

State of New Mexico CBP Programs

Site Name & ID#: Site #511-Valencia County

Community Survey Findings Sheet- 2018

Prevention Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Reduce binge drinking and underage drinking in Valencia County by 5% by June 2018.

Objective 1: Increase collaboration and coordination among stakeholders in Valencia County to collectively address and reduce underage drinking, underage binge drinking, and DWI among adults and youth.

Goal 2: Reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and deaths by 5% in Valencia County by June 2018.

Objective 1: Increase perceived risk of arrest and legal consequences for breaking alcohol related laws in Valencia by 5% by highly publicizing all drinking related law enforcement activities and publicizing the legal consequences for DWI and the giving or serving of alcohol to minors by June 30, 2018.

Objective 2: Track enforcement of youth and adult alcohol related laws to deter alcohol consumption by supporting and advocating the implementation of shoulder taps, saturation patrols, party patrols, and Cops N Shops in Valencia County by June 30, 2018.

Brief Description of Community & Population (Also attach copy of your data tracking form as collected):

Valencia County comprises an area of 1,068 square miles with approximately one square mile of surface water. Valencia County is bordered on the north by Bernalillo County and the Isleta Reservation. On the western border is Cibola County, on the east Torrance County and the Monzano Mountains. Finally, to the south is Socorro County. The Rio Grande River runs all the way through Valencia County. The three bridge crossings are located in Los Lunas, Belen and one just south of Belen.

The diverse landscape of Valencia County includes desert plains leading to the foothills of the Monzano Mountains in the east, the Rio Grande Valley and the Bosque area along the river. In the west, one finds mesas, volcanic areas and more desert plains.

Although Valencia County has recently been given a federal designation of Urban, except for Los Lunas, it mostly appears to be rural. There are small farms throughout Valencia County.

Many are just a few acres growing crops such as alfalfa and chili. In the eastern part of Valencia County, the Meadow Lake and El Cerro Mission areas are mainly traversed by dirt road.

There is one area of strong growth in Valencia County, despite overall loss of population. Los Lunas has grown extensively in the past few years. It is a bedroom community for Albuquerque. Many new businesses have come to Los Lunas. There are also plans in the works to add a new and much needed off ramp from I-25. This would help relieve the chronic traffic congestion on Main Street caused by having only one off-ramp for Los Lunas. Although, the growth of this city creates opportunities, it brings challenges to the community as well. The growth has caused a greater demand for safe and affordable housing which is lacking in Los Lunas and elsewhere in the county.

The population of Valencia County is centered mostly in the many small communities and the five incorporated townships which are located along the Rio Grande corridor and the adjacent mesas. Rio Communities has recently become incorporated. The communities in the East Mesa area include Meadow Lake, El Cerro, Monterey Park, Las Maravillas, Tierra Grande and Rio Communities. The valley communities consist of Bosque Farms, areas of the Isleta Reservation, Peralta, Los Lunas, Los Chavez, Tome-Adelino, Belen, Casa Colorado, and Jarales. Most of these areas are unincorporated, except for Belen, Los Lunas, Bosque Farms, Rio Communities, and Peralta. The unincorporated areas are under the jurisdiction of Valencia County and its' county commission.

According to the School of Dreams FDGM proposal, 'A steady percentage of documented and undocumented immigrants, many of whom are monolingual Spanish speakers, reside predominantly in the East Mesa area. In contrast, there has been a recent explosive increase in population in Valencia County due to the new housing developments on the West Mesa and people, including retirees, moving to the county because of the suburban, small-town and rural lifestyles and more affordable housing opportunities. Adding to the diversity, several independent-minded residents choose to live in the more outlying and remote areas of the county, some are living "off the grid", without electricity, local water and other services. These individuals and families often must commute 10 to 30 miles or more over poorly maintained roads to find basic or emergency health care.'

Demographics: According to the U.S. Census Bureau, State & County Quick Facts, in 2017 the population estimate for Valencia County was 75,626 persons which represents a population, percent change between April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016) of -1.2%^s. The following tables describe the age distribution and race/ethnicity of county residents.

Persons Under 5	Persons Under 18	Persons 65 or Over	Males	Females
Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
6.0%	23.9%	16.6%	50.4%	49.6%

Race/Ethnicity	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic/Latino	Native American	Black/African American	Persons with 2 Or More Races
Percent of Population	33.3%	59.9%	5.8%	1.7%	2.3%

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 1.1 Demographic characteristics of community

Number of eligible respondents	N= 382
Characteristics	%
Age	
18-20	11.3
21-25	10.5
26-30	7.9
31-40	19.5
41-50	17.8
51-60	15.4
61-70	12.8
71 or older	4.7
Gender	
Male	38.6
Female	61.4
Race/Ethnicity	
White	34.0
Hispanic	57.3
Native American	3.7
Other	5.0
Education level¹	
Less than high school	8.0
High school or GED	23.7
Some college	24.5
College or above	25.0
Currently an undergraduate	18.9
New Mexico Residency	
Less than 1 year	3.4
1-5 years	9.9
More than 5 years	86.6
Number of Spanish Paper Surveys²	20.2

¹ Education levels are mutually exclusive.

² If in the output you only find the number of surveys in English, it means that you don't have any surveys in Spanish.

