State of New Mexico CBP Programs

Site Name & ID#: ___Dona Ana_____

Community Survey Findings Sheet- 2016

Prevention Goals and Objectives (only those referencing the NMCS)

Brief Description of Community & Population: (Also attach copy of your protocol data collection table as collected)

Data Collection Method and Brief Sample Description in Comparison to Previous Years' Samples (e.g., information from your data tracking table)

Please note when interpreting these findings that tables do not always contain the actual wording of the question. Please refer to the survey itself for precise language.

I. Demographic Characteristics

Descriptive statistics are provided for age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, New Mexico residency, military service and sexual orientation.

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of community

Number of eligible respondents	N= 490
Characteristics	%
Age	
18-20	8.4
21-25	11.4
26-30	10.4
31-40	15.1
41-50	15.5
51-60	15.1
61-70	13.5
71 or older	10.6
Gender	
Male	36.7
Female	63.3
Race/Ethnicity	
White	27.8
Hispanic	64.3
Native American	3.3
Other	4.7
Education level	
Less than high school	9.7
High school or GED	28.6
Some college	29.2
College or above	25.5
Still in college	7.0
New Mexico Residency	
Less than 1 year	4.3
1-5 years	13.8
More than 5 years	81.8
Active Duty in the Military Service or Veteran	4.9
Identify as LGBT	5.4
Parent/Caretaker of Someone under 21 living in the household	38.9
Number of Spanish Surveys	69

II. Alcohol Outcomes and Intervening Variables

Distributions of each response category are provided below for the alcohol-related intervening variables and outcomes. Percentages of dichotomized outcomes by age groups are provided as well.

Table 2.1. Means, ranges and percentages of alcohol use outcomes overall and by sex.

Outcomes	Overall			Men	Women
	% of Yes	Mean (SD)	Range	% of Yes	% of Yes
# of drinks a week (n=471)	NA	2.06 (5.52) drinks	0-45	NA	NA
Heavy drinkers[a] (n=471)	4.9	NA	NA	4.8	5.2
Past 30-day alcohol use (n=478)	45.0	NA	NA	49.1	42.2
Past 30-day binge drinking					
All respondents (n=476)	19.1	0.93 (3.25) times	0-30	24.6	15.8
Current users[b] only (n=212)	42.5	2.08 (4.62) times	0-30	49.4	37.7
Past 30-day driven under influence					
All respondents (n=478)	4.0	0.16 (1.48) times	0-30	3.0	4.1
Current users[b] only (n=213)	8.5	0.35 (2.20) times	0-30	4.9	9.8
Past 30-day driven after binge drinking					
All respondents (n=479)	4.0	NA	0-1	4.1	3.1
Current users[b] only (n=214)	8.9	NA	0-1	8.5	7.3

[a] Heavy drinkers are defined as more than 7 drinks in a week for women (approximately 1 drink a day) and more than 14 a week for men (approximately 2 drinks a day).

[b] Current users: anyone who has had alcoholic drink in the past 30 days.

Table 2.2 Percentages of alcohol use outcomes by age groups among all respondents.

Age Range	Past 30-day alcohol use %	Past 30-day binge drinking %	Past 30-day driven under influence %	Past 30-day driven after binge drinking %
18-25	53.1	21.1	6.2	8.3
18-20	42.5	17.9	5.0	7.5
21-25	60.7	23.2	7.1	8.9
26-30	52.9	30.6	10.2	5.9
31-40	47.2	34.2	9.6	8.2
41-50	42.7	12.0	0.0	1.4
51-60	35.1	16.2	1.4	1.4
61-70	36.1	11.5	0.0	0.0
71+	46.9	6.1	0.0	0.0

Table 2.3 Perceptions of risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption (Total Sample).

