necklaces - no two are alike.

2814 Sudderth #256
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-257-0740

ANN BUELL FINE ART: Since 1989 we have offered original contemporary and historical works of art.

2825 Sudderth Dr
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-257-9102

BENSON FINE ART: Art Gallery featuring contemporary & early southwestern artists. Oils, works on paper, sculpture, original photographs, antiques, historical pieces, ethnographic art, handcrafted jewelry & appraisal service.

105 John West Rd
San Patricio, NM
Phone: 505-653-4081

EL PRESIDIO GALLERY: Established Fine Art Gallery featuring traditional, western & contemporary paintings & sculpture, as well as art glass and fine craft. We feature many nationally recognized artists.

1206 Mechem Dr
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-258-2225

GALLERY 408: Contemporary art gallery & sculpture garden representing over twenty artists. They represent sculpture, paintings, collages, pottery, weaving, santos, retablos, folk art, jewelry and baskets.

408 Twelfth St
Carrizozo, NM
Phone: 505-648-2598

HURD-LA RINCONADA GALLERY: Art Gallery & Museum. Three generations - five artists. Wyeth & Hurd family art. Guest houses nightly or long term. Closed Sunday.

105 La Rinconada Ln
San Patricio, NM
Phone: 505-653-4331
Toll Free: 1-800-658-6912

IMAGINE THAT !: Art * Books * Jewelry * Cards * Journals * Sketchbooks * for inspired living. Life coaching by Debbie Haines.

1803 Sudderth
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-630-0444
Toll Free: 1-888-622-0444

PINON POTTERY STUDIO & GALLERY: Pottery & prints. The studio is well stocked with ware produced by Vicki Conley and other area potters. In addition, Fine Art by Vicki, as well as that of other area artists.

3 mi E of WalMart stoplight
Ruidoso Downs, NM
Phone: 505-378-4270
Toll Free: 1-800-378-4275

PORTRAITS BY DIANE GREMILLION: Commissioned Portraits (homes, pets and people) in various mediums by fine artist Diane Gremillion. Portraits make great gifts for your family, friends and business associates.

Phone: 505-257-5825

THE ADOBE: Fine art by local, regional & national artists; designer jewelry & accessories. Emerging Excellence.

2905 Sudderth Dr
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-257-5795

VICTORIA MAULDIN, ARTIST: Artist Victoria Mauldin paints wildlife, landscapes and figurative subjects depicting the beauty of New Mexico, the Southwest and Mexico. She works in oils, acrylics and colored pencil.

Phone: 505-257-5037

Educational Opportunities

Colleges & Universities

Eastern New Mexico University - Ruidoso Branch Community College

Established in 1991, the ENMU Ruidoso Branch offers Lincoln County residents access to two-year college academic and vocational curriculum...[more](#) Michael Elrod, Ph.D., Provost

Phone
(505)257-2120

Address
709 Mechem Drive
Ruidoso, NM 88345

Public Schools

Capitan Municipal Schools

Phone
(505)354-2239

Superintendent
Larry Miller
millerl@capitan.k12.nm.us

Address
150 Forest Street
Capitan, NM 88316

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 278
Capitan, NM 88316

Carrizozo Municipal Schools

Phone
(505)648-2348

Superintendent
Sergio Castañón
castanons@carrizozo.k12.nm.us

Address
800 Avenue D
Carrizozo, NM 88301

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 99
Carrizozo, NM 88301

Corona Municipal Schools

Phone
(505)849-1911

Superintendent
Travis Lightfoot
travlight99@yahoo.com

Address
250 Franklin Street
Corona, NM 88318

Hondo Municipal Schools

Phone
(505)653-4412

Superintendent
John MacCallum
jc_macc@yahoo.com

Mailing Address
P.O. Box 55
Hondo, NM 88336

Mescalero Apache Schools

Phone
(505)464-4431

Superintendent
Charles Harrison

Address
249 White Mountain Drive
Mescalero, NM 88340

Ruidoso Municipal Schools

Phone
(505)257-4051

Superintendent
Paul Wirth
wirthp@ruidoso.k12.nm.us

Address
200 Horton Circle
Ruidoso, NM 88345

Churches



These outdoor Stations of the Cross are in Three Rivers area.
photo by Mark Doth

ALTO BAPTIST CHURCH

105 Canaan Tr. 505-336-1979

CALVARY CHAPEL OF RUIDOSO

127 Vision Dr. 505-257-5915

CASA DE ORACION

220 Junction Rd. 505-257-4170

CHRIST CHURCH IN THE DOWNS

604 W. Harris Ln. Ruidoso Downs 505-378/8464

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF L.D.S.

1091 Mechem, 258-1253

[CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE](#)

Hwy 48 Angus Hill 505-336-8032

COMMUNITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

220 Junction Rd. 505-257-4170

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY MOUNT

121 Mescalero Trail 505-257-2356

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH

139 El Paso Rd. 505-257-2324

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RUIDOSO

270 Country Club Dr. 505-257-2081

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RUIDOSO DOWNS

361 W. Hwy 70 505-378-4611

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Gavilan Canyon and Hull Rd. 505-258-4250

[FIRST PRESBYTERIAN](#)

101 S. Sutton Rd. 505-257-2220

GATEWAY CHURCH OF CHRIST

415 Sudderth Dr. 505-257-4381

GRACE HARVEST CHURCH

Gavilan Canyon Rd. Ruidoso 505-336-4213

J BAR J COUNTRY CHURCH

40 Hwy 70 West 505-257-6899

JEHOVAH'S WITNESS - Ruidoso

1102 Gavilan Canyon Rd. 505-336-4147

PEACE CHAPEL ULC - Alto

100 Pinon Lane 505-336-7075

RUIDOSO BAPTIST CHURCH

126 Church Dr. 505-378-4174

RUIDOSO SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

207 E. Parkway Ruidoso Downs. 505-378-4161

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS LUTHERAN

1120 Hull Rd. 505-258-4191

ST. ELEANOR'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

120 Junction Rd. 505-257-2330

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC MISSION - Mescalero

114 Mission Trail 505-671-4473

COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS

Maternal and Child Health Indicators

Total Births - Birth rates in Lincoln County rose slowly from 2001 to 2004, at a rate of 3.5% per year.

The highest number of live births for 2005 was in the age range from 20-24 years old, with the second highest in the age range from 25-29 years old.

Births per 1000 population from 1990 to 1999: 12.1

Births per 1000 population from 2000 to 2003: 10.9

Deaths per 1000 population from 1990 to 1999: 8.8

Deaths per 1000 population from 2000 to 2003: 8.6

Infant deaths per 1000 live births from 1990 to 1999: 5.5

Infant deaths per 1000 live births from 2000 to 2003: 8.2. Persons enrolled in hospital insurance and/or supplemental medical insurance (Medicare) in July 1, 2003: 3,790 (3,367 aged, 423 disabled)

Population without health insurance coverage in 2000: 26%

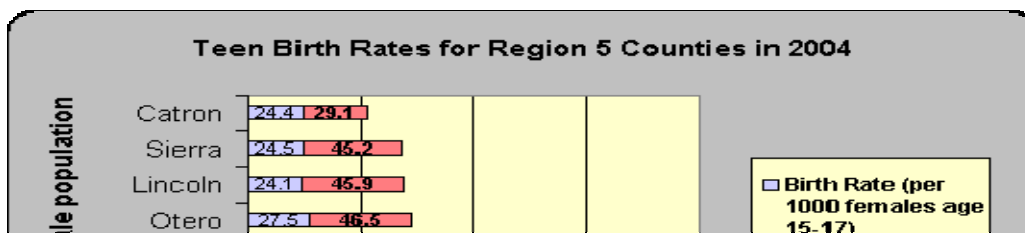
Children under 18 without health insurance coverage in 2000: 24%

Table 11. Maternal Child Health Indicators.

| Number of Live Births By Mother's Age, County and Health Region 2005 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----------|
| County | <15 | 15-17 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40+ | All Ages |
| LINCOLN | 0 | 10 | 26 | 70 | 44 | 37 | 19 | 8 | 214 |
| NM | 88 | 1,619 | 2,850 | 8,965 | 7,455 | 4,799 | 2,377 | 657 | 28,822 |

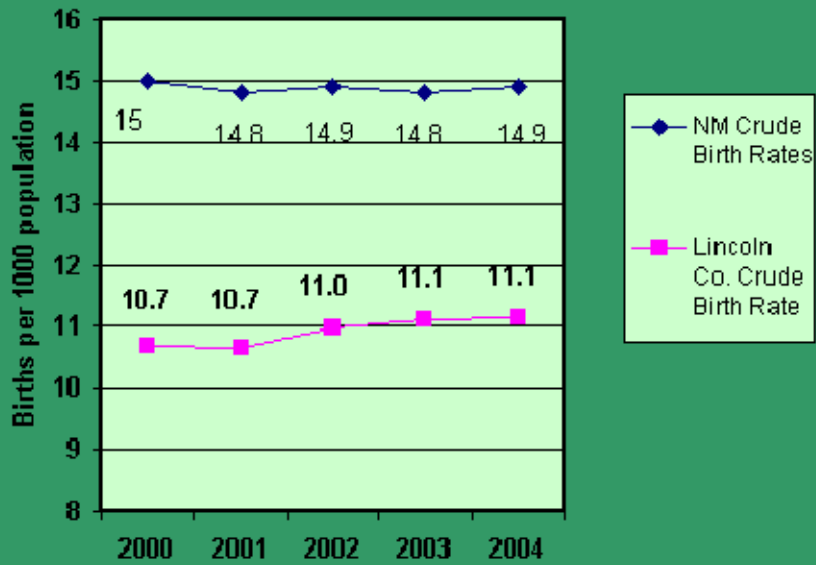
Source 2005 Vital Statistics Summary, Bureau of vital records and health statistics epidemiology and response division. New Mexico Department of Health, published October 2006.

Table 12

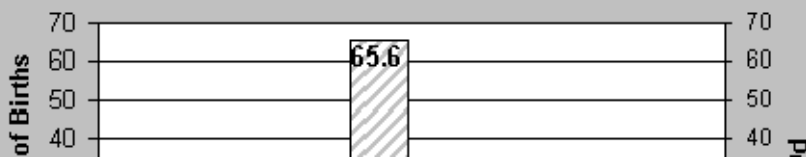


Source: NSCHS Population Estimates, 2000-03; UNM BBER, 2004; NM Vital Records & Health Statistics

Lincoln Co. & NM Crude Birth Rates, 2000-2004



Teen Births Lincoln County, 2004



Source 2003 New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Report.

Table 13. Teen Births Lincoln County, 2004

| Lincoln Co. Teen Moms' Age Range | Count | % of all Teen Births | % of all County Births |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Births to 18-19 y.o. mothers | 21 | 65.6 | 9.0 |
| Births to 15-17 y.o. mothers | 11 | 34.4 | 4.7 |
| Births to mothers < age 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 100 | 13.7 |

Table 14.

Births to Teen Mothers, 15-19, Source: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, NM Department of Health. Compiled NM DOH Community Health Assessment Program, July 2006.

Interpretation: This indicator shows the rate of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 during the years stated. Pregnancy Risk Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2004 data
(NOTE: USA numbers shown as zero in order for trend charts for NM and county numbers to properly display.)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| United States | 0 |
| New Mexico Births to Teen Mothers, 15-19- Rate (2004) | 4,399 |
| Lincoln County | 32 |

Source: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, NM Department of Health. Compiled NM DOH Community Health Assessment Program, July 2006.

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease and cancers consistently were the top two leading causes of death in Lincoln County for 2003 and 2002. Chronic lung and liver diseases, unintentional accidents and injuries (including motor vehicle accidents), and Cerebrovascular disease rounded out the county's top five causes of death for 2001-2003 (Table 25). In 2003, the five leading causes of death for Lincoln County persisted in 2003, however the # 3 rank shifted and was shared by deaths due to lung disease and liver disease, and deaths due to accidents and injuries occupied the rank of 4.

By comparison, in both 2002 and 2003, Lincoln County had higher percentages of deaths due to heart disease and malignant cancers than New Mexico, although not all numbers or percentages of the ten leading causes of death in Lincoln County data were available for 2003 or 2002. Additionally, the percentages of deaths due to lung disease, and stroke in Lincoln County also surpassed those of New Mexico in 2003 (Table 15).

Table 15. Rank and Numbers of Top 10 Leading Causes of Death, Lincoln County and NM 2001-2003

| | 2003 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | # L.Co. | # L.Co. | # L.Co. | Total # |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | State Rank | L.County Rank | L.County Rank | L.County Rank | Deaths 2003 | Deaths 2002 | Deaths 2001 | L.C. Deaths 2001-2003 |
| All Causes | | | | | 189 | 164 | 158 | 421 |
| Heart Disease | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 39 | 37 | 125 |
| Malignant Neoplasm | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 48 | 37 | 20 | 105 |
| Accidents/Injuries (incl. MVA) | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 54 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 33 |
| Cerebrovascular Disease | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 23 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 21 |
| Alzheimer's disease | 7 | 6 | 6 | na | 5 | 6 | na | 11 |
| Intentional Self-Harm | 8 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 17 |
| Influenza | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Chronic Liver Disease | 10 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 24 |

Notes: na refers to number of deaths $5 \leq n \leq 0$; Items reflect top ten NM leading causes of death only. Not listed are additional deaths from other causes, hence the "All Causes" values do not represent a summation of the top ten leading causes. Source: NM Selected Health Statistics, Lincoln County Profiles 2003, 2002, 2001.

