# New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile

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

**December 2018**

**This document was made possible by the New Mexico Human Services Department (NMHSD), Behavioral Health Services Division (BHSD), Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP), through funding from the Partnerships For Success 2015 (PFS 2015) grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA-CSAP) and by funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol Program.**

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## Acknowledgements

The New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile was prepared by the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) Epidemiology and Response Division (ERD) Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau (IBEB) Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section (SAES), with data provision and analytic support from the NMDOH IBEB Survey Section and was made possible by the generous support of the New Mexico Human Services Department (NMHSD) Behavioral Health Services Division (BHSD) Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP), based on an allocation from the Partnerships for Success 2015 (PFS2015) grant received from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA-CSAP), and by funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Alcohol Program.

### Statewide Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW)

The Statewide Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW) currently functions as a guiding body for all OSAP grant recipient prevention strategies in the state of New Mexico and as a platform for rich discussion, collaboration, and epidemiological data and information sharing at the state level and is a core component of the Partnerships for Success 2015 grant. Under the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant from SAMHSA over a decade ago, the SEOW guided the development of the first New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile as part of its mission to create a focus on community-based and data-driven planning and accountability. The ongoing focus of the SEOW is the development and informed use of assessment data and indicators for use in community planning, prioritization, and evaluation and the support of evidence-based strategies, policies, and practices in all community prevention activity. The current membership of New Mexico SEOW includes representatives from BHSD: Dr. Wayne Lindstrom and Mika Tari. Community Members: Sharon Aguilar, Pamela Drake, Tanya Henderson, Athena Huckaby, and John Steiner. CYFD Children's Behavioral Health: Michael Hock. DFA DWI Program: Julie Krupcale. Evaluators: Ann Del Vecchio, Natalie Skogerboe, and Sindy Sacoman. NMDOH-ERD Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau: Jim Davis, Karen Edge, Ihsan Mahdi, Annaliese Mayette, Carol Moss, Hayley Peterson, Luigi Garcia Saavedra, and Chris Trujillo. NMHSD-BHSD Office of Substance Abuse Prevention: Karen Cheman, Anwar Walker, Antonette Silva-Jose, Heather Burnham, and Jay Quintana. NM Prevention Workforce Training System, Kamama Consulting: Paula Feathers. Pacific Institute for Research & Evaluation (PIRE): Liz Lilliott, Martha Waller, Kim Zamarin, Marissa Elias, and Lei Zhang; and, is coordinated and staffed by Michael Coop, Andrea Niehaus, Tina Ruiz, McKenzie Wannigman, and Tim Werwath of Coop Consulting, Inc.

Suggested Citation:
New Mexico Department of Health. *New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile, 2018*

This report and other reports by the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section are available electronically at: http://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/sap/

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

# INTRODUCTION

## New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile

The New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile is a tool for substance use prevention planners at the state, county, and community level. Its primary purpose is to support efforts related to the Statewide Epidemiological and Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). The SEOW is intended to: develop resources to help communities conduct needs assessments regarding substance use and its consequences; build capacity to address those needs; and plan, implement, and evaluate evidence-based programs, policies, and practices designed to address the intervening variables related to identified substance-related problems. This document will be useful to those preparing proposals for funding and to program planners designing substance use prevention interventions. SEOW is funded by the New Mexico Human Services Department (NMHSD) Behavioral Health Services Division (BHSD) Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA-CSAP).

## Important Notes about Comparability to Previous Reports

This report is the ninth in a series that began with the New Mexico State Epidemiology Profile published in 2005, and continued with the publication of updates in 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2016, February 2017, and November 2017. These reports are available at: https://nmhealth.org/data/substance/.

Important methodological changes have occurred over time. As a result, these reports may not be comparable with all others in the series, in several important ways. These changes and their impact on the comparability of reports in this series are described in more detail in a technical note at the end of this section. The following categories cannot be compared between the reports in this series:

-Death counts and/or rates for any *Alcohol-Related Death* indicators cannot be compared between the 2005 report and any later reports.
-Race/ethnicity reporting for indicators can be compared between the 2013 and subsequent reports but not to reports prior to 2013.
-Beginning with 2011 estimates, the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) updated its surveillance methods. Any shift in prevalence between 2010 and 2011 must be interpreted with caution, as it may be partially due to change in methods necessary to keep up with changes in cell phone use in the US and take advantage of improved statistical procedures.
-Data for risk behaviors (BRFSS-based) indicators have been aggregated for years 2015-2017, except for Adult Depression and Adult Drinking and Driving, which are not asked every year. These two indicators are reported on a single-year basis.
-Reports from 2005, 2010, and 2011 reflected a special *small numbers rule* specific to them. This rule, devised by SEOW during the design of the original 2005 report, suppressed the reporting of death rates for table cells based on fewer than two deaths per year. This rule was replaced by the standard *NMDOH small numbers rule* used in other NMDOH publications. This rule establishes suppression of reporting only for table cells based on three or fewer events coming from a population of fewer than 20 people.
-Opioid Overdose Related ED visits data cannot be compared to previous editions of the Substance Use Epidemiology Profile as the data source changed for the 2018 report. The 2018 report uses ED Syndromic Surveillance. Previous reports used the Annual ED data file.

## How to Use this Report

This report presents commonly used indicators of substance use in New Mexico. These indicators include outcome measures (e.g., alcohol-related death) reported in the *Consequences* section, mental health indicators associated with substance use (e.g., depression) in the *Mental Health* section, and consumption measures (e.g., self-reported substance use behavior from statewide surveys) reported in the *Consumption* section. The presentation of each major indicator includes: a text description of the major data findings; a detailed table with results by gender, age-group, and race/ethnicity; a table detailing county results by race/ethnicity; a bar chart and a map with rates for each New Mexico county; and additional charts illustrating other pertinent findings. There are also appendices that provide population denominators used in the calculation of death rates, substance use and mental health indicators from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), and the International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification, 9th (ICD-9-CM) and 10th (ICD-10-CM) diagnosis codes used to produce indicators based on hospital data.

A combined five-year period is used when presenting deaths, emergency department visits, and hospital discharges. Combining counts over multiple years is necessary because in many New Mexico counties, there may be very few events (deaths, emergency department visits, or hospital discharges) due to a given cause in any given year. Combining counts over multiple years allows the calculation of rates that are more stable and, therefore, more meaningful than those calculated based on very few cases. In this report, death, emergency department visits, and hospitalization rates were calculated and reported for 2013-2017, the most current available five-year period.

# INTRODUCTION (continued)

## Use of this Report: The Problem Statements

This report presents considerable detail in the form of numbers, proportions, rates, and other statistical summaries; many of these can be found in tables and charts. This information is synthesized in *Problem Statements*, which provide a brief narrative overview of the data and detailed statistics. These *Problem Statements* are designed to help explain and frame the epidemiological data presented in each section of the report.

## Use of this Report: Tables and Charts

Each of the outcome indicators is presented with at least two tables. Table 1 for each indicator presents the number of events (deaths, emergency department visits, hospital discharges, or number of persons engaging in or experiencing a risk behavior) and their respective rates (or the weighted behavior prevalence rates) by sex, age-group (or grade in the case of Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey [YRRS] data), and race/ethnicity. In sections that report on causes of death, these tables include the number of deaths on the left side of the table and age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population on the right side of the table. In sections that report on emergency department visits or hospital discharges, these tables include the number of emergency department visits or hospital discharges on the left side and age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population on the right side. For BRFSS-based indicators, these tables include an estimate of the number of persons engaging in or experiencing the risk behavior on the left side and the prevalence rate of the behavior in the population on the right side. For the aggregated indicators, the number of people was estimated by multiplying the percentage of persons engaging in or experiencing the risk behavior by the population estimate for the corresponding group. In sections that report specifically on youth risk behaviors, Table 1 includes only prevalence rates. These tables are very useful in determining the most important risk groups at the statewide level. Table 2 for each indicator presents results for each NM county by race/ethnicity. Again, the number of events are presented on the left side of the table and the age-adjusted rates on the right side of the table. These tables are useful in determining which counties have the most severe substance use issues and which racial/ethnic groups are at the highest risk within each county. Youth data are presented by county only.

Discussion of each indicator also includes a county bar chart that graphically presents age-adjusted death rates (or weighted behavior prevalence rates) for each NM county in descending order. Adjacent to each county name on the left side of the chart, the number of events occurring (or the estimated number of persons engaging in or experiencing the behavior) in the county and the percent of NM events occurring (or the weighted percent of New Mexicans engaging in or experiencing the behavior) in each county are presented. Counties with the highest rates are easily identified at the top of the chart, while counties with low rates are at the bottom. The state rate is depicted with a darker colored bar, and for most indicators, the most recent available US rate is also included, depicted with a cross-hatched bar, making it easy to compare the county rate to the state and national rate in each instance.

Finally, maps showing rates by county have been included for each indicator. The counties have been categorized and shaded according to the county rates. Map shading categories have been chosen to identify counties that have rates lower than the state rate, counties that have rates somewhat higher than the state rate, and counties that have rates substantially higher than the state rate. The latter category (corresponding to the darkest-shaded counties) represent rates that are higher than the state rate by a selected amount. For maps based either on death or hospital-related event rates, this amount corresponds to rates that are 50% or higher than the state rate; for those based on behavioral data (BRFSS or YRRS), this amount corresponds to rates that are 25% higher than the state rate.

## Use of this Report: Rates and Numbers

Both rates and the numbers of events are presented in the tables and charts of this report. While the rates are very important for indicating the degree of an issue in a given county or population group, they only provide part of the picture needed for comparing the burden of a problem from one county or group to another. The number of events also needs to be considered when making planning decisions. For example, Rio Arriba County has an alcohol-related death rate (139.4 per 100,000 population) more than twice that of Bernalillo County (59.0 per 100,000 population). However, the number of alcohol-related deaths in Bernalillo County (2,139) is over seven times the number in Rio Arriba County (278). While the problem is more severe in Rio Arriba County (reflected in higher rate), Bernalillo County bears a larger proportion of the statewide burden (31.5% of all alcohol-related deaths in the state compared to 4.1% for Rio Arriba County). When prioritizing the distribution of resources and selecting interventions, it is important to look at both the total number of deaths and the death rate. Because of its extremely high rate of alcohol-related deaths, interventions that address this problem are very important in Rio Arriba County. At the same time, Bernalillo County is also very important when considering interventions because it bears much of the statewide burden of alcohol-related deaths.

# INTRODUCTION (continued)

## Use of this Report: Why are some rates missing from the tables?

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

Morbidity and mortality numbers and rates are not reported when the number of events are three or less with a denominator (population) of less than twenty, in accordance with the *NMDOH small numbers rule* (https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/view/docs/Standards/NMSmallNumbersRule2006.pdf).

Although not suppressed, mortality and morbidity rates calculated with less than ten events (numerator) should be considered unstable. When rates are calculated using small numbers of events, rates can vary widely from one reporting to the next for reasons different from actual changes in the frequency of occurrence of the events measured.

Specifically, for indicators using Emergency Department Data (EDD) or Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data (HIDD), missing rates correspond to events for which data on race-ethnicity, sex, or county of residence were missing. Although these events are included in the total count of events for NM, rates cannot be calculated and are, therefore, not reported. Footnotes on the corresponding tables for these indicators will refer to the number of events missing. EDD and HIDD indicators have been produced by searching for specific diagnostic codes on these datasets. For EDD, all diagnosis fields have been used (thus, the inclusion of the word 'Related' in the name of the indicator). For HIDD, only the main diagnosis was used. The International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) and ICD-10-CM codes used are listed in Appendix 4.

## Other Data Resources

The data presented here come from various sources. Other valuable publications have been written utilizing these data sources. The New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile should be seen as complementary to these other publications, and program planners will want to refer to these other documents for additional information. These publications include:

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

- **New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) reports**,
produced by the Survey Section, IBEB-ERD-NMDOH.
Available online at:
https://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/brfss/

- **New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) reports**, produced by
NMDOH, NM Public Education Department, and the UNM Prevention Research Center.
Available online at:
https://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/yrrs/

- **Emergency Department Data (EDD) Syndromic Surveillance**, produced by the Health Systems
Epidemiology program, ERD-NMDOH
Available online at:
http://nmhealth.org/about/erd/hsep/edd/

- **Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data (HIDD) Annual Reports**, produced by the Health Systems
Epidemiology program, ERD-NMDOH
Available online at:
http://nmhealth.org/about/erd/hsep/hidd/

## Technical Note: Methodological Changes since Previous Reports

Changes to the Definition of Alcohol-Related Death

In 2013, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated the Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) Alcohol-Attributable Fractions (AAFs), which are central to the estimation of alcohol-related deaths and alcohol-related death rates in this report (https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/announcement.html). The updated AAFs were implemented in the 2015 and subsequent reports. The key difference between the updated CDC's ARDI AAFs used in the 2015 and subsequent reports and the AAFs used in previous reports is that the age-specific AAFs for alcohol-attributable motor-vehicle traffic crashes have been updated.

The AAFs are the proportion of a given cause of death that can be attributed to excessive alcohol use. The CDC ARDI AAFs are the standard AAFs recommended for use by the CDC. These AAFs were first reported in Midanik, L., Chaloupka, F., Saitz, R., Toomey, T., Fellows, J., Dufour, M., Landen, M., Brounstein, P., Stahre, M., Brewer, R., Naimi, T., & Miller, J. (2004). Alcohol-attributable deaths and years of potential life lost - United States, 2001. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 53[37]:866-870). The ARDI AAFs are further described on the CDC website: (http://nccd.cdc.gov/DPH_ARDI/default/Default.aspx).

Changes to Race/Ethnicity Categories

The original 2005 report in this series used the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standard race/ethnicity categories for reporting by race/ethnicity. These NCHS standard race/ethnicity categories break out Hispanic for each race category (e.g., White, Black, etc.) and combine the Hispanic portion of each race category (e.g., White Hispanic, Black Hispanic, etc.) when reporting the Hispanic category.

The 2010 report implemented new race/ethnicity reporting standards used by NMDOH for all indicators except those based on the YRRS. These NMDOH standard race/ethnicity categories report only the White Hispanic category as Hispanic; and report the Hispanic subset of other race groups (e.g., Black Hispanic) in the corresponding race category (e.g., Black). The 2011 report implemented the NMDOH race/ethnicity reporting categories for all YRRS-based indicators as well.

In 2012, NMDOH adopted a new standard for reporting race/ethnicity. The New Mexico reporting standard uses the estimates by bridged race and Hispanic ethnicity. Presentation of race and ethnicity will be done together in the same table. Race/ethnicity will be viewed as a single social and cultural construct. Persons designated as Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race, will be categorized as 'Hispanic.' Persons not designated as Hispanic will be categorized by their single race ('Black or African American,' 'American Indian or Alaska native,' 'Asian or Pacific Islander,' 'White,' or 'Other'). For more information, refer to the *NMDOH Guidelines for Race/Ethnicity Data* at: https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/docs/Standards/Race_Guidelines.pdf. These changes in the race/ethnicity categories make the 2013 and subsequent reports' counts and rates by race/ethnicity comparable to each other but not comparable to all previous reports.

Changes to the Emergency Department Data

In this report, Emergency Department (ED) Syndromic Surveillance was used instead of the Annual ED data file. Syndromic Surveillance is the near-real time data collection of emergency department visits in New Mexico. Patient level information per the observations are updated daily as data is continuously being received. Case identification in the syndromic surveillance database may be queried by chief complaints and discharge diagnoses; although, the cases identified in this report relied solely on the discharge diagnoses codes as indicators of drug-related cases.

During the time period of the data in the report (2013-2017), the number of participating emergency departments participating in Syndromic Surveillance Reporting expanded greatly.

Changes to the NSDUH Questionnaire and data collection:

In 2015, a number of changes were made to the NSDUH questionnaire and data collection procedures resulting in the establishment of a new baseline for a number of measures. Therefore, estimates for several measures included in prior reports are not available. For details, see Section A.6 of the "2015-2016 NSDUH: Guide to State Tables and Summary of Small Area Estimation Methodology" at: https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2015-2016-nsduh-guide-state-tables-and-summary-sae-methodology

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Consequences of Substance Use

Introduction

All of the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico are, at least partially, attributable to the use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs. In 2016, the ten leading causes of death in New Mexico were diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, unintentional injuries, chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, suicide, and influenza and pneumonia. Of these, chronic liver disease, unintentional injuries, and suicide are associated with alcohol use; chronic lower respiratory diseases and influenza and pneumonia are associated with tobacco use; heart disease, malignant neoplasms, and cerebrovascular diseases are associated with both alcohol and tobacco use; and unintentional injuries and suicide are associated with the use of other drugs.

Alcohol-Related Deaths and Hospitalizations

Over the past 30 years, New Mexico has consistently had among the highest alcohol-related death rates in the United States, and it has had the highest alcohol-related death rate since 1997. The negative consequences of excessive alcohol use in NM are not limited to death but also include domestic violence, crime, poverty, and unemployment, as well as chronic liver disease, motor vehicle crash and other injuries, mental illness, and a variety of other medical problems. In 2010, the economic cost of excessive alcohol consumption in New Mexico was $2.2 billion ($2.77 per drink or an average of $1,084 per person) (Sacks, Jeffrey J., et al. "2010 national and state costs of excessive alcohol consumption." American Journal of Preventive Medicine 49.5 (2015): e73-e79).

Death rates from alcohol-related causes increase with age. However, one in five deaths among working age adults (20-64) in NM is attributable to alcohol. Male rates are substantially higher than female rates. American Indians had higher alcohol-related death rates than other race/ethnicities. McKinley and Rio Arriba counties had extremely high alcohol-related death rates, driven by high rates in the American Indian and Hispanic male populations. The counties with the most deaths for the five-year period of 2013-2017 were Bernalillo, McKinley, San Juan, Dona Ana, and Santa Fe. New Mexico has extremely high death rates due to both alcohol-related chronic diseases and alcohol-related injuries.

- Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death. NM's rate of death due to alcohol-related chronic diseases was more than twice the national rate. Death rates increase with age. American Indians, both male and female, and Hispanic males have extremely high rates. As with total alcohol-related death, McKinley and Rio Arriba counties had the highest rates in the state.

- Alcohol-related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) accounts for the most deaths due to alcohol-related chronic disease. AR-CLD death rates are extremely high among American Indians, both male and female, and Hispanic males. The high rates among American Indians and Hispanic males between the ages of 35 and 64 represent a tremendous burden in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLL). While Bernalillo County had the highest number of deaths due to AR-CLD (677 for the years 2013-2017), two counties that stand out for their very high rates were McKinley and Rio Arriba, which had rates that were more than six times the national rate.

- Chronic liver disease hospitalizations (CLD-HIDD) can provide information on CLD risk at an earlier time point in the disease's development then AR-CLD mortality, and the number of emergency department visits can be used as a measure of the impact of CLD on the medical system. Women are at lower risk than men. Women who identify as Asian or Pacific Islander have the lowest rates whereas men who identify as American Indian have the highest rates. McKinley County had the highest rate of CLD-HIDD, followed by Rio Arriba, Cibola, Sierra, and Luna. De Baca and Eddy counties had the lowest rates. It is important to note that hospitalizations from federal facilities (e.g. Indian Health Services and Veterans Administration) are not included in these results.

- Alcohol-Related Injury Death. NM's rate of alcohol-related injury death was approximately 1.4 times the national rate. In the current reporting period (2013-2017), drug overdose surpassed alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crashes and falls as the leading cause of alcohol-related injury death. Numerous other types of injury death are also associated with excessive alcohol use (particularly binge drinking). Deaths from drug overdose, a portion of which are partially attributable to alcohol, have increased substantially in recent years. Males are more at risk for alcohol-related injury death than females with American Indian males having particularly elevated risk.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

## Consequences of Substance Use (continued)

New Mexico's alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crash (AR-MVTC) death rate has decreased substantially over the past 30 years. After substantial declines during the 1980s and 1990s, NM's rate stagnated for almost ten years. However, a comprehensive program to prevent driving while intoxicated (DWI) initiated in 2004, resulted in substantial rate declines, particularly during the period 2005-2008. Nonetheless, rate disparities remain; both male and female American Indians have elevated rates, especially among middle age males (age 25-64). Mora, McKinley, Catron, Guadalupe, and Cibola were the counties with the highest alcohol-impaired motor vehicle traffic crash (AI-MVTC) death rates. However, Mora, Catron, and Guadalupe counties had low numbers of deaths, whereas McKinley County had the third highest number of deaths behind Bernalillo and San Juan counties.

Smoking-Related Death

Historically, New Mexico has had one of the lowest smoking-related death rates in the nation. Nonetheless, New Mexico's burden of death associated with smoking is considerably greater than the burden associated with alcohol and other drugs. Among all racial/ethnic groups, males have higher smoking-related death rates than females. Among both males and females, Whites have the highest rates, followed by Blacks. The counties with the highest rates and relatively heavy burdens of smoking-related death (i.e., 20 or more deaths a year) were Sierra, De Baca, Luna, Quay, Torrance, Eddy, and Lea. The high rates in most of these counties, and in the state overall, were driven by high rates among Whites.

Drug Overdose Death

In 2017, New Mexico had the seventeenth highest drug overdose death rate in the nation. The consequences of drug use continue to burden New Mexico communities. Drug overdose death rates remained higher for males than for females. The highest drug overdose death rate was among Hispanic males. Rio Arriba County had the highest drug overdose death rate in the state. Bernalillo County continued to bear the highest burden of drug overdose death in terms of total numbers of deaths. Unintentional drug overdoses account for 88% of drug overdose deaths. The most common drugs causing unintentional overdose death for the period covered in this report were prescription opioids (i.e., methadone, oxycodone, morphine; 57%), heroin (40%), benzodiazepines (24%), cocaine (13%), and methamphetamine (26%) (not mutually exclusive). In New Mexico and nationally, overdose death from opioids has become an issue of enormous concern as these potent drugs are widely available.

Opioid overdose related emergency department (OOR-ED) visits increased 98.4% in the US between 2004 and 2009. In NM, between 2013 and 2017, ED visits increased by 51%. Male rates of OOR-ED visits were higher compared to female rates. For both groups, Blacks and Hispanics had higher rates compared to other racial/ethnic groups. Rio Arriba County had the highest rate of OOR-ED visits during 2013-2017 with 155.3 OOR-ED visits per 100,000 population.

## Suicide and Mental Health

Suicide and Mental Health

Suicide is a serious and persistent public health problem in New Mexico. Over the period 1981 through 2010, New Mexico's suicide rate was consistently among the highest in the nation, at 1.5 to 1.9 times the US rate. Male suicide rates were around three times higher than those of females across all racial/ethnic groups, except Asian/Pacific Islanders and Blacks. For the five-year period 2013-2017, all but eleven counties had suicide rates that were at least one and a half times higher than the most recent available US rate.

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

## Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Consumption Behavior

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

Substance Use Indicators included in this Report

- Adult Binge Drinking. Binge drinking (defined as drinking five or more drinks on a single occasion for men, or four or more drinks on a single occasion for women) is associated with numerous types of injury death, including motor vehicle traffic crash fatalities, drug overdose, falls, suicide, and homicide. Among adults (age 18 or over) of all ethnicities, binge drinking was more commonly reported by males than females, mirroring higher rates of alcohol-related injury death among males. Among males, Hispanics were more likely to report binge drinking than other race/ethnicities. Young adults (age 18-24) were more likely than other age groups to report binge drinking.

- Youth Current Drinking. Any alcohol consumption by a person under the age of 21 is considered to be excessive drinking. Alcohol is the most commonly used drug among youth in New Mexico, more than tobacco or other drugs. However, contrary to common perception, most high school students do not drink. In 2017, 26.2% of high school students reported that they were current drinkers. This is a significant decrease from 43.3% in 2005.

- Youth Binge Drinking. Youth binge drinking has significantly decreased over the last decade. In 2017, New Mexico public high school students were less likely to report binge drinking than US high school students. Among New Mexico high school students, binge drinking was more commonly reported by upper grade students than lower grade students. There was no significant difference in the binge drinking rate between male and female high school students. Binge drinking rates were lower among American Indian youth than other racial/ethnic groups.

- Youth Having Ten or More Drinks. On average, underage drinkers consume more drinks per drinking occasion than adult drinkers and risk of harm increases as the number of drinks consumed on an occasion increases. Students in the 12th grade are more likely to drink ten or more drinks on an occasion than 9th grade students. In 2017, boys and girls did not have significantly different rates of drinking ten or more drinks on an occasion.

- Adult Heavy Drinking. In NM, between 2015-2017, adult heavy drinking (defined as drinking, on average, more than two drinks per day for men or more than one drink per day for women) was less commonly reported (5.2%) than in the rest of the nation in 2016 (6.5%). Heavy drinking was more prevalent among middle-aged (age 25-64) adults, with 5.7% reporting past-month heavy drinking. New Mexico men were almost 1.4 times more likely to report chronic drinking than women (5.9% v. 4.4%).

- Adult Drinking and Driving. In 2016, adult past-30-day drinking and driving was reported in New Mexico by 1.0% of adults aged 18 and over. Past-30-day drinking and driving was more prevalent among young (age 18-24) and middle-age (age 25-64) adults than among older adults (age 65+). New Mexico men were twice as likely to report drinking and driving than women (1.9% v. 0.8%). Hispanic males (2.7%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than American Indian (1.8%) and White (1.2%) males.

- Youth Drinking and Driving. In 2017, New Mexico high school students were more likely to report driving after drinking alcohol than other US students (6.5% v. 5.5%). Driving after drinking was more common among boys than girls and was less common among White and American Indian youth than among other racial/ethnic groups. Twelfth grade students were more likely to report drinking and driving than ninth and tenth grade students.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (continued)

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

- Youth Drug Use. In 2017, past-30-day marijuana and methamphetamine use were more prevalent among New Mexico students than among US students. The use of marijuana was more commonly reported by American Indian students than by students in other racial/ethnic groups. Asian or Pacific Islander students were more likely to report past-30-day use of cocaine, painkillers, heroin, methamphetamine, and inhalants than students of other racial/ethnic groups.

- Adult Tobacco Use. Between 2015-2017, the prevalence of adult smoking was slightly higher for New Mexico compared to the 2016 US estimates (17.2% vs. 17.0% respectively). Smoking was most prevalent among middle-aged groups and was more common among men than women for all age categories.

-Youth Tobacco Use. In 2017, smoking was more prevalent among New Mexico high school students (10.6%) than in the nation overall (8.8%). New Mexico boys were more likely than girls to report current smoking (11.9% vs. 9.0%). Black (8.8%), White (9.7%) and Hispanic (10.7%) students had lower rates of current cigarette smoking than American Indian (12.6%) and Asian or Pacific Islander (12.0%) students.

## Data Sources

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http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/data-sets.2000.html as of October 12, 2018.

New Mexico population data, 2000-2017: University of New Mexico (UNM), Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS). Annual Estimates of the Population of New Mexico by County, Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 2000 to 2017 (8/24/2018 update).

National death data: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Multiple Cause-of-Death files, 1981-2017, machine readable data files and documentation. National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland. Available from:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/VitalStatsOnline.htm#Mortality_Multiple. Death rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH), Epidemiology and Response Division (ERD), Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau (IBEB), Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section (SAES).

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

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

(1) VMT reporting: Fatalities, Fatalities in Crashes by Driver Alcohol Involvement, Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), and Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT, by State, 1982-2016. Report provided by NHTSA National Center for Statistics and Analysis, Information Services Team. 2008-2016 death rates per 100 Million VMT calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section.

## Data Sources (continued)

(2) Per 100,000 population reporting: Persons killed, by state and Highest Driver Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) in Crash - State: USA, Year. Available from:
https://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/States/StatesAlcohol.aspx. Death rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section.

New Mexico Emergency Department Visits: New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Health Systems Epidemiology Unit. Visit rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section

New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharges: New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Health Systems Epidemiology Unit. Discharge rates were calculated by the New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Substance Abuse Epidemiology Section

National adult behavioral data: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Adult and Community Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Online Prevalence Data, 1995-2016. Available from:
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https://nmhealth.org/about/erd/ibeb/brfss/ as of October 12, 2018.

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# Section 1

## Consequences

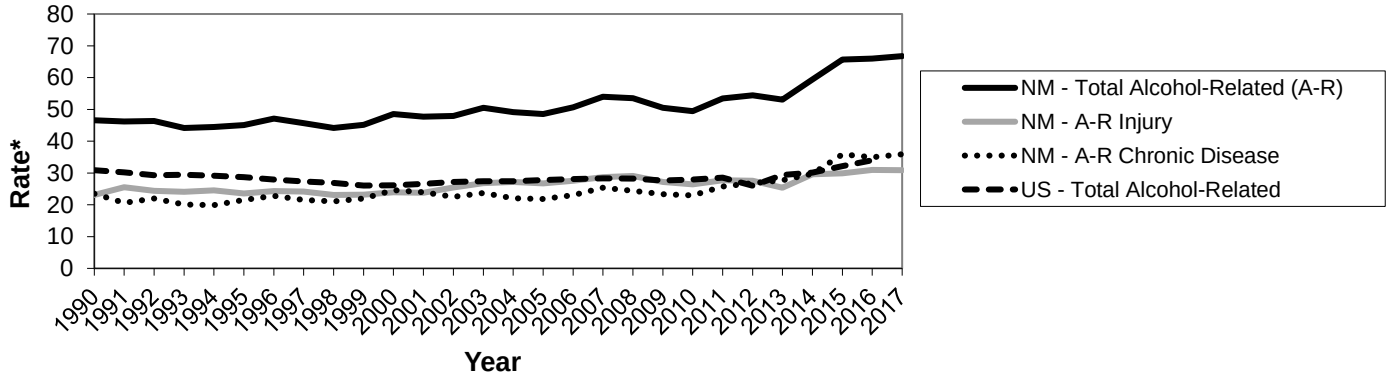
# ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH

## Problem Statement

The consequences of excessive alcohol use are severe in New Mexico. New Mexico's total alcohol-related death rate has ranked first, second, or third in the US since 1981; and 1st for the period 2006 through 2010 (Stahre M, etal. Contribution of Excessive Alcohol Consumption to Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost in the United States. Preventing Chronic Disease. 2014;11:E109. doi:10.5888/pcd11.130293). The negative consequences of excessive alcohol use in New Mexico are not limited to death but also include domestic violence, crime, poverty, and unemployment, as well as chronic liver disease, motor vehicle crash and other injuries, mental illness, and a variety of other medical problems. Nationally, one in ten deaths among working age adults (age 20-64) is attributable to alcohol. In New Mexico this ratio is one in five deaths.

Chart 1 shows the two principal components of alcohol-related death: deaths due to chronic diseases (such as chronic liver disease), which are strongly associated with chronic heavy drinking; and deaths due to alcohol-related injuries, which are strongly associated with binge drinking. Each category will be considered in more detail later in this report. New Mexico's total alcohol-related death rate increased 16% from 1990 through 2012, driven by a 19% increase in alcohol-related injury death rates from 2001 through 2012. By contrast, the US alcohol-related death rate decreased 8% from 1990 through 2011. Although the alcohol-related chronic disease death rate has remained fairly stable from 1990 to 2009 in NM, from 2010 to 2017 there has been a 56% increase in the alcohol-related chronic disease death rate.

## Chart 1: Alcohol-Related Death Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1990-2017




*US data are available up to 2016

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

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

## Table 1: Alcohol-Related Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 50 | 767 | 87 | 904 | 26.0 | 335.8 | 238.9 | 218.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 6.2 | 27.6 | 55.7 | 24.1 |
| | Black | 7 | 61 | 17 | 84 | 15.1 | 91.3 | 142.4 | 70.3 |
| | Hispanic | 174 | 1,476 | 367 | 2,016 | 16.5 | 121.3 | 152.2 | 88.4 |
| | White | 65 | 1,018 | 514 | 1,598 | 13.2 | 94.7 | 111.9 | 64.0 |
| | Total | 298 | 3,356 | 999 | 4,653 | 16.4 | 127.5 | 132.1 | 87.8 |
| Female | American Indian | 21 | 375 | 75 | 470 | 11.0 | 149.8 | 140.2 | 102.0 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 14.4 | 10.0 |
| | Black | 2 | 20 | 4 | 26 | 5.1 | 42.2 | 32.5 | 26.1 |
| | Hispanic | 52 | 509 | 222 | 783 | 5.1 | 41.3 | 75.2 | 32.7 |
| | White | 22 | 456 | 361 | 839 | 4.9 | 41.8 | 68.4 | 30.0 |
| | Total | 98 | 1,372 | 665 | 2,135 | 5.7 | 51.3 | 73.8 | 37.6 |
| Total | American Indian | 70 | 1,142 | 162 | 1,374 | 18.5 | 238.6 | 180.3 | 156.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 20 | 6 | 28 | 4.4 | 19.2 | 30.3 | 15.7 |
| | Black | 9 | 81 | 20 | 110 | 10.5 | 70.9 | 87.5 | 50.9 |
| | Hispanic | 226 | 1,984 | 589 | 2,799 | 10.9 | 81.1 | 109.8 | 59.7 |
| | White | 87 | 1,474 | 876 | 2,437 | 9.2 | 68.1 | 88.6 | 46.8 |
| | Total | 396 | 4,728 | 1,665 | 6,789 | 11.2 | 89.1 | 100.4 | 62.2 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

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

Table 2 shows that McKinley and Rio Arriba counties had the highest rates of alcohol-related death, with rates more than twice the state rate and more than four times the national rate. Several other counties (Cibola, San Miguel, San Juan, and Taos) had a substantial burden (20 or more alcohol-related deaths per year) and rates more than twice the US rate. Furthermore, only two New Mexico counties had rates lower than the national rate. High rates among American Indian males and females drive the rates in McKinley, Cibola, and San Juan counties. Rio Arriba and Taos counties have high rates among American Indian males and females and Hispanic males; deaths among Hispanic males drive the high rates in San Miguel County (data by gender not shown).

## Table 2: Alcohol-Related Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

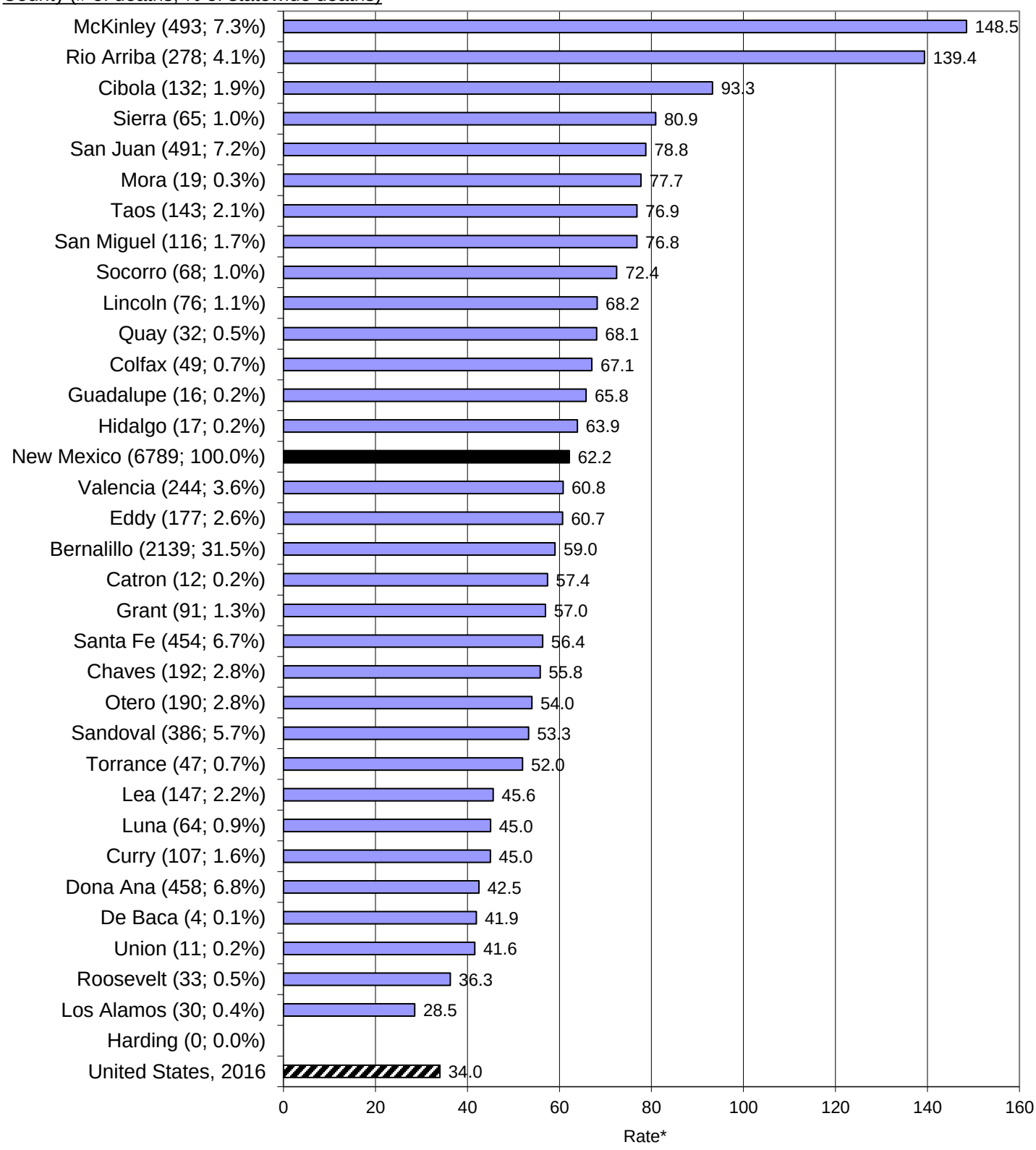
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 199 | 11 | 58 | 990 | 866 | 2,139 | 149.6 | 11.6 | 58.8 | 63.7 | 49.0 | 59.0 |
| Catron | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 152.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 44.2 | 57.4 |
| Chaves | 1 | 0 | 3 | 90 | 96 | 192 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 60.9 | 56.1 | 56.5 | 55.8 |
| Cibola | 78 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 22 | 132 | 147.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 61.0 | 70.9 | 93.3 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 18 | 49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 44.4 | 67.1 |
| Curry | 1 | 1 | 8 | 35 | 62 | 107 | 71.0 | 21.0 | 58.7 | 43.5 | 44.7 | 45.0 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.6 | 35.3 | 41.9 |
| Dona Ana | 4 | 4 | 7 | 265 | 175 | 458 | 60.1 | 34.4 | 36.7 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 42.5 |
| Eddy | 3 | 0 | 3 | 73 | 98 | 177 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 74.7 | 59.5 | 62.7 | 60.7 |
| Grant | 2 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 48 | 91 | 191.9 | 0.0 | 90.3 | 53.9 | 60.1 | 57.0 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.7 | 0.0 | 65.8 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 59.6 | 63.9 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 8 | 61 | 77 | 147 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.0 | 42.2 | 52.2 | 45.6 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 53 | 76 | 178.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.0 | 70.5 | 68.2 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 26 | 30 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 32.3 | 28.5 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 38 | 64 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.9 | 32.9 | 60.2 | 45.0 |
| McKinley | 447 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 16 | 493 | 181.5 | 0.0 | 57.7 | 66.6 | 42.7 | 148.5 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 50.5 | 77.7 |
| Otero | 43 | 0 | 5 | 45 | 96 | 190 | 239.2 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 44.8 | 54.0 |
| Quay | 1 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 13 | 32 | 381.5 | 186.0 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 50.2 | 68.1 |
| Rio Arriba | 61 | 0 | 2 | 194 | 21 | 278 | 225.8 | 0.0 | 244.7 | 135.9 | 64.3 | 139.4 |
| Roosevelt | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 33 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 71.5 | 39.6 | 34.7 | 36.3 |
| Sandoval | 122 | 0 | 8 | 109 | 144 | 386 | 157.9 | 0.0 | 46.8 | 44.5 | 35.8 | 53.3 |
| San Juan | 326 | 0 | 1 | 45 | 118 | 491 | 140.0 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 42.7 | 38.9 | 78.8 |
| San Miguel | 1 | 1 | 0 | 95 | 17 | 116 | 130.7 | 113.2 | 0.0 | 83.2 | 45.8 | 76.8 |
| Santa Fe | 25 | 5 | 1 | 258 | 159 | 454 | 137.3 | 42.0 | 11.1 | 68.5 | 38.5 | 56.4 |
| Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 51 | 65 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.4 | 79.7 | 80.9 |
| Socorro | 17 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 20 | 68 | 183.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 71.0 | 44.3 | 72.4 |
| Taos | 22 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 41 | 143 | 203.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 52.6 | 76.9 |
| Torrance | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 29 | 47 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 61.8 | 49.1 | 54.9 | 52.0 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.7 | 16.5 | 41.6 |
| Valencia | 12 | 2 | 2 | 138 | 87 | 244 | 86.5 | 92.8 | 37.9 | 63.4 | 54.1 | 60.8 |
| New Mexico | 1,374 | 28 | 110 | 2,799 | 2,437 | 6,789 | 156.9 | 15.7 | 50.9 | 59.7 | 46.8 | 62.2 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

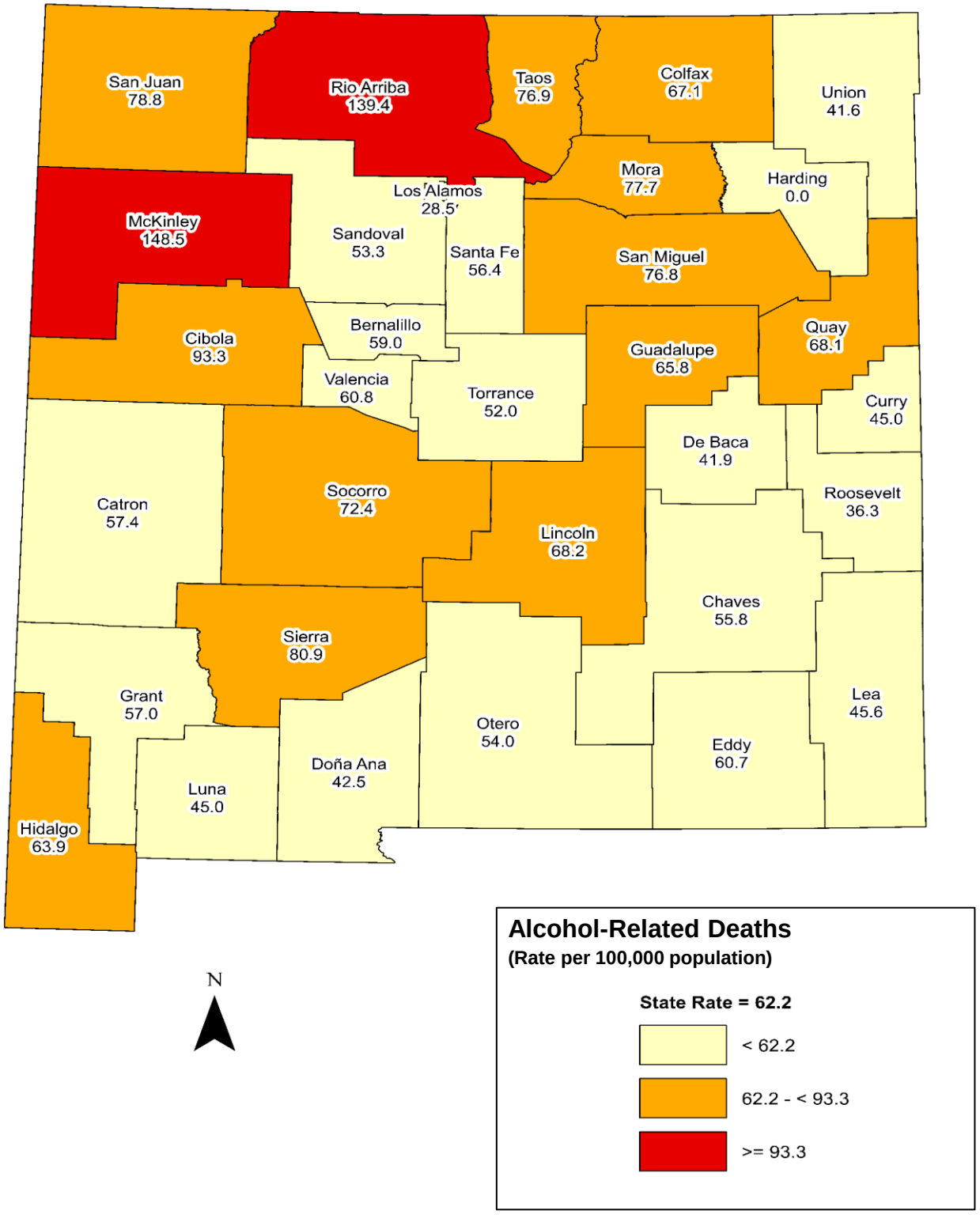



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH

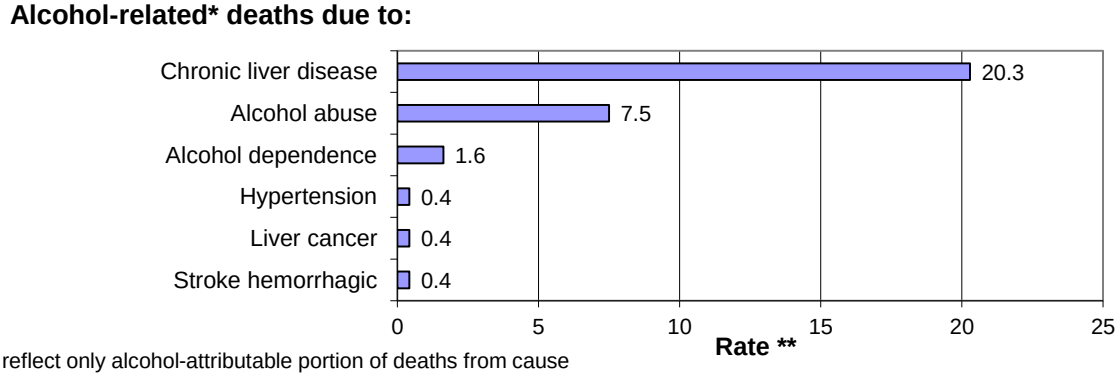
## Problem Statement

Chronic heavy drinking (defined as drinking, on average, more than two drinks per day for men and more than one drink per day for women) often is associated with alcoholism or alcohol dependence and can cause or contribute to a number of diseases, including alcoholic liver cirrhosis. For the past 15 years, New Mexico's death rate from alcohol-related chronic disease has consistently been first or second in the nation and 1.5 to two times the national rate. The national death rate from alcohol-related chronic disease in 2015 (13.9) was the same as that in 1990. In contrast, New Mexico's rate increased 53% from 1990 to 2017.

Chart 1 shows the five leading causes of alcohol-related chronic disease death in New Mexico during 2013-2017. Alcohol-related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) was the leading cause of alcohol-related death overall and of alcohol-related chronic disease death during this period. This cause of death will be discussed in more detail later in this report. New Mexico also had the highest rate of alcohol dependence death in the US for the period 2010 through 2016 (the most recent year for which state comparison data is available).

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

## Chart 1: Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

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

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

## Table 1: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Deaths/Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 4 | 473 | 60 | 537 | 2.2 | 206.9 | 163.9 | 132.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 17.5 | 9.5 |
| | Black | 0 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 117.6 | 33.4 |
| | Hispanic | 3 | 841 | 257 | 1,101 | 0.3 | 69.1 | 106.7 | 49.1 |
| | White | 2 | 546 | 269 | 816 | 0.3 | 50.8 | 58.5 | 28.7 |
| | Total | 9 | 1,901 | 606 | 2,516 | 0.5 | 72.3 | 80.1 | 45.6 |
| Female | American Indian | 3 | 287 | 60 | 350 | 1.7 | 114.7 | 112.1 | 76.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 5.4 |
| | Black | 0 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 22.7 | 15.5 |
| | Hispanic | 3 | 301 | 127 | 432 | 0.3 | 24.5 | 43.1 | 18.0 |
| | White | 2 | 252 | 139 | 393 | 0.3 | 23.2 | 26.4 | 13.6 |
| | Total | 8 | 861 | 330 | 1,199 | 0.5 | 32.2 | 36.6 | 20.9 |
| Total | American Indian | 7 | 759 | 120 | 886 | 2.0 | 158.7 | 133.2 | 102.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 7.1 |
| | Black | 0 | 37 | 16 | 54 | 0.0 | 32.6 | 70.2 | 24.9 |
| | Hispanic | 6 | 1,142 | 384 | 1,532 | 0.3 | 46.7 | 71.6 | 32.9 |
| | White | 3 | 798 | 408 | 1,209 | 0.3 | 36.9 | 41.3 | 20.9 |
| | Total | 17 | 2,762 | 936 | 3,715 | 0.5 | 52.0 | 56.5 | 32.8 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that, in general, males are more at risk than females for alcohol-related chronic disease death. Male rates are almost two to three times higher than female rates across all racial/ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders. American Indians are most at risk among the racial/ethnic groups with total, male, and female rates more than twice the corresponding state rates. As mentioned earlier, Hispanic males are also at an elevated risk, with rates more than one and a half times the state rate (49.1 vs. 32.8).

Table 2 shows that McKinley, Rio Arriba, and Cibola counties have the highest death rates for diseases associated with alcohol-related chronic disease. In these counties, the rates are more than 4 times the national rate (13.9). The high rates in McKinley and Cibola counties are driven by unusually high rates in the American Indian population. In Rio Arriba County, the rate is driven by high rates in both the Hispanic and American Indian populations. It is worth noting the considerable variation exists across counties in American Indian alcohol-related chronic disease death rates, with substantially lower rates seen in San Juan County than in Cibola, McKinley, and Rio Arriba counties. It is also important to remember that these chronic disease deaths represent only the tip of the iceberg of health and social problems associated with chronic heavy alcohol use in New Mexico. For every alcohol-related death, there are many living persons (and their families) impaired by serious morbidity and reduced quality of life due to chronic alcohol abuse.

**Table 2: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017**

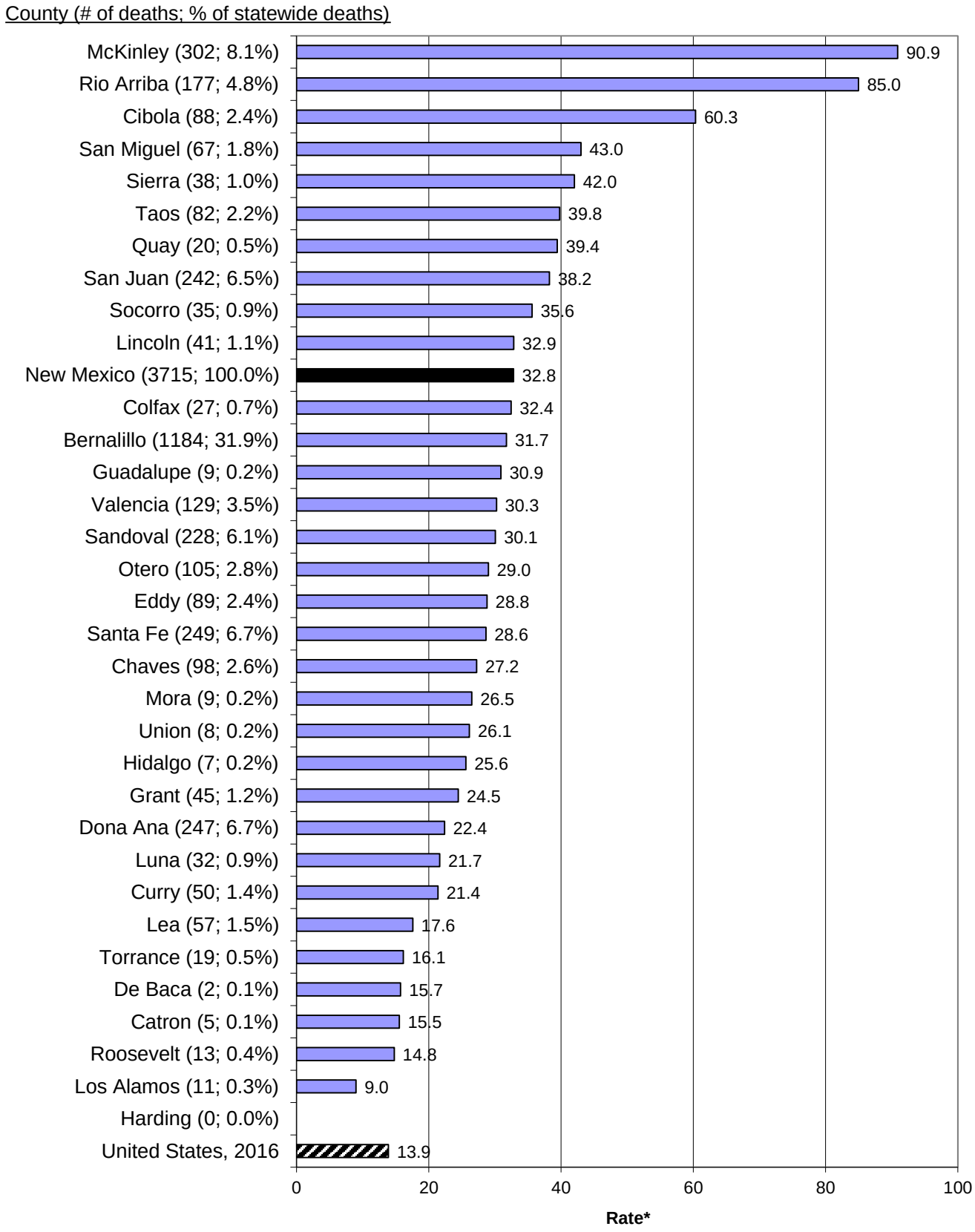
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 146 | 3 | 29 | 542 | 457 | 1,184 | 111.7 | 3.5 | 28.8 | 35.4 | 24.1 | 31.7 |
| Catron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.9 | 6.0 | 15.5 |
| Chaves | 0 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 49 | 98 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.2 | 29.9 | 25.8 | 27.2 |
| Cibola | 56 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 11 | 88 | 104.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 36.9 | 60.3 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.8 | 16.7 | 32.4 |
| Curry | 1 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 31 | 50 | 58.8 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 21.1 | 21.9 | 21.4 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 7.9 | 15.7 |
| Dona Ana | 4 | 3 | 4 | 146 | 89 | 247 | 55.4 | 25.2 | 21.4 | 23.3 | 20.2 | 22.4 |
| Eddy | 1 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 49 | 89 | 47.7 | 0.0 | 44.3 | 32.0 | 27.9 | 28.8 |
| Grant | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 22 | 45 | 132.9 | 0.0 | 90.3 | 25.1 | 23.0 | 24.5 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 30.9 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.6 | 12.8 | 25.6 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 2 | 25 | 29 | 57 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 17.4 | 17.6 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 28 | 41 | 143.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 30.5 | 32.9 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 17 | 32 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.6 | 18.8 | 23.9 | 21.7 |
| McKinley | 279 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 302 | 114.5 | 0.0 | 43.7 | 32.9 | 14.9 | 90.9 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 9.5 | 26.5 |
| Otero | 32 | 0 | 3 | 23 | 46 | 105 | 182.2 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 22.0 | 19.3 | 29.0 |
| Quay | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 20 | 381.5 | 186.0 | 0.0 | 55.4 | 22.2 | 39.4 |
| Rio Arriba | 49 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 15 | 177 | 180.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.0 | 40.1 | 85.0 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 |
| Sandoval | 86 | 0 | 6 | 66 | 69 | 228 | 111.6 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 26.7 | 14.9 | 30.1 |
| San Juan | 174 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 50 | 242 | 75.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 15.0 | 38.2 |
| San Miguel | 0 | 1 | 0 | 56 | 9 | 67 | 0.0 | 113.2 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 24.2 | 43.0 |
| Santa Fe | 19 | 3 | 0 | 147 | 76 | 249 | 104.8 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 16.1 | 28.6 |
| Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 29 | 38 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.2 | 34.8 | 42.0 |
| Socorro | 10 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 35 | 115.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 22.0 | 35.6 |
| Taos | 15 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 21 | 82 | 126.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.2 | 19.5 | 39.8 |
| Torrance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.9 | 14.3 | 16.1 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.4 | 3.2 | 26.1 |
| Valencia | 7 | 2 | 0 | 75 | 44 | 129 | 56.7 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 34.3 | 22.0 | 30.3 |
| New Mexico | 886 | 13 | 54 | 1,532 | 1,209 | 3,715 | 102.4 | 7.1 | 24.9 | 32.9 | 20.9 | 32.8 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

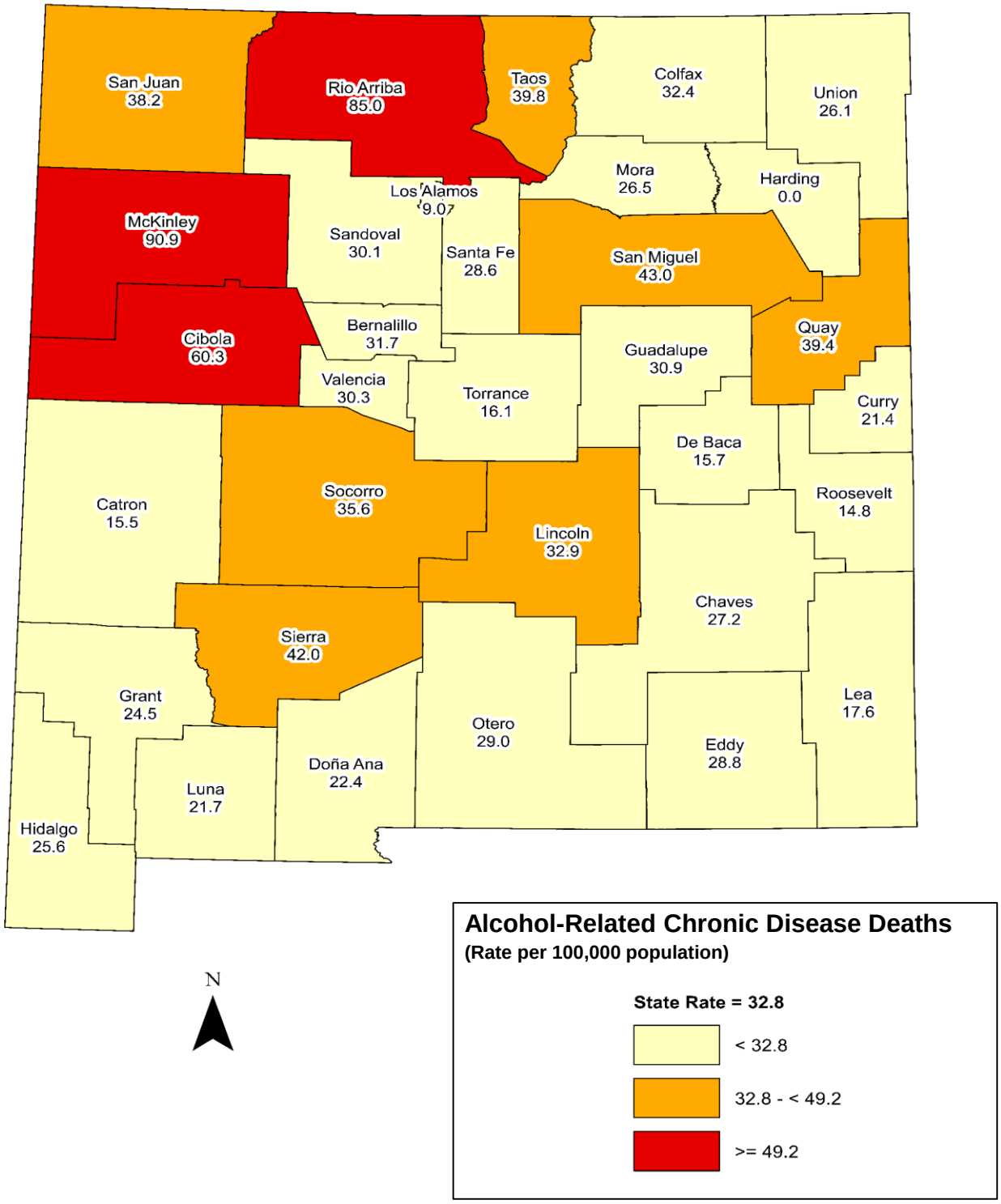



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC DISEASE DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

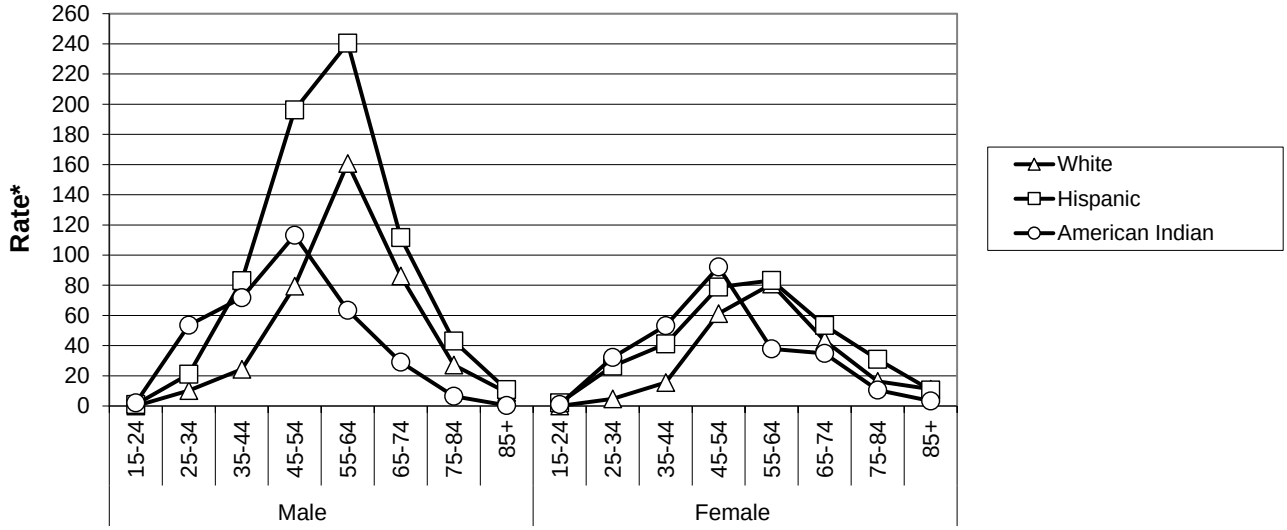
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

# ALCOHOL-RELATED CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) DEATH

## Problem Statement

Alcohol-related chronic liver disease (AR-CLD) is a progressive disease caused by alcohol abuse. It imposes a heavy burden of morbidity and mortality in New Mexico, and it is the principal driver of New Mexico's consistently high alcohol-related chronic disease death rate. Over the past 30 years, New Mexico's AR-CLD rate has trended upward while the national rate has decreased 20%. In 1993, AR-CLD surpassed alcohol-related motor vehicle crash death as the leading cause of alcohol-related death in New Mexico. Since 1997, New Mexico's death rate from AR-CLD has consistently been substantially higher than the death rate from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes.

## Chart 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017




* Age-specific rates per 100,000

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

## Table 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 2 | 302 | 36 | 340 | 1.0 | 132.2 | 98.1 | 83.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| | Black | 0 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 58.7 | 11.7 |
| | Hispanic | 1 | 541 | 165 | 707 | 0.1 | 44.4 | 68.7 | 31.3 |
| | White | 0 | 275 | 122 | 397 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 26.6 | 13.7 |
| | Total | 3 | 1,131 | 331 | 1,465 | 0.2 | 43.0 | 43.7 | 26.4 |
| Female | American Indian | 1 | 215 | 49 | 265 | 0.5 | 86.1 | 91.4 | 58.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| | Black | 0 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 8.0 |
| | Hispanic | 2 | 230 | 95 | 327 | 0.2 | 18.7 | 32.1 | 13.6 |
| | White | 0 | 162 | 71 | 233 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 8.0 |
| | Total | 3 | 618 | 217 | 838 | 0.2 | 23.1 | 24.1 | 14.6 |
| Total | American Indian | 3 | 517 | 85 | 605 | 0.8 | 108.1 | 94.1 | 70.0 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| | Black | 0 | 14 | 9 | 22 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 37.1 | 9.7 |
| | Hispanic | 3 | 770 | 260 | 1,034 | 0.1 | 31.5 | 48.5 | 22.1 |
| | White | 0 | 437 | 193 | 631 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 10.8 |
| | Total | 6 | 1,749 | 548 | 2,303 | 0.2 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 20.3 |

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

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

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

## Problem Statement (continued)

As Table 1 shows, more than 75% of AR-CLD deaths occur before age 65. Chart 1 shows the demographic distribution of AR-CLD death rates and graphically illustrates the extremely high burden of premature mortality this disease places on the American Indian population (both male and female), as well as on the Hispanic male population. The high death rates among American Indians and Hispanic males in the 35-64 age range represent a tremendous burden in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLLs), which estimates the average years a person would have lived if he or she had not died prematurely.

Chart 2 shows that AR-CLD death rates in McKinley and Rio Arriba counties are more than six times the national rate. Two-thirds of New Mexico's counties have rates more than twice the US rate. A number of counties with rates less than twice the US rate (e.g., Curry, Dona Ana, Grant) still have high rates compared to the US, and substantial numbers of deaths. The American Indian and/or Hispanic male rates tend to drive the county rates in all counties (data not shown). It is worth noting the relatively lower rates for American Indians in Valencia and San Juan counties and for Hispanics in Dona Ana County (Table 2).

## Table 2: Alcohol-Related CLD Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

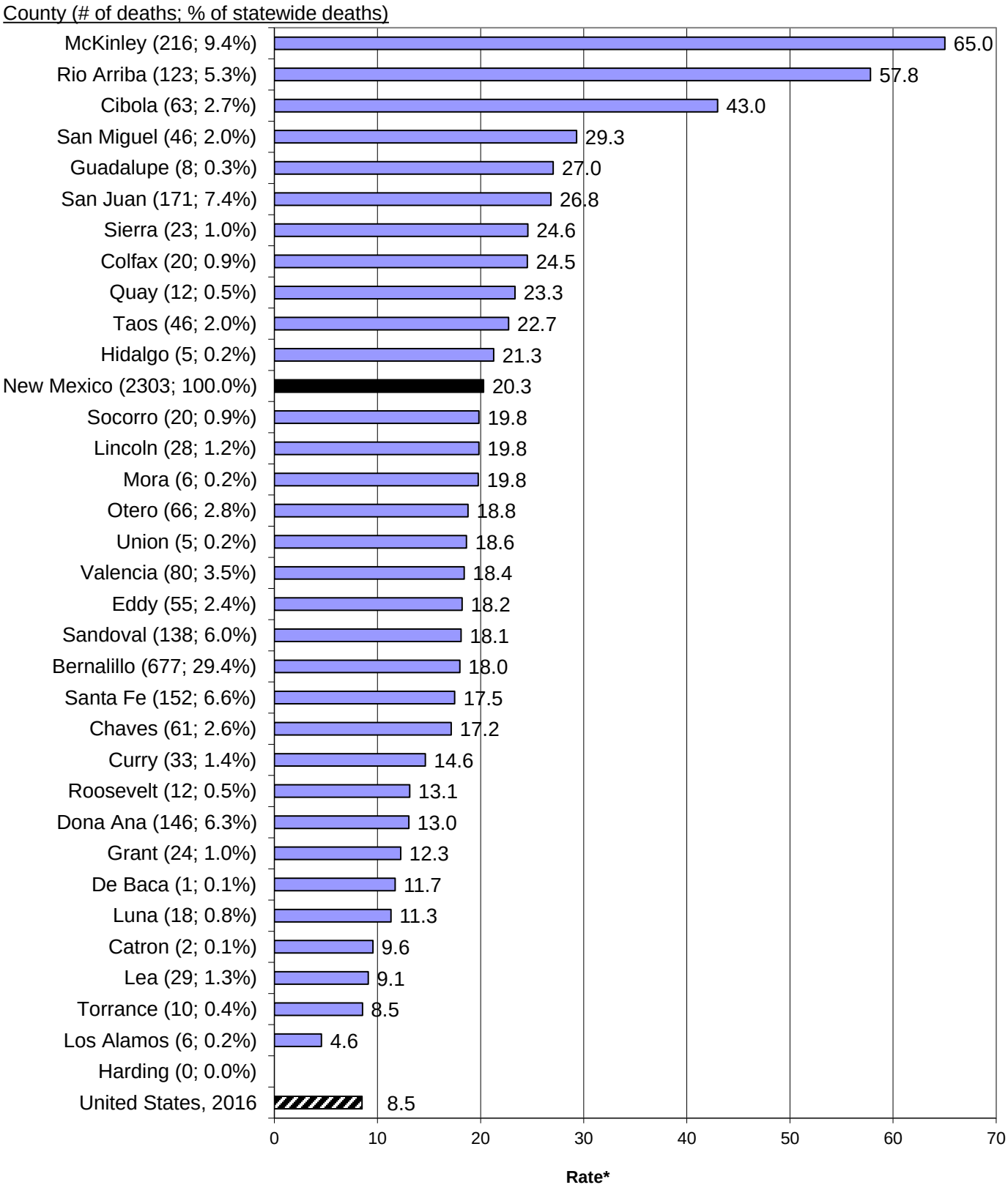
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 86 | 1 | 14 | 350 | 226 | 677 | 66.8 | 1.4 | 12.3 | 22.8 | 11.8 | 18.0 |
| Catron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 1.5 | 9.6 |
| Chaves | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 27 | 61 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 21.0 | 14.2 | 17.2 |
| Cibola | 37 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 63 | 69.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 24.8 | 43.0 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.6 | 11.8 | 24.5 |
| Curry | 1 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 33 | 58.7 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 13.9 | 14.6 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 11.7 |
| Dona Ana | 4 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 43 | 146 | 53.8 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 15.3 | 9.2 | 13.0 |
| Eddy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 30 | 55 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 17.5 | 18.2 |
| Grant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 9.3 | 12.3 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 27.0 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 5.6 | 21.3 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 8.4 | 9.1 |
| Lincoln | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 28 | 103.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 18.6 | 19.8 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 11.3 |
| McKinley | 200 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 216 | 82.4 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 27.7 | 3.2 | 65.0 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 8.3 | 19.8 |
| Otero | 26 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 24 | 66 | 150.7 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 10.0 | 18.8 |
| Quay | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 381.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.4 | 7.4 | 23.3 |
| Rio Arriba | 31 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 8 | 123 | 112.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 55.3 | 17.9 | 57.8 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 13.2 | 13.1 |
| Sandoval | 58 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 33 | 138 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 17.4 | 7.5 | 18.1 |
| San Juan | 122 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 35 | 171 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 10.5 | 26.8 |
| San Miguel | 0 | 1 | 0 | 40 | 5 | 46 | 0.0 | 112.9 | 0.0 | 33.4 | 10.6 | 29.3 |
| Santa Fe | 13 | 2 | 0 | 100 | 37 | 152 | 67.4 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 7.9 | 17.5 |
| Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 23 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 20.0 | 24.6 |
| Socorro | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 53.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 19.8 |
| Taos | 11 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 46 | 94.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 7.1 | 22.7 |
| Torrance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 18.6 |
| Valencia | 5 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 20 | 80 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 9.6 | 18.4 |
| New Mexico | 605 | 6 | 22 | 1,034 | 631 | 2,303 | 70.0 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 22.1 | 10.8 | 20.3 |

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

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

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

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

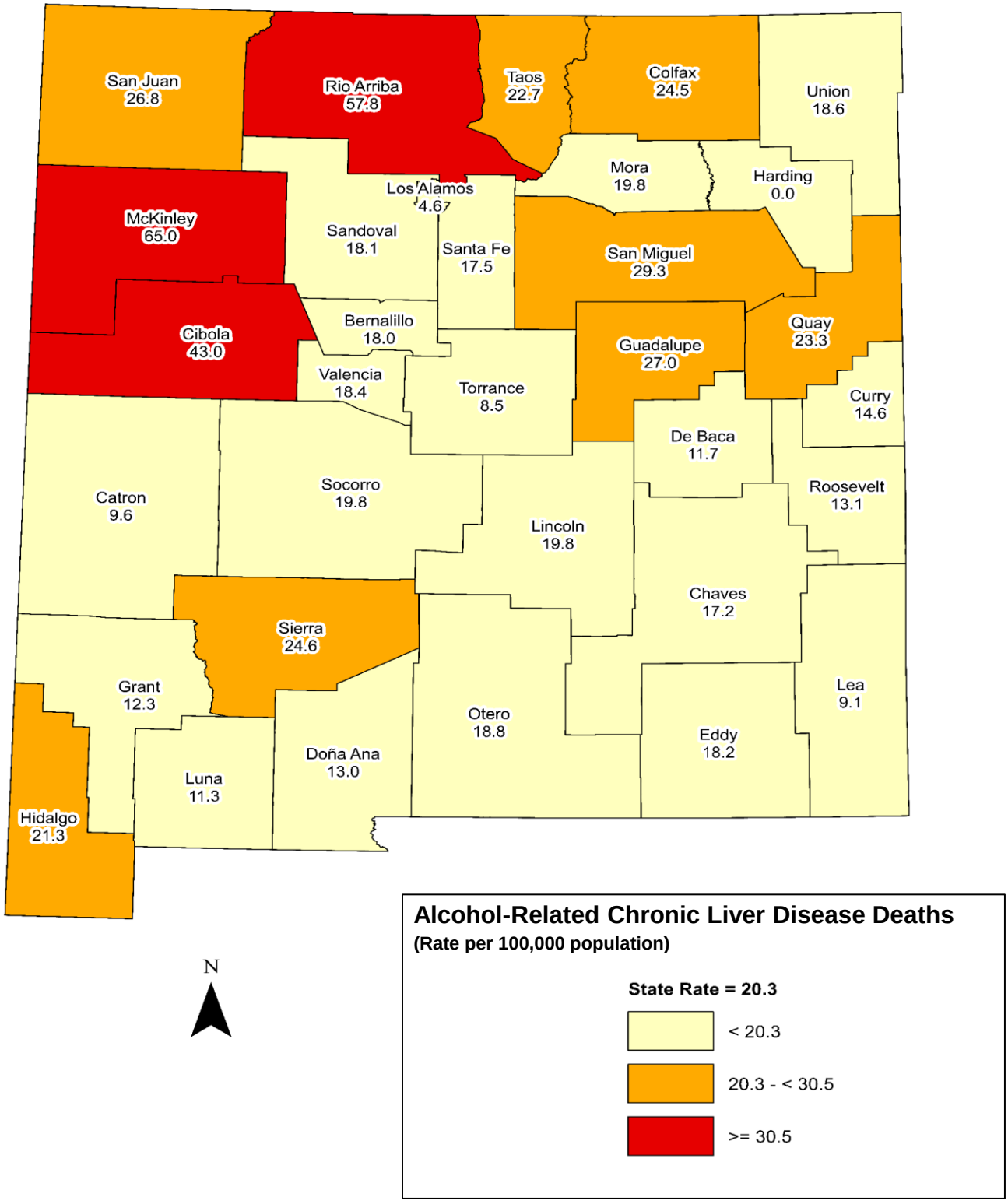



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

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

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related CLD Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

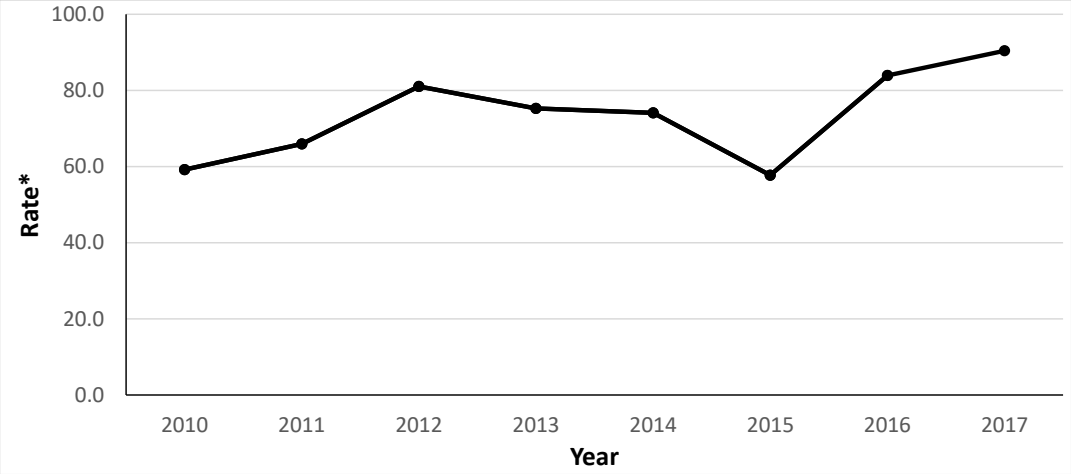
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

# CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

## Problem Statement

Excessive alcohol use is the most common cause of CLD. Other causes (e.g. acetaminophen use) are less common. CLD can develop over many years, in some cases 20-30 years, and data on hospitalizations can provide information on CLD risk at an earlier time point in the disease's development than AR-CLD mortality. However, CLD hospitalizations are not limited to alcohol-related conditions and include all hospital stays where the primary diagnosis was determined to be CLD. Additionally, CLD hospitalizations measure number of hospital stays rather than individuals diagnosed with CLD (i.e. a person can be hospitalized more than once). The rate of CLD hospitalizations in 2017 (90.4 hospitalizations per 100,000) has increased 52.7% since 2010 (59.2 hospitalizations per 100,000). Women are at lower risk than men. Women who identify as Asian or Pacific Islander have the lowest rates whereas men who identify as American Indian have the highest rates.