Perception of risk/legal consequences	%				
	Very likely	**Somewhat likely**	**Not very likely**	**Not at all likely**	**Don't know**
Likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking	22.5	33.7	19.2	5.8	18.8
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21	33.0	24.3	14.6	5.4	22.7
Likelihood of someone being arrested if caught selling alcohol to a drunk or intoxicated person	32.3	25.7	19.7	6.8	15.5
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much	38.0	32.9	15.3	5.6	8.3
Likelihood of being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI	56.1	21.5	7.7	3.5	11.2
Access to alcohol	**Very easy**	**Somewhat easy**	**Somewhat difficult**	**Very difficult**	**Don't know**
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community	36.1	35.5	9.5	1.9	17.1
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants	10.8	22.8	25.9	19.3	21.3
Social Access	**Total**	**Men**	**Women**		
Provided alcohol for minors past year	4.6	6.8	3.3		

Table 2.4 Percentages of perceived risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption by age groups.

Access to Alcohol	Age groups (%)								
	18-20	**21-25**	**18-25**	**26-30**	**31-40**	**41-50**	**51-60**	**61-70**	**71 +**
Very or somewhat difficult for teens to access to alcohol in the community	18.4	9.6	13.3	11.1	15.5	7.7	15.7	21.8	10.5
Very or somewhat difficult for teens to access to alcohol from stores and restaurants	69.2	48.0	57.3	59.0	55.2	53.3	68.5	52.1	56.2
Purchasing and/or sharing of alcohol with a minor over past year (Yes)	7.9	11.1	9.8	6.1	6.0	2.9	2.8	1.7	0.0
Permissive Attitudes to providing alcohol to minors	**18-20**	**21-25**	**18-25**	**26-30**	**31-40**	**41-50**	**51-60**	**61-70**	**71 +**
Never okay to provide alcohol to minors.	29.3	51.8	42.3	74.5	68.9	68.4	68.9	60.6	69.2
Perception of risk/legal consequences (alcohol)	**18-20**	**21-25**	**18-25**	**26-30**	**31-40**	**41-50**	**51-60**	**61-70**	**71 +**
Very or somewhat likely for police to break up parties where teens are drinking	84.2	71.7	77.4	69.8	61.7	65.1	68.8	60.0	82.4
Very or somewhat likely for police to arrest an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21	80.6	78.0	79.2	81.1	71.7	69.8	82.8	63.0	67.6
Very or somewhat likely for someone being arrested if caught selling alcohol to a drunk or intoxicated person	81.6	63.8	71.8	81.0	61.7	66.7	77.8	59.3	60.5
Very or somewhat likely being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much	90.2	80.0	84.6	79.2	76.1	76.4	81.2	70.9	64.3
Very or somewhat likely being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI	83.8	87.0	85.5	89.1	84.4	87.3	92.9	90.7	80.5

Figure 2.1. Sources of obtaining alcohol for respondents 18-20 years old who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. (n=18)