**Table 16. 10 Leading Causes of Death, New Mexico
2004, All Races, Both Sexes**

| Rank | Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | All Ages |
|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | <1 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ | |
| 1 | Congenital Anomalies 43 | Unintentional Injury 20 | Unintentional Injury 10 | Unintentional Injury 16 | Unintentional Injury 167 | Unintentional Injury 158 | Unintentional Injury 195 | Malignant Neoplasms 295 | Malignant Neoplasms 545 | Heart Disease 2,679 | Heart Disease 3,264 |
| 2 | Short Gestation 27 | Homicide 7 | Malignant Neoplasms 4 | Suicide 7 | Suicide 77 | Suicide 68 | Malignant Neoplasms 78 | Unintentional Injury 198 | Heart Disease 329 | Malignant Neoplasms 2,075 | Malignant Neoplasms 3,036 |
| 3 | SIDS 19 | Congenital Anomalies 4 | Acute Bronchitis 1 | Malignant Neoplasms 6 | Homicide 40 | Homicide 38 | Suicide 60 | Heart Disease 177 | Unintentional Injury 113 | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 665 | Unintentional Injury 1,223 |
| 4 | Maternal Pregnancy Comp. 11 | Malignant Neoplasms 3 | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 1 | Homicide 3 | Malignant Neoplasms 12 | Heart Disease 19 | Liver Disease 57 | Liver Disease 80 | Diabetes Mellitus 102 | Cerebrovascular 639 | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 753 |
| 5 | Homicide 5 | Benign Neoplasms 1 | Heart Disease 1 | Benign Neoplasms 2 | Congenital Anomalies 4 | Malignant Neoplasms 17 | Heart Disease 48 | Suicide 56 | Liver Disease 73 | Diabetes Mellitus 412 | Cerebrovascular 721 |
| 6 | Maternal Hypertensive Disorders 5 | Cerebrovascular 1 | Septicemia 1 | Congenital Anomalies 2 | Heart Disease 4 | Diabetes Mellitus 8 | Homicide 34 | Diabetes Mellitus 46 | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 65 | Unintentional Injury 342 | Diabetes Mellitus 590 |
| 7 | Bacterial Sepsis 4 | Heart Disease 1 | | Nephritis 2 | Benign Neoplasms 2 | Liver Disease 7 | Diabetes Mellitus 22 | Cerebrovascular 26 | Cerebrovascular 39 | Alzheimer's Disease 322 | Suicide 356 |
| 8 | Circulatory System Disease 4 | Influenza & Pneumonia 1 | | | Six Tied 1 | HIV 4 | Cerebrovascular 14 | Homicide 24 | Suicide 38 | Influenza & Pneumonia 266 | Alzheimer's Disease 328 |
| 9 | Intrauterine Hypoxia 4 | Septicemia 1 | | | Six Tied 1 | Influenza & Pneumonia 4 | Viral Hepatitis 12 | Viral Hepatitis 17 | Nephritis 26 | Nephritis 180 | Influenza & Pneumonia 308 |
| 10 | Placenta Cord Membranes 4 | | | | Six Tied 1 | Two Tied 3 | HIV 11 | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 16 | Influenza & Pneumonia 19 | Parkinson's Disease 134 | Liver Disease 289 |

WISQARS™ Produced By: Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System

Chronic Disease Indicators (condition/cause – specific death and illness data)

Leading causes of death for Lincoln County for 2005:

Out of 160 total deaths -

- 44 are Diseases of the Heart
- 42 are Malignant Neoplasm
- 10 are accidents (unintentional injuries)
- 8 are chronic respiratory diseases
- 6 are due to diabetes
- 5 are suicides
- 4 are pneumonia and influenza
- 3 are Alzheimer's
- 3 are assaults/homicides
- The remaining categories are 2 or less each

Chronic disease indicators: Below are individuals receiving home health care services, not the general population:

| Acute/Chronic Condition | Lincoln County | National |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Oxygen dependent | 36% | 16% |
| Endocrine/Metabolic | 37% | 33% |
| Neoplasms | 13% | 8% |
| Nervous System Diseases | 18% | 13% |
| Circulatory System Dis. | 64% | 59% |
| Respiratory System Dis. | 24% | 19% |
| Digestive System Dis | 16% | 9% |

Diabetes Prevalence in Lincoln County from DOH Diabetes Prevention and Control Program website for 2004:

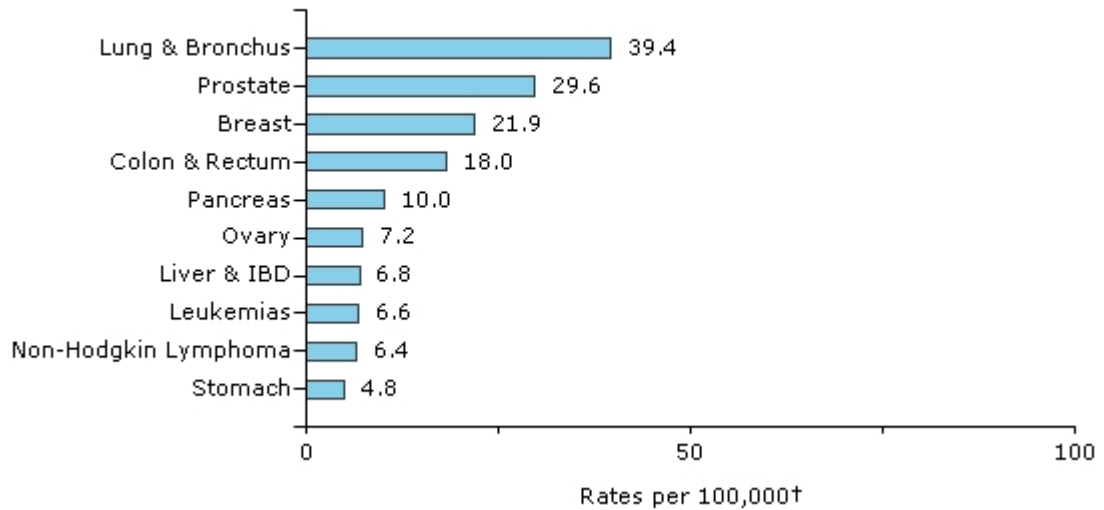
At 9.1% Lincoln County is 3rd lowest out of 33 counties in New Mexico.

Cancer

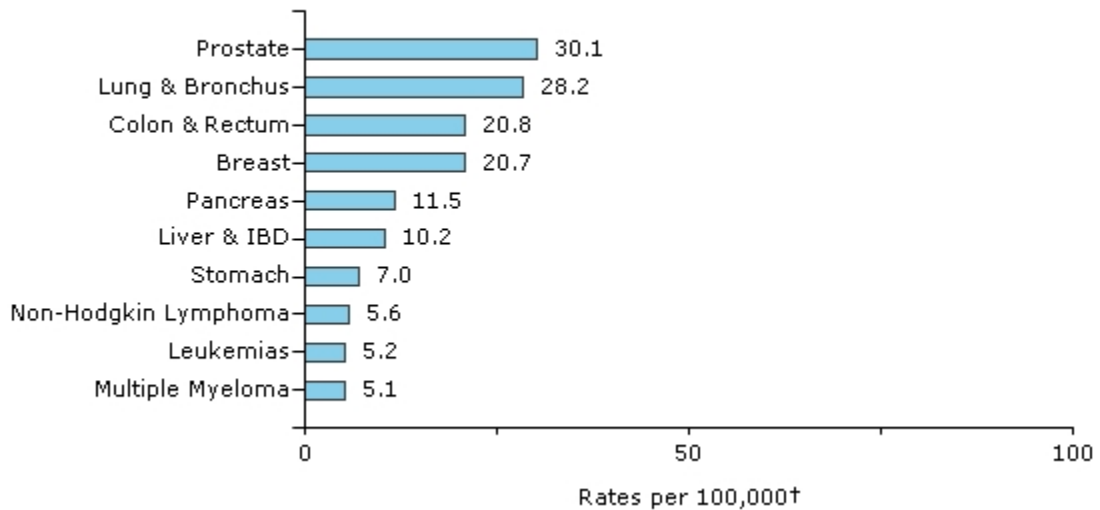
Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates for the 10 Primary Sites with the Highest Rates within Race- and Ethnic-Specific Categories (Table 3.38.MF2)

★ Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130).

Top 10 Cancer Sites: 2002, Male and Female, New Mexico All Races



Top 10 Cancer Sites: 2002, Male and Female, New Mexico Hispanic



Source: National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR)

Heart Disease: Leading cause of death in Lincoln County

Definition: Any disorder that affects the heart's ability to function normally; the most common cause is narrowing or blockage of the arteries which supply blood to the heart itself.

Risk Factors: **Cigarette smoking** is a major risk factor for chronic heart disease. The percentages of smokers in Lincoln County exceeded the percentage of adult smokers for the state of New Mexico (23.2% vs.22.3% in New Mexico). According to the Tobacco Use, Prevention and Control Group (TUPAC), on average, the annual sales of cigarettes in Lincoln County amount to 99 packs per capita, compared to 57 packs per capita for New Mexico (Table 7). Lincoln County youth smoker data is unknown because county school districts did not participate in the YRSS before 2005, and 2005 analyzed data is not currently available.

Risk Factor: **Smokeless Tobacco** –Although there is no data specific for Lincoln County, The following information is from the N.M. Department of Health Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program (TUPAC) 2005 Data Report. This represents data collected for 2001-2003

Men are significantly more likely to use chewing tobacco products (i.e., spit, chew, snuff) at 6.4% than are women at 0.1%. High school boys are four times as likely to use smokeless tobacco (14%) than are girls (3%). Rural county adults are 2.5 times more likely (5%) to use chewing tobacco snuff than urban adults (2.5%). The odds of using smokeless tobacco are also greater among rural youth than among urban youth.

A person's age is clearly a factor in whether or not they use tobacco. In New Mexico, the highest smoking rates are seen among youth and lowest rates among the elderly. In general, it appears that smoking is first seen among middle school youth and at relatively low levels (in the 10% range). Smoking seems to increase dramatically in the high school years, resulting in nearly one in every three (30%) youth being classified as a smoker. Elevated smoking rates are also seen among young adults (18-24 year olds, 28%). Adult smoking rates gradually decline across the older age groups. Any smoking among middle and high school young is especially troubling because nine out of ten adult smokers report initiating their smoking habit prior to age 18. More American Indian youth (33%) report smoking their first whole cigarette at age 12 or younger than do Hispanics (26%) or Whites (18%).

Table 17. Percent of Current Smokers and Annual Per Capita Taxable Cigarette Sales by New Mexico County, 2001-2003.

| County | Percent (%) Current Smokers | Cigarette Packs Sold Per Person Annually |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| New Mexico | 22.3 (21-23%) | 57 |
| Lincoln County | 23.2 (18-30%) | 99 |

Sources: BRFSS 2001-2003 (aggregated data); Taxable cigarette sales data from NM Taxation and Revenue Department, 1991-1998 (Aggregated).

Risk Factors: **Obesity and lack of exercise** are both major risk factors for heart disease. The most recently analyzed and publicly available data on adult obesity and exercise levels reported by New Mexico residents was the 2002 behavioral risk factor surveillance system (BRFSS). BRFSS survey indices of reported personal height and weight made by 872 southeastern public health district IV residents who responded to the survey, which included Lincoln County residents, indicated that 37.5% were overweight, and 21.4% of survey participants were obese. Additionally, of the 918 district IV

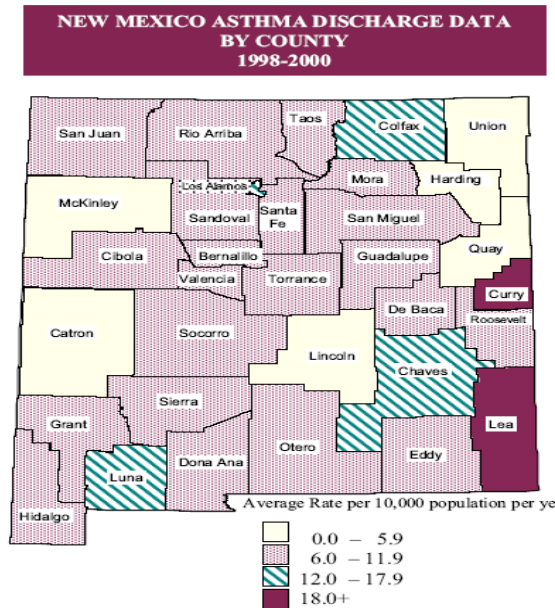
residents who responded, 31.7% indicated they participated in no physical exercise at all in the previous month (Table 28). (No youth data on obesity or exercise is available.)

Risk Factors: **Uncontrolled diabetes** is a major risk factor for heart disease, and in 2003, approximately 8.1% of Lincoln County’s adult population was diabetic. Death due to diabetes was the 7th leading cause of death in Lincoln County in 2003, compared to being the 6th leading cause of death in New Mexico (Table 29).

Protective Factors: Positive aspects to the adult data on obesity and lack of exercise in public health district IV population (including Lincoln County) is that 41% of the population was of healthy body weight for their height, and 63% of the same population did engage in some level of regular physical exercise.

