



Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card



August 2010

Acknowledgements

Many individuals contributed to the production of this report card. The Division of Policy and Performance wishes to particularly thank the staff of the Epidemiology and Response Division for providing the data for the report. Thanks also to the members of the disparities report card work group who helped select the indicators and content of the report.

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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:

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

United States Data

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>; <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>

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 fifth edition of the *Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities Report Card*.

Health disparities are the differences in health status and impact of diseases on different race and ethnic populations. Health disparities are relative, based on comparisons of the health status, access to services and/or health outcomes of population groups. For example, a disparity such as for Hepatitis B may increase even if rates are improving generally if one group's rate improves more or less rapidly than others.

Many factors contribute to health disparities in New Mexico, including access to health care, behavioral choices, genetic predisposition, poverty, environmental and occupational conditions, language barriers, social and cultural factors and discrimination in the health care setting. Race and ethnicity in the United States serve as risk markers correlating with these factors.

Information presented in this report card will guide the Department of Health's efforts to improve the health of all racial and ethnic groups in key areas such as infectious disease, substance abuse, maternal and child health and chronic disease. Indicators in the report card reflect areas in which New Mexico's rates are higher than the national rate (suicide) or areas with large disparities between populations (infant mortality) or both (teen births).

With our partners (the Governor, legislators, local and tribal governments, public and private organizations, health care providers, health care institutions and concerned New Mexicans), the Department of Health is working to develop strategies to reduce disparities where they exist.

The Department's Division of Policy and Performance creates the report card as part of its role of coordinating the Department's efforts to reduce disparities and improve communication with New Mexico's many diverse populations.

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

If you have comments, are interested in working with us to address health disparities or would like more information on the *Health Disparities Report Card*, please contact Vicky Howell, Ph.D., at (505) 827-2570 or vicky.howell@state.nm.us.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alfredo Vigil'.

Alfredo Vigil, M.D.
Secretary of Health

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UNDERSTANDING THE REPORT CARD

LEGEND

Health System Effectiveness	Disparity Ratio	Meaning/Interpretation
A	1.0 - 1.4	Little or no disparity.
B	1.5 - 1.9	A disparity exists and should be monitored and may require intervention.
C	2.0 - 2.4	The disparity requires intervention.
D	2.5 -2.9	Major interventions are needed.
F	≥ 3.0	Urgent interventions are needed.
Reference Group		The group with the best rate (and 20 or more cases). It is the group to which all other groups are compared and therefore will not receive a rating.
Not Enough Data		Groups with less than 20 events during time period. Disparity ratios and ratings are not calculated for populations with less than 20 events during the comparison time period.

HEALTH SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

The Health System Effectiveness column reflects how well the health system is doing in eliminating difference among populations by comparing each group to the population with the best rate. The reference group in this column will indicate that it is the population to which all others are compared. Please note that ratings are only related to the differences among populations (disparity ratio) and are not an indication of how well or poorly New Mexico, overall, is doing in relation to the indicators.

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 are 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
Acute and Chronic Hepatitis B	Asian/Pacific Islanders	82.7 per 100,000	Hispanics	2.2 per 100,000	37.6
Chlamydia	Hispanics	2887.7 per 100,000	Asian/Pacific Islander	330.2 per 100,000	8.7
Teen Births	Hispanics	47.2 per 1,000	Asian/Pacific Islander	9.1 per 1,000	5.2
HIV/AIDS	African-American/ Black	27.1 per 100,000	Whites	5.2 per 100,000	5.2
Alcohol-Related Deaths	American Indians	98.9 per 100,000	African-Americans/ Black	30.0 per 100,000	3.3
Infant Mortality	African-American/ Black	13.4 per 1,000	White	4.1 per 1,000	3.3
Deaths due to Diabetes	American Indian	73.2 per 100,000	White	22.2 per 100,000	3.3
Homicide	American Indian	12.9 per 100,000	White	4.2 per 100,000	3.1
Drug-Induced Deaths	Hispanic	27.0 per 100,000	American Indian	11.0 per 100,000	2.5
Adult Obesity					

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

DISPARITIES BY POPULATION

American Indians had the highest (worst) rates for:

Diabetes deaths,
Alcohol-related deaths,
Homicide,
Motor vehicle deaths,
Pneumonia & influenza deaths,
Youth obesity,
Late prenatal care and
Youth suicide.

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

HIV/AIDS and
Infant mortality.

Hispanics had the highest (worst) rates for:

Chlamydia,
Teen births and
Drug-induced deaths.

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

Acute and chronic hepatitis B.

Whites had the highest (worst) rates for:

Suicide and
Pertussis.

DISPARITIES SHOWING A CHANGE

Disparities showing an increase between 2003-2005 and 2007-2009: infant mortality, diabetes deaths, acute and chronic hepatitis B, suicide, homicide and alcohol-related deaths.

Disparities showing a decrease between 2003-2005 and 2007-2009: pertussis, motor vehicle deaths, and drug induced deaths.

Disparities showing little or no change between 2003-2005 and 2007-2009: late or no prenatal care, youth obesity, pneumonia & influenza deaths.

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

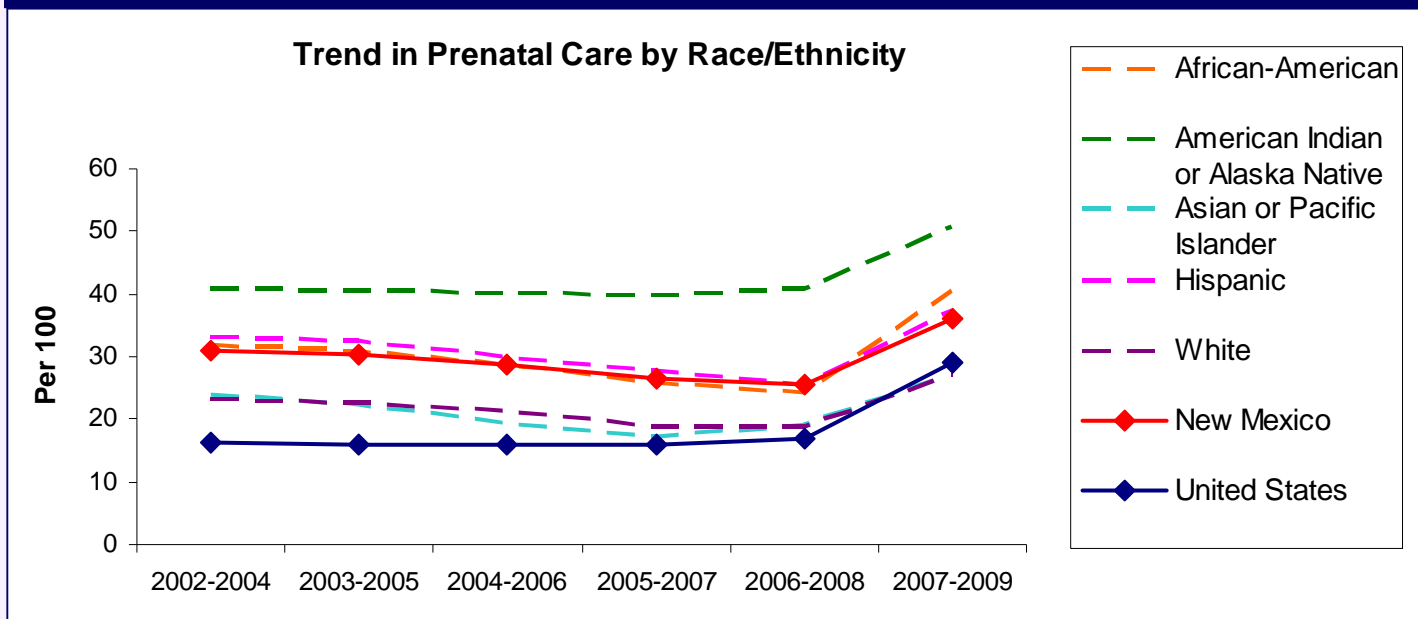
1. Prenatal Care - Late or No Care (Care beginning after the 3rd month of pregnancy or no care during pregnancy)

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	B	40.5	1.5
American Indian	B	50.7	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Reference Group	27.0	1.0
Hispanic	A	37.2	1.4
White	A	27.1	1.0

Note:

- The New Mexico rate of women receiving late (after first trimester) or no care is much higher than the national rate.
- American Indian women continue to have the highest rate with 1 of 2 receiving no prenatal care or prenatal care after the first trimester.
- The latest national report indicates that timely prenatal care is not improving across the nation.