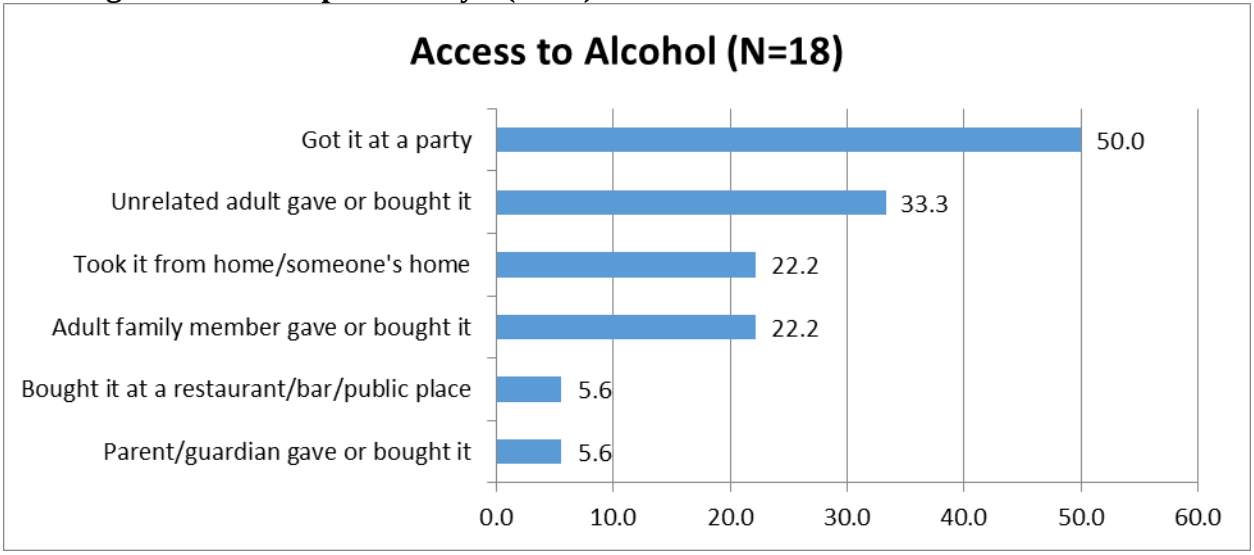
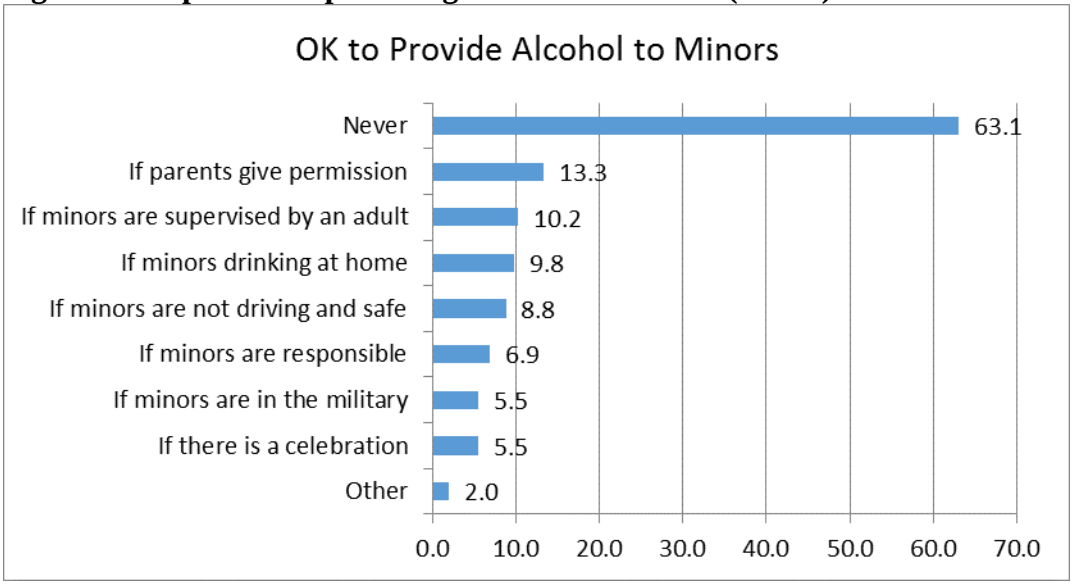


Figure 2.2. Opinions of providing alcohol to minors. (n=490)



III. Prescription Painkiller Outcomes and Intervening Variables

Distributions of each response category are provided below for the prescription painkiller-related intervening variables and outcomes. Percentages of dichotomized outcomes by age groups are provided as well.

Table 3.1. Means and percentages of prescription drug use outcomes overall and by sex.

Outcomes	%			
	Overall		Men	Women
	% of Yes	Mean (SD)	% of Yes	% of Yes
Prevalence of receiving Rx painkiller past year (n=469)	34.5	NA	27.6	37.9
Past 30-day Rx painkiller use for any reason (n=468)	17.1	10.2 (11.3) days (current users[a] only)	16.0	17.9
Past 30-day painkiller use to get high		NA		
All respondents (n=468)	5.8		4.9	6.3
Current users[*] only (n=77)	35.1		30.8	36.7

Note. Ns are for overall estimates only.

[*]Current users: anyone who has used Rx painkillers in the past 30 days.

Table 3.2. Percentages of prescription drug use outcomes by age groups among all respondents.

Ages	Prevalence of receiving Rx painkiller past year	Past 30-day Rx painkiller use for any reason	Past 30-day Rx painkiller use to get high
18-25	26.6	12.8	6.4
26-30	26.5	14.6	2.0
31-40	38.9	18.1	6.9
41-50	28.8	12.3	8.2
51-60	34.7	16.4	1.4
61-70	51.6	20.3	3.3
71 +	38.3	30.6	12.8

Table 3.3 Estimates for prescription painkiller intervening variables (Total Sample).

