San Juan County Community Health Profile

Introduction

This profile describes the current health status of the county. With this information, the community can complete an assessment and begin to address specific issues and set goals for health improvement.

The data in this report is drawn from standard sources most of which are available from the NM Indicator Based Information System (IBIS) for Public Health operated by the New Mexico Department of Health. Data from the US Census, state birth and death files, Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, as well as official population estimates are available on this site.

This report provides selected indicators for each county and comparison to the state as a whole. Here we provide only basic indicators. When a county chooses to address an issue or problem, residents and health councils can work with the regional DOH epidemiologists and health promotion team to gather additional data. For example, if a county decides to take on deaths due to motor vehicle crashes, they will want to find out more about the location of crashes, types of vehicles, and involvement of alcohol.

Trends: For many of the indicators, trends are presented. The DOH has been using the Results Based Accountability and Turning the Curve methods for planning and priority setting which are based on trends.

Small Numbers: The population density of many New Mexico counties is quite low. This means that in a single year the number of deaths is small and often quite variable from year to year. The trends in this report (except for counties with large populations) are shown as averages of three years: 2001-2003, 2004-2006, 2007-2009, 2010-2012. Even then, sparsely populated counties will not have enough births or deaths to report or see a trend. For example, Hidalgo county reported only one infant death from 2006-12. Even when events are more common, there may not be enough to break rates down by age, sex, or race/ethnicity.

Rates: Most data included here are shown as rates and/or counts. A count is simply how many events occurred in a given time. A rate is the number of events in the time period divided by the population at risk for the event multiplied by a number like 100, 1000, or 100,000. Rates can be when the multiplier is 100, we have a percentage. For example, a measure of poverty might be the number of households in a county whose income is below the federal poverty line divided by then total number of households multiplied by 100 (392 households in poverty/1824 households =392/1824 * 100 =21.5%).

Rare events, such as deaths for a particular (rare) cause, require multiplying by a larger number to get a whole number. If there were 9 cases of cancer in a population of 4834, 9/4834=.0018622. But when we multiply that by 100,000 we get 186.2 per 100,000 people, an easier number to imagine. Death rates are conventionally reported per 100,000 people in the population, but you will see that Female Breast Cancer is reported per 100,000 women. Births are more common, so they are reported per 1000 people; a fertility rate is even more specific the number of live births per 1000 women of child bearing ages.

Finally, when we compare county death rates, there is an additional issue. The population of a county with a younger population will have a different set of causes of death than an older population. We expect there to be more heart attacks and falls in a county with a large proportion of the population over 60 and more bicycle crashes where the population is under 20. In order to make the counties comparable, we calculate the rates as if they occurred in a standard population. You do not have to know how this is done, just that when you see "Age Adjusted Rates" it means that the rate has been calculated to allow valid comparison across different populations. One more detail: if we compare specific age groups in different counties, no adjustment is required because we are looking at the same age-defined segment of the population in each county.

Purpose of this Profile

This profile is provided to assist county councils and other organizations as well as citizens and policy makers to assess the health of their county population. This information is presented as simply as possible so that people who are not health professionals can see a difference between their community and the state as a whole and begin the process of planning for better health.

Organization of this report

Basic demographic and economic information is provided in *Quick Facts.* Population by age and sex is shown as a table and population pyramid graphic. The NM Dept. of Health commissioned an analysis of the undercount of Hispanics and minorities by UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER). The result was a new set of population estimates that have been integrated with the IBIS data bases

Health is related in complex ways to education, so we report on graduation rates in *Education* by gender, race/ethnicity and economic disadvantage. Where a county is served by more than one district, graduation rates are given for each district. Graduation data are from the NM Public Education Department web site.

Risk and Resiliency are measures that either predispose a population to poor health or protect them and promote good health. These measures come from two surveys: the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) managed by the Department of Health and the Youth Risk and Resiliency carried out in schools and managed by the UNM Prevention Research Center.

Chronic Disease The leading causes of death from chronic diseases are shown as trends and where population is sufficient by race/ethnicity. Trends for chronic disease are three year averages beginning in 2001 and ending in 2012. In counties with the lowest population, even combining three years, often does not produce stable rates.

Injury Deaths due to leading types of injuries, motor vehicle, suicide, falls and all injuries are shown Deaths due to poisoning are shown. The main component of poisoning is drug overdose deaths.

Births Total births, births by mother's age and ethnicity are included here. Infant mortality is also shown in this section.

A final section summarizes health resources available in the county.

Population

 The population of San Juan County in 2013 was estimated at 126,503. The population has decreased 2.7 percent since the 2010 census.

The 7.9% of the population is less than 5 years old, 11.7% is over 65 years old.

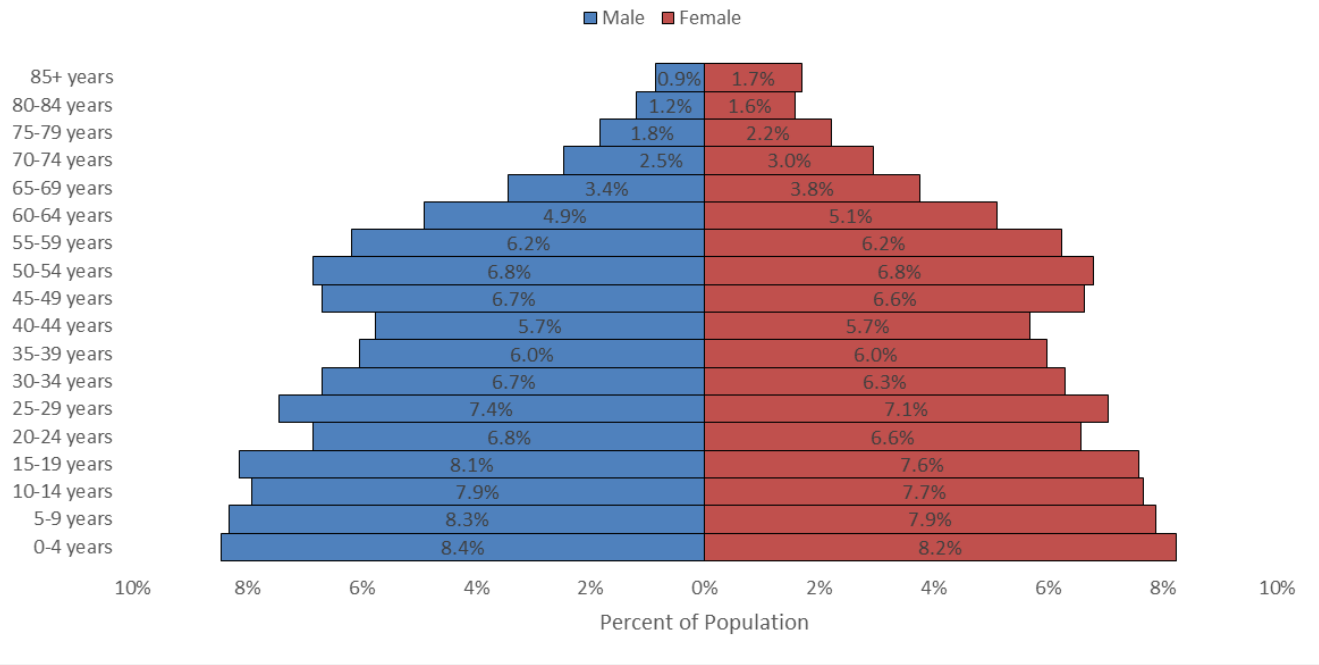19% percent of the population is of Hispanic origin.

3.8% of the population is foreign-born.

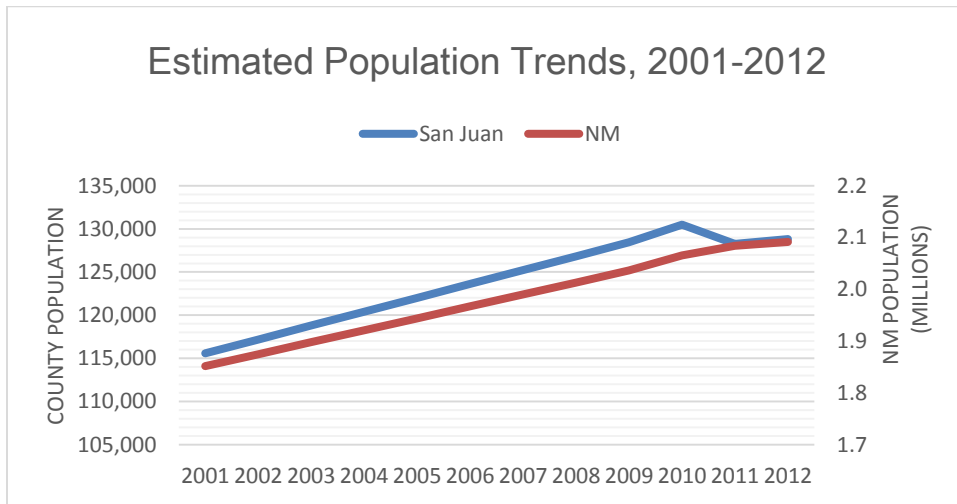These data are from the Census Quick Facts, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35045.html

San Juan County Population by Age and Sex, 2012				
	Male		Female	
Age	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Total	63972		64833	
0-4 years	5,404	8.4%	5,340	8.2%
5-9 years	5,322	8.3%	5,113	7.9%
10-14 years	5,069	7.9%	4,970	7.7%
15-19 years	5,207	8.1%	4,924	7.6%
20-24 years	4,382	6.8%	4,264	6.6%
25-29 years	4,765	7.4%	4,580	7.1%
30-34 years	4,280	6.7%	4,081	6.3%
35-39 years	3,859	6.0%	3,881	6.0%
40-44 years	3,678	5.7%	3,686	5.7%
45-49 years	4,275	6.7%	4,301	6.6%
50-54 years	4,382	6.8%	4,411	6.8%
55-59 years	3,952	6.2%	4,044	6.2%
60-64 years	3,140	4.9%	3,317	5.1%
65-69 years	2,201	3.4%	2,435	3.8%
70-74 years	1,574	2.5%	1,917	3.0%
75-79 years	1,165	1.8%	1,443	2.2%
80-84 years	764	1.2%	1,022	1.6%
85+ years	553	0.9%	1,104	1.7%

Source https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/pop/PopMain/Count.html

Age and Sex Population Pyramid, San Juan County, 2012

■ Male ■ Female

Age	Male	Female
85+ years	0.9%	1.7%
80-84 years	1.2%	1.6%
75-79 years	1.8%	2.2%
70-74 years	2.5%	3.0%
65-69 years	3.4%	3.8%
60-64 years	4.9%	5.1%
55-59 years	6.2%	6.2%
50-54 years	6.8%	6.8%
45-49 years	6.7%	6.6%
40-44 years	5.7%	5.7%
35-39 years	6.0%	6.0%
30-34 years	6.7%	6.3%
25-29 years	7.4%	7.1%
20-24 years	6.8%	6.6%
15-19 years	8.1%	7.6%
10-14 years	7.9%	7.7%
5-9 years	8.3%	7.9%
0-4 years	8.4%	8.2%

Percent of Population

Source: https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/pop/PopMain/Count.html

Estimated Population Trends, 2001-2012

—— San Juan   —— NM

Population San Juan County, by Race/Ethnicity , 2012

Legend:
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Hispanic
- White
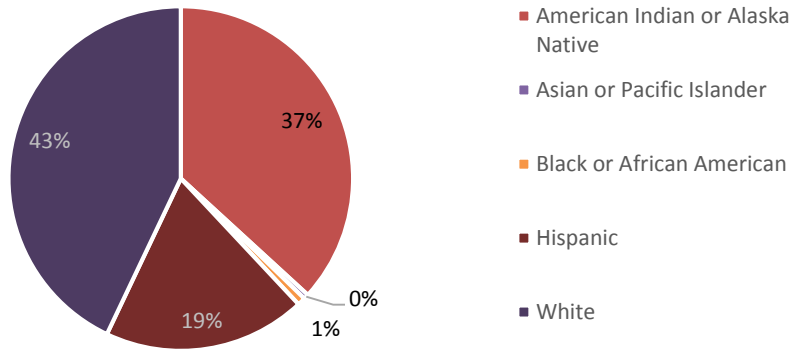
Race/Ethnicity	San Juan	Percent	NM	Percent
American Indian or Alaska Native	46,965	37%	183,169	8.8%
Asian or Pacific Islander	609	0.5%	31,101	1.5%
Black or African American	977	0.8%	42,825	2.0%
Hispanic	24,645	19.1%	969,417	46.4%
White	55,609	43.2%	864,919	41.4%
Total	128,805	100.0%	2,091,432	100.0%

Approximately 1,710 people live in group quarters. These include jails, prisons, nursing homes, and dormitories. .