Table 1.2 Demographic characteristics of community

Number of eligible respondents	N= 381
Characteristics	%
Active Duty in the Military Service or Veteran	4.7
Identify as LGBT	6.4
Parent/Caretaker of Someone under 21 living in the household	38.6
Past 30-day housing stable	98.4

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=375)	NA	1.8...drinks		NA	NA
Heavy drinkers ^a (n=375)	2.5	NA	NA	2.1	3.5
Past 30-day alcohol use (n=373)	42.9	NA	NA	45.8	39.9
Past 30-day binge drinking					
All respondents (n=373)	15.5	.68...times	0-30	21.1	12.1
Current users ^b only (n=157)	36.9	1.61...times	0-30	46.2	31.4
Past 30-day driven under influence					
All respondents (n=374)	2.7	.07...times	0-10	3.5	2.2
Current users ^b only (n=157)	6.4	.17...times	0-10	7.7	5.7
Past 30-day driven after binge drinking					
All respondents (n=375)	1.9	NA	NA	2.1	1.3
Current users ^b only (n=158)	4.4	NA	NA	4.6	3.4

^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	44.3	19.0	3.8	6.3
18-20	32.5	15.0	2.4	7.3
21-25	56.4	23.1	5.1	5.1
26-30	40.0	13.3	3.3	0.0
31-40	55.4	27.0	4.0	1.3
41-50	42.6	14.7	3.0	0.0
51-60	36.2	10.5	1.8	0.0
61-70	37.5	6.3	0.0	2.1
71+	25.0	0.0	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	17.6	27.7	23.7	9.9	21.1
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21	27.3	25.7	18.3	8.5	20.2
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much	27.5	33.7	17.9	7.2	13.6
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Problems due to drinking hurts community financially	13.1	8.3	14.1	34.4	30.1
Access to alcohol	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	Don't know
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community	39.5	33.4	9.0	3.2	14.9
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants	9.6	21.5	33.2	16.5	19.1
Social Access	Total	Men	Women		
Provided alcohol for minors past year	4.7	5.2	4.1		

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	2.7	13.9	8.2	16.0	13.4	22.2	10.9	17.1	25.0
Very or somewhat difficult for teens to access to alcohol from stores and restaurants	69.7	63.9	66.3	44.4	58.1	68.1	60.4	37.6	46.2
Purchasing and/or sharing of alcohol with a minor over past year (Yes)	7.7	10.5	9.1	10.7	2.8	6.3	1.8	0.0	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.	37.2	57.5	47.0	63.3	73.3	72.1	78.0	77.6	66.7
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	47.2	45.2	46.3	37.5	61.3	68.6	53.2	74.2	64.3
Very or somewhat likely for police to arrest an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21	52.9	52.9	52.9	69.6	72.3	72.3	70.2	63.9	73.3
Very or somewhat likely being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much	75.8	63.6	69.7	60.7	73.1	70.9	66.0	74.4	93.3
Agree or strongly agree that problems due to drinking hurts community financially	60.0	64.1	62.0	40.0	57.3	68.7	66.1	83.3	76.5

Figure 2.1. Sources of obtaining alcohol for respondents 18-20 years old who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. (n=15)

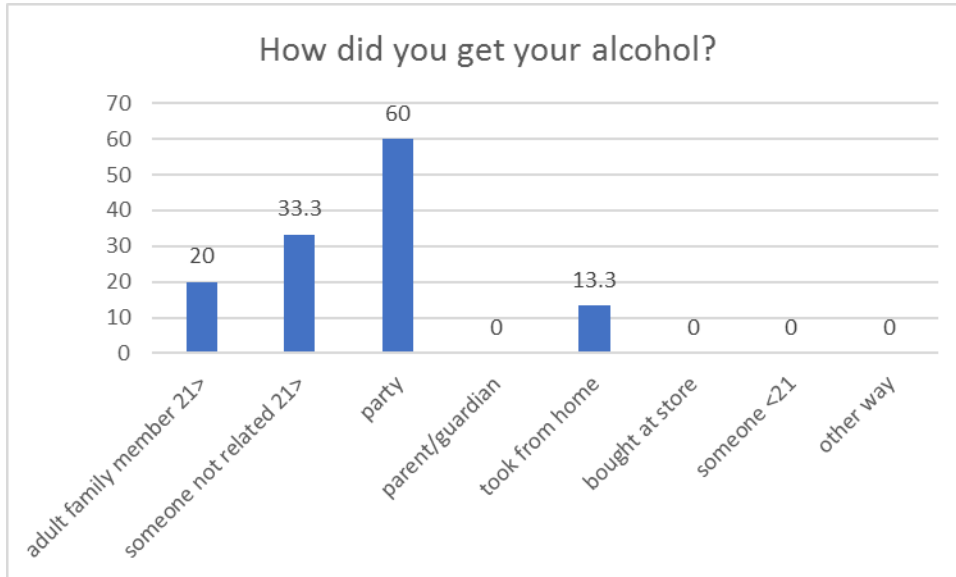
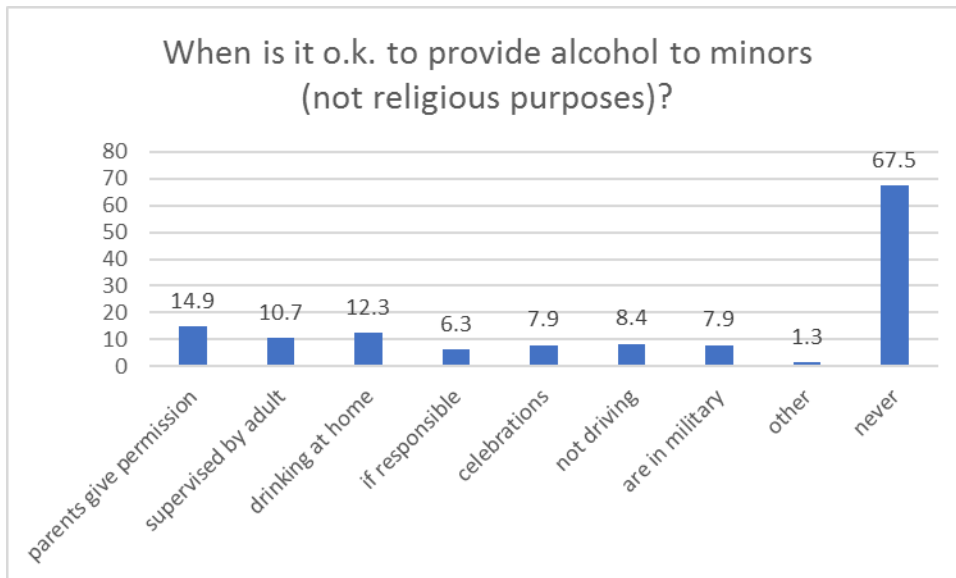


Figure 2.2. Opinions of providing alcohol to minors. (n=382)



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=91)	24.6	NA	18.7	27.8
Past 30-day Rx painkiller use for any reason (n=39)	10.9	9.9...days (current users ^a only)	8.9	11.1
Past 30-day painkiller use to get high				
All respondents (n=15)	4.1		3.7	3.7
Current users* only (n=15)	38.5		41.7	33.3

Note. Ns are for overall estimates only.

