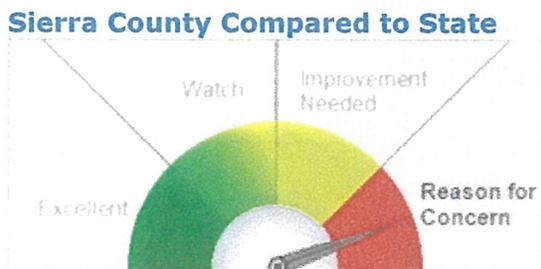


Sierra County Health Highlights Report

You are Here: [NM-IBIS](#) > [Indicator Reports](#) > [Community Highlight](#) > [Community](#) > current page

Indicator: General Health Status



*Description of Dashboard Gauge

Why Is This Important?

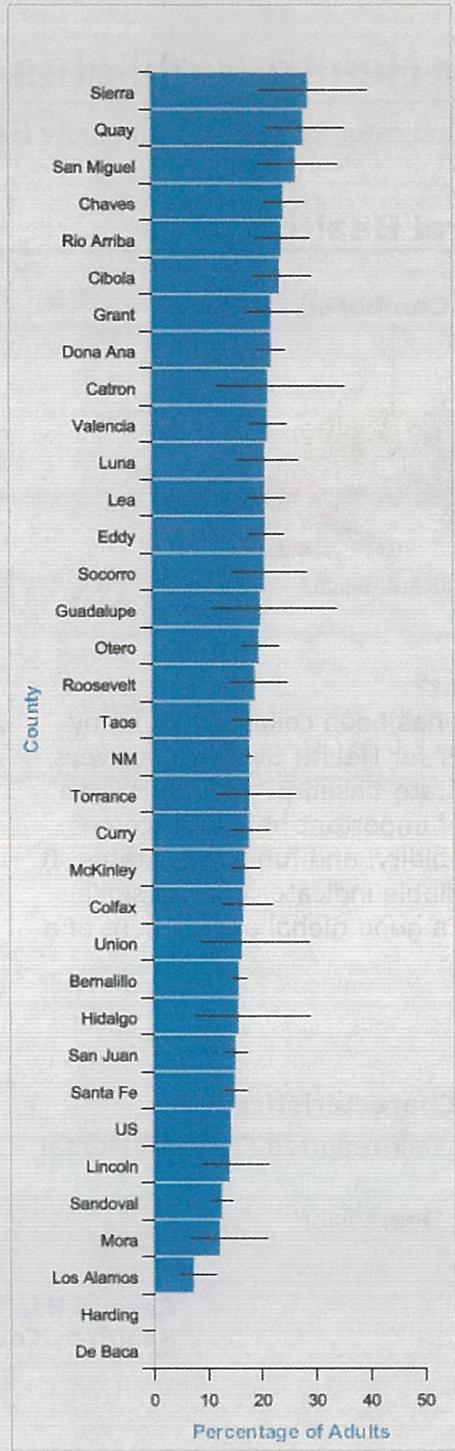
Self-rated health (SRH) has been collected for many years on National Center for Health Statistics surveys and since 1993 on the state-based BRFSS. SRH is an independent predictor of important health outcomes including mortality, morbidity, and functional status. It is considered to be a reliable indicator of a person's perceived health and is a good global assessment of a person's well being.

Related Indicators

Relevant Population Characteristics:

- Mental Health: Adult Self-reported Frequent Mental Distress
- Mental Health: Adult Depression

General Health Status: Self-reported Fair or Poor Health by County, New Mexico 2008-2010



Sierra County

29.0%

95% Confidence Interval

(19.9% - 40.2%)

Statistical Stability

Stable

New Mexico

17.9%

U.S.

14.2%

Note

Question Text: "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?" The data weighting method changed beginning in 2011. The two time periods (2010 and before versus 2011 and later) cannot be combined or compared. The county-level BRFSS data have been weighted to be representative of the New Mexico Health Region populations. Had the data been weighted to be representative of each county population, the results would likely have been different.

