



Valencia County DWI Program

FY20 New Mexico Community Survey (NMCS)

Developed and Edited By:

Ginny Adame, Valencia County DWI Director
Linda Montaña, OSAP Program Coordinator
Concha Montaña, Evaluator

Site Name & ID#: SITE 511 – VLL-VALENCIA COUNTY DWI PROGRAM

**Community Survey Findings Sheet- 2020
Core Module and ACES
Collaboration Between OSAP and DFA Programs**

Prevention Goals and Objectives

The OSAP and DFA Projects under the umbrella of VLL-Valencia County DWI Program and the Valencia County Wellness Council participation in implementing the NM Community Survey in the County during FY20. Program staff and Coalition members assisted in the implementation of the survey. They also assisted in the development of the Needs Assessment, Capacity and Readiness Report, Intervening Variable Analysis, Guiding Questions Report, Focus Group Reports, and the Coalition Report. Implementation of the NMC Surveys had just begun when the Governor of New Mexico ordered closures of state, county, and city offices due to COVID-19. In adherence to the “stay-at-home” order, Valencia County, City offices, schools, and businesses closed the workplaces on March 23, 2020.

Program staff were in the middle of collecting the NM Community Surveys according to their collection protocol when they received an order from PIRE to seize the collection of the paper surveys that are done person to person. VLL-Valencia County DWI Program created a plan to describing how staff intended to meet the goal of collecting the 300 surveys they originally committed to collecting in the FY20 NMCS Protocol. Program staff committed to sending the link and URL via email and social media platforms. They solicited the help of the Coalition members to get the word out to everyone on their contact lists and to advertise the link on their newsletters and websites.

The Link and URL was shared by one of the Coalition partners, H2 Academics and with the School of Dreams Academy lunch program. The information regarding the survey was put in every child’s lunch bag to be shared with the adults who were picking up free lunches for their children.

The over-arching purpose of VLL-Valencia County DWI Program includes the following goals and objectives and were used as a way to measure changes in alcohol related problems in the county in FY20. The following goals and objectives in the SOW identified here are only those that relate directly to the NMCS data collection.

Statewide Goal 3: Reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and deaths by 5% in New Mexico by June 2020

Intervening Variable: Low Perceived Risk of Alcohol and Legal Consequences for Breaking ATOD Laws and Low Enforcement of Alcohol Laws

Objective 1: Increase perceived risk of arrest and legal consequences for breaking alcohol related laws in Valencia County by 5% by highly publicizing all drinking related law enforcement activities and publicizing the legal consequences for DWI and the giving or serving alcohol to minors by June 30, 2020.

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, 2020.

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 2019 the population estimate for Valencia County was 76,688 persons which represents a population, percent change between April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016) of -0.1%. The medium household income is \$45,084 compared to New Mexico at \$48,059. Per capita income in the past 12 months is \$21,934. New Mexico is \$26,085. 17.3% of the population is living in poverty. 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
57%	23.7%	18.2%	50.1%	49.9%

Race/Ethnicity	White (not Hispanic)	Hispanic/Latino	Native American	Black/African American	Persons with 2 Or More Races
Percent of Population	31.9%	61.1%	6.4%	1.8%	2.4%

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= 446
Characteristics	%
Age	
18-20	7.0
21-25	6.1
26-30	2.9
31-40	16.6
41-50	18.4
51-60	22.6
61-70	17.3
71 or older	9.2
Gender	
Male	20.4
Female	79.6
Race/Ethnicity	
White	46.6
Hispanic	46.6
Native American	3.1
Asian American	0.9
African American	0.7
Other	2.0
Education level¹	
Less than high school	3.6
High school or GED	15.3
Some college	28.9
College or above	37.7
Currently an undergraduate	14.4
New Mexico Residency	
Less than 1 year	1.1
1-5 years	8.3
More than 5 years	90.5
Number of Spanish Paper Surveys²	17

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= 446
Characteristics	%
Active Duty in the Military Service or Veteran	4.9
Identify as LGBT	7.7
Parent/Caretaker of Someone under 21 living in the household	35.9
Children's age	
Under age 5	25.2
5-11	45.3
12-17	52.2
18-20	25.8
Past 30-day housing stable	98.6

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=412)	NA	1.30...drinks	0-18	NA	NA
Heavy drinkers ^a (n=9)	2.0	NA	NA	2.5	2.2
Past 30-day alcohol use (n=196)	47.5	NA	NA	51.2	46.6
Past 30-day binge drinking					
All respondents (n=46)	11.2	0.38...times	0-15	15.9	10.3
Current users ^b only (n=46)	23.8	0.81...times	0-15	31.0	22.4
Past 30-day driven under influence					
All respondents (n=1)	0.2	0.00...times	0-1	0.0	0.3
Current users ^b only (n=1)	0.5	0.01...times	0-1	0.0	0.7
Past 30-day driven after binge drinking					
All respondents (n=2)	0.5	NA	NA	1.2	0.3
Current users ^b only (n=2)	1.0	NA	NA	2.4	0.7