Asthma Rates

The following tables represent asthma discharge data by county and compared to the state average for 1998-2000. Source 2003 Lincoln County



SOURCE: NM Health Policy Commission

| NEW MEXICO ASTHMA HOSPITAL DISCHARGES* BY COUNTY 1998-2000 | | |
|--|--------|------|
| | Number | Rate |
| Lincoln Co. | 28 | 5.4 |
| New Mexico | 4,936 | 9.4 |

*Primary discharges from non-Federal Hospitals
Average rates per 10,000 population per year.

SOURCE: NM Health Policy Commission

Health Profile

(No changes since 2003)

Table 18. BRFSS Percentage of New Mexicans who are overweight or obese based on Body Mass Index (BMI = 25), 02

| Demographic Characteristics | Total Number Who Responded to the Question* | Overweight and Obese: Body Mass Index = 25 or greater | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| | | Total Number Who Responded "Yes" | Weighted Percent (%) [§] | 95% Confidence Interval [‡] | |
| | | | | Lower | Upper |
| TOTAL | 4,488 | 2,480 | 56.4 | 54.6 | 58.2 |
| GENDER | | | | | |
| Male | 1,875 | 1,189 | 63.5 | 60.7 | 66.2 |
| Female | 2,613 | 1,291 | 49.5 | 47.2 | 51.8 |
| AGE | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 347 | 131 | 37.3 | 31.5 | 43.1 |
| 25-34 | 607 | 321 | 54.9 | 50.0 | 59.7 |
| 35-44 | 843 | 484 | 60.2 | 56.3 | 64.1 |
| 45-54 | 966 | 570 | 62.6 | 59.0 | 66.1 |
| 55-64 | 718 | 455 | 65.9 | 61.8 | 69.7 |
| 65-74 | 576 | 336 | 59.2 | 54.5 | 63.7 |
| 75+ | 419 | 179 | 46.4 | 40.8 | 52.0 |
| RACE/ETHNICITY | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 2,585 | 1,323 | 51.9 | 49.5 | 54.2 |
| Hispanic | 1,517 | 928 | 61.2 | 58.1 | 64.3 |
| Native American | 186 | 123 | 67.0 | 57.4 | 75.9 |
| Other race or multi-racial | 163 | 87 | 53.6 | 44.5 | 62.4 |
| EDUCATION | | | | | |
| Less than High School Graduate | 589 | 374 | 63.6 | 58.3 | 68.7 |
| High School Graduate or G.E.D. | 1,236 | 719 | 58.1 | 54.6 | 61.5 |
| Some College | 1,221 | 675 | 55.7 | 52.3 | 59.2 |
| College Graduate | 1,441 | 712 | 52.2 | 49.1 | 55.3 |
| INCOME | | | | | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 263 | 143 | 54.6 | 47.1 | 61.9 |
| \$10-19,999 | 749 | 409 | 53.3 | 48.5 | 58.2 |
| \$20-49,999 | 1,858 | 1,066 | 59.7 | 56.9 | 62.5 |
| \$50,000 or more | 1,222 | 668 | 56.1 | 52.8 | 59.3 |
| EMPLOYMENT | | | | | |
| Employed | 2,637 | 1,491 | 57.9 | 55.5 | 60.2 |
| Unemployed | 159 | 88 | 60.0 | 50.6 | 68.7 |
| Other** | 1,688 | 898 | 53.1 | 50.2 | 56.1 |
| REGION[○] | | | | | |
| NW (Health District 1) | 895 | 539 | 61.1 | 57.0 | 65.1 |
| NE (Health District 2) | 947 | 460 | 51.1 | 47.5 | 54.7 |
| SW (Health District 3) | 935 | 546 | 60.7 | 57.1 | 64.1 |
| SE (Health District 4) | 872 | 517 | 58.9 | 54.9 | 62.8 |
| Bernalillo County | 839 | 418 | 52.4 | 48.5 | 56.3 |

* Those who responded "don't know/not sure" or who refused to respond are excluded. Consequently, the sample sizes may not add to 4,671 across some categories for some variables.

§ For a discussion of the reasons for using weighted estimates, see Appendix I at the end of this report.

‡ 95% of the time, the "true point estimate" will fall between the lower and upper bounds of the 95% Confidence Interval.

** Other indicates homemakers, students, retirees, and those who are unable to work.

○ For a list of the counties in each public health district, see Appendix II at the end of this report. For this analysis, Bernalillo County respondents were removed from District 1 and are presented separately.

Table 19. 2003 Estimates of Diabetes Prevalence Among New Mexico Adults

Estimated Diabetes Prevalence Among New Mexico Adults, 2003¹

| | 2003 Adult Population ² | Number of Adults with Diabetes | Percentage of Adults with Diabetes |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| State³ | 1,387,913 | 116,585 | 8.4% |
| Bernalillo | 442,675 | 38,369 | 8.7% |
| Catron | 2,847 | 225 | 7.9% |
| Chaves | 43,932 | 3,691 | 8.4% |
| Cibola | 18,564 | 2,067 | 11.1% |
| Colfax | 10,912 | 920 | 8.4% |
| Curry | 31,716 | 2,614 | 8.2% |
| De Baca | 1,762 | 145 | 8.2% |
| Dona Ana | 131,461 | 11,625 | 8.8% |
| Eddy | 37,779 | 3,129 | 8.3% |
| Grant | 23,470 | 1,993 | 8.5% |
| Guadalupe | 3,715 | 341 | 9.2% |
| Harding | 864 | 56 | 8.5% |
| Hidalgo | 4,203 | 358 | 8.5% |
| Lea | 39,848 | 3,338 | 8.4% |
| Lincoln | 16,048 | 1,293 | 8.1% |
| Los Alamos | 14,102 | 1,093 | 7.7% |
| Luna | 18,393 | 1,584 | 8.6% |
| McKinley | 48,639 | 6,591 | 13.6% |
| Mora | 3,946 | 364 | 9.2% |
| Otero | 44,486 | 3,800 | 8.5% |
| Quay | 7,728 | 638 | 8.3% |
| Rio Arriba | 30,385 | 3,015 | 9.9% |
| Roosevelt | 13,251 | 1,085 | 8.2% |
| Sandoval | 71,296 | 6,566 | 9.2% |
| San Juan | 84,179 | 8,782 | 10.4% |
| San Miguel | 22,856 | 2,098 | 9.2% |
| Santa Fe | 105,507 | 9,145 | 8.7% |
| Sierra | 11,039 | 887 | 8.0% |
| Socorro | 13,398 | 1,232 | 9.2% |
| Taos | 24,067 | 2,182 | 9.1% |
| Torrance | 12,471 | 1,044 | 8.4% |
| Union | 3,185 | 260 | 8.1% |
| Valencia | 49,386 | 4,339 | 8.8% |

¹ **County estimate methodology:** The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a telephone survey of adults¹⁸ (age 18 and over) health in New Mexico, was utilized to generate the majority of racial/ethnic-specific diagnosed diabetes prevalence rates for the entire state. County populations by racial/ethnic group were obtained from the University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER), 2003. The BRFSS rates for 2003 were applied to these groups, generating an estimate of the number of non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics and Others (Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic Blacks, and other) with diagnosed diabetes. The numbers were then combined to yield a total estimate of adults in each county with diagnosed diabetes. For those with undiagnosed diabetes, estimates by racial/ethnic group from NHANES III (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) were obtained from Harris, MI et al. (1998) and applied to the county populations. The estimated numbers of adults with diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes were combined for the final estimate. A slightly different methodology was utilized for American Indians. Because of telephone coverage and sample size issues, BRFSS results in imprecise diabetes prevalence estimates in American Indians. Therefore, data from the 2003 Albuquerque Area Indian Health Service Diabetes Audits were aggregated and used to estimate the overall diabetes prevalence (15.5%). This rate was then applied to the American Indian/Alaska Native population in each county. Note: this new method resulted in 2800 more American Indians with diabetes in the state compared to the previous methodology.

² **County populations:** (from BBER) have been rounded, therefore adding up county populations will not yield State total population.

³ **State estimate methodology:** The BRFSS (2003) was utilized to generate an overall estimate of diagnosed diabetes among New Mexican adults. That is, in 2003, an estimated 5.7% of New Mexican adults indicated they had been diagnosed with diabetes. An estimate for undiagnosed diabetes (from NHANES III data) was obtained from Harris, MI et al. (1998). The estimated number of adults with diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes were combined for the final estimate and applied to BBER's intercensal state population estimate. Note: adding up the county estimates will not result in the state estimate. However, this difference is small (5%). For the state estimate, there was no initial stratification by race/ethnicity—it was a calculation of those with diabetes (all races) divided by those responding to the question with subsequent "weighting" of results based on New Mexico's race/ethnicity distribution, age, and other factors.

Infectious Disease Indicators

Overall, Lincoln County infectious disease rates are well below those for New Mexico. County food borne infection rates for campylobacter dropped from 6.8 in 2002 to 4.9 in 2003, and salmonella infection rates rose from 13.5 in 2002 to 14.8 in 2003, however, both rates remained below those for NM. There were no cases of shigellosis in 2003. There were zero reported cases of Hepatitis A or B in 2003, representing a drop in rates from 2.6 for Hep A and 6.8 Hep B in 2002. No HIV or AIDS disease rates were available for Lincoln County for 2003–2005. No cases of pertussis or tuberculosis were reported in 2003 in Lincoln County. The STD Chlamydia infection rate for Lincoln County (221.4 cases/100,000 pop.) continues its decline since the 2002 rate of 257.4 cases/100,000, and the rate remains below that of

New Mexico. At last available report, the 2002 Lincoln County Gonorrhea rate was 10.1 cases per 100,000 compared to 79.4 for New Mexico, and the Syphilis rate was 0.0 cases per 100,000 compared to 2.1 for New Mexico.

Table 20. Incidence of Infectious Disease, and rates, Lincoln County and NM, 2003 & 2004**

| Infectious Diseases | | New Mexico pop = 1,874,614 | | Lincoln County pop = 20,322 | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | # cases | Rate per 100,000 | # cases | Rate per 100,000 |
| Food borne | | | | | |
| | Campylobacter | 307 | 16.4 | 1 | 4.9 |
| | Shigelloses | 286 | 15.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Salmonella | 304 | 16.2 | 3 | 14.8 |
| Influenza/Pneumonia | | | na | | na |
| Hepatitis A | | 25 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hepatitis B | | 36 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Hepatitis C | | | na | | na |
| Pertussis | | 78 | 4.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tuberculosis | | 42 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| STDs | | | | | |
| | Chlamydia | | 482.3 | | 221.4 |
| | Gonorrhea | | 69.7 | | na |
| | Syphilis | | 3.5 | | na |
| | HIV* | 93 | 4.9** | 23 | 6.0** |
| | AIDS* | 145 | 7.6** | 15 | 3.9** |

** 2004 HIV and AIDS incidence cases reported for **southwestern region of New Mexico**

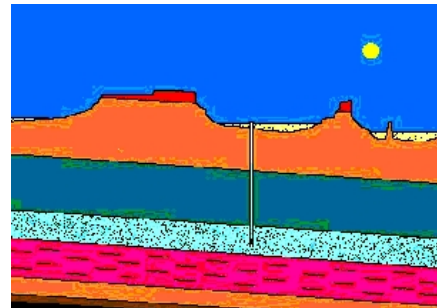
Sources: NMDOH Infectious Diseases (Food borne, HIV/AIDS, Vaccine preventable, TB, and STDs)

Environmental Health Indicators

Ground Water

About 90 percent of New Mexico's 1.8 million people depend on ground water for drinking water, and it is the only source of potable water in many areas of the state. Therefore, protection of ground water is important for public health and welfare.

The quality of water is related to all substances contained within it, other than the water (H₂O) itself. A water contaminant is any substance that alters the physical, chemical, biological or radiological qualities of water. A contaminant becomes a pollutant when it exceeds an acceptable concentration or standard.



The quality of ground water in New Mexico varies widely. It contains naturally occurring minerals that dissolve from the soil and rock that it has flowed through. Mountain aquifers, recharged by recent rain and snow melt, often yield high quality water. A tremendous amount of fresh water occurs in the Rio Grande valley fill aquifer, stretching from Colorado to Texas. Some

ground water in the southern part of the state is too salty to be used for drinking. High levels of natural uranium occur in some ground waters in northern Santa Fe County, in the Grants-Gallup area, and in Quay County. Naturally high fluoride and arsenic also occur in various areas around the state.

The earth has natural cleansing processes that can filter out, dilute, transform or destroy both natural and human-made contaminants in the subsurface. Ground water becomes polluted when contaminants move through soil and aquifers faster than natural processes can reduce them to acceptable levels. Chemicals and microorganisms can make ground water unpleasant to drink or pose health risks. Because all water eventually moves through the entire water cycle, pollutants in the air, on land, or in surface water can reach any other part of the cycle, including ground water. The shallow sand-and-gravel aquifers of the river valleys are most vulnerable to contamination.

Is Ground Water Polluted in New Mexico?

In some areas, yes. Populations in New Mexico have grown rapidly in the past few decades, and the number and variety of chemicals used at home and in industry has rapidly increased. Impurities traceable to human activities began appearing in New Mexico well water in the 1920s, and some people have become ill as a result of drinking polluted well water. Numerous public and private wells have become polluted and have had to be abandoned or equipped with purification units. Between the early 1920s and the end of 1999, over 1,400 instances of contamination had been identified by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED).