Data Sources

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, together with New Mexico Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau.

Measure Description for General Health Status

Definition: Percentage of adults aged 18 years and older who reported fair or poor general health.

Numerator: Number of survey respondents who reported fair or poor general health.

Denominator: Total number of survey respondents except those with missing, "Don't know/Not sure," and "Refused" responses.

Click on this link to jump to the complete indicator profile report for [General Health Status](#) (exits this community report).

Date Indicator Content Last Updated: 09/26/2013

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, New Mexico Department of Health, Epidemiology and Response Division, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau, Santa Fe, NM, 87502. Telephone: (505) 476-3595.

The information provided above is from the New Mexico Department of Health's NM-IBIS web site (<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>). The information published on this website may be reproduced without permission. Please use the following citation: "Retrieved Wed, 10 September 2014 from New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health Web site: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>".

Content updated: Thu, 21 Aug 2014 14:20:11 MDT

Indicator Report - Mental Health: Adult Depression

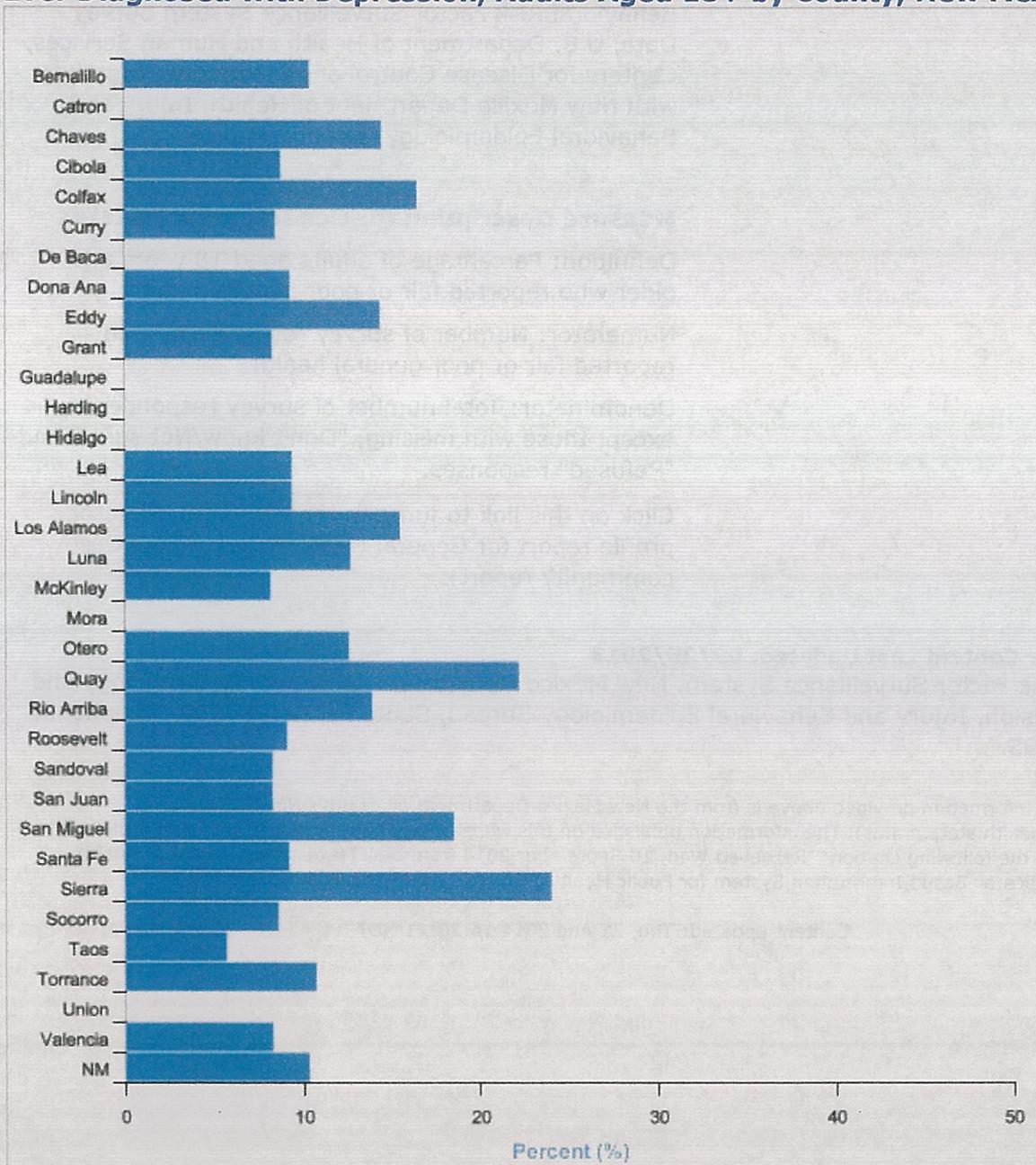
You are Here: [NM-IBIS](#) > [Health Topics](#) > current page