^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	42.6	14.8	1.9	1.9
18-20	30.0	3.3	3.3	0.0
21-25	58.3	29.2	0.0	4.2
26-30	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
31-40	48.6	12.9	0.0	1.4
41-50	58.9	22.2	0.0	0.0
51-60	59.8	11.0	0.0	0.0
61-70	38.9	4.2	0.0	0.0
71+	28.2	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	13.1	33.8	24.9	7.0	21.1
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21	21.8	26.5	22.7	8.0	21.1
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much	25.4	37.3	20.1	5.0	12.2
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Problems due to drinking hurts community financially	10.3	2.2	18.4	38.8	30.4
Access to alcohol	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	Don't know
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community	29.7	38.6	11.5	2.6	17.6
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants	4.9	17.1	34.8	22.0	21.3
Social Access	Total	Men	Women		
Provided alcohol for minors past year	2.2	6.3	1.3		

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	16.7	4.2	10.4	18.2	21.0	18.8	22.9	16.7	0.0
Very or somewhat difficult for teens to access to alcohol from stores and restaurants	90.5	90.9	90.7	72.7	78.9	71.0	72.6	62.7	48.3
Purchasing and/or sharing of alcohol with a minor over past year (Yes)	3.4	8.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.4	1.4	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.	16.1	37.0	25.9	92.3	82.4	70.7	67.3	66.2	80.5
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	62.5	62.5	62.5	54.5	58.3	53.2	55.4	67.9	67.9
Very or somewhat likely for police to arrest an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21	60.0	61.9	61.0	62.5	57.8	56.3	59.5	67.9	70.0
Very or somewhat likely being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much	88.5	84.0	86.3	61.5	76.6	63.6	70.5	66.1	69.7
Agree or strongly agree that problems due to drinking hurts community financially	50.0	61.5	55.4	84.6	55.1	65.8	75.3	83.8	72.5

Figure 2.1. Sources of obtaining alcohol for respondents 18-20 years old who reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. (n= 10)

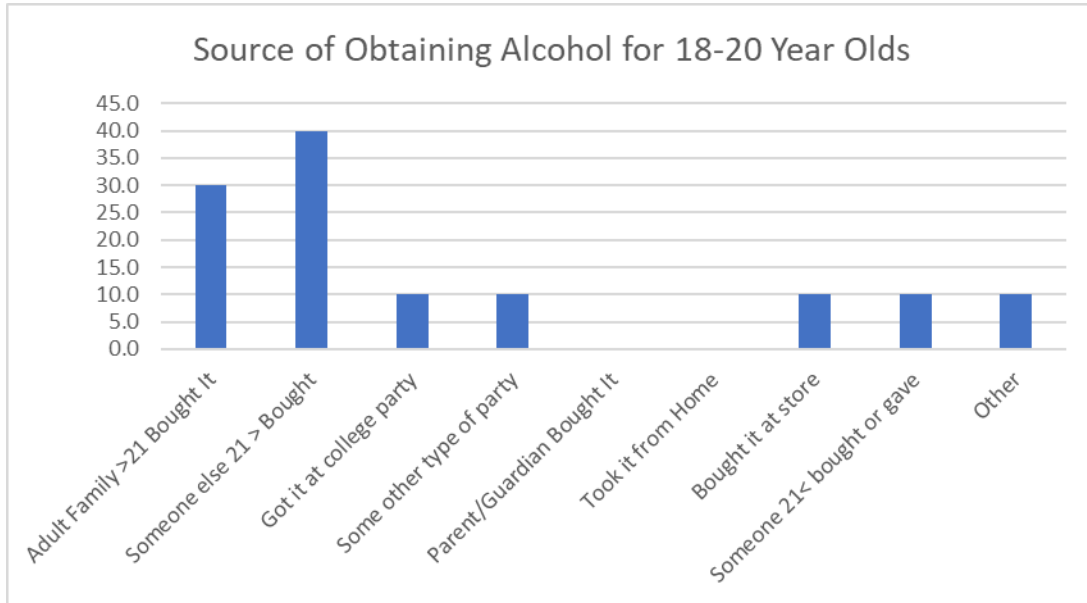
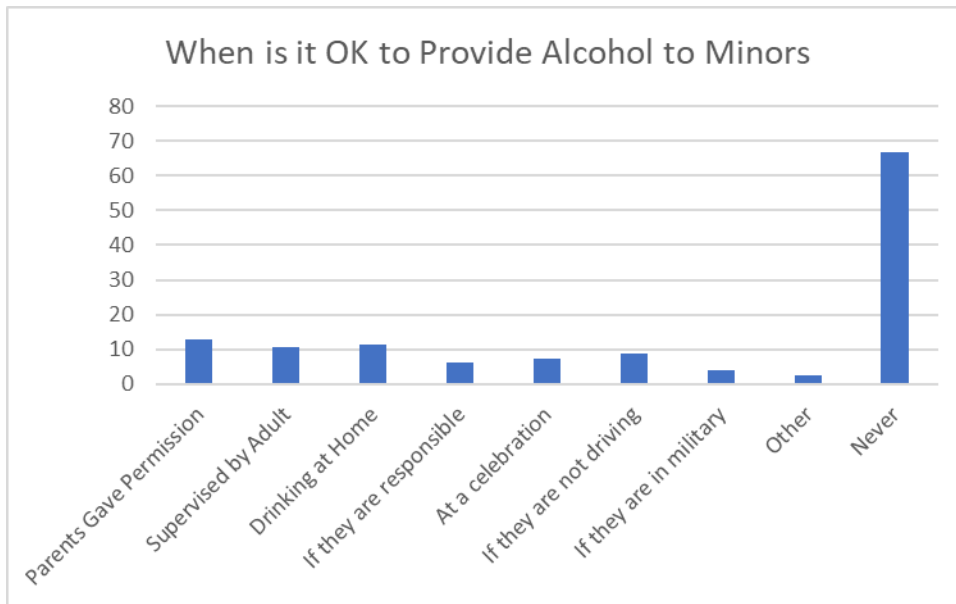