## Chart 1: Alcohol-Related CLD Discharge Rates*, New Mexico, 2010-2017




* Rates per 100,000 population

Sources: NMDOH HIDD files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

## Table 1: CLD Hospital Discharges and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Hospital Discharges | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 9 | 947 | 96 | 1,047 | 4.7 | 414.5 | 263.0 | 249.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 26 | 4 | 30 | 0.0 | 58.1 | 52.9 | 36.9 |
| | Black | 0 | 26 | 7 | 33 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 60.4 | 27.9 |
| | Hispanic | 24 | 1,616 | 388 | 2,028 | 2.3 | 132.8 | 161.1 | 90.3 |
| | White | 16 | 1,147 | 342 | 1,503 | 3.2 | 106.7 | 74.4 | 66.0 |
| | Total | 55 | 3,873 | 864 | 4,785 | 3.0 | 147.2 | 114.2 | 92.0 |
| Female | American Indian | 10 | 670 | 184 | 864 | 5.3 | 267.9 | 344.7 | 184.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 74.2 | 22.1 |
| | Black | 1 | 27 | 4 | 32 | 2.5 | 57.1 | 34.5 | 35.0 |
| | Hispanic | 28 | 906 | 349 | 1,284 | 2.7 | 73.6 | 118.0 | 54.2 |
| | White | 10 | 725 | 350 | 1,084 | 2.2 | 66.5 | 66.2 | 43.7 |
| | Total | 49 | 2,412 | 922 | 3,383 | 2.8 | 90.2 | 102.3 | 60.8 |
| Total | American Indian | 19 | 1,617 | 280 | 1,911 | 5.0 | 337.9 | 311.5 | 216.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 40 | 13 | 53 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 66.0 | 28.7 |
| | Black | 1 | 53 | 11 | 65 | 1.2 | 46.5 | 47.5 | 30.6 |
| | Hispanic | 52 | 2,522 | 737 | 3,312 | 2.5 | 103.0 | 137.3 | 71.9 |
| | White | 26 | 1,873 | 692 | 2,588 | 2.7 | 86.5 | 70.0 | 54.8 |
| | Total | 104 | 6,287 | 1,786 | 8,170 | 2.9 | 118.5 | 107.7 | 76.2 |

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

There were 242 visits for which Race-Ethnicity or Sex was missing

Sources: NMDOH HIDD files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

# CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) HOSPITAL DISCHARGES (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

The number of hospitalizations for CLD can be used as a measure of the impact of CLD on the medical system and the need for care. Between 2013 to 2017, there were 8,170 hospitalizations reported by non-federal facilities. This equates to approximately 22.4 hospitalizations for CLD every day in New Mexico.

For 2013-2017, McKinley County had the highest rate of CLD hospitalizations (157.2 hospitalizations per 100,000 population), followed by Rio Arriba (126.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 population), Cibola (121.3 hospitalizations per 100,000 population), and Sierra (105.9 hospitalizations per 100,000 population). De Baca (0.0 hospitalizations per 100,000 population) and Eddy County (6.6 hospitalizations per 100,000 population) had the lowest rates.

It is important to note that federal facilities (e.g. Indian Health Services and Veterans Administration) are not included in these results.

## Table 2: CLD Hospital Discharges and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

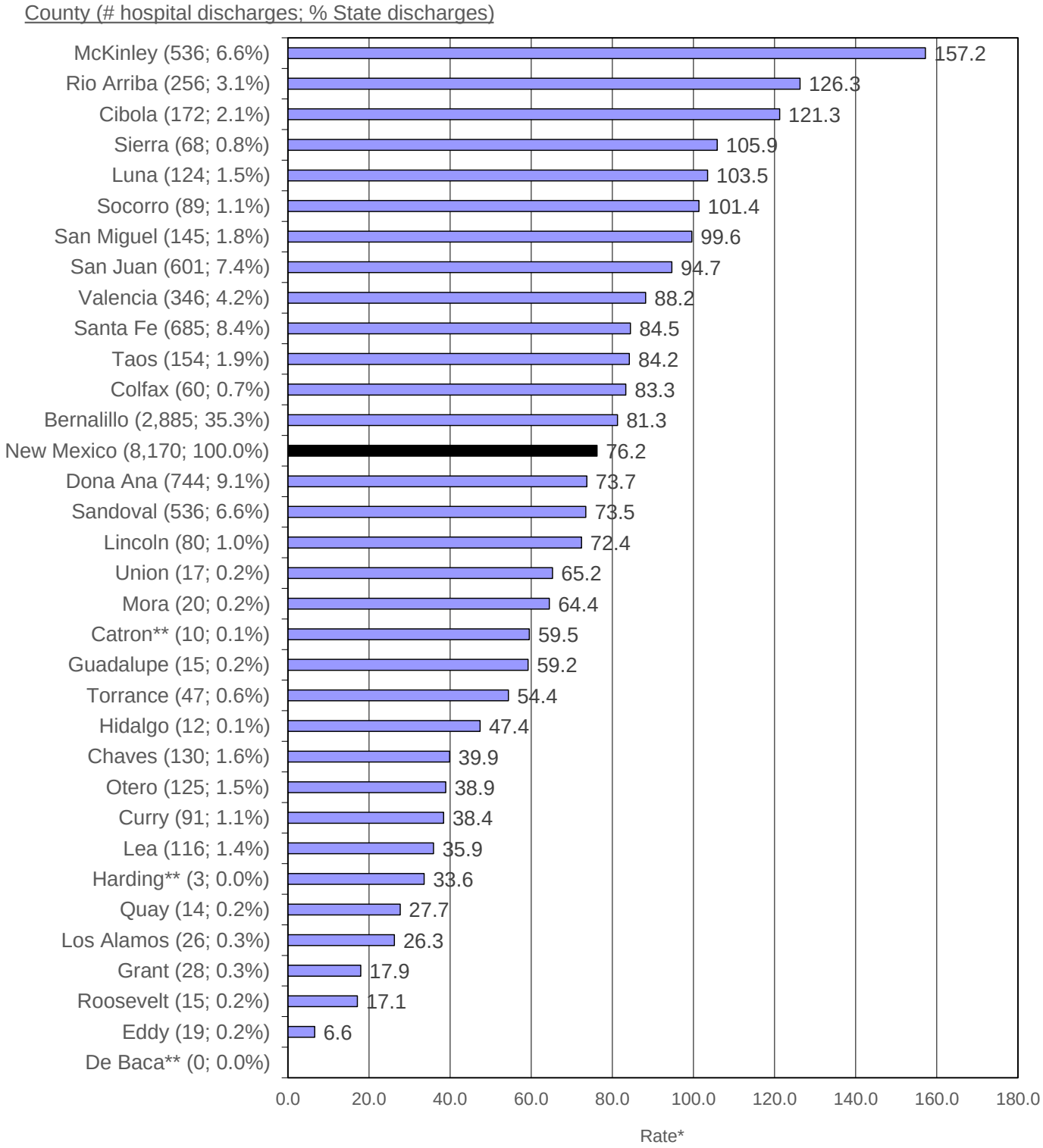
| | Hospital Discharges | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 446 | 26 | 23 | 1,218 | 1,093 | 2,885 | 312.9 | 26.0 | 23.7 | 78.7 | 67.3 | 81.3 |
| Catron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 111.7 | 52.0 | 59.5 |
| Chaves | 2 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 107 | 130 | 73.4 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 11.2 | 69.8 | 39.9 |
| Cibola | 99 | 5 | 1 | 25 | 29 | 172 | 192.9 | 729.4 | 59.2 | 48.4 | 85.6 | 121.3 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 23 | 60 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 108.9 | 65.2 | 83.3 |
| Curry | 0 | 0 | 12 | 45 | 34 | 91 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.6 | 56.1 | 24.9 | 38.4 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dona Ana | 9 | 0 | 5 | 456 | 253 | 744 | 116.0 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 74.1 | 77.9 | 73.7 |
| Eddy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Grant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 28 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 20.4 | 17.9 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.4 | 100.7 | 59.2 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.8 | 0.0 | 33.6 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47.9 | 44.0 | 47.4 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 2 | 64 | 48 | 116 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 43.6 | 34.5 | 35.9 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 47 | 80 | 158.5 | 187.7 | 269.0 | 81.2 | 62.6 | 72.4 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.0 | 25.2 | 26.3 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 2 | 79 | 41 | 124 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 135.1 | 111.3 | 107.6 | 103.5 |
| McKinley | 427 | 11 | 3 | 41 | 26 | 536 | 170.3 | 283.1 | 128.6 | 94.9 | 65.4 | 157.2 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.8 | 49.7 | 64.4 |
| Otero | 40 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 32 | 125 | 212.6 | 36.2 | 8.6 | 38.3 | 18.1 | 38.9 |
| Quay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.1 | 16.5 | 27.7 |
| Rio Arriba | 84 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 24 | 256 | 310.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 103.5 | 77.3 | 126.3 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 15.0 | 17.1 |
| Sandoval | 211 | 2 | 3 | 144 | 146 | 536 | 269.2 | 15.5 | 18.8 | 59.1 | 38.4 | 73.5 |
| San Juan | 377 | 0 | 1 | 60 | 152 | 601 | 164.9 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 60.0 | 53.6 | 94.7 |
| San Miguel | 4 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 21 | 145 | 280.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 104.9 | 61.6 | 99.6 |
| Santa Fe | 65 | 4 | 3 | 402 | 202 | 685 | 333.3 | 32.1 | 38.2 | 107.7 | 51.8 | 84.5 |
| Sierra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 44 | 68 | 119.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 137.8 | 88.3 | 105.9 |
| Socorro | 34 | 0 | 1 | 36 | 17 | 89 | 365.1 | 0.0 | 92.6 | 83.7 | 45.0 | 101.4 |
| Taos | 34 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 34 | 154 | 337.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.4 | 46.8 | 84.2 |
| Torrance | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 31 | 47 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 178.4 | 38.2 | 62.1 | 54.4 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 137.2 | 25.6 | 65.2 |
| Valencia | 73 | 2 | 3 | 153 | 105 | 346 | 513.5 | 76.2 | 59.2 | 71.2 | 65.7 | 88.2 |
| New Mexico | 1,911 | 53 | 65 | 3,312 | 2,588 | 8,170 | 216.4 | 28.7 | 30.6 | 71.9 | 54.8 | 76.2 |

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. There were 242 visits for which Race-Ethnicity or Sex was missing

Sources: NMDOH HIDD files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

# CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) HOSPITAL DISCHARGES (continued)

## Chart 2: CLD Discharges Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017



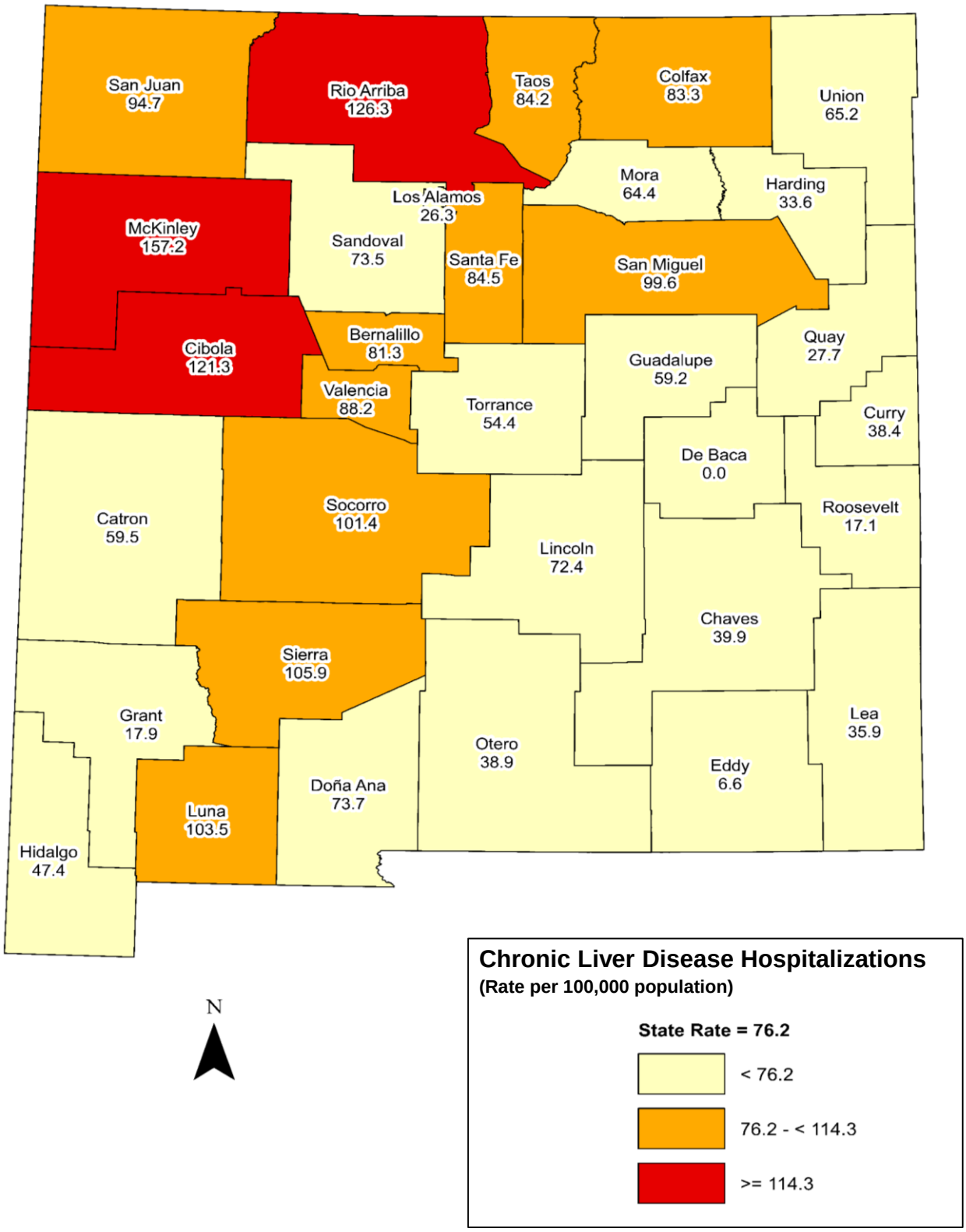

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

** Unstable rate due to small number of cases (<10)

Sources: NMDOH HIDD files and UNM-GPS population files (NM); SAES

# CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE (CLD) HOSPITAL DISCHARGES (continued)

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related CLD Discharges Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

Sources: NMDOH HIDD files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

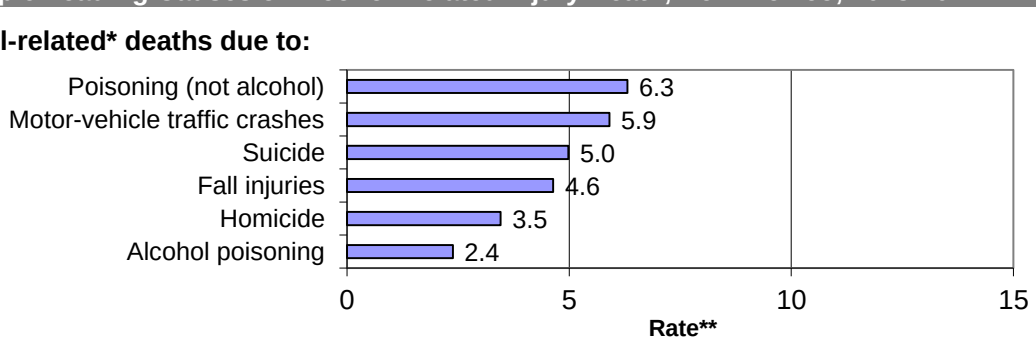
# ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH

## Problem Statement

Binge drinking (defined as having five drinks or more on an occasion for men and four drinks or more on an occasion for women) is a high-risk behavior associated with numerous injury outcomes, including motor vehicle fatalities, homicide, and suicide. Since 1990, New Mexico's death rate for alcohol-related (AR) injury has consistently been among the highest in the nation, ranging from 1.4 to 1.8 times the national rate. While NM's alcohol-impaired motor vehicle crash fatality rates have declined almost 60% during this period, death rates from other AR injuries have increased. Chart 1 shows the top six leading causes of alcohol-related injury death between 2013 and 2017 with AR poisoning (i.e. drug overdose) death ranking at number one. Since the early 1990s, the AR fall death rate peaked in 2007-09 and has declined since while AR poisoning has continued to rise. During the period 2008-2017, AR poisoning deaths replaced AR motor vehicle crash deaths as the leading cause of alcohol-related injury death in New Mexico.

Table 1 shows that total death rates from AR injuries increase with age. However, there were substantially high numbers and rates of AR injury death in the lowest age category (ages 0-24) with especially high rates among American Indian and Hispanic males. Deaths in this age category represent a very large burden of premature mortality (YPLL: Years of Potential Life Lost).

## Chart 1: Top 6 Leading Causes of Alcohol-Related Injury Death, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

** Rates are rolling 5-year average per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

## Table 1: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 45 | 295 | 27 | 367 | 23.7 | 128.9 | 75.0 | 86.7 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 6.0 | 14.1 | 38.2 | 14.5 |
| | Black | 7 | 37 | 3 | 47 | 14.9 | 55.0 | 24.8 | 36.9 |
| | Hispanic | 171 | 635 | 110 | 915 | 16.2 | 52.2 | 45.5 | 39.2 |
| | White | 64 | 472 | 246 | 781 | 12.9 | 43.9 | 53.4 | 35.3 |
| | Total | 289 | 1,455 | 393 | 2,137 | 15.9 | 55.3 | 52.0 | 42.2 |
| Female | American Indian | 18 | 88 | 15 | 120 | 9.3 | 35.1 | 28.1 | 25.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 4.5 |
| | Black | 2 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 5.1 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 10.7 |
| | Hispanic | 49 | 208 | 95 | 352 | 4.8 | 16.9 | 32.1 | 14.7 |
| | White | 20 | 204 | 222 | 446 | 4.5 | 18.7 | 42.0 | 16.4 |
| | Total | 90 | 511 | 335 | 936 | 5.2 | 19.1 | 37.2 | 16.7 |
| Total | American Indian | 63 | 382 | 42 | 488 | 16.5 | 79.9 | 47.1 | 54.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 9 | 4 | 15 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 19.1 | 8.7 |
| | Black | 9 | 44 | 4 | 57 | 10.4 | 38.3 | 17.3 | 25.9 |
| | Hispanic | 220 | 842 | 204 | 1,267 | 10.6 | 34.4 | 38.1 | 26.9 |
| | White | 84 | 676 | 468 | 1,228 | 8.9 | 31.2 | 47.3 | 25.9 |
| | Total | 379 | 1,966 | 728 | 3,073 | 10.7 | 37.0 | 43.9 | 29.3 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that males are more at risk of AR injury death than females. Male rates are two to four times higher than female rates across all racial/ethnic categories. American Indian males had the highest risk, with a rate nearly three times the state rate and more than twice the White male rate. American Indian females also are at an increased risk compared to females in other racial/ethnic groups.

Table 2 shows that AR injury is a serious issue in many New Mexico counties. McKinley, Rio Arriba, Mora, and Catron counties have rates more than twice the US rate (Chart 2). More than half of NM counties have rates 1.5 times that of the US rate or more. A number of counties have both high rates and a relatively heavy burden (e.g., 20 or more alcohol-related injury deaths per year). Rio Arriba County's high rate is driven by high rates in both the Hispanic and American Indian population. In McKinley and San Juan counties, elevated rates are driven by high rates in the American Indian population. Santa Fe County's high rate is driven by elevated rates in the Hispanic and American Indian population.

## Table 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

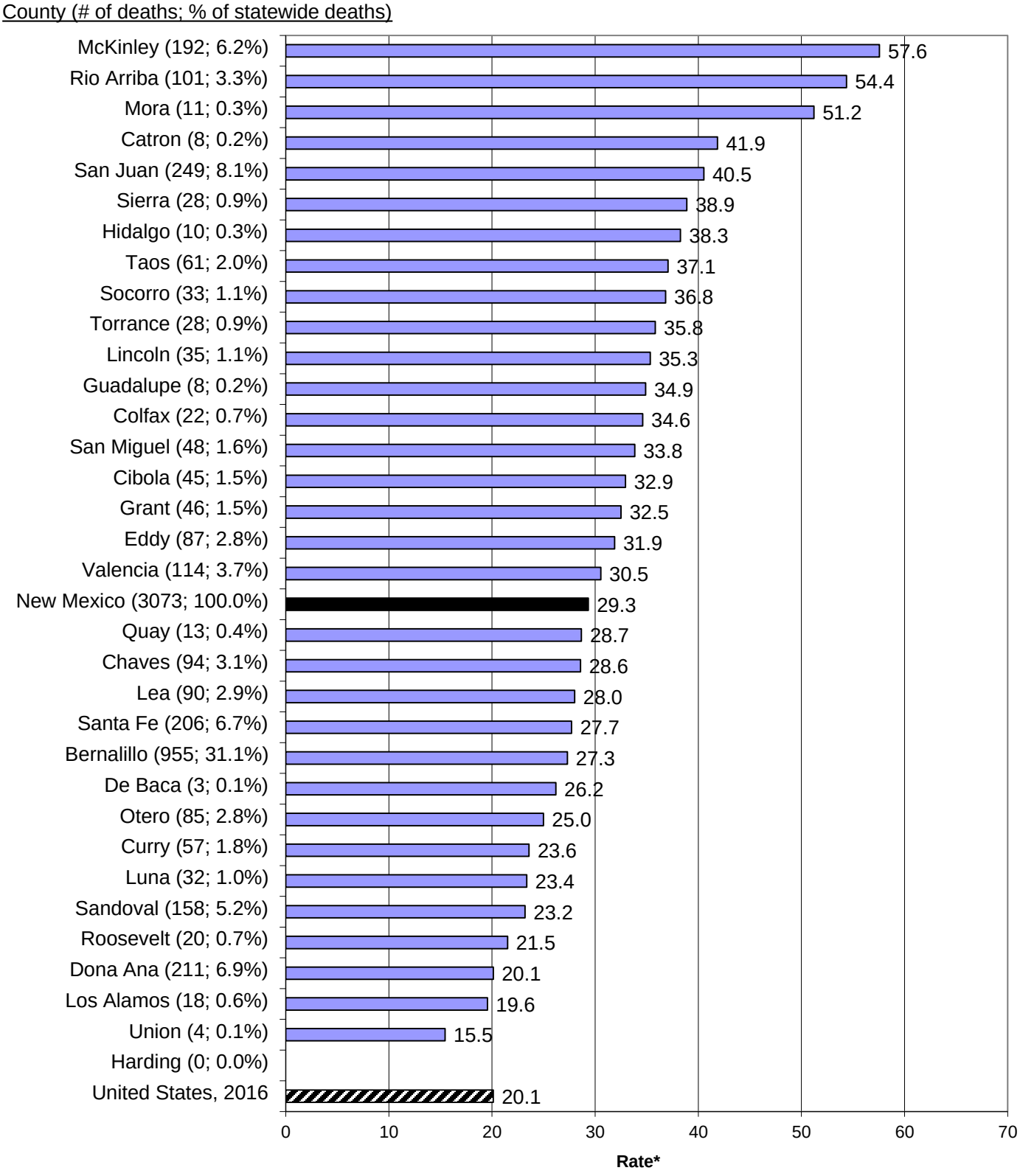
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 53 | 8 | 30 | 449 | 409 | 955 | 38.0 | 8.1 | 29.9 | 28.3 | 24.9 | 27.3 |
| Catron | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 152.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.2 | 38.2 | 41.9 |
| Chaves | 0 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 47 | 94 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.7 | 26.3 | 30.8 | 28.6 |
| Cibola | 22 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 45 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 34.0 | 32.9 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.6 | 27.7 | 34.6 |
| Curry | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 31 | 57 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 29.5 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 23.6 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 27.5 | 26.2 |
| Dona Ana | 0 | 1 | 3 | 119 | 86 | 211 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 15.3 | 18.3 | 21.9 | 20.1 |
| Eddy | 2 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 50 | 87 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 27.5 | 34.9 | 31.9 |
| Grant | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 59.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 37.1 | 32.5 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 34.9 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 46.8 | 38.3 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 6 | 36 | 47 | 90 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.1 | 21.7 | 34.9 | 28.0 |
| Lincoln | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 25 | 35 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 40.0 | 35.3 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 18 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 23.3 | 19.6 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 32 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 36.3 | 23.4 |
| McKinley | 168 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 9 | 192 | 67.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 27.8 | 57.6 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.4 | 41.0 | 51.2 |
| Otero | 11 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 49 | 85 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 25.6 | 25.0 |
| Quay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 28.0 | 28.7 |
| Rio Arriba | 12 | 0 | 1 | 81 | 7 | 101 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 242.4 | 59.9 | 24.2 | 54.4 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 71.4 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 21.5 |
| Sandoval | 37 | 0 | 2 | 43 | 75 | 158 | 46.3 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 17.8 | 20.9 | 23.2 |
| San Juan | 151 | 0 | 1 | 28 | 68 | 249 | 64.6 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 26.0 | 23.8 | 40.5 |
| San Miguel | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 7 | 48 | 130.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.8 | 21.6 | 33.8 |
| Santa Fe | 6 | 2 | 0 | 110 | 83 | 206 | 32.5 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 22.4 | 27.7 |
| Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 28 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 44.9 | 38.9 |
| Socorro | 7 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 33 | 67.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.6 | 22.3 | 36.8 |
| Taos | 7 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 20 | 61 | 77.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 33.1 | 37.1 |
| Torrance | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 28 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 26.2 | 40.7 | 35.8 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 13.3 | 15.5 |
| Valencia | 5 | 1 | 1 | 63 | 43 | 114 | 29.8 | 39.9 | 35.9 | 29.2 | 32.1 | 30.5 |
| New Mexico | 488 | 15 | 57 | 1,267 | 1,228 | 3,073 | 54.5 | 8.7 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 25.9 | 29.3 |

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

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

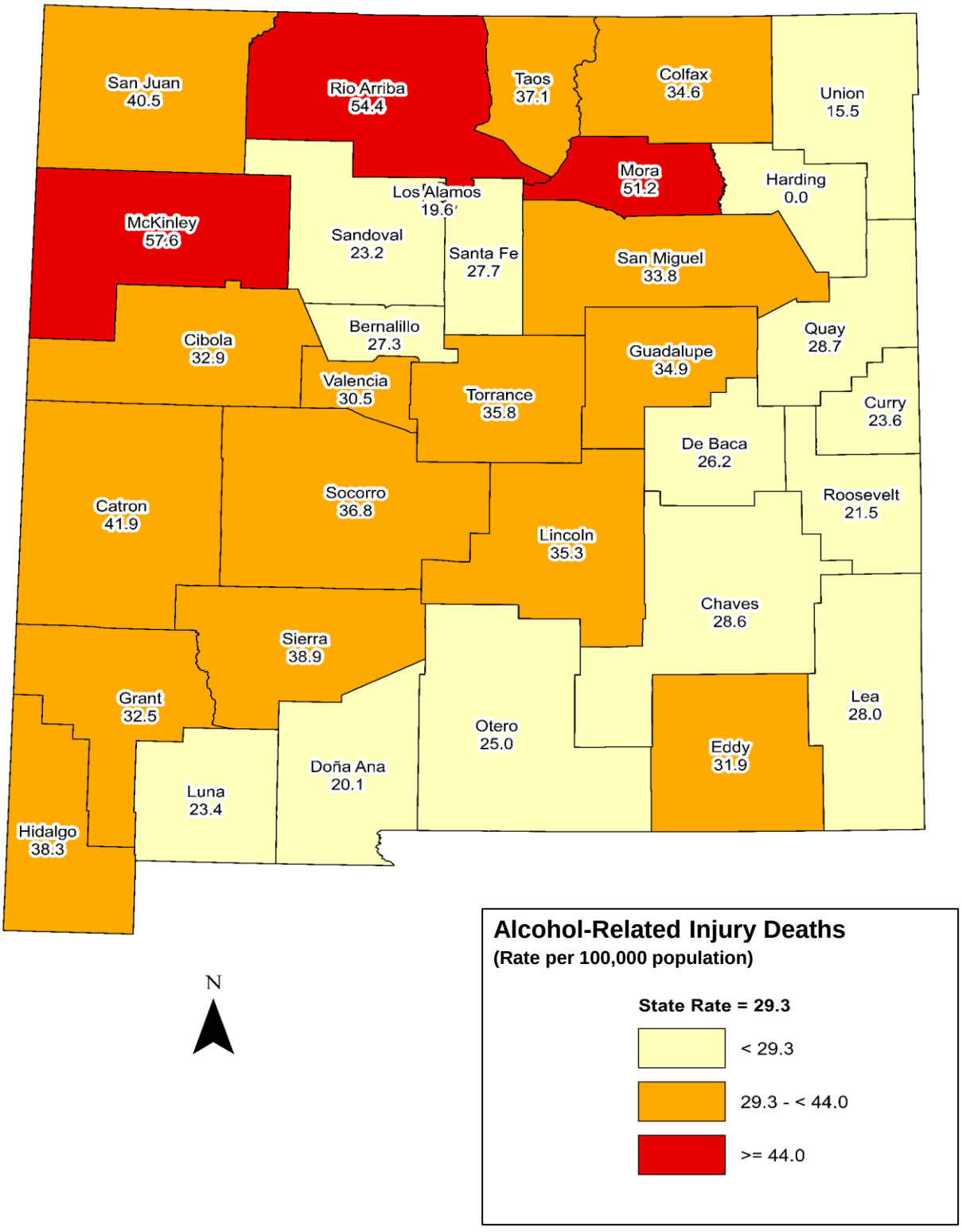



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

# ALCOHOL-RELATED INJURY DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Related Injury Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

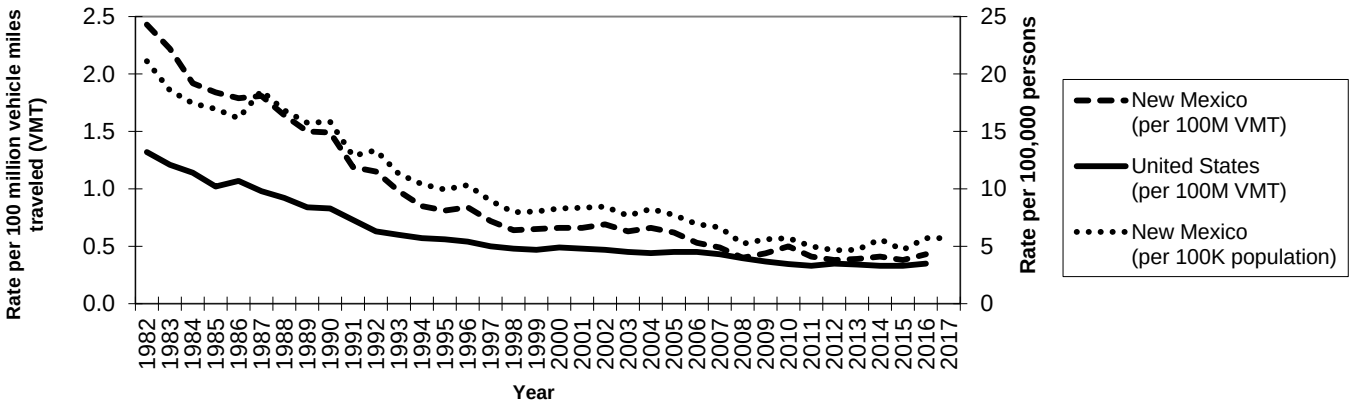
Sources: NMDOH BVRHS death files and UNM-GPS population files; CDC ARDI; SAES

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

## Problem Statement

Alcohol-related motor vehicle traffic crash (AR-MVTC) death has historically been the leading cause of alcohol-related injury death until being surpassed by poisoning (i.e. AR drug overdose). AR-MVTC deaths provide a hopeful example of a substance-related health outcome that has been successfully reduced by using a public health approach, both nationally and in New Mexico. From 1982 through 2010, in response to a wide range of policy and preventive interventions, New Mexico's alcohol-impaired motor vehicle traffic crash (AI-MVTC) fatality rate declined more dramatically than the US rate, decreasing 83% and dropping New Mexico from first to tenth among states in AI-MVTC fatalities per 100,000 population. In terms of deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT), New Mexico's AI-MVTC fatality rate in 2016 (0.43) was about one-sixth what it was in 1982 (2.4). Furthermore, a comprehensive AR-MVTC prevention campaign in place from 2005-2009 was successful in reinitiating rate decreases that had been stalled since the late 1990s. From 2004 to 2012, New Mexico's AI-MVTC fatality rate per 100 million VMT dropped 42%. Rates increased slightly in 2014 and dropped back in 2015.

## Chart 1: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1982-2017




* Deaths in motor vehicle traffic crashes with highest driver blood alcohol content (BAC) >= 0.08; rates are crude rates per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) (NM and US through 2016); and per 100,000 population (NM through 2017)

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

## Table 1: Alcohol-Related MVTC Deaths/Rates[1,2] by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 22 | 87 | 2 | 112 | 11.6 | 38.2 | 5.9 | 24.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| | Black | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| | Hispanic | 56 | 140 | 6 | 201 | 5.3 | 11.5 | 2.5 | 8.1 |
| | White | 21 | 97 | 11 | 129 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 6.6 |
| | Total | 101 | 332 | 20 | 453 | 5.6 | 12.6 | 2.6 | 9.0 |
| Female | American Indian | 9 | 32 | 1 | 42 | 4.6 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | Black | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 |
| | Hispanic | 21 | 39 | 2 | 62 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.5 |
| | White | 7 | 21 | 4 | 32 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| | Total | 38 | 95 | 6 | 139 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| Total | American Indian | 31 | 120 | 3 | 154 | 8.1 | 25.0 | 3.3 | 16.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| | Black | 3 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 5.2 |
| | Hispanic | 77 | 179 | 8 | 263 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 5.3 |
| | White | 28 | 118 | 14 | 161 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 4.2 |
| | Total | 139 | 427 | 26 | 592 | 3.9 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 5.9 |

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

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

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

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

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

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows the demographic distribution of AR-MVTC deaths in New Mexico. Because demographic data are not readily available from the system of record for motor vehicle crash death (the Fatality Analysis Reporting System [FARS] used for Charts 1-3), death certificate data for alcohol-related motor vehicle crash deaths were used here to provide the demographic descriptions in Tables 1 and 2. Because they are based on different data sources, the total and county-level rates reported in Tables 1 and 2 do not match the rates reported in Charts 1-3.

The most pronounced feature of the demographic profile of AR-MVTC deaths is the elevated rates among both male and female American Indians. A finer breakdown by age (not shown) shows that rates are especially high - five to nine times the corresponding White rates - among American Indian males and females ages 25-44. Hispanic and White rates are highest in the age range 15-54. Chart 2 shows that, among counties for which stable rates can be calculated, San Juan, McKinley, Lea, and Eddy counties have substantial AI-MVTC fatalities and high rates; other counties have high rates but fewer deaths. Table 2 shows that the McKinley and San Juan county rates are driven by the American Indian rates (both male and female rates are high, data not shown).

## Table 2: Alcohol-Related MVTC Deaths and Rates*,[1,2] by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 17 | 0 | 4 | 83 | 39 | 143 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Catron | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 17.0 |
| Chaves | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Cibola | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 11.6 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 4.6 |
| Curry | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 10.3 |
| Dona Ana | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 9 | 42 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| Eddy | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 25 | 41.9 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 9.7 |
| Grant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 15.6 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 30 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 12.0 | 8.9 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 4.8 |
| McKinley | 54 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 59 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 17.4 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 41.0 | 21.6 |
| Otero | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| Quay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 6.5 |
| Rio Arriba | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 5.4 | 7.5 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 |
| Sandoval | 10 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| San Juan | 46 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 71 | 17.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 11.3 |
| San Miguel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| Santa Fe | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 27 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 7.7 |
| Socorro | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 7.4 |
| Taos | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| Torrance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Valencia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 24 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| New Mexico | 154 | 2 | 11 | 263 | 161 | 592 | 16.2 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 5.9 |

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

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

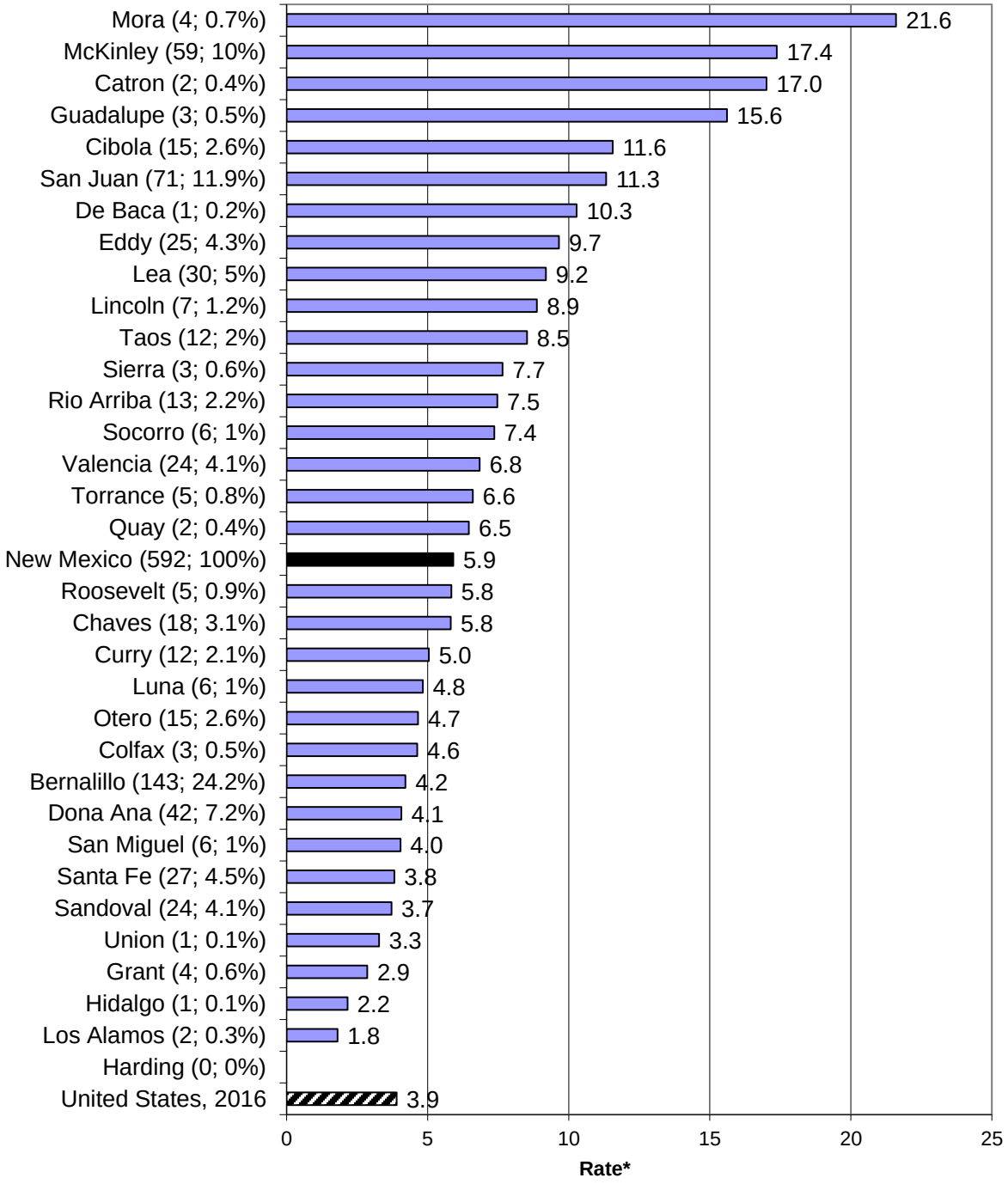
[2] See footnote 2 for Table 1

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

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

## Chart 2: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates*[1,2] by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

County (# of deaths; % of statewide deaths)




* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

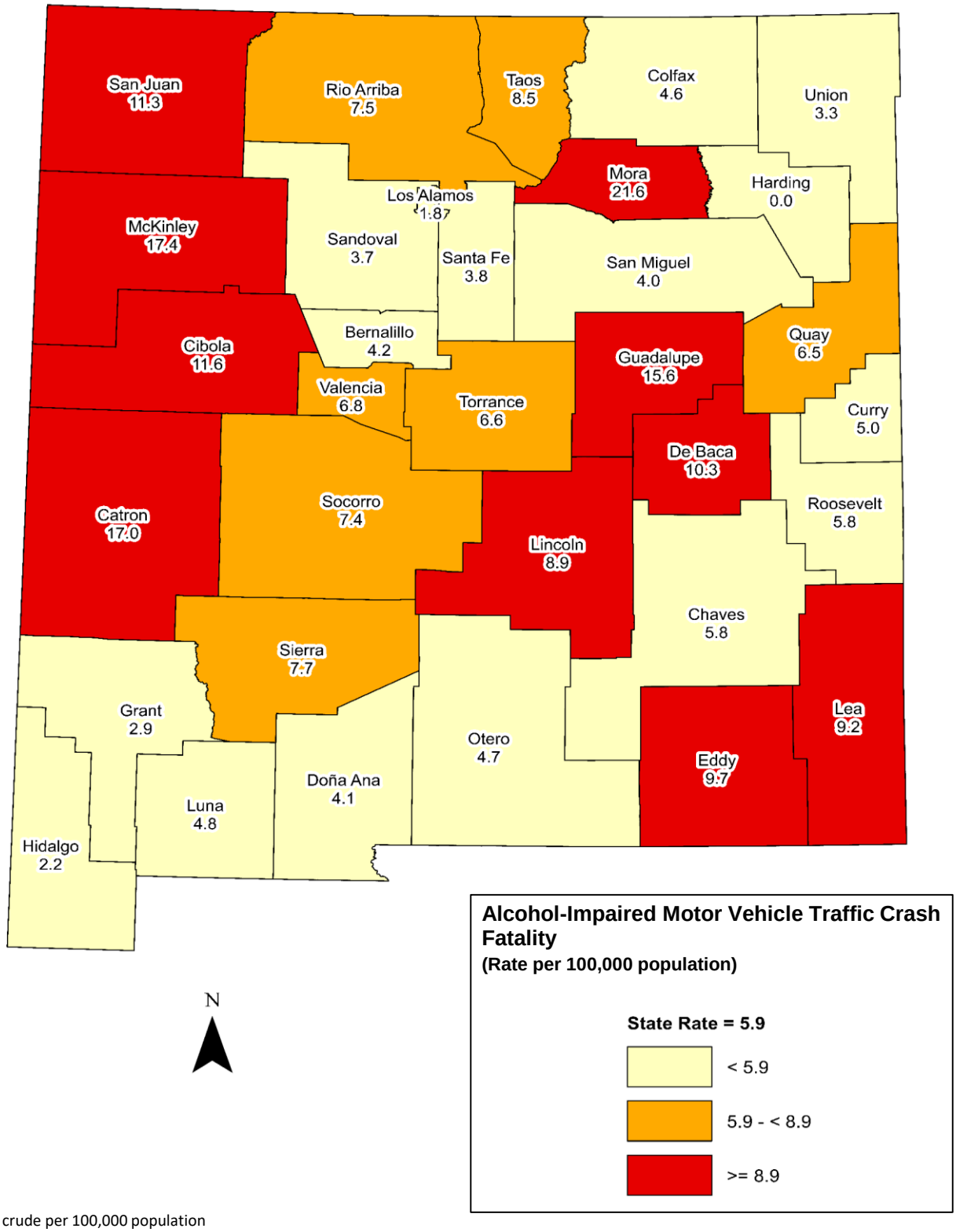
[1] Alcohol-impaired MVTC deaths are from FARS (highest driver BAC >=0.08); NM population from GPS, US population from NCHS

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

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

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

## Chart 3: Alcohol-Impaired MVTC Fatality Rates[1,2] by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




* All rates are crude per 100,000 population

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

2 Numerator (deaths) based on county of occurence; denominator (population) based on county of residence

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

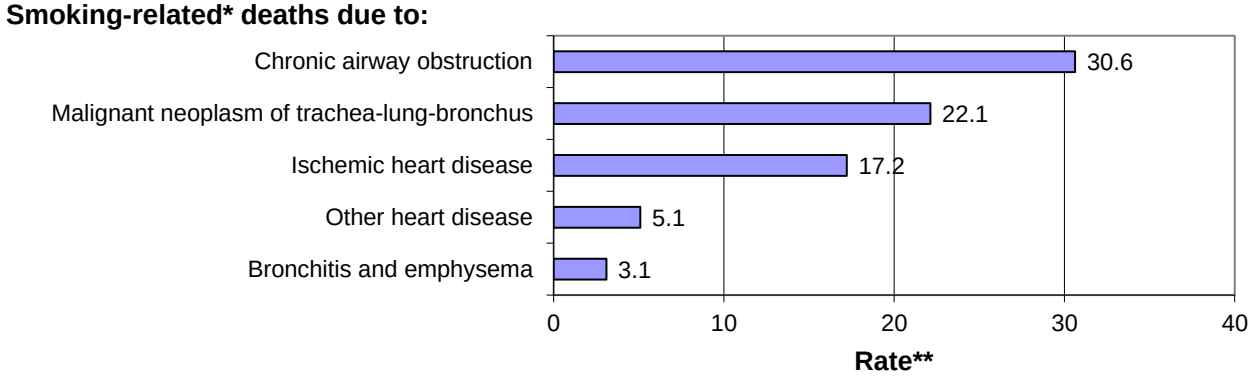
# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH

## Problem Statement

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

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

## Chart 1: Leading Causes of Smoking-Related Death, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

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

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

## Table 1: Smoking-Related Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 0 | 97 | 175 | 272 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 478.1 | 92.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 0.0 | 38.7 | 211.6 | 54.5 |
| | Black | 0 | 53 | 85 | 138 | 0.0 | 79.5 | 733.4 | 144.6 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 653 | 1,511 | 2,164 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 627.5 | 114.4 |
| | White | 0 | 1,123 | 3,624 | 4,747 | 0.0 | 104.4 | 788.3 | 145.5 |
| | Total | 0 | 1,963 | 5,434 | 7,397 | 0.0 | 74.6 | 718.5 | 131.9 |
| Female | American Indian | 0 | 51 | 100 | 151 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 186.8 | 35.3 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 9 | 31 | 40 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 256.6 | 44.7 |
| | Black | 0 | 22 | 44 | 66 | 0.0 | 47.3 | 379.0 | 68.4 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 298 | 893 | 1,190 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 301.8 | 50.4 |
| | White | 0 | 606 | 2,598 | 3,204 | 0.0 | 55.6 | 491.4 | 81.2 |
| | Total | 0 | 992 | 3,675 | 4,667 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 407.6 | 67.3 |
| Total | American Indian | 0 | 148 | 274 | 423 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 305.1 | 58.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 0 | 26 | 47 | 74 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 239.4 | 48.9 |
| | Black | 0 | 75 | 129 | 204 | 0.0 | 66.1 | 556.2 | 105.4 |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 950 | 2,404 | 3,354 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 448.0 | 78.7 |
| | White | 0 | 1,728 | 6,222 | 7,950 | 0.0 | 79.8 | 629.5 | 110.3 |
| | Total | 0 | 2,955 | 9,109 | 12,063 | 0.0 | 55.7 | 549.5 | 96.2 |

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

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

# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 also shows that male rates are roughly 2-3 times higher than female rates across all racial/ethnic groups except for Asian/Pacific Islanders. Among males and females, Whites have the highest rates followed by Blacks.

Table 2 and Chart 2 show that the counties with the highest rates are Sierra, De Baca, Luna, Quay, and Torrance. The high rates in most of these counties (and in the state overall) are driven by high rates among Whites. However, there are notably elevated rates among Hispanics in Quay, Sierra, Union, and Curry counties and a substantial burden of smoking-related death among Hispanics in several other counties (e.g., Bernalillo, Dona Ana, and Santa Fe). The high rates of smoking-related death among Blacks in Bernalillo, Curry, Dona Ana, Lea, and Otero counties are also notable. The smoking-related death rates among the American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander populations are relatively low.

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

## Table 2: Smoking-Related Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

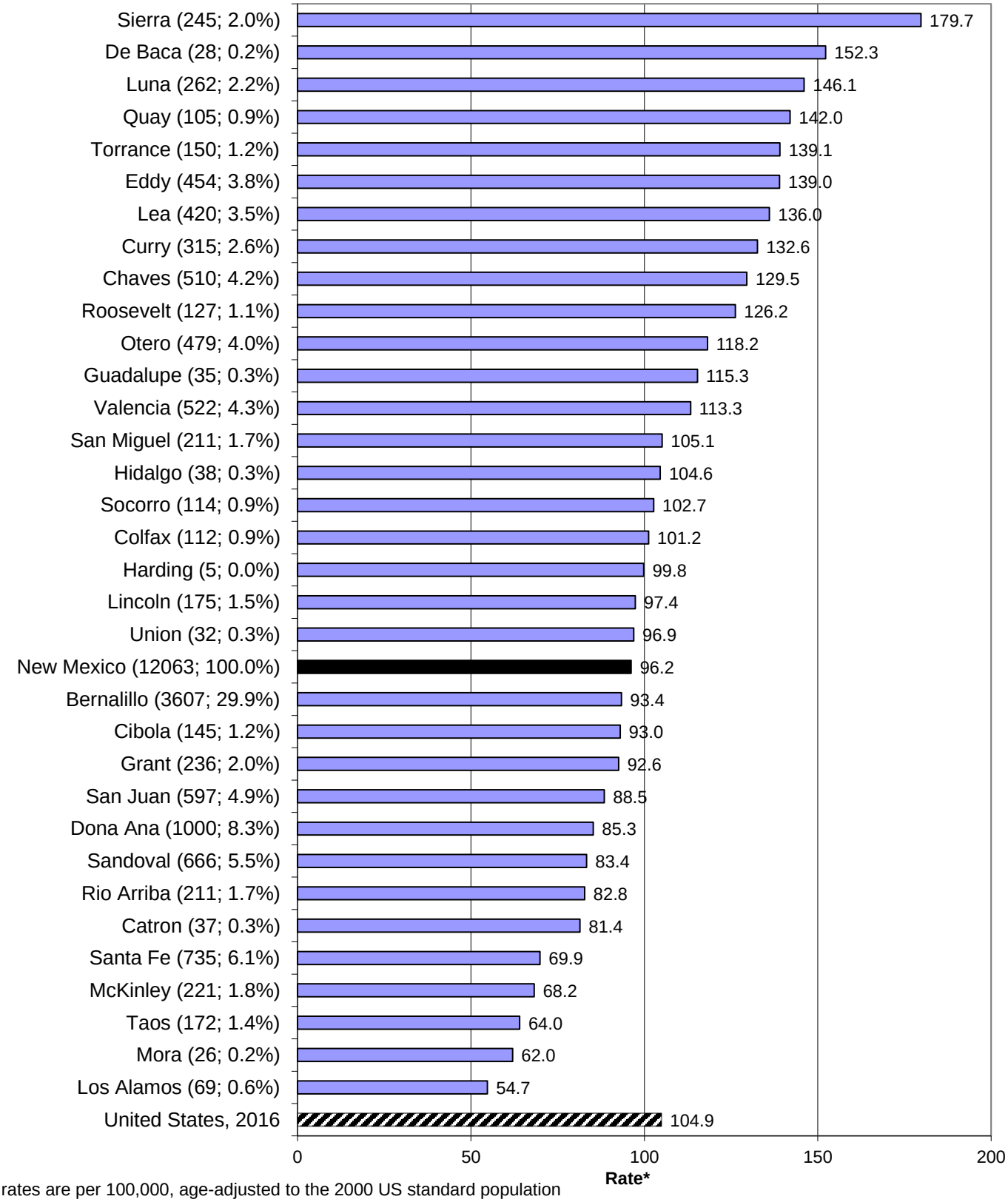
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 60 | 44 | 96 | 1,084 | 2,295 | 3,607 | 74.2 | 54.2 | 114.3 | 82.3 | 99.6 | 93.4 |
| Catron | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 31 | 37 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70.9 | 86.6 | 81.4 |
| Chaves | 3 | 1 | 7 | 112 | 387 | 510 | 106.1 | 46.7 | 101.1 | 85.0 | 155.6 | 129.5 |
| Cibola | 26 | 0 | 1 | 43 | 75 | 145 | 46.4 | 0.0 | 40.6 | 88.8 | 145.1 | 93.0 |
| Colfax | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 70 | 112 | 61.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.1 | 98.6 | 101.2 |
| Curry | 2 | 1 | 17 | 59 | 237 | 315 | 109.4 | 18.7 | 155.0 | 102.5 | 145.1 | 132.6 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 28 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.4 | 193.3 | 152.3 |
| Dona Ana | 5 | 4 | 14 | 373 | 600 | 1,000 | 69.2 | 46.0 | 95.6 | 64.8 | 108.6 | 85.3 |
| Eddy | 1 | 2 | 5 | 83 | 361 | 454 | 41.1 | 101.1 | 108.3 | 82.0 | 169.0 | 139.0 |
| Grant | 1 | 0 | 2 | 72 | 160 | 236 | 108.3 | 0.0 | 110.0 | 75.0 | 104.3 | 92.6 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 10 | 35 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 101.4 | 178.7 | 115.3 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 101.1 | 99.9 | 99.8 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 28 | 38 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 57.9 | 151.4 | 104.6 |
| Lea | 2 | 0 | 17 | 70 | 328 | 420 | 86.5 | 0.0 | 129.9 | 73.9 | 170.5 | 136.0 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 149 | 175 | 277.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 103.5 | 97.4 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 63 | 69 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 47.2 | 35.3 | 58.9 | 54.7 |
| Luna | 2 | 1 | 1 | 61 | 197 | 262 | 110.1 | 45.3 | 80.2 | 84.2 | 207.4 | 146.1 |
| McKinley | 131 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 58 | 221 | 60.4 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 71.8 | 99.0 | 68.2 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 41.6 | 62.0 |
| Otero | 13 | 4 | 12 | 63 | 385 | 479 | 98.2 | 88.4 | 110.0 | 66.1 | 138.8 | 118.2 |
| Quay | 1 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 77 | 105 | 98.8 | 119.6 | 0.0 | 129.1 | 152.1 | 142.0 |
| Rio Arriba | 14 | 0 | 1 | 140 | 56 | 211 | 54.2 | 0.0 | 73.0 | 81.2 | 104.2 | 82.8 |
| Roosevelt | 2 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 104 | 127 | 243.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.5 | 136.8 | 126.2 |
| Sandoval | 37 | 4 | 11 | 123 | 488 | 666 | 56.3 | 36.9 | 62.5 | 66.5 | 93.1 | 83.4 |
| San Juan | 85 | 2 | 5 | 61 | 443 | 597 | 45.4 | 51.4 | 125.8 | 74.2 | 111.2 | 88.5 |
| San Miguel | 1 | 3 | 1 | 140 | 66 | 211 | 561.8 | 174.3 | 48.9 | 100.6 | 116.8 | 105.1 |
| Santa Fe | 7 | 3 | 3 | 281 | 437 | 735 | 47.8 | 28.9 | 66.0 | 77.0 | 66.4 | 69.9 |
| Sierra | 2 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 219 | 245 | 129.6 | 0.0 | 128.7 | 104.9 | 198.1 | 179.7 |
| Socorro | 6 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 67 | 114 | 82.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 120.2 | 102.7 |
| Taos | 5 | 0 | 1 | 91 | 74 | 172 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 54.3 | 70.7 | 57.6 | 64.0 |
| Torrance | 3 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 106 | 150 | 135.8 | 0.0 | 194.8 | 118.3 | 148.5 | 139.1 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 127.1 | 88.7 | 96.9 |
| Valencia | 10 | 1 | 8 | 175 | 324 | 522 | 85.8 | 47.1 | 166.6 | 82.6 | 141.2 | 113.3 |
| New Mexico | 423 | 74 | 204 | 3,354 | 7,950 | 12,063 | 58.1 | 48.9 | 105.4 | 78.7 | 110.3 | 96.2 |

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

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

# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Smoking-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

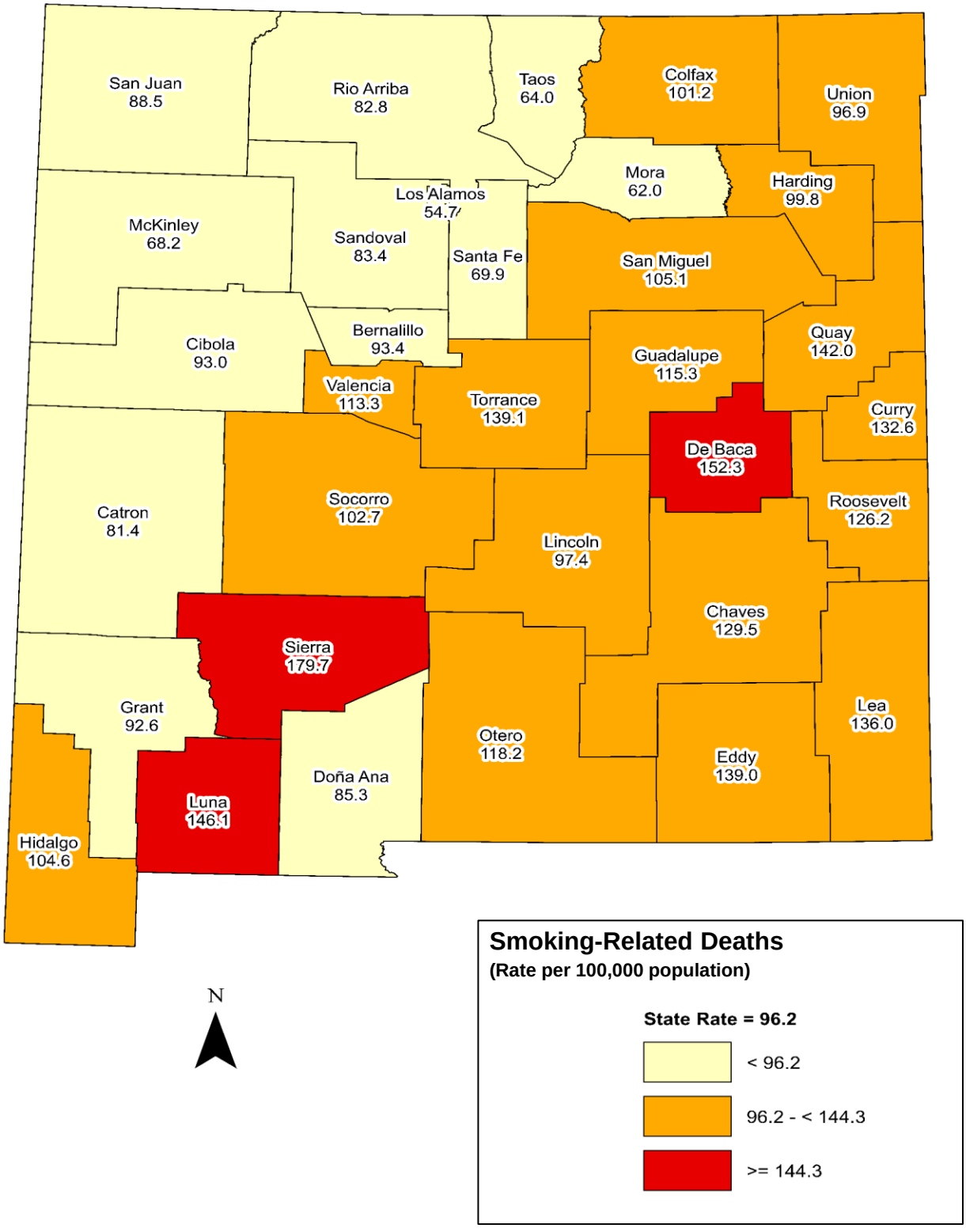



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

# SMOKING-RELATED DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Smoking-Related Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

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

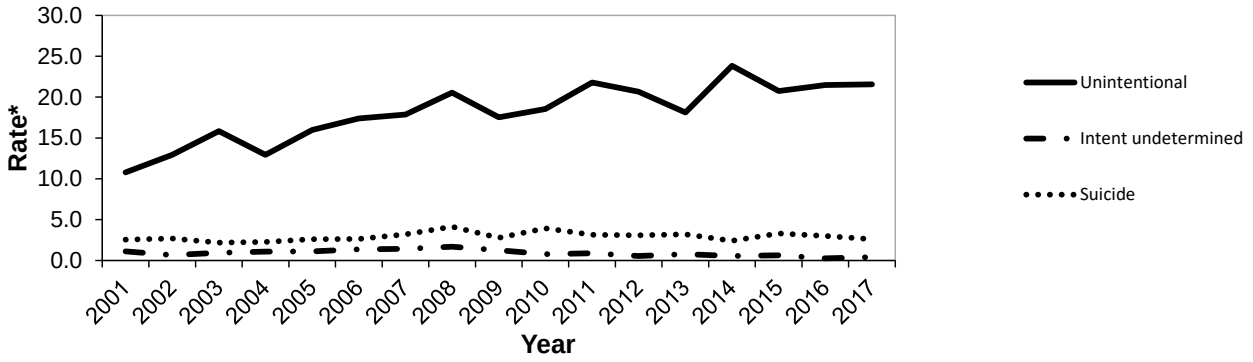
# DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH

## Problem Statement

In 2017, New Mexico had the seventeenth highest total drug overdose death rate in the nation. Drug use can result in overdose death and is also associated with other societal problems including crime, violence, homelessness, loss of productivity, and spread of blood-borne diseases such as HIV and hepatitis. Unintentional drug overdose is the largest subset of total drug overdose death, accounting for 88% of drug overdose deaths in New Mexico in 2017 (Chart 1). The other substantial cause of drug overdose death is suicide, or intentional self-poisoning, which accounts for 11%. Poisoning has been the leading cause of unintentional injury in New Mexico since 2007, surpassing motor vehicle crash deaths, largely as a result of increased unintentional drug overdose deaths associated with prescription drug use.

Unintentional drug overdoses account for almost 88% of drug overdose deaths during 2013-2017. 36% of unintentional drug overdose deaths were caused by prescription drugs, while 40% were caused by illicit drugs, and 22% involved both. Vital records death data indicate that the most common drugs causing unintentional overdose death for the period covered in this report were prescription opioids (i.e., methadone, oxycodone, morphine; 57%), heroin (40%), benzodiazepines (24%), cocaine (13%), and methamphetamine (26%) (not mutually exclusive). In New Mexico and nationally, overdose death from prescription opioids has become an issue of enormous concern. Interventions are currently being formulated, implemented, and assessed in New Mexico and in communities across the country, and may be contributing to decreases in death in the most recent data available.

## Chart 1: Drug Related Death Rates* by Cause Category, New Mexico, 2001-2017




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

* Cause categories based on ICD-10 codes for drug overdose deaths.

## Table 1: Drug Overdose Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 5 | 77 | 0 | 82 | 2.6 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 19.3 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 3.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 6.9 |
| | Black | 3 | 34 | 1 | 38 | 6.4 | 50.9 | 8.6 | 29.9 |
| | Hispanic | 89 | 750 | 24 | 863 | 8.4 | 61.6 | 10.0 | 36.6 |
| | White | 41 | 459 | 33 | 533 | 8.3 | 42.7 | 7.2 | 27.1 |
| | Total | 139 | 1,338 | 61 | 1,538 | 7.7 | 50.8 | 8.1 | 31.1 |
| Female | American Indian | 3 | 41 | 2 | 46 | 1.6 | 16.4 | 3.7 | 9.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.1 |
| | Black | 3 | 13 | 0 | 16 | 7.5 | 27.5 | 0.0 | 16.8 |
| | Hispanic | 37 | 351 | 12 | 400 | 3.6 | 28.5 | 4.1 | 16.8 |
| | White | 17 | 391 | 51 | 459 | 3.8 | 35.9 | 9.6 | 21.2 |
| | Total | 61 | 805 | 66 | 932 | 3.5 | 30.1 | 7.3 | 18.0 |
| Total | American Indian | 8 | 118 | 2 | 128 | 2.1 | 24.7 | 2.2 | 14.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| | Black | 6 | 47 | 1 | 54 | 6.9 | 41.2 | 4.3 | 24.5 |
| | Hispanic | 126 | 1,101 | 36 | 1,263 | 6.1 | 45.0 | 6.7 | 26.7 |
| | White | 58 | 850 | 84 | 992 | 6.1 | 39.3 | 8.5 | 24.3 |
| | Total | 200 | 2,143 | 127 | 2,470 | 5.6 | 40.4 | 7.7 | 24.6 |

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

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

# DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Table 1 shows that Hispanic men had the highest total drug overdose death rate. Hispanic men had higher unintentional drug overdose death rates than White men across the age range (Chart 4). The rates of total drug overdose death (Table 1) and unintentional drug overdose death (Table 3) among men were more than 1.5 times that of women. Among women, drug overdose death from prescription drugs was more common than from illicit drugs across the age range. Illicit drugs were the predominant drug type causing death among males across the age range, and the rates were highest among males aged 25-54 years.

Rio Arriba County had the highest total drug overdose death rate (89.9 deaths per 100,000) and unintentional drug overdose death rate (86.2 deaths per 100,000; Table 3) among all New Mexico counties during 2013-2017. However, the problem of drug overdose is by no means limited to Rio Arriba County. As expected, Bernalillo County had the largest number of unintentional drug overdose deaths (Table 3). According to Chart 2, close to one-third of New Mexico counties had total drug overdose death rates one and a half times higher than the US rate (21.7 deaths per 100,000 population).

The death rate from prescription drugs exceeded the statewide death rate from illicit drugs in almost half (14 of 33) of the counties (Table 3).

## Table 2: Drug Overdose Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

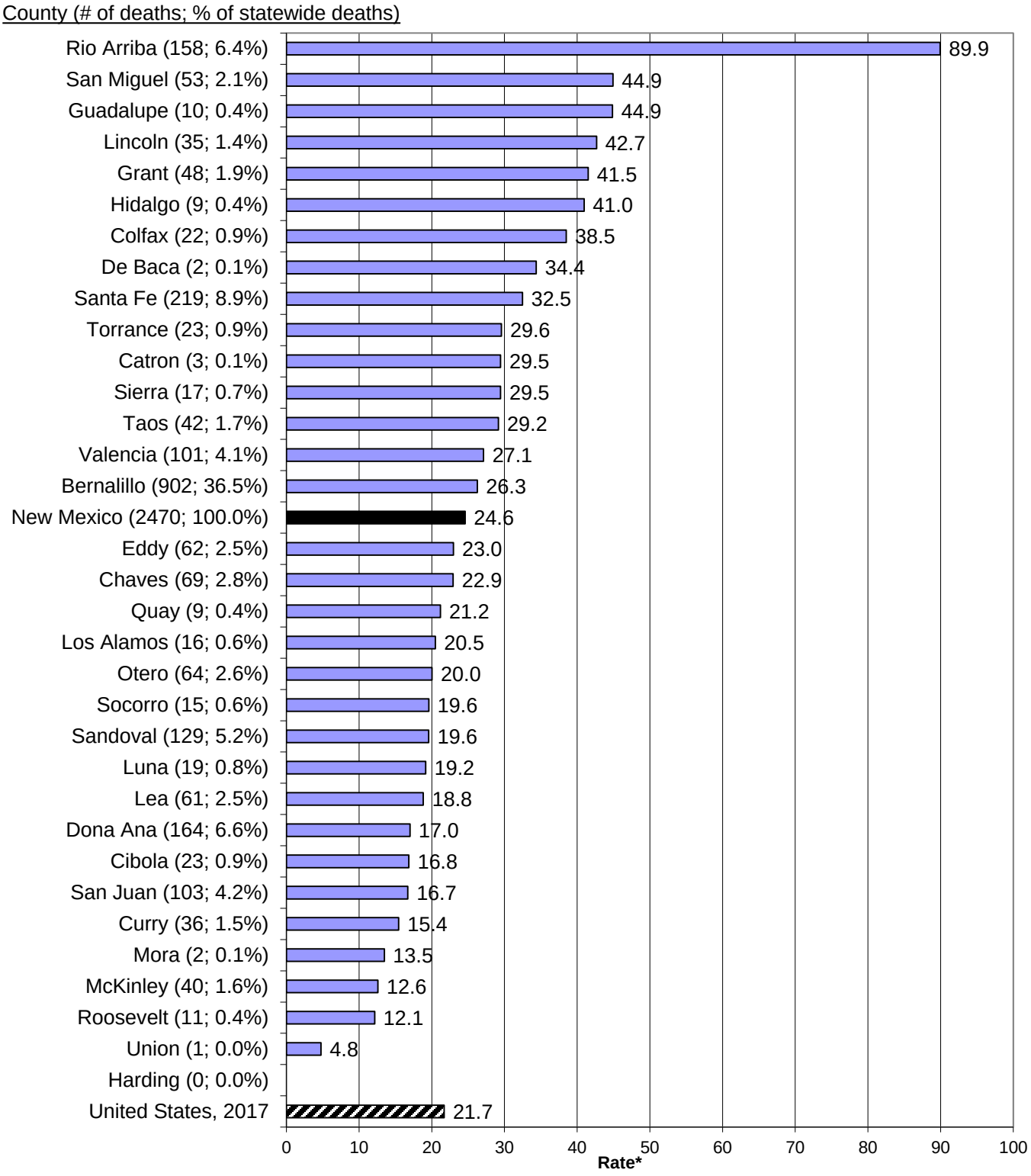
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 34 | 4 | 30 | 475 | 352 | 902 | 21.6 | 4.0 | 30.3 | 29.1 | 24.2 | 26.3 |
| Catron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.9 | 29.5 |
| Chaves | 1 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 39 | 69 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 16.4 | 29.5 | 22.9 |
| Cibola | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 23 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 26.5 | 16.8 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 22 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.4 | 24.1 | 38.5 |
| Curry | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 23 | 36 | 42.2 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 12.2 | 18.8 | 15.4 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.8 | 0.0 | 34.4 |
| Dona Ana | 0 | 1 | 5 | 92 | 63 | 164 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 24.1 | 14.0 | 22.9 | 17.0 |
| Eddy | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 45 | 62 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 34.5 | 23.0 |
| Grant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 46.7 | 41.5 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.1 | 14.6 | 44.9 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.6 | 55.1 | 41.0 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 40 | 61 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.8 | 8.1 | 32.9 | 18.8 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 45.5 | 42.7 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 19.9 | 20.5 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 41.0 | 19.2 |
| McKinley | 22 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 40 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 48.5 | 25.2 | 21.9 | 12.6 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 13.5 |
| Otero | 3 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 42 | 64 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 14.5 | 24.5 | 20.0 |
| Quay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 23.2 | 21.2 |
| Rio Arriba | 10 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 4 | 158 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 111.8 | 22.7 | 89.9 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 103.8 | 8.4 | 14.0 | 12.1 |
| Sandoval | 13 | 1 | 2 | 48 | 62 | 129 | 17.3 | 10.6 | 13.3 | 18.7 | 20.7 | 19.6 |
| San Juan | 26 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 57 | 103 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 47.6 | 16.7 | 20.0 | 16.7 |
| San Miguel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 3 | 53 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.4 | 7.4 | 44.9 |
| Santa Fe | 6 | 2 | 0 | 139 | 67 | 219 | 33.1 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 37.9 | 23.0 | 32.5 |
| Sierra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 130.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 37.2 | 29.5 |
| Socorro | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.3 | 4.6 | 19.6 |
| Taos | 3 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 15 | 42 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 26.9 | 29.2 |
| Torrance | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 25.9 | 29.6 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| Valencia | 1 | 0 | 1 | 59 | 38 | 101 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 27.1 |
| New Mexico | 128 | 9 | 54 | 1,263 | 992 | 2,470 | 14.5 | 4.8 | 24.5 | 26.7 | 24.3 | 24.6 |

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

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

# DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

## Chart 2: Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

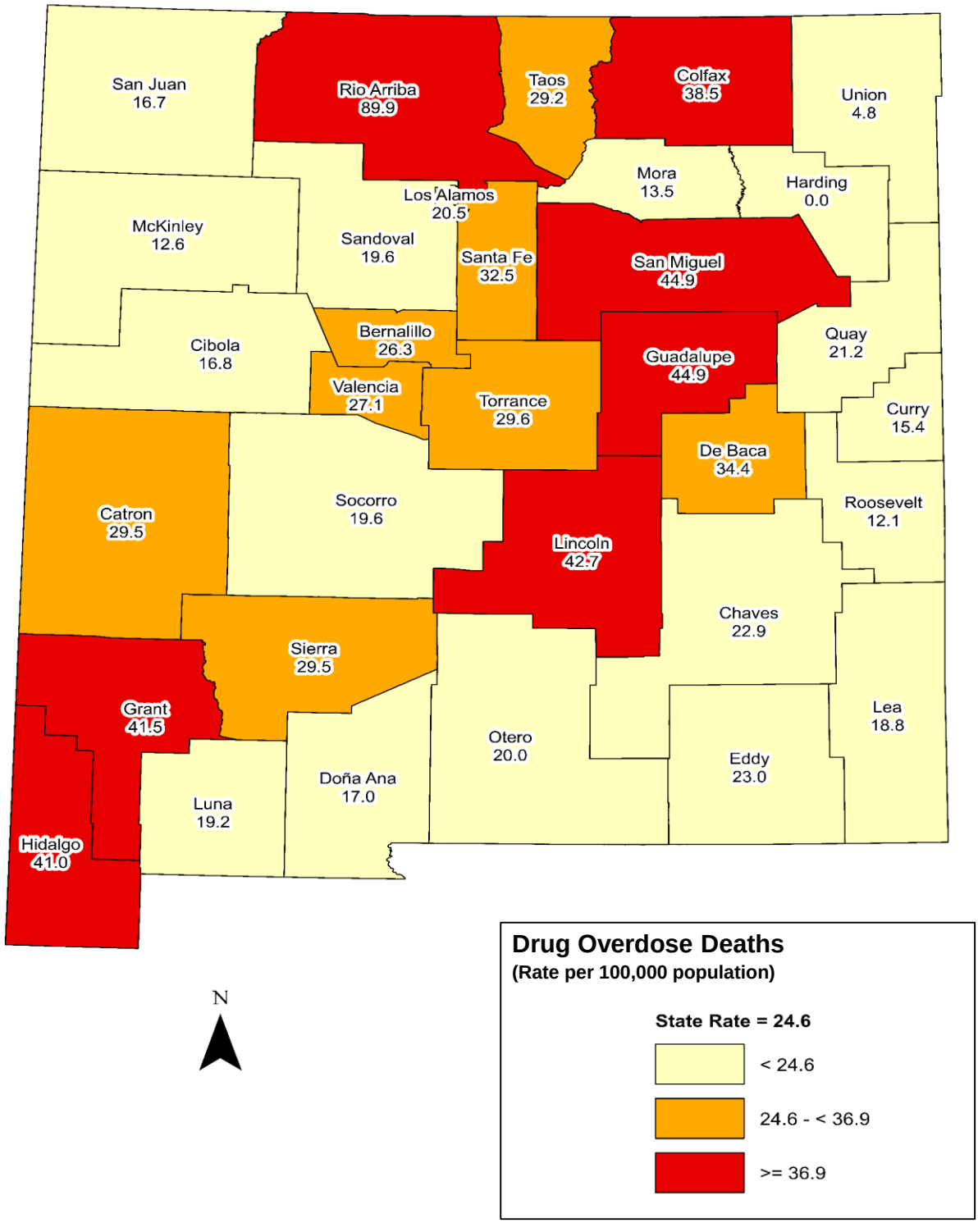



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

# DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

## Chart 3: Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

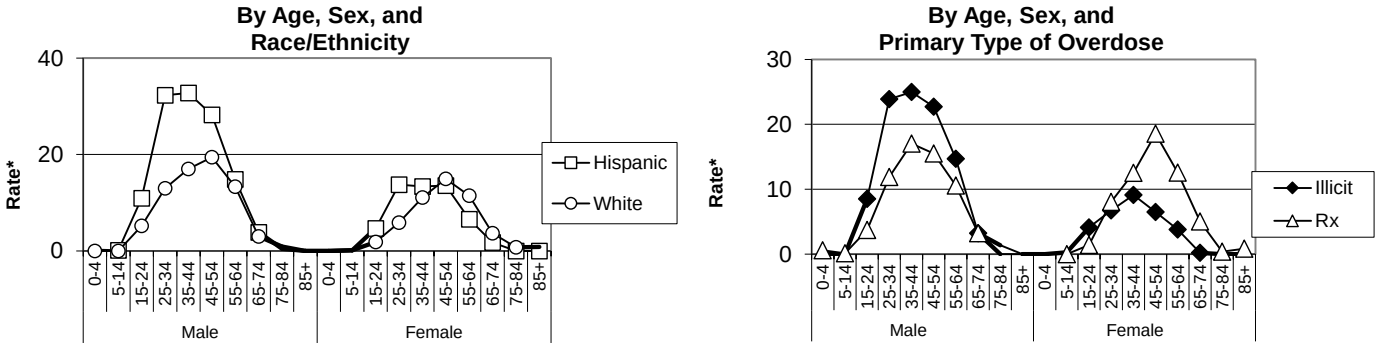



* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

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

# DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

## Chart 4: Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates* by Selected Characteristics, New Mexico, 2013-2017




Source: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics; UNM-GPS population files; SAES

## Table 3: Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths and Rates*, New Mexico, 2013-2017

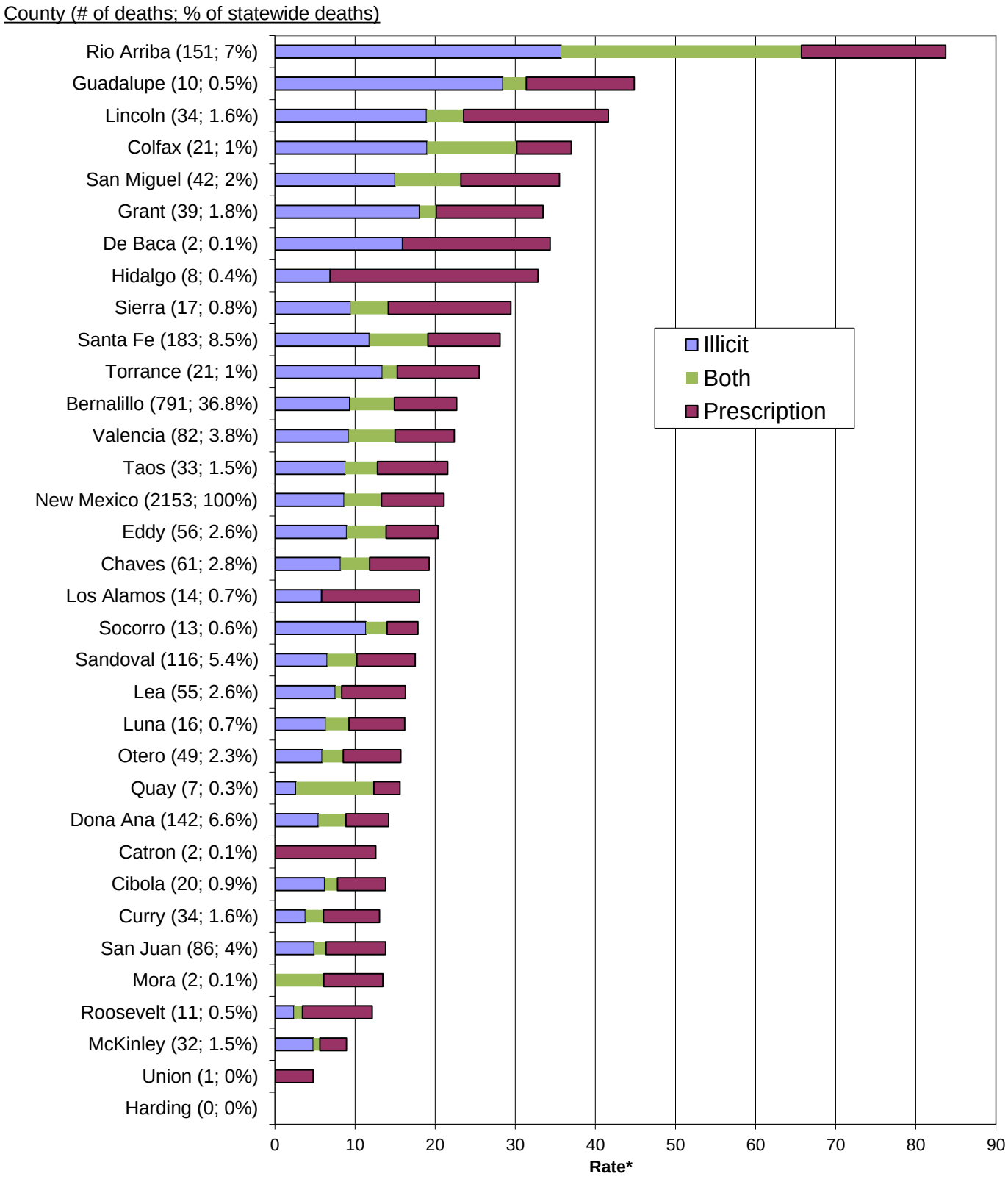
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sex | | Overdose Type | | | Total | Sex | | Overdose Type | | | Total |
| County | Male | Female | Illicit | Rx | Both | | Male | Female | Illicit | Rx | Both | |
| Bernalillo | 531 | 260 | 318 | 267 | 189 | 791 | 31.7 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 23.2 |
| Catron | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 32 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 14.8 |
| Chaves | 38 | 23 | 26 | 22 | 11 | 61 | 25.2 | 14.9 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 20.0 |
| Cibola | 13 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 20 | 18.7 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 14.6 |
| Colfax | 16 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 55.5 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 37.8 |
| Curry | 22 | 12 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 34 | 17.8 | 11.1 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 14.6 |
| De Baca | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 68.8 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 34.3 |
| Dona Ana | 99 | 43 | 52 | 51 | 32 | 142 | 21.5 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 14.9 |
| Eddy | 39 | 17 | 24 | 18 | 13 | 56 | 28.2 | 13.1 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 20.9 |
| Grant | 22 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 2 | 39 | 41.8 | 27.5 | 18.0 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 34.6 |
| Guadalupe | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 46.2 | 45.4 | 28.5 | 13.5 | 2.9 | 44.9 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 28.6 | 35 | 6.9 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 32.8 |
| Lea | 33 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 3 | 55 | 18.6 | 14.9 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 16.9 |
| Lincoln | 18 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 34 | 44.0 | 38.9 | 18.9 | 18.0 | 4.6 | 41.6 |
| Los Alamos | 9 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 24.4 | 11.3 | 5.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 18.0 |
| Luna | 8 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 16.2 |
| McKinley | 21 | 11 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 32 | 14.7 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 10.5 |
| Mora | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11.9 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 13.5 |
| Otero | 26 | 23 | 17 | 24 | 8 | 49 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 15.7 |
| Quay | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 15.6 |
| Rio Arriba | 113 | 38 | 62 | 35 | 50 | 151 | 130.8 | 41.7 | 35.7 | 18.0 | 30.0 | 86.2 |
| Roosevelt | 8 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 16.5 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 12.1 |
| Sandoval | 71 | 45 | 41 | 51 | 23 | 116 | 22.6 | 12.6 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 17.6 |
| San Juan | 53 | 33 | 30 | 45 | 8 | 86 | 17.5 | 11.0 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 14.3 |
| San Miguel | 26 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 9 | 42 | 46.7 | 26.0 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 36.2 |
| Santa Fe | 120 | 63 | 74 | 63 | 45 | 183 | 36.7 | 19.9 | 11.8 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 28.3 |
| Sierra | 8 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 9.4 | 15.3 | 4.7 | 29.5 |
| Socorro | 10 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 26.8 | 8.7 | 11.4 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 17.9 |
| Taos | 22 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 33 | 31.5 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 22.5 |
| Torrance | 12 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 29.2 | 24.9 | 13.4 | 10.2 | 1.8 | 27.0 |
| Union | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| Valencia | 58 | 24 | 34 | 26 | 20 | 82 | 32.1 | 13.4 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 22.9 |
| Total | 1,415 | 738 | 851 | 791 | 454 | 2,153 | 28.7 | 14.6 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 21.7 |

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

Source: NMDOH Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics; UNM-GPS population files; SAES

# DRUG OVERDOSE DEATH (continued)

**Chart 5: Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates* by County and Drug Type, New Mexico, 2013-2017**




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

Source: NMDOH Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics; UNM-GPS population files; SAES

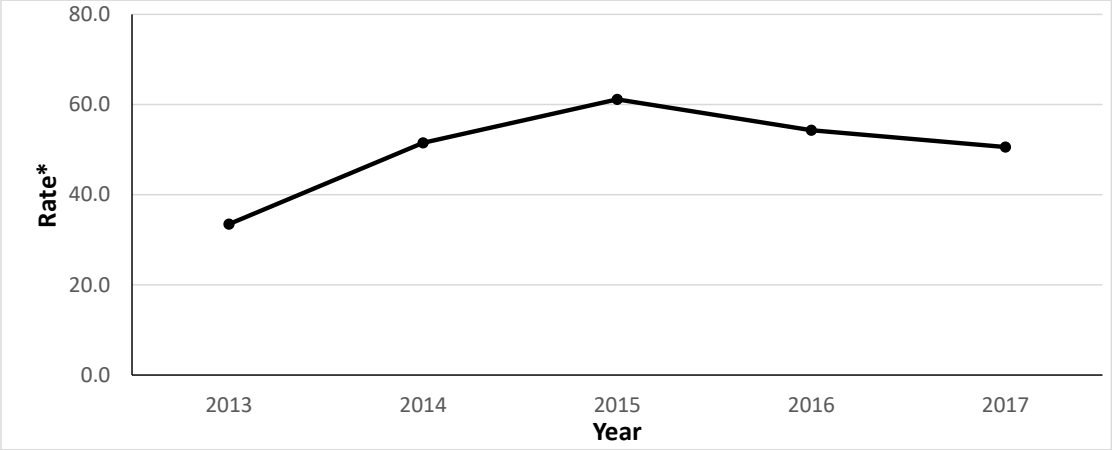
# OPIOID OVERDOSE RELATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS

## Problem Statement

In addition to the observed increase in drug overdose deaths, there has been an increase in opioid overdose related emergency department (ED) visits. In the US between 2004 and 2009, there has been a 98.4% increase in ED visits related to misuse or abuse of prescription drugs, particularly opioids (Paulozzi, L. J., Jones, C. M., Mack, K. A., & Rudd, R. A. [2011]. Vital Signs: Overdoses of prescription opioid pain relievers-United States, 1999–2008. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, *60*[43], 6). In New Mexico the emergency department dataset (EDD) is collected in accordance with the NM Public Health Act and New Mexico Administrative Code 7.4.3.10.

