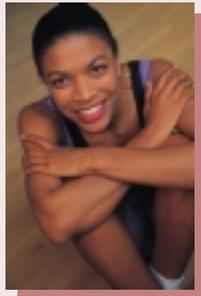


# NEW MEXICO



## WOMEN'S HEALTH PROFILE 2001

NEW MEXICO  
DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH

NMVRHS

New Mexico Vital Records  
and Health Statistics  
Public Health Division  
New Mexico Department of Health

New Mexico  
Commission on the Status  
of Women



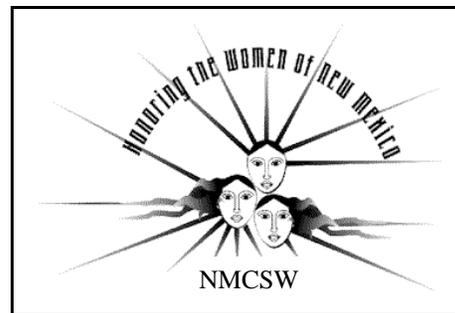
NMCSW



# 2001 NEW MEXICO WOMEN'S HEALTH PROFILE

Prepared by:  
Vital Statistics Epidemiology Section  
The State Center for Health Statistics at  
New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics  
Public Health Division  
New Mexico Department of Health

in Partnership with the  
New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women



**Dedicated to All New Mexico Women**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We also wish to extend sincere thanks to all the staff of New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics, especially Carole Duran, Mary Houdek, Melinda Roybal, and Carla Konwin.

We invite you to visit the Department of Health's web page to access select data at:

[www.health.state.nm.us](http://www.health.state.nm.us)

Click on "Programs and Services"

Then click on "Vital Records"

(Expanded Vital Records web page under development)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### New Mexico Population

New Mexico's female population is very different from that of the United States as a whole. Less than 48 percent of New Mexico's female population is Non-Hispanic White compared to nearly 72 percent of the United States female population. Hispanic Whites constitute nearly 39 percent of New Mexico's female population compared to only 10 percent of the United States female population. American Indian females are nearly 10 percent of New Mexico's female population compared to less than 1 percent of the female population in the United States. Compared to the United States, New Mexico has a higher percentage of children and young adults, while the United States has a higher percentage in the middle age groups.

### Occupation and Industry

New Mexico women in the workforce are more concentrated in the trade industry compared to New Mexico men and United States women. Forty-five percent of the entire female workforce is in either the trade or service industries. New Mexico females are concentrated in the administrative support and service occupations, while Nationally females are concentrated in the administrative support and professional specialty fields. New Mexico males are most highly concentrated in precision productions, craft and repair occupations.

### Education

Females constitute a majority of the students enrolled in public post-secondary institutions and tribal colleges. Women now receive a majority of the degrees at every level of public post-secondary institutions. Female high-school students are less likely to drop out than male students.

### Health Care Coverage

Nearly one-quarter of New Mexico women with health care coverage in 1998 were covered through a public program. Less than 8 percent of all women with health care coverage received coverage through a traditional indemnity (fee-for-service) or POS (point of service) program. Although most women had consistent health care coverage (78 percent), females constituted a majority of the adults without health care coverage.

### Women in Prison

Nearly 450 women were incarcerated in New Mexico in December, 2000. Of these, 64 percent were younger than 39 years old and 64 percent were sentenced to five or fewer years. Forty percent were in prison for drug-related offenses and over 80 percent were sexually and/or physically abused prior to incarceration.

### Birth and Fertility Rates

New Mexico has a unique population that translates into birth rates and fertility rates different from those of the United States. For every age group except the 30-44 year-old group, New Mexico has a higher birth rate than the United States. Among women of all ages, however, Non-Hispanic Whites and Hispanic Whites have lower fertility rates in New Mexico than nationally. Among teens (15-19) of all races New Mexico has a higher birth rate, but within race/ethnic group there is little difference between New Mexico and the United States. In 1998 44 percent of all births to New Mexico residents were to single mothers.

*Executive Summary — Continued*

**Levels of Prenatal Care**

New Mexico lags behind the United States in receipt of prenatal care. Whether one looks at the timing (when care began) or the adequacy of care (number of visits plus timing), New Mexico has a smaller proportion of mothers receiving early and adequate prenatal care. Nationally over 80 percent of births are to women beginning care in the first trimester; in New Mexico only slightly more than 60 percent of births are to women beginning care in the first stage of pregnancy.

**Unintended Births**

It is estimated that over 45 percent of the births in New Mexico are unintended at the time of conception. Nearly 60 percent of women with unintended pregnancies were not using contraception at the time of conception.

**Births Paid by Medicaid**

In 1997 nearly 40 percent of the births in New Mexico were covered by Medicaid. Nearly 50 percent of the births to mothers 20-24 years of age and 60 percent of births to teen mothers were paid by Medicaid.

**Breast and Cervical Cancer**

Breast and Cervical Cancers are treatable if caught at the early stages. Only slightly more than 50 percent of women 40 years of age and older have had a mammogram in the past year. From 1992-1996 over 4,000 New Mexico women were diagnosed with breast cancer and over 400 were diagnosed with cervical cancer.

**Sexually Transmitted Disease**

Chlamydia is the most prevalent sexually transmitted disease among women. In 1999 over 4,000 cases of Chlamydia and 500 cases of gonorrhea were reported among New Mexico females, with nearly 75 percent occurring among females aged 15-24. Since tracking began in 1983, 261 female residents have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. The most prevalent modes of HIV/AIDS transmission have involved heterosexual sex or injection drug use.

**Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence is a serious problem in New Mexico. In 1998 the New Mexico Domestic Violence Data Central Repository was established. Although not all law enforcement agencies report to the Central Repository and not all victims file reports with law enforcement agencies, there were over 21,000 reports of domestic violence made to the Central Repository by law enforcement agencies in 1999. Females constituted nearly 75 percent of the victims and males over 77 percent of the suspects. In 62 percent of the cases no arrests were made.

**Conditions Related to Aging**

Six percent of New Mexico female residents are diabetic; twenty-six percent of females who have had their cholesterol checked have high cholesterol; and 21 percent who have had their blood pressure taken have high blood pressure. In 1999 less than 50 percent of females 65 years of age and older had ever received a pneumonia vaccination, and thirty percent had not received a flu shot within the last 12 months.

*Executive Summary — Continued*

**Physical and Mental Health Status**

Slightly more than 50 percent of New Mexico women report Excellent or Very Good Health Status. Nine percent report that poor health limited their activities for eight or more days a month.

**Behavioral Risk Factors**

Behavior has a major impact on health. Twenty percent of New Mexico females smoke and another 6 percent indulge in binge drinking.

**Physical Activity and Nutrition**

Based on a Body Mass Index (BMI) of  $> 27.3$ , 31 percent of New Mexico females are overweight, and almost one-fourth are physically inactive.

**Hospital Discharge Data**

Females below the age of 45 are most frequently hospitalized for birth and/or pregnancy-related reasons. Respiratory-related diagnoses become the leading cause of hospitalization by the age of 45, and by age 65, pneumonia leads. New Mexico females have a discharge rate for complications of pregnancy much higher than the national rate, making complications of pregnancy the most frequent discharge diagnosis among New Mexico females. The second most frequent discharge diagnosis for New Mexico females (and the most frequent for U. S. females) is diseases of the circulatory system. New Mexico females have a lower average length of stay, regardless of discharge diagnosis, than females in the Nation as a whole.

**Mortality**

Infants and adults age 45 and older have lower age-specific death rates in New Mexico than in the United States. Unfortunately, during the childhood and young adult years, New Mexico's death rates exceed those of the United States. From age 1 through age 44, accidental death is the leading cause for New Mexico's females. From age 45, the two leading causes of death are heart disease and malignant neoplasms (cancers). As most deaths occur in the older age groups, heart disease and cancer rank first and second as the leading causes of death for all New Mexico female race/ethnic groups. Cerebrovascular disease ranks third for all race/ethnic groups except for American Indian and Non-Hispanic White women. Diabetes is among the five leading causes of death for New Mexico Hispanic White, Black, and American Indian women. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a leading cause of death for all New Mexico women and for White Non-Hispanic women.



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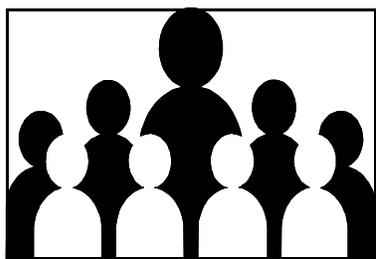
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# POPULATION



**Table 1.1**  
**Female Population by Selected Ages**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1999 Population Estimates**

<i>Age</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>United States</i>
15-19	70,506	9,597,000
20-44	306,078	50,510,000
15-44	376,584	60,107,000
65-74	59,280	10,020,000
75 and older	52,065	10,210,000

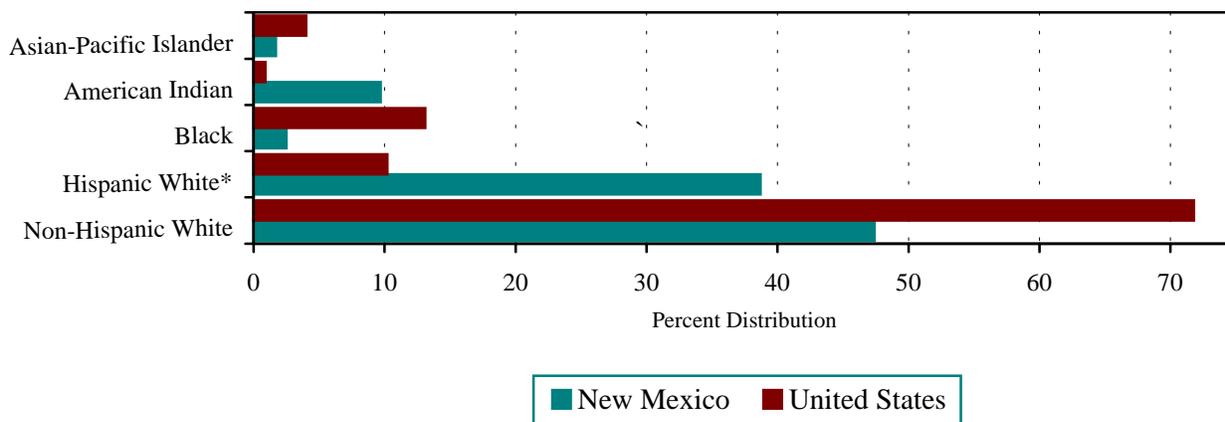
**Table 1.2**  
**Female Population**  
**Distribution by Race/Ethnicity**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1999 Population Estimates**

	<i>New Mexico</i>		<i>United States</i>	
	<i>Females</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Non-Hispanic White	419,942	47.5	100,087,000	71.8
Hispanic White	341,612	38.7	14,188,000	10.2
Black	22,271	2.5	17,418,000	13.1
American Indian	85,904	9.7	1,030,000	0.9
Asian and Pacific Islander	14,067	1.6	5,303,000	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>883,796</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>139,414,000</b>	<b>100</b>

\* For US only: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

Compared to the United States, New Mexico has higher proportions of Hispanic White and American Indian females, and much lower proportions of Black and Non-Hispanic White females. Although not a large gap, the proportion of Asian and Pacific Islanders in New Mexico is also smaller than the United States' proportion.

