

*Health Equity in New Mexico:
A Report on Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities,
8th Edition*



October 2013



New Mexico Department of Health

1190 South St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87502
www.nmhealth.org/opa/

Produced by the
Office of Policy and Accountability
Office of Health Equity
(505) 827-1052

Tres Schnell	Carlotta Garcia
Brad Whorton	Lilia Whitener
Kelly Gallagher	Javier Rios
Shannon Barnes	Kathleen Lawicki
Esperanza Lucero	Taña Martinez
Christina Perea	

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Much of the data may also be obtained from the New Mexico Department of Health's NM-IBIS web site (<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us>).

To access this document electronically, visit our website at <http://nmhealth.org/opa> or to obtain this document in an alternate format, contact our office at 827-1052.

Major Sources of Data

New Mexico Data

Birth System:

Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Epidemiology and Response Division

Death System:

Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Epidemiology and Response Division

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS):

Survey Unit, Epidemiology and Response Division

Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS):

Survey Unit, Epidemiology and Response Division, and Public Education Department

Infectious Disease Surveillance: New Mexico Electronic Disease Surveillance System

Bureau of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Epidemiology and Response Division and Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, Public Health Division

United States Data

Infectious Disease: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention

Births: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm>

Deaths: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>; <http://wonder.cdc.gov>;

BRFSS: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/index.asp>

YRBS: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

Foreword

The New Mexico Department of Health is pleased to present the eight edition of *Health Equity in New Mexico: A Report on Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*.

Racial and ethnic health disparities refer to structural differences in health outcomes that groups experience based on their experiences within society. The sources of health disparities can be diverse and include such things as low socioeconomic status, racism, historical trauma, cultural and linguistic barriers, and poor access to health care. The purpose of this report is to identify important racial and ethnic health disparities in New Mexico so that diverse organizations and agencies, including the Department of Health, can design and implement evidence-based interventions to improve health equity. Healthy People 2020 identifies five key areas of the social determinants of health, which may be considered when developing interventions. The five areas include: health and health care, social and community context, education, economic stability, and neighborhood and built environment.

Data for this report were compiled by the New Mexico Department of Health's Office of Policy and Accountability with input from the New Mexico Office of Health Equity. The mission of the Department of Health is to promote health and wellness, improve health outcomes and assure safety net services for all people in New Mexico. As part of this mission, one of the goals of the department is to eliminate health disparities while ensuring care to all New Mexicans. The department cannot address these issues alone and values the contribution of many partners at the state and community levels in developing strategies to address health disparities.

We continue to work to improve the quality of this report and invite your input and suggestions.

"The poor are a by-product of the system in which we live and for which we are responsible." —Gustavo Gutierrez

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UNDERSTANDING THE REPORT

LEGEND

Disparity Level	Disparity Ratio	Meaning/Interpretation
Low/No	1.0 - 1.4	Little or no disparity exists although continued monitoring is advisable.
Moderate	1.5 - 2.4	A moderate disparity exists which requires intervention.
Major	>=2.5	A major disparity exists which requires urgent intervention.
Reference Group		The group with the best rate (and 20 or more cases). It is the group to which all other groups are compared.
Not Enough Data		Groups with less than 20 events during time period. Disparity ratios and levels are not calculated for populations with less than 20 events during the comparison time period.

DISPARITY LEVEL

The disparity level indicates how much higher a particular group's rate is from the reference group or the group with the lowest rate as well as the level of urgency in implementing evidence-based health interventions to reduce or eliminate the disparity. It can also be thought of as a measure of how well society is doing in addressing the particular health needs of the racial/ethnic group. Please note that the disparity level is only related to the differences among populations within the state (disparity ratio) and is not an indication of how well or poorly New Mexico is doing in relation to the nation.

RATES AND THE DISPARITY RATIO

Rates are used to allow direct comparisons between populations of differing sizes. Rates are derived by taking the number of events occurring during a given time period and dividing by the population at risk and multiplying by a constant, so that the rate is expressed as a whole number. The disparity ratio is a way to look at the severity of health problems by comparing racial/ethnic groups to one another. It is calculated by dividing the rate for each population by the reference group population rate. Disparity ratios were not calculated for populations with less than 20 cases during the time period.

SUMMARY

LARGEST DISPARITIES

The indicators with the greatest differences between populations in New Mexico are in order of disparity:

Indicator	* Population with Worst (Highest) Rate	Worst (Highest) Rate	* Reference Group - Population with Best (Lowest) Rate	Best (Lowest) Rate	Disparity Ratio
Hepatitis B Infections (Acute and Chronic)	Asian/Pacific Islander	146.6	Hispanic	1.9	77.2
Chlamydia Infections (Females 15-24)	American Indian	4,679.0	Asian/Pacific Islanders	440.6	10.6
Teen Births	Hispanic	35.3	Asian/Pacific Islander	4.5	7.8
Obesity Among Adults	American Indian	39.2	Asian/Pacific Islander	6.9	5.7
Homicide	Black or African American	17.3	White	3.6	4.8
Diabetes Deaths	American Indian	72.1	White	17.9	4.0
HIV Infections (Ages 13+)	American Indian	15.7	White	4.2	3.7
Motor Vehicle Deaths	American Indian	37.2	White	11.9	3.1
Alcohol-related Deaths	American Indian	120.7	Black or African American	39.8	3.0
Pneumonia/ Influenza Deaths	American Indian	37.1	White	12.6	2.9

* Disparities are only calculated for groups with at least 20 cases during the time period.

SUMMARY

DISPARITIES BY POPULATION

American Indians had the highest (worst) rates for:

Late or no Prenatal Care
Diabetes Deaths
Adult Obesity
Youth Obesity
Adults 65+ Not Ever Receiving Pneumonia Vaccination
Chlamydia Infections (Females Ages 15-24)
Motor Vehicle Deaths
Youth Suicide
Alcohol-related Deaths

Blacks or African-Americans had the highest (worst) rates for:

Infant Mortality
HIV Infections (Age 13+)
Homicide
Adult Smoking

Hispanics had the highest (worst) rates for:

Teen Births (Ages 15-17)
Adults with Diabetes Not Receiving Recommended Services
Pertussis Infections

Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest (worst) rates for:

Hepatitis B Infections (Acute and Chronic)

Whites had the highest (worst) rates for:

Fall-related Deaths
Suicide
Drug Overdose Deaths

DISPARITIES SHOWING A CHANGE

Disparities Showing an Increase: Hepatitis B Infections (Acute and Chronic), Chlamydia Infections, Adult Obesity, Homicide, Diabetes Deaths, Teen Births, Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths, Suicide, Motor Vehicle Deaths, Adult Smoking.

Disparities Showing a Decrease: Pertussis Infections, Youth Obesity, Infant Mortality, Drug Overdose Deaths, Adults 65+ Not Ever Receiving a Pneumonia Vaccination, Youth Suicide, Alcohol-related Deaths, Adults with Diabetes Not Receiving Recommended Services.

Disparities Showing Little or No Change: Late or No Prenatal Care, Fall-related Deaths.

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

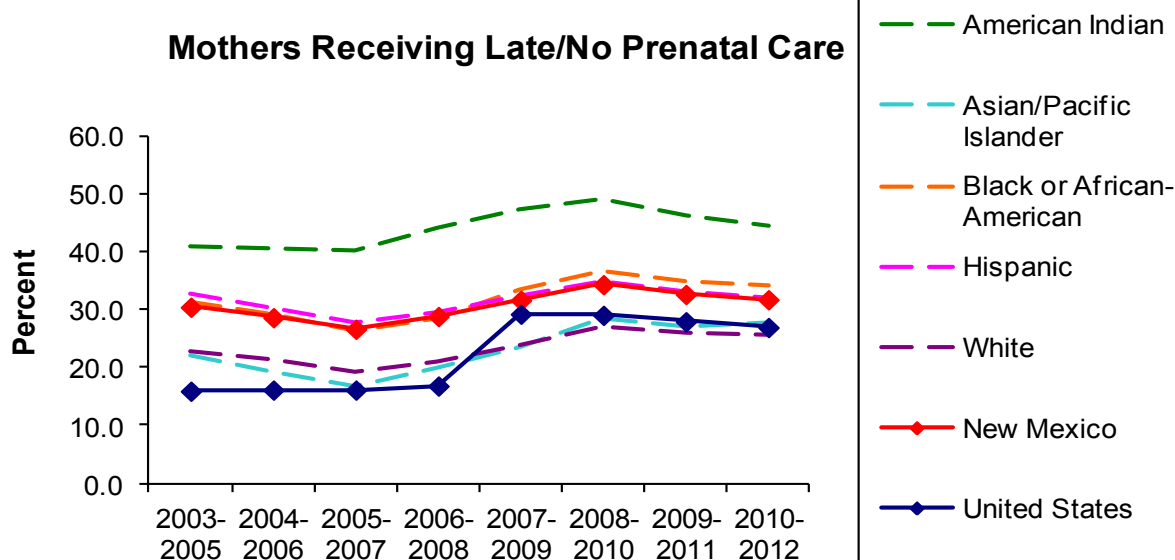
1. Prenatal Care - Late or No Care (Care beginning after the 3rd month of pregnancy or no care during pregnancy)

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	44.4	1.7	Moderate
Asian/Pacific Islanders	27.7	1.1	Low/No
Black or African-American	34.2	1.3	Low/No
Hispanic	32.1	1.2	Low/No
White	25.7	1.0	Reference Group

Note:

- American Indian women continued to have the highest rate with over 44 out of 100 having received no prenatal care or initiated prenatal care after the first trimester.
- Over 3 in 10 New Mexico pregnant women did not begin prenatal care until after the first trimester or did not receive any prenatal care.