Trend in Prenatal Care by Race/Ethnicity



	New Mexico 2007-2009	United States 2007
Total Percent of Births with Late or No Prenatal Care	36.1	NA

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

2. Infant Mortality

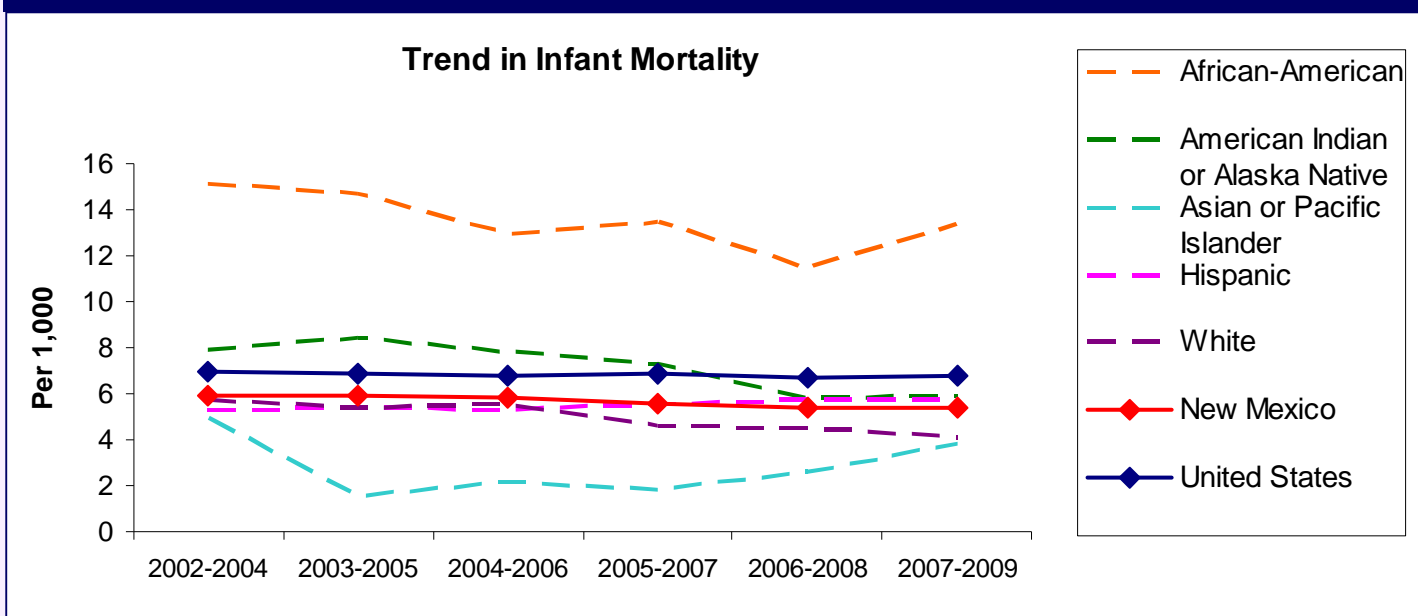
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 1,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	F	13.4	3.3
American Indian	B	5.9	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 3.8	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	A	5.7	1.4
White	Reference Group	4.1	1.0

Note:

- New Mexico's infant mortality rate is lower than that of the US.
- The infant mortality rate for African-Americans is triple that of Whites.
- The male infant mortality rate is higher than the female mortality rate in both NM and the US.

* 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 2007-2009	5.4	4.6	6.2
United States 2007	6.8	6.1	7.4

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

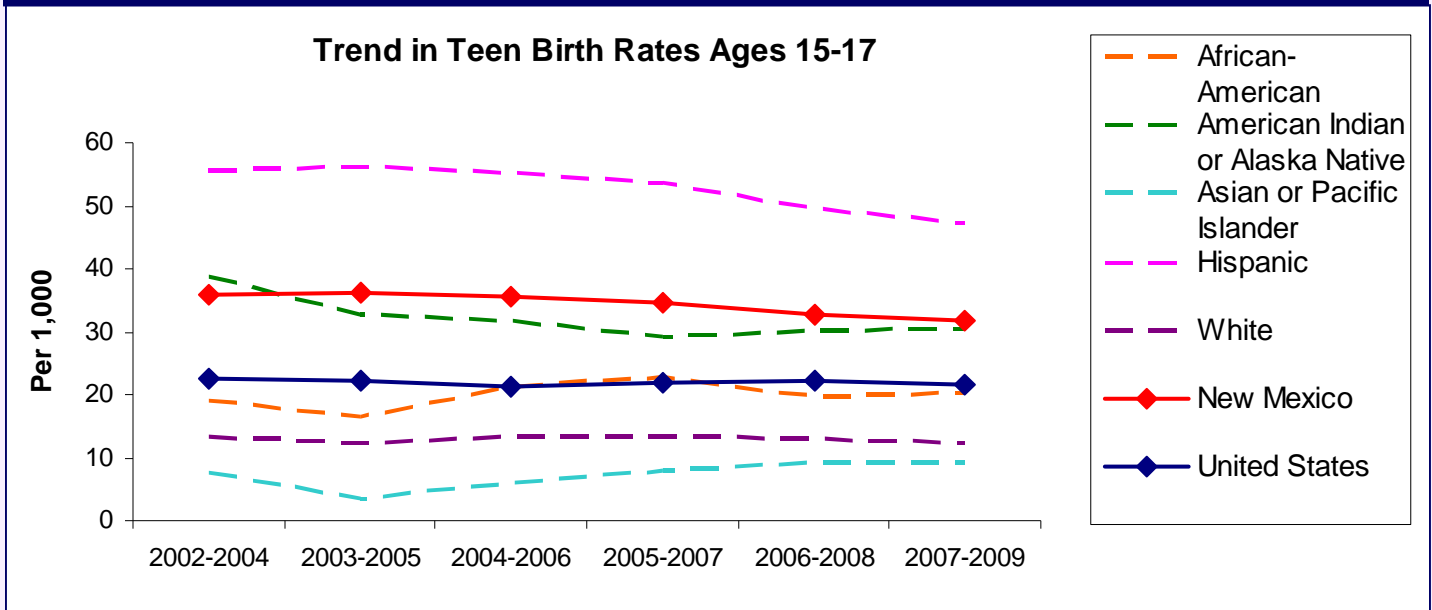
3. Teen Births Ages 15-17

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 1,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	C	20.3	2.2
American Indian	F	30.4	3.3
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Reference Group	9.1	1.0
Hispanic	F	47.2	5.2
White	A	12.5	1.4

Note:

- The teen birth rate in New Mexico is 45% higher than the national rate.
- The number of births to Asian/Pacific Islander teens is increasing and in 2006-2008 they began to be the reference group.
- Hispanic teens continue to have the highest rates.
- American Indians and Hispanics have rates more than three times that of Asians/Pacific Islanders.

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



**New Mexico
2007-2009**

**United States
Preliminary 2008**

Teen Birth Rates Per 1,000 Ages 15-17

31.6

21.7

CHRONIC DISEASES

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

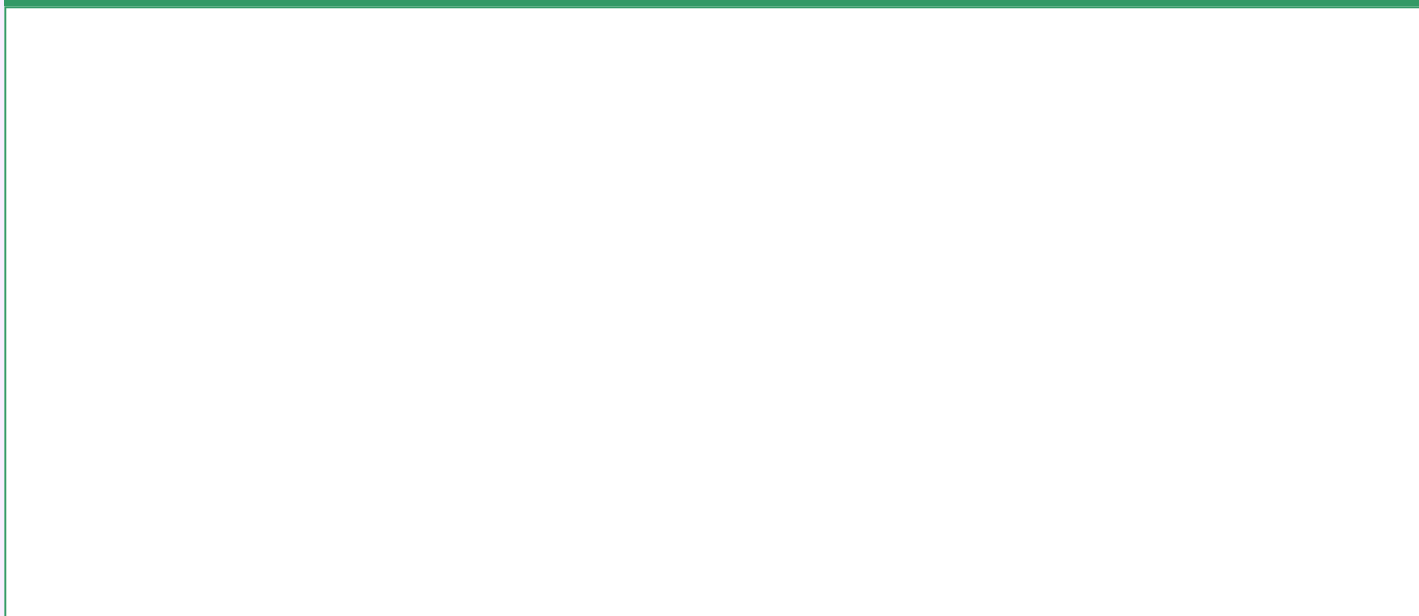
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2006-2008 Rate (per 100)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Not Enough Data	*	Not Enough Data
American Indian	Reference Group	44.3	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	A	51.4	1.2
White	A	54.2	1.3

Note:

- American Indians are more likely to receive the recommended services than are Hispanics and Whites.
- More than half of Hispanics and Whites with diabetes do not receive the recommended services.