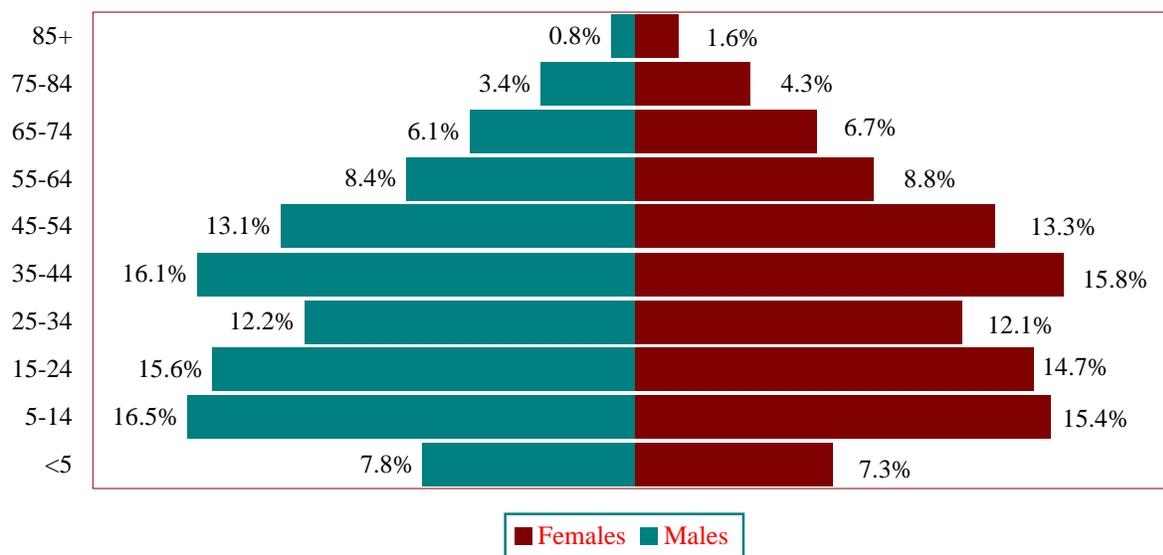
**Figure 1.1**  
**Race and Ethnic Distribution of Females**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1999 Population Estimates**



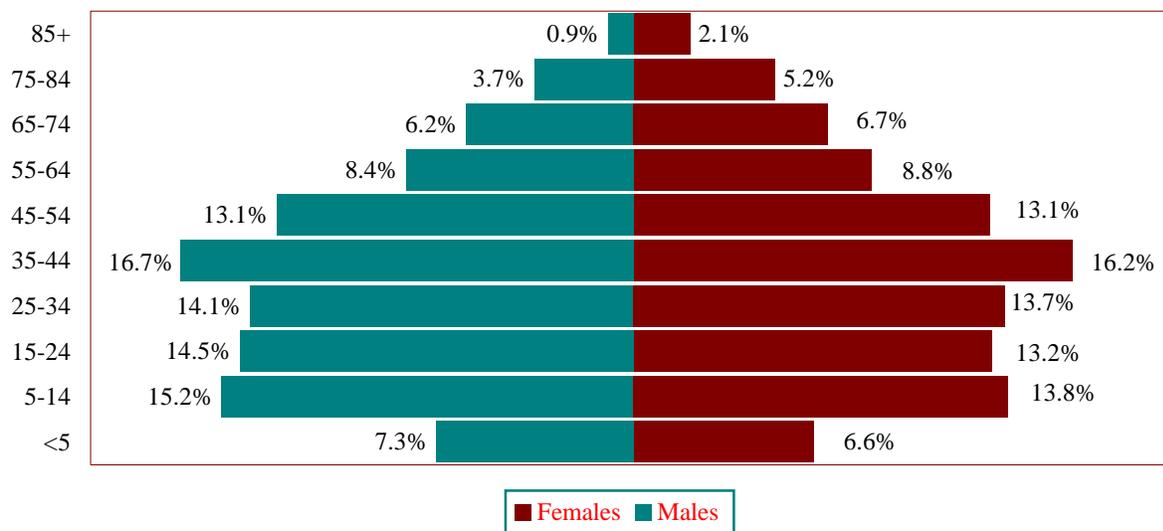
\* For US only: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be any race.

Chart prepared by New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics. NM data source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division. Administrative Records and Methodology Research Branch; **September 2000 release**, through UNM, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. US data source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division. Population Projections Branch; **November 2000 release**.

**Figure 1.2**  
**New Mexico Population**  
**1999**



**Figure 1.3**  
**United States Population**  
**1999**

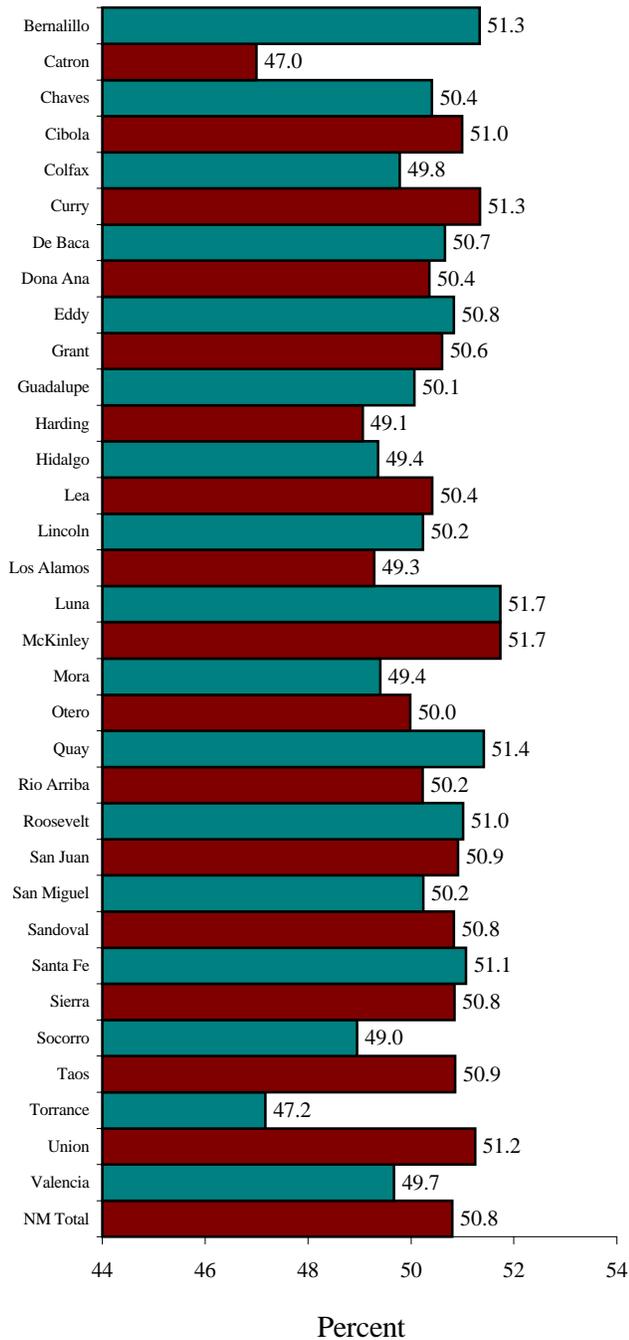


Population pyramids for New Mexico and the United States show that for both New Mexico and the United States males outnumber females at the younger ages, and females outnumber males at the older ages. Compared to the United States, New Mexico has a higher percentage of children and young adults, while the United States has a higher percentage in the 25-44 year-old range. Consequently, New Mexico has a proportionately larger dependent population relative to the United States, while the United States has a proportionately higher population of working-age adults.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

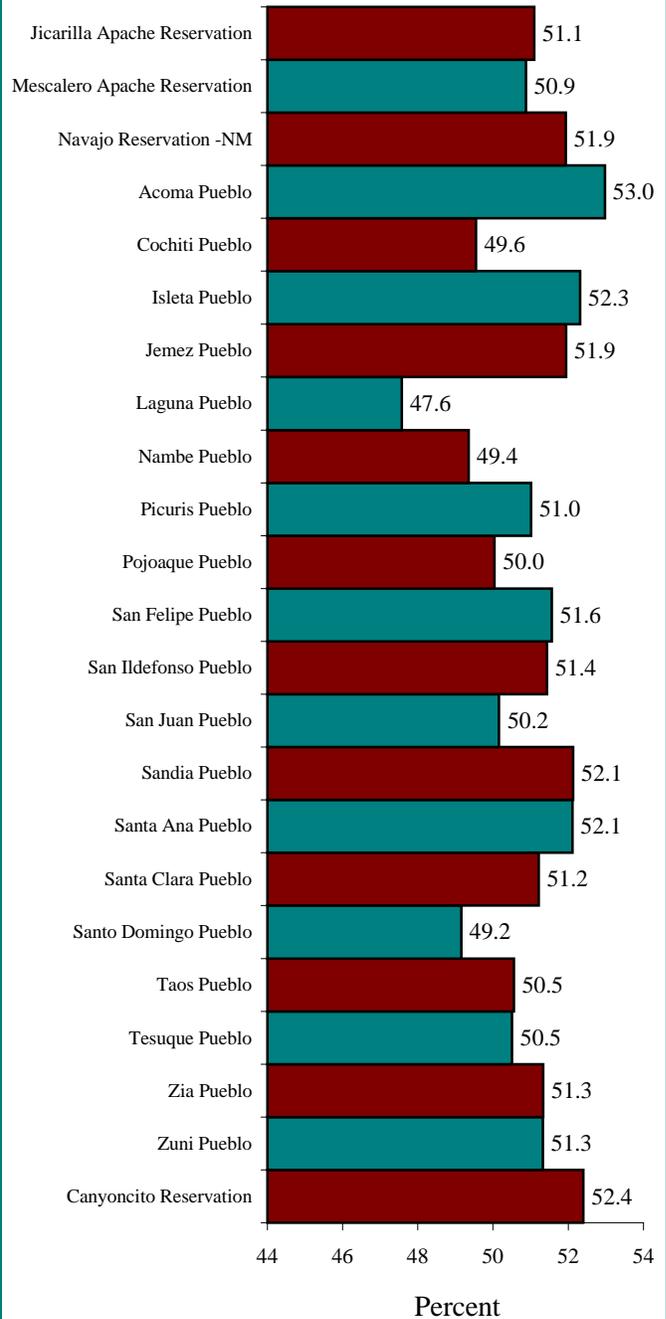
Charts prepared by New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics. NM data source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division. Administrative Records and Methodology Research Branch; **September 2000 release**, through UNM, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. US data source: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division. Population Projections Branch; **November 2000 release**.

**Figure 1.4**  
**Percent Female Population**  
**By County**  
**1999**



Source: Graph prepared by New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics using data from the US Bureau of the Census, released **September 2000**, through the UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research.

**Figure 1.5**  
**Percent Female Population on**  
**American Indian Lands**  
**1990**



Note: Not all residents living on American Indian lands are American Indian.

Source: Graph prepared by New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics using data from the US Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

# ECONOMIC DATA

**Table 2.1**  
**1995 Distribution of New Mexico Workforce**  
**by Industry and Gender**

Industry	Percent of Work Force	
	Male	Female
Construction	10.0	0.9
Manufacturing	6.6	5.0
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	6.3	2.6
Trade	17.3	20.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.7	5.6
Services	15.8	24.8
Government	20.5	26.6
Agriculture	3.4	1.8
All Other Industries	17.4	12.5

**Table 2.2**  
**1995 Distribution of Female Private**  
**Non-Agricultural Workforce by Industry**

Industry	Percent of Work Force	
	US	NM
Construction	3.1	1.4
Manufacturing	14.9	8.2
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	4.6	4.2
Trade	27.1	33.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10.2	9.1
Services	41.4	40.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: *New Mexico Women in the Workforce, October 1997*: New Mexico Department of Labor.