Single Parent Households

Single Parent Households, San Juan County 2008-12

Total Households	41,791	
Single Male Householder	3,326	8%
Single Female Householder	6,478	16%
Number of grandparents responsible for children under 18 years old	2904	

Housing

In 2012, there were 49,595 housing units in San Juan County; 8% were multi-unit structures; 74% of housing units were owner-occupied. The median value of an owner-occupied home in 2008-12 was $154,300. There are (an average) of 3.0 persons per household.

Households paying excessive (>30% income) in rent/house payments)

Families that pay more than about one third of their income for housing may be limiting expenditures on other budget items such as food or medicine. Those paying excessive rent may also be at risk for losing their home. A high percentage of people paying excessive rent may also indicate lack of affordable housing. Two measures from the Census address this: Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Household Income (SMOCAPI) and Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (GRAPI).

In San Juan County, 9.2% of owners with a mortgage paid 30% or more of their income for housing while 42% of renters had excessive housing costs.

Source American Community Survey, 2008-12. Table ACS_12_5Yr_DP04

Homelessness

According to the 2013 NM Point in Time Survey, In San Juan County there were 195 people experiencing homelessness.

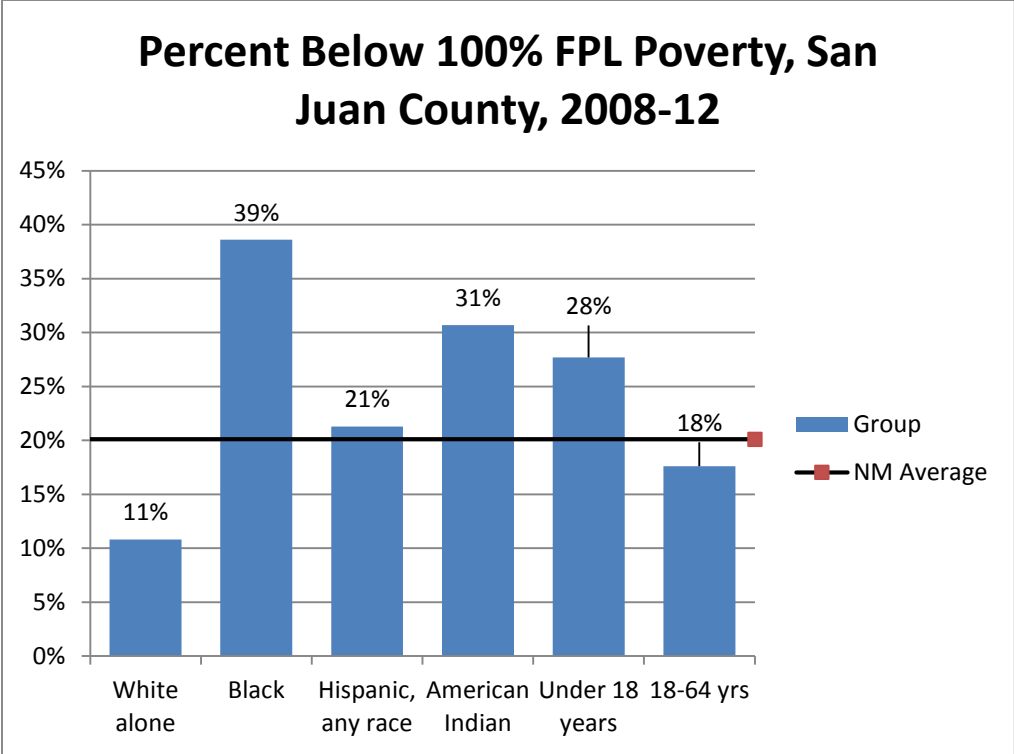Source NM Coalition to End Homelessness. 2013. Point In Time Count Results. http://nmceh.org/pages/homelessnessReports.html

Income and Poverty

Average per capita money income (2008-12) was $21,561 and median household income was $57,077. According to the Census Bureau in 2012, about a fifth of the population lived below the poverty line. The unemployment rate (2012) was 6.8%. This is the proportion of the work force that is unemployed and looking for work. The Federal Poverty Level varies by family size; for a family of four the rate was $23,050 in 2012.
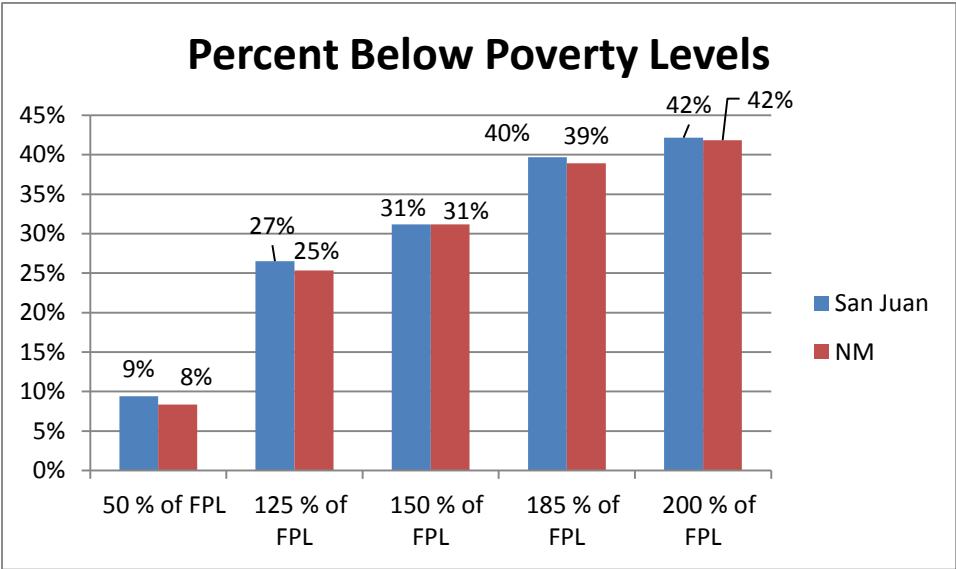
Sources: Income— these data are from the Census Quick Facts, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35045.html   Unemployment: http://www.bls.gov/lau/data.htm

Percent Below 100% FPL Poverty, San Juan County, 2008-12

Source: 2008-12 American Community Survey, 5 year Estimates table S1701

See the following site for information on federal poverty level:
http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml

Percent Below Poverty Levels

Education and Language

Education and Language	San Juan	NM
Language other than English spoken at home	33.8%	36.0
High School Graduate or Higher	81.5%	83.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.6%	25.6

These data are from the Census Quick Facts,
http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35045.html

San Juan County Educational Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	78,717	100%
Less than 9th grade	5,615	7.10%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8,925	11.30%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25,639	32.60%
Some college, no degree	18,771	23.80%
Associate's degree	7,473	9.50%
Bachelor's degree	7,950	10.10%
Graduate or professional degree	4,344	5.50%

San Juan County School Enrollment

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	33,774	
Nursery school, preschool	1,609	4.8%
Kindergarten	2,231	6.6%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	16,065	47.6%
High school (grades 9-12)	7,900	23.4%
College or graduate school	5,969	17.7%

Source: American Community Survey, 2008-12, Selected Social Indicators, DP02, 5 year estimate

Four Year Graduation Rate, by District, San Juan 2013

Graduation Rate, by District, San Juan Co, 2013 graduation cohort

Legend: Aztec | Bloomfield | Central Con | Farmington | NM Avg
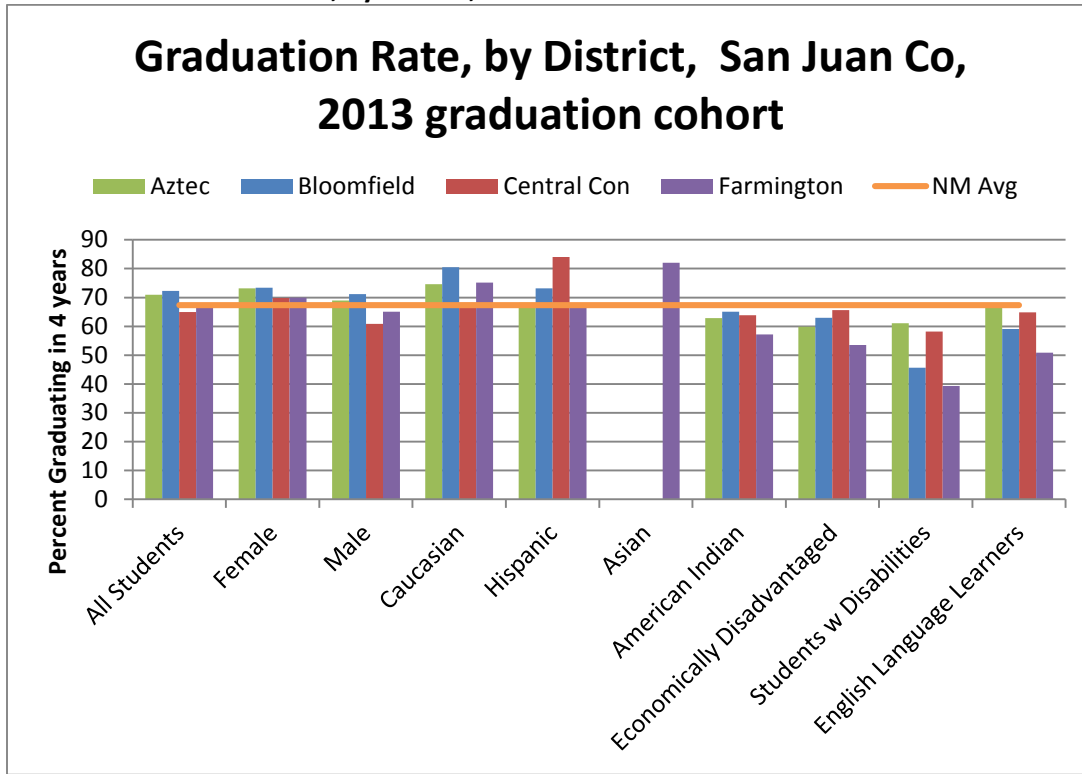
	Aztec	Bloomfield	Central Con	Farmington
All Students	71	72.3	65	67.5
Female	73.2	73.4	69.8	69.9
Male	69	71.2	60.8	65.1
Caucasian	74.6	80.5	68.2	75.2
Hispanic	68.2	73.2	84	66.7
Asian				82
American Indian	62.9	65.1	63.9	57.2
Economically Disadvantaged	59.8	63	65.6	53.5
Students w Disabilities	61.1	45.7	58.2	39.3
English Language Learners	67.7	59.1	64.8	50.9

NM Public Education Department http://ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/index.html

Child Abuse

Child Abuse Investigations, July 2012-June 2013

County	Accepted Reports	% substantiated	Number of substantiated child victims	Child Victim Rate per 1000 children
San Juan	1107	31%	578	13.8
NM	18197	25%	7788	13.4

Source: 360 Yearly State Fiscal Year 2013, NM Children Youth and Families Department.

http://cyfd.org/docs/360ANNUAL_FY13_1210.pdf

Risk and Resiliency

Risk and Resiliency is measured by a two surveys, the Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey conducted by the NM Department of Health and the Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey conducted by school districts. The YRRS measures are self-reported by the student.