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

Table 3.2 Access to naloxone

Outcomes	% of Yes	Don't Know
<i>When having been prescribed painkillers last year</i>		
Were prescribed naloxone as well	3.3	6.6
<i>Talked about risks in using Rx painkillers</i>		
Healthcare provider	53.8	NA
Pharmacy staff	36.3	
<i>Talked about storing Rx painkillers safely</i>		
Healthcare provider	31.9	NA
Pharmacy staff	33.0	
Have access to naloxone when having used painkillers in the past 30 days	13.3	NA

Table 3.3. 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	17.7	13.0	10.3
26-30	30.0	6.9	3.4
31-40	23.9	5.6	2.8
41-50	14.9	4.7	3.1
51-60	37.9	19.6	1.8
61-70	33.3	13.0	0.0
71 +	17.6	18.8	6.3

Table 3.4 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	3.4	7.7	25.3	63.6
Social Access	Yes	No		
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in past year	6.2	93.8		
Rx painkillers stored in locked box or cabinet*	47.7	52.3		

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

Table 3.5. 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	84.6	85.2	89.7	88.7	87.7	97.7	93.8
Social Access	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 +
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in past year	5.3	6.7	9.6	9.7	3.6	2.3	0.0
Rx painkillers stored in locked box or cabinet*	44.1	78.6	34.4	60.0	51.9	38.9	20.0

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

Figure 3.1. Reasons for prescription painkillers use among current users. (n= 39)

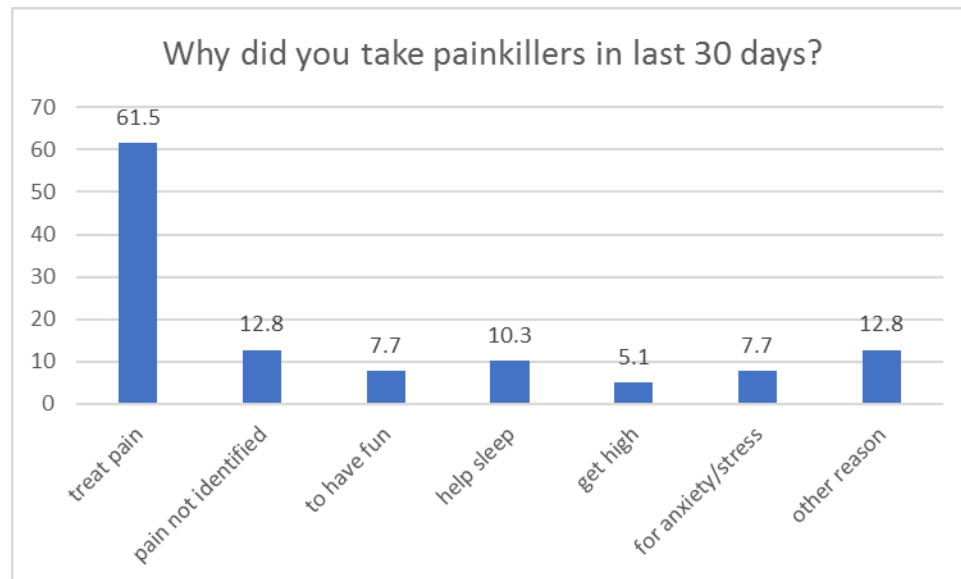


Figure 3.2. Sources of prescription painkillers among current users. (n= 39)