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

Adults with Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity



2006-2008 Rate Per 100 of New Mexicans Not Receiving Diabetes Preventive Services by Poverty Level

Poverty Level	Percent
Above Federal Poverty Level	51.1
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	58.3

Rate Per 100 of New Mexicans Not Receiving Diabetes Preventive Services by Gender

	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2006-2008	51.6	53.2	49.9
United States	Data not available		

CHRONIC DISEASES

5. Diabetes Deaths

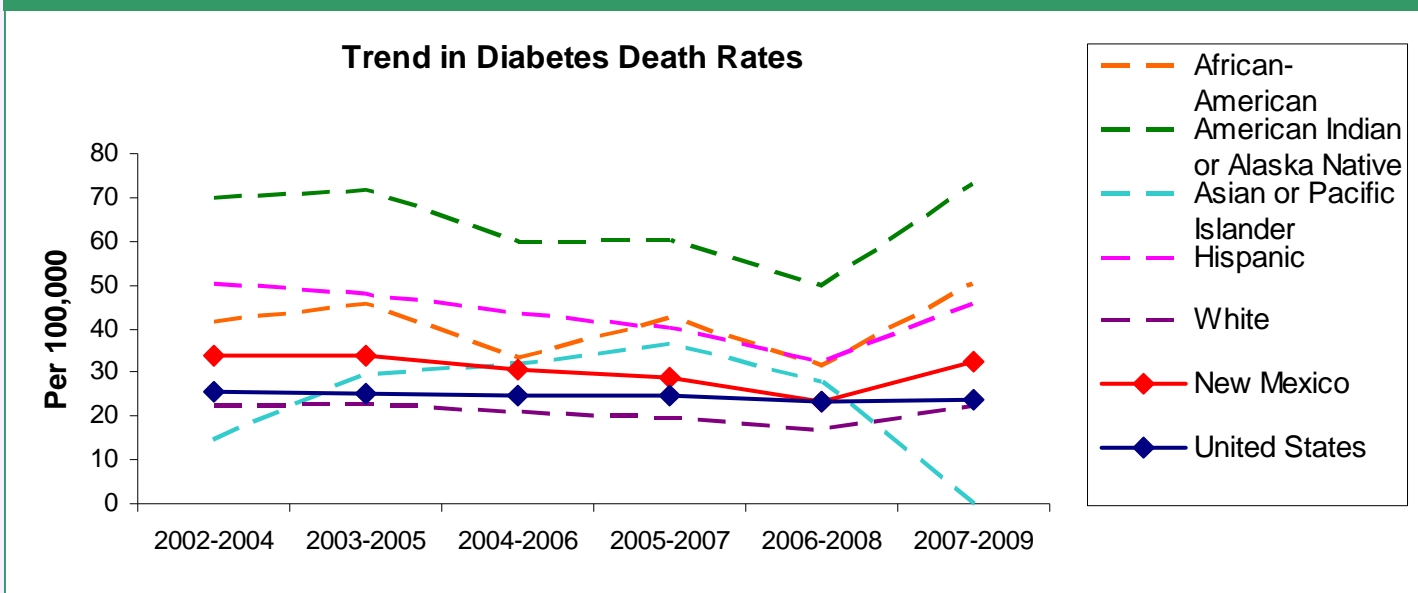
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	C	50.3	2.3
American Indian	F	73.2	3.3
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 33.4	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	C	45.6	2.1
White	Reference Group	22.2	1.0

Note:

- The New Mexico rate is higher than the national rate.
- American Indians have the highest death rates due to diabetes.
- All populations show an increase in deaths due to diabetes.
- The diabetes death rate is higher for males in New Mexico.

* 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 2007-2009	32.6	29.6	36.1
United States 2007	23.7	23.5	23.9

CHRONIC DISEASES

6. Obesity Among Adults

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2006-2008 Rate (per 100)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	D	34.8	2.7
American Indian	D	33.6	2.6
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Reference Group	13.0	1.0
Hispanic	C	28.6	2.2
White	B	20.3	1.6

Note:

- New Mexico's rate of obesity remains lower than the national rate.
- African-Americans continue to have the highest rates of obesity.
- African-Americans, American Indians and Hispanics have rates of obesity higher than the national rate.

Trend in Obesity Among Adults by Race/Ethnicity

2006-2008 Rate Per 100 of Obesity Among New Mexican Adults by Poverty Level	
Poverty Level	Percent
Above Federal Poverty Level	24.0
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	32.1

Rate Per 100 of Obesity Among Adults by Gender			
	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2006-2008	24.6	24.0	25.2
U.S. 2007	26.3	25.9	27.2

CHRONIC DISEASES

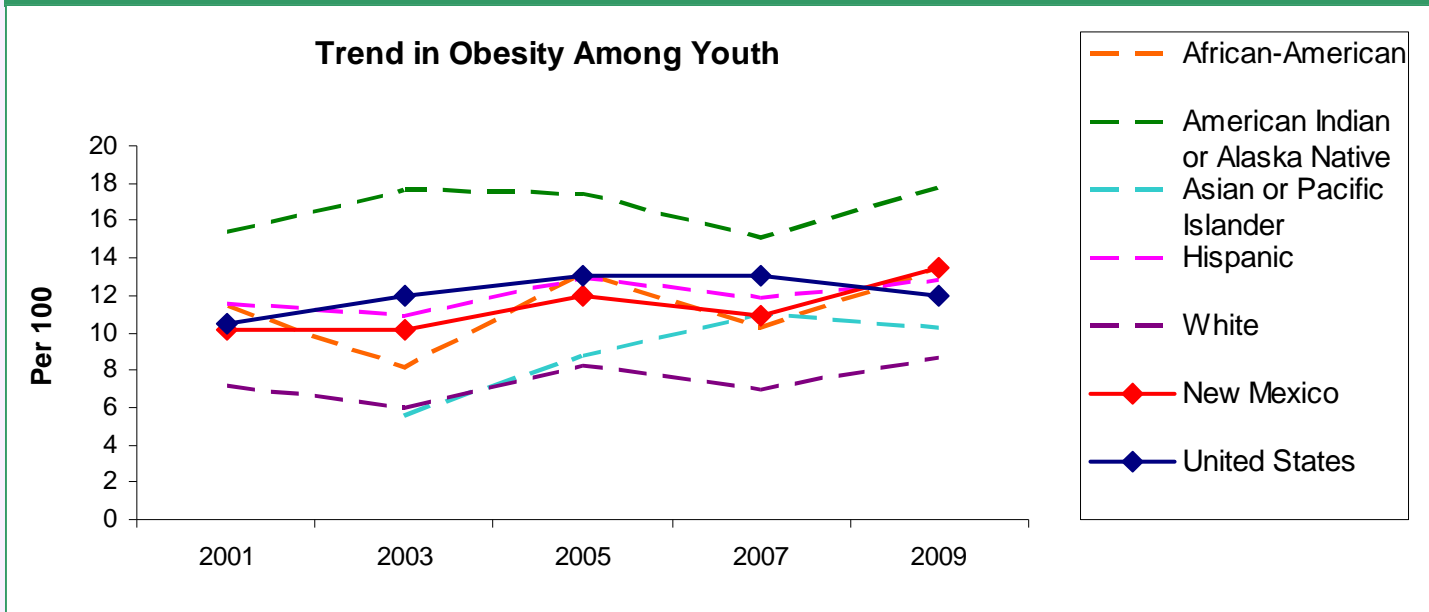
7. Obesity Among Youth

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2009 Rate (per 100)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	B	13.5	1.6
American Indian	C	17.8	2.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders	A	10.3	1.2
Hispanic	B	12.8	1.5
White	Reference Group	8.7	1.0

Note:

- For the first time the New Mexico rate is higher than the United States rate.
- American Indian youth have the highest rate of obesity.
- All populations in New Mexico show an increase from 2007.
- Males have higher rates of being overweight than do females for both the United States and New Mexico.

Trend in Obesity Among Youth by Race/Ethnicity



Rate Per 100 Obesity Among Youth by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2009	13.5	8.5	18.3
United States 2009	12.0	8.3	15.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

8. Not Had Pneumonia Vaccination (Adults 65+)

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2006-2008 Rate (per 100)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Not Enough Data	*	Not Enough Data
American Indian	A	42.4	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	B	46.6	1.5
White	Reference Group	31.1	1.0

Note:

- New Mexicans age 65 and older are more likely than the national average to not have received a pneumonia vaccination.
- People at or below poverty level are less likely than people above the poverty level to have received a pneumonia vaccination.

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

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

African-American 2005-2008 data unavailable.

2006-2008 Rate Per 100 of New Mexicans Not Receiving Pneumonia Vaccination by Poverty Level

Poverty Level	Percent
Above Federal Poverty Level	34.8
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	43.6

Rate of Not Receiving Pneumonia Vaccination by Gender

	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2006-2008	35.4	32.4	39.4
U.S. 2007	32.7	29.7	34.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

9. Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths

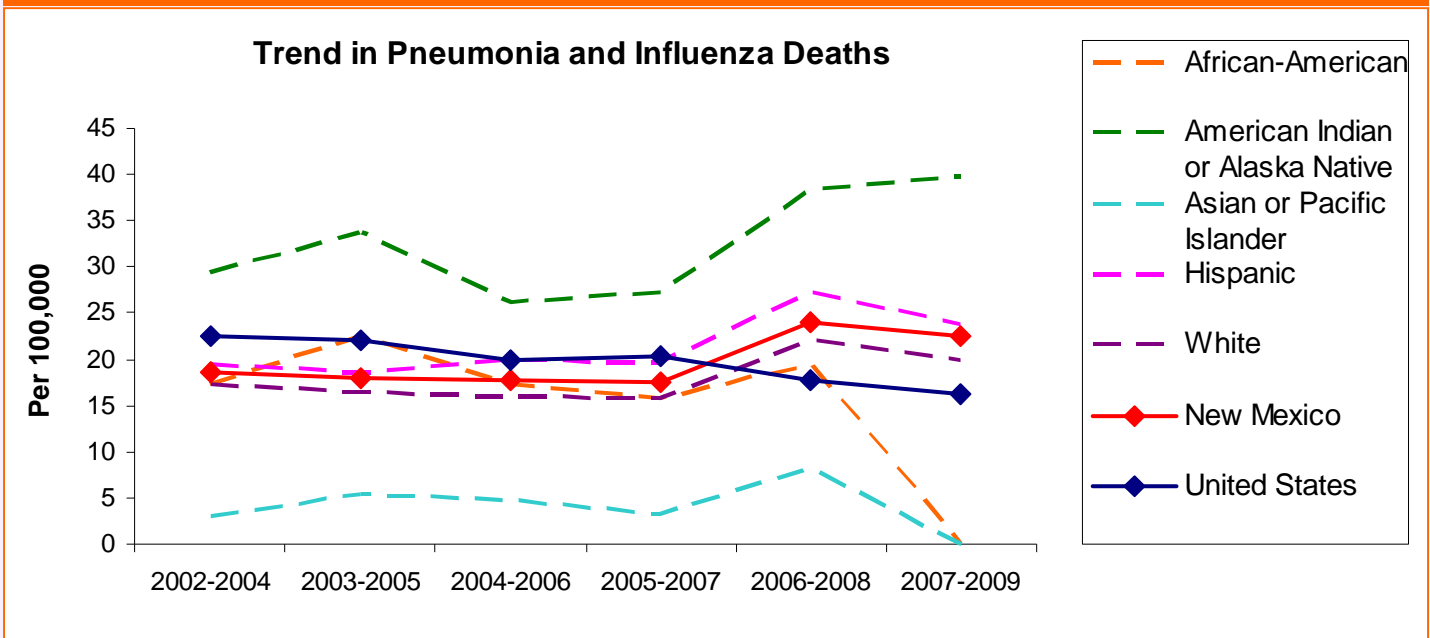
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Not Enough Data	* 22.2	Not Enough Data
American Indian	C	39.7	2.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 17.3	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	A	23.8	1.2
White	Reference Group	20.0	1.0

Note:

- The New Mexico pneumonia and influenza death rate is higher than the United States rate.
- American Indians have the highest rate.
- Rates for males in both New Mexico and nationally are 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 Deaths Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	22.6	21.6	23.6
United States 2007	16.2	14.2	19.3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

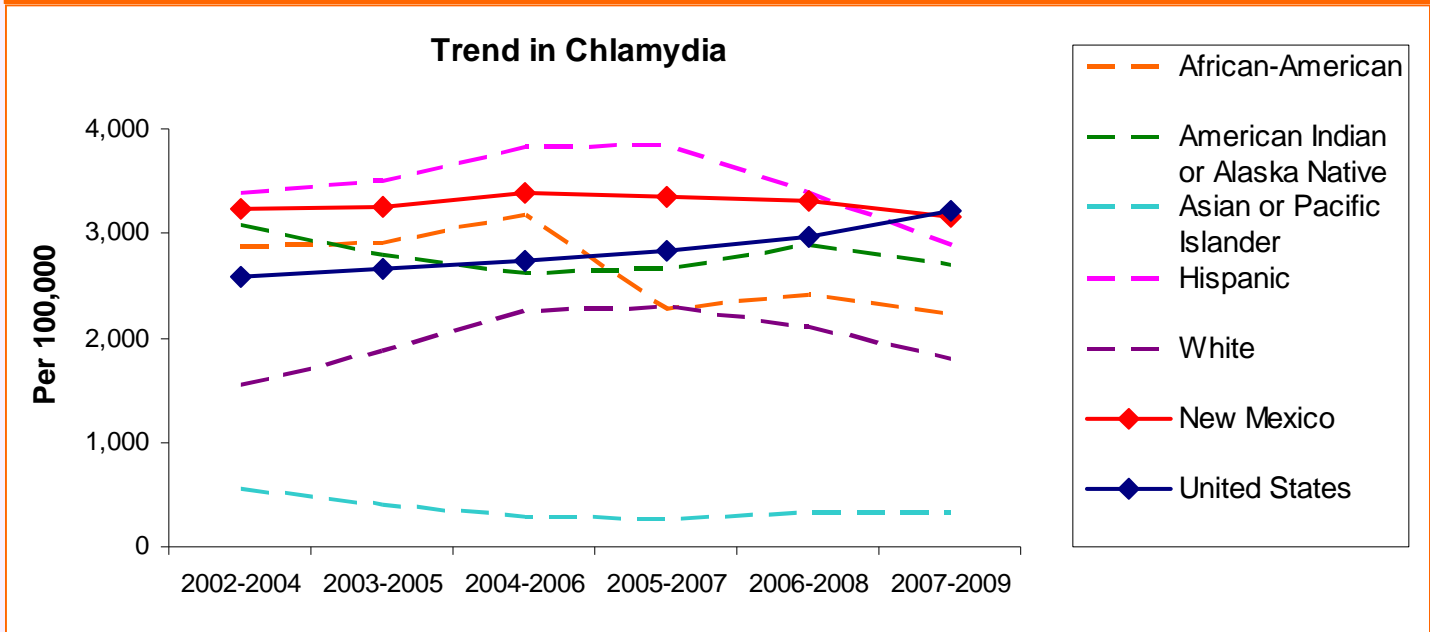
10. Chlamydia

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	F	2,228.3	6.7
American Indian	F	2,695.6	8.2
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Reference Group	330.2	1.0
Hispanic	F	2,887.7	8.7
White	F	1,796.5	5.4

Note:

- Hispanic females continue to have the highest rate of reported Chlamydia.
- As is true nationally, Asian/Pacific Islanders have the lowest rates.
- All populations in New Mexico are showing a decrease in rates.

Trend in Chlamydia by Race/Ethnicity



	New Mexico 2007-2009	United States 2008
Chlamydia in Females Ages 15-24 Per 100,000	3,315.4	3,211.40

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

11. Hepatitis B

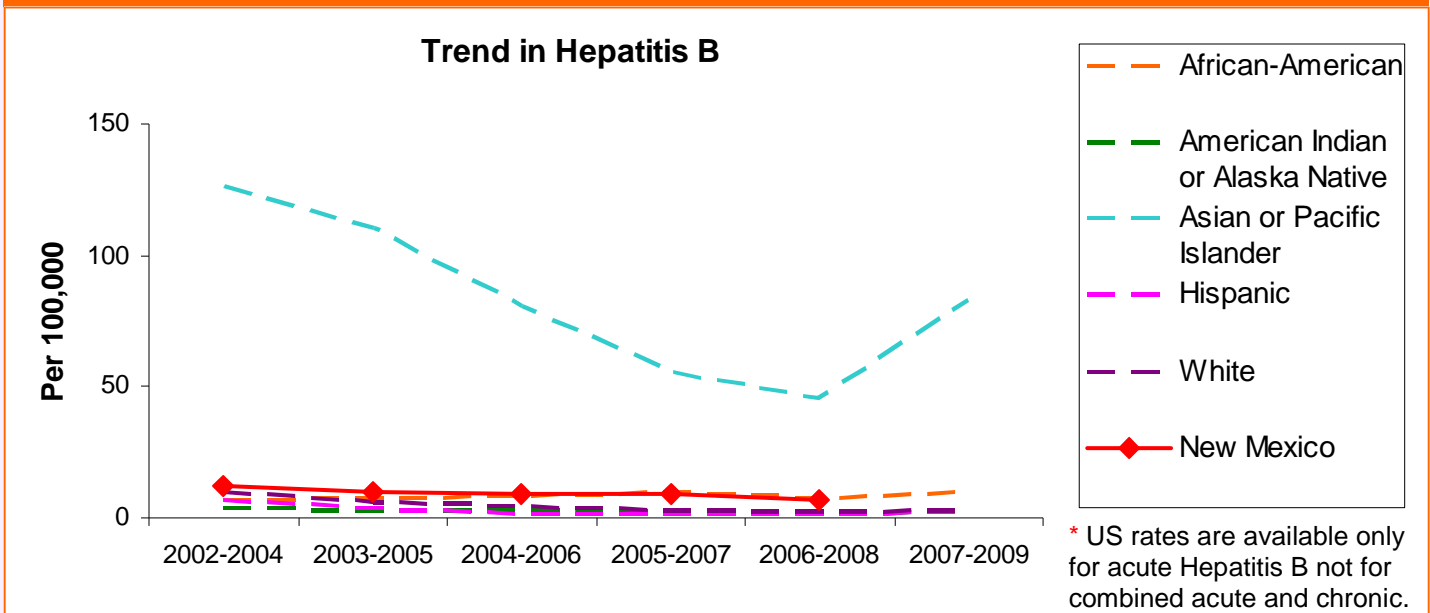
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Not Enough Data	* 9.7	Not Enough Data
American Indian	Not Enough Data	* 2.3	Not Enough Data
Asian/Pacific Islanders	F	82.7	37.6
Hispanic	Reference Group	2.2	1.0
White	B	3.3	1.5

Note:

- Asian/Pacific Islanders continue to have the highest rates; Hispanics have the lowest rates.
- New cases have declined with the availability of vaccines.
- Rates for males are higher than rates for females.