Adolescent Indicators

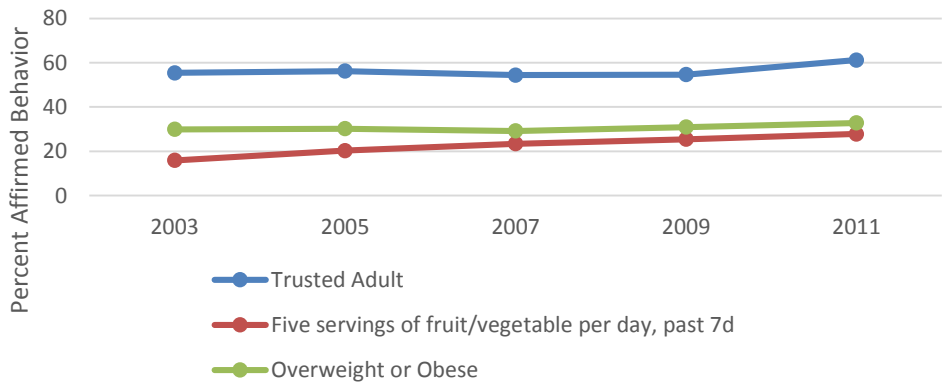| Measure	San Juan	NM
Adolescent Risk and Resiliency Measures		
Ate Five or More Servings of Fruit or Vegetables per Day 2009,2010,2011	25.5%	23.8%
Adolescent Obesity, self-reported BMI above 95th percentile for age and sex	15.3%	12.4%
Youth Smoking Prevalence, percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on or more days in the past month	24.4%	22.7%
Youth with Feeling of Sadness or Hopelessness	3.4%	30.8%
Youth with Trusted Adult in Community	56.7 %	55.2%
Binge Drinking	22.6%	24.9%

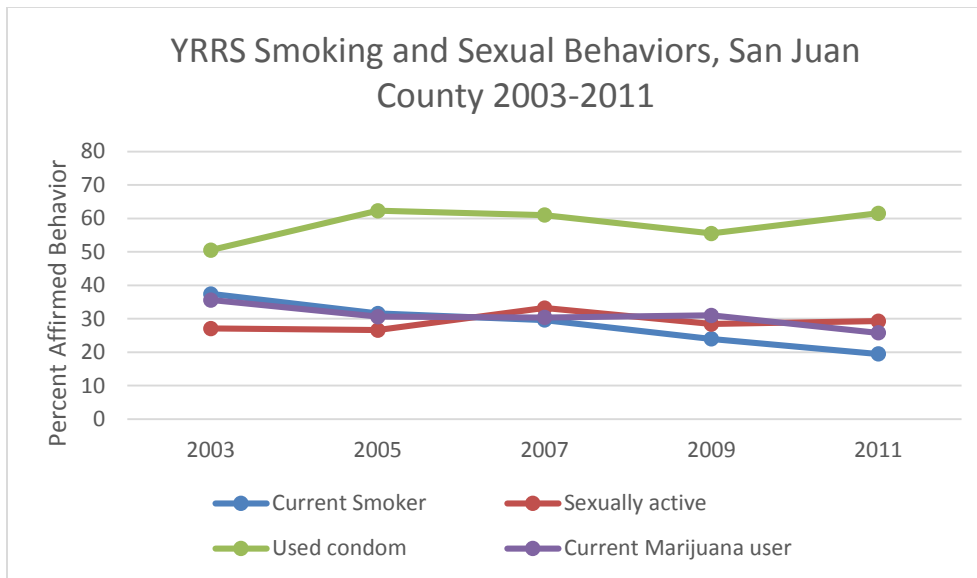Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey (YRRS) 2007, 2009, 2011 surveys grades 9-12

https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/selection/yrrs/YRRSSelection.html

YRRS Behavioral Health Indicators, San Juan County, Trend 2003-2011

Percent Affirmed Behavior

- Current use of painkillers to get high
- Persistent sadness or hopelessness
- Attempted suicide
- Current use of painkillers to get high
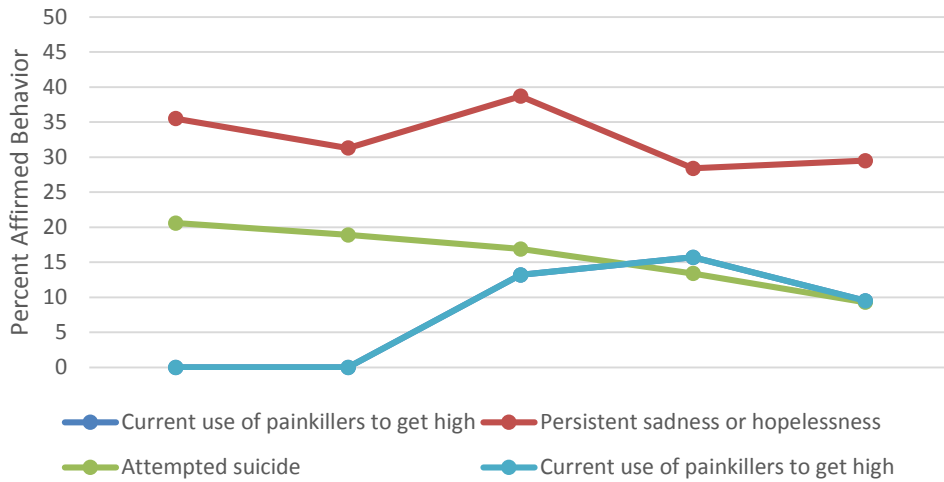
YRRS Trust, Food, Obesity Indicators, San Juan County, 2003-2011

Percent Affirmed Behavior

- Trusted Adult
- Five servings of fruit/vegetable per day, past 7d
- Overweight or Obese

YRRS Smoking and Sexual Behaviors, San Juan County 2003-2011

San Juan	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	Avg. 2007-11
Persistent sadness or hopelessness	35.5	31.3	38.7	28.4	29.5	32.2
Attempted suicide	20.6	18.9	16.9	13.4	9.3	13.2
Binge Drinking	33.4	24.9	28.4	23.1	16.3	22.6
Current Marijuana user	35.6	30.6	30.4	31	25.8	29.1
Current use of painkillers to get high			13.2	15.7	9.5	12.8
Ever used illegal injection drugs	2.9	4.9	5.6	4.1	3.5	4.4
Current Smoker	37.4	31.6	29.6	24	19.5	24.4
Current Chew	6.9	11.3	12	11.3	8.4	10.6
Sexually active	27.1	26.6	33.2	28.4	29.3	30.3
Used condom	50.5	62.3	61	55.5	61.5	59.3
Trusted Adult	55.4	56.2	54.4	54.6	61.2	56.7
Five servings of fruit/vegetable per day, past week	15.9	20.3	23.4	25.4	27.8	25.5
Overweight or Obese	29.9	30.2	29.2	30.9	32.8	31.0
Obese	16.2	15.1	15.3	14.9	15.7	15.3

Adult Risk Indicators

Obesity and Smoking constitute risk factors for many chronic diseases and early death.

Physical Activity and a diet with many fruits and vegetables are protective. These data are self-reported via the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Measure	San Juan Co	NM
General Self-Reported Health Status, percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health	15.5%	17.5%
Adult Physical Activity, 2005,2007, 2009	45.7%	52.5%
Adults Consuming 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetable per day, 2007, 2009	24.4%	22.4%
Obesity Among Adults bmi >25, 2011, 2012	64.3%	62.7%
Adult Smoking Prevalence current smoker, 2011, 2012	23.8%	21.0%

Smoking varies by race, ethnicity and other demographic factors. Smoking prevalence tends to be higher among the poor, mentally ill, and LGBT populations. For example in NM, among households with income less than $15,000, 34% smoke; with income of $50,000 or more, the rate is 12%, almost a threefold difference. In 2011, 48% of adults who characterized themselves as bisexual smoked.

Adult Smoking Prevalence by Race and Ethnicity (2011), Age Adjusted	ENTER	NM
White		22.8%
Hispanic		22.5%
Black		31.1%
Native American		20.5%
Asian		9.0%

Mortality

Leading Causes of Death

Age adjusted rates per 100,000 people

Causes	San Juan	NM
Total	638.4	616.3
Neoplasm, malignant (ICD10: C00-C97)	145.9	147.9
Circulatory, Heart disease (ICD10: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	141.8	150
Injury, Unintentional injuries (ICD10: V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	77.1	62.4
Respiratory, Chronic lower respiratory diseases (ICD10: J40-J47)	51.8	45.9
Diabetes mellitus (ICD10: E10-E14)	27.9	27.8
Alzheimer's disease (ICD10: G30)	27	18.1
Circulatory, Cerebrovascular diseases (ICD10: I60-I69)	24	34.2
Injury, Intentional self-harm (suicide) (ICD10: X60-X84, Y87.0, *U03)	23.2	19.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (ICD10: K70, K73-K74)	21.4	18.1
Respiratory, Influenza and pneumonia (ICD10: J09-J18)	19.4	15.2

Green Indicates the county rate is better, lower, than the New Mexico rate.

Life Expectancy
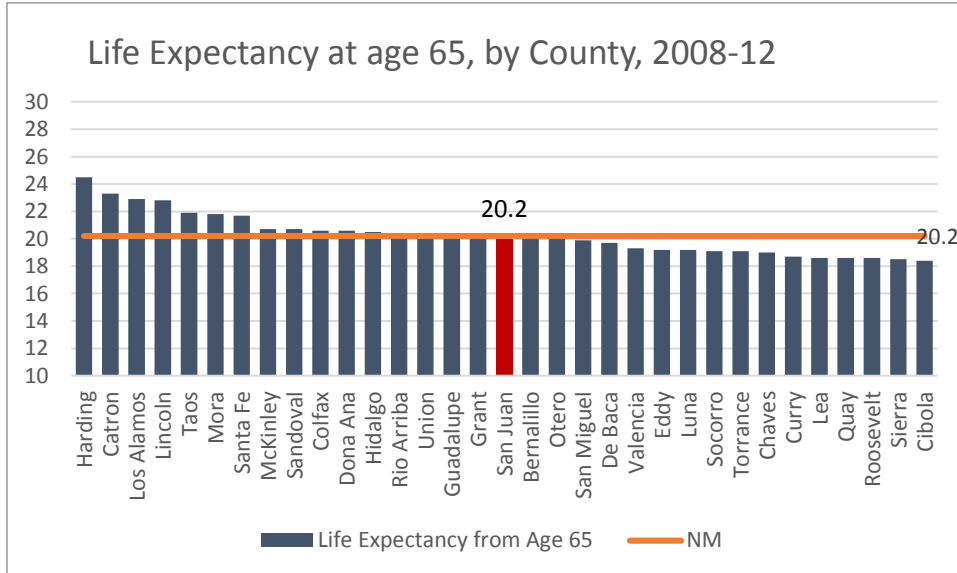
The number of years a person is expected to live after age 65 varies from 24.5 to 18.4.