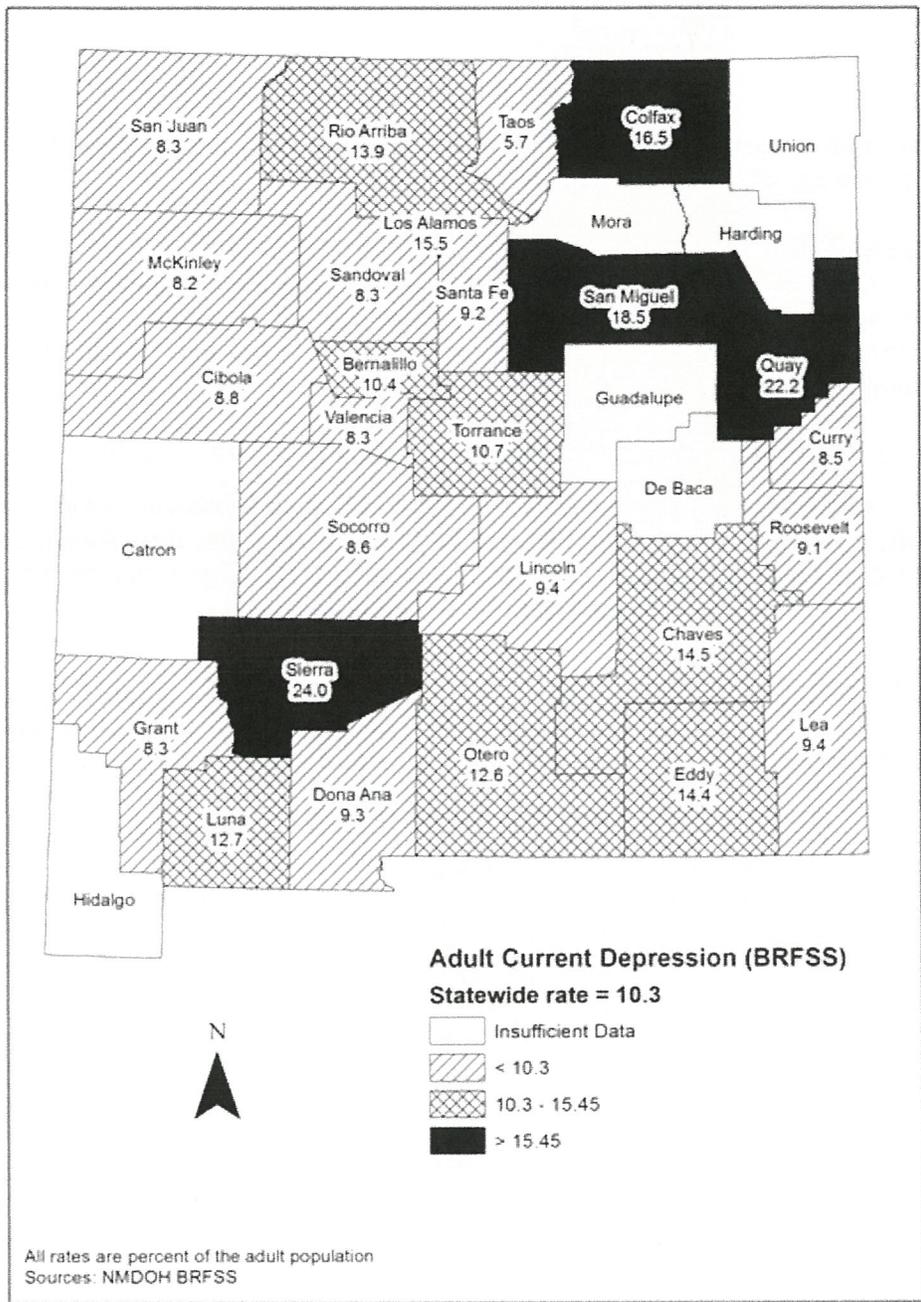
Why Is This Important?