## Earnings Distribution

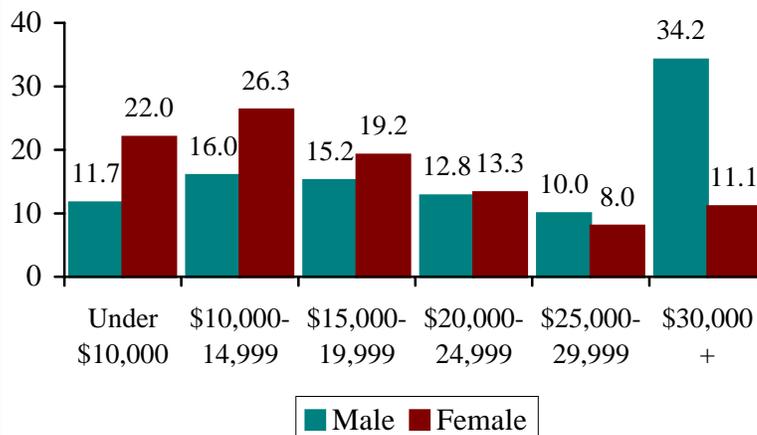
In 1999, the average annual salary of US women was 83 cents for every dollar earned by men.

## Poverty Levels

In 1997, the estimated household income in New Mexico was \$30,836. In the same year the percent of New Mexicans in poverty was 19.3 and the percent under the age of 18 in poverty was 27.5.

Source: US Census Bureau. Estimates of 1997 income reported in the March 1998 Current Population Survey.

**Figure 2.1**  
**Percent Distribution of Earnings by Gender**  
**New Mexico: 1990**



Source: *Women Workers in New Mexico*, Derived from 1990 US Census Data, New Mexico Department of Labor.

**Table 2.3**  
**1995 Distribution of New Mexico Workforce**  
**by Occupation and Gender**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>% of Work Force</i>	
	Male	Female
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	14.1	12.3
Professional Specialty	14.3	16.0
Technicians & Related Support	3.2	3.0
Sales	10.1	12.7
Administrative Support including Clerical	3.7	25.3
Service Occupations	11.7	20.4
Precision Productions, Craft & Repair	19.5	3.4
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	4.0	3.0
Transportation & Material Moving	8.0	1.2
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	6.9	1.2
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	4.5	1.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 2.4**  
**1995 Distribution of Female Workforce**  
**by Occupation, New Mexico and United States**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>% of Work Force</i>	
	US	NM
Executive, Administrative & Managerial	12.5	12.3
Professional Specialty	19.1	16.0
Technicians & Related Support	3.8	3.0
Sales	12.3	12.7
Administrative Support including Clerical	26.1	25.3
Service Occupations	17.3	20.4
Precision Productions, Craft & Repair	1.6	3.4
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	4.4	3.0
Transportation & Material Moving	0.7	1.2
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers & Laborers	1.3	1.2
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	0.8	1.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**NM Women/NM Men—Occupation (1995)**

“Analysis of the New Mexico labor force in terms of occupation shows that there are substantial differences in the percentage of women in comparison to men in certain fields. Women hold a distinct lead in the administrative support (including clerical) field. At the same time, 19.5% of the male work force is in the fields of precision production, craft and repair, compared to 3.4% of the women’s work force.”

**NM Women/US Women—Occupation**

While women in both New Mexico and the United States are most highly concentrated in administrative support and service occupations, the proportion of women in these jobs is higher in New Mexico than the United States. Nationally, a higher proportion of women are in professional specialty fields than in the State. Although the numbers are small, the percent of New Mexico women in farming, forestry and fishing occupations is almost twice that of the United States.

Source: *New Mexico Women in the Workforce, October 1997*: New Mexico Department of Labor.

# EDUCATION

**Table 3.1**  
**New Mexico Higher Education Enrollment**  
**1999**

<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>Females as % of Enrollment</b>
<b>Public Post-Secondary</b>	
—Universities	56.0
—Two-Year	60.0
—Total Public	58.0
<b>Private and Tribal Institutions</b>	
—Tribal Colleges	60.6
—Regionally Accredited Universities	40.2
—Nationally Accredited Licensed Schools	44.2
—Licensed Private Schools	9.2
—Total Private/Tribal	25.8



## Completion of Degree Programs

**“Women continue to increase their representation among degree recipients . . . . In 1998—1999, women earned 65 percent of the associate degrees awarded, 60 percent of the bachelor’s degrees, 60 percent of the master’s degrees, and 52 percent of the doctoral and professional degrees.”**

**Table 3.2**  
**Certificate and Degree Recipients**  
**Public Post Secondary**  
**1998**

<b>Certificate and Degree</b>	<b>Females as % of Recipients</b>
Associate Degree	64.9
Bachelor’s Degree	59.6
Master’s Degree & Post-Master’s Certificate	60.1
Doctoral and Professional	51.7

Source: *The Condition of Higher Education in New Mexico, Fall 1999*. New Mexico Commission on Higher Education, Santa Fe, NM, November 1999.

Source: *The Condition of Higher Education in New Mexico, Fall 1999*. New Mexico Commission on Higher Education, Santa Fe, NM, November 1999.

**Table 3.3**  
**Education/Secondary School**  
**1998—1999**

	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>
Percent Public School Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	48.5	51.5
Dropout Percentage (Grades 9-12) <sup>2</sup>	6.3	7.7

1 *New Mexico Facts About Education 1994/1999*: New Mexico State Department of Education, Santa Fe, NM, January 2000.

2 Abeyta, Peter and Borgrink, Henry. Dropout Study 1998-99, New Mexico State Department of Education, Santa Fe, NM, August, 2000.

# INSURANCE COVERAGE



## Health Care Coverage by Gender and Marital Status

“Gender appears to have no significant effect on health care coverage. The difference in the proportions of uninsured women (14.7% and men 13.3%) is miniscule. On the other hand, marital status appears to be significantly associated with health care coverage. Those who have never been married had the highest likelihood of being uninsured in 1998. One in four respondents who have never been married had no coverage at all in 1998, compared to one in ten who were married at the time of the survey.”

**Table 4.1  
Adults Without Health Care Coverage  
1998**

	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Adults Without Health Care Coverage	59.8%	40.2%
Adults Who Reported They Could Not Afford Health Care Coverage	60.4%	39.6%

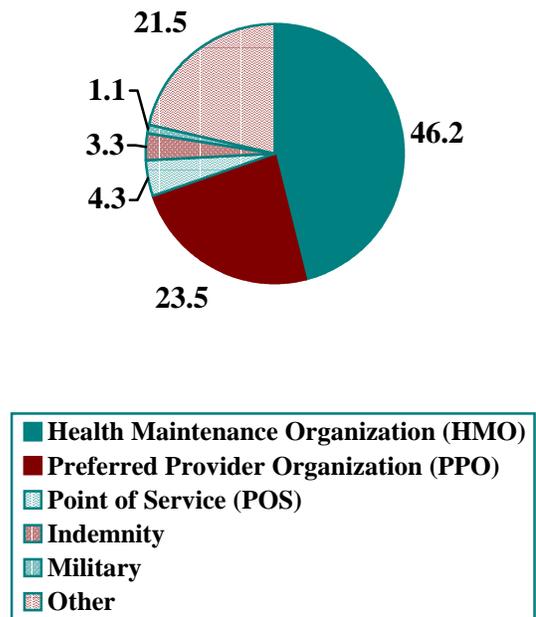
**Table 4.2  
Primary Health Care Program  
Of New Mexico Women with Coverage  
1998**

<b>Primary Health Care Program</b>	
Public	24.8%
Private	75.2%

**Table 4.3  
Health Care Coverage Status  
Of New Mexico Women  
1998**

No Health Care Coverage	14.7%
Covered Part of Year	7.3%
Covered Year Round	78.0%

**Figure 4.1  
Characteristics of Health Coverage for New  
Mexico Women  
1998**

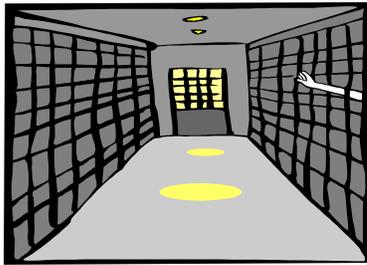


Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Reynis, Lee A., Alcantara, Adelamar. *Health Care Coverage and Access in New Mexico, An Analysis of the 1999 Health Policy Commission (HPC) Statewide Household Survey of Health Care Coverage*, March 2000. Prepared by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, under contract to the HPC.

# WOMEN IN PRISON

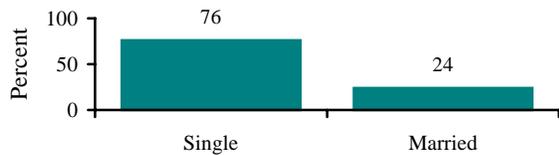
New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) Custody



## Mothers in Prison

In a recent study of incarcerated women in New Mexico, 94% of the surveyed inmates were mothers and 88% were single mothers. Nationally, 75% of female inmates are single mothers. "The Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 requires that states terminate the parental rights of any child in foster care for 15 months out of any 22 month period if the parent is unable to assume custody of the child. Single mothers who are not out of prison within 1 year, whose children are in foster care, risk losing their parental rights. Consequently, incarcerated mothers may fear placing their children in foster care." (*Angie Vachio, Peanut Butter and Jelly Family Services, Inc.*) In the New Mexico study, 48% of the mothers did not know where their children were living at the time of the interview.

**Figure 5.1**  
**Marrital Status of Women in Prison**  
**1998**



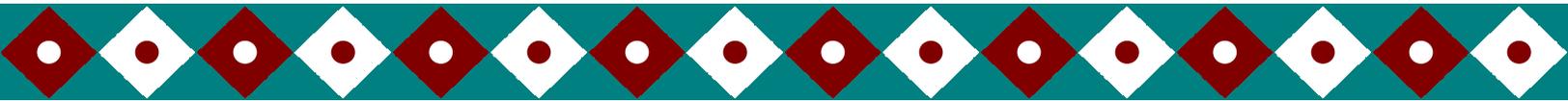
*Women in New Mexico's Prisons: A Portrait*, conducted by Peanut Butter and Jelly Family Services, Inc., 1998.

**Table 5.1**  
**Crime Categories of Women in NMCD Custody**  
**December 2000**

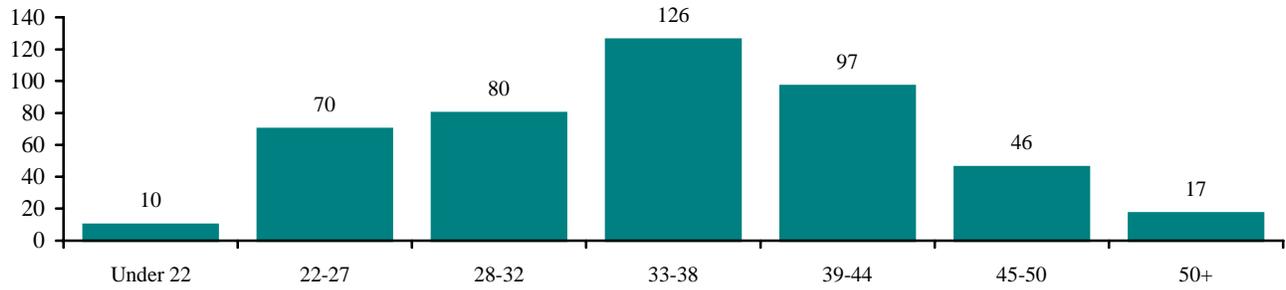
<i>Crime</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Crime</i>	<i>Number</i>
Drug-Related	180	Issuing Worthless Checks	6
Forgery	61	Larceny	6
Burglary	24	Theft of a Motor Vehicle	5
Child Abuse	18	Manslaughter	4
Aggravated Battery/Assault	18	Kidnapping	4
Embezzlement	15	Conspiracy/Attempt to Commit First Degree Murder	3
Escape	14	Tampering with Evidence	2
Second-Degree Murder	13	Homicide by Vehicle	2
Shoplifting	12	Felon with Firearm	2
Robbery	11	Possession of a Firearm	2
First Degree Murder	11	Great Bodily Harm by Vehicle	1
Fraud	10	Racketeering	1
DWI	10	Receiving Stolen Property	1
Criminal Sexual Penetration	9	Theft	1

446 Women in NMCD Custody

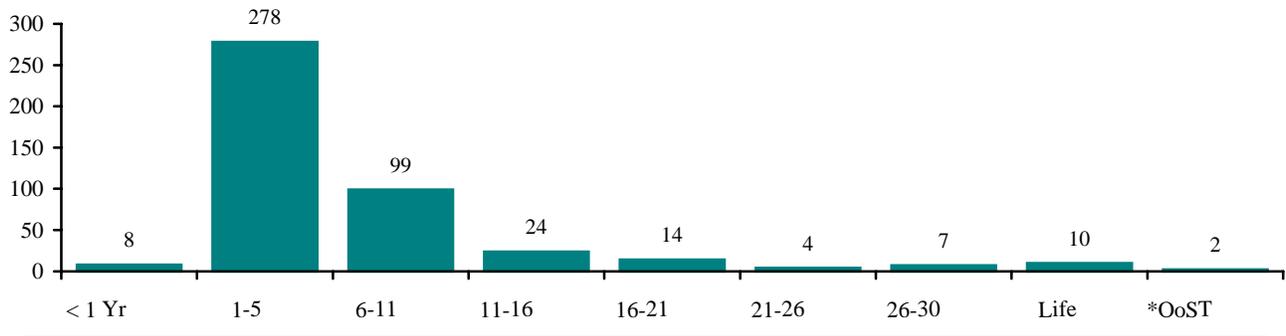
Source: New Mexico Women's Correctional Facility, NM Corrections Department, December, 2000.