Chronic Diseases

Chronic diseases are conditions that develop slowly, often inconspicuously, and even with treatment affect a person throughout his or her lifetime.   Chronic diseases are often the result of lifestyle choices (such as smoking), exposure to environmental pollution or toxins, and genetics (some cancers). Increasingly, overeating and resulting obesity have been cited as causes of many chronic diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some cancers. Chronic diseases do not have a single cause. The effects of multiple factors are often cumulative, that is, they combine over time to increase a person's risk.

The death rates shown below are adjusted to make the county and state populations comparable (in terms of ages).   The rates are the number of deaths per 100,000 thousand people susceptible to the disease.
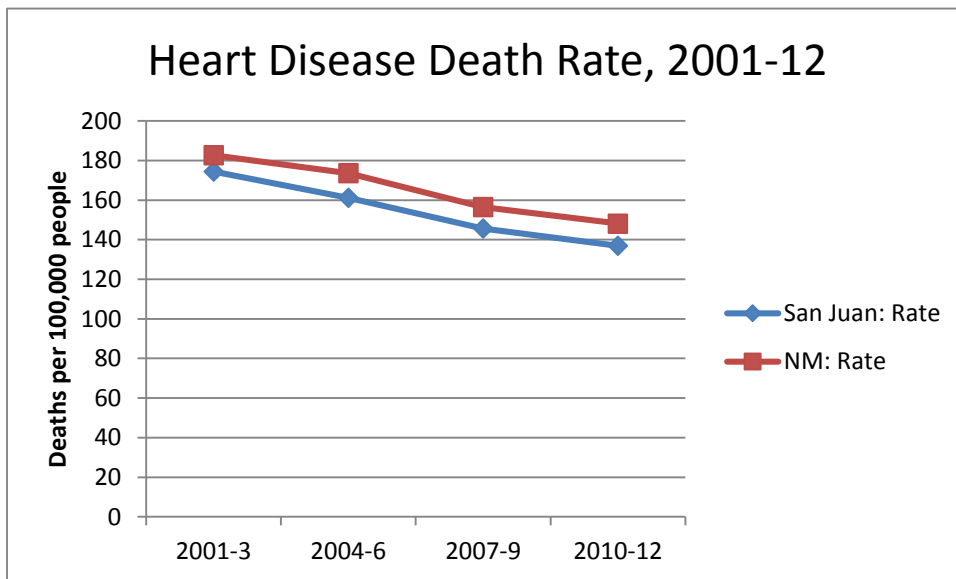
Heart Disease Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	174.4	161.2	145.7	136.9
San Juan: Deaths	468	475	477	465
NM: Rate	182.7	173.6	156.5	148.2

Lower Respiratory (COPD), Death Rate 2001-12
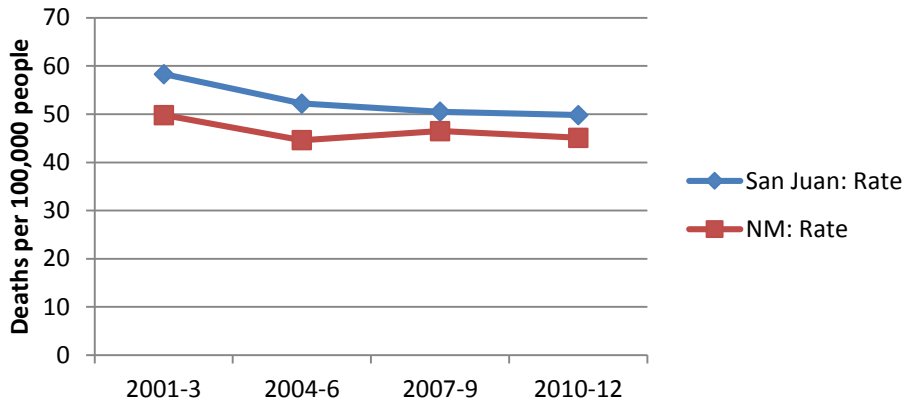
Lower Respiratory (COPD) Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	58.3	52.2	50.5	49.8
San Juan: Deaths	160	156	164	167
NM: Rate	49.8	44.6	46.5	45.1

Influenza and Pneumonia Death Rate, 2001-12
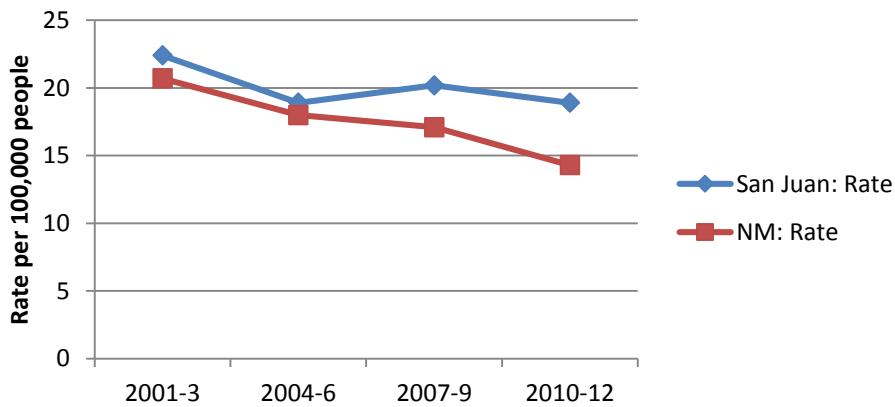
Influenza-Pneumonia Death rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	22.4	18.9	20.2	18.9
San Juan: Deaths	59	56	68	65
NM: Rate	20.7	18	17.1	14.3

Lung Cancer Death Rate, 2001-12
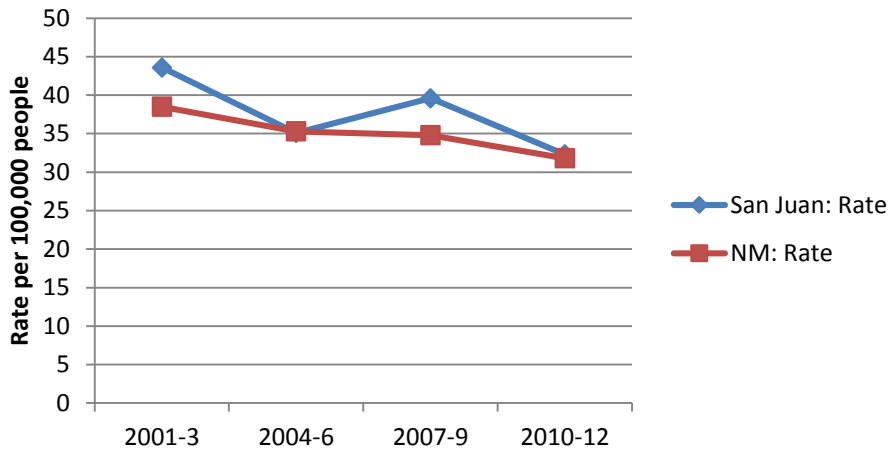
Lung Cancer Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	43.6	35.1	39.6	32.3
San Juan: Deaths	124	109	130	113
NM: Rate	38.5	35.3	34.8	31.8

Diabetes Mellitus Death Rate, 2001-12
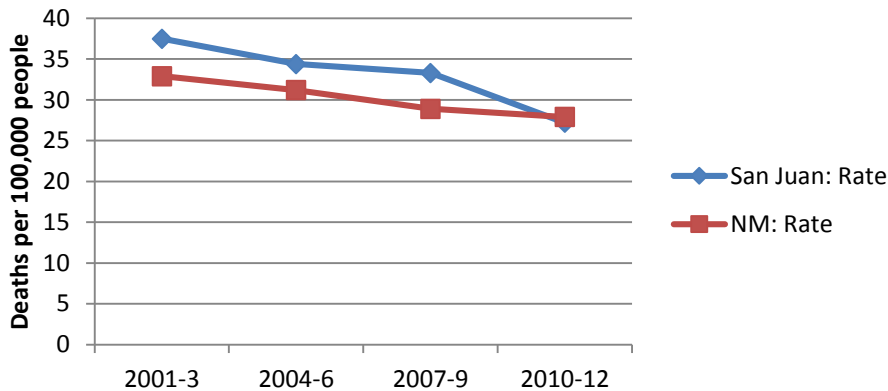
Diabetes Mellitus Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	37.5	34.4	33.3	27.2
San Juan: Deaths	106	107	107	94
NM: Rate	32.9	31.2	28.9	27.9

Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rate 2001-12
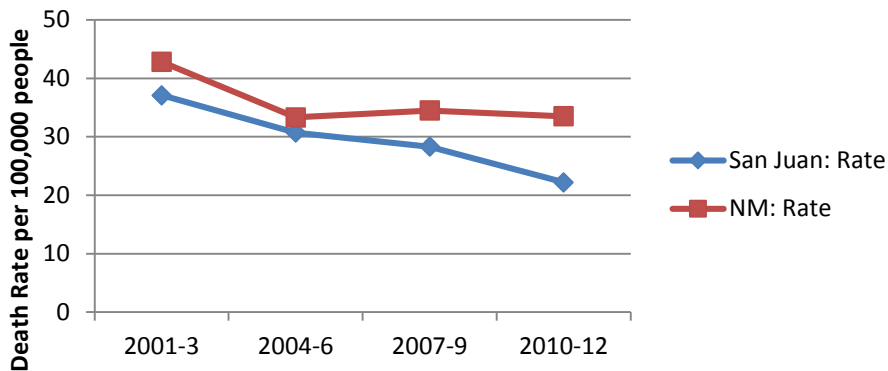
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	37.1	30.7	28.3	22.2
San Juan: Deaths	95	87	91	73
NM: Rate	42.8	33.3	34.5	33.5

Cerebrovascular disease is commonly called "stroke". This is one of many diseases whose risk rises with smoking.
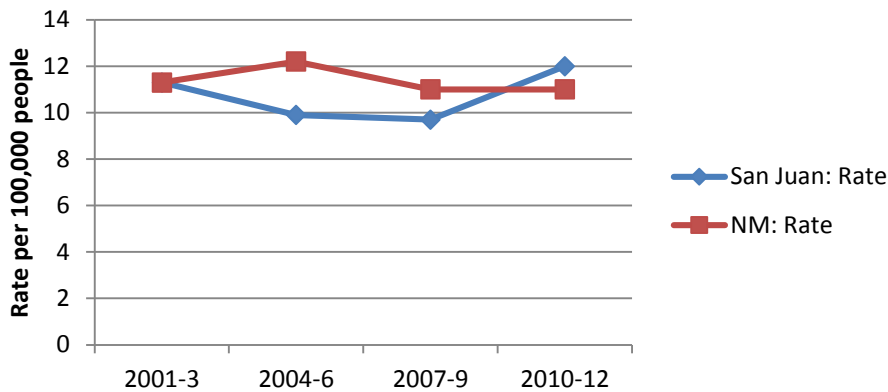
Cancer (all sites) Death Rate 2001-12
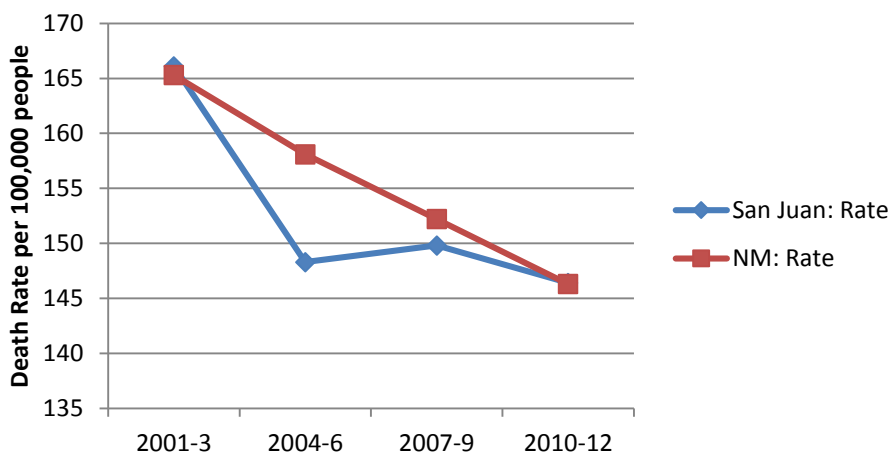
Cancer All Sites Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	166.1	148.3	149.8	146.4
San Juan: Deaths	474	460	505	519
NM: Rate	165.3	158.1	152.2	146.3