Depression is one of the most prevalent and treatable mental disorders. Major depression is usually associated with co-morbid mental disorders, such as anxiety and substance use disorders, and impairment of a person's ability to function in work, home, relationship, and social roles.

Depression is also a risk factor for suicide and attempted suicide. In addition, depressive disorders have been associated with an increased prevalence of chronic medical conditions, such as heart disease, stroke, asthma, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, and obesity.

Ever Diagnosed with Depression, Adults Aged 18+ by County, New Mexico 2011





Data Notes

Responses are weighted to reflect the general New Mexico adult population.

Data Source

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, U.S. Department of Health and Human

Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, together with New Mexico Department of Health, Injury and Behavioral Epidemiology Bureau.

Other Views

- [by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico 2011](#)
- [by County and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2011](#)

Definition

Adult depression is defined as a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression) diagnosed by a health care professional.

How We Calculated the Rates

Numerator: Number of New Mexican adults (ages 18 and over) from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) who reported diagnosed depression.

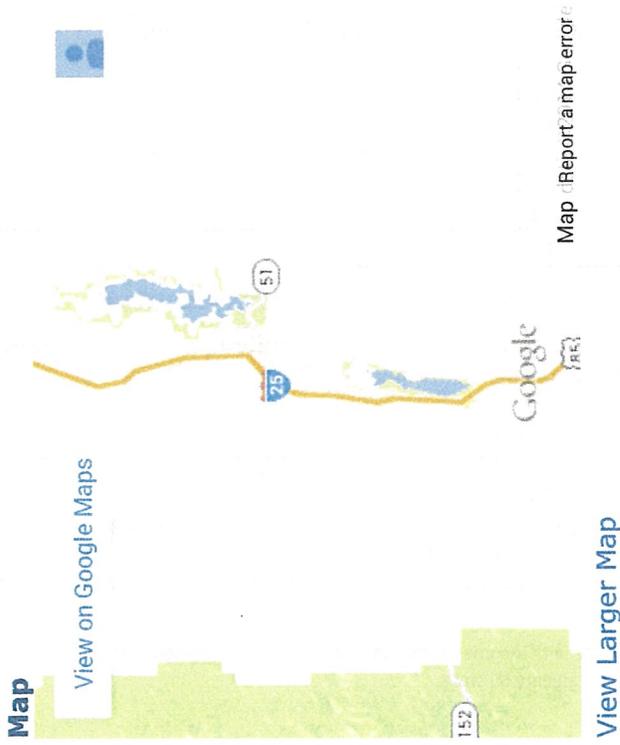
Denominator: Number of New Mexican adults (ages 18 and over) from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

