

EXAMPLE NM-IBIS INDICATOR REPORT PAGES

Selected Community Health Status Indicators



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Teen Birth Rate

Why Is This Important?

Factors in New Mexico's high teen pregnancy rates are poverty, education, rural vs. urban population and access to services.

Poverty is one of the most important contributing factors to teenage pregnancy. In 2013, New Mexico ranked 2nd among all states and the District of Columbia in percentage of children living in poverty (30.1% of children age 0-17 in poverty).

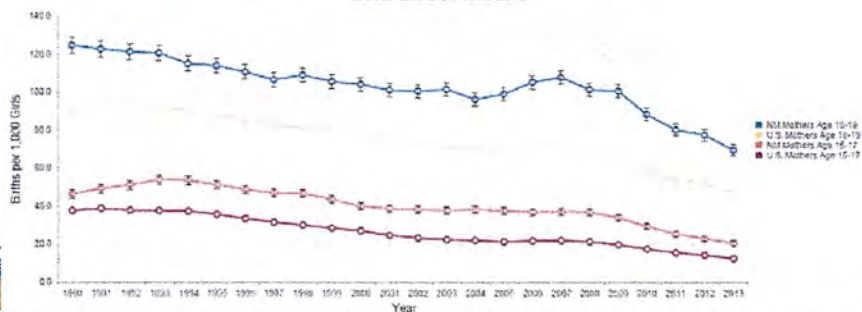
Teens who have dropped out of school are more likely to become pregnant and have a child than their peers who stay in school. The NM high school dropout rate in 2012 was 29.6%, compared to 24.5% nationally.

Teen parenthood is most common in rural areas.

There is a lack of access to family planning services with all but one of NM counties classified as a health professional shortage area.

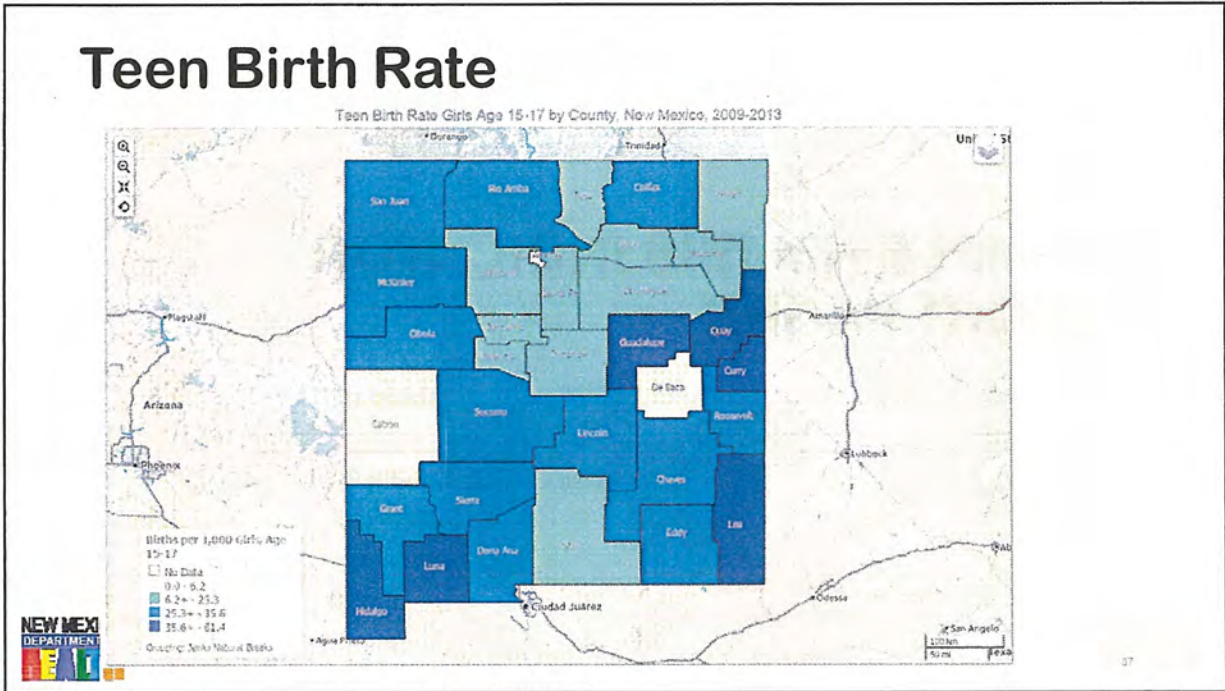
Chart

Teen Birth Rate, Girls Age 15-17 and 18-19 by Year and Mother's Age Group, New Mexico and U.S., 1990-2013