Breast Cancer
Death Rate, 2001-12

Breast Cancer Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	11.3	9.9	9.7	12
San Juan: Deaths	34	32	33	44
NM: Rate	11.3	12.2	11	11

Colon Cancer Death Rate 2001-12
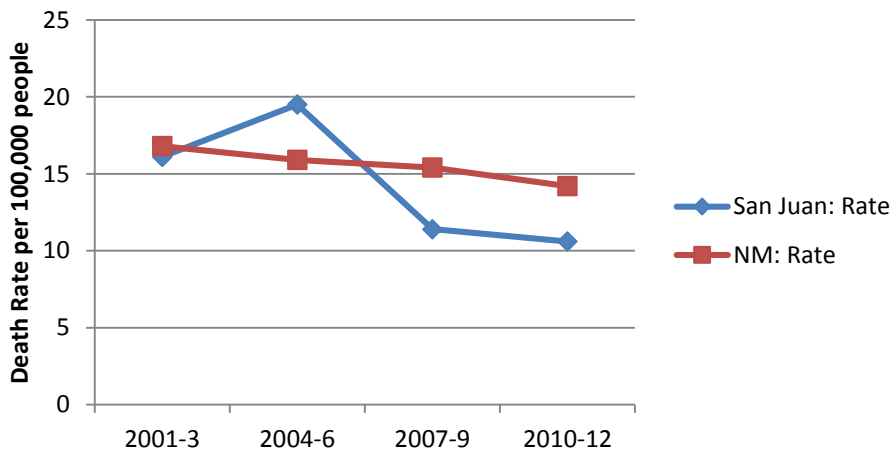
Colon Cancer Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	16.1	19.5	11.4	10.6
San Juan: Deaths	46	61	39	37
NM: Rate	16.8	15.9	15.4	14.2
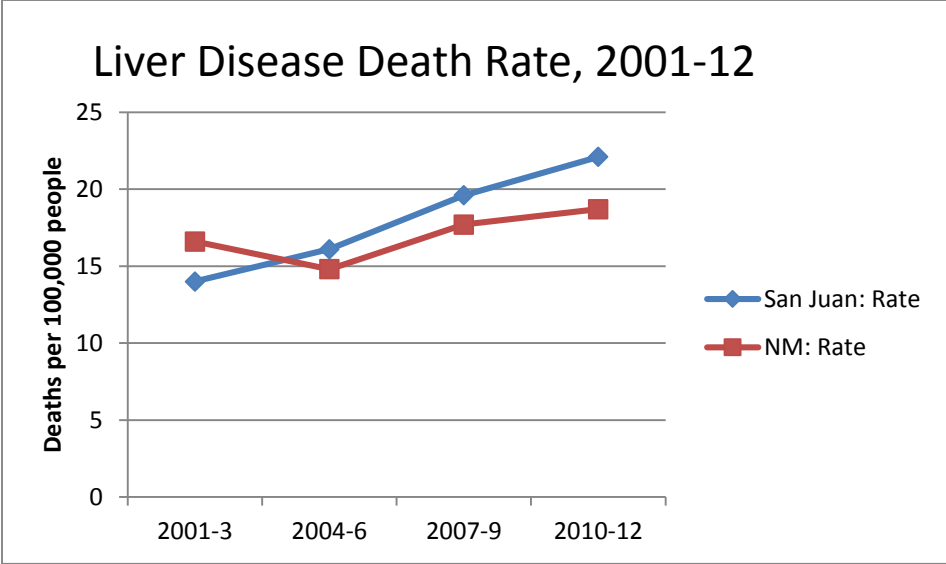
Liver Disease Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	14	16.1	19.6	22.1
San Juan: Deaths	44	54	72	83
NM: Rate	16.6	14.8	17.7	18.7
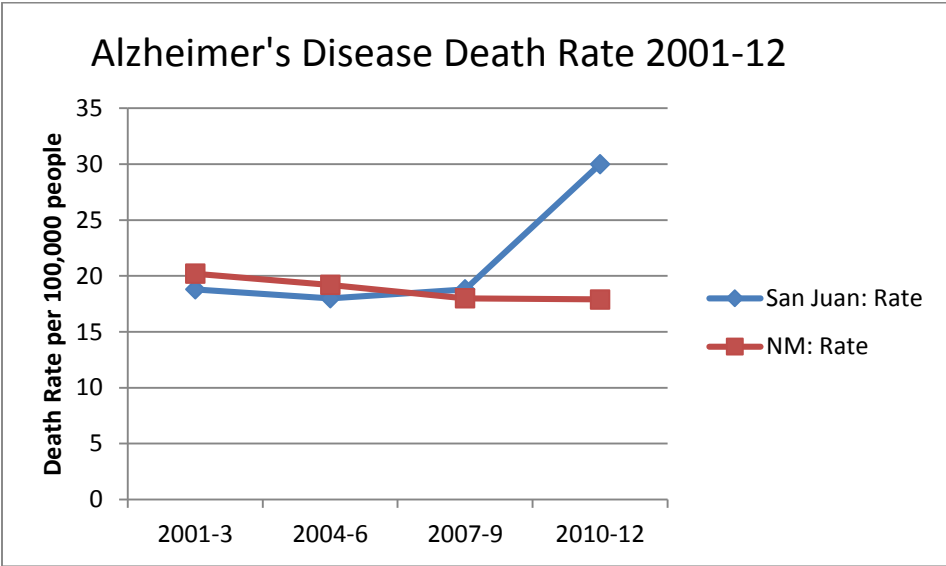
Alzheimer's Disease Death Rate

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	18.8	18	18.8	30
San Juan: Deaths	46	49	57	96
NM: Rate	20.2	19.2	18	17.9

Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Deaths, 2008-2012
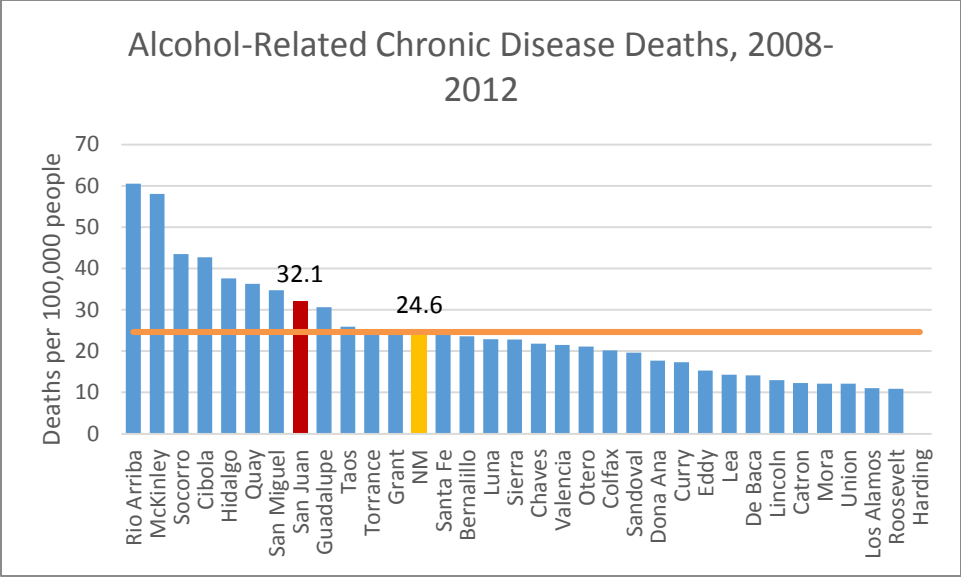
This chart includes chronic conditions directly and 100% attributable to consumption of alcohol. Included in this definition from the CDC's Alcohol-Related Disease Impact (ARDI) program (http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/DACH_ARDI/Info/ICDCodes.aspx): (alcohol) psychosis, abuse, dependence syndrome, myopathy, cardiomyopathy; alcoholic gastritis and liver disease; fetal alcohol syndrome, fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol, and alcoholic induced chronic pancreatitis. Conditions in which alcohol contributes, either directly or indirectly, to mortality are not included in this measure.

Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional Injury Death Rates

22
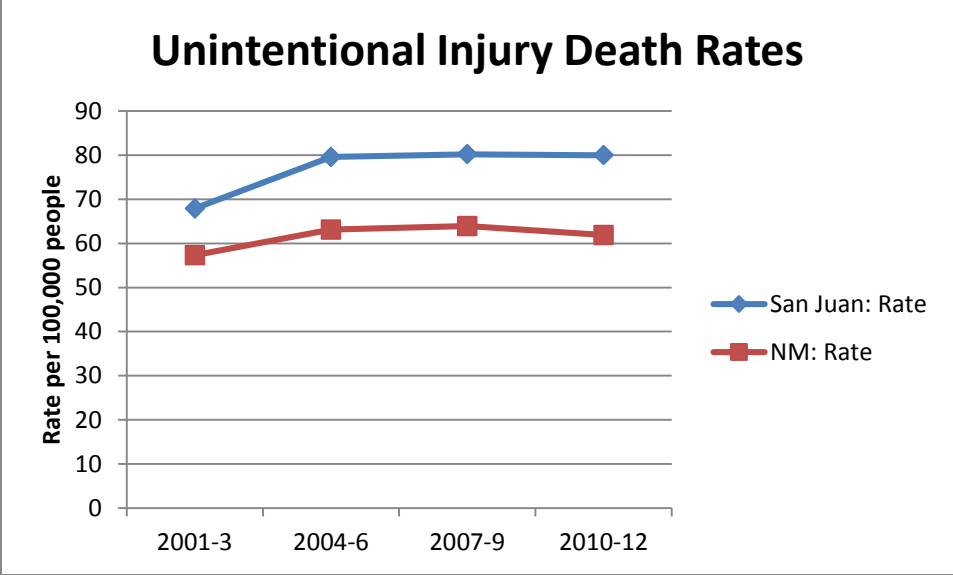
Unintentional Injury Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	67.9	79.6	80.2	80
San Juan: Deaths	226	269	286	290
NM: Rate	57.3	63.1	63.9	61.9