Trend in Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity



	New Mexico 2010-2012	United States 2010
Total Percent of Births with Late or No Prenatal Care	31.7	26.9

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

2. Infant Mortality

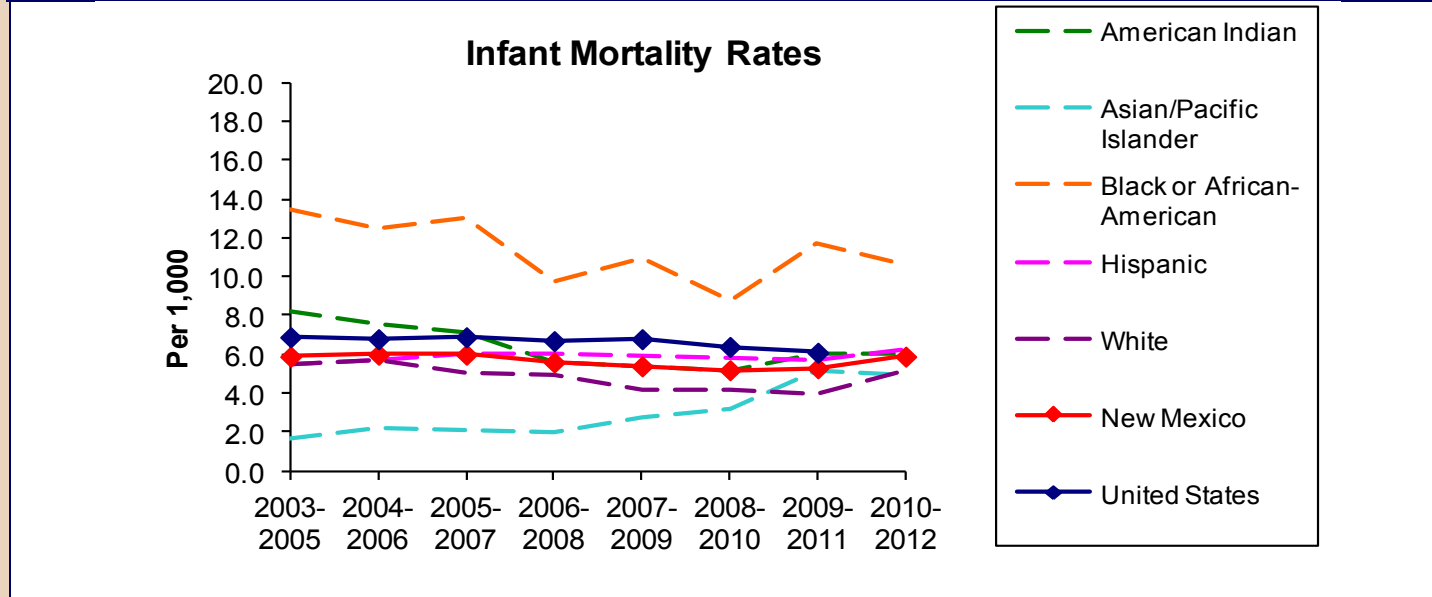
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 1,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	6.0	1.2	Low/No
Asian/Pacific Islanders	4.9	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	10.6	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	6.2	1.2	Low/No
White	5.1	1.0	Reference Group

Note:

- New Mexico's infant mortality rate was lower than that of the US rate.
- The infant mortality rate for African-Americans was more than double that of Whites.
- The male infant mortality rate was higher than the female mortality rate.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so disparity ratios not calculated.

Trend in Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity



Infant Mortality Rate Per 1,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	5.9	5.1	6.7
United States 2010	6.1	5.6	6.7

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

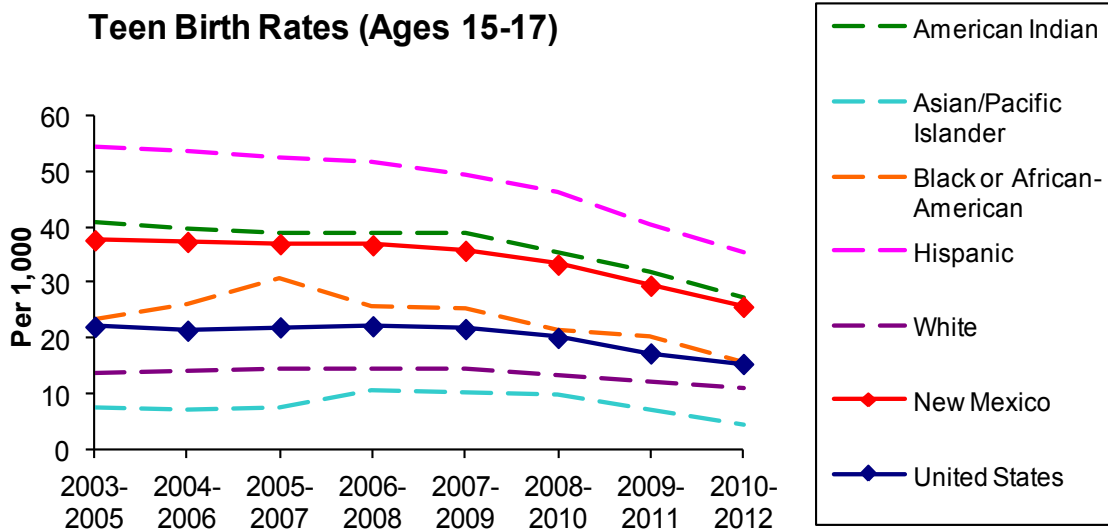
3. Teen Births (Ages 15-17)

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 1,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	27.2	6.0	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	4.5	1.0	Reference Group
Black or African-American	15.5	3.4	Major
Hispanic	35.3	7.8	Major
White	11.0	2.4	Moderate

Note:

- The teen birth rate in New Mexico was 67% higher than the national rate.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders and Whites had much lower rates than those of other populations.
- Hispanic teens continued to have the highest rates.
- American Indians also had high rates.

Trend in Teen Birth Rates Ages 15-17 by Mother's Race/Ethnicity



**New Mexico
2010-2012**

**United States
Preliminary 2011**

Teen Birth Rates Per 1,000 Ages 15-17

25.7

15.4

CHRONIC DISEASES

4. Adults with Diabetes Not Receiving All Recommended Diabetes Preventive Services

Race/Ethnicity	2011-2012 Percent (Rate Per 100)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	43.8	1.0	Reference Group
Asian/Pacific Islanders	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	60.6	1.4	Low/No
White	54.6	1.2	Low/No

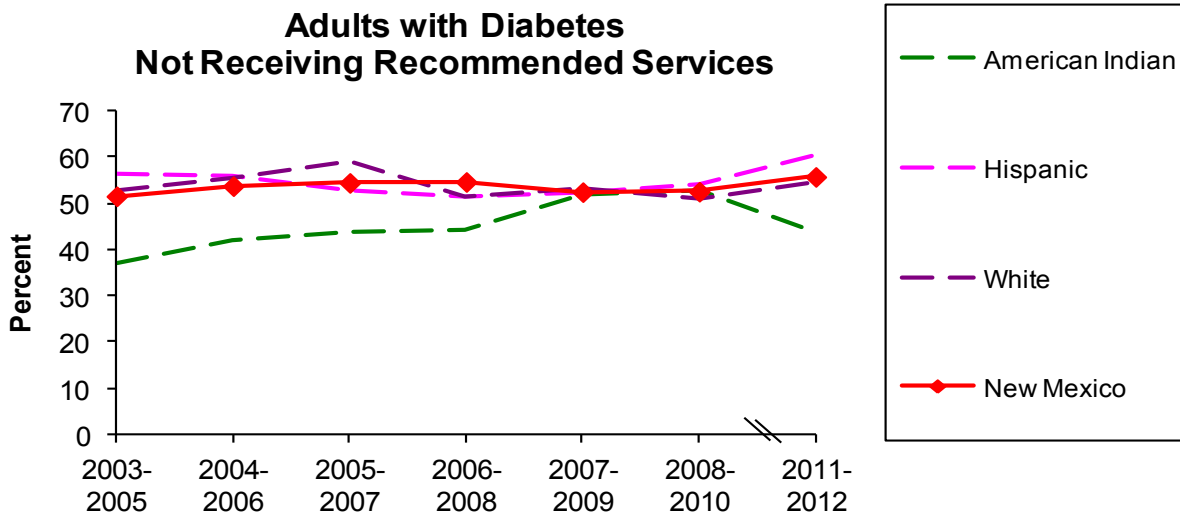
Note:

- More than half of the individuals with diabetes did not receive the recommended services.

* Survey results based on less than 50 interviews are not presented and disparity ratios not calculated.

** Please note that changes to the weighting system and addition of cell phone interviews preclude combining 2011-2012 data with earlier years. In addition the data on federal poverty levels does not include cell phone interviews.