**Figure 5.2**  
**Age Distribution of Women in NMCD Custody**  
**December 2000**

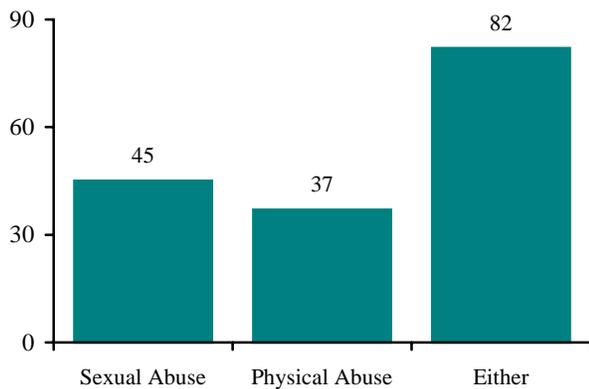


**Figure 5.3**  
**Length of Sentence Distribution Among Women in NMCD Custody**  
**December 2000**

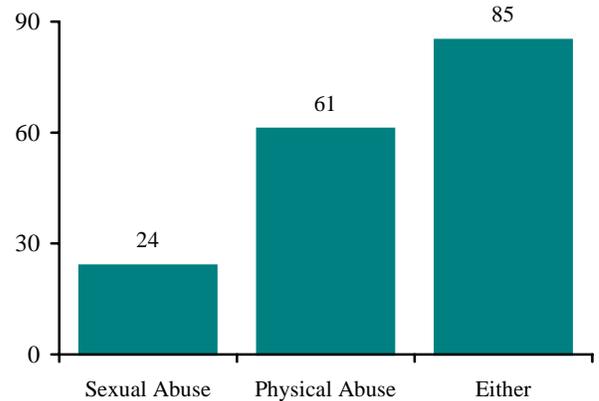


\*OoST = Out of State Transfer

**Figure 5.4**  
**Experienced Sexual or Physical Abuse**  
**as a Child: Female Inmates in**  
**NMCD Custody - December 2000**



**Figure 5.5**  
**Experienced Sexual or Physical Abuse**  
**as an Adult: Female Inmates in**  
**NMCD Custody - December 2000**



Source: New Mexico Women's Correctional Facility, NM Corrections Department, December, 2000.

# REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

## BIRTHS



**Table 6.1**  
**Number and Percent of Births to Single Mothers**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1990-1998**

	<i>New Mexico</i>		<i>United States</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1990	9,685	35.4	28.0
1991	10,442	37.6	29.5
1992	11,021	39.5	30.1
1993	11,522	41.4	31.0
1994	11,408	41.4	32.6
1995	11,388	42.3	32.2
1996	11,347	41.7	32.4
1997	11,590	43.2	32.4
1998	12,021	44.0	32.8

**Table 6.2**  
**Births and Birth Rates by Age of Mother**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1998**

	<i>New Mexico</i>		<i>United States</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<15	103	1.5	1.0
15-19	4,861	67.7	51.1
20-24	8,015	133.5	111.2
25-29	6,862	129.9	115.9
30-34	4,548	78.3	87.4
35-39	2,384	33.3	37.4
40-44	476	6.7	7.3
45 and over	32	0.5	0.4

Note: In 1998, there were 13 live births with unknown age of mother in New Mexico.

**Table 6.3**  
**1998 Percent of Births to United States-Born and Foreign-Born Hispanic Mothers, New Mexico and the United States**

	<i>New Mexico</i>		<i>United States</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Hispanic White United States-Born	9,849	72.5	39.9
Hispanic White Foreign-Born	3739	27.5	60.1

### Births to Hispanic Mothers Born in the United States

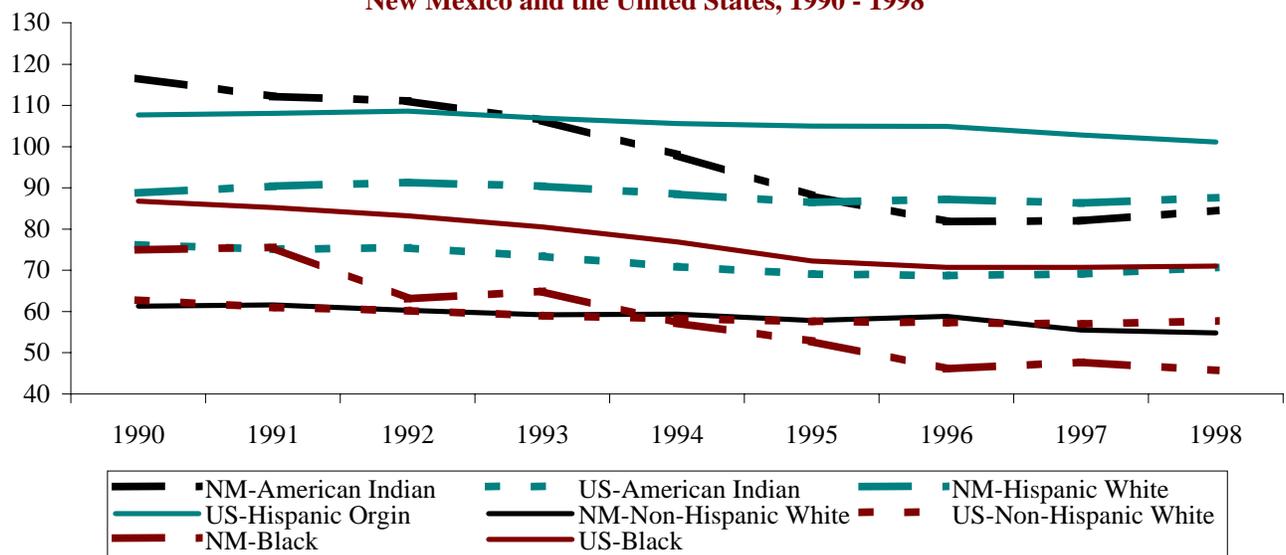
**In 1998, 9,849 of New Mexico's 13,588 live births to Hispanic White mothers were to mothers born in the United States. A difference of 32.6 between New Mexico and the United States.**

**Table 6.4**  
**Fertility Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin**  
**New Mexico and the United States, 1990-1998**

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
<u>All Races</u>									
-New Mexico	77.5	77.9	77.4	76.3	74.8	72.2	72.2	70.4	70.8
-United States	70.9	69.6	68.9	67.6	66.7	65.6	65.3	65.0	65.6
<u>American Indian</u>									
-New Mexico	116.6	112.2	111.1	106.4	98.0	88.1	81.8	82.0	84.5
-United States	76.2	75.1	75.4	73.4	70.9	69.1	68.7	69.1	70.7
<u>Black</u>									
-New Mexico	75.0	75.6	63.1	64.9	57.2	52.8	46.1	47.7	45.7
-United States	86.8	85.2	83.2	80.5	76.9	72.3	70.7	70.7	71.0
<u>Hispanic White</u>									
-New Mexico	88.8	90.4	91.3	90.4	88.5	86.5	87.2	86.3	87.6
-United States*	107.7	108.1	108.6	106.9	105.6	105.0	104.9	102.8	101.1
<u>Non-Hispanic White</u>									
-New Mexico	61.3	61.6	60.3	59.2	59.4	57.8	58.8	55.5	54.8
-United States	62.8	61.0	60.2	59.0	58.3	57.6	57.3	57.0	57.7

\*For US rates only: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

**Figure 6.1**  
**Fertility Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin**  
**New Mexico and the United States, 1990 - 1998**



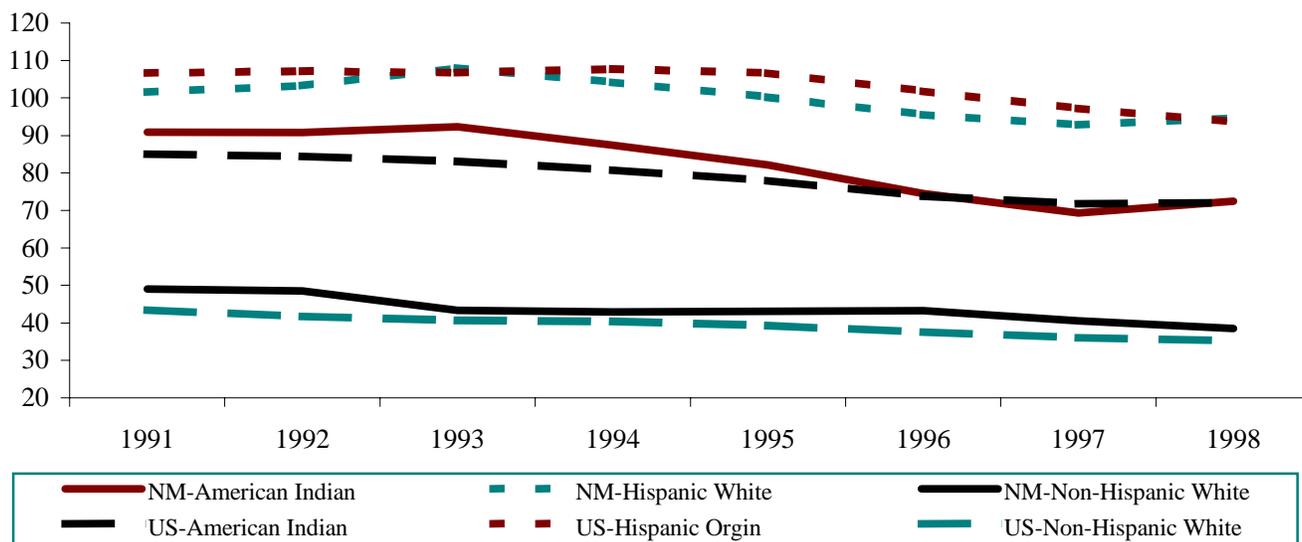
NM data source: New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics. US data source: CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, *Births: Final data for 1998*.