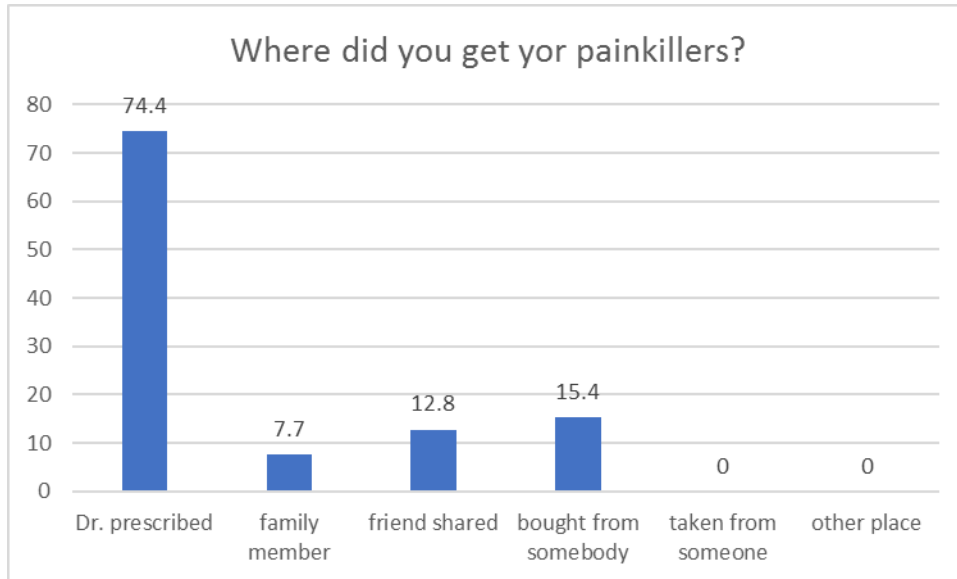
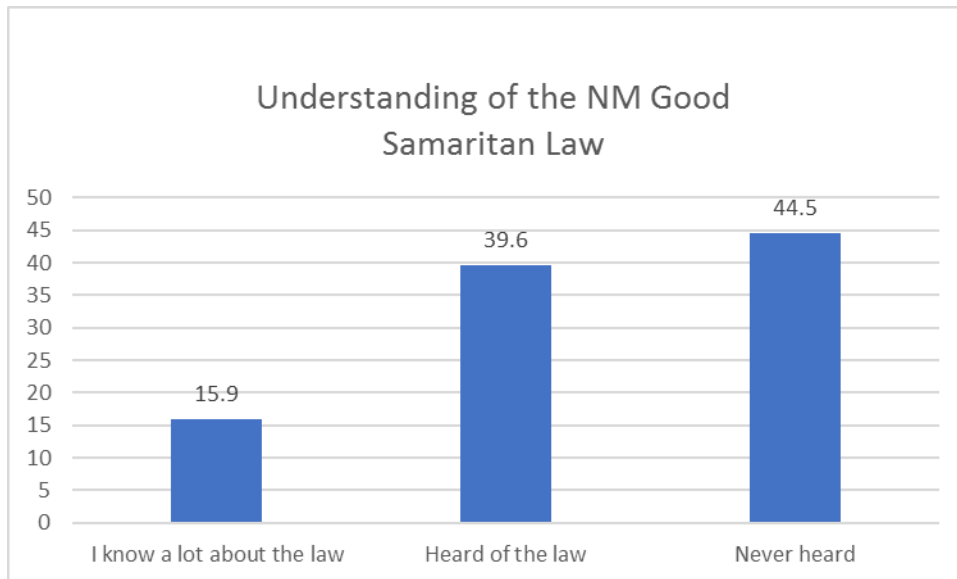


Figure 3.3 Understanding of the NM Good Samaritan Law (n=364)



IV. Parental behaviors

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

Table 4. Parents of minors residing in household reporting providing ATOD to a minor last year

Outcomes	%		
	Overall	Men	Women
Parents who reported NEVER OK to provide alcohol to a minor (n=106)	72.6	62.7	78.7
Parents who reported providing alcohol to a minor (n=9)	6.5	8.9	5.4
Parents who reported sharing Rx drugs (n=15)	10.8	8.7	10.9
Parents who reported locking up Rx painkillers*(n=31)	54.4	50.0	57.5

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

V. Media Campaign

Table 5.1 Media campaign message recognition overall and by sex

Campaign Names	%		
	Overall	Men	Women
Suck It Up!	2.6	3.5	1.7
Good Drugs Gone Bad	3.9	6.3	2.6
Parents Who Host Lose the Most	5.2	4.9	4.8
A Dose of Rxreality	8.4	7.6	8.3
Up and Away and Out of Sight	2.1	3.5	1.3
Wake Up Now	5.8	6.3	5.2
Never heard of any of these	74.9	72.2	77.7

Table 5.2. Interpretation of media campaign message overall and by sex (limited to participants who only selected one interpretation)

Campaign Message (N=382)	%		
	Overall	Men	Women
Stay in school if you want to be successful.	9.1	11.2	8.2
Rx drugs can be dangerous if not used as intended	74.7	67.2	80.1
Reality is harsh, but medication can help.	3.4	4.3	3.1
Daily exercise is good for your health.	3.1	6.0	1.0
Take your medication as directed by your doctor.	7.2	6.9	6.1
Vaccinate your kids.	2.5	4.3	1.5

Gambling Module

Table 1. Prevalence of gambling activities in the past 30 days and self-reported problem gambling in the past 12 months.

Gambling activities in the past 30 days (N=382)	In person %	Internet/electronic devices %	Both %
Instant or scratch off lottery games	24.9	.8	0.0
Lotto	16.8	.8	0.0
Raffles, fund-raising events or Reno Nights	15.4	.3	0.0
Bingo	8.4	.8	0.0
Pulltabs	3.9	.5	0.0
Flipping coins	5.5	1.0	.3
Games of personal skill (bowling, pool or golf)	13.6	1.3	0.0
Card/dice/board games with friends or family	17.0	3.1	0.0
Card games in card rooms or mini-casinos	8.1	1.0	0.0
Slot machines, poker machines etc.	14.7	2.9	.6
Arcade or video games	13.4	8.1	.9
Sports events/fantasy football/MMA/boxing etc.	6.5	1.8	0.0
Horse or dog races	4.2	.8	0.0
At a casino	14.1	.5	0.0
Telephone or computer wagering	4.5	.8	0.0
Cock fighting/dog fighting	2.4	0.0	0.0
		%	
Self-reported problem gambling in the past 12 months	2.4		

ACES module

Table 2. The number of ACES experienced before age 18.

# of ACES (N=346)	%
None	27.2
One	18.2
Two	13.6
Three or more	41.0

Summary of 2018 Community Survey Findings

Alcohol Use

- After elimination of questionnaires from those under 18 years of age, and those without the New Mexico residency requirement, a total of 382 surveys were available for analysis.
- Regarding gender and race, the survey respondents largely represented the Hispanic population in the community - Hispanics represented 57.3% of the sample, Whites 34.0%, Native Americans 3.7% and those that identified as other comprised 5.0% of the survey respondents. Gender was largely represented by females at 61.4% with males at 38.6%. The data collected in this survey for Race and Ethnicity was pretty much balanced in comparison to the Sandoval County population census (Whites 32.8%, Hispanic 60.7%, and Native Americans 6.0%), therefore the data cannot be interpreted as biased.