Adults with Diabetes Not Receiving Services by Race/Ethnicity



2011–2012 Percent of New Mexicans Not Receiving Diabetes Preventive Services by Poverty Level

Poverty Level	Percent**
Above Federal Poverty Level	55.2
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	54.0

2011–2012 Percent of New Mexicans Not Receiving Diabetes Preventive Services by Gender

	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico	55.8	55.0	56.7
United States	Data Not Available		

CHRONIC DISEASES

5. Diabetes Deaths

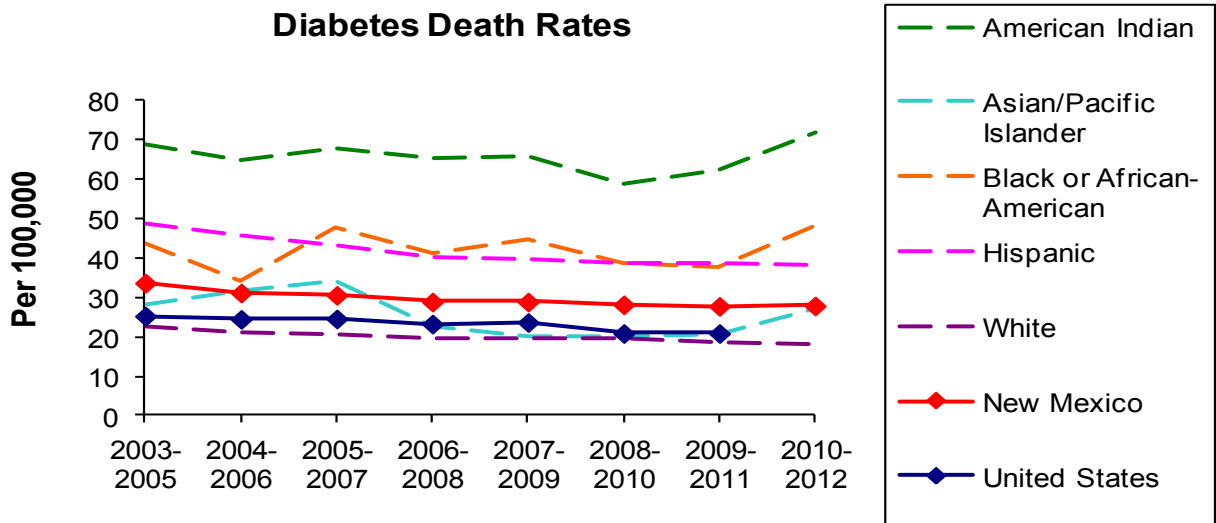
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	72.1	4.0	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	27.0	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	48.4	2.7	Major
Hispanic	38.4	2.1	Moderate
White	17.9	1.0	Reference Group

Note:

- The New Mexico rate was higher than the national rate.
- American Indians had the highest death rate due to diabetes.
- Hispanics and African-Americans had death rates twice that of Whites.
- The diabetes death rate was higher for males.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in Diabetes Death Rates



Diabetes Death Rates Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	27.9	23.6	32.9
United States 2010	20.8	17.6	24.9

CHRONIC DISEASES

6. Obesity Among Adults

Race/Ethnicity	2011-2012 Percent (Rate Per 100)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	39.2	5.7	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	6.9	1.0	Reference Group
Black or African-American	25.2	3.7	Major
Hispanic	29.9	4.3	Major
White	22.1	3.2	Major

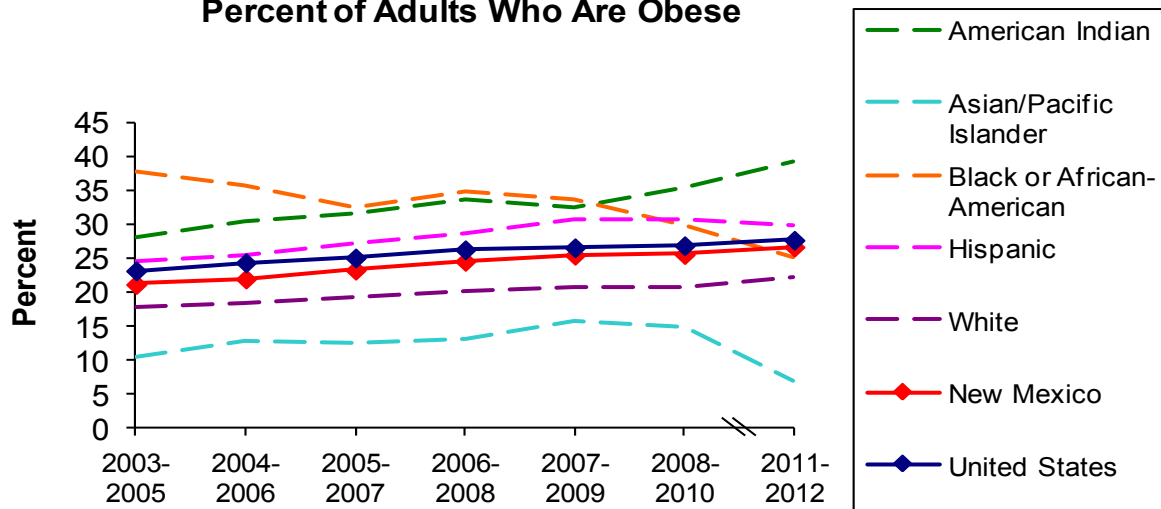
Note:

- American Indians and Hispanics had rates of obesity higher than the national rate.
- Individuals at or below the poverty level had higher rates of obesity.

* * Please note that changes to the weighting system and addition of cell phone interviews preclude combining 2011-2012 data with earlier years. In addition the data on federal poverty levels does not include cell phone interviews.

Trend in Obesity Among Adults by Race/Ethnicity

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese



2011-2012 Percent of Obesity Among New Mexican Adults by Poverty Level

Poverty Level	Percent * *
Above Federal Poverty Level	24.4
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	32.2

Percent of Obesity Among Adults by Gender

	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico (2011-2012)	26.7	26.9	26.5
U.S. (2012)	27.7	27.5	28.1

CHRONIC DISEASES

7. Obesity Among Youth

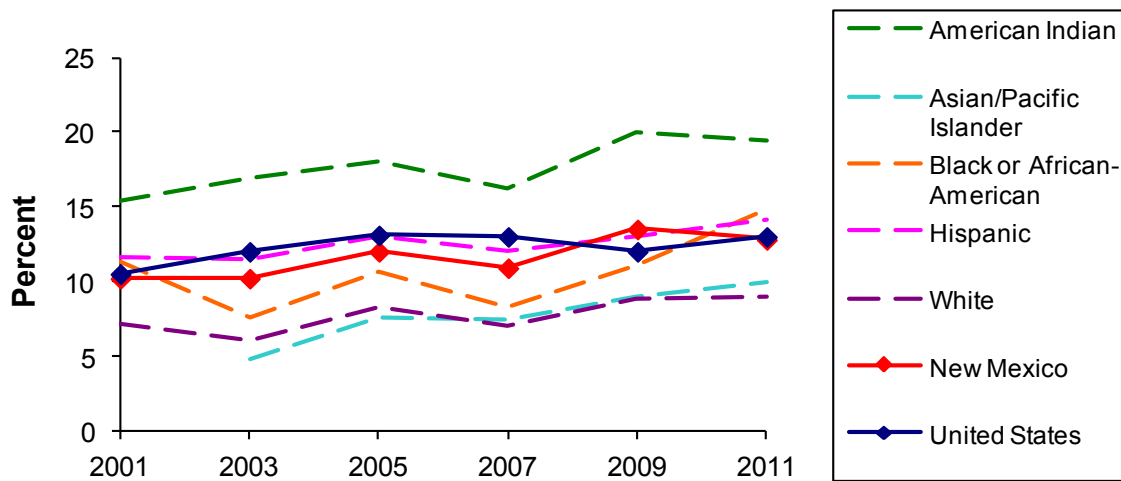
Race/Ethnicity	2011 Percent (rate per 100)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	19.4	2.2	Moderate
Asian/Pacific Islanders	10.0	1.1	Low/No
Black or African-American	14.8	1.7	Moderate
Hispanic	14.1	1.6	Moderate
White	8.9	1.0	Reference Group

Note:

- American Indian youth continued to have the highest rate of obesity.
- Whites had the lowest rate of obesity but showed an increase since 2009
- Males had a higher rate of obesity than did females for both the United States and New Mexico.

Trend in Obesity Among Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Percent of High School Youth Who Are Obese



Percent of Obesity Among Youth by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2011	12.8	7.8	17.5
United States 2011	13.0	9.8	16.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

8. Not Had Pneumonia Vaccination (Adults 65+)

Race/Ethnicity	2011-2012 Percent (Rate per 100)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	41.2	1.5	Moderate
Asian/Pacific Islanders	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	34.9	1.3	Low/No
White	27.1	1.0	Reference Group

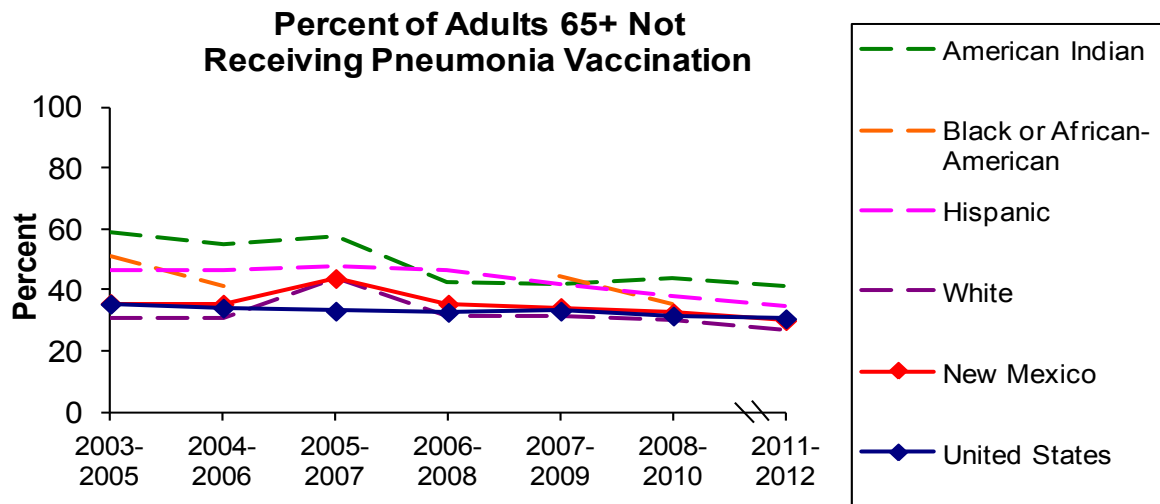
Note:

- American Indians & Hispanics were less likely than Whites to have received a pneumonia vaccination.
- People at or below the poverty level were less likely to have received a pneumonia vaccination.