Figure 2.2. Opinions of providing alcohol to minors. (n=446)



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=103)	25.3	NA	32.1	23.3
Past 30-day Rx painkiller use for any reason (n=30)	7.4	9.67...days (current users ^a only)	8.6	7.3
Past 30-day painkiller use to get high				
All respondents (n=5)	1.2		1.2	1.3
Current users* only (n=5)	16.7		14.3	17.4

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
When having been prescribed painkillers last year	-	-
Were prescribed naloxone as well	18.4	1.9
Talked about risks in using Rx painkillers	-	-
Healthcare provider	53.4	NA
Pharmacy staff	43.7	-
Talked about storing Rx painkillers safely	-	-
Healthcare provider	22.3	NA
Pharmacy staff	21.4	-
Have access to naloxone when having used painkillers in the past 30 days	30.0	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	16.7	9.3	1.9
26-30	7.7	0.0	0.0
31-40	18.6	5.7	1.4
41-50	31.0	10.0	0.0
51-60	21.1	3.3	0.0
61-70	39.4	12.7	2.8
71 +	28.9	5.3	2.3

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	1.7	6.9	25.5	65.8
Social Access	Yes	No		
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in past year	4.0	96.0		
Rx painkillers stored in locked box or cabinet*	48.3	51.7		

*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	84.9	76.9	89.9	85.9	97.8	93.0	0.0
Social Access	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71 +
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in past year	5.8	8.3	2.9	2.9	6.8	2.9	2.6
Rx painkillers stored in locked box or cabinet*	45.0	75.0	81.8	53.8	25.0	53.8	30.8

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

Figure 3.1. Reasons for prescription painkillers use among current users. (n=30)

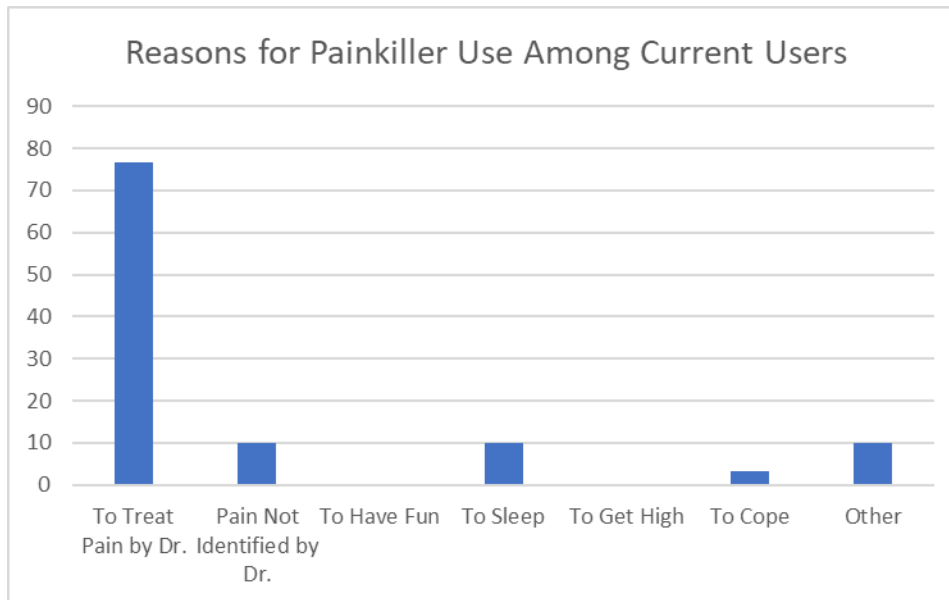


Figure 3.2. Sources of prescription painkillers among current users. (n=30)