Chart 1 shows that between 2013 and 2015, the rate of opioid overdose related emergency department visits increased by 82% in New Mexico.

## Chart 1: Opioid Overdose Related Emergency Department Visit Rates*, New Mexico, 2013-2017




* Rates per 100,000 population

Sources: NMDOH Syndromic Surveillance ED files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

## Table 1: Opioid Overdose Related Emergency Department Visits and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

| | | Emergency Department Visits | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 11 | 109 | 6 | 127 | 1.7 | 24.8 | 2.1 | 28.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 5 | 16 | 2 | 23 | 5.4 | 18.6 | 3.3 | 27.3 |
| | Black | 30 | 95 | 15 | 140 | 18.4 | 74.1 | 16.4 | 108.9 |
| | Hispanic | 332 | 1,246 | 72 | 1,650 | 9.0 | 53.3 | 3.8 | 66.1 |
| | White | 152 | 495 | 99 | 747 | 8.8 | 24.0 | 2.7 | 35.5 |
| | Total | 580 | 2,139 | 202 | 2,927 | 9.2 | 42.3 | 3.4 | 54.8 |
| Female | American Indian | 17 | 83 | 9 | 109 | 2.6 | 17.3 | 2.1 | 22.0 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 5 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 12.1 |
| | Black | 20 | 104 | 24 | 148 | 14.4 | 114.5 | 26.2 | 155.1 |
| | Hispanic | 243 | 735 | 83 | 1,061 | 6.8 | 31.1 | 3.5 | 41.4 |
| | White | 124 | 464 | 146 | 734 | 7.9 | 22.2 | 3.5 | 33.5 |
| | Total | 445 | 1,498 | 279 | 2,222 | 7.4 | 29.1 | 3.9 | 40.4 |
| Total | American Indian | 29 | 194 | 15 | 239 | 2.2 | 21.1 | 2.1 | 25.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 10 | 22 | 3 | 35 | 5.5 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 18.7 |
| | Black | 50 | 199 | 39 | 288 | 16.6 | 90.8 | 21.3 | 128.7 |
| | Hispanic | 600 | 2,068 | 156 | 2,824 | 8.3 | 44.0 | 3.7 | 55.9 |
| | White | 287 | 990 | 258 | 1,536 | 8.7 | 23.8 | 3.3 | 35.8 |
| | Total | 1,099 | 3,859 | 502 | 5,469 | 8.9 | 37.8 | 3.8 | 50.6 |

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

**There were 876 visits for which race-ethnicity was missing.

Sources: NMDOH Syndromic Surveillance ED files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

# OPIOID OVERDOSE RELATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

The male rate of opioid overdose related emergency department visits during 2013-2017 was 26.3% higher than the rate among women (Table 1). Among both sexes, Blacks had the highest rate compared to all other racial/ethnic groups. Table 1 also shows that for both sexes, those in the 25-64 age group had the highest rate (37.8 opioid-related overdose emergency department visits per 100,000 population).

Rio Arriba, Taos, and San Miguel counties had the highest rates of opioid overdose related emergency department visits during 2013-2017 (Chart 2). Table 2 shows that in Rio Arriba (155.3 per 100,000) and Santa Fe (54.4 per 100,000) counties, the rates were driven by Hispanics (191.2 and 72.4 opioid overdose related emergency department visits per 100,000; respectively) whereas in San Juan (44.3 per 100,000) it is driven by Whites (57.6 per 100,000). Bernalillo County had the biggest percentage of opioid overdose related emergency department visits (45.0% of the state total), followed by Santa Fe County (7.5%). It is important to note that federal facilities (e.g. Indian Health Services and Veterans Administration) are not included in these results.

**Table 2: Opioid Overdose Related Emergency Department Visits and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017**

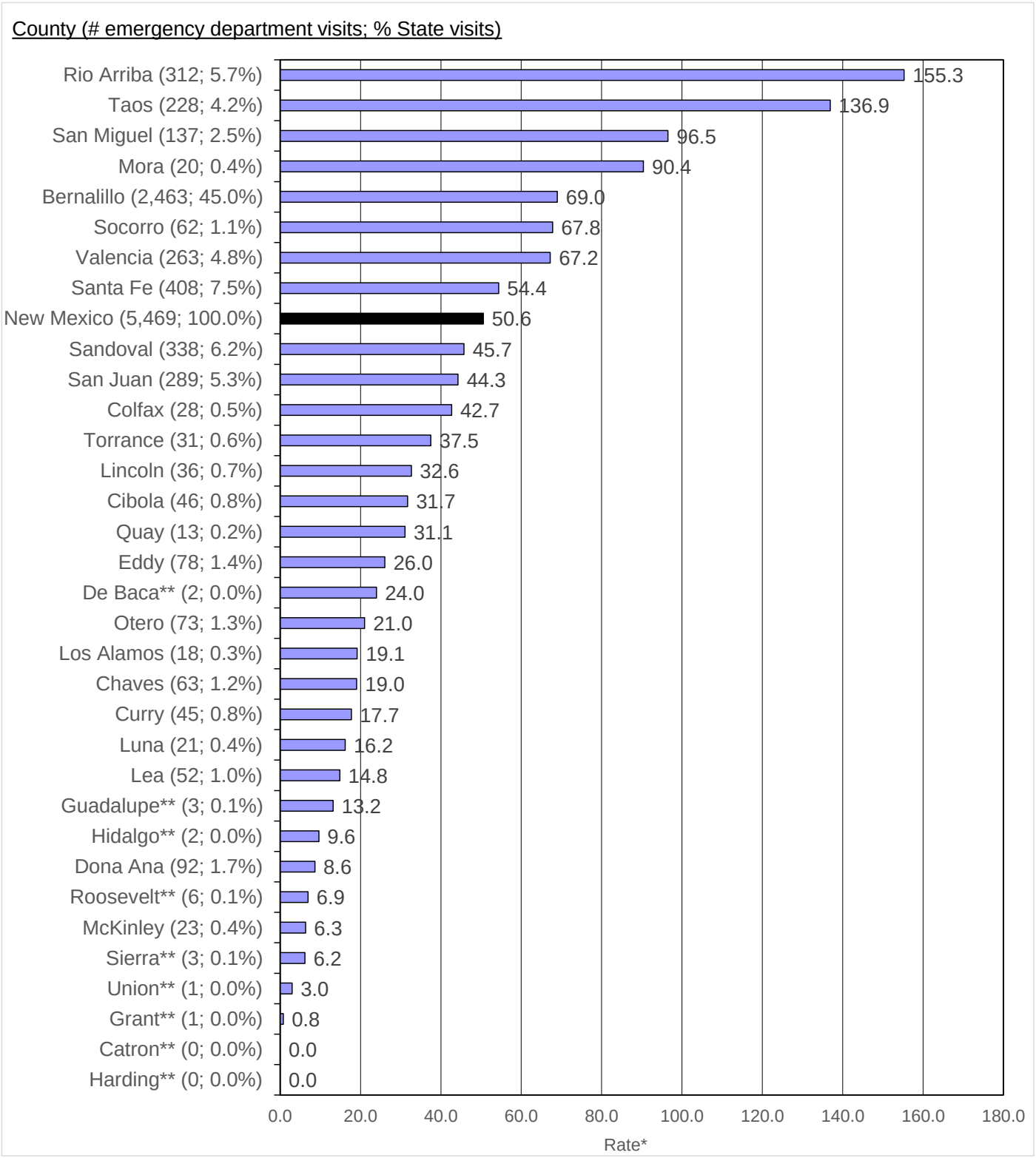
| | Emergency Department Visits | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 78 | 22 | 192 | 1,306 | 651 | 2,463 | 49.4 | 22.2 | 190.4 | 76.1 | 44.7 | 69.0 |
| Catron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chaves | 0 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 25 | 63 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 203.6 | 12.5 | 17.4 | 19.0 |
| Cibola | 4 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 14 | 46 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 44.8 | 31.7 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 8 | 28 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 202.8 | 58.1 | 24.6 | 42.7 |
| Curry | 0 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 18 | 45 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 26.5 | 13.4 | 17.7 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,495.7 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 24.0 |
| Dona Ana | 0 | 0 | 4 | 46 | 41 | 92 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 8.6 |
| Eddy | 0 | 0 | 3 | 37 | 38 | 78 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 26.0 |
| Grant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 42.1 | 13.2 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 9.6 |
| Lea | 0 | 0 | 5 | 22 | 24 | 52 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 12.4 | 17.8 | 14.8 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 26 | 36 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 39.7 | 32.6 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 18 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 18.6 | 19.1 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 32.4 | 16.2 |
| McKinley | 4 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 23 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 7.0 | 6.3 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.6 | 49.7 | 90.4 |
| Otero | 5 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 46 | 73 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 23.8 | 21.0 |
| Quay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 47.3 | 31.1 |
| Rio Arriba | 14 | 0 | 0 | 273 | 18 | 312 | 47.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 191.2 | 68.2 | 155.3 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 6.9 |
| Sandoval | 27 | 4 | 27 | 132 | 132 | 338 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 159.2 | 47.5 | 39.3 | 45.7 |
| San Juan | 75 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 160 | 289 | 31.4 | 22.9 | 20.2 | 38.5 | 57.6 | 44.3 |
| San Miguel | 0 | 0 | 1 | 124 | 9 | 137 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62.4 | 110.7 | 37.2 | 96.5 |
| Santa Fe | 5 | 1 | 9 | 284 | 98 | 408 | 24.4 | 8.0 | 114.6 | 72.4 | 33.8 | 54.4 |
| Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 6.2 |
| Socorro | 8 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 11 | 62 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.6 | 28.9 | 67.8 |
| Taos | 1 | 0 | 3 | 58 | 47 | 228 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 310.9 | 63.0 | 89.1 | 136.9 |
| Torrance | 1 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 10 | 31 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 69.0 | 45.4 | 21.0 | 37.5 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| Valencia | 7 | 2 | 20 | 148 | 59 | 263 | 48.3 | 76.2 | 400.7 | 64.5 | 41.9 | 67.2 |
| New Mexico | 239 | 35 | 288 | 2,824 | 1,536 | 5,469 | 25.4 | 18.7 | 128.7 | 55.9 | 35.8 | 50.6 |

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. There were 312 visits for which County of Residence was missing.

Sources: NMDOH Syndromic Surveillance ED files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

# OPIOID OVERDOSE RELATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS (continued)

## Chart 2: Opioid Overdose Related Emergency Department Visit Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017



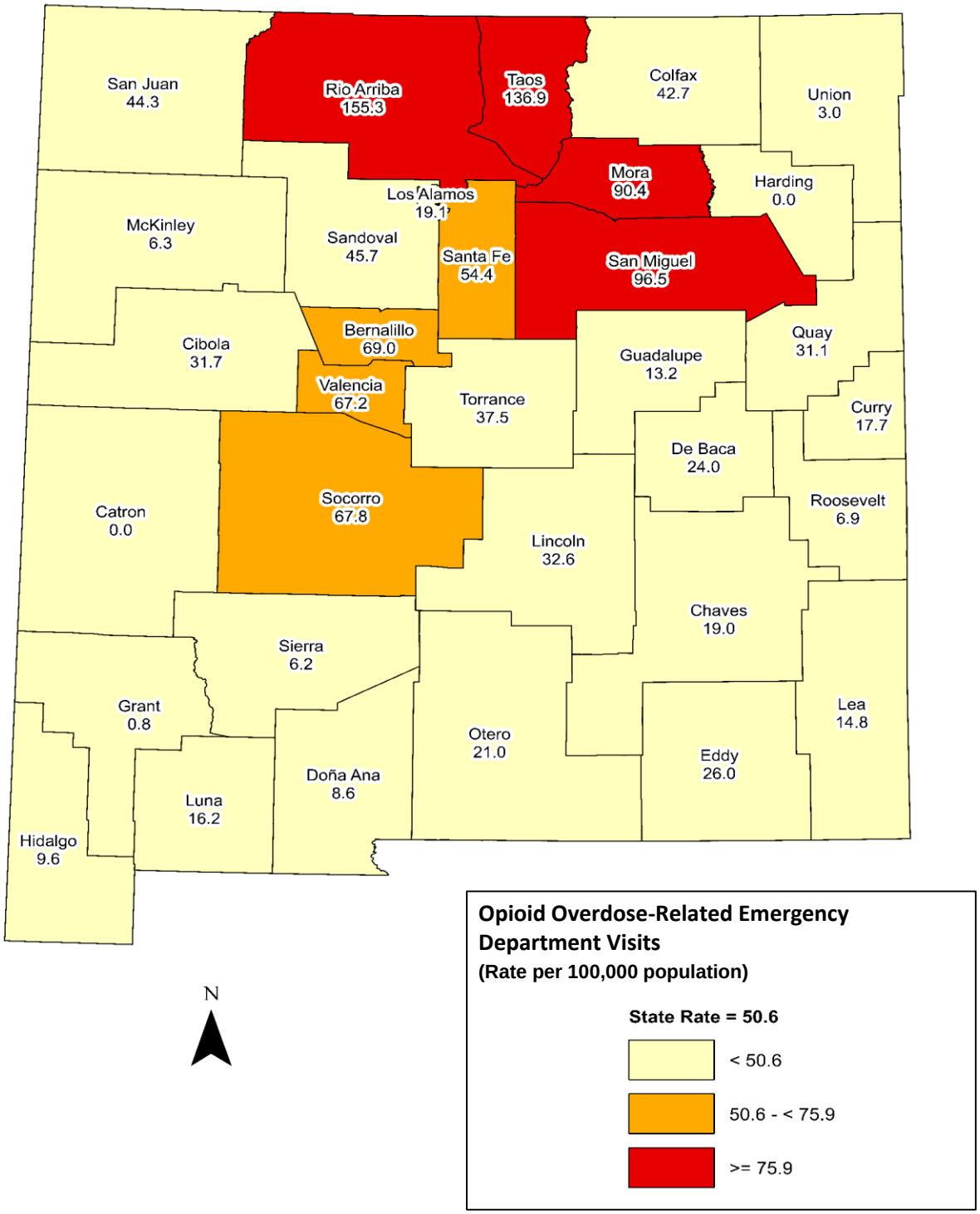

* All rates are per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population

** Unstable rate due to small number of cases (<10)

Sources: NMDOH Syndromic Surveillance ED files and UNM-GPS population files (NM); SAES

# OPIOID OVERDOSE RELATED EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS (continued)

## Chart 2: Opioid Overdose Related Emergency Department Visit Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

Sources: NMDOH EDD files and UNM-GPS population files; SAES

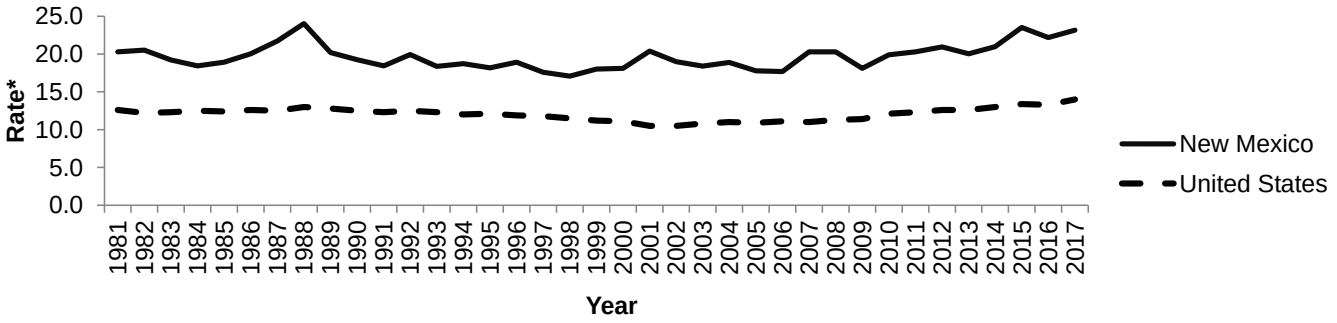
# SUICIDE

## Problem Statement

Suicide is a serious and persistent public health problem in New Mexico. As shown in Chart 1, over the period from 1981-2017, NM's suicide rate has consistently been 1.5 to 1.9 times the US rate. NM has ranked among the top five states for all but two of those years. While the US rate declined 12% between 1981 and 2000, it increased thereafter for a 26% increase from 2000 to 2017. The NM rate followed a similar pattern. In NM in 2017, suicide was the ninth leading cause of death overall, the first leading cause of death for those residents ages 5-17, and the second leading cause of death for those residents ages 18-44 (with unintentional injuries at number one).

Table 1 and Chart 2 show that male suicide rates were more than three times higher than female rates across all ages and racial/ethnic groups except for Asian/Pacific Islanders and Blacks for the five-year period 2013-2017. This reflects males' choice of more lethal means, i.e. firearms, when attempting suicide. White males and females have higher rates over age 34 compared to other race/ethnicities. The majority (63%) of male suicides - and an even higher proportion of Hispanic and American Indian male suicides - occur, however, before age 65. American Indian females had a significantly higher rate between ages 15-24 compared to other race/ethnicities (Chart 2). Table 2 shows that five counties (Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Dona Ana, San Juan, and Sandoval) had substantial numbers of suicides (averaging more than 25 per year). As Chart 3 demonstrates, for the time period 2013-2017, all but eleven of NM's counties had rates one and a half times higher than the comparable US rate. A number of smaller counties also had very high rates, and only two New Mexico counties had a suicide rate lower than the national rate. Note that counts and rates for many counties with small numbers of suicides are unstable, suggesting wide fluctuation across time periods due to random variation (chance) and should be interpreted with caution.

## Chart 1: Suicide Rates*, New Mexico and United States, 1981-2017




* U.S. data available up to 2016

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

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

## Table 1: Suicide Deaths and Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017

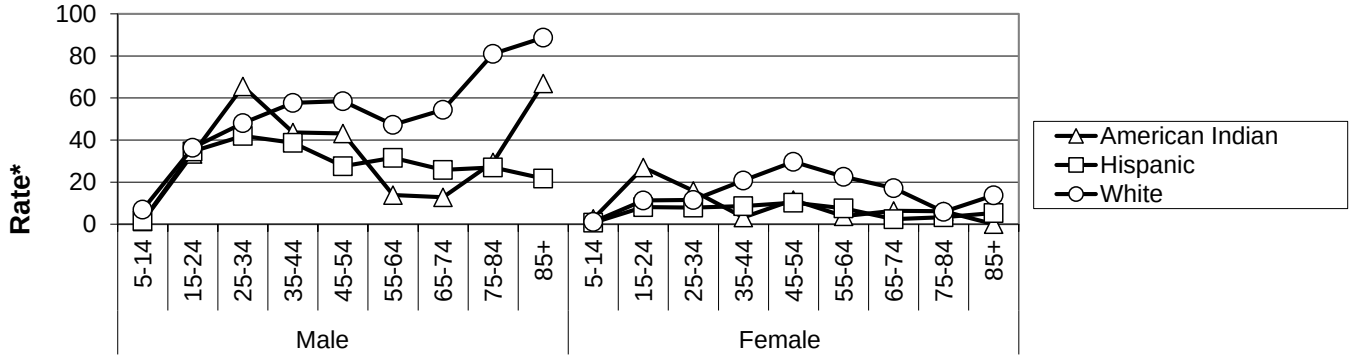
| | | Deaths | | | | Rates* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 0-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 27 | 103 | 8 | 138 | 14.1 | 45.1 | 21.9 | 31.0 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 3.8 | 15.6 | 26.4 | 11.3 |
| | Black | 9 | 12 | 1 | 22 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 8.6 | 16.5 |
| | Hispanic | 152 | 433 | 62 | 647 | 14.4 | 35.6 | 25.7 | 26.7 |
| | White | 93 | 563 | 301 | 957 | 18.8 | 52.4 | 65.5 | 42.6 |
| | Total | 284 | 1,123 | 382 | 1,789 | 15.7 | 42.7 | 50.5 | 34.3 |
| Female | American Indian | 23 | 23 | 3 | 49 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 9.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 6.5 |
| | Black | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 7.2 |
| | Hispanic | 36 | 106 | 9 | 151 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 6.2 |
| | White | 24 | 237 | 71 | 332 | 5.3 | 21.7 | 13.4 | 14.3 |
| | Total | 85 | 377 | 84 | 546 | 4.9 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 10.0 |
| Total | American Indian | 50 | 126 | 11 | 187 | 13.2 | 26.3 | 12.2 | 19.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 3 | 10 | 3 | 16 | 5.8 | 9.8 | 15.2 | 8.6 |
| | Black | 9 | 18 | 1 | 28 | 10.4 | 15.8 | 4.3 | 12.5 |
| | Hispanic | 188 | 539 | 71 | 798 | 9.1 | 22.0 | 13.2 | 16.3 |
| | White | 117 | 800 | 372 | 1,289 | 12.4 | 37.0 | 37.6 | 28.3 |
| | Total | 369 | 1,500 | 466 | 2,335 | 10.4 | 28.3 | 28.1 | 21.9 |

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

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

# SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 2: Suicide Rates* by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2013-2017




* Age-specific rates per 100,000

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

## Table 2: Suicide Deaths and Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and County, New Mexico, 2013-2017

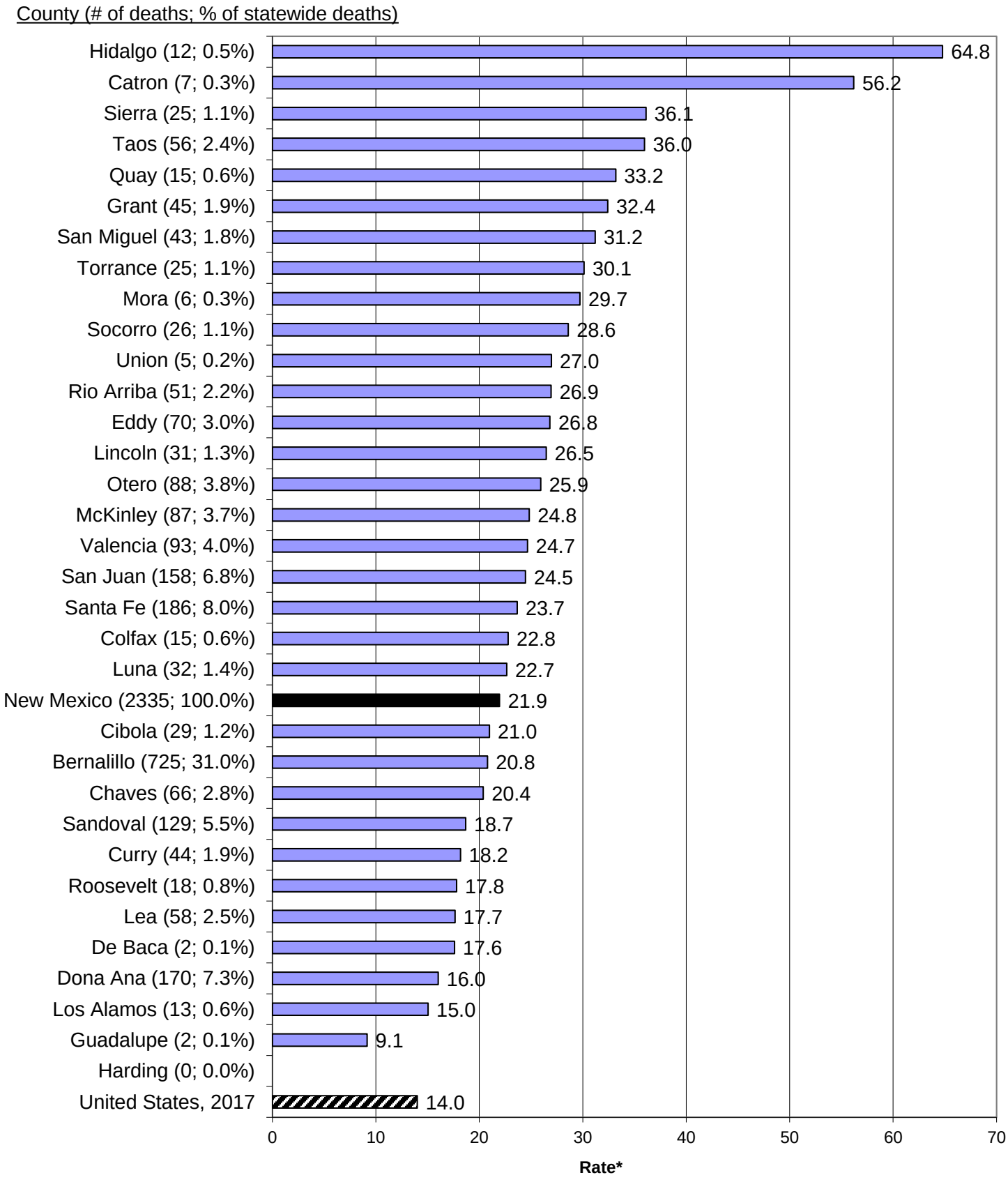
| | Deaths | | | | | | Rates* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 22 | 6 | 10 | 262 | 418 | 725 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 16.0 | 27.1 | 20.8 |
| Catron | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 142.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 122.8 | 23.5 | 56.2 |
| Chaves | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 47 | 66 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 8.8 | 35.0 | 20.4 |
| Cibola | 11 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 29 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 40.6 | 21.0 |
| Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 26.8 | 22.8 |
| Curry | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 28 | 44 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 33.0 | 10.5 | 20.4 | 18.2 |
| De Baca | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 17.6 |
| Dona Ana | 2 | 0 | 4 | 72 | 90 | 170 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 10.5 | 25.2 | 16.0 |
| Eddy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 43 | 70 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 32.8 | 26.8 |
| Grant | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 29 | 45 | 147.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 41.7 | 32.4 |
| Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 |
| Harding | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hidalgo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.0 | 67.2 | 64.8 |
| Lea | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 39 | 58 | 36.1 | 30.5 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 28.8 | 17.7 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 31 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 36.6 | 26.5 |
| Los Alamos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 19.1 | 15.0 |
| Luna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 23 | 32 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 40.7 | 22.7 |
| McKinley | 63 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 87 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 22.4 | 24.8 |
| Mora | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 29.7 |
| Otero | 4 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 63 | 88 | 19.3 | 21.8 | 5.6 | 15.6 | 32.7 | 25.9 |
| Quay | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 146.8 | 19.0 | 42.9 | 33.2 |
| Rio Arriba | 5 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 51 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 39.3 | 26.9 |
| Roosevelt | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 18 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 16.4 | 12.9 | 19.2 | 17.8 |
| Sandoval | 15 | 1 | 0 | 43 | 70 | 129 | 17.7 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 20.7 | 18.7 |
| San Juan | 51 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 86 | 158 | 20.0 | 62.6 | 22.8 | 16.9 | 30.2 | 24.5 |
| San Miguel | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 11 | 43 | 372.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 38.0 | 31.2 |
| Santa Fe | 3 | 2 | 2 | 72 | 105 | 186 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 32.1 | 19.1 | 27.7 | 23.7 |
| Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 25 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.3 | 38.1 | 36.1 |
| Socorro | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 26 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 40.5 | 28.6 |
| Taos | 2 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 29 | 56 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 52.0 | 36.0 |
| Torrance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 25 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 43.8 | 30.1 |
| Union | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.3 | 12.6 | 27.0 |
| Valencia | 2 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 41 | 93 | 11.9 | 80.3 | 26.1 | 20.4 | 29.8 | 24.7 |
| New Mexico | 187 | 16 | 28 | 798 | 1,289 | 2,335 | 19.6 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 28.3 | 21.9 |

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

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

# SUICIDE (continued)

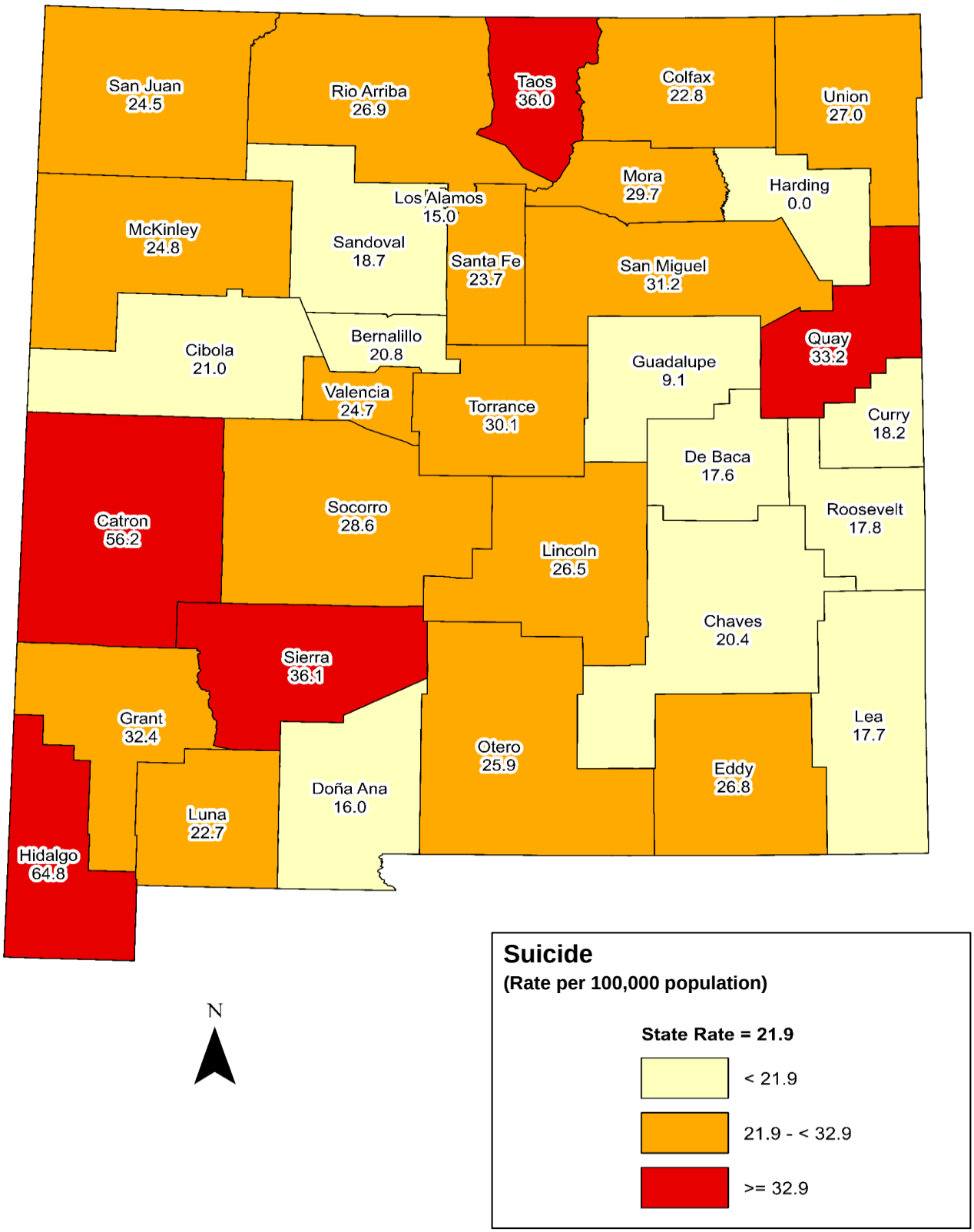
## Chart 3: Suicide Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

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

## Chart 4: Suicide Rates* by County, New Mexico, 2013-2017




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

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

# Section 2

## Mental Health

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH

## Problem Statement

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

Among measures that have been suggested by the CDC as potential tools for assessing population well-being and mental health is the frequency with which people experience poor mental health. This measure is based on the single question, "How many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" Respondents who report that they experienced 14 or more days when their mental health was "not good" are classified as experiencing Frequent Mental Distress (FMD). Although FMD is not a clinical diagnosis, evidence suggests that it is associated with a person's mental health status. Chart 1 shows the proportion of people with selected characteristics who experienced FMD. The proportion of the total New Mexico population that experienced FMD was about 12%. As might be expected, people in good health with higher incomes and more education were significantly less likely than the general population to report FMD. People with less education, with chronic health conditions such as obesity, diabetes, or asthma, or with lower income were significantly more likely to report FMD. Of particular relevance regarding FMD's potential usefulness as a measure of population mental health, FMD was many times more prevalent among respondents who reported more serious psychiatric morbidity, including screening positive for alcohol dependence or abuse (33% reported FMD), ever being diagnosed with an anxiety disorder (37% reported past-month FMD), or receiving a diagnosis of current depression based on the Patient Health Questionnaire (52% reported past-month FMD). Among the cohort that reported past-year suicidal ideation with no history of suicide attempt, 48% reported past-month FMD; among the cohort at high risk for suicide that reported both past-year suicidal ideation and a prior suicide attempt, 62% reported past-month FMD. Meanwhile, more than half (52%) of FMD respondents were diagnosed with current depression (Chart 1). These results suggest that this simple question, which is asked annually on the BRFSS, is a useful indicator of population mental health.

**Table 1: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017**

| | | Number | | | | Percent* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Ages 18-24** | **Ages 25-64** | **Ages 65+** | **All Ages** | **Ages 18-24** | **Ages 25-64** | **Ages 65+** | **All Ages*** |
| Male | American Indian | 2,730 | 4,749 | 1,904 | 9,340 | 25.8 | 10.3 | 25.1 | 14.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 807 | - | 1,171 | - | 8.9 | - | 9.3 |
| | Black | - | 1,553 | - | 3,726 | - | 11.5 | - | 19.2 |
| | Hispanic | 5,353 | 27,793 | 5,851 | 38,894 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 10.9 |
| | White | 4,787 | 24,310 | 5,594 | 34,596 | 15.4 | 11.5 | 5.9 | 10.3 |
| | Total | 13,974 | 59,828 | 14,015 | 88,158 | 13.2 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 11.2 |
| Female | American Indian | 1,462 | 6,100 | 1,895 | 9,305 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 17.0 | 12.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 748 | - | 1,616 | - | 6.4 | - | 10.2 |
| | Black | - | 1,349 | - | 1,556 | - | 14.1 | - | 10.8 |
| | Hispanic | 8,323 | 40,509 | 5,666 | 54,712 | 14.7 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 14.9 |
| | White | 3,615 | 35,376 | 8,351 | 46,760 | 13.7 | 16.6 | 7.7 | 13.4 |
| | Total | 13,498 | 83,921 | 16,407 | 113,384 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 8.8 | 13.9 |
| Total | American Indian | 4,152 | 10,861 | 3,837 | 18,642 | 19.6 | 11.2 | 20.5 | 13.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 1,592 | - | 2,765 | - | 7.7 | - | 9.7 |
| | Black | - | 2,948 | 681 | 5,041 | - | 12.8 | 14.0 | 14.9 |
| | Hispanic | 13,559 | 68,370 | 11,496 | 93,603 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 10.3 | 13.0 |
| | White | 8,383 | 59,594 | 13,977 | 81,409 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 6.9 | 11.9 |
| | Total | 27,467 | 143,685 | 30,422 | 201,495 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 12.5 |

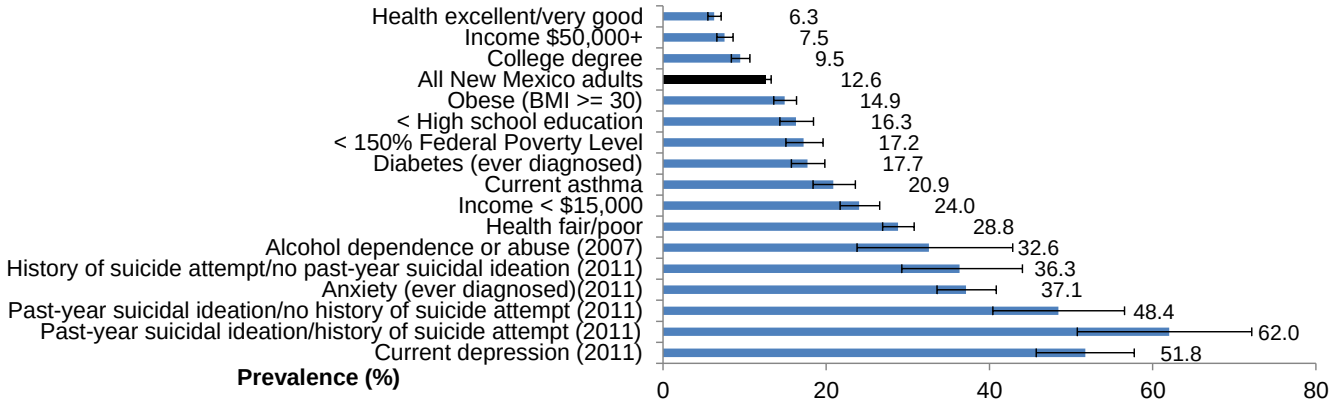
* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported Frequent Mental Distress in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH (continued)

## Chart 1: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by Selected Characteristics, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017




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

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

## Table 2: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017

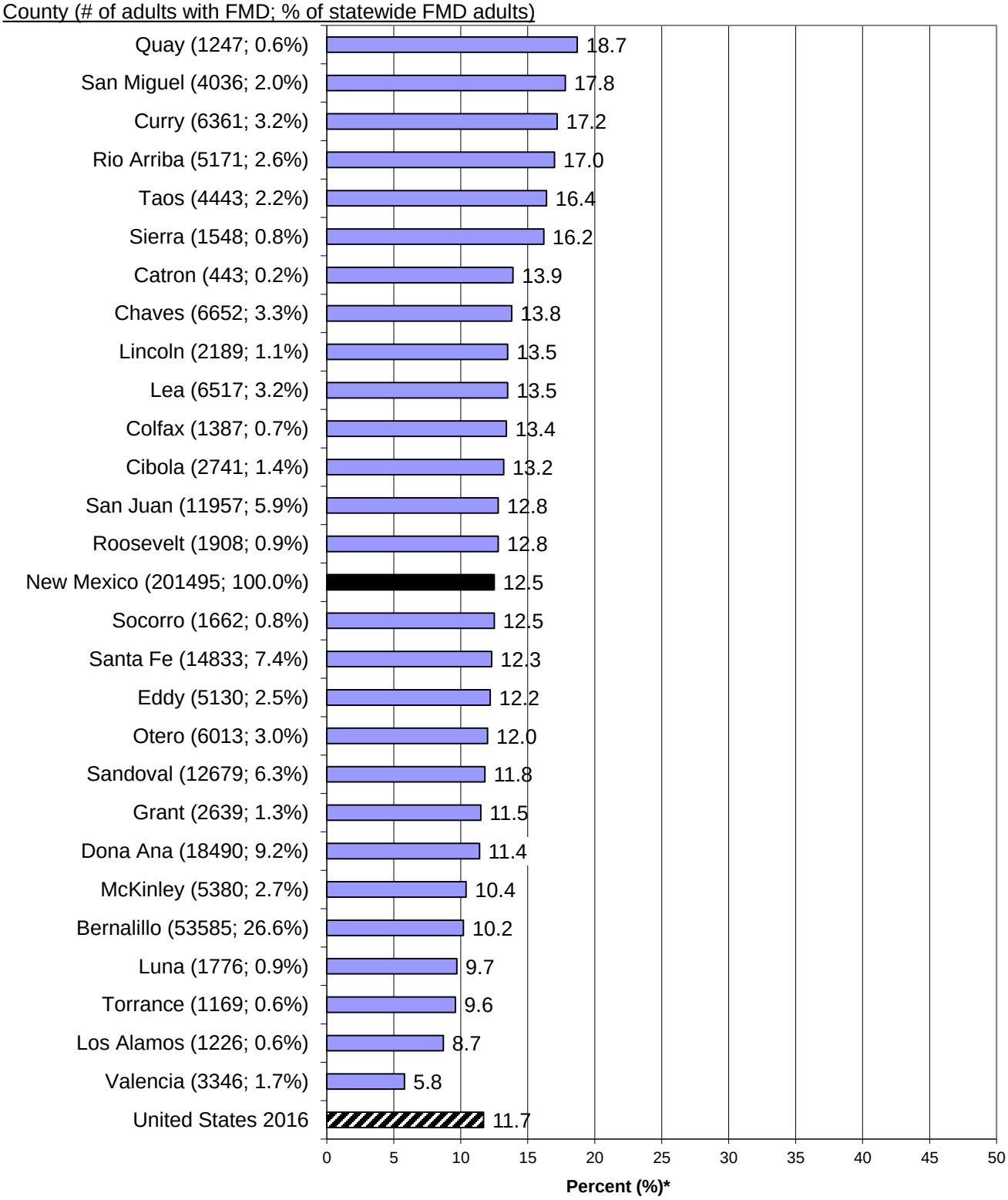
| | Number | | | | | | Percent* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 2,451 | - | - | 22,114 | 28,485 | 53,585 | 11.1 | - | - | 9.1 | 12.2 | 10.2 |
| Catron | - | - | - | - | - | 443 | - | - | - | - | - | 13.9 |
| Chaves | - | - | - | 4,204 | 2,132 | 6,652 | - | - | - | 16.9 | 9.8 | 13.8 |
| Cibola | 1,397 | - | - | 792 | 625 | 2,741 | 17.8 | - | - | 10.0 | 13.4 | 13.2 |
| Colfax | - | - | - | - | 347 | 1,387 | - | - | - | - | 6.5 | 13.4 |
| Curry | - | - | - | 1,828 | 2,887 | 6,361 | - | - | - | 13.4 | 14.5 | 17.2 |
| De Baca | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dona Ana | - | - | - | 12,672 | 4,930 | 18,490 | - | - | - | 12.2 | 9.5 | 11.4 |
| Eddy | - | - | - | 1,887 | 3,007 | 5,130 | - | - | - | 10.0 | 13.8 | 12.2 |
| Grant | - | - | - | 1,479 | 1,144 | 2,639 | - | - | - | 13.9 | 9.8 | 11.5 |
| Guadalupe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Harding | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hidalgo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lea | - | - | - | 3,043 | 2,997 | 6,517 | - | - | - | 12.0 | 14.7 | 13.5 |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | 1,163 | 2,189 | - | - | - | - | 10.5 | 13.5 |
| Los Alamos | - | - | - | - | 574 | 1,226 | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | 8.7 |
| Luna | - | - | - | 1,038 | 777 | 1,776 | - | - | - | 9.3 | 11.8 | 9.7 |
| McKinley | 4,130 | - | - | 566 | 627 | 5,380 | 10.6 | - | - | 8.8 | 11.2 | 10.4 |
| Mora | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Otero | 315 | - | - | 1,535 | 3,522 | 6,013 | 11.1 | - | - | 9.0 | 12.8 | 12.0 |
| Quay | - | - | - | - | 403 | 1,247 | - | - | - | - | 11.0 | 18.7 |
| Rio Arriba | - | - | - | 4,010 | 651 | 5,171 | - | - | - | 18.9 | 14.0 | 17.0 |
| Roosevelt | - | - | - | - | 1,178 | 1,908 | - | - | - | - | 13.8 | 12.8 |
| Sandoval | 3,345 | - | - | 3,894 | 4,739 | 12,679 | 27.2 | - | - | 10.2 | 9.0 | 11.8 |
| San Juan | 4,375 | - | - | 1,850 | 5,253 | 11,957 | 12.4 | - | - | 11.4 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| San Miguel | - | - | - | 3,967 | 110 | 4,036 | - | - | - | 23.0 | 2.4 | 17.8 |
| Santa Fe | - | - | - | 8,224 | 5,243 | 14,833 | - | - | - | 14.6 | 9.0 | 12.3 |
| Sierra | - | - | - | - | 1,130 | 1,548 | - | - | - | - | 16.7 | 16.2 |
| Socorro | - | - | - | - | - | 1,662 | - | - | - | - | - | 12.5 |
| Taos | - | - | - | 1,779 | 1,792 | 4,443 | - | - | - | 12.2 | 16.7 | 16.4 |
| Torrance | - | - | - | - | - | 1,169 | - | - | - | - | - | 9.6 |
| Union | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Valencia | - | - | - | 2,371 | 982 | 3,346 | - | - | - | 7.2 | 4.5 | 5.8 |
| New Mexico | 18,642 | 2,765 | 5,041 | 93,603 | 81,409 | 201,495 | 13.6 | 9.7 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 12.5 |

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

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

## Chart 2: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017




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

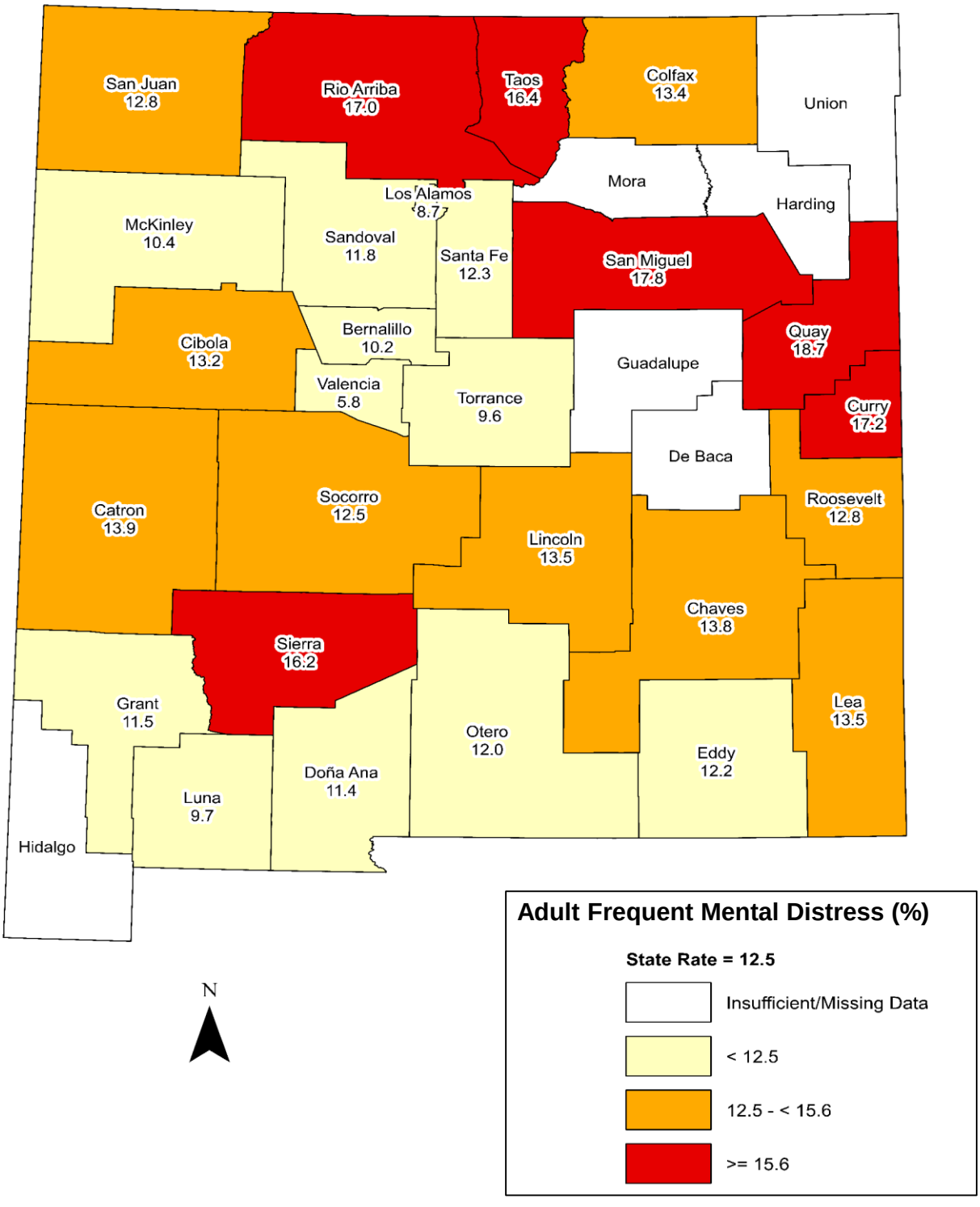
The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (<50) in cell:

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

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

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH (continued)

## Chart 3: Frequent Mental Distress (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017




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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

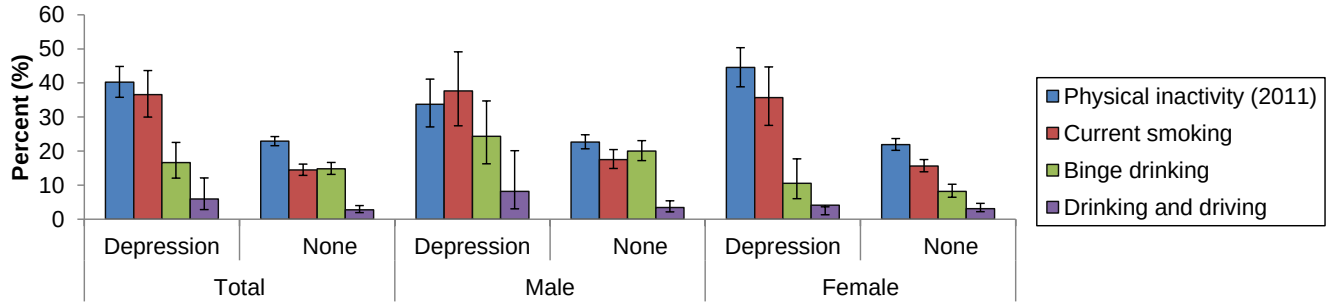
# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH - DEPRESSION

## Problem Statement (continued)

Depression is one of the most prevalent and treatable mental disorders. Major depression is usually associated with comorbid mental disorders, such as anxiety and substance use disorders, and impairment of a person's ability to function in work, home, relationships, and social roles. Depression is also a risk factor for suicide and attempted suicide. In addition, depressive disorders have been associated with an increased prevalence of chronic medical conditions, such as heart disease, stroke, asthma, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, and obesity. In 2016, the BRFSS assessed current depression using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition (DSM-IV) criteria.

Table 3 shows the prevalence of current depression was highest among the youngest age-group 18-24 years (15.1%) and much higher among Black (22.9%) than Hispanic (9.6%) and White adults (9.3%). Depression was more common among Hispanic females (11.5%) and White females (9.6%) than American Indian females (6.8%) . Among males, American Indians (17.7%) had the highest prevalence followed by Whites (8.9%). Chart 4 shows that current depression was associated, among both males and females, with significantly higher rates of some unhealthy behaviors including physical inactivity and current smoking. Chart 5 shows that current depression was associated with higher rates of chronic health conditions, such as asthma and heart disease among males, and asthma, obesity, diabetes, and heart disease among females.

## Chart 4: Unhealthy Behaviors by Depression Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2016




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

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

## Table 3: Current Depression (past 2 weeks) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016

| | | Number* | | | | Percent** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | - | 3,801 | - | 11,390 | - | 8.2 | - | 17.7 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Black | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Hispanic | 4,201 | 20,716 | 2,472 | 27,336 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 7.7 |
| | White | - | 18,354 | 3,783 | 29,910 | - | 8.7 | 4.0 | 8.9 |
| | Total | 16,945 | 43,807 | 8,460 | 70,551 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 8.9 |
| Female | American Indian | - | 3,538 | 727 | 4,903 | - | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Black | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Hispanic | 6,983 | 31,465 | 3,525 | 42,203 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 11.5 |
| | White | - | 24,573 | 6,450 | 33,489 | - | 11.5 | 5.9 | 9.6 |
| | Total | 13,661 | 64,454 | 10,700 | 87,583 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 5.7 | 10.7 |
| Total | American Indian | - | 7,302 | 3,129 | 16,242 | - | 7.5 | 16.7 | 11.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Black | - | - | - | 7,743 | - | - | - | 22.9 |
| | Hispanic | 11,204 | 52,270 | 5,977 | 69,557 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 5.3 | 9.6 |
| | White | - | 42,992 | 10,366 | 63,464 | - | 10.1 | 5.1 | 9.3 |
| | Total | 30,698 | 108,323 | 19,170 | 158,167 | 15.1 | 10.2 | 5.6 | 9.8 |

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

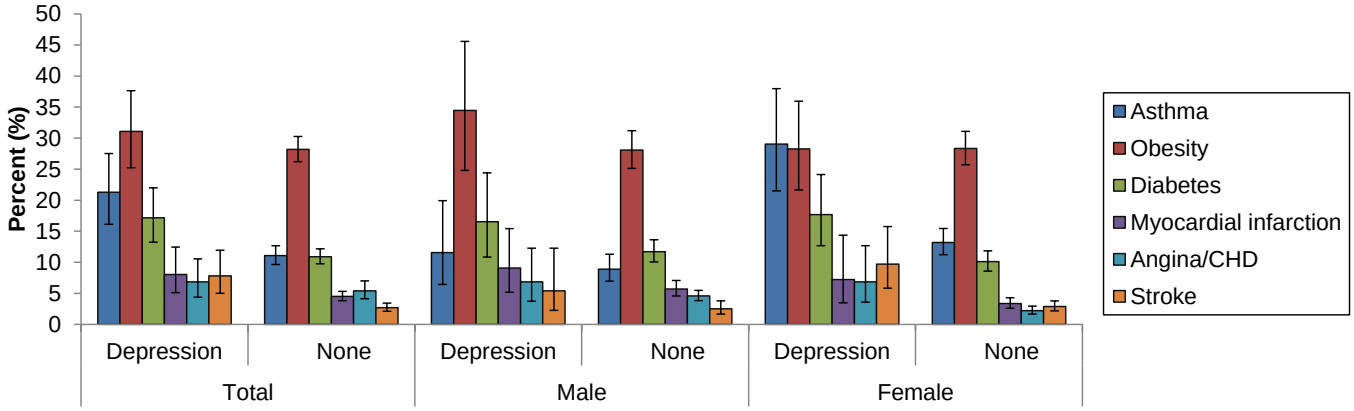
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH - DEPRESSION (continued)

## Chart 5: Chronic Health Conditions by Depression Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2016




Source: BRFSS; SAES

## Table 4: Current Depression (past 2 weeks) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | - | - | - | 21,896 | 26,854 | 55,033 | - | - | - | 9.0 | 11.5 | 10.4 |
| Catron | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chaves | - | - | - | 4,870 | 1,681 | 6,962 | - | - | - | 19.6 | 7.7 | 14.4 |
| Cibola | - | - | - | 586 | 582 | 3,930 | - | - | - | 7.4 | 12.5 | 18.9 |
| Colfax | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Curry | - | - | - | - | 4,071 | 6,987 | - | - | - | - | 20.4 | 18.9 |
| De Baca | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dona Ana | - | - | - | 7,008 | 3,038 | 11,570 | - | - | - | 6.8 | 5.8 | 7.1 |
| Eddy | - | - | - | 1,569 | 2,699 | 4,643 | - | - | - | 8.3 | 12.3 | 11.0 |
| Grant | - | - | - | - | 1,783 | 3,579 | - | - | - | - | 15.3 | 15.6 |
| Guadalupe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Harding | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hidalgo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lea | - | - | - | 2,333 | 473 | 3,031 | - | - | - | 9.2 | 2.3 | 6.3 |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | 197 | 328 | - | - | - | - | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Los Alamos | - | - | - | - | - | 424 | - | - | - | - | - | 3.0 |
| Luna | - | - | - | - | - | 1,321 | - | - | - | - | - | 7.3 |
| McKinley | 2,759 | - | - | - | 804 | 3,604 | 7.1 | - | - | - | 14.3 | 7.0 |
| Mora | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Otero | - | - | - | - | 3,336 | 6,024 | - | - | - | - | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| Quay | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rio Arriba | - | - | - | 1,478 | 456 | 2,499 | - | - | - | 7.0 | 9.8 | 8.2 |
| Roosevelt | - | - | - | - | - | 1,331 | - | - | - | - | - | 8.9 |
| Sandoval | - | - | - | - | 3,090 | 11,841 | - | - | - | - | 5.8 | 11.0 |
| San Juan | 4,320 | - | - | 633 | 5,448 | 10,960 | 12.3 | - | - | 3.9 | 13.4 | 11.7 |
| San Miguel | - | - | - | - | - | 3,335 | - | - | - | - | - | 14.7 |
| Santa Fe | - | - | - | 4,919 | 4,372 | 10,099 | - | - | - | 8.8 | 7.5 | 8.4 |
| Sierra | - | - | - | - | - | 2,027 | - | - | - | - | - | 21.2 |
| Socorro | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Taos | - | - | - | - | 709 | 1,067 | - | - | - | - | 6.6 | 3.9 |
| Torrance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Valencia | - | - | - | - | 34 | 3,515 | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | 6.1 |
| New Mexico | 16,242 | - | 7,743 | 69,557 | 63,464 | 158,167 | 11.9 | - | 22.9 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.8 |

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

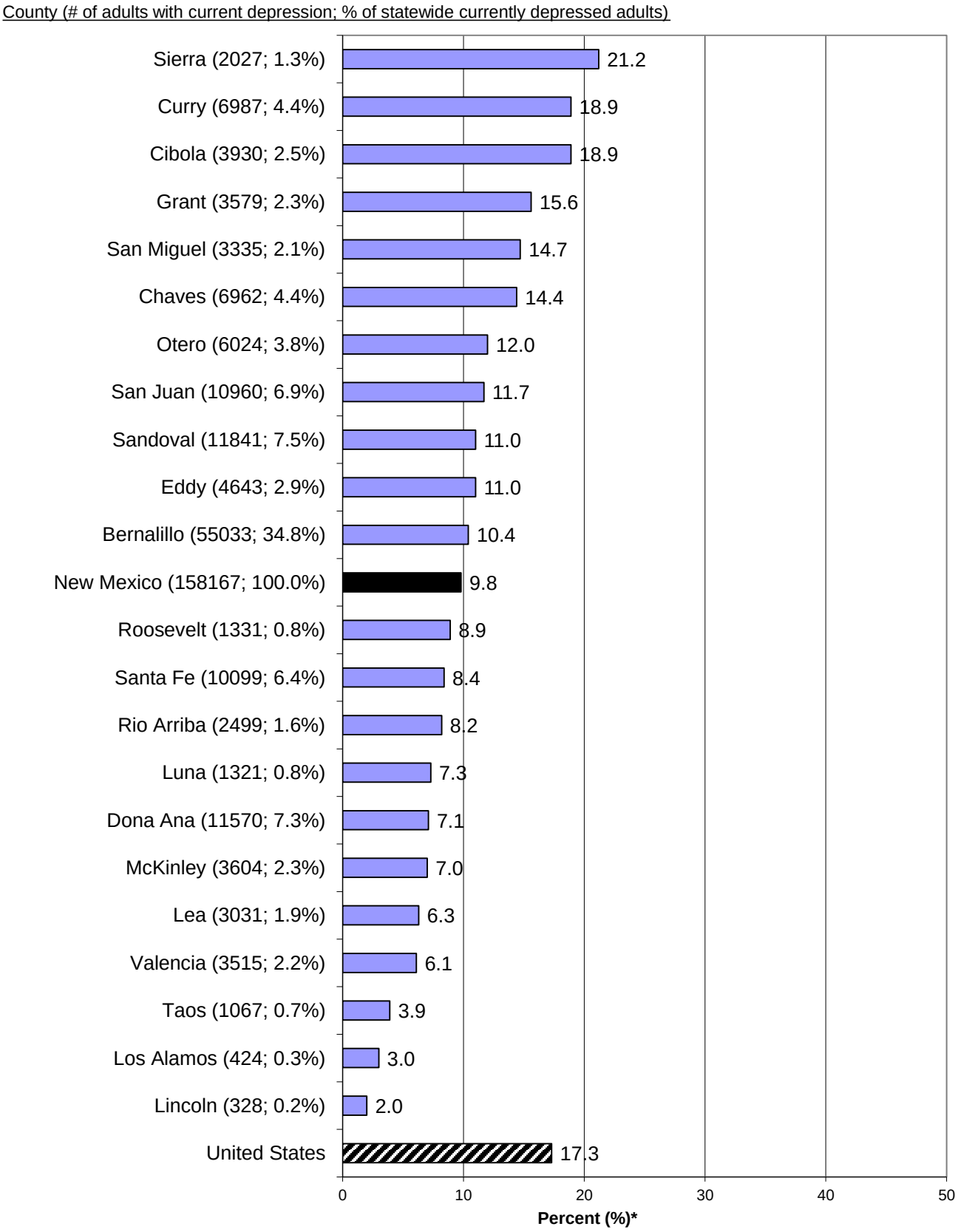
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH - DEPRESSION (continued)

## Chart 6: Current Depression (past 2 weeks)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016



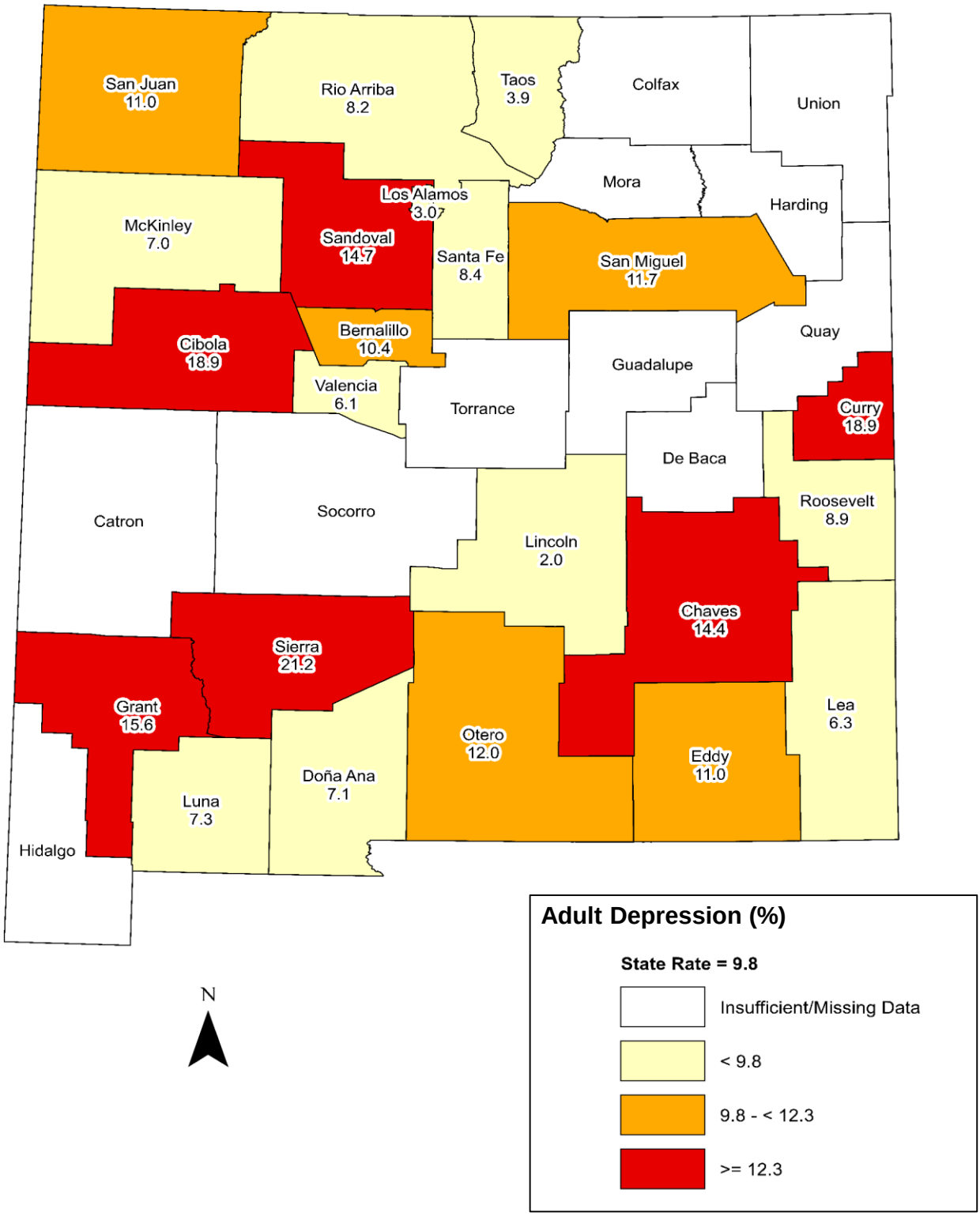

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported current (past 2-week) depression based on DSM-IV criteria

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

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

# ADULT MENTAL HEALTH - DEPRESSION (continued)

## Chart 7: Current Depression (past 2 weeks)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016




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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# YOUTH FEELINGS OF SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS

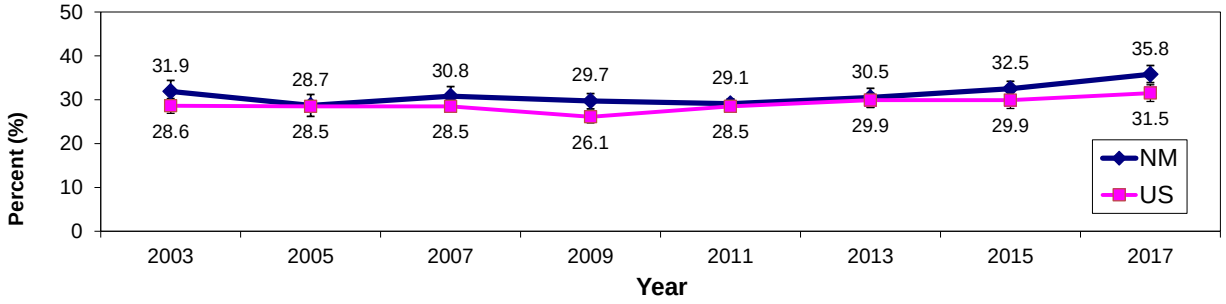
## Problem Statement

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

The prevalence of persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness among NM high school students remained stable from 2003-2017 (Chart 1). In 2017, there was a statistically significant difference between the US rate (31.5%) and the NM rate (35.8%). In 2017 in NM, girls (45.1%) were nearly twice as likely to report feelings of sadness or hopelessness than boys (26.6%), reflective of a continuing disparity (Chart 2). There were no statistically significant variations by grade level or by race/ethnicity.

As Charts 3 and 4 demonstrate, in 2017, the counties with the highest prevalence of persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness were Sierra (46.2%), McKinley (42.9%), Luna (42.4%), Roosevelt (40.8%), and Santa Fe (39.8%). The counties with the lowest prevalence were Mora (23.3%), Union (25.8%) and Hidalgo (28.0%).