**Table 6.5**  
**Birth Rates Among Females 15-19 by Race/Hispanic Origin**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1991-1998**

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
<u>All Races</u>								
-New Mexico	78.1	78.0	78.8	75.8	73.6	70.3	67.3	67.7
-United States	62.1	60.7	59.6	58.9	56.8	54.4	52.3	51.1
<u>American Indian</u>								
-New Mexico	90.9	90.8	92.3	87.4	82.2	74.5	69.3	72.5
-United States	85.0	84.4	83.1	80.8	78.0	73.9	71.8	72.1
<u>Hispanic White</u>								
-New Mexico	101.6	103.3	108.0	104.2	100.3	95.6	92.8	94.6
-United States*	106.7	107.1	106.8	107.7	106.7	101.8	97.3	93.6
<u>Non-Hispanic White</u>								
-New Mexico	49.0	48.6	43.3	42.9	43.1	43.2	40.5	38.5
-United States	43.4	41.7	40.7	40.4	39.3	37.6	36.0	35.2

Note: Rates per 1,000 female population, age 15—19: Statistics for Black teens are not shown due to the small number of births to Black teens in New Mexico. \*For US rates only: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

**Figure 6.2**  
**Birth Rates Among Females 15 - 19 by Race/Hispanic Origin**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1991 - 1998**



NM data source: New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics. US data source: CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, *Births: Final data for 1998*.

**Table 6.6**  
**Percent of Births by Type of Attendant**  
**New Mexico and the United States**  
**1995-1998**

	<u>New Mexico</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	<u>Physician</u>	<u>CNM</u>	<u>Physician</u>	<u>CNM</u>
1995	81.0	17.3	93.5	5.6
1996	80.5	17.7	92.9	6.1
1997	79.0	19.5	92.4	6.7
1998	76.6	21.7	92.0	7.0

CNM—Certified Nurse Midwife

**Table 6.7**  
**Prenatal Care Beginning**  
**in First Trimester**  
**New Mexico and United States**  
**1994-1998**

	<u>New Mexico</u>		<u>United States</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1994	17,893	64.9	80.2
1995	18,011	66.9	81.3
1996	18,264	67.1	81.9
1997	17,932	66.8	82.5
1998	17,411	63.8	82.8

**Table 6.8**  
**Level of Known Prenatal Care**  
**New Mexico Females**  
**1994-1998**

	<u>Low/No</u>		<u>Medium</u>		<u>High</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1994	3,006	11.3	9,508	35.8	14,051	52.9
1995	3,145	12.3	8,214	32.2	14,153	55.5
1996	3,203	12.4	8,337	32.2	14,331	55.4
1997	2,973	11.8	8,166	32.3	14,139	55.9
1998	3,413	13.4	8,551	33.6	13,476	53.0

**Table 6.9**  
**Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization**  
**New Mexico and United States**  
**1995-1998**

	<u>New Mexico</u>				<u>United States</u>			
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Intensive	22.8	24.0	25.2	24.2	28.8	29.3	30.7	31.0
Adequate	33.2	34.3	33.5	32.6	43.7	43.6	43.3	43.3
Intermediate	21.4	19.2	19.3	18.4	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.8
Inadequate	22.5	22.5	22.0	24.8	12.8	12.4	12.0	11.9

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding

NM data source: New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics. US data source: CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, *Births: Final data for 1998*.

## FAMILY PLANNING

**Table 6.10**  
**Family Planning Services**  
**Provided by Title X Family**  
**Planning Services Grant**  
**1999**

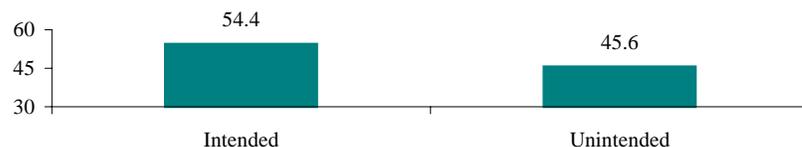
	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>
<15	1,096	372
15-17	6,323	356
18-19	5,197	269
20-24	10,540	193
25-29	6,685	101
30-44	6,759	129
45 and older	684	38
Total	37,284	1,458

Source: 1999 Annual Report for OPA Title X Family Planning Program Grantees.

**Table 6.11**  
**Pregnancy Intention, New Mexico PRAMS Survey**  
**Mothers with Live Births**  
**July 1997—December 1998**

<i>Pregnancy Intention</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Percent</i>		
	<i>Respondents</i>	<i>Weighted</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>95% CL</i>	
			<i>lower</i>	<i>upper</i>	
-Intended	1,313	19,533	54.4	51.2	57.7
-Unintended	1,029	16,352	45.6	42.3	48.8

**Figure 6.3**  
**Pregnancy Intention**  
**New Mexico PRAMS Survey**  
**Mothers with Live Births**  
**July 1997 - December 1998**



**Table 6.12**  
**Use of Birth Control at Conception**  
**New Mexico PRAMS Survey**  
**Mothers with Live Births**  
**July 1997—December 1998**

<i>Use of Contraception</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Percent</i>		
	<i>Respondents</i>	<i>Weighted</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>lower</i>	<i>upper</i>
<b>All Respondents, Including Mothers With Intended Pregnancies</b>					
-Not Using	1,943	29,188	75.1	72.3	77.8
-Using	627	9,692	24.9	22.2	27.7
<b>Respondents with Unintended Pregnancies</b>					
-Not Using	633	9,788	59.8	54.8	64.7
-Using	395	6,578	40.2	35.3	45.2

Source: New Mexico Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS).

## PUBLIC PRENATAL PROGRAMS

**Table 6.13**  
**Selected Demographic Characteristics by Medicaid Status and Percent Medicaid**  
**New Mexico Resident Births**  
**1997**

<u>Age</u>	<i>Medicaid Status</i>				<i>Percent of all Births Paid by Medicaid</i>
	<i>Medicaid</i>		<i>Non-Medicaid</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<15	61	0.6	32	0.2	65.6
15-19	2779	26.9	1917	11.6	59.2
20-24	3834	37.1	4004	24.2	48.9
25-29	2034	19.7	4665	28.2	30.4
30-34	1057	10.2	3696	22.4	22.2
35-39	449	4.3	1792	10.8	20.0
40 and older	108	1.0	396	2.4	21.4
Unknown	5	0.0	15	0.1	25.0
<u>Education</u>					
<12	3870	37.5	3091	18.7	55.6
12	4128	40.0	5420	32.8	43.2
13 or more	1866	18.1	7290	44.1	20.4
Unknown	463	4.5	716	4.3	39.3
<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>					
Non-Hispanic White	2671	25.9	6853	41.5	28.0
Hispanic White	5907	57.2	7266	44.0	44.8
American Indian	1474	14.3	1771	10.7	45.4
Black	215	2.1	291	1.8	42.5
All other	60	0.6	336	2.0	15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10327</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>16517</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>

Note: 1997 was the beginning of the transition from fee-for-service to managed care for Medicaid. Not all managed care organizations reported in 1997.  
 Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Data linked and analyzed by New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics. For questions contact Vicky Howell at (505) 827-2510.

## BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER

**Table 6.14**  
**Breast and Cervical Cancer**  
**Number of Cases and Average Annual Age-Adjusted**  
**Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity**  
**New Mexico Females**  
**1992—1996**

	<i>Breast Cancer</i>		<i>Cervical Cancer</i>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>
All Races	4,390	95.3	413	8.6
<b>White</b>				
-Non-Hispanic	3,064	109.0	191	7.2
-Hispanic	1,112	78.7	176	11.3
<b>American Indian</b>	138	47.7	28	8.2

Note: Rates are per 100,000 standard population

Source: Athas, William F. , *Cancer in New Mexico: Changing Patterns and Emerging Trends, 1970—1996.*

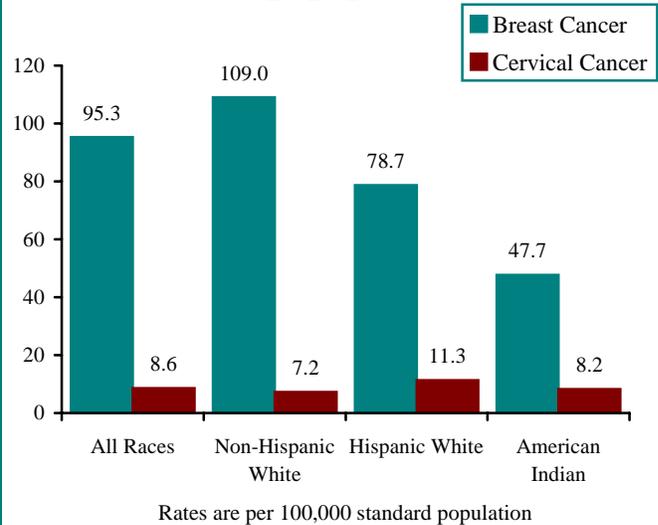
**Table 6.15**  
**Number of Pap Smears and Mammograms**  
**by Race**  
**1999**

<i>Race</i>	<i>Number of Pap Smears</i>	<i>Number of Mammograms</i>
White	6,490	3,664
Black	96	21
Asian, Pacific Islander	129	23
Aleutian, Eskimo, American Indian	7,448	1,739
Other	3,640	694
Unknown	210	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,013</b>	<b>6,159</b>

Note: All numbers are based on Minimum Data Element (MDE) data and are based on data submitted from 1991 through March 31, 2000. Thus, numbers are only as accurate as the MDE submitted by contractor.

Source: Breast and Cervical Cancer Program, Public Health Division, New Mexico Dept of Health.

**Figure 6.4**  
**Average Annual Age-Adjusted**  
**Incidence Rates**  
**of Breast and Cervical Cancer**  
**by Race/Ethnicity New Mexico Females**  
**1992 - 1996**



Source: Athas, William F. , *Cancer in New Mexico: Changing Patterns and Emerging Trends, 1970—1996.*  
 Graph Prepared by New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics.

**Table 6.16**  
**Percent of New Mexico Women**  
**40 Years of Age and Older**  
**Who Had a Mammogram Within the Past Year**  
**1999**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of Respondents</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
		<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
40-49	415	39.6	33.6	45.6
50-64	427	60.3	55.2	65.4
65 +	393	57.5	51.5	63.5
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>				
Non-Hispanic White	732	55.6	51.7	59.5
Hispanic White	410	47.8	42.5	53.1
American Indian	46	45.2	25.1	65.3
Other	44	55.0	39.2	70.8

**Table 6.17**  
**Percent of New Mexico Women**  
**40 Years of Age and Older**  
**Who Had a Clinical Breast Exam Within the Past Year**  
**1999**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Number of Respondents</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
		<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
40-49	415	59.8	54.6	64.2
50-64	427	68.3	63.5	73.3
65 +	393	53.3	47.3	59.3
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>				
Non-Hispanic White	732	65.2	61.5	68.9
Hispanic White	410	56.4	51.1	61.7
American Indian	46	44.2	24.4	64.0
Other	44	56.0	40.0	72.0

Source: Office of Epidemiology, Public Health Division, 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

## SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE

**Table 6.18**  
**1999 Reported Infectious Diseases**  
**New Mexico Females**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Chlamydia	4,177	473.4
Gonorrhea	528	59.8
Primary/Secondary Syphilis	3	0.3

Rates per 100,000 females

Source: Division of STD Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1999. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), September 2000.

**Table 6.19**  
**1999 Reported Infectious Diseases by Age**  
**New Mexico Females**

<i>Age</i>	<u><i>Chlamydia</i></u>		<u><i>Gonorrhea</i></u>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Under 10	8	6.0	5	3.8
10-14	67	98.6	7	10.3
15-19	1,673	2,372.9	235	333.3
20-24	1,427	2,396.1	161	270.3
25-29	555	1,066.9	63	121.1
30-34	205	375.1	26	47.6
35-44	143	102.3	19	13.6
45-54	34	28.9	7	6.0
55-64	8	10.3	1	1.3
65 and older	4	3.6	0	0.0
Unknown	53	—	4	—

Rates per 100,000 females in each age group

Source: Rates calculated by New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics. (Numerators: Office of Epidemiology, STD Bureau, Public Health Division. Denominators: US Bureau of the Census, Population Division. Administrative Records and Methodology Research Branch; **September 2000 release**, through UNM, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.)