86

Teen Birth Rate



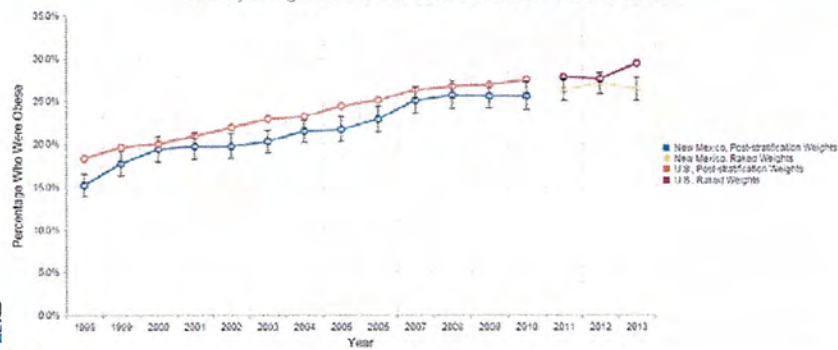
Obesity - Adult Prevalence

Why Is This Important?

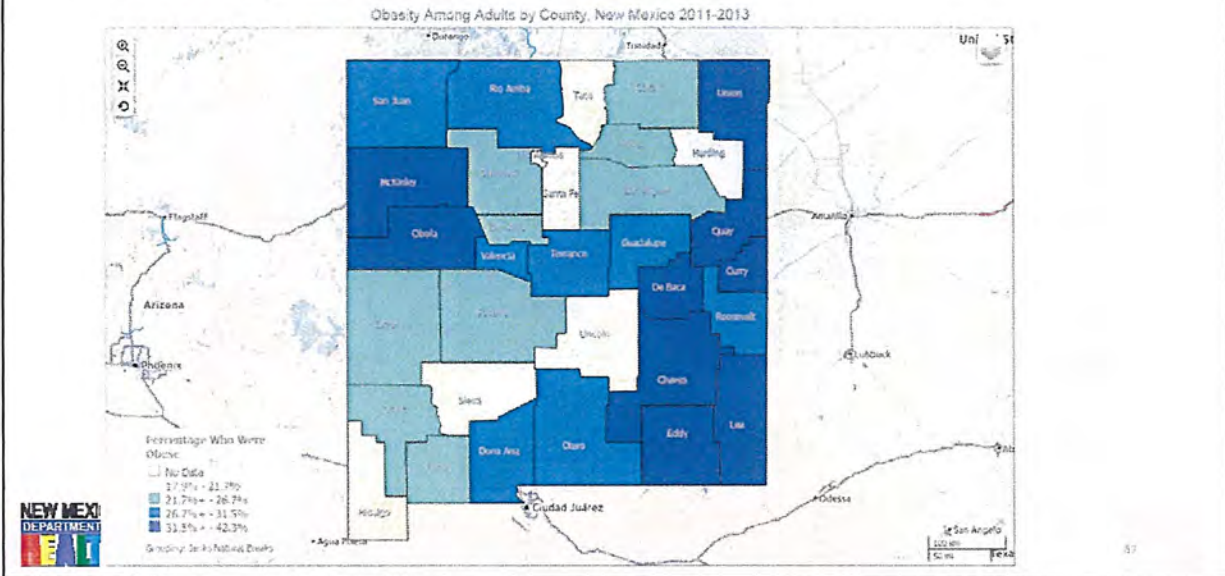
Obesity is associated with an increased risk for a number of chronic diseases, including heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and some cancers (endometrial, colon, kidney, esophageal, and post-menopausal breast cancer.) In both New Mexico and the United States, the percentage of adults who are obese, based on telephone survey data, has more than doubled since 1990. Excess weight also contributes to the development of arthritis, a chronic disease that is the leading cause of disability amongst adults in the nation and the state.

