

SOCORRO COUNTY

OVERVIEW & ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

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COUNTY PROFILE

Category	Socorro County	New Mexico
Population 7/1/2010	17,895 (9%)	2,060,971 (100%)
Land Area	6,646.7 Sq. miles	121,298 Sq. miles
Population Density	2.7 persons/Sq. mile	17.0 persons/Sq. mile
Households 2005-2009	6,243	736,630
Births (2010)	256	27,795
Deaths (2010)	174	15,866
Source: NM IBIS County Profile	http://ibis.health.state.nm.us/community/highlight/report	

Socorro is a **FRONTIER COUNTY**

County Seat – City of Socorro

Additional Communities: Magdalena, Alamo Navajo Indian Reservation, Luis Lopez, Polvadera, San Antonio, Lemitar, Escondida

POPULATION

Socorro County experienced 10.5% decrease in total population between 2000 and 2010

- Population under 18 – 16.8% decrease
- Population under 20 – 14.95% decrease
- Population ages 20 to 24 – 11.79% decrease
- Population ages 45-64 – 21.52% increase
- Population ages 65 and over – 28.84% increase

Incorporated Municipalities

- City of Socorro – 1.96% increase in total population to 9,051
- Village of Magdalena – 2.74% increase in total population to 938

Alamo Navajo Chapter in 2000 population - 2072

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data prepared by Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico

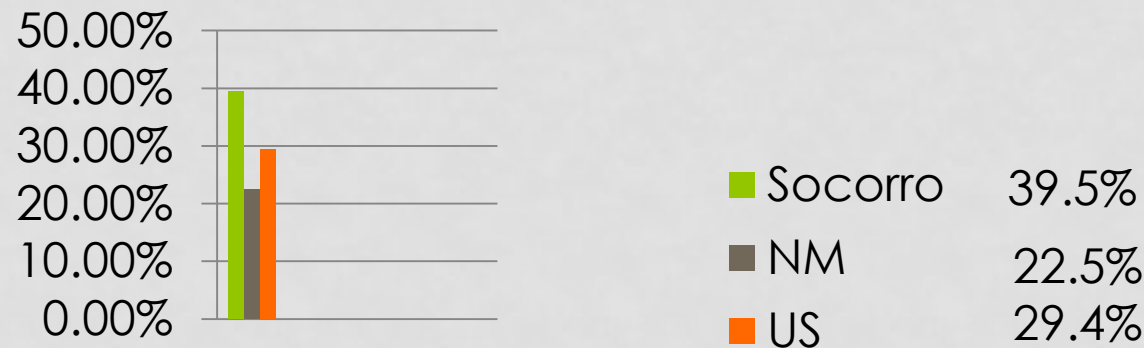
School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity (2012-2013) Socorro Consolidated School District

- Hispanic – 71.1%
- White – 22.8%
- American Indian – 4%
- African American - .8%
- Asian - .6%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Island - .6%

Source: 2013 Kids Count Data Book New Mexico Voices for Children

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Children under 18 living in poverty 2011



All ages living in high poverty – Socorro County 27%, NM 21% (2011)
High poverty county is defined as one in which 20% or more of the population has lived in poverty for 30 years or more

Percent of families in which no parent had full-time, year-round employment (2011) - Socorro County 44.0%, NM 39.0%
(Sierra County is worst in the state – 65.0%)

Source: 2013 Kids Count Data Book

EDUCATION

Indicator: Teens (16 -19) Not in School & Not Working

Socorro County – 12.0% New Mexico – 10% United States – 8%

Indicator: Percent of Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Meals

Socorro Consolidated Schools – 70.0% Total Enrollment – 7,187
New Mexico – 66.0%

Indicator: Preschool Enrollment for Native American 3- to 4 Year Olds by Tribe/Pueblo

Navajo – 59.0% (Only data for those living on reservation is used)

Source: 2013 Kids Count Data Book New Mexico Voices for Children

EDUCATION

- Indicator: Graduation Rates (2011-2012) 4 year cohort Socorro Consolidated School District

% of all students who graduate	% of economically Disadvantaged Students	% of English Language Learners
71.0%	59.0%	N/A

- Indicator: Education Proficiency (2011-2012)

Socorro School District	Proficient or Above in 4 th Grade Reading	Proficient or Above in 8 th Grade Math
	38.0%	42.0%
Source: 2013 Kids Count Report NM Voices for Children		