Air Quality (Indoor, Outdoor)

The cleanliness of indoor and outdoor (ambient) air affects health. Industrial and commercial discharges, as well as common daily practices by individuals (such as driving, smoking) contribute significantly to decreased air quality. Some air pollutants have known serious health effects on humans (and other species), while for other pollutants the link between pollutant and human illness is unclear or not known.

Risk and Protective Factors: Some groups, such as people with asthma, emphysema, or other chronic respiratory problems, have lower tolerance for air pollution. All persons, but especially more sensitive groups, can decrease their risk by staying indoors if the outside air pollution is high and/or stay away from indoor air pollution such as cigarette smoke, wood smoke, animal dander, mold, and paints, glues and other construction materials. Many communities use indoor air ordinances as a policy intervention for decreasing indoor air pollution from cigarette smoke. Occupational asthma, i.e., asthma induced by air-borne substances at work, can be often alleviated by removal from exposure

Data: Ambient (outdoor) air is monitored in northern and southern areas of NM; the monitoring stations are located based on population and locations of facilities that emit regulated pollutants. NM Environment Dept. monitors air collect data on sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and carbon monoxide and particulate matter. No systematic surveillance of indoor air quality exists.

Source: New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) website

Injury, Violence, Substance Abuse Indicators

Domestic Violence throughout New Mexico

25,644 incidents of domestic violence (DV) were reported by New Mexico law enforcement agencies in 2003

- These incidents involved 15,517 DV victims. Of these, 75% were female
- Victims were injured in 26% of these incidents
- Alcohol or drug use was documented in 21% of incidents*
- A weapon was used in 38% of incidents; 58% of incidents were witnessed by children (according to service providers)

7% of mothers experienced partner abuse during pregnancy (2000 New Mexico Pregnancy Assessment Monitoring System [PRAMS] Report)

Domestic Violence Rates by County New Mexico, 2003

| County (in descending order) | Rate Per 1,000 Population | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| Lincoln | 20-25.9 | |
| Bernalillo | | |
| Torrance | | |
| McKinley | 16-20.9 | |
| Santa Fe | | |
| Chavez | | |
| Cibola | | |
| Curry | | |
| Rio Arriba | | |
| Doña Ana | 10-15.9 | |
| Lea | | |
| San Miguel | | |
| Socorro | | |
| San Juan | | |
| Grant | | |
| Taos | | |
| Sandoval | | |
| Sierra | | |
| Colfax | | |
| Guadalupe | 5-9.9 | |
| Mora | | |
| Union | | |
| Eddy | | |
| Roosevelt | | |
| Otero | | |
| Los Alamos | | |
| Hidalgo | | |
| | | <5 |
| | | |

N=25,644

Note: Insufficient data were reported for Catron, De Baca, Harding, Luna, Quay and Valencia counties. This means that the law enforcement agency from the largest city in these counties did not report, or reported less than a full year of domestic violence data for 2003.

* In 35% of incidents no alcohol/drug use was reported. No information was available in the remaining 44% of incidents.

Source: *The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository*

In March 2007, Lincoln County opened doors to its first domestic violence shelter. The Nest, sponsored by H.E.A.L. (Help End Abuse for Life) and the Hubbard Foundation, is a fully secured shelter with a metal detector at the entry and a comprehensive 16-camera computerized surveillance system protecting its perimeter. Lincoln County has had the highest rates of domestic violence in the state and ranked 2nd highest in the nation for female homicide. The Nest provides a 24-hour crisis hotline, residential safety for women and children for up to 90 days, counseling, life skills development and job skills training.

In 2006 Lincoln County provided services to over 200 victims and offenders of Domestic Violence. Utilization has increased dramatically based on data published by the NM Coalition on Domestic Violence.

What are the challenges?

- No data available from law enforcement. Lincoln County law enforcement agencies are not reporting data to the state.
- Difficulty finding nurses to become SANE nurses. (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners)
- Money and manpower to collect data.
A major goal is to get a data collector up and running by the end of 07, and finding funding to hire the data collector.

In 2006-2007, Lincoln County succeeded in the following endeavors related to domestic violence:

- Formation of the LCCC-VAW. (Lincoln County Community Council on Violence Against Women)
- Formation of the SART and expansion of the SANE program from Otero County. (Sexual Assault Response Team and Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners)
- Formation of H.E.A.L. (Help End Abuse for Life)
- Development of a Prevention and Education workgroup on domestic violence.
- Opening of the Nest, domestic violence shelter.
- Local COPE office opening. (Center of Protective Environment)
- Formation of the Domestic Violence Core Group, a subgroup of the Lincoln County Community Health Council.
- DV services in the Lincoln County Detention Center and current negotiations for Anger Management. with The Counseling Center and Lincoln County Detention Center.
- Lincoln County Sheriffs Posse's interest in volunteering transportation for DV victims to Carrizozo to file Orders of Protection.

THE NEST - STATS 2007

| SHELTER SERVICES | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sept | October |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|------|---------|
| Shelter - Adult Female | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| Shelter - Child | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Shelter - Teen | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Shelter - Adult Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Residents | 18 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 21 |

SEXUAL ASSAULT NURSE EXAMINER (SANE) PROGRAM

OTERO AND LINCOLN COUNTY

A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is a registered nurse with advanced education, training, and experience to conduct a timely, compassionate, and culturally sensitive comprehensive medical/forensic examination of sexual assault victims.

DATA for Otero/Lincoln Counties

2003: 2 victim exams

2004: 9 victim exams

2005: 22 victim exams

2006: 40 victim exams—35 were reports to law enforcement

4 victims were under age 13

6 victims were Native American

10 were Hispanic

19 were White

1 African American

3 mixed ethnicity

1 unknown

20 victims had used drugs or alcohol

5 offenders were strangers

Jurisdiction: 19 Alamogordo DPS, 3 Mescalero (FBI), 2 Carrizozo, 9

Ruidoso, 2 Tularosa, 1 Oro Grande, 4 out of Lincoln and Otero

2007 thru October: 43 victim exams--37 were reports to law enforcement

15 victims were under age 13 (3 were male)

8 victims were Native American

8 victims were Hispanic

16 victims were White

8 victims were mixed ethnicity

1 victim was Iranian

1 victim was African American

1 victim was Asian

20 victims had used drugs or alcohol

3 offenders were unknown because of victim age or victims were

passed out--two were strangers

Jurisdiction: 17 Alamogordo DPS, 8 Mescalero (FBI), 1 Ruidoso PD, 1 Ruidoso Downs PD,

6 were out of Lincoln/Otero County, 2 Chaparral, 1 Boles Acres, 1 Mayhill, 3 Tularosa (same family), 1 La Luz. 2 were unknown

Some history and statistics on injury and violence in Lincoln County:

Violent Deaths –Intentional self-harm/suicides ranked 8th, and assault or homicide ranked 14th in the leading causes of death in Lincoln County for 2003 (Table 31).

Table 21. Selected Injury and Violence Indicators

| Selected Causes of Death, Lincoln County | | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| | 2003 | | 2002 | | 2001 | |
| | # | Rate | # | Rate | # | Rate |
| New Mexico | | | | | | |
| Accidents (Unintentional Injuries) | 1,129 | 61.8** | 1,040 | 57.4** | 958 | 54.1** |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 401 | na | 391 | na | 408 | na |
| Suicides | 343 | 18.7** | 348 | 19.0** | 368 | 20.6** |
| Assault (Homicide) | 157 | 8.4** | 157 | 8.5** | 129 | 7.0** |
| Lincoln County | | | | | | |
| Accidents (Unintentional Injuries) | 10 | 60.1^ | 12 | 52.1± | 14 | 52.0* |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 2 | 30.4^ | 6 | 31.0± | 10 | |
| Suicides | 3 | 28.7^ | 8 | 36.3± | 6 | 20.0* |
| Assault (Homicide) | 0 | 3.1^ | 1 | 3.1± | 1 | 7.0* |

* Crude death rates for 2001; ± Age adjusted death rates, 2000-2002; ^ Age adjusted death

rates, 2000-2002; ^ Age adjusted death rates, 2001-2003; na = Not available

Sources: NM Selected Health Statistics Annual Reports, 2003,2002,2001

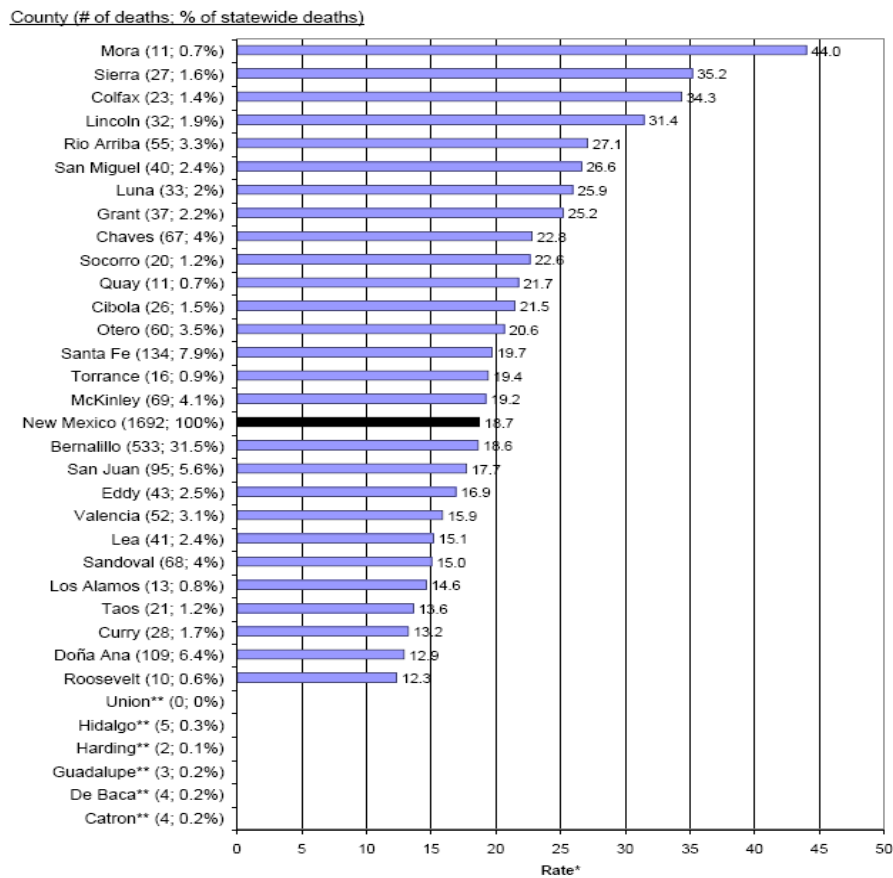
Suicides - Suicide is closely associated with drug abuse, alcohol abuse, and mental health disorders. While New Mexico's suicide deaths cannot be completely attributed to these conditions, suicide is a useful indicator of the extent of these problems. New Mexico's suicide rate, between 1.5 and 2 times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

Between 1999-2003, four counties stood out for their extremely high suicide rates. These included Mora County and Colfax County in northeastern New Mexico, and Sierra County and **Lincoln County** in southern New Mexico (Table 32). Lincoln County's suicide rate was 31.4 deaths per 100,000 compared to that of New Mexico (18.7).

Table 22. Suicide Deaths, NM Counties, 1999-2003

SUICIDE DEATH (continued)

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



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US population
 ** Excluded due to small number of deaths (< 2 per county per year) during 1999-2003

Child and Elder Abuse/Neglect – One hundred and sixty-one reports of child abuse were investigated in Lincoln County in 2004, according to Children Youth and Families Department (Table 34). The most recent reports of elder abuse data on Lincoln County were those covering investigations occurring during 2002. At that time, 28.6% of the 63 investigations completed of elder abuse in Lincoln County were substantiated (Table 35).

Table 23. Child Protective Services Investigations, 2004

| Child Protective Services Investigations, 2004 | |
|--|--------|
| LINCOLN COUNTY | 161 |
| New Mexico | 15,937 |

Source: CYFD Annual Report

Table 24: Elder Abuse Case Investigations, Lincoln County and NM 2002

| ADULT ABUSE CASES NUMBER AND TYPE OF INVESTIGATION Annual 2002 | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Residence | Substantiated Investigations | | Unsubstantiated Investigations | | Total Investigations |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number |
| Lincoln Co. | 18 | 28.6 | 45 | 71.4 | 63 |
| New Mexico | 1475 | 29.2 | 3569 | 70.8 | 5,044 |

Source: NM Children, Youth and Families Department
Protective Services Division Fact Book, Fourth Quarter & Annual 2002

2004 Data taken from The New Mexico Interpersonal Violence Data Central Repository: Law Enforcement reported total sex crimes for Lincoln County was 20. The Ruidoso Counseling Center saw 13 victims of sexual assault, 1 was male. In 2004, the child forensic interviewer (Kids, Inc) saw 24 cases from Lincoln County. These also included child abuse.