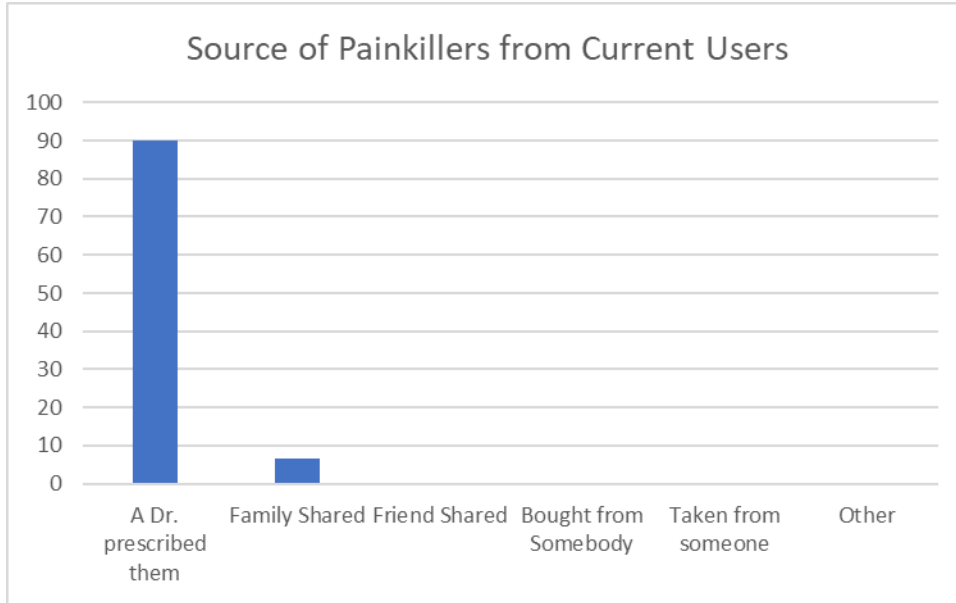


Figure 3.3. Reasons for prescription painkillers use in the past year. (n=189)

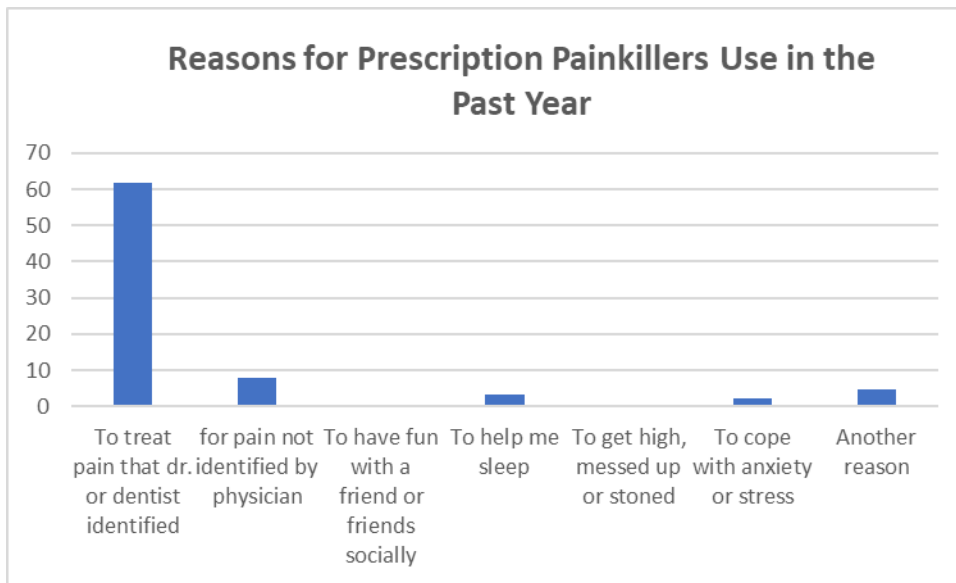
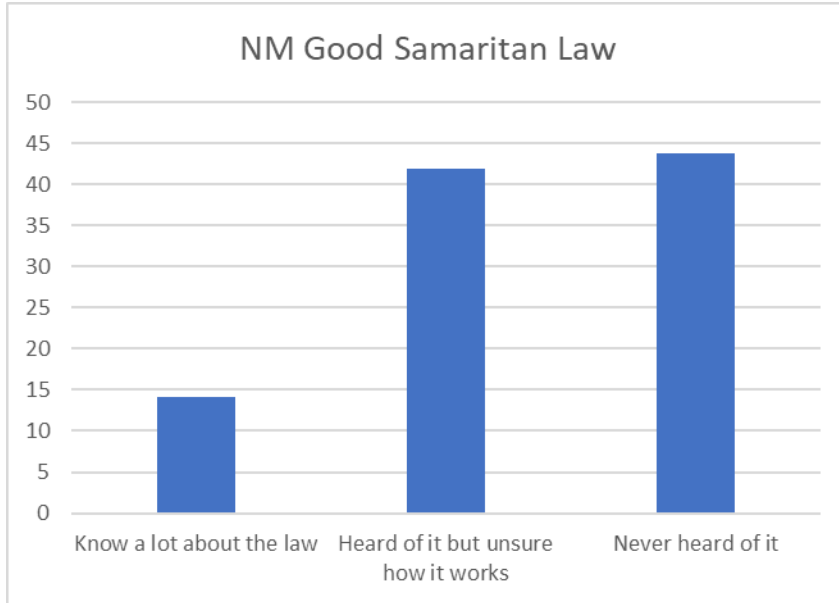