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

Trend in Hepatitis B by Race/Ethnicity



Rate Per 100,000 of Hepatitis B by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	6.8	5.6	8.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

12. HIV/AIDS

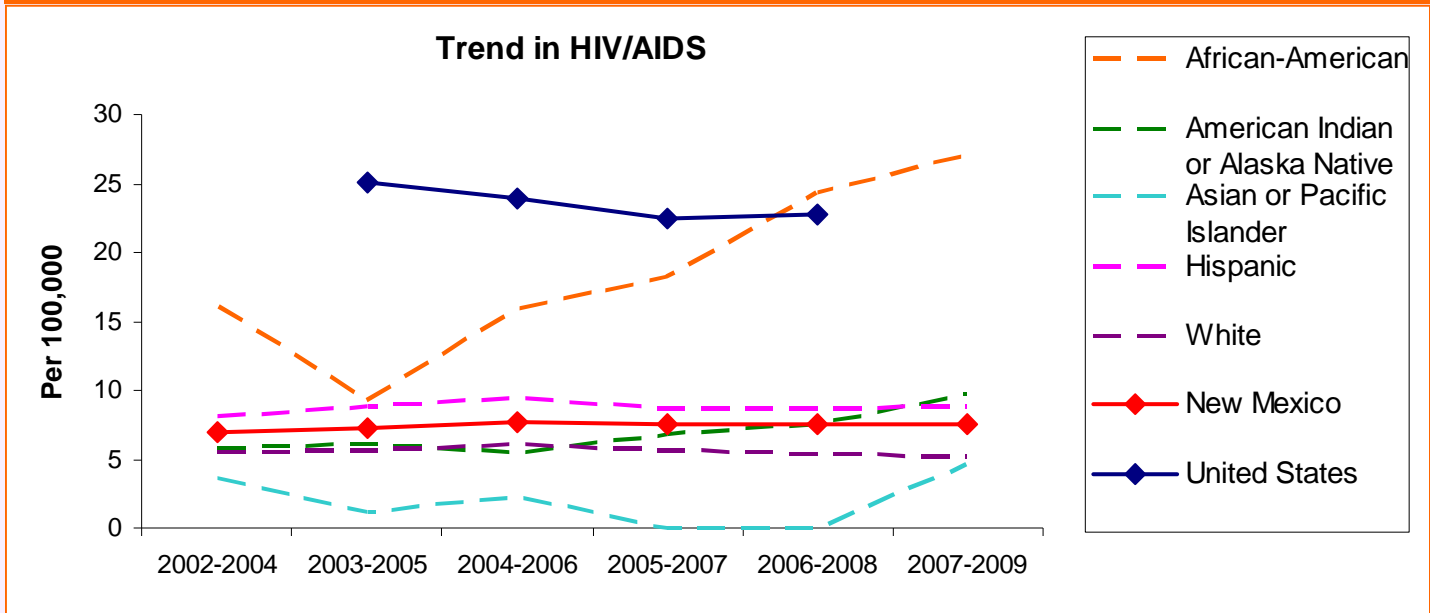
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	F	27.1	5.2
American Indian	B	9.7	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 4.6	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	B	8.9	1.7
White	Reference Group	5.2	1.0

Note:

- The New Mexico rate is much lower than the United States rate.
- All populations have rates well below national rates except for African-Americans.
- African-Americans have high rates but the rates are based on small numbers.
- The rate for males remains 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.

HIV/AIDS Trend by Race/Ethnicity



HIV/AIDS Rate by Gender

Population	Total Per 100,000	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	7.6	2.2	13.0
United States 2006	19.4	11.5	35.9

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

13. Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

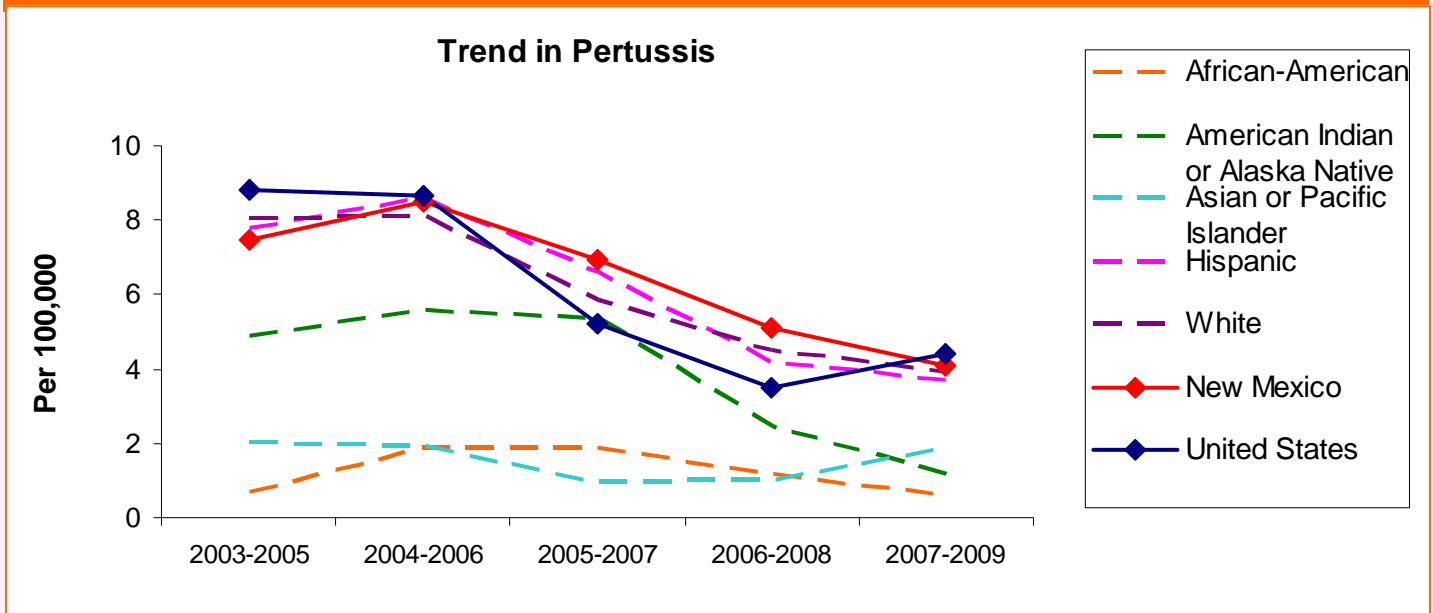
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Not Enough Data	* 0.6	Not Enough Data
American Indian	Not Enough Data	* 1.2	Not Enough Data
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 1.9	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	Reference Group	3.7	1.0
White	A	3.9	1.0

Note:

- The number of cases fluctuates year by year.
- Rates are low and numbers are small except for Hispanics and Whites.

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

Pertussis Trend by Race/Ethnicity



Pertussis Rate by Gender

Population	Total Per 100,000	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	4.1	4.0	4.1
United States 2008	4.4	4.7	4.1

VIOLENCE AND INJURY

14. Motor Vehicle Deaths

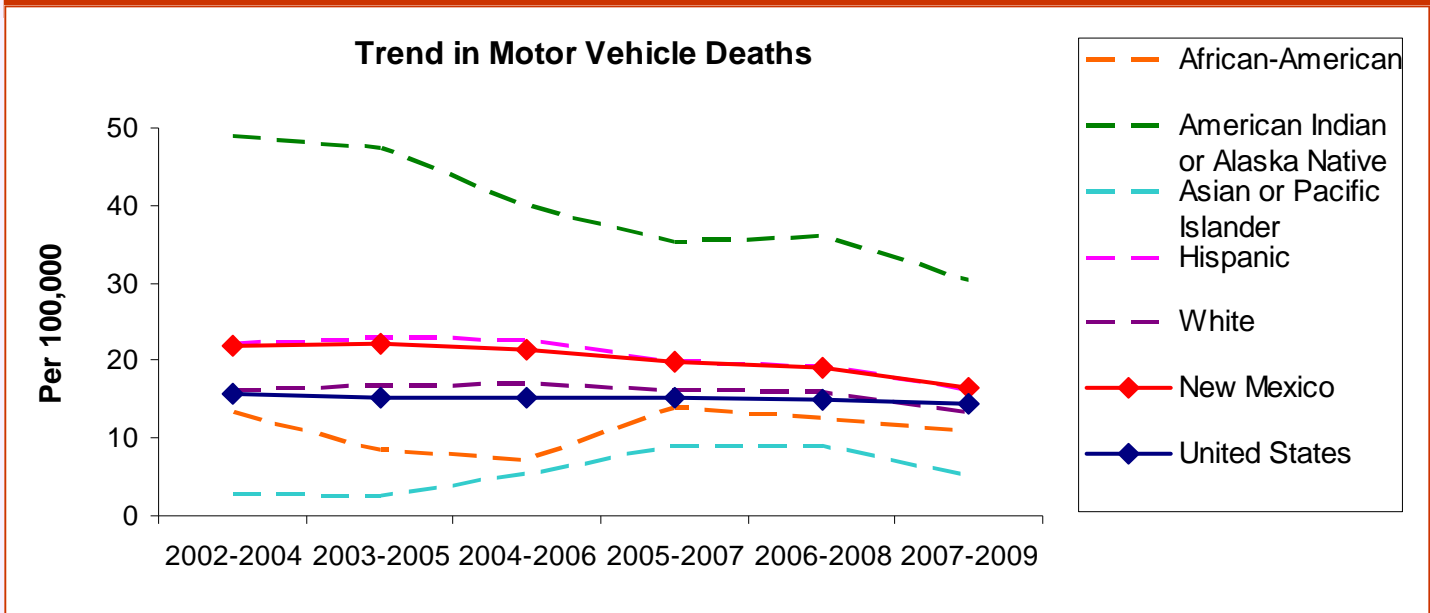
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Not Enough Data	* 10.8	Not Enough Data
American Indian	C	30.3	2.3
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 5.2	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	A	16.3	1.2
White	Reference Group	13.4	1.0

Note:

- The New Mexico rate is higher than the national rate but has declined from being nearly 40% higher to 15% higher.
- All populations show declining rates of motor vehicle deaths.
- The American Indian motor vehicle death rate remains more than double the White rate.