**Table 6.20**  
**Number and Percent of**  
**Female New Mexico Residents with HIV/AIDS**  
**Cumulative 1983—October 2000**

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Male</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Non-Hispanic White	138	52.9	1,689	57.7
Black	22	8.4	134	4.6
Hispanic White	69	26.4	968	33.1
Asian	3	1.2	8	0.3
American Indian	29	11.1	127	4.3
Total	261	100.0	2,926	100.0

**Table 6.21**  
**Summary Modes of HIV/AIDS Transmission**  
**to Female New Mexico Residents**  
**Cumulative 1983—October 2000**

<i>Summary Modes</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
IV Drug User	85	32.6
Heterosexual Contact	131	50.2
<i>Combined IV Drug Use / Sex with IV Drug User</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>55.9</i>
Transfusion, Transplant	14	5.4
Confirmed Other	1	0.4
Risk Not Specified	21	8.0
Mother with HIV/HIV Risk	7	2.7
Previous Transfusion	2	0.8

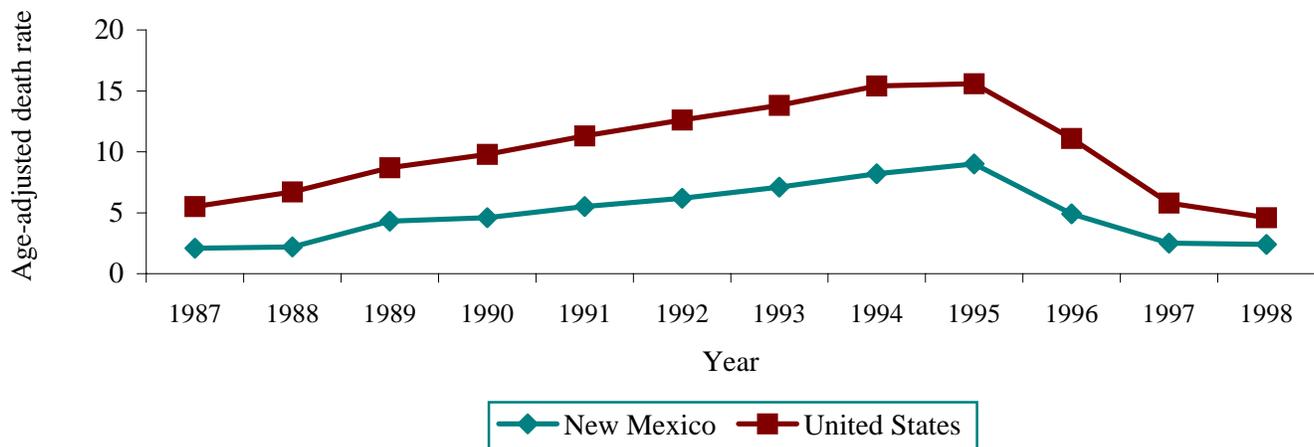
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**HIV/AIDS Status**

From 1983 to October 2000, 261 New Mexico Female residents contracted HIV/AIDS. Of these, 71 have died from HIV/AIDS.

Source: Office of Epidemiology, Public Health Division, HIV Surveillance.

**Figure 6.5**  
**HIV Deaths in New Mexico and United States**  
**1987-1998**



From 1987 to 1995, HIV deaths in the United States rose from an age-adjusted death rate of 5.5 per 100,000 standard population to 15.6; in New Mexico this rate increased from 2.1 to 9.0. Beginning with 1996, the rate began to drop dramatically, falling to 4.6 per 100,000 standard population in the United States and to 2.4 in New Mexico in 1998. In the United States almost 15% of HIV deaths have been to females; in New Mexico only 5% have been to females.

Source: CDC's National Center for Health Statistics, US Compressed Mortality File, 1987-1998.

# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## Domestic Violence Service Providers

Of the 37 Domestic Violence Service Providers in New Mexico, 33 reported a total of 13,184 clients. Of those clients, 7,529 were adult victims, 3,313 were children and 2,342 were offenders.



## NM Coalition Against Domestic Violence Hotline

Statewide 1-800-773-3646  
Albuquerque 247-4219

## NM Domestic Violence Legal Helpline

Statewide 1-800-209-3854  
Albuquerque 243-2590

**Table 7.1**  
**Domestic Violence**  
**1999 Data**

<i>Total Number of Law Enforcement Reports of Domestic Violence</i>	21,982
<i>Number of Reports With Sex of Victim Documented</i>	16,596
Male	4,275
Female	12,321
<i>Number of Reports Without Sex of Victim Documented</i>	5,386
<i>Number of Reports With Sex of Suspect Documented</i>	15,616
Male	12,057
Female	3,559
<i>Number of Reports Without Sex of Suspect Documented</i>	6,366
<b>Arrests</b>	
<i>Number of Reports With Arrest Status Documented</i>	19,486
No Arrest Made	12,082
Suspect Left the Scene	900
Suspect Arrested	5,857
Victim Arrested	426
Victim & Suspect Arrested	221
<i>Number of Reports Without Arrest Status Documented</i>	2,496

Note: Data used from this report is derived from officer submitted offense incident reports. How the report is completed directly impacts the statistics on domestic violence incident and the identification of suspects and victims.

Source: Caponera, Betty, *Incidence and Nature of Domestic Violence in New Mexico: An Analysis of 1999 Data from the New Mexico Domestic Violence Data Central Repository*: June 2000.

# CONDITIONS RELATED TO AGING

## Chronic Disease in New Mexico

- 6.2 percent of New Mexico resident females are diabetic.
- 26.4 percent of New Mexico females who have had their cholesterol checked have high cholesterol.
- 21.4 percent of New Mexico females who have had their blood pressure taken have high blood pressure.

(Source: Office of Epidemiology, 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey.)

For more information on chronic conditions in New Mexico, the Chronic Disease Surveillance Report is available at [www.health.state.nm.us](http://www.health.state.nm.us).)



Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by low bone mass and structural deterioration of bone tissue, leading to bone fragility and an increased susceptibility to fractures of the hip, spine, and wrist. In the U. S. today, 10 million individuals already have the disease – 8 million are women. One out of two women over age 50 will have an osteoporosis-related fracture in their lifetime.

(Source: <http://www.oxford.net/~tishy/osteo.html>)

55,344 New Mexico women age 50 and over were estimated to have Osteoporosis in 1996.

(Source: 1996 and 2015 Osteoporosis Prevalence Figures: State-by-State Report. National Osteoporosis Foundation, Washington DC: 1996.)

**Table 8.1**

### Increase in Osteoporotic Fracture Risk by Age

#### Percent of Patients

Range in Years	Any Fracture	Hip Fracture
50-59	14.8	3.9
60-69	21.6	8.0
70-79	38.5	24.5
80+	70.0	47.6

**Table 8.2**

### Lifetime Risk of Osteoporotic Fracture At Age 50

#### Percent of Life Time Risk of Fracture

Site	Percent of Life Time Risk of Fracture	
	Women	Men
Proximal Femur	17.5	6.0
Vertebrae	15.6	5.0
Distal Forearm	16.0	2.5
Any	39.7	13.1

Source: <http://www.oxford.net/~tishy/osteo.html>

## Vaccinations of the Elderly

**Table 8.3**

### Pneumonia Vaccination Among New Mexico Females, 65 and Older 1999

	Never Vaccinated		Vaccinated		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
65-74	113	46.4	117	50.7	7	2.9
75+	55	39.7	92	55.1	9	5.8

**Table 8.4**

### Flu Shot Within the Last 12 Months Among New Mexico Females 65 and Older 1999

	No Flu Shot		Received Flu Shot		Unknown	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
65-74	81	31.6	154	67.6	2	0.8
75 and older	39	25.2	113	72.2	4	2.6

Note: Number of Respondents are not Weighted.

Source: Office of Epidemiology, Public Health Division, 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

# PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

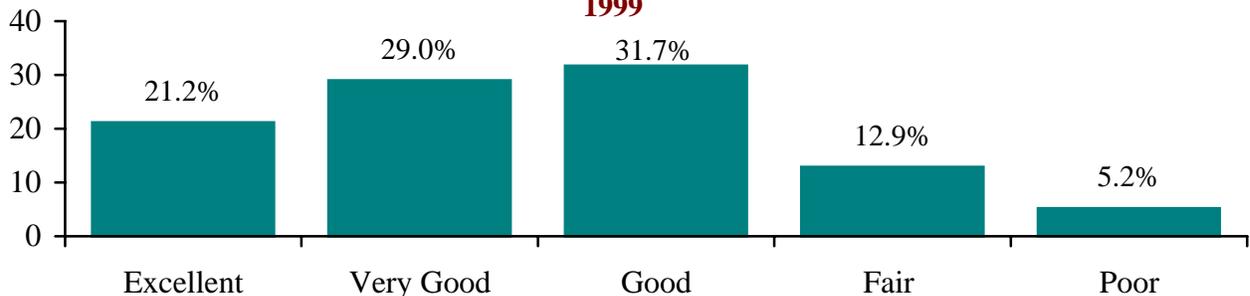


## Depression

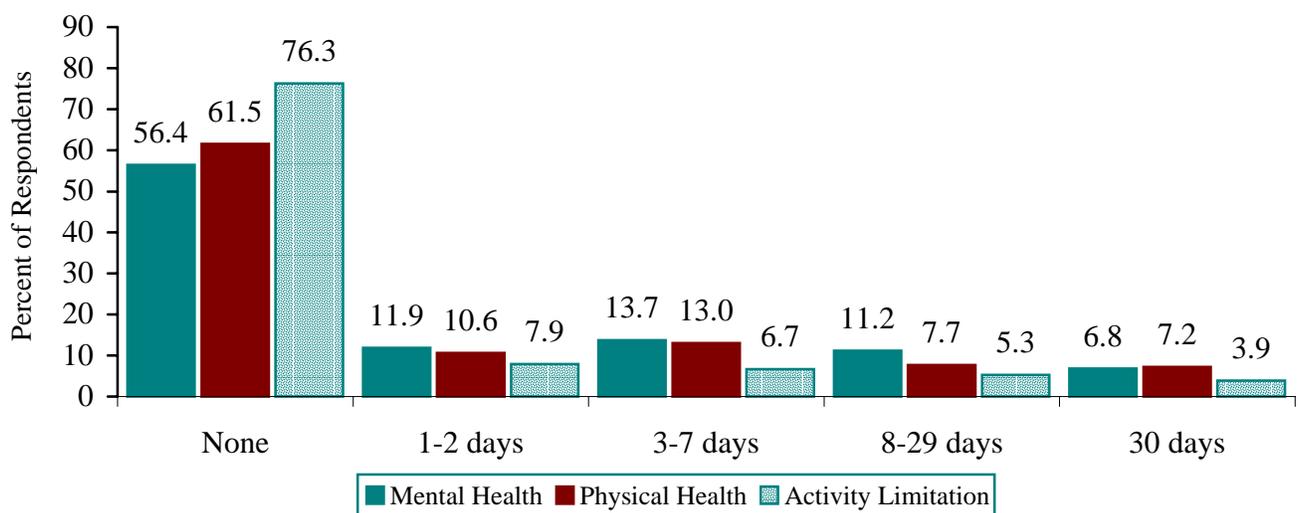
“Although depression often goes undetected and untreated, among the general population it is estimated that between two and four percent of people suffer from clinical depression. In hard figures this means that during the course of a year, 17.5 million Americans suffer from clinical depression . . . . While men and women each suffer from depression and experience the same symptoms, women are disproportionately affected by depression, “experiencing it at roughly twice the rate of men. During any six month period, approximately 6.6 percent of women and 3.5 percent of men will have a depressive disorder.”