Figure 3.4 Understanding of the NM Good Samaritan Law (n=400)



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=159)	74.8	56.5	77.1
Parents who reported providing alcohol to a minor (n=144)	2.8	4.5	2.5
Parents who reported sharing Rx drugs (n=141)	3.5	0.0	4.3
Parents who reported locking up Rx painkillers*(n=46)	60.9	62.5	60.5

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

Non-core Modules

Please select modules that you have implemented and delete the ones not used.

Opioid Module

Percentages are provided below for the opioid outcomes of interest.

Opioid.T1 Knowledges about family members/friends who use Rx painkillers or heroin

Outcomes	% of Yes
Having family members or friends who often use Rx painkillers (n=446)	22.4
These Rx painkiller users are at risk of overdose (n=100)	50.0
Some of these Rx painkiller users live with you (n=98)	12.2
Having family members or friends who often use heroin (n=446)	7.0
These heroin users are at risk of overdose (n=31)	93.5
Some of these heroin users live with you (n=29)	0.0

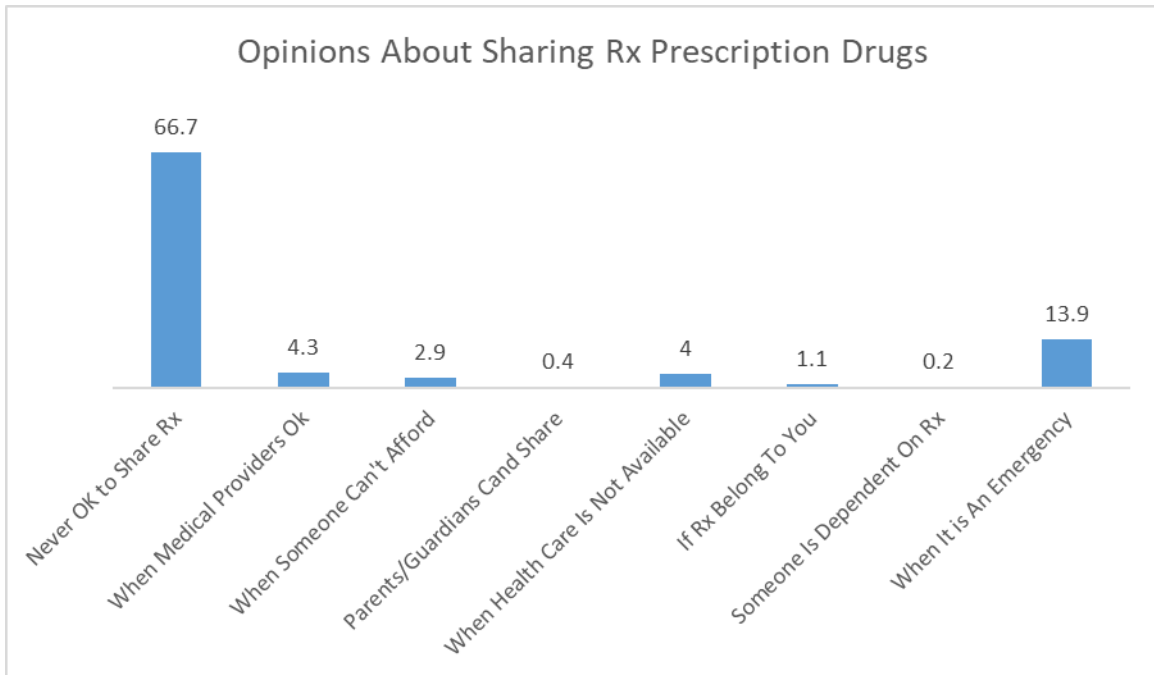
Opioid.T2 Access to and knowledge about Naloxone/Narcan

Outcomes (N=446)	% of Yes
Have Naloxone/Narcan	7.4
Know how to get Naloxone/Narcan	18.6
Know how to use Naloxone/Narcan	19.1

Opioid.T3 Endorsement of issues related to opioid use

Outcomes (N=364)	% of Agree or strongly agree
Medical treatment can help people with opioid use disorder lead normal lives	87.4
My community is not doing enough to prevent opioid misuse and addiction	76.8
Support increasing public funding for opioid treatment programs in my community.	89.2

Opioid.F1. Opinions about sharing Rx painkillers with others.