A real effort was made to reach the male population in FY18 given that in previous years this demographic scale has leaned heavily toward the female gender in terms of number of women reached. The US Census shows that the gender population in Valencia County is 49.8% female and 50.2% male. Many reasons were given for males not participating in the survey: 1. There are too many surveys given in the community; 2. Bad timing; 3. No time; 4. Not interested; 5. Survey is too long; 6. Preferred an electronic version.

Valencia County volunteers offered incentives and used positive and encouraging language to encourage participants to participate in completing the survey. They made the space easy and comfortable for participants to complete the questionnaire and tried to hold the interest of potential participants to inspire individuals to commit their time. It will be important for staff to strategize ways to increase male participation in future community surveys and to determine what strategies may prevent refusals. Providing potential participants with a card or flyer with the online address for the survey will help

increase male participation. More education in the community about the upcoming survey will also help.

- 23.7% of the sample reported having completed high school or GED, 24.5% indicated having some college, 25.0% said they had completed college or above and 18.9% are currently and undergraduate. 86.6% reported having lived in New Mexico for over 5 years. Transitions and mobility are community risk factors for four of the problem adolescent behaviors; substance abuse, depression and anxiety, delinquency and school drop-out. Community stability is important to the well-being in the county therefore the large number of individuals reporting having lived in New Mexico more than 5 years represents resiliency and commitment to the community.
- The rating of the level of ease of accessing alcohol in the community showed a positive outcome in 2018. The survey result seen in this sample show that 72.9% said very or somewhat easy a decrease from FY17 at 74.3% (decrease is the desired outcome). The difficulty of access via stores or restaurants also showed a positive outcome with 31.1% rating this indicator as “very easy” or “somewhat easy”, also a decrease from FY17 at 58.2%. Easy access of alcohol in the community changed by 1.9% and access of alcohol by teens in stores by 46.6% moving in the right direction. 4.7% of adults reported providing alcohol to minors (5.2% males and 4.1% females). This rate is also lower than FY17 by 66.5% (lower is the desired outcome).
- Table 2.4 examines the percentage of survey participants’ ratings of the perceived risk and legal consequences of alcohol consumption by age. 8.2% of the important 18-25 age group rated alcohol as being difficult to access in the community (24.4% in FY17 and 18.2% in FY16). Some of the group (21-25) can LEGALLY purchase alcohol. 66.3% (40.5% in FY17) of this same age group indicated that it is difficult for teens to access alcohol from stores and restaurants. The evaluation team recommends that prevention staff should focus on strategies that reach the 18-25-year-old group in 2019.

- Table 2.1 illustrates alcohol consumption by total sample and by gender. Past 30-day use of alcohol was 42.9% (45.8% for males and 39.9% for females). There was an increase in alcohol use in FY18 by 5.59% from 2017 indicating unexpected findings. For all respondents the rate for binge drinking (5 or more drinks in one occasion) is 15.5%, 21.1% of males and 12.1% of females who reported bingeing. This data shows an increase from 2017 of 35.9% (11.4% binge drinkers in 2017), also an unexpected finding. 2.7% of all survey respondents reported driving under the influence in FY18, a decrease from FY17 at 7.1%. 1.9% of all survey respondents reported driving after binge drinking in FY18, a decrease from FY17 at 9.9%. Alcohol use, binge drinking and drinking and driving all were higher among males. The data shows that DWI decreased by 62% and binge drinking and driving decreased by 81%.

Program staff coordinated quarterly meetings with the DWI Planning Council and Law Enforcement Agencies to plan and schedule prevention efforts July 2017 – June 2018. The enforcement efforts were not funded in FY18 through the LDWI. In FY 18, Los Lunas Police Department started a DWI patrol unit which is a likely contributing factor to the reduction in DWI in the community survey and binge drinking and driving.

The collaboration with the District Attorney’s office, Drug Court, the Courts to Schools Program, local Law Enforcement Agencies, and the LDWI program focused on the penalties for underage drinking and adult parents, siblings, or friends serving minors which is a 4th Degree Felony. Additionally, the State level media efforts to educate the public about the dangers of drinking and driving and the risk and consequences of DWI, and serving alcohol to minors may have contributed to a decrease in the number of adults who provided alcohol for minors.

- Table 2.3 outlines the perception of risk and legal consequences of alcohol consumption for the total sample. 45.3% of the survey respondents indicated the likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking, an 12.7% increase from 2016 (40.2% in 2016). 53.0% indicated the likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21, an increase of 11.6% from 2016 (47.5% in 2016). Increase is the

desired outcome for these indicators thus this data shows the data moving in the right direction. 61.2% indicated the likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much. The data remained the same between 2016 and 2018 (61.4% in 2016). Binge drinking and driving decreased by 81% and driving under the influence decreased 62% from 2017. An increase in the perception of the legal consequences for DWI may have contributed to their reduction.

What may have impacted a rise in the perception of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much is that a range of factors to include: State level media that focused on raising awareness regarding the risk and legal consequences for breaking alcohol laws, the advertising of check points that were conducted by local law enforcement, and an increased amount of activities through the specialized DWI Unit in Los Lunas during this fiscal year.

- Most survey respondents are reporting the source for obtaining alcohol to be an adult family >21 years old who bought it for them (20%), someone else >21 years old who bought it for them (33.3%), or that they got it at a party (60%). 13% took it from home. Most also indicate that it is “never” okay to provide alcohol to minors (67.5%) with a small percentage indicating that if parents give permission it may be acceptable (14.9%). 10.7% said it would be okay for youth to drink if are supervised by an adult while 12.3% said that it would be okay if they are drinking at home. 6.3% indicated that if youth are responsible, 7.9% said it is okay at celebrations, 8.4% said if not driving, 7.9% indicated that if a minor is in the military and 1.3% indicated “other” as explanations for when it is okay for minors to drink. The provision of alcohol to minors by adults decreased with the perception of the consequences of providing alcohol to minors increased.