AREAS OF CONCERN

- Alcohol related deaths 2012
 - ❖ Socorro County 76.2/100,000
 - ❖ NM 52.3/100,000
- Alcohol related chronic disease
 - ❖ Socorro County 43.5/100,000
 - ❖ NM 24.6/100,000
- Alcohol Related Injury Deaths
 - ❖ Socorro County 32.7/100,000
 - ❖ NM 27.7/100,000
- Primary Care Providers
 - ❖ Socorro County 1/2,233
 - ❖ NM 1/1409
 - ❖ US 1/1067

AREAS OF CONCERN

- Youth Cigarette Smoking Prevalence 2011
 - ❖ Socorro County 29.7%
 - ❖ NM 19.9%
 - ❖ US 18.1%
- Teen Birth Rate 2008-2012
 - ❖ Socorro County 37.3%
 - ❖ NM 29.5%
 - ❖ US 17.3%
- Percent of Children in Single Parent Families 2011
 - ❖ Socorro County 51.0%
 - ❖ NM 36.0%
 - ❖ US 35.0%

Source: 2013 Kids Count Data Book New Mexico Voices for Children

CYFD DELINQUENT REFERRALS 2013

	Total Youth	Non-Hispanic White	African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian	American Indian /Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
At Risk (Age 10-17)	1,877	451	27	1,076	16		307		1,426
Juvenile Arrests	137	9	1	122	0	0	4	1	128
Refer to Juvenile Court	55	4	1	50	0	0	0	1	51
Cases Diverted	82	5	0	72	0	0	4	1	77
Cases Involving Secure Detention	26	2	0	23	0	0	0	1	24
Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	44	3	1	40	0	0	0	0	41
Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	20	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
Probation Placement	13	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
Confinement Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	

DELINQUENT REFERRALS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Top 10 Offenses for Delinquent Referrals

Offense	Number
Battery	27
Shoplifting (\$250 or less)	24
Use or Possession Drug Paraphernalia	20
Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer	8
Possession of Controlled Substance (Misdemeanor)	7
Criminal Damage to Property	6
Criminal Sexual Contact/Minor 3 rd Degree (Child Under 13)	5
Harassment	5
Possession of Marijuana or Synth. Cannabis (1 oz. or less) 1 st Offense	5
Total # of Charges for County	207
% of Total Charges for County	55%

OSAP ASSESSMENT QUANTITATIVE DATA

GRADES 6-8 ALCOHOL RELATED BEHAVIORS

	2009	2011
Ever Drank Alcohol	39.0%	32.6% SC 29.5% NM
Current Drinker	15.1 %	16.6% SC 12.9% NM
Binge Drinker	3.1 %	8.8% SC 6.3% NM
Drank Alcohol Before Age 11	27.2%	14.9% SC 14.5% NM

Source: NM & Socorro County YRRS 2011

<p>12-17 yrs</p>	<p>Data Source: NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, YRRS 2011 15.5% of Socorro County youth in grades 9-12 report driving a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking. This is above the State average of 9.3% and the national average of 8.2%. Socorro County is in the top quartile in the state for this indicator.</p>
<p>Drank Before age 13</p>	<p>Data Source 2011 YRRS 14.9 % of Socorro County youth ages in grades 6-8 report drinking before age 11. This is consistent with state average of 14.5%. 14.9% indicates a significant delay in age of first use compared to 27.2 % in 2009. 35.2% of Socorro County youth in grades 9-12 report drinking before age 13 compared with NM rate of 27.4% (US rate is 21.9). NM ranks above all other states in the U.S. for youth drinking before the age of 13.</p>
<p>Current Drinking (past 30 days)</p>	<p>Data Source 2011 YRRS 51.4 % of Socorro County youth in grades 9-12 report current drinking in the past 30 days. This is 14.5% higher when compared to NM rate of 36.9 %.</p>
<p>Current Binge Drinking</p>	<p>Data Source 2011 YRRS 8.8% of Socorro County youth ages in grades 6-8 report binge drinking compared to 6.3 % of NM middle school youth. 33.9% of Socorro County youth in grades 9-12 report binge drinking at least once in the past 30 days. Socorro County is in the top quartile in the state for this indicator.</p>
<p>Current DWI</p>	<p>Data Source SPF-SIG Community Survey Findings 2010 Demographic characteristics of target community: 196 individuals between 18 and 86, mean age 43.4, 51.3 percent male, 48.7 percent female. 7.8% of respondents have driven under the influence of alcohol in the past year. 1.1% of respondents have driven under the influence in the past 30 days 1.1% of respondents have driven in the past 30 days after having had 5 or more drinks.</p>