Motor Vehicle Traffic Death Rates, 2001-12
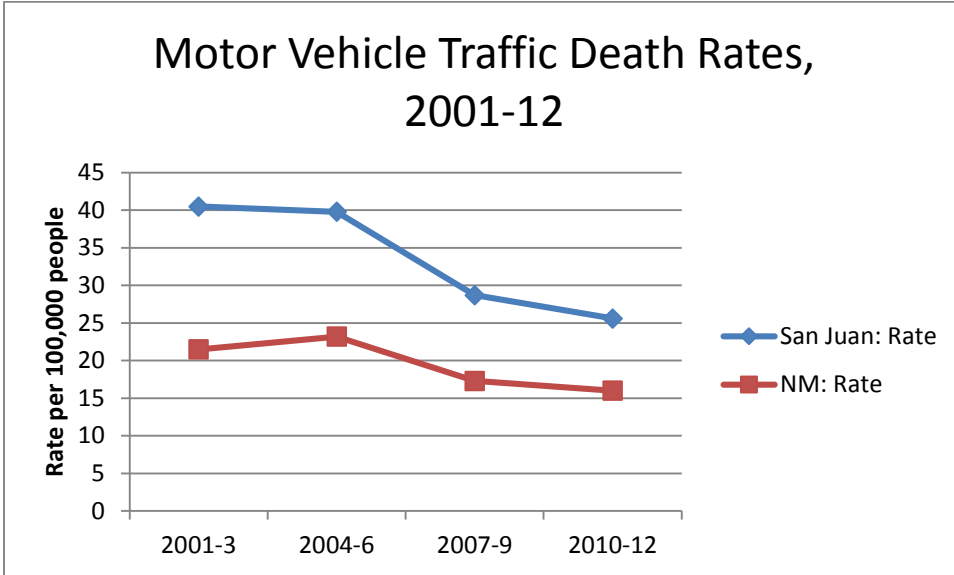
Motor Vehicle Traffic Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	40.5	39.8	28.7	25.6
San Juan: Deaths	142	140	105	96
NM: Rate	21.5	23.2	17.3	16

Unintentional Falls Death Rate, 2001-12
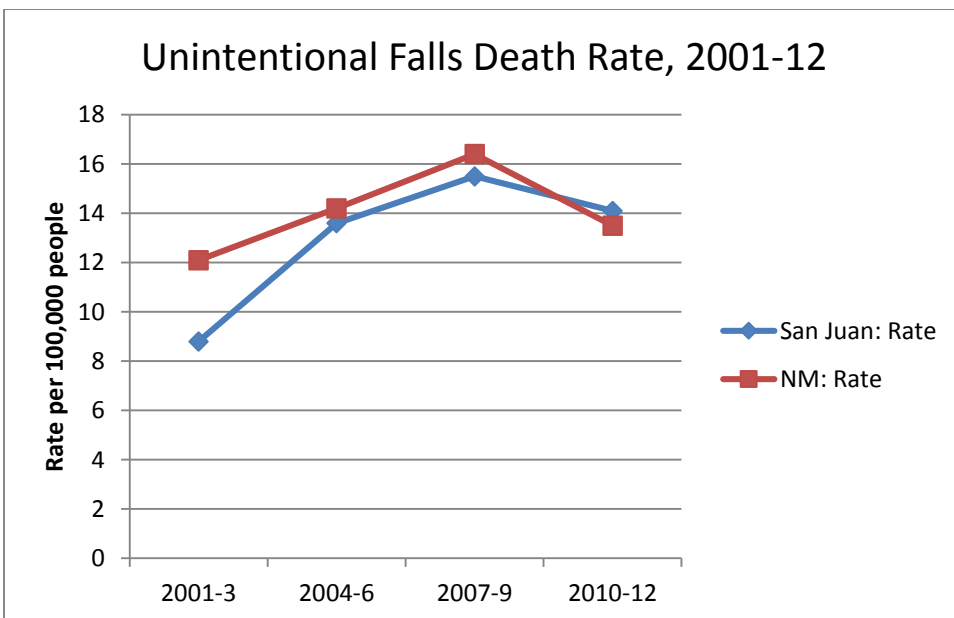
Unintentional Fall Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	8.8	13.6	15.5	14.1
San Juan: Deaths	23	40	48	47
NM: Rate	12.1	14.2	16.4	13.5

Deaths from falls include primarily elderly people. The average age at death from falls is about 72 years.
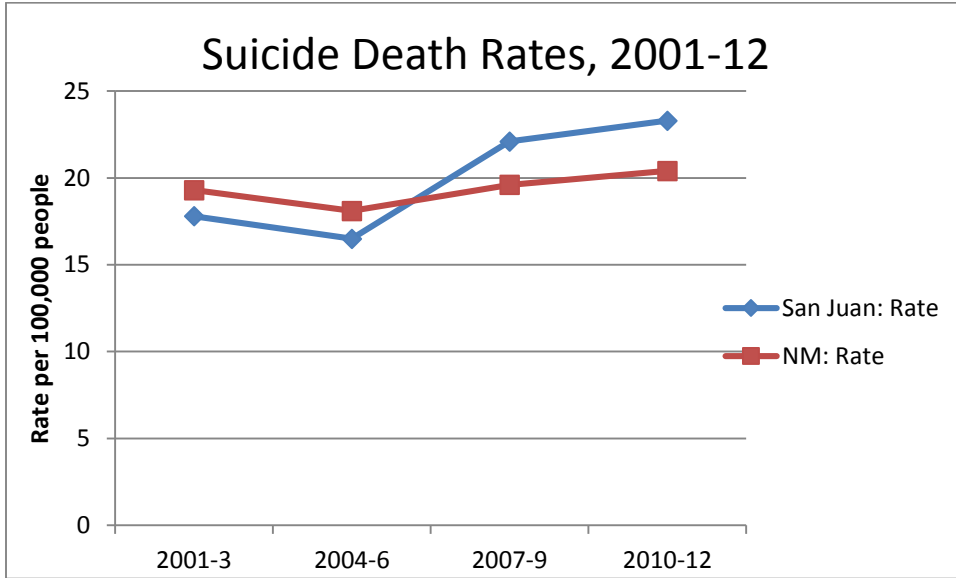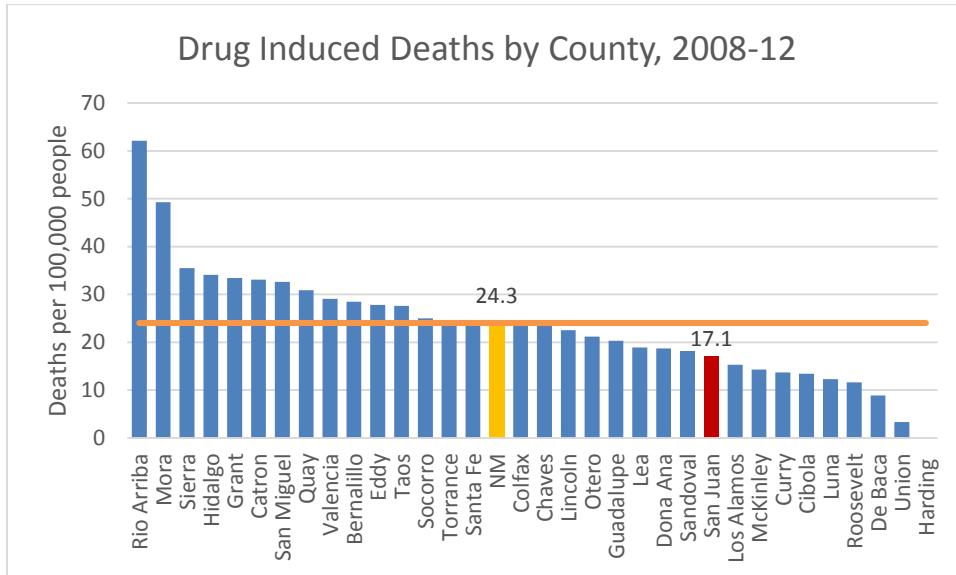

Suicide Death Rates

	2001-3	2004-6	2007-9	2010-12
San Juan: Rate	17.8	16.5	22.1	23.3
San Juan: Deaths	59	60	82	86
NM: Rate	19.3	18.1	19.6	20.4

Deaths Due to Drug Overdose

In 2008-12 there were 2,401 deaths due to drug overdose in NM, 105 in San Juan County.

Drug Induced Deaths by County, 2008-12

The San Juan County drug-induced death rate is below the state average. See
https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/complete_profile/DrugIndDth.html

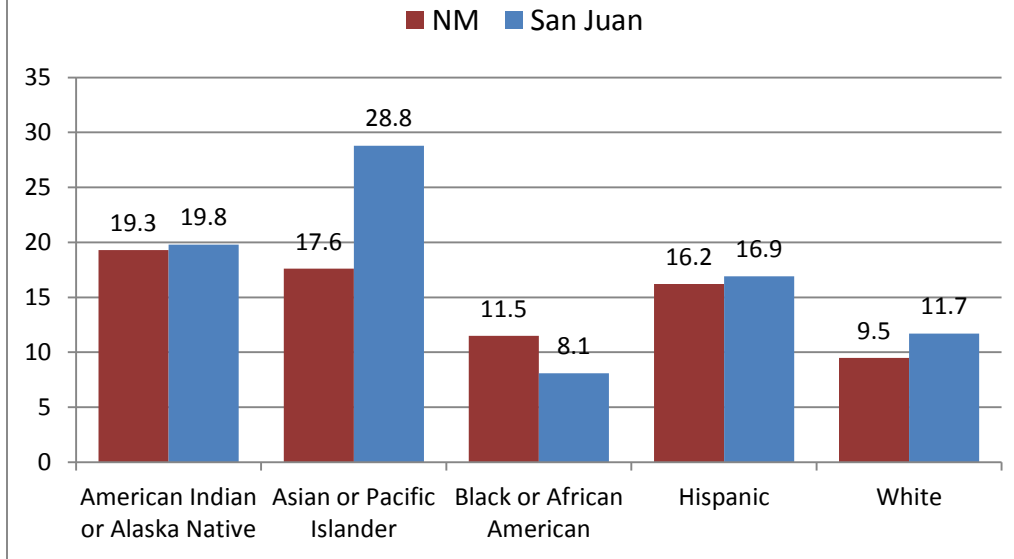The main codes for drug overdose are X40-X44, X60-64, X85.