Chart

Obesity Among Adults New Mexico and U.S. 1998-2013 and U.S. 2012



Obesity - Adult Prevalence



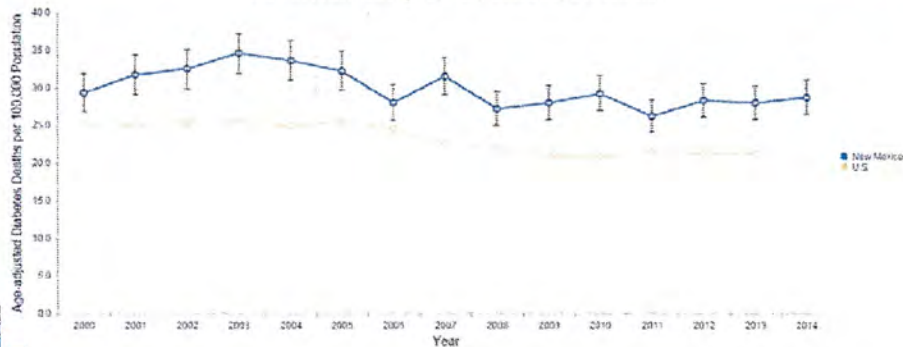
Diabetes Deaths

Why Is This Important?

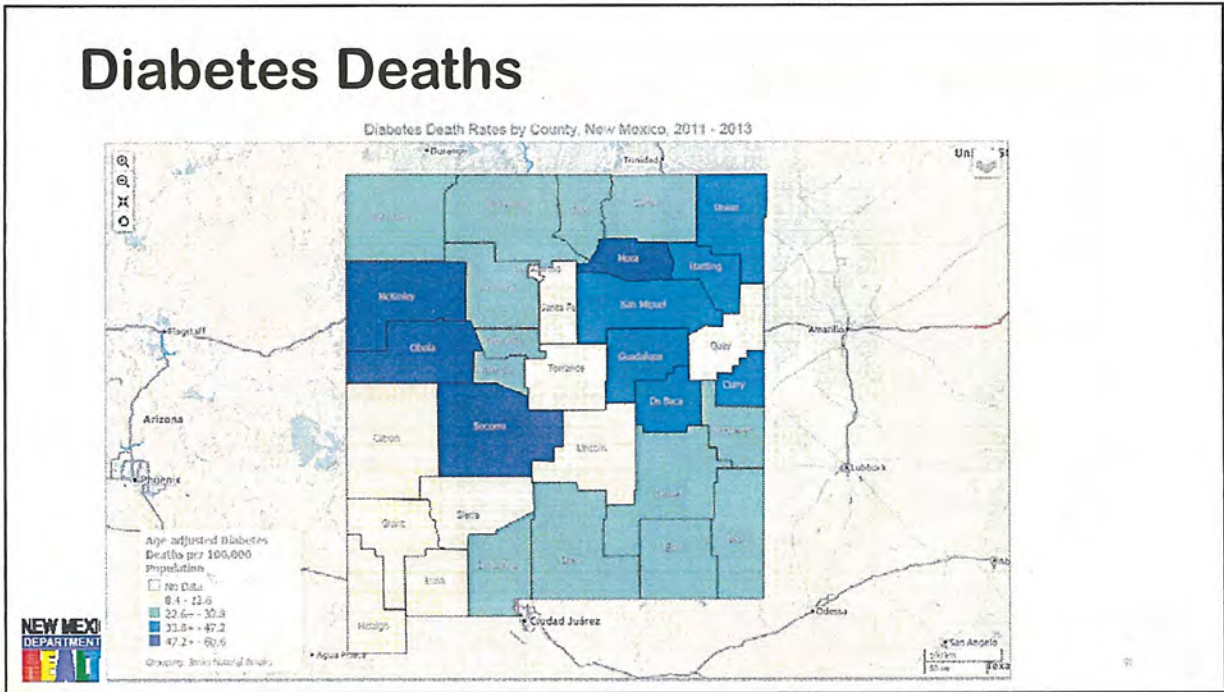
Diabetes is the 6th leading cause of death for New Mexicans and the 7th leading cause in the U.S. Diabetes complications, which are costly to individuals, families and to society, include premature death, cardiovascular disease, blindness, end stage kidney disease, and lower extremity amputations. People with diabetes are two to four times more likely to develop cardiovascular disease and stroke; about 65% of deaths in people with diabetes nationwide are due to these conditions. Costs of diabetes extend beyond medical costs, such as costs due to lower productivity, disability and loss of productive life due to premature death, and care-taking by family members. Effective and accessible diabetes prevention and management programs and resources are necessary to reverse the increasing rates of diabetes in our communities.