Page Content Updated On 07/07/2014, Published on 07/10/2014

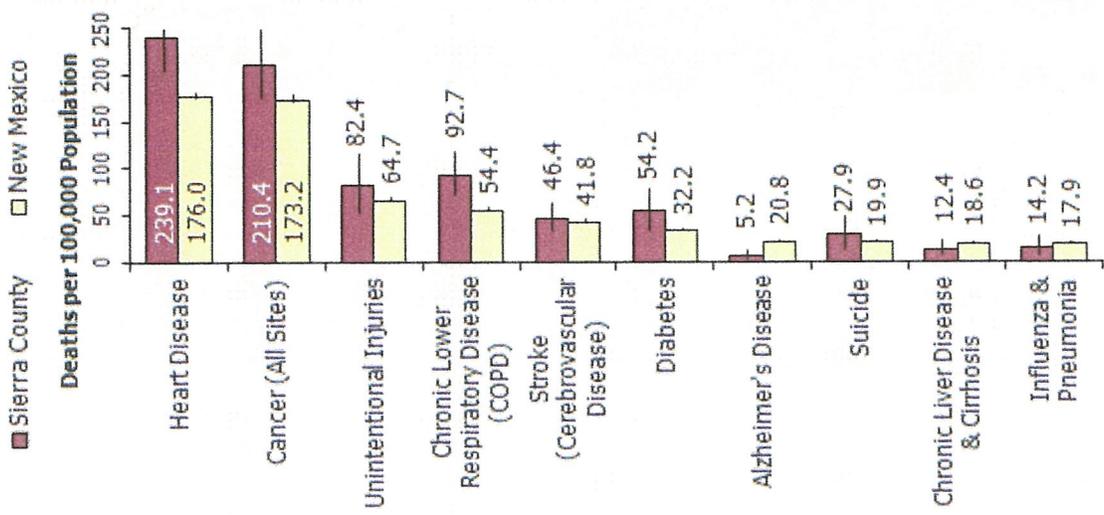
Substance Abuse Epidemiology, Epidemiology and Response Division, New Mexico Department of Health, 1190 St. Francis Dr., Room N-1103, Santa Fe, NM, 87502. Contact Laura Tomedi, Alcohol Epidemiologist, by telephone at (505) 476-1757 or email to Laura.Tomedi@state.nm.us.

The information provided above is from the New Mexico Department of Health's NM-IBIS web site (<http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>). The information published on this website may be reproduced without permission. Please use the following citation: "Retrieved Wed, 10 September 2014 from New Mexico Department of Health, Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health Web site: <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>".

Content updated: Thu, 21 Aug 2014 14:23:59 MDT



This report was produced by the New Mexico Department of Health, Community Health Assessment Program in collaboration with the University of New Mexico, Health Sciences Center, Office for Community Health. Additional information may be found in the [UNM County Health Report Cards](#).



Source: New Mexico Death Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Health Statistics, New Mexico Department of Health. Retrieved from New Mexico Department of Health, NM-IBIS website, <http://ibis.health.state.nm.us>, on 12/27/2011.