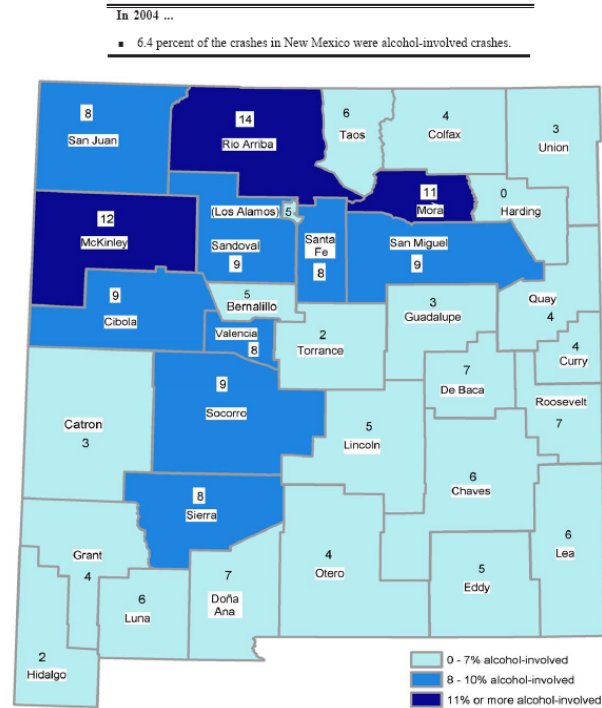
In 2004 and 2005 the SANE Program was not including Lincoln County. In 2006, the SANE Program provided Sexual Assault exams to 11 victims of sexual assault from Lincoln County. Two were from Carrizozo Police, 9 from Ruidoso Police. The Lincoln County Sheriff's Office continues to take victims to the Roswell SANE Program.

Accidents/Unintentional Injuries – Injury and unintentional accidents were the leading cause of premature death in New Mexico (death before the age of 65) in 2002. Death due to injury ranks number one and is responsible for more years of potential life lost compared to cancer, heart disease, and other leading causes of death. The leading causes of unintentional injury deaths in New Mexico include motor vehicle crashes, poisonings due to legal and illegal drug overdoses, suicides, falls, and homicides. Accidents and unintentional injuries were the 4th leading cause of death in Lincoln County in 2003, accounting for 10/189 deaths for the year, or 5.3% of all deaths in the county, which was below the percent of accidents for NM (7.8%) (Table 25).

Motor vehicle accidents - Vehicle crash rates (# crashes per 100 million vehicle miles driven) for Lincoln County have increased by 8% between 2002 and 2004, compared to 2.3% for New Mexico for the same time period (Table 36). The average reported seatbelt use among injured vehicle crash victims in Lincoln County was 87% for the period 2002-2004, below that for New Mexico (Table 36). The percentage of alcohol- involved vehicular crashes in Lincoln County has declined from 2002-2004 by 4% compared to a decline of only 0.8% for the state, and Lincoln County's alcohol related crash rate is now below that for NM for the first time in three years (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Alcohol-Involved Vehicular Crashes, NM 2004

Percent Alcohol-involved Crashes in New Mexico by County, 2004



Source: 2004 NEW MEXICO TRAFFIC CRASH INFORMATION, New Mexico Department of Transportation Programs Division, Traffic Safety Bureau

Table 25. Vehicular Crash Data for Lincoln County and New Mexico, 2002-2004

| Numbers of Vehicular Crash Rates, NM and Lincoln County 2002-2004 | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| NM | 223 | 211 | 218 |
| Lincoln County | 175 | 167 | 162 |
| % Alcohol Related Crashes, NM and Lincoln County, 2002-2004 | | | |
| | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 |
| NM | 6.4% | 7.3% | 7.2% |
| Lincoln County | 5% | 8%* | 9%* |
| % Seatbelt use Among Injured Occupants of Vehicle Crashes, 2000-2004 | | | |
| | 2002-2004 | 2001-2003 | 2000-2002 |
| NM | 88% | 87% | 87% |
| Lincoln County | 87%* | 85%* | 84%* |

Source: 2004 NEW MEXICO TRAFFIC CRASH INFORMATION, New Mexico Department of Transportation Programs Division, Traffic Safety Bureau, <http://www.unm.edu/~dgrint/tcd.html>

Substance Abuse

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

Lincoln County Alcohol Related Deaths. During the period, 1999-2003, the number of deaths due to alcohol in Lincoln County was 56, and 49/56 of the deaths due to alcohol were among non-Hispanic Whites, while 11/56 deaths were among Hispanics. The overall rate of death due to alcohol in Lincoln County for the period 1999-2003 was 48.5 deaths per 100,000, which was lower than the state rate (56.7). The rates of alcohol-related deaths for non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanics were 49.1 and 51.1, respectively. (SPF-SIG, Spring 2005)

Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death. Chronic heavy drinking, commonly referred to as alcoholism or alcohol dependence, can cause a number of diseases, including alcoholic cirrhosis. For the past 20 years, New Mexico's death rate from alcohol-related chronic diseases has consistently been second in the nation (after Alaska) and at least twice the national rate. While the U.S. death rate from alcohol-related chronic diseases fell in the past decade, New Mexico's rate increased to more than 2.5 times the national rate. During 1999-2003, Lincoln County's alcohol-related chronic disease death rate (22.7) was below that of New Mexico (33.3), as was its alcohol related chronic liver disease death rate (0.7) vs. NM rate of 14.4. (SPF-SIG, Spring 2005)

Alcohol-Related Injury, Death. The leading causes of alcohol-related injury/death are motor vehicle crashes, suicide, accidental falls, homicide, and alcohol poisoning. Males are more at risk than females. American Indians are at higher risk than other ethnicities, and Hispanic males are more at risk than White Non-Hispanic males. New Mexico's alcohol-related motor vehicle crash (AR-MVC) death rate has decreased dramatically over the past 20 years. However, New Mexico has the sixth highest AR-MVC death rate in the country, and the rate has not improved over the last ten years

During the period of 1999-2003, the number of deaths due to alcohol related injury in Lincoln County was 26, and the overall alcohol related injury death rate was 25.8 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to the New Mexico rate of 23.4. (SPF-SIG, Spring 2005)

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

Nearly 1450 adults in Lincoln County (10.8% of adult population) reported binge drinking in 2002 compared to 14.4 adult binge drinkers statewide. No data is available on youth binge drinking. (SPF-SIG, Spring 2005)

Drinking and Driving. In 2002, adult drinking and driving was less commonly reported in New Mexico than in the rest of the nation. While 2.3% of U.S. adults reported drinking after driving in the past 30 days, only 2.0% of New Mexico adults reported this behavior (2002 NMDOH BRFSS Report). Drinking and driving was most prevalent among younger age groups, with 3.6% of young adults (aged 18-24) reporting past month drinking and driving, compared to lower rates in older age groups.

During 2002, the percentage of Lincoln County's adults who drove after drinking within the last 30 days (0.5%) was well below that of New Mexico (2.0%). (SPF-SIG, Spring 2005)

Report Submission Date: 08/23/07, CYFD

Table 26.

The following tables represent the demographics of Lincoln County juveniles who were arrested in FY06 for Underage Drinking, DWI and Drug Use.

Gender

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Female | 12 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| Male | 24 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 36 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Age

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| 14 | 3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| 15 | 6 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 25.0 |
| 16 | 13 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 61.1 |
| 17 | 14 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 36 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

For 1st offenses the number of arrests for Underage Drinking, DWI and Drug Use is shown in the table below for Lincoln County (N = 36).

Table 27. Age * Offense * Gender Crosstabulation

| Count | | | Offense | | Total |
|--------|-------|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Gender | | | Minor in Possession of Alcohol | Possession of Marijuana | |
| Female | Age | 14 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 16 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| | | 17 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Total | | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Male | Age | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| | | 15 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| | | 16 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| | | 17 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| | Total | | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Total | | 27 | 9 | 36 | |

The following table represents all subsequent incidents for Underage Drinking, DWI and Drug Use for Lincoln County (N = 36). The drugs of choice for "Possession of Controlled Substance" were cocaine, prescription drugs and methamphetamine. Since numbers were so small, gender and age were not included.

Offense. all

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | DWI 1st, 2nd or 3rd | 2 | 1.0 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| | Minor in Possession of Alcohol | 6 | 3.1 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| | Possession of Controlled Substance | 2 | 1.0 | 14.3 | 71.4 |
| | Possession of Marijuana | 4 | 2.1 | 28.6 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 14 | 7.3 | 100.0 | |

Drug Abuse

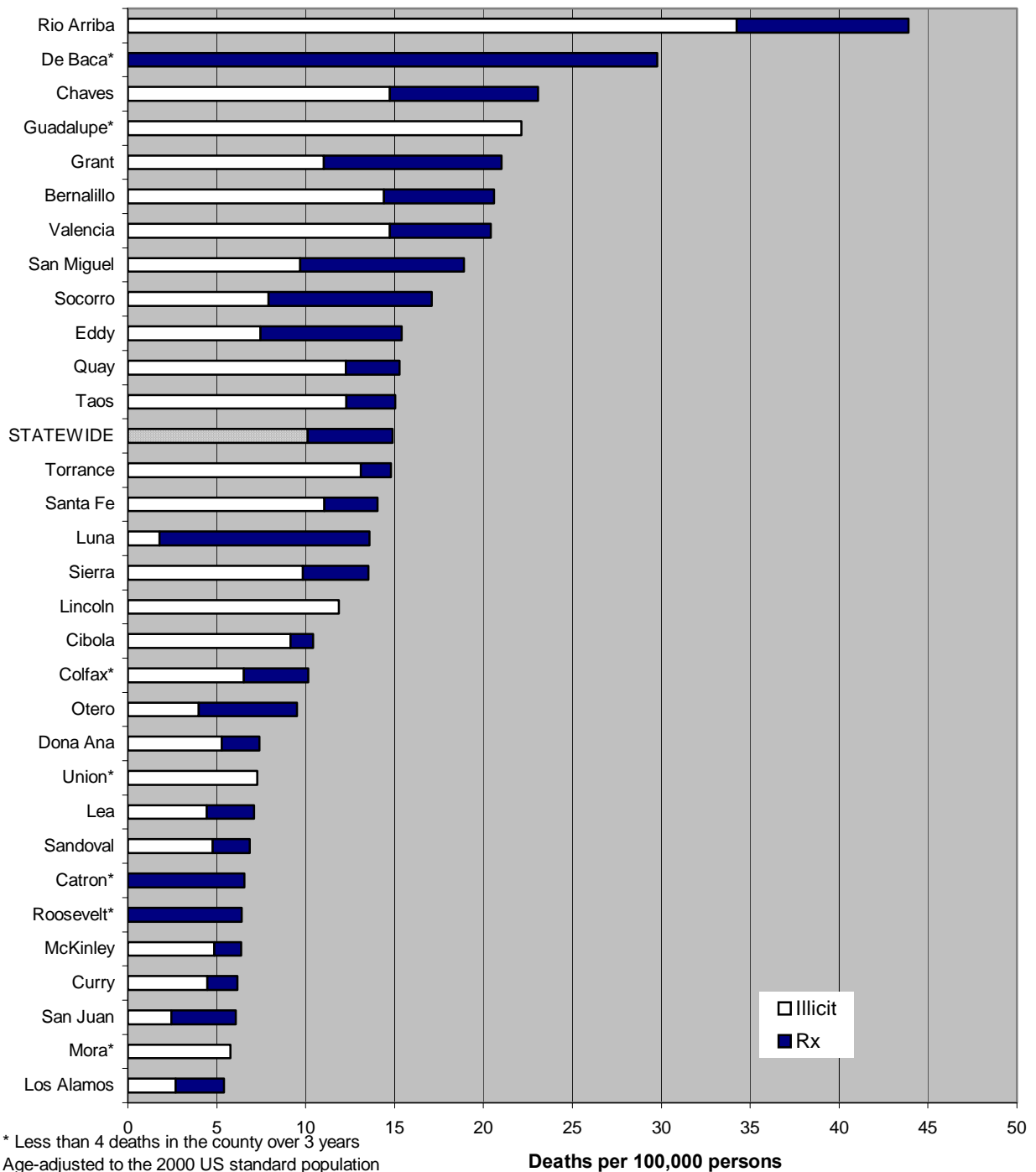
New Mexico has had the highest drug-related death rates in the nation, and drug use continues to have severe consequences for New Mexico communities. Drug use is associated with a host of other social problems, including crime and domestic violence. Drug overdoses account for more than 80% of drug-related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

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

Adult Drug Abuse and Drug Related Deaths. During the period 1999-2003 the number of drug related deaths in Lincoln County was 19, and 15/19 drug related deaths were among non-Hispanic Whites, 6/19 were among Hispanics. Lincoln County's rate of drug related deaths for this period (18.9 deaths/100,000 population) exceeded that of New Mexico (16.2). (SPF-SIG, Spring 2005)

During the period 2002-2004, the Lincoln County's death rate for illicit drug overdoses, (11.8 deaths per 100,000), exceeded that of New Mexico (10.1). The greatest percentage and the highest rates of drug-related deaths were among Lincoln County White non-Hispanics. (Figure 2)