Births

Births and Birth Rate, 2008-2012
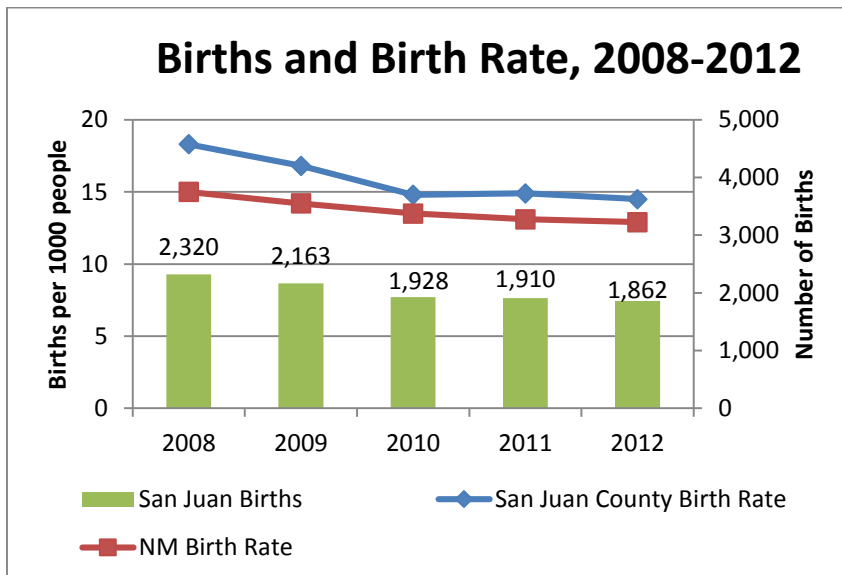
Number and Percentage of Births by Mother's Age

2008-2012		San Juan			NM	
Age	Births	Population	Rate	Births	Population	Rate
10 to 14	24	50181	0.5	255	711,772	0.4
15 to 17	450	30493	14.8	6,468	449,182	14.4
18 to 19	1023	20328	50.3	13,055	299,422	43.6
20 to 24	3275	43240	75.7	41,787	705,404	59.2
25 to 29	2913	46373	62.8	38,894	693,507	56.1
30 to 34	1639	41668	39.3	25,707	639,176	40.2
35 to 39	688	38794	17.7	11,816	624,147	18.9
40 to 44	151	37567	4	2,845	629,765	4.5
45 to 49	14	43645	0.3	188	715,236	0.3
50+	2	184417	0	22	3384155	0
Total	10,179			141,037		
Births to 15-19 year olds	1,473			19,523		
Percent to 15-19 yr. olds	14.5%	Rate	28.98	13.8%	Rate	26.08

Birth Rates by Mothers Age, 2008-12
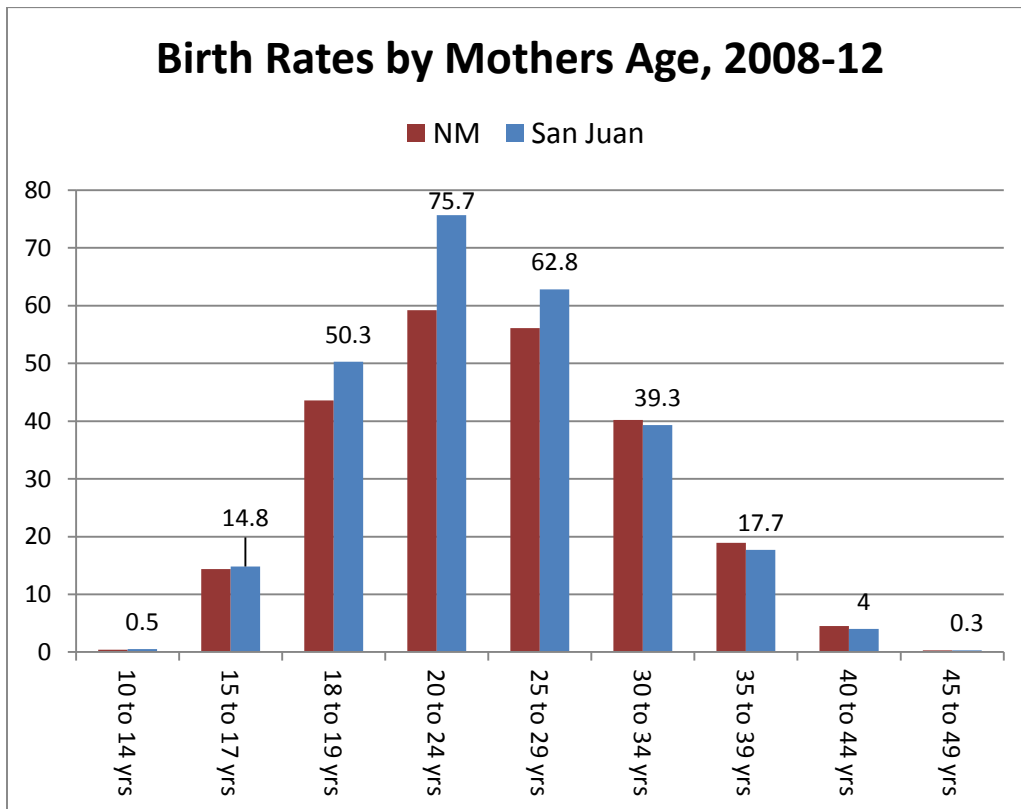
Birth Rates by Mothers Race/Ethnicity 2008-12

■ NM   ■ San Juan

American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black or African American	Hispanic	White
NM 19.3, San Juan 19.8	NM 17.6, San Juan 28.8	NM 11.5, San Juan 8.1	NM 16.2, San Juan 16.9	NM 9.5, San Juan 11.7

2008-12	San Juan				NM		
	Births	Population	Birth Rate	Pop. Avg	Births	Population	Birth Rate
American Indian or Alaska Native	4644	234548	19.8	46909.6	17517	906013	19.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	86	2987	28.8	597.4	2656	151115	17.6
Black or African American	39	4804	8.1	960.8	2405	209489	11.5
Hispanic	2054	121563	16.9	24312.6	77018	4755227	16.2
White	3277	278925	11.7	55785	40634	4267697	9.5
Total	10183	642828	15.8	128565.6	141060	10289540	13.7

Infant Mortality Rate, 2008-2012

Legend: San Juan — NM — Linear (San Juan)
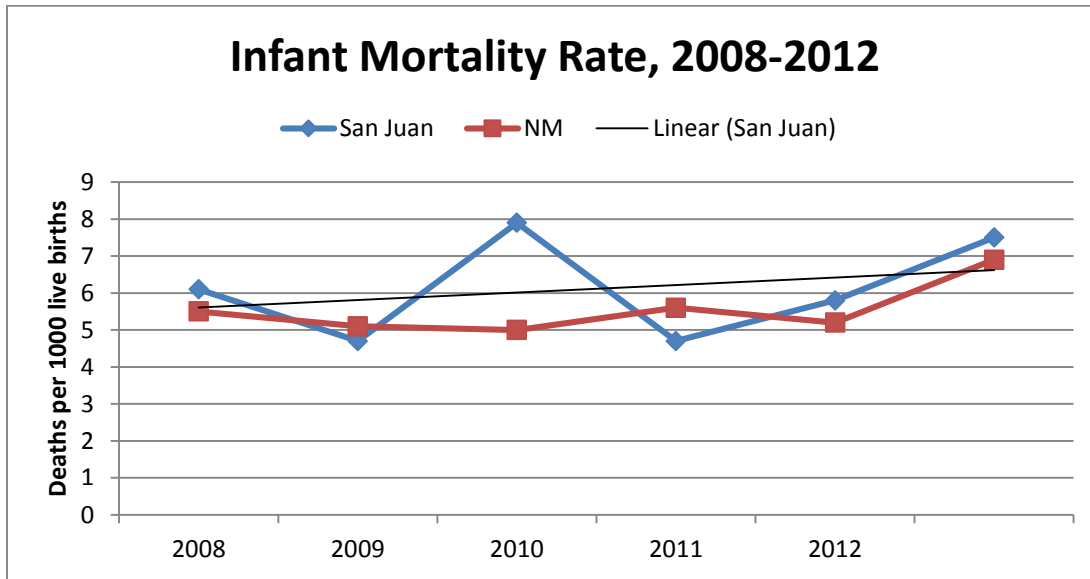
Infant Mortality Trend 2008-12

	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Juan County Infant Deaths	62	11	17	9	11	14
San Juan County Live Births	10,183	2,320	2,163	1,928	1,910	1,862
San Juan County Infant Death Rate	6.1	4.7	7.9	4.7	5.8	7.5
	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NM Infant Deaths	782	153	145	155	143	186
NM Live Births	141060	30154	28872	27793	27251	26990
NM Infant Death Rate	5.5	5.1	5	5.6	5.2	6.9

In San Juan County, 2008-2012, there were 62 infant deaths for 10,183 births, a rate of 6.1 per 1000 live births. This is higher than the NM rate. Infant mortality, often cited as a general indicator of well-being of a population, has increased in NM since 2010 after decreasing slightly from 2008-2009.

Infant Death Rates by General Cause 2006-12
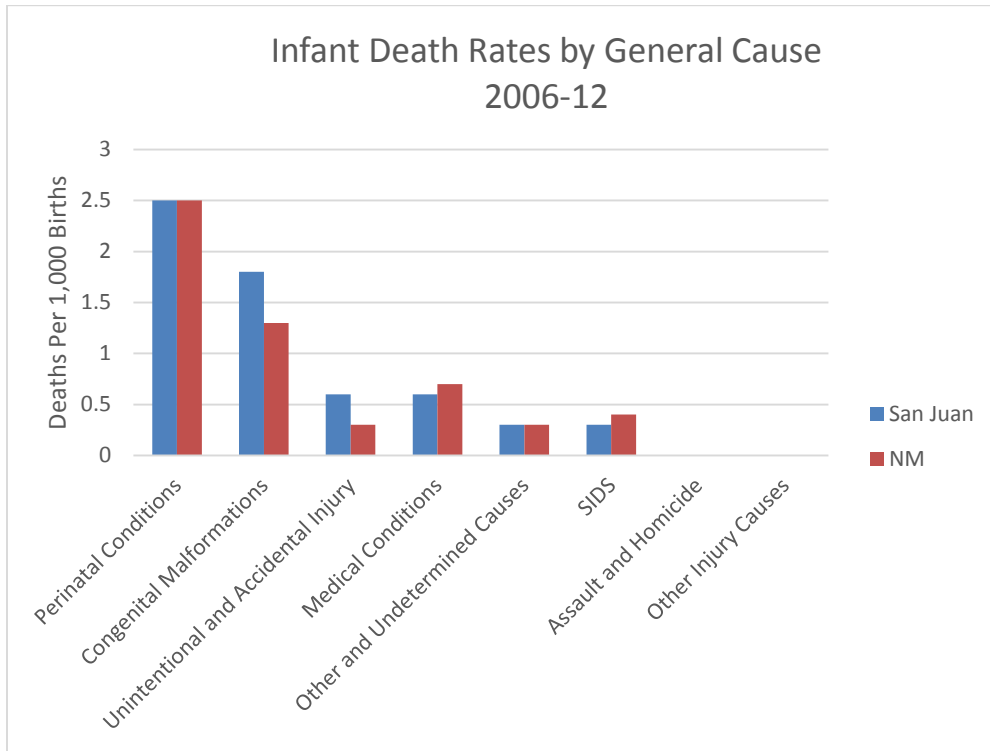
	NM			San Juan		
General Causes of Infant Death	Number of Deaths	Number of Live Births	Deaths Per 1,000 Births	Number of Deaths	Number of Live Births	Deaths Per 1,000 Births
Total	1137	201578	5.6	87	14613	6
Perinatal Conditions	500		2.5	36		2.5
Congenital Malformations	269		1.3	26		1.8
Unintentional and Accidental Injury	53		0.3	9		0.6
Medical Conditions	141		0.7	8		0.6
Other and Undetermined Causes	58		0.3	4		0.3
SIDS	74		0.4	4		0.3
Assault and Homicide	23		0.1			
Other Injury Causes	19		0.1			

Medical conditions refer to diseases and conditions of the infant
Perinatal Condition refer to short gestation and problems during pregnancy
and immediately after delivery
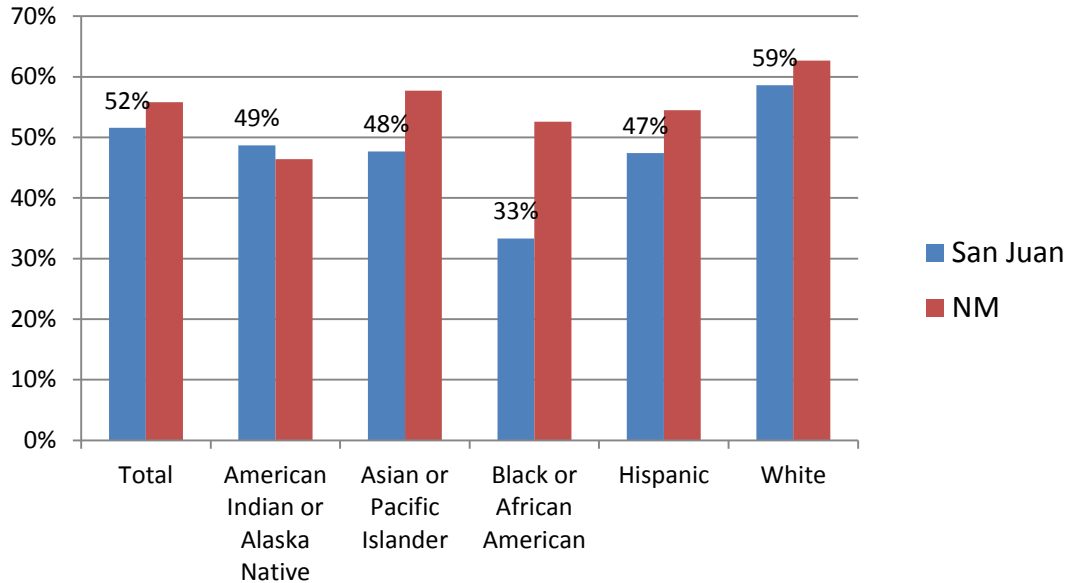SIDS--Sudden infant death syndrome.