18-20yrs (adults under legal age for drinking)	New Mexico Tech Lifestyle Survey, Spring 2013
Current Drinking (past 30 days)	64.1% of students drank alcohol in the last 30 days. The average was 3.86 drinks per week, half of all students consumed 1 drink per week or less and 35.9% consumed no alcohol in the past 30 days.
Current Binge Drinking	31.7% of all students reported binge drinking on one or more occasions in past 2 weeks.
Current DWI	<p>Data Source NMDOT/University of New Mexico Socorro County Motor Vehicle Crash Report 2011</p> <p>A total of 10 drivers were involved in alcohol related crashes in 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 females under the age of 21 • 3 males ages 20-29 <p>Data Source: NM Tech Lifestyle Survey 2013</p> <p>1.1% of all students had an arrest for a DWI in the past 12 months.</p>
Other data? (youth DWI arrests, youth alcohol hospitalizations, etc.)	<p>9.1% of students had driven under the influence once in the past 12 months</p> <p>6.1% of all students had driven under the influence twice in the past 12 months</p> <p>6.1% of all students had driven under the influence three times in the past 12 months</p>

Alcohol-related Consequences (from the 2013 NM Epi profile)

Alcohol-related deaths

Data Source 2013 NM Epi Profile

In Socorro County between 2007-2011 there were 78.5 per 100,000 alcohol related deaths , **higher than the state rate** of 52/100,000 and **significantly higher** than the national rate of 28 per 100,000.

Alcohol-related chronic disease death

Data Source 2013 NM Epi Profile

In Socorro County between 2007-2011 , there were 44.4 alcohol-related chronic disease deaths per 100,000, **significantly higher than the NM rate** of 24.2/100,000 , and the national rate of 11.2/100,000.

Alcohol-related injury death

Data Source 2013 NM Epi Profile

In Socorro County between 2007-2011 , there were 34.0 alcohol-related injury deaths per 100,000, **significantly higher than the NM rate** of 27.7/100,000 and the national rate of 16.2/100,000 (2005-2009).

Alcohol-related crash deaths

Data Source 2013 NM Epi Profile

In Socorro County between 2007-2011 , there were 11.2 alcohol-related injury deaths per 100,000, **higher than** the NM rate of 6.0/100,000 and the national rate of 3.9/100,000 (2006-2010).

RX DRUG MISUSE / ABUSE

12-17 yrs	
Used pain killers to get high	<p>Data Source: NM Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile 2013/2011 YRRS 4.4 % of Socorro County youth ages in grades 6-8 report using pain killers to get high at least once in the past 30 days. This is consistent with state average of 4.9%.</p> <p>11.3% of Socorro County youth in grades 9-12 report using pain killers to get high. This is identical to NM rate of 11.3% , (US rate not available).</p>
Used prescription drugs without a prescription	<p>Data Source 2011 YRRS Lifetime Rx use without a prescription: 8.6% of Socorro County youth ages in grades 6-8 used prescription drugs without a prescription. This is consistent with the NM middle school youth rate of 8.0%, (US rate not available).</p> <p>25.0 % of Socorro County youth in grades 9-12 report improper use of Prescription drugs. This is slightly above the NM rate of 20.0% , (US rate not available).</p>
Other: Past year non medical pain-reliever use (12 and older)	<p>Data Source NM Epi profile 2013, Appendix 2 (2008-2010 NSDUH) 8.39% of youth ages 12-17 used a nonmedical pain reliever during the past year in the SW region, slightly lower than NM youth 5.69%.</p>