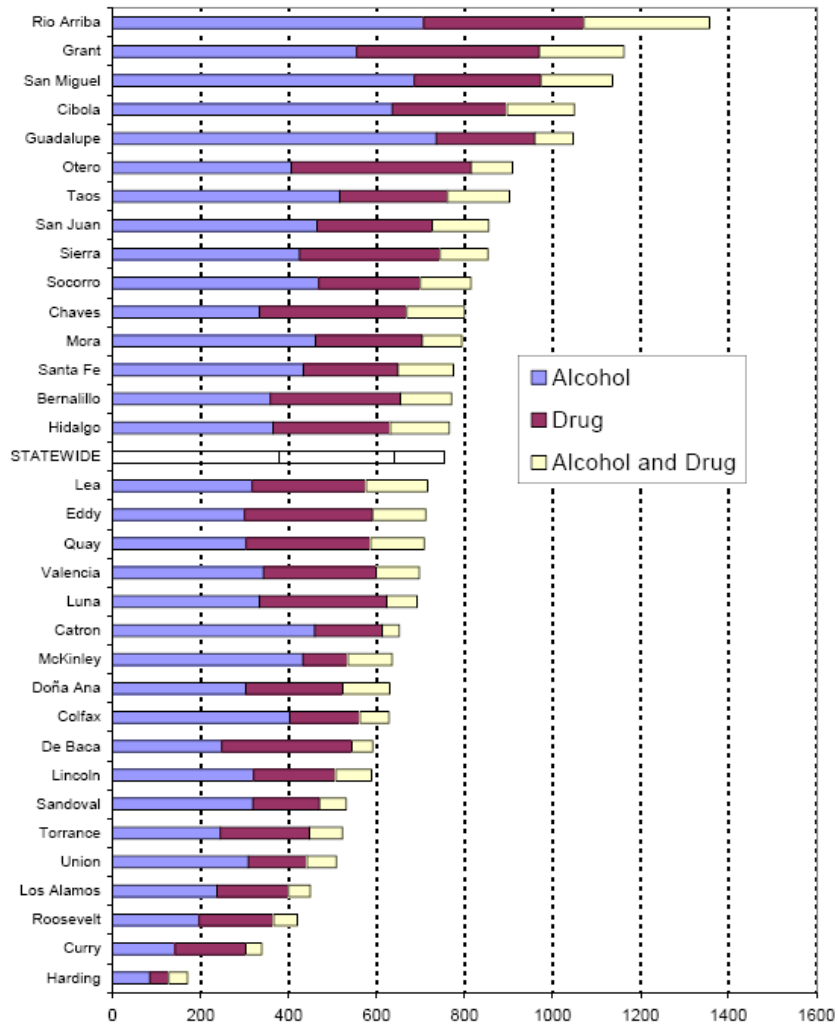
Figure 2. Drug Overdose Death Rates by County, New Mexico, 2002-2004



Alcohol and Drug Related Hospitalization and Treatment Rates. During the period 2000-2003, Lincoln County was rated 26th in the state for the rates of drug and alcohol-related acute hospitalizations of county residents, however, these rates for acute treatment of for alcohol only, drug only, and combined drug and alcohol conditions were below those for New Mexico for the period 2000-2002, the last period for which rates were reported publicly (Figure 7). In 2003, sixteen residents of Lincoln County over the age of 8 years were discharged from alcohol treatment centers, and four residents were discharged from acute care hospitals for substance

abuse conditions, accounting for a total of 177 days of treatment, and averaging 8.9 days per person. (Table 37). During the period, 2001-2003, Lincoln County ranked third in the State for its rate of resident alcohol and drug treatment admissions combined treatment for drugs and alcohol and for alcohol only (~40 admits/10,000 population > age 18) (Figure 15).

Figure 7. Alcohol and Drug-Related Hospitalization Rates by County of Residence, 2000-2002



Rates are per 100,000 population per year.
Source: Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database, New Mexico Health Policy Commission

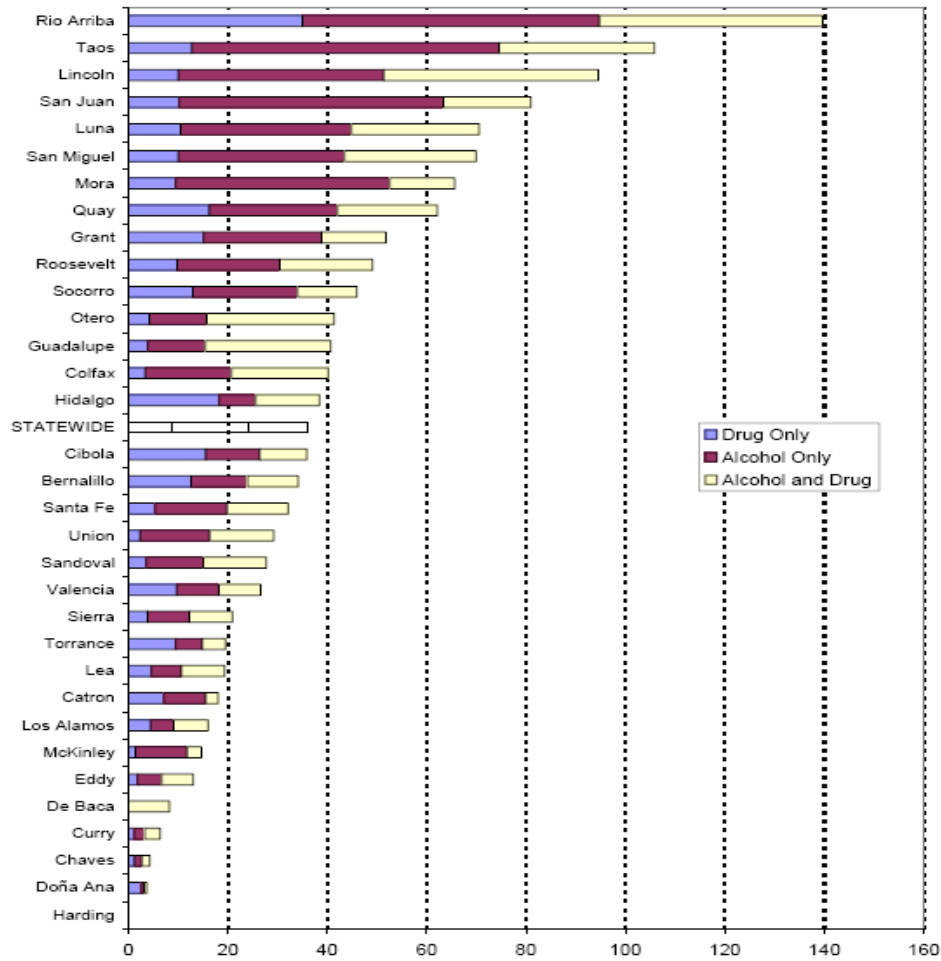
Table 28. 2003 Hospital discharges of Lincoln County Residents for substance abuse related conditions

2003 Diagnosis of Substance Abuse by age and length of stay for Lincoln County

| Age | County | Length of stay (days) | License type | Frequency Count |
|--------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Under 18 | Lincoln | 37 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 2 | General Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 3 | General Hosp | 2 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 4 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 5 | General Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 5 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 7 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 8 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 17 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 18 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 20 | Specialty Hosp | 2 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 22 | Specialty Hosp | 6 |
| Over 18 | Lincoln | 29 | Specialty Hosp | 1 |
| Total | | 177 | | 20 |

Source: New Mexico Health Policy Commission

Figure 15. State-Funded Adult Alcohol and Drug-Treatment Admission Rates by County of Residence, 2001-2003



Rates are per 10,000 population age 18 and over per year.
 Source: Behavioral Health Information System, Behavioral Health Services Division, New Mexico Department of Health

Table 29. Depression

| Age Category | Adult | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| New Mexico Rank (Source, year) | N/A | |
| Data Source | BRFSS (2003) | |
| Lincoln County | Rate | County Rank |
| | 4.2 | 10 |

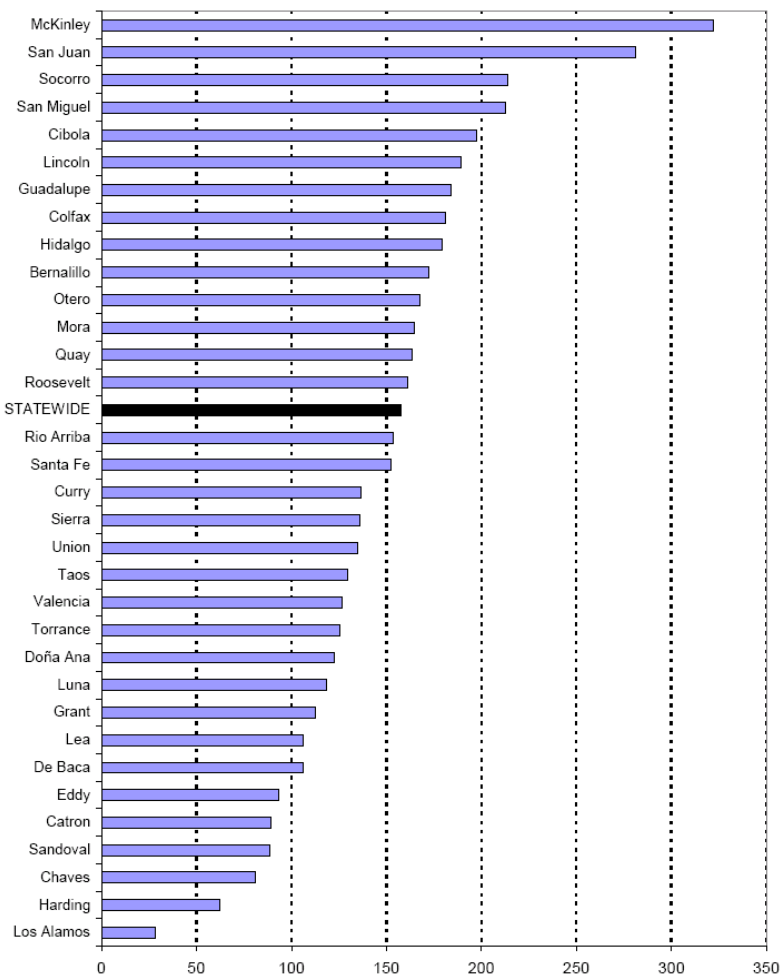
Source- N.M. Department of Health 2004 Social Indicator Report

Alcohol and Drug Violations

DWI

**The following represents driving while impaired arrest rates by county of occurrence 2000-2002. Source 2004 New Mexico Social Indicator Report
Lincoln County was 6th in the State**

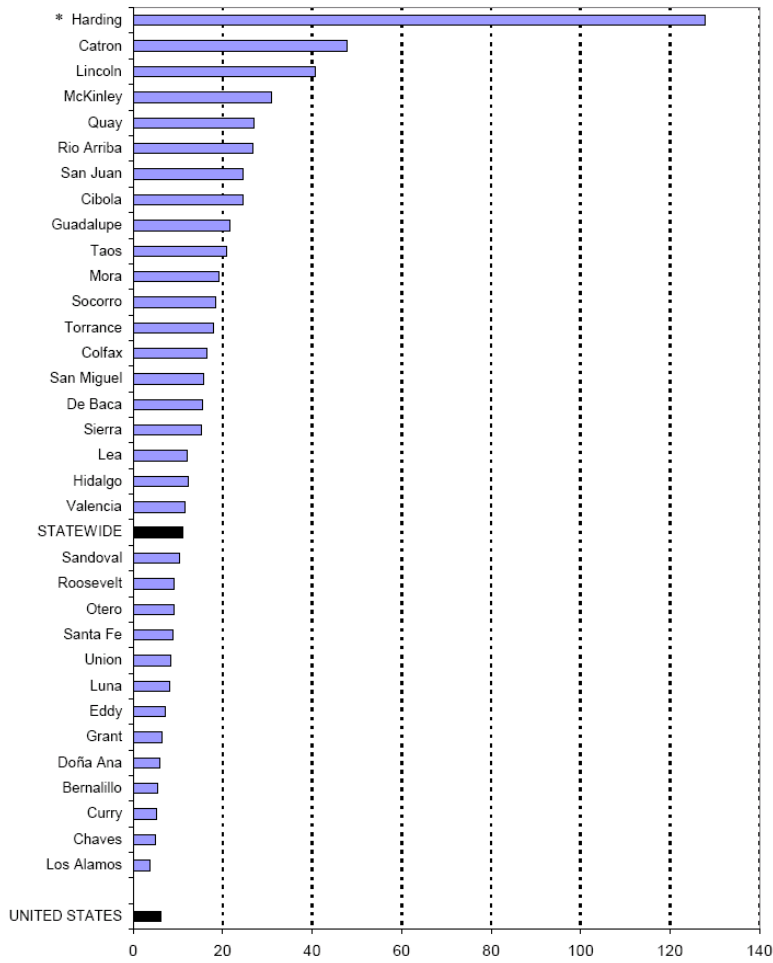
Figure 9. Driving While Impaired Arrest Rates by County of Occurrence 2000-2002



Rates are per 10,000 licensed drivers per year.
Source: New Mexico Traffic Safety Bureau through Division of Government Research, UNM

The following represents Alcohol-involved crash fatality rates by county of occurrence 2000-2002. Lincoln County is 3rd in the state. Source 2004 New Mexico Social Indicator Report

Figure 13. Alcohol-Involved Crash Fatality Rates by County of Occurrence 2000-2002



Rates are per 100,000 population per year.
 Source: New Mexico Traffic Safety Bureau through Division of Government Research, UNM
 * While Harding County had the highest rate for alcohol-involved crash fatalities, this was based on only 3 cases. Rates based on few cases may not be stable over time.