* 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 Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	16.6	9.9	23.8
United States 2007	14.4	8.2	20.9

VIOLENCE AND INJURY

15. Suicide

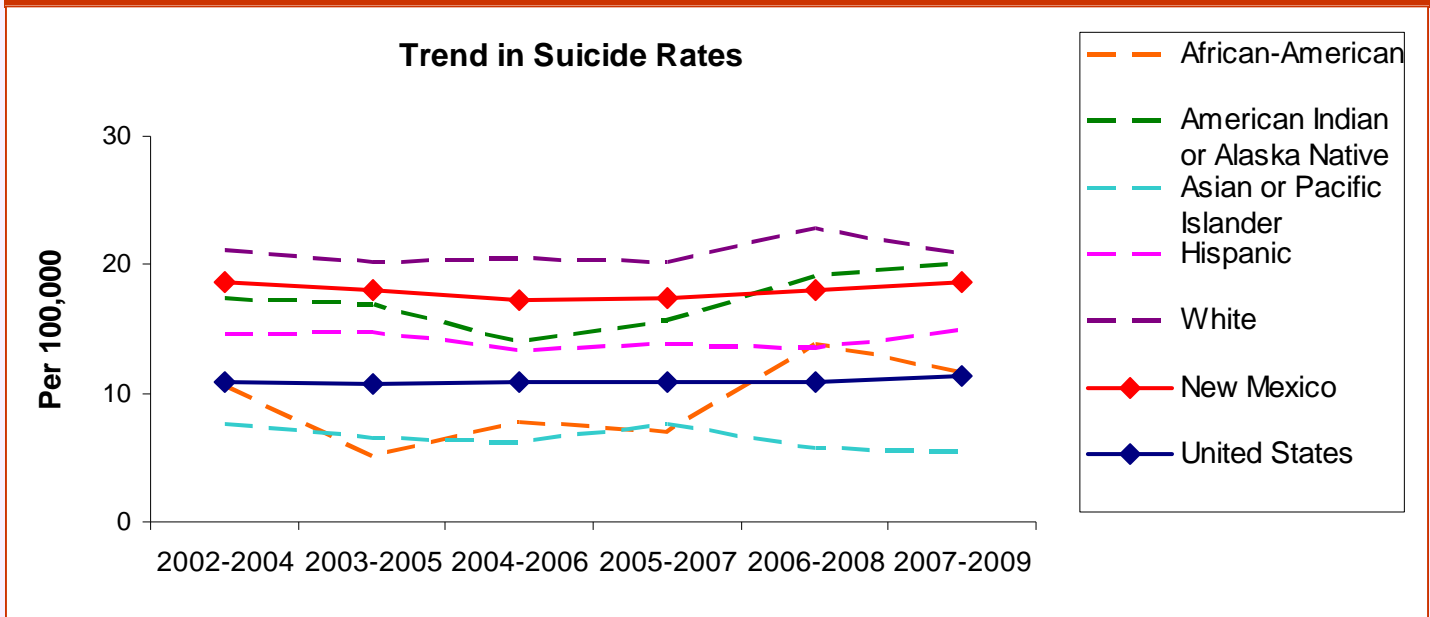
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Reference Group	11.7	1.0
American Indian	B	20.2	1.7
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 5.5	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	A	15.0	1.3
White	B	20.9	1.8

Note:

- The New Mexico rate is 65% higher than the national rate.
- Whites have the highest rates but except Asian/Pacific Islanders and African-Americans all groups have suicide rates well above the national rate.
- The disparity between males and females is greater than the disparity between Whites and African-Americans.

* 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 Rate Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	18.7	8.1	30.0
United States 2007	11.3	4.7	18.4

VIOLENCE AND INJURY

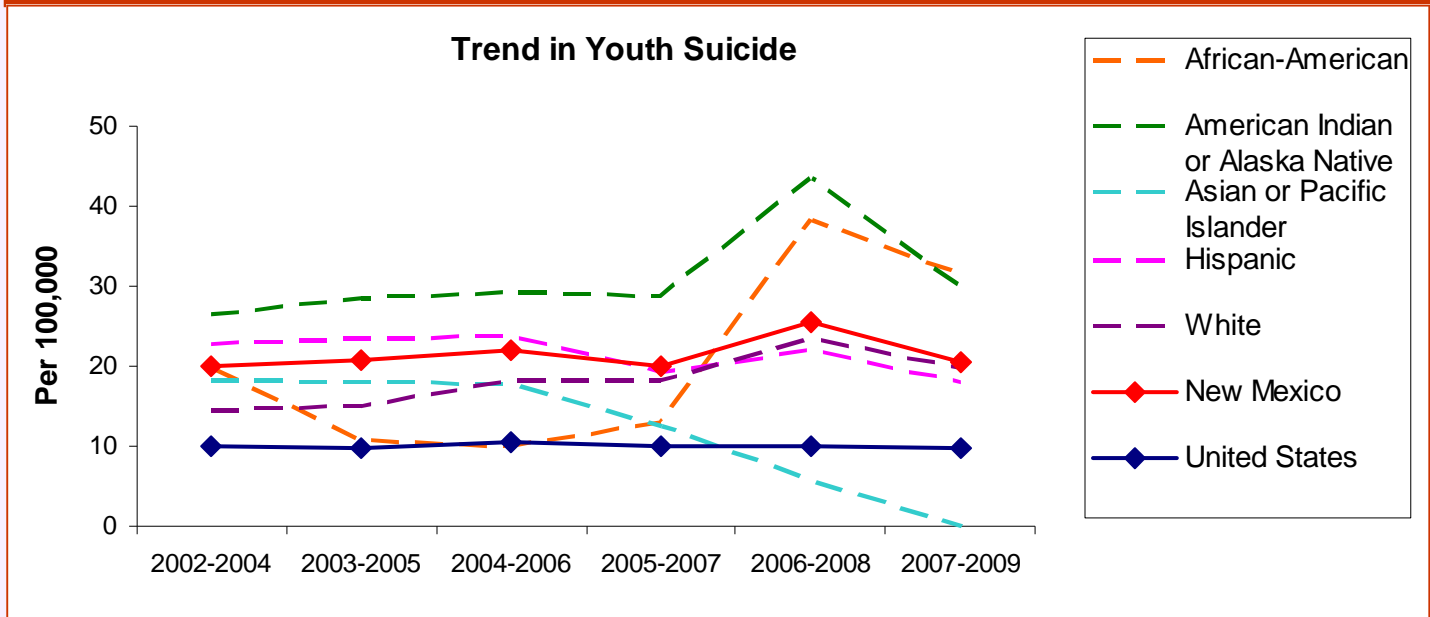
16. Youth Suicide

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Not Enough Data	* 31.4	Not Enough Data
American Indian	B	29.7	1.7
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 0.0	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	Reference Group	18.0	1.0
White	A	19.8	1.1

Note:

- The New Mexico rate is more than double the United States rate.
 - American Indian youth continue to have the highest rate.
 - Except for Asian/Pacific Islander youth, all groups in NM have higher rates than the national rate.
 - Male rates both in NM and the US are 5 times the female rates.
- * 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 Rate Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	20.5	5.9	34.4
United States 2007	9.8	3.2	16.0

VIOLENCE AND INJURY

17. Homicide

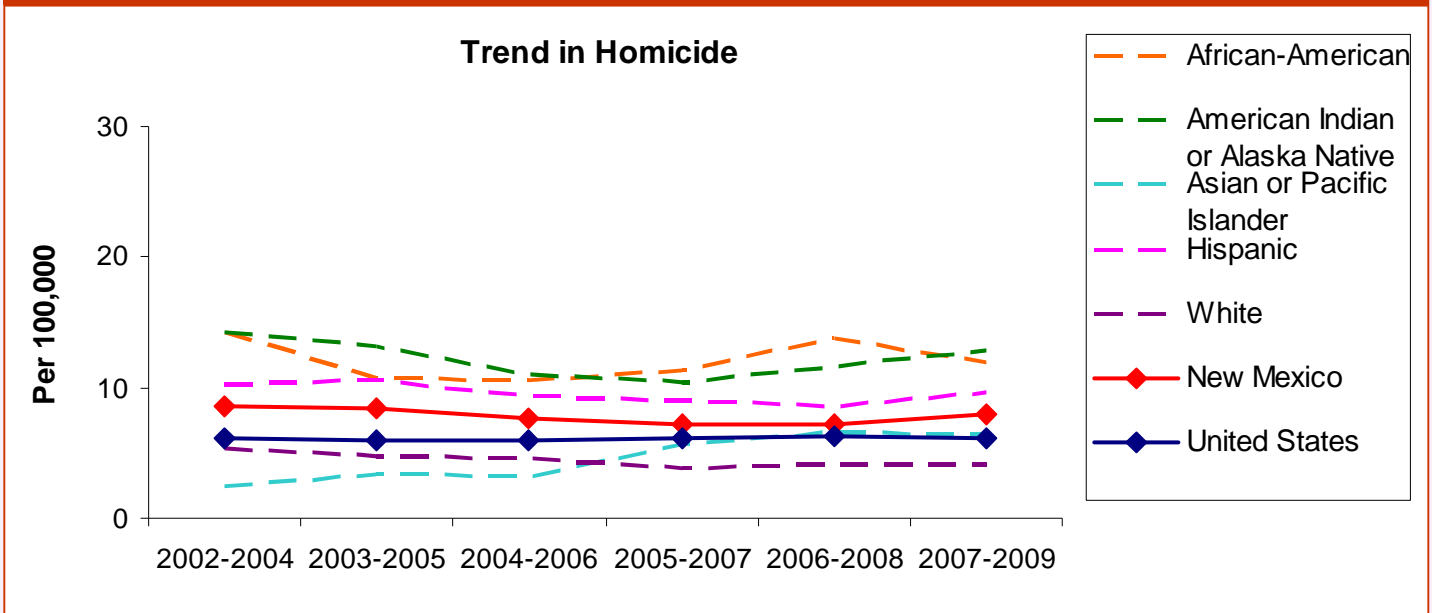
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	D	12.0	2.9
American Indian	F	12.9	3.1
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 6.4	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	C	9.6	2.3
White	Reference Group	4.2	1.0