Methamphetamine Module

Percentages are provided below for the methamphetamine outcomes of interest.

Meth.T1. Percentages of methamphetamine use outcomes overall and by sex.

Outcomes	% of Yes		
	Overall n=345	Male n=153	Female n=285
Ever used methamphetamine	11.6	18.5	10.2
Past 30-day methamphetamine use	5.1	0.0	7.1
Family member use methamphetamine	15.9	13.5	16.7

Meth.T2 Perceptions of risk/legal consequences of methamphetamine consumption.

Access to methamphetamine	%				
	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Somewhat difficult	Very difficult	Don't know
Ease of access to methamphetamine in the community	50.4	45.3	2.6	1.7	0.0
Risk of harm	No Risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk	
People risk harming themselves when using meth	0.3	2.0	6.7	90.9	
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
Methamphetamine use is a problem in my community.	4.7	2.1	22.9	31.7	38.7
Support increasing the local efforts to prevent methamphetamine use.	2.6	0.9	7.6	24.3	64.5

ACES module

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

# of ACES (N=377)	%
None	22.5
One	21.8
Two	14.6
Three or more	41.1

Summary of 2020 Community Survey Findings

After elimination of questionnaires from those under 18 years of age, those who are not Valencia County residents, and those without the New Mexico residency requirement, a total of 446 surveys were available for analysis. A total of 45 paper surveys were collected, 17 of which were in Spanish. Four hundred-one surveys were collected on-line totaling 446 for Valencia County. Out of the 446 paper surveys, all 446 were analyzed.

Alcohol Use

- Regarding gender and race, the survey respondents were as follows - Hispanics represented 46.6% of the sample, Whites 46.6%, Native Americans 3.1%, African American 0.7%, and those that identified as “other” comprised 2.0% of the survey respondents. Gender was largely represented by females at 79.6% with males at 20.4%. 7.7% of participants identified as LGBT. The data collected in this survey for Race and Ethnicity was balanced and closely proportioned in comparison to the Valencia County population census (Whites 31.9%, Hispanic 61.1%, and Native Americans 6.4%), therefore the data cannot be interpreted as biased.

An effort was made to reach the male population in FY20 given that in previous years this demographic scale has leaned heavily toward the female gender in terms of number of women reached. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19 and the restrictions placed by the State and the County, data collection plans focused on obtaining as many surveys as possible online. Although the time to collect the data was short, program staff worked diligently with all its partners to advertise, encourage participation, and request support for meeting its goal.

Age distribution was not as well balanced with the largest sample representing the 31-70 age groups. Reaching the target population of 18-25-year-old young adults was not as successful as it was in the original plan when collecting paper surveys (only 6.1%).

Valencia County volunteers offered incentives and used positive language to encourage participants to participate when completing the paper surveys. They made the space easy and comfortable for participants to complete the paper questionnaire and tried to hold the interest of potential participants to inspire individuals to commit their time. They also provided potential participants with a post card highlighting the online address for electronic surveying. They provided the Coalition membership and other partners with the link and URL so that it could be distributed in various Facebook accounts, twitter, e-mail, newsletters, and websites.

- 15.3% of the sample reported having completed high school or GED, 28.9% indicated having some college, 37.7% said they had completed college or above and 14.4% are currently an undergraduate. 90.5% 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 for accessing alcohol by teens from stores and restaurants showed a positive outcome in 2020. The survey result seen in this sample show that 22.0% said “very easy” or “somewhat easy” a decrease from FY19 of -15.3% (decrease is the desired outcome). In 2019, 73.5% indicated ease of access of alcohol by teens in the community while 68.3% indicated the same in 2020. This is a decrease of -17.1% indicating a positive outcome. 10.4% of the 18-25-year-old young adults said it is very or somewhat difficult for teens to access alcohol in the community while 90.7% said it was very or somewhat difficult for teens to access alcohol from stores and restaurants.

2.2% of adults reported providing alcohol to minors (6.3% males and 1.3% females). This rate is an increase of 15.7% showing an unexpected finding (lower is the desired outcome). The Underage Drinking Taskforce implemented 7 party patrols and 3 compliance checks. Two (2) saturation patrols and 2 checkpoints were implemented. Of

the 18-25 age group, 5.8% young adults purchased or shared alcohol with minors. Consistent with that data and not surprising for the rise in the provision of alcohol to youth <21, is that the perception of the likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to minors decreased by 5.2%. It is likely that if perception of the risk and legal consequences for breaking alcohol laws decrease, the problem behaviors will rise.