Risk, Resiliency Indicators

Definition: A **risk factor** is a habit, trait, condition, genetic alteration or environmental condition that increases the chance of developing a disease or unhealthy state. A **protective or resiliency factor** is a habit, trait, condition, genetic alteration or environmental condition that enhances one's ability to avoid, resist or recover from stressful life events, risks or hazards. Risk and resiliency factors therefore are individual and/or environmental variables; they interact, in complex ways, to help or hinder the health of individuals and populations. As there is a great deal of youth risk and resiliency data, some data not discussed elsewhere may be discussed here.

Data: Youth risk and resiliency data primarily come from surveys of students, such as the **NM Youth Risk & Resiliency Survey (YRRS)** and the **Search Institute's** developmental assets survey. US data on the prevalence of risk factors and behaviors are available from the **US Youth Risk and Behavior Survey (YRBS)**. NM, county and school district data are available from the NM YRRS. School district data are available only with school superintendent permission. YRRS data are available by age, gender, race/ethnicity and grade for NM; availability depends on the size of the sample for county or school district level data. ***Lincoln County has not participated in a complete YRRS survey; therefore data is not available regarding the status of student activity in this county.***

Adult risk factor data are available from the **NM Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**. There is data on positive behavior (for example, if there are screenings for cancer) and on positive health conditions (for example, if one's health is perceived as good or excellent); however, there is no data that parallels the youth resiliency data (such as feeling connected to family or adult).

For additional data from the BRFSS, link to:

http://www.health.state.nm.us/pdf/HealthBehaviors-and-Conditions_2003.pdf

Chronic disease, injury, substance abuse, and infectious disease are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the U.S. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an ongoing, nationwide surveillance system that collects data on the prevalence of health conditions in the population and behaviors that affect risk for disease. The surveillance system uses telephone survey methods to collect data in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Individuals who are 18 years of age and older, live in a private residential household, and have a telephone are eligible for the survey. Adults who live in group homes or in institutions, such as prisons, college dormitories, or nursing homes, or live in a household without a telephone, are not eligible for the survey.

The BRFSS was initiated in the early 1980s after significant evidence had accumulated that behaviors played a major role in the risk for premature morbidity and mortality. Previous to that time, periodic national surveys were conducted to evaluate health behaviors for the whole country, but data were not available at the state level. Because states were ultimately responsible for efforts to reduce health risk behaviors, state level data were deemed critical.

HEALTH STATUS

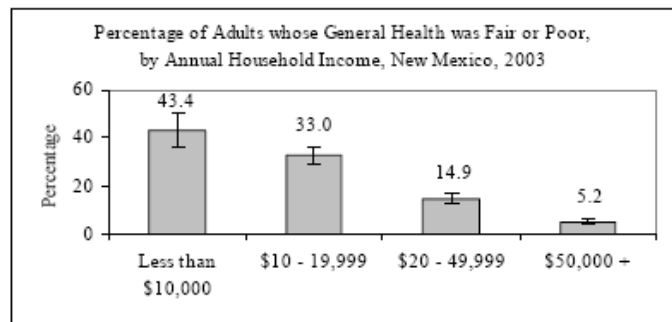
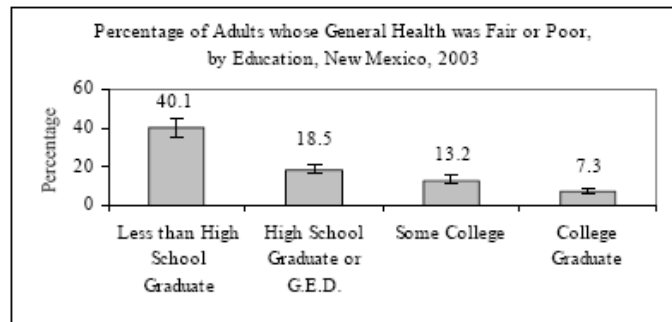
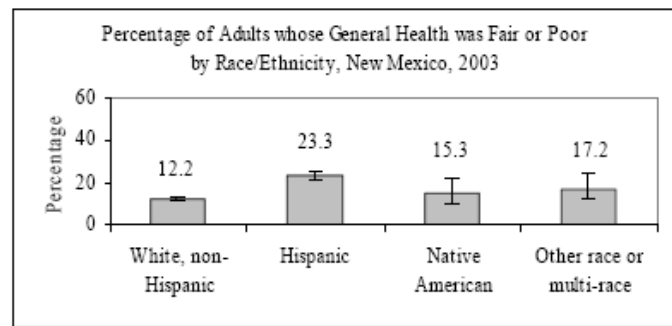
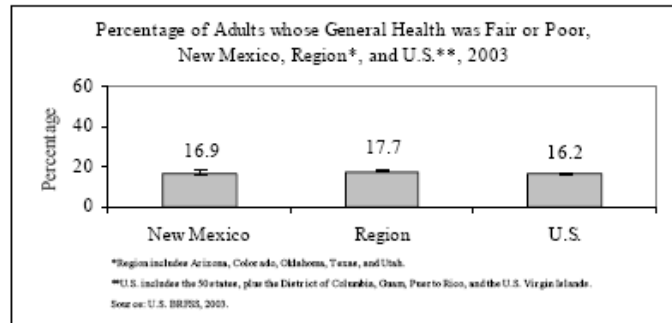
QUESTION:

“Would you say that in general your health is: excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?”

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has defined health-related quality of life as “an individual’s or group’s perceived physical and mental health over time”¹. This question is considered to be a reliable indicator of a person’s general health and well-being.

IN NEW MEXICO,

- ◆ 83.1% of New Mexicans reported that their general health was excellent, very good, or good. 16.9% of New Mexico adults reported that their general health was fair or poor. This percentage was not statistically different from the Region (17.7%) or the U.S. (16.2%).
- ◆ Hispanics were more likely to report fair or poor general health status (23.3%) than White, non-Hispanics (12.2%).
- ◆ New Mexicans with less education or income were more likely to report fair or poor general health status.
- ◆ New Mexicans who were unemployed were more likely to report fair or poor general health status.



Health-related Services: Capacity, Access and Use (Utilization)

One important factor in keeping communities healthy is the health services system and its viability in helping residents stay or become healthy. The health services system in a community can include a wide range of services, including medical services in a primary care clinic, hospital or rehabilitation facilities, mental health counseling in schools or private counselor's office, community health promotion activities, acupuncture, chiropractic care and substance abuse treatment. Here we describe the system's capacity, access and utilization.

Capacity: what services exist for whom

One definition of capacity is the ability to perform or produce health services. Here we are concerned with the capacity in a community to perform or produce health services. In other words, what services exist in or near the community and for what groups of people?

Capacity

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 Source: Ruidoso.net < <http://www.ruidoso.net/relocation/Medical%20Services/>>

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Hours: 8 am - 5 pm

Phone: (505) 648-2317

Fax: (505) 648-4113

Dentists: Randy Barone, DDS
Dale Goad, DDS

Physician Assistant: Ernie Gonzales, PA

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Toll Free: 1-888-353-4175

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Phone: 505-257-8200

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1401 Sudderth Dr
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Phone: 505-257-7712

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Alto, NM

Phone: 505-336-4808

LINCOLN COUNTY EYE CLINIC: Optometry practice & optical service. Your vision source. Comprehensive family eye care. Emergency eye care. Glaucoma follow-up. Specializing in contact lenses. A fantastic selection of eyewear. "Bring on the hard to fit patient."

205 Sudderth Dr
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-257-5512

LINCOLN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER: General acute care hospital. Hospital, laboratory, X-ray. Small town care, big city facility.

211 Sudderth Drive
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-257-8200

MOUNTAIN MASSAGE & HEALING ARTS: Massage, Healing Touch, Qi Gong, Art-Holistic Healing for the Body, Mind & Spirit

Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-336-2508

RUIDOSO HOME CARE & HOSPICE: We are a local, nurse-owned and nurse-managed licensed home health agency providing services throughout Lincoln County. Home Health Care is our only business and we are committed to providing "Home Health Care at its very best!"

548 Gavilan Canyon Rd
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-258-0028

RUIDOSO PHYSICAL THERAPY CLINIC: High quality, caring, physical therapy on an outpatient basis. Dedicated to improving my patients' lifestyle & abilities.

439 Mechem Dr
Ruidoso, NM
Phone: 505-257-1800

Access: what influences the access, for different groups, to these services

Access is a complex issue, but generally it means whether people have, or are able to have at their disposal the appropriate health care resources to preserve or improve their health. The main concerns about access are: If services exist, is there an adequate supply of services for our population(s)? What financial, organizational, social/cultural barriers limit people's use of existing services? Are the available services relevant and effective for the population(s), such that satisfactory health outcomes can be achieved?

Health Insurance - According to U.S. Census estimates 84.3% of all people in the US had private or government health insurance in 2004, while 15.7% of the U.S. population did not have health insurance coverage. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that 79% of New Mexicans had private or government health insurance coverage in 2004, while 21% had no health insurance coverage.

Table 30
Trends in Health Care Coverage

Ten-Year Trends on Percent of Insured Population¹

| Type of Coverage | US Private Employer | New Mexico Private Employer | US Private Non-Employer* | New Mexico Private Non-Employer | US Medicaid | New Mexico Medicaid | US Medicare | New Mexico Medicare | US Military | New Mexico Military |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1995 | 61.1 | 44.3 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 19.6 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| 1996 | 61.2 | 49.3 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 19.7 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 5.7 |
| 1997 | 61.4 | 56.3 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 15.8 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| 1998 | 62.0 | 50.4 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| 1999 | 63.3 | 51.2 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| 2000 | 63.6 | 50.5 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 3.3 | 4.7 |
| 2001 | 62.6 | 49.7 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 11.2 | 17.5 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| 2002 | 61.3 | 51.2 | 9.3 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 17.0 | 13.4 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| 2003 | 60.4 | 48.9 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 19.3 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| 2004 | 59.8 | 50.3 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 12.9 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 5.6 |
| 1995-2004 % Change | -2.1 | 13.5 | -18.4 | -3.4 | 6.6 | -10.7 | 4.6 | 23.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 |

* "Private non-employer" includes self-employed and others who do not receive private health insurance coverage through their employers.

Ten-Year Trends on Percent of Uninsured Population²

| Year | US | New Mexico |
|--------------------|------|------------|
| 1995 | 15.6 | 22.3 |
| 1996 | 16.1 | 22.6 |
| 1997 | 16.3 | 21.1 |
| 1998 | 15.5 | 25.8 |
| 1999 | 14.5 | 24.6 |
| 2000 | 14.2 | 24.2 |
| 2001 | 14.6 | 20.7 |
| 2002 | 15.2 | 21.1 |
| 2003 | 15.6 | 22.1 |
| 2004 | 15.7 | 21.0 |
| 1995-2004 % Change | 0.6 | -5.8 |

Ten-Year Trends on Percent of Insured Children Under 18³

| Type of Coverage | US Private Employer | New Mexico Private Employer | US Private Non-Employer | New Mexico Private Non-Employer | US Medicaid | New Mexico Medicaid | US Medicare | New Mexico Medicare | US Military | New Mexico Military |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1995 | 61.9 | 39.5 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 23.2 | 35.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| 1996 | 61.9 | 48.9 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 21.8 | 33.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| 1997 | 63.3 | 49.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 20.5 | 29.9 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| 1998 | 64.4 | 59.3 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 19.8 | 25.5 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| 1999 | 64.8 | 49.8 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 20.3 | 27.8 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 1.1 |
| 2000 | 65.6 | 48.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 20.9 | 32.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| 2001 | 63.9 | 45.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 22.7 | 41.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 2002 | 63.0 | 49.7 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 23.9 | 39.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| 2003 | 61.2 | 45.6 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 26.4 | 46.0 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| 2004 | 60.8 | 48.2 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 26.9 | 41.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 1995-2004 % Change | -1.8 | 22 | -5.1 | -34.9 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 40 | 175 | -15.2 | -20 |

Note: Numbers may differ from other quoted rates for uninsured children based on denominators that were used. For example, the number quoted earlier in this section under "Children's Insurance Coverage" referenced children at or below the 200% poverty level. The table referenced on this page refers to all children.

Updates on Insurance Coverage in Lincoln County (2005):

The following are statistics on Insurance Coverage in 2000:

| Lincoln County / Lincoln County Percentage | New Mexico / New Mexico Percentage |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Medicare 506 35% | 47,959 34% |
| Medicaid 306 24% | 39,147 21% |
| Private 419 34% | 71,401 21% |
| Uninsured 164 6% | 13,859 11% |
| Other 29 1% | 4,738 2% |

These figures are based on hospital discharges by primary payer. In 1999, 71 uninsured persons were discharged from Lincoln County Medical Center and in 2000 the number was 164. The Indigent Health Care fund served 164 people in 2002 through the County Indigent Health Care fund. 262 claims were filed. Sole Community Provider Fund paid 494 claims and 233 people received services.

Source of statistics: New Mexico Health Policy Commission

Insurance Information Conclusions for Lincoln County (2005):

1. The number of people without insurance is rising.
2. As the population increases, the numbers will increase.
3. As the number of people living in poverty increases, the numbers will increase.

Utilization: who utilizes these existing services

Utilization is about how much health care people use, the types of health care they use, and the timing of that care. Utilization is about a population's use of existing services. Like capacity and

access, it is a complicated topic. Factors such as increased supply of services, a growing population, more elderly, new technologies or drugs, and increased insurance coverage of the population or certain types of services, can increase health services utilization. Decreased supply (e.g., hospital closures), better prevention, better understanding of risk factors for diseases, changes in patterns of care (e.g., reducing length of stay), pressures to reduce health services costs, to name a few, can decrease utilization. The timing of care is important in order to know if people are appropriately seeking care when they should (not delaying care until the condition is harder to treat) and if they are seeking care at appropriate sites (at a primary care clinic or provider rather than emergency rooms or specialty centers) or if care can appropriately be done at less intensive and less expensive levels).