Adults 18-older	2011 NSDUH (probably only available at the regional level) 2013 Epi Profile appendices.
Painkillers to get high (NMCS)	Between 2008-2010 in the SW region 2.41% of adults 18 and over reported alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse.
Used prescription drugs without a prescription (NMCS)	Data Source 2013 NM Tech Lifestyles Survey 5.0% of students used Rx Drugs without a prescription in the past 30 days
Non-medical pain reliever use (Epi Profile- IBIS-NSDUH)	Data Source 2013 Epi Profile Appendix 2B NSDUH For all adults 18 and older in the SW region use of non-medical pain reliever in the past year was 5.34% compared to state 5.44%.
Young adults, elderly or Other Age	2011 NSDUH (probably only available at the regional level) 2013 Epi Profile appendices
Painkillers to get high (NMCS)	Local data not available at this time.
Used prescription drugs without a prescription (NMCS)	Local data not available at this time.
Non-medical pain reliever use (Epi Profile, IBIS)	Data Source 2013 Epi Profile Appendix 2B NSDUH In the SW region (2008-2010) 10.67 %Young Adults ages 18-25 reported non-medical pain reliever use compared to 11.23% statewide. In the same time frame 4.24% of adults 26 and older in the SW region compared to 4.38% statewide reported non-medical pain reliever use.

OSAP ASSESSMENT QUALITATIVE DATA

Qualitative Data was collected through focus groups, interviews and surveys using approved protocols for:

- Youth at-risk and not-at risk
- Parents and parents who are former addicts
- Municipal, county and state law enforcement
- New Mexico Tech Students
- Health care workers, pharmacists and Behavioral Health providers
- Juvenile Probation and Parole

COMMON THEMES

ALCOHOL

Youth

- Kids start drinking around 13-14
- Alcohol is easy to get from home, friends or older siblings/friends who will buy it for them. Girls date older males (↑21) so they have easy access.
- Low perception of risk of getting caught.
- Law enforcement is uneven – perceived favoritism
- Drink at parties, bonfires, homes, remote areas
- Mostly takes place on the weekends

COMMON THEMES

ALCOHOL

Parents/law enforcement/providers

- **Underage Drinking is cyclical**
- **Cultural norm in the community & always present at events**
- **All groups drink**
- **No prevention resources**
- **Limited law enforcement resources and little interagency collaboration**
- **Low level consequences if they get caught**
- **Starts around 12-13 years old**
- **Would rather have them drink at home because it is safer**

COMMON THEMES RX DRUGS

- Starting to use pills around 13-14
- Will use whatever is available to get high & mix with marijuana, cough syrup, alcohol
- Easy to get at school; kids get it from medicine cabinets and share or sell
- Increase in impaired driving incidents involving Rx drugs alone or with alcohol
- Heroin is common in Magdalena & Meth in Vegita
- Law enforcement is seeing an increase in heroin use
- Waxing (dabs) is appearing in the high school
- Most kids don't abuse; group of same 10 that do

PRIORITY AREAS

Priority 1 – Underage Drinking

❖ Intervening Variables

- Social Access
- Low Enforcement
- Perception of Risk
- Community Norms

Priority 2 – Prescription Drug Misuse/Abuse

❖ Intervening Variables

- Social Access
- Enforcement
- Perceived Risk
- Community Norms

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

ALCOHOL

Social Access

- **Minors accessing alcohol from friends/family**

Low Enforcement

- **Lack of resources**
- **Limited # of party patrols, DWI checkpoints**
- **Low levels of prosecution alcohol related offenses**
- **Low # of arrests alcohol related offenses**

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Alcohol

Perception of Risk

- No youth perception of enforcement for UAD
- Adults unaware of legal consequences for providing alcohol to minors
- Lack of visibility of DWI enforcement → low risk of getting caught

Community Norms

- Family acceptance of UAD @ parties, events, celebrations

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Alcohol

- **Considered rite of passage**
- **Excessive drunkenness okay or even cool**
- **Community sees little evidence of efforts to reduce UAD → intergenerational in many families**

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Prescription Drugs

Social Access

- Unintentional access through family & friends medicine cabinets, seniors, taken from homes
- Intentional access – sold or exchanged on school property, “skittle parties,” dealers

Perceived Risk

- Common perception - If prescribed drug law enforcement can't do anything about it
- Limited perception of consequences for Dr. shopping

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Prescription Drugs

- **General lack of knowledge of laws re: controlled substances**

Community Norms

- **Culture accepts & encourages use of Rx Drugs**
- **Rx drugs are seen as “safe”**
- **Adult family members save unused Rx drugs in case family member might need painkiller, antibiotic, etc.**
- **Limited knowledge of or access to safe disposal**