- Table 2.1 illustrates alcohol consumption by total sample and by gender. Past 30-day use of alcohol was 47.5% in FY20 (51.2% for males and 46.2% for females). There was an increase in alcohol use between FY19 and FY20 by 9.9% indicating unexpected findings.
- For all respondents, the rate for binge drinking (5 or more drinks in one occasion) is 11.2% in FY20; 15.9% of males and 10.3% of females. This data shows a decrease of -39.5% indicating a positive result. The NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile shows an overall decrease in binge drinking in the county as well down from a rate of 15.4 to 11.4, showing a positive finding.
- Not uncommon to the state rates, the young adults ages 18-25 and 21-25 in Valencia County are the age groups with high percentages of past 30-day binge drinking, driving under the influence, and past 30-day driving after binge drinking. 4.2% of the 21-25-year-old age group reported past 30-day binge drinking and driving. 3.3% of the 18-20 age group reported past 30-day driving under the influence. 1.9% of 18-25 age group reported the same.
- 0.2% of all survey respondents reported driving under the influence in FY20, a decrease from FY19 of -86.7%. 0.5% reported driving after binge drinking in FY20, a decrease from FY19 of -66.7%. Alcohol use, binge drinking and past 30-day driving after binge drinking are higher among males except for DWI where females have high rates than males.

Program staff coordinated quarterly meetings with the DWI Planning Council and Law Enforcement Agencies. At some of those meetings the group discussed funding possibilities and strategies for implementing party patrols, saturation patrols, shoulder

taps, and checkpoints. Funding from DFA allowed for these initiatives in FY20. VLL-Valencia County DWI program ensured that enforcement efforts reinforced and supported a decrease in drinking and driving and binge drinking and driving.

The collaboration between the Underage Drinking Taskforce, the DWI Planning Council, the media, and other community partners regarding DWI and binge drinking and driving may have also contributed to a decrease in three of the alcohol use outcomes.

- Table 2.3 outlines the perception of risk and legal consequences of alcohol consumption for the total sample. 46.9% of the survey respondents indicated the likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking (an increase of 7.3% from FY19. This data is showing positive results moving in the right direction.
- 48.3% indicated the likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21, a decrease of -5.2% from 2019 (51.0% in 2019). Increase is the desired outcome for these indicators thus this data shows the statistics moving in the undesired direction. 62.5% of the young adults 18-25 indicated the likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking. 61.0% of this same age group indicated the likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21.
- 62.7% indicated the likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much. There was a decrease of -2.3% from 2019 with the data moving in the wrong direction (increase is the desired outcome). What is interesting about this data is that even though the perception of risk and legal consequences for the likelihood of police arresting an adult for drinking too much decreased, DWI and binge drinking and driving also decreased in FY20. What may have impacted a decrease in these two behaviors is that there was an increase in funding through the Local DWI Program increasing the number of police activities for FY20. Additionally, there was a focus on raising awareness regarding the risk and legal consequences for breaking alcohol laws including during the COVID-19 stay-at-home order. These activities were conducted by the Underage Drinking Taskforce, the DWI Planning Council, and other community partners.

- Most survey respondents are reporting the source for obtaining alcohol to be an adult family >21 years' old who bought it for them (30.0%), someone else >21 years' old who bought it for them (40.0%), or that they got it at a college party or some other type of party (10.0% each). 10.0% bought it at a store, 10% said someone <21 years old bought it or gave it to them, and 10.0% indicated their source as being "other".

Encouraging data results show that most also indicate that it is "never" okay to provide alcohol to minors (66.0%). A small percentage indicated that if parents give permission it may be acceptable (12.8%). 10.5% said it would be okay for youth to drink if youth are supervised by an adult while another 11.4% said that it would be okay if they are drinking at home. 6.3% indicated that if youth are responsible, 7.2% said it is okay at celebrations, 8.7% said if not driving, 3.8% indicated that if minor is in the military and 2.5% indicated "other" as explanations for when it is okay for minors to drink.

- 30.4% of the respondent "strongly agree" 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. 55.4% of the young adults 18-25 reported the same.

Prescription Drug Use

All the prescription painkiller misuse indicators showed positive outcomes. There were positive changes for all between 2019 and 2020.

- 91.3% of the participants said that there is risk of harm with misusing Rx painkillers, a 5.3% increase from FY19. Increase is the desired outcome.
- An encouraging number of survey participants indicated that they did not give or share Rx painkillers in the past year (96.0%). Again, this indicator is revealing positive changes between years with a reduction of -4.8% from FY19.