Risk of Harm	%			
	No risk	**Slight risk**	**Moderate Risk**	**Great risk**
Perceived risk of harm with misusing Rx painkillers	6.0	12.8	28.2	53.0
Social Access	**Yes**	**No**		
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in past year	8.9	91.1		
Rx painkillers stored in locked box or cabinet*	40.3	59.7		

*We exclude respondents who indicate they have no prescription painkillers from this estimate.

Table 3.4. Estimates (percentages) for prescription painkiller intervening variables by age groups.

Risk of Harm	Age Range						
	18-25	**26-30**	**31-40**	**41-50**	**51-60**	**61-70**	**71 +**
Perceived moderate or great risk of harm with misusing Rx painkillers	73.7	78.0	80.3	84.9	85.1	86.7	82.2
Social Access	**18-25**	**26-30**	**31-40**	**41-50**	**51-60**	**61-70**	**71 +**
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in past year	9.5	13.7	16.7	5.6	8.5	3.3	4.2
Rx painkillers stored in locked box or cabinet*	38.5	40.7	40.0	38.5	50.0	33.3	40.0

*We exclude respondents who indicate they have no prescription painkillers from this estimate.

Figure 3.1. Reasons for prescription painkillers use among current users. (n=80)

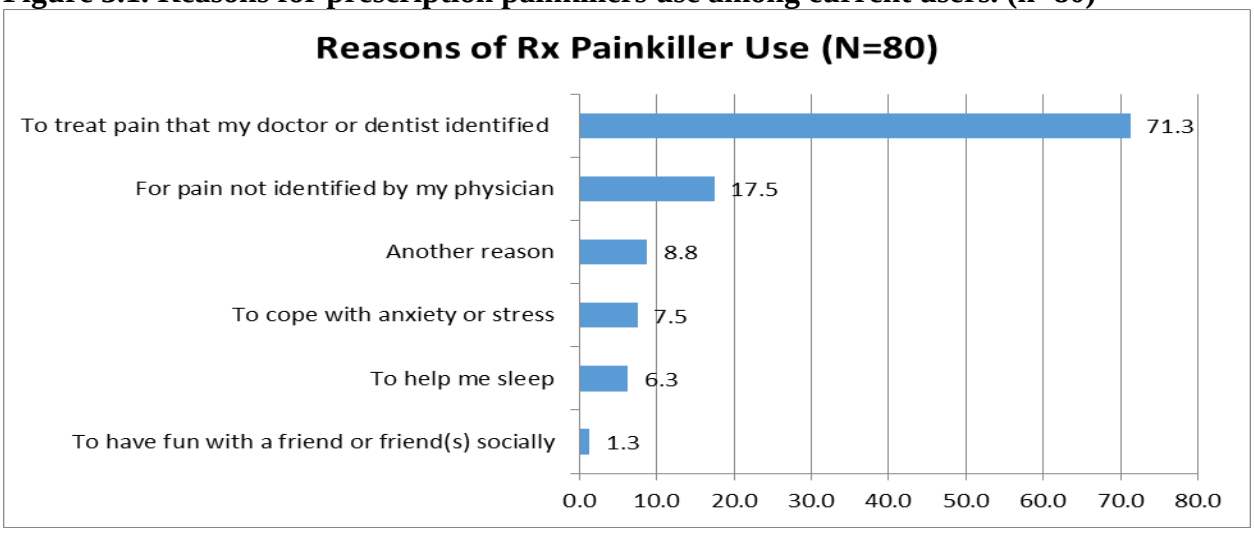


Figure 3.2. Sources of prescription painkillers among current users. (n=80)

IV. Tobacco Outcomes and Intervening Variables

Distributions of each response category are provided below for the tobacco-related intervening variables and outcomes.

Table 4. Percentages of cigarette/tobacco any use outcomes overall and by sex.

Tobacco Indicators (N=490)	%		
	Overall	**Men**	**Women**
Cigarette: current use	18.6	19.4	17.2
Chewing Tobacco: current use	3.1	5.3	1.3
E- Cigarette: lifetime use	19.6	18.2	19.9
E- Cigarette: past 30-day use*	7.2	6.4	6.7
Purchased or provided tobacco to a minor in past year	2.3	1.8	2.4

*****Among all respondents.

V. Mental Health

Percentages are provided below for overall sample and by biological sex for the mental health outcomes of interest.