Source: <http://www.prairiepublic.org/features/healthworks/depression/stats.htm>

**Figure 9.1**  
**Self-Reported Health Status of New Mexico Females**  
**1999**



**Figure 9.2**  
**Days per Month New Mexico Females Experienced Poor Physical Health, Mental Health, or Limitation of Activities Due to Poor Health**  
**1999**



Source: Office of Epidemiology, Public Health Division, 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

# BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTORS

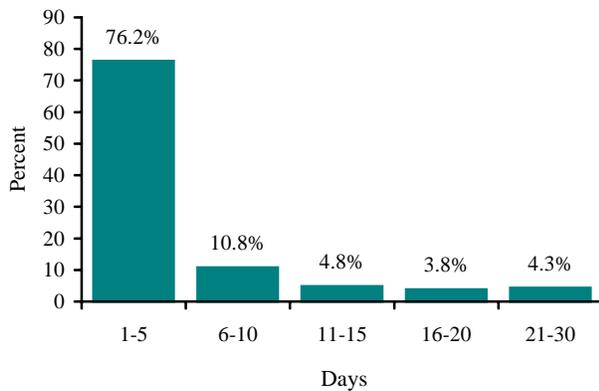


## Smoking and Drinking

- 20.8 percent of New Mexico Female Residents smoke.
- 6.1 percent are acute or binge drinkers.

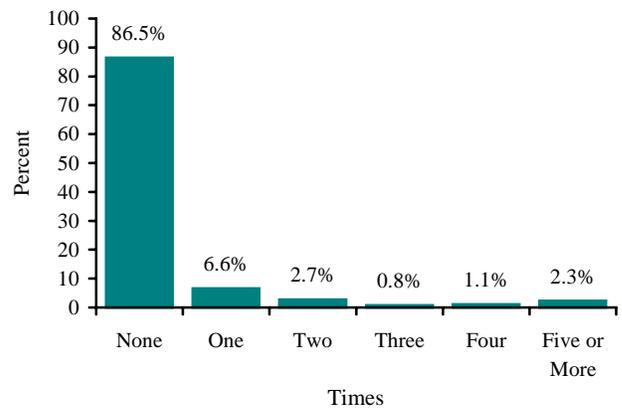
**Figure 10.1**

**Average Number of Days in the Last Month that New Mexico Females had Alcoholic Beverages, 1999**



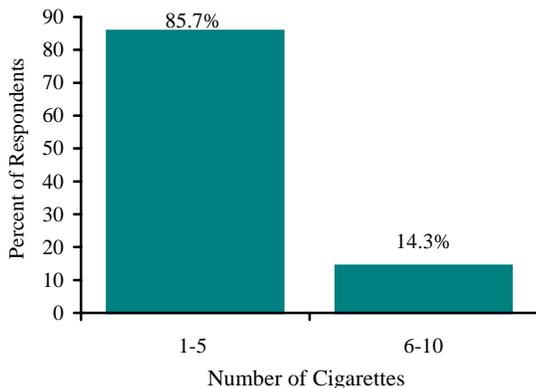
**Figure 10.2**

**Number of Times a Month New Mexico Females Had 5 or More Drinks on One Occasion, 1999**



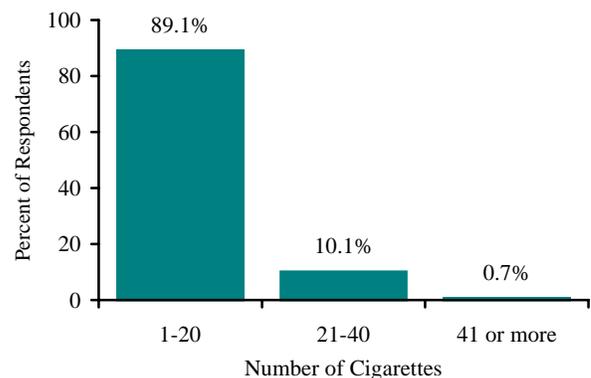
**Figure 10.3**

**Average Number of Cigarettes Per Day: New Mexico Females Who Do Not Smoke Every Day, 1999**



**Figure 10.4**

**Average Number of Cigarettes Per Day: New Mexico Females Who Smoke Every Day, 1999**



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Less than 2% of New Mexico females reported driving while intoxicated.**

**Almost half of New Mexico females tried to quit smoking in the past year. Of females who had previously been successful at quitting, over 86% had not smoked regularly in at least a year.**

Source: Office of Epidemiology, Public Health Division, 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

# Physical Activity and Nutrition



According to the 1998 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 26.4% of New Mexico females reported participating in no physical activity in the previous month. Of the 73.6% who do exercise, 61.8% reported that they exercise to lose weight or keep from gaining weight. Based on BMI, a weight to height measurement, almost 32% of New Mexico females are overweight, while 40% of females in the survey reported that they were trying to lose weight, only 10% had been told to do so by a health professional. Of those surveyed, 86% reported eating fewer calories or less fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

- 31.9 percent of New Mexico females are overweight according to Body Mass Index > 27.3.
- 24.3 percent are physically inactive.
- 61.3 percent of New Mexico females have at least 3 servings of fruits or vegetables.

Source: Office of Epidemiology, Public Health Division, 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

**Table 11.1**  
**Exercise Activities**  
**New Mexico Females**  
**Participate In**  
**1999**

Type	Percent
Aerobics Class	5.3
Bicycling	1.9
Calisthenics	0.9
Home Exercise	1.9
Jogging	0.4
Running	5.0
Swimming	1.8
Tennis	0.4
Walking	60.5
Yard work	8.7
All others	13.2

Source: 1999 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

## The US Surgeon General reports that:

“People who are usually inactive can improve their health and reduce their risk of developing or dying from heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, and colon cancer by becoming even moderately active on a regular basis.

Physical activity need not be strenuous to achieve health benefits and still greater health benefits can be achieved by increasing the amount of physical activity.

Inactivity increases with age and is more common among women and those with lower income and less education.

Nearly half of young people aged 12-21 years are not vigorously active on a regular basis. More than 60% of adults do not achieve the recommended amount of regular physical activity. In fact, 25% of all adults are not active at all.”

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/phyactiv.htm>



The number of US females with **Eating Disorders** has doubled to over five million in the last 30 years. Eating Disorders are most prevalent among females (90% of cases). One disorder, Anorexia nervosa ranks as the third most common chronic illness among adolescent females. With the cultural idealization of thinness, girls as young as nine are developing concerns about body image and dieting.

Source: <http://www.4woman.gov/owh/pub/eatingdis.htm>

# HOSPITALIZATION



**Table 12.1**  
**Discharge Rate and Average Length of Stay**  
**By Principal Diagnosis Group Females**  
**United States & New Mexico**  
**1997**

	<i>Discharge Rate</i>		<i>Average Length of Stay (Days)</i>	
	US	NM	US	NM
Infectious & Parasitic Disease	3.2	1.9	6.6	5.2
Neoplasms	7.7	5.6	5.8	4.6
Endocrine/Metabolic Diseases	5.4	3.4	4.9	4.5
Diseases of the Blood	1.6	0.5	5.4	4.0
Mental Disorders*	7.1	3.7	8.3	8.3
Diseases of the Nervous System	2.1	2.3	5.6	2.6
Diseases of the Circulatory System	21.8	10.8	5.6	4.9
Diseases of the Respiratory System	13.1	9.6	5.8	4.9
Diseases of the Digestive System	12.2	9.6	4.8	4.4
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	8.4	7.1	3.8	3.0
Complications of Pregnancy	3.6	31.3	2.5	2.0
Diseases of the Skin	1.6	1.1	5.9	5.8
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System	6.1	4.9	4.9	4.3
Congenital Anomalies	0.5	0.4	6.1	5.5
Conditions in Perinatal Period	0.4	0.4	9.8	8.0
Symptoms & Ill-defined Conditions	1.0	4.3	3.0	2.7
Injury & Poisoning	9.3	8.4	5.5	5.0
Supplementary Classifications	29.7	2.5	2.8	7.1
All Conditions	134.8	107.8	4.8	3.9

Note: Many of New Mexico mental disorder discharges are from specialty (long stay) hospitals and are not included in this study.

**Table 12.2**  
**Top Five Reasons for Hospitalization-Females**  
**Frequency by Principal Diagnosis by Age**  
**1998**

<u>Ages 18 and Under</u>	<b>Number</b>
Perineal Trauma with Delivery	643
Affective Psychoses	522
Acute Bronchitis	488
Normal Delivery	449
Early/Threatened Labor	353
<u>Ages 19-44</u>	<b>Number</b>
Perineal Trauma with Delivery	4,079
Normal Delivery	2,850
Early/Threatened Labor	1,784
Other Current Conditions in Pregnancy	1,390
Abnormal Pelvic Organ in Pregnancy	1,368
<u>Ages 45-64</u>	<b>Number</b>
Respiratory System/ Other Chest Symptoms	685
Uterine Leiomyoma	536
Cholelithiasis	519
Affective Psychoses	486
Pneumonia	399
<u>Ages 65 and Older</u>	<b>Number</b>
Pneumonia	1,409
Upper Leg Fracture	1,370
Heart Failure	1,274
Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	888
Osteoarthritis, et al.	844

Source: *Annual Report of 1998 Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data (HIDD)*, New Mexico Health Policy Commission, March 2000.

# MORTALITY

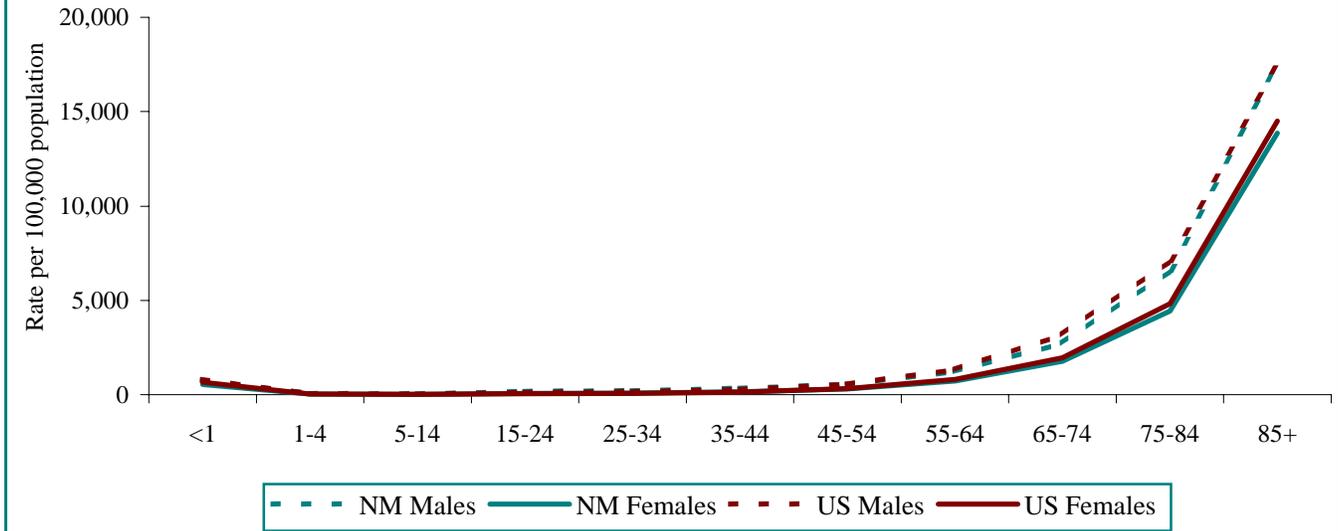


**In both the United States and New Mexico, males have higher death rates and females have higher life expectancies. In 1998 the life expectancy at birth was 79.7 for New Mexico females, compared to 72.5 for New Mexico males. For the Nation as a whole, it was 79.5 for females and 73.8 for males.**

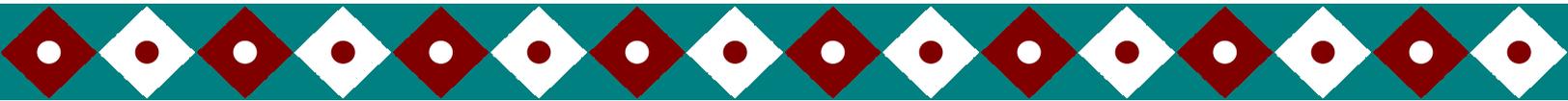
**Table 13.1**  
**Age-specific Death Rates**  
**New Mexico 3-year Average 1996-1998**  
**United States 1997**

	NM Males	NM Females	US Males	US Females
<1	753.4	548.3	812.8	661.1
1-4	47.4	39.6	39.7	31.8
5-14	30.0	19.4	24.0	17.4
15-24	175.0	61.3	124.0	46.3
25-34	204.8	79.4	160.1	69.9
35-44	340.9	145.2	265.7	141.4
45-54	546.4	300.4	550.5	316.1
55-64	1,234.1	726.6	1,336.6	815.2
65-74	2,738.7	1,780.4	3,191.2	1,959.0
75-84	6,599.0	4,446.5	7,116.1	4,820.5
85+	17,450.0	13,859.2	17,461.9	14,492.3

**Figure 13.1**  
**Age-specific Death Rates**  
**New Mexico 3-year Average 1996-1998**  
**United States 1997**



Source: 1998 New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Annual Report, New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics.