Chart

Diabetes Death Rates by Year: New Mexico and U.S. 2000-2014



Diabetes Deaths



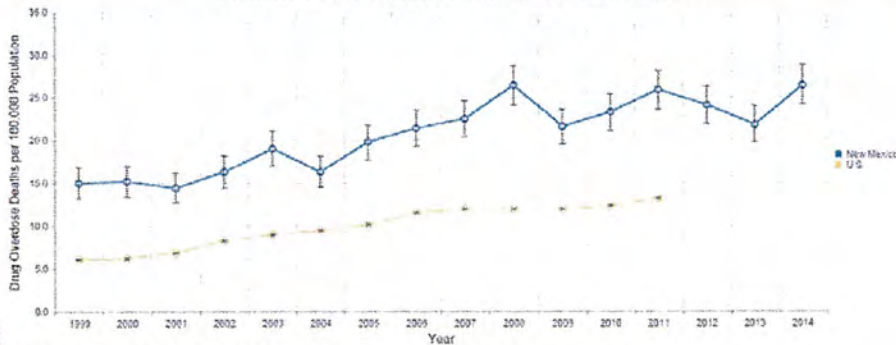
Drug Overdose Deaths

Why Is This Important?

New Mexico's drug overdose death rate has been one of the highest in the nation for most of the last two decades. New Mexico's death rate has more than tripled since 1990. While deaths due to illicit drugs have remained steady during the past decade, deaths due to prescription drugs (particularly opioid pain relievers) have increased dramatically. In addition to the high death rates, drug abuse is one of the most costly health problems in the U. S. In 2007, it was estimated that prescription opioid abuse, dependence, and misuse cost New Mexico \$90 million (based on a national methodology derived by Birnbaum et al. (2011). Societal costs of opioid abuse, dependence, and misuse in the United States. *Pain Medicine*, 12(4):657-667).

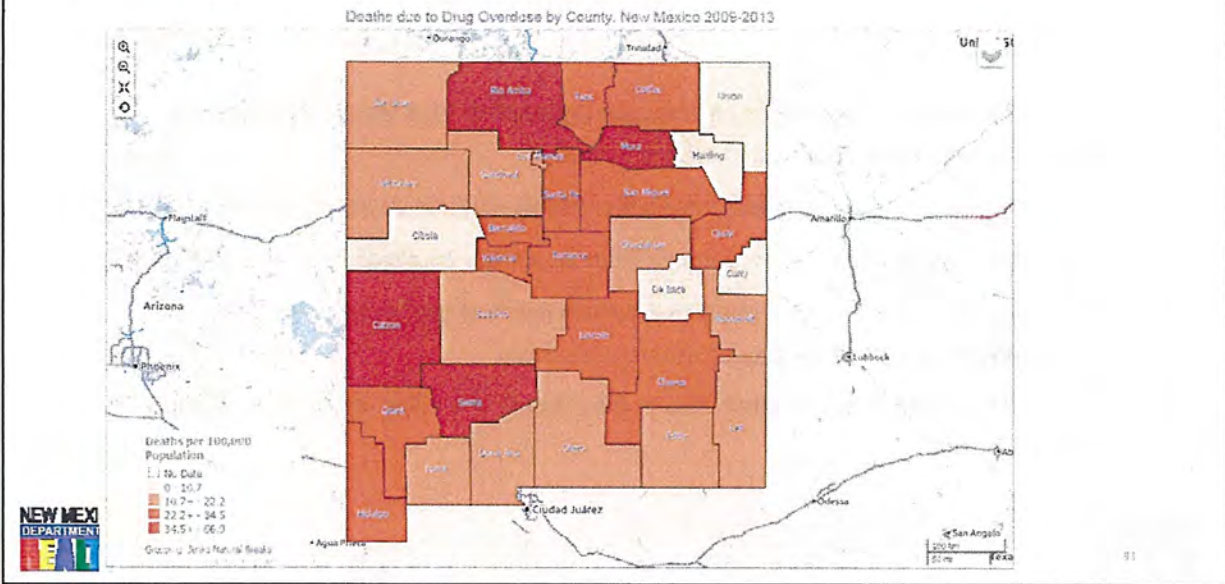
Chart

Deaths due to Drug Overdose by Year, New Mexico and U.S. 1999-2014



In 2013, New Mexico had the third highest total drug overdose death rate in the nation (most recent data available).

Drug Overdose Deaths



Chronic Pain Study