Percentage Prenatal Care First Trimester, 2012
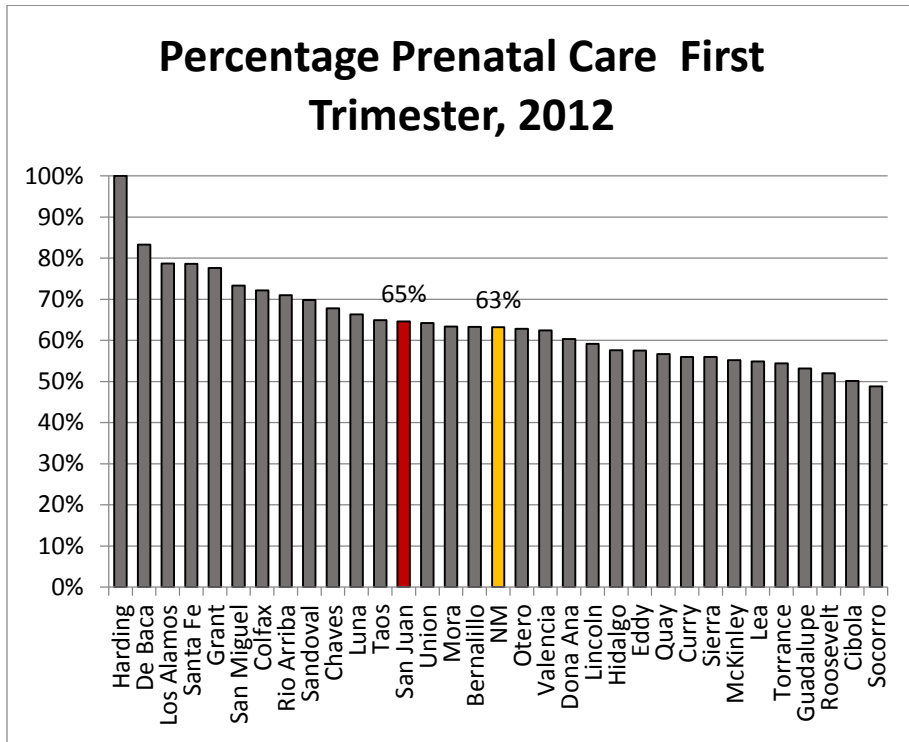
Prenatal care in the first three months helps catch problems early and affords opportunity for education of mothers. It also indicates access to health care services since prenatal care is available through Medicaid.

In the above chart, Harding and De Baca Counties had 5 and 12 births respectively, so their percentages may not be stable.

## Percentage of Mothers with Adequate Prenatal Care, 2005-2012

A bar chart comparing San Juan (blue) and NM (red) percentages across categories:

Category	San Juan	NM
Total	52%	56%
American Indian or Alaska Native	49%	46%
Asian or Pacific Islander	48%	58%
Black or African American	33%	53%
Hispanic	47%	55%
White	59%	63%

In this chart, higher is better. Whites and Asians begin prenatal care earlier than others.

Doctors recommend that mothers-to-be see their health care provider before the 13th week of pregnancy and to go back for at least 13 visits before birth.

The Kotelchuck Index combines when prenatal care began and the number of visits.   Adequate indicates the mother received at least 80% of the indicated number of visits for when her prenatal care began.

Access to SNAP and Health Insurance

Households Receiving SNAP/Food Stamp Benefit			
San Juan County		NM	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3,988	9.5%	97,304	13%

Health Insurance Coverage, 2008-12
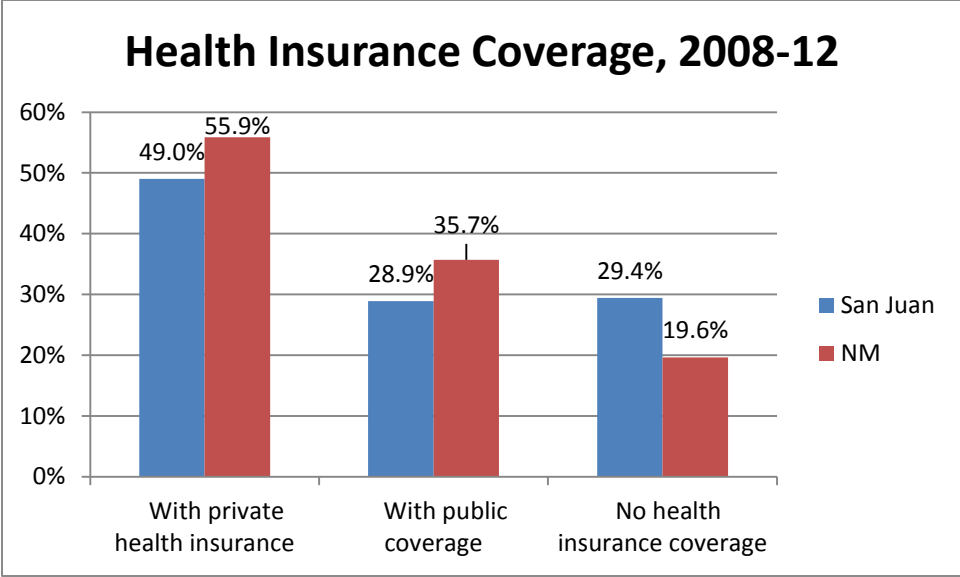
Source: American Community Survey, 2008-12, Table DP03

Health Resources

Health Resources, 2011

	San Juan County	NM
Population 2011	128,200	
Primary Care Physicians	17	1535
PCP per 100.000 people	61.5	73.7
Pediatricians	11	291
Pediatricians per 100,000 people under age 20	27.2	50.3
Obstetrician/Gynecologists	10	181
OB/GYM per 100,000 women	15.5	17.2
Psychiatrists	5	197
Psychiatrists per 100,000 people	3.9	9.5
Dentists	80	974
Dentists per 100,000 people	61.5	47.3
Short Term General Hospitals	2	41
STGH Beds	260	4,130
Federally Qualified Health Centers	1	100
Community Health Centers	7	152
School Based Health Centers	7	74
Medicare Beneficiaries	16,202	326,559
Percent of Population	12.6	15.7
Medicaid Beneficiaries	34,868	561,762
Percent of population	27.2	27

Area Health Resource File, HRSA.
http://arf.hrsa.gov/arfdashboard/HRCT.aspx

New Mexico Ranks 50th in Child Well-Being
2013 NM KIDS COUNT Profile
San Juan County

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	Children in Poverty 2010	Families in which Parents Lack Secure Employment 2010	Families with a High Housing Cost Burden 2010	Teens (16-19) Not in School and Not Working 2010
	26%	35%	Rent: 35% Own: 18%	14%
	NM Rate: 27%	NM Rate: 39%	NM Rate: Rent: 43% Own: 25%	NM Rate: 10%

EDUCATION	Children Attending Preschool 2010	Fourth Graders Proficient in Reading 2013	Eighth Graders Proficient in Math 2013	High School Students Graduating on Time 2013
	34%	Aztec: 42% Bloomfield: 38% Central: 36% Farmington: 49%	Aztec: 45% Bloomfield: 38% Central: 36% Farmington: 34%	Aztec: 67% Bloomfield: 64% Central: 72% Farmington: 71%
	NM Rate: 40%	NM Rate: 46%	NM Rate: 42%	NM Rate: 70%

HEALTH	Low Birth Weight Babies 2012	Children without Health Insurance 2011	Child and Teen Deaths per 100,000 2012	Teens who Binge Drink 2011
	6.2%	13%	Child (1-14): 7 Teen (15-19): 138	16%
	NM Rate: 7.6%	NM Rate: 10%	NM Rate: Child: 19 Teen: 69	NM Rate: 24%

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY	Children in Single Parent Families 2011	Families where Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma 2011	Children Living in High Poverty Areas 2011	Teen Births per 1,000 2012
	33%	18%	27%	44
	NM Rate: 36%	NM Rate: 16%	NM Rate: 21%	NM Rate: 45

Note: NA means data "not available"
Data provided by NM KIDS COUNT/NM Voices for Children for the NM Department of Health, 2014

VOICES kids
FOR CHILDREN count

Sources:

Children in Poverty: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B17006.
Children whose Parents Lack Secure Employment: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B17016.
Families with a High Housing (Rent) Cost Burden: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B25070.
Families with a High Housing (Ownership) Cost Burden: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B25091.
Teens Not in School and Not Working: American Community Survey, 2007-2011, Table 14005.
Children ages 3 to 4 Attending Preschool: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B14003.
Fourth Graders Proficient in Reading and *8th Graders Proficient in Math*: NM Public Education Department. Retrieved from: http://www.ped.state.nm.us/Assessment/Accountability/AcademicGrowth/NMSBA.html.
High School Students Graduating on Time: NM Public Education Department, 2013 4-Year Cohort Graduation Rates at: http://ped.state.nm.us/Graduation/index.html
Low Birth-Weight Babies: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Results for Percentage of Low Birth Weight Infants at: https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/BirthWtCnty/BirthWtLow.html
Children without Health Insurance: U.S. Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE), 2011.
Child Death Rate per 100,000: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Results for Crude Rates, Ages 1-14, deaths per 100,000 Measure at: https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRate.html
Teen Death Rate per 100,000: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Results for Crude Rates, Ages 15-19, deaths per 100,000 Measure at: https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/mort/MortCntyICD10/CrudeRate.html
Teens Who Binge Drink: NM Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, 2011, NM Department of Health and NM Public Education Department at: https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view_numbers/BingeDrinkYouth.Cnty.html.
Children in Single Parent Families: American Community Survey, 2006-2010, Table B09002.
Families where Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma: American Community Survey, 2007-2011, Table B17018.
Children Living in High Poverty Areas: 2011 data from the American Community Survey prepared by Population Reference Bureau for NM KIDS COUNT.
Teen (ages 15-19) Births per 1,000: NM Department of Health, IBIS Database, Query Criteria for the Adolescent Births, Girls Age 15-19 Measure (per 1,000) at:
https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/query/result/birth/AdolBirthCnty/AdolBirth15_19.html