Table 5. Percentages of mental health outcomes overall and by sex

Outcomes (N=490)	%		
	Overall	**Men**	**Women**
Met critical threshold for serious mental illness*	7.7	9.5	6.6
Self-identified having mental health or drug/alcohol problems in the past year	18.1	15.6	19.3
Suicidal thoughts in the past year	6.8	8.4	5.9
Sought help on mental health or drug/alcohol problems in the past year	16.9	17.4	15.9
Had difficulty accessing treatment for mental health or substance abuse problems	5.4	7.8	3.5

*Serious mental illness is defined as having ≥ 13 points on the WHO screening scale.

VI. Parental behaviors

Percentages are provided below for overall sample and by biological sex for access to ATOD via parents.

Table 6. Parents of minors residing in household reporting providing ATOD to a minor last year

Outcomes	%		
	Overall	Men	Women
Parents who reported providing tobacco to a minor (n=185)	3.2	0.0	4.1
Parents who reported providing alcohol to a minor (n=179)	5.9	7.5	4.3
Parents who reported NEVER OK to provide alcohol to a minor (n=190)	65.8	58.2	68.8
Parents who reported sharing Rx drugs (n=182)	11.0	1.9	15.1
Parents who reported locking up Rx painkillers (n=104)	45.3	46.7	43.4

VII. Media Campaign

Table 7.1 Media campaign message recognition overall and by sex

Campaign Names	%		
	Overall	Men	Women
Be the Solution	6.9	9.2	5.4
Suck It Up!	4.7	8.7	2.7
Good Drugs Gone Bad	3.9	4.0	3.7
Parents Who Host Lose the Most	4.1	5.2	3.7
A Dose of $R_x$eality	4.7	6.4	4.0
Up and Away and Out of Sight	1.6	1.2	2.0
Wake Up Now	3.7	5.2	3.0
Never heard of any of these	72.2	69.9	73.9

Table 7.2. Interpretation of media campaign message overall and by sex

Campaign Message	%		
	Overall	Men	Women
Stay in school if you want to be successful.	20.6	24.9	18.1
Rx drugs can be dangerous if not used as intended	45.3	41.6	48.2
Reality is harsh, but medication can help.	5.5	7.5	4.7
Daily exercise is good for your health.	8.6	7.5	9.0
Take your medication as directed by your doctor.	10.4	8.1	12.0
Vaccinate your kids.	6.9	4.6	8.0

VIII. Alcohol Tax Support (Optional)

Table 8. Percentages of supporting alcohol tax overall and by sex (n=46)

Supports 25¢ Tax per Drink	%		
	Overall	Men	Women
Yes	34.8	26.1	47.6
No	43.5	43.5	38.1
Not sure	21.7	30.4	14.3

Summary of 2016 Community Survey Findings

In 2 pages or less, summarize the significance of the above findings for your community as they relate to your prevention goals and objectives.

Communities with multiple years of NMCS data, in this section, compare this year's estimates with previous years. Are they the same, better, worse? Why? This may involve an analysis of how the sample changes from year to year and/or how data collection has changed.

You may also use this space to highlight successes that are not captured in the tables above and reflect on lessons learned and how the findings will be used to inform prevention in your community moving forward.

Use these questions to guide your summary.

1. How does this year's sample demographics compare with the actual census demographics? These are convenience data, therefore, it's likely that there is some amount of bias in your findings. How might your data be biased and what does that mean for their interpretation? What groups may be over-represented and which ones may be under-represented? Think in terms of geography, age, language, race/ethnicity, gender. Which estimates could be overstated or understated as a result? Should any results be interpreted with caution? Why? Refer to your data tracking table if helpful in responding to this question.

2. In comparison to previous NMCS data, are there any changes positively or negatively? What do the findings indicate about the general progress (or intended progress), on your stated goals and objectives, and/or prevention needs in your community?

3. What do these findings suggest about any changes needed with respect to prevention objectives and strategies in the community? What needs to happen, at the state, in the community, or in your program in order to begin to address these needs?