## Chart 1: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, NM and US, 2003-2017




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

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

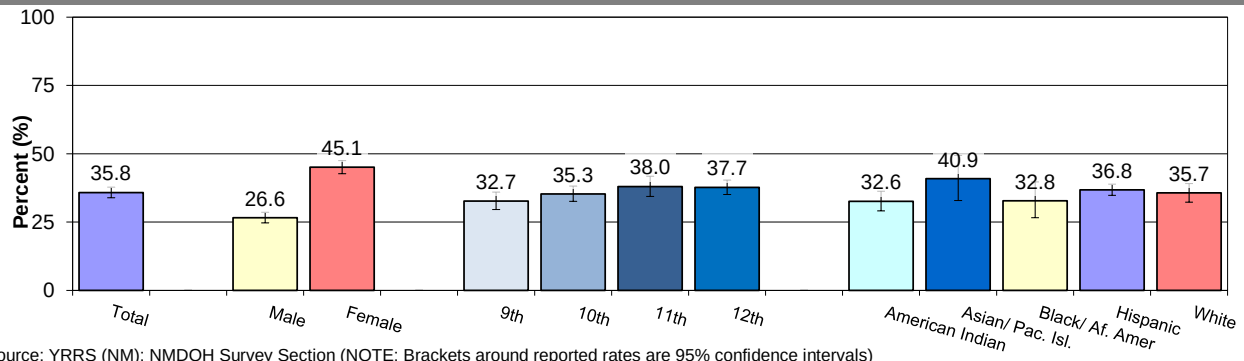
## Table 1: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 22.2 (13.6-34.2) | 25.5 (18.9-33.4) | 19.1 (14.3-25.2) | 30.2 (23.6-37.8) | 23.9 (20.4-27.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.8 (25.2-50.3) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.4 (14.7-27.6) |
| | Hispanic | 22.2 (17.0-28.4) | 27.9 (22.6-33.9) | 31.7 (27.1-36.7) | 32.0 (25.5-39.2) | 28.0 (25.5-30.7) |
| | White | 20.7 (15.4-27.3) | 30.0 (22.1-39.2) | 29.3 (20.6-39.8) | 24.8 (19.3-31.2) | 26.1 (22.1-30.5) |
| | **Total** | 21.3 (17.4-25.8) | 28.2 (24.6-32.2) | 29.5 (25.4-33.9) | 28.9 (25.3-32.7) | 26.6 (24.7-28.6) |
| Female | American Indian | 42.9 (28.3-58.8) | 41.2 (34.5-48.2) | 43.7 (38.3-49.3) | 42.6 (32.9-53.1) | 42.6 (37.4-47.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.4 (36.2-56.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.8 (39.5-58.3) |
| | Hispanic | 42.6 (35.4-50.1) | 46.7 (39.6-53.9) | 44.6 (37.3-52.1) | 44.6 (40.3-48.9) | 44.9 (41.6-48.3) |
| | White | 49.2 (39.9-58.6) | 35.3 (28.8-42.4) | 49.2 (40.2-58.2) | 50.6 (43.6-57.4) | 46.0 (41.5-50.7) |
| | **Total** | 44.6 (39.2-50.1) | 42.4 (38.0-47.0) | 46.7 (42.2-51.3) | 46.4 (42.8-49.9) | 45.1 (42.7-47.5) |
| Total | American Indian | 31.9 (23.9-41.0) | 32.5 (27.3-38.2) | 30.5 (25.8-35.7) | 36.3 (28.8-44.5) | 32.6 (29.1-36.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 42.4 (30.8-55.0) | 50.4 (31.3-69.4) | -- | 40.9 (32.9-49.4) |
| | Black | 20.8 (14.0-29.9) | 35.8 (25.9-47.1) | -- | -- | 32.8 (26.6-39.7) |
| | Hispanic | 32.5 (28.3-36.9) | 37.7 (32.9-42.7) | 38.6 (34.5-42.7) | 38.7 (34.9-42.7) | 36.8 (34.8-38.9) |
| | White | 34.8 (28.1-42.1) | 32.8 (27.5-38.6) | 38.8 (31.9-46.2) | 36.6 (32.2-41.3) | 35.7 (32.3-39.1) |
| | **Total** | 32.7 (29.6-36.0) | 35.3 (32.6-38.2) | 38.0 (34.4-41.8) | 37.7 (35.1-40.4) | 35.8 (33.9-37.8) |

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

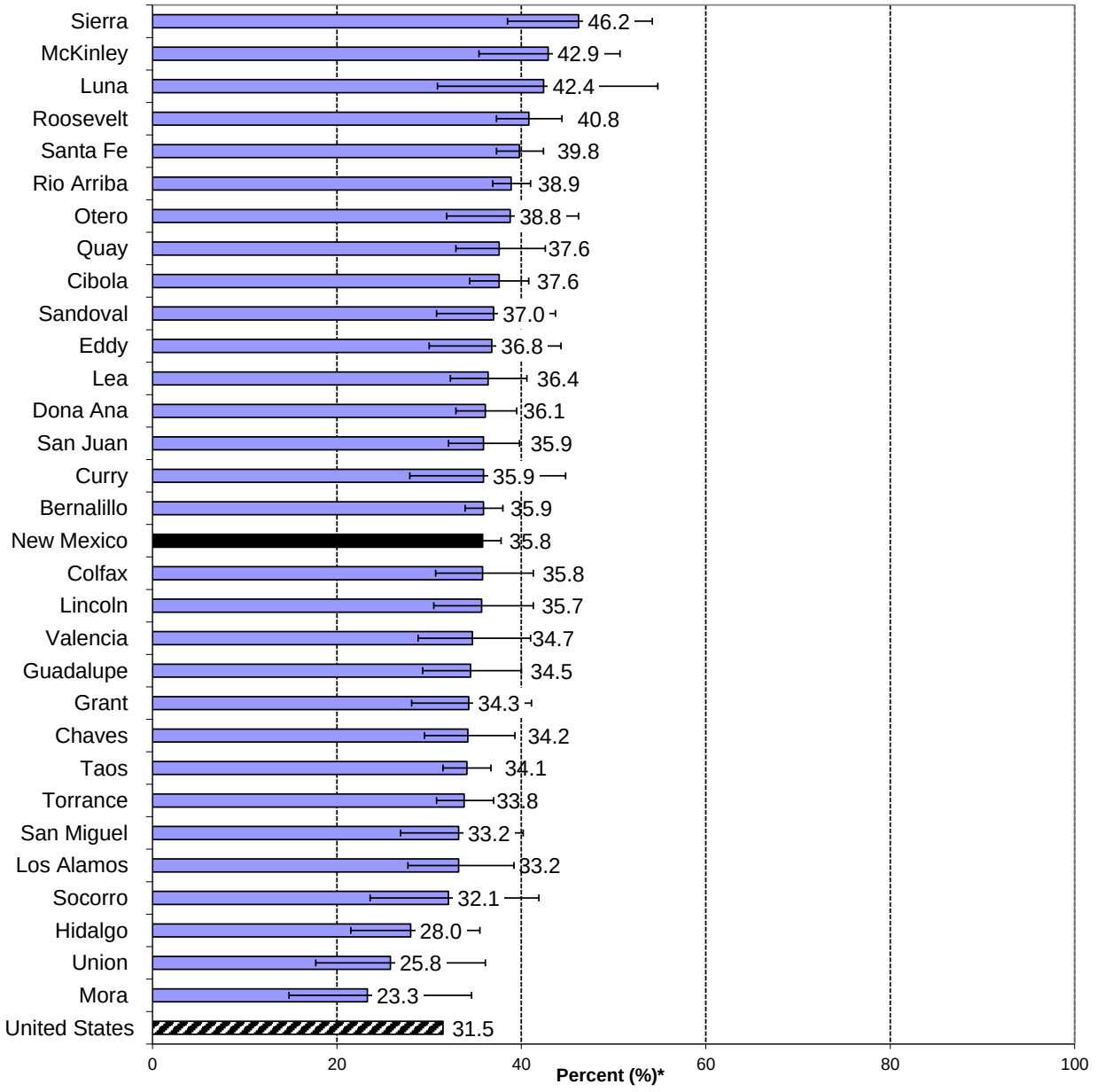
# YOUTH FEELINGS OF SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS (continued)

## Chart 2: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017



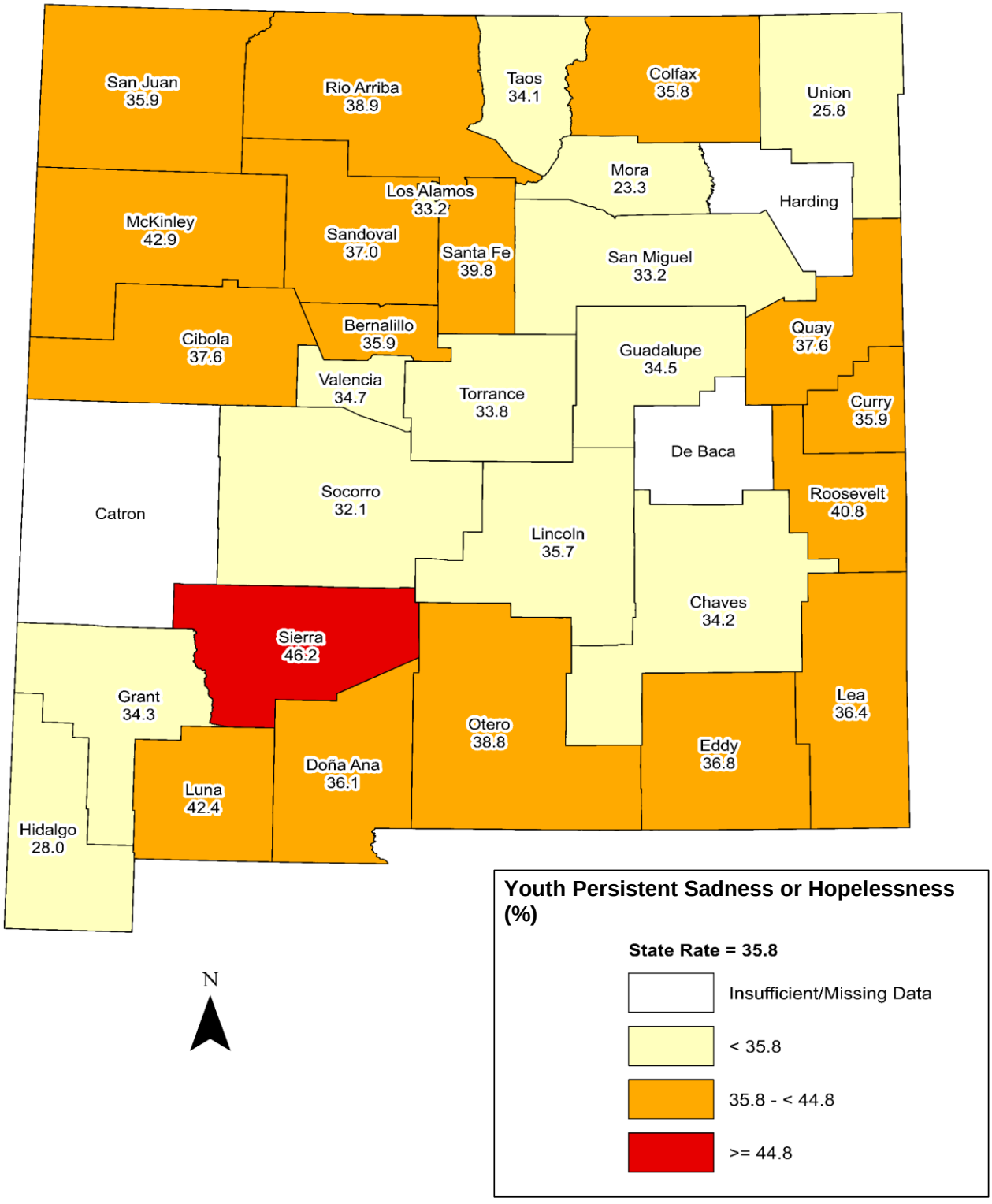

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness within the past 12 months

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

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

# YOUTH FEELINGS OF SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS (continued)

## Chart 4: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of small numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE

## Problem Statement

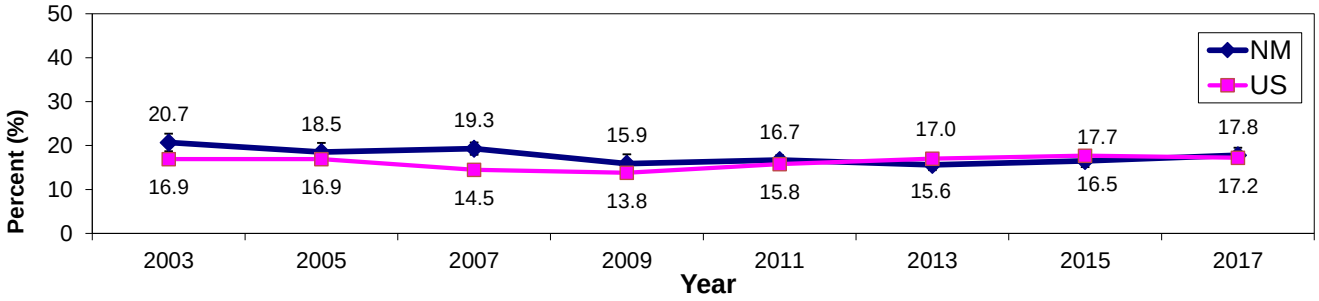
Suicide is a complex behavior with no single determining cause. Suicidal ideation refers to thoughts of suicide or wanting to take one's own life. Suicidal ideation is a risk factor for suicide attempt/death.

Among NM high school students, the rate of "Seriously Considered Suicide" decreased significantly from 20.7% in 2003 to 16.5% in 2015 (Chart 1) and then increased in 2017 to 17.8%. The difference between rates from 2009 to 2017 was not statistically significant. The US rate decreased from 2003 to 2009 but then increased from 2009 to 2017 (13.8% to 17.2%). There was no statistical difference between the NM and US rates for 2017.

In 2017 (Chart 2), New Mexico girls (22.7%) reported higher rates of having seriously considered suicide than boys (13.0%). This difference between girls and boys was significant across all grades (Table 1).

As Charts 3 and 4 demonstrate, in 2017, the counties with the highest prevalence of youth seriously considering suicide were Roosevelt (29.7%), McKinley (24.8%), Eddy (23.9%), Sierra (23.4%), and Otero (23.4%). The counties with the lowest prevalence were Mora (8.0%) and Curry (11.8%). Only nine of the 33 NM counties had prevalence rates lower than the national rate in 2017.

## Chart 1: Seriously Considered Suicide* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, NM and US, 2003-2017




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

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

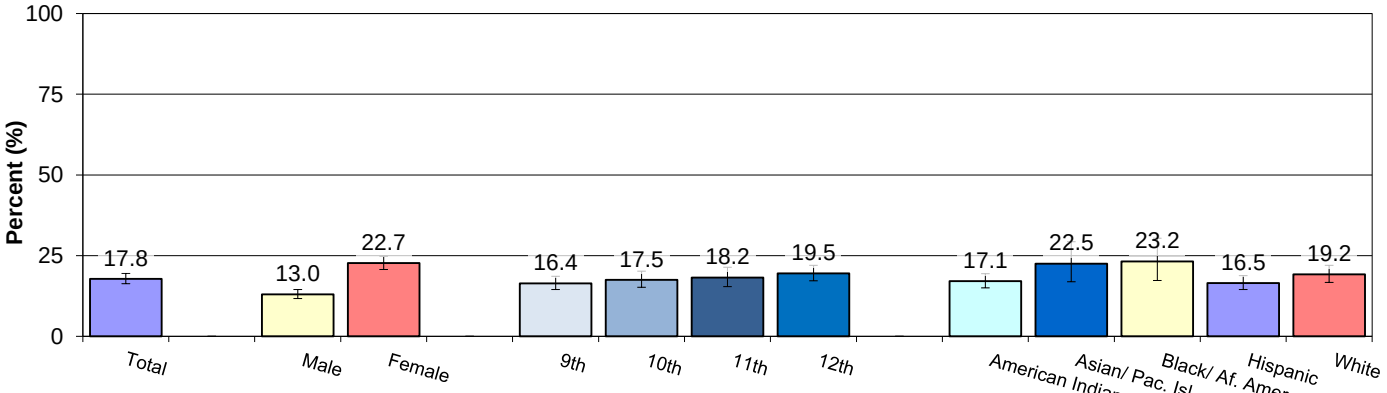
## Table 1: Seriously Considered Suicide, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 12.7 (8.5-18.6) | 10.8 (5.9-18.9) | 15.0 (8.0-26.3) | 12.6 (6.2-23.9) | 12.6 (9.7-16.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.9 (12.4-27.6) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.9 (10.2-24.1) |
| | Hispanic | 11.3 (7.9-15.8) | 12.3 (8.3-17.7) | 10.9 (7.5-15.6) | 15.7 (12.4-19.8) | 12.5 (10.4-14.9) |
| | White | 10.8 (6.8-16.9) | 15.3 (9.5-23.9) | 13.4 (8.7-20.3) | 14.0 (10.4-18.5) | 13.3 (10.4-16.8) |
| | Total | 11.4 (8.9-14.5) | 13.5 (10.4-17.3) | 12.7 (10.2-15.6) | 15.1 (13.0-17.4) | 13.0 (11.7-14.5) |
| Female | American Indian | 24.5 (19.4-30.3) | 18.0 (11.2-27.6) | 22.0 (17.2-27.7) | 23.7 (16.9-32.2) | 22.3 (19.4-25.5) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.4 (17.7-39.7) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.0 (21.7-44.5) |
| | Hispanic | 16.3 (13.5-19.5) | 20.7 (16.5-25.7) | 23.1 (16.9-30.7) | 20.7 (16.6-25.5) | 20.2 (17.6-23.0) |
| | White | 27.2 (20.4-35.3) | 23.8 (17.5-31.6) | 24.8 (18.3-32.8) | 27.3 (21.2-34.5) | 25.8 (22.5-29.4) |
| | Total | 21.6 (17.8-26.0) | 21.7 (18.9-24.9) | 23.8 (19.3-28.9) | 23.7 (20.1-27.7) | 22.7 (20.7-24.8) |
| Total | American Indian | 17.8 (14.6-21.6) | 14.0 (9.9-19.4) | 18.5 (13.3-25.2) | 18.0 (12.4-25.3) | 17.1 (15.0-19.4) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 22.0 (12.9-35.0) | 22.4 (12.4-37.2) | -- | 22.5 (16.9-29.3) |
| | Black | 19.8 (12.8-29.2) | 25.2 (13.6-42.1) | -- | -- | 23.2 (17.3-30.4) |
| | Hispanic | 14.0 (11.8-16.6) | 16.7 (13.0-21.1) | 17.4 (13.6-22.0) | 18.4 (15.8-21.2) | 16.5 (14.5-18.8) |
| | White | 18.9 (15.3-23.1) | 19.3 (14.7-24.9) | 18.9 (13.9-25.0) | 20.1 (16.3-24.5) | 19.2 (16.7-22.0) |
| | Total | 16.4 (14.5-18.6) | 17.5 (15.2-20.2) | 18.2 (15.4-21.4) | 19.5 (17.2-22.0) | 17.8 (16.3-19.5) |

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

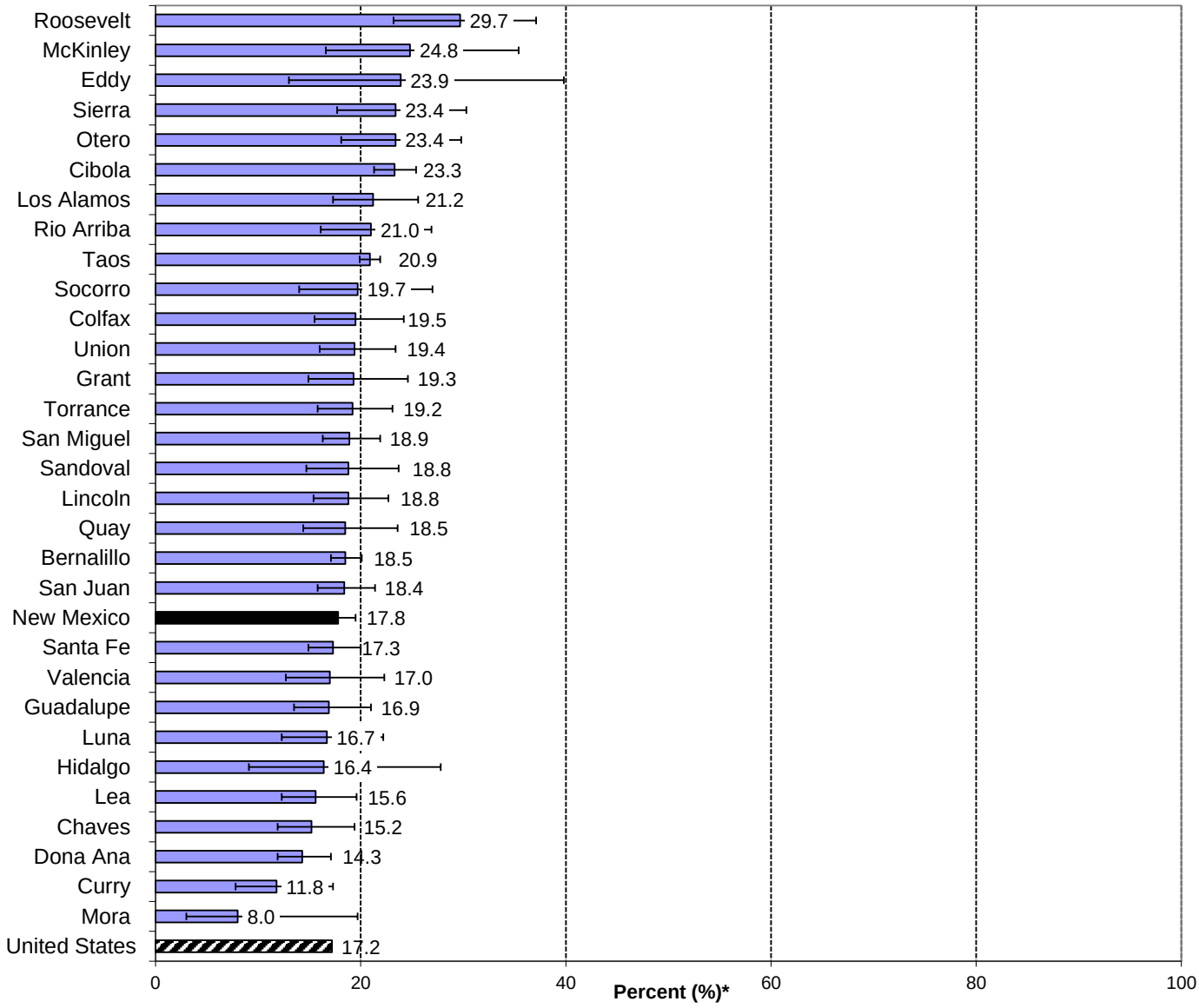
# YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 2: Seriously Considered Suicide, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017




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

## Chart 3. Seriously Considered Suicide* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017



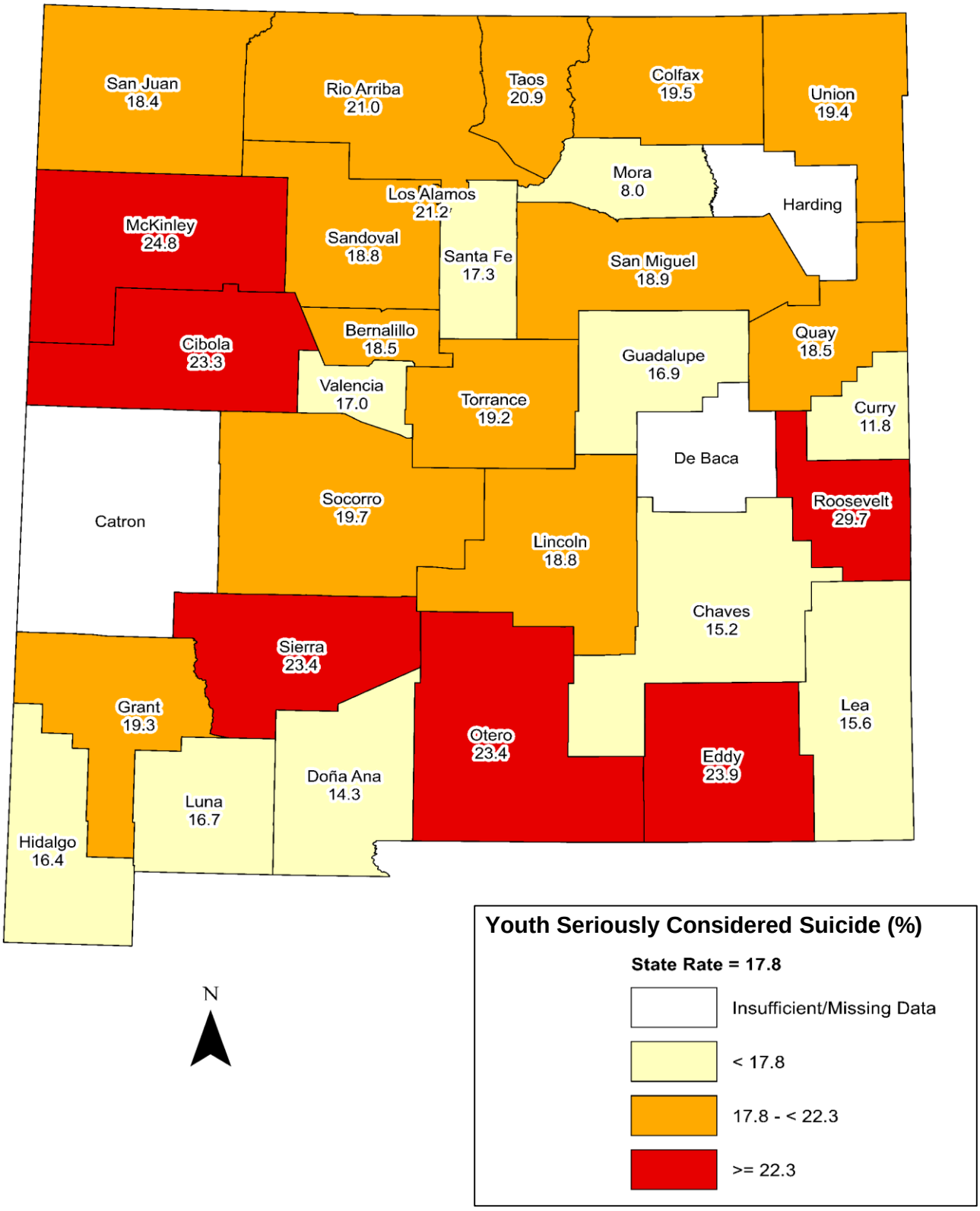

* Estimate of percent of high school students seriously considered suicide at least once in past 12 months

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

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

# YOUTH SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 4: Seriously Considered Suicide* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of small numbers and/or low response rates

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

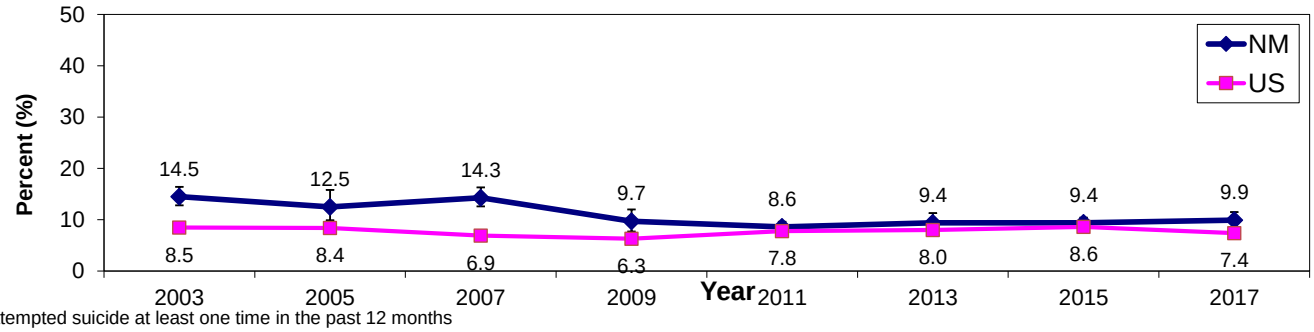
# YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

## Problem Statement

In NM in 2017, suicide was the leading cause of death for youth between the ages of 5-17. In the US in 2016 (the most recent year for which national data are available) according to the CDC, suicide was the second leading cause of death for this same age group. While girls are more likely than boys to attempt suicide, boys are more likely than girls to die of suicide. A previous suicide attempt is among the strongest risk factors for completed suicide. As seen in Chart 1, the prevalence of past year suicide attempts among NM high school students decreased from 14.5% in 2003 to 9.4% in 2015 with a slight increase to 9.9% in 2017. While the U.S. prevalence decreased from 2003 to 2009, it increased from 2009 (6.3%) to 2015 (8.6%) before dropping slightly (7.4%) in 2017.

In NM in 2017, the prevalence of suicide attempts in the past year (Chart 2) was significantly higher for girls (11.9%) compared to boys (7.7%). Table 1 reveals that the percentage of attempts made by girls in the 11th (13.5%) grades was significantly higher than that for boys (6.9%). In 2017, the counties with the highest prevalence of suicide attempts were McKinley (18.3%), Rio Arriba (17.9%), Cibola (16.5%), Sierra (15.1%), and Eddy (13.5%). The counties with the lowest prevalence of suicide attempts were Curry (2.6%), Colfax (6.8%), Union (7.2%), Guadalupe (7.5%) and Los Alamos (7.6%). Only three NM counties were below the national prevalence rate of 7.4%.

## Chart 1: Attempted Suicide* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, NM and US, 2003-2017




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

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

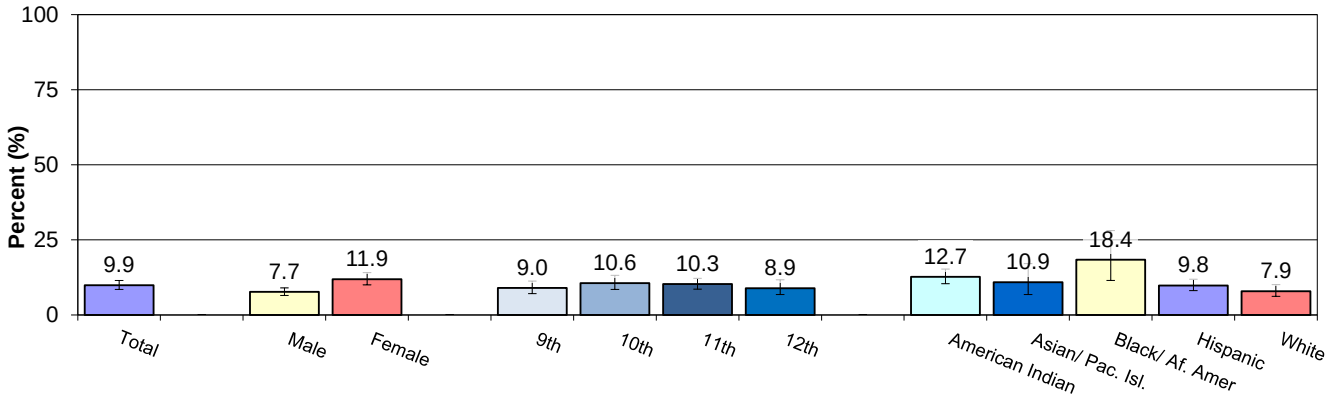
## Table 1: Attempted Suicide, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 7.6 (4.1-13.7) | 11.5 (5.8-21.5) | 7.6 (4.5-12.4) | 13.8 (8.3-22.2) | 9.9 (7.2-13.5) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.1 (7.2-22.5) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.5 (7.2-30.2) |
| | Hispanic | 7.1 (4.1-11.9) | 8.6 (5.8-12.6) | 7.0 (4.1-11.5) | 7.1 (3.8-12.9) | 7.4 (5.9-9.4) |
| | White | 4.8 (2.2-10.1) | 8.1 (4.0-15.8) | 6.5 (3.6-11.5) | 4.3 (1.9-9.4) | 5.9 (4.3-8.2) |
| | Total | 6.9 (4.7-9.9) | 9.3 (6.8-12.4) | 6.9 (5.5-8.6) | 7.8 (5.7-10.5) | 7.7 (6.5-9.0) |
| Female | American Indian | 16.3 (10.1-25.2) | 16.2 (6.4-35.2) | 18.1 (11.6-27.1) | 8.7 (4.0-17.7) | 15.5 (12.4-19.1) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.2 (3.3-19.0) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.3 (10.4-35.8) |
| | Hispanic | 9.7 (6.6-14.1) | 12.0 (8.6-16.6) | 14.0 (9.4-20.3) | 9.8 (6.2-15.1) | 11.8 (9.4-14.7) |
| | White | 10.8 (6.5-17.4) | 8.8 (5.2-14.5) | 11.2 (6.4-18.7) | 9.4 (5.8-14.7) | 10.1 (7.8-13.0) |
| | Total | 11.0 (8.1-14.7) | 11.9 (9.1-15.5) | 13.5 (10.3-17.6) | 10.0 (7.3-13.6) | 11.9 (10.0-14.1) |
| Total | American Indian | 11.6 (7.5-17.5) | 13.6 (8.1-22.0) | 12.9 (9.6-17.1) | 11.2 (7.0-17.6) | 12.7 (10.4-15.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 9.4 (3.3-24.2) | -- | -- | 10.9 (6.8-17.1) |
| | Black | 16.2 (7.7-30.9) | 18.9 (7.6-39.9) | -- | -- | 18.4 (11.5-28.1) |
| | Hispanic | 8.6 (6.5-11.4) | 10.4 (7.8-13.8) | 10.8 (7.8-14.7) | 8.6 (5.8-12.6) | 9.8 (8.1-11.9) |
| | White | 7.8 (5.4-11.0) | 8.4 (4.9-14.1) | 8.8 (5.9-12.8) | 6.7 (4.4-10.0) | 7.9 (6.2-10.1) |
| | Total | 9.0 (7.1-11.3) | 10.6 (8.5-13.2) | 10.3 (8.6-12.2) | 8.9 (6.8-11.7) | 9.9 (8.5-11.5) |

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

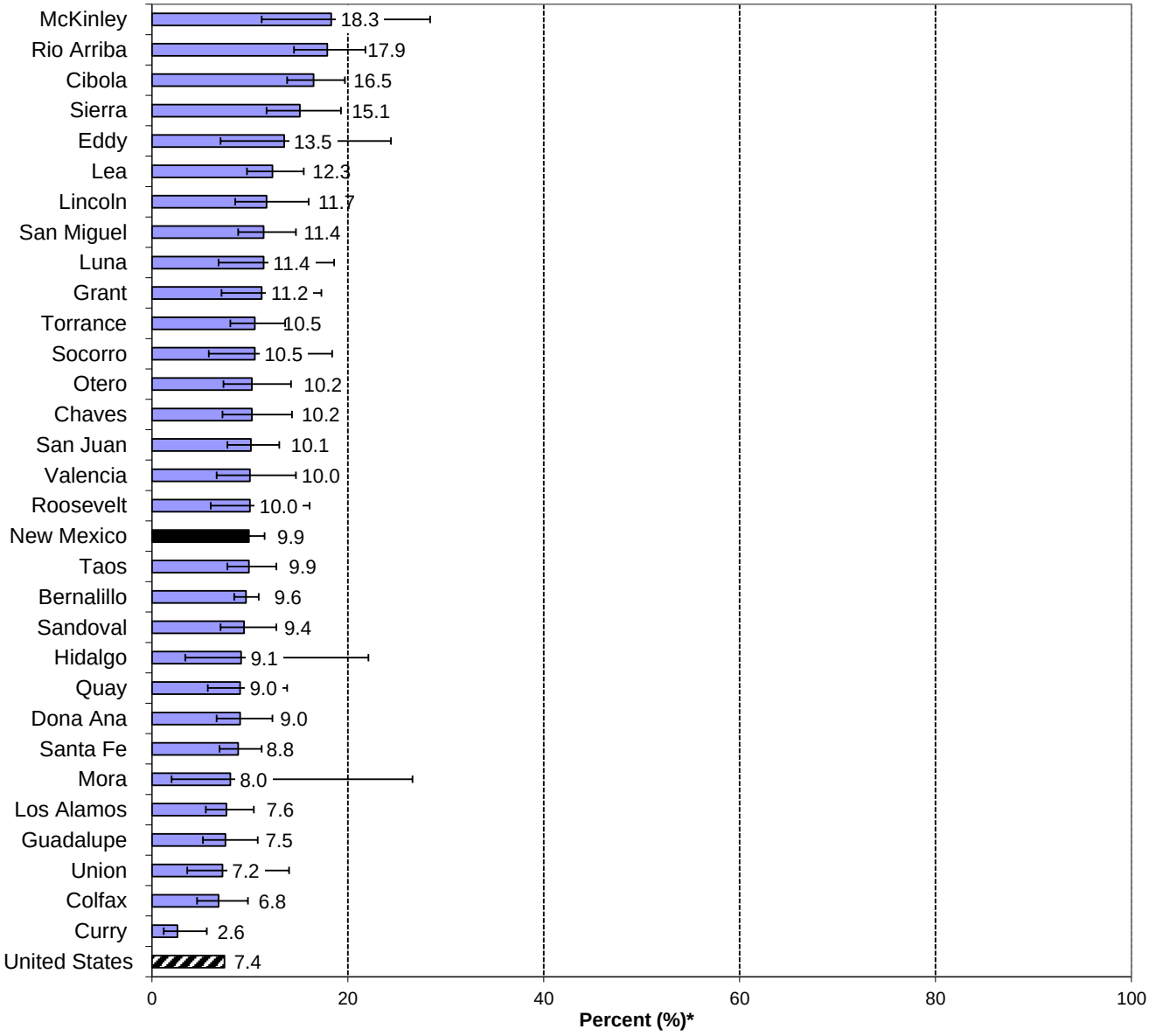
# YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 2: Attempted Suicide, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Attempted Suicide* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017



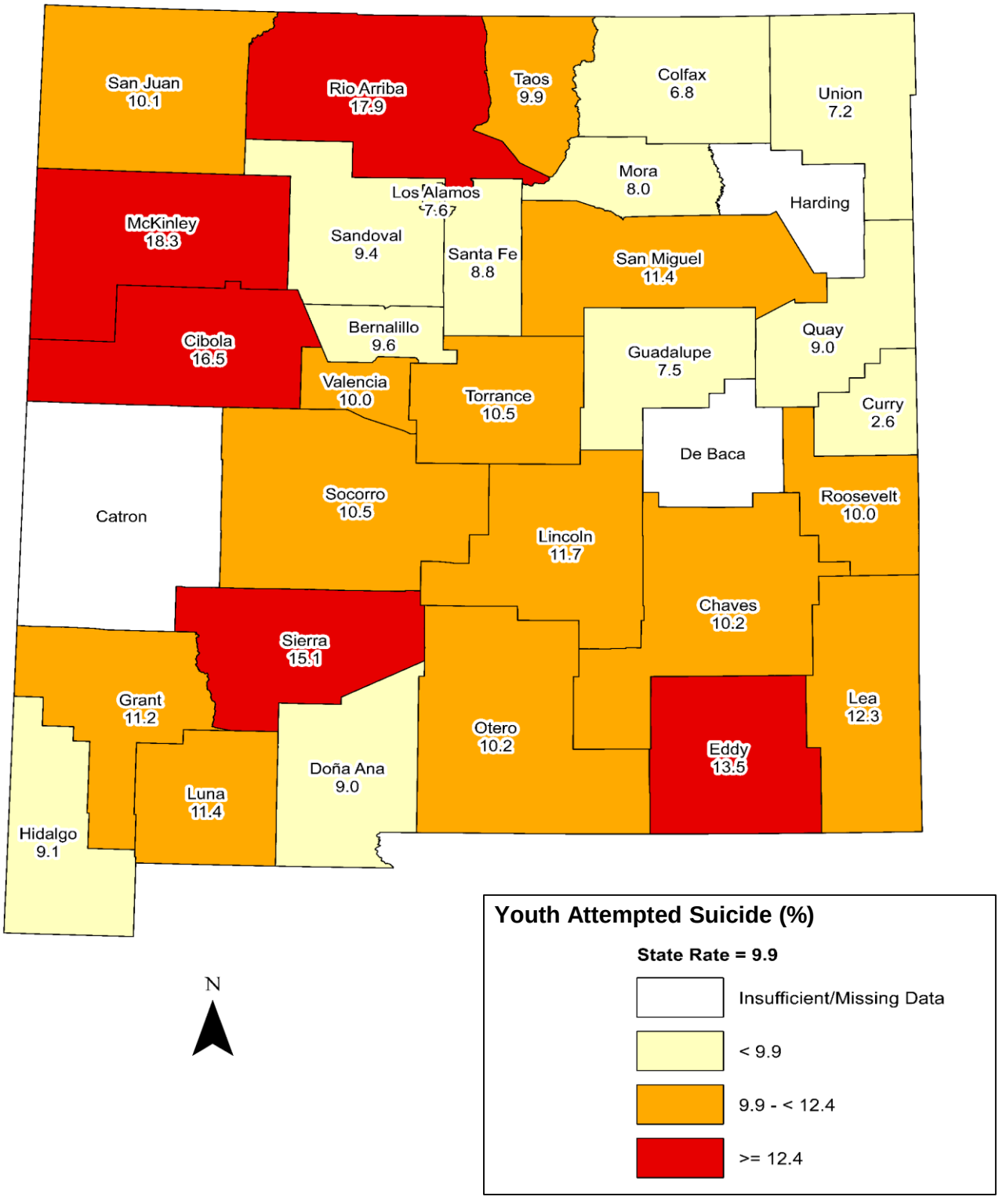

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported attempting suicide at least one time in the past 12 months

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

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

# YOUTH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE (continued)

## Chart 4: Attempted Suicide* by County, Grades 9 - 12, NM, 2017




* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported attempting suicide at least one time in the past 12 months

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of small numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH RISK AND RESILIENCY

## Association Between Risk and Resiliency

Strong relationships with parents, peers, schools, and adults in the community can be protective factors against risk behaviors that endanger the health and well-being of young people. These protective factors, or resiliency factors, are measured by several questions in the NM Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS). Results from the 2017 YRRS demonstrate that youth with high levels of these resiliency factors were less likely than other students to engage in binge drinking, drug use, tobacco use, and suicidal ideation and attempts.

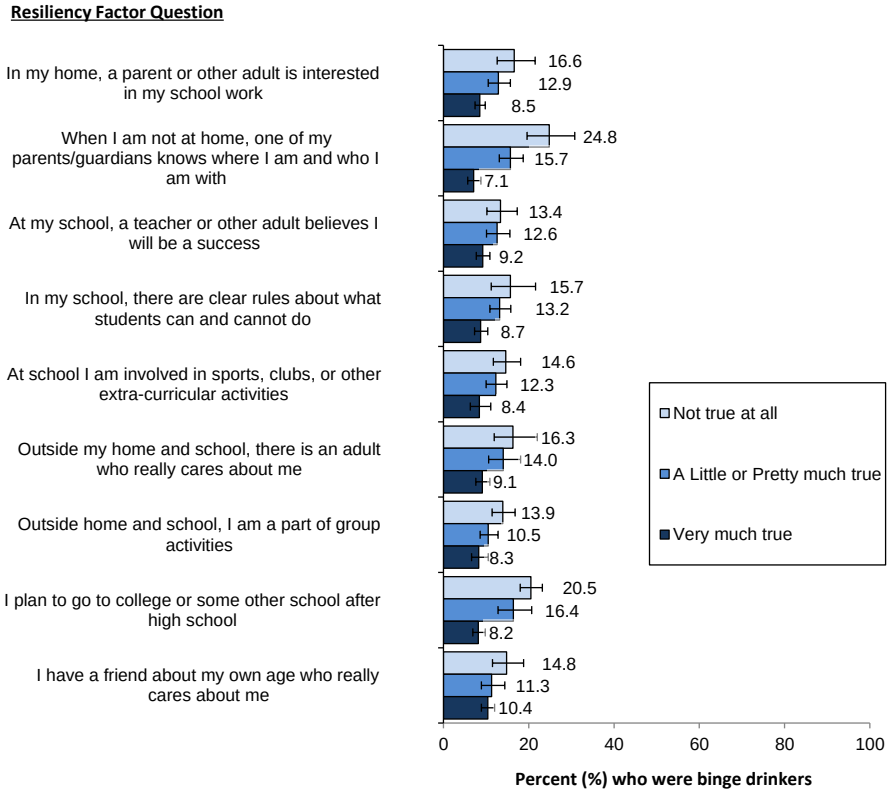
Resiliency factor results presented in the following charts are for:

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

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

## Chart 1: Binge Drinking* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2017

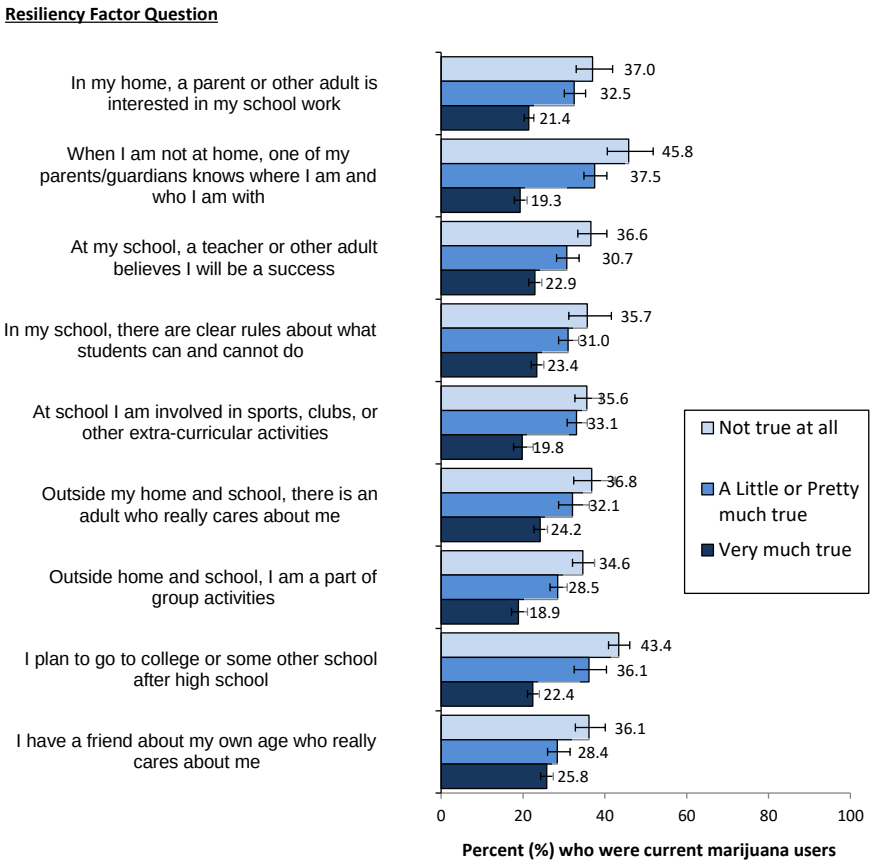
Students were less likely to be binge drinkers if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions:




** Had 5 or more drinks on a single occasion for boys or 4 or more drinks for girls (i.e., in a row or within a couple of hours) at least once in the past 30 days*

## Chart 2: Current Marijuana Use* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2017

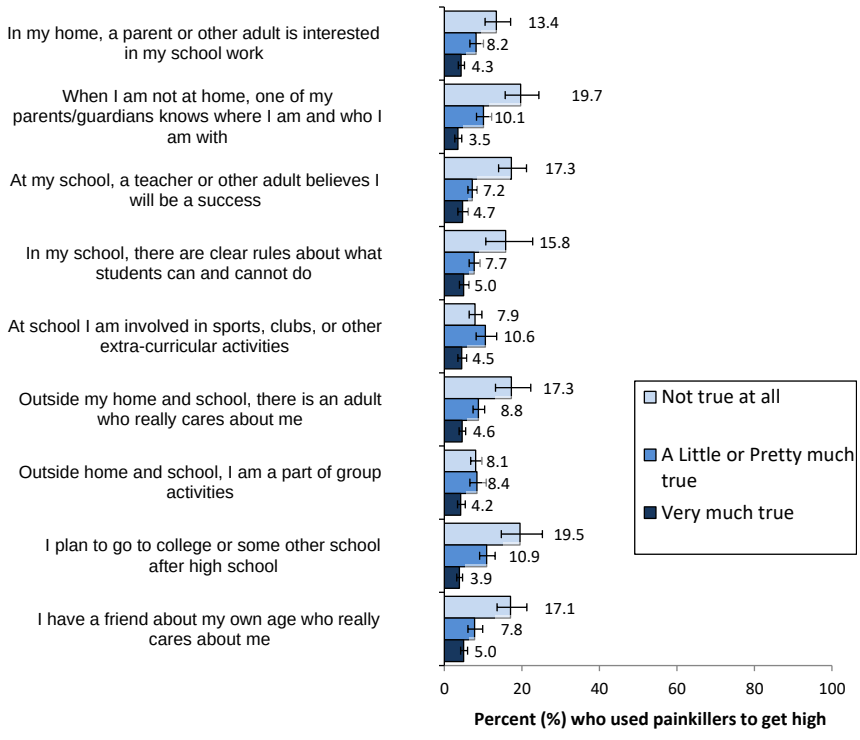
Students were less likely to be current marijuana users if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions:




** Used marijuana in the past 30 days*

## Chart 3: Used Pain Killers to Get High* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2017

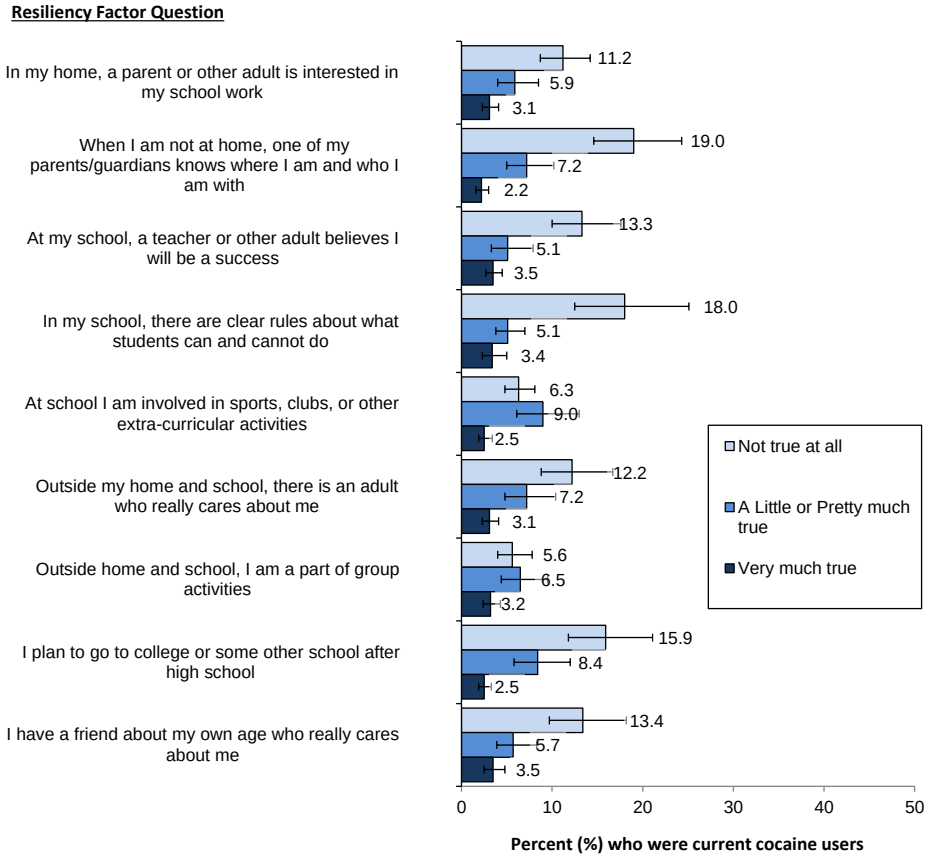
Students were less likely to use pain killers to get high if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions:




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

## Chart 4: Current Cocaine Use* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2017

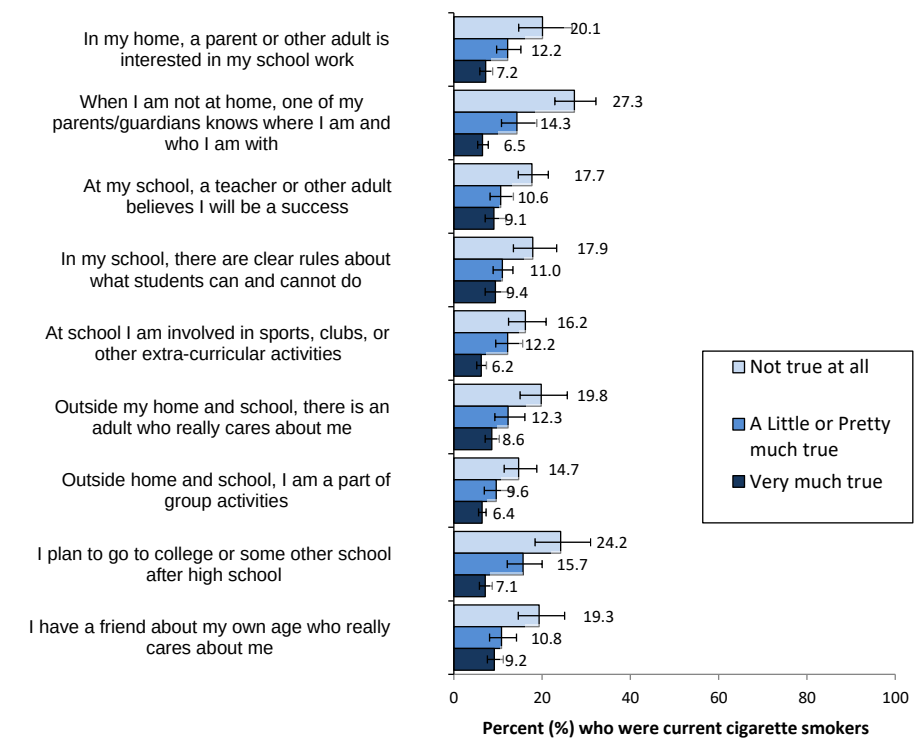
Students were less likely to be current cocaine users if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions:




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

## Chart 5: Current Cigarette Smoking* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2017

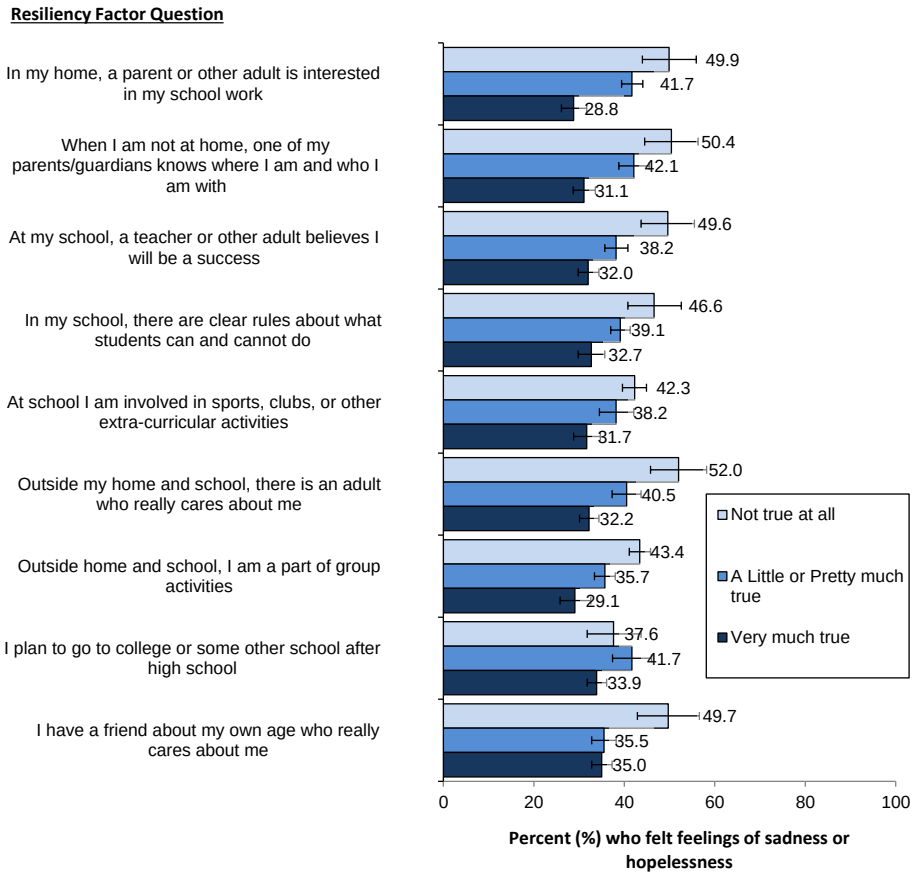
Students were less likely to be current cigarette smokers if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions:




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

## Chart 6: Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2017

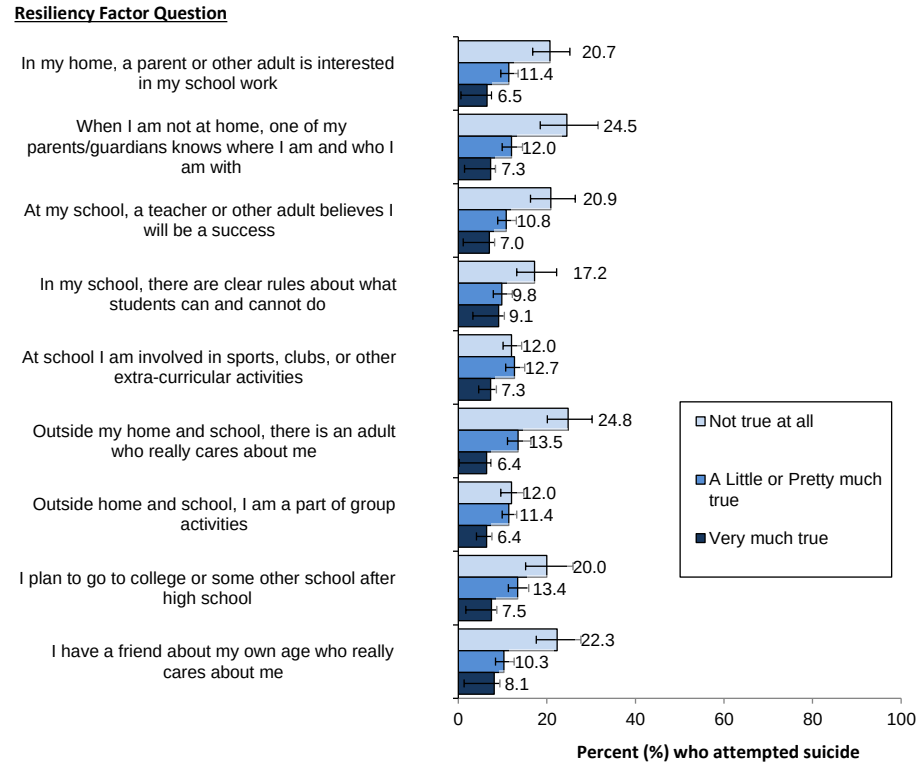
Students were less likely to have feelings of sadness and hopelessness if they said "Very much true" to any of the resiliency questions:




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

## Chart 7: Suicide Attempts* by Selected Resiliency Factors, Grades 9-12, 2017

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




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

# Section 3

## Consumption

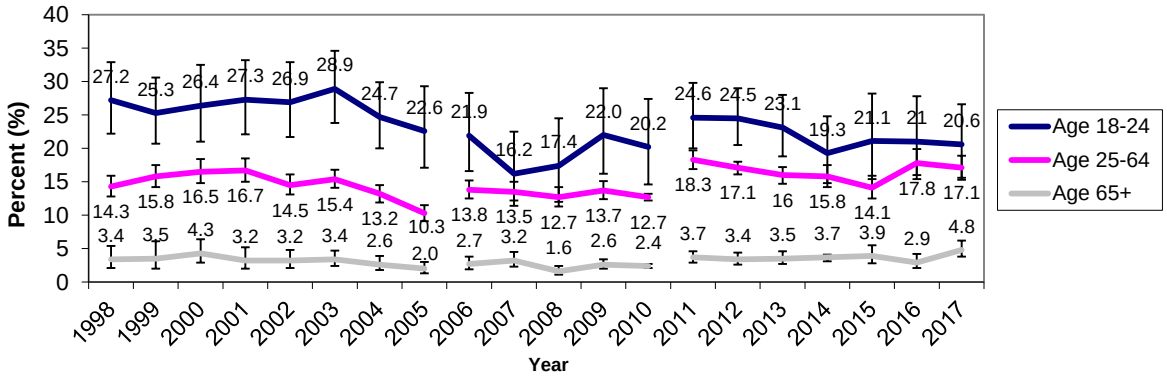
# ADULT BINGE DRINKING

## Problem Statement

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

Table 1 shows that binge drinking rates decrease with age and are higher among males. Chart 1 shows that binge drinking prevalence among younger adults has remained relatively stable. Chart 2 shows that adults who do binge drink continue to do so on average four to five times per month and drink well above the binge drinking threshold when they do. County-level results are shown in Table 2 and Charts 3-4.

## Chart 1: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by Age, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2017




* Binge drinking definition: 1998-2005, drinking five or more drinks on an occasion at least once in the past 30 days; 2006-present, drinking five or more drinks (for men) or four or more drinks (for women) on an occasion at least once in the past 30 days
**In 2011, BRFSS updated its surveillance methods. Any shift in prevalence between 2010 and 2011 must be interpreted with caution, as it may be partially due to changes in methodology.
Source: BRFSS; SAES (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

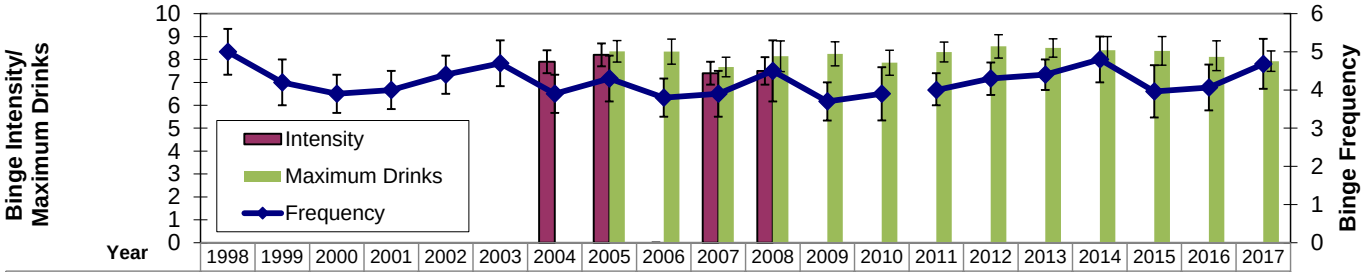
## Table 1: Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico,2015-2017

| | | Number | | | | Percent* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 3,078 | 9,563 | 350 | 12,996 | 29.1 | 20.7 | 4.6 | 20.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 520 | - | 1,501 | - | 5.7 | - | 11.9 |
| | Black | - | 2,372 | - | 3,389 | - | 17.5 | - | 17.4 |
| | Hispanic | 13,390 | 63,534 | 3,502 | 80,568 | 22.7 | 25.8 | 6.9 | 22.7 |
| | White | 9,575 | 39,319 | 5,272 | 53,632 | 30.9 | 18.7 | 5.6 | 15.9 |
| | Total | 26,727 | 114,219 | 9,941 | 150,453 | 25.2 | 21.7 | 6.3 | 19.1 |
| Female | American Indian | 1,312 | 5,963 | 8 | 7,494 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 10.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 991 | - | 1,288 | - | 8.5 | - | 8.1 |
| | Black | - | 1,334 | - | 1,466 | - | 13.9 | - | 10.2 |
| | Hispanic | 8,643 | 24,607 | 903 | 34,248 | 15.2 | 9.9 | 1.5 | 9.3 |
| | White | 6,281 | 24,062 | 2,528 | 32,352 | 23.8 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 9.3 |
| | Total | 16,001 | 58,093 | 3,610 | 77,421 | 16.4 | 10.9 | 1.9 | 9.5 |
| Total | American Indian | 4,258 | 15,385 | 380 | 20,316 | 20.1 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 14.9 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 1,455 | - | 2,913 | - | 7.0 | - | 10.2 |
| | Black | - | 3,607 | 817 | 4,582 | - | 15.6 | 16.8 | 13.5 |
| | Hispanic | 22,074 | 87,601 | 4,360 | 114,294 | 19.1 | 17.7 | 3.9 | 15.8 |
| | White | 15,752 | 63,365 | 7,704 | 85,638 | 27.4 | 15.0 | 3.8 | 12.5 |
| | Total | 42,578 | 171,879 | 13,487 | 227,150 | 20.9 | 16.2 | 3.9 | 14.1 |

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days
- Excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell
Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Binge Drinking Frequency and Intensity*, Adult Binge Drinkers Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2017




| Year | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intensity | | | | | | | 7.9 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum Drinks | | | | | | | | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Frequency | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 |

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

## Table 2: Binge Drinking (past 30 days) by Race and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017

| | Number | | | | | | Percent* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 3,005 | - | - | 37,539 | 26,991 | 69,588 | 13.6 | - | - | 15.5 | 11.6 | 13.2 |
| Catron | - | - | - | - | - | 501 | - | - | - | - | - | 15.7 |
| Chaves | - | - | - | 3,570 | 1,709 | 5,555 | - | - | - | 14.4 | 7.9 | 11.5 |
| Cibola | 897 | - | - | 731 | 299 | 1,835 | 11.4 | - | - | 9.2 | 6.4 | 8.8 |
| Colfax | - | - | - | - | 590 | 1,394 | - | - | - | - | 11.1 | 13.4 |
| Curry | - | - | - | 2,833 | 3,158 | 6,832 | - | - | - | 20.7 | 15.8 | 18.5 |
| De Baca | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dona Ana | - | - | - | 16,791 | 5,240 | 22,787 | - | - | - | 16.2 | 10.1 | 14.1 |
| Eddy | - | - | - | 4,439 | 2,943 | 7,503 | - | - | - | 23.5 | 13.5 | 17.8 |
| Grant | - | - | - | 1,540 | 1,264 | 2,743 | - | - | - | 14.5 | 10.9 | 12.0 |
| Guadalupe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Harding | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hidalgo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lea | - | - | - | 4,785 | 3,663 | 8,783 | - | - | - | 18.9 | 18.0 | 18.1 |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | 1,774 | 2,640 | - | - | - | - | 16.0 | 16.3 |
| Los Alamos | - | - | - | - | 999 | 1,144 | - | - | - | - | 9.4 | 8.1 |
| Luna | - | - | - | 2,212 | 349 | 2,881 | - | - | - | 19.9 | 5.3 | 15.8 |
| McKinley | 5,397 | - | - | 980 | 250 | 6,709 | 13.9 | - | - | 15.2 | 4.4 | 13.0 |
| Mora | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Otero | 725 | - | - | 1,393 | 3,569 | 5,893 | 25.5 | - | - | 8.2 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
| Quay | - | - | - | - | 1,024 | 1,912 | - | - | - | - | 27.9 | 28.6 |
| Rio Arriba | - | - | - | 1,547 | 416 | 2,354 | - | - | - | 7.3 | 9.0 | 7.8 |
| Roosevelt | - | - | - | - | 1,131 | 2,048 | - | - | - | - | 13.2 | 13.8 |
| Sandoval | - | - | - | 10,982 | 5,451 | 20,381 | - | - | - | 28.7 | 10.3 | 18.9 |
| San Juan | 2,586 | - | - | 2,543 | 4,835 | 9,916 | 7.3 | - | - | 15.7 | 11.9 | 10.6 |
| San Miguel | - | - | - | 2,367 | 446 | 3,318 | - | - | - | 13.7 | 9.8 | 14.6 |
| Santa Fe | - | - | - | 7,221 | 7,118 | 15,197 | - | - | - | 12.8 | 12.2 | 12.6 |
| Sierra | - | - | - | - | 1,008 | 1,183 | - | - | - | - | 14.9 | 12.4 |
| Socorro | - | - | - | - | - | 2,844 | - | - | - | - | - | 21.3 |
| Taos | - | - | - | 1,226 | 1,092 | 2,291 | - | - | - | 8.4 | 10.2 | 8.4 |
| Torrance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Valencia | - | - | - | 6,342 | 1,686 | 8,926 | - | - | - | 19.2 | 7.8 | 15.4 |
| New Mexico | 20,316 | 2,913 | 4,582 | 114,294 | 85,638 | 227,150 | 14.9 | 10.2 | 13.5 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 14.1 |

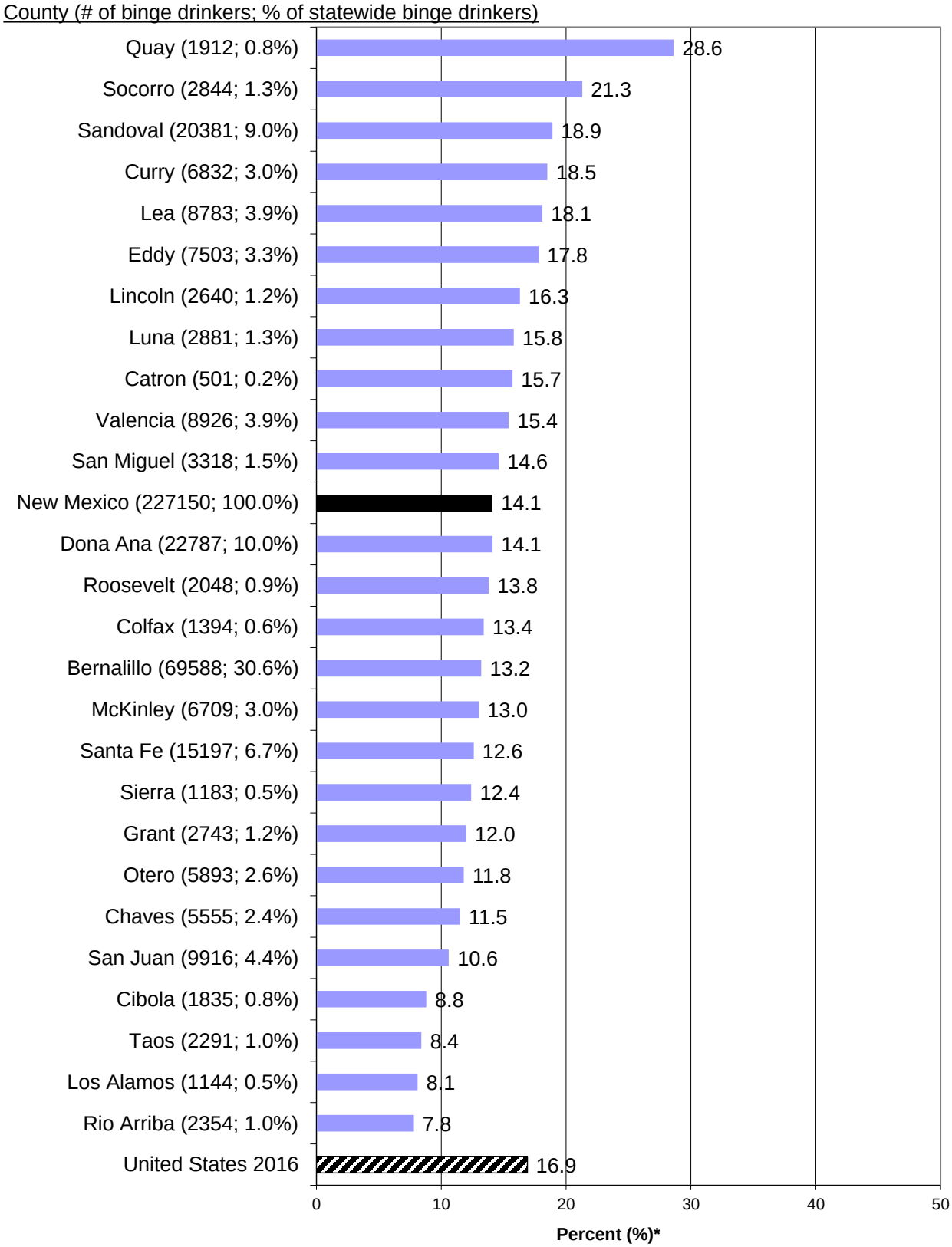
* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 3: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017

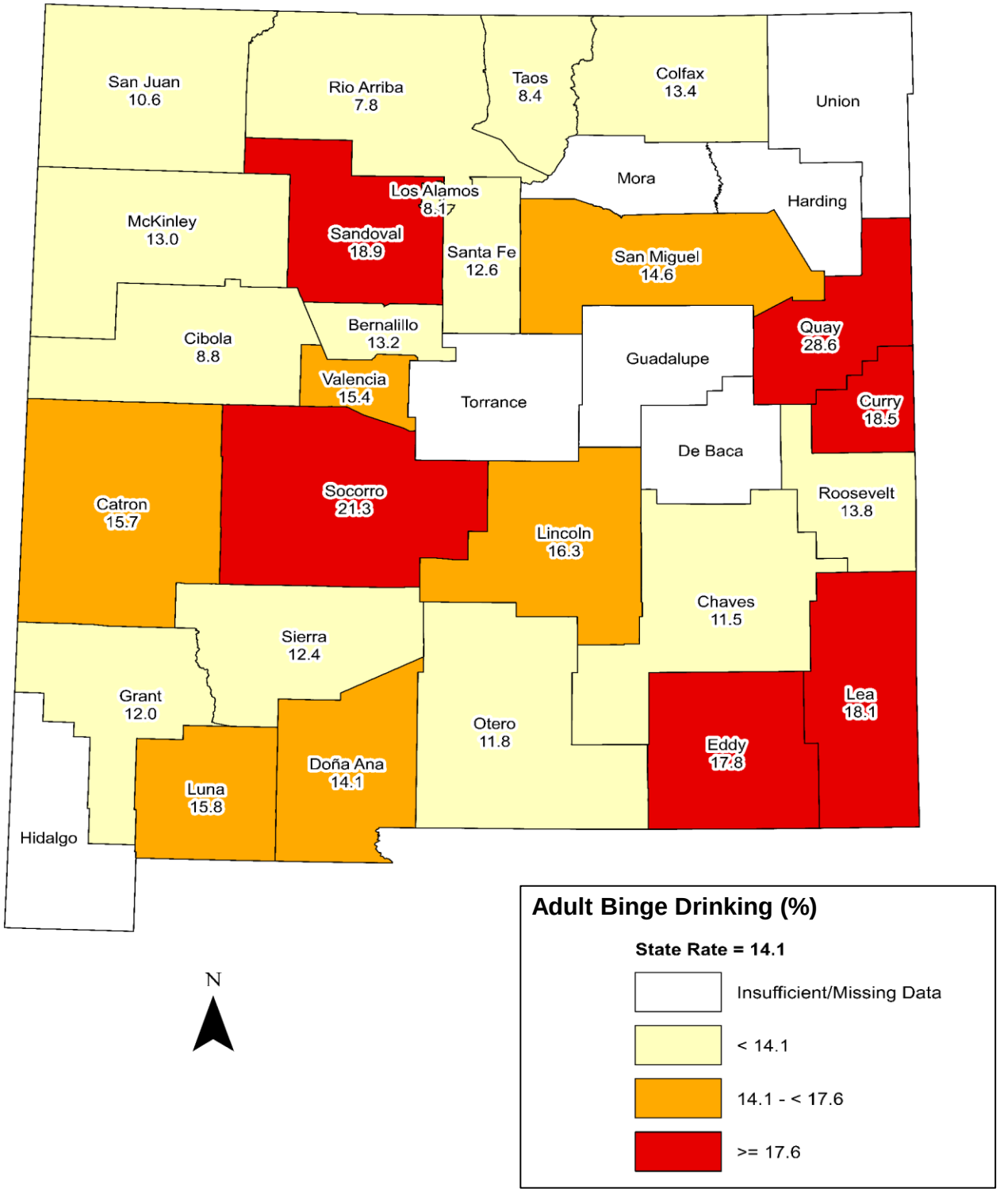



* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

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

# ADULT BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 4: Binge Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017




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

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# YOUTH CURRENT DRINKING

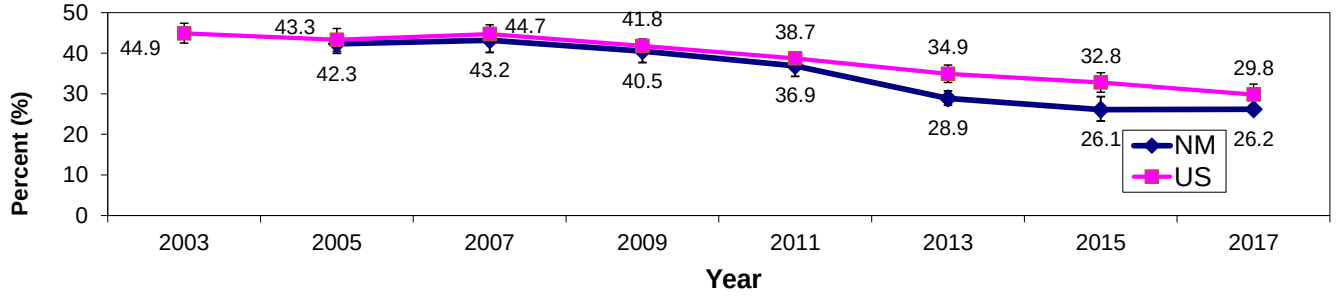
## Problem Statement

Any alcohol consumption by a person under the age of 21 is considered to be excessive drinking. Alcohol is the most commonly used drug among youth in New Mexico, more than tobacco or other drugs. However, contrary to common perception, most high school students do not drink. “Current drinking” is defined as responding one or more days to the question: “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?”