Map the Meal Gap 2013

New Mexico Food Insecurity by County in 2011¹



County	Population	Food insecurity rate ²	Estimated number food insecure individuals (rounded)	Income within the food insecure population ³		
				% below SNAP threshold of 165% poverty	% between 165% and 185% poverty	% above Nutrition Pgm threshold of 185% poverty
Bernalillo	655,306	17.1%	112,090	62%	7%	31%
Catron	3,687	15.5%	570	59%	15%	26%
Chaves	64,949	16.8%	10,910	78%	10%	13%
Cibola	27,316	18.2%	4,970	82%	9%	9%
Colfax	13,762	17.4%	2,400	71%	10%	19%
Curry	47,453	17.0%	8,080	74%	8%	18%
De Baca	2,020	14.1%	290	82%	14%	4%
Dona Ana	205,637	18.1%	37,280	84%	3%	13%
Eddy	53,228	13.2%	7,010	71%	11%	18%
Grant	29,684	15.8%	4,700	67%	9%	23%
Guadalupe	4,684	19.4%	910	67%	6%	27%
Harding	673	13.6%	90	70%	6%	25%
Hidalgo	4,953	17.5%	870	85%	0%	15%
Lea	63,690	15.1%	9,600	68%	9%	24%
Lincoln	20,476	13.8%	2,830	64%	13%	23%
Los Alamos	18,040	10.6%	1,910	22%	6%	72%
Luna	25,250	25.4%	6,400	79%	8%	13%
McKinley	71,290	21.2%	15,110	85%	14%	1%
Mora	4,878	18.2%	890	60%	0%	40%
Otero	63,494	17.6%	11,160	74%	9%	18%
Quay	9,000	17.1%	1,530	76%	13%	11%
Rio Arriba	40,216	15.4%	6,190	70%	7%	23%
Roosevelt	19,622	18.1%	3,560	83%	7%	9%
San Juan	128,160	17.5%	22,420	64%	12%	24%
San Miguel	29,300	18.1%	5,290	79%	1%	20%
Sandoval	128,280	15.3%	19,690	52%	9%	39%
Santa Fe	143,053	14.9%	21,270	59%	6%	35%
Sierra	11,925	16.0%	1,910	88%	11%	1%
Socorro	17,926	16.7%	3,000	79%	8%	13%
Taos	32,720	17.7%	5,800	68%	7%	25%
Torrance	16,391	18.7%	3,060	73%	14%	13%
Union	4,433	12.9%	570	71%	12%	17%
Valencia	75,640	16.5%	12,510	66%	8%	26%
State Total⁴	2,082,224	20.1%	417,780	55%	5%	39%

For additional data and maps by county, state, and congressional district, please visit www.feedingamerica.org/mapthegap.

Gundersen, C., Waxman, E., Engelhard, E., Satoh, A., & Chawla, N. Map the Meal Gap 2013: Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level. Feeding America, 2013. This research is generously supported by the Howard G. Buffett Foundation and The Nielsen Company.

¹Map the Meal Gap's food insecurity rates are determined using data from the 2001-2011 Current Population Survey on individuals in food insecure households; data from the 2011 American Community Survey on median household incomes, poverty rates, home ownership, and race and ethnic demographics; and 2011 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on unemployment rates.

²The statistical model for estimating food insecurity in 2013 differs slightly from the model used in 2012. The updated 2013 model includes "homeownership" in addition to the variables used in previous years to account for household assets and help produce more accurate estimates of food insecurity at the local level. For more information about these factors, please see the technical brief or supplemental methodology information on HungerNet.

³Numbers reflect percentage of food insecure individuals living in households with incomes within the income bands indicated. Eligibility for federal nutrition programs is determined in part by these income thresholds which can vary by state.

County	Population	Food insecurity rate ²	Estimated number food insecure individuals (rounded)	Income within the food insecure population ³		
				% below SNAP threshold of 165% poverty	% between 165% and 185% poverty	% above Nutrition Pgm threshold of 185% poverty

⁴Population and food insecurity data in the state totals row do not reflect the sum of all counties in that state. The state totals are aggregated from the congressional districts data in that state. All data in the state totals row pertaining to the cost of food or the "Meal Gap" reflect state-level data and are not aggregations of either counties or congressional districts.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 551

LECTURE 1

1.1. Introduction

1.2. The Hamiltonian

1.3. The Schrödinger Equation

1.4. The Wave Function

1.5. The Probability Density

1.6. The Expectation Value

1.7. The Uncertainty Principle

1.8. The Harmonic Oscillator

1.9. The Free Particle

1.10. The Tunneling Effect

1.11. The Barrier Penetration

1.12. The Reflection Coefficient

1.13. The Transmission Coefficient

1.14. The WKB Approximation

1.15. The Bohr-Sommerfeld Quantization

1.16. The Hydrogen Atom

1.17. The Fine Structure

1.18. The Zeeman Effect

1.19. The Lamb Shift