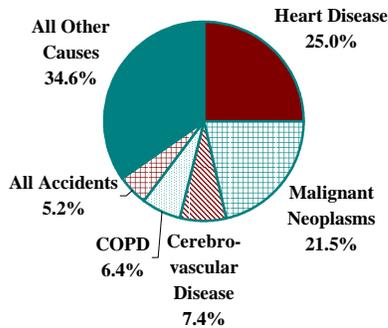
**Table 13.2**  
**Leading Causes of Death**  
**New Mexico Females by Age**  
**1996—1998 3-year Average**

<b>Age less than 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Ages 25-44</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	202.8	All Accidents	31.3
Congenital Anomalies	152.7	<i>% Motor Vehicle</i>	55.2%
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	67.6	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	23.2
All Accidents	17.5	Heart Disease	7.7
<i>% Motor Vehicle</i>	28.6%	Suicide	7.1
<b>Ages 1-4</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Ages 45-64</b>	<b>Rate</b>
All Accidents	15.6	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	181.1
<i>% Motor Vehicle</i>	76.9%	Heart Disease	72.4
Congenital Anomalies	7.2	All Accidents	26.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	3.0	<i>% Motor Vehicle</i>	57.6%
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	2.4	Cerebrovascular Disease	22.4
<b>Ages 5-14</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Ages 65-74</b>	<b>Rate</b>
All Accidents	7.9	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	619.8
<i>% Motor Vehicle</i>	78.1%	Heart Disease	376.9
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	2.0	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	162.2
Congenital Anomalies	1.5	Diabetes	96.3
Homicide	0.7		
<b>Ages 15-24</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Ages 75 and Older</b>	<b>Rate</b>
All Accidents	30.3	Heart Disease	2,248.7
<i>% Motor Vehicle</i>	82.3%	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	1,086.4
Suicide	5.6	Cerebrovascular Disease	707.1
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	5.6	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	424.8
Homicide	4.6		

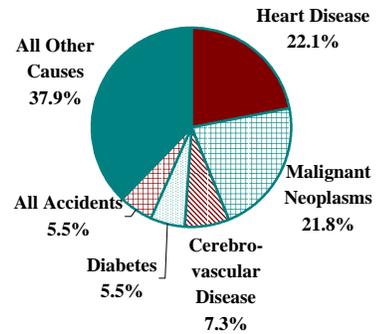
Rates per 100,000 population in each age group.

Source: 1998 New Mexico Selected Health Statistics Annual Report, New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics.

**Figure 13.1**  
**Five Leading Causes of Death**  
**All New Mexico Females**  
**1998**

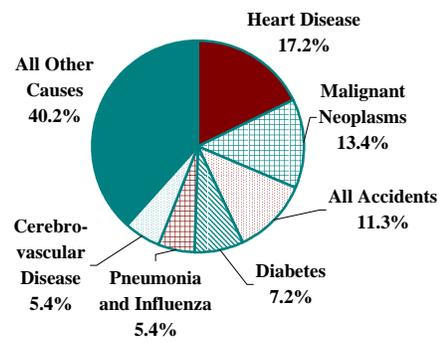


**Figure 13.2**  
**Five Leading Causes of Death**  
**New Mexico Hispanic White Females**  
**1998**

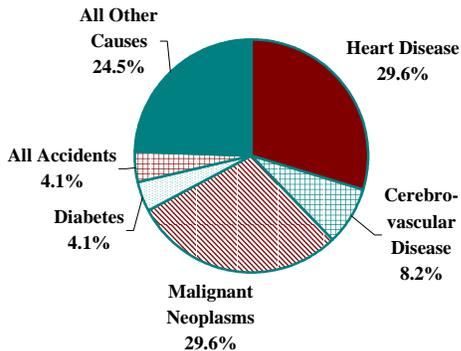


**Leading Causes of Death for New Mexico Women**  
 In 1998 Heart Disease and Malignant Neoplasms ranked first and second as the leading causes of death, accounting for about half of all female deaths in New Mexico. Cerebrovascular Disease ranked third for all race/ethnic groups except American Indian females for whom All Accidents was the third leading cause and Non-Hispanic White females for whom Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) was third. Diabetes ranked fourth for Hispanic White, Black and American Indian women. All accidents tied with Diabetes for fourth place among Black females. Cerebrovascular Disease ranked fourth for Non-Hispanic White women while COPD ranked fourth for all New Mexico women combined. Ranking fifth was All Accidents for Non-Hispanic White, Hispanic White, and all New Mexico women combined. Pneumonia and Influenza and Cerebrovascular Disease were the fifth leading causes (tie) for American Indian females.

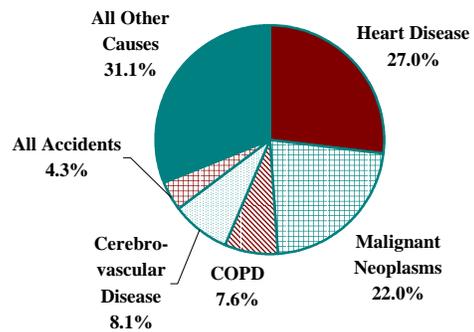
**Figure 13.3**  
**Five Leading Causes of Death**  
**New Mexico American Indian Females**  
**1998**



**Figure 13.4**  
**Five Leading Causes of Death**  
**New Mexico Black Females**  
**1998**



**Figure 13.5**  
**Five Leading Causes of Death**  
**New Mexico Non-Hispanic White Females**  
**1998**



Source: New Mexico Vital Records and Health Statistics.  
 Note: Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

# STATISTICS ON WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD



## *From the US House of Representatives and Senate*

In the **106th Congress**, ending January 2, 2001:

- Women held just 58 of the 435 **House** seats: 17 were Republican and 41 were Democrat.
- In the **Senate**, women held only 9 of 100 seats.

## *From the US Census Bureau*

In 1995, for women aged 25 and over, 82 percent had at least a high school diploma; about 46 percent had completed some **college** or more; and 20 percent had earned at least a bachelor's degree.

Women accounted for 55 percent of all college students in 1994, continuing the majority role they have occupied since 1979. The concentration of women was even more pronounced among students 35 and over: at this age level, they comprised 65 percent in 1994, up from 53 percent 20 years earlier.

The 1995 **annual real median earnings** of women working year-round, full time, was \$22,497, while for men it was \$31,496.

Women are becoming better represented in many professions. Among employed civilians, the proportion of **women lawyers**, for example, climbed from 15 percent in 1983 to 26 percent in 1995. Over the same period, the percentage of **female physicians** rose from 16 percent to 24 percent.

## *From the Sisterhood is Global Institute*

75% of the world **refugees** and internally displaced are women who have lost their families and homes.

In both developed and developing countries, **women work** 35 hours more than men every week

Women produce 80% of the **food on the planet**, but receive less than 10% of agricultural assistance.

70% of the world's **illiterates** are female.

There is no country in the world where **women's wages** are equal to those of men.

In Silicon Valley, for every 100 shares of stock options owned by a man, only one share is owned by a woman.

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Source: [http://www.webworldwomen.com/www\\_statistics.html](http://www.webworldwomen.com/www_statistics.html)  
<http://www.sigi.org/Resource/stats.htm>  
US Census Bureau



## GLOSSARY

**AGE-ADJUSTED**—Weights the age-specific rates for a given population by the age distribution of a standard population, thereby enabling direction comparison of rates between populations with differing age structures.

**(CRUDE) BIRTH RATE**—Number of live births per 1, 000 population.

**(CRUDE) DEATH RATE**—Number of deaths per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

**DROPOUT**—A student who was enrolled in school the previous year, but did not enroll the following year, and did not graduate or meet certain approved exclusions (e.g., transfer, illness).

**FERTILITY RATE**—Number of live births per 1,000 women 15—44 years of age.

**HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE**—Calculated by dividing the number of dropouts by the number of students enrolled in grades 9-12 on the 40th day of enrollment; expressed as a percentage.

**HIGH SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP**—The count of high school students on current roll on the 40th official school day; by school district.

**HOSPITAL DISCHARGE DATA**—Data, such as diagnosis, gender, age, residence, on hospital inpatient discharges; collected by the NM Health Policy Commission from licensed, non-federal general and specialty hospitals.

**HOUSEHOLD**—(US Census) persons, related or unrelated, occupying a housing unit (house, apt., Mobile home, single room or group of rooms).

**INCIDENCE**—Measure of the frequency at which new events/cases of a disease or condition occur in a specified population over a given time period.

**INCIDENCE RATE**—Number of new cases of disease/condition over a given time period (often, a year) that occur in a population at risk for that disease/condition (e.g.# of new lung cancer cases per 100,000 persons in a year). An estimate of the risk of developing a disease/condition during a specified time period.

**LIVE BIRTH**—A birth that shows any sign of life after delivery.

**MEDICAID BIRTH**—A live birth to a NM resident mother and whose hospital costs were paid by Medicaid.

**OCCURRENCE DATA**—Data allocated by place where event occurred, regardless of the person's place of residence.

**PERINATAL PERIOD**—22 completed weeks (154 days) of gestation and ends seven completed days after birth.

**POVERTY**—Poverty status is based on 1964 Social Security Administration definition (modified in 1969 and 1980). At the core of this definition was the 1961 Dept of Agriculture economy food plan, which arose from findings of a 1955 Dept. of Agriculture survey of food consumption. The 1955 findings showed that families of 3 or more spent about 1/3 of their income on food. Poverty status/level is tied to the cost of the economy food plan and are revised annually for cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index.

**PRENATAL CARE**—1) Level of Prenatal Care – categorization of prenatal care services into no/low, middle & high levels of care based on the number of visits and month care began (modified Kessner index). 2) Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index – an alternative measure of prenatal care utilization that adjusts for some of the weaknesses of the trimester care began and the Kessner index (Kotelchuck index).

**RESIDENCE DATA**—Data allocated by place of residence of the decedent (deaths) or by place of residence of the child's mother (births, fetal deaths).

**STUDENT ENROLLMENT**—Number of students enrolled on the 40th day of school (i.e., a snapshot at a single point in time).