Note:

- The New Mexico homicide rate is 30% higher than the national rate.
- The American Indian rate is three times the White rate.
- Hispanics and African-Americans also have rates much higher than the White rate.
- Male rates are much higher than female rates

* 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 Rate Per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	7.9	3.8	12.1
United States 2006	6.1	2.5	9.6

RISK BEHAVIORS

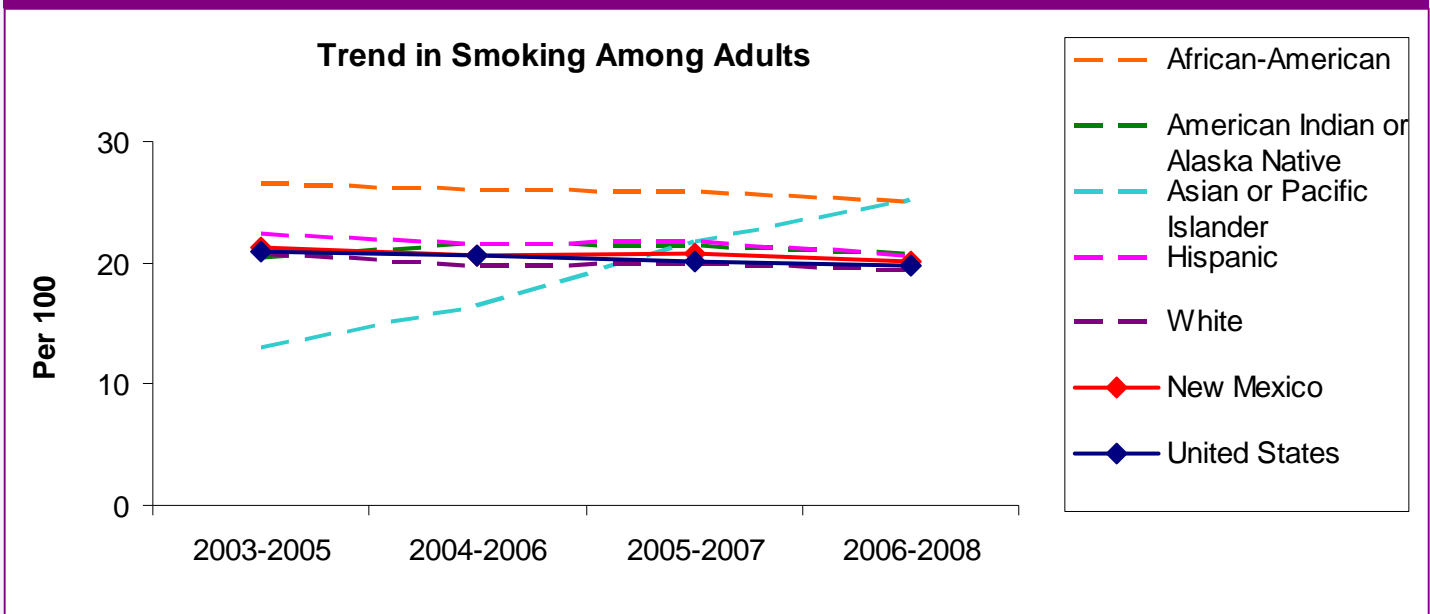
18. Smoking Among Adults

Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2006-2008 Rate (per 100)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	A	25.0	1.3
American Indian	A	20.7	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islanders	A	25.2	1.3
Hispanic	A	20.6	1.1
White	Reference Group	19.4	1.0

Note:

- The New Mexico smoking rate is slightly higher than the national rate.
- People at or below the federal poverty level are more likely to smoke than are people above the poverty level.
- Men continue to be more likely than women to smoke.

Trend in Smoking Among Adults by Race/Ethnicity



2006-2008 New Mexico Rates Per 100 of Smoking by Poverty Level	
Poverty Level	Percent
Above Federal Poverty Level	18.4
At or Below Federal Poverty Level	29.8

Rates Per 100 of Smoking by Gender			
	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2006-2008	20.1	17.6	22.7
U.S. 2006	19.8	18.4	21.2

RISK BEHAVIORS

19. Drug Induced Deaths

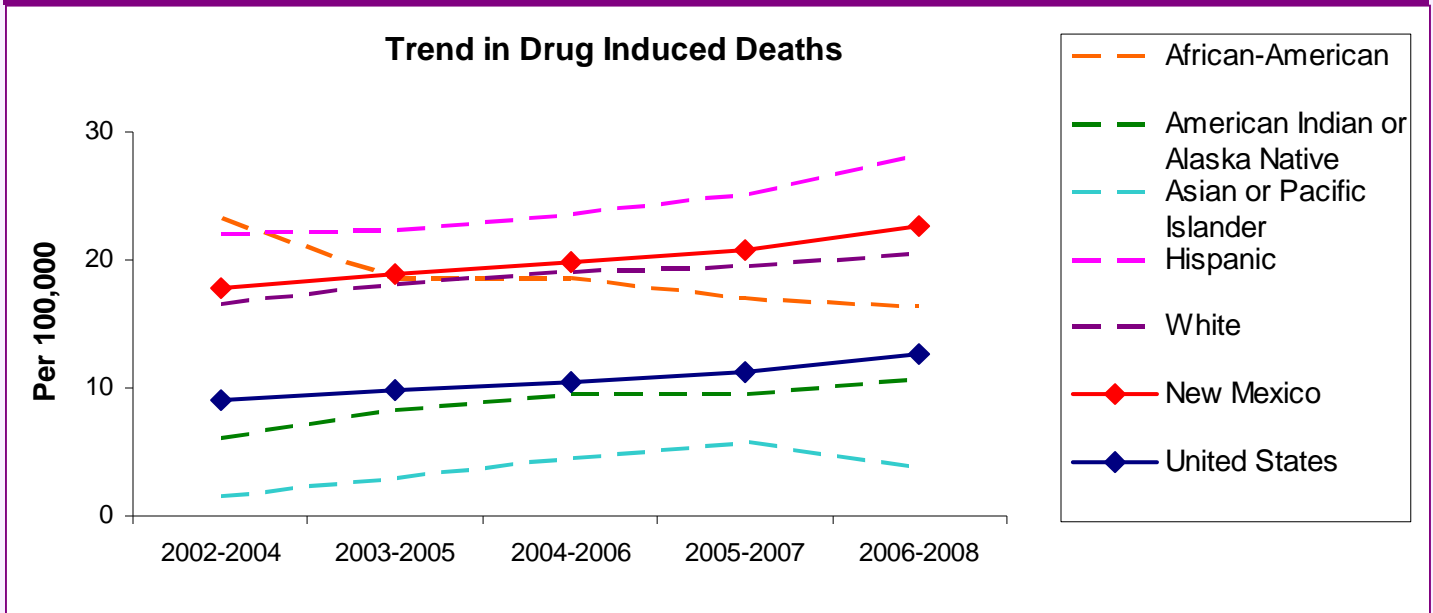
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	B	16.0	1.5
American Indian	Reference Group	11.0	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 5.4	Not Enough
Hispanic	D	27.0	2.5
White	B	21.4	1.9

Note:

- New Mexico has been among the top 3 states for drug-induced deaths since 1989.
- New Mexico's rates for the total population and for men and for women are nearly double the national rates.
- Deaths caused by prescription drugs continue to increase.
- Hispanics continue to have the highest rates.

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

Trend in Drug Induced Deaths by Race/Ethnicity



Drug Induced Death Rates per 100,000 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	22.8	15.7	30.0
United States 2007	12.6	9.3	15.8

RISK BEHAVIORS

20. Alcohol Related Deaths

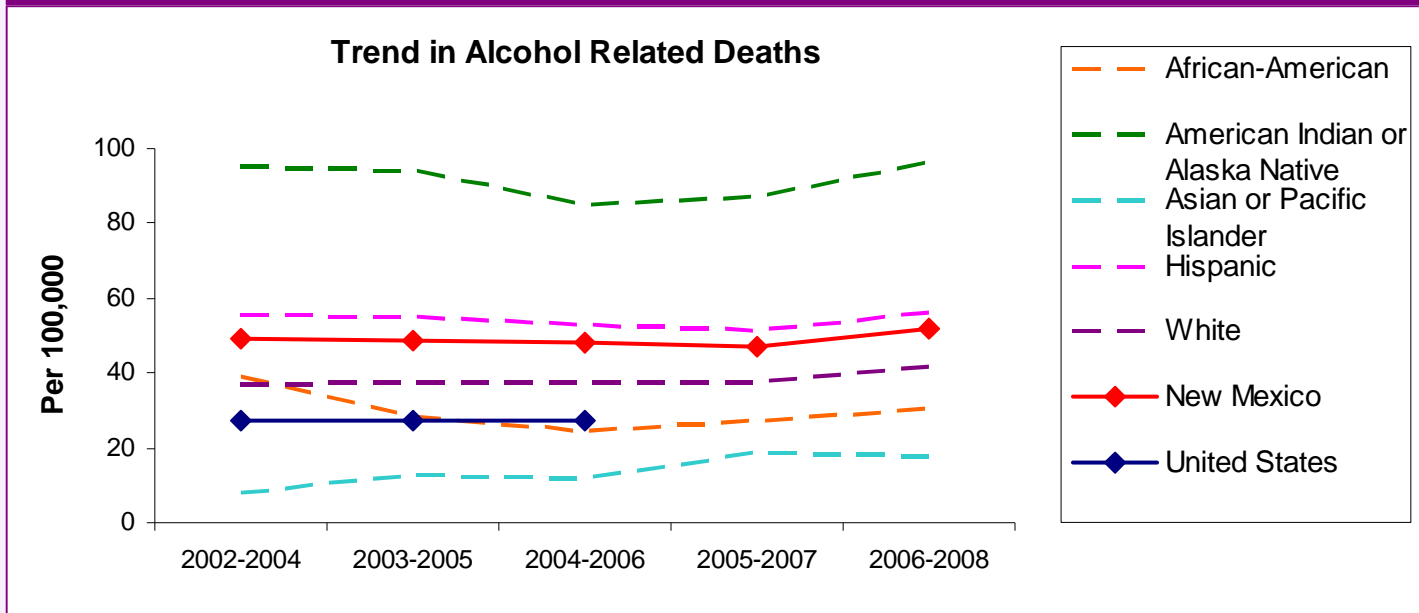
Race/Ethnicity	Health System Effectiveness	2007-2009 Rate (per 100,000)	Disparity Ratio
African-American	Reference Group	30.0	1.0
American Indian	F	98.9	3.3
Asian/Pacific Islanders	Not Enough Data	* 17.6	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	B	57.6	1.9
White	A	41.4	1.4