In 2017, 26.2% of high school students reported that they were current drinkers. This is a significant decrease from 43.2% in 2007. Boys and girls are equally likely to be current drinkers, and the percent of youth who drink increases with grade level. However, it is important to note that by ninth grade, close to one in six students are already drinking. Students who identify as Hispanic are most likely to currently drink, followed by White students. American Indian students are the least likely to drink.

Luna County has the highest prevalence of current drinking among high school students (39.3%), followed by Grant (38.5%), and Lincoln (38.3%) counties. McKinley County has the lowest prevalence (16.5%).

## Chart 1: Current Drinking* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




* “Current drinking” is defined as responding one or more days to the question: “During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?”

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

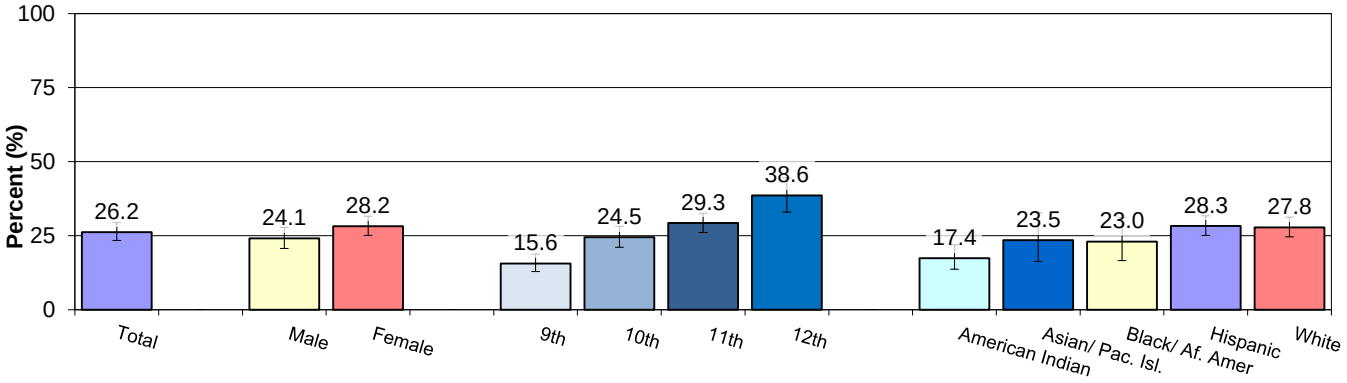
## Table 1: Current Drinking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 9.8 (5.7-16.4) | 13.5 (9.2-19.3) | 11.6 (7.6-17.4) | 27.0 (15.4-42.9) | 14.3 (10.5-19.1) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.9 (13.4-38.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.7 (10.7-25.1) |
| | Hispanic | 17.3 (13.2-22.4) | 22.6 (17.1-29.2) | 31.6 (26.4-37.4) | 41.6 (34.5-49.1) | 27.3 (23.9-30.9) |
| | White | 10.7 (5.9-18.6) | 23.7 (17.6-31.1) | 30.2 (23.4-38.0) | 36.6 (25.8-49.0) | 25.0 (20.5-30.0) |
| | Total | 13.6 (10.1-18.0) | 21.3 (17.1-26.2) | 27.8 (23.9-32.0) | 37.5 (30.4-45.2) | 24.1 (20.7-27.8) |
| Female | American Indian | 10.5 (5.7-18.6) | 24.1 (17.8-31.8) | 23.8 (12.5-40.7) | 26.7 (17.5-38.4) | 20.4 (15.9-25.8) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.1 (13.3-36.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.1 (17.4-46.9) |
| | Hispanic | 18.1 (13.1-24.6) | 27.2 (21.5-33.8) | 31.5 (24.3-39.8) | 40.0 (33.6-46.9) | 29.0 (25.0-33.4) |
| | White | 18.1 (12.7-25.2) | 31.8 (24.6-40.0) | 34.1 (27.7-41.2) | 44.3 (37.0-51.8) | 31.0 (27.0-35.3) |
| | Total | 17.2 (14.4-20.5) | 27.7 (23.1-32.9) | 30.7 (26.4-35.4) | 39.5 (34.2-45.0) | 28.2 (25.1-31.6) |
| Total | American Indian | 10.6 (7.7-14.5) | 18.2 (14.5-22.6) | 17.5 (11.8-25.3) | 26.9 (17.7-38.5) | 17.4 (13.7-21.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 22.1 (12.4-36.4) | -- | -- | 23.5 (16.3-32.7) |
| | Black | 19.5 (9.9-34.7) | -- | -- | -- | 23.0 (16.6-31.1) |
| | Hispanic | 18.1 (15.0-21.7) | 25.0 (20.7-29.8) | 31.6 (26.2-37.5) | 40.7 (34.5-47.3) | 28.3 (25.1-31.7) |
| | White | 14.5 (10.4-19.8) | 27.5 (22.9-32.5) | 32.1 (27.4-37.2) | 40.0 (33.4-47.0) | 27.8 (24.6-31.3) |
| | Total | 15.6 (12.9-18.8) | 24.5 (21.1-28.2) | 29.3 (26.1-32.6) | 38.6 (33.0-44.5) | 26.2 (23.4-29.4) |

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

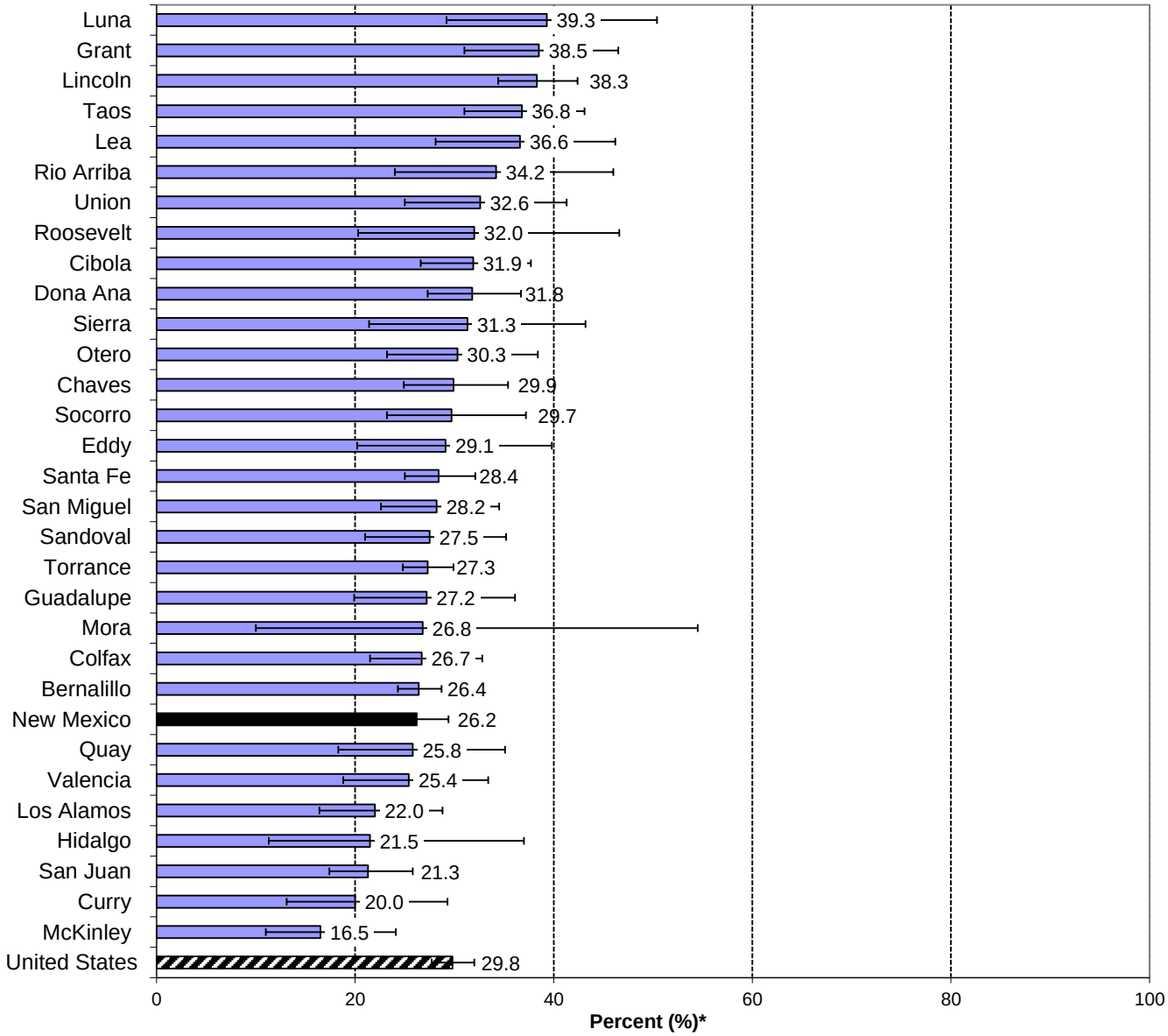
# YOUTH CURRENT DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Current Drinking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Current Drinking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



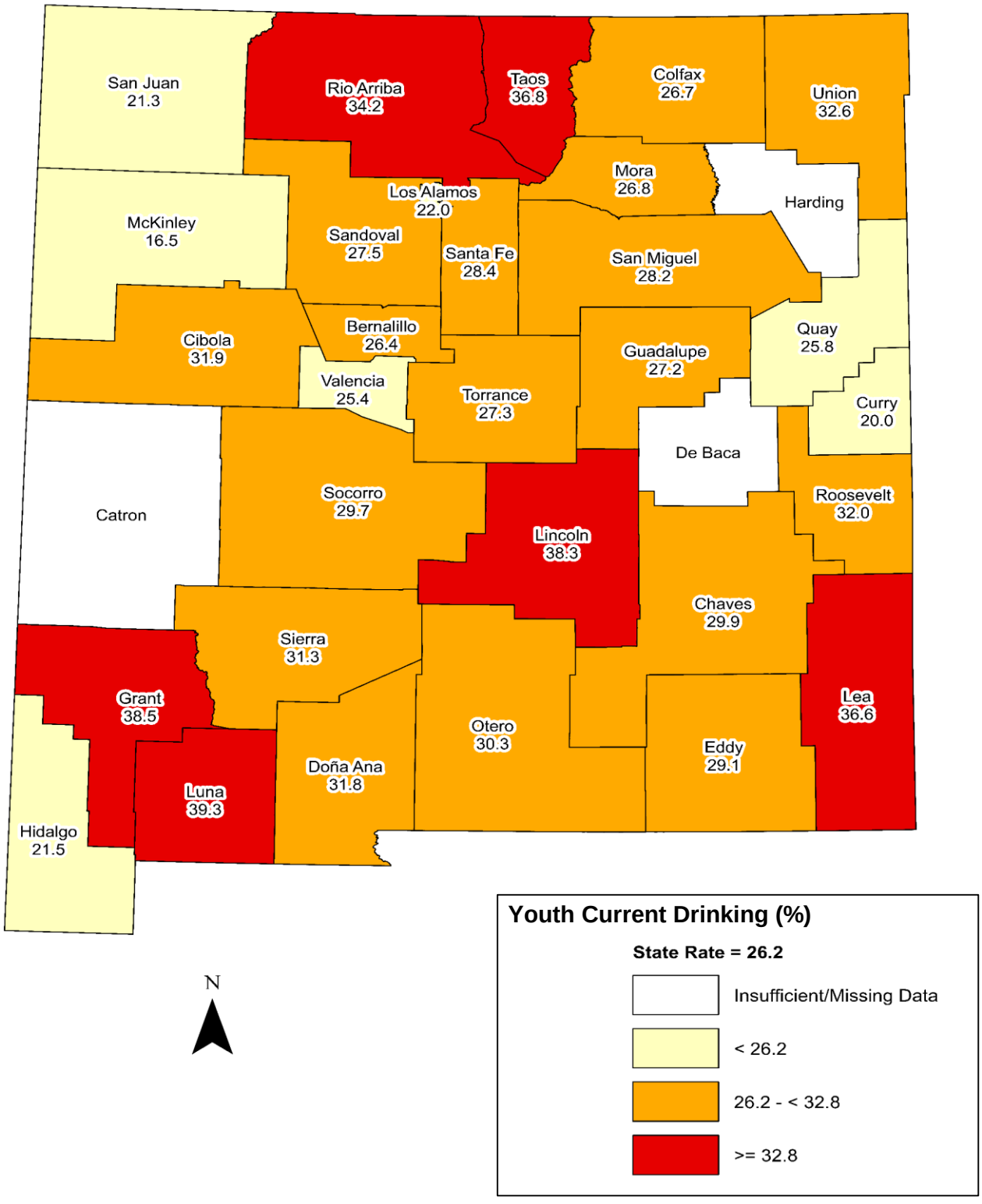

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported current drinking in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH CURRENT DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 4: Current Drinking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported current drinking in past 30 days

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH BINGE DRINKING

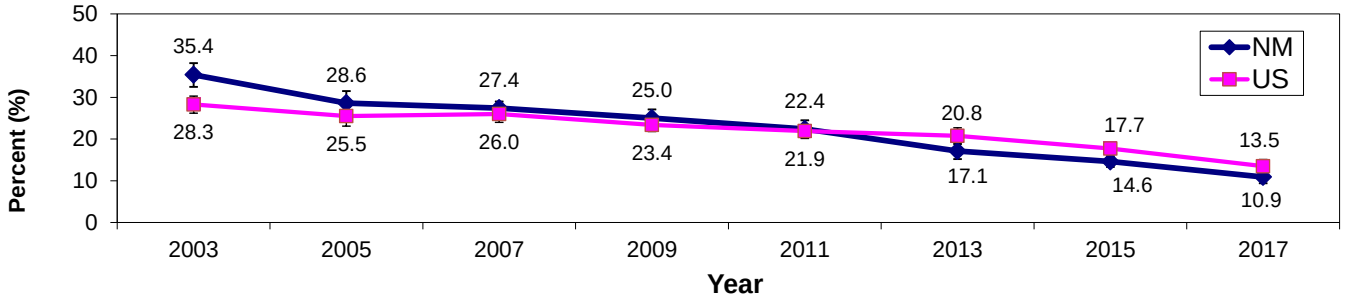
## Problem Statement

Binge drinking (defined as having five or more drinks of alcohol for boys or 4 or more drinks for girls in a row within a couple of hours [see note below Chart 1]) is a major risk factor for the three leading causes of death among youth (motor vehicle crashes, suicide, and homicide), as well as being associated with poor academic performance and risk behaviors such as impaired driving, riding with a drinking driver, physical fighting, increased number of sexual partners, and other substance use.

In 2017, 10.9% of NM high school students reported binge drinking at least once in the past month. Binge drinking is the norm among current high school drinkers in New Mexico. In 2017, of the 26.2% of students who were current drinkers, 53.9% were binge drinkers. Binge drinking prevalence has been decreasing in NM since 2003, as it has been in the US since at least 2001 (Chart 1). In 2017, the difference between the US (13.5%) and NM (10.9%) rates for binge drinking was not statistically significant.

Binge drinking increases with increasing grade level and does not significantly differ by gender (Chart 2). Overall, Hispanics and Whites have a higher prevalence of current binge drinking compared to other race/ethnicities.

## Chart 1: Binge Drinking* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




*In 2017 - Had 5 or more drinks of alcohol for boys or 4 or more drinks for girls in a row, or within a couple of hours, in the past 30 days.
For years 2015 and earlier - 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, or within a couple of hours, for both boys and girls.
Source: YRRS (NM); CDC YRBS (US); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: Brackets around reported rates are 95% confidence intervals)

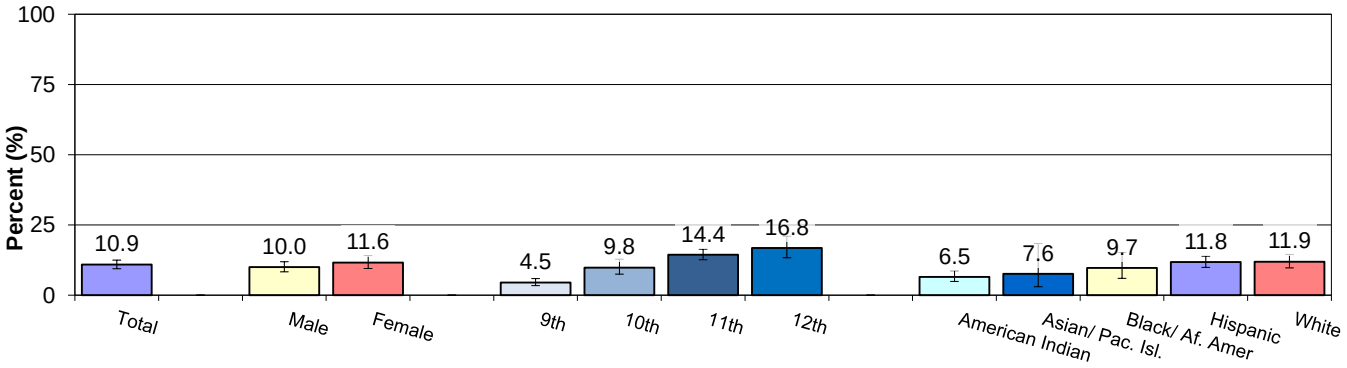
## Table 1: Binge Drinking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 4.3 (2.0-9.1) | 6.0 (3.0-11.7) | 3.6 (1.1-10.6) | 9.7 (5.8-15.9) | 5.6 (3.7-8.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.8 (2.0-20.4) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.5 (3.5-19.4) |
| | Hispanic | 4.2 (2.4-7.3) | 9.1 (5.7-14.3) | 15.1 (11.5-19.7) | 20.0 (15.4-25.6) | 11.4 (9.4-13.7) |
| | White | 3.2 (1.1-8.7) | 8.5 (4.7-14.9) | 17.4 (13.1-22.8) | 13.5 (6.1-27.2) | 10.5 (7.7-14.1) |
| | Total | 3.7 (2.4-5.7) | 8.6 (5.9-12.6) | 13.8 (10.8-17.5) | 16.0 (12.1-20.9) | 10.0 (8.3-11.9) |
| Female | American Indian | 3.0 (1.1-7.9) | 8.4 (3.5-18.6) | 13.9 (7.6-23.9) | 6.8 (3.3-13.3) | 7.5 (4.9-11.2) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.8 (2.8-24.3) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.6 (5.4-16.3) |
| | Hispanic | 6.0 (3.1-11.3) | 11.8 (7.8-17.3) | 12.9 (8.8-18.5) | 18.4 (13.4-24.8) | 12.0 (9.6-15.1) |
| | White | 5.2 (2.4-11.1) | 11.0 (7.1-16.5) | 20.5 (13.9-29.1) | 19.5 (13.3-27.6) | 13.4 (10.5-17.0) |
| | Total | 5.1 (3.6-7.2) | 11.1 (8.4-14.5) | 14.9 (12.0-18.3) | 17.4 (13.0-22.9) | 11.6 (9.5-14.1) |
| Total | American Indian | 3.7 (1.9-7.1) | 7.0 (4.2-11.4) | 8.8 (5.7-13.5) | 8.2 (5.2-12.7) | 6.5 (4.9-8.7) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 12.3 (3.9-32.8) | -- | -- | 7.6 (3.0-18.4) |
| | Black | 3.1 (0.7-12.7) | 13.7 (5.4-30.7) | -- | -- | 9.7 (6.0-15.2) |
| | Hispanic | 5.3 (3.3-8.5) | 10.5 (7.7-14.3) | 13.9 (10.9-17.5) | 19.2 (15.6-23.4) | 11.8 (9.9-13.9) |
| | White | 4.2 (2.2-7.8) | 9.7 (6.4-14.3) | 18.9 (14.9-23.6) | 16.2 (10.3-24.6) | 11.9 (9.7-14.5) |
| | Total | 4.5 (3.4-5.9) | 9.8 (7.5-12.8) | 14.4 (12.6-16.4) | 16.8 (13.3-21.0) | 10.9 (9.4-12.5) |

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

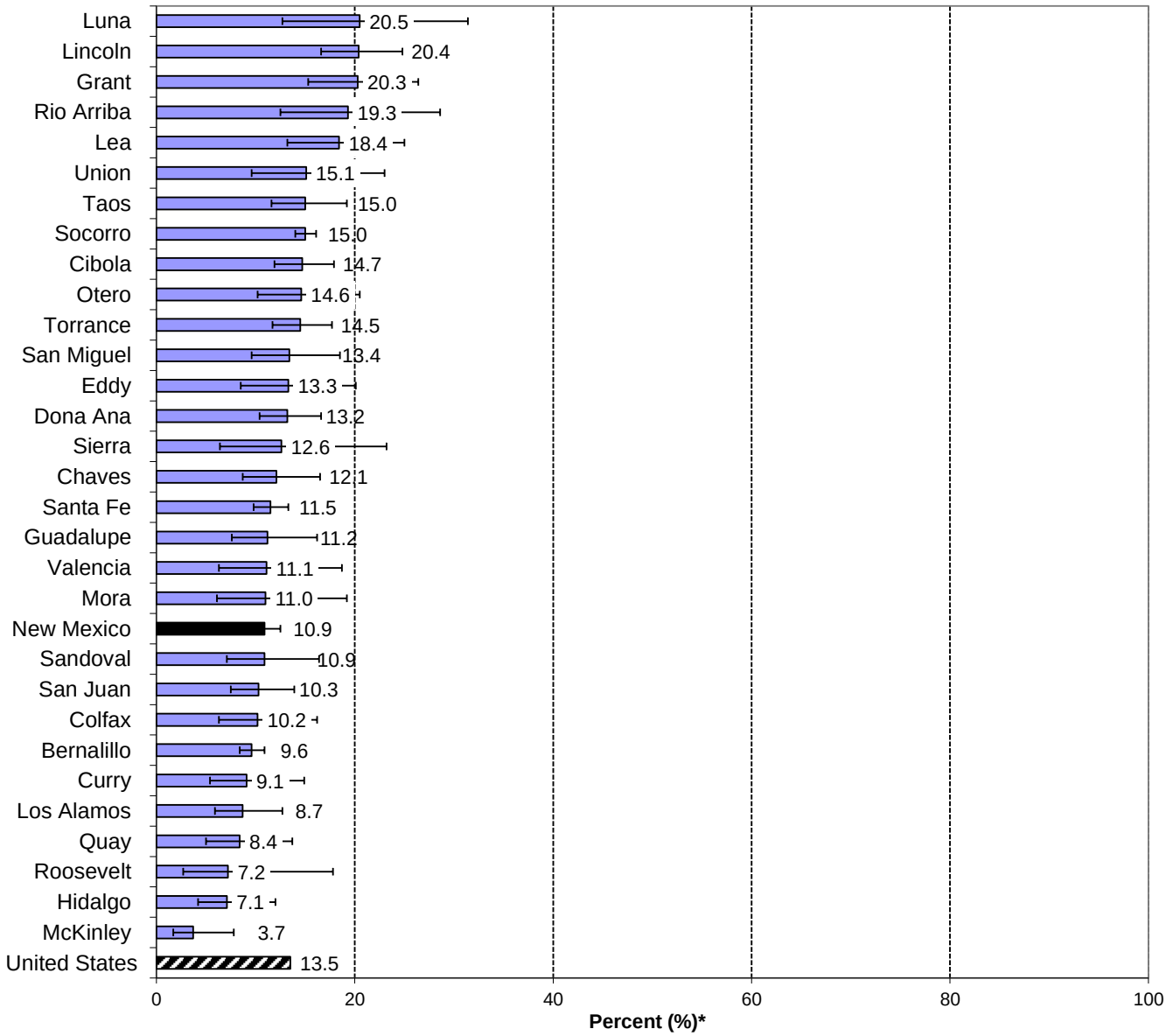
# YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Binge Drinking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Binge Drinking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



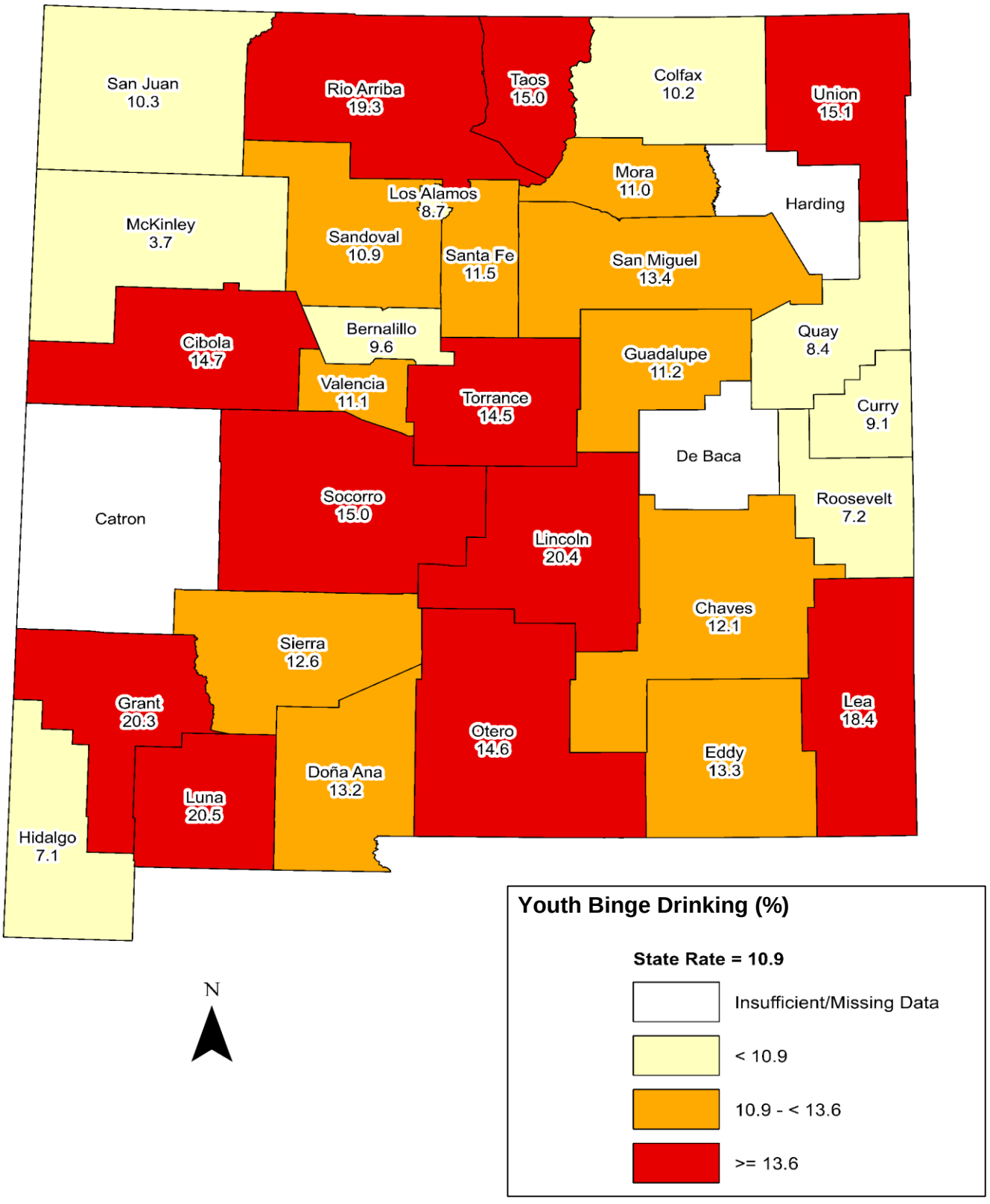

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported binge drinking at least once in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH BINGE DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 4: Binge Drinking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH 10 PLUS DRINKS

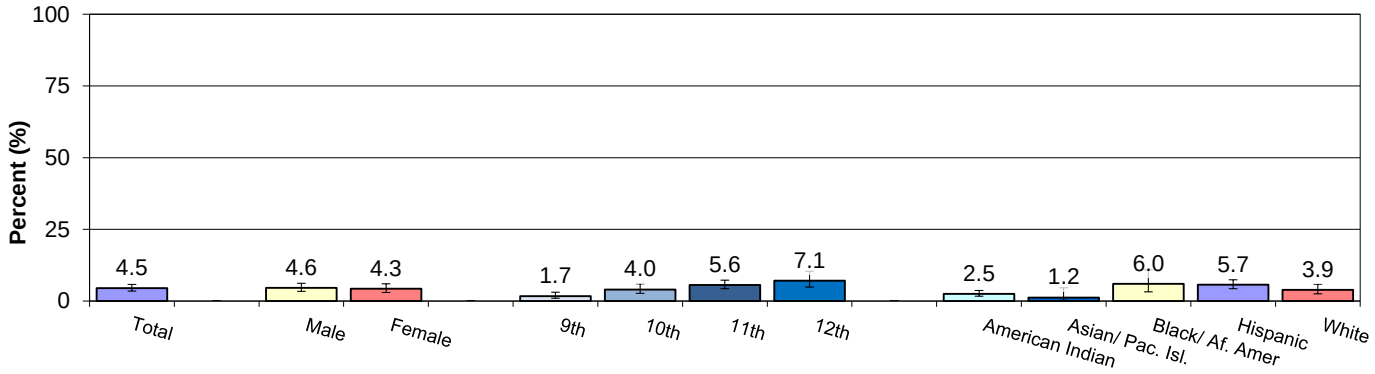
## Problem Statement

On average, underage drinkers consume more drinks per drinking occasion than adult drinkers. The risk of harm increases as the number of drinks consumed on an occasion increases.

The maximum number of drinks that a student consumed on an occasion is determined by the question: “During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?”

Students in the 12th grade are more likely to drink 10 or more drinks on an occasion than 9th grade students. There is no significant difference between genders. Asian/Pacific Islander students have the lowest prevalence of consuming ten or more drinks on an occasion. Prevalence was fairly similar by county, ranging from 1.8% of students (McKinley County) to 9.8% of students (Socorro County). In 2017, there was no difference in rates between New Mexico (4.5%) and the US (4.4%).

## Chart 1: 10 Plus Drinks, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

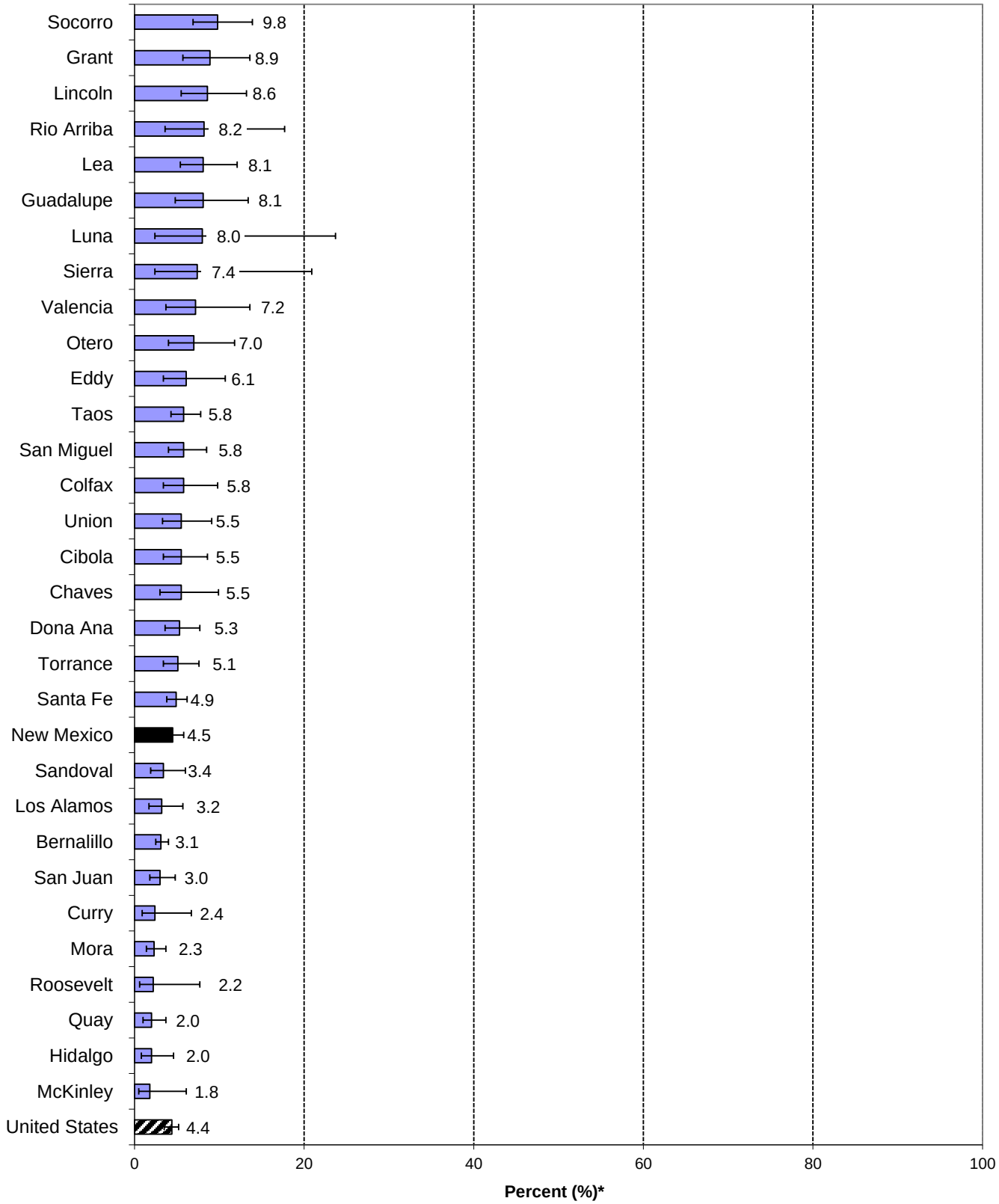
## Table 1: 10 Plus Drinks, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 1.7 (0.6-4.8) | 2.9 (1.4-6.0) | 1.0 (0.2-5.2) | 3.2 (1.2-8.8) | 2.1 (1.3-3.5) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 (0.1-6.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.1 (1.7-14.0) |
| | Hispanic | 0.9 (0.3-3.1) | 3.8 (2.0-7.1) | 9.5 (6.7-13.1) | 13.3 (9.5-18.3) | 6.3 (4.6-8.6) |
| | White | 1.3 (0.1-10.0) | 1.8 (0.6-5.1) | 6.2 (3.0-12.3) | 6.6 (2.8-15.0) | 3.9 (2.4-6.0) |
| | Total | 1.2 (0.6-2.4) | 3.1 (1.9-5.0) | 6.4 (4.4-9.3) | 9.2 (6.5-12.8) | 4.6 (3.4-6.2) |
| Female | American Indian | 1.1 (0.1-8.3) | 4.2 (0.9-17.3) | 4.2 (0.9-17.2) | 2.4 (0.8-6.7) | 2.8 (1.3-5.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.4 (0.2-8.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.4 (2.0-14.1) |
| | Hispanic | 3.2 (1.4-7.4) | 7.5 (4.3-12.7) | 3.4 (1.4-8.4) | 4.6 (1.7-12.0) | 5.0 (3.3-7.5) |
| | White | 0.8 (0.1-6.0) | 2.1 (0.9-4.9) | 7.2 (3.7-13.8) | 6.9 (3.5-13.1) | 4.0 (2.4-6.5) |
| | Total | 2.0 (0.9-4.4) | 5.0 (3.1-8.1) | 4.6 (3.0-7.1) | 5.3 (2.9-9.4) | 4.3 (3.0-6.0) |
| Total | American Indian | 1.4 (0.6-3.7) | 3.5 (1.9-6.3) | 2.9 (1.0-8.0) | 2.8 (1.2-6.3) | 2.5 (1.7-3.7) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 1.8 (0.2-12.9) | -- | -- | 1.2 (0.3-4.6) |
| | Black | 3.1 (0.7-13.0) | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 (3.2-10.9) |
| | Hispanic | 2.3 (1.1-4.8) | 5.7 (3.4-9.5) | 6.1 (4.2-9.0) | 8.5 (6.0-11.9) | 5.7 (4.3-7.4) |
| | White | 1.0 (0.2-5.1) | 1.9 (1.0-3.6) | 6.7 (4.0-11.1) | 6.7 (3.4-12.9) | 3.9 (2.5-5.9) |
| | Total | 1.7 (1.0-3.1) | 4.0 (2.7-6.0) | 5.6 (4.3-7.3) | 7.1 (4.9-10.4) | 4.5 (3.5-5.8) |

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

# YOUTH 10 PLUS DRINKS (continued)

## Chart 2: 10 Plus Drinks* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



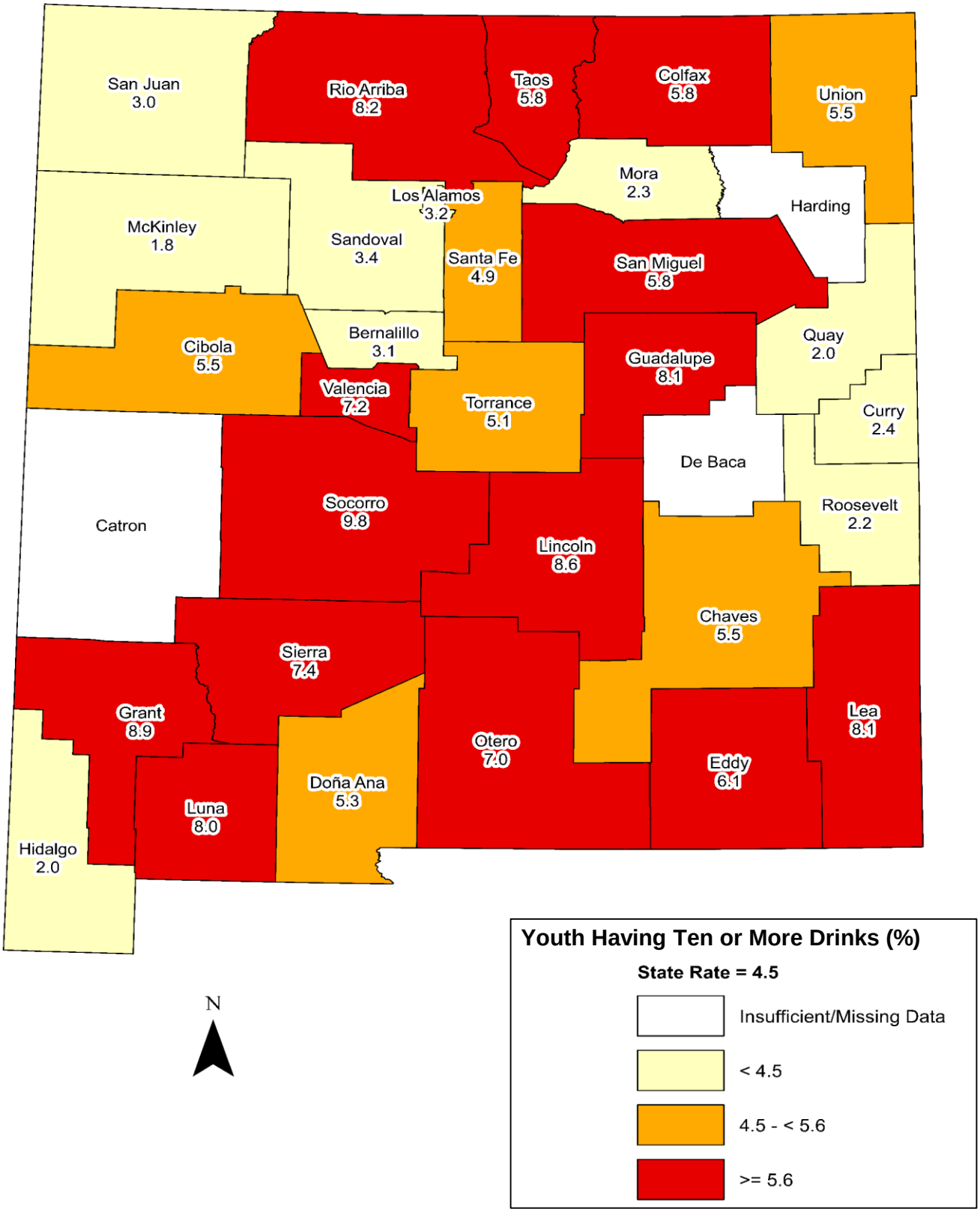

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported high intensity drinking at least once in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH 10 PLUS DRINKS (continued)

## Chart 3: 10 Plus Drinks* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

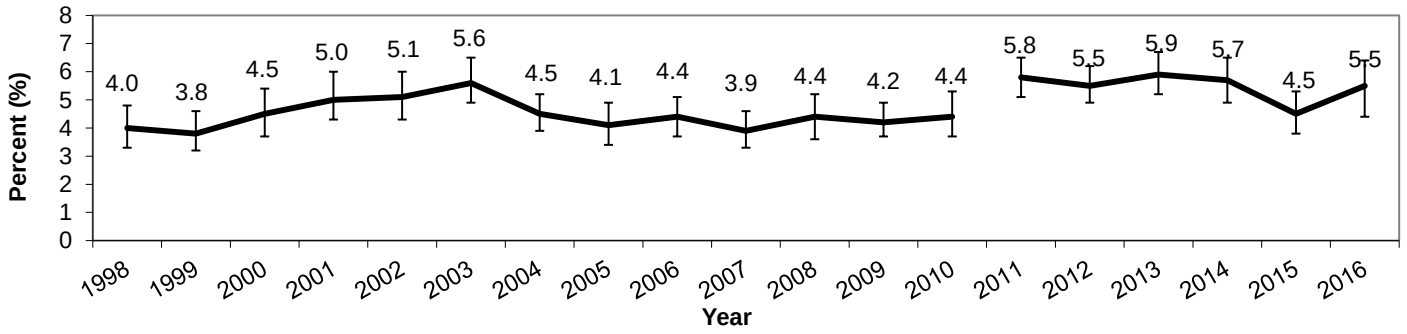
# ADULT HEAVY DRINKING

## Problem Statement

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

Chart 1 shows that adult heavy drinking prevalence has been, more or less, constant since 2005. Heavy drinking prevalence is lower among adults in New Mexico (5.2%) than in the US overall (6.5%). As shown in Table 1, heavy drinking was most prevalent among adults in the 25-64 age group, with 5.7% reporting past-month heavy drinking. New Mexico men were somewhat more likely to report chronic drinking than women (5.9% v. 4.4%), and American Indian males had the highest reported rate of heavy drinking (7.0%) followed by White females (6.5%) and White males (6.4%).

## Chart 1: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2016




* Heavy drinking definition: drinking more than 2 drinks/day on average (for men) or more than 1 drink/day (for women) in past 30 days

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

## Table 1: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017

| | | Number | | | | Percent* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 574 | 3,448 | 559 | 4,539 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| | Black | - | 268 | - | 647 | - | 2.0 | - | 3.3 |
| | Hispanic | 2,821 | 16,131 | 1,586 | 20,506 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 5.8 |
| | White | 2,675 | 14,164 | 4,700 | 21,372 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 6.4 |
| | Total | 5,819 | 34,035 | 7,099 | 46,765 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 5.9 |
| Female | American Indian | 240 | 2,251 | 0 | 2,534 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 50 | - | 51 | - | 0.4 | - | 0.3 |
| | Black | - | 610 | - | 633 | - | 6.4 | - | 4.4 |
| | Hispanic | 867 | 8,577 | 456 | 9,873 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| | White | 1,616 | 14,814 | 6,096 | 22,629 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| | Total | 2,646 | 26,884 | 6,725 | 36,231 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Total | American Indian | 789 | 5,668 | 599 | 7,032 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 5.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 41 | - | 40 | - | 0.2 | - | 0.1 |
| | Black | - | 993 | 239 | 1,314 | - | 4.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| | Hispanic | 3,709 | 24,597 | 2,021 | 30,256 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 4.2 |
| | White | 4,253 | 28,979 | 10,814 | 44,009 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| | Total | 8,429 | 60,867 | 13,813 | 82,894 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 5.2 |

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

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Among men, American Indians had the highest heavy drinking rates (7.0%), followed by Whites (6.4%) and Hispanics (5.8%). Also, American Indian males had the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death (132.2 deaths per 100,000 population), followed by Hispanics (49.1) and Blacks (33.4). Among women, Whites had the highest rates of heavy drinking (6.5%), followed by Blacks (4.4%). However, American Indian females have the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death (76.4 deaths per 100,000 population), followed by Hispanics (18.0) and Blacks (15.5). These differences between heavy drinking rates and alcohol-related chronic disease death rates reflect the long lead time between the behavior and the health-related outcomes of that behavior.

Between 2015-2017, as shown in Table 2 and Chart 2, heavy drinking rates were highest in Catron (10.5%), San Miguel (7.2%), and Lea (6.8%) counties and substantially lower in counties that have among the highest rates of alcohol-related chronic disease death rates (e.g., Rio Arriba and McKinley).

## Table 2: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017

| | Number | | | | | | Percent* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 639 | - | - | 10,492 | 14,462 | 25,979 | 2.9 | - | - | 4.3 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Catron | - | - | - | - | - | 334 | - | - | - | - | - | 10.5 |
| Chaves | - | - | - | 1,066 | 1,205 | 2,245 | - | - | - | 4.3 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| Cibola | 785 | - | - | 489 | 81 | 1,237 | 10.0 | - | - | 6.2 | 1.7 | 5.9 |
| Colfax | - | - | - | - | 209 | 584 | - | - | - | - | 3.9 | 5.6 |
| Curry | - | - | - | 624 | 1,033 | 1,640 | - | - | - | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.4 |
| De Baca | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dona Ana | - | - | - | 4,431 | 2,970 | 8,089 | - | - | - | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Eddy | - | - | - | 1,365 | 1,199 | 2,826 | - | - | - | 7.2 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Grant | - | - | - | 454 | 614 | 1,079 | - | - | - | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Guadalupe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Harding | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hidalgo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lea | - | - | - | 2,045 | 1,182 | 3,282 | - | - | - | 8.1 | 5.8 | 6.8 |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | 710 | 1,068 | - | - | - | - | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Los Alamos | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Luna | - | - | - | 805 | 0 | 943 | - | - | - | 7.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 |
| McKinley | 1,861 | - | - | 77 | 92 | 2,118 | 4.8 | - | - | 1.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Mora | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Otero | 195 | - | - | 303 | 1,487 | 1,993 | 6.9 | - | - | 1.8 | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| Quay | - | - | - | - | 394 | 420 | - | - | - | - | 10.7 | 6.3 |
| Rio Arriba | - | - | - | 110 | 261 | 550 | - | - | - | 0.5 | 5.6 | 1.8 |
| Roosevelt | - | - | - | - | 284 | 360 | - | - | - | - | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Sandoval | - | - | - | 2,185 | 2,325 | 6,707 | - | - | - | 5.7 | 4.4 | 6.2 |
| San Juan | 686 | - | - | 644 | 2,812 | 4,146 | 1.9 | - | - | 4.0 | 6.9 | 4.4 |
| San Miguel | - | - | - | 511 | 606 | 1,624 | - | - | - | 3.0 | 13.3 | 7.2 |
| Santa Fe | - | - | - | 1,507 | 5,654 | 7,381 | - | - | - | 2.7 | 9.7 | 6.1 |
| Sierra | - | - | - | - | 588 | 641 | - | - | - | - | 8.7 | 6.7 |
| Socorro | - | - | - | - | - | 809 | - | - | - | - | - | 6.1 |
| Taos | - | - | - | 0 | 477 | 554 | - | - | - | 0.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 |
| Torrance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Valencia | - | - | - | 885 | 898 | 1,826 | - | - | - | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| New Mexico | 7,032 | 40 | 1,314 | 30,256 | 44,009 | 82,894 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.2 |

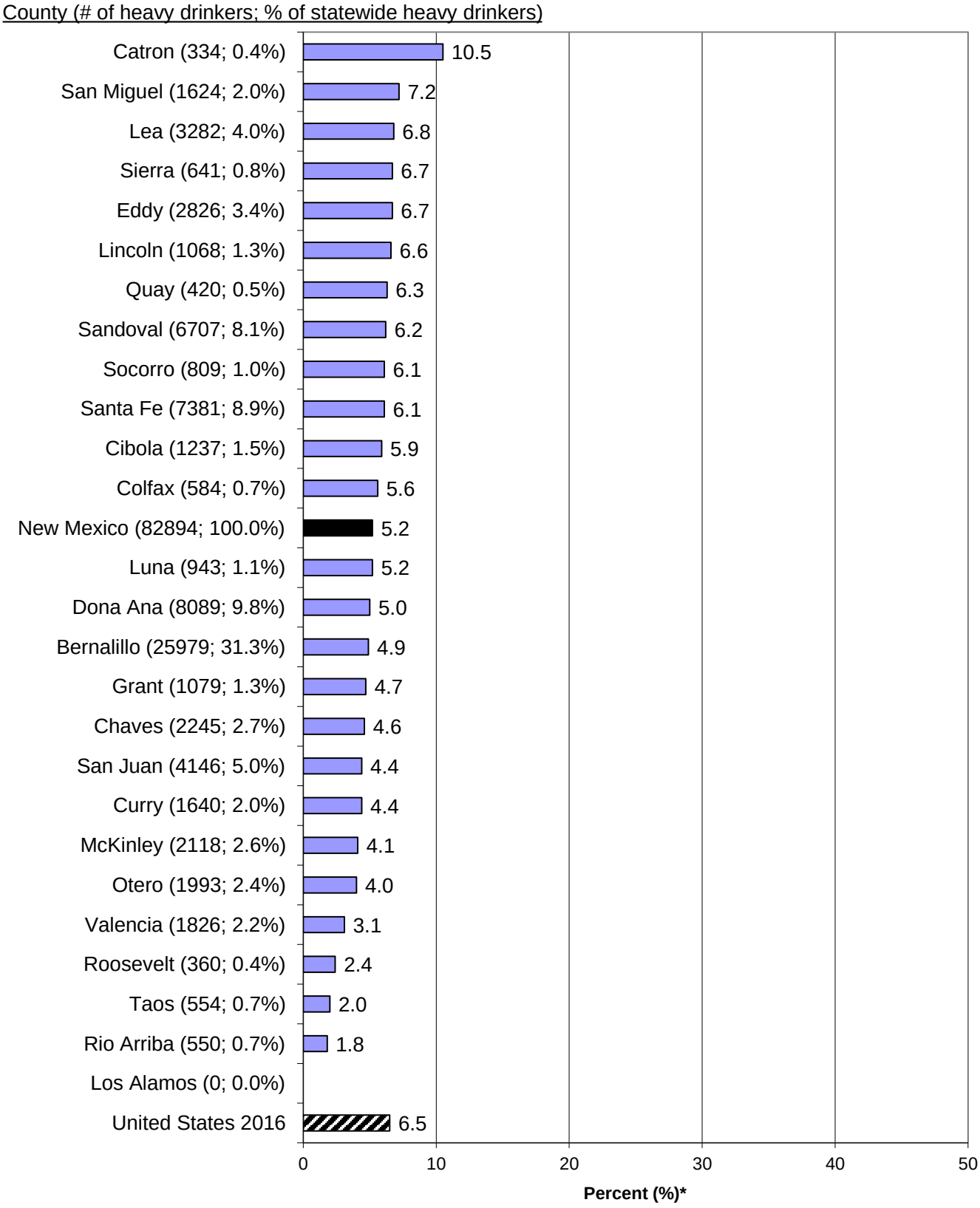
* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017



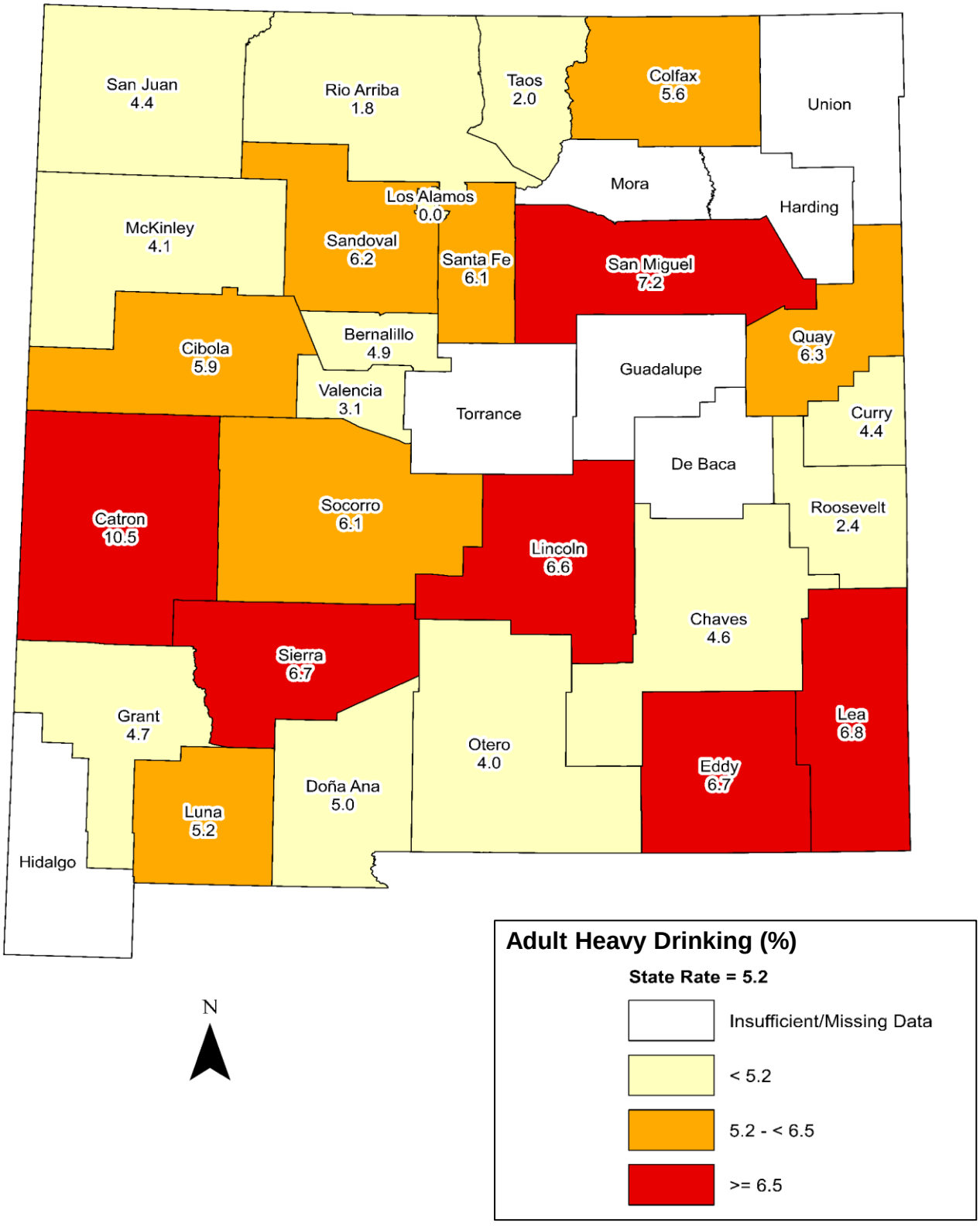

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who reported heavy drinking in past 30 days

The following counties were excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50):
De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Torrance, and Union

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

# ADULT HEAVY DRINKING (continued)

## Chart 3: Heavy Drinking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017




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

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

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

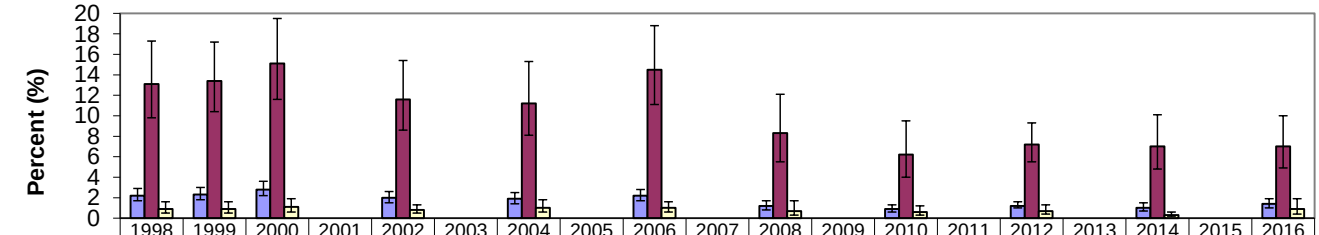
# ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING

## Problem Statement

Adult drinking and driving is a precursor to alcohol-related motor vehicle crash injury and death. Any drinking and driving is dangerous (i.e., associated with an elevated risk of crash and injury), but driving after binge drinking (which is defined as a level of drinking likely to lead to a 0.08 BAC) is particularly risky. Unfortunately, as shown in Chart 1, binge drinkers are much more likely to report driving after drinking than non-binge drinkers. For example, in 2012, only 1.2% of the general population reported driving after drinking, but 7.2% of binge drinkers reported engaging in this risky behavior in the past 30 days compared to only 0.7% of non-binge drinkers. On a positive note, Chart 1 shows that driving after drinking prevalence decreased significantly between 2006 and 2010 (from 2.2% to 0.9%), including a substantial decline among binge drinkers (from 14.5% to 6.2%).

As shown in Chart 2, in 2016 driving after drinking was most prevalent among middle-age adults, with 1.7% of those aged 25-64 reporting past-month drinking and driving. Chart 2 shows a decline (although not statistically significant) in drinking and driving by young adults (age 18-24) and a fluctuating pattern among those aged 25-64. Table 1 shows that New Mexico men were twice as likely to report drinking and driving than women (1.9% v. 0.8%). Hispanic males (2.7%) were more likely to report drinking and driving than American Indian (1.8%) and White (1.2%) males. Table 2 and Chart 3 show drinking and driving rates by county.

## Chart 1: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by Drinking Status, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2016




| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | | 2.0 | | 1.9 | | 2.2 | | 1.2 | | 0.9 | | 1.2 | | 1 | | 1.4 |
| Binge | 13.1 | 13.4 | 15.1 | | 11.6 | | 11.2 | | 14.5 | | 8.3 | | 6.2 | | 7.2 | | 7.0 | | 7.0 |
| Non-Binge | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | | 0.8 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | | 0.7 | | 0.6 | | 0.7 | | 0.3 | | 0.9 |

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

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

## Table 1: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016

| | | Number* | | | | Percent** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | - | 974 | - | 1,171 | - | 2.1 | - | 1.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Black | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Hispanic | 0 | 9,782 | 140 | 9,731 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| | White | - | 2,871 | 577 | 4,131 | - | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| | Total | 626 | 13,754 | 905 | 15,174 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| Female | American Indian | - | 516 | 0 | 531 | - | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Black | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Hispanic | 1,613 | 1,541 | 0 | 3,307 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| | White | - | 2,601 | 493 | 3,095 | - | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| | Total | 1,785 | 4,662 | 522 | 6,893 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Total | American Indian | - | 1,436 | 229 | 1,654 | - | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| | Black | - | - | - | 665 | - | - | - | 2.0 |
| | Hispanic | 1,678 | 11,209 | 148 | 12,949 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| | White | 804 | 5,470 | 1,060 | 7,205 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| | Total | 2,415 | 18,381 | 1,425 | 22,003 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 |

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

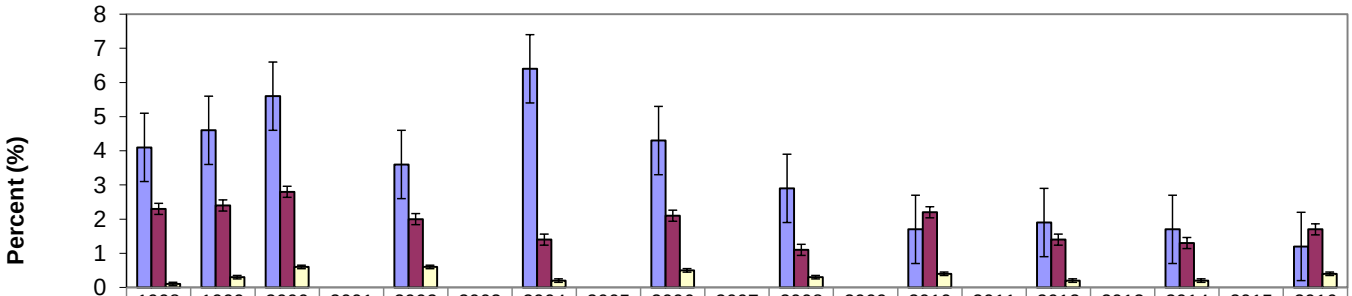
** Estimate of percent of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 2: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by Age, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2016




| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age 18-24 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.6 | | 3.6 | | 6.4 | | 4.3 | | 2.9 | | 1.7 | | 1.9 | | 1.7 | | 1.2 |
| Age 25-64 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | | 2 | | 1.4 | | 2.1 | | 1.1 | | 2.2 | | 1.4 | | 1.3 | | 1.7 |
| Age 65+ | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | | 0.6 | | 0.2 | | 0.5 | | 0.3 | | 0.4 | | 0.2 | | 0.2 | | 0.4 |

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

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

## Table 2: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016

| | Number* | | | | | | Percent** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | - | - | - | 3,005 | 1,056 | 4,596 | - | - | - | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Catron | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chaves | - | - | - | 270 | 711 | 867 | - | - | - | 1.1 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| Cibola | - | - | - | 0 | 41 | 52 | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Colfax | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Curry | - | - | - | - | 0 | 454 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| De Baca | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dona Ana | - | - | - | 4,942 | 635 | 5,435 | - | - | - | 4.8 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| Eddy | - | - | - | 820 | 157 | 968 | - | - | - | 4.3 | 0.7 | 2.3 |
| Grant | - | - | - | - | 256 | 308 | - | - | - | - | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Guadalupe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Harding | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hidalgo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lea | - | - | - | 1,024 | 0 | 1,127 | - | - | - | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Los Alamos | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Luna | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| McKinley | 655 | - | - | - | 0 | 1,236 | 1.7 | - | - | - | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Mora | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Otero | - | - | - | - | 972 | 1,228 | - | - | - | - | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Quay | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rio Arriba | - | - | - | 170 | 200 | 460 | - | - | - | 0.8 | 4.3 | 1.5 |
| Roosevelt | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Sandoval | - | - | - | - | 0 | 896 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| San Juan | 302 | - | - | 0 | 369 | 660 | 0.9 | - | - | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| San Miguel | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Santa Fe | - | - | - | 1,232 | 948 | 2,425 | - | - | - | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Sierra | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Socorro | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| Taos | - | - | - | - | 663 | 701 | - | - | - | - | 6.2 | 2.6 |
| Torrance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Valencia | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Mexico | 1,654 | 0 | 665 | 12,949 | 7,205 | 22,003 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 |

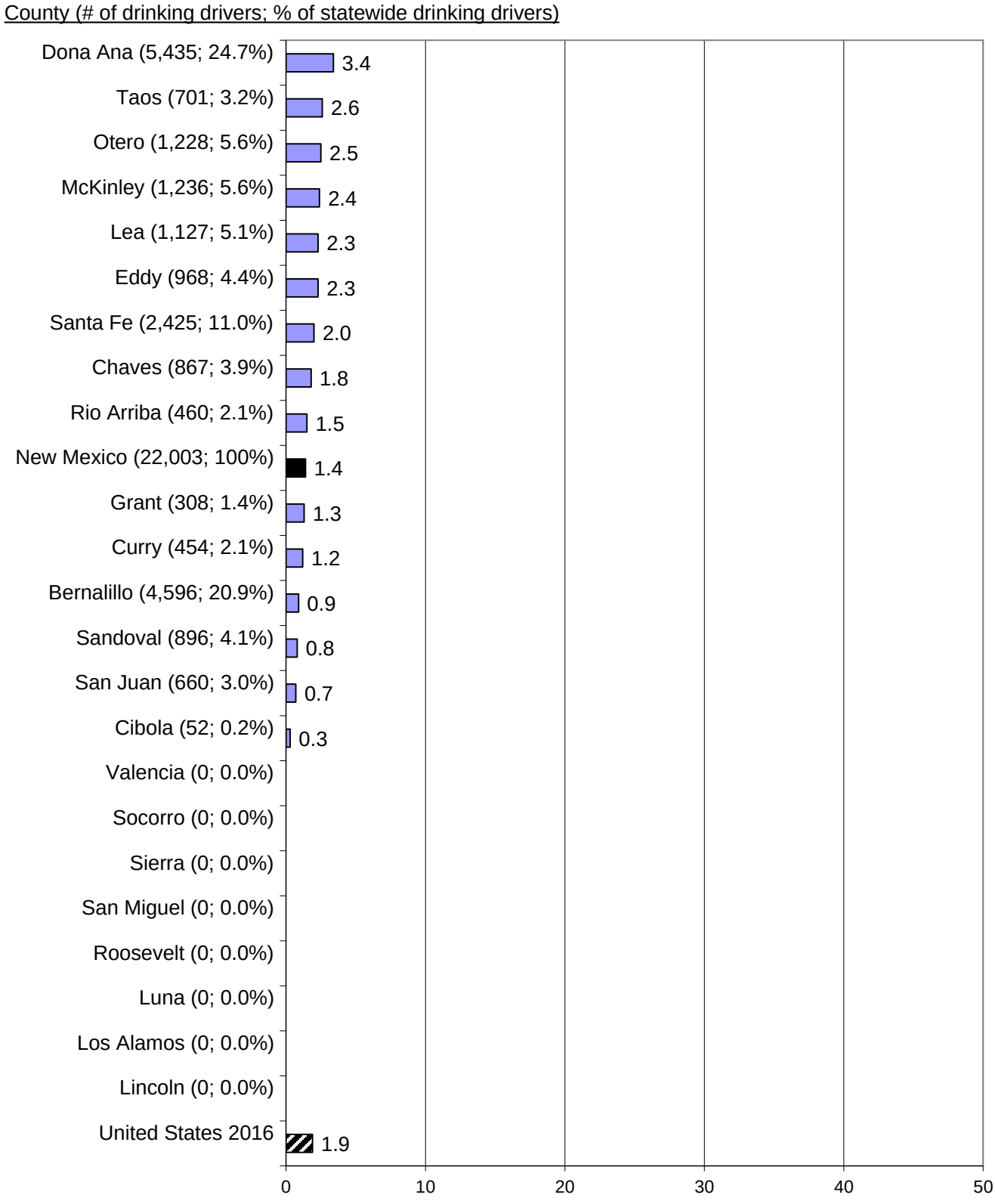
* Estimate of number of people in population group who drove after "perhaps too much to drink" at least once in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 3: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016




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

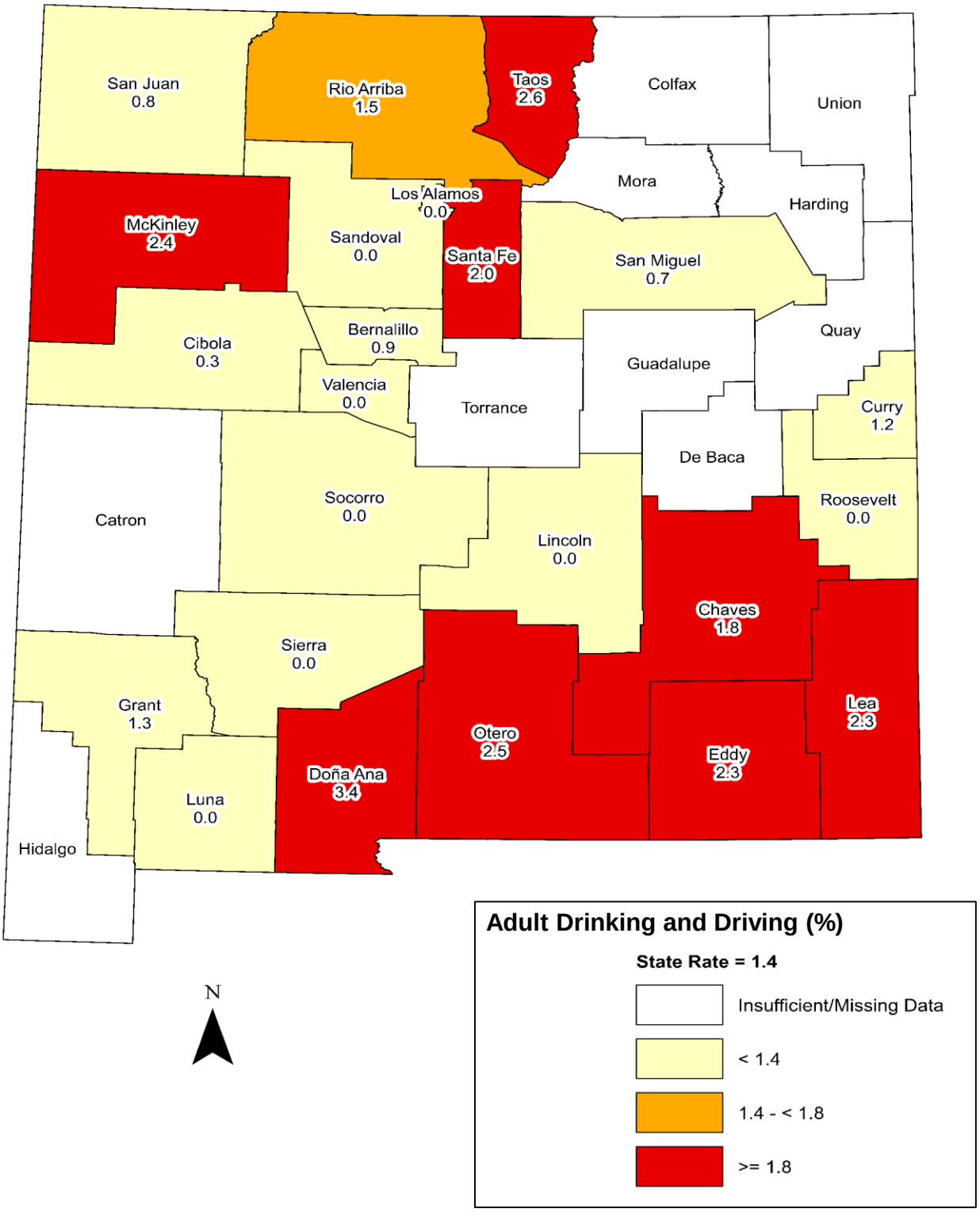
The following counties were not included due to small number of respondents (< 50) in cell:
Catron, Colfax, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Quay, Torrance, and Union

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 4: Drinking and Driving (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2016

.




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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING

## Problem Statement

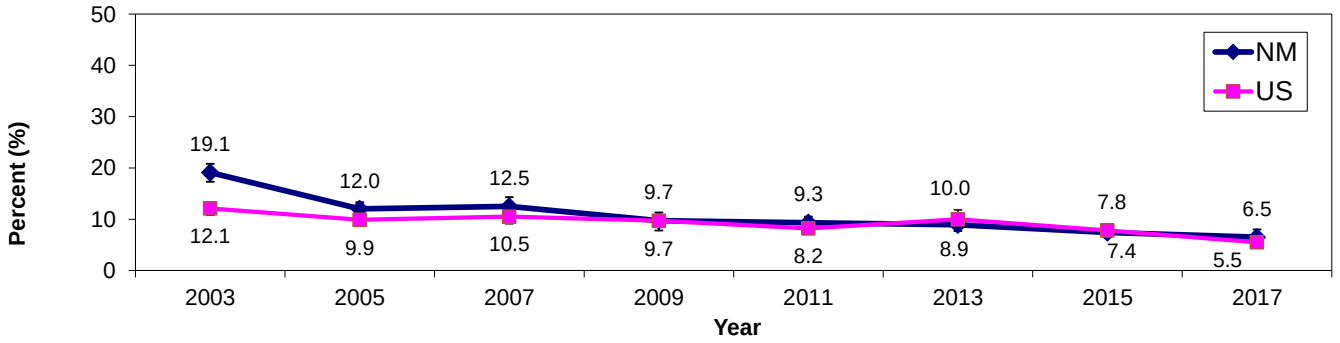
Drinking and driving is a major risk factor for motor vehicle accidents. Motor vehicle crashes were the leading cause of unintentional injury deaths for ages 15-19 years in the US in 2016. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), alcohol impaired-driving fatalities accounted for 28% of the total motor vehicle traffic fatalities in the US in 2016.* The rate of drinking and driving among New Mexico high school students has been decreasing since 2003 and decreasing among US high school students since at least 2001. In recent years, NM had a higher rate than the US, but since 2009 there has not been a statistical difference between the two rates.

In 2017, the prevalence of past-30-day drinking and driving was 6.5% among NM high school students. Drinking and driving increased in prevalence with increasing grade levels. There were no statistically significant differences by gender or by race/ethnicity.

In 2017, the drinking and driving rate was highest in Luna (15.3%), Grant (11.9%), Rio Arriba (11.7%), Taos (10.9%), and Lea (10.7%) counties. The rate was lowest in Curry (2.3%), Socorro (3.2%), Guadalupe (4.0%), and Quay (4.2%) counties.