- 21.4% of the respondents said that problems due to drinking hurt the community financially, a rather small percentage given the obvious most visible problems associated to alcohol that the county is experiencing.

Prescription Drug Use

- The measures of Rx drug use were not alarming. Of particular notice is the 88.9% (62.9% in FY17 and 78% in FY16) of respondents said there was “Great” to “Moderate” risk of harm for misusing Rx painkillers. The change between years is a 29.8% increase moving in the right direction from 2017 and 2016.
- An encouraging number of survey participants indicated that they did not give or share Rx painkillers in the past year (93.8%). 78.9% indicated the same in FY17 and 91.2% in FY16. Again, this indicator is revealing positive changes between years.
- 47.7% (64.5% in FY17 and 38.3% in FY16) said they locked up their medications. Only 8.4% of respondents recognized the, “A Dose of Reality” Media Campaign. 74.7% recognize the campaign’s message to be that Rx drugs can be dangerous if not used as intended. There was an increase of participants who identified the campaign’s message from 2017 (51.6% in 2017 and 36.0% in 2016). The increase in this media campaign awareness indicates that the message “A Dose of Reality” is reaching the community in the way it is intended to do so.
- The largest reason given by respondents for taking medication was to treat pain (61.5%). 5.1% used them to get high and 7.7% used them to have fun. 11.6% of the individuals used painkillers to sleep, 7.7% for anxiety, 12.8% used but could not identify pain, and 12.8% used for another reason. This data is alarming because a little less than half of the respondents used painkillers for reasons the medication is not intended for. 74.4% were prescribed painkillers by a physician. 7.7% got painkillers from a family member, 12.8% got them from a friend, and 15.4% bought them from someone else. This data is also alarming given the widespread use of opioids in the county and in New Mexico.

- The NM Good Samaritan Law states the following, “No person who in **good** faith, and not for compensation, renders emergency medical or nonmedical care at the scene of an emergency shall be liable for any civil damages resulting from any **act** or omission”. 39.6% of the respondents have heard of the law. 15.9% indicated they know a lot about the law, but 44.5% said they have never heard of the law. Awareness of this law is important because this protection is intended to reduce bystanders' hesitation to assist, for fear of being sued or prosecuted for unintentional injury or wrongful death. This law offers legal protection to people who give reasonable assistance to those who are, or who they believe to be, injured, ill, in peril, or otherwise incapacitated. ... By contrast, a duty to rescue **law** requires people to offer assistance and holds those who fail to do so liable.

Given the illegal drug epidemic in NM, the risk of drug overdoses, and the need for the administration of Naloxone/Narcan on individuals who may be overdosing on opioids, it is becoming more apparent that the community have higher access to and knowledge about the law and about the proper use of Naloxone/Narcan. Naloxone is a medication designed to rapidly reverse opioid overdose. It is an opioid antagonist—meaning that it binds to opioid receptors and can reverse and block the effects of other opioids. It can very quickly restore normal respiration to a person whose breathing has slowed.

Gambling Module

- Most individuals gambled in person the past 12 months. Only a small percentage of respondents gambled both in person and using internet and/or electronic devices. The most frequent gambling activity was the instant or scratch off lottery games. 24.9% of the respondents reported using this mode of gambling. 17.0% gambled with card, dice, or board games with friends and family. 16.8% reported using lotto. 15.4% used raffles, fund-raising events or Reno Nights. 13.6% gambled using games that require personal skill like bowling, pool, or golf. 14.7% used slot machines, poker machines, etc., 14.1% gambled at a casino and 13.4% gambled at arcades or using video games. Only 2.4% self-reported problem gambling in the past 12 months.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACES) Module

The ACE's Module was one that was sensitive in nature and difficult for participants to respond to due to the nature of the questions. Of the three hundred and eighty-two (382) respondents, only three hundred forty-six (346) chose to answer the eleven (11) questions listed on this survey. The questionnaire focuses on the experiences an individual is immersed in when living in a home with several adverse circumstances such as depression, mental illness, suicide, alcoholism, substance abuse, divorce, and/or abuse including sexual abuse. The analysis categorized the percentage for the total sample by counting the number of times an individual reported experiencing a childhood adverse experience. The analysis indicates that 27.2% of the respondents never experienced an adverse childhood experience while 18.2% experienced it once, and 13.6% twice. An alarming 41.0% reported having experienced adverse childhood experiences three times or more.

The following tables illustrate community survey findings for FY 2013-2018. The arrows indicate whether there was an increase or decrease between years. The table points out whether lower or higher is better as it relates to the indicators outlined within its content category. The percentages of alcohol use outcomes for three of the five alcohol scales for the total sample showed positive outcomes decreasing between 2017 and 2018 (decrease is the desired outcome). Past 30-day alcohol use increased by 5.59% while binge drinking (5 or more drinks in one occasion) increased by 35.9% showing unexpected findings. DWI decreased by 62%, binge drinking and driving (driving after having had 5 or more drinks) decreased by 81% and those who provide alcohol for minors the past year decreased by 66.5%.

Perceptions of easy access of alcohol by minors in the community decreased by 1.9%. Access to alcohol by teens from stores and restaurants decreased by 46.6%. (decrease is the desired outcome). The State Investigations Unit (SIU), despite funding cuts to the LDWI had increased numbers of compliance checks locally. The likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much remained the same (increase is the desired outcome). The likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking (increased by 11.8%) and the likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21 (increased by 11.6%) both showing positive findings.