* Survey results based on less than 50 interviews and are not presented and no disparity ratios calculated.

** Please note that changes to the weighting system and addition of cell phone interviews preclude combining 2011-2012 data with earlier years. In addition the data on federal poverty levels does not include cell phone interviews.

Trend in Adults 65+ Not Receiving Pneumonia Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity



2011 – 2012 Percent of New Mexicans Not Receiving Pneumonia Vaccination by Poverty Level

Poverty Level	Percent**
Above Federal Poverty Level	28.0
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	40.7

Rate of Not Receiving Pneumonia Vaccination by Gender

	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2011-2012	30.0	26.4	34.6
U.S. 2012	30.6	28.3	33.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

9. Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	37.1	2.9	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	16.4	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	12.4	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	13.7	1.1	Low/No
White	12.6	1.0	Reference Group

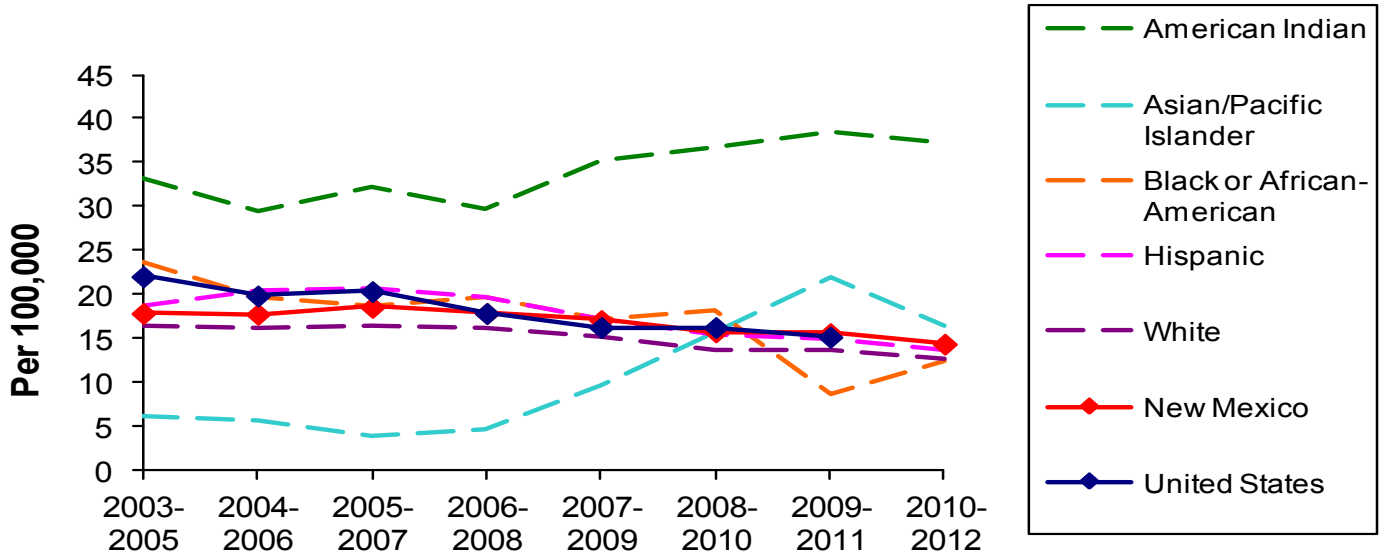
Note:

- The American Indians had the highest rate-more than twice that of Whites or Hispanics.
- Rates for males were higher than rates for females.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratios calculated.

Trend in Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths by Race/Ethnicity

Pneumonia and Influenza Death Rates



Pneumonia and Influenza Death Rates Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	14.3	11.8	18.0
United States (2010)	15.1	13.1	18.2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

10. Chlamydia Infections (Females Ages 15-24)

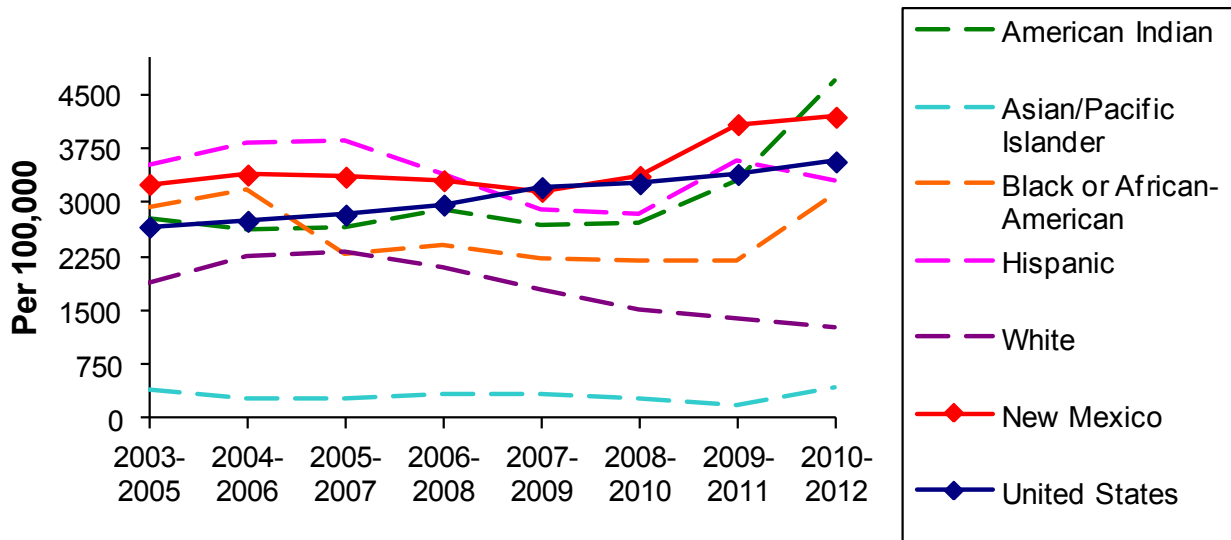
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	4,679.0	10.6	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	440.6	1.0	Reference Group
Black or African-American	3,109.5	7.1	Major
Hispanic	3,294.8	7.5	Major
White	1,272.4	2.9	Major

Note:

- New Mexico rates were higher than the national rates.
- Asian and Pacific Islanders females had a much lower rate than all other groups.
- American Indian females had the highest rates of Chlamydia infections.

Trend in Chlamydia Infections by Race/Ethnicity

Chlamydia Infection Rates (Females Ages 15-24)



	New Mexico 2010-2012	United States (2011)
Chlamydia in Females Ages 15-24 Per 100,000	4,200.4	3,568.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

11. Hepatitis B Infections (Acute & Chronic)

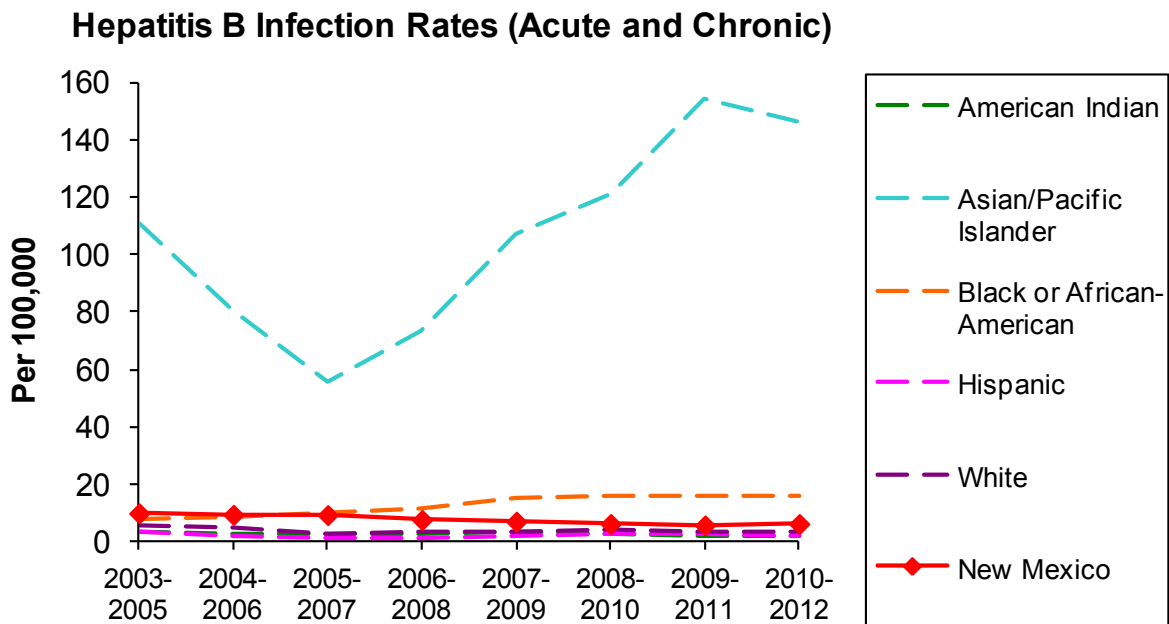
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	1.5	*	Not Enough Data
Asian/Pacific Islanders	146.6	77.2	Major
Black or African-American	15.7	8.3	Major
Hispanic	1.9	1.0	Reference Group
White	3.4	1.8	Moderate

Note:

- Asian/Pacific Islanders continued to have the highest rate.
- Hispanics had the lowest rates.
- Disparity levels were urgent for both African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in Hepatitis B Infections by Race/Ethnicity



Hepatitis B (Acute and Chronic) Infection Rates per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	6.2	5.0	7.4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

12. HIV Infections (Ages 13 and older)

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	15.7	3.7	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	2.6	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	18.7	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	9.5	2.3	Moderate
White	4.2	1.0	Reference Group