- 45.3% said they locked up their medications. 3.5% of parents reported sharing Rx drugs and 60.90% reported locking up Rx painkillers. This is an increase from FY19. Prevalence of receiving Rx painkillers the past year remained the same between FY19 and FY20 (decrease is the desired outcome). Past 30-day Rx painkiller use for any reason decreased by -45.2% (decrease is the desired outcome) and past 30-day use of painkillers decreased by -45.5% indicating a positive result (decrease is the desired outcome).
- The largest reason given by respondents for taking medication was to treat pain (75.7%). 10.0% of the individuals used painkillers to sleep, 3.3% used them to “cope”. 10.0% used for “another reason”. This data is alarming because several respondents used painkillers for reasons the medication is not intended for. 90.0% were prescribed painkillers by a physician and 6.7% got painkillers from a family member. 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”. 42.0% of the respondents have heard of the law. 14.2% indicated they know a lot about the law, but 42,8% 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.

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 four hundred forty-six survey respondents, only 377 participants answered the questions in this module. There were eleven (11) questions listed on this survey. The questionnaire focused 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 22.5% of the respondents never experienced an adverse childhood experience while 21.8% experienced it once, and 14.6% twice. An alarming 41.1% reported having experienced adverse childhood experiences three times or more.

The following tables illustrate community survey findings for FY 2015-2020. The arrows indicate whether there was an increase or decrease between years. The table points out whether lower or higher is the desired outcome as it relates to the indicators outlined within its content category.

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

Outcomes	% of Yes 2015 N=390	% of Yes 2016 N=542	% of Yes 2017 N=254	% of Yes 2018 N=382	% of Yes 2019 N=281	% of Yes 2020 N=446	Increase or Decrease from 2019 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2019 and 2020 (%)
Past 30-day alcohol use.	42.1%	40.3%	40.5%	42.9%	43.2%	47.5%	↑	9.9%
Binge Drinking (5 or more drinks in 1 occasion).	18.3%	10.7%	11.4%	15.5%	18.5%	11.2%	↓	-39.5%
DWI.	3.6%	2.6%	7.1%	2.7%	1.5%	0.2%	↓	-86.7%
Binge Drinking and Driving (Driving after having had 5 or more drinks.	2.6%	4.9%	9.9%	1.9%	1.5%	0.5%	↓	-66.7%
Provided alcohol for minors past year	3.2%	5.5%	14.0%	4.7%	1.9%	2.2%	↑	15.7%

- **Highlighted in Blue Are Positive Outcomes**

Perceptions of risk/legal consequences of alcohol consumption

Access to Alcohol (Decrease is the desired outcome)	2015 N=390	2016 N=542	2017 N=254	2018 N=382	2019 N=281	2020 N=446	Increase or Decrease from 2019 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2019 and 2020 (%)
	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).	69.4%	56.9%	74.3%	72.9%	73.5%	68.3%	↓	-17.1%
Ease of access to alcohol by teens in the community from stores and restaurants (FY12: 44.7%).	33.5%	30.4%	58.2%	31.1%	26.1%	22.0%	↓	-15.3%
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 2019	Percentage Change Between 2019 and 2020 (%)
Likelihood of police breaking up parties where teens are drinking.	50.1%	40.2%	65.0%	45.3%	43.7%	46.9%	↑	7.3%
Likelihood of police arresting an adult for giving alcohol to someone under 21.	55.7%	47.5%	70.8%	53.0%	51.0%	48.3%	↓	-5.2%
Likelihood of being stopped by police if driving after drinking too much.	70.0%	61.4%	77.6%	61.2%	64.2%	62.7%	↓	-2.3%

- Highlighted in Blue Are Positive Outcomes. The 2017 data is highlighted in red. These indicators are considered unreliable and should be interpreted with caution. The survey was compromised during the implementation of the 2017 survey and the information is considered untrustworthy.

Prescription Painkiller Misuse

	2017	2018	2019	2020	Increase or Decrease from 2019 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2019 and 2020 (%)
Risk of Harm of Rx Painkillers (Increase is the desired outcome)	Moderate or Great Risk	Moderate or Great Risk	Moderate or Great Risk	Moderate or Great Risk		
Perceived risk of harm/misuse Rx painkillers	62.9%	88.9%	86.7%	91.3%	↑	5.3%
Social Access of Rx Painkillers (Decrease is the desired outcome)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase or Decrease from 2019 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2019 and 2020 (%)
Giving or sharing Rx painkillers in the past year	21.1%	6.2%	4.2%	4.0%	↓	-4.8%
Social Access of Rx Painkillers (Increase is the desired outcome)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase or Decrease from 2019 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2019 and 2020 (%)
Rx painkillers are stored in a locked box or cabinet	64.5%	47.7%	45.8%	48.3%	↑	5.5%
Prescription Drug Use Outcomes (decrease is the desired outcome)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Increase or Decrease from 2019 (Illustrated by arrow)	Percentage Change from Between 2018 and 2020 (%)
Prevalence of receiving Rx painkillers past year	22.3%	24.6%	25.4%	25.4%	Remained the Same	Remained the Same
Past 30-day RX painkiller use for any reason	26.0%	10.9%	13.5%	7.4%	↓	-45.2%
Past 30-day painkiller use to get high	7.2%	4.1%	2.2%	1.2%	↓	-45.5%