Percentages of alcohol use outcomes overall and by sex (Decrease is the desired outcome)

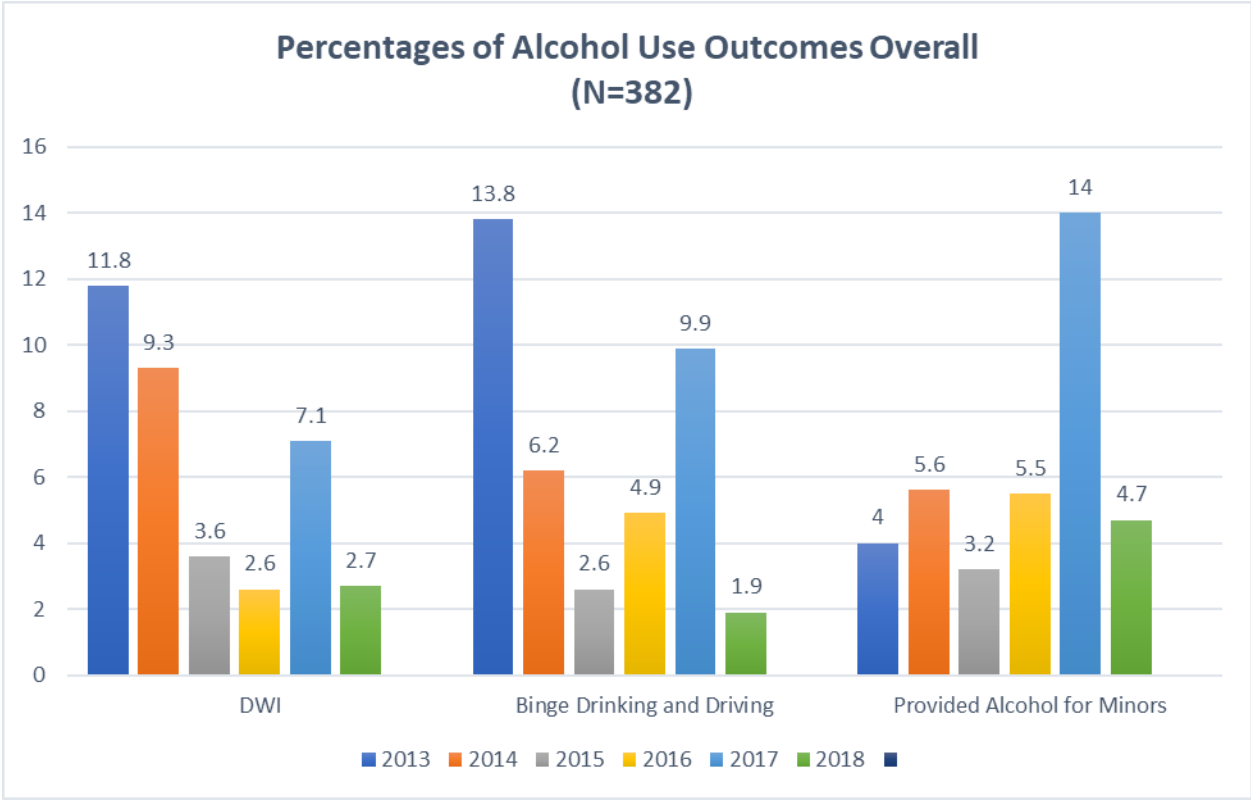
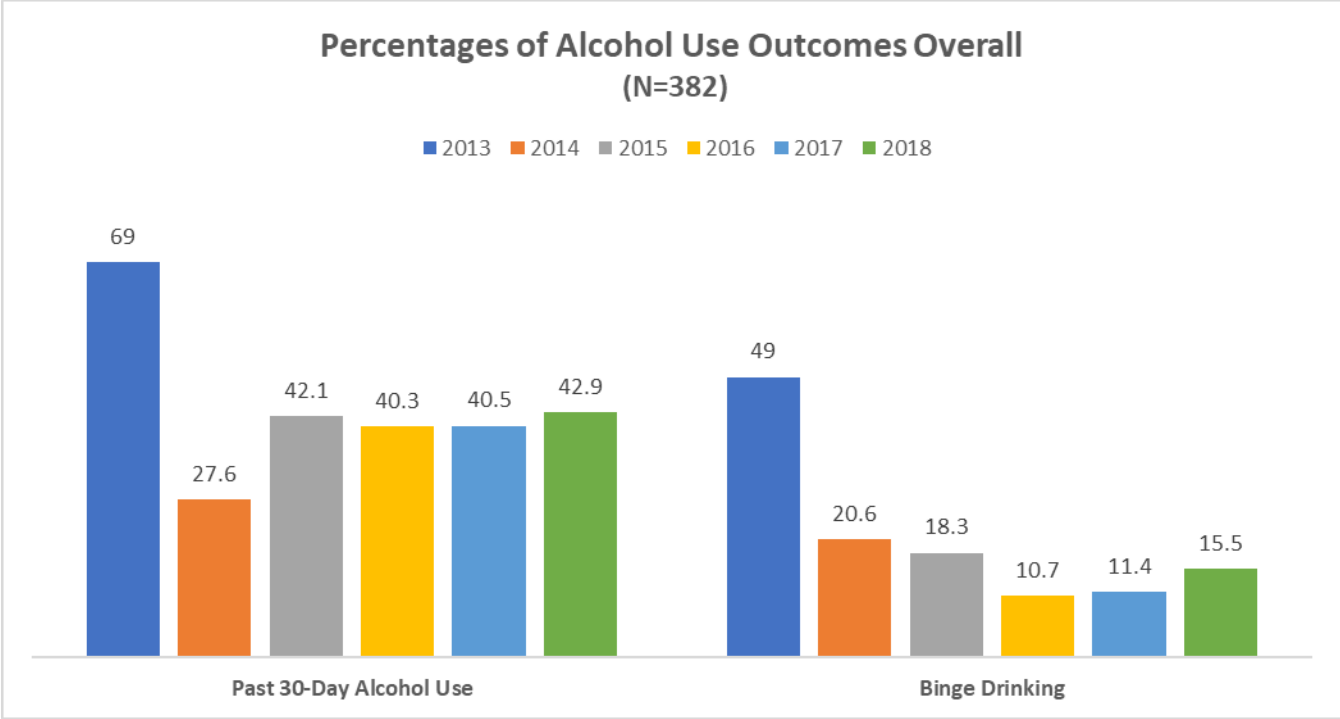
Outcomes	% of Yes 2013 N=100	% of Yes 2014 N=243	% of Yes 2015 N=390	% of Yes 2016 N=542	% of Yes 2017 N=254	% of Yes 2018 N=382	Increase or Decrease from 2017 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2017 and 2018 (%)
Past 30-day alcohol use.	69.0%	27.6%	42.1%	40.3%	40.5%	42.9%	↑	5.59%
Binge Drinking (5 or more drinks in 1 occasion).	49.0%	20.6%	18.3%	10.7%	11.4%	15.5%	↑	35.9%
DWI.	11.8%	9.3%	3.6%	2.6%	7.1%	2.7%	↓	62.0%
Binge Drinking and Driving (Driving after having had 5 or more drinks.	13.8%	6.2%	2.6%	4.9%	9.9%	1.9%	↓	81.0%
Provided alcohol for minors past year	4.0%	5.6%	3.2%	5.5%	14.0%	4.7%	↓	66.5%