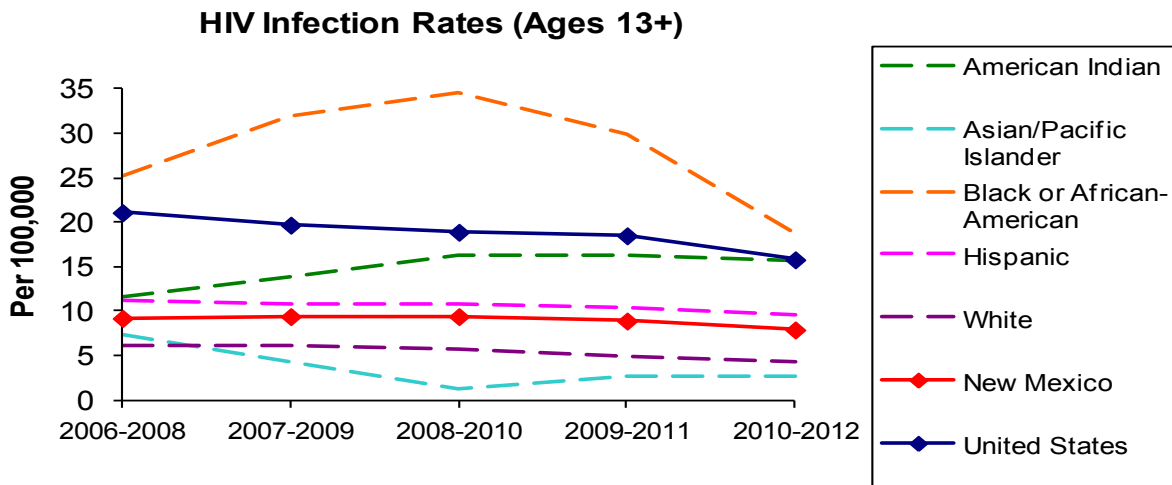
Note:

The indicator has been changed to reflect the population most at risk. Between 2006 and 2011 only 5 cases of HIV infection were reported among individuals under the age of 13.

- The New Mexico rate was much lower than the United States rate.
- The rate for males remained higher than the rate for females.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in HIV Infections by Race/Ethnicity



HIV Infection Rates by Gender per 100,000 (Ages 13 and older)

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	7.9	2.0	14.0
United States 2011	15.8	7.7	30.8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

13. Pertussis (Whooping Cough) Infections

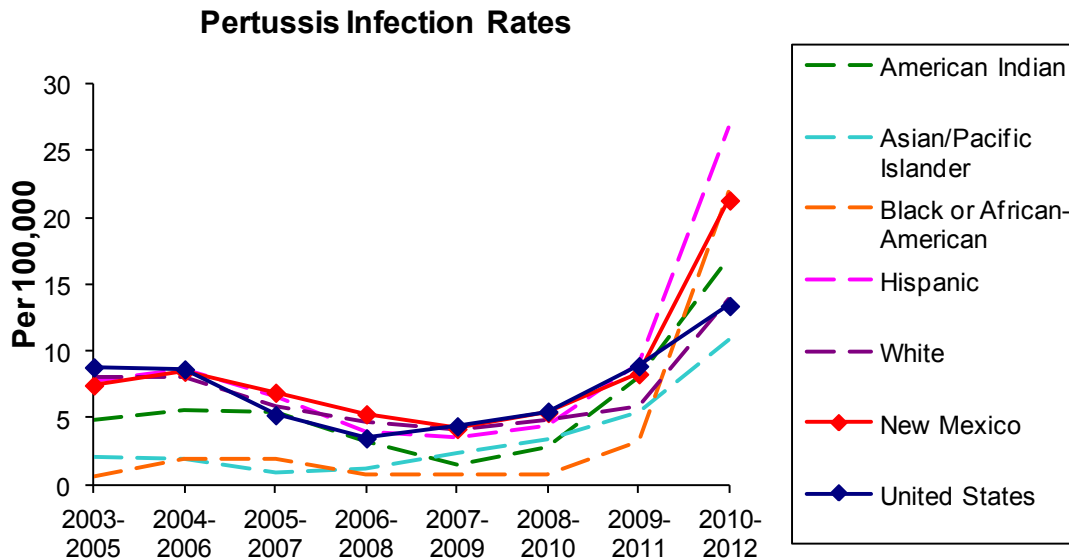
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	17.0	1.2	Low/No
Asian/Pacific Islanders	10.8	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	21.9	1.6	Moderate
Hispanic	26.7	1.9	Moderate
White	13.9	1.0	Reference Group

Note:

- The number of cases fluctuates year by year.
- Cases increased in all populations for 2010-2012
- Rates for females are higher than rates for males.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in Pertussis Infections by Race/Ethnicity



Diagnosed Pertussis Rates per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	21.3	24.4	18.0
United States Preliminary 2012	13.3	NA	NA

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

14. Motor Vehicle Deaths

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	37.2	3.1	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	14.9	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	11.2	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	15.7	1.3	Low/No
White	11.9	1.0	Reference Group

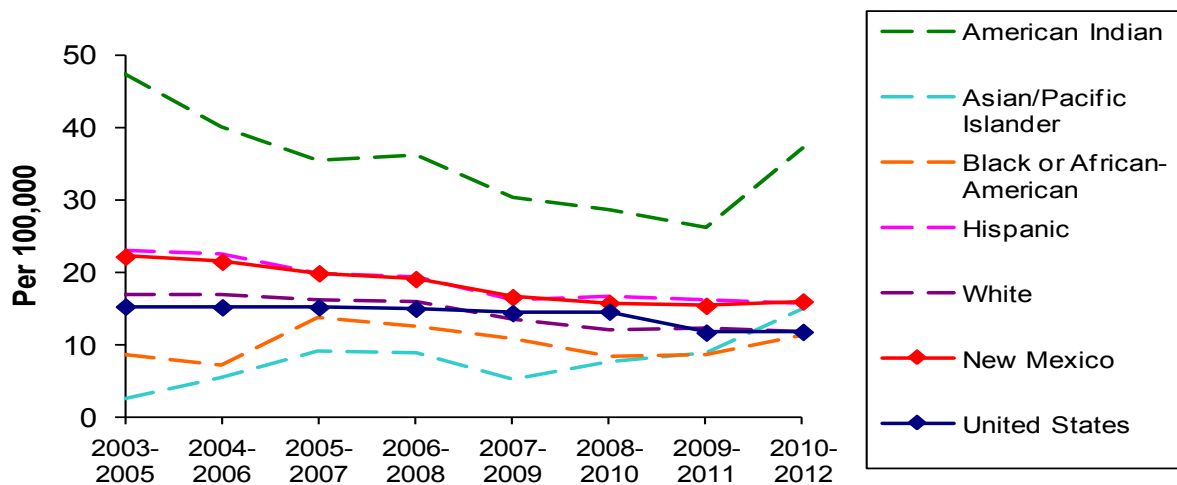
Note:

- The New Mexico rate was higher than the national rate.
- The American Indian motor vehicle death rate was three times higher than the White rate.
- The rates for males were twice that for females.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so disparity ratios not calculated.

Trend in Motor Vehicle Deaths by Race/Ethnicity

Motor Vehicle Death Rates



Motor Vehicle Death Rates Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	16.0	9.7	22.7
United States 2010	11.3	6.5	16.2

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

15. Fall-related Deaths (Ages 65+)

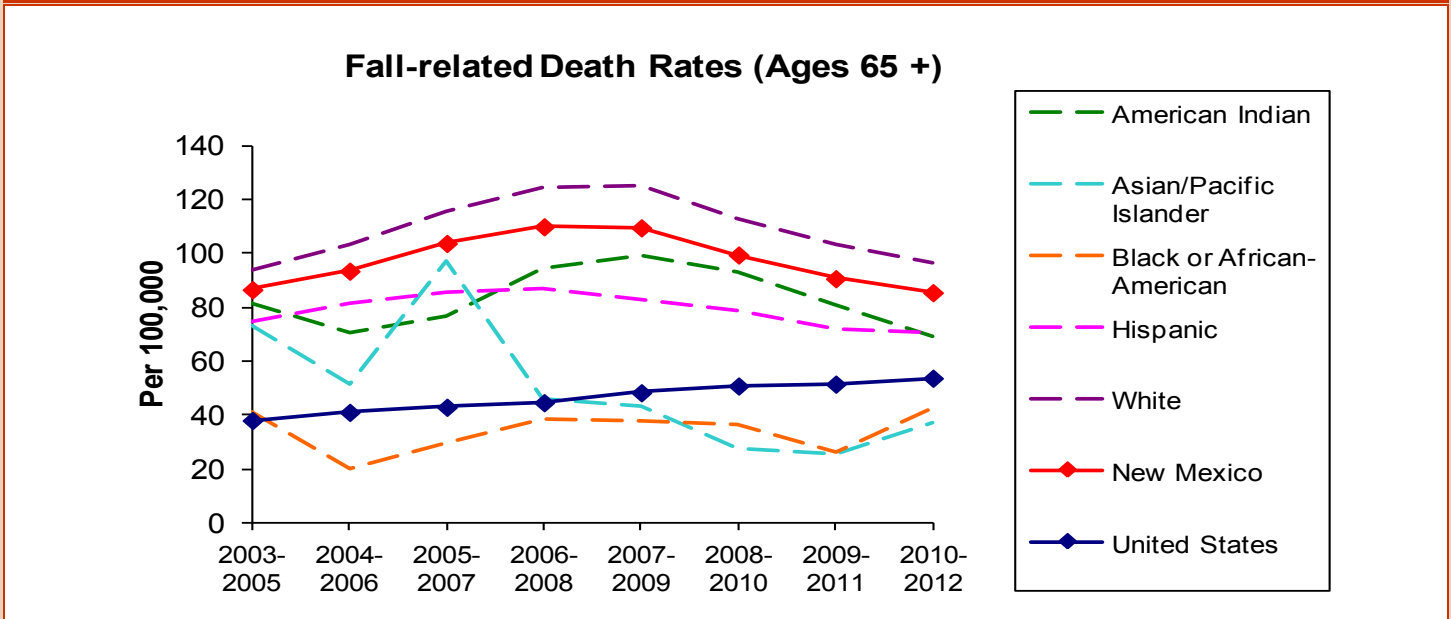
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	69.3	1.0	Reference Group
Asian/Pacific Islanders	37.0	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	42.7	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	70.6	1.0	Low/No
White	96.3	1.4	Low/No

Note:

- Falls were the leading cause of injury death for adults age 65 and older.
- Whites had the highest rate of fall-related deaths.
- The New Mexico rate was higher than the latest national rate.
- Women had a higher rate than men.