*National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (2017, October). *Alcohol-impaired driving: 2016 data* (Traffic Safety Facts. Report No. DOT HS 812 450). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/812450

## Chart 1: Drinking and Driving* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

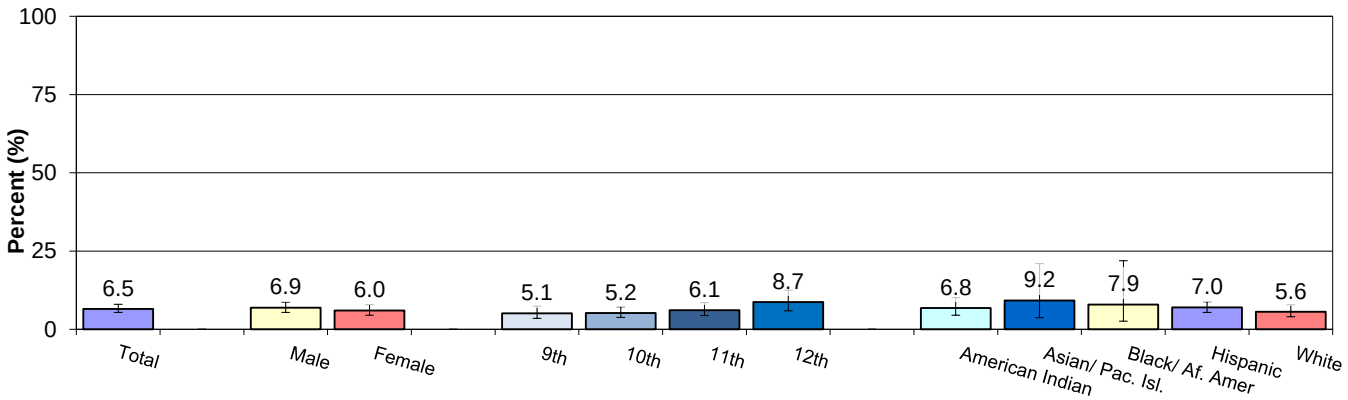
## Table 1: Drinking and Driving, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 9.4 (2.7-28.1) | 9.5 (3.8-21.9) | 6.7 (3.1-13.8) | 10.0 (5.2-18.3) | 8.9 (5.0-15.4) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.7 (1.8-28.1) |
| | Hispanic | 4.2 (1.8-9.3) | 5.0 (2.3-10.5) | 7.2 (4.9-10.3) | 13.8 (9.8-19.3) | 7.7 (5.8-10.1) |
| | White | 1.6 (0.2-11.3) | 2.3 (0.7-7.2) | 7.0 (4.3-11.2) | 6.3 (2.8-13.4) | 4.8 (3.2-7.3) |
| | Total | 5.1 (3.0-8.7) | 5.2 (3.1-8.6) | 6.9 (4.9-9.6) | 10.0 (6.7-14.6) | 6.9 (5.4-8.7) |
| Female | American Indian | 3.6 (1.0-11.7) | 2.9 (0.8-10.2) | 4.1 (1.5-10.9) | 5.6 (1.8-15.9) | 3.9 (2.3-6.7) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | Hispanic | 4.2 (1.7-9.8) | 5.5 (2.9-10.3) | 5.5 (3.8-7.9) | 7.1 (3.5-13.8) | 6.1 (4.2-8.7) |
| | White | 4.9 (1.3-16.4) | 6.5 (3.2-12.7) | 5.7 (1.8-16.5) | 8.3 (4.5-14.9) | 6.5 (4.0-10.4) |
| | Total | 4.1 (2.4-6.8) | 5.3 (3.1-8.9) | 5.4 (3.5-8.3) | 7.4 (4.1-12.8) | 6.0 (4.5-7.9) |
| Total | American Indian | 7.7 (4.1-14.1) | 6.4 (2.6-14.9) | 5.3 (3.0-9.0) | 8.0 (5.2-12.2) | 6.8 (4.5-10.1) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.2 (3.7-21.0) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.9 (2.6-21.9) |
| | Hispanic | 4.7 (2.6-8.3) | 5.2 (3.4-7.9) | 6.3 (4.5-8.6) | 10.1 (6.9-14.5) | 7.0 (5.4-8.8) |
| | White | 3.3 (1.2-8.8) | 4.4 (2.3-8.3) | 6.4 (3.5-11.5) | 7.2 (3.9-12.9) | 5.6 (4.0-7.8) |
| | Total | 5.1 (3.5-7.4) | 5.2 (3.8-7.2) | 6.1 (4.4-8.5) | 8.7 (5.9-12.5) | 6.5 (5.4-8.0) |

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

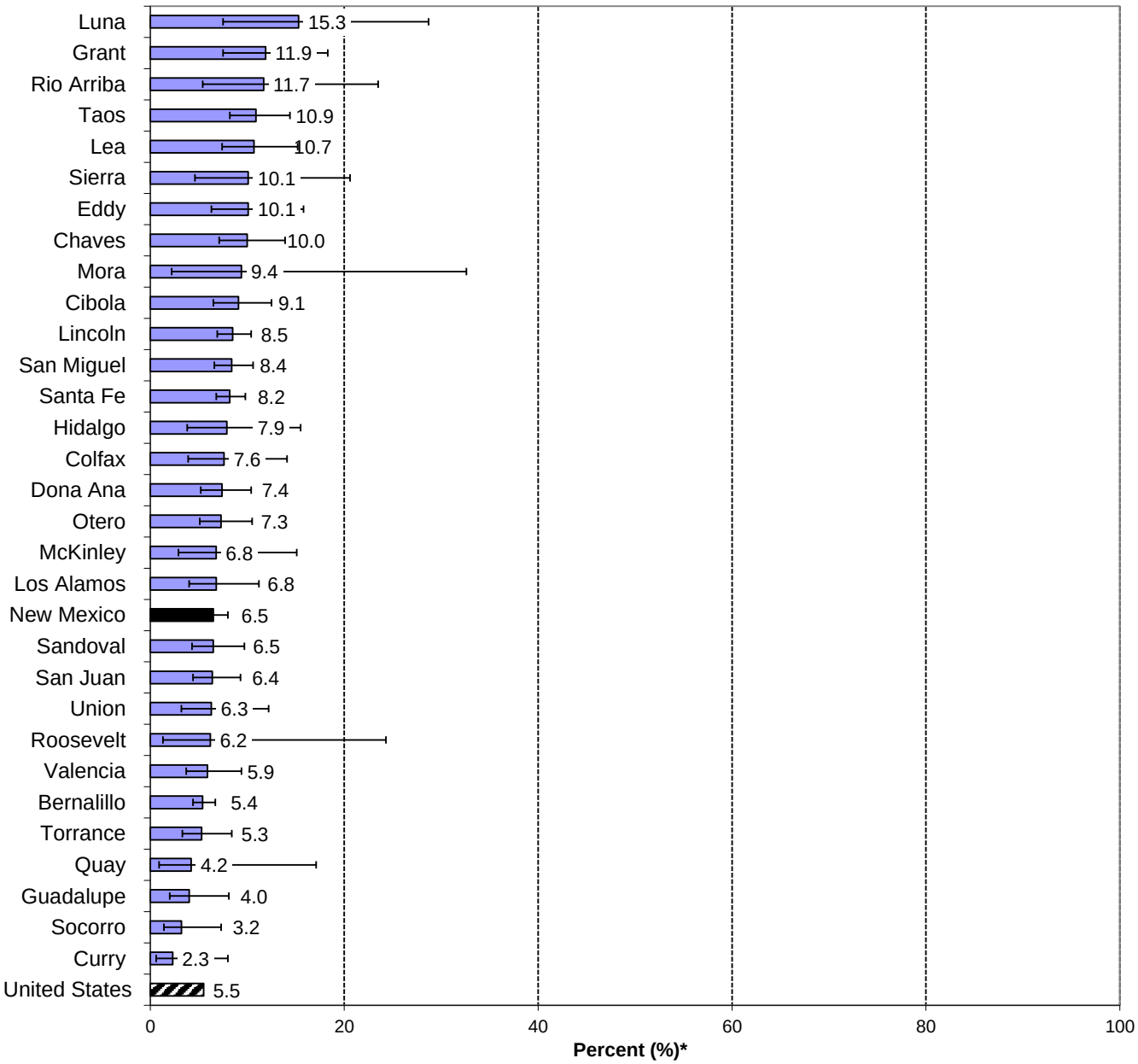
# YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 2: Drinking and Driving, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Drinking and Driving* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



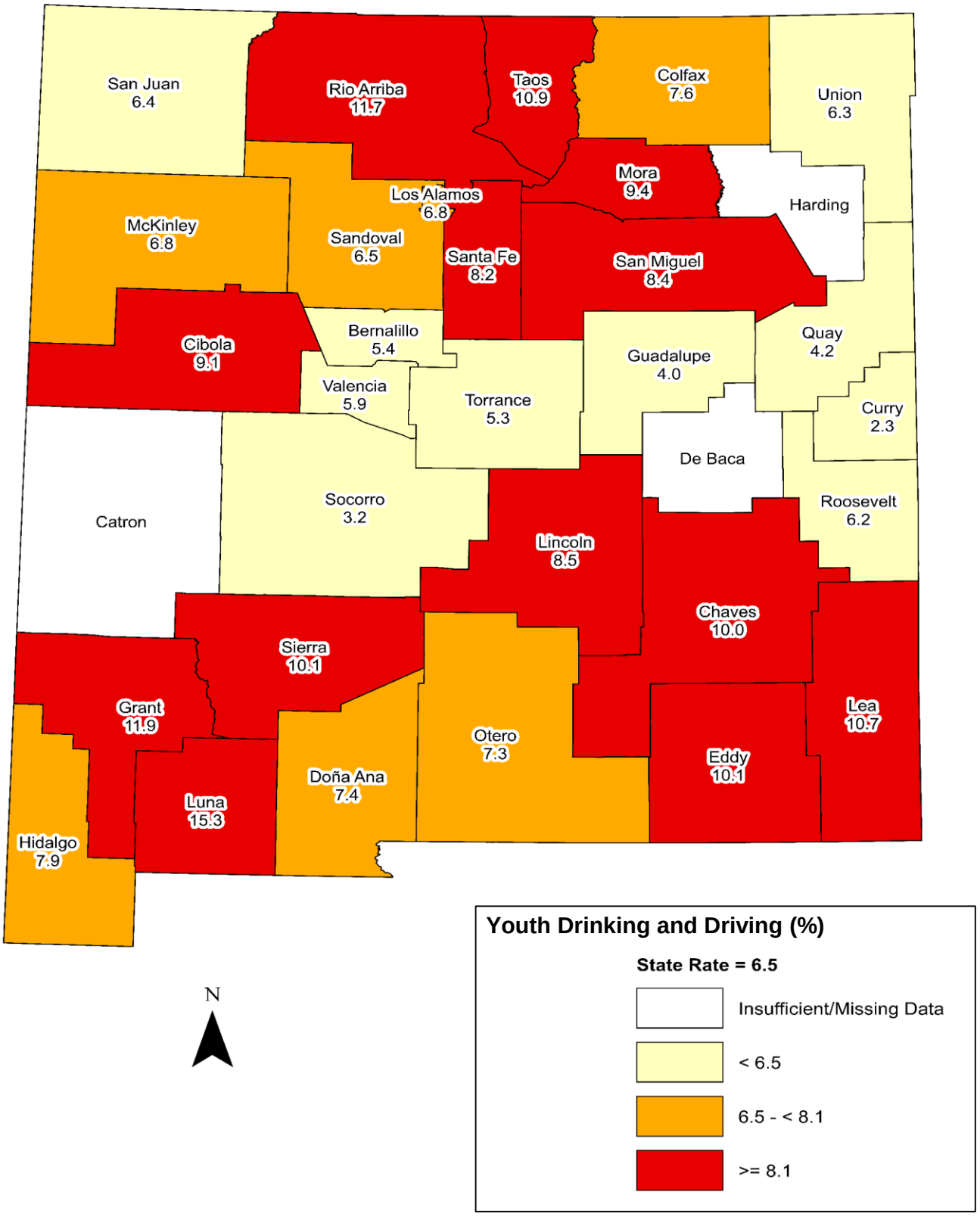

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported drinking and driving at least once in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH DRINKING AND DRIVING (continued)

## Chart 4: Drinking and Driving* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH CURRENT MARIJUANA USE

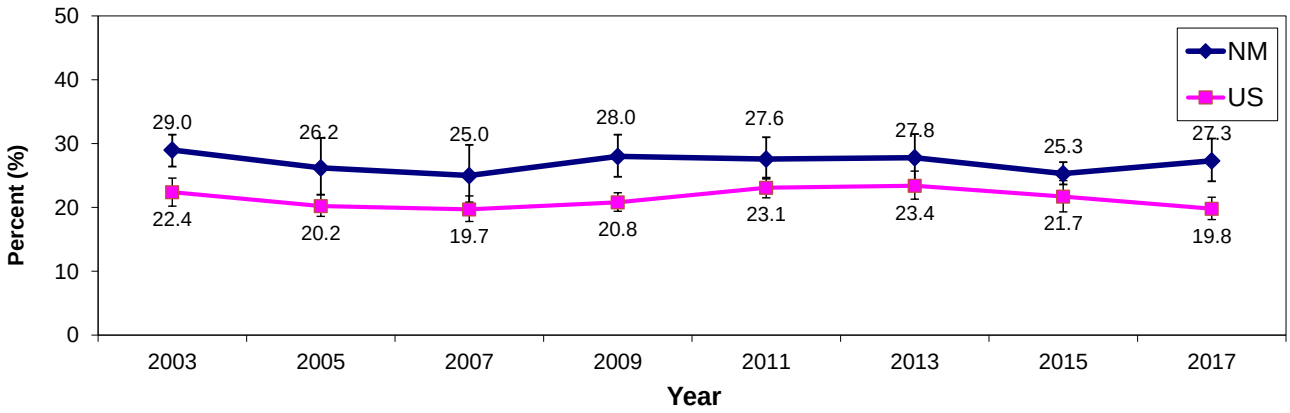
## Problem Statement

There has been no apparent trend in the rate of current marijuana use by New Mexico high school students in recent years, but it has remained significantly higher than the US rate. In 2017, the difference between the New Mexico rate (27.3%) and the US rate (19.8%) was larger compared to the previous years.

The prevalence of current marijuana use increases with increasing grade level. There was no statistically significant variation by gender. The rate among American Indian (34.6%) students was higher than among Black (29.1%), Hispanic (29.0%), Asian/Pacific Islander (19.7%), and White (22.1%) students.

In 2017, the rate of past 30-day marijuana use was highest in Taos (42.9%), Rio Arriba (37.3%), and Cibola (36.3%) counties. The rate was lowest in Union (12.5%), Hidalgo (13.5%), Curry (13.9%), and Los Alamos (16.6%) counties.

## Chart 1: Current Marijuana Use* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

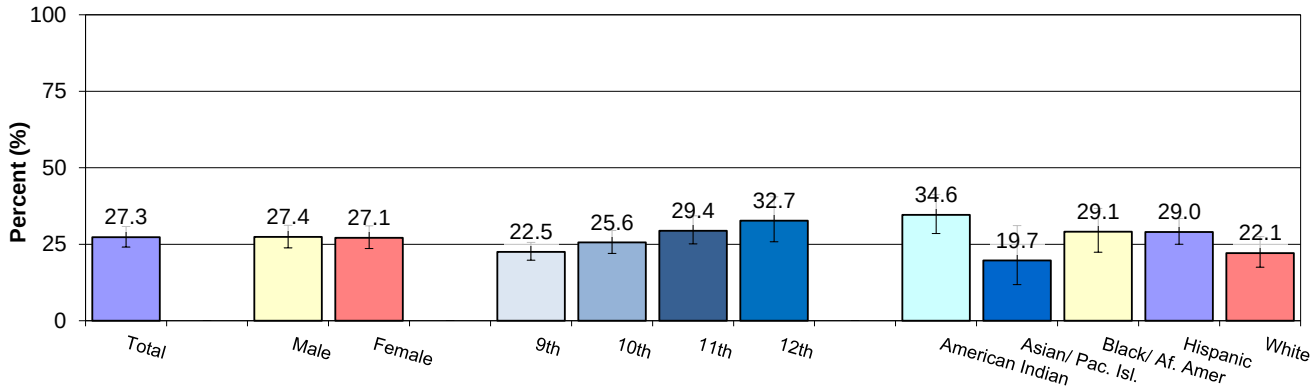
## Table 1: Current Marijuana Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 32.1 (22.1-44.0) | 32.7 (21.9-45.8) | 32.2 (24.1-41.6) | 36.8 (22.0-54.7) | 33.2 (25.3-42.2) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.3 (12.4-34.0) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.5 (20.6-47.1) |
| | Hispanic | 21.7 (17.2-26.9) | 28.3 (23.5-33.6) | 33.9 (27.5-41.0) | 34.5 (27.1-42.8) | 29.0 (25.4-32.9) |
| | White | 19.6 (14.6-25.8) | 23.4 (15.9-33.1) | 26.0 (19.6-33.6) | 21.0 (11.5-35.1) | 22.5 (16.9-29.2) |
| | Total | 22.9 (18.9-27.4) | 26.9 (22.6-31.7) | 30.3 (25.8-35.2) | 30.7 (22.5-40.2) | 27.4 (23.8-31.2) |
| Female | American Indian | 30.3 (23.3-38.2) | 36.7 (28.8-45.3) | 40.2 (31.7-49.4) | 38.3 (28.5-49.3) | 35.9 (31.1-40.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.7 (8.2-34.1) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.3 (13.6-36.8) |
| | Hispanic | 24.3 (21.3-27.6) | 23.6 (18.7-29.3) | 30.0 (21.8-39.7) | 37.7 (28.2-48.3) | 28.9 (23.7-34.6) |
| | White | 14.3 (9.4-21.0) | 22.8 (17.9-28.7) | 23.1 (14.6-34.4) | 28.5 (20.3-38.5) | 21.7 (17.4-26.8) |
| | Total | 21.8 (19.2-24.6) | 24.3 (20.7-28.3) | 28.6 (23.1-34.8) | 34.7 (27.5-42.6) | 27.1 (23.6-31.0) |
| Total | American Indian | 31.5 (24.8-39.2) | 34.5 (26.1-44.0) | 36.1 (28.9-43.8) | 37.6 (26.4-50.2) | 34.6 (28.5-41.2) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 18.1 (8.3-35.0) | 19.2 (9.3-35.5) | -- | 19.7 (11.8-31.1) |
| | Black | 27.5 (16.2-42.5) | 19.6 (12.2-30.0) | -- | -- | 29.1 (22.4-36.7) |
| | Hispanic | 23.3 (20.4-26.3) | 25.8 (21.6-30.6) | 31.8 (25.8-38.5) | 36.3 (28.7-44.6) | 29.0 (25.0-33.4) |
| | White | 17.0 (13.0-21.9) | 23.0 (18.0-29.0) | 24.6 (17.8-33.0) | 24.4 (15.5-36.2) | 22.1 (17.5-27.5) |
| | Total | 22.5 (19.8-25.6) | 25.6 (22.0-29.5) | 29.4 (25.1-34.3) | 32.7 (25.8-40.5) | 27.3 (24.1-30.8) |

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

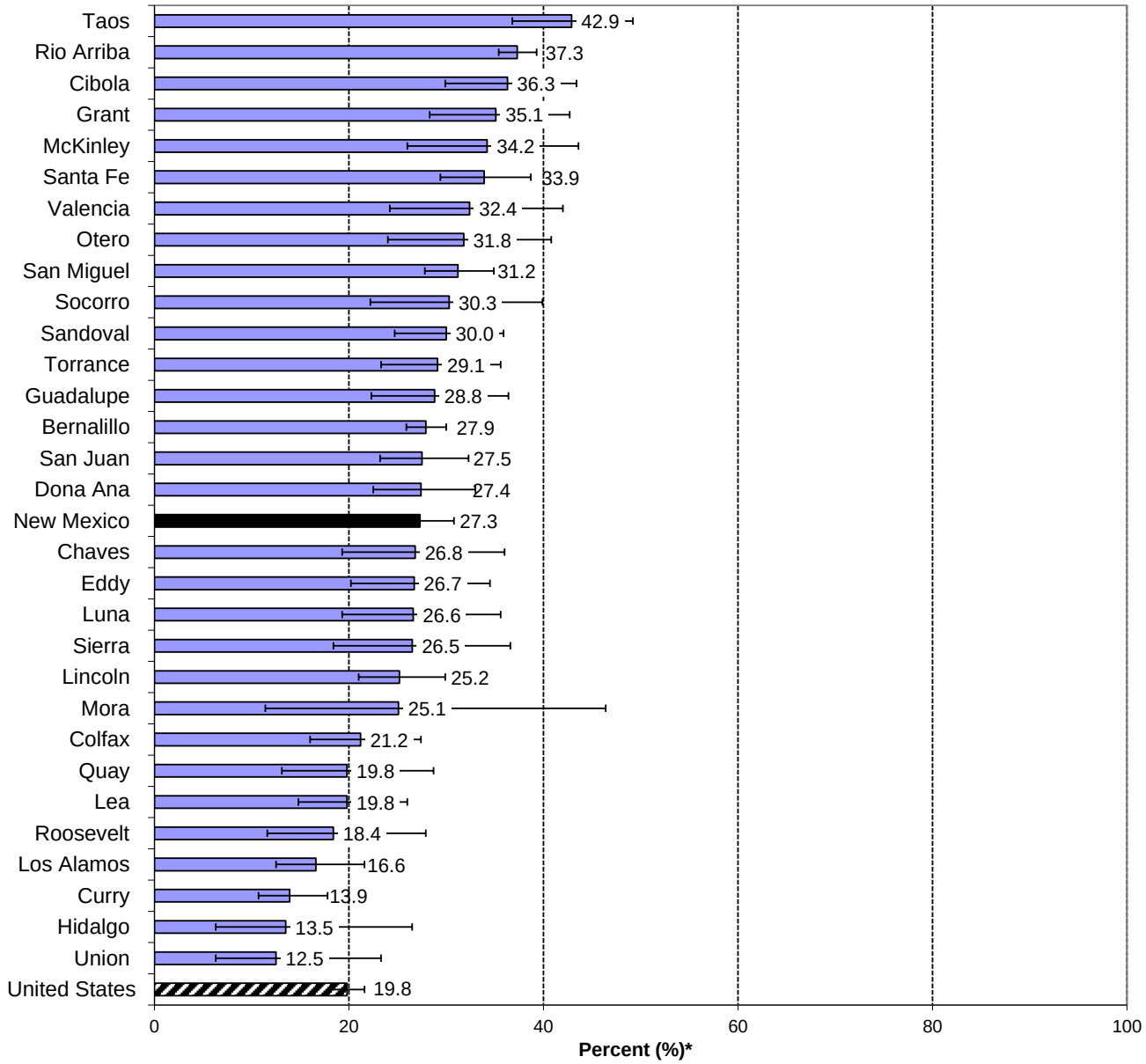
# YOUTH CURRENT MARIJUANA USE (continued)

## Chart 2: Current Marijuana Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Current Marijuana Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



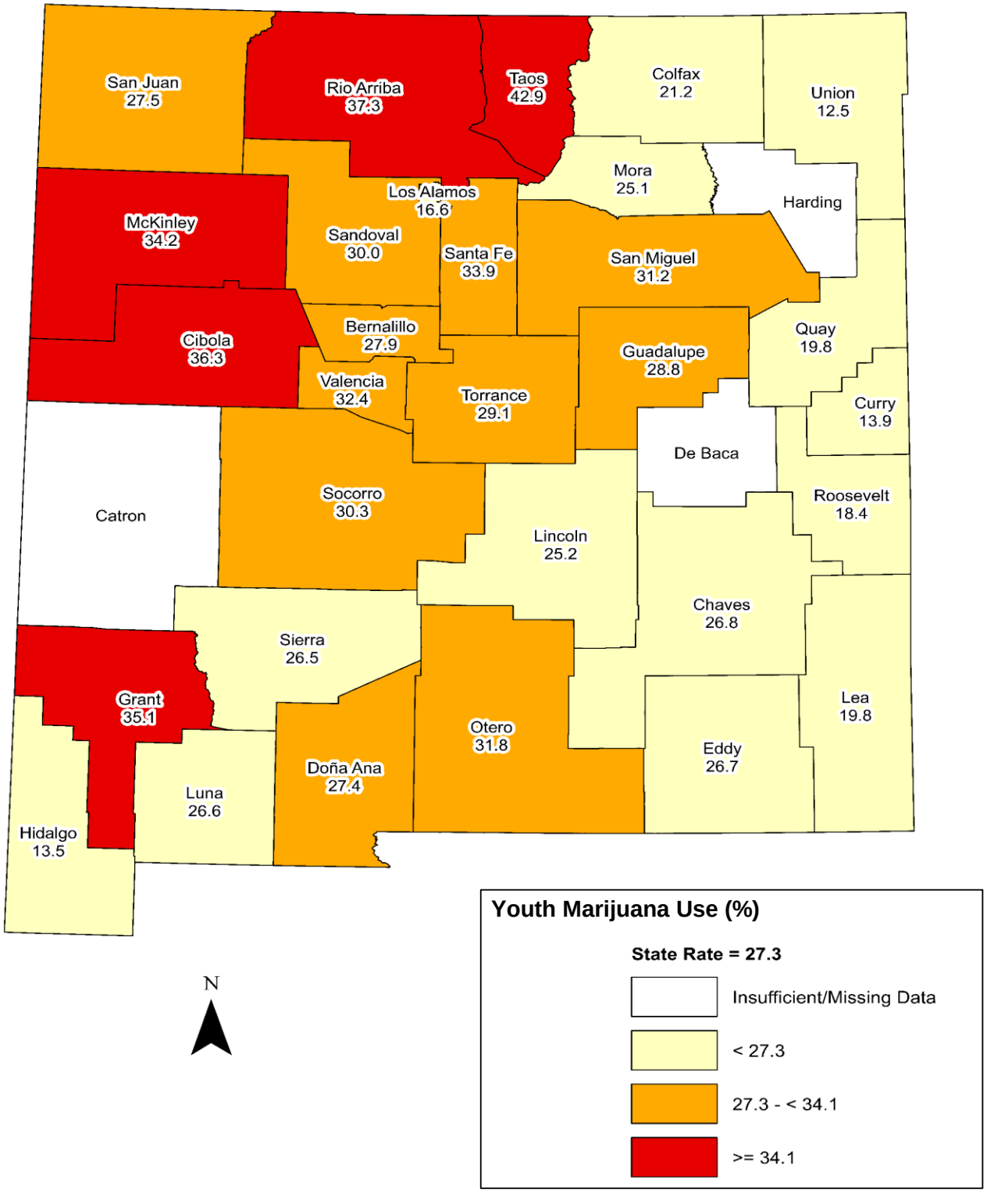

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported marijuana use at least once in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH CURRENT MARIJUANA USE (continued)

## Chart 4: Current Marijuana Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH CURRENT COCAINE USE

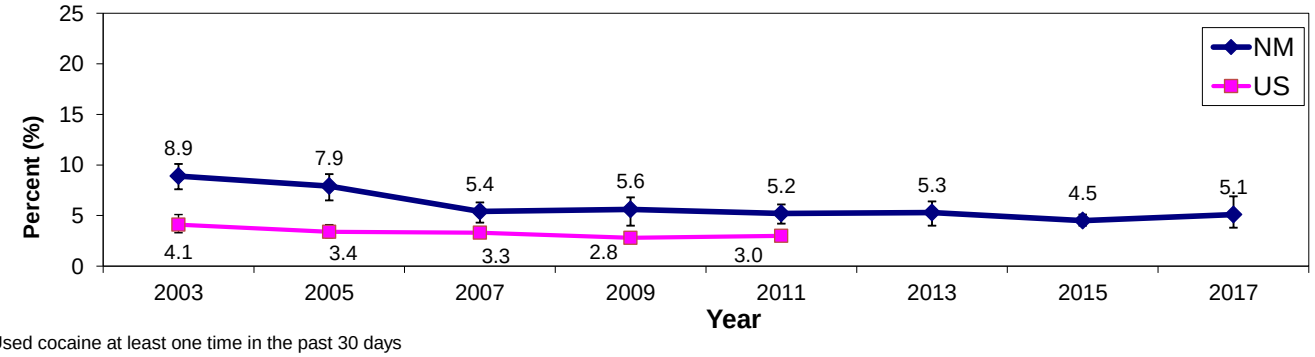
## Problem Statement

The New Mexico rate of current cocaine use by youth decreased from 2003 (8.9%) to 2007 (5.4%). The US rate decreased from 4.1% in 2003 to 2.8% in 2009 and did not significantly change from 2009 to 2011. The New Mexico rate in 2017 (5.1%) was higher than the last available US rate (3.0% in 2011) and has been consistently higher than the US rate since 2003.

The difference in the rate between males (6.8%) and females (3.3%) was statistically significant. The rate of current cocaine use generally increased in prevalence with increasing grade levels. Asian or Pacific Islander (9.4%) and Black (8.5%) students had higher rates of current cocaine use than Hispanic (5.8%), American Indian (5.1%), or White (3.4%) students. Differences between racial/ethnic groups were not statistically significant.

In 2017, the rate of past 30-day cocaine use was highest in Sierra (9.9%), Rio Arriba (9.4%), Luna (7.6%), Valencia (7.5%), and Grant (7.2%) counties. The rate was lowest in Hidalgo (0.7%), Union (0.7%), Curry (0.8%), Quay (0.8%), and Los Alamos (1.6%) counties.

## Chart 1: Current Cocaine Use* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

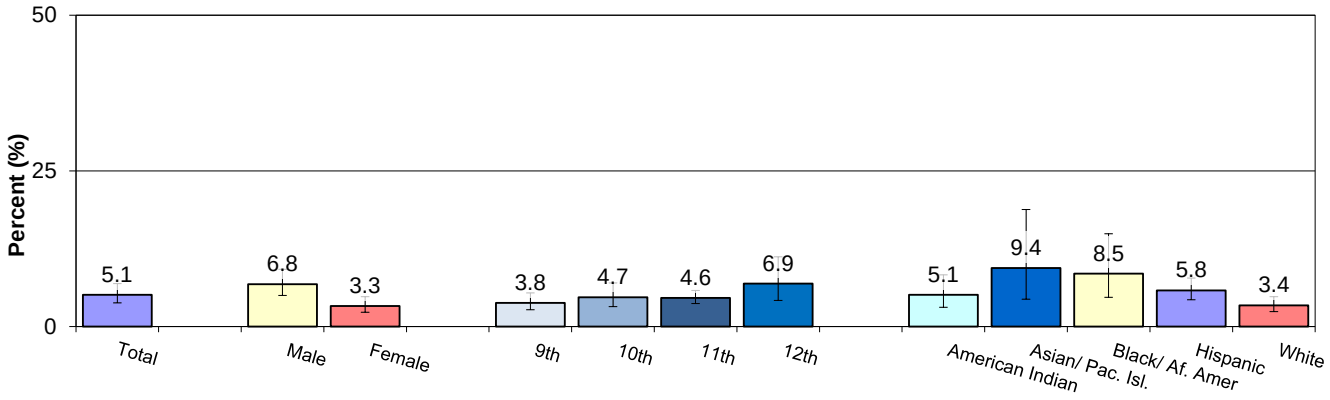
## Table 1: Current Cocaine Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 2.1 (0.8-5.6) | 7.8 (2.5-22.0) | 2.5 (0.5-11.6) | 6.6 (1.9-20.3) | 4.5 (2.9-6.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.6 (4.6-26.3) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.9 (7.2-22.1) |
| | Hispanic | 6.4 (4.0-10.0) | 8.8 (5.8-13.2) | 7.1 (4.6-10.9) | 11.2 (6.8-17.8) | 8.5 (6.3-11.3) |
| | White | 3.6 (1.4-9.1) | 2.7 (1.2-5.8) | 3.4 (1.7-6.7) | 7.0 (3.2-14.4) | 4.1 (2.7-6.1) |
| | Total | 5.1 (3.3-7.7) | 6.9 (4.4-10.6) | 5.9 (4.5-7.6) | 9.5 (5.8-15.1) | 6.8 (5.0-9.2) |
| Female | American Indian | 5.6 (1.7-17.0) | 7.8 (2.9-19.1) | 3.6 (0.8-15.0) | 3.7 (1.8-7.5) | 5.2 (2.7-9.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.3 (3.0-12.6) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.4 (0.3-7.0) |
| | Hispanic | 0.9 (0.3-2.6) | 2.9 (1.3-6.1) | 3.1 (1.7-5.7) | 4.7 (1.8-11.4) | 3.3 (1.9-5.7) |
| | White | 2.2 (0.6-7.4) | 0.5 (0.1-4.0) | 3.9 (2.3-6.5) | 4.6 (1.6-12.2) | 2.7 (1.5-4.7) |
| | Total | 2.0 (1.3-3.2) | 2.6 (1.5-4.5) | 3.4 (2.3-4.9) | 4.4 (2.1-9.0) | 3.3 (2.3-4.8) |
| Total | American Indian | 4.2 (1.8-9.4) | 7.8 (3.1-18.6) | 3.0 (1.1-7.9) | 5.2 (2.7-9.9) | 5.1 (3.1-8.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 8.9 (2.8-25.2) | 12.3 (4.1-31.4) | -- | 9.4 (4.4-18.8) |
| | Black | 8.3 (2.9-21.7) | 5.5 (1.2-22.2) | -- | -- | 8.5 (4.7-14.9) |
| | Hispanic | 3.9 (2.5-6.1) | 5.7 (4.0-8.1) | 5.0 (3.7-6.6) | 7.7 (4.5-12.8) | 5.8 (4.3-7.8) |
| | White | 2.9 (1.4-5.7) | 1.6 (0.8-3.4) | 3.6 (2.4-5.5) | 5.8 (3.1-10.9) | 3.4 (2.4-4.8) |
| | Total | 3.8 (2.7-5.4) | 4.7 (3.2-7.0) | 4.6 (3.7-5.8) | 6.9 (4.2-11.2) | 5.1 (3.8-6.9) |

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

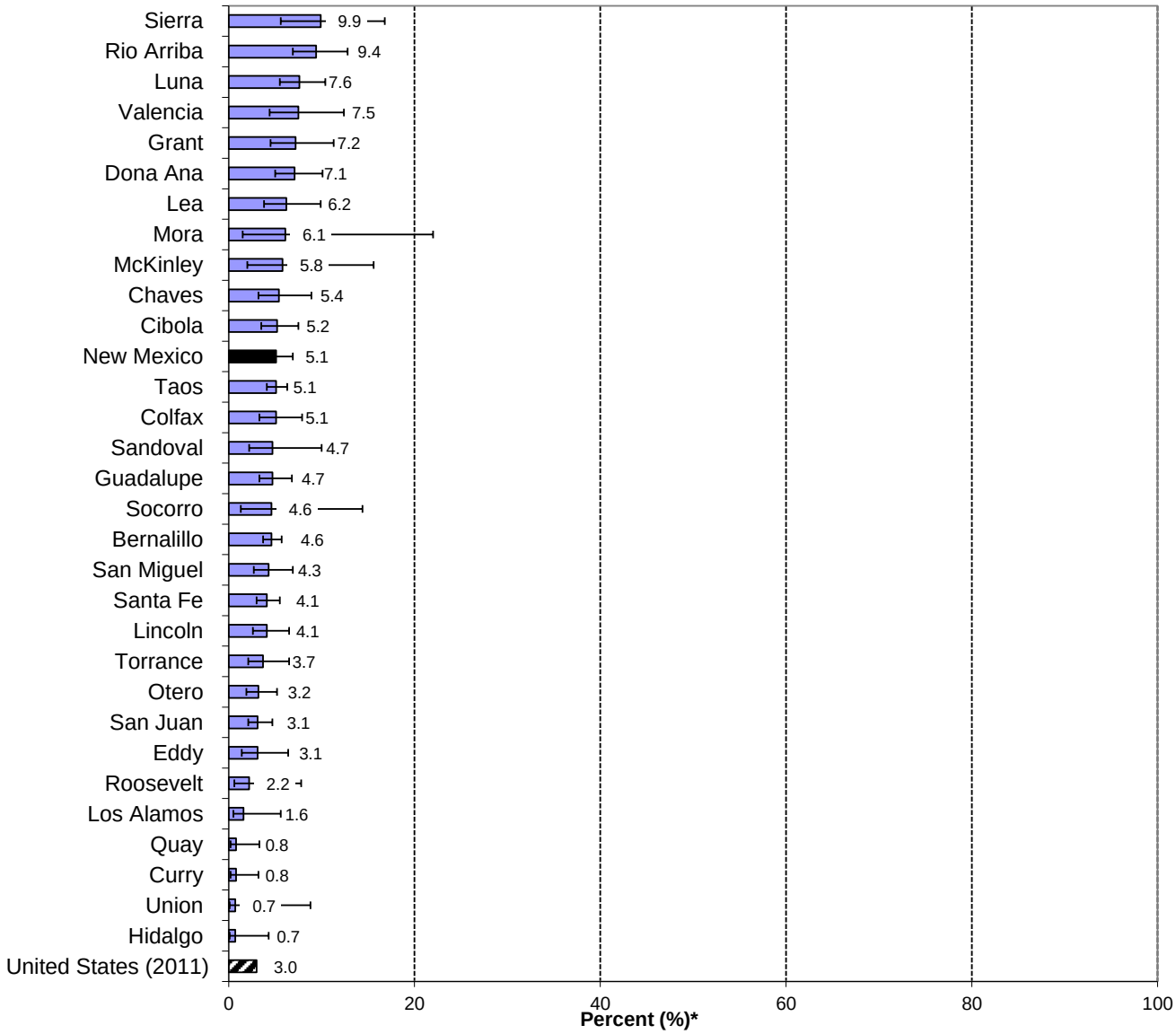
# YOUTH CURRENT COCAINE USE (continued)

## Chart 2: Current Cocaine Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Current Cocaine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



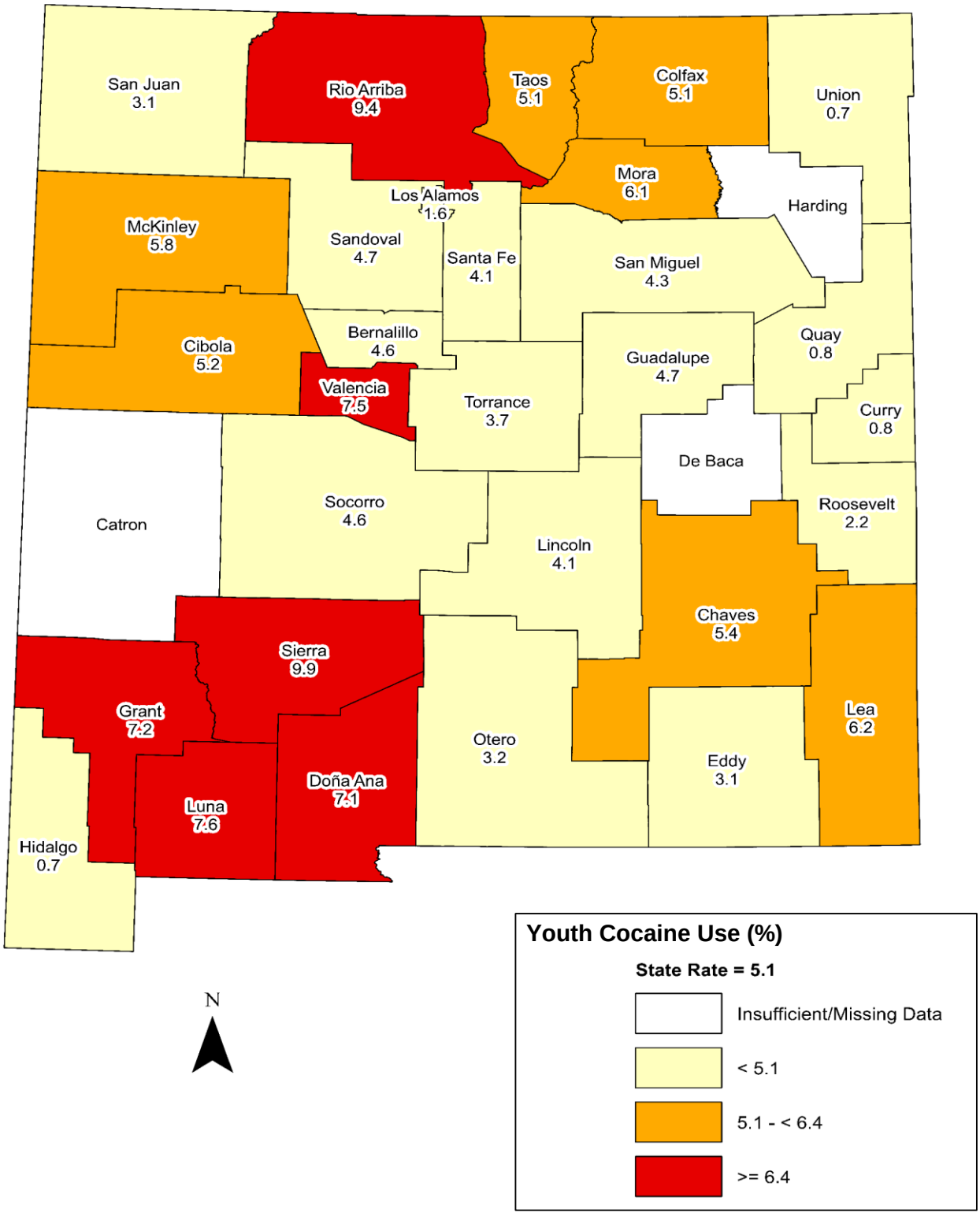

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported cocaine use at least once in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH CURRENT COCAINE USE (continued)

## Chart 4: Current Cocaine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH USED PAINKILLER TO GET HIGH

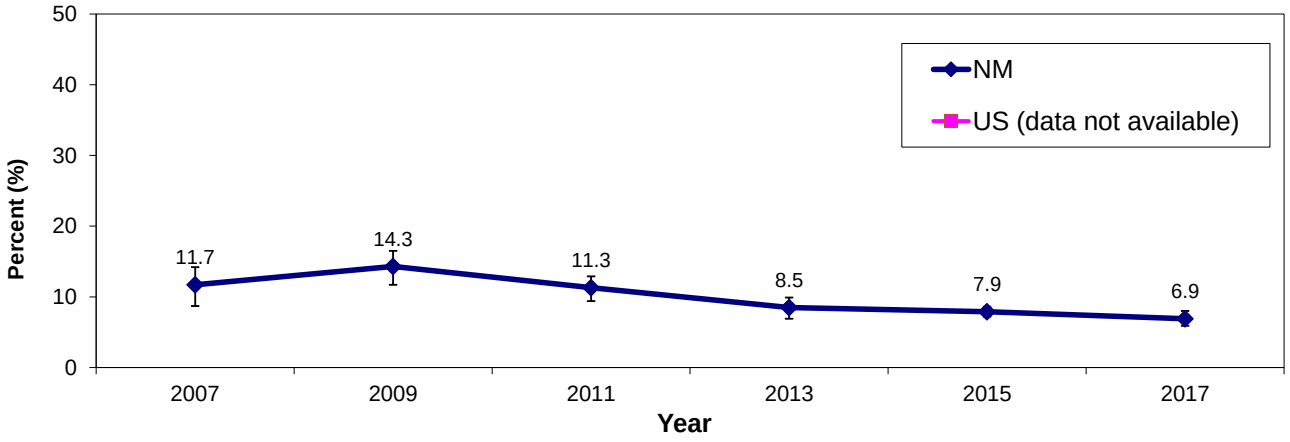
## Problem Statement

The rate of current use of painkillers to get high has shown no noticeable trend since the measure was added to the YRRS survey questionnaire in 2007. Painkiller use to get high had the second highest prevalence (6.9%) of all 30-day drug use measures in the 2017 YRRS, behind marijuana (27.3%). The question about the use of painkillers to get high is not on the national YRBS, and there is no national comparison.

The rate of painkiller use to get high was higher among males (7.4%) than females (6.1%), but this difference is not statistically significant. The prevalence was higher among Asian or Pacific Islander (15.0%) and Black (11.1%) students than among American Indian (8.1), Hispanic (6.7%) and White (5.4%) students.

In 2017, the rate of painkiller use to get high was highest in Sierra (12.9%), Rio Arriba (10.2%), and Chaves (10.0%) counties. The rate was lowest in Quay (1.4%), Hidalgo (1.6%), and Roosevelt (2.1%) counties.

## Chart 1: Used Painkiller to Get High* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2007-2017




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

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

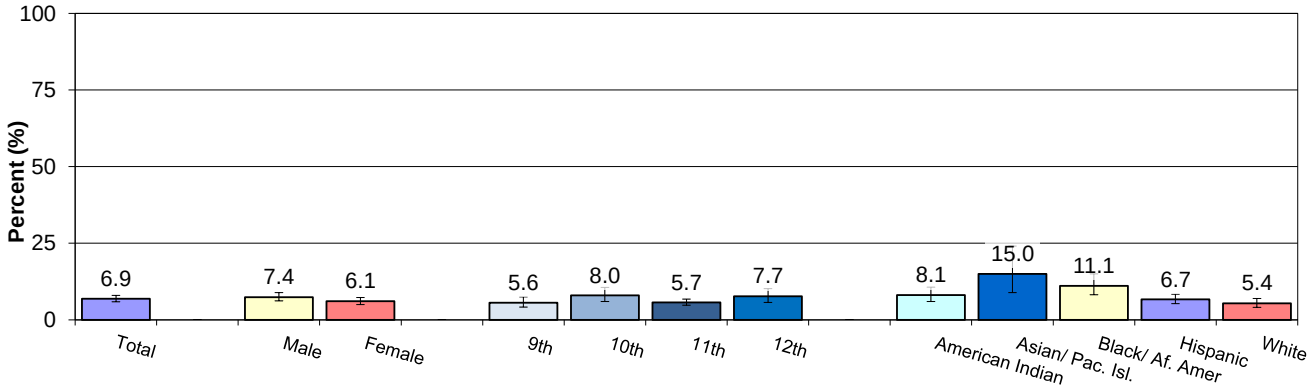
## Table 1: Used Painkiller to Get High, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 7.9 (4.1-14.7) | 7.6 (4.2-13.4) | 4.4 (1.9-10.0) | 5.5 (2.0-14.2) | 6.6 (4.1-10.6) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.9 (9.9-30.1) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.9 (9.5-19.9) |
| | Hispanic | 5.0 (2.6-9.4) | 10.8 (7.8-14.8) | 6.1 (3.7-9.8) | 11.5 (8.6-15.3) | 8.3 (6.6-10.2) |
| | White | 3.4 (1.2-9.5) | 6.5 (3.6-11.6) | 4.3 (2.2-8.5) | 4.8 (1.9-11.5) | 4.7 (3.1-7.2) |
| | Total | 5.7 (3.5-9.2) | 9.0 (6.7-12.0) | 5.7 (4.2-7.7) | 9.8 (7.1-13.3) | 7.4 (6.2-8.9) |
| Female | American Indian | 9.2 (4.7-17.1) | 14.9 (5.6-33.9) | 6.8 (3.8-11.9) | 5.7 (3.6-8.9) | 9.2 (6.7-12.5) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.0 (5.9-19.8) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.1 (2.6-13.5) |
| | Hispanic | 2.5 (1.6-3.8) | 7.1 (4.8-10.3) | 5.0 (3.2-7.5) | 5.1 (2.3-10.8) | 5.2 (3.8-7.2) |
| | White | 7.6 (4.6-12.3) | 4.7 (2.7-8.0) | 5.9 (2.9-11.4) | 5.8 (2.7-12.1) | 6.1 (4.4-8.2) |
| | Total | 5.2 (4.1-6.5) | 7.1 (5.0-9.8) | 5.7 (4.1-8.0) | 5.5 (3.2-9.3) | 6.1 (5.0-7.3) |
| Total | American Indian | 9.0 (5.4-14.6) | 10.9 (5.0-22.1) | 5.5 (3.4-8.8) | 5.6 (3.2-9.7) | 8.1 (6.0-10.7) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 12.6 (5.5-26.5) | 11.2 (5.7-20.9) | -- | 15.0 (8.9-24.1) |
| | Black | 9.8 (4.3-21.0) | 4.1 (1.9-8.5) | -- | -- | 11.1 (8.2-15.0) |
| | Hispanic | 4.0 (2.3-6.7) | 8.9 (6.4-12.1) | 5.5 (3.9-7.6) | 8.1 (6.1-10.6) | 6.7 (5.3-8.4) |
| | White | 5.5 (3.5-8.7) | 5.6 (3.3-9.3) | 5.1 (3.2-8.1) | 5.3 (2.8-9.8) | 5.4 (4.1-7.0) |
| | Total | 5.6 (4.2-7.5) | 8.0 (6.0-10.6) | 5.7 (4.8-6.8) | 7.7 (5.7-10.2) | 6.9 (5.9-8.0) |

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

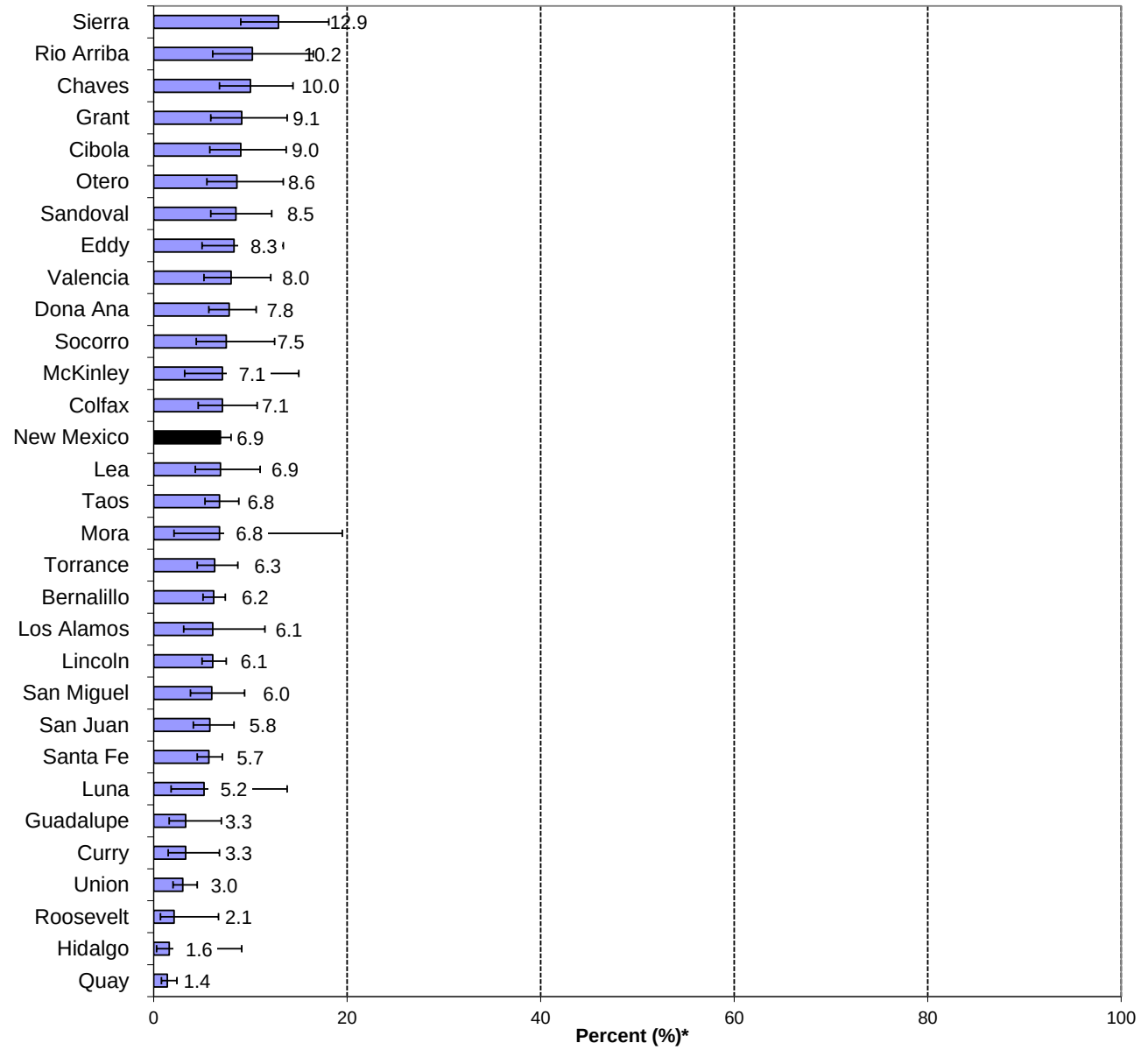
# YOUTH USED PAINKILLER TO GET HIGH (continued)

## Chart 2: Used Painkiller to Get High, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Used Painkiller to Get High* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



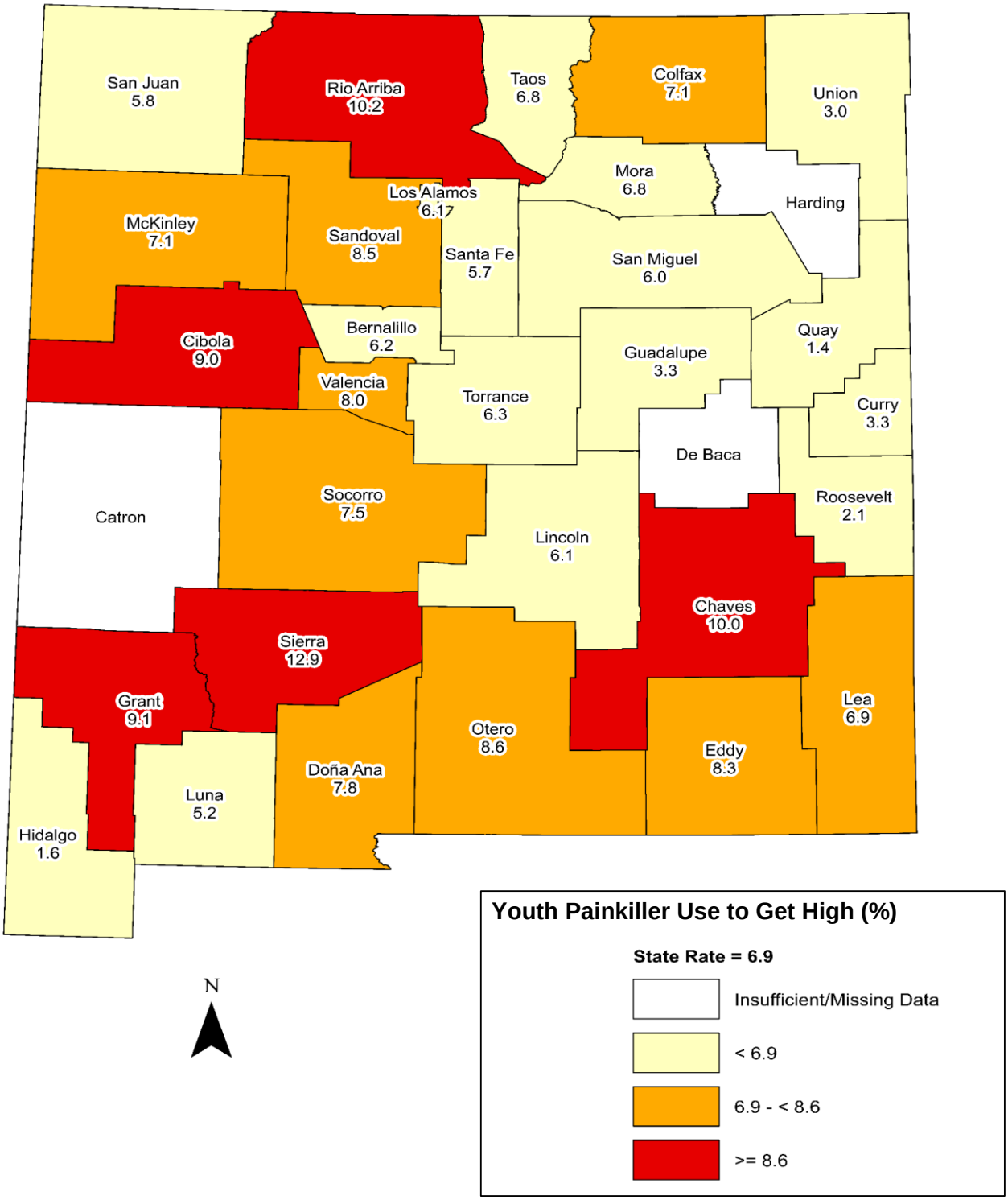

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported pain killer use to get high at least once in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH USED PAINKILLER TO GET HIGH (continued)

## Chart 4: Used Painkiller to Get High* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH HEROIN USE

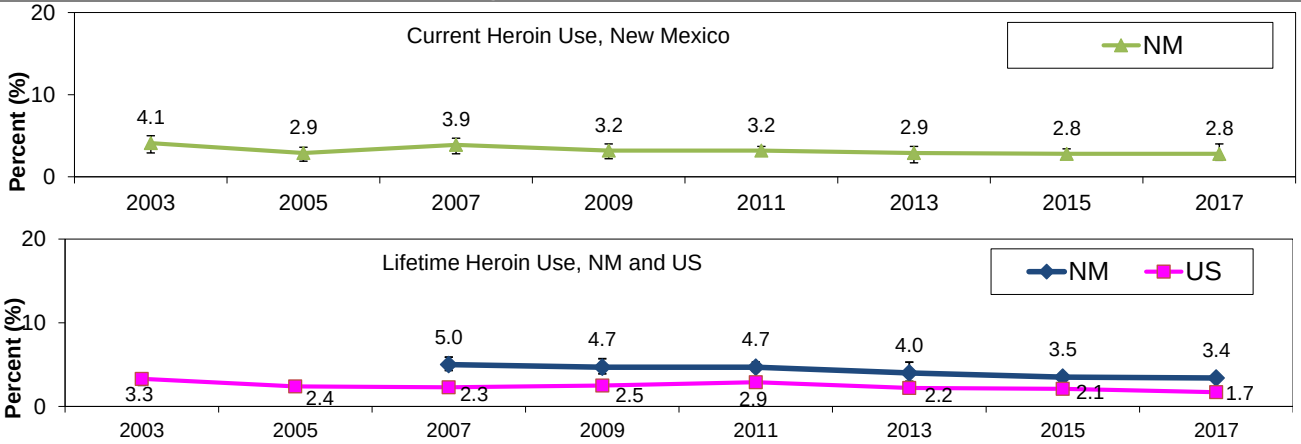
## Problem Statement

The rate of lifetime heroin use by youth has not significantly varied in recent years, neither in New Mexico nor the US. The New Mexico rate for lifetime heroin use has been consistently higher than the US rate. This remained true in 2017, with a rate of 3.4% for New Mexico and 1.7% for the US. For current heroin use, there is no apparent trend in the New Mexico rate. There is no national comparison for current heroin use.

Asian or Pacific Islander (6.4%) and Black (6.0%) students were more likely to be current heroin users than Hispanic (3.1%), American Indian (2.9%), or White (1.8%) students. The prevalence of current heroin use was not associated with grade level. Males were more likely to report current heroin use (3.6%) than females (1.9%); this difference was not statistically significant.

In 2017, the highest rates for lifetime heroin use were in Sierra (6.0%), Valencia (5.5%), Rio Arriba (5.4%), and Grant (5.1%) counties and the lowest in Union (0.0%), and Curry (0.0%) counties.

## Chart 1: Heroin Use*, Current and Lifetime, by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

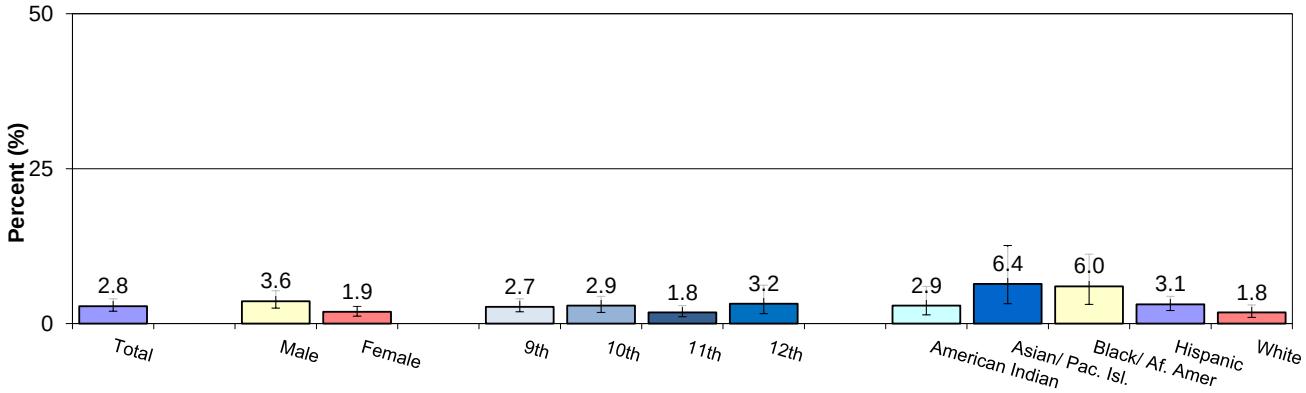
## Table 1: Current Heroin Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 1.7 (0.5-5.5) | 2.9 (0.5-15.5) | 0.0 (.-.) | 2.8 (0.7-10.1) | 1.9 (1.0-3.4) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.3 (2.8-17.8) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.2 (4.9-16.7) |
| | Hispanic | 3.9 (2.3-6.6) | 5.1 (3.0-8.6) | 2.2 (1.2-4.2) | 5.1 (2.3-11.1) | 4.2 (2.9-6.1) |
| | White | 1.7 (0.4-6.7) | 2.8 (1.1-6.8) | 2.2 (0.9-5.5) | 3.3 (1.1-9.5) | 2.5 (1.3-4.7) |
| | Total | 3.5 (2.0-6.0) | 4.1 (2.7-6.2) | 2.6 (1.5-4.4) | 4.3 (2.2-8.2) | 3.6 (2.5-5.3) |
| Female | American Indian | 5.5 (1.5-17.7) | 4.9 (0.9-21.6) | 0.3 (0.0-1.8) | 2.5 (0.6-10.7) | 3.5 (1.4-8.5) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.2 (2.2-11.5) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.4 (0.0-2.7) |
| | Hispanic | 0.9 (0.3-3.2) | 1.9 (0.9-3.9) | 0.5 (0.1-1.9) | 2.7 (0.8-8.6) | 1.9 (1.1-3.5) |
| | White | 1.1 (0.3-3.6) | 0.0 (.-.) | 1.8 (0.7-4.7) | 1.2 (0.3-4.9) | 1.0 (0.5-2.2) |
| | Total | 1.6 (0.9-2.7) | 1.6 (0.8-3.3) | 1.0 (0.5-1.9) | 2.1 (0.8-5.2) | 1.9 (1.2-2.8) |
| Total | American Indian | 4.0 (1.6-9.4) | 3.8 (0.7-17.5) | 0.1 (0.0-0.9) | 2.6 (0.8-8.4) | 2.9 (1.4-6.0) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 6.4 (1.7-21.7) | 9.3 (2.5-29.6) | -- | 6.4 (3.2-12.6) |
| | Black | 7.8 (2.6-21.5) | 2.2 (0.3-15.8) | -- | -- | 6.0 (3.1-11.2) |
| | Hispanic | 2.6 (1.8-3.9) | 3.4 (2.1-5.5) | 1.3 (0.6-2.6) | 3.8 (1.6-8.8) | 3.1 (2.1-4.4) |
| | White | 1.4 (0.5-3.7) | 1.4 (0.6-3.6) | 2.0 (1.0-4.2) | 2.3 (1.0-5.3) | 1.8 (1.0-3.0) |
| | Total | 2.7 (1.9-4.0) | 2.9 (1.8-4.4) | 1.8 (1.1-2.9) | 3.2 (1.6-6.2) | 2.8 (2.0-4.0) |

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval, 95% CIs are not calculated for zero rates)

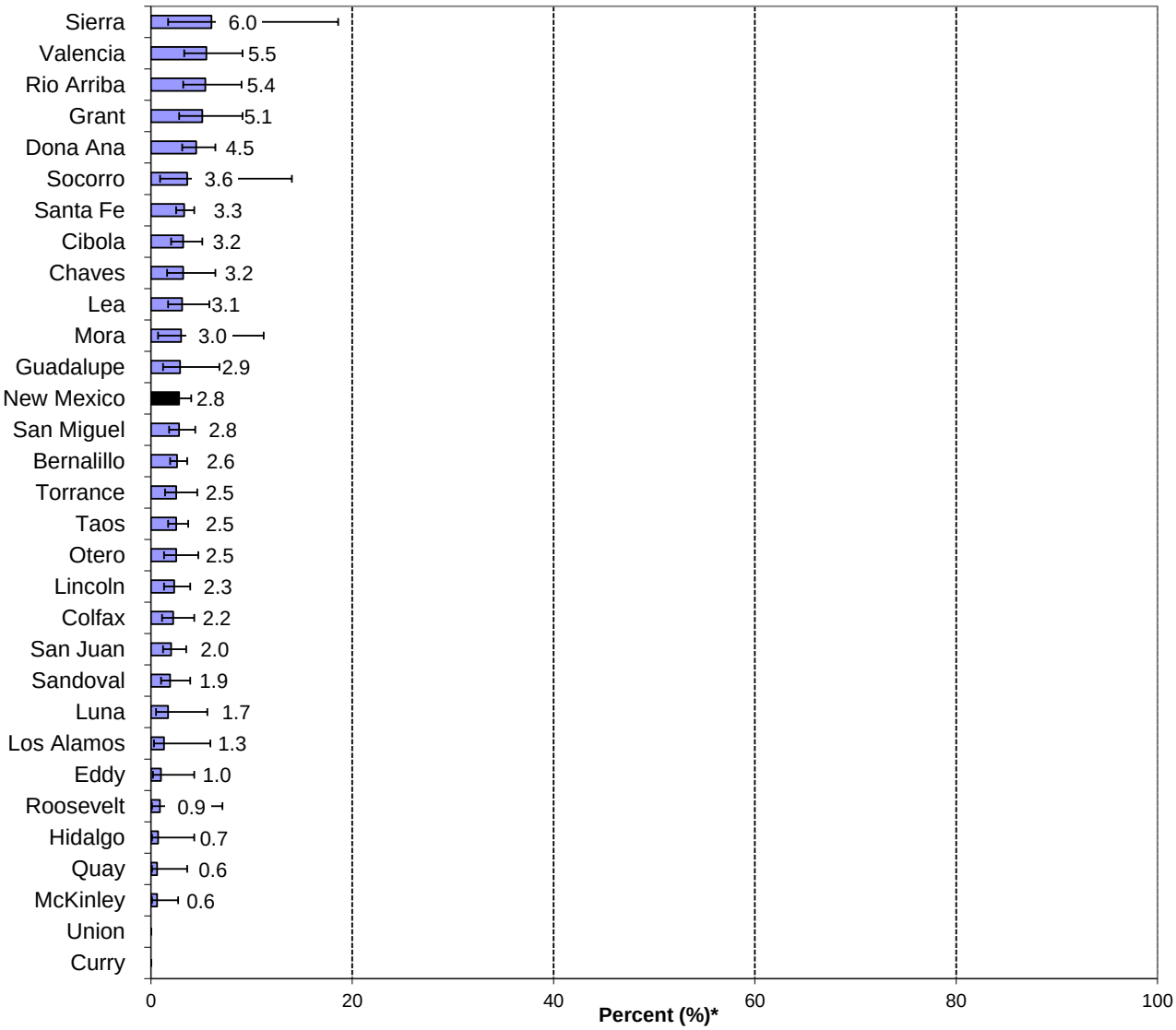
# YOUTH HEROIN USE (continued)

## Chart 2: Current Heroin Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Current Heroin Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



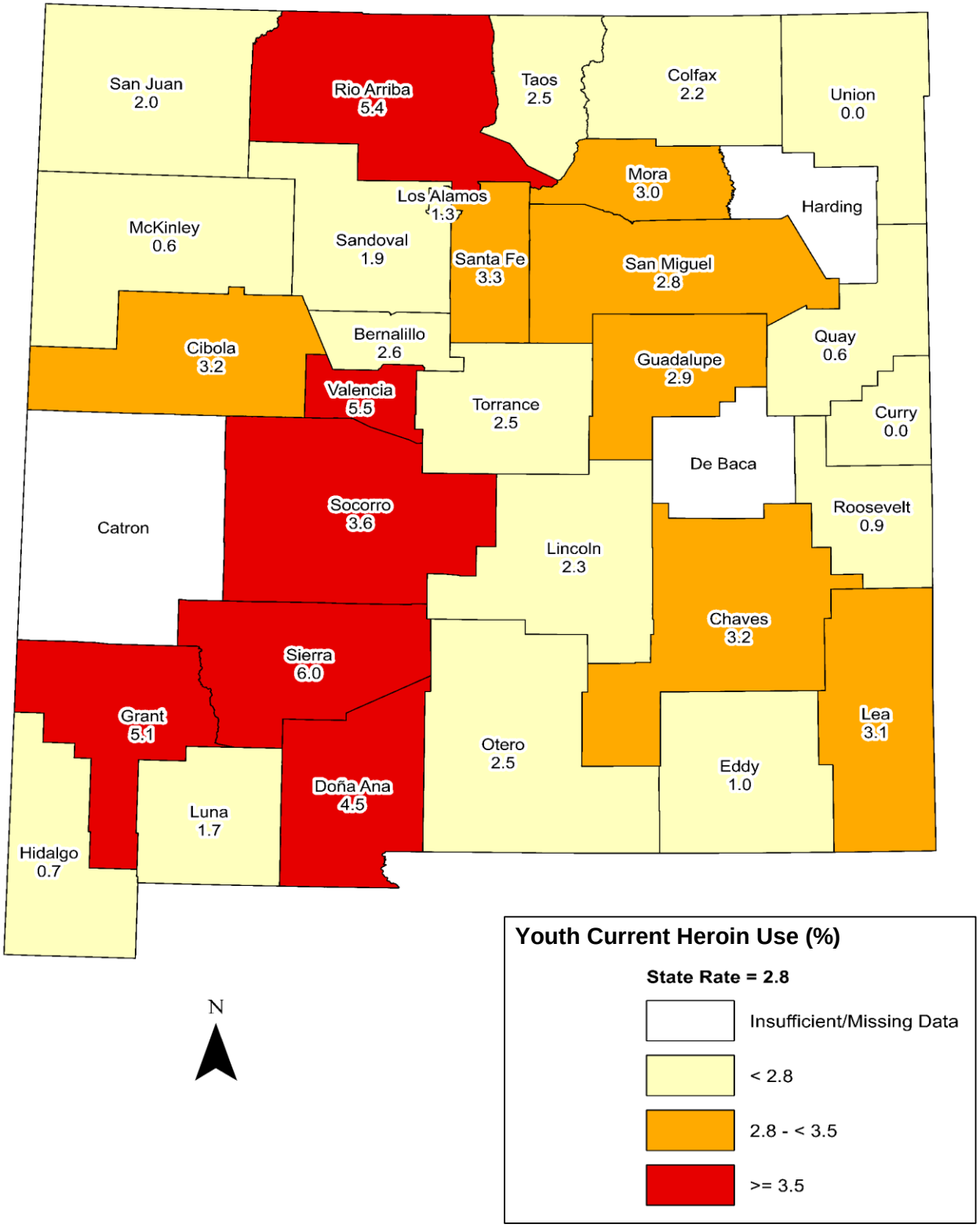

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported heroin use at least once in the past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH HEROIN USE (continued)

## Chart 4: Current Heroin Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH METHAMPHETAMINE USE

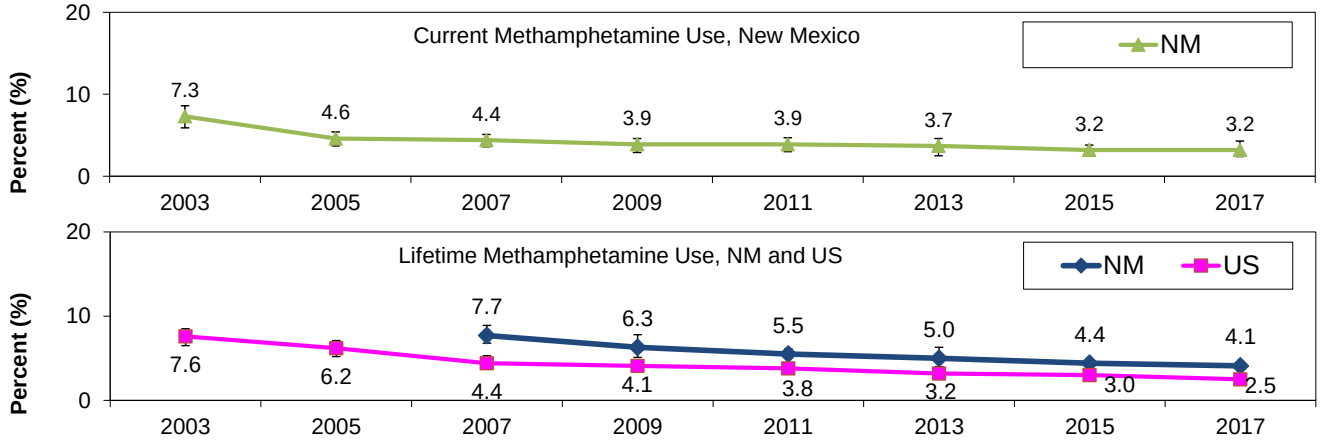
## Problem Statement

New Mexico's rate of lifetime methamphetamine use decreased from 7.7% in 2007 to 4.1% in 2017. The US rate decreased from 1999 (9.1%, not shown) to 2017 (2.5%). The New Mexico rate for lifetime methamphetamine use has been consistently higher than the US rate. This remained true in 2017. For current methamphetamine use, New Mexico prevalence decreased from 7.3% in 2003 to 4.6% in 2005, but there has been no statistically significant change since then. There is no national comparison for current methamphetamine use.

Asian or Pacific Islander (6.3%) and Black (5.3%) students were more likely to be current methamphetamine users than Hispanic (3.4%), American Indian (3.5%), or White (2.3%) students. Prevalence of current methamphetamine use was not associated with grade level. Males were more likely to report current methamphetamine use (4.3%) than females (1.9%).

In 2017, the highest rates of current methamphetamine use were in Sierra (7.5%), Grant (6.3%), Rio Arriba (6.0%), and Valencia (5.9%) counties, and the lowest rates were in Union (0.0%), Quay (0.6%), and Hidalgo (0.7%) counties.