- **Highlighted in Blue Are Positive Outcomes**

Perceptions of risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption

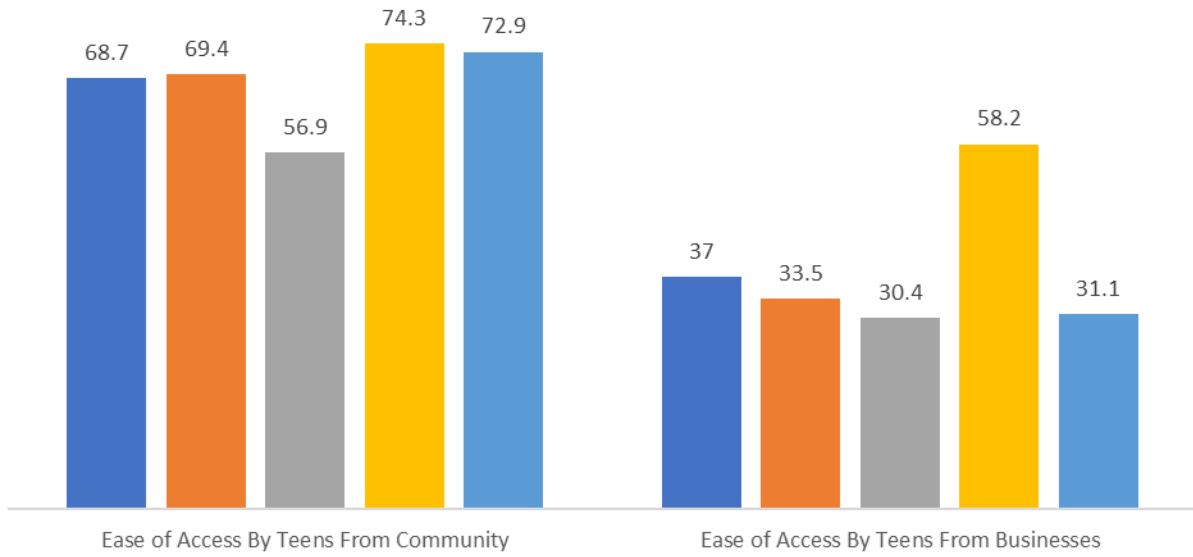
Access to Alcohol (Decrease is the desired outcome)	% of Yes 2013 N=100	% of Yes 2014 N=243	% of Yes 2015 N=390	% of Yes 2016 N=542	% of Yes 2017 N=254	% of Yes 2018 N=382	Increase or Decrease from 2017 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from 2017 and 2018 (%)
	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy	Somewhat Easy or Very Easy		
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community (data not collected in FY12).	-----	68.7%	69.4%	56.9%	74.3%	72.9%	↓	1.9%
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants (FY12: 44.7%).	37.0%	37.0%	33.5%	30.4%	58.2%	31.1%	↓	46.6%
Perception of risk/legal consequences (Increase is the desired outcome)	Very Likely or Somewhat Likely	Very Likely or Somewhat Likely	Very Likely or Somewhat Likely	Very Likely or Somewhat Likely	Very Likely or Somewhat Likely	Very Likely or Somewhat Likely	Increase/De crease from 2016	Percentage Change Between 2016 and 2018 (%)
Likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking.	51.0%	46.9%	50.1%	40.2%	65.0%	45.3%	↑	12.68%
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21.	66.0%	54.3%	55.7%	47.5%	70.8%	53.0%	↑	11.6%
Likelihood of someone being arrested if caught selling alcohol to a drunk or intoxicated person.	50.0%	54.4%	60.0%	49.0%	68.6%	-----	-----	-----
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much.	62.0%	66.7%	70.0%	61.4%	77.6%	61.2%	Remained the Same	Remained the Same
Likelihood of being convicted if stopped and charged with DWI.	84.0%	67.97%	71.5%	61.0%	58.2%	-----	-----	-----

- **Highlighted in Blue Are Positive Outcomes. The 2017 data is highlighted in red and will not be used to compare 2017 and 2018. The 2016 numbers will be used to compare these statistics because the 2017 data for these indicators are considered unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The survey was compromised during the implementation of the survey and the information is considered untrustworthy.**



**Perceptions of Risk/Legal Consequences
of Alcohol Consumption**
N=382

■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2017 ■ 2018



**Perceptions of Risk/Legal Consequences
of Alcohol Consumption
N=382**

■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016 ■ 2018