* Rate based on less than 20 events may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in Fall-related Deaths by Race/Ethnicity



Fall-related Death Rates Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	85.6	88.1	82.5
United States 2010	53.8	51.6	56.7

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

16. Suicide

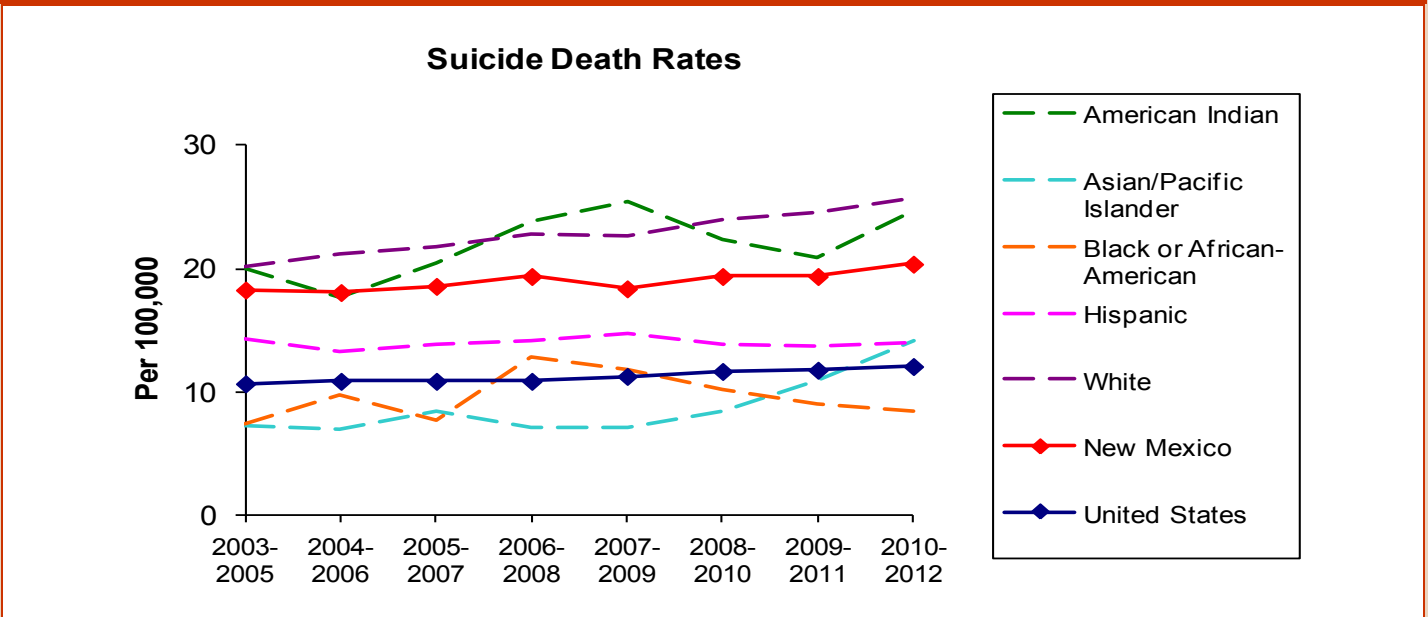
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	24.7	1.8	Moderate
Asian/Pacific Islanders	14.2	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	8.5	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	14.0	1.0	Reference Group
White	25.7	1.8	Moderate

Note:

- The New Mexico rate was 68% higher than the national rate.
- Whites had the highest rate but Hispanics and American Indians also had rates higher than the national rate.
- The male rate was more than three times the female rate.

* Rate based on less than 20 events may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in Suicide Rates by Race/Ethnicity



Suicide Death Rates Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	20.4	9.6	31.7
United States 2010	12.1	5.0	19.8

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

17. Youth Suicide

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	38.7	2.1	Moderate
Asian/Pacific Islanders	27.3	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	0.0	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	18.1	1.0	Reference Group
White	20.3	1.1	Low/No

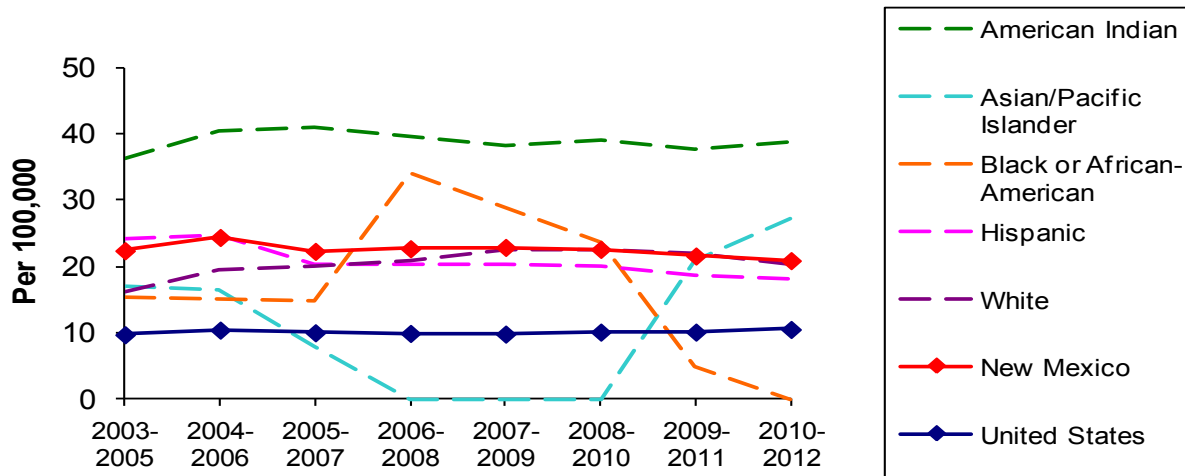
Note:

- The New Mexico rate was nearly double the United States rate.
- American Indian youth continued to have the highest rate.
- The male rate was 3 times the female rate.

* Rate based on less than 20 events may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratios calculated.

Trend in Youth Suicide by Race/Ethnicity

Youth Suicide Death Rates (Ages 15-24)



Youth Suicide Death Rates Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	20.9	9.4	31.8
United States 2010	10.5	3.9	16.9

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

18. Homicide

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	14.7	4.1	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	2.1	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	17.3	4.8	Major
Hispanic	8.1	2.3	Moderate
White	3.6	1.0	Reference Group

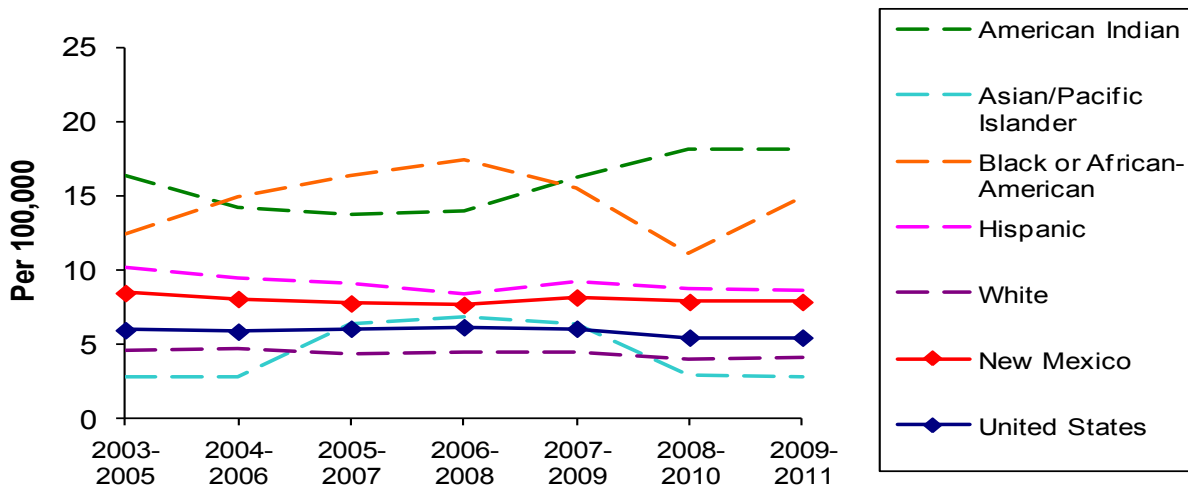
Note:

- The New Mexico homicide rate was more than 35% higher than the national rate.
- The American Indian rate was more than 4 times the White rate.
- The disparity level for both African Americans and American Indians was major.