Note:

- New Mexico alcohol-related death rates remain high.
- American Indians continue to have an alcohol-related death rate substantially above the rates for other populations.
- Male rates are more than double female rates.

* 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 by Gender

Population	Total	Female	Male
New Mexico 2007-2009	52.9	32.2	74.7
United States 2006 (latest available data)	28.1	14.8	42.6

Change in Disparity

A disparity change score 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.

MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTH

Prenatal Care/Late or No Care

	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	30.9	1.4	40.5	1.5	0.1	Increase
American Indian	40.6	1.8	50.7	1.9	0.1	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	22.5	1.0	27.0	1.0	0.0	No Change
Hispanic	32.5	1.4	37.2	1.4	0.0	No Change
White	22.7	1.0	27.1	1.0	0.0	No Change

Infant Mortality

	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	14.7	2.7	13.4	3.3	0.6	Increase
American Indian	8.4	1.6	5.6	1.4	-0.2	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	1.6*	*	* 3.8	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	5.4	1.0	5.7	1.4	0.4	Increase
White	5.4	1.0	4.1	1.0	0.0	Reference Group

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

Teen Births

	2006-2008*		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 1,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	19.7	2.1	20.3	2.2	0.1	Increase
American Indian	30.3	3.3	30.3	3.3	0.0	No change
Asian/Pacific Islanders	9.2	1.0	9.1	1.0	0.0	No change
Hispanic	49.6	5.4	47.2	5.2	-0.2	Decrease
White	12.9	1.4	12.5	1.4	0.0	No change

* Reference group changed from Whites to Asian/Pacific Islander in 2006-2008 so disparity change measured between only these time periods

CHRONIC DISEASES

Adults with Diabetes Not Receiving All Recommended Diabetes Preventive Services

	2003-2005		2006-2008			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	*	*	*	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	37	1.0	44.3	1.0	0.0	Reference Group
Asian/Pacific Islanders	*	*	*	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	56.4	1.5	51.4	1.2	-0.3	Decrease
White	52.8	1.4	54.2	1.2	-0.2	Decrease

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

Diabetes Deaths

	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	45.9	2.0	50.3	2.3	0.3	Increase
American Indian	71.8	3.1	73.2	3.3	0.3	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	29.5	*	33.4*	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	48.2	2.1	45.6	2.1	0.0	No change
White	22.9	1.0	22.2	1.0	0.0	No change

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

Obesity Among Adults

	2003-2005		2006-2008			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	37.6	3.6	34.8	2.7	-0.9	Decrease
American Indian	28	2.7	33.6	2.6	-0.1	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	10.5	1.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	Reference Group
Hispanic	24.6	2.3	28.6	2.2	-0.1	Decrease
White	17.7	1.7	20.3	1.6	-0.1	Decrease

Obesity Among Youth

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003		2009		Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio		
African-American	13.2	1.6	13.5	1.6	0.0	No Change
American Indian	17.4	2.1	17.8	2.0	-0.1	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	8.8	1.1	10.3	1.2	0.1	Increase
Hispanic	12.9	1.6	12.8	1.5	-0.1	Decrease
White	8.2	1.0	8.7	1.0	0.0	No Change

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Not Had Pneumonia Vaccination

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2005		2006-2008		Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio		
African-American	51.2	1.7	*	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	58.8	1.9	42.4	1.4	-0.5	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	31.8	1.0	*	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	46.5	1.5	46.6	1.5	0.0	No Change
White	30.9	1.0	31.1	1.0	0.0	Reference Group

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

Pneumonia and Influenza Deaths

Racial/Ethnic Group	2003-2005		2007-2009		Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio		
African-American	22.4	*	22.2	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	33.7	2.0	39.7	2.0	0.0	No change
Asian/Pacific Islanders	5.5	*	17.3	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	18.6	1.1	23.8	1.2	0.1	Increase
White	16.5	1.0	20.0	1.0	0.0	No change

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

*Chlamydia (Females 15-24 Year Olds)

Racial/Ethnic Group	2006-2008		2007-2009		Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio		
African-American	2,415.8	7.2	2228.3	6.7	-0.5	decrease
American Indian	2,896.2	8.7	2695.6	8.2	-0.5	decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	334.1	1.0	330.2	1.0	0.0	No change
Hispanic	3,889.7	10.1	2887.7	8.7	-1.4	decrease
White	2,105.7	6.3	1796.8	5.4	-0.9	decrease

* Reference group changed for 2006-2008 from Whites to Asians/Pacific Islanders so disparity change measured only between these time periods.

Hepatitis B (Acute and Chronic)

	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	7.9	*	9.7	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	3.3	*	2.3	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Asian/Pacific Islanders	110.7	31.5	82.7	37.6	6.1	Increase
Hispanic	3.5	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	No change
White	5.9	1.7	3.3	1.5	-0.2	Decrease

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

HIV/AIDS

	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	9.7	*	27.1	5.2	Not Enough Data	**
American Indian	5.2	1.0	9.7	1.9	0.9	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	1.2	*	4.6	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	8.4	1.6	8.9	1.7	0.1	No Change
White	5.2	1.0	5.2	1.0	0.0	No Change

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

** Not enough cases in earlier period to compare disparity.

Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	0.7	1.0	0.6	*	*	Not Enough Data
American Indian	4.9	7.0	1.2	*	*	Not Enough Data
Asian/Pacific Islanders	2	2.9	1.9	*	*	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	7.8	11.1	3.7	1.0	-10.1	Decrease
White	8.1	11.6	3.9	1.1	-10.6	Decrease

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

VIOLENCE AND INJURY

Motor Vehicle Deaths

	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	8.6	*	10.8	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	47.5	2.8	30.3	2.3	-0.5	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	*	*	5.2	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	23	1.4	16.3	1.2	-0.2	Decrease
White	16.8	1.0	13.4	1.0	0.0	No Change

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

Suicide						
	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	5.2	*	11.7	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	16.9	1.1	20.2	1.7	0.6	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	6.5	*	5.5	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	14.7	1.0	15.0	1.0	0.0	No Change
White	20.2	1.4	20.9	1.8	0.4	Increase
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

Youth Suicide						
	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	10.7	*	31.4	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	28.4	1.9	29.7	1.9	0.1	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	18.1	*	0.0	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	23.6	1.6	18.0	1.0	-0.6	Decrease
White	15.1	1.0	19.8	1.1	0.0	Increase
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

Homicide						
	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	10.7	*	12.0	2.9	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
American Indian	13.1	2.8	12.9	3.1	0.3	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	3.3	*	6.4	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	10.5	2.2	9.6	2.3	0.1	Increase
White	4.7	1.0	4.2	1.0	0.0	No Change
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

RISK BEHAVIORS

Smoking Among Adults						
	2003-2005		2006-2008			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	26.5	2.0	25.0	1.3	-0.7	Decrease
American Indian	20.5	1.6	20.7	1.1	-0.5	Decrease
Asian/Pacific Islanders	13	1.0	25.2	1.3	0.3	Increase
Hispanic	22.5	1.7	20.6	1.1	-0.6	Decrease
White	20.7	1.6	19.4	1.0	-0.6	Decrease

Drug Induced Deaths						
	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	14.0	*	16.0	1.5	Not Enough Data	*
American Indian	4.4	1.0	11.0	1.0	0.0	No change
Asian/Pacific Islanders	0.8	*	5.4	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	14.6	3.3	27.0	2.5	-0.8	Decrease
White	11.6	2.6	21.4	1.9	-0.7	Decrease
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						

Alcohol Related Deaths						
	2003-2005		2007-2009			
Racial/Ethnic Group	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Rate per 100,000	Disparity Ratio	Disparity Change Using Disparity Change Score	Disparity Increase or Decrease
African-American	35.4	1.0	30.0	1.0	0.0	No Change
American Indian	106.6	3.0	98.9	3.3	0.3	Increase
Asian/Pacific Islanders	20.3	*	* 17.6	*	Not Enough Data	Not Enough Data
Hispanic	62.8	1.8	57.6	1.9	0.1	Increase
White	45.3	1.3	41.4	1.4	0.1	Increase
* Rate based on less than 20 events, so no disparity ratio calculated.						



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