Many residents of Lincoln County are elderly or in poverty, creating challenges in utilizing services. Several members of the Community Health Council are working toward the availability of a new transportation system to assist these populations to have the ability to access services. The current shuttle service is accessible only for those with Medicaid or insurance. The new system will be available to anyone, due to a grant awarded especially for this service. Those Lincoln County residents who reside in rural villages do not have access to medical services without travel and expense.

In Lincoln County, persons enrolled in hospital insurance and/or supplemental medical insurance (Medicare) in July 1, 2003: 3,790 (3,367 aged, 423 disabled)
Population without health insurance coverage in 2000: 26%
Children under 18 without health insurance coverage in 2000: 24%

The available hospital/medical center in Ruidoso: LINCOLN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER (211 SUDDERTH)

Other hospitals/medical centers near Ruidoso:

PHS INDIAN HOSPITAL (about 14 miles; MESCALERO, NM)

GERALD CHAMPION REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTE (about 41 miles; ALAMOGORDO, NM)

EASTERN NEW MEXICO MEDICAL CENTER (about 78 miles; ROSWELL, NM)

Health Disparities

The U.S. National Institutes of Health define health status disparities as “differences in the incidence, prevalence, mortality, and burden of diseases and other adverse health conditions between specific population groups.” Usually disparities refer to differences in health status among racial and ethnic groups, but they can also apply to gender, rural vs. urban, or other specific population groups. No specific studies have been conducted in Lincoln County; however the New Mexico data is important to consider in terms of several different health concerns.

According to the NMDOH 2006 Report Card on Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, the following are a few of the most remarkable findings:

3. Teen Births Ages 15 - 17

| Race/Ethnicity | Grade | 2003-2005 Rate (per 1,000) | Disparity Ratio |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| African American | B | 20.6 | 1.5 |
| American Indian | C | 32.7 | 2.4 |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | NA | 6.4* | NA |
| Hispanic | F | 56.2 | 4.2 |
| White | | 13.4 | 1.0 |

Note:

Disparity rates appear to be increasing, particularly for Hispanics. Teen birth rates have decreased more slowly in New Mexico than nationally. The birth rate among Hispanic females has declined less than the rates for all races both in New Mexico and in the United States. The national rate for females, ages 15-17 is 22.1 per 1,000 (Births: Preliminary Data for 2004).

LEGEND

| Grades | Disparity | Meaning/Interpretation |
|--------|-----------|--|
| A | 1.0 - 1.4 | Little or no disparity. |
| B | 1.5 - 1.9 | A disparity exists and should be monitored and may require intervention. |
| C | 2.0 - 2.4 | The disparity requires intervention. |
| D | 2.5 - 2.9 | Major interventions and targeting are needed. |
| F | >=3.0 | Unacceptable disparity. |

5. Diabetes Deaths

| Race/Ethnicity | Grade | 2003-2005 Rate (per 100,000) | Disparity Ratio |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| African American | C | 45.9 | 2.0 |
| American Indian | F | 71.8 | 3.1 |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | NA | 29.5* | NA |
| Hispanic | C | 48.2 | 2.1 |
| White | | 22.9 | 1.0 |

Note:

Overall, diabetes deaths are increasing in all groups; also, the disparity between American Indians and Whites is increasing. For example the American Indian diabetes death rate in 1989-1991 was 55.6 compared to the 71.8 reported here.

6. Obesity Among Adults

| Race/Ethnicity | Grade | 2003-2005 Rate (per 100) | Disparity Ratio |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| African American | F | 37.6 | 3.6 |
| American Indian | D | 28.0 | 2.7 |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Hispanic | C | 24.6 | 2.3 |
| White | B | 17.7 | 1.7 |

Note:

New Mexico's rate of individuals who are obese, 21.7%, remains below the national rate of 24.4% (CDC, 2005 BRFSS). However the rate of obesity for all racial/ethnic groups continues to increase.

10. Chlamydia

| Race/Ethnicity | Grade | 2003-2005 Rate (per 100,000) | Disparity Ratio |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| African American | F | 591.7 | 9.3 |
| American Indian | F | 571.4 | 8.9 |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | | 63.9 | 1.0 |
| Hispanic | F | 515.8 | 8.1 |
| White | F | 200.9 | 3.1 |

Note:

Overall, new cases of Chlamydia have rapidly increased in nearly all groups over the past 5 years, primarily among young persons ages 15-24. Overall the Chlamydia rate increased from 257.6 per 100,000 in 1999 to 482.3 in 2004.

18. Drug Related Deaths

| Race/Ethnicity | Grade | 2003-2005 Rate (per 100,000) | Disparity Ratio |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| African American | NA | 14.0* | NA |
| American Indian | | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | NA | 0.8* | NA |
| Hispanic | F | 14.6 | 3.3 |
| White | D | 11.6 | 2.6 |

Note:

While Hispanics and Whites have much higher rates of drug related deaths than American Indians, the disparity has actually decreased from the 1999-2003 drug-related death rates of 20.2 and 14 for Hispanics and Whites respectively.

19. Alcohol Related Deaths

| Race/Ethnicity | Grade | 2003-2005 Rate (per 100,000) | Disparity Ratio |
|-------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| African American | | 35.4 | 1.0 |
| American Indian | F | 106.6 | 3.0 |
| Asian/Pacific Islanders | NA | 20.3* | NA |
| Hispanic | B | 62.8 | 1.8 |
| White | A | 45.3 | 1.3 |

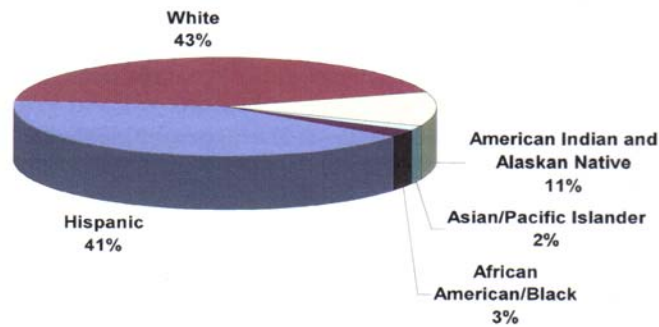
Note:

American Indians have much higher rates of alcohol related deaths than other populations. Overall alcohol related death rates have remained stable over the past 5 years and there have been no significant changes in race-specific rates or disparities. American Indian disparities are significantly higher among adults 35-54 than overall.

Source: NM State Office of African American Affairs, October 2006
 NMDOH Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card, August 2006

African American Health in NM: More insight is needed into the social and economic factors that adversely affect the overall quality of life of the African American family. Once again, Lincoln County was not included in the study, but the findings for New Mexico and for several of our neighboring counties will provide an idea of some shared community characteristics.

New Mexico Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, 2004*



*These figures are rounded to add to 100.

Blacks or African Americans make up 3,261 of 193,375 patients of all ethnicities and ages discharged from non-federal hospitals in New Mexico; 38.5% were males 15-54 (n=1257); 16.4 were females between 35-64 (n=538); and 12% were under age one (1).

Source: NM State Office of African American Affairs, October 2006
NMDOH Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card, August 2006

Table 31.

Selected health statistics* on death and health risks in New Mexico, 2001

| Ethnicity | Native American | Hispanic | African American | White | All Races NM | National |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| % NM Population | 9.5 | 42.1 | 1.9 | 44.7 | | |
| % Poverty | 46.0 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 16.1 | 20.6 | |
| Teen Mothers | 69.8 | 47.8 | 53.9 | 25.6 | 44.0 | |
| % Low Birth Wt. | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 | |
| Infant Mortality | 6.8 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 6.4 | |
| Heart Disease Mortality | 15.4 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 24.0 | |
| Cancer Mortality | 16.8 | 18.7 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 20.8 | |
| Accidents – All | 12.6 | 9.8 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 4.0 |
| MV Accidents | 8.2 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | |
| Diabetes Mortality | 7.4 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| Suicide | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.2 |
| Chronic Liver Cirrhosis Mortality | 6.5 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.3 | |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory | 2.1 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 5.8 | |

* Death rates per 100,000; Teen Mother Birth rates per 1,000; and Infant Mortality rates per 1,000

Valencia County has the highest rates of drug related deaths for African Americans at 2,205 deaths per 100,000 people. Otero County, neighboring Lincoln County, has the lowest rates of drug related deaths for African Americans at 883 per 100,000 people.

The history of racial and ethnic disparities remains connected with political action, scientific research, and governmental policy. Reducing health disparities will require enhanced efforts at preventing disease, promoting health, improving access to information and care, and delivering appropriate care. Secretary of Health Michelle Lujan Grisham, reports that the Department of Health, along with partners such as the Governor, legislators, local and tribal governments, public and private organizations, health care providers, health care institutions and concerned New Mexicans, will work together to develop strategies to reduce disparities where they exist in this state.

Source: NM State Office of African American Affairs, October 2006

NMDOH Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card, August 2006

Summary of Profile Highlights & Overall Interpretation

Growth in Lincoln County, New Mexico has become a way of life. With growth come major changes, which greatly affect community health status. Growth leads to more traffic, which impacts the community's health through increased air pollution and increased need for motor vehicle safety. There is more risk for teenage drug and alcohol use, risk-taking behaviors that

lead to teen pregnancies, diseases and even death. Since 2000, several new resources have been put into place, which have significantly reduced the number of teen pregnancies in Lincoln County, moving it to a lower priority for the health council.

Lincoln County is faced with a lack of health care providers to match the quickly growing population. There continues to be a significant percentage of children living in poverty, lack of affordable health care, and a geographic area that makes it difficult to access care from neighboring communities. Barriers to care include language/cultural differences, means of transportation, distance from healthcare facilities, number of primary care physicians by area of the county, poverty and lack of insurance. Efforts are underway to obtain a new transportation system within the county that will be affordable to all citizens.

The high tourism levels in the area create many low paying, service and retail jobs that contribute to significant poverty for women, children and minorities. According to the countywide survey in 2006, residents find assistance from CYFD and Income Support Division to be above average and very helpful when applying for and receiving services.

With the added attention focused on the incidence of domestic violence in Lincoln County, the Community Health Council moved this to their number one priority. In 2007, the first shelter, The Nest, was opened for victims of domestic violence. The diligent efforts of partners such as HEAL, COPE, and LCCC-VAW, along with the health council, has produced a new awareness among residents as well as a strong motivation to continue efforts and reduce the incidence of domestic violence in this county. The challenges remain; especially in developing an offender treatment program and finding ways to collect and analyze data from law enforcement agencies in order to correctly identify and evaluate issues.

In terms of substance use and abuse, it is difficult to have an accurate assessment of drug activity in the schools, since school administrators have not chosen to participate in the YRRS surveys. The Health Council is also working toward resolution of this issue.

In 2007, the Health Council began conducting meetings once a quarter in the outlying villages and towns to be a listening ear and to get a more accurate view of the needs and concerns in each. County commissioners, as well as interested community members have taken a more active role in the Council in the past year. A countywide survey was conducted and the Council will be addressing the issues highlighted from that survey throughout the 2007-2008 fiscal year.

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Appendix B

FY2008 Lincoln County Community Health Council

Barbara Mader, Chair, High Mesa Healing Center
Jennifer Chadwick, Vice Chair, Ruidoso Home Care & Hospice
Cindy Najar, Secretary, Heritage Program for Senior Adults
Nancy LaPointe, Coordinator, LCCHC

Roberta Ahlness, La Casa Family Health, Hondo
Aimee Bennett, Health Promotion, DOH
Celeste Bonds, Region IX School Based Health Clinic
Wanda Gielow de Figueroa, Ruidoso Downs Resident
Don Franklin, The Counseling Center
Melissa Gebhart, Region IX Substance Abuse Prevention
Jim Gibson, Lincoln County Medical Center Administrator
Jim Kerlin, CEO, The Counseling Center
Salli Mason, The Counseling Center Substance Abuse Prevention
James McClelland, County Director, NMHSD, Income Support Division
Brenda Motley-Lopez, The Counseling Center Substance Abuse Prevention
Mark OvRick, COPE Domestic Violence Services, Ruidoso
Toni Reid, Children's Medical Services
Kelli Shaw, Region IX Substance Abuse Prevention
Maury St. John, Ruidoso Resident
Coleen Widell, Executive Director, HEAL, The Nest Domestic Violence Shelter
Tina Godby-Ware, SART/SANE, Sexual Assault Response Team
Peggy Hayes, Disability Resource Center
Pat White, Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
Tony Martinez, Molina Healthcare
Grace McMillin, LC12 Administrator
Genevieve Duncan, Alto Resident
Fran Altieri, New Horizons Development Center, Carrizozo
Rhonda Burrows, Lincoln County Indigent Program Administrator
Linda Hand, DWI Council
Birgit LaMothe, Capitan Counseling Center
Andrea Reed, Dance Gallery, Ruidoso

Lincoln County Community Health Council
1st Tuesday of each month
Community United Methodist Church
220 Junction Rd., Ruidoso, NM
8:00 a.m.

For information call:

(575) 973-1829

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