* Rate based on less than 20 events may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in Homicide Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Homicide Death Rates



Homicide Death Rates Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	7.2	2.6	11.7
United States 2010	5.3	2.3	8.4

RISK BEHAVIORS

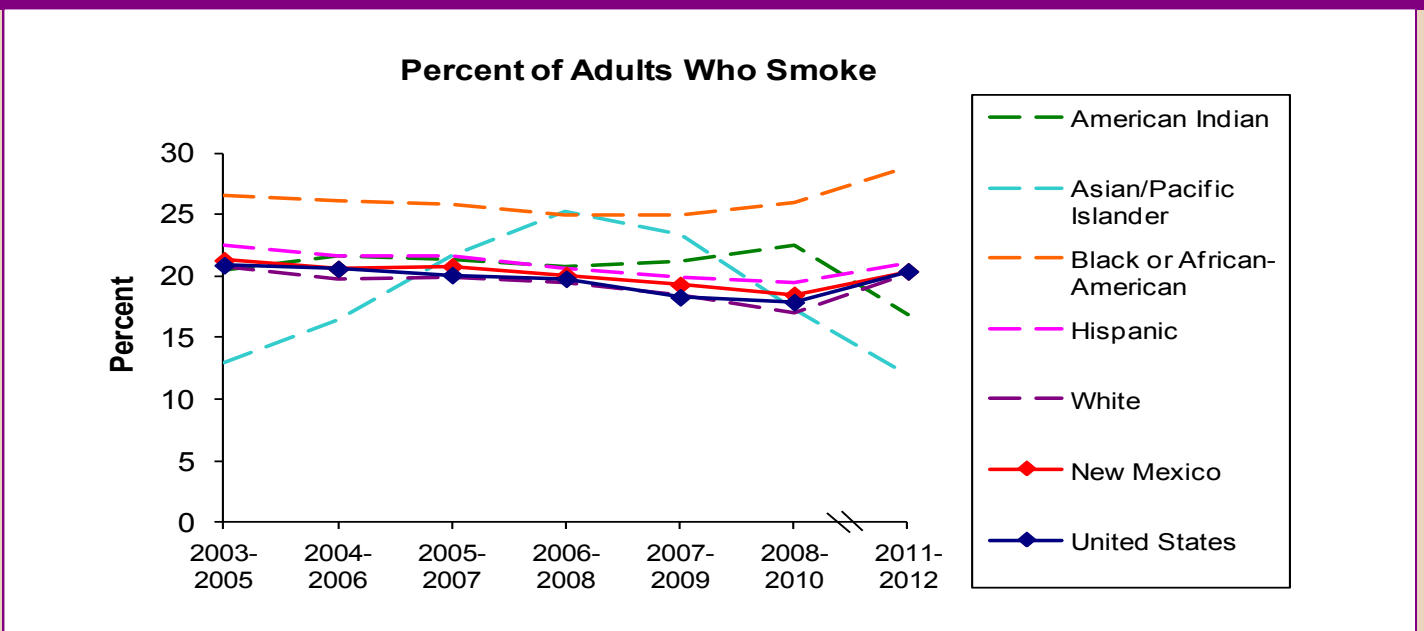
19. Smoking Among Adults

Race/Ethnicity	2011-2012 Percent (Rate per 100)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	16.9	1.4	Low/No
Asian/Pacific Islanders	11.9	1.0	Reference Group
Black or African-American	28.8	2.4	Moderate
Hispanic	21.1	1.8	Moderate
White	20.2	1.7	Moderate

Note:

- People at or below the federal poverty level were more likely to smoke than people above the poverty level.
 - Men continued to be more likely than women to smoke.
- ** Please note that changes to the weighting system and addition of cell phone interviews preclude combining 2011-2012 data with earlier years. In addition the data on federal poverty levels does not include cell phone interviews.

Trend in Smoking Among Adults by Race/Ethnicity



2011-2012 New Mexico Percent of Smoking by Poverty Level

Poverty Level	Percent**
Above Federal Poverty Level	15.5
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	27.0

Percent of Smoking by Gender

	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2011-2012	20.4	17.5	23.5
U.S. 2012	20.4	18.1	22.6

RISK BEHAVIORS

20. Drug Overdose Deaths

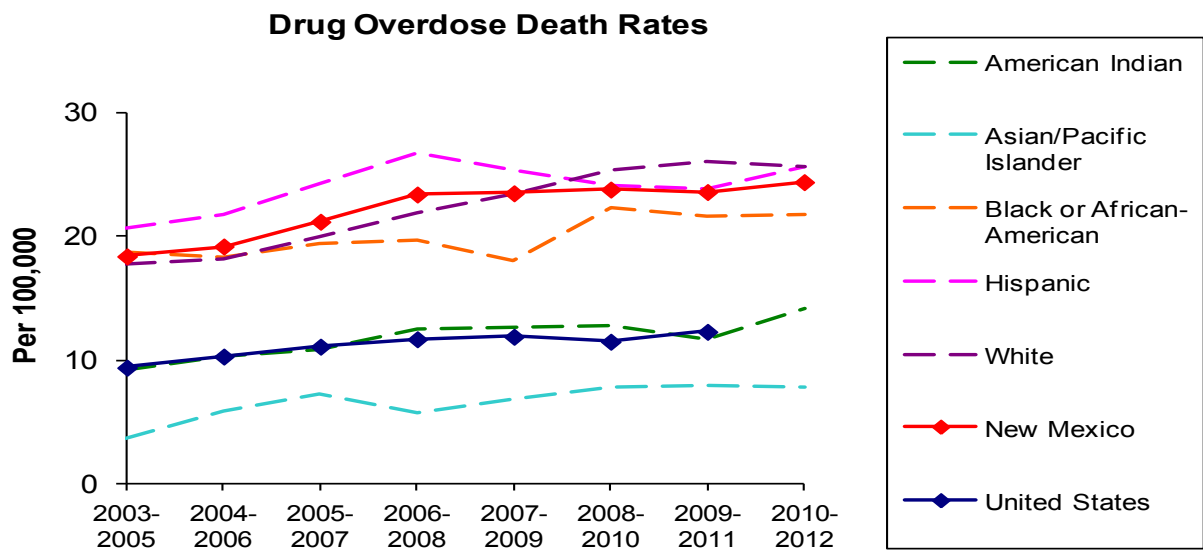
Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	14.1	1.0	Reference Group
Asian/Pacific Islanders	7.8	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	21.8	1.5	Moderate
Hispanic	25.6	1.8	Moderate
White	25.6	1.8	Moderate

Note:

- New Mexico's rate was almost twice the U.S. rate.
- Drug overdose deaths due to prescription drugs outnumbered those due to illicit drugs.
- American Indians and Asian/Pacific Islanders had the lowest death rates in the state.

* Rate based on less than 20 events may fluctuate greatly from year to year, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Trend in Drug Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity



Drug Overdose Death Rates per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	24.4	20.2	28.7
United States 2010	12.3	9.6	15.6

RISK BEHAVIORS

21. Alcohol-related Deaths

Race/Ethnicity	2010-2012 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Level
American Indian	121.1	3.0	Major
Asian/Pacific Islanders	16.9	*	Not Enough Data
Black or African-American	39.9	1.0	Reference Group
Hispanic	53.4	1.3	Low/No
White	41.0	1.0	Low/No

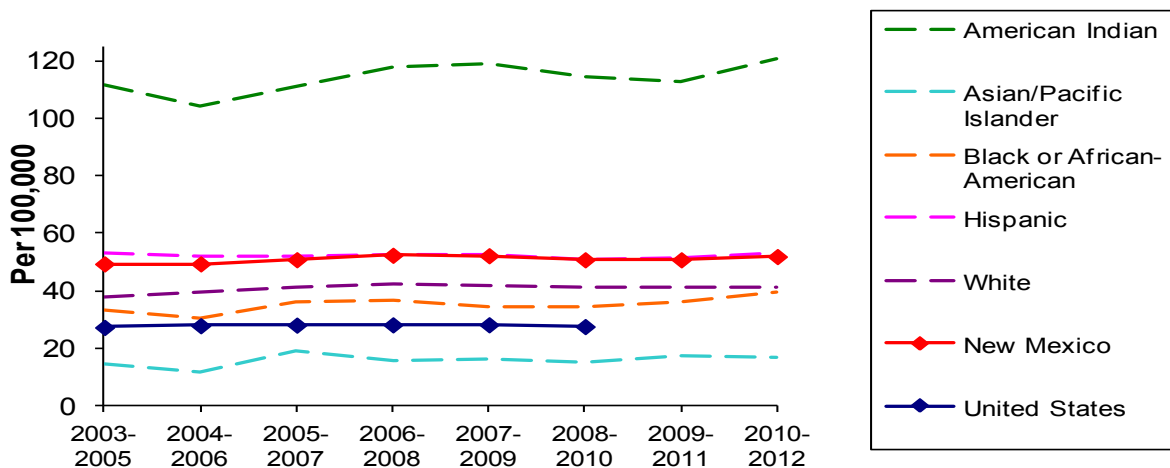
Note:

- New Mexico alcohol-related death rates remained high.
- American Indians continued to have an alcohol-related death rate substantially higher than other groups.
- The male rate was more than double female rate.

* Rate based on less than 20 events and may fluctuate greatly from year to year so disparity ratio not calculated.

Trend in Alcohol-related Deaths by Race/Ethnicity

Alcohol-related Death Rates



Alcohol-related Death Rates per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2010-2012	52.1	29.5	76.1
United States 2009	27.6	15.1	41.2

Change in Disparity

A disparity change is the difference in the relative disparity of two sub-populations between two time periods. It is based on the fact that a relative disparity equal to one means there is no disparity between the sub-populations. The higher the disparity change score, the greater the change. The index of disparity is the average of differences from the best rate. It provides a way to determine whether the disparity between several groups is getting larger or smaller relative to the best group rate.