## Chart 1: Methamphetamine Use*, Current and Lifetime, by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

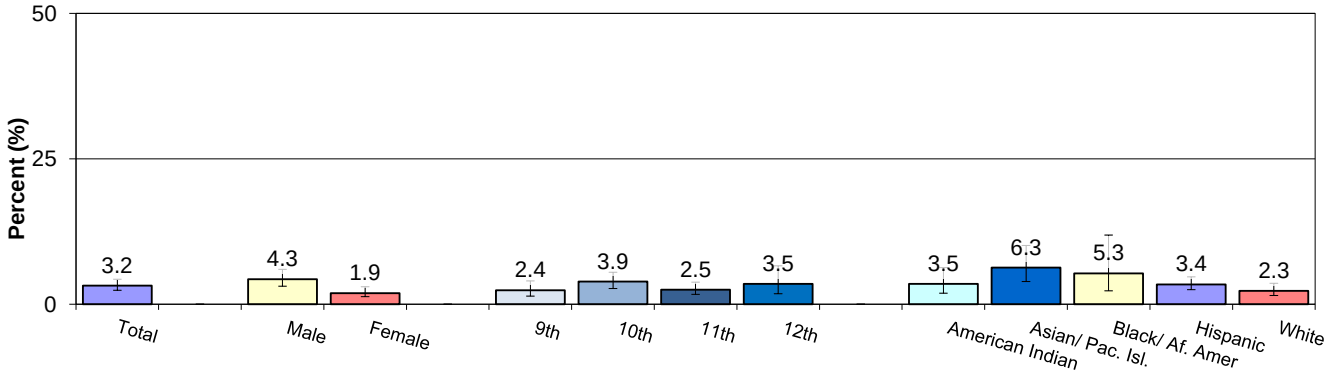
## Table 1: Current Methamphetamine Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 1.4 (0.5-4.1) | 5.3 (1.9-13.9) | 3.7 (1.2-11.4) | 2.8 (0.7-10.0) | 3.2 (2.0-4.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.9 (3.3-13.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.2 (3.4-18.6) |
| | Hispanic | 3.9 (1.8-8.5) | 6.5 (4.3-9.6) | 3.2 (1.4-7.3) | 5.0 (2.6-9.3) | 4.8 (3.3-7.0) |
| | White | 1.3 (0.3-6.6) | 4.0 (2.6-6.2) | 2.9 (1.5-5.3) | 5.6 (1.9-15.3) | 3.4 (2.1-5.4) |
| | Total | 3.0 (1.4-6.5) | 5.6 (4.0-7.8) | 3.7 (2.5-5.7) | 4.9 (2.5-9.2) | 4.3 (3.1-6.0) |
| Female | American Indian | 4.9 (1.2-17.7) | 4.9 (1.0-21.7) | 0.0 (.-.) | 2.5 (0.5-10.6) | 3.2 (1.2-8.4) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.5 (2.2-13.0) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.0 (.-.) |
| | Hispanic | 0.3 (0.0-2.7) | 2.3 (1.1-4.8) | 1.1 (0.3-4.0) | 3.1 (1.1-7.9) | 2.0 (1.1-3.7) |
| | White | 1.5 (0.4-4.7) | 0.5 (0.1-3.7) | 2.0 (0.9-4.1) | 0.6 (0.1-4.6) | 1.2 (0.5-2.6) |
| | Total | 1.3 (0.6-2.9) | 2.1 (1.2-3.8) | 1.3 (0.7-2.5) | 2.1 (0.9-5.2) | 1.9 (1.3-3.0) |
| Total | American Indian | 3.5 (1.4-8.9) | 5.1 (1.5-15.8) | 1.9 (0.6-6.2) | 2.6 (0.8-8.4) | 3.5 (1.9-6.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 5.8 (3.2-10.5) | 9.5 (3.5-23.2) | -- | 6.3 (3.9-10.1) |
| | Black | 5.5 (1.2-21.2) | 5.6 (1.2-22.4) | -- | -- | 5.3 (2.3-11.9) |
| | Hispanic | 2.4 (1.1-4.9) | 4.3 (2.8-6.4) | 2.1 (1.0-4.2) | 3.9 (2.2-6.9) | 3.4 (2.5-4.7) |
| | White | 1.4 (0.5-3.8) | 2.3 (1.6-3.3) | 2.4 (1.5-3.8) | 3.3 (1.3-8.4) | 2.3 (1.5-3.6) |
| | Total | 2.4 (1.4-4.0) | 3.9 (2.7-5.5) | 2.5 (1.7-3.8) | 3.5 (1.8-6.6) | 3.2 (2.4-4.3) |

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval, 95% CIs are not calculated for zero rates)

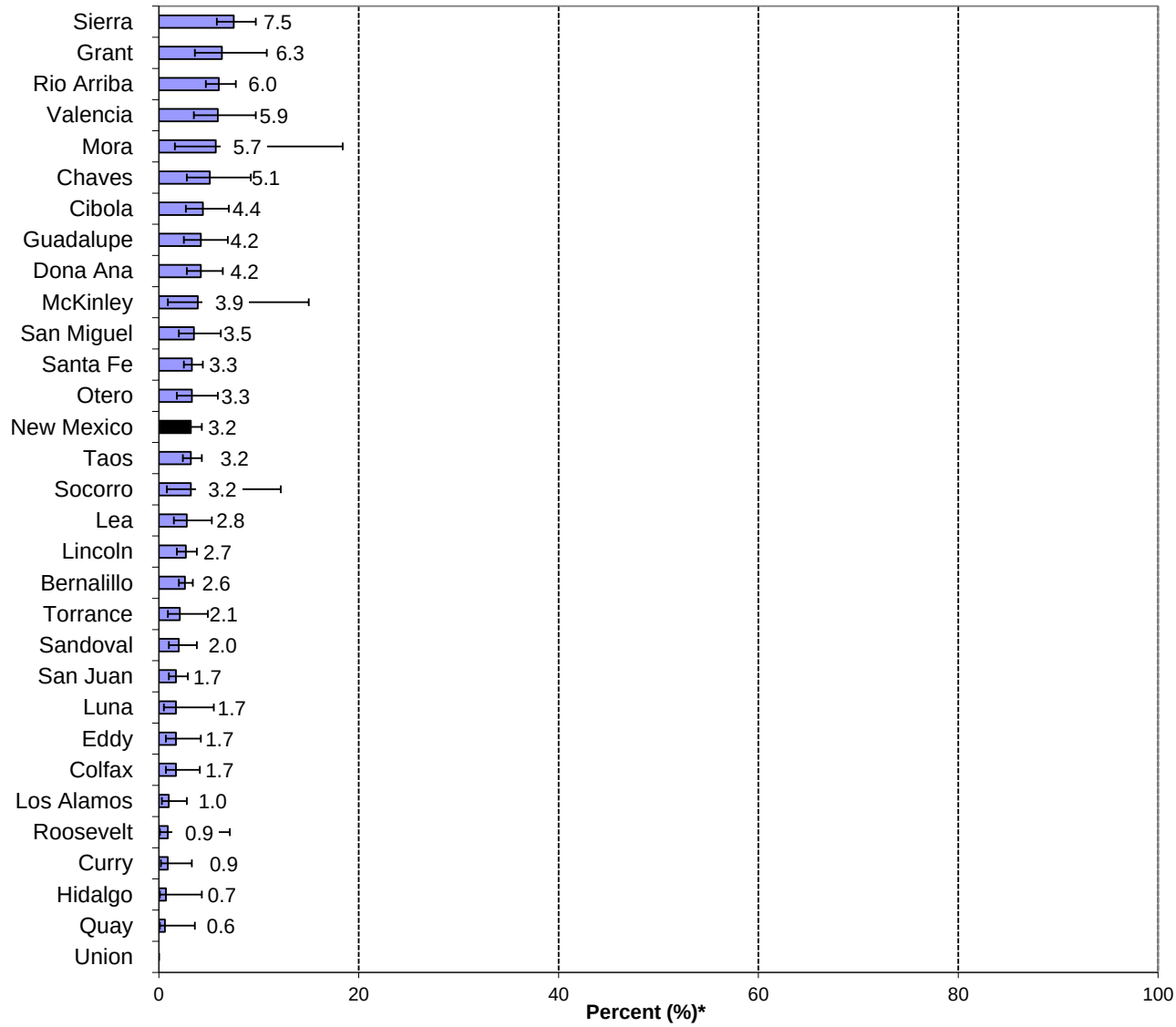
# YOUTH METHAMPHETAMINE USE (continued)

## Chart 2: Current Methamphetamine Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Current Methamphetamine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



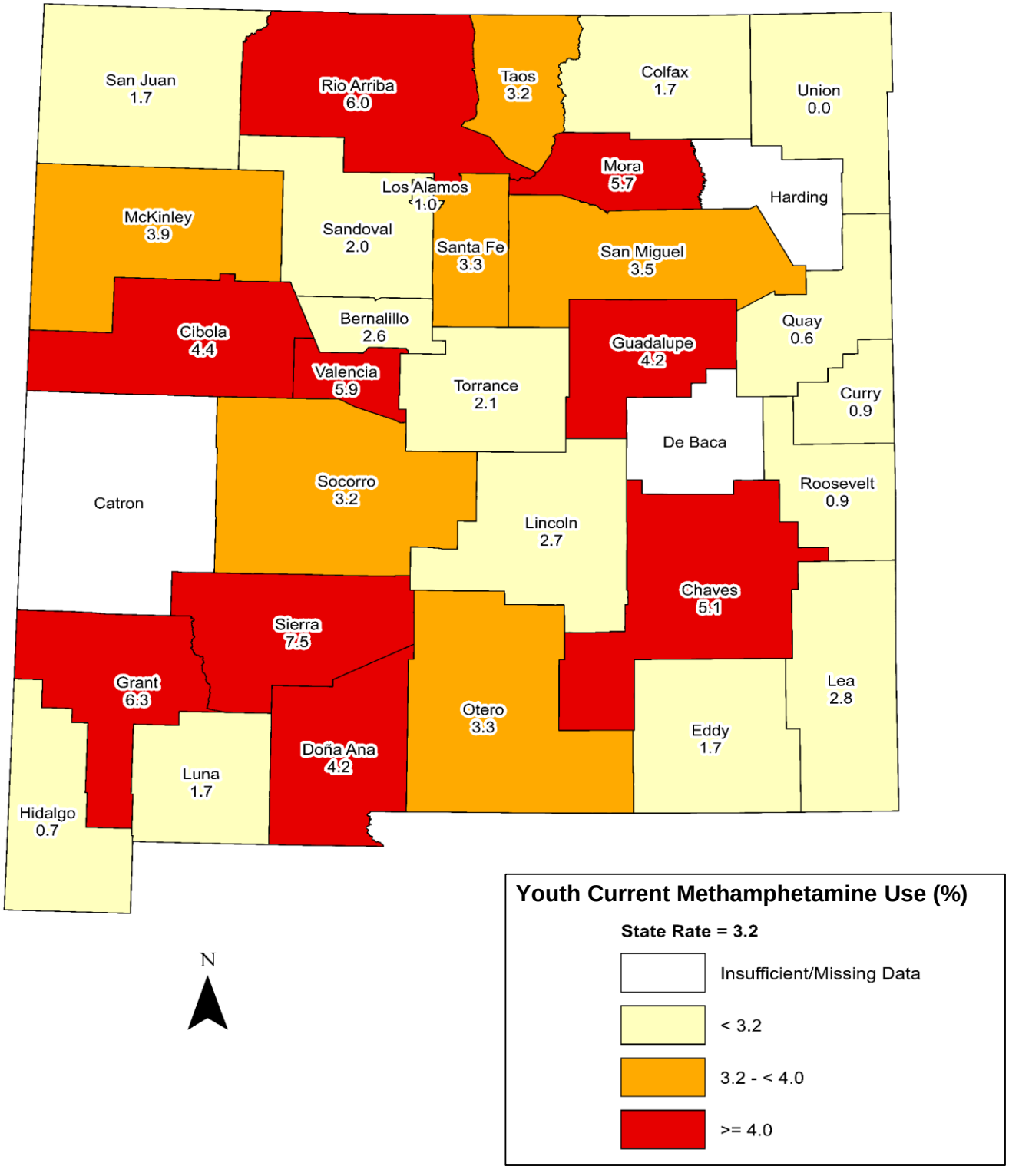

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported methamphetamine use at least once in the past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH METHAMPHETAMINE USE (continued)

## Chart 4: Current Methamphetamine Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH CURRENT INHALANT USE

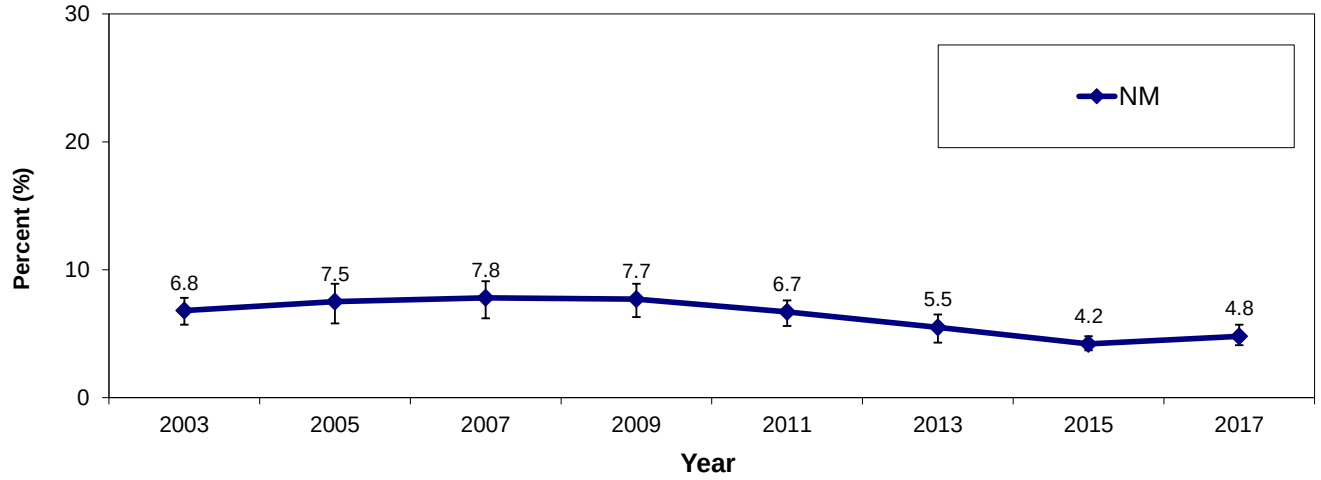
## Problem Statement

The rate of current use of inhalants (sniffing glue, breathing the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaling paints or sprays) was 4.8% in 2017 and has not varied significantly over recent years. There is no national comparison for current inhalant use.

Asian or Pacific Islander (11.7%) and Black (5.8%) students were more likely to use inhalants than Hispanic (4.6%), American Indian (4.9%), or White (4.4%) students. Prevalence of inhalant use was not associated with grade level. There was no statistically significant difference in prevalence of inhalant use between males (5.3%) and females (4.2%).

In 2017, the highest rates for current inhalant use were in Rio Arriba (9.1%), Grant (8.3%), and Cibola (7.5%) counties and the lowest rates in Union (0.8%), Curry (0.9%), and Roosevelt (1.1%) counties.

## Chart 1: Current Inhalant Use* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

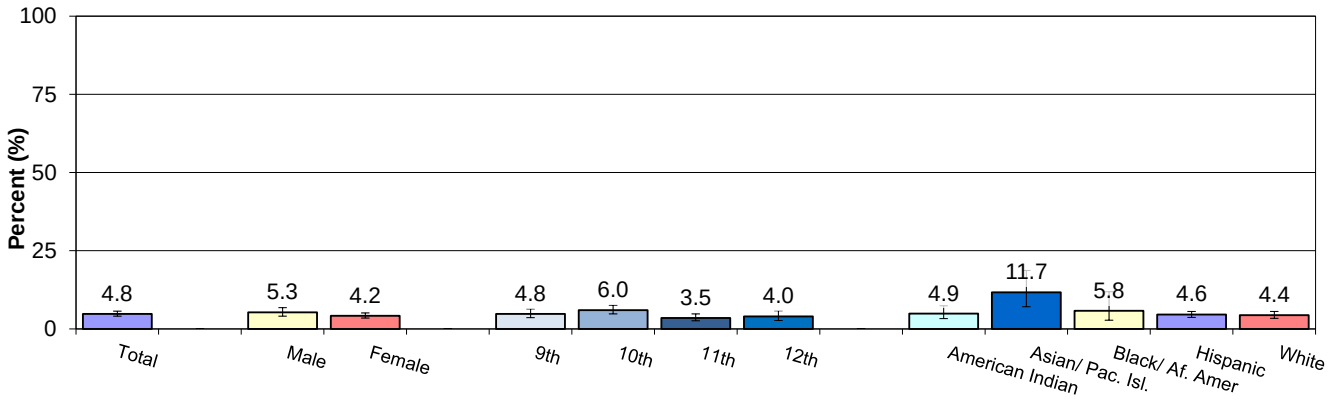
## Table 1: Current Inhalant Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 2.4 (0.9-6.7) | 3.8 (0.9-14.7) | 5.0 (2.1-11.5) | 2.4 (0.7-7.7) | 3.3 (2.2-5.1) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.3 (6.9-23.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.9 (3.0-14.8) |
| | Hispanic | 4.8 (2.8-8.3) | 7.6 (4.8-11.8) | 2.4 (1.2-4.6) | 7.2 (4.4-11.7) | 5.5 (4.0-7.6) |
| | White | 3.7 (1.3-10.0) | 6.4 (3.7-10.8) | 4.2 (2.4-7.3) | 4.4 (1.7-10.5) | 4.6 (3.2-6.7) |
| | Total | 4.7 (2.8-7.7) | 6.5 (4.9-8.7) | 4.4 (3.0-6.3) | 5.7 (3.4-9.1) | 5.3 (4.1-6.8) |
| Female | American Indian | 7.4 (3.4-15.3) | 8.0 (2.6-22.2) | 5.5 (2.5-11.4) | 1.8 (0.3-9.1) | 6.2 (3.8-10.0) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.6 (4.9-17.9) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.0 (0.9-9.5) |
| | Hispanic | 2.6 (1.0-6.7) | 5.3 (3.3-8.5) | 2.2 (0.8-5.6) | 2.3 (0.8-6.5) | 3.6 (2.5-5.2) |
| | White | 5.7 (2.6-12.3) | 5.0 (2.9-8.7) | 2.5 (0.9-7.2) | 3.0 (1.1-8.3) | 4.2 (2.9-5.9) |
| | Total | 4.6 (3.2-6.5) | 5.5 (3.9-7.8) | 2.7 (1.6-4.6) | 2.4 (1.3-4.2) | 4.2 (3.5-5.1) |
| Total | American Indian | 5.2 (3.0-8.9) | 5.7 (1.8-16.5) | 5.2 (2.9-9.2) | 2.1 (0.8-5.1) | 4.9 (3.3-7.4) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 8.5 (4.6-15.4) | 12.3 (4.1-31.4) | -- | 11.7 (7.1-18.7) |
| | Black | 8.7 (3.3-21.1) | 2.8 (0.5-14.4) | -- | -- | 5.8 (2.8-11.9) |
| | Hispanic | 3.9 (2.6-5.9) | 6.4 (4.7-8.7) | 2.3 (1.3-3.8) | 4.6 (2.7-7.7) | 4.6 (3.7-5.6) |
| | White | 4.7 (2.5-8.8) | 5.7 (3.7-8.6) | 3.4 (1.8-6.3) | 3.7 (2.1-6.5) | 4.4 (3.4-5.6) |
| | Total | 4.8 (3.6-6.4) | 6.0 (4.8-7.6) | 3.5 (2.6-4.8) | 4.0 (2.7-5.8) | 4.8 (4.1-5.7) |

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

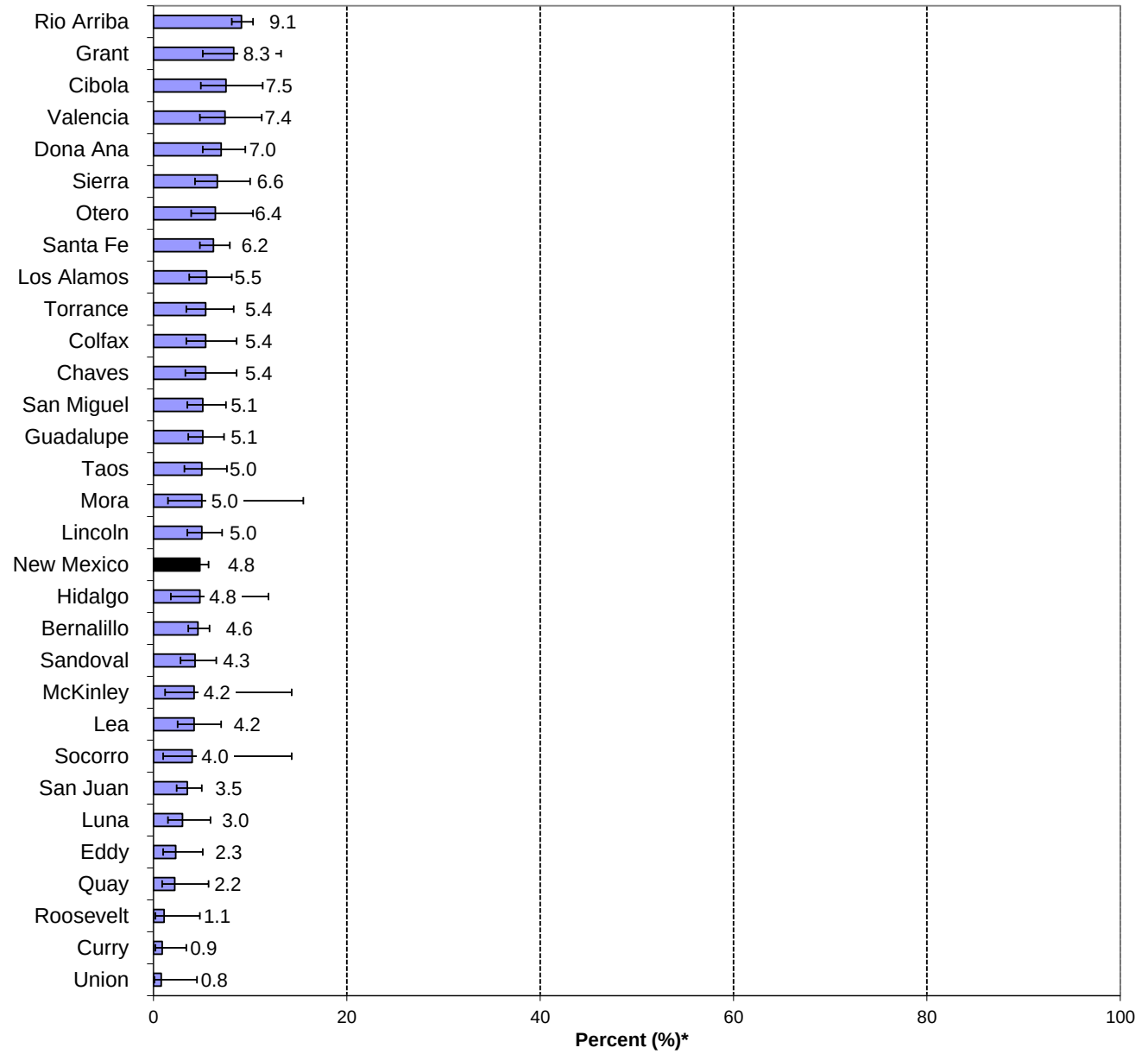
# YOUTH CURRENT INHALANT USE (continued)

## Chart 2: Current Inhalant Use, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Current Inhalant Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



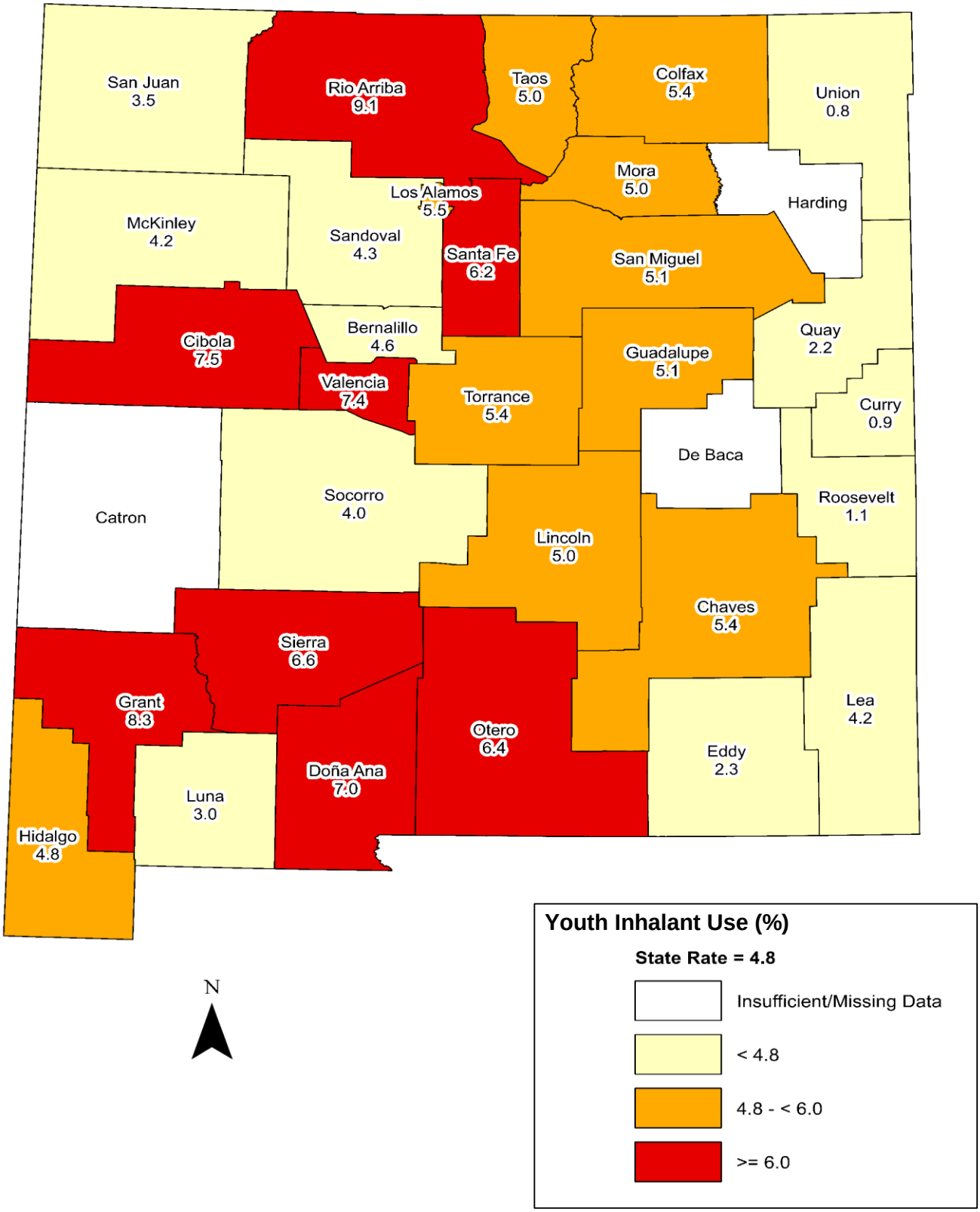

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported inhalant use at least once in past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH CURRENT INHALANT USE (continued)

## Chart 4: Current Inhalant Use* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

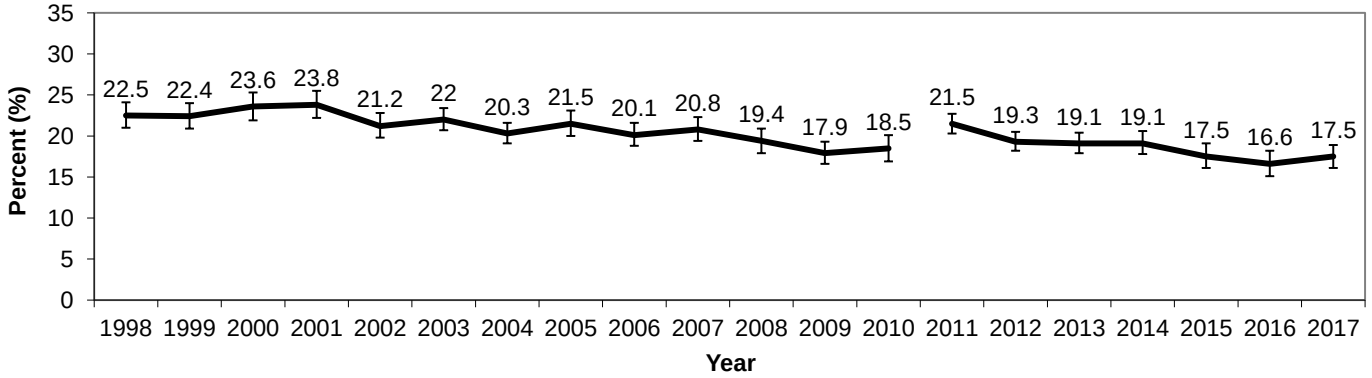
# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING

## Problem Statement

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

In 2017, current smoking rates among adults in New Mexico (17.5%) were slightly more than the US overall (17.0%). As shown in Chart 1, New Mexico's adult smoking prevalence rate has decreased since 1998. In 2017, as shown in Table 1, smoking was more prevalent among adults aged 25-64 (19.7%) than among young adults aged 18-24 (16.4%) or adults aged 65 and over (10.2%). New Mexico men were more likely to smoke than women (19.7% v 14.9%). Among males, Blacks had the highest smoking prevalence (33.6%), followed by Hispanics (21.9%) and American Indians (19.6%). Among females, the highest prevalence of smoking was among Blacks (24.6%) followed by Whites (16.3%).

## Chart 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)*, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 1998-2017




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

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

## Table 1: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017

| | | Number | | | | Percent* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sex | Race/Ethnicity | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages | Ages 18-24 | Ages 25-64 | Ages 65+ | All Ages* |
| Male | American Indian | 3,353 | 8,410 | 738 | 12,652 | 31.6 | 18.2 | 9.7 | 19.6 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 1,568 | - | 2,199 | - | 17.3 | - | 17.5 |
| | Black | - | 4,275 | - | 6,533 | - | 31.6 | - | 33.6 |
| | Hispanic | 11,529 | 59,389 | 7,013 | 78,000 | 19.5 | 24.1 | 13.9 | 21.9 |
| | White | 3,488 | 42,646 | 9,272 | 55,560 | 11.3 | 20.3 | 9.8 | 16.5 |
| | Total | 19,960 | 116,827 | 18,680 | 155,245 | 18.8 | 22.2 | 11.9 | 19.7 |
| Female | American Indian | 626 | 6,027 | 328 | 7,115 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 9.8 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 1,823 | - | 1,831 | - | 15.7 | - | 11.5 |
| | Black | - | 2,603 | - | 3,552 | - | 27.2 | - | 24.6 |
| | Hispanic | 6,501 | 38,807 | 5,345 | 51,237 | 11.5 | 15.6 | 8.7 | 14.0 |
| | White | 6,025 | 41,698 | 9,627 | 56,644 | 22.8 | 19.6 | 8.9 | 16.3 |
| | Total | 13,511 | 91,937 | 16,238 | 121,633 | 13.8 | 17.2 | 8.7 | 14.9 |
| Total | American Indian | 3,750 | 14,394 | 1,100 | 19,690 | 17.7 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 14.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | - | 3,425 | - | 4,221 | - | 16.5 | - | 14.8 |
| | Black | - | 6,758 | 1,281 | 9,770 | - | 29.2 | 26.4 | 28.9 |
| | Hispanic | 18,071 | 98,122 | 12,339 | 129,154 | 15.6 | 19.8 | 11.0 | 17.9 |
| | White | 9,658 | 84,345 | 18,880 | 112,193 | 16.8 | 19.9 | 9.3 | 16.4 |
| | Total | 33,394 | 208,756 | 34,915 | 276,767 | 16.4 | 19.7 | 10.2 | 17.2 |

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

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Problem Statement (continued)

Smoking prevalence rates were highest among Black men (33.6%) while smoking-related death rates were highest among White men (145.5 per 100,0000 population) and Black men (144.6 per 100,000 population). Among women, Blacks had the highest smoking prevalence rates (24.6%). However, White women had the highest smoking-related death rates (81.2 deaths per 100,000 population) followed by Blacks (68.4 deaths per 100,000 population).

As shown in Table 2 and Chart 2, the counties with the highest smoking rates were Curry (32.7%), Socorro (27.9%), Quay (26.9%), and Valencia (26.2%); these four counties had rates one and a half times higher than the national rate. The counties with the lowest rates were Los Alamos (8.3%), McKinley (10.6%), and Colfax (13.3%).

**Table 2: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days) by Race/Ethnicity and County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017**

| | Number | | | | | | Percent* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| County | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races | American Indian | Asian/ Pacific Islander | Black | Hispanic | White | All Races |
| Bernalillo | 2,544 | - | - | 41,825 | 33,429 | 86,811 | 11.5 | - | - | 17.3 | 14.4 | 16.5 |
| Catron | - | - | - | - | - | 689 | - | - | - | - | - | 21.6 |
| Chaves | - | - | - | 4,825 | 4,383 | 9,330 | - | - | - | 19.4 | 20.2 | 19.3 |
| Cibola | 1,851 | - | - | 1,893 | 814 | 4,489 | 23.5 | - | - | 23.9 | 17.4 | 21.6 |
| Colfax | - | - | - | - | 585 | 1,376 | - | - | - | - | 11.0 | 13.3 |
| Curry | - | - | - | 3,780 | 6,385 | 12,091 | - | - | - | 27.6 | 32.0 | 32.7 |
| De Baca | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dona Ana | - | - | - | 14,495 | 7,330 | 22,355 | - | - | - | 14.0 | 14.1 | 13.8 |
| Eddy | - | - | - | 2,542 | 4,704 | 7,650 | - | - | - | 13.5 | 21.5 | 18.1 |
| Grant | - | - | - | 1,247 | 1,771 | 3,157 | - | - | - | 11.7 | 15.2 | 13.8 |
| Guadalupe | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Harding | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hidalgo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lea | - | - | - | 3,341 | 4,891 | 8,809 | - | - | - | 13.2 | 24.0 | 18.2 |
| Lincoln | - | - | - | - | 2,270 | 3,964 | - | - | - | - | 20.5 | 24.4 |
| Los Alamos | - | - | - | - | 902 | 1,176 | - | - | - | - | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Luna | - | - | - | 2,150 | 2,303 | 4,279 | - | - | - | 19.3 | 35.0 | 23.5 |
| McKinley | 2,469 | - | - | 1,557 | 978 | 5,477 | 6.4 | - | - | 24.2 | 17.4 | 10.6 |
| Mora | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Otero | 302 | - | - | 2,144 | 5,376 | 8,509 | 10.6 | - | - | 12.6 | 19.6 | 17.0 |
| Quay | - | - | - | - | 860 | 1,794 | - | - | - | - | 23.4 | 26.9 |
| Rio Arriba | - | - | - | 4,743 | 923 | 6,342 | - | - | - | 22.3 | 19.9 | 20.9 |
| Roosevelt | - | - | - | - | 1,657 | 2,554 | - | - | - | - | 19.4 | 17.2 |
| Sandoval | - | - | - | 5,331 | 7,730 | 18,589 | - | - | - | 13.9 | 14.6 | 17.3 |
| San Juan | 4,282 | - | - | 3,654 | 7,621 | 15,918 | 12.1 | - | - | 22.6 | 18.7 | 17.0 |
| San Miguel | - | - | - | 4,439 | 388 | 4,649 | - | - | - | 25.7 | 8.5 | 20.5 |
| Santa Fe | - | - | - | 9,523 | 6,689 | 16,899 | - | - | - | 16.9 | 11.4 | 14.0 |
| Sierra | - | - | - | - | 1,313 | 1,844 | - | - | - | - | 19.4 | 19.3 |
| Socorro | - | - | - | - | - | 3,717 | - | - | - | - | - | 27.9 |
| Taos | - | - | - | 1,699 | 713 | 3,825 | - | - | - | 11.7 | 6.6 | 14.1 |
| Torrance | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Valencia | - | - | - | 8,535 | 5,013 | 15,179 | - | - | - | 25.8 | 23.1 | 26.2 |
| New Mexico | 19,690 | 4,221 | 9,770 | 129,154 | 112,193 | 276,767 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 28.9 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 17.2 |

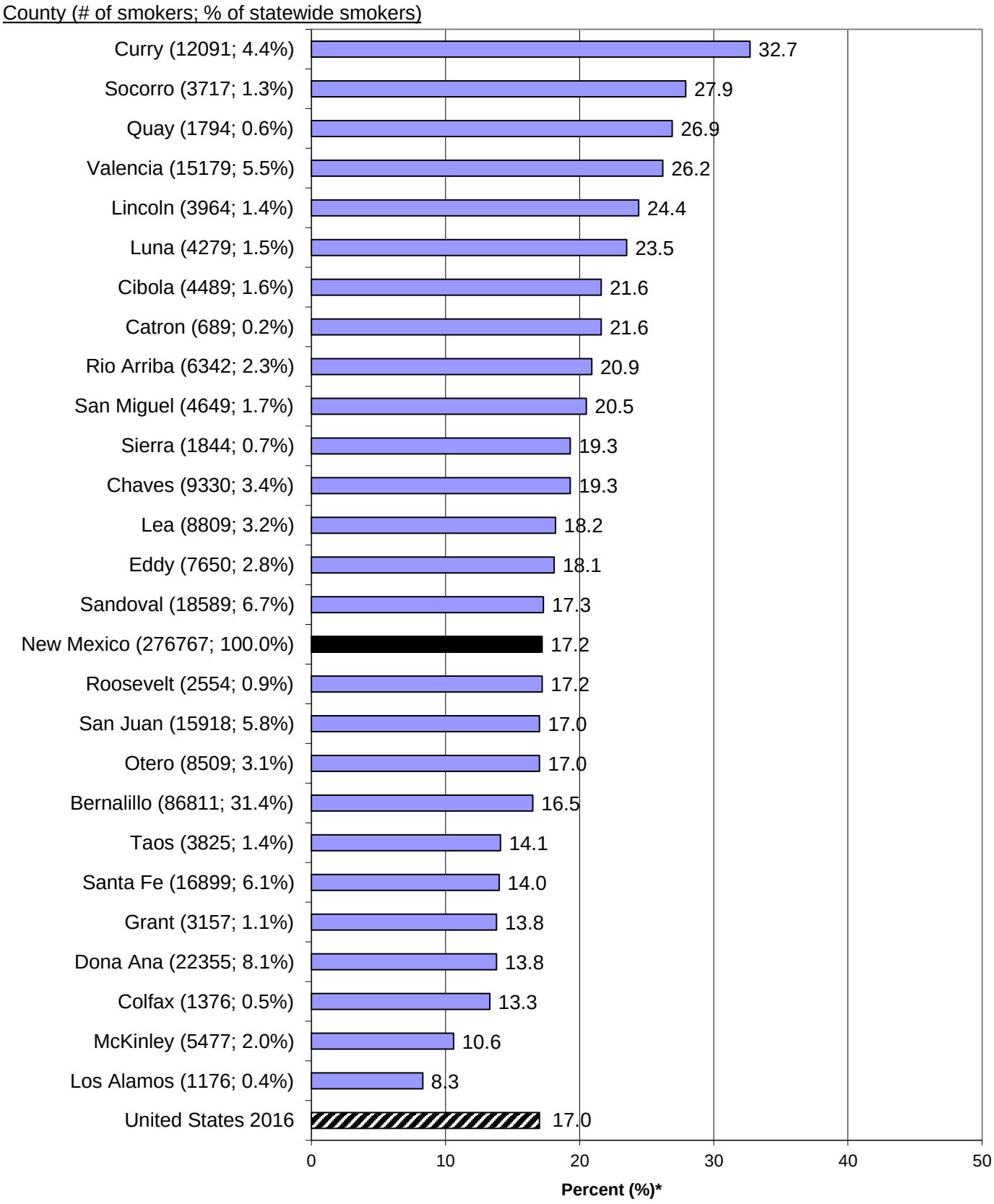
* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

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

Source: BRFSS; SAES

# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2015-2017



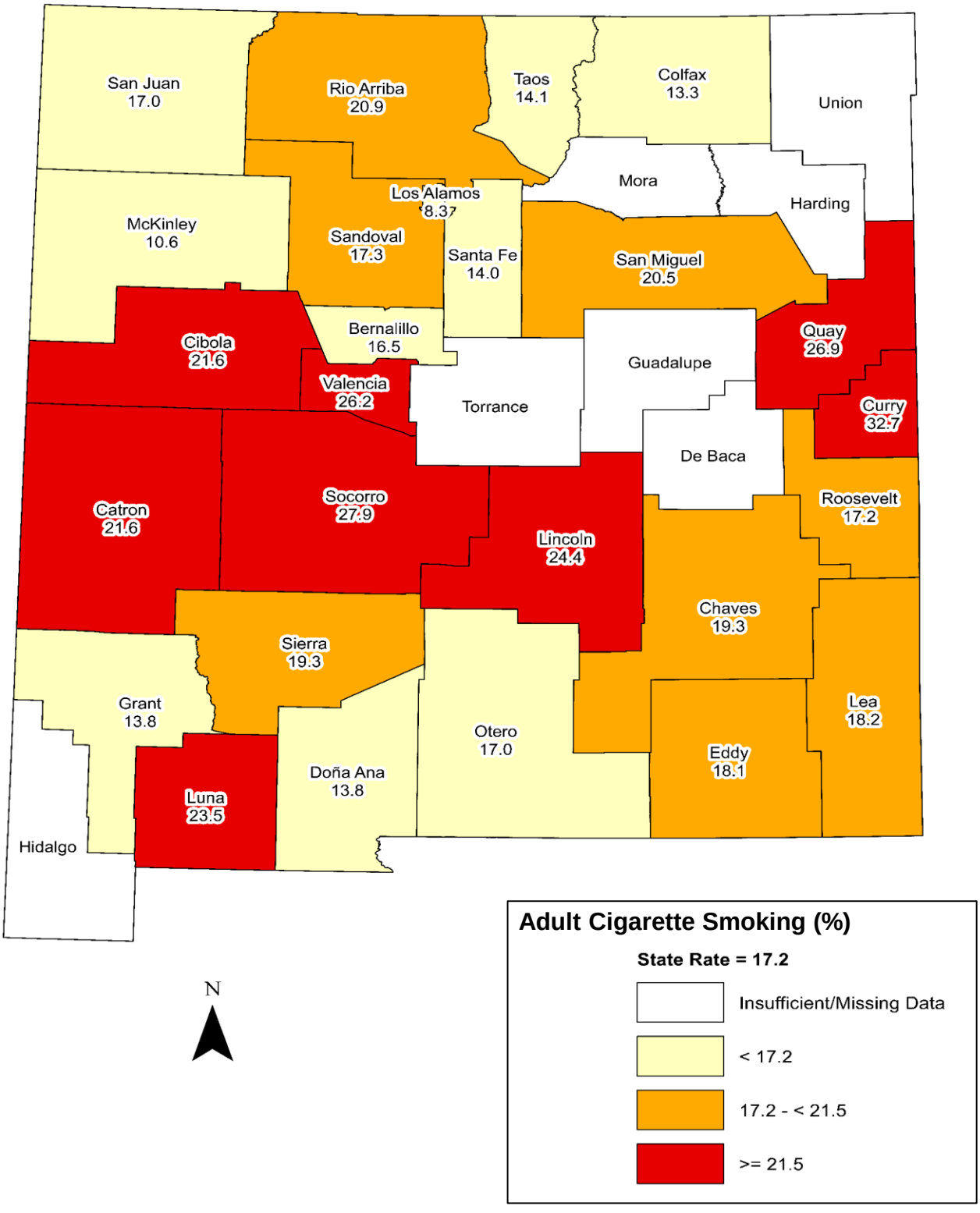

* Estimate of percent of people in population group who have smoked >= 100 cigarettes in lifetime and who smoked cigarettes in past 30 days

The following counties were excluded due to small number of respondents (< 50):
De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Hidalgo, Mora, Torrance, and Union

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

# ADULT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 3: Cigarette Smoking (past 30 days)* by County, Adults Aged 18+, New Mexico, 2014-2016




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

# YOUTH CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

## Problem Statement*

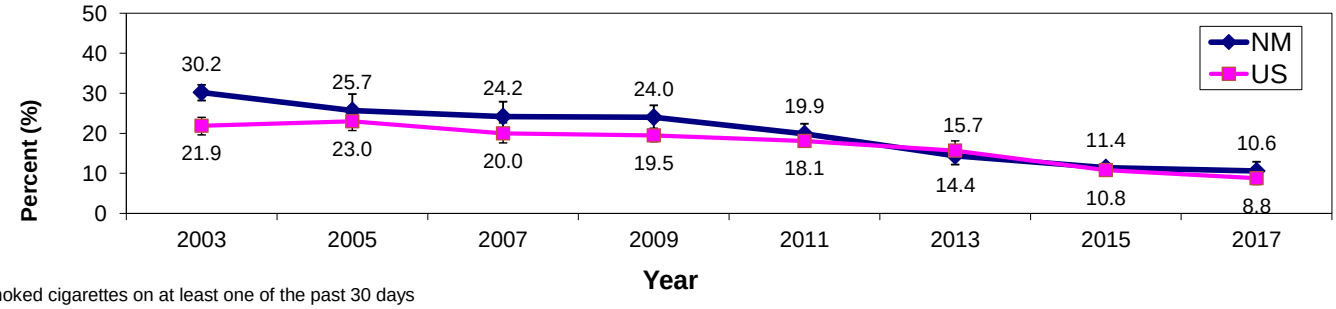
Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the US. Cigarette smoking increases risk for several cancers and other chronic conditions. Smoking is initiated and established primarily during adolescence, with more than 80% of adult smokers first smoking before age 18.**

The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among NM high school students has decreased from 30.2% in 2003 to 10.6% in 2017. This coincides with a decrease in the US rate that has occurred over the past several years. The NM rate was consistently higher than the US rate until 2011. In 2011, NM and US rates were not statistically distinguishable (US=18.1%; NM=19.9%). In 2017, the NM rate (10.6%) was higher than the US rate (8.8%).

Boys (11.9%) were more likely to be current cigarette smokers than girls (9.0%). Black (8.8%), White (9.7%) and Hispanic (10.7%) students had lower rates of current cigarette smoking than American Indian (12.6%) and Asian or Pacific Islander (12.0%) students. Chart 2 shows that prevalence increased significantly with grade level. In 2017, the counties with the highest prevalence of current smoking were Rio Arriba (17.8%), Otero (17.6%), and Cibola (16.8%). The counties with the lowest prevalence of current smoking were Curry (4.2%), Sierra (7.4%), and Hidalgo (7.6%).

* YRRS tobacco questions do not distinguish between ceremonial/traditional and commercial tobacco use.
** Youth and Tobacco Use. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/youth_data/tobacco_use/index.htm

## Chart 1: Current Cigarette Smoking* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

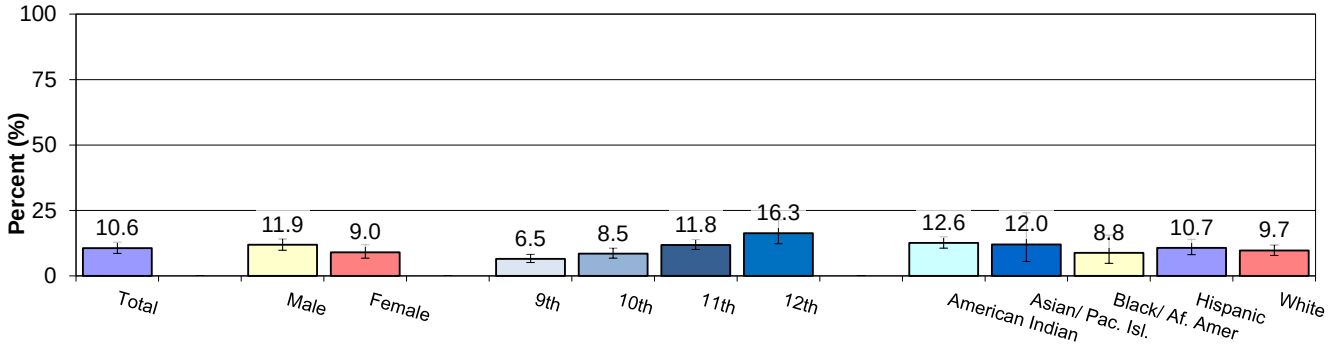
## Table 1: Current Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 11.7 (6.1-21.4) | 11.1 (8.0-15.1) | 13.9 (7.9-23.1) | 22.2 (15.8-30.4) | 13.9 (11.1-17.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.8 (3.7-27.8) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.6 (5.7-21.9) |
| | Hispanic | 7.1 (4.4-11.4) | 10.9 (7.5-15.7) | 12.4 (9.0-16.9) | 20.6 (14.9-27.9) | 12.3 (9.6-15.7) |
| | White | 5.1 (2.7-9.7) | 9.0 (5.3-14.8) | 14.3 (10.4-19.4) | 14.8 (11.1-19.6) | 10.5 (8.3-13.3) |
| | Total | 7.3 (4.9-10.6) | 10.1 (7.7-13.2) | 13.2 (11.3-15.3) | 18.8 (14.6-23.9) | 11.9 (9.8-14.2) |
| Female | American Indian | 8.3 (3.9-16.8) | 8.9 (3.8-19.7) | 12.4 (5.8-24.7) | 12.8 (8.4-19.0) | 10.2 (7.4-13.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.5 (5.7-29.0) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.8 (1.5-9.5) |
| | Hispanic | 4.9 (2.2-10.7) | 7.5 (4.9-11.3) | 10.9 (6.0-19.2) | 13.0 (7.8-21.0) | 9.1 (6.1-13.4) |
| | White | 5.0 (2.5-9.8) | 5.7 (3.2-10.0) | 9.4 (5.2-16.4) | 16.4 (10.6-24.5) | 8.8 (6.2-12.3) |
| | Total | 5.3 (3.6-7.8) | 7.0 (5.0-9.6) | 10.5 (7.9-13.8) | 13.8 (9.4-19.8) | 9.0 (6.8-11.9) |
| Total | American Indian | 10.7 (6.0-18.1) | 10.2 (6.6-15.3) | 13.4 (7.8-22.1) | 17.5 (15.1-20.1) | 12.6 (10.6-14.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 9.4 (3.2-24.4) | -- | -- | 12.0 (5.5-24.1) |
| | Black | 7.4 (1.7-26.8) | 5.6 (1.4-19.8) | -- | -- | 8.8 (4.8-15.6) |
| | Hispanic | 6.2 (4.5-8.5) | 9.1 (6.9-11.8) | 11.6 (8.3-16.0) | 16.6 (11.5-23.3) | 10.7 (8.1-14.0) |
| | White | 5.1 (3.1-8.1) | 7.4 (5.3-10.1) | 11.9 (9.1-15.5) | 15.6 (11.5-20.8) | 9.7 (7.8-11.9) |
| | Total | 6.5 (5.1-8.3) | 8.5 (6.8-10.7) | 11.8 (10.1-13.9) | 16.3 (12.3-21.4) | 10.6 (8.6-12.9) |

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

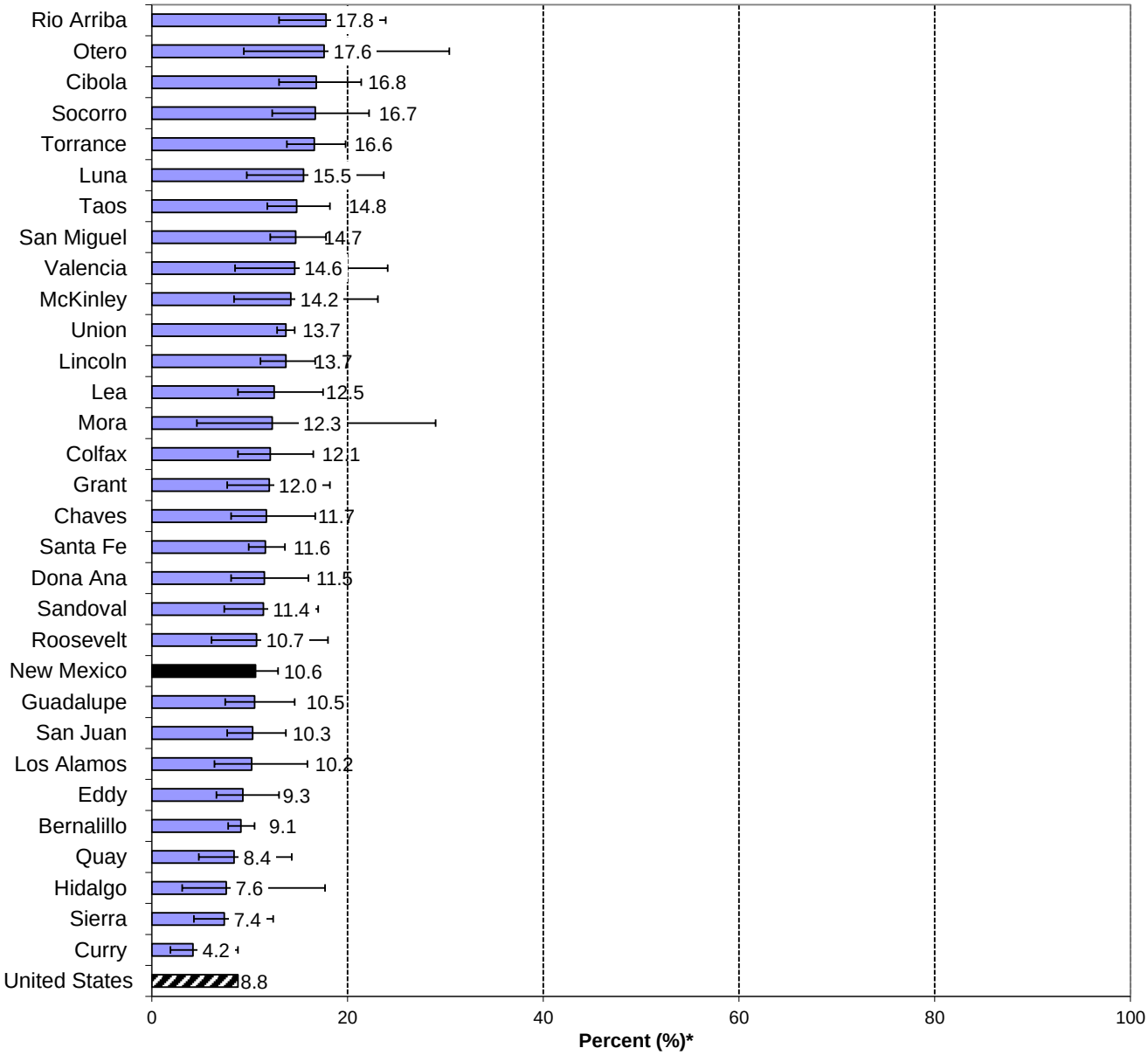
# YOUTH CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Current Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Current Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



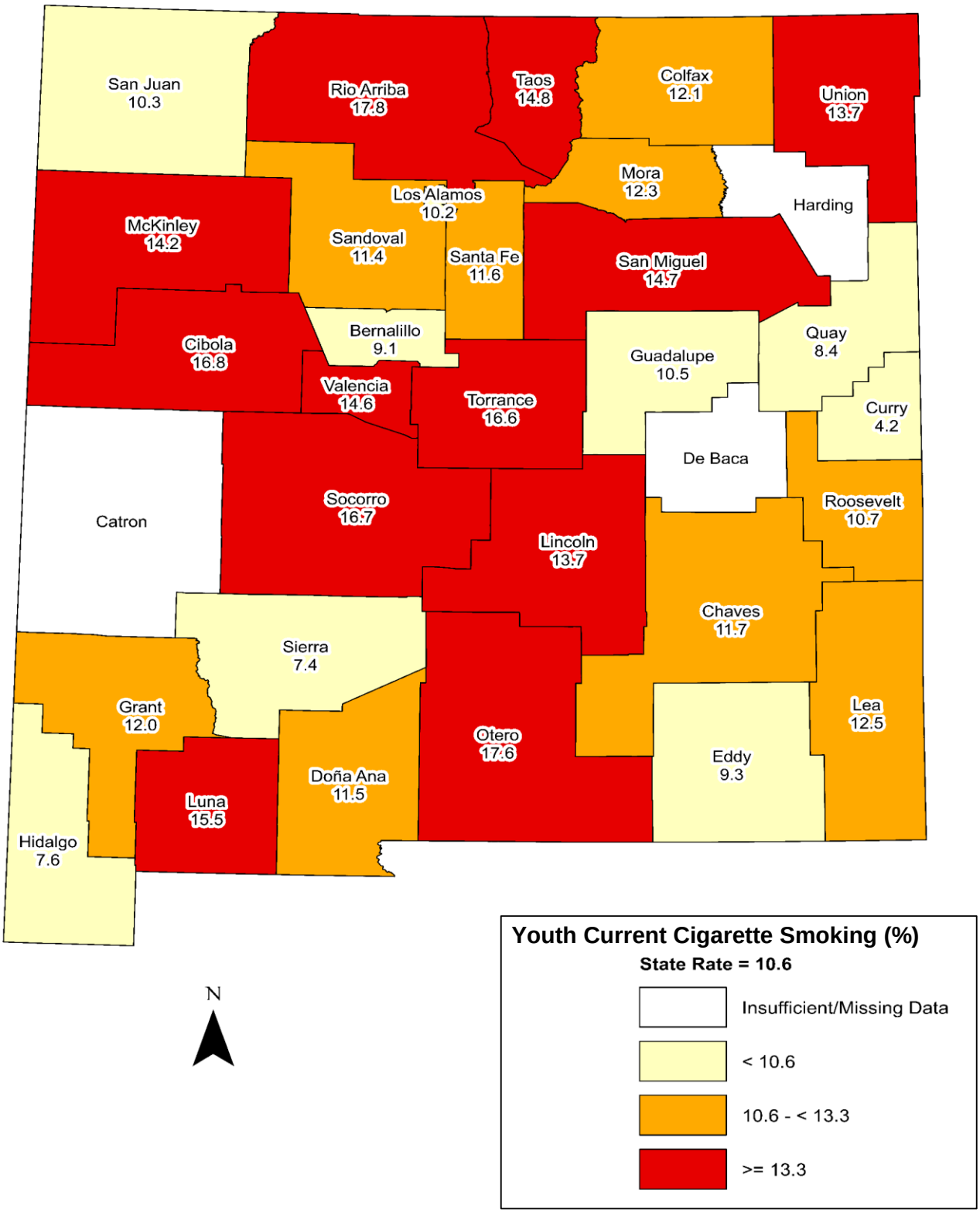

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on at least one of the past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 4: Current Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# YOUTH FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

## Problem Statement*

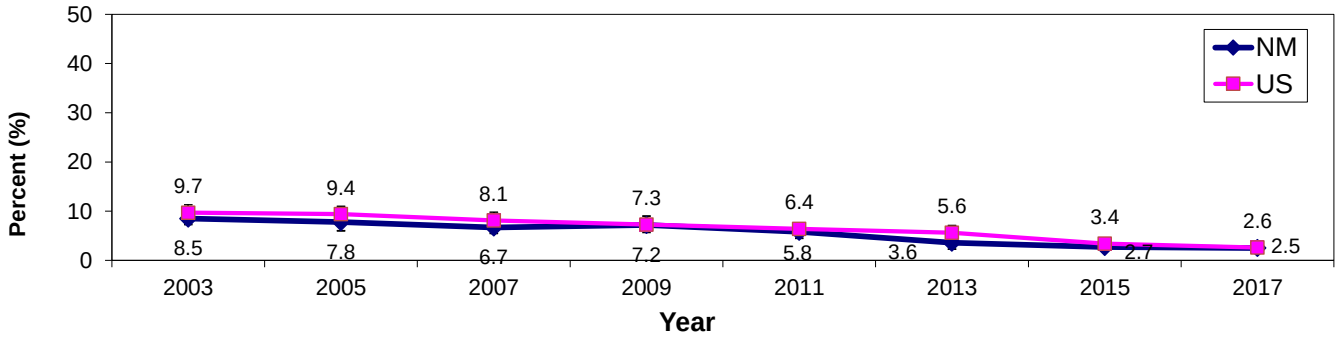
Frequent cigarette smoking means smoking cigarettes on at least 20 of the past 30 days. The prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking among New Mexico high school students has decreased from 8.5% in 2003 to 2.5% in 2017. This coincides with a decrease in the US rate of frequent smoking over the past several years. In 2017, the New Mexico prevalence of frequent smoking was not statistically different from the US rate (2.6%).

Boys (3.0%) were more likely to be frequent smokers than girls (1.9%). Asian or Pacific Islander (5.3%) students had a higher prevalence of frequent smoking than students of other race/ethnicities, but these differences were not statistically significant. The prevalence of frequent smoking increased with grade level (9th=0.9%; 10th=2.0%; 11th=2.9%; 12th=4.4%), but these rates were also not statistically different.

In 2017, the highest rates for frequent cigarette smoking were in Luna (6.2%), Otero (5.1%), and Roosevelt (5.0%) counties. The lowest rates were in McKinley (0.1%), Hidalgo (0.7%), and Curry (1.0%) counties.

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

## Chart 1: Frequent Cigarette Smoking* by Year, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico and US, 2003-2017




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

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

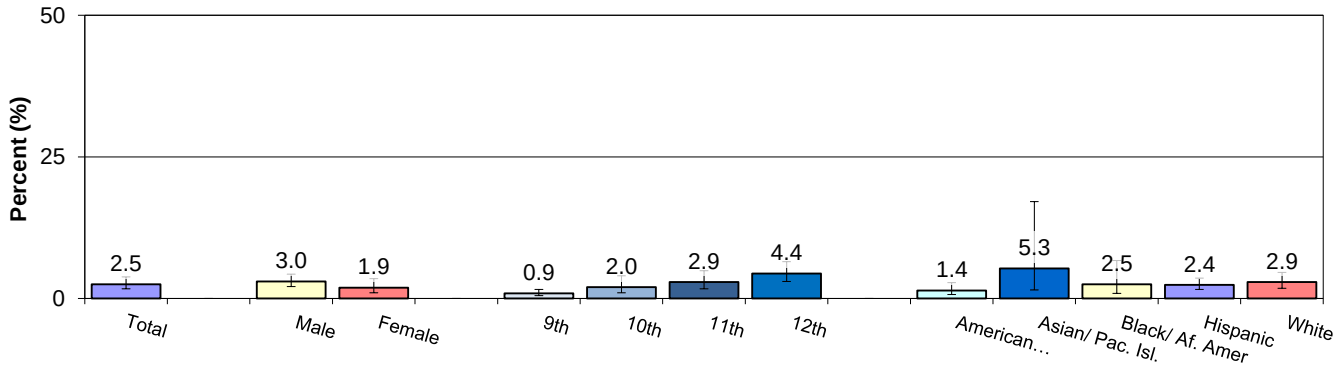
## Table 1: Frequent Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017

| | | 9th Grade | 10th Grade | 11th Grade | 12th Grade | All Grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | **Race/Ethnicity** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** | **Percent [95% CI]** |
| Male | American Indian | 1.3 (0.4-4.1) | 1.2 (0.3-4.9) | 1.5 (0.4-5.1) | 5.5 (2.1-13.6) | 2.1 (1.0-4.3) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.8 (1.1-19.0) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.6 (0.7-9.3) |
| | Hispanic | 0.9 (0.3-3.0) | 3.4 (1.2-9.7) | 2.8 (1.5-5.1) | 4.7 (2.6-8.4) | 2.8 (1.6-5.0) |
| | White | 0.5 (0.1-3.9) | 2.7 (0.8-8.1) | 4.4 (2.4-7.9) | 7.1 (4.2-11.8) | 3.5 (2.2-5.5) |
| | Total | 1.0 (0.4-2.1) | 2.8 (1.2-6.1) | 3.0 (1.9-4.5) | 6.0 (4.2-8.7) | 3.0 (2.1-4.3) |
| Female | American Indian | 1.0 (0.1-7.4) | 0.0 (.-.) | 1.6 (0.2-11.2) | 0.0 (.-.) | 0.7 (0.2-2.9) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 (1.1-26.2) |
| | Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.8 (0.1-5.7) |
| | Hispanic | 0.4 (0.1-1.4) | 1.8 (0.7-4.9) | 2.9 (0.9-9.0) | 2.3 (0.9-5.8) | 1.9 (1.0-3.6) |
| | White | 0.8 (0.1-5.7) | 1.2 (0.3-5.6) | 3.5 (1.3-8.9) | 4.0 (1.5-10.1) | 2.3 (1.2-4.5) |
| | Total | 0.6 (0.2-1.8) | 1.3 (0.7-2.6) | 2.9 (1.1-7.0) | 2.7 (1.2-5.9) | 1.9 (1.0-3.5) |
| Total | American Indian | 1.2 (0.4-3.2) | 0.7 (0.2-2.7) | 1.5 (0.5-4.8) | 2.7 (1.1-6.4) | 1.4 (0.7-2.8) |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | -- | 2.8 (0.3-19.3) | -- | -- | 5.3 (1.5-17.1) |
| | Black | 2.2 (0.4-12.3) | 0.0 (.-.) | -- | -- | 2.5 (0.9-6.7) |
| | Hispanic | 0.9 (0.4-2.2) | 2.6 (1.2-5.3) | 2.8 (1.6-5.1) | 3.4 (2.4-5.0) | 2.4 (1.6-3.6) |
| | White | 0.6 (0.1-2.8) | 2.0 (0.9-4.4) | 4.0 (2.1-7.4) | 5.6 (3.2-9.6) | 2.9 (1.8-4.6) |
| | Total | 0.9 (0.5-1.6) | 2.0 (1.0-4.0) | 2.9 (1.7-4.9) | 4.4 (3.0-6.5) | 2.5 (1.7-3.8) |

Source: YRRS (NM); NMDOH Survey Section (NOTE: "95% CI" is 95% confidence interval, 95% CIs are not calculated for zero rates)

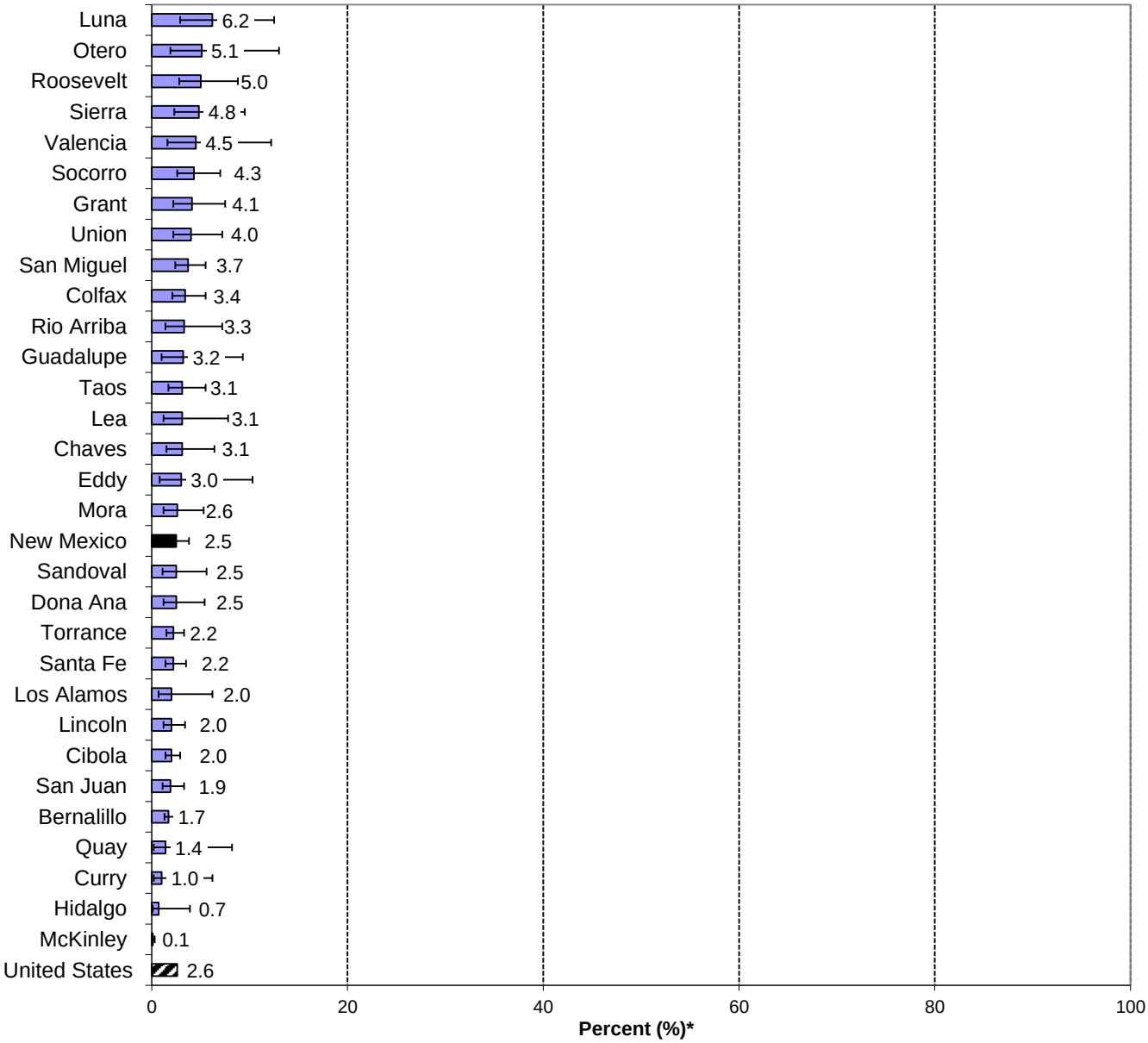
# YOUTH FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 2: Frequent Cigarette Smoking, by Grade Level, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

## Chart 3: Frequent Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017



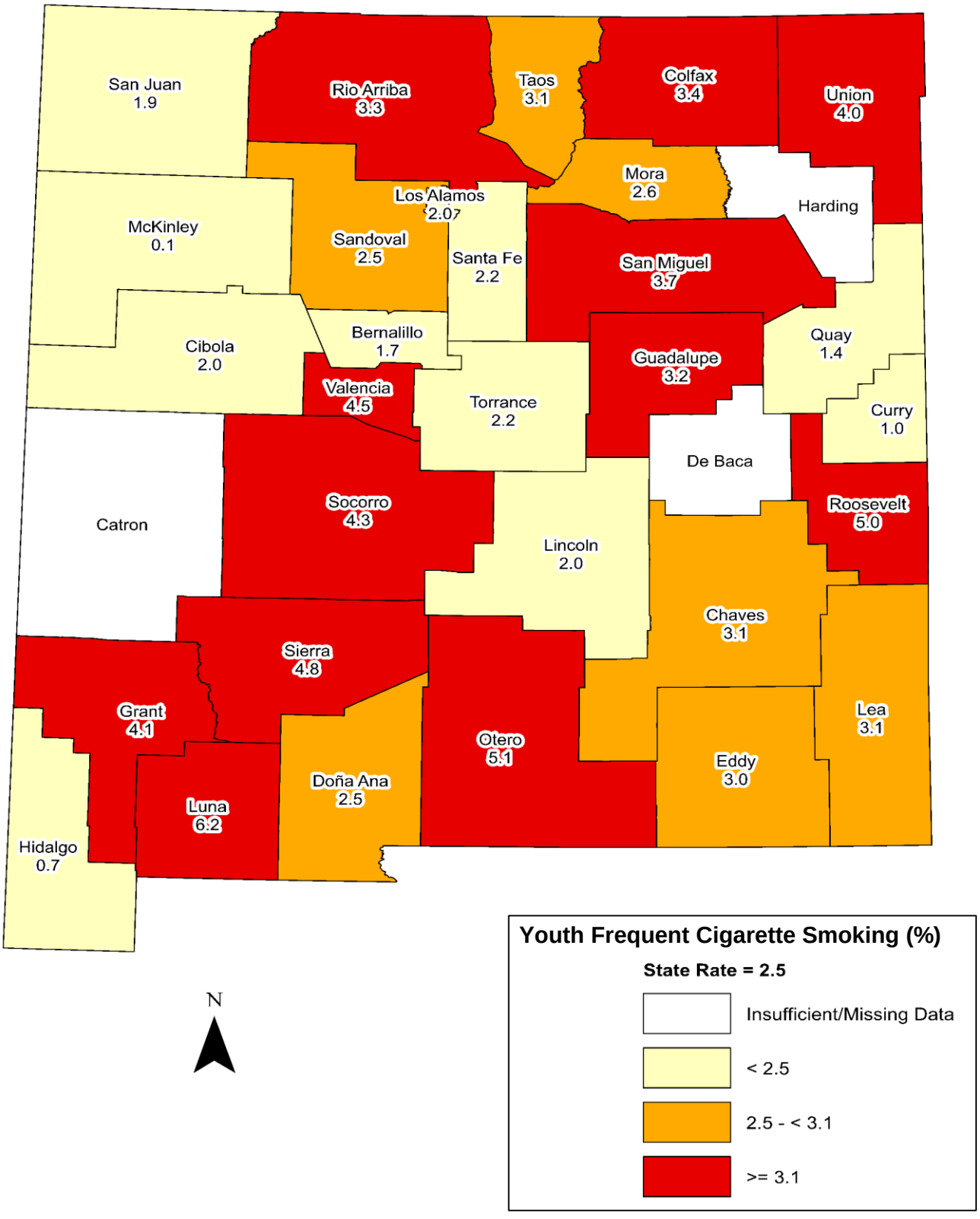

* Estimate of percent of high school students who reported smoking cigarettes on at least 20 of the past 30 days

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

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

# YOUTH FREQUENT CIGARETTE SMOKING (continued)

## Chart 4: Frequent Cigarette Smoking* by County, Grades 9 - 12, New Mexico, 2017




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

Insufficient Data: County estimates not available because of low numbers and/or low response rates

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

# Appendix 1

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

# Appendix 1: Male Population, New Mexico, 2015*

| | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | | | | Black | | | | Hispanic | | | | American Indian | | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | | All Race/Ethnicities | | | |
| Sex | County Name | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages |
| Male | Bernalillo | 30,934 | 76,783 | 27,324 | 135,041 | 3,899 | 5,901 | 1,029 | 10,829 | 68,164 | 82,169 | 14,092 | 164,425 | 5,399 | 7,385 | 829 | 13,614 | 2,605 | 5,147 | 887 | 8,639 | 111,002 | 177,385 | 44,161 | 332,547 |
| | Catron | 227 | 574 | 626 | 1,427 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 29 | 86 | 175 | 116 | 376 | 14 | 21 | 16 | 51 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 333 | 792 | 761 | 1,885 |
| | Chaves | 3,703 | 6,630 | 2,855 | 13,188 | 260 | 300 | 60 | 621 | 8,511 | 8,380 | 1,513 | 18,404 | 147 | 158 | 27 | 333 | 126 | 146 | 12 | 284 | 12,748 | 15,614 | 4,468 | 32,830 |
| | Cibola | 613 | 1,506 | 703 | 2,823 | 60 | 103 | 19 | 183 | 1,846 | 3,404 | 548 | 5,799 | 2,120 | 2,512 | 527 | 5,159 | 27 | 39 | 8 | 75 | 4,668 | 7,564 | 1,806 | 14,038 |
| | Colfax | 569 | 1,478 | 999 | 3,046 | 26 | 33 | 5 | 64 | 1,118 | 1,618 | 525 | 3,262 | 24 | 73 | 13 | 110 | 11 | 24 | 1 | 36 | 1,748 | 3,226 | 1,544 | 6,518 |
| | Curry | 4,610 | 6,789 | 1,860 | 13,260 | 783 | 812 | 106 | 1,701 | 5,199 | 4,802 | 630 | 10,631 | 89 | 73 | 21 | 183 | 179 | 197 | 27 | 403 | 10,861 | 12,672 | 2,645 | 26,178 |
| | De Baca | 116 | 266 | 143 | 526 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 152 | 158 | 77 | 387 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 277 | 434 | 224 | 934 |
| | Dona Ana | 8,982 | 14,281 | 7,720 | 30,984 | 791 | 1,130 | 184 | 2,104 | 33,385 | 31,076 | 6,494 | 70,955 | 403 | 421 | 91 | 915 | 480 | 639 | 95 | 1,214 | 44,041 | 47,547 | 14,585 | 106,173 |
| | Eddy | 4,146 | 7,538 | 2,433 | 14,117 | 189 | 285 | 53 | 526 | 5,901 | 6,694 | 1,125 | 13,720 | 144 | 172 | 32 | 348 | 64 | 110 | 21 | 194 | 10,443 | 14,799 | 3,664 | 28,906 |
| | Grant | 1,372 | 3,065 | 2,324 | 6,762 | 80 | 67 | 12 | 160 | 2,868 | 3,200 | 1,139 | 7,207 | 48 | 76 | 26 | 150 | 54 | 35 | 14 | 103 | 4,422 | 6,444 | 3,516 | 14,381 |
| | Guadalupe | 72 | 271 | 81 | 425 | 7 | 58 | 0 | 66 | 623 | 1,025 | 310 | 1,958 | 11 | 37 | 4 | 52 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 21 | 716 | 1,411 | 395 | 2,522 |
| | Harding | 30 | 92 | 68 | 189 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 75 | 48 | 162 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 171 | 116 | 357 |
| | Hidalgo | 210 | 428 | 264 | 903 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 510 | 651 | 185 | 1,346 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 743 | 1,097 | 456 | 2,296 |
| | Lea | 3,908 | 7,269 | 2,168 | 13,344 | 574 | 843 | 121 | 1,536 | 10,079 | 9,967 | 1,034 | 21,079 | 112 | 195 | 29 | 336 | 70 | 128 | 16 | 213 | 14,741 | 18,401 | 3,367 | 36,509 |
| | Lincoln | 1,168 | 2,928 | 2,202 | 6,298 | 25 | 47 | 11 | 83 | 1,248 | 1,541 | 389 | 3,178 | 125 | 104 | 14 | 244 | 11 | 21 | 11 | 43 | 2,578 | 4,641 | 2,628 | 9,847 |
| | Los Alamos | 1,831 | 3,606 | 1,305 | 6,742 | 35 | 49 | 10 | 95 | 638 | 747 | 109 | 1,494 | 25 | 49 | 8 | 83 | 188 | 376 | 56 | 621 | 2,717 | 4,829 | 1,489 | 9,035 |
| | Luna | 771 | 1,687 | 1,435 | 3,893 | 50 | 78 | 19 | 147 | 3,658 | 3,583 | 918 | 8,159 | 22 | 39 | 19 | 81 | 21 | 44 | 11 | 77 | 4,522 | 5,430 | 2,403 | 12,356 |
| | McKinley | 808 | 1,930 | 779 | 3,517 | 142 | 134 | 29 | 304 | 2,719 | 2,243 | 531 | 5,493 | 11,665 | 12,891 | 2,077 | 26,633 | 122 | 157 | 16 | 296 | 15,456 | 17,355 | 3,431 | 36,242 |
| | Mora | 57 | 198 | 168 | 423 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 571 | 985 | 405 | 1,960 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 635 | 1,197 | 587 | 2,418 |
| | Otero | 4,780 | 8,736 | 3,824 | 17,341 | 597 | 689 | 149 | 1,435 | 5,748 | 5,617 | 1,078 | 12,443 | 937 | 945 | 124 | 2,006 | 168 | 222 | 20 | 410 | 12,230 | 16,209 | 5,196 | 33,635 |
| | Quay | 448 | 997 | 676 | 2,121 | 33 | 40 | 9 | 82 | 711 | 877 | 281 | 1,869 | 13 | 30 | 7 | 50 | 20 | 23 | 8 | 52 | 1,226 | 1,966 | 982 | 4,174 |
| | Rio Arriba | 405 | 1,341 | 833 | 2,578 | 42 | 57 | 11 | 110 | 4,872 | 7,105 | 2,086 | 14,063 | 1,051 | 1,379 | 259 | 2,689 | 22 | 33 | 7 | 63 | 6,393 | 9,915 | 3,196 | 19,503 |
| | Roosevelt | 1,893 | 2,469 | 882 | 5,243 | 150 | 106 | 11 | 267 | 2,013 | 1,754 | 266 | 4,033 | 55 | 32 | 11 | 99 | 87 | 39 | 2 | 129 | 4,199 | 4,400 | 1,173 | 9,771 |
| | San Juan | 7,032 | 13,889 | 4,593 | 25,514 | 264 | 320 | 32 | 616 | 6,269 | 5,866 | 928 | 13,063 | 10,198 | 12,196 | 1,967 | 24,361 | 139 | 208 | 25 | 373 | 23,901 | 32,480 | 7,545 | 63,926 |
| | San Miguel | 487 | 1,233 | 795 | 2,516 | 144 | 105 | 12 | 262 | 3,623 | 5,617 | 1,709 | 10,948 | 59 | 55 | 10 | 124 | 77 | 44 | 13 | 134 | 4,391 | 7,055 | 2,539 | 13,985 |
| | Sandoval | 7,702 | 16,574 | 6,859 | 31,135 | 621 | 918 | 159 | 1,699 | 10,714 | 12,923 | 2,214 | 25,852 | 3,654 | 4,103 | 617 | 8,374 | 333 | 514 | 106 | 954 | 23,026 | 35,032 | 9,956 | 68,014 |
| | Santa Fe | 4,939 | 16,090 | 9,544 | 30,573 | 232 | 536 | 94 | 862 | 13,867 | 19,667 | 4,199 | 37,733 | 651 | 1,006 | 198 | 1,854 | 293 | 568 | 118 | 979 | 19,982 | 37,867 | 14,153 | 72,001 |
| | Sierra | 584 | 1,593 | 1,682 | 3,859 | 21 | 24 | 11 | 57 | 667 | 783 | 264 | 1,714 | 19 | 47 | 22 | 89 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 24 | 1,295 | 2,458 | 1,990 | 5,743 |
| | Socorro | 957 | 1,531 | 779 | 3,267 | 49 | 76 | 7 | 132 | 1,690 | 2,062 | 586 | 4,337 | 473 | 446 | 76 | 995 | 34 | 44 | 9 | 87 | 3,202 | 4,159 | 1,457 | 8,818 |
| | Taos | 933 | 2,898 | 1,848 | 5,679 | 39 | 66 | 17 | 122 | 3,132 | 4,772 | 1,549 | 9,453 | 303 | 485 | 140 | 928 | 28 | 57 | 8 | 94 | 4,435 | 8,278 | 3,563 | 16,276 |
| | Torrance | 1,014 | 2,224 | 1,058 | 4,296 | 58 | 112 | 16 | 186 | 1,338 | 1,761 | 409 | 3,508 | 73 | 111 | 30 | 214 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 46 | 2,504 | 4,226 | 1,520 | 8,250 |
| | Union | 316 | 684 | 269 | 1,269 | 14 | 69 | 2 | 85 | 334 | 653 | 99 | 1,085 | 8 | 29 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 18 | 674 | 1,450 | 373 | 2,496 |
| | Valencia | 3,073 | 6,917 | 3,033 | 13,023 | 170 | 350 | 96 | 616 | 9,260 | 11,323 | 2,476 | 23,060 | 525 | 748 | 126 | 1,399 | 93 | 94 | 17 | 204 | 13,121 | 19,432 | 5,748 | 38,302 |
| Male Total | | 98,691 | 214,498 | 92,132 | 405,321 | 9,384 | 13,347 | 2,300 | 25,030 | 211,558 | 243,269 | 48,333 | 503,159 | 38,379 | 45,832 | 7,334 | 91,545 | 5,290 | 8,988 | 1,534 | 15,812 | 363,301 | 525,934 | 151,632 | 1,040,867 |

* 2015 population is reported here because 2015 was the mid-point year for the 2013-2017 timeframe used in this report

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Geospatial and Population Studies

# Appendix 1: Female Population, New Mexico, 2015*

| | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | | | | Black | | | | Hispanic | | | | American Indian | | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | | All Race/Ethnicities | | | |
| Sex | County Name | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages |
| Female | Bernalillo | 28,976 | 77,792 | 33,298 | 140,067 | 3,362 | 4,474 | 1,043 | 8,880 | 66,211 | 86,620 | 18,766 | 171,597 | 5,466 | 8,754 | 1,323 | 15,543 | 2,653 | 6,284 | 1,245 | 10,181 | 106,668 | 183,923 | 55,676 | 346,267 |
| | Catron | 213 | 599 | 502 | 1,315 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 18 | 86 | 129 | 97 | 313 | 21 | 26 | 11 | 58 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 331 | 765 | 616 | 1,712 |
| | Chaves | 3,280 | 6,933 | 3,572 | 13,785 | 214 | 240 | 81 | 535 | 8,132 | 8,533 | 1,697 | 18,363 | 81 | 138 | 44 | 264 | 84 | 174 | 36 | 294 | 11,792 | 16,018 | 5,430 | 33,241 |
| | Cibola | 560 | 1,488 | 751 | 2,799 | 56 | 84 | 14 | 154 | 1,706 | 2,248 | 687 | 4,641 | 2,187 | 2,850 | 800 | 5,838 | 25 | 45 | 9 | 80 | 4,536 | 6,715 | 2,261 | 13,511 |
| | Colfax | 511 | 1,543 | 1,032 | 3,085 | 30 | 22 | 4 | 56 | 1,072 | 1,461 | 602 | 3,134 | 12 | 31 | 8 | 52 | 14 | 30 | 8 | 53 | 1,639 | 3,086 | 1,655 | 6,380 |
| | Curry | 3,617 | 6,163 | 2,372 | 12,152 | 599 | 651 | 130 | 1,380 | 4,668 | 4,669 | 784 | 10,121 | 59 | 114 | 21 | 195 | 131 | 277 | 52 | 461 | 9,075 | 11,874 | 3,360 | 24,308 |
| | De Baca | 130 | 253 | 181 | 564 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 142 | 162 | 81 | 385 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 279 | 422 | 264 | 965 |
| | Dona Ana | 8,291 | 14,091 | 8,408 | 30,790 | 600 | 757 | 169 | 1,526 | 33,414 | 34,117 | 7,914 | 75,446 | 407 | 404 | 100 | 911 | 483 | 777 | 154 | 1,414 | 43,194 | 50,146 | 16,747 | 110,086 |
| | Eddy | 3,833 | 7,225 | 2,894 | 13,952 | 154 | 151 | 49 | 354 | 5,952 | 6,273 | 1,314 | 13,539 | 106 | 154 | 22 | 282 | 64 | 156 | 35 | 255 | 10,108 | 13,960 | 4,314 | 28,382 |
| | Grant | 1,275 | 3,461 | 2,264 | 7,000 | 49 | 46 | 15 | 112 | 2,659 | 3,369 | 1,426 | 7,454 | 46 | 89 | 30 | 165 | 35 | 75 | 23 | 133 | 4,065 | 7,041 | 3,758 | 14,864 |
| | Guadalupe | 65 | 157 | 92 | 315 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 485 | 756 | 345 | 1,586 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 21 | 568 | 937 | 439 | 1,943 |
| | Harding | 35 | 93 | 67 | 194 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 40 | 56 | 41 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 75 | 149 | 109 | 334 |
| | Hidalgo | 226 | 452 | 242 | 920 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 474 | 603 | 235 | 1,313 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 722 | 1,075 | 482 | 2,279 |
| | Lea | 3,694 | 6,872 | 2,694 | 13,260 | 528 | 556 | 163 | 1,246 | 9,485 | 8,679 | 1,140 | 19,303 | 99 | 119 | 32 | 249 | 46 | 142 | 22 | 209 | 13,851 | 16,367 | 4,050 | 34,268 |
| | Lincoln | 1,020 | 3,199 | 2,303 | 6,521 | 31 | 28 | 9 | 68 | 1,194 | 1,521 | 425 | 3,139 | 117 | 145 | 32 | 294 | 11 | 33 | 11 | 56 | 2,372 | 4,925 | 2,781 | 10,078 |
| | Los Alamos | 1,750 | 3,365 | 1,345 | 6,460 | 37 | 66 | 8 | 111 | 634 | 812 | 173 | 1,619 | 19 | 45 | 8 | 73 | 176 | 344 | 62 | 582 | 2,617 | 4,632 | 1,596 | 8,844 |
| | Luna | 676 | 1,615 | 1,566 | 3,856 | 66 | 65 | 24 | 156 | 3,587 | 3,601 | 1,023 | 8,211 | 30 | 38 | 20 | 89 | 13 | 53 | 36 | 102 | 4,372 | 5,372 | 2,670 | 12,414 |
| | McKinley | 799 | 1,874 | 848 | 3,521 | 133 | 98 | 20 | 251 | 2,414 | 2,187 | 592 | 5,193 | 11,603 | 14,397 | 3,228 | 29,229 | 75 | 236 | 38 | 350 | 15,024 | 18,793 | 4,726 | 38,543 |
| | Mora | 66 | 234 | 147 | 447 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 528 | 876 | 407 | 1,811 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 602 | 1,130 | 557 | 2,289 |
| | Otero | 3,648 | 8,084 | 3,956 | 15,688 | 445 | 504 | 128 | 1,077 | 5,214 | 5,742 | 1,323 | 12,279 | 813 | 1,121 | 170 | 2,104 | 110 | 355 | 111 | 576 | 10,230 | 15,807 | 5,688 | 31,725 |
| | Quay | 415 | 1,133 | 704 | 2,252 | 40 | 33 | 7 | 80 | 702 | 937 | 337 | 1,976 | 8 | 22 | 7 | 38 | 13 | 25 | 10 | 49 | 1,179 | 2,150 | 1,065 | 4,395 |
| | Rio Arriba | 377 | 1,384 | 923 | 2,685 | 49 | 37 | 9 | 96 | 4,811 | 7,053 | 2,419 | 14,283 | 1,120 | 1,494 | 389 | 3,003 | 43 | 77 | 4 | 124 | 6,400 | 10,046 | 3,744 | 20,191 |
| | Roosevelt | 1,909 | 2,431 | 1,093 | 5,433 | 103 | 60 | 6 | 169 | 1,967 | 1,692 | 291 | 3,950 | 60 | 53 | 12 | 127 | 101 | 55 | 5 | 160 | 4,141 | 4,291 | 1,408 | 9,839 |
| | San Juan | 6,905 | 13,896 | 5,520 | 26,322 | 266 | 204 | 31 | 501 | 6,035 | 5,551 | 1,075 | 12,661 | 10,096 | 12,711 | 2,709 | 25,516 | 139 | 264 | 37 | 440 | 23,440 | 32,626 | 9,373 | 65,440 |
| | San Miguel | 486 | 1,280 | 931 | 2,697 | 122 | 68 | 17 | 208 | 3,461 | 5,561 | 1,981 | 11,003 | 78 | 84 | 9 | 171 | 55 | 55 | 49 | 159 | 4,203 | 7,049 | 2,986 | 14,238 |
| | Sandoval | 7,094 | 17,388 | 7,838 | 32,321 | 554 | 705 | 219 | 1,478 | 10,262 | 13,609 | 2,669 | 26,540 | 3,558 | 4,461 | 1,015 | 9,034 | 347 | 817 | 174 | 1,338 | 21,817 | 36,980 | 11,914 | 70,711 |
| | Santa Fe | 4,575 | 18,413 | 11,055 | 34,042 | 202 | 302 | 76 | 580 | 13,798 | 19,155 | 5,220 | 38,174 | 758 | 1,048 | 229 | 2,035 | 254 | 745 | 189 | 1,188 | 19,588 | 39,663 | 16,769 | 76,020 |
| | Sierra | 545 | 1,712 | 1,602 | 3,860 | 13 | 15 | 9 | 38 | 597 | 790 | 312 | 1,699 | 23 | 38 | 16 | 77 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 32 | 1,181 | 2,571 | 1,955 | 5,706 |
| | Socorro | 654 | 1,541 | 769 | 2,965 | 41 | 42 | 4 | 87 | 1,673 | 2,023 | 643 | 4,339 | 532 | 519 | 75 | 1,124 | 35 | 53 | 18 | 106 | 2,934 | 4,178 | 1,509 | 8,622 |
| | Taos | 825 | 3,370 | 2,093 | 6,287 | 37 | 42 | 16 | 96 | 2,952 | 4,655 | 1,844 | 9,451 | 261 | 513 | 177 | 950 | 25 | 135 | 18 | 179 | 4,099 | 8,715 | 4,148 | 16,963 |
| | Torrance | 900 | 2,170 | 977 | 4,047 | 35 | 43 | 11 | 89 | 1,171 | 1,498 | 439 | 3,108 | 53 | 78 | 28 | 159 | 15 | 27 | 12 | 55 | 2,174 | 3,816 | 1,468 | 7,458 |
| | Union | 256 | 521 | 328 | 1,104 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 247 | 343 | 130 | 720 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 22 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 515 | 883 | 469 | 1,867 |
| | Valencia | 2,768 | 7,054 | 3,343 | 13,165 | 131 | 146 | 50 | 328 | 8,712 | 11,064 | 2,862 | 22,638 | 512 | 754 | 157 | 1,423 | 117 | 184 | 43 | 345 | 12,239 | 19,203 | 6,457 | 37,898 |
| Female Total | | 90,375 | 217,786 | 105,710 | 413,870 | 7,930 | 9,471 | 2,324 | 19,725 | 204,486 | 246,343 | 59,297 | 510,126 | 38,151 | 50,235 | 10,685 | 99,071 | 5,085 | 11,472 | 2,430 | 18,987 | 346,028 | 535,306 | 180,445 | 1,061,779 |

* 2015 population is reported here because 2015 was the mid-point year for the 2013-2017 timeframe used in this report

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Geospatial and Population Studies

# Appendix 1: Total Population, New Mexico, 2015*

| | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | | | | Black | | | | Hispanic | | | | American Indian | | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | | All Race/Ethnicities | | | |
| Sex | County Name | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages | 0-24 | 25-64 | 65+ | All Ages |
| Both | Bernalillo | 59,910 | 154,576 | 60,622 | 275,108 | 7,262 | 10,375 | 2,072 | 19,709 | 134,375 | 168,788 | 32,858 | 336,022 | 10,865 | 16,139 | 2,152 | 29,156 | 5,257 | 11,430 | 2,132 | 18,820 | 217,670 | 361,308 | 99,836 | 678,814 |
| Sexes | Catron | 441 | 1,173 | 1,129 | 2,742 | 12 | 28 | 6 | 47 | 173 | 304 | 213 | 689 | 35 | 47 | 27 | 109 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 664 | 1,557 | 1,377 | 3,597 |
| | Chaves | 6,982 | 13,563 | 6,427 | 26,973 | 475 | 540 | 141 | 1,156 | 16,644 | 16,912 | 3,210 | 36,767 | 229 | 296 | 72 | 597 | 209 | 321 | 48 | 579 | 24,540 | 31,633 | 9,898 | 66,071 |
| | Cibola | 1,174 | 2,994 | 1,453 | 5,622 | 117 | 187 | 34 | 337 | 3,552 | 5,652 | 1,236 | 10,439 | 4,307 | 5,363 | 1,327 | 10,997 | 53 | 84 | 17 | 154 | 9,204 | 14,279 | 4,067 | 27,550 |
| | Colfax | 1,079 | 3,021 | 2,030 | 6,131 | 56 | 55 | 9 | 120 | 2,189 | 3,079 | 1,127 | 6,396 | 36 | 104 | 22 | 162 | 26 | 54 | 9 | 89 | 3,387 | 6,313 | 3,198 | 12,898 |
| | Curry | 8,227 | 12,952 | 4,232 | 25,411 | 1,382 | 1,463 | 236 | 3,082 | 9,866 | 9,470 | 1,415 | 20,752 | 148 | 187 | 42 | 377 | 310 | 474 | 80 | 864 | 19,935 | 24,546 | 6,005 | 50,486 |
| | De Baca | 246 | 520 | 324 | 1,090 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 295 | 319 | 159 | 773 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 556 | 856 | 488 | 1,899 |
| | Dona Ana | 17,273 | 28,372 | 16,129 | 61,774 | 1,390 | 1,887 | 353 | 3,630 | 66,800 | 65,193 | 14,408 | 146,401 | 810 | 825 | 192 | 1,826 | 963 | 1,416 | 250 | 2,629 | 87,235 | 97,693 | 31,331 | 216,260 |
| | Eddy | 7,980 | 14,763 | 5,327 | 28,069 | 342 | 437 | 102 | 880 | 11,854 | 12,967 | 2,439 | 27,259 | 249 | 327 | 54 | 630 | 128 | 266 | 56 | 450 | 20,552 | 28,759 | 7,977 | 57,288 |
| | Grant | 2,647 | 6,526 | 4,588 | 13,762 | 130 | 114 | 28 | 272 | 5,527 | 6,569 | 2,565 | 14,660 | 94 | 165 | 56 | 315 | 89 | 110 | 37 | 236 | 8,487 | 13,484 | 7,274 | 29,245 |
| | Guadalupe | 139 | 428 | 173 | 740 | 8 | 62 | 0 | 70 | 1,108 | 1,781 | 654 | 3,544 | 19 | 45 | 5 | 70 | 8 | 32 | 1 | 41 | 1,283 | 2,347 | 834 | 4,464 |
| | Harding | 64 | 184 | 135 | 383 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 80 | 131 | 89 | 300 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 146 | 320 | 225 | 691 |
| | Hidalgo | 436 | 880 | 506 | 1,823 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 44 | 984 | 1,254 | 420 | 2,659 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 30 | 1,465 | 2,173 | 938 | 4,575 |
| | Lea | 7,601 | 14,140 | 4,862 | 26,604 | 1,101 | 1,399 | 283 | 2,783 | 19,564 | 18,645 | 2,174 | 40,382 | 211 | 314 | 61 | 585 | 116 | 269 | 38 | 423 | 28,592 | 34,768 | 7,417 | 70,777 |
| | Lincoln | 2,188 | 6,128 | 4,505 | 12,819 | 56 | 74 | 21 | 151 | 2,442 | 3,062 | 813 | 6,318 | 242 | 249 | 47 | 538 | 23 | 54 | 23 | 99 | 4,950 | 9,566 | 5,408 | 19,925 |
| | Los Alamos | 3,581 | 6,971 | 2,650 | 13,202 | 73 | 115 | 18 | 206 | 1,271 | 1,559 | 282 | 3,113 | 44 | 95 | 16 | 155 | 365 | 720 | 118 | 1,203 | 5,334 | 9,460 | 3,085 | 17,879 |
| | Luna | 1,445 | 3,302 | 3,001 | 7,749 | 117 | 143 | 44 | 303 | 7,245 | 7,184 | 1,941 | 16,370 | 53 | 77 | 40 | 169 | 35 | 97 | 47 | 179 | 8,894 | 10,802 | 5,073 | 24,770 |
| | McKinley | 1,608 | 3,804 | 1,626 | 7,038 | 274 | 231 | 49 | 554 | 5,133 | 4,430 | 1,123 | 10,686 | 23,269 | 27,289 | 5,305 | 55,862 | 198 | 393 | 54 | 645 | 30,480 | 36,147 | 8,158 | 74,785 |
| | Mora | 124 | 432 | 315 | 870 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 24 | 1,099 | 1,860 | 812 | 3,771 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 24 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 1,237 | 2,327 | 1,144 | 4,707 |
| | Otero | 8,429 | 16,820 | 7,780 | 33,028 | 1,042 | 1,194 | 277 | 2,512 | 10,962 | 11,358 | 2,401 | 24,722 | 1,750 | 2,066 | 294 | 4,110 | 278 | 577 | 131 | 987 | 22,460 | 32,016 | 10,884 | 65,360 |
| | Quay | 862 | 2,130 | 1,380 | 4,373 | 74 | 72 | 16 | 163 | 1,413 | 1,814 | 617 | 3,844 | 21 | 52 | 14 | 87 | 34 | 49 | 18 | 101 | 2,405 | 4,117 | 2,047 | 8,568 |
| | Rio Arriba | 782 | 2,725 | 1,756 | 5,263 | 92 | 94 | 20 | 206 | 9,683 | 14,158 | 4,505 | 28,346 | 2,170 | 2,873 | 648 | 5,691 | 66 | 110 | 11 | 187 | 12,793 | 19,961 | 6,940 | 39,694 |
| | Roosevelt | 3,802 | 4,899 | 1,975 | 10,676 | 253 | 166 | 17 | 436 | 3,980 | 3,446 | 558 | 7,983 | 117 | 85 | 24 | 225 | 188 | 94 | 7 | 289 | 8,339 | 8,690 | 2,581 | 19,610 |
| | San Juan | 13,936 | 27,786 | 10,113 | 51,835 | 529 | 524 | 64 | 1,117 | 12,304 | 11,418 | 2,003 | 25,725 | 20,294 | 24,907 | 4,676 | 49,877 | 279 | 472 | 63 | 813 | 47,342 | 65,106 | 16,918 | 129,366 |
| | San Miguel | 973 | 2,513 | 1,726 | 5,213 | 267 | 173 | 29 | 469 | 7,084 | 11,178 | 3,689 | 21,951 | 137 | 139 | 19 | 296 | 132 | 99 | 62 | 294 | 8,594 | 14,103 | 5,525 | 28,223 |
| | Sandoval | 14,796 | 33,962 | 14,697 | 63,456 | 1,177 | 1,623 | 378 | 3,177 | 20,978 | 26,532 | 4,883 | 52,392 | 7,213 | 8,564 | 1,632 | 17,408 | 680 | 1,332 | 280 | 2,292 | 44,843 | 72,012 | 21,870 | 138,725 |
| | Santa Fe | 9,514 | 34,503 | 20,599 | 64,615 | 434 | 837 | 171 | 1,442 | 27,666 | 38,822 | 9,419 | 75,907 | 1,408 | 2,054 | 427 | 3,890 | 547 | 1,313 | 307 | 2,167 | 39,569 | 77,529 | 30,923 | 148,021 |
| | Sierra | 1,130 | 3,305 | 3,284 | 7,719 | 34 | 40 | 20 | 95 | 1,265 | 1,573 | 576 | 3,413 | 43 | 85 | 39 | 166 | 4 | 26 | 25 | 56 | 2,476 | 5,029 | 3,944 | 11,449 |
| | Socorro | 1,612 | 3,072 | 1,548 | 6,232 | 90 | 117 | 11 | 219 | 3,362 | 4,085 | 1,230 | 8,677 | 1,004 | 965 | 150 | 2,119 | 68 | 97 | 28 | 193 | 6,136 | 8,337 | 2,967 | 17,439 |
| | Taos | 1,757 | 6,268 | 3,941 | 11,966 | 76 | 108 | 34 | 218 | 6,083 | 9,426 | 3,393 | 18,903 | 563 | 998 | 317 | 1,879 | 54 | 192 | 26 | 272 | 8,535 | 16,992 | 7,711 | 33,238 |
| | Torrance | 1,914 | 4,394 | 2,035 | 8,343 | 93 | 154 | 27 | 275 | 2,509 | 3,259 | 848 | 6,616 | 126 | 189 | 59 | 373 | 36 | 46 | 18 | 100 | 4,679 | 8,042 | 2,988 | 15,708 |
| | Union | 573 | 1,205 | 596 | 2,373 | 19 | 73 | 2 | 94 | 581 | 996 | 229 | 1,805 | 16 | 39 | 6 | 61 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 29 | 1,189 | 2,332 | 842 | 4,364 |
| | Valencia | 5,840 | 13,972 | 6,376 | 26,188 | 302 | 496 | 146 | 944 | 17,972 | 22,387 | 5,338 | 45,698 | 1,036 | 1,502 | 283 | 2,822 | 209 | 278 | 60 | 548 | 25,360 | 38,635 | 12,204 | 76,200 |
| Both Sexes Total | | 189,065 | 432,284 | 197,842 | 819,191 | 17,314 | 22,817 | 4,624 | 44,755 | 416,044 | 489,612 | 107,630 | 1,013,285 | 76,531 | 96,067 | 18,018 | 190,616 | 10,375 | 20,460 | 3,964 | 34,799 | 709,329 | 1,061,240 | 332,077 | 2,102,646 |

* 2015 population is reported here because 2015 was the mid-point year for the 2013-2017 timeframe used in this report

SOURCE: University of New Mexico Geospatial and Population Studies

# Appendix 2

## Substance Use and Mental Health in New Mexico, by Age Group, 2015-2016

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

## Appendix 2A. Selected Drug Use, Past Year Alcohol Use Disorder, and Past Year Mental Health Measures in New Mexico, by Age Group: Estimated Numbers (in Thousands), Annual Averages Based on 2015-2016 NSDUHs

| Measure | 12+ | 12-17 Years | 18-25 Years | 26+ Years | 18+ years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLICIT DRUGS**[2] | | | | | |
| Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2] | 206 | 18 | 56 | 132 | 188 |
| Past Year Cocaine Use | 32 | 2 | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Using Cocaine Once a Month | 1,187 | 88 | 141 | 959 | 1,099 |
| Past Year Heroin Use | 6 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Trying Heroin Once or Twice | 1,440 | 109 | 185 | 1,146 | 1,331 |
| Past Year Pain Reliever Misuse | 79 | 7 | 18 | 54 | 73 |
| First Use of Marijuana[3] | 21 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Past Month Marijuana Use | 180 | 16 | 51 | 114 | 165 |
| Past Year Marijuana Use | 272 | 25 | 73 | 173 | 247 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month | 493 | 40 | 32 | 421 | 453 |
| Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs[2] Other Than Marijuana | 61 | 5 | 18 | 38 | 56 |
| **ALCOHOL** | | | | | |
| Past Month Alcohol Use | 833 | 16 | 122 | 695 | 817 |
| Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[9] | 440 | 10 | 80 | 350 | 430 |
| Past Month Alcohol Use (12-20 Years)[8] | 51 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Past Month Binge Alcohol Use (12-20 Years)[8,9] | 31 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week | 831 | 74 | 93 | 664 | 757 |
| **TOBACCO PRODUCTS**[4] | | | | | |
| Past Month Tobacco Product Use | 430 | 8 | 77 | 345 | 422 |
| Past Month Cigarette Use | 349 | 5 | 64 | 279 | 344 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day | 1,249 | 106 | 147 | 996 | 1,143 |
| **PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT** | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Use Disorder[1] | 55 | 7 | 18 | 30 | 48 |
| Pain Reliever Use Disorder[1] | 11 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1] | 120 | 5 | 26 | 90 | 115 |
| Substance Use Disorder[1] | 153 | 12 | 37 | 104 | 141 |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Illicit Drug Use[10] | 47 | 8 | 17 | 23 | 40 |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Alcohol Use[10] | 107 | 4 | 26 | 77 | 103 |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Substance Use[10] | 144 | 10 | 35 | 98 | 133 |
| **PAST YEAR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES** | | | | | |
| Major Depressive Episode[7] | _ | 21 | 21 | 83 | 104 |
| Any Mental Illness[5] | _ | _ | 53 | 245 | 298 |
| Serious Mental Illness[6] | _ | _ | 11 | 57 | 69 |
| Received Mental Health Services[11] | _ | _ | 24 | 177 | 201 |
| Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide | _ | _ | 20 | 47 | 66 |

+ All figures are estimated numbers in thousands
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

## Appendix 2B. Selected Drug Use, Past Year Alcohol Use Disorder, and Past Year Mental Health Measures in New Mexico, by Age Group: Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2015-2016 NSDUHs

| Measure | 12+ | 12-17 Years | 18-25 Years | 26+ Years | 18+ years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLICIT DRUGS**[2] | | | | | |
| Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2] | 11.98 | 11.03 | 24.89 | 9.93 | 12.08 |
| Past Year Cocaine Use | 1.88 | 0.96 | 5.42 | 1.40 | 1.98 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Using Cocaine Once a Month | 69.06 | 53.08 | 62.86 | 72.09 | 70.75 |
| Past Year Heroin Use | 0.37 | 0.17 | 0.82 | 0.32 | 0.39 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Trying Heroin Once or Twice | 83.81 | 65.68 | 82.68 | 86.23 | 85.71 |
| Past Year Pain Reliever Misuse | 4.61 | 3.97 | 8.14 | 4.09 | 4.67 |
| First Use of Marijuana[3] | 2.50 | 6.99 | 8.79 | 0.60 | 1.69 |
| Past Month Marijuana Use | 10.50 | 9.46 | 22.85 | 8.55 | 10.61 |
| Past Year Marijuana Use | 15.83 | 15.34 | 32.79 | 13.04 | 15.88 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month | 28.65 | 24.06 | 14.34 | 31.65 | 29.14 |
| Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs[2] Other Than Marijuana | 3.57 | 3.25 | 8.16 | 2.84 | 3.60 |
| **ALCOHOL** | | | | | |
| Past Month Alcohol Use | 48.47 | 9.91 | 54.35 | 52.30 | 52.59 |
| Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[9] | 25.57 | 5.77 | 35.57 | 26.36 | 27.68 |
| Past Month Alcohol Use (12-20 Years)[8] | 20.80 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Past Month Binge Alcohol Use (12-20 Years)[8,9] | 12.88 | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week | 48.35 | 44.67 | 41.72 | 49.92 | 48.74 |
| **TOBACCO PRODUCTS**[4] | | | | | |
| Past Month Tobacco Product Use | 25.01 | 4.81 | 34.50 | 25.93 | 27.17 |
| Past Month Cigarette Use | 20.28 | 2.95 | 28.80 | 21.01 | 22.13 |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day | 72.69 | 64.28 | 65.75 | 74.91 | 73.59 |
| **PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT** | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Use Disorder[1] | 3.20 | 4.49 | 8.02 | 2.23 | 3.06 |
| Pain Reliever Use Disorder[1] | 0.64 | 0.65 | 1.09 | 0.57 | 0.64 |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1] | 6.98 | 2.76 | 11.56 | 6.74 | 7.43 |
| Substance Use Disorder[1] | 8.91 | 7.15 | 16.72 | 7.81 | 9.09 |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Illicit Drug Use[10] | 2.76 | 4.55 | 7.66 | 1.72 | 2.57 |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Alcohol Use[10] | 6.23 | 2.57 | 11.78 | 5.76 | 6.62 |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Substance Use[10] | 8.35 | 6.22 | 15.78 | 7.37 | 8.58 |
| **PAST YEAR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES** | | | | | |
| Major Depressive Episode[7] | _ | 12.61 | 9.36 | 6.27 | 6.71 |
| Any Mental Illness[5] | _ | _ | 23.51 | 18.46 | 19.19 |
| Serious Mental Illness[6] | _ | _ | 5.09 | 4.32 | 4.43 |
| Received Mental Health Services[11] | _ | _ | 10.60 | 13.35 | 12.95 |
| Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide | _ | _ | 8.88 | 3.50 | 4.28 |

* _ Not available

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

# Appendix 3

## Substance Use and Mental Health by National Regions, Age 12+, 2015-2016

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

## Appendix 3A. Substance Use and Mental Health, U.S. Regions & New Mexico, Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2015 and 2016 NSDUHs

| INDICATORS+ | TOTAL U.S. | NORTHEAST | MIDWEST | SOUTH | WEST | NEW MEXICO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLICIT DRUGS[2] among persons aged 12 or older** | | | | | | |
| Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2] | 10.36 | 11.20 | 9.77 | 8.87 | 12.62 | 11.98 |
| | (10.11 - 10.62) | (10.69 - 11.73) | (9.34 - 10.22) | (8.52 - 9.24) | (12.06 - 13.20) | (10.36 - 13.81) |
| Past Year Cocaine Use | 1.84 | 2.26 | 1.51 | 1.60 | 2.22 | 1.88 |
| | (1.75 - 1.94) | (2.06 - 2.48) | (1.36 - 1.66) | (1.48 - 1.74) | (2.02 - 2.44) | (1.42 - 2.48) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Using Cocaine Once a Month | 71.89 | 69.12 | 72.18 | 75.25 | 68.37 | 69.06 |
| | (71.52 - 72.25) | (68.32 - 69.91) | (71.56 - 72.80) | (74.72 - 75.76) | (67.60 - 69.13) | (66.62 - 71.40) |
| Past Year Heroin Use | 0.33 | 0.46 | 0.33 | 0.28 | 0.32 | 0.37 |
| | (0.29 - 0.38) | (0.37 - 0.58) | (0.26 - 0.41) | (0.23 - 0.34) | (0.25 - 0.41) | (0.20 - 0.71) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Trying Heroin Once or Twice | 85.44 | 85.10 | 85.53 | 86.73 | 83.57 | 83.81 |
| | (85.15 - 85.73) | (84.50 - 85.68) | (85.05 - 86.00) | (86.33 - 87.12) | (82.98 - 84.14) | (81.89 - 85.55) |
| Past Year Pain Reliever Misuse | 4.46 | 4.05 | 4.45 | 4.43 | 4.85 | 4.61 |
| | (4.31 - 4.62) | (3.78 - 4.34) | (4.21 - 4.70) | (4.21 - 4.65) | (4.53 - 5.19) | (3.86 - 5.48) |
| First Use of Marijuana[3] | 1.96 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 1.70 | 2.24 | 2.50 |
| | (1.88 - 2.03) | (1.95 - 2.20) | (1.93 - 2.16) | (1.61 - 1.80) | (2.10 - 2.38) | (2.15 - 2.90) |
| Past Month Marijuana Use | 8.60 | 9.50 | 8.28 | 7.05 | 10.68 | 10.50 |
| | (8.38 - 8.83) | (9.03 - 9.98) | (7.91 - 8.68) | (6.73 - 7.38) | (10.19 - 11.20) | (9.06 - 12.13) |
| Past Year Marijuana Use | 13.71 | 14.84 | 13.06 | 11.78 | 16.49 | 15.83 |
| | (13.42 - 13.99) | (14.23 - 15.48) | (12.55 - 13.58) | (11.34 - 12.23) | (15.85 - 17.16) | (13.94 - 17.93) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month | 28.41 | 26.44 | 25.56 | 32.09 | 26.59 | 28.65 |
| | (27.96 - 28.86) | (25.56 - 27.35) | (24.80 - 26.32) | (31.41 - 32.78) | (25.76 - 27.43) | (26.13 - 31.30) |
| Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs[2] Other Than Marijuana | 3.42 | 3.46 | 3.17 | 3.30 | 3.83 | 3.57 |
| | (3.28 - 3.57) | (3.20 - 3.74) | (2.95 - 3.39) | (3.11 - 3.50) | (3.55 - 4.13) | (2.93 - 4.35) |
| **ALCOHOL among persons aged 12 or older** | | | | | | |
| Past Month Alcohol Use | 51.21 | 56.02 | 54.36 | 47.48 | 50.67 | 48.47 |
| | (50.76 - 51.66) | (55.14 - 56.90) | (53.62 - 55.10) | (46.85 - 48.12) | (49.81 - 51.53) | (45.53 - 51.42) |
| Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[9] | 24.58 | 26.28 | 26.48 | 23.26 | 23.68 | 25.57 |
| | (24.21 - 24.95) | (25.52 - 27.06) | (25.84 - 27.14) | (22.72 - 23.80) | (23.00 - 24.38) | (23.25 - 28.03) |
| Past Month Alcohol Use (12-20 Years)[8] | 19.83 | 23.98 | 20.92 | 18.39 | 18.18 | 20.80 |
| | (19.18 - 20.49) | (22.95 - 25.04) | (20.13 - 21.73) | (17.73 - 19.07) | (17.32 - 19.07) | (18.20 - 23.66) |
| Past Month Binge Alcohol Use (12-20 Years)[8,9] | 12.71 | 15.62 | 13.93 | 11.49 | 11.50 | 12.88 |
| | (12.19 - 13.26) | (14.73 - 16.55) | (13.25 - 14.63) | (10.89 - 12.12) | (10.72 - 12.32) | (10.97 - 15.05) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week | 44.30 | 43.01 | 39.62 | 46.17 | 46.52 | 48.35 |
| | (43.86 - 44.75) | (42.12 - 43.91) | (38.88 - 40.36) | (45.53 - 46.80) | (45.68 - 47.36) | (45.66 - 51.04) |
| **TOBACCO among persons aged 12 or older** | | | | | | |
| Past Month Tobacco Product Use[4] | 23.72 | 22.75 | 26.56 | 25.43 | 19.18 | 25.01 |
| | (23.34 - 24.09) | (22.01 - 23.51) | (25.91 - 27.22) | (24.91 - 25.96) | (18.56 - 19.83) | (22.69 - 27.47) |
| Past Month Cigarette Use | 19.23 | 18.46 | 21.31 | 20.57 | 15.82 | 20.28 |
| | (18.87 - 19.60) | (17.80 - 19.13) | (20.71 - 21.92) | (20.07 - 21.08) | (15.22 - 16.43) | (18.20 - 22.52) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day | 72.80 | 74.59 | 68.94 | 72.41 | 75.55 | 72.69 |
| | (72.43 - 73.18) | (73.86 - 75.31) | (68.24 - 69.62) | (71.88 - 72.93) | (74.86 - 76.22) | (70.37 - 74.90) |
| **PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT** | | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Use Disorder[1] | 2.81 | 2.84 | 2.61 | 2.65 | 3.24 | 3.20 |
| | (2.70 - 2.93) | (2.60 - 3.11) | (2.41 - 2.83) | (2.48 - 2.82) | (2.98 - 3.53) | (2.55 - 4.01) |
| Pain Reliever Use Disorder[1] | 0.71 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 0.64 |
| | (0.65 - 0.77) | (0.58 - 0.77) | (0.63 - 0.80) | (0.65 - 0.81) | (0.60 - 0.80) | (0.49 - 0.86) |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1] | 5.73 | 6.01 | 5.90 | 5.25 | 6.14 | 6.98 |
| | (5.55 - 5.92) | (5.62 - 6.42) | (5.58 - 6.24) | (4.99 - 5.52) | (5.78 - 6.54) | (5.79 - 8.40) |
| Substance Use Disorder[1] | 7.62 | 7.93 | 7.74 | 7.00 | 8.26 | 8.91 |
| | (7.42 - 7.82) | (7.50 - 8.38) | (7.39 - 8.10) | (6.70 - 7.32) | (7.83 - 8.70) | (7.56 - 10.46) |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Illicit Drug Use[10] | 2.53 | 2.54 | 2.36 | 2.34 | 2.98 | 2.76 |
| | (2.42 - 2.64) | (2.32 - 2.78) | (2.18 - 2.56) | (2.18 - 2.50) | (2.75 - 3.24) | (2.20 - 3.46) |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Alcohol Use[10] | 5.48 | 5.68 | 5.58 | 5.01 | 5.99 | 6.23 |
| | (5.30 - 5.66) | (5.34 - 6.04) | (5.29 - 5.89) | (4.76 - 5.26) | (5.64 - 6.36) | (5.21 - 7.44) |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Substance Use[10] | 7.08 | 7.20 | 7.14 | 6.50 | 7.87 | 8.35 |
| | (6.89 - 7.28) | (6.80 - 7.63) | (6.80 - 7.50) | (6.21 - 6.80) | (7.46 - 8.30) | (7.05 - 9.87) |
| **MENTAL HEALTH among persons aged 18 or older** | | | | | | |
| Any Mental Illness[5] in past year | 18.07 | 17.86 | 18.01 | 17.95 | 18.48 | 19.19 |
| | (17.73 - 18.42) | (17.19 - 18.56) | (17.42 - 18.62) | (17.44 - 18.48) | (17.85 - 19.12) | (17.18 - 21.37) |
| Serious Mental Illness[6] in past year | 4.13 | 4.07 | 4.37 | 4.05 | 4.09 | 4.43 |
| | (3.97 - 4.30) | (3.76 - 4.40) | (4.11 - 4.66) | (3.81 - 4.30) | (3.79 - 4.41) | (3.57 - 5.49) |
| Had serious thoughts of suicide in past year | 4.04 | 4.03 | 4.14 | 3.84 | 4.30 | 4.28 |
| | (3.89 - 4.20) | (3.73 - 4.36) | (3.88 - 4.42) | (3.61 - 4.08) | (4.00 - 4.61) | (3.44 - 5.31) |
| Received Mental Health Services[11] | 14.28 | 15.74 | 15.75 | 13.52 | 13.06 | 12.95 |
| | (13.97 - 14.59) | (15.07 - 16.42) | (15.19 - 16.33) | (13.05 - 14.02) | (12.47 - 13.67) | (11.24 - 14.88) |
| Major Depressive Episode[7] in past year | 6.70 | 6.80 | 6.89 | 6.60 | 6.61 | 6.71 |
| | (6.49 - 6.91) | (6.40 - 7.23) | (6.55 - 7.26) | (6.30 - 6.91) | (6.24 - 7.00) | (5.64 - 7.97) |

+ All figures are percent prevalence rates; figures in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals
Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

## Appendix 3B. Substance Use and Mental Health, U.S. Regions & New Mexico, by Age Group, Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2015 and 2016 NSDUHs

| INDICATORS+ | AGE GROUP | TOTAL U.S. | NORTHEAST | MIDWEST | SOUTH | WEST | NEW MEXICO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLICIT DRUGS[2] among persons aged 12 or older** | | | | | | | |
| Past Month Illicit Drug Use[2] | Age 12-17 | 8.34 | 8.45 | 8.28 | 7.82 | 9.14 | 11.03 |
| | | (7.98 - 8.71) | (7.78 - 9.17) | (7.73 - 8.88) | (7.32 - 8.35) | (8.41 - 9.93) | (8.95 - 13.53) |
| | Age 18-25 | 22.75 | 25.93 | 21.68 | 20.26 | 25.25 | 24.89 |
| | | (22.13 - 23.39) | (24.64 - 27.25) | (20.69 - 22.69) | (19.41 - 21.13) | (23.97 - 26.56) | (21.33 - 28.81) |
| | Age 26+ | 8.54 | 9.11 | 7.95 | 7.13 | 10.89 | 9.93 |
| | | (8.26 - 8.83) | (8.51 - 9.75) | (7.45 - 8.48) | (6.70 - 7.58) | (10.22 - 11.59) | (8.14 - 12.05) |
| | Age 18+ | 10.57 | 11.45 | 9.93 | 8.98 | 12.98 | 12.08 |
| | | (10.29 - 10.85) | (10.90 - 12.03) | (9.46 - 10.41) | (8.60 - 9.38) | (12.38 - 13.61) | (10.35 - 14.05) |
| Past Year Cocaine Use | Age 12-17 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.45 | 0.81 | 0.96 |
| | | (0.48 - 0.69) | (0.46 - 0.73) | (0.43 - 0.69) | (0.36 - 0.58) | (0.63 - 1.04) | (0.59 - 1.55) |
| | Age 18-25 | 5.46 | 6.67 | 4.40 | 4.75 | 6.61 | 5.42 |
| | | (5.09 - 5.86) | (6.03 - 7.39) | (3.95 - 4.91) | (4.31 - 5.22) | (5.92 - 7.38) | (3.86 - 7.57) |
| | Age 26+ | 1.39 | 1.73 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.64 | 1.40 |
| | | (1.29 - 1.50) | (1.52 - 1.97) | (0.98 - 1.31) | (1.09 - 1.37) | (1.43 - 1.87) | (0.99 - 1.96) |
| | Age 18+ | 1.97 | 2.42 | 1.61 | 1.72 | 2.36 | 1.98 |
| | | (1.87 - 2.08) | (2.20 - 2.65) | (1.45 - 1.78) | (1.58 - 1.87) | (2.14 - 2.60) | (1.48 - 2.63) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Using Cocaine Once a Month | Age 12-17 | 56.54 | 56.41 | 55.60 | 58.39 | 54.52 | 53.08 |
| | | (55.84 - 57.24) | (55.12 - 57.70) | (54.44 - 56.74) | (57.35 - 59.42) | (53.16 - 55.88) | (49.23 - 56.88) |
| | Age 18-25 | 65.07 | 61.75 | 64.94 | 68.70 | 62.01 | 62.86 |
| | | (64.36 - 65.78) | (60.31 - 63.16) | (63.77 - 66.10) | (67.65 - 69.74) | (60.63 - 63.37) | (58.85 - 66.69) |
| | Age 26+ | 74.84 | 71.69 | 75.40 | 78.36 | 71.12 | 72.09 |
| | | (74.39 - 75.28) | (70.72 - 72.65) | (74.64 - 76.15) | (77.73 - 78.98) | (70.19 - 72.03) | (69.17 - 74.83) |
| | Age 18+ | 73.44 | 70.30 | 73.89 | 76.99 | 69.78 | 70.75 |
| | | (73.04 - 73.83) | (69.43 - 71.15) | (73.22 - 74.55) | (76.42 - 77.54) | (68.96 - 70.60) | (68.11 - 73.26) |
| Past Year Heroin Use | Age 12-17 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.17 |
| | | (0.04 - 0.11) | (0.05 - 0.15) | (0.04 - 0.15) | (0.04 - 0.13) | (0.02 - 0.11) | (0.06 - 0.45) |
| | Age 18-25 | 0.64 | 0.81 | 0.65 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.82 |
| | | (0.53 - 0.77) | (0.64 - 1.02) | (0.52 - 0.83) | (0.47 - 0.71) | (0.45 - 0.77) | (0.45 - 1.51) |
| | Age 26+ | 0.31 | 0.45 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.32 |
| | | (0.26 - 0.36) | (0.34 - 0.58) | (0.23 - 0.39) | (0.20 - 0.33) | (0.22 - 0.40) | (0.15 - 0.68) |
| | Age 18+ | 0.36 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.39 |
| | | (0.31 - 0.41) | (0.39 - 0.63) | (0.28 - 0.44) | (0.25 - 0.37) | (0.27 - 0.44) | (0.20 - 0.77) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Trying Heroin Once or Twice | Age 12-17 | 65.41 | 66.03 | 65.34 | 66.78 | 62.86 | 65.68 |
| | | (64.74 - 66.08) | (64.74 - 67.31) | (64.29 - 66.37) | (65.82 - 67.72) | (61.60 - 64.11) | (62.11 - 69.09) |
| | Age 18-25 | 82.80 | 82.74 | 82.49 | 83.73 | 81.68 | 82.68 |
| | | (82.25 - 83.34) | (81.72 - 83.72) | (81.67 - 83.27) | (82.99 - 84.45) | (80.66 - 82.67) | (79.62 - 85.37) |
| | Age 26+ | 88.23 | 87.53 | 88.46 | 89.61 | 86.36 | 86.23 |
| | | (87.89 - 88.56) | (86.83 - 88.20) | (87.89 - 89.01) | (89.15 - 90.05) | (85.67 - 87.03) | (83.92 - 88.25) |
| | Age 18+ | 87.45 | 86.86 | 87.60 | 88.78 | 85.68 | 85.71 |
| | | (87.15 - 87.75) | (86.23 - 87.46) | (87.08 - 88.09) | (88.36 - 89.18) | (85.05 - 86.28) | (83.64 - 87.56) |
| Past Year Pain Reliever Misuse | Age 12-17 | 3.72 | 2.82 | 4.00 | 3.94 | 3.72 | 3.97 |
| | | (3.48 - 3.97) | (2.45 - 3.23) | (3.63 - 4.40) | (3.61 - 4.31) | (3.27 - 4.24) | (2.99 - 5.25) |
| | Age 18-25 | 7.82 | 7.19 | 8.17 | 7.61 | 8.29 | 8.14 |
| | | (7.45 - 8.20) | (6.57 - 7.87) | (7.61 - 8.77) | (7.13 - 8.12) | (7.60 - 9.04) | (6.51 - 10.14) |
| | Age 26+ | 4.00 | 3.68 | 3.88 | 3.96 | 4.40 | 4.09 |
| | | (3.81 - 4.19) | (3.36 - 4.02) | (3.59 - 4.18) | (3.71 - 4.23) | (4.02 - 4.80) | (3.23 - 5.16) |
| | Age 18+ | 4.54 | 4.17 | 4.49 | 4.48 | 4.97 | 4.67 |
| | | (4.38 - 4.71) | (3.87 - 4.48) | (4.23 - 4.77) | (4.25 - 4.72) | (4.62 - 5.34) | (3.87 - 5.63) |
| First Use of Marijuana[3] | Age 12-17 | 5.25 | 5.34 | 5.25 | 4.91 | 5.75 | 6.99 |
| | | (5.03 - 5.49) | (4.97 - 5.74) | (4.94 - 5.57) | (4.64 - 5.19) | (5.36 - 6.16) | (5.87 - 8.31) |
| | Age 18-25 | 7.74 | 8.85 | 8.16 | 6.78 | 8.18 | 8.79 |
| | | (7.33 - 8.17) | (8.18 - 9.57) | (7.61 - 8.75) | (6.36 - 7.23) | (7.54 - 8.87) | (7.00 - 10.97) |
| | Age 26+ | 0.39 | 0.44 | 0.38 | 0.29 | 0.53 | 0.60 |
| | | (0.34 - 0.44) | (0.36 - 0.53) | (0.32 - 0.46) | (0.24 - 0.35) | (0.44 - 0.64) | (0.41 - 0.88) |
| | Age 18+ | 1.40 | 1.54 | 1.47 | 1.17 | 1.62 | 1.69 |
| | | (1.32 - 1.48) | (1.41 - 1.67) | (1.37 - 1.59) | (1.09 - 1.27) | (1.48 - 1.76) | (1.37 - 2.07) |

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

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

## Appendix 3B. Substance Use and Mental Health, U.S. Regions & New Mexico, by Age Group, Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2015 and 2016 NSDUHs

| INDICATORS+ | AGE GROUP | TOTAL U.S. | NORTHEAST | MIDWEST | SOUTH | WEST | NEW MEXICO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLICIT DRUGS[2] among persons aged 12 or older** | | | | | | | |
| Past Month Marijuana Use | Age 12-17 | 6.75 | 7.15 | 6.69 | 6.13 | 7.52 | 9.46 |
| | | (6.43 - 7.09) | (6.51 - 7.84) | (6.19 - 7.22) | (5.68 - 6.62) | (6.87 - 8.23) | (7.60 - 11.71) |
| | Age 18-25 | 20.30 | 23.64 | 19.28 | 17.74 | 22.73 | 22.85 |
| | | (19.71 - 20.90) | (22.44 - 24.87) | (18.35 - 20.24) | (16.99 - 18.52) | (21.54 - 23.96) | (19.40 - 26.72) |
| | Age 26+ | 6.88 | 7.46 | 6.63 | 5.40 | 9.01 | 8.55 |
| | | (6.64 - 7.13) | (6.94 - 8.02) | (6.20 - 7.08) | (5.05 - 5.78) | (8.44 - 9.62) | (6.98 - 10.43) |
| | Age 18+ | 8.79 | 9.72 | 8.45 | 7.14 | 11.01 | 10.61 |
| | | (8.55 - 9.04) | (9.22 - 10.24) | (8.04 - 8.87) | (6.81 - 7.50) | (10.48 - 11.57) | (9.08 - 12.36) |
| Past Year Marijuana Use | Age 12-17 | 12.29 | 12.39 | 12.67 | 11.25 | 13.55 | 15.34 |
| | | (11.86 - 12.74) | (11.56 - 13.27) | (11.95 - 13.43) | (10.67 - 11.86) | (12.68 - 14.46) | (12.88 - 18.17) |
| | Age 18-25 | 32.60 | 37.45 | 31.69 | 29.66 | 34.39 | 32.79 |
| | | (31.89 - 33.31) | (36.03 - 38.89) | (30.64 - 32.75) | (28.74 - 30.59) | (33.09 - 35.72) | (28.81 - 37.04) |
| | Age 26+ | 10.73 | 11.45 | 9.97 | 8.90 | 13.79 | 13.04 |
| | | (10.43 - 11.05) | (10.74 - 12.20) | (9.37 - 10.61) | (8.38 - 9.45) | (13.03 - 14.60) | (10.91 - 15.52) |
| | Age 18+ | 13.85 | 15.07 | 13.10 | 11.83 | 16.80 | 15.88 |
| | | (13.54 - 14.16) | (14.41 - 15.76) | (12.54 - 13.67) | (11.35 - 12.33) | (16.10 - 17.52) | (13.83 - 18.18) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking Marijuana Once a Month | Age 12-17 | 27.17 | 26.85 | 26.44 | 29.75 | 23.90 | 24.06 |
| | | (26.51 - 27.83) | (25.65 - 28.08) | (25.46 - 27.45) | (28.78 - 30.74) | (22.74 - 25.09) | (20.84 - 27.61) |
| | Age 18-25 | 14.32 | 12.56 | 12.50 | 16.68 | 13.58 | 14.34 |
| | | (13.83 - 14.83) | (11.69 - 13.49) | (11.74 - 13.30) | (15.91 - 17.48) | (12.65 - 14.55) | (11.78 - 17.35) |
| | Age 26+ | 30.92 | 28.67 | 27.67 | 34.94 | 29.16 | 31.65 |
| | | (30.36 - 31.49) | (27.61 - 29.75) | (26.78 - 28.58) | (34.13 - 35.75) | (28.16 - 30.18) | (28.63 - 34.82) |
| | Age 18+ | 28.54 | 26.40 | 25.46 | 32.34 | 26.87 | 29.14 |
| | | (28.05 - 29.03) | (25.45 - 27.37) | (24.65 - 26.29) | (31.60 - 33.08) | (25.97 - 27.78) | (26.45 - 31.97) |
| Past Month Use of Illicit Drugs[2] Other Than Marijuana | Age 12-17 | 2.71 | 2.25 | 2.73 | 2.88 | 2.74 | 3.25 |
| | | (2.49 - 2.95) | (1.92 - 2.64) | (2.40 - 3.11) | (2.58 - 3.22) | (2.37 - 3.17) | (2.29 - 4.60) |
| | Age 18-25 | 7.32 | 7.73 | 6.94 | 6.95 | 7.92 | 8.16 |
| | | (6.92 - 7.74) | (7.02 - 8.51) | (6.39 - 7.54) | (6.47 - 7.46) | (7.21 - 8.69) | (6.24 - 10.62) |
| | Age 26+ | 2.86 | 2.90 | 2.58 | 2.75 | 3.26 | 2.84 |
| | | (2.71 - 3.03) | (2.60 - 3.23) | (2.34 - 2.85) | (2.54 - 2.98) | (2.94 - 3.61) | (2.17 - 3.70) |
| | Age 18+ | 3.50 | 3.57 | 3.21 | 3.34 | 3.94 | 3.60 |
| | | (3.35 - 3.65) | (3.29 - 3.88) | (2.98 - 3.46) | (3.14 - 3.56) | (3.64 - 4.27) | (2.90 - 4.47) |
| **ALCOHOL among persons aged 12 or older** | | | | | | | |
| Past Month Alcohol Use | Age 12-17 | 9.40 | 10.95 | 9.82 | 8.71 | 9.06 | 9.91 |
| | | (8.99 - 9.83) | (10.18 - 11.77) | (9.18 - 10.49) | (8.18 - 9.27) | (8.35 - 9.84) | (8.01 - 12.20) |
| | Age 18-25 | 57.75 | 63.92 | 61.60 | 54.56 | 54.76 | 54.35 |
| | | (56.96 - 58.52) | (62.44 - 65.38) | (60.42 - 62.76) | (53.45 - 55.67) | (53.35 - 56.16) | (50.32 - 58.32) |
| | Age 26+ | 55.10 | 59.67 | 58.56 | 51.03 | 55.01 | 52.30 |
| | | (54.56 - 55.65) | (58.59 - 60.75) | (57.65 - 59.46) | (50.26 - 51.79) | (53.95 - 56.08) | (48.63 - 55.94) |
| | Age 18+ | 55.48 | 60.27 | 59.00 | 51.53 | 54.98 | 52.59 |
| | | (54.99 - 55.97) | (59.30 - 61.23) | (58.18 - 59.81) | (50.83 - 52.22) | (54.03 - 55.92) | (49.34 - 55.82) |
| Past Month Binge Alcohol Use[9] | Age 12-17 | 5.33 | 6.16 | 5.87 | 4.83 | 5.09 | 5.77 |
| | | (5.03 - 5.65) | (5.61 - 6.75) | (5.42 - 6.35) | (4.44 - 5.24) | (4.59 - 5.64) | (4.49 - 7.38) |
| | Age 18-25 | 38.69 | 44.03 | 42.30 | 35.80 | 36.08 | 35.57 |
| | | (37.90 - 39.49) | (42.60 - 45.47) | (41.13 - 43.49) | (34.81 - 36.80) | (34.77 - 37.42) | (31.89 - 39.43) |
| | Age 26+ | 24.52 | 25.61 | 26.33 | 23.43 | 23.82 | 26.36 |
| | | (24.08 - 24.97) | (24.70 - 26.55) | (25.53 - 27.14) | (22.77 - 24.10) | (22.97 - 24.69) | (23.59 - 29.33) |
| | Age 18+ | 26.54 | 28.18 | 28.63 | 25.18 | 25.61 | 27.68 |
| | | (26.14 - 26.96) | (27.35 - 29.02) | (27.92 - 29.35) | (24.59 - 25.77) | (24.86 - 26.37) | (25.15 - 30.37) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Having Five or More Drinks of an Alcoholic Beverage Once or Twice a Week | Age 12-17 | 43.30 | 42.95 | 39.60 | 45.48 | 43.36 | 44.67 |
| | | (42.59 - 44.00) | (41.61 - 44.30) | (38.52 - 40.70) | (44.47 - 46.49) | (42.04 - 44.68) | (40.86 - 48.54) |
| | Age 18-25 | 36.91 | 34.19 | 32.12 | 39.22 | 39.56 | 41.72 |
| | | (36.22 - 37.61) | (32.93 - 35.48) | (31.07 - 33.19) | (38.24 - 40.21) | (38.26 - 40.88) | (37.87 - 45.68) |
| | Age 26+ | 45.66 | 44.45 | 40.89 | 47.40 | 48.09 | 49.92 |
| | | (45.12 - 46.20) | (43.38 - 45.52) | (39.98 - 41.80) | (46.62 - 48.18) | (47.06 - 49.13) | (46.77 - 53.08) |
| | Age 18+ | 44.41 | 43.02 | 39.62 | 46.24 | 46.84 | 48.74 |
| | | (43.93 - 44.89) | (42.06 - 43.98) | (38.82 - 40.42) | (45.55 - 46.92) | (45.94 - 47.75) | (45.90 - 51.58) |

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

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

## Appendix 3B. Substance Use and Mental Health, U.S. Regions & New Mexico, by Age Group, Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2015 and 2016 NSDUHs

| INDICATORS+ | AGE GROUP | TOTAL U.S. | NORTHEAST | MIDWEST | SOUTH | WEST | NEW MEXICO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOBACCO among persons aged 12 or older** | | | | | | | |
| Past Month Tobacco Product Use[4] | Age 12-17 | 5.66 | 5.39 | 6.68 | 5.91 | 4.52 | 4.81 |
| | | (5.36 - 5.97) | (4.90 - 5.93) | (6.18 - 7.21) | (5.48 - 6.37) | (4.06 - 5.02) | (3.71 - 6.23) |
| | Age 18-25 | 31.48 | 31.65 | 35.22 | 32.37 | 26.69 | 34.50 |
| | | (30.79 - 32.19) | (30.41 - 32.92) | (34.12 - 36.34) | (31.47 - 33.30) | (25.56 - 27.86) | (30.93 - 38.26) |
| | Age 26+ | 24.58 | 23.21 | 27.52 | 26.65 | 19.68 | 25.93 |
| | | (24.13 - 25.03) | (22.32 - 24.12) | (26.72 - 28.33) | (26.01 - 27.31) | (18.90 - 20.48) | (23.14 - 28.94) |
| | Age 18+ | 25.56 | 24.38 | 28.62 | 27.46 | 20.70 | 27.17 |
| | | (25.16 - 25.97) | (23.58 - 25.21) | (27.92 - 29.34) | (26.89 - 28.04) | (20.01 - 21.41) | (24.63 - 29.86) |
| Past Month Cigarette Use | Age 12-17 | 3.80 | 3.44 | 4.70 | 3.88 | 3.13 | 2.95 |
| | | (3.56 - 4.06) | (3.08 - 3.84) | (4.28 - 5.15) | (3.55 - 4.25) | (2.75 - 3.56) | (2.17 - 3.98) |
| | Age 18-25 | 25.12 | 24.93 | 27.66 | 25.95 | 21.72 | 28.80 |
| | | (24.43 - 25.81) | (23.75 - 26.15) | (26.60 - 28.75) | (25.04 - 26.89) | (20.59 - 22.88) | (25.13 - 32.78) |
| | Age 26+ | 20.09 | 19.05 | 22.26 | 21.71 | 16.35 | 21.01 |
| | | (19.65 - 20.53) | (18.25 - 19.88) | (21.51 - 23.04) | (21.07 - 22.37) | (15.61 - 17.11) | (18.52 - 23.73) |
| | Age 18+ | 20.81 | 19.87 | 23.04 | 22.31 | 17.13 | 22.13 |
| | | (20.41 - 21.21) | (19.16 - 20.60) | (22.38 - 23.71) | (21.76 - 22.87) | (16.47 - 17.80) | (19.84 - 24.60) |
| Perceptions of Great Risk from Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes per Day | Age 12-17 | 68.71 | 71.53 | 67.33 | 67.79 | 69.47 | 64.28 |
| | | (68.06 - 69.35) | (70.25 - 72.78) | (66.18 - 68.45) | (66.84 - 68.72) | (68.19 - 70.73) | (60.46 - 67.93) |
| | Age 18-25 | 68.29 | 69.57 | 65.05 | 67.64 | 71.20 | 65.75 |
| | | (67.66 - 68.90) | (68.35 - 70.77) | (63.99 - 66.08) | (66.75 - 68.53) | (70.01 - 72.36) | (62.24 - 69.09) |
| | Age 26+ | 74.04 | 75.74 | 69.78 | 73.75 | 77.03 | 74.91 |
| | | (73.58 - 74.49) | (74.84 - 76.61) | (68.93 - 70.63) | (73.10 - 74.39) | (76.19 - 77.84) | (72.02 - 77.59) |
| | Age 18+ | 73.22 | 74.88 | 69.10 | 72.88 | 76.17 | 73.59 |
| | | (72.81 - 73.63) | (74.08 - 75.65) | (68.35 - 69.85) | (72.31 - 73.45) | (75.43 - 76.90) | (71.05 - 75.98) |
| **PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT** | | | | | | | |
| Illicit Drug Use Disorder[1] | Age 12-17 | 3.30 | 2.94 | 3.20 | 3.07 | 4.01 | 4.49 |
| | | (3.07 - 3.55) | (2.56 - 3.36) | (2.86 - 3.57) | (2.78 - 3.39) | (3.54 - 4.55) | (3.35 - 5.99) |
| | Age 18-25 | 7.14 | 7.63 | 6.51 | 6.81 | 7.84 | 8.02 |
| | | (6.78 - 7.51) | (6.93 - 8.39) | (5.97 - 7.09) | (6.33 - 7.33) | (7.13 - 8.60) | (6.20 - 10.33) |
| | Age 26+ | 2.04 | 2.06 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 2.36 | 2.23 |
| | | (1.91 - 2.17) | (1.81 - 2.34) | (1.68 - 2.12) | (1.73 - 2.10) | (2.08 - 2.68) | (1.62 - 3.06) |
| | Age 18+ | 2.76 | 2.83 | 2.55 | 2.60 | 3.16 | 3.06 |
| | | (2.64 - 2.89) | (2.58 - 3.11) | (2.34 - 2.79) | (2.42 - 2.79) | (2.88 - 3.46) | (2.39 - 3.91) |
| Pain Reliever Use Disorder[1] | Age 12-17 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.55 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.65 |
| | | (0.46 - 0.66) | (0.34 - 0.58) | (0.43 - 0.71) | (0.46 - 0.74) | (0.44 - 0.75) | (0.40 - 1.05) |
| | Age 18-25 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.05 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.09 |
| | | (0.90 - 1.18) | (0.81 - 1.19) | (0.87 - 1.25) | (0.89 - 1.23) | (0.85 - 1.29) | (0.72 - 1.67) |
| | Age 26+ | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.69 | 0.65 | 0.57 |
| | | (0.60 - 0.75) | (0.54 - 0.77) | (0.57 - 0.79) | (0.60 - 0.79) | (0.54 - 0.77) | (0.39 - 0.83) |
| | Age 18+ | 0.72 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.64 |
| | | (0.66 - 0.79) | (0.60 - 0.80) | (0.63 - 0.83) | (0.66 - 0.83) | (0.61 - 0.82) | (0.47 - 0.88) |
| Alcohol Use Disorder[1] | Age 12-17 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.08 | 2.38 | 2.76 |
| | | (2.03 - 2.45) | (1.99 - 2.61) | (2.03 - 2.57) | (1.85 - 2.35) | (2.06 - 2.75) | (1.99 - 3.82) |
| | Age 18-25 | 10.80 | 11.69 | 11.66 | 9.86 | 10.85 | 11.56 |
| | | (10.35 - 11.28) | (10.89 - 12.54) | (11.00 - 12.35) | (9.32 - 10.42) | (10.08 - 11.68) | (9.59 - 13.88) |
| | Age 26+ | 5.31 | 5.49 | 5.37 | 4.87 | 5.80 | 6.74 |
| | | (5.10 - 5.52) | (5.04 - 5.98) | (4.99 - 5.78) | (4.56 - 5.20) | (5.36 - 6.27) | (5.34 - 8.46) |
| | Age 18+ | 6.09 | 6.36 | 6.28 | 5.58 | 6.53 | 7.43 |
| | | (5.90 - 6.29) | (5.94 - 6.80) | (5.93 - 6.65) | (5.30 - 5.88) | (6.13 - 6.96) | (6.14 - 8.97) |
| Substance Use Disorder[1] | Age 12-17 | 4.61 | 4.24 | 4.75 | 4.21 | 5.40 | 7.15 |
| | | (4.34 - 4.90) | (3.81 - 4.72) | (4.34 - 5.20) | (3.85 - 4.60) | (4.84 - 6.01) | (5.62 - 9.07) |
| | Age 18-25 | 15.20 | 16.73 | 15.53 | 14.19 | 15.36 | 16.72 |
| | | (14.67 - 15.75) | (15.73 - 17.79) | (14.73 - 16.35) | (13.49 - 14.92) | (14.42 - 16.36) | (13.99 - 19.85) |
| | Age 26+ | 6.72 | 6.91 | 6.79 | 6.16 | 7.39 | 7.81 |
| | | (6.48 - 6.96) | (6.41 - 7.44) | (6.38 - 7.23) | (5.80 - 6.54) | (6.88 - 7.93) | (6.30 - 9.65) |
| | Age 18+ | 7.93 | 8.28 | 8.05 | 7.29 | 8.55 | 9.09 |
| | | (7.71 - 8.15) | (7.82 - 8.76) | (7.67 - 8.45) | (6.97 - 7.63) | (8.09 - 9.04) | (7.64 - 10.79) |

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

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

## Appendix 3B. Substance Use and Mental Health, U.S. Regions & New Mexico, by Age Group, Percentages, Annual Averages Based on 2015 and 2016 NSDUHs

| INDICATORS+ | AGE GROUP | TOTAL U.S. | NORTHEAST | MIDWEST | SOUTH | WEST | NEW MEXICO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PAST YEAR DEPENDENCE, ABUSE, AND TREATMENT** | | | | | | | |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Illicit Drug Use[10] | Age 12-17 | 3.14 | 2.72 | 2.86 | 2.91 | 4.05 | 4.55 |
| | | (2.91 - 3.38) | (2.37 - 3.12) | (2.55 - 3.21) | (2.63 - 3.22) | (3.56 - 4.60) | (3.36 - 6.12) |
| | Age 18-25 | 6.62 | 6.77 | 6.00 | 6.45 | 7.30 | 7.66 |
| | | (6.27 - 6.98) | (6.12 - 7.49) | (5.48 - 6.57) | (5.99 - 6.94) | (6.59 - 8.07) | (5.84 - 10.00) |
| | Age 26+ | 1.78 | 1.83 | 1.69 | 1.59 | 2.12 | 1.72 |
| | | (1.66 - 1.90) | (1.60 - 2.10) | (1.50 - 1.91) | (1.43 - 1.76) | (1.86 - 2.41) | (1.21 - 2.43) |
| | Age 18+ | 2.47 | 2.52 | 2.31 | 2.28 | 2.87 | 2.57 |
| | | (2.35 - 2.59) | (2.29 - 2.78) | (2.12 - 2.52) | (2.12 - 2.45) | (2.62 - 3.15) | (2.00 - 3.30 |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Alcohol Use[10] | Age 12-17 | 2.15 | 2.17 | 2.20 | 2.06 | 2.23 | 2.57 |
| | | (1.95 - 2.36) | (1.88 - 2.50) | (1.95 - 2.48) | (1.83 - 2.31) | (1.93 - 2.57) | (1.84 - 3.58) |
| | Age 18-25 | 10.47 | 11.16 | 10.64 | 9.67 | 11.06 | 11.78 |
| | | (10.02 - 10.94) | (10.40 - 11.97) | (10.03 - 11.27) | (9.12 - 10.24) | (10.26 - 11.91) | (9.81 - 14.08) |
| | Age 26+ | 5.05 | 5.17 | 5.14 | 4.60 | 5.58 | 5.76 |
| | | (4.84 - 5.26) | (4.77 - 5.61) | (4.79 - 5.52) | (4.30 - 4.91) | (5.16 - 6.02) | (4.56 - 7.25) |
| | Age 18+ | 5.82 | 6.01 | 5.93 | 5.31 | 6.38 | 6.62 |
| | | (5.63 - 6.01) | (5.64 - 6.40) | (5.62 - 6.27) | (5.05 - 5.59) | (6.00 - 6.78) | (5.52 - 7.93) |
| Needing But Not Receiving Treatment at a Specialty Facility for Substance Use[10] | Age 12-17 | 4.38 | 4.09 | 4.40 | 4.03 | 5.13 | 6.22 |
| | | (4.11 - 4.66) | (3.66 - 4.58) | (4.03 - 4.81) | (3.68 - 4.40) | (4.60 - 5.72) | (4.83 - 7.99) |
| | Age 18-25 | 14.34 | 15.59 | 14.75 | 13.38 | 14.56 | 15.78 |
| | | (13.82 - 14.88) | (14.62 - 16.61) | (13.97 - 15.56) | (12.70 - 14.09) | (13.64 - 15.53) | (13.20 - 18.77) |
| | Age 26+ | 6.20 | 6.19 | 6.20 | 5.67 | 7.06 | 7.37 |
| | | (5.98 - 6.43) | (5.73 - 6.67) | (5.80 - 6.63) | (5.33 - 6.02) | (6.58 - 7.58) | (5.92 - 9.14) |
| | Age 18+ | 7.36 | 7.50 | 7.43 | 6.76 | 8.15 | 8.58 |
| | | (7.15 - 7.57) | (7.06 - 7.95) | (7.06 - 7.82) | (6.45 - 7.08) | (7.71 - 8.62) | (7.19 - 10.21) |
| **MENTAL HEALTH among persons aged 18 or older** | | | | | | | |
| Any Mental Illness in past year[5] | Age 18-25 | 21.89 | 22.58 | 22.25 | 20.50 | 23.21 | 23.51 |
| | | (21.33 - 22.46) | (21.49 - 23.71) | (21.32 - 23.20) | (19.72 - 21.31) | (22.11 - 24.35) | (20.48 - 26.84) |
| | Age 26+ | 17.44 | 17.10 | 17.30 | 17.53 | 17.67 | 18.46 |
| | | (17.05 - 17.83) | (16.36 - 17.87) | (16.64 - 17.98) | (16.96 - 18.12) | (16.98 - 18.38) | (16.23 - 20.92) |
| | Age 18+ | 18.07 | 17.86 | 18.01 | 17.95 | 18.48 | 19.19 |
| | | (17.73 - 18.42) | (17.19 - 18.56) | (17.42 - 18.62) | (17.44 - 18.48) | (17.85 - 19.12) | (17.18 - 21.37) |
| Serious Mental Illness[6] in past year | Age 18-25 | 5.46 | 5.56 | 5.94 | 5.03 | 5.62 | 5.09 |
| | | (5.15 - 5.78) | (5.05 - 6.12) | (5.47 - 6.44) | (4.65 - 5.44) | (5.08 - 6.21) | (3.87 - 6.66) |
| | Age 26+ | 3.91 | 3.83 | 4.11 | 3.89 | 3.82 | 4.32 |
| | | (3.73 - 4.10) | (3.49 - 4.20) | (3.82 - 4.43) | (3.63 - 4.16) | (3.50 - 4.18) | (3.37 - 5.51) |
| | Age 18+ | 4.13 | 4.07 | 4.37 | 4.05 | 4.09 | 4.43 |
| | | (3.97 - 4.30) | (3.76 - 4.40) | (4.11 - 4.66) | (3.81 - 4.30) | (3.79 - 4.41) | (3.57 - 5.49) |
| Had serious thoughts of suicide in past year | Age 18-25 | 8.57 | 8.81 | 8.66 | 8.06 | 9.09 | 8.88 |
| | | (8.21 - 8.94) | (8.12 - 9.54) | (8.07 - 9.29) | (7.54 - 8.61) | (8.40 - 9.83) | (7.11 - 11.03) |
| | Age 26+ | 3.30 | 3.26 | 3.38 | 3.15 | 3.48 | 3.50 |
| | | (3.13 - 3.47) | (2.94 - 3.62) | (3.11 - 3.68) | (2.91 - 3.40) | (3.17 - 3.82) | (2.66 - 4.60) |
| | Age 18+ | 4.04 | 4.03 | 4.14 | 3.84 | 4.30 | 4.28 |
| | | (3.89 - 4.20) | (3.73 - 4.36) | (3.88 - 4.42) | (3.61 - 4.08) | (4.00 - 4.61) | (3.44 - 5.31) |
| Received Mental Health Services[11] | Age 18-25 | 12.28 | 13.59 | 14.36 | 11.18 | 11.21 | 10.60 |
| | | (11.83 - 12.75) | (12.73 - 14.50) | (13.61 - 15.13) | (10.59 - 11.78) | (10.44 - 12.03) | (8.57 - 13.03) |
| | Age 26+ | 14.61 | 16.08 | 15.99 | 13.91 | 13.37 | 13.35 |
| | | (14.26 - 14.97) | (15.35 - 16.85) | (15.36 - 16.64) | (13.37 - 14.47) | (12.71 - 14.06) | (11.49 - 15.46) |
| | Age 18+ | 14.28 | 15.74 | 15.75 | 13.52 | 13.06 | 12.95 |
| | | (13.97 - 14.59) | (15.07 - 16.42) | (15.19 - 16.33) | (13.05 - 14.02) | (12.47 - 13.67) | (11.24 - 14.88) |
| Major Depressive Episode in past year[7] | Age 12-17 | 12.63 | 12.13 | 13.53 | 11.90 | 13.32 | 12.61 |
| | | (12.19 - 13.08) | (11.35 - 12.96) | (12.80 - 14.30) | (11.30 - 12.53) | (12.50 - 14.19) | (10.45 - 15.15) |
| | Age 18-25 | 10.59 | 11.08 | 11.01 | 9.91 | 10.89 | 9.36 |
| | | (10.17 - 11.01) | (10.31 - 11.91) | (10.36 - 11.70) | (9.38 - 10.47) | (10.15 - 11.68) | (7.59 - 11.49) |
| | Age 26+ | 6.06 | 6.11 | 6.20 | 6.05 | 5.88 | 6.27 |
| | | (5.83 - 6.30) | (5.66 - 6.59) | (5.82 - 6.62) | (5.72 - 6.40) | (5.47 - 6.32) | (5.08 - 7.71) |
| | Age 18+ | 6.70 | 6.80 | 6.89 | 6.60 | 6.61 | 6.71 |
| | | (6.49 - 6.91) | (6.40 - 7.23) | (6.55 - 7.26) | (6.30 - 6.91) | (6.24 - 7.00) | (5.64 - 7.97) |

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

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016.

## Appendix 2A, 2B, 3A, & 3B. FOOTNOTES

1 . Substance Use Disorder is defined as meeting criteria for illicit drug or alcohol dependence or abuse. Dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).

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

3. Average annual marijuana initiation rate = 100 * {[X1 ÷ (0.5 * X1 + X2)] ÷ 2}, where X1 is the number of marijuana initiates in the past 24 months and X2 is the number of persons who never used marijuana.

4. Tobacco Products include cigarettes, smokeless tobacco (i.e., chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, or "snus"), cigars, or pipe tobacco.

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

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

7. Major depressive episode (MDE) is defined as in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), which specifies a period of at least 2 weeks when a person experienced a depressed mood or loss of interest or pleasure in daily activities and had a majority of specified depression symptoms. There are minor wording differences in the questions in the adult and adolescent MDE modules. Therefore, data from youths aged 12 to 17 were not combined with data from adults aged 18 or older to produce an estimate for those aged 12 or older.

8. Underage drinking is defined for individuals aged 12 to 20; therefore, the "12+" estimate reflects that age group and not individuals aged 12 or older.

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

10. Respondents were classified as needing treatment for a substance use problem if they met the criteria for substance use disorder as defined in the 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) or received treatment for illicit drug or alcohol use at a specialty facility (i.e., drug and alcohol rehabilitation facility [inpatient or outpatient], hospital [inpatient only], or mental health center).

11. Mental health services are defined as having received inpatient treatment/counseling or outpatient treatment/counseling or having used prescription medication for problems with emotions, nerves, or mental health. Respondents were not to include treatment for drug or alcohol use.

# Appendix 4

## International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification, 9th and 10th Edition

# Appendix 4: International Classification of Diseases, Clinical Modification, 9th and 10th Edition

| ICD-9-CM | | ICD-10-CM | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Description** | **Code** | **Code** | **Description** |
| **Opioid Overdose/Poisoning** | | | |
| Poisoning by opium (alkaloids), unspecified | 965.00 | T40.0 [X1-X4] | Poisoning by opium |
| Poisoning by other opiates and related narcotics | 965.09 | T40.2 [X1-X4] | Poisoning by other opioids |
| Accidental poisoning by other opiates and related narcotics | E850.2 | | |
| Poisoning by methadone | 965.02 | T40.3 [X1-X4] | Poisoning by methadone |
| Accidental poisoning by methadone | E850.1 | | |
| Poisoning by heroin | 96.50 | T40.1 [X1-X4] | Poisoning by heroin |
| Accidental poisoning by heroin | E850.0 | | |
| | | T40.4 [X1-X4] | Poisoning by other synthetic narcotics |
| **Chronic Liver Disease** | | | |
| Acute and subacute necrosis of liver | 570.xx | K70-K77 | Diseases of liver |
| Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 571.xx | | |
| Liver abscess and sequelae of chronic liver disease | 572.xx | | |
| Other disorders of liver | 573.xx | | |