Change in Presentation of Race and Ethnicity

The eighth edition of this report uses a new method of classifying race and ethnicity based on the 2013 guidelines that were developed by the Department of Health's New Mexico Race and Ethnicity Workgroup. The major change involves the re-definition of Hispanic ethnicity to include all individuals of Hispanic ethnicity regardless of their racial category. Under the previous method, any individual indicated as "Hispanic," in addition to an indication of a non-White race, was classified by his or her race. For example, under the new guidelines an individual record listed as both "Hispanic" and "Black or African American" is listed as "Hispanic," whereas previously the individual would have been listed as "Black or African American."

This change results from analysis of data from the New Mexico Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. This analysis demonstrated that New Mexicans who considered themselves to be both "Hispanic" and of any race group were far more likely to self-identify themselves as "Hispanic" than they were to self-identify as any particular race (American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black or African American, or White).

In addition to the most recently reported data, data from previous years have been analyzed according to the new guidelines in order to facilitate a consistent and more accurate comparison between racial/ethnic groups.

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

Prenatal Care/Late or No Care

Prenatal Care/Late or No Care						
	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	40.8	1.8	44.4	1.7	-0.1	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	22.1	1.0	27.7	1.1	0.1	Increase
Black or African-American	31.2	1.4	34.2	1.3	-0.1	Decrease
Hispanic	32.5	1.5	32.1	1.2	-0.3	Decrease
White	22.7	1.0	25.7	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	44		35		-9	Decrease

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

Infant Mortality

	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	8.2	1.5	6.0	1.2	-0.3	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	1.6	*	4.9	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	13.5	2.5	10.6	*	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	5.5	1.0	6.2	1.2	0.2	Increase
White	5.5	1.0	5.1	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	65		20		-45	Decrease

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Teen Births (Ages 15-17)

	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	40.9	5.5	27.2	6.0	0.5	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	7.5	1.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	No Change
Black or African-American	23.4	3.1	15.5	3.4	0.3	Increase
Hispanic	54.6	7.3	35.3	7.8	0.5	Increase
White	13.8	1.8	11.0	2.4	0.6	Increase
Index of Disparity	342		394		52	Increase

CHRONIC DISEASES

Adults with Diabetes Not Receiving All Recommended Diabetes Preventive Services

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2006		2011-2012		Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio		
American Indian	37.0	1.0	43.8	1.0	0.0	No Change
Asian/Pacific Islanders	*	*	*	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	*	*	*	*	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	56.4	1.5	60.6	1.4	-0.1	Decrease
White	52.8	1.4	54.6	1.2	-0.2	Decrease
Index of Disparity	48		32		-16	Decrease

*Survey results based on less than 50 interviews are not reported
2011-2012 data include cell phone interviews

Diabetes Deaths

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2005		2010-2012		Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio		
American Indian	69.0	3.1	72.1	4.0	0.9	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	28.0	*	27.0	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	43.9	1.9	48.4	2.7	0.8	Increase
Hispanic	48.7	2.2	38.4	2.1	-0.1	Decrease
White	22.6	1.0	17.9	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	138		196		58	Increase

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.

CHRONIC DISEASES

Obesity Among Adults						
	2003-2005		2011-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	28.0	2.7	39.2	5.7	3.0	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	10.5	1.0	6.9	1.0	0.0	No Change
Black or African-American	37.6	3.6	25.2	3.7	0.1	Increase
Hispanic	24.6	2.3	29.9	4.3	2.0	Increase
White	17.7	1.7	22.1	3.2	1.5	Increase
Index of Disparity	157			322	165	Increase

Obesity Among Youth						
	2003		2011			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Percent	Disparity Ratio	Percent	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	16.9	3.5	19.4	2.2	-1.3	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	4.8	1.0	10.0	1.1	0.1	Increase
Black or African-American	7.6	1.6	14.8	1.7	0.1	Increase
Hispanic	11.5	2.4	14.1	1.6	-0.8	Decrease
White	6.0	1.3	8.9	1.0	-0.3	Decrease
Index of Disparity	119		64		-55	Decrease

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Not Had Pneumonia Vaccination (Ages 65+)

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2005		2011-2012		Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio		
American Indian	58.8	1.9	41.2	1.5	-0.4	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	*	*	*	*	Not enough data	*
Black or African-American	51.2	1.7	*	*	Not enough data	*
Hispanic	46.5	1.5	34.9	1.3	-0.2	Decrease
White	30.9	1.0	27.1	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	69			40	-29	Decrease

*Survey results based on less than 50 interviews are not reported.

2011-2012 data include cell phone interviews

Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2005		2010-2012		Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio		
American Indian	33.3	2.0	37.1	2.9	0.9	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	6.0	*	16.4	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	23.6	*	12.4	*	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	18.7	1.1	13.7	1.1	0.0	No Change
White	16.3	1.0	12.6	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	60		102		42	Increase

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

*Chlamydia Infections (Females Ages 15-24)

	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	2,788.5	1.5	4,679.0	10.6	9.1	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	410.3	*	440.6	1.0	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	2,918.1	1.6	3,109.5	7.1	5.5	Increase
Hispanic	3,511.2	1.9	3,294.8	7.5	5.6	Increase
White	1,880.6	1.0	1,272.4	2.9	1.9	Increase
Index of Disparity	63		601		538	Increase

Hepatitis B Infections (Acute and Chronic)

	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	3.3	*	1.5	*	Not enough data	*
Asian/Pacific Islanders	110.7	31.8	146.6	77.2	45.4	Increase
Black or African-American	7.9	*	15.7	8.3	Not enough data	*
Hispanic	3.5	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	No Change
White	5.8	1.7	3.4	1.8	0.1	Increase
Index of Disparity	1,577		2,807		1,230	Increase

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

HIV Infections (Age 13 and older)

	2006-2008		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	11.5	1.9	15.7	3.7	1.8	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	7.3	*	2.6	*	Not enough data	*
Black or African-American	25.3	4.1	18.7	*	Not enough data	*
Hispanic	11.1	1.8	9.5	2.3	0.5	Increase
White	6.2	1.0	4.2	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	158		200		42	Increase

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.

The indicator has been changed to reflect the population most at risk. Between 2006 and 2011 only 5 cases of HIV infection were reported among individuals under the age of 13

Pertussis (Whooping Cough) Infections

	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	4.9	7.2	17.0	1.2	-6.0	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	2.0	*	10.8	*	Not enough data	*
Black or African-American	0.7	1.0	21.9	1.6	0.6	Increase
Hispanic	7.8	11.6	26.7	1.9	-9.7	Decrease
White	8.1	12.0	13.9	1.0	-11.0	Decrease
Index of Disparity	927		57		-870	Decrease

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

Motor Vehicle Deaths						
	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	47.5	2.8	37.2	3.1	0.3	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	2.6	*	14.9	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	8.6	*	11.2	*	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	23.0	1.4	15.7	1.3	-0.1	Decrease
White	16.8	1.0	11.9	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	110		122		12	Increase
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

Fall-related Deaths (Ages 65+)						
	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	81.8	1.1	69.3	1.0	-0.1	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	73.4	*	37.0	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	41.3	*	42.7	*	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	74.7	1.0	70.6	1.0	0.0	No Change
White	93.9	1.3	96.3	1.4	0.1	Increase
Index of Disparity	18		20		2	Increase
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

Suicide						
	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	20.1	1.4	24.7	1.8	0.4	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	7.3	*	14.2	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	7.4	*	8.5	*	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	14.3	1.0	14.0	1.0	0.0	No Change
White	20.2	1.4	25.7	1.8	0.4	Increase
Index of Disparity	41		80		39	Increase
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

Youth Suicide						
	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	36.4	2.3	38.7	2.1	-0.2	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	17.1	*	27.3	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	15.3	*	0.0	*	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	24.1	1.5	18.1	1.0	-0.5	Decrease
White	16.1	1.0	20.3	1.1	0.1	Increase
Index of Disparity	88		63		-25	Decrease
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

INJURY AND VIOLENCE

Homicide

	2003-2005		2010-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	16.4	3.6	14.7	4.1	0.5	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	2.8	*	2.1	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	12.5	*	17.3	4.8	Not Enough Data	*
Hispanic	10.2	2.2	8.1	2.3	0.1	Increase
White	4.6	1.0	3.6	1.0	0.0	No Change
Index of Disparity	189		271		82	Increase

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio or disparity change calculated

RISK BEHAVIORS

Smoking Among Adults

	2004-2006		2011-2012			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
American Indian	20.5	1.6	16.9	1.4	-0.2	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	13.0	1.0	11.9	1.0	0.0	No Change
Black or African-American	26.5	2.0	28.8	2.4	0.4	Increase
Hispanic	22.5	1.7	21.1	1.8	0.1	Increase
White	20.7	1.6	20.2	1.7	0.1	Increase
Index of Disparity	73		83		10	Increase

2011-2012 data include cell phone interviews

RISK BEHAVIORS

Drug Overdose Deaths

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2005		2010-2012		Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio		
American Indian	9.2	1.0	14.1	1.0	0.0	No Change
Asian/Pacific Islanders	3.6	*	7.8	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	18.7	2.0	21.8	1.5	-0.5	Decrease
Hispanic	20.6	2.2	25.6	1.8	-0.4	Decrease
White	17.7	1.9	25.6	1.8	-0.1	Decrease
Index of Disparity	107		73		-34	Decrease

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.

Alcohol-related Deaths

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2005		2010-2012		Disparity Change	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio		
American Indian	111.8	3.4	121.1	3.0	-0.4	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	14.4	*	16.9	*	Not Enough Data	*
Black or African-American	33.4	1.0	39.9	1.0	0.0	No Change
Hispanic	53.3	1.6	53.4	1.3	-0.3	Decrease
White	37.6	1.1	41.0	1.0	-0.1	Decrease
Index of Disparity	102		81		-21	Decrease

* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.



*New Mexico Department of Health
Office of Policy and Accountability
Office of Health Equity
1190 S. St. Francis Dr., S4253
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
Phone: 827-1052 FAX: 827-2942*